

Analysis of Mnx1 protein, its homologous sequences, phylogenetic tree and mutations

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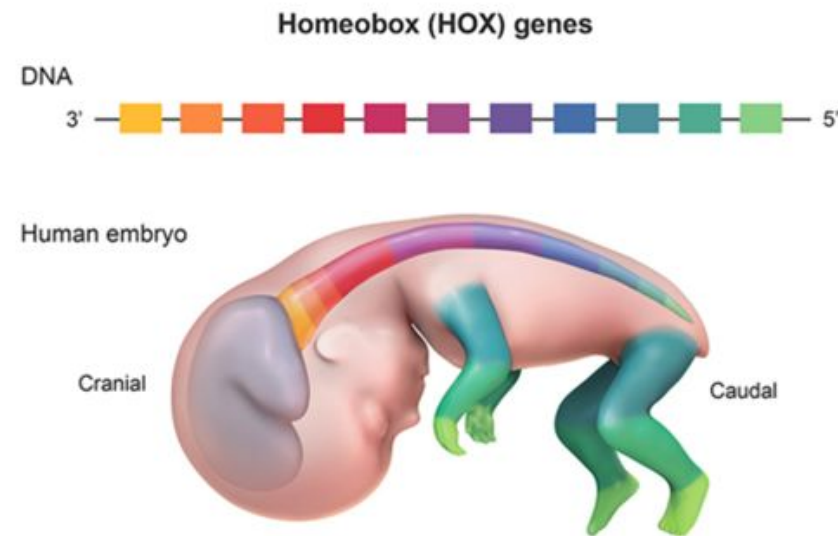
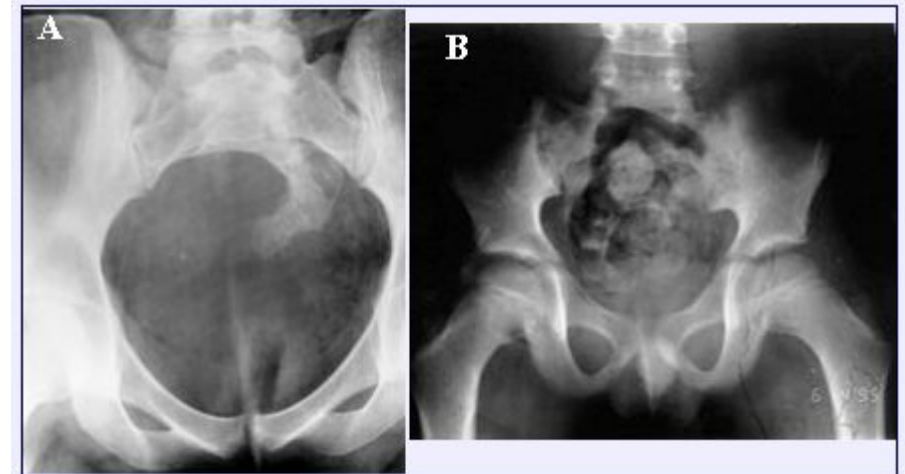
Ahmet Ölçüm - 25915

Sayed Damon Sadraiye Najafi - 26260

Emir Can Ülkü - 26740

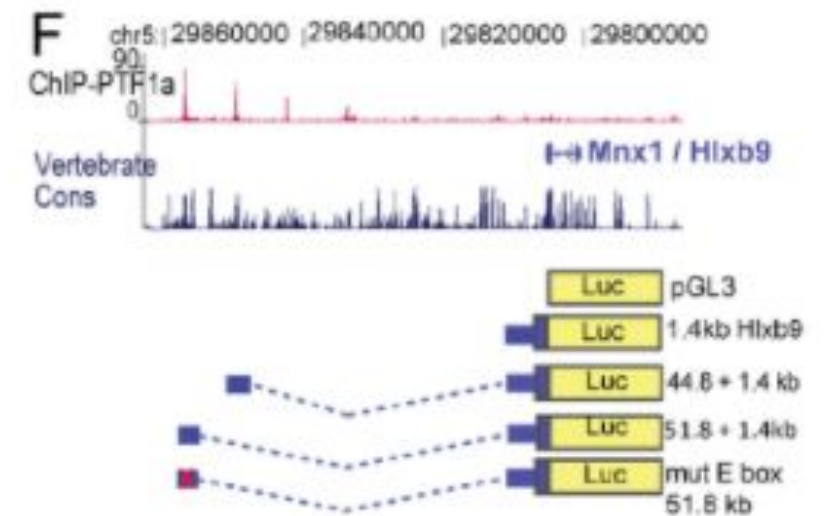
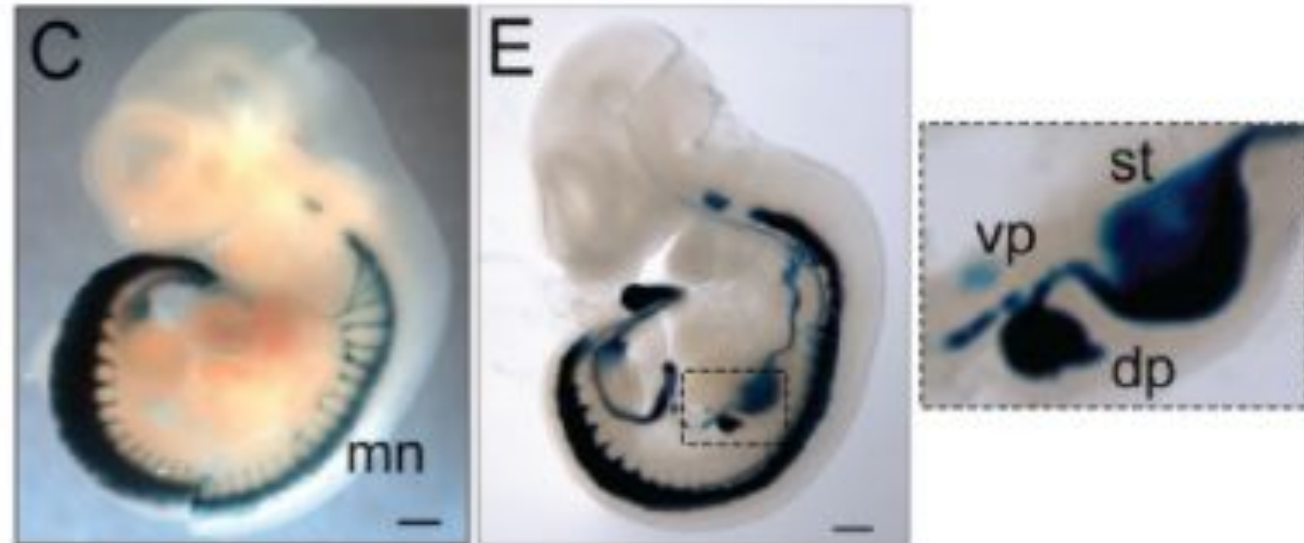
Currarino Syndrome

