Supplementary information

Structural homology guided alignment of cysteine rich proteins

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

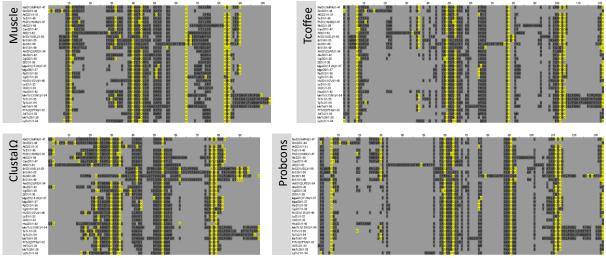
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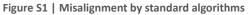
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FOLDERS:

- 1. Scripts, barcodes and readme
- 2. Failed initial alignments
- 3. DALI structural alignment
- 4. Aligned sub-groups
- 5. Barcoded sub-groups
- 6. Final combined alignment

Webtool implementation available at CysBar.science.latrobe.edu.au

Python scripts, readme, and example datasets available at Github.com/TS404/CysBar





Alignments of structurally related defensins from plants, fungi and invertebrates using Muscle, Tcoffee, Clustal Ω or Probcons. Default settings on these algorithms generate conflicting, irreproducible alignments in which structurally homologous cysteines fail to align. Sequences coloured by JalView with cysteines in yellow, any other residue in grey, gaps in light grey. *Genbank accession numbers:* 159162710, 571550504, 74820403, 332196243, 38492523, 6552502, 297824339, 158853052, 7209504, 557088590, 270381566, 392935432, 156179583, 88178907, 398388411, 193806528, 560135893, 555699991, 193806210, 159162452, 56462336, 49182286, 386642833, 51317001, 378748964, 399762321, 346655549, 6573542, 1173404, 487523606, 41017872.

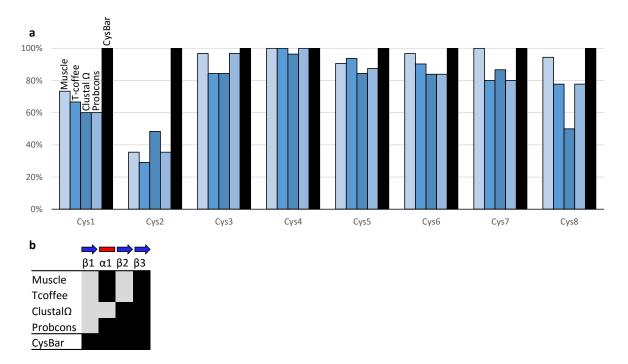


Figure S2 | Misalignment quantification

(a) Percentage of correct alignment for the 8 cysteines with known structural homology for each of Muscle, Tcoffee, Clustal Ω , Probcons and CysBar alignments. (b) For each alignment, secondary structural elements with one or more columns displaying >50% insertion or deletions in each alignment are indicated in light grey. (For alignments, see fig S1).

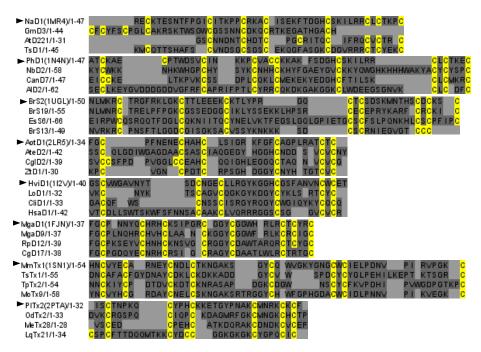


Figure S3 | Alignments of sub-groups to closest sequence of known structure

Alignments of sequences of unknown structure to their closest sequence of known structure (indicated by a black triangle) allows homologous cysteines to be found within sub-groups. Aligned with Muscle using default settings. Sequences coloured by JalView with cysteines in yellow, any other residue in grey, and gaps in light grey. *PDB accession numbers: 1MR4, 1N4N, 1UGL, 2LR5, 112V, 1FJN, 1SN1, 2PTA.*

