

Evolution of a domain conserved in microtubule-associated proteins of eukaryotes

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Abstract: The microtubule network, the major organelle of the eukaryotic cytoskeleton, is involved in cell division and differentiation but also with many other cellular functions. In plants, microtubules seem to be involved in the ordered deposition of cellulose microfibrils by a so far unknown mechanism. Microtubule-associated proteins (MAP) typically contain various domains targeting or binding proteins with different functions to microtubules. Here we have investigated a proposed microtubule-targeting domain, TPX2, first identified in the Kinesin-like protein 2 in *Xenopus*. A TPX2 containing microtubule binding protein, *PttMAP20*, has been recently identified in poplar tissues undergoing xylogenesis. Furthermore, the herbicide 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile (DCB), which is a known inhibitor of cellulose synthesis, was shown to bind specifically to *PttMAP20*. It is thus possible that *PttMAP20* may have a role in coupling cellulose biosynthesis and the microtubular networks in poplar secondary cell walls. In order to get more insight into the occurrence, evolution and potential functions of TPX2-containing proteins we have carried out bioinformatic analysis for all genes so far found to encode TPX2 domains with special reference to poplar *PttMAP20* and its putative orthologs in other plants.

Keywords: TPX2 domain, MAP20, evolution, microtubule, cellulose, bioinformatics

Introduction

Similar to other eukaryotes, the cytoskeleton of plant cells consists of tubulin and actin networks which render multiple morphological functions during various phases of cellular development, growth, and movement (Vassilyev 1996; Hasek et al 2003; Mathur 2004; Wasteneys and Yang 2004). Unlike animal cells, plant cells have prominent cell walls formed by networks of cellulose microfibrils, hemicelluloses, lignin, and structural proteins. In secondary cell walls, the cellulose microfibrils are strictly aligned and form multiple layers designated S1, S2, and S3, which are characterized by different microfibril angles. Several lines of evidence suggest that interphase cortical microtubules somehow influence the ordered deposition of cellulose microfibrils (Goddard et al 1994; Roberts et al 2004; Oda et al 2005). For example, it has been shown that all three secondary cell wall associated CesA proteins colocalize with bands of cortical microtubules in older xylem vessels in *Arabidopsis* (Gardiner et al 2003). It has also been demonstrated recently that the CesA complexes in the *Arabidopsis* plasma membrane move at constant rates in linear tracts that coincide with cortical microtubules (Paradez et al 2006). Furthermore, studies of developing wood cells in both conifers and angiosperms indicate reorientation of microtubules upon changes in microfibril orientation during the formation of the successive cell layers S1–S3 (Chaffey et al 1997, 1999, 2002; Funada et al 2001).

The assembly, bundling and stability of microtubules depend on the activity of various microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs) and their regulatory kinases and phosphatases (Sedbrook 2004; Amos and Schlieper 2005). Domains are conserved sequence units that frequently determine the function of proteins and that often correspond to

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structural units (Elofsson and Sonnhammer 1999). Microtubule associated proteins typically contain a variety of conserved domains and motifs (Amos and Schlieper 2005). One of these is TPX2 (Pfam: PF06886), a putative microtubule-targeting domain first identified in Kinesin-like proteins in *Xenopus* (Wittmann et al 2000; Bayliss et al 2003; Brunet et al 2004). The current Pfam database (July 2007) contains about 68 proteins containing significantly conserved TPX2 domains. Among plant MAPs (Sedbrook 2004), WVD2 and WVL1 in *Arabidopsis* contain a TPX2 domain (Korolev et al 2007; Perrin et al 2007). We have recently identified a new MAP, denoted *PttMAP20*, which exhibits particularly high level of expression in the wood forming tissues of hybrid aspen (*Populus tremula* × *P. tremuloides*) (Rajangam et al pers comm). We also showed that this protein binds specifically the herbicide 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile (DCB), which is a known inhibitor of cellulose synthesis (Sabba and Vaughn 1999). This finding is consistent with the hypothesis that cellulose synthesis is coupled with cortical microtubules (Goddard et al 1994; Roberts et al 2004; Oda et al 2005), and suggests that *PttMAP20* may have a role in mediating such interactions in poplar secondary cell walls.

In order to get more insight into the occurrence, evolution, and potential functions of TPX2-containing proteins we have carried out a bioinformatic analysis for all genes so far found to encode TPX2 domains with special reference to the poplar *PttMAP20* and its putative orthologs in other plant species.

Material and methods

Sequence retrieval

Genome sequences and their allied gene predictions were retrieved for *Arabidopsis* (v 5, January 2004, tigr.org), rice (v 4, January 12, 2006, rice.tigr.org) and *Populus trichocarpa* (v 1.1, 2006, jgi.org, DoE Joint Genome Institute and Poplar Genome Consortium). A prerelease of *Medicago truncatula* genome (December 14, 2006), including gene predictions, was downloaded from <http://www.medicago.org/>. *Zea mays* contigs were analyzed and downloaded from www.plantgdb.org in April 2007. Animal TPX2 proteins (Q2U500, A2APB8, Q6P9S6, Q6DDV8, Q643R0, Q805A9, Q6NUF4, Q5ZIC6, TPX2, Q5RAF2, Q96RR5 and Q8BTJ3) were downloaded from the Pfam website (<http://pfam.sanger.ac.uk/>), and redundant sequences were ignored.

Similarity search and alignments

Sequence similarity searches for mRNA and EST support for genes were primarily conducted using NCBI's online Blast

using full-length protein sequences. The HMMER package (Eddy 1998) was used for the alignment and identification of TPX2 domains, using the Pfam model PF06886.1. The Pfam website was used for general domain architectural analysis. The assembly of ESTs to putative transcripts was done with CAP3 (Huang and Madan 1999). Multialignments were computed using Kalign (Lassmann and Sonnhammer 2005), Muscle (Edgar 2004), and MAFFT (Katoh et al 2002, 2005). Visualization of the alignments was done using TeXShade (Beitz 2000). The quality of conservation of a sequence alignment of plant TPX2 domains was plotted using the EMBOSS plotcon software (Available from: <http://bioweb.pasteur.fr/seqanal/interfaces/plotcon.html>), with a standard window size of 4 for both DNA and protein sequences.

Phylogenetic analysis

Phylogeny studies were done using MrBayes (Ronquist and Huelsenbeck 2003). Each analysis had four MCMC chains running for 4×10^6 iterations, default thinning, and the first 10% iterations removed as burnin. The mixed amino acid model with gamma-distributed rate-change over sites was chosen. Analysis of possible adaptive evolution was performed with codeml in the PAML package (Yang 1997).

Gene mapping

Mapping of the transcripts or proteins to genome sequences and the determination of exon/intron-structure was done using Exonerate (Slater and Birney 2005). Promoter analyses were conducted using TSSP (Solovyev and Shahmuradov 2003) and PLACE (Higo et al 1999). Phylogenetic footprinting for motif finding was done with MEME (Bailey and Elkan 1994; Bailey and Gribskov 1998) with settings chosen to look for up to five motifs, present in some but not necessarily all sequences. Local genomic alignments were computed using DBA (Jareborg et al 1999).

Expression profiling

The expression profiling data for the *Arabidopsis* TPX2 genes were extracted from the Gene Atlas performed with ATH1 (22K full genome *Arabidopsis* Affymetrix GeneChip) available online <http://www.arabidopsis.org/>.

