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Phylogenetic Analysis of Isocitrate Lyase (ICLs) and Pharmacophore Modelling of their Inhibitors to Identify Broad- Specific Inhibitors

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Name of Supervisor: Dr. Chittranjan Rout



November-2013

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY
IN
BIOINFORMATICS**

**JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
WAKNAGHAT, SOLAN 173215, HIMACHAL PRADESH, INDIA**



CERTIFICATE

This is to verify that the work entitled "**Phylogenetic Analysis of Isocitrate Lyase (ICLs) and Pharmacophore Modelling of their Inhibitors to Identify Broad-Specific Inhibitors**" submitted by "**YASH GUPTA (091510)**" in partial fulfillment for award of "**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN BIOINFORMATICS**" from Jaypee University of Information Technology, Wakhnaghat has been carried out under my supervision. This work has not been submitted partially or wholly to any other University or Institute for award of this or any other degree or diploma.

Signature of Supervisor



Name of Supervisor

Dr. Chittaranjan Rout

Designation

Asst. Prof.

Date

19/11/13

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Last but not the least I am thankful to my parents and family members for their support and cooperation.



Yash Gupta (091510)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MSA	Multiple sequence alignment
IC50	Inhibition concentration
MIC	Minimum inhibition concentration
ICL	Isocitrate lyase
MCL	2-methylisocitrate lyase
TB	Tuberculosis
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
INH	Isoniazid
RIF	Rifampin
EMB	Ethambutol
PZA	Pyrazinamide

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SUMMARY

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) is a pathogenic bacterial species in the family Mycobacteriaceae and the causative agent of most cases of tuberculosis (TB). It has been found that ICL is considered to be the major source of carbon in the bacteria; therefore, it is responsible for the survival and the growth of bacteria. Isocitrate lyase or ICL, is an enzyme in the glyoxylate cycle that catalyzes the cleavage of isocitrate to succinate and glyoxylate [2][3]. Together with malate synthase, it bypasses the two decarboxylation steps of the tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA cycle) and is used by bacteria, fungi, and plants [4]. ICL has found to be important in human, animal, and plant pathogenesis [4]. In this latter case, ICL has been found to be essential for survival in the host [8]. Because of its use by pathogenic fungi and bacteria, specific inhibitors are being sought for ICL and malate synthase [4]. In this project, comparative analysis of ICL sequences, and pharmacophore modeling of known ICL inhibitors were carried out. In comparative analysis, I will be conducting sequence analysis between ICL present in different organisms based on these analysis I will be conducting a Phylogenetic analysis between these species. In present research work, a pharmacophore model of Isocitrate lyase inhibitors in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was determined. The pharmacophore was used in ZINCPharmer tool to identify potential active molecules from ZINC database and binding mode of these molecules were determined by using LibDock and Cdocker modules of Discovery Studio software. Various potential inhibitors were predicted. Phylogenetic analysis of the ICL sequences not only provided sequence variations across the proteins but also how that variations correlate with the function. Sequence comparison analyses have shown that active site residues are conserved across different subfamily. Therefore, the molecules identified using developed pharmacophore may act as putative broad-specific inhibitors.

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Name:

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Date:

19/11/13

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal. TB is spread through the air from one person to another. The TB bacteria are put into the air when a person with TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, speaks, or sings. People nearby may breathe in these bacteria and become infected. TB bacteria become active if the immune system can't stop them from growing. When TB bacteria are active (multiplying in your body), this is called TB disease. People with TB disease are sick. They may also be able to spread the bacteria to people they spend time with every day [9].

Symptoms of TB include:

- Bad cough that last 3 weeks or longer
- Pain in the chest
- Weakness or fatigue
- Weight loss
- Coughing up blood or sputum
- No appetite
- Chills
- Fever
- Sweating in night [9]

Treatment for TB Disease

TB bacteria become active (multiplying in the body) if the immune system can't stop them from growing. When TB bacteria are active, this is called TB disease. TB disease will make a person

sick. People with TB disease may spread the bacteria to people with whom they spend many hours.

TB disease can be treated by taking several drugs for 6 to 9 months. There are 10 drugs currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treating TB. Of the approved drugs, the first-line anti-TB agents that form the core of treatment regimens include:

- isoniazid (INH)
- rifampin (RIF)
- ethambutol (EMB)
- pyrazinamide (PZA)

Regimens for treating TB disease have an initial phase of 2 months, followed by a choice of several options for the *continuation phase* of either 4 or 7 months (total of 6 to 9 months for treatment).

It is very important that people who have TB disease finish the medicine, taking the drugs exactly as prescribed. If they stop taking the drugs too soon, they can become sick again; if they do not take the drugs correctly, the TB bacteria that are still alive may become resistant to those drugs. TB that is resistant to drugs is harder and more expensive to treat [10].

Tuberculosis (TB) is the leading cause of death in the world from a bacterial infectious disease. The disease affects 1.8 billion people/year which is equal to one-third of the entire world population.

In the United States TB is on the decline. In 2007 a total of 13,293 cases were reported. The TB rate declined to 4.4 cases per 100,000 populations, the lowest recorded rate since national reporting began in 1953. Despite this overall improvement, progress toward TB elimination has slowed in recent years; the average annual percentage decline in the TB rate slowed from 7.3% per year during 1993--2000 to 3.8% during 2000--2007. Also, since 1993 there has been a gradual decline in the number of TB patients with coinfection with HIV, and the number of cases of multiple drug-resistant TB has gradually dropped [11].

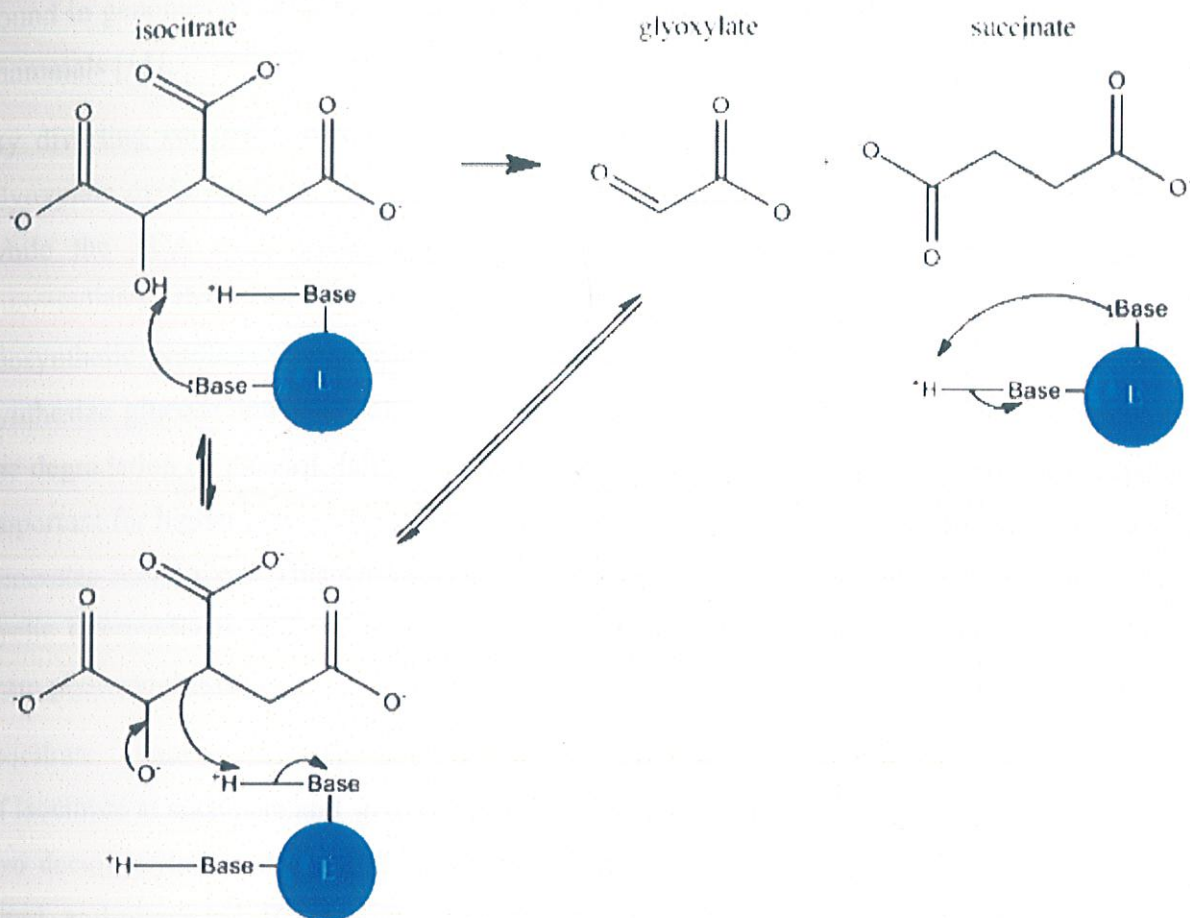
Role of Isocitrate lyase in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

The role of isocitrate lyase (ICL) in the glyoxylate cycle and its necessity for persistence and virulence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has been well described. Recent reports have alluded to an additional role for this enzyme in *M. tuberculosis* metabolism, specifically for growth on propionate. A product of beta-oxidation of odd-chain fatty acids is propionyl-CoA. Clearance of propionyl-CoA and the by-products of its metabolism via the methylcitrate cycle is vital due to their potentially toxic effects. Although the genome of *M. tuberculosis* encodes orthologues of two of the three enzymes of the methylcitrate cycle, methylcitrate synthase and methylcitrate dehydratase, it does not appear to contain a distinct 2-methylisocitrate lyase (MCL). Detailed structural analysis of the MCL from *Escherichia coli* suggested that the differences in substrate specificity between MCLs and ICLs could be attributed to three conserved amino acid substitutions in the active site, suggesting an MCL signature. However, here we provide enzymatic evidence that shows that despite the absence of the MCL signature, ICL1 from *M. tuberculosis* can clearly function as a MCL. Furthermore, the crystal structure of ICL1 with pyruvate and succinate bound demonstrates that the active site can accommodate the additional methyl group without significant changes to the structure [12].

Mechanism of isocitrate lyase

This enzyme belongs to the family of lyases, specifically the oxo-acid-lyases, which cleave carbon-carbon bonds. Other enzymes also belong to this family including carboxyvinyl-carboxyphosphonate phosphorylmutase which catalyses the conversion of 1-carboxyvinyl carboxyphosphonate to 3-(hydroxyhydroxyphosphoryl) pyruvate carbon dioxide, and phosphoenolpyruvate mutase, which is involved in the biosynthesis of phosphinothricin tripeptide antibiotics.

During catalysis, isocitrate is deprotonated, and an aldol cleavage results in the release of succinate and glyoxylate. This reaction mechanism functions much like that of aldolase in glycolysis, where a carbon-carbon bond is cleaved and an aldehyde is released [13].



In the glyoxylate cycle, malate synthase then catalyzes the condensation of glyoxylate and acetyl-CoA to form malate so the cycle can continue.

ICL competes with isocitrate dehydrogenase, an enzyme found in the TCA cycle, for isocitrate processing. Flux through these enzymes is controlled by phosphorylation of isocitrate dehydrogenase, which has a much higher affinity for isocitrate as compared to ICL [14]. Deactivation of isocitrate dehydrogenase by phosphorylation thus leads to increased isocitrate channeling through ICL, as seen when bacteria are grown on acetate, a two-carbon compound [14].

Inhibition of Isocitrate lyase

The ICL enzyme has been found to be functional in various archaea, bacteria, protists, plants, fungi, and nematodes[15]. Although the gene has been

found in genomes of nematodes and cnidaria, it has not been found in the genomes of placental mammals [15].

By diverting isocitrate from the TCA cycle, the actions of ICL and malate synthase in the glyoxylate cycle result in the net assimilation of carbon from 2-carbon compounds[16]. Thus, while the TCA cycle yields no net carbon assimilation, the glyoxylate cycle generates intermediates that can be used to synthesize glucose (via gluconeogenesis), and other biosynthetic products. As a result, organisms that use ICL and malate synthase are able to synthesize glucose and metabolic intermediates from acetyl-CoA derived from acetate or from the degradation of ethanol, fatty acids or poly- β -hydroxybutyrate[4]. This function is especially important for higher plants which use oilseeds. In these germinating seeds, the breakdown of oils generates acetyl-CoA. This serves as a substrate for the glyoxylate cycle, which generates other cyclic intermediates and serves as a primary nutrient source prior to the production of sugars from photosynthesis [17].

Isocitrate lyase or ICL, is an enzyme in the glyoxylate cycle that catalyzes the cleavage of isocitrate to succinate and glyoxylate [2][3]. Together with malate synthase, it bypasses the two decarboxylation steps of the tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA cycle) and is used by bacteria, fungi, and plants [4]. ICL has found to be important in human, animal, and plant pathogenesis [4]. For several agricultural crops including cereals, cucumbers, and melons, increased expression of the gene encoding ICL is important for fungal virulence [4]. For instance, increased gene expression of *icl1* has been seen in the fungus *Leptosphaeria maculans* upon infection of canola. Inactivation of the *icl1* gene leads to reduced pathogenicity of the fungus, which is thought to be a result of the inability of the fungus to use carbon sources provided by the plant [5]. Additionally, upregulation of the glyoxylate cycle has been seen for pathogens that attack humans. This is the case for fungi such as *Candida albicans*, which inhabits the skin, mouth, GI tract, gut and vagina of mammals and can lead to systemic infections of immunocompromised patients; as well as for the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the major causative agent of tuberculosis[6][7]. In this latter case, ICL has been found to be essential for survival in the host [8]. Because of its use by pathogenic fungi and bacteria, specific inhibitors are being sought for ICL and malate synthase [4]. Although some inhibitors have already been identified,

including itaconate, itaconic anhydride, bromopyruvate, nitropropionate, oxalate and malate, these are non-specific and would also inhibit other enzymes essential for host function [4].

Various ICL1 inhibitors have been discovered until now:

- Hydroquinone[24]
- 3-nitropropionamides[21]
- Munnich base[20]
- Cadiolides[18]
- Novel phthalzinyll derivative[26]
- Pyruvate ionized analogs[19]
- 5-hydroxyindole derivative[27]
- Sargchromanols[22]
- Indole derivatives[23]
- Halisulphates[25]

OBJECTIVES

Isocitrate lyase (ICL) is an important enzyme required for the growth of different pathogenic microorganisms. Inhibiting the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* can be done by finding the chemical compounds which can inhibit isocitrate lyase in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

My project entitled has following topic **“Phylogenetic Analysis of Isocitrate Lyase (ICLs) and Pharmacophore Modelling of their Inhibitors to Identify Broad-Specific Inhibitors”** has following objectives:

- Comparative analysis of Isocitrate lyase in different organisms
- Compiling all inhibitors and their derivatives that inhibit isocitrate lyase in different microorganisms
- Pharmacophore modelling using Discovery Studios3.5
- Docking using Discovery Studio components
 - LibDock
 - Cdocker

Tools Used

Ncbi (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) is part of the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM), a branch of the National Institutes of Health. The NCBI is located in Bethesda, Maryland and was founded in 1988 through legislation sponsored by Senator Claude Pepper.

The NCBI houses a series of databases relevant to biotechnology and biomedicine. Major databases include GenBank for DNA sequences and PubMed, a bibliographic database for the biomedical literature. All these databases are available online through the Entrez search engine.

Ncbi-Protein (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/>)

Protein database were used to extract protein sequences of enzymes in different organisms.

Pubmed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>)

PubMed is a free database accessing primarily the MEDLINE database of references and abstracts on life sciences and biomedical topics. The United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health maintains the database as part of the Entrezsystem of information retrieval.

ClustalW (<http://www.genome.jp/tools/clustalw/>)

ClustalW is a general purpose multiple alignment program for DNA or proteins.

Multiple alignments are carried out in 3 stages:

- 1) All sequences are compared to each other (pairwise alignments);
- 2) A dendrogram (like a phylogenetic tree) is constructed, describing the approximate groupings of the sequences by similarity.
- 3) The final multiple alignment is carried out using the dendrogram as a guide.

Muscle (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/muscle/>)

MUSCLE is one of the best-performing multiple alignment programs according to published benchmark tests, with accuracy and speed that are consistently better than CLUSTALW. MUSCLE can align hundreds of sequences in seconds. Most users learn everything they need to know about MUSCLE in a few minutes—only a handful of command-line options are needed to perform common alignment tasks.

T-coffee (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/tcoffee/>)

T-Coffee (Tree-based Consistency Objective Function For alignment Evaluation) is a multiple sequence alignment software using a progressive approach. It generates a library of pairwise alignments to guide the multiple sequence alignment. It can also combine multiple sequences alignments obtained previously and in the latest versions can use structural information from PDB files (3D-Coffee). It has advanced features to evaluate the quality of the alignments and some capacity for identifying occurrence of motifs (Mocca). It produces alignment in the aln format (Clustal) by default, but can also produce PIR, MSF, and FASTA format. The most common input formats are supported (FASTA, PIR).

Phylip

PHYLIP (PHYLogeny Inference Package) is a free computational phylogenetics package of programs for inferring evolutionary trees (phylogenies). The name is an acronym for PHYLogenyInference Package. It consists of 35 portable programs, i.e. the source code is written in C and precompiled executables are available for Windows (95/98/NT/2000/me/XP), Mac OS 8 and 9, Mac OS X, and Linux systems. Complete documentation is written for all the programs in the package and is part of the package. The author of this package is Joseph Felsenstein, Professor in the Department of Genome Sciences and the Department of Biology at the University of Washington, Seattle. Methods (implemented by each program) that are available in the package include parsimony, distance matrix, and likelihood methods, including bootstrapping and consensus trees. Data types that can be handled include molecular sequences, gene frequencies, restriction sites and fragments, distance matrices, and discrete characters.

Each program is controlled through a menu, which asks the users which options they want to set, and allows them to start the computation. The data is read into the program from a text file, which the user can prepare using any word processor or text editor (but it is important that this text file not be in the special format of that word processor—it should instead be in flat ASCII or Text Only format). Some sequence analysis programs such as the ClustalW alignment program can write data files in the PHYLIP format. Most of the programs look for the data in a file called `infile`—if they do not find this file they then ask the user to type in the file name of the data file.

Output is written onto files with names like `outfile` and `outtree`. Trees written onto `outtree` are in the Newick format, an informal standard agreed to in 1986 by authors of a number of major phylogeny packages.

Maximum Parsimony

The maximization of parsimony (preferring the simpler of two otherwise equally adequate theorizations) has proven useful in many fields, and this article concerns its application to phylogenetics. Occam's razor, a principle of theoretical parsimony suggested by William of Ockham in the 1320s, asserted that it is vain to give an explanation which involves more assumptions than necessary. When applied to computational phylogenetics, Maximum parsimony describes a particular non-parametric statistical method for constructing phylogenies. In this application, the preferred phylogenetic tree is the tree that supposes the least evolutionary change to explain observed data (hence maximally parsimonious). The basic idea was presented by Walter M. Fitch in 1971.

While evolution is not an inherently parsimonious process, centuries of scientific experience lend support to the aforementioned principle of parsimony (Occam's razor). Namely, the supposition of a simpler, more parsimonious chain of events is preferable to the supposition of a more complicated, less parsimonious chain of events. Hence, parsimony (*sensu lato*) is typically sought in constructing phylogenetic trees, and in scientific explanation generally.^[2] However, complications in both actual evolutionary processes and in the methods used to reconstruct them make the science of phylogenetics difficult, relying more and more on advanced genomics and computational and statistical methods to complement traditional field research and morphological methods. In both principle and practice, parsimony helps guide this work.

Maximum likelihood

In statistics, maximum-likelihood estimation (MLE) is a method of estimating the parameters of a statistical model. When applied to a data set and given a statistical model, maximum-likelihood estimation provides estimates for the model's parameters.

The method of maximum likelihood corresponds to many well-known estimation methods in statistics. For example, one may be interested in the heights of adult female penguins, but be unable to measure the height of every single penguin in a population due to cost or time constraints. Assuming that the heights are normally (Gaussian) distributed with some unknown mean and variance, the mean and variance can be estimated with MLE while only knowing the heights of some sample of the overall population. MLE would accomplish this by taking the mean and variance as parameters and finding particular parametric values that make the observed results the most probable (given the model).

