### BT 3040: BIOINFORMATICS

### **Assignment 3**



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# Q1) Find the amino acid sequence of human mitochondrial $\beta$ barrel membrane protein VDAC1 and its function? How many transmembrane segments are present in the protein?

A1) Sequence of human mitochondrial beta barallel membrane protein VDAC

SQ SEQUENCE 283 AA; 30773 MW; 89BA3378B04020D5 CRC64;
MAVPPTYADL GKSARDVFTK GYGFGLIKLD LKTKSENGLE FTSSGSANTE TTKVTGSLET
KYRWTEYGLT FTEKWNTDNT LGTEITVEDQ LARGLKLTFD SSFSPNTGKK NAKIKTGYKR
EHINLGCDMD FDIAGPSIRG ALVLGYEGWL AGYQMNFETA KSRVTQSNFA VGYKTDEFQL
HTNVNDGTEF GGSIYQKVNK KLETAVNLAW TAGNSNTRFG IAAKYQIDPD ACFSAKVNNS
SLIGLGYTQT LKPGIKLTLS ALLDGKNVNA GGHKLGLGLE FQA

#### A2) Function:

### Function<sup>1</sup>

Forms a channel through the mitochondrial outer membrane and also the plasma membrane. The channel at the outer mitochondrial membrane allows diffusion of small hydrophilic molecules; in the plasma membrane it is involved in cell volume regulation and apoptosis. It adopts an open conformation at low or zero membrane potential and a closed conformation at potentials above 30-40 mV. The open state has a weak anion selectivity whereas the closed state is cation-selective (PubMed:1845315, PubMed:18755977, PubMed:20230784, PubMed:8420959).

Binds various signaling molecules, including the sphingolipid ceramide, the phospholipid phosphatidylcholine, and the sterol cholesterol (PubMed:31015432). In depolarized mitochondria, acts downstream of PRKN and PINK1 to promote mitophagy or prevent apoptosis; polyubiquitination by PRKN promotes mitophagy, while monoubiquitination by PRKN decreases mitochondrial calcium influx which ultimately inhibits apoptosis (PubMed:32047033).

May participate in the formation of the permeability transition pore complex (PTPC) responsible for the release of mitochondrial products that triggers apoptosis (PubMed:15033708, PubMed:25296756).

May mediate ATP export from cells (PubMed:30061676). 
9 Publications

#### B) Number of transmembrane sequence present in the protein = 19

► Transmembrane	26-35	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	39-47	Beta stranded 📙 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	54-64	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	69-76	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	80-89	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	95-104	Beta stranded 📙 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	111-120	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🏠 Add
► Transmembrane	123-130	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🆀 Add
► Transmembrane	137-145	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🎃 Add
► Transmembrane	150-158	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🖮 Add
► Transmembrane	163-175	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🆀 Add
► Transmembrane	178-185	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🎃 Add
► Transmembrane	189-198	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🇰 Add
► Transmembrane	202-211	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🖮 Add
► Transmembrane	218-227	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🏠 Add
► Transmembrane	231-238	Beta stranded 📕 2 Publications	BLAST 🖮 Add
► Transmembrane	242-251	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST ⇔ Add
► Transmembrane	254-263	Beta stranded 📙 2 Publications	BLAST 🍅 Add
► Transmembrane	273-282	Beta stranded 2 Publications	BLAST 🆀 Add

## Q2) Obtain the sequences of "transcription factors" with 50% sequence identity in FASTA format. List the count of sequences and count of clusters.

http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/

■ Cluster ID ▲	Cluster name	Types	Size A	Organisms More Organisms	Length ▲	Identity
☐ UniRef50_A0A0M4FLP9	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 38	h s	3 members	Manihot esculenta (Cassava) Corchorus capsularis (Jute) Hevea brasiliensis	200	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0M4FLS3	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 88	li li	1 member	Manihot esculenta (Cassava)	264	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A9Q0QM67	Cluster: HOMEOBOX PROTEIN TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS	h	1 member	Salix koriyanagi	351	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A9Q0W5E4	Cluster: HOMEOBOX PROTEIN TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS	h	1 member	Salix purpurea (Purple osier willow)	90	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0M4FET5	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 45	h	1 member	Manihot esculenta (Cassava)	82	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0M4FKY5	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 39	h	1 member	Manihot esculenta (Cassava)	129	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0M5JF80	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 42	h	1 member	Manihot esculenta (Cassava)	124	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A2P2JCL1	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 13	h	1 member	Rhizophora mucronata (Asiatic mangrove)	289	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A9Q0P6B9	Cluster: HOMEOBOX PROTEIN TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS	h	1 member	Salix koriyanagi	384	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A9Q0VVN3	Cluster: HOMEOBOX PROTEIN TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS	h	1 member	Salix purpurea (Purple osier willow)	275	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0G2SJ85	Cluster: AP3/EREBP Transcription Factors (Fragment)	h	1 member	Salvia miltiorrhiza (Chinese sage)	192	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A5B6ZXL9	Cluster: Putative NAC transcription factors 48	h	1 member	Davidia involucrata (Dove tree)	187	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0G2SJB9	Cluster: AP11/EREBP Transcription Factors (Fragment)	h	1 member	Salvia miltiorrhiza (Chinese sage)	226	UniRef50
□ UniRef50_A0A0M3R857	Cluster: NAC transcription factors 43 (Fragment)	n e	4 members	Manihot esculenta (Cassava)	367	UniRef50

