Research article

Comparative genomic analysis of prion genes
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Abstract

Background: The homologues of human disease genes are expected to contribute to better understanding of physiological and pathogenic processes. We made use of the present availability of vertebrate genomic sequences, and we have conducted the most comprehensive comparative genomic analysis of the prion protein gene PRNP and its homologues, shadow of prion protein gene SPRN and doppel gene PRND, and prion testis-specific gene PRNT so far.

Results: While the SPRN and PRNP homologues are present in all vertebrates, PRND is known in tetrapods, and PRNT is present in primates. PRND could be viewed as a TE-associated gene. Using human as the base sequence for genomic sequence comparisons (VISTA), we annotated numerous potential cis-elements. The conserved regions in SPRNs harbour the potential Sp1 sites in promoters (mammals, birds), C-rich intron splicing enhancers and PTB intron splicing silencers in introns (mammals, birds), and hsa-miR-34a sites in 3'-UTRs (eutherians). We showed the conserved PRNP upstream regions, which may be potential enhancers or silencers (primates, dog). In the PRNP 3'-UTRs, there are conserved cytoplasmic polyadenylation element sites (mammals, birds). The PRND core promoters include highly conserved CCAAT, CARG and TATA boxes (mammals). We deduced 42 new protein primary structures, and performed the first phylogenetic analysis of all vertebrate prion genes. Using the protein alignment which included 122 sequences, we constructed the neighbour-joining tree which showed four major clusters, including shadoos, shadoo2s and prion protein-likes (cluster 1), fish prion proteins (cluster 2), tetrapode prion proteins (cluster 3) and doppels (cluster 4). We showed that the entire prion protein conformationally plastic region is well conserved between eutherian prion proteins and shadoos (18–25% identity and 28–34% similarity), and there could be a potential structural compatibility between shadoos and the left-handed parallel beta-helical fold.

Conclusion: It is likely that the conserved genomic elements identified in this analysis represent bona fide cis-elements. However, this idea needs to be confirmed by functional assays in transgenic systems.
1 Background

The prion diseases are fatal neurodegenerative diseases in humans and animals, which manifest as infectious, inherited, and sporadic [1]. The common feature of prion diseases is aberrant metabolism of prion protein PrP. In the cells, PrP may exist as a heterogeneous mix of topological isoforms PrPC and may fold into the compact conformation enciphering features of prions PrPSc [1-3] and V. R. Lingappa (pers. communication). Normal function of PrP is elusive. PrPC may act both pro- and anti-apoptotically, and PrPSc could have a role in the cellular metabolism as well [[2,4] and V. R. Lingappa (pers. communication)]. Among other phenotypes, PrP could act as a growth factor in the neuronal context [5].

The homologues of human disease genes are expected to contribute to better understanding of physiological and pathogenic processes, and may be regarded as potential drug targets [6]. The first discovered prion protein gene PRNP homologue was doppel gene PRND, which lies adjacent to PRNP in the genomic sequence [7]. It was proposed that PRND and PRNP arose by an early gene duplication event of an ancestral PRN gene. The PRND-coded protein doppel Dpl is ≈20–24% identical to PrP and shows the same overall protein architecture but their functions diverged along with their sequences [8] and there is no redundancy between the adult testis-specific Dpl and ubiquitous PrP [9]. The prion protein testis-specific gene PRNT is adjacent to PRND in the human genomic sequence [10]. It was proposed that PRNT may be closer to PRND than PRNP due to a duplication event that occurred early during eutherian species divergence. However, PRNT was not found in mouse, rat and cow [11,12]. The shadow of prion protein gene SPRN encoding shadoo Sho was annotated in eutherians and fish [11,13]. Sho is the only known human PrP homologue that contains a conserved middle hydrophobic region.

Comparative genomics is the major strategy for analysis of genomic sequences [6,14-20]. For example, Lee et al. [21] uncovered a large number of conserved noncoding sequences in the syntenic human, mouse and fugu Hox loci. The first comparative genomic analysis of PRNP showed non-coding regions conserved between eutherians, as well as that eutherian PRNPs have extensively accumulated transposable elements (TE) [22]. Potential cytoplasmic polyadenylation elements (CPE) were annotated in the eutherian and marsupial PRNP 3'-UTRs [23]. PRNP, PRND, PRNT and SPRN show similar gene organisations, which encompass two or three exons [7,10,13,22]. However, while the eutherian PRNP and SPRN promoters incorporate CpG islands, the tissue-specific PRND and PRNT promoters do not include CpG islands [10,11,22,24]. Furthermore, PRNP and SPRN are present in both eutherians and fish (the two PRNP homologues in fish are PrP1 and PrP2) but PRND was found only in eutherians, and PRNT was found only in primates [11,12,25]. Yet, some major differences are known between PRNP and SPRN [11]. In eutherians, SPRN genes are GC-richer and shorter than PRNPs and do not harbour TEs. Furthermore, SPRNs aligned between human and fish in the long genomic sequence comparisons but not PRNPs, and there is contiguity between the adjacent SPRN and GTP genes conserved between mammals and fish, which was not found for PRNPs. One hypothesis has been that the SPRN gene evolving more conservatively could be redundant with the less conserved, dispensable PRNP [9,11].

We made use of the present availability of vertebrate genomic sequences [20], and we have conducted the most comprehensive comparative genomic analysis of SPRN, PRNP, PRND and PRNT so far. We annotated numerous conserved genomic elements which are potential cis-elements, deduced 42 new protein primary structures, performed phylogenetic analysis of the prion genes, and showed that the entire PrP conformationally plastic region is conserved between eutherian PrPs and Shos.

2 Results and Discussion

2.1 Comparative genomic analysis of SPRN

The present SPRN dataset included 18 genomic sequences, which were from human and 9 eutherians (chimpanzee, rhesus macaque, small-eared galago, mouse, rat, rabbit, cow, dog and little brown bat), 1 marsupial (gray short-tailed opossum), 1 bird (chicken), 1 amphibian (western clawed frog) and 5 fish (fugu, spotted green pufferfish, Japanese medaka, three-spine stickleback and zebrafish).

