cDNA cloning and sequencing of phospholipase A2 from the pyloric ceca of the starfish Asterina pectinifera

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cDNA Cloning and Sequencing of Phospholipase A$_2$ from the Pyloric Ceca of the Starfish Asterina pectinifera

Hideki Kishimura*, Takao Ojima, Kenji Hayashi, Kiyoyoshi Nishita

Department of Marine Bioresources Chemistry, Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Hokkaido 041–8611, Japan

Abbreviations: PCR, polymerase chain reaction; SDS–PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

*Corresponding author. Tel: +81–138–40–5519; Fax: +81–138–40–5518; E-mail: kishl@fish.hokudai.ac.jp
Abstract

Three cDNA from the pyloric ceca of the starfish Asterina pectinifera, (namely, cDNA 1, 2, and 3), encoding phospholipase A\(_2\) (PLA\(_2\)), were isolated and sequenced. These cDNAs were composed of 415 bp with an open reading frame of 414 bp at nucleotide positions 1 to 414, which encodes 138 amino acids including N-terminal Met derived from the PCR primer. The amino acid sequence deduced from the cDNA 1 was completely consistent with the sequence determined with the starfish PLA\(_2\) protein, while those deduced from cDNA 2 and cDNA 3 differed at one and twelve amino acid residual positions, respectively, from the sequence of the PLA\(_2\) protein, suggesting the presence of multiple forms in the starfish PLA\(_2\). All of the sequences deduced from cDNA 1, 2, and 3 required two amino acid deletions in pancreatic loop region, and sixteen insertions and three deletions in \(\beta\)-wing region when aligned with the sequence of mammalian pancreatic PLA\(_2\). In phylogenetic tree, the starfish PLA\(_2\) should be classified into an independent group, but hardly to the established groups I A and I B. The characteristic structure in the pancreatic loop and \(\beta\)-wing regions may account for the specific properties of the starfish PLA\(_2\), e.g., the higher activity and characteristic substrate specificity compared with mammalian pancreatic PLA\(_2\).

Keywords: cDNA cloning; Group 1; Isoforms; Pancreatic loop; Phospholipase A\(_2\); Phylogenetic tree; Starfish; \(\beta\)-wing

1. Introduction
Phospholipase A$_2$ (PLA$_2$; EC 3.1.1.4) is the enzyme that catalyzes the selective hydrolysis of the sn-2-acyl group in 1, 2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phospholipids and produces free fatty acids and lysophospholipids. PLA$_2$ consists of both extracellular- and intracellular-type enzymes (Dennis, 1997). Extracellular-type PLA$_2$ is abundant in mammalian pancreas and snake venom, and the enzymatic properties and amino acid sequences have been well characterized (Arni and Ward, 1996; Dennis, 1983). Thus far, the molecular mechanism of catalytic action of the PLA$_2$ has been investigated on the basis of three-dimensional structure (Arni and Ward, 1996; Dennis, 1983).

On the other hand, there appear to be a few studies on the digestive gland PLA$_2$ from marine invertebrates. In 1975, Okabe et al. partially purified PLA$_2$ from the pyloric ceca of the starfish Asterina pectinifera, and later, we prepared PLA$_2$-like enzyme from the starfish Solaster paxillatus (Kishimura and Hayashi, 1998). The basic properties of these enzymes such as Ca$^{2+}$ requirement, optimum pH, and heat stability were similar to those of the mammalian pancreatic PLA$_2$. However, detailed properties and primary structures of both the purified enzymes remained to be investigated.

Recently, we isolated PLA$_2$ from the pyloric ceca of the starfish A. pectinifera, and studied its enzymatic properties comparing with those of mammalian pancreatic PLA$_2$ (Kishimura and Hayashi, 1999). The specific activity of the starfish PLA$_2$ for phosphatidylcholine was about 30 times higher than that of the commercially available PLA$_2$ from porcine pancreas (Sigma). In addition, the starfish PLA$_2$ hydrolyzes phosphatidylcholine
more efficiently than phosphatidylethanolamine like a snake venom PLA₂ but not a mammalian pancreatic PLA₂. These facts suggest that the starfish PLA₂ possesses some different features in primary and/or higher order structure from the mammalian pancreatic PLA₂. In fact, the amino acid sequence of the starfish PLA₂ showed some distinct features from mammalian PLA₂, e.g., two amino acid deletions in pancreatic loop region, and sixteen insertions and three deletions in β-wing region when aligned with the sequence of the mammalian pancreatic PLA₂ (Kishimura et al., 2000). Thus, we considered that the above sequential differences might cause for the specific properties of the starfish PLA₂. Accordingly, the studies utilizing recombinant DNA techniques have been expected to provide great advantages for further investigation of the structure-function relationships of the starfish PLA₂.