Results and discussion

Identification of TPX2 proteins

Proteins containing a TPX2 domain were identified in the completely sequenced genomes of poplar (*Populus*

trichocarpa) (Tuskan et al 2006), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Arabidopsis Genome Initiative 2000), and rice (*Oryza sativa*) (Goff et al 2002; Goff 2005), using the Pfam model of TPX2. The fully sequenced animal genomes only contain one gene encoding a single TPX2 domain. In contrast, plant genomes were

found to encode rich repertoires of different proteins containing a TPX2 domain, 14 in *Arabidopsis*, 10 in rice, and 19 in *Populus*. Here we have compared the TPX2 domains in all fully sequenced plant and animal genomes as well as other known TPX2 containing proteins from the Pfam database. Sequence alignments show

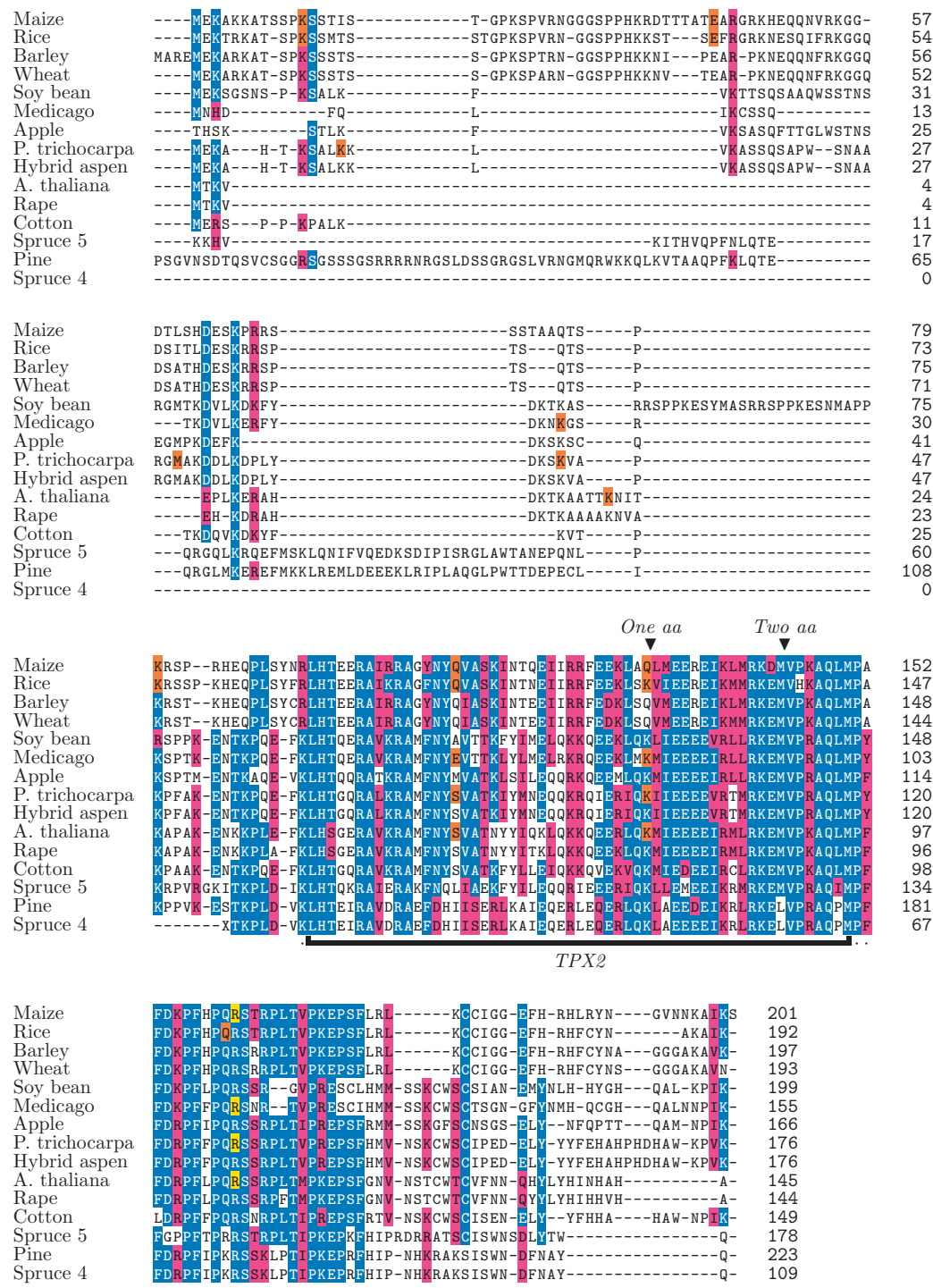


Figure 1 Sequence alignment of M20L proteins made with the MAFFT alignment tool. The TPX2 domain is marked with a black bar and the extended TPX2 domain by a dotted line under the sequences. Notes above the TPX2 domain indicate sites where residues are lost relative to the Pfam domain model of TPX2. The identity or similarity to a consensus sequence is indicated in blue and red (respectively), the last codon of an exon in orange, and the exon/intron boundary in frame 2 in yellow.

that these proteins exhibit low or no similarity with each other beyond their TPX2 domains (Figure 1). This indicates that the TPX2 domain is a common nominator of many multi-domain proteins that overall do not have common evolutionary origins. However, a common origin is apparent for the TPX2 domains suggesting that these domains share a similar function.

Identification and sequences analysis of *PttMAP20* orthologs

Due to the possible involvement of *PttMAP20* in cellulose biosynthesis (Rajangam et al pers comm.), putative orthologs (as defined by Fitch 1970) were searched for corresponding genes in all published plant genomes and in the NCBI dbEST (Table 1). The current annotations of the gene models Os09g13650.1 in rice and At5g37478 in *A. thaliana* had to be adjusted since sequences homologous to the other TPX2 proteins were detected beyond the current gene models (see Materials and Methods). Reannotation of the rice gene was facilitated by an EST sequence, NM_001069361.1, and in both cases the new gene models were more similar to *PttMAP20* than the current gene models. Table 1 summarizes the gene models identified in different plant species. These gene models are hereafter designated as 'Map20-Like' (*M20L*). None of the animal TPX2 proteins were found to show any significant similarity with *PttMAP20* beyond the TPX2 domain (data not shown).

Putative *PttMAP20* orthologs were easy to detect among monocots and dicots by simple analysis of sequence similarity. In most cases, phylogenetic analysis (see below) would corroborate the highest scoring sequences as orthologs of *PttMAP20*. In cases when the best database hit was not an ortholog, the similarity score had already indicated a more distant relationship to *PttMAP20*.

In gymnosperms, however, thorough phylogenetic analysis was required in order to find putative orthologs of *PttMAP20*. In this way, 11 sequences in *Pinus* and 10 sequences in *Picea* (with ESTs from *P. engelmannii*, *P. glauca*, and *P. sitchensis*) were found to encode a TPX2 domain.

Multiple alignments of the MAP20-like proteins were computed using MUSCLE, MAFFT, and KALIGN, but no reliable full-length alignment could be found. In particular, there was little consensus at the N- and C-terminal ends of the proteins (see Figure 1 and Supplemental Figure 1 for MAFFT and MUSCLE alignments, respectively). However, the programs did agree on a strongly conserved 81-residue region containing the TPX2 domain, here called the extended TPX2 domain. It was verified that no other known domain structures are located in the regions flanking the TPX2 domain of the M20L proteins.

Conservation of extended TPX2 domain of M20L

To understand the conservation of the TPX2 domain in plants, a multiple alignment was made with DNA sequences of the extended TPX2 domain within the M20L sequences. The similarity plots were made with both DNA and protein sequences of the extended M20L TPX2 domain to check the quality of conservation. The similarity score was low for the DNA sequences compared to protein sequences (Figure 2a), mainly due to silent mutations in the 3rd nucleotide of the triplet codon (Figure 2b).

Phylogenetic analysis of TPX2 domain

Molecular evolution of the TPX2 domain was studied with phylogenetic analysis of all available TPX2 domain sequences (Figure 3). The phylogenetic tree has two distinct branches,

Table 1 A list of MAP20-Like gene models (*M20L*) in different plant species

Species	Accession	Origin	Protein acc
<i>P. trichocarpa</i>	eugene3.00440209 (592874)	Gene prediction	<i>PtMAP20</i>
<i>P. tremula</i> × <i>P. tremuloides</i>	POPLAR.3073.C1	PopulusDB	<i>PttMAP20</i> ^a
<i>A. thaliana</i>	At5g37478	Gene prediction	AtM20L, At5g37478_alt ^b
<i>O. sativa</i>	Os09g13650.1	Gene prediction	OsM20L ^b
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	AC147472	Genome scaffold	MtM20L
<i>Brassica napus</i>	CN734834	dbEST	BnM20L
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	DW520361	dbEST	GhM20L
<i>Glycine max</i>	BQ612497	dbEST	GmM20L
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	CX630106	dbEST	HvM20L
<i>Malus</i> × <i>domestica</i>	CV083029	dbEST	MdM20L ^c
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	BJ280729	dbEST	TaM20L
<i>Zea maise</i>	AY110515	dbEST	ZmM20L ^d

^aIdentical to *PtMAP20*; ^bNew gene model; ^cSingle EST support, may be short on 5' side; ^dAmbiguous codons were resolved using the shorter AI795385.