2.1.1 Conserved contiguity between SPRN, GTP and PAOX

We annotated vertebrate SPRN local genomic neighbourhoods using the VISTA tool [26] (not shown), together with the gene predictions from Vega and Ensembl [27] and the SPRN-coded cDNAs (Additional data file 1).

The contiguity between SPRN and distal genes encoding GTP-binding protein (unknown function) GTP and peroxisomal amine-oxidase PAOX is conserved between vertebrates (Figure 1A), as known for eutherians and pufferfish [11,13]. In western clawed frog, the relative head-to-tail orientation between SPRN and GTP is different. Fae is in place of paox in zebrafish [11,13]. These differences may exist due to genomic rearrangements, or due to genomic sequence misassemblies.

On the other hand, genes upstream to SPRN differ between vertebrates (Figure 1A). The olfactory receptor 522 pseudogene OLFRS522 and the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein CD163c-alpha gene SR are
upstream to SPRN in human and chimpanzee, but the Olfr522, Olfr523 (pseudogene in rat), Olfr524 and Sr genes are upstream to Sprn in mouse and rat. In the present cow genomic assembly, the PWWP domain containing protein gene lies upstream to SPRN. In gray short-tailed opossum, the OLFR523, opossum-specific gene provisionally termed OLFRO1, OLFR524 and SR genes lie upstream to SPRN. The local species-specific expansions of olfactory receptor genes are known in mammals [6,14,16,18,19]. Finally, upstream to SPRN are the enoyl-CoA hydratase gene in chicken and in Japanese medaka and three-spine stickleback, the C20orf29 homologue in western clawed frog and the vinculin-coding gene in pufferfish.

We also analysed the SPRNB genomic contexts in fish. In Japanese medaka and three-spine stickleback, SPRNB is located between the calmins and PrP1 (stPrP-1) genes, as known for pufferfish [11,25]. However, we found no SPRNB homologue in tetrapods, which suggests that
SPRN arose in the fish lineage after the evolutionary separation between fish and tetrapods.

2.1.2 SPRN-coded transcripts and SAGE data
In NCBI [28] we found 9 SPRN-coded cDNAs, as well as 148 ESTs (Additional data file 1). All cDNAs are from the central nervous system (CNS). The chicken and western clawed frog SPRN genes have two exons, as known for eutherians and zebrafish [11,13].

The SAGEmap [28] data showed human SPRN expression in 6 SAGE and 1 LSAGE libraries from the CNS (Additional data file 2). The majority of evidence for Sprn expression from mouse SAGE data is from the CNS libraries (e.g. 8 of 23 SAGE and 7 LSAGE libraries), but there are also evidences from the CD24+CD25+ stem cells, mouse lung and chicken muscle, as well as in the human tumor EST libraries from the CNS, colon, germ cells, lung, oesophagus, ovary, pancreas, skin, thyroid and uterus, respectively.

The SAGEMap [28] data showed human SPRN expression in 6 SAGE and 1 LSAGE libraries from the CNS (Additional data file 2). The majority of evidence for Sprn expression from mouse SAGE data is from the CNS libraries (e.g. 8 of 23 SAGE and 7 LSAGE libraries), but there are also evidences from the CD24+CD25+ T cells, forelimb buds, granulosa cells, heart, kidney, skeletal muscle and testis (Additional data file 2).

The new SPRN expression evidences, together with the annotation of conserved elements in promoters (section 2.1.3) argue against the initial proposal that SPRN expression is highly brain-specific [13], and this discrepancy needs to be resolved experimentally.

2.1.3 Conserved elements in SPRN promoters, introns and 3′-UTRs
We used VISTA to identify conserved SPRN regions, using human as the base sequence in analysis (not shown). Only the coding regions are conserved between human and western clawed frog and fish, but both coding regions and non-coding sequences are conserved between human and chicken and mammals.

The putative SPRN promoters contain numerous overlapping Sp1 sites (Figure 1B), which are conserved between human and mouse and chicken. Sp1 typically activates gene expression via GC-rich motifs associated with housekeeping genes and is involved in almost all cellular processes [29]. The associations between promoters, Cpg islands and Sp1 sites known for eutherian housekeeping genes, as well as EST and SAGE data (section 2.1.2) suggest that SPRNs, like PRNPs, may be broadly expressed.

The conserved region in SPRN introns includes polypyrimidine tracts and 3′ intron splice sites (Figure 1C). Splice sites have relatively low information contents, but not the adjacent intron sequences, which showed elevated substitution rates in comparisons with the synonymous exonic sites [18]. Within the polypyrimidine tracts, we found potential polypyrmidine tract-binding protein PTB-binding sites [30]. PTB is a key splicing repressor in mammals. We also found the potential C-rich intron splicing enhancers [31]. These conserved elements may act as the SPRN splicing enhancers or silencers.

In the eutherian SPRN 3′-UTRs, we annotated 11 conserved regions, alignments of which are available on request. Within these conserved regions, we observed numerous highly conserved short motifs. For example, in the region 7 we found 8 bp sequences conserved between human and rhesus macaque, small-eared galago, cow, dog and little brown bat (Figure 1D), which may bind microRNA (miRNA) hsa-miR-34a, as well as the predicted miRNAs MIR141, MIR144 and MIR199 [32]. Similar rat and mouse sequences (Figure 1D) were predicted to bind miRNAs when mismatches were allowed [32]. Therefore, SPRN could be a miRNA-regulated gene.

2.2 Comparative genomic analysis of PRNP, PRND and PRNT
Our PRNP, PRND and PRNT sample included 25 genomic sequences that were from human and 16 eutherians (chimpanzee, rhesus macaque, small-eared galago, mouse, rat, rabbit, cow, sheep, dog, cat, little brown bat, European shrew, western European hedgehog, nine-banded armadillo, African elephant and small Madagascan hedgehog), 2 marsupials (gray short-tailed opossum and tammar wallaby), 1 bird (chicken), 1 amphibian (western clawed frog) and 4 fish (fugu, spotted green pufffish, three-spine stickleback and zebrafish).

