

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR SYNTHESIS OF LONG CHAIN POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS IN PLANTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of USSN 08/834,655, filed
5 April 11, 1997, and a continuation in part of USSN 08/833,610, filed April 11,
1997, USSN 08/834,033 filed April 11, 1997 and USSN 08/956,985 filed
October 24, 1997 which disclosures are incorporated herein by reference.

INTRODUCTION

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to modulating levels of enzymes and/or enzyme
components capable of altering the production of long chain polyunsaturated
fatty acids (PUFAS) in a host plant. The invention is exemplified by the
production of PUFAS in plants.

Background

15 Two main families of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are the $\omega 3$
fatty acids, exemplified by arachidonic acid, and the $\omega 6$ fatty acids, exemplified
by eicosapentaenoic acid. PUFAs are important components of the plasma
membrane of the cell, where they may be found in such forms as phospholipids.
PUFAs also serve as precursors to other molecules of importance in human
20 beings and animals, including the prostacyclins, leukotrienes and
prostaglandins. PUFAs are necessary for proper development, particularly in
the developing infant brain, and for tissue formation and repair.

Four major long chain PUFAs of importance include docosahexaenoic
acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), which are primarily found in
25 different types of fish oil, gamma-linolenic acid (GLA), which is found in the
seeds of a number of plants, including evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*),
borage (*Borago officinalis*) and black currants (*Ribes nigrum*), and stearidonic
acid (SDA), which is found in marine oils and plant seeds. Both GLA and
another important long chain PUFA, arachidonic acid (ARA), are found in



filamentous fungi. ARA can be purified from animal tissues including liver and adrenal gland.

For DHA, a number of sources exist for commercial production including a variety of marine organisms, oils obtained from cold water marine fish, and egg yolk fractions. For ARA, microorganisms including the genera *Mortierella*, *Entomophthora*, *Phytium* and *Porphyridium* can be used for commercial production. Commercial sources of SDA include the genera *Trichodesma* and *Echium*. Commercial sources of GLA include evening primrose, black currants and borage. However, there are several disadvantages associated with commercial production of PUFAs from natural sources. Natural sources of PUFAs, such as animals and plants, tend to have highly heterogeneous oil compositions. The oils obtained from these sources therefore can require extensive purification to separate out one or more desired PUFAs or to produce an oil which is enriched in one or more PUFA. Natural sources also are subject to uncontrollable fluctuations in availability. Fish stocks may undergo natural variation or may be depleted by overfishing. Fish oils have unpleasant tastes and odors, which may be impossible to economically separate from the desired product, and can render such products unacceptable as food supplements. Animal oils, and particularly fish oils, can accumulate environmental pollutants. Weather and disease can cause fluctuation in yields from both fish and plant sources. Cropland available for production of alternate oil-producing crops is subject to competition from the steady expansion of human populations and the associated increased need for food production on the remaining arable land. Crops which do produce PUFAs, such as borage, have not been adapted to commercial growth and may not perform well in monoculture. Growth of such crops is thus not economically competitive where more profitable and better established crops can be grown. Large scale fermentation of organisms such as *Mortierella* is also expensive. Natural animal tissues contain low amounts of ARA and are difficult to process. Microorganisms such as *Porphyridium* and *Mortierella* are difficult to cultivate on a commercial scale.



Dietary supplements and pharmaceutical formulations containing PUFAs can retain the disadvantages of the PUFA source. Supplements such as fish oil capsules can contain low levels of the particular desired component and thus require large dosages. High dosages result in ingestion of high levels of undesired components, including contaminants. Care must be taken in providing fatty acid supplements, as overaddition may result in suppression of endogenous biosynthetic pathways and lead to competition with other necessary fatty acids in various lipid fractions *in vivo*, leading to undesirable results. For example, Eskimos having a diet high in $\omega 3$ fatty acids have an increased tendency to bleed (U.S. Pat. No. 4,874,603). Unpleasant tastes and odors of the supplements can make such regimens undesirable, and may inhibit compliance by the patient.

A number of enzymes are involved in PUFA biosynthesis. Linoleic acid (LA, 18:2 $\Delta 9, 12$) is produced from oleic acid (18:1 $\Delta 9$) by a $\Delta 12$ -desaturase. GLA (18:3 $\Delta 6, 9, 12$) is produced from linoleic acid (LA, 18:2 $\Delta 9, 12$) by a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase. ARA (20:4 $\Delta 5, 8, 11, 14$) production from DGLA (20:3 $\Delta 8, 11, 14$) is catalyzed by a $\Delta 5$ -desaturase. However, animals cannot desaturate beyond the $\Delta 9$ position and therefore cannot convert oleic acid (18:1 $\Delta 9$) into linoleic acid (18:2 $\Delta 9, 12$). Likewise, α -linolenic acid (ALA, 18:3 $\Delta 9, 12, 15$) cannot be synthesized by mammals. Other eukaryotes, including fungi and plants, have enzymes which desaturate at positions $\Delta 21$ and $\Delta 15$. The major poly-unsaturated fatty acids of animals therefore are either derived from diet and/or from desaturation and elongation of linoleic acid (18:2 $\Delta 9, 12$) or α -linolenic acid (18:3 $\Delta 9, 12, 15$).

Poly-unsaturated fatty acids are considered to be useful for nutritional, pharmaceutical, industrial, and other purposes. An expansive supply of poly-unsaturated fatty acids from natural sources and from chemical synthesis are not sufficient for commercial needs. Therefore it is of interest to obtain genetic material involved in PUFA biosynthesis from species that naturally produce these fatty acids and to express the isolated material alone or in combination in



a heterologous system which can be manipulated to allow production of commercial quantities of PUFAS.

The present invention is further directed to formulas, dietary supplements or dietary supplements in the form of a liquid or a solid containing
5 the long chain fatty acids of the invention. These formulas and supplements may be administered to a human or an animal.

The formulas and supplements of the invention may further comprise at least one macronutrient selected from the group consisting of coconut oil, soy oil, canola oil, mono- and diglycerides, glucose, edible lactose, electrodialysed
10 whey, electrodialysed skim milk, milk whey, soy protein, and other protein hydrolysates.

The formulas of the present invention may further include at least one vitamin selected from the group consisting of Vitamins A, C, D, E, and B complex; and at least one mineral selected from the group consisting of
15 calcium, magnesium, zinc, manganese, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, chloride, iodine, selenium, and iron.

The present invention is further directed to a method of treating a patient having a condition caused by insufficient intake or production of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising administering to the patient a dietary substitute of the
20 invention in an amount sufficient to effect treatment of the patient.

The present invention is further directed to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions of the material of the invention.

The present invention is further directed to transgenic oils in pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The present invention is further directed
25 to nutritional supplements, cosmetic agents and infant formulae containing transgenic oils.

The present invention is further directed to a method for obtaining altered long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis comprising the steps of: growing a microbe having cells which contain a transgene which encodes a



transgene expression product which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at carbon 5,5 or 12 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule, wherein the transgene is operably associated with an expression control sequence, under conditions whereby the transgene is expressed, whereby long chain
5 polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis in the cells is altered.

The present invention is further directed toward pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin, a mineral, a carbohydrate, a sugar, an amino acid, a free fatty acid, a phospholipid, an antioxidant, and a phenolic compound.

10 Relevant Literature

Production of gamma-linolenic acid by a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase is described in USPN 5,552,306 and USPN 5,614,393. Production of 8, 11-eicosadienoic acid using *Mortierella alpina* is disclosed in USPN 5,376,541. Production of docosahexaenoic acid by dinoflagellates is described in USPN 5,407,957.
15 Cloning of a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase from borage is described in PCT publication WO 96/21022. Cloning of $\Delta 9$ -desaturases is described in the published patent applications PCT WO 91/13972, EP 0 550 162 A1, EP 0 561 569 A2, EP 0 644 263 A2, and EP 0 736 598 A1, and in USPN 5,057,419. Cloning of $\Delta 12$ -desaturases from various organisms is described in PCT publication WO
20 94/11516 and USPN 5,443,974. Cloning of $\Delta 15$ -desaturases from various organisms is described in PCT publication WO 93/11245. A $\Delta 6$ palmitoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase from *Thumbergia alata* and its expression in *E. coli* is described in USPN 5,614,400. Expression of a soybean stearyl-ACP desaturase in transgenic soybean embryos using a 35S promoter is disclosed in USPN
25 5,443,974.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Novel compositions and methods are provided for preparation of polyunsaturated long chain fatty acids and desaturases in plants and plant cells. The methods involve growing a host plant cell of interest transformed with an
30 expression cassette functional in a host plant cell, the expression cassette



comprising a transcriptional and translational initiation regulatory region, joined in reading frame 5' to a DNA sequence encoding a desaturase polypeptide capable of modulating the production of PUFAs. Expression of the desaturase polypeptide provides for an alteration in the PUFA profile of host plant cells as a result of altered concentrations of enzymes involved in PUFA biosynthesis. Of particular interest is the selective control of PUFA production in plant tissues and/or plant parts such as leaves, roots, fruits and seeds. The invention finds use for example in the large scale production of DHA, EPA, ARA, and GLA and for modification of the fatty acid profile of edible plant tissues and/or plant parts.

The present invention further includes a purified nucleotide sequence or polypeptide sequence that is substantially related or homologous to the nucleotide and peptide sequences presented in SEQ ID NO:1 - SEQ ID NO:52. The present invention is further directed to methods of using the sequences presented in SEQ ID NO:1 to SEQ ID NO:40 as probes to identify related sequences, as components of expression systems and as components of systems useful for producing transgenic oil.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows possible pathways for the synthesis of arachidonic acid (20:4 Δ 5, 8, 11, 14) and stearidonic acid (18:4 Δ 6, 9, 12, 15) from palmitic acid (C_{16}) from a variety of organisms, including algae, *Mortierella* and humans. These PUFAs can serve as precursors to other molecules important for humans and other animals, including prostacyclins, leukotrienes, and prostaglandins, some of which are shown.

Figure 2 shows possible pathways for production of PUFAs in addition to ARA, including EPA and DHA, again compiled from a variety of organisms.

Figure 3A-E shows the DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of the *Mortierella alpina* Δ 6 desaturase and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2).



Figure 4 shows an alignment of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ desaturase amino acid sequence with other $\Delta 6$ desaturases and related sequences (SEQ ID NOS:7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

Figure 5A-D shows the DNA sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase (SEQ ID NO:3) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4)

Figure 6 shows the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:14) of the PCR fragment (see Example 1).

Figure 7A-D shows the DNA sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ desaturase (SEQ ID NO:5).

Figure 8 shows alignments of the protein sequence of the $\Delta 5$ desaturase (SEQ ID NO:6) with $\Delta 6$ desaturases and related sequences (SEQ ID NOS:15, 16, 17, 18).

Figure 9 shows alignments of the protein sequence of the Ma 29 and contig 253538a.

Figure 10 shows alignments of the protein sequence of Ma 524 and contig 253538a.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTINGS

SEQ ID NO:1 shows the DNA sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:2 shows the amino acid sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:3 shows the DNA sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:4 shows the amino acid sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase.

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SEQ ID NO:5 shows the DNA sequence of the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:6 shows the amino acid sequence *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ desaturase.

5 SEQ ID NO:7 - SEQ ID NO:13 show amino acid sequences that relate to *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:14 shows an amino acid sequence of a PCR fragment of Example 1.

10 SEQ ID NO:15 - SEQ ID NO:18 show amino acid sequences that relate to *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturases.

SEQ ID NO:19 - SEQ ID NO:30 show PCR primer sequences.

SEQ ID NO:31 - SEQ ID NO:37 show human nucleotide sequences.

SEQ ID NO:38 - SEQ ID NO:44 show human peptide sequences.

15 SEQ ID NO:45 - SEQ ID NO:46 show the nucleotide and amino acid sequence of a *Dictyostelium discoideum* desaturase.

SEQ ID NO:47 - SEQ ID NO:50 show the nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of a *Schizochytrium* cDNA clone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 In order to ensure a complete understanding of the invention, the following definitions are provided:

$\Delta 5$ -Desaturase: $\Delta 5$ desaturase is an enzyme which introduces a double bond between carbons 5 and 6 from the carboxyl end of a fatty acid molecule.

$\Delta 6$ -Desaturase: $\Delta 6$ -desaturase is an enzyme which introduces a double bond between carbons 6 and 7 from the carboxyl end of a fatty acid molecule.

25 **$\Delta 9$ -Desaturase:** $\Delta 9$ -desaturase is an enzyme which introduces a double bond between carbons 9 and 10 from the carboxyl end of a fatty acid molecule.

Δ 12-Desaturase: Δ 12-desaturase is an enzyme which introduces a double bond between carbons 12 and 13 from the carboxyl end of a fatty acid molecule.

Fatty Acids: Fatty acids are a class of compounds containing a long hydrocarbon chain and a terminal carboxylate group. Fatty acids include the following:

Fatty Acid		
12:0	lauric acid	
16:0	palmitic acid	
16:1	palmitoleic acid	
18:0	stearic acid	
18:1	oleic acid	Δ 9-18:1
18:2 Δ 5,9	taxoleic acid	Δ 5,9-18:2
18:2 Δ 6,9	6,9-octadecadienoic acid	Δ 6,9-18:2
18:2	linoleic acid	Δ 9,12-18:2 (LA)
18:3 Δ 6,9,12	gamma-linolenic acid	Δ 6,9,12-18:3 (GLA)
18:3 Δ 5,9,12	pinolenic acid	Δ 5,9,12-18:3
18:3	alpha-linolenic acid	Δ 9,12,15-18:3 (ALA)
18:4	stearidonic acid	Δ 6,9,12,15-18:4 (SDA)
20:0	Arachidic acid	
20:1	Eicosenic Acid	
22:0	behehic acid	
22:1	erucic acid	
22:2	Docasadienoic acid	
20:4 ω 6	arachidonic acid	Δ 5,8,11,14-20:4 (ARA)
20:3 ω 6	ω 6-eicosatrienoic dihomo-gamma linolenic	Δ 8,11,14-20:3 (DGLA)
20:5 ω 3	Eicosapentanoic (Timnodonic acid)	Δ 5,8,11,14,17-20:5 (EPA)
20:3 ω 3	ω 3-eicosatrienoic	Δ 11,16,17-20:3
20:4 ω 3	ω 3-eicosatetraenoic	Δ 8,11,14,17-20:4
22:5 ω 3	Docosapentaenoic	Δ 7,10,13,16,19-22:5 (ω 3DPA)
22:6 ω 3	Docosahexaenoic (cervonic acid)	Δ 4,7,10,13,16,19-22:6 (DHA)
24:0	Lignoceric acid	

Taking into account these definitions, the present invention is directed to novel DNA sequences, DNA constructs, methods and compositions are provided which permit modification of the poly-unsaturated long chain fatty acid content of plant cells. Plant cells are transformed with an expression cassette

5 comprising a DNA encoding a polypeptide capable of increasing the amount of one or more PUFA in a plant cell. Desirably, integration constructs may be prepared which provide for integration of the expression cassette into the genome of a host cell. Host cells are manipulated to express a sense or antisense DNA encoding a polypeptide(s) that has desaturase activity. By

10 "desaturase" is intended a polypeptide which can desaturate one or more fatty acids to produce a mono- or poly-unsaturated fatty acid or precursor thereof of interest. By "polypeptide" is meant any chain of amino acids, regardless of length or post-translational modification, for example, glycosylation or phosphorylation. The substrate(s) for the expressed enzyme may be produced

15 by the host cell or may be exogenously supplied.

To achieve expression in a host cell, the transformed DNA is operably associated with transcriptional and translational initiation and termination regulatory regions that are functional in the host cell. Constructs comprising the gene to be expressed can provide for integration into the genome of the host cell

20 or can autonomously replicate in the host cell. For production of linoleic acid (LA), the expression cassettes generally used include a cassette which provides for $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity, particularly in a host cell which produces or can take up oleic acid. For production of ALA, the expression cassettes generally used include a cassette which provides for $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ desaturase activity,

25 particularly in a host cell which produces or can take up LA. For production of GLA or SDA, the expression cassettes generally used include a cassette which provides for $\Delta 6$ desaturase activity, particularly in a host cell which produces or can take up LA or ALA, respectively. Production of $\omega 6$ -type unsaturated fatty acids, such as LA or GLA, is favored in a plant capable of producing ALA by

30 inhibiting the activity of a $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ type desaturase; this is accomplished by providing an expression cassette for an antisense $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ transcript, or by

disrupting a $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ desaturase gene. Similarly, production of LA or ALA is favored in a plant having $\Delta 6$ desaturase activity by providing an expression cassette for an antisense $\Delta 6$ transcript, or by disrupting a $\Delta 6$ desaturase gene. Production of oleic acid likewise is favored in a plant having $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity by providing an expression cassette for an antisense $\Delta 12$ transcript, or by disrupting a $\Delta 12$ desaturase gene. For production of ARA, the expression cassette generally used provides for $\Delta 5$ desaturase activity, particularly in a host cell which produces or can take up DGLA. Production of $\omega 6$ -type unsaturated fatty acids, such as ARA, is favored in a plant capable of producing ALA by inhibiting the activity of a $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ type desaturase; this is accomplished by providing an expression cassette for an antisense $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ transcript, or by disrupting a $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ desaturase gene.

TRANSGENIC PLANT PRODUCTION OF FATTY ACIDS

Transgenic plant production of PUFAs offers several advantages over purification from natural sources such as fish or plants. Production of fatty acids from recombinant plants provides the ability to alter the naturally occurring plant fatty acid profile by providing new synthetic pathways in the host or by suppressing undesired pathways, thereby increasing levels of desired PUFAs, or conjugated forms thereof, and decreasing levels of undesired PUFAs. Production of fatty acids in transgenic plants also offers the advantage that expression of desaturase genes in particular tissues and/or plant parts means that greatly increased levels of desired PUFAs in those tissues and/or parts can be achieved, making recovery from those tissues more economical. For example, the desired PUFAs can be expressed in seed; methods of isolating seed oils are well established. In addition to providing a source for purification of desired PUFAs, seed oil components can be manipulated through expression of desaturase genes, either alone or in combination with other genes such as elongases, to provide seed oils having a particular PUFA profile in concentrated form. The concentrated seed oils then can be added to animal milks and/or synthetic or semi-synthetic milks to serve as infant formulas where human

nursing is impossible or undesired, or in cases of malnourishment or disease in both adults and infants.

For production of PUFAs, depending upon the host cell, the availability of substrate, and the desired end product(s), several polypeptides, particularly desaturases, are of interest including those polypeptides which catalyze the conversion of stearic acid to oleic acid, LA to GLA, of ALA to SDA, of oleic acid to LA, or of LA to ALA, which includes enzymes which desaturate at the $\Delta 6$, $\Delta 9$, $\Delta 12$, $\Delta 15$ or $\omega 3$ positions. Considerations for choosing a specific polypeptide having desaturase activity include the pH optimum of the polypeptide, whether the polypeptide is a rate limiting enzyme or a component thereof, whether the desaturase used is essential for synthesis of a desired polyunsaturated fatty acid, and/or co-factors required by the polypeptide. The expressed polypeptide preferably has parameters compatible with the biochemical environment of its location in the host cell. For example, the polypeptide may have to compete for substrate with other enzymes in the host cell. Analyses of the K_m and specific activity of the polypeptide in question therefore are considered in determining the suitability of a given polypeptide for modifying PUFA production in a given host cell. The polypeptide used in a particular situation therefore is one which can function under the conditions present in the intended host cell but otherwise can be any polypeptide having desaturase activity which has the desired characteristic of being capable of modifying the relative production of a desired PUFA. A scheme for the synthesis of arachidonic acid (20:4 $\Delta 5$, 8, 11, 14) from palmitic acid (C_{16}) is shown in Figure 1. A key enzyme in this pathway is a $\Delta 5$ -desaturase which converts DH- γ -linolenic acid (DGLA, eicosatrienoic acid) to ARA. Conversion of α -linolenic acid (ALA) to stearidonic acid by a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase is also shown. Production of PUFAs in addition to ARA, including EPA and DHA is shown in Figure 2. A key enzyme in the synthesis of arachidonic acid (20:4 $\Delta 5$, 8, 11, 14) from stearic acid (C_{18}) is a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase which converts the linoleic acid into γ -linolenic acid. Conversion of α -linolenic acid (ALA) to stearidonic acid by a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase also is shown. For production of ARA, the DNA sequence

used encodes a polypeptide having $\Delta 5$ desaturase activity. In particular instances, this can be coupled with an expression cassette which provides for production of a polypeptide having $\Delta 6$ desaturase activity and, optionally, a transcription cassette providing for production of antisense sequences to a $\Delta 15$ transcription product. The choice of combination of cassettes used depends in part on the PUFA profile of the host cell. Where the host cell $\Delta 5$ -desaturase activity is limiting, overexpression of $\Delta 5$ desaturase alone generally will be sufficient to provide for enhanced ARA production.

SOURCES OF POLYPEPTIDES HAVING DESATURASE ACTIVITY

As sources of polypeptides having desaturase activity and oligonucleotides encoding such polypeptides are organisms which produce a desired poly-unsaturated fatty acid. As an example, microorganisms having an ability to produce ARA can be used as a source of $\Delta 5$ -desaturase genes; microorganisms which GLA or SDA can be used as a source of $\Delta 6$ -desaturase and/or $\Delta 12$ -desaturase genes. Such microorganisms include, for example, those belonging to the genera *Mortierella*, *Conidiobolus*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Penicillium*, *Porphyridium*, *Coidosporium*, *Mucor*, *Fusarium*, *Aspergillus*, *Rhodotorula*, and *Entomophthora*. Within the genus *Porphyridium*, of particular interest is *Porphyridium cruentum*. Within the genus *Mortierella*, of particular interest are *Mortierella elongata*, *Mortierella exigua*, *Mortierella hygrophila*, *Mortierella ramanniana*, var. *angulispora*, and *Mortierella alpina*. Within the genus *Mucor*, of particular interest are *Mucor circinelloides* and *Mucor javanicus*.

DNAs encoding desired desaturases can be identified in a variety of ways. As an example, a source of the desired desaturase, for example genomic or cDNA libraries from *Mortierella*, is screened with detectable enzymatically- or chemically-synthesized probes, which can be made from DNA, RNA, or non-naturally occurring nucleotides, or mixtures thereof. Probes may be enzymatically synthesized from DNAs of known desaturases for normal or

reduced-stringency hybridization methods. Oligonucleotide probes also can be used to screen sources and can be based on sequences of known desaturases, including sequences conserved among known desaturases, or on peptide sequences obtained from the desired purified protein. Oligonucleotide probes
5 based on amino acid sequences can be degenerate to encompass the degeneracy of the genetic code, or can be biased in favor of the preferred codons of the source organism. Oligonucleotides also can be used as primers for PCR from reverse transcribed mRNA from a known or suspected source; the PCR product can be the full length cDNA or can be used to generate a probe to obtain the
10 desired full length cDNA. Alternatively, a desired protein can be entirely sequenced and total synthesis of a DNA encoding that polypeptide performed.

Once the desired genomic or cDNA has been isolated, it can be sequenced by known methods. It is recognized in the art that such methods are subject to errors, such that multiple sequencing of the same region is routine and
15 is still expected to lead to measurable rates of mistakes in the resulting deduced sequence, particularly in regions having repeated domains, extensive secondary structure, or unusual base compositions, such as regions with high GC base content. When discrepancies arise, resequencing can be done and can employ special methods. Special methods can include altering sequencing conditions
20 by using: different temperatures; different enzymes; proteins which alter the ability of oligonucleotides to form higher order structures; altered nucleotides such as ITP or methylated dGTP; different gel compositions, for example adding formamide; different primers or primers located at different distances from the problem region; or different templates such as single stranded DNAs.
25 Sequencing of mRNA can also be employed.

For the most part, some or all of the coding sequence for the polypeptide having desaturase activity is from a natural source. In some situations, however, it is desirable to modify all or a portion of the codons, for example, to enhance expression, by employing host preferred codons. Host preferred
30 codons can be determined from the codons of highest frequency in the proteins expressed in the largest amount in a particular host species of interest. Thus, the

coding sequence for a polypeptide having desaturase activity can be synthesized in whole or in part. All or portions of the DNA also can be synthesized to remove any destabilizing sequences or regions of secondary structure which would be present in the transcribed mRNA. All or portions of
5 the DNA also can be synthesized to alter the base composition to one more preferable in the desired host cell. Methods for synthesizing sequences and bringing sequences together are well established in the literature. *In vitro* mutagenesis and selection, site-directed mutagenesis, or other means can be employed to obtain mutations of naturally occurring desaturase genes to
10 produce a polypeptide having desaturase activity *in vivo* with more desirable physical and kinetic parameters for function in the host cell, such as a longer half-life or a higher rate of production of a desired polyunsaturated fatty acid.

Desirable cDNAs have less than 60% A+T composition, preferably less than 50% A+T composition. On a localized scale of a sliding window of 20
15 base pairs, it is preferable that there are no localized regions of the cDNA with greater than 75% A+T composition; with a window of 60 base pairs, it is preferable that there are no localized regions of the cDNA with greater than 60%, more preferably no localized regions with greater than 55% A+T composition.

20 *Mortierella alpina* Desaturases

Of particular interest are the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase, $\Delta 6$ -desaturase and $\Delta 12$ -desaturase. The $\Delta 5$ -desaturase has 446 amino acids; the amino acid sequence is shown in Figure 7. The gene encoding the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase can be expressed in transgenic microorganisms to effect
25 greater synthesis of ARA from DGLA. Other DNAs which are substantially identical in sequence to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase DNA, or which encode polypeptides which are substantially identical in sequence to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase polypeptide, also can be used. The *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ -desaturase, has 457 amino acids and a predicted
30 molecular weight of 51.8 kD; the amino acid sequence is shown in Figure 3.

The gene encoding the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ -desaturase can be expressed in transgenic plants or animals to effect greater synthesis of GLA from linoleic acid or of stearidonic acid (SDA) from ALA. Other DNAs which are substantially identical in sequence to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ -desaturase DNA, or which encode polypeptides which are substantially identical in sequence to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ -desaturase polypeptide, also can be used.

The *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ -desaturase has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 5. The gene encoding the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ -desaturase can be expressed in transgenic plants to effect greater synthesis of LA from oleic acid. Other DNAs which are substantially identical to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ -desaturase DNA, or which encode polypeptides which are substantially identical to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 12$ -desaturase polypeptide, also can be used.

By substantially identical in sequence is intended an amino acid sequence or nucleic acid sequence exhibiting in order of increasing preference at least 60%, 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase amino acid sequence or nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid sequence. For polypeptides, the length of comparison sequences generally is at least 16 amino acids, preferably at least 20 amino acids, or most preferably 35 amino acids. For nucleic acids, the length of comparison sequences generally is at least 50 nucleotides, preferably at least 60 nucleotides, and more preferably at least 75 nucleotides, and most preferably, 110 nucleotides. Homology typically is measured using sequence analysis software, for example, the Sequence Analysis software package of the Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center, 1710 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53705, MEGAlign (DNASTar, Inc., 1228 S. Park St., Madison, Wisconsin 53715), and MacVector (Oxford Molecular Group, 2105 S. Bascom Avenue, Suite 200, Campbell, California 95008). Such software matches similar sequences by assigning degrees of homology to various substitutions, deletions, and other modifications. Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine and alanine;

valine, isoleucine and leucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid, asparagine, and glutamine; serine and threonine; lysine and arginine; and phenylalanine and tyrosine. Substitutions may also be made on the basis of conserved hydrophobicity or hydrophilicity (Kyte and Doolittle, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157: 105-132, 1982), or on the basis of the ability to assume similar polypeptide secondary structure (Chou and Fasman, *Adv. Enzymol.* 47: 45-148, 1978).

Other Desaturases

Encompassed by the present invention are related desaturases from the same or other organisms. Such related desaturases include variants of the disclosed $\Delta 5$ -, $\Delta 6$ - and $\Delta 12$ -desaturases that occur naturally within the same or different species of *Mortierella*, as well as homologues of the disclosed $\Delta 5$ -desaturase from other species and evolutionarily related protein having desaturase activity. Also included are desaturases which, although not substantially identical to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 5$ -desaturase, desaturate a fatty acid molecule at carbon 5, 6 or 12, respectively, from the carboxyl end of a fatty acid molecule. Related desaturases can be identified by their ability to function substantially the same as the disclosed desaturases; that is, are still able to effectively convert DGLA to ARA, LA to GLA, ALA to SDA or oleic acid to LA. Related desaturases also can be identified by screening sequence databases for sequences homologous to the disclosed desaturase, by hybridization of a probe based on the disclosed desaturase to a library constructed from the source organism, or by RT-PCR using mRNA from the source organism and primers based on the disclosed desaturase. Such desaturases includes those from humans, *Dictyostelium discoideum* and *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*.

The regions of a desaturase polypeptide important for desaturase activity can be determined through routine mutagenesis, expression of the resulting mutant polypeptides and determination of their activities. Mutants may include deletions, insertions and point mutations, or combinations thereof. A typical functional analysis begins with deletion mutagenesis to determine the N- and C-terminal limits of the protein necessary for function, and then internal deletions,

insertions or point mutants are made to further determine regions necessary for function. Other techniques such as cassette mutagenesis or total synthesis also can be used. Deletion mutagenesis is accomplished, for example, by using exonucleases to sequentially remove the 5' or 3' coding regions. Kits are
5 available for such techniques. After deletion, the coding region is completed by ligating oligonucleotides containing start or stop codons to the deleted coding region after 5' or 3' deletion, respectively. Alternatively, oligonucleotides encoding start or stop codons are inserted into the coding region by a variety of methods including site-directed mutagenesis, mutagenic PCR or by ligation
10 onto DNA digested at existing restriction sites. Internal deletions can similarly be made through a variety of methods including the use of existing restriction sites in the DNA, by use of mutagenic primers via site directed mutagenesis or mutagenic PCR. Insertions are made through methods such as linker-scanning mutagenesis, site-directed mutagenesis or mutagenic PCR. Point mutations are
15 made through techniques such as site-directed mutagenesis or mutagenic PCR.

Chemical mutagenesis can also be used for identifying regions of a desaturase polypeptide important for activity. A mutated construct is expressed, and the ability of the resulting altered protein to function as a desaturase is assayed. Such structure-function analysis can determine which regions may be
20 deleted, which regions tolerate insertions, and which point mutations allow the mutant protein to function in substantially the same way as the native desaturase. All such mutant proteins and nucleotide sequences encoding them are within the scope of the present invention.

EXPRESSION OF DESATURASE GENES

25 Once the DNA encoding a desaturase polypeptide has been obtained, it is placed in a vector capable of replication in a host cell, or is propagated *in vitro* by means of techniques such as PCR or long PCR. Replicating vectors can include plasmids, phage, viruses, cosmids and the like. Desirable vectors include those useful for mutagenesis of the gene of interest or for expression of
30 the gene of interest in host cells. The technique of long PCR has made *in vitro* propagation of large constructs possible, so that modifications to the gene of

interest, such as mutagenesis or addition of expression signals, and propagation of the resulting constructs can occur entirely *in vitro* without the use of a replicating vector or a host cell.

For expression of a desaturase polypeptide, functional transcriptional and translational initiation and termination regions are operably linked to the DNA encoding the desaturase polypeptide. Transcriptional and translational initiation and termination regions are derived from a variety of nonexclusive sources, including the DNA to be expressed, genes known or suspected to be capable of expression in the desired system, expression vectors, chemical synthesis, or from an endogenous locus in a host cell. Expression in a plant tissue and/or plant part presents certain efficiencies, particularly where the tissue or part is one which is easily harvested, such as seed, leaves, fruits, flowers, roots, etc. Expression can be targeted to that location within the plant by using specific regulatory sequences, such as those of USPN 5,463,174, USPN 4,943,674, USPN 5,106,739, USPN 5,175,095, USPN 5,420,034, USPN 5,188,958, and USPN 5,589,379. Alternatively, the expressed protein can be an enzyme which produces a product which may be incorporated, either directly or upon further modifications, into a fluid fraction from the host plant. In the present case, expression of desaturase genes, or antisense desaturase transcripts, can alter the levels of specific PUFAs, or derivatives thereof, found in plant parts and/or plant tissues. The $\Delta 5$ -desaturase polypeptide coding region is expressed either by itself or with other genes, in order to produce tissues and/or plant parts containing higher proportions of desired PUFAs or in which the PUFA composition more closely resembles that of human breast milk (Prieto *et al.*, PCT publication WO 95/24494). The termination region can be derived from the 3' region of the gene from which the initiation region was obtained or from a different gene. A large number of termination regions are known to and have been found to be satisfactory in a variety of hosts from the same and different genera and species. The termination region usually is selected more as a matter of convenience rather than because of any particular property.

The choice of a host cell is influenced in part by the desired PUFA profile of the transgenic cell, and the native profile of the host cell. As an example, for production of linoleic acid from oleic acid, the DNA sequence used encodes a polypeptide having $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity, and for production of GLA from linoleic acid, the DNA sequence used encodes a polypeptide having $\Delta 6$ desaturase activity. Use of a host cell which expresses $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity and lacks or is depleted in $\Delta 15$ desaturase activity, can be used with an expression cassette which provides for overexpression of $\Delta 6$ desaturase alone generally is sufficient to provide for enhanced GLA production in the transgenic cell. Where the host cell expresses $\Delta 9$ desaturase activity, expression of both a $\Delta 12$ - and a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase can provide for enhanced GLA production. In particular instances where expression of $\Delta 6$ desaturase activity is coupled with expression of $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity, it is desirable that the host cell naturally have, or be mutated to have, low $\Delta 15$ desaturase activity. Alternatively, a host cell for $\Delta 6$ desaturase expression may have, or be mutated to have, high $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity.

Expression in a host cell can be accomplished in a transient or stable fashion. Transient expression can occur from introduced constructs which contain expression signals functional in the host cell, but which constructs do not replicate and rarely integrate in the host cell, or where the host cell is not proliferating. Transient expression also can be accomplished by inducing the activity of a regulatable promoter operably linked to the gene of interest, although such inducible systems frequently exhibit a low basal level of expression. Stable expression can be achieved by introduction of a construct that can integrate into the host genome or that autonomously replicates in the host cell. Stable expression of the gene of interest can be selected for through the use of a selectable marker located on or transfected with the expression construct, followed by selection for cells expressing the marker. When stable expression results from integration, integration of constructs can occur randomly within the host genome or can be targeted through the use of constructs containing regions of homology with the host genome sufficient to

target recombination with the host locus. Where constructs are targeted to an endogenous locus, all or some of the transcriptional and translational regulatory regions can be provided by the endogenous locus.

When increased expression of the desaturase polypeptide in the source
5 plant is desired, several methods can be employed. Additional genes encoding the desaturase polypeptide can be introduced into the host organism. Expression from the native desaturase locus also can be increased through homologous recombination, for example by inserting a stronger promoter into the host genome to cause increased expression, by removing destabilizing
10 sequences from either the mRNA or the encoded protein by deleting that information from the host genome, or by adding stabilizing sequences to the mRNA (see USPN 4,910,141 and USPN 5,500,365.)

When it is desirable to express more than one different gene, appropriate regulatory regions and expression methods, introduced genes can be propagated
15 in the host cell through use of replicating vectors or by integration into the host genome. Where two or more genes are expressed from separate replicating vectors, it is desirable that each vector has a different means of replication. Each introduced construct, whether integrated or not, should have a different means of selection and should lack homology to the other constructs to maintain
20 stable expression and prevent reassortment of elements among constructs. Judicious choices of regulatory regions, selection means and method of propagation of the introduced construct can be experimentally determined so that all introduced genes are expressed at the necessary levels to provide for synthesis of the desired products.

25 Constructs comprising the gene of interest may be introduced into a host cell by standard techniques. These techniques include transfection, infection, bolistic impact, electroporation, microinjection, scraping, or any other method which introduces the gene of interest into the host cell (see USPN 4,743,548, USPN 4,795,855, USPN 5,068,193, USPN 5,188,958, USPN 5,463,174, USPN
30 5,565,346 and USPN 5,565,347). For convenience, a host cell which has been manipulated by any method to take up a DNA sequence or construct will be

referred to as "transformed" or "recombinant" herein. The subject host will have at least have one copy of the expression construct and may have two or more, depending upon whether the gene is integrated into the genome, amplified, or is present on an extrachromosomal element having multiple copy
5 numbers.

The transformed host cell can be identified by selection for a marker contained on the introduced construct. Alternatively, a separate marker construct may be introduced with the desired construct, as many transformation techniques introduce many DNA molecules into host cells. Typically,
10 transformed hosts are selected for their ability to grow on selective media. Selective media may incorporate an antibiotic or lack a factor necessary for growth of the untransformed host, such as a nutrient or growth factor. An introduced marker gene therefor may confer antibiotic resistance, or encode an essential growth factor or enzyme, and permit growth on selective media when
15 expressed in the transformed host cell. Desirably, resistance to kanamycin and the amino glycoside G418 are of interest (see USPN 5,034,322). Selection of a transformed host can also occur when the expressed marker protein can be detected, either directly or indirectly. The marker protein may be expressed alone or as a fusion to another protein. The marker protein can be detected by
20 its enzymatic activity; for example β galactosidase can convert the substrate X-gal to a colored product, and luciferase can convert luciferin to a light-emitting product. The marker protein can be detected by its light-producing or modifying characteristics; for example, the green fluorescent protein of *Aequorea victoria* fluoresces when illuminated with blue light. Antibodies can
25 be used to detect the marker protein or a molecular tag on, for example, a protein of interest. Cells expressing the marker protein or tag can be selected, for example, visually, or by techniques such as FACS or panning using antibodies.

The PUFAs produced using the subject methods and compositions may
30 be found in the host plant tissue and/or plant part as free fatty acids or in conjugated forms such as acylglycerols, phospholipids, sulfolipids or

glycolipids, and may be extracted from the host cell through a variety of means well-known in the art. Such means may include extraction with organic solvents, sonication, supercritical fluid extraction using for example carbon dioxide, and physical means such as presses, or combinations thereof. Of
5 particular interest is extraction with hexane or methanol and chloroform. Where desirable, the aqueous layer can be acidified to protonate negatively charged moieties and thereby increase partitioning of desired products into the organic layer. After extraction, the organic solvents can be removed by evaporation under a stream of nitrogen. When isolated in conjugated forms, the products are
10 enzymatically or chemically cleaved to release the free fatty acid or a less complex conjugate of interest, and are then subjected to further manipulations to produce a desired end product. Desirably, conjugated forms of fatty acids are cleaved with potassium hydroxide.

PURIFICATION OF FATTY ACIDS

15 If further purification is necessary, standard methods can be employed. Such methods include extraction, treatment with urea, fractional crystallization, HPLC, fractional distillation, silica gel chromatography, high speed centrifugation or distillation, or combinations of these techniques. Protection of reactive groups, such as the acid or alkenyl groups, may be done at any step
20 through known techniques, for example alkylation or iodination. Methods used include methylation of the fatty acids to produce methyl esters. Similarly, protecting groups may be removed at any step. Desirably, purification of fractions containing ARA, DHA and EPA is accomplished by treatment with urea and/or fractional distillation.

