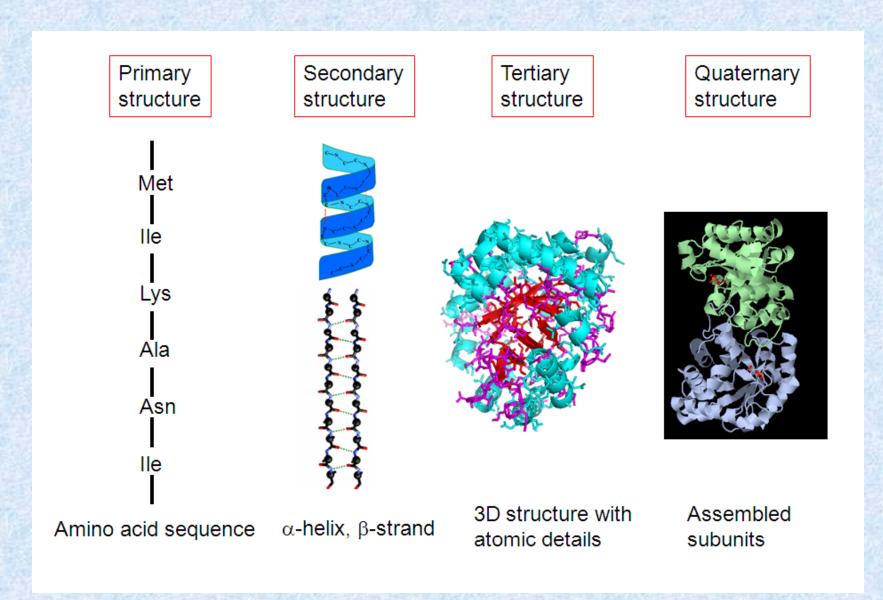
Protein Structure



Primary structure: human hemoglobin

>sp|P68871|HBB_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit beta OS=Homo sapiens

VHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKVNVDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTQRFFESFGDLSTPD AVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLHVDPENFR LLGNVLVCVLAHHFG KEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKYH

Primary structure describes the linear sequence of amino acid residues in a protein.

It includes all covalent bonds between amino acids.

The relative arrangement of the linked amino acids is not specified.

Databases for protein sequences

EXProt

Munich Information Center for Protein Sequences (MIPS)

NCBI Protein database

PIR - Protein Information Resource (Georgetown University)

PIR-NREF

PRF

SWISS-PROT (Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics)

TrEMBL

UniProt - The Universal Protein Knowledgebase

Protein Information Resource

PRO: Protein family classification

iProClass: integrated protein knowledgebase

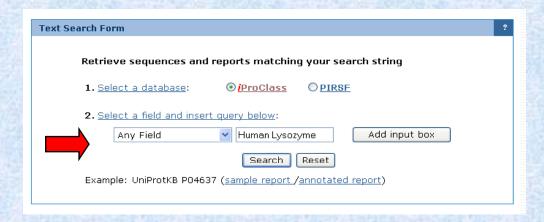
iProLink: literature, information and knowledge



http://pir.georgetown.edu/

Search with iProClass

The iProClass database provides value-added information reports on protein sequences, structures, families, functions, interactions, expressions and modifications.



	1 selected (show)	selected (show) SIGM / KEGG Pathway BLAST • FASTA • Pattern Match • Pairwise Alignment • Multiple Alignment • Domain Display					
	☐ Protein AC/ID	Protein Name	Length	Organism Name	PIRSF ID	Related Seq. +	Matched Fields
	P79239/LYSC_PONPY /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor BioThesaurus	148	Pongo pygmaeus (Bornean orangutan)	PIRSF001064	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
	P61628/LYSC_PANTR /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor BioThesaurus	148	Pan troglodytes (Chimpanzee)	PIRSF001064	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
(61627/LYSC_PANPA roClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor BioThesaurus	148	Pan paniscus (Pygmy chimpanzee) (Bonobo)	PIRSF001064	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
	P61626/LYSC_HUMAN /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor BioThesaurus	148	Homo sapiens (Human)	PIRSF001064	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme; Paper Title=>human
	P79179/LYSC_GORGO /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor BioThesaurus	148	Gorilla gorilla (Lowland gorilla)	PIRSF001064	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
	P02788/TRFL_HUMAN /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lactotransferrin precursor BioThesaurus	710	Homo sapiens (Human)	PIRSF002549; PIRSF500683	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
	Q6PCD2/Q6PCD2_HUMAN /ProClass UniProtKB/TrembL	GABRE protein BioThesaurus	365	Homo sapiens (Human)		300	Paper Title=Shuman lysozyme
	B2R4C5/B2R4C5_HUMAN /ProClass UniProtKB/Trembl.	Lysozyme (Renal amyloidosis), isoform CRA_a	148	Homo sapiens (Human)		300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme; Paper Title=>human
	Q876Z9/Q876Z9_ASPOR /ProClass UniProtKB/Trembl.	Predicted protein BioThesaurus	600	Aspergillus oryzae	PIRSF037788; PIRSF500676	300	Paper Title=>human lysozyme
	Q4R8K7/Q4R8K7_MACFA /ProClass UniProtKB/TremBL	Testis cDNA clone: QtsA-12244, similar to human lysozyme homolog (LOC57151), BioThesaurus	109	Macaca fascicularis (Crab eating macaque) (Cynomolgus monkey)		300	Protein Name=>human lysozyme



Save Result As:

.....