2.2.1 PRNP is present in all vertebrates but not PRND or PRNT
We used VISTA to annotate genes residing in the vertebrate PRNP neighbourhoods, using human as the base sequence in experiments (Additional data file 3), together with the gene predictions from Vega and Ensembl. Genes lying adjacent to PRNP in eutherians, pufferfish and zebrafish are known [11,25]. We described for the first time the local PRNP genomic neighbourhoods in marsupials, birds, amphibians and three-spined stickleback.

Genes located upstream to PRNP differ between vertebrates (Figure 2A), which includes the human RP5-1068H16.3 pseudogene, NM_028045 in mouse, cow zinc finger protein ZMYND11 (not shown), chicken prominin 2 PROM2, mitochondrial ATP synthase B chain precursor in western clawed frog ATP/B1 and leucine zipper-EF-hand containing transmembrane protein 2 in three-spine stickleback LETM2. The PRNP gene is present in all tetrapods, and its homologue PrP2 (sPrP-2) is present in fish [11,25]. Due to the extensive divergence of their
sequences [11], human PRNP did not align with PrP2s (Additional data file 3). The two PrP2 homologues are present in three-spine stickleback, here referred to as PrP2A and PrP2B. Thus there are three PrP genes in three-spine stickleback (PrP1, PrP2A and PrP2B). PrP-like lies adjacent to PrP2 in all fish, but it is not present in tetrapods [11,25]. PRND is present in eutherians and marsupials, but we did not detect PRND in birds. PRND is absent from fish [11,25]. However, in western clawed frog we found a potential ORF encoding a protein which is similar to Dpls (section 2.3.1). Although no ESTs and ab initio gene predictions correspond to this ORF, we could not rule out the presence of a PRND-like gene in western clawed frog, suggesting that a duplication of an ancestral gene giving rise to PRNP and PRND occurred after separation between fish and tetrapods [7,11,25]. PRNT is

Figure 2
Comparative genomic analysis of PRNP, PRND and PRNT. (A) Gene order and relative gene orientations in the local PRNP genomic contexts located on the human chr. 20 (Hs), mouse chr. 2 (Mm), dog chr. 24 (Cf), opossum chr. 1 (Md), chicken chr. 22 (Gg), western clawed frog scaffold_143 (Xt) and three-spine stickleback chr. 13 (Ga). Detailed genomic sequence coordinates were given in section 4.2. Gene names were explained in the main text. Genes were drawn approximately to scale. The horizontal bar shows 10 kb sequence length. (B) Conserved region in PRNP 3’-UTRs. Sequence coordinates were calculated relative to ORFs. Rectangles denote 17 bp elements, which harbour the potential cytoplasmic polyadenylation element (CPE) sequences (TTTTTAT, consensus CPE sequence in sheep) and highly conserved octamers (TTTGTAAC), as well as nuclear promoters. Sequence coordinates were calculated relative to introns where possible. Rectangles denote the conserved CCAAT (ATTGG), CArG (CCT-TATTGG) and TATA (TATATA) boxes. (B, C) White letters on black background indicate conservation in ≥ 75% sequences and black letters on light gray background indicate conservation in ≥ 50% sequences. Cf, Canis familiaris; Ga, Gasterosteus aculeatus; Gg, Gallus gallus; Hs, Homo sapiens; Md, Monodelphis domestica; Mm, Mus musculus; Xt, Xenopus tropicalis.

sequences [11], human PRNP did not align with PrP2s (Additional data file 3). The two PrP2 homologues are present in three-spine stickleback, here referred to as PrP2A and PrP2B. Thus there are three PrP genes in three-spine stickleback (PrP1, PrP2A and PrP2B). PrP-like lies adjacent to PrP2 in all fish, but it is not present in tetrapods [11,25]. PRND is present in eutherians and marsupials, but we did not detect PRND in birds. PRND is absent from fish [11,25]. However, in western clawed frog we found a potential ORF encoding a protein which is similar to Dpls (section 2.3.1). Although no ESTs and ab initio gene predictions correspond to this ORF, we could not rule out the presence of a PRND-like gene in western clawed frog, suggesting that a duplication of an ancestral gene giving rise to PRNP and PRND occurred after separation between fish and tetrapods [7,11,25]. PRNT is
The bootstrap consensus NJ tree for prion genes (122 proteins, 5000 replicates). The bootstrap values >50 are depicted. The horizontal bar shows 0.2 amino acid substitutions per site. 1–4, major clusters.

Figure 3
The bootstrap consensus NJ tree for prion genes (122 proteins, 5000 replicates). The bootstrap values >50 are depicted. The horizontal bar shows 0.2 amino acid substitutions per site. 1–4, major clusters.
present in primates (section 2.2.4) [12]. The Ras association domain family 2 gene RASSF2 is present in all vertebrates.

Therefore, among the prion genes, only SPRN and PRNP are present in both fish and tetrapods.

### 2.2.2 Conserved regions in PRNP promoters, introns and 3′UTRs

Using VISTA comparisons, we identified 7 conserved regions in the PRNP upstream intergenic regions, 5 conserved regions in the provisional PRNP promoters, 15 conserved regions in the PRNP introns and 5 conserved regions in the PRNP 3′UTRs (alignments are available on request). Some of these regions were already described [22,23], and we focused here on the most interesting annotations.

The prominent intergenic region lying =-12/-7 kb upstream to human PRNP is conserved between human and chimpanzee and dog (Additional data file 3). These sequences showed no matches to ESTs or known genes, and they exceed more stringent conservation criteria for detection of intergenic regulatory elements (>70% identity per 100 bp [21]). The sizes of conserved intergenic regions, their conservation levels, as well as their relative distances from PRNP genes could suggest that they may regulate PRNP expression as enhancers or silencers. The shorter aligned regions in rabbit and little brown bat also exceed the more stringent conservation criteria.

One region in PRNP 3′-UTRs is conserved between human and mammals and birds (Figure 2B and Additional data file 3). This region includes highly conserved nuclear polyadenylation signals, and the 17 bp elements, which include the potential CPEs [23] and perfectly conserved 8 bp motifs abundant in human and mouse, rat and dog 3′-UTRs [32]. Indeed, PRNP was annotated as a likely CPE-specific RNA binding protein substrate in rat [33], and PrP is involved in the development of neuronal polarity in vitro [5].

|      | HsSho | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 124 |
|------|-------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| PtSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 124 |
| PpaSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| MtSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| CjSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| MmSho | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| RnSho | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| CpSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| OcSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| BtSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| CFSSho* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |
| MLSh0* | 51 | VRFAPRYGAPSSLRLVAAAAAGAAAGAASGWFRGAPGERGLDEEDGVPQGNTQPGYRAYWT | 125 |

|      | HsPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| PtPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| PpaPrP9* | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| MtPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| CjPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| MnPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| RnPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| CpPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| OcPrP9 | 96 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 167 |
| BtPrP9 | 107 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 178 |
| CFPPrP9* | 99 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 170 |
| MLPPrP9* | 99 | HSOQNSKFSKPTVKKAAAAASYVGLGCYMLSAMSEIIHGFSDYERYRENRMI-1-RYPNQV7-TYREMD | 170 |

Consensus . . . . + . . P.***+. !A.GAAA.GA!!G!!G!!G!S!R.!!!! ED. . . . . . ! . . . . . VY.Y+ . . .

**Figure 4**

The conserved plastic PrP region compared with Shos. White letters on black background, conserved amino acids; bold, similar amino acids. X indicates residue in the highly conserved potential transmembrane region. In the consensus line: capital letters, conserved amino acids; +, conserved basic residues; *, conserved polar residues; !, conserved hydrophobic residues. Bt, Bos taurus; C, Canis familiaris; Cj, Callithrix jacchus; Cp, Cavia porcellus; Hs, Homo sapiens; Mm, Mus musculus; M, Macaca mulatta; Oc, Oryctolagus cuniculus; Ppa, Pongo pygmaeus abelii; Pt, Pan troglodytes; Rn, Rattus norvegicus. *, sequence annotated in this study.
Table 1: Threading of Sho primary structures onto the left-handed parallel β-helical sequence 3D profile

| Species (residues in Sho) | Rung 1. Human, r. macaque, mouse, rat, dog: V = 234Å³; bovine: V = 215Å³ | Rung 2. Human, r. macaque, bovine: V = 114Å³; mouse, rat: V = 152Å³; dog: V = 121Å³ | Rung 3. Human, r. macaque: V = 224Å³; mouse, rat: V = 256Å³; bovine: V = 258Å³; dog: V = 234Å³ |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                           | L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L1' L2' L3' L4' L5' L6' L1" L2" L3" L4" L5" L6" | L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L1' L2' L3' L4' L5' L6' L1" L2" L3" L4" L5" L6" | L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L1' L2' L3' L4' L5' L6' L1" L2" L3" L4" L5" L6" |
| Human (41–65)             | G G A R G A S R V R V X* X* G S S L R               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| R. macaque (41–65)        | G G A R G T S R V R V X* X* G S S L R               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Mouse (40–61)             | G G A R G A S R V R V X* X* G S S L R               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Rat (40–61)               | G G A R G A S R V R V X* X* S S S L R               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Bovine (37–58)            | - G G R G A A R V R V X* X* G S S M R               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Dog (41–63)               | G G A R G A P R V R V X* X* G S S L N               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
|                           | Rung 2. Human, r. macaque, bovine: V = 114Å³; mouse, rat: V = 152Å³; dog: V = 121Å³ |
|                           | L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L1' L2' L3' L4' L5' L6' L1" L2" L3" L4" L5" L6" |
| Human (66–82)             | - V A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G         | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| R. macaque (66–82)        | - V A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G         | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Mouse (62–78)             | - V A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G         | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Rat (62–78)               | - V A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G A A A G         | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Bovine (59–74)            | - V A A A G A - A A A G A A A G A A A G            | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Dog (64–78)               | - V A A A G - A A A G A A A G A A A G              | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
|                           | Rung 3. Human, r. macaque: V = 224Å³; mouse, rat: V = 256Å³; bovine: V = 258Å³; dog: V = 234Å³ |
|                           | L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L1' L2' L3' L4' L5' L6' L1" L2" L3" L4" L5" L6" |
| Human (83–100)            | L A A A G S G W R R A A G P G E R G L               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| R. macaque (83–100)       | L A A A G S G W R R A A G P G E R G L               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Mouse (79–96)             | L A T G S G W R R T S G P G E L G L               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Rat (79–96)               | L A T G S G W R R T S G P G E L G L               | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Bovine (75–91)            | L A A A G S S W R R A A G - P A E L G             | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |
| Dog (79–93)               | - L A A A G S - S W R R A - P G L G E             | -                                                                 | L                                                                 |

Bold, constrained interior-facing rung positions L3, L5, L3', L5', L3" and L5"; V, core rung volume; X*, loop in human Sho (52 RPAQRYGAP 60), rhesus macaque Sho (52 RPAPRYGAP 60), mouse Sho (51 RPAPRY 56), rat Sho (51 RPAPRY 56), bovine Sho (47 RPAPRY 53) and dog Sho (52 RSAPRYG 58).

2.2.3 Conserved regions in PRND promoters, introns and 3’UTRs

Using VISTA comparisons, we identified 25 conserved regions in the intergenic sequences between PRNP s and PRNDs, 7 conserved regions in the PRND provisional promoters, 1 conserved region in the PRND exon 1s, 5 conserved regions in the PRND introns, and 8 conserved regions in the PRND 3’-UTRs (alignments are available on request). We showed the most interesting annotations.

The PRND core promoter region [24] is conserved between human and mammals, and it includes highly conserved CCAAT, CArG and TATA elements (Figure 2C). PRND has an unclear mode of expression that is developmentally regulated [7,10,24]. The CCAAT boxes are the most critical activator of PRND expression in mouse and cow [24]. Our analysis suggests that the conserved CArG boxes binding serum responsive factor may be involved in regulation of PRND expression. In the PRND 3’-UTRs we found the TTGCAATA octamers (lying 2634–2641 bp distally to the human PRND ORF), which are conserved between primates, dog and little brown bat. The elements were predicted to bind the annotated miRNAs called MIR45, MIR166 and MIR216 [32].

2.2.4 PRNT is a TE-associated gene

The comparative analyses showed that PRNT is absent from mouse, rat, cow and fish [11,12]. The present VISTA plot showed extensive sequence conservation between human PRNT and chimpanzee and rhesus macaque (Additional data file 3). We compared the human PRNT sequence with the eutherian genomic sequences lying between PRND and RASSF2 (Additional data file 4), and annotated the PRNT ORFs from chimpanzee, Sumatran orang-utan and rhesus macaque [EMBL:BN000890, EMBL:BN000891, EMBL:BN000892]. Choi et al. also reported functional PRNT ORFs in primates [12]. How-
ever, no PRNT-coded ORFs were found in the other eutherians. The human PRNT-coded protein we called Prt is 93, 95 and 87% identical to the chimpanzee, Sumatran orang-utan and rhesus macaque Prts, respectively (Additional data file 4). No signal peptides were predicted for Prts, which suggests that Prts are intracellular proteins. Our attempts to align Prts with either Dpls or PrPs were not successful.

TEs correspond to ≈35% of human PRNT (Additional data file 4). These elements in primates, rabbit, cow, dog and African elephant (but not in mouse and rat) aligned with their human homologues. The processed pseudogene RP51068H6.1 is present only in primates. The discernable interspersed repetitive sequences comprise the majority of mammalian genomes, and they may be resurrected as new genes [6,14,16,18,19]. TEs may acquire coding potential [34] and regulatory functions in promoters, 5'-UTRs and 3'-UTRs [35]. Thus the PRNT exons could have been partially recruited from TEs. For example, the sense LINE2 in human PRNT ORF may have acquired a coding function. Accordingly, PRNT could be viewed as a TE-associated gene.

2.3 Phylogenetic analysis of prion genes

From the available genomic sequences, cDNAs and ESTs [20,27,28], we deduced a total of 39 new protein primary structures, including 15 Shos which were from chimpanzee [EMBL:BN000837], Sumatran orang-utan [EMBL:BN000846], rhesus macaque [EMBL:BN000842], white-tufted-ear marmoset [EMBL:BN001004], rabbit [EMBL:BN000843], domestic guinea pig [EMBL:BN000844], cow [EMBL:BN000839], dog [EMBL:BN000838], little brown bat [EMBL:BN001003], gray short-tailed opossum [EMBL:BN000840], chicken [EMBL:BN000836], western clawed frog [EMBL:BN000841], Japanese medaka [EMBL:BN001007], three-spine stickleback [EMBL:BN000845] and fathead minnow [EMBL:BN001008], 2 Sho2s which were from Japanese medaka [EMBL:BN001013] and three-spine stickleback [EMBL:BN001005], 1 PrP-like which was from three-spine stickleback [EMBL:BN001006], PrP2A and PrP2B which were from three-spine stickleback [EMBL:BN001010, EMBL:BN001011], 2 PrPs which were from Japanese medaka [EMBL:BN001012] and three-spine stickleback [EMBL:BN001009], 7 PrPs which were from Sumatran orang-utan [EMBL:BN000848], thirteen-lined ground squirrel [EMBL:BN000993], little brown bat [EMBL:BN000992], large flying fox [EMBL:BN000994], zebra finch (2 alleles) [EMBL:BN000995, EMBL:BN000996] and western clawed frog [EMBL:BN000849], 10 Dpls which were from rhesus macaque [EMBL:BN000886], white-tufted-ear marmoset [EMBL:BN001002], horse [EMBL:BN000997], bottlenosed dolphin [EMBL:BN001001], western European hedgehog [EMBL:BN000998], little brown bat [EMBL:BN001000], African elephant [EMBL:BN000999], small Madagascar hedgehog [EMBL:BN000889], Hoffmann’s two-fingered sloth [EMBL:BN000991] and gray short-tailed opossum [EMBL:BN000887]. We aligned these sequences with the 6 Shos, 4 Sho2s, 3 PrP-likes, 4 PrP2s, 7 PrP1s, 47 PrPs and 12 Dpls, as well with the potential western clawed frog Dpl (a total of 123 proteins, the alignment is available on request), and performed phylogenetic analysis.

2.3.1 Phylogenetic tree of prion genes

Using the neighbour joining (NJ) method, we constructed the first phylogenetic tree including all prion genes (Figure 3). The protein tree topology shows four major clusters. The first major cluster includes Shos, Sho2s and PrP-likes. Cotto et al. [36] also noted the clustering of Shos and PrP-likes (PrP3s) in a separate cluster from PrP1s and PrP2s. The tetrapode and fish Shos grouped in the two separate groups [11]. There is a discrepancy between the grouping of the biased sample of mammalian Shos and the species tree topology [37], which needs to be re-examined with additional sequences. The second major cluster comprises the fish PrPs and PrP2s, which together with the grouping within the cluster agree with the previous analyses [11,25,36]. The pattern suggests that the sub-functionalization of PrP1s and PrP2s may have occurred [11] after a whole genome duplication in the fish lineage [11,21,25,36]. The third major cluster includes the tetrapode PrPs. The mammalian PrPs are positioned on the separate branch. The grouping of the eutherian PrPs is discordant with the species tree topology, as already known for the PrP protein trees [38-41]. The PrPs from birds and reptiles grouped in the two separate groups, which lie on the branch separate from amphibian PrPs. The fourth major cluster includes Dpls. The more distant western clawed frog Dpl is an outgroup to the mammalian Dpls, whose grouping is discordant with the species tree topology and needs to be re-examined with additional species. Our phylogenetic analysis complements analyses of vertebrate prion genes [11,23,25,36,38-45].

2.3.2 PrP plastic region is well conserved in Shos

The present Sho dataset enabled us to better define the extent of sequence conservation between PrPs and Shos. Along the entire PrP conformationally plastic region [3], there is 18–25% identity and 28–34% similarity between eutherian PrPs and Shos (Figure 4). Therefore, any functional and structural similarity that may exist between PrPs and Shos resides within the PrP plastic region. The best conserved stretch of plastic region between PrPs and Shos resides within the PrP plastic region. The conserved potential
TM region sequences in Shos, as well as their basic adjacent sequences could suggest that a choice of Sho topology may be regulated.

We threaded the conserved sequences from several Shos onto the left-handed parallel \( \beta \)-helical sequence 3D profile (Table 1). There is a sensible fit of Sho primary structures to the 3D profile, which comprises three rungs and one short loop. The rung 1 and rung 3 core volumes are more similar to an average of 335 Å than those of rung 2, but similar differences were also observed for the PrP rung 2 core volumes [3]. The rung 3 L3' and L5' arginines, as well as L3" glutamic acid residues may be tolerated [3]. This threading suggests a potential structural compatibility between Shos and the left-handed parallel \( \beta \)-helical fold.

3 Conclusion
It is likely that the conserved genomic elements identified in this analysis represent bona fide cis-elements. However, this idea needs to be confirmed by functional assays in transgenic systems.

4 Methods
4.1 Comparative genomic analysis of SPRN
We used the public genomic sequences harbouring SPRN and adjacent genes from human (VEGA:10:135081619:135169358 from VEGA), chimpanzee (CHIMP2.1:10:134664772:134840875 from Ensembl), rhesus macaque (MMUL_0_1:SCAFFOLD5188:1:85000 from Ensembl), which did not include genes upstream to SPRN, small eared galago (BUSHBABY1:scaffold_119777:1:24499 from Ensembl, which included only SPRN), mouse (NCBIM36:7:139977004:140082456 from Ensembl), rat (RGSC3.4:1:199910407:200064500 from Ensembl), rabbit (RABBIT:GeneScaffold_3980:20000:43893 from Ensembl, which did not include genes upstream to SPRN), cow (Btau_3.1:13:46581184:46759911 from Ensembl), dog ([GenBank:NCBI:140397] and the overlapping traces TI772811272, TI310201176 and TI296043878 from Trace Archive [28], which did not include genes upstream to SPRN), little brown bat (MICORBAT1:scaffold_139987:1:184283 from Ensembl, which did not include genes upstream to SPRN), gray short-tailed opossum (BROADO3:1:562720743:563122104 from Ensembl), chicken (WASHUC2:6:10486826:10566320 from Ensembl), western clawed frog (FGU:4:scaffold_24:866033:880929), spotted green pufferfish (TETRAODONT7:17:25841469 from Ensembl, which included only SPRN), Japanese medaka (MEDAKA1:15:23173000:23189443, as well as the SPRNB-including sequence MEDAKA1:12:13875000:13908107 from Ensembl; the data has been provided free by the National Institute of Genetics and the University of Tokyo for use in this publication only), three-spine stickleback (BROADS1:groupW:18045112:8059132, as well as the SPRNB-including sequence BROADS1:groupXIV:6825668:6855018 from Ensembl) and zebrafish (ZFISH6:13:25836077:25841469 from Ensembl, which included only sprn). In the sequences, TEs were masked using the slow speed RepeatMasker mode [46]. We used the AVID alignment program implemented in VISTA to compare human or mouse (base sequence) with the other 17 species, respectively. The empirically determined cutoffs for detection of conserved regions were: 95% identity between human and chimpanzee in 100 bp windows, 90% identity between human and rhesus macaque in 100 bp windows, 70% identity between human and small eared galago in 100 bp windows, 85% identity between mouse and rat in 90 bp windows, 60% identity between base sequence and the other eutherians in 70 bp windows, 55% identity between base sequence and the marsupial gray short-tailed opossum in 60 bp windows, 50% identity between base sequence and chicken and white clawed frog, respectively, in 60 bp windows and 50% identity between base sequence and fish in 50 bp windows. Using fish SPRNBs as BLAST queries, we searched the available tetrapode genomes in Ensembl.

The Human_EST, Mouse_EST and EST_others EST libraries in NCBI were searched using available SPRNs as queries and BLASTN. The human SAGEmap dataset included 327 libraries with 1296360 unique tags and 19300584 total tag counts, and the mouse SAGEmap dataset included 213 libraries with 1552119 unique tags and 16549657 total tag counts. We used NlaIII and the human SPRN cDNA [GenBank:BC040198] (tags CCCCAGGGCACTGAGGG) or the mouse Sprn cDNA [GenBank:BC056484] (tags ATGAAACITTI or ATGAAACITTICGT- CAA) as queries. In order to avoid the sequencing error bias, a tag count was accepted only if counted at least twice in a library.

We used VISTA to compare the human SPRN gene including 1.1 kb of its upstream genomic sequence (the distance between putative transcription start site and the first upstream TE) with the other 17 SPRN genes and their flanking intergenic sequences, which were each extracted from the long genomic sequences described above. We used alignments between human and species other than primates to define the conserved SPRN regions. Gene regions conserved above the cutoff values for VISTA were manually extracted, aligned, inspected and edited using BioEdit [47]. The human SAGEmap dataset included 327 libraries with 1552119 unique tags and 16549657 total tag counts, and the mouse SAGEmap dataset included 213 libraries with 1552119 unique tags and 16549657 total tag counts. We used NlaIII and the human SPRN cDNA as queries and BLASTN. The human SAGEmap dataset included 327 libraries with 1296360 unique tags and 19300584 total tag counts, and the mouse SAGEmap dataset included 213 libraries with 1552119 unique tags and 16549657 total tag counts. We used NlaIII and the human SPRN cDNA [GenBank:BC040198] (tags CCCCAGGGCACTGAGGG) or the mouse Sprn cDNA [GenBank:BC056484] (tags ATGAAACITTI or ATGAAACITTICGTCAA) as queries. In order to avoid the sequencing error bias, a tag count was accepted only if counted at least twice in a library.