In the present paper, we describe the cloning and sequencing of the cDNAs encoding the A. pectinifera PLA₂.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Materials

The starfish A. pectinifera was collected from the tideland at Usujiri near Hakodate in Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan, in January 1998. Cloning vector, pBluescript II KS(+) and host strain, Escherichia coli XL1–Blue were purchased from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). AMV reverse transcriptase XL,
TaKaRa Taq™, T4 DNA polymerase, and restriction endonucleases were purchased from TaKaRa (Kyoto, Japan).

2.2 PCR and cDNA sequencing

Pyloric ceca (7.5g) were dissected from living starfishes and the total RNA was extracted by guanidium thiocyanate method described in the standard protocol (Maniatis et al., 1982). Poly (A)^+RNA was isolated from the total RNA with Oligotex–dT30 (TaKaRa, Kyoto, Japan). The first strand cDNA was synthesized with random hexanucleotide primers and reverse transcriptase, and the cDNA for the PLA_2 was amplified by PCR with mixed oligonucleotide primers designed on the basis of the N– and C-terminal amino acid sequences of the starfish PLA_2 protein (Fig. 1). The PCR products were subcloned to pBluescript II KS(+) plasmid vector for sequencing. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA was determined with a dye terminator cycle sequencing kit (Perkin Elmer–Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA)) using a model 373A DNA sequencer (Perkin Elmer–Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA)).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 cDNA clones for the starfish PLA_2

cDNAs of approximately 400 bp estimated by agarose gel electrophoresis
were obtained by PCR with a set of primers shown in Fig. 1. The amplified cDNAs were blunted by T4 DNA polymerase reaction and subcloned to an Sma 1 site of pBluescript II KS(+) . By determination of nucleotide sequences of 8 independent clones obtained three species of cDNAs (cDNA 1, 2, and 3) were found to encode the PLA₂, i.e., one, three, and four clones contained the cDNA 1, cDNA 2, and cDNA 3, respectively. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of cDNA 1, 2, and 3 are shown in Fig. 2. The cDNA 1, 2, and 3 were all composed of 415 bp with an open reading frame of 414 bp at nucleotide positions 1 to 414, which encode 138 amino acids including N-terminal Met derived from the "ATG" in the PCR primer. Pancreatic PLA₂ protein generally contains signal– and pro–sequences before maturation, however, in the present study, with the aim to bacterially express the starfish PLA₂ in mature form, we added "ATG" as a translational initiation codon to 5'–terminus of the forward primer. At present, it is not clear whether or not the starfish PLA₂ has signal– and pro–peptides in premature form.

The amino acid sequence deduced from cDNA 1, namely, PLA₂ 1, is completely consistent with the sequence determined previously with the PLA₂ protein (see Fig. 2) (Kishimura et al., 2000). While, the sequences deduced from cDNA 2 and cDNA 3 (termed PLA₂ 2 and PLA₂ 3, respectively) differed in one position (amino acid number 35) and twelve positions (numbers 32, 35, 55, 57, 65, 71, 80, 81, 87, 113, 116, and 120), respectively, from the sequence of the PLA₂ protein, suggesting the presence of multiple forms in the starfish PLA₂. Although PLA₂ 1 and PLA₂ 2 differ in one amino acid position, cDNA 1 and cDNA 2 differ in seven
nucleotide positions. Therefore, it seems that these differences are not
due to the sequencing problem. On the other hand, separation and
sequence determination of the isoforms were not achieved in the previous
study (Kishimura and Hayashi, 1999). Since the PLA₂ 2 and PLA₂ 3 proteins
can be expressed with the cDNAs in the appropriate host vector system,
we will show their enzymatic activities elsewhere.