1 Selected (show) • GO Slim / REGG Pathway			BLAST				
·	Protein AC/ID	Protein Name	Length	Organism Name	PIRSF ID	Related Seq. +	Matched Fields
V	P61626/LYSC_HUMAN /ProClass UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	Lysozyme C precursor	148	Homo sapiens (Human)	PIRSF001064	300	UniProtKB AC=>P61626

iProClass Summary Report for UniProtKB Entry: P61626

					штиррии	
GENERAL INFORMATION	GENERAL INFORMATION					
	UniProtKB ID	UniProtKB Accession	Protein Name	Protein Name		
	LYSC HUMAN	<u>P61626</u> ; P00695; Q13170; Q9UCF8	Lysozyme C pr	Lysozyme C precursor		
Protein Name and ID	PIR-PSD: <u>LZHU</u> RefSeq: <u>NP 000230.1</u> GenPept: <u>AAA59535.1</u> ; <u>AAC63078.1</u> ; <u>EAW97222.1</u> ; <u>AAA59536.1</u> ; <u>CAA32175.1</u> ; <u>AAH04147.1</u> ; <u>EAW97221.1</u> ; <u>ACO37637.1</u> ; <u>AAA36188.1</u> IPI: <u>IPI00019038</u>					
Taxonomy	Source Organism: Homo sapiens (Human) Taxon Group: Euk/mammal NCBI Taxon: 9606 Lineage: Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.					
Gene Name	LYZ; LZM					
Keywords	3d-structure; amyloid; amyloidosis; antimicrobial; bacteriolytic enzyme; direct protein sequencing; disease mutation; disulfide bond; glycosidase; hydrolase; polymorphism; polysaccharide degradation; signal					
Function	Lysozymes have primarily a bacteriolytic function; those in tissues and body fluids are associated with the monocyte- macrophage system and enhance the activity of immunoagents.					
Subunit	Monomer.					

CROSS-REFERENCES	ROSS-REFERENCES	
Bibliography	► <u>View Bibliography Information</u> ► <u>Submit Bibliography</u> Annotated references: PMID: 8105095; 10350481; 10469827; 10561612; 11887182; 11927576; 11986950 [PDB/GeneRIF] More	
	Other references: PMID: 11849445; 12675840; 15745733; 8765309; 9659355; 9745729; 18391951; 9359845; 8566845; 17353931; 9883972; 366724; 10534505; 12477932; 10558865; 18591461	
DNA Sequence GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ: M21119; J03801; M19045; X14008; U25677; BC004147		

BioThesaurus

ID Mappine

Related Sequences

91		185U: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
ñ.		185V: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
М		1B5W: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
4	Structure	185X: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
ш	oci docar o	185Y: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
8		185Z: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum 1B7L: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
6		187M: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
9		187N: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
Я		1870: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
и		187P: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
X.		1B7Q: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
6		187R: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
		1875: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
		18B3: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum 1BB4: SCOP CATH FSSP MMDB PDBsum
4		More
3		THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT
		FEAT1; active site: Glu, Asp (53,71) [predicted]
ы		FEAT2; binding site: substrate (Asp) (120) [predicted]
2	PIR Feature & Post Translational	FEAT3; disulfide bonds: (24-146,48-134,83-99,95-113) [experimental]
9	Modifications	FEAT4; domain: signal sequence (1-18) [predicted]
8	Modificacions	FEATS; product: lysozyme (19-148) [experimental]
		Phosphosite: P61626
-		

FAMILY CLASSIFICATION	FAMILY CLASSIFICATION					
UniRef	UniRef100 P61626; UniRef90 P61626; UniRef50 P61626					
PIRSF	PIRSF001064 lysozyme c					
Pfam Domain	Pfam: <u>PF00062</u> : C-type lysozyme/alpha-lactalbumin family (19-146)					
Prosite Motif	Prosite: P500128: PDOC00119: Alpha-lactalbumin / lysozyme C signature. Prosite: P551348: PDOC00119: Alpha-lactalbumin / lysozyme C family profile.					
InterPro	InterPro: LYSC HUMAN IPRU01916: Glycoside hydrolase, family 22 IPR000974: Glycoside hydrolase, family 22, lysozyme					
SCOP Fold	►Class: Alpha and beta proteins (a+b); Fold: Lysozyme-like; Superfamily: Lysozyme-like; Family: C-type lysozyme [133L:A; 134L:A; 185U:A; 185V:A; 185V:A; 185Y:A; 185Z:A; 185Z:B; 187L:A; 187M:A; 187N:A; 187O:A; 187O:A; 187O:A; 187O:A; 187O:A; 187O:A; 1883:A; 1883:A; 1884:A; 1884:B; 1885:B; 1885:B; 1643:A; 1645:A; 1645:A; 1645:A; 167P:A; 167P					
Other Classification	BLOCKS: IPB000974 Lysozyme signature PRINTS: PR00137 LYSOZYME PRINTS: PR00135 LYZLACT SMART: SM00263 LYZ1					

FEATURE & SEQUENCE DISPLAY		
	Length = 148 Click on a bar to show its sequence; to copy and paste it, press ctl-c then ctl-v. P61626 1—————————————————————————————————	
	PF00062	
	1 MKALIVLGLVLSVTVQGKVFERCELARTLKRLGMGGYRGISLANWMCLAKWESGYNTRA 61 TNYNAGDRSTDYGIFQINSRYWCNDGKTPGAVNACHLSCSALLQDNIADAVACAKRVVRD 121 PQGIRAWVAWRNRCQNRDVRQYVQGCGV	

Swiss-prot/Uniprot

Annotated protein sequence database established in 1986 and maintained collaboratively, since 1987, by the Department of Medical Biochemistry of the University of Geneva and the EMBL Data Library.

It is a curated protein sequence database which strives to provide a high level of annotation (such as the description of the function of a protein, its domain structure, post-translational modifications and variants), a minimal level of redundancy and a high level of integration with other databases.

TrEMBL is a computer annotated supplement of SWISS-PROT that contains all the translations of EMBL nucleotide sequence entries not yet integrated in SWISS-PROT.

