

**U5 snRNA- specific proteins studies, RNA-protein interaction, assembly of the spliceosomal  
Sm complex, and function implications of splicing in *Cyanidioschyzon merolae***

by

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## Abstract

Splicing is an interesting step in the processing of the precursor messenger RNA (pre-mRNA) that involves removal of the non-coding sequences (introns) and ligation of the coding sequences (exons). Fifty percent of genetic diseases exert their effects through errors in splicing (López-Bigas et al. 2005). Therefore, a better understanding of this process can ease the development of cures for these diseases through genetic therapy. I proposed to investigate splicing in *Cyanidioschyzon merolae* that possesses a simpler spliceosome comprised of four snRNPs and 68 splicing proteins. I present successful expression of the Dab1 protein, and co-expression and purification of the Sm complex. I was able to prove formation of the ring-shaped Sm complex by electron microscopy analysis and binding of the complex to U2, U4, and U5 snRNAs. This work also initiated an investigation of splicing as a vital process for *C. merolae* by blockage of this mRNA maturation step with morpholino oligonucleotides.

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## **1. Chapter One - Introduction**

### **1.1 Processing of precursor messenger RNA: Splicing**

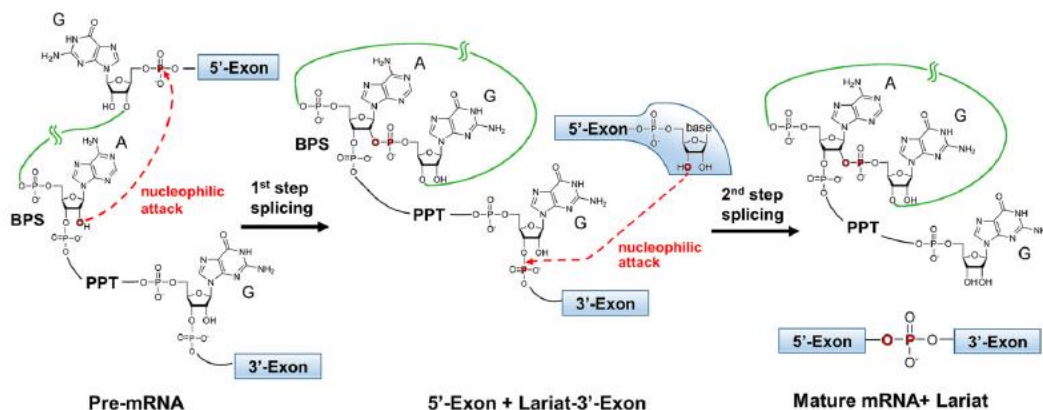
Occurring in eukaryotic cells, splicing is an interesting step in the processing of the precursor messenger RNA (pre-mRNA) that involves removal of the non-coding sequences (introns) and ligation of the coding sequences (exons). This mechanism is comprised of two transesterification reactions involving nucleophilic substitutions (SN2) coordinated by a megadalton complex called the spliceosome (Wahl et al. 2009). The spliceosome is a dynamic ribonucleoprotein (RNP) that includes five small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) and over 200 proteins in humans. Each spliceosome subunit - U1, U2, U4, U5 and U6 snRNAs - associates with complex-specific proteins forming small ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs) (Wahl et al. 2009). In addition to these snRNA-specific proteins, the Sm complex associated with all snRNAs, except for U6 snRNA which is bound to the Lsm complex (Wahl et al. 2009). Notably, pre-mRNA splicing is an essential step in gene expression in Eukaryotes. Ninety percent of the human genes contain introns, and splicing is thought to give rise to much of the protein diversity in humans (Sakharkar et al. 2004). Therefore, it is not surprising that a significant number of diseases are linked to defects in splicing. For instance, mutations in the SMN protein cause the human disorder spinal muscular atrophy (Lefebvre et al. 1995). Indeed, 50% of genetic diseases exert their effects through errors in splicing (López-Bigas et al. 2005).

In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the Sm core proteins and U1 snRNA specific-proteins associate with U1 snRNA forming a snRNP, which is responsible for the recognition of the 5' splice site. This interaction is known to be the first step in the assembly of the precursor spliceosome (Zhang et al. 2015). Furthermore, the branch proteins BBP-MUD2 recognise the branch point sequence

(BPS) of the pre-mRNA, and U2 snRNA associates to the Sm complex and specific-proteins forming the U2 snRNP subunit (Dunn et al. 2014). The U2 snRNP binds to Prp5 for the association with the BPS, followed by the release of BBP-MUD2 from the BPS by Sub2. It allows base pairing of U2 snRNP to the intronic region (Dunn et al. 2014). Furthermore, the U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP formation initiates by the association of U6 snRNA to the LSm complex and Prp24, binding of U4 snRNA to U4 snRNA specific-proteins and the Sm complex. Next, the formation of U4/U6 di-snRNP is catalysed by Prp24, and U5 snRNA associates with the Sm complex and U5 snRNA specific-proteins forming the U5 snRNP (Dunn et al. 2014). The U5 snRNP joins U4/U6 di-snRNP forming the U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP, which finally associates with the pre-spliceosome (pre-catalytic B complex) (Yan et al. 2015).

Two reactions follow the spliceosome activation. However, before the first reaction occurs, the spliceosome is rearranged by the release of U1 snRNP driven by an ATP-dependent helicase, Prp28 (U5 snRNP component), that disrupts the binding of U1 to the 5' splice site (Zhang et al. 2015; Staley & Guthrie 1999; Stevens et al. 2001). The U6 snRNP then replaces the U1 snRNP (Zhang et al. 2015). The DExD/H-box RNA helicase Brr2 (U5 snRNP component), unwinds the U4/U6 snRNA duplex resulting in the release of U4 snRNA and the binding of U2 snRNA, which initiates interaction with the U6 snRNA (Zhang et al. 2015; Nguyen et al. 2014). Following these rearrangements, conversion of the pre-catalytic B to the activated B complex results in recruitment of the nineteen complex (NTC) for its stabilisation (Yan et al. 2015; Chan et al. 2003). The translation of the activated B complex into the catalytically competent B complex is driven by the ATP-dependent Prp2 that, in cooperation with a G-patch protein Spp2, promotes remodelling of the spliceosome (Warkocki et al. 2015). Prp2 is responsible for the displacement of nine of the eleven proteins that interact with U2 snRNA and allows the first transesterification reaction to

occur (Liu & Cheng 2012). The reactive 2'-hydroxyl of the adenosine in the branch point sequence nucleophilically attacks the phosphorous atom at the guanine nucleotide at the 5'-end of the intron (Hang et al. 2015). Consequently, the 5' exon is released, and the intron lariat-3'-exon is formed (Figure 1-1) (Hang et al. 2015). The transesterification reactions require two  $Mg^{2+}$ . During the first reaction, one  $Mg^{2+}$  activates the 2'-hydroxyl of the adenosine in the branch point sequence, and the other  $Mg^{2+}$  stabilises the 3'-OH of the 3'-end nucleotide I of the 5'-exon (Hang et al. 2015). Upon completion of this step, the spliceosome is re-arranged by the ATP-dependent protein, Prp16 (Schwer & Guthrie 1992). During the second step, the 3' hydroxyl at the 3' end of the released 5'- nucleophilic exon attacks the phosphorous atom of the guanine nucleotide at the 5'-end of the 3'-exon. It results in binding of the two exons and release of the intron lariat (Figure 1-1) (Hang et al. 2015). This second reaction requires two  $Mg^{2+}$ . The first  $Mg^{2+}$  activates the nucleophile, and the second stabilises the leaving group (Hang et al. 2015). Prp22, an ATP-dependent protein, then releases the mature mRNA by unwinding the U5 snRNP/exon junction (Tsai et al. 2005).



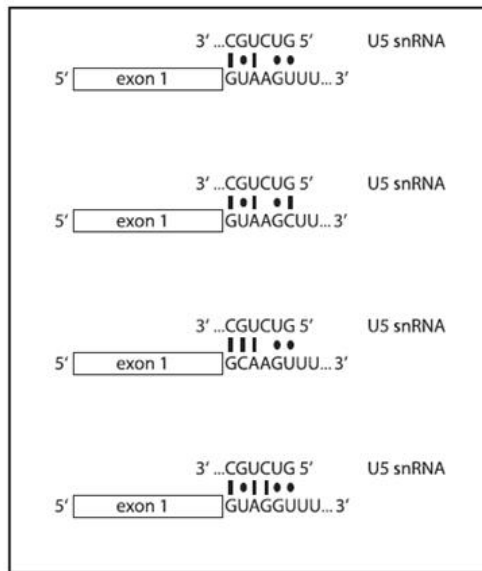
**Figure 1-1 Illustration of the 2 SN2 transesterification reactions:** The first reaction shows the release of the 5'-exon and formation of an intron lariat-3'-exon. The second reaction shows the release of an intron and ligation of the 3'-exon to the 5'-exon forming a mature mRNA (Hang et al. 2015).

Finally, the post-catalytic spliceosome undergoes disassembly by disassociation of the U5, U2, U6 snRNPs as well as the NTC and the intron lariat. During the disassembly, the NTR complex is recruited, and in an ATP manner, the helicase Ppr43 associates to the Ntr1 and Ntr2. For subsequent rounds of splicing, recycling of the subunits of the post-catalytic reaction is allowed by this arrangement (Graveley 2001).

## **1.2 *Cyanidioschyzon merolae*: a suitable model organism for splicing studies**

Most investigations of mRNA processing are done in yeast cells, mainly *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, due to their simplicity in relation to human cells. However, for this study, *Cyanidioschyzon merolae*, a unicellular red alga, is proposed as a suitable alternative for splicing studies. *C. merolae* was the first complete algal genome to be sequenced revealing a similar number of genes compared to some yeasts (Higashiyama et al. 2004). *C. merolae* belongs to a class of acidothermophilic alga, *Cyanidiophyceae*, that inhabits thermal acidic environments (pH 1.5 and temperature of 45°C). This primitive class has the cell morphology, reproduction, and biochemical components that suggests a link to both cyanobacteria and rhodophyta. Therefore, *Cyanidiophyceae* have been proposed to be primitive among the eukaryotes (Seckbach 2012). Through evolution, it has been observed that the less evolved species contain a more reduced amount of DNA keeping only the most critical machineries for sustaining life (Seckbach 2012). For instance, compared to more evolved organisms this algal spliceosome has less subunits. The Rader lab characterized the spliceosome in *C. merolae* identifying four snRNPs and 68 splicing proteins (Stark et al. 2015). Surprisingly, U1 snRNP, a relevant spliceosome subunit, is missing in this alga. As mentioned previously, U1 recognises the 5' splice site of the mRNA allowing initiation of spliceosome formation; therefore, the absence of this snRNP suggests a different

assembly of the spliceosome in this alga. U5 snRNA has been hypothesised to play U1's role due to the complementarity of the 5' end of U5 snRNA to all annotated 5' splice sites in *C. merolae* (Figure 1-2).

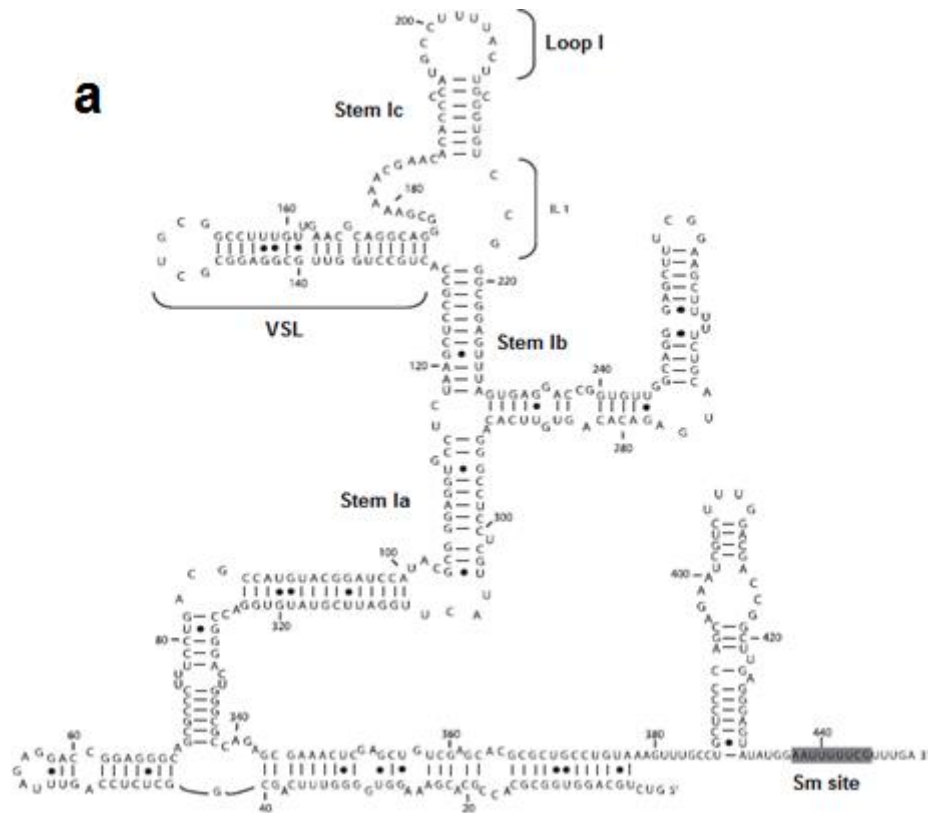


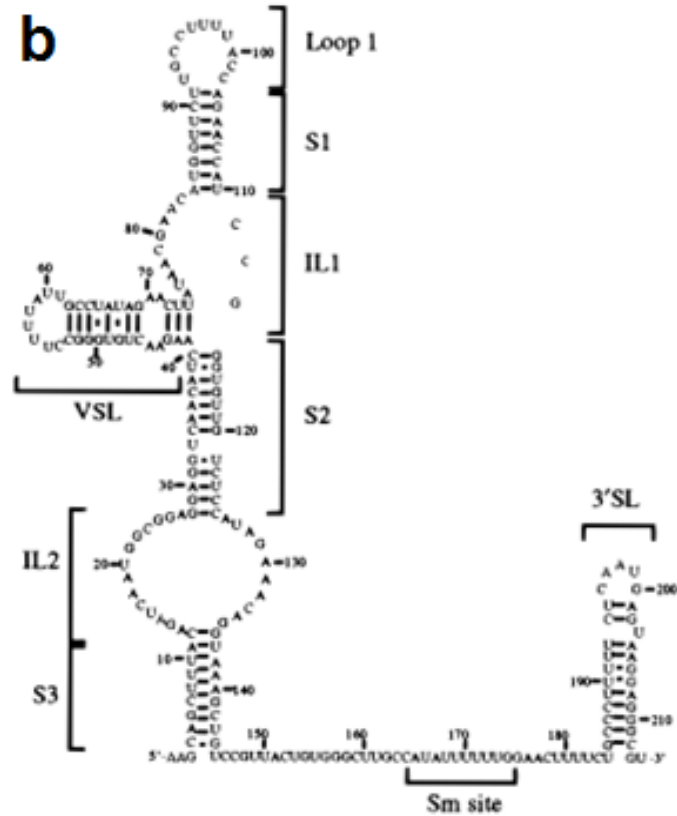
**Figure 1-2 Proposed binding of U5 snRNA to the 5' splice site:** Figure from Stark et al. (2015) presenting the annotated sequences of the 5' splice site significantly complementary to the U5 snRNA. This suggests that U5 is a valid candidate for recognition of the 5' splice site, playing U1's role in *C. merolae*.

### 1.3 U5 snRNP complex

In yeast, the U5 snRNP has eight specific proteins and the Sm complex. However, only half of these U5-specific proteins - Prp8, Snu114, Brr2 and Dibr1 - were bioinformatically identified (i.e. orthologous genes) in *C. merolae* (missing Aar2, Prp28, Prp6, and Lin1) (Stark et al. 2015). U5 snRNP is one of the subunits of the pre-assembled spliceosome complex U4/U6.U5 snRNP and is also a subunit of the catalytic spliceosome. U2 and U6 snRNA form the catalytic centre of the spliceosome, and the loop I of U5 snRNA can be found close to that core located at the bottom of the catalytic spliceosome (Yan et al. 2015; Hang et al. 2015). During the second

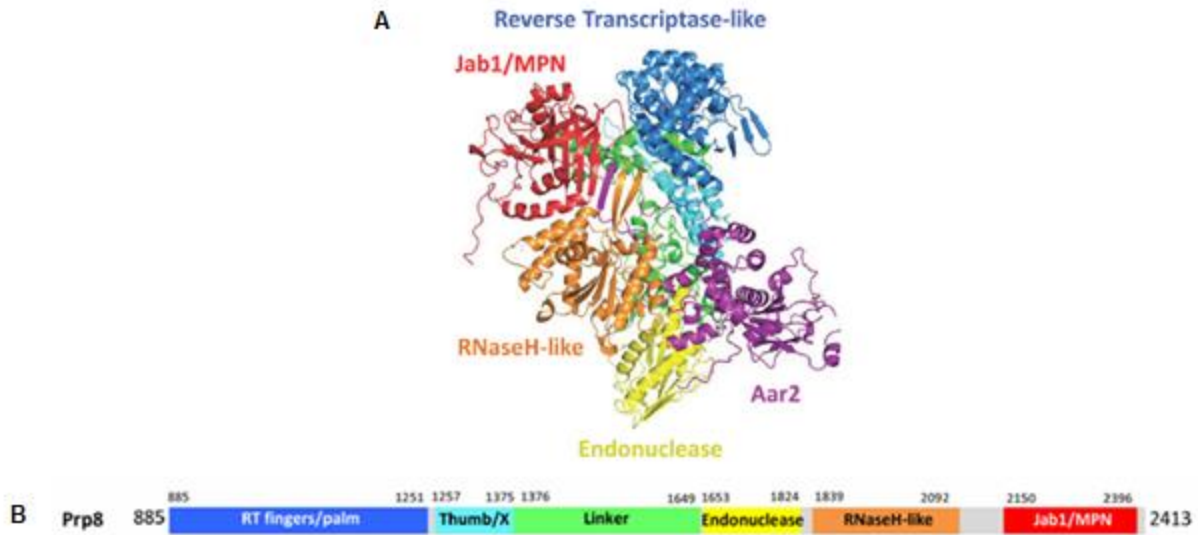
transesterification reaction, the loop I of U5 snRNA aligns and approaches the exon 1 to exon 2 allowing nucleophilic attack of exon 1 to the 3' splice site (Nguyen et al. 2015). Surprisingly, *C. merolae*'s U5 snRNA has a more extended sequence with unique 5' and 3' ends, maintaining conserved region from nucleotides 112-282, when compared to the *S. cerevisiae* U5 snRNA (Figure 1-3). Intriguingly, the 5' end (GUCUGC) is complementary to all annotated 5' splice sites, which presumably explains the absence of U1 in *C. merolae*, as the U5 would initiate assembly of the spliceosome by recognising the 5' splice site.





**Figure 1-3 Comparison of the predicted *C. merolae* U5 snRNA to *S. cerevisiae* U5 snRNA:** a) Stark et al. (2015) predicted the secondary structure of *C. merolae* U5 snRNA which shows a more extended structure when compared to *S. cerevisiae*. The highlighted box shows the predicted Sm site based on its uridyl-rich sequence. b) Frank et al. (1992)'s secondary structure of the *S. cerevisiae* U5 snRNA showing predicted features by Dix et al. (1998). These figures show that the location of the Sm site is unique in *C. merolae*, since the Sm site does not have a stem-loop in the 3' end. It suggests a different Sm assembly. IL, internal loop; S, stem; SL, stem-loop; VSL, variable stem-loop.

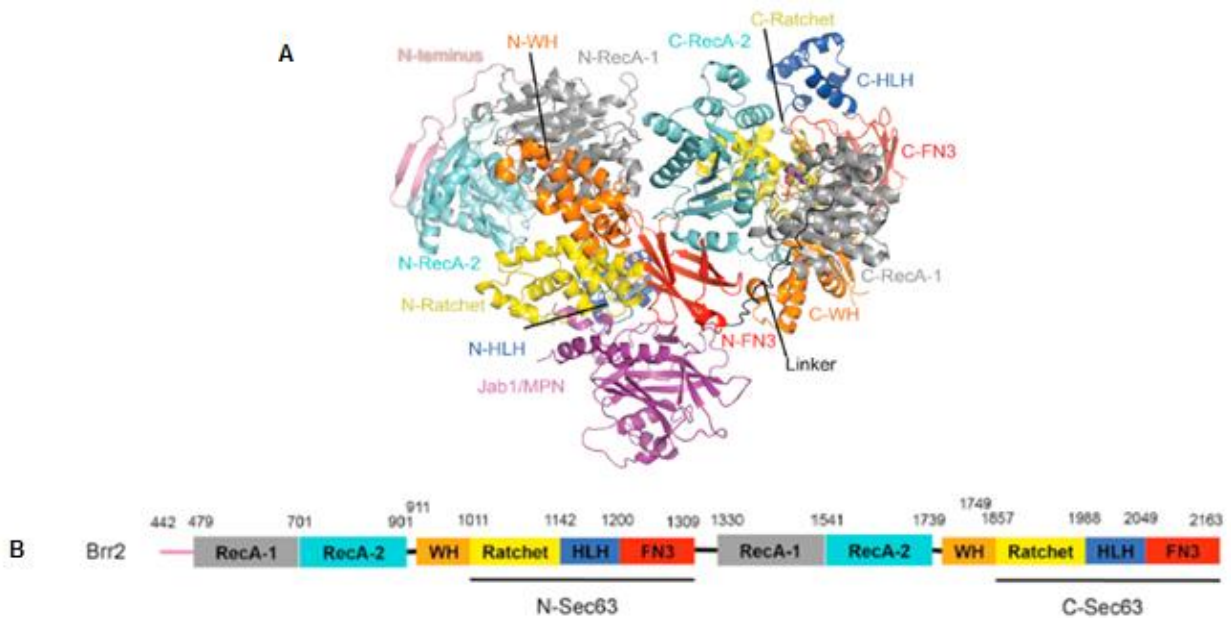
The proteins that associate to U5 snRNA also play essential roles in splicing before and after activation of the spliceosome. The core protein Prp8, the DExD/H-box family helicase Brr2 and the EF2-like GTPase Snu114 are essential for activation and formation of the core of the spliceosome. In yeast, Prp8 is a large protein comprised of six known domains: reverse transcriptase-like domain, thumb/X, linker, endonuclease-like domain, RNase-like domain, Jab/MPN domain, and an N terminal domain (Nguyen et al. 2015).



**Figure 1-4 Crystal structure and architecture of Prp8 in *S. cerevisiae*:** a) Crystal of Prp8 shows its association with a U5 assembly factor, Aar2, that is absent in *C. merolae*. The tri-dimensionality shows the Prp8 domains Jab1/MPN (red), RNaseH-like (orange), Endonuclease (yellow), Reverse Transcriptase-like (blue), Thumb/X (light blue) (Galej et al. 2013). b) The figure presents the architecture of the yeast Prp8 domains from residue 885 to 2413 (Galej et al. 2013).

Prp8 is at the core of the spliceosome having close contact with critical RNA residues (Galej et al. 2013). This U5-specific protein crosslinks to critical U6 snRNA residues, to the exon-binding loop I of U5 snRNA, and to three sites of the mRNA (3' splice site, branch point and 5' splice site). Prp8 mutations can suppress splicing-related mutations (Galej et al. 2013). For instance, the 3' splice site, branch point and 5' splice site mutants can be suppressed by mutations on the thumb/X and endonuclease domains. Mutants on the reverse transcriptase-like and endonuclease domains can minimise the effects of U4 mutants (Galej et al. 2013). The active site cavity is located between the RNase H-like and reverse transcriptase domain (Galej et al. 2013). The active site is also proposed to cover the N-terminal and thumb/X-linker, where U2 snRNA, U6 snRNA and the intron lariat are located; therefore, Prp8 is a crucial core protein (Yan et al. 2015).

Interacting with the Jab/MPN domain is the helicase Brr2 that plays an important role in unwinding of the U4/U6 snRNA duplex (Nguyen et al. 2015). This process of unwinding also relies on other U5-specific proteins, such as Snu114, that is involved in regulation of Brr2 (Nguyen et al. 2013). *In vivo*, Brr2 was crosslinked to loop 1 of U5 snRNA and close to the 5' and 3' splice sites (Hahn et al. 2012). Brr2 is comprised of an N-terminal domain and two consecutive helicase cassettes, in which each cassette has a helicase core N-RecA-1 and N-RecA-2 (Nguyen et al. 2013). Therefore, each one is comprised of six domains: two RecA domains, WH, Ratchet, helix-loop-helix (HLH), and FN3 (Nguyen et al. 2013). Each set of Ratchet (comprised of HLH and FN3 domains), is named Sec63 (Nguyen et al. 2013; Figure 1-5).



**Figure 1-5 Crystal structure and architecture of *S. cerevisiae*'s Brr2:** a) The crystal structure of Brr2 shows its association with the Prp8 domain Jab1/MPN. The tri-dimensionality shows the Brr2 domains RecA 1 (grey) and 2 (light blue), WH (orange), Ratchet (yellow), helix-loop-helix (HLH) (blue), and FN3 (red). b) The architecture of the yeast Brr2 helicases showing the two helicases comprised of six domains RecA 1 and 2, WH, Ratchet, HLH and FN3 (Nguyen et al. 2013).

The N-terminal domain has an unclear function, but it has been proposed to be essential for retention of U5 and U6 snRNP during and after spliceosomal activation (Zhang et al. 2015). In

yeast, in the early stages of Prp8 maturation, it associates with Aar2 in the cytoplasm preventing binding of Brr2 to Prp8. During maturation of U5 snRNA, Prp8 replaces Aar2, where Prp8 is found associated to the ratchet and FN3 domains of the N-terminal region of Brr2 (Nguyen et al. 2013). However, Aar2 is not present in *C. merolae* suggesting a different mechanism of maturation of Prp8 (Stark et al. 2015). In humans, mutations near this region of interaction cause the disease type 13 retinitis pigmentosa (Nguyen et al. 2013; Boon et al. 2007).

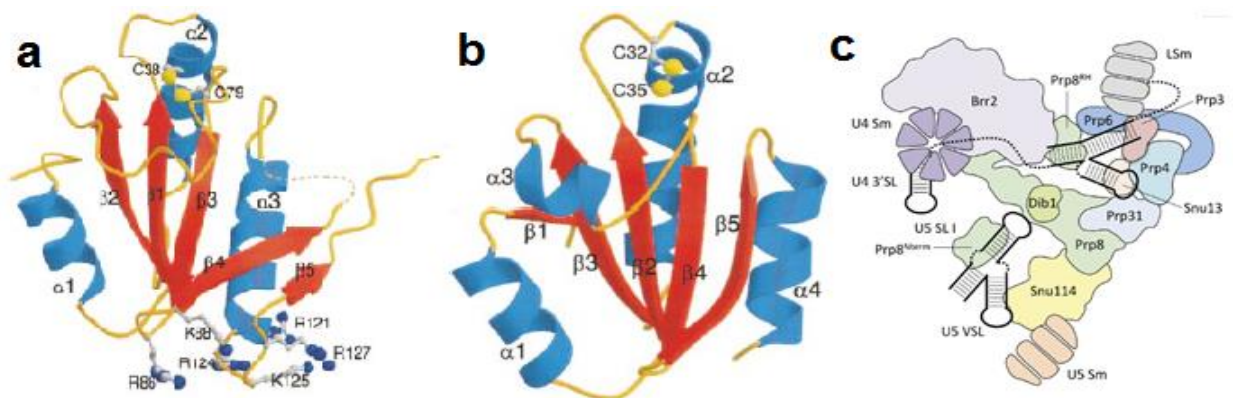
Snu114 is a GTPase comprised of five domains (Figure 1-6). GTPases are known to allow structure rearrangements of ribonucleoproteins, such as ribosomes (Brenner & Guthrie 2006). Snu114 shares similar structure with the translation elongation factor EF2, which catalyzes translocation of tRNA and mRNA (Brenner & Guthrie 2006). Mutations of Snu114 have been shown to affect spliceosome activation by increasing levels of U4 snRNA through changes in Brr2 functionality (Brenner & Guthrie 2006; Small et al. 2006). These modifications can also affect the interaction of U5 snRNA to Prp8 and Brr2 and disassembly of the spliceosome preventing the release of the excised intron and dissociation of the snRNAs (Brenner & Guthrie 2006; Small et al. 2006).



**Figure 1-6 Crystal structure of the *S. cerevisiae* Snu114:** Tri-dimensionality structure of Snu114 arranged in five domains as the eukaryotic translation elongation factor 2 (Nguyen et al. 2015).

Mutations in the guanine-binding pocket have shown a switch of specificity from guanines to xanthenes XDP repressing disassembly of the spliceosome. Since its functionality can be recovered by addition of GDP, it suggests that Snu114 can regulate disassembly of the spliceosome (28). GDP is also known to inhibit U4/U6 unwinding. An assay involving XDP and GDP showed that mutations on snu114 prevent inhibition of unwinding when XDP is added. It suggested that Snu114 regulates Brr2 by obstruction of U4/U6 unwinding (28).

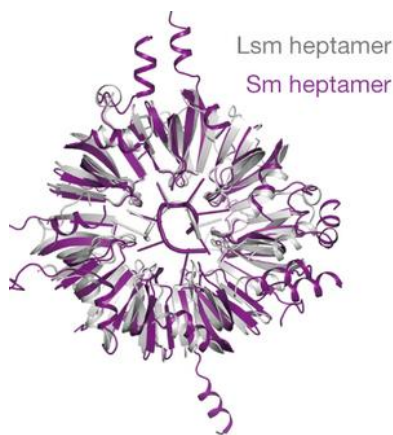
Dib1 is the smallest protein that associates to U5 snRNA. It is an ortholog of the protein *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* Dim1, which plays a relevant role in cell cycle progression (Reuter et al. 1999). Mutations in Dim1 affect cell viability by causing splicing defects that prevent cell cycle progression (Stevens et al. 2001). Previously, Dib1 has been suggested to be an essential splicing protein since its depletion results in accumulation of pre-U3 RNA (Reuter et al. 1999; Stevens et al. 2001). The crystal structure of the human homolog of Dib1 (also called Snu16) shows its similarity to thioredoxins in humans, having a thioredoxin-like fold (Figure 1-7a and b).



**Figure 1-7 Crystal structure of the human Dib1:** a) Tri-dimensional image of the human Dib1 showing significant similarity to the thioredoxin b) human thioredoxin structure (Reuter et al. 1999). c) *S. cerevisiae* Tri-snRNP model showing Dib1 located in the centre (Nguyen et al. 2015).

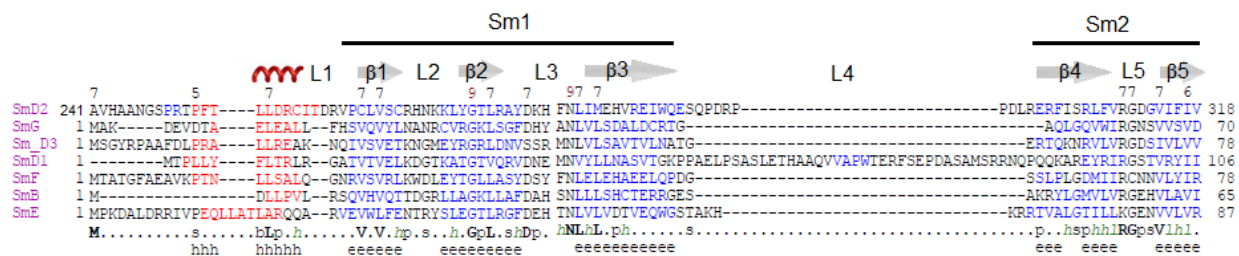
A recent reconstruction of the tri-snRNP by single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) has shown interactions of Dab1 with the RT thumb/X domain of Prp8 and the loop I of U5 snRNA. Indeed, it is observed that Dab1 is in the centre of the tri-snRNP (Figure 1-7c).

In addition to the U5-specific proteins, a protein complex named Sm complex also interacts with U5 snRNA. In humans, the Sm complex is known to bind to all snRNPs (U1, U2, U4, and U5), except U6 that associates with a compound from the same family of proteins, Sm-like (Lsm). The Sm proteins belong to a large family of Sm and Lsm proteins, that are known to be highly conserved among different organisms and to form a doughnut-shape (Figure 1-8).



**Figure 1-8 Comparison of the structure of the Sm complex and Sm-like complex:** Tri-dimensional structures of the Sm complex (purple) and the Lsm complex (grey) show a similarity of the ring-shaped pentamer (Zhou et al. 2014).

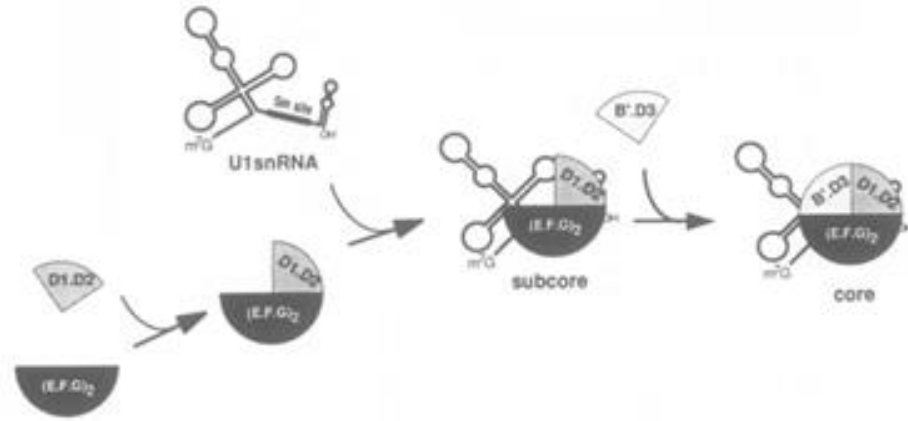
The proteins from this family share a conserved Sm motif comprised of two conserved regions called Sm1 and Sm2 that are linked by a non-conserved sequence (Hermann et al. 1995); Séraphin 1995) (Figure 1-9). The Sm motif has been proven to be involved in the interaction among the Sm proteins encoding for the same folding domain in every Sm protein (Urlaub et al. 2001).



**Figure 1-9 Structure-based sequence alignment of the *C. merolae* Sm proteins:** Alignment of the red alga Sm protein sequences also present a conserved Sm motif comprised of Sm1 and Sm2. As observed in other organisms, the secondary structure of the Sm proteins has an alpha-helix (residues highlighted in red) linked by a non-conserved sequence to beta sheets (residues highlighted in blue). Sm1, three beta-sheets, is linked to Sm2, two beta-sheets, forming the Sm motif.

The spliceosomal Sm complex consists of seven proteins - Sm F, Sm E, Sm G, Sm D3, Sm B, Sm D1, and Sm D2. This protein complex is crucial for biogenesis and recruitment of snRNA particles. In the cytoplasm, the snRNA binds to the Sm complex forming a snRNP core particle termed Sm core RNP. In the absence of the snRNA, the Sm complex forms three heteromeric sub core complexes – Sm E-F-G, Sm D1-D2, and Sm B-D3. *In vitro* studies have shown that the purified Sms can bind to an oligonucleotide that contains some similarity to the consensus Sm site (Raker et al. 1996). This binding occurs in a stepwise manner when a pentameric complex is formed by binding of Sm E-F-G and Sm D1-D2 resulting in a unique substrate for coupling of Sm B-D3 (Raker et al. 1999; Figure 1-10). Indeed, the presence of the stem-loop 3' of the Sm site and the narrow hole of the ring (Kambach et al. 1999) explain the step-wise assembly of the Sm protein (Figure 1-3 and 1-10). *In vitro* analysis of the interaction of the Sm protein to the Sm site has shown that the core of the Sm proteins assembles in uridyl-rich sequences. The presence of 5' adenosines downstream this uridyl region has been confirmed to play an essential role in Sm protein association (Jones & Guthrie 1990; Jarmolowski & Mattaj 1993). Since the Sm complex can bind to any RNA or oligonucleotide that has the consensus Sm site, the Sm heterodimers bind to the SMN complex *in vivo*, followed by the importation of the SMN-Sm complex into the nucleus

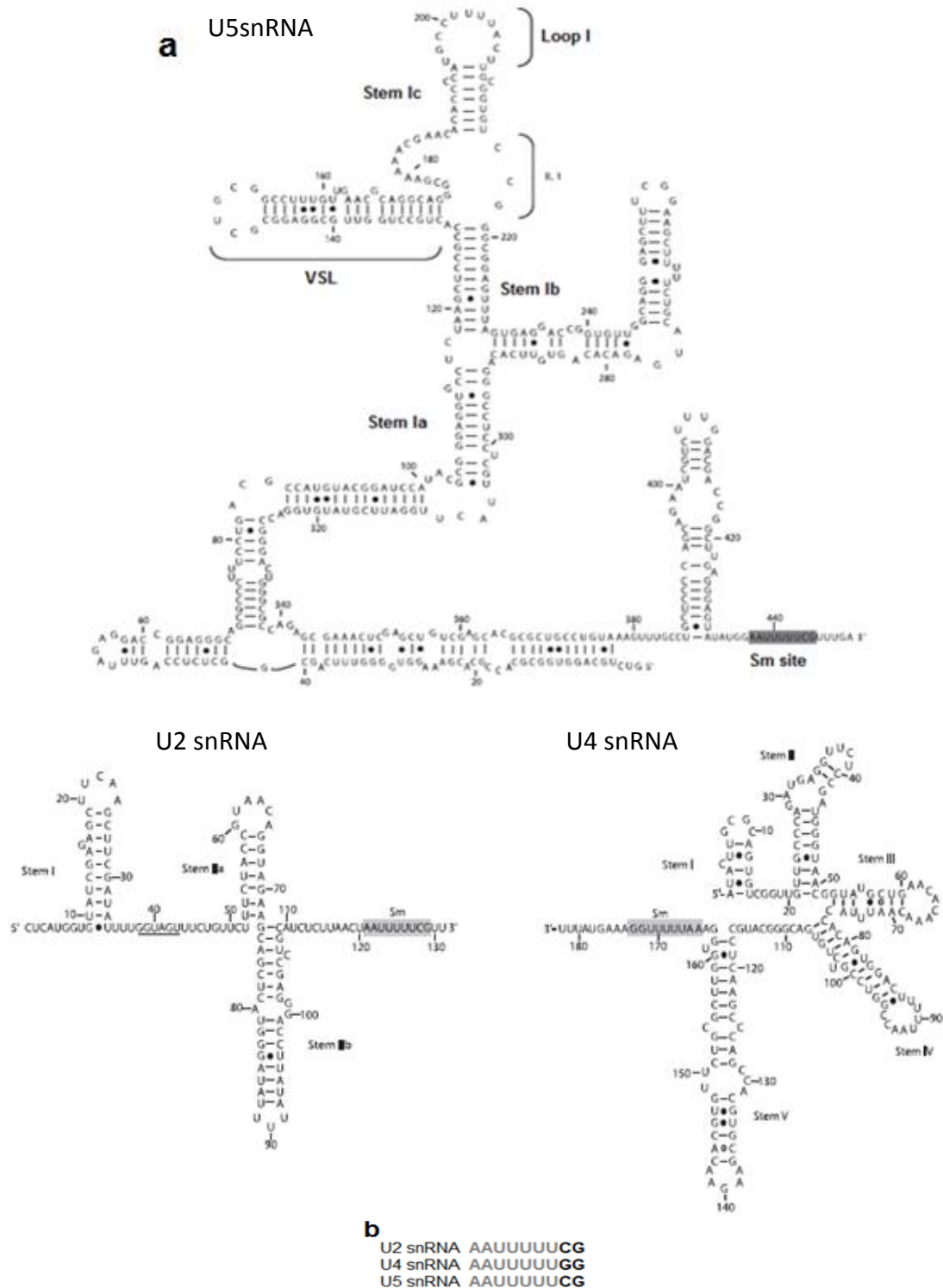
ensuring binding to the snRNAs (Fischer et al. 1997; Liu et al. 1997; Meister et al. 2001; Pellizzoni et al. 2002).



**Figure 1-10 *S. cerevisiae* U1 snRNP Core formation:** The binding of two heteromeric sub core complexes, Sm E-F-G, Sm D1-D2, forming a pentamer followed by binding of the U1 snRNA. By formation of the sub-core, the dimer Sm B-D3 joins the other heteromeric complexes forming a U1 snRNP core (Raker et al. 1996).

The Rader lab identified bioinformatically all seven proteins in *C. merolae* and hypothesises that the Sm proteins bind to U2, U4, and U5 snRNA due to the similarity of these sequences to the consensus Sm binding site (AU4-6G) (Branlant et al. 1982; Figure 1-11).

Surprisingly, the predicted Sm site located in the 3' end of the *C. merolae* snRNA lacks a loop. Therefore, the absence of the stem-loop 3' of the Sm site in the *C. merolae* snRNAs implies a different snRNP core formation (Figure 1-3 and 1-11a) (Stark et al. 2015). Presumably, pre-assembly of the Sm ring occurs before binding of the Sm complex to the Sm site. The absence of the SMN proteins, that are known to help in the recognition and stable interaction of the Sm E-F-G and Sm D1-D2, also suggests a different Sm proteins assembly (Zhang et al. (2011)).



**Figure 1-11 Predicted sequence of the Sm sites in *C. merolae* U2, U4 and U5 snRNA:** a) The secondary structure predicted by Stark et al. (2015) presents the Sm site in the 3' end lacking a stem-loop suggesting binding of a pre-assembled Sm ring to the Sm site. b) Due to presence of a uridyl-rich sequence that is conserved in most organisms, it is proposed these Sm binding sites in U2, U4 and U5 snRNA. The highlighted nucleotides show that U2 and U5 snRNA share the Sm site sequence.

## 1.4 General thesis objectives

In the past three years, many advances have been made regarding structural studies of the different assembly steps of the spliceosome. These have been enabled by the development of new technologies, such as cryo-electron microscope. This approach has great advantage over X-ray crystallography, since the crystal formation step is skipped (Callaway 2015). Since 2015, several publications have revealed the spliceosome at different assembly stages at a higher resolution. For instance, Nguyen et al. (2015) reconstituted the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* tri-snRNP presenting a cryo-electron microscope image of the U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP complex at a resolution of 5.9 angstroms. This structure allowed for a better understanding of the snRNAs and proteins distribution. In less than a year, Ruixue Wan et al. (2016) revealed the tri-snRNP at an higher resolution, 3.8 angstroms, supporting Nguyen et al. (2015)'s tri-snRNP structure. Both works were crucial for the investigation of the spatial distribution of the snRNAs and their proteins, linking their structure to the role of each snRNP. Yan et al. (2015) published images of the spliceosome at different assembly steps presenting a 3.6 angstroms cryo-electron microscope using the model organism *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*. This publication revealed the spatial distribution of U2, U5 and U6 and its associated proteins, which was relevant to understand the positioning of these spliceosome components at the active centre of the spliceosome.

Therefore, a reconstitution of *C. merolae* U5 snRNP, for both functional and structural analyses of this splicing component, is one of the main aims of the chapter two. As mentioned, much has been learnt in the past three years by looking at the three-dimensional spatial distribution of snRNA and proteins. Therefore, I propose to assemble the U5 snRNP *in vitro*. This objective is intended to be achieved by co-expression and co-purification of the U5-associated proteins and *in vitro* transcription of U5 snRNA. It is expected that the snRNA will bind to the proteins allowing

structural and functional studies of this splicing component. Although we have seen a significant advance in structural studies of the spliceosome, several questions are challenging to answer due to the complexity of the spliceosome, such as the structure of the U2 snRNP and the roles played by each U2 snRNA-specific protein. Here, it is proposed that the investigation in a 'paucity' spliceosome would be less challenging. However, only a few expression strategies have previously been developed in *C. merolae*; therefore, in this chapter two, expression and purification strategies are the initial goal.

In chapter three, I focus on the investigation of a splicing complex that is known to bind to U5, the Sm complex, by functional and structural approaches. As it has been stated previously, in other organisms, that the Sm proteins are known to associate with U1, U2, U4 and U5 snRNAs. Therefore, in *C. merolae* it is proposed that the Sm complex bind to U2, U4 and U5, since U1 is absent in this organism. Also, the snRNAs predicted secondary structure suggests a Sm site at the 3' end of each snRNA. However, no substantial evidence of the binding of the Sm to these snRNAs has been shown. Therefore, a second objective of this dissertation is to co-express and co-purify the Sm proteins, which would assemble and allow the investigation of the structure and functionality of this complex. Previously, it has been seen that a similar *C. merolae* splicing protein complex, Lsm proteins, formed a doughnut-shape, when expressed and purified together; therefore, it is expected to see the same ring formation by electron microscope. Successful reconstitution would allow for binding analysis of the Sm complex to the snRNAs, revealing the same functionality observed in other organisms. The predicted secondary structures of U2, U4 and U5 do not show a stem-loop 3' of the Sm site, which suggests that in *C. merolae* the Sm proteins pre-assemble prior to binding to the snRNAs. Further evidence that supports this pre-assembling step, it is the absence of the SMN complex that is involved in assembly of the Sm proteins around

the Sm site in a step-wise manner. Therefore, it is initiated an investigation of the Sm proteins functionality, structure and assembly in *C. merolae*.

In chapter four, a crucial area that will be addressed is the intron recognition within *C. merolae*, since the snRNP that plays this role – U1 – is missing. The complementarity between U5 snRNA and the intron suggests that U5 may have co-opted this intron-recognition role in *C. merolae*. The Rader lab has been able to confirm that splicing occurs in this alga; however, there is no evidence that this process is vital (Stark et al. 2015). For that, a novel strategy of splicing blockage, morpholino oligonucleotides, is proposed to help this question. This DNA has been previously used to target snRNAs in other organisms, thus preventing splicing. Therefore, this method is intended to address splicing's relevance in *C. merolae* by prevention of the initial step of the spliceosome assembly. A morpholino oligo that has a higher affinity to U2 snRNA and prevents binding of this snRNA to the branch point site will be used. Presumably, binding of the morpholino to the snRNA will cause a decrease in cell growth or death of the cells, if splicing is in fact essential in this red alga. Since this method has never been attempt in *C. merolae*, different strategies will be attempted that could achieve successful delivery of the morpholino to the cell, thus optimizing the efficiency of the protocol, and as well assessing splicing blockage by RT-PCR. Furthermore, if this technique addresses the question successfully, a morpholino complementary to the 3' end of U5, that is proposed to recognise the intron region, will be designed to address the intron-recognition hypothesis.

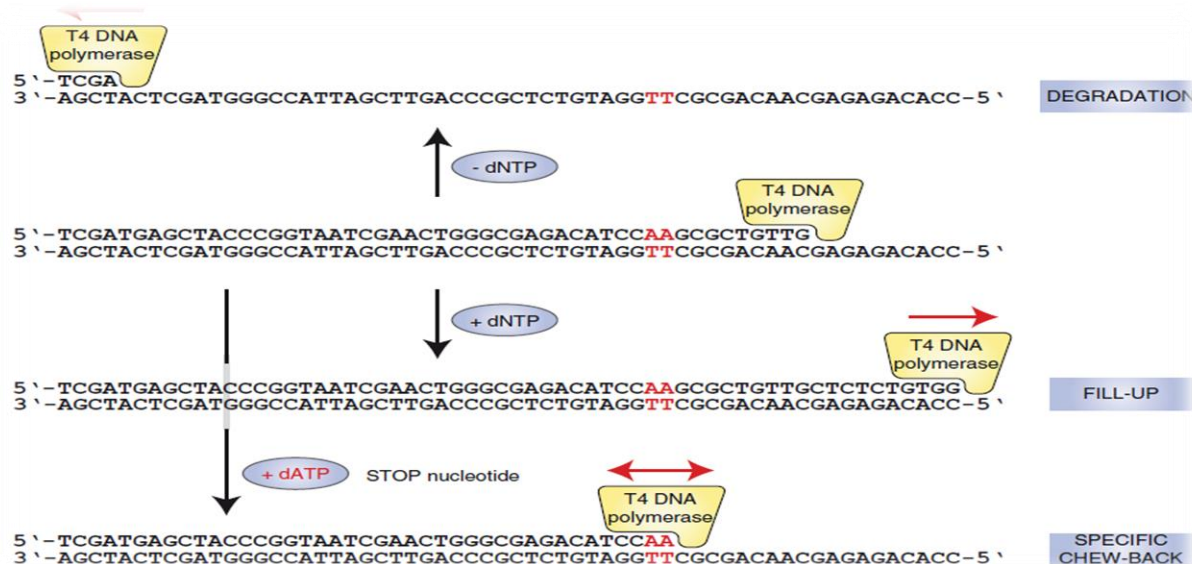
## **2. Chapter Two - U5 snRNA reconstitution**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The U5 snRNP has been thoroughly investigated, mainly in yeast, and most cryo-EM structures of the spliceosome have been able to identify all U5-associated proteins. Structural studies of this component have shown that the U5 snRNA-specific proteins are strategically located in the catalytic region of the spliceosome (Yan et al. 2015; Hang et al. 2015). Indeed, most proteins that associate to this particle play essential roles during splicing activation and the two catalytic reactions. For instance, Brr2 is a helicase that plays a crucial role in activation of the spliceosome by unwinding the U4/U6 di-snRNA (Nguyen et al. 2013). Although much has been learnt about the spliceosome in the past three years, several questions still need to be answered (Yan et al. 2015). Therefore, this chapter will describe my investigation into the U5 snRNP spliceosome component in *C. merolae*. Interestingly, the Rader lab has presented a reduced spliceosome, where half of the proteins that associated with U5 snRNA are missing. Although Prp8, Snu114, Brr2, Dib1, and the Sm complex were identified, not much is known about the structure of these proteins, and consequently, their function in *C. merolae*. Thus, different methodologies will be presented to co-express and purify all the proteins that associate to U5. It is proposed that, by co-purification of the U5-specific proteins and presumably self-assembly, an increase in protein yield would assist in any structural investigations of the U5 snRNP. Reconstitution of this spliceosome subunit would lead to a better understanding of its functionality. Furthermore, this work would help to address U5's role in *C. merolae*. As stated previously, it is hypothesised that U5 plays U1's role in this organism due to its 3' end complementarity to all annotated 5' splice sites.

A cloning strategy performed by Dunn to clone the *C. merolae* Lsm proteins into one vector was used to construct a co-expression vector (Dunn, 2010). By constructing a Lsm-containing vector, Dunn was able to co-express the protein complex in bacteria. Self-assembly of the proteins allowed co-purification of the Lsm complex and higher protein yield. The design of this protocol was essential for this work as it was deemed the most suitable for reconstituting the U5 snRNP.

Ligation-independent cloning (LIC) is a method that has been discovered to be very efficient (Schmid-Burgk et al. 2014). Relatively, conventional methods of cloning are less efficient and more time-consuming due to the consecutive digestions, ligations of DNA to the vector, and transformations. Besides, the number of cleavage sites available decrease proportionally to the number of insertions and the size of DNA segments (Schmid-Burgk et al. 2014). Therefore, for this work, LIC is the best method for introduction of all U5-specific protein genes into a vector for further co-expression. This cloning strategy does not require restriction enzymes and DNA ligase for insertion of DNA segments into the vector. Cloning of long genes, such as the Prp8 gene, is challenging due to the short single-stranded sequence that is used for ligation of the gene to the vector. Therefore, LIC requires the formation of a 12-20 single-stranded overhang that is created by the T4 DNA polymerase segment. This enzyme can delete nucleotides in the absence of dNTPs facilitating insertion of genes. As exemplified in figure 2-1, in the presence of only one dNTP, this enzyme adds back the presented nucleotide, dATPs in this case, allowing the formation of a single-stranded segment (Dyson & Durocher 2007).

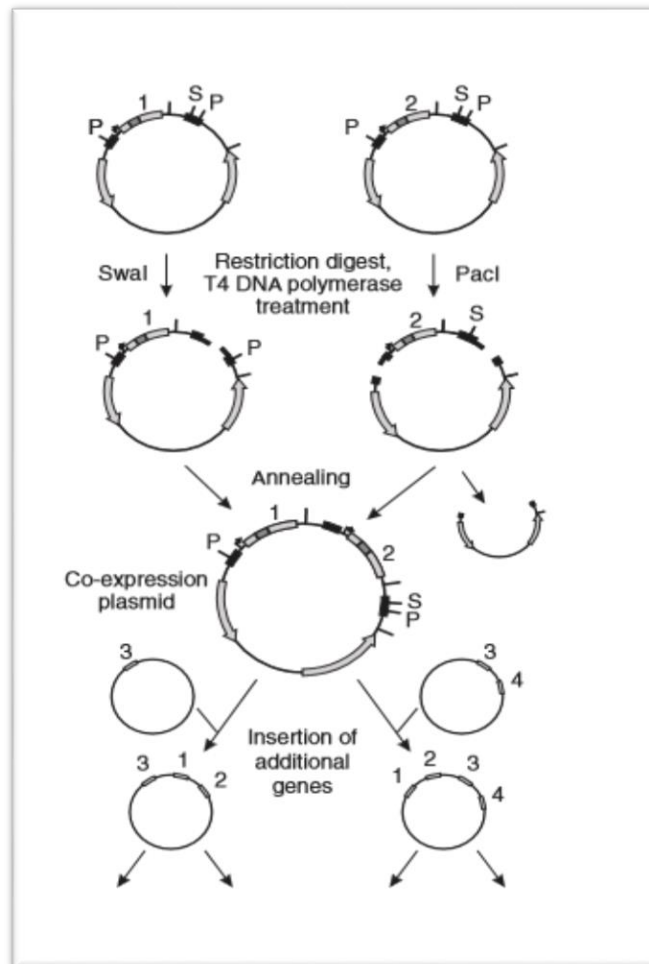


**Figure 2-1 T4 DNA polymerase reaction:** The presence of all four dNTPs in the reaction results in the fill-up of nucleotides in the 5'→3' direction. However, in the presence of only one dNTP in reaction, dATPs for instance, the enzyme removes the nucleotides until it finds a dTTP in the single-stranded fragment. Therefore, this mechanism of degradation of the double-stranded segment is used to create long overhangs (Schmid-Burgk et al. 2014).

By the creation of a single-stranded segment both in the vector and in the gene, it is possible to hybridise the vector to the gene due to its single-stranded ends complementarity. The genes are inserted into an expression vector called pQLink that contains the restriction sites *Swa*I and *Pac*I. These restriction sites allow ligation of several vectors and insertion of all genes into one vector (Addgene plasmid 13667 and 13670; 82) (Figure 2-2).

This chapter describes the process of constructing an expression vector containing all the corresponding genes of the proteins that associate with the U5 snRNA. To express these proteins many different vectors were employed to see which was most optimal. In addition to pQLink, the pMCSG23 vector was found to allow for insertion of genes by ligation independent cloning and was used as an alternative expression vector. For instance, the Prp8 and Snu114 protein genes were inserted into pMCSG23 vector fused to a maltose binding protein (MBP). Expression of the protein

attached to MBP prevents its aggregation enhancing protein solubility. Therefore, this second vector was used when attempting to express large proteins individually.



**Figure 2-2 Construction of expression vectors for co-expression of proteins:** The presence of the restriction sites SwaI and PacI allow insertion of genes into one vector. SwaI digestion enables linearization of the first vector, and PacI double-digestion of the second vector enables the release of the gene. Therefore, T4 DNA polymerase treatment of the SwaI digested vector and the PacI digested insert permits the creation of complementary overhangs for ligation of the insert into the vector. Consecutive SwaI and PacI digestions and T4 DNA treatments allow insertion of several genes into one vector (Scheich et al. 2007).

Induction of protein expression was performed by Isopropyl  $\beta$ -D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG), auto-induction and methanol-induction. Auto-induction is an alternative method that has produced favourable results when protein expression via IPTG induction was found to be

challenging. This technique involves saturating the culture which automatically facilitates use of lactose for induction of protein expression by depletion of inhibitory factors. Therefore, since induction happens during saturation of the culture, it is not necessary to monitor cell growth, thus making it a more convenient strategy to express proteins, as described by Studier (2005). Indeed, saturation of cultures in non-inducing media enables retention of the vector allowing for storage of the culture in the refrigerator for weeks. In addition, protein yield has been found to increase when compared to IPTG induction.

In addition to the use of *Escherichia coli* as a host organism for protein expression by IPTG and auto-induction, protein expression was also performed via methanol-induction in *Pichia pastoris*. Some proteins are not efficiently expressed in bacteria due to the absence of translation modifications. Indeed, post-translation modifications, such as glycosylation, can compromise protein folding affecting protein stability and functionality (Burgess & Deutscher 2009). Consequently, expression of challenging proteins in Eukaryotic organisms, such as *P.pastoris*, is advantageous. Thus, protein expression of Brr2 was also attempted in yeast by methanol induction. *P. pastoris* cells are methylotrophic organisms capable of using methanol as their primary carbon source due to the presence of alcohol oxidase (AOX) genes. Therefore, integration of protein genes of interest to the AOX locus allows dramatical transcriptional induction when cells are grown in a methanol-containing medium (Burgess & Deutscher 2009). Thus, another vector containing an AOX promoter was used (pPICZA – Qiagen), and insertion of a protein gene to the vector allows for integration of the vector to the 5' AOX1 region of the host cell. Integration enables the recombinant yeast to metabolise methanol. Therefore, the presence of methanol will activate the AOX gene inducing expression of the protein in a methanol-dependent manner (Burgess &

Deutscher 2009). The Brr2 gene was chosen to be inserted into pPICZA, as an alternative strategy for expression of large proteins.

