Supplementary Information

AmyCo: the Amyloidoses Collection

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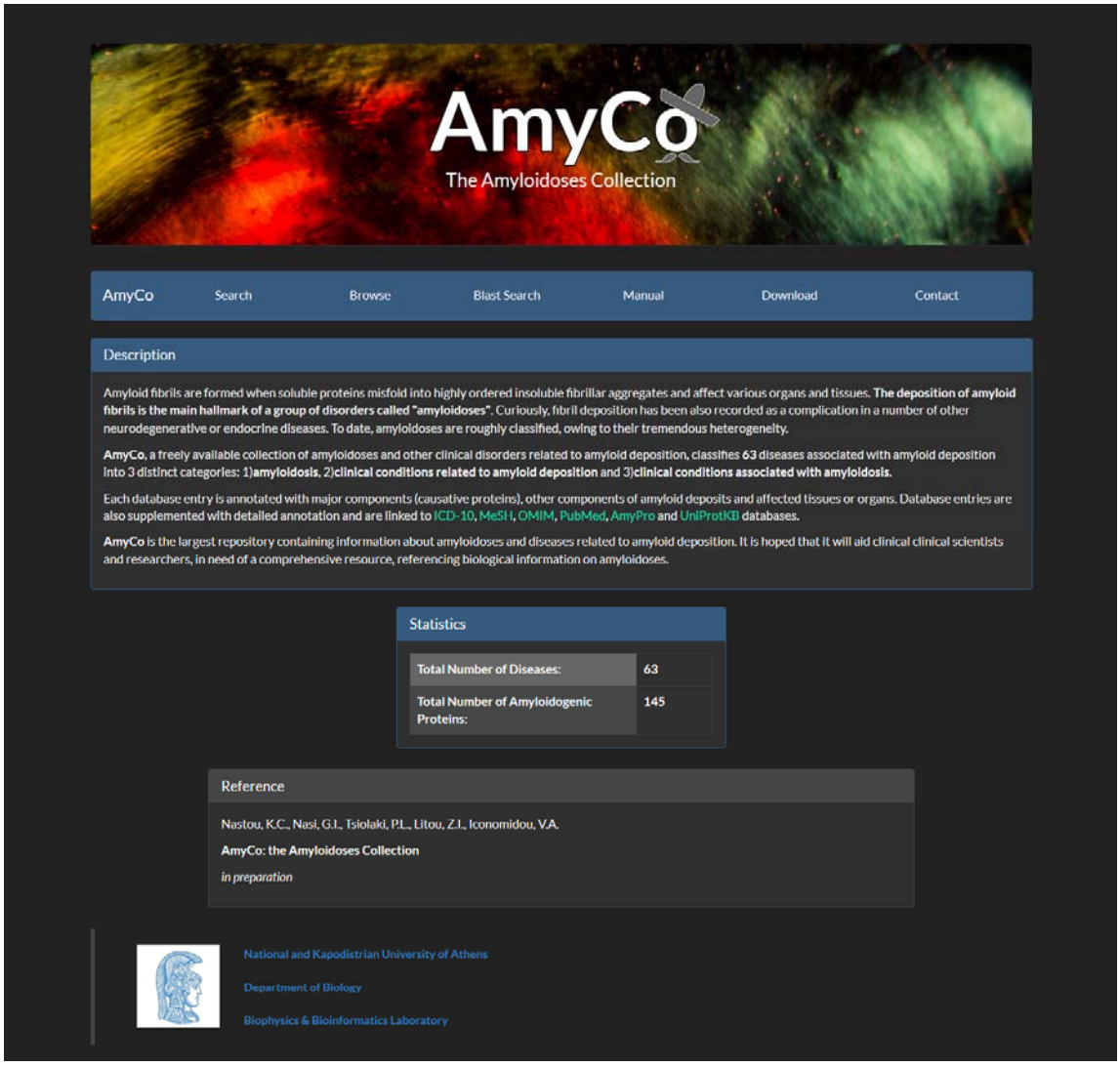
Welcome to *AmyCo*, a freely available, literature-curated collection of amyloidoses and other pathological conditions associated with the deposition of amyloid fibrils.

