San Luc

PID: A50910657

NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_501848.1

Ouestions:

[Q1] Tell me the name of a protein you are interested in. Include the species and the accession number. This can be a human protein or a protein from any other species as long as it's function is known.

Glutathione S-transferase 4 [Caenorhabditis elegans]

Identical Proteins FASTA Graphics Go to: (V) LOCUS NP 501848 207 aa INV 09-AUG-2021 linear DEFINITION Glutathione S-transferase 4 [Caenorhabditis elegans]. ACCESSION NP_501848 NP 501848.1 VERSION DBLINK BioProject: PRJNA158 BioSample: SAMEA3138177 DBS0URCE REFSEQ: accession NM 069447.8 KEYWORDS RefSeq. SOURCE Caenorhabditis elegans ORGANISM <u>Caenorhabditis elegans</u> Eukaryota; Metazoa; Ecdysozoa; Nematoda; Chromadorea; Rhabditida; Rhabditina; Rhabditomorpha; Rhabditoidea; Rhabditidae; Peloderinae; Caenorhabditis. REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 207)
AUTHORS Sulson, J.E. and Waters Sulson, J.E. and Waterston, R. CONSRTM Caenorhabditis elegans Sequencing Consortium TITLE Genome sequence of the nematode C. elegans: a platform for investigating biology JOURNAL Science 282 (5396), 2012-2018 (1998) PUBMED <u>9851916</u> Erratum: [Science 1999 Jan 1;283(5398):35] REMARK REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 207)

Submitted (09-AUG-2021) National Center for Biotechnology

Name: Glutathione S-Transferase

CONSRTM NCBI Genome Project

Direct Submission

Species: *C. elegans*

TITLE

JOURNAL

<u>Accession</u>: NP_501848.1 (protein), NM_069447.8 (mRNA)

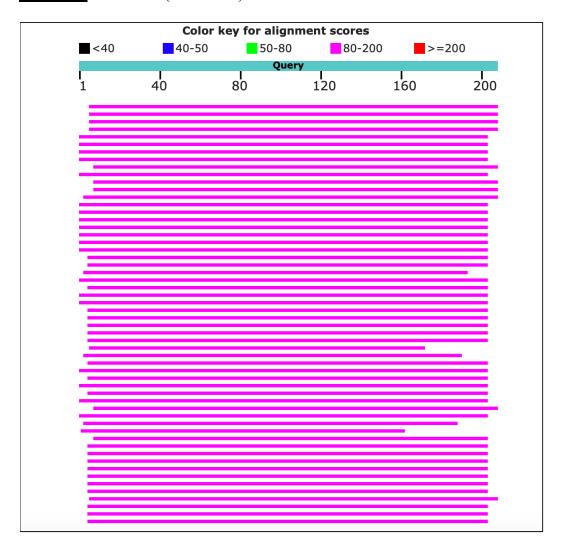
Information, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20894, USA

<u>Function:</u> this protein enables glutathione transferase activity. It is involved in the glutathione metabolic process.

[Q2] Perform a BLAST search against a DNA database, such as a database consisting of genomic DNA or ESTs. The BLAST server can be at NCBI or elsewhere. Include details of the BLAST method used, database searched, and any limits applied (e.g. Organism).

<u>Method</u>: TBLASTN (2.7.1) search against flatworms ESTs

<u>Database</u>: Expressed Sequence Tags (est) <u>Organism</u>: flatworms (taxid:6157)



	Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
~	FY942128 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_304_P22. mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	102	102	97%	6e-26	32.35%	716	FY942128.1
\checkmark	FY939364 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_223_B17, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	102	102	97%	6e-26	32.35%	718	FY939364.1
\checkmark	FY947320 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_321_O10, mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	102	102	97%	7e-26	32.35%	717	FY947320.1
~	FY925697 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_003_K05, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	102	102	97%	8e-26	32.35%	737	FY925697.1
~	FY950135 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_403_G12, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	101	101	97%	1e-25	31.71%	684	FY950135.1
~	FY951243 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_406_K01, mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	101	101	97%	1e-25	31.71%	685	FY951243.1
~	FY977478 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_524_O08.rev, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	101	101	97%	1e-25	31.71%	690	FY977478.1
~	FY932437 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_137140_L24, mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	101	101	97%	2e-25	31.71%	690	FY932437.1
~	FY936545 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_214_D03, mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	101	101	96%	2e-25	32.18%	702	FY936545.1
\checkmark	FY935317 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_210_E22, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	101	101	97%	2e-25	31.71%	715	FY935317.1
~	FY949199 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_327_L02, mRNA sequence	<u>Dugesia japonica</u>	101	101	96%	2e-25	32.18%	705	FY949199.1
~	FY957850 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_521_K20, mRNA sequence	Dugesia japonica	101	101	96%	2e-25	32.18%	716	FY957850.1