By attempting, troubleshooting, and eventually optimizing the different strategies described above, I successfully expressed eight of the eleven proteins that associate with U5. The approaches described in this chapter will be valuable to future studies that investigate these proteins and will contribute new methods and techniques that can be used generally towards protein expressions.

## **2.2 Materials and Methods**

### **2.2.1 Preparation of *C. merolae* genomic DNA**

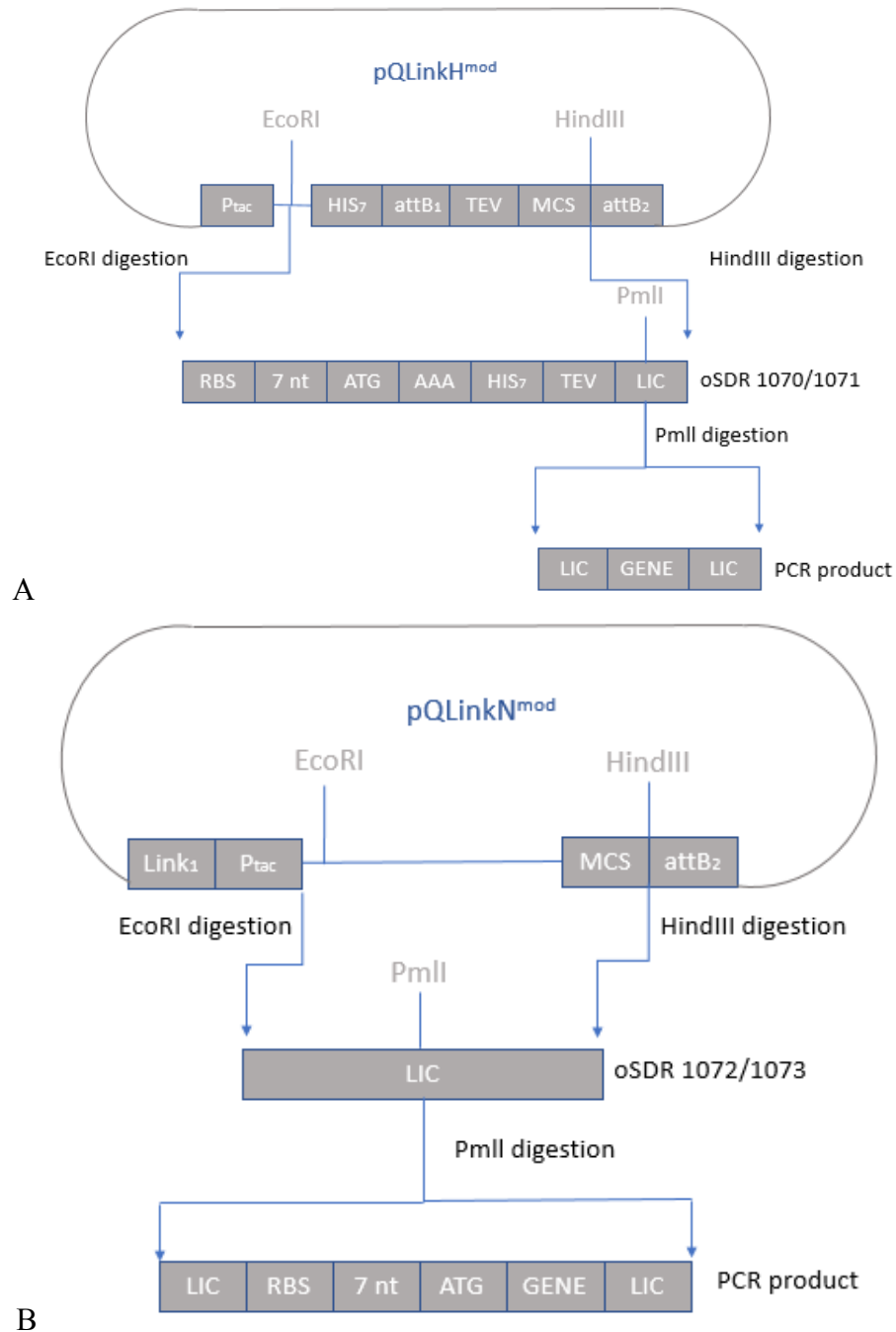
*C. merolae* 10D strain (NIES-1332) was provided by the Microbial Culture Collection at the National Institute for Environmental Studies in Tsukuba, Japan ([mcc.nies.go.jp/](http://mcc.nies.go.jp/)). *C. merolae* genomic DNA was prepared by Martha Stark as previously described (Stark et al. 2015).

### **2.2.2 Construction of expression vectors for ligation independent cloning**

The construction of the vectors for insertion of U5-specific proteins genes was done by modification of the pQLinkN and pQLinkH vectors by introducing multiple genes into one vector by LIC (Scheich et al. 2007). These vectors were previously modified by Dunn, which a 40 base pairs sequence was inserted to the vector by double digestion with EcoRI and BamHI. Therefore, for this work, modified pQLinkN and pQLinkH (pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>) were used to design a vector that would allow insertion of each gene via LIC, followed by a combination of all genes into one vector. In regard to pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>, an oligonucleotide containing the PmlI restriction

site, a ribosome binding site (RBS), seven histidines (HIS<sub>7</sub>-tag) and a Tobacco Etch Virus (TEV) sequence was inserted (Figure 2-3a). The HIS<sub>7</sub>-tag was inserted for purification of the protein expressed, and the TEV cleavage site was added to enable cleavage of the tag after purification. Conversely, only the restriction site PmlI was inserted into pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> as it would allow for digestion of the vector for later insertion of the genes by LIC (Figure 2-3b). Introduction of the oligonucleotides was accomplished by EcoRI and HindIII restriction digest followed by ligation of annealed oligonucleotides into the vector. The oligonucleotides oSDR 1070/1071 and 1072/1073 replaced the EcoRI-HindIII fragment removed from pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> (Figure 2-3).

In order to carry out the above reactions, five micrograms of both vectors were digested for 3 hours using EcoRI and HindIII restriction enzymes (30U/μg of DNA) followed by gel purification of the vector. The oligonucleotides were annealed by addition of T4 DNA ligase buffer (New England Biolabs), left at room temperature for 10 minutes, heated at 85° C for 5 minutes and cooled down at room temperature for one hour. Ligation of the annealed oligonucleotides (50 fmols) to the digested vectors (150 fmols) was performed by addition of T4 DNA ligase. After the ligation reaction, the DH5α bacterial strain was transformed with modified pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>. Cells were screened on LB plates and ampicillin and incubated for 18 hours. Colonies were selected, and vectors were isolated by using a plasmid DNA mini kit (Omega bio-tek). Insertion confirmation of the oligonucleotide was done by digestion of vectors with PmlI. The modified pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> was named pSR617, and the modified pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> was named pSR627.



**Figure 2-3 Vectors construction for insertion of protein genes by LIC:** a) The pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> vector was remodified by EcoRI-HindIII double-digestion for insertion of the oligonucleotide oSDR 1070/1071. Since this vector is going to be used for expression of Sm E and Sm F in frame with a HIS<sub>7</sub> tag, oSDR 1070/1071 contains an RBS, seven nucleotides, a start codon (ATG), a lysine (AAA), seven histidines and a TEV site. A sequence downstream from the TEV site, here called the LIC sequence, was added to allow LIC. The LIC contains a PmlI site, for insertion of the PCR product that will also have a complementary LIC sequence. Therefore, after T4 DNA polymerase treatment, both vector and PCR product will have complementary overhangs. b) The pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> vector was remodified as pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>; however, the annealed oligonucleotide oSDR 1072/1073 only contains the PmlI-containing LIC sequence.

**Table 1 DNA oligonucleotides used to modify pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>:** DNA oligonucleotides used to modify pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>. DNA sequences are shown from 5' to 3'. The oligonucleotides oSDR1070 and 1071 and oSDR1072 and 1073 were annealed for insertion into pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup>, respectively. The RBS sequence is in **blue**, the start codon in **pink**, the seven histidines is in **green**, the TEV site is in **red**, and in bold is the PmlI restriction site sequence.

Oligonucleotide name	Vector of insertion	Sequence
<b>oSDR1070</b>	pQLinkN <sup>mod</sup>	GAATTC <b>AGGAGAA</b> ATTA <b>ACTATG</b> AAACATCACC ATCACCATCACCAT <b>GAGAATCTGTACTTCCAAT</b> CC <b>CACGTG</b> GGAAGTGGATAACCAGCTT
<b>oSDR 1071</b>	pQLinkN <sup>mod</sup>	CTTAAGTCCTCTTTAATTGATACTTTGTAGTGG TAGTGGTAGTGGTAGTGTTAGACATGAAGGTTA GGGTGCACCCTTCACCTATTGGTCGAA
<b>oSDR 1072</b>	pQLinkH <sup>mod</sup>	GAATTC <b>CGTACTTCCAATCC</b> <b>CACGTG</b> GGAAGTG GATAACGGTAAGCTT
<b>oSDR 1073</b>	pQLinkH <sup>mod</sup>	CTTAAGGCATGAAGGTTAGGGTGCACCCTTCAC CTATTGCCATTCGAA

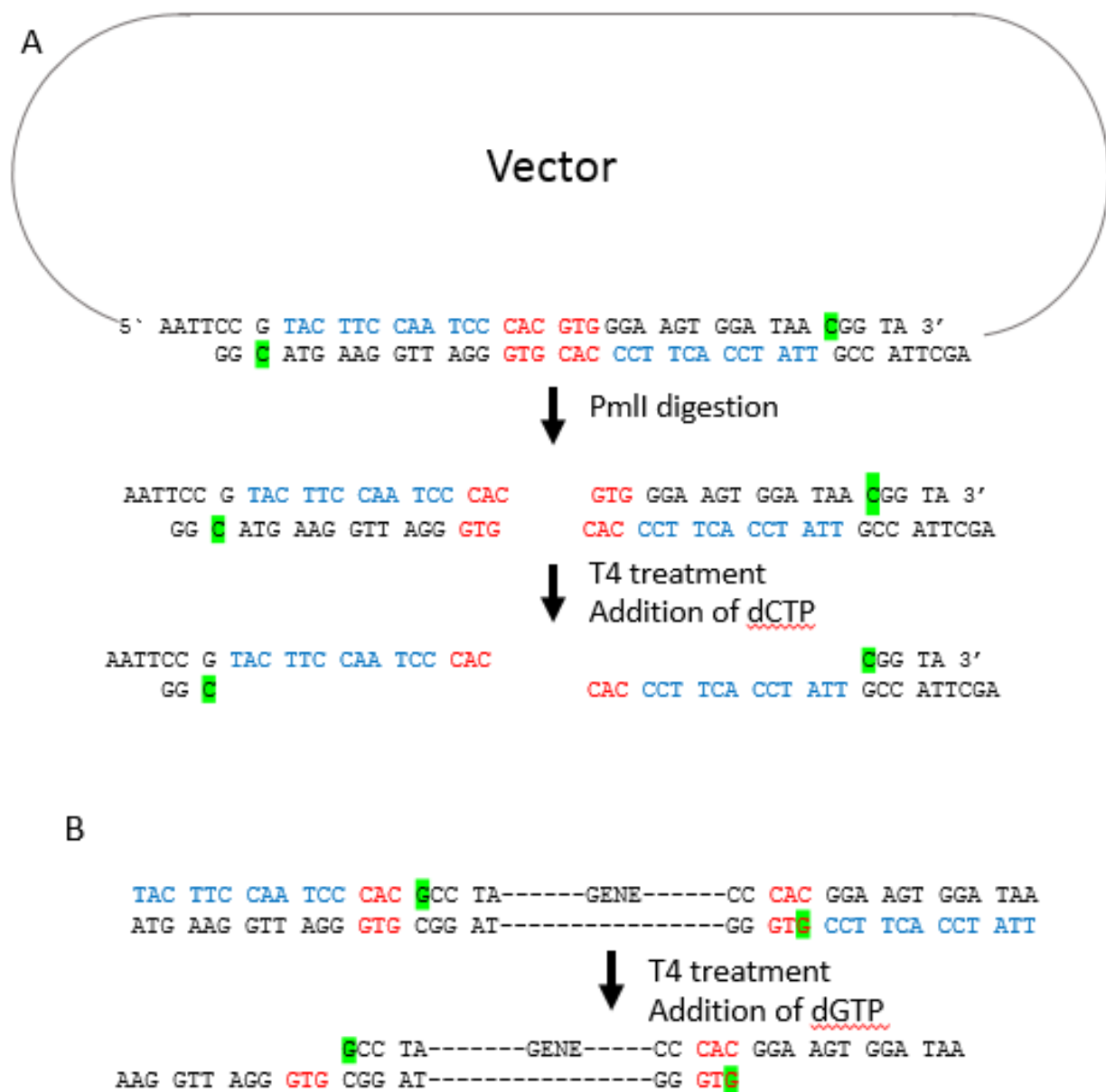
### 2.2.3 Amplification of the genomic sequences of U5 snRNA-specific proteins by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

As explained previously, two vectors were constructed for insertion of all genes into one vector and co-expression of U5-specific proteins. The vector pSR627 allows purification of the protein since it was designed to have a HIS<sub>7</sub>-tag in frame with the protein's gene sequence. Therefore, it is expected that by co-expression of the proteins they will self-assemble as one complex, making it necessary for only one protein to be tagged for purification of the complex. For this, two proteins were chosen to have a HIS<sub>7</sub>-tag: Sm E and Sm F. The other genes were selected to be inserted into pSR617. For insertion of the genes into the vectors, primers were designed that would amplify the genes with 5' and 3' ends complementary to the LIC sequence of the vectors (Figure 2-4). The primers were designed as seen in table 2. An essential guanidine nucleotide (dGTP) is observed in all primers before the gene-specific sequence for formation of a 15 nucleotides overhang that will be complementary to the vector overhang (Figure 2-4). In addition, the genes inserted into pSR617

have a forward primer containing an RBS, seven nucleotides, and a start codon. For the Sm E3 and F genes that will be entered to pSR627, a different 5`end of the forward primer is seen. It contains only a dGTP upstream from the gene.

For insertion of Prp8 into a pMCSG23 plasmid, which was an alternative strategy for expression of Prp8 having an MBP tag, a primer was designed that also allows LIC (Table 2). For insertion of Brr2 into pPICZA, different primers were used as traditional ligation was performed for the introduction of the gene into the vector. Thus, the designed primers contained a restriction site at the 5` and 3`end of the gene, resulting in the KpnI and NotI restriction sites flanking the Brr2 gene. As well, the Kozak consensus sequence was inserted downstream from the KpnI restriction site, as it optimises initiation of translation in eukaryotic cells (Table 2).

Genes were amplified from *C. merolae* genomic DNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For amplification of all genes, but Prp8 and Dib1 genes, Q5 high fidelity DNA polymerase was used. For Prp8 and Dib1, the enzyme 5X Q5 high GC enhancer buffer was used for amplification of the genes since both genes had a high GC content, 60 % and 62% respectively. For each 50 µl PCR reaction, 10 µl of 5X Q5 reaction buffer, 1 µl of 10 mM dNTPs, 2.5 µl of 10 mM reverse and forward primers, 2 µl of 1 ng/ul of genomic *C. merolae*, 1 µl of Q5 high fidelity DNA polymerase, 10 µl of 5X Q5 high GC enhancer (Prp8 and Dib1) and Milli Q water were added. The thermocycler was programmed for 35 cycles of denaturation, annealing and extension. The details of this PCR set-up are presented in table 3.



**Figure 2-4 Complementarity of amplified genes to the modified vectors:** a) PmlI digestion of the vector enables its linearization. The digested vector is treated with T4 DNA polymerase removing all nucleotides until it reaches a cytosine, since dCTPs are in reaction. b) T4 treatment of PCR products with dGTP allows removal of nucleotides and; therefore, formation of overhang complementary to vector.

**Table 1 DNA oligonucleotide sequence of the primers used for amplification of protein genes:** DNA sequences are shown from 5' to 3'. In bold are the LIC sequences. The dGTP at the 3' end will be used for the creation of the overhang. The first oligonucleotide listed for each gene is the forward primer and the second is the reverse primer. Sm E and F will be in frame with a HIS<sub>7</sub> tag, so two forward primers for these protein's genes were designed. The RBS sequence is in blue, the start codon is in pink, underlined is the KpnI and NotI restriction sites, and highlighted in green is the kosak consensus sequence.

oSDR #	Protein	Primers
1099	Prp8	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGCCCAAACGTGCG
1100	Prp8	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAAGTTCCCTCTTCGAT
1101	Snu114	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGAGTTCAGCGTTTCG
1102	Snu114	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAGAGGTCGGTCCC
1103	Brr2	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGCCTCAGGAACCT
1104	Brr2	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAGATACTCGGATCCGC
1080	Dib1	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGGACAGTGCACCG
1081	Dib1	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> CTAGAGTCGGAACGG
1225	Sm B	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGATCTTCTGCCTGTGC
1226	Sm B	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCATTTCAGATGCGGCAGTTTTTC
1227	Sm D3	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGAGCGGGTATCGACC
1228	Sm D3	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCACACGTTCCGCCG
1229	Sm D2	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGCCTCCAGTTGATCAGC
1230	Sm D2	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TTACGGCTGTGCGCG
1231	Sm D1	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGACCCCTTGCTTTATTTC
1232	Sm D1	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAGTGTCTCTCTTTCTGATATCG
1233	Sm E	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGCCGAAGGACGCTC
1235	Sm E	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCACTCCCGAGTCGC
1236	Sm F	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGACTGCGACTGGTTTCG
1237	Sm F	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAAGATAGAGCGGGAC
1238	Sm G	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACG</b> AGGAGAAATTAAGTATGGCAAAAGACGAGGTTCG
1239	Sm G	<b>TTATCCACTTCCCACG</b> TCAGCTGCTAAGCGAAGAAC
1240	Sm E-HIS	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACGCA</b> CCGAAGGACGCTCTGG
1241	Sm F-HIS	<b>TACTTCCAATCCCACGCA</b> ACTGCGACTGGTTTTCGC
1300	Prp8-MBP	<b>TACTTCCAATCCAATGCA</b> CCCAAACGTGCGTTTTTTC
1301	Prp8-MBP	<b>TTATCCACTTCCAATG</b> CTAAGTTCCCTCTTCGATCG
1380	Brr2-pPICZA	CGGATCGGTACC <u>GCCATGGTG</u> CCTCAGGAACCTGAAGTAGAA
1381	Brr2-pPICZA	AAGCTGGCGGCCGCTGATACTCGGATCCGCGGT

**Table 2 Thermocycler set-up for amplification of protein genes:** PCR reactions were set-up for 35 cycles of denaturation, annealing and extension, and the DNA polymerase Q5 *high fidelity* was used for the amplification of the genes.

PCR steps	Prp8	Snu114	Dib1	Brr2	Sms
<b>Initial denaturation</b>	98°C 2 minutes	98°C 2 minutes	98 °C 2 minutes	98 °C 30 seconds	98 °C 30 seconds
<b>Denaturation</b>	98 °C 10 seconds	98 °C 10 seconds	98 °C 10 seconds	98 °C 10 seconds	98 °C 10 seconds
<b>Annealing</b>	60°C 30 seconds	55 °C 30 seconds	72 °C 30 seconds	59 °C 30 seconds	64 °C 30 seconds
<b>Extension</b>	72 °C 3.5 minutes	72 °C 2.5 minutes	72 °C 20 seconds	72 °C 2.75 minutes	72 °C 20 seconds
<b>Final extension</b>	72 °C 10 minutes	72 °C 2 minutes	72 °C 2 minutes	72 °C 2 minutes	72 °C 12 minutes

#### 2.2.4 Insertion of the protein genes into the vector by LIC

As seen in figures 2-3 and 2-4, digestion and T4 treatments of the vectors and PCR products needed to be performed prior to ligation of the vector to the PCR product. Therefore, the vectors were digested with PmlI and then a 15 nucleotides overhang is created by treatment of the digested vector with T4 DNA polymerase. Six micrograms of pSR617 and pSR627 were digested for three hours with five µl of PmlI (20 U/µl), and the digested vector was run on a 0.5% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel for three hours at 100 volts followed by gel extraction. After purification of the digested vectors, creation of the overhang was done by treating 200 nanograms of each vector with 2 µl of dGTP (25mM), 2 µl of 10X T4 buffer, 1 µl of DTT (100 mM), 0.4 µl of (1U) T4 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs), and Milli Q water to make a final 20 µl reaction volume. The PCR products were also treated with T4 DNA polymerase; however, before T4 treatment, removal of all dNTPs was necessary. Removal of dNTPs during the T4 DNA polymerase treatment allows

for only one dNTP to be present in the T4 DNA polymerase reaction, and thus for the creation of an overhang. Therefore, a PCR clean-up was done using an Omega kit. To create the overhang complementary to the vectors, dCTPs were added to the reaction instead of dGTPs. In regard to Dib, Prp8, and Brr2 genes, 200 fmols of PCR product were treated with 2 µl of dCTP (25mM), 2 µl of 10X T4 buffer, 1 µl of DTT (100 mM), 0.4 µl of (1U) T4 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs) and Milli Q water was added for creation of a 20 µl reaction volume. For Sm B/B', Sm D3, Sm D2, Sm D1, Sm E3, Sm F, Sm G genes, 250 fmols of PCR products were mixed with 0.5 µl of dCTP (100 mM), 1 µl of 10X T4 buffer, 0.5 µl of DTT (100 mM), 0.4 µl de (1U) T4 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs) and added Milli Q water to create a total volume of 10 µl.

The T4 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs) the reactions were incubated at 25° C for 30 minutes followed by inactivation at 70° C for 20 minutes. After creation of the overhangs in both vectors and PCR products, 25 fmols of the T4 treated vector were mixed with 75 fmols of the T4 treated PCR products and incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes. After incubation, 50 µl of DH5α bacteria were transformed with the vectors and incubated for 18 hours. Confirmation of the insertion of genes into pSR617 and pSR627 was done via either colony PCR or digestion.

For insertion of the Prp8 gene into pMCSG23, the same procedure described above was performed since this plasmid also allows LIC. Insertion of Snu114 to pMCSG23 was completed by another lab member, Mona Amin. For insertion of Brr2 into pPICZA, the vector and the PCR product were double digested with KpnI (20/ µl) and NotI (20/ µl), followed by gel purification with a Qiagen QIAquick gel extraction kit. After gel purification, 11 fmols of plasmid was ligated to 40 fmols of the insert by ligation with T4 DNA ligase.

### 2.2.5 Sequencing of amplified genes

After confirmation of the presence of genes into the vector either by colony PCR or digestion, vectors were sent to the genetics facility at the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) for sequencing of the genes inserted. They were checked for the absence of mutations in the gene and confirmation of the correct sequence of the ribosome binding site, start and stop codons using the program CodonCode aligner<sup>®</sup>.

### 2.2.6 Construction of a vector for co-expression of the U5-specific proteins

For reconstitution of the *C. merolae* U5 snRNP, co-express and co-purify all U5-specific proteins was performed. For that, all genes were inserted into pSR617, and Sm E3 and F genes were inserted into pSR627 via LIC. Therefore, in this section, all genes will be combined into one vector, pSR627, by LIC (Figure 2-8). As seen in figure 2-2, the combination of genes into one vector is facilitated by the presence of the PacI and SmaI restriction sites. Indeed, consecutive PacI and SmaI digestions of the vectors and T4 treatments. The creation of overhangs (as seen described by Scheich et al. 2007 – Figure 2-2) were done to combine all genes into pSR627, which will contain either Sm E3 or Sm F in frame with HIS<sub>7</sub>-tag. For combination of Prp8, Dib1, Brp2, and Snu114 into one gene, 200 nanograms of each gene were added to 1 µl of 10X smart cut buffer (New England Biolabs), 1 µl of 10X BSA, 0.5 µl (5 U) of restriction enzyme (either PacI or SmaI) and added Milli Q water to reach a total volume of 10 µl. PacI digests were incubated at 37° C, and SmaI digests were incubated at 25° C for three hours. After digestion, the enzymes were heat inactivated at 65° C for 20 minutes and digests were treated with 1µl of 1M Tris HCl (pH 8), 0.2 µl of 1M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1µl of 1X BSA, 1 µl of 0.1M DTT, 0.5 µl 100mM of dCTP (PacI digests), and dGTP (SmaI digests), 0.5 µl T4 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs) and Milli Q for a total

volume of 15  $\mu$ l. Each reaction was incubated at 25°C for 30 minutes for T4 DNA polymerase activation, and then it was inactivated at 65°C for two minutes. T4 treated vectors and inserts were then combined and incubated at 65°C for 5 minutes, and slowly cooled to room temperature to allow annealing of the insert into the vector. Two microliters of EDTA were added to the reaction and transformed into 50  $\mu$ l of DH5 $\alpha$ . For the combination of the Sm proteins into one vector, the vectors underwent an overnight restriction digest with PacI or SwaI. Also, five microliters of the digested vector were T4 treated by addition of 0.5  $\mu$ l of 100 mM DTT, 0.5  $\mu$ l 100mM of dCTP (PacI digests) and dGTP (SwaI digests), 0.4  $\mu$ l T4 DNA polymerase, and Milli Q water for a 10  $\mu$ l total volume. Reactions were incubated at 22°C for 30 minutes and 75°C for 20 minutes. One microliter of both the T4 treated vector and insert reactions were combined, and annealing was permitted to happen at room temperature for five minutes. For confirmation of insertion of genes into vectors, colony PCR or digestion of vectors was performed.

## **2.2.7 Expression of the U5-specific proteins**

### **2.2.7.1 Expression**

The expression of the proteins in bacteria (Rosetta pLysS strain) was attempted by inducing with both IPTG and auto-induction. This *E. coli* strain carries genes for rare tRNAs allowing expression of Eukaryotic proteins. When inducing protein expression through the addition of 1 mM IPTG (Amresco), cells were grown in 10 ml of either Luria Bertani (LB) or 2xYT. Media were supplemented with 34 mg/ml of chloramphenicol to select for plasmids carrying tRNA genes, 100 mg/ml Spectinomycin to for select Snu114 and Prp8-containing pMCSG23, and 50 mg/ml Carbenicillin to select for pQLink vectors. Ten millilitres of culture were added to a 200 ml Erlenmeyer flask for better aeration and incubated at 37°C and 300 rpm until an OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.4-0.6

was reached. Cells were induced by addition of 1 mM IPTG (1:1000 of the total culture volume). Cultures were incubated shaking at 37° C for 1-4 hours. For auto-induction of proteins, Rosetta pLysS cells were first grown in 1.5 ml of MDG non-inducing media, as described by Studier (2005) in a 50 ml Erlenmeyer supplemented with the same antibiotics described above. The culture was incubated at 37° C and 300 rpm for 24 hours and cell density was checked at OD<sub>600</sub>. For an OD<sub>600</sub> 10, 1:1000 of the total volume of the auto-inducing media of non-induced culture (1 OD<sub>600</sub> unit) was added to 10 ml of ZYM-5052 auto-inducing media, as described by Studier (2005). Media was supplemented with antibiotics and added to a 125 ml Erlenmeyer flask and incubated at 37° C and 300 rpm for 24 hours.

When attempting to express Brr2 in yeast, the instructions from the Invitrogen protocol and Lin-Cereghino et al. (2005) for preparation and transformation of competent *Pichia* cells were followed. Thus, X-33 strain competent cells were transformed with 3 µg of PmeI digested vector (zeocin-resistant) and plated on YPD supplemented with the zeocin antibiotic. After two days, colonies from YPD plates were chosen and inoculated in a 125 ml Erlenmeyer containing 10 ml of buffered glycerol-complex medium supplemented with antibiotics, as described by Weidner et al. (2010). Cells were grown at 30° C and 300 rpm for 24 hours. The culture was harvested and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 3000 g at room temperature, and the cell pellet was resuspended to achieve an OD<sub>600</sub> of 1, with buffered methanol-complex medium containing 0.5% of methanol, as described by Weidner et al. (2010). The culture was returned to the incubator and supplemented with methanol every 24 hours for four days.

### **2.2.7.2 Solubility tests**

Expressed proteins were tested for solubility, since purification conditions require soluble proteins. One OD<sub>600</sub> unit of culture was centrifuged at 17,000 x G at a cold temperature for ten seconds. The supernatant was discarded, and the pellet was suspended in 20 µl of BugBuster protein extraction reagent (Novagen), 1 µl of Benzonase (0.5 units/µl), and 1 µl of lysozyme (0.4 mg/ml). Cells lysis was done at room temperature for 30 minutes and then centrifuged at 17,000 x G for five minutes. The supernatant contained the soluble fraction (protein, if soluble), and the pellet contained the insoluble fraction.

### **2.2.7.3 Small-scale purification**

Batch binding of proteins to Ni<sup>2+</sup>-NTA (Thermo Scientific) or amylose (New England Biolabs) resin was performed by harvesting and centrifuging cells for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm at 4°C in a JLA-8.1000 rotor (Beckman Coulter Avanti HP-20 XPI). The resulting cell pellets were washed once by addition of 1.5 ml of buffer A1 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol) and repeated centrifugation. The cell pellet was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. Resuspension of cell pellet was performed by the addition of 1.5 ml of buffer A1 and sonicated four times on ice in ten seconds bursts at five W with ten seconds breaks. Sonicated samples were centrifuged for ten minutes at 1,300 rpm at 4°C. After centrifugation, a Ni<sup>2+</sup>-NTA or amylose resin was prepared, as described by the manufacturer's protocol. The soluble sample was transferred to a resin-containing column and centrifuged for 2 minutes at 700G at room temperature, followed by two washes with buffer A1. A third washing was done using buffer A2 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 60 mM imidazole, 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol). Protein was then eluted from the resin by addition of buffer B1 (20 mM

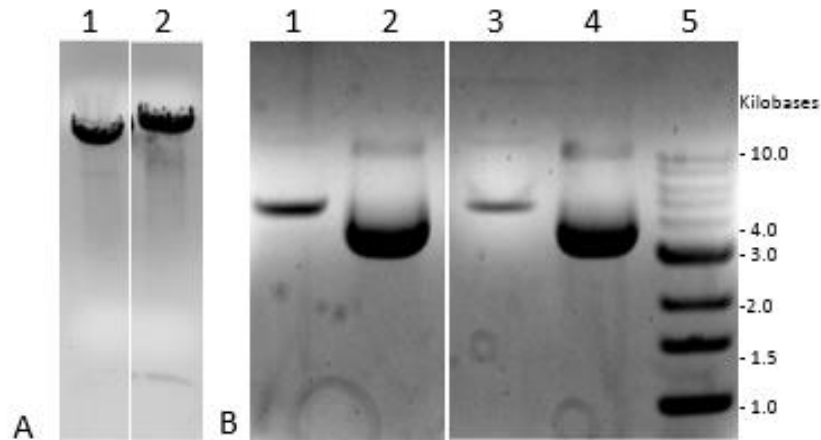
HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, 5 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol) when using  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ -NTA resin, or buffer B2 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 10 mM maltose) when using amylose resin.

## **2.3 Results**

### **2.3.1 Construction of expression vectors for ligation independent cloning**

For reconstitution of U5 snRNP, an expression vector from pQLinkN and pQLinkH expression vectors was constructed that would allow for insertion of the U5-specific protein genes into one vector by LIC. A adaptor sequence that is complementary to the 5' and 3' ends of the amplified genes was inserted. The pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> vectors were first double-digested with EcoRI and HindIII, and the EcoRI-HindIII fragment was replaced with oSDR 1070/1071 and oSDR 1072/1073 respectively. Figure 2-5a shows the linearization of pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and removal of a 105 and a 174 base pairs fragments, respectively.

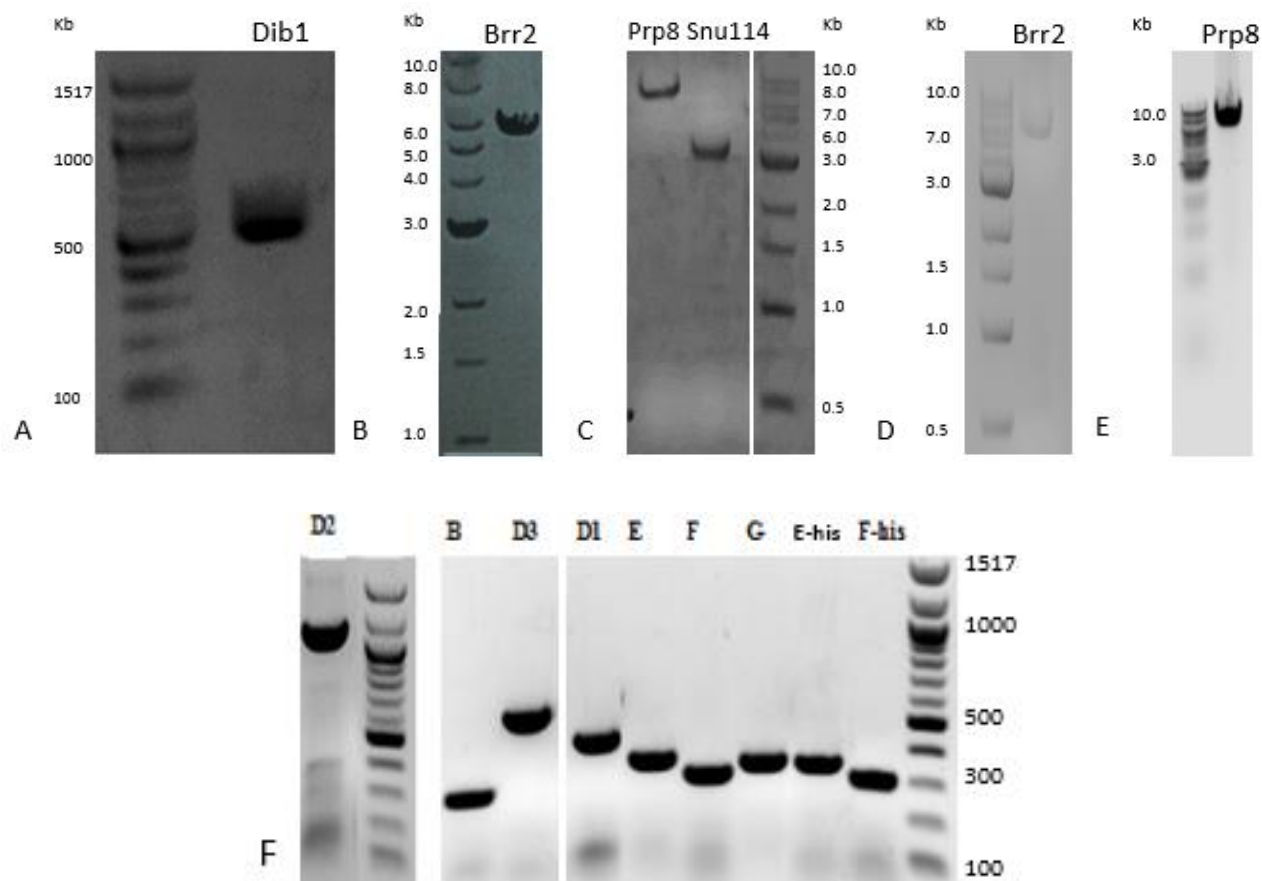
Followed by double-digestion of the vectors, oSDR 1070/1071 and oSDR 1072/1073 were ligated into pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> and DH5 $\alpha$  cells were transformed using these vectors. The vectors were digested with PmlI for confirmation of insertion of oligonucleotides since pQLink vectors do not contain a PmlI restriction site. As observed in figure 2-5b, the introduction of oligonucleotide was confirmed by linearization of the vectors.



**Figure 2-5 Construction of expression vectors:** a) A 0.7% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel presenting the EcoRI-HindIII double digestion of pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup> (lane 1) and pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> (lane 2). b) A 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel presenting digestion of the vector with PmlI. Lanes 1 and 3 show control samples; therefore, pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup>, respectively, after PmlI digestion. As expected, the vectors do not linearise since PmlI restriction site is absent. Lanes 2 and 4 show pQLinkH<sup>mod</sup> and pQLinkN<sup>mod</sup>, respectively, after insertion of PmlI-containing oligonucleotides. Insertion is confirmed by linearization of the vectors running on gel around 4 kilobases as expected, since vector is ~ 4.7 kilobases long.

### 2.3.2 Amplification of the genomic sequences of U5 snRNA-specific proteins by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

After construction of the vectors allowing for insertion of genes, each gene containing 5' and 3' ends complementary to the sequences inserted into the vectors was amplified. Figure 2-6 shows on gel amplification of Dib1, Brr2, Prp8, Snu114, Sm B, Sm D2, Sm D1, Sm E, Sm F, Sm G, where successful amplification of genes is confirmed (Table 4). When amplifying genes for insertion into pSR617, pSR627 and pMCSG2, the genes were 46 base pairs longer since the 5' and 3' ends contain sequences for insertion of genes into the vector by LIC.



**Figure 2-6 Amplification of protein genes:** A 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel presenting amplification of Dib1 gene (452 bp) (A) Brr2 gene (5515 bp) (B) Prp8 (7234 bp) and Snu114 (3373 bp) genes (C) Brr2 gene for insertion in Ppicza (D) Prp8 gene for insertion in pMCSG23 (E), and SmB (289 bp), SmD3 (559 bp), SmD2 (1045 bp), SmD1 (451 bp), SmE (364 bp), SmF (319), SmG (346 bp) (F). SmE-HIS and SmF-HIS represent the SmE and F genes that will be inserted into pSR627.

**Table 3 Presentation of the size of the protein genes in *C. merolae*.**

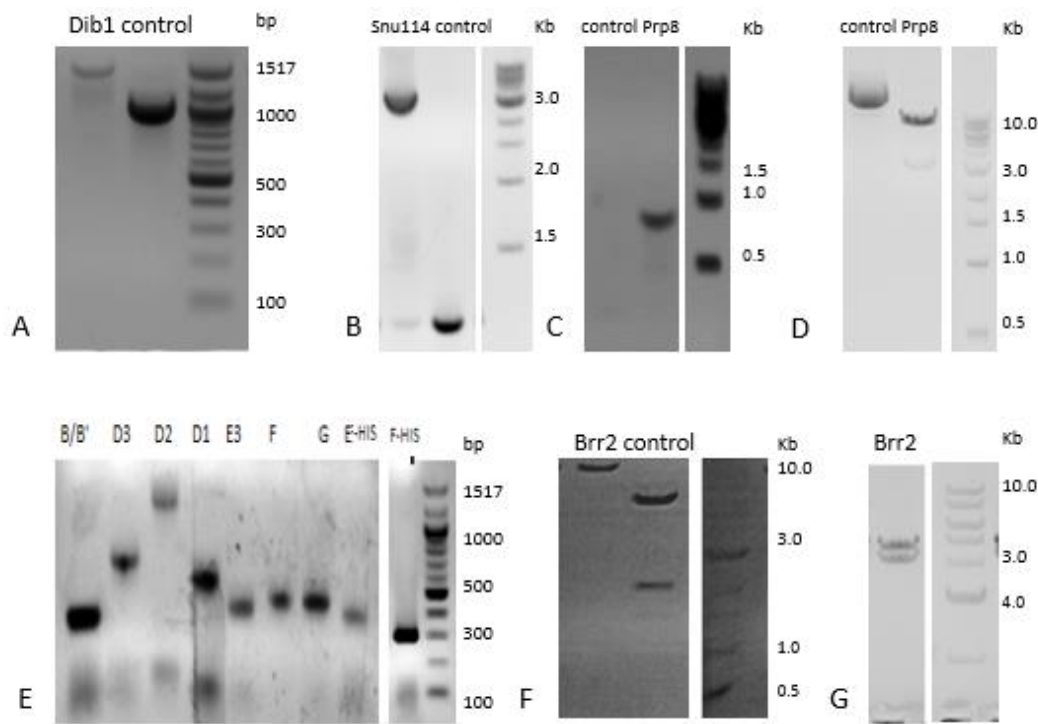
Protein	Gene size (base pairs)
Prp8	7188
Snu114	3327
Brr2	5469
Dib1	426
SmF	270
SmE	315
SmG	300
SmD3	510
SmB	240
SmD1	402
SmD2	996

### 2.3.3 Insertion of the protein genes into the vectors

After construction of expression vectors and amplification of the genes, the genes were inserted into pSR617, pSR627, or pMCSG2 by LIC. A successful insertion was assessed by either digestion or colony PCR. Brr2 was inserted into pPICZA by traditional ligation. For confirmation of insertion of Dib1 into pSR617, non-gene specific primers were used that annealed to a sequence flanking the gene. Therefore, if the gene was not inserted into the vector, a smaller PCR product (~1 kb) would be amplified. Successful insertion of the gene was confirmed by the presence of a 1.5 kb fragment on the gel (Figure 2-7a). For assessment of insertion of Snu114 gene into pSR617, different primers were used that would also anneal to the vector flanking the region of introduction of the gene. Therefore, it was expected to see a PCR product of about ~4 kb, instead of a 223 bp product (Figure 2-7b). For confirmation of the introduction of Prp8 into pSR617, a gene-specific primer was used as well as a primer that binds to the vector; therefore, if insertion of the gene occurred a ~1 kb PCR product would be expected to be observed (Figure 2-7c).

Detection of the insertion of Prp8 gene in the pMCSG2 vector was confirmed by digestion with NdeI, and the band sizes were expected to be 8704 and 3459 base pairs long (Figure 2-7d). For detection of Sm B, Sm D3, Sm D2, Sm D1, Sm E3, Sm F, and Sm G into pSR617, Sm E3-HIS into pSR627, and Sm F-HIS into pSR627, a colony PCR was done using gene-specific primers. As seen in figure 2-7e, the presence of each gene was assessed by amplification of the genes. Insertion of Brr2 in pSR617 was confirmed by linearization of the vector with SalI. A 10 kb fragment was observed on the gel when Brr2 gene was successfully inserted into pSR617, and a 4 kb fragment is seen when Brr2 was not added (Figure 2-7f). For detection of insertion of Brr2 into pPICZA, the vector was digested with ApaI and expected band sizes were 4707 and 4088 base

pairs long. As seen in figure 2-7g, successful insertion of the gene was observed. Confirmation of insertion of the genes into the vector were performed by sequencing of each vector (Appendix 1).



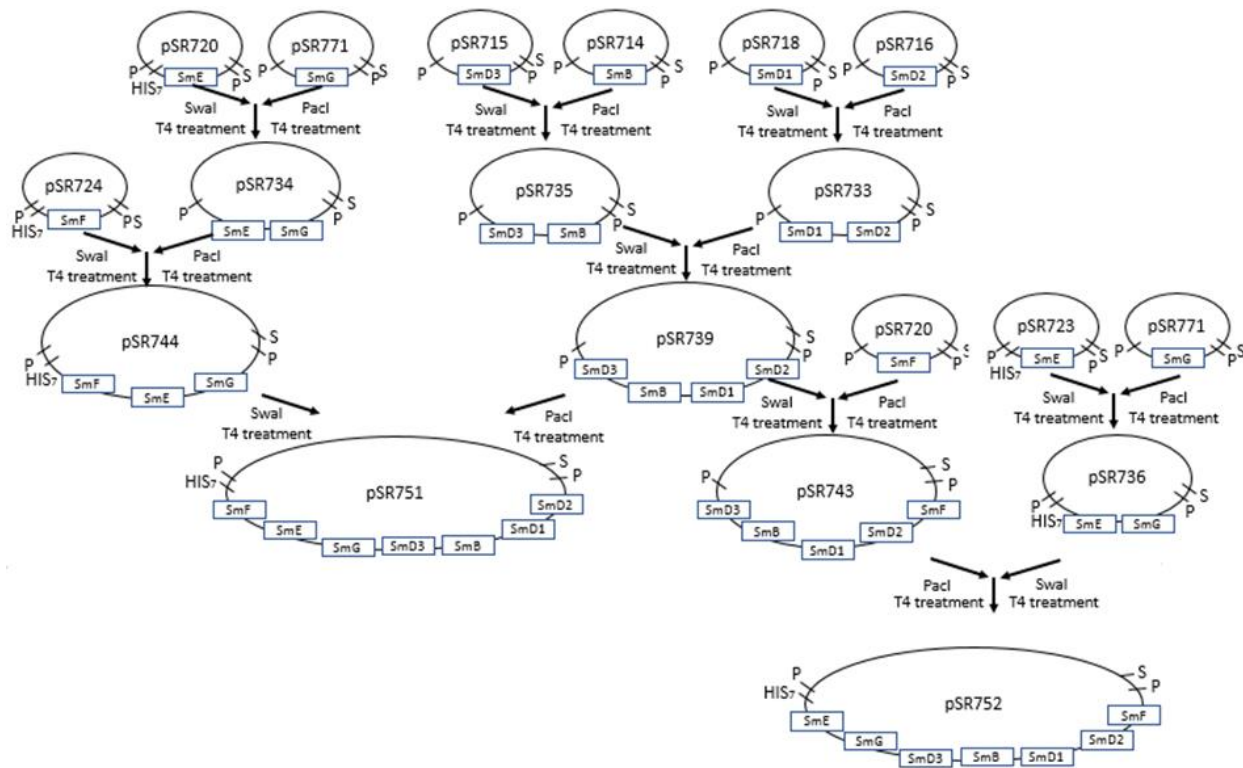
**Figure 2-7 Assessment of insertion of protein genes into expression vectors:** A 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gels presenting confirmation of insertion of all protein genes into the vectors. a) Amplification of ~1.5 kb fragment flanking Dib1 gene confirms the introduction of the gene into pSR617. b) Amplification of ~4 kb fragment flanking Snu114 ensures the presence of gene into pSR617. c) Amplification of Prp8 using gene-specific primers shows the presence of Prp8 gene into pSR617, where a ~1kb fragment is amplified. d) NdeI digestion of vector confirms insertion of Prp8 gene into pMCSG2 presenting ~8 and ~3 kb fragments. e) Presence of all the Sms B, D3, D2, D1, E, F and G is observed since proteins genes were amplified. Sm E-his and Sm-F on the gel represents the Sms E and F that were inserted into pSR627. f) Linearization by SalI digestion confirms the presence of Brr2 into pSR617 since a ~10 kb fragment is observed on the gel. g) ApaI digestion of the vector presents the expected 5 and 4 kb fragments confirming insertion of Brr2 into pPICZA.

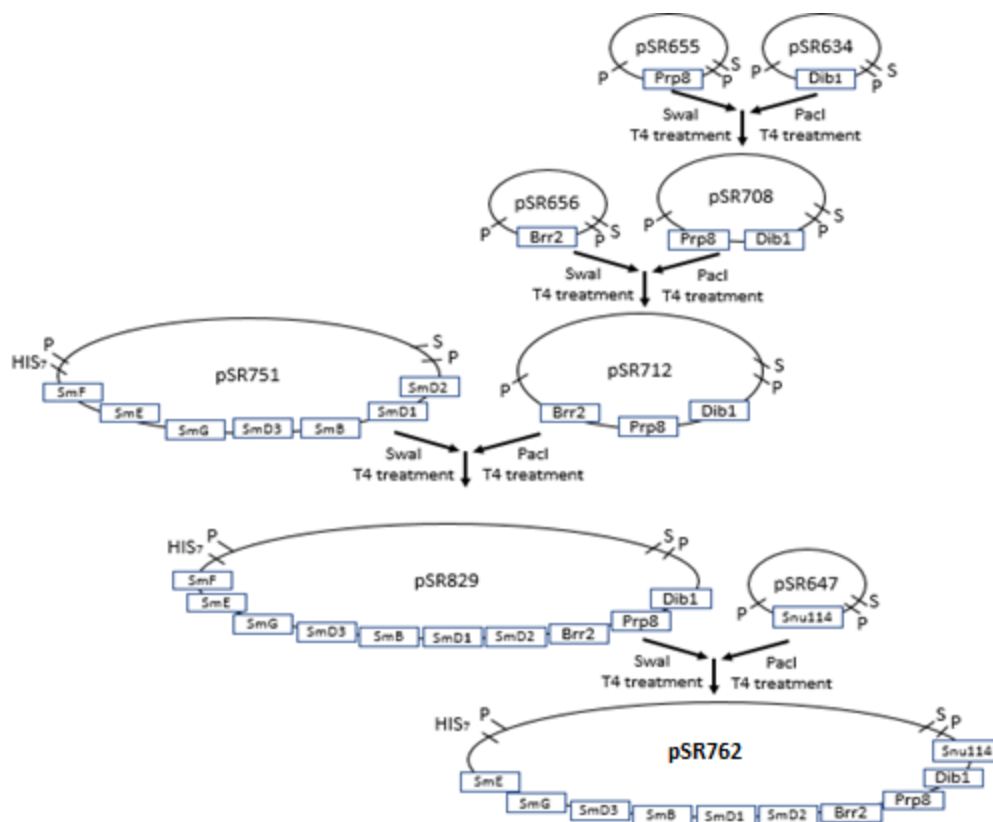
**Table 4 Construction of expression vectors:** After insertion of the genes, each vector was given a name (here called pSR). The Snu114 gene was inserted into pMCSG2 by another lab member. (\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pMCSG2. (\*\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pPICZA. (\*\*\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pQLinkH.

Gene	pSR #	Gene	pSR#	Gene	pSR#	Gene	pSR#
Dib1	634	Brr2**	855	Sm D3	715	Sm B	714
Snu114	647	Brr2	656	Sm D2	716	Sm G	721
Prp8	655	Snu114*	767	Sm D1	717	Sm E***	723
Prp8*	797	Sm F	720	Sm E	719	Sm F***	724

### 2.3.4 Construction of vectors for co-expression of the U5-specific proteins

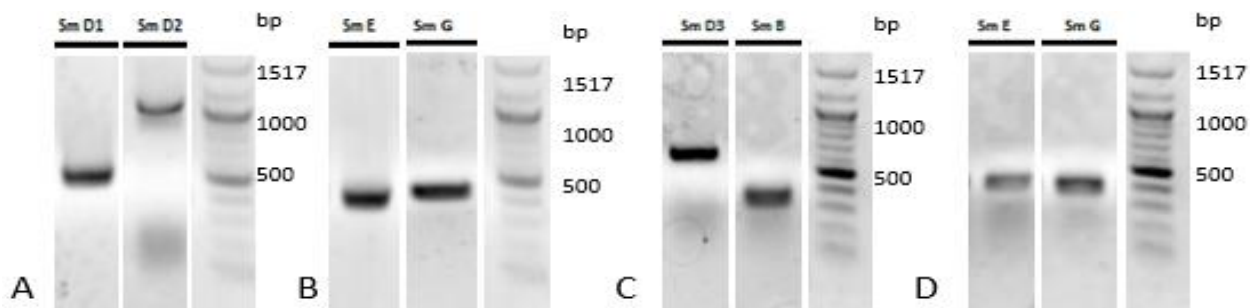
After insertion of each protein gene into the pSR617 and pSR627 (one vector with Sm E his tagged and other with Sm F his tagged), the combination of all genes into pSR627 containing either Sm E or Sm F was initiated. Indeed, these two proteins were in frame with six histidines allowing for further purification of the protein complex. LIC step-by-step and confirmation of gene insertions were performed by either colony PCR or restriction digestion of vectors.





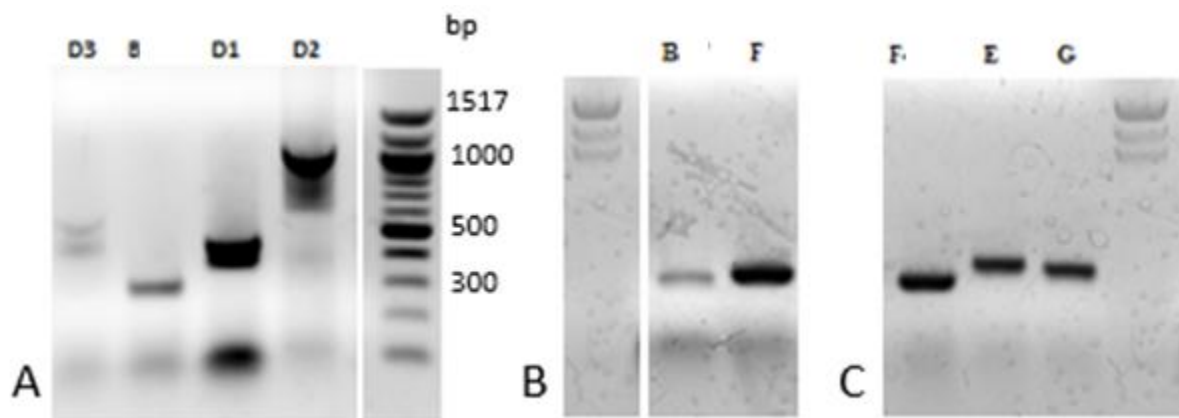
**Figure 2-8 Construction of the U5-specific proteins co-expression vector:** This scheme presents a step-by-step construction of a co-expression vector. Addition of inserts was done by consecutive SwaI and PacI digestions of vectors followed by T4 DNA polymerase treatments, allowing for the creation of the overhangs and ligation of the inserts into one vector. Each gene contained its own promotor and ribosome binding site.

As seen on the scheme (Figure 2-8), Sms D1/D2, E/G, D3/B and E-His/G vectors were constructed, and assessment of gene insertions was done by colony PCR (Figure 2-9).



**Figure 2-9 First step of construction of Sms-containing vector:** Presentation of the amplified genes on a 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel. a) Confirmation of insertion of SmD1 and Sm D2 into pSR617. b) Confirmation of insertion of SmE and SmG into pSR617. c) Confirmation of insertion of SmD3 and SmB into pSR617. d) Confirmation of insertion of SmD3 and SmB into pSR617.

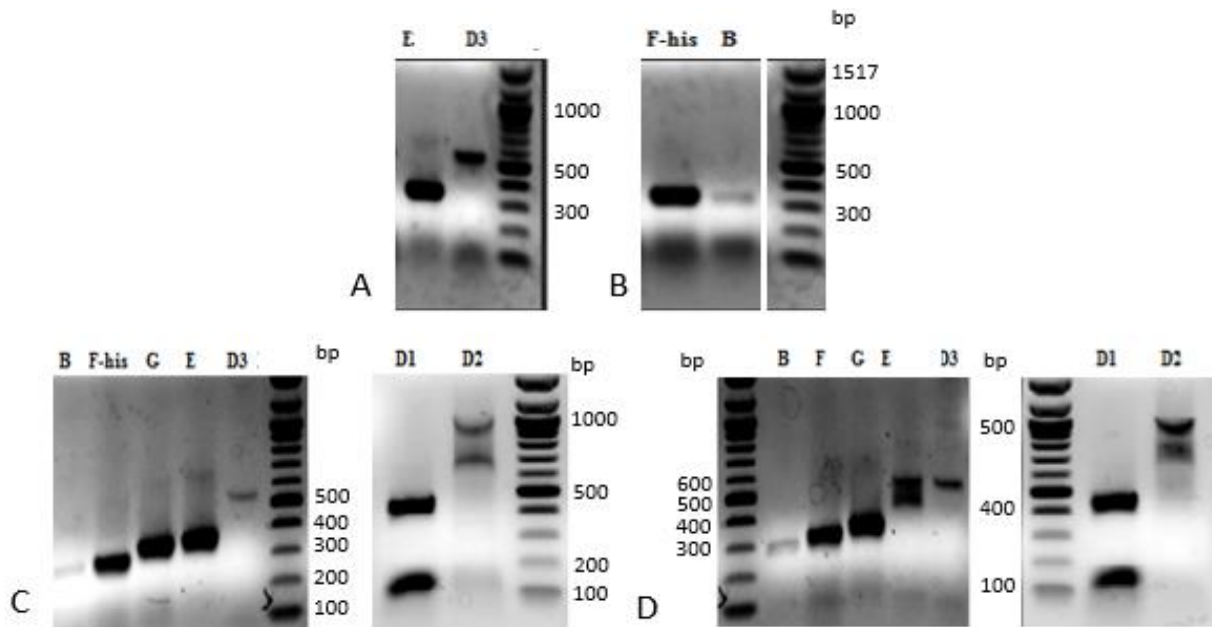
The second step was to combine SmD3/SmB to SmD1/SmD2, and insertions were confirmed by colony PCR (Figure 2-10a). The third part was comprised of two LICs. The vector containing SmD3/B/D1/D2 was combined with Sm F (pSR617), and Sm E3/G was combined with Sm F (pSR627). Construction of the Sm D3/B/D1/D2/F vector was confirmed by colony PCR using Sm F and B primers (Figure 2-10b). To confirm F-HIS/E/G construction, SmF, E and G primers were used (Figure 2-10c).



**Figure 2-10 Second and third steps of construction of Sms-containing vector:** Presentation of the amplified genes on a 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel. a) Confirmation of the construction of a Sm D3/SmB/SmD1/SmD2-containing expression vector by amplification of the genes. b) Confirmation of insertion of Sm D3, B, D1 and D2 genes into Sm F-containing vector (pSR617) by amplification of SmB and F genes. c) Confirmation of introduction of SmE and G into a SmF-HIS-containing vector by amplification of the genes. Markers on figures b and c are not clear; however, insertion is confirmed.

