

**MECHANISTIC INSIGHTS INTO THE DIVERGED ENZYMES OF THE
AMIDOHYDROLASE SUPERFAMILY**

A Dissertation

by

TINH T. NGUYEN

Submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of
Texas A&M University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

December 2009

Major Subject: Chemistry

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Approved by:

Chair of Committee, Committee Members,	Frank M. Rauschel Paul A. Lindahl Gregory D. Reinhart Coran M H. Watanabe
Head of Department,	David H. Russell

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ABSTRACT

Mechanistic Insights into the Diverged Enzymes of the Amidohydrolase Superfamily.

(December 2009)

Tinh T. Nguyen, B.S., Mary Washington College

Chair of Advisory Committee: Dr. Frank M. Raushel

The amidohydrolase superfamily is a functionally diverse set of enzymes that catalyzes predominantly hydrolysis reactions involving sugars, nucleic acids, amino acids, and organophosphate esters. A more divergent member of this superfamily, URI (uronate isomerase) from *Escherichia coli*, catalyzes the isomerization of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate and D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate. In *Bacillus halodurans*, two distinct operons were identified for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate based on kinetics and genomic context. The canonical uronate isomerase is encoded by the gene Bh0705. A second URI in this organism, Bh0493, is the outlier of the group in terms of sequence similarity. Kinetic evidences indicate that Bh0705 is relatively specific for the isomerization of D-glucuronate, while Bh0493 is specific for the D-galacturonate pathway.

Bell-shaped pH-rate profiles were observed for the wild type URI from *Escherichia coli*. Primary isotope effects with [2-²H]-D-glucuronate and solvent viscosity studies are consistent with product release as the rate limiting step. X-ray structure of Bh0493 was determined in the presence of D-glucuronate. A chemical

mechanism is proposed that utilizes a proton transfer from C-2 of D-glucuronate to C-1 that is initiated by the combined actions of Asp-355 and the C-5 hydroxyl of the substrate that is bound to the metal ion. The formation of the *cis*-enediol intermediate is further facilitated by the shuttling of the proton between the C-2 and C-1 oxygens by the conserved Tyr-50 and/or Arg-357.

Another divergent member of the AHS is the enzyme renal dipeptidase. Structural studies of the enzyme from *Streptomyces coelicolor* (Sco3058) demonstrate that the active site consists of a binuclear metal center. Bell-shaped pH-rate profiles are observed for both Zn²⁺ and Cd²⁺ enzymes. A chemical mechanism for renal dipeptidase is proposed based on structural analysis of the enzyme-inhibitor complex. The reaction is initiated by the polarization of the amide bond by the β -metal. Asp-320 activates the bridging hydroxide for nucleophilic attack at the peptide carbon center, forming a tetrahedral intermediate that is stabilized by the metal center and His-150. The protonated Asp-320 donates the proton to the α -amino group of the leaving group, causing the collapse of the tetrahedral intermediate and cleavage of the carbon-nitrogen bond.

DEDICATION

To the memory of Suhyung Park

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The increasing number of the available genome sequences, together with advances in the computational methods that reveals the relationships between evolutionarily related genes, have generate a greater understanding into the evolution of proteins, their functions, and their associated biological processes (1). However, one of the difficult and ongoing tasks is the identification and assignment of molecular activity to functionally unknown enzymes encoded within completely sequenced genomes.

Many sequenced genes in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes have functions that are uncertain, unknown, or incorrectly annotated (2-6). The task of protein function discovery is facilitated by the emerging number of high-resolution protein structures. A complete understanding of the interplay of structure and function is essential for decoding substrate specificity for these proteins of unknown function and for the development of catalysts for new reactions using the active sites of preexisting templates of a unique protein fold (7).

The practice of incorporating genomic context (sequence families, structures, and functions) into the study of enzyme reaction and mechanism is referred to as genomic enzymology (8). One of the driving forces for the development of genomic enzymology

This dissertation follows the style of *Biochemistry*.

was the recognition that enzymes that are evolutionary diverged can catalyze different overall reactions. Enzymes that are evolutionarily related (homologous enzymes) are described in several ways. A family refers to a group of homologous enzymes that catalyze the same reaction in terms of mechanism and substrate specificity (8). A superfamily is a group of enzymes that catalyze either the same chemical reaction with differing substrate specificities or different overall reactions that share a common mechanistic feature such as a partial reaction, intermediate, or transition state. This mechanistic attribute is facilitated by conserved active site residues that play similar roles in catalysis for all members of the superfamily (8). A suprafamily refers to a group of homologous enzymes that utilize different mechanistic elements to catalyze different overall reactions. Classification of enzymes and consequently functional annotations for members of mechanistically diverse superfamilies and functionally distinct superfamilies are not possible from just sequence data, rather it entails the integration of functional and structural characterization (8). The number of structural types is much less than the set of reactions that needs to be deciphered due to the limited number of protein domain folds (9-10).

The number of unique protein folds discovered to date is estimated to be far less than the number of proteins encoded by the human genome (11-13). Consequently, protein folds must be reused by divergent evolution or independently formulated by convergent evolution to accommodate the number of functions represented by proteins found in living organisms. Based on the available evidence, it is possible to picture three distinct strategies that nature uses for the divergent evolution of enzyme function. Each

of these strategies involves the initial copying of the gene encoding the protein to be evolved so that the original enzyme activity is preserved by the organism (8).

The first divergent evolution strategy involves enzymes that catalyze reactions in a biosynthetic pathway (14-15). When a substrate for an enzyme is depleted, a new enzyme is evolved to supply the substrate from an available precursor using the template from an enzyme that uses the substrate. Because the original and the newly evolved enzyme must share the ability to bind the same substrate/product, this evolution strategy is restricted to retain binding specificity but not reaction mechanisms. Thus the old and new enzymes would be members of functionally distinct superfamilies. In contrast to this approach is the hypothesis that the protein for divergent evolution come from a pool of enzymes whose mechanisms provide the needed partial reaction or strategy for stabilization of reaction intermediates or transition states (16-17). Evolution alters certain mechanistic characteristics and/or substrate specificity so that the new reaction is catalyzed with enhanced proficiency. Perhaps the selected enzyme to be evolved is promiscuous with regard to the desired new reaction even at a very low rate, and subsequent evolution then provides enhanced proficiency as the new metabolic pathway is optimized (18-20). This strategy of evolution creates enzymes that are members of mechanistically diverse superfamilies. The third scheme of divergent evolution suggests that the active site architecture is dominant instead of substrate specificity or chemical mechanism. For this approach, an active site is capable of utilizing shared functional groups in different mechanistic and metabolic contexts to catalyze an alternate reaction.

Thus, the old and the newly evolved enzymes are members of functionally distinct superfamilies (8).

The most frequently found protein fold in nature is the $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel. According to SCOP databases, there are currently 33 identified $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel superfamilies including the amidohydrolase superfamily (8,21), the enolase superfamily (8,22-24), the thiyl radical superfamily (8,25-26), and the crotonase superfamily (8,27-28). The first crystal structure of an enzyme that possesses this structural fold was triose phosphate isomerase (TIM) from chicken muscle (29); hence the $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel is also called the TIM-barrel fold. The canonical TIM-barrel consists of eight β -strands forming the beta barrel that is surrounded by eight α -helices. The active site of the TIM-barrel enzymes generally formed at the C-termini of the β -strands and the flexible loops followed the β -strands. The $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ motif of the triose phosphate isomerase structure is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**. The presence of this $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ structural fold in so many enzymes demonstrates its versatility in the divergence of enzyme function. Recent studies have shown that the $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel enzyme fold originates from the duplication and fusion of ancestral $(\beta/\alpha)_4$ -half-barrel, and artificial $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel protein has been constructed experimentally by fusing two copies of the C-terminal half-barrel model protein (30).

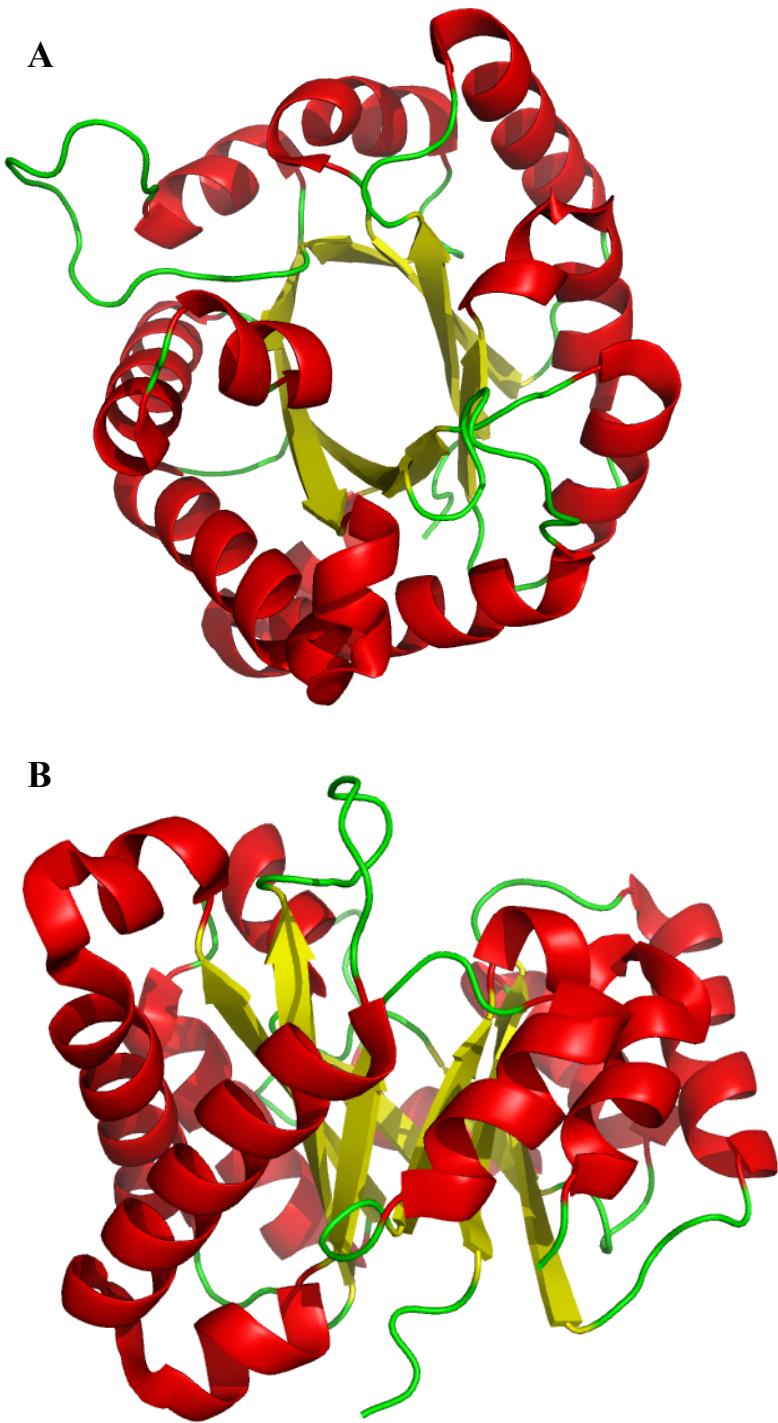


Figure 1.1: Crystal structure of triose phosphate isomerase from chicken muscle. **A)** Top view of TIM. **B)** Side view of TIM. (PDB: 1TIM).

One of the well-documented examples for the divergent evolution of protein architecture and function that can originate from a common ancestral precursor is the amidohydrolase superfamily (AHS) of enzymes. The AHS superfamily was first identified by Holm and Sander in 1997 based on the three-dimensional structural similarities of the protein folds and active sites of urease (URE), phosphotriesterase (PTE), and adenosine deaminase (ADA) (21). These enzymes, as mentioned earlier, all contain a $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ (TIM)-barrel structural domain. The most prominent structural landmark for this superfamily of enzymes is a mononuclear or binuclear metal center active site (21,31). The metals in a binuclear center are designated as α and β metal site. For the mononuclear enzymes, the metal is located at either the α or the β site. The divalent metal ions that have been found with these enzymes are zinc, cobalt, manganese, iron, and nickel. The metal center in the enzymes of the amidohydrolase superfamily has been shown to be essential for the expression of the overall catalytic activity (31).

X-ray crystal structures of several families of the amidohydrolase enzymes can be obtained from the Protein Data Bank (PDB). All of the amidohydrolase structures of the wild type and mutant enzymes (as of June 12, 2009) are shown in **Table 1.1**. From the 45 wild type structures, 29 have known catalytic function. These are urease (32) (URE, PDB code 2ubp), phosphotriesterase (33) (PTE, PDB code 1hzy), dihydroorotase (34) (DHO, PDB code 1j79), β -aspartyl dipeptidase (35) (IAD, PDB code 1onw), D and L-hydantoinases (36-37) (D-HYD, PDB code 1gkp and L-HYD, PDB code 1gkr), dihydropyrimidinase (38) (DHP, PDB code 1k1d), allantoinase (39) (ATase, PDB code

2e74), renal dipeptidase (40) (RDP, PDB code litq), *N*-acetyl glucosamine-6-phosphate deacetylase (41-42) (AGD, PDB code 1o12), uronate isomerase (43-44) (URI, PDB code 1j5s), D-amino acid deacetylase (45) (DAA, PDB code 1m7j), adenosine deaminase (46) (ADA, PDB code 1a4m), cytosine deaminase (47) (CDA, PDB code 1k6w), guanine deaminase (GDA, PDB code 2uz9), adenosine 5'-monophosphate deaminase (48) (AMPD, PDB code 2ael), 4-oxalomesaconate hydratase (PcmD, PDB code 2gwg), 2-pyrone 4,6-dicarboxylic acid hydratase (PcmC, PDB code 2qah), 2,6-dihydroxybenzoate decarboxylase (Rdc, PDB code 2dvt), amidozolonepropionase (49) (HutI, PDB code 2bb0), α -amino- β -carboxymuconate- ϵ -semialdehyde decarboxylase (50) (ACMSD, PDB code 2hbv), γ - and δ -lactonase (4) (Dr0930, PDB code 3fdk), phosphotriesterase-like-lactonase (*SsoPox*, PDB code 2vc5) (51), two carboxypeptidases (5-6) (Cc0300 and Cc3125, PDB codes 2qs8 and 3be7, respectively), enamidase (52) (ENA, PDB code 2vun), N-isopropylammidile isopropylaminohydrolase (AtzC, PDB code 2qt3), a S-adenosylhomocysteine deaminase (7) (Tm0936, PDB code 1j6p), and histidinol-phosphate phosphatase from *T. thermophilus* (53) (HolPase, PDB code 2z4g). Sixteen of the reported structures remain with unknown biological function, these are the PTE homology protein (54) (PHP, PDB code 1bf6), three putative DNases from *Escherichia coli* (TatD, YjjV, and YcfH with PDB codes 1xwy, 1zzm, and 1yix, respectively), two of the three TatD-related protein from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Deinococcus radiodurans* (PDB codes 3e2v and 3gg7, respectively), and several uncharacterized amidohydrolase structures (PDB codes 3cjp, 2imr, 2i5g, 3h4u, 2paj, 2ics, 2p9b, 2r8c, and 3feg), solved by the efforts of the New York Structural Genomics Research

Consortium, and a TatD-related protein from *T. maritima* (PDB code 1j6o), solved by the efforts of the Joint Center for Structural Genomics.

Table 1.1: All of the structures belonging to the AHS that have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank (as of June 2009).

Deposition	PDB #	Enzyme	Organism	Active Site Ligands
9/10/08	3EGJ	NagA	<i>V. cholerae</i>	1 Ni (β)
4/21/09	3H4U	amidohydrolase	<i>Unidentified</i>	1 Zn (α)
11/30/08	3FEQ	eah89906	<i>Unidentified</i>	2 Zn
11/25/08	3FDK	unreleased hydrolase	<i>Unidentified</i>	Unknown
7/17/08	3DUG	arginine Carboxy-peptidase	<i>Unidentified</i>	2 Zn, Arginine
11/16/07	3BE7	arginine carboxy-peptidase	<i>Unidentified</i>	Arginine
9/10/07	2R8C	EAJ56179	<i>Unidentified</i>	2 Zn
5/21/07	2Q09	imidazolone-propionase	<i>Unidentified</i>	1 Fe, 3-(2,5-Dioxo-imidazolidin-4-yl)-propionic acid inhibitor
3/27/07	2PAJ	putative CDA / GuaD	<i>Unidentified</i>	1 Zn (α)
1/25/07	2OOF	imidazolone-propionase	<i>Unidentified</i>	1 Fe
8/20/01	1GKQ	D-hydantoinase	<i>Thermus sp.</i>	2 Zn
8/20/01	1GKP	D-hydantoinase	<i>Thermus sp.</i>	2 Zn
6/17/07	2Z4G	histidinol phosphate phosphatase	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2 Fe, 1Zn
5/6/07	2Z00	DHO	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2 Zn
5/3/07	2YZ5	histidinol phosphate phosphatase	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2 Fe, 1Zn, Phosphate

Table 1.1: Continued.

4/26/07	2YXO	histidinol phosphate phosphatase	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	2 Fe, 1Zn, Sulfate
4/20/07	2PLM	SAH/TMA deaminase	<i>T. maritima</i>	1 Zn , inosylhomocysteine
8/11/07	2ANU	predicted phosphoesterase TM0559	<i>T. maritima</i>	4 Zn, 2Cl
4/12/03	1P1M	SAH/TMA deaminase	<i>T. maritima</i>	1 Ni, Methionine
10/15/02	1O12	NagA	<i>T. maritima</i>	1 Fe
7/9/02	1J6P	SAH/TMA deaminase	<i>T. maritima</i>	1 Ni
7/9/02	1J6O	TatD-related deoxy-ribonuclease	<i>T. maritima</i>	None
7/2/02	1J5S	uronate isomerase	<i>T. maritima</i>	None
9/18/07	2VC7	SsoPox lactonase, PTE	<i>S. solfataricus</i>	1 Fe, 1Co, (4S)-4-(decanoylamino)-5-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-thiophenium
9/18/07	2VC5	SsoPox lactonase, PTE	<i>S. solfataricus</i>	1 Fe, 1Co
6/15/07	2QAH	2-pyrone-4,6-dicarboxylic acid hydrolase	<i>S. paucimobilis</i>	None
6/3/08	3DC8	dihydro-pyrimidinase	<i>S. meliloti</i>	2 Zn
1/31/06	2FVM	dihydro-pyrimidinase	<i>S. kluyveri</i>	2 Zn, N-carbamoyl-β-alanine
1/31/06	2FVK	dihydro-pyrimidinase	<i>S. kluyveri</i>	2 Zn, Dihydouracil
1/25/06	2FTY	dihydro-pyrimidinase	<i>S. kluyveri</i>	2 Zn
8/6/08	3E2V	TatD like	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	1 Mg
3/25/09	3GRI	DHO	<i>S. Aureus</i>	1 Zn (α)

Table 1.1: Continued.

5/12/06	2GZX	TatD deoxy-ribonuclease MW0446	<i>S. aureus</i>	2 Ni
8/1/06	2DVX	2,6-dihydroxybenzoate decarboxylase	<i>Rhizobium sp.</i>	1 Zn, 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde
8/1/06	2DVU	2,6-dihydroxybenzoate decarboxylase	<i>Rhizobium sp.</i>	1 Zn, 2,6-dihydroxybenzoate
8/1/06	2DVT	2,6-dihydroxybenzoate decarboxylase	<i>Rhizobium sp.</i>	1 Zn
11/25/08	3FDG	dipeptidase AC	<i>R. sphaeroides</i>	2 Mg
5/4/06	2GWG	4-oxalomesaconate hydratase (LigJ)	<i>R. palustris</i>	1 Zn
8/1/07	2QT3	N-isopropylammelide isopropyl-amidohydrolase AtzC	<i>Pseudomonas sp adp</i>	1 Zn (α)
8/10/05	2AMX	ADA	<i>P. yeolii</i>	1 Co
8/8/07	2QVN	ADA	<i>P. vivax</i>	Guanosine-5'-monophosphate
4/10/07	2PGR	ADA	<i>P. vivax</i>	1 Zn, 2'-Deoxycoformycin
4/9/07	2PGF	ADA	<i>P. vivax</i>	1 Zn, Adenosine
12/19/05	2FFI	putative 2-pyrone-4,6-dicarboxylic acid hydrolase	<i>P. putida</i>	Phosphate
5/4/06	2GWN	DHO	<i>P. gingivalis</i>	2 Zn, β -mercaptoethanol, chloride, sulfate, glycerol, cacodylate ion
10/8/08	3ETK	amidohydro_3	<i>P. furiosus</i>	2 Mg

Table 1.1: Continued.

6/14/06	2HBX	α -amino- β -carboxymuconate- ϵ -semialdehyde-decarboxylase (ACMSD)	<i>P. flourescens</i>	1 Co
6/14/06	2HBV	α -amino- β -carboxymuconate- ϵ -semialdehyde-decarboxylase (ACMSD)	<i>P. flourescens</i>	1 Mg, 1 Zn
1/31/07	2OQL	PTE H254Q/H257F	<i>P. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, 2-[Bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-amino]-2-hydroxymethyl-propane-1,3-diol
12/4/06	2O4Q	PTE G60A	<i>P. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, Dimethylarsenate
12/4/06	2O4M	PTE I106G/F132G/H2 57Y	<i>P. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, Dimethylarsenate, Acetate, Glycerol
5/9/00	1EZ2	PTE	<i>P. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, diisopropylmethyl phosphonate
5/9/00	1EYW	PTE	<i>P. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, triethylphosphate
10/23/07	3B40	putative peptidase K44Q, I62V, P64L, E69T, F73V, N79G, N195S, S203A, T215S, A216P, N314D	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	None
8/24/06	2I5G	dipeptidase like T56A, K300E	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	None
11/11/01	1KCX	dihydro-pyrimidinase related	<i>M. musculus</i>	None
1/31/98	1A4M	ADA	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 6-hydroxy-1,6-dihydro purine nucleoside
1/31/98	1A4L	ADA	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 2'-Deoxycoformycin

Table 1.1: Continued.

8/30/96	1UIP	ADA H238E	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, Purine riboside
8/30/96	1UIO	ADA H238A	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 6-hydroxy-7,8-dihydro purine adenosine/ H238A
2/29/96	1FKX	ADA D296A	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 6-hydroxy-1,6-dihydro purine adenosine
2/29/96	1FKW	ADA D295E	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, Purine riboside
12/2/94	2ADA	ADA	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 6-hydroxy-7,8-dihydro purine adenosine
12/22/92	1ADD	ADA	<i>M. musculus</i>	1 Zn, 1-deaza-adenosine
11/29/05	2F6K	amidohydrolase II target Lp24	<i>L. plantarum</i>	1 Mn (α)
7/25/07	2QPX	putative metal dependent hydrolase	<i>L. casei</i> atcc 334	2 Zn
3/4/00	1EJW	urease at 298K	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJX	urease at 100K	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJV	urease H320Q	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJU	urease H320N	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJT	urease H219Q	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJS	urease H219N	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
3/4/00	1EJR	urease D221A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
2/5/00	1EF2	urease	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Mn
2/17/98	1A5L	urease K217C	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	None
2/17/98	1A5O	urease K217C	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni, Formate
2/17/98	1A5N	urease K217A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni, Formate
2/17/98	1A5M	urease K217A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	None
2/17/98	1A5K	urease K217E	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	None
4/23/97	1FWJ	urease	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWI	urease H134A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	1 Ni (β)
4/23/97	1FWH	urease C319Y	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWG	urease C319S	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWF	urease C319D	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWE	urease C319A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni, Acetohydroxamate

Table 1.1: Continued.

4/23/97	1FWD	urease C319A pH 9.4	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWC	urease C319A pH 8.5	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWB	urease C319A pH 6.5	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
4/23/97	1FWA	urease C319A pH 7.5	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni, Carbonate
6/20/95	1KRC	urease H320A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni, Carbon Dioxide
6/20/95	1KRB	urease H219A	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
6/20/95	1KRA	urease	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	None
2/16/95	2KAU	urease	<i>K. aerogenes</i>	2 Ni
1/3/05	2BGN	dipeptidyl dipeptidase IV and ADA	<i>H. sapiens</i> and <i>B. taurus</i>	Tat N-terminal nonapeptide and Zn
N/A	1m7m	ADA	<i>H. sapiens</i>	Theoretical model
7/31/08	3E0L	designed ammelide deaminase	<i>H. sapiens</i>	1 Zn (α)
3/25/08	2VR2	dihydro-pyrimidinase	<i>H. sapiens</i>	2 Zn
1/24/08	2VM8	Crmp-2 D-HYD like	<i>H. sapiens</i>	None
4/26/07	2UZ9	GuaD	<i>H. sapiens</i>	1 Zn, Xanthine
4/26/06	2GSE	human dihydro-pyrimidinase like	<i>H. sapiens</i>	None
2/3/02	1ITU	renal dipeptidase	<i>H. sapiens</i>	2 Zn, Cilastatin
2/2/02	1ITQ	renal dipeptidase	<i>H. sapiens</i>	2 Zn
11/1/00	1E9Z	urease	<i>H. pylori</i>	2 Ni
11/1/00	1E9Y	urease	<i>H. pylori</i>	2 Ni, Acetohydroxamate
4/29/03	1P6C	PTE H254G/H257W/L 303T	<i>Flavobacterium sp.</i>	2 Zn, Diisopropyl methyl phosphonate, Diethyl-4-methylbenzyl phosphonate

Table 1.1: Continued.

4/29/03	1P6B	PTE H254G/H257W/ L303T	<i>Flavobacteriu m sp.</i>	3 Zn, Diethyl-4- methylbenzylphosphate, ethyl dihydrogenphosphate
9/13/06	2ICS	put. adenine deaminase	<i>E. faecalis</i>	1 Zn, Adenine
1/21/05	1YMY	NagA	<i>E. coli</i>	None
8/17/08	3E75	allantoinase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
8/17/08	3E74	allantoinase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Fe
5/17/07	2Z2B	DHO deletion 107-116	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
5/17/07	2Z2A	DHO T109G	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydropyrimidi ne-4-carboxylate
5/17/07	2Z29	DHO T109A	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydro- pyrimidine-4- carboxylate
5/17/07	2Z28	DHO T109V	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydropyrimidi ne-4-carboxylate
5/17/07	2Z27	DHO T109S	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydropyrimidi ne-4-carboxylate
5/17/07	2Z26	DHO T110A	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydropyrimidi ne-4-carboxylate
5/17/07	2Z25	DHO T110V	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L- aspartate, 4(s)-2,6- dioxohexahydropyrimidi ne-4-carboxylate

Table 1.1: Continued.

5/17/07	2Z24	DHO T110S	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L-aspartate, 4(s)-2,6-dioxohexahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate
3/14/07	2P53	NagA D273N	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn, N-methylphosphonamide-glucosamine-6-phosphate inhibitor
3/14/07	2P50	NagA	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn
2/28/07	2EG8	DHO	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, 5-fluoroorotate
2/28/07	2EG7	DHO	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, 2-oxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-4,6-dicarboxylate
2/28/07	2EG6	DHO	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
11/8/06	2E25	DHO T109S	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, 5-Fluoroorotate
8/18/05	2AQV	IAD Y137F	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
8/18/05	2AQO	IAD E77Q	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
6/14/05	1ZZM	TatD homolog	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn, 3,6,9,12,15,18-hexaoxaicosane-1,20-diol
2/4/05	1YRR	NagA	<i>E. coli</i>	Phosphate
1/13/05	1YIX	YcfH TatD homolog	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn
12/21/04	1YBQ	isoasparatyl dipeptidase D285N	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, L-β-aspartylhistidine
11/2/04	1XWY	TatD deoxyribonuclease	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn
9/17/04	1XGE	DHO	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L-aspartate, 4(s)-2,6-dioxohexahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate

Table 1.1: Continued.

10/31/03	1RAK	CDA D314S	<i>E. coli</i>	Fe, 5-fluoro-4-(S)-hydroxy-3,4-dihydropyrimidine
10/31/03	1RA5	CDA D314A	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe, 5-fluoro-4-(S)-hydroxy-3,4-dihydropyrimidine
10/31/03	1RA0	CDA D314G	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe, 5-fluoro-4-(S)-hydroxy-3,4-dihydropyrimidine
10/31/03	1R9Z	CDA D314S	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe
10/31/03	1R9Y	CDA D314A	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe
10/31/03	1R9X	CDA D314G	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe
6/15/03	1POK	isoaspartyl dipeptidase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, Asparagine
6/15/03	1POJ	isoaspartyl dipeptidase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, 2-{[(1S-1-amino-2-carboxyethyl](dihydroxyphosphoranyl)methyl]-4-methylpentanoic acid}
6/15/03	1PO9	isoaspartyl dipeptidase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
5/14/03	1PB0	YCDX protein	<i>E. coli</i>	3 Zn
3/2/03	1ONX	isoaspartyl dipeptidase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, Aspartate
3/2/03	1ONW	isoaspartyl dipeptidase	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn
7/14/02	1M68	YCDX protein	<i>E. coli</i>	3 Zn, 1 Sulfate
7/12/02	1M65	YCDX protein	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Zn, 2 Na
10/17/01	1K70	CDA	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe, 4-hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-1H-pyrimidin-2-one inhibitor
10/17/01	1K6W	CDA	<i>E. coli</i>	1 Fe
5/16/01	1J79	DHO	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, N-Carbamoyl-L-aspartate, dihydroorotate

Table 1.1: Continued.

5/27/98	1BF6	PTE homology protein	<i>E. coli</i>	2 Zn, Glycerol, (4S)-2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol
5/27/08	2VUN	enamidase	<i>E. barkeri</i>	1 Fe, 1 Zn, 1Cl
2/27/09	3GG7	TatD like	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	1 Mn (α)
11/2/07	2ZC1	PTE	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	2 Co
10/4/06	2IMR	SAH/TMA deaminase DR_0824	<i>D. radiodurans</i>	1 Zn
1/25/06	2FTW	dihydro-pyrimidinidase	<i>D. discoideum</i>	2 Zn
3/17/09	3GNH	L-lysine/L-arginine carboxypeptidase	<i>C. vibrioides</i>	2 Zn, Methyl phosphonated L-Arginine
9/14/07	2RAG	Putative dipeptidase	<i>C. crescentus</i>	2 Zn, Cl
5/18/07	2Q01	Uronate isomerase	<i>C. crescentus</i>	None
9/6/06	2I9U	GuaD	<i>C. acetobutylicum</i>	1 Fe, Guanine
3/13/08	3CJP	CAC3332	<i>C. Aceto-butylicum</i>	2 Zn
1/26/05	1YNY	D-hydantoinase	<i>Bacillus sp.</i>	2 Mn
2/28/09	3GGM	Bt9727_2919	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	None
8/20/07	2Z7G	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn (α), (2S,3R)-3-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)nonan-2- ol
10/30/06	2E1W	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-{(1R,2S)-2-Hydroxy-1-[2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl]propyl}-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide

Table 1.1: Continued.

2/2/05	1WXZ	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R,2S)-1-{2-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3-benzoxazol-7-yl]ethyl}-2-hydroxypropyl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
2/2/05	1WXY	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, N-[4,5-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl]hexanamide
6/22/04	1W1I	ADA and dipeptidyl peptidase	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, Dipeptidyl peptidase (IV)
4/16/04	1VFL	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn
12/14/03	1V7A	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-{(1R,2S)-2-Hydroxy-1-[2-(2-naphthoxy)ethyl]propyl}-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
12/14/03	1V79	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-{(1R,2S)-1-[2-(2,3,-Dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-hydroxypropyl}-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
10/5/03	1O5R	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-[(1R)-3-(6-{[(Benzylamino)carbonyl]amino}-1H-indol-1-yl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
10/3/03	1UML	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-{6-[(3-phenylpropanoyl)amino]-1H-indol-1-yl}propyl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide

Table 1.1: Continued.

9/8/03	1QXL	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(1-naphthyl)propyl)- 1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
12/9/02	1NDZ	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-((3-(1-methyl- 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)propanoyl)amino)-1H-indol-1-yl)propyl)- 1H-IMIDAZOLE-4-carboxamide
12/9/02	1NDY	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(1-naphthyl)propyl)- 1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
12/9/02	1NDW	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 1-((1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-phenylpropyl)- 1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide
12/9/02	1NDV	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, N ["] -(4-(5-((1H-benzimidazol-2-ylamino)methyl)-2-thienyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)guanidine
1/10/02	1KRM	ADA	<i>B. taurus</i>	1 Zn, 6-hydroxyl-1,6-dihydropurine riboside
11/22/07	2VHL	NagA	<i>B. subtilis</i>	2 Fe, glucosamine-6-phosphate,
11/22/07	2VHL	NagA	<i>B. subtilis</i>	2 Fe, Glucosamine-6-phosphate product
2/19/06	2G3F	imidazolone-propionase	<i>B. subtilis</i>	1 Zn, substrate analogue imidazole-4-acetate
10/16/05	2BB0	imidazolone-propionase	<i>B. subtilis</i>	1 Zn, acetate
9/25/01	1K1D	D-hydantoinase	<i>B. stereo-thermophilus</i>	2 Zn

Table 1.1: Continued.

12/14/02	1NFG	D-hydantoinase	<i>B. pickettii</i>	2 Zn
1/14/04	1S3T	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, Sulfate, Borate
4/9/01	1IE7	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, Phosphate
2/25/99	4UBP	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, Acetohydroxamate
12/16/98	3UBP	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, Diamidophosphate
11/4/98	2UBP	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, Sulfate
1/21/98	1UBP	urease	<i>B. pasteurii</i>	2 Ni, β-mercaptopethanol
3/24/07	2P9B	putative prolidase	<i>B. longum</i>	None
1/25/07	2OOD	GuaD	<i>B. japonicum</i>	1 Zn, Guanine
6/25/07	2QEE	BH0493	<i>B. halodurans</i>	1 Zn (α)
6/5/07	2Q6E	uronate isomerase	<i>B. halodurans</i>	1 Zn (α)
5/21/07	2Q08	uronate isomerase	<i>B. halodurans</i>	1 Zn (α)
4/24/07	2PNK	BH0493	<i>B. halodurans</i>	None
8/7/08	3E3H	PTE H254R, H275F	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Co, Diethyl 4-methylbenzyl-phosphonate
12/18/06	2OB3	PTE H257Y/L303T	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Zn
9/1/03	1QW7	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Co, Diethyl-4-methylbenzyl-phosphonate
6/26/01	1JGM	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Cd, Ethanol, Formate, 2-phenyl-ethanol
1/29/01	1I0D	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	Zn, Cd, Ethanediol, Formate, 2-phenyl-ethanol
1/29/01	1I0B	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Mn, Ethanediol, Formate, 2-phenyl-ethanol
1/26/01	1HZY	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, Ethanediol, Formate, 2-phenyl-ethanol
2/13/96	1DPM	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Zn, Diethyl-4-methylbenzyl-phosphonate
4/25/95	1PSC	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	2 Cd, Diethyl-4-methylbenzyl-phosphonate

Table 1.1: Continued.

7/7/94	1PTA	PTE	<i>B. dimunita</i>	None
4/8/08	3CS2	PTE G60A	<i>B. diminuta</i>	2 Co, Dimethylarsenate (cacodylate)
2/20/08	3CAK	PTE	<i>B. diminuta</i>	2 Co, Ethylphosphate
7/31/08	3E0F	putative PTE	<i>B. adolescentis</i>	2 Fe, 1Zn, acetate, phosphate
2/10/08	3C86	OpdA PTE S92A	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl thiophosphate product, 1,2-ethanediol
8/23/07	2R1P	OpdA PTE S92A, K185R	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe , Diethyl thiophosphate product, 1,2-ethanediol
8/23/07	2R1O	OpdA PTE S92A	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl thiophosphate product, 1,2-ethanediol
8/23/07	2R1N	OpdA PTE S92A, N265D	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl 4-methoxyphenyl phosphate slow substrate,
8/23/07	2R1M	OpdA PTE S92A, N265D	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl phosphate product, 1,2-ethanediol
8/23/07	2R1L	OpdA PTE S92A, N265D	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl thiophosphate, 1,2-ethanediol
8/23/07	2R1K	OpdA PTE S92A, N265D	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Co, 1 Fe, Diethyl phosphate, 1,2-ethanediol
5/9/07	2PUZ	imidazolonepropionase	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Fe, N-formimino-L-glutamate product
1/5/07	2OGJ	DHO-like	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	2 Zn, Imidazole
4/13/06	2GOK	imidazolonepropionase	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	1 Fe
9/8/05	2D2J	PTE	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	2 Co
9/8/05	2D2H	PTE	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	2 Co, Trimethylphosphate

Table 1.1: Continued.

9/8/05	2D2G	PTE	<i>A. tumefaciens</i>	2 Co, Dimethylthiophosphate
6/25/05	2A3L	AMP deaminase	<i>A. thaliana</i>	1 Zn, Coformycin 5'-phosphate
7/30/07	2QS8	Xaa-Pro dipeptidase	<i>A. macleodii</i>	1 Mg (α) , Methionine
3/30/09	3GUW	TatD like	<i>A. Fulgidus</i>	2 Zn
11/20/03	1V51	D-aminoacylase	<i>A. faecalis</i>	2 Zn, Acetate
11/20/03	1V4Y	D-aminoacylase H220A	<i>A. faecalis</i>	1 Zn, AcetateLigand free/ Mutant
11/20/03	1RK6	D-aminoacylase	<i>A. faecalis</i>	1Zn, 1 Cd, Acetate
11/20/03	1RK5	D-aminoacylase D366A	<i>A. faecalis</i>	1 Zn, 1 Cu, Acetate
11/20/03	1RJR	D-aminoacylase D366A	<i>A. faecalis</i>	2 Zn, Acetate
11/20/03	1RJQ	D-aminoacylase D366A	<i>A. faecalis</i>	1 Zn, Acetate
11/20/03	1RJP	D-aminoacylase	<i>A. faecalis</i>	1 Zn, 1 Cu, Acetate
7/22/02	1M7J	D-aminoacylase	<i>A. faecalis</i>	2 Zn, Acetate
8/20/01	1GKR	L-hydantoinase	<i>A. aurescens</i>	2 Zn
5/20/08	3D6N	DHO	<i>A. Aeolicus</i>	1 Zn, Citrate
10/15/04	1XRT	DHO	<i>A. aeolicus</i>	2 Zn
10/14/04	1XRF	DHO	<i>A. aeolicus</i>	2 Zn, Sulfate

Based on the structurally characterized members of the AHS, there are several identified variations of the divalent metal centers, as depicted in **Figure 1.2**. The most common metal center is the binuclear metal center found in enzymes such as phosphotriesterase, dihydroorotase (DHO), isoaspartyl dipeptidase (IAD), urease, and hydantoinase (**Figure 1.2A**). In all of these proteins, the two metal ions are ligated to the protein via six amino acid side chains. According to the crystal structures, M_α , the more buried metal ion, is coordinated to the two histidines in the HxH motif at the end of β -strand 1 and an aspartate from β -strand 8. The more solvent exposed metal, M_β , is

ligated to the imidazole side chain of two histidines at the end of β -strands 5 and 6. The two metal ions are bridged by a solvent hydroxide as well as a carbamate functional group of a posttranslational modification of a carboxylated lysine from strand 4 (55). . One variation of this metal center subtype is the replacement of the bridging carboxylated lysine from β -strand 4 to a glutamate (**Figure 1.2A**). This is seen in the structure of the PTE homology protein (PHP) from *E. coli*. Another variation of this metal center subtype is seen with the crystal structure of an organophosphorus hydrolase from *Deinococcus radiodurans* in which the β -metal ion is coordinated to a tyrosine from β -strand 3 in addition to the other four ligands (**Figure 1.2B**). In the crystal structure of the enzyme *N*-acetyl glucosamine-6-phosphate deacetylase (AGD) from *Bacillus subtilis*, the binuclear metal center ligands are conserved except the bridging residue glutamate which derives from strand 3 instead of strand 4 (**Figure 1.2C**) (42). A more drastic variation to the binuclear center is seen with the enzyme renal dipeptidase (RDP) from humans (**Figure 1.2D**). According to the crystal structure, the M_α ligand motif from strand 1 is HxD instead of HxH, and the residue that bridges the two metals is a glutamate at the end of β -strand 3 instead of strand 4. Another significant difference in the structure of RDP is that the conserved aspartate from strand 8 is no longer a metal ligand to M_α , instead it interacts with the hydrolytic water molecule via hydrogen bonding (40).

Another subtype of metal center among the AHS enzymes is found in adenosine deaminase (ADA) and cytosine deaminase (CDA) (**Figure 1.2E**). These enzymes contain a single metal ion in the active site at the position that corresponds to the M_α

position of the binuclear center. According to the structures, the metal ion is coordinated to the two histidines from strand 1 as well as the conserved histidine from strand 5. The histidine from strand 6 is not a metal ligand but appears to play a role in catalysis. The residue that houses the bridging carboxylate from strand 4 is missing. In addition to the protein, the metal is also ligated to a solvent water molecule (56-57). One of the newest additions to this subtype is the protein α -amino- β -carboxymuconate- ϵ -semialdehyde decarboxylase (ACMSD) from *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, a member of the amidohydrolase that catalyzes a nonhydrolytic reaction. It has been suggested that this enzyme utilizes similar chemistry to that employed by ADA, CDA, and other M_α mononuclear enzymes of the AHS in its catalytic mechanism (50,58). One variation of this subtype metal center is seen in the structure of γ -resorcylate decarboxylase in which the HxH motif at the end of β -strand 1 has been replaced by an ExH motif (**Figure 1.2F**). Another variation of the α -metal center is the replacement of the aspartate from β -strand 8 with a glutamate, as seen in the structure of 4-oxalomesaconate hydratase (PcmD) (**Figure 1.2G**). A structure of a TatD-related DNase from *D. radiodurans* (PDB code 3GG7) indicates another metal center variation in which the histidine from strand 5 is present but no longer a metal ligand, instead a glutamate from strand 4 is now coordinating to the metal (**Figure 1.2H**). Another structure of an enzyme belonging to the TatD-related DNase family from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (PDB code 3e2v) contains a magnesium ion in which the metal is coordinated to an aspartate from strand 8, a histidine from strand 6, and three solvent water molecules. The histidine from strand 5 is conserved but it is not a metal ligand (**Figure 1.2I**).

The final variation of the α -metal center is represented by the uronate isomerase (URI) family. The crystal structures for three members of this family have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank (PDB codes 1j5s, 2q01, and 2q6e). From the structure of the *Thermotoga maritima* and *Caulobacter crescentus*, no metal ion is found in the active site. However, metal ligands for the M_α are fully present, suggesting that the proteins are capable of binding a divalent cation in the M_α site (**Figure 1.2J**). In addition, the crystal structure of a newly discovered second uronate isomerase from *Bacillus halodurans* (Bh0493) reveals the presence of one zinc ion in the active site. According to the structure, the zinc is coordinated to the two histidines in the HxH motif at the end of β -strand 1 and an evolutionary conserved aspartate from β -strand 8. Sequence and structural alignment indicate that the histidine from strand 5 is conserved among the URI from *E. coli*, *T. maritima*, and *C. crescentus*, but is no longer present in the Bh0493 enzyme (**Figure 1.2K**). Moreover, the histidine from strand 6 is also not conserved among the uronate isomerase family (42-43). A slight variation from this is seen with the structure of Dr0824 (PDB code 3imr), a hypothetical protein from *D. radiodurans* (**Figure 1.2L**). According to the structure, the enzyme contains a zinc ion in the M_α position where it is coordinating to the HxH from strand 1, a histidine from strand 5, and a water molecule. The histidine from strand 6 is present but does not take part in the metal coordination. The aspartate from strand 8 is also conserved but it too is not a metal ligand, instead it interacts with the water molecule that is coordinating to the metal via hydrogen bonding.

A variation of the mononuclear metal center is with the enzyme AGD from *T. maritima* (**Figure 1.2M**). This enzyme has all the metal ligands found in the PTE subgroup with the exception of the bridging carboxylate from strand 4. Instead, a glutamate from strand 3 is positioned as a potential bridging residue. Though the crystal structure only shows a single metal ion in the active site, the presence of all the conserved metal ligands suggests that the enzyme from *T. maritima* is capable of binding to two metal ions under the right conditions, but only a single metal ion is required for catalytic activity. In the crystal structure of AGD from *E. coli*, electron density corresponds to a single metal ion in the active site. In addition, the two histidines from strand 1 have been replaced with a glutamine and an asparagine. Unlike ADA and CDA, the metal ion in the active site of AGD from *T. maritima* and *E. coli* occupies the M_β site instead of the M_α site. From the structure, the metal ion is coordinated by the imidazole side chain of the two histidines from strand 5 and 6, a glutamate at the end of strand 3, and a solvent water molecule (**Figure 1.2N**) (42).

Another variation of a single divalent cation center in the M_β positon is seen with the enzyme D-amino acid deacetylase (DAA), as illustrated in **Figure 1.2O**. From the crystal structure of DAA, the histidines from strand 1 do not interact with the metal. The metal is coordinated by the imidazole side chain of the histidines from strand 5, the imidazole side chain of the histidine from strand 6, and an unusual cysteine residue from strand 2. The aspartate from strand 8 is positioned to act as an activator of the hydrolytic water. It has been shown that the second metal can be forced into the active site of DAA, but its presence is not necessary for enzymatic activity (45,59). Another variation of the

β -metal center subtype is seen in the structure of TatD (**Figure 1.2P**). According to the crystal structure, the metal is coordinated to a cysteine and a histidine from strand 6 as well as a glutamate in the ExD motif from strand 8.

Final variations of metal center in the AHS are with the structures of the histidinol-phosphate phosphatase family (PHP). According to the structure of PHP from *T. thermophilus* HB8 (**Figure 1.2Q**), the enzyme contains a trinuclear metal cluster in which there are two irons and one zinc (53). The distances between Fe₁-Fe₂, Fe₁-Zn, and Fe₂-Zn are 3.47, 4.70, and 5.84 Å, respectively. The two irons represent the binuclear center and their metal coordination is similar to the ones seen in the *B. subtilis* AGD subtype. The zinc, designated as M_γ, represents a novel subtype of metal center with distinct metal ligands (a histidine from loop 1, a histidine from strand 3, and a histidine from strand 8). Another structure belonging to the PHP family contains up to 4 zinc ions in the active site (**Figure 1.2R**). The metals in the tetranuclear metal cluster are designated as M_α, M_β, M_γ and M_δ sites. The M_α and M_β sites resemble the binuclear center in which the M_α is liganded to the HxH from strand 1, the aspartate from strand 8, and is bridged to the M_β by a glutamate from strand 3. The M_β, however, is coordinated to a histidine from strand 4 in addition to the glutamate from strand 3. The M_γ metal interacts with an aspartate from the loop after strand 1, a histidine from strand 2, a histidine from strand 8, and a water molecule. The metal M_δ of the tetranuclear cluster is bridged to the M_α by the aspartate from strand 8 as well as coordinating to an aspartate from strand 5. The structures of HolPase-family, therefore, represent extreme cases of structural diversity within the AHS.

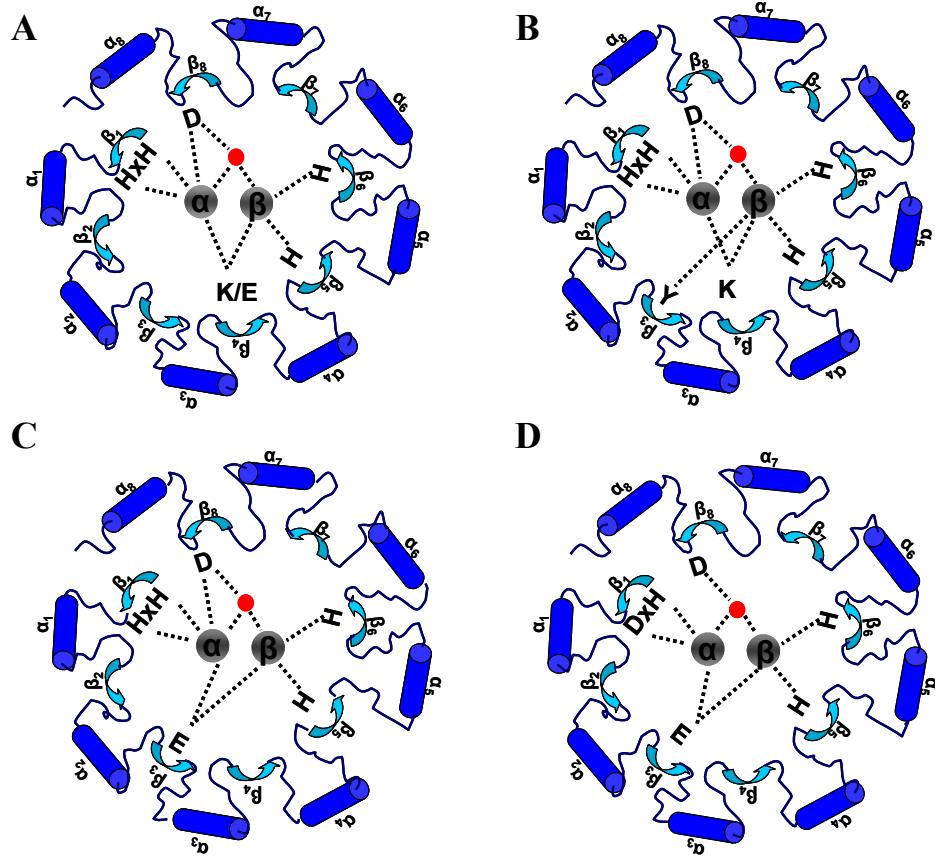


Figure 1.2: Variations of binuclear and mononuclear metal centers in the AHS. The metal ions are in grey and the water molecules are in red. Representations of the different variations are PTE from *P. diminuta* (A), PTE from *D. radiodurans* (B), AGD from *B. subtilis* (C), hRDP (D), CDA (E), rdc (F), PcmD (G), a TatD-related DNase from *D. radiodurans* (H), an unknown from *S. cerevisiae* (I), URI (J), URI from *B. halodurans* (Bh0493) (K), Dr0824 (L), AGD from *T. maritima* (M), AGD from *E. coli* (N), DAA (O), TatD (P), and HolPase-family (Q,R).

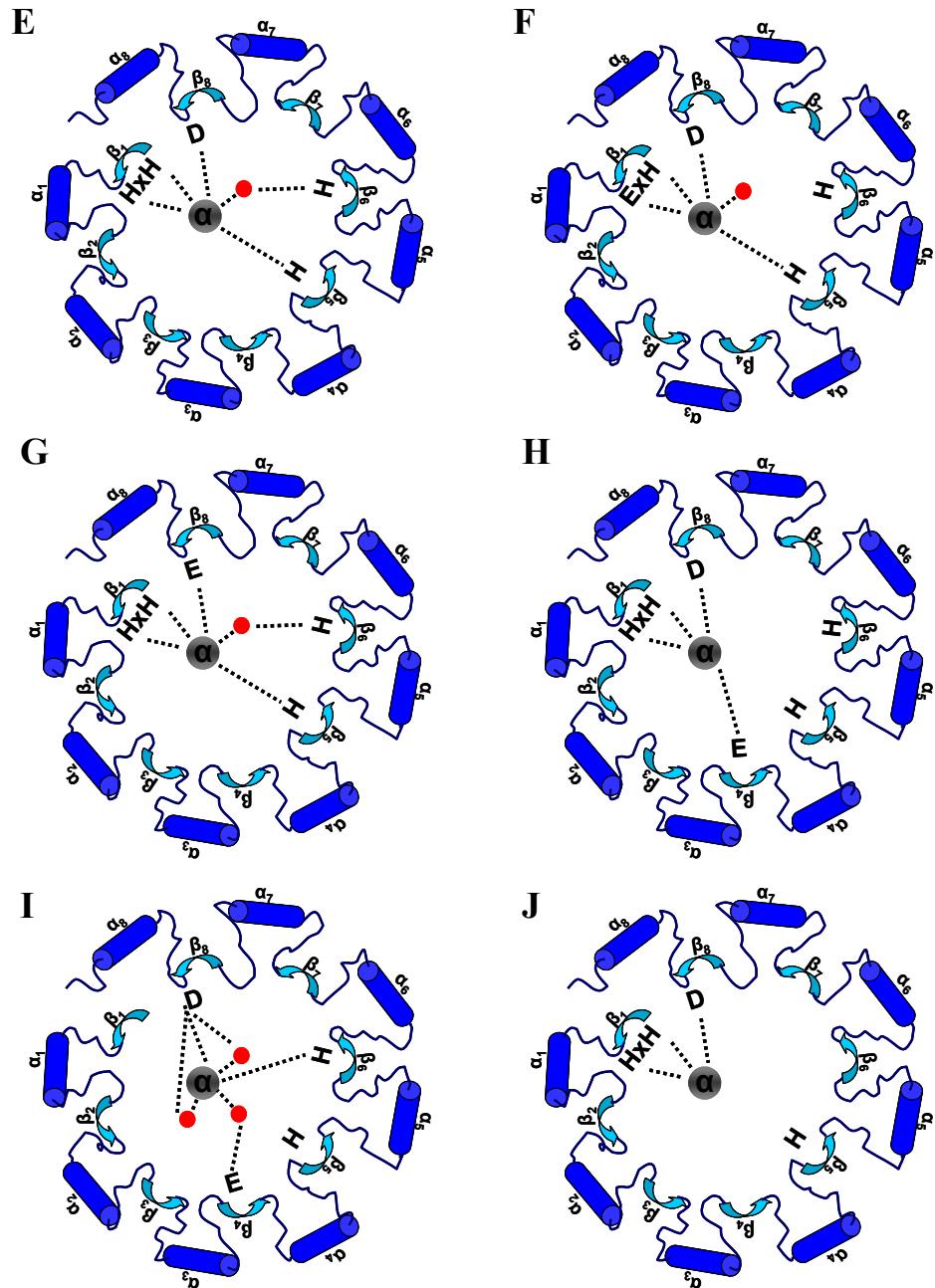


Figure 1.2: Continued.

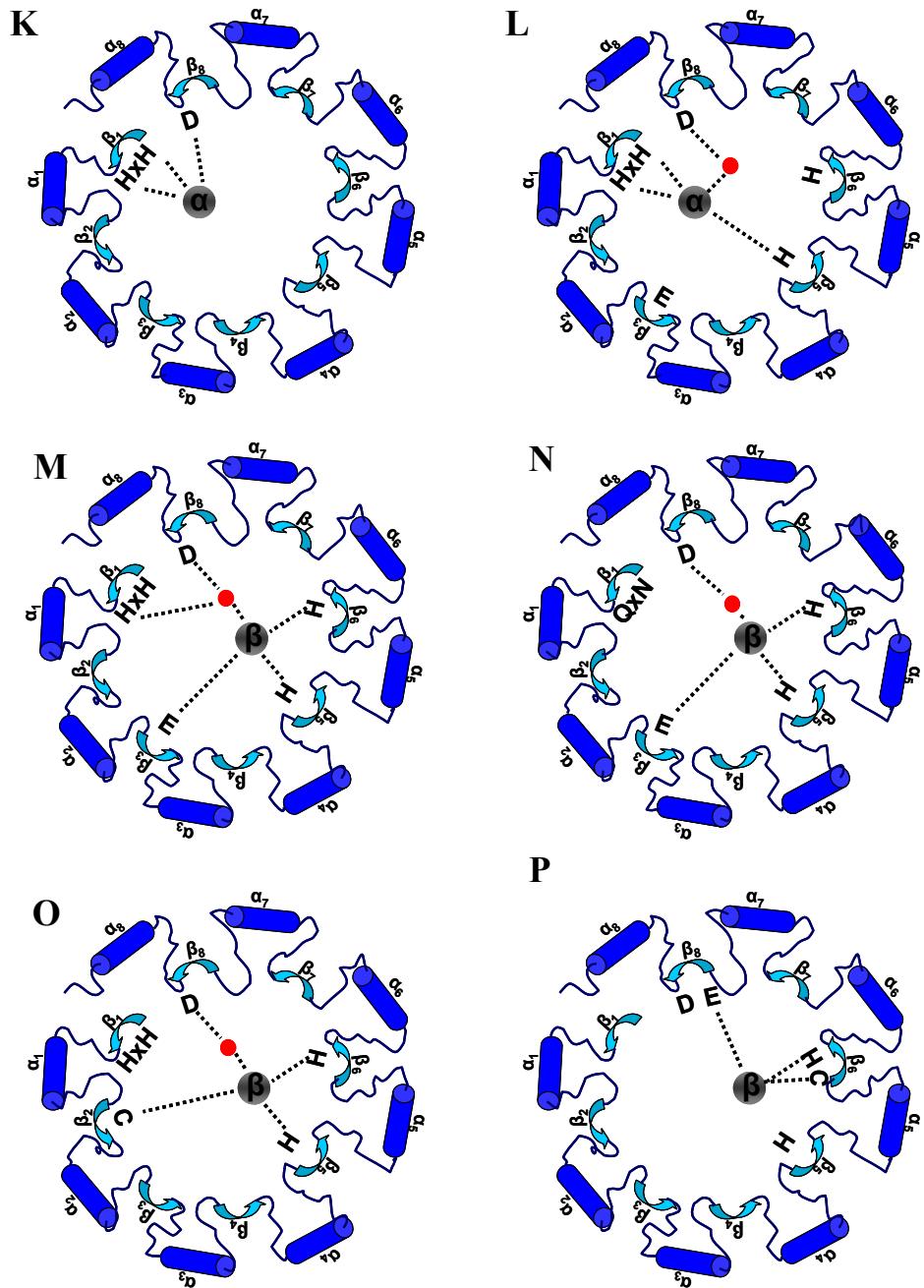


Figure 1.2: Continued.

