Title: Tracking the Evolution of the Hemoglobin Beta (HBB) Gene Across

Species

Name: Garima Rana

Course: BioinformHer Mini Project - Module 2

Date: 11 June 2025

Table of Contents

- 1. Project Objective
- 2. Sequence Retrieval & BLAST Search
- 3. Pairwise Sequence Alignment
- 4. Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)
- 5. Sequence Logo Generation
- 6. Phylogenetic Tree Construction
- 7. Conclusion
- 8. References

"BioinformHer Mini Project - Module 2"

Introduction– Haemoglobin is an essential protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. The beta subunit of hemoglobin, encoded by the HBB gene, plays a crucial role in this function. Studying how this gene has evolved across different species helps us understand the conservation of vital genes and molecular evolution in vertebrates."

"In this mini project, I analyzed the HBB gene across six species—Human, Chimpanzee, Cow, Mouse, Chicken, and Zebrafish—using several bioinformatics tools such as BLAST(alignment tool), Clustal omega (multiple sequence alignment), Skylign(sequence logo generation) and MegaX(phylogenetic analysis). The aim was to study its evolutionary conservation by retrieving sequences, performing alignments, creating sequence logos, and building a phylogenetic tree.

Task 1: Sequence Retrieval & BLAST Search

- Retrieved the human HBB protein sequence from NCBI in FASTA format.
- Used BLASTp to identify homologous sequences in other species: chimpanzee, cow, mouse, chicken, and zebrafish
- Recorded the % identity and accession numbers.
- The FASTA sequences of these proteins were downloaded and recorded the percentage identity for each species compared to the human HBB."

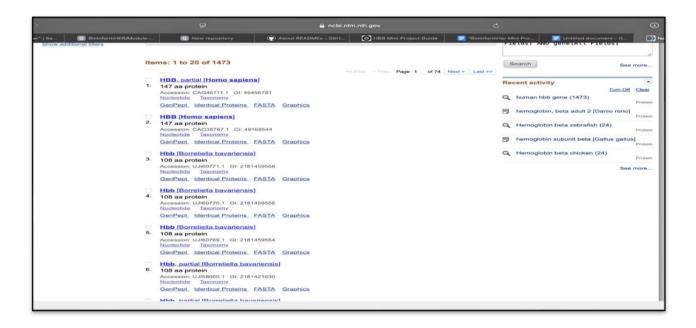
Procedure-

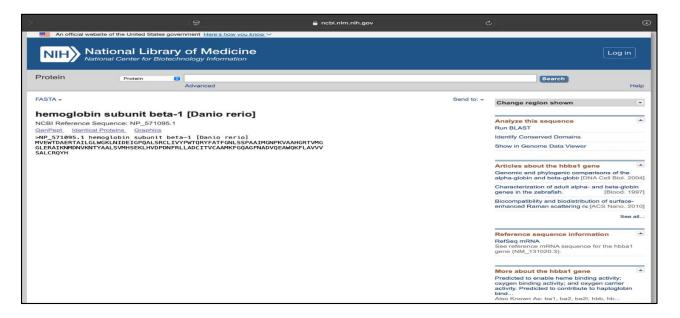
The first step involved retrieving the human Hemoglobin Beta (HBB) protein sequence from the NCBI database in FASTA format. This sequence was then used as a query in a BLASTp search to identify homologous proteins in five other species: chimpanzee, cow, mouse, chicken, and zebrafish. Each species was selected to represent varying evolutionary distances from humans. The BLAST results included percentage identity and accession numbers, summarized in the table below.

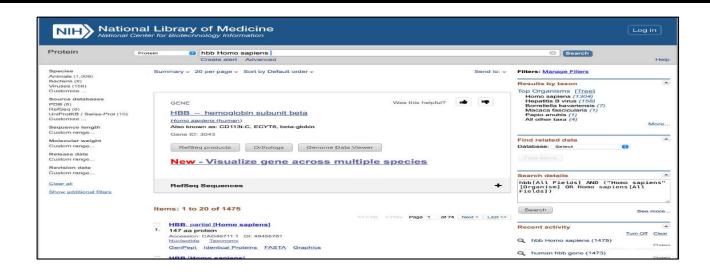
- 1. Go to NCBI.
- 2. Search for the **Human HBB gene** nucleotide or protein.
- 3. Perform **BLAST** with that sequence.
- 4. Select HBB sequences from **5 other species**:
 - o Chimpanzee
 - Cow
 - Mouse
 - Chicken
 - Zebrafish
- 5. Download their FASTA sequences.