At the last step, insertion of all seven Sms into pSR627 was performed, where Sm E and Sm F were in frame with six histidines. The construct containing SmD3/B/D1/D2/F was ligated to the SmE3-his/G construct, the construct containing SmF-HIS/E3/G was ligated to the SmD3/B/D1/D2 construct. For confirmation of these ligations, SmE and D3 genes were amplified from the SmE3-his/G/D3/B/D1/D2/F-containing vector (Figure 2-11a), and Sm F-HIS and B genes from the Sm F-HIS/E3/G/D3/B/D1/D2-containing vector (Figure 2-11b). A second confirmation of the

presence of all the Sm genes into the vectors is presented in figures 2-11c and d. SmE3-his/G/D3/B/D1/D2/F-containing vector was named pSR752, and Sm F-HIS/E3/G/D3/B/D1/D2-containing vector was named pSR751 (Table 6).

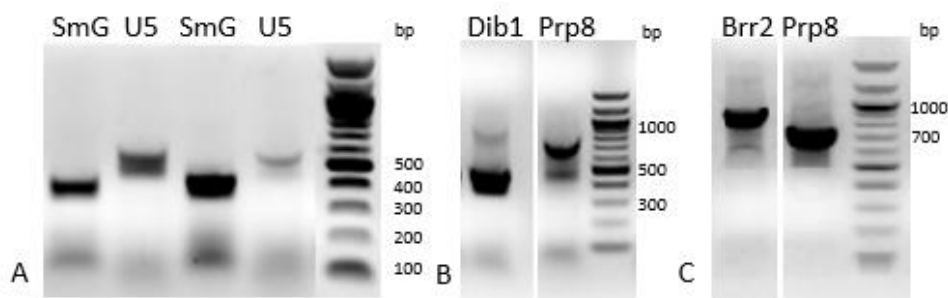


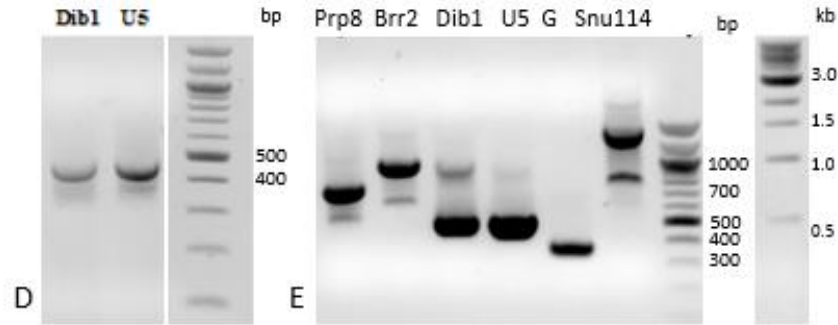
**Figure 2-11 Last step of construction of Sm-containing vector:** Presentation of the amplified genes on a 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel. a) Amplification of the SmE and D3 genes confirmed the introduction of the SmD3, B, D1, D2, and F genes into the SmE-his/G construct. b) Amplification of the SmF and B genes confirmed the presence of the SmD3, B, D1, and D2 genes in the SmF-HIS/E/G construct. c) Construction of the F-HIS/E/G/D3/B/D1/D2-containing vector was confirmed by amplification of all the genes. d) Construction of the SmE3-his/G/D3/B/D1/D2/F-containing vector was confirmed by amplification of all the genes.

After construction of vectors containing all seven Sm genes, the U5 snRNA gene was combined to both vectors, pSR751 and 752. The U5 snRNA-containing vector (pSR660) was previously constructed by Kirsten Reimer, a former lab member. Insertion of U5 gene to both vectors was confirmed by amplification of SmG and U5 genes (Figure 2-12a). In the last step of constructing a vector containing all U5-specific protein genes, Prp8, Dib1, and Brr2 were inserted into pSR753 and 755 (Table 6). The Prp8 gene was first combined to the Dib1-containing vector,

followed by insertion of Brr2 to this vector. The first ligation was confirmed using Prp8 and Dib1 primers (Figure 2-12b), and for the second construct (pSR712) Prp8 and Brr2 primers were used (Figure 2-12c), Prp8 primers that would amplify only 718 base pairs of the gene were used; therefore, the full-length is not seen on the gel.

The last step was to combine the Brr2/Prp8/Dib1 construct to pSR753 and 755. The pSR712 construct to pSR753 was successfully ligated; however, ligation of pSR712 to pSR753 failed multiple times. Figure 2-12d shows amplification of U5 and Dib1 genes to confirm the ligation of pSR712 to pSR753. As previously described, it was deemed appropriated to have two strategies to purify the complex. The first approach was to have all U5-specific protein genes in one vector having either a Sm E or Sm F tag. Another construct would not have the Snu114 gene, and this gene would be inserted into a different plasmid in frame with an MBP gene. Bacteria would be transformed with both vectors and a two-step purification using both HIS and MBP tags would allow purification of the complex. Thus, the Snu114 gene was the last gene to be inserted into the final construct (pSR762). Confirmation of insertion of that gene to this vector was performed by amplification of Prp8, Brr2, Snu114, U5, and Sm G (Figure 2-12e). For amplification of Prp8, Brr2 and Snu114, primers were used that partially amplified the gene, with bands expected to be 718, 958, and 1421 base pairs.





**Figure 2-12 Step-wise construction of the vector containing all U5-specific protein genes:** Presentation of the amplified genes on a 1% Agarose Ethidium Bromide gel. a) Amplification of the SmG e U5 genes for confirmation of insertion of U5 to Sms-containing vectors. Amplification of U5 was performed using oSDR1125 and oSDR 1126 primers; therefore, an expected 410 bp fragment is observed. Lanes 1 and 2 display the insertion of U5 to pSR751 and pSR752, respectively. b) Combination of Prp8 and Dib1 genes into one vector was confirmed by amplification of Prp8 and Dib1 genes, and bands of 718 and 426 bp were observed. c) Confirmation of insertion of the Brr2 gene into the Prp8/Dib1-containing vector is confirmed by amplification of the Prp8 and Brr2 genes, and the correspondent bands of 958 and 718 bp are seen. d) Insertion of Prp8, Brr2, and Dib1 genes into the U5/Sms-containing vector is confirmed by the presence of amplification of the Dib1 and U5 genes. e) Insertion of Snu114 into the final construct was confirmed by the presence of Ppr8, Brr2, Dib1, U5, SmG, and Snu114 genes.

**Table 5 Construction of expression vectors containing U5-specific protein genes:** Each vector used for the construction of expression vector was named pSR followed by a number.

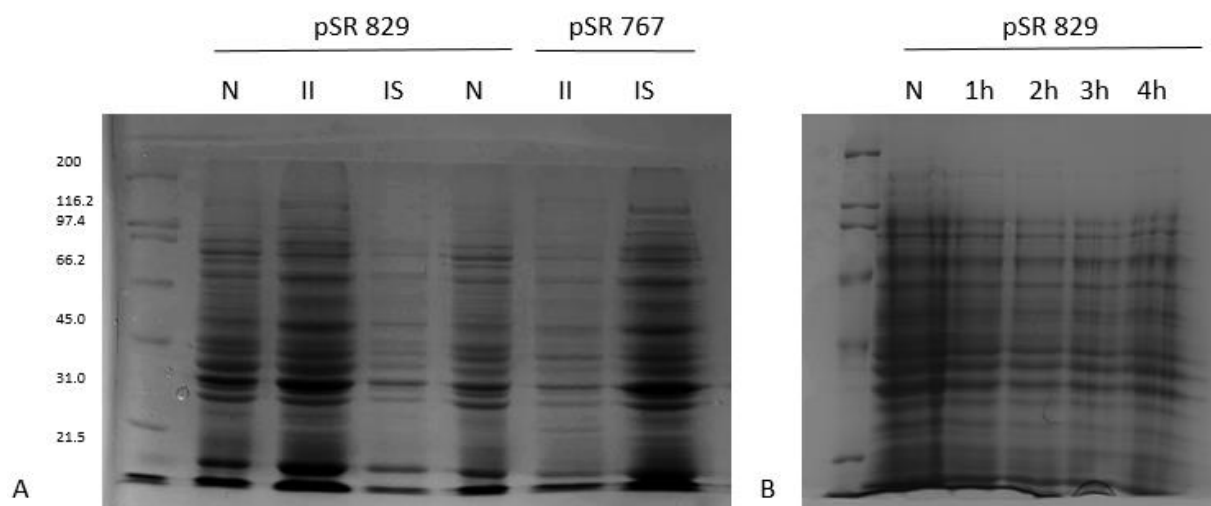
Gene-containing construct	pSR#
Sm D1/D2	733
Sm D3/B	735
Sm E/G	734
Sm E-HIS/G	736
Sm D3/B/D1/D2	739
Sm D3/B/D1/D2/F	743
Sm F-HIS/ E/G	744
Sm E-HIS/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/F	752
Sm F-HIS/ E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2	751
Sm E-HIS/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/F/U5	755
Sm F-HIS/ E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/U5	753
Sm Prp8/Dib1	708
Sm Brr2/ Prp8/Dib1	712
Sm F-HIS/ E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/U5/Brr2/ Prp8/Dib1	829
Sm F-HIS/ E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/U5/Brr2/ Prp8/Dib1/Snu114	762

### 2.3.5 Expression and solubility tests

Once construction of expression vectors containing the genes of the proteins that associate to U5 snRNA was accomplished, co-expression of the proteins using the vectors pSR767 and pSR829 was attempted. The vector pSR767 was constructed by Mona Amin, a former lab member and contains the Snu114 gene in frame with the MBP gene and six histidines. Expression the protein by IPTG induction in bacteria was confirmed based on the proteins molecular weights (Table 7). As seen in figure 2-13a, protein expression in both soluble and insoluble fraction could not be seen. Protein expression after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours of induction was assessed and no differences between the non-induced sample and IPTG induced samples were observed (Figure 2-13b).

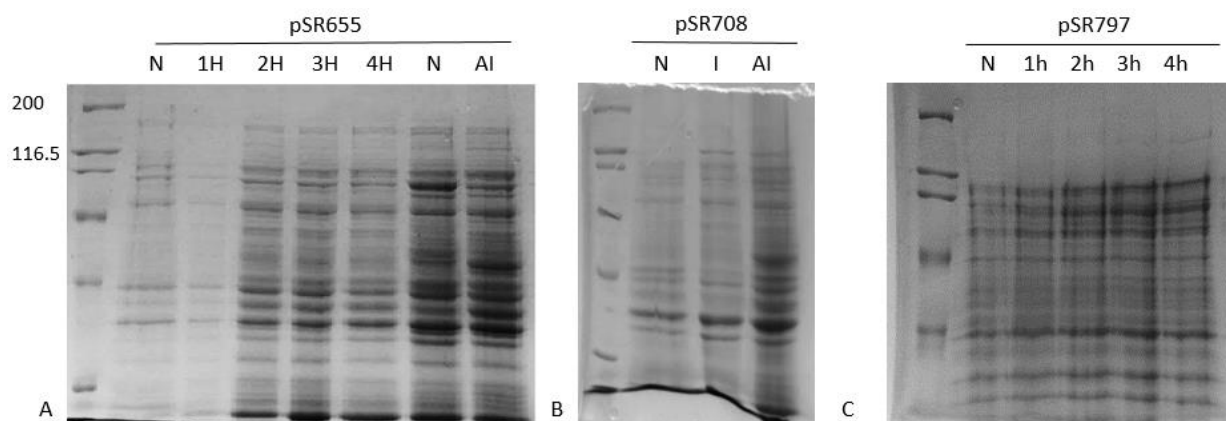
**Table 6 Presentation of the molecular weight of the proteins in *C. merolae*.**

Protein	Approximate molecular Weight (kDa)
Prp8	274
Snu114	122
Brr2	205
Dib1	16
SmF	10
SmF +HIS <sub>7</sub> tag	12
SmE	12
SmE +HIS <sub>7</sub> tag	14
SmG	11
SmD3	19
SmB	9
SmD1	15
SmD2	36



**Figure 2-13 IPTG induction of the U5-specific proteins:** 8% SDS PAGE gel presenting one of the attempts to express all U5-specific proteins in Rosetta pLysS. When using the vector pSR829 the proteins Prp8 (274 kDa), Snul14 (122 kDa), Br2 (205 kDa), Dib1 (16 kDa), SmF (10 kDa), SmF with His<sub>7</sub> (12 kDa), SmE (12 kDa), SmE with His<sub>7</sub> (14 kDa), SmG (11 kDa), SmD3 (19 kDa), SmB (9 kDa), SmD1 (15 kDa), SmD2 (16 kDa) were expected to be co-expressed. When using the vector pSR767 the protein Snul14 with MBP (164.5 kDa) was expected to express. a) No changes between non-induced and induced lanes on gel confirms no expression of proteins after 4 hours induction by addition of 1mM IPTG. b) The gel shows no expression of proteins after 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours induction by addition of 1mM IPTG. (N) non-induced, (II) induced, and insoluble material, (IS) induced and soluble material.

The negative results for co-expression of these proteins requires changing the initial strategy. It was deemed most suitable to check for expression of each protein individually since vectors containing each protein genes were available (Table 5). Protein expression was tested using different constructs, such as pSR751, pSR752, and pSR708. Protein expression was attempted by either IPTG or auto-induction. As seen on acrylamide gels, expression of Prp8 either individually (pSR655 – Figure 2-14a) or in the presence of Dib1 (pSR708 – Figure 2-14b) was not observed, since it was expected to be seen on the gel a protein of 274 kDa. For this protein, Prp8 was inserted into a different vector fused to MBP (pSR797), and the resulting construct was used. However, expression of Prp8 when induced by IPTG induced was also not observed (Figure 2-14c).

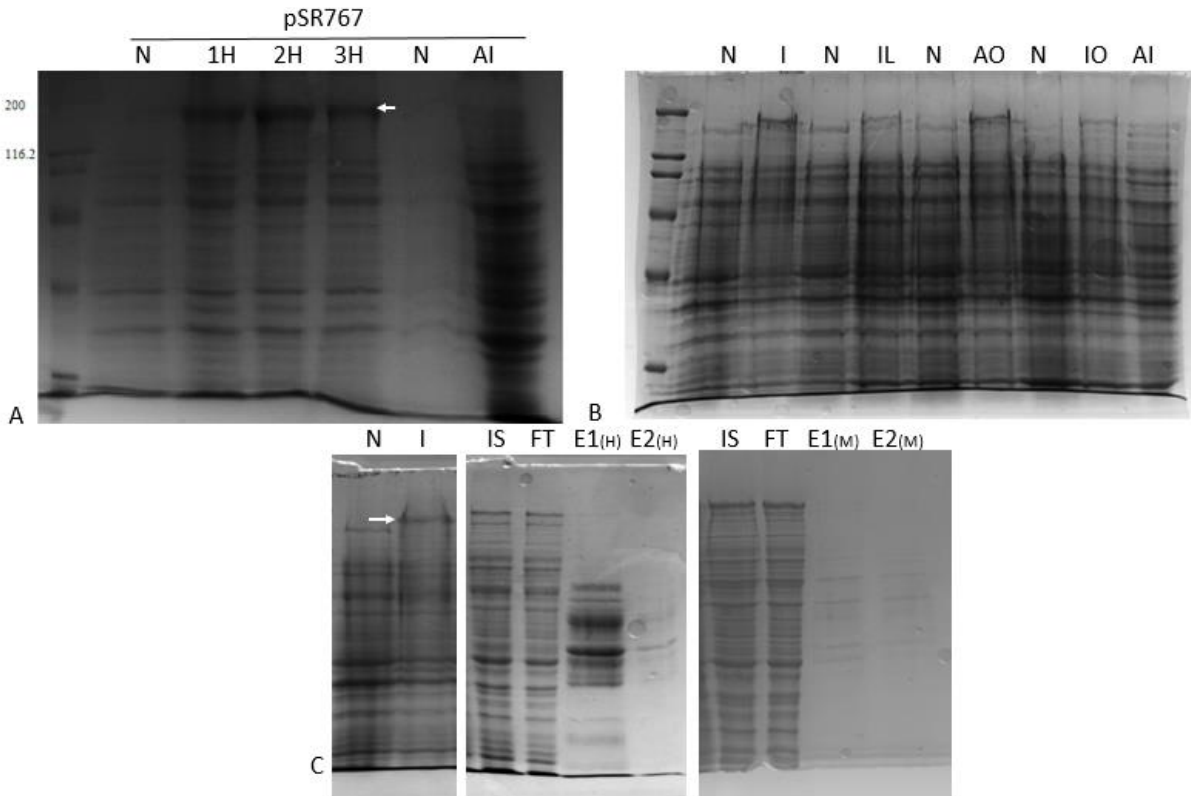


**Figure 2-14 Induction of expression of Prp8 in Rosetta pLysS:** A 8% SDS PAGE gel presenting different attempts to express Prp8 in Rosetta pLysS. a) No changes between non-induced and induced lanes on the gel confirmed that Prp8 (274 kDa) was not expressed by either IPTG induction or auto-induction. Expression of Prp8 by addition of 1 mM IPTG was checked after 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours of induction. b) No expression of Prp8 (274 kDa) was also observed after to co-expressing Prp8 and Dib1 by either IPTG induction or auto-induction. c) No expression is observed when expressing Prp8 joined to MBP (289.5 kDa) after 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours of induction. (N) non-induced, (AI) auto-induced, (I) IPTG induced.

Expression of Snu114 was also checked using the vector pSR767. This vector (constructed by Mona Amin, a former lab member) contains the Snu114 gene in frame with the MBP gene and six histidines. Snu114 was presumably expressed after adding 1 mM IPTG to the culture since a protein below 200 kDa was observed on the gel (Figure 2-15a). Due to the low protein expression, four different expression conditions were attempted to improve the yield (Figure 2-15b). First, inductions at both 1 mM IPTG and 0.1 mM IPTG were attempted. The second strategy was to grow the culture overnight in non-inducing media followed by dilutions of the cultures and an induction with 1 mM IPTG or auto-induction. In addition to this, auto-induction was also tried after the cells had been grown for 24 hours in non-inducing media. As observed on the gel, a band close to the size of the Snu114 protein is observed; however, any improvement in protein expression is presented (Figure 2-15b).

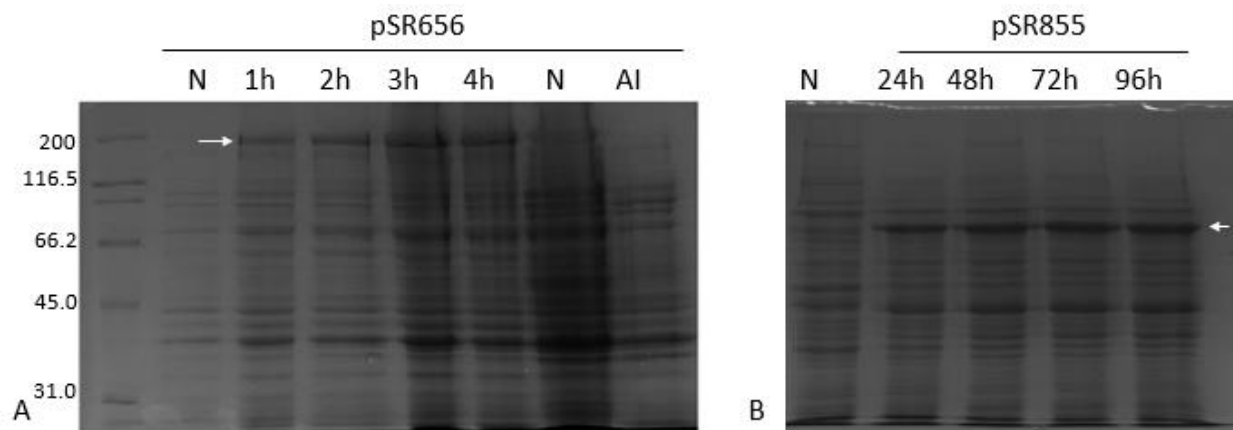
To confirm expression of Snu114, protein purification was performed by batch-binding after protein expression by a 1 mM IPTG induction (Figure 2-15c). Since the construct allows the

protein to have two tags, His and MBP, purification of Snu114 was attempted using two resins: nickel and amylose. Batch binding utilising a nickel resin is appropriated with His tag, and MBP tag have an affinity to amylose resin. Although a band below 200 kDa is observed in induced, soluble and flow through lanes, no protein in the elution sample is seen. Therefore, the protein found is not binding to either nickel or amylose resins.



**Figure 2-15 Expression and Purification of Snu114 fused to MBP:** A 8% SDS PAGE gel presenting attempts to express Snu114 in Rosetta pLysS. a) Induction of expression of Snu114 with 1 mM IPTG after 1, 2, 3 hours shows expression of a ~200 kDa protein (white arrow). Auto-induction does not show any protein highly expressed around 160 kDa. b) Different attempts to increase the yield of protein expressed shows no improvement in protein expression. c) Purification of Snu114 by batch-binding indicates that the protein observed on induced, soluble and flow-through lanes (white arrow) does not bind to either nickel or amylose resins. (N) non-induced, (AI) auto-induced, (I) 1 mM IPTG induced, (IL) 0.1 mM IPTG induced, (AO) non-induced cultures grown overnight and auto-induced, (IO) non-induced cultures grown overnight and 1 mM IPTG induced, (IS) soluble material, (FT) flow-through, (E1<sub>H</sub>) first elution with 500 mM imidazole, (E2<sub>H</sub>) second elution with 500 mM imidazole, (E1<sub>M</sub>) first elution with 10 mM maltose, (E2<sub>M</sub>) first elution with 10 mM maltose.

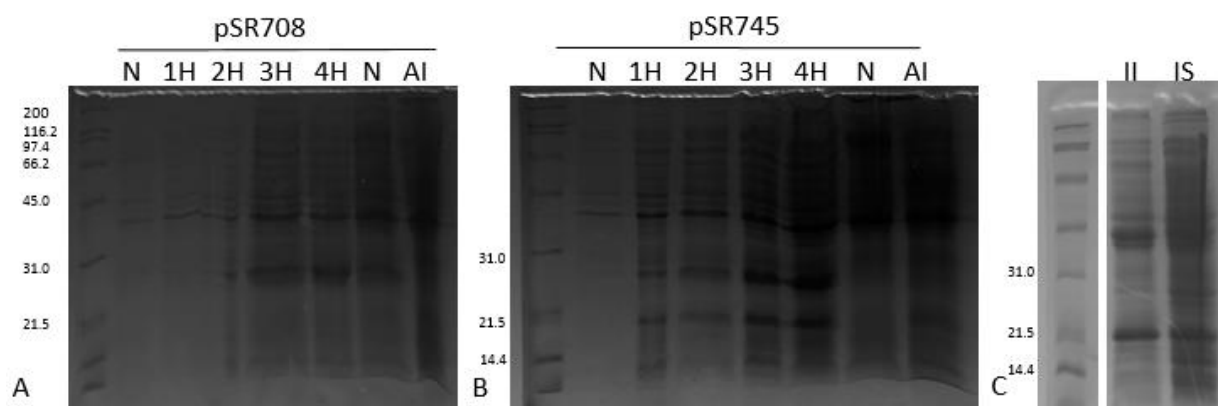
Attempts to express Brr2 were made in two different expression systems: *E. coli* and *P. pastoris*. First, Brr2 expression in bacteria by both IPTG and auto-induction was tried. As seen on the gel, a band is observed on the induced lane (white arrow in Figure 2-16a); however, it was expected to be above the 200 kDa mark, since Brr2 is a 205 kDa protein. Brr2 expression was also tried in another expression system. Yeast was transformed with pSR855 and Brr2 expression was checked after induction with methanol at the 24, 48, 72, 96 hours time points. Expression of Brr2 on the gel could not be observed; however, on all gels the presence of a methanol-induced protein with a molecular weight of ~70 kDa could be observed according to the marker used (Figure 2-16b).



**Figure 2-16 Induction of expression of Brr2 using two expression systems:** a) A 8% SDS PAGE gel presenting attempts to express Brr2 in Rosetta pLysS. No proteins are observed at 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours after induction via 1 mM IPTG and auto-induction. b) No expression of Brr2 is found when expression was methanol-induced in X-33 strain for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. However, expression of a ~70 kDa protein (white arrow) was observed. (N) non-induced, (AI) auto-induced.

For expression of Dib1, bacteria were transformed using two different constructs pSR708 and pSR745 (construct contains Dib in frame with a HIS<sub>7</sub> tag, which was made by Maya De Vos, a former lab member). Both IPTG and auto-induction were tried. When attempting to co-express Dib1 with Prp8, a ~16 kDa protein band was not observed on the induced lanes (Figure 2-17a).

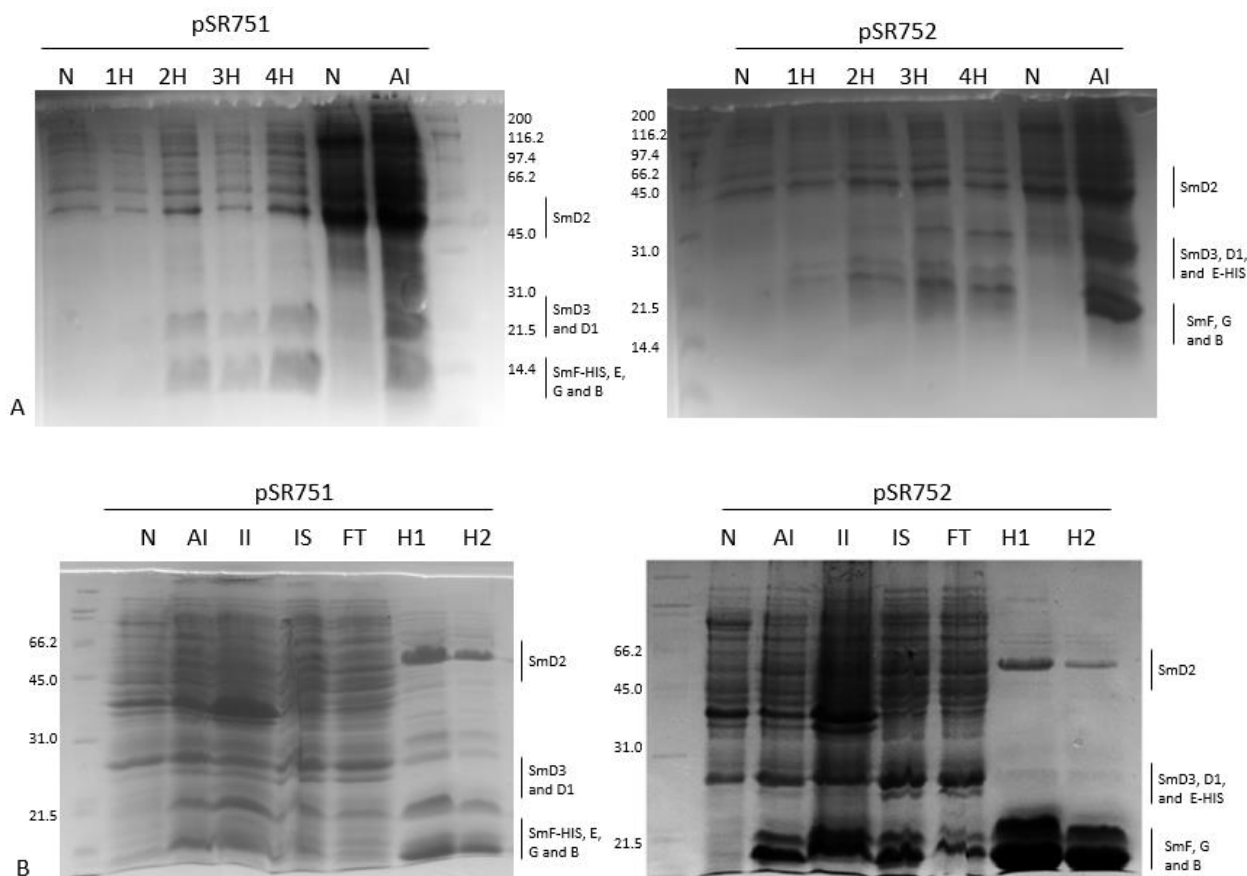
However, when trying to induce expression of Dib1 alone with a His<sub>7</sub> tag by addition of 1 mM of IPTG, the presence of a band near the molecular weight expected was observed (~18 kDa including His tag) (Figure 2-17b). Surprisingly, Dib1 is not expressed by auto-induction. Followed by strong expression of Dib1, the solubility of the protein was checked. As seen in figure 2-17c, the presence of the protein in both soluble and insoluble fractions is displayed.



**Figure 2-17 Induction of expression of Dib1 by IPTG induction and auto-induction:** A 12% SDS PAGE gel presenting the expression of Dib1 in Rosetta pLysS. a) Dib1 is not induced by either IPTG or auto-induction when co-expressed with Prp8. A ~16 kDa protein is not observed on the gel. b) Dib1 expressed individually attached to a HIS<sub>7</sub> tag with IPTG. c) Solubility test shows the presence of Dib1 in both insoluble and soluble material. (N) non-induced, (AI) auto-induced, (II) induced and insoluble material, (IS) induced and soluble material.

Successful co-expression of the Sm proteins by both IPTG and auto-induction was observed on gels. Both constructs, having Sm E and Sm F HIS<sub>7</sub> tag, showed an excellent protein expression using both methods. However, auto-induction presented a better protein expression (Figure 2-18a). Furthermore, co-purification of the proteins using both construction containing tagged SmE or SmF proteins was performed by batch-binding. In figure 2-18b, bands corresponding to the sizes of the Sm proteins are observed on eluted fractions. Since not only the tagged proteins are seen on gels,

but other Sm proteins, it suggests that the proteins are interacting with each other allowing co-purification. However, these results do not guarantee the presence of all seven proteins.



**Figure 2-18 Co-expression and purification of the Sm proteins:** A 8% SDS PAGE gel presenting the expression of Sm proteins in Rosetta pLysS. a) Expression of proteins using both pSR751 and 752 is observed by IPTG and auto-induction. After 4 hours of induction a better expression of protein is seen; however, auto-induction presents a higher protein expression. b) Purification of proteins using nickel resin shows binding of the Sm to the resin suggesting the interaction of the proteins. (N) non-induced, (AI) auto-induced, (II) insoluble material, (IS) soluble material, (FT) flow-through, (H1) first elution with 500 mM imidazole, (H2) second elution with 500 mM imidazole.

## 2.4 Discussion

This chapter describes different attempts to reconstitute the *C. merolae* U5 snRNP. Indeed, the first strategy proposed in this section was to clone all protein genes into an expression vector for co-expression and purification of the complex. Although insertion of the genes into the

expression vector was successful, the different attempts to co-express all eleven proteins together failed. Two different approaches were attempted to express these proteins in bacteria. IPTG induction and auto-induction and different protein expression conditions were also attempted since recombinant expression of these *C. merolae* proteins has never been done before. An analysis of protein expression at different time courses was also performed. Protein expression assessment was done after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours after addition of IPTG to cells, since time-life and stability of proteins in the culture conditions are unknown. Failure of all these attempts made it necessary to develop an alternative approach. Therefore, expression of Brr2, Prp8, Snu114 and Dib1 individually by both IPTG and auto-induction was performed. In addition, it was checked for expression of Snu114 and Prp8 by fusion of these proteins to MBP.

At first, it was believed that Snu114 fused to MBP was being expressed, albeit it in a low yield. Therefore, several conditions to increase protein expression levels were tried. However, a considerable increase in protein yield was not observed. Batch binding was attempted since the protein had both His and MBP tags, so nickel and amylose resins were used (Figure 2-15b). As presented in the results section, purification of the protein using the nickel resin was not successful. The expected band is not seen on the elution fraction although it is present in both soluble and flow-through fractions. This result suggests that the band observed on induction lane on the gel was not Snu114. Failure of purification of the protein by batch-binding using the amylose resin confirmed that the protein observed was not the tagged Snu114. Since the same band was seen when trying to express Brr2, it suggests that the protein found on the gel could be some bacterial protein.

As expression of Brr2, Snu114 and Ppr8 failed in *E. coli*, it was proposed that expression of these proteins in another organism could be an alternative to solve the expression problems.

Therefore, expression of these proteins in yeast was attempted, and the Brr2 gene was inserted into pPICZA for expression in *P. pastoris*. Unfortunately, expression of Brr2 in this organism also failed. Surprisingly, the presence of a protein of approximately 70 kDa was observed. The presence of that band raised some questions regarding the failure in integration, disruption of the AOX1 gene, expression of a truncated Brr2, and expression of yeast proteins that were methanol-induced. Since cells were able to survive in media supplemented with Zeocin, it suggests that the linearised vector was integrated into the genome because the cells are resistant to Zeocin. However, it was not assessed if integration of the gene occurred at the AOX1 locus. The X-33 strain has a Mut<sup>+</sup> phenotype, and the presence of the AOX1 enables normal growth in methanol-containing media. According to the literature, crossover integration into the AOX1 locus frequently happens (50-80% frequency), permitting survival of cells in methanol-containing culture (Li et al. 2007). However, there is a 10-20% chance that integration of the gene has disrupted the AOX1 gene forcing the cell to rely on a weak AOX2 gene. This event also allows survival of cells in the methanol-containing media, resulting in a Mut<sup>s</sup> phenotype (Li et al. 2007). Therefore, it suggests that failure of Brr2 expression could be due to the disruption of the AOX1 gene, and the presence of AOX2 on the X-33 strain was enabling survival of the cell in methanol-enriched media. However, on all the gels, expression of an unknown protein is observed when methanol is added to the media, which implies that the AOX1 is not disrupted and is controlling transcription (Figure 2-16b).

If the AOX1 gene is in fact not interrupted, the protein present on the gel could be a truncated form of Brr2 or some yeast protein that is induced by methanol. Indeed, by searching for genes that are present in methylotrophic organisms on UniProt, it was found that not only the AOX 1 and 2 genes are induced by methanol, but also DAS1 and 2, which encode for dihydroxyacetone

synthase proteins. Indeed, all these genes encode for proteins between 60 to 80 kDa, which could explain the presence of a protein being expressed in methanol-containing media. However, further exploration would be necessary to understand why Brr2 is not being expressed in this organism, or if a truncated form of Brr2 is being expressed. Another approach that should be considered to ensure integration of the gene at the right locus is to design primers for the amplification of the 5' end of the AOX 1 gene along with the Brr2 gene. Screening of more colonies on zeocin is also an alternative to increase the chances of finding colonies that have an intact AOX1 gene.

Expression of Brr2, Prp8 and Snu114 failed. The reasons that all the attempts to express these proteins in *E. coli* failed are not confirmed. Expression of large proteins has been found to be challenging due to their complex folding and lack of stability. Therefore, one proposed reason for the failure of expression of these large proteins is the presence of rare codons. Indeed, *in vivo* and *in vitro* biochemical studies have shown that codons can be related to translation efficiency and mRNA stability. Thus, expression of some proteins in *E. coli* can be compromised when codons needed for translation of protein are rare (Boël et al. 2016). In fact, large proteins increase the chances of having rare codons involved in translation. In spite of the fact that the Rosetta pLysS strain possesses genes for rare tRNAs, translation efficiency and mRNA stability could be presumably compromised. A bioinformatical tool called GenScript was used to verify the presence of rare codons on these three large proteins. This tool considers two parameters: codon adaptation (CAI) and codon frequency distribution (CFD). The first parameter is related to the distribution of codon usage frequency along to the length of the protein gene to be expressed in a specific host. CAI values below 0.8 represent a reduced expression of the gene in a specified host. The second parameter considers the percentage of distribution of codons. CFD values below 30% express a reduced efficiency of translation in the chosen host. Thus, this tool was used to check for CAI and

CDF values of these three genes, when expressed in *E. coli* cells. All genes presented low CAI and CDF values suggesting a low translation efficiency (Table 8). Therefore, for future attempts to express these proteins in either bacteria or yeast, it would be useful to do codon optimisation. It might increase translation levels and RNA stability making protein expression more promising. Another alternative to solve protein expression and solubility issue would be to express truncations of each protein, this would allow stability and interactions among proteins, as described in previous publications.

**Table 7 Presentation of the CAI and CDF calculated by GenScript, based on the DNA sequence of the *C. merolae* proteins.**

Protein	CAI	CDF
<b>Brr2</b>	0.62	15%
<b>Snu114</b>	0.63	13%
<b>Prp8</b>	0.65	13%

Only Dib1 was expressed individually by both IPTG and auto-induction, and also displayed high solubility. The Sm proteins also presented strong expression by auto-induction. It was not surprising that co-expression of the Sms would result in solubility of the complex. It has been reported previously by Kambach et al. (1999) and Zaric et al. (2005) that expression of the Sm and LSm proteins individually has shown significant instability of the proteins due to the hydrophobicity of the  $\beta 4$  and  $\beta 5$  strands. Indeed, instability of the Sms was solved by co-expression of Sm pairs burying the hydrophobic strands of each other from solvent (Kambach et al. 1999). Therefore, the results regarding expression and solubility of the Sm complex enabled the continued investigation of the Sm complex in *C. merolae*, which will be described in chapter 3.

To conclude, the attempts presented in this chapter will be an excellent reference to propose new strategies to reconstitute the U5 snRNP or to express each of the proteins individually.

### **3. Chapter Three - Structural and functional studies of *C. merolae* Sm complex**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

As previously discussed, the Sm complex has been well investigated in other organisms. This splicing complex is comprised of seven Sm proteins that make up three distinct subunits: Sm E-F-G, Sm D1-D2, and Sm B-D3 (Raker et al. 1996). Binding of the subunits to the snRNAs occurs in a step-wise manner coordinated by a protein complex called SMN (Fischer et al. 1997; Liu et al. 1997; Meister et al. 2001; Pellizzoni et al. 2002). This protein is responsible for the formation of a snRNP core particle called the Sm core RNP. Indeed, the Sms have been found to play a crucial role in both biogenesis and recruitment of recruitment of snRNA particles. Although this protein complex has been found bioinformatically in *C. merolae*, nothing is known about its structure and functionality in the organism (Stark et al. 2015). It is likely that the uridyl-rich sequences in U2, U4 and U5 snRNA, similar to the consensus Sm binding site, facilitate the binding of the Sm complex to these snRNAs. Since the SMN protein complex is not present in *C. merolae*, it raises some questions regarding assembly of the Sm proteins. The absence of this assembly factor suggests self assembly of the Sm proteins prior to binding to the snRNAs. As well, the absence of a stem-loop 3' of the Sm site supports this idea, since the complex could move along the 3' end of the snRNA in order to bind to the Sm site. The main objective of this chapter will be to investigate the function, structure and assembly of the Sm complex in *C. merolae*.

In the previous chapter, the construction of vectors containing all seven Sm genes were described. Two vectors were constructed, with each one containing either Sm E or F in frame with a HIS<sub>7</sub> tag for further co-purification of the complex. After accomplishing this, the Sm proteins were successfully expressed through auto-induction and displayed a high degree of solubility. Here, a two-step purification of the protein complex will be described. The first step involves

nickel affinity chromatography (IMAC). Due to the great affinity of the HIS<sub>7</sub> tag to nickel, a nickel column can be used to separate the protein complex from bacterial proteins. Retrieval of the protein from the nickel column can be done by adding a high concentration of imidazole. Since imidazole is a histidine competitor, it replaces the His-tagged protein by binding to the column allowing elution of the protein. A second purification was applied called size exclusion chromatography. Since this method involves purification of particles by size, it was applied to separate fully assembled complexes from partially assembled complexes. To do this, the IMAC purified protein is applied to a column comprised of pores, which allows small particles to be retained momentarily, while the big particles run freely in the column resulting in premature elution.

After purification of the complex, it was necessary to confirm the presence of all seven Sm proteins in the purified sample. Therefore, the Sm complex was characterized by mass spectrometry (MS). Briefly, this method involves digestion of the protein by proteases, such as trypsin, and the fragmented peptides are ionized and run through a magnetic field. This allows separation of the peptides due to their variety of masses and charges. The proteins are characterized in samples looking for the unique amino acids sequence of each protein. By performing this technique, it was possible to confirm the presence of all seven Sm proteins in the purified sample.

In other organisms, the Sm complex forms a ring shape, which was observed in the LSm complex. Previously, Dunn was able to confirm by Electron Microscopy (EM) that *C. merolae*'s LSms form a complex with a hole in the center (Dunn, 2010). Therefore, the investigation of the functionality of the purified Sm was initiated by the analysis of its assembly. A random interaction of the Sms would suggest a non-functional complex. Samples of the recombinantly expressed and purified complex were sent for EM analysis. In brief, the shape of the protein was assessed through exposure to an electron beam. Electron microscopy results confirmed that the protein complex was

assembled in a doughnut shape, which suggested that the recombinantly expressed and purified Sm complex from *C. merolae* was functional.

In addition, evidence in support of the functionality of the Sm complex was confirmed by binding of the Sm complex to U2, U4 and U5. A filter binding assay, an electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA), and a fluorescence polarization (FP) assay are all described in this chapter and were conducted to assess function of the Sm complex. By performing filter binding, detection of a RNA-protein interaction is enabled by filtration of the RNA-protein mixture through a nitrocellulose filter. Due to the affinity of the protein to the filter, it is possible to measure RNA-protein binding by utilisation of a radioactively labelled RNA. Thus, an increase in signal in the filter should be detected if RNA is interacting with the protein, since the RNA can only be retained on a filter when interacting with the protein. This method was performed in the University of Lethbridge at the Kothe laboratory. The filter binding results did not detect binding of U2 and U5 to the Sm proteins, but it presented promising results regarding binding of U4 to the complex. Therefore, it was necessary to find an alternative method to further investigation of binding of the snRNAs to this protein complex.

The second method, EMSA, assesses RNA-protein binding by running the RNA-protein mixture on a polyacrylamide gel. Binding of the RNA to the protein results in changes of RNA mobility that can be observed on the gel. Gel shifts can be detected by utilisation of radioactively labelled RNA, as bound RNA will not run as far on a gel when compared to free RNA. Since it is expected to see an increase of shifted free RNA with increased protein concentration, the intensity of the bound and unbound RNA bands can be used for binding measurements. By performing this method, it was possible to assess binding of full-length U2, U4, and U5 to the Sm complex and

calculate the equilibrium binding constant,  $K_d$ , for U4 and U2. Inconsistencies in the binding of U5 to the Sm complex, made necessary the utilization of a third method: FP.

FP assesses binding of the protein to the RNA by utilisation of a fluorescently labelled RNA. By calculating the anisotropy, a property that relates perpendicular and parallel polarized light, it is possible to determine binding of the protein to the RNA. In brief, if a protein interacts to a fluorescently labelled RNA, an increase in anisotropy will occur since the rotational freedom of the RNA decreases (high polarization). Therefore, it will result in a higher difference between parallel and perpendicular polarization. By knowing this, anisotropy can be related to binding of the protein to the RNA, and consequently, to the percentage of RNA bound. However, for FP there is a limitation on the length of the RNA. Due to this, fluorescent RNA was designed that covers only the U5, U4 and U2 sm sites. This binding assay confirmed binding of all three snRNAs to the Sm complex. This chapter will present a structural, functional and assembly investigation of the recombinantly expressed Sm complex.

## **3.2 Materials and Methods**

### **3.2.1 Two-step purification of recombinantly expressed Sm complex**

The Sm proteins expressed by auto-induction, as described in chapter 2, were co-purified by nickel affinity and size exclusion chromatography. In order to prepare the protein for nickel affinity chromatography, cells were harvested by undergoing centrifugation for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm at 4°C in a JLA-8.1000 rotor (Beckman coulter Avanti HP-20 XPI), and the resulting cell pellet was washed once by addition of buffer A1 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM imidazole, 5 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol). A second centrifugation of the sample was performed, and the cell pellet was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. The

resuspension of the cell pellet was performed by adding 5 ml of buffer A1 for every gram of cell pellet and sonicating the mixture five times in one-minute bursts at 5-8 W with one-minute breaks on ice in between. After sonication, streptomycin sulphate (Sigma) was added for a 1% w/v to remove nucleic acids. Cell fragments were cleared by centrifugation for 30 minutes at 25,000 g at 4°C in a JA-25.50 rotor (Beckman coulter Avanti HP-20 XPI). The soluble sample was filtered through a 0.45 µm syringe filter and passed over a HisTrap HP Ni sepharose column (GE Healthcare). The column was equilibrated in five column volumes of buffer A1. The sample was washed in 15 column volumes of buffer A2 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 60 mM imidazole, 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol) and eluted in eight column volumes of buffer B1 (20 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, 5 mM β-mercaptoethanol). The Sm complex was then loaded at a 0.1 ml/min flow rate onto a size exclusion column (Superdex 200 10/300 GL, GE Healthcare) and equilibrated in buffer A1 without imidazole. Peak fractions were collected, pooled, and concentrated using a YM-30 Centriprep centrifugal filter unit (Millipore). The Superdex 200 column was calibrated using gel filtration standards (BioRad), with the following sizes: thyroglobulin (670 kDa), gamma globulin (158 kDa), ovalbumin (44 kDa), myoglobin (17 kDa), and vitamin B12 (1.4 kDa). Protein aggregates were separated in the void volume of the column (7.65 mL). Protein concentration was determined by Thermo Scientific™ Nanodrop™.

### **3.2.2 Characterization of the purified Sm complex by Mass Spectrometry**

Assessment of the purity of the Sm complex was performed by in-solution digestion of purified proteins followed by MS. Preparation of the sample for MS analysis was performed by Martha Stark, and the sample was analysed as described by Reimer et al. (2017).

### 3.2.3 Biophysical characterisation of the purified Sm complex by Electron Microscopy

The purified Sm complex was prepared for EM analysis by the concentration of the sample using a YM-30 Centriprep centrifugal filter unit (Millipore). Concentrated protein sample was shipped to Dr Calvin Yip at University of British Columbia, who obtained EM images of the Sm complex, as described by Reimer et al. (2017).

### 3.2.4 Binding assays

U2, U4, U5 and U6 samples were prepared by *in vitro* transcription (IVT) and purified by gel purification as described by Reimer et al. (2017). Before end-labelling of the snRNAs, IVT snRNAs were dephosphorylated using Shrimp Alkaline Phosphatase (SAP) (New England Biolabs). Free phosphates were removed by purifying with a G-25 spin column (Santa Cruz Biotechnology), as described by the manufacturer. End-labelling of the snRNAs was done using T4 polynucleotide kinase (PNK) (New England Biolabs) and  $^{32}\text{P}$ - $\gamma$ ATP. Unincorporated  $^{32}\text{P}$ - $\gamma$ ATP was removed using a G-25 spin column. IVT snRNAs used in filter binding experiments were not dephosphorylated prior to end-labelling, since the PNK manufacturer's protocol assured phosphate group exchange between 5'-P-RNA and ATP. EMSA reactions were 20  $\mu\text{l}$  containing 12 mM HEPES-NaOH, pH 7.5, 1.5 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 100 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 0.1% Triton X-100, 5  $\mu\text{g}$  *E. coli* tRNA, 2.5  $\mu\text{g}$  of BSA, and 2.5  $\mu\text{l}$  of SUPERase $\cdot$  In $^{\text{TM}}$  RNase Inhibitor (20 U/ $\mu\text{L}$ ). FP reactions were 100  $\mu\text{l}$  containing the same reagents needed for EMSA, except for the RNase inhibitor. Filter binding reactions were 25  $\mu\text{l}$  containing the same reagents as described for EMSA, except for glycerol and RNase inhibitor. For EMSA and filter binding,  $^{32}\text{P}$ -RNA was added to make a final concentration of 10 nM and 8 nM, respectively. For FP experiments, fluorescein-labelled U4 Sm site oligo (ro66, IDT) and U2/U5 Sm site oligo (ro67, IDT) were added to reach a final concentration of 15 nM.

Filter binding reactions were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature, and then filtered through the nitrocellulose membrane (0.2 µm, Whatman, Maidstone, United Kingdom). The membrane was rapidly washed with 1 ml of pre-cooled buffer. The filter was placed in scintillation cocktail for 30 minutes to enhance the radioactive signal, and radioactivity measured on the membrane using a liquid scintillation counter. Data were fitted using Kaleidagraph (Synergy Software) and measured in triplicate. Three different equations (listed below), Hill equation (Equation 1), and equations described by Buenrostro et al. (2014) (Equation 2) and Kuriyan et al. (2012) (Equation 3) were used to fit the data and generate  $Kd$  values:

Equation 1:  $\theta = \frac{((a)[\text{protein}]^n)}{(Kd + [\text{protein}]^n)}$ , where  $\theta$  is the percentage of RNA bound, maximum asymptote,  $Kd$  is the equilibrium binding constant, and  $n$  the Hill coefficient.

Equation 2:  $\theta = \frac{a}{(1 + \frac{Kd}{[\text{protein}]})} + a$ , where  $\theta$  is the fraction of RNA bound,  $a$  is the maximum asymptote, and  $Kd$  is the equilibrium binding constant.

Equation 3:  $\theta = \frac{[\text{protein}]}{([\text{protein}] + Kd)}$  and  $\log(\frac{\theta}{1-\theta}) = \log(\frac{[\text{protein}]}{Kd})$ , where  $\theta$  is the fraction of RNA bound, and  $Kd$  is the equilibrium binding constant.

EMSA reactions were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature, then loaded directly onto a 6% native polyacrylamide gel with CHES running buffer and electrophoresed at 200 V. The gels were run at 4 C, and for U2, U4, and U6 were run for 50 minutes; whereas, U5 was run for 1.5 hours. Radioactive EMSAs were imaged on a phosphor imager screen overnight and visualised with a Cyclone Phosphor Imager and OptiQuant software (Perkin Elmer). Data were fitted using Kaleidagraph (Synergy Software) and measured in triplicate. The modified Hill equation (Equation 4) below was used to adjust the data and generate  $Kd$  values:

Equation 4:  $\theta = \frac{a-b}{(1 + \frac{Kd}{[\text{protein}]^n})} + b$ , where  $\theta$  is the percentage of RNA bound,  $a$  is the maximum

asymptote,  $b$  is the minimum asymptote,  $Kd$  is the equilibrium binding constant, and  $n$  the Hill coefficient.

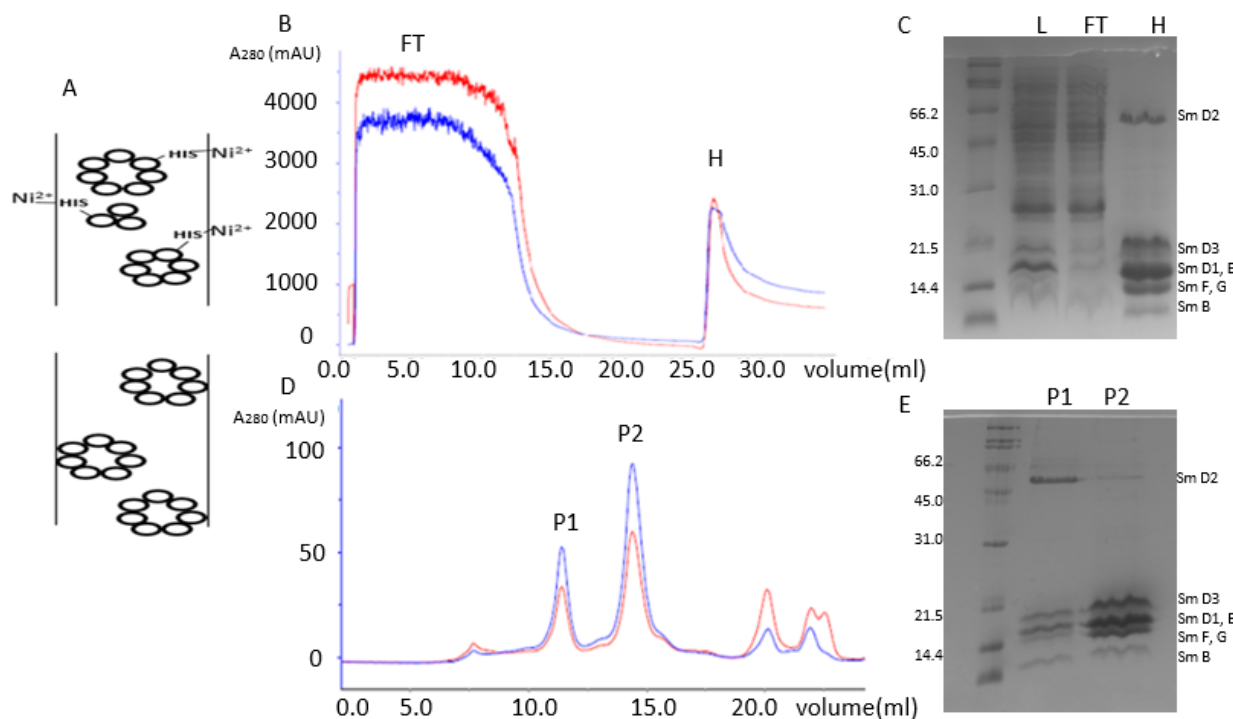
When assessing binding of U2, U4, and U5 Sm sites to the Sm complex, FP was performed, and the anisotropy was measured using a Synergy 2 Multi-Mode reader (BioTek) with black 384-well microplates (Nunc Thermo Scientific). Data were fitted using Kaleidagraph (Synergy Software) and measured in triplicate. The modified Hill equation (Equation 4) above was used to adjust the data and generate  $K_d$  values.

### 3.3 Results

#### 3.3.1 Two-step purification of recombinantly expressed Sm complex

Purification of the recombinantly expressed Sm complex was performed in two steps as summarised in Figure 3-1a. First, the batch binding purifications were compared when using the constructs pSR751 (SmE-HIS<sub>7</sub>) or pSR752 (SmF-HIS<sub>7</sub>), to determine the best protein yield and purification. Figure 2-18 shows a much cleaner purification of the Sms when SmE is tagged, thus suggesting better accessibility of the His<sub>7</sub>-tag to the nickel resin. Therefore, this construct was used to investigate structure and function of the Sm complex. At the first step, the proteins were successfully purified by IMAC, and the presence of a single peak on the FPLC chromatogram suggested an elution of the complex (Figure 3-1b). Samples were collected and run on a 15% SDS-PAGE gel as seen in figure 3-1c. To further purify the complex, size exclusion chromatography was performed to assure the presence of fully assembled complexes. Surprisingly, two peaks were observed in chromatogram coming out at 11.41 ml and 14.29 ml. This suggests separation of two complexes (Figure 3-1d). According to the Superdex200 standard, the first complex should have

a molecular weight higher than 158 kDa, and the second complex should have a molecular weight of ~ 44 kDa. Based on the sum of the molecular weights of the seven Sm proteins, the complex is expected to have a molecular weight of ~112 kDa. Therefore, the first peak (P1) showed an earlier elution of the complex than expected for the intact ring. Both fractions were collected and loaded onto a 15% SDS-PAGE gel, and the observed bands were close to the Sm proteins molecular weight (Figure 3-1e). Surprisingly, both peaks presented the same bands, although the higher band is faded for the second peak sample. It was suggested that this protein of approximately 50 kDa could be SmD2 since this is the largest protein of the Sm complex. However, SmD2 has a lower molecular weight, ~36 kDa, and the presence of this protein on the second peak would not be expected since the purified complex has a molecular weight of ~44 kDa. Therefore, it was necessary to identify of the proteins present on the first peak by mass spectrometry to confirm the presence of all seven Sms on the purified complex.



**Figure 3-1 Purification of the recombinantly co-expressed Sm complex:** a) A Two-step purification of the scheme. The first step allows purification of the HIS<sub>7</sub>-containing compounds by binding of the tag to Ni<sup>2+</sup>. The second step enables separation of small complexes from fully-assembled complexes. b) IMAC chromatogram shows the A280 trace in blue (protein) and the A260 trace (nucleotides) in red. It is presented on chromatogram the flow-through (FT) and the eluted sample (H). c) Collected FT and H samples were run on 15% SDS-PAGE gel, and the observed bands correspond to Sm proteins. d) A size exclusion chromatogram showing the A280 trace in blue (protein) and the A260 trace (nucleotides) in red. The first peak (P1) is observed around 11.41 ml suggesting a ~ 158 kDa complex. The second peak comes around 14.29 ml suggesting a ~ 44 kDa complex. e) Collected P1 and P2 samples were run on 15% SDS-PAGE gel, where the first peak shows a more intense 50 kDa band.

### 3.3.2 Characterization of purified Sm complex by Mass spectrometry

Successful identification of the unique peptides of all seven Sm subunits and fair coverage of the protein sequences by mass spectrometry confirmed the presence of proteins in the co-purified sample in Table 9. Therefore, the purified protein complex, as presented on the first peak of chromatogram (Figure 3-1d), contained all expected proteins. Indeed, the presence of SmD2 was confirmed in sample (coverage of 63%), although it was not expected to be running higher (slower) on the 15% SDS-PAGE gel.