3.2 Comparison of the amino acid sequences of various PLA₂ s

The amino acid sequences of the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3, were aligned
with those of porcine pancreatic PLA₂ (group I B type) (Puijík et al., 1977),
snake venom PLA₂ s from elapinae (Naja naja atra, group I A type) (Chang et
al., 1997), crotalinae (Crotalus atrox, group II A type) (Randolph and
Heinrikson, 1982), viperinae (Bitis gabonica, group II B type) (Botes and
Viljoen, 1974), and rat brain PLA₂ (group II C type) (Chen et al., 1994) (Fig.
3). The amino acid residues 26–53 of the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 showed
fairly high sequence homology (75%) to the corresponding region of the
group I and II type PLA₂ s, and the residues involved in the catalytic
network (His-49, Asp-111, Tyr-53, and Tyr-72) and the Ca²⁺-binding site
(Tyr-29, Gly-31, Gly-33, and Asp-50) of the group I and II PLA₂ s were
completely conserved in the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 (Fig. 3) (Arni and
Ward, 1996; Renetseder et al., 1985). These data implies that the catalytic
mechanism of the starfish PLA₂ is essentially the same as those of the
group I and II type PLA₂ s. Further, the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3
conserved the 14 Cys residues at the appropriate positions which were
involved in the intramolecular disulfide bonds in the group I type PLA₂ (Fig. 3) (Dennis, 1983). Accordingly, the starfish PLA₂ can be classified into the group I type. On the other hand, the homology calculated with whole sequences between the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 and the other animal PLA₂ s was relatively low (36–48%) since the high sequence divergency exists in the amino acid residues 54–107 including the pancreatic loop and β-wing regions (Fig. 3) (Arni and Ward, 1996; Renetseder et al., 1985). The starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 possess the pancreatic loop–like sequence in the residues 63–66, however, two amino acid deletions were required in the residues 62(+1) and 66(+1) to align with the sequence of the porcine pancreatic PLA₂. In addition, two insertions of each of eight residues (residues 76–83 and 89–96) and deletion of three residues (residues 84(+1)–84(+3)) were required for the starfish PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 to align with the β-wing region of the porcine PLA₂. It has been reported that the PLA₂ of the groups I and II possesses N-terminal about ten residues forming the short amphiphilic helix (Arni and Ward, 1996). However, the secondary structure of the starfish PLA₂ predicted using SOPMA program (Geourjon and Deleage, 1995) showed to form extended strand structure in the N-terminal region (Fig. 4). Moreover, it was predicted that the starfish PLA₂ has an insertion of a long α-helix in the corresponding region to the β-wing of porcine pancreatic PLA₂ (Fig. 4). Therefore, we consider that the characteristic structures in these regions relate to the specific properties of the starfish PLA₂, such as the higher activity and characteristic substrate specificity comparing with those of the mammalian pancreatic PLA₂.
3.3 Phylogenetic relationship between the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2} and other PLA\textsubscript{2}s

In order to clarify the molecular evolusional relationship between the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2} and the group I and II type PLA\textsubscript{2}s, we made a phylogenetic tree using CLUSTAL W program (Thompson et al., 1994). As shown in Fig. 5, the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2} 1, 2, and 3 are hardly placed in either group I A or I B. Therefore, the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2} should be classified into a new type of group I PLA\textsubscript{2}. The occurrence of a new PLA\textsubscript{2} group has also been suggested by McIntosh et al. with the PLA\textsubscript{2} from the venom of marine snail Conus magus (McIntosh et al., 1995). The enzyme has been classified into the group IX PLA\textsubscript{2} since it is comprised of the two polypeptide chains and shows little sequence homology to other PLA\textsubscript{2}s (Dennis, 1997). On the other hand, Shiomi et al. purified two PLA\textsubscript{2}s from the venom of crown-of-thorns starfish Acanthaster planci and determined the N-terminal 62 amino acid sequences (Shiomi et al., 1998). Although the sequences of the pancreatic loop and \( \beta \)-wing regions of these enzymes have not been determined, they identified the enzymes as the group I type PLA\textsubscript{2} since these enzymes possess Cys-11 and elapid loop but without Cys-51. In a previous study, we reported that the molecular weight of S. paxillatus PLA\textsubscript{2} was slightly lower than that of A. pectinifera PLA\textsubscript{2} (approx. 13,000 on SDS–PAGE for S. paxillatus PLA\textsubscript{2} vs. 15,300 for A. pectinifera PLA\textsubscript{2}) (Kishimura and Hayashi, 1998; Kishimura et al., 2000). In addition, the specific activity of S. paxillatus PLA\textsubscript{2} was not as high as that of A. pectinifera PLA\textsubscript{2} (26 units/mg for S. paxillatus PLA\textsubscript{2} vs. 119,000 units/mg for A. pectinifera PLA\textsubscript{2})
(Kishimura and Hayashi, 1998; Kishimura and Hayashi, 1999). Thus, it is unclear whether or not \( S. \ paxillus \) \( \text{PLA}_2 \) should be classified into a new type of group I \( \text{PLA}_2 \) like \( A. \ pectinifera \) \( \text{PLA}_2 \). Therefore, at present, \( A. \ pectinifera \) \( \text{PLA}_2 \) seems to be the only enzyme belonging to a new type of group I \( \text{PLA}_2 \) among the starfish and other marine invertebrates.