- Teratoma
- Hamartoma
- Neurenteric cyst
- Anterior meningocele



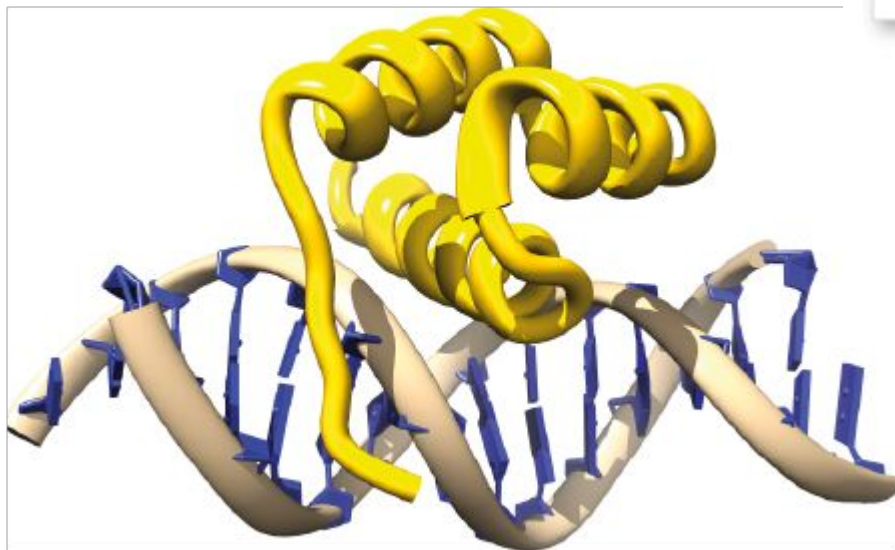
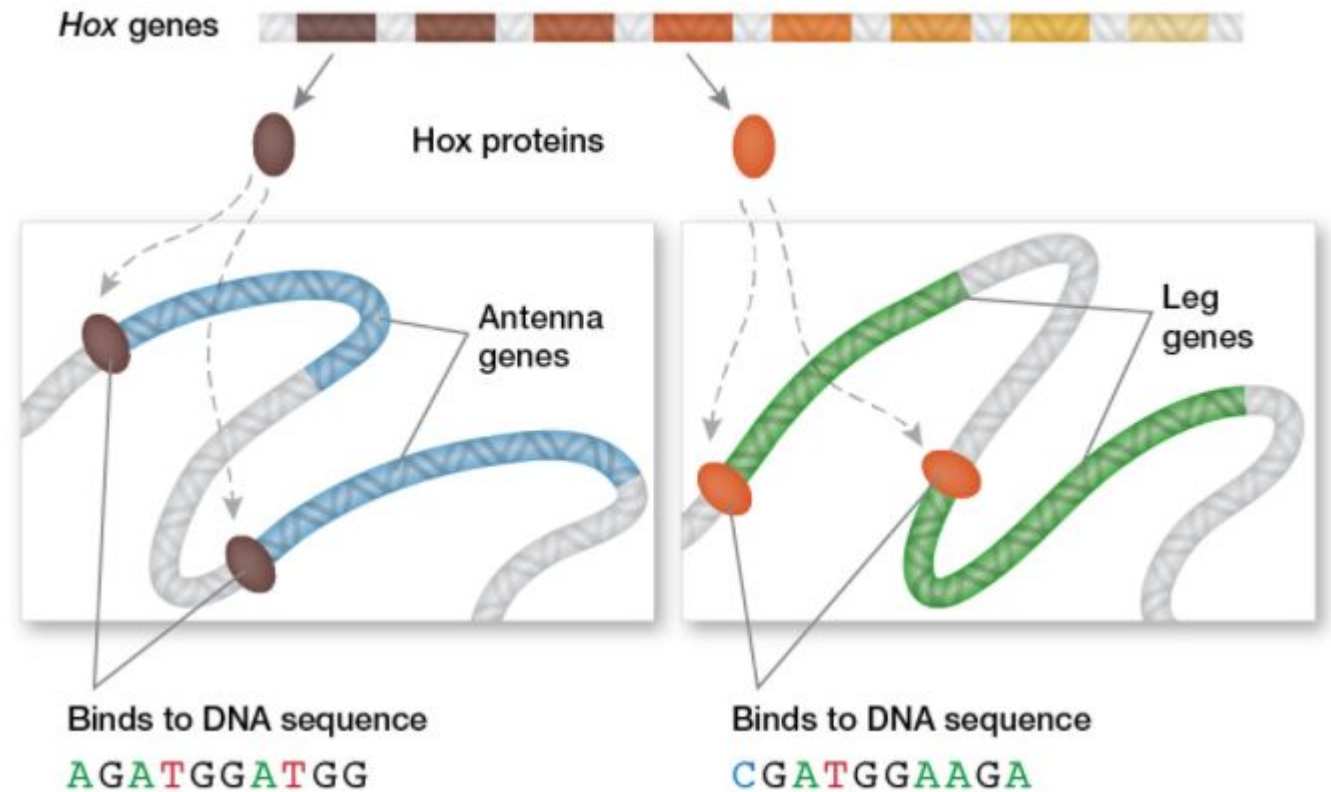
Mnx1 Protein