In general, for a fixed set of data and underlying statistical model, the method of maximum likelihood selects the set of values of the model parameters that maximizes the likelihood function. Intuitively, this maximizes the "agreement" of the selected model with the observed data, and for discrete random variables it indeed maximizes the probability of the observed data under the resulting distribution. Maximum-likelihood estimation gives a unified approach to estimation, which is well-defined in the case of the normal distribution and many other problems. However, in some complicated problems, difficulties do occur: in such problems, maximum-likelihood estimators are unsuitable or do not exist.

Neighbour joining

In bioinformatics, neighbor joining is a bottom-up clustering method for the creation of phenetic trees (phenograms), created by Naruya Saitou and Masatoshi Nei.¹ Usually used for trees based on DNA or protein sequence data, the algorithm requires knowledge of the distance between each pair of taxa (e.g., species or sequences) to form the tree.

Complexity: Neighbor joining on a set of r taxa requires $r - 3$ iterations. At each step one has to build and search a Q matrix. Initially the Q matrix is size $r \times r$, then the next step it is $(r - 1) \times (r - 1)$, etc. This leads to an algorithm with a time complexity of $O(r^3)$.

ACD/Chemsketch

ACD/ChemSketch is a chemically intelligent drawing interface that allows you to draw almost any chemical structure including organics, organometallics, polymers, and Markush structures. It can be used to produce professional looking structures and diagrams for reports and publications. The 3D optimization is based on modified molecular mechanics which take into account bond stretching, angle bending, internal rotation, and Van der Waals non-bonded interactions.

Discovery Studios

Discovery Studio is a well-known suite of software for simulating small molecule and macromolecule systems. It is developed and distributed by Accelrys, a company that specializes in scientific software products covering computational chemistry, computational biology, cheminformatics, molecular simulations and Quantum Mechanics.

Discovery Studio is typically used in the development of novel therapeutic medicines, including small-molecule drugs, therapeutic antibodies, vaccines, synthetic enzymes, and even in areas such as consumer products. It is used regularly in a range of academic and commercial entities, but is most relevant to Pharmaceutical, Biotech, and consumer goods industries.

Discovery Studio is a client-server software suite, built on the Pipeline Pilot visual programming product from Accelrys and can be run on both Microsoft Windows clients and servers and also Red Hat and Suse Linux clients and servers. The product suite includes both paid-for licensed versions and free visualization client tools.

The product suite has a strong academic collaboration programme, supporting scientific research and makes use of a number of software algorithms developed originally in the scientific community, including CHARMM, MODELLER, DELPHI, ZDOCK, DMol3 and more.

Libdock

LibDock is an algorithm for docking small molecules into an active receptor site. Initially, a hotspot map is calculated for the receptor active site which contains polar and apolar groups. This hotspot map is subsequently used to rigidly align the ligand conformations to form

favorable interactions. After a final energy-minimization step (allowing the ligand poses to be flexible), the top scoring ligand poses are saved.

Cdocket

The Dock Ligands (CDOCKER) protocol is an implementation of the CDOCKER algorithm. It allows you to run a refinement docking of any number of ligands with a single protein receptor.

CDOCKER is a grid-based molecular docking method that employs CHARMM. The receptor is held rigid while the ligands are allowed to flex during the refinement. For pre-docked ligands, prior knowledge of the binding site is not required. It is possible, however, to specify the ligand placement in the active site using a binding site sphere.

Random ligand conformations are generated from the initial ligand structure through high temperature molecular dynamics, followed by random rotations. The random conformations are refined by grid-based (GRID 1) simulated annealing and a final grid-based or full forcefield minimization.

ZincPharmer (<http://zincpharmer.csb.pitt.edu/>)

ZINCPharmer is free pharmacophore search software for screening the purchasable subset of the ZINC database. ZINCPharmer can import LigandScout and MOE pharmacophore definitions, as well as identify pharmacophore features directly from structure. The ZincPharmer search technology uses the Pharmer open source pharmacophore search technology to efficiently search a large database of fixed conformers for pharmacophore matches. The search performance scales with the complexity and breadth of the pharmacophore query. Most searches take less than a minute.

Zinc database (<http://zinc.docking.org/>)

Welcome to ZINC, a free database of commercially-available compounds for virtual screening. ZINC contains over 21 million purchasable compounds in ready-to-dock, 3D formats. ZINC is provided by the Shoichet Laboratory in the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF).

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

DATA CURATION AND EXTRACTION

To ensure complete collection of data, data sets were collected from various resources

- Protein sequences along with other related information (*i.e.* strain name, fasta sequence, protein length etc) were collected from protein database of NCBI.
- We have collected ICL sequences in different Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.
- Different research papers were extracted from Pubmed database of NCBI
- Important active molecules were taken from the research papers for pharmacophore modeling
- Other important information related to ICL sequence in different organisms were taken from research papers.
- Role of ICL in bacterial and fungal pathogenesis were taken from research papers.

Comparative analysis

Phylogenetic analysis

ICL sequences present in different species of microorganism were extracted from the Protein database of NCBI. Using these sequences, phylogenetic analyses were carried out.

108 number of sequence of Isocitrate lyase from different species of bacteria, fungi and plants were extracted from NCBI. Comparison between different subfamilies was also done.

CLUSTALW was used for multiple sequence alignment of all the sequences of ICL. Once the alignment was extracted PHYLIP 3.65 tool was used to draw the phylogenetic tree using neighbor joining program. PROTDIST was used to find out distance between different species. Neighbor tool was used to draw the tree and DRAW GRAM and DRAW TREE tools were used to plot rooted and unrooted tree respectively.

Bootstrap analysis was also done using 100 different bootstrap alignments . Using these bootstrap alignments 100 different unrooted trees were plotted and checked for its significance

Sequence analysis

Based on the phylogenetic analysis, ICI proteins in different species were grouped together and multiple sequence alignment was carried out using following three tools:

- CLUSTALW
- MUSCLE
- T-COFFEE

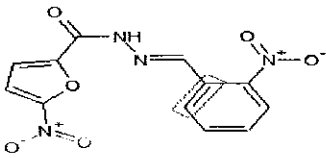
PHARMACOPHORE MODELLING

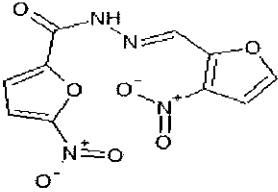
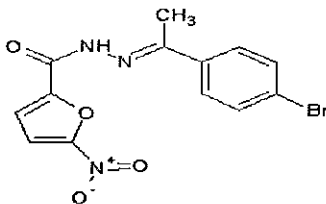
Active molecules

On searching several research papers I developed a library of 274 chemical compounds out of which 69 active compounds were selected based on there IC₅₀ (inhibition concentration), MIC(minimum inhibition concentration) and Inhibition percentage.

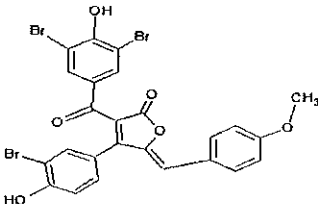
These molecules were built using ChemSketch software and saved in in Mol2 format.

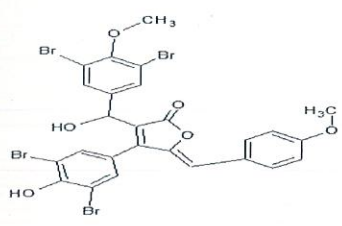
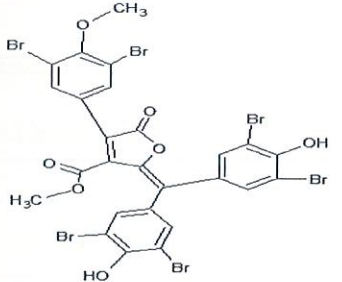
5-Nitro-2-furoic acid hydrazone derivatives[29] (Table 1)

S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		NA	10.29	48.92

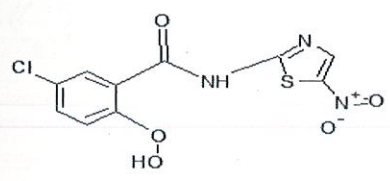
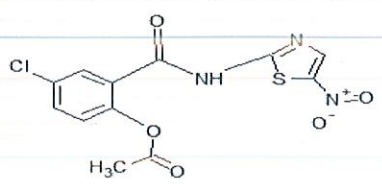
2		NA	2.65	86.8
3		NA	8.88	73.12

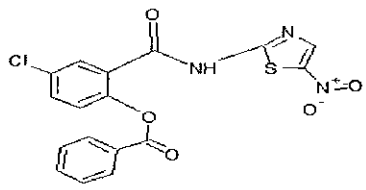
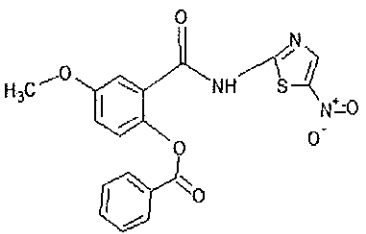
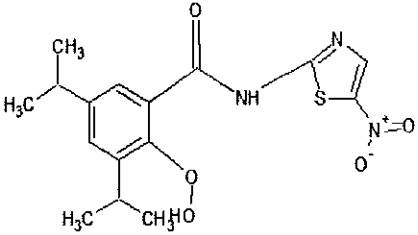
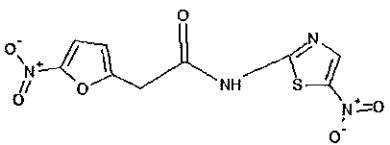
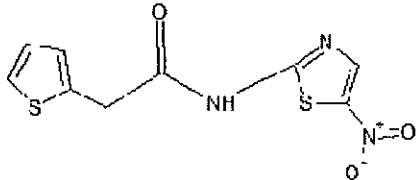
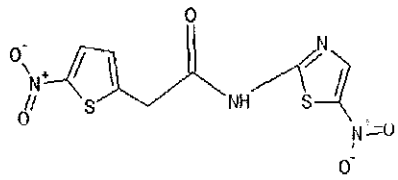
Cadiolides derivatives[18] (Table 2)

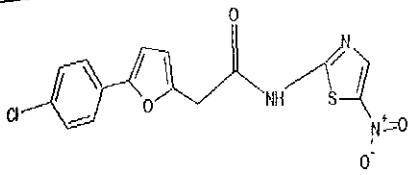
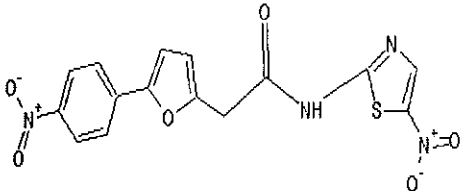
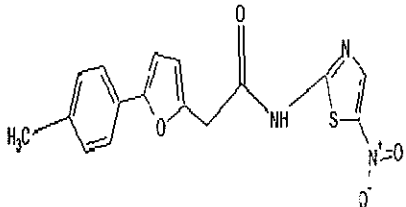
S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		7.62	12.5	NA

2		17.6	50	NA
3		10.36	50	NT

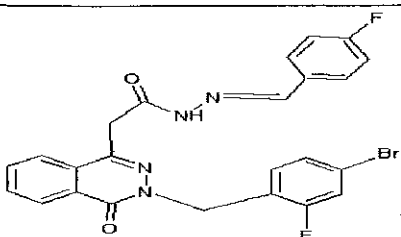
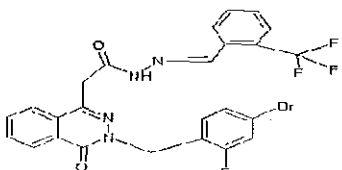
5-Nitro-2,6-dioxohexahydro-4-pyrimidinecarboxamides[30] (Table 3)

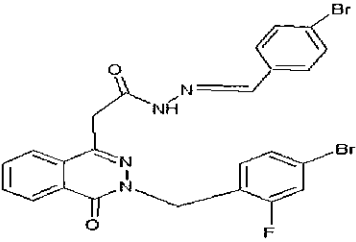
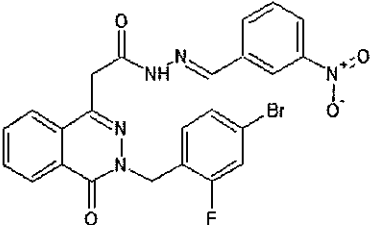
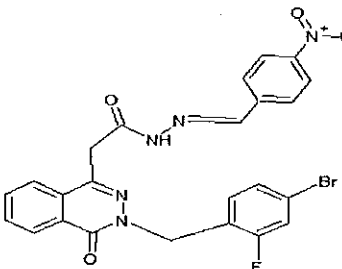
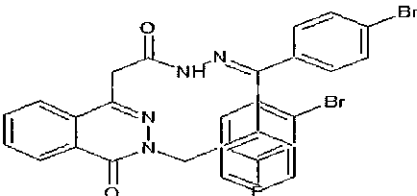
S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		NA	20.85	NA
2		NT	18.28	NT

3		NA	15.47	NA
4		NA	15.64	NA
5		NA	17.88	NA
6		NA	5.48	NA
7		NA	24.8	NA
8		NA	20.81	NA

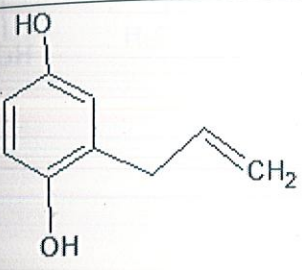
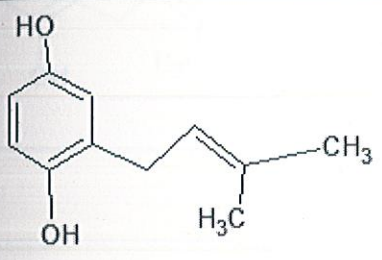
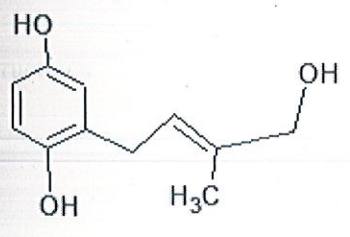
9		NA	17.86	NA
10		NA	17.34	NA
11		NA	18.97	NA

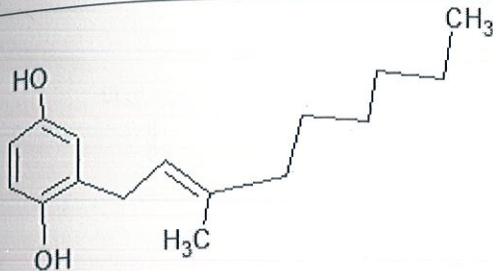
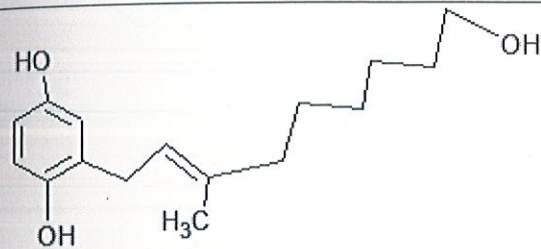
Novel phthalazinyl derivatives[26] (Table 4)

S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		129.3	0.81	NA
2		117.2	0.36	NA

3		114.9	0.72	NA
4		122.5	0.37	NA
5		122.5	0.18	NA
6		115.4	0.35	NA

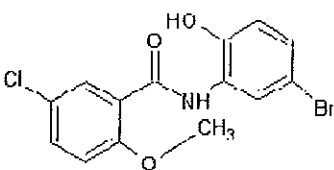
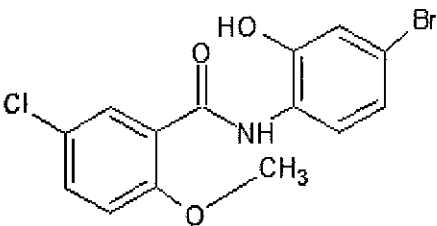
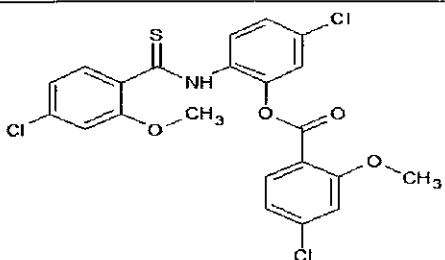
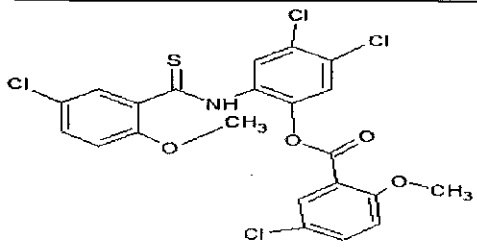
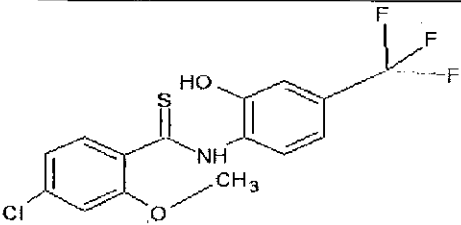
Hydroquinone derivatives[24] (Table 5)

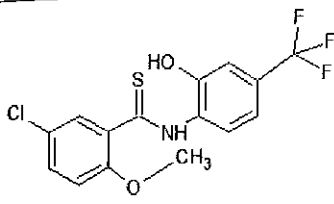
S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		1020	NA	50
2		610	NA	50
3		290	NA	50

4		400	NA	50
5		280	NA	50

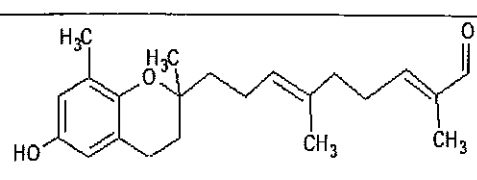
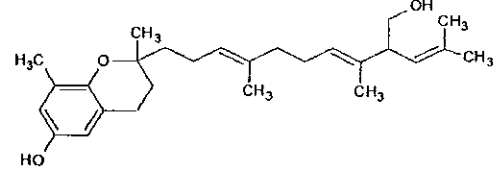
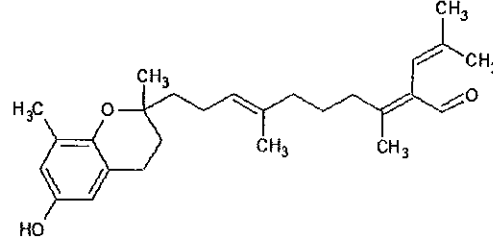
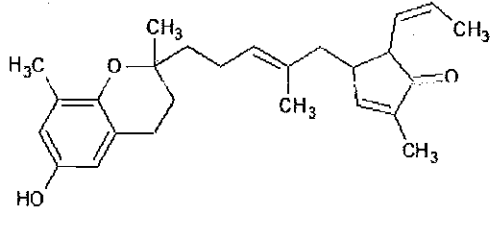
Novel 2-methoxy-2'-hydroxybenzanilides, their thioxo analogues and benzoxazoles[28] (Table 6)

S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		NA	4	NA
2				

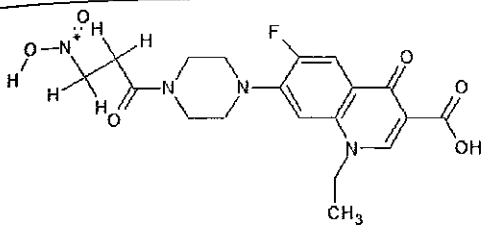
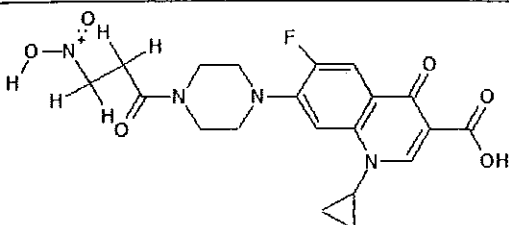
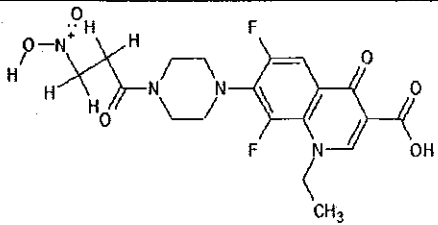
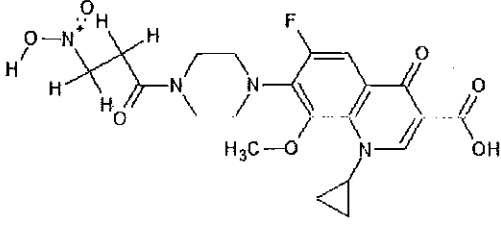
		NA	4	NA
3		NA	8	NA
4		NA	4	NA
5		NA	8	NA
6		NA	32	NA