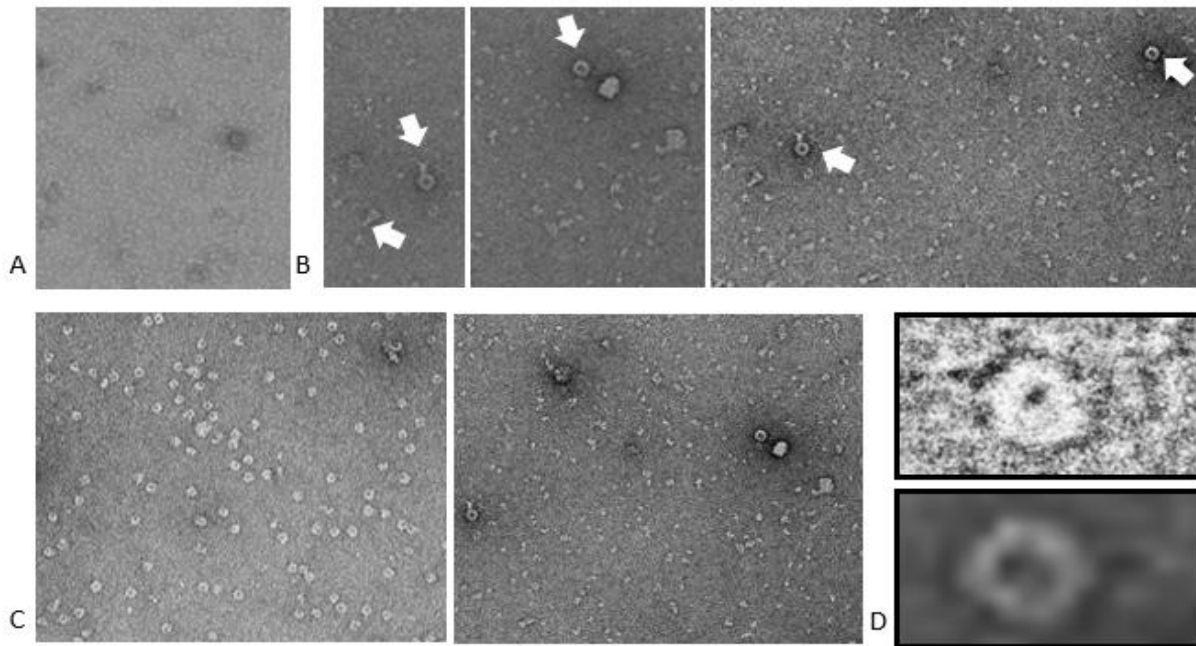
**Table 8 Presentation of the data collected after mass spectrometry analysis of the recombinantly co-expressed and purified Sm complex (peak 1 from size exclusion chromatography). Highlighted in grey, are the peptides identified.**

Description	Identification probability	Coverage	# Unique peptides	# AA	MW (kDa)
<b>SmF</b>	100%	44%	4	40	~10
MTATGF <del>AEAV</del> CNNVLYIRD <del>L</del>	KPTNLLSALQ RSTVPVPPLS	GNRVSVRLKW DLEYTGLLAS	YDSYFNLELE	HAEELQPDGS	SLPLGDMIIR
<b>SmE</b>	100%	90%	15	94	~12
MPKDALDRRI VALGTILLKG	VPEQLLATLA ENVVLVRSLG	RQQARVEVWL MPTQRKEVTH	FENTRYSLEG SATRE	TLRGFDEHTN	LVLVD <del>TVEQW</del> GSTAKHKRRT
<b>SmG</b>	100%	95%	10	95	~11
MAKDEVD <del>TAE</del> LLRDVNADRT	LEALLFHSVQ EPPTGTGSVA	VYLNANRCVR DDPVGSSLSS	GKLSGFDHYA NLVLSDALDC	RTGAQLGQVW	IRGNSVVSVD
<b>SmD3</b>	100%	27%	4	46	~19
MSGYRPAAFD GDSIVLVVLP QLKRTRVFLS	LPRALLREAK EALEDAPQLD GNAETVQRTK	NQIVSVETKN VLLQVKQARK EGGDSNRRNV	GMEYRGRLDN AAMHVNNTDR	VSSRMNLVLS KSRGAGRSEA	AVTVLNATGE DVHERSGAST LPLPQSESQP
<b>SmB</b>	100%	80%	7	64	~9
MDLLPVLR <del>SQ</del> ETE <del>Q</del> KTAASE	VHVQTTDGRL	LAGKLLAFDA HSNLLLSHCT	ERRGESAKRY	LGMVLVRGEH	VLAVITPRIT
<b>SmD1</b>	100%	76%	10	102	~15
MTPLLYFLTR TERFSEPDAS	LRGATVTVEL AMSRRNQ <del>PQ</del> Q	KDGTKATGT KAREYRIRGS	QRVDNEMNVY TVRYIILPES	LLNASVTGKP LNLESALKET	PAELPSASLE RKFS <del>P</del> RT <del>R</del> YQ
<b>SmD2</b>	100%	63%	17	209	~36
MPPVDQPTAL GEAGRATNLG AYPQSTTTTQ PATTQSIPNS MEHVREIW <del>QE</del>	EAGAVAGLTV DATTSSAQ <del>Q</del> RRKRRWAEP SESAAALKP SQPDRPPDLR	AQLRRELAAR QEQQQEQQQE SAPPTAPRKR AVHAANGSPR ERFISRLFVR	EAPTSGRKAE QQQEQQQEQQ RPLDAHDTHL TPFTLLDRCI GRGVIFIVRP	LQKRLLDLLG QEQQQEQQQE DQAGATPAAS TDRVPCLVSC CVSATSTARA	VKLEQEARDE QKLAQTLDPA ELSAAAEAST RHNKKLYGTL QP
					DSSVAPGATQ ALSPSPIQSS SYQTLIAATT RAYDKHFNL

### 3.3.3 Biophysical characterisation of the purified Sm complex by Electron Microscopy

Following the identification of the recombinantly expressed and co-purified complex, a biophysical method was performed to characterise the shape of the assembled complex. Co-purification of the complex suggested assembly of the seven Sms; however, it did not confirm how the proteins are interacting with each other. Therefore, EM was performed on the IMAC purified complex to assure formation of a globular complex instead of a randomly assembled complex. At a magnification of 48,000 (Figure 3-2a) and 98,000 (Figure 3-2b), the formation of a few complexes assembled in ring shape were observed. These results suggest that the co-purified and expressed proteins are interacting in a functional form. A comparison between the Lsm (92 kDa)

and Sm (112 kDa) complexes supports a bigger Sm ring (Figure 3-2c). However, it is observed that more Lsm rings when corelative to Sm complexes, which suggests a significant instability of the Sm complex.



**Figure 3-2 Electron microscope of the Sm complex:** a) An EM image of the Sm complex at a magnification of 48,000 times. b) EM images of the Sm complex at a magnification of 98,000 times, where the ring-shaped Sm complexes are indicated by the white arrow. c) A comparison between the Lsm complex (92 kDa, left) and the Sm complex (112 kDa, right) EM results appear to present a comparable size, as expected. d) Comparison between the Lsm (top) and Sm (bottom) rings.

### 3.3.4 Binding Assays

In addition to the EM results that suggested the formation of a functional Sm complex, the functionality of the recombinantly co-expressed and purified Sm proteins was confirmed by binding of the complex to snRNAs. It has been reported in other organisms that the Sm complex plays a critical role binding to U1, U2, U4, and U5 forming the Sm core RNP. Therefore, three binding assays were performed to assess the binding of this complex to U2 (Table 10), U4 (Table 11), and U5 (Table 12) in *C. merolae*. After performing filter binding, I expected to observe a more radioactive nitrocellulose membrane as the concentration of protein increased, and 100% of RNA binding to the protein when the protein concentration is high. Indeed, since the protein interacts

with the nitrocellulose, interaction of the  $^{32}\text{P}$ -end-labeled RNA with the protein resulted in an increase of RNA retained on the membrane. The first results did not show a significant rise in the signal measured on the nitrocellulose filter, when increasing the protein concentration from 0 to 2000 nM (Tables 10, 11, and 12). For instance, approximately 10% and 5% of the U4 and U5 snRNA was bound, respectively, at a protein concentration of 2000 nM.

**Table 9 Assessment of binding of U2 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (4577 dpm) of 8 nM of U2 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	33	0.72
25	47	1.03
50	42	0.92
100	80	1.75
125	138	3.02
150	59	1.29
175	94	2.05
200	65	1.42
500	134	2.93
2000	230	5.03

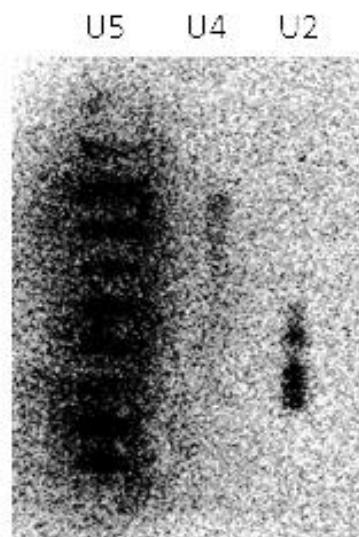
**Table 10 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (4251 dpm) of 8 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	38	0.89
25	64	1.51
50	28	0.66
100	101	2.38
125	88	2.07
150	99	2.33
175	82	1.93
200	98	2.31
500	243	5.72
2000	455	10.70

**Table 11 Assessment of binding of U5 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (3319 dpm) of 8 nM of U5 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	49	1.48
25	41	1.24
50	86	2.59
100	86	2.59
125	86	2.59
150	67	2.02
175	74	2.23
200	76	2.29
500	122	3.68
2000	188	5.66

The low binding of the snRNAs to the protein complex raised questions regarding RNA degradation and protein precipitation. Analysis of labelled snRNAs on 6% urea PAGE gel presented a fair amount of labelled U2 and U4 and possibly degraded U5 (Figure 3-3). In addition, the figure shows that the samples are not running well on the gel since a single band, representing each labelled snRNA, is not observed. Since two proteins that are known to bind to U4 snRNA in other organisms were available, their binding to U4 was assessed. The *C. merolae* Snu13 protein binds to U4 (Black et al. 2016); therefore, it is likely binding to the yeast Nhp2 since it is a Snu13 homolog. Surprisingly, measurement of the membrane radioactivity at 0 and 1000 nM of protein suggests no binding of CmSnu13 to U4 (Table 3-13). Unexpected results are also observed when assessing binding of yNhp2 to U4 (Table 3-14). As presented in table 14, ~25% of RNA is bound to the protein (1054 dpm) at Sm concentration of 1000 nM; however, the counts surprisingly decrease as the protein concentration increases to 5000 nM.



**Figure 3-3 Investigation of U5, U4 and U2 snRNA stability:** 6% urea PAGE gel presenting  $^{32}\text{P}$ -end-labelled RNA.

**Table 12 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Snu13 by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (4251 dpm) of 8 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	34	0.80
50	27	0.64
200	47	1.11
1000	38	0.89

**Table 13 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the *S. cerevisiae* Nph2 by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (4251 dpm) of 8 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	34	0.80
1000	1054	24.79
2000	865	20.35
5000	639	15.03

Since the U4 gel analysis and binding of U4 to yNh2 and Snu13 were not consistent, not much could be concluded from these divergent results. Therefore, it was suggested that the RNA labelling was not efficient, which would explain the low counts observed. In addition, the little

binding of the RNA to the protein could be due to the wrong folding of the RNA. Therefore, the concentration of RNA was increased from 8 to 15 nM added. U2 and U4 were unfolded at 70°C and allowed to refold at room temperature. A comparison between the snRNAs used previously to refolded RNA is presented in tables 3-15 and 3-16. Two times and four times increase in binding was observed for U2 and U4 snRNA to the protein complex, this improvement only represents 5.66 and 4.28% of the U2 and U4 bound, respectively.

**Table 14 Comparison between the binding of folded and refolded U2 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (7197 dpm) of 15 nM of U2 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

	Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
<b>FOLDED</b>	0	32	0.44
	150	203	2.82
	200	90	1.25
	2000	234	3.25
<b>REFOLDED</b>	0	36	0.50
	150	66	0.92
	200	104	1.45
	2000	407	5.66

**Table 15 Comparison between the binding of folded and refolded U4 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (9385 dpm) of 15 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

	Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
<b>FOLDED</b>	0	62	0.66
	150	48	0.51
	200	51	0.54
	2000	114	1.21
<b>REFOLDED</b>	0	66	0.70
	150	83	0.88
	200	78	0.83
	2000	402	4.28

These results raised questions regarding the protein stock concentration. Therefore, the concentration of the purified Sm complex was assessed by the utilisation of a Nanodrop™ spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). A lower concentration of the protein was observed than expected, suggesting protein precipitation. Therefore, the protein concentrations was corrected and repeated refolding of the RNA was followed by filter binding. As observed in table 17, an improvement in binding of U2 to the Sm complex was not observed, since the maximum percentage of RNA bound is 4.67%. However, an increase in the binding of U4 snRNA to the Sms occurred, with bound RNA bound reaching 12.42% at 2000 nM (Table 18).

**Table 16 Assessment of binding of U2 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** Filter binding was performed after correction of the concentration of the protein stock sample. The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (7197 dpm) of 15 nM of U2 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

Protein, nM	Dpm	% of RNA bound
0	41	0.57
150	113	1.57
200	147	2.04
2000	336	4.67

**Table 17 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** Filter binding was performed after correction of the concentration of the protein stock sample. The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (9385 dpm) of 15 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction (n=1).

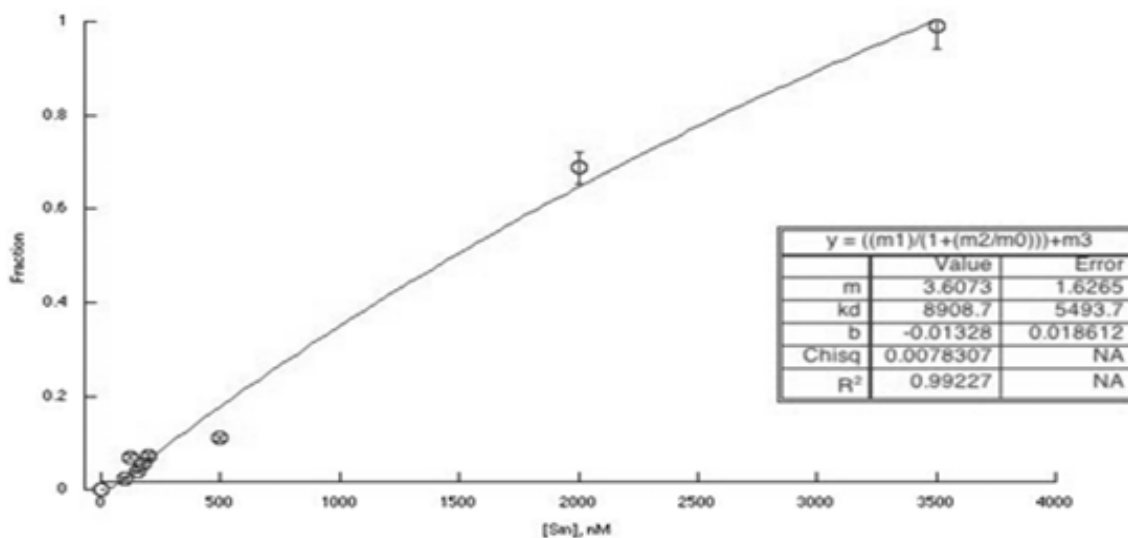
Protein, nM	dpm	% of RNA bound
0	48	0.51
150	160	1.70
200	215	2.29
2000	1166	12.42

Since a substantial change in binding of U4 to the Sms was seen after refolding and correction of the protein concentration, filter binding was repeated increasing the binding reaction

volume from 25 to 50  $\mu$ l. This change facilitates spreading of the binding reaction over the nitrocellulose membrane resulting in a higher coupling of protein-snRNA to the membrane. However, results showed a higher background noise that could be due to the higher reaction volume making it challenging to wash off unbound snRNA from the membrane. The data collected by filter binding presented improvement in binding of U4 to the Sm complex since at 3500 nM of protein ~17% of snRNA was bound. However, a higher binding was expected, and a considerable deviation was observed between the three trials (Table 19). The average data (n=3) was fitted using three different equations, and an estimation of the dissociation constant,  $K_d$ , was obtained for the full-length U4. Curves were fitted with the assumption that the final binding is 100%. First, the data were fitted using equation 2 plotting the fraction of RNA bound against the concentration of protein (Figure 3-4). As already expected, a high  $K_d$  was generated,  $8000 \pm 5000$  nM, due to the weak data. As observed in the graph, a plateau was not reached when 3500 nM of the protein was added suggesting a low affinity of the snRNA to the protein.

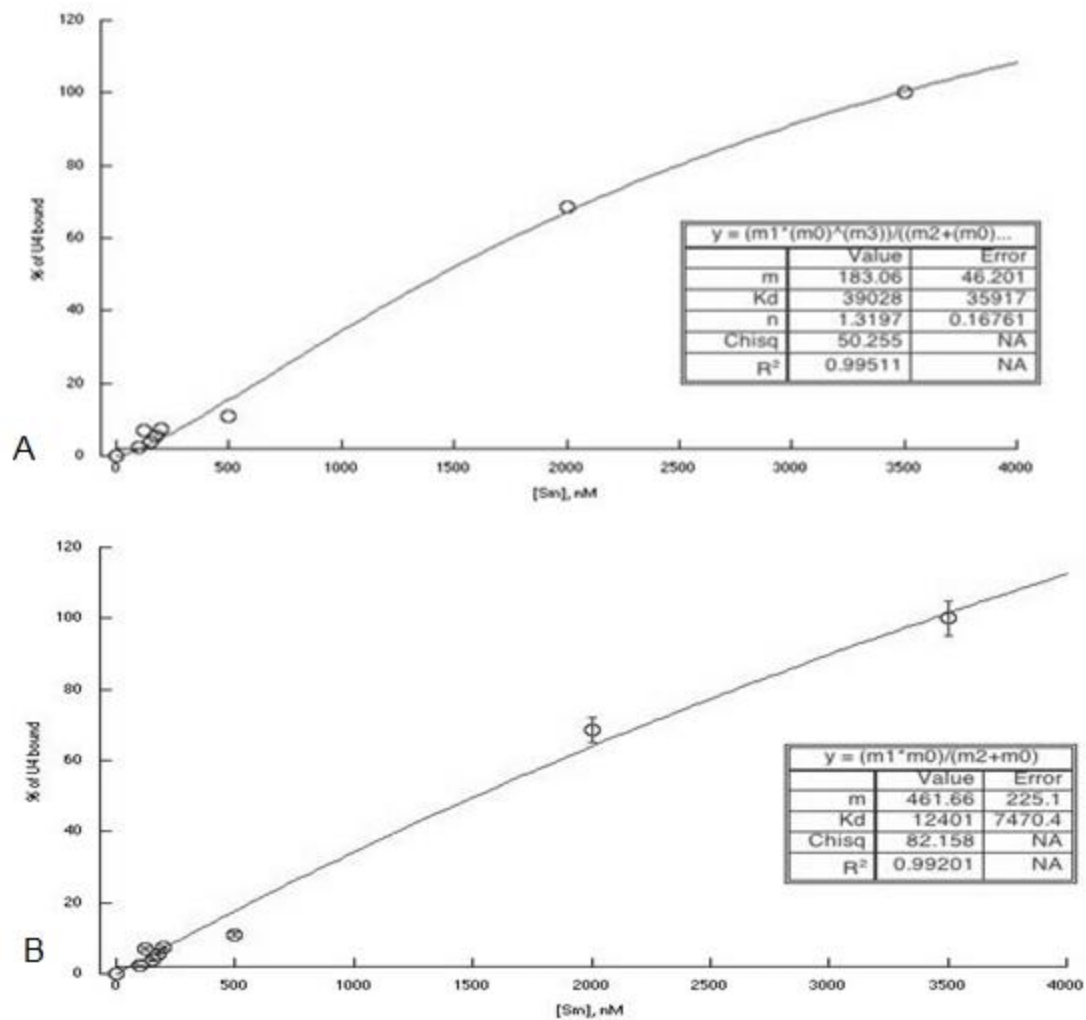
**Table 18 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the *C. merolae* Sm complex by filter binding:** The table presents the average of the signal (dpm) collected from three trials. The percentage of RNA bound was calculated based on the radioactivity (7086 dpm) of 10 nM of U4 snRNA added to each reaction.

Protein, nM	dpm (average)	Standard deviation	% bound
0	108.33	56.09	0.00
50	101.33	17.15	-0.12
100	131.66	11.95	0.41
125	177.33	66.21	1.22
150	146.33	19.77	0.67
175	164.00	67.00	0.98
200	180.50	29.50	1.27
500	290.00	72.00	1.91
2000	785.00	241.39	11.94
3500	1093.00	0.00	17.37

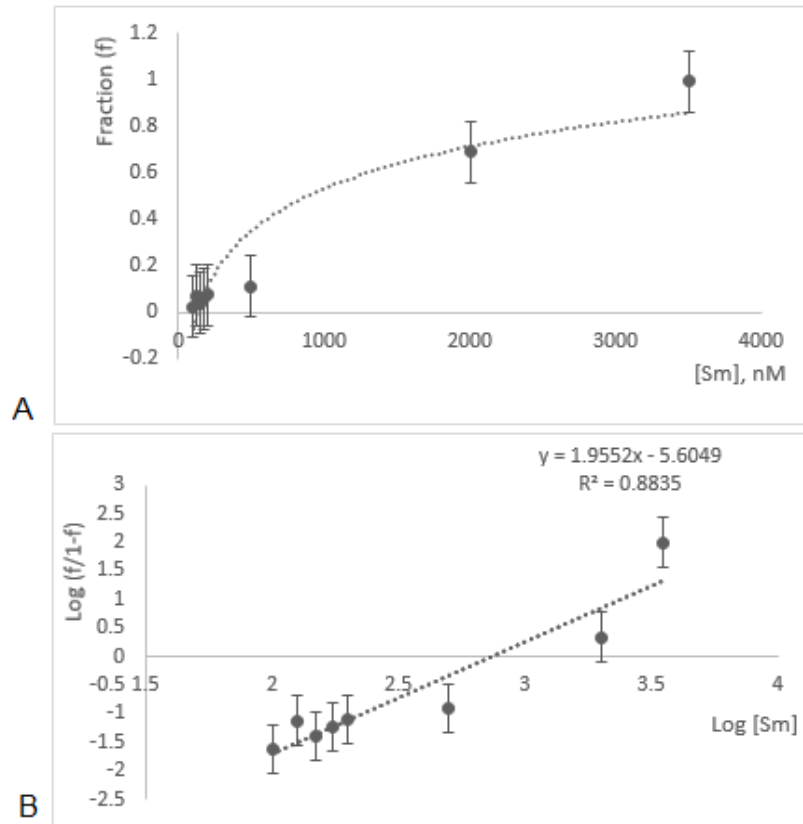


**Figure 3-4 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the Sm complex by filter binding:** Equation 2 was utilised for generation of the  $K_d$ .

When plotting data using equation 1, it was fitted with data for the generation of the Hill coefficient ( $n$ ) and the  $K_d$ . As presented in figure 3-5, a high  $K_d$  of  $40000 \pm 3600$  nM is also seen for that data fit and a Hill coefficient of 1, suggesting pre-assembly of the Sm complex (Figure 3-5a). Thus, when fixing  $n=1$ , a  $K_d$  of  $10000 \pm 7000$  nM (Figure 3-5b) was obtained. A third equation was also used to fit the data, which seemed to be more suitable to fit the curve since the maximum fraction does not fluctuate ( $f_{max} = 1$ ), reaching a more reasonable plateau value (Figure 3-6a). The calculation of the  $K_d$  was done by plotting the graph using logarithm axis since this facilitates visualization of the data, spreading the more informative points out (Figure 3-6b). Therefore, since  $\log$  of  $K_d$  is the intercept of the line on the horizontal axis, the  $K_d$  is 700 nM.



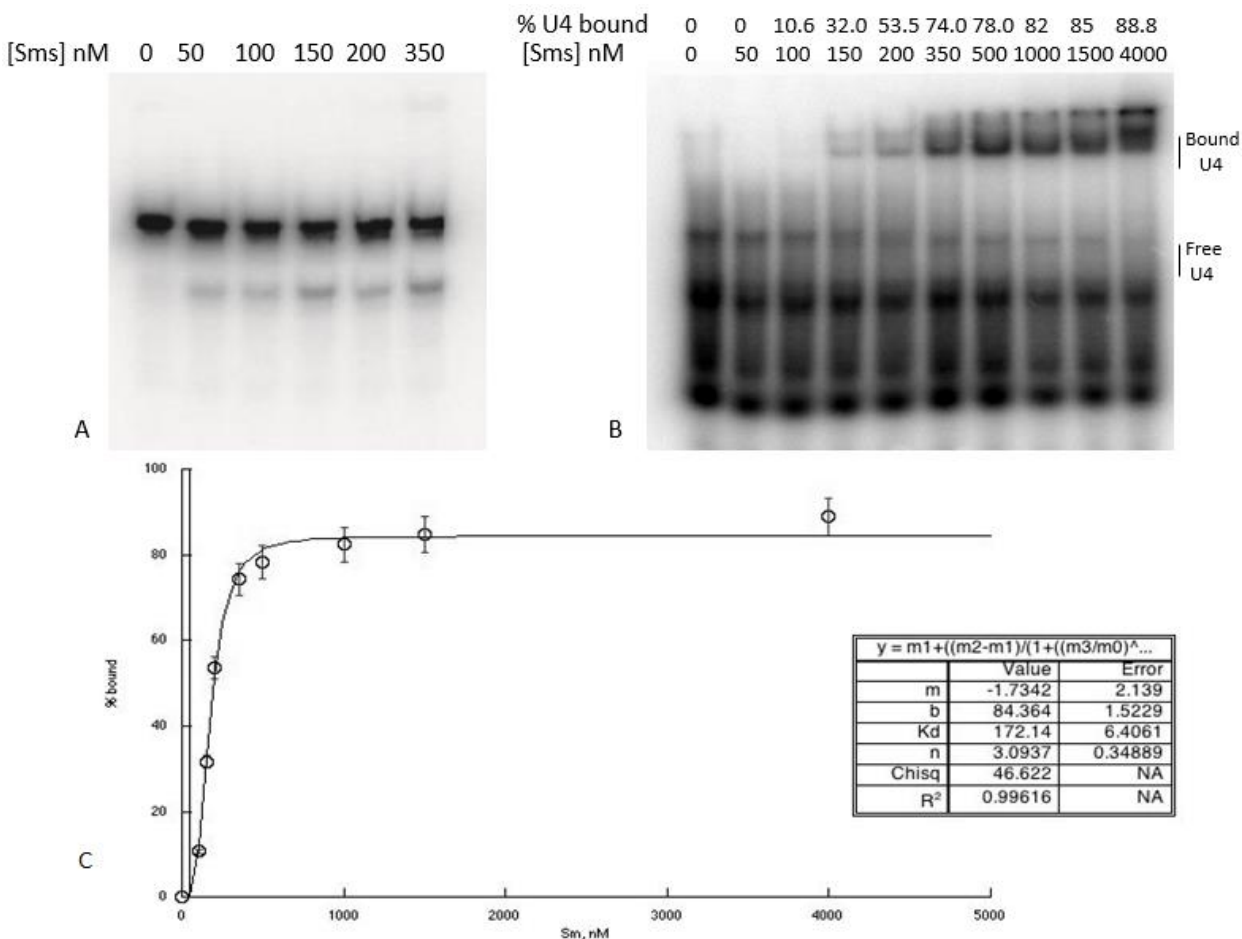
**Figure 3-5 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the Sm complex by filter binding:** a) Equation 1 was utilised for generation of the  $K_d$  and  $n$  values. b) Generation of the  $K_d$  using equation 1 considering  $n=1$ .



**Figure 3-6 Assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the Sm complex by filter binding:** a) Normal binding isotherm using equation 3. b) Data from the graph (a) plotted using logarithm axes, which log of  $K_d$  is equal to the intercept (2.87); therefore, the  $K_d$  is 700 nM.

Due to the inconsistent results and low binding affinity observed when performing filter binding, binding of U2, U4, and U5 to the Sm complex was assessed by EMSA and FP. As a negative control, binding of U6 to the protein complex was assessed by EMSA. As expected, U6 does not bind to the Sm complex (Figure 3-7a). For assessment of binding of U4 snRNA to the Sm complex, EMSA was performed using a full-length *in vitro* transcribed U4. Binding of U4 to the Sm complex was confirmed since a shift from free-RNA to bound-RNA was observed on the native gel (Figure 3-7b). Data collected from the four trials was utilised to generate the  $K_d$  using equation 4 since this equation considers more parameters to better fit the curve. The  $K_d$  for the full-length

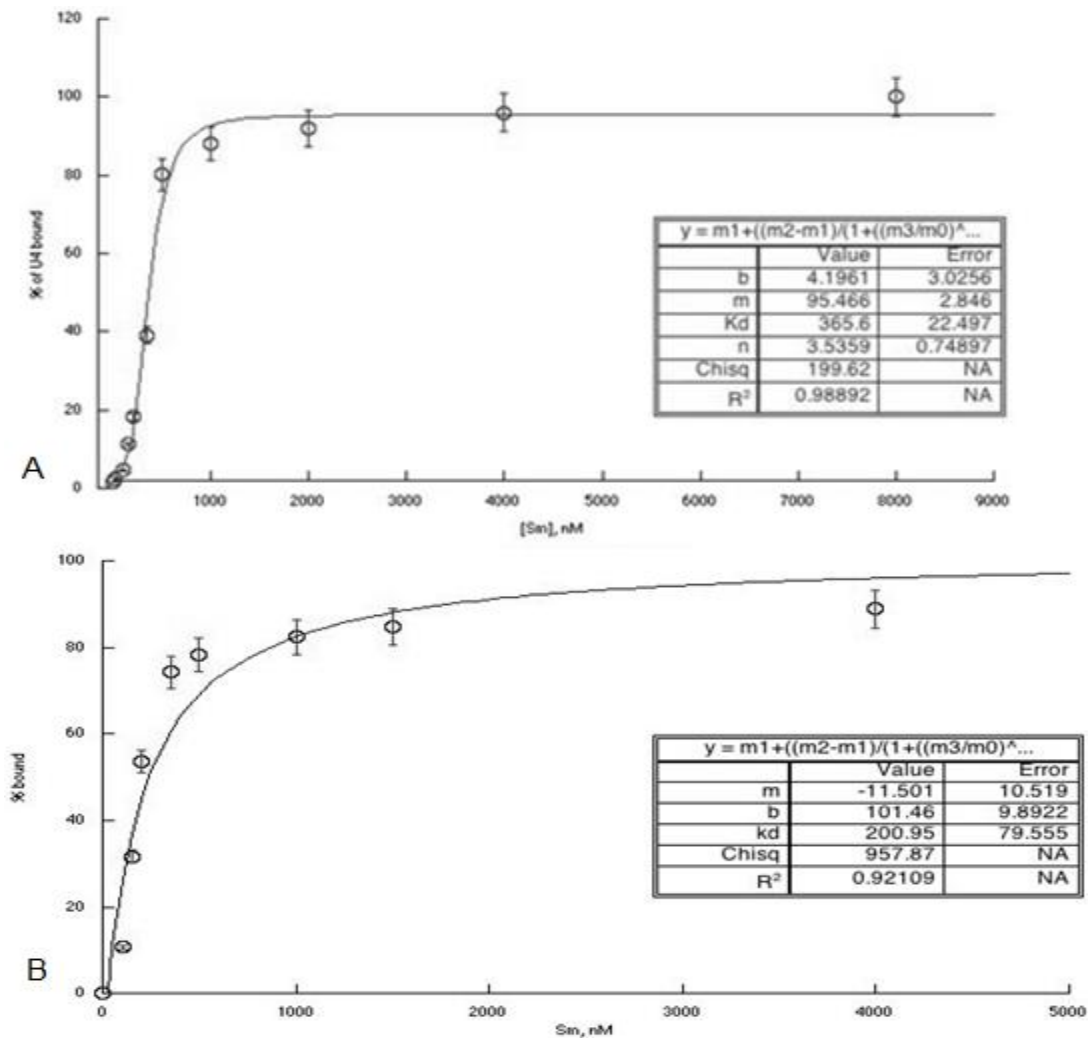
U4 was calculated to be  $170 \pm 6$  nM, and the line fit gave an n value of  $3 \pm 0.3$  (Figure 3-7c). Surprisingly, this hill coefficient value suggests that pre-assembly of the Sm complex before binding to the RNA does not occur.



**Figure 3-7 Assessment of binding of U6 and U4 snRNA to the Sm complex by EMSA:** a) 6% native polyacrylamide gel presenting no binding of radio-labelled U6 snRNA to the Sm complex. b) 6% native polyacrylamide gel presenting binding of radio-labelled U4 snRNA to the Sm complex, as a shift between unbound and bound U4 is observed. c) The % bound of U4 was graphed against the concentration of protein using equation 4.

To further investigate this binding, FP using a fluorescent oligonucleotide of the predicted Sm site in U4 was performed. Triplicate data were collected and used to generate the  $K_d$  using

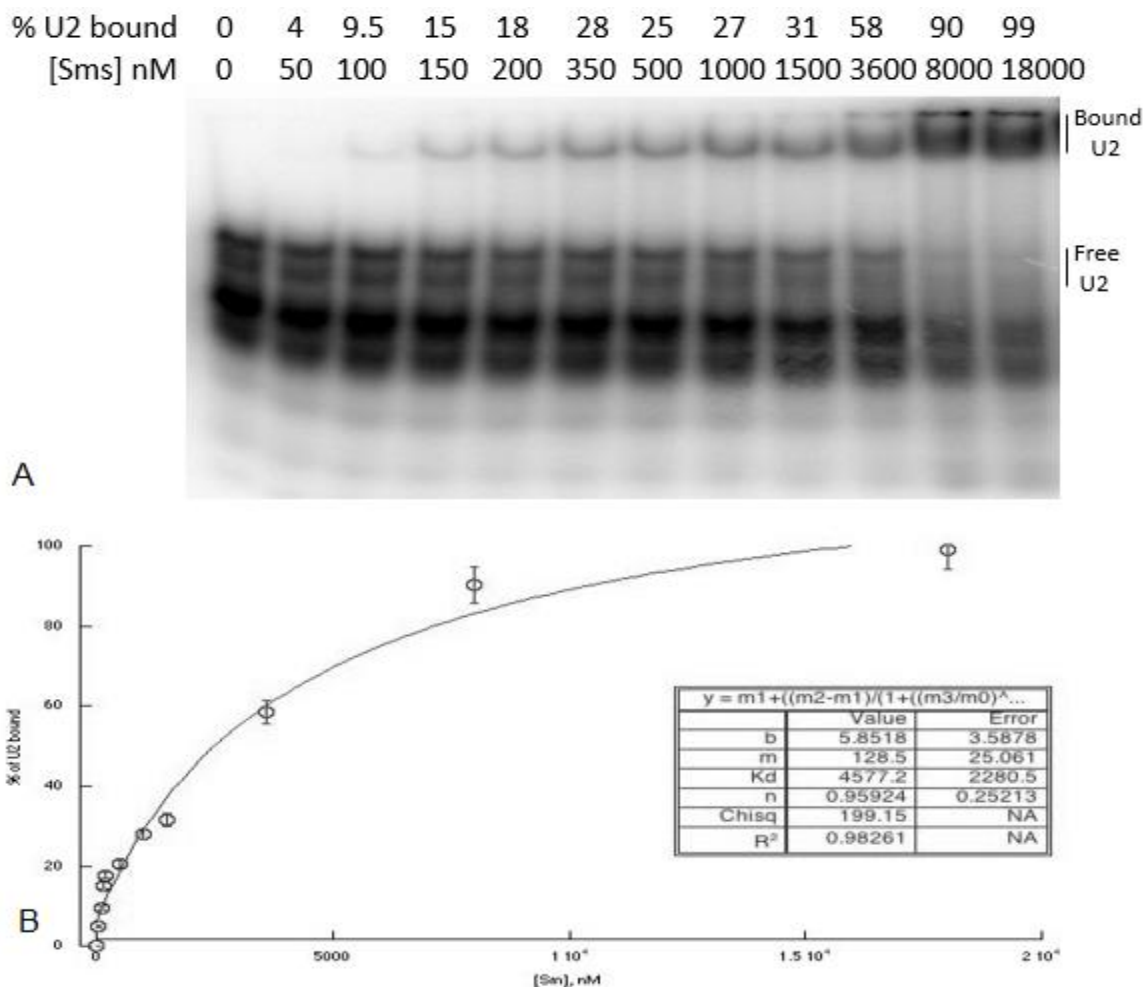
equation 4. The  $K_d$  for the U4 Sm site was  $400 \pm 20$  nM, and line fit gave an n value of 3 (Figure 3-8a). When fitting both EMSA data and FP data considering n=1, the  $K_d$  was calculated to be  $200 \pm 80$  nM and  $365 \pm 20$  nM, respectively, suggesting that affinity of the Sm to the Sm site doubles when bound to full-length U4 (Figure 3-8b).



**Figure 3-8** Assessment of binding of the Sm complex to the U4 Sm site by FP: a) The % bound of the U4 Sm site was graphed against the concentration of protein, which the  $K_d$  was generated using equation 4. b) Generation of the  $K_d$  using equation 1 considering n=1.

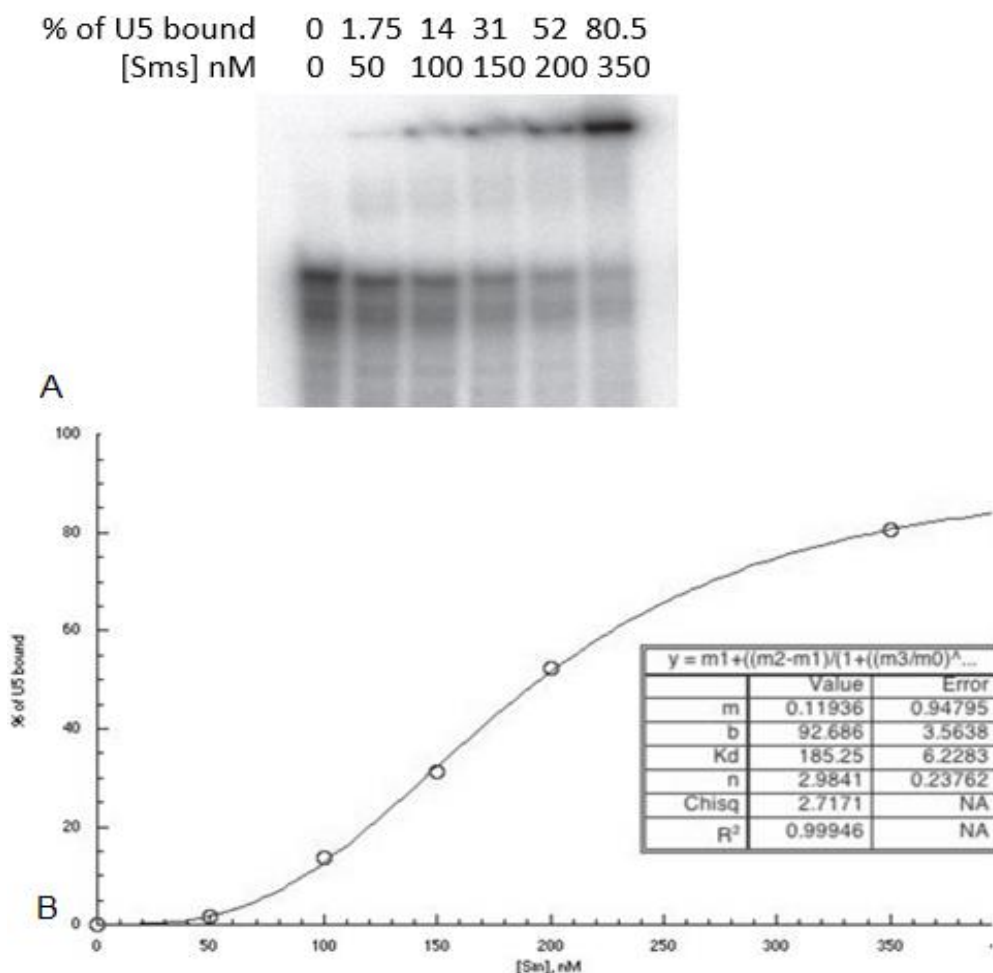
Binding of U2 and U5 to the purified Sm complex was also assessed by EMSA and FP. The binding of full-length U2 to the Sm is observed on the native gel. However, it is seen at a

lower affinity of U2 to the complex when compared to U4, since protein interaction initiates at a concentration of 100 nM (Figure 3-9a). By fitting the data collected from four trials, using equation 4, the  $K_d$  was calculated to be  $4600 \pm 2000$  nM with an n value of  $0.9 \pm 0.2$  nM, indicating a lower affinity compared to U4 (Figure 3-9b). The Hill coefficient value ( $n=1$ ) suggests that the Sm complex is pre-assembling prior to binding to the snRNA.



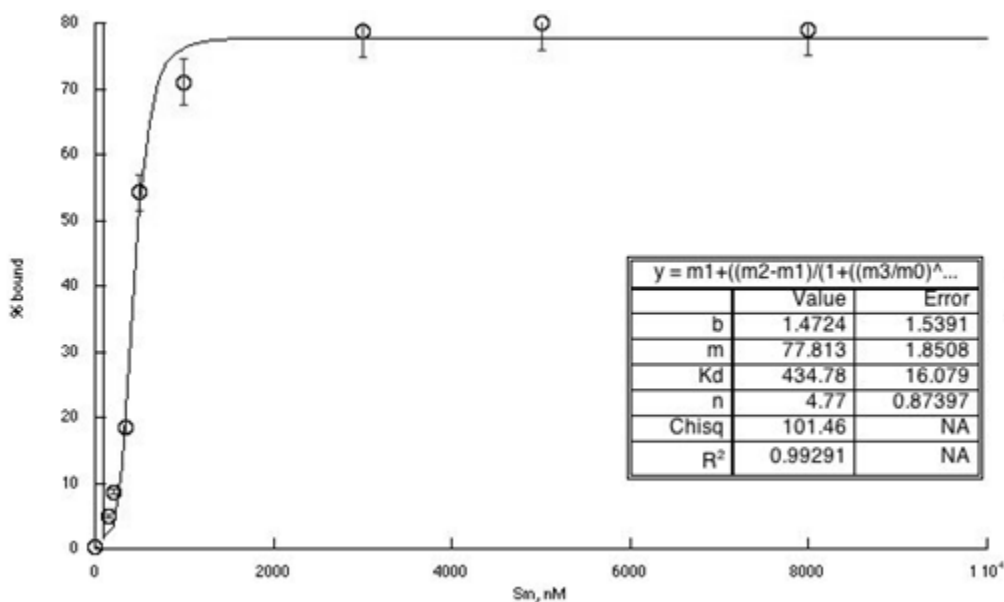
**Figure 3-9 Assessment of binding of U2 snRNA to the Sm complex by EMSA:** a) 6% native polyacrylamide gel presenting binding of radio-labelled U2 snRNA to the Sm complex. b) The % bound of U2 was graphed against the concentration of protein using equation 4.

Performing of EMSA using full-length U5 also presented the interaction between U5 and the Sm complex; however, this binding was observed on the native gel twice and was unable to be reproduced for unknown reasons (Figure 3-10a). Although enough data to support binding of U5 to the Sm complex was not collected, a graph was plotted using data from two trials to estimate the  $K_d$ . A  $K_d$  of  $185 \pm 6$  nM and  $n = 2.8 \pm 0.2$  were estimated (Figure 3-10b). These data suggest a cooperative event occurring.



**Figure 3-10 Assessment of binding of U5 snRNA to the Sm complex by EMSA:** a) 6% native polyacrylamide gel presenting binding of radio-labelled U5 snRNA to the Sm complex. b) The % bound of U5 was graphed against the concentration of protein using equation 4.

Since the EMSA data suggested a low affinity of the Sms to U2 and inconsistent binding of U5 to the Sms, a different binding assay was performed to confirm these results. As seen in figure 1-11, U2 and U5 share the same Sm site sequence enabling the usage of the same oligonucleotide to verify binding of the Sms by FP. As seen in figure 3-11, binding of the Sms to the Sm site is confirmed, and calculation of  $K_d$  from triplicate data is done by using equation 4. For the U5 and U2 Sm site, the  $K_d$  was calculated to be  $430 \pm 20$  nM, and line fit gave an n value of  $4.7 \pm 0.9$ .



**Figure 3-11 Assessment of binding of the Sm complex to the U2 and U5 Sm site by FP:** The % bound of the U2 and U5 Sm site was graphed against the concentration of protein, which the  $K_d$  was generated using equation 4.

### 3.4 Discussion

Co-expression of the seven Sm proteins proved to be highly advantageous since it enabled co-purification of the complex. As stated previously, expression of the Sms individually is difficult due to exposure of the hydrophobic  $\beta$  strands. Therefore, insolubility of the compound can be solved by co-expression of proteins since the interaction of the Sms has been shown to bury the hydrophobic strands (Kambach et al. 1999). Presumably, this explains the presence of the Sm proteins in both soluble and insoluble fractions (Figure 2-18). The relevant MS results confirmed that the co-purified complex is comprised of all seven Sms. However, this method does not address the stoichiometry of the purified Sm complex. Presence of an insoluble fraction could be due to an abundant expression of some of the proteins. Thus, the proteins in excess would not assemble into complexes, resulting in precipitation of proteins since the hydrophobic  $\beta$  strands are exposed. An investigation of the Sm proteins present in the insoluble fraction would be necessary to identify which proteins are highly expressed.

The EM results demonstrated the formation of a few rings confirming the functional interaction of the Sm proteins. These results are coherent with the successful co-purification of the complex and presence of all seven proteins in the purified sample. Nevertheless, it is surprising that not many rings are observed in the EM results. Presumably, the proteins that have lower expression are limiting the amount of Sm complexes formed. In addition, instability of the complex *in vitro* might suggest that *in vivo* the complex interacts with some unknown *C. merolae* protein to increase its stability. In other organisms, the SMN protein complex is responsible for assembly and stability of the Sm complex for the formation of the Sm core (Pellizzoni et al. 2002). However, the absence of this protein in *C. merolae* raises questions regarding its instability in the cell. Co-immunoprecipitation of the Sms using an antibody against free snRNA proteins could address this

issue by investigation of the proteins that are interacting with this complex. Also, the absence of an assembly factor suggests that the Sm complex pre-assembles before binding to the snRNA. This hypothesis is also supported by the location of the Sm site in the 3' end of U2, U4 and U5 lacking a stem-loop 3' that region. Thus, it would allow the pre-formed Sm complex to slide into the RNA single-stranded 3' end.

Surprisingly, the binding assays do not support this hypothesis. The calculated Hill coefficient value suggests a cooperative event occurring ( $n > 1$ ) for both the full-length snRNAs and the Sm sites. Cooperative binding indicates that the Sm complex is not pre-assembled, and the assembly takes place on the Sm site without any protein's assistance. Another hypothesis is that the protein complex is being retained at the bottom of the reaction tubes. Indeed, an increase in protein concentration would cause an abrupt change in the percentage of RNA bound as represented by the sigmoidal binding curve. To allow for the homogenous binding reaction, a high concentration of *E. coli* tRNA and BSA was added to the binding reactions. However, even changes of the binding reaction, the  $n$  value supports a cooperative binding of the Sm subcomplexes.

Further investigation of the snRNP core assembly would be necessary to address these questions. In other organisms, the Sm proteins are known to form stable subunits: SmE.F.G, SmE.F.G.D1.D2, SmBD3 and SmE.F.G.D1.D2.B.D3. Therefore, the study of the stable heteromeric complexes formed in *C. merolae* would be crucial to address the assembly of the Sm complex. For instance, it has also been identified that SmE/F/G does not interact with SmB/D3 in the absence of dimer SmD1/D2 (Raker et al. 1996). Indeed, immunoprecipitation analysis confirmed no formation of a pentamer comprised of SmE.F.G.B.D3 suggesting that SmE.F.G requires SmD1.D2 for binding to SmB.D3. *In vitro* analysis of stable sub core formation by co-

immunoprecipitation showed that U1 could stably bind to SmE.F.G and SmE.F.G.D1.D2 implying that these complexes are Sm core intermediates (Raker et al. 1996). Therefore, further investigation of stable Sm subcomplexes formation could be performed by co-immunoprecipitation analysis. *In vivo* identification of subcomplexes formation would suggest a step-wise assembly of the Sm complex. In addition, investigation of interaction of SmE.F.G and SmE.F.G.D2.D1 to the snRNAs *in vitro* could be assessed by EMSA. Stable interaction of the subcomplexes with the snRNAs would indicate the formation of sub-core intermediates as seen in other organisms. It is expected to observe a weak interaction of the SmE.F.G trimer and the SmE.F.G.D2.D1 pentamer to the snRNA, if the Sm complex assembles before binding to the snRNAs.

Notably, the full-length U2 presents a higher binding affinity to the Sm complex when compared to U4's *K<sub>d</sub>* and the estimated U5's *K<sub>d</sub>* (Table 19). Although the EMSA data of U5 binding to the Sms is not reliable, it was surprising to see that U2 and U5 do not present a similar *K<sub>d</sub>* of the full-length snRNA since these snRNAs share the same Sm site sequence. Not much can be concluded about these results since there are not enough replicates of U5's EMSA results. However, if the estimated *K<sub>d</sub>* is correct, the differences in *K<sub>d</sub>* could be due to the secondary structure of the snRNAs. As seen in figure 1-11, a comparison of the predicted secondary structure between U2 and U5 shows the presence of a more extended sequence downstream to the U5 Sm site which might facilitate binding of the Sm complex to U5. Indeed, the presence of only two uridines on the 3' end of the Sm site would ease degradation of the 3' end of U2. An increase in affinity of the Sm proteins to the full-length snRNA compared to Sm site is presented in both EMSA and FP results (Table 20). As shown in figure 1-11, the U4 Sm site differs from the U2 and

U5 Sm site; therefore, the presence of the Sm sites consensus sequence might increase the affinity of the Sm complex to U4.

**Table 19 Binding parameters:** A fluorescent oligonucleotide (ro64) was used as a negative control when performing FP.

<b>Construct</b>	<b>K<sub>d</sub> (nM)</b>	<b>Hill coefficient</b>
<b>Full length U4</b>	170 ± 6	3.0 ± 0.3
<b>Full length U2</b>	4600 ± 2000	0.9 ± 0.2
<b>Full length U5</b>	185 ± 6	2.8 ± 0.2
<b>U4 Sm site (ro66)</b>	360 ± 20	3.0 ± 0.7
<b>U2/U5 Sm site (ro67)</b>	430 ± 20	4.7 ± 0.9
<b>Control (ro64)</b>	>10000	n/d

## 4. Chapter Four - An investigation of splicing relevance and 5' splice site recognition in *Cyanidioschyzon merolae*

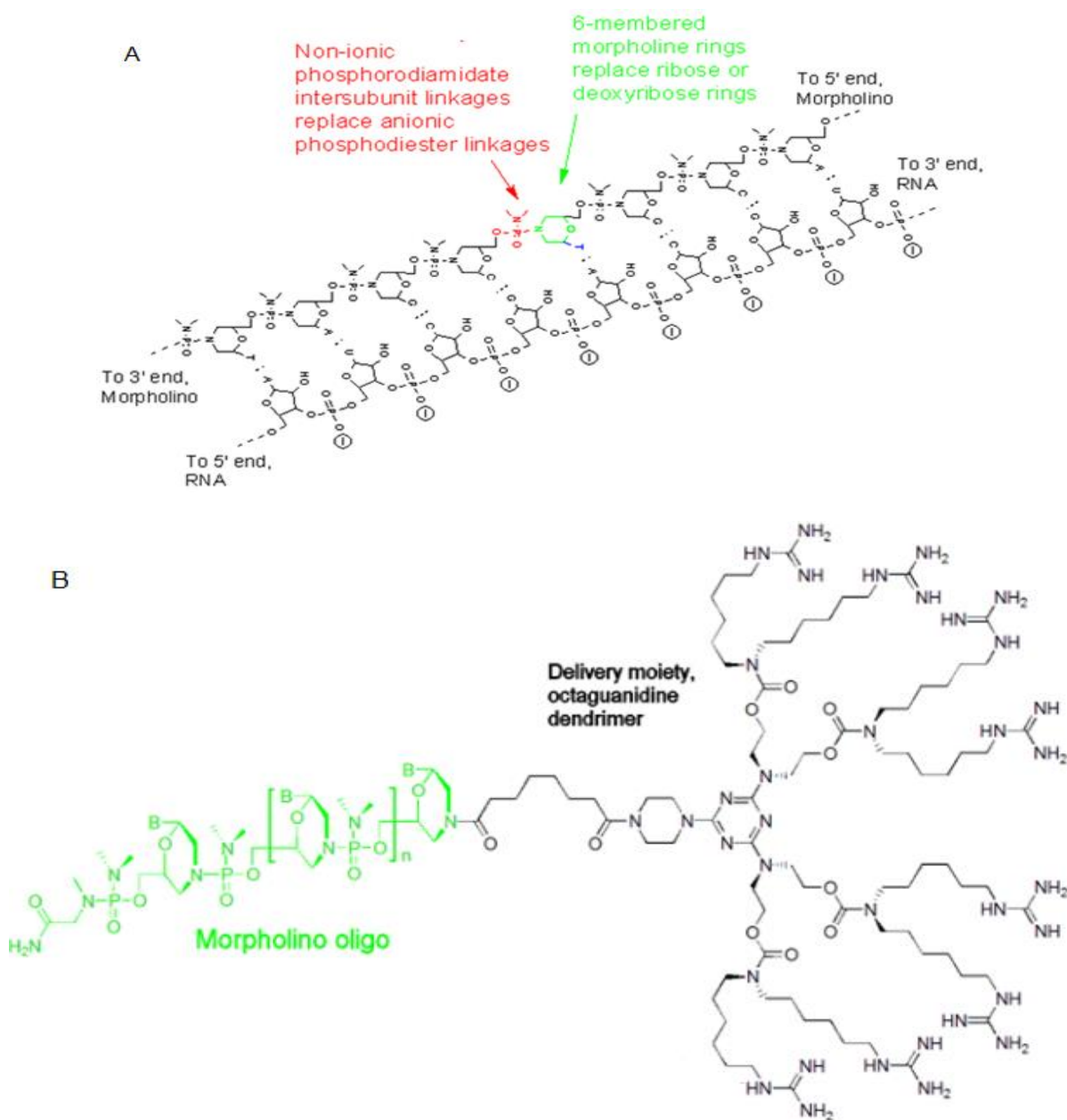
### 4.1 Introduction

As stated previously in the first chapter, *C. merolae* was proposed to be a good candidate to study splicing due to its reduced spliceosome. A recent work from the Rader Lab on this alga has demonstrated that this organism lacks several splicing components present in most organisms (Stark et al 2015). For instance, a relevant splicing component, U1 snRNP, has been found to be absent in *C. merolae*. In other organisms, splicing initiates when U1 snRNA recognizes the 5' splice site on the pre-mRNA followed by binding of U2 snRNA to the branch point site (BPS). Surprisingly, the U5 snRNA has its 5' end sequence complementary to all 5' splice sites in *C. merolae* (Figure 1-2). Thus, it suggests that U5 initiates spliceosome assembly by recognition of 5' splice sites. In this chapter, the use of morpholino (MO) and vivo-morpholino (vivo-MO) oligonucleotides is explored. These oligonucleotides are capable of blocking RNA-RNA base-pairing interactions, thus making them suitable for investigating the proposed U5-5' splice site interaction. Presumably, the blockage of the binding of U5 to the 5' splice site should cause a decay in cell growth or death of the cells; however, splicing has never been proven to be essential in *C. merolae*. Thus, in order to investigate 5' splice site recognition site using this method, it must first be determined whether or not splicing is vital for this alga. To investigate this, I attempt to block the binding of U2 snRNA to the BPS of the pre-mRNA, and therefore block the processing of pre-mRNA. Blockage of this interaction should result in cell death if splicing is crucial for *C. merolae* cells.

MOs are DNA oligonucleotides widely used for blocking splicing due to their high sequence specificity when compared to short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) and Phosphorothioate-linked DNA

(S-DNA) (Summerton, 2007). For instance, Draper et al. (2001) describe efficient blockage of pre-mRNA splicing by usage of MOs complementary to the exon/intron junction resulting in exon skipping in zebrafish. The MO structure has been redesigned to distinguish it from the DNA structure since it is comprised of a 6-membered sugar ring (morpholino ring) rather than a deoxyribose ring (Figure 4-1a). In addition, the negatively charged phosphate linkages present in DNA and RNA are replaced by non-ionic phosphorodiamidate linkages.

The MO backbone presents several advantages, such as sequence specificity. In addition, its non-ionic structure prevents electrostatically binding to proteins and decreases binding to extracellular and cellular structures (Summerton, 2007). Furthermore, the prevention of degradation of MO by RNase cleavage is achieved by the presence of the morpholino rings. The fact that MOs cannot be degraded biologically is advantageous since they are unable to form degradation products that might be toxic to the cell. Regarding the MO sequence, it is usually comprised of 25 base pairs and a high GC content that increases target affinity. Its sequence content and length enable binding to secondary structures. For instance, the oligonucleotide length increases nucleation of pairing and the probability of binding to single-stranded regions of the RNA secondary structure. In human cells type, a small number of morpholino oligonucleotides bind to intracellular, membrane and extracellular proteins by no Watson-Crick base-pairing in S-DNA and siRNA oligonucleotides. (Summerton, 2007).

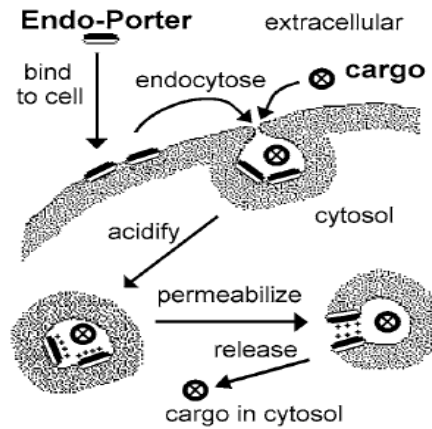


**Figure 4-1 MO structure:** a) The MO backbone presents some advantages over DNA oligonucleotides. The morpholino rings prevent RNase cleavage and the non-ionic phosphorodiamidate linkages prevent binding of to proteins. b) The presence of an octaguanidine attached to the MO oligonucleotide and interaction with cell membrane allows delivery of the MO to the cells. These images were drawn at Gene Tools, LLC by Jon D. Moulton.