25 USES OF FATTY ACIDS

The uses of the fatty acids of subject invention are several. Probes based on the DNAs of the present invention may find use in methods for isolating related molecules or in methods to detect organisms expressing desaturases. When used as probes, the DNAs or oligonucleotides need to be detectable. This
30 is usually accomplished by attaching a label either at an internal site, for

example via incorporation of a modified residue, or at the 5' or 3' terminus.

Such labels can be directly detectable, can bind to a secondary molecule that is detectably labeled, or can bind to an unlabelled secondary molecule and a

detectably labeled tertiary molecule; this process can be extended as long as is

5 practical to achieve a satisfactorily detectable signal without unacceptable levels of background signal. Secondary, tertiary, or bridging systems can include use of antibodies directed against any other molecule, including labels or other antibodies, or can involve any molecules which bind to each other, for example a biotin-streptavidin/avidin system. Detectable labels typically include

10 radioactive isotopes, molecules which chemically or enzymatically produce or alter light, enzymes which produce detectable reaction products, magnetic molecules, fluorescent molecules or molecules whose fluorescence or light-emitting characteristics change upon binding. Examples of labelling methods can be found in USPN 5,011,770. Alternatively, the binding of target molecules
15 can be directly detected by measuring the change in heat of solution on binding of probe to target via isothermal titration calorimetry, or by coating the probe or target on a surface and detecting the change in scattering of light from the surface produced by binding of target or probe, respectively, as may be done with the BIAcore system.

20 PUFAs of the subject invention produced by recombinant means find applications in a wide variety of areas. Supplementation of humans or animals with PUFAs in various forms can result in increased levels not only of the added PUFAs, but of their metabolic progeny as well. For example, where the inherent $\Delta 6$ -desaturase pathway is dysfunctional in an individual, treatment with
25 GLA can result not only in increased levels of GLA, but also of downstream products such as ARA and prostaglandins (see Figure 1). Complex regulatory mechanisms can make it desirable to combine various PUFAs, or to add different conjugates of PUFAs, in order to prevent, control or overcome such mechanisms to achieve the desired levels of specific PUFAs in an individual.

30 PUFAs, or derivatives thereof, made by the disclosed method can be used as dietary supplements, particularly in infant formulas, for patients

undergoing intravenous feeding or for preventing or treating malnutrition. Particular fatty acids such as EPA are used to alter the composition of infant formulas to better replicate the PUFA composition of human breast milk. The predominant triglyceride in human milk has been reported to be 1,3-di-oleoyl-2-palmitoyl, with 2-palmitoyl glycerides reported as better absorbed than 2-oleoyl or 2-lineoyl glycerides (USPN 4,876,107). Typically, human breast milk has a fatty acid profile comprising from about 0.15 % to about 0.36 % as DHA, from about 0.03 % to about 0.13 % as EPA, from about 0.30 % to about 0.88 % as ARA, from about 0.22 % to about 0.67 % as DGLA, and from about 0.27 % to about 1.04 % as GLA. A preferred ratio of GLA:DGLA:ARA in infant formulas is from about 1:1:4 to about 1:1:1, respectively. Amounts of oils providing these ratios of PUFA can be determined without undue experimentation by one of skill in the art. PUFAs, or host cells containing them, also can be used as animal food supplements to alter an animal's tissue or milk fatty acid composition to one more desirable for human or animal consumption.

NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention also includes nutritional compositions. Such compositions, for purposes of the present invention, include any food or preparation for human consumption including for enteral or parenteral consumption, which when taken into the body (a) serve to nourish or build up tissues or supply energy and/or (b) maintain, restore or support adequate nutritional status or metabolic function.

The nutritional composition of the present invention comprises at least one oil or acid produced in accordance with the present invention and may either be in a solid or liquid form. Additionally, the composition may include edible macronutrients, vitamins and minerals in amounts desired for a particular use. The amount of such ingredients will vary depending on whether the composition is intended for use with normal, healthy infants, children or adults having specialized needs such as those which accompany certain metabolic conditions (e.g., metabolic disorders).

Examples of macronutrients which may be added to the composition include but are not limited to edible fats, carbohydrates and proteins. Examples of such edible fats include but are not limited to coconut oil, soy oil, and mono- and diglycerides. Examples of such carbohydrates include but are not limited to
5 glucose, edible lactose and hydrolyzed starch. Additionally, examples of proteins which may be utilized in the nutritional composition of the invention include but are not limited to soy proteins, electrodialysed whey , electrodialysed skim milk, milk whey, or the hydrolysates of these proteins.

With respect to vitamins and minerals, the following may be added to
10 the nutritional compositions of the present invention: calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, chloride, magnesium, manganese, iron, copper, zinc, selenium, iodine, and Vitamins A, E, D, C, and the B complex. Other such vitamins and minerals may also be added.

The components utilized in the nutritional compositions of the present
15 invention will be of semi-purified or purified origin. By semi-purified or purified is meant a material which has been prepared by purification of a natural material or by synthesis.

Examples of nutritional compositions of the present invention include but are not limited to infant formulas, dietary supplements, and rehydration
20 compositions. Nutritional compositions of particular interest include but are not limited to those utilized for enteral and parenteral supplementation for infants, specialist infant formulae, supplements for the elderly, and supplements for those with gastrointestinal difficulties and/or malabsorption.

Nutritional Compositions

25 A typical nutritional composition of the present invention will contain edible macronutrients, vitamins and minerals in amounts desired for a particular use. The amounts of such ingredients will vary depending on whether the formulation is intended for use with normal, healthy individuals temporarily exposed to stress, or to subjects having specialized needs due to certain chronic
30 or acute disease states (e.g., metabolic disorders). It will be understood by

persons skilled in the art that the components utilized in a nutritional formulation of the present invention are of semi-purified or purified origin. By semi-purified or purified is meant a material that has been prepared by purification of a natural material or by synthesis. These techniques are well known in the art (See, e.g., Code of Federal Regulations for Food Ingredients and Food Processing; Recommended Dietary Allowances, 10th Ed., National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1989).

In a preferred embodiment, a nutritional formulation of the present invention is an enteral nutritional product, more preferably an adult or child enteral nutritional product. Accordingly in a further aspect of the invention, a nutritional formulation is provided that is suitable for feeding adults or children who are experiencing stress. The formula comprises, in addition to the PUFAs of the invention; macronutrients, vitamins and minerals in amounts designed to provide the daily nutritional requirements of adults.

The macronutritional components include edible fats, carbohydrates and proteins. Exemplary edible fats are coconut oil, soy oil, and mono- and diglycerides and the PUFA oils of this invention. Exemplary carbohydrates are glucose, edible lactose and hydrolyzed cornstarch. A typical protein source would be soy protein, electrodialysed whey or electrodialysed skim milk or milk whey, or the hydrolysates of these proteins, although other protein sources are also available and may be used. These macronutrients would be added in the form of commonly accepted nutritional compounds in amount equivalent to those present in human milk or an energy basis, i.e., on a per calorie basis.

Methods for formulating liquid and enteral nutritional formulas are well known in the art and are described in detail in the examples.

The enteral formula can be sterilized and subsequently utilized on a ready-to-feed (RTF) basis or stored in a concentrated liquid or a powder. The powder can be prepared by spray drying the enteral formula prepared as indicated above, and the formula can be reconstituted by rehydrating the concentrate. Adult and infant nutritional formulas are well known in the art and commercially available (e.g., Similac®, Ensure®, Jevity® and Alimentum®

from Ross Products Division, Abbott Laboratories). An oil or acid of the present invention can be added to any of these formulas in the amounts described below.

5 The energy density of the nutritional composition when in liquid form, can typically range from about 0.6 Kcal to 3 Kcal per ml. When in solid or powdered form, the nutritional supplement can contain from about 1.2 to more than 9 Kcals per gm, preferably 3 to 7 Kcals per gm. In general, the osmolality of a liquid product should be less than 700 mOsm and more preferably less than 660 mOsm.

10 The nutritional formula would typically include vitamins and minerals, in addition to the PUFAs of the invention, in order to help the individual ingest the minimum daily requirements for these substances. In addition to the PUFAs listed above, it may also be desirable to supplement the nutritional composition with zinc, copper, and folic acid in addition to antioxidants. It is believed that
15 these substances will also provide a boost to the stressed immune system and thus will provide further benefits to the individual. The presence of zinc, copper or folic acid is optional and is not required in order to gain the beneficial effects on immune suppression. Likewise a pharmaceutical composition can be supplemented with these same substances as well.

20 In a more preferred embodiment, the nutritional contains, in addition to the antioxidant system and the PUFA component, a source of carbohydrate wherein at least 5 weight % of said carbohydrate is an indigestible oligosaccharide. In yet a more preferred embodiment, the nutritional composition additionally contains protein, taurine and carnitine.

25 The PUFAs, or derivatives thereof, made by the disclosed method can be used as dietary substitutes, or supplements, particularly infant formulas, for patients undergoing intravenous feeding or for preventing or treating malnutrition. Typically, human breast milk has a fatty acid profile comprising from about 0.15 % to about 0.36 % as DHA, from about 0.03 % to about 0.13 %
30 as EPA, from about 0.30 % to about 0.88 % as ARA, from about 0.22 % to about 0.67 % as DGLA, and from about 0.27 % to about 1.04 % as GLA.

Additionally, the predominant triglyceride in human milk has been reported to be 1,3-di-oleoyl-2-palmitoyl, with 2-palmitoyl glycerides reported as better absorbed than 2-oleoyl or 2-lineoyl glycerides (USPN 4,876,107). Thus, fatty acids such as ARA, DGLA, GLA and/or EPA produced by the invention can be used to alter the composition of infant formulas to better replicate the PUFA composition of human breast milk. In particular, an oil composition for use in a pharmacologic or food supplement, particularly a breast milk substitute or supplement, will preferably comprise one or more of ARA, DGLA and GLA. More preferably the oil will comprise from about 0.3 to 30% ARA, from about 0.2 to 30% DGLA, and from about 0.2 to about 30% GLA.

In addition to the concentration, the ratios of ARA, DGLA and GLA can be adapted for a particular given end use. When formulated as a breast milk supplement or substitute, an oil composition which contains two or more of ARA, DGLA and GLA will be provided in a ratio of about 1:19:30 to about 6:1:0.2, respectively. For example, the breast milk of animals can vary in ratios of ARA:DGLA:DGL ranging from 1:19:30 to 6:1:0.2, which includes intermediate ratios which are preferably about 1:1:1, 1:2:1, 1:1:4. When produced together in a host cell, adjusting the rate and percent of conversion of a precursor substrate such as GLA and DGLA to ARA can be used to precisely control the PUFA ratios. For example, a 5% to 10% conversion rate of DGLA to ARA can be used to produce an ARA to DGLA ratio of about 1:19, whereas a conversion rate of about 75% to 80% can be used to produce an ARA to DGLA ratio of about 6:1. Therefore, whether in a cell culture system or in a host animal, regulating the timing, extent and specificity of desaturase expression as described can be used to modulate the PUFA levels and ratios. Depending on the expression system used, e.g., cell culture or an animal expressing oil(s) in its milk, the oils also can be isolated and recombined in the desired concentrations and ratios. Amounts of oils providing these ratios of PUFA can be determined following standard protocols. PUFAs, or host cells containing them, also can be used as animal food supplements to alter an animal's tissue or milk fatty acid composition to one more desirable for human or animal consumption.

For dietary supplementation, the purified PUFAs, or derivatives thereof, may be incorporated into cooking oils, fats or margarines formulated so that in normal use the recipient would receive the desired amount. The PUFAs may also be incorporated into infant formulas, nutritional supplements or other food products, and may find use as anti-inflammatory or cholesterol lowering agents.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The present invention also encompasses a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of the acids and/or resulting oils produced in accordance with the methods described herein. More specifically, such a pharmaceutical composition may comprise one or more of the acids and/or oils as well as a standard, well-known, non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle such as, for example, phosphate buffered saline, water, ethanol, polyols, vegetable oils, a wetting agent or an emulsion such as a water/oil emulsion. The composition may be in either a liquid or solid form.

For example, the composition may be in the form of a tablet, capsule, ingestible liquid or powder, injectible, or topical ointment or cream.

Possible routes of administration include, for example, oral, rectal and parenteral. The route of administration will, of course, depend upon the desired effect. For example, if the composition is being utilized to treat rough, dry, or aging skin, to treat injured or burned skin, or to treat skin or hair affected by a disease or condition, it may perhaps be applied topically.

The dosage of the composition to be administered to the patient may be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art and depends upon various factors such as weight of the patient, age of the patient, immune status of the patient, etc.

With respect to form, the composition may be, for example, a solution, a dispersion, a suspension, an emulsion or a sterile powder which is then reconstituted.

Additionally, the composition of the present invention may be utilized for cosmetic purposes. It may be added to pre-existing cosmetic compositions such that a mixture is formed or may be used as a sole composition.

Pharmaceutical compositions may be utilized to administer the PUFA
5 component to an individual. Suitable pharmaceutical compositions may
comprise physiologically acceptable sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions,
dispersions, suspensions or emulsions and sterile powders for reconstitution into
sterile solutions or dispersions for ingestion. Examples of suitable aqueous and
non-aqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water, ethanol,
10 polyols (propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, glycerol, and the like), suitable
mixtures thereof, vegetable oils (such as olive oil) and injectable organic esters
such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the
maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions and by the
use of surfactants. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, for
15 example sugars, sodium chloride and the like. Besides such inert diluents, the
composition can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and
suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents.

Suspensions, in addition to the active compounds, may contain
suspending agents, as for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols,
20 polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose,
aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth or mixtures of
these substances, and the like.

Solid dosage forms such as tablets and capsules can be prepared using
techniques well known in the art. For example, PUFAs of the invention can be
25 tableted with conventional tablet bases such as lactose, sucrose, and cornstarch
in combination with binders such as acacia, cornstarch or gelatin, disintegrating
agents such as potato starch or alginic acid and a lubricant such as stearic acid
or magnesium stearate. Capsules can be prepared by incorporating these
excipients into a gelatin capsule along with the antioxidants and the PUFA
30 component. The amount of the antioxidants and PUFA component that should

be incorporated into the pharmaceutical formulation should fit within the guidelines discussed above.

As used in this application, the term "treat" refers to either preventing, or reducing the incidence of, the undesired occurrence. For example, to treat
5 immune suppression refers to either preventing the occurrence of this suppression or reducing the amount of such suppression. The terms "patient" and "individual" are being used interchangeably and both refer to an animal. The term "animal" as used in this application refers to any warm-blooded mammal including, but not limited to, dogs, humans, monkeys, and apes. As
10 used in the application the term "about" refers to an amount varying from the stated range or number by a reasonable amount depending upon the context of use. Any numerical number or range specified in the specification should be considered to be modified by the term about.

"Dose" and "serving" are used interchangeably and refer to the amount
15 of the nutritional or pharmaceutical composition ingested by the patient in a single setting and designed to deliver effective amounts of the antioxidants and the structured triglyceride. As will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, a single dose or serving of the liquid nutritional powder should supply the amount of antioxidants and PUFAs discussed above. The amount of the dose or
20 serving should be a volume that a typical adult can consume in one sitting. This amount can vary widely depending upon the age, weight, sex or medical condition of the patient. However as a general guideline, a single serving or dose of a liquid nutritional produce should be considered as encompassing a volume from 100 to 600 ml, more preferably from 125 to 500 ml and most
25 preferably from 125 to 300 ml.

The PUFAs of the present invention may also be added to food even when supplementation of the diet is not required. For example, the composition may be added to food of any type including but not limited to margarines, modified butters, cheeses, milk, yogurt, chocolate, candy, snacks, salad oils,
30 cooking oils, cooking fats, meats, fish and beverages.

Pharmaceutical Applications

For pharmaceutical use (human or veterinary), the compositions are generally administered orally but can be administered by any route by which they may be successfully absorbed, e.g., parenterally (i.e. subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously), rectally or vaginally or topically, for example, as a skin ointment or lotion. The PUFAs of the present invention may be administered alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Where available, gelatin capsules are the preferred form of oral administration. Dietary supplementation as set forth above also can provide an oral route of administration. The unsaturated acids of the present invention may be administered in conjugated forms, or as salts, esters, amides or prodrugs of the fatty acids. Any pharmaceutically acceptable salt is encompassed by the present invention; especially preferred are the sodium, potassium or lithium salts. Also encompassed are the N-alkylpolyhydroxamine salts, such as N-methyl glucamine, found in PCT publication WO 96/33155. The preferred esters are the ethyl esters. As solid salts, the PUFAs also can be administered in tablet form. For intravenous administration, the PUFAs or derivatives thereof may be incorporated into commercial formulations such as Intralipids. The typical normal adult plasma fatty acid profile comprises 6.64 to 9.46% of ARA, 1.45 to 3.11% of DGLA, and 0.02 to 0.08% of GLA. These PUFAs or their metabolic precursors can be administered, either alone or in mixtures with other PUFAs, to achieve a normal fatty acid profile in a patient. Where desired, the individual components of formulations may be individually provided in kit form, for single or multiple use. A typical dosage of a particular fatty acid is from 0.1 mg to 20 g, or even 100 g daily, and is preferably from 10 mg to 1, 2, 5 or 10 g daily as required, or molar equivalent amounts of derivative forms thereof. Parenteral nutrition compositions comprising from about 2 to about 30 weight percent fatty acids calculated as triglycerides are encompassed by the present invention; preferred is a composition having from about 1 to about 25 weight percent of the total PUFA composition as GLA (USPN 5,196,198). Other vitamins, and particularly fat-soluble vitamins such as vitamin A, D, E and L-carnitine can optionally be included. Where desired, a

preservative such as α tocopherol may be added, typically at about 0.1% by weight.

Suitable pharmaceutical compositions may comprise physiologically acceptable sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions and sterile powders for reconstitution into sterile injectible solutions or dispersions. Examples of suitable aqueous and non-aqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water, ethanol, polyols (propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, glycerol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils (such as olive oil) and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions and by the use of surfactants. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, for example sugars, sodium chloride and the like. Besides such inert diluents, the composition can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents.

Suspensions in addition to the active compounds, may contain suspending agents, as for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, or mixtures of these substances and the like.

An especially preferred pharmaceutical composition contains diacetyltartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides dissolved in an aqueous medium or solvent. Diacetyltartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides have an HLB value of about 9-12 and are significantly more hydrophilic than existing antimicrobial lipids that have HLB values of 2-4. Those existing hydrophobic lipids cannot be formulated into aqueous compositions. As disclosed herein, those lipids can now be solubilized into aqueous media in combination with diacetyltartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides. In accordance with this embodiment, diacetyltartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides (e.g., DATEM-C12:0) is melted with other active antimicrobial lipids (e.g., 18:2 and 12:0 monoglycerides) and mixed to obtain a homogeneous mixture.

Homogeneity allows for increased antimicrobial activity. The mixture can be completely dispersed in water. This is not possible without the addition of diacetyltartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides and premixing with other monoglycerides prior to introduction into water. The aqueous composition can
5 then be admixed under sterile conditions with physiologically acceptable diluents, preservatives, buffers or propellants as may be required to form a spray or inhalant.

The present invention also encompasses the treatment of numerous disorders with fatty acids. Supplementation with PUFAs of the present
10 invention can be used to treat restenosis after angioplasty. Symptoms of inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, and asthma and psoriasis can be treated with the PUFAs of the present invention. Evidence indicates that PUFAs may be involved in calcium metabolism, suggesting that PUFAs of the present invention may be used in the treatment or prevention of osteoporosis and of
15 kidney or urinary tract stones.

The PUFAs of the present invention can be used in the treatment of cancer. Malignant cells have been shown to have altered fatty acid compositions; addition of fatty acids has been shown to slow their growth and cause cell death, and to increase their susceptibility to chemotherapeutic agents.
20 GLA has been shown to cause reexpression on cancer cells of the E-cadherin cellular adhesion molecules, loss of which is associated with aggressive metastasis. Clinical testing of intravenous administration of the water soluble lithium salt of GLA to pancreatic cancer patients produced statistically significant increases in their survival. PUFA supplementation may also be
25 useful for treating cachexia associated with cancer.

The PUFAs of the present invention can also be used to treat diabetes (USPN 4,826,877; Horrobin *et al.*, Am. J. Clin. Nutr. Vol. 57 (Suppl.), 732S-737S). Altered fatty acid metabolism and composition has been demonstrated in diabetic animals. These alterations have been suggested to be involved in
30 some of the long-term complications resulting from diabetes, including retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy and reproductive system damage.

Primrose oil, which contains GLA, has been shown to prevent and reverse diabetic nerve damage.

The PUFAs of the present invention can be used to treat eczema, reduce blood pressure and improve math scores. Essential fatty acid deficiency has
5 been suggested as being involved in eczema, and studies have shown beneficial effects on eczema from treatment with GLA. GLA has also been shown to reduce increases in blood pressure associated with stress, and to improve performance on arithmetic tests. GLA and DGLA have been shown to inhibit platelet aggregation, cause vasodilation, lower cholesterol levels and inhibit
10 proliferation of vessel wall smooth muscle and fibrous tissue (Brenner *et al.*, Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. Vol. 83, p. 85-101, 1976). Administration of GLA or DGLA, alone or in combination with EPA, has been shown to reduce or prevent gastro-intestinal bleeding and other side effects caused by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (USPN 4,666,701). GLA and DGLA have also been shown
15 to prevent or treat endometriosis and premenstrual syndrome (USPN 4,758,592) and to treat myalgic encephalomyelitis and chronic fatigue after viral infections (USPN 5,116,871).

Further uses of the PUFAs of this invention include use in treatment of AIDS, multiple sclerosis, acute respiratory syndrome, hypertension and
20 inflammatory skin disorders. The PUFAs of the inventions also can be used for formulas for general health as well as for geriatric treatments.

Veterinary Applications

It should be noted that the above-described pharmaceutical and nutritional compositions may be utilized in connection with animals, as well as
25 humans, as animals experience many of the same needs and conditions as human. For example, the oil or acids of the present invention may be utilized in animal feed supplements or as animal feed substitutes.

The following examples are presented by way of illustration, not of limitation.

Examples

- Example 1 Isolation of $\Delta 5$ Desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*
- 5 Example 2 Isolation of $\Delta 6$ Desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*
- Example 3 Identification of $\Delta 6$ Desaturases Homologues to the *Mortierella alpina* Δ Desaturase
- Example 4 Isolation of D-12 Desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*
- 10 Example 5 Isolation of Cytochrome b5 Reductase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*
- Example 6 Expression of *M. alpina* Desaturase Clones in Baker's Yeast
- 15 Example 7 Fatty Acid Analysis of Leaves from Ma29 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants
- Example 8 Expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ Desaturase in *Brassica napus*
- Example 9 Expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase in *Brassica napus*
- 20 Example 10 Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*
- Example 11 Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*
- 25 Example 12 Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$, $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*
- Example 13 Stereospecific Distribution of $\Delta 6$ -Desaturated Oils
- Example 14 Fatty Acid Compositions of Transgenic Plants

Example 15 Combined Expression of $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ Desaturases in *B. napus* Achieved by Crossing

Example 16 Expression of *M. alpina* desaturases in soybean

Example 17 Human Desaturase Gene Sequences

5

Example 1

Isolation of a $\Delta 5$ -desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*

Mortierella alpina produces arachidonic acid (ARA, 20:4) from the precursor 20:3 by a $\Delta 5$ -desaturase. A nucleotide sequence encoding the $\Delta 5$ -desaturase from *Mortierella alpina* (see Figure 7) was obtained through PCR
10 amplification using *M. alpina* 1st strand cDNA and degenerate oligonucleotide primers corresponding to amino acid sequences conserved between $\Delta 6$ -desaturases from *Synechocystis* and *Spirulina*. The procedure used was as follows:

Total RNA was isolated from a 3 day old PUFA-producing culture of
15 *Mortierella alpina* using the protocol of Hoge *et al.* (1982) *Experimental Mycology* 6:225-232. The RNA was used to prepare double-stranded cDNA using BRL's lambda-ZipLox system, following the manufacturer's instructions. Several size fractions of the *M. alpina* cDNA were packaged separately to yield libraries with different average-sized inserts. The "full-length" library contains
20 approximately 3×10^6 clones with an average insert size of 1.77 kb. The "sequencing-grade" library contains approximately 6×10^5 clones with an average insert size of 1.1 kb.

5 μ g of total RNA was reverse transcribed using BRL Superscript RTase and the primer TSyn 5'-CAAGCTTCTGCAGGAGCTCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT-
25 3' (SEQ ID NO:19.) Degenerate oligonucleotides were designed to regions conserved between the two cyanobacterial $\Delta 6$ -desaturase sequences. The specific primers used were:

D6DESAT-F3 (SEQ ID NO:20)

5'-CUACUACUACUACAYCAYACOTAYACOAAYAT-3'

D6DESAT-R3 (SEQ ID NO:21)

5'-CAUCAUCAUCAUOGGAAOARRTGRTG-3'

- 5 where Y=C+T, R=A+G, and O=I+C. PCR amplification was carried out in a 25µl volume containing: template derived from 40 ng total RNA, 2 pM each primer, 200 µM each deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate, 60 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.5, 15 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 2 mM MgCl₂. Samples were subjected to an initial desaturation step of 95 degrees (all temperatures Celsius) for 5 minutes, then
- 10 held at 72 degrees while 0.2 U of Taq polymerase were added. PCR thermocycling conditions were as follows: 94 degrees for 1 min., 45 degrees for 1.5 min., 72 degrees for 2 min. PCR was continued for 35 cycles. PCR using these primers on the *M. alpina* first-strand cDNA produced a 550 bp reaction product. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence of the *M.*
- 15 *alpina* PCR fragment revealed regions of homology with Δ6-desaturases (*see* Figure 4). However, there was only about 28% identity over the region compared. The deduced amino acid sequence is presented in SEQ ID NO:14.

- The PCR product was used as a probe to isolate corresponding cDNA clones from a *M. alpina* library. The longest cDNA clone, Ma29, was
- 20 designated pCGN5521 and has been completely sequenced on both strands. The cDNA is contained as a 1481 bp insert in the vector pZL1 (Bethesda Research Laboratories) and, beginning with the first ATG, contains an open reading frame encoding 446 amino acids. The reading frame contains the sequence deduced from the PCR fragment. The sequence of the cDNA insert
- 25 was found to contain regions of homology to Δ6-desaturases (*see* Figure 8). For example, three conserved "histidine boxes" (that have been observed in other membrane-bound desaturases (Okuley *et al.*, (1994) *The Plant Cell* 6:147-158)) were found to be present in the *Mortierella* sequence at amino acid positions 171-175, 207-212, and 387-391 (*see* Figure 5A-5D). However, the typical
- 30 "HXXHH" amino acid motif for the third histidine box for the *Mortierella*

desaturase was found to be QXXHH. The amino-terminus of the encoded protein, showed significant homology to cytochrome b5 proteins. Thus, the *Mortierella* cDNA clone appears to represent a fusion between a cytochrome b5 and a fatty acid desaturase. Since cytochrome b5 is believed to function as the electron donor for membrane-bound desaturase enzymes, it is possible that the N-terminal cytochrome b5 domain of this desaturase protein is involved in its function. This may be advantageous when expressing the desaturase in heterologous systems for PUFA production.

Example 2

10 Isolation of $\Delta 6$ Desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*

A nucleic acid sequence from a partial cDNA clone, Ma524, encoding a $\Delta 6$ fatty acid desaturase from *Mortierella alpina* was obtained by random sequencing of clones from the *M. alpina* cDNA library described in Example 1. cDNA-containing plasmids were excised as follows:

15 Five μ l of phage were combined with 100 μ l of *E. coli* DH10B(ZIP) grown in ECLB plus 10 μ g/ml kanamycin, 0.2% maltose, and 10 mM $MgSO_4$ and incubated at 37 degrees for 15 minutes. 0.9 ml SOC was added and 100 μ l of the bacteria immediately plated on each of 10 ECLB + 50 μ g Pen plates. No 45 minute recovery time was needed. The plates were incubated overnight at 37
20 degrees. Colonies were picked into ECLB + 50 μ g Pen media for overnight cultures to be used for making glycerol stocks and miniprep DNA. An aliquot of the culture used for the miniprep is stored as a glycerol stock. Plating on ECLB + 50 μ g Pen/ml resulted in more colonies and a greater proportion of colonies containing inserts than plating on 100 μ g/ml Pen.

25 Random colonies were picked and plasmid DNA purified using Qiagen miniprep kits. DNA sequence was obtained from the 5' end of the cDNA insert and compared to the databases using the BLAST algorithm. Ma524 was identified as a putative $\Delta 6$ desaturase based on DNA sequence homology to previously identified $\Delta 6$ desaturases. A full-length cDNA clone was isolated

from the *M. alpina* library. The abundance of this clone appears to be slightly (2X) less than Ma29. Ma524 displays significant homology to a portion of a *Caenorhabditis elegans* cosmid, WO6D2.4, a cytochrome b5/desaturase fusion protein from sunflower, and the two $\Delta 6$ desaturases in the public databanks
5 those from *Synechocystis* and *Spirulina*.

In addition, Ma524 shows significant homology to the borage $\Delta 6$ -desaturase sequence (PCT publication WO 96/21022). Ma524 thus appears to encode a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase that is related to the borage and algal $\Delta 6$ -desaturases. It should be noted that, although the amino acid sequences of Ma524 and the
10 borage $\Delta 6$ are similar, the base composition of the cDNAs is quite different: the borage cDNA has an overall base composition of 60 % A+T, with some regions exceeding 70 %, while Ma524 has an average of 44 % A+T base composition, with no regions exceeding 60 %. This may have implications for expressing the cDNAs in microorganisms or animals which favor different base compositions.
15 It is known that poor expression of recombinant genes can occur when the host has a very different base composition from that of the introduced gene. Speculated mechanisms for such poor expression include decreased stability or translatability of the mRNA.

Example 3

20 Identification of $\Delta 6$ -desaturases Homologous to the *Mortierella alpina* $\Delta 6$ -desaturase

Nucleic acid sequences that encode putative $\Delta 6$ -desaturases were identified through a BLASTX search of the est databases through NCBI using the Ma524 amino acid sequence. Several sequences showed significant
25 homology. In particular, the deduced amino acid sequence of two *Arabidopsis thaliana* sequences, (accession numbers F13728 and T42806) showed homology to two different regions of the deduced amino acid sequence of Ma524. The following PCR primers were designed: ATTS4723-FOR (complementary to F13728) 5'-CUACUACUACUAGGAGTCCTCTA
30 CGGTGTTTTG, SEQ ID NO:22, and T42806-REV (complementary to

T42806) 5' CAUCAUCAUATGATGCTCAAGCTGAAACTG, SEQ ID NO:23. Five µg of total RNA isolated from developing siliques of *Arabidopsis thaliana* was reverse transcribed using BRL Superscript RTase and the primer TSyn 5'-CCAAGCTTCTGCAGGAGCTCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT-3', (SEQ ID NO:24). PCR was carried out in a 50 µl volume containing: template derived from 25 ng total RNA, 2 pM each primer, 200 µM each deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate, 60 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.5, 15 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 U Taq Polymerase. Cycle conditions were as follows: 94 degrees for 30 sec., 50 degrees for 30 sec., 72 degrees for 30 sec. PCR was continued for 35 cycles followed by an additional extension at 72 degrees for 7 minutes. PCR resulted in a fragment of ~750 base pairs which was subsequently subcloned, named 12-5, and sequenced. Each end of this fragment corresponds to the *Arabidopsis* est from which the PCR primers were derived. This is the sequence named 12-5. The deduced amino acid sequence of 12-5 is compared to that of Ma524 and ests from human (W28140), mouse (W53753), and *C. elegans* (R05219) in Figure 4. Based on homology, these sequences represent desaturase polypeptides. The full-length genes can be cloned using probes based on the est sequences. The genes can then be placed in expression vectors and expressed in host cells and their specific Δ6- or other desaturase activity can be determined as described below.

Example 4

Isolation of Δ-12 Desaturase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*

Based on the fatty acids it accumulates, *Mortierella alpina* has an ω6 type desaturase. The ω6 desaturase is responsible for the production of linoleic acid (18:2) from oleic acid (18:1). Linoleic acid (18:2) is a substrate for a Δ6 desaturase. This experiment was designed to determine if *Mortierella alpina* has a Δ12-desaturase polypeptide, and if so, to identify the corresponding nucleotide sequence. A random colony from the *M. alpina* sequencing grade library, Ma648, was sequenced and identified as a putative desaturase based on DNA sequence homology to previously identified desaturases, as described for

Ma524 (*see* Example 2). The deduced amino acid sequence from the 5' end of the Ma648 cDNA displays significant homology to soybean microsomal $\omega 6$ ($\Delta 12$) desaturase (accession #L43921) as well as castor bean oleate 12-hydroxylase (accession #U22378). In addition, homology is observed to a variety of other $\omega 6$ ($\Delta 12$) and $\omega 3$ ($\Delta 15$) fatty acid desaturase sequences.

Example 5

Isolation of Cytochrome b5 Reductase Nucleotide Sequence from *Mortierella alpina*

A nucleic acid sequence encoding a cytochrome b5 reductase from *Mortierella alpina* was obtained as follows. A cDNA library was constructed based on total RNA isolated from *Mortierella alpina* as described in Example 1. DNA sequence was obtained from the 5' and 3' ends of one of the clones, M12-27. A search of public databanks with the deduced amino acid sequence of the 3' end of M12-27 (*see* Figure 5) revealed significant homology to known cytochrome b5 reductase sequences. Specifically, over a 49 amino acid region, the *Mortierella* clone shares 55% identity (73% homology) with a cytochrome b5 reductase from pig (*see* Figure 4).

Example 6

Expression of *M. alpina* Desaturase Clones in Baker's Yeast Yeast Transformation

Lithium acetate transformation of yeast was performed according to standard protocols (*Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 194, p. 186-187, 1991). Briefly, yeast were grown in YPD at 30°C. Cells were spun down, resuspended in TE, spun down again, resuspended in TE containing 100 mM lithium acetate, spun down again, and resuspended in TE/lithium acetate. The resuspended yeast were incubated at 30°C for 60 minutes with shaking. Carrier DNA was added, and the yeast were aliquoted into tubes. Transforming DNA was added, and the tubes were incubated for 30 min. at 30°C. PEG solution (35% (w/v) PEG 4000, 100 mM lithium acetate, TE pH7.5) was added followed by a 50

min. incubation at 30°C. A 5 min. heat shock at 42°C was performed, the cells were pelleted, washed with TE, pelleted again and resuspended in TE. The resuspended cells were then plated on selective media.

Desaturase Expression in Transformed Yeast

5 cDNA clones from *Mortierella alpina* were screened for desaturase activity in baker's yeast. A canola $\Delta 15$ -desaturase (obtained by PCR using 1st strand cDNA from *Brassica napus* cultivar 212/86 seeds using primers based on the published sequence (Arondel *et al. Science* 258:1353-1355)) was used as a positive control. The $\Delta 15$ -desaturase gene and the gene from cDNA clone
10 Ma29 was put in the expression vector pYES2 (Invitrogen), resulting in plasmids pCGR-2 and pCGR-4, respectively. These plasmids were transfected into *S. cerevisiae* yeast strain 334 and expressed after induction with galactose and in the presence of substrates that allowed detection of specific desaturase activity. The control strain was *S. cerevisiae* strain 334 containing the unaltered
15 pYES2 vector. The substrates used, the products produced and the indicated desaturase activity were: DGLA (conversion to ARA would indicate $\Delta 5$ -desaturase activity), linoleic acid (conversion to GLA would indicate $\Delta 6$ -desaturase activity; conversion to ALA would indicate $\Delta 15$ -desaturase activity), oleic acid (an endogenous substrate made by *S. cerevisiae*, conversion to
20 linoleic acid would indicate $\Delta 12$ -desaturase activity, which *S. cerevisiae* lacks), or ARA (conversion to EPA would indicate $\Delta 17$ -desaturase activity). The results are provided in Table 1 below. The lipid fractions were extracted as follows: Cultures were grown for 48-52 hours at 15°C. Cells were pelleted by centrifugation, washed once with sterile ddH₂O, and repelleted. Pellets were
25 vortexed with methanol; chloroform was added along with tritridecanoic (as an internal standard). The mixtures were incubated for at least one hour at room temperature or at 4°C overnight. The chloroform layer was extracted and filtered through a Whatman filter with one gram of anhydrous sodium sulfate to remove particulates and residual water. The organic solvents were evaporated
30 at 40°C under a stream of nitrogen. The extracted lipids were then derivatized to fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for gas chromatography analysis (GC) by

adding 2 ml of 0.5 N potassium hydroxide in methanol to a closed tube. The samples were heated to 95°C to 100°C for 30 minutes and cooled to room temperature. Approximately 2 ml of 14 % boron trifluoride in methanol was added and the heating repeated. After the extracted lipid mixture cooled, 2 ml
5 of water and 1 ml of hexane were added to extract the FAME for analysis by GC. The percent conversion was calculated by dividing the product produced by the sum of (the product produced and the substrate added) and then multiplying by 100. To calculate the oleic acid percent conversion, as no substrate was added, the total linoleic acid produced was divided by the sum of
10 (oleic acid and linoleic acid produced), then multiplying by 100.

Table 1***M. alpina* Desaturase Expression in Baker's Yeast**

CLONE	TYPE OF ENZYME ACTIVITY	% CONVERSION OF SUBSTRATE
pCGR-2	$\Delta 6$	0 (18:2 to 18:3 $\omega 6$)
(canola $\Delta 15$ desaturase)	$\Delta 15$	16.3 (18:2 to 18:3 $\omega 3$)
	$\Delta 5$	2.0 (20:3 to 20:4 $\omega 6$)
	$\Delta 17$	2.8 (20:4 to 20:5 $\omega 3$)
	$\Delta 12$	1.8 (18:1 to 18:2 $\omega 6$)
pCGR-4	$\Delta 6$	0
(<i>M. alpina</i> $\Delta 6$ -like, Ma29)	$\Delta 15$	0
	$\Delta 5$	15.3
	$\Delta 17$	0.3
	$\Delta 12$	3.3
pCGR-7	$\Delta 6$	0
(<i>M. alpina</i> $\Delta 12$ -like, Ma648)	$\Delta 15$	3.8
	$\Delta 5$	2.2
	$\Delta 17$	0
	$\Delta 12$	63.4

The $\Delta 15$ -desaturase control clone exhibited 16.3% conversion of the substrate. The pCGR-4 clone expressing the Ma29 cDNA converted 15.3% of the 20:3 substrate to 20:4 $\omega 6$, indicating that the gene encodes a $\Delta 5$ -desaturase. The background (non-specific conversion of substrate) was between 0-3% in these cases. The pCGR-5 clone expressing the Ma524 cDNA showed 6% conversion of the substrate to GLA, indicating that the gene encodes a $\Delta 6$ -desaturase. The pCGR-7 clone expressing the Ma648 cDNA converted 63.4% conversion of the substrate to LA, indicating that the gene encodes a $\Delta 12$ -desaturase. Substrate inhibition of activity was observed by using different concentrations of the substrate. When substrate was added to 100 μ M, the percent conversion to product dropped as compared to when substrate was added to 25 μ M (see below). These data show that desaturases with different

substrate specificities can be expressed in a heterologous system and used to produce PUFAs.