Chosen sequence: FY942128 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_304_P22, mRNA sequence.



[Q3] Gather information about this "novel" protein. At a minimum, show me the protein sequence of the "novel" protein as displayed in your BLAST results from [Q2] as FASTA format (you can copy and paste the aligned sequence subject lines from your BLAST result page if necessary) or translate your novel DNA sequence using a tool called EMBOSS Transeq at the EBI. Don't forget to translate all six reading frames; the ORF (open reading frame) is likely to be the longest sequence without a stop codon. It may not start with a methionine if you don't have

the complete coding region. Make sure the sequence you provide includes a header/subject line and is in traditional FASTA format.

Used EMBOSS transeq to translate the protein sequence above.

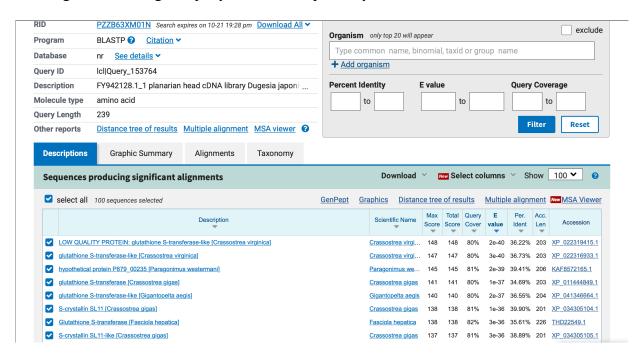
```
>FY942128.1 1 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj aH 304 P22,
mRNA sequence
IILTYFNARGKAELIRFVLIVSDVEFEDKRIEFEEWPQLKPTIPTGQLPIVQLSCGGIIN
ESMAIARYFAKKYHLTGSNENEEYKVDRVVCTLDDLFNKVIDVFHEKDEGKKETLKHELN
ETHLPAFLDRLDYYLKDKNGDFFLGDHPSLADLQLVNVMDHFEESQYQSHPKLVHCYQKV
LEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII*KNSFTVSEYL*KLMKLF*LFQKLMIINLLLIVEKKKKKX
>FY942128.1 2 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj aH 304 P22,
mRNA sequence
LY*HILMHEEKLN*FDLF*S*AMLNLKIKELNSKNGHN*NQOFQQVSCQLFNFLVEELSM
KAWQ*RDILQRNTI*PDRMKTKNIKLIELCVHSMICLIKLSTCSTRKMKGKRKH*NMN*M
KLICLHFLIDSITI*KIKMAISSSAIILHLLIYNW*MLWIILKNLNTRAIRN*YIVIKRY
WNIIQNSSITKIIGKNQ*SKKIHLLFQNIYKS**NCFNYFKN****IYY*SLKKKKKKX
>FY942128.1 3 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_304_P22,
mRNA sequence
YINIF*CTRKS*IDSICFDRKRC*I*R*KN*IRRMATIETNNSNRSVANCSTFLWRNYQ*
KHGNSEIFCKEIPFNRIE*KRRI*S*SSCVYTR*FV**SYRRVPRER*REKGNIKT*IK*
NSFACIS**TRLLFKR*KWRFLPRRSSFTC*FTIGKCYGSF*RISIPEPSEISTLLSKGI
GTLSKTQALQR*SAKINNLKKFIYCFRIFIKVDEIVLIISKINDNKFIINR*KKKKKK
>FY942128.1 4 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj aH 304 P22,
mRNA sequence
FFFFFFND***IYYH*FLK*LKQFHQLL*IF*NSK*IFLDY*FLPIIFVMLEFWIMFQYL
LITMY*FRMALVLRFFKMIHNIYQL*ISK*RMIAEEEIAIFIF*IVIESIKKCRQMSFI*
FMF*CFLFPFIFLVEHVDNFIKQIIECTHNSINFIFFVFIRSG*MVFLCKISRYCHAFID
NSSTRKLNNWQLTCWNCWFQLWPFFEFNSFIFKFNIAYDQNKSNQFSFSSCIKIC*Y
>FY942128.1 5 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj aH 304 P22,
mRNA sequence
FFFFFFQRLIINLLSLIFEIIKTISSTFINILKQ*MNFFRLLIFADYLCNA*VLDNVPIP
FDNNVLISDGSGIEILQNDP*HLPIVNQQVKDDRRGRNRHFYLLNSNRVYQEMQANEFHL
IHVLMFPFSLHLSRGTRR*LY*TNHRVYTQLDQLYILRFHSIRLNGISLQNISLLPCFH*
*FLHKKVEQLATDLLELLVSIVAILRIQFFYLQIQHRLRSKQIESIQLFLVH*NMLI*X
>FY942128.1 6 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj aH 304 P22,
mRNA sequence
FFFFFFSTINNKFIIINF*NN*NNFINFYKYSETVNEFF*IIDFCRLSL*CLSFG*CSNT
F**OCTNFGWLWY*DSSK*SITFTNCKSASEG*SPRKKSPFLSFK**SSLSRNAGK*VSF
NSCFNVSFFPSSFSWNTSITLLNKSSSVHTTRSTLYSSFSFDPVKWYFFAKYLAIAMLSL
IIPPQES*TIGN*PVGIVGFNCGHSSNSILLSSNSTSLTIKTNRINSAFPRALKYVNIX
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Spiralia; Lophotrochozoa; Platyhelminthes;
             Rhabditophora; Seriata; Tricladida; Continenticola; Geoplanoidea;
             Dugesiidae; Dugesia.
```

