

## Isolation and sequence determination of cDNA encoding P2 protein of human peripheral myelin\*

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**Summary:** A full length cDNA of P2 protein of peripheral myelin has been isolated from a cDNA library of human fetus spinal cord. The clone is 2150 base pairs ( bp ) in length and contains a 393 bp open reading frame encoding a polypeptide of 131 residues. The deduced amino acid sequence is highly homologous to P2 protein from other species.

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Myelin is a multilamellar compacted membrane structure that surrounds and insulates the axon, facilitating the conduction of nerve impulses. Schwann cells are responsible for myelin formation in the peripheral nerve. The P2 protein is a small basic protein found in peripheral myelin. The primary structure of P2 protein has been directly determined by protein sequencing(1,2,3). Its amino acid sequence is similar to a family of fatty acid binding proteins(4) and bovine P2 protein is shown to have lipid binding activities(5). Myelin is composed of more lipids(70 %) and less proteins(30 %). With this lipid binding activities, P2 protein may have some important role in the organization of compact myelin. The cDNA has been isolated from rabbit(4) and genomic structure has been determined in mouse(6). The cDNA encoding human P2 protein has not been isolated; its information is necessary for the

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\*The sequence data in this paper have been submitted to the EMBL Data Library under the accession number X62167.

study of genetic disorders. In the present study we report the isolation of a cDNA encoding the entire human P2 protein from human fetus spinal cord library.

## Materials and Methods

**Materials** Restriction nucleases and DNA-modifying enzymes were purchased from Takara Shuzo (Kyoto, Japan). Radiolabeled nucleotides were obtained from New England Nuclear (Boston, MA). Oligonucleotide primers were synthesized on an Applied Biosystems 381A DNA synthesizer.

**Screening of cDNA Library** A lambda gt11 library from human fetus spinal cord(7) was screened with a radiolabelled cDNA of rabbit P2 protein(4). Filters were hybridized with  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labelled probe overnight at 65°C in 6X SSC containing 5X Denhardt's solution, 10 % dextran sulfate, 10 mM EDTA, 0.5 % SDS, and 100 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA. They were then washed at room temperature in 2X SSC containing 0.1 % SDS, followed by washing for 30 min at 65°C in 2X SSC containing 0.1 % SDS, and exposed to X-ray film. Twenty two positive clones were isolated from  $1 \times 10^6$  plaques. Three of them were more than 2000 bp long.

**DNA Sequencing** DNA inserts liberated by digestion with EcoRI were isolated, purified and subcloned in pUC 19 using standard procedures. Nucleotide sequences were determined by the dideoxy method(8). The nucleotide sequences, the deduced primary structures and homologies were analyzed using a computer program, DNASIS(Hitachi Software Engineering Co., Ltd.).

## Results and Discussion

Of the three clones that were isolated, one was 2200 bp long and the other two were 2100 and 2000 bp. The 2200 bp clone, A2h, was fully sequenced and shown in Fig. 1 ; the other two clones were partially sequenced and these sequences were found to be present within the fully sequenced clone except  $^{76}\text{C}$  to T. Clone A2h is 2150 bp in length and has a 393 bp open reading frame encoding a polypeptide of 131 residues and 5 bp of the poly(A) tail at the 3' end. The nucleotide sequence of the human P2 protein is 59 % identical to that of rabbit P2 protein(4). The deduced amino acid sequence coincides with the sequence determined directly by protein sequencing except for  $^{98}\text{Asp}$  to Asn and  $^{110}\text{Asn}$  to Asp. The change in the nucleotide  $^{76}\text{C}$  to T dose not change the amino acid and seems to be polymorphism. The amino acid sequence shows 95 % homology to rabbit(1) and 87 % to mouse P2 protein(6) (Fig.2). P2 protein may be important to make a compact myelin sheath in the peripheral nerve together with other proteins like P0 protein. The few interspecies amino acid variations indicate a quite conservative evolution of the P2 protein.