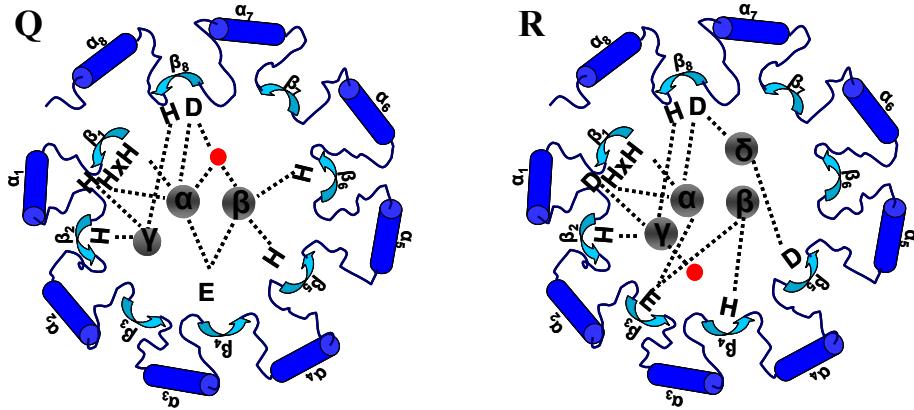
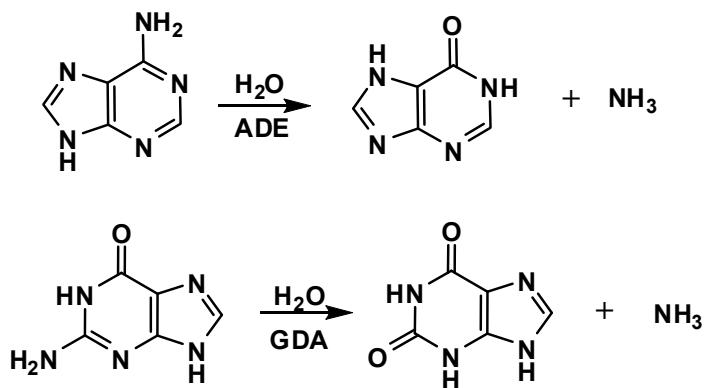


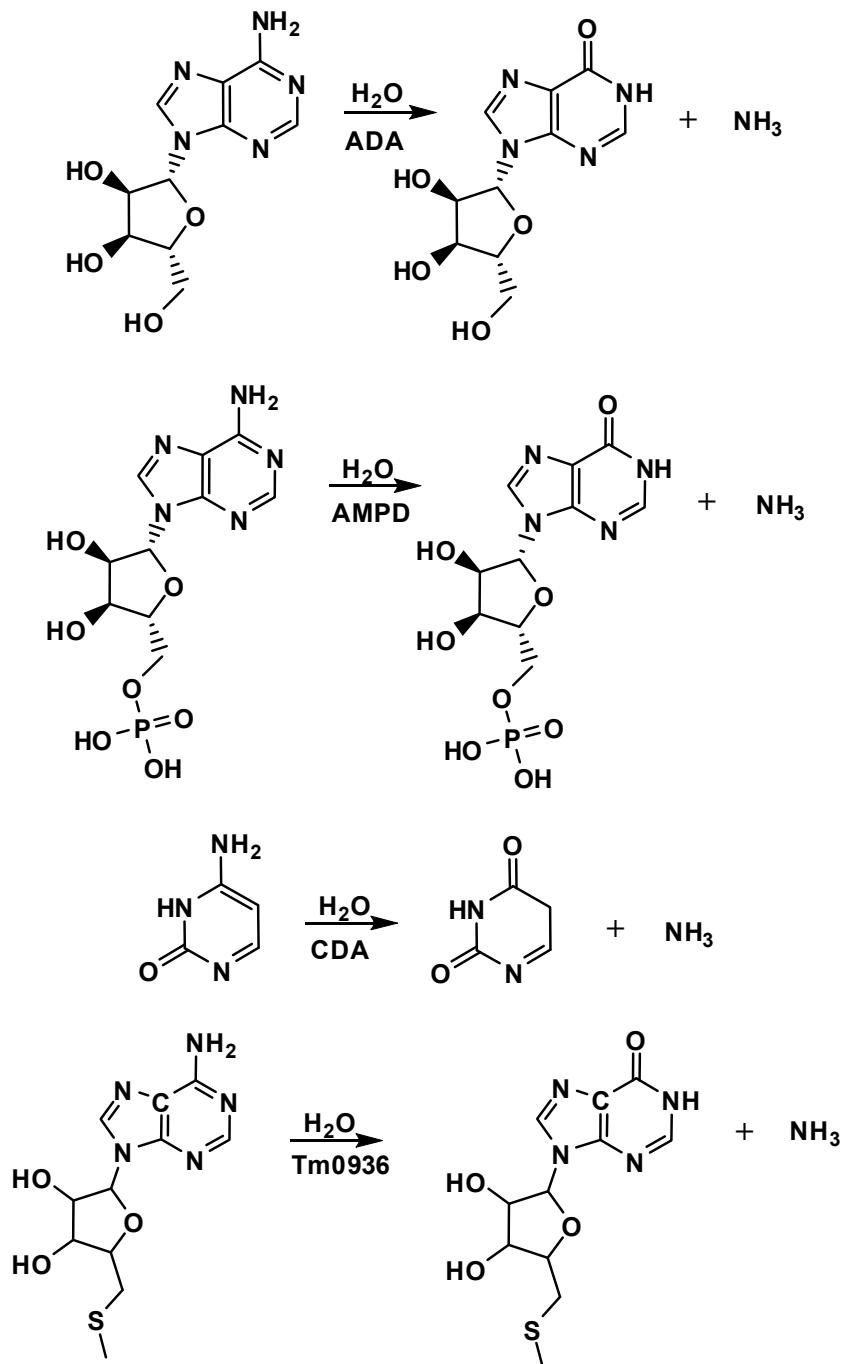
Figure 1.2: Continued.

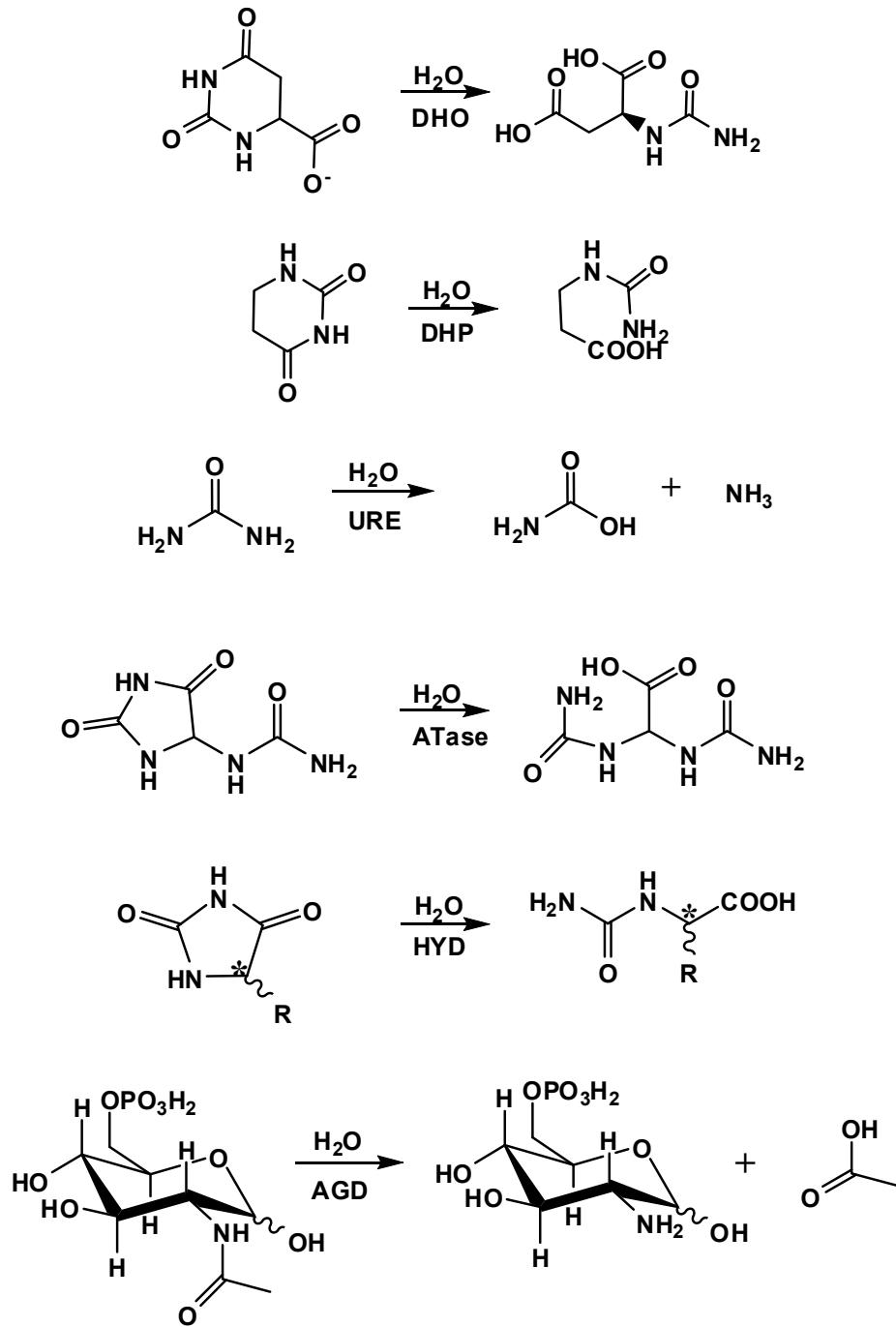
The amidohydrolase superfamily is a functionally diverse group of enzymes, and members of this superfamily have been found in every organism sequenced to date (31). These enzymes are found in the pathways of pyrimidine metabolism (CDA, DHO, DHP, and HYD) (36-38,47,60), purine metabolism (ADA, ADE, AMPD, Tm0936, GDA, URE and ATase) (7,32,39,46-48,61-62), atrazine degradation (AtzA, AtzN, AtzB, AtzC, trzA, and TriA) (63-67), organophosphate degradation (PTE and adpB) (68-69), histidine metabolism (HolPase, HutI and HutF) (3,49,53), tryptophan catabolism (ACMSD) (50), sugars metabolism (AGD and URI) (70,44), amino acid metabolism (Cc3125, Cc0300, RDP, IAD, D-ANase, D-Amase, D-AAase, and D-AGase) (5-6,40,71-74), nicotinate catabolism (ENA) (52), phthalate catabolism (PcmC and PcmD) (75), hydroxybenzoates biodegradation (rdc) (76), lignin-related biphenyl structure degradation (ligW and ligY) (77-78), and thymidine salvage (IDCase) (79). Since its

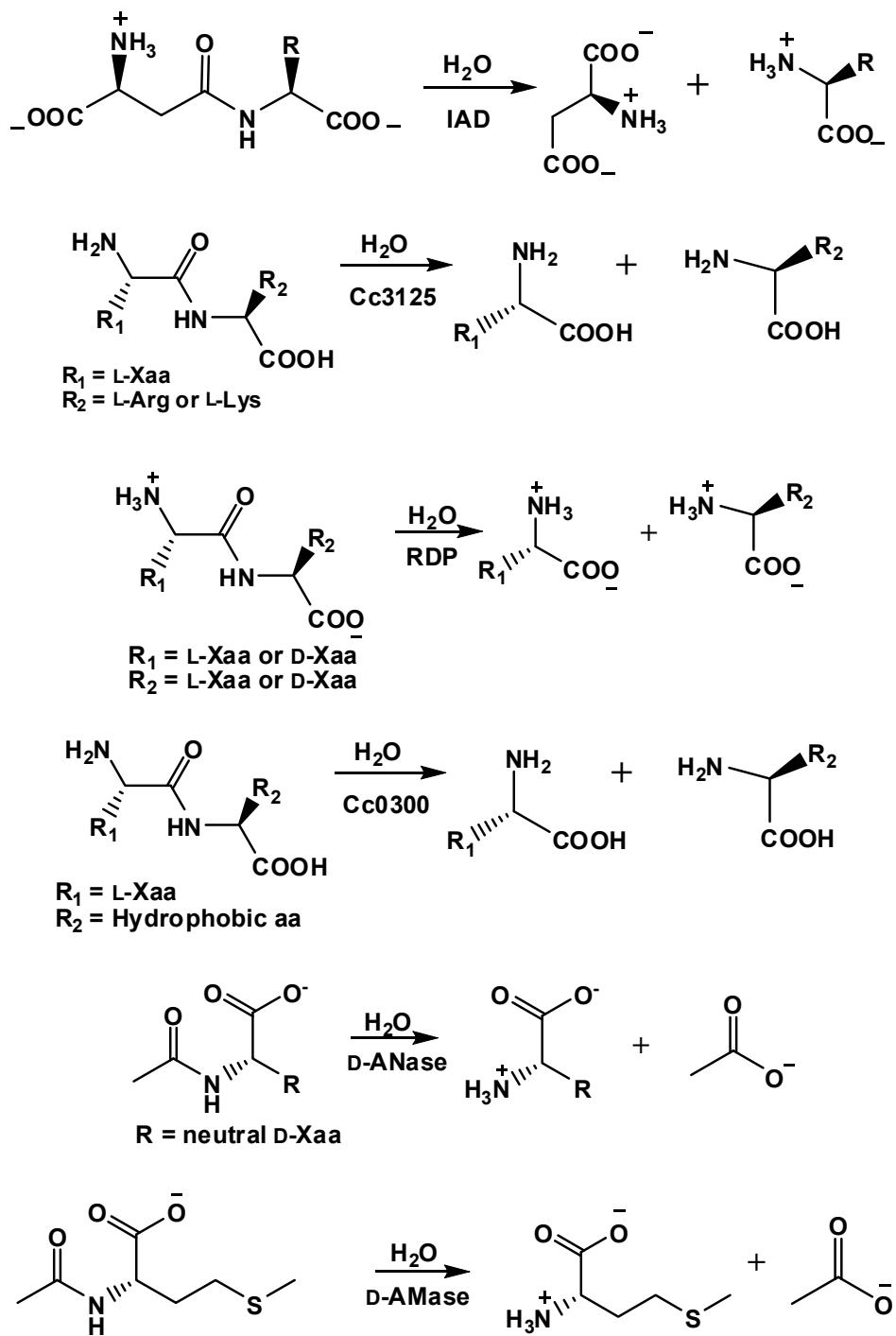
initial discovery, there are approximately forty families that have been functionally characterized and the number of sequences available on the Structure-Function Linkage Database (SFLD) now exceeds 10,000 (10,80). The reactions catalyzed by the enzymes of the AHS are predominantly hydrolytic reactions of the C-N amide bond of amino acids, nucleic acids, and sugars. These enzymes also catalyze reactions involving C-O and P-O ester bond cleavage. The mechanism of hydrolysis for this enzyme superfamily involves the activation of a water molecule by the metal center for nucleophilic attack. The metal ion also plays a role in the activation of the scissile bond of the substrate for bond cleavage and takes part in the stabilization of the tetrahedral intermediate. In addition to hydrolytic reactions, a few enzymes of this superfamily also catalyze nonhydrolytic reactions such as nonoxidative decarboxylation and isomerization reactions. Examples of reactions catalyzed by AHS enzymes (as of June 12, 2009) are catalogued in **Scheme 1.1**.

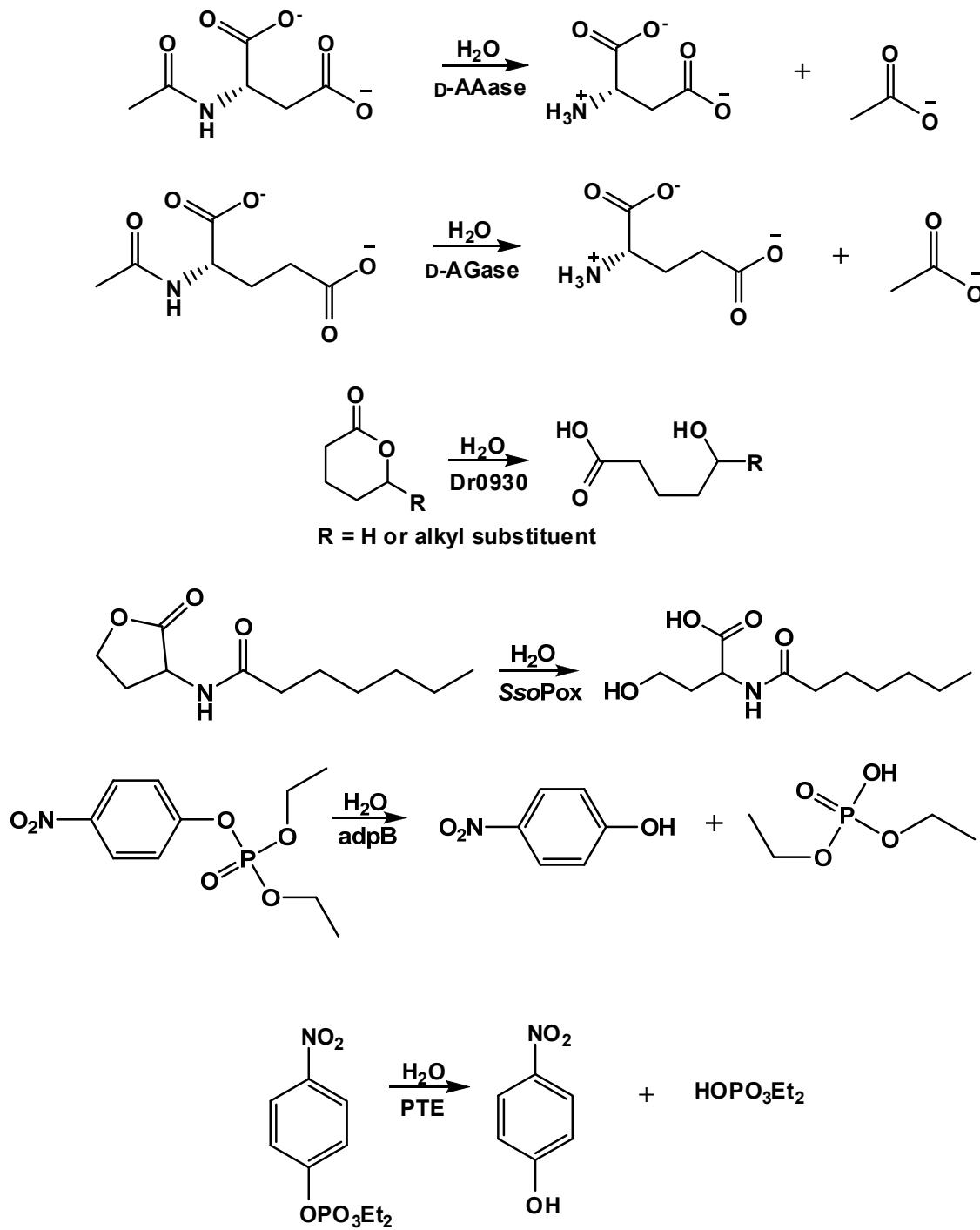
Scheme 1.1: Examples of reactions catalyzed by enzymes of the AHS.

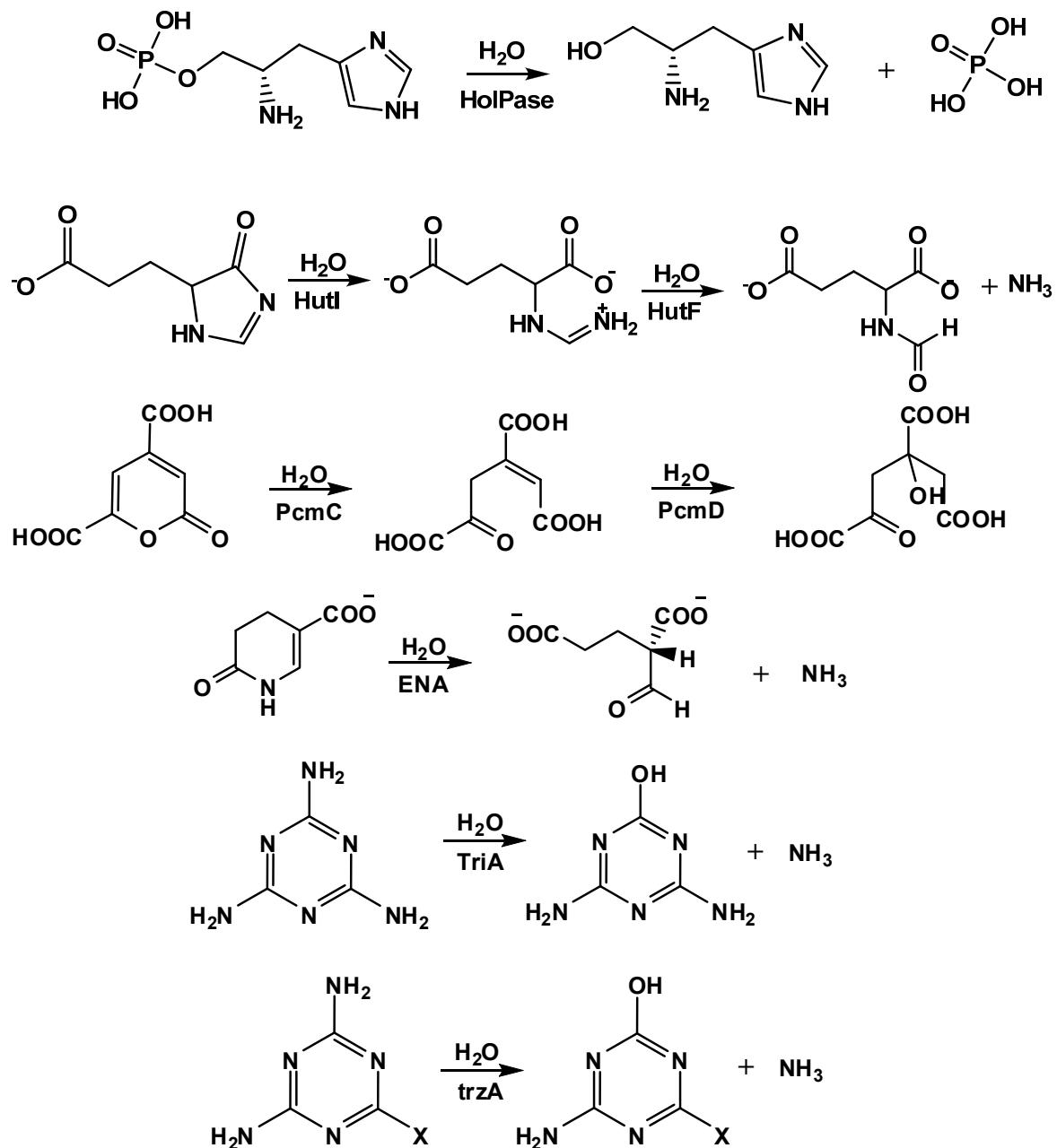


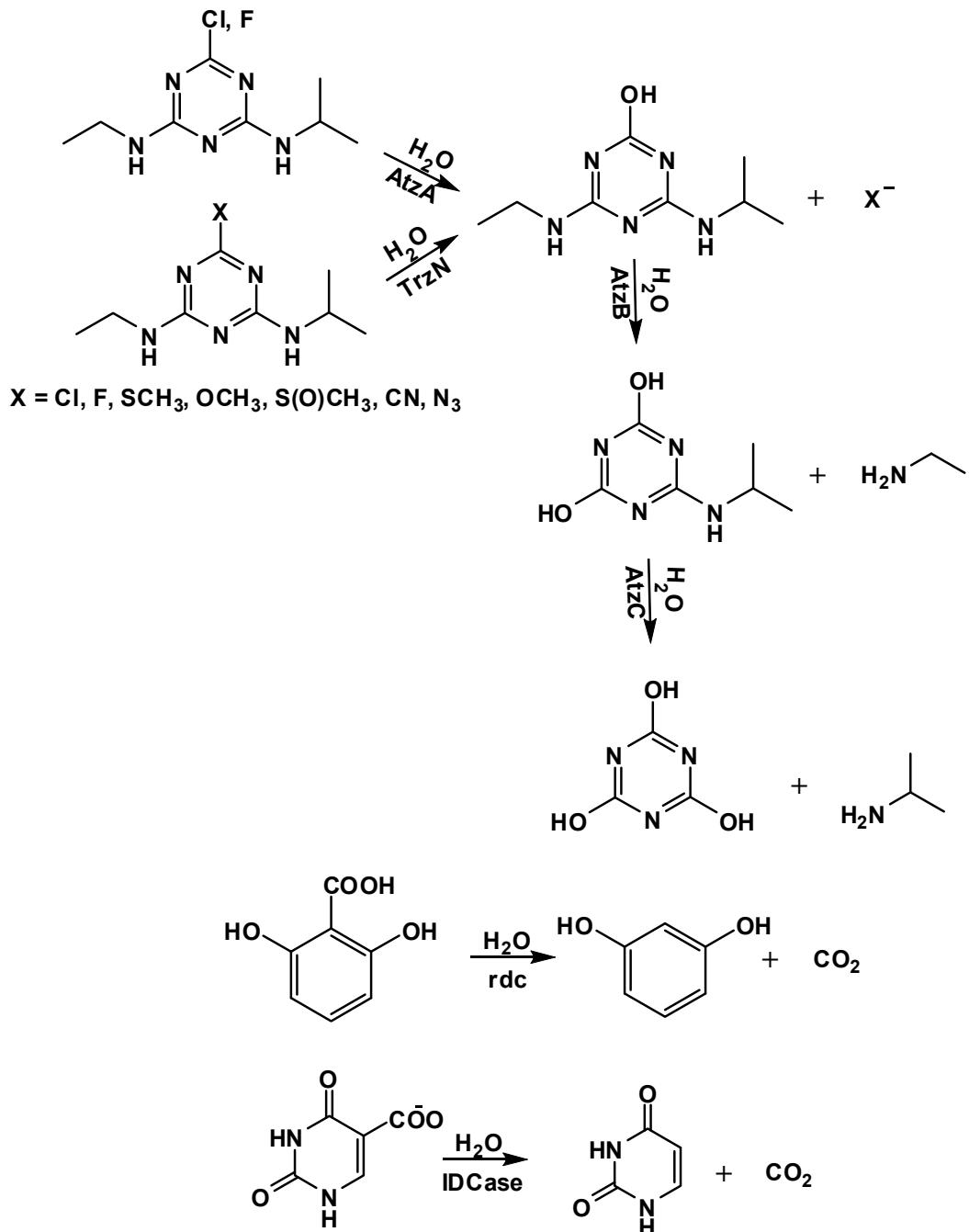
Scheme 1.1: Continued.

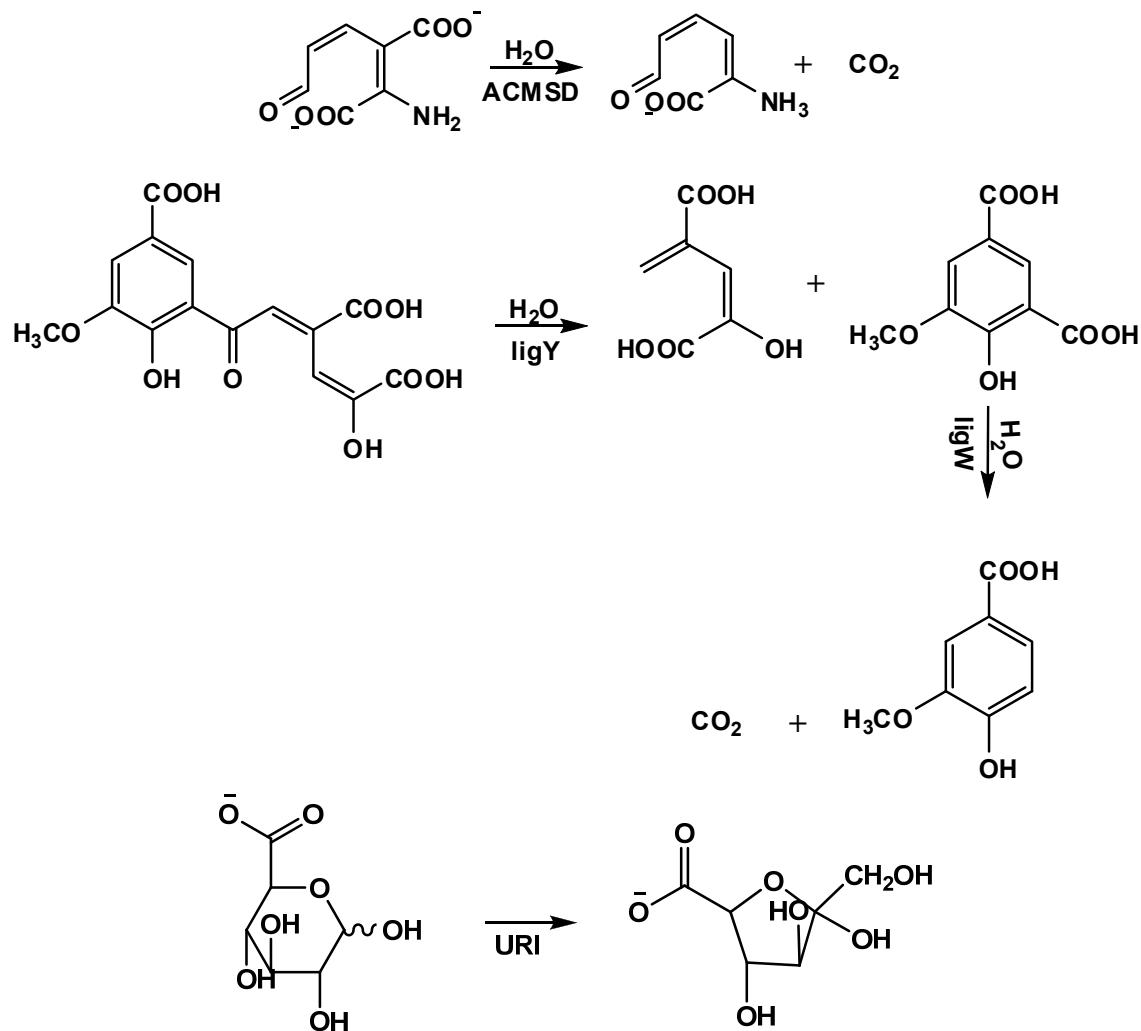
Scheme 1.1: Continued.

Scheme 1.1: Continued.

Scheme 1.1: Continued.

Scheme 1.1: Continued.

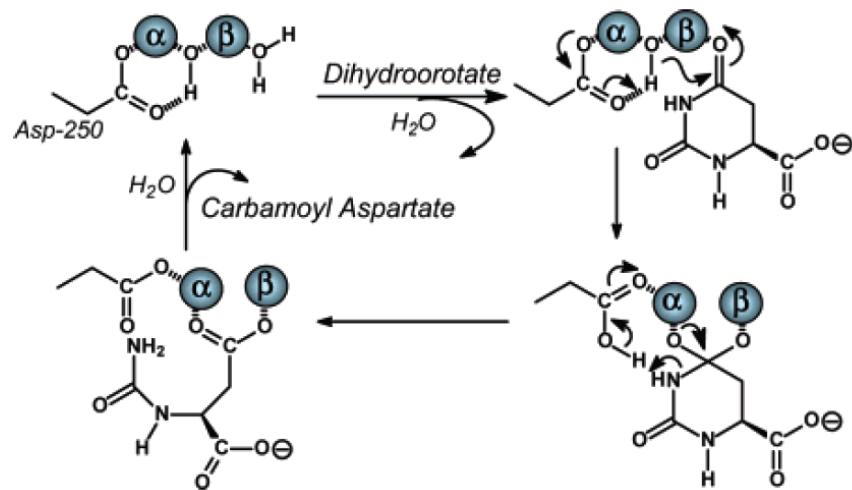
Scheme 1.1: Continued.

Scheme 1.1: Continued.

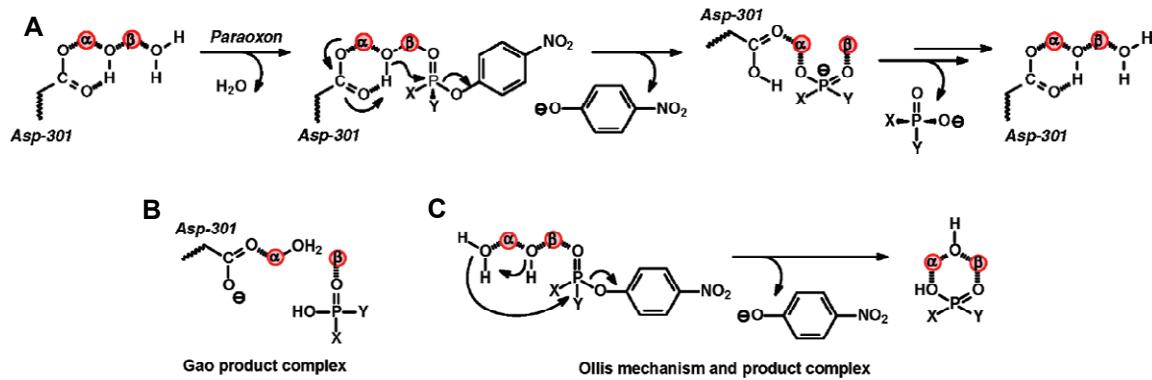
The detailed reaction for some of the enzymes of the AHS has been examined in depth. The best understood case is with the enzyme dihydroorotase from *E. coli* in which the crystal structure has been solved with substrate and product bound to separate monomeric subunits within the dimeric protein (34). The specific interactions within the enzyme active site before and immediately after catalysis are therefore manifested. Dihydroorotase catalyzes the reversible hydrolysis of dihydroorotate to carbamoyl aspartate. In the structure with dihydroorotate bound in the active site, the carbonyl group of the scissile amide bond is shown to be interacting with the M_β metal ion. This interaction helps polarize the amide bond and enhances the electrophilicity of the carbonyl carbon. The bridging hydroxide is hydrogen bonded to the aspartate from β -strand 8 and is positioned for the nucleophilic attack on the *re*-face of the carbonyl substrate. In the structure of DHO complexed with carbamoyl aspartate, the forming carboxylate group bridges the two metal ions in the active site. This indicates that the hydrolytic water is the bridging hydroxide. The conserved aspartate from strand 8 is positioned to protonate the amide nitrogen, suggesting its role as a proton shuttle between substrate and product (34,60). An illustration of the mechanism of DHO is shown in **Scheme 1.2** (31). Similar mechanisms have been proposed for isoaspartyl dipeptidase (71) and phosphotriesterase (68). Alternate mechanisms have also been proposed for PTE. In the PTE computational-based mechanism proposed by Wong and Gao, as the reaction advances from the enzyme-substrate complex to the enzyme-product complex, the diethyl phosphate product coordinates to the β -metal ion in a mononuclear manner. This coordination scheme is coupled with a lengthening of the

metal-metal distance from 3.6 to 5.3 Å (81). Another proposed mechanism for PTE has been postulated by Ollis et al. In this mechanism, Ollis and colleagues proposed that the bridging hydroxide acts as a base and abstracts a proton from a water molecule that is apparently loosely coordinated to the M_a . This mechanism is distinctly different from the previous two mechanisms where the bridging hydroxide is proposed as the nucleophile (82). The three PTE mechanisms are presented in **Scheme 1.3**.

Scheme 1.2: Proposed mechanism for the reversible hydrolysis of dihydroorotate by DHO (31).

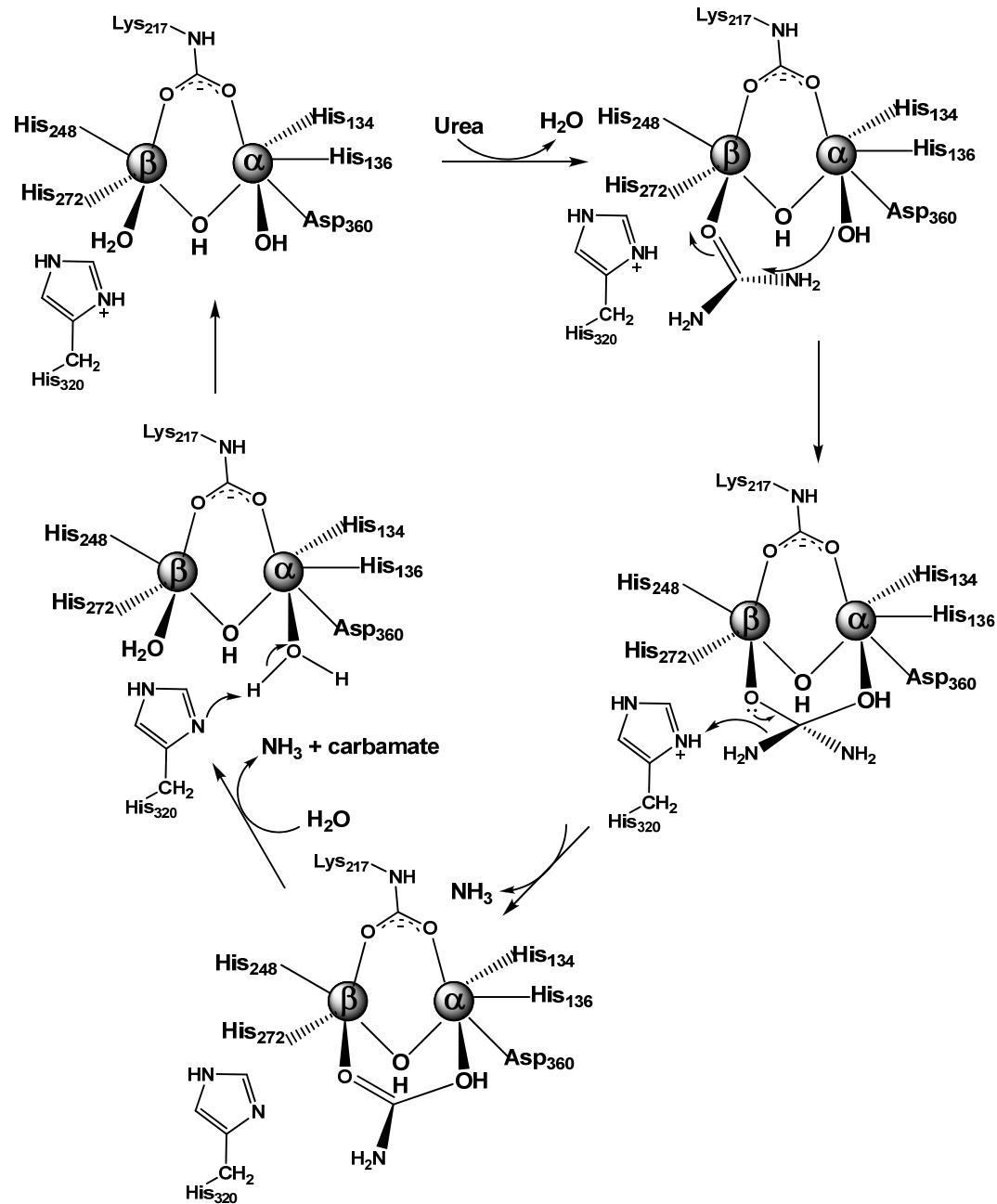


Scheme 1.3: The three mechanisms proposed for phosphotriesterase (83). A) A slightly modified version of the original mechanism proposed by Aubert et al. The bridging hydroxide nucleophilically attacks the phosphorus center of the substrate via a S_N2-like reaction. The bond to the phenol breaks and the resulting diethyl phosphate is bound within the active site as a bridging ligand between the two divalent cations. B) The Gao product complex where the diethyl phosphate is coordinated to the β-metal ion in a monodentate manner. C) The mechanism proposed by Ollis et al. The bridging hydroxide acts as a base that abstracts a proton from the nucleophilic M_α-bound water molecule. This deprotonation activates the attack on the phosphorus center of the substrate.

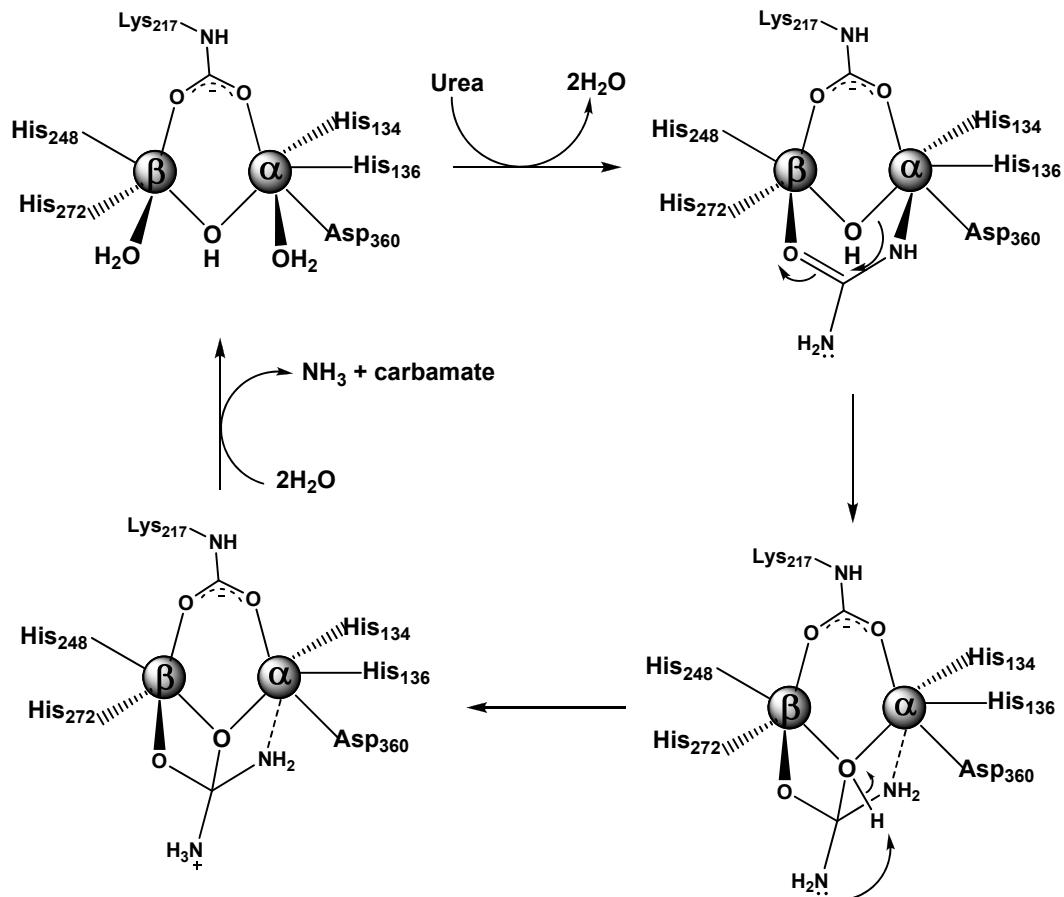


Another binuclear enzyme in which the mechanism has also been under great controversial debate is urease. There are three main reaction pathways that have been proposed for the enzyme-catalyzed decomposition of urea: the hydrolytic mechanism that involves the formation of a carbamate intermediate, the carbon dioxide mechanism in which urea is directly hydrolyzed to carbon dioxide and ammonia, and the elimination mechanism that involves the formation of a cyanate intermediate (84). The most commonly accepted mechanism, the carbamate mechanism, has been extracted from studies of bacterial urease from *K. aerogenes* and *B. pasteurii*. Two different variations of the carbamate mechanism have been proposed: the Karplus mechanism and the Benini mechanism. In the Karplus and Hausinger mechanism, urea binds to the active site and replaces a water molecule that is coordinating to M_β , while the water molecule (hydroxide) in the M_α site is retained. This Ni_α -bound OH acts as a nucleophile and attacks the carbonyl carbon of the urea molecule, which is further polarized by the Ni center. The reaction proceeds through a tetrahedral intermediate to form carbamic acid after the release of ammonia, which is assisted by proton transfer from the protonated His320 (85). A detailed illustration of this mechanism is shown in **Scheme 1.4**. An alternate mechanism for urease has been proposed by Benini et al, shown in **Scheme 1.5**. In this mechanism, urea replaces the two water molecules in the M_α and M_β sites and binds to the Ni active site center in a bidentate manner. The bridging hydroxide then acts as a nucleophile and attacks the urea carbonyl carbon atom, at the same time provides the proton that facilitates the release of ammonia (32).

Scheme 1.4: The mechanism of urease proposed by Karplus and Hausinger.

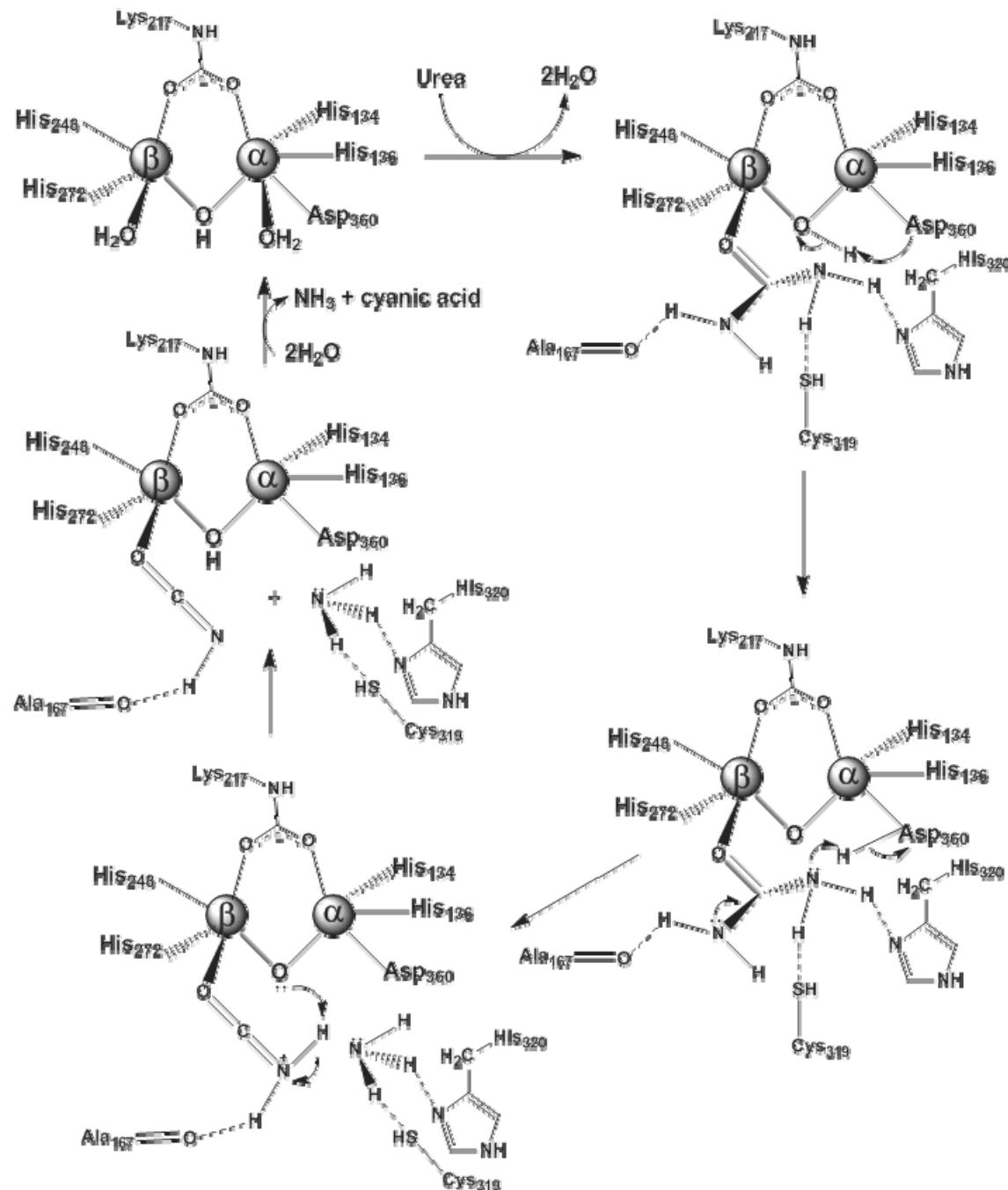


Scheme 1.5: The hydrolytic mechanism for urease proposed by Benini et al.



Computational methods have postulated the feasibility of a cyanic acid mechanism of urea decomposition, and this mechanism is also supported by kinetic studies of biomimetic complexes. The elimination mechanism is referred to as a “protein-assisted proton transfer” mechanism due to the major role of the protein in helping with the transfer of a proton between both NH₂ ends of urea. The first proposed protein-assisted proton transfer mechanism centers on Asp221 as the main residue relevant for catalysis. The second protein-assisted proton transfer, which can be described as “Asp-mediated proton transfer,” involves the transfer of a proton from the bridging hydroxide to an NH₂ of urea. This process is facilitated by an active site Asp residue. The reactive nucleophilic di-Ni-coordinated oxygen is then capable of attacking the carbonyl carbon of urea to form a tetrahedral intermediate, as seen with the hydrolytic pathway. The result of this quantum mechanical analysis suggests that the active site of urease can undergo competitive elimination and hydrolytic mechanisms, leading to isocyanic acid or carbamic acid, respectively (86). A schematic example of a protein-assisted proton transfer mechanism is shown in **Scheme 1.6**.

Scheme 1.6: Schematic representation of a protein-assisted proton transfer mechanism in the elimination pathway of urea degradation.

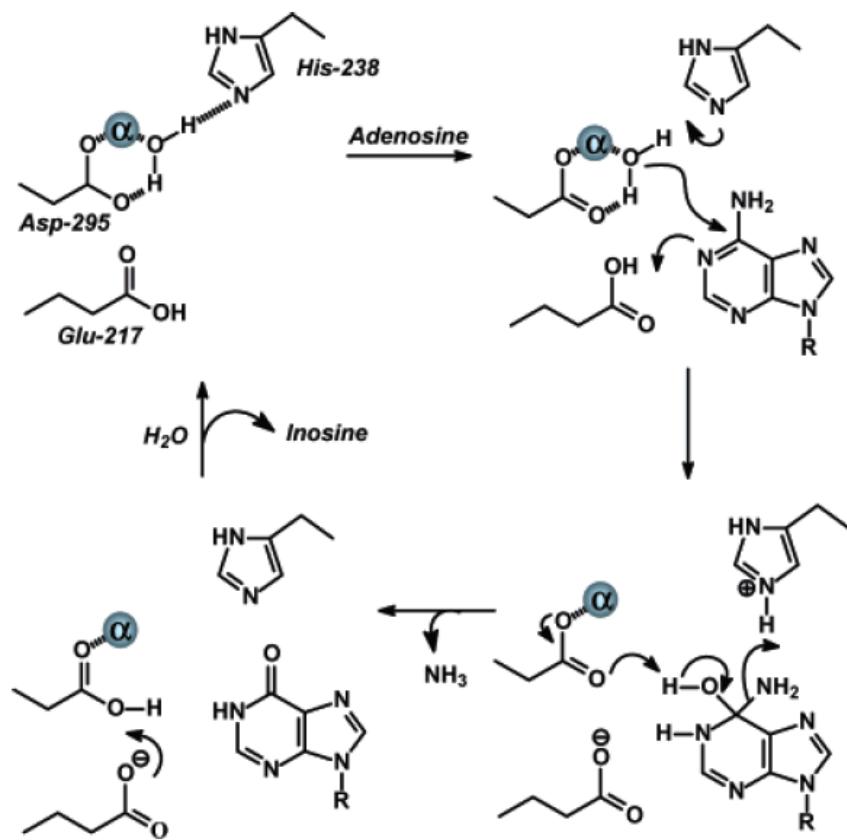


One other example of a binuclear metal center mechanism within the AHS is the mechanism proposed for the enzyme human renal dipeptidase (hRDP). The hRDP metal center is distinctly different from the binuclear centers described previously in that the metal ligands HxH from β -strand 1 is now HxD, and the conserved aspartate from strand 8 is no longer coordinating to the α -metal ion. Based on a crystal structure of the enzyme-cilastatin complex, Nitanai and colleagues suggested that the hydrolysis is initiated by a proton abstraction from the bridging water by the aspartate from strand 8. This deprotonation facilitates a nucleophilic attack on the carbonyl carbon of the amide bond by water, forming a tetrahedral adduct. The resulting oxyanion of the adduct is stabilized by the positive charge of the conserved His152 (40). This mechanism of intermediate stabilization is distinctive from other mechanisms proposed for enzymes of the AHS that have a binuclear metal center.

The reaction mechanisms for mononuclear enzymes of the AHS have been investigated to a great extent for adenosine deaminase (46,56) and *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine-6-phosphate deacetylase (70). The reaction catalyzed by adenosine deaminase is an example of a nucleophilic aromatic substitution and the active site of ADA is a subtype of the mononuclear center where the metal ion is in the M_{α} position. In the mechanism proposed for ADA as outlined in **Scheme 1.7** (31), the histidine from strand 6 acts as a general base and abstracts the proton from the metal-bound water molecule. The resulting hydroxide attacks the aromatic ring forming a tetrahedral intermediate followed by a proton donation from a glutamate from strand 5 in a HxxE motif. Deprotonation of the carbinol intermediate by the conserved aspartate from

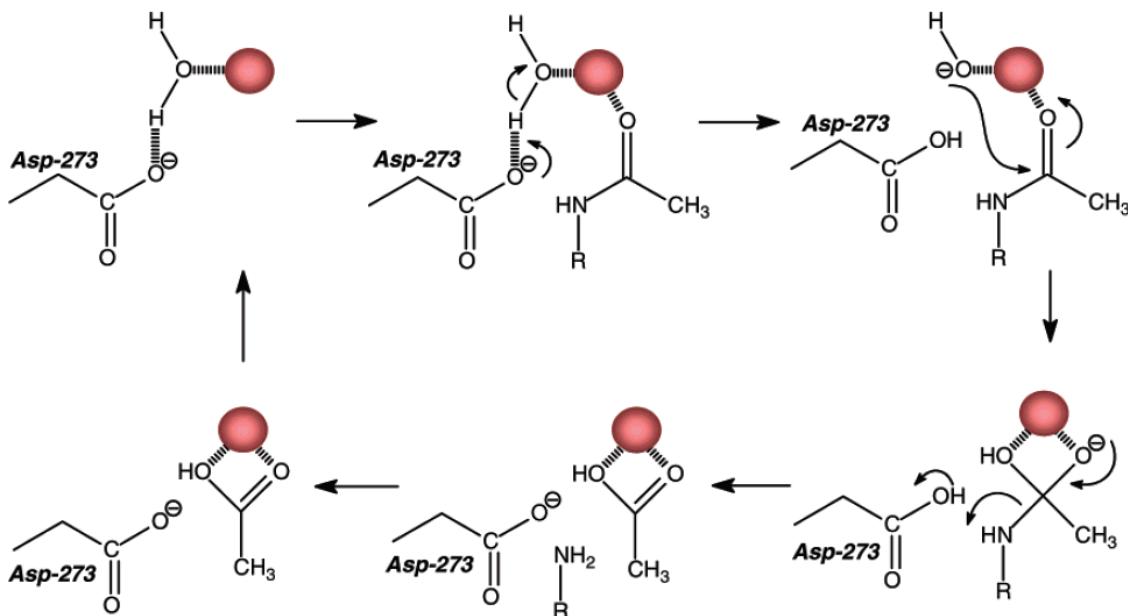
strand 8 and proton donation of the histidine from strand 6 assist the formation and release of the product (46).

Scheme 1.7: Proposed mechanism for the hydrolysis of adenine by ADA (31).



The structure and mechanism of AGD from *E. coli* was elucidated recently (42). AGD from *E. coli* catalyzes the deacetylation of *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine-6-phosphate using a single metal ion positioned at the M_B site. The mechanism of AGD (**Scheme 1.8**), proposed by Hall et al (70), is initiated by the proton abstraction of the active site hydrolytic water (which is ligated to the metal ion) by the invariant aspartate from strand 8. The resulting hydroxide nucleophilically attacks the carbonyl carbon of the substrate that is being polarized by the metal ion, forming a tetrahedral intermediate. The collapse of the tetrahedral intermediate is followed by a proton transfer from the aspartate of β-strand 8 to the amine leaving group of the product and ultimately the release of products. Apparently the mechanism utilized by NagA from *Bacillus subtilis* is different than that of the *E. coli* enzyme since it contains a binuclear metal center (41). These features highlight the significant diversity for the evolution of function within the amidohydrolase superfamily.

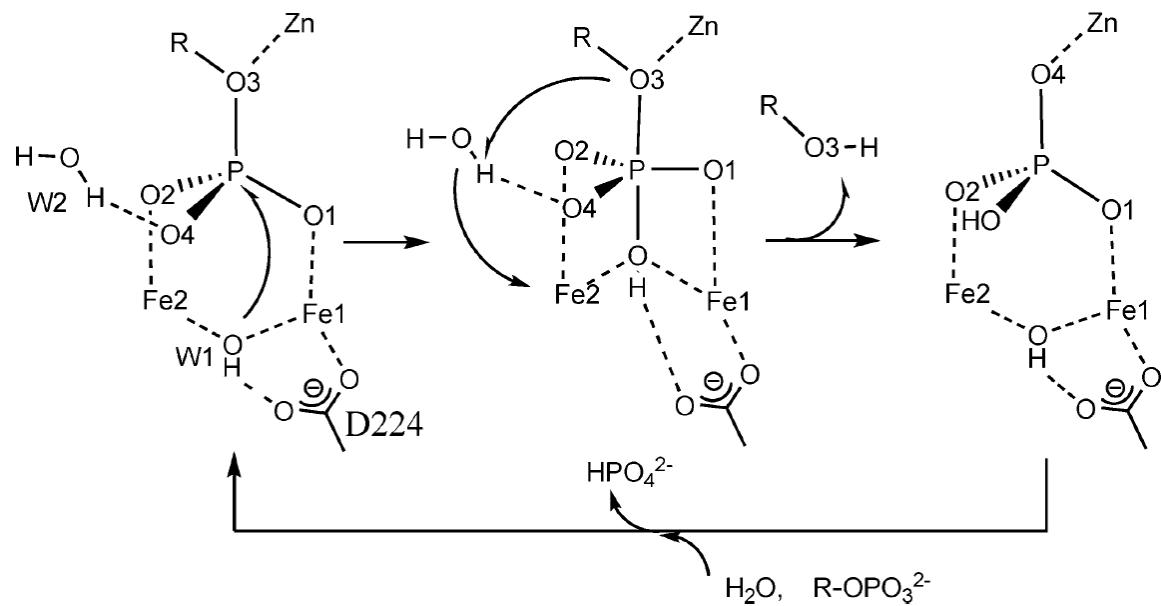
Scheme 1.8: Proposed mechanism for the hydrolysis of *N*-acetyl-glucosamine-6-phosphate deacetylase, an enzyme with a mononuclear metal center at the β -site (70).



The reaction mechanism for one of the most diverged members of the AHS, HolPase, has been proposed by Omi et al based on the crystal structure of the enzyme and an enzyme-substrate complex model (**Scheme 1.9**) (53). According to the mechanism, the substrate displaces a water molecule within the trinuclear cluster, and the substrate phosphate coordinates to the three metals. These interactions enhance the electrophilicity of the phosphorus atom. The bridging hydroxide acts as a nucleophile and makes an attack on the phosphorus center to form a trigonal pyramidal transition state, which is stabilized through the maintenance of the interactions of the phosphate and the metal center. This attack is facilitated by interactions between the hydroxide and

the two irons as well as between the hydroxide and Asp224. The geometrical constraint of the transition state makes the phosphorus atom move slightly toward the two irons. The P-O3 bond, which is being polarized by the Zn ion, loosens and the O3 gets protonated by a water molecule (W2 in **Scheme 1.9**). The histidinol is released from the active site, and another substrate enters to liberate the phosphate ion and start another round of catalysis.

Scheme 1.9: Reaction mechanism of histidinol-phosphate phosphatase from *T. thermophilus* (53). The formation and stabilization of a trigonal bipyramidal transition state is facilitated by interactions between the phosphate group of the substrate and the trinuclear metal center.