- Nuclear Protein
- Homeodomain
- Hox Protein Like
- Pancreas
- Motor-neuron



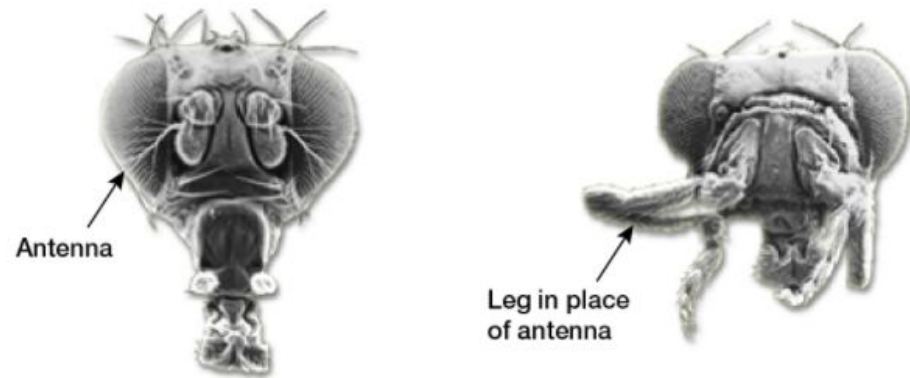
Homeodomain Proteins

- Gene expression regulation
- Developmental Proteins

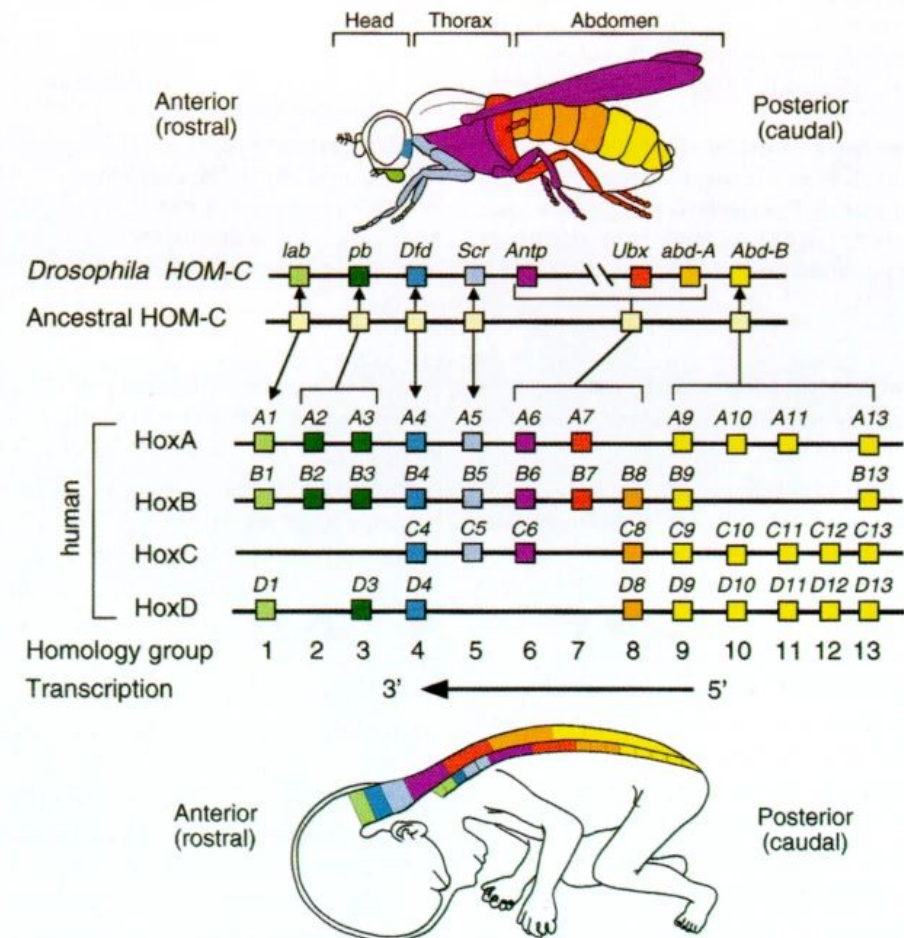


Homeodomain Proteins

- Gene expression regulation
- Developmental Proteins



Top: (Left) Normal fruitfly; (Right) Fruitfly with mutation in *antennapedia* gene Bottom: (Left) Normal fruitfly; (Right) Fruitfly with a homeotic mutation that gives it two thoraxes. Bottom images courtesy of the Archives, California Institute of Technology.



Materials & Methods

1. Research
2. Getting the protein sequence for Mnx1 (UniProt)
3. Finding homologous proteins (BlastP)
4. Alignment of the homologous proteins (MEGA11)
5. Building Trees (MEGA11)
6. Rerooting the Phylogenetic Tree (FigTree)
7. Pruning the Clade (Python, ete3 library)
8. Calculating conservation scores (Python)
9. Retrieving mutations (Clinical papers & gnomAD)
10. Mapping mutation occurring sites to the aligned sequences (Python)
11. Classification
12. Statistical tests to assess the effect of allele frequencies on mutation type (Python, scipy library)

Research

- From rarediseases.info.nih.gov website, Currarino Triad Syndrome is chosen.
- The protein which cause Currarino Triad Syndrome when a mutation occurs is identified.
- The protein sequence for Mnx1 is retrieved from UniProt.

Finding homologous sequences

- BlastP

Job Title

sp|P50219|MNX1_HUMAN Motor neuron and pancreas...

RID

[WJW0KZRK013](#) Search expires on 12-28 14:49 pm [Download All](#) ▼

Program

BLASTP [Citation](#) ▼

Database

refseq_select_prot [See details](#) ▼

Query ID

lcl|Query_64496

Description

sp|P50219|MNX1_HUMAN Motor neuron and pancreas h...

Molecule type

amino acid

Query Length

401

Other reports

[Distance tree of results](#) [Multiple alignment](#) [MSA viewer](#) [?](#)

Filter Results

Organism

only top 20 will appear ☐ exclude

Type common name, binomial, taxid or group name

[+ Add organism](#)

Percent Identity

to

E value

to

Query Coverage

to

Filter

Reset

Descriptions

Graphic Summary

Alignments

Taxonomy

Sequences producing significant alignments

Download ▼ [New](#) Select columns ▼ Show 100 ▼ [?](#)

☒ select all 100 sequences selected

[GenPept](#) [Graphics](#) [Distance tree of results](#) [Multiple alignment](#) [New MSA Viewer](#)

Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> motor neuron and pancreas homeobox protein 1 isoform 1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	788	788	100%	0.0	100.00%	401	NP_005506.3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> motor neuron and pancreas homeobox protein 1 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	515	515	100%	3e-180	86.67%	404	NP_064328.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-D3 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	98.2	98.2	19%	3e-19	54.76%	432	NP_008829.3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-D3 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	97.1	97.1	19%	7e-19	54.76%	433	NP_034598.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-A4 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	94.0	94.0	25%	1e-18	42.31%	285	NP_032291.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-A2 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	95.1	95.1	17%	2e-18	60.56%	372	NP_034581.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-A2 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	95.1	95.1	16%	2e-18	61.76%	376	NP_006726.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein MOX-1 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	91.7	91.7	18%	5e-18	52.63%	253	NP_034921.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-B3 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	94.4	94.4	15%	5e-18	61.29%	433	NP_001073338.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-C4 [Mus musculus]	Mus musculus	92.0	92.0	22%	6e-18	44.94%	264	NP_038581.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-C4 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	92.0	92.0	22%	6e-18	44.94%	264	NP_705897.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeobox protein Hox-A4 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	92.8	92.8	21%	6e-18	46.59%	320	NP_002132.3

blastn

blastp

blastx

tblastn

tblastx

Standard Protein BLAST

BLASTP programs search protein databases using a protein query. [more...](#)

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) [?](#) [Clear](#)

Query subrange [?](#)

From

To

Or, upload file

Choose File No file chosen [?](#)

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search [?](#)

☐ Align two or more sequences [?](#)

Choose Search Set

Database

Non-redundant protein sequences (nr) [?](#)

Organism

Optional

Enter organism name or id—completions will be suggested

☐ exclude [Add organism](#)

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown. [?](#)

Exclude

Optional

☐ Models (XM/XP) ☐ Non-redundant RefSeq proteins (WP) ☐ Uncultured/environmental sample sequences