References


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of amino acid sequence of phospholipase A$_2$ I from the venom of
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Thompson, J.D., Higgins, D.G. and Gibson, T.J. (1994) CLUSTAL W:
improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment
through sequence weighting, positions–specific gap penalties and
sequence of caudoxin, a presynaptic acting toxic phospholipase A$_2$
from the venom of the horned puff adder (*Bitis caudalis*). *Toxicon*
20, 715–737.
complete primary structure of phospholipase A$_2$ from human

(Legends for figures)

Fig. 1. Oligonucleotide primers used for the amplification of DNAs by PCR.
The primers were designed based on the amino acid sequence of the
starfish PLA$_2$ protein (Kishimura et al., 2000). Upper and lower rows show the nucleotide and amino acid sequences, respectively. The single-letter amino acid code is used. F, forward primer synthesized based on the amino acid sequence of residues 1–5 in the starfish PLA$_2$ protein along with 5'–terminal "ATG" as a translational initiation codon. R, reverse primer corresponding to the residues 132–137 in the starfish PLA$_2$ protein.

Fig. 2. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the starfish PLA$_2$ cDNAs.

The deduced amino acid sequence and the residue numbers are shown below the codons. The single-letter amino acid code is used. Numbers in the right margin refer to the last nucleotide in each row. Annealing sites of PCR–primers, F and R (see in Fig. 1), are underlined. Amino acid residues different from those of the starfish PLA$_2$ protein (Kishimura et al., 2000)
are boxed. a, cDNA 1\textsuperscript{*1}; b, cDNA 2\textsuperscript{*2}; c, cDNA 3\textsuperscript{*3}.

*\textsuperscript{1}Accession No. AB022278 in DDBJ.

*\textsuperscript{2}Accession No. AB032266 in DDBJ.

*\textsuperscript{3}Accession No. AB032267 in DDBJ.

Fig. 3. Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2}s with the sequences of group I and II PLA\textsubscript{2}s.

Residues identical in all the PLA\textsubscript{2}s in this figure are boxed. Dashes indicate deletions introduced for maximizing the sequence similarity. The location of the active site, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-binding loop, elapid and pancreatic loop, and β-wing region are shown with solid bars based on the crystallographic studies of bovine pancreatic and Crotalus atrox venom PLA\textsubscript{2}s (Arni and Ward, 1996; Renetseder et al., 1985). The positions of deleted amino acids in pancreatic loop and β-wing regions of the starfish PLA\textsubscript{2}s are
represented as 62(+1), 66(+1), 84(+1), 84(+2), and 84(+3). Starfish 1, 2, and 3, *A. pectinifera* PLA$_2$ s from cDNAs 1, 2, and 3, respectively (present paper); Snake (I A), *Naja naja atra* venom PLA$_2$ (Chang et al., 1997); Porcine (I B), porcine pancreatic PLA$_2$ (Puijk et al., 1977); Snake (II A), *C. atrox* venom PLA$_2$ (Randolph and Heinrikson, 1982); Snake (II B), *Bitis gabonica* venom PLA$_2$ (Botes and Viljoen, 1974); Rat (II C), Rat brain PLA$_2$ (Chen et al., 1994).

Fig. 4. Predicted secondary structure of the starfish PLA$_2$.