Manual Contents

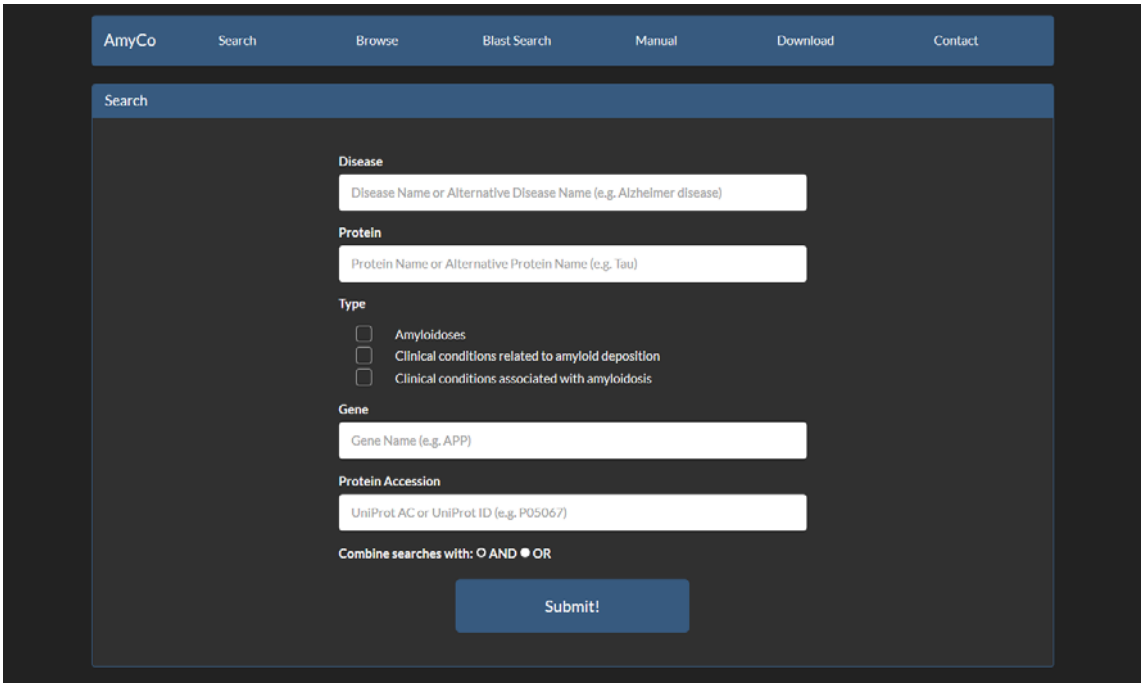
Home

In order to visit *AmyCo*, the user should enter the following address: http://bioinformatics.biol.uoa.gr/*AmyCo*/. The page contains a short description of the repository and the *AmyCo* statistics.



Search

The search tab allows the navigation of the database. A form with multiple options appears.



The search options are:

- by Disease Name

  The user may use a Name or an Alternative Disease Name (e.g. Alzheimer Disease or Alzheimer Syndrome)

- by a Protein Name associated with a disease

  Proteins can be either a major or a minor (other) component.

- by Disease Type

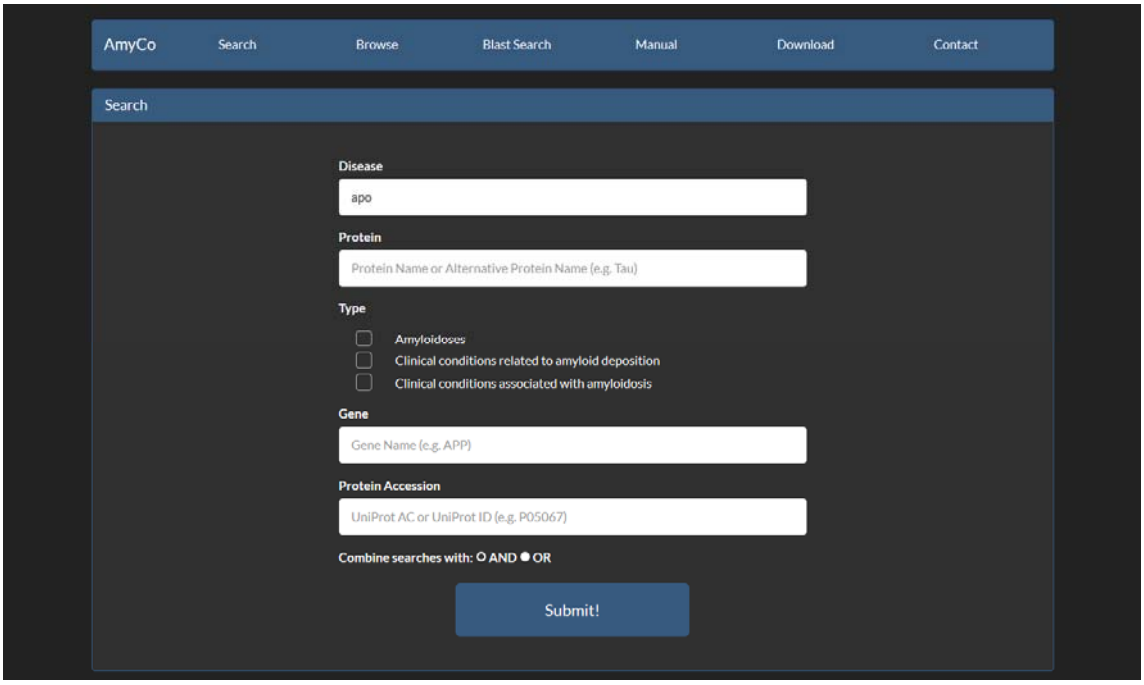
  AmyCo Disease entries are classified in three categories: **1) Amyloidosis**, when amyloid deposition is the main disease cause (e.g. AL amyloidosis), **2) Clinical conditions related to amyloid deposition**, when amyloid deposition is not the main disease cause, but amyloid deposits are present in tissues and organs, (e.g. Alzheimer disease) and **3) Clinical conditions associated with amyloidosis**, when amyloidosis is a clinical feature of a disease or a syndrome (e.g. amyloid deposition in Waldenström's macroglobulinemia)

- by Gene Name (e.g. APP)

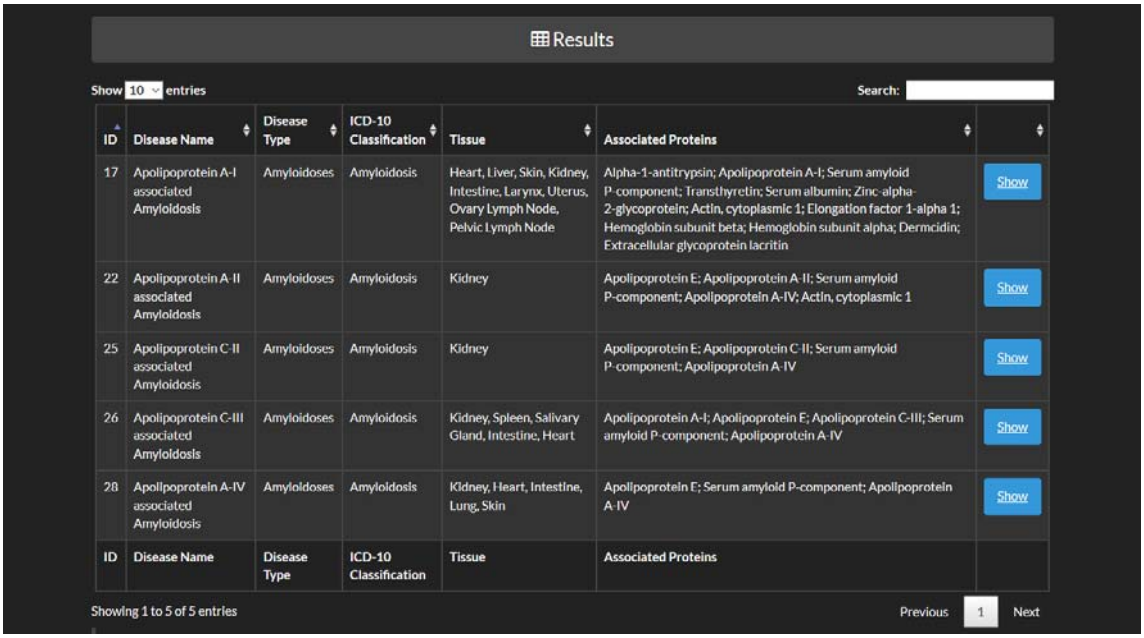
- by Protein Components based on a UniProt Accession or a UniProt Identifier (e.g. P05067)