Program Selection

Algorithm

☐ Quick BLASTP (Accelerated protein-protein BLAST)

☒ blastp (protein-protein BLAST)

☐ PSI-BLAST (Position-Specific Iterated BLAST)

☐ PHI-BLAST (Pattern-Hit Initiated BLAST)

☐ DELTA-BLAST (Domain Enhanced Lookup Time Accelerated BLAST)

Choose a BLAST algorithm [?](#)

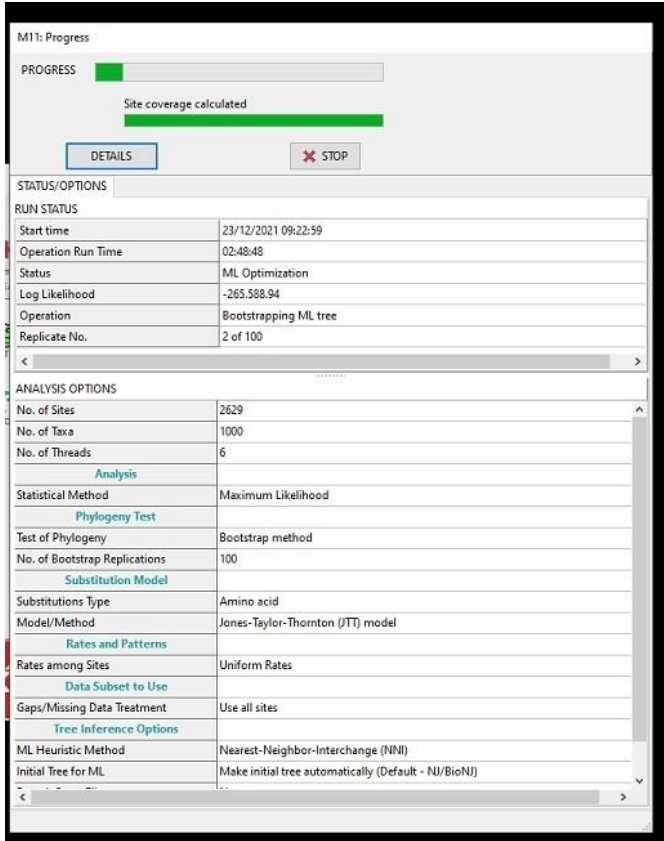
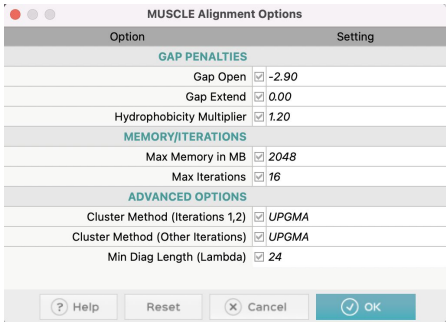
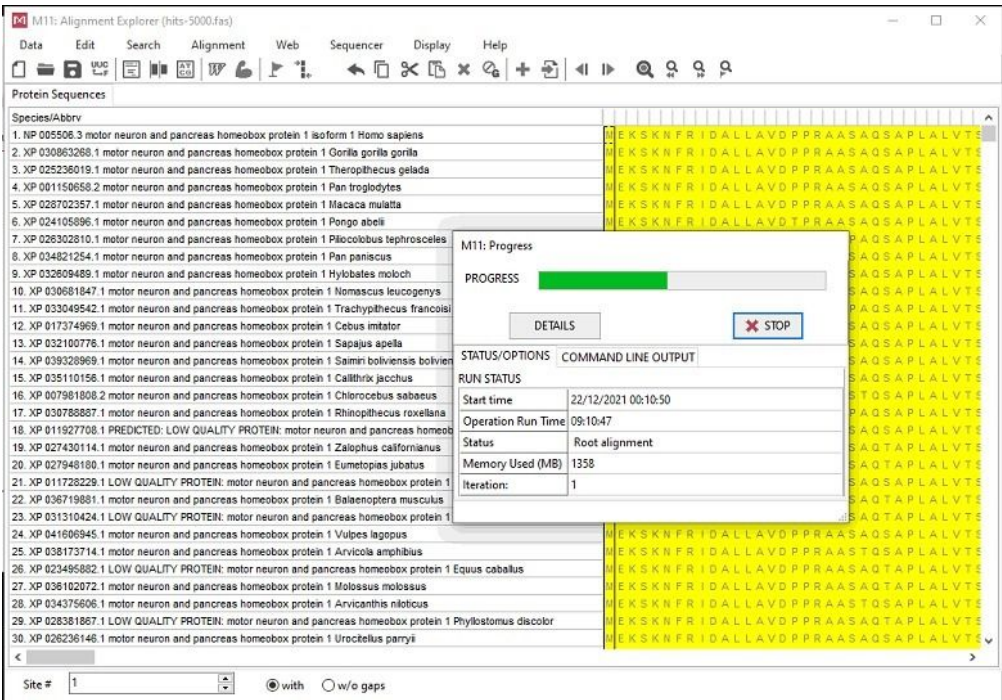
BLAST

Search database nr using Blastp (protein-protein BLAST)

