

## Molecular Characterization and Evolution of a Duck Mitochondrial Genome

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**Abstract.** We sequenced 6,478 bp of mitochondrial DNA from Peking duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Eight protein genes, 11 tRNAs, part of the small and large ribosomal subunits, and the control region sequences were compared to homologous chicken sequences. The gene organization in duck and chicken is identical but differs from other vertebrates in the juxtaposition of the tRNA<sup>Glu</sup>-ND6 genes next to the control region and in the lack of a hairpinlike structure between the genes for tRNA<sup>Asn</sup> and tRNA<sup>Cys</sup> used for light-strand replication. Protein, tRNA, and rRNA genes evolved mainly through base substitutions and small insertions and deletions. Transitions greatly outnumber transversions in the tRNA and rRNA genes, but this bias is not evident in protein genes; the control region has a higher proportion of transversions. The duck and chicken control regions show a high frequency of length mutations. Large A-T-rich nucleotide stretches dispersed across the region between the bidirectional transcription promoter and the heavy-strand replication origin in the chicken are absent in the duck. Sequence elements for heavy-strand replication in mammals are conserved in the duck and chicken control regions. Estimates of divergence for ribosomal RNAs and proteins based on total substitutions, transversions, and amino acid replacements show that all the duck/chicken values are lower than the corresponding mammal/mammal (cow, human, mouse) values. If paleontological data suggesting that avian and eutherian ordinal radiation occurred at approximately the same time are correct, this suggests that at great evolu-

tionary distance, rate of mitochondrial DNA evolution in birds is somewhat decelerated compared to mammals.

**Key Words:** Mitochondrial DNA — *Anas platyrhynchos* — Gene order — Rate of evolution

During the past decade, analysis of vertebrate mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) nucleotide sequences has provided valuable information on phylogeny and organismal evolution (Brown 1983, 1985; Kraus and Miyamoto 1991; Irwin et al. 1991). In mammals, where complete and partial nucleotide sequences from a number of species are available, the mean rate of initial sequence divergence over the whole mtDNA molecule has been estimated as being about 2%/Myr (Brown et al. 1979, 1982; Ferris et al. 1981; Miyata et al. 1982). A similar rate has been inferred for frogs, salmonid fishes, and geese (Wilson et al. 1985). Peculiar features of mtDNA sequence changes among closely related species include a high incidence of transitions in relation to transversions and a higher proportion of silent replacement substitutions (Brown and Simpson 1982; Ferris 1983). Rate of sequence divergence within the mtDNA molecule is variable, being higher in noncoding regions versus coding regions and heterogeneous within lineages at different nucleotide positions and genes. When distantly related species are compared, the transition/transversion ratio falls as the time of divergence increases, probably as a result of mutational saturation by multiple substitutions at the same nucleotide site (Brown et al. 1982; DeSalle et al. 1987). In primates, cow, and mouse the apparent rate of substitution slows substantially

after 15% overall sequence divergence and is reduced by an order of magnitude at approximately 30% divergence (Moritz et al. 1987).

We have recently sequenced the complete chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) and part of the Japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*) mitochondrial genomes (Desjardins and Morais 1990, 1991). We found that the genome organization and modes of replication and transcription (L'Abbé et al. 1991) of gallinaceous mtDNAs differed from that seen in mammals and amphibians. In contrast, sequence comparisons of large mtDNA fragments suggests that gallinaceous mitochondrial genomes evolve in a similar manner to mammalian mtDNAs, in accordance with previous observations (Wilson et al. 1985). To obtain further information on genome organization, evolution, and expression of bird mtDNAs, we have been engaged in sequencing selected mtDNA fragments from other extant bird orders. Here, we report on the chemical characterization and evolution of large mtDNA segments of the Peking duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), a distant relative of galliforms. These data will be used to address the question of tempo of evolution of avian mtDNAs.

## Materials and Methods

Mitochondrial DNA was extracted from Peking duck liver following the procedure described for chicken (Morais et al. 1988). Five mtDNA fragments were generated by endonuclease digestion and cloned into pBluescript SK (clone pMtD4) and pUC18 (clones pMtD1-3,5). The relative position of the fragments on a linear representation of the duck mtDNA has been reported elsewhere (Desjardins et al. 1990). Clones pMtD1 and 2 were transferred into M13mp18-mp19 phages and subclones were obtained by exonuclease digestion of the 3' end according to a published procedure (Dale et al. 1985). All the cloned mtDNA fragments were found stable after multiple passages through *Escherichia coli*. Single- and double-stranded DNA fragments were sequenced according to the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (Sanger et al. 1977) using T7 DNA polymerase (Pharmacia) and either universal primers or synthetic oligomers. All sequences shown were sequenced at least twice in both orientations. The gene content was determined by comparison with mtDNA sequences available in the GenBank databases. Alignment of the sequences was performed using the program package of Corpet (1988). Alignments were maximized for sequence similarity by visual inspection.

## Results and Discussion

### DNA Sequence and Genomic Organization

The nucleotide sequence of several cloned regions of the duck mitochondrial genome is shown in Fig. 1. A total of 6,478 nucleotides was surveyed and the overall base composition of the light (L) strand is 30.2% A, 16.8% G, 21.8% T, and 31.2% C. Se-

A) COI to COIII.

```

--COI-->
1  CCCCCTCCATACCACACCTTCGAGGAGCCAGCTTTCGTTCAAGTACAGAAAGGAAGGAAT
-----tRNA (Ser)-----*
61  CGAACCTCCATACACTGGTTTCAGCCAGCTGCATTAACCACTCATGCTTCTTCTCATG
-----tRNA (Asp)-----
121 AAATGTTAGTAAACCAATTACATAGCCTTTCAGGCTAAATCACAGGTGAAAGCCCTGT
*--COII-->
-----* M A N H S Q L G F Q D A S S P I M
181 ACATCTCACGTGGCCAAACCCTCCCACTAGGATCCCAAGACGCCCTCATCACCATTATA
E E L V E F H D H A L I V A L A I C S L
241 GAAGAGCTCGTTGAATTCACGACCCAGCTCTGATTTGCTTGTAGTATCTGCAGCCCTA
V L Y L L A H M L M E K L S S N A V D A
301 GTCCTATACCTTTCAGCCACATGCTAATAGAAAAATATCATCCAACGCGCATGACGCC
Q E V E L I W T I L P A I V L V L L A L
361 CAAGAAGTAGAATAATCTGAACAATCCATCCGCACTCGCTCATGACTCTCGCCCTC
P S L Q I L Y M M D E I D E P D L T L K
421 CCATCCCTACAAATCCTGTACATAATAGACAAATCGACGAGCCAGACCTCACATAAAA
A I G H Q W Y W S Y E Y T D F K D L S F
481 GCCATTGGCCACAGTGTACTGAAGTACGAATACACAGACTCAAGGACCTCTCATTC
D S Y M I P T T D L P N G H F R L L E V
541 GACTCCATACATAATTCACACAGACCTGCAAAATGGGCACCTCCGACTCTAGAGGT
D H R V V V P M E S P I R V I I T A G D
601 GACCAACCCGCTAGTCTGATCCCATAGAAATCACCGTAAATTAATTACTGCGGAGAC
V L H S W A V P T L G V K T D A I P G R
661 GTACTTCCATCATGAGCAGTTCACACCTCGGAGTTAAACAGATGAATCCAGGCCGA
L N Q T S F I T T R P G I F Y G Q C S E
721 CTAACCAAACTCATTCATTACCAACCCCGGCTGGATTTCTACGCGCAATGACAGAA
I C G A N H S Y M P I V V E S T P L P Y
781 ATCTGGGGGCTAACACAGCTACATGCTTATTTAGTAGAATCTACCCCACTCCATAC
F E A W S S L L S S S * *-----
841 TTTGAAGCCTGATCATCCCTCCTATCCTAATCATTAAGAGCTATGCAACAGCA
*--ATPase8-->
tRNA (Lys)-----* M P Q L
901 CTAGCCTTTAAGCTAGCTAAAGAGGAATATCCCTCCTTAATGGCATGCTCAACTCA
N P A P W F S I M V M T W L T L A L L I
961 ACCCTGCACCATGATTCCAATCATAGTCAACCTGACTCAACCTCGCATCTAATCC
Q P K L L T F T T T N P P S K K P S L I
1021 AGCCAAACTGCTAACCTTCAACCAACAATCCCCATCAAAAAACCACTCATCATCA
*--ATPase6-->
M N L S F F D Q F S S P
T K P T P W A W P W T *
1081 CCAAAACCAACCATGAGCCTGACCATGAACCTAGGTTTCTTTGACCAATCTCAAGCCC
H L L G H P L I L L S L L T P A L L F P
1141 CCACCTACTTGGTCATCCCTGATCCTACTATCTCTCTTCTTCCAGCCATATGTTCC
S P G N R W I N N R L S T I Q L W L L H
1201 ATCCCAGGCAACCGATGAATCAACAACCGACTATCCACCACTCACTGATGACTGATCA
L I T K Q L M I P L N K N G H K W L M
1261 CCTAATCACAACAACCTAATATCCATTAACAACCAACCGCCCAAAATGAGCCCTGAT
L T S L M T M L L T I N L L G L L P Y T
1321 GCTAACATCACTAATAACCTACTCTCAACACTCACTCTAGGACTTCTCCCAATAC
F T P T T Q L S M N M A L A P P L W L A
1381 ATTCACCCCAACCCAGCTATCCATAAACATGGCCCTAGCTTTCACCCCTGGCTGTC
T L L T G L R N K P S A S L A H L L P E
1441 TACCCCTACTAACAGCCCTGCGAACAACCACTCAGCCTCTGCTGCTCACTACTAGCCAGA
G T P T P L I P A L I L I E T T S L L I
1501 AGGAACCCCAACCCCTGATCCCGCACTAATCTGATCGAACAACCAACGCTGCTGAT
R P L A L G V R L T A N L T A G H L L I
1561 CCGGCCCTTAGCTCTAGAGTCCGCTCACAGTCACTCACAGCAGGACCTACTTAT
Q L I S T A S I A L K P I L P T V S I L
1621 TCAACTCATCTCCACAGCTCCATCGCACTCAAGCCACTCTCCCAAGTATCAATCTT
T M A I L L L L T I L E V A V A M I Q A
1681 AACAAAGCCATCTACTCTCCACCATCCGTAAGTAGCAGTGGCCATATTCAGGC
Y V F V L L L S L Y L Q E N I * M A H Q
1741 CTACGTTTTCCTCCTCCTAAGCCTGACTTACAAGAAAAATCTAATGGCACACCAA
A H S Y H M V D P S P W P I F G A A A A
1801 GCACACTCTTACCACATAGTCGACCCAGCCCTGACCAATCTTTGGAGCTGCCGCCGC
L L T T S G L V M W F H Y N S S I L L A
1861 TTACTCAAACTCAGGCTAGTCACTGTGATCCACTACAACATCATCTATCTGTAGCC
A G L L S M L L V M L Q W R E I V R E
1921 GCCGCCCTTATCAATGCTCTAGTACTCAATGATGACGAGGAGATGTCGAGAG
S T F Q G H H T P T V Q K G L R Y G M I
1981 AGCACCTTCCAGGCCACACACCTACAGTCCAAAAGGCCCTACGATGCGGCATAATC
L F
2041 CTCTTC

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Fig. 1. Continued on next page.

B) ND6 to 12SrRNA.

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A E P F P P E A A L A V S Y V F V V L M G
1 AAGCTCCGGAAAAGGCTCCGCGCCAGAGCTACAGAGTAGACAAAATCCCAACGATCC
  G F Y V M F L V L A V F S V G L S L L W
61 CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCACCAGGGCTACAAAAGAAACCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
  G C G A V S A L V L G V V G Y Y P S P N
121 ACCCAACCCAGCCAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCACTACCCCATAGTACGGCGAAGAT
  S A V G L V G V V F C I G L F F V F Y T
181 TCGACTACACCTAAAACCCCAACAAGCAGATTCTAGAAAATAACAAAATAAG
  M *-----tRNA (glu)-----
241 TCATTATTCCTGCTCGGCCACTACCCGAGACTACGGCTCGAAAAGCCGTATTGTATT
  -----*-- Control region -----*
301 TTCAACTACAGAACAGCTAGATAAGCCTAATAATGCTCTCAGGACCCCCCCCCCTTC
  TAS
361 CCCCCAGGGGTTGCGGGGTTATTTGGTTATGCATATCGTGCATACATTTATATCCCCA
  TAS
421 TATAATAACCTATGGTCCCGTAATAAACACTATTAACCACTATCTTACATGCACGGAC
481 TAAACCCATCACATGCTCAAGCAGCATACCTACTATCGGACTACCTCCCAACGAGCCCA
541 GAGTGAATGCTCTAATACCCCAACCTCAACACCCACATAACATGCCCCCAACGAGAACAA
601 GGCCTCAATAATGATGAATGCTTGCAGACATACCTTACCAACACTCCAAATTTCTCTCCA
  29 bp sequence
661 CCCACCCTTACTCATGAAGCTGCGTACCAGATGGATTATTAATCGTACACCTCACGTG
721 AAATCAGCAATCCTTGACATAAATGTCGACAGTAGCTTCAGGCCCATACGTTCCCC
781 CTAAACCCCTCGCCCTCCTCACAATTTTGGCCCTCTGGTTCCTCGGTACAGGCCATCAAT
841 TGGGTTCACTACCTCTCTTGCCTTCAAAGTGGCATCTGTGGAATACTTCCACCATCT
901 CAATGCGTAATCGCGGACTTCCAGCTTTTTGGCGCCTCTGGTTCCTTTATTTTTTTCC
961 GGGGTTACTCACAGCTGGCCCTTCCAGTACTCGGGGTCACCAATCAAGCCCTGG
1021 ACACACTGCGTATCGCGCTATCTTATCTCAGGATTAATCAATGAGACGGTGGCG
1081 TATATGGGGAATCACCTTGCACCTGATGCCTTTGACCACTTCAGTAACTGCTCTCC
  CSB-1
1141 ACAGCTCTATATAAAGAGGCTATTAGTGAATGCTCGATGGACATCTTAAAAACAAA
  CSB-2 CSB-3 LSP/HSP
1201 CCACCCCAACCAACCCCAACATAATATATATACATAAAAACGAAATGCATAACATGAC
1261 CTAAATTTATTAGAGAACTCCAGCATAAAGACGATCCAAACCCGATGACAATCATTAC
  *-----COI-----*
1321 TTTGACCTAACAAACATTACCAATTAACAGCCACTGCCCCGTCCACATAGCTTACCA
  -----tRNA (phe)-----*
1381 CAAAAGCATGGCACTGAAGCTGCAAGACGGCACAGCAATGCGTGGCGGACAAAAGACT
  12SrRNA
1441 TAGTCTAACCTTACAGTTGGTTTTTGGCTAGACATATACATGCAAGTATCCGCGCCCG
1501 TGTAAATGCCCTCAATAGCTTCAACCCAGGCTTAAGGAGCGGATATCAGGCACACCAAG
  *-----*
1561 CAGTAGCCCAAGACGCTTGCT
  
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C) 12SrRNA.