1	C	GCT	TAG	AAC	TGT	GTT	GAG	CTC	TCA	CCC	ATC	ACG	ATG	AGC	AAC	AAA	46
1														Ser	Asn	Lys	3
47	TTC	CTG	GGC	ACC	TGG	AAA	CTT	GTC	TCT	AGC	GAG	AAC	TTT	GAC	GAT	TAC	94
4	Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr	Trp	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Phe	Asp	Asp	Tyr	19
95	ATG	AAA	GCT	CTG	GGT	GTG	GGG	TTA	GCC	ACC	AGA	AAA	CTG	GGA	AAT	TTG	142
20	Met	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Thr	Arg	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	35
143	GCC	AAA	CCC	ACT	GTG	ATC	ATC	AGC	AAG	AAA	GGA	GAT	ATT	ATA	ACT	ATA	190
36	Ala	Lys	Pro	Thr	Val	Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Lys	Gly	Asp	Ile	Ile	Thr	Ile	51
191	CGA	ACT	GAA	AGT	ACC	TTT	AAA	AAT	ACA	GAA	ATC	TCC	TTC	AAG	CTA	GGC	238
52	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ser	Thr	Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ser	Phe	Lys	Leu	Gly	67
239	CAG	GAA	TTT	GAA	GAA	ACC	ACA	GCT	GAC	AAT	AGA	AAG	ACC	AAG	AGC	ATC	286
68	Gln	Glu	Phe	Glu	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ala	Asp	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ser	Ile	83
287	GTA	ACC	CTG	CAG	AGA	GGA	TCA	CTG	AAT	CAA	GTG	CAG	AGA	TGG	GAT	GGC	334
84	Val	Thr	Leu	Gln	Arg	Gly	Ser	Leu	Asn	Gln	Val	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Gly	99
335	AAA	GAG	ACA	ACC	ATA	AAG	AGA	AAG	CTA	GTG	AAT	GGG	AAA	ATG	GTA	GCG	382
100	Lys	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Lys	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	Asn	Gly	Lys	Met	Val	Ala	115
383	GAA	TGT	AAA	ATG	AAG	GGC	GTG	GTG	TGC	ACC	AGA	ATC	TAT	GAG	AAG	GTC	430
116	Glu	Cys	Lys	Met	Lys	Gly	Val	Val	Cys	Thr	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Val	131
431	TGA	AAA	ATC	ATT	TCT	TCA	TTG	AAG	TGG	CTT	TTT	ATC	ATT	TAA	TGA	TGG	478
132	***																132
479	AAA	TCA	ATT	GCT	TCC	ATT	GAC	AAA	ACT	GAA	TAC	ACT	GCA	AAT	ATT	TGT	526
527	TTT	TGC	TTT	TGT	CTT	AAT	ATA	TCA	GAT	ATG	CAA	AGG	CCT	AAA	CTG	AGA	574
575	ATT	AAT	CTA	AAA	GTC	AGT	GTT	ATT	TAA	ACA	TTT	TCA	ATG	TGC	ATG	CAT	622
623	GTC	ATT	ATT	ACA	TCA	AAG	CAT	ATA	TAT	TGG	CCA	GAC	ACA	AAC	AGT	TGA	670
671	TGA	TGT	CAT	TCA	ATT	AAC	TAC	AAA	ATT	CTA	ATC	TAT	GTT	GAA	CTT	TGT	718
719	ATA	CTT	GAA	ATG	ATA	ATA	AAA	AGG	ATA	TAA	TTT	CTT	AGT	AAA	ATG	AAA	766
767	TCA	AAG	TAT	TGA	TCA	GGG	TAG	CAA	ACT	CAA	ATG	CTG	ACA	GGG	GCC	AGA	814
815	GGA	GAT	ATG	GGG	AAG	GAG	CAT	CAG	AAA	TGA	GGC	AAG	CTA	GGA	GAA	TGG	862
863	GCT	ATT	ATA	ATG	TAA	AGA	ATT	GTA	GTC	TCA	GTT	AAA	AGG	GGT	AGC	CTC	910
911	TAC	TCC	AGC	CAA	CAT	TTT	AAA	ATT	AAT	GGA	TAA	TTT	ATA	GAC	AGT	TAA	958