☐ Show results in a new window

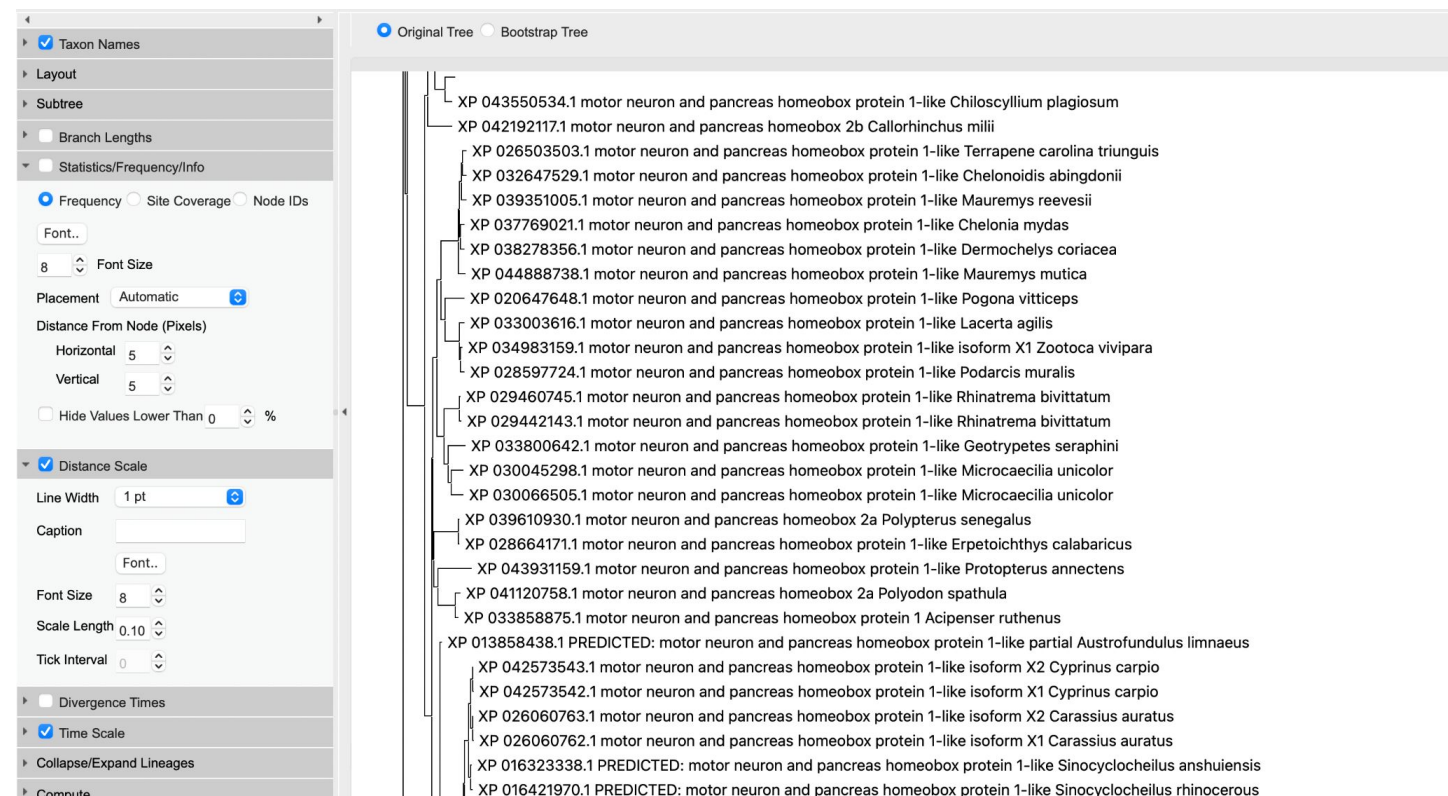
Multiple sequence alignment

- MEGA11, Muscle (MULTiple Sequence Comparison by Log-Expectation)



Phylogenetic tree construction

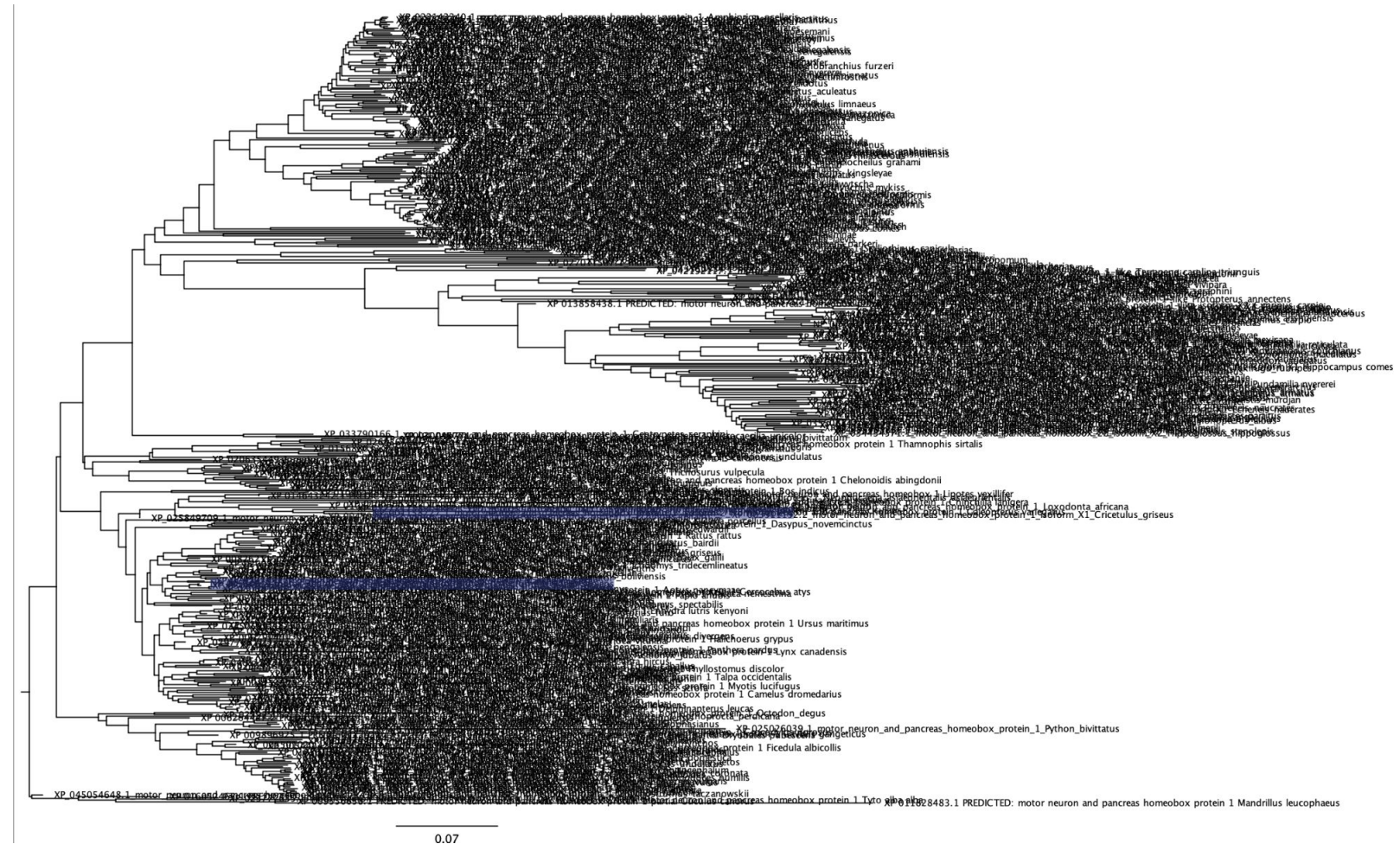
- MEGA11, Neighbor-Joining method



M11: Analysis Preferences	
Phylogeny Reconstruction	
Option	Setting
ANALYSIS	
Scope	→ All Selected Taxa
Statistical Method	→ Neighbor-joining
PHYLOGENY TEST	
Test of Phylogeny	→ Bootstrap method
No. of Bootstrap Replications	→ 100
SUBSTITUTION MODEL	
Substitutions Type	→ Amino acid
Model/Method	→ Poisson model
RATES AND PATTERNS	
Rates among Sites	→ Uniform Rates
Gamma Parameter	→ Not Applicable
Pattern among Lineages	→ Same (Homogeneous)
DATA SUBSET TO USE	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	→ Pairwise deletion
Site Coverage Cutoff (%)	→ Not Applicable
SYSTEM RESOURCE USAGE	
Number of Threads	→ 6
[? Help] [X Cancel] [✓ OK]	