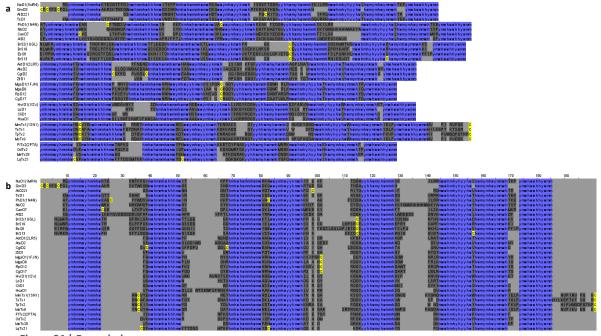


Figure S4 | Barcoded sequences

(a) Aligned sequence sub-groups with 8 columns barcoded by the CysBar web-tool or *barcoder.sh*. If the first cysteine was absent, *C1=0*, if the final cysteine was absent *C8=length+1*, if internal cysteines were absent, the homologous residue was chosen based on the structural alignment from Figure 2. (b) Full alignment after barcoded sub-groups were combined and re-aligned by Clustal Omega. Sequences coloured by JalView with cysteines in yellow, barcodes in blue, any other residue in grey, gaps in light grey.

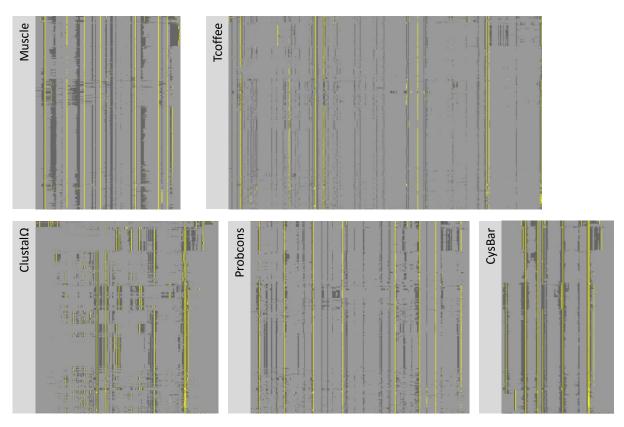


Figure S5 | Misalignment by standard algorithms (larger data set)

For larger alignment of 965 sequences, using default settings on Muscle, Tcoffee, Clustal Ω or Probcons generates conflicting, irreproducible alignments in which structurally homologous cysteines fail to align. The frequent misalignment of cysteines causes erroneous insertion and deletion predictions, leading to alignments with a large number of columns compared to the final CysBar alignment of the same sequences. Sequences coloured with cysteines in yellow, any other residue in grey, gaps in light grey.

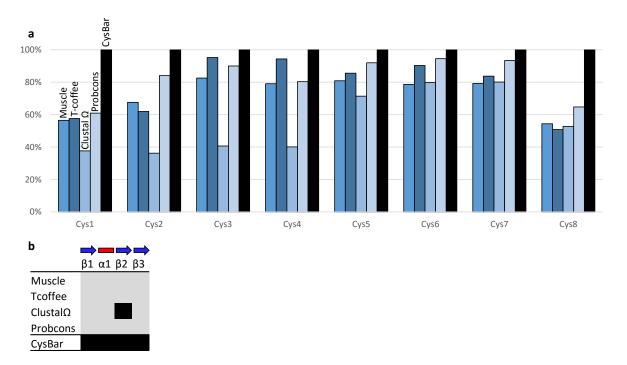
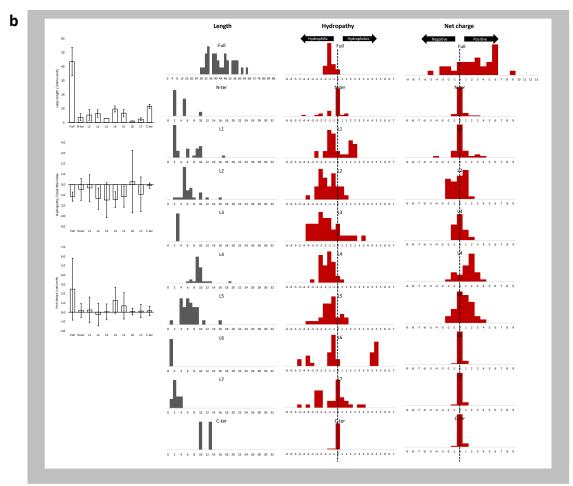


Figure S6 | Misalignment quantification (larger data set)

(a) Percentage of correct alignment for the 8 cysteines with known structural homology for each of Muscle, Tcoffee, Clustal Ω , Probcons and CysBar alignments. (b) For each alignment, secondary structural elements with one or more columns displaying >50% insertion or deletions in each alignment are indicated in light grey. (For alignments, see fig S5).