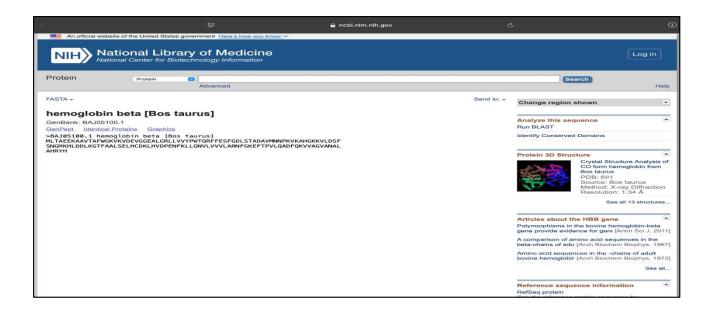
Result Table:

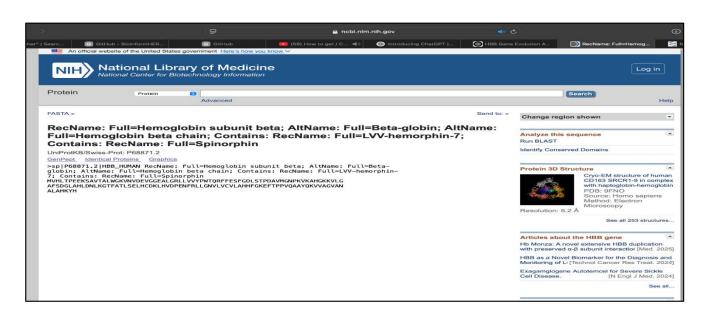
Species	Accession number	% similarity with humans
Chimpanzee	XP 508242.1	98%
cow	NP 776342.1	78%
mouse	NP 001265090.1	80%
chicken	NP 990820.1	69%
zebrafish	NP_001076303.1	49%