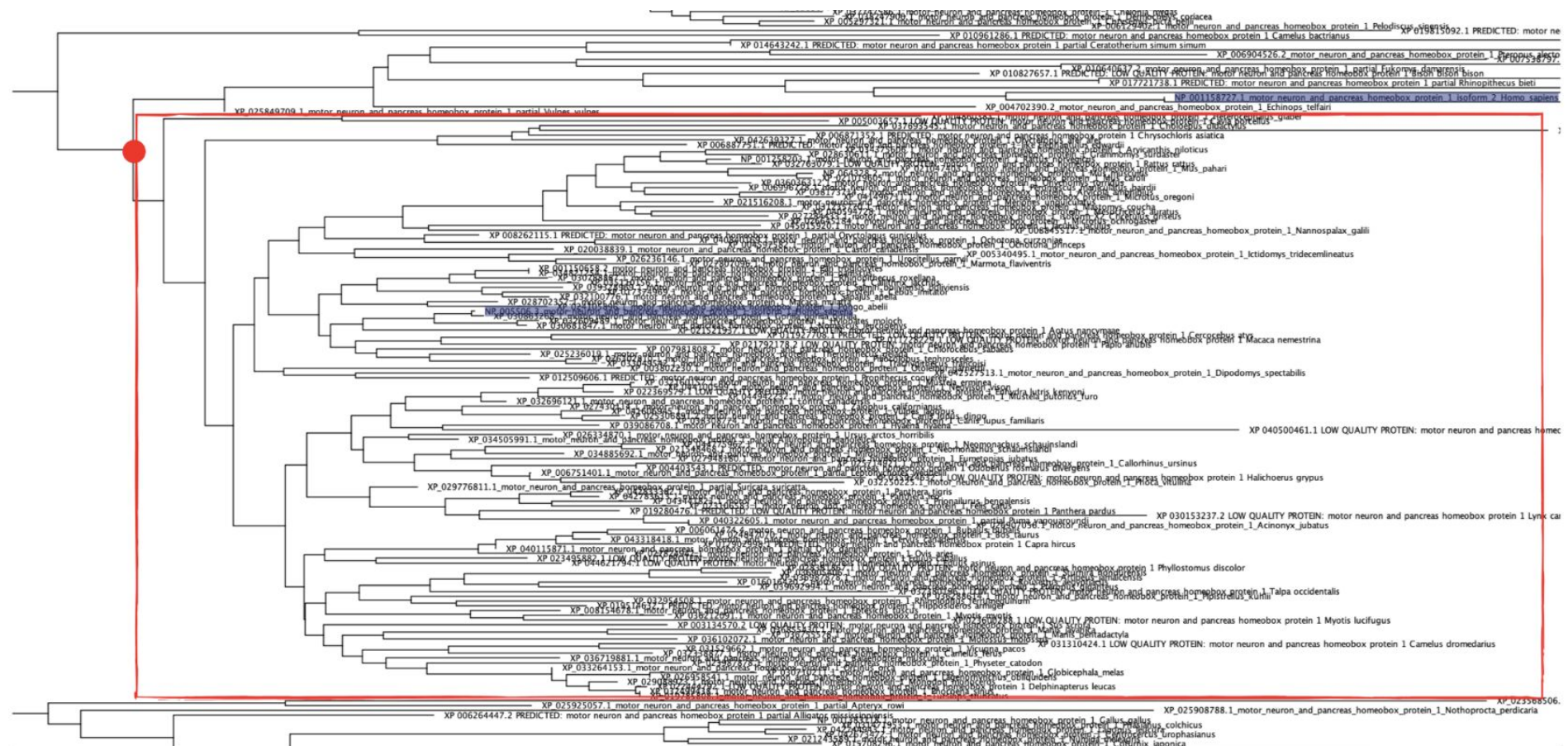
Rerooting the phylogenetic tree

- FigTree



Pruning the clade

- Python3, Ete3 library



Calculating conservation scores

```
seqDict = fastareader(filename)
sequences = list(seqDict.values())
aaList = ["A", "R", "N", "D", "C", "Q", "E", "G", "H", "I", "L", "K", "M", "F", "P", "S", "T", "W", "Y", "V"]

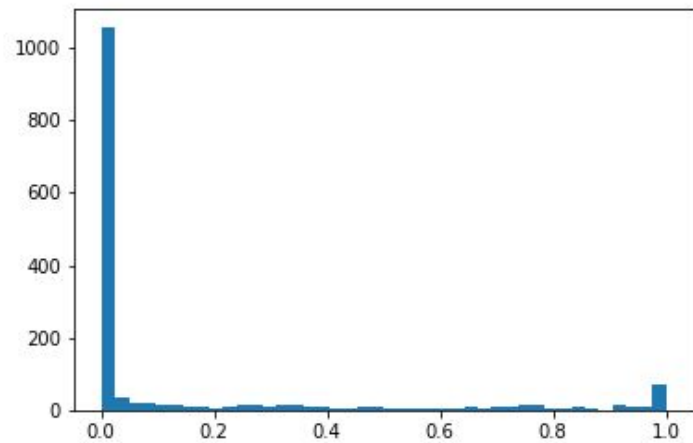
consensus = ""
consensus_aminoacid_score = {}
for pos in range(len(sequences[0])):
    aa_percent_dict = dict.fromkeys(aaList, 0)
    aminoacids_onsamepos = ""
    for seq in sequences:
        aminoacids_onsamepos += seq[pos]
    for aa in aaList:
        count_aa = aminoacids_onsamepos.count(aa)
        aa_percent_dict[aa] = count_aa / len(sequences)
    aa_percent_dict = dict(sorted(aa_percent_dict.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True))
    consensus_aa = list(aa_percent_dict.keys())[0]
    max_score = list(aa_percent_dict.values())[0]
    consensus += consensus_aa
    consensus_aminoacid_score[pos] = {consensus_aa:max_score}

conservation_scores_file = open("../conservation/conservation_scores_pruned_s=500.tsv", "w")
conservation_scores_file.write("Position"+"\\t"+"Consensus Aminoacid"+"\\t" + "Conservation Score" + "\\n")
```

