Background

In recent years, gene therapy has become an increasingly attractive treatment for many genetic diseases, the greatest of these being cancer. With that in mind, the need for understanding the genes linked to cancer and its causes has never been greater.

The TP53 gene, often nicknamed the guardian of the genome, is an essential part of the body's tool set against cancer. This gene is known as a tumor suppressor gene. TP53 contains the instructions for a protein called p53 which attaches to DNA. From there, it detects damage in the DNA and responds accordingly to whether the DNA can be repaired. If the DNA is deemed repairable, it activates other genes to fix said damage; however, if the DNA is deemed irreparable, the protein prevents the cell from dividing and signals the cell to undergo apoptosis, or controlled cell death. In doing this, the protein prevents the formation of tumors, hence the name "guardian of the genome."

Mutations of this gene have been found to be responsible for many different types of cancers in humans, including but not limited to breast cancer, lung cancer, bladder cancer, as well as genetic syndromes like Li-Fraumeni Syndrome; however, this gene is not exclusively human. Other animals such as axolotl and lizards, animals with regenerative capabilities and cancer resistances, also contain this gene. By seeing the differences in their genes, we may be able to ascertain the origins in their resistance to cancer and hopefully one day find an application for them through gene therapy.

Prior work into the TP53 and the p53 protein have shown some promise into TP53 and p53's role in cancer resistance other animals. A study found that controlled regulation of p53 is essential for the regeneration of limbs in salamander and fish species (Yun 17392). Another

study found that the axolotl tp53 gene only had a 38 animo acid difference and suggested that techniques like CRISPR could be used in tandem with axolotl TP53 genes for gene therapy (Ahsen 30).

In this paper, we look to gather sequences of the TP53 gene of different animals from the GenBank database. Some of these animals will be random, others from animals with documented cancer resistant or regenerative traits such as axolotl and salamanders. We will then align these sequences and create a phylogenetic tree. From this tree, we can ascertain the evolutionary relationships between animals in terms of their TP53 gene, then compare what their shared traits, protein structures, and how this relates to their respective TP53 sequences.

From this process, we expect to see clustering between animals within the same category, such as animals within the order primates clustering. Additionally, we hope to see clustering between animals with shared traits like cancer resistance as we believe that animals with longer lifespans have more developed/complex TP53 genes to counteract the susceptibility to diseases and viruses that comes with age, resulting in enhanced cancer resistance.

Methods

For our study, the data was obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology
Information (NCBI), a popular and reliable resource for genetic and biomedical related
information. They provide public access to large genome databases, including sequences from
GenBank, RefSeq, and other sources. Our project's data relied on NCBI's Tumor Protein P53
orthologs and nucleotide databases to collect relevant sequences. These orthologs are a collection
of genes in different species, evolving from a common ancestor. And in our case, they were used
for analyzing evolutionary relationships and gene conservation across species. Using these

databases, we retrieved wild-type TP53 sequences from both mammalian and non-mammalian species, focusing on the coding regions to examine nucleotide variations.

We also included two disease-associated sequences. Squamous cell carcinoma, a type of skin cancer, is represented by a TP53 sequence from a horse (RefSeq: NM_001202405). This sequence allows us to explore cancer development in other genomic regions outside of the TP53 and its potential effects on the TP53 gene. We also included a TP53 sequence containing the woodchuck hepatitis virus, a virus associated with liver disease and cancer in woodchucks (RefSeq: AJ001022.1), giving us the ability to study the interaction between viral infections and tumor-suppressing mechanisms. This comparison may prove to us its significance, as it allows us to investigate whether infectious changes are localized or reflect greater evolutionary pressures. All collected sequences were organized into two separate .fasta files for analysis: one for human and mammalian sequences and one for human and non-mammalian sequences.

Our sequences were extracted as nucleotides to help identify any nucleotide insertions or deletions hidden by silent mutations. But for ease of analysis and reading, we translated our nucleotides into amino acids, through a Python program. Within the program, a codon table was implemented using Python dictionaries, mapping nucleotide triplets to their corresponding amino acids. The program then parses each sequence, reading codons in multiples of 3 and appending the corresponding amino acid to a new sequence. The final translated sequences were saved into new .fasta and cross-checked against Bioinformatics.org's Sequence Manipulation Suite to ensure accuracy. These nucleotide and amino acid sequences were then subjected to alignment algorithms.

To help identify any patterns of gene conservation and possible evolutionary divergence, we utilized multiple sequence alignment (MSA) algorithms, which are helpful for comparing biological sequences. MSA's are used to align three or more biological sequences, as opposed to pairwise alignments, to identify regions of similarity. These regions help all researchers identify evolutionary patterns or functions. To perform a MSA, we implemented our own version of the Needleman-Wunsch alignment algorithm using Python. Needleman-Wunsch aligns sequences calculating the maximum similarity score across their entire lengths, making it an ideal method for studying conserved genes like TP53. The scoring system used was: Match: +1; Mismatch: -1; and Gap/Indel: -2.