The search, based on disease name, protein name and gene name does not require specific keywords.

For example a user enters the word “apo” in the **disease search field**.

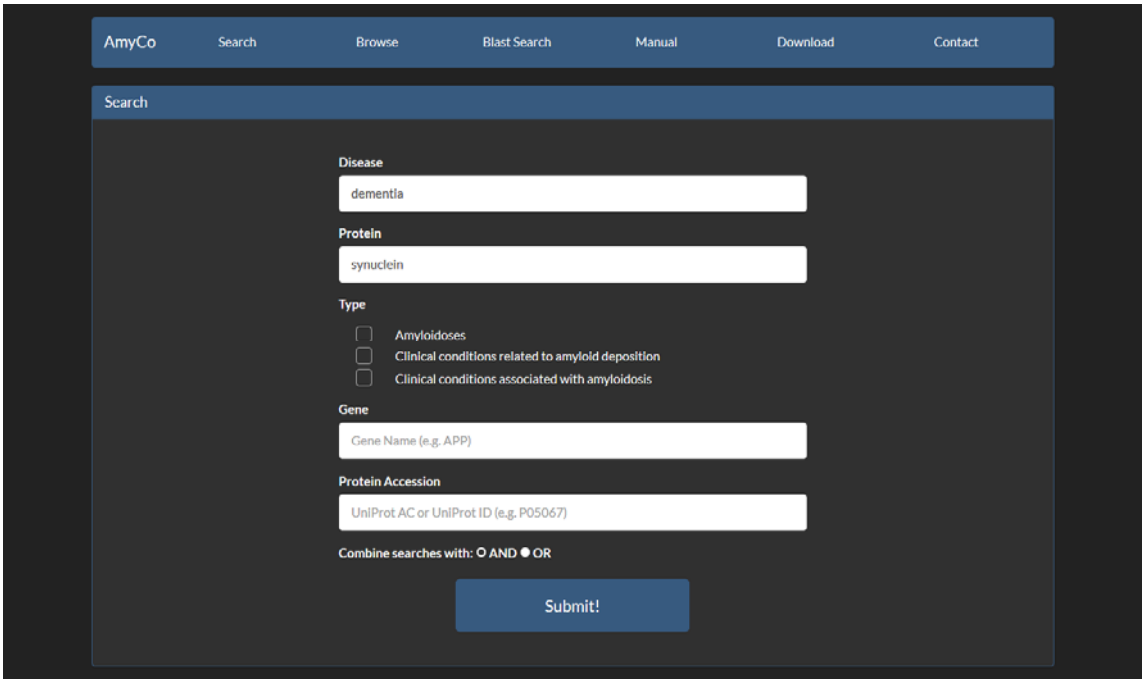


The result is all diseases containing the word “apo” in the **disease search field**.

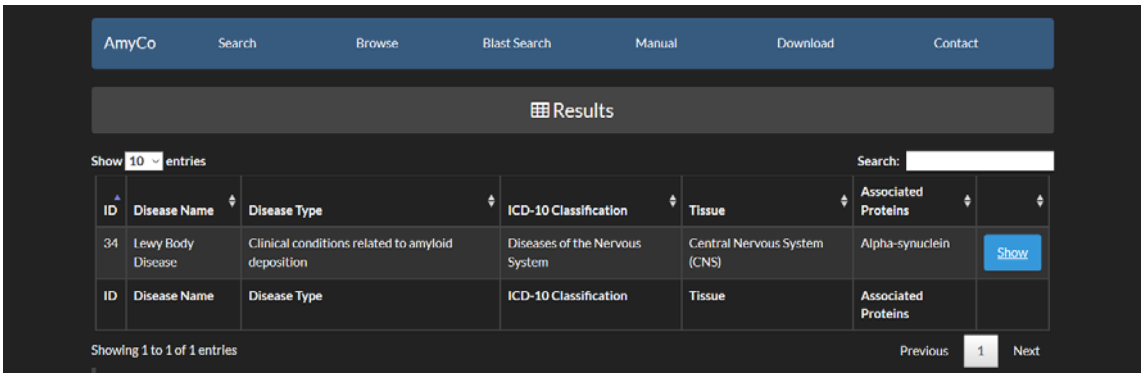


All searches can be combined with logical operators (AND/OR), in order to make the search result as specific as possible.