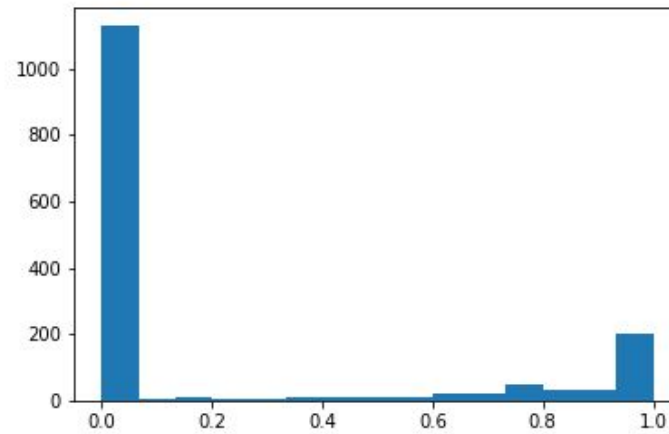

3 different conservation score calculation sets

- First method:
 - 500 aligned sequences
- Second method:
 - Already aligned sequences that are in the focus clade
- Third method:
 - Realigned sequences that are in the focus clade

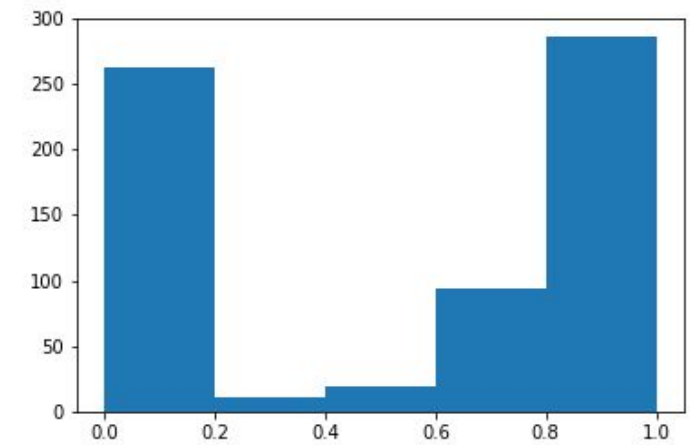
Conservation score histograms for different methods