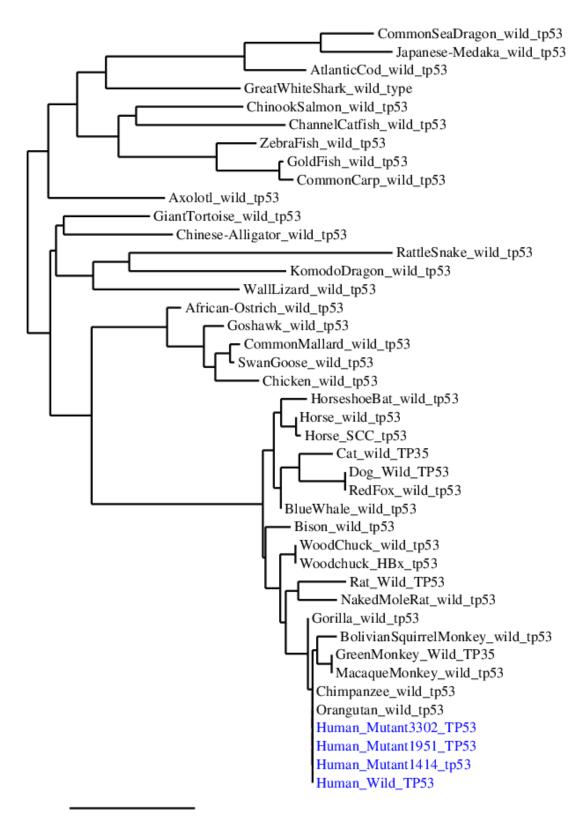
The algorithm calculates a matrix, as a 2d array, filling it iteratively with scores based on sequence comparisons. We have also implemented a traceback function to then retrieve the optimal alignment path, ensuring a strong match between sequences. By focusing on global alignment, Needleman-Wunsch ensures that even the ends of sequences are considered, which is critical for full-length gene comparisons. Several additional functions were incorporated as part of our implementation of a MSA: The Alignment Matrix Construction function calculated scores for each cell in the alignment matrix based on any matches, mismatches, and gaps. Our Traceback Path function backtracks through the entire matrix to search for the alignment with the maximum score. Additionally, the Consensus Sequence Calculation function identifies the most common nucleotide or amino acid at each column of the alignment. This highlights conserved regions that are functionally or structurally significant. Finally, the Gap Refinement function analyzes and removes trailing or unnecessary gaps to improve alignment readability.

Since our custom algorithm is a simple representation of a MSA tool, we needed to validate and supplement our results with the help of Clustal Omega, a popular bioinformatic tool

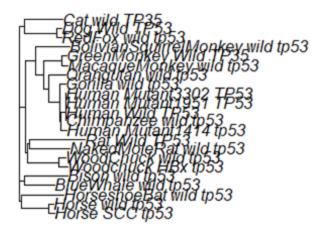
developed by the European Molecular Biology Laboratory. Clustal Omega uses much more advanced strategies, such as progressive alignments, to handle large and complex alignments with greater precision. Although our approach utilized Needleman Wunsch's pairwise algorithm and progressive alignments, similar to Clustal Omega, we needed to strengthen the reliability of our own results. Comparing our own MSA tool with those generated by Clustal Omega helps give us accurate results, providing a strong basis for constructing phylogenetic trees to further explore evolutionary relationships.

Phylogenetic trees are used to visually depict evolutionary relationships between species by organizing sequences and their genetic similarities. Analyzing our phylogenetic trees helped us understand how the TP53 gene has evolved across different taxa. We constructed trees based on the MSA results using our own R program, which integrates several bioinformatics related tools. The program aligns sequences using the msa package with Clustal Omega, calculates a distance matrix using a seqinr package, and builds the phylogenetic tree using a neighbor-joining algorithm provided by the ape package. This method helps us ensure an accurate representation of evolutionary distances by clustering sequences based on their similarities. The resulting tree was plotted using base R, providing a clear visualization of TP53 gene relationships. To verify the accuracy of our constructed trees, we also used Phylogeny.fr, a popular bioinformatics tool used for reliable phylogenetic analyses by integrating multiple programs into a single streamlined workflow. Uploading our fasta files onto the web-based tool, the results were then compared with our R program's outputs. To help strengthen the accuracy of our results.

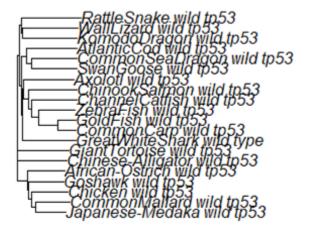
Results



Mammal Phylogenetic Tree



Non-Mammal Phylogenetic Tree



Discussion

To investigate whether longer living organisms are more likely to have more complex TP53 genes resulting in higher cancer resistance, the sequences gathered were used to produce multiple sequence alignments, the process of which is detailed in the methods section of the paper. These alignments were then used to create phylogenetic trees through two methods. One tree was created with software written for this study, implemented in R using bioinformatic based packages. In short, this software utilized the alignments produced to calculate a distance matrix, then used that distance matrix to generate a phylogenetic tree through an R implementation of Clustral Omega. The other tree created was from a third-party program, also utilizing Clustral Omega as mentioned in the methods section of this paper.

From this process, we found that the mammalian portion of sequences produced a multiple sequence alignment that showed much less variance in the TP53 sequences when compared to the multiple sequence alignment produced by the non-mammalian portion of sequences. This was measured by the overall presence of indel or gaps in the multiple sequence alignments as well as the distance values calculated from the R implementation. This result is in line with what was expected as the mammalian portion of sequences were curated all from the same order of organism, while the non-mammalian portion of sequences were not exclusively from one order. Additionally, both portions of sequences also included subjects with mutations and diseases that could affect the TP53 gene or be affected by defects in the TP53 gene, further promoting the variance that was observed in the multiple sequence alignments.

The phylogenetic trees produced offered different results. The collective tree, containing all of the sequences gathered regardless of category, as well as the non-mammalian tree showed that organisms that exhibited the desirable traits of cancer resistance and regenerative capabilities

were unique and didn't offer any correlation to age or to evolutionary relation. The axolotl, one of the organisms that exhibited these traits, acted as an out group in the non-mammalian phylogenetic tree and was isolated with its clade in the collective tree. Additionally, when looking at age, axolotls have a life span of 5 years in the wild despite possessing such desirable traits. Alone, this suggested that age was not a factor in developing cancer resistance.