For example if we proceed to the following combined search:

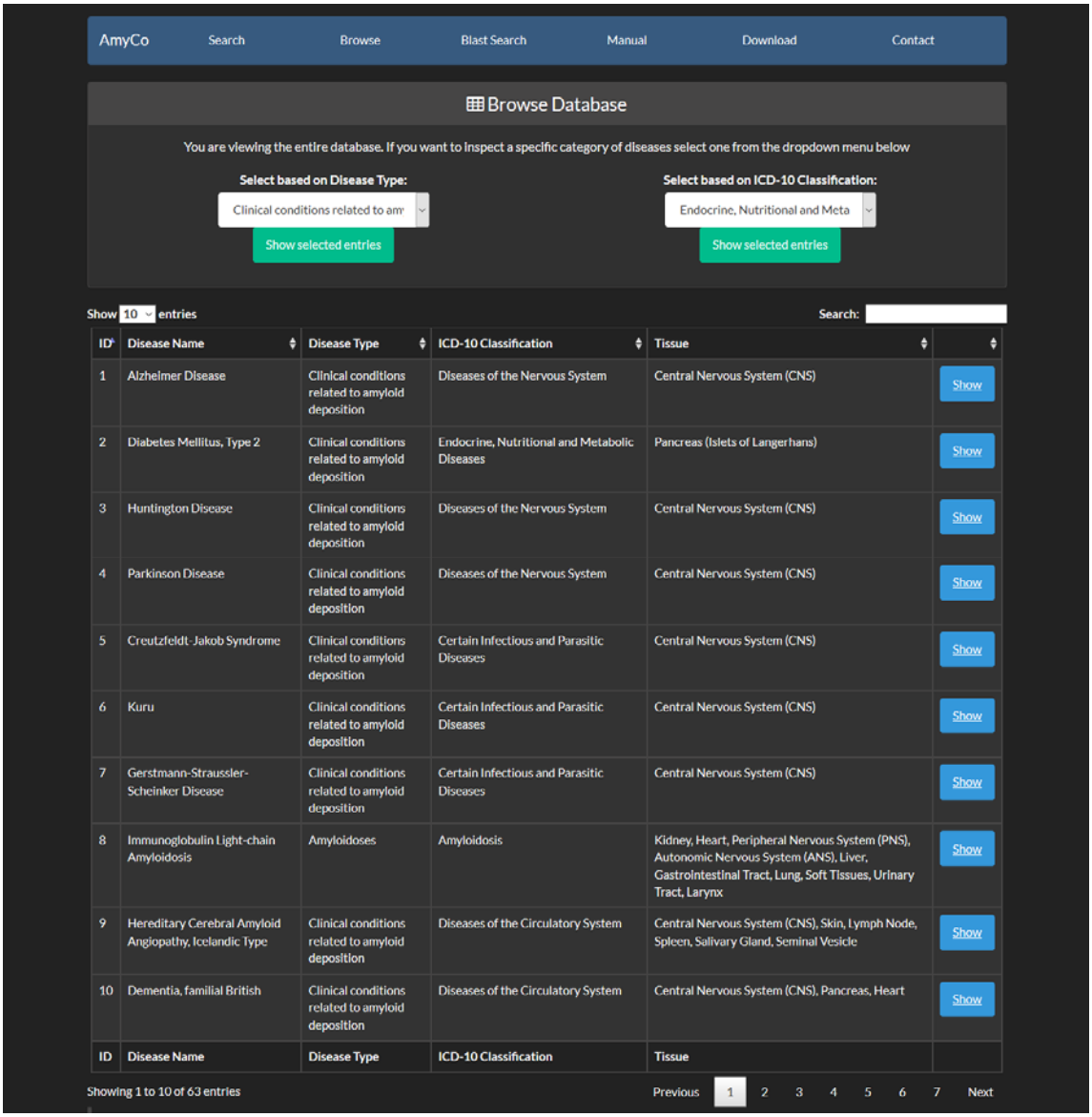


We will get only the disease, which is classified as dementia and is associated with synuclein.

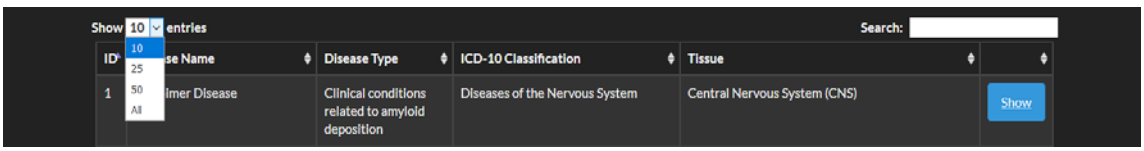


Browse

The **browse tab** allows the browsing of the database. User can apply filters and browse the database by selecting the disease Type or the ICD-10 Classification for the categories 2 (clinical conditions related to amyloid deposition) and 3 (amyloidosis occurrence).



At first all entries appear. Each page shows 10 entries by default but this can be altered from the dropdown menu at the top left corner of the table to 25, 50 or all entries. Moreover, users can perform non-specific searches using the search option at the top right corner of the data table.

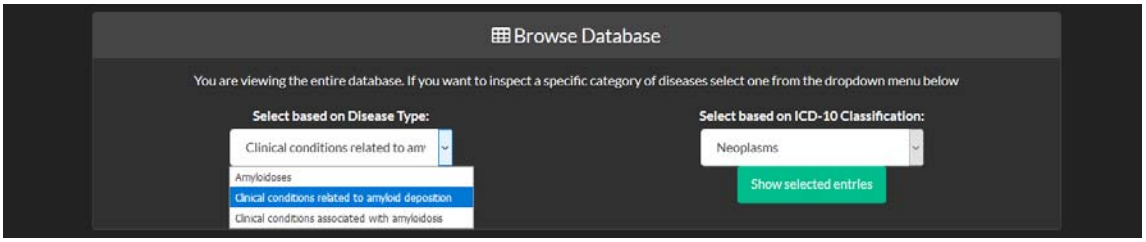


Filters and browsing can be applied according to the classification below.