7		NA	62.5	NA
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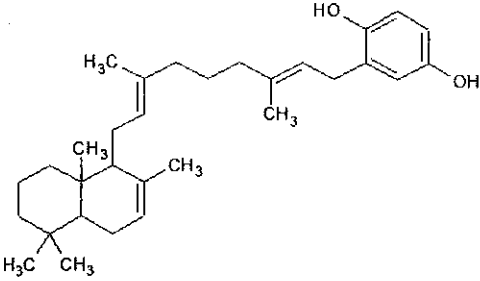
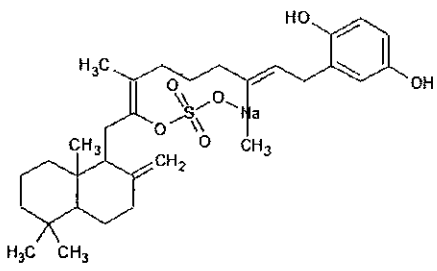
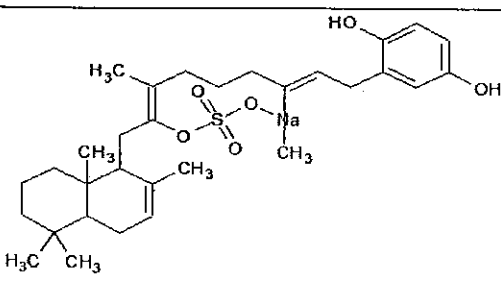
Sargachromanols[22] (Table 7)

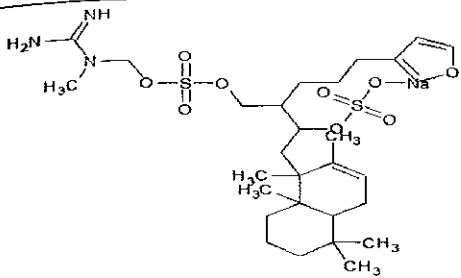
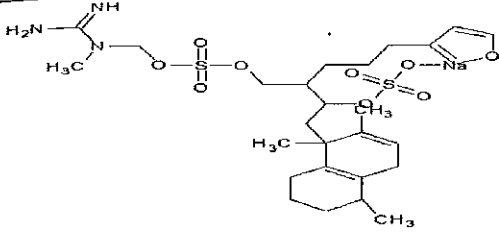
S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		185	NA	NA
2		118.1	NA	NA
3		172.9	NA	NA
4		141	NA	NA

3-nitropropionamides[21] (Table 8)

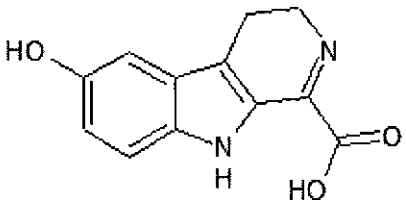
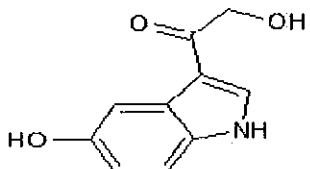
S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		0.2	1.34	NA
2		0.12	1.39	NA
3		1.46	2.01	NA
4		0.1	3.37	NA

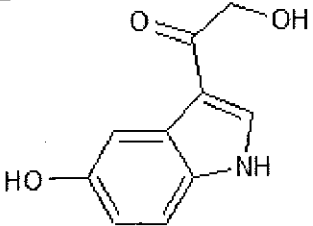
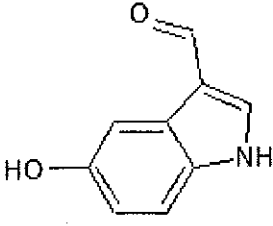
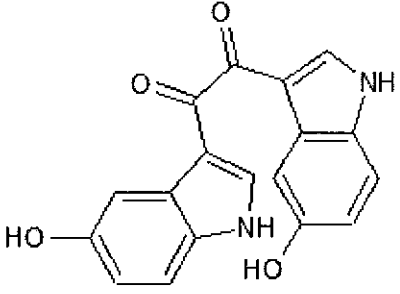
Sesterterpene sulfates[32] (Table 9)

S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		76.8	222.2	NA
2		71	131.2	NA
3		72	131.2	NA

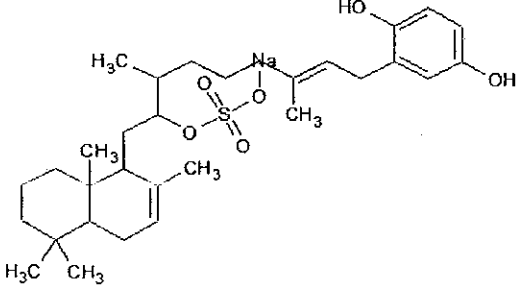
4		33.8	131.2	NA
5		31.3	185.5	NA

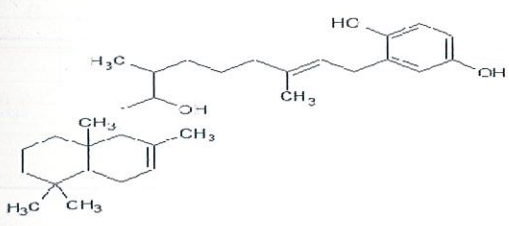
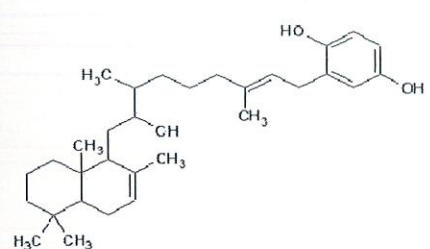
5-Hydroxyindole-type alkaloids[27] (Table 10)

S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		37.6	185.5	NA
2		30.3	113.19	NA

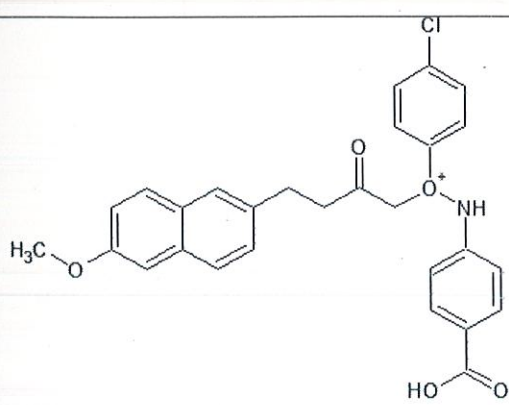
3		31.8	104.67	NA
4		21.7	102.1	NA
5		89	62.1	NA

Halisulfate[25] (Table 11)

S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		12.6	87	NA

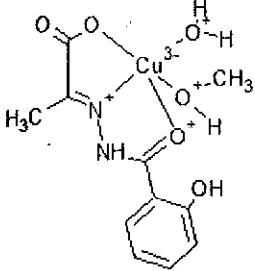
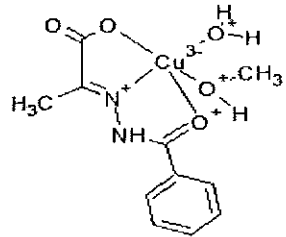
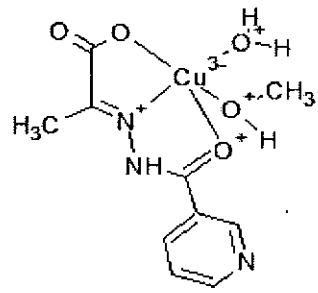
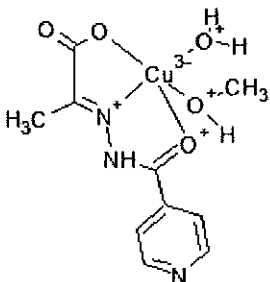
2		67.4	106.3	NA
3		15	105.2	NA

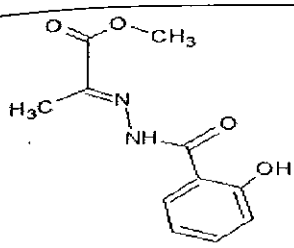
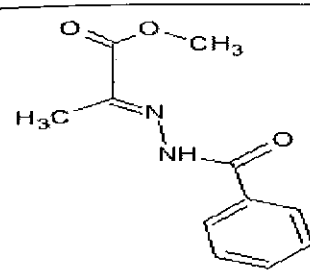
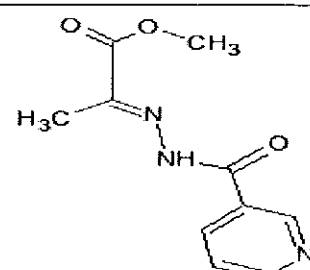
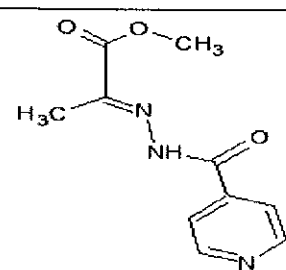
Mannich Base[20] (Table 12)

S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON(%)
1		108.89	NA	52.6

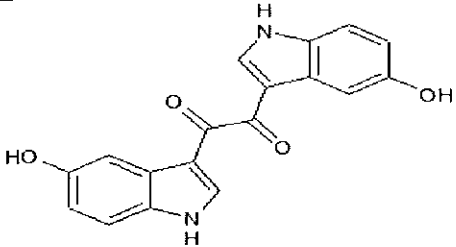
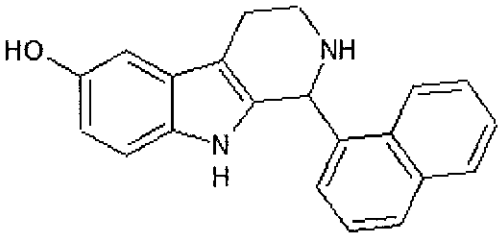
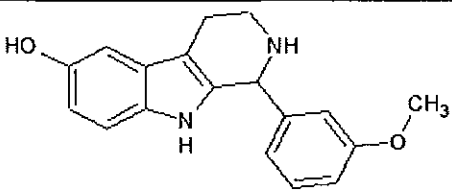
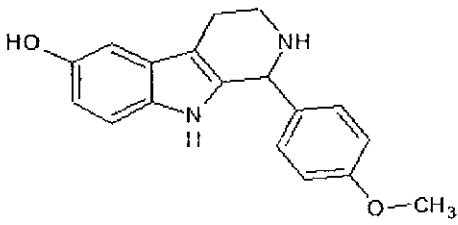
Pyruvate-isoniazid analogs and their copper complexes[19] (Table 13)

S. No.	Structures	IC ₅₀ (uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITION(%)

1		NA	NA	50
2		NA	NA	50
3		NA	NA	50
4		NA	NA	50

5		NA	NA	50
6		NA	NA	50
7		NA	NA	50
8		NA	NA	50

Indole-containing natural products [23] (Table 14)

S. No.	Structures	IC50(uM)	MIC(uM)	INHIBITON (%)
1		89	6.5	NA
2		137	12.5	NA
3		75	6.25	NA
4		80	12.5	NA

PHARMACOPHORE MODELLING USING AUTO DOCK

Using these active molecules I developed a pharmacophore using autodock feature of Discovery Studios 3.5 client.

LINKING WITH ZINCPHARMER

Once the pharmacophore was developed, then it was linked with **ZINCPharmer** to find the molecules containing this pharmacophore in ZINC database. All the ZINC molecules related to the pharmacophore were extracted. These molecules were prepared using **PREPARE LIGAND** tool of discovery studios present in prepare ligand tool of **SMALL MOLECULES**.

DOCKING USING DISCOVERY STUDIOS 3.5

Different ICL structures from different organisms were taken from PDB

Structures→

- 1F61(Fig 5)→Apoenzyme structure of ICL in *M. tuberculosis*
- 1F8I(Fig 6)→Closed structure of ICL in *M. tuberculosis*
- 1DQU(Fig 7)→Structure of ICL in *Aspergillus nidulans*
- Modelled Structure(ACEAa+ ACEAb) of ICL(Fig 8)

All the above proteins structures were prepared using **PREPARE PROTEIN** tool of Discovery studios present in **MACROMOLECULES** tool.

Active sites in these structures were recognized

- 1F61, 1F8I, Modelled structure (Fig5,6,8)→His193,Asn313,Ser315,ser317and Thr347[34]
- IDQU (Fig 7)→ Asp114, Asp168, Asp170 and Glu197 [33]

Once the active sites were recognized, these active amino acid residues were selected one by one to develop the binding site of these proteins using **Define and Edit Binding Site** tool present in **Receptor-Ligand Interaction** toolbar.

DOCKING

Now these prepared ligands are used to dock on the prepared proteins using **LibDOCK** with default parameters.

Once the docking is complete for all the ICL structures then results were viewed and all the ligands have lipdock score of above 110 were taken. Now these ligands are analyzed to check whether they are fitting properly or not.

Once these ligands were separated, the selected ligands were taken for **CDOCKER** analysis.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Phylogenetic analysis

Unrooted tree

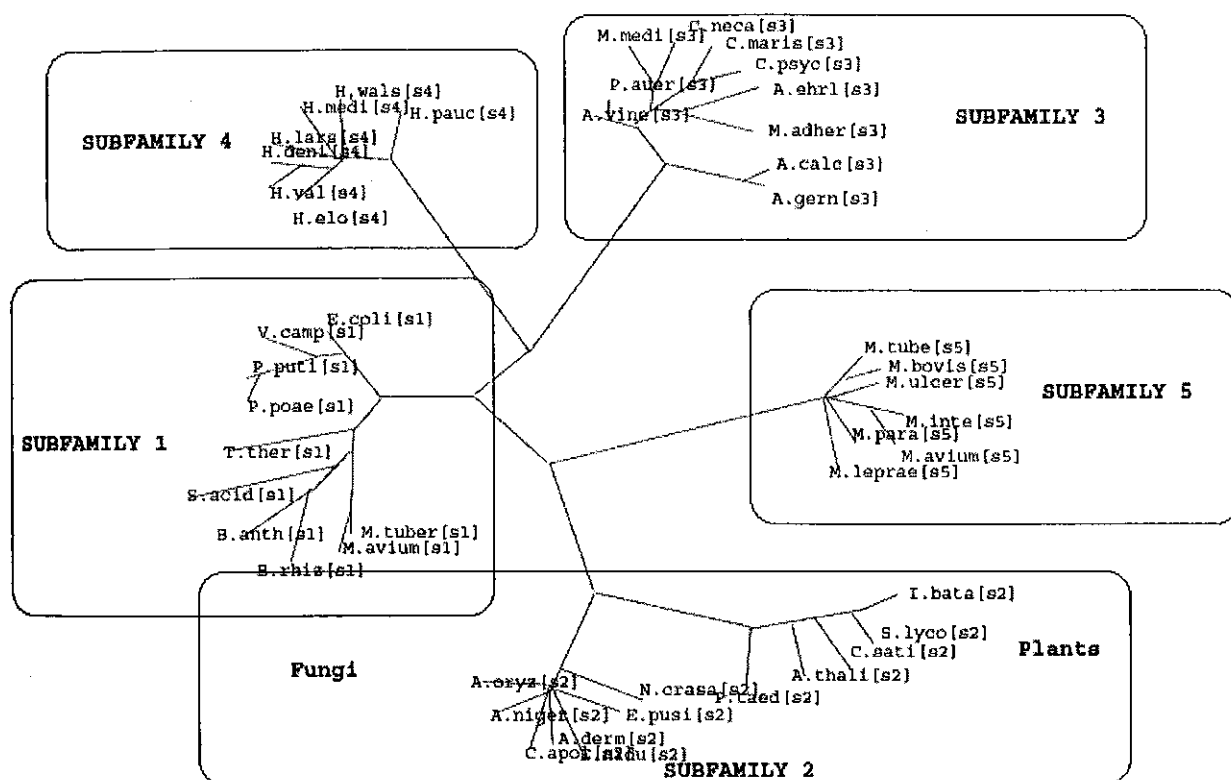


Figure 1- Unrooted phylogenetic tree of ICL subfamilies

This tree showed a significance of 78.3% using bootstrap analysis of 100 different bootstrap alignments.

Rooted tree

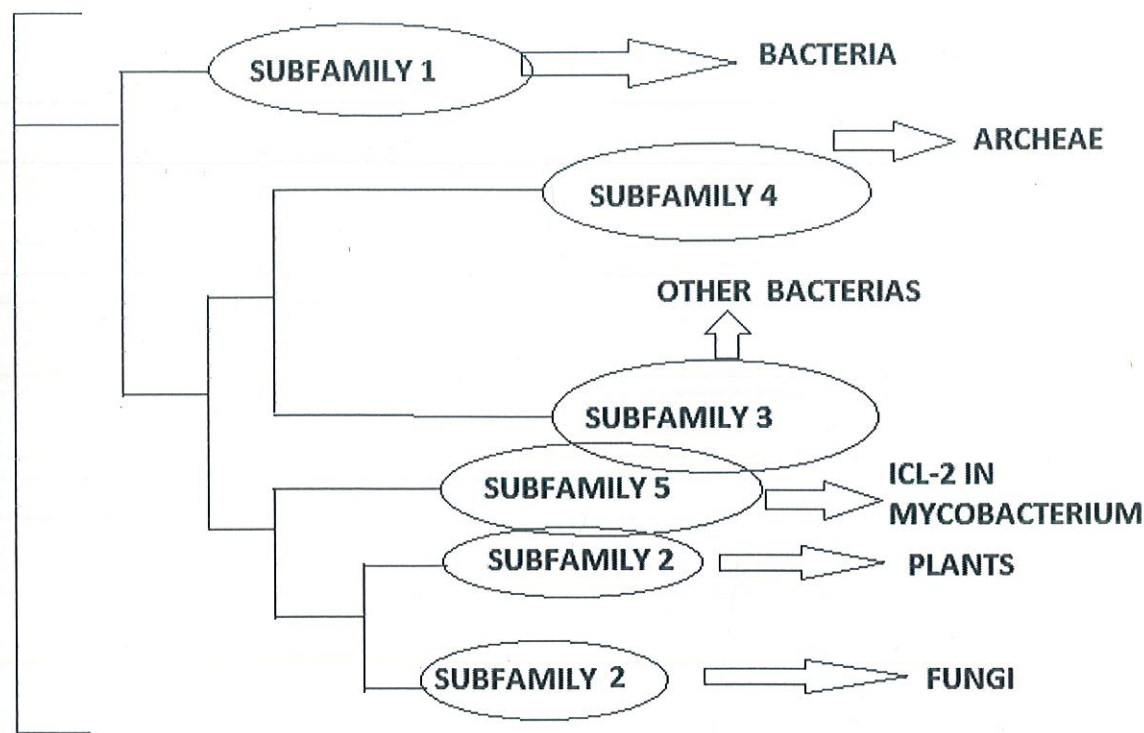


Figure 2- Rooted phylogenetic tree of ICL subfamilies

Phylogenetic analysis showed that ICL family is divided into 5 subfamilies [36]. Members of subfamily 1 are ICL proteins, with a size range of 350–450 aa, primarily present in prokaryotes, except for those from nematodes [36]. Subfamily 2 whose members are larger than 500 aa, contains only members from the Fungi and Plantae kingdoms; this group currently includes isoforms that primarily display MICL activity [36]. Subfamily 3 contains ICL proteins that are larger than 530 aa and are commonly present in prokaryotes [36]. Although the *P. aeruginosa* ICL is in this group, all other ICLs from the genus *Pseudomonas* are grouped in subfamily 1 except for ICL homologues from *Pseudomonas stutzeri* and *Pseudomonas mendocina* [36]. Two recently described subfamilies agree with our findings, including subfamily 4, which includes enzymes from Archaea, and subfamily 5, which includes proteins larger than 700 aa; these proteins are present in prokaryotic sources, mainly in the genus *Mycobacterium* [36].

Sequence analysis

Subfamily 1

66 sequences of bacteria were taken and MSA was carried out using CLUSTALW. MSA showed that sequences are highly conserved and may have been evolved from same ancestors.