However, considering the many factors that affect evolution, as well as the expected life span of an organism, it's clear to see how no significant connection between age and TP53 complexity was found. A multiple sequence alignment can only show how similar two sequences are, and phylogenetic tree can only give rough evolutionary relationships between sequences. If this study were to be repeated, it would be helpful to ascertain the environments where the organisms lived to get an idea of environmental pressures place on the organisms. It would also help to classify organisms, minimizing their effect as confounding variables.

Hypothetically, given an infinite budget to study this question, the first change to this study would be the long-term gathering of data to study the development of cancers in certain environments. From that data, TP53 sequences could be gathered from proportions of organism populations that each do and do not have each type of cancer. Categorized by environment and relative age, this would isolate factors for cancer resistance down to individual experience and gene makeup, showing what mutations cause and create resistance to cancer. This data could then be compared across organisms of differing life-spans, but similar environments to ascertain whether life-span is a major identifier of cancer resistance and other such traits.

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Appendices

Phylogenetic Tree in Newich Format:

k_HBx_tp53:0.0,WoodChuck_wild_tp53:0.0):0.02421):0.02341,Bison_wild_tp53:0.03983):0.00
434,((BlueWhale_wild_tp53:0.0,((RedFox_wild_tp53:0.0,Dog_Wild_TP53:0.0):0.07298,Cat_wild_TP35:0.0535):0.02955):0.01134,((Horse_SCC_tp53:0.0076,Horse_wild_tp53:0.0):0.02384,HorseshoeBat_wild_tp53:0.04119):0.01165):0.01737):0.27340,(((Chicken_wild_tp53:0.06994,(SwanGoose_wild_tp53:0.00684,CommonMallard_wild_tp53:0.01588):0.02349):0.01817,Goshawk_wild_tp53:0.03174):0.05867,African-Ostrich_wild_tp53:0.02223):0.1206):0.066,((WallLizard_wild_tp53:0.2336,(KomodoDragon_wild_tp53:0.2504,RattleSnake_wild_tp53:0.4202):0.05756):0.05953,(Chinese-Alligator_wild_tp53:0.1742,GiantTortoise_wild_tp53:0.1378):0.01241):0.00
901):0.03615,(Axolotl_wild_tp53:0.18610,(((CommonCarp_wild_tp53:0.02252,GoldFish_wild_tp53:0.00643):0.1,ZebraFish_wild_tp53:0.06368):0.1569,(ChannelCatfish_wild_tp53:0.2385,ChinookSalmon_wild_tp53:0.1711):0.02815):0.06582,(GreatWhiteShark_wild_type:0.215,(Atlant_icCod_wild_tp53:0.09853,(Japanese-Medaka_wild_tp53:0.1144,CommonSeaDragon_wild_tp53:0.08462):0.1218):0.2211):0.04607):0.04614):0.03293);

MSA - MAMMALS

>Rat Wild TP53

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>BolivianSquirrelMonkey wild tp53

AMPNSTSSSPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERFEMFRELNEALELKDAQAGKEPGGSRAHSSHLKS KKGQCTSRHKKLMVKREGPDSD

>GreenMonkey Wild TP35

>MacaqueMonkey wild tp53

>Orangutan wild tp53

MEEPQSDPSVEPPLSQETFSDLWKLLPENNVLSPLPSQ---AVDDLLLSPDDIAQWFIEDPGPDEAPR MSEAASPVDPAPAAPIPAAPAPSWPLSSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALN KMFCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVVRRCPHH------ERCSDSDGLAP PQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIIT LEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFRKKGEPHHELPPGSTKR--------------------ALPNNTSSSPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERFEMFRELNEALELKDAQAGKEPGGSRAHSSHLKS KKGQSTSRHKKLMFKTEGPDSD

>Human Mutant3302 TP53

>Human Mutant1951 TP53

MEEPQSDPSVEPPLSQETFSDLWKLLPENNVLSPLPSQ---AMDDLMLSPDDIEQWFTEDPGPDEAP RMPEAAPPVAPAAPTPAAPAPASWPLSSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPAL NKMFCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVVRRCPHHERCCCPHHERCSDS DGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRR

>Gorilla wild tp53

>Human Wild TP53

>Chimpanzee wild tp53

>Human_Mutant1414_tp53

>NakedMoleRat wild tp53

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>WoodChuck wild tp53

MEEPQSDLSIEPPLSQETFSDLWNLLPENNVLSPVLSP---PMDDLLLSSEDVENWFDKG--PDEALQ MSAAPAPKAPTPAASTLAAPSPATSWPLSSSVPSQNTYPGVYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPSLN KLFCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKKSQHMTEVVRRCPHH-------ERCSDSDGLAPP QHLIRVEGNLRAEYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSECTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITL EDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFRKRGEPCPEPPPRSTKR-------------------------AL PNGTSSSPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLKIRGRARFEMFQELNEALELKDAQAEKEPGESRPHPSYLKSKK GQSTSRHKKIIFKREGPDSD

>Woodchuck HBx tp53

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>HorseshoeBat wild tp53

MEVPQSELSVDPPLSQETFSDLWKLLPENNVLTPDV------SLADLVNWLDGG--PNEDPNVPAT PGPAAATPAP--ATSPAPANSWPLSSFVPSQKTYPGNYGFQLGFLNSGTAKSVTCTYSPTLNKLFCQ LAKTCPVQLWVSSPPPVGTRVRAMAIYKKSEYMTEVVRRCPHHERCS-------DYSDGLAPPQHLIR VEGNLHAEYLDDKHTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLEDSS GNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFRKKGEPCPKQPPGSSKR-----------ALPTN TSSSTP-PKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERFEMFRELNEALELKDAQAGKESEGSRAHSSHLKSKKGQST SRHKKLLFKREGPDSD

