

Annotation of the *Helicobacter pylori* Genome from DNA Coordinates 48459 to 60086

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Abstract

I was given a segment of the *Helicobacter pylori* 83 genome to annotate, to attempt to find the probable products of these genes, as there was no predicted product for these four in GENI-ACT. Using the modules of GENI-ACT to analyze them, I found evidence that gene 0048 likely contains a helix-turn-helix domain, gene 0052 is likely an adenine-specific DNA methyltransferase, gene 0055 is likely a type II restriction endonuclease, and gene 0057 is likely located in the periplasmic membrane of the bacterium. As type II restriction endonucleases often work in tandem with methyltransferases, and genes 0048 and 0055 are close together, it may be plausible that the products of these two genes work together. Gene 0057 may also be related to these genes, as helix-turn-helix domains are often involved in regulation of DNA.

Introduction

Helicobacter pylori 83 is a gram-negative bacteria, which burrows into the epithelial cells of the stomach (Amieva et al., 2008). It produces urease to neutralize the gastric acid around itself, which produces ammonia and damages the surrounding epithelial cells, inflaming the cells and often causing gastric and duodenal ulcers. Other chemicals it produces, such as protease and lipase, have a similar effect (Smoot, 1997).

Like many other bacteria, *Helicobacter pylori* contains type II restriction endonucleases, which cleave foreign DNA a set number of nucleotides after a particular recognition sequence, as a defense mechanism. Often, methyltransferases work in tandem with these enzymes, recognizing the same sequence in its own DNA that an endonuclease does, to add a methyl group to it, thus protecting it from being cleaved by the endonuclease (New England Biolabs, 2017).

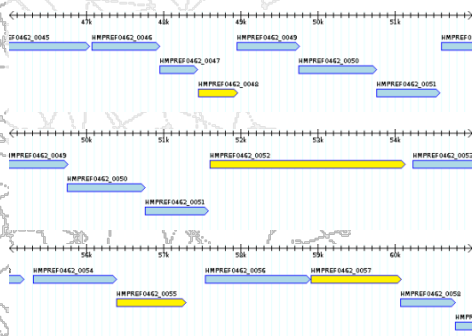


Figure 1. The locus tags and relative position of the genes under investigation in this research

Methods

Modules of the GENI-ACT (<http://www.geni-act.org/>) were used to complete *Helicobacter pylori* 83 genome annotation. The modules are described below.

Modules	Activities	Questions Investigated
Module 1- Basic Information Module	DNA Coordinates and Sequence, Protein Sequence	What is the sequence of my gene and protein? Where is it located in the genome?
Module 2- Sequence-Based Similarity Data	Blast, CDD, T-Coffee, WebLogo	Is my sequence similar to other sequences in Genbank?
Module 3- Cellular Localization Data	Gram Stain, TMHMM, SignalP, PSORT, Phobius	Is my protein in the cytoplasm, secreted or embedded in the membrane?
Module 4- Alternative Open Reading Frame	IMG Sequence Viewer For Alternate ORF Search	Has the amino acid sequence of my protein been called correctly by the computer?
Module 5- Structure-Based Evidence	TIGRFam, Pfam, PDB	Are there functional domains in my protein?
Module 6- Enzymatic Function	KEGG, MetaCyc, E.C. Number.	In what process does my protein take part?
Module 7- Gene Duplication/ Gene Degradation	Paralog, Pseudogene	Are there other forms of my gene in the bacterium? Is my gene functional?
Module 8- Evidence for Horizontal Gene Transfer	Phylogenetic Tree.	Has my gene co-evolved with other genes in the genome?
Module 9- RNA	RFAM	Does my gene encode a functional RNA?

Results

The proposed products of these four genes by GENI-ACT were all hypothetical proteins.

HMPREF0462_0048:

The proposed annotation of this gene is a helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein because BLAST hits showed that this amino acid sequence had a very strong correlation with sequences known to code for them.

HMPREF0462_0052:

BLAST hits and structure-based evidence, as well as its localization within the cytoplasm support its categorization as a DNA methyltransferase. Thus, the proposed annotation of this gene is an adenine-specific DNA methyltransferase.

HMPREF0462_0055:

The proposed annotation of this gene is a type II restriction endonuclease, based on strong BLAST results comparing the gene with ones known to code for restriction enzymes.

HMPREF0462_0057:

This gene codes for a protein that is most likely located in the periplasmic membrane, due to the presence of transmembrane helices.