	A	в	c	D	E	F	G	н	1	J		L	м	N	0	P	0	B	s	T	U	v	w	8	Ŧ	z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
1		full			N-ter			loop1			loop2			loop3			loop4			loop5			loop6			loop7			C-ter		
	NAME				length	hydropa	charge	length	hydropal	charge	length	hydropal	charge	length		al charge	length	hydropa	charge	length	hydropal	charge	length	hydropat	charge	length	hydropal	charge	length	hydropa	(charg
	NoD1(1M							0 10		0				1 3				9 -0.967				3		3.8	0		3 -2.067	1		1E-100	1E-10
	GmD3/1-	44		4				0 10		3			0) 1	0 -1.37		1	1 -3.2	0	0	1E-100	1E-100		0 1E-100	1E-100		1E-100	1E-10
	AtD221/		-1.351	1	0	1E-100	1E-100	2		0				1 3			1	7 -1.033		1 4	-0.175	1	1 1	4.2	0	1	2 -2.6		0	1E-100	1E-10
	F≥D1/1-4		-1.284					1 8		0						7 () :	9 -1.311		1 6	-2.2	2		-0.7	0		3 -2.9	0	0	1E-100	1E-10
7	PhD1(1N-	47	-0.943	6	2	0.55) 10	-0.989	-1		-1.68	2	2 3	3	3 () :	9 -1.667	2	2 6	5 -0.9	3	1	3.8	0	1	3 -2.7	0	6	1E-100	1E-10
	N6D2/1-	58			2	-2.6		1 10		3				1 3		3 () 1	0 -0.52	() 16	-2.069	4	. 1	-1.3	0	:	3 -1.233	0	0	1E-100	1E-10
	ConD7/1		-0.368							2				1 3				0 -2.48				1	1 1	3.8	0				0	1E-100	1E-1
0	AID2/1-6	62	-1.028	-2	2	-2.15		1 17	-0.823	-4	8	0.5625		1 3	-3.43	3 1	2 1	0 -2.2	:	3 1	1 -1.127	-2	1	3.8	0	2	2 -0.35	-1		1E-100	1E-1
1	BrS2(1U	50	-1.576	6	5	-1.24		2 9	-1.3	4	ī	-1.714	-2	2 3	-0.2	7	1 1	6 -2.14		1 :	-1.7	0	1	-3.5	-1	1	2 -2.35	1	0	1E-100	1E-1
2	Br\$19/1-	55	-1.343		5	-1.16		1 9		1	1		-2	2 3	1.46	7		2 -2.064		1 8	-1.838	2		-4.5	1	1		1	0	1E-100	1E-10
3	E#\$6/1-E	66			5			0 10		0		-0.871		1 3	-2.7			9 -0.083		1 1	-0.678	1		+0.8	0		\$ 1.025	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
4	Br\$13/1-	49	-1.066	6	5	-2.44	:	3 9	-0.478	-1	1	0		1 3	0.86	7 () :	9 -3.025		8 8	-0.538	0	1	1E-100	0	(0 1E-100	1E-100	(1E-100	1E-1
5	AotD1(2	34	-0.414	1	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.2	0	6	-2.133	-2	2 3	-1.5	3 () :	9 0.4333	2	2	0.0286	1	1 1	-0.7	0	(0 1E-100	1E-100	0	1E-100	1E-1
6	AteD2/1-	42			0	1E-100	1E-100	2	-0.8	0	12		-2	2 3	0.06		0 1	1 -0.909		1 !	5 -1.42	-2		4.2	0	1	2 -2.4	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
	CgID2/1-	39	-0.226		0	1E-100	1E-100	3		0	10	0.2778		1 3	-1.63		1 1	0 -1.01			5 -0.34	0	1	4.2	0		1 -0.4	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
\$	ZtD1/1-3	30	-1.363	0	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	-2.75	1	1	0.1	0) 3	-1.3	3 -	1 :	9 -1.789	() 6	-1.633	0	1	4.2	0	(0 1E-100	1E-100	(1E-100	1E-1
19	MgsD1(1	37	-1.63	6	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.2	0		-2.68	0) 3	-3.60	3	1 1	0 -0.978	2	2	-1.443	2		-0.7	0	1	2 -2.9	1	0	1E-100	1E-1
:0	MgsD9/	37	-0.63	5	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.2	0	6	-2.083		1 3	-0.73	3 (0	9 -0.263		1 '	-0.5	2		-4.5	1	1	2 2.05	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