>Cat wild TP35

MQEPPLELTIEPPLSQETFSELWNLLPENNVLSSELSS---AMNELPL-SEDVANWLDEA--PDDASGM SAVPAPAAPAP----ATPAPAISWPLSSFVPSQKTYPGAYGFHLGFLQSGTAKSVTCTYSPPLNKLFCQ LAKTCPVQLWVRSPPPPGTCVRAMAIYKKSEFMTEVVRRCPHHERCP------DSSDGLAPPQHLIR VEGNLHAKYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPIITIITLEDSN GKLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFRKKGEPCPEPPPGSTKRGKRAGREEAGRVQFGSKFTL LSPFLTSFPALPPSTSSTPPQKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERFEMFRELNEALELKDAQSGKEPGGSRA HSSHLKAKKGQSTSRHKKPMLKREGLDSD

>Dog Wild TP53

MQEPQSELNIDPPLSQETFSELWNLLPENNVLSSELCP---AVDELLL-PESVVNWLDED--SDDAPR MPATSAPT-----APGPAPSWPLSSSVPSPKTYPGTYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTWTYSPLLNKLFCQ

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>RedFox_wild_tp53

MQEPQSELNIDPPLSQETFSELWNLLPENNVLSSELCP---AVDELLL-PESVVNWLDED--SDDAPR MPATSAPT------APGPAPSWPLSSFVPSPKTYPGTYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTWTYSPLLNKLFCQ LAKTCPVQLWVSSPPPPNTCVRAMAIYKKSEFVTEVVRRCPHHERCS------DSSDGLAPPQHLIRV EGNLRAKYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDYTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLEDSSG NVLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFHKKGEPCPEPPPGSTKR-----------ALPPSTS SSPPQKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGRERYEMFRNLNEALELKDAQSGKEPGGSRAHSSHLKAKKGQSTS RHKKLMFKREGPDSD

>Bison wild tp53

MEESQAELNVEPPLSQETFSDLWNLLPENNLLSSELSA---PVDDLL-PYTDVATWLDEC--PNEAPQ MPEPSAPAAPPP-----ATPAPATSWPLSSFVPSQKTYPGNYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPSLNKLF CQLAKTCPVQLWVDSPPPPGTRVRAMAIYKKLEHMTEVVRRCPHHERSS------DYSDGLAPPQH LIRVEGNLRAEYLDDRNTFRHSVVVPYESPEIDSECTTIHYNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLEDS CGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKGQSCPEPPPRSTKR-------------ALPT NTSSSPQPKKKPLDGEYFTLQIRGFKRYEMFRELNDALELKDALDGREPGESRAHSSHLKSKKRP SPSCHKKPMLKREGPDSD

>BlueWhale wild tp53

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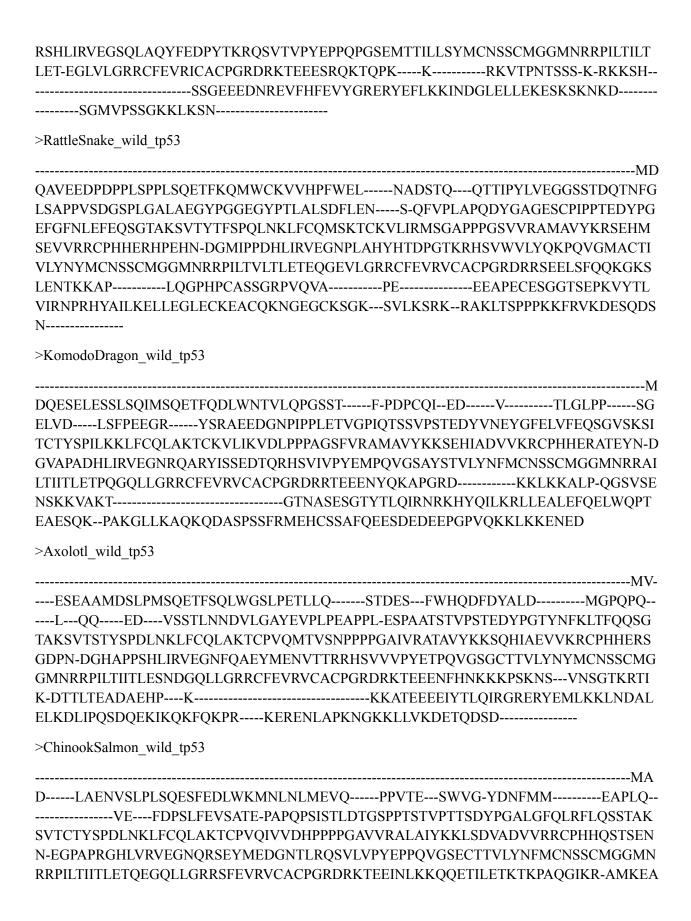
>Horse wild tp53