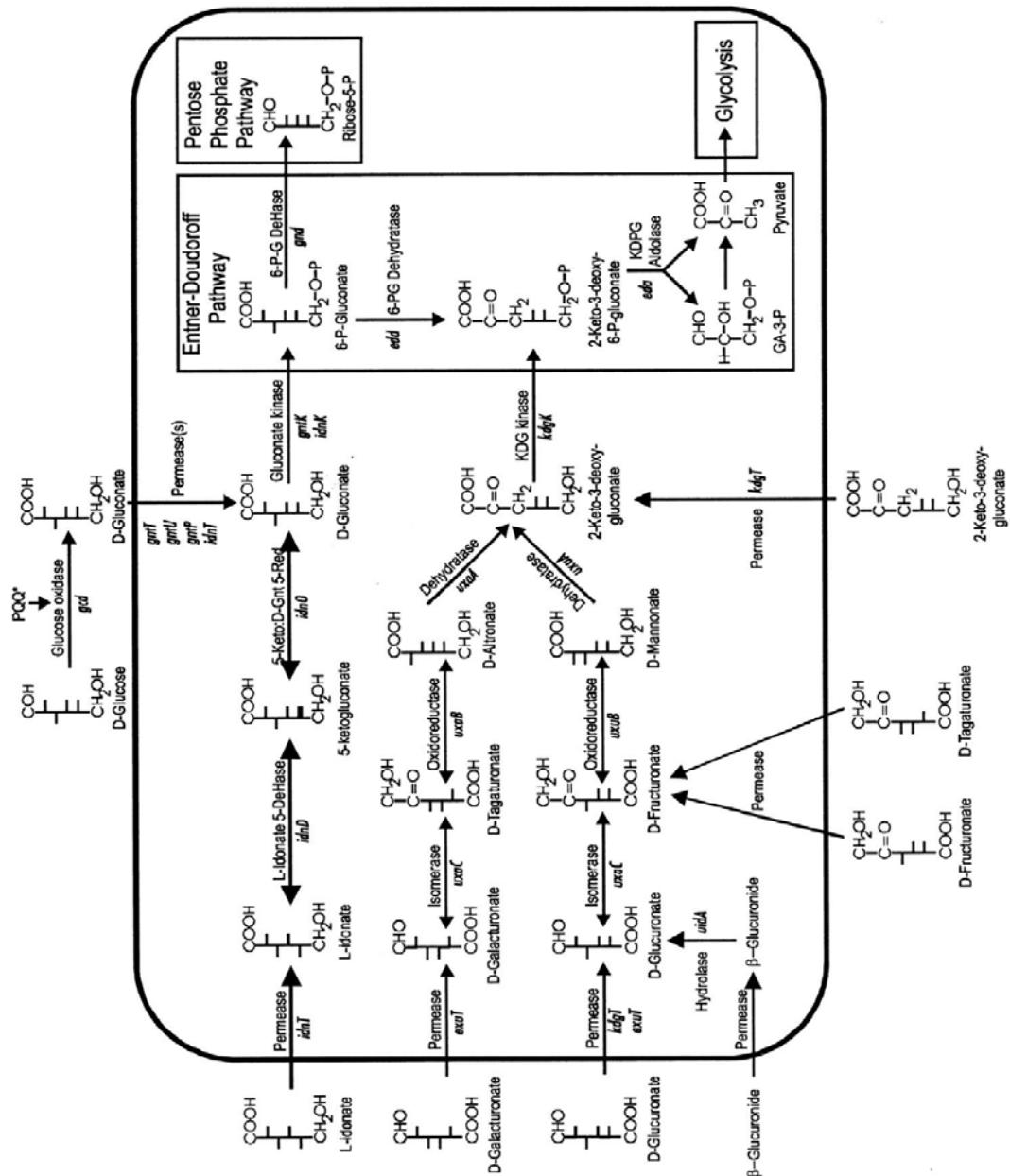
In this dissertation, the mechanisms of two members of the amidohydrolase superfamily were characterized and examined in detail using kinetics and X-ray crystallography. In the first part of the dissertation, the functional discovery of a second uronate isomerase (galacturonate isomerase) from *Bacillus halodurans* will be addressed. Unlike *E. coli* and *T. maritima*, the genomic context of the organism *B. halodurans* suggests that the pathways for the utilization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are organized separately and involved separate enzymes for the isomerization of the respective hexauronate, the first reaction in the pathway. The X-ray crystal structure of galacturonate isomerase has also been solved, by the efforts of our collaborator Dr. S. Almo at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, in the presence of substrate and intermediate mimics for the elucidation of the isomerization reaction mechanism utilized by enzymes of this family. The second part of the dissertation focuses on the mechanistic discussion of the enzyme uronate isomerase (URI) from *E. coli*. This enzyme is a unique member of the amidohydrolase superfamily due to its rare nonhydrolytic reactivity. Therefore characterization of this enzyme offers a striking example for the divergence of chemical reactivity of enzymes that share a common structural ancestor. The last part of this dissertation will be focused on the mechanistic details of a renal dipeptidase-like protein from *Streptomyces coelicolor*. The mechanism

for the hydrolysis of dipeptides by this enzyme will be presented, and kinetic and structural characterizations will be used for the corroboration of the proposed mechanism.

Uronate isomerase is considered an amidohydrolase enzyme based on sequence alignment. A crystal structure of the *T. maritima* URI has been obtained by the Joint Center for Structural Genomics (43). However, the structure contains a water molecule in place of the putative metal ion in the active site. The metal is predicted to be a zinc ion that is coordinating to the two histidines from β -strand 1 and the aspartate from strand 8. A sequence alignment of uronate isomerases from 36 different organisms reveals that uronate isomerases are all missing the histidine from strand 6. This enzyme represents the only well-characterized AH enzyme that does not contain a histidine at this location. Instead, it contains a conserved tryptophan at the end of strand seven. This enzyme is also unusual in that it is one of the enzymes from the AH superfamily that does not catalyze a hydrolysis reaction (31).

Uronate isomerase facilitates the conversion of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate and of D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate, the first step in the catabolism of hexuronate in *E. coli* (87). The parallel pathways for the break down of D-glucuronic and D-galacturonic acids converge with the formation of 2-keto-3-deoxy-gluconate. This intermediate is then phosphorylated and enters the Entner-Doudoroff pathway where it is further metabolized into glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate and pyruvate, two important metabolites of glycolysis. The pathways for the catabolism of hexuronate are outlined in **Scheme 1.10**. It was determined that the 72 *E. coli* strains isolated all possess the Entner-Doudoroff pathway and are capable of utilizing gluconate and glucuronate as energy sources (87). In humans, D-glucuronate is used for drug and toxin conjugation and is excreted in the urine and bile (88). D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are found in high concentration in the intestinal tract and are believed to be substrates to support the growth of *E. coli* in the gut (87). Hence the activity of uronate isomerase in *E. coli* is essential for its survival in intestinal environments.

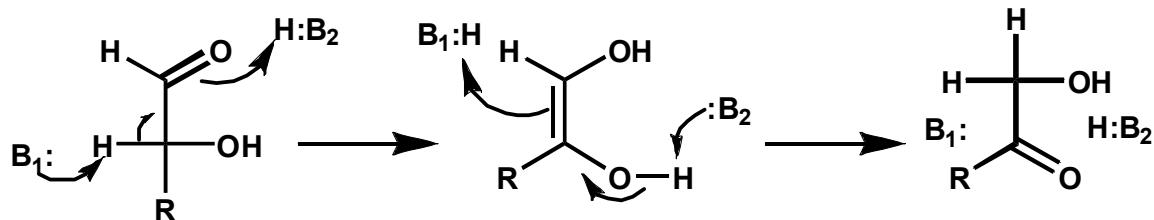
Scheme 1.10: Catabolic pathway of hexuronate in *E. coli* (87).



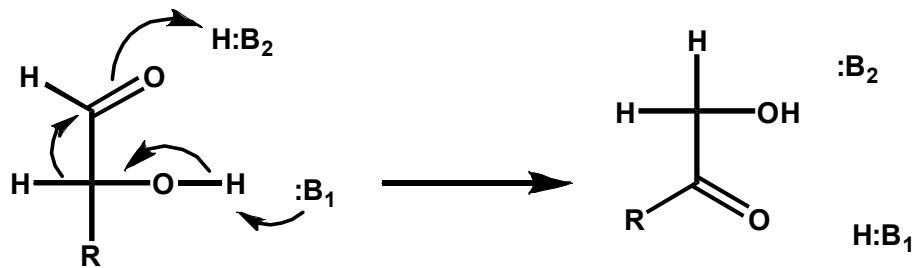
The reaction catalyzed by URI is that of the aldose-ketose isomerization reaction via a 1,2-hydrogen transfer. These enzymatic reactions generally proceed either through a proton transfer mechanism (**Scheme 1.11A**) such as phosphoglucose isomerase of the aldose-ketose isomerase family of enzymes (89) and triosephosphate isomerase (90-94) or a less common hydride transfer mechanism (**Scheme 1.11B**) as proposed for the metalloenzyme xylose isomerase (95-97). In the proton transfer mechanism of triosephosphate isomerase (TIM), Glu-165 abstracts the *pro-R* proton from C-1 of dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP) and transfers it to the C-2 of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, while His-95 catalyzes the proton transfer between O1 and O2, as suggested by X-ray crystallography and mutagenesis studies (90-94). The mechanism of xylose isomerase involves two divalent cations that mediate the hydride transfer reaction. Evidence suggests that the enzyme binds the α form of the pyranose ring, and His-53 is involved in the protonation of O5 for ring opening. Following the ring-opening step, O2 is deprotonated by a metal-bound hydroxide ion accompanied by a shift in the position of the second metal (M2) towards the substrate. At a liganding distance to the substrate, M2 acts as an electron withdrawing force on the C1-O bond of substrate. This polarization results in a partial positive character on C-1 and thereby a more readily hydride transfer (95-97). Recently, the mechanism of URI from *E. coli* has been established as a proton transfer process based on the detection of substrate/solvent hydrogen exchange upon incubation with enzyme. The rate of deuterium incorporation at C2 of D-glucuronate was determined to be 0.018 s^{-1} compared to 196 s^{-1} for product formation (98).

Scheme 1.11: Aldo-keto isomerization of sugars. **A)** Proton transfer mechanism. **B)** Hydride transfer mechanism.

A



B



The isomerization of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate requires a proton transfer from C2 of D-glucuronate to C1 at either the *re*- or *si*-face of D-fructuronate. The stereospecificity of this transfer was established by utilizing the enzymes D-mannonate dehydrogenase and D-mannonate dehydratase. The deuterium transferred from C2 of D-glucuronate is ultimately found at C6 of 2-keto-3-deoxy-D-gluconic acid. The detection of the deuterium at the *pro-R* position of 2-keto-3-deoxy-D-gluconic acid by NMR spectroscopy analyses confirmed that the proton is transferred to the *pro-R* position at

C1 of D-fructuronate (98). In chapter II of this dissertation, characterization of the mechanism of URI from *E. coli* will be discussed in detail using enzyme kinetics.

In the pursuit of protein function for unknown members of the AHS, one of the proteins in *B. halodurans* with an uncertain function is Bh0493. The sequence of Bh0493 is one of the most divergent protein sequences identified to date. A search of the DNA sequences available from NCBI reveals that the most closely related protein with a characterized catalytic function is Tm0064 from *Thermotoga maritima*. This protein is a uronate isomerase and a crystal structure of this enzyme has been deposited in the PDB (1J5S). However, the overall amino acid sequence identity between Bh0493 and Tm0064 is rather low. When these two proteins are compared to one another the sequence identity is less than 19%. Nevertheless, a sequence alignment between Bh0493 and other enzymes known to be uronate isomerases reveals that the residues suspected to be critical for the functioning of the isomerization reaction are conserved. These residues include the conserved HxH motif from β -strand 1, the aspartate from β -strand 8, and a WWF motif from β -strand 7. In addition, residues that are critical for functioning in the *E. coli* enzyme are conserved in the sequence of Bh0493 based on the sequence alignment of Bh0493 with other authentic uronate isomerases. In this part of the dissertation, cloning, expression, structure and functional characterization of Bh0493 will be reported. The X-ray structures of Bh0493 in the presence of substrate and intermediate mimics will aid in the elucidation of the isomerization mechanism employed by the uronate isomerase family of enzymes. The gene context within the genome of *B. halodurans* will also be examined to further obtain evidence for the

support of functional assignment of a gene encoding an enzyme in the catabolic pathways of hexuronate.

The third enzyme that will be characterized in this dissertation is a renal dipeptidase-like protein (Sco3058) from *Streptomyces coelicolor*. *Streptomyces* are recognized for their production of biologically active secondary metabolites and are responsible for almost two-thirds of all known natural antibiotics. The best genetically characterized strain is *Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2)*, which has become the preferred model organism in Streptomyces research (99).

The renal dipeptidase family of enzyme was first identified and characterized in the 1970s based on its physicochemical properties (100). In addition to a wide range of dipeptides, renal dipeptidase is also involved in the renal metabolism of glutathione and its conjugates and is the sole enzyme that is responsible for the hydrolysis of penem and carbapenem β -lactam antibiotics (101-106). The first crystal structure from the renal dipeptidase family is the enzyme from human (PDB: litq) (40). The quarternary structure of the hrDP is a homodimer with each polypeptide subunit consisting of 369 amino acid residues (42 kDa). The sequence of the hrDP shows a 75% identity to its mammalian homologs. From the crystal structure, the protein utilizes a HxD motif at strand 1 to bind to the M_a zinc ion instead of the conventional HxH. Moreover, the residue that bridges the two metals is a glutamate from β -strand 3 and not strand 4. The aspartate at the end of β -strand 8 is conserved, but it is no longer coordinating to the M_a. According to the X-ray structure, this aspartate residue appears to be interacting with the hydrolytic water via hydrogen bonding. This enzyme was also cocrystallized in the

presence of a known dipeptidyl inhibitor cilastatin (PDB entry code 1itu). The cilastatin-bound active site (**Figure 1.3**) suggested, as previously mentioned, that the hydrolytic water is activated by the conserved aspartate from β -strand 8. The deprotonated water then nucleophilically attacks the carbonyl carbon of the peptide bond to form a tetrahedral intermediate. It was also proposed that the conserved positively charged His-152 then acts as an oxyanion hole to stabilize the resulting negatively charged intermediate. This mechanism of hydrolysis is distinctly different from the mechanism of characterized enzymes in the AHS in which the tetrahedral intermediate is stabilized by the solvent exposed M_β (40).

The first renal dipeptidase-like gene *acdp* from a prokaryote was cloned from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus* (107). This enzyme has a low sequence identity of 23% to the human renal dipeptidase, but the essential residues identified in the mammalian dipeptidases are all conserved. Unlike its mammalian homologs, the gene product of *acdp* could not hydrolyze the unsaturated dipeptide glycyldehydrophenylalanine; instead the protein showed substrate specificity towards various dipeptides with a preference for dipeptides containing a D-amino acid at the C-terminus (107). The protein Sco3058, on the other hand, contains a 45% and 22% sequence identities to the hrDP and *acdp*, respectively. Substrate specificity analysis of this protein indicates that the enzyme is promiscuous towards a wide range of dipeptides containing L- and D-amino acids with a preference for L-Xaa D-Xaa substrates. In this dissertation, kinetic and structural properties of the enzyme Sco3058 from *Streptomyces coelicolor* will be discussed in detail.

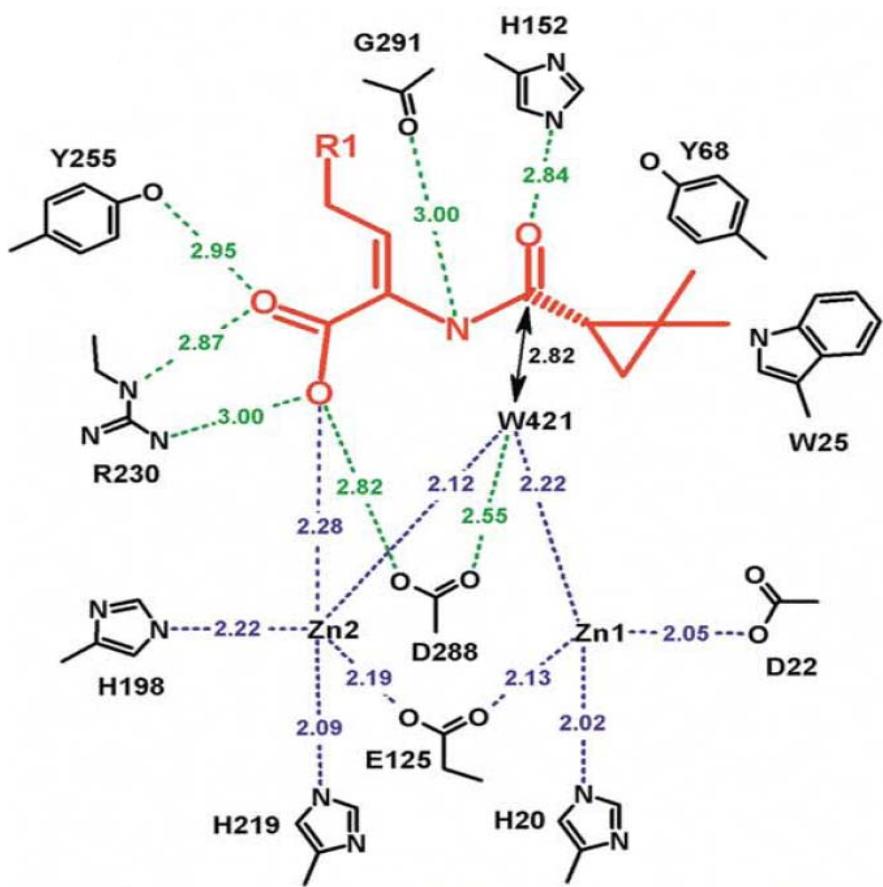


Figure 1.3: Active site of hRDP with bound cilastatin (in red) (40).

CHAPTER II

AT THE PERIPHERY OF THE AMIDOHYDROLASE SUPERFAMILY: BH0493

FROM *BACILLUS HADODURANS* CATALYZES THE ISOMERIZATION OF D-

GALACTURONATE TO D-TAGATURONATE*

The identification and functional assignment of enzymes encoded within completely sequenced genomes is a difficult and demanding problem. According to some estimates, approximately 40% of newly sequenced genes have an *unknown*, *uncertain*, or *incorrect* functional assignment (2). The extent of the catalytic diversity inherent within metabolic and catabolic pathways will not be fully understood until the functional annotations of these newly sequenced genes have been addressed. The absence of a comprehensive understanding of the metabolic landscape has therefore motivated the development of new methodologies for the assignment of function for enzymes that catalyze reactions with ambiguous substrates. These emerging strategies include phylogenetic profiling (108, 109), recognition of domain fusions and gene clusters (87,110-113), and other computational approaches (88). Most of the commonly used techniques require sequence and/or structural comparisons to well-characterized

*Reprinted with permission from “At the Periphery of the Amidohydrolase Superfamily: Bh0493 from *Bacillus Halodurans* Catalyzes the Isomerization of D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate” by T. T. Nguyen, S. Brown, A. A. Fedorov, E. V. Fedorov, P. C. Babbitt, S. C. Almo, and F. M. Raushel, 2008. *Biochemistry*, 47, 1194-1206, Copyright 2008 by Journal of the American Chemical Society.

homologues to make high quality functional predictions. However, these attempts at functional characterization can be problematic when the sequence or structural similarity is remote (2).

Members of the amidohydrolase superfamily (AHS) have been identified in every organism sequenced to date (20, 31). This enzyme superfamily catalyzes predominantly hydrolytic reactions where a water molecule is activated by one or two divalent metal ions embedded within the active site (31). All of the enzymes within the AHS adopt a $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -barrel structural fold with an active site that resides at the C-terminal end of the β -barrel (21, 31). One of the most divergent members of the amidohydrolase superfamily is uronate isomerase (URI). This enzyme family exhibits few statistically significant sequence links to any other member of the AHS (**Figure 2.1**), and structure-based comparisons are required to link this family to other families in the superfamily.

The URI from *Escherichia coli* (UxaC) catalyzes the isomerization of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate and of D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate. These isomerization reactions represent the first step in the separate metabolic pathways for the utilization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate in bacteria. The isomerized products are subsequently reduced to D-mannonate and D-altronate by UxuB and UxaB, respectively, and then dehydrated by UxuA and UxaA to 2-keto-3-deoxy-D-gluconate. The entire metabolic pathway for the metabolism of these sugars in *E. coli* is summarized in **Scheme 2.1**.

We have begun to delineate the extent of the structural and functional diversity inherent within the amidohydrolase superfamily of enzymes. One of the most divergent

protein sequences identified to date from this investigation has emerged from the genome of the alkaliphilic bacterium *Bacillus halodurans* (gi:15613056). This protein (Bh0493) was tentatively assigned as a member of the AHS based upon a weak sequence similarity (<19%) with the structurally characterized uronate isomerase from *Thermotoga maritima* (Tm0064, gi: 15642839). Providing additional evidence for this assignment, the putative active site residues that originate from the ends of β-strands 1 and 8 are apparently conserved in the *B. halodurans* enzyme. In this chapter, we report the cloning, expression, structure and functional characterization of Bh0493. The X-ray structure of Bh0493, determined with a single zinc ion in the active site, confirms that this enzyme is a member of the AHS. This enzyme will catalyze the isomerization of D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate in a metabolic pathway that has diverged from the isomerization of D-glucuronate. We have also functionally characterized Bh0705 from *B. halodurans* (gi: 15613268), the amino acid sequence that more closely resembles that of a canonical uronate isomerase. Crystal structures of Bh0493 in the presence substrate and intermediate mimics will aid in the elucidation of the isomerization mechanism utilized by this family of enzyme.

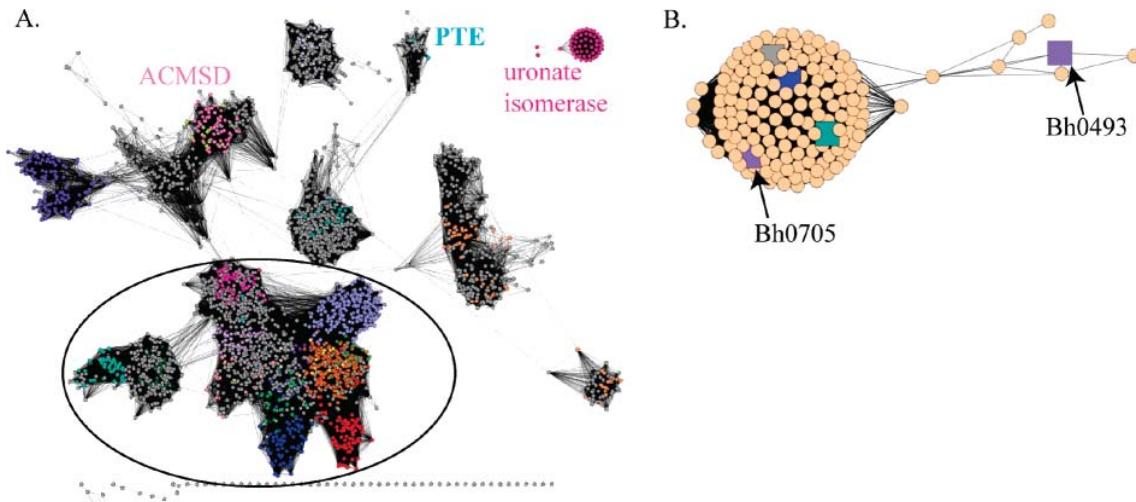
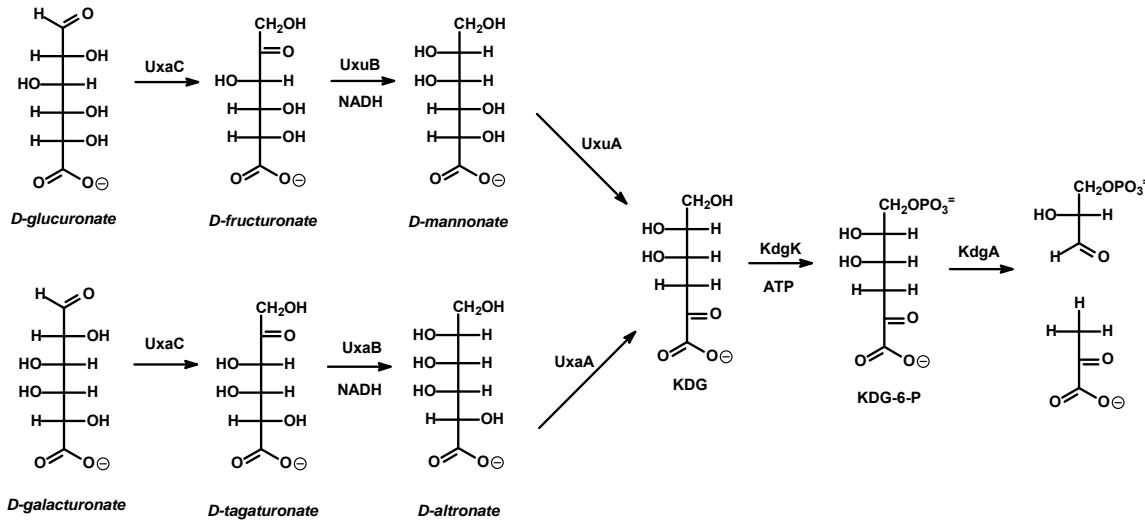


Figure 2.1: Network representation of the sequence relationships in the AHS. Each node in the network represents a single sequence in the uronate isomerase-like sequence set, and each edge represents the pairwise connection between two sequences with the most significant BLAST *E*-value (better than the cutoff) connecting the two sequences. Lengths of edges are not meaningful except that sequences in tightly clustered groups are relatively more similar to each other than sequences with few connections. (A) An 80% ID filtered set of AHS sequences from the SFLD showing connections with a BLAST *E*-value more significant than or equal to 10^{-4} . Sequences are colored by SFLD subgroup. Sequences with characterized functions originally identified as part of the AHS by Holm and Sander are contained within the circle (except for phosphotriesterase, (PTE)). Additional groups discussed in the text are indicated with labels. (B) An unfiltered set of uronate isomerase-like sequences at a BLAST *E*-value more significant than or equal to 10^{-10} . Sequences that have been experimentally characterized as uronate isomerase and/or have an X-ray crystal structure are colored as follows: gray, Tm0064; lavender, Bh0705 and Bh0493; blue Cc1490; and green, b3092.

Scheme 2.1: Metabolic pathways for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. D-Glucuronate and NADH were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. D-galacturonate was obtained from Acros. The inhibitors, D-arabinic acid (**1**) and the monohydroxamate derivative of D-arabinic acid (**2**) were synthesized by Dr. Yingchun Li. The DNA sequencing reactions were conducted by the Gene Technologies Laboratory at Texas A&M University. Determination of the metal content of the purified proteins was done using ICP-MS. Gel filtration and anion exchange columns were purchased from GE HealthCare. Restriction enzymes and T4 DNA ligase were obtained from New England Biolabs. The pET30 vector was acquired from Novagen and the Platinum Pfx DNA polymerase was purchased from Invitrogen. The Wizard

Miniprep DNA purification kit was obtained from Promega and the genomic DNA of *B. halodurans* was acquired from ATCC (BAA-125D).

Cloning and Overexpression of Bh0705 and Bh0493. The gene *uxaC* (Bh0705, gi: 15613268) from *B. halodurans* was amplified by PCR with two primers, 5'-GCAG-GAGCATTAAATGACGAATTTCTTCAGAAGACTCCTCTTAATGAACGAAT-ACG-3' containing an *AseI* restriction site and 5'-GCGCAAGCTTCATCATAGTCG-AACAGTCTCCTTCATGTGCG-3' containing a *HindIII* restriction site. The *uxaC* gene was inserted into a pET30a (+) vector that had been digested with *AseI* and *HindIII*. The protein was expressed and purified from BL21(DE3) star cells (Novagen) that had been transformed with the pET30a (+) plasmid containing the *uxaC* gene from *B. halodurans*. The gene for Bh0493 (gi: 15613056) was cloned with two primers, 5'-GCAGGAGCCA-TATGTCCATAAACAGTAGGGAAAGTGTTACGGG-3' and 5'-CGCGGAATTCTTA-TTACGTTGCTGCTCACCTCACTGATGTGACG-3' containing the restriction sites for *NdeI* and *EcoRI*, respectively. The gene product was ligated into a pET30a (+) vector and expressed in BL21(DE3) star cells. The same protocol was utilized to purify Bh0705 and Bh0493. A single colony of the cells containing the gene of interest was inoculated and incubated overnight in 5 mL of LB medium containing 50 µg/mL kanamycin at 37 °C. The overnight culture was used to inoculate 1 L of LB medium containing 50 µg/mL kanamycin. The cells were grown at 30 °C and induced with 0.4 mM IPTG when the cell density at A₆₀₀ reached ~0.4-0.6. After 24 hours, the cells were harvested at 4,000g. The cell pellet was resuspended in 5 mL of 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, (buffer A) for every gram of cell paste and disrupted by sonication. The nucleic

acids were removed by the dropwise addition of protamine sulfate to a final concentration of 2% w/v and subsequent centrifugation at 14,000g. The protein was precipitated between 50-70% saturation of ammonium sulfate, and the protein pellet was resuspended in a minimum amount of buffer A. The protein was loaded onto a pre-equilibrated Superdex 200 gel filtration column and eluted with buffer A. The fractions containing the protein of interest were pooled based on activity, loaded onto a Resource Q column, and eluted with a 0-30% gradient of 1 M NaCl in 20 mM HEPES, pH 8.0 (buffer B). The fractions containing the desired protein were pooled and the purity of the protein was determined by SDS-gel electrophoresis. The purified enzyme was sterile-filtered and stored at 4° C.

Cloning, Expression, and Purification of UxaB. The *uxaB* gene from *E. coli*. (gi: 49176119) was amplified by PCR with two primers, 5'-GCAGGAGCCATATGAAA-ACACTAAATCGTCGCGATTTCGGTGC-3' and 5'-GCGCAAGCTTTATTA-GCACAAACGGACGTACAGCTTCGCGCATCCCTTTCG-3', containing *NdeI* and *HindIII* sites, respectively, and the resulting fragment was inserted into the *NdeI* and *HindIII* sites of the pET30 vector. The protein was expressed in the BL21(DE3) strain of *E. coli*. A single colony was used to inoculate a 5-mL overnight culture of LB medium containing 50 µg/mL kanamycin. The 5 mL overnight culture was inoculated into 1 L of LB containing the same concentration of kanamycin. The cells were grown at 30 °C, induced with 0.4 mM IPTG at an A_{600} ~0.6, and incubated overnight. The cells were collected by centrifugation at 4,000g, and the cell pellet was resuspended in buffer

A. The cells were disrupted by sonication and centrifuged at 14,000g. The protein was soluble and the supernatant solution was used directly in the enzymatic assays.

Cloning, Expression, and Purification UxuB. The *uxuB* gene (gi: 26111644) from *E. coli* that encodes D-mannose dehydrogenase (MDH) was cloned into a pET30 expression vector. The gene was transformed into BL21(DE3) and the cells grown in TB broth at 37 °C. D-Mannose dehydrogenase was purified using the same methods previously described for the isolation of uronate isomerase, but no metal was added to the purification buffers. The cell extract was made 40-60% of saturation with ammonium sulfate, and the resuspended pellet was subjected to fractionation with the aid of a Superdex 200 gel filtration column. Fractions containing D-mannose dehydrogenase were pooled, quick-frozen, and stored at -80 °C.

Sequence Analysis. The uronate isomerase sequence clusters were organized and created in collaboration with Patricia C. Babbitt at the School of Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco, CA.

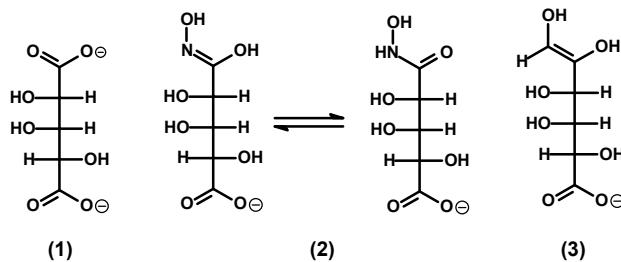
Crystallization of Bh0493. The structure of Bh0493 was solved in collaboration with the Steven C. Almo group at the Department of Biochemistry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, at Bronx, New York. The PDB entry codes are 2q6e for the Ser-Met-substituted enzyme and 2q08 for the wild-type complexed with Zn.

Enzyme Activity and Substrate Specificity. The isomerase activities of Bh0705 and Bh0493 were measured with D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. The enzymatic reactions with D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate were coupled to the reduction of D-fructuronate and D-tagaturonate with the appropriate dehydrogenase. These assays

monitor the oxidation of NADH to NAD⁺ and the change in absorbance was measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm. The standard assays contained 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, 0.2 mM NADH, ~2 µM of either D-mannonate dehydrogenase or D-tagaturonate dehydrogenase, and various substrate concentrations in a final volume of 250 µL.

Inhibition Studies. The inhibition of the reactions catalyzed by Bh0705 and Bh0493 was quantified using two compounds that have previously been shown to inhibit the isomerization of D-glucuronate by uronate isomerase from *E. coli*. D-Arabinic acid (**1**) and (2S,3R,4S)-4-(hydroxycarbamoyl)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutanoate (**2**) were tested as inhibitors using standard assay conditions with D-glucuronate as the substrate and D-mannonate dehydrogenase as the coupling enzyme. The structures of these compounds are presented in **Scheme 2.2**.

Scheme 2.2: Structures of D-arabinarate (1), hydroxamate derivative (2) and *cis*-enediol intermediate.



Data Analysis. The kinetic parameters, k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m , for the enzyme Bh0705 were determined by fitting the initial velocity data to equation 2.1, where v is the initial velocity, E_t is the total enzyme concentration, k_{cat} is the turnover number, A is the substrate concentration, and K_a is the Michaelis constant. The double reciprocal plots for Bh0493 were nonlinear (concave down) and fitted to equation 2.2 (114). In this equation k_1 is the maximum velocity at low substrate concentration and the sum of k_1 and k_2 is the maximum velocity at high substrate concentration. The apparent Michaelis constants at low and high substrate concentrations are K_1 and K_2 , respectively. Competitive inhibition patterns by the compounds that mimic the putative *cis*-enediol intermediate were fit to equation 2.3, where I is the inhibitor concentration and K_i is the slope inhibition constant.

$$v / E_t = k_{\text{cat}} [A] / (K_a + [A]) \quad (2.1)$$

$$v / E_t = (k_1[A] / (K_1 + [A])) + (k_2[A] / (K_2 + [A])) \quad (2.2)$$

$$v / E_t = (k_{\text{cat}}[A]) / (K_a(1 + (I / K_i)) + [A]) \quad (2.3)$$

RESULTS

Bioinformatics. As of July 2009, approximately 190 uronate isomerase like sequences were identified in the NCBI nr database. All, except two archaeal sequences, are from bacteria, reflecting their role in bacterial glucuronic and galacturonic acid metabolism. As shown in **Figure 2.2**, these sequences cluster into three groups. Group 1 contains one of the two functionally characterized uronate isomerases from *B. halodurans* (Bh0705). Group 2 contains the structurally characterized uronate isomerase from *C. crescentus*. Group 3 contains the second functionally characterized uronate isomerase from *B. halodurans* (Bh0493).

Purification and Properties of Bh0705. The gene for the enzyme that encodes for *Bh0705* was expressed in BL21(DE3) cells. The protein Bh0705 was sparingly soluble after the cells were disrupted by sonication. Approximately 14 mg of purified protein was obtained from 14 grams of wet cell paste. The metal content of the purified protein was determined to contain 0.9 equivalents of Zn²⁺ per subunit using ICP-MS. SDS-PAGE analysis revealed the presence of a single band at approximately 55 kDa for Bh0705. This value is in agreement with the reported gene sequence.

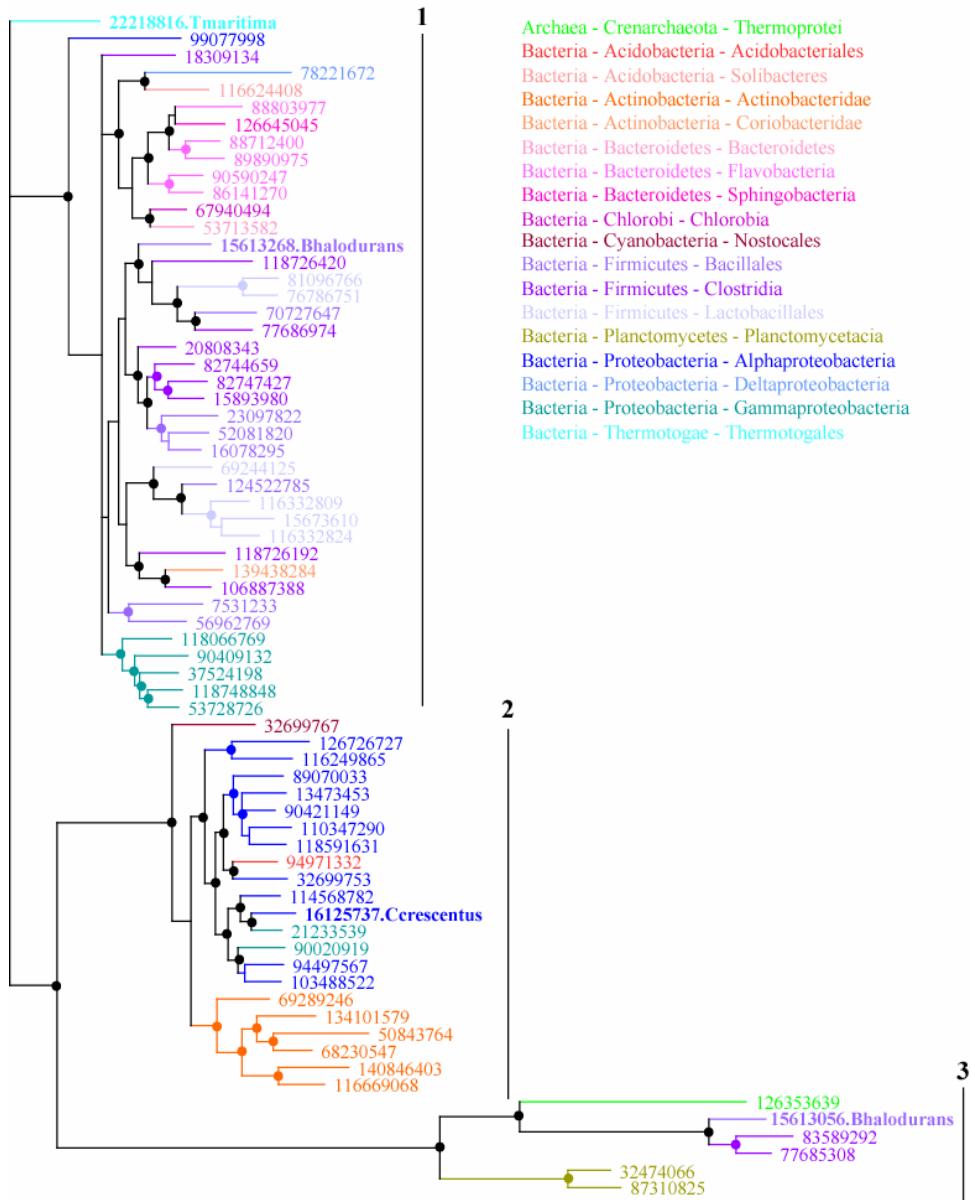


Figure 2.2: Bayesian phylogenetic tree of the proteins in the URI-like sequence set. A representative set of sequences was selected by filtered the complete URI sequence set to 70% identity. Sequences are listed according to their NCBI gi number. The crystallized URI sequences from *T. maritima*, *B. halodurans*, and *C. crescentus* are indicated with species abbreviations. Branch confidence values greater than 0.9 are indicated with circles. The three sequence clusters discussed in the text are indicated with numbers.

Characterization of Bh0705. The catalytic activity for Bh0705 was determined with D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate as substrates. This enzyme was found to isomerize either of these compounds to their respective ketoacid sugar products and the kinetic constants are presented in **Table 2.1**. The protein Bh0705 was found to be more specific for the isomerization of D-glucuronate compare to D-galacturonate since the ratio of k_{cat}/K_m for these two compounds is approximately 100. The two active site directed inhibitors, D-arabinic acid (**1**) and the hydroxamate derivative (**2**), that were designed to mimic the proposed *cis*-endiol intermediate (**3**) were found to be potent competitive inhibitors for the isomerization of D-glucuronate. The inhibition constants are provided in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.1: Kinetic parameters for Bh0493 and Bh0705 with D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate

enzyme	substrate	k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	K_m (mM)	k_{cat}/K_m (M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)
Bh0493	D-glucuronate	5.2 ± 0.3	0.05 ± 0.01	(1.1 ± 0.3) x 10 ⁵
		3.6 ± 0.3	15 ± 5	(2.5 ± 0.8) x 10 ²
	D-galacturonate	2.4 ± 0.1	0.05 ± 0.01	(4.7 ± 0.8) x 10 ⁴
		0.9 ± 0.1	12 ± 5	72 ± 30
Bh0705	D-glucuronate	9.7 ± 0.1	0.33 ± 0.01	(2.9 ± 0.10) x 10 ⁴
	D-galacturonate	1.2 ± 0.01	3.3 ± 0.1	(3.6 ± 0.12) x 10 ²
Kinetic constants were determined at 30 °C, pH 8.0 from a fit of the data to equation 2.1 or 2.2.				

Table 2.2: Inhibition constants with mimics of *cis*-enediol intermediate^a

enzyme	inhibitor	K_i (μM)
Bh0493	D-arabinic acid (1)	$(5.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-2}$
	Monohydroxamate derivative (2)	2.1 ± 0.1
Bh0705	D-arabinic acid (1)	0.40 ± 0.02
	Monohydroxamate derivative (2)	18 ± 2

^aThese constants were obtained at pH 8.0, 30 °C from a fit of the data to equation 2.3.

Purification and Properties of Bh0493. The plasmid containing the gene encoding protein Bh0493 was transformed into BL21(DE3) cells, and the protein was expressed by induction with IPTG. The protein was soluble and significant amounts of protein were obtained and purified to homogeneity. Using ICP-MS, the protein was found to contain 0.5 equivalents of Zn^{2+} per subunit. SDS-PAGE indicated that the subunit molecular weight is approximately 49 kDa, which corresponds well to the calculated molecular weight of Bh0493 based on the DNA sequence.

Characterization of Bh0493. The enzymatic activity of Bh093 was tested using D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate as substrates. The enzyme catalyzes the isomerization of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate and D-galacturonate to D-tagaturonate. The double-reciprocal plots for both substrates were biphasic (concave downward), and thus, the initial velocity data were fitted to eq 2.2. The double-reciprocal plots for the isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are shown in **Figure 2.3**. The kinetic constants at high and low concentrations of substrate are provided in **Table 2.1**.

The structural mimics of the proposed cis-enediol intermediate were found to be competitive inhibitors for the isomerization of D-glucuronate when the assays were conducted at low substrate concentrations. The kinetic constants are presented in **Table 2.2.**

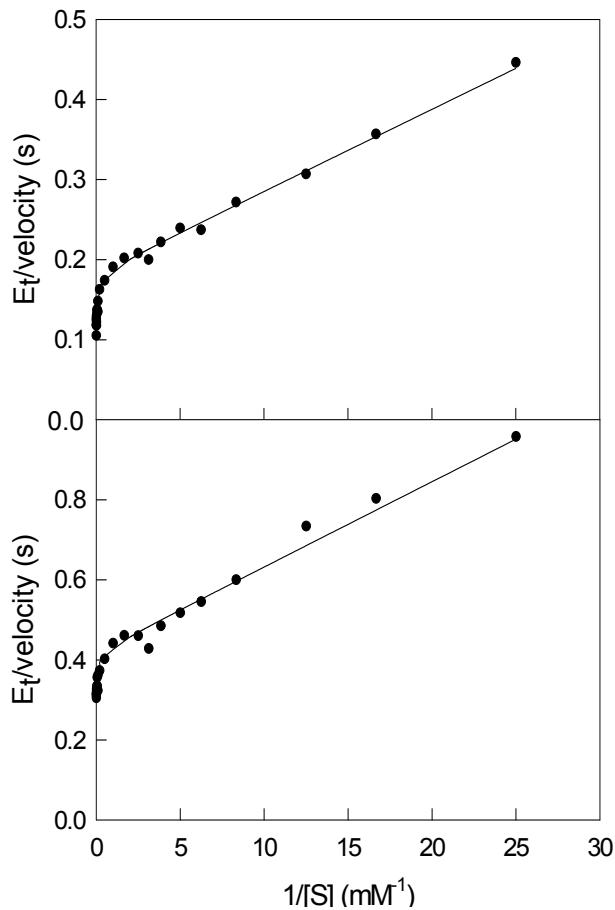


Figure 2.3: Double reciprocal plot for the isomerization of D-glucuronate (top) and D-galacturonate (bottom) by Bh0493. The initial velocities were fit to equation 2.2.

Structure of Bh0493. Two crystal forms of Bh0493 were solved and refined. A tetragonal crystal form was solved to a resolution of 2.4 Å and triclinic crystal form at a resolution of 2.0 Å. Both crystal forms contain similar Bh0493 trimers. There is one protein trimer in the asymmetric unit of the tetragonal form and there are four protein trimers in the asymmetric unit of the triclinic crystal form. Three molecules in every trimer are connected by non-crystallographic three-fold axis. Several ions were observed that sit on the local three-fold axes of every trimer. The Na⁺ ion on the local three-fold axis in the tetragonal crystal form is coordinated by six water molecules, connected to protein side chains. This crystal form was crystallized from solutions containing NaCl. The triclinic Bh0493 crystal form had no NaCl in the crystallization solutions and the analogous metal position on the local three fold axis was occupied by Zn²⁺ as shown in **Figure 2.4**. The tetragonal crystal form additionally contains a Cl⁻ ion that sits on the local three-fold axis of the trimer and is surrounded by the side chains of Lys-278 from three adjacent protein molecules. All of these ions additionally stabilize the internal structure of the trimers.

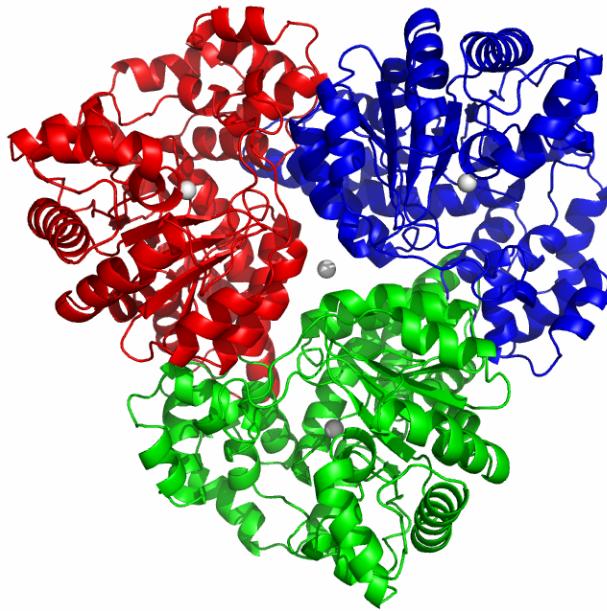


Figure 2.4: Ribbon representation of the trimeric form of Bh0493. Each color represents an individual subunit. The zinc ions are shown as grey spheres.

The structure of the Bh0493 monomer is composed of a $(\beta/\alpha)_7\beta$ -barrel with N-terminal and C-terminal extensions of the chain from both sides of the barrel. The following chain segments are included in the eight β -strands of the barrel: β_1 (residues 21-28), β_2 (137-143), β_3 (165-170), β_4 (219-224), β_5 (253-260), β_6 (295-301), β_7 (318-323) and β_8 (349-356). The N-terminal extension of the chain includes α -helix 6-20. The C-terminal extension includes two long distorted α -helices from residues 360-386 and 393-413. These three long α -helices form a mutual hydrophobic core and stick out of the molecule. The long loop between strands β_1 and β_2 of the barrel contain 8 helices. The chain segment 40-122 of this loop contains 6 helices, sticks out of the molecule and can be considered as a separate domain B. The long interval between

strands β 3 and β 4 of the barrel contains 3 helices. The remaining intervals between the β -strands of the barrel contain one helix each.

The active site is located at the C-terminal end of the barrel in large domain A of the Bh0493 monomer and is open to external solvent. The three active sites from three adjacent monomers keep their positions approximately at the vertices of the trimer at a maximum distance from three-fold axis and from each other. The Zn^{2+} ion is bound in the active site of every monomer and is coordinated by His-26 and His-28 from the strand β 1 and by Asp-355 from the strand β 8 as illustrated in **Figure 2.5**. The fourth ligand for Zn is a water molecule. The inter-atomic distances between the Zn in the active site to these four ligands are 2.3, 2.5, and 2.3 and 2.0 Å, respectively. The other residues whose side chains may be important in substrate binding are: His-49 and Tyr-50 from the domain B, Arg-170 from the strand β 3, Trp-325 from the loop after β 7 and Arg-357 from the loop after β 8.

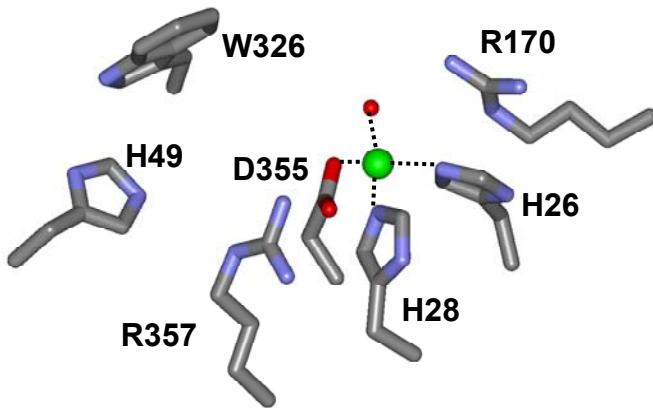


Figure 2.5: Close-up view of the active site region of Bh0493. The relative orientation of the zinc (green sphere), the four metal ligands and other conserved residues that are likely candidates for the binding of substrate and catalytic transformations are shown.

The Bh0493 trimer is mainly stabilized by interactions between the C-terminal helices 360-386 and 393-413 of one monomer and domain B (40-122) of the adjacent monomer. These interactions include main chain – main chain hydrogen bonds and side chain – main chain hydrogen bonds. Additional trimer stabilizing effects are interactions between the loops β5-β6, β6-β7 and β7-β8 of every monomer with the corresponding loops of neighboring monomer within the Bh0493 trimer.

DISCUSSION

Since Holm and Sander first identified a diverse set of amidohydrolases related to adenosine deaminase, phosphotriesterase, and urease in 1997 (21), increasingly sophisticated sequence search methods as well as the sequencing of additional genomes have revealed that the AHS contains far more diversity than previously thought, both in terms of function and in terms of sequence (**Figure 2.1A**). For example, α-amino-β-carboxymuconate-ε-semialdehyde decarboxylase (ACMSD) and related enzymes, recently identified as part of the AHS (115), catalyze nonoxidative decarboxylase reactions. Although these reactions likely share some mechanistic similarity with that of canonical AHS members, and not surprisingly, these sequences are quite different from those of the core superfamily members. As shown by the network representation of the AHS in **Figure 2.1A**, at an *E*-value cutoff where most of the amidohydrolase families identified by Holm and Sander are tightly clustered, ACMSD and related sequences form a distinct, although connected, cluster. The uronate isomerase-like sequences are even more divergent than those of ACMSD and the related decarboxylases. Even at the

permissive *E*-value cutoff used in **Figure 2.1A**, they do not connect to any other AHS sequences. Uronate isomerase is also an outlier of the superfamily in terms of function, being the only characterized superfamily member that catalyzes the interconversion of aldose and ketose functional groups (98).

Given currently available tools, enzymes can often be reliably assigned to a superfamily, especially when X-ray structures are available to augment sequence information. However, classifying superfamily sequences into appropriate families each associated with a specific overall reaction can be much more challenging, especially within superfamilies in which many divergent families catalyzing different overall reactions conserve active site residues common to all of the superfamily members. In such cases, even closely related enzymes may catalyze different overall reactions (63), and conversely, quite distantly related enzymes may catalyze the same overall reaction (116). The problem of functional inference in such superfamilies has been described in some detail for the muconate lactonizing enzyme subgroup of the enolase superfamily (116). This is also an issue in the AHS, where, for example, *in silico* docking approaches were required to identify the function of protein Tm0936 from *T. maritima* (PDB ID 1plm and 1j6p) as an adenosine and thiomethyl adenosine deaminase (7). By sequence similarity, this protein most resembles the large chlorohydrolase and cytosine deaminase subgroup within the AHS but shows no sequence similarity with adenosine deaminases.

Even within the canonical members of the URI family, substantial divergence is apparent, with the pairwise sequence identity among the top three sequences shown in the alignment given in **Figure 2.6** ranging from 35 to 52% and the sequence identities between these sequences and that from *C. crescentus* falling to between 22 and 27%. The new outlier uronate isomerase from *B. halodurans*, Bh0493, is even more distant, with a pairwise sequence identity to the other sequences in **Figure 2.6** ranging from 17 to 22%. As shown by the network representation in **Figure 2.1B**, it is only at an *E*-value threshold of 10^{-10} that the outlier uronate isomerases, including Bh0493, connect to the tightly clustered canonical uronate isomerases. At a slightly more stringent *E*-value cutoff of 10-12, the outlier uronate isomerases form a distinct group, losing their connection to the canonical uronate isomerases (not shown). However, because Bh0493 is so distant from even the canonical uronate isomerases, it is useful for identifying minimum sequence requirements for URI activity. The few active site residues conserved across Bh0493 and the canonical uronate isomerases (**Figure 2.6**) are likely candidates for residues required for substrate binding and catalysis. These residues include the conserved HxH motif from β -strand 1, the aspartate from β -strand 8, and a WWF motif from β -strand 7. We have demonstrated in unpublished experiments with

the uronate isomerase from *E. coli* that residues corresponding to His-26, His-28, His-49, Arg-170, Asp-355, and Arg-357 in Bh0493 are critical for the functioning of this enzyme. These residues are conserved in the sequence alignment of Bh0493 with other authentic uronate isomerases (**Figure 2.6**).

The identification of Bh0493 as a uronate isomerase is further supported by the gene context within the genome of *B. halodurans*. Presented in **Figure 2.7** is a schematic representation of the open reading frames in the vicinity of the gene that encodes for Bh0493. The protein Bh0492 is annotated as a tagaturonate oxidoreductase (UxaB) and Bh0490 is an altronate dehydratase (UxaA). The gene for Bh0492 is homologous to the *uxaB* gene in *E. coli* and the two proteins have an amino acid sequence identity of 38%. Likewise, Bh0490 has a sequence identity of 54% to altronate dehydratase from *E. coli* (UxaA). The co-location of these three genes suggests an operon for the metabolism of D-galacturonate to pyruvate and D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (**Scheme 2.1**). This conclusion is further supported by the annotation of Bh0494 as an exopolygalacturonate lyase (PelX).

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TM0064 --HHMFLGEDYLLT-----NR--AAVRLFNE-VKDLPIVDPHNHLDKD-IV-ENKPWND-----IWEVEGATDHYVWELMRRCGVS-E--EYI-TG
EC3093 --MTPFMTEDFLLD-----TE--FARRLYHDYAKDQPIFDYHCHLPPQQ-IA-EDYRFKN-----LYDIWLKGDHYKWRAMRTNGVA-E--RLC-TG
BH0705 --MTNFLSEDFLLM-----NE--YDRELYYTFAKNMPICDYHCHLSPQE-IW-ENKPFEN-----MTKAWLGGDDHYKWRAMRLNGVR-E--EFI-TG
CC1490 MARPLSFHEDRLFPSPD-----ATRS--YARGLYAL-VKDLPIISPHGHTDPWS-FA-TNAPFQD-----ATDLLLAPDDHYLFRMLYSQGVS-L--DALKV-
BH0493 -----MSINSRE---VLA-EKVNA-VNNQPVTDMTHL-F--SPNFG-----EILLWDID-ELLT-YHYLVAEVMRWTDVSIEAF----W

TM0064 -----SRS-NKEKWLALAKV-F---PRFVGNPTEWIHLDLWRRFNI-K-KVISEE-TAEEIWEETKKL--PE-MTPQKLLRD-MK---VEILCTTDDPVS
EC3093 -----DAS-DREKFDWAAT-V---PHTIGNPLYHWTHLELRPFGITG-KLLSPS-TADEIWNECNELLAQDN-FSARGIMQQ-MN---VKMVGTTDDPID
BH0705 -----GAP-DKEKFLAWAKT-V---PKTIGNPLYHWTHMELKTYFHF-H-QPLDET-NGENVWDACNRLLQQA-FTPRALIER-SN---VRAIGTTDDPTD
CC1490 RSKAGVPDTD-PREAWRVFASH-F---YLFRGTPSWVWLNVFSQVFG-T-EFLEAS-NADDYFDRITAALA-TDAFRPRALFDR-FN---IETLATTEGPHE
BH0493 -----AMS-KR-EQADLIWEELFIKRS-PV-SEACRGVLTCLQGLGLD--PA----TR---DL-QVYREYFA-KK-TS-EEQVDTVLQLANVSDVVMTND--P

TM0064 -----T--LEHH--RKAKEA-V-E--GVTILPTWRPDRAMNVDKEG-WREYVEKMGERYGEDTST--L---D--GFLNALWKSHEHFKE-HGCVASDHALL-E
EC3093 -----S--LEHH--AEIAKD-GSF--TIKVLPSWRPDKAFNIEQAT--FNDYMAKLGEVSDTDDIR--F---A--DLQTALTKRLDHFAA-HGCKVSDHALL-V
BH0705 -----S--LLYH--QKLQAD-DTF--HVKVIPTFRPDGALKIEQDS-FADWVAKLSDVTGESLDT--L---D-AFLHALKERLTFFFDE-HGCRSSDHDMT-E
CC1490 -----S--LQHH--AAIRESGW-G-G--HVITAYRPDAVIDFEDER--SPRAFERFAETSGQDVYS--W---K-SYLEAHRLRRQAFID-AGATSSDHGHP-T
BH0493 FDDNERISWL--EGK--Q-----PD-SRFHAALRLDPLLNE--YEQ--TKHRLRDW-GYKV-NDEWNEGSIQE-V---KRFLTDWIERMDPVYMAVSLPPT

TM0064 PSVYYV-DENRARAVHEKAFSGEKTQDEINDY-KAFMMVQ-FGKMNQETNWVTQLHIGALRDYRDSLFKTL-GPDSGGDISTNFLRIAEGLYFLNEF-DG-K
EC3093 V-MFAEANEAELDSILARRLAGETLSEHEVAQF-KTAVLVF-LGAEYARRGVWQQYHIGALRNNNLRQFKLL-GPDVGFDSIND-RPMAEELSKLLSKQ-NE-E
BH0705 V-PFVEVNEQEAQHIFRKRLANEGLTKVENEKY-KTFLMTW-LGKEYARGWVMQWHIGVMRNNNSRMLHKL-GPDTGFDSIGD-GQIAHATAKLLLLL-DK-Q
CC1490 AATADL-SDVEAEALFNSLVKGD-VTPEKAELF-RAQMLTE-MAKMSLDDGLLVMQIHPGSHRNHNVGLNNSH-GRDKGADIPPMR-TEYDALKPLLTRLGNDPR
BH0493 FSFP-----EESNRGRIIRDCLLPVAEKHNIPFAMMIGVKKRVH---P--ALG-D-AGDFVGK-ASM-DGVEHLLREY-P--N

TM0064 ---LKIVLYVLDPTHL-PTISTIARAFPN-----VYVGAPWWFNDSPFGMEMHLKYLASVDLLYLAGMVTDSRKLLSFGSRTEMFRRVLSNVGEM-VEKGQ
EC3093 NLLPKTILYCLNPRDN-EVLGTMIGNFQGEGMPGKMQFGGWWFNDQKDGMERQMTQLAQLGLLSRVGMLTDSRSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMIGRW-VEAGE
BH0705 GALPKTILYCVNPNAN-YILASMIGNFTESGVRGVKVQFGGSWWFNDHIDGMRQLTDLAVGLLSNIFigMLTDSRSFLSY-PRRHDYFRRILCQLIGSW-IKEQ
CC1490 ---LSIILFTLDETTYSRELAPLAGHYP-----LKLGPSWWFHDSPEGMMRFREQVTEAGFYNTVGFNDDTRAFLSIPARHDVARRVDSAFLARM-VAEHR
BH0493 ---NKFLVTMLSRENQHE-LVVLARKFSN-----LMIFGCWWFMNNPEIINEMTRMREMILG-TSFIPQHSDARVLEQLIYKWHSKSIIAEVLIDKY---D

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Figure 2.6: Protein sequence alignment of representative URI-like sequences from *T. maritima* (Tm0064), *E. coli* (b3092), *B. halodurans* (Bh0705 and Bh0493), and *C. crescentus* (Cc1490). The three sequence groups shown in **Figure 2.3** are indicated by the colors on the sequence headers (green=1; orange=2; and purple=3). Residues within the active site that may influence substrate binding and/or catalysis are colored. Red indicates residues conserved across the entire URI sequence set, and blue indicates positions that are completely conserved within a group but not across the entire sequence set. β -strands for Bh0493 are indicated with gray shading.