Currently, SWISS-PROT and TrEMBL have 0.53 and 79.2 million sequences, respectively.

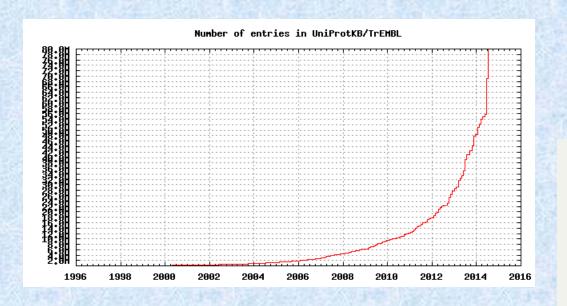
Total: 79.8 million

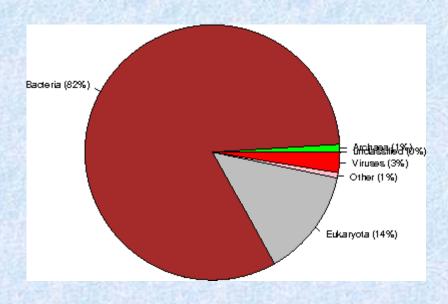
http://www.ebi.ac.uk/swissprot/

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

Uniprot: statistics

Number of entries: ~79.8 million

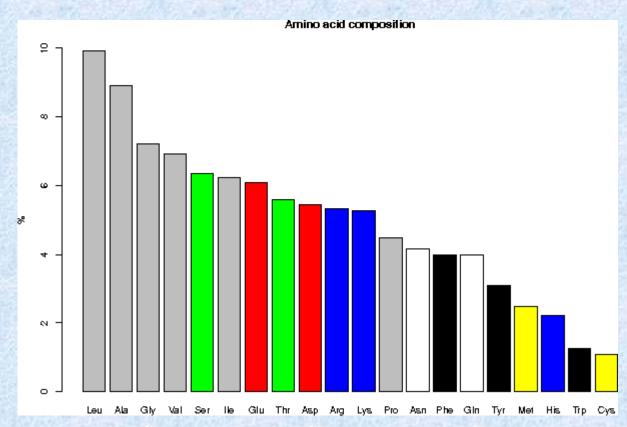


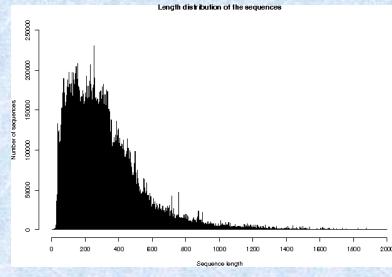


Kingdom	sequences	(% of the database)
Archaea	796882	(1%)
Bacteria	65532440	(82%)
Eukaryota	10896348	(14%)
Viruses	2058511	(3%)
Other	540061	(<1%)

Uniprot: statistics

Average sequence length: 315 amino acids





Name and origin of the protein

protein attributes

general information

Ontologies

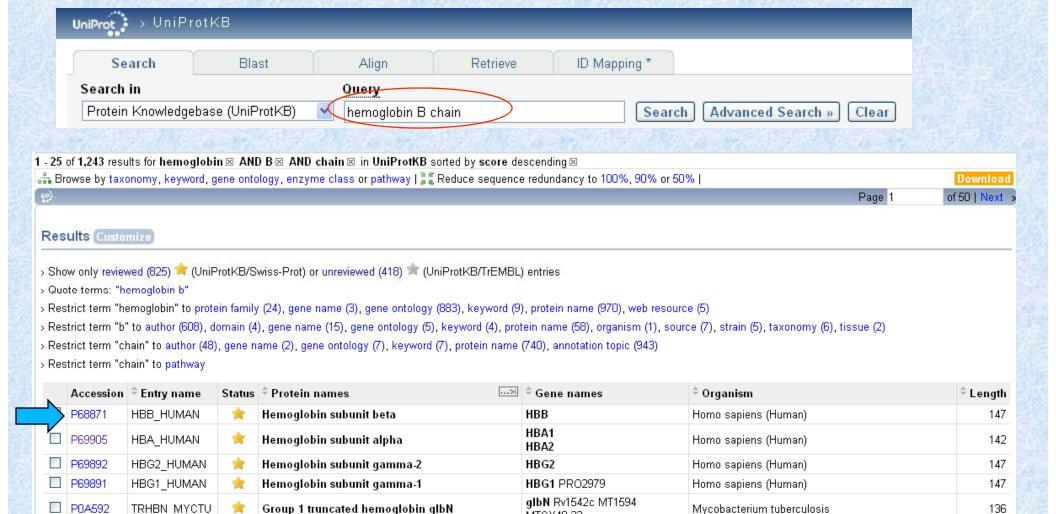
sequence annotation

amino acid sequence

bibliographic references

cross-references with sequence, structure and interaction databases entry information.

Uniprot: search results



MTCY48.23

HBD

P02042

HBD HUMAN

Hemoglobin subunit delta

Homo sapiens (Human)

147

Names and origin		
Protein names	Recommended name: Hemoglobin subunit beta Alternative name(s): Beta-globin Hemoglobin beta chain Cleaved into the following chain: 1. LVV-hemorphin-7	
Gene names	Name: HBB	
Organism	Homo sapiens (Human) [Complete proteome]	
Taxonomic identifier	9606 [NCBI]	
Taxonomic lineage Eukaryota > Metazoa > Chordata > Craniata > Vertebrata > Euteleostomi > Mammalia > Eutheria > Euarchontoglires > Primates > Haplorrhini > Catarrhini > H		

Protein attributes	rotein attributes			
Sequence length	147 AA.			
Sequence status	Complete.			
Sequence processing	The displayed sequence is further processed into a mature form.			
Protein existence	Evidence at protein level.			