959	ATT	TAT	AGA	CAG	TTA	AGT	AAA	AAT	GGA	TAA	TTT	ATA	GAC	AGA	TAA	TTT	1006
1007	ATA	GAC	AGG	TAA	ATG	TGA	GTT	AAA	TAT	AAC	TCA	CAT	CCC	ACT	CAA	GAC	1054
1055	ACA	AAA	CAT	TTT	CTT	AAT	CCT	AGT	ACA	TTT	TTT	TCT	GTC	CCT	TCC	CAA	1102
1103	TCA	GTG	TCC	TTT	TCT	GTT	CCA	CCC	CTA	CCA	AAA	GCA	AGT	AGT	GGT	TTG	1150
1151	GTT	TCT	ATC	ATA	TAG	ATT	AAT	TTT	ACC	TGC	TCA	TAT	GAA	GGG	AAT	TGT	1198
1199	ACA	TCA	TGC	ATT	CTT	TTC	TGT	TTG	CCT	TTT	TTA	AAT	TCA	GCA	TCA	TGT	1246
1247	TTT	TGT	GAT	ACA	TCC	ACA	TTG	TTG	CAT	GCA	GCT	GTA	GTT	TGT	TTC	TTT	1294
1295	TTA	TTA	CCA	AGT	ACT	ATT	TCA	TTG	TAT	GAA	TAT	ATC	ACA	GTT	TAT	CCA	1342
1343	TTT	TAC	TAT	TAA	GAC	AAT	TGA	GCT	ATT	TCT	AAT	TTT	CGG	CTG	CTA	TGA	1390
1391	ATA	AAG	CTG	CTA	CAA	ATA	TTT	TTG	TAC	AAG	ACT	TTT	TGT	AAA	CAT	AGG	1438
1439	AGT	CCC	TTT	ATT	TTA	AAT	AAA	TAA	CTA	GTC	ATA	TCA	TTA	GGT	CCA	GTA	1486
1487	ATT	GTT	GAC	AGG	CAG	GAA	CGG	GGG	ACC	ATT	GCA	TTG	TGC	CCA	AGT	AAT	1534
1535	AAT	AAA	ACT	ATT	TCA	GAT	GTA	TTA	TAT	GAT	TGA	GCA	AAT	GAG	AAA	ACA	1582
1583	TGT	TGA	TGT	TGA	TGG	GAG	TCA	GGA	TGT	TCA	CTA	TGC	AAA	AAC	AAA	TAT	1630
1631	ACA	AAT	ATG	AAA	TGA	GGG	AAG	GCA	AGA	AAG	AAC	CAT	GTG	GAA	ATG	GAA	1678
1679	TAG	AAT	TGG	TAT	AAA	TTC	ATA	ATT	TCT	AAA	CCA	TGT	ATA	TGT	ACG	TTT	1726
1727	ATA	TGT	ATT	ATA	ATT	GCA	TAC	ACA	TGC	CTC	CAT	GCA	TAT	ATG	TGT	GTG	1774
1775	ATA	ATA	CAC	ATG	CAT	TTA	TGT	GCG	TGT	GTG	TAT	ACA	CAT	GCA	TAT	ATT	1822
1823	TAC	TAA	TCC	TAT	CTG	CCA	AAA	TGG	CTT	AGA	CAC	AAA	AAC	ACC	TCA	GCA	1870
1871	GAA	ATG	AAT	ATA	CCT	AGC	ACT	CAG	ATC	TTC	GTG	TCT	AAT	ATA	GTT	TGC	1918
1919	CAC	TAA	AAG	GAA	CCA	AGG	CTA	CTT	GGA	AAA	ATG	GAT	GAT	TCC	AAA	GCA	1966
1967	AGG	GCA	AGG	TAG	GAA	CAA	GAT	GAG	CTT	GAA	ATA	TCT	TGT	TAT	GCC	AGA	2014
2015	AAG	TAA	TGT	TAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	ATA	GAG	GTA	TAT	TGC	CAA	AAC	ATA	GAG	2062
2063	CCA	GCT	TGA	AGG	GGC	TCC	CAC	TGG	CCA	AAC	TTG	AGC	CAA	TCT	GAG	AGC	2110
2111	AAA	ATA	ATT	GAG	AAA	<u>AAT</u>	<u>AAA</u>	TAA	CAA	GAT	AAT	TGA	AAA	A			2150

Fig.1.

Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences for human P2 protein. Polyadenylation signals are underlined.

HUMAN	SNKFLGTWKLVSSENFDDYMKALGVGLATRKLGNLAKPTVIISKKGDIITIRTESTFKNT	60
RABBIT	.....N.....	
MOUSE	.....H.....N.....Y.....A.....	
HUMAN	EISFKLGQEFEEETTADNRKTKSIVTLQRGSLNQVQRWDGKETTIIKRKLNVNGKMWAECKMK	120
RABBIT	.....I..E..A.....K.....D.....V.....	
MOUSE	.....D.....A.....E.....K...K.....A.R.T.LD.R..V..I..	
HUMAN	GVVCTRIYEKV	131
RABBIT	.....	
MOUSE	.....	

Fig.2.

Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence of the P2 proteins from human, rabbit and mouse.

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