M. tuber	MSVVGTPKSAEQIQQEW
M. Bovis	MSVVGTPKSAEQIQQEW
M. smegmat	MSTVGTPKSPEQIQHDW
M. vanbaal	MSTVGTPKSPEQIQHDW
M. avium	MSTVGTPKSPEQIQHDW
G. bron	MPTSVVGTPKSAEEIQKDW
Arthroba	MSNVGKPRTAEEIQQDW
S. nass	MTAAFEPTQQTPEQQAALAELEW
X. cellu	MSKPTDLRTRTIEQLELDW
N. dass	MTALTDRSASPTAPGVRAGDTVQTAAELAAAW
A. mirum	MGTSARRQEASALQRDW
T. curvata	MLSAEQIADQW
C. flav	MTDSRLKGAAEELQRQW
M. cilva	MTAPTQTQIDDLQGTPAAVAGAVPARPGDQTRTAEQLEHDW
M. rube	MNLTPEMKLEAEKLRKEW
T. osha	MSKLTPEMKLEAEKLRREW
T. ther	MEPLKVLSPQMKEAEALKKEW
M. hydr	MEGLTPEMQREAEALRREW
Roseiflex	MQEAQALARSW
K. race	MSAVNRDQETAELEERRW
K. tusc	MMSSQHAENGNAEDLQMAW
B. anth	MIDKQEAELERSW
A. acidoca	MKNERIEKLQESW
S. acid	MTYFKTAAELEQHW
S. melilot	MTNELNDRIRMIEEQ
S. medicae	MTDFYKLVN
B. melit	MTDFYKLVN
R. legumin	MTDFYSLIPS
P. lava	MTDFYKLVN
Sphing	MSKKTFFYDLVPG
A. exce	MVDFDTLVA
M. fulvus	MTTFEHLVPN
D. geoth	MYDATPTTADASPHAK
B. ambifa	MTPADPRLHSPRTHAEILEKTW
B. vietnam	MSRHQQAQELQQQW
B. cenoco	MSRQQQAQELQKQW
B. multivo	MSRQQQAQELQKQW
B. psue	MSRQQQAQELQKQW
B. thailan	MSRQQQAQELQKQW
B. rhizox	MSRQQQVQELQKQW
B. phytofi	MSRQQEAQKLQVQW
B. phymatu	MSRQEQVKQLQQQW
R. pickett	MTRNEQAKQLQQQW
S. maltoph	MSRELEVQKLQKEW
X. axonopo	MSKLPATAEQIQHDW
P. sownens	MSTTLQSAEQIQQDW
S. ente	MSTLKTAEQIQHEW
E. lign	MKTRTQQIEELQKEW
E. coli	MKTRTQQIEELQKEW
Klebsi	MKTRTQQIEELQKEW
D. dandati	MEHLHMKTRTQQIEELNKEW
S. plym	MSITSRTQQIRQLEQEW
V. para	MSTSRQQIQQLEQEW
V. campbel	MTLTRRQQIEALEKDW
p. lieog	MTNLTRRQQIEALEKDW
Shewanella	MTLTRRQQIEALEKDW
A. hydroph	MTKATQTSRQAQIDAICKDW
D. acidovo	MALTRQQIQAIEKDW
C. testo	MRSSIRLKFDPKADARKPLVSTTSQESNMPQSLTQQLSREQQISALEKDW
A. citrul	MPQSLTQQLSREQQIAALEKDW
V. paradox	MPQTFNEQLSREQQIAALEKDW
C. accu	MPQTLTEQLSREQQIAALEKDW
P. necessa	MSTREQQIAELEKDW
P. poae	MADRKAETIAALQKDW
P. putida	MALTRQQIAALEKDW
I. loihien	MALTRQQIAALEKDW
	MTTQNL SFAQQVKELQKQW

M. tuber
 M. Bovis
 M. smegmat
 M. vanbaal
 M. avium
 G. bron
 Arthroba
 S. nass
 X. cellu
 N. dass
 A. mirum
 T. curvata
 C. flav
 M. cilva
 M. rube
 T. osha
 T. ther
 M. hydr
 Roseiflex
 K. race
 K. tusc
 B. anth
 A. acidoca
 S. acid
 S. melilot
 S. medicae
 B. melit
 R. legumin
 P. lava
 Sphing
 A. exce
 M. fulvus
 D. geoth
 B. ambifa
 B. vietnam
 B. cenoco
 B. multivo
 B. psue
 B. thailan
 B. rhizox
 B. phytofi
 B. phymatu
 R. pickett
 S. maltoph
 X. axonopo
 P. sownens
 S. ente
 E. lign
 E. coli
 Klebsi
 D. dandati
 S. plym
 V. para
 V. campbel
 p. lieog
 Shewanella
 A. hydroph
 D. acidovo
 C. testo
 A. citrul
 V. paradox
 C. accu
 P. necessa
 P. poae
 P. putida
 I. loihien

DTNPRWKDVTRTYSAEDVVALQGSVVEEHTLARRGAEVLWEQLH-----
 DTNPRWKDVTRTYSAEDVVALQGSVVEEHTLARRGAEVLWEQLH-----
 DHNPRWKGIKRDYTPEDVVALQGTVEEHTLARRGAEVLWEQLH-----
 DHNPRWKGITRITYTPADVVALQGHVVEEHTLARRGAEVLWDQLH-----
 DTNPRWKDVTRTYAEDVVALQGTVEEHTLARRGAEVLWEQLH-----
 DTNPRWDNVTRDYTAEQVAQLQGSVVEEHTLARRGAELWEGVNQK-----
 AANPRWEGVTRDYKASDVRLRGRVSEEHTLARRGSEKLWKQLTEEHK--
 RTDPRWQNVTRDYTAEQVVKLRGRVQEEHTLARRGAEKLWALQTGEAA--
 ATDPRWTDVERTYTADDVVALRGSVIEEHTLARRGAELLWERLHTS-----
 ETNPRWAGIERTYSADDVVKLRGSVTEEHTLARRGAERLWDLRL-----
 ATDARWSGIERTYGAEDVVALRGSVVEEHTLARRGAERLWELLH-----
 DTDPRWKGIKRDYTAEDVVKLRGSVIEEHTLARRGAERLWELLH-----
 ATDPRWSGIERRHTGADVVKLRGSVREDPTLARRGAQRLWELLHTR-----
 QTDPRWQGIKRDYTAEEVVKLRPSLQIEHTLAKGAERLWELLHQR-----
 ETNPRWKGIKRDYTAEDVVKLRPSLLPEQTLAKAGAERLWELLHTR-----
 AENPRWKGVRRDYTAEDVVKLRPSVQVEYTLAKRGAEKLWQLLHER-----
 ETNPRWKGVRRDYRPEDVVKLRPSVMVEYTLAKRGAEKLWQLLHER-----
 REDARWQGIIRRTYTAEEVVKLRPSIQVEYTLARRGAERLWELMQTR-----
 ATDPRWQGIIRRDYSAADVVKLRGTLKIEYTLANVGARRLWDLQLTE-----
 QGETRWRGVERPYLAEDVVKLRGSVHIEYTLARMGAKRLWTLRLSE-----
 ETDPRWKGIVRTYSAEDVVKLRGSVIRIEHTLARMGAERLWHLHTE-----
 ELDTRWKGIKRDYTAEDVVKLRGSVIEHTLARRGAERLWASLHTE-----
 KTDPRWKGVIRAYTAEDVVKLRGSVHIEHTLAKMGAEKLWRLGHED-----
 WRTPRFEGITRGYGAADVAKLQGSVMIEHTLARRGAERLWRLHHER-----
 APEGRFDGIERPYSAEDVVKLRGSVIEIRYSLAEMGANRLWKLHIEE-----
 APEGRFDGIERPYSAEDVVKLRGSVIEIRYSLAEMGANRLWKLHIEE-----
 APKGRFDGIERAHTAEDVVKLRGSVIEIKYSLAEMGANRLWKLHIEE-----
 APTGRFDGIDRPYSADDVVKLRGSVALTHTLAEMGADRLWRLLRQE-----
 APKGRFDNVKRNYSVEDVEKLRGSFPIEYTLATRGANKLWELLHTT-----
 APEGRFDGIRRTYSPADVARLRSVAIEHTLARRGAEKLWASLRSE-----
 APKGRFNIGITRPTYTQVEVEKLRGSVWRNTLAERGANRLWQLLHEE-----
 LHAQRFEGIKRNYTQDKVEKLRGSVTISYTLAELGAKKLWLLHTE-----
 KTEERWQGIIRRNYSADVVVKLRGSLPIEHTLARHGAQKLWRLMKEE-----
 ETDPRWKGIKRSYTAEDVVKLRGSIAVEHTLAKRGAQKLWSLMNEE-----
 DTDPRWTGIKRGYTAEDVVKLRGSIAVEHTLAKRGAEKLWRLINEE-----
 ETDPRWKGIKRSYLAEDVVKLRGSIPIEHTLAKRGAEKLWGLINNE-----
 ETDPRWKGIKRSYTAEDVVKLRGSIQVEHTLAKRGAEKLWELINNE-----
 ETDPRWKGIKRAFTAEDVVKLRGSIQEHTLAKRGAEKLWTLINNE-----
 ETNPRWKGIKRAFTAEDVVKLRGSVQVEHTLAKRGAEKLWTLVNN-----
 ETNPRWKGIKRGYTAEDVVKLRGSVPVEHTLARRGAEKLWMLINEE-----
 ETDPRWKGVKRTYTAEDVVKLRGSVQVEHTLAKRGAEKLWESVNN-----
 ESDSRWKGIKRGFTAEDVVKLRGSVQPEHTLARRGAEKLWSDMHQE-----
 DTNPRWKGIKRGYTAEDVVKLRGSLQIEHTLAKRGAEKLWNLINNE-----
 DTNPRWEGIQRNYSAADVVKLRGTVHIEHSLARLGAELWASLHER-----
 SNNPRWAGIARNYSAADVARLRGTVHVEHSLARLGAELWNSLHAT-----
 NTDPRWAGITRNYTAEDVVKLRGTIPVDHSIARITSGKLWNYLQDL-----
 T-QPRWEGITRYPYSAEEVVKLRGSVNPECTLAQLGAAMWRLHGEAK--
 T-QPRWEGIRRPYSAEEVVKLRGSVNPECTLAQMGAAKMWRLHGEAK--
 T-QPRWEGITRYPYSAEDVVKLRGSVNPECTLAQLGAAMWRLHGESK--
 T-NPRWEGITRYPYSAEEVVKLRGSVNPECTLAQLGAAMWRLHGEAK--
 K-TPRWEGIVRPTYRTEDVINLRGSVNPECTLAQRGAEKLWALLHGESR--
 K-SARWEGITRYPYSAEDVINLRGSVNPECTLAQNGAAKLWDLNGKSR--
 ATNPRWKNVKRTYTAEEVVELRGSMPANTIAQRGADKLWSLVNGSAK--
 ATNPRWKNVKRTYTAEEVVELRGSMPANTIAQRGADKLWSLVNGSSK--
 AENPRWKHVKRTYSAEEVINLRGSFAPANTIAQRGADKLWQLVNGEAK--
 AENPRWKNVRRPYTAEEVVALRGSVPENTIAKRGAAKLWDLVNGGAK--
 AENPRWKGIKRGYSAEDVVKLRGSLQPVHTLAQRGADKLWELIHGGAK--
 AQNPRWKGVKRGYSAADVVKLRGSLQPEYTLAQRGAELLWDRINGGAK--
 AQNPRWKSVMKRGYSAADVVKLRGSLQPEYTLAQRGAELWDLKINGSSK--
 AQNPRWKGIKRGYGAADVVKLRGSFQVEHTLARRGAEKLWNLVHNEP--
 ATNPRWKGIKRGYSAADVVKLRGSFPIEHTLARRGAEKLWELVNNEP--
 AENPRWKGIKRGYSAADVVKLRGSFPIEYTVARRGAEKLWNLVNSEP--
 DTNPRWKGITRGTATADVVKLRGSLKIEHTLAKHGAERLWELVNNEA--
 AENPRWKGVTRAYSADVVVKLRGSVQPEHTFAKLGAELWNLVTQGAQPS--
 AENPRWKGVTRITYTAADVVKLRGSLQPEHTLARQGAELWKLVTQGAHPS--
 DTDPRWKGVVERPYSAEDVVKLRGSVQPEYTYARNGADKLWQLIHGAQEK--
 *: : * : * : : * : : * :

M. tuber	---DLEWVNALGALTGNMAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
M. Bovis	---DLEWVNALGALTGNMAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
M. smegmat	---DMDFVNALGALTGNMAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
M. vanbaal	---DMDFVNALGALTGNMAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
M. avium	---DLEYINALGALTGNMAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
G. bron	---DGSYINALGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLKAVYLSGWQVAGDANLSGHTYPD
Arthroba	---TGGYTNALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLRATYLSGWQVAADANNSGHTYPD
S. nass	---SGGYTNSLGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLRATYLSGWQVAADANLAGQTYPD
X. cellu	-----EFVNALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLRATYLSGWQVAGDANAAGQTYPD
N. dass	---TEDYVNTLGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLSGNTYPD
A. mirum	---DEDHVHALGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLSGQTYPD
T. curvata	---EEDYINALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANLALQTYPD
C. flav	-----THVPALGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLSGQTYPD
M. cilva	-----PYINTFGAYTGAQAVQMVKAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAAQTYPD
M. rube	-----PYVNTFGAYTGAQAVQMVKAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAWQTYPD
T. osha	-----PYVHTFGAYTGAMAVEMVRAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAWQTYPD
T. ther	-----PYVHTFGAYTGAMAVEMVRAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAWQTYPD
M. hydr	-----PYVHTFGALTGAQAVQMVKAGLEAIYVSGWQVAADANLAHQTYPD
Roseiflex	-----PYVATFGALTGAQATQMVRAGIKAIYMSGWQVAADANLAGQTYPD
K. race	-----PFVPALGALTGNQAVQQVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGHMYPD
K. tusc	-----PYVPALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGQMYPD
B. anth	-----DYINALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLSGHMYPD
A. acidoca	-----GFIRALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLKAIYVSGWQVAADANLAEHMYPD
S. acid	-----HFVPALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGQTYPD
S. melilot	-----DFVNALGALTSGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTASAMYPD
S. medicae	-----DFVNALGALTSGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTASAMYPD
B. melit	-----DFVNALGALTSGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTASAMYPD
R. legumin	-----DFVNALGALTSGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTASAMYPD
P. lava	-----DYVHSLGALTSGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTAGAMYPD
Sphing	-----PYINALGALTGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTAGAMYPD
A. exce	-----PFINALGAVTGNQAMQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANTASAMYPD
M. fulvus	-----DYINALGSLTGNQAVQMVRAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANSAGQMYPD
B. geoth	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAVQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANNAGQMYPD
B. ambifa	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. vietnam	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. cenoce	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. multivo	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. psue	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. thailan	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. rhizox	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. phytofi	-----PFVNSLGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
B. phymatu	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANVAGEMYPD
R. pickett	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAGDANSNGEMYPD
S. maltoph	-----EFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGQMYPD
X. axonopo	-----PFVNALGALTGNQAMQQIKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGQMYPD
P. sownens	-----DFVNALGALTGNQAMQQVKAGLKAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGQMYPD
S. ente	-----KGYINSLGALTGGQALQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADANLASSMYPD
E. lign	-----KGYINSLGALTGGQALQQAKAGIEAVYLSGWQVAADANLASSMYPD
E. coli	-----KGYINSLGALTGGQALQQAKAGIEAVYLSGWQVAADANLAASSMYPD
Klebsi	-----KGYVNSLGALTGGQALQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADANLASSMYPD
D. dandati	-----KGYINCLGALTGGQALQQAKAGLEAVYLSGWQVAADANLAANMYPD
S. plym	-----KGYVNCLGALTGGQALQQAKAGVEAIYLSGWQVAADANTATAMYPD
V. para	-----KGYVNCLGALTGGQAVQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADNNTASTMYPD
V. campbel	-----KGYVNCLGALTGGQAVQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADNNTASTMYPD
p. lieog	-----KGYVNCLGALTGGQAVQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADNNTASTMYPD
Shewanella	-----KGYVNSLGALTGGQAVQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADANLAGTMYPD
A. hydroph	-----KGYVNCLGALTGGQAVQQAKAGIEAIYLSGWQVAADNNLSSTMYPD
D. acidovo	-----KGYVNAFGAISAGQAMQQAKAGLEAVYLSGWQVAADGNTSETMYPD
C. testo	-----KGYVNAFGAISAGQAMQQAKAGLEAVYLSGWQVAADGNTSETMYPD
A. citrul	-----YVNCLGALTGGQAMQQVKAGIKAIYLSGWQVAADNNEYAAMYPD
V. paradox	-----YVNCLGALTGGQAMQQVKAGVKAITYLSGWQVAADANTYSSMYPD
C. accu	-----YVNCLGALTGGQAMQQVKAGVKAITYLSGWQVAADNNNSYAAMYPD
P. necessa	-----YVNCLGALTGGQAMQQVKAGVQAIYLSGWQVAADGNSYAAMYPD
P. poae	FRPDKDFVNCMGALTGGQAVQQVKAGIQAIYLSGWQVAADNNNSAESMYPD
P. putida	FRPEKDFVNCMGALTGGQAVQQVKAGIQAIYLSGWQVAADNNNSAESMYPD
I. loihien	FG--KDYVNALGALTGGQAVQQVKAGLQAIYLSGWQVAADNNNSACSMYPD

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M. tuber
M. Bovis
M. smegmat
M. vanbaal
M. avium
G. bron
Arthroba
S. nass
X. cellu
N. dass
A. mirum
T. curvata
C. flav
M. cilva
M. rube
T. osha
T. ther
M. hydr
Roseiflex
K. race
K. tusc
B. anth
A. acidoca
S. acid
S. melilot
S. medicae
B. melit
R. legumin
P. lava
S. phing
A. exce
M. fulvus
D. geoth
B. ambifa
B. vietnam
B. cenoce
B. multivo
B. psue
B. thailan
B. rhizox
B. phytofi
B. phymatu
R. pickett
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S. ente
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D. dandati
S. plym
V. para
V. campbel
p. lieog
Shewanella
A. hydroph
D. acidovo
C. testo
A. citrul
V. paradox
C. accu
P. necessa
P. poae
P. putida
I. loihien

QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQIAKIEGD-T---SVENWLAPIVADG
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQIAKIEGD-T---SVENWLAPIVADG
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADEIAKVEGD-T---SVENWLAPIVADG
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADEIAKVEGD-T---SVENWLAPIVADG
QSLYPANSVPTVVRINNALLRADQIAKVEGD-T---SVKNWLAPIVADG
QSLYPANSVPNVVRINNALLRADEISRVEGD-D---SVDNWLVPVIVADG
QSLYPANSVPTVVRINNALLRADQIEFSEGI-Q---TVEDWMVPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQIEFAEGA-S---SVEDWLVPVIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQVERLEGT-R---TVEDWLAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVVRINNALLMRADQITWAEGR-D---SAPEWLAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQVEHAEGR-G---GEREWLAPIVADA
QSIYPANSVPTVVRINNALLRADQIQWSEKG-D---D-IYWLAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVVRINNALLMRADQIDVAENG-R---ATREWLAPIOVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLMRADQIERAE-G-V---SGRYWYAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVRINNALLRADQIERAE-G-K---TDTRYWYAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQIVKRINNALLMRADMIERSE-G-K---VTRDWYVPIVADA
QSLYPYNSVPQIVKRINNALLMRADQVERIE-G-R---VTRDWYVPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPTLVVRINNALLMRADQLHRAE-G-Q---SEIDWYAPIVADA
QSLYPSNSVPALVRINNALLMRADQIHASE-G-H---NDIYWYAPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPQVVKRINNALQRADQIQHSEGG-----GDIYWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANSVPHVVKRINNALQRADQIIHMEGK-----DDIYWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVVKRINNTLQRADQIQHMEGS-----GDTDYFVPIVADA
QSLYPSNSVPSLVRRINNALLRADQIQTAEGK-----GDIDWMVPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPEVVRINNALLMRADQIDTLEGR-----HGTDWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANAAPELAKRINRTLQRADQIETAEGKGL---SVETWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANAAPELAKRINRTLQRADQIETAEGKGL---SVDTWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANAGPELAKRINRTLQRADQIETAEGKGL---SVDTWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPANAGPELAKRINRTLQRADQIETSEGGL---SVDSWFAPVIVADA
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QSLYPANAGPELARRINRTLQRADQIEHSEGG-----AKRDWFPVIVADA
QSLYPANAAPELCRRINRTLQRADQIEHSEGG-----AKRDWFPVIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPTVVRKINNALLRADQIDHAEGR-----KDRYWFAPVIVADA
QSLYPASSVPDVVRINNALLRADQIQHSEGG-----DDIDYFVPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPLVVKRINNTLTRAADQIQWSEGKNGPDGEYVDFFAPVIVADA
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QSLYPANSVPLVVKRINNTLTRAADQIQWSEGKNGPDGEYVDFFAPVIVADA
QSLYSVDSVPKVKKINNTFRADQIQWSEGKDD-----IDFFAPVIVADA
QSLYPADSVPVVKRINNTLLRADQLHHAEGKDD-----IDFLQPIVADA
QSLYPADSVPVVKRINNTLLRADQLHHAEGNDA-----IDFLQPIVADA
QSLYPADSVPVVKRINNTLLRADQLHHAEGNDS-----IDFLQPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVDDRINTFRADQIQWSAGIEPNDRPYVDYFLPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVDDRINTFRADQIQWSAGIEPNDRPYVDYFLPIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVVERINTFRADQIQWSAGIEPNDRPYVDYFLPIVADA
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QSLYPVDSVPTVVERINTFRADQIQWSNKIEPGSKDYDFFLPVIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPSVVKRINNSFRADQIQWANGKSPEDEGGIDYFLPIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPSVVKRINNSFRADQIQWSAGKSPEDEGGIDYFLPIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPAVVVKRINNSFRADQIQWANGGNPED--GVDFLPVIVADA
QSLYPANSVPAVVARINNSFRADQIQWSNGVNPEEFVVDYFLPIIADA
QSLYPANSVPSVVERINNSFRADQIQWANKVGPQDKGFIDYFLPIVADA
QSLYAYDSVPTMVRRINNTFKRADEIQWGRGINPGKEFIDYFLPIVADA
QSLYAYDSVPTMVRRINNTFKRADEIQWGRGINPGKEFIDYFLPIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPSKVVERINNSFRADQIQWAGKVNPGDAGFYDYHAPVIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPTVVERINTFRADQIQWSKNVNPBGKYVDYFAPVIVADA
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QSLYPVDSVPTVVKRINNSFRADQIQWKAGKGPDEGYDYFAPVIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPTVVKRINNSFRADQIQWKAGKNGPDGEYDYFAPVIVADA
QSLYPVDSVPTVVERINNSFRADQIQWSKGVTPEDDNYVDYFAPVIVADA