Table 2 represents fatty acids of interest as a percent of the total lipid extracted from the yeast host *S. cerevisiae* 334 with the indicated plasmid. No
5 glucose was present in the growth media. Affinity gas chromatography was used to separate the respective lipids. GC/MS was employed to verify the identity of the product(s). The expected product for the *B. napus* $\Delta 15$ -desaturase, α -linolenic acid, was detected when its substrate, linoleic acid, was added exogenously to the induced yeast culture. This finding demonstrates that
10 yeast expression of a desaturase gene can produce functional enzyme and detectable amounts of product under the current growth conditions. Both exogenously added substrates were taken up by yeast, although slightly less of the longer chain PUFA, dihomo- γ -linolenic acid (20:3), was incorporated into yeast than linoleic acid (18:2) when either was added in free form to the induced
15 yeast cultures. γ -linolenic acid was detected when linoleic acid was present during induction and expression of *S. cerevisiae* 334 (pCGR-5). The presence of this PUFA demonstrates $\Delta 6$ -desaturase activity from pCGR-5 (MA524). Linoleic acid, identified in the extracted lipids from expression of *S. cerevisiae* 334 (pCGR-7), classifies the cDNA MA648 from *M. alpina* as the $\Delta 12$ -
20 desaturase.

Table 2
Fatty Acid as a Percentage of Total Lipid Extracted from Yeast

Plasmid in Yeast (enzyme)	18:2 Incorporated	α -18:3 Produced	γ -18:3 Produced	20:3 Incorporated	20:4 Produced	18:1* Present	18:2 Produced
pYES2 (control)	66.9	0	0	58.4	0	4	0
pCGR-2 ($\Delta 15$)	60.1	5.7	0	50.4	0	0.7	0
pCGR-4 ($\Delta 5$)	67	0	0	32.3	5.8	0.8	0
pCGR-5 ($\Delta 6$)	62.4	0	4.0	49.9	0	2.4	0
pCGR-7 ($\Delta 12$)	65.6	0	0	45.7	0	7.1	12.2

100 μ M substrate added

* 18:1 is an endogenous fatty acid in yeast

5 Key To Tables

18:1 =oleic acid
 18:2 =linoleic acid
 α -18:3 = α -linolenic acid
 γ -18:3 = γ -linolenic acid
 18:4 =stearidonic acid
 20:3 =dihomo- γ -linolenic acid
 20:4 =arachidonic acid

10

Example 7

Expression of $\Delta 5$ Desaturase in Plants

Expression in Leaves

This experiment was designed to determine whether leaves expressing
5 Ma29 (as determined by Northern) were able to convert exogenously applied
DGLA (20:3) to ARA (20:4).

The Ma29 desaturase cDNA was modified by PCR to introduce
convenient restriction sites for cloning. The desaturase coding region has been
inserted into a d35 cassette under the control of the double 35S promoter for
10 expression in *Brassica* leaves (pCGN5525) following standard protocols (see
USPN 5,424,200 and USPN 5,106,739). Transgenic *Brassica* plants containing
pCGN5525 were generated following standard protocols (see USPN 5,188,958
and USPN 5,463,174).

In the first experiment, three plants were used: a control, LPO04-1, and
15 two transgenics,, 5525-23 and 5525-29. LP004 is a low-linolenic *Brassica*
variety. Leaves of each were selected for one of three treatments: water, GLA
or DGLA. GLA and DGLA were purchased as sodium salts from NuChek Prep
and dissolved in water at 1 mg/ml. Aliquots were capped under N₂ and stored at
-70 degrees C. Leaves were treated by applying a 50 μ l drop to the upper
20 surface and gently spreading with a gloved finger to cover the entire surface.
Applications were made approximately 30 minutes before the end of the light
cycle to minimize any photo-oxidation of the applied fatty acids. After 6 days
of treatment one leaf from each treatment was harvested and cut in half through
the mid rib. One half was washed with water to attempt to remove
25 unincorporated fatty acid. Leaf samples were lyophilized overnight, and fatty
acid composition determined by gas chromatography (GC). The results are
shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Fatty Acid Analysis of Leaves from Ma29 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

Treatment	SPL	16:00	16:01	18:00	18:01	18:10	18:1v	18:02	18:3g	18:03	18:04	20:00	20:01
	#	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Water	33	12.95	0.08	2.63	2.51	1.54	0.98	16.76	0	45.52	0	0.09	0
	34	13.00	0.09	2.67	2.56	1.55	1.00	16.86	0	44.59	0	0.15	0
	35	14.13	0.09	2.37	2.15	1.27	0.87	16.71	0	49.91	0	0.05	0.01
	36	13.92	0.08	2.32	2.07	1.21	0.86	16.16	0	50.25	0	0.05	0
GLA	37	13.79	0.11	2.10	2.12	1.26	0.86	15.90	0.08	46.29	0	0.54	0.01
	38	12.80	0.09	1.94	2.08	1.35	0.73	14.54	0.11	45.61	0	0.49	0.01
	39	12.10	0.09	2.37	2.10	1.29	0.82	14.85	1.63	43.66	0	0.53	0
	40	12.78	0.10	2.34	2.22	1.36	0.86	15.29	1.72	47.22	0	0.50	0.02
DGLA	41	13.71	0.07	2.68	2.16	1.34	0.82	15.92	2.12	46.55	0	0.09	0
	42	14.10	0.07	2.75	2.35	1.51	0.84	16.66	1.56	46.41	0	0.09	0.01
	43	13.62	0.09	2.22	1.94	1.21	0.73	14.68	2.42	46.69	0	0.51	0.01
	44	13.92	0.09	2.20	2.17	1.32	0.85	15.22	2.30	46.05	0	0.53	0.02
	45	12.45	0.14	2.30	2.28	1.37	0.91	15.65	0.07	44.62	0	0.12	0.01
	46	12.67	0.15	2.69	2.50	1.58	0.92	15.96	0.09	42.77	0	0.56	0.01
	47	12.56	0.23	3.40	1.98	1.13	0.86	13.57	0.03	45.52	0	0.51	0.01
	48	13.07	0.24	3.60	2.51	1.63	0.88	13.54	0.04	45.13	0	0.50	0.01
	49	13.26	0.07	2.81	2.34	1.67	0.67	16.04	0.04	43.89	0	0.59	0
	50	13.53	0.07	2.84	2.41	1.70	0.70	16.07	0.02	44.90	0	0.60	0.01

Table 3 - Continued
Fatty Acid Analysis of Leaves from Ma29 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

Treatment	SPL	20:02	20:03	20:04	20:05	22:00	22:01	22:02	22:03	22:06	24:0	24:1
	#	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Water	33	0	0	0.29	0	0.01	0.09	16.26	0	0	0.38	0.18
	34	0.01	0	0.26	0	0.14	0.10	16.82	0.02	0.05	0.36	0.27
	35	0.01	0	0.25	0	0.12	0.06	11.29	0.04	0.05	0.29	0.25
	36	0	0.01	0.26	0	0.07	0.04	11.82	0.03	0.36	0.28	0.21
	37	0.02	0	0.21	0	0.18	0.08	15.87	0.06	0.20	0.30	0.17
	38	0.01	0	0.24	0	0.15	0.07	13.64	0.09	0.08	5.89	0.23
GLA	39	0.02	0.01	0.27	0	0.10	0.08	16.25	3.42	0.19	0.37	0.17
	40	0.01	0	0.27	0	0.10	0.10	14.74	0.05	0.10	0.36	0.14
	41	0	0	0.27	0	0.20	0.10	13.15	0.13	0.29	0.33	0.20
	42	0	0	0.28	0	0.11	0.11	12.60	0.02	0.24	0.38	0.13
	43	0.01	0	0.28	0	0.10	0.03	14.73	0.01	0.24	0.34	0.14
	44	0.02	0	0.26	0	0.13	0.07	14.43	0.05	0.16	0.33	0.17
DGLA	45	0.06	1.21	0.26	0	0.07	0.07	18.67	0.02	0.21	0.36	0.13
	46	0	1.94	0.27	0	0.11	0.09	17.97	0.09	0.39	0.41	0.11
	47	0.01	0.69	0.96	0	0.11	0.07	17.96	0	0.22	0.49	0.20
	48	0.01	0.70	0.74	0	0.14	0.09	17.14	0.05	0.32	0.52	0.10
	49	0	0.35	1.11	0	0.10	0.07	17.26	0.07	0.23	0.39	0.18
	50	0	0.20	0.87	0	0.21	0.07	15.73	0.04	0.15	0.37	0.18

Leaves treated with GLA contained from 1.56 to 2.4 wt% GLA. The fatty acid analysis showed that the lipid composition of control and transgenic leaves was essentially the same. Leaves of control plants treated with DGLA contained 1.2-1.9 w% DGLA and background amounts of ARA (.26-.27 wt%).

- 5 Transgenic leaves contained only .2-.7 wt% DGLA, but levels of ARA were increased (.74-1.1 wt%) indicating that the DGLA was converted to ARA in these leaves.

Expression in Seed

- 10 The purpose of this experiment was to determine whether a construct with the seed specific napin promoter would enable expression in seed.

The Ma29 cDNA was modified by PCR to introduce *Xho*I cloning sites upstream and downstream of the start and stop codons, respectively, using the following primers:

Madxho-forward:

- 15 5'-CUACUACUACUACTCGAGCAAGATGGGAACGGACCAAGG
(SEQ ID NO:25)

Madxho-reverse:

- 5'-CAUCAUCAUCAUCTCGAGCTACTCTTCCTTGGGACGGAG
(SEQ ID NO:26).

- 20 The PCR product was subcloned into pAMP1 (GIBCOBRL) using the CloneAmp system (GIBCOBRL) to create pCGN5522 and the $\Delta 5$ desaturase sequence was verified by sequencing of both strands.

- 25 For seed-specific expression, the Ma29 coding region was cut out of pCGN5522 as an *Xho*I fragment and inserted into the *Sal*I site of the napin expression cassette, pCGN3223, to create pCGN5528. The *Hind*III fragment of pCGN5528 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma29 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the *Hind*III site of pCGN1557 to create pCGN5531. Two copies of the napin transcriptional unit were inserted in tandem. This tandem construct can permit higher expression of

the desaturases per genetic loci. pCGN5531 was introduced into *Brassica napus* cv.LP004 via Agrobacterium mediated transformation.

The fatty acid composition of twenty-seed pools of mature T2 seeds was analyzed by GC. Table 4 shows the results obtained with independent
5 transformed lines as compared to non-transformed LP004 seed. The transgenic seeds containing pCGN5531 contain two fatty acids that are not present in the control seeds, tentatively identified as taxoleic acid (5,9-18:2) and pinolenic acid (5,9,12-18:3), based on their elution relative to oleic and linoleic acid. These would be the expected products of $\Delta 5$ desaturation of oleic and linoleic
10 acids. No other differences in fatty acid composition were observed in the transgenic seeds.

Table 4
Composition of T2 Pooled Seed

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	(5,9)18:2	18:2	(5,9,12)18:3	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0	22:1	24:0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LP004 control	3.86	0.15	3.05	69.1	0	18.51	0.01	1.65	1.09	1.40	0.03	0.63	0.05	0.42
5531-1	4.26	0.15	3.23	62.33	4.07	21.44	0.33	1.38	0.91	1.04	0.05	0.41	0.03	0.27
5531-2	3.78	0.14	3.37	66.18	4.57	17.31	0.27	1.30	1.03	1.18	0	0.47	0.01	0.30
5531-6	3.78	0.13	3.47	63.61	6.21	17.97	0.38	1.34	1.04	1.14	0.05	0.49	0.02	0.26
5531-10	3.96	0.17	3.28	63.82	5.41	18.58	0.32	1.43	0.98	1.11	0.02	0.50	0	0.31
5531-16	3.91	0.17	3.33	64.31	5.03	18.98	0.33	1.39	0.96	1.11	0	0.44	0	0
5531-28	3.81	0.13	2.58	62.64	5.36	20.95	0.45	1.39	0.83	1.15	0.01	0.36	0.05	0.21

Northern analysis is performed on plants to identify those expressing Ma29. Developing embryos are isolated approximately 25 days post anthesis or when the napin promoter is induced, and floated in a solution containing GLA or DGLA as described in Example 7. Fatty acid analysis of the embryos is then performed by GC to determine the amount of conversion of DGLA to ARA, following the protocol adapted for leaves in Example 7. The amount of ARA incorporated into triglycerides by endogenous *Brassica* acyltransferases is then evaluated by GC analysis as in Example 7.

Example 8

Expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ Desaturase in *Brassica napus*

The Ma524 cDNA was modified by PCR to introduce cloning sites using the following primers:

Ma524PCR-1 (SEQ ID NO:27)

5'-CUACUACUACUATCTAGACTCGAGACCATGGCTGCTGCT
CCAGTGTG

Ma524PCR-2 (SEQ ID NO:28)

5'-CAUCAUCAUCAUAGGCCTCGAGTTACTGCGCCTTACCCAT

These primers allowed the amplification of the entire coding region and added *Xba*I and *Xho*I sites to the 5'-end and *Xho*I and *Stu*I sites to the 3' end. The PCR product was subcloned into pAMP1 (GIBCOBRL) using the CloneAmp system (GIBCOBRL) to create pCGN5535 and the $\Delta 6$ desaturase sequence was verified by sequencing of both strands.

For seed-specific expression, the Ma524 coding region was cut out of pCGN5535 as an *Xho*I fragment and inserted into the *Sal*I site of the napin expression cassette, pCGN3223, to create pCGN5536. The *Not*I fragment of pCGN5536 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma524 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the *Not*I site of pCGN1557

to create pCGN5538. pCGN5538 was introduced into *Brassica napus* cv.LP004 via Agrobacterium mediated transformation.

5 Maturing T2 seeds were collected from 6 independent transformation events in the greenhouse. The fatty acid composition of single seeds was analyzed by GC. Table 5 shows the results of control LP004 seeds and six 5538 lines. All of the 5538 lines except #8 produced seeds containing GLA. Presence of GLA segregated in these seeds as is expected for the T2 selfed seed population. In addition to GLA, the *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ desaturase is capable of producing 18:4 (stearidonic) and another fatty acid believed to be the 6,9-18:2.

10 The above results show that desaturases with three different substrate specificities can be expressed in a heterologous system and used to produce poly-unsaturated long chain fatty acids. Exemplified were the production of ARA (20:4) from the precursor 20:3 (DGLA), the production of GLA (18:3) from 18:2 substrate, and the conversion of 18:1 substrate to 18:2, which is the precursor for GLA.

15

Table 5
Fatty Acid Analysis of Seeds from Ma524 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

SPL #	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	6,9	18:2	18:2	18:3ga	18:3	18:4	20:1	22:0	22:1	24:0	24:1
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LPO04-1	4.33	0.21	3.78	72.49	0	13.97	0	1.7	0	1.34	0.71	0.02	0.58	0.27	
-2	4.01	0.16	3.09	73.59	0	14.36	0.01	1.4	0	1.43	0.66	0.02	0.5	0.2	
-3	4.12	0.19	3.56	70.25	0	17.28	0	1.57	0	1.28	0.5	0.02	0.39	0.2	
-4	4.22	0.2	2.7	70.25	0	17.86	0	1.61	0	1.31	0.53	0.02	0.4	0.24	
-5	4.02	0.16	3.41	72.91	0	14.45	0.01	1.45	0	1.37	0.7	0.02	0.51	0.26	
-6	4.22	0.18	3.23	71.47	0	15.92	0.01	1.52	0	1.32	0.69	0.02	0.51	0.27	
-7	4.1	0.16	3.47	72.06	0	15.23	0	1.52	0	1.32	0.63	0.03	0.49	0.23	
-9	4.01	0.17	3.71	72.98	0	13.97	0.01	1.41	0	1.45	0.74	0.03	0.58	0.23	
-10	4.04	0.16	3.57	70.03	0	17.46	0	1.5	0	1.33	0.61	0.03	0.36	0.24	
5538-1-1	4.61	0.2	3.48	68.12	1.37	10.68	7.48	1.04	0.33	1.19	0.49	0.02	0.33	0.13	
-2	4.61	0.22	3.46	68.84	1.36	10.28	7.04	1.01	0.31	1.15	0.48	0.02	0.39	0	
-3	4.78	0.24	3.24	65.86	0	21.36	0	1.49	0	1.08	0.46	0.02	0.38	0.22	
-4	4.84	0.3	3.89	67.64	1.67	9.9	6.97	1.02	0.36	1.14	0.53	0.02	0.5	0.18	
-5	4.64	0.2	3.58	64.5	3.61	8.85	10.14	0.95	0.48	1.19	0.47	0.01	0.33	0.12	
-6	4.91	0.27	3.44	66.51	1.48	11.14	7.74	1.15	0.33	1.08	0.49	0.02	0.34	0.13	
-7	4.87	0.22	3.24	65.78	1.27	11.92	8.38	1.2	0	1.12	0.47	0.02	0.37	0.16	

Table 5
Fatty Acid Analysis of Seeds from Ma524 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

SPL #	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	6,9	18:2	18:2	18:3ga	18:3	18:4	20:1	22:0	22:1	24:0	24:1
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
-8	4.59	0.22	3.4	70.77	0	16.71	0	1.35	0	1.14	0.48	0.02	0.39	0.15	
-9	4.63	0.23	3.51	69.66	2.01	8.77	7.24	0.97	0	1.18	0.52	0.02	0.3	0.11	
-10	4.56	0.19	3.55	70.68	0	16.89	0	1.37	0	1.22	0.54	0.02	0.22	0.03	
5538-3-1	4.74	0.21	3.43	67.52	1.29	10.91	7.77	1.03	0.28	1.11	0.5	0.02	0.35	0.14	
-2	4.72	0.21	3.24	67.42	1.63	10.37	8.4	0.99	0	1.12	0.49	0.02	0.36	0.15	
-3	4.24	0.21	3.52	71.31	0	16.53	0	1.33	0	1.12	0.45	0.02	0.4	0.14	
-4	4.64	0.21	3.45	67.92	1.65	9.91	7.97	0.91	0.33	1.14	0.47	0.02	0.37	0.14	
-5	4.91	0.25	3.31	67.19	0	19.92	0.01	1.39	0	1.05	0.48	0.02	0.37	0.14	
-6	4.67	0.21	3.25	67.07	1.23	11.32	8.35	0.99	0	1.16	0.47	0.02	0.33	0.16	
-7	4.53	0.19	2.94	64.8	4.94	8.45	9.95	0.93	0.44	1.13	0.37	0.01	0.27	0.12	
-8	4.66	0.22	3.68	67.33	0.71	12	6.99	1.1	0.24	1.18	0.48	0.03	0.36	0.17	
-9	4.65	0.24	3.11	67.42	0.64	12.71	6.93	1.16	0.25	1.08	0.45	0.02	0.32	0.17	
-10	4.88	0.27	3.33	65.75	0.86	12.89	7.7	1.1	0.24	1.08	0.46	0.01	0.34	0.16	
5538-4-1	4.65	0.24	3.8	62.41	0	24.68	0	1.6	0.01	0.99	0.45	0.02	0.33	0.13	
-2	5.37	0.31	3	57.98	0.38	18.04	10.5	1.41	0	0.99	0.48	0.02	0.3	0.19	
-3	4.61	0.22	3.07	63.62	0.3	16.46	7.67	1.2	0	1.18	0.45	0.02	0.29	0.14	

Table 5
Fatty Acid Analysis of Seeds from Ma524 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

SPL #	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	6,9	18:2	18:2	18:3ga	18:3	18:4	20:1	22:0	22:1	24:0	24:1
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
-4	4.39	0.19	2.93	65.97	0	22.36	0	1.45	0	1.17	0.41	0.03	0.32	0.15	
-5	5.22	0.29	3.85	62.1	2.35	10.25	11.39	0.93	0.41	1.04	0.6	0.02	0.47	0.17	
-6	4.66	0.18	2.85	66.79	0.5	13.03	7.66	0.97	0.22	1.28	0.42	0.02	0.31	0.14	
-7	4.85	0.26	3.03	57.43	0.26	28.04	0.01	2.59	0.01	1.13	0.56	0.02	0.4	0.23	
-8	5.43	0.28	2.94	54.8	1.84	13.79	15.67	1.36	0.53	1.1	0.55	0.02	0.35	0.19	
-9	4.88	0.24	3.32	62.3	0.58	14.86	9.04	1.34	0.29	1.13	0.52	0.02	0.37	0.19	
-10	4.53	0.2	2.73	64.2	0.07	24.15	0	1.52	0	1.09	0.39	0.02	0.27	0.17	
5538-5-1	4.5	0.15	3.35	66.71	0.88	11.7	8.38	1.04	0.3	1.24	0.49	0.02	0.29	0.17	
-2	4.77	0.23	3.06	62.67	0.68	15.2	8.8	1.31	0.28	1.15	0.46	0.02	0.3	0.19	
-3	4.59	0.22	3.61	64.35	2.29	9.95	10.57	1.01	0.45	1.21	0.48	0.02	0.26	0.16	
-4	4.86	0.26	3.4	67.69	0.65	12.24	6.61	1.09	0.23	1.07	0.45	0.02	0.32	0.14	
-5	4.49	0.21	3.3	69.25	0.04	16.51	2.18	1.2	0	1.11	0.44	0.02	0.33	0.16	
-6	4.5	0.21	3.47	70.48	0.08	14.9	2.19	1.22	0	1.13	0.49	0.02	0.33	0.16	
-7	4.39	0.21	3.44	67.59	2.38	9.24	8.98	0.89	0	1.18	0.44	0.02	0.28	0.14	
-8	4.52	0.22	3.17	68.33	0.01	18.91	0.73	1.32	0.01	1.08	0.45	0.02	0.29	0.17	
-9	4.68	0.2	3.05	64.03	1.93	11.03	11.41	1.02	0.01	1.15	0.39	0.02	0.21	0.15	

Table 5
Fatty Acid Analysis of Seeds from Ma524 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

SPL #	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	6,9	18:2	18:2	18:2	18:2	18:3ga	18:3	18:4	20:1	22:0	22:1	24:0	24:1
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
-10	4.57	0.2	3.1	67.21	0.61	12.62	7.68	1.07	0.25	1.14	0.43	0.02	0.25	0.15			
5538-8-1	4.95	0.26	3.14	64.04	0	23.38	0	1.54	0	0.99	0.42	0.02	0.38	0.17			
-2	4.91	0.26	3.71	62.33	0	23.97	0	1.77	0	0.95	0.53	0.02	0.42	0.19			
-3	4.73	0.25	4.04	63.83	0	22.36	0.01	1.73	0	1.05	0.55	0.02	0.45	0.16			
-4	5.1	0.35	3.8	60.45	0	24.45	0.01	2.13	0	1.07	0.65	0.03	0.53	0.24			
-5	4.98	0.3	3.91	62.48	0	23.44	0	1.77	0	1.01	0.51	0.01	0.43	0.21			
-6	4.62	0.21	3.99	66.14	0	20.38	0	1.48	0	1.15	0.53	0.02	0.48	0.19			
-7	4.64	0.22	3.55	64.6	0	22.65	0	1.38	0	1.09	0.45	0.02	0.41	0.19			
-8	5.65	0.38	3.18	56.6	0	30.83	0.02	0.02	0	0.98	0.55	0.03	0.39	0.26			
-9	8.53	0.63	6.9	51.76	0	26.01	0	0.01	0	1.41	1.21	0.07	0.96	0.33			
-10	5.52	0.4	3.97	57.92	0	28.95	0	0.02	0	0.95	0.52	0.02	0.41	0.16			
5538-10-1	4.44	0.19	3.5	68.42	0	19.51	0	1.32	0	1.14	0.45	0.02	0.31	0.16			
-2	4.57	0.21	3.07	66.08	0	21.99	0.01	1.36	0	1.12	0.41	0.02	0.31	0.16			
-3	4.63	0.21	3.48	67.43	0	20.27	0.01	1.32	0	1.12	0.46	0.02	0.21	0.08			
-4	4.69	0.19	3.22	64.62	0	23.16	0	1.35	0	1.08	0.46	0.02	0.33	0.2			
-5	4.58	0.2	3.4	68.75	0	20.17	0.01	0.02	0	1.1	0.45	0.02	0.34	0.17			

Table 5
Fatty Acid Analysis of Seeds from Ma524 Transgenic *Brassica* Plants

SPL	#	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	6,9	18:2	18:2	18:3ga	18:3	18:4	20:1	22:0	22:1	24:0	24:1
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	-8	4.55	0.21	0	73.55	0.05	14.91	2.76	1.21	0.07	1.24	0.51	0.02	0.19	0	0
	-9	4.58	0.21	3.28	66.19	0	21.55	0	1.35	0	1.12	0.43	0.02	0.33	0.16	0.16
	-10	4.52	0.2	3.4	68.37	0	19.33	0.01	1.3	0	1.13	0.46	0.02	0.35	0.18	0.18

Example 9

Expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase in *Brassica napus*

The Ma648 cDNA was modified by PCR to introduce cloning sites using the following primers:

5 Ma648PCR-for (SEQ ID NO:29)

5'-CUACUACUACUAGGATCCATGGCACCTCCCAACACT

Ma648PCR-rev (SEQ ID NO:30)

5'-CAUCAUCAUGGTACCTCGAGTTACTTCTTGAAAAAGAC

10 These primers allowed the amplification of the entire coding region and added a BamHI site to the 5' end and KpnI and XhoI sites to the 3' end. The PCR product was subcloned into pAMP1 (GIBCOBRL) using the CloneAmp system (GIBCOBRL) to create pCGN5540 and the $\Delta 12$ desaturase sequence was verified by sequencing of both strands.

15 For seed-specific expression, the Ma648 coding region was cut out of pCGN5540 as a BamHI/XhoI fragment and inserted between the BglII and XhoI sites of the napin expression cassette, pCGN3223, to create pCGN5542. The Asp718 fragment of pCGN5541 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma648 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the Asp718 site of pCGN5138 to create pCGN5542. PCGN5542 was
20 introduced into two varieties of *Brassica napus* via *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation. The commercial canola variety, SP30021, and a low-linolenic line, LP30108 were used.

25 Mature selfed T2 seeds were collected from 19 independent LP30108 transformation events and a non-transformed control grown in the greenhouse. These seeds are expected to be segregating for the $\Delta 12$ desaturase transgene. The fatty acid composition of 20-seed pools was analyzed by GC. The results are shown in Table 6. All transformed lines contained increased levels of 18:2, the product of the $\Delta 12$ desaturase. Levels of 18:3 were not significantly increased in these plants. Events # 11 and 16 showed the greatest accumulation

of 18:2 in the pooled seeds. To investigate the segregation of 18:2 levels in the T2 seeds and to identify individual plants to be taken on to subsequent generations, half-seed analysis was done. Seeds were germinated overnight in the dark at 30 degrees on water-soaked filter paper. The outer cotyledon was excised for GC analysis and the rest of the seedling was planted in soil. Results of some of these analyses are shown in Table 7. Individual T2 seeds containing the *M. alpina* $\Delta 12$ desaturase accumulated up to 60% 18:2 in the seeds. Sample 97xx1116 #59 is an example of a null segregant. Even in the highest 18:2 accumulators, levels of 18:3 were increased only slightly. These and other individually selected T2 plants were grown in the greenhouse and in the field to produce T3 seed.

Mature selfed T2 seeds were collected from 20 independent SP30021 transformation events and a non-transformed control grown in the greenhouse. These seeds are expected to be segregating for the $\Delta 12$ desaturase transgene. The fatty acid composition of 20-seed pools was analyzed by GC. The data are presented in Table 8. All transformed lines contained increased levels of 18:2, the product of the $\Delta 12$ desaturase. As in the low-linolenic LP30108 line, levels of 18:3 were not significantly increased. Events # 4 and 12 showed the greatest accumulation of 18:2 in the pooled seeds. To investigate the segregation of 18:2 levels in the T2 seeds and to identify individual plants to be taken on to subsequent generations, half-seed analysis was done. Seeds were germinated overnight in the dark at 30 degrees on water-soaked filter paper. The outer cotyledon was excised for GC analysis and the rest of the seedling was planted in soil. Results of some of these analyses are shown in Table 9. Samples 97xx1157 #88 and #18 are examples of null segregants for 5542-SP30021-4 and 5542-SP30021-12 respectively. These and other individually selected T2 plants were grown in the greenhouse and in the field to produce T3 seed

Table 6

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
97XX1098	45	5542-LP30108-16	7.04	0.43	1.12	18.01	66.36	4.76	0.5	0.84	0.3	0.44
97XX1098	22	5542-LP30108-16	5.17	0.29	2.11	22.01	65.18	3.15	0.63	0.75	0.21	0.36
97XX1098	40	5542-LP30108-16	4.99	0.2	2.05	23.91	63.13	3.3	0.73	0.85	0.23	0.49
97XX1098	28	5542-LP30108-16	4.47	0.19	1.75	26.7	62.39	2.46	0.58	0.85	0.2	0.32
97XX1098	2	5542-LP30108-16	4.54	0.21	1.66	26.83	61.89	2.9	0.55	0.82	0.18	0.33
97XX1098	58	5542-LP30108-16	6.05	0.31	1.36	24.11	61.36	3.8	0.72	1.13	0.26	0.58
97XX1098	83	5542-LP30108-16	5.13	0.17	2.03	27.05	60.93	2.62	0.7	0.71	0.14	0.4
97XX1098	34	5542-LP30108-16	4.12	0.19	1.44	29.35	60.54	2.53	0.43	0.89	0.17	0.25
97XX1116	37	5542-LP30108-11	4	0.14	2.43	23.29	63.99	2.6	0.58	0.69	0.71	1.11
97XX1116	88	5542-LP30108-11	3.8	0.18	2.04	23.59	63.93	2.95	0.54	0.81	0.99	0.82
97XX1116	36	5542-LP30108-11	4.15	0.2	1.51	25.94	62.14	2.74	0.47	0.87	0.79	0.81
97XX1116	31	5542-LP30108-11	6.29	0.36	1.04	24.14	60.91	4.02	0.55	0.91	0.75	0.72
97XX1116	10	5542-LP30108-11	6.97	0.4	3.36	18.9	60.66	4.68	1.2	0.7	0.53	1.71
97XX1116	32	5542-LP30108-11	3.96	0.16	2.61	26.73	60.54	3.38	0.66	0.87	0.2	0.62
97XX1116	55	5542-LP30108-11	4.26	0.22	0.98	26.57	59.54	3.24	0.4	0.88	0.71	0.75
97XX1116	12	5542-LP30108-11	4.17	0.23	1.42	28.61	59.52	3.26	0.51	0.55	0.29	0.67

Table 6

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
97XX1116	86	5542-LP30108-11	4.23	0.3	1.09	28.34	59.2	3.95	0.48	0.91	0.55	0.71
97XX1116	61	5542-LP30108-11	4.13	0.16	1.92	30.18	58.67	2.65	0.56	0.88	0.25	0.41
97XX1116	60	5542-LP30108-11	4.42	0.26	1.61	28.77	58.6	3.26	0.53	0.85	0.68	0.75
97XX1116	91	5542-LP30108-11	7.82	0.67	2.37	17.97	58.43	4.85	0.94	0.86	3.87	1.71
97xx1116	59	5542-LP30108-11	3.56	0.2	1.6	65.5	23.03	2.23	0.52	1.54	0.49	0.69

Table 7

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5542-LP30108-1	4.6	0.15	1.93	50.44	38.54	2.06	0.65	1.11	0.09	0.37
5542-LP30108-2	4.63	0.17	1.78	41.11	47.53	2.46	0.62	1.02	0.14	0.38
5542-LP30108-3	4.96	0.18	2.07	48.16	40.01	2.17	0.73	1.13	0.1	0.39
5542-LP30108-4	4.36	0.15	1.94	46.51	42.57	1.95	0.64	1.06	0.11	0.35
5542-LP30108-5	4.45	0.14	2.19	49.54	39.13	2.14	0.72	1.14	0.11	0.38
5542-LP30108-6	4.97	0.16	1.86	49.23	39.2	2.17	0.7	1.12	0.11	0.41
5542-LP30108-7	4.46	0.13	2.72	39.6	48.65	2.02	0.81	0.96	0.13	0.4
5542-LP30108-8	4.63	0.18	1.78	47.86	41	2.31	0.62	1.09	0.11	0.36
5542-LP30108-9	4.64	0.16	1.75	42.5	46.57	2.2	0.61	1	0.13	0.35
5542-LP30108-10	4.46	0.15	2.37	43.61	45.29	1.77	0.71	1.02	0.12	0.36
5542-LP30108-11	4.58	0.25	1.88	37.08	50.95	2.94	0.64	0.96	0.16	0.42
5542-LP30108-12	4.46	0.18	1.69	43.62	45.36	2.44	0.59	1.09	0.14	0.34
5542-LP30108-13	4.45	0.15	2.33	51	37.71	1.91	0.75	1.12	0.09	0.4
5542-LP30108-14	4.3	0.16	2.04	45.93	42.78	2.46	0.66	1.07	0.14	0.37
5542-LP30108-15	4.15	0.16	2.17	43.79	45.2	2.14	0.68	1.04	0.15	0.38
5542-LP30108-16	5.04	0.19	1.89	32.32	55.78	2.66	0.63	0.84	0.2	0.38

Table 7

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5542-LP30108-18	4.2	0.14	2.23	50.63	38.51	1.79	0.72	1.15	0.1	0.37
5542-LP30108-19	4.63	0.18	1.81	52.51	36.26	2.12	0.68	1.19	0.1	0.4
5542-LP30108-20	4.77	0.15	2.78	39.76	48.06	2.25	0.75	0.91	0.13	0.36
LP30108 control	4.31	0.22	2.05	66.15	22.59	1.87	0.77	1.3	0.07	0.44

Table 8

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
5542-SP30021-1	4.37	0.17	2.17	40.26	39.43	11.06	0.74	1.14	0.14	0.42
5542-SP30021-2	4.33	0.18	1.51	43.07	36.03	12.57	0.57	1.21	0.14	0.33
5542-SP30021-3	5.2	0.22	3.1	43.7	37.04	8.03	0.92	1.06	0.13	0.48
5542-SP30021-4	4.37	0.15	1.94	34.26	45.12	12.04	0.6	0.96	0.17	0.3
5542-SP30021-5	4.15	0.17	1.73	48.98	31.13	11.41	0.63	1.26	0.13	0.35
5542-SP30021-6	4.52	0.17	1.92	38.1	42.39	10.53	0.67	1.04	0.18	0.39
5542-SP30021-7	4.58	0.18	1.66	41.87	37.52	11.8	0.62	1.14	0.15	0.36
5542-SP30021-8	4.46	0.17	1.59	42.69	36.93	11.88	0.59	1.14	0.14	0.35
5542-SP30021-9	4.63	0.19	1.69	39.89	39.75	11.48	0.62	1.09	0.15	0.38
5542-SP30021-10	4.74	0.16	1.79	39.19	40.51	11.42	0.63	0.99	0.13	0.34
5542-SP30021-11	4.57	0.16	1.71	38.13	42	11.15	0.62	1.04	0.18	0.36
5542-SP30021-12	4.05	0.16	2.04	35.44	43.47	12.45	0.62	1.07	0.21	0.33
5542-SP30021-13	4.37	0.15	1.79	38.74	41.28	11.36	0.62	1.04	0.16	0.35
5542-SP30021-14	4.32	0.16	1.47	42.32	37.17	12.3	0.54	1.16	0.16	0.32
5542-SP30021-15	4.25	0.18	1.65	44.96	34.28	12.39	0.59	1.13	0.16	0.32

Table 8

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
5542-SP30021-16	4.53	0.17	1.91	42.13	38.32	10.51	0.67	1.12	0.14	0.38
5542-SP30021-17	4.16	0.19	1.7	50.65	29.3	11.4	0.61	1.29	0.11	0.36
5542-SP30021-18	4.24	0.17	1.68	44.47	35.46	11.52	0.6	1.19	0.14	0.34
5542-SP30021-19	4.1	0.18	1.8	46.67	33.87	10.86	0.63	1.24	0.13	0.37
5542-SP30021-20	4.3	0.17	1.64	39.6	40.39	11.53	0.57	1.12	0.16	0.32
SP30021	4.38	0.21	1.47	56.51	22.59	12.04	0.62	1.45	0.11	0.39

Table 9

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
97XX1156	96	5542-SP30021-4	3.71	0.13	1.36	29.29	51.74	11.57	0.41	0.85	0.18	0.46
97XX1156	50	5542-SP30021-4	2.95	0.11	1.33	28.78	50.97	13.83	0.3	0.99	0.28	0.32
97XX1158	10	5542-SP30021-4	4.05	0.16	2.47	31.18	50.88	8.77	0.67	0.89	0.22	0.33
97XX1158	32	5542-SP30021-4	3.56	0.15	1.44	30.73	50.1	11.86	0.47	0.91	0.21	0.22
97XX1158	56	5542-SP30021-4	4.44	0.19	3.09	30.64	49.71	9.39	0.83	0.79	0.2	0.4
97XX1157	80	5542-SP30021-4	4.05	0.18	1.32	27.41	49.59	14.81	0.53	1.19	0.29	0.4
97XX1158	39	5542-SP30021-4	4.04	0.15	2.98	28.62	49.52	12.28	0.69	0.86	0.31	0.27
97XX1156	17	5542-SP30021-4	3.65	0.15	2.43	29.38	49.42	12.3	0.52	0.92	0.67	0.35
97XX1156	60	5542-SP30021-4	3.75	0.17	1.7	30.03	49.13	12.87	0.51	1.01	0.27	0.35
97XX1157	83	5542-SP30021-4	4.15	0.2	1.77	29.72	49.08	12.22	0.66	1.21	0.16	0.52
97XX1157	86	5542-SP30021-4	3.6	0.14	1.12	27.65	49.01	16.05	0.48	1.21	0.33	0.08
97XX1158	77	5542-SP30021-4	4.14	0.17	1.58	31.98	48.82	10.72	0.65	1	0.28	0.44
97XX1157	88	5542-SP30021-4	3.36	0.15	1.22	56.42	21.63	13.78	0.58	1.85	0.06	0.65

Table 9

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	20:0	20:1	20:2	22:0
97XX1157	39	5542-SP30021-12	2.84	0.04	1.84	29.6	53.16	9.52	0.57	1.32	0.35	0.48
97XX1157	55	5542-SP30021-12	3.28	0.1	2.18	30.36	52.27	9.26	0.63	1.15	0.22	0.41
97XX1157	10	5542-SP30021-12	3.5	0.06	1.51	29.78	50.98	11.13	0.64	1.45	0.4	0.26
97XX1157	41	5542-SP30021-12	3.31	0.08	1.64	30.18	50.51	11.59	0.57	1.27	0.24	0.41
97XX1157	35	5542-SP30021-12	3.31	0.09	1.57	30.36	50.1	12.17	0.5	1.15	0.23	0.35
97XX1157	1	5542-SP30021-12	3.45	0.11	2.88	32.11	49.45	8.69	0.82	1.22	0.27	0.63
97XX1157	16	5542-SP30021-12	2.91	0.09	1.52	29.35	48.88	14.26	0.58	1.39	0.15	0.3
97XX1157	50	5542-SP30021-12	3.29	0.09	2.13	33.23	48.78	9.87	0.67	1.06	0.18	0.47
97XX1157	25	5542-SP30021-12	2.83	0.05	1.4	33.22	48.52	11.22	0.5	1.33	0.26	0.42
97XX1157	57	5542-SP30021-12	2.94	0.13	1.46	32.85	47.58	12.21	0.57	1.31	0.27	0.47
97XX1157	56	5542-SP30021-12	3.01	0.07	1.63	31.53	47	14.02	0.59	1.31	0.28	0.23
97XX1157	6	5542-SP30021-12	3.9	0.13	1.5	32.43	46.98	12.45	0.52	1.11	0.21	0.49
97XX1157	18	5542-SP30021-12	3.88	0.16	1.73	57.94	22.33	10.51	0.74	1.68	0.11	0.64

Example 10

Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*

5 In order to express the *M. alpina* $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases from the same T-DNA, the following construct for seed-specific expression was made.