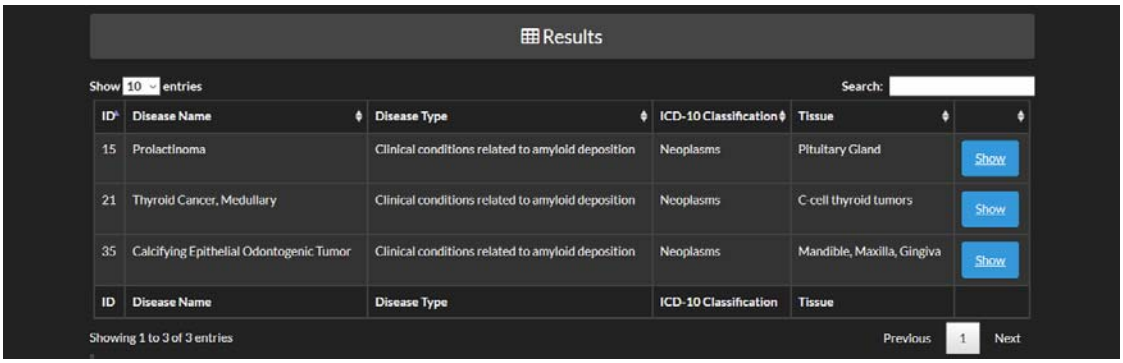
Disease type and ICD-10 classification

	Disease Type	ICD-10 Classification
1	**Amyloidosis**	-
2	**Clinical conditions related to amyloid deposition**	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
		Diseases of the Circulatory System
		Chromosomal Abnormalities
		Diseases of the Nervous System
		Neoplasms
		Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases
		Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa
3	**Clinical conditions associated with amyloidosis**	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
		Diseases of the Respiratory System
		Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
		Neoplasms
		Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
		Diseases of the Digestive System
		Disease of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
		Other

For example if the user selects **Clinical conditions related to amyloid deposition** as the disease type and **Neoplasms** as the ICD-10 classification



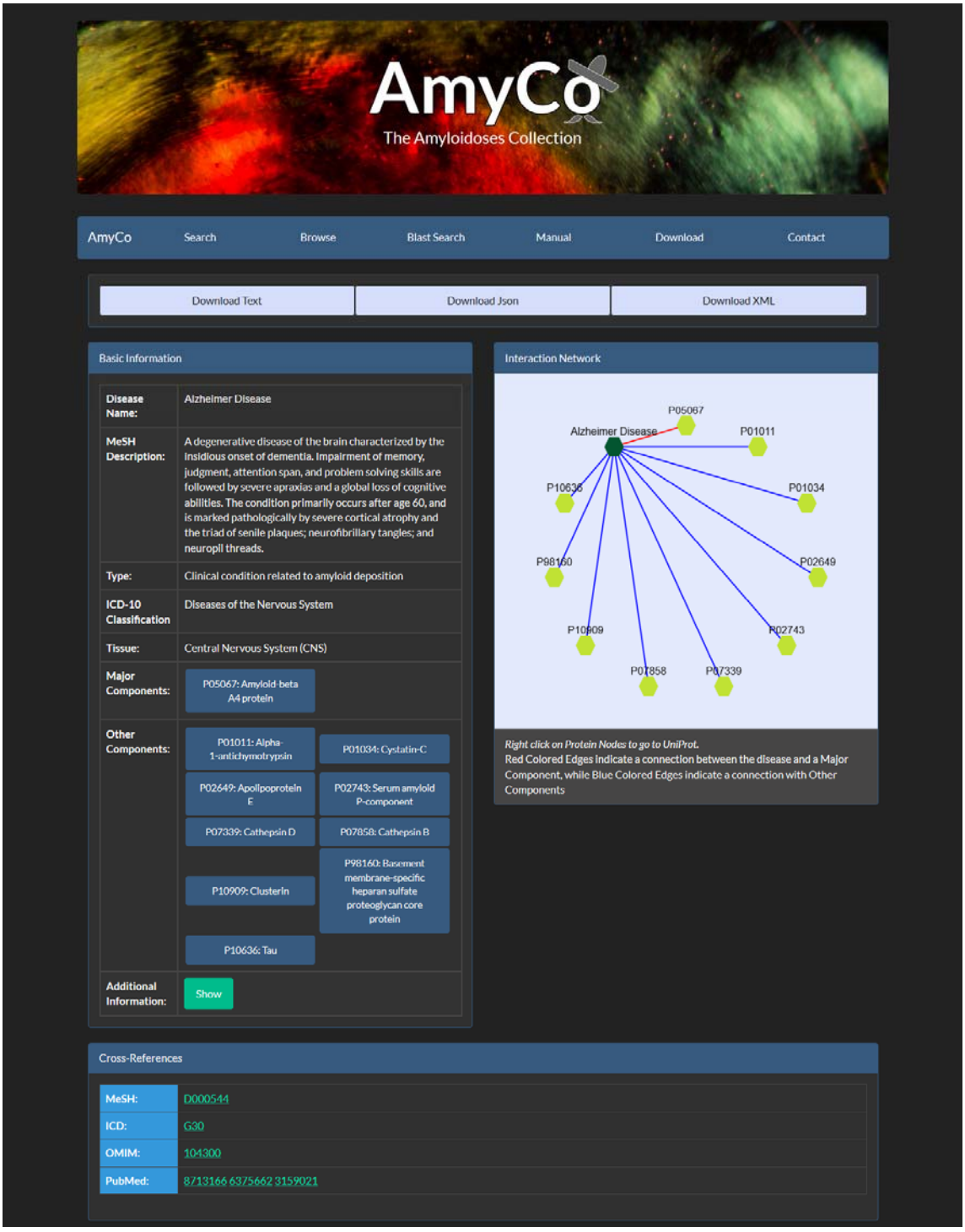
The selected diseases are :



Through browsing the database or after a search is submitted, a list of diseases appears. The list contains the Disease Name, the ICD-10 Classification, the disease type and the tissue(s), in which deposits are located. When the user presses the Show button they are redirected to the Entry page of a Disease.