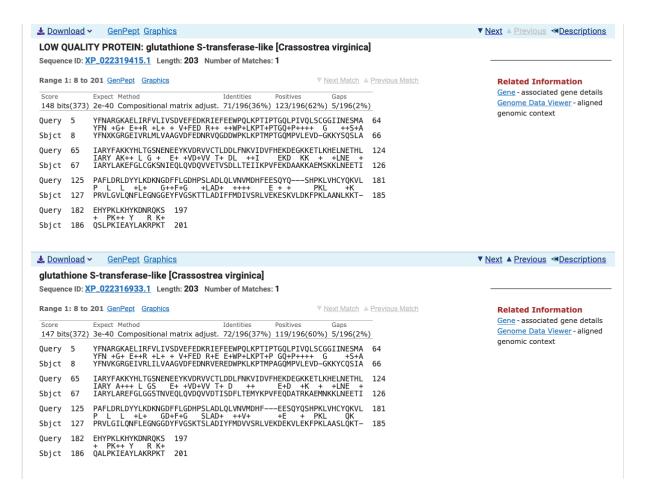
Species: Dugesia japonica

[Q4] Prove that this gene, and its corresponding protein, are novel. For the purposes of this project, "novel" is defined as follows. Take the protein sequence (your answer to [Q3]), and use it as a query in a blastp search of the nr database at NCBI.

If there is a match with 100% amino acid identity to a protein in the database, from the same species, then your protein is NOT novel (even if the match is to a protein with a name such as "unknown"). Someone has already found and annotated this sequence, and assigned it an accession number.

- If the top match reported has less than 100% identity, then it is likely that your protein is novel, and you have succeeded.
- If there is a match with 100% identity, but to a different species than the one you started with, then you have likely succeeded in finding a novel gene.
- If there are no database matches to the original query from [Q1], this indicates that you have partially succeeded: yes, you may have found a new gene, but no, it is not actually homologous to the original query. You should probably start over.





[Q5] Generate a multiple sequence alignment with your novel protein, your original query protein, and a group of other members of this family from different species. A typical number of proteins to use in a multiple sequence alignment for this assignment purpose is a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 20 - although the exact number is up to you. Include the multiple sequence alignment in your report. Use Courier font with a size appropriate to fit page width.