*:

M. tuber
M. Bovis
M. smegmat
M. vanbaal
M. avium
G. bron
Arthroba
S. nass
X. cellu
N. dass
A. mirum
T. curvata
C. flav
M. cilva
M. rube
T. osha
T. ther
M. hydr
Roseiflex
K. race
K. tusc
B. anth
A. acidoca
S. acid
S. melilot
S. medicae
B. melit
R. legumin
P. lava
Sphing
A. exce
M. fulvus
D. geoth
B. ambifa
B. vietnam
B. cenoco
B. multivo
B. psue
B. thailan
B. rhizox
B. phytofi
B. phymatu
R. pickett
S. maltoph
X. axonopo
P. sownens
S. ente
E. lign
E. coli
Klebsi
D. dandati
S. plym
V. para
V. campbel
p. lieog
Shewanella
A. hydroph
D. acidovo
C. testo
A. citrul
V. paradox
C. accu
P. necessa
P. poae
P. putida
I. loihien

LAGFHALNYSMFDLAYGYAQN-QMSAYVELQEREFAAEE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAYGYAQN-QMSAYVELQEREFAAEE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAYGYARN-QMSAYVELQEREFAAEE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAHGYARN-QMTAYVELQEREFAAEE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAYGYARN-QMTAYVELQEREFAAEE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHSLNYGMFDLAYGYARE-QMSAFVDLQNRFEKAAEERGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAHGYARE-GMSAYVELQEKEFASASE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHSLNHSMFDLAHRYARE-GMTAYVDLQEREFAAED-AGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNHSMFDLAHGYARE-QMTAYVRLQESEFASASE-RGYTATKHQR
LAGFHSLNYSMFNLAAGYAQN-GMTSYVELQEAFAAES-QGYTATRHQR
LAGFHALNHSMFDLARGYAES-GMSAYVELQEREFAAER-DGYTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLAHGYARE-GMTAYVDLQEREFASASE-RGYTATRHQR
LAGFHALNESMFTLAKGYAER-GMSAYVDLQTAEFAAEA-DGYTATRHQR
LAGWHNLNYRTFELAKGYKER-GMSAFVELQSLLEFAAEK-DGFTAVKHQR
LAGWHNLNYRTFELARNYKER-GMSAFVELQQLLEFAAEK-DGFTAVKHQR
LAGWHTLNYYTVELAKGYKAR-GMPAFVELQEKEFLAQA-QGFTAVKHQR
LAGWHALNYHIWELAKGYKER-GMPAFVELQAEFAAQK-EGFTAVKHQR
LAGWHLNLYHTFDLARRYKRE-GMPAYVALQQAFAAEQ-AGYTATRHQR
LAGWHMINYYAFELAKAYAAE-GMTAYVRLQQAFAAEQ-HGYTATRHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFDLARGYREE-GMTAYSRLQQAFALEK-VGYTATKHQR
LAGFHALNFSMFDLARGYKER-GMAAYAEELQREFASEV-YGYTATKHQR
LAGFHSLNYGMFELARGYKER-GMAAYSELQQAFAAEK-HGYSATRHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFELAYGYNQER-GMGAYSDLQQAFAAEK-AGYTATRHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFQLAHDYKAN-GMKAYADLQDQEFQAEK-DGYTAVRHQR
LAGFHQLNYGMFELARGYRDR-QMAAYSELQEAFAAEA-NGYTATKHQR
LAGFHQLNYGMFELARGYKDR-QMAAYSELQQAFAAEA-NGYTATKHQR
LAGFHQLNYGMFELARGYKDR-QMAAYSELQQAFAAEA-DGYTATKHQR
LAGFHQLNYGMYELARGYRQR-QMSAYSELQQAFAAEV-NGYTATKHQR
LAGFHQLNHGMFELASGYRDR-GMAAYSELQQAFAASES-KGYTATRHQR
LAGFHSLNHGMFELARGYKDR-GMAAYSELQQAFAASEA-AGYTATRHQR
LAGFHSLNNGMFELASGYRDR-GMAAYSELQQAFAANE-AGYTATRHQR
LAGFHALNFGMYELARKYKDR-GMAAYSELQQAFAAEK-DGYTATRHQR
LAGFHSLNYSMFELAYGYARN-QMTAFVELQEKEFAAQE-RGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYART-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAD-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYART-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAD-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYART-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAD-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYART-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAD-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYART-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAD-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARN-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAE-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARN-QMTAFVEMQQAFAAAE-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARQ-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAE-RGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARN-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAE-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARR-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAE-RGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARR-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAE-MGFTAVKHQR
LAGFHALNYSMFNLAHGYARN-QMSAFVELQQAFAAAG-KGFTAVKHQR
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMKHYVEKVQQPEFAAAKDGTYFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMKHYVEKVQQPEFAAAKDGTYFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQQPEFAAAPEGYFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMKHYVEKVQQPEFAAISEGYTFSSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMKHYVEKVQPEFAAVARGYTFASHQQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQRPEFAAEKGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQRPEFAAEKGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQRPEFAAEKGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQPEFAAAKGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQPEFAAAERGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHAYAQQGEGMRHYVEKVQPEFAAAREQGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHSNWNTEKFAHEYARGEGMKHYVEMIQPEFAARDKGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAQDYVQR-GMSAYVEKVQPEFAARERGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAQDYVQR-GMSAYVEKVQPEFAARDRGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAQDYVAR-GMTAYVEKVQPEFAARDRGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHSWMFNMFDLAQDYMQR-GMTAYIEKVQPEFAARDRGYTFVSHQQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHGYARN--DMTAYVKLQEQEFADASKGYTFVAHQ
LAGIHNMFNMFDLAHGYARN--DMTAYVKLQEQEFADASKGYTFVAHQ
LAGVHNMFNMFDLAHGYARN--DMSAYVKLQEQEFADASKGYTFVAHQ
*** * : : * * * : : * :

M. tuber	EVGAGYFDRIATTVDP-NSSTTALTGSTEEGQFH-----
M. Bovis	EVGAGYFDRIATTVDP-NSSTTALTGSTEEGQFH-----
M. smegmat	EVGAGYFDRIATTVDP-NSSTTALAGSTEEGQFH-----
M. vanbaal	EVGAGYFDRIATTVDP-TSSTTALAGSTEEGQFH-----
M. avium	EVGAGYFDRIATTVDP-TSSTTALTGSTEEGQFH-----
G. bron	EVGAGYFDNIATTVDP-NSSTTALKGSTEEGQFH-----
Arthroba	EVGTGYFDDIATALNP-NASTLALVGSTEEGQFH-----
S. nass	EVGTGYFDEIATALNP-SGSTLALAGSTEEGQFH-----
X. cellu	EVGTGYFDRVATALNP-TASTLALAGSTESAQF-----
N. dass	EVGTGYFDSISTTISP-EASTTALTGSTEEEDQFSAAH-----
A. mirum	EVGTGYFDRVSTALNP-AGETTALSGSTEEQAQFA-----
T. curvata	EVGTGYFDLVSTAISP-NSSTTALKGSTEEDEQFFDK-----
C. flav	EVGTGYFDQVATAISP-DSATLALAGSTETAQFQH-----
M. cilva	EVGAGYFDEVLLAITGGQASTAALVGSTEEAQFH-----
M. rube	EVGAGYFDEVLMAITAGQASTAALVGSTEEAQFH-----
T. osha	EVGAGYFDEVVLALTQGEASTLALKGSTEEAQFNEPVH-----
T. ther	EVGAGYFDEVVLALTQGGASTLALKGSTEEAQFNEPVH-----
M. hydr	EVGTGYFDQVLLTITGGQAATAALVGSTEEAQFH-----
Roseiflex	EVGTGYFDEVSTIISGGLSSTTALAGSTEEEQFH-----
K. race	EVGTGYFDEVTQVIAGGASSTTALTGSTEEAQFH-----
K. tusc	EVGAGYFDEVSMVISGGTSSTTALTGSTEEEQFV-----
B. anth	EVGTGYFDEVAQVITGGTSSTTALKGSTEEAQFTK-----
A. acidoca	EVGTGYFDEVAQVVSGLSSTTALTGSTEEEQFVEA-----
S. acid	EVGAGYFDEVSLVISGGSSSTIALVGSTEEAQFQS-----
S. melilot	EVGTGYFDAVSVAITGGQSSTTAMKESTEHDQFRPAAE-----
S. medicae	EVGTGYFDAVSVAITGGQSSTTAMKESTEHDQFRPAAE-----
B. melit	EVGTGYFDAVSLAITGGQSSTTAMKESTETAQFKPAAE-----
R. legumin	EVGTGYFDAVSLAITGGRSSTTAMHDSTHAQFKPAAE-----
P. lava	EVGTGYFDMVSIAAAGGESSTTALGDSTEADQFKKAGAH-----
Sphing	EVGTGYFDLVAEAVSGGMASTTALKESTEADQFAVAE-----
A. exce	EVGTGYFDKIAMTITNGQSSTTALKDSTETAQFQTEPAE-----
M. fulvus	EVGTGYFDQVAEVISGGNASTLALTTESTEAHQF-----
D. geoth	EVGTGYFDLVSTAAGGGQSSTTALAGSTEEAQFHGEKEVAAAH-----
B. ambifa	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. vietnam	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. cenoco	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. multivo	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. psue	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. thailan	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDGKKVA-----
B. rhizox	EVGTGYFDAVTQTIER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDNKKVA-----
B. phytofi	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDCKKVA-----
B. phymatu	EVGTGYFDAVTQTVER-EASTTALHGSTEDEQFFDCKKVA-----
R. pickett	EVGTGYFDAVTQTIER-EASTTALKGSTEEDEQFFEETAQAKKVA-----
S. maltoph	EVGTGYFDAVTQAIQQGQSSTTALTGSTEEEQFHGGRSERA-----
X. axonopo	EVGTGYFDAVTQAIQQGQSSTTALRGSTEEEQFQSDKAA-----
P. sownens	EVGTGYFDAVTQAIQQGQSSTTALKGSTEEEQFHDRSAA-----
S. ente	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGASSVTALTGSTEEESQF-----
E. lign	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGASSVTALTGSTEEAQF-----
E. coli	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGTSSVTALTGSTEEESQF-----
Klebsi	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGASSVTALTGSTEEEDQF-----
D. dandati	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGSSSVTALTGSTEEQQF-----
S. plym	EVGTGYFDKVTITIIQGGASSVTALTGSTEEQQF-----
V. para	EVGTGYFDRMTNTIIQGGNSSVTALTGSTEEEDQF-----
V. campbel	EVGTGYFDRMTNTIIQGGNSSVTALTGSTEEEDQF-----
p. lieog	EVGTGYFDMTNTIIQGGNSSVTALTGSTEEEDQFK-----
Shewanella	EVGTGYFDQVTTVIQGGQSSVTALTGSTEEEQF-----
A. hydroph	EVGTGYFDKVTITVIQGGQSSVTALTGSTEEEDQFH-----
D. acidovo	EVGAGYFDDVTTVIQGGSSSVKALTGSTEEEQFH-----
C. testo	EVGAGYFDDVTTVIQGGSSSVKALTGSTEEEQFH-----
A. citrul	EVGTGYFDEVTTVIQGGKSSVTALTGSTEEEQFH-----
V. paradox	EVGTGYFDEVTTVIQGGKSSVTALTGSTEEEQFH-----
C. accu	EVGTGYFDEVTTVIQGGTSSVTALTGSTEEEQFH-----
P. necessa	EVGTGYFDDVTTVIQGGKSSVTALTGSTEEEQFH-----
P. poae	EVGTGYFDDMTTIVIQGGTSSVTALKGSTEEEQFH-----
P. putida	EVGTGYFDDMTTIVIQGGASSVTALTGSTEEEQFH-----
I. loihien	EVGTGYFDEL TNVIQGGSSVTALKGSTEEEDQFKTSA-----

:* : . . * : *** **

Subfamily 2

6 and 11 sequences of ICL protein in fungi and plants respectively were taken and MSA was carried out using ClustalW. The sequences were highly conserved and showed that they belong to same subfamily

MSA of ICL in plants

I. batatas	LQAIEDNWIAEALKTFSSETVVDAINRLNIGEPEKQRRRLNEWMKHSSYEK
S. lycoper	LQAIEDNWLGMALKTFSQCVDIAIKKMNLAIEYEKQRRKLNEWMNHSSYEK
A. thaliana	LQSIEDQWLGSAGLMTFSEAVVQAIKRMNLNENEKNQRLSEWLTHARYEN
C. sativus	LQALDQWISMAQLKTFSECVTDAIMNTNATENEKRRKLDEWMNHSSYEK
P. taeda	LQDVEDKWMGMANLRLFSDDVVGDAIRSLAIPQQEKSNNRINLWFN---KID
A. capsulatus	LQEIEDKWNAAEAGLKLFEAVIDHIKAG-----SASNKQALIDKFLRDAR
	** :***: * * * ** : * : * . . .
I. batatas	CLSNEFQAREIAENLGLNNLFWDWDLPTREGFYRFKGSVMAAIVRGWAF
S. lycoper	CLSHEQAREVAERLGLPNLFWDWDLPTREGFYRFKGSVEAAIVRGWAF
A. thaliana	CLSNEQGRVLAAGLGVTDLFWDWDLPTREGFYRFKGSVAAAIVRGWAF
C. sativus	CISNEQGREIAEKLGLKNLFWDWDLPTREGFYRFKGSVMAAIVRGWAF
P. taeda	QLSHFEARELAEKLGVSDVFWWDLPTREGFYRFQGSTKAAILRGWAFG
A. capsulatus	GKSNAAEARAIKALTGSEIYFNWDSARTREGYYRYRGGTQCAVNRVAF
	* : . * : * * : : : * * . * * * : * : . * : . * *
I. batatas	PHSDLIWMETSSPDLVECTKFAQGVKSVHPMMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMN
S. lycoper	EYCDLWVWETSSPDMVECTKFSQGVKTLRPELMMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMN
A. thaliana	QIADIIWMETASPDNLECTQFAEGIKSKTPEVMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMT
C. sativus	PHADLIWMETSSPDLVECTTFKAGMKSIHPETMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMS
P. taeda	PHADLIWMETSSPDMVECKRFAEGVKSKHPDLMLAYNLSPSFNWDASRMS
A. capsulatus	PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAKEFADGVHAWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKAMP
	* : : * * : * * . . . * : : * : * : * * * * * * * *
I. batatas	DNQMMDFIPGIAKLGYCWFITLAGFHGNALIIDTFADKDFASRGMAYVE
S. lycoper	DNQMMDFIPRIAKLGYCWFITLAGFHADALIVDTFAKDFARRGMAYVE
A. thaliana	DQQMVEFIPRIARLGYCWFITLAGFHADALVVDTFADKDYARRGMAYVE
C. sativus	DKQMEEFIPRIARLGYCWFITLAGFHADALVVDTFARDYARRGMAYVE
P. taeda	DEQMMNFIPQIAQLGFCWFITLAGFHADALVIDTFARDYAKKGMAYVQ
A. capsulatus	DE-QETYIRRLGQLGYCWFITLAGLHTTALISDQFARAYAQNGMRAYGE
	* : * : * : *
I. batatas	KIQREERNNGVDTLAHQKWSGANYYYDRVLRTVQGGITSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
S. lycoper	KIQREERSNGVDTLAHQKWSGANYYYDRVLRTVQGGITSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
A. thaliana	RIQREERTHGVDTLAHQKWSGANYYYDRYLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
C. sativus	RIQREERNNGVDTLAHQKWSGANYYYDRYLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
P. taeda	QIQRQERANGVDTLAHQKWSGANYYYDTLLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTEDEQ
A. capsulatus	LVQEPPEMELGVDVVT HQKWSGANYVDELLKMTVGGISSTSAMGKGVTEDEQ
	* : * * * * : * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
I. batatas	FQESWTRPGTTNMGDGGVVIKARM-
S. lycoper	FEEKWTRTGATNLGDGSVVIKARM-
A. thaliana	FKESWTRPGADGMGEGTSLVVAKS RM
C. sativus	FKESWTREGAVNLGEEGNVVAKS RM
P. taeda	FKADAWSSDGRALDLTNHGVARARM
A. capsulatus	FK-----
	* :

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

LQAIEDNWIAMAE LKTFSETVVD AINRLNIGEPEKQRR LNEWMKHSSYEK
LQAIEDNWLGM AE LKTF SQCVTD A IKKMNLAEYEKQRR LNEWMNHSSYEK
LQSIEDQWLGSAG LMTFSEAVVQA I KRMNLNENEKNQRLSEWLTHARYEN
LQALEDQWISMAQLKTFSECVTDAIMNTNATENEKRRKLDEWMNHSSYEK
LQDVEDKWMGMANLRLFS DVVGD A IRS LAIPQ QEKS NRINLWFN---KID
LQEIEDKWNAEAGLKL FSEAVIDHIKAG-----SASNKQALIDKFLRDAR
** : ** : * * * * : * : * : * : * : *

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

CLS NFQAREIAENLGLNNLFWDWDL PRTREGFYRFKGSVMAATVRGWAF
CLSHEQAREVAERLGLPNLFWDWDL PRTREGFYRFQGSVEAAIVRGWAF
CL SNEQGRVLA AKLGVTDLFWDWDL PRTREGFYRFQGSVAAAIVRGWAF
CISNEQGREITAEKLG LKNLFWDWDL PRTREGFYRFKGSVMAATVRGWAF
QLSHFEARELA EKLGVS DVFW D WDL PRTREGFYRFQGSTKAAILRGWAFG
GKSNAEARAIKALTGSEIYFNWDSARTREGYYRYRGGTQCAVNRAVAF
* : : * : * * : : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : *

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

PHSDLIWMETSSPD LVECTKFAQGVKSVHP EMM LAYNLSPSFNWDASGMN
EYCDLVMMETSSPD MVECTKFSQGVKTLRPELMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMN
QIADIWMETASPD LNECTQFAEGIKSKTPEVMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMT
PHADLIWMETSSPD LVECTTFAGMKSIHPETMLAYNLSPSFNWDASGMS
PHADLIWMETSSPD MVECKRFAEGVKSKHPDLMLAYNLSPSFNWDASRMS
PFADLIWMESKL PDY AQA KEFADGVHAWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKAMP
* : : * : * * : : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : *

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

DNQMMDFIPGI AKLGYCWFITLAGFHGNALIIDTF AKDFASRGM LAYVE
DNQMMDFIPRI AKLGYCWFITLAGFHADALIVDTFAKDFARRGM LAYVE
DQQMVEFIPRIARLGYCWFITLAGFHADALVVDTF AKDYARRGM LAYVE
DKQMEEFIPRIARL GFCWFITLAGFHADALVVDTFARDYARRGM LAYVE
DEQMMNFIPQIAQLGFCWFITLAGFHADALVIDTFARDYAKKGM LAYVQ
DE-QETYIRRLGQLGYCWFITLAGLHTTALISDQFARAYAQNMRAYGE
* : : * : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : *

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

KIQREERNNGVDTLAHQKWSGANY YDRVLR TVQGGITSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
KIQREERSNGVDTLAHQKWSGANY YDRVLR TVQGGITSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
RIQREERTHGVDTLAHQKWSGANY YDRYLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
RIQREERNNGVDTLAHQKWSGANY YDRYLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTEEQ
QIQRQERANGVDTLAHQKWSGANY YDTLLKTVQGGISSTAAMGKGVTE DQ
LVQEP EMELGVDV VTHQKWSGANY VDELLKMTVGGISSTSAMGKGVTE DQ
: * : * * : : * : * : * : * : * : * : *

I. batatas
S. lycoper
A. thaliana
C. sativus
P. taeda
A. capsulatus

FQESWTRPGTTNMGDGGVVI AKARM-
FEEKWTRTGATNLGDGSVVI AKARM-
FKESWTRPGADGMGEGTSLVVA KSRM
FKESWTRREGAVNLGEEGNVVA KSRM
FKADAWSSDGRALDLTNHGVVARARM
FK-----
* :

r. apollonis

[illegible]

C. apollonis QREERLSTPKANRAGVANTDFLRPMVADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTGMFVEKG
E. pusillum| QREERLTTPKSERANVANTDFLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFVENG
T. equi QREERLRSPKEQRNSLPNIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
T. tonsurans QREERLRSPKEQRNSLPNIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
A. dermatiti QREERLRASKSQASLANIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
A. terreus QREERVTTPEQQRGVANVDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFVERG
A. niger QREERITTPKEQQRGVANVDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
A. oryzae QREERITTPKEKRGVANIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFVERG
A. fumigat QREERITTPKDKRSKLPNIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
E. nidul QREERMTPKDKRHKVTNVDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFVERG
N. cra QRQERLSTPKDQREKLANIDYLRPIIADADTGHGGLTAVMKLTKLFIERG
**:*

C. apollonis
E. pusillum
T. equi
T. tonsurans
A. dermatiti
A. terreus
A. niger
A. oryzae
A. fumigat
E. nidul
N. cra

AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDHRDHGFI MGATNPALQPLNDLMIAAEHAGKNG
AVARTDSEAA TLITSTIDHRDHSFILGATNP SLQPLNDLMVAAERAGKMG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDPRDHAFIVGSTNSSIEPLNDLMVAAEQAGKNG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDPRDHAFIVGSTNSSIEPLNDLMVAAEQAGKNG
AVARTDSEAA TLITSTIDHRDHFVIGSTNPNIKPLNDLMMAAEQAGKTG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDYRDHAFIVGATNP NLQPLNDLMVAAEQAGKNG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDYRDHAFVVGSTNP NLQPLNDLMVAAEQAGKNG
AIARTDAEAA TLITSTIDHRDHAFIVGSTNP NIQPLV DLMVAAEQAGKQG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDHRDHAFIVGSTNP NLQPLNDLM LAGEQAGKTG
AIARTDSEAA TLITSTIDHRDHPFIIGSTNP DIQPLNDLMVMAEQAGKNG
CIA RTDAAEAA TLITTTIDPRDHAFILGCTNP DLEPLAHLMMKAEAEKGTG

C. apollonis
E. pusillum
T. equi
T. tonsurans
A. dermatitidis
A. terreus
A. niger
A. oryzae
A. fumigatus
E. nidulans
N. crassa

```
--SNSEARAIKGLTGVDIHFWDSDARTREGYYRYQGGCECAINRAIAYA
--SNSEARAIKGLTGVDIHWDDAPRTREGYYRYQGGCQCAVNRAIAYA
--SNSEARAIKQLTGSDIYWNWDSPTREGFYRYQGGCECAVNRAVAYG
--SNSEARAIKQLTGSDIYWNWDSPTREGFYRYQGGCECAVNRAVAYG
--SNQEARAIAKELTGVDIYFNCWDAARTREGYYRYRGGTQCAVNRAVAFA
--SNSEARAIAKGLGVDIYWNWDSPTREGFYRYQGGTQCAINRAVAYG
--SNREARAIAKDITGVDIYWDWDAPRTREGFYRYQGGTQCAVNRAIAYG
--SNLEARAIAKNITGQDIYFNWDAPRTREGYYRLQGGTQCAINRGLAYA
--SNSEARAIAKGITGVDIYWDWDAPRTREGYYRYQGGTQCAINRAVAYA
--SNLEARAIAKEIAGTDIYFDWEAPRTREGYYRYQGGTQCAINRAVAYA
QISNREARAIAARQLLQGEIFDWEAPRTREGYYRLKGGDCSINRAISYA
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PYADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PYADMIWMESKMPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKAAMSQ
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFAEGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKTAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFAEGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKTAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKAAMPC
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFAEGTHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYAQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PFADLIWMESKLPDYKQAQAEFADGVHAVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKKAMPR
PYCDAIWMESKLPDYAQAEEFADG-GRVWPEQKLAYNLSPSFNWKTAMGR
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[illegible]

IQPEMDNKIDVVTHQKWSGANYMDEMLKMVTGGVSSTSAMGKGVTEDQF
IQPEMALKCDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNLLKMVTGGVSSTSAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEMDNKVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDELLKMVTGGISSTSAMGKGVTEEQF
VHESEMDNKGDVVTHQKWSGANYVDELLKMVTGGISSTSAMGKGVTEEQF
VQPEMELGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDELLKMVTGGISSTSAMGDGVTEDQF
VQPEPEMENGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNLLKMVTGGVSSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEPEMEQGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNMLKMVTGGISSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEPEMEQGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNLLKMVTGGVSSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEPEMEQGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNMLKMLTGGVSSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEPEMANGVDVVTHQKWSGANYVDNMLKMITGGVSSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
VQPEPIDNGVDVVKHQKWSGATYYDELQKMVTGGVSSTAAMGKGVTEDQF
.: *

SEKGAGASDQAS
KGH-----
K-----
K-----
K-----
KH-----
KH-----
KH-----
KH-----
KS-----
H-----

Subfamily 3

27 Sequences of ICL in bacteria were taken MSA was carried out using ClustalW. The sequences showed high similarity and the sequences were highly conserved which showed that these may have come from same ancestors.

MSA of ICL in subfamily 3

C. maris	MSNYQSAIEAVKAIKEKAGNSWDAINPESVARMRAQNKFKTGLDIAQYTA
C. piezophi	MSNYQSAIEAVKAIKEKAGSSWAAINPESVARMRTQNRFKTGLEIAQYTA
C. psychr	MSNYQSAIEAVQAIAKAKAGSSWDAINPESIARMRAQNKFKTGLEIAQYTA
C. necator	MAQYQDDIKAVAGLKENHGSAWNAINPEYAARMRAQNKFKTGLDIAKYTA
P. fulva	MSAYENDIKAVTALKEAAGNSWSAINPESVARMRAQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
P. aerugi	MSAYQNEIKAVAALKEKNGSSWSAINPEYAARMRIQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. vinei	MSAYQNEIKALAALKEKNGSSAWSAINPEYAARMRIQNRFKTGLDVAKYTA
A. ehrli	MSQYRNDIEEVAGLRQAHEGTWDAINPEYVARMRAQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
M. adhae	-MPYAQDVQDIASLLKQHP-TWNAINPKHAARMRAQNKFKTGLDIAKYTA
S. agarivor	MSQYTNDAIAIAKL RDTQGSKEAINPEYAARMRAQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
S. chloroph	-MTYSQEITKAGTTIGGQ-GHWDGIAAESVARMRLQNRFTGLDIARYTA
N. penta	-MTYQQKIEAGRTIGTE-PNWTGIEPESVARMQLQNRFTGLDIARYTA
M. posidoni	MQTYKNKMQQASQLIGQQGTTWAGMNPYVARMQLQNRFTGLDIAKYTA
M. medit	MSNYNKDIDDTATLIASQGDWKAINPEFAARMKAQNRFRTGLDIARYTA
A. gerne	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQMQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
Acinetob	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQMQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. oleiv	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQMQNQFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. venet	MSTYLTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWRDISPEDAARMQMQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. bouve	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGSTWADISPEDAARMQMQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. calcoace	MTTYQTAIDAVRQLKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQLQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. tando	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQLQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. lwoff	MTTYQTAIDAIRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQIQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. baumann	MTTYQTAIDAVRELKAKFGNTWADISPEDAARMQLQNRFKTGLDIAKYTA
A. ursin	-MTYQSALEHVRVAVKNKLGGTWDAIRPEDAARMIVQNRFTGLDIAKYTA
A. bayly	-MTYQSALEHVRVAVKNKLGGTWDAIRPEDAARMIVQNRFTGLDIAKYTA
A. junii	-MTYQSALEHVRVAVKEKLGGTWGAIRPEDAARMIVQNRFTGLDIAKYTA

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C. maris	DIMRADMAAFDADKTKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFDGKTDRRYLY
C. piezophi	DIMRRDMDAYDADSSQYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFDGKTDRRYLY
C. psychr	DIMRADMAAFDADKTKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFDGKTDRRYLY
C. necator	KIMRADMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFN-STERRYLY
P. fulva	AIMRKDMAEYDADSSVYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKLISIKKHLK-TTNKRYLY
P. aerugi	AIMRKDMAEYDADSSVYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKLISIKKHLK-TTNKRYLY
A. vinei	AIMRKDMAEYDADSSVYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKLISIKKHLK-TTDKKYLY
A. ehrli	KIMRKDMAEYDADPAQYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIAIKRHFG-TTNKRYLY
M. adhae	KIMREDMANYDKDTSQYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMLSIKKHFG-TTKRRYLY
S. agarivor	KIMREDMAAYDANTAETQSLGCWHGFIGQQKLIAIKKHLG-NTKRRYLY
S. chloroph	GIMRRDMAAYDADPANYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFG-TTKGRYLY
N. penta	RIMREDMAAYDADPANYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFG-STKRRYLY
M. posidoni	KIMREDMASYDQDQANYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFG-TTSRYLY
M. medit	KIMRADMERYDSDPSQYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMISIKKHFN-STDRYLY
A. gerne	AIMRRDMAEYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTSKRYIY
Acinetob	AIMRRDMAEYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTSKRYIY
A. oleiv	AIMRRDMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTERRYIY
A. venet	AIMRRDMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTERRYIY
A. bouve	AIMRRDMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTERRYIY
A. calcoace	AIMRRDMAEYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTSKRYIY
A. tando	AIMRRDMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTERRYIY
A. lwoff	AIMRRDMAAYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTERRYIY
A. baumann	AIMRRDMAEYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTSKRYIY
A. ursin	AIMRKDMAEYDADNSSYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTNKRYIY
A. bayly	AIMRKDMAEYDADNSSYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTNKRYIY
A. junii	AIMRKDMAEYDADSSKYTQSLGCWHGFIGQQKMIANKKYFG-TTSKRYIY

*** ** : * : : ***** : * : : * : : * : *

C. maris
C. piezophi
C. psychr
C. necator
P. fulva
P. aerugi
A. vinei
A. ehrl
M. adhae
S. agarivor
S. chloroph
N. penta
M. posidoni
M. medit
A. gerne
Acineto
A. oleiv
A. venet
A. bouve
A. calcoace
A. tando
A. lwoff
A. baumann
A. ursin
A. bayly
A. junii

[illegible]

C. maris
C. piezophi
C. psychr
C. necator
P. fulva
P. aerugi
A. vinei
A. ehrl
M. adhae
S. agarivor
S. chloroph
N. penta
M. posidoni
M. medit
A. gerne
Acineto
A. oleiv
A. venet
A. bouve
A. calcoace
A. tando
A. lwoff
A. baumann
A. ursin
A. bayly
A. junii

[illegible]

H. muco	ARFEAAVDAKQCDDTVVIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRİYADAGVDLVW	200
H. medi	ARFEAAVDAKQCDDTVIIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRİYADAGVDLVW	200
H. elon	ARFEAAVDAKQSDDTVIIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRİYADAGVDLVW	200
H. lars	ARFEAAVDAKQSDDTVIIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRİYADAGVDLVW	200
H. sulf	ARFEAAVDAKQSEDTVVIARTDAYGSSNGDWEHVERGRİYADAGVDIVW	200
H. deni	ARFEAAVDAKQSEDTVVIARTDAYGSSNGDWEHVERGRİYADAGVDIVW	200
H. volc	ARFEAAVDAKQSEDTVVIARTDAYGSSNGDWEHVERGRİYADAGVDIVW	200
H. gibb	ARFEAAVDAKQSEDTVVIARTDAYGSSNGDWEHVERGRİYADAGVDIVW	200
H. wals	ARFTAADVDAKQSEDTVVIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRMYADAGVDLVW	200
H. pauc	SRFKAADVDAKQSDDTVIIARTDAYGSANGDWEHLERGRİYADAGVDIVW	197

*** *****:***:*****:****:***:*****:*****:***

H. muco	PEMPNPSREDAVNIAETIHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. medi	PEMPNPSREDAVNIAEKIHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. elon	PEMPNPSREDAVNIAETIHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. lars	PEMPNPSREDAVNIAETIHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. sulf	PEMPNPSREDAVAYAEIETHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. deni	PEMPNPSREDAVAYAEIETHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. volc	PEMPNPSREDAVAYAEIETHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. gibb	PEMPNPSREDAVAYAEIETHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFQELG	250
H. wals	PEMPNPSREDAVNIAETIHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFEELG	250
H. pauc	PEMPDPSREDAVEYAEIETHETHPDLKLAFFNYSSFFAWSEEDPLTFEELG	247

****:***** *** *****:*****:*****:***

H. muco	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLGHP TES	300
H. medi	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLGHP TES	300
H. elon	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLGHP TES	300
H. lars	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLGHP TES	300
H. sulf	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLDHP TES	300
H. deni	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLDHP TES	300
H. volc	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLDHP TES	300
H. gibb	DLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDEQGQFDLEQRYLGHP TES	300
H. wals	DLGYKYIFITLAGLHSGAHAVYEDFKKLAEEDETGQFELEDRYLEHP TES	300
H. pauc	NLGYKYIFITLFLHSGAHAVYEDFERLAEDDERAQFDLEGRYLDHP TES	297

:*****:*****:*****:*** ** .***:*** *****

H. muco	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEDEADPITSNARANDDD-	349
H. medi	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEDEADPITSNARANDDD-	349
H. elon	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITT----NDDD-	345
H. lars	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITT----NDDDV	346
H. sulf	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITS----NDDD-	345
H. deni	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITS----NDDD-	345
H. volc	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITS----NDDD-	345
H. gibb	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARRRIEESSEGFSEEQADPITS----NDDD-	345
H. wals	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETKFDPEARRRIEQSEGFSEEDTDPITS-----DDD-	344
H. pauc	HHEL SFVSRYQDIETQFDPEARERIEESSEGFSEDESNPITSNS-EEDEEM	346

*****:***.***.***.*****:***:***:***

H. muco	-----
H. medi	-----
H. elon	-----
H. lars	-----
H. sulf	-----
H. deni	-----
H. volc	-----
H. gibb	-----
H. wals	-----
H. pauc	VASEQGDD 354

Subfamily 5

8 Sequences of ICLs in bacteria having length larger than 700aa were taken and MSA was carried out using ClustalW. The sequences were highly conserved and showed high similarity with each other which shows that they may have come from the same ancestors.

MSA of ICL in subfamily 5

M. intracellulare	-----MAIDKDTQVRPSF
M. avium	-----MAIDKETQVRPSF
M. M. leprae	MAGIPATVVQRCNSTNLDDRLHYSPLGDRAKEERNPMAIMDTNTEVHTLF
M. parascrofulace	-----MAIDSDEVTSTF
M. tuberculosis	-----MGAAEERKAMIAETDTEVHTPFQDF
M. bovis	-----MAIAETDTEVHTPFQDF
M. canetti	-----MAIAETDTEVHTPFQDF
M. ulcerans	-----MAIVETDTEIRTPF
	: : . * . . *
M. intracellulare	DDEVAATQQYFDDPRFSRITRLYTARQVAEQRGTIPTDYTVARNAAAAFY
M. avium	DDEVAATQRYFDDPRFARITRLYTARQVAEQRGTIPTDYTVARDAAAAFY
M. M. leprae	TQEVAAATQQYFDDPRFAGIIRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTDYTVARDAATAFY
M. parascrofulace	EDDIAATQRYMDSPRFAGITRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTADYIVAREAAAAFY
M. tuberculosis	EKDVAATQRYFDSSRFAGIIRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTVDHIVAREAAAGAFY
M. bovis	EKDVAATQRYFDSSRFAGIIRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTVDHIVAREAAAGAFY
M. canetti	EKDVAATQRYFDSSRFAGIIRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTVDHIVAREAAAGAFY
M. ulcerans	EQEVADTQRYFDSSRFAGIVRLYTARQVVEQRGTIPTNDYTVARTAGVFY
	: : * ** : * : . . * : * * * * * * . * * * * * * * : : * * * * * . **
M. intracellulare	ERLRELFAQKKSITTFGPYSPGQAVAMKRMGIEGIYLGWATSAGGSTTE
M. avium	ERLRELFAQKKSITTFGPYSPGQAVTMKRMGIEGIYLGWATSAGGSTTE
M. M. leprae	ARLRELFAAGKSVTTFGPYSPGQAVSLKRMGIEAIYLGWATSAGGSITE
M. parascrofulace	DRLRELFAAKKSITTFGPYSPGQAVAMKRMGIEGIYLGWATSAGGSTTE
M. tuberculosis	ERLRELFAARKSITTFGPYSPGQAVSMKRMGIEAIYLGWATSAGGSSTE
M. bovis	ERLRELFAARKSITTFGPYSPGQAVSMKRMGIEAIYLGWATSAGGSSTE
M. canetti	ERLRELFAARKSITTFGPYSPGQAVSMKRMGIEAIYLGWATSAGGSSTE
M. ulcerans	QRLRELYAEKKSITTFGPYSPGQAVSMKRMGIEAIYLGWATSAGGSTTE
	* * * * * : * ** : * * * * * * * * * * : : * * * * * . * * * * * * * * * * * *

DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQQYQLRLQMSKQRAAAPVY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQQYLRLQMSEQQRAATKEY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLAADRNQQYLRLHMTEQQRAATPAY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPEDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQQYQLRMSEAQRASTPAY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQHLYRLQMSEQRQAATPAY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQHLYRLQMSEQRQAATPAY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQHLYRLQMSEQRQAATPAY
DPGPDLASYPLSQVPDDAAVLVRALLTADRNNQEYLRQLMTDQQRATTAY

DYRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DYRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DYRPFIIADADTGHGGDSHVRNLIRRFVEIGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DYRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLVRRFVEVGAGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DFRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DFRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DFRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
DFRPFIIADADTGHGGDPHVRNLIRRFVEVGVPGYHIEDQRPGTKKCGHQ
* * * * *

[illegible]

DQPFLLGATNLKIPSYKSCFLALVRRFYELGVKDLNGHLLYALPEGEYAE
DQPFLLGATNLDIPSYKACFLAMVRRFYELGVKDLNGHLLYALPEAEYAE
DQPFLLGATNLKIPSYKACFLALVRCFYELGVKELHGHLLYALGDGEYAA
DQPFLLGATNLNIPSYKACFALLRFFYELGVKELNGHLLYALDDSEYAA
DQPFLLGATKLDPVSYSKSCFLAMVRRFYELGVKELNGHLLYALGDSEYAA
DQPFLLGATKLDPVSYSKSCFLAMVRRFYELGVKELNGHLLYALGDSEYAA
DQPFLLGATKLDPVSYSKSCFLAMVRRFYELGVKELNGHLLYALGDGEYAA
DQPFLLGATKLDPISYSKSCFLMLRFFYELGVKELNGHLLYALADAEYAA
*****.*.....*

ATAWLERQGIQGLVSDAVNAWREDGQQSIDDLFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
ATAWLERQGIQGVISDAVNARENGQQSIDDLFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
ASAWLDRQGILAVSGTVNAWQENGKQSIDDLFEQVEYRLAAWEKDAGL
ATAWLERQGIQGLISEAANALREDGQHSIDDLFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
AGGWLERQGIFGLVSDAVNAWREDGQQSIDGIFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
AGGWLERQGIFGLVSDAVNAWREDGQQSIDGIFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
AGGWLERQGIFGLVSDAVNAWREDGQQSIDGIFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
ANGWLERSGIMGLISDAVNSWREDGMQTTDDLFDQVESRFVAAWEDDAGL
* *

MTYGEAVADVLAFAASE-GEPADMSAEWEFRAATASLYSARAKAKELGV
MTYGEAAVEVLEFAASE-GEPADMSADEWRAFAARASLYSAKAKAKELGF
MTYGEAVEEMLQFGESE-GELIGMSPPEEWRRFVGRASLYAAREKAKELGV
MTYGEAAVEVLFEFGSEEDPRGMSPAEWRKFAERASLYAAREKARQLGV
MTYGEAVADVLEFGQSE-GEPIGMAPEEWRFAARASLHAARAKAKELGA
MTYGEAVADVLEFGQSE-GEPIGMAPEEWRFAARASLHAARAKAKELGA
MTYGEAVADVLEFGQSE-GEPIGMAPEEWRFAARASLHAARVKAKELGA
MTYAEAAVEVLAFFQSE-GDPVPMSPPEEWRTFAARASLYAARQKAKEMGV
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DPGWDCELSKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIAKSLAAAPFADLLWMETKTADLDD
DPGWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIAKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPGWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIQYAIAKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPPWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPPWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPPWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPPWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
DPGWDCELAKTPEGYYQIRGGIPYAIKSLAAAPFADILWMETKTADLAD
*****
```

ARQFADAIHAKFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEQMKQFPEELGKMGFV
AKQFADAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEQMKQFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPEQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMSDEEMKRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDDEMCKRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEEMRRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEEMRRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEEMRRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEEMRRFPEELGKMGFV
ARQFAEAIHAEFPDQMLAYNLSPSFNWDTTGMTDEEMRRFPEELGKMGFV

[illegible]

L VGGPRSDAAL TASSGRTATT KSMGEGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGEGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAL
L VGGPRSDAAL QASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAL
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VGGPRSDAAL AASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE W LAM
L VAGPRSDAAL QASSGRTATT KAMGKGSTQH QHLVQTEVPKKLLEE R LAL
* *

WSENYDLGEKLRVQLRPRRAGSDVLELGIYGNDDQLANVVVDPIKDRHG
WSENYHLGEKLRVQLRPRRAGSDVLELGIYGDGDEQLANVVVDPIKDRHG
WSEHYQLGEKLRVQLRPRRAGSDVLELGIYGNNGDEQLANVIVDPIKDRRG
WSEHYQLGEKLRVSLRPRRPGSDVLELGIHNGGDEQLANVVVDPIKDRHG
WSGHYQLKDKLRVQLRPQRAGSEVLELGIHGSEDDKLANVIFQPIQDRRG
WSGHYQLKDKLRVQLRPQRAGSEVLELGIHGSEDDKLANVIFQPIQDRRG
WSGHYQLKDKLRVQLRPQRAGSEVLELGIHGSEDDKLANVIFQPIQDRRG
WSGHYQLKDKLRVQLRPQRAGSEVLELGIHGSEDDKLANVIFQPIQDRRG
WSDHYQLGEKLRVQLRPRRAGSDVLELGIYGNDDQLANVVVDPIKDRHG
* * * * *

```
RSILQVRDQNTFAEKL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKADGVIVVPTEDNL YQ  
RSILQVRDQNTFAEKL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKADAVIYVPTEDNL YQ  
RSILQVRDQNTFAEKL RQKRLMTL IHFWLVHRFKADTVIYVPTEDNL YQ  
RSILT VRDQNTFAEKL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKADAVYYVPTEDNQY Q  
RTILLVRDQNTFGAEL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKAQAVHYVPTDDNLY Q  
RTILLVRDQNTFGAEL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKAQAVHYVPTDDNLY Q  
RTILLVRDQNTFGAEL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKAQAVHYVPTDDNLY Q  
RSILT VRDQNTFAHKL RQKRLMTL IHLWL VHRFKADAVYYVPTEDNQY Q  
*. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *. *
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[illegible]

Subfamily comparisons: Subfamily 1 and subfamily 2

Sequence comparison between subfamily 1 and 2 showed differences in amino acid sequences. It was found that subfamily 1 members contained amino acid sequence of 420-450 aa while on the other hand it was found that subfamily 2 contained amino acid sequence of 530-600 aa. Subfamily 1 was found in bacteria or the prokaryotes while subfamily 2 was found eukaryotes, fungi and plants. It was also found that subfamily 1 and 2 contained domain-1 which is a TIM-barrel structure which is important for catalytic property of the protein while subfamily 2 contained extra 100aa sequence giving rise to domain-2 in eukaryotes. This extra sequence helps the isocitrate lyase to enter the peroxisomes and help the plants and fungi in their growth by accomplishing the glyoxylate bypass. The ICL initiate the breakdown of fatty acids and additionally possess the enzymes to produce intermediate products for the synthesis of sugars by gluconeogenesis. The seedling uses these sugars synthesized from fats until it is mature enough to produce thereby Photosynthesis

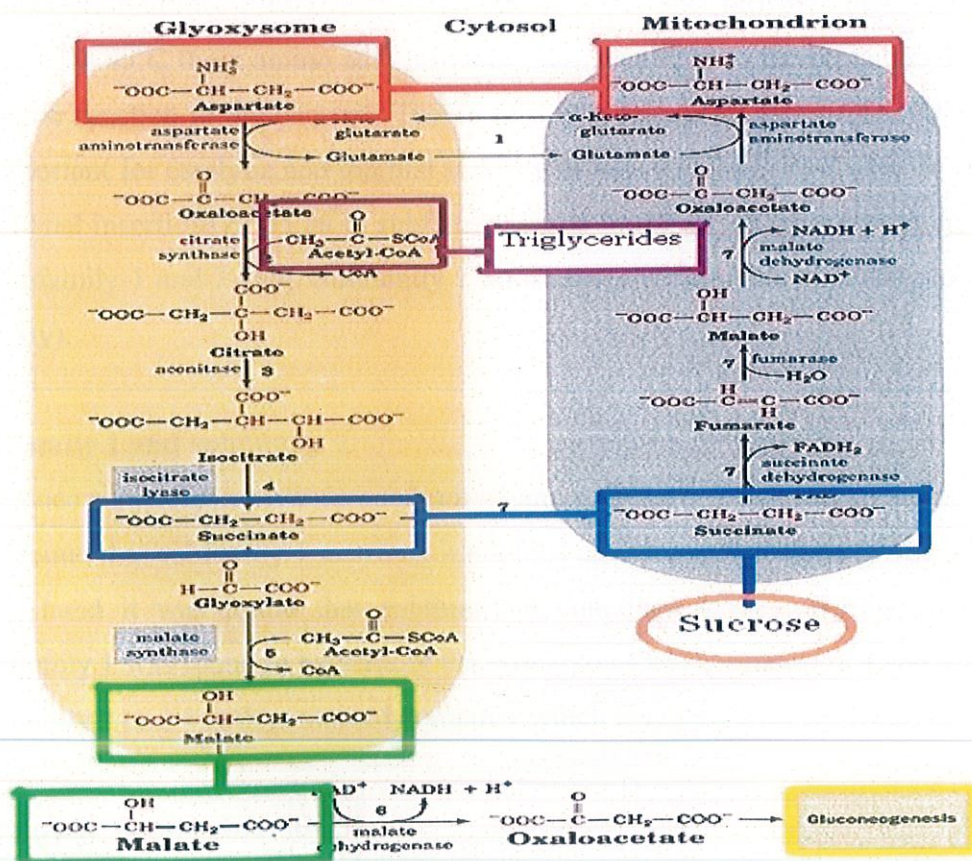


Fig10-ICL activity in plants and fungi

Subfamily 1 and subfamily 3

Sequence comparison between subfamily 1 and 3 showed differences in amino acid sequences. It was found that subfamily 1 members contained amino acid sequence of 420-450 aa while on the other hand it was found that subfamily 3 contained amino acid sequence of 530-560 aa. Subfamily 1 was found in bacteria or the prokaryotes while subfamily 3 was also found bacteria. It was also found that subfamily 1 and 3 contained domain-1 which is a TIM-barrel structure which is important for catalytic property of the protein while subfamily 3 contained extra 46aa sequence giving rise to domain-2 in bacteria [36]. These extra 46 aa sequences in Subfamily -3 is important for catalytic and thermal stability of ICL in the bacteria. Studies have shown that in subfamily-3 interaction TIM barrel and domain-2 is important for the catalytic activity [36]. It has also been found that Q211, N214, E219 and Q221 are very important for its catalytic function. Studies showed that the protein showed less activity in absence of these amino acids [36]. It was also found that these amino acids were highly conserved in subfamily-3 and absent in other subfamilies. Presence of these amino acids also provides high thermostability to the protein. At 45⁰C these amino acid provides thermostability to the protein and help them provide catalytic function to the bacteria. Therefore it was found that motif **QIENQVSDEKQCGHQD** is important for catalytic and thermal stability of ICL in subfamily-3 [36]. It was also found that additional insertions of 35 aa in subfamily-3 was found which gave rise to domain-3 and absent in subfamily-1 and 2 [36]. Subfamily 1 and 3 showed very less similarity to each other (<30% identity).

Subfamily 1 and subfamily 4

Sequence comparison between subfamily 1 and 4 showed differences in amino acid sequences. It was found that subfamily 1 members contained amino acid sequence of 420-450 aa while on the other hand it was found that subfamily 4 contained amino acid sequence of 340-360 aa. Subfamily 1 was found in bacteria or the prokaryotes while subfamily 4 was also found archaea. Subfamily 1 and 4 both contained domain-1 which is required for the catalytic activity.

Subfamily 1 and subfamily 5

Sequence comparison between subfamily 1 and 5 showed the differences in amino acid sequences. It was found that subfamily 1 members contained amino acid sequence of 420-450 aa

while on the other hand it was found that subfamily 5 contained ICL-2 members having amino acid sequence of >700 aa. Subfamily 1 was found in bacteria or the prokaryotes while subfamily 5 was also found in mycobacterium. It was found that catalytic function jointly requires ICL-1&2 in *mycobacterium tuberculosis* although ICL1 is more active than ICL2. Group I ICLs comprised small eubacteria ICLs, including *M. tuberculosis* ICL1. Group II ICLs included medium-length plant and fungal ICLs, which contained a central domain (Domain II) absent in group I. Group III ICLs, so far identified only in *Mycobacterium*, had a long C-terminal domain absent in groups I and II; they also contained a central region with significant homology to the central domain of the eukaryotic ICLs and were overall ~ 35% identical to them (Fig. 1b). *In silico* modeling of the three-dimensional structure of ICL2, based on the X-ray crystal structures of the group I ICL1 from *M. tuberculosis* and the group II ICL from *Aspergillus nidulans*, revealed a striking level of structural concordance. Significantly, the active site loops of ICL1 and ICL2, containing the conserved catalytic motif (KKCGH), were nearly super-imposable. Thus, despite the limited homology between ICL1 and ICL2, conservation of tertiary structure and enzymatic activity suggested that these enzymes might provide overlapping biological functions.

ICL domain organization: Domains I and III are present in all ICLs. Domain I contains the conserved catalytic motif KKCGH. Domain II is present in fungal and plant ICLs and in mycobacterial ICL2, but absent in mycobacterial ICL1. Domain IV is unique to mycobacterial ICL2

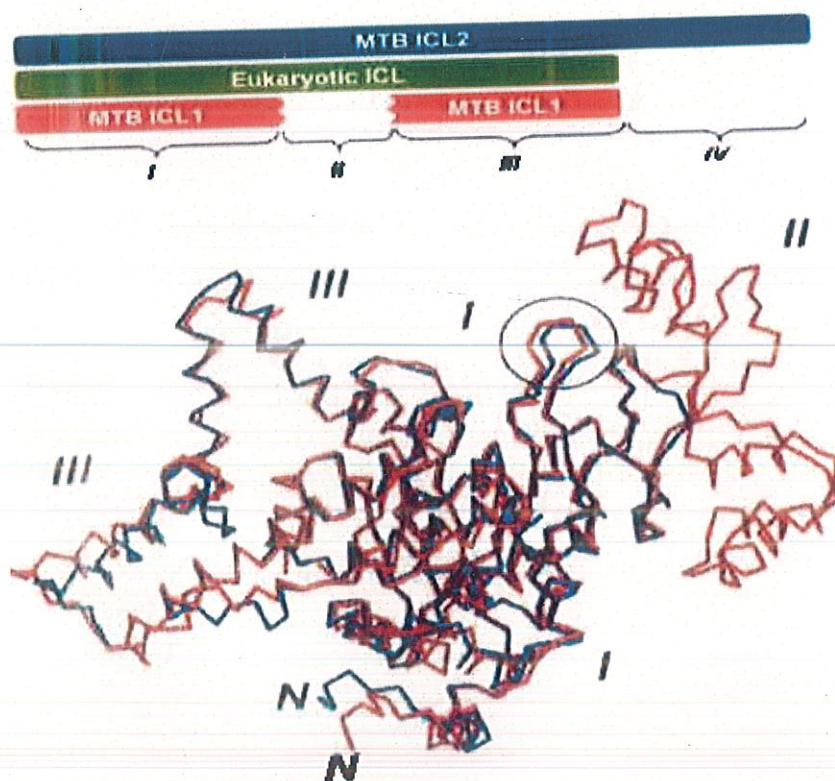


Fig11-Difference in structural features for different ICL

Some other important amino acid indifferent subfamilies→

In *E.coli*, K193, C195, H197 and H365 are the residues involved in catalysis while H184 is related to ICL tetrameric enzyme [37].

In *A. niger* W283, F345, T347 in ICI are involved in substrate recognition [38].

Q207 and Q217 in *C. maris* ICI [39] and A214 in *C. psycherythrae* ICI play important role in cold adaptiveness of the enzyme [40].

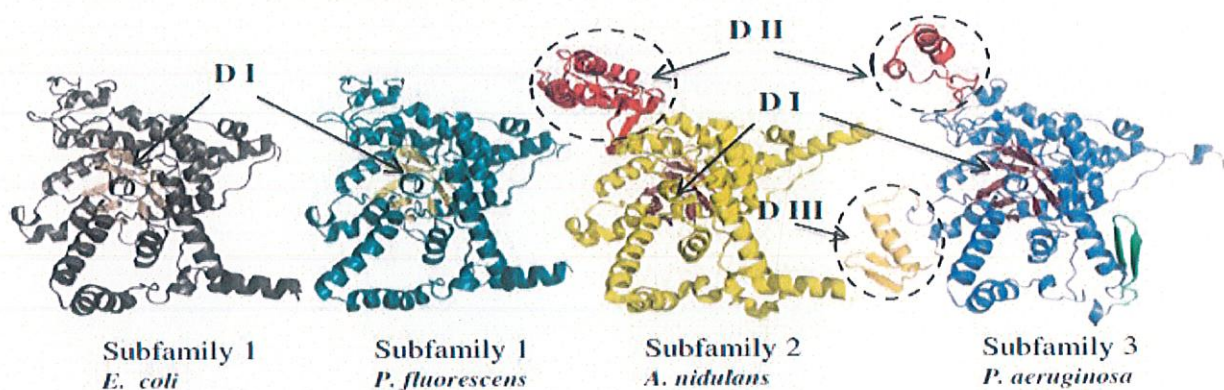


Fig 3[36]→Structure show presence of domain 1 in subfamily-1,2,3. Presence of domain 2 in subfamily 2 and 3. Presence of Domain 3 in subfamily 3 only.

PHARMACOPHORE MODELLING

Generated pharmacophore

Once these 69 active molecules were prepared we got 412 different conformations. These conformations were used to develop the pharmacophore using AUTODOCK.

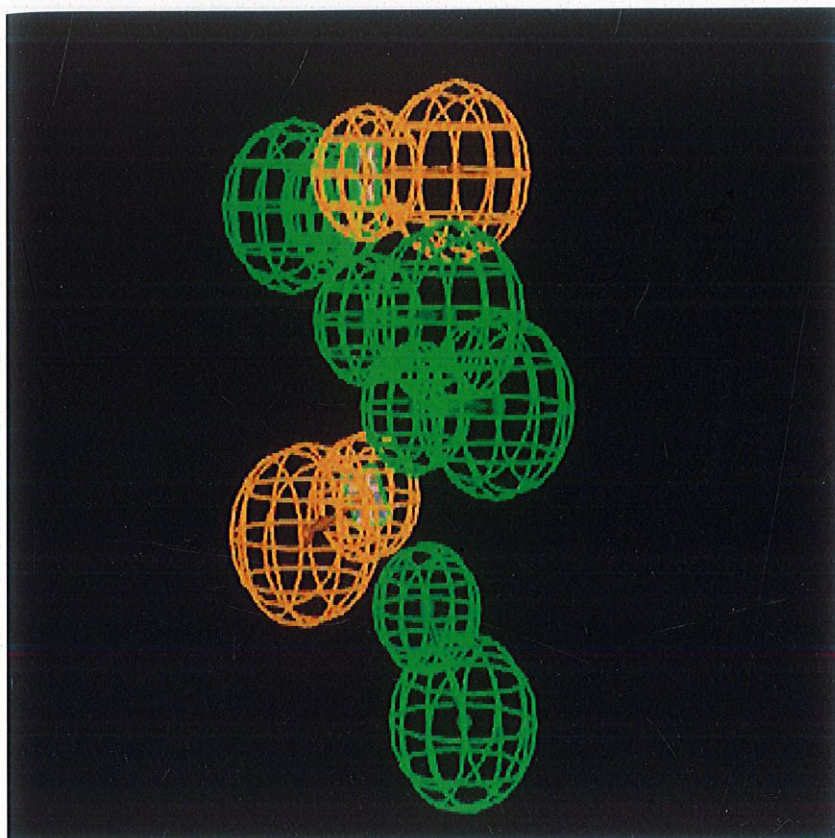


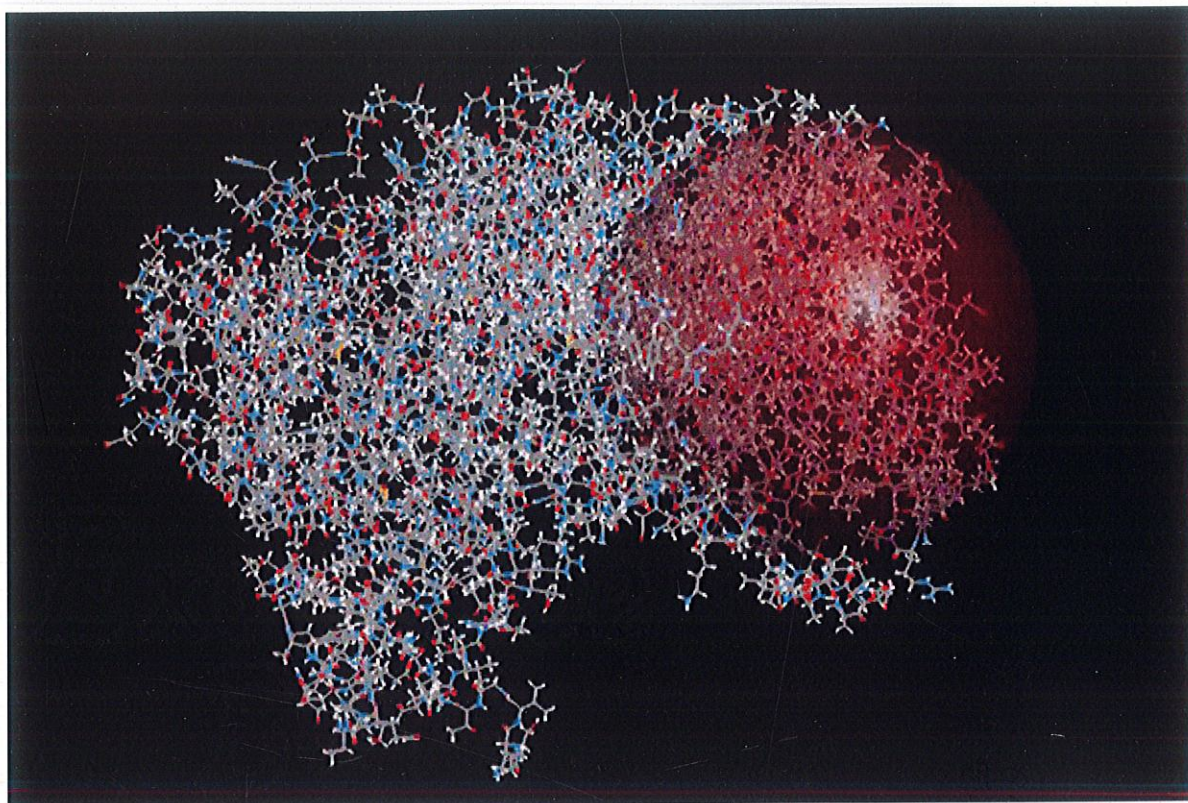
Fig 4→generated pharmacophore

LINKING WITH ZINCPHARMER

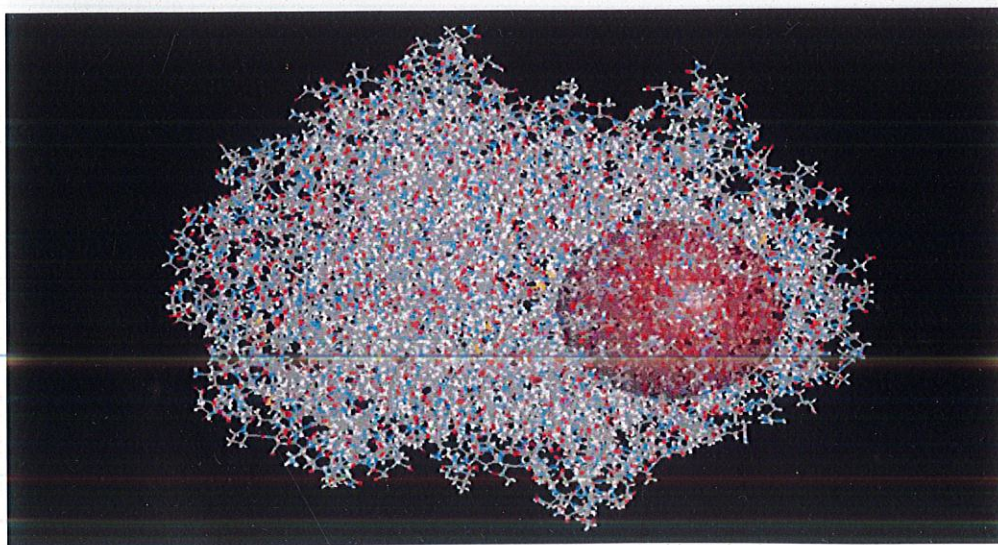
11176 ZINC molecules were related to the above generated pharmacophore. On preparing these ligands we got 94049 different conformations.

Structure of ICL in different organisms and its binding sites 1F61

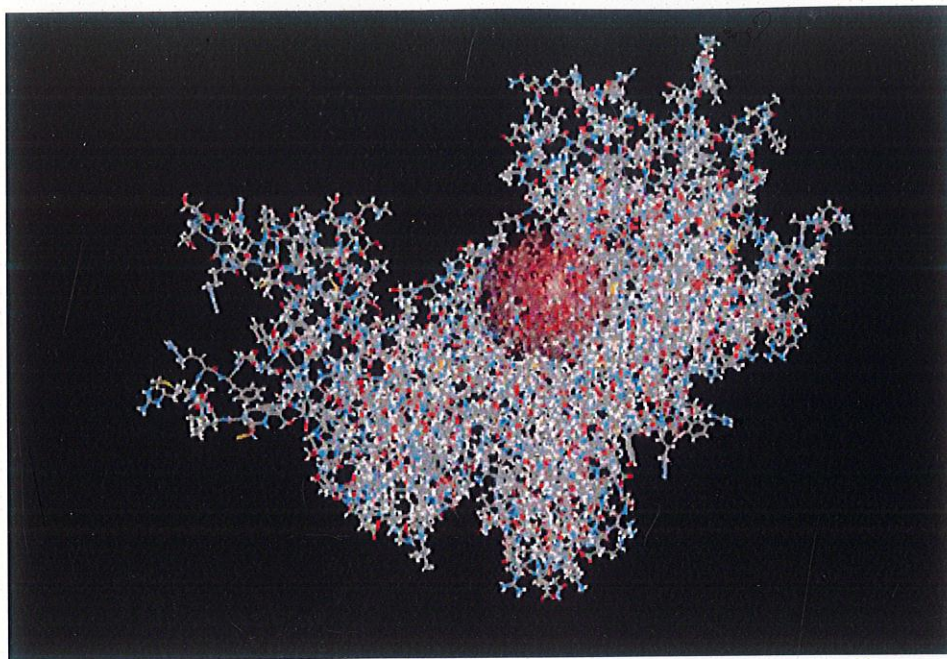
(Fig 5→ Appoenzyme structure of ICL in *M.tuberculosis*)



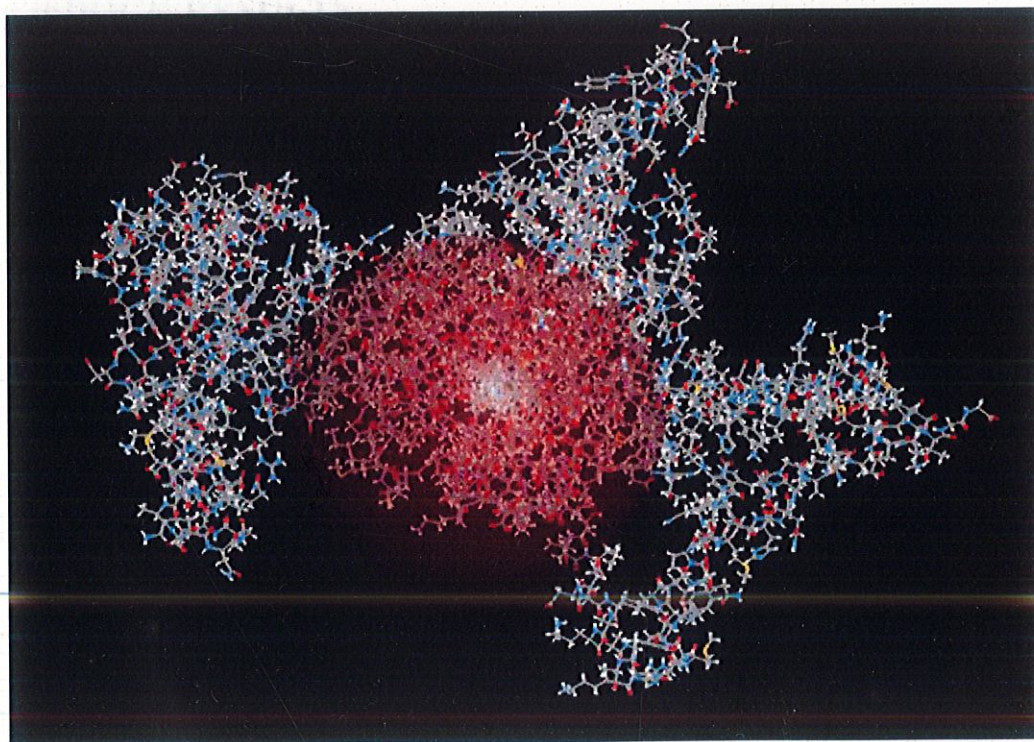
1F8I (fig 6→ Closed structure of ICL in *M.tuberculosis*)

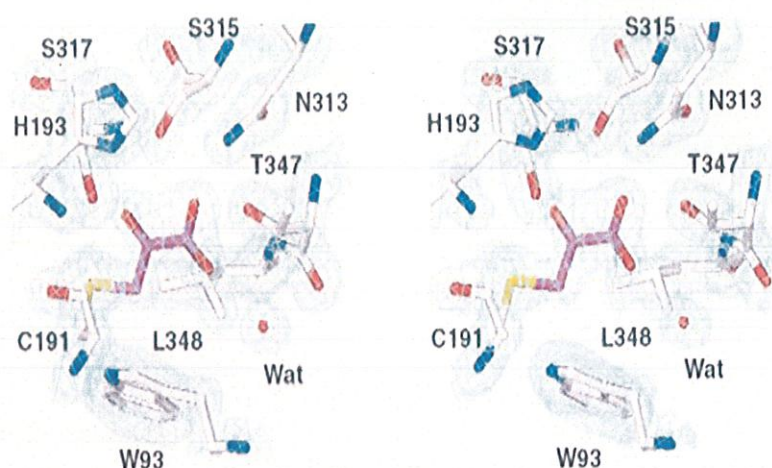


Modelled Structure (Fig 7→ ACEAa+ ACEAb of ICL)



1DQU (Fig 8→structure of *A.nidulans*)





***His 193, Asn
313, Ser 315,
Ser 317, and
Thr347***

Fig 9: Active sites in *M. tuberculosis*