```

-----12SrRNA-----
1 CCACCGCGGTCATACAAGAGACCCAAATCAACTGCTTACAAGCGGCTAAAGAGTGGTA
61 AGATGCCCTATCCCTACCTAAGATCAAAAATGCAATGAGCTGTCGCAAGCACAAGATG
121 CACCTAACACACCAATCAAGATGATCTTAGAATAGCGATTAAATTTAACCCACGAAAG
181 CCAGGGCCCAAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTGGCCCTAAATCTTGATACATTA
241 CCTACCGAAGTATCCGCCAGAGAACTACGAGCACAACGCTTAAACTTAAGGACTTG
301 CGGGTGGCCCTAAACCCACTAGAGGAGCCTGTTCTGTAATCGATGATCCAGATCAACCC
361 AACCGCCCTTGCACAGCAGCCTACATACCGCGTCGCGCAGCCACTCGAATGAGAG
421 CGCAACAGTGGCGCAACAGCACCCTTAATAGAGAGGTCAGGTATAGCCTATGGGAC
481 GGAAGAAATGGGCTACATTCCTTATGATAGGCAACCGGAAAGAGTATGAAACTG
  
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D) 16SrRNA to ND1.

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-----16SrRNA-----
1 ACCTCGACTAGAGGATAAATCTAATCAATCAACCACTTACTGTGGCCCTTAAAGCAGC
61 CTTCACAACAGAGTGGCTCAAAGCTCCACACTCAAAAATGCCAAAACAAGATGAATCCCT
121 TACCACAAACAGGTTAACCCTATGAATAFAGGAGAATTAATGCTAAAATGAGTAACTGGG
181 GCCACACCCACCCCTTAGCGGCGCAAGCTTACATGAGAACATTAATAACAGACCCAGAC
241 ATATACAAAACCTCACAAGACAGGTATAAATCAACCTGTTAACCCGACTCAGGAGC
301 GCCCATAAGAGAGATTAAAATCTGAAAGGAACTCGGCAAAAACAAGCCCGACTGTTTA
361 CCAAAAACATAGCCTTACGAAAACAACAGTATGAAGGTGATGCCTGCCAGTAGGACT
421 AGGTTAAACCGCGGATCTCAACCTGCAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATATAAA
481 TCGAGACTTGTATGAATGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGTCTCTCAGGATATCAGTGAA
541 ATTGATCTCCCGTGCAAAAGCGGATGTGAACATAAGACGAGAAAGCCCTGTTGAACTT
601 AAAAATCAACCGCCACCGGAACCTAAGACTAAAACCCCGGGCTACAGACATCGCAGAG
661 CATGGCCGATATTTTTCGGTTGGGGGACCTTGGAGAACACAGATCTCCAAAACCAAG
721 ACCACACCTCTTACTTAGAGCCACCCCTCAAAGTGTAAATAGTGACAGACCAATATA
781 ATTGATTAATGGACCAAGTATCCCAAGGATAACAGGCAATCCCCCTCAAGAGCCCTTA
841 TCGACAGGGGGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCCTAATGTTGACCGGCTA
901 TTAAGGTTCTGTTTCTCAACGATTAATAGTCTTACGATCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAC
961 ATCCAGGTCGGTTCTATCTATGAACTACTCTCCCAAGTACGAAAGACCCGGAAGTAA
1021 GCCCAATACTACAGCACGCCCTTCCCTTAGTGTGAACCACTCAACTATGAAAGAG
  
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-----*-----
1081 ACTCCCCCCCACCCCACTCCAGAAAAGGATCAGCTAGAGTGGCAGAGCCGGCAAA
  *-----*
  M P
1141 ATGCAAAAGGCTTAGACCCCTTACCCAGAGGTCAAACCTCTCCCTAGCTACACATGCC
  ND1-->
  Q T T M V S Y L I M A L L Y I I P I L I
1201 ACAAAACAACATAGTAAAGCTACCTCATATAGCCCTGCTATACATCATCCCAATCTAAT
  A V A F L T L V E R K I L S Y M Q S R K
1261 TGCCGTGGCTTCTTGTACTAGTGCAGAAAGAAATCTAAGTACATGCAATCCCGTAA
  G P N I V G P F G L L Q P I A D G I K L
1321 AGGCCCAACATCGTGGGCCCTTTTGGCTCCACCCATTCGAGCGGAATCAACT
  F I K E P I R P S T S S P L L F I M M P
1381 ATTCATTAAGAGCCCATTCGACCTTCCACCTCCTCAGCCCTCCTCATATAATGCC
  M L A L L L A L T A W V P L P L P F S L
1441 CATACTAGCCCTCCTCCTAGCCCTACCAGCTGAGTGGCCCTCCCTCCCTCCGTTCTCACT
  V D L N L G V L F M V A M S S
1501 AGTAGACTGAACCTCGGGGCTCTTTATATAGTACCATATCAAGCTT
  
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E) ND2 to COI.

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--ND2-->
  M K Q N Y T S K P P S T P T A I L A S L
1 ATAAAACAGTGGTACACTAGCAAAACCCCAAGCAGCCCAACCGCAATCTAGCTCCTACTA
  S I L L L P L S P M V H A I V *-----*
61 TCAATCTCTTACTTCCCCCTCCCAAGTACAGGCTATGTCTAGAACTTAGGATA
  -----tRNA (Trp)-----
121 ACACCCACCTAAACCGAAGCCCTTCAAAGCTTAAATAGAGTAAACCCCTCTAGTTTC
  * *-----tRNA (Ala)-----*
181 TGCGTAAGACCAACAGGACAGTAACTGTATCTCTGGATGCAACCCAGACGCTTTAAT
  * *-----tRNA (Asn)-----*
241 TAAGCTAAAGCCTTTGCTAGACAGCGGCTTCGATCCCGCAAAATTTAGTTAAGACT
  -----*-----*
301 AAACGCCCAAAACCTACTGGCCTCAGGCTTAAGGCCCGGCTACACTCTCGTGCACATCGATG
  -----*-----*
361 AGCTTGAACCTCAACATGAATTCACACTAGGCGCCGATAAGAGAGAAATGAACCTCTG
  *-----COI-----*
  M T F I
421 TAAAAGGACTAGAGCTTAAACACTCAGCCATCTTACCCGTCAGCTTCACTCA
  N R W L F S T N H K D I G T L Y L I F G
481 ATCGATGACTATTTCTACCAATCACAAGACATCGGTACTCTATACCPTACTCTCGGGG
  A W A G M I G T A L S L L I R A E L G Q
541 CATGACCGGAAATATTGGCACAGCACTACGCTACTGATCCGCGGACAGCATAGCCGAA
  P G T L L G D D Q I Y N V I V T R H A F
601 CAGGGACCTCCTGGGCGAGCACAATTTATAACGTGATCGTACCCGTCAGCCTCTCG
  V M I F M V M P I M I G F G N W L V
661 TAATAATCTTCTTATGGTAAATGGCCATATAATGGAGGGTTCCGCAACTAGTGGTCC
  P L M I G A P D M A F P R M N N M S
721 CCGTGAATCTCGTCCCGCAGATAGCATTCCACGAAATAACAACATAAGCTT
  
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Fig. 1. Continued. Nucleotide sequence of various cloned duck mitochondrial DNA fragments (A-E). Sequences shown are those of the L-strand and are numbered commencing from the first nucleotide at the 5' end of each mtDNA fragment. All coding regions except those for ND6 and six tRNA (Glu, Ser, Ala, Asn, Cys, Tyr) genes are transcribed from the H-strand. The encoding tRNA and rRNA genes are indicated by broken lines above the nucleotide sequence and are delimited by asterisks to indicate the putative 5' and 3' encoded nucleotide. Anticodons are underlined. Translation of the protein genes is indicated above the sequence using the one-letter amino acid code. Stop codons are designated by asterisks. Also underlined in the control region (B) are the positions for the conserved sequence blocks (CSB-1, -2, -3), the putative bidirectional promoter (LSP/HSP), the termination-associated sequences (TAS), and the 29-bp CSB-1-like sequence. CSB-3 is overlined.