General annotation (Comr	General annotation (Comments)				
Function	Involved in oxygen transport from the lung to the various peripheral tissues. (Ref.35)				
	LVV-hemorphin-7 potentiates the activity of bradykinin, causing a decrease in blood pressure. Ref.35				
Subunit structure	Heterotetramer of two alpha chains and two beta chains in adult hemoglobin A (HbA).				
Tissue specificity	Red blood cells.				
Post-translational modification	Glucose reacts non-enzymatically with the N-terminus of the beta chain to form a stable ketoamine linkage. This takes place slowly and continuously throughout the 120-day life span of the red blood cell. The rate of glycation is increased in patients with diabetes mellitus.				
	S-nitrosylated; a nitric oxide group is first bound to Fe ²⁺ and then transferred to Cys-94 to allow capture of O ₂ .				
	Acetylated on Lys-60, Lys-83 and Lys-145 upon aspirin exposure. Ref.34 reports the identification of HBB acetylated on Lys-145 in the cytosolic fraction of HeLa cells. This may have resulted from contamination of the sample.				
Involvement in disease	Defects in HBB may be a cause of Heinz body anemias (HEIBAN) [MIM:140700]. This is a form of non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of Dacie type 1. After splenectomy, which has little benefit, basophilic inclusions called Heinz bodies are demonstrable in the erythrocytes. Before splenectomy, diffuse or punctate basophilia may be evident. Most of these cases are probably instances of hemoglobinopathy. The hemoglobin demonstrates heat lability. Heinz bodies are observed also with the Ivemark syndrome (asplenia with cardiovascular anomalies) and with glutathione peroxidase deficiency. (Ref.51) (Ref.125) (Ref.126)				
	Defects in HBB are the cause of beta-thalassemia (B-THAL) [MIM:604131]. A form of thalassemia. Thalassemias are common monogenic diseases occurring mostly in Mediterranean and Southeast Asian populations. The hallmark of beta-thalassemia is an imbalance in globin-chain production in the adult HbA				
	molecule. Absence of beta chain causes beta(0)-thalassemia, while reduced amounts of detectable beta globin causes beta [†] -thalassemia. In the severe forms of beta-thalassemia, the excess alpha globin chains accumulate in the developing erythroid precursors in the marrow. Their deposition leads to a vast increase in erythroid apoptosis that in turn causes ineffective erythropoiesis and severe microcytic hypochromic anemia. Clinically, beta-thalassemia is divided into thalassemia major which is transfusion dependent, thalassemia intermedia (of intermediate severity), and thalassemia minor that is asymptomatic.				
	Defects in HBB are the cause of sickle cell anemia (SKCA) [MIM:603903]; also known as sickle cell disease. Sickle cell anemia is characterized by abnormally shaped red cells resulting in chronic anemia and periodic episodes of pain, serious infections and damage to vital organs. Normal red blood cells are round and flexible and flow easily through blood vessels, but in sickle cell anemia, the abnormal hemoglobin (called Hb S) causes red blood cells to become stiff. They are C-shaped and resembles a sickle. These stiffer red blood cells can led to microvascular occlusion thus cutting off the blood supply to nearby tissues.				
	Defects in HBB are the cause of beta-thalassemia dominant inclusion body type (B-THALIB) [MIM:603902]. An autosomal dominant form of beta thalassemia characterized by moderate anemia, lifelong jaundice, cholelithiasis and splenomegaly, marked morphologic changes in the red cells, erythroid hyperplasia of the bone marrow with increased numbers of multinucleate red cell precursors, and the presence of large inclusion bodies in the normoblasts, both in the marrow and in the peripheral blood after splenectomy. Ref.52				
Miscellaneous	One molecule of 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate can bind to two beta chains per hemoglobin tetramer.				

Ontologies	
Keywords	
Biological process	Oxygen transport Transport
Coding sequence diversity	Polymorphism
Disease	Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia Disease mutation Hereditary hemolytic anemia
Ligand	Heme Iron Metal-binding Pyruvate
Molecular function	Hypotensive agent Vasoactive
PTM	Acetylation Glycation Glycoprotein Phosphoprotein S-nitrosylation
Technical term	3D-structure Complete proteome Direct protein sequencing