Disease Entry

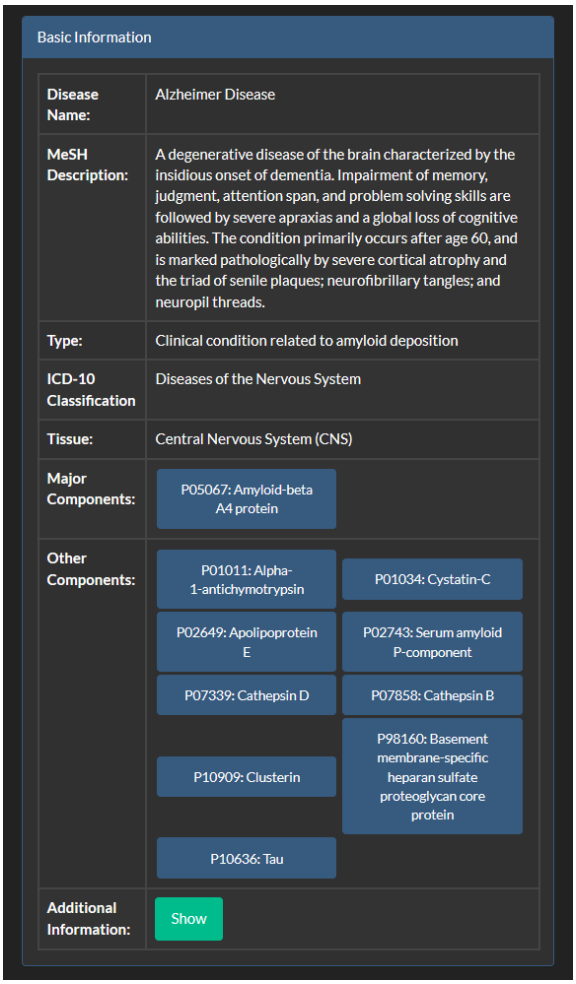
The Entry page contains information about the disease. CytoscapeJS is integrated to visualize the relationship between the disease and proteins found on amyloid deposits.



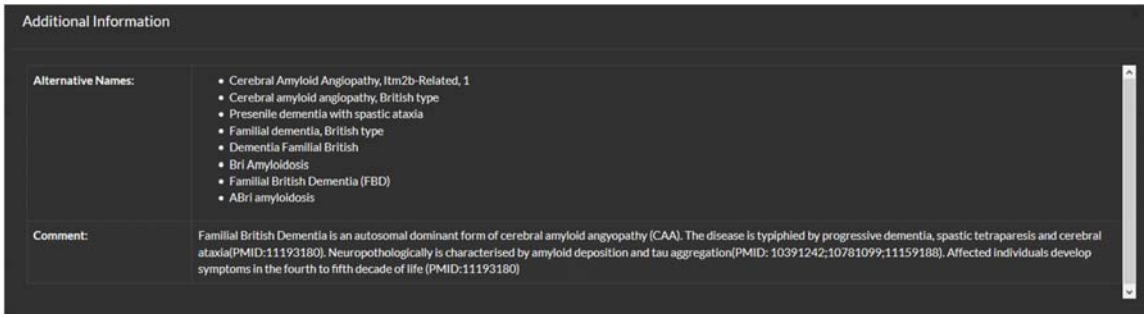
In the top of the page the user can find three buttons; *Download Text*, *Download Json* and *Download XML*. By pressing these buttons the user can download all page information in text, Json or XML format respectively.

The basic disease information available is:

- ✓ Disease Name (MeSH name, when the disease is a MeSH entry)
- ✓ Disease Description (a short description from MeSH)
- ✓ Disease Type (see here)
- ✓ Disease Association (from ICD-10, when available)
- ✓ Tissue(s) where amyloid deposits are located
- ✓ Major Components of Amyloid Deposits
- ✓ Other Components of Amyloid Deposits

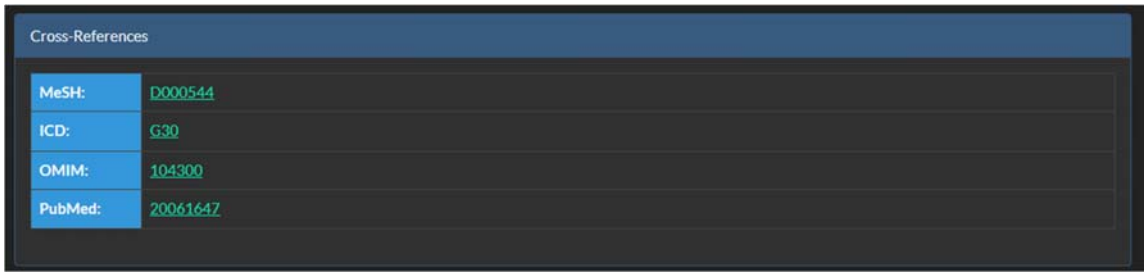


Additional information about *alternative names* or any other *comments* regarding a specific disease can be found when a user presses the green show button



The panel at the bottom of the page contains references to other databases. The databases are:

- MeSH
- ICD
- OMIM
- PubMed

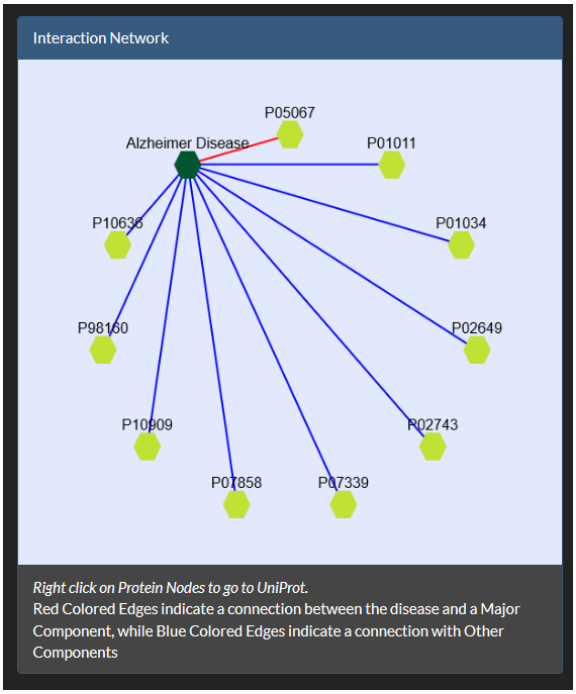


When the user presses on the buttons of major or other components a new page opens with information about the proteins.

