Tutorial for

KEGG Online Database

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Thanks to Dr. Peter Abuja for his expert knowledge in the area of methabolisms and pathways. This document was created by Michael Kalkusch after a meeting on 17th August 2006 with Dr. Peter Abuja and Marc Streit. This document is available at: http://www.icg.tu-graz.ac.at/research/CGIS/GENVIEW/

Snapshots from KEGG web interface

http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway.html visited 17-08-2006

Example: Pathway "Methionine metabolism - Reference pathway "

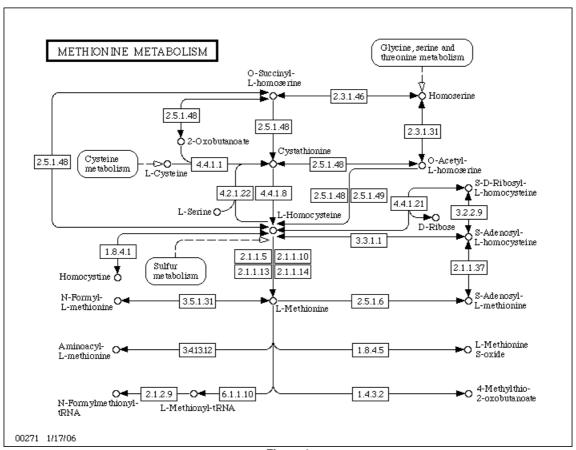


Figure 1

```
ENZYME: 2.5.1.48
                                                                          Help
Entry
          EC
          2.5.1.48
                                    Enzyme
          cystathionine gamma-synthase;
Name
          O-succinyl-L-homoserine succinate-lyase (adding cysteine);
          O-succinylhomoserine (thiol)-lyase;
          homoserine O-transsuccinylase;
          O-succinylhomoserine synthase;
          O-succinylhomoserine synthetase;
          cystathionine synthase;
          cystathionine synthetase;
          homoserine transsuccinylase
Class
         Transferases
          Transferring alkyl or aryl groups, other than methyl groups
          Transferring alkyl or aryl groups, other than methyl groups
         O4-succinyl-L-homoserine:L-cysteine
          S-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)transferase
Reaction O-succinyl-L-homoserine + L-cysteine = L-cystathionine + succinate
          [RN:R00999 R01288 R02508 R03132 R03260 R04944 R04945 R04946]
Substrate O-Succinyl-L-homoserine [CPD:C01118];
          L-Cysteine [CPD:C00097]
Product L-Cystathionine [CPD: C02291];
         Succinate [CPD: C00042]
Cofactor Pyridoxal phosphate [CPD: C00018]
Comment A pyridoxal-phosphate protein. Also reacts with hydrogen sulfide
          and
          methanethiol as replacing agents, producing homocysteine and
          methionine, respectively. In the absence of thiol, can also
          catalyse
          beta, gamma-elimination to form 2-oxobutanoate, succinate and
          ammonia.
          PATH: map00271 Methionine metabolism
Pathwav
                          Cysteine metabolism
          PATH: <u>map00272</u>
          PATH: map00450 Selenoamino acid metabolism
          PATH: map00920 Sulfur metabolism
Ortholog KO: K01739 cystathionine gamma-synthase
Genes
          XLA: 494673 (LOC494673)
          XTR: 394634 (MGC75946)
          ATH: <u>At3g01120</u> (T4P13.19)
          CME: CMF156C
          SCE: YJR130C (STR2) YML082W
          AGO: AER164C (AER164Cp)
          CAL: <u>orf19.1033</u>(STR2) <u>orf19.7297</u>
          SPO: SPBC15D4.09c
          CNE: CNC01220
          LMA: <u>LmjF35.3230</u>
          EHI: 132.t00018 389.t00003 395.t00003
          ECO: <u>b3939</u> (metB)
          ECJ: <u>JW3910</u> (metB)
          ...: reduced the list of 191 gene in total
```