Among the different approaches to deliver the MO into the cells there is a novel peptide called Endo-Porter (Figure 4-2). This delivery system enables transport of the MO from the membrane into the cytosol of the cell by an endocytosis-mediated process. This method has several

advantages: avoids plasma membrane damage by adsorption, does not require interaction of the cargo with the endo-porter, and delivers high concentrations of cargos that exceed 70 kDa into adherent and non-adherent cells (Summerton, 2005). Notably, the Endo-Porter has been proven to successfully deliver MO oligonucleotides, peptides and proteins into different cells types, such as zebrafish and mammalian cells. This mechanism of transporting molecules to the cytosol occurs by interaction of the Endo-Porter with the cell membrane enabling its endocytosis along with any substance present in the media. Acidification of the endosome results in poly-cationic formation of the endo-porter, permitting exit of the endo-porter from the endosome by permeabilization of the membrane (Figure 4-2). Due to this acid-induced permeabilization of the endosome, the Endo-Porter allows any substance co-endocytosed to be transported from the endosome to the cytosol of cell (Summerton, 2005). Indeed, the presence of a fluorochrome attached to the MO allows assessment of its delivery to the cells by microscopy analysis. Vivo-MOs can also be used for the same purpose; however, they are more advantageous since they do not require the addition of the endo-porter for delivery. Vivo-MOs are morpholino oligos attached to a delivery moiety comprised of an octaguanidine dendrimer (Figure 4-1a). The structure of the vivo-MO enables delivery of the morpholino to the cytosol of the cell by interaction of the guanidinium head groups with phosphates of membrane phospholipids (Morcos et al. 2008). However, none of these methods has been tried in *C. merolae* cells.

### Non-toxic delivery mechanism



**Figure 4-2 The mechanism of MO delivery by Endo-Porter:** The binding of the Endo-Porter to the membrane allows its endocytosis along with the MO. In the cytosol, acidification of the endosome results in permeabilization of the endosome membrane and release of the MO (Summerton, 2005).

In addition, the transport of the MO oligonucleotides into the *C. merolae* cytosol was attempted by electroporation. This method allows introduction of DNA into the cells by application of an electrical field, which increases permeability of the cell membrane (Potter & Heller 2011). Electroporation has been shown to efficiently deliver genetic material into algal cells, such as *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. Unfortunately, not much information regarding electroporation of *C. merolae* cells is available. Although comparison between *C. reinhardtii* and *C. merolae* genomes presented a great conservation of cell wall biosynthesis genes, electron microscope studies suggests the absence of a cell wall in *C. merolae* (Kuroiwa et al. 1994; Misumi et al. 2005). Therefore, the delivery of genetic material from the membrane to the cytosol of the cells by electroporation is presumably less challenging. Thus, in this chapter, different attempts to block splicing through the delivery of MOs to the cytosol of *C. merolae* cells, and the resulting impact this process has on the cell survival were investigated.

## **4.2 Materials and Methods**

### **4.2.1 *C. merolae* cell growth for assessment of doubling time**

*C. merolae* (10D strain) cells were obtained from the Microbial Culture Collection at the National Institute for Environmental Studies in Tsukuba, Japan ([mcc.nies.go.jp/](http://mcc.nies.go.jp/)). Cells were grown in MA2 media in a cultivation chamber exposed to white light at 42.0° C and air was supplied that was supplemented with 2.0% CO<sub>2</sub> (Kobayashi et al. 2010). The assessment of the optimal wavelength for optical density (OD) measurements was performed with a spectrophotometer. Absorbance of the culture at different wavelength was measured, a graph of absorbance versus wavelength was plotted. The survival of the cells at pH values higher than 3 was also tested since morpholino oligos are unstable at pH 3 according to the manufacturer. Cells were grown at pH values of 4 and 4.65 and visualized with an Olympus BX61 fluorescence microscope using the following Semrock (IDEX Health and Science) filters: FITC-3540C, TxRED-4040C, DAPI-5060C for 5 days. Cell survival was checked at higher pHs such as 6, 6.5, and 7, and MA2 media was supplemented with 0.4 mM of sorbitol. The addition of sorbitol to MA2 media allows the cells to survive at this high pH. For assessment of cell culture doubling time, the OD of three 50 mL cell cultures (at 624 and 750 nm) was checked every 8 hours for 5 days at pH 4, and graph of OD versus time was plotted.

### **4.2.2 Treatment of cells with MO and vivo-MO**

To block the binding of U2 snRNA to the BPS, a MO oligonucleotide complementary to the BPS binding sequence of U2 was designed. The BPS MO was purchased from Gene Tools along with a standard control that is not complementary to U2 (Table 21; Figure 4-3). The BPS MO and control contain blue and green emitting fluorescence tags, respectively, for assessment of

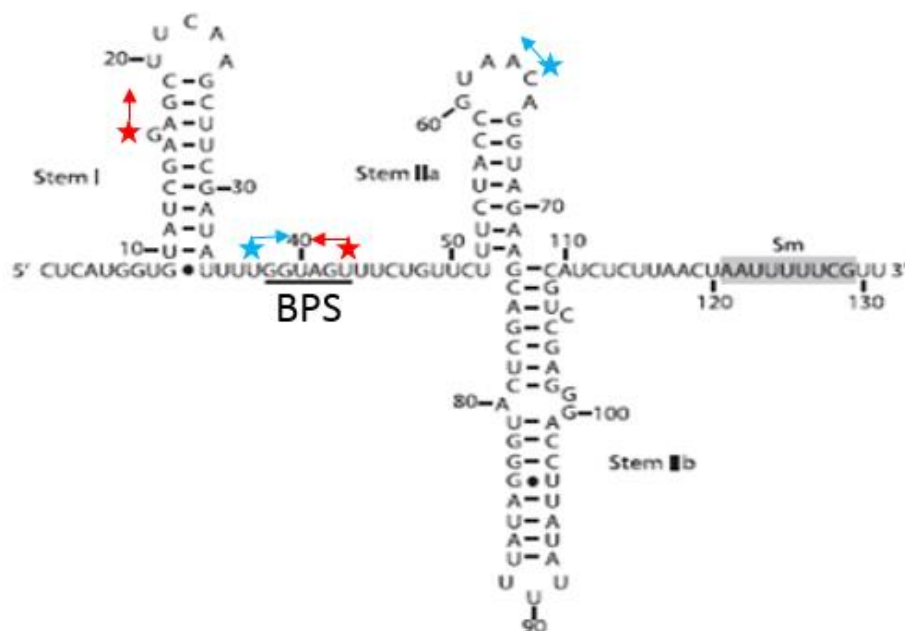
introduction of MO into the cell. When attempting to deliver the MO by the Endo-Porter delivery system, *C. merolae* cells were cultured at pH values of 4, 4.65, 6, 6.5 and 7. One millilitre of cell culture at an OD<sub>750</sub> between 0.8-1.0 was treated with 10 µM of morpholino and 2, 4 and 6 µM of Endo-Porter for 1 to 48 hours and exposed to white light at 42.0° C. In addition, the p200 vector that has been used previously to transform *C. merolae* cells was attempted to be delivered by endo-porter.

When delivering 20 µg of the p200 vector using the Endo-Porter, cells were treated with 6 µM of Endo-Porter. The p200 vector is comprised of a sequence that encodes the GFP protein, which expression of GFP is controlled by the heat-shock CMJ101C promoter (Sumiya et al. 2014). Therefore, transcription occurs when the cells are exposed to elevated temperature, and production of GFP is assessed by microscope visualization. Treated cells were added to a 50 ml culture and incubated at 36.0° C overnight, instead of at 42.0° C, to prevent transcription (Sumiya et al. 2014). After overnight growth, cells were heat shocked for 1 hour at 50.0° C for transcription of GFP mRNA, and protein expression was checked under a microscope.

Hashimoto et al. (2016) describes the treatment of a parasite with MO without usage of any delivery system, and incubation of cells with MO resulted in the delivery of oligonucleotides to the cytosol. Thus, this procedure was replicated, and the cell growth of treated and untreated cells was checked for 8 hours in triplicate. A 50 ml culture was incubated for 2 days until an OD<sub>750</sub> of 0.2 was achieved, and culture volume was reduced to 250 µL followed by treatment of cells with 10 µM of MO for 8 hours. Control cultures were treated with water. After 8 hours of treatment, cultures were resuspended to their initial volume and left in the incubator for approximately 3 days. Changes in the cell growth of the culture were checked daily by assessment

of cell density. The assessment of splicing blockage was done by Radu Pasca, who performed RT-PCR of treated samples.

Blockage of binding of U2 snRNA to the BPS was also attempted by treating cells with vivo-MO oligonucleotides that are complementary to the BPS binding sequence of U2. Vivo-MOs were purchased from Gene Tools flanking the 3' and the 5' ends of the BPS (Table 21; Figure 4-3). Since neither oligos was fluorescent, the introduction of the oligonucleotides was checked by monitoring cell growth. A 150 ml culture was incubated for 36 days until an OD<sub>750</sub> of 0.2 was achieved, and the culture volume was then divided into three 50 ml cultures. Volume was reduced to 1 liter by centrifugation and treated with 10  $\mu$ M of MO for 12 hours. The same procedure was performed to control cultures; however, cells were treated with water. After 12 hours of treatment, cultures were resuspended to their initial volume and left in the incubator for approximately 3 days. Changes in cell growth were checked daily through assessment of cell density. Radu Pasca assessed splicing blockage performing RT-PCR on collected samples.



**Figure 4-3 Region of binding of the MO oligonucleotide:** The stars represent the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence that the designed MO is binding to. The blue stars cover the region of binding of the 5' flank Vivo-MO, and the red stars cover the 3' flank MO and vivo-MO.

**Table 20 DNA oligonucleotide sequence of the MO and vivo-MO designed for binding to U2 snRNA:**  
DNA sequences are shown from 5' to 3'.

Oligo	Oligo sequence
Vivo MO BPS (5'-flank)	ACTACCAAAATATCGAAGCTTGAAGCTC
Vivo MO BPS (3'-flank)	GTTACGGTAGAAAGAACAGAACTACCA
MO BPS and 3'-flank blue fluorochrome	GTTACGGTAGAAAGAACAGAACTACCA
Standard Control oligo	CCTCTTACCTCAGTTACAATTATA

#### 4.2.3 Delivery of MO by electroporation

Delivery of MO was attempted under several electroporation conditions. The MA2 media (Kobayashi et al. 2010) was compared to the optimal media for electroporation of protoplasts (Potter & Heller 2011), and the MA2 media was modified accordingly. As described by Potter & Heller (2011), the salt concentration in the electroporation buffer can change the efficiency of electroporation. Therefore, the phosphate concentration was increased from 8 to 10 mM and the CaCl<sub>2</sub> concentration was increased from 1 to 5 mM. Sorbitol was added to the media to allow cell growth of cells at higher pH values. Since there is no available protocol for the preparation of *C. merolae* cells for electroporation, a protocol was designed based on the preparations described by Potter & Heller (2011). A 15 ml culture was grown and harvested at an OD<sub>750</sub> of 0.8, as *C. merolae* cells present a more efficient transformation at an early stage of growth (Sumiya et al. 2014). Half of the initial cultures were spun down (approximately 2 million cells), at 3000rpm for 10 minutes at room temperature. Cells were resuspended on 1 ml of modified MA2 media. Electroporation was performed in a Gene Pulser Xcell electroporation system (Biorad) as described by manufacturer. A summary of the attempted conditions attempted are presented in table 22.

**Table 21 Summary of electroporation conditions**

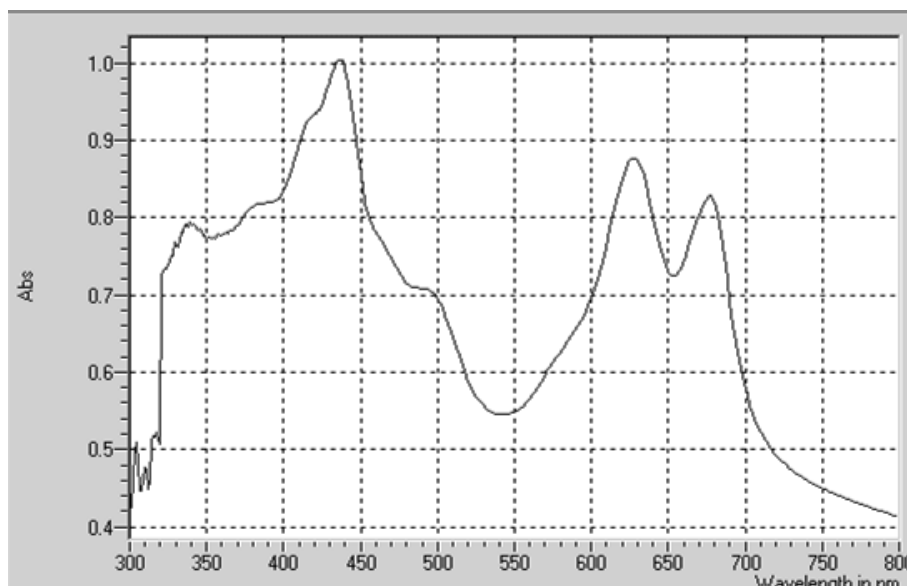
OD <sub>750</sub>	Voltage (V)	Capacitance (uF)	Temperature	DNA mass (ug)	Pulses	DNA carrier	Sample volume (ul)	# cells
0.8	200	800	20-25°C and 0-5 °C	1, 10, and 20	1	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.8	300	500	20-25°C and 0-5 °C	1, 10, and 20	1	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.8	1200	25	0-5 °C	1, 10, and 20	1	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.8	1500	n/d	0-5 °C	1 and 0.5	1	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.8	2000	n/d	0-5 °C	1 and 0.5	2	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.8	3000	n/d	0-5 °C	1 and 0.5	1	n/d	40	10 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
1.5-3	1500	20	0-5 °C	1	1	n/d	40	4 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
1.5-3	1200	25	0-5 °C	1	1	n/d	40	4 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
0.3	2000	10	0-5 °C	0.5, 1, and 2	1	n/d	40	4.5x10 <sup>5</sup> /ml
1.5-3	1800-2300	10	0-5 °C	2.5	1	Salmon sperm DNA	250	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> /ml
1.5-3	250	n/d	20-25°C	0.4	2	n/d	40	4 x 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml

## 4.3 Results

### 4.3.1 Assessment of *C. merolae* cell growth

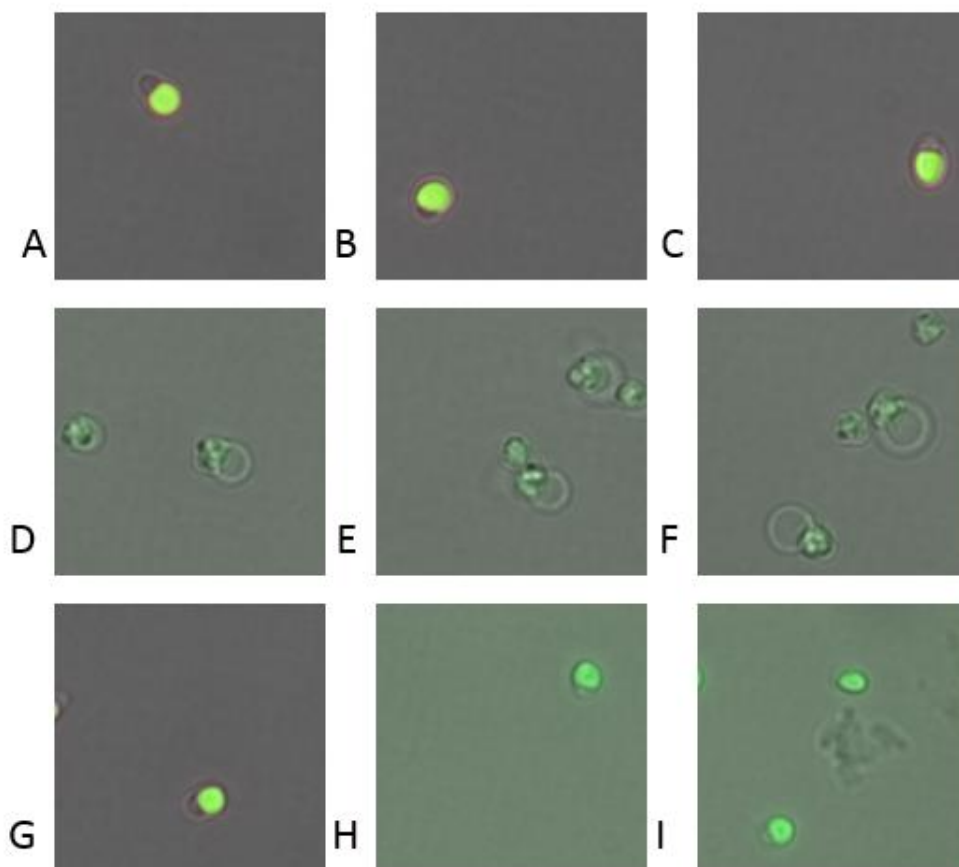
First, the best wavelength to measure the cell density of *C. merolae* cultures was determined. After measurement of the absorbance of the cultures at different wavelengths, the resulting values were plotted on a graph of absorbance versus wavelength (Figure 4.4). The graph presents the highest absorbance readings at approximately 430, 624, and 684 nm. However, most *C. merolae* publications present measurement of cell cultures at 750 nm. Indeed, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA - 2002) recommends measuring algae growth at a wavelength of 750 nm. It was suggested, when using spectrophotometric absorbance, to construct calibration curves that relate absorbance and cell density. However, some authors state that the correlation of cell density to the light absorbance of chlorophyll better represents the cell growth of algae (Rodrigues et al. 2011; Hersh and Crumpton, 1987; Fargasová, 1996; Rojícková-Padrťová

et al. 1998). The measurement of the absorbance of chlorophyll is around 664 nm, which is consistent with the peak seen on graph (between 624 and 684 nm on the below graph). Although, the highest peak is the 430 nm, it was decided to measure the cell growth of the cells at both 750 and 624 nm, since according to literature cell growth is better correlated to cell density absorbance at these wavelengths.



**Figure 4-4 Assessment of optimal wavelength for measurement of *C. merolae* culture optical density.** Graph presents three possible optimal wavelengths at approximately 430, 624, and 684 nm.

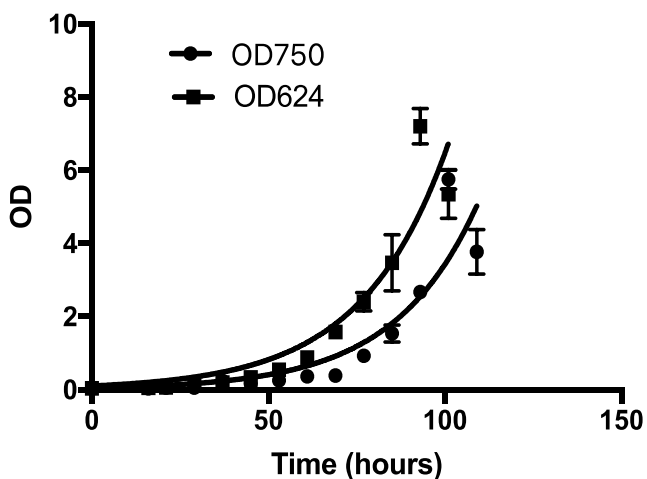
When checking for survival of the cells at pH values of 4.0, 4.65, 6.0, 6.5 and 7.0, the cells were analysed under a microscope at different time points (Figure 4.5). At a pH of 4.0 and 4.65 the cells survived for over 96 hours. At a pH of 6.0, 6.5 and 7.0 the cells died in 2 hours. However, when the media was supplemented with sorbitol, known to reduce osmotic stress, the cells survived at these pHs for over 24 hours (Figure 4.5g, Figure 4.5h and Figure 4.5i).



**Figure 4-5 Microscope images of *C. merolae* cells at different pHs:** Merged bright field and autofluorescence (FITC channel -green). Cells cultured at 4.0 (b) and 4.5 (c) for 96 hours presented similar morphology as the cells cultured at pH 3.0 (a). When growing cells at pH values of 6.0 (d), 6.5 (e) and 7.0 (f) for 2 hours, a different morphology of the cells was observed probably due to the stressed environment. When sorbitol was added to the media, cells survived at pH values of 6.0 (g), 6.5 (h) and 7.0 (i) for over 24 hours.

Calculation of the *C. merolae* doubling time at pH value of 4 was achieved through measuring of the cell density of three cultures for 5 days. The relationship between the average of the logarithm of the optical density (OD) at both wavelengths (624 and 750 nm) was plotted against time. As observed in figure 4-6, when measuring the cell density at 624 nm, the  $R^2$  value was slightly higher compared to 750 nm. It suggests a better relationship between OD and time at 624

nm. By analysis of the growth curve, *C. merolae* cell density was calculated and found to double every  $16.3 \pm 0.005$  hours at OD<sub>750</sub> and  $16.8 \pm 0.004$  hours at OD<sub>624</sub>.

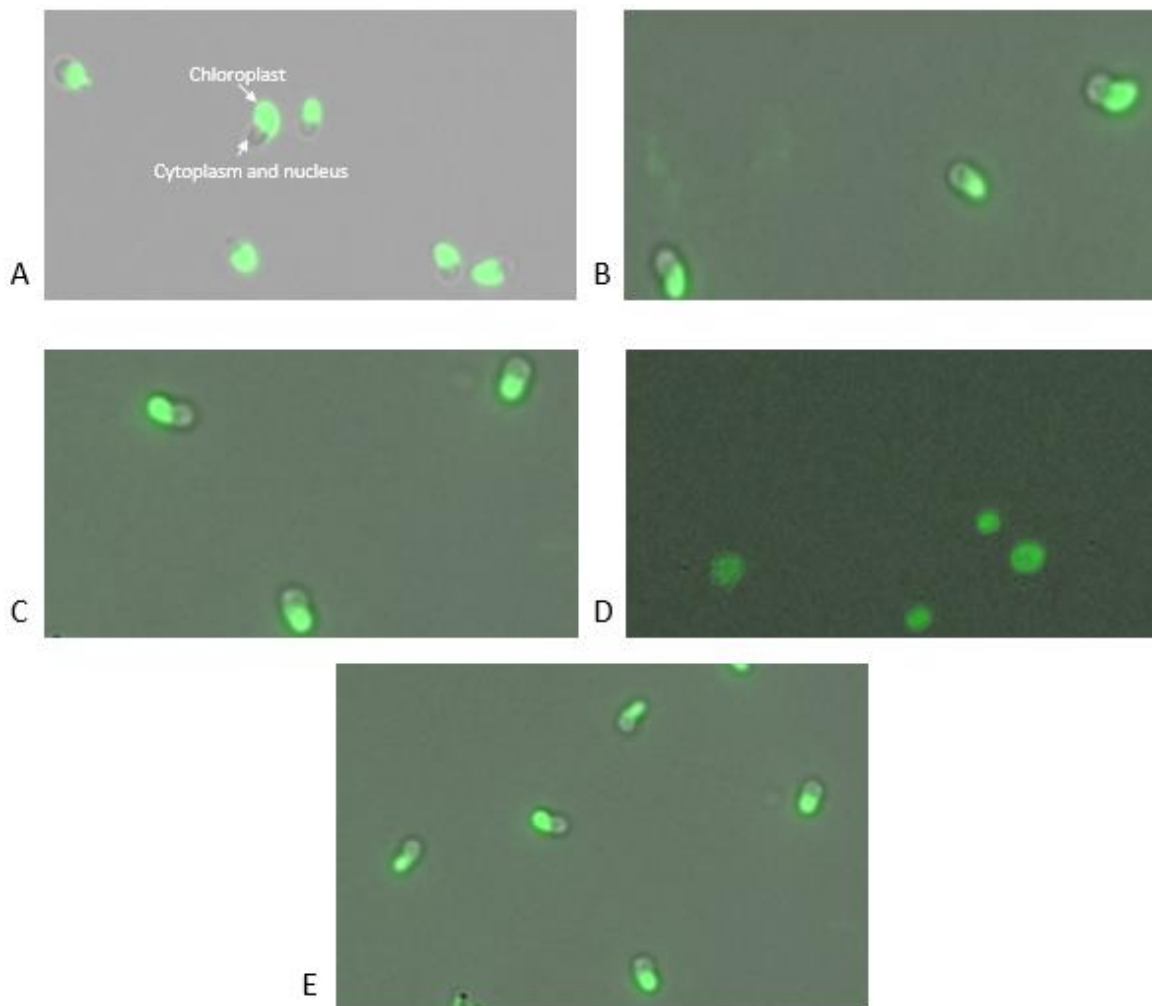


**Figure 4-6 Cell growth of *C. merolae* cells:** Relationship between the average (n=3) optical density at 750 and 624 nm and time (in hours).

#### 4.3.2 Treatment of *C. merolae* cells with MO and vivo-MO

The standard control MO (10  $\mu$ M) was delivered by treatment of cells (OD<sub>750</sub> 0.8) with different concentrations of Endo-Porter (2, 4 and 6  $\mu$ M) at pH 3. The Endo-Porter has been proven to successfully deliver the MO oligonucleotides to the cytosol mammalian cells via endocytosis; however, it has never been used to deliver oligonucleotides to algal cells. The assessment of the delivery of MO to the cytosol was done by microscope analysis. Since the MO is fluorescently labelled, bright green spots were expected to be observed in the cytosol of the cell under the microscope. Unfortunately, it was concluded that the MO was not delivered (Figure 4-7). Microscopic images of the cells treated with 2  $\mu$ M (Figure 4-7b) and 4  $\mu$ M (Figure 4-7c) of Endo-Porter presented similar cell morphology to the untreated cells (Figure 4-7a) after 24 hours. However, 6  $\mu$ M of Endo-Porter was found to be toxic to cells after 16 hours of treatment (Figure 4-7d). The delivery of the standard control MO by treatment of cells (OD<sub>750</sub> 0.65) with 4  $\mu$ M of

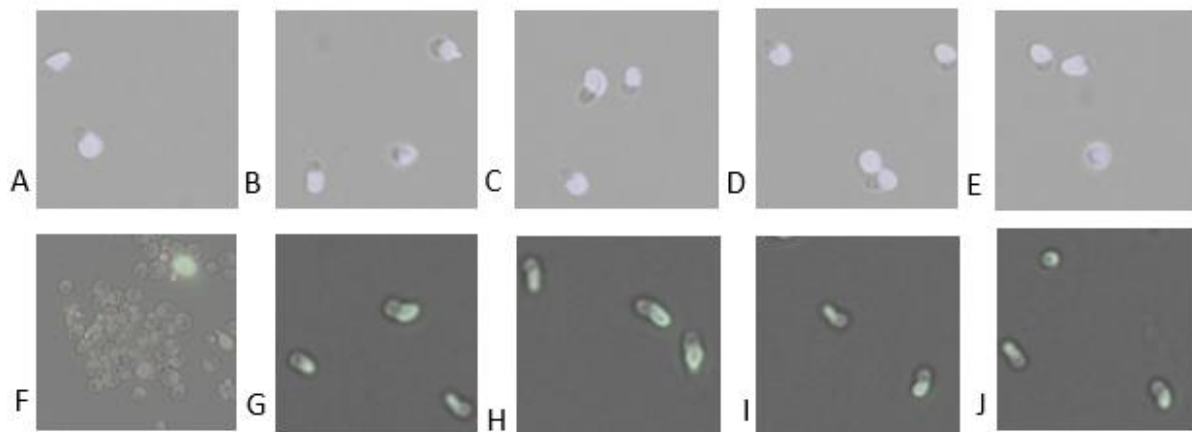
Endo-Porter, was again attempted. Cells were checked under the microscope after 16, 24, 48 and 66 hours (Figure 4-7e). Delivery of MO to the cytosol at these time points was not observed.



**Figure 4-7 Microscopic images of the *C. merolae* cells treated with control MO and Endo-Porter:** Merged bright field and autofluorescence (FITC channel - green). a) untreated cells. Arrows indicated the chloroplast, nucleus and cytoplasmic regions. The presence of green fluorescence in the cytoplasm region of the cells when cells were seen when treated for 24 hours with 10 μM control MO and 2 μM (b) or 4 μM (c) of Endo-Porter. d) Cells treated with 6 μM of Endo-Porter presented a different morphology suggesting toxicity at higher concentration of Endo-Porter. e) After treatment of cells with 10 μM control MO and 4 μM of Endo-Porter for 66 hours, delivery of MO to the cytosol of cells was still not observed.

Since the first attempts were done at pH 3, a repeated delivery of the MO was attempted at a higher pH. According to the manufacturer, MO oligonucleotides are unstable below pH 3.

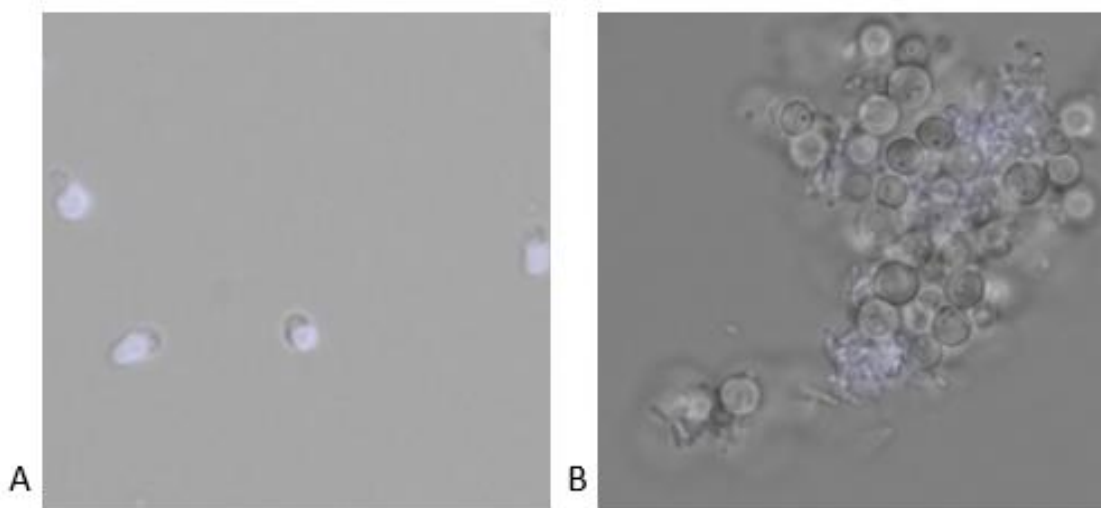
Therefore, since it was confirmed previously that *C. merolae* cells survived at pH 4 and 4.65, the delivery of the BPS MO and control to the cells (OD<sub>624</sub> 0.8) was reattempted at pH 4.5 via Endo-Porter. Microscopy images confirmed no delivery of BPS MO after 24 hours of treatment since no blue fluorescence was observed in the cell (Figure 4-8). Further, it was decided to treat the cells at much higher pH values: 6, 6.5 and 7. At these pH values, the delivery of p200 vector and BPS MO by addition of Endo-Porter was attempted. Microscopic images of the cells after 24 hours of treatment indicated no delivery of vector and MO (Figure 4-8b).



**Figure 4-8 Microscope images of the *C. merolae* cells treated with control BPS MO and Endo-Porter at higher pH values:** Merged bright field and autofluorescence for visualization of BPS MO (DAPI channel - blue) and GFP (FITC channel -green). (a) untreated cells. The presence of blue fluorescence in the cytoplasmic region of the cells when cells were treated for 24 hours with 10  $\mu$ M control MO and 4  $\mu$ M at pHs (b) 4.5, (c) 6.0, (d) 6.5, and (e) 7.0. was not observed. (f) Positive control (the cells transformed by via PEG with p200 vector showing GFP fluorescence). (g) Failure of delivery of p200 via Endo-Porter in the cells at pH values 6.0, (h) 6.5 and (i) 7.0.

Since all attempts to deliver MO to *C. merolae* via endocytosis failed, it was hypothesised that a different mechanism of endocytosis in this alga could be making this method of delivery challenging. Indeed, the Endo-Porter has never been used in alga and not much is known about endocytosis in *C. merolae*. Therefore, this procedure was attempted in yeast cells. This cell type

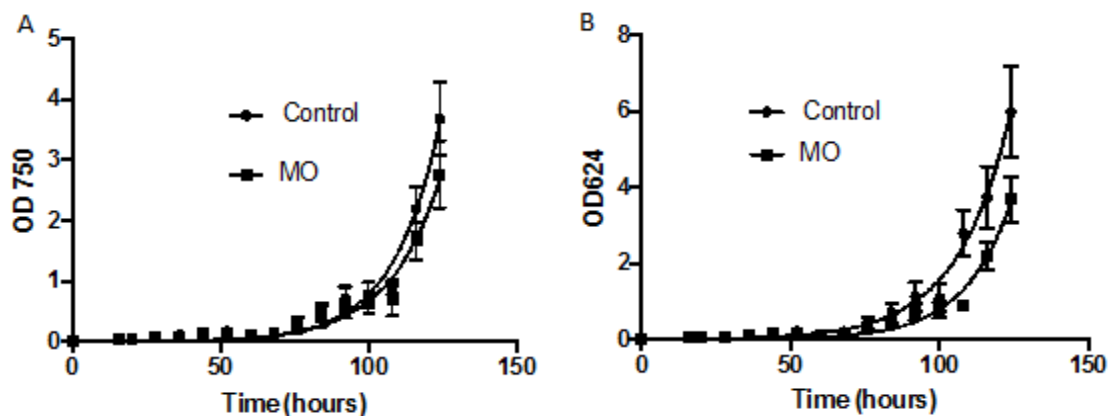
can be easily visualized under the microscope and were available; therefore, *P. Pastoris* cells were treated with Endo-Porter and MO. *C. merolae* and *P. pastoris* cells were treated at pH 7 for 20 hours, and microscopy images of the cells showed no delivery of MO (Figure 4-9).

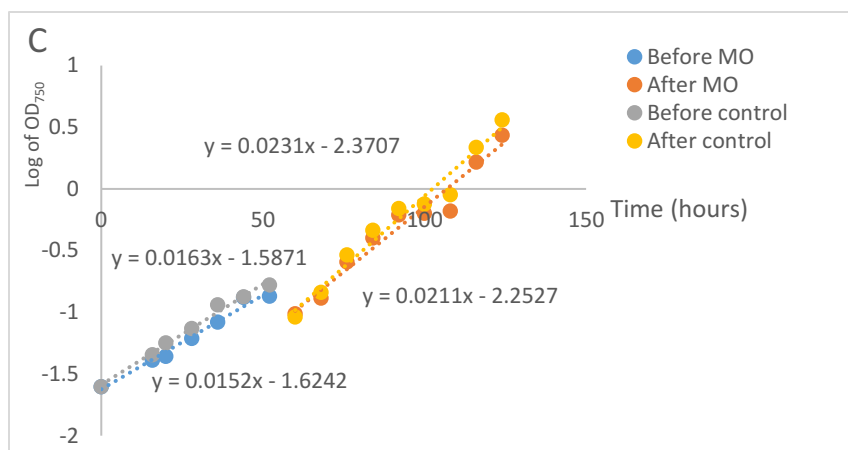


**Figure 4-9 Delivery of MO to *P. pastoris* and *C. merolae* at pH 7:** Merged bright field and autofluorescence for visualization of BPS MO (DAPI channel - blue). Failure of delivery of BPS MO oligonucleotide to the cytosol of (a) *C. merolae* and (b) *P. pastoris* is observed.

Hashimoto et al. (2016) have described successful introduction of MO in protozoa cells without addition of any reagent to assist delivery of the MO. Therefore, the same protocol was attempted in *C. merolae*. The introduction of the MO to the cytosol and its binding to U2 snRNA were expected to result in changes in cell growth. Thus, the cell growth of treated and untreated cells was compared, and cell growth was plotted against time. Cell density of the cells was assessed at both of 750 and 624 nm wavelengths. Graphs were plotted on logarithmic scale showing exponential growth of cells for both control and treated cells (Figure 4-10). No significant changes were observed in the growth of treated and untreated cells. For a better analysis of data and calculation of doubling time, a linear graph of the log of the OD against time was plotted. Treated

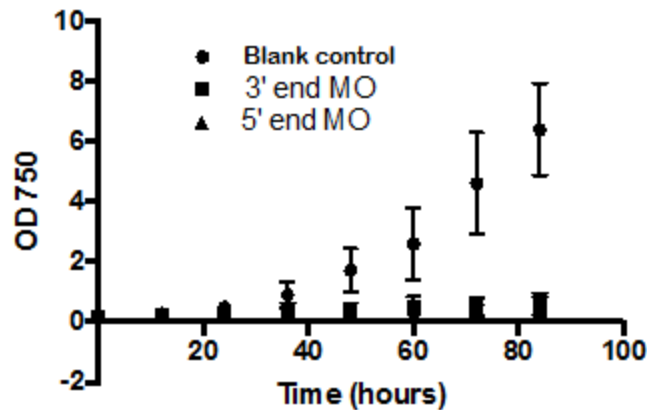
and untreated cells did not present significant changes in doubling time for both graphs using cell densities measured at OD<sub>624</sub> and OD<sub>750</sub> ( $p > 5\%$ ). At a wavelength of 750 nm, a doubling was observed after  $10.93 \pm 0.004$  hours for the control cultures and  $12.07 \pm 0.004$  for the treated cultures (Figure 4-10a). At a wavelength of 624 nm, a doubling time of  $12.42 \pm 0.003$  hours was calculated for the control and  $10.93 \pm 0.004$  hours for the treated cells (Figure 4-10b). It was observed that resuspension of cells after treatment of cells caused a decrease in cell density of the culture, which was clearly observed on the graphs after 60 hours. Therefore, the data points were divided into two trendlines (before and after 60 hours) and differences in doubling times were checked between the control and the MO treated cells (Figure 4-10c). The slope of the equation using the data collected before and after 60 hours differs as a drop of cell density is caused by resuspension of cells. However, when comparing the slope value of untreated and treated cells, a significant change in cell growth after 60 hours is not detected. Indeed, the doubling times of cells after 60 hours does not change dramatically since after 60 hours, the control and treated cells present doubling times of  $10.8 \pm 0.005$  and  $11.8 \pm 0.006$  hours respectively ( $p > 5\%$ ). It is concluded that the MO is either not causing changes in cell growth or it is not being delivered since the difference of doubling between control and treated cells is almost the same before 60 hours,  $20.41 \pm 0.004$  and  $20.28 \pm 0.007$  hours, respectively.





**Figure 4-10 Cell growth of *C. merolae* treated with the MO that targets the branch point binding site of U2 snRNA:** a) Cell growth of untreated and treated cells presenting the relationship between the average (n=3) of optical density at 750 nm and time (in hours). b) Cell growth of untreated and treated cells presenting the relationship between the average (n=3) of optical density at 624 nm and time (in hours). c) Relationship between the average (n=3) of logarithm of the optical density at 750 nm and time (in hours). Equations represent cell growth of treated and control cells before and after 60 hours.

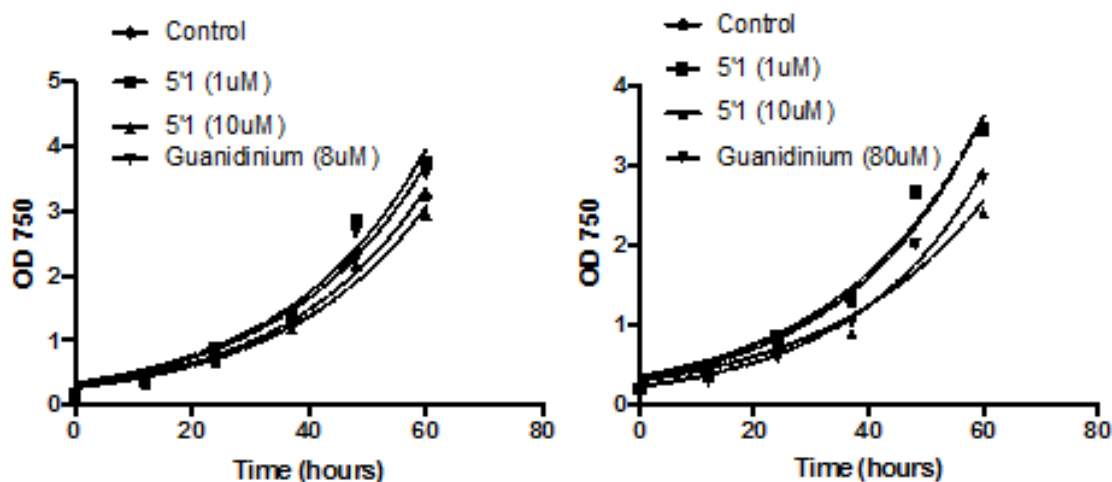
As all methods to deliver the MO to the cells failed, it was decided to try a different approach, vivo-MO, that does not rely on the addition of any delivery reagent. This type of oligonucleotide is comprised of a MO attached to a delivery moiety that is capable to interact to the cell membrane allowing the MO to enter the cells. The cells were treated with vivo-MOs flanking the 3' and 5' ends of the BPS sequence of U2. Since vivo-MOs are not fluorescently labelled, blockage of U2's binding to the BPS was assessed by variations in cell growth. First, cells were treated with 10  $\mu$ M of MO (in duplicate), and the cell growth of the treat cells was compared to untreated cells (Figure 4-11). Graphs showed a decrease in cell growth after the addition of vivo-MOs to the cells. A significant increase in doubling time between controls and treated cells was observed. Control cultures presented a doubling time of  $18.1 \pm 0.038$  hours, and cells treated with vivo-MOs flanking the 3' end and 5' end of the BPS presented doubling times of  $49.86 \pm 0.014$  and  $47.94 \pm 0.011$  hours respectively ( $p < 5\%$ ).



**Figure 4-11 Cell growth of *C. merolae* cells treated with vivo-MO:** Growth of cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M of vivo-MOs presenting the relationship between the average ( $n=2$ ) of optical density at 750 nm and time (in hours). Trendlines represent each equation. Graph presents a decrease in growth when both vivo-MOs were added.

Experiments checking for the toxicity of guanidinium were repeated since vivo-MO has been proven to be toxic at some concentrations depending on the cell type according to Gene Tools. Since vivo-MOs contain guanidinium groups, the cell growth rate difference observed could be due to the presence of the guanidinium. Therefore, cells were treated with 8 and 80  $\mu$ M of guanidinium to check its toxicity. In addition, a comparison of cell growth between cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M and 1  $\mu$ M of the vivo-MO (flanking the 5' of the BPS) was performed to confirm that the oligonucleotide was not toxic to the cells. Unfortunately, these results were not consistent with previous results, since no significant changes in cell growth of treated cells was observed in the graphs (Figure 4-12;  $p > 5\%$ ). The doubling times for control cells, treated cells with 1  $\mu$ M Vivo-MO, treated cells with 10  $\mu$ M Vivo-MO and treated cells with 8  $\mu$ M guanidinium were  $16.83 \pm 0.004$ ,  $16.79 \pm 0.005$ ,  $17.15 \pm 0.040$ , and  $17.08 \pm 0.044$  hours, respectively (Figure 4-12a). The doubling times for control cells, treated cells with 1  $\mu$ M Vivo-MO, treated cells with 10  $\mu$ M Vivo-MO and treated cells with 80  $\mu$ M guanidinium were  $16.83 \pm 0.040$ ,  $17.59 \pm 0.040$ ,  $19.1 \pm 0.036$ , and  $16.02 \pm 0.043$  hours, respectively (Figure 4-12b). Therefore, the addition of guanidinium (8

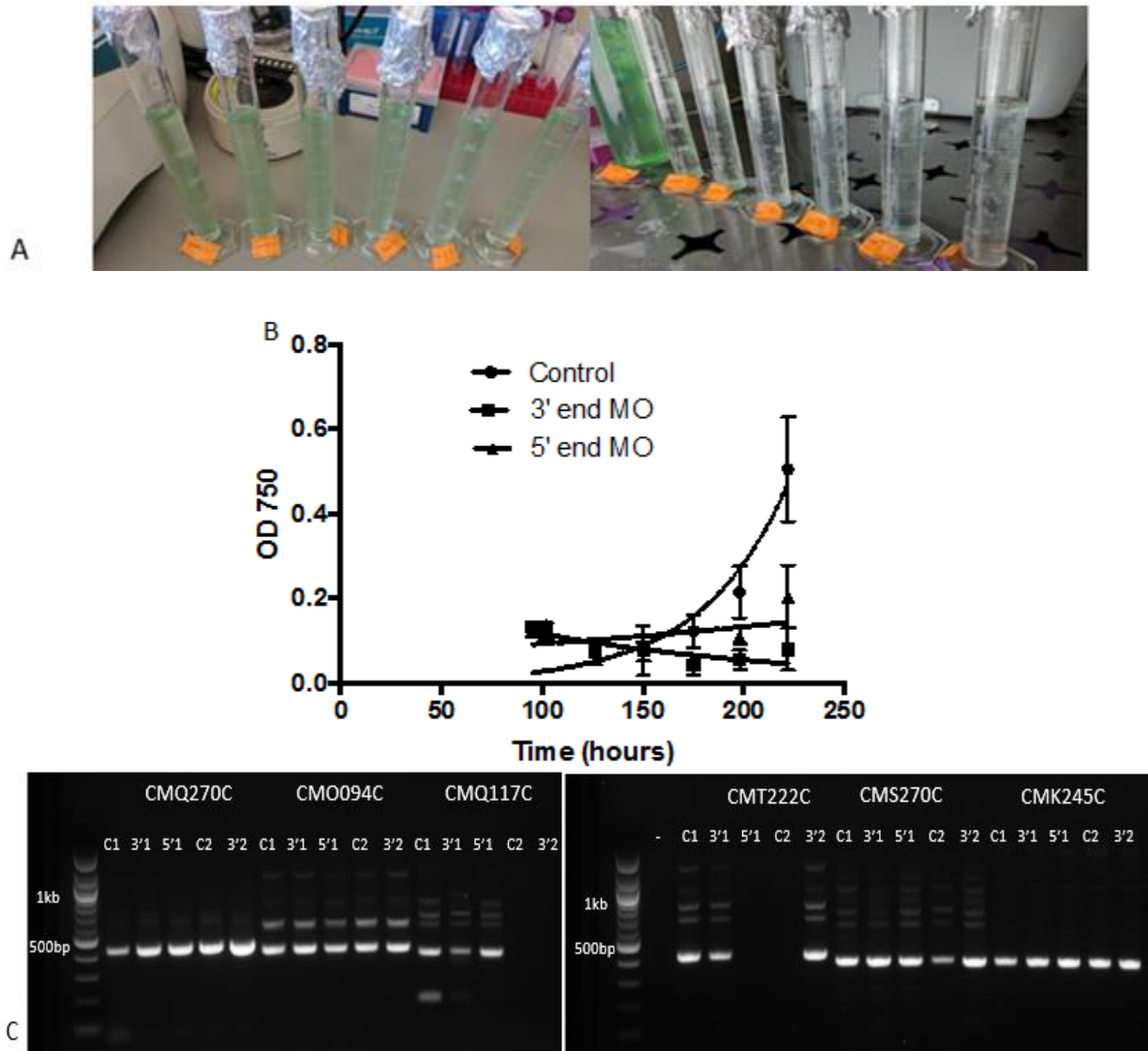
and 80  $\mu\text{M}$ ) is presumably not toxic to the cells based on the cell growth and doubling times. In addition, both treatments of cells with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  vivo-MO (Figures 4-12a and b) confirm that at this concentration the MO are not toxic to the cells since cell growth does not change compared to control and cells treated with 1  $\mu\text{M}$  vivo-MO.



**Figure 4-12 Growth of *C. merolae* cells treated with two concentrations of vivo-MO and guanidinium:** Growth of cells treated with 1  $\mu\text{M}$  and 10  $\mu\text{M}$  of the vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS was assessed twice in duplicates (a) and (b). Treatment of cells with 8  $\mu\text{M}$  (a) and 80  $\mu\text{M}$  (b) of guanidinium was also performed in duplicate. Cell growths present no significant difference between control cells and treated cells with both vivo-MO and guanidinium.

Since the treatment of cells with vivo-MO was presenting inconsistent results, it was not possible to conclude that the vivo-MO was affecting cell growth due to binding to U2 (Table 23). It was expected that by increasing the incubation temperature cells would be more stressed favouring acceptance of foreign genetic material, therefore a treatment was conducted at 50°C. 5  $\mu\text{M}$  of vivo-MOs were added to cells and assessed the growth for 24 hours. A drastic decrease in the growth of cells was observed as indicated on figures 4-13a and b. Conversely, the control cultures presented changes in cell density but were able to recover after incubation at 42°C (after 150 hours of growth). To confirm that the decrease in cell growth was being caused by splicing prevention, Radu Pasca (undergraduate lab member) performed RT-PCR. Gene-containing introns were amplified and showed a clear difference in size between pre-mRNA and mRNA.

Surprisingly, RT-PCR results did not show changes between control and vivo-MO treated cells, suggesting that the MO was not affecting splicing (Figure 4-13c)



**Figure 4-13 24 hours treatment of *C. merolae* cells with 5 µM of vivo-MO:** a) A clear colour change of the cultures before (left) and after (right) treatment of cells was observed as a dramatic decrease in cell growth. b) Cell densities of the cells collected over time present an increase in cell density of the initial cultures incubated at 42°C. As the cells are concentrated and split into control and vivo-MO treated cultures for 24 hours incubation at 50°C, a decrease in cell density was observed. However, control cultures recover at 150 hours when cells are incubated at 42° C. The same is not observed for treated cells. c) RT-PCR analysis of untreated and treated cells shows that processing of mRNA is not being prevented. CMQ270C, CMO094C, CMQ117C, CMT222C, CMS270C and CMK245C genes were amplified since clear size difference between pre-mRNA and mRNA PCR products had been previously observed. C – indicates the control cultures; 3' – indicates the cultures treated with vivo-MO flanking the 3' end of the BPS; 5' – indicated the cultures treated with vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS.

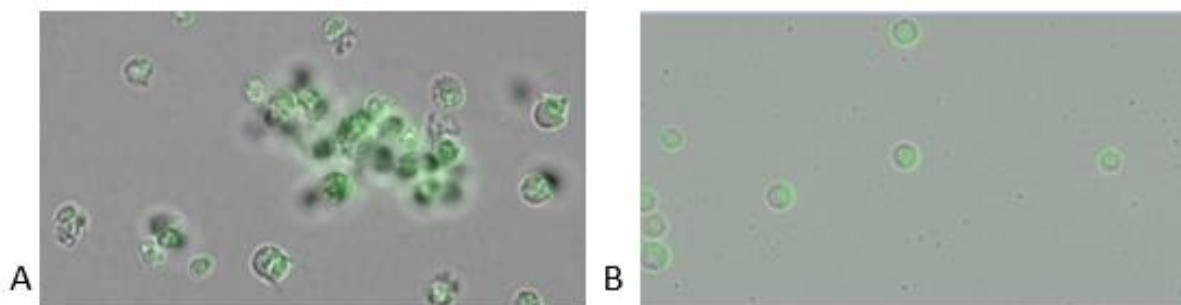
**Table 22 Summary of the doubling times of control and MO treated *C. merolae* cells.** The correlation coefficients are greater than 0.92. Comparative statistics, ANOVA, was applied for comparison of control with treated cells.

Figure	Cell treatment	Doubling time (in hours) + Standard error	Significantly different (ANOVA)
4.13	Control	10.93 ± 0.004	No (p > 5%)
	MO	12.07 ± 0.004	
	Control (before 60 hours of growth)	10.8 ± 0.005	
	MO (before 60 hours of growth)	11.8 ± 0.006	
	Control (after 60 hours of growth)	20.41 ± 0.004	
	MO (after 60 hours of growth)	20.28 ± 0.007	
4.11	Control	18.1 ± 0.038	Yes (p < 5%)
	10 µM Vivo-MO flanking the 3' end of the BPS	49.86 ± 0.014	
	10 µM Vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS	47.94 ± 0.011	
4.12 a	Control	16.83 ± 0.004	No (p > 5%)
	1 µM of Vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS	16.79 ± 0.005	
	10 µM of Vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS	17.15 ± 0.040	
	8 µM of guanidinium	17.08 ± 0.044	
4.12 b	Control	16.83 ± 0.040	No (p > 5%)
	1 µM of Vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS	17.59 ± 0.040	
	10 µM of Vivo-MO flanking the 5' end of the BPS	19.1 ± 0.036	
	80 µM of guanidinium	16.02 ± 0.043	

### 4.3.3 Delivery of MO by electroporation

In order to electroporate MO to the cytosol of *C. merolae* cells, several electroporation conditions were attempted and are described in table 22. Unfortunately, all attempts to electroporate MO to the cells failed. Microscopy images of the cells after electroporation confirmed no introduction of MO to the cells since no blue fluorescence was detected in cell

cytosol. As seen on figure 4-14, electroporation of cells would either cause death of cells or result in no delivery of MO to cells.



**Figure 4-14 Electroporation of *C. merolae* cells for introduction of MO to cytosol:** a) Cell death after electroporation at high voltage and low capacitance. b) Failure of delivery of MO after electroporation at low voltage and high capacitance.

#### 4.4 Discussion

This chapter explored different methods to investigate splicing essentiality in *C. merolae*. In the early stages of assembly of the spliceosome, U2 snRNA binds to the BPS; therefore, it was proposed that blocking this early step should prevent splicing. It was expected that prevention of splicing would cause either death of cells or a decrease in cell growth. Thus, blockage was attempted through the use of MOs since these oligonucleotide analogues are known to efficiently block splicing in other organisms. In addition, MOs are capable of stably binding to secondary structures. However, this method of blocking splicing has never been tried in *C. merolae*, which made it necessary to explore different methods to deliver the MO oligonucleotides to the cells.

First, it was attempted to use a novel delivery system, Endo-Porter. To explore the best approach to efficiently deliver MO to the cells by this method, the concentrations of Endo-Porter and pH values of growth media were varied. As presented, all attempts to deliver MO to cells by Endo-Porter failed as the microscopy results did not confirm presence of the fluorescently labelled

MO in the cytosol of the cells. The reasons why the Endo-Porter failed to deliver the MO to the cells are unknown. Since the Endo-Porter is an endocytosis-mediated method, failure of delivery of MO might suggest a different mechanism of endocytosis in *C. merolae* cells. Unfortunately, little is known about endocytosis in *C. merolae*. However, the presence of the components that are part of the endocytosis machinery in algae have been observed. In addition, the interaction of these components for occurrence of endocytosis has been investigated in *Chlamydomonas* (Rappoport & Simon 2003). A comparison of the endocytosis system among eukaryotes shows that *C. merolae* lacks some of the endocytosis components, such as Rab11 and 7, which should result in absence of some pathways (Jékely 2008). Since it is proposed that *C. merolae* is comprised of a reduced endocytosis system, it might suggest a minimal endocytic activity in this alga. It is unknown what effects endocytosis in *C. merolae*. Presumably, the *C. merolae* cells are more likely to accept heterologous genetic material under stress conditions. Also, changes in pH media, for instance, should alter the chances of the Endo-Porter to enter the cell. Indeed, the endo-porter needs a basic environment to enter the cells followed by acidification of the endosome to be released in the cytosol (Summerton, 2005). Therefore, the reason that the Endo-porter failed to deliver the MO at pH 4 should be explained. However, when increasing the pH of the media (6, 6.5 and 7), delivery of MO to the cells was not observed. Presumably a basic environment does not favour endocytosis in *C. merolae*. Yeast cells were also treated with Endo-Porter. Failure of delivery was observed suggesting that the use of Endo-Porter can be a challenging method in cell types.

Since MO has been successfully introduced into protozoa cells without any additional reagent (Hashimoto et al. 2016), treating *C. merolae* cells with MO using the same approach was attempted. Microscopy results also showed no MO in the cytoplasm of the cells. This suggests that protozoa cells are more acceptable to foreign genetic material than *C. merolae* cells. It was also

attempted to block splicing by treatment of cells with vivo-MO. Since this oligonucleotide is attached to a delivery moiety, it was expected that through the interaction of the guanidinium head groups to phosphates of membrane phospholipids, the vivo-MO would enter the cells. Some of the results presented a decrease in cell growth. However, repetitive treatment of the cells with vivo-MO presented a deviation of results. Survival of cells at both 1  $\mu$ M and 10  $\mu$ M of vivo-MO suggest that the delivery moiety is not toxic to cells. Indeed, since the delivery moiety is comprised of an octaguanidine, it was decided to add guanidinium to the cells. The addition of guanidinium (8 and 80  $\mu$ M) also presented no cell growth changes. Promising results were observed when cells were treated with 5  $\mu$ M of vivo-MO; however, the RT-PCR results (provided by Radu Pasca) confirmed that the MO was not preventing splicing. Therefore, it was concluded that the changes in cell growth was not caused by blockage of splicing.

Electroporation was another method that failed to deliver MO to the *C. merolae* cells. Due to the lack of knowledge regarding electroporation in *C. merolae*, several conditions were tried (Table 22). Surprisingly, the absence of the cell wall does not facilitate the introduction of MO since all attempts to electroporate MO to the cells failed. Further investigation of the cell membrane of *C. merolae*, or the use of another types of electroporation equipments would be necessary to investigate these negative results.