We used VISTA to compare the human SPRN gene including 1.1 kb of its upstream genomic sequence (the distance between putative transcription start site and the first upstream TE) with the other 17 SPRN genes and their flanking intergenic sequences, which were each extracted from the long genomic sequences described above. We used alignments between human and species other than primates to define the conserved SPRN regions. Gene regions conserved above the cutoff values for VISTA were manually extracted, aligned, inspected and edited using BioEdit [47]. The transcription factor-binding sites in conserved sequences were predicted using TESS [48], using the core positions of TRANSFAC strings with the maximum allowable string mismatch 10%, minimum log-likelihood ratio score 12, minimum string length 6 bp and organism classification vertebrata options. Potential cis-elements in SPRN introns and 3'UTRs were identified manually. The genomic sequences corresponding to the conserved SPRN intron region from orang-utan (TJ706538521), Sumatran orang-utan (TJ73168233, TJ872371190 and TJ869752121) and domestic guinea pig (TJ798862625) were found in Trace Archive.

4.2 Comparative genomic analysis of PRNP, PRND and PRNT
We used the public genomic sequences harbouring PRNP, PRND and PRNT from human (VEGA:20:4558073:4938939 from VEGA), chimpanzee (CHIMP2.1:20:4543476:4892558 from Ensembl), rhesus macaque (MMUL_0_1:SCAFFOLD5559:1:7179794:1 from Ensembl), small eared galago (BUSHBABY1:scaffold_100540:1:125000 from Ensembl), mouse (NCBIM36:7:139977004:140082456 from Ensembl), rat (RGSC3.4:3:119614427:119894427 from Ensembl), rabbit (RABBIT:GeneScaffold_2359:50000:745068 from Ensembl), cow (Btau_3.1:13:46581184:46759911 from Ensembl).
Ensembl), sheep (the overlapping [GenBank:U67922], [GenBank:AY184242] and [GenBank:AY017311] sequences including only PRNP and PRND), dog (BROAD2:24:19625473:19880474 from Ensembl), cat (CAT:scaffold_163520:165841:168496 from Ensembl, which included only PRND), little brown bat (MICROBAT1:scaffold_165241:1:50000 from Ensembl, which included only PRNP, MICROBAT1:scaffold_165240:1:55347 from Ensembl, which included only PRND), European shrew (COMMON_SHREW1:scaffold_217921:1:16448 from Ensembl, which included only PRNP, COMMON_SHREW1:scaffold_192527:1:20562 from Ensembl, which included only PRND), western European hedgehog (HEDGEHOG:scaffold_373527:1:92000 from Ensembl, which included PRNP and PRND), nine-lined armadillo (ARMA:scaffold_98578:1:9100 from Ensembl, which included only PRNP), African elephant (BROADE1:scaffold_6014:1:76073 from Ensembl), small Madagascar hedgehog (TEN-REC:scaffold_285038:1:10000:135234 from Ensembl, which included only PRND), gray short-tailed opossum (BROAD3:1:56272074:563122104 from Ensembl), tammar wallaby ([GenBank:AY659987], which included only PRNP), chicken (WASHUC2:22:422500:460000 from Ensembl), western clawed frog (IGI1:scaffold_143:1551715:1633755 from Ensembl), fugu (FUGU4:scaffold_7:2830000:2860000 from Ensembl), spotted green pufferfish (TETRAODON7:12:9564452:9597016 from Ensembl), threespine stickleback (BROADS1:group XIII:3987940:4030338 from Ensembl) and zebrafish (ZFISH6:10:19772658:20135698 from Ensembl). We used the VISTA tool to compare human (base sequence) with the other 24 species, respectively, as in section 4.1.

From the long genomic sequences, we extracted the PRNP and PRND sequences, respectively, together with their adjacent intergenic regions, and compared them using VISTA. The potential transcription factor-binding sites in promoters were predicted using TESS, and the potential cis-elements in introns and 3' UTRs were identified manually. We note that some conserved genomic regions were not evident in the VISTA plot using long genomic sequences (Additional data file 3).

Using VISTA, we compared the human PRNT gene with the sequences lying between PRND and RASSF2 from chimpanzee, rhesus macaque, mouse, rat, rabbit, cow, dog and African elephant, respectively (the other eutherians either did not include this region or included gaps in sequences). For VISTA, we used unmasked sequences. The new PRNT ORFs were annotated using genomic sequences (Ensembl, Trace Archive), and deposited in EBI as the third party annotations [49]. The TE analyses were performed using RepeatMasker as above.