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MSA - NON MAMMALS

>WallLizard_wild_tp53
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EAIEFQDLMKQNKEPAKVLQKKMAVVVKDN
>AtlanticCod_wild_tp53
MDV
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MESS-
LDDLSISQELQMSQESFLKVWGTYLTCPFPPNEDTNQLQGL
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>ChannelCatfish_wild_tp53
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KYRQKLLSKTCRK-ERDGAAGEPKRGKKRLVKEEKCDSD
>ZebraFish_wild_tp53
MAQNDSQEFAELWEKNLISIQPPG-GGSCWDIINDEEYLP
GSFDPNFFENVLEEQPQPSTLPPTSTVPETSDYPGDHGFRLRFPQSGTAKSVTCTYSPDL
NKLFCQLAKTCPVQMVVDVAPPQGSVVRATAIYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERTPD-G-DNLAPAGH
LIRVEGNQRANYREDNITLRHSVFVPYEAPQLGAEWTTVLLNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLE
TQEGQLLGRRSFEVRVCACPGRDRKTEESNFKKDQETKTMAKTTTGTKRSLVKESSSATLRPEG
SKKAKGSSSDEEIFTLQVRGRERYEILKKLNDSLELSDVVPASDAE
KYRQKFMTKN-KK-EN-RESSEPKQGKKLMVKDEGRSDSD
>GoldFish_wild_tp53
MAESQEFADLWEKNLISTPE-AGTCWELINDEYLPSP
FDPNIFDNVQTEQPQPSTSPPTASVPVATDYPGEHGFKLGFPQSGTAKSVTCTYSSDLNKL
FCQLAKTCPVQMMVDVAPPQGSVVRATAIYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERTPD-G-DGLAPAAHLIR
VEGNSRALYREDEVNLRHSVVVPYEAPQLGAEFTTVLFNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLETHD
GQLLGRGSFEVRVCACPGRDRKTEESNFRKDQETKTSGKTPSSNKRSLTKESTSSVPRPEGSKK
AKLS-GSSDEEMYNLQVRGKERYEILKMINDSLELSDVVPPSEIDRYR
QKILAKG-KK-EKDGQTPEPKRGKKLLVKDEKSDSD
>CommonCarp_wild_tp53
MAESQEFADLWERNLISTQE-AGTCWELINDEQYLPSS-
FDPNIFDNVLTEQPQPSTSPPTASVPVATDYPGEHGFKLGFPQSGTAKSVTCTYSSDLNKL
FCQLAKTCPVQMVVDVAPPQGSVIRATAIYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERTPD-G-DGLAPAAHLIRV
EGNSLALYREDEVNSRHSVVVPYEAPQLGAEFTTVLFNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILTIITLETHDG
QLLGRGSFEVRVCACPGRDRKTEESNFRKDQETKTLGKTPSTNKRSLTKESTSSVPRPEGSKKA
KLS-GSSDEEIYTLQVRGKERYEMLKKINDSLDLSDVVPPSEMDRYR
QKLLTKG-KK-EKDGQTPEPKRGKKLMVKDEKSDSD
>GreatWhiteShark_wild_type

MSESQLDEPLSQETFRELWNQLEVPSANVGLENE-LQIWDNEFSGLELAMEELDNNPLEFPVLPDNPLPYPSSSQAGPATDIHVAAPCTVLATTEYPGPHEFQLQFQQSSTA KSVTCTYSPSLNKLFCQLAKTCPVQVVVASVPPTGTLLRATAVYKKPEHVAEVVKRCPHHERG-S ET-DGPAPPSHLIRVEANSRARYAEDEHTKRQSVIVPYESPQVGSDYTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGGMN RRPILSILTLETPDGHLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRKSEEENLKRQQENSMVKSGGSATKRTIKEV SQ-ATTSPDSRKKKALSDDEVFTLQVRGRERYELMKKLNEALEIS ELIPTGVIEAYKQQKHRLKASHKKEKESTEIKNGKKLLVKDERDSD
>GiantTortoise_wild_tp53
MIWFDLYNPGHKPALKSSLQAASSPSLHYAKSLALHEAAPLCAAPWGARQHPLPLCPPPGQPDD MEEQDGDAGLMGPAVTWPRHPRNASWLPGNPQLVHVDAKCPGETGVQISAERTAGMEPMLDPC LEPMLDPGLEPPLSQESFSDLWSMMARRTAQDSNTQDCPGLYSLPDPDLSLDLGLSDSADPSLLLPQAGGSDGGWGLPDPAPEPPPTSATVPSTEDYAGEHGFELAFQQSG TAKSVTCTYSPQLNKLYCQLAKTCPVQIRTASQPPAGSIIRATAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERCE EYR-DGVAPARHLIRIEGNQQAHYYDDENTKRQSVTVPYETPQLGSDCTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGG MNRRPILAIITLEGRHRQLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENFCKKLAGRVLNGAGAHKGGG AKRALQATMETAENPKKLVVSSEKEVFLLEVHGRKRYMMLKEIN DALEMAAAKQLGEPESHRNATPSRLLKTRKESADGVLPRSGKKLLVKEEDSE
>Chinese-Alligator_wild_tp53
MESIMDPDLDPPLS-QPFLDFWNVLDNNVRSIPKEQAELWDPQDLVLG-LPD LGDLPLLEELEGAPVAGLGREAPPPGALPTSSIVPSTEDYPGAHGFEVAFQPSGTAKS VTCTYSPVLNKLFCQLAQSCPVQVRVAQAPPPGAMIRAGAVYKKAEHVAEVVRRCPHHERSAEH S-DGVAPAQHLIRVEGNPQAQYCHDETTKRHSVTVPYTPPEVGSDSTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGGMN RRPILAILTLETKSGQLLGRRCFEVRICACPGRDRKTEEENLRNKAATTGGGAKRALKVP TDDLPNPKKRVPNPSTEIFTLQIRGHERYEMFKKLNEGLEALDGQI ARAE-DPGIRSPKPLLKARRAKGLALVSCKKLLVKDESQDSD
>African-Ostrich_wild_tp53
MAEELEPLLEPPLT-EGFLDLWNMLPDNMHSLPLPDE-PAAWDLAPLALPPEAAPEVVPPQDPGVRAPPLVPSTEDYGGRYDFRLGFLQSGTAKSVTCTYSP ELNKLYCQLAKPCPVQVRVGARPPPGARLRASAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERCGPPG-DGLAP AQHLIRVEGNPQARYHDDETTKRHSVSVPYEPPEVGSDCTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILAIL TLEGPGGQLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRKTEEENFRKKGGA-KGGAKRGEGGPRPLAAPS RPHLLARKPRLSRRPRPLLTPSPAPSPAPARTGFFFFF
>Goshawk_wild_tp53
GPPPGGVP-
-VPPLPADPPPMPPSPVVPSTEDYGGHHNFRLGFLEAGTAKSVTCTYSPELNKLYCRLAKPCPVQ

VRVGVPPPPGALLRAVAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERCGGPG-DGLAPAQHLIRVEGNPQARYHD
DETTKRHSVAVPYEPPEVGSDCTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILAILTLEGPGGQILGRRCFEVR
VCACPGRDRKIEEENYRKRPDPPDP
EVFCLQVRGRRRYEMLKEINEALEAAEGGGGTAT-AGEGSPPAGGRGWCR
AAGRSCC
>CommonMallard_wild_tp53
MAEELEPLLEPP-EIFLELWNMLPDNMHSLSPPDD-PLAVQDLCPLEPSEPPP-
GPPPSTEPPPAAPPEPPRASPSSMVPSTEDYGGHYDFQLGFQETGTAKSVTCTYS
PVLNKLYCRLAKPCPVQVRVGAAPPPGAVLRAVAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERNGEGT-DGLAP
AQHLIRVEGNPQARYHDDETTKRHSVAVPYEPPEVGSDCTTVLYSFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILAIIT
LEGPGGQLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRKIEEENFRKRGGA-GGGAKRGARPPPLRDAEGD
QRRPARGGGGATA-V-EGAPPAGGG
AAAP-LREEAAAQGGAPGLRLTTPPVLATPPSPA
>Chicken_wild_tp53
MAEEMEPLLEPT-EVFMDLWSMLPYSMQQLPLPED-HSNWQELSPLEPSDPP
PPPPPPPLPLAAAAPPPLNPPTPPRAAPSPVVPSTEDYGGDFDFRVGFVEAGTAKSV
TCTYSPVLNKVYCRLAKPCPVQVRVGVAPPPGSSLRAVAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERCGGGT-
DGLAPAQHLIRVEGNPQARYHDDETTKRHSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTVLYNFMCNSSCMGGMNR
RPILTILTLEGPGGQLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRKIEEENFRKRGGA-GGVAKRAMSPPTE
APEPPKKRVLNPDNEIFYLQVRGRRRYEMLKEINEALQLAEGGSA
PRP-S-KGRRVKVEGPQPS-CGKKLLQKGSD
>Japanese-Medaka_wild_tp53
MAEELEPLLEPPLT-EVFLDLWNMLPDNMHSLSPPDD-PLAVQDLCPLEPSEPP
PGAPPGAEPPPAAPPEPPRASPSPMVPSTEDYGGHYDFQLGFLEAGTAKSVTC
TYSPVLNKLYCRLAKPCPVQVRVGAAPPPGAVLRAVAVYKKSEHVAEVVRRCPHHERNGEGA-D
GLAPAQHLIRVEGNPQARYHDDETTKRHSVTVPYEPPEVGSDCTTVLYSFMCNSSCMGGMNRRPI
LAILTLEGPGGQLLGRRCFEVRVCACPGRDRKIEEENFRKRGGA-GGGAKRALSPPAKAP
ETPKKRVLNPDNEIFCLQVHGRRRYEMLKEINDALQMAEGGAAP
RP-S-KGHRPRGEGPLPR-SGKKLLLKGEPQDSD
Source code
title: "Phylogenetic Tree"
author: "Ryder Sabale"
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"
output:
<pre>pdf_document: default</pre>
<pre>word_document: default</pre>

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts chunk$set(warning = FALSE, message = FALSE)
```{r}
# Loading necessary packages
library(seginr)
library(ape)
library (msa)
```{r}
Function uses basic workflow between packages from:
Bryan Temogoh of Applied EPI
FASTA to Phylo Tree <- function(file, sequence type = c("DNA",
"RNA", "AA", "Other"), name = file) {
 # Read the fasta files using msa package
 if(sequence type == "DNA") {
 # If the sequence is in DNA nucleotides (A,C,G,T)
 sequences <- readDNAStringSet(file)</pre>
 } else if (sequence type == "RNA") {
 # If the sequence is in RNA nucleotides (A,C,G,U)
 sequences <- readRNAStringSet(file)</pre>
 } else if (sequence type == "AA") {
 # If the sequence is in amino acids
 sequences <- readAAStringSet(file)</pre>
 } else {
 # The reader will just read each characters for what it is,
regardless of what means
 sequences <- readBStringSet(file)</pre>
 # Align and print the sequences using the msa package,
 # type arguement not need to be set since if statement above
ensures sequences will be an XStringSet Class Object, which auto
fills type for this function
 msa <- msa(sequences, method = "ClustalOmega")</pre>
 print(msa)
 # Turn the unique MSA Class objects from the msa package into
list vectors useable by the seqinr package
 alignment <- msaConvert(msa, type = "seqinr::alignment")</pre>
```