 The NotI fragment of pCGN5536 containing the containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma524 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the NotI site of pCGN5542 to create pCGN5544. The
10 expression modules were oriented in such a way that the direction of transcription from Ma524 and Ma648 and the nptII marker is the same.

 PCGN5544 was introduced into *Brassica napus* cv.LP30108 via *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation. Mature selfed T2 seeds were collected from 16 independent LP30108 transformation events and a non-transformed
15 control that were grown in the greenhouse. These seeds are expected to be segregating for the $\Delta 6 + \Delta 12$ desaturase transgene. The fatty acid composition of 20-seed pools was analyzed by GC. The results are presented in Table 10. All but one of the lines (5544-LP30108-3) shows an altered oil composition as compared to the controls. GLA was produced in all but three of the lines (-3, -4, -11); two of the three without GLA (-4, -11) showed increased 18:2 indicative
20 of expression of the $\Delta 12$ desaturase. As a group, the levels of GLA observed in plants containing the double $\Delta 6 + \Delta 12$ construct (pCGN5544) were higher than those of plants containing pCGN5538 ($\Delta 6$ alone). In addition, levels of the $\Delta^{6,9}$ 18:2 are much reduced in the plants containing the $\Delta 12 + \Delta 6$ as compared to $\Delta 6$
25 alone. Thus, the combination of $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases on one T-DNA leads to the accumulation of more GLA and fewer side products than expression of $\Delta 6$ desaturase alone. To investigate the segregation of GLA levels in the T2 seeds and to identify individual plants to be taken on to subsequent generations, half-seed analysis was done. Seeds were germinated overnight in the dark at 30
30 degrees on water-soaked filter paper. The outer cotyledon was excised for GC analysis and the rest of the seedling was planted in soil. Results of some of

these analyses are shown in Table 11. As expected for the T2 population, levels of GLA and 18:2 are segregating in the individual seeds. GLA content of up to 60% of total fatty acids was observed in individual seeds. Individual events were selected to be grown in the greenhouse and field for production of T3 seed.

Transgenic plants including *Brassica*, soybean, safflower, corn flax and sunflower expressing the constructs of this invention can be a good source of GLA.

Typical sources of GLA such as borage produce at most 25% GLA. In contrast the plants in Table 10 contain up to 30% GLA. Furthermore, the individual seeds shown in Table 11 contain up to 60% GLA.

Table 10

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:2 Δ6,9	18:2 Δ9,12	18:3 Δ6,9,12	18:3 Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1	22:0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5544-LP30108-1	4.54	0.17	1.91	49.96	0	30.98	7.97	1.85	0.11	0.68	1.17	0.41	0.41
5544-LP30108-2	4.69	0.19	2.15	38.49	0	33.94	16.21	1.73	0.25	0.72	0.96	0.41	0.41
5544-LP30108-3	4.26	0.2	1.97	66.68	0	22.13	0.08	1.96	0.01	0.73	1.33	0.42	0.42
5544-LP30108-4	4.59	0.24	1.76	44.21	0	44.54	0.02	2.19	0.01	0.62	1.08	0.4	0.4
5544-LP30108-5	4.5	0.18	2.28	47.57	0	26.41	14.42	1.71	0.22	0.78	1.1	0.43	0.43
5544-LP30108-6	4.51	0.16	2.12	31.95	0.01	26.94	29.8	1.41	0.5	0.81	1.02	0.51	0.51
5544-LP30108-7	4.84	0.21	1.68	38.24	0	32.27	18.21	1.87	0.33	0.66	1.04	0.43	0.43
5544-LP30108-10	5	0.28	1.86	41.17	0	46.54	0.36	2.58	0.02	0.6	0.91	0.37	0.37
5544-LP30108-11	4.57	0.2	1.74	47.29	0	41.49	0.03	2.22	0.01	0.64	1.17	0.4	0.4
5544-LP30108-12	4.87	0.18	2.65	34.53	0	30.37	23.12	1.46	0.36	0.83	0.95	0.45	0.45
5544-LP30108-13	4.41	0.16	2.32	40.82	0.11	26.8	21.05	1.53	0.37	0.77	1.06	0.42	0.42
5544-LP30108-14	4.38	0.2	2.21	29.91	0.16	28.01	30.62	1.46	0.59	0.76	0.97	0.47	0.47
5544-LP30108-15	4.79	0.22	2.23	23.42	0.02	28.73	35.68	1.51	0.77	0.87	0.89	0.56	0.56
5544-LP30108-16	4.54	0.18	1.78	40.81	0	35.24	12.83	1.95	0.27	0.68	1.02	0.43	0.43
5544-LP30108-17	4.63	0.18	2.28	46.96	0	31.06	10.6	1.7	0.14	0.76	1.06	0.42	0.42
5544-LP30108-20	4.87	0.29	1.44	31.81	0.15	23.51	32.85	1.64	0.69	0.89	0.96	0.67	0.67

Table 10

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:2 Δ6,9	18:2 Δ9,12	18:3 Δ6,9,12	18:3 Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1	22:0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LP30108 control	3.89	0.25	1.19	67.73	0	22.46	0.1	1.97	0	0.54	1.32	0.44	

Table 11

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1
97XX1333	64	5544-LP30108-20	6.53	0.15	0.98	23.33	0.01	21.1	43.3	1.34	0.84	0.52	0.97
97XX1333	65	5544-LP30108-20	6.9	0.29	1.17	8.89	0.03	15.07	60.5	1.12	2.23	0.98	0.86
97XX1333	66	5544-LP30108-20	8.15	0.2	3.6	16.87	0.11	16.05	48.23	1.1	1.18	1.71	0.66
97XX1333	67	5544-LP30108-20	8.85	0.35	1.2	14.49	0.01	25.66	43.98	1.8	1.03	0.65	0.76
97XX1333	68	5544-LP30108-20	6.05	0.16	1.27	17.85	0.16	16.13	53.16	1.14	1.25	0.71	0.85
97XX1333	69	5544-LP30108-20	7.16	0.21	1.33	11.51	0.09	17.42	56.13	1.41	1.58	0.93	0.68
97XX1333	70	5544-LP30108-20	3.46	0.04	1.76	18.38	0.03	22.55	48.55	1.22	1.04	0.83	0.95
97XX1333	71	5544-LP30108-20	3.71	0.05	1.74	16.11	0.01	26.93	45.79	1.47	1.02	0.89	1
97XX1333	72	5544-LP30108-20	3.5	0.04	1.76	23.74	0.02	35.38	30.82	1.87	0.58	0.65	0.89
97XX1333	73	5544-LP30108-20	4.67	0.11	1.87	17.98	0.04	22.47	47.89	1.17	0.89	0.93	0.88
97XX1333	74	5544-LP30108-20	4.52	0.09	1.86	13.77	0.03	20.9	52.96	1.31	1.19	1.03	0.88
97XX1333	75	5544-LP30108-20	5.26	0.13	1.64	16.46	0.05	21.75	49.42	1.25	1.08	0.83	0.86
97XX1333	76	5544-LP30108-20	7.61	0.21	1.44	12.49	0.33	17	55.31	1.18	1.59	0.88	0.74
97XX1333	77	5544-LP30108-20	6.42	0.15	1.51	10.79	0.09	15.96	58.77	1.12	1.53	0.98	0.85
97XX1333	78	5544-LP30108-20	4.59	0.16	0.93	12.1	0.08	15.94	60.15	1.12	1.69	0.74	0.88
97XX1333	79	5544-LP30108-20	5.24	0.09	1.94	14.08	0.21	19.79	53.58	1.05	1.03	0.96	0.84

Table II

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1
97XX1333	80	5544-LP30108-20	4.38	0.08	1.66	22.25	0	30.79	35.49	2.16	0.72	0.66	0.84
97XX1333	81	5544-LP30108-20	4.05	0.05	1.44	24.16	0.04	24.86	40.89	1.42	0.79	0.63	0.84
97XX1333	82	5544-LP30108-20	3.29	0.05	1.9	19.66	0	23.83	46.48	1.27	0.87	0.78	0.81
97XX1333	83	5544-LP30108-20	4.82	0.08	1.99	17.27	0.1	20.69	49.73	1.22	1.06	0.98	0.82
97XX1333	84	5544-LP30108-20	5.33	0.1	1.77	13.6	0.03	21.44	51.74	1.52	1.21	0.98	0.93
97XX1333	85	5544-LP30108-20	3.3	0.05	1.2	68.23	0	22.09	0.01	2.27	0	0.57	1.57
97XX1333	86	5544-LP30108-20	3.23	0.05	1.54	28.15	0.01	36.4	25.91	1.99	0.43	0.59	0.97
97XX1333	87	5544-LP30108-20	4.38	0.1	1.16	60.94	2.85	8.35	17.61	1.26	0.69	0.54	1.39
97XX1333	88	5544-LP30108-20	4.4	0.09	1.34	38.42	0.02	34.74	16.61	2.12	0.32	0.53	0.82
97XX1278	16	5544-LP30108-15	3.62	0.11	1.22	27.23	0	30.9	32.87	1.41	0.48	0.46	0.97
97XX1278	17	5544-LP30108-15	3.68	0.13	1.26	45.29	0	44.79	0.72	1.77	0.01	0.43	1.24
97XX1278	18	5544-LP30108-15	4.08	0.15	1.49	22.34	0	28.37	39.37	1.22	0.64	0.55	0.88
97XX1278	19	5544-LP30108-15	3.51	0.1	1.01	35.44	0	44.12	11.7	1.72	0.15	0.36	1.14
97XX1278	20	5544-LP30108-15	3.66	0.12	1.21	27.44	0	30.2	32.37	1.49	0.53	0.49	1.15
97XX1278	21	5544-LP30108-15	3.58	0.11	1.51	29.81	0	30.72	30.65	1.16	0.4	0.5	0.96
97XX1278	23	5544-LP30108-15	3.69	0.11	1.42	30.05	0	32.28	27.41	1.65	0.38	0.54	1.19
97XX1278	24	5544-LP30108-15	3.56	0.11	1.31	30.25	0	28.64	31.46	1.43	0.48	0.48	1.11

Table 11

CYCLE ID	SPL NO	STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1
97XX1278	25	5544-LP30108-15	4.41	0.22	2.08	15.05	0	23.77	49.51	1.18	0.96	0.87	0.85
97XX1278	26	5544-LP30108-15	3.75	0.14	1.59	23.55	0	27.91	38.8	1.39	0.61	0.59	0.97
97XX1278	27	5544-LP30108-15	3.67	0.11	1.9	26.07	0	31.1	33.16	1.08	0.49	0.65	0.97
97XX1278	28	5544-LP30108-15	3.82	0.11	1.54	21.27	0	29.07	39.69	1.47	0.7	0.58	0.86
97XX1278	29	5544-LP30108-15	3.65	0.14	1.27	45.84	0	43.38	1	2.33	0.02	0.42	1.27
97XX1278	30	5544-LP30108-15	3.59	0.12	1.19	30.41	0	30.68	30.37	1.24	0.4	0.37	0.99
97XX1278	31	5544-LP30108-15	3.74	0.12	1.26	38.98	0	50.53	0.98	2.12	0.02	0.39	1.14
97XX1278	32	5544-LP30108-15	3.86	0.11	1.46	26.38	0	28.9	35.41	1.01	0.5	0.54	0.97

Example 11

Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*

5 In order to produce arachadonic acid (ARA) in transgenic canola oil both $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturase activities need to be introduced. In order to facilitate downstream characterization and breeding, it may be advantageous to have both activities encoded by a single T-DNA. The following example illustrates the simultaneous expression of $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturases.

10 The Asp718 fragment of pCGN5528 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma29 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the Asp718 site of pCGN5138 to create pCGN5545. The NotI fragment of pCGN5536 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma524 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the NotI site of pCGN5545
15 to create pCGN5546. The expression modules were oriented in such a way that the direction of transcription from Ma524 and Ma29 and the nptII marker is the same.

 PCGN5546 was introduced into *Brassica napus* cv.LP30108 via *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation. Mature selfed T2 seeds were collected
20 from 30 independent LP30108 transformation events that were grown in the greenhouse. The fatty acid composition of 20-seed pools was analyzed by GC. The results are shown in Table 12. All the lines show expression of both desaturases as evidenced by the presence of $\Delta^{5,9}$ 18:2 (as seen in pCGN5531 plants) and $\Delta^{6,9}$ 18:2 and GLA (as seen in pCGN5538 plants)

25

Table 12

fatty acid analysis of 20-seed pools of mature T2 seeds from 5546-LP30108 events

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ5,9	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1
5546-LP30108-1	4.88	0.33	2.28	57.2	4.68	6.08	7.36	12.29	1.38	0.85	0.84	1.22
5546-LP30108-2	4.01	0.14	2.22	66.04	2.73	1.33	12.6	6.45	1.41	0.32	0.75	1.2
5546-LP30108-3	4.29	0.15	2.55	68.89	0.44	0.58	16.97	1.66	1.6	0.11	0.88	1.22
5546-LP30108-4	4.24	0.14	2.6	70.48	0.73	0.52	14.28	2.61	1.42	0.14	0.96	1.26
5546-LP30108-5	3.52	0.15	2.01	60.3	1.72	0.95	16.92	9.88	1.66	0.39	0.68	1.26
5546-LP30108-6	4.05	0.17	2.24	61.29	1.98	0.4	18.87	6.28	2	0.34	0.7	1.24
5546-LP30108-7	4.74	0.21	2.49	64.5	2.25	1.18	10.03	9.73	1.35	0.52	0.97	1.28
5546-LP30108-8	4.24	0.14	2.82	63.92	1.9	1.5	11.67	9.29	1.44	0.43	0.89	1.19
5546-LP30108-9	3.8	0.13	2.15	65.75	2.3	0.16	14.92	6.32	1.57	0.24	0.75	1.35
5546-LP30108-10	4.28	0.17	1.55	58.8	1.1	0.12	22.95	5.97	2.24	0.22	0.6	1.35
5546-LP30108-11	4.25	0.15	1.82	63.68	1.01	0.22	19.42	4.96	1.81	0.2	0.67	1.23
5546-LP30108-12	3.95	0.14	2.36	66.9	1.12	0.01	19.42	1.59	1.77	0.04	0.8	1.21
5546-LP30108-13	4.18	0.16	2.17	66.91	1.36	0.02	18.84	1.99	1.74	0.05	0.77	1.15
5546-LP30108-14	4.74	0.26	1.82	65.29	1.25	0.27	16.77	5.3	1.59	0.25	0.71	1.32
5546-LP30108-15	4.3	0.23	2.54	65.65	1.67	0.59	13.15	7.22	1.54	0.36	0.88	1.3
5546-LP30108-16	4.05	0.17	2.75	64.13	2.56	2.8	9.56	9.31	1.34	0.53	0.92	1.28

Table 12

fatty acid analysis of 20-seed pools of mature T2 seeds from 5546-LP30108 events

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ5,9	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1
5546-LP30108-17	4.06	0.13	2.85	65.76	2.09	1.92	9.65	9.1	1.23	0.45	0.92	1.22
5546-LP30108-18	4.16	0.25	2.14	60.68	1.43	0.02	24.02	2.62	2.11	0.09	0.69	1.26
5546-LP30108-19	5.77	0.37	2.15	56.11	1.6	0.33	19.34	9.16	2.37	0.46	0.73	1.05
5546-LP30108-20	5.03	0.36	2.34	61.05	1.55	0.35	17.21	6.96	2.24	0.39	0.77	1.22
5546-LP30108-21	4.52	0.3	2.71	62.14	1.33	0.23	17.62	6.44	1.88	0.28	0.88	1.15
5546-LP30108-22	5.91	0.44	2.15	60.12	1.41	0.36	17.04	7.75	1.97	0.36	0.78	1.07
5546-LP30108-23	4.28	0.22	2.44	66.19	0.93	0.11	17.03	4.37	1.67	0.17	0.82	1.25
5546-LP30108-24	4.92	0.33	2.68	62.6	1.32	0.36	16.89	5.82	2.05	0.3	0.95	1.19
5546-LP30108-25	5.42	0.72	3.15	47.47	2.66	4.21	13.51	16.31	2.14	0.99	1.18	1.37
5546-LP30108-26	3.85	0.22	2.78	65.02	1.05	0.05	18.35	4.36	1.67	0.12	0.82	1.18
5546-LP30108-27	3.86	0.15	2.76	65.17	1.11	0.78	16.24	5.21	1.53	0.25	0.93	1.3
5546-LP30108-28	5.29	0.42	1.81	49.12	1.07	0.09	30.52	5.21	3.57	0.44	0.67	1.23
5546-LP30108-29	4.4	0.2	2.38	65.95	1.05	0.28	16.31	4.85	1.64	0.19	0.85	1.26
5546-LP30108-30	3.99	0.19	2.55	67.47	0.83	0.11	17.02	3.18	1.68	0.13	0.83	1.23

Example 12

Simultaneous expression of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$, $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases in *Brassica napus*

5 In order to achieve optimal production of ARA in transgenic canola oil both the $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturase activities may need to be present in addition to the $\Delta 5$ activity. In order to facilitate downstream characterization and breeding, it may be advantageous to have all of these activities encoded by a single T-DNA. The following example illustrates the simultaneous expression of $\Delta 5$, $\Delta 6$
10 and $\Delta 12$ desaturases.

 The HindIII fragment of pCGN5528 containing the napin 5' regulatory region, the Ma29 coding region, and the napin 3' regulatory region was inserted into the HindIII site of pCGN5544 to create pCGN5547. The expression
15 modules were oriented in such a way that the direction of transcription from Ma29, Ma524, Ma648 and the nptII marker is the same.

 PCGN5547 was introduced into *Brassica napus* cv.LP30108 via *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation. Mature selfed T2 seeds were collected from 30 independent LP30108 transformation events that were grown in the greenhouse. The fatty acid composition of 20-seed pools was analyzed by GC.
20 The results are shown in Table 13. Twenty-seven of the lines show significant accumulation of GLA and in general the levels of GLA observed are higher than those seen in the 5546 plants that did not contain the $\Delta 12$ desaturase. The $\Delta 12$ desaturase appears to be active in most lines as evidenced by the lack of detectable $\Delta 6,9$ 18:2 and elevated 18:2 levels in most plants. Small amounts of
25 $\Delta 5,9$ 18:2 are seen in the 5547 plants, although the levels are generally less than those observed in the 5546 plants. This may be due to the presence of the $\Delta 12$ desaturase which efficiently converts the 18:1 to 18:2 before it can be desaturated at the $\Delta 5$ position.

Table 13

fatty acid analysis of 20-seed pools of mature T2 seeds from 5547-LP30108 events

STRAIN ID	12:0	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ5, 9	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1	22:1	22:2
5547-LP30108-1	0.0	5.38	0.3	2.23	64.12	0.01	0	22.67	0.44	2.17	0.07	0.82	1.11	0.03	0
5547-LP30108-2	0.1	4.45	0.13	2.29	51.57	0.16	0	33.85	3.18	1.74	0.03	0.78	1.02	0.03	0.02
5547-LP30108-3	0.0	4.18	0.12	2.03	59.61	0.03	0	29.44	0.44	1.64	0	0.75	1.15	0.03	0.01
5547-LP30108-4	0.0	4.35	0.15	2.29	50.59	0.12	0.01	37.31	0.85	1.86	0.02	0.78	1.02	0.02	0.01
5547-LP30108-5	0.0	4.59	0.14	1.83	49	0.25	0.01	31.65	8.16	1.86	0.13	0.68	1.04	0.02	0
5547-LP30108-6	0.0	4.11	0.15	2.53	44.3	0.13	0	28.12	15.89	1.94	0.28	0.82	1.13	0	0
5547-LP30108-7	0.0	4.27	0.15	2.55	39.18	0.12	0.02	27	21.72	1.87	0.45	0.89	1.08	0	0
5547-LP30108-8	0.0	4.3	0.14	2.92	42.83	0.26	0	30.81	14.51	1.49	0.22	0.89	1.06	0	0
5547-LP30108-9	0.0	4.46	0.17	3.13	44.51	0	0	30.12	12.87	1.76	0.22	0.98	1.12	0.01	0
5547-LP30108-10	0.0	4.28	0.11	2.62	41.44	0.28	0	30.89	16.28	1.45	0.21	0.82	1.06	0	0
5547-LP30108-11	0.0	4.47	0.17	2.43	26.96	0.48	0	34.44	25.01	2.14	0.63	0.84	0.99	0	0
5547-LP30108-12	0.0	4.36	0.16	2.68	42.2	0.17	0	29.78	15.93	1.83	0.27	0.88	1.06	0	0
5547-LP30108-13	0.0	4.87	0.19	2.81	21.7	0.53	0	32.83	30.54	2.04	0.8	1	0.89	0.02	0.01
5547-LP30108-14	0.0	4.61	0.25	2.6	54	0	0	32.98	0.5	2.46	0.03	0.86	1.14	0	0
5547-LP30108-15	0.0	4.07	0.14	2.98	37.09	0.14	0.01	29.01	21.55	1.66	0.38	1.06	1.11	0	0

Table 13

fatty acid analysis of 20-seed pools of mature T2 seeds from 5547-LP30108 events

STRAIN ID	12:0	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ5, 9	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 15	18:4	20:0	20:1	22:1	22:2
5547-LP30108-16	0.0	3.63	0.13	2.12	64.69	0	0	24.21	0.15	2.04	0	0.82	1.56	0.02	0
5547-LP30108-17	0.0	3.85	0.18	2.22	67.22	0.01	0	21.25	0	2.27	0	0.83	1.53	0	0
5547-LP30108-18	0.0	5.46	0.19	2.87	41.83	0.1	0.04	22.76	21.45	1.72	0.48	1.06	1.23	0	0
5547-LP30108-19	0.0	4.33	0.12	2.73	50.31	0.07	0	24.77	12.72	1.62	0.21	1.04	1.29	0	0.01
5547-LP30108-20	0.0	4.22	0.12	2.91	46.33	0.25	0	26.87	14.65	1.61	0.22	0.98	1.18	0	0
5547-LP30108-21	0.0	4.38	0.17	2.37	55.37	0	0	32.59	0.53	1.85	0.03	0.83	1.23	0	0
5547-LP30108-22	0.0	5.5	0.18	2.71	41.93	0.1	0.19	24.19	20.14	1.76	0.45	0.94	1.21	0	0
5547-LP30108-23	0.0	4.03	0.16	2.17	68.44	0	0	20.09	0	2.19	0.02	0.83	1.46	0	0
5547-LP30108-24	0.0	4.19	0.17	2.72	49.31	0	0	30.38	8.64	1.85	0.13	0.86	1.16	0	0
5547-LP30108-25	0.0	4.04	0.17	2.1	70.48	0	0	18.04	0.05	2.09	0	0.86	1.54	0	0
5547-LP30108-26	0.0	4.74	0.22	3.2	26.74	0.33	0	30.05	28.95	2.02	0.78	1.08	0.99	0	0
5547-LP30108-27	0.0	4.29	0.18	2.23	52.49	0	0	28.48	7.36	1.91	0.13	0.87	1.37	0	0
5547-LP30108-28	0.0	4.36	0.17	3	44.35	0.2	0	29.59	13.39	1.91	0.23	0.96	1.17	0	0
5547-LP30108-29	0.0	4.32	0.17	2.94	52.53	0.05	0	33.88	0.91	2.34	0.01	0.97	1.23	0	0
5547-LP30108-30	0.0	4.07	0.14	2.89	45.13	0.01	0	29.06	13.96	1.71	0.2	0.94	1.2	0.01	0

Example 13

Stereospecific Distribution of $\Delta 6$ -Desaturated Oils

This experiment was designed to investigate the stereospecific distribution of the $\Delta 6$ -desaturated oils in seeds expressing pCGN5538 (Ma 524 cDNA). Three seed samples were used:

- 1) Non-transformed *B. napus* cv. LP004 seeds (control)
- 2) Segregating T2 seeds of pCGN5538-LP004-19
- 3) Segregating T2 seeds of pCGN5538-LP004-29

The following protocol was used for the analysis:

1. Seed Oil Extraction

Fifty seeds were placed in a 12 x 32 mm vial and crushed with a glass rod. 1.25 mL hexane was added and the mixture was vortexed. The seeds were extracted overnight on a shaker. The extract was then filtered through a 0.2 micron filter attached to a 1 cc syringe. The extract was then dried down under nitrogen. The resulting oil was used for digestion and derivatization of the whole oil sample.

2. Digestion

A. Liquid Oil Digestion

The stock lipase (from *Rhizopus arrhizus*, Sigma, L4384) was diluted to approximately 600,000 units/mL with a goal of obtaining 50% digestion of the TAG. The stock lipase is maintained at 4 degrees C and placed on ice. The amount of reagents may be adjusted according to the amount of oil to be digested.

The following amounts are based on a 2.0 mg extracted oil sample. In a 12 x 32 mm screw cap vial the following were added: 2.0 mg oil, 200 μ L 0.1 M tris HCl pH 7, 40 μ L 2.2 w/v% $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 100 μ L 0.05 w/v % bile salts. The material was vortexed and sonicated to disperse the oil. Twenty μ L of diluted lipase was added and the mixture was vortexed continuously for 1.0

minute at room temperature. A white precipitate formed. The reaction was stopped with 100 μ L 6M HCl and vortexing. Five hundred μ L $\text{CHCl}_3\text{:CH}_3\text{OH}$ (2:1) was added and the mixture was vortexed and held on ice while reaining digestions were carried out. Samples were vortexed again and centrifuged
5 briefly to sharpen layers. The lower layer containing digest products was removed with a pasteur pipette and placed in a 12 x 32 mm crimp cap vial. The material was then re-extracted with 300 μ L CHCl_3 , vortexed, centrifuged, and combined with the lower layers. The digest products were kept on ice as much as possible. HPLC separation is performed as soon as possible after digestion to
10 minimize acyl migration.

B. Solid Fat Digestion

The procedure for liquid oil digestion described above was followed except that 20 μ L 11:0 methyl ester is added to 2.0 mg solid fat.

3. HPLC Separation

15 The digestion products were dried down in chloroform to approximately 200 μ L. Each sample was then transferred into an insert in an 8 x 40 mm shell vial and 30 μ L was injected for HPLC analysis.

The high performance liquid chromatographic system was equipped with a Varex ELSD IIA evaporative light scattering detector with tube
20 temperature at 105°C and nitrogen gas flow at 40 mL/min; a Waters 712 Wisp autosampler, three Beckman 114M Solvent Delivery Modules; a Beckman 421A controller, a Rheodyne pneumatically actuated stream splitter; and a Gilson micro fractionator. The chromatography column is a 220 x 4.6 mm, 5 micron normal phase silica cartridge by Brownlee.

25 The three solvents used were:

A= hexane:toluene 1:1

B= toluene: ethyl acetate 3:1

C= 5% formic acid in ethyl acetate

The gradient profile was as follows:

Time (min)	Function	Value	Duration
0 flow	2.0 mL/min		
0 % B	10		
0 % C	2		
2 % C	25		6 min
14.0 % C	2		1 min
15.0	End program		

A chromatographic standard mixture is prepared in hexane:toluene 1:1 containing the following:

- 0.2 mg/mL triglyceride 16:0
- 5 2.0 mg/mL 16:0 Free Fatty Acid
- 0.2 mg/mL di16:0 mixed isomers (1,2-diacylglycerol and 1,3-diacylglycerol)
- 0.2 mg/mL 3-mono acylglycerol 16:0
- 0.2 mg/mL 2-mono acylglycerol 16:0

For each sample, the fraction containing the 2-mag peak is collected automatically by method controlled timed events relays. A time delay is used to synchronize the detector with the collector's emitter. The 2-mag peaks are collected and the fractions are evaporated at room temperature overnight.

The *sn*-2 composition results rely on minimization of acyl migration. Appearance of 1-monoacylglycerol and/or 3-monoacylglycerol peaks in the chromatograph means that acyl migration has occurred.

4. Derivatization

To derivatize the whole oil, 1.0 mg of the extracted whole oil was weighed into a 12 x 32 mm crimp cap vial. One mL toluene was then added. The sample is then vortexed and a 50 μ L aliquot was removed for derivatization. To the dried down 2-mag samples, 50 μ L toluene was added. To both the whole oil and 2-mag fractions 105 μ L H₂SO₄/CH₃OH @ 8.76 wt% is added. The cap was tightly capped and the sample is refluxed for 1 hour at 95 degrees C. The sample was allowed to cool and 500 μ L 10 w/v % NaCl in

water and 60 uL heptane was added. The organic layer was removed and inserted in a 12 x 32 mm crimp cap vial.

5. GLC Analysis

5 A Hewlett Packard model 6890 GC equipped with a split/splitless capillary inlet, FID detector, 6890 series autosampler and 3392A Alpha Omega integrator is set up for the capillary column as follows:

A. Supelco Omegawax 250, 30 m length, 0.25 mm id, 0.25 um film thickness

10	injection port:	260 C
	detector:	270 C
	initial temp:	170 C
	initial time:	1.5 min
	rate:	30 deg/min
15	final temp:	245 C
	final time:	6.5 min
	injection vol:	1.5 uL
	head pressure:	25 psi
	split ratio:	30
20	carrier gas:	He
	make-up gas:	N ₂
	FID gas:	H + air

Percent compositions of fatty acid methyl esters are calculated as mole percents. For carbon chain lengths less than 12, the use of theoretical or
25 empirical response factors in the area percent calculation is desirable.

6. Calculations

The mean distribution of each acyl group at each *sn*-1 and *sn*-3 position was calculated.

mean *sn*-1 and *sn*-3 composition = (3 WO comp - MAG comp) / 2

5 WO = whole oil

MAG= monoacylglycerol

The results of this analysis are presented in Table 14. The GLA and $\Delta^{6,9}$ 18:2 are evenly distributed between the *sn*-2 and *sn*-1, 3 positions. This analysis can not discriminate between fatty acids in the *sn*-1 vs. *sn*-3 positions.

Table 14

	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2	18:3_Δ6,9,12	8:3	18:4	20:0	20:1
Control											
sn2 composition	1.23	0.15	0.37	64.77	0.00	29.45	0.06	2.01	0.00	0.21	0.57
whole oil composition	4.33	0.20	3.32	69.29	0.18	18.51	0.00	1.35	0.06	0.91	1.17
mean sn1, sn3 composition*	5.88	0.23	4.80	71.55	0.27	13.04	-0.03	1.02	0.09	1.26	1.47
5538-19											
sn2 composition	1.65	0.27	4.12	57.21	5.61	14.55	12.45	1.38	0.32	0.43	1.00
whole oil composition	5.44	0.33	4.09	57.51	4.53	10.57	13.16	1.03	0.50	1.07	1.07
mean sn1, sn3 composition*	7.34	0.36	4.08	57.66	3.99	8.58	13.52	0.86	0.59	1.39	1.11
5538-29											
sn2 composition	1.24	0.27	1.56	56.35	6.35	17.85	12.99	1.60	0.38	0.14	0.40
whole oil composition	4.96	0.32	3.73	54.92	4.99	12.11	13.66	1.10	0.50	0.99	1.11
mean sn1, sn3 composition*	6.82	0.35	4.82	54.21	4.31	9.24	14.00	0.85	0.56	1.42	1.47
*calculated from the mag and whole oil composition for each analyte											

Example 14

Fatty Acid Compositions of Transgenic Plants

$\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ transgenic plants were analyzed for their fatty acid content.

The following protocol was used for oil extraction:

- 5 1. About 400 mg of seed were weighed out in duplicate for each sample.
2. The seeds were crushed in a mortar and pestle. The mortar and pestle was rinsed twice with 3ml (2:1) (v:v) CHCl_3 : CH_3OH /MeOH. An additional 6 ml (2:1) was added to
10 the 20ml glass vial (oil extracted in 12ml total 2:1).
3. Samples were vortexed and placed on an orbital shaker for 2 hours with occasional vortexing.
4. 5ml of 1M NaCl was added to each sample. Sample was vortexed then spun in centrifuge at 2000rpm for 5 minutes.
15 Lower phase was drawn off using a pasteur pipette.
5. Upper phase was re-extracted with an additional 5ml. Sample was vortexed then spun in centrifuge at 2000 rpm for 5 minutes. The lower phase was drawn off using a pasteur pipette and added to previous lower phase.
- 20 6. CHCl_3 : CH_3OH /MeOH was evaporated under nitrogen using evaporative cooling. Vial containing extracted oil was sealed under nitrogen. Between 120mg- 160mg oil was extracted for each sample.

25 For GC-MS analysis, fatty acid methyl esters were dissolved in an appropriate volume of hexane and analyzed using a Hewlett-Packard 5890 Series II Plus gas chromatograph (Hewlett Packard, Palo Alto, CA) equipped with a 30 m x 0.32 mm i.d. Omegawax 320 fused silica capillary column (Supelco, Bellefonte, PA) and a Hewlett-Packard 5972 Series mass selective detector. Mass spectra were interpreted by comparison to the mass spectra in

NIST/EPA/NIH Chemical Structure Database using a MS Chem Station (#G1036A) (Hewlett Packard).

Transgenic line 5531-6 was analyzed in duplicate (A, B) and compared to control line LP004-6. The fatty acid profile results are shown in Table 15.

- 5 Transgenic line 5538-19 was analyzed in duplicate (A, B) and compared to control line LP004-6. The fatty acid profile results are shown in Table 16.

Table 15
Fatty Acid Profile

	CONTROL	CONTROL	TRANSGENIC	TRANSGENIC
	LP004-6A	LP004-6B	5531-6A	5531-6B
	LRL-2043	LRL-2044	LRL-2042	LRL-2045
	001f0102.d	001f0103.d	001f0101.d	001f0104.d
C12:0				
C13:0				
C14:0		0.053		0.061
C14:1				
C15:0 isomer				
C15:0				
C16:0	4.107	4.034	4.257	4.224
C16:1	0.181	0.173	0.200	0.199
C16:2	0.061	0.065	0.081	0.060
C17:0				
C16:3	0.244	0.246	0.155	0.151
C16:4				
C18:0	2.608	2.714	3.368	3.417
C18:1w9	65.489	66.454	59.529	59.073
C18:1w7	2.297	2.185	2.388	2.393
C18:2 5,9			6.144	6.269
C18:2w6	19.828	18.667	18.872	19.059
C18:3 5,9,12			0.469	0.496
C18:3w6		0.060		
C18:3w3	1.587	1.578	1.428	1.418
C18:4w6				
C18:4w3				
C20:0	0.962	0.998	1.009	1.022
C20:1w11	1.336	1.335	1.058	1.065
C20:1w9				
C20:1w7			0.076	0.080
C20:2w6	0.073	0.073		0.052
C20:3w6				

Table 15
Fatty Acid Profile

	CONTROL	CONTROL	TRANSGENIC	TRANSGENIC
	LP004-6A	LP004-6B	5531-6A	5531-6B
	LRL-2043	LRL-2044	LRL-2042	LRL-2045
	001f0102.d	001f0103.d	001f0101.d	001f0104.d
C20:4w6				
C20:3w3				
C20:4w3				
C20:5w3				
C22:0(1.000)	0.542	0.558	0.463	0.467
C22:1w11		0.038		
C22:1w9				
C22:1w7		0.034		
C21:5				
C23:0		0.029		
C22:4w6				
C22:5w6				
C22:5w3				
C24:0	0.373	0.391	0.280	0.283
C22:6w3	0.314	0.317	0.223	0.212
C24:1w9				
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 16
Fatty Acid Profile

	5538-19A	5538-19B	LP004-6A	LP004-6B
	TRANSGENIC	TRANSGENIC	CONTROL	CONTROL
	LRL-2166	LRL-2167	LRL-2168	LRL-2169
C6:0	0.004	0.005		
C8:0	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.005
C10:0	0.012	0.012	0.008	0.008
C12:0	0.020	0.020	0.011	0.012
C13:0				
C14:0	0.099	0.108	0.050	0.050
C14:1w5				
C15:0	0.059	0.068	0.017	0.019
C16:0	5.272	5.294	4.049	4.057
C16:1	0.350	0.417	0.197	0.208
C16:2	0.199	0.187	0.076	0.077
C17:0	0.092	0.089	0.078	0.077
C16:3	0.149	0.149	0.192	0.198
C16:4		0.010		
C18:0	3.815	3.771	2.585	2.638
C18:1	57.562	57.051	68.506	68.352
C18:2 (6,9)	4.246	4.022		
C18:2w6	10.900	11.589	19.098	19.122
C18:2w3	0.020	0.008	0.008	0.009
C18:3w6	12.565	12.595	0.013	0.015
C18:3w3	1.084	1.137	1.501	1.542
C18:4	0.017	0.013	0.011	0.008
C18:4	0.028	0.024		
C20:0	1.138	1.104	0.937	0.943
C20:1	1.115	1.085	1.330	1.327
C20:2w6	0.150	0.143	0.068	0.071
C20:3w6	0.026	0.025	0.014	0.012
C20:4w6				
C20:3w3				

Table 16
Fatty Acid Profile

	5538-19A	5538-19B	LP004-6A	LP004-6B
	TRANSGENIC	TRANSGENIC	CONTROL	CONTROL
	LRL-2166	LRL-2167	LRL-2168	LRL-2169
C20:4w3				
C20:5w3				
C22:0	0.506	0.484	0.535	0.539
C22:1	0.017	0.020	0.032	0.032
C21:5		0.040	0.030	0.031
C22:4w6	0.038	0.064	0.015	0.014
C22:5w6				
C22:5w3	0.023	0.018	0.021	0.017
C24:0	0.352	0.321	0.353	0.362
C22:6w3	0.009			
C24:1w9	0.129	0.121	0.260	0.255
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Example 15

Combined Expression of $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ Desaturases in *B. napus* Achieved by Crossing

Plants containing either the $\Delta 6$ or the $\Delta 12$ desaturase were crossed and individual F1 half-seeds were analyzed for fatty acid composition by GC. Data from one such cross are given in Table 17. The parents for the cross were 5538-LP004-25-2-25 ($\Delta 6$ expressor) and 5542-SP30021-10-16 ($\Delta 12$ expressor). Reciprocal crosses were made and the results of 25 individual F1 seeds of each are shown in the table. Crosses are described such that the first parent indicated is the female. Both sets of crosses gave approximately the same results. Compared to the parents, the $\Delta^{6,9}$ 18:2 decreased, and the GLA increased. $\Delta^{9,12}$ 18:2 levels are increased in most of the F1's as well. Note that these are F1 seeds and only contain one set of each desaturase. In future generations and selection of events homozygous for each desaturase, the F2 GLA levels obtained may be even higher.