Reference 1 [PMID: <u>5340123</u>]

```
Flavin M, Slaughter C.
         Enzymatic synthesis of homocysteine or methionine directly from
         O-succinyl-homoserine.
         Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 132 (1967) 400-5.
          2 [PMID: <u>5922970</u>]
         Kaplan MM, Flavin M.
         Cystathionine gamma-synthetase of Salmonella. Catalytic properties
         of a new enzyme in bacterial methionine biosynthesis.
         J. Biol. Chem. 241 (1966) 4463-71.
         3 [PMID: 6016326]
         Wiebers JL, Garner HR.
         Homocysteine and cysteine synthetases of Neurospora crassa.
         Purification, properties, and feedback control of activity.
         J. Biol. Chem. 242 (1967) 12-23.
         Wiebers, J.L. and Garner, H.R. Acyl derivatives of homoserine as
         substrates for homocysteine synthesis in Neurospora crassa, yeast,
         and Escherichia coli. J. Biol. Chem. 242 (1967) 5644-5649.
         5 [PMID: 9843488]
         Clausen T, Huber R, Prade L, Wahl MC, Messerschmidt A.
         Crystal structure of Escherichia coli cystathionine gamma-synthase
         at 1.5 A resolution.
         EMBO. J. 17 (1998) 6827-38.
          6 [PMID:9531508]
         Ravanel S, Gakiere B, Job D, Douce R.
         Cystathionine gamma-synthase from Arabidopsis thaliana:
         purification
         and biochemical characterization of the recombinant enzyme
         overexpressed in Escherichia coli.
         Biochem. J. 331 ( Pt 2) (1998) 639-48.
Other DBs IUBMB Enzyme Nomenclature: 2.5.1.48
         ExPASy - ENZYME nomenclature database: 2.5.1.48
         ERGO genome analysis and discovery system: 2.5.1.48
         BRENDA, the Enzyme Database: 2.5.1.48
         CAS: 9030-70-0
LinkDB
          All DBs
```

=> Original format

DBGET integrated database retrieval system, GenomeNet

Figure 2

Klick on pathway "PATH: map00271 Methionine metabolism" shows this:

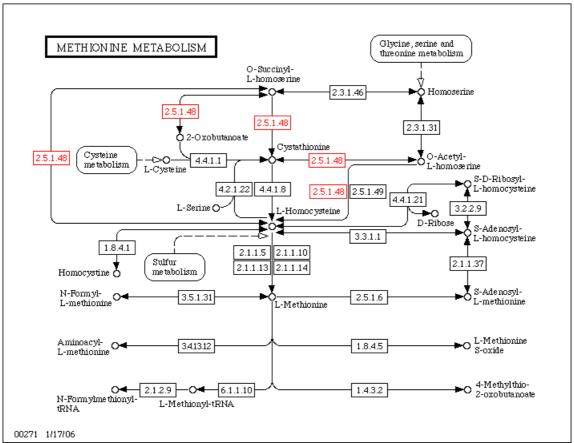
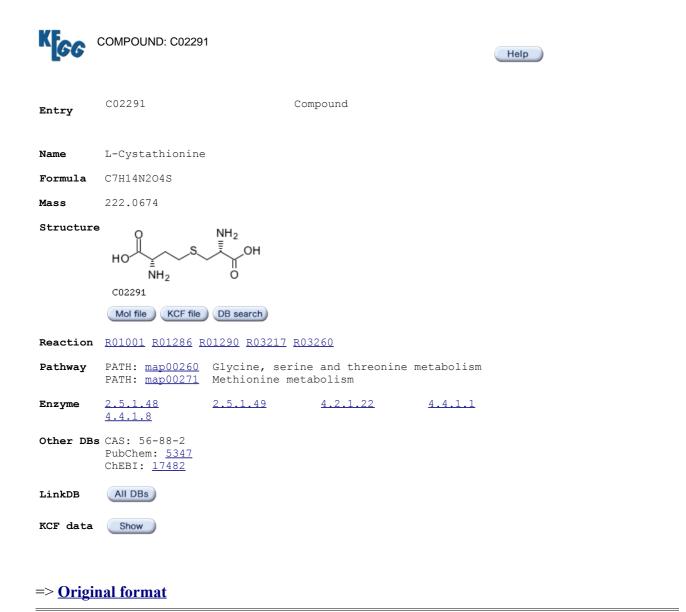


Figure 3

Klick on Cystathionine opens this page:



DBGET integrated database retrieval system, GenomeNet

Figure 4

Example for a reaction:



Help

Entry R00999 Reaction

Name O-Succinyl-L-homoserine succinate-lyase (adding cysteine)

Definition O-Succinyl-L-homoserine + H2O <=> 2-Oxobutanoate + Succinate + NH3

Equation $\underline{\text{C01118}} + \underline{\text{C00001}} \iff \underline{\text{C00109}} + \underline{\text{C00042}} + \underline{\text{C00014}}$