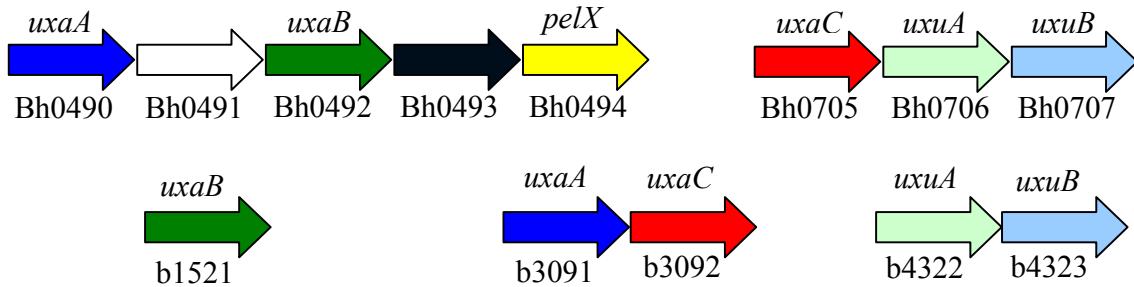


Figure 2.7: Chromosomal arrangement of the genes that code for enzymes involved in the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. (top) *B. halodurans*. (bottom) *E. coli K12*. The relative lengths of each gene are not drawn to scale.

In nearly all microorganisms the isomerization of the two uronic acids, D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate, are catalyzed by the same enzyme. This is certainly true for *E. coli* and *T. maritima*. However, in the genome of *B. halodurans* there is another gene that is annotated as *uxaC* and apparently this enzyme also catalyzes the isomerization of uronic acids. The gene for this protein (Bh0705) is found adjacent to two other genes currently annotated as *uxuB* (Bh0707) and *uxuA* (Bh0706). The enzymes encoded by these two genes are expected to be D-mannose oxidoreductase (UxuB) and D-mannose dehydratase (UxuA). The amino acid sequence of Bh0705 is 53% identical with the prototypical uronate isomerase from *E. coli* (*UxaC*, b3092) while Bh0706 is 38% identical with the sequence for the authentic mannose dehydratase from *E. coli* (*UxuA*, b4322). However, the protein Bh0707 has no apparent homology to the *uxuB* gene product from *E. coli* (b4323). Nevertheless, this enzyme does have a high sequence identity to the gene product of *yjmF* from *B. subtilis* and *uxuB* from *B. stearothermophilus*. Both of these proteins have been annotated as D-mannose

oxidoreductases (117, 118). Mannose dehydrogenases generally belong to the long-chain alcohol dehydrogenase superfamily, but the protein sequence of *yjmF* is identified as a member of the short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase superfamily. The protein from *B. subtilis* was first recognized as a mannose oxidoreductase because it was found in a cluster of genes that are part of the hexuronate catabolic pathway. The identification of Bh0707 as a mannose dehydrogenase and Bh0706 as a mannose dehydratase indicates that Bh0705 is in an operon for the metabolism for D-glucuronate. Therefore, it is apparent that in *B. halodurans* there are separate pathways for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. Bh0705 is in the operon for D-glucuronate whereas Bh0493 is in the operon for D-galacturonate.

The two putative uronate isomerase enzymes from *B. halodurans*, Bh0493 and Bh0705, were expressed, purified and characterized. It was found that the enzyme Bh0705 will catalyze the isomerization of both D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. However, the enzyme is significantly more active with D-glucuronate than with D-galacturonate. The value of k_{cat}/K_m for the isomerization of D-glucuronate ($2.9 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is approximately two orders of magnitude higher than it is for the isomerization of D-galacturonate ($3.6 \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$). This indicates that Bh0705, unlike the homologous enzyme from *E. coli*, is relatively specific for the isomerization of D-glucuronate. The corresponding enzyme from *E. coli* (b3092) has been shown to isomerize D-glucuronate with a k_{cat}/K_m of $4 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and D-galacturonate with a k_{cat}/K_m of $2 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (98). Therefore, the lone uronate isomerase from *E. coli* cannot discriminate between these two epimeric sugars.

The enzyme Bh0493 can catalyze the isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate with a similar catalytic activity for either compound. The observed double-reciprocal plots for Bh0493 are nonlinear for either substrate with an apparent activation at high substrate concentrations. The dependence of the observed catalytic activity as a function of substrate concentration was fit to equation 2.2. At low substrate concentrations of D-glucuronate the value of k_{cat}/K_m is $1.1 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ whereas at low concentrations of D-galacturonate the value of k_{cat}/K_m is $4.7 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and thus there is very little discrimination between these two acid sugars. At saturating concentrations of D-glucuronate the effective turnover number is $\sim 8.8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ($5.2 + 3.6 \text{ s}^{-1}$) and somewhat less with D-galacturonate (3.3 s^{-1}). The reason for the nonlinearity in the double reciprocal plots is unknown but it could represent a homotropic cooperativity between subunits. These results validate the hypothesis that Bh0705 catalyzes the isomerization reaction in the D-glucuronate pathway and Bh0493 is primarily responsible for the isomerization reaction that initiates the utilization of D-galacturonate, although this enzyme catalyzes the isomerization of both compounds.

Two compounds that mimic the proposed *cis*-enediol intermediate in the isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate were tested as inhibitors of the reactions catalyzed by Bh0493 and Bh0705. D-Arabinic acid can be considered as a mimic for either compound depending on how the dicarboxylic acid is oriented within the active site. This compound was found to be an excellent competitive inhibitor for the isomerization of D-glucuronate with either enzyme. With Bh0493, the lowest K_i value (at low substrate concentrations) was found to be 55 nM whereas with Bh0705 the

competitive inhibition constant was 400 nM. The competitive inhibition constants for the monohydroxamate derivative of D-arabinic acid are considerably weaker for both enzymes relative to the effects of D-arabinic acid. For Bh0493 and Bh705 the observed K_i values are 2 and 18 μ M, respectively. The monohydroxamate derivative made for this investigation is an analogue of the *cis*-enol of D-galacturonate rather than of D-glucuronate. This partially explains the weaker binding of the hydroxamate with Bh705 but it does not explain the weaker binding, relative to D-arabinic acid, with Bh0493. In any event, the inhibition of these compounds is consistent with the formation of a *cis*-enediol-like reaction intermediate during the isomerization of the aldose substrate to the ketose product.

The first reported crystal structure in the uronate isomerase subfamily of the AHS was from *T. maritima*. The enzyme Bh0493, with an overall sequence identity of 19% to Tm0064, is structurally similar to this enzyme with an r.m.s.d. of 2.3 Å. Like Tm0064, the quaternary structure of Bh0493 is a homotrimer organized as a pinwheel (**Figure 2.4**). Members of the AHS are generally found in oligomerization states with an even number of subunits. For example, phosphotriesterase and dihydroorotate exist as homodimers (34, 119). NagA from *E. coli* is tetrameric (42), whereas cytosine deaminase and isoapartyl dipeptidase adopt hexameric and octameric oligomerization states (35, 47). Uronate isomerase is thus the first example for a trimeric quaternary arrangement of subunits within this superfamily of enzymes.

Structural comparisons of Bh0493 with Tm0064 indicate that tertiary fold of Bh0493 is also organized into two distinct domains (**Figure 2.8**). Domain A assumes

the amidohydrolase-like structural fold (TIM-barrel) and is the site for the catalytic transformations. Domain B is composed mainly of α -helices and loops and possesses a unique structural fold. The structural alignment of domain B for these two enzymes indicates a nearly identical fold with the exception of one helix being slightly longer in the *T. maritima* enzyme. Comparison of domain A also reveals a highly conserved structural fold in these two enzymes. However, one major difference between the two structures is an extra helix in Tm0064 of over 20 residues that occurs at the end of β -strand 4. The structural alignment also demonstrates that the histidine contributed from the end of β -strand 5 (highly conserved in nearly all of the enzymes in the AHS) is not conserved in Bh0493, suggesting that this histidine is not important for catalytic activity. Aside from the HxH motif at the end of β -strand 1 and the aspartate at β -strand 8, several other conserved residues are present in this alignment including His-49, Arg-170, Arg-357, and the WWF motif the end of β -strand 7. Although the details of the chemical mechanism for the enzymatic isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are uncertain, it is quite likely that these specific residues will be found to play the critical roles in the catalytic activity of the uronate isomerases. A sequence alignment including all uronate isomerase like sequences shows that the residues identified above are highly (in most cases, completely) conserved, supporting their importance for catalysis and/or substrate recognition (**Figure 2.6**). Additional positions within the active site appear to be conserved within one of the three uronate isomerase groups identified based on the phylogenetic tree, but not across the entire uronate isomerase sequence set (**Figure 2.6**), possibly indicating different strategies for substrate recognition within each group.

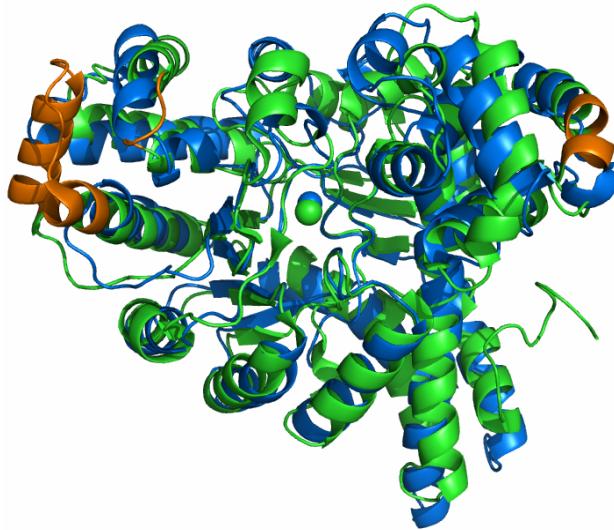


Figure 2.8: Overlay of the ribbon representation of the two structures, Tm0064 (green) and Bh0493 (blue). In orange are the non-overlapping regions between the two structures. The green sphere represents the putative metal ion in Tm0064 and the blue sphere represents the zinc ion in Bh0493.

B. halodurans may not be the only organism with separate enzymes for the isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. *Alkaliphilus metallireducens* QYMF, also an alkaliphilic bacterium like *B. halodurans*, has two members in the uronate isomerase sequence set, one of which (gi: 77686974) has 48% sequence identity to the prototypical uronate isomerase of *E. coli* and the other of which (gi: 77685308) has 57% identity to the outlier uronate isomerase Bh0493. The gene encoding protein 77686974 is located near homologues of *E. coli*mannonate dehydrogenase (UxuB, gi: 77686972) and mannonate dehydratase (UxuA, gi: 77686973), enzymes specific for the breakdown of D-glucuronate. Although the *A. metallireducens* genome has not been fully assembled, two fragments homologous to *E. coli* UxaB are found near 77685308,

the second putative UxaC (gi: 77685309 and 77685310). Full length homologs of *E. coli* UxaB and UxaA are also found in the genome (gi: 77686989 and 77686988, respectively). The homology of the two putative *A. metallireducens* UxaCs to the *B. halodurans* UxaCs, along with genomic context information, suggest that *A. metallireducens* has distinct isomerases for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate.

Clostridium beijerinckii NCIMB 8052 and *Saccharophagus degradans* 2-40 also contain multiple uronate isomerase like sequences, with genome context that suggests one may be specific for the isomerization of D-gluconate and the other for D-galacturonate. However, the putative D-galacturonate isomerases from these organisms do not cluster with those from *B. halodurans* and *A. metallireducens*, nor with each other. If they are, indeed, specific for D-galacturonate, this specificity appears to have evolved multiple times within the uronate isomerase like group.

Other proteins homologous to the outlier uronate isomerase Bh0493 include protein sequences from *Moorella thermoacetica* ATCC 39073 (gi: 83589292), *Blastopirellula marina* DSM3645 (gi: 87310825), *Caldivirga maquilingensis* IC-167 (gi: 126353639) and *Rhodopirellula baltica* SH 1 (gi: 32474066). These organisms are unusual because they do not appear to have a protein homologous to the prototypical uronate isomerase in *E. coli*. The *M. thermoacetica* homologue is located near genes homologous to *E. coli* UxuB and UxuA, indicating that it may be a genuine uronate isomerase. The remaining sequences, however, cannot be validated based on genomic

context. The function of the *C. maquilingensis* sequence is particularly open to question, as this is the only nonbacterial organism with a uronate isomerase like sequence.

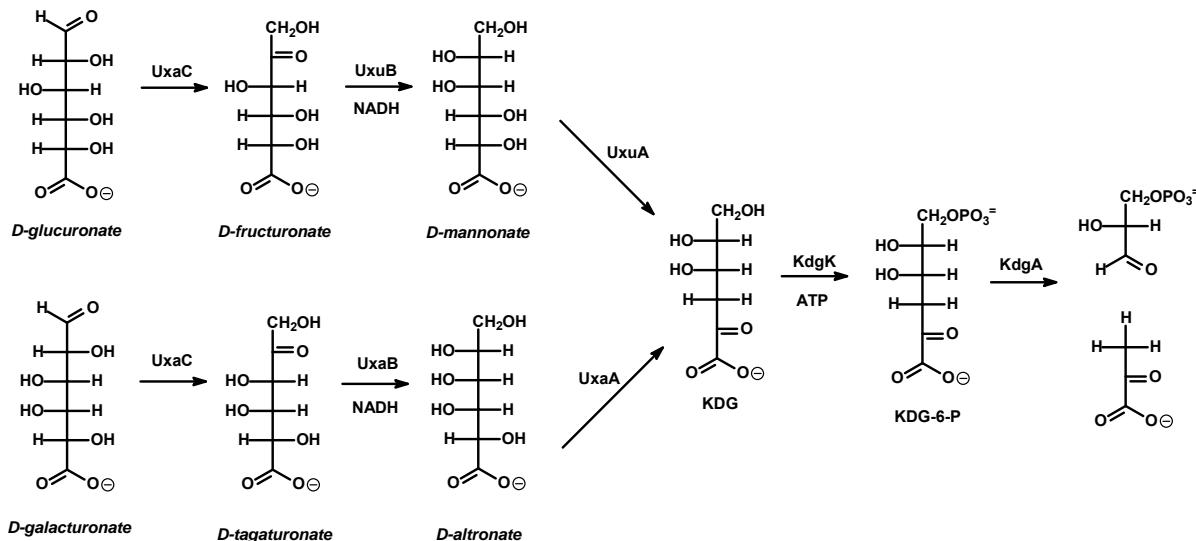
From the kinetic and structural studies, we have determined that the protein Bh0493 from *B. halodurans* is a uronate isomerase and a diverged member of the amidohydrolase superfamily. In *B. halodurans*, the gene encoding uronate isomerase had been identified previously as Bh0705 based on sequence identity. Initial velocity studies of Bh0705 and Bh0493 with the substrates D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate indicate that Bh0705 is highly specific for D-glucuronate while Bh0493 can utilize either substrate with similar efficiency. Bh0493 is located adjacent to genes that are annotated as tagaturonate oxidoreductase, altronate dehydratase, and exopolygalacturonate lyase (an operon for D-galacturonate metabolism), while the gene for Bh0705 is located near mannonate dehydratase and mannonate oxidoreductase (an operon for D-glucuronate metabolism). Sufficient information is not available to hypothesize as to why *B. halodurans* and some other organisms have more than one URI gene or whether this leads to a selective advantage for these organisms. Nor is the evolutionary path that connects this highly divergent family to the AHS clear. However, identification of this outlier Bh0493 sequence as a uronate isomerase extends the boundaries of the superfamily further into the “twilight” of functional and structural divergence than has been previously recognized.

CHAPTER III

THE MECHANISM OF THE REACTION CATALYZED BY URONATE ISOMERASE ILLUSTRATES HOW AN ISOMERASE MAY HAVE EVOLVED FROM A HYDROLASE WITHIN THE AMIDOHYDROLASE SUPERFAMILY

Uronate isomerase (URI¹) catalyzes the first step in the pathway for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. In this transformation, D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are initially isomerized into their corresponding keto products, D-fructuronate and D-tagaturonate, respectively (120). D-Fructuronate and D-tagaturonate are then reduced to D-mannonate and D-altronate, respectively, by mannonate and altronate dehydrogenase in the presence of NADH (121). The pathways converge through a dehydration reaction where mannonate dehydrase and altronate dehydrase convert mannonate and altronate to 2-keto-3-deoxy-D-gluconic acid (KDГ). This product is then phosphorylated by the enzyme ketodeoxygluconic acid kinase with ATP to form 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconic acid (KDГ-6-P). In the final step of this pathway, 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconic acid is cleaved by an aldolase to yield pyruvate and D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate, which enter the citric acid cycle and glycolysis. The entire pathway is summarized in **Scheme 3.1** (120,121).

Scheme 3.1: Entire pathway for the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate.

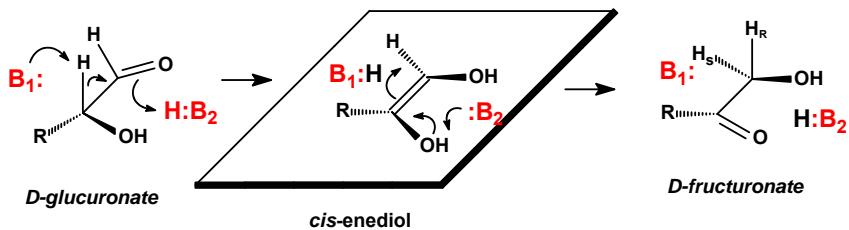


We have demonstrated that uronate isomerase is a member of the amidohydrolase superfamily of enzymes (44). The majority of the functionally characterized members of the amidohydrolase superfamily catalyze the hydrolysis of amide or ester bonds to carbon or phosphorus centers (21,31). Well characterized examples include dihydroorotase (60), urease (32) and phosphotriesterase (68). Members of this superfamily also catalyze the deamination of many nucleotides including adenine (56), cytosine (47), and guanine (122). The active sites of these enzymes generally consist of a mononuclear or binuclear metal center that is perched at the C-terminal end of the β -barrel in proteins within a $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ structural fold. The most highly conserved residues in the AHS include two histidines from β -strand 1, histidines after the ends of β -stands 5 and 6, and an aspartic acid from β -strand 8. Since URI

catalyzes an isomerization of an aldose sugar to the corresponding ketose product, this enzyme is one of the most divergent members of the amidohydrolase superfamily. The mechanistic details of this transformation are therefore of significant interest toward a greater understanding of how an active site that originally evolved to catalyze hydrolytic reactions has been re-forged to undergo an isomerization reaction.

We have previously demonstrated that the proton originally at C-2 of D-glucuronate is ultimately found at the *pro-R* position at C-1 of D-fructuronate and that this proton slowly exchanges with solvent (98). These results are consistent with a proton transfer mechanism with a *cis*-enediol intermediate. The general mechanism, shown in **Scheme 3.2**, indicates a requirement for at least two residues that participate in the transformation of D-glucuronate into D-fructuronate. A general base ($:B_1$) abstracts the proton from C-2 of D-glucuronate and a general acid ($H:B_2$) facilitates the transfer of a proton to the carbonyl oxygen at C-1 to produce the *cis*-enediol intermediate. In the subsequent step, the ketose product is generated by a proton transfer from the hydroxyl group at C-2 of the proposed intermediate and protonation of C-1 by $H:B_1$. For compounds such as D-glucuronate the enzymatic transformation is made more complicated by the fact that in solution the substrate exists almost entirely as a mixture of two anomeric cyclic hemiacetals.

Scheme 3.2: Proton transfer mechanism in a 1,2-hydrogen transfer reaction.



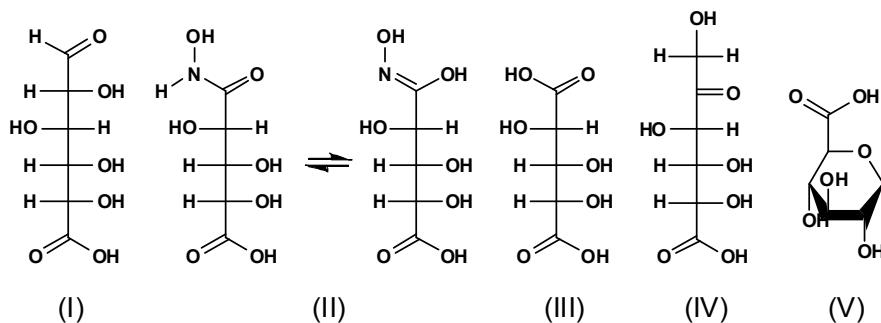
This chapter focuses on a determination of the chemical mechanism for the isomerization reaction catalyzed by URI from *E. coli*. The rate limiting steps have been interrogated by measuring the primary kinetic isotope effects with [2-²H]-D-glucuronate and solvent isotope effects with D₂O for the wild type and mutant enzymes. The rate limitation imposed by product release has been examined using solvent viscosity effects. The identity of the residues involved in the proton transfer events has been probed by pH-rate profiles and characterization of the kinetic constants for mutant enzymes. These approaches have been augmented by the elucidation of the X-ray structure of a uronate isomerase from *Bacillus halodurans* (Bh0493) in the presence of D-glucuronate, D-fructuronate, and two mimics of the *cis*-enediol intermediate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. D-Glucuronic acid (**I**), L-gulonic acid γ -lactone (**VI**), NADH, buffers, and all other chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Acros, unless otherwise stated. D-arabinic acid (**III**) and the monohydroxamate derivative of this compound (**II**) were synthesized by Dr. Yingchun Li. [2-²H]-D-glucuronate was also

synthesized by Dr. Yingchun Li. 2,6-Anhydro-L-gulonic acid (**V**) was synthesized by Dr. Chengfu Xu. The structures of these compounds are presented in **Scheme 3.3**. Oligonucleotide syntheses and DNA sequencing were performed by the Gene Technologies Lab of Texas A&M University. Metal analyses were done using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Scheme 3.3: Structures of D-glucuronate (I), hydroxamate derivative (II), D-arabinaric acid (III), D-fructuronate (IV) and 2,6-anhydro-L-gulonic acid (V).



Site-Directed Mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis of URI was performed using the QuikChange mutagenesis kit from Stratagene. The following mutants were obtained by this method: H33N, H33A, H35N, H35A, H59N, H59A, Y60F, Y60A, R186K, R186M, D238N, H297N, R302K, R302M, H297A, W381F, W381A, D412N, D412A, R414K, and R414M. The mutations were confirmed by DNA sequencing of the modified plasmids.

Protein Expression and Purification of Uronate Isomerase. The *uxaC* gene encoding *E. coli* uronate isomerase (gi: 16130987) was amplified by PCR and inserted into pET28 without a histag. The protein was expressed in the *E. coli* strain BL21-(DE3), and single colonies were used to inoculate 5 mL of LB medium supplemented with 50 μ g/mL kanamycin. The overnight culture was used to inoculate 1 L of TB medium supplemented with 50 μ g/mL kanamycin. The large culture was grown at room temperature until an *A*600 of 0.4-0.6 was reached, and then 1.0 mM ZnCl₂ was added, followed by induction with 0.4 mM IPTG. The cells were incubated overnight and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C. The cell pellet was resuspended in 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, and 500 μ M ZnCl₂. The cells were lysed by sonication and the nucleic acids precipitated by dropwise addition of 2.0% (w/v) protamine sulfate solution. The solution was centrifuged at 12 000 rpm and the lysate fractionated between 50% and 80% saturation of ammonium sulfate. After centrifugation, the pellet was resuspended in a minimal amount of buffer (50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0), loaded onto a Superdex 200 gel filtration column, and eluted at a flow rate of 2.5 mL/min. Fractions containing uronate isomerase were identified by SDS-PAGE and activity assays. The pooled enzyme was loaded onto a Resource Q anion exchange column preequilibrated with buffer A (20 mM HEPES, pH 8.0) and eluted with a 0-30% gradient of buffer B (20 mM HEPES, pH 8.0 and 1.0 M NaCl) at a flow rate of 4.5 mL/min. The fractions were assayed and pooled based on the enzymatic activity. The purified enzyme was stored in the refrigerator at 4 °C for up to 1 year without significant loss of activity. The enzymes contained up to 1 equivalent of zinc (depending on the mutant) as measured by ICP-MS.

Cloning and Purification of D-Mannone Dehydrogenase. The *uxuB* gene (gi: 26111644) from *E. coli* that encodes D-mannone dehydrogenase (MDH) was cloned into a pET30 expression vector. The gene was transformed into BL21(DE3) and the cells grown in TB broth at 37 °C. D-Mannone dehydrogenase was purified using the same methods previously described for the isolation of uronate isomerase, but no metal was added to the purification buffers. The cell extract was made 40-60% of saturation with ammonium sulfate, and the resuspended pellet was subjected to fractionation with the aid of a Superdex 200 gel filtration column. Fractions containing D-mannone dehydrogenase were pooled, quick-frozen, and stored at -80 °C.

Enzyme Assays. The conversion of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate by URI was coupled to the reduction of D-fructuronate with NADH by mannose dehydrogenase (MDH). The assays were monitored spectrophotometrically by following the decrease in absorbance at 340 nm. The standard assay conditions contained 50 mM HEPES (pH 8.0), varying concentrations of D-glucuronate, 0.2 mM NADH, excess MDH, and URI in a final volume of 250 µL. The pH-dependence of the kinetic parameters, k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m , were measured over the pH range of 5.3-10.3 at 0.20 pH intervals. The buffers used for the pH-rate profiles were MES, PIPES, HEPES, CHES, and CAPS. The pH values were recorded after the completion of the assays. The effects of solvent viscosity on the kinetic constants were determined at pH 8.0 using sucrose as the micro-viscogen at 25 °C. The concentrations of sucrose were 0%, 10%, 14%, 20%, 24%, and 32% (w/w), and the corresponding relative viscosities were 1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.9, 2.2, and 3.2 (15, 16). The solvent isotope effects on the kinetic parameters for URI and two mutant

enzymes (D412N and R414M) were measured in 99% D₂O at a pD of 8.4. The primary deuterium kinetic isotope effects were obtained by direct comparison of the kinetic constants at pH 8.0 for [2-¹H]-D-glucuronate and [2-²H]-D-glucuronate.

Data Analysis. The kinetic parameters, k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m , for uronate isomerase with D-glucuronate as the substrate were determined by fitting the initial velocity data to equation 3.1 where v is the initial velocity, E_t is the total enzyme concentration, k_{cat} is the turnover number, $[A]$ is the substrate concentration, and K_m is the Michaelis constant. The profiles for the variation of k_{cat} or k_{cat}/K_m with pH were fit to equation 3.3, where c is the pH-independent value of y , K_a and K_b are the dissociation constants of the ionizable groups and H is the proton concentration. The competitive inhibition patterns were fit to equation 3.2, where K_{is} is the slope inhibition constant and I is the concentration of the inhibitor.

$$v / E_t = (k_{\text{cat}} [A]) / (K_a + [A]) \quad (3.1)$$

$$v / E_t = (k_{\text{cat}}[A]) / (K_a(1 + (I/K_{is})) + [A]) \quad (3.2)$$

$$\log y = \log (c / (1 + (H / K_a) + (K_b / H))) \quad (3.3)$$

RESULTS

Requirement for Divalent Cation. The importance of a metal ion for the catalytic activity of uronate isomerase was investigated. The apo-enzyme was prepared and subsequently tested for enzymatic activity using D-glucuronate as the substrate. The wild-type URI from *E. coli* was found to contain 0.9 equivalents of zinc after purification. This protein (3 mL) at a concentration of 3.0 mg/mL was dialyzed against

1 L of dialysis buffer containing 20 mM dipicolinate in 50 mM MES, pH 6.0. The buffer was changed three times over the course of 48 h, after which the catalytic activity and metal content of the enzyme were determined. The chelator effectively removed more than 98% of the bound zinc as indicated by ICP-MS. The activity of the enzyme was assayed withmannonate dehydrogenase and NADH to detect the formation of D-fructuronate in the presence of 10 μ M dipicolinate. The apo-enzyme exhibited less than 1% activity of the native enzyme with bound zinc.

Inhibition by 2,6-Anhydro-L-Gulonic Acid (V). Compound V was synthesized as a cyclic analogue mimic of the pyranose form of D-glucuronate. The inhibitory properties of V were determined with the wild-type uronate isomerase from *E. coli* and *B. halodurans* (Bh0493). This compound was found to be a competitive inhibitor for both enzymes. The data were fit to equation 3.2 and the values of K_{is} were determined to be 45 ± 4 and 24 ± 2 μ M for the URI from *E. coli* and Bh0493, respectively.

pH-Rate Profiles. The kinetic constants for the conversion of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate were obtained as a function of pH. The pH-rate profiles for the effects of pH on k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m are presented in **Figures 3.1A** and **3.1B**, respectively. The pH profiles are bell-shaped and are consistent with a single functional group that must be unprotonated for activity and another functional group that must be protonated for catalytic activity. From a fit of the data to equation 3.3 the kinetic p K_a values from the k_{cat}/K_m plot are 5.5 ± 0.1 and 9.5 ± 0.1 , respectively. From the plot of k_{cat} vs. pH, kinetic p K_a values of 5.8 ± 0.1 and 10.2 ± 0.1 were obtained.

Site-Directed Mutants. Site-directed mutagenesis was utilized to identify the involvement of specific amino acids in metal binding, substrate recognition, and the catalytic mechanism of uronate isomerase. Conserved residues were chosen based on the location within the active site of Bh0493, a uronate isomerase found in *B. halodurans*. His-33 and His-35 were mutated to investigate the importance of metal binding and the potential role of the divalent cation on catalytic activity. Mutations at either of these two residues resulted in the dramatic loss of affinity for the divalent cation and a significant reduction in the catalytic activity. The diminution of catalytic activity for the mutants is more severe when these histidine residues are changed to alanine than to asparagine. The highly conserved histidine at the end of β -strand 5 (His-297) and the invariant aspartate at the end of β -strand 8 (Asp-412) were mutated to asparagine and alanine. For the mutations at His-297 there were substantial increases in the Michaelis constant. In contrast, with the mutation of Asp-412 the reduction in catalytic activity was more pronounced on k_{cat} . These four residues are broadly conserved in all members of the amidohydrolase superfamily.

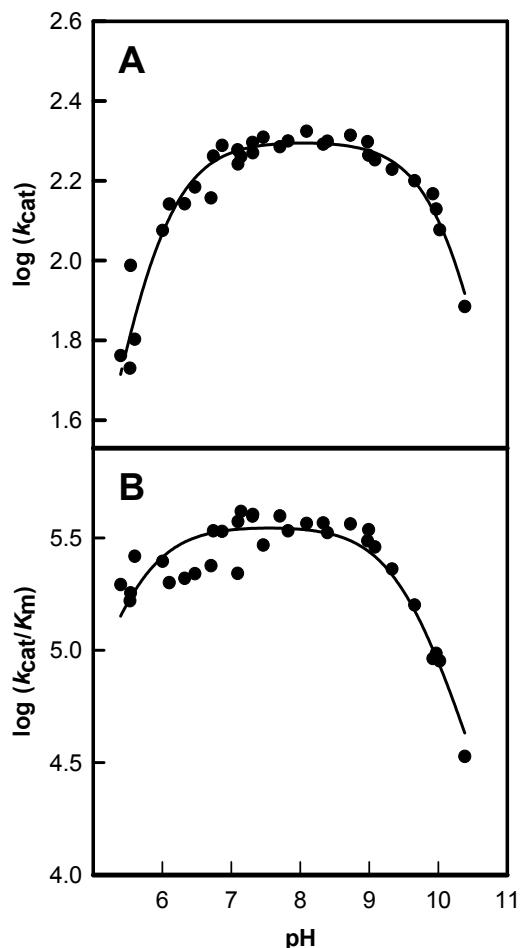


Figure 3.1: pH-rate profile for the wild type uronate isomerase containing 1 equivalent of zinc. The data were fit to equation 3.3. (A) Plot of $\log k_{\text{cat}}$ vs. pH. (B) Plot of $\log k_{\text{cat}}/K_m$ vs. pH.

Additional residues that are conserved among all of the known uronate isomerases were mutated as a probe of functional participation in binding and catalysis. These residues include Trp-381 from the conserved WWF motif after β -strand 7, His-59 and Tyr-60 after β -strand 1, and three conserved arginines (Arg-186, Arg-302, and Arg-414). Mutation of residues Trp-381, Arg-186, and Arg-302 resulted in increases in the value of K_m and small changes in k_{cat} , indicating that these residues most likely take part in substrate recognition and binding. For His-59 and Arg-414 there were relatively small changes in K_m but drastic reductions in the value of k_{cat} . The kinetic constants for the mutants constructed for this investigation are presented in **Table 3.1**.

Kinetic Isotope Effects. Primary deuterium kinetic isotope effects on the isomerization of D-glucuronate were obtained as a probe of the rate limiting steps in the overall reaction mechanism. For the solvent deuterium isotope effects, the kinetic parameters were obtained for the wild type enzyme in H_2O and D_2O with D-glucuronate as the substrate. The double reciprocal plots are presented in **Figure 3.2**. The measured solvent isotope effects for $D_2O k_{cat}$ and $D_2O(k_{cat}/K_m)$ are 1.22 ± 0.02 and 1.10 ± 0.09 , respectively. Solvent isotope effects were also determined for four of the site directed mutants, H59N, Y60F, D412N and R414M. The solvent isotope effects for the H59N mutant were 1.7 ± 0.1 for $D_2O k_{cat}$ and 1.4 ± 0.1 for $D_2O(k_{cat}/K_m)$, while the effects for the Y60F mutant were 2.1 ± 0.1 and 1.2 ± 0.1 for $D_2O k_{cat}$ and $D_2O(k_{cat}/K_m)$, respectively. For the D412N mutant, the solvent isotope effects were determined to be 1.3 ± 0.1 and 1.5 ± 0.2 for $D_2O k_{cat}$ and $D_2O(k_{cat}/K_m)$, respectively. For the R414M mutant, the solvent isotope effects were 1.8 ± 0.1 for $D_2O k_{cat}$ and 2.0 ± 0.3 for $D_2O(k_{cat}/K_m)$.

Table 3.1: Kinetic parameters and metal content of mutants

Enzyme	k_{cat} (s ⁻¹)	K_m (mM)	k_{cat}/K_m (M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	URI/Zn
WT	196 ± 6	0.50 ± 0.05	(4.0 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁵	0.90
H33N	2.1 ± 0.1	(5.0 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻²	(4.7 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁴	0.07
H33A	0.60 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.01	(3.0 ± 0.2) × 10 ³	0.20
H35N	4.0 ± 0.2	9.4 ± 1.1	(4.3 ± 0.5) × 10 ²	<0.05
H35A	0.70 ± 0.04	39 ± 5	18 ± 2	<0.05
H59N	15 ± 1	0.70 ± 0.04	(2.1 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁴	0.96
H59A	0.60 ± 0.01	0.70 ± 0.07	(8.3 ± 0.1) × 10 ²	0.95
Y60F	21.7 ± 0.1	0.16 ± 0.01	(1.4 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁵	0.8
Y60A	13.9 ± 0.1	0.21 ± 0.01	(6.6 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁴	0.8
R186K	54 ± 2	2.6 ± 0.2	(21 ± 2) × 10 ³	0.94
R186M	4.7 ± 0.1	38 ± 3	(1.3 ± 0.1) × 10 ²	0.91
D238N	60 ± 1	1.3 ± 0.1	(4.6 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁴	0.70
H297N	30 ± 2	56 ± 5	(5.0 ± 0.5) × 10 ²	1.00
H297A	10 ± 1	(2.2 ± 0.3) × 10 ²	43 ± 7	0.41
R302K	160 ± 4	2.5 ± 0.2	(6.3 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁴	0.90
R302M	180 ± 9	(2.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ²	(8.8 ± 1.3) × 10 ²	0.99
W381F	16 ± 1	1.7 ± 0.1	(9.5 ± 0.4) × 10 ³	0.90
W381A	250 ± 6	21 ± 2	(1.2 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁴	0.69
D412N	0.60 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.04	(6.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ²	0.36
D412A	(9.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻³	0.40 ± 0.05	21 ± 3	0.12
R414K	5.8 ± 0.1	0.82 ± 0.02	(7.1 ± 0.2) × 10 ³	0.92
R414M	0.70 ± 0.01	1.4 ± 0.1	(5.4 ± 0.2) × 10 ²	0.91
These data were obtained at 30 °C, pH 8.0, with D-glucuronate as the substrate.				

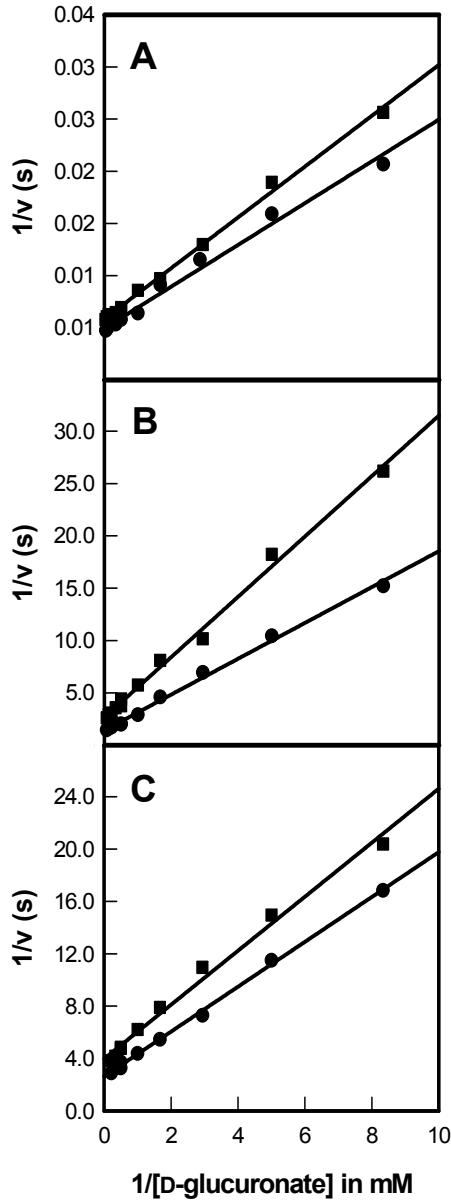


Figure 3.2: Double-reciprocal plots for the solvent isotope effect (H_2O vs D_2O) where $1/v$ (s) is plotted against $1/[\text{D-glucuronate}]$ (in mM^{-1}). The data sets in H_2O are represented by circles, and the squares correspond to the values obtained in D_2O . (A) represents the plot for the wild type enzyme, (B) for the R414M mutant, and (C) is the plot of the D412N mutant.

The primary deuterium isotope effects for abstraction of the proton from C-2 of D-glucuronate were determined for the wild type enzyme and two mutants, D412N and R414M. The double-reciprocal plots are shown in **Figure 3.3**. For the wild-type enzyme the primary deuterium isotope effects on k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m were determined to be 1.4 ± 0.04 and 1.2 ± 0.01 , respectively. For the D412N mutant, the primary deuterium isotope effects were determined to be 2.0 ± 0.2 for ${}^D k_{\text{cat}}$ and 1.9 ± 0.3 for ${}^D(k_{\text{cat}}/K_m)$. For the R414M mutant, the isotope effect on k_{cat} was 3.2 ± 0.1 and the effect on k_{cat}/K_m was 3.5 ± 0.4 .

Solvent Viscosity Effects. Alterations in solvent viscosity were utilized to probe the degree of rate limitation by the binding and dissociation of products and substrates on the kinetic constants of uronate isomerase (123). The effects of changes in solvent viscosity on k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m were made by the addition of sucrose (124). A plot of ${}^0 k_{\text{cat}} / {}^\eta k_{\text{cat}}$ versus the relative solvent viscosity for the wild-type enzyme exhibits a slope of 0.72 ± 0.08 . The slope for the effect of solvent viscosity on k_{cat}/K_m is 0.64 ± 0.05 for the wild-type enzyme. For the two mutant enzymes, D412N and R414M, the slopes for the effect of solvent viscosity on k_{cat} were found to be 0.07 ± 0.05 and 0.05 ± 0.01 , respectively. For the effect on k_{cat}/K_m the slopes were 0.03 ± 0.05 and -0.17 ± 0.02 , respectively, with the D412N and R414M mutant enzymes. The kinetic data are presented in **Figures 3.4A** and **3.4B**.

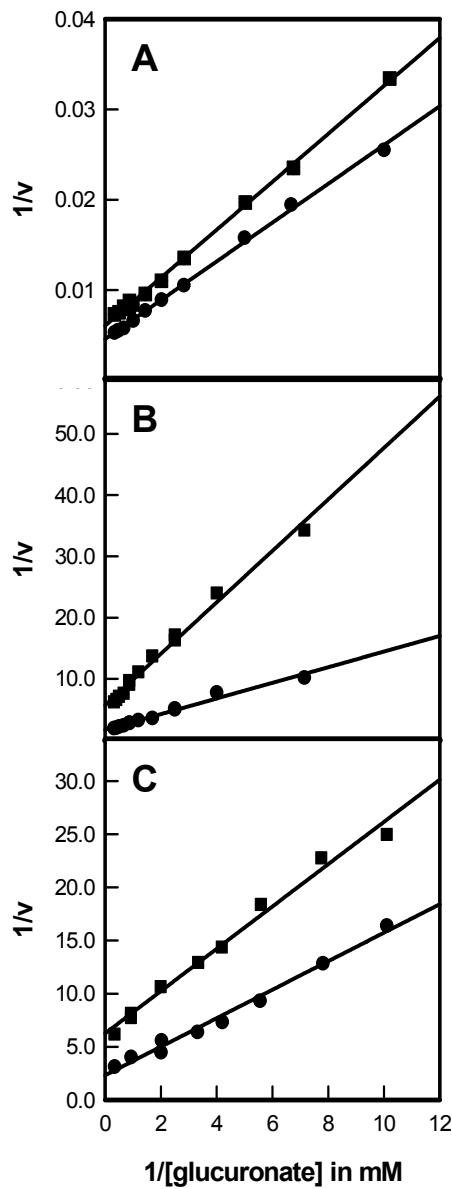


Figure 3.3: Primary isotope effects using protonated and deuterated D-glucuronate at the C-2 position are presented as double-reciprocal plots where (A) is the plot for the wild-type enzyme, (B) R414M mutant, and (C) D412N mutant. The data for the protonated substrate are represented as circles, and the values for the deuterated substrate are denoted as squares.

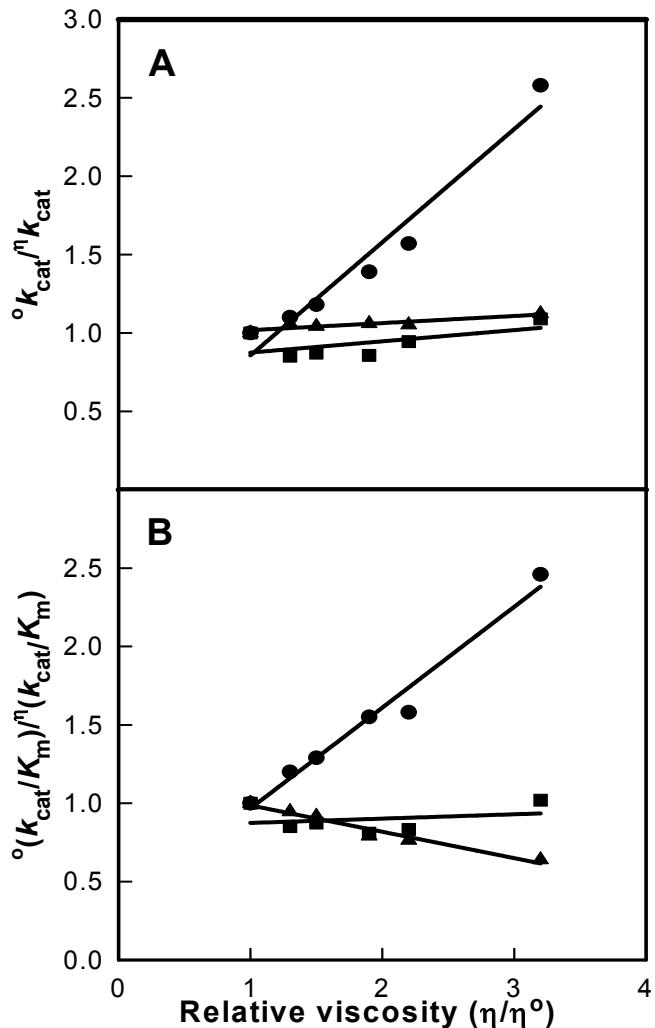


Figure 3.4: The effect of viscosity on the relative values of k_{cat} (A) and k_{cat}/K_m (B)

using sucrose as the microviscogen. The circles indicate wild type enzyme, squares represent the data set for the D412N mutant, and triangles signify the values for the R414M mutant.

Structures of Inhibitor Complexes. The crystal structure of Bh0493 from *B. halodurans* was previously solved in the absence of bound substrates or inhibitors (PDB code: 2QO8, 44). In that structure zinc is bound in the active site and coordinated to two histidines from β -strand 1 (H26 and H28) and the invariant aspartate found at the end of β -strand 8 (D355). The structure of Bh0493 was solved in the presence of the substrates D-glucuronate (**I**), D-fructuronate (**IV**), and two inhibitors that mimic the proposed *cis*-enediol(ate) intermediate, D-arabinarate (**III**) and its hydroxamate derivative (**II**). Portions of the electron density maps that show the D-glucuronate and D-fructuronate in the active site of Bh0493 are presented in **Figures 3.5A** and **3.5B**. These compounds are bound in the active site in a similar manner and are interacting with the same set of amino acid residues. Stereoscopic images of the active site complexes for compounds **I**, **II**, **III**, and **IV** are presented in **Figures 3.6A-D** and the distances between specific amino acid residues and the bound ligands are provided in **Figures 3.7A-D**.

In the complex with D-glucuronate, the substrate is bound in the open chain configuration. The terminal carboxylate is ion-paired with the guanidino group of Arg-170 and there is a monodentate coordination with the bound zinc. The zinc is also ligated with the hydroxyl group attached to C-5 of the substrate. The hydroxyl group at C-4 does not make any specific interactions with the protein, which is consistent with the observation that both D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate are substrates for this enzyme (120). The hydroxyl at C-3 interacts with both Arg-357 and His-49. The nearest residue to the hydroxyl at C-2 of D-glucuronate is Arg-357. The hydroxyl group from Tyr-50 hydrogen bonds with the carbonyl group at C-1 of the substrate. The closest residue to

the proton that is abstracted from C-2 of D-glucuronate is the side chain carboxylate of Asp-355. Similar interactions are found in the complexes with D-fructuronate, D-arabinarate and the hydroxamate derivative. The D-fructuronate complex was identified in a crystal that was grown after a long incubation and subsequent co-crystallization of Bh0493 with D-glucuronate.

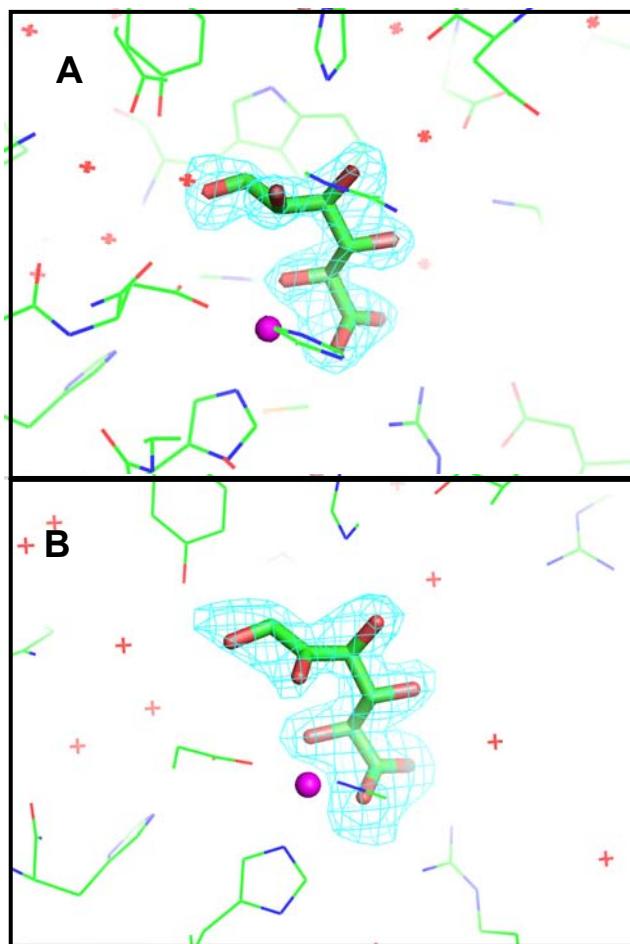


Figure 3.5: Electron density maps of (A) D-glucuronate and (B) D-fructuronate in the active site of Bh0493.

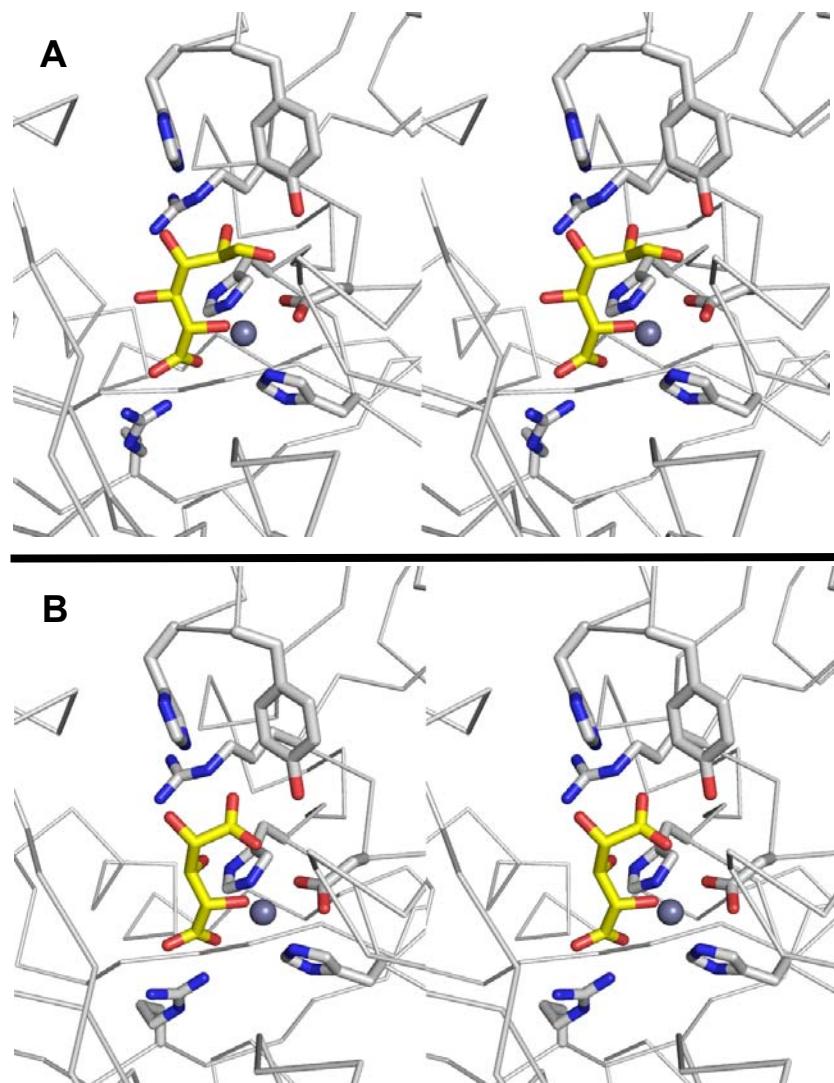


Figure 3.6: Stereoview images of Bh0493 in the presence of bound (A) D-glucuronate (I), (B) hydroxamate of arabinarate (II), (C) D-arabinarate (III), and (D) D-fructuronate (IV). This figure was created with PyMOL v0.99.

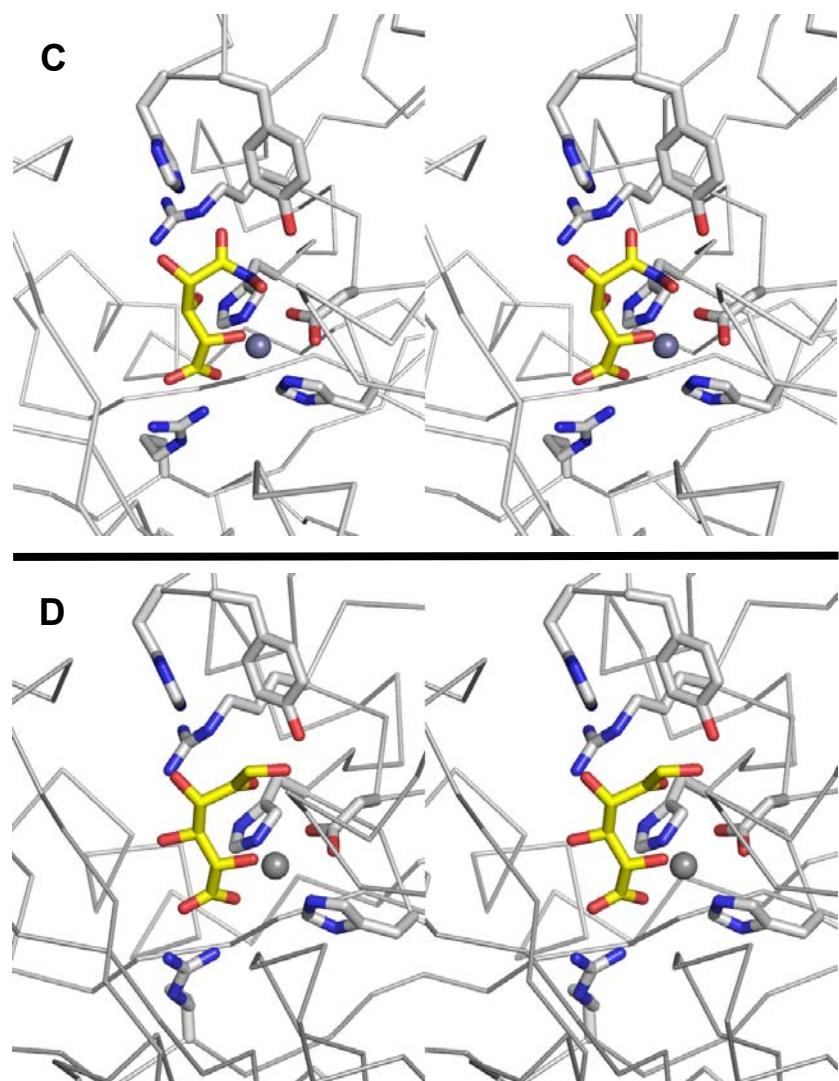


Figure 3.6: Continued.

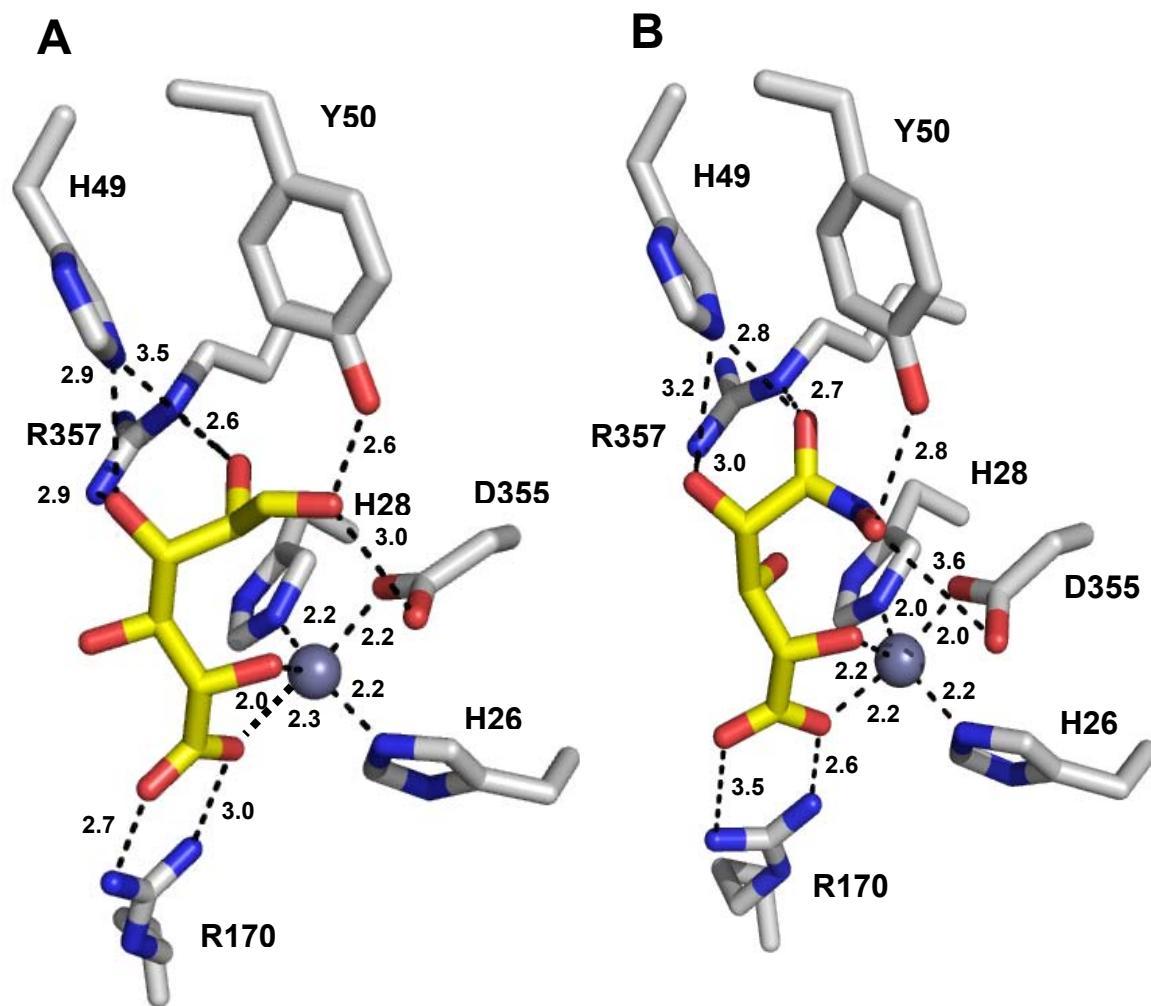


Figure 3.7: Active site of Bh0493 with (A) D-glucuronate, (B) hydroxamate of D-arabinarate, (C) D-arabinarate, and (D) D-fructuronate. Interactions between the enzyme and ligand with the distances are shown.