Combining traits by crossing may be preferable to combining traits on one T-DNA in some situations. Particularly if both genes are driven off of the same promoter (in this case napin), issues of promoter silencing may favor this approach over putting multiple cDNAs on one construct.

Alternatively, in some cases, combining multiple cDNAs on one T-DNA may be the method of choice. The results are shown in Table 17.

Table 17

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 11	18:4	20:0	20:1
5538-LP004-25-2-25	4.23	0.13	2.4	61.78	8.77	6.34	11.58	0.92	0	0	0
5542-SP30021-10-16	4.09	0.1	2.03	38.4	0	41.88	0	11.06	0.02	0.75	1.03
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.9	0.04	2.31	38.58	0	27.91	20.94	2.67	0.65	0.92	1.28
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.5	0.04	1.88	36.24	0	28.68	22.54	3.36	0.85	0.78	1.32
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.51	0.03	1.98	38.36	0	29.48	19.95	3.06	0.68	0.79	1.38
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.95	0.04	1.86	38.65	0	28.08	20.81	2.92	0.75	0.76	1.42
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.26	0.05	2.44	40.25	0.01	28.81	18.08	2.74	0.53	0.88	1.24
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.13	0.04	2.33	34.48	0	26.73	26.2	2.32	0.75	0.9	1.27
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.8	0.04	2.15	38.34	0	28.95	20.64	2.63	0.65	0.81	1.3
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.96	0.05	1.59	36.43	0	29.05	21.85	3.47	0.86	0.68	1.32
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.04	0.04	2.5	37.75	0	27.23	22.89	1.95	0.55	0.99	1.26
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.53	0.04	1.8	34.88	0	29.17	23.42	3.42	0.9	0.74	1.3
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.43	0.04	1.89	37.12	0	29.52	20.91	3.35	0.8	0.79	1.35
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.58	0.03	2.55	39.54	0	28.81	19.34	2.44	0.54	0.98	1.34
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.53	0.03	2.33	39.26	0	29.07	19.5	2.61	0.59	0.91	1.37
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.4	0.02	2.41	45.53	0	28.94	13.71	2.51	0.37	0.91	1.44

Table 17

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 11	20:0	20:1
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.49	0.03	2.57	40.95	0	28.52	17.97	2.63	0.58	0.99
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.65	0.04	2.11	38.02	0	29.13	20.53	2.85	0.66	0.86
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.97	0.03	1.99	34.95	0.01	27.15	25.71	2.38	0.79	0.81
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.81	0.05	1.46	38.3	0	31.51	17.67	3.83	0.75	0.61
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.98	0.05	2.03	37.14	0	30.09	20.28	2.79	0.72	0.8
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.03	0.04	2.52	42.9	0	27.79	16.66	2.64	0.54	0.9
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.03	0.04	2.27	40.72	0	29.37	17.56	2.53	0.53	0.86
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.98	0.04	2.61	39.91	0	28.06	19.15	2.69	0.6	0.96
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	3.73	0.03	1.89	40.22	0	29.44	18.21	3	0.67	0.73
(5538-LP004-25-2-25 X 5542-SP30021-10-16)	4.02	0.04	2.14	42.58	0	30.36	15.18	2.43	0.42	0.82
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.14	0.06	2.23	30.67	0	30.38	25.47	3.12	0.91	0.9
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.05	0.07	1.7	37.03	0.04	32.1	15.97	5.38	0.96	0.69
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.01	0.07	1.58	38.02	0.05	33.65	13.92	5.15	0.89	0.66
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.07	0.06	2.01	31.63	0.05	31.13	23.09	3.94	1.1	0.83
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.03	0.05	1.94	31.88	0	30.98	23.71	3.45	0.99	0.82
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.92	0.06	1.71	35.77	0.03	33.15	16.39	5.28	0.98	0.68
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.09	0.08	1.57	34.6	0.03	33.73	16.73	5.48	0.99	0.66

Table 17

STRAIN ID	16:0	16:1	18:0	18:1	18:2_Δ6,9	18:2_Δ9,12	18:3_Δ6,9, 12	18:3_Δ9,12, 11	18:4	20:0	20:1
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.94	0.07	1.59	34.03	0.04	31.35	19.76	5.29	1.22	0.67	1.28
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.13	0.06	1.85	31.44	0.06	31.28	23.77	3.52	1.04	0.79	1.22
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.14	0.06	1.96	31.11	0.04	31.88	23.3	3.6	1.01	0.82	1.27
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.98	0.07	1.58	35.06	0	32.06	18.1	5.33	1.12	0.67	1.28
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.89	0.06	1.59	32.51	0.05	29.44	22.91	5.33	1.54	0.67	1.25
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4	0.07	1.69	32.1	0.05	30.49	22.77	4.66	1.32	0.75	1.26
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.06	0.05	1.93	30.77	0.07	28.37	27.21	3.37	1.19	0.84	1.25
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.1	0.06	1.9	31.77	0.05	32.33	22.03	3.92	0.98	0.78	1.27
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.94	0.07	1.67	34.74	0.03	33.63	17.1	5.16	0.99	0.68	1.26
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.71	0.06	1.65	33.05	0	33.22	19.73	4.7	1.07	0.68	1.39
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	3.84	0.06	1.71	34.16	0.04	34.52	16.74	5.18	0.97	0.68	1.34
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4	0.07	1.66	34.97	0.07	33.08	17.07	5.27	1.1	0.67	1.28
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.16	0.06	1.99	35.44	0.05	31.89	18.95	3.68	0.89	0.81	1.29
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.05	0.08	1.46	33.49	0	31.96	18.81	6.2	1.32	0.61	1.28
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.2	0.06	1.93	35.06	0.06	33.69	17.38	4	0.86	0.78	1.21
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.07	0.06	1.74	36	0.06	32.18	17.86	4.32	0.96	0.73	1.27
(5542-SP30021-10-16 X 5538-LP004-25-2-25)	4.11	0.05	2.24	29.64	0.04	28.64	27.94	3.06	1.12	0.97	1.26

Example 16

Expression of *M. alpina* desaturases in soybean

The *M. alpina* desaturases can be used to drive production of GLA and other PUFAs in soybean by use of the following expression constructs. Two means by which exogenous DNA can be inserted into the soybean genome are *Agrobacterium* infection or particle gun. Particle gun transformation is disclosed in U.S. patent 5,503,998. Plants can be selected using a glyphosate resistance marker (4, 971, 908). *Agrobacterium* transformation of soybean is well established to one of ordinary skill in the art.

For seed specific expression, the coding regions of the desaturase cDNAs are placed under control of the 5' regulatory region of *Glycine max* alpha-type beta conglycinin storage protein gene. The specific region that can be used is nucleotides 78-921 of gi 169928 (Doyle, J.J., Schuler, M.A., Godette, W.D., Zenger, V., Beachy, R.N., and Slightom, J.L., 1986 J. Biol. Chem. 261 (20), 9228-9238). The 3' regulatory region that can be used is from the pea ribulose 1,5 biphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase small subunit (*rbcS*) gene. The specific sequences to be used are nucleotides 1-645 of gi 169145 (Hunt, A.G. 1988 DNA 7: 329-336).

Since soybean seeds contain more 18:2, and perhaps more endogenous $\Delta 12$ desaturase activity than *Brassica*, the effect of the *Mortierella* $\Delta 12$ desaturase on achieving optimal GLA levels can be tested as follows. A construct containing the $\Delta 6$ cDNA can be used to see if $\Delta^{6,9}$ 18:2 is produced along with GLA. A construct containing the $\Delta 12$ desaturase can be used to see if the amount of 18:2 can be increased in soybean. A construct containing both the $\Delta 6$ and $\Delta 12$ desaturases can be used to produce optimal levels of GLA. Alternatively, plants containing each of the single desaturases may be crossed if necessary to combine the genes.

Similar constructs may be made to express the $\Delta 5$ desaturase alone, or in combination with $\Delta 12$ and/or $\Delta 6$ desaturases.

Example 17

Human Desaturase Gene Sequences

Human desaturase gene sequences potentially involved in long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis were isolated based on homology
5 between the human cDNA sequences and *Mortierella alpina* desaturase gene sequences. The three conserved "histidine boxes" known to be conserved among membrane-bound desaturases were found. As with some other membrane-bound desaturases the final HXXHH histidine box motif was found to be QXXHH. The amino acid sequence of the putative human desaturases
10 exhibited homology to *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$, $\Delta 6$, $\Delta 9$, and $\Delta 12$ desaturases.

The *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ desaturase and $\Delta 6$ desaturase cDNA sequences were used to search the LifeSeq database of Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, California 94304. The $\Delta 5$ desaturase sequence was divided into fragments; 1) amino acid no. 1-150, 2) amino acid no. 151-300, and 3) amino acid no. 301-
15 446. The $\Delta 6$ desaturase sequence was divided into three fragments; 1) amino acid no. 1-150, 2) amino acid no. 151-300, and 3) amino acid no. 301-457. These polypeptide fragments were searched against the database using the "tblastn" algorithm. This algorithm compares a protein query sequence against a nucleotide sequence database dynamically translated in all six reading frames
20 (both strands).

The polypeptide fragments 2 and 3 of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ have homologies with the CloneID sequences as outlined in Table 18. The CloneID represents an individual sequence from the Incyte LifeSeq database. After the "tblastn" results have been reviewed, Clone Information was searched with the
25 default settings of Stringency of ≥ 50 , and Productscore ≤ 100 for different CloneID numbers. The Clone Information Results displayed the information including the ClusterID, CloneID, Library, HitID, Hit Description. When selected, the ClusterID number displayed the clone information of all the clones that belong in that ClusterID. The Assemble command assembles all of the
30 CloneID which comprise the ClusterID. The following default settings were

used for GCG (Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center, Madison, Wisconsin 53705) Assembly:

	Word Size:	7
5	Minimum Overlap:	14
	Stringency:	0.8
	Minimum Identity:	14
	Maximum Gap:	10
	Gap Weight:	8
10	Length Weight:	2

GCG Assembly Results displayed the contigs generated on the basis of sequence information within the CloneID. A contig is an alignment of DNA sequences based on areas of homology among these sequences. A new sequence (consensus sequence) was generated based on the aligned DNA sequences within a contig. The contig containing the CloneID was identified, and the ambiguous sites of the consensus sequence was edited based on the alignment of the CloneIDs (see SEQ ID NO:31 - SEQ ID NO:35) to generate the best possible sequence. The procedure was repeated for all six CloneID listed in Table 18. This produced five unique contigs. The edited consensus sequences of the 5 contigs were imported into the Sequencher software program (Gene Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105). These consensus sequences were assembled. The contig 2511785 overlaps with contig 3506132, and this new contig was called 2535 (SEQ ID NO:37). The contigs from the Sequencher program were copied into the Sequence Analysis software package of GCG.

Each contig was translated in all six reading frames into protein sequences. The *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ (MA29) and $\Delta 6$ (MA524) sequences were compared with each of the translated contigs using the FastA search (a Pearson

and Lipman search for similarity between a query sequence and a group of sequences of the same type (nucleic acid or protein)). Homology among these sequences suggest the open reading frames of each contig. The homology among the *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ to contigs 2535 and 3854933 were utilized to create the final contig called 253538a. Figure 9 is the FastA match of the final contig 253538a and MA29, and Figure 10 is the FastA match of the final contig 253538a and MA524. The DNA sequences for the various contigs are presented in SEQ ID NO:31 -SEQ ID NO:37 The various peptide sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:38 - SEQ ID NO: 44.

Although the open reading frame was generated by merging the two contigs, the contig 2535 shows that there is a unique sequence in the beginning of this contig which does not match with the contig 3854933. Therefore, it is possible that these contigs were generated from independent desaturase like human genes.

The contig 253538a contains an open reading frame encoding 432 amino acids. It starts with Gln (CAG) and ends with the stop codon (TGA). The contig 253538a aligns with both *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ sequences, suggesting that it could be either of the desaturases, as well as other known desaturases which share homology with each other. The individual contigs listed in Table 18, as well as the intermediate contig 2535 and the final contig 253538a can be utilized to isolate the complete genes for human desaturases.

Uses of the Human Desaturases

These human sequences can be expressed in yeast and plants utilizing the procedures described in the preceding examples. For expression in mammalian cells and transgenic animals, these genes may provide superior codon bias. In addition, these sequences can be used to isolate related desaturase genes from other organisms.

Table 18

Sections of the Desaturases	Clone ID from LifeSeq Database	Keyword
151-300 $\Delta 5$	3808675	fatty acid desaturase
301-446 $\Delta 5$	354535	$\Delta 6$
151-300 $\Delta 6$	3448789	$\Delta 6$
151-300 $\Delta 6$	1362863	$\Delta 6$
151-300 $\Delta 6$	2394760	$\Delta 6$
301-457 $\Delta 6$	3350263	$\Delta 6$

Example 18**5 Identification of Homologues to *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ desaturases**

A nucleic acid sequence that encodes a putative $\Delta 5$ desaturase was identified through a TBLASTN search of the expressed sequence tag databases through NCBI using amino acids 100-446 of Ma29 as a query. The truncated portion of the Ma29 sequence was used to avoid picking up homologies based on the cytochrome b5 portion at the N-terminus of the desaturase. The deduced amino acid sequence of an est from *Dictyostelium discoideum* (accession # C25549) shows very significant homology to Ma29 and lesser, but still significant homology to Ma524. The DNA sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO:45. The amino acid sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO:46.

15

Example 19**Identification of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ homologues in other PUFA-producing organisms**

To look for desaturases involved in PUFA production, a cDNA library was constructed from total RNA isolated from *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*. A plasmid-based cDNA library was constructed in pSPORT1 (GIBCO-BRL) following manufacturer's instructions using a commercially available kit (GIBCO-BRL). Random cDNA clones were sequenced and nucleic acid sequences that encode putative $\Delta 5$ or $\Delta 6$ desaturases were identified through BLAST search of the databases and comparison to Ma29 and Ma524 sequences.

One clone was identified from the *Phaeodactylum* library with homology to Ma29 and Ma524; it is called 144-011-B12. The DNA sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO:47. The amino acid sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO:48.

5

Example 20

Identification of *M. alpina* $\Delta 5$ and $\Delta 6$ homologues in other PUFA-producing organisms

To look for desaturases involved in PUFA production, a cDNA library was constructed from total RNA isolated from *Schizochytrium* species. A plasmid-based cDNA library was constructed in pSPORT1 (GIBCO-BRL) following manufacturer's instructions using a commercially available kit (GIBCO-BRL). Random cDNA clones were sequenced and nucleic acid sequences that encode putative $\Delta 5$ or $\Delta 6$ desaturases were identified through BLAST search of the databases and comparison to Ma29 and Ma524 sequences.

15

One clone was identified from the *Schizochytrium* library with homology to Ma29 and Ma524; it is called 81-23-C7. This clone contains a ~1 kb insert. Partial sequence was obtained from each end of the clone using the universal forward and reverse sequencing primers. The DNA sequence from the forward primer is presented as SEQ ID NO:49. The peptide sequence is presented as SEQ ID NO:50. The DNA sequence from the reverse primer is presented as SEQ ID NO:51. The amino acid sequence from the reverse primer is presented as SEQ ID NO:52.

20

Example 21

Nutritional Compositions

The PUFAs of the previous examples can be utilized in various nutritional supplements, infant formulations, nutritional substitutes and other nutrition solutions.

25

I. INFANT FORMULATIONS

A. Isomil® Soy Formula with Iron.

Usage: As a beverage for infants, children and adults with an allergy or sensitivity to cow's milk. A feeding for patients with disorders for which lactose should be avoided: lactase deficiency, lactose intolerance and galactosemia.

5 Features:

- Soy protein isolate to avoid symptoms of cow's-milk-protein allergy or sensitivity
- Lactose-free formulation to avoid lactose-associated diarrhea
- Low osmolality (240 mOsm/kg water) to reduce risk of osmotic diarrhea.
- Dual carbohydrates (corn syrup and sucrose) designed to enhance carbohydrate absorption and reduce the risk of exceeding the absorptive capacity of the damaged gut.
- 1.8 mg of Iron (as ferrous sulfate) per 100 Calories to help prevent iron deficiency.
- Recommended levels of vitamins and minerals.
- Vegetable oils to provide recommended levels of essential fatty acids.
- Milk-white color, milk-like consistency and pleasant aroma.

20 Ingredients: (Pareve, ®) 85% water, 4.9% corn syrup, 2.6% sugar (sucrose), 2.1% soy oil, 1.9% soy protein isolate, 1.4% coconut oil, 0.15% calcium citrate, 0.11 % calcium phosphate tribasic, potassium citrate, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, carrageenan, ascorbic acid, L-methionine, magnesium chloride, potassium phosphate dibasic, sodium chloride, choline chloride, taurine, ferrous sulfate, m-inositol, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, L-carnitine, niacinamide, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, vitamin A palmitate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic

25

acid, manganese sulfate, potassium iodide, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

B. Isomil® DF Soy Formula For Diarrhea.

Usage: As a short-term feeding for the dietary management of diarrhea
5 in infants and toddlers.

Features:

- First infant formula to contain added dietary fiber from soy fiber specifically for diarrhea management.
- Clinically shown to reduce the duration of loose, watery stools
10 during mild to severe diarrhea in infants.
- Nutritionally complete to meet the nutritional needs of the infant.
- Soy protein isolate with added L-methionine meets or exceeds an infant's requirement for all essential amino acids.
- Lactose-free formulation to avoid lactose-associated diarrhea.
- Low osmolality (240 mOsm/kg water) to reduce the risk of
15 osmotic diarrhea.
- Dual carbohydrates (corn syrup and sucrose) designed to enhance carbohydrate absorption and reduce the risk of exceeding the absorptive capacity of the damaged gut.
- Meets or exceeds the vitamin and mineral levels recommended by the Committee on Nutrition of the American Academy of Pediatrics and required by the Infant Formula Act.
- 1.8 mg of iron (as ferrous sulfate) per 100 Calories to help
20 prevent iron deficiency.
- Vegetable oils to provide recommended levels of essential fatty acids.

Ingredients: (Pareve, ®) 86% water, 4.8% corn syrup, 2.5% sugar (sucrose), 2.1% soy oil, 2.0% soy protein isolate, 1.4% coconut oil, 0.77% soy

fiber, 0.12% calcium citrate, 0.11 % calcium phosphate tribasic, 0.10% potassium citrate, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate monobasic, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, carrageenan, magnesium chloride, ascorbic acid, L-methionine, potassium phosphate dibasic, sodium chloride, choline chloride, taurine, ferrous sulfate, m-inositol, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, L-carnitine, niacinamide, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, vitamin A palmitate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, manganese sulfate, potassium iodide, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

10 **C. Isomil® SF Sucrose-Free Soy Formula With Iron.**

Usage: As a beverage for infants, children and adults with an allergy or sensitivity to cow's-milk protein or an intolerance to sucrose. A feeding for patients with disorders for which lactose and sucrose should be avoided.

Features:

- 15 • Soy protein isolate to avoid symptoms of cow's-milk-protein allergy or sensitivity.
- Lactose-free formulation to avoid lactose-associated diarrhea (carbohydrate source is Polycose® Glucose Polymers).
- Sucrose free for the patient who cannot tolerate sucrose.
- 20 • Low osmolality (180 mOsm/kg water) to reduce risk of osmotic diarrhea.
- 1.8 mg of iron (as ferrous sulfate) per 100 Calories to help prevent iron deficiency.
- Recommended levels of vitamins and minerals.
- 25 • Vegetable oils to provide recommended levels of essential fatty acids.
- Milk-white color, milk-like consistency and pleasant aroma.

Ingredients: (Pareve, ®) 75% water, 11.8% hydrolyzed cornstarch, 4.1% soy oil, 4.1% soy protein isolate, 2.8% coconut oil, 1.0% modified cornstarch,

0.38% calcium phosphate tribasic, 0.17% potassium citrate, 0.13% potassium chloride, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, magnesium chloride, ascorbic acid, L-methionine, calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, choline chloride, carrageenan, taurine, ferrous sulfate, m-inositol, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, L-carnitine, niacinamide, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, vitamin A palmitate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, manganese sulfate, potassium iodide, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

**D. Isomil® 20 Soy Formula With Iron Ready To Feed,
20 Cal/fl oz.**

Usage: When a soy feeding is desired.

Ingredients: (Pareve, ©) 85% water, 4.9% corn syrup, 2.6% sugar (sucrose), 2.1% soy oil, 1.9% soy protein isolate, 1.4% coconut oil, 0.15% calcium citrate, 0.11% calcium phosphate tribasic, potassium citrate, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, carrageenan, ascorbic acid, L-methionine, magnesium chloride, potassium phosphate dibasic, sodium chloride, choline chloride, taurine, ferrous sulfate, m-inositol, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, L-carnitine, niacinamide, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, vitamin A palmitate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, manganese sulfate, potassium iodide, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

E. Similac® Infant Formula

Usage: When an infant formula is needed: if the decision is made to discontinue breastfeeding before age 1 year, if a supplement to breastfeeding is needed or as a routine feeding if breastfeeding is not adopted.

Features:

- Protein of appropriate quality and quantity for good growth; heat-denatured, which reduces the risk of milk-associated enteric blood loss.
- 5 • Fat from a blend of vegetable oils (doubly homogenized), providing essential linoleic acid that is easily absorbed.
- Carbohydrate as lactose in proportion similar to that of human milk.
- Low renal solute load to minimize stress on developing organs.
- 10 • Powder, Concentrated Liquid and Ready To Feed forms.

Ingredients: (®-D) Water, nonfat milk, lactose, soy oil, coconut oil, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, ascorbic acid, carrageenan, choline chloride, taurine, m-inositol, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, niacinamid, ferrous sulfate, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, vitamin A palmitate, 15 thiamine chloride hydrochloride, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, manganese sulfate, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

F. Similac® NeoCare Premature Infant Formula With Iron

Usage: For premature infants' special nutritional needs after hospital 20 discharge. Similac NeoCare is a nutritionally complete formula developed to provide premature infants with extra calories, protein, vitamins and minerals needed to promote catch-up growth and support development.

Features:

- Reduces the need for caloric and vitamin supplementation. More 25 calories (22 Cal/fl oz) than standard term formulas (20 Cal/fl oz).
- Highly absorbed fat blend, with medium-chain triglycerides (MCT oil) to help meet the special digestive needs of premature infants.
- Higher levels of protein, vitamins and minerals per 100 Calories to extend the nutritional support initiated in-hospital.

- More calcium and phosphorus for improved bone mineralization.

Ingredients: ©-D Corn syrup solids, nonfat milk, lactose, whey protein concentrate, soy oil, high-oleic safflower oil, fractionated coconut oil (medium-chain triglycerides), coconut oil, potassium citrate, calcium phosphate tribasic, calcium carbonate, ascorbic acid, magnesium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, taurine, ferrous sulfate, m-inositol, choline chloride, ascorbyl palmitate, L-carnitine, alpha-tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, niacinamide, mixed tocopherols, sodium citrate, calcium pantothenate, cupric sulfate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, vitamin A palmitate, beta carotene, riboflavin, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, manganese sulfate, phylloquinone, biotin, sodium selenite, vitamin D₃ and cyanocobalamin.

G. Similac Natural Care Low-Iron Human Milk Fortifier Ready To Use, 24 Cal/fl oz.

Usage: Designed to be mixed with human milk or to be fed alternatively with human milk to low-birth-weight infants.

Ingredients: ©-D Water, nonfat milk, hydrolyzed cornstarch, lactose, fractionated coconut oil (medium-chain triglycerides), whey protein concentrate, soil oil, coconut oil, calcium phosphate tribasic, potassium citrate, magnesium chloride, sodium citrate, ascorbic acid, calcium carbonate, mono- and diglycerides, soy lecithin, carrageenan, choline chloride, m-inositol, taurine, niacinamide, L-carnitine, alpha tocopheryl acetate, zinc sulfate, potassium chloride, calcium pantothenate, ferrous sulfate, cupric sulfate, riboflavin, vitamin A palmitate, thiamine chloride hydrochloride, pyridoxine hydrochloride, biotin, folic acid, manganese sulfate, phylloquinone, vitamin D₃, sodium selenite and cyanocobalamin.

Various PUFAs of this invention can be substituted and/or added to the infant formulae described above and to other infant formulae known to those in the art..

II. NUTRITIONAL FORMULATIONS

A. ENSURE®

Usage: ENSURE is a low-residue liquid food designed primarily as an oral nutritional supplement to be used with or between meals or, in appropriate amounts, as a meal replacement. ENSURE is lactose- and gluten-free, and is suitable for use in modified diets, including low-cholesterol diets. Although it is primarily an oral supplement, it can be fed by tube.

Patient Conditions:

- For patients on modified diets
- For elderly patients at nutrition risk
- For patients with involuntary weight loss
- For patients recovering from illness or surgery
- For patients who need a low-residue diet

Ingredients:

• D Water, Sugar (Sucrose), Maltodextrin (Corn), Calcium and Sodium Caseinates, High-Oleic Safflower Oil, Soy Protein Isolate, Soy Oil, Canola Oil, Potassium Citrate, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Sodium Citrate, Magnesium Chloride, Magnesium Phosphate Dibasic, Artificial Flavor, Sodium Chloride, Soy Lecithin, Choline Chloride, Ascorbic Acid, Carrageenan, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Gellan Gum, Niacinamide, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Cupric Sulfate, Vitamin A Palmitate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Folic Acid, Sodium Molybdate, Chromium Chloride, Biotin, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenate.

B. ENSURE® BARS

Usage: ENSURE BARS are complete, balanced nutrition for supplemental use between or with meals. They provide a delicious, nutrient-

rich alternative to other snacks. ENSURE BARS contain <1 g lactose/bar, and Chocolate Fudge Brownie flavor is gluten-free. (Honey Graham Crunch flavor contains gluten.)

Patient Conditions:

- 5
- For patients who need extra calories, protein, vitamins and minerals
 - Especially useful for people who do not take in enough calories and nutrients
 - For people who have the ability to chew and swallow
 - Not to be used by anyone with a peanut allergy or any type of allergy to
- 10 nuts.

Ingredients:

Honey Graham Crunch -- High-Fructose Corn Syrup, Soy Protein-Isolate, Brown Sugar, Honey, Maltodextrin (Corn), Crisp Rice (Milled Rice, Sugar [Sucrose], Salt [Sodium Chloride] and Malt), Oat Bran, Partially

15 Hydrogenated Cottonseed and Soy Oils, Soy Polysaccharide, Glycerine, Whey Protein Concentrate, Polydextrose, Fructose, Calcium Caseinate, Cocoa Powder, Artificial Flavors, Canola Oil, High-Oleic Safflower Oil, Nonfat Dry Milk, Whey Powder, Soy Lecithin and Corn Oil. Manufactured in a facility that processes nuts.

20 **Vitamins and Minerals:**

Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Potassium Phosphate Dibasic, Magnesium Oxide, Salt (Sodium Chloride), Potassium Chloride, Ascorbic Acid, Ferric Orthophosphate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Niacinamide, Zinc Oxide, Calcium Pantothenate, Copper Gluconate, Manganese Sulfate, Riboflavin, Beta-

25 Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Thiamine Mononitrate, Folic Acid, Biotin, Chromium Chloride, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenate, Sodium Molybdate, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D₃ and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein:

Honey Graham Crunch - The protein source is a blend of soy protein isolate and milk proteins.

	Soy protein isolate	74%
5	Milk proteins	26%

Fat:

Honey Graham Crunch - The fat source is a blend of partially hydrogenated cottonseed and soybean, canola, high oleic safflower, and corn oils, and soy lecithin.

10	Partially hydrogenated cottonseed and soybean oil	76%
	Canola oil	8%
	High-oleic safflower oil	8%
	Corn oil	4%
	Soy lecithin	4%

15 **Carbohydrate:**

Honey Graham Crunch - The carbohydrate source is a combination of high-fructose corn syrup, brown sugar, maltodextrin, honey, crisp rice, glycerine, soy polysaccharide, and oat bran.

	High-fructose corn syrup	24%
20	Brown sugar	21%
	Maltodextrin	12%
	Honey	11%
	Crisp rice	9%
	Glycerine	9%
25	Soy polysaccharide	7%
	Oat bran	7%\

C. ENSURE® HIGH PROTEIN

Usage: ENSURE HIGH PROTEIN is a concentrated, high-protein liquid food designed for people who require additional calories, protein, vitamins, and minerals in their diets. It can be used as an oral nutritional supplement with or between meals or, in appropriate amounts, as a meal replacement. ENSURE HIGH PROTEIN is lactose- and gluten-free, and is suitable for use by people recovering from general surgery or hip fractures and by patients at risk for pressure ulcers.

Patient Conditions

- For patients who require additional calories, protein, vitamins, and minerals, such as patients recovering from general surgery or hip fractures, patients at risk for pressure ulcers, and patients on low-cholesterol diets

Features-

- Low in saturated fat
- Contains 6 g of total fat and < 5 mg of cholesterol per serving
- Rich, creamy taste
- Excellent source of protein, calcium, and other essential vitamins and minerals
- For low-cholesterol diets
- Lactose-free, easily digested

Ingredients:

Vanilla Supreme: -D Water, Sugar (Sucrose), Maltodextrin (Corn), Calcium and Sodium Caseinates, High-Oleic Safflower Oil, Soy Protein Isolate, Soy Oil, Canola Oil, Potassium Citrate, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Sodium Citrate, Magnesium Chloride, Magnesium Phosphate Dibasic, Artificial Flavor, Sodium Chloride, Soy Lecithin, Choline Chloride, Ascorbic Acid, Carrageenan, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Gellan Gum, Niacinamide, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Cupric Sulfate, Vitamin A Palmitate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride,

Riboflavin, Folic Acid, Sodium Molybdate, Chromium Chloride, Biotin, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenate, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D₃ and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein:

- 5 The protein source is a blend of two high-biologic-value proteins: casein and soy.

Sodium and calcium caseinates	85%
Soy protein isolate	15%

Fat:

- 10 The fat source is a blend of three oils: high-oleic safflower, canola, and soy.

High-oleic safflower oil	40%
Canola oil	30%
Soy oil	30%

- 15 The level of fat in ENSURE HIGH PROTEIN meets American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines. The 6 grams of fat in ENSURE HIGH PROTEIN represent 24% of the total calories, with 2.6% of the fat being from saturated fatty acids and 7.9% from polyunsaturated fatty acids. These values are within the AHA guidelines of $\leq 30\%$ of total calories from fat, $< 10\%$ of the calories from saturated fatty acids, and $\leq 10\%$ of total calories from
- 20 polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Carbohydrate:

- 25 ENSURE HIGH PROTEIN contains a combination of maltodextrin and sucrose. The mild sweetness and flavor variety (vanilla supreme, chocolate royal, wild berry, and banana), plus VARI-FLAVORSO® Flavor Packs in pecan, cherry, strawberry, lemon, and orange, help to prevent flavor fatigue and aid in patient compliance.

Vanilla and other nonchocolate flavors

Sucrose	60%
---------	-----

Maltodextrin	40%
Chocolate	
Sucrose	70%
Maltodextrin	30%

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D. ENSURE @ LIGHT

Usage: ENSURE LIGHT is a low-fat liquid food designed for use as an oral nutritional supplement with or between meals. ENSURE LIGHT is lactose- and gluten-free, and is suitable for use in modified diets, including low-cholesterol diets.

10

Patient Conditions:

- For normal-weight or overweight patients who need extra nutrition in a supplement that contains 50% less fat and 20% fewer calories than ENSURE
- For healthy adults who don't eat right and need extra nutrition

15

Features:

- Low in fat and saturated fat
- Contains 3 g of total fat per serving and < 5 mg cholesterol
- Rich, creamy taste
- Excellent source of calcium and other essential vitamins and minerals
- For low-cholesterol diets
- Lactose-free, easily digested

20

Ingredients:

French Vanilla: ®-D Water, Maltodextrin (Corn), Sugar (Sucrose), Calcium Caseinate, High-Oleic Safflower Oil, Canola Oil, Magnesium Chloride, Sodium Citrate, Potassium Citrate, Potassium Phosphate Dibasic, Magnesium Phosphate Dibasic, Natural and Artificial Flavor, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Cellulose Gel, Choline Chloride, Soy Lecithin, Carrageenan, Salt (Sodium Chloride),

25

- Ascorbic Acid, Cellulose Gum, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Zinc Sulfate, Niacinamide, Manganese Sulfate, Calcium Pantothenate, Cupric Sulfate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Vitamin A Palmitate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Chromium Chloride, Folic Acid, Sodium
- 5 Molybdate, Biotin, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenate, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D₃ and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein:

The protein source is calcium caseinate.

	Calcium caseinate	100%
10	Fat	

The fat source is a blend of two oils: high-oleic safflower and canola.

High-oleic safflower oil	70%
Canola oil	30%

- The level of fat in ENSURE LIGHT meets American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines. The 3 grams of fat in ENSURE LIGHT represent 13.5% of the total calories, with 1.4% of the fat being from saturated fatty acids and 2.6% from polyunsaturated fatty acids. These values are within the AHA guidelines of $\leq 30\%$ of total calories from fat, $< 10\%$ of the calories from saturated fatty acids, and $\leq 10\%$ of total calories from polyunsaturated fatty acids.
- 15

20 **Carbohydrate**

- ENSURE LIGHT contains a combination of maltodextrin and sucrose. The chocolate flavor contains corn syrup as well. The mild sweetness and flavor variety (French vanilla, chocolate supreme, strawberry swirl), plus VARI-FLAVORS® Flavor Pacs in pecan, cherry, strawberry, lemon, and
- 25 orange, help to prevent flavor fatigue and aid in patient compliance.

Vanilla and other nonchocolate flavors

Sucrose	51%
Maltodextrin	49%

Chocolate

Sucrose	47.0%
Corn Syrup	26.5%
Maltodextrin	26.5%

5 **Vitamins and Minerals**

An 8-fl-oz serving of ENSURE LIGHT provides at least 25% of the RDIs for 24 key vitamins and minerals.

Caffeine

Chocolate flavor contains 2.1 mg caffeine/8 fl oz.

10

E. ENSURE PLUS®

Usage: ENSURE PLUS is a high-calorie, low-residue liquid food for use when extra calories and nutrients, but a normal concentration of protein, are needed. It is designed primarily as an oral nutritional supplement to be used with or between meals or, in appropriate amounts, as a meal replacement. ENSURE PLUS is lactose- and gluten-free. Although it is primarily an oral nutritional supplement, it can be fed by tube.

15

Patient Conditions:

- For patients who require extra calories and nutrients, but a normal concentration of protein, in a limited volume
- For patients who need to gain or maintain healthy weight

20

Features

- Rich, creamy taste
- Good source of essential vitamins and minerals

25 **Ingredients**

Vanilla: ®-D Water, Corn Syrup, Maltodextrin (Corn), Corn Oil, Sodium and Calcium Caseinates, Sugar (Sucrose), Soy Protein Isolate, Magnesium Chloride,

- Potassium Citrate, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Soy Lecithin, Natural and Artificial Flavor, Sodium Citrate, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Ascorbic Acid, Carrageenan, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Niacinamide, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Cupric Sulfate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Vitamin A Palmitate, Folic Acid, Biotin, Chromium Chloride, Sodium Molybdate, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenite, Phylloquinone, Cyanocobalamin and Vitamin D₃.

Protein

- 10 The protein source is a blend of two high-biologic-value proteins: casein and soy.

Sodium and calcium caseinates	84%
Soy protein isolate	16%

Fat

- 15 The fat source is corn oil.

Corn oil	100%
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Carbohydrate

- 20 ENSURE PLUS contains a combination of maltodextrin and sucrose. The mild sweetness and flavor variety (vanilla, chocolate, strawberry, coffee, butter pecan, and eggnog), plus VARI-FLAVORS® Flavor Pacs in pecan, cherry, strawberry, lemon, and orange, help to prevent flavor fatigue and aid in patient compliance.

Vanilla, strawberry, butter pecan, and coffee flavors

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-----|
| 25 | Corn Syrup | 39% |
| | Maltodextrin | 38% |
| | Sucrose | 23% |

Chocolate and eggnog flavors

Corn Syrup	36%
------------	-----

Maltodextrin	34%
Sucrose	30%

Vitamins and Minerals

5 An 8-fl-oz serving of ENSURE PLUS provides at least 15% of the RDIs
for 25 key Vitamins and minerals.

Caffeine

Chocolate flavor contains 3.1 mg Caffeine/8 fl oz. Coffee flavor
contains a trace amount of caffeine.

10 **F. ENSURE PLUS® HN**

Usage: ENSURE PLUS HN is a nutritionally complete high-calorie,
high-nitrogen liquid food designed for people with higher calorie and protein
needs or limited volume tolerance. It may be used for oral supplementation or
for total nutritional support by tube. ENSURE PLUS HN is lactose- and gluten-
15 free.

Patient Conditions:

- For patients with increased calorie and protein needs, such as following surgery or injury
- For patients with limited volume tolerance and early satiety

20 **Features**

- For supplemental or total nutrition
- For oral or tube feeding
- 1.5 CaVmL
- High nitrogen
- 25 • Calorically dense

Ingredients

Vanilla: ®-D Water, Maltodextrin (Corn), Sodium and Calcium Caseinates, Corn Oil, Sugar (Sucrose), Soy Protein Isolate, Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Citrate, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Soy Lecithin, Natural and Artificial
5 Flavor, Sodium Citrate, Choline Chloride, Ascorbic Acid, Taurine, L-Carnitine, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Niacinamide, Carrageenan, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Cupric Sulfate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Vitamin A Palmitate, Folic Acid, Biotin, Chromium Chloride, Sodium
10 Molybdate, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenite, Phylloquinone, Cyanocobalamin and Vitamin D₃.

G. ENSURE® POWDER

Usage: ENSURE POWDER (reconstituted with water) is a low-residue
15 liquid food designed primarily as an oral nutritional supplement to be used with or between meals. ENSURE POWDER is lactose- and gluten-free, and is suitable for use in modified diets, including low-cholesterol diets.