	AA stem	D stem	D loop	D stem	AC stem	AC loop	AC stem	V loop	T stem	T loop	T stem	AA stem
ALA	:AAGGCTT G****C*	TA **	GCTT **** AATTA *****	AAGC ****	G TCTGG * *****A	TTGTCAT *****	CCAGG T****	AGAT ****	ACAGG *****	TTAGTGT **** ***A***	CCTGT *****	TGGTCTTA *****
ASN	:TAGGCAG *****	AG *A	GCCA **** GTAGGTTT A*T***G*	GGGC T***	G TTTAG A	CTGTAA *****	CTAAA *****	ATTTT **** ***G*	GCGGG AT***	ATCGAAG *****	CCCCT *** ***A*	CTGTCTAG *****
ASP	:GAAATGT **G*C**	TA **	GTAA **** ACCAA *****	TTAC ****	A TAGCC * ***A*	TTGTCAA C*****	GGCTA *A***	AATC ****	ACAGG *****	TGAAAGC ** *C**A*	CCTGT *****	ACATCTCA *****
CYS	:GGCCCTG *A*T***	TA **	GTGA **** AGT ***	TCAT ****	G TTGAG A	TTGCAAG ***** ***A	CTCAT *** *G*	CGAT T***	GTGCA ** *A**	CGAGAG *T* *A**	TGTAC *** *G*	CGGGGCCT ***** ***T**
GLU	:GTTCTGG ***CC*	TA **	GTTG **** AAAATAA *G*---	CAAT ****	A ACGGC * *T***	TTTTCGA ***** ***A	GCCGT *****	AGGT ** *TC	CTCGG ** *T**	GTAGTGG *G* *GTC*AA	CCGAG *** ***A*	CAGGAATA ***** *G*****
LEU (UUR)	:GCTAGAG *****C*	TG **	GCAG **** AGC-CGGCAA ***T*****	ATGC ****	A AAAGG * *****	CPTAAGC *****	CCTTT *****	ACCC *T**	AGAGG *****	TTCAAAT *****	CCTCT *****	CCCTAGCT *****
LYS	:CATTAAAG *****	AA **	GCTA **** TGCAA ***** *C	CAGC ****	A CTAGC * *****	CTTTTAA *****	GCTAG *****	CTAAA *- *G*	GAGGA *** *G	ATTATC- GAC*C*C	CCCTC T** *C*	CPTAATGG ***** ***A
PHE	:GTCCACA *C**C**	TA **	GCTT **** ACCA-CAA *A*CC**	AAGC ****	A TGGCA * *****	CTGAAGC ***** ***A	TGCCA *****	AGAC *** *T	GGCAC ** *T**	ACGAAC *- *T*CT	ATGCC *** ***A*	TGCGGACA ***** ***T** *G**
SER (UCN)	:GAGAAAG A*****	AA **	GCAT **** -GAGTGGTTA- TA*****TG	ATGC ****	A GCTGG G *T***	CTTGAAG *****	CCAGT *** *AC	GTAT A* *G*	GGAGG * *AG**	TTCGATT *****	CCTTC *****	CTTTCTTG *****
TRP	:AGAAACT *****	TA **	GGAT **** -AACACCCACCTA T**TGT*****-	AACC ****	G AAGGC A	CTTCAAA *****	GCCTT *****	AAAT ****	AAGAG *****	TTAAACC ***** ***T	CTCTT *****	AGTTTCTG *****
TYR	:GGTAAGA *****	TG **	GCTG **** AGTGTTTA *****-G	AAGC ****	G TTAGG * *****	CTGTAGT *****	CCTTT *****	TTAC ****	AGAGG *****	TTCAATT *****	CCTCT *****	TCTTATCG *****

Fig. 2. Sequence comparison of the duck tRNAs (sense strand) with those from chicken (Desjardins and Morais 1990). In each case, the duck sequence is shown in full. Numbering of the equivalent sequence region in duck is the following: Fig. 1A, tRNA<sup>Ser</sup> (45–117); tRNA<sup>Asp</sup> (120–188); tRNA<sup>Lys</sup> (875–946). Fig.

1B, tRNA<sup>Glu</sup> (245–315); tRNA<sup>Phe</sup> (1364–1433). Fig. 1D, tRNA<sup>Leu</sup> (1118–1191). Fig. 1E, tRNA<sup>Trp</sup> (107–182); tRNA<sup>Ala</sup> (186–254); tRNA<sup>Asn</sup> (257–329); tRNA<sup>Cys</sup> (330–395); tRNA<sup>Tyr</sup> (395–466). Residues in chicken homologous to those of duck are indicated by asterisks and missing nucleotides by dashes.

quenced fragments contain the entire control region; the protein genes COII, ATPase6, and ATPase8; 11 tRNA genes; and partial sequences of the genes encoding ND1, ND2, ND6, COI, COIII, and the small and large ribosomal subunits. As in chicken and other vertebrates, the duck mitochondrial genome is organized in an economical fashion. Some contiguous genes are butt-joined: ATPase6-COIII, ND6-tRNA<sup>Glu</sup>, and tRNA<sup>Asn</sup>-tRNA<sup>Cys</sup>. Others are separated by short noncoding sequences of a few nucleotides or overlapped: COI-tRNA<sup>Ser(CUN)</sup>, ATPase8-ATPase6, tRNA<sup>Cys</sup>-tRNA<sup>Tyr</sup>, ND2-tRNA<sup>Trp</sup>. All the structural genes are punctuated by one or more tRNA genes at either their 5' or their 3' or both their ends.

The relative position and the orientation of all genes and the control region in the duck mitochondrial genome are identical to those found in homologous regions of chicken and quail (Desjardins and Morais 1990, 1991). Compared to other vertebrates, duck and gallinaceous birds mtDNAs display two peculiar characteristics. First, the contiguous tRNA<sup>Glu</sup>-ND6 genes are located immediately upstream of the control region in duck (Fig. 1B) and gallinaceae (Desjardins and Morais 1990, 1991), and thus are transposed with respect to the organization in mammals (Anderson et al. 1981, 1982; Bibb et al. 1981; Gadaleta et al. 1989; Arnason et al. 1990; Arnason and Johnsson 1992), *Xenopus laevis* (Roe et al. 1985), and fishes (Johansen et al. 1990). Second,

duck (Fig. 1E) and gallinaceae lack a hairpinlike structure located between the genes for tRNA<sup>Asn</sup> and tRNA<sup>Cys</sup> in vertebrates, which serves as start site for the light (L)-strand replication in mammals (Hixson et al. 1986). Since both Galliformes and Anseriformes are ancient lineages (Brodkorb 1964), our observations suggest that the molecular events causing these changes took place in an early bird ancestor. Polymerase chain reaction and DNA sequencing showed that the gene organization seen in duck and gallinaceae is also characteristic of many other extant bird orders (Morais et al., unpublished results). These observations, and those of Pääbo et al. (1991) showing that tRNA genes in the vicinity of the putative L-strand replication origin in marsupials have been rearranged, clearly suggest that the arrangement of vertebrate mtDNAs is more fluid than previously thought.

#### Transfer and Ribosomal RNA Genes

We have identified 11 tRNA genes from their location and nucleotide similarity with corresponding sequences in chicken and other vertebrates. Sequence comparisons indicate that these genes are highly homologous to their chicken counterparts (Fig. 2). Nucleotide identity ranges from 76.5% for tRNA<sup>Glu</sup> to 98.6% for tRNA<sup>Tyr</sup>, with a mean of 88.2% (Table 1). This value is higher than those for

**Table 1.** Sequence comparisons between duck and chicken mitochondrial DNA genes

Gene	Length (nt)	% Nucleotide identity	% Amino acid identity	% Amino acid similarity	Transition			Transversion				
					A-G	C-T	Total	A-C	A-T	G-C	G-T	Total
ND1	353	76.2	80.3	95.7	15	26	41	27	8	6	2	43
ND2	105	67.6	54.3	85.7	8	11	19	7	3	4	1	15
ND6	244	77.9	82.7	98.8	13	14	27	13	9	5	0	27
COI	358	81.6	97.5	98.3	14	26	40	12	7	6	1	26
COII	684	83.5	93.8	98.7	18	37	55	36	14	7	1	58
COIII	258	81.5	90.7	98.8	16	9	25	12	7	4	0	23
ATPase 8	165	73.9	72.2	94.4	3	11	14	16	8	2	3	29
ATPase 6	681	80.0	88.5	96.0	21	40	61	52	13	8	2	75
16S rRNA	1117	84.1	—	—	41	55	96	44	21	10	7	82
12S rRNA	687	87.4	—	—	23	28	51	15	10	6	3	34
tRNA (11)	781	88.2	—	—	28	39	67	7	6	9	3	25
Control region	1048	71.0	—	—	40	73	113	55	78	24	34	191

genes encoding rRNAs and proteins, in agreement with the situation in mammals when distantly related species are compared (Brown 1985; Cantatore and Saccone 1987). The high degree of conservation of the tRNA genes likely depends on functional constraints associated with protein synthesis on mitochondrial ribosomes, processing of the H- and L-strand transcripts (Ojala et al. 1981) and regulatory roles such as transcription termination (Christianson and Clayton 1988; Kruse et al. 1989). Evolution of the avian mitochondrial tRNA genes mainly involves point mutations, but length variations of one to three nucleotides also contribute to this process. Transitions, which greatly outnumber transversions (Table 1), are found mainly in stem regions and nearly half of them are compensated by transitions in the complementary strand such that base pairing is maintained (Fig. 2). Transversions are mainly confined to the DHU, TYC, and variable loops, along with addition/deletion events.

We have sequenced about two-thirds of the 12S and 16S rRNA duck genes (Fig. 1B–D). Percent nucleotide identities between the duck and chicken sequences are respectively 87.4 and 84.1 for 12S and 16S rRNAs (Table 1). Our comparisons revealed that avian rRNAs genes evolve similarly to tRNA genes (Table 1). Both 12S and 16S rRNAs can be folded by base pairing into domains which involve conserved structural elements similar to those found in mammals (Glutz et al. 1981; Zwieb et al. 1981) and *Xenopus laevis* (Roe et al. 1985; Dunon-Bluteau and Brun 1986). Most base substitutions and length mutations are found in nonpaired segments. In stem regions, substitutions account for about 40% of the total and consist mainly of transitions, whereas transversions greatly outnumber transitions in nonpaired segments. Similar observations have been made in the comparison of the chicken and quail 12S rRNA sequences (Desjardins

and Morais 1991) and in those of the 12S and 16S rRNA genes of various mammals (Mindell and Hon-eycutt 1990).

#### *Codon Usage and Protein Genes*

We have described 952 codons and more than 80% of them are specified either as hydrophobic (L, I, C, M, V, F, Y, W) or weakly neutral hydrophobic (P, A, G, S, T) amino acids (Table 2). All proteins contained about the same percentage of hydrophobic residues, which is consistent with the fact that these proteins are located within the mitochondrial inner membrane (Attardi and Schatz 1989). The overall codon usage has a strong bias against the use of triplets ending in G. Nearly all codon families show a net preference for A and C at the silent position. More than 70% of all codons end in A and C and about 11% in T or G. The infrequent use of T and G at the third position has previously been reported for similar genes in chicken and quail (Desjardins and Morais 1990, 1991) and for closely and distantly related birds for a part of the cytochrome b gene (Kocher et al. 1989; Edwards and Wilson 1990). A similar tendency to exclude G and T from silent positions, which goes beyond the bias in base composition of the coding strand, was also observed in other vertebrates, including fishes (Johansen et al. 1990), and likely corresponds to a codon strategy elaborated by mitochondria over evolutionary time (Cantatore and Saccone 1987).