RPair RP: A00132 C00042_C01118 main RP: A01229 C00109_C01118 main

Pathway PATH: rn00271 Methionine metabolism

Enzyme 2.5.1.48

Ortholog KO: K01739 cystathionine gamma-synthase

LinkDB All DBs

=> Original format

DBGET integrated database retrieval system, **GenomeNet**

Figure 5

- 8 -

Flow Charts:

substrate result

Enzyme:

Substrate

ENZYME

Figure 6

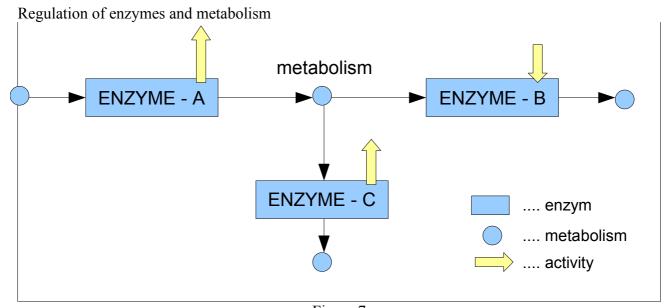


Figure 7

Concepts:

- Inside pathway: 2 step, 3 step relations inside the graph fram a given Protein or Methabolit
- Take connectivity of methabolit into account
- Use connectivity of methabolit as wight for its importance
- Interrelations/ interaction:
 - Kinese ==> Proteine
 - Protein <==> Protein interrelations
- Visualize flows from:

```
Substrate ==>
(Enzyme/ Protein) <-- using cofactor ==>
Methabolit A ==>
(Enyzm / Protein) ==>
Methabolit B
```

- Semantic Zooming:
 - o hide / show methabolits
 - collapse proteins
 - o collapse pathway inside another pathway
 - magic lense for sematic zooming
- Messure activity of Methobilids: required for detailed analysis, but not done within Micro Array analysis
- Position of enzyme inside cell
- Compartments the enzyme is present in
- Handle enzyme casscades ==> if top element of enzyme-casscade is active, the casscade might be active to. Thus only the result of the casscade is active, but not its intermediate enzyms.

• Important fields of "Enzymes" in KEEG (see figure 2):

Entry: unique international standardized identifyier Name: known names for this molecule and aliases for it

Reaction: chemical reaction Substrate: Input to the Enzyme Product: Output of the Enzyme

Cofactor: if set, it is nesseccary to activate the Enzyme

Pathway: shows only active pathways linked to one Enzyme but not pathways influenced by this

enzyme! Ortholog: ??? Genes: ???

• Important fields of "Compounds" in KEGG (see figure 4):

Entry: unique code (used by KEGG? Only or also international unique?)

Name: known names for this molecule and aliases for it

Mass: mass of this molecule (mass unit?) Structur: chemical structure of thie molecule

Reaction: chemical reaction, were this compound is part of

Pathway: list of active pathways, were this compound can be found

Enzyme: list of enzymes capeable of handling this compound, either as input or as output; also

know as "Substrate" and "Product"

• Important fields of "Reaction" in KEGG (see figure 5):

Entry: unique name (probably only in KEGG)

Name: name that defines this reaction

Definition: define this reaction

Equation: link to compunds of this reaction

Rpair: ??

Pathway: list of pathways were this reaction is part of

Enzyme: list of enzymes that do this reaction

Ortholog: ???

Other databases aside from KEGG:

(suggested by Dr. Abuja)

Biomodal DB: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodals/

Reactome "A curated knowledgebase of biological pathways" http://www.reactome.org/

Brookhaven Protein Database http://cds.dl.ac.uk/cds/pdb.html for structure of enzymes

EMBL "European Molecular Biology Laboratoy" http://www.embl.org/

EMBO "European Molecular Biology Organization" http://www.embo.org/

Other important websides:

RCSB "Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics" http://home.rcsb.org/

RCSB PDB Protein Data Base http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/

Software we should look at:

- "Panther" (Applied Biosoftware)google: "Pathway" as well as "Pathway Heatmap"

Books:

David Fell, "Regulation of Metabolism" ("Kinetische Regulation")

Homepage of David Fell:

http://www.brookes.ac.uk/bms/research/fell.html

Glossary:

Inhibitor: ??

Effektor: ??

Substrate: ??

Kinese: wirken auf andere Proteine / Aminosäuren

?phosphorisierte Kinese?

Kinetische Regulation: