Multiple Sequence Alignment of Model Plants Using Bioinformatics Approach

Nivedita Yadav¹, Apoorv Tiwari¹,², Vijay Kumar Garg¹*
¹Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, Jacob JSBB, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad-211007, Uttar Pradesh, Bharat (India)
²Department of Molecular Biology & Genetic Engineering, CBSH, GBPUA &T, Pantnagar-263145, Uttarakhand, Bharat (India)
cnivi.2010@gmail.com, apoorvbio@gmail.com, bioinformatics.vijay@gmail.com, *corresponding author

Abstract – Bioinformatics is an interdisciplinary area of research, which also plays a vital role in the field of agriculture based studies. Tools of bioinformatics provides significant role in agriculture research. Present paper is also focusing on agriculture informatics. As we know using bioinformatics tool we can explore many more hidden information from agriculture data. In this paper we had applied CLUSTAL O tool for multiple sequence alignment of nine different model plants have same protein glycogen synthase. We had constructed phylogenetic tree for investigating relationship between model plants using neighbor - joining tree without distance corrections method by CLUSTAL O tool.

Keywords – Multiple Sequence Alignment, Phylogenetic Tree, CLUSTAL O, Bioinformatics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bioinformatics is a fast field of science but it is making evolution in each field of biotechnology incredibly. As it has its diligence in the drug by providing the genome information of different organisms, likewise the field of agriculture has also taken benefit of this field because microorganisms play significant function in agriculture and bioinformatics provides complete genomic information of these organisms [1-9]. The genome sequencing of the plants and animals has too provided benefits to agriculture [10]. We care about the sequence alignments in the computational biology because it gives biologists functional information about diverse aspects [11]. For example, it can tell us about the evolution of the organisms, we can see which realms of a gene (or its derived protein) are vulnerable to mutation and which can have one rest replaced by another without altering function, we can analyse homologous genes and can reveal paralogs and orthologs genes that are evolutionary connected. In problems such as the building of an evolutionary tree relates on sequence data, or in protein engineering, where a multiple alignment of related sequences may often give way the good number helpful information on the design of a new protein, a molecular biologist must evaluate with one rest replaced by another without altering function, we can analyse homologous genes and can reveal paralogs and orthologs genes that are evolutionary connected. In problems such as the building of an evolutionary tree

Table 1. Multiple sequence alignment tools

| Tool      | URL                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Jalview   | www.jalview.org                               |
| SeaView   | www.pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/software/seaview.html  |
| CINEMA    | www.bioinf.manchester.ac.uk/dbbrown/web/CINEMA2.1/ |
| Kalignvu  | www.msa.cgb.ki.se/                           |
| GeneDoc   | www.nrbsc.org/gfx/genedoc/                    |
| STRAP     | www.charite.de/bioinf/starp/                  |
| ClustalX  | www.clustal.org                               |
| BoxShade  | www.ch.embnet.org/software/BOX_form.html      |
| ALTAVIST  | www.bibiserv.techfak.uni-bielefeld.de/altavist/|

II. METHODS AND MATERIALS

For multiple alignment and tree construction NCBI and CLUSTAL O tool were used. First of all we had selected protein named Glycogen synthase for the study. From NCBI we had searched nine model plants carrying this protein. Glycogen synthase [Bathycoccus prasinos],

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Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics,

Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Science,

Allahabad-211007, Uttar Pradesh, Bharat (India)

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Glycogen synthase [Morus notabilis], Glycogen synthase [Gossypium arboreum], Glycogen synthase family protein [Populus trichocarpa], Glycogen synthase [Auxenochlorella protothecoides], glycogen synthase [Arabidopsis thaliana], glycogen synthase kinase-3 [Glycine max] and glycogen (starch) synthase [Solanum tuberosum] were taken for multiple sequence alignment. MSA was carried out by CLUSTAL OMEGA program from EMBL-EBI (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalw2/). This program is freely available and also highly recommended for protein multiple sequence alignment [32]. The output of MSA was our desired result. Further this result can be used as input for phylogenetic analysis and we can use it as input for other bioinformatics analysis tool like PHYLIP [33].

III. RESULTS

A. Multiple Sequence Alignment

A multiple sequence alignment (MSA) is a sequence conjunction of three or extra biological sequences, usually protein, DNA, or RNA. In loads of cases, the input set of query sequences are unspecified to have an evolutionary affiliation by which they contribute to a lineage and are descended from a universal ancestor [34]. From the consequential MSA, sequence homology can be incidental and phylogenetic study can be conducted to review the sequences alignment is frequently used to assess sequence preservation of protein domains, tertiary and secondary structures, and amino acid or nucleotides [35].

Multiple sequence alignment also refer to the procedure of aligning such a sequences of biologically applicable length can be tricky and are almost always prolonged to align by hand, computational algorithms are used to fabricate and analyze the alignment. MSAs necessitate more sophisticated methodologies that pair wise alignment because they are more computationally complex.

The majority of multiple sequence alignment programs use heuristic methods rather than global optimization because distinguishing the most favorable alignment between more than a few sequences of reasonable length is prohibitively computationally expensive [36].
Sequence alignment produced by CLUSTAL O program, of above protein sequences is a key denoting conserved sequence (*), conservative mutations (.), semi-conservative mutations (.), and non-conservative mutations (.)

In biology, conserved sequences are analogous or indistinguishable sequences that place within nucleic acid sequences, protein sequences, protein structures or polymeric carbohydrates across species (orthologous sequences) or within dissimilar molecules formed by the similar organism (paralogous sequences).

In the case of cross species preservation, this indicates that a meticulous sequence may have been maintained by evolution despite speciation.

The further support the phylogenetic tree a particular conserved sequences may occur the more highly conserved it is said to be. Because sequence information is normally carried from parents to progeny by genes, a conserved sequence involves that there is a conserved gene; whereas conservative mutations are mutations that alter an amino acid to a diverse amino acid with alike biochemical properties (eg. charge, hydrophobicity and size). Conservative mutations in proteins often have a lesser consequence on function than non-conservative mutations. The compact outcome of conservative mutations on function can also be seen in the incidence of dissimilar mutations in nature. Non-conservative mutations between proteins are far more probable to be detached by natural selection due to their venomous effects [37].

**A. Phylogenetic Tree**

A phylogenetic tree or evolutionary tree is a furcating illustration or tree viewing the condition evolutionary association between diverse biological species or other entities.

Their phylogeny based on similarities and deviations in their physical or genetic uniqueness. The taxa connected mutually in the tree are indirect to have descended from a same root.

Phylogenetic trees are essential to the area of phylogenetics. This phylogenetic tree is constructed by Neighbour-joining tree without distance correction method by CLISTAL O program [39].
A cladogram derived from Greek clados "branch" and gramma "character", is a map used in cladistics analysis which shows associations between organisms. A cladogram is not; however, an evolutionary tree since it does not show how ancestors are related to offspring or how much they have distorted. Many evolutionary trees can be indirect from a particular cladogram. A cladogram uses lines that deviate off in dissimilar directions ending at a clade, groups of organisms with a concluding common ancestor. There are many builds of cladograms but they all have lines that branch off from supplementary lines. The lines can be followed back to where they branch off. These branching off points symbolize a hypothetical ancestor (not a genuine entity) which is inferred to display the traits shared between the concluding taxa above it. This hypothetical ancestor might then supply clues about the arrangement of evolution of diverse features, alteration, and other evolutionary narratives about ancestors. Even if conventionally such cladograms were generated mostly on the basis of morphological typescript, DNA and RNA sequencing data and computational phylogenetics are nowadays extremely used in the generation of cladograms, either on their own or in amalgamation with morphology.

IV. CONCLUSION

We had concluded with above study that CLUSTAL O tool can be used for multiple sequence alignment for all nine model plants from different families and how we can generate phylogenetic tree from the same tool. With Fig 1 one can view the relations among model plants having same protein and from result of multiple sequence alignment it is apparently shown the conserved sequence, conservative mutations semi-conservative mutation, and non-conservative mutations among nine different sequences. Hence, this multiple alignment tool is fast and accurate tool for agriculture research. The results can be further useful in various significant outcomes of agriculture research.

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AUTHOR’S PROFILE

Ms. Nivedita Yadav, Junior Research Fellow, at Jacob School of Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad-211007, Uttar Pradesh, India, have completed her Engg. Diploma in Information Technology from BTEUP, Gorakhpur, UP. Bachelor of Technology in Biotechnology from AITF, Kanpur, UP. Master of Technology in Bioinformatics from SIHATS, Allahabad, UP. She has developed a database named ToPDb: Tomato crop Pathogen Database which is a manually created database which discests type of pathogen, pathogen name, disease name, symptoms of disease, controls of disease, pathogen etiology. available at http://www.e-bioinformatics.net/db/topdb/ She is working on microarray data analysis using bioinformatics approaches.

She has published the following papers during her academic years Gene Expression Profiling of Transcription Factors of Arabidopsis thaliana using Microarray Data Analysis” in International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering. This paper is available at www.ijarcse.com. In 2014, Developed new technique for using EcoRI DNA polymerase in PCR in International Journal of Applied Biotechnology and Biochemistry. This paper is available at http://www.replication.com in 2014

Mr. Aparooy Tiwari, Research Scholar at Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, SIHATS, Allahabad, pursuing Doctor of Philosophy in Bioinformatics From SIHATS, Allahabad, have completed his B.Sc Biology from CSJM University, Kanpur, UP, M.Sc. (Bioinformatics) from UIET, CSJM University, Kanpur, UP and M.Tech (Bioinformatics) from SIHATS, Allahabad, UP. Mr. Tiwari carrying his research works in the Department of Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering, GBPAA&t, Pantnagar. His major research areas are Genomics, GBS and Transcriptome Data analysis. Main objective of his research are genome wide association mapping, diversity analysis, markers identification for agricultureally important traits and database development. He also involved in the development of a web interface AkritiV1.0 which calculates physico-chemical property for Multi-Fasta protein.

Mr. Tiwari is a member of International Society of Computational Biology and SILAE: The Scientific and Cultural Network. He published 4 research papers in the reputed journals and 6 abstracts in the national and international conferences. The research papers he published are as follows:

1. Genotyping-by-Sequencing Analysis for Determining Population Structure of Finger Millet Germplasm of Diverse Origins. Kumar et al., The plant genome 9(2): (2016). This paper is available online at http://dx.doi.org/10.3835/plantgenome2015.07.0058

2. MFPII Multi Fasta Prot Param Interface, Garg et al., Bioinformatics 12(2): 74–77 (2016). This paper is available online at http://www.bioinformatics.net/01297320630012074.htm

3. High-throughput Omics Data for mining of important genes/trait linked to Agricultural Productivity: A National Bioinformatics workshop report. Anil Kumar et al., Int J Comput Bioinfo In Silico Model 4(6): 749–752 (2015). This paper is available online at http://bioinfo.aizeonpublishers.net/content/2015/6/749-752.html

4. In silico identification of MAPK36 substrates in WRKY, bZIP, MYB, MYB- related, NAC and AP-2 transcription factor family in Arabidopsis thaliana, Avashithi et al., Int J Comput Bioinfo In Silico Model 3(4): 454–459 (2014). This paper is available online at http://bioinfo.aizeonpublishers.net/content/2014/4/bioinfo454-459.pdf

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Mr. Vijay Kumar Garg, Senior Research Fellow at Department of Computational Biology and Bioinformatics, SHIATS, Allahabad, pursuing Doctor of Philosophy in Bioinformatics From SHIATS, Allahabad, have completed his B.Sc (Hons) in Zoology from BHU, Varanasi, UP, M.Sc. (Bioinformatics) from Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, UP and M.Tech (Bioinformatics) from SHIATS, Allahabad, UP.

He has developed a web interface AkritiV.1.0 which calculates physicochemical property for Multi-Fasta protein, currently he is working on Lipoxygenase protein family lipoxygenase gene family which is mainly responsible for inflammatory, neurodegenerative, tumorigenic and cancerous disease, his area of specialization Genomics in-silico Genome analysis. He has published the following paper.

1. **MFPPI- Multi Fasta Prot Param Interface.** Garg et al., Bioinformation 12(2): 74-77 (2016). This paper is available online at http://www.bioinformation.net/012/97320630012074.htm

Mr. Garg is the Life member of Asian PGPR Society and SILAE: The Scientific And Cultural Network also he is awarded with following awards in different national and international conferences and congress proceedings listed as below:

- a). Best Poster Presentation Award in 6th World Congress on Biotechnology Conference held at New Delhi October 5th-7th 2015.
- b). Second Poster Award in National Conference on Plant & Animal Molecular Biology (NCPAMB-2015) conference held at Mody University Lakshamanarh, Sikar, Rajasthan September 25-26, 2015
- c). Third Poster Presentation Award in Third (3rd) Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Science Congress, held at SHIATS, Allahabad 14th-16th June 2015