a

A. thaliana	AAGCTTCATTCTGGCGAGAGAGCAGTGAACGTGCAATGTTCAACTATTCGGTTGCAACTAATTATTACATCCAG	75
Rape	c.....c.....c..t...ac.	75
Cotton	ca....ac.a....c..t..g.....t.....c.....g..g..c..g..t...tc..tt.	75
P. trichocarpa	...a..c..ca....ac.a....tc.c.....c.....t..g.....c..gataa.t..ga.t	75
Barley	.g.....ca.c.ag..c.g..ca.a.gg..a..tggf.a...t..cca.a....gc..gataa.t.c.g..	75
Wheat	.g.....ca.c.ag..c.g..ca.a.gg..a..tggf.a...t..cca.a....gc..gataa.t.cgg..	75
Maize	.g...c..ca.a.ag.....a.a.gg..g..tggc.a...t...ca.....gc..gataa.t.c...	75
Rice	.g.....ca...ag.....a.a.g..a..tggf.....ca.....gc..gataa.t.c.a.t	75
Soy bean	...a..c..ca.ccaa..a....t..c.g.....t.....g..t..ga....a..a..t.c..t..at.	75
Medicago	...a..c..ca.acaa..a....t..c.....gaa..ga....a..a..t.a..t.c..at.	75
Apple	...a.....ca..caac.a.....acc.....a.....cat.....g..c..gctgag...tt.	75
TPX2		
A. thaliana	AAACTTCAGAAAAACAAGAAGAGAGGTTGCAAAAGATGATAGAAGAGGAAGAGATTCGCATGTTGAGGAAGGAA	150
Rape	g..a..g.....a...a.....t.....c..a..a.....	150
Cotton	.g..a.a....g.....tt....aag.....t.....a..ttgt..a..a....g	150
P. trichocarpa	.g..g.aa....g..gg..at...a.a.....c.....a.....g....t..c.a.....g	150
Barley	.g..a..attcgg.g.ttt..g..c.a...atc.c..g...g..g..cgl..a..caagc..a.....g	150
Wheat	.g..a..attcgg.g.ttt..g..c.a...atc.c..g...g..g..cgl..a..caagc..a.....g	150
Maize	.g..a.cattcgc.g.ttt.....a.c.tgc.c..t...g..g..cgc....aaagc..a.....t	150
Rice	.g..a..attcgc.g.ttc..g...a...atc...g...g..cgc....caagc..a.....g	150
Soy bean	.g..g..a..g.....g...a.c.....t.....g..attt.c.....	150
Medicago	.g..gt..g..a..g.....g...a...atg.....t.....a..tt..c..t....a...	150
Apple	.g..g..a..g.....t.....g.....t.....c....a.....g	150
TPX2		
A. thaliana	ATGGTTCCAAAAGCTCAATTGATGCCITTTCTTCGACAGACCTTTCTCCACAAAGATCGAGCAGACCATTGACG	225
Rape	g.....c.....c.....c..t...g.....a.....g.....	225
Cotton	c.....c.....c.....c..t...t.....a..c..g..t..a...	225
P. trichocarpa	g.....a..t.....ct..t..c.....a.....g.....a	225
Barley	g..c..c..t....agca..t....ag..a..c.a.....g.....g..g..cc.c..c	225
Wheat	g..g..c..c..t....agca..t....ag..a..c.a.....g.....g..g..cc.c..c	225
Maize	c..g..c..c....agca..t....ag..a..c.a.....g...cg..g..tc....	225
Rice	ac..g..c..c..c....agcg..t....ag..a..a.....g...cg..g..cc....c	225
Soy bean	g.....a..t..t..t..ag..a..c.....g..a.....gggi-----	219
Medicago	cg.....a..t..t..t..ag..a..ct.....a..a.....-----a	219
Apple	gg.....a..t..t..t....ca..t..g.....g..t..a..a	225
TPX2		
A. thaliana	ATGCCAAAGAACCAAGCTTTGGA	249
Rape	g.....	249
Cotton	...c..g..g.....t..cc.c	249
P. trichocarpa	.g..t..t..g...g....t..ccac	249
Barley	.g..c..c..g...g....cctg	249
Wheat	.g..c..c..g...g....cctg	249
Maize	.g.....g...g...t..cctg	249
Rice	.g..t.....g...c....cctg	249
Soy bean	.g..t....g...t..t..c.ccaac	243
Medicago	.g..t....g...t..t..a..caac	243
Apple	..t..t..g.....t..cc..	249

b

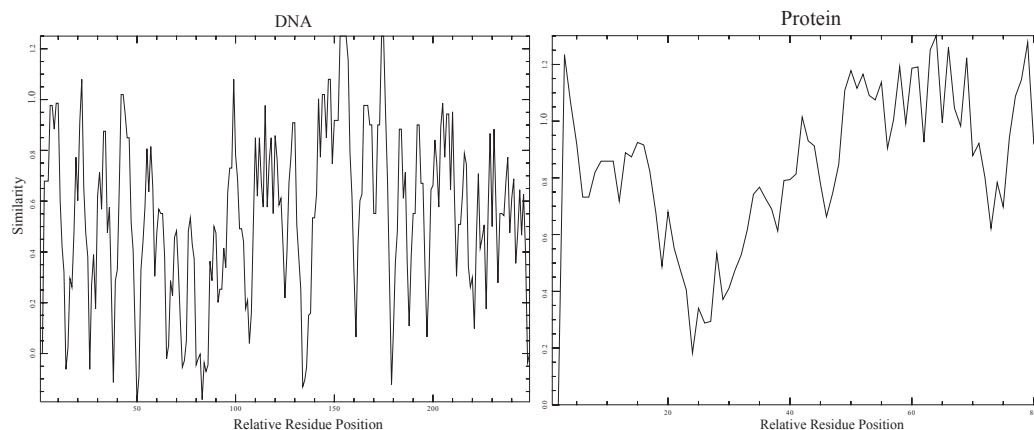


Figure 2 (a) A multiple alignment made with DNA sequences of the extended TPX2 domains of the M20L protein sequences. Differences with respect to *A. thaliana* are noted, and the conserved bases are indicated by dots. The third codon position is printed in grey. **(b)** Similarity plot graph made with the extended TPX2 domain with reference to relative residue position (both DNA and Protein sequences) using EMBOSS plotcon software using a standard window size of 4.

one with and one without animals. The plant-only branch contains a subtype of TPX2 containing the so-called KLEEK motif previously identified in the *Arabidopsis* WVD2 protein (Yuen et al 2003). Proteins containing a KLEEK motif form a monophyletic clade, and have several branches each with its own monocot and dicot sub-branches, as exemplified by

WDL5/WDL6 and WDL4 in Figure 3. The animal-containing branch is where our analysis put the M20L genes. Notice that gymnosperm sequences are present in both major branches and that there are two likely orthologs to *PttMAP20* in *Picea*.

The subtrees in the phylogeny mostly follow the established species history (Figure 4), but there are