4.3 Phylogenetic analysis of the prion genes

Using the public genomic sequences, as well as ESTs and cDNAs [20,27,28], we identified new SPRN (Pan troglodytes, Pongo pygmaeus abelii, Macaca mulatta, Callithrix jacchus, Onycolagus cyaniculus, Capra hircus, Bos taurus, Canis familiaris, Myotis lucifugus, Monodelphis domestica, Gallus gallus, Xenopus tropicalis, Orzyza latipes, Gasterosteus aculeatus, Pimaphes promelas), SPRNB (Orzyza latipes, Gasterosteus aculeatus), PPRP-like (Gasterosteus aculeatus), PPRP2A (Gasterosteus aculeatus), PPRP2B (Gasterosteus aculeatus), PPRP1 (Orzyza latipes, Gasterosteus aculeatus), PRNP (Pongo pygmaeus abelii, Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, Myotis lucifugus, Pteropus vampyrus, Taeniopygia guttata, Xenopus tropicalis) and PRND (Macaca mulatta, Callithrix jacchus, Equus caballus, Tursiops truncatus, Erinaceus europaeus, Myotis lucifugus, Loxodonta africana, Echinops telfairi, Choloepus hoffmanianus, Monodelphis domestica) ORFs, and deposited them in EBI as the third party annotations. The western clawed frog Dpl sequence was translated from IG11:scaffold_143:1604545:1605090 (Ensembl). For alignments, we also used the previously annotated Shos (Homo sapiens [GenBank:CA434288], Mus musculus [GenBank:CA434289], Rat tus norvegicus [GenBank:CA434290], Danio rerio [GenBank:CA435503], Takifugu rubripes [GenBank:CA434291], Tetraodon nigroviridis [GenBank:CA430521]). ShOs (Danio rerio [GenBank:CA434293], Cyprinus carpio [GenBank:CA434294], Takifugu rubripes [GenBank:CA434292], Tetraodon nigroviridis [GenBank:CA434293]), PrPlikes (Takifugu rubripes [GenBank:BA01166]), Tetraodon nigroviridis [translated from TETRAODON7:12:9573812:9574333 from Ensembl], Danio rerio [GenBank:NP_991149], PrP2s (Takifugu rubripes [GenBank:AFR9478], Tetraodon nigroviridis [GenBank:CA430664], Cyprinus carpio [GenBank:AA4976701], Danio rerio [GenBank:CA438803], PrP1s (Takifugu rubripes [GenBank:AA38988], Paralichthys olivaceus [GenBank:AA336660], Lateolabrax japonicus [GenBank:AA536611], Salmo salar [GenBank:AA38989], Oncorhynchus mykiss [GenBank:AA62075], Sparus aurata [GenBank:ABB90054], Danio rerio [GenBank:CA438804]), the balanced set of eutherian PrPs [41] and a subset of the other tetrapod PrPs (Monodelphis domestica [GenBank:DAO5687], Trichosurus vulpecula [GenBank:AAB61333], Marmoset eugenii [GenBank:AA168002], Callius gallus [GenBank:NP_990796], Columba rapistris [GenBank:AA637436], Anas platyrhynchos [GenBank:AA823604], Tyto alba [GenBank:AA437049], Vidula grayi [GenBank:AA437045], Pachytipluma turtur [GenBank:AA437050], Pelodiscus sinensis [GenBank:CA166701], Trachemys scripta [GenBank:CA81568], Xenopus laevis [GenBank:CA686159]), and a subset of Dps (Homo sapiens [Swiss-Prot:Q9UX00], Pan troglodytes [GenBank:XP_525256], Mus musculus [GenBank:NP_075530], Rattus norvegicus [GenBank:XP_230542], Bos taurus [GenBank:NP_776583], Ovis aries [GenBank:NP_001099261], Tapirus terrestris [GenBank:AAM94875], Physeter catodon [GenBank:AAM94877], Canis familiaris [GenBank:XP_542905], Felis catus [GenBank:AAM94876], Trichechus manatus [GenBank:AAM94872], Procavia capensis [GenBank:AAM94873]). The protein sequences were aligned using the ClustalW program implemented in BioEdit. The alignments were inspected and manually corrected, and they include both complete and incomplete sequences. We used MEGA3 [50] to infer the NJ phylogenetic tree, using the pairwise deletion option and Poisson correction distance.
Only one new zebra finch PrP allele was used for the phylogenetic analysis [EMBL:BN000995], so that the NJ tree includes 122 sequences.

We threaded the potential Sho plastic region sequences onto the left-handed parallel β-helical sequence 3D profile [3]. The starting point for threading was the sequence of mouse PrP β-helical rung 2 region (residues 110–125), which is highly conserved in Shos. A complete triangular left-handed β-helical rung includes 6 different positions repeated three times giving a total of 18 amino acids. The more conserved positions in the 3D profile are interior-facing L3, L5, L3’, L5’, L3" and L5" restricted to small hydrophobic residues and threonine and serine. The core rung volume was calculated as the sum of side-chain volumes of interior residues for each complete rung. Side-chain volumes were calculated by subtracting the Van der Waals volume of glycine from the Van der Waals volume of an amino acid [3].

Authors' contributions
MP designed and carried out the studies and drafted the manuscript. VG participated in the design of the study and approved the manuscript.

Additional material

Additional data file 1
SPRN-coded transcripts (ESTs, cDNAs)
Click here for file
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/content-supplementary/1471-2164-8-1-S1.doc]

Additional data file 2
Human and mouse SPRN expression data from SAGEmap
Click here for file
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/content-supplementary/1471-2164-8-1-S2.doc]

Additional data file 3
Multiple species comparisons of the vertebrate PRNP genomic neighbourhoods. The VISTA plot indicates extent of sequence conservation in the pairwise long genomic sequence alignments between human (base sequence) and chimpanzee, rhesus macaque, mouse, rat, rabbit, cow, dog and African elephant, respectively. The human gene order and transcription directions were shown by grey arrows, coding regions were shown by blue rectangles, and untranslated gene regions were denoted by light blue rectangles. Gene names were explained in the main text. Peaks fitting the empirical cutoffs for conservation in coding sequences, untranslated gene regions, and non-exonic regions, respectively, were labelled blue, light blue, and pink, respectively. On y axis, percents of sequence conservation were depicted for each alignment. TE order and relative orientations in the human sequence were shown by triangles. Rectangles denote TEs in PRNT exons and aligned sequences. Alu, Alu transposable element; CNS, conserved non-exonic sequence; DNA, DNA transposon fossil; LTR, long terminal repeat of endogenous retrovirus; LINE; L2, LINE2 fossil; UTR, untranslated gene region. (B) Primate Pros. White letters on black background, residues conserved in 100% sequences; white letters on dark grey background, residues conserved in 75% sequences; black letters on light grey background, residues conserved in 50% sequences. Hs, Homo sapiens [GenBank:CAD20691]; Mt, Macaca mulatta. Ppa, Pongo pygmaeus abelii; Pt, Pan troglodytes; *, sequence annotated in this study. Click here for file
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/content-supplementary/1471-2164-8-1-S4.eps]

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MP would like to dedicate this work to the memory of Vera.

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