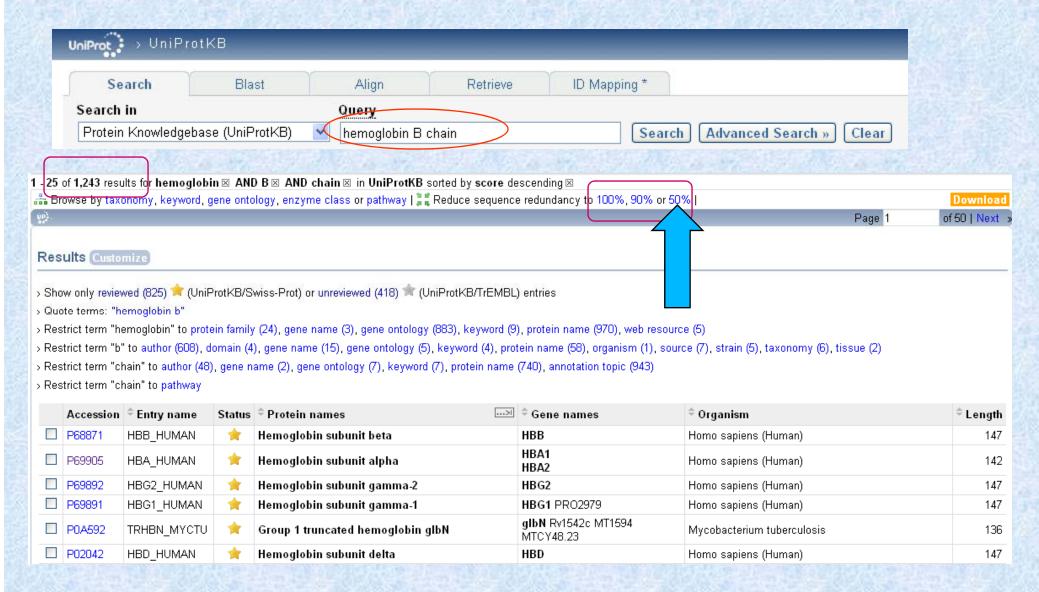
Gene Ontology (GO)			
Biological process	blood coagulation Traceable author statement. Source: Reactome		
	hydrogen peroxide catabolic process Inferred from direct assay. Source: BHF-UCL		
	nitric oxide transport Non-traceable author statement. Source: UniProtKB		
	positive regulation of cell death Inferred from direct assay. Source: BHF-UCL		
	positive regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process Non-traceable author statement. Source: UniProtKB		
	protein heterooligomerization Inferred from direct assay. Source: BHF-UCL		
	regulation of blood pressure Inferred from electronic annotation. Source: UniProtKB-KW		
	regulation of blood vessel size Inferred from electronic annotation. Source: UniProtKB-KW		
Cellular component	haptoglobin-hemoglobin complex Inferred from direct assay. Source: BHF-UCL		
	hemoglobin complex Non-traceable author statement (Ref.33)(Ref.71). Source: UniProtKB		
Molecular function	heme binding Inferred from electronic annotation. Source: InterPro		
	hemoglobin binding Inferred from direct assay. Source: UniProtKB		
	oxygen binding Inferred from direct assay. Source: UniProtKB		
	oxygen transporter activity Non-traceable author statement (Ref.71). Source: UniProtKB		

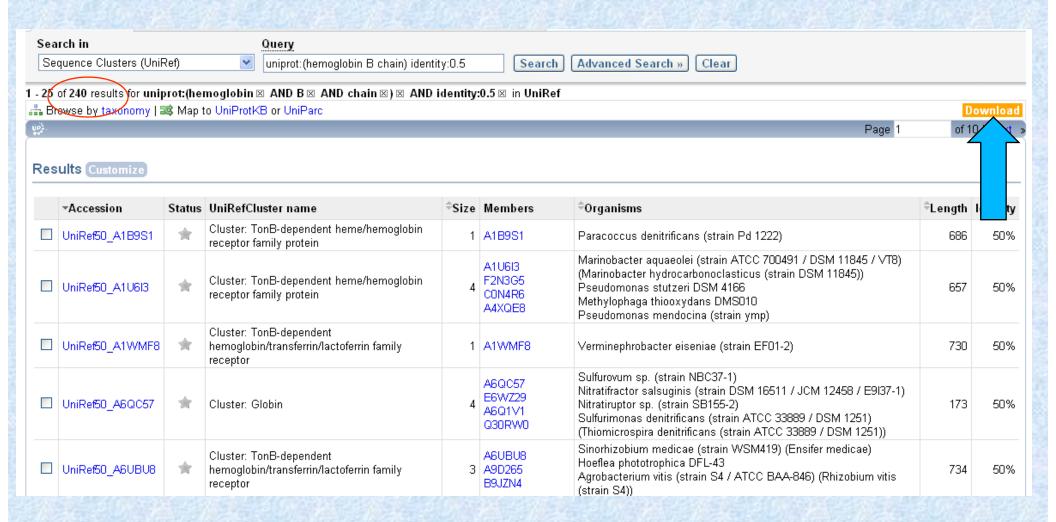
Binary interactions								8				
With	Entry	#Exp.	IntAct		Not	Nati	ural variations					
HBA ²	1 P69905	1	EBI-715554,EBI-714680				Natural variant	2	1	V → A in Raleigh; O(2) affinity down. [dbSNP:rs33949930]		
							Natural variant	3	1	H → L in Graz. [dbSNP:rs35906307] (Ref.76)		
Sequ	Sequence annotation (Features)						Natural variant	3	1	H → Q in Okayama; O(2) affinity up. [dbSNP:rs713040]		
						Natural variant	3	1	H → R in Deer Lodge; O(2) affinity up. [dbSNP:rs33983205]			
	Feature key Position(s) Length Des			Descrip		Natural variant	3	1	H → Y in Fukuoka. [dbSNP:rs35906307]			
Mole	Molecule processing					Natural variant	6	1	P → R in Warwickshire. [dbSNP:rs34769005]			
	Initiator me	thionine	1	1	Removi		Natural variant	7	1	E → A in G-Makassar.		
	Chain		2 – 147	146	Hemog		Natural variant	7	1	E → K in C. Ref.3 Ref.49		
	Peptide		33 – 42	10	LVV-he		Natural variant	7	1	E → Q in Machida. [dbSNP:rs33930165]		
Sites	Sites						Natural variant	7	1	E → V in S; sickle cell anemia. [dbSNP:rs334] Ref.10 Ref.39		
						Natural variant	8	1	E → G in G-San Jose; mildly unstable. [dbSNP:rs34948328]			
	Metal bindi Metal bindi		64 93	1	Iron (he		Natural variant	8	1	E → K in G-Siriraj. [dbSNP:rs34948328]		
	Binding site		2	1	2,3-bis ₁		Natural variant	9	1	K → E in N-Timone. [dbSNP:rs33932981] Ref.101		
	Binding site		3	1	2,3-bis		Natural variant	9	1	K → Q in J-Luhe. [dbSNP:rs33926764]		
	Binding site	9	83	1	2,3-bis _[Natural variant	9	1	K → T in Rio Grande. Ref.114		
	Binding site	9	144	1	2,3-bis _l		Natural variant	10	1	S → C in Porto Alegre; O(2) affinity up. [dbSNP:rs33918131]		
							Natural variant	11	1	A → D in Ankara. [dbSNP:rs33947457] (Ref.55)		