In conclusion, it is still unknown if splicing is vital for *C. merolae* cells. The use of MO did not present to be the best method to address this question since delivery of this oligonucleotide has proven to be challenging. In the future, new approaches can be attempted to address these questions, such as by blockage of expression of essential spliceosome core proteins. This should cause death of cells if splicing is vital to *C. merolae*.

## 5. Chapter Five - Concluding remarks

To conclude, this thesis explores different approaches to investigate processing of mRNA in *C. merolae* by focusing on U5 snRNP. This ribonucleoprotein subunit is comprised of most of the core proteins of the spliceosome playing an important role in both early and late stages of the spliceosome assembly process. In addition to this, it has been proposed that U5 snRNA could be replacing U1 snRNA, recognizing the 5' splice site of the mRNA. Therefore, this thesis describes different techniques to investigate the U5 snRNA associated proteins and methods that could be performed to investigate the 5' splice site recognition.

First, an investigation of the U5 snRNP structure and function by co-expression of the proteins that associate to U5 was performed. A plasmid carrying all protein genes of interest was successfully constructed. Since co-expression of the U5 proteins failed, it was decided to express each protein individually at different expression conditions. Although the largest proteins, Prp8, Brr2, and Snul14, failed to express, the smallest U5 snRNP's protein, Dib1 was expressed. In addition, the Sm complex proteins, Sm B, F, D1, D2, E, G, and D3 were co-expressed.

The successful co-expression of the Sm complex allowed functional and assembly investigation of the complex in *C. merolae*. The third chapter presents a two-step co-purification of the Sm complex. Any additional steps to assemble the Sm complex were required, and the mass spectrometry analysis confirmed the presence of all seven Sm in the co-purified sample. Functional assembly of the Sm complex was first assured by electron microscope, showing formation of a few rings in solution. These results are consistent with the ring formation of this complex in other organisms demonstrating that the assembly of the recombinantly co-purified complex is not occurring randomly. In addition, functionality of the complex was investigated by binding to U2, U4 and U5, since this complex is known to bind to these snRNAs in organisms for biogenesis.

EMSA and FP binding assays confirmed binding of the Sm complex to U4 and U2. U5 presented difficulties to reproduce binding of to the complex by EMSA. However, FP was performed using an oligonucleotide of the proposed U5 Sm site, which happens to be the same Sm site present in U2. Binding of the U5 and U2 Sm site to the Sm complex was observed. Therefore, both electron microscope and binding results confirmed that the recombinantly co-purified Sm complex is functional. Interestingly, the structure of U2, U4 and U5 snRNA and absence of an Sm assembly factor, SMN, suggests that the Sm complex pre-assembles prior to binding to the snRNAs. However, both EMSA and FP binding curves indicate that Sm proteins are cooperatively binding to U2, U4 and U5 (hill coefficient higher than 1). These results raise questions regarding the assembly of the Sm complex in absence of any additional proteins. Indeed, further exploration of the Sm's assembly will be necessary to confirm formation of Sm dimers and trimers prior to binding to the snRNAs.

The fourth chapter focused on the investigation of the relevance of the splicing process to *C. merolae*. To achieve this, blocking the binding of the U2 snRNA to the BPS was attempted. A novel oligonucleotide was used, MO, that had complementarity to the U2 BPS binding region. Two methods to deliver the MO to the cytosol of the cells were attempted: the endo-porter delivery reagent and electroporation. Unfortunately, both methods failed to deliver the MO. Therefore, a third method was performed, vivo-MO. Incubation of cells with vivo-MO showed a disturbance in cell growth; however, the results were not consistent in all trials. Indeed, RT-PCR results confirmed that splicing was not being blocked. Preventing the expression of core proteins would be a great alternative method to investigate if splicing is crucial in *C. merolae*.

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## Appendix 1

### Sequencing results

Alignment of the sequenced protein genes (inserted into each vector) with the protein gene sequences using the pairwise BLAST alignment.

**Table 23** Oligonucleotide sequences of the primers used for sequencing of Prp8, Brr2 and Snu114 genes. The other genes were sequenced using the same primers presented in table 2. (\*) represents the gene inserted into pMCSG2. (\*\*) represents the gene inserted into pPICZA. (\*\*\*) represents the gene inserted into pQLink.

Gene	oSDR #	Primers	Coverage (bp)
<b>Brr2***</b>	1084	CCATTTGTCGAGAAATCATAAAAAATTTATTTGCTTTGTG	1-720
	1145	TGAGTCATCGCGACTT	712-1444
	1146	ATTGGAGTCCATCACG	1312-2050
	1147	ACGCTGCGGACAATAGA	1974-2753
	1148	ACACGTTGCGTTTCGA	2664-3436
	1149	TGACCCCAAACACTTTG	3219-4008
	1150	TGGGCAACGGCTTTGC	3905-4634
	1151	AAGCGCGTCCTAAGAA	4564-5256
	1085	CAACCGAGCGTTCTGAACAAATCCAG	5257-5469
<b>Brr2**</b>	1382	ATTGACAAGCTTTTGA	2-721
	1145	TGAGTCATCGCGACTT	709-1384
	1146	ATTGGAGTCCATCACG	1382-2094
	1147	ACGCTGCGGACAATAGA	1974-2748
	1148	ACACGTTGCGTTTCGA	2665-3371
	1149	TGACCCCAAACACTTTG	3292-3905
	1150	TGGGCAACGGCTTTGC	3905-4619
	1151	AAGCGCGTCCTAAGAA	4577-5342
	1383	TCAATGATGATGATGA	5133-5366
<b>Snu114***</b>	1084	CCATTTGTCGAGAAATCATAAAAAATTTATTTGCTTTGTG	1-713
	1152	GTGACGCTGATGGATG	676-1519
	1153	TGCTGGTCAATGTGCA	1339-2173
	1164	GCTTGCACCGTGTTT	1965-2775
	1085	CAACCGAGCGTTCTGAACAAATCCAG	2605-3327
<b>Prp8***</b>	1084	CCATTTGTCGAGAAATCATAAAAAATTTATTTGCTTTGTG	1-696
	1207	ACGAGCGAATCCAACAG	501-1325
	1155	ATTTGCTCTATGCACC	1310-2137

	1156	ATTTGCTCTATGCACC	1966-2743
	1157	AGGTCTCTATCGTTAC	2629-3408
	1158	CGATATTGTACAGATTTCGC	3262-4054
	1159	CAAAGACATGCGTTATACG	3916-4673
	1160	CAGCAACTGCAGGGAT	4552-5346
	1161	ATTTTCATGCACGACGG	5214-5997
	1162	GCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGA	5859-6646
	1085	TGGACCCGTTGAAGAC	6566-7188
Prp8 *	1283	TGATCAACGCCGCCAGC	4-662
	1154	TAACGATGCAGACGCG	661-1438
	1155	ATTTGCTCTATGCACC	1302-2021
	1156	AGGTCTCTATCGTTAC	1963-2765
	1157	CGATATTGTACAGATTTCGC	2605-3264
	1158	CAAAGACATGCGTTATACG	3253-4062
	1159	CAGCAACTGCAGGGAT	3910-4589
	1160	ATTTTCATGCACGACGG	4552-5312
	1161	GCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGA	5212-5886
	1342	AATCGCTTGGCGAGAT	5759-6502
	1284	GCAGCGGTTTCTTTACC	6433-7188

**Prp8 gene inserted into pQLinkN** (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR655)

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Query  38  TACTTCCAATCCACGAGGAGAAATTAACT 88
          |||
Sbjct    -----

Query  89  ATGCCCAAACGTGCGCTTTTCGGACGCGACGAAGAGGCAGATCAGACGCTGGACCTGAAG 148
          |||
Sbjct  1  ATGCCCAAACGTGCGCTTTTCGGACGCGACGAAGAGGCAGATCAGACGCTGGACCTGAAG 60

Query 149  CGAAAGCGGCCACGCCGTGCTTTTCGGAGCGGATCAGCCATTTTCAAACCGTATACCTCC 208
          |||
Sbjct 61  CGAAAGCGGCCACGCCGTGCTTTTCGGAGCGGATCAGCCATTTTCAAACCGTATACCTCC 120

Query 209  CCCGATATTTCCGCAAACCTAGCGAGTCTTGACGGATCGAGTTGGAGCGAAGCGAAAAT 268
          |||
Sbjct121  CCCGATATTTCCGCAAACCTAGCGAGTCTTGACGGATCGAGTTGGAGCGAAGCGAAAAT 180

Query 269  GACCTGGAAAACAGTGCCACCGTGGTAACCGAGACCGACATATCTCCGGAACACAGAT 328
          |||
Sbjct181  GACCTGGAAAACAGTGCCACCGTGGTAACCGAGACCGACATATCTCCGGAACACAGAT 240

Query 329  GCACTGACACTGAACGCGCTCCGCTACCTTCCGCACGCGGTGTACAAATGGCTGGAACAC 388
          |||
Sbjct241  GCACTGACACTGAACGCGCTCCGCTACCTTCCGCACGCGGTGTACAAATGGCTGGAACAC 300

Query 389  ATGCCGCCCCCTTGGGAGCCAACGCGGTTTGTACCCGTGATTTCCATCACACTGGTGCG 448
          |||
Sbjct301  ATGCCGCCCCCTTGGGAGCCAACGCGGTTTGTACCCGTGATTTCCATCACACTGGTGCG 360

Query 449  TTGGCTTTTATCGAGGGTTACGTCGAGTCCCCGAGGTCGTTTCATCGGGCCCAATGGGCG 508
          |||
Sbjct361  TTGGCTTTTATCGAGGGTTACGTCGAGTCCCCGAGGTCGTTTCATCGGGCCCAATGGGCG 420

Query 509  CGTTGGTGCSCCTACCTCGACCGTCGTCGTCATGAGGCACACGTCGCCTCGACAAGCAGC 568
          |||
Sbjct421  CGTTGGTGCSCCTACCTCGACCGTCGTCGTCATGAGGCACACGTCGCCTCGACAAGCAGC 480

Query 569  GGAAAGCGGCAGCGAGATCTGACGCGTTCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTGCCGGCGTTCGAC 628
          |||
Sbjct481  GGAAAGCGGCAGCGAGATCTGACGCGTTCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTGCCGGCGTTCGAC 540

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Query	629	GACGATGAGCCGTACCGAGCTTCGCGAGTTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCA	688
Sbjct	541	GACGATGAGCCGTACCGAGCTTCGCGAGTTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCA	600
Query	689	TTTGCTAACGATGCAGACGCGCAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAAT	748
Sbjct	601	TTTGCTAACGATGCAGACGCGCAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAAT	660
Query	749	TTGCACACACCGAGGCGCGTGCTGCGCTCTACCGG	784
Sbjct	661	TTGCACACACCGAGGCGCGTGCTGCGCTCTACCGG	696
Query	1	GACGCGTTCCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTGCCGGCGTTGACGACGATGAGCCGTACCGAG	60
Sbjct	501	GACGCGTTCCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTGCCGGCGTTGACGACGATGAGCCGTACCGAG	560
Query	61	CTTCCGCGAGTTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCATTTGCTAACGATGCAGACGC	120
Sbjct	561	CTTCCGCGAGTTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCATTTGCTAACGATGCAGACGC	620
Query	121	GGCAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAATTGACACACCGGAGGCGCG	180
Sbjct	621	GGCAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAATTGACACACCGGAGGCGCG	680
Query	181	TGCTGCGCTCTACCGGATGAGTTTGCCGTGGGCGCCACACCCGAACGATCTGGATCCAAG	240
Sbjct	681	TGCTGCGCTCTACCGGATGAGTTTGCCGTGGGCGCCACACCCGAACGATCTGGATCCAAG	740
Query	241	TCAGTTCTATCTGCGAAATCGCTTGACATTGCGACGAGTGCATCGACTCGAGCATGAGCG	300
Sbjct	741	TCAGTTCTATCTGCGAAATCGCTTGACATTGCGACGAGTGCATCGACTCGAGCATGAGCG	800
Query	301	TGCAAACTTCGACGTAAGAGCCTACACGCCGGCTCTTTGCACAGCGAGGGCGCGCATCT	360
Sbjct	801	TGCAAACTTCGACGTAAGAGCCTACACGCCGGCTCTTTGCACAGCGAGGGCGCGCATCT	860
Query	361	GCTCCAGGAGGACTGGGACGATTTACGGAGCTCGGTATGCATTCATCCTGCCTGGTCA	420
Sbjct	861	GCTCCAGGAGGACTGGGACGATTTACGGAGCTCGGTATGCATTCATCCTGCCTGGTCA	920
Query	421	ACGTCGCGCTCCAGAACTGCACAGGCTTATCCGTACCTGTACGACGATTTCGATGAACG	480
Sbjct	921	ACGTCGCGCTCCAGAACTGCACAGGCTTATCCGTACCTGTACGACGATTTCGATGAACG	980
Query	481	CACCCCGAACCCAGAGCAACCGCTGTGGCACCACCATGCGCCGCGGCCGCTCATGTGGCC	540
Sbjct	981	CACCCCGAACCCAGAGCAACCGCTGTGGCACCACCATGCGCCGCGGCCGCTCATGTGGCC	1040
Query	541	GCCAAACACCAACCCGACCCGCTCTGGCCGAGTGCCTGGAGCTGGCAGCCTACGCTAGC	600
Sbjct	1041	GCCAAACACCAACCCGACCCGCTCTGGCCGAGTGCCTGGAGCTGGCAGCCTACGCTAGC	1100
Query	601	ACCGCTCTGCACAGCAGTGCACAAGGCGCTGGCGAGCGCATCATCCAGACACCGCA	660
Sbjct	1101	ACCGCTCTGCACAGCAGTGCACAAGGCGCTGGCGAGCGCATCATCCAGACACCGCA	1160
Query	661	AGGCGCCAGCGCTCAGCGTACGCGCTACCGCGCTCATCCGCGCTGGGCGATTTCGATCT	720
Sbjct	1161	AGGCGCCAGCGCTCAGCGTACGCGCTACCGCGCTCATCCGCGCTGGGCGATTTCGATCT	1220
Query	721	GGACGCGTGCGGCAACGCGTCGGAGCCTGGCTCGATTGTCTATGCACCGCGTCCATA	780
Sbjct	1221	GGACGCGTGCGGCAACGCGTCGGAGCCTGGCTCGATTGTCTATGCACCGCGTCCATA	1280
Query	781	TAAGGGCAGATGTGTTTCAAAAACGGAAGCGGATGCAGGATATCGA	825
Sbjct	1281	TAAGGGCAGATGTGTTTCAAAAACGGAAGCGGATGCAGGATATCGA	1325
Query	36	GGATGCAGGATATCGACATGGAACGCGAGTTGTACTGGCAACTGGAGCGCTCCATTACA	95
Sbjct	1310	GGATGCAGGATATCGACATGGAACGCGAGTTGTACTGGCAACTGGAGCGCTCCATTACA	1369
Query	96	TGCGCCCGAAAAGTACTGCCGAGTCCACAGCTTGTGAAACGACGCTGTCGACAAGCAG	155
Sbjct	1370	TGCGCCCGAAAAGTACTGCCGAGTCCACAGCTTGTGAAACGACGCTGTCGACAAGCAG	1429
Query	156	AAGCACAGCGTCTTCGCTACCTGCGAAAAGAACGTGGTCGGGCGCAAGCAATCGACTT	215
Sbjct	1430	AAGCACAGCGTCTTCGCTACCTGCGAAAAGAACGTGGTCGGGCGCAAGCAATCGACTT	1489
Query	216	TGGCGATCCAGTCGGCCTCTGGAGACGCTGGCGATGAAGCTGAGAAGCAGCACCACGGC	275
Sbjct	1490	TGGCGATCCAGTCGGCCTCTGGAGACGCTGGCGATGAAGCTGAGAAGCAGCACCACGGC	1549
Query	276	CGGATCTGCTGAGGACGTTGCGGCAATCGGGAtttttttATCGCACCAGTATGGATTGGT	335
Sbjct	1550	CGGATCTGCTGAGGACGTTGCGGCAATCGGGATTTTTTATCGCACCAGTATGGATTGGT	1609

Query	336	TGGAGGTCGGCATCTGGCTGTGCGACGCTGCACGATCGATGTTTTGCTACTTTTGAGAC	395
Sbjct	1610	TGGAGGTCGGCATCTGGCTGTGCGACGCTGCACGATCGATGTTTTGCTACTTTTGAGAC	1669
Query	396	GAAACGATTCTTCTTTCTGAGCATGGACTACAATTTTCAGATCGTGCCGTTGCGTACGC	455
Sbjct	1670	GAAACGATTCTTCTTTCTGAGCATGGACTACAATTTTCAGATCGTGCCGTTGCGTACGC	1729
Query	456	TGACGACCAAGAAGCAAAGCAGTCTCGCTTCGGGAATGCGTTTCATTTGATGCGCGAAT	515
Sbjct	1730	TGACGACCAAGAAGCAAAGCAGTCTCGCTTCGGGAATGCGTTTCATTTGATGCGCGAAT	1789
Query	516	GGATGCGTATGGTGAAGCTGATTGTGGATGTGCATCTGCGGTATCGGGCGGGTCTCGGCG	575
Sbjct	1790	GGATGCGTATGGTGAAGCTGATTGTGGATGTGCATCTGCGGTATCGGGCGGGTCTCGGCG	1849
Query	576	CGGATGCCATTCAACTCGCGACAGCATCACGTACATCGAATCACATATCGGTGAAGTGA	635
Sbjct	1850	CGGATGCCATTCAACTCGCGACAGCATCACGTACATCGAATCACATATCGGTGAAGTGA	1909
Query	636	CAGTCTCTATCGTTACAAGTACCGGGTTATGCGCCAATCCATGCGACCAAGGACCTCA	695
Sbjct	1910	CAGTCTCTATCGTTACAAGTACCGGGTTATGCGCCAATCCATGCGACCAAGGACCTCA	1969
Query	696	AGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGGATGGTCGGGTCCCGGCAAGGCCTGCTGGCAACCCC	755
Sbjct	1970	AGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGGATGGTCGGGTCCCGGCAAGGCCTGCTGGCAACCCC	2029
Query	756	TCTGGGCGCAATGGGTGCACCTACTTCGAGGCCTGATGCCCTTGCTCGAACAGTGGTTGG	815
Sbjct	2030	TCTGGGCGCAATGGGTGCACCTACTTCGAGGCCTGATGCCCTTGCTCGAACAGTGGTTGG	2089
Query	816	GTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGAAGGACGCGAGCCGCTGCGCATGG	863
Sbjct	2090	GTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGAAGGACGCGAGCCGCTGCGCATGG 2137	
Query	27	CTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGGATGGTCGGGTCCCGCAAGGCCTGCTGGCAA	86
Sbjct	1966	CTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGGATGGTCGGGTCCCGCAAGGCCTGCTGGCAA	2025
Query	87	CCCCCTGCGCGCAATGGGTGCACCTACTTCGAGGCCTGATGCCCTTGCTCGAACAGTGG	146
Sbjct	2026	CCCCCTGCGCGCAATGGGTGCACCTACTTCGAGGCCTGATGCCCTTGCTCGAACAGTGG	2085
Query	147	TTGGGTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGAAGGACGCGAGCCGCTGCGCATGGCGCAACGC	206
Sbjct	2086	TTGGGTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGAAGGACGCGAGCCGCTGCGCATGGCGCAACGC	2145
Query	207	ACCGTCACAAAGCAACGACTCGAGTCGAGTTTGATGTGGCGCTACGTCAGGAGACTATA	266
Sbjct	2146	ACCGTCACAAAGCAACGACTCGAGTCGAGTTTGATGTGGCGCTACGTCAGGAGACTATA	2205
Query	267	GCGCGCTTTCGGCAACTGTTGCCAGCAGCGCTCAACCACTATATACGAGGCGTGTCTC	326
Sbjct	2206	GCGCGCTTTCGGCAACTGTTGCCAGCAGCGCTCAACCACTATATACGAGGCGTGTCTC	2265
Query	327	CAGCATATGCACAGGCGTGGCGCTGCTGGAAGGCCAATATCCCGTGGCAGCTACGAGAC	386
Sbjct	2266	CAGCATATGCACAGGCGTGGCGCTGCTGGAAGGCCAATATCCCGTGGCAGCTACGAGAC	2325
Query	387	ATGCCCCCTGAAATCGACAGACTCGTACGGGATTACGTGCAGCAGCGGCGCAATGGTGG	446
Sbjct	2326	ATGCCCCCTGAAATCGACAGACTCGTACGGGATTACGTGCAGCAGCGGCGCAATGGTGG	2385
Query	447	ATAGAGGGTGCTCGACGCTTCGCGATTGCGTTTCGAAGCGGTGTTCCATGGATAAGGCA	506
Sbjct	2386	ATAGAGGGTGCTCGACGCTTCGCGATTGCGTTTCGAAGCGGTGTTCCATGGATAAGGCA	2445
Query	507	CTTGTTTCGCCAGATGTACGGGCGACTTGCTCGTCTTGCCGTTACCATGAGCAGGCGCAT	566
Sbjct	2446	CTTGTTTCGCCAGATGTACGGGCGACTTGCTCGTCTTGCCGTTACCATGAGCAGGCGCAT	2505
Query	567	CAGCGGCAGTATTGGAGCACGGTCCCTTTCTGTTGCCGACCGAAGCAGCATCGATATTG	626
Sbjct	2506	CAGCGGCAGTATTGGAGCACGGTCCCTTTCTGTTGCCGACCGAAGCAGCATCGATATTG	2565
Query	627	TACAGATTTCGCAACGTACCTGGAGAAAGCAGGTGTTGCCGACTCATGCCCTTGGCAATTG	686
Sbjct	2566	TACAGATTTCGCAACGTACCTGGAGAAAGCAGGTGTTGCCGACTCATGCCCTTGGCAATTG	2625
Query	687	CCTTGGTTCCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGTCCCGCATTACTGCAACTCGCG	746
Sbjct	2626	CCTTGGTTCCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGTCCCGCATTACTGCAACTCGCG	2685
Query	747	ATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCCGAAACGGAGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAAC	804
Sbjct	2686	ATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCCGAAACGGAGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAAC 2743	
Query	1	TGGTTCCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGCTCCCGCATTACTGCAACTCGCGATC	60
Sbjct	2629	TGGTTCCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGCTCCCGCATTACTGCAACTCGCGATC	2688

Query	61	GAGCGTCTCCGCCCGAAACGGAGGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAACTTGTC	120
Sbjct	2689		
		GAGCGTCTCCGCCCGAAACGGAGGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAACTTGTC	2748
Query	121	ACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGGCCTGCAGCGATGCTGTATAGAATCCGGCAGCGACTGCAGGCG	180
Sbjct	2749		
		ACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGGCCTGCAGCGATGCTGTATAGAATCCGGCAGCGACTGCAGGCG	2808
Query	181	GTGCAAAATGCGTCACCAGGTGGAACCTCCGCTTCTACGATGACGCGGACCTGACGCCTGTG	240
Sbjct	2809		
		GTGCAAAATGCGTCACCAGGTGGAACCTCCGCTTCTACGATGACGCGGACCTGACGCCTGTG	2868
Query	241	TATCGGATCGATTCCCTTTGAGCGACTGGTGGACGCTTTCCTCGATCAATGGCTCTGGTAC	300
Sbjct	2869		
		TATCGGATCGATTCCCTTTGAGCGACTGGTGGACGCTTTCCTCGATCAATGGCTCTGGTAC	2928
Query	301	AAGGCCACGGAGACGCGCCTTTTCCGGCCCATGTCCAGCCATGCGACGATGAGTTGCCG	360
Sbjct	2929		
		AAGGCCACGGAGACGCGCCTTTTCCGGCCCATGTCCAGCCATGCGACGATGAGTTGCCG	2988
Query	361	CCCGTTACAGTCCTCCGTTTCGTGCAACGCTTGGATGCTATACCTCATCTGTGGACACTC	420
Sbjct	2989		
		CCCGTTACAGTCCTCCGTTTCGTGCAACGCTTGGATGCTATACCTCATCTGTGGACACTC	3048
Query	421	GGAAACAGCACAAACAGAGCTTCCTGGTCCTCATACAAACGCCATTGCCAGGGCTATTT	480
Sbjct	3049		
		GGAAACAGCACAAACAGAGCTTCCTGGTCCTCATACAAACGCCATTGCCAGGGCTATTT	3108
Query	481	CAGCGCGCGGATTGTGCTGGTTCTGGATCGATTGCTGCGACAGTTGCTCGCACCCGAAATC	540
Sbjct	3109		
		CAGCGCGCGGATTGTGCTGGTTCTGGATCGATTGCTGCGACAGTTGCTCGCACCCGAAATC	3168
Query	541	GTTGATTATCTAATTGCCCGCTGTAATGCAACGATTACGTTCAAAGACATGCGTTATACG	600
Sbjct	3169		
		GTTGATTATCTAATTGCCCGCTGTAATGCAACGATTACGTTCAAAGACATGCGTTATACG	3228
Query	601	CAGTCGGTTGGCATCCTGCCTGGTTGGGAGTTTTCAGGTTTCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGT	660
Sbjct	3229		
		CAGTCGGTTGGCATCCTGCCTGGTTGGGAGTTTTCAGGTTTCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGT	3288
Query	661	CTGGCGCGGTTAGATCTAGCGTTTCGCGCACCAGATATGGACGCGGACCTGCTGAGCCTG	720
Sbjct	3289		
		CTGGCGCGGTTAGATCTAGCGTTTCGCGCACCAGATATGGACGCGGACCTGCTGAGCCTG	3348
Query	721	CCGAGCTGGCGCCTGCCGAACCTCGCTGGCGACCATGACGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGT	780
Sbjct	3349		
		CCGAGCTGGCGCCTGCCGAACCTCGCTGGCGACCATGACGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGT	3408
Query	1	TTTCCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGTCTGGCGCGGTAGATCTAGCGTTTCGCGCACCAGATAT	60
Sbjct	3267		
		TTTCCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGTCTGGCGCGGTAGATCTAGCGTTTCGCGCACCAGATAT	3326
Query	61	GGACGGGACCTGCTGAGCCTGCCGAGCTGGCCGCCTGCCGAACCTCGTGCGGACCATGA	120
Sbjct	3327		
		GGACGGGACCTGCTGAGCCTGCCGAGCTGGCCGCCTGCCGAACCTCGTGCGGACCATGA	3386
Query	121	CGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGTAGTTGCCCGTCGATGCGGCTGCTTGCTACGAACGAAT	180
Sbjct	3387		
		CGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGTAGTTGCCCGTCGATGCGGCTGCTTGCTACGAACGAAT	3446
Query	181	TCTCGATCGACTGTATGCGCTGATTGCGGTTCCCGAAGAGACTGCGCGTGTGGCTGTAC	240
Sbjct	3447		
		TCTCGATCGACTGTATGCGCTGATTGCGGTTCCCGAAGAGACTGCGCGTGTGGCTGTAC	3506
Query	241	GCGTCTCGAGCAGCGTTACGAACGCCATCCGGAGCGGGAGACACTTCTCGACGCGGCGCT	300
Sbjct	3507		
		GCGTCTCGAGCAGCGTTACGAACGCCATCCGGAGCGGGAGACACTTCTCGACGCGGCGCT	3566
Query	301	GTACCCAGTCGACGGTGTGGCCGAGTGCAGTGCGCATGCGCCTGCGCCCTTCGACTG	360
Sbjct	3567		
		GTACCCAGTCGACGGTGTGGCCGAGTGCAGTGCGCATGCGCCTGCGCCCTTCGACTG	3626
Query	361	TCTGCTGGGTCGAGCCCTCTTTGATGCGATTGCGCATGCGATTGGCCCGGGCGTGAGTGC	420
Sbjct	3627		
		TCTGCTGGGTCGAGCCCTCTTTGATGCGATTGCGCATGCGATTGGCCCGGGCGTGAGTGC	3686
Query	421	GCTCCGACCACTCGTCGAGATGCCCGAATCCAGACTGCGGTAAGCGTCGTGTCAGGGCC	480
Sbjct	3687		
		GCTCCGACCACTCGTCGAGATGCCCGAATCCAGACTGCGGTAAGCGTCGTGTCAGGGCC	3746
Query	481	CGAGAATCCAGTCTTTTCTTCGAAATGTTTGATTGCGAGGTGCGAATGCTCGCAAGCGG	540
Sbjct	3747		
		CGAGAATCCAGTCTTTTCTTCGAAATGTTTGATTGCGAGGTGCGAATGCTCGCAAGCGG	3806
Query	541	TTTTGACAGAATCCTGCCTGCTGGCATGGGCAGCGCTCGACCCGCATCAGAAGCAGCAGC	600
Sbjct	3807		
		TTTTGACAGAATCCTGCCTGCTGGCATGGGCAGCGCTCGACCCGCATCAGAAGCAGCAGC	3866
Query	601	AACTGCAGGGATGCGTTGGTCATTGCCAGCGGGCGCACCGTGGCGTATGTTGCGCTCTC	660
Sbjct	3867		
		AACTGCAGGGATGCGTTGGTCATTGCCAGCGGGCGCACCGTGGCGTATGTTGCGCTCTC	3926

Query 661 GCCGCACGCGCTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTGTTGATGGCGACCATACA 720  
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 Sbjct 3927 GCCGCACGCGCTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTGTTGATGGCGACCATACA 3986  
 Query 721 TGCCCCATTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGAATGCGTTAGCACTCCACTTTGCCGGCAT 780  
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 Sbjct 3987 TGCCCCATTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGAATGCGTTAGCACTCCACTTTGCCGGCAT 4046  
 Query 781 GTATCGCC 788  
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 Sbjct 4047 GTATCGCC 4054

Query 1 GTTCGCGTCTCGCCGACGCGTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTGTTGATG 60  
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 Sbjct 3916 GTTCGCGTCTCGCCGACGCGTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTGTTGATG 3975  
 Query 61 GCGACCATACATGCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGAATGCGTTAGCACTCCAC 120  
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 Sbjct 3976 GCGACCATACATGCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGAATGCGTTAGCACTCCAC 4035  
 Query 121 TTTGCCGGCATGTATCGCCAAGTCGAGCGAATGATCCAACCGTACGGCAATTGTCCAG 180  
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 Sbjct 4036 TTTGCCGGCATGTATCGCCAAGTCGAGCGAATGATCCAACCGTACGGCAATTGTCCAG 4095  
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 Sbjct 4096 CATGCCCAAGAGCGGTACAGAACAGGATCAAGCTGGGTCTGAACTCGAAGATGCCGGTG 4155  
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 Sbjct 4156 CGCTTCCACCGGTGGTGTCTACGCTCCGCGCAGCCTCGGCGGCCTCGAAATGATGAAC 4215  
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 Sbjct 4216 ATAGGCCACGACCCGGTGCCTCGCTGTGGTCTTATACCAAGCTGGCTCGATGAGATC 4275  
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 Sbjct 4276 GCTGACGCGGAGTTGCTGGAGCGCGAGCTTCAAGAACGAGCGCAGGCATTGGGGCACAC 4335  
 Query 421 CTCGATCGGCGACTGCTGCCACCAGCATGGCTGCATCGCGGTCTGCCACGTTTGGCTGCA 480  
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 Sbjct 4336 CTCGATCGGCGACTGCTGCCACCAGCATGGCTGCATCGCGGTCTGCCACGTTTGGCTGCA 4395  
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 Sbjct 4396 CGCTATCACCCGCAAGGAGCGTTGTGGACGCTCGATCAGCGCTATCGTGTGCGAAGTCTC 4455  
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 Sbjct 4456 TTGCGCGTGCACGTTACCGGGCGGAAGAACGCCCTCTGGTGGCTAGATTTCATGCACGAC 4515  
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 Sbjct 4516 GGACGCTTTGGGAGCTGGACGACTACCGGAGTCAGGTTACGCATGCTTTGGGTGGCGTG 4575  
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 Sbjct 4636 GTCTGGGGCGACACGGCTTTGAGCACAACTCGCGGG 4673

Query 1 GCATGCTTTGGGTGGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCGATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACTGGGTA 60  
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 Sbjct 4557 GCATGCTTTGGGTGGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCGATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACTGGGTA 4616  
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 Sbjct 4617 TCGAGATTGGCGAGGCATCGTCTGGGGCGACACGGCTTTGAGCACAACTCGCGGGCAG 4676  
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 Sbjct 4737 CTGGTGGTGCAGCCATCAATCGCAGCCGGGTGTACATGGGCTTCCGCGCCAGCTCGA 4796  
 Query 241 TCTGACGGGGATCTTATGTACGGCAAGCTTTCGACGCTCAAAATCAGCCTTTGTCAGGT 300  
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 Sbjct 4797 TCTGACGGGGATCTTATGTACGGCAAGCTTTCGACGCTCAAAATCAGCCTTTGTCAGGT 4856  
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 Sbjct 4857 GTTCCGAGGCCATCTCTGGCAGCGTATTATGAAAGTCTGGTACTTGATTGTGCAAAGC 4916  
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Sbjct 4917 ATTGGATACAGAGCTGGGGGCGCGCTCGCGCAGGCGCGTGTTCGGTACGGTGCAGAA 4976

Query 421 GGAACGAATCCATCCGCGCAAGTCTTATCGCATGCACTGGAGCAGCGCGATATTAGAAT 480  
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Sbjct 4977 GGAACGAATCCATCCGCGCAAGTCTTATCGCATGCACTGGAGCAGCGCGATATTAGAAT 5036

Query 481 CGATTTCGAGCAACCGATTCTCGTGTCCGGTGACGCCCTTGCCCGTGGACGAGGCCGTCGC 540  
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Sbjct 5037 CGATTTCGAGCAACCGATTCTCGTGTCCGGTGACGCCCTTGCCCGTGGACGAGGCCGTCGC 5096

Query 541 CTTCAATCCAATCGGGCGGTCAAGGGCGATCGTCGCTGCGGCCGCCAGGTAGCGACGC 600  
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Sbjct 5097 CTTCAATCCAATCGGGCGGTCAAGGGCGATCGTCGCTGCGGCCGCCAGGTAGCGACGC 5156

Query 601 GGCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGATTGATGTCCAGCTCCGTTGGGGCGACTACGACGACCATGA 660  
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Sbjct 5157 GGCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGATTGATGTCCAGCTCCGTTGGGGCGACTACGACGACCATGA 5216

Query 661 TGCCGCGCAATACGAGCGCAAAAATTTTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCGAGTCT 720  
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Sbjct 5217 TGCCGCGCAATACGAGCGCAAAAATTTTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCGAGTCT 5276

Query 721 GTACCCGCTCTACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTAGCCTACGGCGAGTGGTCTGC 780  
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Sbjct 5277 GTACCCGCTCTACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTAGCCTACGGCGAGTGGTCTGC 5336

Query 781 TTTTGGGCAC 790  
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Sbjct 5337 TTTTGGGCAC 5346

Query 1 TGATGCCGCGCAATACGAGCGCAAAAATTTTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCGAG 60  
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Sbjct 5214 TGATGCCGCGCAATACGAGCGCAAAAATTTTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCGAG 5273

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Sbjct 5274 TCTGTACCCGCTCTACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTAGCCTACGGCGAGTGGTC 5333

Query 121 TGCTTTTGGGCACGCCCTGCGCCATGGGCGTCGTGTCGATCGTGACCGAGGAATCGCGCCG 180  
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Sbjct 5334 TGCTTTTGGGCACGCCCTGCGCCATGGGCGTCGTGTCGATCGTGACCGAGGAATCGCGCCG 5393

Query 181 GATGCTTATGCATAACCAAGGCACTCGCGCTCCTTCGTGAACGCATTTCGCAAGCGCTTCA 240  
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Sbjct 5394 GATGCTTATGCATAACCAAGGCACTCGCGCTCCTTCGTGAACGCATTTCGCAAGCGCTTCA 5453

Query 241 GCTCTACGTCATGGAGACGGTGAAAGCGAGACGCTGCAGGCGGCGACGACTACGACATC 300  
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Sbjct 5454 GCTCTACGTCATGGAGACGGTGAAAGCGAGACGCTGCAGGCGGCGACGACTACGACATC 5513

Query 301 GGCTTCCGATACGATACCTCTGCTCGTGGGGTGCGGCGCGACTTGTGGCGGCAACGCCCT 360  
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Sbjct 5514 GGCTTCCGATACGATACCTCTGCTCGTGGGGTGCGGCGCGACTTGTGGCGGCAACGCCCT 5573

Query 361 CTGGATCGTGGATGATCGCACTGCGTACAGGCCACATGCGAACGGTGTATCTGGATATG 420  
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Sbjct 5574 CTGGATCGTGGATGATCGCACTGCGTACAGGCCACATGCGAACGGTGTATCTGGATATG 5633

Query 421 GGAGACGTCGACAGGGCGACTGTTGTGAAGATTGTCCATCGGACTACGTGGGCTGGCCA 480  
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Sbjct 5634 GGAGACGTCGACAGGGCGACTGTTGTGAAGATTGTCCATCGGACTACGTGGGCTGGCCA 5693

Query 481 AACCCGGCGAGCGCAACTCGCCAAGTGGAATGCGCTGAGCACGTTTAAACCATGCTCCG 540  
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Sbjct 5694 AACCCGGCGAGCGCAACTCGCCAAGTGGAATGCGCTGAGCACGTTTAAACCATGCTCCG 5753

Query 541 TTCACAGCCAACCTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGGCATCGTCTGCACAAACCGCATCCATGGA 600  
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Sbjct 5754 TTCACAGCCAACCTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGGCATCGTCTGCACAAACCGCATCCATGGA 5813

Query 601 CCCGTTGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGTGC 660  
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Sbjct 5814 CCCGTTGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGTGC 5873

Query 661 GGCGGCCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGAGATCCGCGACCGTACTCAGAC 720  
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Sbjct 5874 GGCGGCCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGAGATCCGCGACCGTACTCAGAC 5933

Query 721 TGCAGCGCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTGGCTTGAGCATGTGCC 780  
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Sbjct 5934 TGCAGCGCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTGGCTTGAGCATGTGCC 5993

Query 781 CGTG 784  
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Sbjct 5994 CGTG 5997

Query 18 TGTGCGTGCCGGTGCAGGCGCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGAGATCCG 77  
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Sbjct 5859 TGTGCGTGCCGGTGCAGGCGCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGAGATCCG 5918

Query	78	CGACCGTACTCAGACTGCGCGCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTG	137
Sbjct	5919	CGACCGTACTCAGACTGCGCGCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTG	5978
Query	138	GCTTGAGCATGTGCCCGTGTGGATCGCGTCGGCGCGCTTCCTGCTCCTGCTCCACGCCTT	197
Sbjct	5979	GCTTGAGCATGTGCCCGTGTGGATCGCGTCGGCGCGCTTCCTGCTCCTGCTCCACGCCTT	6038
Query	198	GGACCGGGCGCCAGAGCGTGTCTGTCAGCTGGTGTGGCCTCAGCGGTCGGCGGACGAGGA	257
Sbjct	6039	GGACCGGGCGCCAGAGCGTGTCTGTCAGCTGGTGTGGCCTCAGCGGTCGGCGGACGAGGA	6098
Query	258	GAGCGCGGGCTCCGCGACACCTTGGCTGTGGCCCGCGCTTCCCGAGACTGACTGGCGCCG	317
Sbjct	6099	GAGCGCGGGCTCCGCGACACCTTGGCTGTGGCCCGCGCTTCCCGAGACTGACTGGCGCCG	6158
Query	318	TCTGGAAGTAGAGCTCCAGTCGCTGGTGCCCGTGCCTCTACGCCCTGCCCATGTCGCTGG	377
Sbjct	6159	TCTGGAAGTAGAGCTCCAGTCGCTGGTGCCCGTGCCTCTACGCCCTGCCCATGTCGCTGG	6218
Query	378	TGATCAGCCAGGTGGCAGGGATGACGACGGAACGGAGCAGGTGCTGGAGCACACGAGCC	437
Sbjct	6219	TGATCAGCCAGGTGGCAGGGATGACGACGGAACGGAGCAGGTGCTGGAGCACACGAGCC	6278
Query	438	GAAGACGGTTGCCGCATTGACCCGGTATGGCAATGTGATTTTCGGTGGAGACCACACGCC	497
Sbjct	6279	GAAGACGGTTGCCGCATTGACCCGGTATGGCAATGTGATTTTCGGTGGAGACCACACGCC	6338
Query	498	ATTTGAGCGGCAGGAGTACCGCACGTCGTCGGTACCGTAACGAATGAGAACAGCAACG	557
Sbjct	6339	ATTTGAGCGGCAGGAGTACCGCACGTCGTCGGTACCGTAACGAATGAGAACAGCAACG	6398
Query	558	GCTACTGTCCTTGTACCGAGACTCCAGACGTTCTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTGAGACC	617
Sbjct	6399	GCTACTGTCCTTGTACCGAGACTCCAGACGTTCTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTGAGACC	6458
Query	618	TGGACACACCACTGGCAGTCTGTACGGAGGCGAGCGCCGGAACAGGCGACGATCTCGGC	677
Sbjct	6459	TGGACACACCACTGGCAGTCTGTACGGAGGCGAGCGCCGGAACAGGCGACGATCTCGGC	6518
Query	678	GATGCCGCATCTCGCCAAGCGATTGAGCTCCATCTACCGAGAGGCTCGTCCGCGGTCT	737
Sbjct	6519	GATGCCGCATCTCGCCAAGCGATTGAGCTCCATCTACCGAGAGGCTCGTCCGCGGTCT	6578
Query	738	TTTGCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGGGGCACGCGCACCGCCAACGCGGATAC	797
Sbjct	6579	TTTGCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGGGGCACGCGCACCGCCAACGCGGATAC	6638
Query	798	AGTGGTTT 805	
Sbjct	6639	AGTGGTTT 5646	
<b>Prp8</b>			
Query	1	TCGTCCGCGGTCTTTTGTCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGGGGCACGCGCACCG	60
Sbjct	5566	TCGTCCGCGGTCTTTTGTCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGGGGCACGCGCACCG	6625
Query	61	CCAACGCGGATACAGTGGTTTGGATCGCTGGGCGCTGCGTCATCATGACGCCGAGGCAT	120
Sbjct	6626	CCAACGCGGATACAGTGGTTTGGATCGCTGGGCGCTGCGTCATCATGACGCCGAGGCAT	6685
Query	121	CGACACCGTTGCCGAGCATGGTTGAGGCAGCGGCTGCTTTTCGCCCTGGCTCGGTGCAAG	180
Sbjct	6686	CGACACCGTTGCCGAGCATGGTTGAGGCAGCGGCTGCTTTTCGCCCTGGCTCGGTGCAAG	6745
Query	181	CGATCGGCTGGATTCAAGCGTGCCTCGATGTGGTTCGGCCACGAGCGCCAGGACCGGGG	240
Sbjct	6746	CGATCGGCTGGATTCAAGCGTGCCTCGATGTGGTTCGGCCACGAGCGCCAGGACCGGGG	6805
Query	241	TGCATGCGCCCCACGATGTGCAGTCTACTCTATCTCCAGGGCGAAGAACGCCAAATCG	300
Sbjct	6806	TGCATGCGCCCCACGATGTGCAGTCTACTCTATCTCCAGGGCGAAGAACGCCAAATCG	6865
Query	301	ATTTGGCATCGCGCTCGCTCGATCGCCACGCGAGCCGAAGCAGTGCAGACACAGATGTGC	360
Sbjct	6866	ATTTGGCATCGCGCTCGCTCGATCGCCACGCGAGCCGAAGCAGTGCAGACACAGATGTGC	6925
Query	361	ACGCATCGCGGGCACCGAGTGCAGCAGCATTCGGACACGTCATCGGGAGCACGCATGCGA	420
Sbjct	6926	ACGCATCGCGGGCACCGAGTGCAGCAGCATTCGGACACGTCATCGGGAGCACGCATGCGA	6985
Query	421	TGTCACGCGCCCTGGGTGTCCTGCAGGCGTGGACTGGTGGCGGCTCCGGCGACGTGAACG	480
Sbjct	6986	TGTCACGCGCCCTGGGTGTCCTGCAGGCGTGGACTGGTGGCGGCTCCGGCGACGTGAACG	7045
Query	481	ATCCTCAATCCGTGCATGTTTCGCGTTCGACTGCGTGATGATTTGAGTGCTGTTTCTCT	540
Sbjct	7046	ATCCTCAATCCGTGCATGTTTCGCGTTCGACTGCGTGATGATTTGAGTGCTGTTTCTCT	7105
Query	541	ACGCAAAAGATGGTCGGCTGATTGCGCGCCCGCGGGACGTTTATTCGAAACGATACCGG	600
Sbjct	7106	ACGCAAAAGATGGTCGGCTGATTGCGCGCCCGCGGGACGTTTATTCGAAACGATACCGG	7165
Query	601	CACCGATCGAAGAGGGAACCTAG 623	

Sbjct 7166 |||||  
CACCGATCGAAGAGGGAAGCTTAG 7188

## Prp8 gene inserted into pMCSG2 (The LIC sequence is presented in bold; pSR797)

Query 57 **TACTTCCAATCCCAATGCA** 76  
Sbjct -----  
Query 77 CCGAAGCGTGCCTTTTCGGACGCGACGAAGAGGCAGATCAGACGCTGGACCTGAAGCGA 136  
Sbjct 4 CCGAAGCGTGCCTTTTCGGACGCGACGAAGAGGCAGATCAGACGCTGGACCTGAAGCGA 63  
Query 137 AAGCGGCCACGCCGTGCTTTTCGGAGCGGATCAGCCATTTTCAAACCGTATACCTCCCC 196  
Sbjct 64 AAGCGGCCACGCCGTGCTTTTCGGAGCGGATCAGCCATTTTCAAACCGTATACCTCCCC 123  
Query 197 GATATTTTCGCAAACTAGCGAGTCTTGCACGGATCGAGTTGGAGCGAAGCGAAAATGAC 256  
Sbjct 124 GATATTTTCGCAAACTAGCGAGTCTTGCACGGATCGAGTTGGAGCGAAGCGAAAATGAC 183  
Query 257 CTGGAACACAGTGCCACCGTGGTAACCGAGACGACATATCTCCCGAACACAGATGCA 316  
Sbjct 184 CTGGAACACAGTGCCACCGTGGTAACCGAGACGACATATCTCCCGAACACAGATGCA 243  
Query 317 CTGACACTGAACGCGCTCCGCTACCTTCCGACGCGGTGTACAAATGGCTGGAACACATG 376  
Sbjct 244 CTGACACTGAACGCGCTCCGCTACCTTCCGACGCGGTGTACAAATGGCTGGAACACATG 303  
Query 377 CCGGCCCTTGGGAGCCAACGCGTTTGTACCCGTGATTTCCATCAGCTGGTGCCTTG 436  
Sbjct 304 CCGGCCCTTGGGAGCCAACGCGTTTGTACCCGTGATTTCCATCAGCTGGTGCCTTG 363  
Query 437 GCTTTTATCGAGGGTTACGTCGAGTCCCGAGGTCGTTTCATCGGGCCCAATGGGCGCGT 496  
Sbjct 364 GCTTTTATCGAGGGTTACGTCGAGTCCCGAGGTCGTTTCATCGGGCCCAATGGGCGCGT 423  
Query 497 TGGTGCCTACCTCGACCGTCTGCTCATGAGGCACACGTCGCTCGACAAGCAGCGGA 556  
Sbjct 424 TGGTGCCTACCTCGACCGTCTGCTCATGAGGCACACGTCGCTCGACAAGCAGCGGA 483  
Query 557 AAGCGGCAGCGAGATCTGACGCGTTCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTCCGCGCTTCGACGAC 616  
Sbjct 484 AAGCGGCAGCGAGATCTGACGCGTTCCTTCGTACGTTTGCAAGTCCGCGCTTCGACGAC 543  
Query 617 GATGAGCCGTACCGAGCTTCCGCGAGTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCATTT 676  
Sbjct 544 GATGAGCCGTACCGAGCTTCCGCGAGTTGTCTACCATCGAACGCTGCCGACACCATTT 603  
Query 677 GCTAACGATGACGAGCGCGAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAATTTG 736  
Sbjct 604 GCTAACGATGACGAGCGCGAGCTGAATACGAGCGAATCCAACAGCTCGCCGCGAATTTG 663  
Query 25 TTGCACACACCGAGGCGGTGCTGCGCTCTACCGGATGAGTTTGCCGTGGGCGCCACAC 84  
Sbjct 661 TTGCACACACCGAGGCGGTGCTGCGCTCTACCGGATGAGTTTGCCGTGGGCGCCACAC 720  
Query 85 CCGAACGATCTGGATCCAAGTCAGTTCTATCTGCGAAATCGCTTGACATTGCGACGAGTG 144  
Sbjct 721 CCGAACGATCTGGATCCAAGTCAGTTCTATCTGCGAAATCGCTTGACATTGCGACGAGTG 780  
Query 145 CATCGACTCGAGCATGAGCGTGCAAACCTTCGACGTAAGAGCCTACACGCCGGCTCTTTG 204  
Sbjct 781 CATCGACTCGAGCATGAGCGTGCAAACCTTCGACGTAAGAGCCTACACGCCGGCTCTTTG 840  
Query 205 CACAGCGAGGGCGCGCATCTGCTCCAGGAGGACTGGGACGATTTCACGAGCTCGGTATG 264  
Sbjct 841 CACAGCGAGGGCGCGCATCTGCTCCAGGAGGACTGGGACGATTTCACGAGCTCGGTATG 900  
Query 265 CATTCCATCCTGCTGGTCAACGTCGCGCTCCAGAACTGCACCAAGGCTTATCCGTACCTG 324  
Sbjct 901 CATTCCATCCTGCTGGTCAACGTCGCGCTCCAGAACTGCACCAAGGCTTATCCGTACCTG 960  
Query 325 TACGACGATTCGATGAACGACCCCGAACCCAGAGCAACCGCTGTGGCACCACCATGCG 384  
Sbjct 961 TACGACGATTCGATGAACGACCCCGAACCCAGAGCAACCGCTGTGGCACCACCATGCG 1020  
Query 385 CCGCGGCGCTCATGTGGCGGCCAACACCAACCGCACCCGCTCTGGCCGAGTGCCTGG 444  
Sbjct 1021 CCGCGGCGCTCATGTGGCGGCCAACACCAACCGCACCCGCTCTGGCCGAGTGCCTGG 1080  
Query 445 AGCTGGCAGCCTACGCTAGCACCGCTCCTGCACAGCAGTGACAAGGCGCTGGCGAGCGC 504  
Sbjct 1081 AGCTGGCAGCCTACGCTAGCACCGCTCCTGCACAGCAGTGACAAGGCGCTGGCGAGCGC 1140  
Query 505 ATCATCCAGACACCGAAGGCGCCAGCGCTCAGCGTACGCGCTACCGCGCTCATCCG 564  
Sbjct 1141 ATCATCCAGACACCGAAGGCGCCAGCGCTCAGCGTACGCGCTACCGCGCTCATCCG 1200

Query	565	GCGCTGGGCGATTTTCGATCTGGACGCGTGC	624
Sbjct	1201	GCGCTGGGCGATTTTCGATCTGGACGCGTGC	1260
Query	625	CTCTATGCACCGCTCCATATAAGGGCAGATGT	684
Sbjct	1261	CTCTATGCACCGCTCCATATAAGGGCAGATGT	1320
Query	685	ATCGACATGGAACGCGAGTTGTACTGGCAACT	744
Sbjct	1321	ATCGACATGGAACGCGAGTTGTACTGGCAACT	1380
Query	745	AGTACTGCCGCGAGTCCACAGCTTGTGAAACG	802
Sbjct	1381	AGTACTGCCGCGAGTCCACAGCTTGTGAAACG	1438
Query	27	ACGGAAGCGGATGCAGGATATCGACATGGAAC	86
Sbjct	1302	ACGGAAGCGGATGCAGGATATCGACATGGAAC	1361
Query	87	CCATTACATGCGCCGAAAAAGTACTGCCGAGT	146
Sbjct	1362	CCATTACATGCGCCGAAAAAGTACTGCCGAGT	1421
Query	147	ACAAGCAGAAGCACAGCTCTTCGCTACCTGCG	206
Sbjct	1422	ACAAGCAGAAGCACAGCTCTTCGCTACCTGCG	1481
Query	207	ATCGACTTTGGCGATCCAGTCGGCCTCTGGAG	266
Sbjct	1482	ATCGACTTTGGCGATCCAGTCGGCCTCTGGAG	1541
Query	267	CCGACGGCCGATCTGCTGAGGACGTTGCGGCA	326
Sbjct	1542	CCGACGGCCGATCTGCTGAGGACGTTGCGGCA	1601
Query	327	GGATTGGTTGGAGTCGGCATCTGGCTGTGCGA	386
Sbjct	1602	GGATTGGTTGGAGTCGGCATCTGGCTGTGCGA	1661
Query	387	TTTGAGACGAAAAAGATTCTTCTTTCTGAGCA	446
Sbjct	1662	TTTGAGACGAAAAAGATTCTTCTTTCTGAGCA	1721
Query	447	GCGTACGCTGACGACCAAGAAGCAAGCAGTCT	506
Sbjct	1722	GCGTACGCTGACGACCAAGAAGCAAGCAGTCT	1781
Query	507	GCGCGAATGGATGCGTATGGTGAAGCTGATTGT	566
Sbjct	1782	GCGCGAATGGATGCGTATGGTGAAGCTGATTGT	1841
Query	567	TCTCGCGCGGATGCCATTCAACTCGCGACAGCA	626
Sbjct	1842	TCTCGCGCGGATGCCATTCAACTCGCGACAGCA	1901
Query	627	TGAACGTGACAGGTCTCTATCGTTACAAGTACC	686
Sbjct	1902	TGAACGTGACAGGTCTCTATCGTTACAAGTACC	1961
Query	687	GGACCTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGG	746
Sbjct	1962	GGACCTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGG	2021
Query	20	GACCTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGG	79
Sbjct	1963	GACCTCAAGCATCTTATGTATCAGCGTTTCGG	2022
Query	80	CAACCCCTCTGGCGGCAATGGGTGCACCTACT	139
Sbjct	2023	CAACCCCTCTGGCGGCAATGGGTGCACCTACT	2082
Query	140	TGGTTGGGTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGA	199
Sbjct	2083	TGGTTGGGTAACCTGCTGAATCGCCATTTTGA	2142
Query	200	CGCACCGTCACAAAGCAACGACTCGAGTCGCA	259
Sbjct	2143	CGCACCGTCACAAAGCAACGACTCGAGTCGCA	2202
Query	260	ATAGCGCGTCTTCGGCAACTGTTGCCAGCAGC	319
Sbjct	2203	ATAGCGCGTCTTCGGCAACTGTTGCCAGCAGC	2262
Query	320	CTCCAGCATATGCACACGCGTGGCGCTGCTGG	379
Sbjct	2263	CTCCAGCATATGCACACGCGTGGCGCTGCTGG	2322
Query	380	GACATGCCCCCTGAAATCGACAGACTCGTACGG	439
Sbjct	2323	GACATGCCCCCTGAAATCGACAGACTCGTACGG	2382

