

# TRACKING THE EVOLUTION OF THE HEMOGLOBIN BETA (HBB) GENE

## ACROSS SPECIES

### 1. Sequence Retrieval and BLAST Search

Protein

FASTA ▾

#### hemoglobin subunit beta [Homo sapiens]

NCBI Reference Sequence: NP\_000509.1

[GenPept](#) [Identical Proteins](#) [Graphics](#)

>NP\_000509.1 hemoglobin subunit beta [Homo sapiens]  
MVHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKVNVDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTQRFFESFGDLSTPDAMGNPKVKAHGKKVLG  
AFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFTLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLCVLAHFGKEFTPPVQAAAYQKVAVGAVAN  
ALAHKYH

Species Name	Accession Number	% Identity with Human HBB
Chimpanzee ( <i>Pan troglodytes</i> )	XP_508242.1	100.00%
Cow ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	NP_776342.1	84.72 %
Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	NP_001265090.1	80.27%
Chicken ( <i>Gallus gallus</i> )	NP_990820.1	69.39 %
Zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> )	NP_001013045.1	51.35 %

### 2. Pairwise Sequence Alignment

100

#-----

#-----

Similarity: 100.0%

Percentage identity and similarity is highest between humans and chimpanzees and lowest between humans and zebrafish. This indicates that humans and chimpanzees have had a closer evolutionary relationship compared to zebrafish.

Identity: 76/148 (51.4%)  
Similarity: 106/148 (71.6%)  
Gaps: 1/148 (0.7%)

### 3. Multiple Sequence Alignment

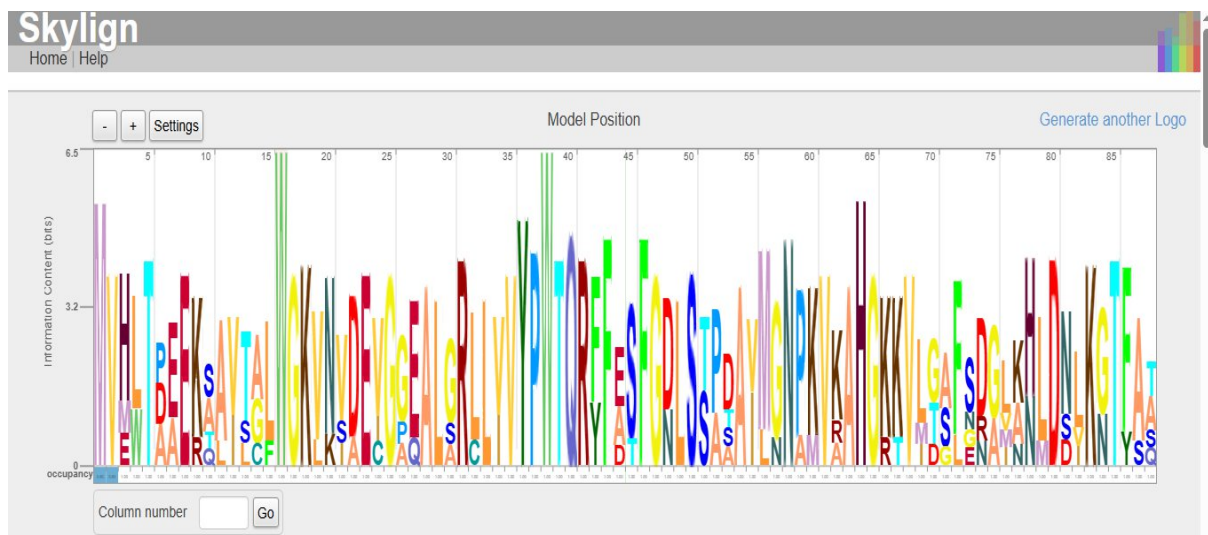
CLUSTAL O(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

```
NP_001013045.1  MVEWTD AERTAILGLWGKLNIDEIGPQALSRC LIVYPWTQRYFATFGNLSSPAAIMGNPK 60
NP_990820.1     MVHWTAE EKQLITGLWGKVNVAECGAELARLLIVYPWTQRRFFASFGNLSPTAILGNPM 60
NP_001265090.1  MVHLTDAE KAAVSCLWGKVNSEVGG EALGRLLVVYPWTQRYFDSFGDLSSASAIMGNAK 60
NP_000509.1     MVHLTPEE KSAVTALWGKVNSEVGG EALGRLLVVYPWTQRRFFESFGDLSTPDAMVGNPK 60
XP_508242.1     MVHLTPEE KSAVTALWGKVNSEVGG EALGRLLVVYPWTQRRFFESFGDLSTPDAMVGNPK 60
NP_776342.1     --MLTAE EKAAVTAFWGGKVKVDEVGG EALGRLLVVYPWTQRRFFESFGDLSTADAVMNNPK 58
               * *: : :****: * * :*: * :*****:* :*:*: :*:.*
```

```
NP_001013045.1  VAAHGRTVMGGLERAIKNMDNVKNTYAALSMHSEKLVDPDNFRLLADCITVCAAMKFG 120
NP_990820.1     VRAHGKKVLTSGDAVKNLNINNTFSQLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGDILIIIVLAHFS 120
NP_001265090.1  VKAHGKKVITAFNDGLNHLDSLKGTFASELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNMIVIVLGHHLG 120
NP_000509.1     VKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLNLLKGTFASELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLCVLAHHFG 120
XP_508242.1     VKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLNLLKGTFASELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLCVLAHHFG 120
NP_776342.1     VKAHGKKVLD SFSNGMKHLDLLKGTFAALSELHCDKLHVDPENFKLLGNLVVVLARNFG 118
               * **:.*: .: .: :*:.**: ** :*.*****:****: : . :.
```

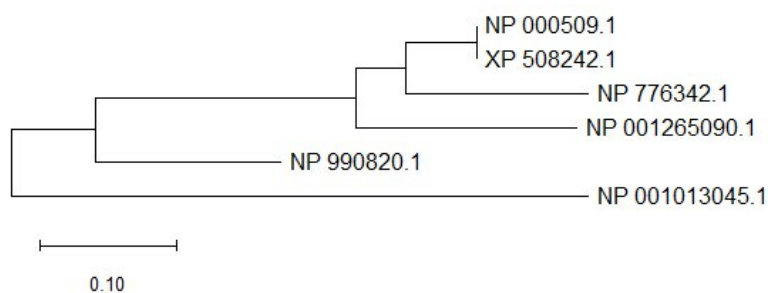
```
NP_001013045.1  QAGFNADVQ EAWQKFLAVVVSALCRQYH 148
NP_990820.1     K-DFTPE CQAAWQKLV RVVAHALARKYH 147
NP_001265090.1  K-DFTPA AQA FQKV VAGVATALAHKYH 147
NP_000509.1     K-EFTPP VQAAYQKV VAGVANALAHKYH 147
XP_508242.1     K-EFTPP VQAAYQKV VAGVANALAHKYH 147
NP_776342.1     K-EFTPV LQADFQKV VAGVANALAHRYH 145
               : *. * :*: : *. **.:**
```

### 4. Sequence Logo Generation



There are a number of highly conserved residues in certain regions. This could indicate that these regions are of great importance either structurally or functionally.

## 5. Phylogenetic Tree Construction



The species that are most closely related are human and chimpanzee. This indicates that they had a common ancestor in the course of evolution.