Due to the proximity of genes 0052 and 0055, and their annotations being a restriction endonuclease and a methyltransferase, which work closely together, these two genes may have related functions.

As gene 0048 is also located near these genes, and likely contains a helix-turn-helix domain, which is also associated with gene regulation, this gene's function may also be related with that of genes 0052 and 0055.

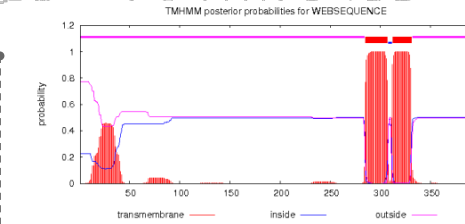


Figure 2 – TMHMM graph for gene 0057 shows 2 transmembrane helices, supporting its localization in the periplasmic membrane.

type II restriction endonuclease [Helicobacter pylori]

Sequence ID: [BAU58203.1](#) Length: 297 Number of Matches: 1

Score	Expect	Method	Identifiers	Positives	Gaps
577 bits(1488)	0.0	Compositional matrix adjust.	285/297(96%)	290/297(97%)	0/297(0%)
Query 1	NDVTFSEFNRVFTS	SKALLLEIAEIPERYIGRPTKPKLLQLLTSHEIKFGD	60		
Subject 1	NDVTFSEFNRVFTS	SKALLLEIAEIPERYIGRPTKPKLLQLLTSHEIKFGD	60		
Query 61	AFVLYEEELKHFH	SPLSKIPPYWGKKEVLELDFQAKKNTYVFEEQRHDDDS	120		
Subject 61	AFVLYEEELKHFH	SPLSKIPPYWGKKEVLELDFQAKKNTYVFEEQRHDDDS	120		
Query 121	AKKRGIDIPFERK	LEALTHYSGDQGVYFIDEISLMMQVYKELQSLVSVGVP	180		
Subject 121	AKKRGIDIPFERK	LEALTHYSGDQGVYFIDEISLMMQVYKELQSLVSVGVP	180		
Query 181	CVKELFENLILQW	ELMLNLAIRLETLPDLSMDFDEPSEFEEDKPLASVPRKL	240		
Subject 181	CVKELFENLILQW	ELMLNLAIRLETLPDLSMDFDEPSEFEEDKPLASVPRKL	240		
Query 241	LDGDFNVLVLL	LFPEKVKLVEYRQDQTYHGLAKLRSKESKPKLS	297		
Subject 241	LDGDFNVLVLL	LFPEKVKLVEYRQDQTYHGLAKLRSKESKPKLS	297		

Figure 3 – BLAST comparing the sequences of gene 0055 and a type II restriction endonuclease, showing a very strong correlation.

adenine-specific DNA methyltransferase [Helicobacter pylori]