Patient Conditions:

- For patients on modified diets
- 20 • For elderly patients at nutrition risk
- For patients recovering from illness/surgery
- For patients who need a low-residue diet

Features

- Convenient, easy to mix
- 25 • Low in saturated fat
- Contains 9 g of total fat and < 5 mg of cholesterol per serving
- High in vitamins and minerals
- For low-cholesterol diets

- Lactose-free, easily digested

Ingredients: D-Corn Syrup, Maltodextrin (Corn), Sugar (Sucrose), Corn Oil, Sodium and Calcium Caseinates, Soy Protein Isolate, Artificial Flavor, Potassium Citrate, Magnesium Chloride, Sodium Citrate, Calcium Phosphate

5 Tribasic, Potassium Chloride, Soy Lecithin, Ascorbic Acid, Choline Chloride, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Niacinamide, Calcium Pantothenate, Manganese Sulfate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Cupric Sulfate, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Vitamin A Palmitate, Folic Acid, Biotin, Sodium Molybdate, Chromium Chloride, Potassium Iodide,

10 Sodium Selenate, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D₃ and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein

The protein source is a blend of two high-biologic-value proteins: casein and soy.

	Sodium and calcium caseinates	84%
15	Soy protein isolate	16%

Fat

The fat source is corn oil.

	Corn oil	100%
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Carbohydrate

20 ENSURE POWDER contains a combination of corn syrup, maltodextrin, and sucrose. The mild sweetness of ENSURE POWDER, plus VARI-FLAVORS® Flavor Pacs in pecan, cherry, strawberry, lemon, and orange, helps to prevent flavor fatigue and aid in patient compliance.

Vanilla

25	Corn Syrup	35%
	Maltodextrin	35%
	Sucrose	30%

H. ENSURE® PUDDING

Usage: ENSURE PUDDING is a nutrient-dense supplement providing balanced nutrition in a nonliquid form to be used with or between meals. It is appropriate for consistency-modified diets (e.g., soft, pureed, or full liquid) or for people with swallowing impairments. ENSURE PUDDING is gluten-free.

Patient Conditions:

- For patients on consistency-modified diets (e.g., soft, pureed, or full liquid)
- For patients with swallowing impairments

Features

- Rich and creamy, good taste
- Good source of essential vitamins and minerals Convenient-needs no refrigeration
- Gluten-free

Nutrient Profile per 5 oz: Calories 250, Protein 10.9%, Total Fat 34.9%, Carbohydrate 54.2%

Ingredients:

Vanilla: ®-D Nonfat Milk, Water, Sugar (Sucrose), Partially Hydrogenated Soybean Oil, Modified Food Starch, Magnesium Sulfate, Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate, Sodium Phosphate Dibasic, Artificial Flavor, Ascorbic Acid, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Choline Chloride, Niacinamide, Manganese Sulfate, Calcium Pantothenate, FD&C Yellow #5, Potassium Citrate, Cupric Sulfate, Vitamin A Palmitate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, FD&C Yellow #6, Folic Acid, Biotin, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D3 and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein

The protein source is nonfat milk.

Nonfat milk

100%

Fat

The fat source is hydrogenated soybean oil.

Hydrogenated soybean oil	100%
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Carbohydrate

- 5 ENSURE PUDDING contains a combination of sucrose and modified food starch. The mild sweetness and flavor variety (vanilla, chocolate, butterscotch, and tapioca) help prevent flavor fatigue. The product contains 9.2 grams of lactose per serving.

Vanilla and other nonchocolate flavors

10	Sucrose	56%
	Lactose	27%
	Modified food starch	17%

Chocolate

	Sucrose	58%
15	Lactose	26%
	Modified food starch	16%

I. ENSURE® WITH FIBER

- 20 Usage: ENSURE WITH FIBER is a fiber-containing, nutritionally complete liquid food designed for people who can benefit from increased dietary fiber and nutrients. ENSURE WITH FIBER is suitable for people who do not require a low-residue diet. It can be fed orally or by tube, and can be used as a nutritional supplement to a regular diet or, in appropriate amounts, as a meal replacement. ENSURE WITH FIBER is lactose- and gluten-free, and is
- 25 suitable for use in modified diets, including low-cholesterol diets.

Patient Conditions

- For patients who can benefit from increased dietary fiber and nutrients

Features

- New advanced formula-low in saturated fat, higher in vitamins and minerals
- Contains 6 g of total fat and < 5 mg of cholesterol per serving
- Rich, creamy taste
- 5 • Good source of fiber
- Excellent source of essential vitamins and minerals
- For low-cholesterol diets
- Lactose- and gluten-free

Ingredients

- 10 **Vanilla:** ®-D Water, Maltodextrin (Corn), Sugar (Sucrose), Sodium and Calcium Caseinates, Oat Fiber, High-Oleic Safflower Oil, Canola Oil, Soy Protein Isolate, Corn Oil, Soy Fiber, Calcium Phosphate Tribasic, Magnesium Chloride, Potassium Citrate, Cellulose Gel, Soy Lecithin, Potassium Phosphate Dibasic, Sodium Citrate, Natural and Artificial Flavors, Choline Chloride,
- 15 Magnesium Phosphate, Ascorbic Acid, Cellulose Gum, Potassium Chloride, Carrageenan, Ferrous Sulfate, Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate, Zinc Sulfate, Niacinamide, Manganese Sulfate, Calcium Pantothenate, Cupric Sulfate, Vitamin A Palmitate, Thiamine Chloride Hydrochloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Riboflavin, Folic Acid, Chromium Chloride, Biotin, Sodium
- 20 Molybdate, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenate, Phylloquinone, Vitamin D₃ and Cyanocobalamin.

Protein

The protein source is a blend of two high-biologic-value proteins- casein and soy.

25	Sodium and calcium caseinates	80%
	Soy protein isolate	20%

Fat

The fat source is a blend of three oils: high-oleic safflower, canola, and corn.

	High-oleic safflower oil	40%
5	Canola oil	40%
	Corn oil	20%

The level of fat in ENSURE WITH FIBER meets American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines. The 6 grams of fat in ENSURE WITH FIBER represent 22% of the total calories, with 2.01 % of the fat being from saturated fatty acids and 6.7% from polyunsaturated fatty acids. These values are within the AHA guidelines of $\leq 30\%$ of total calories from fat, $< 10\%$ of the calories from saturated fatty acids, and $\leq 10\%$ of total calories from polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Carbohydrate

ENSURE WITH FIBER contains a combination of maltodextrin and sucrose. The mild sweetness and flavor variety (vanilla, chocolate, and butter pecan), plus VARI-FLAVORS® Flavor Pacs in pecan, cherry, strawberry, lemon, and orange, help to prevent flavor fatigue and aid in patient compliance.

Vanilla and other nonchocolate flavors

20	Maltodextrin	66%
	Sucrose	25%
	Oat Fiber	7%
	Soy Fiber	2%

Chocolate

25	Maltodextrin	55%
	Sucrose	36%
	Oat Fiber	7%

Soy Fiber

2%

Fiber

The fiber blend used in ENSURE WITH FIBER consists of oat fiber and soy polysaccharide. This blend results in approximately 4 grams of total dietary fiber per 8-fl-oz can. The ratio of insoluble to soluble fiber is 95:5.

The various nutritional supplements described above and known to others of skill in the art can be substituted and/or supplemented with the PUFAs of this invention.

J. Oxepa™ Nutritional Product

Oxepa is low-carbohydrate, calorically dense enteral nutritional product designed for the dietary management of patients with or at risk for ARDS. It has a unique combination of ingredients, including a patented oil blend containing eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA from fish oil), γ -linolenic acid (GLA from borage oil), and elevated antioxidant levels.

Caloric Distribution:

- Caloric density is high at 1.5 Cal/mL (355 Cal/8 fl oz), to minimize the volume required to meet energy needs.
- The distribution of Calories in Oxepa is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Caloric Distribution of Oxepa			
	per 8 fl oz.	per liter	% of Cal
Calories	355	1,500	---
Fat (g)	22.2	93.7	55.2
Carbohydrate (g)	25	105.5	28.1
Protein (g)	14.8	62.5	16.7
Water (g)	186	785	---

Fat:

- Oxepa contains 22.2 g of fat per 8-fl oz serving (93.7 g/L).
- The fat source is a oil blend of 31.8% canola oil, 25% medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs), 20% borage oil, 20% fish oil, and 3.2 % soy lecithin. The typical fatty acid profile of Oxepa is shown in Table 8.

- Oxepa provides a balanced amount of polyunsaturated, monounsaturated, and saturated fatty acids, as shown in Table 10.
- Medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs) -- 25% of the fat blend -- aid gastric emptying because they are absorbed by the intestinal tract without emulsification by bile acids.

5

The various fatty acid components of Oxepa™ nutritional product can be substituted and/or supplemented with the PUFAs of this invention.

Table 8. Typical Fatty Acid Profile			
	% Total Fatty Acids	g/8 fl oz*	g/L*
Caproic (6:0)	0.2	0.04	0.18
Caprylic (8:0)	14.69	3.1	13.07
Capric (10:0)	11.06	2.33	9.87
Palmitic (16:0)	5.59	1.18	4.98
Palmitoleic (16:1n-7)	1.82	0.38	1.62
Stearic (18:0)	1.84	0.39	1.64
Oleic (18:1n-9)	24.44	5.16	21.75
Linoleic (18:2n-6)	16.28	3.44	14.49
α -Linolenic (18:3n-3)	3.47	0.73	3.09
γ -Linolenic (18:3n-6)	4.82	1.02	4.29
Eicosapentaenoic (20:5n-3)	5.11	1.08	4.55
n-3-Docosapentaenoic (22:5n-3)	0.55	0.12	0.49
Docosahexaenoic (22:6n-3)	2.27	0.48	2.02
Others	7.55	1.52	6.72

* Fatty acids equal approximately 95% of total fat.

Table 9. Fat Profile of Oxepa.	
% of total calories from fat	55.2
Polyunsaturated fatty acids	31.44 g/L
Monounsaturated fatty acids	25.53 g/L
Saturated fatty acids	32.38 g/L
n-6 to n-3 ratio	1.75:1
Cholesterol	9.49 mg/8 fl oz 40.1 mg/L

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Carbohydrate:

- The carbohydrate content is 25.0 g per 8-fl-oz serving (105.5 g/L).
- The carbohydrate sources are 45% maltodextrin (a complex carbohydrate) and 55% sucrose (a simple sugar), both of which are readily digested and absorbed.
- The high-fat and low-carbohydrate content of Oxepa is designed to minimize carbon dioxide (CO₂) production. High CO₂ levels can complicate weaning in ventilator-dependent patients. The low level of carbohydrate also may be useful for those patients who have developed stress-induced hyperglycemia.
- Oxepa is lactose-free.

Dietary carbohydrate, the amino acids from protein, and the glycerol moiety of fats can be converted to glucose within the body. Throughout this process, the carbohydrate requirements of glucose-dependent tissues (such as the central nervous system and red blood cells) are met. However, a diet free of carbohydrates can lead to ketosis, excessive catabolism of tissue protein, and loss of fluid and electrolytes. These effects can be prevented by daily ingestion of 50 to 100 g of digestible carbohydrate, if caloric intake is adequate. The carbohydrate level in Oxepa is also sufficient to minimize gluconeogenesis, if energy needs are being met.

Protein:

- Oxepa contains 14.8 g of protein per 8-fl-oz serving (62.5 g/L).
- The total calorie/nitrogen ratio (150:1) meets the need of stressed patients.
- Oxepa provides enough protein to promote anabolism and the maintenance of lean body mass without precipitating respiratory problems. High protein intakes are a concern in patients with respiratory insufficiency. Although protein has little effect on CO₂ production, a high protein diet will increase ventilatory drive.

- The protein sources of Oxepa are 86.8% sodium caseinate and 13.2% calcium caseinate.
- As demonstrated in Table 11, the amino acid profile of the protein system in Oxepa meets or surpasses the standard for high quality protein set by the National Academy of Sciences.
- Oxepa is gluten-free.

All publications and patent applications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

The invention now being fully described, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many changes and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

5

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- 10 (i) APPLICANT: KNUTZON, DEBORAH
MURKERJI, PRADIP
HUANG, YUNG-SHENG
THURMOND, JENNIFER
CHAUDHARY, SUNITA
LEONARD, AMANDA
- 15 (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR SYNTHESIS
OF LONG CHAIN POLY-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS IN PLANTS
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 52
- 20 (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: LIMBACH & LIMBACH L.L.P.
(B) STREET: 2001 FERRY BUILDING
(C) CITY: SAN FRANCISCO
(D) STATE: CA
25 (E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 94111
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
30 (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: Microsoft Word
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
35 (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
40 (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/834,033
(B) FILING DATE: 11-APR-1997
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
45 (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/833,610
(B) FILING DATE: 11-APR-1997
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
50 (A) NAME: MICHAEL R. WARD
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 38,351
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: CGAB-320
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
55 (A) TELEPHONE: (415) 433-4150
(B) TELEFAX: (415) 433-8716
(C) TELEX: N/A
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- 60 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1617 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

	CGACACTCCT TCCTTCTTCT CACCCGTCCT AGTCCCCTTC AACCCCCCTC TTTGACAAAG	60
	ACAACAAACC ATGGCTGCTG CTCCCAGTGT GAGGACGTTT ACTCGGGCCG AGGTTTTGAA	120
15	TGCCGAGGCT CTGAATGAGG GCAAGAAGGA TGCCGAGGCA CCCTTCTTGA TGATCATCGA	180
	CAACAAGGTG TACGATGTCC GCGAGTTCGT CCCTGATCAT CCCGGTGGAA GTGTGATTCT	240
20	CACGCACGTT GGCAAGGACG GCACTGACGT CTTTGACACT TTTCACCCCG AGGCTGCTTG	300
	GGGAGACTCTT GCCAACTTTT ACGTTGGTGA TATTGACGAG AGCGACCGCG ATATCAAGAA	360
	TGATGACTTT GCGGCCGAGG TCCGCAAGCT GCGTACCTTG TTCCAGTCTC TTGGTTACTA	420
25	CGATTCTTCC AAGGCATACT ACGCCTTCAA GGTCTCGTTC AACCTCTGCA TCTGGGGTTT	480
	GTCGACGGTC ATTGTGGCCA AGTGGGGCCA GACCTCGACC CTCGCCAACG TGCTCTCGGC	540
30	TGCGCTTTTG GGTCTGTCTT GGCAGCAGTG CGGATGGTTG GCTCAGACT TTTGTCATCA	600
	CCAGGTCTTC CAGGACCGTT TCTGGGGTGA TCTTTTCGGC GCCTTCTTGG GAGGTGTCTG	660
	CCAGGGCTTC TCGTCCTCGT GGTGGAAGGA CAAGCACAAAC ACTCACCACG CCGCCCCCAA	720
35	CGTCCACGGC GAGGATCCCG ACATTGACAC CCACCCTCTG TTGACCTGGA GTGAGCATGC	780
	GTTGGAGATG TTCTCGGATG TCCCAGATGA GGAGCTGACC CGCATGTGGT CGCGTTTCAT	840
40	GGTCCTGAAC CAGACCTGGT TTTACTTCCC CATTCTCTCG TTTGCCCGTC TCTCCTGGTG	900
	CCTCCAGTCC ATTCTCTTTG TGCTGCCTAA CGGTGAGGCC CACAAGCCCT CGGGCGCGCG	960
	TGTGCCCATC TCGTTGGTCG AGCAGCTGTC GCTTGCGATG CACTGGACCT GGTACCTCGC	1020
45	CACCATGTTC CTGTTTCATCA AGGATCCCGT CAACATGCTG GTGTACTTTT TGGTGTGCGA	1080
	GGCGGTGTGC GGAAACTTGT TGGCGATCGT GTTCTCGCTC AACCACAACG GTATGCCTGT	1140
50	GATCTCGAAG GAGGAGGCGG TCGATATGGA TTTCTTCACG AAGCAGATCA TCACGGGTGCG	1200
	TGATGTCCAC CCGGTCTAT TTGCCAACTG GTTACGGGT GGATTGAACT ATCAGATCGA	1260
	GCACCACTTG TTCCCTTCGA TGCTCGCCA CAACTTTTCA AAGATCCAGC CTGCTGTGCGA	1320
55	GACCCTGTGC AAAAAGTACA ATGTCCGATA CCACACCACC GGTATGATCG AGGGAAGTGC	1380
	AGAGGTCTTT AGCCGTCTGA ACGAGGTCTC CAAGGCTGCC TCCAAGATGG GTAAGGCGCA	1440
60	GTAAAAA AAAACAAGGAC GTTTTTTTTC GCCAGTGCCT GTGCCTGTGC CTGCTTCCCT	1500
	TGTCAAGTCG AGCGTTTCTG GAAAGGATCG TTCAGTGCAG TATCATCATT CTCCTTTTAC	1560

CCCCGCTCA TATCTCATTC ATTCTCTTA TTAACAACCT TGTTCCCCC TTCACCG 1617

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10

- (A) LENGTH: 457 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

20

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

25

Met Ala Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Arg Thr Phe Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Leu
1 5 10 15

Asn Ala Glu Ala Leu Asn Glu Gly Lys Lys Asp Ala Glu Ala Pro Phe
20 25 30

Leu Met Ile Ile Asp Asn Lys Val Tyr Asp Val Arg Glu Phe Val Pro
35 40 45

30

Asp His Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Ile Leu Thr His Val Gly Lys Asp Gly
50 55 60

35

Thr Asp Val Phe Asp Thr Phe His Pro Glu Ala Ala Trp Glu Thr Leu
65 70 75 80

Ala Asn Phe Tyr Val Gly Asp Ile Asp Glu Ser Asp Arg Asp Ile Lys
85 90 95

40

Asn Asp Asp Phe Ala Ala Glu Val Arg Lys Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Gln
100 105 110

Ser Leu Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Phe Lys Val
115 120 125

45

Ser Phe Asn Leu Cys Ile Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Val Ile Val Ala Lys
130 135 140

50

Trp Gly Gln Thr Ser Thr Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Ser Ala Ala Leu Leu
145 150 155 160

Gly Leu Phe Trp Gln Gln Cys Gly Trp Leu Ala His Asp Phe Leu His
165 170 175

55

His Gln Val Phe Gln Asp Arg Phe Trp Gly Asp Leu Phe Gly Ala Phe
180 185 190

Leu Gly Gly Val Cys Gln Gly Phe Ser Ser Ser Trp Trp Lys Asp Lys
195 200 205

60

His Asn Thr His His Ala Ala Pro Asn Val His Gly Glu Asp Pro Asp
210 215 220

Ile Asp Thr His Pro Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser Glu His Ala Leu Glu Met
 225 230 235 240
 5 Phe Ser Asp Val Pro Asp Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Met Trp Ser Arg Phe
 245 250 255
 Met Val Leu Asn Gln Thr Trp Phe Tyr Phe Pro Ile Leu Ser Phe Ala
 260 265 270
 10 Arg Leu Ser Trp Cys Leu Gln Ser Ile Leu Phe Val Leu Pro Asn Gly
 275 280 285
 Gln Ala His Lys Pro Ser Gly Ala Arg Val Pro Ile Ser Leu Val Glu
 290 295 300
 15 Gln Leu Ser Leu Ala Met His Trp Thr Trp Tyr Leu Ala Thr Met Phe
 305 310 315 320
 20 Leu Phe Ile Lys Asp Pro Val Asn Met Leu Val Tyr Phe Leu Val Ser
 325 330 335
 Gln Ala Val Cys Gly Asn Leu Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Leu Asn His
 340 345 350
 25 Asn Gly Met Pro Val Ile Ser Lys Glu Glu Ala Val Asp Met Asp Phe
 355 360 365
 Phe Thr Lys Gln Ile Ile Thr Gly Arg Asp Val His Pro Gly Leu Phe
 370 375 380
 30 Ala Asn Trp Phe Thr Gly Gly Leu Asn Tyr Gln Ile Glu His His Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Arg His Asn Phe Ser Lys Ile Gln Pro Ala Val
 405 410 415
 Glu Thr Leu Cys Lys Lys Tyr Asn Val Arg Tyr His Thr Thr Gly Met
 420 425 430
 40 Ile Glu Gly Thr Ala Glu Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Asn Glu Val Ser Lys
 435 440 445
 Ala Ala Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Ala Gln
 450 455

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 50 (A) LENGTH: 1488 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

60 GTCCCTGTC GCTGTCGGCA CACCCATCC TCCCTCGCTC CCTCTGCGTT TGTCCTTGGC 60

CCACCGTCTC TCCTCCACCC TCCGAGACGA CTGCAACTGT AATCAGGAAC CGACAAATAC 120
 ACGATTTCTT TTTACTCAGC ACCAACTCAA AATCCTCAAC CGCAACCCTT TTTCAGGATG 180
 5 GCACCTCCCA AACTATCGA TGCCGGTTTG ACCCAGCGTC ATATCAGCAC CTCGGCCCCA 240
 AACTCGGCCA AGCCTGCCTT CGAGCGCAAC TACCAGCTCC CCGAGTTCAC CATCAAGGAG 300
 10 ATCCGAGAGT GCATCCCTGC CCACTGCTTT GAGCGCTCCG GTCTCCGTGG TCTCTGCCAC 360
 GTTGCCATCG ATCTGACTTG GCGCTCGCTC TTGTTCTTGG CTGCGACCCA GATCGACAAG 420
 TTTGAGAATC CCTTGATCCG CTATTTGGCC TGGCCTGTTT ACTGGATCAT GCAGGGTATT 480
 15 GTCTGCACCG GTGTCTGGGT GCTGGCTCAC GAGTGTGGTC ATCAGTCCTT CTCGACCTCC 540
 AAGACCCTCA ACAACACAGT TGGTTGGATC TTGCACTCGA TGCTCTTGGT CCCCTACCAC 600
 20 TCCTGGAGAA TCTCGCACTC GAAGCACCAC AAGGCCACTG GCCATATGAC CAAGGACCAG 660
 GTCTTTGTGC CCAAGACCCG CTCCAGGTT GGCTTGCCTC CCAAGGAGAA CGCTGCTGCT 720
 GCCGTTCAGG AGGAGGACAT GTCCGTGCAC CTGGATGAGG AGGCTCCCAT TGTGACTTTG 780
 25 TTCTGGATGG TGATCCAGTT CTTGTTCCGA TGGCCCGCGT ACCTGATTAT GAACGCCTCT 840
 GGCCAAGACT ACGGCCGCTG GACCTCGCAC TTCCACACGT ACTCGCCCAT CTTTGAGCCC 900
 CGCAACTTTT TCGACATTAT TATCTCGGAC CTCGGTGTGT TGGCTGCCCT CGGTGCCCTG 960
 30 ATCTATGCCT CCATGCAGTT GTCGCTCTTG ACCGTCACCA AGTACTATAT TGTCCCCTAC 1020
 CTCTTTGTCA ACTTTTGGTT GGTCTGATC ACCTTCTTGC AGCACACCGA TCCCAAGCTG 1080
 35 CCCCATTACC GCGAGGGTGC CTGGAATTTC CAGCGTGGAG CTCTTTGCAC CGTTGACCGC 1140
 TCGTTTGGCA AGTTCTTGGA CCATATGTTC CACGGCATTG TCCACACCCA TGTGGCCCAT 1200
 CACTTGTCTT CGCAAATGCC GTTCTACCAT GCTGAGGAAG CTACCTATCA TCTCAAGAAA 1260
 40 CTGCTGGGAG AGTACTATGT GTACGACCCA TCCCCGATCG TCGTTGCGGT CTGGAGGTCG 1320
 TTCCGTGAGT GCCGATTCTG GGAGGATCAG GGAGACGTGG TCTTTTTC AA GAAGTAAAAA 1380
 45 AAAAGACAAT GGACCACACA CAACCTTGTC TCTACAGACC TACGTATCAT GTAGCCATAC 1440
 CACTTCATAA AAGAACATGA GCTCTAGAGG CGTGTCATTG GCGCCTCC 1488

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

50

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 399 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant

55

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

60

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

	Met	Ala	Pro	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ala	Gly	Leu	Thr	Gln	Arg	His	Ile	1	5	10	15
5	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ala	Lys	Pro	Ala	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asn	Tyr	20	25	30	
	Gln	Leu	Pro	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ile	Lys	Glu	Ile	Arg	Glu	Cys	Ile	Pro	Ala	35	40	45	
10	His	Cys	Phe	Glu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Cys	His	Val	Ala	Ile	50	55	60	
	Asp	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gln	Ile	Asp	65	70	75	80
15	Lys	Phe	Glu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Trp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Trp	85	90	95	
20	Ile	Met	Gln	Gly	Ile	Val	Cys	Thr	Gly	Val	Trp	Val	Leu	Ala	His	Glu	100	105	110	
	Cys	Gly	His	Gln	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Val	115	120	125	
25	Gly	Trp	Ile	Leu	His	Ser	Met	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Tyr	His	Ser	Trp	Arg	130	135	140	
30	Ile	Ser	His	Ser	Lys	His	His	Lys	Ala	Thr	Gly	His	Met	Thr	Lys	Asp	145	150	155	160
	Gln	Val	Phe	Val	Pro	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Lys	165	170	175	
35	Glu	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Met	Ser	Val	His	Leu	180	185	190	
	Asp	Glu	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Phe	Trp	Met	Val	Ile	Gln	Phe	195	200	205	
40	Leu	Phe	Gly	Trp	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Met	Asn	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asp	210	215	220	
45	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Trp	Thr	Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ile	Phe	Glu	225	230	235	240
	Pro	Arg	Asn	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser	Asp	Leu	Gly	Val	Leu	Ala	245	250	255	
50	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Met	Gln	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	260	265	270	
	Val	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Val	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Val	Asn	Phe	Trp	Leu	275	280	285	
55	Val	Leu	Ile	Thr	Phe	Leu	Gln	His	Thr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Leu	Pro	His	Tyr	290	295	300	
60	Arg	Glu	Gly	Ala	Trp	Asn	Phe	Gln	Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu	Cys	Thr	Val	Asp	305	310	315	320

Arg Ser Phe Gly Lys Phe Leu Asp His Met Phe His Gly Ile Val His
 325 330 335
 5 Thr His Val Ala His His Leu Phe Ser Gln Met Pro Phe Tyr His Ala
 340 345 350
 Glu Glu Ala Thr Tyr His Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Gly Glu Tyr Tyr Val
 355 360 365
 10 Tyr Asp Pro Ser Pro Ile Val Val Ala Val Trp Arg Ser Phe Arg Glu
 370 375 380
 Cys Arg Phe Val Glu Asp Gln Gly Asp Val Val Phe Phe Lys Lys
 385 390 395
 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1483 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 20

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

30

GCTTCCTCCA GTTCATCCTC CATTTGCGCA CCTGCATTCT TTACGACCGT TAAGCAAGAT 60
 GGGAACGGAC CAAGGAAAAA CCTTCACCTG GGAAGAGCTG GCGGCCCATTA ACACCAAGGA 120
 35 CGACCTACTC TTGGCCATCC GCGGCAGGGT GTACGATGTC ACAAAGTTCT TGAGCCGCCA 180
 TCCTGGTGGG GTGGACACTC TCCTGCTCGG AGCTGGCCGA GATGTTACTC CGGTCTTTGA 240
 GATGTATCAC GCGTTTGGGG CTGCAGATGC CATTATGAAG AAGTACTATG TCGGTACACT 300
 40 GGTCTCGAAT GAGCTGCCCC TCTTCCCGGA GCCAACGGTG TTCCACAAAA CCATCAAGAC 360
 GAGAGTCGAG GGCTACTTTA CGGATCGGAA CATTGATCCC AAGAATAGAC CAGAGATCTG 420
 45 GGGACGATAC GCTCTTATCT TTGGATCCTT GATCGCTTCC TACTACGCGC AGCTCTTTGT 480
 GCCTTTTCGTT GTCGAACGCA CATGGCTTCA GGTGGTGTTC GCAATCATCA TGGGATTTCG 540
 GTGCGCACAA GTCGGACTCA ACCCTCTTCA TGATGCGTCT CACTTTTCAG TGACCCACAA 600
 50 CCCCCTGTC TGGAAGATTC TGGGAGCCAC GCACGACTTT TTCAACGGAG CATCGTACCT 660
 GGTGTGGATG TACCAACATA TGCTCGGCCA TCACCCCTAC ACCAACATTG CTGGAGCAGA 720
 55 TCCCGACGTG TCGACGTCTG AGCCCGATGT TCGTCGTATC AAGCCCAACC AAAAGTGGTT 780
 TGTCAACCAC ATCAACCAGC ACATGTTTGT TCCTTTCTCTG TACGGACTGC TGGCGTTCAA 840
 GGTGCGCATT CAGGACATCA ACATTTTGTA CTTTGTCAAG ACCAATGACG CTATTCGTGT 900
 60 CAATCCCATC TCGACATGGC AACTGTGAT GTTCTGGGGC GGCAAGGCTT TCTTTGTCTG 960

5 GTATCGCCTG ATTGTTCCCC TGCAGTATCT GCCCCTGGGC AAGGTGCTGC TCTTGTTTAC 1020
 GGTGCGGGAC ATGGTGTCGT CTTACTGGCT GGCCTGACC TTCCAGGCGA ACCACGTTGT 1080
 10 TGAGGAAGTT CAGTGGCCGT TGCCTGACGA GAACGGGATC ATCCAAAAGG ACTGGGCAGC 1140
 TATGCAGGTC GAGACTACGC AGGATTACGC ACACGATTCT CACCTCTGGA CCAGCATCAC 1200
 TGGCAGCTTG AACTACCAGG CTGTGCACCA TCTGTTCCCC AACGTGTCGC AGCACCATTA 1260
 15 TCCCGATATT CTGGCCATCA TCAAGAACAC CTGCAGCGAG TACAAGGTTT CATACTTGT 1320
 CAAGGATACG TTTTGGCAAG CATTGCTTC ACATTGGAG CACTTGCGTG TTCTTGACT 1380
 CCGTCCCAAG GAAGAGTAGA AGAAAAAAG CGCCGAATGA AGTATTGCCC CCTTTTTCTC 1440
 CAAGAATGGC AAAAGGAGAT CAAGTGGACA TTCTCTATGA AGA 1483

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

- (A) LENGTH: 446 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

35

Met Gly Thr Asp Gln Gly Lys Thr Phe Thr Trp Glu Glu Leu Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15

His Asn Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala Ile Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr
 20 25 30

40

Asp Val Thr Lys Phe Leu Ser Arg His Pro Gly Gly Val Asp Thr Leu
 35 40 45

45

Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Arg Asp Val Thr Pro Val Phe Glu Met Tyr His
 50 55 60

Ala Phe Gly Ala Ala Asp Ala Ile Met Lys Lys Tyr Tyr Val Gly Thr
 65 70 75 80

50

Leu Val Ser Asn Glu Leu Pro Ile Phe Pro Glu Pro Thr Val Phe His
 85 90 95

Lys Thr Ile Lys Thr Arg Val Glu Gly Tyr Phe Thr Asp Arg Asn Ile
 100 105 110

55

Asp Pro Lys Asn Arg Pro Glu Ile Trp Gly Arg Tyr Ala Leu Ile Phe
 115 120 125

Gly Ser Leu Ile Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Ala Gln Leu Phe Val Pro Phe Val
 130 135 140

60

Val Glu Arg Thr Trp Leu Gln Val Val Phe Ala Ile Ile Met Gly Phe
 145 150 155 160

	Ala Cys Ala Gln Val Gly Leu Asn Pro Leu His Asp Ala Ser His Phe	
	165	170 175
5	Ser Val Thr His Asn Pro Thr Val Trp Lys Ile Leu Gly Ala Thr His	
	180	185 190
	Asp Phe Phe Asn Gly Ala Ser Tyr Leu Val Trp Met Tyr Gln His Met	
	195	200 205
10	Leu Gly His His Pro Tyr Thr Asn Ile Ala Gly Ala Asp Pro Asp Val	
	210	215 220
	Ser Thr Ser Glu Pro Asp Val Arg Arg Ile Lys Pro Asn Gln Lys Trp	
15	225	230 235 240
	Phe Val Asn His Ile Asn Gln His Met Phe Val Pro Phe Leu Tyr Gly	
	245	250 255
20	Leu Leu Ala Phe Lys Val Arg Ile Gln Asp Ile Asn Ile Leu Tyr Phe	
	260	265 270
	Val Lys Thr Asn Asp Ala Ile Arg Val Asn Pro Ile Ser Thr Trp His	
25	275	280 285
	Thr Val Met Phe Trp Gly Gly Lys Ala Phe Phe Val Trp Tyr Arg Leu	
	290	295 300
	Ile Val Pro Leu Gln Tyr Leu Pro Leu Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Phe	
30	305	310 315 320
	Thr Val Ala Asp Met Val Ser Ser Tyr Trp Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Gln	
	325	330 335
35	Ala Asn His Val Val Glu Glu Val Gln Trp Pro Leu Pro Asp Glu Asn	
	340	345 350
	Gly Ile Ile Gln Lys Asp Trp Ala Ala Met Gln Val Glu Thr Thr Gln	
40	355	360 365
	Asp Tyr Ala His Asp Ser His Leu Trp Thr Ser Ile Thr Gly Ser Leu	
	370	375 380
	Asn Tyr Gln Ala Val His His Leu Phe Pro Asn Val Ser Gln His His	
45	385	390 395 400
	Tyr Pro Asp Ile Leu Ala Ile Ile Lys Asn Thr Cys Ser Glu Tyr Lys	
	405	410 415
50	Val Pro Tyr Leu Val Lys Asp Thr Phe Trp Gln Ala Phe Ala Ser His	
	420	425 430
	Leu Glu His Leu Arg Val Leu Gly Leu Arg Pro Lys Glu Glu	
55	435	440 445

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 60 | (A) LENGTH: 355 amino acids |
| | (B) TYPE: amino acid |
| | (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant |
| | (D) TOPOLOGY: linear |

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

10	Glu Val Arg Lys Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Gln Ser Leu Gly Tyr Tyr Asp 1 5 10 15
	Ser Ser Lys Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Phe Lys Val Ser Phe Asn Leu Cys Ile 20 25 30
15	Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Val Ile Val Ala Lys Trp Gly Gln Thr Ser Thr 35 40 45
	Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Ser Ala Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Phe Trp Gln Gln 50 55 60
20	Cys Gly Trp Leu Ala His Asp Phe Leu His His Gln Val Phe Gln Asp 65 70 75 80
25	Arg Phe Trp Gly Asp Leu Phe Gly Ala Phe Leu Gly Gly Val Cys Gln 85 90 95
	Gly Phe Ser Ser Ser Trp Trp Lys Asp Lys His Asn Thr His His Ala 100 105 110
30	Ala Pro Asn Val His Gly Glu Asp Pro Asp Ile Asp Thr His Pro Leu 115 120 125
	Leu Thr Trp Ser Glu His Ala Leu Glu Met Phe Ser Asp Val Pro Asp 130 135 140
35	Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Met Trp Ser Arg Phe Met Val Leu Asn Gln Thr 145 150 155 160
40	Trp Phe Tyr Phe Pro Ile Leu Ser Phe Ala Arg Leu Ser Trp Cys Leu 165 170 175
	Gln Ser Ile Leu Phe Val Leu Pro Asn Gly Gln Ala His Lys Pro Ser 180 185 190
45	Gly Ala Arg Val Pro Ile Ser Leu Val Glu Gln Leu Ser Leu Ala Met 195 200 205
	His Trp Thr Trp Tyr Leu Ala Thr Met Phe Leu Phe Ile Lys Asp Pro 210 215 220
50	Val Asn Met Leu Val Tyr Phe Leu Val Ser Gln Ala Val Cys Gly Asn 225 230 235 240
	Leu Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Leu Asn His Asn Gly Met Pro Val Ile 245 250 255
	Ser Lys Glu Glu Ala Val Asp Met Asp Phe Phe Thr Lys Gln Ile Ile 260 265 270
60	Thr Gly Arg Asp Val His Pro Gly Leu Phe Ala Asn Trp Phe Thr Gly 275 280 285

Gly Leu Asn Tyr Gln Ile Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Ser Met Pro Arg
 290 295 300
 5 His Asn Phe Ser Lys Ile Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Thr Leu Cys Lys Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Asn Val Arg Tyr His Thr Thr Gly Met Ile Glu Gly Thr Ala Glu
 325 330 335
 10 Val Phe Ser Arg Leu Asn Glu Val Ser Lys Ala Ala Ser Lys Met Gly
 340 345 350
 Lys Ala Gln
 355
 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 104 amino acids
 20 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
 25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:
 30

Val Thr Leu Tyr Thr Leu Ala Phe Val Ala Ala Asn Ser Leu Gly Val
 1 5 10 15
 35 Leu Tyr Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Pro Ser Val Xaa Pro His Gln Ile Ala
 20 25 30
 Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Trp Ile Gln Ser Ala Tyr Ile Gly Xaa
 35 40 45
 40 Asp Ser Gly His Tyr Val Ile Met Ser Asn Lys Ser Asn Asn Xaa Phe
 50 55 60
 45 Ala Gln Leu Leu Ser Gly Asn Cys Leu Thr Gly Ile Ile Ala Trp Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Trp Thr His Asn Ala His His Leu Ala Cys Asn Ser Leu Asp Tyr
 85 90 95
 Gly Pro Asn Leu Gln His Ile Pro
 100
 50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 55 (A) LENGTH: 252 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
 60

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

5 Gly Val Leu Tyr Gly Val Leu Ala Cys Thr Ser Val Phe Ala His Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Trp Ile Gln Ser Ala Tyr Ile
 20 25 30
 10 Gly His Asp Ser Gly His Tyr Val Ile Met Ser Asn Lys Ser Tyr Asn
 35 40 45
 Arg Phe Ala Gln Leu Leu Ser Gly Asn Cys Leu Thr Gly Ile Ser Ile
 15 50 55 60
 Ala Trp Trp Lys Trp Thr His Asn Ala His His Leu Ala Cys Asn Ser
 65 70 75 80
 20 Leu Asp Tyr Asp Pro Asp Leu Gln His Ile Pro Val Phe Ala Val Ser
 85 90 95
 Thr Lys Phe Phe Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Arg Phe Tyr Asp Arg Lys Leu
 100 105 110
 25 Thr Phe Gly Pro Val Ala Arg Phe Leu Val Ser Tyr Gln His Phe Thr
 115 120 125
 Tyr Tyr Pro Val Asn Cys Phe Gly Arg Ile Asn Leu Phe Ile Gln Thr
 130 135 140
 Phe Leu Leu Leu Phe Ser Lys Arg Glu Val Pro Asp Arg Ala Leu Asn
 145 150 155 160
 35 Phe Ala Gly Ile Leu Val Phe Trp Thr Trp Phe Pro Leu Leu Val Ser
 165 170 175
 Cys Leu Pro Asn Trp Pro Glu Arg Phe Phe Phe Val Phe Thr Ser Phe
 180 185 190
 40 Thr Val Thr Ala Leu Gln His Ile Gln Phe Thr Leu Asn His Phe Ala
 195 200 205
 Ala Asp Val Tyr Val Gly Pro Pro Thr Gly Ser Asp Trp Phe Glu Lys
 210 215 220
 45 Gln Ala Ala Gly Thr Ile Asp Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Tyr Met Asp Trp
 225 230 235 240
 50 Phe Phe Gly Gly Leu Gln Phe Gln Leu Glu His His
 245 250