- Primary Name
- Gene Name
- Other Protein Names
- Protein Sequence
- Protein Length
- Uniprot AC
- Uniprot ID

For major components an external link to AmyPro is given when available. For other components the peer reviewed publication (*Association Source*) of disease is also provided.

A CytoscapeJS viewer is integrated in the page for the visualization of bipartite graphs, showing the association between **each disease** with **major and other protein components**.



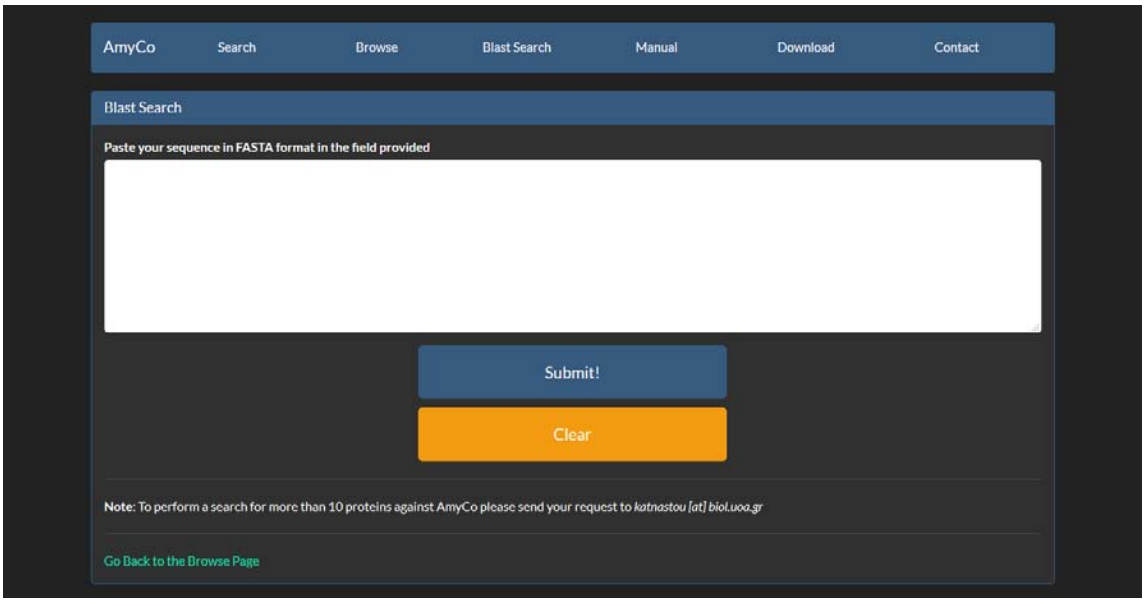
The diseases are colored green and the protein components yellow. Red Colored Edges indicate a connection between the disease and a Major Component. Blue Colored Edges indicate a connection with Other Protein Components. Each protein node is also a hyperlink to UniProt.

BLAST Search

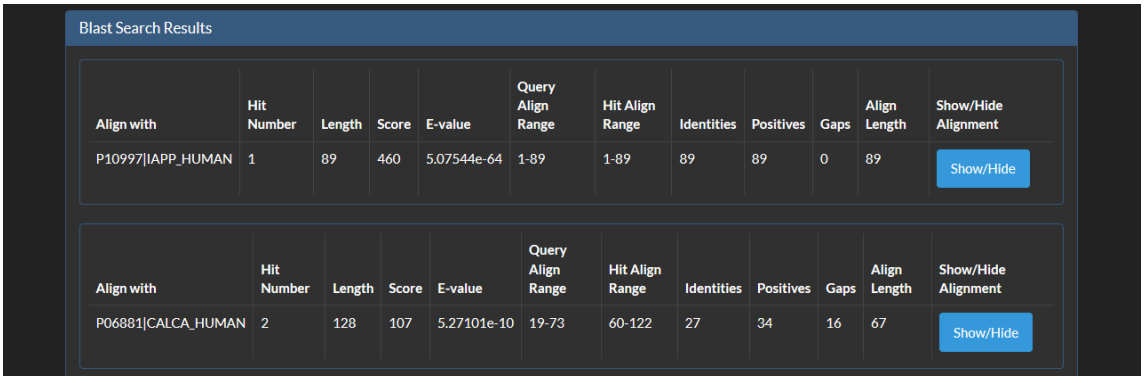
With the BLAST search tool, the user may submit a sequence and search the database for homologous protein molecules.

The input for the BLAST application is a sequence in the standard FASTA format.

```
>sp|P01034|27-146
SSPGKPPRLVGGPMDASVEEEGVRR
```

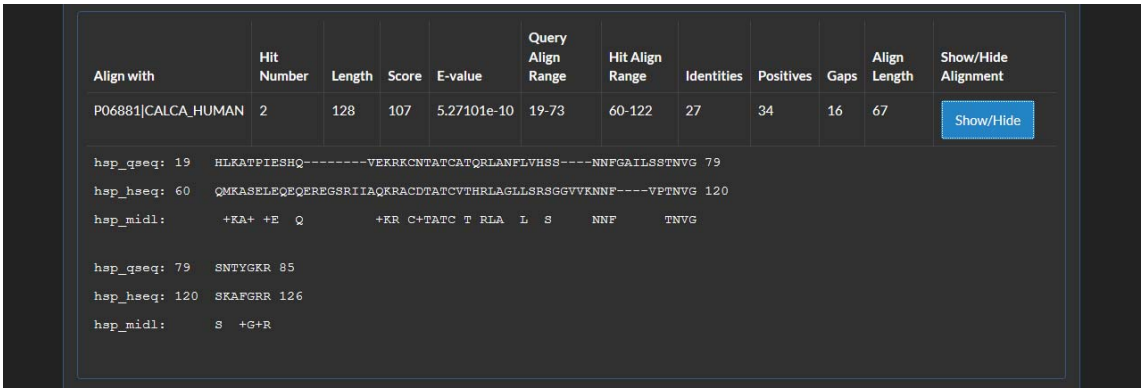


The result page of the BLAST search shows a list of the Blast hits with significant alignment on the query sequence. The list is in a table format including the target protein, the Length of the target sequence and the Query and finally, Target align range.