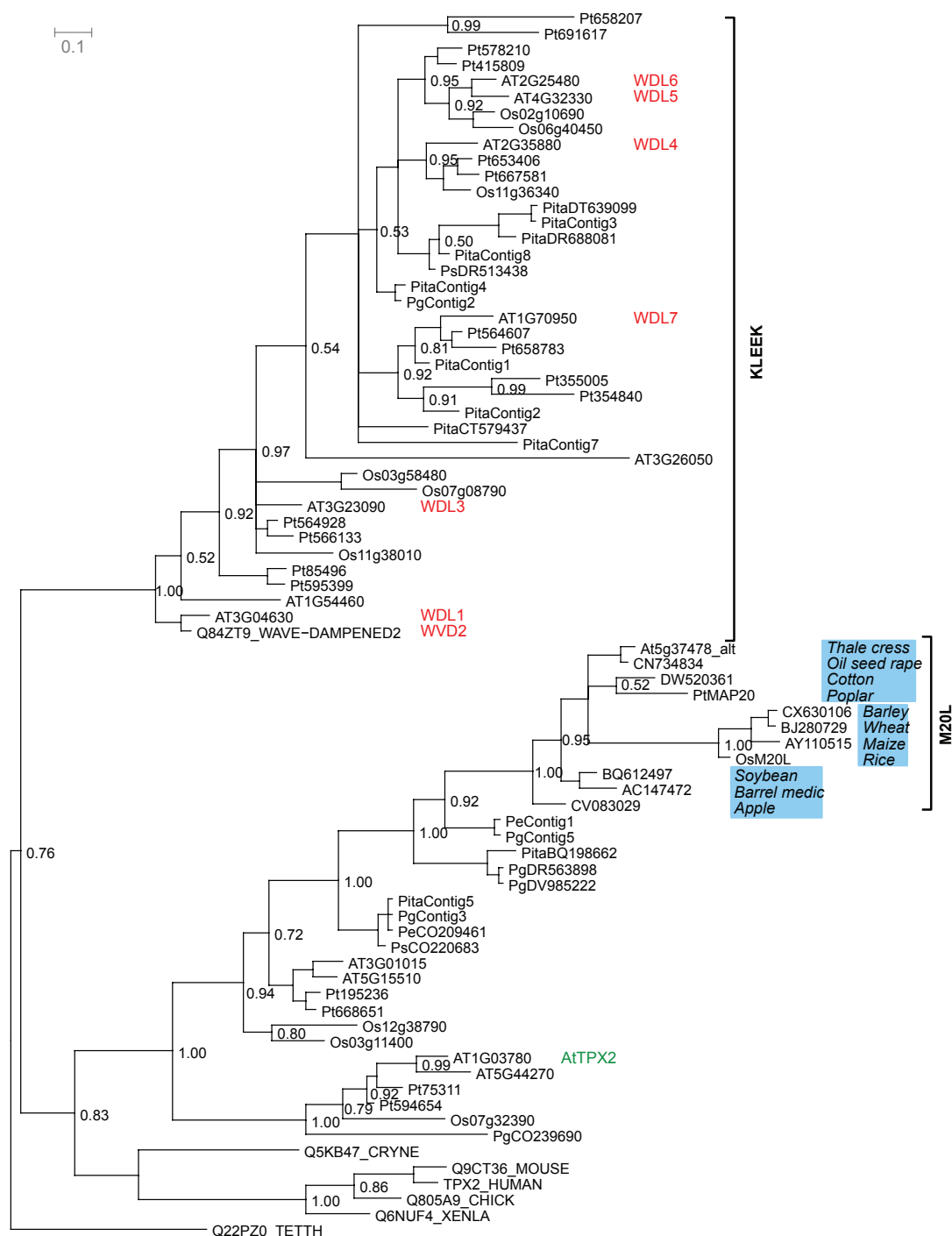


Figure 3 Phylogenetic tree made with all the available and newly found eukaryotic proteins containing a TPX2 domain. The Bayesian posterior probability is indicated by numbers to the right of the edge in question. The clades with M20L proteins and KLEEK motif are marked. Genes with reported phenotypes in *Arabidopsis* are marked in red (Yuen et al 2003). The gene noted as AtTPX2 by (Perrin et al 2007) is annotated in green.

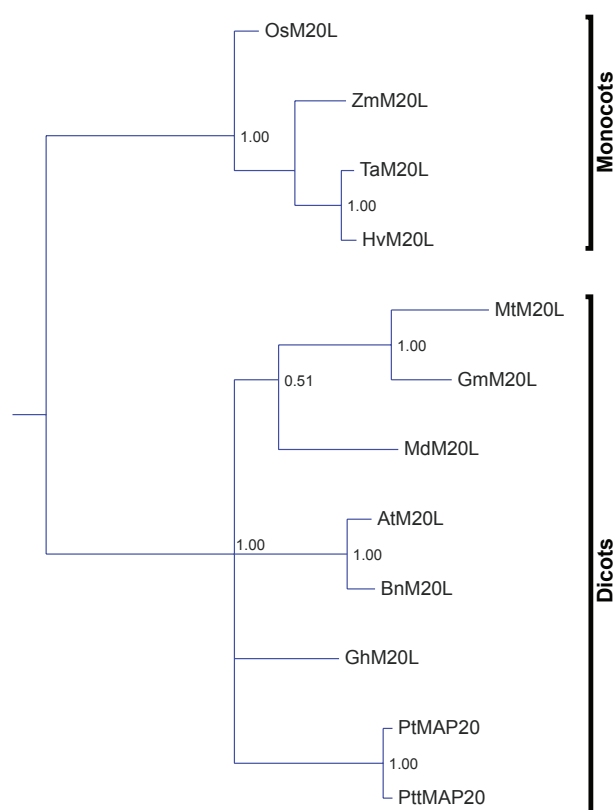


Figure 4 A phylogenetic tree made with the extended TPX2 domain.

peculiarities to note. For example, the M20L orthologs deviate from the established species phylogeny (see eg, the apple sequence) and the branching is not fully resolved. The lack of phylogenetic resolution is seen also in other parts of the tree, including several branches with low statistical support. However, these problems are to be expected as the phylogeny is estimated from the short TPX2 domain alone, with only 58 informative positions in the alignment. We chose to root the phylogeny using the protozoan *Tetrahymena thermophila* as an outgroup. Although the eukaryotic rooting has long been contested, recent data suggests protozoa as outgroup to animals and plants (Arisue et al 2005; Ciccarelli et al 2006). The displayed structure of the tree, although weakly supported at the crucial edges, allow us to speculate that a first duplication occurred before plants and animals diverged. This would imply that animals lost at least one TPX2 gene, while plants took advantage of the redundancy by further evolutionary diversification. This old duplication could reflect different functions in the two main branches of the TPX2 phylogeny. Regardless of where the root of the phylogeny is correctly placed, the expansion of proteins containing a TPX2 domain among plants is in striking contrast to animal TPX2. There are several duplica-

tions implied for plants in both parts of the tree, but animals contain only one TPX2 gene.

All genes in the TPX2 gene family in *P. trichocarpa*, except *MAP20*, seem to come in pairs and they are all more recent than the last species split in this phylogeny. This is consistent with the likely whole-genome duplication event (Tuskan et al 2006).

While there are plenty of duplications in the TPX2 gene family in general, none of the species included in the present study has more than a single copy of *M20L* genes. Such a singleton representation suggest that *M20L* genes have characteristics that render them duplication resistant (Paterson et al 2006) during events of polyploidy. A recent study on gene family evolution dynamics (Wapinski et al 2007) showed that duplication resistant characteristics are typical for genes related to essential growth processes, genes active in organelles and nucleus, and genes essential for viability. It is possible that the proposed, but as yet undefined role of MAP20 in cellulose biosynthesis would fulfill the requirements of such a process in angiosperms.

Phylogenetic analysis of the extended TPX2 domain in M20L proteins

The M20L clade was revisited by reconstructing a phylogeny based on all Angiosperm-extended TPX2 domains of M20L whereby the branching was significantly improved. Several branches are still not resolved or lack statistical support. Those parts that do have statistical support are in agreement with the accepted species tree. In particular, the M20L phylogeny clearly separates monocots and dicots (Figure 4).

The M20L phylogeny formed the basis for a search for signs of adaptive evolution (Yang 1997; Bielawski and Yang 2003). Only the extended TPX2 domain was studied since we could not derive a reliable multialignment over the full protein sequences (Figure 1 and Supplemental Figure 1). The hypothesis was that key properties in this conserved region could have changed, especially after the monocot/dicot split. However, no signs of positive selection were found, either over branches or on sequence sites. The extended TPX2 domain thus seems to have been under negative selection only.

Genomic organization of TPX2 genes

The organization of TPX2 genes was mapped in all the three fully sequenced model plants: the universal model *Arabidopsis*, the wood model *Populus* and the grass model *Oryza* (Figure 5a–c). We could not find a general pattern for the TPX2 gene locations in the three genomes. Synteny comparisons suggested that many recent paralogs, eg, WDL1/WVD2