The protein genes encoded by duck mtDNA show a relatively high degree of sequence homology with their chicken counterparts at both the nucleotide and amino acid levels (Table 1). The relative order of nucleotide and amino acid sequence conservation among the eight protein genes appears to be the same as in species representing different

**Table 2.** Codon usage in Peking duck mitochondria<sup>a</sup>

TTT	(phe)	15	TCT	(ser)	5	TAT	(tyr)	5	TGT	(cys)	1
TTC	(phe)	31	TCC	(ser)	18	TAC	(tyr)	22	TGC	(cys)	4
TTA	(leu)	13	TCA	(ser)	25	TAA	(ter)	3	TGA	(trp)	21
TTG	(leu)	6	TCG	(ser)	4	TAG	(ter)	1	TGG	(trp)	3
CTT	(leu)	10	CCT	(pro)	10	CAT	(his)	1	CGT	(arg)	2
CTC	(leu)	48	CCC	(pro)	29	CAC	(his)	24	CGC	(arg)	3
CTA	(leu)	60	CCA	(pro)	30	CAA	(gln)	21	CGA	(arg)	11
CTG	(leu)	26	CCG	(pro)	5	CAG	(gln)	7	CGG	(arg)	4
ATT	(ile)	21	ACT	(thr)	5	AAT	(asn)	5	AGT	(ser)	1
ATC	(ile)	50	ACC	(thr)	30	AAC	(asn)	23	AGC	(ser)	16
ATA	(met)	32	ACA	(thr)	26	AAA	(lys)	19	AGA	(ter)	0
ATG	(met)	17	ACG	(thr)	2	AAG	(lys)	2	AGG	(ter)	1
GTT	(val)	12	GCT	(ala)	15	GAT	(asp)	1	GGT	(gly)	5
GTC	(val)	17	GCC	(ala)	36	GAC	(asp)	20	GCC	(gly)	20
GTA	(val)	23	GCA	(ala)	19	GAA	(glu)	20	GGA	(gly)	11
GTG	(val)	13	GCG	(ala)	1	GAG	(glu)	8	GGG	(gly)	13

<sup>a</sup> Frequency of codon usage is calculated from all protein coding genes. Amino acids are indicated using the standard three-letter code

mammalian orders (Brown 1985). The cytochrome subunits (COI-III) show the highest and the ATPase8 and ND2 genes the lowest degree of identity. The genes evolve mainly by substitutions but an internal codon-size deletion occurs in the ND1 and ATPase8 duck genes while the COI gene has an extra codon at its 3' end. Point mutations involve primarily C-T transitions and A-C transversions. Transversions slightly outnumber transitions (Table 1). The evolutionary rate is the highest at the third codon position (71%), compared with the first (20%) and second (9%), and changes involve mainly synonymous bases (Table 3). Consequently, a high proportion of base substitutions are silent. Except for the ND6 and ATPase8 genes, transitions and transversions give rise to amino acid replacements at about the same frequency. When changes to chemically similar amino acids are considered, similarities range from 86% for ND2 to 99% for COII, COIII, and ND6 (Table 1).

The GTG codon has been proposed to serve as translational initiator of the COI gene in chicken and quail (Desjardins and Morais 1990, 1991) and in cod (Johansen et al. 1990). The duck COI gene is also initiated by GTG (Fig. 1E). This unusual start codon is also found at the 5' end of the duck COII gene (Fig. 1A).

### Control Region

The control region of all vertebrate mtDNAs analyzed thus far is a noncoding sequence of variable length encompassing the heavy (H)-strand replication origin and the promoter for the transcription of both the H- and L-strands. The region spans the area between the genes for tRNA<sup>Pro</sup> (tRNA<sup>Glu</sup> in

birds) and tRNA<sup>Phe</sup> and can be divided into three subdomains: a central, more conserved segment, with a reduced L-strand adenine content, flanked on both sides by more variable adenine-rich regions, the left and right domains (Brown et al. 1986; Saccone et al. 1991). Small conserved sequences which regulate mtDNA replication, CSBs (conserved sequence blocks) and TAS (termination associated sequences), are contained within the right and left domain, respectively. They are located upstream and downstream of relatively stable cloverleaf-like secondary structures of low-primary-sequence homology among vertebrates (Dunon-Bluteau and Brun 1987).

The duck control region (Fig. 1B) shows 71.0% nucleotide identity with its chicken counterpart (Table 1). Most of the substitutions are transversions (63%) and their distribution across the control region is uneven, being more frequent in the adenine-rich left (nt 1-348) and right (nt 827-1048) domains where the transition/transversion ratio is respectively 0.51 and 0.47, and 0.75 in the central domain. Comparisons of the two avian sequences with homologous control regions from mammals, *Xenopus laevis*, and cod reveal a rather poor degree of primary sequence conservation in the right and left domains, while relatively long stretches of nucleotides dispersed across the central domain are conserved.

Duck and chicken control regions show a high frequency of length mutations. Size differences between the two avian species (179 nucleotides) are due mainly to the absence of rather large DNA segments in the duck right and left domains. Length variations of a few nucleotides were also noted in these two domains and in the central region. De-

**Table 3.** Sequence differences between duck and chicken protein genes

Gene	Size (codons)	Number of Differences			Substitution events		
		Position 1	Position 2	Position 3	Silent Replacement	Transition	Transversion
ND1	117	20	8	56	Silent Replacement	32.1% 16.7%	33.3% 17.9%
ND2	35	11	8	15	Silent Replacement	26.5% 29.4%	11.8% 32.3%
ND6	81	13	4	37	Silent Replacement	42.6% 7.4%	27.8% 22.2%
CO1	118	6	2	58	Silent Replacement	56.1% 4.5%	36.4% 3.0%
CO2	228	13	6	96	Silent Replacement	40.7% 8.0%	43.3% 8.0%
CO3	86	7	3	38	Silent Replacement	39.6% 12.5%	39.6% 8.3%
ATPase 8	55	14	5	24	Silent Replacement	20.0% 13.3%	35.6% 31.1%
ATPase 6	227	25	12	99	Silent Replacement	33.1% 11.8%	39.7% 15.4%
All genes	947	109	48	423	Silent Replacement	38.0% 11.0%	37.1% 13.9%

leted segments in the duck right domain consist of A-T-rich sequences dispersed across the region between the chicken bidirectional transcription promoter (LSP/HSP; L'Abbé et al. 1991) and CSB-1 (Fig. 3a). The pintail duck (*Anas acuta*) right domain region, which is of the same size as in Peking duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), is devoid also of A-T-rich genomic tracts between the putatives LSP/HSP and CSB-1 (data not shown), suggesting that this feature is common to many or all birds of the genus *Anas*. Both avian CSB-1 sequences are highly homologous to their human counterpart (Fig. 3b). The 3' end of CSB-1 in chicken (Glaus et al. 1980, Morais et al. unpublished results) and in other vertebrates lies in close proximity to the H-strand replication origin. The rather short nucleotide stretch between the duck putative transcriptional promoter 3' end and the CSB-1 5' end contains sequence elements that are highly homologous to human CSB-2 (Fig. 3c) and CSB-3 (Fig. 3d). These two putative conserved-sequence blocks overlap in duck (Fig. 1B), in contrast to the situation in mouse (Bibb et al. 1981) and human (Anderson et al. 1981), where they are separated from each other by short nucleotide stretches. In these mammalian species, CSB-2 and -3 are recognized by RNase RMP, an endoribonuclease which cleaves control region L-strand transcripts at specific RNA-to-DNA transition site positions in vitro (Karwan et al. 1991). Sequence elements similar to those found in duck CSB-2 and -3 are also detected in the chicken right domain but

they are separated from each other by A-T-rich nucleotide stretches (Fig. 3a, double underlined). A chicken mtDNA binding protein that exhibits sequence-specific interaction with most of these sequence elements has been recently characterized (D'Agostino and Nass 1992). The protein, a site-specific endodeoxyribonuclease, interferes with mtDNA replication in vitro and may be assisted in its activity by HMG1-like protein-induced DNA bending (Wu and Crothers 1984; Bianchi et al. 1989; Fisher et al. 1992). Taken together, these observations suggest that the conserved sequence elements identified in the duck and chicken control regions serve as recognition sites for molecular complexes involved in mtDNA replication and transcription. Their high-sequence homology with mammalian CSBs makes them likely to interact with a similar set of regulatory molecules. The compact organization of the CSBs within the relatively short CSB-1/LSP/HSP region in duck provides an attractive molecular model to further investigate nucleomitochondrial interactions in vertebrates.

Although the duck and chicken left-domain regions are about the same size, a rather large segment that encompasses one of the two 29-bp direct repeats detected in the chicken sequence (Fig. 3e) is absent in the duck sequence. That same segment is also deleted in the Japanese quail (Desjardins and Morais 1991). The duck and chicken 29-bp monomers are well conserved and homologous to their putative CSB-1 (Fig. 3e). Repeated sequences have

## a) CSB-1 - LSP/HSP region.

CSB-1

C: TATTTAGTGAATGCTTGTTCGGACATATTTTATCAATTTTCACTTCCTCTATTTCTTCAC  
D: \*\*\*\*\*C\*\*T\*\*\*\*\*C\*\*A\*-----AA\*\*

C: AAACTAGGAAATTCACCACAAATTTTCTTGTATTTTTAATTTTTTTTATTTTT  
D: \*\*\*\*\*C\*\*\*-----

C: AAAAACATTTTTTAAAAAACTAAATTACATACAAACTACCGCATAAAAATCCCTCAAACATAT  
D: -----\*\*A\*\*-----\*C\*\*A\*\*\*-----

LSP/HSP

C: ACAAACGTTTATCGTATAATATATATACAT  
D: -----T\*\*\*\*\*-----

## b) CSB-1.

D: TATTTAGTGAATGCTCGATGGACATA  
C: \*\*\*\*\*T\*\*C\*\*\*\*\*  
H: \*\*A\*\*A\*\*T\*\*\*\*\*T\*TA\*\*\*\*\*

## c) CSB-2.

D: AAAACCACCCCAACCAC  
H: C\*\*\*\*\*C\*\*\*\*\*TC\*\*C\*

## d) CSB-3.

D: AACCAACAACCCACAA  
H: TG\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*\*A\*\*

## e) Homologous sequences.

29bp repeat

C: CACC-TAACTATGAATGGTTACAGGACATAAAATCTCACTCTCATGTTCTCCCCCAACAA  
D: \*C\*\*A\*\*\*TG\*\*\*\*\*C\*\*GACA\*\*\*\*\*C-C\*\*AC\*AAACAC\*CCAAATT\*\*T\*TC\*\*C  
CSB-1: TATTTAG\*\*\*\*\*C\*CGAT\*\*\*\*\*

29bp repeat

C: GTCACCTAACATATGAATGGTTACAGGACATACATTTAACTACCATGTTCTAACCCATTG  
D: CC-----\*\*\*\*\*AC

been detected in vertebrate left domains (Doda et al. 1981; Walberg and Clayton 1981; MacKay et al. 1986) and are believed to assist in termination of nascent H-strand DNAs at the end of the control region. In chicken, nascent H-strand DNAs end farther to the downstream 29-bp repeat (Glaus et al. 1980; Morais et al. unpublished results), in the vicinity of conserved TAS elements (5'—TACAT—3'), and encompass a stable cloverleaflike structure similar to those reported for various vertebrates (Dunon-Bluteau and Brun 1987). Such putative TAS elements have been identified in the duck control region (Fig. 1B).

#### Rate of Evolution and Divergence Times

Pairwise estimates of divergence between specific duck, chicken, and mammalian mtDNA genes are shown in Table 4. Estimates based either on total substitution events or on transversions indicate that each gene evolves at its own rate, and that rates for the ribosomal genes are lower than those for the protein genes. As expected, intraclass comparisons give estimates substantially lower than interclass comparisons, except for the COII gene, which has

**Fig. 3.** a Comparison of the chicken sequence spanning the region between CSB-1 and LSP/HSP (Desjardins and Morais 1990; nucleotides 867–1079) to the equivalent region in duck (nucleotides 1161–1237). *Underlined* are the positions for CSB-1 and LSP/HSP. The CSB-2 and CSB-3 sequence elements are *double underlined*. **b** Comparison of the putative duck CSB-1 sequence (nucleotides 1161–1186) with those from chicken (Desjardins and Morais 1990; nucleotides 867–892) and human (Anderson et al. 1981; nucleotides 209–234). **c** Comparison of the putative duck CSB-2 sequence (nucleotides 1196–1212) with that from human (Anderson et al. 1981; nucleotides 299–315). **d** Comparison of the putative duck CSB-3 sequence (nucleotides 1208–1220) with that from human (Anderson et al. 1981; nucleotides 346–360). **e** Comparisons of the chicken sequence spanning the region between the two 29-bp repeats (Desjardins and Morais 1990; nucleotides 259–376) to an equivalent sequence in duck starting at position 603 and to the putative duck CSB-1 (nucleotides 1161–1187). Species compared: D, duck; C, chicken; H, human.

undergone rapid evolution in the human lineage compared to the bovine and murid lineages (Brown 1985). Interclass comparisons indicate that duck and chicken genes are about equally distant from those of mammals, and vice versa. These observations suggest that the overall rate of mtDNA evolution within the two bird orders and the three mammalian orders has been comparable since those species diverged from a common ancestor. This view is further supported by estimates derived from pairwise comparisons of amino acid sequences (Table 5).