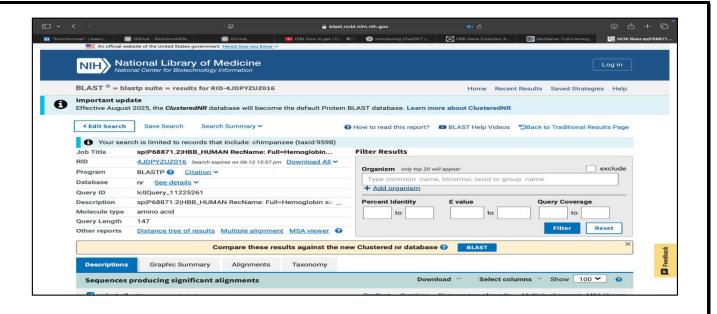


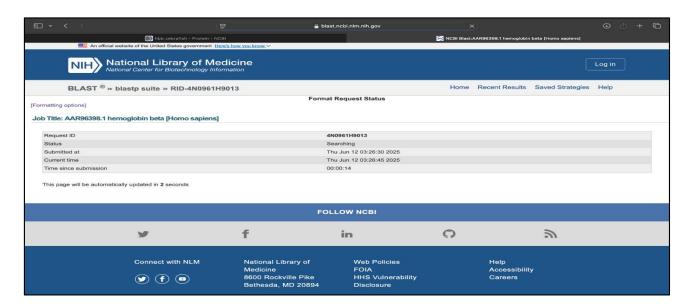


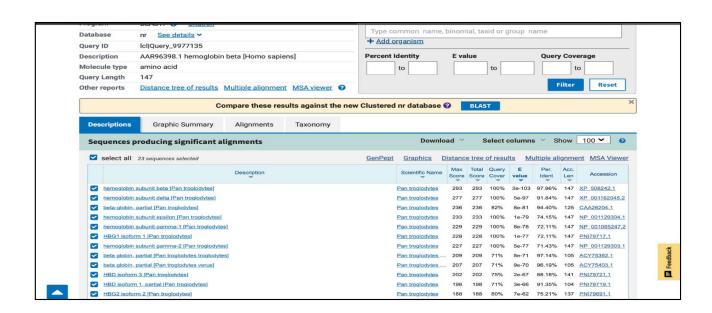


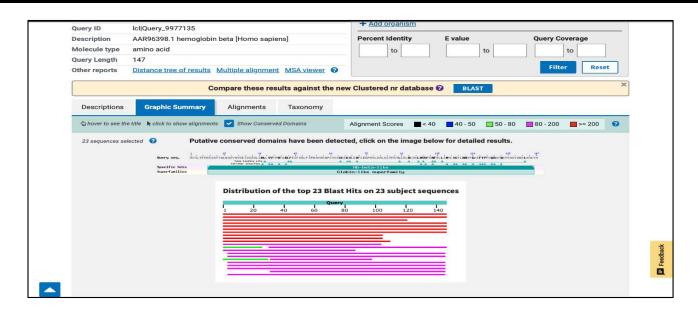


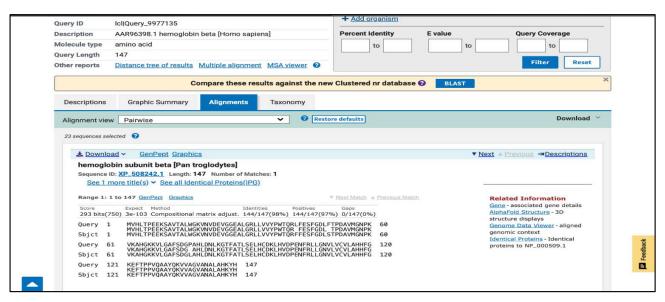


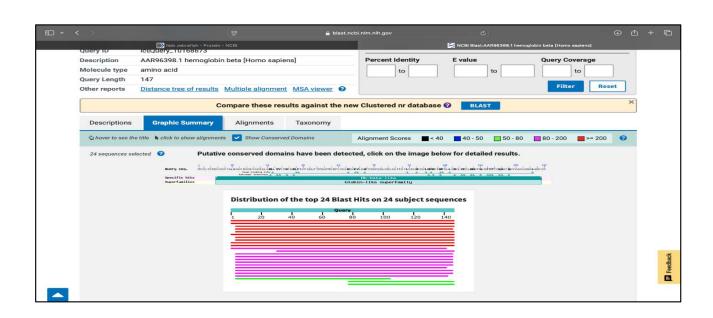


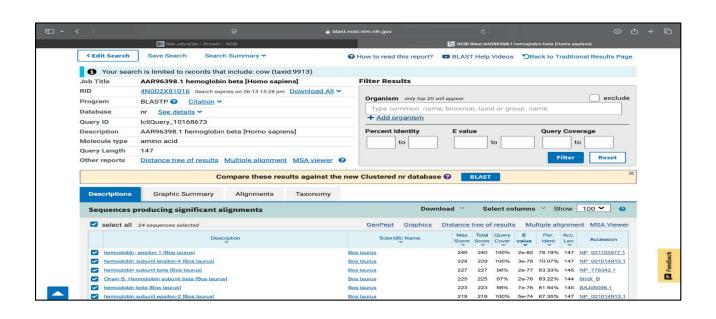


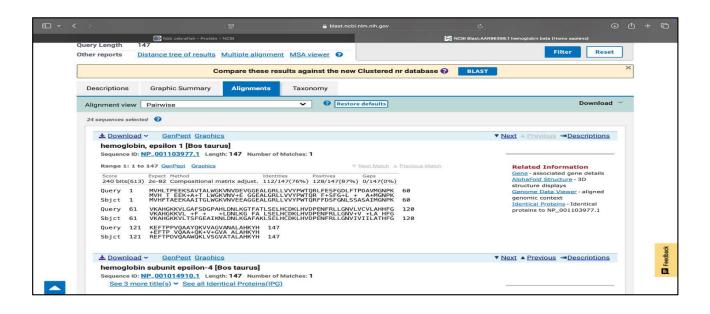












Task 2: Pairwise Sequence Alignment

Performed pairwise alignment using EMBOSS Needle. The FASTA sequences of these proteins were downloaded and recorded the percentage identity for each species compared to the human HBB.

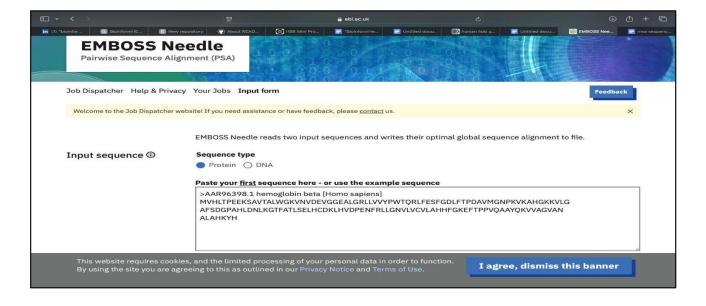
Procedure-

Using EMBOSS Needle, pairwise alignments were performed to compare the human HBB sequence against that of two other species — the closely related chimpanzee and the more distantly related zebrafish. These alignments helped assess the conservation of amino acids and the evolutionary divergence. As expected, the human and chimpanzee sequences were nearly identical, while the zebrafish sequence showed more divergence and reduced similarity.