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- 55 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 125 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 60 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Gly Xaa Xaa Asn Phe Ala Gly Ile Leu Val Phe Trp Thr Trp Phe Pro
 1 5 10 15

10 Leu Leu Val Ser Cys Leu Pro Asn Trp Pro Glu Arg Phe Xaa Phe Val
 20 25 30

Phe Thr Gly Phe Thr Val Thr Ala Leu Gln His Ile Gln Phe Thr Leu
 35 40 45

15 Asn His Phe Ala Ala Asp Val Tyr Val Gly Pro Pro Thr Gly Ser Asp
 50 55 60

Trp Phe Glu Lys Gln Ala Ala Gly Thr Ile Asp Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser
 65 70 75 80

20 Tyr Met Asp Trp Phe Phe Cys Gly Leu Gln Phe Gln Leu Glu His His
 85 90 95

25 Leu Phe Pro Arg Leu Pro Arg Cys His Leu Arg Lys Val Ser Pro Val
 100 105 110

Gly Gln Arg Gly Phe Gln Arg Lys Xaa Asn Leu Ser Xaa
 115 120 125

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 131 amino acids

35 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

45 Pro Ala Thr Glu Val Gly Gly Leu Ala Trp Met Ile Thr Phe Tyr Val
 1 5 10 15

Arg Phe Phe Leu Thr Tyr Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Leu Lys Ala Phe Leu
 20 25 30

50 Gly Leu Phe Phe Ile Val Arg Phe Leu Glu Ser Asn Trp Phe Val Trp
 35 40 45

Val Thr Gln Met Asn His Ile Pro Met His Ile Asp His Asp Arg Asn
 50 55 60

Met Asp Trp Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Asn Val His Lys
 65 70 75 80

60 Ser Ala Phe Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Gly His Leu Asn Phe Gln Ile Glu
 85 90 95

His His Leu Phe Pro Thr Met Pro Arg His Asn Tyr His Xaa Val Ala
100 105 110

5 Pro Leu Val Gln Ser Leu Cys Ala Lys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Ser
115 120 125

Lys Pro Leu
130

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 87 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

20

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

25 Cys Ser Pro Lys Ser Ser Pro Thr Arg Asn Met Thr Pro Ser Pro Phe
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Trp Leu Trp Gly Gly Leu Asn Tyr Gln Ile Glu His His Leu
20 25 30

30 Phe Pro Thr Met Pro Arg Cys Asn Leu Asn Arg Cys Met Lys Tyr Val
35 40 45

35 Lys Glu Trp Cys Ala Glu Asn Asn Leu Pro Tyr Leu Val Asp Asp Tyr
50 55 60

Phe Val Gly Tyr Asn Leu Asn Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn Met Ala Glu
65 70 75 80

40 Leu Val Gln Ala Lys Ala Ala
85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

45 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 143 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
50 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

55

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

60 Arg His Glu Ala Ala Arg Gly Gly Thr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Met Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Cys Met Gln Trp Thr Asp Leu Leu Trp Ala Ala Ser Phe Tyr Ser Arg
20 25 30

Phe Phe Leu Ser Tyr Ser Pro Phe Tyr Gly Ala Thr Gly Thr Leu Leu
 35 40 45
 5 Leu Phe Val Ala Val Arg Val Leu Glu Ser His Trp Phe Val Trp Ile
 50 55 60
 10 Thr Gln Met Asn His Ile Pro Lys Glu Ile Gly His Glu Lys His Arg
 65 70 75 80
 15 Asp Trp Ala Ser Ser Gln Leu Ala Ala Thr Cys Asn Val Glu Pro Ser
 85 90 95
 20 Leu Phe Ile Asp Trp Phe Ser Gly His Leu Asn Phe Gln Ile Glu His
 100 105 110
 His Leu Phe Pro Thr Met Thr Arg His Asn Tyr Arg Xaa Val Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 25 Leu Val Lys Ala Phe Cys Ala Lys His Gly Leu His Tyr Glu Val
 130 135 140

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 186 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

35 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

40 Leu His His Thr Tyr Thr Asn Ile Ala Gly Ala Asp Pro Asp Val Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Ser Glu Pro Asp Val Arg Arg Ile Lys Pro Asn Gln Lys Trp Phe
 20 25 30
 45 Val Asn His Ile Asn Gln His Met Phe Val Pro Phe Leu Tyr Gly Leu
 35 40 45
 Leu Ala Phe Lys Val Arg Ile Gln Asp Ile Asn Ile Leu Tyr Phe Val
 50 55 60
 50 Lys Thr Asn Asp Ala Ile Arg Val Asn Pro Ile Ser Thr Trp His Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Met Phe Trp Gly Gly Lys Ala Phe Phe Val Trp Tyr Arg Leu Ile
 85 90 95
 55 Val Pro Leu Gln Tyr Leu Pro Leu Gly Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Phe Thr
 100 105 110
 60 Val Ala Asp Met Val Ser Ser Tyr Trp Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Gln Ala
 115 120 125

Asn Tyr Val Val Glu Glu Val Gln Trp Pro Leu Pro Asp Glu Asn Gly
 130 135 140
 5 Ile Ile Gln Lys Asp Trp Ala Ala Met Gln Val Glu Thr Thr Gln Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ala His Asp Ser His Leu Trp Thr Ser Ile Thr Gly Ser Leu Asn
 165 170 175
 10 Tyr Gln Xaa Val His His Leu Phe Pro His
 180 185

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

His Xaa Xaa His His
 1 5

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 446 amino acids
 35 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Met Ala Ala Gln Ile Lys Lys Tyr Ile Thr Ser Asp Glu Leu Lys Asn
 1 5 10 15

50 His Asp Lys Pro Gly Asp Leu Trp Ile Ser Ile Gln Gly Lys Ala Tyr
 20 25 30

Asp Val Ser Asp Trp Val Lys Asp His Pro Gly Gly Ser Phe Pro Leu
 35 40 45

55 Lys Ser Leu Ala Gly Gln Glu Val Thr Asp Ala Phe Val Ala Phe His
 50 55 60

Pro Ala Ser Thr Trp Lys Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Phe Thr Gly Tyr Tyr
 65 70 75 80

60 Leu Lys Asp Tyr Ser Val Ser Glu Val Ser Lys Val Tyr Arg Lys Leu
 85 90 95

	Val Phe Glu Phe Ser Lys Met Gly Leu Tyr Asp Lys Lys Gly His Ile	
	100	105 110
5	Met Phe Ala Thr Leu Cys Phe Ile Ala Met Leu Phe Ala Met Ser Val	
	115	120 125
	Tyr Gly Val Leu Phe Cys Glu Gly Val Leu Val His Leu Phe Ser Gly	
10	130	135 140
	Cys Leu Met Gly Phe Leu Trp Ile Gln Ser Gly Trp Ile Gly His Asp	
	145	150 155 160
15	Ala Gly His Tyr Met Val Val Ser Asp Ser Arg Leu Asn Lys Phe Met	
	165	170 175
	Gly Ile Phe Ala Ala Asn Cys Leu Ser Gly Ile Ser Ile Gly Trp Trp	
	180	185 190
20	Lys Trp Asn His Asn Ala His His Ile Ala Cys Asn Ser Leu Glu Tyr	
	195	200 205
	Asp Pro Asp Leu Gln Tyr Ile Pro Phe Leu Val Val Ser Ser Lys Phe	
25	210	215 220
	Phe Gly Ser Leu Thr Ser His Phe Tyr Glu Lys Arg Leu Thr Phe Asp	
	225	230 235 240
30	Ser Leu Ser Arg Phe Phe Val Ser Tyr Gln His Trp Thr Phe Tyr Pro	
	245	250 255
	Ile Met Cys Ala Ala Arg Leu Asn Met Tyr Val Gln Ser Leu Ile Met	
	260	265 270
35	Leu Leu Thr Lys Arg Asn Val Ser Tyr Arg Ala Gln Glu Leu Leu Gly	
	275	280 285
	Cys Leu Val Phe Ser Ile Trp Tyr Pro Leu Leu Val Ser Cys Leu Pro	
40	290	295 300
	Asn Trp Gly Glu Arg Ile Met Phe Val Ile Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Thr	
	305	310 315 320
45	Gly Met Gln Gln Val Gln Phe Ser Leu Asn His Phe Ser Ser Ser Val	
	325	330 335
	Tyr Val Gly Lys Pro Lys Gly Asn Asn Trp Phe Glu Lys Gln Thr Asp	
	340	345 350
50	Gly Thr Leu Asp Ile Ser Cys Pro Pro Trp Met Asp Trp Phe His Gly	
	355	360 365
	Gly Leu Gln Phe Gln Ile Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Lys Met Pro Arg	
55	370	375 380
	Cys Asn Leu Arg Lys Ile Ser Pro Tyr Val Ile Glu Leu Cys Lys Lys	
	385	390 395 400
60	His Asn Leu Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Ala Ser Phe Ser Lys Ala Asn Glu Met	
	405	410 415

Thr Leu Arg Thr Leu Arg Asn Thr Ala Leu Gln Ala Arg Asp Ile Thr
 420 425 430

5 Lys Pro Leu Pro Lys Asn Leu Val Trp Glu Ala Leu His Thr
 435 440 445

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 359 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

20 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Met Leu Thr Ala Glu Arg Ile Lys Phe Thr Gln Lys Arg Gly Phe Arg
 1 5 10 15

25 Arg Val Leu Asn Gln Arg Val Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ala Glu His Gly Leu
 20 25 30

Thr Gln Arg Asp Asn Pro Ser Met Tyr Leu Lys Thr Leu Ile Ile Val
 35 40 45

30 Leu Trp Leu Phe Ser Ala Trp Ala Phe Val Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Ile
 50 55 60

35 Phe Pro Val Arg Leu Leu Gly Cys Met Val Leu Ala Ile Ala Leu Ala
 65 70 75 80

Ala Phe Ser Phe Asn Val Gly His Asp Ala Asn His Asn Ala Tyr Ser
 85 90 95

40 Ser Asn Pro His Ile Asn Arg Val Leu Gly Met Thr Tyr Asp Phe Val
 100 105 110

45 Gly Leu Ser Ser Phe Leu Trp Arg Tyr Arg His Asn Tyr Leu His His
 115 120 125

Thr Tyr Thr Asn Ile Leu Gly His Asp Val Glu Ile His Gly Asp Gly
 130 135 140

50 Ala Val Arg Met Ser Pro Glu Gln Glu His Val Gly Ile Tyr Arg Phe
 145 150 155 160

Gln Gln Phe Tyr Ile Trp Gly Leu Tyr Leu Phe Ile Pro Phe Tyr Trp
 165 170 175

55 Phe Leu Tyr Asp Val Tyr Leu Val Leu Asn Lys Gly Lys Tyr His Asp
 180 185 190

His Lys Ile Pro Pro Phe Gln Pro Leu Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Leu Gly
 195 200 205

60 Ile Lys Leu Leu Trp Leu Gly Tyr Val Phe Gly Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu
 210 215 220

Gly Phe Ser Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Gly Ala Ser Val Thr Tyr Met
 225 230 235 240
 5 Thr Tyr Gly Ile Val Val Cys Thr Ile Phe Met Leu Ala His Val Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Ser Thr Glu Phe Leu Thr Pro Asp Gly Glu Ser Gly Ala Ile Asp
 260 265 270
 10 Asp Glu Trp Ala Ile Cys Gln Ile Arg Thr Thr Ala Asn Phe Ala Thr
 275 280 285
 Asn Asn Pro Phe Trp Asn Trp Phe Cys Gly Gly Leu Asn His Gln Val
 290 295 300
 15 Thr His His Leu Phe Pro Asn Ile Cys His Ile His Tyr Pro Gln Leu
 305 310 315 320
 20 Glu Asn Ile Ile Lys Asp Val Cys Gln Glu Phe Gly Val Glu Tyr Lys
 325 330 335
 Val Tyr Pro Thr Phe Lys Ala Ala Ile Ala Ser Asn Tyr Arg Trp Leu
 340 345 350
 25 Glu Ala Met Gly Lys Ala Ser
 355

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

30

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 365 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Met Thr Ser Thr Thr Ser Lys Val Thr Phe Gly Lys Ser Ile Gly Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Lys Glu Leu Asn Arg Arg Val Asn Ala Tyr Leu Glu Ala Glu Asn
 20 25 30
 50 Ile Ser Pro Arg Asp Asn Pro Pro Met Tyr Leu Lys Thr Ala Ile Ile
 35 40 45
 Leu Ala Trp Val Val Ser Ala Trp Thr Phe Val Val Phe Gly Pro Asp
 50 55 60
 55 Val Leu Trp Met Lys Leu Leu Gly Cys Ile Val Leu Gly Phe Gly Val
 65 70 75 80
 60 Ser Ala Val Gly Phe Asn Ile Ser His Asp Gly Asn His Gly Gly Tyr
 85 90 95

	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Trp	Val	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Thr	His	Asp	Ala	
				100					105						110		
5	Ile	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Lys	Phe	Arg	His	Asn	Val	Leu	His	
			115					120					125				
	His	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Asp	Val	Glu	Ile	His	Gly	Asp	
		130					135					140					
10	Glu	Leu	Val	Arg	Met	Ser	Pro	Ser	Met	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Trp	Tyr	His	Arg	
	145					150					155					160	
	Tyr	Gln	His	Trp	Phe	Ile	Trp	Phe	Val	Tyr	Pro	Phe	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	
				165						170					175		
15	Trp	Ser	Ile	Ala	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Met	Leu	Phe	Lys	Arg	Gln	Tyr	His	
			180						185					190			
20	Asp	His	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Trp	Val	Asp	Ile	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	
		195						200					205				
	Ala	Phe	Lys	Ala	Phe	Gly	Val	Ala	Val	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ile	Pro	Ile	Ala	
	210					215						220					
25	Val	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ala	Val	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ile	Val	Tyr	
	225					230					235					240	
	Met	Thr	His	Gly	Leu	Val	Ala	Cys	Val	Val	Phe	Met	Leu	Ala	His	Val	
				245					250						255		
30	Ile	Glu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Phe	Leu	Asp	Pro	Asp	Asn	Leu	His	Ile	Asp	Asp	
			260						265					270			
35	Glu	Trp	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gln	Val	Lys	Thr	Thr	Val	Asp	Phe	Ala	Pro	Asn	
		275						280					285				
	Asn	Thr	Ile	Ile	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Val	
		290					295					300					
40	His	His	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Ile	Cys	His	Ile	His	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Ile	Ala	
	305					310					315					320	
	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Val	Cys	Glu	Glu	Phe	Gly	Val	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Val	
				325						330					335		
45	His	Gln	Thr	Phe	Phe	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Trp	Leu	Lys	
			340					345						350			
50	Lys	Met	Ser	Ile	Asn	Pro	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ala	Ile	Glu	Gln				
		355					360					365					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- 55 (A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 60 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

5 CCAAGCTTCT GCAGGAGCTC TTTTTTTTTT TTTT 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

15 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "Synthetic oligonucleotide"

(ix) FEATURE:

20 (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 21
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /number= 1
/note= "N=Inosine or Cytosine"

(ix) FEATURE:

25 (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 27
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /number= 2
/note= "N=Inosine or Cytosine"

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

35 CUACUACUAC UACAYCAYAC NTAYACNAAY AT 32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

40 (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

45 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "Synthetic oligonucleotide"

(ix) FEATURE:

50 (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 13
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /number= 1
/note= "N=Inosine or Cytosine"

(ix) FEATURE:

55 (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 19
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /number= 2
/note= "N=Inosine or Cytosine"

60

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

CAUCAUCAUC AUNGGRAANA RRTGRTG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- 5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 10 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

CUACUACUAC UAGGAGTCCT CTACGGTGTT TTG

33

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

35 CAUCAUCAUC AUATGATGCT CAAGCTGAAA CTG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- 40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 45 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

50

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

Gln Xaa Xaa His His
1 5

55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 60

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

CUACUACUAC UACTCGAGCA AGATGGGAAC GGACCAAGG

39

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

15

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

25

CAUCAUCAUC AUCTCGAGCT ACTCTTCCTT GGGACGGAG

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

30

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

CUACUACUAC UATCTAGACT CGAGACCATG GCTGCTGCTC CAGTGTG

47

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

45

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

50

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

55

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

CAUCAUCAUC AUAGGCCTCG AGTTACTGCG CCTTACCCAT

40

60

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

CUACUACUA CUAGGATCCA TGGCACCTCC CAACACT

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

CAUCAUCAU CAUGGTACCT CGAGTTACTT CTTGAAAAAG AC

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1219 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 2692004)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

GCACGCCGAC CGGCGCCGGG AGATCCTGGC AAAGTATCCA GAGATAAAGT CCTTGATGAA 60
 ACCTGATCCC AATTGATAT GGATTATAAT TATGATGGTT CTCACCCAGT TGGGTGCATT 120
 TTACATAGTA AAAGACTTGG ACTGGAAATG GGTCAATTTT GGGGCCTATG CGTTTGGCAG 180
 TTGCATTAAC CACTCAATGA CTCTGGCTAT TCATGAGATT GCCCACAATG CTGCCTTTGG 240
 CAACTGCAAA GCAATGTGGA ATCGCTGGTT TGGAAATGTTT GCTAATCTTC CTATTGGGAT 300
 TCCATATTCA ATTCCTTTA AGAGGTATCA CATGGATCAT CATCGGTACC TTGGAGCTGA 360
 TGGCGTCGAT GTAGATATTC CTACCGATTT TGAGGGCTGG TTCTTCTGTA CCGCTTTCAG 420
 AAAGTTTATA TGGGTATTTC TTCAGCCTCT CTTTATGCC TTTGACCTC TGTTTCATCAA 480

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CCCCAAACCA ATTACGTATC TGGAAGTTAT CAATACCGTG GCACAGGTCA CTTTGTGACAT 540
TTTAATTTAT TACTTTTTGG GAATTAAATC CTTAGTCTAC ATGTTGGCAG CATCTTTACT 600
TGGCCTGGGT TTGCACCCAA TTTCTGGACA TTTTATAGCT GAGCATTACA TGTCTTAAA 660
GGGTCATGAA ACTTACTCAT ATTATGGGCC TCTGAATTTA CTTACCTTCA ATGTGGGTTA 720
TCATAATGAA CATCATGATT TCCCCAACAT TCCTGGAAAA AGTCTTCCAC TGGTGAGGAA 780
AATAGCAGCT GAATACTATG ACAACCTCCC TCACTACAAT TCCTGGATAA AAGTACTGTA 840
TGATTTTGTG ATGGATGATA CAATAAGTCC CTA CTCAAGA ATGAAGAGGC ACCAAAAAGG 900
AGAGATGGTG CTGGAGTAAA TATCATTAGT GCCAAAGGGA TTCTTCTCCA AAACCTTAGA 960
TGATAAAATG GAATTTTTGC ATTATTAAAC TTGAGACCAG TGATGCTCAG AAGCTCCCCCT 1020
GGCACAATTT CAGAGTAAGA GCTCGGTGAT ACCAAGAAGT GAATCTGGCT TTTAAACAGT 1080
CAGCCTGACT CTGTACTGCT CAGTTTCACT CACAGGAAAC TTGTGACTTG TGTATTATCG 1140
TCATTGAGGA TGTTTCACTC ATGTCTGTCA TTTTATAAGC ATATCATTTA AAAAGCTTCT 1200
AAAAAGCTAT TTCGCCAGG 1219
  
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

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 35
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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    (A) LENGTH: 655 base pairs
    (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 2153526)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:
  
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45
 50
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TTACCTTCTA CGTCCGCTTC TTCCTCACTT ATGTGCCACT ATTGGGGCTG AAAGCTTCCT 60
GGGCCTTTTC TTCATAGTCA GGTTCCTGGA AAGCAACTGG TTTGTGTGGG TGACACAGAT 120
GAACCATATT CCCATGCACA TTGATCATGA CCGGAACATG GACTGGGTTT CCACCCAGCT 180
CCAGGCCACA TGCAATGTCC ACAAGTCTGC CTTCAATGAC TGGTTCAGTG GACACCTCAA 240
CTTCCAGATT GAGCACCATC TTTTCCAC GATGCCTCGA CACAATTACC ACAAAGTGGC 300
TCCCCTGGTG CAGTCCTTGT GTGCCAAGCA TGGCATAGAG TACCAGTCCA AGCCCCTGCT 360
GTCAGCCTTC GCCGACATCA TCCACTCACT AAAGGAGTCA GGGCAGCTCT GGCTAGATGC 420
CTATCTTCAC CAATAACAAC AGCCACCCTG CCCAGTCTGG AAGAAGAGGA GGAAGACTCT 480
GGAGCCAAGG CAGAGGGGAG CTTGAGGGAC AATGCCACTA TAGTTTAATA CTCAGAGGGG 540
GTTGGGTTTG GGGACATAAA GCCTCTGACT CAAACTCCTC CCTTTTATCT TCTAGCCACA 600
  
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GTTCTAAGAC CCAAAGTGGG GGGTGGACAC AGAAGTCCCT AGGAGGGAAG GAGCT 655

5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 304 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 10 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 3506132)

15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

GTCTTTTACT TTGGCAATGG CTGGATTCCT ACCCTCATCA CGGCCTTTGT CCTTGCTACC 60
 TCTCAGGCCC AAGCTGGATG GCTGCAACAT GATTATGGCC ACCTGTCTGT CTACAGAAAA 120
 20 CCCAAGTGGA ACCACCTTGT CCACAAATTC GTCATTGGCC ACTTAAAGGG TGCCTCTGCC 180
 AACTGGTGGA ATCATCGCCA CTTCCAGCAC CACGCCAAGC CTAACATCTT CCACAAGGAT 240
 25 CCCGATGTGA ACATGCTGCA CGTGTTTGTT CTGGGCGAAT GGCAGCCCAT CGAGTACGGC 300
 AAGA 304

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 918 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 35 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 3854933)

40 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CAGGGACCTA CCCCGCGCTA CTTACCTGG GACGAGGTGG CCCAGCGCTC AGGGTGCGAG 60
 GAGCGGTGGC TAGTGATCGA CCGTAAGGTG TACAACATCA GCGAGTTCAC CCGCCGGCAT 120
 45 CCAGGGGGCT CCCGGGTCAT CAGCCACTAC GCCGGGCAGG ATGCCACGGA TCCCTTTGTG 180
 GCCTTCCACA TCAACAAGGG CCTTGTGAAG AAGTATATGA ACTCTCTCCT GATTGGAGAA 240
 50 CTGTCTCCAG AGCAGCCCAG CTTGAGCCC ACCAAGAATA AAGAGCTGAC AGATGAGTTC 300
 CGGGAGCTGC GGGCCACAGT GGAGCGGATG GGGCTCATGA AGGCCAACCA TGTCTTCTTC 360
 CTGCTGTACC TGCTGCACAT CTTGCTGCTG GATGGTGCAG CCTGGCTCAC CCTTTGGGTC 420
 55 TTTGGGACGT CCTTTTGGC CTTCTCCTC TGTGCGGTGC TGCTCAGTGC AGTTCAGGCC 480
 CAGGCTGGCT GGCTGCAGCA TGACTTTGGG CACCTGTCGG TCTTCAGCAC CTCAAAGTGG 540
 60 AACCATCTGC TACATCATTT TGTGATTGGC CACCTGAAGG GGGCCCCCGC CAGTTGGTGG 600
 AACCACATGC ACTTCCAGCA CCATGCCAAG CCCAACTGCT TCCGCAAAGA CCCAGACATC 660

AACATGCATC CCTTCTTCTT TGCCTTGGGG AAGATCCTCT CTGTGGAGCT TGGGAAACAG 720
 5 AAGAAAAAAT ATATGCCGTA CAACCACCAG CACARATACT TCTTCCTAAT TGGGCCCCCA 780
 GCCTTGCTGC CTCTCTACTT CCAGTGGTAT ATTTTCTATT TTGTTATCCA GCGAAAGAAG 840
 TGGGTGGACT TGGCCTGGAT CAGCAAACAG GAATACGATG AAGCCGGGCT TCCATTGTCC 900
 10 ACCGCAAATG CTTCTAAA 918

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1686 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 2511785)
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

25 GCCACTTAAA GGGTGCCTCT GCCAACTGGT GGAATCATCG CCACTTCCAG CACCACGCCA 60
 AGCCTAACAT CTTCCACAAG GATCCCGATG TGAACATGCT GCACGTGTTT GTTCTGGGCG 120
 30 AATGGCAGCC CATCGAGTAC GGCAAGAAGA AGCTGAAATA CCTGCCCTAC AATCACCAGC 180
 ACGAATACTT CTTCTGATT GGGCCGCCGC TGCTCATCCC CATGTATTTT CAGTACCAGA 240
 35 TCATCATGAC CATGATCGTC CATAAGAACT GGGTGGACCT GGCCTGGGCC GTCAGCTACT 300
 ACATCCGGTT CTTTCATACC TACATCCCTT TCTACGGCAT CCTGGGAGCC CTCCTTTTCC 360
 TCAACTTCAT CAGGTTCTTG GAGAGCCACT GGTTTGTGTG GGTACACAG ATGAATCACA 420
 40 TCGTCATGGA GATTGACCAG GAGGCCTACC GTGACTGGTT CAGTAGCCAG CTGACAGCCA 480
 CCTGCAACGT GGAGCAGTCC TTCTTCAACG ACTGGTTCAG TGGACACCTT AACTTCCAGA 540
 TTGAGCACCA CCTCTTCCCC ACCATGCCCC GGCACAACTT ACACAAGATC GCCCCGCTGG 600
 45 TGAAGTCTCT ATGTGCCAAG CATGGCATTG AATACCAGGA GAAGCCGCTA CTGAGGGCCC 660
 TGCTGGACAT CATCAGGTCC CTGAAGAAGT CTGGGAAGCT GTGGCTGGAC GCCTACCTTC 720
 50 ACAAATGAAG CCACAGCCCC CGGGACACCG TGGGAAGGG GTGCAGGTGG GGTGATGGCC 780
 AGAGGAATGA TGGGCTTTTG TTCTGAGGGG TGTCCGAGAG GCTGGTGTAT GCACTGCTCA 840
 CGGACCCCAT GTTGATCTT TCTCCCTTTC TCCTCTCCTT TTTCTCTTCA CATCTCCCCC 900
 55 ATAGCACCCCT GCCCTCATGG GACCTGCCCT CCCTCAGCCG TCAGCCATCA GCCATGGCCC 960
 TCCCAGTGCC TCCTAGCCCC TTCTTCCAAG GAGCAGAGAG GTGGCCACCG GGGGTGGCTC 1020
 60 TGTCTACCT CCACTCTCTG CCCCTAAAGA TGGGAGGAGA CCAGCGGTCC ATGGGTCTGG 1080
 CCTGTGAGTC TCCCCTTGCA GCCTGGTCAC TAGGCATCAC CCCCCTTTG GTTCTTCAGA 1140

5 TGCTCTTGGG GTTCATAGGG GCAGGTCCTA GTCGGGCAGG GCCCCTGACC CTCCCGGCCT 1200
 GGCTTCACTC TCCCTGACGG CTGCCATTGG TCCACCCTTT CATAGAGAGG CCTGCTTTGT 1260
 TACAAAGCTC GGGTCTCCCT CCTGCAGCTC GGTTAAGTAC CCGAGGCCTC TCTTAAGATG 1320
 TCCAGGGCCC CAGGCCCCGG GGCACAGCCA GCCCAAACCT TGGGCCCTGG AAGAGTCCTC 1380
 10 CACCCCATCA CTAGAGTGCT CTGACCCTGG GCTTTCACGG GCCCATTCC ACCGCCTCCC 1440
 CAACTTGAGC CTGTGACCTT GGGACCAAAG GGGGAGTCCC TCGTCTCTTG TGA CTAGCA 1500
 GAGGCAGTGG CCACGTTTCC GGAGGGGCGG GCTGGCCTGG AGGCTCAGCC CACCCTCCAG 1560
 15 CTTTTCTCA GGGTGTCTG AGGTCCAAGA TTCTGGAGCA ATCTGACCCT TCTCCAAAGG 1620
 CTCTGTTATC AGCTGGGCAG TGCCAGCCAA TCCCTGGCCA TTTGGCCCCA GGGGACGTGG 1680
 20 GCCCTG 1686

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1843 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Contig 2535)
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:
 35 GTCTTTTACT TTGGCAATGG CTGGATTCCT ACCCTCATCA CGGCCTTTGT CCTTGCTACC 60
 TCTCAGGCCC AAGCTGGATG GCTGCAACAT GATTATGGCC ACCTGTCTGT CTACAGAAAA 120
 40 CCCAAGTGGA ACCACCTTGT CCACAAATTC GTCATTGGCC ACTTAAAGGG TGCCTCTGCC 180
 AACTGGTGGA ATCATCGCCA CTTCCAGCAC CACGCCAAGC CTAACATCTT CCACAAGGAT 240
 45 CCCGATGTGA ACATGCTGCA CGTGTGTTGT CTGGGCGAAT GGCAGCCCAT CGAGTACGGC 300
 AAGAAGAAGC TGAAATACCT GCCCTACAAT CACCAGCACG AATACTTCTT CCTGATTGGG 360
 CCGCCGCTGC TCATCCCCAT GTATTTCCAG TACCAGATCA TCATGACCAT GATCGTCCAT 420
 50 AAGAACTGGG TGGACCTGGC CTGGGCGGTC AGCTACTACA TCCGGTTCTT CATCACCTAC 480
 ATCCCTTTCT ACGGCATCCT GGGAGCCCTC CTTTCTCTCA ACTTCATCAG GTTCCTGGAG 540
 AGCCACTGGT TTGTGTGGGT CACACAGATG AATCACATCG TCATGGAGAT TGACCAGGAG 600
 55 GCCTACCGTG ACTGGTTCAG TAGCCAGCTG ACAGCCACCT GCAACGTGGA GCAGTCCTTC 660
 TTCAACGACT GGTTCAGTGG ACACCTTAAC TTCCAGATTG AGCACCACCT CTTCCCCACC 720
 60 ATGCCCCGGC ACAACTTACA CAAGATCGCC CCGCTGGTGA AGTCTCTATG TGCCAAGCAT 780
 GGCATTGAAT ACCAGGAGAA GCCGCTACTG AGGGCCCTGC TGGACATCAT CAGGTCCCTG 840

5 AAGAAGTCTG GGAAGCTGTG GCTGGACGCC TACCTTCACA AATGAAGCCA CAGCCCCCGG 900
 GACACCGTGG GGAAGGGGTG CAGGTGGGGT GATGGCCAGA GGAATGATGG GCTTTTGTTC 960
 TGAGGGGTGT CCGAGAGGCT GGTGTATGCA CTGCTCACGG ACCCCATGTT GGATCTTTCT 1020
 CCCTTTCTCC TCTCCTTTTT CTCTTCACAT CTCCCCATA GCACCCTGCC CTCATGGGAC 1080
 10 CTGCCCTCCC TCAGCCGTCA GCCATCAGCC ATGGCCCTCC CAGTGCCCTCC TAGCCCCTTC 1140
 TTCCAAGGAG CAGAGAGGTG GCCACCGGGG GTGGCTCTGT CCTACCTCCA CTCTCTGCCC 1200
 15 CTAAAGATGG GAGGAGACCA GCGGTCCATG GGTCTGGCCT GTGAGTCTCC CTTGCAGCC 1260
 TGGTCACTAG GCATCACCCC CGCTTTGGTT CTTAGATGC TCTTGGGGTT CATAGGGGCA 1320
 GGTCTAGTC GGGCAGGGCC CCTGACCCTC CCGGCCTGGC TTCACTCTCC CTGACGGCTG 1380
 20 CCATTGGTCC ACCCTTTCAT AGAGAGGCCT GCTTTGTTAC AAAGCTCGGG TCTCCCTCCT 1440
 GCAGCTCGGT TAAGTACCCG AGGCCTCTCT TAAGATGTCC AGGGCCCCAG GCCCGCGGGC 1500
 25 ACAGCCAGCC CAAACCTTGG GCCCTGGAAG AGTCTCCAC CCCATCACTA GAGTGCTCTG 1560
 ACCCTGGGCT TTCACGGGCC CCATTCCACC GCCTCCCCAA CTTGAGCCTG TGACCTTGGG 1620
 ACCAAAGGGG GAGTCCCTCG TCTCTTGTGA CTCAGCAGAG GCAGTGGCCA CGTTCAGGGA 1680
 30 GGGGCCGGCT GGCCTGGAGG CTCAGCCAC CCTCCAGCTT TTCCTCAGGG TGTCCTGAGG 1740
 TCCAAGATTC TGGAGCAATC TGACCCTTCT CCAAAGGCTC TGTATCAGC TGGGCAGTGC 1800
 35 CAGCCAATCC CTGGCCATTT GGCCCCAGGG GACGTGGGCC CTG 1843

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 2257 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 45 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (Edited Contig 253538a)
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:
 50 CAGGGACCTA CCCGCGCTA CTTACCTGG GACGAGGTGG CCCAGCGCTC AGGGTGCAGAG 60
 GAGCGGTGGC TAGTGATCGA CCGTAAGGTG TACAACATCA GCGAGTTCAC CCGCCGGCAT 120
 CCAGGGGGCT CCCGGGTCAT CAGCCACTAC GCCGGGCAGG ATGCCACGGA TCCCTTTGTG 180
 55 GCCTTCACA TCAACAAGGG CCTTGTGAAG AAGTATATGA ACTCTCTCCT GATTGGAGAA 240
 CTGTCTCCAG AGCAGCCCAG CTTTGAGCCC ACCAAGAATA AAGAGCTGAC AGATGAGTTC 300
 CGGGAGCTGC GGGCCACAGT GGAGCGGATG GGGCTCATGA AGGCCAACCA TGTCTTCTTC 360
 60 CTGCTGTACC TGCTGCACAT CTTGCTGCTG GATGGTGCAG CCTGGCTCAC CTTTGGGTC 420

	TTTGGGACGT CCTTTTTGCC CTTCCTCCTC TGTGCGGTGC TGCTCAGTGC AGTTCAGCAG	480
	GCCCAAGCTG GATGGCTGCA ACATGATTAT GGCCACCTGT CTGTCTACAG AAAACCCAAG	540
5	TGGAACCACC TTGTCCACAA ATTCGTCATT GGCCACTTAA AGGGTGCCCTC TGCCAACCTGG	600
	TGGAATCATC GCCACTTCCA GCACCACGCC AAGCCTAACA TCTTCCACAA GGATCCCGAT	660
10	GTGAACATGC TGCACGTGTT TGTTCCTGGGC GAATGGCAGC CCATCGAGTA CGGCAAGAAG	720
	AAGCTGAAAT ACCTGCCCTA CAATCACCAG CACGAATACT TCTTCCTGAT TGGGCCGCCG	780
	CTGCTCATCC CCATGTATTT CCAGTACCAG ATCATCATGA CCATGATCGT CCATAAGAAC	840
15	TGGGTGGACC TGGCCTGGGC CGTCAGCTAC TACATCCGGT TCTTCATCAC CTACATCCCT	900
	TTCTACGGCA TCCTGGGAGC CCTCCTTTTC CTCAACTTCA TCAGGTTTCTT GGAGAGCCAC	960
20	TGGTTTGTGT GGGTCACACA GATGAATCAC ATCGTCATGG AGATTGACCA GGAGGCCTAC	1020
	CGTGACTGGT TCAGTAGCCA GCTGACAGCC ACCTGCAACG TGGAGCAGTC CTTCTTCAAC	1080
	GACTGGTTCA GTGGACACCT TAACTTCCAG ATTGAGCACC ACCTCTTCCC CACCATGCCC	1140
25	CGGCACAACT TACACAAGAT CGCCCCGCTG GTGAAGTCTC TATGTGCCAA GCATGGCATT	1200
	GAATACCAGG AGAAGCCGCT ACTGAGGGCC CTGCTGGACA TCATCAGGTC CCTGAAGAAG	1260
30	TCTGGGAAGC TGTGGCTGGA CGCCTACCTT CACAAATGAA GCCACAGCCC CCGGGACACC	1320
	GTGGGGAAGG GGTGCAGGTG GGGTGATGGC CAGAGGAATG ATGGGCTTTT GTTCTGAGGG	1380
	GTGTCCGAGA GGCTGGTGTA TGCACTGCTC ACGGACCCCA TGTTGGATCT TTCTCCCTTT	1440
35	CTCCTCTCCT TTTTCTCTTC ACATCTCCCC CATAGCACCC TGCCCTCATG GGACCTGCCC	1500
	TCCCTCAGCC GTCAGCCATC AGCCATGGCC CTCCCAGTGC CTCCTAGCCC CTTCTTCCAA	1560
40	GGAGCAGAGA GGTGGCCACC GGGGGTGGCT CTGTCTTACC TCCACTCTCT GCCCCTAAAG	1620
	ATGGGAGGAG ACCAGCGGTC CATGGGTCTG GCCTGTGAGT CTCCCCTTGC AGCCTGGTCA	1680
	CTAGGCATCA CCCCCGCTTT GGTTCCTCAG ATGCTCTTGG GTTCATAGG GGCAGGTCCT	1740
45	AGTCGGGCAG GGGCCCTGAC CCTCCCGGCC TGGCTTCACT CTCCTGACG GCTGCCATTG	1800
	GTCCACCCTT TCATAGAGAG GCCTGCTTTG TTACAAAGCT CGGGTCTCCC TCCTGCAGCT	1860
50	CGGTAAAGTA CCCGAGGCCT CTCTTAAGAT GTCCAGGGCC CCAGGCCCGC GGGCACAGCC	1920
	AGCCCCAAACC TTGGGCCCTG GAAGAGTCCT CCACCCCATC ACTAGAGTGC TCTGACCCTG	1980
	GGCTTTCACG GGCCCCATTC CACCGCCTCC CCAACTTGAG CCTGTGACCT TGGGACCAAA	2040
55	GGGGGAGTCC CTCGTCTCTT GTGACTCAGC AGAGGCAGTG GCCACGTTCA GGGAGGGGCC	2100
	GGCTGGCCTG GAGGCTCAGC CCACCCTCCA GCTTTTCCTC AGGGTGTCTT GAGGTCCAAG	2160
60	ATTCTGGAGC AATCTGACCC TTCTCCAAAG GCTCTGTTAT CAGCTGGGCA GTGCCAGCCA	2220
	ATCCCTGGCC ATTTGGCCCC AGGGGACGTG GGCCCTG	2257

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 411 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

10 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 2692004)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