The fossil record for birds is notoriously poor, but it is generally believed that the respective ancestor of modern ducks and chickens was distinct in the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary periods (Brodkorb 1964), suggesting that these lineages originated well into the Cretaceous (Cracraft 1986). The radiation of the major eutherian lineages seemingly occurred at about the same time (Romer 1966; Li et al. 1990; Novacek 1992). Thus, assuming that the relative mtDNA rate of evolution of bird and mammals has been similar over time, as suggested by mtDNA-calibrated clock studies of closely related geese (Shields and Wilson 1987a,b; Quinn et al.



**Table 4.** Pairwise divergence estimates (%) for total substitutions (above the diagonal) and transversions (below the diagonal)<sup>a</sup>

16SrRNA					AtPase6					AtPase8							
	D	C	H	B	M		D	C	H	B	M		D	C	H	B	M
D	—	17	29	32	33	D	—	20	37	38	38	D	—	27	48	48	46
C	8	—	31	32	32	C	11	—	39	36	38	C	18	—	52	47	48
H	17	18	—	22	25	H	22	24	—	27	29	H	33	33	—	37	38
B	19	20	13	—	24	B	23	23	14	—	23	B	36	32	22	—	31
M	19	19	16	14	—	M	23	23	15	13	—	M	33	32	23	20	—

  

12SrRNA					COII					ND6							
	D	C	H	B	M		D	C	H	B	M		D	C	H	B	M
D	—	10	24	27	27	D	—	16	32	31	31	D	—	22	44	40	42
C	4	—	23	24	23	C	8	—	31	30	30	C	11	—	42	39	43
H	10	12	—	14	13	H	18	16	—	30	28	H	28	28	—	26	28
B	13	13	5	—	12	B	17	16	14	—	22	B	23	25	13	—	28
M	12	12	6	8	—	M	18	16	15	10	—	M	27	31	20	17	—

<sup>a</sup> MtDNA sequences used to calculate the above values are available in the Genbank databases. Deletions and insertions were excluded from the analysis. Species compared: D, duck; C, chicken, H, human; B, bovine; M, mouse. Multialignments are given in Appendix A.

**Table 5.** Pairwise divergence estimates (%) for total amino acid replacements<sup>a</sup>

Gene	C/D	C/H	C/B	C/M	D/H	D/B	D/M	H/B	H/M	B/M
COII	6	34	32	33	34	33	33	27	28	9
ATPase6	12	46	43	46	44	41	45	23	25	22
ATPase8	28	69	69	61	59	69	61	46	56	44
ND6	17	59	54	56	57	52	53	20	33	26

<sup>a</sup> Protein sequences used to calculate the above values are available in the Genbank databases. Deletions and insertions were excluded from the analysis. Abbreviations of animal species are as in Table 4. Multialignments are given in Appendix B.

1991) and mammals (Brown et al. 1979; Ferris et al. 1983; Wilson et al. 1985), the level of divergence between the duck and chicken on one side, and the different mammals on the other, should be about the same. This is clearly not the case (Table 4): the duck/chicken estimates based on total substitutions or transversions are less than the corresponding mammal/mammal values by a mean factor of 1.38 and 1.48, respectively ( $P < 0.01$ ). Estimates based on amino acid sequence homology of the mitochondrially encoded proteins also indicate a smaller genetic distance between duck and chicken than between human, mouse, and bovine (Table 5).

The overall divergence between duck and chicken sequences for protein and tRNA genes is 25%, a value which corresponds to a divergence time of about 30 Myr in mammals (Moritz et al. 1987). A similar divergence time is estimated when the duck and chicken rRNA sequences are compared. Our results suggest that, unless the Anseriform/Galliform split is drastically more recent than generally thought or factors such as differences in generation time (Li et al. 1987) and age at first breeding (Sibley et al. 1988) are under-estimated, the apparent rate of nucleotide substitutions for

mtDNA in chicken and duck is somewhat decelerated relative to that of mammals of the same taxonomic levels. This has been previously suggested to account for low divergence estimates among waterfowl based on restriction-enzyme analyses of mtDNA (Kessler and Avise 1985). Anatomical and chromosomal characters, the loss of the potential for interspecific hybridization, and genetic evolution at nuclear protein-coding loci are traits which also appear to evolve slowly in birds (Prager et al. 1974; Prager and Wilson 1975, 1980; Barrowclough and Corbin 1978; Avise et al. 1980; Gutierrez et al. 1983; Patton et Avise 1986).

Very little is known about efficiency of mtDNA replication (Kunkel and Soni 1988) and repair mechanisms in birds. Moreover, birds have a significantly higher body temperature than other vertebrates, and this is likely to influence the composition of the mtDNA and protein residues as regards thermodynamic stability and activity (Avise and Aquadro 1982). In chicken, the G-C content (46%) of the complete mtDNA nucleotide sequence is 2% higher than that of any other complete mtDNA vertebrate sequence reported thus far, and that of the partial sequence for duck presented

above is 4% higher. Point and length mutations occurring either in dispensable sequences (intergenic sequences, tRNA and rRNA nonpaired segments, control regions) or at codon positions where they do not cause amino acid replacements may account for the apparently similar rate of molecular evolution in closely related geese and mammalian species. As divergence times increase, constraints on nucleotide composition and amino acid replacements may be more severe in birds, such that saturation is achieved faster in birds than in mammals. It is worth noting that low rates of mtDNA evolution have been reported recently in salmonids (Thomas and Beckenbach 1989), sharks (Martin et al. 1992), and turtles (Avise et al. 1992). Evidence suggests that rates of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA evolution in those species, and in other vertebrates, is related to metabolic rate (Martin et al. 1992). If so, further molecular mechanisms underlying rates of mtDNA evolution could be operating in birds. Additional molecular data are needed to shed further light on these issues.

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## Appendix A.

Multialignments of nucleotide sequences. Identical residues between species are indicated by asterisks, missing nucleotides by dashes. Species compared: DUC, duck; CHI, chicken; HUM, human; BOV, bovine; MOU, mouse. Continued on pages 308–310.

16SrRNA

DUC CTTACTGTGGCCCTAAAGCAGCCTTCAACAAA . GAGTGGTCAAAGCTCCACA . CTCAA
CHI CGCAGCTGGGCCCTCAAGCAGCCACCAACAAGAGGCTCGTCAAAGCTCC . CT . CAITTA
MOU ACCAATGTAGGCCCTAAAGCAGCCACCAATAAA . GAAAGCGTCAAAGCTCAACA . TAAAA
BOV CATATAGTAGGCCCTAAAGCAGCCACCAATAAA . GAAAGCGTCAAAGCTCAACAACAATA
HUM CATATAGTAGGCCCTAAAGCAGCCACCAATAAA . GAAAGCGTCAAAGCTCAACA . CCAC
DUC AAATGCCAAAA . . . CAAGATGAATCC . . . CTACCACAACAGG . TTAACCTATGA . . .
CHI AAAAATCTAAAACCCCTATTGTACTCC . . . CTCAACCAAGCAGG . TPAACCTATGA . . .
MOU TTTCAATTAATTTCCATAATTTACACCA . ACTTCTAAACTTAAAAITGGGTAAATCTATA
BOV ATTTAAATAGATTCCAAACAATAATGATTAACTCTAGCCCAATACTGGACTAATCTATT
HUM TACCTAAAATACTCCAAACATATAACTGAACTCTCTCACACCAAT . TGGACCAATCTATC
DUC . . . ATATAGGAGAATTAATGCTAAAATGAGTAACCTGGGGCCAC . ACCCACCCTCTAGC
CHI . . . CAATAGAAGAACTAAGTCCAAAATGAGTAATCTGGAACCT . . . ATCCCTCC . . . TAC
MOU ACTTTATAGATGCAACACTGTTAGTATGAGTAAAGAATTTCCA . ATTCTCCAGACATAC
BOV ATAGAATAGAAGCAATAATGTTAATATGAGTAAAGAATAAAT . . . TCTCTCTGCATAAA
HUM ACCCTATAGAAGAACATACTGTTAGTATAAGTAACTGAAAACATTCTCTCCGCA . . . TAA
DUC GCGCAAGCTTACATGAGAACAATTAACAGAGCCAGACA . TATACAAAAA . . . TCCCT
CHI GCGCTAACTTACATTAATACATTAATTAACAGAACTCAACT . TATACCCTCCAC . . . ACTA
MOU GCGTATAACAACTCGGATAACCAATGTTAGTAACTCAGACTATAGGCAATTAATACACTA
BOV GTCTAAGTCACTGCTGATAAATCTGACCACTAAACAGTCAATAAATAAAT . . . CCAA
HUM GCGTGGCTCAGATTAACACACTGAACTGCAATTAACAGCCCAATATCTACAA . . . TCAA
DUC ACAAGACCAGGTAAACTCACCCTGTTAACCCGACTCAGGAGCGCCATA . AGAGAGAT
CHI ACAAGCAATAGCTATCTCAATCTGTTAAGCCAACCCAGGAGCGCCACA . GGA . TGAT
MOU TAAATATCCACCATAAATCTCTGTTAAACCAACACCCGGAATGC . CTAAGGAAAGAT
BOV CAATAAACAATTTATGATATACTGTTAAACCAACACAGAGGTGCACTAAGGAAAGAT
HUM CCAACAAGTCAATTTACCCTCACTGTTAAACCAACACAGAGGTGCTCATAAGGAAAGGT
DUC TAAAATCTGTGAAAGGAACCTCGGCAAAACAAGG . CCGGACTGTTTACAAAAACATAGCC
CHI TAAAACCTACAGAAGGAACCTCGGCAAAACAAGGACTCCAGCTGTTTCCAAAAACATAGCC
MOU CAAAAAGATAAAGGAACCTCGGCAAAACAAGGACTCCGCTGTTTACAAAAACATCACC
BOV TAAAAGAGTAAAAGGAACCTCGGCAAAACAAGGACTCCGCTGTTTACAAAAACATCACC
HUM TAAAAGAGTAAAAGGAACCTCGGCAAAACAAGGACTCCGCTGTTTACAAAAACATCACC
DUC TTCAGCAAAACAAGTATTAAGGATGATGCTGCCCCAGTGACC . . . TAGGTTAAACGG
CHI TTCAGCTAACAA . CAAGTATGAAGGTGATGCTGCCCCAGTGACCCCAAAGTTCAACGG
MOU TCTAGCATTAA . . . CAAGTATGAGGACTGCTGCCCCAGTGACT . . . AAGTPTAACGG
BOV TCCAGATTCC . . . CCAGTATGAGGACTGCTGCCCCAGTGACA . . . ACTGTTAACGG
HUM TCTAGC . ATCA . . . CCAGTATGAGGACTGCTGCCCCAGTGACA . . . CAGTPTAACGG
DUC CCGGGTATCTTAAACCGTGAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATAAATCGAGACTTGT
CHI CCGGGTATCTTAAACCGTGAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATAAATCGAGACTTGT
MOU CCGGGTATCTTAAACCGTGAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATAAATCGAGACTTGT
BOV CCGGGTATCTTAAACCGTGAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATAAATCGAGACTTGT
HUM CCGGGTATCTTAAACCGTGAAGGTAGCGCAATCAATTTGCCATAAATCGAGACTTGT
DUC ATGAATGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGCTCTCACGGATAATCAGTAAATGATCTCC
CHI ATGAATGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGCTCTCACGGATAATCAGTAAATGATCTCC
MOU ATGAACGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGCTCTCACGGATAATCAGTAAATGATCTCC
BOV ATGAATGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGCTCTCACGGATAATCAGTAAATGATCTCC
HUM ATGAATGGCTAAACGAGGCTTAACTGCTCTCACGGATAATCAGTAAATGATCTCC
DUC CGTGCAAAACGGGA . TGTGAACATAAGCAGAGAAGCCCTGTGGAACCTTAAAAATCAAC
CHI CGTGCAAAACGAGATAATGAACATAAGCAGAGAAGCCCTGTGGAACCTTAAAAATCA . C
MOU AGTGAAGAGGCTGAAATTAATAATTAAGCAGAGAAGCCCTGTGGAACCTTAAAAATTA . .
BOV CGTGAAGAGGCTGAAATTAATAATTAAGCAGAGAAGCCCTGTGGAACCTTAAAAATTA . .
HUM CGTGAAGAGGCTGAAATTAATAATTAAGCAGAGAAGCCCTGTGGAACCTTAAAAATTA . .
DUC GGCCACCGG . AACCTAAGACTAAACCCACCGG . CTACAGACTCGCAGAGATGCGCG
CHI GACCACCTTACACCTTACAC . AGCCCACTGGGCTCCACCCACACATAAACCCTGCTCG
MOU TAACTTATCTATTAAATTTATTAACCTAAATGG . . . CCAAAAACATAGTATAAGTT
BOV AACCAACCAAAGAGATAGATTAAACATTAAG . . . GAATAACAACAACTCCATGAGTT
HUM ATGCAA . ACAGTACCTAACAA . . . AACCCACAGG . . . TCTAAACTACCAAACTGCAAT
DUC ATATTTTTCGGTTGGGGCCACCTTGGAGAAACAAGATCTCCAAAACA . AGACCACAC
CHI ACATTTTTCGGTTGGGGCCACCTTGGAGAAAAAAAATCTCCAAAACCCACAGACCAAA
MOU TGAATTTTCGGTTGGGGCCACCTTGGAGAAAAAAAATCTCCGAATGATATAAC . CTA
BOV GGTAGTTTCGGTTGGGGCCACCTTGGAGAAAAAAAATCTCCGAGCGATTTTA . . . AA
HUM AAAAAATTTTCGGTTGGGGCCACCTTGGAGAAACAAGATCTCCAAAACA . AGACCACAC

DUC CTCTTTACTTAGAGCCACCCCTCAAAGTCTAA TAGTGACCAGCCCAATATAATT . GA
CHI CTCTTCACTAAGCAACCTCTCAAAGTCAACAAGTAAACCAAGCCCAATATAATT . GA
MOU GACTT . AC . . . . . AAGTCAAAGTAAATCAACATATCTTATGACCAGATATATTTTGA
BOV GACTAGAC . . . . . CCACAAGTCAAACTCACTCTATCGCTATGATCCAAAACCT . . GA
HUM GACTTAC . . . . . CAGTCAAAGCAACTACTATACTAACTGTATGCT . . . AATAACT . . GA
DUC TTAATGGACCAAGCTACCCAGGATACAGCGCAATCCCTCCAGAGCCCTATCGAC
CHI GCAATGGACCAAGCTACCCAGGATAACAGCGCAATCTCTCCAGAGCCATATCGAC
MOU TCAACGGCAAGTACCCCTGGGATAACAGCGCAATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
BOV TCAACGGCAAGTACCCCTGGGATAACAGCGCAATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
HUM CCAACGGCAAGTACCCCTGGGATAACAGCGCAATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
DUC AGG . GGGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCTTAATGGTGCAGCCGCTATTAA
CHI AAG . GAGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCTTAATGGTGCAGCCGCTATTAA
MOU AATTAGGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
BOV AAT . AGGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
HUM AAT . AGGTTTACGACCTCGATGTTGGATCAGGACATCTTATTAAGGPTCATATCGAC
DUC GGGTTCGTTTGTTCACGATTAATAGTCTACGCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAGCAATCC
CHI GGGTTCGTTTGTTCACGATTAATAGTCTACGCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAGCAATCC
MOU TGGTTCGTTTGTTCACGATTAATAGTCTACGCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAGCAATCC
BOV AGGTTTCGTTTGTTCACGATTAATAGTCTACGCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAGCAATCC
HUM AGGTTTCGTTTGTTCACGATTAATAGTCTACGCTGATCTGAGTTCAGACCGGAGCAATCC
DUC AGGTCGGTTTCTATCTATGAACTACT . CTCCCCAGTCAAGAAAGCCGGAAAGTAAAGG
CHI AGGTCGGTTTCTATCTATGAACTACT . ACT . CCTCCTAGTCAAGAAAGCCGGAGAAAGTAAAGG
MOU AGGTCGGTTTCTATCTATGAACTACT . TCTCCAGTCAAGAAAGCCGGAGAAAGTAAAGG
BOV AGGTCGGTTTCTATCTATGAACTACT . TACGATTTCTCCAGTCAAGAAAGCCGGAGAAAGTAAAGG
HUM AGGTCGGTTTCTATCTATGAACTACT . TCTCCAGTCAAGAAAGCCGGAGAAAGTAAAGG
DUC CAATACTACAAG . . . CAGCC . CTTCCTCTTAA
CHI CAATACCCTAGCAGACCC . CAACCTTCTAA
MOU CACCTTACAAATAAGCGCTCTCAACTTAATTT
BOV CAACTTTAATCAA . . . GCGC . CTTAAGACAA
HUM CTACTTCAAAA . . . GCGC . CTTCCTCCGCTA

12SrRNA

DUC AACCCAGAAAGCCAGGCGCAAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTTGGCCATAAT
CHI AACCCAGAAAGCCAGGCGCAAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTTGGCCATAAT
HUM AACACACAATAGTAAAGCCAAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTTGGCCATAAC
BOV GACGCATATAGTAAAGCCAAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTTGGCCATAAC
MOU AATACAGACACTAAGACCCAACTGGGATAGATACCCCACTATGCTTGGCCATAAC
DUC CTAATTAATTTAGCC . TACCGAGTATCCGCGAGAGACTCAGGACAACCGCTTAAA
CHI ACAGATAATTTCCAT . CACACATGTATCCGCTGAGAACACAGGACAACCGCTTAAA
HUM CTAAACAGTTAAATC . AACAAAATGCTCCGAGAACACAGGACA . CACA . GCTTAAA
BOV CTAGATACCTACATA . AACAAAATTTCCGAGAGTACTACTAGC . . . AACAGCTTAAA
MOU CTGTATACATAAATTTAACAAAATTTATGCGAGAGACTACTAGC . CATA . GCTTAAA
DUC CTTAAAGACTTGGCGGTGCCATAAACCCACTGAGAGGCTGTCTGTAATCGATGAT
CHI CTTAAAGACTTGGCGGTGCCATAAACCCACTGAGAGGCTGTCTGTAATCGATGAT
HUM CTTAAAGACTTGGCGGTGCCATAAACCCACTGAGAGGCTGTCTGTAATCGATGAT
BOV CTTAAAGACTTGGCGGTGCCATAAACCCACTGAGAGGCTGTCTGTAATCGATGAT
MOU CTTAAAGACTTGGCGGTGCCATAAACCCACTGAGAGGCTGTCTGTAATCGATGAT
DUC CCACGATCAACCCAACCGCCCTTGGCAAGCAGACCTTACATACCGCGCTGCCAGCCCA
CHI CCACGATCAACCCAACCCCTTGGCA . GCACAGCTTACATACCGCGCTGCCAGCCCA
HUM CCCCAGTCAACCTCACCACTCTGTCT . . . CAGCCCTAT . . . CCGCACTCTTACAGAAA
BOV CCCCAGTCAACCTCACCACTCTGTCTA . ATACAGCTTATATACCGCCCTTACAGAAA
MOU CCCCAGTCAACCTCACCACTCTGTCTA . ATTACGCTTATATACCGCCCTTACAGAAA
DUC CCTCGAATGAGAGCGCAACAGT . GCGCAACAGCAGCCCTGATAAAGCAGGTCAAGGT
CHI CCTCTAATGAAAGAACACAGTGGAGCTCAATAGCCCTCGCTAATAAGACAGGTCAAGGT
HUM CC . CTGATGAGGCTCAAGATGAGCAGCACTAC . CCAGTAAAGACGTTAGGTCAAGGT
BOV CC . CTA . AAAGGAAAGAGTAAAGCTAAATTTATGATATATAAAGCTTGGTCAAGGT
MOU CC . CTA . AAAGGATTAAGTAAAGAAAGAAATCAACATAAAGCTTGGTCAAGGT
DUC ATAGCTTATGGGCGG . AAGAAATGGGCTACATTCCTTATGATAGGCA
CHI ATAGCTTATGGGCGG . GAGAAATGGGCTACATTTCTTAA . CATAGAAC
HUM ATAGCTTATGGGCGG . AAGAAATGGGCTACATTTCTTAA . CCAAGAAA
BOV ATAGCTTATGGGCGG . AAGAAATGGGCTACATTTCTTAA . CCAAGAAA
MOU ATAGCTTATGGGCGG . AAGAAATGGGCTACATTTCTTAA . CCAAGAAA