The BLAST results can be compared through the Score, the E-value, the Identities and Positives.

Furthermore, the user can have a more detailed view of each alignment through the Show button at the end of each line:



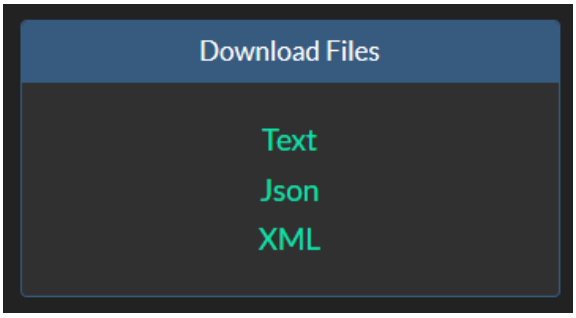
Align with	Hit Number	Length	Score	E-value	Query Align Range	Hit Align Range	Identities	Positives	Gaps	Align Length	Show/Hide Alignment
P06881|CALCA_HUMAN	2	128	107	5.27101e-10	19-73	60-122	27	34	16	67	Show/Hide

```
hsp_qseq: 19   HLKATPIESHQ--------VEKRKCNTATCATQRLANFLVHSS----NNFGAILSSTNVG 79
hsp_hseq: 60   QMKASELEQEQEREGSRIIAQKRACDTATCVTHRLAGLLSRSGGVVKNNF----VPTNVG 120
hsp_midl:       +KA+ +E  Q         +KR C+TATC T RLA  L  S     NNF      TNVG

hsp_qseq: 79   SNTYGKR 85
hsp_hseq: 120  SKAFGRR 126
hsp_midl:      S  +G+R
```

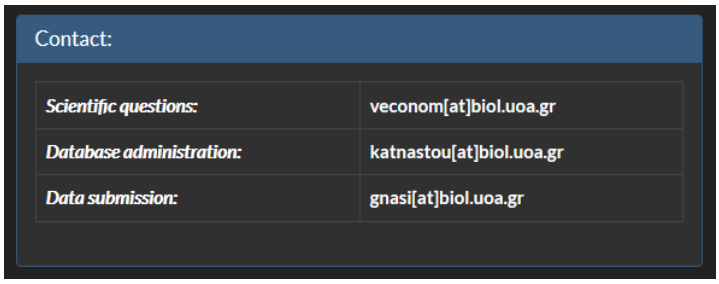
Download

User can download all database files in Text, JSON or XML format.

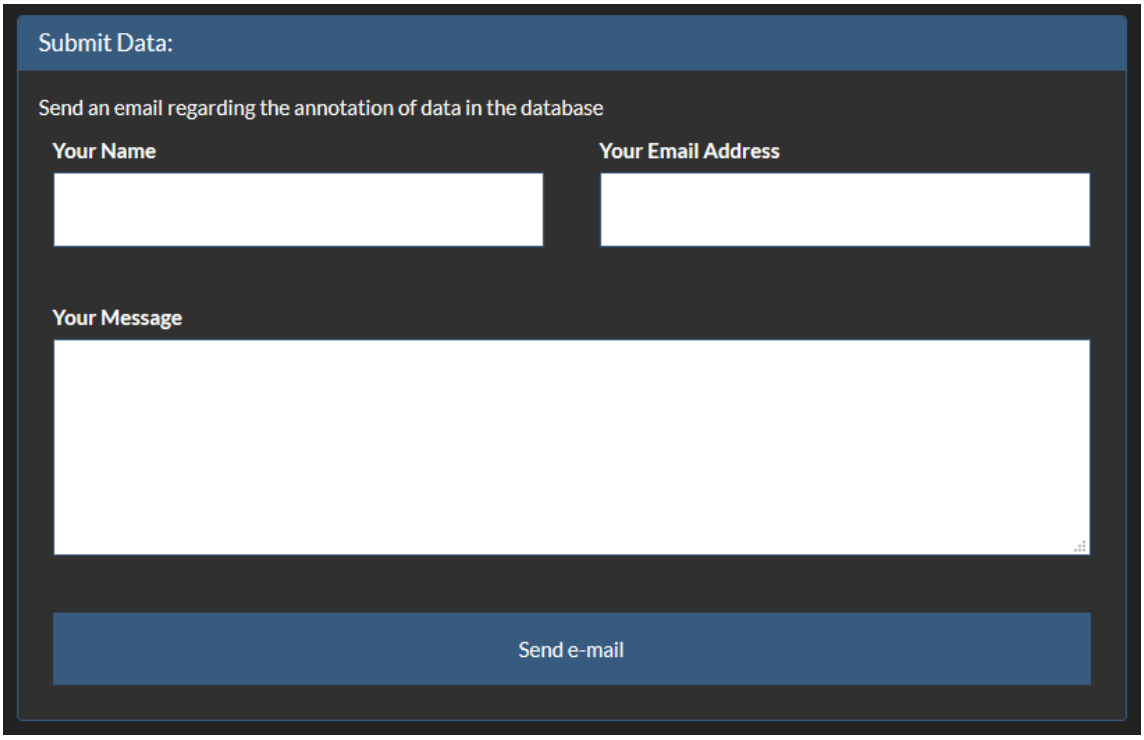


Contact

Users can contact us for more information at the emails specified at the contact page.



Users are encouraged to submit data by using the form below. Data will be reviewed and later will be added to the database by the authors.



Database Technologies

AmyCo is based on modern technologies. User should have Javascript enabled on the web browser.

References

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Valastyan, J. S. and S. Lindquist (2014). "Mechanisms of protein-folding diseases at a glance." Dis Model Mech **7**(1): 9-14.

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Fam, A. G., A. J. Lewis, et al. (1981). "Multiple myeloma and amyloid bone lesions complicating rheumatoid arthritis." J Rheumatol **8**(5): 845-850.

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