Steps:

- 1. Use an EMBOSS Needle or NCBI Alignment tool.
- 2. Align:
- Human vs Chimpanzee (closely related)
- Human vs Zebrafish (distantly related)

Comparison	% Identity	% Similarity	Gaps
Human vs Chimpanzee	98%	99%	0
Human vs Zebrafish	49%	66%	0



Sequence with chimpanzee-

```
# Aligned_sequences: 2
# 1: AAR96398.1
# 2: XP_508242.1
# Matrix: EBLOSUM62
 Gap_penalty:
# Extend_penalty: 0.5
 Length: 147
# Identity: 144/147 (98.0%)
# Similarity: 144/147 (98.0%)
# Gaps: 0/147 (0.0%)
 Gaps:
Score: 761.0
AAR96398.1
               1 MVHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKVNVDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTORLFESFGDLF
                                                                 50
              XP_508242.1
AAR96398.1
              51 TPDAVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGPAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLHVD
                                                                100
              XP_508242.1
                                                                100
             AAR96398.1
                                                             147
XP_508242.1
                                                             147
```

Sequence with zebrafish-

```
Aligned_sequences: 2
1: AAR96398.1
         1: AAR96395.1
2: NP_001003431.2
Matrix: EBLOSUM62
Gap_penalty: 10.0
Extend_penalty: 0.5
         Length: 147
Identity: 72/147 (49.0%)
Similarity: 102/147 (69.4%)
Gaps: 0/147 ( 0.0%)
Score: 395.0
                                                                                                        50
AAR96398.1
                                                                                                    51 TPDAVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGPAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLHVD
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      100
                                                                                                    ...|:|||||...||.||....:||:|.||:||.||:||
51 CASAIMGNPKVSEHGKTVLKALEKAVKNVDDIKTTYAKLSQLHCEKLNVD
NP_001003431.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       100
AAR96398.1
                                                                                               101 PENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFGKEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKYH
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                147
                                                                                                |:||:||::|..|:|::||..|.||:::||::::|..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..||..|
NP_001003431.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     147
```

Interpretation:

High conservation between human and chimpanzee HBB indicates evolutionary closeness. Lower similarity with zebrafish suggests divergence over time. As expected, the human and chimpanzee HBB sequences are highly conserved, indicating strong evolutionary similarity. On the other hand, the zebrafish HBB sequence shows lower identity, reflecting greater evolutionary divergence.

Task 3: Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)

Using Clustal Omega, I aligned the HBB protein sequences from all six species. The alignment showed several conserved regions, especially in the functional domains of the protein.

Description:

- Used Clustal Omega to align all six species' HBB protein sequences.
- Conserved residues indicate functionally important domains.

Procedure-

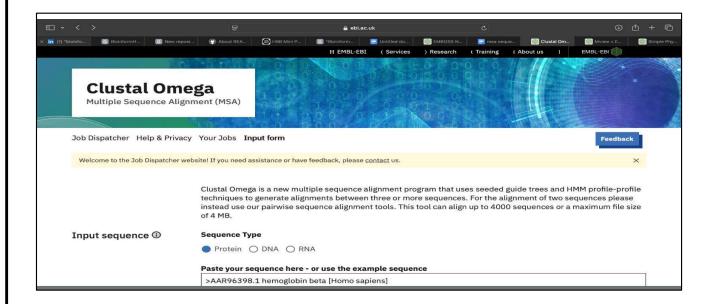
A Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) was performed using Clustal Omega. All six sequences were aligned to identify conserved regions and structural motifs across species. The alignment output highlighted several regions with perfect or near-perfect conservation, especially among mammalian species. These conserved regions are likely critical to the functional stability of the HBB protein

Steps:

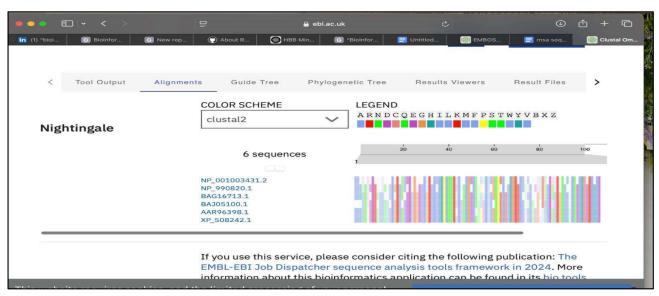
- 1. Use Clustal Omega
- 2. Align all 6 sequences.