Side-note: Indicate your sequence in the alignment by choosing an appropriate name for each sequence in the input unaligned sequence file (i.e. edit the sequence file so that the species, or short common, names (rather than accession numbers) display in the output alignment and in the subsequent answers below). The goal in this step is to create an interesting an alignment for building a phylogenetic tree that illustrates species divergence.

>Dugesia japonica cDNA clone

IILTYFNARGKAELIRFVLIVSDVEFEDKRIEFEEWPQLKPTIPTGQLPIVQLSCGGIIN ESMAIARYFAKKYHLTGSNENEEYKVDRVVCTLDDLFNKVIDVFHEKDEGKKETLKHELN ETHLPAFLDRLDYYLKDKNGDFFLGDHPSLADLQLVNVMDHFEESQYQSHPKLVHCYQKV LEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII*KNSFTVSEYL*KLMKLF*LFQKLMIINLLLIVEKKKKKX

>Glutathione S-transferase 4 [Caenorhabditis elegans]

MPNYKLLYFDARALAEPIRIMFAMLNVPYEDYRVSVEEWSKLKPTTPFGQLPILQVDGEQFGQSMSITRY LARKFGLAGKTAEEEAYADSIVDQYRDFIFFFRQFTSSVFYGSDADHINKVRFEVVEPARDDFLAIINKF

> glutathione S transferase-1 [Schmidtea mediterranea]

MSTVKVTYFDARGRAELIRLVLKASKIEFEDVRITKDKWPEVKPTTPTGKLPVVEYEGKQLTQSMAIARV VARKHGFMGEDDKEYYLVERAIGQMVDVLEGLYKIYFAPEEKKEELRAEYVATSGRDNLKALEGFIKETG FFAGEKITLAELFFLVVSDYLVKLPOLYDDFPKLKELRERILKANTDVEEWVNTRPVTEM

> glutathione S-transferase-like [Crassostrea virginica]

MTKYTVHYFNVKGRGEIVRLILVAAGVDFEDNRVEREDWPKLKPTMPAGQMPVLEVDGKKYCQSIAIARY LAREFGLGGSTNVEQLQVDQVVDTISDFLTEMYKPVFEQDATRKAEMNKKLNEETIPRVLGILQNFLEGN GGDYFVGSKTSLADIYFMDVVSRLVEKDEKVLEKFPKLAASLQKTQALPKIEAYLAKRPKTEL

>hypothetical protein P879 00235 [Paragonimus westermani]

LTYFNGRGRAEYIRMVLHAADLEFEDHRIEMNDWPTIKPTIAGGQLPVLDVTTCCGKSKQMNESMAIARW FARKHHMMGSNDEEYYEVERVIGQCSDIYQDVYRIFRATGEEKQKLLKQFTEGNGPRLLKVISKHLEASP TGLVVGDKPTLADFCILCAIDQVEVTVPGLSKDKFPIFERHRETVLKKHAKLAAYMETRPTT

CLUSTAL multiple sequence alignment by MUSCLE (3.8)