Secondary structures of the starfish PLA$_2$ and porcine pancreatic PLA$_2$ were predicted using SOPMA program (Geourjon and Deleage, 1995). Dashes indicate deletions introduced for maximizing the structure similarity. The location of the active site, Ca$^{2+}$-binding loop, elapid and pancreatic loop, and $\beta$-wing region are shown with solid bars based on the crystallographic studies of bovine pancreatic and *Crotalus atrox* venom PLA$_2$ s (Arni and Ward, 1996; Renetseder et al., 1985). Starfish 1, predicted secondary structure of the starfish PLA$_2$ 1 (present paper); Porcine (I B), predicted secondary structure of porcine pancreatic PLA$_2$ (Puijk et al., 1977); h, $\alpha$-helix; e, extended strand; t, $\beta$-turn; c, random coil.
Fig. 5. Radial rootless phylogenetic tree of PLA$_2$ s.

The phylogenetic tree was made using the programs of CLUSTAL W (Thompson et al., 1994) and TreeView (Page, 1996). The branch length represents the evolutionary distance between the proteins. PLA$_2$ s belonging to the same group are boxed: group I A (O.s.scu, Oxyuranus s. scutellatus venom (Lind and Eaker, 1982); L.sem, Laticauda semifasciata venom (Takasaki et al., 1988); E.sch, Enhydrina schistosa venom (Lind and Eaker, 1981); N.s.scu, Notechis scutatus scutatus venom (Lind and Eaker, 1980); P.aus, Pseudoechis australis venom (Nishida et al., 1985); B.mul, Bungarus multicinctus venom (Kondo et al., 1981); N.n.atr, Naja naja atra venom (Chang et al., 1997); N.mel, Naja melanoleuca venom (Joubert, 1975a); N.m.mos, Naja mossambica mossambica venom (Joubert, 1977); N.nig, Naja nigricollis venom (Chwetzoff et al., 1989); H.hae, Hemachatus
haemachatus venom (Joubert, 1975b)), group I B (Por, porcine pancreas (Puijk et al., 1977); Bov, bovine pancreas (Fleer et al., 1978); Hor, horse pancreas (Evenberg et al., 1977); Hum, human pancreas (Verheij et al., 1983); Dog, dog pancreas (Ohara et al., 1986); Rat, rat pancreas (Ohara et al., 1986); Red, red sea bream hepatopancreas”), group II A (C.ada, Crotalus adamanteus venom (Heinrikson et al., 1977); C.atr, Crotalus atrox venom (Randolph and Heinrikson, 1982); T.oki, Trimeresurus okinavensis venom (Joubert and Haylett, 1981); T.fla, Trimeresurus flavoviridis venom (Oda et al., 1990); A.h.blo, Agkistrodon halys blomhoffii venom (Tomoo et al., 1989); Hum.s, human synovial fluid (Kramer et al., 1989); Rat.p, rat platelet (Hayakawa et al., 1988)), group II B (B.gab, Bitis gabonica venom (Botes and Viljoen, 1974); B.cau, Bitis caudalis venom (Viljoen et al., 1982)), and group II C (Rat.b, rat brain (Chen et al., 1994)). Star1, 2, and 3, A. pectinifera PLA₂ 1, 2, and 3 from cDNA 1, 2, and 3, respectively (present paper).
*Accession No. AB009286 in DDBJ.
F: 5'-ATG-TC -GT -TA -CA -TT -GG-3'  
A A C G C  
G G  
M S V Y Q F

R: 3'-AT -CT -TT -CT -AG -AC -A-5'  
G G C G A G  
G  
Y D K D S C
H. Kishimura

cDNA cloning of starfish phospholipase A
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DNA Sequences:

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Fig. 3

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Elapid and Pancreatic Loop  β-Wing

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Fig. 4

Starfish 1  ctteeeeeeetccetcchhhhttttttccccccccccccchhhhhhhhhhhhh---
Porcine(IB)  chhhhhhhhhhh-cttcchhhhhtttttttccccccccccccchhhhhhhhhhhhh

Ca²⁺-binding loop  active site

Starfish 1  ---ttcccccccccteeeeeceehhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhheecccc--
Porcine(IB)  tttttcccccccttttccccceeeett------------------eeeccccccc

pancreatic loop  β-wing

Starfish 1  hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhtthhchhccchhhccchhhc
Porcine(IB)  hhheeehhhhhhhhhhhh-t--ccchhhccchhhcc