## Petunia Actin-depolymerizing Factors are Mainly Accumulated in Vascular Tissue and Its Gene Expressions are Enhanced by the First Intron.

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Actin-depolymerizing factor (ADF) is one of the small actin-binding proteins that regulate actin dynamics in cells. We have previously isolated two cDNA clones, PhADF1 and PhADF2, encoding ADF from Petunia hybrida. Co-sedimentation assay showed that the recombinant PhADF1 protein produced in Escherichia coli binds to F-actin at pH 7.0 and preferentially depolymerizes it at pH 8.0. Gene tree analysis indicates that the plant ADF family can be grouped into four classes, and PhADFs are included in class I. Southern blot analyses revealed that one to two copies of PhADF genes are present in petunia genome, and some other related isoforms also exist. Northern and western blot analyses indicated that PhADFs are closely related and abundantly expressed in every plant organ except pollen. In addition, they are highly accumulated in mature vegetative tissue (petal, leaf, and stem) and the gene expressions of PhADFs are regulated at transcriptional level. In addition, immunolocalization experiment confirmed that PhADFs are abundant proteins within the vascular tissue of petunia. To characterize the structure and regulation of ADF gene, we have isolated a genomic clone PADF-1, corresponding to PhADF1 from a petunia genomic library. Comparison to cDNA sequence revealed that the coding region of PADF-1 gene consists of three exons and two introns and the gene structure is conserved among other plant ADF genes. Promoter/GUS expression study in transgenic Arabidopsis demonstrated that PADF-1 gene is mainly expressed in vascular tissues in all organs. In addition, fusion construct containing the first intron gave rise to high-level GUS activity than construct containing no intron. Therefore the first intron greatly enhances the expression of PADF-1 gene expression.