15	His	Ala	Asp	Arg	Arg	Arg	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Ile	1	5	10	15
	Lys	Ser	Leu	Met	Lys	Pro	Asp	Pro	Asn	Leu	Ile	Trp	Ile	Ile	Ile	20	25	30	
	Met	Met	Val	Leu	Thr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Val	Lys	Asp	35	40	45	
20	Leu	Asp	Trp	Lys	Trp	Val	Ile	Phe	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ser	50	55	60	
	Cys	Ile	Asn	His	Ser	Met	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ile	His	Glu	Ile	Ala	His	65	70	75	
25	Asn	Ala	Ala	Phe	Gly	Asn	Cys	Lys	Ala	Met	Trp	Asn	Arg	Trp	Phe	80	85	90	
	Gly	Met	Phe	Ala	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ile	Gly	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Ser	95	100	105	
	Phe	Lys	Arg	Tyr	His	Met	Asp	His	His	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Asp	110	115	120	
30	Gly	Val	Asp	Val	Asp	Ile	Pro	Thr	Asp	Phe	Glu	Gly	Trp	Phe	Phe	125	130	135	
	Cys	Thr	Ala	Phe	Arg	Lys	Phe	Ile	Trp	Val	Ile	Leu	Gln	Pro	Leu	140	145	150	
35	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Arg	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ile	Asn	Pro	Lys	Pro	Ile	Thr	155	160	165	
	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Asn	Thr	Val	Ala	Gln	Val	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ile	170	175	180	
	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser	Leu	Val	Tyr	Met	Leu	185	190	195	
40	Ala	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Ile	Ser	Gly	His	200	205	210	
	Phe	Ile	Ala	Glu	His	Tyr	Met	Phe	Leu	Lys	Gly	His	Glu	Thr	Tyr	215	220	225	
45	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Thr	Phe	Asn	Val	Gly	Tyr	230	235	240	
	His	Asn	Glu	His	His	Asp	Phe	Pro	Asn	Ile	Pro	Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	245	250	255	
	Pro	Leu	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Pro	260	265	270	
50	His	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Trp	Ile	Lys	Val	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Val	Met	Asp	275	280	285	
	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Met	Lys	Arg	His	Gln	Lys	Gly	290	295	300	
55	Glu	Met	Val	Leu	Glu	***	Ile	Ser	Leu	Val	Pro	Lys	Gly	Phe	Phe	305	310	315	
	Ser	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Asp	Lys	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	His	Tyr	***	Thr	320	325	330	
	***	Asp	Gln	***	Cys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Gln	Phe	Gln	Ser	335	340	345	
60	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Ile	Pro	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Phe	***	Thr	Val	350	355	360	

Ser Leu Thr Leu Tyr Cys Ser Val Ser Leu Thr Gly Asn Leu ***
 365 370 375
 Leu Val Tyr Tyr Arg His *** Gly Cys Phe Thr His Val Cys His
 380 385 390
 5 Phe Ile Ser Ile Ser Phe Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ala
 400 405 410
 Arg

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 218 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 15 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 2153526)

20 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

Tyr Leu Leu Arg Pro Leu Leu Pro His Leu Cys Ala Thr Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15
 25 Ala Glu Ser Phe Leu Gly Leu Phe Phe Ile Val Arg Phe Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 Ser Asn Trp Phe Val Trp Val Thr Gln Met Asn His Ile Pro Met
 35 40 45
 His Ile Asp His Asp Arg Asn Met Asp Trp Val Ser Thr Gln Leu
 50 55 60
 30 Gln Ala Thr Cys Asn Val His Lys Ser Ala Phe Asn Asp Trp Phe
 65 70 75
 Ser Gly His Leu Asn Phe Gln Ile Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Thr
 80 85 90
 35 Met Pro Arg His Asn Tyr His Lys Val Ala Pro Leu Val Gln Ser
 95 100 105
 Leu Cys Ala Lys His Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Ser Lys Pro Leu Leu
 110 115 120
 Ser Ala Phe Ala Asp Ile Ile His Ser Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Gln
 125 130 135
 40 Leu Trp Leu Asp Ala Tyr Leu His Gln *** Gln Gln Pro Pro Cys
 140 145 150
 Pro Val Trp Lys Lys Arg Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Arg Gln Arg
 155 160 165
 45 Gly Ala *** Gly Thr Met Pro Leu *** Phe Asn Thr Gln Arg Gly
 170 175 180
 Leu Gly Leu Gly Thr *** Ser Leu *** Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Phe
 185 190 195
 Ile Phe *** Pro Gln Phe *** Asp Pro Lys Trp Gly Val Asp Thr
 200 205 210
 50 Glu Val Pro Arg Arg Glu Gly Ala
 215

55 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 71 amino acids
 60 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 3506132)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

5

	Val	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Gly	Trp	Ile	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Ala
	1				5					10					15
10	Phe	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Trp	Leu	Gln	His
					20					25					30
	Asp	Tyr	Gly	His	Leu	Ser	Val	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Pro	Lys	Trp	Asn	His
					35					40					45
	Leu	Val	His	Lys	Phe	Val	Ile	Gly	His	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala
					50					55					60
15	Asn	Trp	Trp	Asn	His	Arg	His	Phe	Gln	His	His	Ala	Lys	Pro	Asn
					65					70					75
	Leu	Gly	Glu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Xxx			
					80					85					

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 306 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 3854933)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

35	Gln	Gly	Pro	Thr	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Trp	Asp	Glu	Val	Ala	Gln
	1				5					10					15
	Arg	Ser	Gly	Cys	Glu	Glu	Arg	Trp	Leu	Val	Ile	Asp	Arg	Lys	Val
					20					25					30
40	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu	Phe	Thr	Arg	Arg	His	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Arg
					35					40					45
	Val	Ile	Ser	His	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gln	Asp	Ala	Thr	Asp	Pro	Phe	Val
					50					55					60
	Ala	Phe	His	Ile	Asn	Lys	Gly	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Met	Asn	Ser
					65					70					75
45	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gln	Pro	Ser	Phe	Glu	Pro
					80					85					90
	Thr	Lys	Asn	Lys	Glu	Leu	Thr	Asp	Glu	Phe	Arg	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ala
					95					100					105
50	Thr	Val	Glu	Arg	Met	Gly	Leu	Met	Lys	Ala	Asn	His	Val	Phe	Phe
					110					115					120
	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Trp
					125					130					135
	Leu	Thr	Leu	Trp	Val	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ser	Phe	Leu	Pro	Phe	Leu	Leu
					140					145					150
55	Cys	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Trp	Leu
					155					160					165
	Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Gly	His	Leu	Ser	Val	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Lys	Trp
					170					175					180
	Asn	His	Leu	Leu	His	His	Phe	Val	Ile	Gly	His	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ala
60					185					190					195
	Pro	Ala	Ser	Trp	Trp	Asn	His	Met	His	Phe	Gln	His	His	Ala	Lys
					200					205					210

Pro Asn Cys Phe Arg Lys Asp Pro Asp Ile Asn Met His Pro Phe
 215 220 225
 Phe Phe Ala Leu Gly Lys Ile Leu Ser Val Glu Leu Gly Lys Gln
 230 235 240
 5 Lys Lys Lys Tyr Met Pro Tyr Asn His Gln His Xxx Tyr Phe Phe
 245 250 255
 Leu Ile Gly Pro Pro Ala Leu Leu Pro Leu Tyr Phe Gln Trp Tyr
 260 265 270
 10 Ile Phe Tyr Phe Val Ile Gln Arg Lys Lys Trp Val Asp Leu Ala
 275 280 285
 Trp Ile Ser Lys Gln Glu Tyr Asp Glu Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Ser
 290 295 300
 Thr Ala Asn Ala Ser Lys
 305

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 566 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 2511785)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

30 His Leu Lys Gly Ala Ser Ala Asn Trp Trp Asn His Arg His Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Gln His His Ala Lys Pro Asn Ile Phe His Lys Asp Pro Asp Val
 20 25 30
 35 Asn Met Leu His Val Phe Val Leu Gly Glu Trp Gln Pro Ile Glu
 35 40 45
 Tyr Gly Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Asn His Gln His
 50 55 60
 Glu Tyr Phe Phe Leu Ile Gly Pro Pro Leu Leu Ile Pro Met Tyr
 65 70 75
 40 Phe Gln Tyr Gln Ile Ile Met Thr Met Ile Val His Lys Asn Trp
 80 85 90
 Val Asp Leu Ala Trp Ala Val Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Arg Phe Phe Ile
 95 100 105
 45 Thr Tyr Ile Pro Phe Tyr Gly Ile Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Phe Leu
 110 115 120
 Asn Phe Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu Ser His Trp Phe Val Trp Val Thr
 125 130 135
 Gln Met Asn His Ile Val Met Glu Ile Asp Gln Glu Ala Tyr Arg
 140 145 150
 50 Asp Trp Phe Ser Ser Gln Leu Thr Ala Thr Cys Asn Val Glu Gln
 155 160 165
 Ser Phe Phe Asn Asp Trp Phe Ser Gly His Leu Asn Phe Gln Ile
 170 175 180
 55 Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Thr Met Pro Arg His Asn Leu His Lys
 185 190 195
 Ile Ala Pro Leu Val Lys Ser Leu Cys Ala Lys His Gly Ile Glu
 200 205 210
 Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Asp Ile Ile Arg
 215 220 225
 60 Ser Leu Lys Lys Ser Gly Lys Leu Trp Leu Asp Ala Tyr Leu His
 230 235 240
 Lys *** Ser His Ser Pro Arg Asp Thr Val Gly Lys Gly Cys Arg

		245		250		255
	Trp Gly Asp Gly	Gln Arg Asn Asp Gly	Leu Leu Phe *** Gly	Val		
		260		265		270
5	Ser Glu Arg Leu	Val Tyr Ala Leu Leu	Thr Asp Pro Met Leu	Asp		
		275		280		285
	Leu Ser Pro Phe	Leu Leu Ser Phe Phe	Ser Ser His Leu Pro	His		
		290		295		300
	Ser Thr Leu Pro	Ser Trp Asp Leu Pro	Ser Leu Ser Arg Gln	Pro		
		305		310		315
10	Ser Ala Met Ala	Leu Pro Val Pro Pro	Ser Pro Phe Phe Gln	Gly		
		320		325		330
	Ala Glu Arg Trp	Pro Pro Gly Val Ala	Leu Ser Tyr Leu His	Ser		
		335		340		345
	Leu Pro Leu Lys	Met Gly Gly Asp Gln	Arg Ser Met Gly Leu	Ala		
15		350		355		360
	Cys Glu Ser Pro	Leu Ala Ala Trp Ser	Leu Gly Ile Thr Pro	Ala		
		365		370		375
	Leu Val Leu Gln	Met Leu Leu Gly Phe	Ile Gly Ala Gly Pro	Ser		
		380		385		390
20	Arg Ala Gly Pro	Leu Thr Leu Pro Ala	Trp Leu His Ser Pro	***		
		400		405		410
	Arg Leu Pro Leu	Val His Pro Phe Ile	Glu Arg Pro Ala Leu	Leu		
		415		420		425
	Gln Ser Ser Gly	Leu Pro Pro Ala Ala	Arg Leu Ser Thr Arg	Gly		
25		430		435		440
	Leu Ser *** Asp	Val Gln Gly Pro Arg	Pro Ala Gly Thr Ala	Ser		
		445		450		455
	Pro Asn Leu Gly	Pro Trp Lys Ser Pro	Pro Pro His His ***	Ser		
		460		465		470
30	Ala Leu Thr Leu	Gly Phe His Gly Pro	His Ser Thr Ala Ser	Pro		
		475		480		485
	Thr *** Ala Cys	Asp Leu Gly Thr Lys	Gly Gly Val Pro Arg	Leu		
		490		495		500
	Leu *** Leu Ser	Arg Gly Ser Gly His	Val Gln Gly Gly Ala	Gly		
35		505		510		515
	Trp Pro Gly Gly	Ser Ala His Pro Pro	Ala Phe Pro Gln Gly	Val		
		520		525		530
	Leu Arg Ser Lys	Ile Leu Glu Gln Ser	Asp Pro Ser Pro Lys	Ala		
		535		540		545
40	Leu Leu Ser Ala	Gly Gln Cys Gln Pro	Ile Pro Gly His Leu	Ala		
		550		555		560
	Pro Gly Asp Val	Gly Pro Xxx				
		565				

45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

50

- (A) LENGTH: 619 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 2535)

55

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

60

Val	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Asn	Gly	Trp	Ile	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Ala
1				5				10					15	
Phe	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gly	Trp	Leu	Gln	His

		20		25		30
	Asp Tyr Gly His	Leu Ser Val Tyr Arg Lys Pro Lys Trp Asn His				
		35		40		45
5	Leu Val His Lys Phe	Val Ile Gly His Leu Lys Gly Ala Ser Ala				
		50		55		60
	Asn Trp Trp Asn His	Arg His Phe Gln His His Ala Lys Pro Asn				
		65		70		75
	Ile Phe His Lys Asp	Pro Asp Val Asn Met Leu His Val Phe Val				
		80		85		90
10	Leu Gly Glu Trp Gln	Pro Ile Glu Tyr Gly Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys				
		95		100		105
	Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Asn	His Gln His Glu Tyr Phe Phe Leu Ile Gly				
		110		115		120
15	Pro Pro Leu Leu Ile	Pro Met Tyr Phe Gln Tyr Gln Ile Ile Met				
		125		130		135
	Thr Met Ile Val His	Lys Asn Trp Val Asp Leu Ala Trp Ala Val				
		140		145		150
	Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Arg	Phe Phe Ile Thr Tyr Ile Pro Phe Tyr Gly				
		155		160		165
20	Ile Leu Gly Ala Leu	Leu Phe Leu Asn Phe Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu				
		170		175		180
	Ser His Trp Phe Val	Trp Val Thr Gln Met Asn His Ile Val Met				
		185		190		195
25	Glu Ile Asp Gln Glu	Ala Tyr Arg Asp Trp Phe Ser Ser Gln Leu				
		200		205		210
	Thr Ala Thr Cys Asn	Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Phe Asn Asp Trp Phe				
		215		220		225
	Ser Gly His Leu Asn	Phe Gln Ile Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Thr				
		230		235		240
30	Met Pro Arg His Asn	Leu His Lys Ile Ala Pro Leu Val Lys Ser				
		245		250		255
	Leu Cys Ala Lys His	Gly Ile Glu Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Leu Leu				
		260		265		270
35	Arg Ala Leu Leu Asp	Ile Ile Arg Ser Leu Lys Lys Ser Gly Lys				
		275		280		285
	Leu Trp Leu Asp Ala	Tyr Leu His Lys *** Ser His Ser Pro Arg				
		290		295		300
	Asp Thr Val Gly Lys	Gly Cys Arg Trp Gly Asp Gly Gln Arg Asn				
		305		310		315
40	Asp Gly Leu Leu Phe	*** Gly Val Ser Glu Arg Leu Val Tyr Ala				
		320		325		330
	Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro	Met Leu Asp Leu Ser Pro Phe Leu Leu Ser				
		335		340		345
45	Phe Phe Ser Ser His	Leu Pro His Ser Thr Leu Pro Ser Trp Asp				
		350		355		360
	Leu Pro Ser Leu Ser	Arg Gln Pro Ser Ala Met Ala Leu Pro Val				
		365		370		375
	Pro Pro Ser Pro Phe	Phe Gln Gly Ala Glu Arg Trp Pro Pro Gly				
		380		385		390
50	Val Ala Leu Ser Tyr	Leu His Ser Leu Pro Leu Lys Met Gly Gly				
		400		405		410
	Asp Gln Arg Ser Met	Gly Leu Ala Cys Glu Ser Pro Leu Ala Ala				
		415		420		425
55	Trp Ser Leu Gly Ile	Thr Pro Ala Leu Val Leu Gln Met Leu Leu				
		430		435		440
	Gly Phe Ile Gly Ala	Gly Pro Ser Arg Ala Gly Pro Leu Thr Leu				
		445		450		455
	Pro Ala Trp Leu His	Ser Pro *** Arg Leu Pro Leu Val His Pro				
		460		465		470
60	Phe Ile Glu Arg Pro	Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro				
		475		480		485
	Ala Ala Arg Leu Ser	Thr Arg Gly Leu Ser *** Asp Val Gln Gly				

		490		495		500
	Pro Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Ala Ser Pro Asn Leu Gly Pro Trp Lys					
		505		510		515
5	Ser Pro Pro Pro His His *** Ser Ala Leu Thr Leu Gly Phe His					
		520		525		530
	Gly Pro His Ser Thr Ala Ser Pro Thr *** Ala Cys Asp Leu Gly					
		535		540		545
	Thr Lys Gly Gly Val Pro Arg Leu Leu *** Leu Ser Arg Gly Ser					
		550		555		560
10	Gly His Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly Ser Ala His					
		565		570		575
	Pro Pro Ala Phe Pro Gln Gly Val Leu Arg Ser Lys Ile Leu Glu					
		580		585		590
15	Gln Ser Asp Pro Ser Pro Lys Ala Leu Leu Ser Ala Gly Gln Cys					
		595		600		605
	Gln Pro Ile Pro Gly His Leu Ala Pro Gly Asp Val Gly Pro Xxx					
		610		615		620

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 757 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25

30

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: amino acid (Translation of Contig 253538a)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

35	Gln Gly Pro Thr Pro Arg Tyr Phe Thr Trp Asp Glu Val Ala Gln	
	1 5 10 15	
	Arg Ser Gly Cys Glu Arg Trp Leu Val Ile Asp Arg Lys Val	
	20 25 30	
	Tyr Asn Ile Ser Glu Phe Thr Arg Arg His Pro Gly Gly Ser Arg	
	35 40 45	
40	Val Ile Ser His Tyr Ala Gly Gln Asp Ala Thr Asp Pro Phe Val	
	50 55 60	
	Ala Phe His Ile Asn Lys Gly Leu Val Lys Lys Tyr Met Asn Ser	
	65 70 75	
45	Leu Leu Ile Gly Glu Leu Ser Pro Glu Gln Pro Ser Phe Glu Pro	
	80 85 90	
	Thr Lys Asn Lys Glu Leu Thr Asp Glu Phe Arg Glu Leu Arg Ala	
	95 100 105	
	Thr Val Glu Arg Met Gly Leu Met Lys Ala Asn His Val Phe Phe	
	110 115 120	
50	Leu Leu Tyr Leu Leu His Ile Leu Leu Leu Asp Gly Ala Ala Trp	
	125 130 135	
	Leu Thr Leu Trp Val Phe Gly Thr Ser Phe Leu Pro Phe Leu Leu	
	140 145 150	
55	Cys Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Ala Val Gln Gln Ala Gln Ala Gly Trp	
	155 160 165	
	Leu Gln His Asp Tyr Gly His Leu Ser Val Tyr Arg Lys Pro Lys	
	170 175 180	
	Trp Asn His Leu Val His Lys Phe Val Ile Gly His Leu Lys Gly	
	185 190 195	
60	Ala Ser Ala Asn Trp Trp Asn His Arg His Phe Gln His His Ala	
	200 205 210	
	Lys Pro Asn Ile Phe His Lys Asp Pro Asp Val Asn Met Leu His	

					215					220					225
	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Gly	Glu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Lys
					230					235					240
5	Lys	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Asn	His	Gln	His	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Phe
					245					250					255
	Leu	Ile	Gly	Pro	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Met	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Gln
					260					265					270
	Ile	Ile	Met	Thr	Met	Ile	Val	His	Lys	Asn	Trp	Val	Asp	Leu	Ala
					275					280					285
10	Trp	Ala	Val	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Pro
					290					295					300
	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asn	Phe	Ile	Arg
					305					310					315
15	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ser	His	Trp	Phe	Val	Trp	Val	Thr	Gln	Met	Asn	His
					320					325					330
	Ile	Val	Met	Glu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser
					335					340					345
	Ser	Gln	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys	Asn	Val	Glu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asn
					350					355					360
20	Asp	Trp	Phe	Ser	Gly	His	Leu	Asn	Phe	Gln	Ile	Glu	His	His	Leu
					365					370					375
	Phe	Pro	Thr	Met	Pro	Arg	His	Asn	Leu	His	Lys	Ile	Ala	Pro	Leu
					380					385					390
25	Val	Lys	Ser	Leu	Cys	Ala	Lys	His	Gly	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Lys
					400					405					410
	Pro	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ile	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys	Lys
					415					420					425
	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	Trp	Leu	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Leu	His	Lys	***	Ser	His
					430					435					440
30	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Lys	Gly	Cys	Arg	Trp	Gly	Asp	Gly
					445					450					455
	Gln	Arg	Asn	Asp	Gly	Leu	Leu	Phe	***	Gly	Val	Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu
					460					465					470
35	Val	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asp	Pro	Met	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Phe
					475					480					485
	Leu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Ser	Ser	His	Leu	Pro	His	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro
					490					495					500
	Ser	Trp	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ala	Met	Ala
					505					510					515
40	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Phe	Phe	Gln	Gly	Ala	Glu	Arg	Trp
					520					525					530
	Pro	Pro	Gly	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Leu	His	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	Lys
					535					540					545
45	Met	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gln	Arg	Ser	Met	Gly	Leu	Ala	Cys	Glu	Ser	Pro
					550					555					560
	Leu	Ala	Ala	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Val	Leu	Gln
					565					570					575
	Met	Leu	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gly	Pro
					580					585					590
50	Leu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Trp	Leu	His	Ser	Pro	***	Arg	Leu	Pro	Leu
					595					600					605
	Val	His	Pro	Phe	Ile	Glu	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser	Gly
					610					615					620
55	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ser	***	Asp
					625					630					635
	Val	Gln	Gly	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asn	Leu	Gly
					640					645					650
	Pro	Trp	Lys	Ser	Pro	Pro	Pro	His	His	***	Ser	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu
					655					660					665
60	Gly	Phe	His	Gly	Pro	His	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	***	Ala	Cys
					670					675					680
	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Lys	Gly	Gly	Val	Pro	Arg	Leu	Leu	***	Leu	Ser

		685		690		695
	Arg Gly Ser Gly	His Val Gln Gly Gly	Ala Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly			
		700		705		710
5	Ser Ala His Pro	Pro Ala Phe Pro Gln	Gly Val Leu Arg Ser Lys			
		715		720		725
	Ile Leu Glu Gln	Ser Asp Pro Ser Pro	Lys Ala Leu Leu Ser Ala			
		730		735		740
	Gly Gln Cys Gln	Pro Ile Pro Gly His	Leu Ala Pro Gly Asp Val			
		745		750		755
10	Gly Pro Xxx					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 746 nucleic acids
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

25	CGTATGTCAC TCCATTCCAA ACTCGTTCAT GGTATCATAA ATATCAACAC ATTTACGCTC	60
	CACTCCTCTA TGGTATTTAC ACAC TCAAAT ATCGTACTCA AGATTGGGAA GCTTTTGTAA	120
	AGGATGGTAA AAATGGTGCA ATTCGTGTTA GTGTCGCCAC AAATTCGAT AAGGCCGCTT	180
	ACGTCATTGG TAAATTGTCT TTTGTTTCT TCCGTTTCAT CCTTCCACTC CGTTATCATA	240
	GCTTTACAGA TTTAATTGT TATTTCTCA TTGCTGAATT CGTCTTTGGT TGGTATCTCA	300
30	CAATTAATTT CCAAGTTAGT CATGTCGCTG AAGATCTCAA ATTCTTTGCT ACCCCTGAAA	360
	GACCAGATGA ACCATCTCAA ATCAATGAAG ATTGGGCAAT CCTTCAACTT AAAACTACTC	420
	AAGATTATGG TCATGGTTCA CTCCTTTGTA CCTTTTGTAG TGGTTCTTTA AATCATCAAG	480
	TTGTTTCATCA TTTATTCCCA TCAATTGCTC AAGATTCTA CCCACAAC TTACCAATTG	540
	TAAAGAAGT TTGTAAAGAA CATAACATTA CTTACCACAT TAAACCAAC TCACTGAAG	600
35	CTATTATGTC ACACATTAAT TACCTTTACA AAATGGGTAA TGATCCAGAT TATGTTAAAA	660
	AACCATTAGC CTCAAAAGAT GATTAAATGA AATAACTTAA AAACCAATTA TTTACTTTTG	720
	ACAAACAGTA ATATTAATAA ATACAA	746

40 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 227 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

50 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

	Tyr Val Thr Pro Phe Gln Thr Arg Ser Trp Tyr His Lys Tyr Gln	
	1 5 10 15	
	His Ile Tyr Ala Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ile Tyr Thr Leu Lys Tyr	
55	20 25 30	
	Arg Thr Gln Asp Trp Glu Ala Phe Val Lys Asp Gly Lys Asn Gly	
	35 40 45	
	Ala Ile Arg Val Ser Val Ala Thr Asn Phe Asp Lys Ala Ala Tyr	
	50 55 60	
60	Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ser Phe Val Phe Arg Phe Ile Leu Pro	
	65 70 75	
	Leu Arg Tyr His Ser Phe Thr Asp Leu Ile Cys Tyr Phe Leu Ile	
	80 85 90	
	Ala Glu Phe Val Phe Gly Trp Tyr Leu Thr Ile Asn Phe Gln Val	
65	95 100 105	

Ser His Val Ala Glu Asp Leu Lys Phe Phe Ala Thr Pro Glu Arg
 110 115 120
 Pro Asp Glu Pro Ser Gln Ile Asn Glu Asp Trp Ala Ile Leu Gln
 125 130 135
 5 Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Asp Tyr Gly His Gly Ser Leu Leu Cys Thr
 140 145 150
 Phe Phe Ser Gly Ser Leu Asn His Gln Val Val His His Leu Phe
 155 160 165
 10 Pro Ser Ile Ala Gln Asp Phe Tyr Pro Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Val
 170 175 180
 Lys Glu Val Cys Lys Glu His Asn Ile Thr Tyr His Ile Lys Pro
 185 190 195
 Asn Phe Thr Glu Ala Ile Met Ser His Ile Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Lys
 200 205 210
 15 Met Gly Asn Asp Pro Asp Tyr Val Lys Lys Pro Leu Ala Ser Lys
 215 220 225
 Asp Asp ***

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO 47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 494 nucleic acids
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 25 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: nucleic acid

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

TTTTGAAGG NTCCAAGTTN ACCACGGANT NGGCAAGTTN ACGGGGCGGA AANCGGTTTT 60
 CCCCCAAGC CTTTGTCTGA CTGGTTCTGT GGTGGCTTCC AGTACCAAGT CGACCACCAC 120
 35 TTATCCCCA GCCTGCCCCG ACACAATCTG GCCAAGACAC ACGCACTGGT CGAATCGTTC 180
 TGCAAGGAGT GGGGTGTCCA GTACCACGAA GCCGACCTCG TGGACGGGAC CATGGAAGTC 240
 TTGCACCATT TGGGCAGCGT GGCCGGCGAA TTCGTCGTGG ATTTTGTACG CGACGGACCC 300
 GCCATGTAAT CGTCGTTCTG GACGATGCAA GGGTTCACGC ACATCTACAC AACTCACTC 360
 ACACAAC TAGTAACTCGT ATAGAATTCG GTGTCGACCT GGACCTTGTG TGA CTGGTTG 420
 40 GGGATAGGGT AGGTAGGCGG ACGCGTGGGT CGNCCCCGGG AATTCTGTGA CCGGTACCTG 480
 GCCCGCGTNA AAGT 494

45 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 87 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 50 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

55 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

Phe Trp Lys Xxx Pro Ser Xxx Pro Arg Xxx Xxx Gln Val Xxx Gly
 1 5 10 15
 60 Ala Glu Xxx Gly Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Phe Val Asp Trp Phe Cys
 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Phe Gln Tyr Gln Val Asp His His Leu Phe Pro Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Pro Arg His Asn Leu Ala Lys Thr His Ala Leu Val Glu Ser Phe
 50 55 60
 65 Cys Lys Glu Trp Gly Val Gln Tyr His Glu Ala Asp Leu Val Asp
 65 70 75

Gly Thr Met Glu Val Leu His His Leu Gly Ser Val Ala Gly Glu
 65 70 75
 Phe Val Val Asp Phe Val Arg Asp Gly Pro Ala Met
 80 85

5

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15

- (A) LENGTH: 520 nucleic acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

25

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GGATGGAGTT CGTCTGGATC GCTGTGCGCT ACGCGACGTG GTTTAAGCGT CATGGGTGCG      60
CTTGGGTACA CGCCGGGGCA GTCGTTGGGC ATGTACTTGT GCGCCTTTGG TCTCGGCTGC      120
ATTTACATTT TTCTGCAGTT CGCCGTAAGT CACACCCATT TGCCCGTGAG CAACCCGGAG      180
GATCAGCTGC ATTGGCTCGA GTACGCGCGG ACCCACTGT GAACATCAGC ACCAAGTCGT      240
GGTTTGTCAC ATGGTGGATG TCGAACCTCA ACTTTCAGAT CGAGCACCAC CTTTTCCTCA      300
CGGCGCCCCA GTTCCGTTTC AAGGAGATCA GCCCGCGCGT CGAGGCCCTC TTCAAGCGCC      360
ACGGTCTCCC TTACTACGAC ATGCCCTACA CGAGCGCCGT CTCCACCACC TTTGCCAACC      420
TCTACTCCGT CGGCCATTCC GTCGGCGACG CCAAGCGCGA CTAGCCTCTT TTCCTAGACC      480
TTAATTCCTC ACCCCACCCC ATGTTCTGTC TTCCTCCCGC      520

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

40

- (A) LENGTH: 153 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

45

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

50

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Met Glu Phe Val Trp Ile Ala Val Arg Tyr Ala Thr Trp Phe Lys
1      5      10      15
Arg His Gly Cys Ala Trp Val His Ala Gly Ala Val Val Gly His
20     25     30
Val Leu Val Arg Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu His Leu His Phe Ser Ala
35     40     45
Val Arg Arg Lys Ser His Pro Phe Ala Arg Glu Gln Pro Gly Gly
50     55     60
Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Asp His Thr Val Asn Ile
65     70     75
Ser Thr Lys Ser Trp Phe Val Thr Trp Trp Met Ser Asn Leu Asn
80     85     90
Phe Gln Ile Glu His His Leu Phe Pro Thr Ala Pro Gln Phe Arg
95    100    105
Phe Lys Glu Ile Ser Pro Arg Val Glu Ala Leu Phe Lys Arg His
110   115   120
Gly Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Met Pro Tyr Thr Ser Ala Val Ser Thr
125   130   135
Thr Phe Ala Asn Leu Tyr Ser Val Gly His Ser Val Gly Asp Ala

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65

	140	145	150
Lys Arg Asp			

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

10

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 429 nucleic acids
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

20

ACGCGTCCGC	CCACGCGTCC	GCCGCGAGCA	ACTCATCAAG	GAAGGCTACT	TTGACCCCTC	60
GCTCCCGCAC	ATGACGTACC	GCGTGGTCTGA	GATTGTTGTT	CTCTTCGTGC	TTTCCTTTTG	120
GCTGATGGGT	CAGTCTTCAC	CCCTCGCGCT	CGCTCTCGGC	ATTGTCGTCA	GCGGCATCTC	180
TCAGGGTCTGC	TGCGGCTGGG	TAATGCATGA	GATGGGCCAT	GGGTCTGTCA	CTGTTGTCAT	240
TTGGCTTGAC	GACCGGTTGT	GCGAGTTCTT	TTACGGCGTT	GGTTGTGGCA	TGAGCGGCTA	300
TTACTGGAAA	AACCAACACA	GCAAAACCCA	CGCAGCGCCA	AACCGGCTCG	AGCAGCATGT	360
AGATCTCAAC	ACCTTGCCAT	TGGTGGCCTT	CCACAGCGCG	GTCGTGCGCA	AGGTCGACCT	420

25

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

35

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 125 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

45

[illegible]

50

55

60

What is claimed is:

1. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

One or more nucleotide sequences depicted in a SEQ ID NO: selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:5, wherein said one or more nucleotide sequences is linked to a heterologous nucleotide sequence.

2. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

One or more nucleotide sequences depicted in a SEQ ID NO: selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:5, wherein said one or more nucleotide sequences is operably associated with an expression control sequence functional in a plant cell.

3. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 2, wherein said nucleotide sequence has an average A + T content of less than about 60%.

4. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 2, wherein said nucleotide sequence is derived from a fungus.

5. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 4, wherein said fungus is of the genus *Mortierella*.

6. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 5, wherein said fungus is of the species *alpina*.

7. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

A nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO:2, wherein said nucleotide sequence is

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operably associated with a transcription or an expression control sequence function in a plant cell, wherein said nucleotide sequence encodes a functionally active polypeptide which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at carbon 6 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule.

5

8. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

A nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said nucleotide sequence is operably associated with a transcription or an expression control sequence functional in a plant cell, wherein said nucleotide sequence encodes a functionally active polypeptide which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at carbon 12 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule.

10

9. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

A nucleotide sequence which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO:6, wherein said nucleotide sequence is operably associated with a transcription or an expression control sequence function in a plant cell, wherein said nucleotide sequence encodes a functionally active polypeptide which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at carbon 5 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule.

15

20

10. A nucleic acid construct comprising:

at least one nucleotide sequence which encodes a functionally active desaturase having an amino acid sequence depicted in a SEQ ID NO: selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:6, wherein said nucleotide sequence is operably associated with a promoter functional in a plant cell.

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11. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 10, wherein said plant cell is a seed cell.
12. The nucleic acid construct according to claim 11, wherein said seed cell is an embryo cell.
13. A recombinant plant cell comprising:
- At least one copy of a DNA sequence which encodes at least one functionally active *Mortierella alpina* fatty acid desaturase which results in the production of a polyunsaturated fatty acid, wherein said fatty acid desaturase has an amino acid sequence as depicted in a SEQ ID NO: selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, and SEQ ID NO:6, wherein said cell was transformed with a vector comprising said DNA sequence, and wherein said DNA sequence is operably associated with an expression control sequence.
14. The recombinant plant cell of claim 13, wherein said polyunsaturated fatty acid is selected from the group consisting of LA, ARA, GLA, DGLA, SDA and EPA.
15. The recombinant plant cell of claim 13, wherein said recombinant plant cell is enriched in a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of 18:1, 18:2, 18:3 and 18:4.
16. The recombinant plant cell of claim 15, wherein said plant cell is selected from the group consisting of *Brassica*, soybean, safflower, corn, flax, and sunflower.

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17. The recombinant plant cell according to claim 16, wherein said expression control sequence is endogenous to said plant cell.

18. One or more plant oils expressed by said recombinant plant cell of claim 16.

5

19. A method for obtaining altered long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis comprising the steps of:

growing a plant having cells which contain a transgene encoding a transgene expression product which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at carbon
10 5 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule, wherein said transgene is operably associated with an expression control sequence, under conditions whereby said transgene is expressed, whereby long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis in said cells is altered.

15 20. A method for obtaining altered long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis comprising the steps of:

growing a plant having cells which contain one or more transgenes, derived from a fungus or algae, which encodes a transgene expression product which desaturates a fatty acid molecule at a carbon selected from the group
20 consisting of carbon 5, carbon 6 and carbon 12 from the carboxyl end of said fatty acid molecule, wherein said one or more transgenes is operably associated with an expression control sequence, under conditions whereby said one or more transgenes is expressed, whereby long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis in said cells is altered.

25

21. The method according to claims 19 or 20, wherein said long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid is selected from the group consisting of LA, ARA, GLA, DGLA, SDA and EPA.

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22. A plant oil or fraction thereof produced according to the method of claims
19 or 20.
- 5 23. A method of treating or preventing malnutrition comprising administering
said plant oil of claim 22 to a patient in need of said treatment or prevention
in an amount sufficient to effect said treatment or prevention.
24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising said plant oil or fraction of claim
22 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 10 25. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24, wherein said pharmaceutical
composition is in the form of a solid or a liquid.
- 15 26. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein said pharmaceutical
composition is in a capsule or tablet form.
- 20 27. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24 further comprising at least one
nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin, a mineral, a
carbohydrate, a sugar, an amino acid, a free fatty acid, a phospholipid, an
antioxidant, and a phenolic compound.
28. A nutritional formula comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim
22.
- 25 29. The nutritional formula of claim 28, wherein said nutritional formula is
selected from the group consisting of an infant formula, a dietary
supplement, and a dietary substitute.





30. The nutritional formula of claim 29, wherein said infant formula, dietary supplement or dietary supplement is in the form of a liquid or a solid.

31. An infant formula comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim 22.

5

32. The infant formula of claim 31 further comprising at least one macronutrient selected from the group consisting of coconut oil, soy oil, canola oil, mono- and diglycerides, glucose, edible lactose, electrodialysed whey, electrodialysed skim milk, milk whey, soy protein, and other protein hydrolysates.

10

33. The infant formula of claim 32 further comprising at least one vitamin selected from the group consisting of Vitamins A, C, D, E, and B complex; and at least one mineral selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, zinc, manganese, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, chloride, iodine, selenium, and iron.

15

34. A dietary supplement comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim 22.

20

35. The dietary supplement of claim 34 further comprising at least one macronutrient selected from the group consisting of coconut oil, soy oil, canola oil, mono- and diglycerides, glucose, edible lactose, electrodialysed whey, electrodialysed skim milk, milk whey, soy protein, and other protein hydrolysates.

25

36. The dietary supplement of claim 35 further comprising at least one vitamin selected from the group consisting of Vitamins A, C, D, E, and B complex; and at least one mineral selected from the group consisting of calcium,





magnesium, zinc, manganese, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, chloride, iodine, selenium, and iron.

5 37. The dietary supplement of claim 34 or claim 36, wherein said dietary supplement is administered to a human or an animal.

38. A dietary substitute comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim 22.

10 39. The dietary substitute of claim 38 further comprising at least one macronutrient selected from the group consisting of coconut oil, soy oil, canola oil, mono- and diglycerides, glucose, edible lactose, electro dialysed whey, electro dialysed skim milk, milk whey, soy protein, and other protein hydrolysates.

15 40. The dietary substitute of claim 39 further comprising at least one vitamin selected from the group consisting of Vitamins A, C, D, E, and B complex; and at least one mineral selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, zinc, manganese, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, chloride, iodine, selenium, and iron.

20 41. The dietary substitute of claim 38 or claim 40, wherein said dietary substitute is administered to a human or animal.

25 42. A method of treating a patient having a condition caused by insufficient intake or production of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising administering to said patient said dietary substitute of claim 38 or said dietary supplement of claim 34 in an amount sufficient to effect said treatment.





43. The method of claim 42, wherein said dietary substitute or said dietary supplement is administered enterally or parenterally.

44. A cosmetic comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim 22.

5

45. The cosmetic of claim 44, wherein said cosmetic is applied topically.

46. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24, wherein said pharmaceutical composition is administered to a human or an animal.

10

47. An animal feed comprising said plant oil or fraction thereof of claim 22.

48. An isolated nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:38 - SEQ ID NO:44 wherein said nucleotide sequence is expressed in a plant cell.

15

49. The method of claim 20 wherein said fungus is *Mortierella species*.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein said fungus is *Mortierella alpina*.

20

51. An isolated nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:49 - SEQ ID NO:50 wherein said sequence is expressed in a plant cell.

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