CO II

ATPase6

DUC GTGGCCAACTCCCACTAGGATTCGAAGCGCTCATACCATTATAGAAGAGCTC
CHI ATGGCCAACTCCCACTAGGCTTTCAGAGCGCTCATCCCATATAGAAGAGCTC
MOU ATGGCTACCCTTCCAACCTGGCTTACAGAGCGCCACATCCCTTATAGAAGAGCTA
BOV ATGGCATATCCCATCAACTAGGATTCAGAGTCAACATCACCATATAGAAGAGCTA
HUM ATGGCACATGCAGCGCAAGTAGGCTTACAAGAGCGCTACTTCCCTATCATAGAAGAGCTT
DUC GTTGAATTTCCAGCACACCGCTGTGATTTGGCTTAGCTATCTGCAGCCTAGTCCCTATAC
CHI GTTGAATTTCCAGCACACCGCTGTGATTTGGCTTAGCTATCTGCAGCTTAGTACTCTAC
MOU ATAAATTTCCATGATCACACTAAATTTGTTTCCPAATTAGCTCTTAGTCTCTAT
BOV CTTCACITTCATGACCACCGCTAAATTTGCTTCTTAATTAGCTCATAGTACTTTAC
HUM ATCACCITTCATGATCACCGCTCAATATCAATTTCCCTTATCTGCTTCCAGTCTGTAT
DUC CTCTTAGCCACATGTCTAATAGAAAATATCA...TCAAAGCGAGTAGACGCCAAGAA
CHI CTCTTAACCTTATATCTATAGAAAATATCA...TCAAACCGCTAGATGCCAAGAA
MOU ATCATCTCGCTAATATTAACAACAACAACTAACACATACAAGCACAAATAGATGCACAAGAA
BOV ATATTTTCACTAATTAACAACAAGCTGACCCATACAAGCACAAATAGATGCACAAGAA
HUM GCCCTTTCTTAACTACACAAAATAAATTAATCACTAATCTCAGAGCTCAGGAA
DUC GTAGAACTAATCTGAACAATCTACCGCCATCGTCTAGTACTCTCGCCCTCCCATCC
CHI GTTGAACCTAATCTGAACAATCTACCCTCTATTGCTCTAGTCTCGCTTCCCTCCCTCC
MOU GTTGAACCAATTTGAACATTTCTACCAGCTGAATCTTATCAATTTGCTCTCCCTCT
BOV GTAGAGCAATCTGAACAATCTGCCCCGCATCATCTAATTTCAATTTGCTCTTCCCTCT
HUM ATAGAAACCGCTCGAACAATCTGCCGCCATCATCTAGTCTCTAGTCTCCCATCC
DUC CTACAATCTGTACATAATAGAGCAAACTGACGAGCCAGACCTCACATAAAAGCCATT
CHI CTCCAATCTCTACATAATAGAGCAAACTGACGAGCCGATCTCACCTAAAAGCCATC
MOU CTACGCATCTTATATAATAGAGCAAACTCAACACCCCGTATTAAACGTTAAAACCAT
BOV TTACGAATCTTATATAATAGAGCAAACTCAACACCCCGTATTAAACGTTAAAACCAT
HUM CTACGCATCTTATATAATAGAGCAAACTCAACACCCCGTATTAAACGTTAAAACCAT
DUC GGCCACCAAGTATGTAAGCTTACGAATACACAGACTTCAAGGACCTCTCATTTGCACTCC
CHI GGACACCAATGATGTAAGCTTACGAATACACAGACTTCAAGGACCTCTCATTTGCACTCC
MOU GGCCACCAATGATGTAAGCTTACGAATACACAGACTTCAAGGACCTCTCATTTGCACTCC
BOV GGACATCAATGATGTAAGCTTACGAATACACAGACTTCAAGGACCTCTCATTTGCACTCC
HUM GGCCACCAATGATGTAAGCTTACGAATACACAGACTTCAAGGACCTCTCATTTGCACTCC
DUC TACATAATTTCCACCAAGACCTGCCAAATGGGCACTTCGAGCTCTAGAAGTTGACCAC
CHI TACATAACCCCAACCAAGACCTGCCAAATGGGCACTTCGAGCTCTAGAAGTTGACCAC
MOU TATATAATTTCCACCAACCAAGACCTAAAACCTGGTGAACCTAGCCTGCTAGAAGTTGATAAC
BOV TACATAATTTCCACCAATGAAATTAAGGACCGGGAGCTTACGATTTAGAAGTTGATAAT
HUM TACATACTTCCCAATTTATTCAGAACCGGACCTGCGACTCTTTCAGCTTGCATAAT
DUC CGCGTAGTCTGATCCATAGAACTACCGATCCGCGTAATTTACTGCCGAGAGCTACTT
CHI CGCATTTGTAATCCCACTAGAAATCCCCATTTGAGTAATCATCCGCTGATGACGCTCTC
MOU CGAGTCTGTTCCGCAATAGAACTCCCAATCGGTATATTAATTTCACTGTAAGAGCTCTC
BOV CGAGTGTACTACCAATAGAAATTAACAACTCCGAATGTTAGTCTCTCTGTAAGAGCTTATA
HUM CGAGTAGTACTCCCGATTTGAAGCCCCATTCGTATATAATTTACATCAACAGAGCTCTTG
DUC CACTCATGAGCACTTCAACGCTGCGAGTAAACAGATGCAATCCAGCGCCGACTAAAC
CHI CACTCATGAGCGTACCAGCCCTGGGGTAAACAGAGCAATCCCTGGAGCACTAAAT
MOU CACTCATGAGCACTCCCTCCCTAGGACTTAAACAGATGCAATCCAGCGCCGACTAAAT
BOV CACTCATGAGCTGCGCCCTCTAGGACTTAAACAGAGCAATCCAGCGCCGCTTAAAC
HUM CACTCATGAGCTGCTCCCACTTAGGCTTAAACAGATGCAATCCAGCGCCGCTTAAAC
DUC CAACCTCATCTATACACCCGCGCTGGGATTTTCTAGCGGAGTCTCAGAAATCTGCG
CHI CAACCTCTTCTATACCACTCGACAGGAGTGTTTTACGGCAATGCTCAGAAATCTGCG
MOU CAAGCAACAGTAACATCAACCGACAGGGTATTTCTATGGCAATGCTCTGAAATTTGT
BOV CAACAACTCTATATCTGCTCCGCTGAGCTTATATTCAGCTCAATGCTCAGAAATTTGCG
HUM CAACCACTTTCACCGCTACAGCAGGGGGTATCTACTGGTCAATGCTCAGAAATCTGCT
DUC GGGCTAACACAGCTACATGCTATTGAGTAGAATCTACCACCTCCCATACTTTTGA
CHI GGAGCTAACACAGCTACATCCCATTTGAGTAGAGTCTACCACCTAAAACACTTTTGA
MOU GGAATCAACCATAGCTTTATGCGCATTTGCTTGAATGGTTCATTAATTTTCTGAA
BOV GGGTCAACACAGTTTCACTACCATTTGCTTGGATTTAGTCCCACTAAGATCTTTGAA
HUM GGAGCAACACAGTTTCACTAGCCATGCTTAGAATTAATTTCCCTAAAACCTTTTGA
DUC GCCTGATCATCCCTCTCATGCTATCTTAA
CHI GCCTGATCTCACTACTGCTACT...TAA
MOU AACTGATCT...GCTTCAATTAAT...TAA
BOV AATGATCT...GCTTCAATTA...TAA
HUM ATAGGGCC...GTATTTACCTA...TAG

DUC ATGAACCTAAGCTTCTTTGACCAATCTCAAGCCCCACCTACTTGGTCAATCCCTGATC
CHI ATGAACCTAAGCTTCTTTGACCAATCTCAAGCCCCGCTACTAGGAATCCCTCTAATC
MOU ATGAAGAAAATCTATTTGCTTCAATTAACCCCAACAATATAGGATCCCAATCGTT
BOV ATGAAGAAAATTTATTTACCTCTTTTATACCCCTGTAATTTTAGGCTTCCCTCTGTA
HUM ATGAAGAAAATCTGTTGCTTCAATTTATGCCCCCAACAATCTTAGGCTTACCCGCGCA
DUC CTACTTCCCTGCTTCTTCCAGCCCTATTTGTTCCCATCCCGAGGCAACCGATGAATCAAC
CHI CTCCATCACTCCCTCTTCCAGCCCTCTACTTCCATCACCAGGAACCGATGAATCAAC
MOU GTAGCCATCAATATATTTCTTCAATCTCTATCCCATCTCA...AAACGCTAATCAAC
BOV ACCCTTATCTGATATTTCCAGGCTTACTATCCCAACATCA...AACCGACTAGTAGC
HUM GTACTGATCATCTATTTCCCTCTTATGATCCCGACTCC...AAATATCTCATCAAC
DUC AACCGACTATCCACCATCCAACCTGTACTCTACCTTATCAAAAACAATTAATACT
CHI AACCGCTCTCCACCATCCAACCTGTACTCAACCCATTAACAACAACAATTAATAAC
MOU AACCGTCTCCATTTTCCCAACCTGACTAGTTAAACTTATTAACAACAATTAATGCTA
BOV AATCGCTTTGTAACCTTCCAACAATGAATCTCAACTTGTATCAACAACAATTAATGAT
HUM AACCGACTAATCACCACCAACAATGACTTAACTTAACTTAACTTAAACAACAATTAATAAC
DUC CCAATTAACAACAACAAGGACCAAAATGAGCCCTGATGTAACATCACTAATAACCATACTC
CHI CCCCATAACAAGGACGATCAAAATGAGCCCTCTACTTCACTTATCTTAATACTC
MOU ATCCACACCAAAAAGGACGACATGAAACCTAATAATTTGTTCCCTAATCATATTTAT
BOV ATCCACAATCTAAAAGGACAAACATGAACTAATAATTAATTTCTGATCTCTATTTAT
HUM ATACACAACATAAAGGACGAACTGATCTCTTACTAGTATCTTAACTATTTTAT
DUC CTAACAATCAACCTTCTAGGACTTCCCATATACATTTACCCGCAACCCAGCTATCC
CHI CTCTCAATTAACCTCTAGGCTCTCTCCCTACACTTCCACCAACTACCGCAATBTCA
MOU GGTCAACAATCTCTAGGCTCTTACACATACATTTACCACTACTTACCAACTATCC
BOV GGTCAACAACCTACTAGGCTTATCCCACTTCACTTACCAACAACAACAACAATTAACA
HUM GGCACAACCTAACCCTCGGACTCTGCTCCTACTTATACCAACAACAACAACAATTAACA
DUC ATAAACTGCGCTTAGCTTTCCTCTGGCTTGGTACCTTACTAACAGGCTTGGAAAC
CHI ATAAACTGCGCTTAGCCCTGCACTGATGACTAGCCCTTACTAACAGGCTTGGAAAC
MOU ATAAATCTAAGTATAGCAATTCCTACTGAGCTGGAGCGTAATTAAGGCTTCCGACAC
BOV ATAAACTGAGCATAGCCATCCCTCTGAGCAGGAGCGTAATTAAGGATTCGCAAT
HUM ATAAACTGAGCATAGCCCTTATGAGCGGACAGTAATTAAGGCTTCCGCTCT
DUC AAACCATCAGCCCTCTTGGCTCACTTACTGCGGAGGAAACCCCAACCCCTGATCCCC
CHI CAACCTCCGCTCTTAGGACACTTACTCCCTGAAGGACCCCAACCCCACTGATTCGA
MOU AAACATAAAGCTCACTTGGCCACTTCTTCCCAAGGAACTCCAATTTCACTAATTCGA
BOV AAACATAAAGCATCACTTGGCCACTTCTTACCAAGGAAACCCCACTCACTAATTCGA
HUM AAGATTAATAAATGCTTAGCCACTTCTTACCAAGGACACCTACACCCCTTATCCCC
DUC GCCTAATCTGATCGAAAACCAAGCTGCTGATCCGCGCTTAGCTTAGGATCCCG
CHI GGCTAATCTAATTCGAAAACCAAGCTTACTTATCGGCAATAGCCCTAGGATGACG
MOU ATACTTATTAATTTGAAACAATTAGCTTATTTATCAACCAATGGCATTAGCAGTCCGG
BOV ATACTAGTAATTTGAAACTATAGCTTATTTATTAACCAATAGCCCTCGCGTCCGG
HUM ATACTAGTATTTGAAACAATAGCTTACTTATCAACCAATAGCCCTGGCGTACGC
DUC CTCACAGCTAACCTACAGAGGCACTTACTTATCACTTACTTCCAGGCTCCATC
CHI CTAACAGCAACCTACAGCTGCTGCTACTTATCCCACTTCTCTACAGCCACAATC
MOU CTTACAGCTAACATTAAGCAAGCACTTATTAATACCACTTATCGGAGGAGCTACTCTA
BOV TTAACAGCTAACATCACTGAGGACCTTATTAATCACTTATCGGAGGAGCTACTACT
HUM CTAACCGCTAACATTAAGCAAGCACTTACTTATGACCTAATTTGGAAGGCCACCCTA
DUC GCATCAAGCCCTCTTCCAGGATGCAATCTCAACATAGGCAATCTACTACTCTC
CHI GCCCTACTCAATAATGCCATCACTCTCGCCCTAACGGCACTCACTCTCTACTCTA
MOU GTATTAATAAATATTAGCCCAACAGCTACCACTTATTAATTTTACTTACTCT
BOV GCATCAATAGCATTAGCATACAAGCTTAAATTAATTTCACTTCACTTACTCTACTA
HUM GCAATTAACAACCTAACCTTCCCTTACTACTTACTTCACTTCACTTCACTTACTCT
DUC ACCATCTAGAAGTAGCAGTGGCCATAATCCAGGCTTACTGCTTCTCTCTTAAAG
CHI ACCATCTAGAAGTAGCAGTGAATAATCCAGGCTTACTGCTTCTCTCTCTTAAAG
MOU ACAATCTAGAATTTGAGTAGCATTAATTAAGGCTTACTGCTTCTCTCTTAAAG
BOV ACAATCTAGAATTTGAGTAGCATTAATCCAGGCTTACTGCTTCTCTCTTAAAG
HUM ACTATCTAGAATTCGCTGCTCTTAACTCCAGGCTTACTGCTTCTCTCTTAAAG
DUC CTGACTTACAAGAAAATCTAA
CHI CTCTACTTACAAGAAAATTTTAA
MOU CTATATCTCATGATTAATCATTA
BOV CTATATCTCATGATGACAAACATA
HUM CTCCTACTGACGACAAACATA