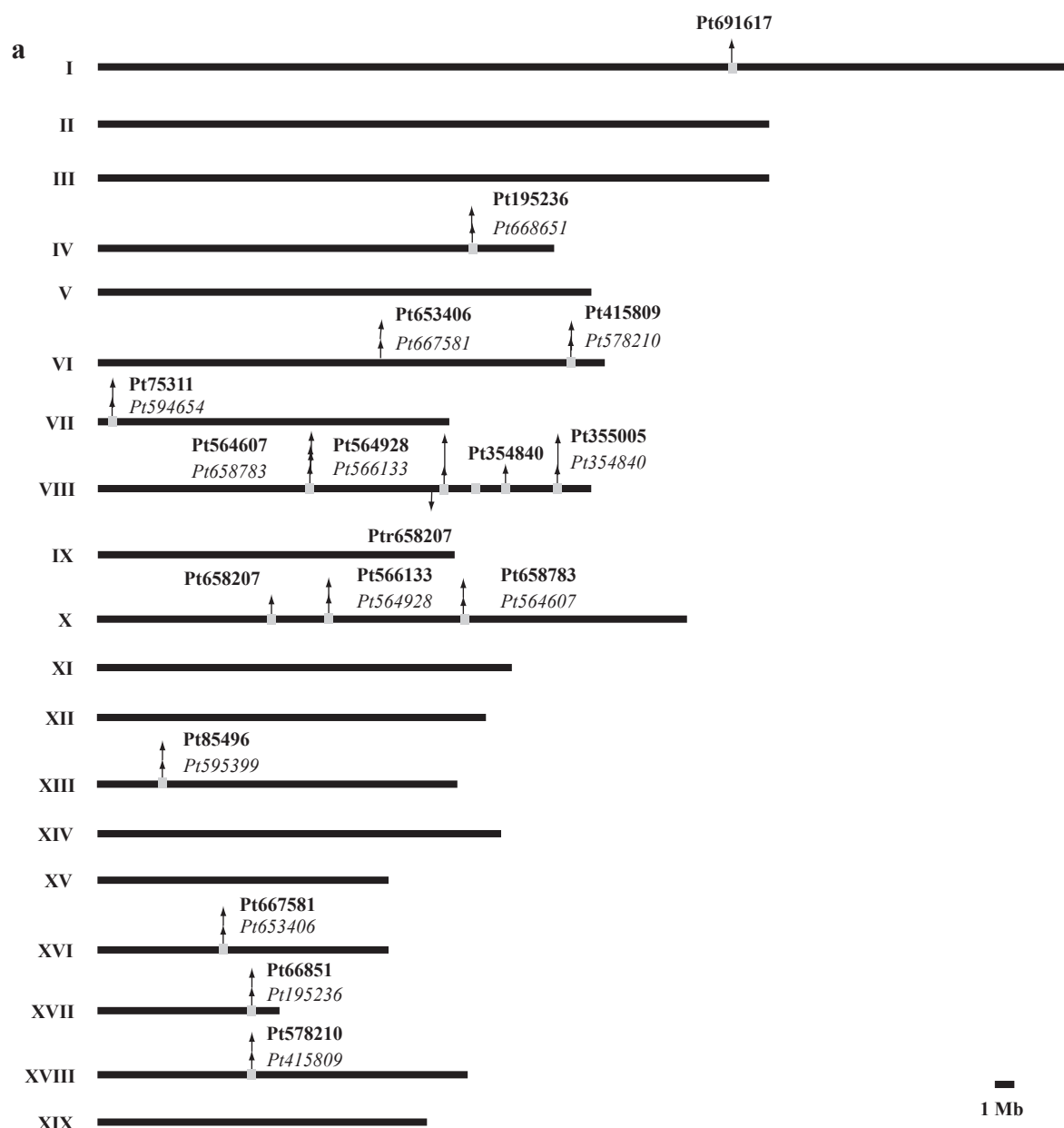


Figure 5 Genomic organization (to scale) of TPX2 genes in the genomes of (a) *Populus trichocarpa*, (b) *Oryza sativa*, and (c) *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

and WDL6/WDL5 in our phylogeny, could be due to large scale duplications (Table 2). The linkage groups previously found in the three species were used to overlay the location of these gene pairs (*Arabidopsis* Genome Initiative 2000; Goff et al 2002; Goff 2005; Tuskan et al 2006). The many recent paralogs, especially in Poplar, could make the gene localization ambiguous, but the highest scoring alignment stood out in cases. When aligning a protein sequence to the genome, the second-best match had incomplete sequence coverage, several or many mutations, and significantly lower score compared to the highest scoring match. The TPX2 paralogs

in the poplar genome that arose due to the genome duplication are noted in the gene models and their respective linkage groups (Table 2 and Figure 3). Microarray experiments in *Arabidopsis* indicate that WDL1 (At3g04630) and WVD2 (At1g3780) have similar expression patterns (Figure 6) with increased expression in inflorescence tissue, rich in cellulose biosynthesis, consistent with a duplicated regulatory module. Even WDL5 (At4g32330) exhibits somewhat increased expression in inflorescence tissue.

A search for TPX2-containing pseudogenes was conducted in the *P. trichocarpa* genome using translating

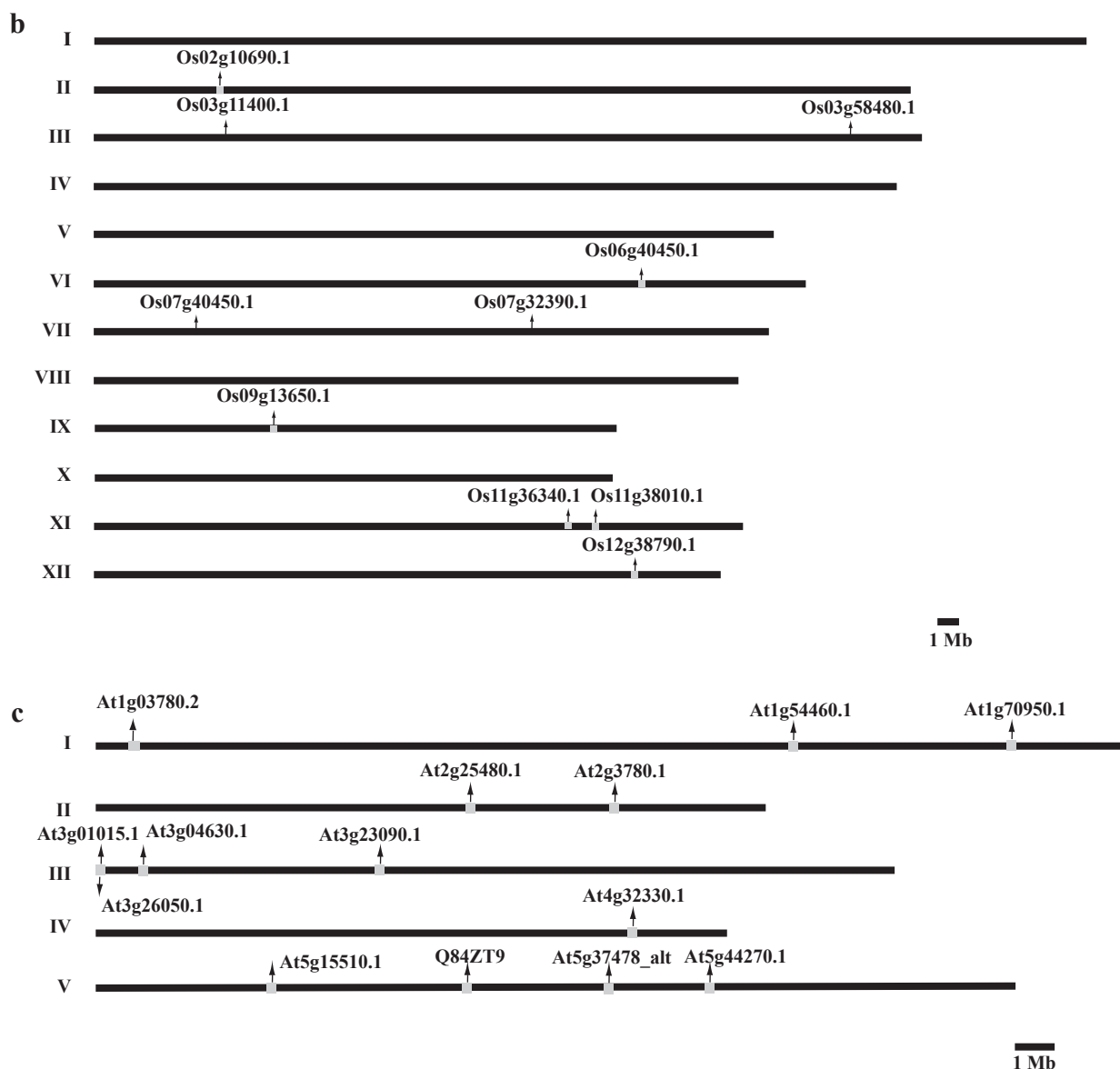


Figure 5 Continued.

Blast and the known TPX2 domains. Even at a relatively low threshold ($E = 0.001$), no hits were found outside the known TPX2 genes. Unless some predicted genes are false positives, the *P. trichocarpa* does not have any TPX2 containing pseudogenes.

Gene structure determination and comparison of M20L genes

A comparison of the exon/intron structures of known M20L genes in *A. thaliana*, *P. trichocarpa*, *O. sativa*, *M. truncatula*, and *Z. mays* revealed variation in both the exon numbers

and the intron lengths (Figure 7). In particular, monocot members showed longer introns. Interestingly, the TPX2 domain intersects three exons in all studied species and the domain covers 48 bp in the first and 63 bp in the last of the three exons. Consequently, the mid exon is 60 bp in all cases. This is another indication of strong selective pressure on the TPX2 domain.