```
Compute a distance matrix from the alignment using the
sequir package
 distance matrix <- dist.alignment(alignment, matrix =</pre>
"identity")
 # Use an applied version of neighbor joining from the ape
package to construct a tree from the distance matrix
 tree <- bionj(distance matrix)</pre>
 # Plot the tree using base R
 plot(tree, main = name)
}
```{r}
mammal sequences <- "C:/Users/ryder/CS-123A/mammalAA.fasta"
nonmammal sequences <-
"C:/Users/ryder/CS-123A/nonMammalAA.fasta"
FASTA to Phylo Tree (mammal sequences, sequence type = "AA", name
= "Mammal Phylogenetic Tree")
FASTA to Phylo Tree (nonmammal sequences, sequence type = "AA",
name = "Non-Mammal Phylogenetic Tree")
title: "TranslationintoAA.py"
author: "Martin Sanchez"
# standard codon table for translation; used as a python dictionary
codonTable = {
     'ATA': 'I', 'ATC': 'I', 'ATT': 'I', 'ATG': 'M',
     'ACA': 'T', 'ACC': 'T', 'ACG': 'T', 'ACT': 'T',
     'AAC': 'N', 'AAT': 'N', 'AAA': 'K', 'AAG': 'K',
     'AGC': 'S', 'AGT': 'S', 'AGA': 'R', 'AGG': 'R',
     'CTA': 'L', 'CTC': 'L', 'CTG': 'L', 'CTT': 'L',
     'CCA': 'P', 'CCC': 'P', 'CCG': 'P', 'CCT': 'P',
     'CAC': 'H', 'CAT': 'H', 'CAA': 'Q', 'CAG': 'Q',
     'CGA': 'R', 'CGC': 'R', 'CGG': 'R', 'CGT': 'R',
```

```
'GTA': 'V', 'GTC': 'V', 'GTG': 'V', 'GTT': 'V',
     'GCA': 'A', 'GCC': 'A', 'GCG': 'A', 'GCT': 'A',
     'GAC': 'D', 'GAT': 'D', 'GAA': 'E', 'GAG': 'E',
     'GGA': 'G', 'GGC': 'G', 'GGG': 'G', 'GGT': 'G',
     'TCA': 'S', 'TCC': 'S', 'TCG': 'S', 'TCT': 'S',
     'TTC': 'F', 'TTT': 'F', 'TTA': 'L', 'TTG': 'L',
     'TAC': 'Y', 'TAT': 'Y', 'TAA': '*', 'TAG': '*',
     'TGC': 'C', 'TGT': 'C', 'TGA': '*', 'TGG': 'W',
}
def translate(ntSeq):
     11 11 11
     this fucntion translates a nucleotide sequence into an amino
acid sequence using the nromal codon table.
     nucleotide seq (arg) (str): The nucleotide sequence.
     returns str: The translated amino acid sequence without stop
codons.
     11 11 11
     proteins = []
     # translate current codon
     for i in range(0, len(ntSeq) - len(ntSeq) % 3, 3):
     current = ntSeq[i:i + 3]
     aa = codonTable.get(current, 'X') # 'X' for unknown codons
     if aa == '*': # skip the stop codons
          break
     proteins.append(aa) # append translated amino acid
     return ''.join(proteins)
def process fasta(inputf, outputf):
     11 11 11
```

```
processes a .fasta file and translates nucleotide sequences
into amino acid sequences.
     input fasta (args) (str): Path to the input FASTA file.
     output fasta (args)(str): Path to save the output FASTA file.
     11 11 11
     with open(inputf, 'r') as infile, open(outputf, 'w') as
outfile:
     currentID = None
     currentSEQ = []
     for line in infile:
          line = line.strip()
          if line.startswith(">"): # FASTALINE
                # if we have a sequence collected, process and write
it
                if currentID is not None:
                     translated seq = translate(''.join(currentSEQ))
outfile.write(f"{currentID}\n{translated seq}\n")
                #new seq
                currentID = line
                currentSEQ = []
          else:
                currentSEQ.append(line.upper())
     #last seq
     if currentID is not None:
          translated seq = translate(''.join(currentSEQ))
          outfile.write(f"{currentID}\n{translated_seq}\n")
inputFILE =
"/Users/martiin/VSCode/2024JavaPersonal/MS2024/src/nonMammal tp53 nt.
fasta"
```

```
outputFILE =
"/Users/martiin/VSCode/2024JavaPersonal/MS2024/src/output.fasta"
process fasta(inputFILE, outputFILE)
print(f"Translation finished, saved to {outputFILE}")
title: "MSA CS123.py"
author: "Martin Sanchez"
from Bio.Seq import Seq
from Bio.SeqRecord import SeqRecord
from Bio import SeqIO
# Scoring function:
match = 1
mismatch = -1
qap = -2
def needlemanWunsch(seq1, seq2):
     fucntion will perform alignment using the NeedlemanWunsch
algorithm.
     seq1, seq2(both arguments): The two current sequences to align.
     return value::
     Two aligned sequences with gaps introduced where necessary.
     REFERENCES:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/63120727/needleman-wunsch-algorit
hm-for-two-sequences-of-different-length
     11 11 11
     s1Length = len(seq1) # initialize lengths of sequences 1 and 2.
     s2Length = len(seq2)
     # STEP 1: DRAW GRID (relative to sequence lengths)
```

```
Matrix2D = [[0] * (s2Length + 1) for in range(s1Length + 1)]
     # STEP 2: INITIALIZE THE GRID
     # initializing the first rows anf columns with necessary gap
penalties.
     for i in range(1, s1Length +1):
     Matrix2D[i][0] = i*gap
     for j in range(1, s2Length +1):
     Matrix2D[0][i] = i*qap
     #STEP 3: FILL IN THE MATRIX.
     for i in range(1, s1Length +1):
     for j in range(1, s2Length + 1):
          deletion = Matrix2D[i -1][j] +gap # Deletion (gap in
seq2)
          insertion = Matrix2D[i][j -1] +gap # Insertion (gap in
seq1)
          matchScore = Matrix2D[i -1][j -1] + (match if seq1[i-1] ==
seq2[j-1] else mismatch)
          Matrix2D[i][j] = max(deletion, matchScore,insertion) #
Pick the best score
     # STEP 4: TRACEBACK
     align1 = []
     align2 = []
     i = slLength
     j = s2Length
     while j and i > 0:
     currScore = Matrix2D[i][j]
     # statement handles match and mismatch case
     if Matrix2D[i - 1][j - 1] + (match if seq1[i - 1] == seq2[j -
11 else mismatch) == currScore:
```

```
align2.append(seq2[j - 1])
           j = j - 1
           i=i-1
     # gap in seq2
     elif Matrix2D[i - 1][j] + gap==currScore:
           align2.append("-")
           align1.append(seq1[i - 1])
           i=i-1
     # gap in seq1
     else:
           align2.append(seq2[j-1])
           align1.append("-")
           j=j-1
     # add all remaining gaps if ran out of characters in one
sequence
     while i > 0:
     align2.append("-")
     align1.append(seq1[i - 1])
     i = i-1
     while j > 0:
     align1.append("-")
     align2.append(seq2[j - 1])
     j = j - 1
     # reverse the sequences to return in the correct order
     align1 = ''.join(reversed(align1))
     align2 = ''.join(reversed(align2))
     return align1, align2
```