Cross-references ProteinModelPortal P68871. P68871, Positions 2-147, SMR Sequence databases Secondary structure ModBase Search... EMBL O GenBank Protein-protein interaction databases Strand Turn ODBJ P68871, 24 interactions. Details... IntAct MINT-5000306. MINT Se 3D structure databases STRING P68871. PDBe Entry Method Resol PTM databases ORCSB PDB 1A00 X-ray O PDBi X-ray 1A01 P68871. PhosphoSite 1A0U X-ray 1A0Z X-ray 2-D gel databases 1A3N X-ray 1A30 X-ray P68871. SWISS-2DPAGE X-ray 1ABW 1ABY X-ray PMMA-2DPAGE P68871. 1AJ9 X-ray REPRODUCTION-2DPAGE IPI00654755. 1B86 X-ray P68871. 1BAB X-ray iding resistance to malaria." **1BBB** P68871. X-ray Siena-2DPAGE 1BIJ X-ray P02023. UCD-2DPAGE 1BUW X-ray P68871. 1BZ0 X-ray 1BZ1 X-ray Proteomic databases 1BZZ X-ray 1C7B X-ray P68871. PeptideAtlas 1C7C X-ray 107D X-ray P68871. PRIDE 1CBL X-ray 1CBM X-ray 1.74 MOIOID 15147 [*] 1004 V 2.50 AMDICID 0.407

Genome annotation databases				Enzyme and pathway databases							
Ensembl		ENST00000335295; ENSP(Reactome	REACT_604. Hemostasis.						
GenelD		3043.		Gene expression databases							
KEGG		hsa:3043.		Gene expression databases							
UCSC		uc001mae.1. human.		ArrayExpress	P68871.						
Organism-specific	Entry info	rmation	mation								
CTD	Entry name	e HBB		_HUMAN							
GeneCards	Accession		Primary (citable) accession number: P68871 Secondary accession number(s): A4GX73 - Q9UCP9								
H-InvDB	Entry histor										
HGNC	Chiry histor			ntegrated into UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: July 21, 1986 ast sequence update: January 23, 2007							
HPA		Last		t modified: June 28, 2011							
MIM				This is version 97 of the entry and version 2 of the sequence. [Complete history]							
	Entry statu		Reviewed (UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot) Chardeta Protein Appotation Program 1 h								
	Annotation		Chordata i Totelli Allifotation i Togram								
	Disclaime		Any medical or genetic information present in this entry is provided for research, e used as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, treatment or care								
neXtProt				,							
Orphanet	Relevant	elevant documents									
	Human chromosome 11 Human chromosome 11: entries, gene names and cross-references to MIM										
PharmGKB		ries with polymorphisms									
GenAtlas	List of hum	an entries with polymor	ohisms	or disease mutations							
Phylogenomic data	bases			DrugBank DB00893. Iron Dextran.							
				NextBio	12048.						
HOVERGEN		HBG009709.		PMAP-CutDB	P68871. M. Michael Gromi	ho IIT					

Uniprot: search results





240 results for uniprot:(hemoglobin ⋈ AND B ⋈ AND chain ⋈) ⋈ AND identity:0.5 ⋈ in UniRef

> Download data compressed or uncompressed

Tab-Delimited

Summary information from the result view.

[Download | Open | Open first 10]

Excel 🝱

Summary information from the result view for MS Excel™.

[Download | Open | Open first 10]

FASTA

Sequence data in FASTA format.

[Download (200 KB*) | Open | Open first 10]

XML

Complete data in XML for

[Download (400 KB*) | Open | Open first 10]

RDF/XML

Complete data in RDF format.

[Download (500 KB*) | Open | Open first 10]

List

List of accession numbers.

[Download (5 KB*) | Open | Open first 10]

>UniRef50_A1B9S1 TonB-dependent heme/hemoglobin receptor family MPRHSIRGALLAGTACLTALTFTAPLLAQERAGADSAQSTYVLDQIVLRAGKPKVASEVP QSVSVVDSRQLEDIAPIHIGEVLATVPGVAGVGSGSFFGQGFNIRGFGSSGAAASESGIV QLIDGEEKYYESYRQGALFVEPDFLRQVEVLRGPGSSTLYGSGALGGVIAMETIEAGDLI AEGQTFGGRTKLGYASNPDTVLGSVALGWRPAEDFEALAAFAWRKLGDTKDADGNTTVRA NSKTPNLLLKAKKTFGDQYVAFSYQHLEAKGDDQDFNQLEGAQVGLFPGFPGWGVGDITT RDQTARFIWGWNPEDNRYVDLTATLSYTNTLKDVRQGDDPDEPIMDSLLGERDYRLWKFK LSNVADLSGAGYDHHLTTGAEVLKQDRSSSVPSSSHPEAYTRAWAAYALSELTWGDLTIN SGLRYEKQRTEPKSSVTVTDDTYDADSVEPQVAAIYRLNDSLSVFGSVAFVNRMPTVDEL YDSFMGGAPSGDLKDEKGKNIELGLSYHGSGILTASDEAVVKLTLFRNHIDDMIVRTNAP APMPAYVNIDRAYLRGGELEATYSVAAWEFGAAFSVVNGVDQDGADLDTLPNNRVTLQAI WQASDALRLGLRSTLADGRDKPNGTHRAGYGVHDVFATWVPQGGAAAGIEVHVGVDNVTD RDYTPATWLSGPAPGRNFKLSVSRSF

