

## Nucleotide sequence and transcription of the sugar beet mitochondrial F<sub>0</sub>F<sub>1</sub>-ATPase subunit 9 gene

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Submitted October 5, 1989 EMBL accession no. X16593

The mitochondrial gene for subunit 9 of the F<sub>0</sub>F<sub>1</sub>-ATPase (*atp9*) from sugar beet was identified by using a heterologous probe containing the coding region of the tobacco *atp9* clone (1). Sequence analysis of a positive clone (pMR300) revealed that it contains the full length *atp9* gene. The deduced amino acid sequence of sugar beet *atp9* displays more than 90% identity with other plant mitochondrial ATP9 sequences (1-4). A short sequence (underlined) shows homology with the consensus of the promoter sequences of sugar beet mitochondrial genes (Xue et al, submitted). A putative ribosome-binding site (boxed), showing 62.5% sequence identity to an octanucleotide sequence capable of binding to the maize 18 S rRNA (5), is located close to the ATG codon. Sequences to form a potential stem-loop structure are found at the 3' flanking region of the *atp9* coding sequence (arrowed). Southern analysis with the coding region of sugar beet mitochondrial *atp9* indicated that multiple bands were detected in restricted mtDNAs from both cytoplasmic male sterile (CMS) and male fertile (MF) mitochondria, suggesting a multiple copy organization of *atp9* in sugar beet mtDNAs. Northern analysis shows that the sugar beet *atp9* gene is transcribed into one major transcript of 0.8 kb in both CMS and MF genotypes, which is different from the complex transcriptional pattern found for the *atp9* gene in tobacco, maize and broad bean (1, 4, 6).

#### Acknowledgments

Y.X. is grateful for a studentship from the University of East Anglia.

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## References

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