San Luc

PID: A50910657

NCBI Reference Sequence: NP_501848.1

Questions:

[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 KEYW0RDS 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) CONSRTM NCBI Genome Project TITLE Direct Submission

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

Information, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20894, USA

Name: Glutathione S-Transferase

Accession:NP 501848.1

JOURNAL

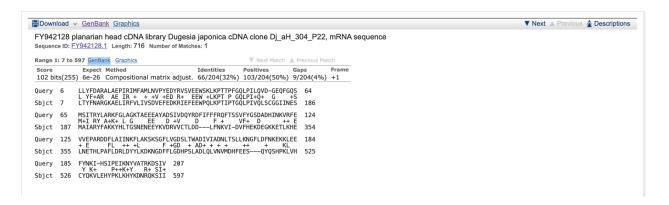
[Q2] Perform a BLAST search against a DNA database, such as a database consisting of genomic DNA or ESTs. The BLAST server can be at NCBI or elsewhere. Include details of the BLAST method used, database searched, and any limits applied (e.g. Organism).

Method: TBLASTN (2.7.1) search against flatworms ESTs

Database: Expressed Sequence Tags (est)

Organism: flatworms (taxid:6157)





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

Positives

Gaps

Expect Identities

Query 185 FYNKI-HSIPEIKNYVATRKDSIV

Sbjct 526 CYQKVLEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII 597

P++K+Y R+ SI+

Y K+

Score

500.0			LAPCO					. 05161	• 05			Сир					
102 bits(255)			6e-20	6 6	66/204(32%)			103/204(50%)				9/204(4%)					
Query	6		YFDAR YF+AR			MFAMI + +							~	~		QFGQS +S	
Sbjct	7	LTY	YFNAR	GKAE	CLIRF	VLIVS	SDVE	FEDKR	IEF1	EEWP(QLKP	TIPI	[GQL	PIVQI	SCGG	IINES	186
Query	65		ITRYL I RY			KTAEE		ADSIV D +V	~		FFFR F	~	SSVF VF		ADHIN:	KVRFE ++ E	
Sbjct	187	MAI	IARYF	AKKY	HLTG	SNENE	EEYKV	JDRVV	CTL	DD	-LFN	KVI-	-DVF	HEKDI	EGKKE'	TLKHE	354
Query	125	VVE + E			AIINK ++	FLAKS +L		FLVGD F +GD								KKLEE KL	184
Sbjct	355	LNE	ETHLP.	AFLD	RLDY	YLKDF	KNGDI	FFLGD	HPS:	LADL(QLVN	VMDI	HFEE:	S(QYQSH	PKLVŀ	I 525

[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.

Chosen sequence:

>FY942128.1_1 planarian head cDNA library Dugesia japonica cDNA clone Dj_aH_304_P22, mRNA sequence

IILTYFNARGKAELIRFVLIVSDVEFEDKRIEFEEWPQLKPTIPTGQLPIVQLSCGGIIN ESMAIARYFAKKYHLTGSNENEEYKVDRVVCTLDDLFNKVIDVFHEKDEGKKETLKHELN ETHLPAFLDRLDYYLKDKNGDFFLGDHPSLADLQLVNVMDHFEESQYQSHPKLVHCYQKV LEHYPKLKHYKDNRQKSII*KNSFTVSEYL*KLMKLF*LFQKLMIINLLLIVEKKKKKX

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Spiralia; Lophotrochozoa; Platyhelminthes;
Rhabditophora; Seriata; Tricladida; Continenticola; Geoplanoidea;
Dugesiidae; Dugesia.

[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.