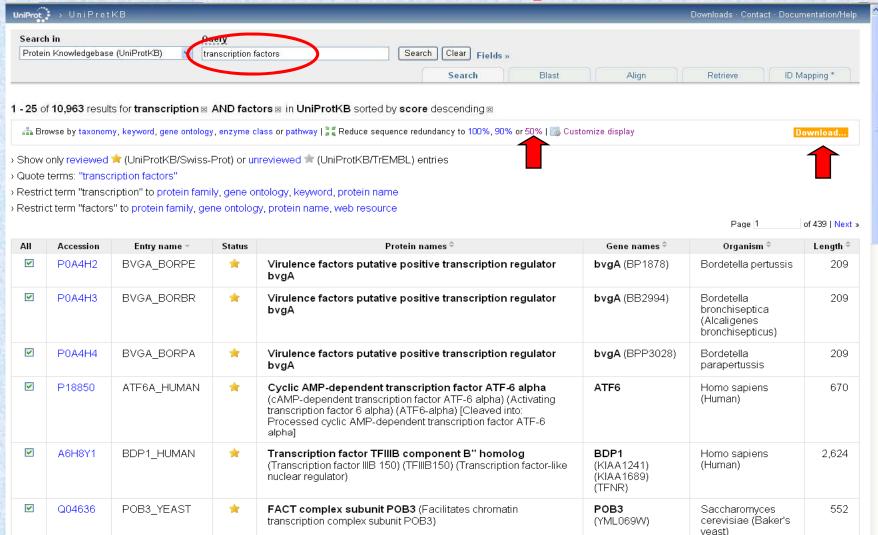
>UniRef50_A1U6I3 TonB-dependent heme/hemoglobin receptor family MANSSPMKQPRRFRRNTLWLALMAAPLAHAQPVSLDPIQVTADREADADTVVDAETIERF QADDLEDVFAGQPDVSVGGSNSIAQKVYVRGFDDPLLNVSVDGATQAGALFHHSGRLSVE PELLKQVEVNAGAGRATEGAGALGGSIRFVTKDPDDLLRPGESAGALVKFGSFSNTDGYK ASGTAFGRLSDNWSTLVSVSQSDHEPFKDGSGDRIAGSDARQQLGFAKLVGQLPADQTIK LSHEVRTDEGERPQRPQWVVSSFNRLYELDGRRDTTTLNYGYAPAGNALVDLEATVYHTE SDIEQNVEDRWGRYFGFSRNIGGDLRNTSRFGGHSLTYGVDYREDKVNAGYQEDKRAEQQ TGEVLGVYLQGDLWLTSRLLFSAGARYDDYRLKDNDDQRFSEDEVSPNANLAWEVVDGLT LKAGYAEAFRGPTTQDAFKLEGSENDPDLEGEKARNTEVGFDYRYETFRLSAEVYRSEIK DAIADPLLPFRESIYKNIGDLESDGYLISAGYQWQALSAGLSFHSNDAEVDGQPLTVYEH NLLGNTMGDTWIADLAYRWDRNLEFGWQGRFVEGIDNLDTSVGTIDKPGYGVHDLYLHWL PTGNEDLRLSLTIKNVGDKQYLAHASNADYQHIEDYEGIVGMPEPGRDIRVGLAMRF

Question

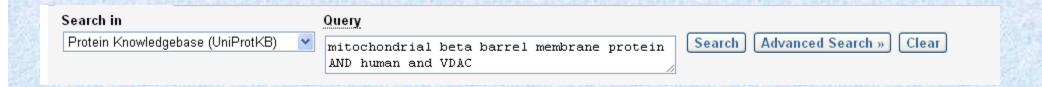
Obtain the sequences of "transcription factors" with less than 50% sequence identity.

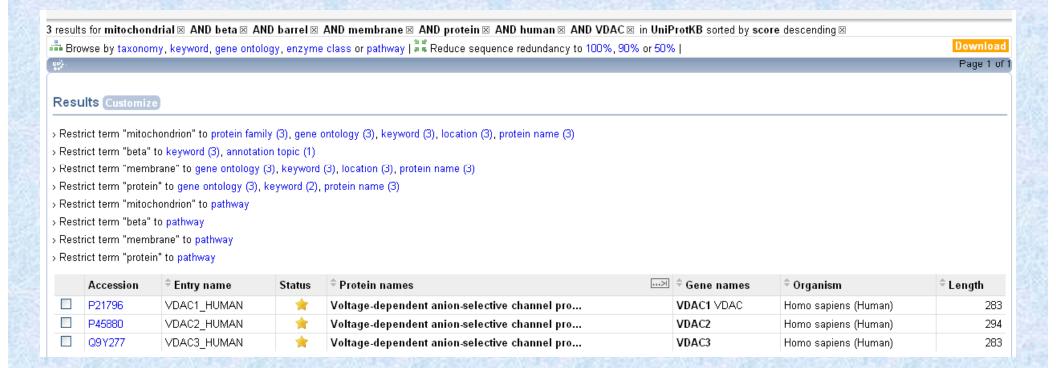
Find the amino acid sequence of human mitochondrial beta barrel membrane protein VDAC