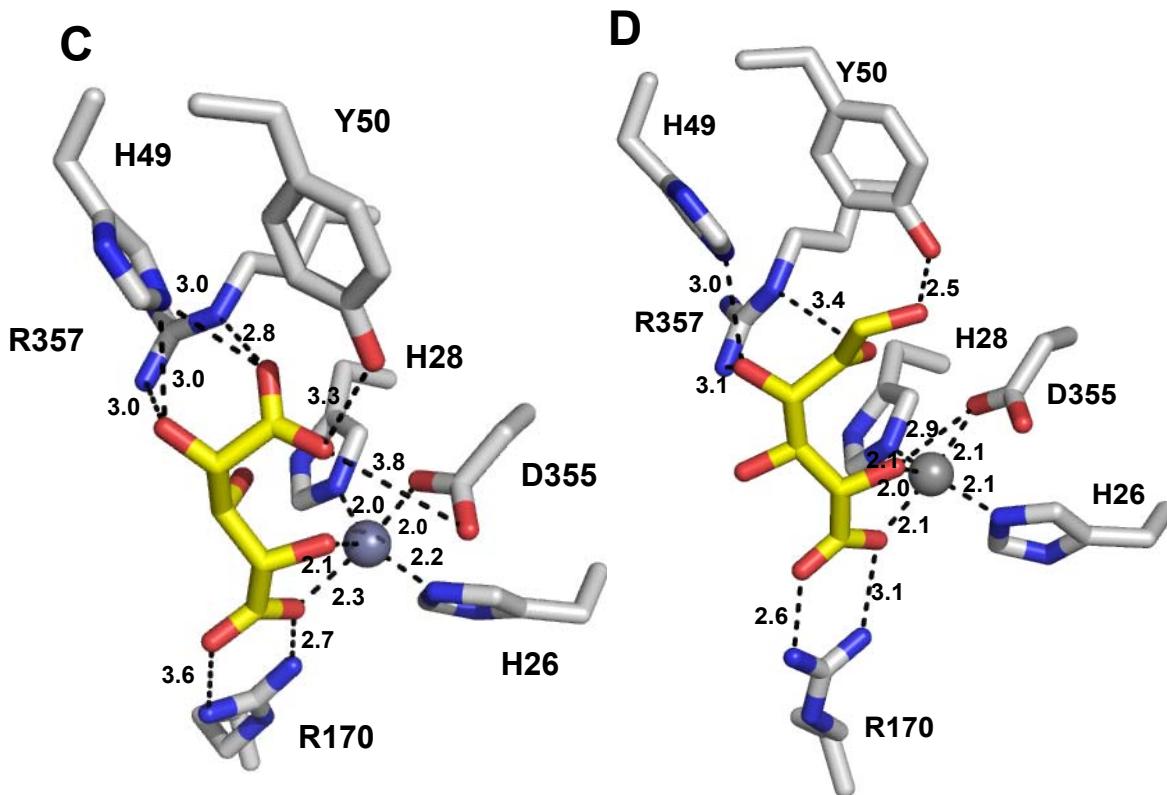


Figure 3.7: Continued.

DISCUSSION

The uronate isomerase from *E. coli* has previously been shown to catalyze the isomerization of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate to D-fructuronate and D-tagaturonate, respectively (120, 121). With D-glucuronate the hydrogen at C-2 was shown to be transferred to the *pro-R* position at C-1 of the product (98). This hydrogen exchanges with solvent at a rate that is 4 orders of magnitude slower than the net interconversion of substrate and product. These results were interpreted to be consistent with a reaction mechanism that was initiated by proton abstraction at C-2, formation of a

cis-enediol(ate) intermediate and subsequent reprotonation at C-1 (98). This minimal reaction mechanism thus requires at least two different residues within the active site for these proton transfers. A general base (B_1^-) is required for the removal of the proton at C-2 and delivery to C-1 and a general acid (B_2^+H) is needed to shuttle a proton between the oxygens attached to C-1 and C-2 of the substrate/product pair. This transformation has been summarized in **Scheme 3.2**. A requirement for a minimum of two amino acids that must be in a specific state of protonation is experimentally supported by the measurement of the effects of pH on the magnitude of k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m for the conversion of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate. The pH-rate profiles for both k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m are bell-shaped and indicate that one residue must be unprotonated and another protonated for catalytic activity. In these profiles the general base has a kinetic pK_a between 5.5 and 5.8 whereas the general acid has a kinetic pK_a between 9.5 and 10.2. Candidates for these residues were identified through the elucidation of the three-dimensional crystal structure of a uronate isomerase from *B. halodurans* (Bh0493) in the presence of D-glucuronate, D-fructuronate, and two mimics of the *cis*-enediol(ate) intermediate.

The crystal structure of Bh0493 determined with D-glucuronate has identified those residues in the active site that interact directly with the substrate. In this structure the zinc is ligated by three amino acids from the protein: the two conserved histidine residues from β -strand 1 and the aspartate from β -strand 8. The C-6 carboxylate group of the substrate is ligated to the zinc and also ion-paired with Arg-170. The hydroxyl group from C-5 is ligated to the zinc in the active site and hydrogen bonded to the aspartate from β -strand 8. At the other end of the substrate, Arg-357 hydrogen bonds

with the two hydroxyls from C-3 and C-2. The phenolic group of Tyr-50 forms a hydrogen bond with the carbonyl group at C1. The closest residue from the protein to the hydrogen at C-2 that must be abstracted during the chemical transformation is Asp-355 at 3.15 Å. In addition, His-49 is within hydrogen bonding distance to the hydroxyl at C-2 in the hydroxamate inhibitor (**II**) but not in the complex with the bound D-glucuronate (**I**). Thus, the most likely residues that are required for the isomerization reaction (in Bh0493) are His-49, Tyr-50, Asp-355 and Arg-357. In the *E. coli* enzyme these residues are equivalent to His-59, Tyr-60, Asp-412, and Arg-414, respectively. These residues, in addition to His-33 and His-35 (ligands to the zinc) Arg-186 (equivalent to R170 in Bh0493), His-297 (a conserved histidine at the end of β-stand 5 in most members of the amidohydrolase superfamily), Arg-302 and Trp-381, were mutated as probes of functional significance.

The mutation of specific residues within the active site of URI results in significant perturbations to the magnitude of the kinetic constants for substrate turnover. Changes to either of the two histidine residues that originate from the end of β-strand 1 weakens the binding of zinc to the active site and this results in a diminution of catalytic activity. This observation is consistent with the proposed role of zinc in the direct ligation of the substrate through the C-6 carboxylate and the hydroxyl from C-5. A drastic reduction in the affinity of the substrate occurs with the mutation of Arg-186 to methionine. In this case the K_m for the substrate increases by nearly two orders of magnitude and the value of k_{cat}/K_m is reduced by more than three orders of magnitude. This result is consistent with an ion-pair interaction between the C-6 carboxylate and the

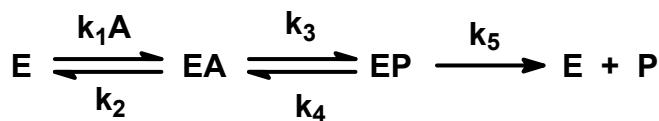
guanidino group of Arg-186 (R170 in Bh0493) that is observed in the X-ray structure of Bh0493. There is also a substantial increase in the K_m for D-glucuronate when His-297 is mutated to alanine or asparagine. This residue originates from the end of β -strand 5 and is highly conserved in nearly all members of the amidohydrolase superfamily but this residue is not conserved in Bh0493 and thus it is not easy to discern the effect on the structure of URI from *E. coli*.

The most dramatic reductions in k_{cat} occur with the mutation of Asp-412 to alanine or Arg-414 to methionine. Arg-414 is equivalent to Arg-357 from Bh0493, which is hydrogen bonded to the C-2 and C-3 hydroxyls of the bound D-glucuronate. Therefore, this residue is a suitable candidate for assisting in the movement of the proton from the hydroxyl at C-2 during the transformation to D-fructuronate. The other candidate for this process is the phenolic side chain from Tyr-60. This group is hydrogen bonded to the carbonyl oxygen at C-1 of D-glucuronate in the X-ray crystal structure. Mutation of Tyr-60 to phenylalanine results in reductions in k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m of about an order of magnitude. The only residue from the protein that is suitably positioned to function as the general base for the abstraction of the proton from C-2 and delivery to C-1 is Asp-412. Many members of the amidohydrolase superfamily that catalyze hydrolytic reactions have been shown to use this residue from the end of β -strand 8 to abstract a proton from the hydrolytic hydroxide or water (60, 68, 70, 71).

Changes in solvent viscosity and isotopic substitution were used to address the degree of rate limitation on the bond breaking steps and product release (123, 124, 126, 127). A simplified kinetic mechanism for the conversion of substrate to product for the

uronate isomerization reaction is presented in **Scheme 3.4**, where EA represents the enzyme-glucuronate complex and EP represents the enzyme-fructuronate complex. In this mechanism the expression for k_{cat} is given by $(k_3 k_5)/(k_3 + k_4 + k_5)$. If one assumes that k_5 is inversely proportional to the relative solvent viscosity then the value of k_5 , relative to the sum of k_3 and k_4 can be determined from a plot of the ratio of ${}^{\text{o}}(k_{\text{cat}})/{}^{\text{D}}(k_{\text{cat}})$ as a function of the relative solvent viscosity, η . The slope of this plot is equal to $(k_3 + k_4)/(k_3 + k_4 + k_5)$. For the wild-type enzyme the slope was found to be ~ 0.7 and thus the sum of k_3 and k_4 is greater than the product release step, k_5 . This result is consistent with the release of the product as the rate limiting step for the wild type enzyme and the relatively small primary isotope effect for $[2-{}^2\text{H}]\text{-D-glucuronate}$. With the D412N and R412M mutants the slope of this plot, for changes in the relative value of k_{cat} as a function of solvent viscosity, is reduced substantially. This result is consistent with a significant reduction in the rate constants for the interconversion of the substrate/product pair to the point where k_5 is now greater than the sum of k_3 and k_4 . This result is also consistent with the significant increase in the value of ${}^{\text{D}}k_{\text{cat}}$. With the D412N and R414M mutants, the primary isotope effects are 2.0 and 3.2, respectively, and thus with these two mutants the interconversion of the substrate/product pair is substantially rate limiting.

Scheme 3.4: A simplified kinetic mechanism for the conversion of substrate to product for the uronate isomerization reaction.



Mechanism of Action. Based upon the X-ray crystal structure of Bh0493 in the presence of the bound substrate, the catalytic properties of selected site-directed mutants and the stereochemical constraints for the conversion of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate, a minimal chemical mechanism can be written for uronate isomerase. In the proposed mechanism for URI from *E. coli*, D-glucuronate is bound in the active site through electrostatic interactions to five highly conserved amino acid residues and the divalent cation. The carboxylate group at C-6 is coordinated to the divalent cation and Arg-186. The hydroxyl group at C-5 is also coordinated to the zinc. The hydroxyl groups at C-3 and C-2 interact with the side chain guanidino group of Arg-414 and the hydroxyl at C-2 is also apparently able to hydrogen bond to His-59. The carbonyl group at C-1 is hydrogen bonded to the phenolic oxygen of Tyr-60. The pH-rate profiles for URI are consistent with two amino acid residues that must be in a specific state of protonation for catalytic activity. The general base, with a kinetic pK_a of approximately 5.8, is consistent with Asp-412. This residue is conserved in all members of the amidohydrolase superfamily and for those enzymes that catalyze hydrolytic reactions it has been shown to initiate proton transfers from water/hydroxide to the leaving group

(60, 68, 70, 71). The general acid, with a kinetic pK_a of approximately 10.2 from the pH-rate profiles, may be due to Tyr-60 but it is difficult to exclude a role for Arg-414.

In the simplest mechanism D-glucuronate binds in the open chain conformation in the active site and then Asp-412 abstracts the proton from C-2 as the carbonyl group of C-1 is protonated by Tyr-60 to form a *cis*-enediol intermediate. In the subsequent step, Tyr-60 abstracts the proton from the hydroxyl at C-2 as Asp-414 delivers a proton to C-1 with *proR* stereochemistry. It should be noted that the mutation of Tyr-60 to alanine or phenylalanine diminishes k_{cat} by only a factor of 10. This reduction in rate is perhaps smaller than what may be expected for this role in catalysis. However, the lack of a primary deuterium isotope effect for the wild-type enzyme indicates that the chemical step is not rate-limiting. In addition, a water molecule may substitute for the phenolic group in the mutant enzymes. Additional mechanisms can be written that utilize a combination of Tyr-60, Arg-414, and His-59 to facilitate the proton movements between the oxygens at C-2 and C-1 within the *cis*-enediol intermediate and in the opening of the hemiacetal.

An alternative mechanism can be proposed in which Asp-412 abstracts the proton from the hydroxyl at C-5, which then abstracts a proton from C-2 to initiate the formation of the *cis*-enediol intermediate. The hydroxyl at C-5 is additionally activated through direct ligation to the bound zinc. These two variations are presented graphically in **Figure 3.8**. This latter mechanism is particularly attractive since it retains elements that are common to nearly all members of the amidohydrolase superfamily that have been interrogated mechanistically (60, 68, 70, 71). The structural similarities in the

active site of uronate isomerase with those members of the amidohydrolase superfamily nicely illustrates the evolutionary link between those members of the AHS that catalyze hydrolytic reactions and those that catalyze 1,2-proton transfers. A structural alignment of the active sites of Bh0493/D-glucuronate and dihydroorotase (DHO)/dihydroorotate (PDB entry code 1j79) supports this proposition as illustrated in **Figure 3.9**. In this structural alignment one of the C-6 carboxylate oxygens from D-glucuronate is positioned in nearly the same place as the carboxylate oxygen of the bridging carbamate functional group in DHO. These oxygen atoms interact directly with the alpha-metal (M_α) in their respective structures. Moreover, the C-5 oxygen of D-glucuronate is positioned in the same way as the nucleophilic hydroxide in DHO and is oriented to favor proton abstraction by Asp-412 at a distance of 2.9 Å. The C-5 hydroxyl is 2.0 Å away from the hydrogen at C-2 of the bound substrate.

In addition to the crystal structures of Bh0493, the structures of uronate isomerase from *T. maritima* (Tm0064) and *C. crescentus* (Cc1490) are also available (PDB codes: 1j5s and 2q01, respectively). The three-dimensional structures of Bh0493, Tm0064 and Cc1490 are similar to each other despite the low sequence identities between Bh0493 and the other two proteins. All three proteins exist as a homotrimers. One significant difference in the three structures is that Bh0493 has a zinc ion in the active site, while the structure of Tm0064 contains electron density that corresponds to a water molecule that is in the same position as the zinc ion in the Bh0493 structure (43). The Cc1490 structure contains no metal ion or water molecules in the active site. Moreover, the histidine from β-strand 5 is conserved in Tm0064 and Cc1490 but not for

the Bh0493 enzyme. Despite the divergence in the amino acid sequences, the mechanism utilized by uronate isomerase family members is expected to be the same. Although the Tm0064 and Cc1490 structures do not contain a divalent cation, the metal ligand residues are present and therefore it is expected that they are capable of binding/utilizing a divalent cation for catalysis.

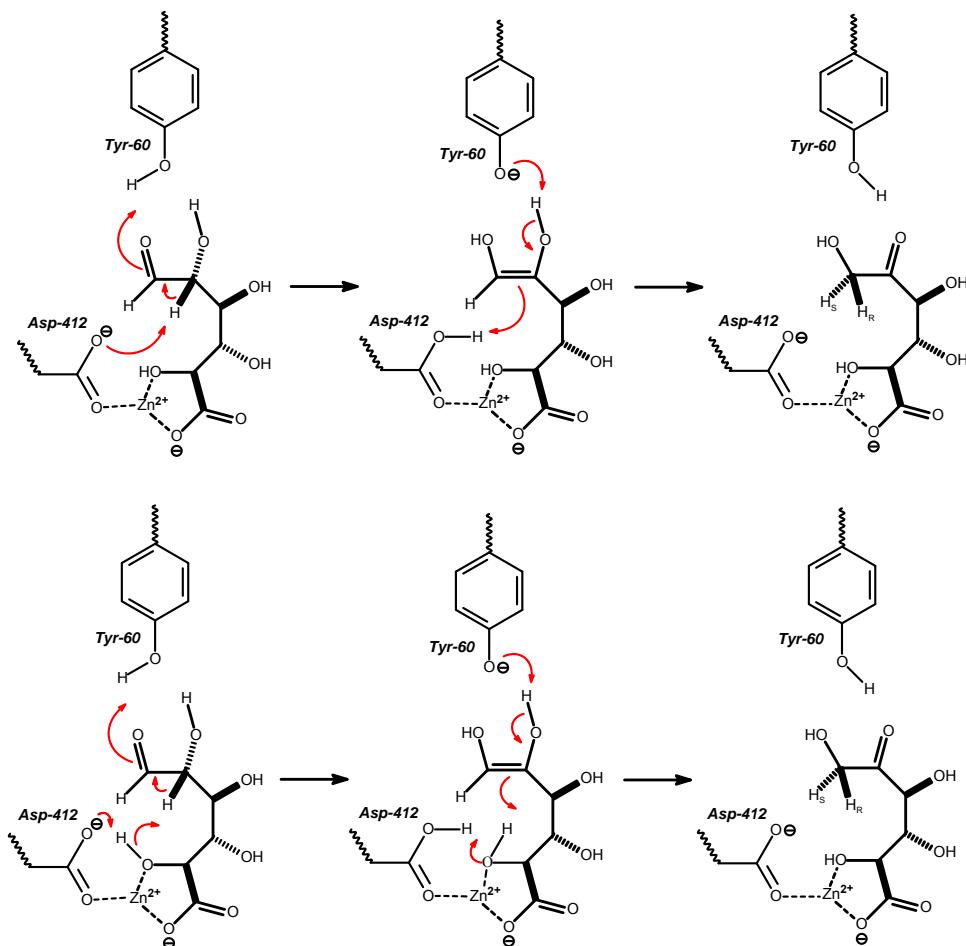


Figure 3.8: Proposed mechanisms for the isomerization of D-glucuronate by URI.

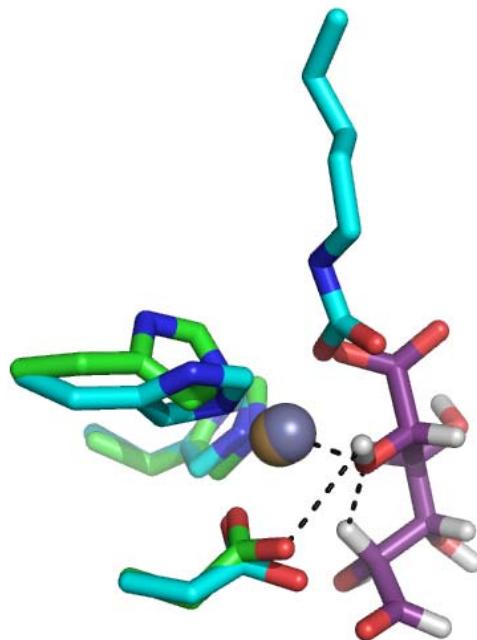


Figure 3.9: A structural alignment for portions of the active sites of Bh0493 (green) and DHO from *E. coli* (blue). The alpha metal (M_α) is shown as a yellow sphere for Bh0493 and in grey for DHO. The bound D-glucuronate for Bh0493, is shown in purple. The interactions between the C-5 oxygen of D-glucuronate and M_α , C-2 hydrogen and Asp-412 are indicated by dashed lines. The other ligands to the metal ion are shown as stick representations, including the HxH from β -strand 1 and aspartate from β -strand 8. The C-6 oxygen of D-glucuronate, aligns closely the the position occupied by one of the oxygens from the carboxyl group of the carboxylated lysine from strand 4 of DHO. The C-5 hydroxyl of D-glucuronate is orientated in the same position as the bridging hydroxide in the DHO structure.

CHAPTER IV

MECHANISTIC STUDIES OF SCO3058: A BACTERIAL RENAL DIPEPTIDASE FROM *STREPTOMYCES COELICOLOR*

The amidohydrolase superfamily (AHS) contains enzymes that catalyze primarily hydrolysis reactions of amide and ester bonds of sugars, amino acids, nucleic acids, and organophosphate ester substrates. A few rare families of the amidohydrolase superfamily catalyze nonhydrolytic reactions including isomerization and decarboxylation reaction (21,31). Structurally, all members of the AHS comprise of an $(\beta/\alpha)_8$ -TIM barrel fold with a variation of a mononuclear or a binuclear metal center active site located at the C-terminal end of the beta strands. The metal center functions to activate the hydrolytic water as well as the scissile bond of the substrate for nucleophilic attack and to stabilize the resulting tetrahedral or trigonal bipyramidal transition state (31). Holm and Sander first discovered the amidohydrolase superfamily in 1997 based on the structural similarities among urease, adenosine deaminase, and phosphotriesterase (PTE) (21). Since then, more than 10,000 members of the AHS have been identified in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, and these enzymes have been shown to be involved in the catalysis of at least 40 different reactions.

One of the most common divalent cation centers within the AHS is the binuclear metal center found in enzymes such as urease, PTE, dihydroorotate, and isoaspartyl dipeptidase (32-35). In these proteins, the more buried metal, designated as M_a , is coordinated to the two histidines from the HxH motif at the end of β -strand 1 and an

aspartate from strand 8. M_{β} , the more solvent exposed metal, is ligated to the two histidines from strands 5 and 6. The two metals are bridged by a solvent hydroxide as well as a carboxylated lysine or a glutamate that originates from strand 4.

Another distantly related binuclear member of the AHS is the renal dipeptidase from mammals. This family of enzymes was first identified and characterized in the 1970s based on its physicochemical properties (100). In addition to a wide range of dipeptides, renal dipeptidase is also involved in the renal metabolism of glutathione and its conjugates and is the sole enzyme that is responsible for the hydrolysis of penem and carbapenem β -lactam antibiotics (101-106). The crystal structure of the human renal dipeptidase was solved in the presence of the inhibitor cilastatin (PDB entry code: 1itu) (40). The quaternary structure of the hRDP is a homodimer with each polypeptide subunit consisting of 369 amino acid residues (42 kDa). The sequence of the hRDP shows a 75% identity to its homologs from rat and pig. From the crystal structure, the protein utilizes a HxD motif at β -strand 1 to bind to the M_{α} zinc ion instead of the more conventional HxH. Moreover, the residue that bridges the two metals is now a glutamate from β -strand 3 and not strand 4. The aspartate at the end of β -strand 8 is conserved but at a distance of 3.8 Å away, it is no longer coordinating to the M_{α} . The metal center of renal dipeptidases is illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. According to the X-ray structure, the aspartate residue is interacting with the hydrolytic water via a hydrogen bond. It was also suggested by Nitanai et al that the hydrolytic water is activated by the conserved aspartate from β -strand 8. The deprotonated water then nucleophilically attacks the carbonyl carbon of the peptide bond to form a tetrahedral intermediate. It was

proposed that the positively charged His-152 acts as an oxyanion hole to stabilize the negatively charged intermediate (40). This mechanism of hydrolysis is distinctly different from the mechanism proposed for the enzymes in the AHS in which the tetrahedral intermediate is stabilized by the solvent exposed M_β.

The first renal dipeptidase-like gene *acdp* from a prokaryote was cloned from *Acinebacter calcoaceticus* (107). This enzyme has a low sequence identity of 23% to the human renal dipeptidase, but the essential residues identified in the mammalian dipeptidases are all conserved. Unlike its mammalian homologs, the gene product of *acdp* could not hydrolyze the unsaturated dipeptide glycyldehydrophenylalanine; instead the protein showed substrate specificity towards various dipeptides with a preference for dipeptides containing a D-amino acid at the C-terminus (107). In this chapter, the kinetic and structural properties of another bacterial renal dipeptidase-like enzyme from *Streptomyces coelicolor* are described. According to the sequence alignment shown in **Figure 4.2**, this protein is 45% and 22% identical in sequences to the hRDP and *acdp*, respectively. Substrate specificity analysis of Sco3058 against 55 dipeptide libraries indicated promiscuous dipeptidase activity with a preference for the hydrolysis of dipeptides with D-Leu, D-Met, D-Arg, and D-Lys at the N-terminus and either L- or D-Asp at the C-terminus. Overall, this enzyme is promiscuous towards a wide range of dipeptides containing L- and D-amino acids but the libraries with L-Xaa D-Xaa dipeptides were hydrolyzed the fastest. The best substrate tested was the dipeptide L-Arg-D-Asp, with kinetic constants of 68 s⁻¹ for *k*_{cat} and (4.1 ± 0.5) × 10⁵ for *k*_{cat}/*K*_m. The hydrolysis reaction catalyzed by Sco3058 is shown in **Scheme 4.1**.

Scheme 4.1: Hydrolysis reaction catalyzed by Sco3058.

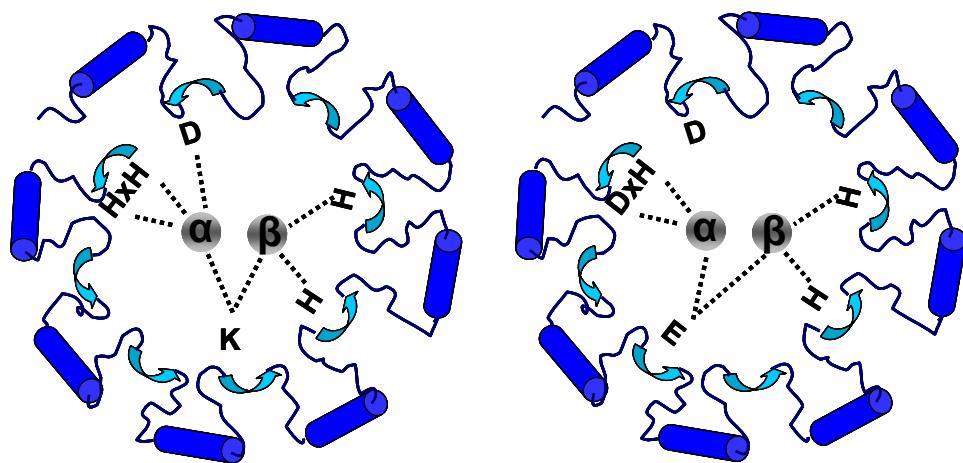
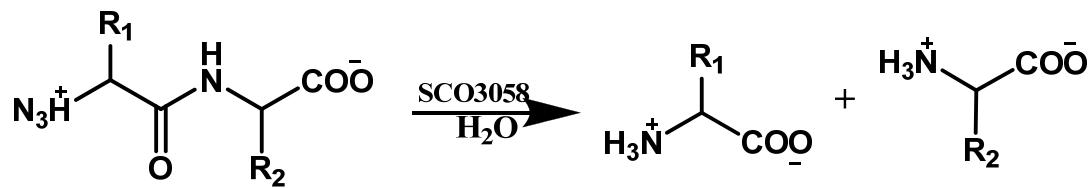


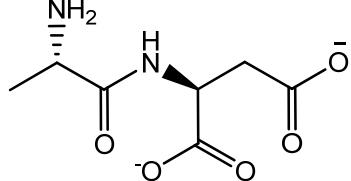
Figure 4.1: Variations of the binuclear metal center of the AHS. The metal center on the left is the most common binuclear center and is represented by enzymes such as DHO and PTE while the one on the right is unique for renal dipeptidase.

Sco3058	-----MTSLEKARELLREFPVVDGHNDLPWALREQVRYDLDARDIAADQ
hRDP	MWSGWWLWSLVAVCTADFFRDEAERIMRDSPVIDGHNDLPWQLLDMFNNRLQDERANLTT
acdp	-----MKPSHIPVFDGHNDALTRL--WLSDHADPVHAFLHE
Sco3058	SAHLHTDLARLRSGGVGAQYWSVYVR-----SDLPG--AVTATLEQI
hRDP	LAGTHTNIPKLRAFGVGGQFWSYTP-----CDTQNKD AVRRTLEQM
acdp	RLAGHLDLKRCQQAGFVGGMFAIFLPPFSYVQQHHSNKLFQDQATDFTQQQIEQICLEQL
Sco3058	DCVRRLLIDRHGPGLRAALTAADMEAARAEGRIASLMGAEGGHSIDNSLATLRALYALGVR
hRDP	DVVRHRMCRMYPETFLYVTSSAGIRQAFREGKVASLIGVEGGHSIDSSLGVRLRALYQLGMR
acdp	DIAHQLAQR-STDIQICTSVQDIQSCVNTQKLGIVLHMEGAELQQNSDLLDVFYDRGLR
Sco3058	YMTLTHNDNNNAWADS-----ATDEPGVGGLSAFGREVVREMNREGMLVDLSHVAATTMRD
hRDP	YLTLTHSCNTPWADNWLVDTGDSPEQSQGLSPFGQRVVKELNRLGVLIDLAHVSVATMKA
acdp	SIGPLWNRPSLFGHGLNAKFPHSPDTGAGLTQDGKAFIKRCADKKMVIDVSHMNEQAFWD
Sco3058	ALDTSTAPVIFSHSSRAVC DHPRNI PDDVLERLSANGGMAMVT FVPKFVLQAAVDWTAE
hRDP	TLQLSRAPVIFSHSSAYSVCASRRNVPDDVRLVKQTDSLVMVNFYNNYISCTNK-----
acdp	TV DLLQQPIVATHSNAHALCPQARNLTDQQLKAIRESKGIVGVNF DVAFLR-----
Sco3058	ADDNMRAHGFHLDSSPEAMKVHAAFEERVPRPVATVSTVADHLDHMREVAGVDHLGIGG
hRDP	-----ANLSQVADHLDHIKEVAGARAVGFGG
acdp	-----SDGQRNANTSIDVILDHLDYLLDRLGEEHVAFGS
Sco3058	DYDGTPFTP DGLGDVSGYPNLIAE LLDRGWSQSDLAKLTWKNAV RVLDAEDVSRGLRAA
hRDP	DFDG VPRVPEGLEDVSKY PD LIA ELLRNWTEAEVK GALADNLLRV FEAVEQASN-LTQA
acdp	DFDGA-LIGTELEDV MGLHKLIHRM QQRAY SSELIEKLCFTNWINVLYRILGE-----
Sco3058	RGPSNATIEQLDGTA AEQPEG-----
hRDP	PEEEPIPLDQLGGSCRTHGYSSGASSLHRHWGLLLASLAPLVLCLSLL
acdp	-----

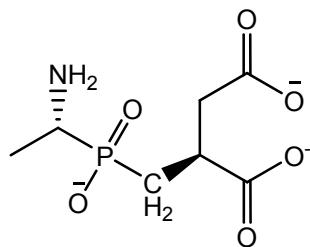
Figure 4.2: Sequence alignment of Sco3058, hRDP and acdp. Highlighted in yellow are the represented β -strands. Residues in red are the metal ligands which are also the conserved amino acids in the AHS.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. All chemicals were obtained from Sigma Aldrich, unless otherwise stated. The coupling enzymes glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and malate dehydrogenase were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and Calbiochem, respectively. The substrate L-Arg-L-Asp and the inhibitor L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide were synthesized by Dr. Chengfu Xu. ICP standards were obtained from Inorganic Ventures Inc. Metal analyses were done using inductively couple plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) from Perkin-Elmer. Oligonucleotide syntheses and DNA sequencing were performed by the Gene Technologies Lab of Texas A&M University.



L-ala-L-asp



L-ala-L-asp phosphinodipeptide

Cloning and Site-Directed Mutagenesis. The gene Sco3058 from *S. coelicolor* was cloned into pET 30 vector by Jennifer Cummings. Site-directed mutagenesis was performed on the gene at residues Asp-22, His-150, Arg-223, and Asp-320 using the Quik-Change kit from Stratagene. The wild type and the mutant enzymes were overexpressed in Rosetta 2 DE(3) competent cells purchased from Stratagene.

Protein Purification. The pET 30 vector containing the Sco3058 gene was transformed into Rosetta 2 DE(3) cells, and the cells containing the vector were selected on a kan⁺ LB plate. A single colony was inoculated into 5-mL LB and after overnight incubation at 37 °C, the cells were transferred into 1 liter of TB medium containing 50 ng/µL of kanamycin. Prior to induction, the cells were charged with 1 mM metal of interest (zinc or cadmium). After the optical density reached 0.6 at 600 nm, the expression of the protein was induced by the addition of 0.5 mM IPTG at room temperature and shaken overnight. The cells were centrifuged and resuspended in 50 mM Tris buffer at pH 7.5 and 100 µg/mL of phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride (PMSF) serine protease inhibitor. The cells were lysed by sonication, and the soluble protein was isolated from the insoluble components by centrifugation. The nucleic acids were precipitated by the addition of 2% (w/v) protamine sulfate followed by centrifugation. The protein of interest was precipitated with 60% saturation of ammonium sulfate. After centrifugation, the pellet was resuspended in a minimum quantity of 50 mM Tris buffer, loaded onto a Superdex 200 gel filtration column, and eluted with the same buffer. The fractions containing the protein Sco3058 were identified by SDS-PAGE and activity assays, pooled, loaded onto a Resource Q anion exchange column, and eluted with a gradient of NaCl in 20 mM Tris buffer, pH 7.5. The active fractions of the purified enzyme were pooled, concentrated, and stored at -20 C.

Enzyme Assays. The substrate used for the determination of enzyme activity was L-Arg-L-Asp, unless otherwise stated. The hydrolysis of L-Arg-L-Asp was monitored by the coupling of the formation of L-aspartate to the oxidation of NADH in a system that involves glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and malate dehydrogenase. The change in the concentration of NADH was measured spectrophotometrically using a SPECTRAmax-340 plate reader (Molecular Devices Inc.) by following the decrease in absorbance at 340 nm. The standard assay conditions contained 100 mM Tris (pH 7.5), varying concentrations of L-Arg-L-Asp, 0.36 mM NADH, 7 units of glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase, 1 unit of malate dehydrogenase, 3.7 mM α -ketoglutarate, 100 mM KCl and Sco3058 in a final volume of 250 μ L at 30 °C. The pH-dependence of the kinetic parameters, k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m , were measured over the pH range of 5.50 – 10.00 at 0.25 pH intervals for the Zn²⁺ and Cd²⁺ enzymes. The buffers used for the pH-rate profiles were MES, BIS-TRIS, TRIS and CABS. The pH values were recorded after the completion of the assays. The effects of solvent viscosity on the activity of Sco3058 enzyme were determined at pH 7.5 using sucrose as the microviscogen at 25 °C. The concentrations of sucrose were 0%, 10%, 14%, 20%, 24%, and 32% (w/w), with corresponding η_{rel} values of 1.0, 1.3, 1.5, 1.9, 2.2, and 3.2. The solvent isotope effects on the kinetic parameters of the wild type Sco3058 were measured in 99% D₂O at a pD of 7.90.

Data Analysis. The kinetic parameters, k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m , for the renal dipeptidase Sco3058 with L-Arg-L-Asp as the substrate were determined by fitting the initial velocity data to equation 4.1 where v is the initial velocity, E_t is the total enzyme concentration, k_{cat} is the turnover number, $[A]$ is the substrate concentration, and K_m is the Michaelis constant. The profiles for the variation of k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m for the zinc enzyme with pH were fit to equation 4.2, where c is the pH-independent value of y , K_a and K_b are the dissociation constants of the ionizable groups and H is the proton concentration. For the cadmium enzyme, the profile for the variation of k_{cat} with pH was fit to equation 4.3, while the profile for the variation of k_{cat}/K_m with pH was fit to equation 4.2.

$$v / E_t = (k_{\text{cat}} [A]) / (K_a + [A]) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\log y = \log (c / (1 + (H / K_a) + (K_b / H))) \quad (4.2)$$

$$\log y = \log (c / (1 + (K_b / H))) \quad (4.3)$$

Crystallization and Data Collection. A search for crystallization conditions of Sco3058 was conducted using the Wizard I crystallization matrices purchased from Emerald BioSystems and Crystal Screen HT formulations obtained from Hampton Research via hanging drop method of vapor diffusion at room temperature. For the Wizard I kit, the best crystals were observed with a condition that has 1.0 M citrate as the precipitant and 0.1 M imidazole buffer at pH 8.0. Subsequent optimization trials resulted in large single crystals with precipitant solutions of 0.7-0.9 M citrate, 0.1 M imidazole pH 8.0, and 12.0 mg/mL enzyme. With the Crystal Screen formulation, crystals were obtained for a condition that has 0.2 M magnesium chloride hexahydrate,

0.1 M Tris at pH 8.5, and 30% polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000. Single crystals were obtained with subsequent optimizations from hanging drops with precipitant solutions of 18-24 % PEG-4000 containing 0.2 M MgCl₂·H₂O buffered at pH 8.5 with 0.1 M Tris. The enzyme concentrations in the individual drops were typically around 5.5 – 6.0 mg/mL. Crystals were observed within 2 weeks. The crystal structure of the L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide inhibitor was obtained from soaking the crystal in the presence of 10 mM inhibitor. These crystals also exhibited diffraction consistent with the space group P3₁21, with one molecule of Sco3058 per asymmetric unit and 62% solvent. Prior to data collection, the citrate-grown crystals were transferred to cryoprotectant solution composed of 80% of their mother liquors and 20% glycerol. The PEG-grown crystals were cryoprotected with 85-90% of the well solutions and 15-10% ethylene glycol. After a few seconds of incubation, the crystals were flashcooled and stored in liquid nitrogen. Data for the glycerol/citrate bound and phosphinodipeptide bound Sco3058 were collected to a maximum resolution of 1.7 and 1.9 Å, respectively, using a single-wavelength SSRL 7-1 beamline (Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource). For the citrate-bound data, intensities were integrated and scaled with DENZO and SCALEPACK programs (128). For the inhibitor-bound data, Imosflm was used to integrate the data (129). Scaling was done with Scala from the CCP4 suite (130,131). The data collection statistics are given in **Table 4.1**.

Structure Determination and Model Refinement. Both of the Sco3058 structures were solved by molecular replacement. The Sco3058-glycerol-citrate structure was solved using the program Amore (131,132), and the renal dipeptidase from human (PDB code 1itq) was used as a template. For the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide structure, the program Phaser from CCP4 suite was utilized (131,133), and the template was taken from the Sco3058-citrate structure. For the Sco3058-citrate structure, manual model building and solvent building were done with Xfit and refinement with CNS (134-136). For the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide structure, iterative cycles of refinement were done using the CCP4 suite programs Refmac and solvent building was done with Coot, both from the CCP4 suite (131,137-138). The two model complexes, Sco3058-glycerol-citrate and Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide, were refined at 1.7 and 1.9 Å, respectively. The Zn²⁺ ions bound in the active sites were clearly visible in every molecule of every Sco3058 complex, and electron densities that correspond to the bound inhibitors were evident in the active site. Final crystallographic statistics for the two complexes are shown in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Crystallographic statistics for Sco3058-inhibitor complexes

	Sco3058-citrate	Sco3058-L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide
Data collection		
Space group	P3121	P3121
# of mol. in asym. unit	1	1
Cell dimensions		
a, b, c (Å)	97.29, 97.29, 104.41	96.69, 96.69, 104.60
α, β, γ (°)	90.0, 90.0, 120.0	90.0, 90.0, 120.0
Resolution (Å)	1.7	1.9
# of unique reflections	62182	43310
Rmerge	.071	0.18
I/σI	29.7	18.5
Completeness (%)	98.3	97.0
Refinement		
Resolution (Å)	20.0-1.7	44.4-1.9
R _{cryst}	16.7	19.6
R _{free}	20.3	22.2
Protein atoms	3055	3015
Waters	504	356
Rmsd, bond lengths (Å)	0.018	0.019
Rmsd, bond angles (°)	2.4	1.5
Bound inhibitor	Citrate, glycerol	L-alanine-L-aspartate phosphinodipeptide
Inhibitor atoms	19	15
Bound ions	2 Zn ²⁺	2 Zn ²⁺

RESULTS

pH-rate profiles. The kinetic constants for the hydrolysis of the dipeptide L-Arg-L-Asp by the zinc and cadmium enzymes were obtained as a function of pH. The zinc and cadmium enzymes were obtained by the addition of 1 mM ZnCl₂ or CdCl₂ to the cells before induction with ITPG. The metal content was measured with ICP-MS. For the zinc enzyme, 1.8 equivalents of Zn²⁺ were obtained per subunit. The cadmium enzyme contained 1.5 equivalent of Cd²⁺ per subunit. The pH-rate profiles for the effects of pH on k_{cat} and k_{cat}/K_m are presented in **Figures 4.3A** and **4.3B**, respectively. The pH profiles for the zinc enzyme are bell-shaped and are consistent with a single functional group that must be unprotonated for activity and another functional group that must be protonated for catalytic activity. From a fit of the data to equation 4.2, the kinetic p K_a values from the k_{cat}/K_m plot are 7.6 ± 0.4 for both the deprotonation and protonation groups for the zinc enzyme. Since the two p K_a 's are less than 2 units apart, it is not possible to distinguish one from the other. The p K_a values for k_{cat}/K_m are 7.4 ± 0.1 and 9.8 ± 0.1 for the cadmium enzyme. From the plot of k_{cat} vs. pH, kinetic p K_a values of 6.2 ± 0.1 and 8.4 ± 0.1 were obtained for the zinc enzyme. The profile for the effect of pH on k_{cat} for the cadmium enzyme exhibits loss of activity with an ionization of a group that has a p K_a value 9.6 ± 0.1 . This p K_a value is obtained by fitting the data to equation 4.3.

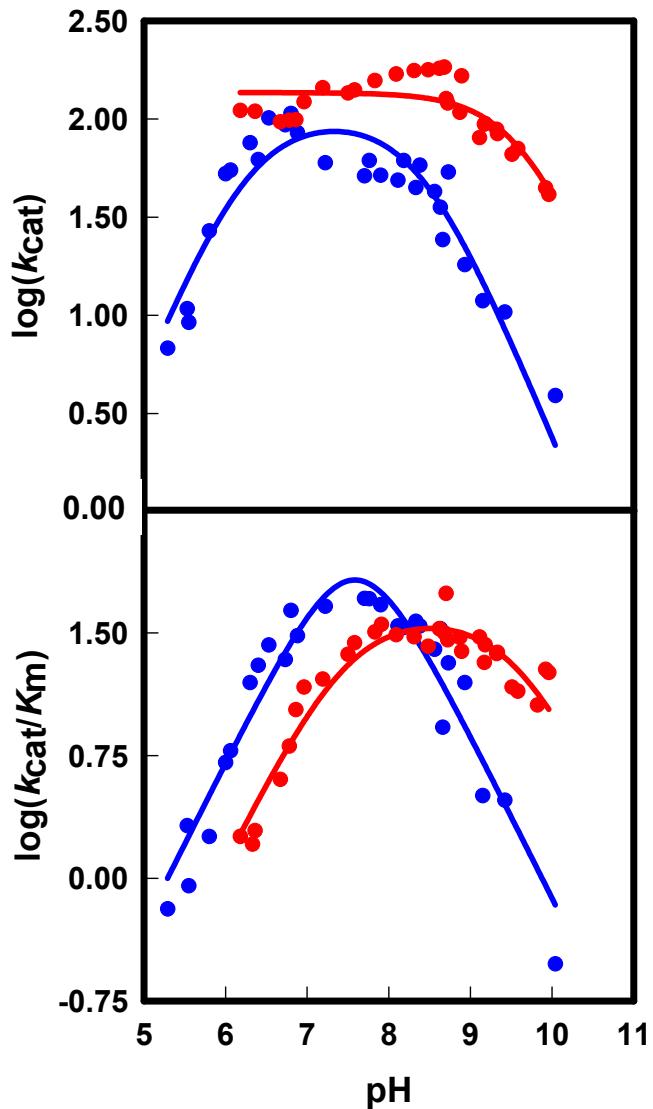


Figure 4.3: pH-rate profiles of the zinc (blue) and cadmium (red) Sco3058. **(A)** The effect of pH on k_{cat} and **(B)** the effect of pH on k_{cat}/K_m .

Site-directed Mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis was utilized to identify residues that are critical for enzymatic activity. Several conserved residues including Asp-22, His-150, Arg-233, and Asp-320 were altered and the mutants were

characterized and kinetic results are presented in **Table 4.2**. When residue Asp-22 from the HxD motif at the end of β -strand 1 was changed to a histidine, no activity was detected even though it contained 2 equivalents of metal, suggesting a secondary role of this aspartate residue in addition to metal binding. His-150 was mutated to asparagine and alanine, and both of these mutants exhibited a significant decrease in k_{cat} (200 and 20 fold, respectively) and the K_m more than doubled. The conserved Arg-233 was changed to lysine and methionine. The lysine mutant was reduced in activity by 3 orders of magnitude relative to the wild type. No hydrolytic activity was detected with the methionine mutant. The conserved Asp-320 from β -strand 8 was modified to asparagine and alanine, and no activity was seen with either mutant.

Table 4.2: Kinetic parameters for the Sco3058 mutants

Enzyme	$k_{\text{cat}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$K_m (\text{mM})$	$k_{\text{cat}}/K_m (\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})$
WT	132 ± 2	1.8 ± 0.1	$(7.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^4$
D22H	na	na	<0.3
H150N	0.7 ± 0.01	4.9 ± 2.1	$(1.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^2$
H150A	7.2 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.5	$(1.7 \pm 0.2) \times 10^3$
R223K	0.4 ± 0.04	8.8 ± 1.4	46 ± 9
R223M	na	na	<0.3
D320N	na	na	<0.3
D320A	na	na	<0.3
These data were obtained at 30 °C at pH 7.5 with L-Arg-L-Asp substrate.			
*na = not applicable			

Solvent Isotope Effect and Solvent Viscosity Effect. Solvent isotope effects were utilized to determine the effect of proton transfers during turnover. The kinetic parameters were obtained for the wild type enzyme in H₂O and D₂O with L-Arg-L-Asp as the substrate. The double reciprocal plots are presented in **Figure 4.4**. The measured solvent isotope effects for ^{D₂O}k_{cat} and ^{D₂O}(k_{cat}/K_m) are 1.30 ± 0.02 and 1.10 ± 0.05, respectively. Alterations in solvent viscosity were utilized to probe the degree of rate limitation by the binding and dissociation of products and substrates on the kinetic constants of Sco3058 (123). The effects of changes in solvent viscosity on k_{cat} were made by the addition of sucrose (124). A plot of ^ok_{cat} / ⁿk_{cat} versus the relative solvent viscosity for the wild-type enzyme exhibits a slope of 0.05 ± 0.03. The kinetic data are presented in **Figure 4.5**.

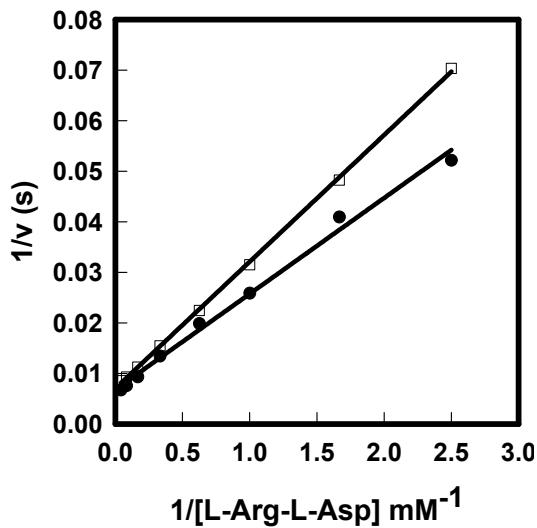


Figure 4.4: Double-reciprocal plot for the solvent isotope effect (H₂O vs D₂O) where 1/v (s) is plotted against 1/[L-Arg-L-Asp] (in mM⁻¹). The data sets in H₂O are represented by circles, and the squares correspond to the values obtained in D₂O.

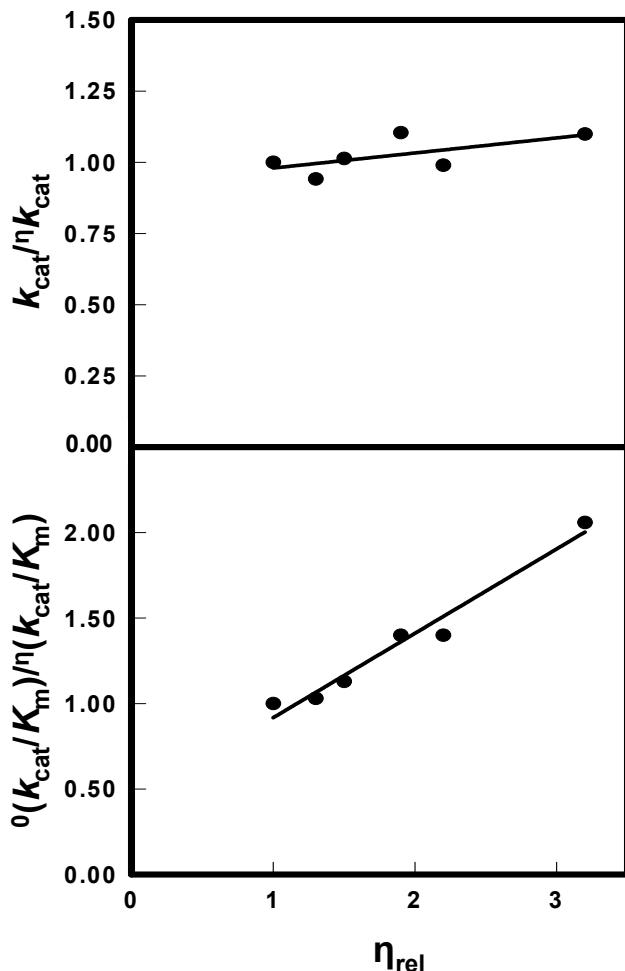


Figure 4.5: The effect of viscosity on the relative values of (A) k_{cat} and (B) k_{cat}/K_m for Sco3058 using sucrose as the microviscogen.

Structures of Sco3058-inhibitor Complexes. The crystal structures of Sco3058 complexed with glycerol/citrate and the inhibitor L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide were solved to 1.7 and 1.9 Å, respectively. Both structures of Sco3058 complexes revealed that the zinc ion in the α site is coordinated to the HxD at the end of β-strand 1. The zinc ion in the β site is ligated to the two histidines from strands 5 and 6. The two metals are

bridged by the glutamate from β -strand 3 and a hydroxide/water molecule. The conserved aspartate from strand 8 (Asp-320) is 3.8 Å away from the M_a and therefore does not coordinate to the metal; instead it interacts with the bridging solvent molecule via hydrogen bonding at a distance of 3.0 Å. A ribbon diagram of the structure of Sco3058 is shown in **Figure 4.6**. The active sites of Sco3058 in the presence of glycerol/citrate and phosphinodipeptide inhibitor are shown in **Figure 4.7**.

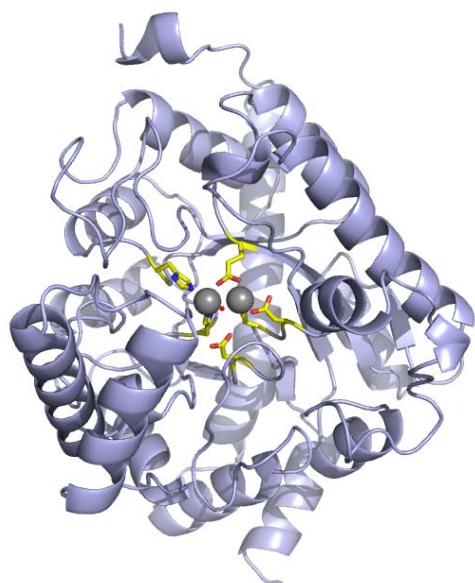


Figure 4.6: Ribbon diagram of the structure of Sco3058. The active site metals are shown in grey. The metal ligands are indicated in yellow.

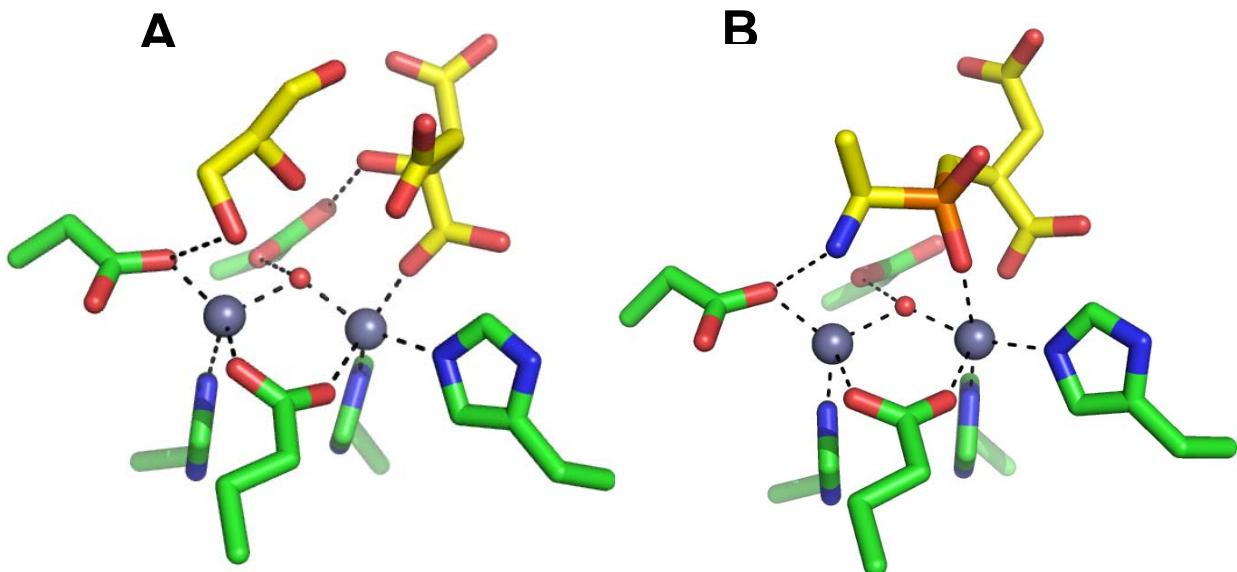


Figure 4.7: The active site of Sco3058 in the presence of bound (A) citrate and glycerol and (B) L-Ala-L-Asp-phosphinodipeptide.

In the glycerol/citrate bound structure, the α -metal is tetrahedral in coordination while the β -metal is in a distorted trigonal pyramidal geometry. Aside from the four ligands described above, the β -metal is coordinated to a carboxyl oxygen of citrate. This carboxyl group is also interacting with the conserved Arg-223. For the remaining two carboxylates of citrate, one is ion-paired to His-150 and the other one is interacting with Thr-324. The C3-OH of citrate is 2.81 Å from the conserved Asp-350. This hydroxyl from citrate is also interacting with the C2-OH of glycerol. In addition, the C1-OH of glycerol is within hydrogen bonding distance (2.97 Å) to Asp-22 from β -strand 1 and 2.64 Å away from the α -metal. A schematic drawing of the active site of Sco3058 in the presence of glycerol and citrate is illustrated in **Figure 4.8**.

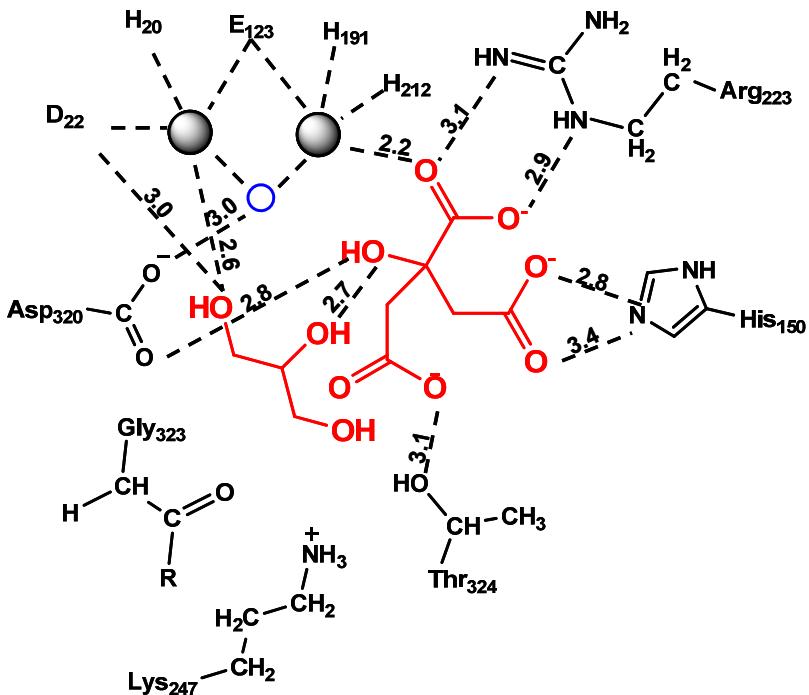


Figure 4.8: Schematic representation of the binding of citrate and glycerol in the active site of Sco3058. Glycerol and citrate are in red, the bridging solvent is in blue, and the residues on the protein are in black.

According to the Ala-Asp phosphinodipeptide structure, the electron density of the inhibitor revealed that the stereochemistry of the phosphinodipeptide corresponds to the compound L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide. The $F_o - F_c$ electron density map of the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide structure is displayed in **Figure 4.9**. In the active site of the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide complex, the β -zinc ion is coordinated by six ligands in a hexagonal fashion. Two of these interactions are from two different oxygens of the inhibitor, one from the phosphate and one from the C-terminal carboxylate. The rest are

interactions to Glu-123, His-191, His-212, and the bridging hydroxide. The α -metal is coordinated by four ligands in a distorted tetrahedral fashion to His-20, Asp-22, Glu-123, and the bridging hydroxide. The amino group of the inhibitor is approximately 2.8 Å away from the α metal. The C-terminal carboxylate of the inhibitor makes two interactions with the guanidino side chain of Arg-223. The residue His-150 is hydrogen bonded to the oxygens of the phosphate at a distances of 2.7 and 3.0 Å. The side chain carboxylate of the C-terminal aspartate interacts with Thr-324 as well as Lys-247. A schematic drawing of the active sites of Sco3058-glycerol-citrate and Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide complexes are illustrated in **Figure 4.10**.

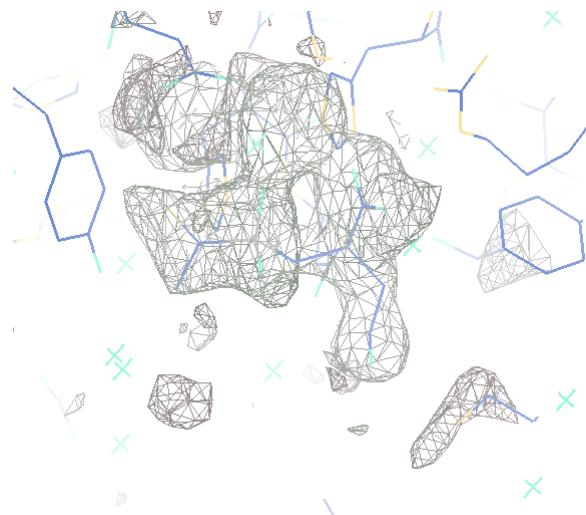


Figure 4.9: The $F_o - F_c$ electron density map of the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide superimposed on the structural model showing L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide binding in the active site of Sco3058. The map in gray was calculated with phases from a model without the phosphinodipeptide, the two zinc ions, and the bridging water molecule.