DOCKING RESULTS

Using above ligands extracted from ZINCPharmer libdock was carried out.

LibDOCK RESULTS

Lipdock score of ligands that are docked is viewed and evaluated, score greater than 100 is taken as thrashhold.

Table 16

Conformations	1F61	1F8I	1DQU	Modelled Structure
ZINC09295130	117.175			
ZINC09046532	115.733			
ZINC59014529	114.48			
ZINC09349351	109.193			
ZINC06812266	109.172			
ZINC20527885	105.819			
ZINC55889361	105.274			
ZINC23722311	103.707			
ZINC20528189	102.914			

ZINC40978368	102.344			
ZINC02578371	102.3			
ZINC59014489	101.834			
ZINC59039103			150.836	
ZINC13856280			150.714	
ZINC08417660			149.008	
ZINC20910351			146.658	
ZINC05801167			144.427	
ZINC21318960			141.529	
ZINC20029589			141.084	
ZINC04528833			140.766	
ZINC25906896			140.664	
ZINC20911074			140.22	
ZINC72461251			138.521	
ZINC22060683			137.25	
ZINC20424677			136.977	
ZINC58867289			135.714	
ZINC59023068			133.653	
ZINC59021176			133.602	
ZINC08854435			133.47	
ZINC18051106			132.648	
ZINC20527377			131.547	
ZINC20527543			131.514	135.363
ZINC59039099			131.261	
ZINC58995940			131.1	
ZINC20527288			130.687	
ZINC59039159			129.061	
ZINC72461140			129.026	
ZINC09847055			128.853	
ZINC12149666			128.429	134.242
ZINC72461328			128.406	

ZINC20527558			127.378	
ZINC68278601			126.247	
ZINC39969650			126.245	
ZINC03667205			125.207	122.795
ZINC03668951			125.132	
ZINC02855377			123.576	
ZINC12446225			123.295	
ZINC02956477			123.114	
ZINC45078001			122.498	
ZINC59014490			122.122	
ZINC75134564			121.177	
ZINC21253073			120.77	
ZINC01178611			120.254	
ZINC21318752			119.928	
ZINC12847055			119.799	
ZINC59005199			119.762	
ZINC59310837			119.745	
ZINC59310837			119.738	
ZINC77311642			118.549	
ZINC14186214			118.133	
ZINC74347318			117.406	
ZINC40978337			116.902	
ZINC72071554			116.728	
ZINC09403156			116.507	
ZINC14138694			116.488	
ZINC31909993			116.322	
ZINC21318947			116.119	
ZINC58995446			115.392	
ZINC12280074			114.795	
ZINC09836543			114.702	
ZINC71830291			114.626	

ZINC21318954			114.198	
ZINC08748697			114.016	
ZINC80964159			113.355	
ZINC72472534		121.335	113.338	
ZINC72461312			112.615	
ZINC16944493			112.324	
ZINC12599639			111.555	
ZINC15859228			111.276	
ZINC79804199			111.274	
ZINC73872065			111.225	
ZINC00862078			111.185	
ZINC08781927			111.099	
ZINC09391923			110.992	125.46
ZINC15859291			110.562	
ZINC20527541		111.607	110.132	
ZINC72472493		131.864		
ZINC12149584		131.437		
ZINC02890511		128.213		
ZINC16972407		126.279		
ZINC62580977		125.22		
ZINC08614093		124.641		
ZINC78777931		123.037		
ZINC38255675		123.017		
ZINC33467802		122.897		119.21
ZINC38255669		122.634		
ZINC12089289		122.321		
ZINC59018558		122.185		128.804
ZINC12033473		121.219		
ZINC20494512		121.189		115.274
ZINC58996853		120.622		
ZINC20908148		120.513		

ZINC64891185		120.284		
ZINC39572329		119.729		
ZINC59014824		119.716		
ZINC09337008		119.417		
ZINC20906707		118.077		
ZINC59018613		117.723		
ZINC72461307		117.598		
ZINC12698211		116.929		
ZINC39612650		116.24		
ZINC06635961		115.571		
ZINC09129824		114.852		
ZINC13110769		114.466		
ZINC36354025		114.262		
ZINC20291654		113.948		
ZINC20159868		113.836		
ZINC59014783		113.767		
ZINC80975165		113.016		
ZINC67974546		112.742		
ZINC43024792		112.719		
ZINC72472580		112.273		
ZINC57670016		112.034		
ZINC40146169		111.981		
ZINC03340312		111.68		
ZINC05580843		111.585		
ZINC74036709		111.511		
ZINC20527545		111.236		
ZINC32492799		111.164		
ZINC12052564		111.15		
ZINC35311734		111.043		
ZINC20527544		110.974		
ZINC02644866				115.922

ZINC59040046				115.776
ZINC72461140				127.719
ZINC20908717				123.547
ZINC59499066				118.243
ZINC03272189				118.7
ZINC20570144				135.506
ZINC00720812				123.377
ZINC20907183				145.207
ZINC05941620				120.003
ZINC67908086				128.5
ZINC59015423				138.736
ZINC09244933				117.025
ZINC12567583				115.213
ZINC81085075				116.061
ZINC12845135				115.468
ZINC20527375				113.387
ZINC59312823				119.185
ZINC47272712				116.784
ZINC02875345				122.756
ZINC13865529				118.478
ZINC39969064				124.055
ZINC20905283				126.086
ZINC07686964				130.038
ZINC15859263				113.618
ZINC15859211				119.868
ZINC20905282				128.011
ZINC39275571				113.85
ZINC02283727				113.93
ZINC09685895				138.004
ZINC02291586				114.662
ZINC01205371				125.635

ZINC71280257				117.505
ZINC09442139				113.863
ZINC20416397				124.191
ZINC72016158				124.182
ZINC32895043				133.177
ZINC58992458				117.888
ZINC59309436				134.714
ZINC58994644				129.803
ZINC14190344				117.909
ZINC09884521				124.189
ZINC15859257				114.708
ZINC72144372				114.212
ZINC19130084				135.655
ZINC16195910				118.178
ZINC80127853				135.665
ZINC12850950				129.47
ZINC15911761				116.177
ZINC03847180				122.509
ZINC71776281				117.17
ZINC39899216				113.727
ZINC12734423				117.311
ZINC59018560				122.448
ZINC00976883				125.707
ZINC20577103				116.147
ZINC08845479				128.761
ZINC09426169				116.957
ZINC21318870				132.233
ZINC72461191				124.396
ZINC72461154				124.524
ZINC72461150				123.927
ZINC71774753				151.911

ZINC02208918				141.098
ZINC09948493				149.257
ZINC13121296				143.753
ZINC08835919				142.129
ZINC59039761				142.163
ZINC59016659				140.676
ZINC55965387				140.559
ZINC19815399				143.017
ZINC63697962				144.262
ZINC08900744				140.302
ZINC20175756				142.039
ZINC58997418				146.382
ZINC12389511				140.346

CDOCKER RESULTS

Active molecules having libdock score greater than 100 were taken and Cdocker analysis is done. Once we get the result Cdocker score of ligands that are docked is viewed and evaluated, score lesser than -40 is taken as threshold.

Table 17

Conformations	1F61	1F8I	1DQU	Modelled Structure
ZINC09426169	-69.2106			
ZINC20160102	-62.4713			
ZINC29725116	-58.8561			
ZINC23641597	-55.3636			
ZINC14980506	-50.2988			
ZINC04083285	-49.4107			
ZINC03534609	-49.3461			
ZINC77422679	-49.2019			
ZINC80439431	-48.8736			
ZINC23118614	-48.6686			
ZINC02876186	-47.6605			
ZINC79069925	-45.6009			
ZINC23722311	-44.955			
ZINC80440055	-44.5499			
ZINC14775366	-44.5244			
ZINC55200314	-43.5983			
ZINC01778317	-43.0307			
ZINC14775366	-42.7271			
ZINC10895448	-42.1656			
ZINC49944053	-42.004			
ZINC18051106			-77.0035	
ZINC01178611			-74.9935	
ZINC58867289			-72.7029	

ZINC13856280			-67.0299	
ZINC20527288			-59.5124	
ZINC08417660			-57.453	
ZINC09682969		42.4156	-53.8668	
ZINC08781927			-51.0438	
ZINC14138694			-49.2225	
ZINC12149666			-49.1629	
ZINC62580977			-47.703	
ZINC05801167		48.5616	-47.1523	
ZINC74096528			-46.4185	
ZINC21318960			-46.1535	
ZINC73872065			-46.0981	
ZINC12280074			-46.0558	
ZINC74096528			-46.0547	
ZINC31909993			-45.4444	
ZINC20527543			-44.0729	
ZINC68278601			-43.5271	
ZINC39485769			-43.5271	
ZINC21318947			-42.7525	
ZINC48893687			-42.7284	
ZINC21318954			-42.3589	
ZINC21318752			-40.6307	
ZINC72472493		-68.0543		
ZINC12149584		-66.2312		
ZINC02890511		-63.3452		
ZINC70698483		-61.521		
ZINC16972407		-58.9812		
ZINC00729502		-58.1254		
ZINC62580977		-56.4121		
ZINC08614093		-56.3121		
ZINC20424953		-56.0781		

ZINC16972407		-54.5211		
ZINC78777931		-53.2221		
ZINC38255675		-53.2199		
ZINC33467802		-52.9809		
ZINC38255669		-52.5478		
ZINC12089289		-50.512		
ZINC59018558		-49.8801		
ZINC72472534		-49.7998		
ZINC01068830		-48.5021		
ZINC12033473		-48.349		
ZINC20494512		-48.0786		
ZINC19972593		-46.1213		
ZINC58996853		-46.1123		
ZINC20908148		-45.2109		
ZINC64891185		-45.1999		
ZINC39572329		-43.2122		
ZINC59014824		-43.1102		
ZINC09337008		-43.2311		
ZINC08892107		-43.2134		
ZINC59018558		-42.421		
ZINC12698211		-41.7434		
ZINC20906707		-40.989		
ZINC59018613		-40.7689		
ZINC72461307		-40.0987		
ZINC71774753				-71.2134
ZINC09948493				-70.142
ZINC58997418				-70.081
ZINC20907183				-69.5432
ZINC63697962				-67.4321
ZINC13121296				-66.126
ZINC19815399				-66.021

ZINC59039761				-64.001
ZINC08835919				-61.356
ZINC20175756				-59.432
ZINC02208918				-57.645
ZINC59016659				-54.752
ZINC55965387				-52.112
ZINC12389511				-52.098
ZINC08900744				-51.76
ZINC59015423				-50.115
ZINC09685895				-48.33
ZINC80127853				-47.123
ZINC19130084				-46.346
ZINC20570144				-44.213
ZINC20527543				-42.1134
ZINC59309436				-42.424
ZINC12149666				-40.127

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

I have generated the pharmacophore of ICL in *M. tuberculosis*.

Best docking score→

1F61

ZINC72472493=131.864(libdock)

ZINC72472493=-68.0543(Cdocking)

1DQU

ZINC59039103=150.836

ZINC18051106=-77.0035

1F8I

ZINC09295130= 117.175(libdock)

ZINC09426169=-69.2106(Cdocking)

Modeled Structure

ZINC20907183=145.207

ZINC71774753=-71.2134

On completing the Phylogenetic analysis, it was found that ICL is divided into 5 subfamilies depending upon their sequence dissimilarities. Subfamily 1 contains ICL in bacteria of around 420-450 aa sequence, Subfamily 2 contains ICL in fungi and plants of around 430-600aa sequence, Subfamily 3 contains ICL in other bacteria of around 530-560aa, Subfamily 4 contains ICL in archae of around 340-360 aa and Subfamily 5 contains ICL-2 in Mycobacterium of sequence >700aa.

Sequence comparison analyses have shown that active site residues are conserved across different subfamily. Therefore, the molecules identified using developed pharmacophore may act as putative broad-specific inhibitors.

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