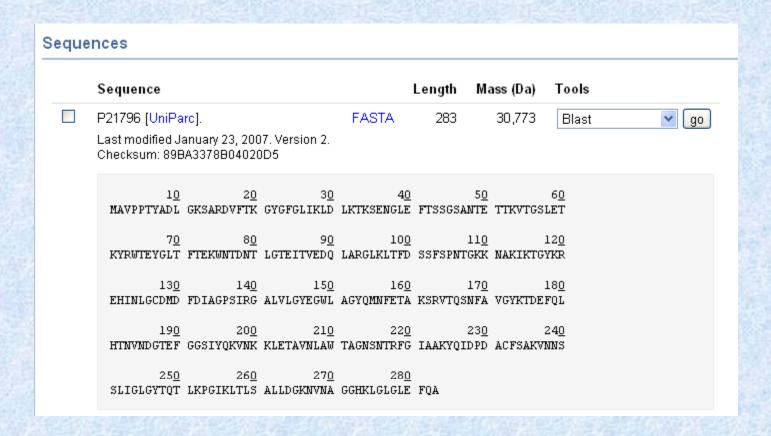
Dataset for transcription factors



>sp|P18485|1A12 SOLLC 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase 2 OS=Solanum lycopersicum GN=ACS2 PE=1 SV=2 MGFEIAKTNSILSKLATNEEHGENSPYFDGWKAYDSDPFHPLKNPNGVIOMGLAENOLCL DLIEDWIKRNPKGSICSEGIKSFKAIANFQDYHGLPEFRKAIAKFMEKTRGGRVRFDPER VVMAGGATGANETIIFCLADPGDAFLVPSPYYPAFNRDLRWRTGVOLIPIHCESSNNFKI TSKAVKEAYENAOKSNIKVKGLILTNPSNPLGTTLDKDTLKSVLSFTNOHNIHLVCDEIY AATVFDTPQFVSIAEILDEQEMTYCNKDLVHIVYSLSKDMGLPGFRVGIIYSFNDDVVNC ARKMSSFGLVSTQTQYFLAAMLSDEKFVDNFLRESAMRLGKRHKHFTNGLEVVGIKCLKN NAGLFCWMDLRPLLRESTFDSEMSLWRVIINDVKLNVSPGSSFECOEPGWFRVCFANMDD GTVDIALARIRRFVGVEKSGDKSSSMEKKQQWKKNNLRLSFSKRMYDESVLSPLSSPIPP SPLVR >sp|P16375|7UP1 DROME Steroid receptor seven-up, isoforms B/C OS=Drosophila melanogaster GN=svp PE=1 SV=1 MCASPSTAPGFFNPRPQSGAELSAFDIGLSRSMGLGVPPHSAWHEPPASLGGHLHAASAG PGTTTGSVATGGGGTTPSSVASQQSAVIKQDLSCPSLNQAGSGHHPGIKEDLSSSLPSAN GGSAGGHHSGSGSGSGSGVNPGHGSDMLPLIKGHGQDMLTSIKGQPTGCGSTTPSSQANS SHSOSSNSGSOIDSKONIECVVCGDKSSGKHYGOFTCEGCKSFFKRSVRRNLTYSCRGSR NCPIDQHHRNQCQYCRLKKCLKMGMRREAVQRGRVPPTQPGLAGMHGQYQIANGDPMGIA GFNGHSYLSSYISLLLRAEPYPTSRYGQCMQPNNIMGIDNICELAARLLFSAVEWAKNIP FFPELQVTDQVALLRLVWSELFVLNASQCSMPLHVAPLLAAAGLHASPMAADRVVAFMDH IRIFOEOVEKLKALHVDSAEYSCLKAIVLFTTDACGLSDVTHIESLOEKSQCALEEYCRT OYPNOPTRFGKLLLRLPSLRTVSSOVIEOLFFVRLVGKTPIETLIRDMLLSGNSFSWPYL >sp|P16376|7UP2 DROME Steroid receptor seven-up, isoform A OS=Drosophila melanogaster GN=svp PE=2 SV=3 MCASPSTAPGFFNPRPQSGAELSAFDIGLSRSMGLGVPPHSAVHEPPASLGGHLHAASAG PGTTTGSVATGGGGTTPSSVASOOSAVIKODLSCPSLNOAGSGHHPGIKEDLSSSLPSAN GGSAGGHHSGSGSGSGSGVNPGHGSDMLPLIKGHGQDMLTSIKGQPTGCGSTTPSSQANS SHSQSSNSGSQIDSKONIECVVCGDKSSGKHYGQFTCEGCKSFFKRSVRRNLTYSCRGSR NCPIDQHHRNQCQYCRLKKCLKMGMRREAVQRGRVPPTQPGLAGMHGQYQIANGDPMGIA GFNGHSYLSSYISLLLRAEPYPTSRYGOCMOPNNIMGIDNICELAARLLFSAVEWAKNIP FFPELQVTDQVALLRLVWSELFVLNASQCSMPLHVAPLLAAAGLHASPMAADRVVAFMDH IRIFQEQVEKLKALHVDSAEYSCLKAIVLFTTGKLLDILYKDVPALLTKVSALLGKGSTA SNDDVLAVVRDHLDELNRQEQESQAQQQAPLHLAAFMNCVAGVEAAVQQAEQAQVPTSSA SASVSAPLVPSAGSAFSSCOAKSAGSEMDLLASLYAQAQATPPSSGGGDASGHNNSSGLG ASLPTOSOSGSSSRNLTASPLSTSLATAPAPASASAPAPVPTSSVAOVPVPAPVPVTSSA SSSSLGGGAYOTPSAAAAAAAMFHYOTPPRAAFGSAFDMFHHSTPFGVGVGHAHALAHSS GSGSASFGSPSYRYSPYSLAGSRWOL







>sp|P21796|VDAC1_HUMAN Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1 OS=Homo sapiens GN=VDAC1 PE=1 SV=2 MAVPPTYADLGKSARDVFTKGYGFGLIKLDLKTKSENGLEFTSSGSANTETTKVTGSLET KYRWTEYGLTFTEKWNTDNTLGTEITVEDQLARGLKLTFDSSFSPNTGKKNAKIKTGYKR EHINLGCDMDFDIAGPSIRGALVLGYEGWLAGYQMNFETAKSRVTQSNFAVGYKTDEFQL HTNVNDGTEFGGSIYQKVNKKLETAVNLAWTAGNSNTRFGIAAKYQIDPDACFSAKVNNS SLIGLGYTQTLKPGIKLTLSALLDGKNVNAGGHKLGLGLEFQA