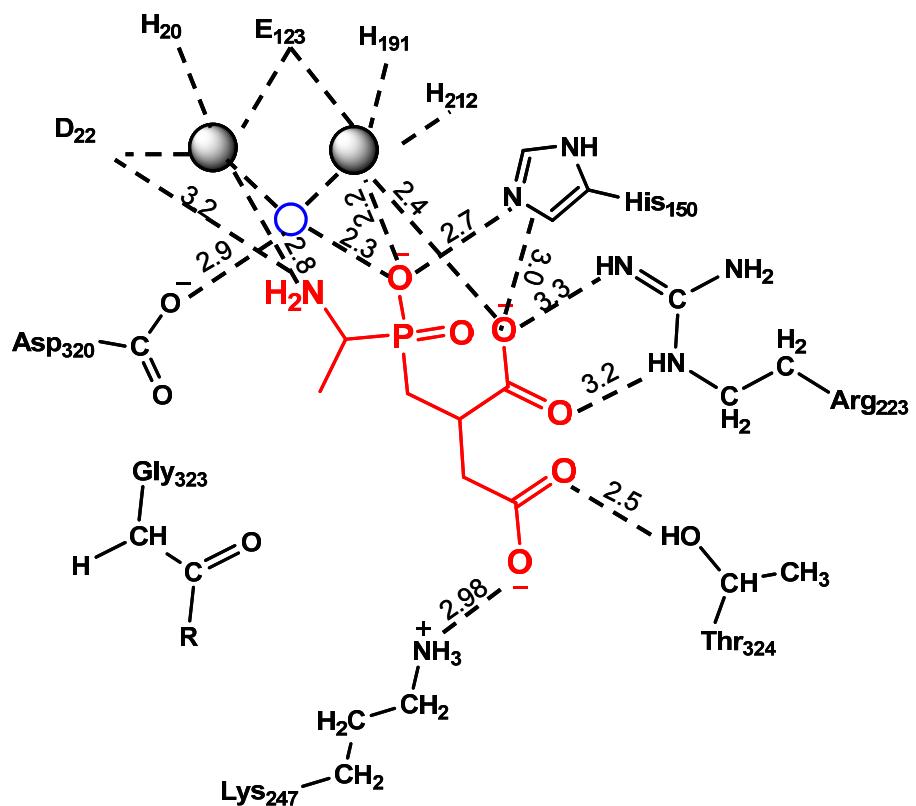


Figure 4.10: Schematic drawing of the active site of Sco3058 in the presence of L-Ala-L-Asp-phosphinodipeptide inhibitor. The inhibitor is colored red, the bridging solvent is in blue, and the residues on the enzyme are in black.

DISCUSSION

The enzyme renal dipeptidase from human has previously been crystallized in the absence and presence of the inhibitor cilastatin (40). This enzyme was identified as an amidohydrolase enzyme based on structural similarities to other enzymes of the amidohydrolase superfamily. According to the hRDP structure, the protein contains a TIM-barrel structural motif in which the active site of the enzyme enclosed a binuclear metal center of two zinc ions. The zinc ion in the α -site is ligated to HxD motif at the end of β -strand 1 and is bridged to the β -metal via Glu-123 from strand 3 and a water molecule. In addition, the β -metal is coordinated to His-198 from strand 5 and H-219 from strand 6. Recently, a bacterial renal dipeptidase (Sco3058) have been identified and characterized. This enzyme has a 40% sequence identity to its human homolog.

Although the hRDP is known to hydrolyze *S*(substitute)-L-cysteinyl-glycine adducts, the homologous protein from *Streptomyces coelicolor* (Sco3058) is promiscuous with its dipeptidase activity. However, this enzyme is also considered to be fairly specific in that it only works on dipeptides. In addition, the crystal structures of Sco3058-inhibitor complexes suggest that the N-terminus amino group of the substrate is interacting with the Asp-22 from β -strand 1 HxD motif. The elimination of hydrolytic activities from the D22N and D22A mutants provides further support for this hypothesis. Together, these results highlight the importance of the amino group at the N-terminus for substrate binding and catalysis.

The catalytic mechanism of Sco3058 was investigated using kinetic and crystallographic methodologies. The pH-rate profiles for the wild type enzyme were

investigated in order to enhance our understanding of the ionization state of the bridging solvent molecule in the resting state of the enzyme. The pH-rate profiles for either k_{cat} or k_{cat}/K_m show that one residue must be unprotonated and another protonated for catalytic activity for the zinc enzyme. The loss of activity at low pH is indicative of protonation of the bridging hydroxide that is utilized for substrate hydrolysis. If this were the case, then it is expected that the pK_a obtained from the pH-rate profiles will be a function of the active site divalent cation. In the log k_{cat} profile for the zinc enzyme, the pK_a obtained at low pH is 6.2. The pK_a for the cadmium enzyme, however, is not clear due to the limitation of the assays at low pH. In the log k_{cat}/K_m profile for the zinc enzyme, the pK_a obtained at low pH is 7.6 ± 2 . When zinc is replaced with cadmium, the kinetic pK_a is 7.4 ± 0.1 . With a wide error margin for the zinc enzyme, it is not possible for clearly state the effect of different metals on the pK_a of the ionizable group. It is expected, however, that the pK_a for the cadmium enzyme at low pH to be higher than for the zinc enzyme due to the ability of zinc to lower the pK_a of water relative to cadmium if the loss of activity at low pH is indeed due to protonation of the bridging hydroxide (139). The dependence of kinetic pK_a 's on the identity of the active site metal ion has also been found with many enzymes in the AHS such as IAD and DHO (60,71). The functional group that ionizes at higher pK_a could possibly be the amino group from the substrate or a residue from the active site of Sco3058, possibly Lys-247.

The crystal structure of Sco3058 with bound citrate and glycerol was solved to 1.7 Å. The presence of citrate in the active site was due to the high concentration of citrate (1.0 M) in the crystallization conditions. Inhibition studies with citrate indicate

that citrate can competitively inhibit enzymatic activity with a K_i of 33 mM. The glycerol is presumed to originate from the crystal cryoprotectant solution that contains 20% glycerol and 80% of the mother liquor. A structural alignment of the Sco3058-glycerol-citrate and hRDP-cilastatin indicates that Arg-223 (Arg-230 in the hRDP) is interacting with the C-terminus carboxylate of the substrate. In addition, the inhibitor is also interacting with the β -metal at the C-terminus. The interactions at the amino N-terminus of the substrate are unclear in the hRDP-cilastatin structure; however it is suspected that the C1-OH of glycerol in the Sco3058-glycerol-citrate structure is occupying the amino group at the N-terminus of the substrate. Since the C1-OH of glycerol is in close proximity to Asp-22 and α -metal, it is supposed that Asp-22 and the α -metal are responsible for the main interactions at the N-terminus of the substrate. Based on the structural alignment, the C3-OH of citrate 2.8 Å away from Asp-320 and is occupying the same position as the nitrogen of the amide bond. The *pro-S* arm of citrate mimics the side chain of L-Aspartate at the C-terminus of the dipeptide Xaa-L-Asp substrate. The *pro-R* arm of citrate is representing the side chain of D-Aspartate in the Xaa-D-Asp dipeptide. The *pro-R* carboxylate of citrate is interacting with His-150 and represents the interaction between the enzyme and D-Aspartate. The *pro-S* carboxylate of citrate is within hydrogen bonding distance to Thr-324 and signifies the interaction between the enzyme and L-Aspartate. The obvious interactions at both side chains help explain the promiscuity of the enzyme in hydrolyzing substrates with D- and L- amino acid at the C-terminus. The interactions at the presumed N-terminus and C-terminus of the substrate are depicted in **Figures 4.11A** and **4.11B**, respectively.

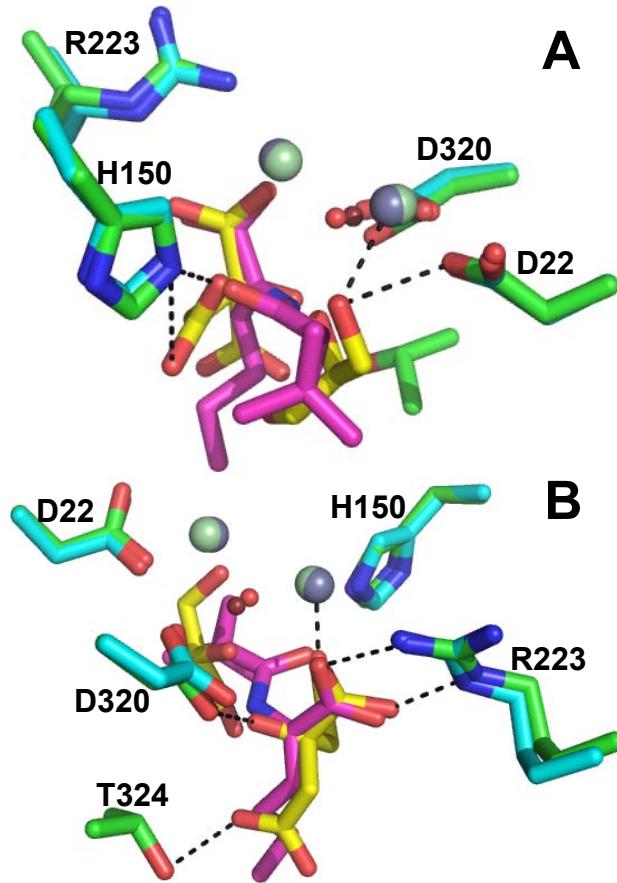


Figure 4.11: Structural alignment of the active site of hRDP (blue) and Sco3058 (green) in the presence of inhibitors. Cilastatin in the hrDP structure is in purple, while citrate and glycerol in the Sco3058 structure are in yellow. **(A)** Interactions at the N-terminus of the dipeptide substrate. **(B)** Interactions at the C-terminus of the dipeptide.

Another crystal structure of Sco3058 was solved to 1.9 Å in the presence of the dipeptide intermediate mimic L-Ala-L-Asp phosphinodipeptide. Structural alignment of the two Sco3058 complexes (glycerol/citrate and phosphinodipeptide) (**Figure 4.12**) supports the C-terminal carboxylate interactions with Arg-223 and the β -metal. The carboxylate side chain of aspartate interacts with Thr-324 and Lys-247 as expected for L-aspartate. The amino group at the N-terminus is in close proximity to the Asp-22 from β -strand 1 and also the α -metal. The oxygens from the phosphorus that is representing the electrophilic carbonyl center are interacting with His-150. One of these oxygens is also coordinating to the β -metal. One interesting thing about the structure is that the bridging hydroxide was never displaced; instead it interacts with one of the oxygens of the phosphorus center. This suggests that the inhibitor is possibly not binding in the correct orientation or that the metals are quickly charged with another solvent molecule soon after the nucleophilic attack on the substrate by the bridging hydroxide.

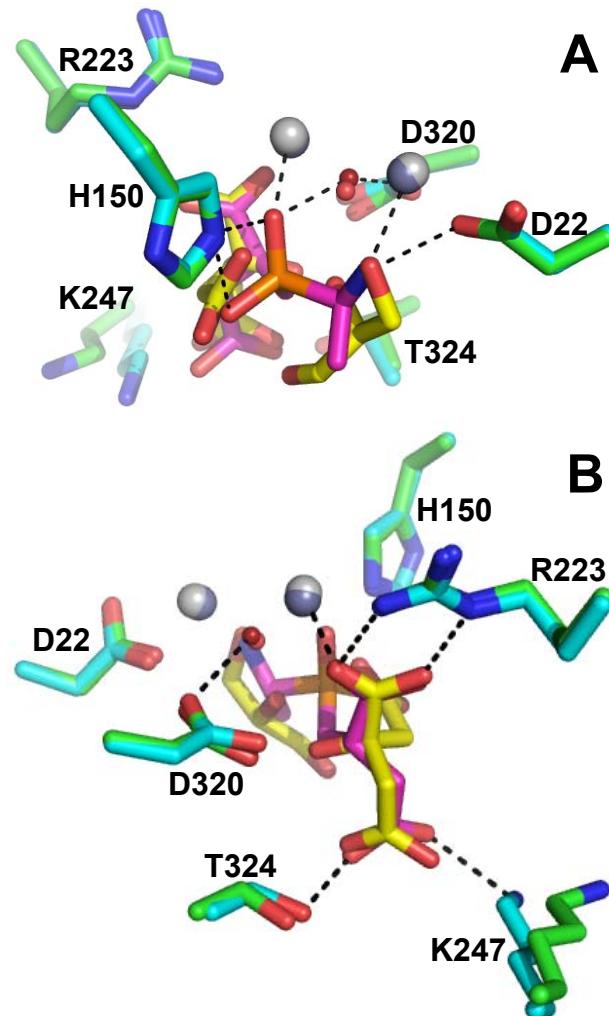


Figure 4.12: Structural alignment of the active sites of Sco3058 with different bound ligands. In green is the structure with citrate/glycerol and in blue is the structure with phosphinodipeptide inhibitor. **(A)** Interactions at the N-terminus of the dipeptide. **(B)** Interactions at the C-terminus of the dipeptide.

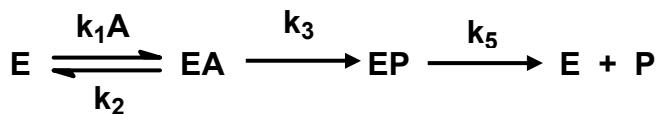
The importance of several conserved residues in the active site was investigated by mutagenesis. Mutation of the evolutionarily conserved aspartate from strand 8 (Asp-

320) resulted in a nonfunctional enzyme. No hydrolytic activity was detected with either the D320N or the D320A mutant. This indicates that Asp-320 may be responsible for abstraction of the proton from the bridging hydroxide to activate the nucleophilic attack. This is confirmed by crystallographic data in which Asp-320 is consistently within 3 Å of the solvent hydroxide. Another mutant that has no catalytic activity is the D22H mutant. The enzyme is capable of binding two metal ions but no hydrolysis could be detected. This suggests that Asp-22 plays an additional role in catalysis aside from ligating to the metal. Crystallographic data indicates that this residue takes part in the recognition of the N-terminal amino group and stabilization of the substrate. The structures of Sco3058 with bound inhibitors support the role of Arg-223 in the interaction with the C-terminal carboxylate. Mutation of this residue to lysine significantly reduced catalytic activity by three orders of magnitude while mutation to methionine abolished activity altogether. His-150 was suggested previously by Nitainai et al, as the key residue in stabilizing the tetrahedral intermediate. Mutation of this residue to asparagine and alanine reduced catalytic activity by two orders of magnitude.

Solvent isotope and solvent viscosity effects were used to address the degree of rate limitation on the bond breaking steps and product release (123,124,126,127). For the wild type enzyme, the relatively modest isotope effects of 1.30 for k_{cat} and 1.10 for k_{cat}/K_m indicate that proton transfer is not rate-limiting in the hydrolytic catalysis. For the solvent viscosity studies, in a simplified kinetic mechanism for the conversion of substrate to product for the hydrolytic reaction by Sco3058 presented in **Scheme 4.2**, k_1 and k_2 describe the substrate binding step, k_3 describes the chemical step, and k_5 depicts

the product dissociation step. The expression derived from this mechanism for k_{cat} is given by $(k_3 k_5)/(k_3 + k_5)$ and the expression for k_{cat}/K_m is $(k_1 k_3)/(k_2 + k_3)$. If one assumes that k_5 is inversely proportional to the relative solvent viscosity then the value of k_5 , relative to k_3 can be determined from a plot of the ratio of $^0(k_{\text{cat}})/^0(k_{\text{cat}})$ and $^0(k_{\text{cat}}/K_m)/^0(k_{\text{cat}}/K_m)$ as a function of the relative solvent viscosity, η . The slope of these plots are equal to $(k_3 + k_5)/(k_3 + k_5)$ and $(k_2 + k_3)/(k_2 + k_3)$, respectively. When the rate-limiting step is dependent on something other than the chemical step such as substrate association/product dissociation ($k_3 \gg k_2$), the slope equals a maximum value of 1. When the rate of the reaction is dependent entirely on the chemical step of the reaction ($k_3 \ll k_2$), the slope equals zero. For the wild type Sco3058 the slope of 0.5 for the effect of k_{cat}/K_m indicates that the substrate L-Arg-L-Asp is somewhat sticky ($k_3 > k_2$). The slope was found to be 0.05 for the effect on k_{cat} , suggesting that the overall rate for the hydrolysis of dipeptides by Sco3058 is not limited by release of products but possibly by the nucleophilic attack. Another possibility that could contribute to the overall rate of the reaction is conformational changes upon substrate binding and catalysis.

Scheme 4.2: Kinetic mechanism for the hydrolysis reaction catalyzed by Sco3058.



Mechanism of Action. Based on the crystal structures of Sco3058-inhibitor complexes and the kinetic characteristics of the mutants, mechanisms for the hydrolysis of dipeptides by Sco3058 can be proposed (**Figures 4.13 and 4.14**). In the proposed mechanism for Sco3058, initial binding of substrate is facilitated by Asp-22 at the N-terminus and by Arg-223 and M_B for the C-terminus for L-Xaa-L-Xaa dipeptides. In the next step, the conserved aspartate from strand 8 (Asp-320) abstracts a proton from the bridging solvent and activates the hydroxide for nucleophilic attack, forming a tetrahedral intermediate that is stabilized by the metal center. The collapse of the tetrahedral intermediate is facilitated by the proton transfer from the asp-320 to the leaving group of the amine product. In the case of L-Xaa-D-Xaa dipeptides, substrate recognition at the C-terminus is possibly due to the enzyme-substrate interaction at residue His-150. This mechanism, however, is not observed in the crystal structures of Sco3058 with bound inhibitors. It is possible that soaking of the crystals with the inhibitor solution does not allow the inhibitor to bind properly in the active site of the enzyme.

An alternative mechanism is proposed based on the crystal structures of Sco3058-inhibitor complexes. In the resting state of the enzyme, the α -metal is coordinated to a water molecule in addition to the bridging hydroxide. Asp-320 initiates the reaction and indirectly activates the nucleophile by abstracting the proton from the bridging hydroxide. Simultaneously, the bridging solvent abstracts the proton on the water molecule that is coordinating to the α -metal. The resulting hydroxide acts as the nucleophile and attacks the carbonyl carbon of the amide bond to form a tetrahedral

intermediate, which is stabilized by its interaction with the M_β as well as His-150. A proton transfer from Asp-320 to the amine of the leaving group assists with the collapse of the tetrahedral intermediate. The products dissociate and the active site is ready for another round of catalysis with a charging of the α -metal center with another water molecule. One problem with this mechanism is that in the Sco3058 structure with no ligand bound in the active site (solved by Dr. Steven Almo and colleagues), there is no electron density that would indicate the presence of a water molecule coordinating to the α -metal.

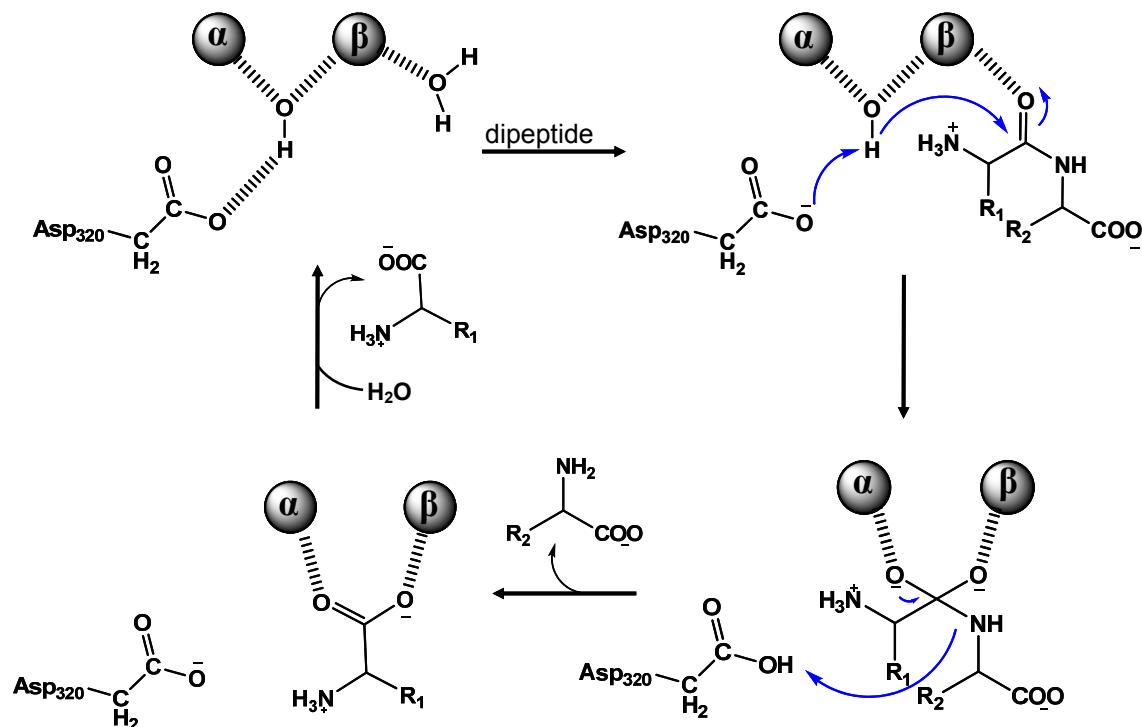


Figure 4.13: First proposed mechanism for the hydrolysis of dipeptides by Sco3058.

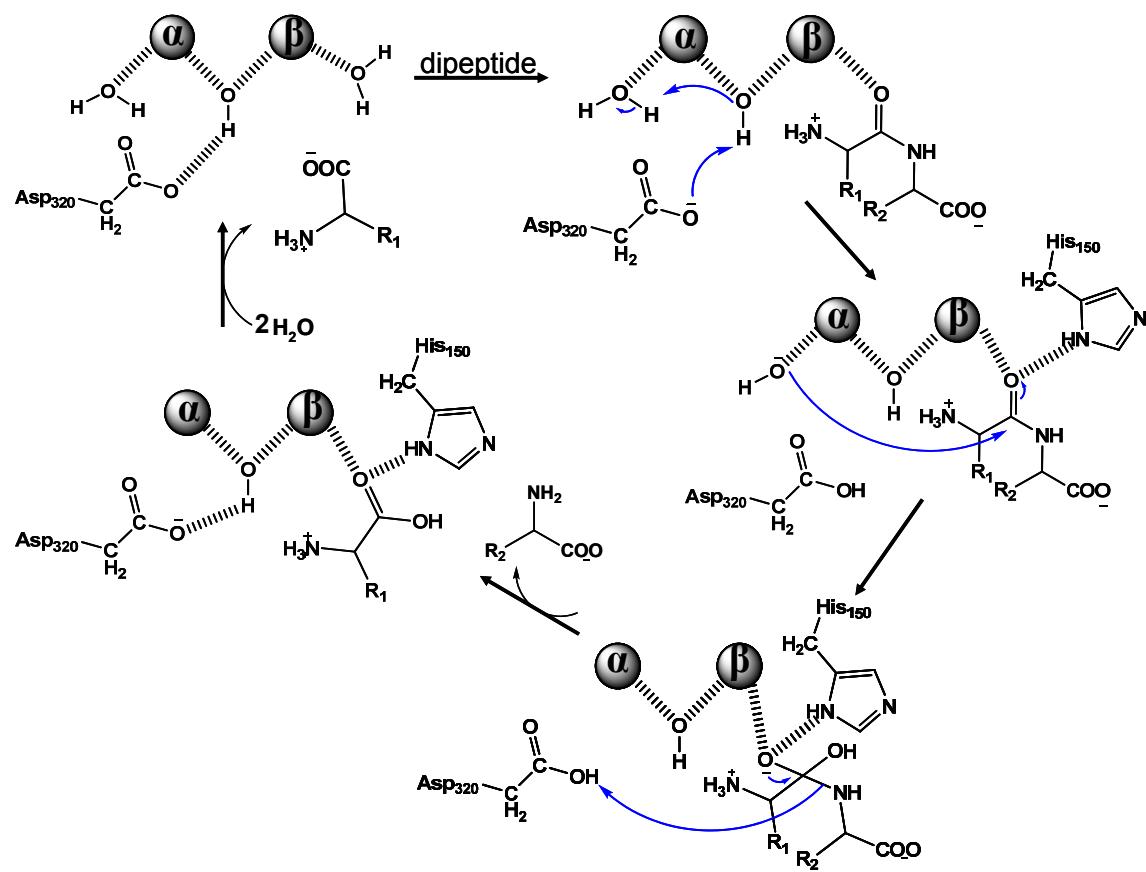


Figure 4.14: Alternative mechanism for the hydrolytic reaction catalyzed by Sco3058.

The second mechanism is further supported by comparing the active sites of NagA and Sco3058. NagA from *B. subtilis* is a binuclear metal center while the *E. coli* NagA is mononuclear at the β -site. The crystal structures of NagA from *E. coli* in the absence of bound ligand indicate a disordered loop after β -strand 3. In the presence of bound ligand, the loop becomes more ordered revealing a semi-conserved His-143 (70). In the crystal structure of D273N with bound phosphonamide inhibitor, His-143 is believed to be interacting and stabilizing the intermediate. Structural alignment of the *E. coli* D273N NagA-inhibitor and Sco3058-inhibitor complexes (**Figure 4.15**) revealed that his-143 in NagA and His-150 in Sco3058 are superimposed onto each other. Structural analysis indicates that both residues originate from a loop after β -strand 3. The overlaying of the two inhibitors in the active sites indicates that the phosphinodipeptide inhibitor binds to the active site in a manner similar to that of the phosphonamide. In the active site of Sco3058, however, the phosphate group of the phosphinodipeptide is shifted approximately 1.8 Å away from the metal center. This shift could be due to the flexibility of the P-C bond in the phosphinodipeptide, where the nitrogen of the amide is missing. In addition, the structure of NagA-inhibitor reveals that the oxygen of the phosphate group occupies the same space as the bridging solvent in the Sco3058 structure. These observations further support the idea of the latter proposed mechanism.

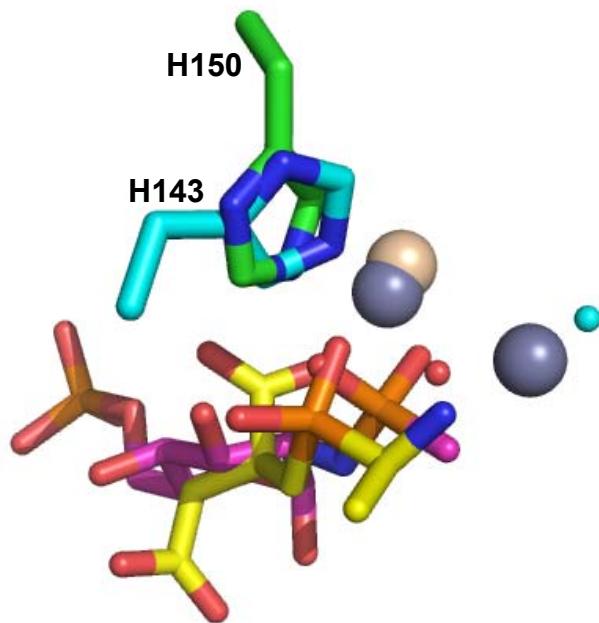


Figure 4.15: Structural alignment of the active sites of NagA and Sco3058 in the presence of inhibitors. His-150 of Sco3058 is presented in green and in blue is His-143 of NagA. The zinc ions in the Sco3058 structure are in grey, and the metal in the *E. coli* NagA (β -site) is in light brown. The blue circle presents a water molecule in the NagA structure. The phosphonamidate inhibitor of NagA is in purple while the phosphinodipeptide inhibitor of Sco3058 is in yellow.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The amidohydrolase superfamily contains enzymes that share a common ancestor but are evolved to catalyze a diverse set of hydrolytic and nonhydrolytic reactions of metabolites from various pathways. All enzymes of the AHS exhibits a TIM-barrel structural motif but the divergent evolution process is apparent in the variations of active site metal center. The most common active site variation found among the AHS is the binuclear center in the α and β positions in which the M_α is coordinated to the HxH motif from β -strand 1 and the aspartate from strand 8. The M_β is ligated to the two histidines from strands 5 and 6. The two metals are bridged by a carboxylated lysine from β -strand 4 and a solvent molecule (21,31). This type of binuclear active site is found with protein families such as PTE, DHO, and IAD (33-35). Deviations from this include the replacement of the carboxylated lysine to a glutamate from either strand 4 or 3 as seen with the PTE homology protein and *B. subtilis* *N*-acetylglucosamine 6-phosphate deacetylase, respectively (41,54). A more diverged binuclear center is observed for the structure of human renal dipeptidase in which the HxH from strand 1 is substituted with a HxD motif. In addition, the aspartate from strand 8 is further away from the M_α and no longer coordinates to the metal (40). For the mononuclear centers, the metal is either in the α - or the β -position. The metal ligands are generally similar to the ligands in the binuclear centers with a few exceptions. For example, M_α mononuclear centers generally have the HxH from strand 1, the histidine from strand 5 and the aspartate from

strand 8 as metal ligands. The histidine from strand 6 is present and may act as the general base as in the case with adenosine deaminase (56). The more common M_B metal center contains the two histidines from strand 5 and 6 as metal ligands. Additional residues from strands 2, 3, or 8 may also coordinate to the metal. The HxH motif from β-strand 1 may not be present as seen with the *E. coli* AGD (42). Another family of protein that is on the periphery of the AHS in terms of active site deviation is the histidinol phosphate phosphatase family (53). This family of protein contains enzymes that have trinuclear and tetranuclear active site metal clusters.

Despite the many variations in the active site metal centers and the diversity of substrates, the general hydrolytic mechanisms proposed for enzymes of the AHS are quite similar. The metal center has dual functionalities: activate the scissile bond of the substrate for bond cleavage and enhance nucleophilicity of the water molecule. The hydrolytic reaction is usually initiated by proton abstraction from the solvent molecule by either the aspartate from strand 8 or the histidine from strand 6. The nucleophilic attack on the substrate by the deprotonated water/hydroxide forms a tetrahedral or trigonal bipyramidal intermediate. The collapse of the intermediate is facilitated by a proton transfer from the enzyme to the product. The product(s) is released from the active site and the enzyme is charged with a solvent molecule for another round of catalysis (31).

In this dissertation, the kinetic mechanisms for two diverged protein families of the AHS were examined in detail. The first enzyme, uronate isomerase, catalyzes the isomerization of D-glucuronate to D-fructuronate as well as D-galacturonate to D-

tagaturonate, the first reaction in the metabolism of D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate, respectively. The products of the isomerization reaction then undergo a reduction reaction to D-mannonate and D-altronate by uxuB and uxAB, respectively. In the next step of the pathway, D-mannonate and D-altronate are dehydrated to 2-keto-3-deoxygluconate by the enzymes uxuA and uxAB, respectively.

The enzyme uronate isomerase is unique in that it catalyzes a nonhydrolytic reaction, an uncommon type of reaction for the AHS. Another interesting aspect of uronate isomerase is that in some organisms including *E. coli* and *T. maritima*, a single gene uxuC encodes for a uronate isomerase that works on both D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. Recently, in the genome of *B. halodurans*, a gene encoding an unknown protein was discovered to have uronate isomerase activity. This gene sequence is less than 20% identical to the functionally characterized uronate isomerases. In addition, the gene uxuC encoding the canonical uronate isomerase in the organism *B. halodurans* has been identified (Bh0705) based on its high sequence identity to the *E. coli* URI. Both genes, Bh0493 and Bh0705, were cloned and their corresponding proteins were expressed and purified. The protein encoded by Bh0705 exhibited activity with a preference for D-glucuronate while the protein encoded by the gene Bh0493 worked on both D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate. The functional assignment of Bh0493 and Bh0705 as both uronate isomerases were further supported by the gene context within the *B. halodurans* genome. The genes adjacent to Bh0705 are two genes currently annotated as uxuB and uxuA (mannonate dehydrogenase and mannonate dehydratase). Likewise, in the proximity of Bh0493 are two genes annotated as uxAB (Bh0492) and

uxaA (Bh0490). In addition, the gene Bh0494 (PelX) is assigned as an exopolygalacturonate lyase. The functional assignment of Bh0493 further extended the boundaries of the amidohydrolase superfamily.

The crystal structures of Bh0493 were solved in the absence and presence of ligands (D-glucuronate, D-fructuronate, and the intermediate mimics D-arabinic acid and its hydroxamate derivative). Previously, two other uronate isomerase structures from *T. maritima* and *C. crescentus* have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank. Structural comparison of the three uronate isomerase structures indicated that the URI family operates with a mononuclear zinc center at the M_a position. Removal of the metal from the *E. coli* URI rendered the enzyme unactive, indicating that the metal is required for catalytic activity. Structures of Bh0493 in the presence of ligands showed that the metal coordinates to the two oxygens from C5 and C6 of the substrate and therefore anchored the substrate for catalysis. Structural data of Bh0493 in conjunction with kinetic results of the *E. coli* URI were utilized in the elucidation of the mechanism employed by enzymes of the uronate isomerase family. Previous studies by Williams et al revealed that URI utilizes a proton transfer mechanism in which a base (B₁:) abstracts a proton from C2 of the substrate to form a *cis*-enediol intermediate. The formation of product is facilitated by abstraction of the C2-OH proton by B2 and subsequent proton transfer from B1 to C1 of the product. NMR data also indicated that the proton at C2 is transferred to the *pro-R* position at C1. pH-rate profiles of the *E. coli* URI suggests two ionizable groups are essential for maximum catalytic activity, one with a pK_a around 6 and one with a pK_a of approximately 9.5. Site-directed mutagenesis and isotope effect

studies designated the group with a pK_a at lower pH to be from the carboxylate of the conserved aspartate from strand 8. The group that ionizes at higher pH is still unclear, and could possibly be assigned to a tyrosine or an arginine. Based on the observations of the ligand-bound Bh0493 structures and kinetic evidences of the *E. coli* URI, two mechanisms were proposed. In the first mechanism Asp-412 (*E. coli* number) acts as :B₁ and abstracts the proton from C2 of the sugar to form a *cis*-enediol intermediate. A tyrosine (Y60) or an arginine (Arg-414) behaves as H:B₂ and protonates C1 hydroxyl of the intermediate, follow by a proton transfer from :B₁ (Asp-412) to C1 to form the product. Alternatively, Asp-412 abstracts the proton from C5-OH of the substrate, which in turn abstracts the proton from C2 of itself to form the *cis*-enediol intermediate, following by product formation in the same manner as the first mechanism. The latter mechanism is unique in that it retains characteristics of the hydrolytic mechanism employed by the AHS enzymes. Structural alignment of Bh0493-glucuronate complex with DHO-dihydroorotate complex illustrated that one of the carboxylate oxygens of D-glucuronate that ligates to the zinc is aligned with one of the oxygens of the carboxylated lysine in the DHO structure. In addition, C5-OH of D-glucuronate is in the same position as the nucleophilic hydroxide and is oriented favorably for proton abstraction by Asp-412.

Renal dipeptidase was first identified in the 1970's based on its physicochemical properties. The enzyme is involved in the metabolism of glutathione and its conjugates, penem and carbapenem β -lactam antibiotics, as well as a wide range of dipeptides. Crystal structure of the hRDP identified this enzyme as a member of the AHS that

utilizes a binuclear metal center active site. The M_α of hRDP is coordinated to the HxD motif from strand 1 and the M_β is ligated to the two histidines from strand 5 and 6. The two metals are bridged by a glutamate from strand 4 and a solvent molecule. The aspartate from strand 8 is no longer coordinating to the M_α but is within hydrogen bonding distance to the bridging hydroxide.

One of the renal dipeptidase homologs from bacteria is Sco3058 from *Streptomyces coelicolor*. Chapter IV of this dissertation addressed the chemical mechanism of Sco3058 using kinetics and structural studies. pH-rate profiles of the zinc and cadmium enzymes both indicate the involvement of two functional groups for maximum catalytic activity, one with a pK_a of approximately 7 and the other around 9. Based on previous findings from other amidohydrolase enzymes, the group with a pK_a of 7 is attributed to the ionization of the nucleophile, the bridging hydroxide. The functional group that ionizes around the pH of 9 is possibly the N-terminal amine of the dipeptide. Site-directed mutagenesis of conserved residues indicates that the aspartate from the HxD motif plays a significant role in catalysis in addition to the metal binding function. The aspartate from strand 8 (Asp-320) is essential for catalytic activity and is proposed to act as a general base in the reaction mechanism. Arg-223 is also necessary for efficient catalysis. His-150 was proposed by Nitanai et al as the residue responsible for the stabilization of the intermediate based on the crystal structure of hRDP with bound cilastatin. Mutation of his-150 significantly compromised catalytic efficiency.

The crystal structure of Sco3058 was solved in the presence of glycerol/citrate and the inhibitor L-ala-L-asp phosphinodipeptide. Based on structural data and kinetic

results, two possible mechanisms were proposed for Sco3058. In the first mechanism, Asp-320 abstracts the proton from the bridging hydroxide, which in turn attacks the carbonyl carbon of the peptide bond, forming a tetrahedral intermediate that is stabilized by the metal center. The proton abstraction from the hydroxide and the nucleophilic attack are made possible by polarization of the metal center. Proton transfer from Asp-320 to the leaving group amine facilitates the collapse of the intermediate and dissociation of products. In the second proposed mechanism, Asp-320 activates the bridging solvent to abstract a proton from the water molecule that is coordinating to the α -metal. The resulting hydroxide on the α -metal acts as the nucleophile and attacks the carbonyl carbon of the substrate amide, forming a tetrahedral intermediate. His-150 behaves as an oxyanion hole and stabilizes the negative charge on the oxygen of the intermediate. The tetrahedral intermediate collapses, assisting by the transfer of a proton from Asp-320 to the amine group of the leaving group. Products dissociate from the active site and the metal center is charged with another solvent molecule for another round of catalysis. The first mechanism is conventional to the proposed mechanisms for many of the amidohydrolase enzymes. One interesting observation is that when Sco3058 is structurally aligned to the AGD from *E. coli*, His-150 of Sco3058 is aligned to His-143 of AGD. The crystal structure of AGD with bound phosphonamidate inhibitor indicated that his-143 plays a role in stabilizing the transition state. Similarly, in the Sco3058-phosphinodipeptide inhibitor structure complex, His-150 interacts with both oxygens of the intermediate-mimic phosphate. This suggests that His-150 may be responsible for stabilizing the intermediate in the reaction mechanism.

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2305.

APPENDIX

Uronate isomerase is an amidohydrolase enzyme containing a metal ion occupying the α -site of the active site center. Below is the sequence alignment of uronate isomerases from different organisms. Uronate isomerases are distinguished by the metal ligands HxH from β -strand 1, the HY motif from loop 1 after β -strand 1 that may participate in acid-base catalysis, a conserved R from β -strand 3 that anchors the C-6 carboxylate of the substrate, the conserved WWF motif at strand 7, and the DxR motif from strand 8 that are necessary for catalytic activity. The β -strands are highlighted in yellow, the conserved residues are indicated in red, and the semi-conserved residues are in green.

gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	
gi 221639919 RSKD131_1820	
gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	
gi 110680135 RD12934	
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	
gi 23500543 BRA0812	
gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	
gi 189022606 BAbs19_1104000	
gi 158424966 AZC3342	
gi 13473453 m114056	
gi 16264678 SMB21354	
gi 16125737 CC1490	
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	
gi 84625827 XOO4170	
gi 161898957 XOO4427	
gi 188574617 PXO_03860	
gi 21244968 XAC4251	
gi 78049913 XCV4357	
gi 66770505 XC4209	
gi 21233539 XCC4117	
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	
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gi 148554803 Swit1887	
gi 103488522 Sala3046	
gi 90020587 Sde0940	
gi 90020919 Sde1272	
gi 116249865 RL0099	
gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	
gi 119962615 AAur0527	
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	
gi 116669068 Arth0502	
gi 163842140 RSal332093421 gi	
gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	MAGKFAGAGNSAVS 14
gi 134101579 SACE5055	MAATSGTRYDHEHA 14
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	MTNPFYFGVIRGTQQQLKAAGYTQLLVDTEESDELED 37
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	
gi 50843764 PPA2329	
gi 161485962 CE2377	
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	
gi 62391323 cg2731	
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	
gi 126208494 APL_1020	
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	
gi 161511000 MS0544	
gi 148827203 CGSHIGG_02740	
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	
gi 113461738 HS_1602	
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	
gi 62181648 SC3078	
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	
gi 207858396 SEN2980	
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	
gi 205354057 SG3031	
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	
gi 16766437 STM3137	

gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	
gi 16761915 STY3308	
gi 56415079 SPA3005	
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	
gi 161506293 Sario4489	
gi 37524198 plu0176	
gi 28901561 VPA1706	
gi 37677254 VV1594	
gi 27367460 VV21070	
gi 119943921 Ping0131	
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	
gi 117625400 APEC01_3327	
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	-----MITLSA 6
gi 16130987 b3092	
gi 161486116 c3850	
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gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	
gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	
gi 218701863 ECIAI39_3589	
gi 170018657 Eco1C_0608	
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	
gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	
gi 89109861	
gi 30064435 S3339	
gi 82545347 SBO2953	
gi 56480255 SF3132	
gi 110806974 SFV3133	
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gi 187731951 SbBS512_E3528	
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gi 218696796 EC55989_3506	
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gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	
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gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	
gi 170022805 YPK_0554	
gi 108810613 YPN0448	
gi 16120908 YPO0579	
gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	
gi 123443892 YE3708	
gi 157372554 Spro4321	
gi 108810612 YPN0447	
gi 50119594 ECA0645	
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	
gi 60681862 BF1904G	
gi 53713582 BF2293	
gi 161511193 BT0823	
gi 150005586 BVU3074	
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	
gi 150009769 BDI3184	
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gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	-----
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	-----
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	-----
gi 116624408 acid5330	-----
gi 225621141 BHWAl_02239	-----
gi 18309134 CPE0152	-----
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	-----
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	-----
gi 56962769 ABC0995	-----
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	-----
gi 146296954 Csac1949	-----
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	-----
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	-----
gi 20808343 TTE1939	-----
gi 15893980 CAC0692	-----
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	-----
gi 52081820 BL00708	-----
gi 52787207 BLI03516	-----
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	-----
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	-----
gi 16078295 BSU12300	-----
gi 23097822 OB0367	-----
gi 15613268 Bh0705	-----
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	-----
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	-----
gi 81427739 LSA0129	-----
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	-----
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	-----
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	-----
gi 125623707 11mg_0862	-----
gi 15673610 L0019	-----
gi 150389106 Amet1291	-----
gi 70727647 SH2648	-----
gi 25010729 gbs0674	-----
gi 22536865 SAG0701	-----
gi 76786751 SAK0827	-----
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	-----
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	-----
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	-----
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	-----
gi 222153335 SUB1203	-----
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	-----
gi 146321021 SSU981174	-----
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	-----
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	-----
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	-----
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	-----
gi 148269995 Tppt0860	-----
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	-----
gi 15642839 TM0064	-----
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	-----
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	-----
gi 20808989 TTE2645	-----
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	-----
gi 32474066 RB6095	-----
gi 15613056 Bh0493	-----

gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	-----MLIHPDR---LFPADPGTRTIAKRLYEHVRAL P1 31
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	-----MLMHEDR---LFPADPTTRRIARSLYEQVRSL P1 31
gi 221639919 RSKD131_1820	-----MG---LLQEDR---LFPVDEGTRALARSLYATVKDL P1 32
gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	-----MG---LLQEDR---LFPVDEGTRALARSLYATVKDL P1 32
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	-----MG---LLHADR---LFPPIEEGARALARHGSKDL P1 32
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	-----MLHPDR---LFPLDPARTLARTLYDTVSDL P1 30
gi 110680135 RD12934	-----MG---LTDPER---LFPPIEPSARALARGLYASVCDL P1 32
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	-----MA---LNPDR---LFSAEPGTREIARRLFASVEKL P1 31
gi 23500543 BRA0812	-----MA---LNPDR---LFSAEPGTREIARRLFASVEKL P1 31

gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	-----MA---LNPDR--LFSAEPGTREIARRLFASVEKLPI	31
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	-----MA---LNPDR--LFSAEPGTREIARRLFASVEKLPI	31
gi 189022606 Babs19_1104000	-----	
gi 158424966 AZC3342	-----MASPLIHPDR--LFPADPAVRAVARRLYEQVADLPPI	34
gi 13473453 m114056	-----MVA-LTDPDL--LFPPEAHRSRSLARDLYAGIKDLPI	33
gi 16264678 SMB21354	-----MRG-LIDPDL--LFFAEERTRALARRLYAEVSGLPPI	33
gi 16125737 CC1490	-----MARPLSFHEDR--LFPSPATRSYARGLYALVKDLPI	35
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	-----MARPLSFHEDR--LFPSPATRSYARGLYALVKDLPI	35
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	-----MVRPLVHFEDR--LFPADERTRGIARALYQGVKSLPI	35
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	-----MTRPLRLHPDR--LFPADAGTRDIARRLYGSVKDLPI	35
gi 84625827 XOO4170	-----MRSSVLSLHPDR--LLPADPGTRAIAGRLYAQIATLPI	36
gi 161898957 XOO4427	-----MRSSVLSLHPDR--LLPADPGTRAIAGRLYAQIATLPI	36
gi 188574617 P XO_03860	-----MHPDR--LLPADPGTRAIACLYAQIATLPI	29
gi 21244968 XAC4251	-----MRSSVLSLHPDR--LLPADPGTRAIARRLYAQVATLPI	36
gi 78049913 XCV4357	-----MRSSVLSLHPDR--LLPADPGTRAIARRLYAQVATLPI	36
gi 66770505 XC4209	-----MPTPLILHDDR--LLPADPATRAIARRLYAQTAALPI	35
gi 21233539 XCC4117	-----MPTPLILHDDR--LLPADPATRAIARRLYAQTAALPI	35
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	-----MPTPLILHDDR--LLPADPATRAIARRLYAQTAALPI	35
gi 114568782 Mmar100230	ADQSANDRSLQSMPTPSFFFEDR--LFPAAEAVRGIARELHASVRDLPI	53
gi 148554803 Swit1887	-----MTAPLRLHPDR--LFPADPDTRVVARRLYEAVAGLPPI	36
gi 103488522 Sala3046	-----MPRLPLYLSPDR--LFPSPDAQRDIARRLYKAVAGLPPI	35
gi 90020587 Sde0940	-----MSELILHPDR--LFPAAESVRGIARRLYAEVKDLPI	34
gi 90020919 Sde1272	-----MTNPLNLHPDR--LFPAAAPARDIARRLYNDIKNLPI	35
gi 116249865 RLO0099	-----MDAGNGFLHPDR--LFPADPATRTVARDLYETVRNLPPI	36
gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	-----MDVNGNGFLHPDR--LFPADPATRTIARDLYETVRNLPPI	36
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	-----MDAGNGFLHPDR--LFPADPATRTIARDLYETVRNLPPI	36
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	-----MSLATHPDR--LLPADPGTRGIARELLQRVQDLPPI	33
gi 119962615 AAur0527	-----MSQSIASHPDR--LLPADPGTRSIARSLLERVQDLPPI	35
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	-----MVHSMAAHPDR--LLPAEPGRVDIARSLYNLVEGLPI	35
gi 116669068 Arth0502	-----	
gi 163842140 RSal332093421 gi	GGVTVP----GGGVPLRPHPDR--LFPVDSLGVRALARRLYEAVRDLPI	56
gi 158315003 Franean1_3197	GPLATPRGAAPAGRVPPLTPHPDR--LLPSEPSQRCIARRLYDSVRDLPI	61
gi 134101579 SACE5055	-----MRPLTLDDDR--LLPTEPGVRALAREVYGHVRDLPI	34
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	GTLQGLRRSFDGAILAASRLTDRLTALAAEIPVVAVNQTRG-VANVFI	86
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	-----MVS--ALNEDR--LFPTDEPQLIARRLYEAIKDRPI	33
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	-----MSTPTLTLSED--LLPRESSALAAAREIYRSTKGLPI	36
gi 50843764 PPA2329	-----MSTSAAHPDR--LLPADPATRTIARDLLYVEDLPPI	35
gi 161485962 CE2377	-----MTTSHASHPDR--LLPADPGTRDIARRLLAHVEDLPPI	35
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	-----MTTSHASHPDR--LLPADPGTRDIARRLLAHVEDLPPI	35
gi 62391323 cg2731	-----MTTSHASHPDR--LLPADPGTRDIARRLLAHVEDLPPI	35
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	-----	
gi 126208494 APL_1020	-----	
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	-----	
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	-----	
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	-----MKQFMDED--FLLSN--DVARTLYFDYAKDQPI	29
gi 161511000 MS0544	-----MKQFMDED--FLLSN--DVARTLYYDYAKDQPI	29
gi 148827203 CGSHigg_02740	-----MKSFMDEN--FLLST--DTAKILYHDYAKKNKPI	29
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	-----MKQFMDEN--FLLST--DTAKILYHDYAKKNKPI	29
gi 113461738 HS_1602	-----MTED--FLLST--STAQKLYHDYAAEQPI	25
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	-----MMKFMTED--FLLST--STAQKLYHDYAAEQPI	29
gi 62181648 SC3078	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 207858396 SEN2980	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 205354057 SG3031	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 16766437 STM3137	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 16761915 STY3308	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 56415079 SPA3005	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	-----MATFMTED--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 161506293 Sari04489	-----MTTFMTKD--FLLKN--DIARTLYHKYAAPMPI	29
gi 37524198 plu0176	-----MKNFMCD--FLLNN--ETARQLYHEAADMPI	29
gi 28901561 VPA1706	-----MKNFLCED--FLLSN--ETARRLYHEHAFHQPI	29
gi 37677254 VV1594	-----MKNFLCED--FLLSN--ETARRLYHEHAFHQPI	29

gi 27367460 VV21070	-----MKNFLCED--FLLSN---ETARRLYHEHACQPI	29
gi 119943921 Ping0131	-----MESSMKAFLCED--FLLNN---NVARRLYHDFAKDMPI	33
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	-----MKNFMTED--FLLTT---ETAKRLYHEYAADQPI	29
gi 117625400 APEC01_3327	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	SHHKQASSLVERKTKMTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	50
gi 16130987 b3092	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 161486116 c3850	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218701863 ECIAI39_3589	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 170018657 EcoliC_0608	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 89109861	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 30064435 S3339	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 82545347 SBO2953	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 56480255 SF3132	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 110806974 SFV3133	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 74313639 SSON3245	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 187731951 SbBS512_E3528	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 209397829 ECH74115_4407	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 15803633 Z4445	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARXXYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 15833228 Ecs3974	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218696796 EC55989_3506	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 209920564 ECSE_3373	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 218551598 EFER_4383	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHEYAKDQPI	29
gi 206579202 KPK_0591	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 152972036 KPN_03520	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	25
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	SKHKQSDALVERKTIMTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	50
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	-----MTPFMTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 161484751 y3600	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 161511340 YP2899	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 108809201 YPA3210	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 170022805 YPK_0554	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 108810613 YPN0448	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 16120908 YPO0579	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 123443892 YE3708	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 157372554 Spro4321	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 108810612 YPN0447	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHDYAKDQPI	29
gi 50119594 ECA0645	-----MSQFLTED--FLLDT---EFARRLYHEYAVDQPI	29
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	-----	
gi 60681862 BF1904G	-----MKNFMDKN--FLLQT---ETAQELYHNHAAKMPI	29
gi 53713582 BF2293	-----MKNFMDKN--FLLQT---ETAQELYHNHAAKMPI	29
gi 161511193 BT0823	-----MKNFMDEN--FLLQT---ETAQKLYHEHAAKMPI	29
gi 150005586 BVU3074	-----MKNFMDEN--FLLQT---ETAQKLYHEHAAKMPI	29
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	-----MKTFMDDN--FILQT---EIARQLYHENAKSLPI	29
gi 150009769 BDI3184	FMPQRЛИHSKVSPSMKNFLDQD--FLLQT---DTARELYHEHAAKMPI	94
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	-----MSANTFIHDN--FLLEN---KYAEELYHNYSKNQPI	31
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	-----MSFIHDD--FLLDT---QQAKVLYHEYAKNMPI	28
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	-----MRPFIHDD--FLLHT---DAARDLYHSFAKEPI	29
gi 116624408 acid5330	-----MSFIHDD--FLLSS---KTARRFYHTFAEDQPI	28
gi 225621141 BHWAI_02239	-----MKTFMDDK--FLLYN---ETAKTLYFYNYACKCPI	29
gi 18309134 CPE0152	-----MKKFMDDK--FLLEN---EVAKVLYHNYASKPV	29
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	-----MKPFMDKD--FLLST---ETAKTLYHDYAAQVPI	29
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	-----MKKFLDKD--FLLST---EAAKELFHKYAEKKPI	29
gi 56962769 ABC0995	-----MISTGKAFIHEN--FMLQN--KTAETLYHTYAKTLPI	33

gi 222529391 Athe_1402	-----MKRFDDED--FLLNN---KTAKVLYEKYAKDMPI	29
gi 146296954 Csac1949	-----MKRFDDED--FLLNN---QTAKVLYEKYAKDMPI	29
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	-----MKNFMDEN--FLLSN---QTAIDLYHNYAKNLPPI	29
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	-----MMNLKKFMDEN--FLLSN---KTAMELYHNYAKNMPPI	32
gi 20808343 TTE1939	-----MRKFDDED--FLLTN---ETAVKLYHQYAKDMPSI	29
gi 15893980 CAC0692	-----MKNFMDEK--FMLST--KVAEDLYNDFAKDMPI	29
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	-----MKKFMDEN--FLLSN---EVSEKLYHNYSEKMPPI	29
gi 52081820 BL00708	-----MKPFLNDD--FLLTN---ETSKVLYHQYAKGMPPI	29
gi 52787207 Bli03516	-----MKPFLNDD--FLLTN---ETSKVLYHQYAKGMPPI	29
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	-----MKAFLNEQ--FLLNS---PTAEKLYTHEFAKDLPI	29
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	-----MKAFMGDD--FLLNS---KTAVKLYREYAENMPI	29
gi 16078295 BSU12300	-----MEPFMGKN--FLLKN---ETAVSLYHNYAKDMPI	29
gi 23097822 OB0367	-----MKKFMDDN--FLLSN---DTAEELFHFYAKDMPI	29
gi 15613268 Bh0705	-----MTNFLSED--FLLMN---EYDRELYYTFAKNMPI	29
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	-----MQPFIDDR--FLLQN---KHAEVLYHDYAKSLPI	29
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	-----MTVKTFINNN--FMLKS---KTAASLYHFNAASVPPI	31
gi 81427739 LSA0129	-----MQLLDDD--FLLDN---DMAKTLHYDYAAQMPI	28
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	-----MDLLDND--FLLGN---DMAKKLFHDYAQNMPI	28
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	-----MTLLNED--FLLTN---EPAKRLYHEHAEKMPI	28
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	-----MKFLSED--FLLNN---ENAKLLFHKHAEKMPI	28
gi 125623707 1lmg_0862	-----MKFLSED--FLLNN---ESAKLLFHEHKHAEKMPI	28
gi 15673610 L0019	-----MKFLSED--FLLTN---ESAKMLFHKHAEKMPI	28
gi 150389106 Amet1291	-----MKGMIKISFINND--FMLLEN--EIARHLYHTYAKSLPI	34
gi 70727647 SH2648	-----MAFINEH--FMLNN---ETGKHLYHDFAKDMPI	28
gi 25010729 gbs0674	-----MTFNTET--FMLKN---QAAIQLYEEVKR-QPI	27
gi 22536865 SAG0701	-----MAFNNTET--FMLKN---QAAIQLYEEVKR-QPI	27
gi 76786751 SAK0827	-----MAFNNTET--FMLKN---QAAIQLYEEVKR-QPI	27
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	-----MAFNDDN--FMLKN---EAALKRLYQQIKD-QPI	27
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	-----MAFNDDN--FMLKN---EAALKRLYQQIKD-QPI	27
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	-----MAFNDDN--FMLKN---EAALKRLYQQIKD-QPI	27
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	-----MEVITEEMNMFTNDAN--FMLKN---EAACKLYQQIQD-QPI	36
gi 222153335 SUB1203	-----MTFNDKN--FMLKN---QAQQLYTTAVQD-QPI	27
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	-----MLAVLLQLWRDEMSFNDKN--FMLKN---EPAKELYGKIAE-LPI	39
gi 146321021 SSU981174	-----MLAVLLQLWRDEMSFNDKN--FMLKN---EPAKELYGKIAE-LPI	39
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	-----MSFNDKN--FMLKN---EPAKELYVKIAE-LPI	27
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	-----MSMINKS--FMISN---EPGQRILYSELAKTLPI	28
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	-----MLSNN--FILSG--KTAVSLYERYAKDAPV	26
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	-----MTIRRN--FTASVR--ENALTLYERHAS-LPI	27
gi 148269995 Tpst0860	-----MFLGED--YLLTN---RAAVRLFNEVKDLPI	26
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	-----MFLGED--YLLTN---RAAVRLFNEVKDLPI	26
gi 15642839 TM0064	-----MFLGED--YLLTN---RAAVRLFNEVKDLPI	26
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	-----MSFLDEN--YLLQN---NTSKMLYNSIKDFPI	27
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	-----MAFLDER--YLLSS---KTAFDLYESVKNLPI	27
gi 20808989 TTE2645	-----	
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	-----MVSQDVVEESPV	13
gi 32474066 RB6095	-----MNAATMSDS--SSVAN---GPKSEIYEALTSIRL	29
gi 15613056 Bh0493	-----MSINSR-----EVLAEKVKNNAVNNQPV	22
gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	VSPHGTQAA-WFSRNESFPDPASLFWRP---DHYVFRMLYSQGVPLED	76
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	VSPHGTQAA-WFAENEPPDPDAKLFVQP---DHYIYRMLYSQGVTLLED	76
gi 221639919 RSDK131_1820	ISP HGT DPR-WFAENEPPDPDAQLFVTP---DHYVFRMLHSQGIPLEA	77
gi 126462900 Rspf17029_2139	ISP HGT DPR-WFAENEPPDPDAQLFVTP---DHYVFRMLHSQGIPLEA	77
gi 146278446 Rspf170252412	VSP HGT DPR-WFAENEAFPDPAQLFVTP---DHYVFRMLHSQGIPLEA	77
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	VSP HGT DPR-WFAENEAFPDPAQLFVTP---DHYVFRMLYSQGIDLTA	75
gi 110680135 RD12934	ISP HGT CDPR-WFAENQRFENPAALFVIP---DHYVFRMLISQGVAPED	77
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	ISP HGT TEPI-WYARNEAFPDPASLFWVP---DHYITRMLYSQGHSLES	76
gi 23500543 BRA0812	ISP HGT TEPI-WYARNEAFPDPASLFWVP---DHYITRMLYSQGHSLES	76
gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	ISP HGT TEPI-WYARNEAFPDPASLFWVP---DHYITRMLYSQGHSLES	76
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	ISP HGT TEPI-WYARNEAFPDPASLFWVP---DHYITRMLYSQGHSLES	76
gi 189022606 BAbS19_1104000	-----	
gi 158424966 AZC3342	VSP HGT TDPR-WYAENKNFPDPARLFVVP---DHYIFRMLYSQGIPLEQ	79
gi 13473453 m114056	VSP HGT TDPR-WYALNEPPDPDAQLLIVP---DHYIFRMLFSQGVRLLED	78
gi 16264678 SMB21354	VSP HGT TEPR-WYALDEAFPDPDAQLLIVP---DHYVFRMLFSQGIRLEE	78
gi 16125737 CC1490	ISP HGT TDPS-WFATNAPFQDATDLLLP---DHYLFRMLYSQGVSLDA	80
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	ISP HGT TDPS-WFATNAPFQDATDLLLP---DHYLFRMLYSQGVSLDA	80
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	ISP HGT TDPA-WFATNTPFEDATDLLLP---DHYLFRMLYSQGISLDA	80

gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPE-WFAGDAPFPDATNLFLAP---D <small>HY</small> LYRMLYSQGVPLDR 80
gi 84625827 XOO4170	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATNAPFADATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 81
gi 161898957 XOO4427	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATNAPFADATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 81
gi 188574617 PXO_03860	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATNAPFADATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 74
gi 21244968 XAC4251	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATNAPFANATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 81
gi 78049913 XCV4357	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATNAPFANATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 81
gi 66770505 XC4209	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATDAPFANATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 80
gi 21233539 XCC4117	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFATDAPFANATELLLPV---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIDLDA 80
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	ISP <small>HGT</small> DPR-WFASNEAFENPTALLP---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIRLAD 98
gi 114568782 Mmar100230	VSP <small>HGT</small> DPR-WFAEDAPFGDASSLLQP---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGVPLEA 81
gi 148554803 Swit1887	VSP <small>HGT</small> DPA-WFAGDAPFGNAEELLHP---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGVSLDA 80
gi 103488522 Sala3046	VSP <small>HGT</small> DPS-WFADNQPFDSAADLLIKP---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSLGVPLES 79
gi 90020587 Sde0940	VSP <small>HGT</small> DPO-WFAANQNFSNPAALELLIP---D <small>HY</small> VFRMLYSQGIRLLES 80
gi 90020919 Sde1272	VSP <small>HGT</small> TEPS-WFADDKPFEDAASLLVIP---D <small>HY</small> LFRMLHSVGTLDE 81
gi 116249865 RL0099	VSP <small>HGT</small> TEPS-WFADDKPFEDAASLLVIP---D <small>HY</small> LFRMLHSVGVALDE 81
gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	VSP <small>HGT</small> TEPS-WFADDKPFEDAASLLVIP---D <small>HY</small> LFRMLHSVGVLDE 81
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	VSP <small>HGT</small> VDAA-VIEQNTFPDPDAALLVTP---D <small>HY</small> VTRLIHASGISMOK 78
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	ISPH <small>G</small> VDAA-VIEHNTAFDPDAALLVSP---D <small>HY</small> VTRLIHASGVQDQL 80
gi 119962615 AAur0527	ISPH <small>G</small> VDAA-VIEQNLFPDPDAALLVTP---D <small>HY</small> VTRLIHAGGVPMQ 80
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	-----
gi 116669068 Arth0502	-----
gi 163842140 RSa1332093421 gi	LSP <small>G</small> VPDF-LLVDEAFADPASLLITP---D <small>HY</small> VTRLLHASGVPLAE 101
gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	ISPH <small>G</small> VEAR-LLADDDAFTDPASLLVTP---D <small>HY</small> VTRLLAHGVPLAD 106
gi 134101579 SACE5055	ISM <small>G</small> VEAQ-VLAEDEPFDDPARMLVVP---D <small>HY</small> VTRMLVSQGTRPED 79
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	DTPNGVEQAVGHLADDEPFDPDAALLITP---D <small>HY</small> VTRTLHSLGVPLRA 132
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	ISPH <small>G</small> VID-WFAEDKHKKNPTDLFITP---D <small>HY</small> VTRIMHGHSVPFSE 78
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	ISPH <small>G</small> VPVS-WIADDMAFSDPTSLLITP---D <small>HY</small> VNRLLHANGVLED 81
gi 50843764 PPA2329	ISPH <small>G</small> LEAS-MFVKDEFPDPTSLLISP---D <small>HY</small> LTRVLHSAGVLDLAD 80
gi 161485962 CE2377	ISPH <small>G</small> LEAS-MFVKDEAFPDPTSLLISP---D <small>HY</small> LTRMMHSAGVLDLAD 80
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	ISPH <small>G</small> LEAS-MFVKDEAFPDPTSLLISP---D <small>HY</small> LTRMMHSAGVLDLAD 80
gi 62391323 cg2731	ISPH <small>G</small> LEAS-MFVKDEAFPDPTSLLISP---D <small>HY</small> LTRMMHSAGVLDLAD 80
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	-----
gi 126208494 APL_1020	-----
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	-----
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	-----
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPK-EIAENRLFKDLTEIWLA---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRSAGFDENV 74
gi 161511000 MS0544	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPK-EIAENRQFKDLTEIWLA---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRSAGVDENL 74
gi 148827203 CGSHiGG_02740	FDY <small>H</small> CHLNPR-EVAENRQFNDLAEIWLE---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRTAGVPEEL 74
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	FDY <small>H</small> CHLNPR-EVAENRQFNDLAEIWLE---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRTAGVPEEL 74
gi 113461738 HS_1602	FDY <small>H</small> CHLNPK-EIAENRQFNDLAEIWLE---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRSAGVEEHL 70
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	FDY <small>H</small> CHLNPK-EIAENRQFNDLAEIWLE---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRSAGVEEHL 74
gi 62181648 SC3078	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 207858396 SEN2980	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 205354057 SG3031	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 16766437 STM3137	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 16761915 STY3308	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 56415079 SPA3005	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 161506293 Saxi04489	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 37524198 plu0176	YDF <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIADDERRFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRALRSAGVDESL 74
gi 28901561 VPA1706	YDY <small>H</small> CHLNPA-EVTQNRQFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRGMRSAGIEERL 74
gi 37677254 VV1594	YDY <small>H</small> CHLNPA-EVAQNRQFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRGMRSAGIEERL 74
gi 27367460 VV21070	YDY <small>H</small> CHLNPA-EVAQNRQFDNLGQIWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRGMRSAGIEERL 74
gi 119943921 Ping0131	YDY <small>H</small> CHLNAQ-EVADNRQFDNLGQMWL---GD <small>HY</small> KWRGMRTAGISESL 78
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	YDY <small>H</small> CHLSPQ-EIAENRRTDLGEIWLE---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTAGIEERL 74
gi 117625400 APEC01_3327	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 95
gi 16130987 b3092	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 161486116 c3850	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	FDY <small>H</small> CHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GD <small>HY</small> KWRAMRTNGVAERL 74

gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218701863 ECIAI39_3589	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 170018657 EcoIC_0608	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 89109861	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 30064435 S3339	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 82545347 SBO2953	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 56480255 SF3132	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 110806974 SFV3133	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 74313639 SSON3245	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 187731951 SBBS512_E3528	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 209397829 ECH74115_4407	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 15803633 Z4445	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 15833228 ECS3974	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218696796 EC55989_3506	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 209920564 ECSE_3373	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 218551598 EFER_4383	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAEDYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 206579202 KPK_0591	FDYHCHLPPQ-QVAENYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVPERL 74
gi 152972036 KPN_03520	FDYHCHLPPQ-QVAENYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVPERL 70
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	FDYHCHLPPQ-QVAENYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAENYRFNNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 95
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	FDYHCHLPPQ-QIAENYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVPERL 74
gi 161484751 Y3600	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 161511340 YP2899	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 108809201 YPA3210	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 170022805 YPK_0554	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 108810613 YPN0448	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
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gi 51597770 YPTB3478	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 123443892 YE3708	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENTRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERF 74
gi 157372554 Spro4321	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENTRFKNLYEIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 108810612 YPN0447	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNMYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVAERL 74
gi 50119594 ECA0645	FDYHCHLPP-E-QIAENYRFKNLYDIWLK---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVPERL 74
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	-----MRNGVNPER 10
gi 60681862 BF1904G	IDYHCHLNPO-MVADDYRFKSLTEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRSNGVDEC 74
gi 53713582 BF2293	IDYHCHLNPO-MVADDYRFKSLTEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRSNGVDEC 74
gi 161511193 BT0823	IDYHCHLIPQ-MVADDYFKFSLTEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVDERY 74
gi 150005586 BVU3074	IDYHCHLIPQ-MVADDYQFKSLTEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRTNGVDERY 74
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	IDYHCHLSPE-MIADDRQFDNLGIWLE---GDHYKWRAMRTNGIDERY 74
gi 150009769 BDI3184	IDYHCHLDPR-QIAENHQFEDLTEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRANGIPEEY 139
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	IDYHNHLPQ-FIAEDKFIDNITNVWIN---GDHYKWRAMRTLGLIDEQF 76
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	IDYHCHLPP-E-QVGQNQKQRFLNLYEVWLA---GDHYKWRAMRSNGVDERY 73
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	FDYHCHLPPQ-QILENHQFADLAEIWLG---GDHYKWRAMRANGVKERF 74
gi 116624408 acid5330	LDYHCHLPPQ-DVAANRQFKDLFEIWL---GDHYKWRAMRANGVPESH 73
gi 225621141 BHWAl_02239	FDYHCHLNPK-EIAENKKFKNITEIWLY---GDHYKWRMMRANGIDEKF 74
gi 18309134 CPE0152	FDYHCHLVPM-EIATDHFKNLTEMWLY---HDHYKWRAMRSFGIDEFY 74
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	IDYHCHINPE-EIAKDRSFDITQVWL---GDHYKWRAMRSNGIDEKY 74
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	LDYHCHINPE-EIAKDRQFENISQLWL---SDHYKWRQMRSCGVEEKY 74
gi 56962769 ABC0995	IDYHCHVPPQ-EIAENRQFNNISEIWLH---GDHYKWRAMRAVGVEETF 78
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	VDFHCHLNPK-EIYENKTFKNITEVWL---GDHYKWRMLMRTNGIEEKY 74
gi 146296954 Csac1949	IDFHCHLNPK-EIYENKKFRNITEVWL---GDHYKWRMLMRTNGIEEKY 74
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	IDYHCHIDPK-EIYENKKFSNITEAWLY---GDHYKWRAMRSNGIDEKC 74
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	IDYHCHIDPK-EIYENKKFNITEAWLY---GDHYKWRAMRCNGIDEKY 77
gi 20808343 TTE1939	YDFHCHLSPK-EIYEDRRFKNITEVWL---GDHYKWRMLMRTNGIEEKY 74
gi 15893980 CAC0692	IDYHCHISPQ-EICENKSFKNITEVWL---GDHYKWRMLMRTNGIEEKY 74
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	IDYHCHINPK-EILEDKKFENITQVWL---GDHYKWRQMRRTLGIDEKY 74
gi 52081820 BL00708	IDYHCHLSPK-EIYENKTFKNLTENVWL---GDHYKWRAMRANGISEEF 74
gi 52787207 BLi03516	IDYHCHLSPK-EIYENKTFKNLTENVWL---GDHYKWRAMRANGISEEF 74

gi 157693739 BPUM2987	IDYHC ₁ LSPK-DIYENKTFRNITEAWLY----GDHYKWRAMRANGIPETH 74
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	IDYHC ₁ LSPK-EIYENKTFATITEAWLY----GDHYKWRIMRANGIEERC 74
gi 16078295 BSU12300	IDYHC ₁ LSPK-EIYENKTFQNITEAWLY----GDHYKWRIMRANGIEETY 74
gi 23097822 OB0367	IDYHC ₁ LSPK-EIYMNKRYSNITEEVWLY----GDHYKWRAMRAAGVEESL 74
gi 15613268 Bh0705	CDYHC ₁ LSPQ-EIWNKPENMTKAWL----GDHYKWRAMRLNGVREEF 74
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	IDYHC ₁ LSAK-EIAEDRRFHDMTELWLE----GDHYKWRAMRALGVEEKY 74
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	FDYHC ₁ LSPK-EILENRTFSNMTEIWLA----GDHYKWRLMRANGVDERC 76
gi 81427739 LSA0129	IDFHC ₁ NPS-EIYQNKNYNTIRIWLNEGTYGDHYKWRLMRANGVDEKY 77
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	IDFHC ₁ NPE-EIYENKNYENITKIWLNEGTYGDHYKWRLMRANGVPEKL 77
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	IDYHC ₁ LEPK-DIYENKNYPNITRIWLNDGSLGDHYKWRLERANGVPEDL 77
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	IDYHC ₁ LEQE-EIYENKKYENLTQIWL----GDHYKWRLLRANGIPEKL 73
gi 125623707 1lmg_0862	IDYHC ₁ LEPA-EIYENKKYENLTQIWL----GDHYKWRLLRANGIPEKL 73
gi 15673610 L0019	IDYHC ₁ LEPA-EIYENKKYENLTQIWL----GDHYKWRLLRANGIPEKL 73
gi 150389106 Amet1291	FDYHC ₁ LNTQ-HIAEDHEFADITELWLA----GDHYKWRAMRGNGVSEEK 79
gi 70727647 SH2648	YDYHC ₁ LDPK-QISDNVACDNITDLWLS----GDHYKWRAMRAQGIEEQY 73
gi 25010729 gb6074	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-DIFEDRIFDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEAE 72
gi 22536865 SAG0701	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-DIFEDHIFDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEAE 72
gi 76786751 SAK0827	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-DIFEDRIFDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEAE 72
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVDNIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 222153335 SUB1203	FDYHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVFENIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	YDFHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVYEDIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 84
gi 146321021 SSU981174	YDFHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVYEDIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 84
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	YDFHC ₁ LDPK-EIFEDKVYEDIVDLWL----GDHYKWRLMRANGISEEE 72
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	IDYHC ₁ LEAK-AIENKPFADITQLWLE----GDHYKWRAMRANGIPERK 73
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	YDYHC ₁ LCAK-EIYEDEAFNDISIWL----YDHYKWRTRMRFAGVPEEY 71
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	IDYHG ₁ LPPA-RLASNAHFRDLSSELWIE----GDHYKWRAMRIAGEREDEL 72
gi 148269995 Tpel0860	VDPHN ₁ LDAK-DIVENKPWSDIWEVEGA----TDHYVWELMRRCGISEEY 71
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	VDPHN ₁ LDAK-DIVENKPWNSDIWEVEGA----TDHYVWELMRRCGISEEY 71
gi 15642839 TM0064	VDPHN ₁ LDAK-DIVENKPWNSDIWEVEGA----TDHYVWELMRRCGISEEY 71
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	LDAHN ₁ GDKV-EIVENKGWDDIQWVEGA----TDHYVWESMRKRGVPEEK 72
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	VDAHN ₁ GDKV-EIVENKGWDDIWEVEAA----TDHYVWELMRGGVPEDK 72
gi 20808989 TTE2645	-----MKLYIAAWLA----EEGYDVFLAYLRGIETSF 28
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	ADVHN ₁ LNPR----SLSPSGFQDVLLY----HYIVTELRSAGAPLGF 52
gi 32474066 RB6095	IDPHS ₁ INPH----SPASTTLADVLGY----HYTELALHSAGMPKSQ 68
gi 15613056 Bh0493	TDMHTBL-F---SPNFCEILLWDIDELLTY----HYLVAEVMRWTDSIE 65

gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	LEI-----GVHETANPRRVWRIFAENYHFLFRGTPTRRLWDYAFSELF ₁ FGM 120
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	LEI-----GVEQIQNPRKVWRIFASHYHFLFRGTPTRLWLDFAFETLFGL 120
gi 221639919 RSDK131_1820	MGVPRAD--GGPTETDGRKIWRLFASNFHFLFRGTPSRLWLDHAFSEVFGV 125
gi 126462900 Rspf17029_2139	MGVPRVD--GGPTETDGRKIWRLFASNFHFLFRGTPSRLWLDHAFSEVFGV 125
gi 146278446 Rspf170252412	MGVPRAD--GGPTETDGRTIWIWLFASANYHFLFRGTPSRLWLDHAFSEVFGV 125
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	LGVPRVD--GGMTETDGRKIWRLFAENFHLFRATPSRMWLDHAFEDVFGV 123
gi 110680135 RD12934	LGIPRVD--GGEVETDPRKIWIWLFQAHQHFLFRGTPSAMWLNSFEHVFDL 125
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	LGIASRD--GRPSETDARKIWIWLFATNWYLFRATPSRLWFEHAMETVFGI 124
gi 23500543 BRA0812	LGIASRD--GRPSETDARKIWIWLFATNWYLFRATPSRLWFEHAMETVFGI 124
gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	LGIASRD--GRPSETDARKIWIWLFATNWYLFRATPSRLWFEHAMETVFGI 124
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	LGIASRD--GRPSETDARKIWIWLFATNWYLFRATPSRLWFEHAMETVFGI 124
gi 189022606 BAbs19_1104000	-----
gi 158424966 AZC3342	LGVPRRD--GGETEQDGRKIWIWLFQASHYHFLFRGTPTRSWLDHAFATLF ₁ DI 127
gi 13473453 m114056	LGVASLD--GAPVETDGRTIWIWRFRAEHHYHFLFRGTPTRLWFDHVLAHLFGI 126
gi 16264678 SMB21354	LGVPALD--GSPVETDGRAIWRRFCENYHFLFRGTPTRLWFDTLSELF ₁ GI 126
gi 16125737 CC1490	LKVRSKA--GV-PDTPREAWRFVASHYHFLFRGTPSWVWLNVFSQVF ₁ GF 127
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	LKVRSKA--GV-PDTPREAWRFVASHYHFLFRGTPSWVWLNVFSQVF ₁ GF 127
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	LKVSSKA--GV-PGTDPREAWRLLAQNFHFLFRGTPSWIWLNVFSQVFDF 127
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	LGVPSKA--GP-SPADPREAWRMLASNMMHFLFRGTPSSMWLNHVFGEVFGF 127
gi 84625827 XOO4170	IGIPRAD--GMRAAVDPRAAWRVAFAAHYTVLRGTPSALWLNVFHDFVFDL 129
gi 161898957 XOO4427	IGIPRAD--GMRAAVDPRAAWRVAFAAHYTVLRGTPSALWLNVFHDFVFDL 129
gi 188574617 Pxo_03860	IGIPRAD--GMRAAVDPRAAWRVAFAEHYTLLRGTPSALWLNVFHDFVFDL 129
gi 21244968 XAC4251	LGI ₁ PRAD--GTRATVDPRAAWRVAFAEHYTLLRGTPSALWLNVFHDFVFDL 129
gi 78049913 XCV4357	LGI ₁ PRAD--GTRAAVDPRAAWRVAFAEHYTLLRGTPSALWLNVFHDFVFDL 129
gi 66770505 XC4209	LGI ₁ PAD--GSRAPVDPREAWRFAASFALLRGTPSALWLNVFHQVF ₁ DL 128
gi 21233539 XCC4117	LGI ₁ PAD--GSRAPVDPREAWRFAASFALLRGTPSALWLNVFHQVF ₁ DL 128
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	LGI ₁ PAD--GSRAPVDPREAWRFAASFALLRGTPSALWLNVFHQVF ₁ DL 128

gi 30064435 S3339	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 82545347 SBO2953	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 56480255 SF3132	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 110806974 SFV3133	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 74313639 SSON3245	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 187731951 SbBS512_E3528	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 209397829 ECH74115_4407	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 15803633 Z4445	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 15833228 Ecs3974	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 218696796 EC55989_3506	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 209920564 ECSE_3373	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 218551598 EFER_4383	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 206579202 KPK_0591	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 152972036 KPN_03520	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 110
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	CTG-----DATDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 135
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 161484751 y3600	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 161511340 YP2899	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 108809201 YPA3210	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 170022805 YPK_0554	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 108810613 YPN0448	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 16120908 YPO0579	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 123443892 YE3708	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 157372554 Spro4321	CTG-----DAGDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGI 114
gi 108810612 YPN0447	CTG-----DASDREKFDAAWATVPHIGNPLYP----- 102
gi 50119594 ECA0645	CTG-----DASDWEKFEEAWATVPHIGNPLYHWTHLELRRPFGV 114
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	CTG-----NASDKDKFTEWAKTVSQTIGNPLFHWTLELRRPFGI 50
gi 60681862 BF1904G	CTGK-----ETSDWEKFEKAETVPYTFRNPLYHWTHLELKTAFGI 115
gi 53713582 BF2293	CTGK-----ETSDWEKFEKAETVPYTFRNPLYHWTHLELKTAFGI 115
gi 161511193 BT0823	CTGK-----DTTDWEKFEKAETVPYTFRNPLYHWTHLELKTAFGI 115
gi 150005586 BVU3074	CTGK-----DTTDWEKFEKAETVPYTFRNPLYHWTHLELKTAFGI 115
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	ITGE-----STSDFEKFEKAETVPYTMRNPLYHWTHLELKTVFGI 115
gi 150009769 BDI3184	ITGD-----KPS-YEKFLKWAETMPYTMRNPLYHWTHLELSRIFGI 179
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	VTG-----NGSDKDKFLNWAKTCVPTMRNPLYHWTHLELARYFDI 116
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	CTG-----NASDWEKFEKWCETVPTLRNPLYHWTHLELRKPFGI 113
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	CTG-----AATPREKFDAWVGAVPHTLRNPLYHWSHLELARYFGI 114
gi 116624408 acid5330	CTG-----NAPAYEKFMWAKTVPATLRNPLYHWTHLELKRYFGI 113
gi 225621141 BHWAI_02239	ITG-----DASDYDKFIAWVKTVPNLIGNPLYHWSHLELQRYFDI 114
gi 18309134 CPE0152	ITG-----NASDYDKFYQFAKMMPYLIGNPIYHWSHLELKRFFGV 114
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	ITG-----DASDIEKFEKAETLQKAIGNPLYHWSHLELQRYFDY 114
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	ITG-----NASDSEKFQKWAETLEKAIGNPLYHWSHLELRRYFGY 114
gi 56962769 ABC0995	ITG-----DGDDKEKFLKWAETVPYTMGNPLYHWTHLELKRYFGI 118
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	ITG-----DADDYEKFLAWAKTIPMAIGNPIYHWTHLELKRYFGI 114
gi 146296954 Csac1949	ITG-----SADDYEKFLAWAKTIPMAIGNPIYHWTHLELKRYFGI 114
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	ITG-----DGSFYDKFLAWSQTIPMAIGNPLYHWTHLELQRFFGI 114
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	ITG-----DGSFYDKFLAWAKTIPMSIGNPLYHWTHLELQKFFGI 117
gi 20808343 TTE1939	ITG-----DADDYEKFVAYAKTIPMAIGNPVPYHWTHLELQRYFGI 114
gi 15893980 CAC0692	ITG-----DSSDYEKFLAYVKAIETAIGNPLYHWSHLELQRYFGV 114
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	ITG-----DGSFYDKFLAWAKTISFAIGNPLYHWTHLELKRFFGI 114
gi 52081820 BL00708	ITG-----DASDEEKFSAWARTVPMTIGNPLYHWTHLELRRFFGI 114
gi 52787207 BLi03516	ITG-----DASDEEKFSAWARTVPMTIGNPLYHWTHLELRRFFGI 114
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	VTG-----DASDYDKFLAWAKTVPMTIGNPLYHWTHLELRRYFEV 114
gi 154685671 RBAM01230	ITG-----NASDEEKFFAWAKTVPMAIGNPLYSWTHLELQRWFGI 114
gi 16078295 BSU12300	ITG-----DAPDEEKFMWAKTVPMAIGNPLYNWTHLELQRFFGI 114
gi 23097822 OB0367	ITG-----DANDYEKFMWAETVPKIGNPLYNWTHLELQRYFGV 114
gi 15613268 Bh0705	ITG-----GAPDKEKFLAWAKTVPKTIIGNPLYHWTHMELKTYFHF 114
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	ITG-----SASPEEKFQAWAKTVPYCIGNPLYHWTHLELKHYFQV 114
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	ITG-----DADPYEKFLKWAETVPKCIGNPLYHWTHLELKHYFDI 116
gi 81427739 LSA0129	ITG-----DGDDYLKIEWAKTIEENAYGNPLYEWTHLELRRFFHI 117
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	ITG-----DGDDYDKFMWAETIEKSMGNPLYEWTHLELKRFFHI 117

gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	ITG-----DGDEYDKFLAWAGTIEKAIGNPLYEWTHLELKRF _{FFGI} 117
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	ITG-----DGDDYEKFLAFAKTLEKSLGNPIYEWTHLELKRF _{FFHI} 113
gi 125623707 11mg_0862	ITG-----DGDDYEKFLAFAKTLEKSLGNPIYEWTHLELKRF _{FFHI} 113
gi 15673610 L0019	ITG-----DGEDYEKFLAFAKTLEKSGF _{GNPIYEWTHLELKRF_{FFHI}} 113
gi 150389106 Amet1291	ITG-----KASSEEKFQAWAETVESC _{VGNPLYHWTHLELKAYFGI} 119
gi 70727647 SH2648	ITG-----DAAPLDKFKKW _{TETLENSVG} NPLYHWSQ _{ELKMYFDI} 113
gi 25010729 gbs0674	ITG-----PASNLEKFKA _{FARTLERAYGNPVYHWSAMELKNVFGV} 112
gi 22536865 SAG0701	ITG-----PASNLEKFKA _{FARTLERAYGNPVYHWSAMELKNVFGV} 112
gi 76786751 SAK0827	ITG-----PASNLEKFKA _{FARTLERAYGNPVYHWSAMELKNVFGV} 112
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{FARTLQRSGNPNVYHWSVME} LKNVFGV 112
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{FARTLQRSGNPNVYHWSVME} LKNVFGV 112
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{FARTLQRSGNPNVYHWSVME} LKNVFGV 112
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{FARTLERSGYGNPVYHWSAMELKNVFGV} 121
gi 222153335 SUB1203	ITG-----SASQLDKFKA _{FARTLQRSGNPNVYHWSAMELKNVFGI} 112
gi 146318813 SU051159 gi 1463	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{WARTLERAFGNPLYHW} SHLELRQVFGV 124
gi 146321021 SSU981174	ITG-----SASKLDKFKA _{WARTLERAFGNPLYHW} SHLELRQVFGV 124
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	ITG-----FASKLDKFKA _{WARTLERAFGNPLYHW} SHLELRQVFGI 112
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	ITG-----DASSEEKF _{EWAQ} TVEASFGNPLYHWTHLELKYYFAI 113
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	ITG-----NGDGR _{TKFRV} WAKTCERLIGSP _{LYHW} ANMELKTYFGV 111
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	CTG-----SASPKE _{RFDA} WARTLITTRMASSPMQAWCQIELKRT _{FGI} 112
gi 148269995 Tp _{et} 0860	ITG-----SRSNKE _{KWLALAKV} P _{RFV} GNPT _{YEWI} HLDLWRRFNI 111
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	ITG-----SRSNKE _{KWLALAKV} P _{RFV} GNPT _{YEWI} HLDLWRRFNI 111
gi 15642839 TM0064	ITG-----SRSNKE _{KWLALAKV} P _{RFV} GNPT _{YEWI} HLDLWRRFNI 111
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	ITG-----NASNKE _{KWMALAKV} P _{FGV} GNPT _{YEWI} HLDLKR _{RFKI} 112
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	ITG-----DATNYEKWIALAEV _{FPK} FAGNPT _{YEWV} HLDLKR _{RFGI} 112
gi 20808989 TTE2645	QIG-----FGRSLKRFLAYLK _{GI} ETND _{SNP} D---LPLHVS-VFSL 64
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	G-----EVKG _{FNELKPII} PYF _{RRI} INTATHWGLMRIL _{LNLDLYGL} 90
gi 32474066 RB6095	IEDK-----AIGPKELVERLV _{GGLQ} PLENTAQYSW _{LIEICRTFFGF} 109
gi 15613056 Bh0493	AF-----W-----AMS-KREQADLIWEELFIKRSPVSEACRGVL _{TCLQGL} 103
gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	TQR----LSAETSDFYFDSISEKLCTPEFRP _{RALYEQFG} I _{EV} LATT _{TD} SP _L 166
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	TES----LSAKTS _{DLY} FDTISEKLQTPEFRP _{RALYER} F _H LEV _{LATT} _{TD} SP _L 166
gi 221639919 RSKD131_1820	NER----LSAETADAAYDQIADCLARPEFRP _{RALFER} FG _I E _{AIA} AT _{TES} AL 171
gi 126462909 Rsp _h 17029_2139	NER----LSAETADAAYDQIADCLARPEFRP _{RALFER} FG _I E _{AIA} AT _{TES} AL 171
gi 146278446 Rsp _h 170252412	ERR----LSAGTADASYDH _I ADCLSRP _{EFRP} R _{RALFER} FG _I E _{VI} AT _{TES} AL 171
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	TTR----LSAQ _{TADQ} TYDH _I ADCL _{KP} EFRP _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TES} PL 169
gi 110680135 RD12934	TT _P ----LSGETAD _{ACYD} HIEAKLQTDAFRP _{RALFER} FN _{VE} VLATT _{TE} GA _L 171
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	TER----LSQENADR _I RF _{DAI} ADQLTQPHMRP _{RALYDR} FN _I E _{AIS} TT _D AA _T 170
gi 23500543 BRA0812	TER----LSQENADR _I RF _{DAI} ADQLTQPHMRP _{RALYDR} FN _I E _{AIS} TT _D AA _T 170
gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	TER----LSQENADR _I RF _{DAI} ADQLTQPHMRP _{RALYDR} FN _I E _{AIS} TT _D AA _T 170
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	TER----LSQENADR _I RF _{DAI} ADQLTQPHMRP _{RALYDR} FN _I E _{AIS} TT _D AA _T 170
gi 189022606 BAbS19_1104000	-----
gi 158424966 AZC3342	EER----LNAENADR _{LY} DR _I ER _{LET} DACKP _{RALFQRFN} I _{EAIA} AT _{TES} PL 173
gi 13473453 m114056	EEP----LDATTADRH _{YDT} ITAVLQ _{WEN} FRP _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} GA _L 172
gi 16264678 SMB21354	DEL----PSAASSD _{PLY} DHVAECL _{TRPDYR} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} ST _T DS _{AL} 172
gi 16125737 CC1490	TEF----LEASNADDYFDR _{ITA} ALATDAFRP _{RALFDR} FN _I E _{TL} AT _{TE} GP _H 173
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	TEF----LEASNADDYFDR _{ITA} ALATDAFRP _{RALFDR} FN _I E _{TL} AT _{TE} GP _H 173
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	TDF----LTADTADDYFNR _{NE} ALATDAFRP _{RALFDR} FN _I E _{TL} AT _{TE} GP _Q 173
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	EIE----LSAETAD _{LY} FDR _{IGE} ALQSPA _{FPR} R _{ALFER} FN _I ELL _{AT} ES _{PT} 173
gi 84625827 XOO4170	RLR----LDAGTAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPD _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 175
gi 161898957 XOO4427	RLR----LDAGTAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPD _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 175
gi 188574617 PXO_03860	RLR----LDAGTAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPD _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 168
gi 21244968 XAC4251	RIR----LDAGTAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPA _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 175
gi 78049913 XCV4357	RIR----LDAGTAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPA _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 175
gi 66770505 XC4209	RIR----LDAGSAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPA _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 174
gi 21233539 XCC4117	RIR----LDAGSAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPA _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 174
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	RIR----LDAGSAD _{HYD} HITA _{AL} QTPA _{FL} P _{RALFER} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 174
gi 114568782 Mmar100230	EDR----LDGNTADAAYDTIDAALKRP _D FRP _{RALYDR} FN _I ELI _{AT} ES _{PV} 191
gi 148554803 Swit1887	DVR----LAPE _{TA} DLTFDSINEQLARPEFRP _{RALFDR} FN _I ELL _{AT} ES _{PL} 169
gi 103488522 Sala3046	DVQ----LSAETSD _{LY} DR _{ITE} ALAI _{DA} FRP _{RALFDR} FN _I E _{VI} AT _{TE} SP _L 169
gi 90020587 Sde0940	EKA----LSAATADDYDG _{NA} ALQTP _{EFL} P _{RALFDR} FN _I E _{WL} AT _{TE} SP _L 173
gi 90020919 Sde1272	THQ----LCNQTANT _{IY} D _{SIN} EQLATDAFKP _{RALFER} FN _I ELL _{AT} ES _{PL} 174
gi 116249865 RL0099	TEP----LTPDNADALYDHINAQ _{LA} LP _{EFR} P _{RALHQRF} GIET _{IAT} TD _{GAL} 174
gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	TEP----LTS _D NADALYDHINAQ _{LA} LP _{EFR} P _{RALHQRF} GIET _{IAT} TE _{GA} _L 174
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	TEP----LTADNADALYDHINAQ _{LA} LP _{EFR} P _{RALHQRF} GIET _{IAT} TE _{GA} _L 174
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	TEP----LTPNNADALYDHINAQ _{LA} LP _{EFR} P _{RALHQRF} GIET _{IAT} TE _{GA} _L 174

gi 119962615 AAur0527	RGE----LSAEKADASFDSISAKLAEPGFRPRELFKDFNIEVLAT <color>TTDDPL</color> 165
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	REE----PDAGNPDAISYDAISARLQEPEGFRPRELFKDFNIEVLAT <color>TTDDPL</color> 176
gi 116669068 Arth0502	HEE----PTVENADRIFDAVSAKLSEPGFRPRQLKFENIEVLAT <color>TTDDPL</color> 169
gi 163842140 RSal332093421 gi	-----MLATPGFRPRAFLDSFGIEVLAT <color>TTDDPL</color> 28
gi 158315003 Franean1_3197	TER----PGPDSADRIYDQVAERLADEAYRPRALFRRFDIEVLAT <color>TTDDPC</color> 193
gi 134101579 SACE5055	TVQ----PSADTADELFDELTVRLRKPEFRPRALYDSFAIAALAT <color>TTDDPT</color> 200
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	RVH----PSPETADEIYDQLAERIASPEFPRPRAFLDAFGVELLAT <color>TDAPT</color> 173
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	TEH----PSAANADALYDQLAEMISSPAFPRPRAFLDRFRIAVALAT <color>TTDDPA</color> 225
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	NKP----LNEDTADSIDIYDELNELLASDDFTTRKLVKRFNIGFIST <color>TTDDPT</color> 170
gi 50843764 PPA2329	TER----PSPENADRIYDTIAERIAQPDFLPRLMDSFDIAFIAT <color>TTDDPC</color> 173
gi 161485962 CE2377	NPDRLSA---ENADDIYDELSEILARPDPFRPRALEQFNLEILAT <color>TTDDPL</color> 171
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	NAERLNVTGPTEHADAIFDELTDILAKPDFRPRALEQFNLEVLT <color>TTDDPL</color> 174
gi 62391323 cg2731	NAERLNVTGPTEHADAIFDELTDILAKPDFRPRALEQFNLEVLT <color>TTDDPL</color> 174
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	NAERLNVTGPTEHADAIFDELTDILAKPDFRPRALEQFNLEVLT <color>TTDDPL</color> 174
gi 126208494 APL_1020	-----
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	-----
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	-----
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	TDT---LFGPQSADKIWQECNELLLQQPEFSARGIMRMMNV <color>KFSGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 161511000 MS0544	TNT---LFNPQSADKIWQECNELLLQQPEFSARGIMRQMNV <color>KFSGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 148827203 CGSHIGG_02740	TNM---LFNPQNAEKIWHQCNEMLQQPEFSARGIMQMNV <color>VKLVGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	TNM---LFNPQNAEKIWHQCNEMLQQPEFSARGIMQMNV <color>VKLVGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 113461738 HS_1602	TDT---IFSPETAEKIWHKGKELLQQPEFSARGIMMKMN <color>VNLVGT</color> TTDDPI 157
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	TDT---IFSPETAEKIWHKGKELLQQPEFSARGIMMKMN <color>VNLVGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 62181648 SC3078	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 207858396 SEN2980	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 205354057 SG3031	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 16766437 STM3137	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 16761915 STY3308	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 56415079 SPA3005	TST---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	TST---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 161506293 Sari04489	TDT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 37524198 plu0176	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 28901561 VPA1706	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 37677254 VV1594	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 27367460 VV21070	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 119943921 Ping0131	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	TGT---LFGPDTAESIWTQCNEKLATPAFSARGIMQQMNVRMVG <color>TTDDPI</color> 162
gi 117625400 APECO1_3327	TNT---LSPDTADQIWHQCNELLATPEFTARGIMQQMN <color>VVMAGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	TNA---LSPDTADQIWHQCNELLATPEFTARGIMQQMN <color>VVMAGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 16130987 b3092	TNT---LSPDTADQIWHQCNELLATPEFTARGIMQQMN <color>VVMAGT</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 161486116 c3850	TGK---LFPNPTDAEV1WHECNEMLATPAFSARGIMKMN <color>VVMAGT</color> TTDDPI 166
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	TDV---LSPKTADAIWDQCNEMLQQPEFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPA 161
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 157155304 EcE2437A_3560	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 182
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 218701863 ECIAI39_3589	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 170018657 EcoIC_0608	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 89109861	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 30064435 S3339	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 82545347 SBO2953	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 56480255 SF3132	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 110806974 SFV3133	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 74313639 SSON3245	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 187731951 SbBS512_E3528	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 209397829 ECHT4115_4407	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 15803633 Z4445	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161
gi 15833228 ECS3974	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMN <color>VKMVG</color> TTDDPI 161

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gi 209920564 ECSE_3373	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNNECNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 218551598 EFER_4383	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWNQCNELLAQDNFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 206579202 KPK_0591	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWDQCNDLLAQDAFSARGIMKQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 152972036 KPN_03520	TGK---LLSPSTADEIWDQCNDLLAQDAFSARGIMKQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 157
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	TGK---LLSPPTADEIWNQCGDLAQDNFSARGIMKQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	TGK---LLSPATADEIWDRCNELLAQDAFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 182
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	TGK---LLSPKTADEIWNQCNDLAQDAFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 161484751 y3600	TGK---LLSPATSEEIWQRGNELLAQDPFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 161511340 YP2899	TGK---LLSPATSEEIWQRGNELLAQDPFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 108809201 YPA3210	TGK---LLSPATSEEIWQRGNELLAQDPFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	TGK---LLSPATSEEIWQRGNELLAQDPFSARGIMQQMNVKMVGTTDDPI 161
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gi 50119594 ECA0645	TDR---VLSLETADSIWNNECNAMLETPEYSAQSLSMKMNVRMIGTTDDPI 97
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	DK---VLPNPKTAREIYDECNEKLSSQEYSARGMMRRYHETVCTTDDPI 161
gi 60681862 BF1904G	DK---VLPNPKTAREIYDECNEKLSSQEYSARGMMRRYHETVCTTDDPI 161
gi 53713582 BF2293	DK---ILSPKTAIREIYDECNEKLAQPEYSARGMMRRYHETVCTTDDPI 161
gi 161511193 BT0823	NK---VLPNPKTAREIYDECNEKLAQPEYSARGMMRRYHETVCTTDDPI 161
gi 150005586 BVU3074	NK---LLNPKSALEIYEHCTLLRTPAFSTRNLMEERYNVEVICTTDDPI 161
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	HK---VLPNPASAEIYATCTDKLRTPEYRAQAIMKRMNVVEVCTTDDPI 225
gi 150009769 BDI3184	YD---LLNEKSAEKIYTETTEKINSQAYSTQNLLKKVNAELVCTTDDPI 162
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	TDR---LLDSRSAKRTWDECNELLATPEFSARGLMTQANVKLVCTTDDPI 160
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	FD---LINQKSADEIWRANEAKLAT--MRVHDILAANKVAVICTTDDPA 158
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	DE---LLNEQSAARVWEQANAVLATPELTAHRIEKFHVKAVCTTDDPT 159
gi 116624408 acid5330	HEV---INED-NADTIWEKANQKLQN--MTVKDILKKFKVHTIGTTDDPT 158
gi 225621141 BHWAl_02239	EET---LSEK-TASTIEWKCNVIEENNNLATAKLIEMANVVYIIGTTDDPI 160
gi 18309134 CPE0152	YG---TLSAKTSEEVFKLCNEKLSQPEMSVRGLIKESNVDTICTTDDPI 160
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	EG---VLNGETAKEVWTICNEKLRKREKSMARSIMQSSVTICTTDDPV 160
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	DE---LLSSETAAEIWSATKEQLAAPERSVQGIIKESNVKVICCTTDDPS 164
gi 56962769 ABC0995	DD---VLNERSAPIWEKTNKV--KELGARDIILKSNVIIICCTTDDPI 158
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	DE---ILNEKSAPIIWEKANKV--EELGARDIILKSNVVEVICTTDDPV 158
gi 146296954 Csac1949	YE---PLDEDTAPEIWKRNELLNGEGFNVVRDLIISKNVETICTTDDPI 160
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	YE---PLDEETAPAIWKKANESELLSGEGFRARLDLITKSKVETICTTDDPT 163
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	YD---LLNEKTAKSIWERANEVISQEDFSARNILKKSNVKVVITTDDPV 160
gi 20808343 TTE1939	YE---VISEKNAPVIWEKANKVILN-DGLTVREIIKKSNVKAICCTTDDPI 159
gi 15893980 CAC0692	DE---VLNEKSAPAIWEKVNKLNSDDFTVRNLIKKSNVKVICCTTDDPI 160
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	DD---RLDEKSAPHIWERVNEQLAGGGFGARDLIEKSNVETVVTTDDPT 160
gi 52081820 BL00708	DD---RLDEKSAPHIWERVNEQLAGGGFGARDLIEKSNVETVVTTDDPT 160
gi 52787207 BLI03516	QD---LLNEKNADTIWQVKNEKLQEEGFGARDIFIMKSNVETVVTTDDPI 160
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	YD---VLNEKTAAAIWKTNELLQGDGFGRDLILKSNVKVICCTTDDPA 160
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	YE---ILNEKSGSAIWQTNKLLKGEGFGARDLIVKSNVKVVCTTDDPV 160
gi 16078295 BSU12300	DE---ILNKESGPSIWEVKNKLQADDFGVRELINQSNVQVVCTTDDPI 160
gi 23097822 OB0367	HQ---PLDETNGENVWDACNRLLQQEAFTPRALIERSNVRAIGTTDDPT 160
gi 15613268 Bh0705	GV---LLNEQTKWVHDHCNELLQQEAFYSARSFMIQSNVWEWIGTTDDPL 160
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	DE---LLVPESAPEIWKACNNKLSPETTRGIIERFNVKALCTTDDPI 162
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	DE---RLTAESAPRIWEKANQLLQTDFFKPRQLIKNSNVQVVCTTDDPA 163
gi 81427739 LSA0129	DE---VFSRKTAPEIWWKANALLQTEDFKPRNLIKNSNVKAVCTTDDPA 163
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	DE---PFTTKNAPAIWEKANALLKTDDFKPRNLIKNSNVKVVCTTDDPA 163
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	DK---LISSETAKEIWDEANQMLATDDFRPRALIKNSNVKVVCTTDDP 159
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	DK---LISSETAKEIWDEANQMLATDDFRPRALIKNSNVKVVCTTDDP 159
gi 125623707 11mg_0862	DK---LISSETAKEIWDEANQMLATDDFRPRALIKNSQVKVVCTTDDPV 159
gi 15673610 L0019	DK---LISSETAKEIWDEANQMLATDDFRPRALIKNSQVKVVCTTDDPV 159
gi 150389106 Amet1291	DE---LLKRSNWKSISYDRANKIIEEGLTVRKLIKQSNVDFICTTDDPI 165
gi 70727647 SH2648	ED---LLTSDNAEAIYHRANDYLKQHHTTQSLITDSNVNLICCTTDNPT 159
gi 25010729 gbs0674	NE---ILTESNAEEIYHRLNHFLEHKISPRRLIADSKVMFIGTTDYPL 158
gi 22536865 SAG0701	NE---ILTESNAEEIYHRLNHFLEHKISPRRLIADSKVMFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 76786751 SAK0827	NE---ILTESNAEEIYHRLNHFLEHKINPRRLIADSKVMFIGTTDHPL 158

gi 195977823 Sez_0689	CE----LLTEDNAEEIYHRINAYLVEHQISPRKLIADSRVRFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 225868878 S2O_13120	CE----LLTEDNAEEIYHRINAYLVEHQISPRKLIADSLVRFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	CE----LLTEDNAEEIYHRINAYLVEHQISPRKLIADSRVRFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	EE----LLTQDNAEEIYHRLNAYLVDHKISPRKLIADSKVTFFIGTTDHPL 167
gi 222153335 SUB1203	EE----VLTEENAAEIIYRNLTNTYLLLENKVSPRKLIADSKVTFFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	EE----LLTEENAAERLYHQLNAYLQEHQVSPRKLIADVRVTFFIGTTDHPL 170
gi 146321021 SSU981174	EE----LLTEENAAERLYHQLNAYLQEHQVSPRKLIADVRVTFFIGTTDHPL 170
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	EE----LLTEENAAERLYHQLNTYLQEHQKISPRKLIADARVAFIGTTDHPL 158
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	EE----TLNSKNWRITMAQCNEQLRRDDFLPQALITRSNVEALCTTDGP 159
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	DE----ILKESNADRIYDHNCNAKIKEKLSPVKMIKASNVRVLVCTTDDPV 157
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	TA----PLTPSSAACIWEANSMLATENFRPKLLARAGVEVLCTTDDPA 158
gi 148269995 Tppt0860	KK----VISEETAEEIWEETKKKLPE--EMTPQKLLRDMKVEILCTTDDPV 155
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	KK----VISEETAEEIWEETKKKLPE--EMTPQKLLRDMKVEILCTTDDPV 155
gi 15642839 TM0064	KK----VISEETAEEIWEETKKKLPE--EMTPQKLLRDMKVEILCTTDDPV 155
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	ED----TISKYTAEKIWQDTSLLKSESMPQRLLKEMNVEVMCCTNDPT 158
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	NE----TISRQTAETIWYRSKQILNEKDMPQNLIREMNVEIMCTTDDPT 158
gi 20808989 TTE2645	PKR-----D----- 68
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	RVSG----INEGNVNDVVKAIESVKGNEDRAVKIRDSSRVRKSLTLNPL 137
gi 32474066 RB6095	EED---RLHLNNWEALYDRSESIMASAQWSET-VLDQSNVQAVFLTNDFD 155
gi 15613056 Bh0493	GLD-----PATRDLQVYREYFAKKTSEEQVDTVLQLANVSDVVMTNDPF 147
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gi 225874247 ACP_2685	DSDLADHQIIRDS----GWPARILLATFRPDSVVPDPDF-TGFADNIATLGA 210
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gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	DDLWRHMRIMRES----GWQGRVVTAYRPDAVVPDPF-AGFAENVAQLGQ 215
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	DDLWRHMRIMRS----GWQGRVVTAYRPDAVVPDPF-AGFAGNVAALGE 215
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	DELKWHTIRAS----GWDGRVVTAYRPDPVVPDPF-EGFATNIERFGQ 213
gi 110680135 RD12934	DDLWRHREIRDS----GWSGRVVTTYRPDAVVPDPF-EGFAENVAQLGA 215
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gi 23500543 BRA0812	DPLIYHDEVIAS----GWHGRIIPAYRPDAAVDAGR-PDFASEVEKLVG 214
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gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	DPLIYHDEVIAS----GWHGRIIPAYRPDAAVDAGR-PDFASEVEKLVG 214
gi 189022606 Babs19_1104000	DELKWHQMIRDS----GWNGRIVVTAYRPDPVVPDPDF-EGFRDNLTRFGE 217
gi 158424966 AZC3342	DDLEWHKMRIDS----GWEGRVVTAYRPDAVVPDPF-EGFSANLDRLG 216
gi 13473453 m114056	DDLGHAKILES----GWKGRVVPAYRPDAVVPDPF-QGFPNTNLKLG 216
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gi 16125737 CC1490	ESLQHHAAIRES----GWGGHVITAYRPDAVIDFED-ERSPRAFERFAE 217
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	DRLEHHRAIRES----GWGGHVITAYRPDAVIDFED-ERFGRAFERFGE 217
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	DDLRRHKAMRAS----GWKGRVVTAYRPDPVIDAEH-EDFRASLSRG 217
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	DPLHHHAAIAAS----GWQGRVVTAYRPDPVVPDPF-AQFAGALQQFGA 219
gi 84625827 XOO4170	DPLHHHAAIAAS----GWQGRVVTAYRPDPVVPDPF-AQFAGALQQFGA 219
gi 161898957 XOO4427	DPLHHHAAIAAS----GWQGRVVTAYRPDPVVPDPF-AQFAGALQQFGA 219
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gi 66770505 XC4209	DTLEHHATIRDS----GWTGRVLTAYRPDAVVPDPF-EQFASALQQFAA 218
gi 21233539 XCC4117	DTLEHHATIRDS----GWTGRVLTAYRPDAVVPDPF-EQFASALQQFAA 218
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	DTLEHHATIRDS----GWSGRVLTAYRPDAVVPDPF-EQFASALQQFGA 218
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gi 103488522 Sala3046	DSLDHHAVIRAANASG-EWGRVITAYRPDPVVPDPF-EGFRDNLARFSN 217
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gi 220911562 Achl_0787	DSLSSHQAIAADP---SFHGRVLPTFPPDQYLNIAH-PQWQDNVERLIA 221
gi 116669068 Arth0502	DSLDSHAALAADP---AFAGRVLPTFPPDPYLNIAH-PEWRDNVERLIG 214
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gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	SDLAHARALTADP---DWPGRVIPTFPPDRYLEPTR-AGWDEAVRRLGE 238
gi 134101579 SACE5055	DDLSYHRALAEDP---SWSGRVVPTFPPDRCLDATG-SGWTALDDIAA 245
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	SRLEHHAAIAAS----GWSGTVVPTFPPDALVHLGR-PGWRDVEELAE 217
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	DDLEAHARLAADP---GFTGRVVPTRPDRYMHMPDE-PGRAGRDLRLAA 270
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	DDLVLHDKVRADA---NFPARLAPCFPPDRYLAVERD-VDWAQLCDQLGE 215

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gi 165976445 APJL_1038	-----	-----
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gi 152972036 KPN_03520	DSLEHHAAVAKDns---FDIKVLPSSWRPDKAFNIEL-ATFNDYMAKLGE	202
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	DSLEHHAVVAKDSS---FDIKVLPSSWRPDKAFNIEQ-ATFGDYMAKLAE	206
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	DSLEHHATVAKDST---FTVKVLPSSWRPDKAFNIEQ-ATFGDYMTKLGE	227
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	DSLEHHATIAKDSA---FTVKVLPSSWRPDKAFNIEQ-ATFADYMAKLAE	206

gi|220927672|Ccel_0214
 gi|78221672|Gmet0451
 gi|148269995|Tpet0860
 gi|170288680|TRQ2_0883
 gi|15642839|TM0064
 gi|160902320|Pmob0854
 gi|157364144|Tlet1289
 gi|20808989|TTE2645
 gi|159042183|Cmaq1622
 gi|32474066|RB6095
 gi|15613056|Bh0493

DSLEYHLLLGNSE----KGFDVFPTF~~R~~PDNVLKILN-DNFIEYIRKLEA 202
 DQLEAHRLVEDKE---VSFRVFPTF~~R~~PDSALCLHTRONFHDWRSRLEA 204
 STLEHHRKAKEVVEG----VTILPTW~~R~~PDAMNVDK-EGWKEYVEKMGE 199
 STLEHHRKAKEVVEG----VTILPTW~~R~~PDAMNVDK-EGWKEYVEKMGE 199
 STLEHHRKAKEAVEG----VTILPTW~~R~~PDAMNVDK-EGWREYVEKMGE 199
 EDLSFHEKAKD-IEG----IKILPTW~~R~~PDKAMNIK-ENWKDFVEKLGE 201
 SDLVYHKLAREKIPS----IRILPTW~~R~~PDRTCKIDT-KDWKNYVEKLSM 202

EPLPEYDESLFTG-----~~AIR~~LDPLLPDIN---PQSINKLSK 171
 DALEGFD-----TETYIPCL~~R~~TDDLVLFHAKPEVRGRRLAACTG 193
 DDNERISWLEGKQP---DSRFHAAL~~R~~LDPLLNEYEQTKHRLRDWGYKV 192

gi|94971332|Acid345_4306
 gi|225874247|ACP_2685
 gi|221639919|RSDKL131_1820
 gi|126462900|Rspf17029_2139
 gi|146278446|Rspf170252412
 gi|222149863|Avi_3892
 gi|110680135|RD12934
 gi|161620871|BCAN_B0804
 gi|23500543|BRA0812
 gi|163844934|BSUIS_B0804
 gi|17988821|BME110476|gi|17988
 gi|189022606|Babs19_1104000
 gi|158424966|AZC3342
 gi|13473453|m114056
 gi|16264678|SMB21354
 gi|16125737|CC1490
 gi|221234494|CCNA_01557
 gi|167645720|Caul_1756
 gi|197105913|PHZ_c2452
 gi|84625827|XOO4170
 gi|161898957|XOO4427
 gi|188574617|P XO_03860
 gi|21244968|XAC4251
 gi|78049913|XCV4357
 gi|66770505|XC4209
 gi|21233539|XCC4117
 gi|188993724|xccb100_4329
 gi|114568782|Mmax100230
 gi|148554803|Swit1887
 gi|103488522|Sala3046
 gi|90020587|Sde0940
 gi|90020919|Sde1272
 gi|116249865|RL0099
 gi|209551594|Rleg2_4023
 gi|86355751|RHECH00090
 gi|190889727|RHECIAT_CH0000094
 gi|119962615|AAur0527
 gi|220911562|Achl_0787
 gi|116669068|Arth0502
 gi|163842140|RSal1332093421|gi|
 gi|158315003|Franean1_3197
 gi|134101579|SACE5055
 gi|152964556|Krad_0587
 gi|50955310|Lxx17350
 gi|213691567|Blon_0669
 gi|50843764|PPA2329
 gi|161485962|CE2377
 gi|145296483|cgR_2394
 gi|62391323|cg2731
 gi|161486711|NCgI2398
 gi|126208494|APL_1020
 gi|190150346|APP7_1077
 gi|165976445|APJL_1038
 gi|152977831|Asuc_0145

QTNSDTATWDGYLEALRVSDRFREL~~C~~TADHG-H-----PTARTAN 252
 QTGEDTAHWSGY~~L~~KALRQARARF~~S~~LGAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PTAQ~~T~~AN 252
 LTGEDTATWEGYLA~~A~~HKR~~R~~RAYF~~K~~EFGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----ATARTED 257
 LTGEDTATWEGYLA~~A~~HKR~~R~~RAYF~~K~~EFGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----ATARTED 257
 LTGEDTATWQGYLA~~A~~HKR~~R~~RAYF~~K~~EFGAT~~T~~DHG-H-----ATARTED 257
 LADVDATWSGYLEAHRNRRAFFK~~S~~Y~~G~~AT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PSARTED 255
 LTGEDTSTWQGYLNAAHARRA~~F~~FK~~S~~LGAT~~A~~SDHG-H-----PSARTAD 257
 VAGTP-LTWQGYLDAHNR~~R~~REYFK~~R~~RGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAQ~~T~~AD 255
 VAGTP-LTWQGYLDAHNR~~R~~REYFK~~R~~RGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAQ~~T~~AD 255
 VAGTP-LTWQGYLDAHNR~~R~~REYFK~~R~~RGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAQ~~T~~AD 255
 VAGTP-LTWQGYLDAHNR~~R~~REYFK~~R~~RGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAQ~~T~~AD 255

LTGEDTFSWTGYLEAHRKR~~A~~FFK~~S~~Y~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSARTAD 259
 ITGCDTGSWAGY~~L~~DAHNR~~R~~RAFFK~~S~~FGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAETAN 258
 ITGADGTW~~S~~GYLDAHTR~~R~~RAYFK~~D~~FGAT~~T~~DHG-H-----ATADTAN 258
 TSGQDVY~~S~~W~~K~~SY~~L~~EA~~H~~RLRRQAFIDAGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAATAD 259
 TSGQDVY~~S~~W~~K~~SY~~L~~EA~~H~~RLRRQAFIDAGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAATAD 259
 VSGQDVTSWKG~~Y~~LEA~~H~~VRRQAFIEAGAT~~S~~SDHG-H-----PTAATAD 259
 LTGQDVESWSGYLQAHMRRAF~~M~~EM~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PTAATAD 259
 LTGEDVLTWNGY~~L~~R~~A~~H~~R~~QR~~R~~AFFA~~H~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 261
 LTGEDVLTWNGY~~L~~R~~A~~H~~R~~QR~~R~~AFFA~~H~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 261
 LTGEDVLTWNGY~~L~~R~~A~~H~~R~~QR~~R~~AFFA~~H~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 254
 LTGEDVLTWDGY~~L~~R~~A~~H~~R~~QR~~R~~AFFA~~H~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 261
 LTGEDVLSWDGY~~L~~R~~A~~H~~R~~QR~~R~~AFFA~~H~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 261
 LTGEDVMQWP~~G~~Y~~L~~CA~~H~~R~~R~~RAFFAA~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 260
 LTGEDVMQWP~~G~~Y~~L~~CA~~H~~R~~R~~RAFFAA~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 260
 LTGEDVMQWP~~G~~Y~~L~~CA~~H~~R~~R~~RAFFAA~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 260
 ITGEDVSRWDGY~~L~~A~~H~~R~~R~~RVDFMA~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PTARTAD 277
 MTGEDVGSYAGY~~L~~ALAR~~R~~RAFAA~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PTAATAD 255
 LSGEDAFSY~~S~~GYLA~~H~~R~~R~~RAFFAS~~M~~GAT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSAATAD 259
 ITGEDTSNWE~~G~~Y~~L~~ALAR~~N~~R~~R~~REYFK~~A~~H~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PTAVTAD 259
 LTGEDVSTFNGY~~L~~KALANR~~R~~REYFK~~R~~Y~~G~~AT~~T~~DHG-H-----PSALTAD 260
 ITGTEVTRWDGLIEA~~H~~RR~~R~~RAYFRQFGAT~~T~~DHG~~V~~-----PTAFTAD 260
 ITGADVTRWDGLIEA~~H~~RR~~R~~RAYFRQFGAT~~T~~DHG~~V~~-----PTAFTAD 260
 ITGADVTRWDGLIEA~~H~~RR~~R~~RAYFRQFGAT~~T~~DHG~~V~~-----PTAFTSD 260
 ITGADVTRWEGLIEA~~H~~RR~~R~~RAYFRQFGAT~~T~~DHG~~V~~-----PSALTAD 260
 EASDGGSY~~R~~GY~~R~~Y~~L~~TALENRR~~R~~RYFVDHGA~~V~~SADHG~~V~~-----RTPATLK 252
 AAAGDGGTY~~G~~Y~~G~~AYITALENRR~~R~~RYFVDNGA~~V~~SADHG~~V~~-----RTPRTLK 263
 VGGSGASGY~~G~~Y~~G~~AYIGALE~~S~~RR~~R~~H~~V~~ENG~~A~~V~~S~~ADHG~~V~~-----RTPATLK 256
 EAGEGAVG~~V~~~~G~~Y~~R~~GY~~L~~VALANRR~~R~~RY~~F~~I~~E~~H~~G~~AV~~S~~ADHG~~V~~-----RIPLTVK 115
 AADADVGDY~~D~~GY~~V~~RALE~~A~~RR~~R~~RY~~F~~A~~E~~H~~G~~AT~~S~~CDHS-----PDVRTDP 280
 ASGIDTGY~~D~~GY~~L~~IRALENRR~~R~~EH~~F~~RAHGAT~~T~~DHSA-----PDARMAF 287
 VS~~G~~EDTGY~~D~~GY~~A~~FLA~~L~~R~~Q~~RR~~A~~FAAM~~G~~AR~~T~~DHG~~H~~-----LTADSAB 259
 ASGTDTSYAG~~L~~LLA~~R~~RA~~R~~RAFAA~~G~~AGGAT~~T~~D~~T~~GV~~I~~-----DAGSEP 312
 SAGVN~~T~~ATYEG~~V~~EE~~M~~RR~~R~~LF~~K~~QHGAVA~~D~~Y~~G~~V~~D~~PSL~~D~~EV~~N~~WSGDTTR 265
 VSGCDATTLDGFTEAMEDRR~~R~~RAYFRQHGAV~~S~~SDH-----RDLG~~T~~II 260
 VAGDGKAGWEGYLQAMRNRRQY~~F~~IDHG~~G~~AT~~S~~ADHG~~H~~-----DTDTTP 258
 TAGDGKAGWEGYLQAMRNRRQY~~F~~IDHG~~G~~AT~~S~~ADHG~~H~~-----DTDTTP 261
 TAGDGKAGWEGYLQAMRNRRQY~~F~~IDHG~~G~~AT~~S~~ADHG~~H~~-----DTDTTP 261
 VSDTDINSFDALKALLKR~~E~~HFDQHGCK~~S~~ADHG~~M~~EI-----VRFAPIP 250

gi|51597770|YPTB3478
 gi|186896961|YPTS_3663
 gi|123443892|YE3708
 gi|157372554|Spro4321
 gi|108810612|YPN0447
 gi|50119594|ECA0645
 gi|54303188|PBPB1515
 gi|60681862|BF1904G
 gi|53713582|BF2293
 gi|161511193|BT0823
 gi|150005586|BVU3074
 gi|212550592|CFPG_235
 gi|150009769|BDI3184
 gi|146301998|Fjoh_4262
 gi|192359962|CJA_2772
 gi|182416100|Oter_4293
 gi|116624408|acid5330
 gi|225621141|BHWA1_02239
 gi|18309134|CPE0152
 gi|160880875|Cphy_2743
 gi|189485070|TGRD_067
 gi|56962769|ABC0995
 gi|222529391|Athe_1402
 gi|146296954|Csac1949
 gi|150018894|Cbei_4082
 gi|150019467|Cbei_4657
 gi|20808343|TTE1939
 gi|15893980|CAC0692
 gi|150016705|Cbei_1832
 gi|52081820|BL00708
 gi|52787207|BLI03516
 gi|157693739|BPUM2987
 gi|154685671|RBAM012380
 gi|16078295|BSU12300
 gi|23097822|OB0367
 gi|15613268|Bh0705
 gi|138895421|GTNG_1765
 gi|220929098|Ccel_1676
 gi|81427739|LSA0129
 gi|116332824|LVIS_0150
 gi|116332809|LVIS_0135
 gi|116512444|LAACR_1742
 gi|125623707|11mg_0862
 gi|15673610|L0019
 gi|150389106|Amet1291
 gi|70727647|SH2648
 gi|25010729|gbs0674
 gi|22536865|SAG0701
 gi|76786751|SAK0827
 gi|195977823|Sez_0689
 gi|225868878|SZO_13120
 gi|225870118|SEQ_0716
 gi|94990680|MGAS10270_Spy1171
 gi|222153335|SUB1203
 gi|146318813|SSU051159|gi|1463
 gi|146321021|SSU981174
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 gi|157364144|Tlet1289
 gi|20808989|TTE2645
 gi|159042183|Cmaq1622