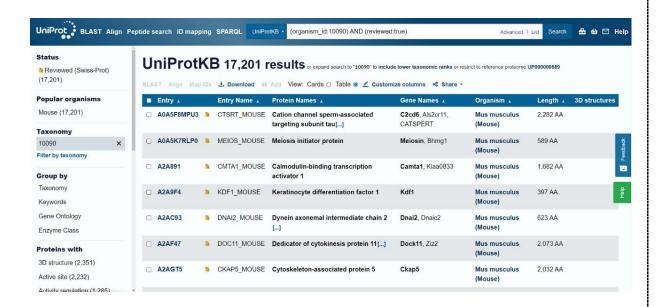
The sequences' FASTA file is in the folder named 'Q2\_ transcription\_factors'

### Q3) How many protein sequences from Homo sapiens are obtained at identity cutoff of 100%, 90% and 50% sequence identity?

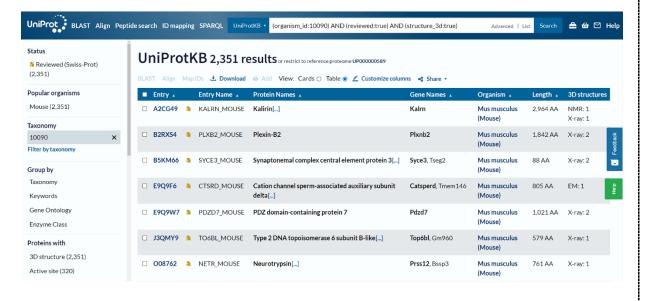
Clusters 100% (236,474) 90% (106,848) 50% (54,154)

## Q4) In UniProt, how many mouse (Mus musculus) protein sequences are manually annotated? And how many of these manually annotated protein sequences are associated with PDB (3D structures)?

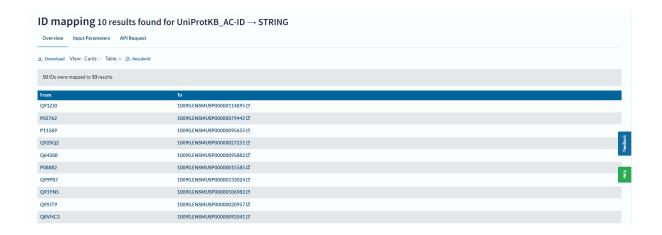
a) Manually annotated sequences are **17807** of (Mus musculus) protein, under the Swiss-Prot Database.



b) There are **2351** manually annotated protein sequences are associated with PDB (3D structures)



## Q5) Map first 10 UniProt IDs of above manually curated mouse protein sequences with 3D structures to STRING database. How many STRING IDs are mapped?



10 STRING IDs are mapped.

- Q6) Using UniProt Statistics data, answer the following
- a) What do you infer from the distribution of sequence length in UniProt?
- b) The shortest and longest sequence in UniProtKB
- c) Amino acid composition in percent for the complete database

The following link has UniProt Statistics as of Feb 2024:

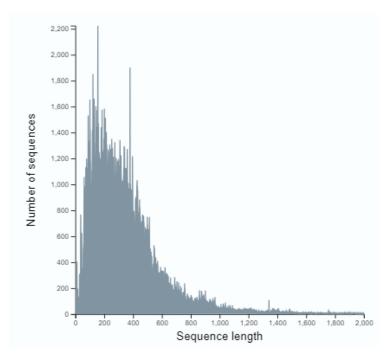
https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/statistics#statistics-for-some-line-type

UniProtKB/TrEMBL: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/uniprot/TrEMBLstats

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: <a href="https://web.expasy.org/docs/relnotes/relstat.html">https://web.expasy.org/docs/relnotes/relstat.html</a>

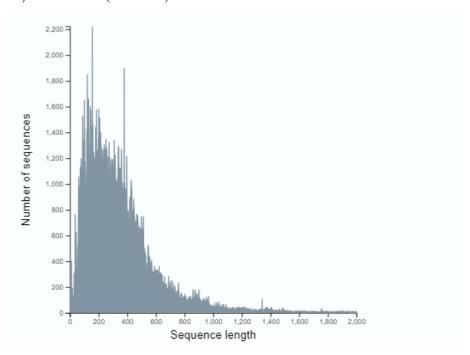
a) The sequence distribution chart plots the Number of sequences vs Sequence Length. We see a peak in the graph at range  $\sim$ 351 (TrEMBL) and  $\sim$ 361 (Swiss-Prot). The distribution is right-skewed, indicating more amino acids lie in the range of 0-600. We can also infer that it indicates the number of amino acids in the canonical sequence displayed by default in the entry's Sequence section.