align1.append(seq1[i - 1])

```
def commonMotifs(sequences):
     ,, ,, ,,
     identify the common motif sequence from list of aligned
sequences.
     sequences (argument): List of aligned sequences with gaps.
     return value:
     A single consensus sequence based on the most common character
at each position.
     11 11 11
     length = len(sequences[0])
     motifs = []
     #loop to extract the ith column across all seqs. find the
commonly occurring chars
     for i in range(length):
     column = [seq[i] for seq in sequences]
     mostCommon = max(set(column), key=column.count)
     motifs.append(mostCommon)
     return ''.join(motifs)
def SeqGapping(sequences):
     11 11 11
     function serves to verify all sequences are of equal length.
     sequences (arg): lists of aligned sequences with varying
lengths.
     return a List of sequences padded with gaps to match the
longest sequence.
     11 11 11
     maxLength = max(len(seq) for seq in sequences) #determine the
```

max length of all segs

```
gappedSeqs = [seq.ljust(maxLength, "-") for seq in sequences]
# if segs are less than max, then add gaps
     return gappedSeqs
def alignTheTails(sequences):
     11 11 11
     function to align the trailing egions of all sequences based on
the longest motif.
     sequences (arg): List of aligned sequences with varying end gaps
     returns a list of sequences with the ends aligned to the
longest motif.
     ,, ,, ,,
     longTail = max([seq.rstrip('-') for seq in sequences], key=len)
     alignTails = []
     for seq in sequences:
     stripped seq = seq.rstrip('-') #remove trailing gaps
     aligned seq = stripped seq.ljust(len(longTail), '-')
     alignTails.append(aligned seq)
     return SeqGapping (alignTails) # add more gaps just in case.
def alignAlongMotifs(consensus, sequences,):
     fucntion to align all sequences to the given common motif
     consensus (arg): The consensus sequence to align against.
     sequences(arg): List of sequences to align
     returns a list of sequences aligned to the consensus.
     ,, ,, ,,
     aligned sequences = []
     for seq in sequences:
     _, aLIGNEDSEQ = needlemanWunsch(consensus, seq)
```

```
return SeqGapping(aligned sequences)
def MSA(sequences, iterations=30):
     does multiple sequence alignmentiteratively.
     sequences (arg): List of sequences to align.
     iterations (arg): Number of refinement iterations to perform.
     RETURNS Final list of aligned sequences.
     11 11 11
     alignedSEQUENCES = [sequences[0]] # begin with the first
sequence
     for seq in sequences[1:]:
     for alignedSeq in alignedSEQUENCES:
           alignedSeq, seq = needlemanWunsch(alignedSeq, seq) #
align each sequence progressively
     alignedSEQUENCES.append(seq)
     #refine alignment
     for in range(iterations):
     alignedSEQUENCES = SeqGapping(alignedSEQUENCES) #add padding
if necessary
     consensus = commonMotifs(alignedSEQUENCES)
     alignedSEQUENCES = alignAlongMotifs(consensus, sequences) #
realign
     alignedSEQUENCES = alignTheTails(alignedSEQUENCES)
     return alignedSEQUENCES
def format(alignedSEQs, blkSize=100):
     11 11 11
```

aligned sequences.append(aLIGNEDSEQ)

```
fucntion to format the final alignment in a Clustal-like style
for readability.
     alignedSEQa(args): list of aligned sequences.
     blksize(args): num of characters to display per block.
     prints the formatted alignment with a consensus line.
     seqlen = len(alignedSEQs[0]) # length of the aligned sequences
     motif = commonMotifs(alignedSEQs)
     # print
     for start in range(0, seglen, blkSize):
     end = start + blkSize
     print() #new line
     for idx, seq in enumerate(alignedSEQs):
          print(f"Seq{idx + 1:<3} {seq[start:end]}")</pre>
     print(f" {motif[start:end]}")
# load sequences from local .FASTA file
fastaFile =
"/Users/martiin/VSCode/2024JavaPersonal/MS2024/src/mammalAA.fasta"
sequences = [str(record.seq) for record in SeqIO.parse(fastaFile,
"fasta")]
#execute MSA with iterative refinement and tail alignment
finalAlignment = MSA(sequences)
# print the alignment in Clustal-like format
format(finalAlignment)
# save the aligned sequences to a new FASTA file
with open ("alignedSequences-CS123.fasta", "w") as output:
     for idx, aligned seq in enumerate(finalAlignment):
     record = SeqRecord(Seq(aligned seq), id=f"Seq{idx+1}")
     SeqIO.write(record, output, "fasta")
```