

Annotation of *Kytococcus sedentarius* Genome at Locus Tags Ksed_07800, Ksed_07820 and Ksed_07870

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Abstract

A group of three genes from the microorganism *Kytococcus sedentarius* (Ksed_07800, Ksed_07820 and Ksed_07870) were annotated using the collaborative genome annotation website GEN-ACT. The Genbank proposed gene product name for each gene was assessed in terms of the general genomic information, amino acid sequence-based similarity data, structure-based evidence from the amino acid sequence, cellular localization data, and potential alternative open reading frames. The Genbank proposed gene product name did not differ significantly from the proposed gene annotation for each of the genes in the group and as such, the genes appear to be correctly annotated in the r database.

Introduction

Kytococcus sedentarius is a strictly aerobic, non-motile, non-encapsulated, and non-endospore forming gram positive coccoid bacterium, found predominantly in tetrad formation. This organism is classified as a chemoheterotroph, a sit requires methionine and several other amino acids for growth. Originally isolated from a microscope slide submerged in sea water in 1944, *Kytococcus sedentarius* grows well in sodium chloride concentrations less than 10% (w/v).

According to Sims et al. (2009), *Kytococcus sedentarius* is a microorganism of interest for several reasons. This bacterium is a natural source of the oligopeptide antibiotics monensin A and monensin B (Sims et al., 2009). *Kytococcus sedentarius* has been implemented as the etiologic agent of a number of opportunistic infections including valve endocarditis, hemorrhagic pneumonia, and pitted keratolysis (Sims et al., 2009). Finally, the phylogeny of this microorganism is a source of interest, as it is a member of the family *Dermaoocaceae* within the actinobacterial suborder *Micromicrococcales*, which has yet to have been thoroughly studied utilizing bioinformatics (Sims et al., 2009).

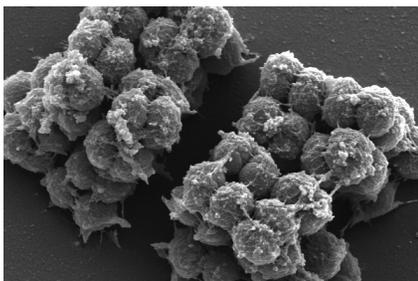


Figure 1. A scanning electron micrograph of *Kytococcus sedentarius* (Taken from Sims et al., 2009)

Methods and Materials

Modules of the GEN-FACT (<http://www.geni-act.org/>) were used to complete the *Kytococcus sedentarius* 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- Structure-Based Evidence	TIGRfam, Pfam, PDB	Are there functional domains in my protein?
Module 4- Cellular Localization Data	Gram Stain, TMHMM, SignalP, PSORT, Phobius	Is my protein in the cytoplasm, secreted or embedded in the membrane?
Module 5- 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?
Final Annotation	Review data from all modules	Does the student proposed name of the gene agree with that proposed by the automated computer annotation? Are any changes proposed to the pipeline annotation?

Results

*Kytococcus sedentarius*07820:

The initial proposed product of this gene by GEN-FACT was a bifunctional 5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase/5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase, an enzyme that functions in the cytoplasm, not the cell membrane. This gene product proposal was supported by the top BLAST hits for the amino acid sequence, the presence of well-curated protein functional domains within the amino acid sequence, the sequence logo, and the cellular location of the amino acid sequence. Because of this, the proposed annotation is a bifunctional 5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase/5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase.

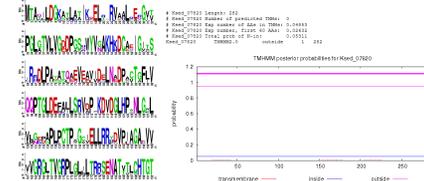


Figure 3. The Ksed_07820 TMHMM result showing the lack of transmembrane helices in the protein.

Figure 2. WebLogo of The Ksed_07820 T-COFFEE alignment showing high amino acid conservation among aligned proteins.

*Kytococcus sedentarius*07870:

The initial proposed product of this gene by GEN-FACT was a glycosyl transferase. This gene was predicted to be functional outside of the cell membrane, which was supported by the Phobius Probability Graph. This gene product proposal was supported by the top BLAST hits for the amino acid sequence in the CDD page, the presence of well-curated functional domains within the amino acid sequence, and the cellular location of the amino acid sequence. The enzymatic function of this gene was found from the amino acid sequence, which is to catalyze nucleotide sugars to an acceptor molecule. Supported by this information, the proposed annotation is a glycosyl transferase.