First method



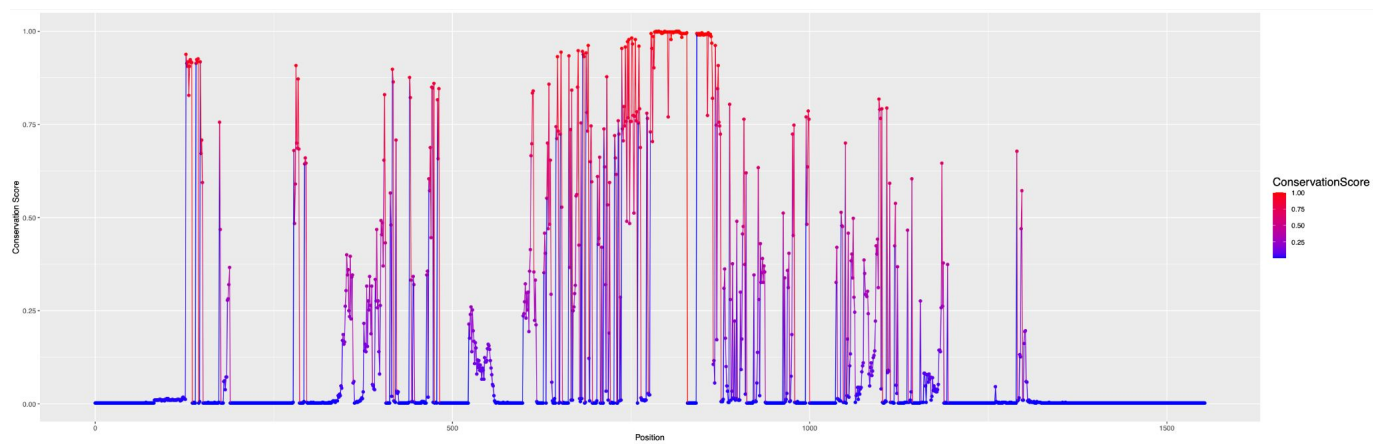
Second method



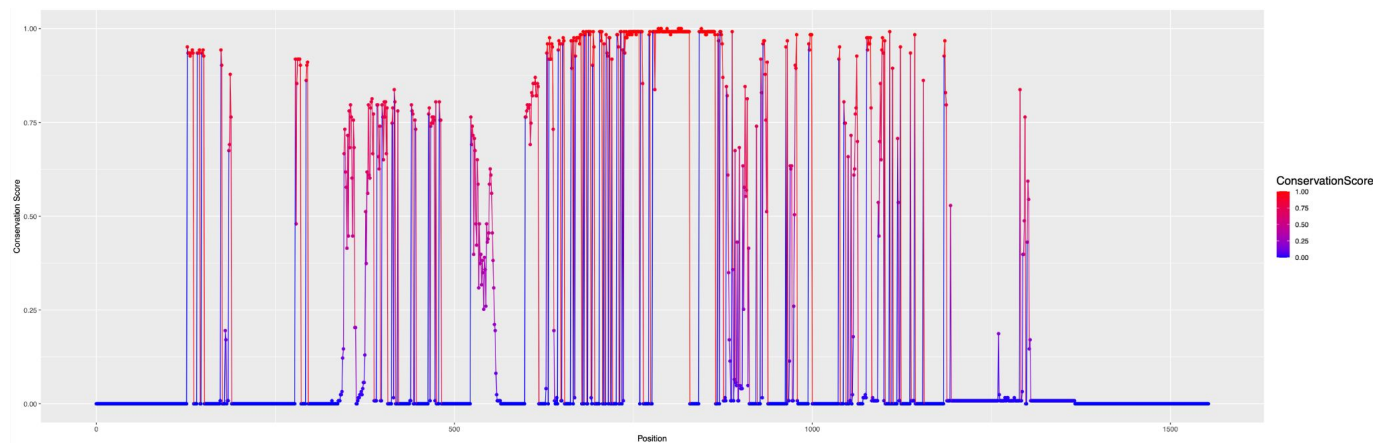
Third method

Conservation scores per position

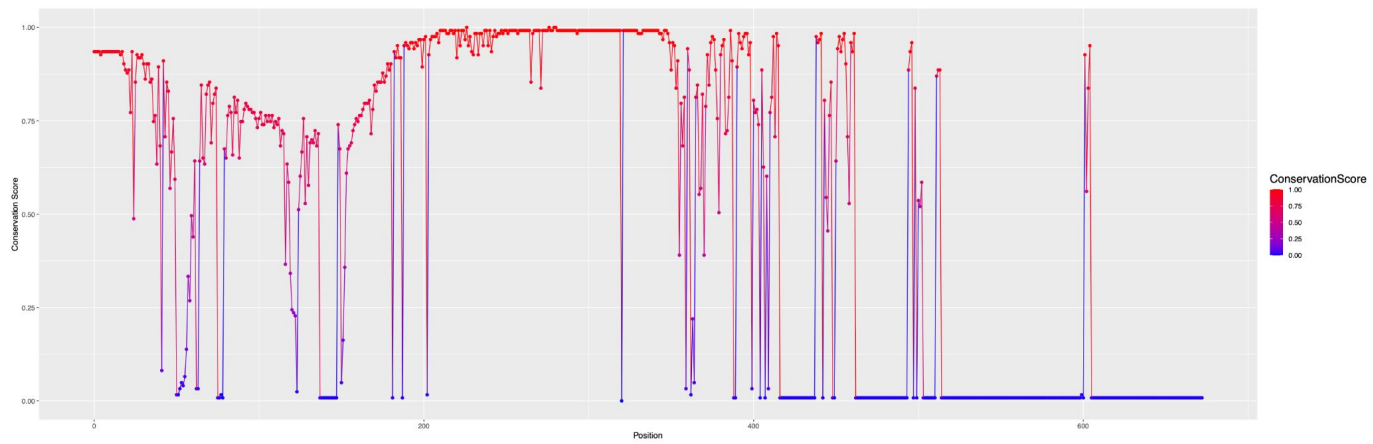
First method



Second method



Third method



Retrieving mutations

- Known pathogenic mutations are retrieved from clinical papers about Currarino Syndrome. (17 such mutations)
- The mutations for which the clinical significance is not know are retrieved from gnomAD. (173 such mutations)

Variant ID	Source	HGVS Consequence	VEP Annotation	LoF Curation	Clinical Significance	Flags	Allele Count	Allele Number	Allele Frequency	H
7-156798251-G-C	E	p.Pro390Arg	missense				1	166492	6.01e-6	
7-156798251-G-A	E G	p.Pro390Leu	missense				3	197408	1.52e-5	
7-156798254-G-A	E	p.Ser389Leu	missense				11	172340	6.38e-5	
7-156798258-C-A	E G	p.Asp388Tyr	missense				3	212878	1.41e-5	
7-156798259-G-C	E	p.Asp387Glu	missense				1	185122	5.40e-6	
7-156798266-G-A	E	p.Ser385Leu	missense				1	202342	4.94e-6	
7-156798267-A-G	E	p.Ser385Pro	missense				1	204042	4.90e-6	
7-156798269-G-A	E	p.Ser384Phe	missense				1	205914	4.86e-6	
7-156798269-G-T	E	p.Ser384Tyr	missense				3	205914	1.46e-5	
7-156798281-G-A	E	p.Ser380Phe	missense				1	218876	4.57e-6	
7-156798282-A-C	E	p.Ser380Ala	missense				1	219394	4.56e-6	
7-156798282-A-G	E	p.Ser380Pro	missense				1	219394	4.56e-6	
7-156798284-G-A	E	p.Ala379Val	missense				6	220344	2.72e-5	
7-156798294-C-T	E	p.Val376Ile	missense				1	226638	4.41e-6	
7-156798294-C-G	E	p.Val376Leu	missense				1	226638	4.41e-6	
7-156798299-G-A	E	p.Ala374Val	missense				1	230024	4.35e-6	
7-156798302-C-T	E	p.Gly373Asp	missense				1	231712	4.32e-6	
7-156798303-C-G	E	p.Gly373Arg	missense				1	232518	4.30e-6	
7-156798309-T-G	E	p.Ser371Arg	missense				1	236242	4.23e-6	
7-156798321-GGT...	E	p.Asp364_Asp366del	inframe deletion				1	238208	4.20e-6	

Mapping mutation occurring sites to aligned sequences

- Original sequence:
 - MEKSKNFRIDALLAVDP...
- Aligned sequence:
 - ...-----MEKSKNFRI----DA...
- For a mutation such as M1A, the position is not 1 in the aligned sequence. Therefore, the actual positions and the aligned positions are mapped.

Classification

- For each conservation score table, the conservation scores at the positions for the known pathogenic mutations are averaged and set as a threshold for classification.
- For each unknown-type mutation:
 - if the conservation score is above the threshold:
 - classify as pathogenic
 - else
 - classify as neutral

Classification results

First method:

- Classification threshold: 0.68
- Number of pathogenic mutations: 77
- Number of neutral mutations: 96

Second method:

- Classification threshold: 0.89
- Number of pathogenic mutations: 104
- Number of neutral mutations: 69

Third method:

- Classification threshold: 0.91
- Number of pathogenic mutations: 102
- Number of neutral mutations: 71

Statistical tests to assess the effect of allele frequencies on mutation type

- Pathogenic and neutral mutations are separated into two samples, and an independent t-test is conducted on the allele frequencies.

```
from scipy import stats as st
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("../classification/classification_pruned_realigned_s=500.csv")

a = df.loc[df['isPathogenic'] == True, 'Allele_frequency'].to_numpy()
b = df.loc[df['isPathogenic'] == False, 'Allele_frequency'].to_numpy()

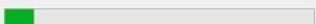
pvalue = st.ttest_ind(a=a, b=b, equal_var = True).pvalue
```


- p-values for:
 - First method → 0.18
 - Second method → 0.08
 - Third method → 0.35

Issues

- Why we did not use the sequence files of 100 and 250?
- Why we did not use the sequence files of 1000 and 5000?

M11: Progress

PROGRESS 

Site coverage calculated 

[DETAILS](#) [STOP](#)

STATUS/OPTIONS

RUN STATUS

Start time	23/12/2021 09:22:59
Operation Run Time	02:48:48
Status	ML Optimization
Log Likelihood	-265.588.94
Operation	Bootstrapping ML tree
Replicate No.	2 of 100

< >

ANALYSIS OPTIONS

No. of Sites	2629
No. of Taxa	1000
No. of Threads	6

[Analysis](#)

Statistical Method	Maximum Likelihood
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[Phylogeny Test](#)

Test of Phylogeny	Bootstrap method
No. of Bootstrap Replications	100

[Substitution Model](#)

Substitutions Type	Amino acid
Model/Method	Jones-Taylor-Thornton (JTT) model

[Rates and Patterns](#)

Rates among Sites	Uniform Rates
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[Data Subset to Use](#)

Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	Use all sites
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[Tree Inference Options](#)

ML Heuristic Method	Nearest-Neighbor-Interchange (NNI)
Initial Tree for ML	Make initial tree automatically (Default - NJ/BioNJ)

< >

Discussion

- Number of known pathogenic mutations should increase in order to classify the unknown mutations accurately.
- As the genetic relevance of the sequences increases in a set of sequences, conservation scores also increase.
- Given the same conservation score calculation method:
 - as classification threshold increases → sensitivity decreases.
 - as classification threshold decreases → specificity decreases.
- Number of mutations which identified as pathogenic and the classification thresholds are very close for the second and third method.
- With the observation of p-values, there is no statistical significance of the allele frequencies.

References

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- Lambert SA, Jolma A, Campitelli LF, Das PK, Yin Y, Albu M, Chen X, Taipale J, Hughes TR, Weirauch MT.(2018) [The Human Transcription Factors](#). *Cell*. 172(4):650-665. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2018.01.029. Review.