### a1) Reviewed (Swiss-Prot)



The average sequence length in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot is 361 amino acids.

### a2) Unreviewed (TrEMBL)



The average sequence length in UniProtKB/TrEMBL is 351 amino acids.

b)

b1) The shortest and longest sequence (in TrEMBL) are as follows:

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The shortest sequence is A0A0G2JLF7_HUMAN: 7 amino acids. The longest sequence is A0A5A9P0L4_9TELE: 45354 amino acids.
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b2) The shortest and longest sequence (in SwissProt) are as follows:

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The shortest sequence is GWA_SEPOF (P83570): 2 amino acids.

The longest sequence is TITIN_MOUSE (A2ASS6): 35213 amino acids.
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### c) The amino acid composition is as follows:

### c1) Reviewed (Swiss-Prot)

Amino acid	Count	Percent	Entries with amino acid	Average count per reviewed entry	aliphatic
Leu	19,932,861	9.65%	567,649	34.92	acidic
Ala	17,051,081	8.26%	566,853	29.87	basic
Gly	14,609,708	7.07%	567,747	25.59	aromatic aromatic
Val	14,163,491	6.86%	567,085	24.81	amide sulfur
Glu	13,880,281	6.72%	562,180	24.32	sulfur
Ser	13,743,324	6.65%	567,138	24.08	
lle	12,207,933	5.91%	565,003	21.39	*
Lys	11,983,288	5.80%	563,811	20.99	
Arg	11,420,988	5.53%	564,631	20.01	2-
Asp	11,282,060	5.46%	561,315	19.76	1-
Thr	11,076,320	5.36%	565,017	19.40	Leu Ala Giy Val GluSer lie Lys ArgAsp Thr ProAsnGinPhe Tvr Methis Cvs Tro
Pro	9,799,572	4.74%	561,695	17.17	Amino acid
Asn	8,391,346	4.06%	560,439	14.70	
Gln	8,121,397	3.93%	557,812	14.23	
Phe	7,989,951	3.87%	559,855	14.00	
Tyr	6,036,657	2.92%	550,456	10.58	
Met	4,983,743	2.41%	564,767	8.73	
His	4,706,093	2.28%	539,008	8.24	
Cys	2,864,637	1.39%	473,267	5.02	
Trp	2,279,505	1.10%	454,465	3.99	
AMINO_ACID_X	8,041	<0.01%	2,273	0.01	
AMINO_ACID_U	329	<0.01%	254	0.00	
AMINO_ACID_B	276	<0.01%	113	0.00	
AMINO_ACID_Z	249	<0.01%	87	0.00	
AMINO_ACID_O	29	<0.01%	29	0.00	

### c2) Unreviewed (TrEMBL)

Amino acid	Count	Percent	Entries with amino acid	Average count per unreviewed entry
Leu	8,646,856,405	9.84%	249,303,314	34.62
Ala	7,915,577,778	9.01%	248,721,380	31.69
Gly	6,378,270,739	7.26%	248,495,438	25.54
Val	6,027,240,933	6.86%	248,735,049	24.13
Ser	6,012,325,446	6.85%	248,832,843	24.07
Glu	5,489,092,503	6.25%	247,424,325	21.98
Arg	5,135,951,097	5.85%	247,778,023	20.56
Thr	4,881,727,427	5.56%	248,187,256	19.55
lle	4,854,708,881	5.53%	247,736,715	19.44
Asp	4,809,963,037	5.48%	247,082,650	19.26
Pro	4,399,981,178	5.01%	246,327,937	17.62
Lys	4,342,592,769	4.94%	243,345,982	17.39
Phe	3,413,266,470	3.89%	245,203,498	13.67
Gln	3,345,659,092	3.81%	244,843,857	13.40
Asn	3,339,513,148	3.80%	243,271,710	13.37
Tyr	2,529,285,941	2.88%	240,531,652	10.13
Met	2,047,944,763	2.33%	247,749,460	8.20
His	1,956,609,024	2.23%	235,782,076	7.83
Trp	1,143,655,671	1.30%	215,592,125	4.58
Cys	1,139,776,125	1.30%	207,129,597	4.56
AMINO_ACID_X	22,129,989	0.03%	2,929,800	0.09
AMINO_ACID_U	20,769	<0.01%	19,804	0.00
AMINO_ACID_B	19,992	<0.01%	17,869	0.00
AMINO_ACID_Z	7,598	<0.01%	7,192	0.00
AMINO_ACID_O	311	<0.01%	305	0.00