Sequence ID: [BAU56446.1](#) Length: 842 Number of Matches: 1

Score	Expect	Method	Identifiers	Positives	Gaps
1615 bits(4181)	0.0	Compositional matrix adjust.	807/843(96%)	822/843(97%)	1/843(0%)
Query 1	HLKVEESLIDLV	ETVLETHSSLELNLKRLQWMEKFEIHEPKRQESQVDFPQV	60		
Subject 1	HLKVEESLIDLV	ETVLETHSSLELNLKRLQWMEKFEIHEPKRQESQVDFPQV	60		
Query 61	QGLNIVTEIKR	AFHMLHLLDQVLPYHMRKIDHAPVPLK	120		
Subject 61	QGLNIVTEIKR	AFHMLHLLDQVLPYHMRKIDHAPVPLK	120		
Query 121	ISVAVLDELSPK	LPKQPTRETELKFSFFHMEAPITNAQDATHLSORTVYKDAL	180		
Subject 121	ISVAVLDELSPK	LPKQPTRETELKFSFFHMEAPITNAQDATHLSORTVYKDAL	180		
Query 181	KVKEQVSSIFR	MFVYVEELDFDFDQALQTLVSLAKLMMPEFTEIDLDRSS	240		
Subject 181	KVKEQVSSIFR	MFVYVEELDFDFDQALQTLVSLAKLMMPEFTEIDLDRSS	240		
Query 241	EPNFVAVREH	ADPDKLQDKEITQALLHELSSTHMDVDSISLKDNDQDPLHVF	300		
Subject 241	EPNFVAVREH	ADPDKLQDKEITQALLHELSSTHMDVDSISLKDNDQDPLHVF	300		
Query 301	FLSAYDKP	RESKGVYTPDQVVFITNALSLLKTHKQDPLKLSKALNDKLDLPA	360		
Subject 301	FLSAYDKP	RESKGVYTPDQVVFITNALSLLKTHKQDPLKLSKALNDKLDLPA	360		
Query 361	TGTTGLFA	RKALFKRSTKQDSTKEDKQVLLKQVGFYLAIVAHLSLQF	420		
Subject 361	TGTTGLFA	RKALFKRSTKQDSTKEDKQVLLKQVGFYLAIVAHLSLQF	420		
Query 421	KEFKPKEND	KLITNTLQDSETAVRGLQFTEFELNMQIKDENLITTON	480		
Subject 421	KEFKPKEND	KLITNTLQDSETAVRGLQFTEFELNMQIKDENLITTON	480		
Query 481	PPYSGASS	NHGLFENEVATYSEFQETIEKVVLTQKIALKLNITQKQGGSKA	540		
Subject 481	PPYSGASS	NHGLFENEVATYSEFQETIEKVVLTQKIALKLNITQKQGGSKA	540		
Query 541	LEELHML	SKYKLODEKPKLDDVYKPRFAQNKESLGHGLFGFSINAFLDNPTF	600		
Subject 541	LEELHML	SKYKLODEKPKLDDVYKPRFAQNKESLGHGLFGFSINAFLDNPTF	600		
Query 601	GLRSLK	LECYLVLNLRHARKEVYTPQSDVDFKQVDSNLVYKPKTKTKC	660		
Subject 601	GLRSLK	LECYLVLNLRHARKEVYTPQSDVDFKQVDSNLVYKPKTKTKC	660		
Query 661	HYCVVERAE	KYAFVLAQDNLSTDELTRPKRPLLELLEIRLDEVEGFSVQVQ	720		
Subject 661	HYCVVERAE	KYAFVLAQDNLSTDELTRPKRPLLELLEIRLDEVEGFSVQVQ	720		
Query 721	VGETGCK	RDMVHFKHESLLELDFSTLPELSELRKRYDGGSDHMLVAIREV	780		
Subject 721	VGETGCK	RDMVHFKHESLLELDFSTLPELSELRKRYDGGSDHMLVAIREV	780		
Query 781	TRKLRLE	LVLCQVDFVYTPRSTLAVPVQVDFHPLPPODTEKIKR	840		
Subject 781	TRKLRLE	LVLCQVDFVYTPRSTLAVPVQVDFHPLPPODTEKIKR	840		
Query 841	HLR	843			
Subject 841	HLR	843			

Figure 4 – BLAST comparing the sequences of gene 0052 and an adenine-specific methyltransferase, showing a strong correlation.

helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein [Helicobacter pylori]
Sequence ID: [WP_075711202.1](#) Length: 167 Number of Matches: 1
[See 1 more titles](#)

Score	Expect	Method	Identifiers	Positives	Gaps
326 bits(835)	4e-115	Compositional matrix adjust.	165/167(99%)	166/167(99%)	0/167(0%)
Query 1	PLSSNDFP	FRVLLGALLLVLLVGLVYLKEEYFKMRRLKLTDESQEVYTSKRLKE	60		
Subject 1	PLSSNDFP	FRVLLGALLLVLLVGLVYLKEEYFKMRRLKLTDESQEVYTSKRLKE	60		
Query 61	LEGRLE	LSLKAQESSLSRTLSLHVLDQEQKSDRQVLYEELIILEKFKDGS	120		
Subject 61	LEGRLE	LSLKAQESSLSRTLSLHVLDQEQKSDRQVLYEELIILEKFKDGS	120		
Query 121	HYAASD	ENEKLVNMQEYSDVSTSEKFEKVSKEVEYLVMAGLK	167		
Subject 121	HYAASD	ENEKLVNMQEYSDVSTSEKFEKVSKEVEYLVMAGLK	167		

Figure 5 – BLAST comparing the sequences of gene 0048 and a helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein, showing a very strong correlation.

Conclusion

GENI-ACT had not predicted specific products for any of these four genes, but after completing the GENI-ACT modules, likely products became evident.

Gene Locus	GENI-ACT Gene Products	Proposed Annotation
HMPREF0462_0048	hypothetical protein	helix-turn-helix domain-containing protein
HMPREF0462_0052	hypothetical protein	adenine-specific DNA methyltransferase
HMPREF0462_0055	hypothetical protein	type II restriction endonuclease
HMPREF0462_0057	hypothetical protein	periplasmic protein

References

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