Query	440	TGGATAGAGGGTGCCTCGACGCTTCGCGATTGCGTTTCGAAGCGGTCGTTCCATGGATAAG	499
Sbjct	2383	TGGATAGAGGGTGCTCGACGCTTCGCGATTGCGTTTCGAAGCGGTCGTTCCATGGATAAG	2442
Query	500	GCACTTGTTCCGCAGATGTACGGGCGACTTGCTCGTCTTGCCGTTACCATGAGCAGGCG	559
Sbjct	2443	GCACTTGTTCCGCAGATGTACGGGCGACTTGCTCGTCTTGCCGTTACCATGAGCAGGCG	2502
Query	560	CATCAGCGGCAGTATTTGGAGCACGGTCCCTTTCTGTTGCCGACCGAAGCAGCATCGATA	619
Sbjct	2503	CATCAGCGGCAGTATTTGGAGCACGGTCCCTTTCTGTTGCCGACCGAAGCAGCATCGATA	2562
Query	620	TTGTACAGATTTCGCAACGTACCTGGAGAAAGCAGGTGTTGCCGACTCATGCCCTTGCAA	679
Sbjct	2563	TTGTACAGATTTCGCAACGTACCTGGAGAAAGCAGGTGTTGCCGACTCATGCCCTTGCAA	2622
Query	680	TTGCCTTGTTTCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGCTCCCGCATTA CTGCAACTC	739
Sbjct	2623	TTGCCTTGTTTCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCCGGGCTAGCTCCCGCATTA CTGCAACTC	2682
Query	740	GCGATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCCGGAAACGAGGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAA	799
Sbjct	2683	GCGATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCCGGAAACGAGGGCGAGCACTGTCCCCGGGGCTCGGCGAA	2742
Query	800	CTTGTACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGC	822
Sbjct	2743	CTTGTACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGC	2765
Query	16	GACTCATGCCCTTGGAATTGCCTTGGTTCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCGGGGCTAGCT	75
Sbjct	2605	GACTCATGCCCTTGGAATTGCCTTGGTTCGCCGAGATAACGCGGATTCGGGGCTAGCT	2664
Query	76	CCCGCATTA CTGCAACTCGCGATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCGGAACGAGGGCGAGCACTGT	135
Sbjct	2665	CCCGCATTA CTGCAACTCGCGATCGAGCGTCTCCGCCGGAACGAGGGCGAGCACTGT	2724
Query	136	CCCCGGGGCTCGCGAACTTGTCACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGCGCTGCAGCGATGCTGTAT	195
Sbjct	2725	CCCCGGGGCTCGCGAACTTGTCACAGAGGCAGAGGCAGCGCTGCAGCGATGCTGTAT	2784
Query	196	AGAATCCGGCAGCGACTGCAGGCGGTGCAAAATGCGTCACCAAGGTGGAATCCGCTTCTAC	255
Sbjct	2785	AGAATCCGGCAGCGACTGCAGGCGGTGCAAAATGCGTCACCAAGGTGGAATCCGCTTCTAC	2844
Query	256	GATGACGCGGACCTGACGCTGTGTATCGGATCGATTCCCTTGAGCGACTGGTGGACGCT	315
Sbjct	2845	GATGACGCGGACCTGACGCTGTGTATCGGATCGATTCCCTTGAGCGACTGGTGGACGCT	2904
Query	316	TTCTCGATCAATGGCTCTGGTACAAGGCCACGAGACGCGCTTTTCCGGCCCATGTC	375
Sbjct	2905	TTCTCGATCAATGGCTCTGGTACAAGGCCACGAGACGCGCTTTTCCGGCCCATGTC	2964
Query	376	CAGCCATGCGACGATGAGTTGCCGCCGTTACGTCTCCGTTTCGTGCAACGCTTGGAT	435
Sbjct	2965	CAGCCATGCGACGATGAGTTGCCGCCGTTACGTCTCCGTTTCGTGCAACGCTTGGAT	3024
Query	436	GCTATACCTCATCTGTGGACACTCGGAACAGCAACCAAGAGCTTCTGGTCTCATA	495
Sbjct	3025	GCTATACCTCATCTGTGGACACTCGGAACAGCAACCAAGAGCTTCTGGTCTCATA	3084
Query	496	CAAAAGCCATTGCCAGGGCTATTTACGCGCGGGATTGCTGGTTCTGGATCGATTGCTG	555
Sbjct	3085	CAAAAGCCATTGCCAGGGCTATTTACGCGCGGGATTGCTGGTTCTGGATCGATTGCTG	3144
Query	556	CGACAGTTGCTCGCACCCGAAATCGTTGATTATCTAATTGCCCGCTGTAATGCAACGATT	615
Sbjct	3145	CGACAGTTGCTCGCACCCGAAATCGTTGATTATCTAATTGCCCGCTGTAATGCAACGATT	3204
Query	616	ACGTTCAAAGACATGCGTTATACGAGTCGGTTGGCATCCTGCCTGGTTGGGAGTTTCA	675
Sbjct	3205	ACGTTCAAAGACATGCGTTATACGAGTCGGTTGGCATCCTGCCTGGTTGGGAGTTTCA	3264
Query	18	TGGGAGTTTTCAGTTTCTCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGTCTGGCGCGGTAGATCTAGCGTTT	77
Sbjct	3253	TGGGAGTTTTCAGTTTCTCTGCAACAGCTCTATGGTCTGGCGCGGTAGATCTAGCGTTT	3312
Query	78	CGCGCACCATGATATGGACGCGGACCTGCTGAGCCTGCCGAGCTGGCCGCTGCCGAATC	137
Sbjct	3313	CGCGCACCATGATATGGACGCGGACCTGCTGAGCCTGCCGAGCTGGCCGCTGCCGAATC	3372
Query	138	GCTGGCGACCATGACGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGCTAGTTGCCGTCGATGCGGCTGCTT	197
Sbjct	3373	GCTGGCGACCATGACGTGCGACGCAACGACGCCGCTAGTTGCCGTCGATGCGGCTGCTT	3432
Query	198	GCCTACGAACGAATTCTCGATCGACTGTATGCGCTGATTCGGGTTCCCGAAGAGACTGCG	257
Sbjct	3433	GCCTACGAACGAATTCTCGATCGACTGTATGCGCTGATTCGGGTTCCCGAAGAGACTGCG	3492
Query	258	CGTGTGGCTGTTACGCGTCTCGAGCAGCGTTACGAACGCCATCCGGAGCGGGAGACACTT	317
Sbjct	3493	CGTGTGGCTGTTACGCGTCTCGAGCAGCGTTACGAACGCCATCCGGAGCGGGAGACACTT	3552

Query 318 CTCGACGCGGCGCTGTACCCAGTCGACGGTGTGGCCGAGTGCAGTGCGCATGCGCCTG 377  
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 Sbjct 3553 CTCGACGCGGCGCTGTACCCAGTCGACGGTGTGGCCGAGTGCAGTGCGCATGCGCCTG 3612  
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 Query 378 CGCCCTTCGACTGTCTGCTGGGTGAGCCCTCTTTGATGCGATTGCGGATCGCATTGGC 437  
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 Sbjct 3613 CGCCCTTCGACTGTCTGCTGGGTGAGCCCTCTTTGATGCGATTGCGGATCGCATTGGC 3672  
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 Query 438 CCGGGCGTGAGTGCCTCCGACCACTCGTCGAGATGCCGAATCCAGACTGCGGTAAAGC 497  
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 Sbjct 3673 CCGGGCGTGAGTGCCTCCGACCACTCGTCGAGATGCCGAATCCAGACTGCGGTAAAGC 3732  
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 Query 498 GTCGTGTGAGGGCCGAGAATCCAGTCTTTTCTCGAAATGTTTGGATTGAGGTGCGA 557  
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 Sbjct 3733 GTCGTGTGAGGGCCGAGAATCCAGTCTTTTCTCGAAATGTTTGGATTGAGGTGCGA 3792  
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 Query 558 ATGCTCGCAAGCGGTTTTGACAGAATCCTGCCTGCTGGCATGGGAGCGCTCGACCCGCA 617  
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 Sbjct 3793 ATGCTCGCAAGCGGTTTTGACAGAATCCTGCCTGCTGGCATGGGAGCGCTCGACCCGCA 3852  
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 Query 618 TCAGAAGCAGCAGCAACTGCAGGGATGCGTTGGTCATTGCCAGCGGGCGCACCGTGGCG 677  
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 Sbjct 3853 TCAGAAGCAGCAGCAACTGCAGGGATGCGTTGGTCATTGCCAGCGGGCGCACCGTGGCG 3912  
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 Query 678 TATGTTCCGCTCTCGCCGACGCGTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCTGTTG 737  
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 Sbjct 3913 TATGTTCCGCTCTCGCCGACGCGTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCTGTTG 3972  
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 Query 738 ATGGCGACCATACATGCCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGGAATGCGTTAGCACTC 797  
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 Sbjct 3973 ATGGCGACCATACATGCCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGGAATGCGTTAGCACTC 4032  
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 Query 798 CACTTTGCCGCGATGTATCGCCAAGTCGCA 827  
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 Sbjct 4033 CACTTTGCCGCGATGTATCGCCAAGTCGCA 4062  
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 Query 16 GCGTATGTTTCGCTCTCGCCGACGCGCTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTG 75  
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 Sbjct 3910 GCGTATGTTTCGCTCTCGCCGACGCGCTGCAGCGATGGGCGCTGGATGTTACGCGCCTG 3969  
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 Query 76 TTGATGGCGACCATACATGCCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGGAATGCGTTAGCA 135  
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 Sbjct 3970 TTGATGGCGACCATACATGCCCCATTTACGCGCGTGGCAGCCCGGTGGAATGCGTTAGCA 4029  
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 Query 136 CTCCTACTTTCGCGCATGTATCGCCAAGTCGAGCGAATGATCCAACCGTACGGCAATTT 195  
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 Sbjct 4030 CTCCTACTTTCGCGCATGTATCGCCAAGTCGAGCGAATGATCCAACCGTACGGCAATTT 4089  
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 Query 196 GTCCAGCATGCCAAGAGCGGTACAGAACAGGATCAAGCTGGGTCTGAACCTGAAGATG 255  
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 Sbjct 4090 GTCCAGCATGCCAAGAGCGGTACAGAACAGGATCAAGCTGGGTCTGAACCTGAAGATG 4149  
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 Query 256 CCGGTGCGCTTCCACCGGTGGTGTCTACGCTCCGCGAGCCTCGGCGGCTCGAAATG 315  
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 Sbjct 4150 CCGGTGCGCTTCCACCGGTGGTGTCTACGCTCCGCGAGCCTCGGCGGCTCGAAATG 4209  
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 Query 316 ATGAACATAGGCCACGACCCGGTGCCGTGCTGTGGTCTTCATACCAAGCTGGCTCGAT 375  
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 Sbjct 4210 ATGAACATAGGCCACGACCCGGTGCCGTGCTGTGGTCTTCATACCAAGCTGGCTCGAT 4269  
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 Query 376 GAGATCGTACGCGGAGTTGCTGGAGCGGAGCTTCAAGAACGAGCGCAGGCATTGGG 435  
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 Sbjct 4270 GAGATCGTACGCGGAGTTGCTGGAGCGGAGCTTCAAGAACGAGCGCAGGCATTGGG 4329  
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 Query 436 GCACACCTCGATCGGCGACTGCTGCCACAGCATGGCTGCATCGCGGTCTGCCACGTTTG 495  
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 Sbjct 4330 GCACACCTCGATCGGCGACTGCTGCCACAGCATGGCTGCATCGCGGTCTGCCACGTTTG 4389  
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 Query 496 GCTGCACGCTATCACCCGCAAGGAGCGTTGTGGACGCTGCATCACGGTATCGTGTGCGA 555  
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 Sbjct 4390 GCTGCACGCTATCACCCGCAAGGAGCGTTGTGGACGCTGCATCACGGTATCGTGTGCGA 4449  
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 Query 556 AGTCTCTTTCGCGGTGCACGTTACCGGGCGGAAGAAGCCCTCTGGTGGCTAGATTTTCATG 615  
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 Sbjct 4450 AGTCTCTTTCGCGGTGCACGTTACCGGGCGGAAGAAGCCCTCTGGTGGCTAGATTTTCATG 4509  
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 Query 616 CACGACGGACGCCCTTTGGGAGCTGGACGACTACCGGAGTCAGGTTACGCATGCTTTGGGT 675  
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 Sbjct 4510 CACGACGGACGCCCTTTGGGAGCTGGACGACTACCGGAGTCAGGTTACGCATGCTTTGGGT 4569  
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 Query 676 GGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACTGGGTATCGAGATTGGCGA 735  
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 Sbjct 4570 GGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACTGGGTATCGAGATTGGCGA 4629  
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 Query 736 GGCATCGTCTGGGGCAGCACGGCTTTGAGCACAACTCGCGGCGAGCCGTTGACGCGG 795  
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 Sbjct 4630 GGCATCGTCTGGGGCAGCACGGCTTTGAGCACAACTCGCGGCGAGCCGTTGACGCGG 4689  
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 Query 1 GTTACGCATGCTTTGGGTGGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACT 60  
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 Sbjct 4552 GTTACGCATGCTTTGGGTGGCGTGCCGGCAATCCTGTGCATACGCTCTTTGCGGCAACT 4611  
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Query 61 GGGTATCGAGATTGGCGAGGCATCGTCTGGGGCGACACGGCTTTGAGCACAAACTCGCG 120  
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 Sbjct 4612 GGGTATCGAGATTGGCGAGGCATCGTCTGGGGCGACACGGCTTTGAGCACAAACTCGCG 4671

Query 121 GGCAGGCCGTTGACGCGGGCGCAGCGATCTGGACTTGTCCAGATACCCAATCGCCGATT 180  
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 Sbjct 4672 GGCAGGCCGTTGACGCGGGCGCAGCGATCTGGACTTGTCCAGATACCCAATCGCCGATT 4731

Query 181 ACGCTCTGGTGGTCGCCGACCATCAATCGCAGCCGGGTGTACATGGGCTTCCGCGCCAG 240  
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 Sbjct 4732 ACGCTCTGGTGGTCGCCGACCATCAATCGCAGCCGGGTGTACATGGGCTTCCGCGCCAG 4791

Query 241 CTCGATCTGACGGGATCTTCATGTACGGCAAGCTTTCGACGCTCAAAATCAGCCTTTTG 300  
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 Sbjct 4792 CTCGATCTGACGGGATCTTCATGTACGGCAAGCTTTCGACGCTCAAAATCAGCCTTTTG 4851

Query 301 CAGGTGTTCCGAGGCCATCTCTGGCAGCGTATTCATGAAAGTCTGGTACTTGATTGTGC 360  
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 Sbjct 4852 CAGGTGTTCCGAGGCCATCTCTGGCAGCGTATTCATGAAAGTCTGGTACTTGATTGTGC 4911

Query 361 AAAGCATTGGATACAGAGCTGGGGCGCGCTCGCGCGAGGCGCGTGTGCGGTACGCGTG 420  
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 Sbjct 4912 AAAGCATTGGATACAGAGCTGGGGCGCGCTCGCGCGAGGCGCGTGTGCGGTACGCGTG 4971

Query 421 CAGAAGGAACGAATCCATCCGCGCAAGTCTTATCGCATGCACTGGAGCAGCGCGATATT 480  
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 Sbjct 4972 CAGAAGGAACGAATCCATCCGCGCAAGTCTTATCGCATGCACTGGAGCAGCGCGATATT 5031

Query 481 AGAATCGATTTCGAGCAACCGATTCTCGTGTCCGGTGACGCCTTGCCCGTGGACGAGGCC 540  
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 Sbjct 5032 AGAATCGATTTCGAGCAACCGATTCTCGTGTCCGGTGACGCCTTGCCCGTGGACGAGGCC 5091

Query 541 GTCGCCCTCGAATCCAATGCGGGCGGTCAAGGGCGATCGTCTGCGGCCGCCAGGTAGC 600  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5092 GTCGCCCTCGAATCCAATGCGGGCGGTCAAGGGCGATCGTCTGCGGCCGCCAGGTAGC 5151

Query 601 GACGCGGCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGATTGATGTCCAGCTCCGTTGGGGCGACTACGACGAC 660  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5152 GACGCGGCAGCCAAAATCTATTGGATTGATGTCCAGCTCCGTTGGGGCGACTACGACGAC 5211

Query 661 CATGATGCCGCGCAATACGCGCGCAAAAATTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCG 720  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5212 CATGATGCCGCGCAATACGCGCGCAAAAATTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGAGCGTCG 5271

Query 721 AGTCTGTACCCGTCTCACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTA 765  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5272 AGTCTGTACCCGTCTCACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTA 5316

Query 25 CATGATGCCGCGCAATACGCGCGCAAAAATTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGGAGCGTCG 84  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5212 CATGATGCCGCGCAATACGCGCGCAAAAATTCGGGCGTATACAGCACCGGGAGCGTCG 5271

Query 85 AGTCTGTACCCGTCTCACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTAGCCTACGGCGAGTGG 144  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5272 AGTCTGTACCCGTCTCACCATGGACTGGTCGTGGTCTTTGATCTAGCCTACGGCGAGTGG 5331

Query 145 TCTGCTTTTGGGCACGCTGCGCCATGGGCGTCGTGTCGATCGTGACCGAGGAATCGCGC 204  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5332 TCTGCTTTTGGGCACGCTGCGCCATGGGCGTCGTGTCGATCGTGACCGAGGAATCGCGC 5391

Query 205 CGGATGCTTATGCATAACCAAGGCACTCGCGCTCCTTCGTGAACGCATTGCGAAAGCGCTT 264  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5392 CGGATGCTTATGCATAACCAAGGCACTCGCGCTCCTTCGTGAACGCATTGCGAAAGCGCTT 5451

Query 265 CAGCTCTACGTCATGGAGACGGTGAAAGCGAGACGCTGCAGGCGGCGACGACTACGACA 324  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5452 CAGCTCTACGTCATGGAGACGGTGAAAGCGAGACGCTGCAGGCGGCGACGACTACGACA 5511

Query 325 TCGGCTTCCGATACGATACCTCTGCTCGTGGGGTGGCGGGCGACTTGTGGCGGCAACGC 384  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5512 TCGGCTTCCGATACGATACCTCTGCTCGTGGGGTGGCGGGCGACTTGTGGCGGCAACGC 5571

Query 385 CTCTGGATCGTGGATGATCGCACTGCGTACAGGCCACATGCGAACGGTGTATCTGGATA 444  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5572 CTCTGGATCGTGGATGATCGCACTGCGTACAGGCCACATGCGAACGGTGTATCTGGATA 5631

Query 445 TGGGAGACGTCGACAGGGCGACTGTTTGTGAAGATTGTCCATCGGACTACGTGGGCTGGC 504  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5632 TGGGAGACGTCGACAGGGCGACTGTTTGTGAAGATTGTCCATCGGACTACGTGGGCTGGC 5691

Query 505 CAAACCCGGCGAGCGCAACTCGCCAAGTGGAATGCGCTGAGCACGTTTAAACCATGCTC 564  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5692 CAAACCCGGCGAGCGCAACTCGCCAAGTGGAATGCGCTGAGCACGTTTAAACCATGCTC 5751

Query 565 CGTTCACAGCCAACTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGCATCGTGCTCGCACAACCGCATCCATG 624  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5752 CGTTCACAGCCAACTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGCATCGTGCTCGCACAACCGCATCCATG 5811

Query 625 GACCCGTTGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGT 684  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 5812 GACCCGTTGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGT 5871

Query 685 GCGCGGCCATGCCG 699  
 |||||

Sbjct 5872 GCGGCGGCCATGCCG 5886

Query 60 AGCCAACTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGGCATCGTGCTCGCACAAACCGCATCCATGGACCCGT 119  
 Sbjct 5759 AGCCAACTGAAGAGCTACCGCGGGGCATCGTGCTCGCACAAACCGCATCCATGGACCCGT 5818

Query 120 TGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGTGCGGCGG 179  
 Sbjct 5819 TGAAGACGCTCTTGGCAGGCACCGAGTATGCCAAAATTCCTGTGCGTGCCGGTGCGGCGG 5878

Query 180 CCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGGAGATCCGCGACCGTACTCAGACTGCCG 239  
 Sbjct 5879 CCATGCCGCTGCAGGCGCTAATGGCGCTGCCGGAGATCCGCGACCGTACTCAGACTGCCG 5938

Query 240 GCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTGGCTTGAGCATGTGCCCGTGT 299  
 Sbjct 5939 GCTCCAGCGAGCTTTCGATCTGGAGTGGCTACGCGGATTGGCTTGAGCATGTGCCCGTGT 5998

Query 300 GGATCGCGTCGGCGCGCTTCCTGCTCCTGCTCCACGCCTTGGACCGGGCGCCAGAGCGTG 359  
 Sbjct 5999 GGATCGCGTCGGCGCGCTTCCTGCTCCTGCTCCACGCCTTGGACCGGGCGCCAGAGCGTG 6058

Query 360 TCCTGCAGCTGGTGTGGCCTCAGCGGTCGGCGGACGAGGAGAGCGCGGGCTCCGCGACAC 419  
 Sbjct 6059 TCCTGCAGCTGGTGTGGCCTCAGCGGTCGGCGGACGAGGAGAGCGCGGGCTCCGCGACAC 6118

Query 420 CTTGGCTGTGGCCCGCGCTTCCCGAGACTGACTGGCGCCGTCTGGAAC TAGAGCTCCAGT 479  
 Sbjct 6119 CTTGGCTGTGGCCCGCGCTTCCCGAGACTGACTGGCGCCGTCTGGAAC TAGAGCTCCAGT 6178

Query 480 CGCTGGTGCCCGTGCCTACGCCCTGCCCATGTGCTGGTGATCAGCCAGGTGGCAGGG 539  
 Sbjct 6179 CGCTGGTGCCCGTGCCTACGCCCTGCCCATGTGCTGGTGATCAGCCAGGTGGCAGGG 6238

Query 540 ATGACGACGGAACGGAGCAGGTGCTGGAGCACACACGACCGAAGACGGTTGCCGATTCG 599  
 Sbjct 6239 ATGACGACGGAACGGAGCAGGTGCTGGAGCACACACGACCGAAGACGGTTGCCGATTCG 6298

Query 600 ACCGGTATGGCAATGTGATTTTCGGTGGAGACCACCACGCCATTTGAGCGGCAGAGTACC 659  
 Sbjct 6299 ACCGGTATGGCAATGTGATTTTCGGTGGAGACCACCACGCCATTTGAGCGGCAGAGTACC 6358

Query 660 GCACGTCGTGGTACGGTAACGAATGCAGAACAGCAACGGCTACTGTCTTGTACCGAC 719  
 Sbjct 6359 GCACGTCGTGGTACGGTAACGAATGCAGAACAGCAACGGCTACTGTCTTGTACCGAC 6418

Query 720 GACTCCAGAGCTTCTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTGAGCCTGGACACACAGTGGCAGTC 779  
 Sbjct 6419 GACTCCAGAGCTTCTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTGAGCCTGGACACACAGTGGCAGTC 6478

Query 780 TGTACGGAGGCGAGCGCCCGAAC 803  
 Sbjct 6479 TGTACGGAGGCGAGCGCCCGAAC 6502

Query 1 CTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTCGAGCCTGGACACACCAAGTGGCAGTCTGTACGGAGGCGAG 60  
 Sbjct 6433 CTCGAAAACCTGCACGTTGTCGAGCCTGGACACACCAAGTGGCAGTCTGTACGGAGGCGAG 6492

Query 61 CGCCCGGAACAGGCGACGATCTCGGCGATGCCGCATCTCGCCAAGCGATTTCGAGCTCCAT 120  
 Sbjct 6493 CGCCCGGAACAGGCGACGATCTCGGCGATGCCGCATCTCGCCAAGCGATTTCGAGCTCCAT 6552

Query 121 CTACCGAGAGGCTCGTCCGCGGTCTTTTGCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGG 180  
 Sbjct 6553 CTACCGAGAGGCTCGTCCGCGGTCTTTTGCTCGCGGGTATGACTTGTGGCCAACTCTGG 6612

Query 181 GGCACGCGCACCGCCAACGCGGATACAGTGGTTTGGATCGCCTGGGCGCTGCGTCATCAT 240  
 Sbjct 6613 GGCACGCGCACCGCCAACGCGGATACAGTGGTTTGGATCGCCTGGGCGCTGCGTCATCAT 6672

Query 241 GACGCCGAGGCATCGACACCGTTGCCGAGCATGGTTGAGGCAGCGGCCTGCTTTCGCCCT 300  
 Sbjct 6673 GACGCCGAGGCATCGACACCGTTGCCGAGCATGGTTGAGGCAGCGGCCTGCTTTCGCCCT 6732

Query 301 GGCTCGGTGCAAGCGATCGGCTGGATTCAAGCGTGCCCTCGATGTGGGTGCGCCACACGCG 360  
 Sbjct 6733 GGCTCGGTGCAAGCGATCGGCTGGATTCAAGCGTGCCCTCGATGTGGGTGCGCCACACGCG 6792

Query 361 CCAGGACCGGGGTGCATGCGCCCCACGATGTGCAGGTCTACTCTATCTCCAGGGCGAA 420  
 Sbjct 6793 CCAGGACCGGGGTGCATGCGCCCCACGATGTGCAGGTCTACTCTATCTCCAGGGCGAA 6852

Query 421 GAACGCCAAATCGATTTGGCATCGCCGTCGCTCGATCGCCACGCAGCGAAGCAGTGCAG 480  
 Sbjct 6853 GAACGCCAAATCGATTTGGCATCGCCGTCGCTCGATCGCCACGCAGCGAAGCAGTGCAG 6912

Query 481 ACACACGATGTGCACGCATCGCGGCACCGAGTGCACGCATTTCGGACACGTATCGGG 540  
 Sbjct 6913 ACACACGATGTGCACGCATCGCGGCACCGAGTGCACGCATTTCGGACACGTATCGGG 6972

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Sbjct  6913  ACACACGATGTGCACGCATCGCGGGCACCAGTGCGCACGCATTCGGACACGTATCGGG  6972
Query  541  AGCACGCATGCGATGTCACGCGCCCTGGGTGTCTGCAGGCGTGGACTGGTGGCGGCTCC  600
      |||
Sbjct  6973  AGCACGCATGCGATGTCACGCGCCCTGGGTGTCTGCAGGCGTGGACTGGTGGCGGCTCC  7032
Query  601  GCGCAGCTGAACGATCCTCAATCCGTGCATGTTGCGGTTGCGACTGCGTGATGATTTGAGT  660
      |||
Sbjct  7033  GCGCAGCTGAACGATCCTCAATCCGTGCATGTTGCGGTTGCGACTGCGTGATGATTTGAGT  7092
Query  661  GCTGTTTTCTCTACGCAAAAGATGGTCGGCTGATTGCGCGCCCGCGGACGTTTATTC  720
      |||
Sbjct  7093  GCTGTTTTCTCTACGCAAAAGATGGTCGGCTGATTGCGCGCCCGCGGACGTTTATTC  7152
Query  721  GAAACGATACCGGCACCGATCGAAGAGGGAACCTAG  756
      |||
Sbjct  7153  GAAACGATACCGGCACCGATCGAAGAGGGAACCTAG  7188

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## Brr2 gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR656)

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Query  30  TACTTCCAATCCACGAGGAGAAATTAACT  60
      |||
Sbjct  -----
Query  61  ATGCCTCAGGAACCTGAACCTAGCAAGTATCGAGGTGTCGCCCCCGACTCCCGGCGAAAGC  120
      |||
Sbjct  1  ATGCCTCAGGAACCTGAACCTAGCAAGTATCGAGGTGTCGCCCCCGACTCCCGGCGAAAGC  60
Query  121  TCACATTTTCATGGAGGCTATACTCCAAGACACTCCAGAATACCGCGTTATATGTGCTGCA  180
      |||
Sbjct  61  TCACATTTTCATGGAGGCTATACTCCAAGACACTCCAGAATACCGCGTTATATGTGCTGCA  120
Query  181  GCCGTGCGACGAAAGGCGGCTTTGCCTGTTGTTAGCGCCGACTTGTTTACGCGGTACATGC  240
      |||
Sbjct  121  GCCGTGCGACGAAAGGCGGCTTTGCCTGTTGTTAGCGCCGACTTGTTTACGCGGTACATGC  180
Query  241  TCTGAACAGTCTGCGGCGCGGAGCGCTCTTGGTCAGGTCGGTGACGCTTCCGAGTGGAGC  300
      |||
Sbjct  181  TCTGAACAGTCTGCGGCGCGGAGCGCTCTTGGTCAGGTCGGTGACGCTTCCGAGTGGAGC  240
Query  301  GAAATGATCATTTCAAAGGCCGAGACAACTGAAAGTGCCTATTGAATGATCGTTCATTT  360
      |||
Sbjct  241  GAAATGATCATTTCAAAGGCCGAGACAACTGAAAGTGCCTATTGAATGATCGTTCATTT  300
Query  361  GCTGTCGATGATCTAGCGGGTTACATGAAACCTGCCCTTTCAGCATATAGCAAGCCTGAAT  420
      |||
Sbjct  301  GCTGTCGATGATCTAGCGGGTTACATGAAACCTGCCCTTTCAGCATATAGCAAGCCTGAAT  360
Query  421  CCTGTCCAGTCCAGCGTTCTTGCTCGGGCGTTACGGATGCATGAAACGTTCTGGTCTGC  480
      |||
Sbjct  361  CCTGTCCAGTCCAGCGTTCTTGCTCGGGCGTTACGGATGCATGAAACGTTCTGGTCTGC  420
Query  481  GCACCAACAGGGTCCGGCAAGACGGATATTGCCGTTGCCCTGATTCTTCGCACCCATATTC  540
      |||
Sbjct  421  GCACCAACAGGGTCCGGCAAGACGGATATTGCCGTTGCCCTGATTCTTCGCACCCATATTC  480
Query  541  GAGGAATGCGGTGGCGAGCTGCAAGAGTTCAAATGTGTTTATATTGCTCCAATGCGGGCG  600
      |||
Sbjct  481  GAGGAATGCGGTGGCGAGCTGCAAGAGTTCAAATGTGTTTATATTGCTCCAATGCGGGCG  540
Query  601  CTCGTGGGGAGCTTCAGCGTTTCGCTGAGCGCTCGCCTGCGAACCTATGGAATCTTGTA  660
      |||
Sbjct  541  CTCGTGGGGAGCTTCAGCGTTTCGCTGAGCGCTCGCCTGCGAACCTATGGAATCTTGTA  600
Query  661  ACGGAGTGTACCGGGGAGCAGCGTCTGAGTCATCGCGACTTGTGGCGCTCCCATATCCTG  720
      |||
Sbjct  601  ACGGAGTGTACCGGGGAGCAGCGTCTGAGTCATCGCGACTTGTGGCGCTCCCATATCCTG  660
Query  721  GTGACAACTCCTGAAAAATGGGATGTTCTCACTAGAAGGCCAACGAACGTCCTTTGCTA  780
      |||
Sbjct  661  GTGACAACTCCTGAAAAATGGGATGTTCTCACTAGAAGGCCAACGAACGTCCTTTGCTA  720

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Query  1  CCTTTGCTACGTTTTTCTGAAGATTGTCATCATTGATGAGATCCACGTTCTCGATGATCCA  60
      |||
Sbjct  712  CCTTTGCTACGTTTTTCTGAAGATTGTCATCATTGATGAGATCCACGTTCTCGATGATCCA  771
Query  61  AAGAGAGGGCCCGTCCTTGAGAGATGCGTAGCTCGTCTACACCATGAAACAGCGTTATTC  120
      |||
Sbjct  772  AAGAGAGGGCCCGTCCTTGAGAGATGCGTAGCTCGTCTACACCATGAAACAGCGTTATTC  831

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Query	121	GGCTATCGAGTACGGCTTGTGGCCTGAGCGCAACGCTTCCAACTACGATGACGTGGCG	180
Sbjct	832	GGCTATCGAGTACGGCTTGTGGCCTGAGCGCAACGCTTCCAACTACGATGACGTGGCG	891
Query	181	GTCTTCATTTCGCGCCAGGCTTCACGAGGGCGTTCGTCTTCTCTGAGAGAGAAGCTCCA	240
Sbjct	892	GTCTTCATTTCGCGCCAGGCTTCACGAGGGCGTTCGTCTTCTCTGAGAGAGAAGCTCCA	951
Query	241	TGCCCCCTGGAGCTGCGCCTGGTGGCACTTCGCCATCGCGTTGGCCTTCTAAGTAAGACC	300
Sbjct	952	TGCCCCCTGGAGCTGCGCCTGGTGGCACTTCGCCATCGCGTTGGCCTTCTAAGTAAGACC	1011
Query	301	CGGTTTCGATCAACTTATGAACCATGCTTTGTGGTTCAGGTCAAAAAATTTGCCGTACAG	360
Sbjct	1012	CGGTTTCGATCAACTTATGAACCATGCTTTGTGGTTCAGGTCAAAAAATTTGCCGTACAG	1071
Query	361	CAGATGGAGCAGGTTTGTGTTTTCGTTTTCACGAGCGAGCAGATACGCTGAAGACCGCGCAC	420
Sbjct	1072	CAGATGGAGCAGGTTTGTGTTTTCGTTTTCACGAGCGAGCAGATACGCTGAAGACCGCGCAC	1131
Query	421	TGGTTGCTTAACGCTGCAGACGGCGAAAACGCTCCCATCCTACAAAGCGGGAACGGAA	480
Sbjct	1132	TGGTTGCTTAACGCTGCAGACGGCGAAAACGCTCCCATCCTACAAAGCGGGAACGGAA	1191
Query	481	TGGCTTTCGCTTCAATCCGTGAGCATTTCAAAACTTTGGTGAGATTCTCGCCACGGTG	540
Sbjct	1192	TGGCTTTCGCTTCAATCCGTGAGCATTTCAAAACTTTGGTGAGATTCTCGCCACGGTG	1251
Query	541	AAGAAAGGCATTGGAGTCCATCAGCCGGTTTACCGCGAGAAATCCGCCATCTCATGGAG	600
Sbjct	1252	AAGAAAGGCATTGGAGTCCATCAGCCGGTTTACCGCGAGAAATCCGCCATCTCATGGAG	1311
Query	601	CAATTGTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGGGGA	660
Sbjct	1312	CAATTGTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGGGGA	1371
Query	661	GTCAATCTGCCGCGAACGTTGGTCGTATCAAAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAG	720
Sbjct	1372	GTCAATCTGCCGCGAACGTTGGTCGTATCAAAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAG	1431
Query	721	GGTCAGACTGTCC	733
Sbjct	1432	GGTCAGACTGTCC	1444

Query	1	GTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGGGGAGTCAA	60
Sbjct	1317	GTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGGGGAGTCAA	1376
Query	61	TCTGCCGCGCAACGTGGTCGTATCAAAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAGGTCA	120
Sbjct	1377	TCTGCCGCGCAACGTGGTCGTATCAAAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAGGTCA	1436
Query	121	GACTGTCCAATCGCCCCGCTGCACGTCTCTGCAGATGCTCGGCAGAGCGGGCCGCTACCC	180
Sbjct	1437	GACTGTCCAATCGCCCCGCTGCACGTCTCTGCAGATGCTCGGCAGAGCGGGCCGCTACCC	1496
Query	181	CTTCCACCAGCGTGGTGTAGGCGTGATCATCACACCGAACCGGAAGCGCCGCTGTATGC	240
Sbjct	1497	CTTCCACCAGCGTGGTGTAGGCGTGATCATCACACCGAACCGGAAGCGCCGCTGTATGC	1556
Query	241	TGCTGTCTGATCGGCACAAGGCCCCATAGAATCGCATCTCATACCGCAGTTGGCAGATAG	300
Sbjct	1557	TGCTGTCTGATCGGCACAAGGCCCCATAGAATCGCATCTCATACCGCAGTTGGCAGATAG	1616
Query	301	CTTGTTGGCCGAAGTTGCGGGCGGCTCCCTCAGCACCGTCGAAGAGGCAGCAGAGTGGCT	360
Sbjct	1617	CTTGTTGGCCGAAGTTGCGGGCGGCTCCCTCAGCACCGTCGAAGAGGCAGCAGAGTGGCT	1676
Query	361	CAAAATACACATTCTCTTCGTTTGAATGCTGCGGAATCCATCTCTCGAGTGGATGCCGCA	420
Sbjct	1677	CAAAATACACATTCTCTTCGTTTGAATGCTGCGGAATCCATCTCTCGAGTGGATGCCGCA	1736
Query	421	TTTCGCGAGCAAGCGGCTGCGGATGGAGAAGATGTTTCCCTCTGGGGCGTTTCGGCTCCG	480
Sbjct	1737	TTTCGCGAGCAAGCGGCTGCGGATGGAGAAGATGTTTCCCTCTGGGGCGTTTCGGCTCCG	1796
Query	481	ACTTTGCCATTTCGGTGGCGAAAGAGCTCGCCCGAATGAGCTGTTGCGCTACGGCGAAAA	540
Sbjct	1797	ACTTTGCCATTTCGGTGGCGAAAGAGCTCGCCCGAATGAGCTGTTGCGCTACGGCGAAAA	1856
Query	541	TCTAGAGATGACTGTAACAGCTCGCGGTAACGTGGCTTCTGCGTTTATGCTTCCCTACGA	600
Sbjct	1857	TCTAGAGATGACTGTAACAGCTCGCGGTAACGTGGCTTCTGCGTTTATGCTTCCCTACGA	1916
Query	601	CACGCTGCGGACAATAGAGGCATACCTTCACCCAACAGCGCTCTCCAGAGTTGATCCA	660
Sbjct	1917	CACGCTGCGGACAATAGAGGCATACCTTCACCCAACAGCGCTCTCCAGAGTTGATCCA	1976
Query	661	TCTGCTCGCAGTTGCTCCTACCTGCACTTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACACGGGAAAGCGAAAG	720
Sbjct	1977	TCTGCTCGCAGTTGCTCCTACCTGCACTTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACACGGGAAAGCGAAAG	2036

Query	721	CCGAGAGTTGCGCA	734	
Sbjct	2037	CCGAGAGTTGCGCA	2050	

Query	1	CCATCTGCTCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGA	60
Sbjct	1974	CCATCTGCTCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGA	2033

Query	61	AAGCCGAGAGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAG	120
Sbjct	2034	AAGCCGAGAGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAG	2093

Query	121	AGACCTCAAAATCTCGGCATTGTTGCAAGCCGCGAGTCTGCCAACGGGCCTAAGCTCTTC	180
Sbjct	2094	AGACCTCAAAATCTCGGCATTGTTGCAAGCCGCGAGTCTGCCAACGGGCCTAAGCTCTTC	2153

Query	181	GCCCGCATTATCGCAGGACTGCTCTTCGATACTGGAAGTCTCAGCGGATGCTGCGTGC	240
Sbjct	2154	GCCCGCATTATCGCAGGACTGCTCTTCGATACTGGAAGTCTCAGCGGATGCTGCGTGC	2213

Query	241	GGTGCATGCGCTTCTGCAACCTTGGGAATGGCTGTACCCATGCGTTTGAGCTTGCTACT	300
Sbjct	2214	GGTGCATGCGCTTCTGCAACCTTGGGAATGGCTGTACCCATGCGTTTGAGCTTGCTACT	2273

Query	301	CGCCAAGAAACTTGAGCATCAACAAACGCGTATTCTGCAAGGCGCCCTCAGGGCGGAAG	360
Sbjct	2274	CGCCAAGAAACTTGAGCATCAACAAACGCGTATTCTGCAAGGCGCCCTCAGGGCGGAAG	2333

Query	361	CAGCAACGATCAGAGCGGTAGCACAAAGCTCCGGCATGCAACCCCGTAAGACGCACAACAG	420
Sbjct	2334	CAGCAACGATCAGAGCGGTAGCACAAAGCTCCGGCATGCAACCCCGTAAGACGCACAACAG	2393

Query	421	CAAAGGCCAGCCAGAGCAACACAGCGAAACCGAGGCGCTGCGTTGCTTTTCGCCTTCAGT	480
Sbjct	2394	CAAAGGCCAGCCAGAGCAACACAGCGAAACCGAGGCGCTGCGTTGCTTTTCGCCTTCAGT	2453

Query	481	CGGCGACTGGATGCCTCCCGCGGTGTTATGCAGCGCTCTGGGGCGTCAGCAGTGTGCCGT	540
Sbjct	2454	CGGCGACTGGATGCCTCCCGCGGTGTTATGCAGCGCTCTGGGGCGTCAGCAGTGTGCCGT	2513

Query	541	TCGTTCTCGGATAGCCTTCGAGAGCGCGCTTCTACCCGTTTCAGCAGACAGTTGCGTTT	600
Sbjct	2514	TCGTTCTCGGATAGCCTTCGAGAGCGCGCTTCTACCCGTTTCAGCAGACAGTTGCGTTT	2573

Query	601	CGAATGTCGCATCGCGCTGCAGGATAGCTCCTGTATCGACAGTACGGAAGCGCTCTGGGT	660
Sbjct	2574	CGAATGTCGCATCGCGCTGCAGGATAGCTCCTGTATCGACAGTACGGAAGCGCTCTGGGT	2633

Query	661	ATCCCTCGAGGANGCCACTGGTGAAAGANCCCTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGNCCTCCGTGA	720
Sbjct	2634	ATCCCTCGAGGATGCCACTGGTGAAAGAGCCTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGTCTCCGTGA	2693

Query	721	AGCGAAATATCACCTTGTGCGATGCTGTTTCGGTTCCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCAGTCGC	780
Sbjct	2694	AGCGAAATATCACCTTGTGCGATGCTGTTTCGGTTCCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCAGTCGC	2753

Query	1	CTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGTCTCCGTGAAGCGAAATATCACCTTGTGCGATGCTGTTT	60
Sbjct	2664	CTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGTCTCCGTGAAGCGAAATATCACCTTGTGCGATGCTGTTT	2723

Query	61	GGTTCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCAGTCGCTTTCTGGAGAATTGCCGCCGAAGCATCT	120
Sbjct	2724	GGTTCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCAGTCGCTTTCTGGAGAATTGCCGCCGAAGCATCT	2783

Query	121	GGTTGACGACTTTCTGCAAGCTGAGTGTTCGCGACCTCCCGTGGCCAGTTGACGATAA	180
Sbjct	2784	GGTTGACGACTTTCTGCAAGCTGAGTGTTCGCGACCTCCCGTGGCCAGTTGACGATAA	2843

Query	181	CCGAATTGCCCCGAGATCGGCCGCTTTGTATTTACGACTTTAGTCGTCTAGCGCGGC	240
Sbjct	2844	CCGAATTGCCCCGAGATCGGCCGCTTTGTATTTACGACTTTAGTCGTCTAGCGCGGC	2903

Query	241	CTGTGAGACCTGATTCCAGGCTATCTCAAAATGGTGATGGACTGCGCTCCGGGACAGCG	300
Sbjct	2904	CTGTGAGACCTGATTCCAGGCTATCTCAAAATGGTGATGGACTGCGCTCCGGGACAGCG	2963

Query	301	ACCTGGGGTATTGTTTTCGATACCGTTCCGGCCCGAACGGATCCGGTGCCTCGCGGCTTG	360
Sbjct	2964	ACCTGGGGTATTGTTTTCGATACCGTTCCGGCCCGAACGGATCCGGTGCCTCGCGGCTTG	3023

Query	361	CCTCACGGTAGCGCGTGAAAAACGCCTCGTGTGCTATGTGTCTCCACATCGCTCGCATCG	420
Sbjct	3024	CCTCACGGTAGCGCGTGAAAAACGCCTCGTGTGCTATGTGTCTCCACATCGCTCGCATCG	3083

Query	421	TGAAGTTTTTCGCCAACTCGTACAAAGCTGCAAGTTGCGCTGTGCGGAGCTAAGCATTGA	480
Sbjct	3084	TGAAGTTTTTCGCCAACTCGTACAAAGCTGCAAGTTGCGCTGTGCGGAGCTAAGCATTGA	3143

Query	481	TCCGAGTGGCATAGAAAACCTTTCATGCGCTGACGACGATGAGCACGAAGCGCGCTTCCT	540
Sbjct	3144	TCCGAGTGGCATAGAAAACCTTTCATGCGCTGACGACGATGAGCACGAAGCGCGCTTCCT	3203

Query	541	GATCGGTGACCCCAACACTTTGCCTCGCTCGTGCATAGCATGCAGTCGGAACAGCTCCG	600
Sbjct	3204	GATCGGTGACCCCAACACTTTGCCTCGCTCGTGCATAGCATGCAGTCGGAACAGCTCCG	3263
Query	601	TGTGCAAGCACCCTGTGGCTTCTGGACGACCTCGAGTCTGTATCATGGGATCCAAGCTA	660
Sbjct	3264	TGTGCAAGCACCCTGTGGCTTCTGGACGACCTCGAGTCTGTATCATGGGATCCAAGCTA	3323
Query	661	CGAGTTTTTGCTCATGAATCTGGCAAGAGCTGAGCAGGTTCTTTTTTCGGAGCATTTC	720
Sbjct	3324	CGAGTTTTTGCTCATGAATCTGGCAAGAGCTGAGCAGGTTCTTTTTTCGGAGCATTTC	3383
Query	721	GAATGTCGACCAAGTATTGCGCTGGCTTGGACTGGATCCGCTCTCGAATGCTCC	773
Sbjct	3384	GAATGTCGACCAAGTATTGCGCTGGCTTGGACTGGATCCGCTCTCGAATGCTCC	3436

Query	1	GTGGCTTCTGGACGACCTCGAGTCTGTATCATGGGATCCAAGCTACGAGTTTTTGCTCAT	60
Sbjct	3279	GTGGCTTCTGGACGACCTCGAGTCTGTATCATGGGATCCAAGCTACGAGTTTTTGCTCAT	3338
Query	61	GAATCTGGCAAGAGCTGAGCAGGTTCTTTTTTCGGAGCATTTCAGAAATGTCGACCAAGT	120
Sbjct	3339	GAATCTGGCAAGAGCTGAGCAGGTTCTTTTTTCGGAGCATTTCAGAAATGTCGACCAAGT	3398
Query	121	ATTGCGCTGGCTTGGACTGGATCCGCTCTCGAATGCTCCAGTTTGTAGTGGCAACCTCCGGG	180
Sbjct	3399	ATTGCGCTGGCTTGGACTGGATCCGCTCTCGAATGCTCCAGTTTGTAGTGGCAACCTCCGGG	3458
Query	181	TGAGGCTTCGCGGCTCATTACCACTGCGGACGAGGCACTTCTGAACCGGCTCGGCTGGT	240
Sbjct	3459	TGAGGCTTCGCGGCTCATTACCACTGCGGACGAGGCACTTCTGAACCGGCTCGGCTGGT	3518
Query	241	GGCGAAGCGCTTCTGGCGTGCAATTCGTGCGATAGCGCCTCCTCGAGGACCACAATTCGT	300
Sbjct	3519	GGCGAAGCGCTTCTGGCGTGCAATTCGTGCGATAGCGCCTCCTCGAGGACCACAATTCGT	3578
Query	301	CGCTGTTTGGCGGCTCATGCGCGATGCGCTCTTACTTGGGGCAGAGCTAGCGCGACAGAG	360
Sbjct	3579	CGCTGTTTGGCGGCTCATGCGCGATGCGCTCTTACTTGGGGCAGAGCTAGCGCGACAGAG	3638
Query	361	TCCGTACCGCAGTGAGTGCCCTGCACGTTTGGCAGCGTCGTTAACCGCGCGGAGCGAGC	420
Sbjct	3639	TCCGTACCGCAGTGAGTGCCCTGCACGTTTGGCAGCGTCGTTAACCGCGCGGAGCGAGC	3698
Query	421	GCTCCTCGAGCGTGGCATCTGGTTACCCACGAGGAGTACCAGCTACGAGACAGGTGCACC	480
Sbjct	3699	GCTCCTCGAGCGTGGCATCTGGTTACCCACGAGGAGTACCAGCTACGAGACAGGTGCACC	3758
Query	481	CCCGGGGCACACCAATGTCCGCGTCGTAGTCATCGAGATCGGAGAATTACTCCTGTCTCC	540
Sbjct	3759	CCCGGGGCACACCAATGTCCGCGTCGTAGTCATCGAGATCGGAGAATTACTCCTGTCTCC	3818
Query	541	GAGCGATGGCAATGAATACGCCTTCGCATTTCATGGTGGGCAACGGCTTGTGCGAGGCATC	600
Sbjct	3819	GAGCGATGGCAATGAATACGCCTTCGCATTTCATGGTGGGCAACGGCTTGTGCGAGGCATC	3878
Query	601	GTCGCGCCACCGGAGAACCTGTTCCGTTGGAGTTGTGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAG	660
Sbjct	3879	GTCGCGCCACCGGAGAACCTGTTCCGTTGGAGTTGTGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAG	3938
Query	661	AGGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCACCGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGCTGCCGGCGAA	720
Sbjct	3939	AGGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCACCGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGCTGCCGGCGAA	3998
Query	721	TTGGCCTCCA	730
Sbjct	3999	TTGGCCTCCA	4008

Query	1	GTTGGAGTTGTCGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAGAGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCAC	60
Sbjct	3905	GTTGGAGTTGTCGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAGAGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCAC	3964
Query	61	CGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGTGCCGGCGAATTGGCCTCCAGTCATAGACTCTGTCTG	120
Sbjct	3965	CGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGTGCCGGCGAATTGGCCTCCAGTCATAGACTCTGTCTG	4024
Query	121	CTGATCTATTCTGGGAGTTATTTATTGTTTCATCAGGTAGCACGGGGCACACTGCAGACTG	180
Sbjct	4025	CTGATCTATTCTGGGAGTTATTTATTGTTTCATCAGGTAGCACGGGGCACACTGCAGACTG	4084
Query	181	CCGAGCAGGTTGCTGAGCTCATGAGCCGCACTCTCTACCGCTACCGTTACCTGCAGCATA	240
Sbjct	4085	CCGAGCAGGTTGCTGAGCTCATGAGCCGCACTCTCTACCGCTACCGTTACCTGCAGCATA	4144
Query	241	CGGCTGCGAGGCGCTGTGCGAAGTGATATCGCTGGGACGAGCTCGACAGAATAGCTC	300
Sbjct	4145	CGGCTGCGAGGCGCTGTGCGAAGTGATATCGCTGGGACGAGCTCGACAGAATAGCTC	4204
Query	301	TAATGACCAGACTCGTCACAGAAAACTTATCAGCGAATGCAACTTGCTCCGAATTCGCA	360

Sbjct 4205 ||||| TAATGACCAGACTCGTCACAGAAAACTTATCAGCGAATGCAACTTGCTCCGAATTCGCA 4264

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Sbjct 4265 ATGACGGGCGCTTTGATTGTCGCGATGTCGTCGCTCCCGGCTGGCATTCTGTTTCGGTA 4324

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Sbjct 4325 TCGAAGTGCAGACAGCGGTACGATTTTAGATCGGTTTTCAGGTAGGGTGATAACCAGGA 4384

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Sbjct 4385 GTGCGCTTTTGGACATGTTTCGCTGAAACACTGGTTAGCGAACTCGGTCTCGTTGGTTGC 4444

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Sbjct 4505 GACCAAAAGCGCGTCCTAAGAAAGTGCAGCCCGTTCTCTTTGTACGCACACTGCTGATAT 4564

Query 661 GGTGTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTGTCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGAGCTCA 720

Sbjct 4565 GGTGTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTGTCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGAGCTCA 4624

Query 721 GTGGCGCTTG 730

Sbjct 4625 GTGGCGCTTG 4634

Query 1 TGGTTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTGTCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGAGCTC 60

Sbjct 4564 TGGTTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTGTCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGAGCTC 4623

Query 61 AGTGGCGCTTGGGAGCGACTACTACCGGCACTGGTGTTCACGGGTCTCGCCCGTCTTTGT 120

Sbjct 4624 AGTGGCGCTTGGGAGCGACTACTACCGGCACTGGTGTTCACGGGTCTCGCCCGTCTTTGT 4683

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Sbjct 4684 TGGAGCGCTTTCGCCAGTTCACAAGATCACTCGAACGCTTTCGTTTCGAGCTTATGGTT 4743

Query 181 AGTGGCTCGCCGTTGCGATCACGAGAGCAGAGCCACTCACTAAGCCTGCAGACGATTG 240

Sbjct 4744 AGTGGCTCGCCGTTGCGATCACGAGAGCAGAGCCACTCACTAAGCCTGCAGACGATTG 4803

Query 241 GATGATGCTGTTGGCGAGGAGCCGATGGCCGCATAGCACAGATTGAGCATCACATGGGT 300

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Query 301 GCCGAATACCGGGAGCGCTGTACGAGTTACCTGCATCAGATGGATCACgagcagcatgag 360

Sbjct 4864 GCCGAATACCGGGAGCGCTGTACGAGTTACCTGCATCAGATGGATCACGAGCAGCATGAG 4923

Query 361 cagcatgagcagcatgagcagcatgagcGCCAAGCGGATCTCGGAAACGAGCCGACCCGG 420

Sbjct 4924 CAGCATGAGCAGCATGAGCAGCATGAGCGCAAGCGGATCTCGGAAACGAGCCGACCCGG 4983

Query 421 ATAGAAGCTCGCGCACGTGGACGTACCTGCAAGCAAACTGGCGGCAGCGCGGGGATG 480

Sbjct 4984 ATAGAAGCTCGCGCACGTGGACGTACCTGCAAGCAAACTGGCGGCAGCGCGGGGATG 5043

Query 481 GTGGATTCTGGCGGAGCATTCAATCCAGAAACGATGCTTGCTTTCATCTTCATCCTCGG 540

Sbjct 5044 GTGGATTCTGGCGGAGCATTCAATCCAGAAACGATGCTTGCTTTCATCTTCATCCTCGG 5103

Query 541 CAAGGAGGTTCCCTTCGGGTCCAGCAAGCAATACAGCAAGGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTC 600

Sbjct 5104 CAAGGAGGTTCCCTTCGGGTCCAGCAAGCAATACAGCAAGGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTC 5163

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Sbjct 5164 ATAGACGTTCACTGTATTGACATAGCATTGGGGCAGCGAACCGAGAAACCCGTGGATGAG 5223

Query 661 CATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTC 693

Sbjct 5224 CATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTC 5256

Query 421 ACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACTGTATTGACATAGCATTGGGGCAGCGAACCGAGAAACCCGT 480

Sbjct 5157 ACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACTGTATTGACATAGCATTGGGGCAGCGAACCGAGAAACCCGT 5216

Query 481 GGATGAGCATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTCGTCGCGTATGCCGGCTCCGA 540

Sbjct 5217 GGATGAGCATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTCGTCGCGTATGCCGGCTCCGA 5276

Query 541 TACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACCGCGTTTTCTATCGATTGGACTGCAAAGATTTTGCTTGAA 600

Sbjct 5277 TACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACCGCGTTTTCTATCGATTGGACTGCAAAGATTTTGCTTGAA 5336

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Query 601 GATCCCCGAGGTCGCCGATGCAAGCCAACAAAACCTCTCCGTTTCATGCTTTTCGACGAGTT 660
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Sbjct 5337 GATCCCCGAGGTCGCCGATGCAAGCCAACAAAACCTCTCCGTTTCATGCTTTTCGACGAGTT 5396

Query 661 CAGCACGGACGAGGAAATGGAGCGCTGCGTGTGGTAACATCTGCACAAACGACCGCGGA 720
          |||||||
Sbjct 5397 CAGCACGGACGAGGAAATGGAGCGCTGCGTGTGGTAACATCTGCACAAACGACCGCGGA 5456

Query 721 TCCGAGTATCTGA 733
          |||||||
Sbjct 5457 TCCGAGTATCTGA 5469

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**Brr2 gene inserted into pPiczA** (Underlined is the KpnI and NotI restriction sites, and highlighted in green is the kosak consensus sequence; pSR855)

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Query 62 CCGATCGGTACCGCATGGGTCCCTCAGGAACCTGAACTAGAA 92
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Sbjct -----

Query 93 TGCCTCAGGAACCTGAACTAGCAAGTATCGAGGTGTCGCCCCGACTCCCGGCGAAAGCT 152
          |||||||
Sbjct 2 TGCCTCAGGAACCTGAACTAGCAAGTATCGAGGTGTCGCCCCGACTCCCGGCGAAAGCT 61

Query 153 CACATTTTCATGGAGGCTATACTCCAAGACACTCCAGAATACCGCGTTATATGTGCTGCAG 212
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Sbjct 62 CACATTTTCATGGAGGCTATACTCCAAGACACTCCAGAATACCGCGTTATATGTGCTGCAG 121

Query 213 CCGTGCAGCAAAAGCGGCTTTGCCTGTTGTTAGCGCCGACTTGTTCAGCGGTACATGCT 272
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Sbjct 122 CCGTGCAGCAAAAGCGGCTTTGCCTGTTGTTAGCGCCGACTTGTTCAGCGGTACATGCT 181

Query 273 CTGAACAGTCTGCGGCGCGAGCGCTCTTGGTCAGGTCGGTGACGCTTCCGAGTGGAGCG 332
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Sbjct 182 CTGAACAGTCTGCGGCGCGAGCGCTCTTGGTCAGGTCGGTGACGCTTCCGAGTGGAGCG 241

Query 333 AAATGATCATTCAAAGGCCGAGACAACAGTAAAGTGCCTATTGAATGATCGTTCATTG 392
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Sbjct 242 AAATGATCATTCAAAGGCCGAGACAACAGTAAAGTGCCTATTGAATGATCGTTCATTG 301

Query 393 CTGTCGATGATCTAGCGGGTTACATGAAACCTGCCTTTCAGCATATAGCAAGCCTGAATC 452
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Sbjct 302 CTGTCGATGATCTAGCGGGTTACATGAAACCTGCCTTTCAGCATATAGCAAGCCTGAATC 361

Query 453 CTGTCCAGTCCAGCGTTCTTGCTCGGGCGTTACGGATGCATGGAACGTTCTGGTCTGCG 512
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Sbjct 362 CTGTCCAGTCCAGCGTTCTTGCTCGGGCGTTACGGATGCATGGAACGTTCTGGTCTGCG 421

Query 513 CACCAACAGGGTCCGGCAAGACGGATATTGCCGTTGCCCTGATTCTTCGCACCTATTTCG 572
          |||||||
Sbjct 422 CACCAACAGGGTCCGGCAAGACGGATATTGCCGTTGCCCTGATTCTTCGCACCTATTTCG 481

Query 573 AGGAATGCGGTGGCGAGCTGCAAGAGTTCAAATGTGTTTATATTGCTCCAATGCGGGCGC 632
          |||||||
Sbjct 482 AGGAATGCGGTGGCGAGCTGCAAGAGTTCAAATGTGTTTATATTGCTCCAATGCGGGCGC 541

Query 633 TCGTGGGGGAGCTTCAGCGTTTCGCTGAGCGCTCGCCTGCGAACCTATGGAATCTTGGTAA 692
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Sbjct 542 TCGTGGGGGAGCTTCAGCGTTTCGCTGAGCGCTCGCCTGCGAACCTATGGAATCTTGGTAA 601

Query 693 CGGAGTGATACGGGGAGCAGCGTCTGAGTCATCGCGACTTGTGGCGCTCCCATATCCTGG 750
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Sbjct 602 CGGAGTGATACGGGGAGCAGCGTCTGAGTCATCGCGACTTGTGGCGCTCCCATATCCTGG 661

Query 751 TGACAACCTCCTGAAAAATGGGATGTTCTCACTAGAGAGCCAACGAACGTCCTTTGCTAC 809
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Sbjct 662 TGACAACCTCCTGAAAAATGGGATGTTCTCACTAGAGAGCCAACGAACGTCCTTTGCTAC 721