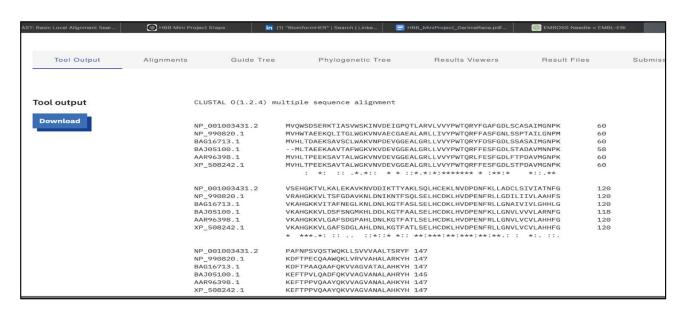
Observation:

Conserved regions suggest structurally and functionally important parts of the HBB protein.









Task 4: Sequence Logo Generation

To visualize conserved amino acid positions, I uploaded the MSA file to Skylign and generated a sequence logo. The height of each letter in the logo represents how conserved that amino acid is across all six species.

Description:

Uploaded MSA results in Skylign to visualize conserved amino acids.

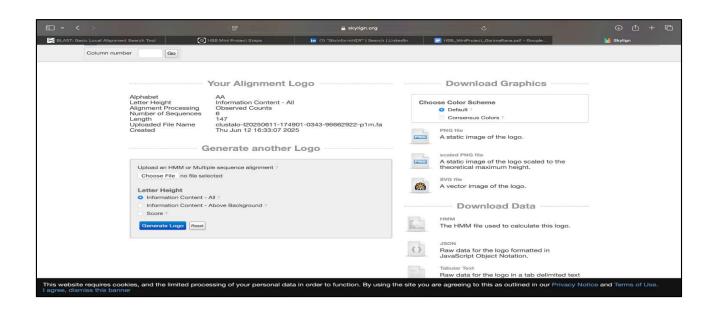
Procedure-

The sequence logo generated via Skylign provided a visual summary of residue conservation. Taller letters in the logo correspond to amino acids that are more conserved across the species. The conserved residues observed at specific positions suggest functional or structural importance — potentially sites involved in oxygen binding or protein folding.

Steps:

- 1. Upload MSA file to **Skylign**.
- 2. Generate sequence logo.





Observation:

Tall letters represent highly conserved residues, indicating important structural or functional roles. As shown in the logo, some residues like Histidine and Valine are highly conserved. This suggests they may be crucial for hemoglobin's oxygen-binding function or structural integrity.

Task 5: Phylogenetic Tree Construction

I used MEGA X software to construct a phylogenetic tree based on the MSA. The resulting tree shows the evolutionary relationships among the species based on their HBB sequences.

Description:

- Used MEGA X with the aligned sequences to generate a phylogenetic tree.
- Method: Neighbor-Joining

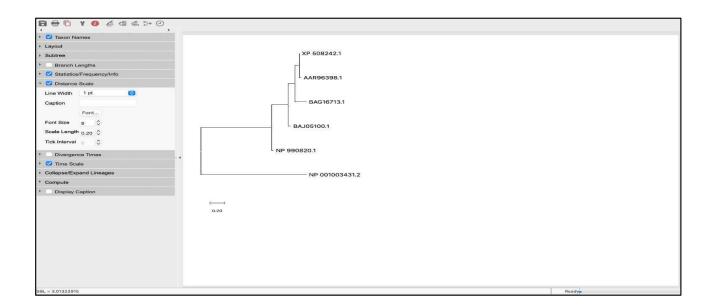
Steps:

- 1. Use **MEGA** X software.
- 2. Import the aligned file (MSA).
- 3. Construct a phylogenetic tree using the appropriate method (NJ or ML).

Interpretation:

- Chimpanzees are closest to humans.
- Zebrafish and chicken are most distant.
- Tree matches known evolutionary relationships.
- The tree clusters human and chimpanzee together, which is expected as they are closely related. Zebrafish, being the most distantly related vertebrate in this analysis, appears on a separate branch.





Conclusion

This project helped me explore how a crucial gene like HBB has evolved across species. The analysis showed that the HBB gene is highly conserved among mammals but shows significant divergence in non-mammalian species like zebrafish. These results align well with known evolutionary relationships and highlight the power of bioinformatics in evolutionary biology.

References

- NCBI GenBank and FASTA
- BLASTp NCBI
- EMBOSS Needle
- Clustal Omega
- Skylign
- MEGA X Software