In order to identify potential gene regulatory elements, 3000 bp of the genome sequence was extracted upstream from the M20L start-of-translation point in *O. sativa*, *A. thaliana*, *M. truncatula*, and *P. trichocarpa*. In *M. truncatula*

the M20L gene was found to be located in a contig (CT963077, from chromosome 3) including 3000 bp upstream of the translation start of the gene. The *Zea mays* gene had a match against two contigs (ZmGSStuc11-12-04.70298.1 and ZmGSStuc11-12-04.9118.1). As they were seemingly overlapping, they were reassembled (using CAP3) into one contig from which 1975 bp upstream of start-of-translation was extracted. In an alignment of the five genomic regions, the pairwise identity was lower than 44% in all cases, indicating considerable divergence on regions without selection. However, two motifs were revealed using phylogenetic footprinting (Figures 8 and 9). Motif 1 (39 bp) was significant in all five species ($E = 1.7 \times 10^{-14}$). In dicots, a slightly wider motif of 43 bp was found (Figure 9). Motif 2 consisting of 28 bp was also found in all five species ($E = 2.8 \times 10^{-5}$) but this width was reduced by two bases on the 5' flanking region if applying MEME to dicots only. No further significant motifs could be found in all five species. These motifs were, with small differences, corroborated by pairwise genome alignments using DBA. It was furthermore verified that the motifs are noncoding and not covered by any ESTs, and are hence not likely to be part of the translated regions of these genes. It has been demonstrated (Bejerano et al 2004; Sandelin et al 2004), that extremely conserved regions can be regulators for genes far away from the motifs, but the

Table 2 Gene pairs and their respective linkage groups present in *Populus trichocarpa*, *Oryza sativa* and *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Species	Duplicated gene pairs	Linkage group
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Pt668651:Pt195236	IV: XVII
	Pt415809:Pt578210	VI: XVIII
	Pt658783:Pt564607	VIII: X
	Pt667581:Pt653406	VI: XVI
	Pt658207:Pt658207	VIII: X
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os02g10690.1: Os06g40450.1	II: VI
	Os03g58480.1: Os12g38790.1	III: XII
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	AT2g25480.1: At4g32330.1	II: V
	Q84ZT9: At3g04630.1	III: V

proximity to the M20L genes make them interesting and ideal candidates for experiments. These motifs are larger than what is common for a transcription factor binding site (TFBS), suggesting that they may represent two regulatory modules. It is interesting to note that although dicots and monocots share little similarity in TPX2 gene structure and protein sequence, their TFBS motifs are well conserved.

There were no promoter regions found by homology and known cis-acting regulatory elements had no hits of statistical significance. Putative TATA-boxes upstream of M20L were predicted and the same regions were also used to search dbEST in order to identify likely UTRs. In Poplar

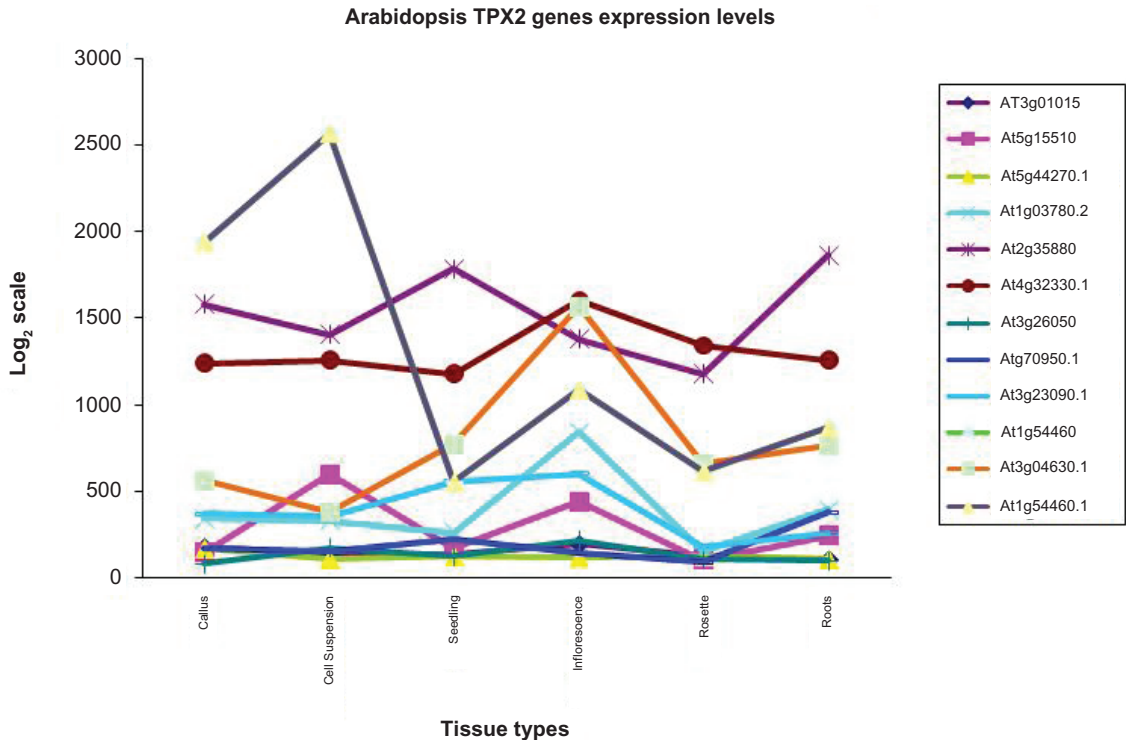


Figure 6 Relative expression levels of the TPX2 genes in different tissue types of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Data from <http://www.arabidopsis.org/>. The expression patterns for WDL1 (At3g04630) and WVD2 (At1g3780) are roughly the same, with elevated levels in inflorescence tissue.

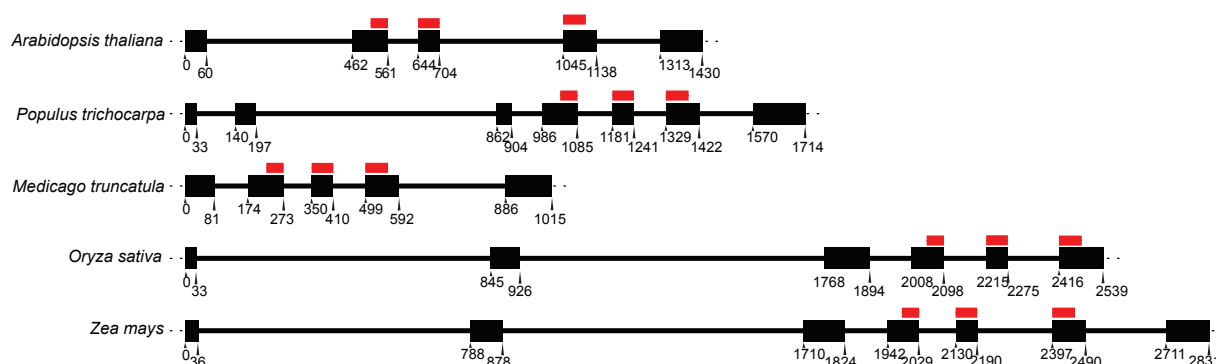


Figure 7 M20L gene structure: the positions (in base pairs from the translation start) of gene CDS are marked, to scale, with dark boxes while the thick lines correspond to introns. The TPX2 regions are marked with dark red lines.

there are 4 putative TATA boxes. Considering EST hits at this region, the TATA box at the position -100 might be important (Figure 8). A similar arrangement is seen in *M. truncatula* although with two TATA boxes downstream of the TFBS motifs. In this case, ESTs suggest a promoter, which is close to the conserved TFBS motifs similar to *Populus*, but this would render both predicted TATA boxes false. The locations of the motifs in *Arabidopsis* are quite different in that they are distant from each other. Short EST hits are reported for the downstream region of the first motif, but offer no real support for any of the predicted TATA boxes. Looking at the monocots, *O. sativa* has the motifs in the same order as the dicots and EST hits are found in the downstream region of

motif2, clearly an extension of the first exon. It is reasonable to assume these ESTs represent an UTR and a predicted TATA box is consistent with this hypothesis. The results are similar for *Z. mays*, with exon-extending and UTR-indicating EST hits, except that the order of the motifs is switched. The long EST hit prior to the motifs in *Oryza*, as well as the long EST hit in *Medicago*, escape our interpretation, but in the light of the results of the ENCODE project (Birney et al 2007) this might be randomly transcribed regions.