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Sbjct 709 CGTCCTTTGCTACGTTTTTCTGAAGATTGTCATCATTGATGAGATCCACGTTCTCGATGAT 768

Query 61 CCAAAGAGAGGGCCCGTCCTTGAGAGATGCGTAGCTCGTCTACACCATGAAACAGCGTTA 120
          |||||||
Sbjct 769 CCAAAGAGAGGGCCCGTCCTTGAGAGATGCGTAGCTCGTCTACACCATGAAACAGCGTTA 828

Query 121 TTCGGCTATCGAGTACGGCTTGTGGCCTGAGCGCAACGCTTCCAAACTACGATGACGTG 180
          |||||||
Sbjct 829 TTCGGCTATCGAGTACGGCTTGTGGCCTGAGCGCAACGCTTCCAAACTACGATGACGTG 888

Query 181 GCGGTCTTCATTGCGGCCAGGCTTCACGAGGCGGTGTCGTCTTCTCTGAGAGAGAACGT 240
          |||||||
Sbjct 889 GCGGTCTTCATTGCGGCCAGGCTTCACGAGGCGGTGTCGTCTTCTCTGAGAGAGAACGT 948

Query 241 CCATGCCCCCTGGAGCTGCGCCTGGTGGCACTTCGCCATCGCGTTGGCCTTCTAAGTAAG 300
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Sbjct 949 CCATGCCCCCTGGAGCTGCGCCTGGTGGCACTTCGCCATCGCGTTGGCCTTCTAAGTAAG 1008

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Sbjct 1009 ACCCGGTTTCGATCAACTTATGAACCATGCTTTGTGGTTCCAGGTCAAAAAATTTGCCGTA 1068

Query 361 CAGCAGATGGAGCAGGTTTGGTTTTCGTTACGAGCGAGCAGATACGCTGAAGACCGCG 420  
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Sbjct 1069 CAGCAGATGGAGCAGGTTTGGTTTTCGTTACGAGCGAGCAGATACGCTGAAGACCGCG 1128

Query 421 CACTGGTTGCTTAACGCTGCAGACGGCGAAAACGCTCCCATCTACAAAGGCGGAAACG 480  
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Sbjct 1129 CACTGGTTGCTTAACGCTGCAGACGGCGAAAACGCTCCCATCTACAAAGGCGGAAACG 1188

Query 481 GAATGGCTTTCGCTTCAATCCGTGAGCATTTCAAAACTTTGGTGAGATTCTCGCCACG 540  
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Sbjct 1189 GAATGGCTTTCGCTTCAATCCGTGAGCATTTCAAAACTTTGGTGAGATTCTCGCCACG 1248

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Sbjct 1249 GTGAAGAAAGCATTGGAGTCCATCAGCCGGTTTACCGCGAGAAATCCGCCATCTCATG 1308

Query 601 GAGCAATTGTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGG 660  
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Sbjct 1309 GAGCAATTGTTTCTGCAGGGCAGCCTCCGTATTATGATATCTACCGCAACGCTAGCATGG 1368

Query 661 GGAGTCAATCTGCCGGCGAACGTGGT 686  
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Sbjct 1369 GGAGTCAATCTGCCGGCGAACGTGGT 1394

Query 1 CGGCGAACGTGGTCGTCAATCAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAGGGTCAGACTG 60  
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Sbjct 1382 CGGCGAACGTGGTCGTCAATCAAGGCACGCAGTACTACGACAGTGAGGAGGGTCAGACTG 1441

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Sbjct 1442 TCCAACTCGCCCCGCTGCACGTCTCGAGATGCTCGGCAGAGCGGGCCGCTACCCCTTCC 1501

Query 121 ACCAGCGTGGTGTAGGCGTGATCATCACAAACCGAAGCGCCGCTGTATGCTGCTG 180  
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Sbjct 1502 ACCAGCGTGGTGTAGGCGTGATCATCACAAACCGAAGCGCCGCTGTATGCTGCTG 1561

Query 181 TCGTAGCGCACAAAGGCCCATAGAAATCGCATCTCATACCGCAGTTGGCAGATAGCTTGT 240  
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Sbjct 1562 TCGTAGCGCACAAAGGCCCATAGAAATCGCATCTCATACCGCAGTTGGCAGATAGCTTGT 1621

Query 241 TGGCCGAAGTTGCGGGCGGCTCCCTCAGCACCGTCGAAGAGGCAGCAGAGTGGCTCAAAT 300  
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Sbjct 1622 TGGCCGAAGTTGCGGGCGGCTCCCTCAGCACCGTCGAAGAGGCAGCAGAGTGGCTCAAAT 1681

Query 301 ACACATTCTCTCTCGTTTGAATGCTGCGGAATCCATCTCTCGAGTGGATGCCGATTTCG 360  
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Sbjct 1682 ACACATTCTCTCTCGTTTGAATGCTGCGGAATCCATCTCTCGAGTGGATGCCGATTTCG 1741

Query 361 CGAGCAAGCGGCTGCCGATGGAGAAGATGTTTCCCTCTGGGGCGTTCCGGCTCCGACTTT 420  
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Sbjct 1742 CGAGCAAGCGGCTGCCGATGGAGAAGATGTTTCCCTCTGGGGCGTTCCGGCTCCGACTTT 1801

Query 421 GCCATTTCGTTGGCGAAAGAGCTCGCCCGGAATGAGCTGTTGCGCTACGGCGAAAATCTAG 480  
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Sbjct 1802 GCCATTTCGTTGGCGAAAGAGCTCGCCCGGAATGAGCTGTTGCGCTACGGCGAAAATCTAG 1861

Query 481 AGATGACTGTAAACAGCTCGCGGTAACGTGGCTTCTGCGTTTATGCTTCCCTACGACACGC 540  
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Sbjct 1862 AGATGACTGTAAACAGCTCGCGGTAACGTGGCTTCTGCGTTTATGCTTCCCTACGACACGC 1921

Query 541 TGCGGACAATAGAGGCATACCTTCACCCAACAGGCGCTCTCCAGAGTTGATCCATCTGC 600  
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Sbjct 1922 TGCGGACAATAGAGGCATACCTTCACCCAACAGGCGCTCTCCAGAGTTGATCCATCTGC 1981

Query 601 TCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGAAAGCCGAG 660  
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Sbjct 1982 TCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGAAAGCCGAG 2041

Query 661 AGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAGA 713  
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Sbjct 2042 AGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAGA 2094

Query 1 CCATCTGCTCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGA 60  
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Sbjct 1974 CCATCTGCTCGCAGTTGCCTCACCTGCACCTTCGGAACCTCAGTCTACCACGGGAAAGCGA 2033

Query 61 AAGCCGAGAGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAG 120  
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Sbjct 2034 AAGCCGAGAGTTGCGCAGGTTCTCTTGGCGCCTACTGATACCGCTTTGGGATCCTGACAG 2093

Query 121 AGACCTCAAAATCTCGGCATTGTTGACGGCCGAGTCTGCCAACGGGCCTAAGCTCTTC 180  
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Sbjct 2094 AGACCTCAAAATCTCGGCATTGTTGACGGCCGAGTCTGCCAACGGGCCTAAGCTCTTC 2153

Query	181	GCCCGCATTATCGCAGGACTGCTCTTCGATACTGGAAGTCTCAGCGGATGCTGCGTGC	240
Sbjct	2154		
Query	241	GGTGCATGCGCTTTCTGCAACCTTGGGAATGGCTGTACCCATGCGTTTGAGCTTGCTACT	300
Sbjct	2214		
Query	301	CGCCAAGAAACTTGAGCATCAACAAACGCGTATTCTGCAAGGCGCCCTCAGGGCGGAAG	360
Sbjct	2274		
Query	361	CAGCAACGATCAGAGCGGTAGCACAAAGTCCGGCATGCAACCCGTAAGACGCACAACAG	420
Sbjct	2334		
Query	421	CAAGGCCAGCCAGAGCAACACAGCGAAACCGAGGCGCTGCGTTGCTTTTCGCCTTCAGT	480
Sbjct	2394		
Query	481	CGGCGACTGGATGCCTCCCGCGGTGTTATGCAGCGCTCTGGGGCGTCAGCAGTGTGCCGT	540
Sbjct	2454		
Query	541	TCGTTCTCGGATAGCCTTCGAGAGCGCGTTCTACCCGTTTCAGCAGACAGTTGCGTTT	600
Sbjct	2514		
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Sbjct	2574		
Query	661	ATCCCTCGAGGATGCCACTGGTGAAGAGCCTTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGTCCCTCCGTGA	720
Sbjct	2634		
Query	721	AGCGAAATATACCTTGTCTGGATGCTGTTCGGTTCCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCA	775
Sbjct	2694		2748
Query	1	TTTTTCGCTGCTCGCCTGGTCCCTCCGTGAAGCGAAATATCACCTTGTCTGGATGCTGTTGC	60
Sbjct	2665		
Query	61	GTTCCACCGTGGCAGCGAACCTCAGTCGCTTCTGAGAAATTGCCGCCGAAGAGCATCTG	120
Sbjct	2725		
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Sbjct	2905		
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Query 181 CTCATTACCACTGCGGACGAGGCACTTCTGAACCGGCCCTCGGCTGGTGGCGAAGCGCTTC 240  
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Query 241 TGGCGTCGATTTTCGTCGGATAGCGCCTCCTCGAGGACCACAATTCTGTCGCTGTTTGC GCG 300  
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 Sbjct 3532 TGGCGTCGATTTTCGTCGGATAGCGCCTCCTCGAGGACCACAATTCTGTCGCTGTTTGC GCG 3591

Query 301 GTCATGCGCGATGCGCTCTTACTTGGGGCAGAGCTAGCGCGACAGAGTCCGTACCGCAGT 360  
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 Sbjct 3592 GTCATGCGCGATGCGCTCTTACTTGGGGCAGAGCTAGCGCGACAGAGTCCGTACCGCAGT 3651

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 Sbjct 3652 GAGTGGCCTGCACGTTTGGCAGCGTCGTTAACCGCCGCGGAGCGAGCGCTCCTCGAGCGT 3711

Query 421 GGCATCTGGTTACCCACGAGGAGTACCAGCTACGAGACAGGTGCACCCCGGGGCACACC 480  
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 Sbjct 3712 GGCATCTGGTTACCCACGAGGAGTACCAGCTACGAGACAGGTGCACCCCGGGGCACACC 3771

Query 481 AATGTCGCGCTCGTAGTCATCGAGATCGGAGAATTACTCCTGCTCCCGAGCGATGGCAAT 540  
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 Sbjct 3772 AATGTCGCGCTCGTAGTCATCGAGATCGGAGAATTACTCCTGCTCCCGAGCGATGGCAAT 3831

Query 541 GAATACGCCCTTCGCATTTCATGGTGGGCAACGGCTTTGCGCAGGCATCGTCGCGCCACGG 600  
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 Sbjct 3832 GAATACGCCCTTCGCATTTCATGGTGGGCAACGGCTTTGCGCAGGCATCGTCGCGCCACGG 3891

Query 601 GAGAACCTGTTCC 613  
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 Sbjct 3892 GAGAACCTGTTCC 3905

Query 1 GTTGAGTTGTGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAGAGGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCAC 60  
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 Sbjct 3905 GTTGAGTTGTGCTACTTTGCCAGGATATGCAGAGGTCCGGTTTCGGTCTAGTGCCAC 3964

Query 61 CGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGCTGCCGGCAATTGGCCTCCAGTCATAGACTCTGTGCG 120  
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 Sbjct 3965 CGCATCTTGAGGGACTGATGCAGCTGCCGGCAATTGGCCTCCAGTCATAGACTCTGTGCG 4024

Query 121 CTGATCTATTCTGGGAGTTATTTATTGTTTCATCAGGTAGCACGGGGCACACTGCAGACTG 180  
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 Sbjct 4025 CTGATCTATTCTGGGAGTTATTTATTGTTTCATCAGGTAGCACGGGGCACACTGCAGACTG 4084

Query 181 CCGAGCAGGTTGCTGAGCTCATGAGCCGCACTCTCTACCGCTACCGTTACCTGCAGCATA 240  
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 Sbjct 4085 CCGAGCAGGTTGCTGAGCTCATGAGCCGCACTCTCTACCGCTACCGTTACCTGCAGCATA 4144

Query 241 CGGCTGCGAGGCCGCTGTGCGAAGTGATATCGCTGGGCAGCGAGCTCGACAGAATAGCTC 300  
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 Sbjct 4145 CGGCTGCGAGGCCGCTGTGCGAAGTGATATCGCTGGGCAGCGAGCTCGACAGAATAGCTC 4204

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Query 361 ATGACGGGCGCTTTGATTGTGCGCATGTGTCGCTCCCGGCTGGCATTCTGTTTCGGTA 420  
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Query 421 TCGAAGTGCAGACAGCGCTACGATTTTAGATCGGTTTTTCAGGTAGGGTGATAACCAAGGA 480  
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 Sbjct 4385 GTGCGCTTTTGGACATGTTTCGCTGAAACACTGGTTAGCGAACTCGGTCTGGTTGGTTGC 4444

Query 541 CGCGCGACCTCGCATCGACGATGAAGCTGGACGCCCTCATTGCTGTGGCCCATTCGAG 600  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 4445 CGCGCGACCTCGCATCGACGATGAAGCTGGACGCCCTCATTGCTGTGGCCCATTCGAG 4504

Query 601 GACCAAAAGCGCGTCTAAGAAAGTGACGCCGTTCTCTTTGTACGCACACTGCTGATAT 660  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 4505 GACCAAAAGCGCGTCTAAGAAAGTGACGCCGTTCTCTTTGTACGCACACTGCTGATAT 4564

Query 661 GGTGTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTCACAGTTTGTGCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGA 715  
 |||||  
 Sbjct 4565 GGTGTGCTGAGATCGCCACCGACGTCACAGTTTGTGCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGAGGA 4619

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Query 1      CGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTTGCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGGAGGAGCTCAGTGGCGCTTGGG 60
|||||
Sbjct 4577    CGCCACCGACGTACAGTTTTGCTGGCGGAGGCTTTTGGAGGAGCTCAGTGGCGCTTGGG 4636

Query 61     AGCGACTACTACCGGCACTGGTGTTCACGGGTCTCGCCCGTCTTTGTTGGAGCGCTTTCC 120
|||||
Sbjct 4637    AGCGACTACTACCGGCACTGGTGTTCACGGGTCTCGCCCGTCTTTGTTGGAGCGCTTTCC 4696

Query 121    GCCAGTTCCACAAGATCACTCGAACGCTTTCGTTTCGAGCTTATGGTTAGTGGCTCGCCGT 180
|||||
Sbjct 4697    GCCAGTTCCACAAGATCACTCGAACGCTTTCGTTTCGAGCTTATGGTTAGTGGCTCGCCGT 4756

Query 181    TCGGATCAGCAGAGCAGAGCCACCTCACTAAGCCTGCAGACGATTTGGATGATGCTGTTG 240
|||||
Sbjct 4757    TCGGATCAGCAGAGCAGAGCCACCTCACTAAGCCTGCAGACGATTTGGATGATGCTGTTG 4816

Query 241    GCGAGGAGCCCGATGGCCGCATAGCACAGATTGAGCATCACATGGGTGCCGAATACCGGG 300
|||||
Sbjct 4817    GCGAGGAGCCCGATGGCCGCATAGCACAGATTGAGCATCACATGGGTGCCGAATACCGGG 4876

Query 301    AGCGCTGTACGAGTTACCTGCATCAGATGGATCACgagcagcatgagcagcatgagcagc 360
|||||
Sbjct 4877    AGCGCTGTACGAGTTACCTGCATCAGATGGATCACGAGCAGCATGAGCAGATGAGCAGC 4936

Query 361    atgagcagcatgagcGCCAAGCGGATCTCGAAACGAGCCGACCCGGATAGAAGCTCGCG 420
|||||
Sbjct 4937    ATGAGCAGCATGAGCGCCAAGCGGATCTCGAAACGAGCCGACCCGGATAGAAGCTCGCG 4996

Query 421    CACGTGGACGTCACTGCAAGCAAACTGGCGGCAGCGCGGGGATGGTGGATTCTGGCG 480
|||||
Sbjct 4997    CACGTGGACGTCACTGCAAGCAAACTGGCGGCAGCGCGGGGATGGTGGATTCTGGCG 5056

Query 481    GGAGCATTCAATCCAGAAACGATGCTTTCTTTCATCTTTCATCTCGGCAAGGAGGTTCCC 540
|||||
Sbjct 5057    GGAGCATTCAATCCAGAAACGATGCTTGTCTTTCATCTTTCATCTCGGCAAGGAGGTTCCC 5116

Query 541    TTCGGGTCCAGCAAGCAATACAGCAAGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACT 600
|||||
Sbjct 5117    TTCGGTCCAGCAAGCAATACAGCAAGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACT 5176

Query 601    GTATTGACATAGCATTTGGGGCAGCGAACCGAGAAACCCGTGGATGAGCATATGTACAGGA 660
|||||
Sbjct 5177    GTATTGACATAGCATTTGGGGCAGCGAACCGAGAAACCCGTGGATGAGCATATGTACAGGA 5236

Query 661    AGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTCGTCCTGATGCCGGCTCCGATACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACC 720
|||||
Sbjct 5237    AGCGACATGCTTGGCTCGTCGTCCTGATGCCGGCTCCGATACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACC 5296

Query 721    GCGTTTTCTATCGATTGGACTGCAAGATTTTGCTTGAAGATCCC 766
|||||
Sbjct 5297    GCGTTTTCTATCGATTGGACTGCAAGATTTTGCTTGAAGATCCC 5342

Query 421    AATACAGCAAGGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACTGTATTGACATAGCATT 480
|||||
Sbjct 5133    AATACAGCAAGGGACAAGACGGAACGCGTCATAGACGTTCACTGTATTGACATAGCATT 5192

Query 481    GGGGCAGCGAACCAGAAACCCGTGGATGAGCATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCT 540
|||||
Sbjct 5193    GGGGCAGCGAACCAGAAACCCGTGGATGAGCATATGTACAGGAAGCGACATGCTTGGCT 5252

Query 541    CGTCGTCGCTGATGCCGGCTCCGATACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACCAGCGTTTTCTATCGATT 600
|||||
Sbjct 5253    CGTCGTCGCTGATGCCGGCTCCGATACGGTTGTCTACGCGAACCAGCGTTTTCTATCGATT 5312

Query 601    TGGACTGCAAAGATTTTGCTTGAAGATCCCCGAGGTGCGCCGATGCAAGCCAACAAAAC 660
|||||
Sbjct 5313    TGGACTGCAAAGATTTTGCTTGAAGATCCCCGAGGTGCGCCGATGCAAGCCAACAAAAC 5372

Query 661    CTCGTTTCATGCTTTCGACGAGTTCAGCACGGACGAGGAAATGGAGCGCTGCGTGTGGT 720
|||||
Sbjct 5373    CTCGTTTCATGCTTTCGACGAGTTCAGCACGGACGAGGAAATGGAGCGCTGCGTGTGGT 5432

Query 721    AACATCTGCACAAACGACCGGGATCCGAGTATC 754
|||||
Sbjct 5433    AACATCTGCACAAACGACCGGGATCCGAGTATC 5466

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**Snu114 gene inserted into pQLinkN** (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR647)

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Query 38      TACTTCCAATCCACGAGGAGAATTAACT 68
|||||

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Sbjct  -----

Query 69  ATGAGTTCAGCGTTTTCGTGGTGGCGAAACTGATGAGGTCGGCAGTATCCTGGTTCATGGT 128
Sbjct  1  ATGAGTTCAGCGTTTTCGTGGTGGCGAAACTGATGAGGTCGGCAGTATCCTGGTTCATGGT 60

Query 129  GGCGCACGACACGGACGTTCTGACGCTCTGGAGGCCGTAGCTTCCGACGAATGTGTGCCA 188
Sbjct  61  GGCGCACGACACGGACGTTCTGACGCTCTGGAGGCCGTAGCTTCCGACGAATGTGTGCCA 120

Query 189  GCTATCGAGACGCTTACAGCAACCACACCCGGCTTACCCTAGCGATTCCGCGTCGAAGG 248
Sbjct  121  GCTATCGAGACGCTTACAGCAACCACACCCGGCTTACCCTAGCGATTCCGCGTCGAAGG 180

Query 249  TTGCGCAAACGTCACCGCATCCAAGAGACACAAACCCCTGAACCAATCCCTGCACTCACT 308
Sbjct  181  TTGCGCAAACGTCACCGCATCCAAGAGACACAAACCCCTGAACCAATCCCTGCACTCACT 240

Query 309  CGCGTACGCACGCGAGCACCAAGCGACATCAGGCACCGAGCGACGCTGGGTTCATGTC 368
Sbjct  241  CGCGTACGCACGCGAGCACCAAGCGACATCAGGCACCGAGCGACGCTGGGTTCATGTC 300

Query 369  CAGGCGCGACCACTGCGCTTCAAGGTGTGCGAAGGTACCTTTTGCATCTTGCGAAACAC 428
Sbjct  301  CAGGCGCGACCACTGCGCTTCAAGGTGTGCGAAGGTACCTTTTGCATCTTGCGAAACAC 360

Query 429  GCCGTCGCCGAGCGTATCTGGAACATTCTGGTTGCGGGTCACTACCATCATGAAAAACA 488
Sbjct  361  GCCGTCGCCGAGCGTATCTGGAACATTCTGGTTGCGGGTCACTACCATCATGAAAAACA 420

Query 489  AGCCTCATCGACTTGTGGTAAGTCACAGCTGCATCCGGCTGCAGCAACCCGTTACATG 548
Sbjct  421  AGCCTCATCGACTTGTGGTAAGTCACAGCTGCATCCGGCTGCAGCAACCCGTTACATG 480

Query 549  ATAGCCCCGCGGACACACAGCAACAACCGCGTGGACGGATACGCGTCGGGACGAATC 608
Sbjct  481  ATAGCCCCGCGGACACACAGCAACAACCGCGTGGACGGATACGCGTCGGGACGAATC 540

Query 609  TCCCAGGAATGTGCTTCAGCTTGCTTTTCATGCCGCTCTGGGTACCAGACGAGCAGGT 668
Sbjct  541  TCCCAGGAATGTGCTTCAGCTTGCTTTTCATGCCGCTCTGGGTACCAGACGAGCAGGT 600

Query 669  GTATCTCAACTGGTGACGCTGATGGATGCTCCCGGACATGCAGACTTCTTCGATCAGGTT 727
Sbjct  601  GTATCTCAACTGGTGACGCTGATGGATGCTCCCGGACATGCAGACTTCTTCGATCAGGTT 660

Query 728  GTGGTGGGTGCAACGCTCGCAGATGCAGTGCTTCTGGTGGTCGACAGTGCCGA 780
Sbjct  661  GTGGTGGGTGCAACGCTCGCAGATGCAGTGCTTCTGGTGGTCGACAGTGCCGA 713

Query 1  CTGCGAGATGCAGTGCTTCTGGTGGTCGACAGTGCCGAAGGCGTCTGCTAGGTACAGAG 60
Sbjct  676  CTGCGAGATGCAGTGCTTCTGGTGGTCGACAGTGCCGAAGGCGTCTGCTAGGTACAGAG 735

Query 61  CGAGTCGTCGCCTTGGCGCTGGAGATGTCGCTTCCGCTGATCCTGGTGTGACGCAGCTC 120
Sbjct  736  CGAGTCGTCGCCTTGGCGCTGGAGATGTCGCTTCCGCTGATCCTGGTGTGACGCAGCTC 795

Query 121  GACCGCTTGATACTTGAGTTGCGGTATCCGCTGATGCCGTGTACCTTAAGTTGAAAGGC 180
Sbjct  796  GACCGCTTGATACTTGAGTTGCGGTATCCGCTGATGCCGTGTACCTTAAGTTGAAAGGC 855

Query 181  ATCATCGATGCGCTCAACAGCCTTATTGAACGTTTGACGCTCAGAAGGTCCCGTACTTT 240
Sbjct  856  ATCATCGATGCGCTCAACAGCCTTATTGAACGTTTGACGCTCAGAAGGTCCCGTACTTT 915

Query 241  GACCCAAGGCCACCATGCCAATGTCTATTACGCTCTGCAAAGCTGAACATAGCGTTC 300
Sbjct  916  GACCCAAGGCCACCATGCCAATGTCTATTACGCTCTGCAAAGCTGAACATAGCGTTC 975

Query 301  AGCCTCATGGACATTGTCGAGAAGTGGTATGGTTCGGCTTTGGAGGTGCAGCGTGAACGT 360
Sbjct  976  AGCCTCATGGACATTGTCGAGAAGTGGTATGGTTCGGCTTTGGAGGTGCAGCGTGAACGT 1035

Query 361  TCGTGGACCGGTGGCGTTTCAAGGCGCGCTCCGGAAGCGCCGAGCGAGGAAACGAACATC 420
Sbjct  1036  TCGTGGACCGGTGGCGTTTCAAGGCGCGCTCCGGAAGCGCCGAGCGAGGAAACGAACATC 1095

Query 421  GCTGCCTCGCTCTGGGGCGACCGGGTCTACGACAAGCCCACCGGCTTGTTCACGAAA 480
Sbjct  1096  GCTGCCTCGCTCTGGGGCGACCGGGTCTACGACAAGCCCACCGGCTTGTTCACGAAA 1155

Query 481  GCCGCTGTCGCTGGACGCTGGGCACGGCAAAGCGATCATTTGTTGAGTTTGTCTGGAG 540
Sbjct  1156  GCCGCTGTCGCTGGACGCTGGGCACGGCAAAGCGATCATTTGTTGAGTTTGTCTGGAG 1215

Query 541  CCTCTCTACAAGACGATTGCACTATGTGCGACCATGAGTCTGGGAGCGGATCGCTGGAG 600
Sbjct  1216  CCTCTCTACAAGACGATTGCACTATGTGCGACCATGAGTCTGGGAGCGGATCGCTGGAG 1275

Query 601  CAGTGCTGGTCAATGTGCAAGCTCTGGGAACCCGCTGCTTTTCGAGCCTCAAGCAGCA 660

```

Sbjct 1276 CAGCTGCTGGTCAATGTGCAAGCTCTGGGAACCTCCGCGTGCTTTCGAGCCTCAAGCAGCA 1335

Query 661 TCGAGTCAGCGAGAGGGCGCTACGGATCTGGAGATGCTCCAGCAGGCGGCAGACTCAGGC 720  
 |||

Sbjct 1336 TCGAGTCAGCGAGAGGGCGCTACGGATCTGGAGATGCTCCAGCAGGCGGCAGACTCAGGC 1395

Query 721 CCATGGGCTCTTCTCCGTGTTGTCTTCGACATGGTACTGGGCTCGCCAACAGCGTTGTTT 780  
 |||

Sbjct 1396 CCATGGGCTCTTCTCCGTGTTGTCTTCGACATGGTACTGGGCTCGCCAACAGCGTTGTTT 1455

Query 781 GGAACGCTGACCCGTCGTCGCGCACTCGAAATGGTTCCCGGAGCACTGCGCTGAGACG 840  
 |||

Sbjct 1456 GGAACGCTGACCCGTCGTCGCGCACTCGAAATGGTTCCCGGAGCACTGCGCTGAGACG 1515

Query 841 GAGA 844  
 |||

Sbjct 1516 GAGA 1519

Query 1 AGTCAGCGAGAGGGCGCTACGGATCTGGAGATGCTCCAGCAGGCGGCAGACTCAGGCCA 60  
 |||

Sbjct 1339 AGTCAGCGAGAGGGCGCTACGGATCTGGAGATGCTCCAGCAGGCGGCAGACTCAGGCCA 1398

Query 61 TGGGCTCTTCTCCGTGTTGTCTTCGACATGGTACTGGGCTCGCCAACAGCGTTGTTTGA 120  
 |||

Sbjct 1399 TGGGCTCTTCTCCGTGTTGTCTTCGACATGGTACTGGGCTCGCCAACAGCGTTGTTTGA 1458

Query 121 ACGCTGACCCGTCGTCGCGCACTCGAAATGGTTCCCGGAGCACTGCGCTGAGACGGAG 180  
 |||

Sbjct 1459 ACGCTGACCCGTCGTCGCGCACTCGAAATGGTTCCCGGAGCACTGCGCTGAGACGGAG 1518

Query 181 ACCACTGTGCTGGTAGCGACACACTGGCGTTCGCTGGACGGCACCATACCGTTGCTGTG 240  
 |||

Sbjct 1519 ACCACTGTGCTGGTAGCGACACACTGGCGTTCGCTGGACGGCACCATACCGTTGCTGTG 1578

Query 241 GGCCGTGTTTGGCGTGACAGACCGCTACGCGTGATCAGCTGTTTGCAAGTTCAACCGGGC 300  
 |||

Sbjct 1579 GGCCGTGTTTGGCGTGACAGACCGCTACGCGTGATCAGCTGTTTGCAAGTTCAACCGGGC 1638

Query 301 GGTGACCGATGCAAGCCGTCGTCGGTaaacaacaacaacaacaacaTGATCAGCAA 360  
 |||

Sbjct 1639 GGTGACCGATGCAAGCCGTCGTCGGTAAACAACAACAACAACAACAATGATCAGCAA 1698

Query 361 TTGCAGGTGGCTTTCGGACGCGTCTGGTACGACGTTGAGCAAGTCGCCCGCGCGTTTA 420  
 |||

Sbjct 1699 TTGCAGGTGGCTTTCGGACGCGTCTGGTACGACGTTGAGCAAGTCGCCCGCGCGTTTA 1758

Query 421 GTGCTTCTGCCAGGGTTTATCCGCCATCAGCGGAACCTACTGCTTTGGCCTCCGTTGT 480  
 |||

Sbjct 1759 GTGCTTCTGCCAGGGTTTATCCGCCATCAGCGGAACCTACTGCTTTGGCCTCCGTTGT 1818

Query 481 TCCGATGGACCGTACTCCAAGACGCTGGACGCGTGCGTTTATCGCTTGACAGAGCGCTG 540  
 |||

Sbjct 1819 TCCGATGGACCGTACTCCAAGACGCTGGACGCGTGCGTTTATCGCTTGACAGAGCGCTG 1878

Query 541 GGCTATCAGCAATGCCTATCTACGGTATAGCGCTTGACACGCTGTTTGCCGGAGGTGCAC 600  
 |||

Sbjct 1879 GGCTATCAGCAATGCCTATCTACGGTATAGCGCTTGACACGCTGTTTGCCGGAGGTGCAC 1938

Query 601 AGAACTGCAGAGAGCTTGACGGCAGATTGGTTGCGCAGTACAGCACCAGCACAGCGAGC 660  
 |||

Sbjct 1939 AGAACTGCAGAGAGCTTGACGGCAGATTGGTTGCGCAGTACAGCACCAGCACAGCGAGC 1998

Query 661 GCTGAGCAGCTTCGCCAAGCTTTGGCAATTATTGTTTCGAACACATCCCGCCACAGGATTT 720  
 |||

Sbjct 1999 GCTGAGCAGCTTCGCCAAGCTTTGGCAATTATTGTTTCGAACACATCCCGCCACAGGATTT 2058

Query 721 GATGGTAACGGTAGCGTTTCATGGTGATGCAGCACACGGTTTTTCGAACAGCTTCAACTGCT 780  
 |||

Sbjct 2059 GATGGTAACGGTAGCGTTTCATGGTGATGCAGCACACGGTTTTTCGAACAGCTTCAACTGCT 2118

Query 781 GGTGTTGTTTTACGGCCAGGGGAACCTATCTGGATGTTATACTTTCATGAGCTTC 835  
 |||

Sbjct 2119 GGTGTTGTTTTACGGCCAGGGGAACCTATCTGGATGTTATACTTTCATGAGCTTC 2173

Query 1 TTTGGTTGCGCAGTACAGCACCAGCACAGCGAGCGCTGAGCAGCTTCGCCAAGCTTTGGC 60  
 |||

Sbjct 1965 TTTGGTTGCGCAGTACAGCACCAGCACAGCGAGCGCTGAGCAGCTTCGCCAAGCTTTGGC 2024

Query 61 AATTATTGTTTCGAACACATCCCGCCACAGGATTGATGGTAACGGTAGCGTTTCATGGTGA 120  
 |||

Sbjct 2025 AATTATTGTTTCGAACACATCCCGCCACAGGATTGATGGTAACGGTAGCGTTTCATGGTGA 2084

Query 121 TGCAGCACACGGTTTTTCGAACAGCTTCAACTGCTGGTGTGTTTACGGCCAGGGGAAC 180  
 |||

Sbjct 2085 TGCAGCACACGGTTTTTCGAACAGCTTCAACTGCTGGTGTGTTTACGGCCAGGGGAAC 2144

Query 181 CTATCTGGATGTTATACTTCATGAGCTTCGTCGATATTGGTGCAACGGCATTGAGTCT 240  
 |||

Sbjct 2145 CTATCTGGATGTTATACTTCATGAGCTTCGTCGATATTGGTGCAACGGCATTGAGTCT 2204

Query	241	GGTATGGCGTTGCCCTGCGTACAAATCCGGTACCCCTTTGTGGATGCGTTACGGGAAACGAT	300
Sbjct	2205	GGTATGGCGTTGCCCTGCGTACAAATCCGGTACCCCTTTGTGGATGCGTTACGGGAAACGAT	2264
Query	301	CCAAGCCGGTGCAGCAAAAGTGCAAGTAGGCTTGCGAGGCCGTGATGGACGCACGCGGAG	360
Sbjct	2265	CCAAGCCGGTGCAGCAAAAGTGCAAGTAGGCTTGCGAGGCCGTGATGGACGCACGCGGAG	2324
Query	361	CGACCAGACTGCGTTGTGTCGTCGCCAAAGTCATTCTTGGTTTCGGAAGACGAATCTCT	420
Sbjct	2325	CGACCAGACTGCGTTGTGTCGTCGCCAAAGTCATTCTTGGTTTCGGAAGACGAATCTCT	2384
Query	421	CTCTCCCGAGCCCAACGAATGGAGCGACAACGAGGACGCGGCATTTTCATCAGCCGCGAGT	480
Sbjct	2385	CTCTCCCGAGCCCAACGAATGGAGCGACAACGAGGACGCGGCATTTTCATCAGCCGCGAGT	2444
Query	481	CGTGCTTTACGTGGAACCGGTGCACGCTTCGCGCCGGGCTCCAGCTCAGCAGGCAGGAGA	540
Sbjct	2445	CGTGCTTTACGTGGAACCGGTGCACGCTTCGCGCCGGGCTCCAGCTCAGCAGGCAGGAGA	2504
Query	541	GCCGAACGCGGGGCCTCACCCGGTAGTTGTGCATGCCCTGCATCCACTGCCGAATAGCGT	600
Sbjct	2505	GCCGAACGCGGGGCCTCACCCGGTAGTTGTGCATGCCCTGCATCCACTGCCGAATAGCGT	2564
Query	601	TCGTTTTGAGCGACGGAGTCTACCTGCTGAGGCCGCTGTGCAGCCAGAAGCGCTCGAAGT	660
Sbjct	2565	TCGTTTTGAGCGACGGAGTCTACCTGCTGAGGCCGCTGTGCAGCCAGAAGCGCTCGAAGT	2624
Query	661	GGAATTTGCAGCCGATCTGGATGGGACAACAGCGCCGCTCTGGGCTGCCGGTGACACTCCA	720
Sbjct	2625	GGAATTTGCAGCCGATCTGGATGGGACAACAGCGCCGCTCTGGGCTGCCGGTGACACTCCA	2684
Query	721	GGCCCTCTGGGAAGGCTCTCGGTTGGCGAGTCGCGGGGCTCCGCTTCTTCAAGTCTCTGT	780
Sbjct	2685	GGCCCTCTGGGAAGGCTCTCGGTTGGCGAGTCGCGGGGCTCCGCTTCTTCAAGTCTCTGT	2744
Query	781	CGTTGGGGTTCGTTACCACTGCGTGCTCTC	811
Sbjct	2745	CGTTGGGGTTCGTTACCACTGCGTGCTCTC	2775
Query	114	CAGCCAGAAGCGCTCGAAGTGAATTTGCAGCCGATCTGGATGGGACAACAGCGCCGCTCT	173
Sbjct	2605	CAGCCAGAAGCGCTCGAAGTGAATTTGCAGCCGATCTGGATGGGACAACAGCGCCGCTCT	2664
Query	174	GGGCTGCCGGTGACACTCCAGGCCCTCTGGGAAGGCTCTCGGTTGGCGAGTCGCGGGGT	233
Sbjct	2665	GGGCTGCCGGTGACACTCCAGGCCCTCTGGGAAGGCTCTCGGTTGGCGAGTCGCGGGGT	2724
Query	234	CCGCTTCTTCAAGTCTCTGTCGTTGGGGTTCGTTACCACTGCGTGCTCTCGAGTGCATT	293
Sbjct	2725	CCGCTTCTTCAAGTCTCTGTCGTTGGGGTTCGTTACCACTGCGTGCTCTCGAGTGCATT	2784
Query	294	TGCGGGAGCTCTGCCTGGGAAGCACCACTCCATGTTGGTCCGCTTGGCATCGGATGCGA	353
Sbjct	2785	TGCGGGAGCTCTGCCTGGGAAGCACCACTCCATGTTGGTCCGCTTGGCATCGGATGCGA	2844
Query	354	ACTCGCCTGGTGCTCCTAGCTCGACAGGCAGCGCATAGGGCGCTTCTTGATGCCAAGATG	413
Sbjct	2845	ACTCGCCTGGTGCTCCTAGCTCGACAGGCAGCGCATAGGGCGCTTCTTGATGCCAAGATG	2904
Query	414	CAGATTCTAGAGCCTTGCTTCCGTTTGCAAGCCGTGGTGCAGCCGAAAAAGCCGAGCTC	473
Sbjct	2905	CAGATTCTAGAGCCTTGCTTCCGTTTGCAAGCCGTGGTGCAGCCGAAAAAGCCGAGCTC	2964
Query	474	ATTGCGGTCGCTTGCGCAAGGCTTCTGAACCTGTGCGAAATCCGGCAGCAGTGCGCCATT	533
Sbjct	2965	ATTGCGGTCGCTTGCGCAAGGCTTCTGAACCTGTGCGAAATCCGGCAGCAGTGCGCCATT	3024
Query	534	CCAGGCACCTGTTTCGTGATCGTTGACAGTGATGTTCCGGCGCGGGTGCTTGTTCCCGGC	593
Sbjct	3025	CCAGGCACCTGTTTCGTGATCGTTGACAGTGATGTTCCGGCGCGGGTGCTTGTTCCCGGC	3084
Query	594	CTCGAAGTGATGTTGCGATTTTCAGAGCCACGGGCAGGCAAGTGTGCAAGCAACTGTCGAT	653
Sbjct	3085	CTCGAAGTGATGTTGCGATTTTCAGAGCCACGGGCAGGCAAGTGTGCAAGCAACTGTCGAT	3144
Query	654	CCAGCTGTCTATGCCAGCTGCAGTGCCCGCTGGATTCCAGTTCAGGTGATGCGGACAGT	713
Sbjct	3145	CCAGCTGTCTATGCCAGCTGCAGTGCCCGCTGGATTCCAGTTCAGGTGATGCGGACAGT	3204
Query	714	GTGGAATGCCACCTCTAGAGGCAGTTGTTGCCTCGGACGACAGCACCCTAACCGAAAAC	773
Sbjct	3205	GTGGAATGCCACCTCTAGAGGCAGTTGTTGCCTCGGACGACAGCACCCTAACCGAAAAC	3264
Query	774	ACCCTTGCACCTGGCTGGTGCGCATCGTACGAATGCGACGGGGACTCGGGACCGACCTC	833
Sbjct	3265	ACCCTTGCACCTGGCTGGTGCGCATCGTACGAATGCGACGGGGACTCGGGACCGACCTC	3324
Query	834	TGA	836
Sbjct	3325	TGA	8327

## Dib1 gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR634)

```

Query 49  TACTTCCAATCCCACGAGGAGAAATTAACT 79
Sbjct  -----

Query 80  ATGGACAGTGCACCGTTGGTGCCGGTACTGGGCTCCATGGCGGCGATTCAACAAGCACTG 139
Sbjct 1    ATGGACAGTGCACCGTTGGTGCCGGTACTGGGCTCCATGGCGGCGATTCAACAAGCACTG 60

Query 140 GCTGAGGAAACCGAGCGTCTGGTTGCCCTCGCCTTTAGTAGCGATCCAGCAGCTGTAGAT 199
Sbjct 61  GCTGAGGAAACCGAGCGTCTGGTTGCCCTCGCCTTTAGTAGCGATCCAGCAGCTGTAGAT 120

Query 200  TGTGTCTTCATGGACGAAATCCTCGCAAGATCAGCAGCGCGCGTCCGGAGGTTTCGAGTG 259
Sbjct 121 TGTGTCTTCATGGACGAAATCCTCGCAAGATCAGCAGCGCGCGTCCGGAGGTTTCGAGTG 180

Query 260  GTGTACGGTGTGGACTTGGCGCAGGTTCCGCAGGCTGCGCGGCGCTTCGGCGTTGAGGCG 319
Sbjct 181 GTGTACGGTGTGGACTTGGCGCAGGTTCCGCAGGCTGCGCGGCGCTTCGGCGTTGAGGCG 240

Query 320  TGGCGACCCCTGTCGCTCCAGTTCTATTATCGAAAGCGCCTCATCAAGGTGGACTGTGGT 379
Sbjct 241 TGGCGACCCCTGTCGCTCCAGTTCTATTATCGAAAGCGCCTCATCAAGGTGGACTGTGGT 300

Query 380  ACTGGAGACACGGCGCGTCTGACCCGTCGGGTGCCGAGCGTGCAGCAGCTGGTGGACCTC 439
Sbjct 301 ACTGGAGACACGGCGCGTCTGACCCGTCGGGTGCCGAGCGTGCAGCAGCTGGTGGACCTC 360

Query 440  TTCGAAGTCGTCTATCGACAGGCGTTGCGCGGAAAGGGTCTCGCGATGGCGCCGTTCCGA 499
Sbjct 361 TTCGAAGTCGTCTATCGACAGGCGTTGCGCGGAAAGGGTCTCGCGATGGCGCCGTTCCGA 420

Query 500  CTCTAG 505
Sbjct 421 CTCTAG 426

```

## SmB gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR714)

```

Query 33  TACTTCCAATCCCACGAGGAGAAATTAACT 63
Sbjct  -----

Query 64  ATGGATCTTCTGCCTGTGCTGCGATCCCAGGTTACGTTCAAACGACCGACGGGCGCCTC 123
Sbjct 1    ATGGATCTTCTGCCTGTGCTGCGATCCCAGGTTACGTTCAAACGACCGACGGGCGCCTC 60

Query 124  CTAGCGGGCAAGCTGTTAGCGTTTCGACGCTCATAGCAATTTATTACTCAGCCACTGTACA 183
Sbjct 61  CTAGCGGGCAAGCTGTTAGCGTTTCGACGCTCATAGCAATTTATTACTCAGCCACTGTACA 120

Query 184  GAACGTCGCGGGGAATCAGCGAAACGCTACTTGGGCATGGTGCTGGTGCGCGGGGAGCAT 243
Sbjct 121 GAACGTCGCGGGGAATCAGCGAAACGCTACTTGGGCATGGTGCTGGTGCGCGGGGAGCAT 180

Query 244  GTGCTCGCAGTTATCAGCCCAGAATCACGGAAACTGAACAGAAAAGTCCGCATCTGAA 303
Sbjct 181 GTGCTCGCAGTTATCAGCCCAGAATCACGGAAACTGAACAGAAAAGTCCGCATCTGAA 240

```

## SmD3 gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR715)

```

Query 34  TACTTCCAATCCCACGAGGAGAAATTAACT 64
Sbjct  -----

```

**Smd2 gene inserted into pQLinkN** (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR716)

151

```

Query 241  ACCCCAGCAACGACGACGAGCATTCCGAATAGCAGCGAAAGCGCTGCGTCAGCTCTGAAG 300
          |||
Sbjct 628  ACCCCAGCAACGACGACGAGCATTCCGAATAGCAGCGAAAGCGCTGCGTCAGCTCTGAAG 687

Query 301  CCAGCAGTCGATGCCGCAACGGCTCGCCGCGAACACCGTTCACGCTGCTCGACCGGTGC 360
          |||
Sbjct 688  CCAGCAGTCGATGCCGCAACGGCTCGCCGCGAACACCGTTCACGCTGCTCGACCGGTGC 747

Query 361  ATCACCGATCGAGTGCCGTGTCTCGTGAGCTGTCTCATAATAAAAAGCTCTACGGCACG 420
          |||
Sbjct 748  ATCACCGATCGAGTGCCGTGTCTCGTGAGCTGTCTCATAATAAAAAGCTCTACGGCACG 807

Query 421  CTGCGCGCCTATGATAAGCACTTTAACTCATTATGGAGCATGTACGGGAAATCTGGCAG 480
          |||
Sbjct 808  CTGCGCGCCTATGATAAGCACTTTAACTCATTATGGAGCATGTACGGGAAATCTGGCAG 867

Query 481  GAGTCACAACCCGATCGGCCTCCAGACTTGCGCGAGCGATTTCATCTCGCGCCTGTTTGTG 540
          |||
Sbjct 868  GAGTCACAACCCGATCGGCCTCCAGACTTGCGCGAGCGATTTCATCTCGCGCCTGTTTGTG 927

Query 541  CGCGGTGACGGCGTGATTTTATCGTTCGACNTGCGTATCTGCAACGAGTACAGCGCGC 600
          |||
Sbjct 928  CGCGGTGACGGCGTGATTTTATCGTTCGACNTGCGTATCTGCAACGAGTACAGCGCGC 987

Query 601  GCACAGCCG 609
          |||
Sbjct 988  GCACAGCCG 996

```

**SmE gene inserted into pQLinkN** (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR719)

```

Query 60  TACTTCCAATCCACGAGGAGAAATTAAC 90
          |||
Sbjct -----

Query 91  ATGCCGAAGGACGCTCTGGACAGACGGATAGTTCAGAGCAGTTGTTAGCAACGCTGGCG 150
          |||
Sbjct 1  ATGCCGAAGGACGCTCTGGACAGACGGATAGTTCAGAGCAGTTGTTAGCAACGCTGGCG 60

Query 151  CGCCAACAAGCCCGCTTGAGGTCTGGTTATTCGAAAACACCAGATACTCTCTGGAAGGC 210
          |||
Sbjct 61  CGCCAACAAGCCCGCTTGAGGTCTGGTTATTCGAAAACACCAGATACTCTCTGGAAGGC 120

Query 211  ACCTTGCGCGGCTTCGACGAACACACCAATCTAGTTCTGGTCGACACCGTGGAGCAGTGG 270
          |||
Sbjct 121  ACCTTGCGCGGCTTCGACGAACACACCAATCTAGTTCTGGTCGACACCGTGGAGCAGTGG 180

Query 271  GGAAGTACTGCAAAGCATAAGCGGCGGACGGTTGCTCTAGGGACGATCCTCCTCAAAGGC 330
          |||
Sbjct 181  GGAAGTACTGCAAAGCATAAGCGGCGGACGGTTGCTCTAGGGACGATCCTCCTCAAAGGC 240

Query 331  GAAAACGTCGTCCTCGTTCGGTTCGTTGGGATGCCAACCCAGCGAAAAGAGGTCACGCAC 390
          |||
Sbjct 241  GAAAACGTCGTCCTCGTTCGGTTCGTTGGGATGCCAACCCAGCGAAAAGAGGTCACGCAC 300

Query 391  AGCGCGACTCGGGAG 405
          |||
Sbjct 301  AGCGCGACTCGGGAG 315

```

**SmF gene inserted into pQLinkN** (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR720)

```

Query 37  TACTTCCAATCCACGAGGAGAAATTAAC 87
          |||
Sbjct -----

Query 88  ATGACTGCGACTGGTTTCGAGAGGCAGTGAAGCCCACAACTTCTGAGCGCGCTCCAG 147
          |||
Sbjct 1  ATGACTGCGACTGGTTTCGAGAGGCAGTGAAGCCCACAACTTCTGAGCGCGCTCCAG 60

```

```

Query 148  GGAAACAGGGTGTCCGTGCGCCTCAAATGGGACCTGGAGTACACCGGCCTCCTCGCATCG 207
          |||
Sbjct 61  GGAAACAGGGTGTCCGTGCGCCTCAAATGGGACCTGGAGTACACCGGCCTCCTCGCATCG 120

Query 208  TATGACTCGTACTTCAACCTGGAGCTGGAGCATGCGGAGGAGCTTCAGCCGGACGGCTCA 267
          |||
Sbjct 121  TATGACTCGTACTTCAACCTGGAGCTGGAGCATGCGGAGGAGCTTCAGCCGGACGGCTCA 180

Query 268  AGCCTTCCGCTAGGCGACATGATCATTGCTGTAATAACGTTCTTTATATCCGCGACCTT 327
          |||
Sbjct 181  AGCCTTCCGCTAGGCGACATGATCATTGCTGTAATAACGTTCTTTATATCCGCGACCTT 240

Query 328  CGATCCACAGTGCCGGTCCCGCCTCTATCT 357
          |||
Sbjct 241  CGATCCACAGTGCCGGTCCCGCCTCTATCT 270

```

## SmG gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR721)

```

Query 67  TACTTCCAATCCCACGAGGAGAAATTAAC 97
          |||
Sbjct 67  -----

Query 98  ATGGCAAAGACGAGGTCGATACTGCGGAACTCGAAGCGTTGCTGTTTCATTCCGTCCAA 157
          |||
Sbjct 1  ATGGCAAAGACGAGGTCGATACTGCGGAACTCGAAGCGTTGCTGTTTCATTCCGTCCAA 60

Query 158  GTGTACCTGAACGCGAACAGGTGCGTGCGCGAAAACCTCAGCGGTTTTGATCACTACGCG 217
          |||
Sbjct 61  GTGTACCTGAACGCGAACAGGTGCGTGCGCGAAAACCTCAGCGGTTTTGATCACTACGCG 120

Query 218  AACCTGGTGCTGTGCGGATGCTCTAGACTGCCGAACGGGTGCGCAACTCGGTCAGGTTTGG 277
          |||
Sbjct 121  AACCTGGTGCTGTGCGGATGCTCTAGACTGCCGAACGGGTGCGCAACTCGGTCAGGTTTGG 180

Query 278  ATCCGAGGCAACAGTGTCTTTTTCAGTGGACCTGCTTCGGGATGTGAACGCAGACCGCACG 337
          |||
Sbjct 181  ATCCGAGGCAACAGTGTCTTTTTCAGTGGACCTGCTTCGGGATGTGAACGCAGACCGCACG 240

Query 338  GAGCCACCGACCGGCACCGGCTCTGTAGCCGATGACCCGTTGGGTTCTTCGCTTAGCAGC 397
          |||
Sbjct 241  GAGCCACCGACCGGCACCGGCTCTGTAGCCGATGACCCGTTGGGTTCTTCGCTTAGCAGC 300

```

## SmD1 gene inserted into pQLinkN (The RBS sequence is in blue and the LIC sequence is in bold; pSR717)

```

Query 39  TACTTCCAATCCCACGAGGAGAAATTAAC 89
          |||
Sbjct 39  -----

Query 88  ATGACCCCTTGCTTTATTTCTTAACTCGCCTTCGAGGTGCCACTGTTACTGTTGAGCTG 147
          |||
Sbjct 1  ATGACCCCTTGCTTTATTTCTTAACTCGCCTTCGAGGTGCCACTGTTACTGTTGAGCTG 60

Query 148  AAAGATGGGACGAAGGCCACGGGAAGTACAGCGAGTGGATAATGAGATGAACGTTTAC 207
          |||
Sbjct 61  AAAGATGGGACGAAGGCCACGGGAAGTACAGCGAGTGGATAATGAGATGAACGTTTAC 120

Query 208  CTGCTGAACGCTTCCGTTACTGGAACCTCCAGCCGAGCTCCCTCTGCTTCTCTGGAG 267
          |||
Sbjct 121  CTGCTGAACGCTTCCGTTACTGGAACCTCCAGCCGAGCTCCCTCTGCTTCTCTGGAG 180

Query 268  ACGCACGCGGCCAGGTGCTGCCCCCTTGACCGGAGCGATTAGTGAACCGGATGCCTCA 327
          |||
Sbjct 181  ACGCACGCGGCCAGGTGCTGCCCCCTTGACCGGAGCGATTAGTGAACCGGATGCCTCA 240

Query 328  GCTATGAGTCGTCGGAATCAACCTCAGCAAAAGGCGAGAGAATATCGAATCCGGGGATCT 387
          |||
Sbjct 241  GCTATGAGTCGTCGGAATCAACCTCAGCAAAAGGCGAGAGAATATCGAATCCGGGGATCT 300

Query 388  ACGGTTTCGATATATCATTCTGCCGAGTCATTGAACCTGGAGAGCGCTTTGAAAGAAACG 447
          |||
Sbjct 301  ACGGTTTCGATATATCATTCTGCCGAGTCATTGAACCTGGAGAGCGCTTTGAAAGAAACG 360

```

```

Query  448  CGCAAGTTCAGCCCAGAACACGATATCAGAAAGAGAGACAC  489
      |||
Sbjct  361  CGCAAGTTCAGCCCAGAACACGATATCAGAAAGAGAGACAC  402

```

**SmE gene inserted into pQLINKH** (The RBS sequence is in **blue**, the start codon in **pink**, the seven histidines is in **green**, the TEV site is in **red**, and in **bold** is the PmlI restriction site sequence; pSR723)

```

Query  165  GAATTCAGGAGAAATTAACTATGAAACATCACCATCACCATCACCATGAGAATCTGTACTTCCAATCCCACG 128
      |||
Sbjct  -----

Query  129  CCGAAGGACGCTCTGGACAGACGGATAGTTCAGAGCAGTTGTTAGCAACGCTGGCGCGC  188
      |||
Sbjct   4   CCGAAGGACGCTCTGGACAGACGGATAGTTCAGAGCAGTTGTTAGCAACGCTGGCGCGC  63

Query  189  CAACAAGCCCGCGTTGAGGTCTGGTTATTCGAAAACACCAGATACTCTCTGGAAGGCACC  248
      |||
Sbjct  64   CAACAAGCCCGCGTTGAGGTCTGGTTATTCGAAAACACCAGATACTCTCTGGAAGGCACC  123

Query  249  TTGCGCGGCTTCGACGAACACACCAATCTAGTTCTGGTCGACACCGTGGAGCAGTGGGGA  308
      |||
Sbjct 124  TTGCGCGGCTTCGACGAACACACCAATCTAGTTCTGGTCGACACCGTGGAGCAGTGGGGA  183

Query  309  AGTACTGCAAAGCATAAGCGGCGGACGGTTGCTCTAGGGACGATCCTCCTCAAAGGCGAA  368
      |||
Sbjct 184  AGTACTGCAAAGCATAAGCGGCGGACGGTTGCTCTAGGGACGATCCTCCTCAAAGGCGAA  243

Query  369  AACGTCGTCCTCGTTCGGTCGCTGGGGATGCCAACCCAGCGAAAAGAGGTCACGCACAGC  428
      |||
Sbjct 244  AACGTCGTCCTCGTTCGGTCGCTGGGGATGCCAACCCAGCGAAAAGAGGTCACGCACAGC  303

Query  429  GCGACTCGGGAG  440
      |||
Sbjct 304  GCGACTCGGGAG  315

```

## Appendix 2

**Table 24 Summary of the expression of the proteins using different constructs:** After insertion of the genes, each vector was given a name (here called pSR). The Snu114 gene was inserted into pMCSG2 by another lab member. (\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pMCSG2. (\*\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pPICZA. (\*\*\*) represents the insertion of the gene into pQLinkH.

Gene-containing construct	pSR#	Sequenced	Expression
Dib1	634	Yes	Successful
Snu114	647	Yes	Failed
Prp8	655	Yes	Failed
Prp8*	797	Yes	Failed
Brr2	656	Yes	Failed
Brr2**	855	Yes	Failed
Snu114*	767	Yes	Failed
Sm B	715	Yes	Not tested
Sm D3	716	Yes	Not tested
Sm D2	717	Yes	Not tested
Sm D1	719	Yes	Not tested
Sm E	720	Yes	Not tested
Sm F	721	Yes	Not tested
Sm G	723	Yes	Not tested
Sm E***	724	Yes	Not tested
Sm D1/D2	733	No	Not tested
Sm D3/B	735	No	Not tested
Sm E/G	734	No	Not tested
Sm E-HIS/G	736	No	Not tested
Sm D3/B/D1/D2	739	No	Not tested
Sm D3/B/D1/D2/F	743	No	Not tested
Sm F-HIS/ E/G	744	No	Not tested
Sm E-HIS/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/F	752	No	Successful
Sm F-HIS/ E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2	751	No	Successful
SmE-HIS/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/F/U5	755	No	Not tested
SmF-HIS/E/G/ D3/B/D1/D2/U5	753	No	Not tested
Sm Prp8/Dib1	708	No	Failed
Sm Brr2/ Prp8/Dib1	712	No	Failed
SmFHIS/E/G/D3/B/D1/D2/U5/Brr2/Prp8/Dib1	829	No	Failed
SmFHIS/E/G/D3/B/D1/D2/U5/Brr2/Prp8/Dib1/Snu114	762	No	Failed