1	RpD12/1	39	-1.348	3	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.2	0	6	-1.15	0) 3	3 -3	3 () 1	0 -1.222	1	2 8	3 -1.75	1	1 1	-0.7	0	1	2 -0.85	0		1E-100	1E-1
2	CgD17/1-	38	-1.06	2	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.2	0	6	-2.3	-2	2 3	-3.73	3	1 :	9 -0.7	2	2 8	3 0.2	0	1	-0.7	0	1	2 -0.55	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
3	HviD1(112	40	-0.603	-1	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	-0.6	0	10	-0.09		1 3	-2.4	7 -	1 :	9 -0.722	2	2	0.0857	0	1	-0.9	0	1	2 -2.1	-1	0	1E-100	1E-1
4	LoD1/1-3	32	-1.215	5	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	0.15	1		-2.04		1 3	1.86	7 () :	9 -2.067		1 6	-1.233	2		-1.3	0	(0 1E-100	1E-100	0	1E-100	1E-1
5	CliD1/1-3	33	-1.185	3	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	0.7	0	4	+0.6	0) 3	3 -	7 () :	9 -1.356	1	2	-0.971	1	1 1	-3.5	0		1 -3.5	0	(1E-100	1E-1
6	HasD1/1-	42	-0.283	5	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.75	0	16	-0.319	0) 3	3 -1	.1	1 :	9 -1.178	<	3 4	0.65	0	1	4.2	0		1 -4.5	1	0	1E-100	1E-1
7	MmTx1(1	54	-1.054	1	0	1E-100	1E-100	6	-1.46	-1		-2.2	0) 3	3 -1.0	7 -	1 :	9 -1.456	2	2 3	-1.122	1	1 1	-0.9	0		4 0.8	-1	10	-0.285	
:	FoTx1/1-	55	-1.138	-2	0	1E-100	1E-100	6	-0.12	-1	1	-0.771		1 3	3 -1	2 () :	9 -2.456	() !	-0.52	-1	1 1	-1.3	0	4	4 0.125	0	10	-1.242	
9	FpTx2/1	54	-1.324	0	0	1E-100	1E-100	6	-1.54	1		-1.02	-2	2 3	3 -2	7 () 1	0 -1.85	1	2 1	-1.82	-1	1 1	-1.3	0	4	\$ 0.375	1	10	-0.758	
0	MoTx9/	58	-1.064	2	0	1E-100	1E-100	6	-1.02	0		-1.58	0) 3	-1.0	7 -	1 1	3 -1.792		L 3	-0.356	-1	1 1	-0.9	0	4	4 0.8	-1	10	-0.433	
1	PITx2(2F	32	-1.83	6	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.85	0		-2.64	1	1 3	-2.03	3 () 1	-2.09	2	2 4	-25	2	1	-3.9	1		1 2.8	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
2	D4Tx2/1	33	-1.337	4	0	1E-100	1E-100	3	-1.067	0		-2.16		1 3	3 -0	2 () :	9 -1.122	2	2 4	-1.475	1	1 1	-3.2	0	1	2 -1.15	0	0	1E-100	1E-1
3	MeTx28	28	-1.982	-3	0	1E-100	1E-100	2	1.7	0		-3.5	-2	2 3	-2.7	7 -	1 :	8 -2.05	1	2 4	-3.6	-1	1 1	4.2	0	1	2 -2.55	-1	0	1E-100	1E-1
4	LgTx21/1	34	-1.48	3	0	1E-100	1E-100	3	-1.2	0	10	-1.57		1 3	3 -2	4 -	1	7 -1.9		3 4	-1.7	0	1	4.5	0		0 1E-100	1E-100	0	1E-100	1E-1





Screenshots of *loopproperties.xlsx* when opening the *loop_statistics.csv* data file. (a) Raw data in *loop_statistics.csv* file is for length, hydrophobicity and net charge of the full sequence and each inter-cysteine loop. Highlighted in pink are loops that contain no sequence so hydrophobicity or charge cannot be calculated. Cysteines are assumed to be involved in disulphide bonds. (b) Data is processed by *loopproperties.xlsx* into bar charts displaying average properties and a full set of histograms of length, hydrophobicity, and charge for each loop.