Conclusions

Proteins containing a TPX2 domain are only found in highly evolved members of Eukaryota. Representative members of

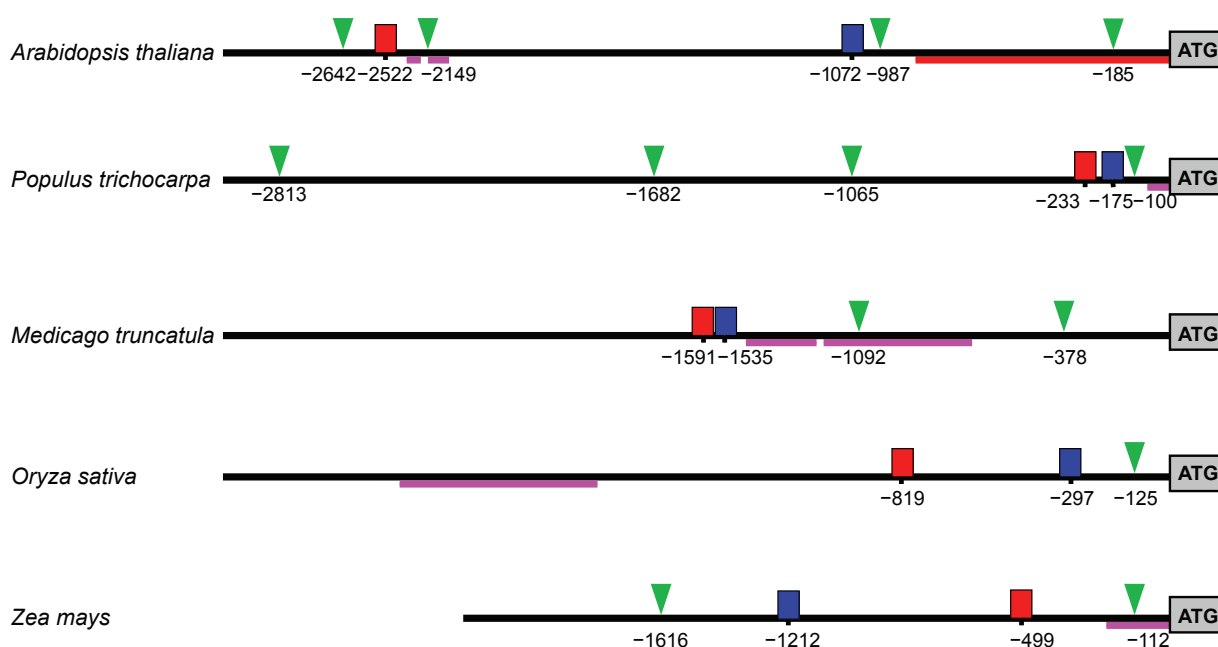


Figure 8 Possible regulatory elements and promoters of M20L. Upstream regions with predicted TATA boxes are indicated by a green triangle, motif 1 by a red box, motif 2 by a blue box, and EST hit regions by dark pink lines. For *A. thaliana*, the core promoter given in AGRIS (Palaniswamy et al 2006) is indicated by a red line. The lines are scaled to actual sequence length and positions are given in base pairs from translation start.

Motif 1, $E = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-14}$, width 39 bp

```

Pt  TGCATGAGAGGGAGATTTAATCAGAAAGTTGGTGCATGAGAGC
At  TGCATGAGTGGGAGGTTTAATCAGAAAGTTGTGTCATGAGAGC
Mt  TGATTGAGAGGAATTTAATCAGAAAGTTGGTGCAAGAGAGC
Zm  - - - - GATCGGGATATATACTCAGAAAGTTTGAGTCCACCCGCC
Os  - - - - GACGGCAACCTCTCATCAGATGGTTGGTAGTAACACCCAC

```

Motif 2, $E = 2.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$, width 28 bp

```

Pt  TTGAGCATGTTTGTGATGTAGCAACAGA
At  TAAAGCTTGTTGCTGATGTAGCAACAGA
Mt  TAGAGCATGTTTGTGATGTAGCAACAGA
Zm  TAGAGCTAGCTAGCTAGGTGGTCGCAAA
Os  TGGGATGGCTGGTGAAGTGGCAGATTA

```

Figure 9 Sequence alignments for the motifs 1 and 2. Blue color indicates identity to the consensus sequence. The left flank of motif 1 shows the extension of this motif in dicots.

this family of proteins show an interesting species distribution as reported in Pfam (July, 2007). Though this representation might still reflect the prevailing sequence data available across the different species, there are no exceptions so far. Among the Protists, TPX2 is reported in the Ciliate *Tetrahymena thermophila* SB210 where the cilia is made up of assembled tubulin and axonemal protein units (Redeker et al 2005). There are 15 reported TPX2 proteins in animals, representing only the vertebrates, and 2 in fungi (order: Tremellales). As many as 50 TPX2-containing plant proteins have been reported in Pfam and all of them so far in Angiosperms. However, with stringent searches using the EST database, more TPX2 gene sequences were identified also in the Gymnosperms. The TPX2 domain thus seems to be a common nominator of a number of plant and animal proteins.

Analyses of domain structures in different multidomain proteins reveal that domains pairing with other domains generally occur in the same combination (Apic et al 2001; Vogel et al 2004). This suggests that such domains have evolved interdependent functions and that the order of the domains has therefore been maintained during evolution. All known animal TPX2 proteins have an Aurora binding domain as well as RNA binding and recognition domains, and thus probably fulfil the same function in the different species (Weiner and Bornberg-Bauer 2006). In contrast, the TPX2 domain is the only clearly conserved part of these proteins in different plant species, and the overall sizes and sequences of these proteins are quite different. It is therefore likely that, apart from a capacity to interact with microtubules, these proteins have different functions.

Plant TPX2 genes in general are duplicating liberally while *M20L* genes are apparently strictly resistant to duplications. The extended TPX2 domains in the *M20L* proteins are under strong selective pressure as evidenced by the conservation of residues and nucleotide patterns and the exon/intron structure. Since the extended TPX2 domain is the sole strictly conserved part of these genes, it is arguably the source of the apparent duplication resistance in the *M20L* clade. We draw the conclusion that *M20L* is, in some respect, more important than its paralogs.

There is presently too little data to make a good interpretation of the origins of the TPX2 domain. However, there are signs that there was a first duplication before the separation of animals and plants. As more data become available, especially protist TPX2 genes and more gene-order data, this question may be resolvable.

Acknowledgments

We thank Professor Jens Lagergren for critical reading of the manuscript. This work was supported by the Swedish Research Council Formas (ASR, TTT). The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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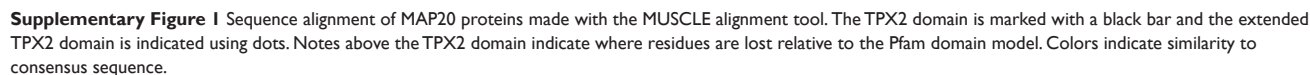
Supplementary Table 1 Microtubule associated and binding protein reported in pfam by July 2007