ATPase8

DUC ATGCCCAACTCAACCCCTGCCAATGATTTCTCAATCATAGTCATAACCTGACTAACCCCTC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ATGCCCAAAITAAACCCCAACCCATGATTTCTCCATCATATCTCCAACTTGATTCACTTCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU ATGCCCAAACTAGATACATCAACATGATTTATCACAATTTATCTCATCAATAATTAACCCCTA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV ATGCCCAAACTAGACACCTCAACATGATGACAATGATTTATCAATTTCTTGACCCCTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM ATGCCCAAACTAAATACCTACCGTATGGCCACCATAATTAACCCCACTCTCTTACACTA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC GCACCTCTAATCAGCCAAAACCTGCTAACCTTACCACACAATAACCCCATCAAAAAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI TCTCTGCTTATCCAAACCCAACTTCTTCTCACTCAACAAACCCCTGCAACAAAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTTATCTTATTTCAACTAAAAGCTCTCATCAACAACATCTCCCACTGCGACCTTCAACAAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTTATCTTATTTCAACTAAAAGCTTCAAAAACCAACCTTTTATCAACAACGAACTGACA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TTTCTCATCCCAACTAAAATATTAACACAACCTACCACCTACCCTCCCTCACCAAG
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCATCACTCATACCAAAA...CCACACCACTGAGCCTGACCATGAACCTAA
\*\* \*
CHI ATTACA...ACAACATAA...CCACCCCTGAACTGACCATGAACCTAA
\*\* \*
MOU TCACTAACACCAATAAAAGTAAAACCCCTTGAGAATTAATAATGAACGAAA
\*\* \*
BOV CCAACAAAAATATTAACAAAAACCCCTTGAGAAACAAAATGAACGAAA
\*\* \*
HUM CCCATAAAAATAAAAATTAACAAAAACCCCTGAGAACAAAATGAACGAAA
\*\* \*
DUC CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT

ND6

DUC AAGCTTCCGAAAAGGCTCCGGCCGAGAGCTACAGATAGACAAATACCACCAACATGC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI AAGCCTCAGGATAAGGATCCGCACTAATGACACAGAATAAACAACCAACCAACATCC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU AAGTCTCTGGATATTTCTCAGTAGCTATAGCAGTCTATATCCAAACACAACCAACATCC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM ATGCCCTCAGGATCTCTCAATAGCCATGCTGTAGTATATCCAAAGACAACTCAITC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV AAATTTACAGGATCTGTTCTGTAGCCATAGCCGTTGTATAACCAAAAACCTACCATCATAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCAGCCAGGCTTACAAACGAAACCCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT

Appendix B.

Multialignments of amino acid sequences. Identical and similar residues between species are respectively indicated by asterisks and colons, missing amino acids by dashes. Abbreviations of vertebrate species are as in Annex I.

COII

CHI MANHSQGLGFQDASSPIMEELVEFHDMVALAICSLVLYLLTLMLEKLS.SNTVDAQE
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC MANHSQGLGFQDASSPIMEELVEFHDMVALAICSLVLYLLAHMLEKLS.SNAVDAQE
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM MAHAAQVGLQDATSPIMEELITFDHDMALITFLICPLVLYALPLTITKLTNINI.SDAQE
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV MAYPMQLGFQDATSPIMEELHFDHDMIVLIVLSSLVLYIISLMLTITKLTHTSTMDAQE
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU MAYPFLGLQDATSPIMEELMNFHDHMLIVLIVLSSLVLYIISLMLTITKLTHTSTMDAQE
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI VELIWTILPAIVLVLALLPALSQIYLYMDEIDEPDLTKLIGHQWYTYEYDFPKLSFDS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC VELIWTILPAIVLVLALLPALSQIYLYMDEIDEPDLTKLIGHQWYTYEYDFPKLSFDS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM MEIVWTILPAIILVLIALPISLRILYMTDEVNDPISLRIGHQWYTYEYDYGGLIFNS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV VEIWTILPAIILVLIALPISLRILYMMDEINNPISLRITKIMGHQWYNSYEYDVEDLSFDS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU VEIWTILPAVILIMIALPISLRILYMMDEINNPISLRITKIMGHQWYNSYEYDVEDLCSFDS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI YMTPTDPLGLHFRLLVDHRIVIPMESPIRVIITADVLSHWAVPALGVKTDIAPGRLN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC YMTPTDPLNGHFRLLVDHRIVIPMESPIRVIITADVLSHWAVPALGVKTDIAPGRLN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM YMLPPLFLPGLDRLLDVNRVLPLEAPIRMIITSDVLSHWAVPALGVKTDIAPGRLN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV YMTPTSELKPGELRLLEVDNRVLPMEIIRMLVSSDEVLSHWAVPALGVKTDIAPGRLN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU YMTPTNDLKPGLRLLEVDNRVLPMBELIRMLVSSDEVLSHWAVPALGVKTDIAPGRLN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI QTSFITTRPGVYGCSEICGNHNSYMPVIVVESTPLKHFPAWSSLLSS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC QTSFITTRPGIFYGCSEICGNHNSYMPVIVVESTPLPYFPAWSSLLSS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM QTTFTATRPGVYGCSEICGNHNSFMPVIVLELIPKIPFEMP.VFTL
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV QTTLMSSRPGLYGCSEICGNHNSFMPVIVLELIPKIPFEPWS.ASML
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU QATVTSNRPGLYGCSEICGNHNSFMPVIVLEMPVLPKIPFENWS.ASMI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCAGCCAGGCTTACAAACGAAACCCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT

ATPase8

CHI MPQLNPNWFSIMLLTWFITSLIQLKLLSFTLTNNPANKIT.ITK.PTPWTPWPT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC MPQLNPAWFSIMVMTWTLTALLIQPKLLTFTTTPNPKPKSLITK.PTPWAPWPT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU MPQLDTSWFTITISSMILFLFLQKLVSSQTFPLAPSPKSLTMMKVTPWELKWT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV MPQLDTSWLTMLISMLFLFLIIFQLKVKSHNFVHNPETPTKMLRQNTPWETKWT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM MPQLNTVWPTMILTPMLLTLFLITQLKMLNTNYHLFSPFKPKMKMKNYKWPWPKWT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCAGCCAGGCTTACAAACGAAACCCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT

ATPase6

CHI MNLSPFDQFSSPHLLGHPLILLLSPALLPSPGNRWNNRSLTIQLWLLHLITKQLMI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC MNLSPFDQFSSPCLLGIPLILPSLLLPAALLPSPGNRWNNRSLTIQLWPTHILITKQLMT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU MNLSPFDQFSSPCLLGIPLILPSLLLPAALLPSPGNRWNNRSLTIQLWPTHILITKQLMT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV MNLSPFDQFSSPCLLGIPLILPSLLLPAALLPSPGNRWNNRSLTIQLWPTHILITKQLMT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM MNLSPFDQFSSPCLLGIPLILPSLLLPAALLPSPGNRWNNRSLTIQLWPTHILITKQLMT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI PLNKNGHKWALMLTSLMTMLLTINLLGLLPYFTPTTQLSMNMLALPLWLTALLTGLRN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC PLNKAGHKWALLTSLMLMLSLINLLGLLPYFTPTTQLSMNMLALPLWLTALLTGLRN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU IHTPKGRWTLMLIVSLIMF IGSTNLLGLLPHFTPTTQLSMNMLALPLWAGAVITGFRH
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV IHNKSGQWTLMLMBSLIFIGSTNLLGLLPHSFTPTTQLSMNMLALPLWAGAVITGFRN
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM MHNTKGRWTLMLVSLIIFIAITNLLGLLPHSFTPTTQLSMNMLALPLWAGTVMGFRS
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI KPSASLAHLLPEGTPTPLIPALILETTSLLIRPLAGVRLTANLTAGHLLIQLISTASI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC QPSASLGHLLPEGTPTPLIPALIMETTSLLIRPLAGVRLTANLTAGHLLIQLISTATI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU KLKSSLAHFLPQGTPTPLIPMLIETISLIPQPMALAVRLTANITAGHLLMHLIGGATL
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV KTKASLAHFLPQGTPTPLIPMLIETISLIPQPMALAVRLTANITAGHLLMHLIGGATL
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM KIKNALAHFLPQGTPTPLIPMLIETISLIPQPMALAVRLTANITAGHLLMHLIGSATL
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ALKPILPTVSLITMAILLTILEVAVAMIQAYVFLVLLSLYLQENI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ALLPMPSPISALTALIFLLTILEVAVAMIQAYVFLVLLSLYLQENI
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU VLMNISPTTATITFILLTILEFAVALIQAAYVFLVLLSLYLHNDT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV ALMSITTTALITFTILLTILEFAVAMIQAYVFLVLLSLYLHNDT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM AMSTINLPSLTIIFTLILLTILEIAVALIQAAYVFLVLLSLYLHNDT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCAGCCAGGCTTACAAACGAAACCCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT

ND6

CHI M.TYFVIFLIGCFMGLVLAASNPSYVGVGLVVASVMGCGWLVSLGVFVSLALFLVY
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC M.TYFVIFLIGCFVVGVLGVAASNPSYVGVGLVVASVAGCGWLLSLGVFVSLALFLVY
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU M.NNYIFVLSLFLVGLGGLKPSPIYGGGLIVSGFVGLMVLGFGGSLFLMVLVLIY
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV MMLYIVFLSVIFVMGFVGFSSKPSPIYGGGLIVSGVGGVGLVNFGGSLFLMVLVLIY
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM M.MYALFLLSVGLVMGFVGFSSKPSPIYGGVLLVSGVGVGVVILNFGGGMVGLMVLVLIY
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC CCCCAAAATACACCAATAAACAGCAGCCAGGCTTACAAACGAAACCCCGAGGCTCAATAACC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI CCCTAAATACACCAAAAATAACGCCAAGGAAACAAAAGAAACCCCAACTCACTAAC
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM CCCTAAATAAATTAAAAACCTATTAACCTAAAACGATCCACCAACCCCTAAAACCA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV CTCCCAATAAATTAAAAAGCACTCAACCCCAAAAAGGATCCACCAAAAATTAATACAA
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC ACCCACACCCGACAGATGCTAAAACCTAAGCCAACTACCCATAGTCGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
CHI ACCCACATCTTATCAGACAGCTTACCACCAACCCCACTAATAACGGGGAAGGAT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
MOU TTAACCAACCAACCAACCCACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
HUM TAACACACCCGACAGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGCT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
BOV TTCCACAGCCACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAGGTAAGGTT
\*\*\* \*\* \*
DUC TCGATGCTTACCACTAAAACCCCAACCAAGGAGATTTCTAGAAAAATACAAAAATAG
\*\* \*
CHI TAGACGCCACAGCTAAAACCCCACTTAACTTAACTTAAACCTTAACTTCAATAATAG
\*\* \*
MOU TTAATGCTTAACTTAACTTAAACCAACCAAAAATAATGAACCTTAAACCAAAAATAATAAT
\*\* \*
HUM TAGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCCATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAACAGAAAACAAAGATACA
\*\* \*
BOV TCGAAGAAAACCCCAACCAACCTTACAGAAAATTAACCTTAACTTAACTTCAATAATGATA
\*\* \*
DUC T...CAT
\* \*\*
CHI T...CAT
\* \*\*
MOU T...CAT
\* \*\*
HUM T...CAT
\* \*\*
BOV GTATCAT