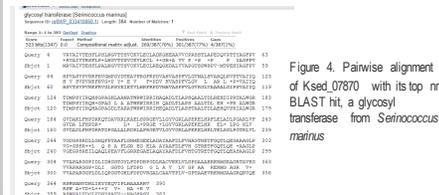


Figure 4. Pairwise alignment of Ksed_07870 with its top BLAST hit, a glycosyl transferase from *Serinicoccus marinus*

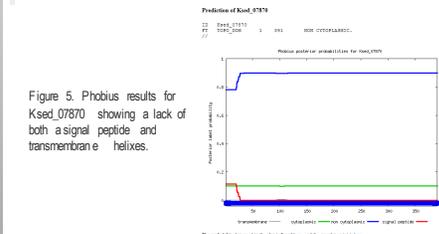


Figure 5. Phobius results for Ksed_07870 showing a lack of both a signal peptide and transmembrane helices.

Kytococcus sedentarius 07800

The initial proposed product of this gene by GEN-FACT was a phosphoribosylglycinamide formyltransferase, which is a THF dependent enzyme that is crucial in the production of purine. It catalyzes a nucleophilic acyl substitution of the formyl group, and forms N2-formyl-N1-(5-phospho-0-ribose) glycinamide. This gene product proposal is supported by the BLAST hits for the amino acid sequence, the presence of well-curated domains within the amino acid sequence, the sequence logo, and the cellular location of the amino acid sequence. This proves that the proposed annotation is a phosphoribosylglycinamide formyltransferase.

RefName: Full-β-Phosphoribosylglycinamide formyltransferase; AltName: Full-β-phosphoribosylglycinamide transferase; Response to: <http://pfam00086.pfam.org/> Length: 215; Number of Residues: 1

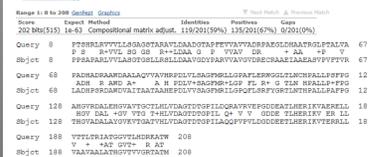


Figure 6. The pairwise alignment of Ksed_07800 with its top BLAST hit, a phosphoribosylglycinamide formyltransferase from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* CDC1551.

One interesting finding for Ksed_07800 was that there was a discrepancy between the SignalP and Phobius tools in predicting whether or not the protein contained a signal peptide. SignalP did predict the presence of a signal peptide (Figure 7), while Phobius did not (Figure 8). Given that Ksed_07800 most likely is a cytoplasmic enzyme, the Phobius results seems more reliable.

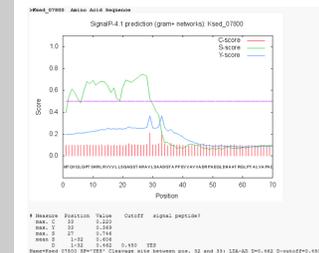


Figure 7. SignalP output for Ksed_07800 predicting that the protein contains a signal peptide

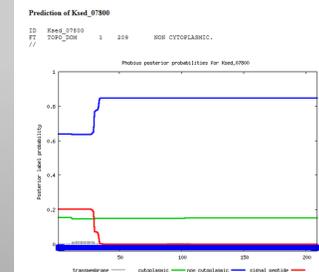


Figure 8. Phobius output for Ksed_07800 that fails to predict that the protein contains a signal peptide

Conclusion

The GEN-FACT proposed gene product did not differ significantly from the proposed gene annotation for each of the genes in the group and as such, the genes appear to be correctly annotated by the computer database.

Locus	Proposed Annotation	Final Annotation
07800	Phosphoribosylglycinamide Formyltransferase	Phosphoribosylglycinamide Formyltransferase
07820	Bifunctional 5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase	Bifunctional 5,10-methylene-tetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase
07870	Glycosyl Transferase	Glycosyl Transferase

References

Sims et al. (2009). Complete genome sequence of *Kytococcus sedentarius* type strain (541T). *Standards in Genomic Sciences*, 12 - 20.

Acknowledgments

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