Caenorhabditis Crassostrea Dugesia Schmidtea Paragonimus	MPNYKLLYFDARALAEPIRIMFAMLNVPYEDYRVSVEEWSKLKPTTPFGQLPILQVD MTKYTVHYFNVKGRGEIVRLILVAAGVDFEDNRVEREDWPKLKPTMPAGQMPVLEVDIILTYFNARGKAELIRFVLIVSDVEFEDKRIEFEEWPQLKPTIPTGQLPIVQLSC MSTVKVTYFDARGRAELIRLVLKASKIEFEDVRITKDKWPEVKPTTPTGKLPVVEYELTYFNGRGRAEYIRMVLHAADLEFEDHRIEMNDWPTIKPTIAGGQLPVLDVTTCC : **: * :*::: ::** *: :.** *:::::::
Caenorhabditis Crassostrea Dugesia Schmidtea Paragonimus	GEQFGQSMSITRYLARKFGLAGKTAEEEAYADSIVDQYRDFIFFFRQFTSSVFYGSDA GKKYCQSIAIARYLAREFGLGGSTNVEQLQVDQVVDTISDFLTEMYKPVFEQDA GGIINESMAIARYFAKKYHLTGSNENEEYKVDRVVCTLDDLFNKVIDVFHEKDE GKQLTQSMAIARVVARKHGFMGEDDKEYYLVERAIGQMVDVLEGLYKIYFAPEE GKSKQMNESMAIARWFARKHHMMGSNDEEYYEVERVIGQCSDIYQDVYRIFRATGE * :*::*: * .* .: * . * .: * .
Caenorhabditis Crassostrea Dugesia Schmidtea Paragonimus	DHINKVRFEVVEPARDDFLAIINKFLAKSKSGFLVGDSLTWADIVIADNLTSLLKNGFLD TRKAEMNKKLNEETIPRVLGILQNFLEGNGGDYFVGSKTSLADIYFMDVVSRLVEKDEKV GKKETLKHELNETHLPAFLDRLDYYLKDKNGDFFLGDHPSLADLQLVNVMDHFEESQ -KKEELRAEYVATSGRDNLKALEGFIKETGFFAGEKITLAELFFLVVSDYLV-KLPQL -EKQKLLKQFTEGNGPRLLKVISKHLEASPTGLVVGDKPTLADFCILCAIDQVEVTVPGL : : : : : : : : :
Caenorhabditis Crassostrea Dugesia Schmidtea Paragonimus	F-NKEKKLEEFYNKI-HSIPEIKNYVATRKDSIV L-EKFPKLAASLQKT-QALPKIEAYLAKRPKTEL Y-QSHPKLVHCYQKVLEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII Y-DDFPKLKELRERILKANTDVEEWVNTRPVTEM SKDKFPIFERHRETVLKKHAKLAAYMETRPTT :. : :: : .* :

NOTE: I added sequences from the planarian class too due to the lack sequences from the same family.

[Q6] Create a phylogenetic tree, using either a parsimony or distance-based approach. Bootstrapping and tree rooting are optional. Use "simple phylogeny" online from the EBI or any

respected phylogeny program (such as MEGA, PAUP, or Phylip). Paste an image of your Cladogram or tree output in your report.



[Q7] Generate a sequence identity based heatmap of your aligned sequences using R.

If necessary convert your sequence alignment to the ubiquitous FASTA format (Seaview can read in clustal format and "Save as" FASTA format for example). Read this FASTA format alignment into R with the help of functions in the Bio3D package. Calculate a sequence identity matrix (again using a function within the Bio3D package). Then generate a heatmap plot and add to your report. Do make sure your labels are visible and not cut at the figure margins.

```
library(bio3d)

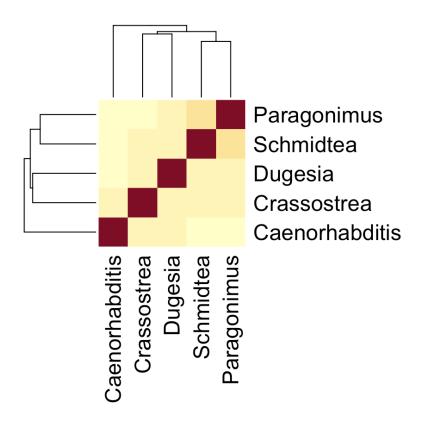
Read the alignment sequence using read.fasta()

MSA <- read.fasta("msa.txt")

To calculate the sequence identity matrix, we will use seqidentity()

seqid <- seqidentity(MSA)
seqid</pre>
```

```
Caenorhabditis Crassostrea Dugesia Schmidtea
Caenorhabditis
                  1.000
                               0.335 0.330
Crassostrea
                    0.335
                              1.000 0.365 0.347
Dugesia
                    0.330
                              0.365 1.000 0.359
Schmidtea
                    0.286
                               0.347 0.359
                                               1.000
Paragonimus
                    0.292
                               0.344 0.402 0.440
             Paragonimus
Caenorhabditis
                  0.292
Crassostrea
                  0.402
Dugesia
Schmidtea
                  0.440
Paragonimus
                  1.000
To create a heatmap, use the sequence identity above and the function heatmap()
heatmap(seqid, margins = c(10,10))
```

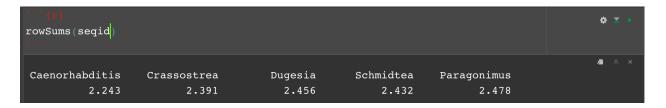


[Q8] Using R/Bio3D (or an online blast server if you prefer), search the main protein structure database for the most similar atomic resolution structures to your aligned sequences.

