

Bioinformatics (MTAT.03.239) - Assignment 1 Protein sequences

Student: ChengHan Chung

Exercise 1. Identify to which human gene your sequence belongs to

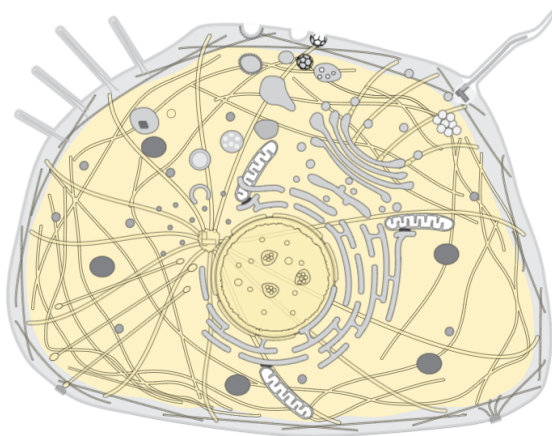
1.1. Which gene does your polypeptide sequence belong to?

(A) : My FASTA Sequence belongs to **Homo sapiens**.

	Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
✓	galactocerebrosidase isoform a precursor [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	1294	1294	100%	0.0	100.00%	685	NP_000144.2
✓	galactocerebrosidase isoform X1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	1239	1239	90%	0.0	100.00%	629	XP_011534920.1
✓	galactocerebrosidase isoform X1 [Pan troglodytes]	Pan troglodytes	1292	1292	100%	0.0	99.85%	685	XP_016782020.1
✓	galactocerebrosidase [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	1285	1285	93%	0.0	99.84%	669	AAA16645.1
✓	galactocerebrosidase isoform X2 [Gorilla gorilla gorilla]	Gorilla gorilla gorilla	1196	1196	92%	0.0	99.84%	677	XP_018865547.2
✓	galactocerebrosidase isoform d [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	1240	1240	90%	0.0	99.84%	659	NP_001188331.1

1.2. Where is this protein located sub-cellularly?

(A) : This protein's name is **Lys-63-specific deubiquitinase BRCC36** which encoded by gene **BRCC3**, it's located at **Cytoplasm**, **Cytoskeleton**, or **Nucleus**.



Cytoplasm and Cytosol

🔍 [Cytoplasm](#) ⓘ 2 Publications ▼

Cytoskeleton

🔍 [spindle pole](#) ⓘ 1 Publication ▼

Nucleus

🔍 [Nucleus](#) ⓘ 7 Publications ▼

Note: Localizes at sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:20656690, PubMed:26344097). Interaction with ABRAXAS2

retains BRCC3 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:20656690). 2 Publications ▼

1.3. What might be the biological purpose of your gene/protein? Is it related to any diseases or biological conditions?

(A) : This protein is the subunit of the BRCA1-BRCA2-containing complex (BRCC), which is an E3 ubiquitin ligase. This protein is also thought to be involved in the cellular response to ionizing radiation

and progression through the G2/M checkpoint. It plays a role in the **DNA damage response**, where it is responsible for the stable accumulation of BRCA1 at DNA break sites [1].

Exercise 2. Find the gene itself

2.1. On which chromosome and where on it is your gene located?

(A : The gene **BRCC3** is located at from **154,310,000** to **154,350,000**.



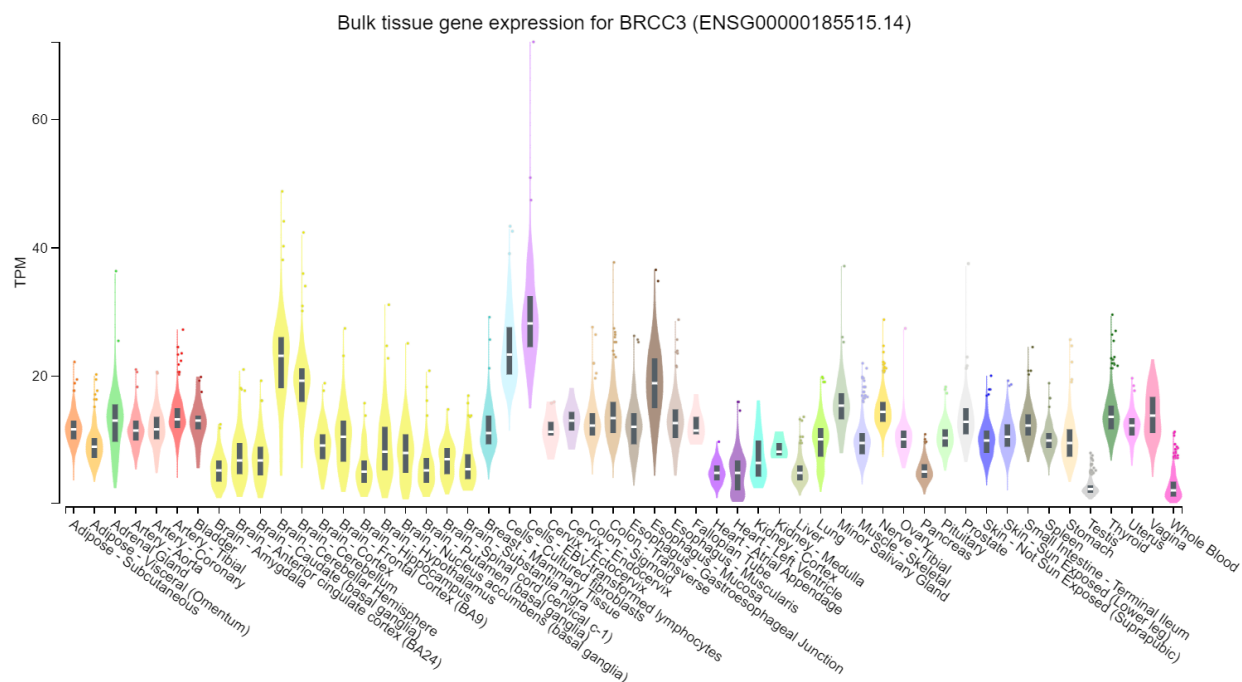
2.2. Play around a bit – zoom in, change settings, click on elements...

2.3. Does your gene contain any conserved DNA sequences when compared to other species? If yes, can you notice a pattern in terms of the conserved loci? Why do you think that is?

(A) : yes, comparing to others species(e.g., mouse, dog or elephant), shown as 2.1., human has higher conserved DNA sequences. The reason why we have higher conserved DNA sequence because our body thought this gene has functional value, therefore our body decide to keep it more.

Exercise 3. In which tissue is your gene most highly expressed?

(A) : In tissue **Cells - EBV-transformed lymphocytes** contains highest gene **BRCC3**.



Reference

[1] BRCC3 BRCA1/BRCA2-containing complex subunit 3 [Homo sapiens (human)]. (2022). NCBI. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/79184#:~:text=BRCC3%20likely%20plays%20a%20role,mechanism%20underlying%20BRCC36%20DUB%20activity.>