AADTSISRFAADLCVALNKRMDFAAHGCKVSDHALDV-----VVYGE-A 249
 AADTSISRFAADLCVALNKRMDFAAHGCKVSDHALDV-----VVYGE-A 249
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 AADINIGRFSALCDALKRMDFAAHGCKVADHALDV-----VVYGE-A 249
 VSDTDIRRFSDLQTALKRDLHFAAHGCKVSDHALDV-----VMFAE-A 249
 AADVYIKYNQLCDALINRLDHFQSHGCCISDHALDT-----VEYEE-S 185
 ISEITISDYNDMILALRKHDYFAEQGCKLSDHGIIE-----FYAED-Y 249
 ISEITISDYNDMILALRKHDYFAEQGCKLSDHGIIE-----FYAED-Y 249
 VSGVTISNFDDMIAALRKHDFFAEQGCKLSDHGIIE-----FYAED-Y 249
 VSGVTISSFDDMVAALRKHDFFAEQGCKLSDHGLEM-----FYAED-Y 249
 VSGIAINCFEHLLEALKVRHDFFDSVGCKLSDHGLEM-----FYAED-Y 249
 AADKTILTYKHLLEALQKRHDFFAAQGCKLSDHGLDT-----FYAEP-Y 313
 VSGVAINTFADLQALRNRIEFFNANGCKLSDHGLDQ-----IYFED-F 249
 TADININTFDDLIKALQIRHDYFHENGCRSLSDHGLET-----VYAAD-Y 249
 AAKTKIASFDDFLSALKRHDFFHAIGGRSLSDHGMEN-----CYAEP-C 246
 AADTHISTMAEFLDAIKKRHDFFHAMGGRLSDHGINH-----AFSDF-P 247
 ASKINIKDINSLTEALYNRIDYFKSLGCVSSDCSLSI-----VPFNL-D 250
 VSNVIEIKSFDDLKKALEIRLDYFYENGCMITDHSLER-----VVFYK-F 248
 VSGVKIASFAGLMEALKVRLLEFFNSMGCKVSDHALSY-----VMYKP-A 248
 VSGVNITSFKTMKEAFRKRLGFFISSGCRTTDHAPEY-----IMYVP-S 248
 AAEVDISLRSLLLEAKRHDFFHAIGGRSLSDHGLRT-----LPFVD-T 252
 VYGKKIESYDEFDLALKSRAEFFHSVGCRASDHAID-----DMVFADA 246
 VYGKKIESYDEFDLALKSRAEFFHSVGCRASDHAID-----NMVFAEA 246
 VSEVSINNYDEFLKALDSRIRFFHSVGCRIDAHGIDG-----VVVYADS 249
 ISEITISNYDEFLNNAFDSRVRYFHSVGCRIDAHGIDG-----IVVYADA 252
 ASGIKITTYDDFLQALEKRIEFFHSVGCRISDHARD-----YVFYQKT 248
 VSKKNINSYDMFLEALNDRIEFFHSVGCRVSDHALD-----YVPYLEA 247
 VVGSKISNFDEYLEALKRVEYFHEAGCRVSDNALD-----FVPVGNA 248
 ASGMKIANYDDFLKALKNRIDFFFHEAGRISDHAIN-----QMMYTET 247
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 AAAISITTYDEFLKALKEKVRVFFHSAGGRVSDHAID-----TMVFAET 248
 VTSHSTKTYDGFLRALKSRVDYFHQNCGCSVADHALN-----TMMFTET 248
 VTGESLDLTLDAFLHALKERLTFDDEHGCRSSDHDMT-----EVPFVEV 248
 VADLSVDDYQGQLLQALENRVRYFHEAGRMDHGLE-----SMPYAC 248
 VTEMNISSFEDLILALQKRAEFFFKSIGCMISDHSGFY-----PDFTK-G 250
 VAGVEIHDFATIVTALTQRFEFFNFKMGGRSLSDHSLLT-----YHFEA-A 252
 ISGVQISSFKDIKALHQRTFFFNEMGGRLSDHSLLT-----YHFVE-A 252
 VSGVTTIDFDSSLVAALQRFDFNFSLGGRSLSDHGLNT-----YHFRK-A 252
 VSGIKIKDFKTMKIALEQRFEFFTSLGGRSLSDHSLST-----YTFAE-T 246
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 VSGIEIKGFKTMKIALEQRFEFFTSLGGRSLSDHSLST-----YTFAE-T 246
 LTSPLISSYQEMLVGIEARIDYFDKKGALISDHGLEK-----LVYIE-S 253
 LT-HPITTPSDFIEALYKRIQYFHDKGRLADHGLE-----MHFEA-Y 246
 ITQKEITDFSTFIAAMEERIAYFAQNGCRASDIFSTE-----IVFEQ-T 245
 ITQKEITDFSTFIAAMEERIAYFAQNGCRASDIFSTE-----IVFEQ-T 245
 ITQKEITDFSTFIAAMEERIAYFAQNGCRASDIFSTE-----IVFEQ-T 245
 ATGRITIDFKSFIAAMEERIAYFAENGCKASDIFSTE-----IVFEA-A 245
 ATGRITIDFKSFIAAMEERIAYFAENGCKASDIFSTE-----IVFEA-A 245
 ATGRITIDFKSFIAAMEERIAYFAENGCKASDIFSTE-----IVFEA-A 245
 STGNRITDFTTMAAMEKRIAYFAEKGCKASDIFSTE-----IVFEK-A 254
 ATGKEMTEFKDFISAMEDRIAYFAENGCKASDIFSTE-----IVFEA-A 245
 VTGVAVRDFASFVLEARLGQRVSYFAQHGCRASDISITA-----ITYEE-A 257
 VTGVAVRDFASFVLEARLGQRVSYFAQHGCRASDISFTA-----ISYEE-A 257
 VTEVAVRDFASFVLEARLGQRVSYFAQHGCRASDISFTA-----ITYEE-A 245
 KTGKTITLNEFLALEARVDFHSTGCRVSDHGPLA-----VRFRP-L 247
 TTKLKIITYQDMLNVLKNRIEFFRQAGCLLSDHSLES-----LVYLP-T 245
 CSGIAIESLQTFMEALRVRVYEFFHKLGCVRSDHGMDR-----CYATP-C 247
 RYGEDTSTLEGFLSALWKSHEHFKEHGCVASDHALLE-----PSIYY-- 241
 RYGEDTSTLEGFLSALWKSHEHFKEHGCVASDHALLE-----PSVYY-- 241
 RYGEDTSTLDGFLNALWKSHEHFKEHGCVASDHALLE-----PSVYY-- 241
 ITKENVERFEGFLNALYKTHKKFEKLGGVSSDHGILE-----PISYP-- 243
 STNTDISNLDDFLNNALEKTHGYFNDLGCVCSDHALLN-----PFLEP-- 244
 TYGISISNPNDIDEALARLFKRFKGHHVVAVTLNQPD-----ESFITLK 215

gi|32474066|RB6095
gi|15613056|Bh0493
IELDG--SLESLRSSLKQRFEHFVSRGARACAI SIPP-----TFTPTPV 235
NDEWNEGSIQEVKRF LTDWIERMDPV---YMAVSLPP----- 226

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gi|23500543|BRA0812
gi|163844934|BSUIS_B0804
gi|17988821|BME110476|gi|17988
gi|189022606|Babs19_1104000
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gi|78049913|XCV4357
gi|66770505|XC4209
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gi|90020919|Sde1272
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LSPAQAQRLFDTVVVRGA-ATPEQAEELFRAQVLTEMAAMSLLDDGLVMQLHP 310
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LSETQAELFARVTGED-MSAADAELFRAHMLTVMAGMSLDDGLVMQIHP 308
LSRPEIETLFLAKALAG-CSAAAEELFRGQILTEMAGMSLEDGLVMQIHP 308
LSQSEKENLYLLARSRG-ISAQEAEELFRGQMLTEMAMAAMSLLDDGLVIQIHP 309
LPLTEKQALLDKALKGP-LSAEDAEFLFRGQMMTEMAGLSAEDGMVMQIHA 309
LPLAEKQALLDKALKGP-LSREEEAELFRGQMMTEMAGLSAEDGMVMQIHA 309
LPLAEKQALLDKALKGP-LSAVDAEFLFRGQMMTEMAGLSAEDGMVMQIHA 309
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gi 108810613 YPN0448	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 16120908 YPO0579	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 123443892 YE3708	-----MFNLVGPDIGFDINDQP-LAQPLSRLLDA 336
gi 157372554 Spro4321	-----MLASVGPDIGFDINDRP-LAEALSRLLDA 336
gi 108810612 YPN0447	-----
gi 50119594 ECA0645	-----QFKLLGPDVGFDSINDRP-LAQELSRLLSK 336
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	-----MLSILGPDTGFDINDGL-IAAPLAKLLNA 272
gi 60681862 BF1904G	-----MFQLQGPDTGFDISIGEFA-TAKAMSKFLDR 336
gi 53713582 BF2293	-----MFQLQGPDTGFDISIGEFA-TAKAMSKFLDR 336
gi 161511193 BT0823	-----MFKLLGPDTGFDISIGEFT-TAKAMSKFLDR 336
gi 150005586 BVU3074	-----MFKLLGPDTGFDISIGEFT-TAKAMAKFLDR 336
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	-----MFMQIGADSGYDSIGDWN-TARMSMKFLNC 337
gi 150009769 BDI3184	-----MFKLLGPDTGFDIAIDDQP-VAVSMNRFFSH 400
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	-----MHRILGPDTGWDSIGDYP-QAQKLSSFLNA 336
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	-----LFRTLGPDGTGFDISIGDHN-YAKPLAKFLGR 336
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	-----LLATLGPDGTGFDISIGDFP-QTRALSRYLDT 333
gi 116624408 acid5330	-----RFRELGADTGWDSIGDWB-QADALGTYLDR 334
gi 225621141 BHWAI_02239	-----MFKLLGADTGDSVGDSDN-IIEKLSFLLLKT 337
gi 18309134 CPE0152	-----MFNRIGADAGFDISIDDGE-IAYSLSRILDE 335
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	-----RFNQLGADTGFCINTEG-SSAELANFLNA 335
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	-----VFDKLGPDGTGHDICDNFA-PGAQLSNFLDA 335
gi 56962769 ABC0995	-----MVEQVGPDSGFDMSADDR-FAESLNRFLNE 339
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	-----MFNILGPDTGYDSINDGH-IAFALVKFLDS 333
gi 146296954 Csac1949	-----MFNILGPDTGYDSINDGH-IALALVKFLDS 333
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	-----MLEKIGVNTGFDISIDES-IAYPLSRLLDS 336
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	-----MFEKIGPNTGFDISIDES-IAYPLSRLLDS 339
gi 20808343 TTE1939	-----MYRILGPDTGYDSIGDFP-IAYPLSRLLDS 335
gi 15893980 CAC0692	-----MYNKLGPDTGFDVSNDNG-VAGPLSRFLDS 334
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	-----MFEKLGPDGTGFDLSLNDTE-VAIPLSRLLDA 335
gi 52081820 BL00708	-----MYRKLGPDGTGYDAINDQD-IAKPLCSFLDS 334
gi 52787207 BLi03516	-----MYRKLGPDGTGYDAINDQD-IAKPLCSFLDS 334
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	-----MFERLGPDGTGYDAMNDED-IAKPLCRILDR 334
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	-----KFSSLGPDTGYDSINDER-IAKPLARLLDS 334
gi 16078295 BSU12300	-----MMKRLGPDTGYDSMNEE-IAKPLYKLLNS 335
gi 23097822 OB0367	-----MYNNLGPDTGYDAMNDEV-ISKPLVNLLNE 335
gi 15613268 Bh0705	-----MLHKLGPDTGFDISIGDGQ-IAHATAKLLDL 335

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 gi|81427739|LSA0129
 gi|116332824|LVIS_0150
 gi|116332809|LVIS_0135
 gi|116512444|LAACR_1742
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 gi|15673610|L0019
 gi|150389106|Amet1291
 gi|70727647|SH2648
 gi|25010729|gbs0674
 gi|22536865|SAG0701
 gi|76786751|SAK0827
 gi|195977823|Sez_0689
 gi|225868878|SZO_13120
 gi|225870118|SEQ_0716
 gi|94990680|MGAS10270_Spy1171
 gi|222153335|SUB1203
 gi|146318813|SSU051159|gi|1463
 gi|146321021|SSU981174
 gi|225859885|SP70585_2238
 gi|157147928|CKO_03735
 gi|220927672|Ccel_0214
 gi|78221672|Gmet0451
 gi|148269995|Tpet0860
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 gi|15642839|TM0064
 gi|160902320|Pmob0854
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 gi|20808989|TTE2645
 gi|159042183|Cmaq1622
 gi|32474066|RB6095
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 -----ALSKIGENTGFDSMGTQANISEELTKLFSK 334
 -----MYELVGENITGFDSIVDQSNSVAYALNRLDDA 341
 -----MFEKVGKDAGFDISIRDQDNLAYHNLATLDM 334
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 -----IFNKLGADEVGVDLSLDQAAALAINMNRLDDH 333
 -----IFNKLGADEVGVDLSLDQTLGAINMNRLDDH 333
 -----IFKRLGADAVGVDSLGDQTLTSNMNRLLDN 342
 -----LYQKLGADEVGIDSLGDQTLTSNMNKLLDN 333
 -----LFEKLGADAVGVDSIGDQTCLTVNLNRFLDN 316
 -----LFEKLGADAVGVDSIGDQTCLTVNLNRFLDN 345
 -----LFEKLGADAVGVDSIGDQTCLTGTLNMRLLDN 333
 -----MFEKIGINCDFDSIGDQTHLAESLNGLLNA 335
 -----MLKKAGVDSGFDIMNDFQ-IAEPLAKLLND 332
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 -----LYNTLGPDTGGDISTSKIDLNGLRYFLNQ 332
 -----LFDSLGPDSGGDISAGFVDIARGMKEFFNA 332
 -----VPGASPPDYAVTLFNQQQ--LMQVMILLASE 298
 YKLEFIWPKFDMDYRKVLSGVLADQFVCDRGWSVERAELGRVKLRDNVEE 435
 -----LGDAGDFVGKAS--MDGVEHLLRE 290

gi|94971332|Acid345_4306
 gi|225874247|ACP_2685
 gi|221639919|RSDKD131_1820
 gi|126462900|Rspf17029_2139
 gi|146278446|Rspf170252412
 gi|222149863|Avi_3892
 gi|110680135|RD12934
 gi|161620871|BCAN_B0804
 gi|23500543|BRA0812
 gi|163844934|BSUIS_B0804
 gi|17988821|BME110476|gi|17988
 gi|189022606|BAbS19_1104000
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 gi|16264678|SMB21354
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 gi|66770505|XC4209
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 gi|188993724|xccb100_4329
 gi|114568782|Mmar100230
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 gi|90020587|Sde0940
 gi|90020919|Sde1272

FGNEPRLTIIILF---TLDESVYGR-----ELAPLAG---HYPC 371
 VGNERGLTIILF---TLDETAYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPC 371
 VGGDPRLTVIVF---TLDETAYAR-----ELAPLAG---VYPA 376
 VGGDPRLTVIVF---TLDETAYAR-----ELAPLAG---VYPA 376
 VGGDPRLTVIVF---TLDETAYAR-----ELAPLAG---VYPA 376
 VGMEDLTIVLF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---AYPA 374
 VGMEPALNIIILF---TLDETTYSR-----ELAPLAG---AYPA 376
 FGNDRPLTVILF---TLDETAYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 374
 FGNDRPLTVILF---TLDETAYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 374
 FGNDRPLTVILF---TLDETAYSR-----ELAPLAG---DYPY 374
 FGNDRPLTVILF---TLDETAALVANWRSPATIQPMAPLAG---HYPA 384
 -----MAPLAG---HYPA 10
 FGNEKNLTIIILF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPV 379
 VGLERDLTVILF---TLDESSYAR-----ELAPLAG---VYPA 377
 VGLERDLTVILF---TLDETSYAR-----ELAPLAG---VYPA 377
 LGNDPRLSIILF---TLDETTYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPV 378
 LGNDPRLSIILF---TLDETTYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPV 378
 LGNDPRLSIILF---TLDETVYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPV 378
 FGNERGLSVIVF---TLDESSYAR-----ELAPLAG---HYPV 378
 YGNDRPLRLIVF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPY 380
 YGNDRPLRLIVF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPY 380
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 FGNDRPFRLLIVF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 379
 FGNDRPFRLLIVF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 379
 FGNDRPFRLLIVF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 396
 FGNEPDFGCIVF---TLDETSYAR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 374
 FGNDPRLSLIILF---TLDESAYAR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 378
 YGNNEADLTIIILF---TLDETSYAR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 378
 YGNNEPNLTIIILF---TLDETVYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 378
 FGNNPDLTIIILF---TLDETSYSR-----ELAPLAG---HYPA 379

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gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	YGHAPGLRVLLF	--TLDETTYAR-----	ELAPMVG---HWPC	379
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	YGHAPGLRILLF	--TLDETTYAR-----	ELAPMAG---HWPC	379
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	YGHAPGLRILLF	--TLDETTYAR-----	ELAPMAG---HWPC	379
gi 119962615 AAur0527	FGTAKDFHLVLF	--TLDETVFSR-----	ELAPLAG---FYPS	371
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	FGAAKDFHLVLF	--TMDETVFSR-----	ELAPLAG---FYPS	382
gi 116669068 Arth0502	FGTAKDFHLVLF	--TLDETVFSR-----	ELAPLAG---FYPS	375
gi 163842140 RSal332093421 gi		-----		
gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	HGTDPDFRLVLF	--TLDETVFSR-----	EIAPILAG---FYPA	399
gi 134101579 SACE5055	FGTNPRFQTVLF	--TLDETVFSR-----	ELAPLAG---FYPS	406
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	FGSDPAFRCVLF	--TIDETTSR-----	ELAPLAG---AYPS	378
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	FGTNPTFRLVLF	--TVDETAFSR-----	EIAPILAG---FYPS	431
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	YGENPDFHLVAF	--TMDETAYSR-----	ELAPMAA---YYPA	384
gi 50843764 PPA2329	FG-NTDLKLVVF	--TIDETLYSR-----	EIAPLSG---WYRS	378
gi 161485962 CE2377	FGENKDFHFVFM	--TIDETVFSR-----	EVAPLAG---YYPA	377
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	FGENKDFHFVFM	--TIDESVYSR-----	EVAPLAG---YYPA	380
gi 62391323 cg2731	FGENKDLISDSSFNRWLRTVSLGST	-----	QDADMAAA--SNLAA	386
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	FGENKDLISDSSFNRWLRTVSLGST	-----	QDADMAAA--SNLAA	386
gi 126208494 APL_1020	MDQTNQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAS	-----	MIGNFQT--DGIAGK	104
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	MDQTNQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAS	-----	MIENFQT--DGIAGK	104
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	MDQTNQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAS	-----	MIGNFQT--GGIAGK	104
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	MDQNDLPEKTIYLCLNPRDNEMIAT	-----	MIGNFQT--GGVAGK	375
gi 161511000 MS0544	MDQNNQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAT	-----	MIGNFQT--GGIAGK	375
gi 148827203 CGSHIGG_02740	MDKENQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAS	-----	MIGNFQG--DGIAGK	375
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	MDKENQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMIAS	-----	MIGNFQG--DGIAGK	375
gi 113461738 HS_1602	MDQTDQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMLGT	-----	MIGNFQT--GGIAGK	371
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	MDQTDQLPKTILYCLNPRDNEMLGT	-----	MIGNFQT--GGIAGK	375
gi 62181648 SC3078	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 207858396 SEN2980	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 205354057 SG3031	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 16766437 STM3137	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 16761915 STY3308	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 56415079 SPA3005	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MIGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 161506293 Sari04489	MDVTNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLAT	-----	MTGNFQG--PGIAGK	376
gi 37524198 plu0176	MDVTDELPKTILYCLNPRDNEVIAT	-----	MASNFQG--GGIAGK	376
gi 28901561 VPA1706	MDQTNELPRTILYCLNPRDNEMMAT	-----	MIGNFQG--GGIAGK	375
gi 37677254 VV1594	MDQTNELPRTILYCLNPRDNEMMAT	-----	MIGNFQG--GGIAGK	375
gi 27367460 VV21070	MDQTNELPRTILYCLNPRDNEMMAT	-----	MIGNFQG--GGIAGK	375
gi 119943921 Ping0131	MDITNELPKTILYCLNPRDNEMLAT	-----	MMGNYQG--GGIAGK	380
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	LDQSDELPKTILYCLNPMHNEMLAT	-----	MAGNFQG--GGVAGK	375
gi 117625400 APEC01_3327	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	395
gi 16130987 b3092	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 161486116 c3850	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 218701863 ECIA139_3589	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 170018657 Eco1C_0608	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 89109861	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 30064435 S3339	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 82545347 SBO2953	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 56480255 SF3132	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 110806974 SFV3133	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374
gi 74313639 SSON3245	QNEENLLPKTILYCLNPRDNEVLGT	-----	MIGNFQG--EGMPGK	374

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gi 25010729 gbs0674	LVKKDSLPMIWYNLNPAYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANELGVRSY 373
gi 22536865 SAG0701	LVKKDSLPMIWYNLNPAYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANELGVRSY 373
gi 76786751 SAK0827	LVKKDSLPMIWYNLNPAYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANELGVRSY 373
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	LVQRDSLPMIWYNLNPSYNITVPN-----	TLANFQANENGIAGY 373
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	LVQRDSLPMIWYNLNPSYNITVAN-----	TLANFQANENGIAGY 373
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	LVQRDSLPMIWYNLNPSYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANENGIAGY 373
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	LVQTDLPMIWYNLNPSYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANEAGVASY 382
gi 222153335 SUB1203	LVQDKDALPMIWYNLNPSYNIAVAN-----	TLANFQANEEGVKS 373
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	LVKENALPKMIWYNLNPSYNIALAN-----	TLANFQSNEEGVRSQ 356
gi 146321021 SSU981174	LVKENALPKMIWYNLNPSYNIALAN-----	TLANFQSNEEGVRSQ 385
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	LVKENALPKMIWYNLNPGYNIALAN-----	TLANFQANEEGRRSQ 373
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	MAENNGLPKTILYNLNASYNDVVAS-----	TIANFQSGEDGVKS 375
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	MDKMNCNLPKTILYTLNSKDNLVLSS-----	LPHCFTE--DGVPKG 370
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	LDTSERLPKTILFNNSNPRDTLMFAT-----	IAGSFWG--EGIRGK 373
gi 148269995 Tppt0860	FDGK--LKIVLYVLDPTHLPTVAT-----	IARAFPN----- 359
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	FDGK--LKIVLYVLDPTHLPTIAT-----	IARAFPN----- 359
gi 15642839 TM0064	FDGK--LKIVLYVLDPTHLPTIST-----	IARAFPN----- 359
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	FDEK--LKVVLYCLDPLSLFPTVAT-----	IARAFPN----- 361
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	FDGK--VKIIIYCMMDMTYLSVAAT-----	IARAFEN----- 361
gi 20808989 TTE2645	-----	
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	YPNVKFDLIIITEPLLNHAATVAAKN-----	YPN 326
gi 324740466 RB6095	IFPLPKGATNSTSEEDSSDNADAPNAGVESLGALGVATAVAG---	VTEV 481
gi 15613056 Bh0493	YPNNK-FLVTMLSRENQHELVVLAR-----	KFSN----- 318
gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	LRLGPPWWFHDSPEGMA-----	RF 390
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	LRLGPPWWFHDSPEGMM-----	RF 390
gi 221639919 RSDK131_1820	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 395
gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 395
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 395
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	LKLGPAAWWFDSPDGMR-----	RF 393
gi 110680135 RD12934	LKLGPWWFDFDSYEGIK-----	RF 395
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	LKLGPAAWWFDSPEGIL-----	RY 393
gi 23500543 BRA0812	LKLGPAAWWFDSPEGIL-----	RY 393
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gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	LKLGPAAWWFDSPEGIL-----	RY 403
gi 189022606 Babs19_1104000	LKLGPAAWWFDSPEGIL-----	RY 29
gi 158424966 AZC3342	LRLGPAWWFDAPEGMK-----	RF 398
gi 13473453 m114056	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 396
gi 16264678 SMB21354	LKLGPAAWWFHDSAEGMR-----	RF 396
gi 16125737 CC1490	LKLGPSSWFHDSPEGMM-----	RF 397
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gi 167645720 Caul_1756	LKLGPSSWFHDSPEGMM-----	RF 397
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 397
gi 84625827 XOO4170	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 399
gi 161898957 XOO4427	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 399
gi 188574617 Pxo_03860	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 392
gi 21244968 XAC4251	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 399
gi 78049913 XCV4357	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 399
gi 66770505 XC4209	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 398
gi 21233539 XCC4117	LLLGPAAWWFHDAPEGMW-----	RF 398
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gi 148554803 Swit1887	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMM-----	RF 415
gi 103488522 Sala3046	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 393
gi 90020587 Sde0940	LKLGPSSWFHDSPEGMR-----	RF 397
gi 90020919 Sde1272	LKLGPAAWWFHDSPEGMR-----	RY 398
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gi 220911562 Achl_0787	VFLGAPWWFLDADPAML-----	RF 401
gi 116669068 Arth0502	VYIGAPWWFLDADPAML-----	RF 394
gi 163842140 RSal332093421 gi	MYLGAPWWFLDADPAML-----	RF 189
gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	VYVGAPWWFLDADPSIR-----	RF 418

gi 134101579 SACE5055	VYLGAPWWFLDAPRAMY-----	-RF 425
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	VRLGAPWWFLDSPLAMR-----	-RF 397
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	VYAGAPWWFLDTPAAIL-----	-RY 450
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	LYIGAPWWFLDAPEPIL-----	-RY 403
gi 50843764 PPA2329	LYIGVPWWFIDAPESVM-----	-RF 397
gi 161485962 CE2377	AYVGAPWWFIDEIDAMN-----	-RF 396
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	AYVGAPWWFIDEIDAMN-----	-RF 399
gi 62391323 cg2731	NSKMARQNTRDILDAVSDGG-----	VMLGRN 412
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	NSKMARQNTRDILDAVSDGG-----	VMLGRN 412
gi 126208494 APL_1020	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 123
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 123
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 123
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 394
gi 161511000 MS0544	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 394
gi 148827203 CGSHIGG_02740	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 394
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 394
gi 113461738 HS_1602	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 390
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 394
gi 62181648 SC3078	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 207858396 SEN2980	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 205354057 SG3031	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 16766437 STM3137	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 194448866 SeHA_C3383	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 16761915 STY3308	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 56415079 SPA3005	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 161506293 Sari04489	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 37524198 plu0176	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 395
gi 28901561 VPA1706	VQFGSCWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	-RQ 394
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gi 119943921 Ping0131	IQFGSCWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	-RQ 399
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gi 117625400 APECO1_3327	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 91212521 UTI189_C3530	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 414
gi 16130987 b3092	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 218691395 ECED1_3759	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 110643336 ECP_3183	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 89109861	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 82545347 SBO2953	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
gi 56480255 SF3132	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 209397829 ECH74115_4407	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 218551598 EFER_4383	MQFGSCWWFNDQKDGM-----	-RQ 393
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gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGM-----	RQ 393
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGM-----	RQ 414
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGM-----	RQ 393
gi 161484751 y3600	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 161511340 YP2899	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 108809201 YPA3210	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 170022805 YPK_0554	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 108810613 YPN0448	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 16120908 YPO0579	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
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gi 123443892 YE3708	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 157372554 Spro4321	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 108810612 YPN0447	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 50119594 ECA0645	MQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMQ-----	RQ 393
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	IQFGSGWWFNDQKDGMV-----	RQ 329
gi 60681862 BF1904G	IQFGSGWWFLDQKDGM-----	RQ 393
gi 53713582 BF2293	IQFGSGWWFLDQKDGM-----	RQ 393
gi 161511193 BT0823	IQFGSGWWFLDQKDGM-----	KQ 393
gi 150005586 BVU3074	IQFGSGWWFLDQKDGM-----	KQ 393
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	IQFGAGWWFLDQKMGM-----	AQ 394
gi 150009769 BDI3184	MQYGAAWWFLDQIKGM-----	DQ 457
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	VQFGSGWWFLDQKDGMT-----	KQ 393
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	IQFGSGWWFLDQMEGMT-----	RQ 393
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	MQFGSGWWFLDQKEAME-----	WQ 390
gi 116624408 acid5330	VQFGSGWWFLDQKEAMQ-----	WQ 391
gi 225621141 BHWAI_02239	MQLGSAWWFCDNRDGM-----	EQ 394
gi 18309134 CPE0152	IQFGSGWWFNDQKDGM-----	RQ 392
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	IQQGSAWWFNDNKTGMI-----	DQ 392
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	IQQGAAWWFNDNHKPGIT-----	EQ 392
gi 56962769 ABC0995	IQFGSGWWFNDTKDGME-----	KQ 396
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	MQLGAAWWFNDSKDGN-----	QQ 390
gi 146296954 Csac1949	MQLGAAWWFNDNSKDGNL-----	QQ 390
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	MQFGAAWWFNDNKGDMI-----	EQ 393
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	MQFGAAWWFNDNKGDMI-----	EQ 396
gi 20808343 TTE1939	MQFGAAWWFNDNKGDIK-----	EQ 392
gi 15893980 CAC0692	IQFGAAWWFNDHHRDGMV-----	EQ 391
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	IQFGSAWWFNDHKIGMQ-----	DQ 392
gi 52081820 BL00708	IQHGTAWWFNDTKDGML-----	EQ 391
gi 52787207 BLi03516	IQHGTAWWFNDTKDGML-----	EQ 391
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	MQHGTAWWFNDTKQGMM-----	EQ 391
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	IQFGTAWWFNDTKDGML-----	QQ 391
gi 16078295 BSU12300	IQFGTAWWFNDTKDGML-----	DQ 392
gi 23097822 OB0367	LQFGTAWWFNDTTSKGM-----	KQ 392
gi 15613268 Bh0705	VQFGSAWWFNDHIDGMR-----	RQ 392
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	VQFGAAWWFNDHQDGII-----	RH 392
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	LQLGAAWWFNDHRDGMV-----	NH 394
gi 81427739 LSA0129	LQLGACWWFNDTAEGMT-----	QQ 396
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	LQLGAGWWFNDTAEGMD-----	NQ 396
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	MQLGCAWWFNDTREGMH-----	DQ 397
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	LQLGACWWFNDTAKGM-----	KQ 390
gi 125623707 l1mg_0862	LQLGACWWFNDTAKGM-----	KQ 390
gi 15673610 L0019	LQLGAGWWFNDTCKGME-----	NQ 390
gi 150389106 Amet1291	VQFGACWWFNDTEQGML-----	RQ 400
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gi 195977823 Sez_0689	LQFGAGWWFADTKLGMI-----	SQ 392
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	LQFGAGWWFADTKLGMI-----	SQ 392
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	LQFGACWWFADTKLGMI-----	SQ 392
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	LQFGAGWWFADTKLGMI-----	SQ 401
gi 222153335 SUB1203	LQFGAGWWFADTKLGMI-----	SQ 392

gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	LQFGAG WWF NDTKLGM-----	DQ 375
gi 146321021 SSU981174	LQFGAG WWF NDTKLGM-----	DQ 404
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gi 157147928 CKO_03735	LQFGSG WWF NDTRRGMV-----	NQ 394
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	VQFGAA WWF NDHKEGIT-----	AH 389
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	VQHGP <i>PWFWLDQIYGIE</i> -----	DH 392
gi 148269995 Tpct0860	VYVGAP WWF NDSPFGME-----	MH 378
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	VYVGAP WWF NDSPFGME-----	MH 378
gi 15642839 TM0064	VYVGAP WWF NDSPFGME-----	MH 378
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	VSLGAPWWF NDSPFGME-----	IY 380
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	IFLGAPWWF NDSPFGMR-----	FQ 380
gi 20808989 TTE2645		
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	IYLNGYWY SMYHDVIS-----	SY 345
gi 32474066 RB6095	LDYGSTPSVEETQQVEIESDELES-----	531
gi 15613056 Bh0493	LMIFGC WWF MNNPEIIN-----	E 336
gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	REHTTETAGFYNTA-----	
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gi 221639919 RSKD131_1820	REQVTETAGFYNTV-----	
gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	GFNDDT --RAFLSIPARHDVARRIDCAFL 431	
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	REMTTETAGFYNTV-----	
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	GFNDDT --RAFCISIPARHDVARRVDCAF 436	
gi 110680135 RD12934	REMTTETAGFYNTV-----	
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	GFNDDT --RAFCISIPARHDVARRVDCAF 436	
gi 23500543 BRA0812	RKLTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	RKLTETAGFYNTV-----	
gi 189022606 BAbS19_1104000	GFNDDT --RAYLSIPARHDMMARRVDCAYL 434	
gi 158424966 AZC3342	RKLTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 16264678 SMB21354	RKLTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	RELTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 148554803 Swit1887	REQVTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 90020587 Sde0940	REQVTETAGFYNTV-----	
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gi 213691567 Blon_0669	RSAVTETAGFSRSS-----	
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	YEDVVPYAGFAKLS-----	
	GFIDDT --RALCSIPARHDMMRRRLTARYI 444	
	KHAVTEMAGFSRVS-----	
	GMIDDT --RAFCISIPARHDMSRRLDA AHL 438	
	RSLTTGGTGFSRYS-----	
	GFIDDT --RAYCSIPARHNTSRRVEANYL 437	
	RSATTGTTGFSRYS-----	
	GFIDDT --RAYCSIPARHNTSRRVEANYL 440	
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	GALVLGPVVGTLHIKFIAPLNKVERVMYKTGLSEAA-----	AAEQC 454

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gi 16130987 b3092	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 161486116 c3850	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 218701863 ECIAI39_3589	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 170018657 EcoLC_0608	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 110643336 ECP_3183	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 218560176 ECS88_3488	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 89109861	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 82545347 SBO2953	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 110806974 SFV3133	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 15833228 Ecs3974	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 218696796 EC55989_3506	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 209920564 ECSE_3373	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 218706716 ECUMN_3576	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
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gi 156935638 ESA_03503	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 161484751 y3600	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 161511340 YP2899	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 108809201 YPA3210	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433
gi 145597678 YPDSF0366	MTQLAQLGLLSRFV-----	GMLTDS---RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI	433

gi 170022805 YPK_0554	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 108810613 YPN0448	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 16120908 YPO0579	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 153949672 YpsiP317580491	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 123443892 YE3708	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 157372554 Spro4321	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 108810612 YPN0447	-----
gi 50119594 ECA0645	MTQLAQGLLSRFPV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCQMI 433
gi 54303188 PBPRB1515	MEQLSQLGLLSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRLLCRL 369
gi 60681862 BF1904G	LNALSLGLLSSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRRLCNLL 433
gi 53713582 BF2293	LNALSLGLLSSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRRLCNLL 433
gi 161511193 BT0823	MNALSVLGGLSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRRLCNLV 433
gi 150005586 BVU3074	MNALSLGLLSSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRRLCNLL 433
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	MNSLSVLGLLSHFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCNLV 434
gi 150009769 BDI3184	LNALSLGLLSSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRILCNML 497
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	LNALSNMGLISCFV-----GMLTDS--RSLSF-PRHEYFRRILCNLL 433
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	IEALSQLGLLSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-SRHEYFRRILCGIF 433
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	MNALSNQGLLSSRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRRLCNLI 429
gi 116624408 acid5330	MNALSNCGMFSKFL-----GMLTDS--RSFMSY-PRHEYFRRVLCDLF 431
gi 225621141 BWA1_02239	IKILANTGSLALFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-SRHEYFRRILCNII 434
gi 18309134 CPE0152	MMALSQLGLLISQFV-----GMVTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCNYL 432
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	MTSLANLGLLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCELI 432
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	LTSPLANLGLSNFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCDLI 432
gi 56962769 ABC0995	MTDLANNGLLSSLFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCNRI 436
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	MKDLANLGLLSSRFP-----GMVTDS--RSFLSY-ARHEYFRRLLCNLI 430
gi 146296954 Csac1949	MKDLANLGLLSSRFP-----GMVTDS--RSFLSY-ARHEYFRRLLCNLI 430
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	MKALGNGLLGRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRRIACNL 433
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	MKALANLGLLGRFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRRIACNL 436
gi 20808343 TTE1939	LKTLANVGLLGRFP-----GMVTDS--RSFLSY-ARHEYFRRILCDLI 432
gi 15893980 CAC0692	METLANLGAFTSTFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCDLI 431
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	IRTLANLGMSTFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRILCNVI 432
gi 52081820 BL00708	MKSLANIGLSSRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRLLCDVI 431
gi 52787207 BL03516	MKSLANIGLSSRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRLLCDVI 431
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	MMTLSSQGLISRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRLLCDII 431
gi 154685671 RBAM012380	MRAISNMGFLSRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRLVCTL 431
gi 16078295 BSU12300	MKALSNVGLFSRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHEYFRRIVCNLI 432
gi 23097822 OB0367	MQTLADIGVFSQFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRLVCSLI 432
gi 15613268 Bh0705	LTDLASVGLLSNFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHDYFRRILCQLI 432
gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	LNDLANGVFSTFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-VRHEYFRRIVCNLI 432
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	MQTVANHGLLSGFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-TRHDYFRRILCDLI 434
gi 81427739 LSA0129	LQVFAQQSLLPHFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCSFY 436
gi 116332824 LVIS_0150	LRIFQAQESLPPNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCNFY 436
gi 116332809 LVIS_0135	LRIMAQOSLPPNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCDLI 437
gi 116512444 LAACR_1742	LEIFASQSLPPNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCNFV 430
gi 125623707 1lmg_0862	LEIFASQSLPPNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCNFV 430
gi 15673610 L0019	LEIFASQSLLSNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-PRHEYFRRVLCNFV 430
gi 150389106 Amet1291	MSTLADHGGLLMNFV-----GMLTDS--RSFISY-PRHEYFRRILCNYV 440
gi 70727647 SH2648	MSSLADQGLLHMVF-----GMLTDS--RSFISY-SRHDYFRRILSSFI 432
gi 25010729 gbs0674	MNALAEQGMLANFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILCTYL 432
gi 22536865 SAG0701	MNALAEQGMLANFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILCTYL 432
gi 76786751 SAK0827	MNALAEQGMLANFI-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILCTYL 432
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	MNALAEQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILSTYL 432
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	MNALAEQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILSTYL 432
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	MNALAEQGLLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILSTYL 432
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	MNALAEQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILSTYL 441
gi 222153335 SUB1203	MNALAEQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILCTYL 442
gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	MNAYAAQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILATYV 415
gi 146321021 SSU981174	MNAYAAQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILATYV 444
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	MNAYAAQGMLANFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-QRHDYFRRILATYV 432
gi 157147928 CKO_03735	LNALADQGLLSSRFI-----GMLTDS--RSFVSY-TRHDYFRRILCDLI 434
gi 220927672 Ccel_0214	LKAIAADQGMLAYFP-----GMLTDS--RSFLSY-VRHDYFRRILCSFV 429
gi 78221672 Gmet0451	LNAQCAGVGLGTFV-----GMASDS--RSFLST-ARHEYFRKAITLRL 432
gi 148269995 Tpet0860	LKYLASVDLLYNLA-----GMVTDS--RKLLSFGSRTEMFRRVLSSVV 419
gi 170288680 TRQ2_0883	LKYLASVDLLYNLA-----GMVTDS--RKLLSFGSRTEMFRRVLNSVV 419
gi 15642839 TM0064	LKYLASVDLLYNLA-----GMVTDS--RKLLSFGSRTEMFRRVLNSVV 419

gi 160902320 Pmob0854	LKYIATVDLLSDLA-----	GWVTDS -----	RKLISYGSRTEMFRRELSNVV	421
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	LQYIASVDLLSNFA-----	GMVTDS -----	RKLMYSYGSRTEMFRRLCDVV	421
gi 20808989 TTE2645	-----	-----	-----	-----
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	IRIRLQMLPYTKIG-----	GFFSDAY -----	VADWVYG-KVKLIKHLALT	386
gi 32474066 RB6095	VSSSETSAEQLESLV-----	DDEPLDVGNLLDD ---	ETPSEPIQLR	569
gi 15613056 Bh0493	MTRMRMELMLGTSFI-----	PQHSDA -----	RVLEQLIYKWHHSKSIIAEVL	377
gi 94971332 Acid345_4306	AKLVAEHLRAE---DEAYEVAHDLAYRLAKEAYRL-----	-----	-----	446
gi 225874247 ACP_2685	ARLVAEHLSE---EEAAEVAHDLAYKLVAAYRL-----	-----	-----	446
gi 221639919 RSDK131_1820	ATLVATGRLDA---EEAPEVAHDLAYRLAKEAYRL-----	-----	-----	451
gi 126462900 Rspfh17029_2139	ATLVATGRLDA---EEAPEVAHDLAYRLAKEAYRL-----	-----	-----	451
gi 146278446 Rspfh170252412	ATLVATGRLDE---DEAFEAQDYLAKQAYRL-----	-----	-----	451
gi 222149863 Avi_3892	AELVLTGRLEE---DEAQELAGDYLAKKAYRL-----	-----	-----	449
gi 110680135 RD12934	ATLVTRGRLTE---AEALDLAYDLTYRLAKEAYRL-----	-----	-----	451
gi 161620871 BCAN_B0804	AGLVADHRLEE---DEAYEVAHDLAYLAKQTYKL-----	-----	-----	449
gi 23500543 BRA0812	AGLVADHRLEE---DEAYEVAHDLAYLAKQTYKL-----	-----	-----	449
gi 163844934 BSUIS_B0804	AGLVADHRLEE---DEAYEVAHDLAYLAKQTYKL-----	-----	-----	449
gi 17988821 BME110476 gi 17988	AGLVADHRLEE---DEAYEVAHDLAYLAKQTYKL-----	-----	-----	459
gi 189022606 Babs19_1104000	AGLVADHRLEE---DEAYEVAHDLAYLAKQTYRL-----	-----	-----	85
gi 158424966 AZC3342	AELVTTHRLEE---DEAHEVAHDLAYRLAKKAYRL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 13473453 m114056	ARLVAEHLRL---DEAHELARELAHTLAKKAYRL-----	-----	-----	452
gi 16264678 Smb21354	ARLVAEHLRL---DEAYELARDLAYGLAKEAYRL-----	-----	-----	452
gi 16125737 CC1490	ARMVAEHRMDL---VEAEEILVDLTYNLPKKAYKLDQRPDWARPA-TLRA	-----	-----	453
gi 221234494 CCNA_01557	ARMVAEHRMDL---VEAEEILVDLTYNLPKKAYKLDQRPDWARPA-TLRA	-----	-----	453
gi 167645720 Caul_1756	ARMVAEHRMDE---VEAEEILVDLTYTLPKRAYKLDQRPHWARPAKAARH	-----	-----	453
gi 197105913 PHZ_c2452	ARLVAEHLSE---DDAHETAVDLAYNLPKRAYKLDE-P-ARTPAAA---	-----	-----	453
gi 84625827 XOO4170	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEATEVAIDLAYRMPKRAYNL-----	-----	-----	455
gi 161898957 XOO4427	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEATEVAIDLAYRMPKRAYNL-----	-----	-----	455
gi 188574617 PXO_03860	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEATELAIMDMAYRMPKRAYNL-----	-----	-----	448
gi 21244968 XAC4251	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEATEVAIDLAYRLPKQAYKLYKL-----	-----	-----	455
gi 78049913 XCV4357	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEATEVAIDLAYRLPKQAYNL-----	-----	-----	455
gi 66770505 XC4209	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEAMEVAIDLAYRLPKQAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 21233539 XCC4117	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEAMEVAIDLAYRLPKQAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 188993724 xccb100_4329	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEAMEVAIDLAYRLPKQAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 114568782 Mmar100230	AKLVAEHRLEE---DEAHETARDLAYNLAKRAYKLDAQN-----	-----	-----	471
gi 148554803 Swit1887	AELVVEHQLD---DEAADLAVDLTYLVLSAYRL-----	-----	-----	449
gi 103488522 Sala3046	AQLVSEHRLEE---WEAAELAADLSYNLAKASYKL-----	-----	-----	453
gi 90020587 Sde0940	AKLVSEHRLQE---DEAREVAIDLTYNVLVKQAYKLD-----	-----	-----	453
gi 90020919 Sde1272	AELVADHRLSE---NDAHELAVDLTYNVLVKKAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 116249865 RLO099	AQLAGEHRLSK---REAEIVAGELSYGNAKKAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 209551594 Rleg2_4023	AGLAAEHRISK---KEAEIVAGELSYGNAKKAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 86355751 RHECH00090	AGLAAEHRISK---KEAEIVARELSYDNNAKAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 190889727 RHECIAT_CH0000094	AALAAEHRISK---RDAEIVAGELSYGNAKKAYKL-----	-----	-----	454
gi 119962615 AAur0527	ARLVAEHRISE---DRAHELIVDVDSSPRRFVFL-----	-----	-----	446
gi 220911562 Achl_0787	ARLVAEHRVTE---ERAHELIVDIVDGSPRRVFKL-----	-----	-----	457
gi 116669068 Arth0502	ARLVAEHRISE---ERARELIVDIVDSSPRRFVFL-----	-----	-----	450
gi 163842140 RSa1332093421 gi	ARLVAEHLAE---SRAAEIIVDLVDAASRRVFKL-----	-----	-----	251
gi 158315003 Franeanl_3197	AELVAEHRLEE---DEAFETAVELVAVRPRAEFL-----	-----	-----	474
gi 134101579 SACE5055	AGLVAEVHLSE---DDAALVHIDLHDQRPKRFKRL-----	-----	-----	481
gi 152964556 Krad_0587	ATLVASQQLSL---EEAVETAVDLTTTVPRTAYAPRGA-----	-----	-----	453
gi 50955310 Lxx17350	ASLVVSHQLGG---GGCFWGCWAVGG-----	-----	-----	500
gi 213691567 Blon_0669	SGLVADHRLSY---EEGEQIAIRSVGDQPSDFVFL-----	-----	-----	459
gi 50843764 PPA2329	AELVVLGRLDL---DEAVEIAHRLVVEQPTQVFGL-----	-----	-----	453
gi 161485962 CE2377	ARLVAEHRISE---TRASEIIVDLIDASPRRFVFL-----	-----	-----	452
gi 145296483 cgR_2394	ARLVAEHRITE---SRAAEIIVDLIDASPRRFVFL-----	-----	-----	455
gi 62391323 cg2731	A-L---EDRLRE---EMAHALYQWNPGRDENYDLVINTGSMTYEQIVDLVV	-----	-----	504
gi 161486711 NCgI2398	A-L---EDRLRE---EMAHALYQWNPGRDENYDLVINTGSMTYEQIVDLVV	-----	-----	504
gi 126208494 APL_1020	GGWVVKGEAPN-DIELLGNMVKNICYHNAKSYFK-----	-----	-----	180
gi 190150346 APP7_1077	GGWVVKGEAPN-DIELLGNMVKNICYHNAKSYFK-----	-----	-----	180
gi 165976445 APJL_1038	GGWVVKGEAPN-DIELLGNMVKNICYHNAKSYFK-----	-----	-----	180
gi 152977831 Asuc_0145	GKVVVNNGEAPN-DMNLGGNMVKNICYHNAKSYFK-----	-----	-----	451
gi 161511000 MS0544	GRWVVMGEAPN-DMNLGGNMVKNICFDNAKAYFK-----	-----	-----	451
gi 148827203 CGSHIGG_02740	GGWVEKGEAPN-DISLLGKMIEDICFNNNAKNYFK-----	-----	-----	451
gi 68248599 NTHI0056	GGWVEKGEAPN-DISLLGKMIEDICFNNNAKNYFK-----	-----	-----	451
gi 113461738 HS_1602	GGWVERGEAPN-DLNLLGKMKVKDICYDNAKRYFK-----	-----	-----	447
gi 170718551 HSM_0409	GGWVERGEAPN-DLNLLGKMKVKDICYDNAKRYFK-----	-----	-----	451

gi 62181648 SC3078	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 197249740 SeAg_B3309	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 198243637 SeD_A3482	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 207858396 SEN2980	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 194734239 SeSA_A3319	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 205354057 SG3031	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 161616115 SPAB03917	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 16766437 STM3137	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 1944448866 SeHA_C3383	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 194446286 SNSL254_A3389	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 16761915 STY3308	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 56415079 SPA3005	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 197364008 SSPA2803	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQRYFTIK-----	452
gi 161506293 Sario4489	GQWAQDGEIPD-DEAMLSRMVQDICFNNAQHYFAIK-----	452
gi 37524198 plu0176	GQWAEGEIPN-HKAMLQIVEDICFNNAKRYFALPGENL-----	452
gi 28901561 VPA1706	GRWAENGEVPN-DLSLLGPMVEDICFGNAKRYFEERA-----	451
gi 37677254 VV1594	GRWAENGEVPN-DLSLLGPMVEDICFGNAKRYFEERA-----	451
gi 27367460 VV21070	GRWAENGEVPN-DLSLLGPMVEDICFGNAKRYFEERV-----	451
gi 119943921 Ping0131	GQWVEDGEAPN-DIAMLGKLIQDVAFNNAKTYFKLPGEQ-----	456
gi 152996793 Mmwy112780	GGWVERGEAPA-DMALLGEMVKGICAGNAKKYFGF-----	451
gi 117625400 APEC01_3327	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 91212521 UTI89_C3530	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	471
gi 16130987 b3092	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 161486116 c3850	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 215488422 E2348C_3385	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 170082634 ECDH10B_3268	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 157155304 EcE24377A_3560	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 218691395 ECEDI_3759	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 157162569 EcHS_A3275	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
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gi 170683343 EcSMS35_3384	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 89109861	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
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gi 74313639 SSON3245	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 187731951 SbBS512_E3528	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 209397829 ECH74115_4407	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
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gi 15833228 Ecs3974	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
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gi 218551598 EFER_4383	GRWVEAGEAPA-DINLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 206579202 KPK_0591	GRWVAAGEAPA-DIALLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 152972036 KPN_03520	GRWVAAGEAPA-DIALLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	446
gi 146313181 Ent638_3546	GRWVAAGEAPA-DIQLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 157148666 CKO_04494	GRWVNAGEAPA-DIQLLGEMVRNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	471
gi 156935638 ESA_03503	GRWVEAGEAPA-DIDLLGEMVKNICFNNARDYFAIELN-----	450
gi 161484751 y3600	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 161511340 YP2899	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 108809201 YPA3210	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 162419999 YPAngolaA1104	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 145597678 YPSDF0366	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
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gi 153949672 YpsIP317580491	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 51597770 YPTB3478	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 186896961 YPTS_3663	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 123443892 YE3708	GRWVADGEAPA-DIALLGAMVKNICFDNAQQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 157372554 Spro4321	GRWVADGEAPA-DIELLGSMVKNICFDNAKQYFAIEL-----	450
gi 108810612 YPN0447	GGWVENGEAPA-DITLLGEMVKNICFDNAKNYFAIELA-----	450

gi 50119594 ECA0645	GRWVEDGEAPA-DLPLLGEMVKNISFDNAKNYFAIEL-----	450
gi 54303188 PBPB1515	GQWVADGEVPH-DMTLLSKMVEDICFNNANNYFNGLGK-----	486
gi 60681862 BF1904G	GCDVENGEIPLSEMERCVCQMVEDISYFNAKNFHF-----	451
gi 53713582 BF2293	GCDVENGEIPLSEMERCVCQMVEDISYFNAKNFHF-----	451
gi 161511193 BT0823	GRDVENGEIPVSEMDRVNQMIEDISYNNAKNFKF-----	451
gi 150005586 BVVU3074	GNDVENGEIPACEIERVNQMVEDICYNNNAKKFFQF-----	451
gi 212550592 CFPG_235	GNDVEQGLLPVSELSFLGQLVENISYYNAKKYFGF-----	452
gi 150009769 BDI3184	GNEIEKGLLPASELSFIGQMVEDISYNNAKRYFDF-----	515
gi 146301998 Fjoh_4262	GDEIKRGEELPN-DMEWIGKLVADISYNNAKEYFKF-----	450
gi 192359962 CJA_2772	GRDMVKGLVPD-DTHMVGKMIQDISFNNAKNYFPFVVP-----	450
gi 182416100 Oter_4293	GAEMERGEIPN-DRELVGPVMRRICFANAREYFRLELDPSFRG-----	447
gi 116624408 acid5330	GRDVENGELPD-NDELIGPVIRDICYGNAQRFLGLNV-----	448
gi 225621141 BHWAI_02239	GEWADKGEVPN-DIKYLSIISIENICFNNNSNIYFNN-----	451
gi 18309134 CPE0152	GNLVESGQYPY-EEILGEIVQNICYKNSAKYFKR-----	449
gi 160880875 Cphy_2743	GNWVNGEYYPN-DIEFLGQMVKQDISYNTNKRYFGF-----	449
gi 189485070 TGRD_067	GSWVENGEYYP-DVKILSKIVSDISYDNARYFKFKL-----	449
gi 56962769 ABC0995	GEWVERGEWPA-DEKWLGKVVEDISYNNAKRYFAFPK-----	453
gi 222529391 Athe_1402	GEWVENGEYYP-DLETLGRIVQDICYYNAKEYFGF-----	448
gi 146296954 Csac1949	GEWVENGEYYP-DLEALSRIVQGVYCYYNAKEYFGF-----	447
gi 150018894 Cbei_4082	GEWVENGEVPK-NDKLLKRIVQGICYSNAKEYFFGDEK-----	450
gi 150019467 Cbei_4657	GEWVENGEVPG-NIKLLKTVEGICYNNNAKEYFNI-----	453
gi 20808343 TTE1939	GEWVENGEVPN-DIELLGKIVQDISFNNNAKEYMGV-----	449
gi 15893980 CAC0692	GKVNGEVPN-DMELLGRITKNICFNNANNYFEMGL-----	448
gi 150016705 Cbei_1832	GEWVENGEELPN-DIEHLGQIVADISYNNADKYFN-----	449
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gi 52787207 BLi03516	GTWVENGEAPD-DIELLGRIVKGICYENAKHYFQFEVKDRLKA-----	448
gi 157693739 BPUM2987	GDWVEKGEVPY-DLELLGEIVKGISYENAKQYFQFDRVQLHHQSKit-----	448
gi 154685671 Rbam012380	GGWAEQGEAPY-DMELLGKIVEGICYRNAEYFRF-----	448
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gi 23097822 OB0367	GEWVHNGEVPY-DLKSLGEIVQDISYNNARYFDFGFLSDE-----	449
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gi 138895421 GTNG_1765	GSWIEKGEPQ-DY AFLGKIVQDICYFNQYFDLS-----	449
gi 220929098 Ccel_1676	GEWVEHQVPL-ELDMLGSMVKDIDCFNNNSVRYFGLKLENEVQENKRCYNE	451
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gi 150389106 Amet1291	GVQVNGKFPN-DEELLKRLIENICYYNAVNYFTKK-----	457
gi 70727647 SH2648	GDLVEKGEIPN-DDQQLLKRMIENICYYNAVNYFKL-----	449
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gi 22536865 SAG0701	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQALGSMAKDIAYQNAVNYFKN-----	449
gi 76786751 SAK0827	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQALGSMAKDIAYQNAVNYFKN-----	449
gi 195977823 Sez_0689	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQVLGSMAKDIAYNNAIQYFS-----	449
gi 225868878 SZO_13120	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQALGSMAKDIAYNNAIQYFS-----	449
gi 225870118 SEQ_0716	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQALGKMAQDIAYNNAIQYFN-----	449
gi 94990680 MGAS10270_Spy1171	GEWIEEGEVPE-DYQALGKMAQDIAYDNAVRYFN-----	458
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gi 146318813 SSU051159 gi 1463	GQWIVDEEVPE-DYNRLGQFVEAISYNNAKEFEEQ-----	432
gi 146321021 SSU981174	GQWIVDEEVPE-DYNRLGQFVEAISYNNAKEFEEQ-----	461
gi 225859885 SP70585_2238	GQWIVDEEVPE-DYDRLGQFVEAISYNNAKEFEEQ-----	449
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gi 148269995 Tpel0860	GEMVERGQIPI--KEARELVKHVSYDGPKALFFG-----	434
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gi 15642839 TM0064	GEMVEKGQIPI--KEARELVKHVSYDGPKALFFG-----	434
gi 160902320 Pmob0854	GEMVEKGQIPI--REAFDLVRDISYFRPKRLFFEKI-----	436
gi 157364144 Tlet1289	GEMVDRGQIPF--KEALELCNELCYFRPKELFFSRKR-----	436
gi 20808989 TTE2645	DDAVKAGYLSS---DIAIEIAEAMLYSNQLELYGIKA-----	401
gi 159042183 Cmaq1622	GESSFSPDDDSLQLEADPNTGEFTLPVGDDDDDDHVIIITESDDSHSSSD	619
gi 32474066 RB6095	IDKYDDILQAGWEVTEEEIKRDVADLFSRNFWRFVGRNDHVTSVKVEQQT	394

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