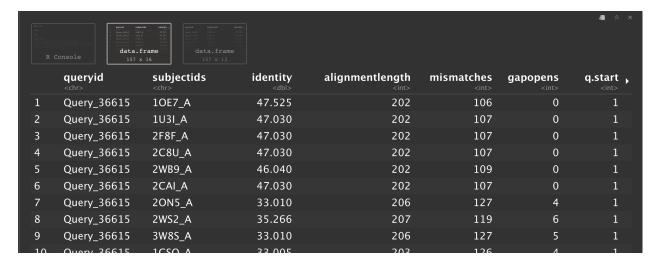
List the top 3 *unique* hits (i.e. not hits representing different chains from the same structure) along with their Evalue and sequence identity to your query. Please also add annotation details of these structures. For example include the annotation terms PDB

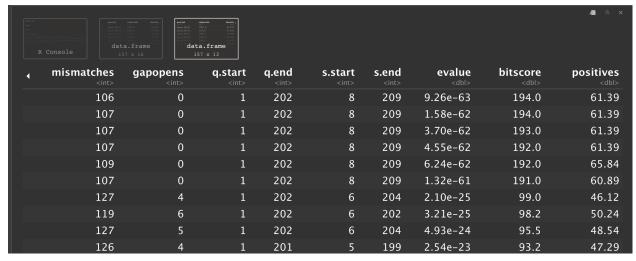
identifier (structureId), Method used to solve the structure (experimentalTechnique), resolution (resolution), and source organism (source).

In R, using the bio3d package, I calculated a consensus between all five sequences using consensus () function, however, there are too many gaps, so I calculated the rowSums of the sequence identities.



Since <u>hypothetical protein P879_00235 [Paragonimus westermani]</u> has the highest sequence id calculation, it was chosen to blast for a structure on pdb. Blast using blast.pdb(). Here is the result.





Analyze the blast data using plot.blast() and annotate them using pdb.annotate()

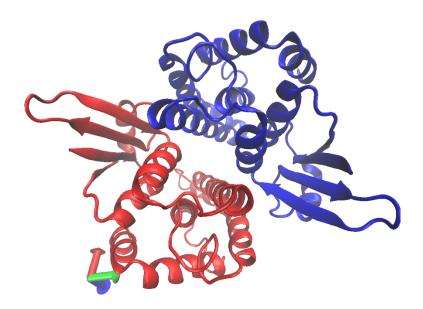




ID	Technique	Resolution	Source	Evalue	Identity
1U3I	X-RAY DIFFRACTION	1.89	Schistosoma mansoni	1.58e-62	47.030
10E7	X-RAY DIFFRACTION	1.80	Schistosoma haematobium	9.26e-63	47.525
2WB9	X-RAY DIFFRACTION	1.59	Fasciola hepatica	6.24e-62	46.040

[Q9] Generate a molecular figure of one of your identified PDB structures using VMD. You can optionally highlight conserved residues that are likely to be functional. Please use a white or transparent background for your figure (i.e. not the default black).

Based on sequence similarity. How likely is this structure to be similar to your "novel" protein?



This structure is 10E7 from *Schistosoma haematobium*. The ligand (glutathione) interacts with chain A (in red) at Lys45 (not shown on structure). Based on sequence similarity, the novel protein and this structure might not have very similar structure, since it only has an identity score of 47.5.

[Q10] Perform a "Target" search of ChEMBEL (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/) with your novel sequence. Are there any Target Associated Assays and ligand efficiency data reported that may be useful starting points for exploring potential inhibition of your novel protein?

Using chEMBEL target, I changed querystring with my novel sequence, but that do not yield any result.

⊘ ChEMBL	Search in ChEMBL		Q	=
EBI > Databases > Chemical Biology > ChEMBL Database > Tar	gets > Query			
Browse Targets				
Hide Querystring @				
IILTYFNARGKAELIRFVLIVSDVEFEDKRIEFEEW ETHLPAFLDRUDYYLKDKNGDFFLGDHPSLADLQ LEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII*KNSFTVSEYL*KLMI		RVVCTLDDLFNKVIDVFHEKDEGKKETLKHELN		
	A	oply Changes		

Show Full Query @

No records were found.