Accession	ID	Description
PF00225	Kinesin	Kinesin motor domain
PF02991	MAP1 LC3	Microtubule associated protein 1A/1B, light chain 3
PF00414	MAP1B neuraxin	Neuraxin and MAP1B repeat
PF00418	Tubulin-binding	Tau and MAP protein, tubulin-binding repeat
PF03271	EB1	EB1-like C-terminal motif
PF03607	DCX	Doublecortin
PF03999	MAP65 ASE1	Microtubule associated protein (MAP65/ASE1 family)
PF05672	MAP7	MAP7 (E-MAP-115) family
PF06886	TPX2	Targeting protein for Xklp2 (TPX2)
PF08154	NLE	NLE (NUC135) domain
PF00022	Actin	Actin
PF00334	NDK	Nucleoside diphosphate kinase
PF00784	MyTH4	MyTH4 domain
PF00956	NAP	Nucleosome assembly protein (NAP)
PF00994	MoCF biosynth	Probable molybdopterin binding domain
PF01031	Dynamin M	Dynamin central region
PF01221	Dynein light	Dynein light chain type I
PF03028	Dynein heavy	Dynein heavy chain
PF03311	Cornichon	Cornichon protein
PF03378	CAS CSE1	CAS/CSE protein, C-terminus
PF04402	DUF541	Protein of unknown function (DUF541)
PF05804	KAP	Kinesin-associated protein (KAP)
PF05937	EB1 binding	EB-1 Binding Domain
PF06098	Radial spoke 3	Radial spoke protein 3
PF06705	SF-assemblin	SF-assemblin/beta giardin
PF07202	Tcp10 C	T-complex protein 10 C-terminus
PF07544	CSE2	RNA polymerase II transcription mediator
PF07781	Reovirus Mu2	Reovirus minor core protein Mu-2
PF00307	CH	Calponin homology (CH) domain
PF00091	Tubulin	Tubulin/FtsZ family, GTPase domain
PF03953	Tubulin C	Tubulin/FtsZ family, C-terminal domain
PF00004	AAA	ATPase family associated with various cellular activities (AAA)
PF00018	SH3 I	SH3 domain
PF00036	efhand	EF hand
PF00041	fn3	Fibronectin type III domain
PF00069	Pkinase	Protein kinase domain
PF00400	WD40	WD domain, G-beta repeat
PF00433	Pkinase C	Protein kinase C terminal domain
PF00435	Spectrin	Spectrin repeat
PF00566	TBC	TBC domain
PF00595	PDZ	PDZ domain (Also known as DHR or GLGF)
PF00612	IQ	IQ calmodulin-binding motif
PF00622	SPRY	SPRY domain
PF00627	UBA	UBA/TS-N domain
PF00642	zf-CCCH	Zinc finger C-x8-C-x5-C-x3-H type (and similar)
PF00692	dUTPase	dUTPase

(Continued)

Supplementary Table 1 (Continued)

Accession	ID	Description
PF00838	TCTP	Translationally controlled tumour protein
PF01302	CAP GLY	CAP-Gly domain
PF01472	PUA	PUA domain
PF01509	TruB N	TruB family pseudouridylate synthase (N terminal domain)
PF01669	Myelin MBP	Myelin basic protein
PF02149	KAI	Kinase associated domain 1
PF02187	GAS2	Growth-Arrest-Specific Protein 2 Domain
PF02971	FTCD	Formiminotransferase domain
PF02985	HEAT	HEAT repeat
PF03451	HELP	HELP motif
PF04961	FTCD C	Formiminotransferase-cyclodeaminase
PF05091	eIF-3 zeta	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 subunit 7 (eIF-3)
PF05217	STOP	STOP protein
PF05622	HOOK	HOOK protein
PF06740	DUF1213	Protein of unknown function (DUF1213)
PF07058	Myosin HC-like	Myosin II heavy chain-like
PF07145	PAM2	Ataxin-2 C-terminal region
PF07837	FTCD N	Formiminotransferase domain, N-terminal subdomain
PF08068	DKCLD	DKCLD (NUC011) domain
PF08239	SH3 3	Bacterial SH3 domain
PF08377	MAP2 projctn	MAP2/Tau projection domain
PF08926	DUF1908	Domain of unknown function (DUF1908)
PF08953	DUF1899	Domain of unknown function (DUF1899)
PF08954	DUF1900	Domain of unknown function (DUF1900)
PF09041	Aurora-A bind	Aurora-A binding
PF09336	Vps4 C	Vps4 C terminal oligomerisation domain



Supplementary Table 2 Protein sequences of gene models

No	Gene model	Protein sequence
1	Pt 95236 gw IV.325.1	LNTNPKSATPVKDRHGFQSKLSSENSPNLSHLSPCKSTNSPTKSKQASKNPTLNPNAIFSPRKKI RERRVWAKNSKKTETNSPTTVCKCKERYGGSVKCLCLAYETLRASQEEFFKNKNDVEEKDHLMDQ NILDIEDREGSDAQYSCIEKSGQMGSKIKRRNKLLEARDSPDNGVKVHLVEAFEKLTLPNPKESD RTEEEIKENRKAMQWALPGFQPKTNVSSSFCPSGFFLTSENILGLDTRISSSWDGSGQSNSSRS NGRRSRNSAESGATTGRRLLKKKQIKITSQPKFLRTEQGRLEKEEFFTKIQEIMTEEEKLRIPAQ GLPWTTDEPELIKPPVKENTRIDLKLRSDIRAVERADFHQVSEKMSLIEQYKMERERQQKLAEEEEV RRLRKEIVPAQPMYFDRPIPRSMKHPTMANEAKLRHKKIKFCQSWNDVSSYTDQQ*
2	Pt75311 fgenes1_pg_C_LG_VII000075	MAESDDSTATTATTTSLTANATTSKENTTTMLVDEMYESAPKFDYFVKGESEDSRNAELWFDVTAAYAFSPFMPRIKTGRSFKVETLCDFSQA DQLHKVAESSDKPTDSSDSNSQSEVMPLPEPAASSEMREKETSSEENANLINVISAGDVTCEKKVGFACAESNGRCTSSLQIENTDGKSKNDAY CTPKQPMSSNRGILTDKKNQASARHIALSVKNPSSVKPKGQSRSRVGIGKPSVKKDPNVKNVAGTANILAQENQAIKKQKLDGGRSRQVYNAKPPQPL MHKSKLGLSSGNSNFCSSVPNIKMQKVDKVVYREQAAPAFVSMAMMKKFSQNTRELSLPHDGPASVQIRKPKLTLTRPEPEFETAQRVSVKIKST AEIEEEMAKIPKFKARPLNKKILEAPTLPALPRSTPHRPEFQEFHFVTAARANQNAESASVASTEVSCSNQWKPHLHTEPKTPVHLTSRRPAMVKSSL ELEKEELEKIPKFKARPLNRKIFESKGEMGIFCHVKKQVTIPQEFHFATNERIPPASSVDMFEKHMNKSNNTCISSCWSSQLSRSEPTNENPIRNTLPNPF HLHTEERGAEKERKFMVLMQKQMEERAFHRANPYTYTTDYVIPPPEPKPCTKAEPFQLESVRHEEEMQREMERKEKEEAQMRIFRAQPVLK EPILPKVRKPLTVQQFNILNADHRAVGRAEFDQVKEKEMLYKRYRESEETARMMEEEKALKQLRRTMVPHARPVNFNRPFPPEKSSKETTNAESP NLRVLQRRERKMMVNAASATASGMR*
3	Pt85496 fgenes1_pg_C_LG_XIII000413	MEKKPNGLAVFNGVSHDRVHFAPKLSEGVKAKYVEKETAESEKQDVLGVKSTNFDADVDEKDEKPAQKSSDRNSSPSLKAGGVGNHVRQ TVQPALATDKRVGRNTFTNSNNAQSPATMKNSSQNSPTARKLPQDNKRRHDEDSWSVASSYVRFQHLSLAMFSTAASVRTVKSVTVGTAPTF RSAERAARKKEYYSKLEEKHRALEKERSQAEERTKEEQAIRQLRKNMAYKANVPNFYEPPEPKVERKKLPLTRPQSKLNRKSCSDAVQTSQEEV GKHCHARHSHIGNHKSTATSTAKAVQJSSQTANGIRKVTGRSKQERVTAEAPEKTAETPNADISVQS*
4	Pt355005 fgenes1_pg_C_LG_VIII001919	MGESIVAASSYEDKIGTVASDPALQASVSFGRFENDSLSDWKWSFSQNKYLEEVEKCATPGSVAEKRAYFEAHYKKAARKAELLDQEKQIEHDLRA NNQNSGDLIVKTSQMSDFDASNGQTSSEGRIPESKFDNEWDDGGHIDKPTDEAIDAIDAHGQASTNPKPYEDTAVDAHGQASSNDPYEDAASFVHGQASLNE PYEDAIDVQGGVPLNGRVKEEQDSELDTPVSAKLEEVLMKEETGSQDMRELKPNLEKEMESILMIKEEKVKLDHRKESKISPMKVRDLAMAKKK PEPITKRPQJSSLKFSKPASTSSLSASQSIKKVNGSSLPRSKNTPVGGNKVNPKSLHMSLSDSPNSETVPLTTTRKSFIMEKMGDKDIVKRAFKTFQN NFSQLKSSAEERSIGAKQMPAKEIGVKVYSTMTPRKENIGSKSGVDRRTAKLAPSSSVLKSDEARERRKEFSKKLEEKSKTEAESRRLGTGKSKEEREAEI KKPRRSLNFKATPMGFGYRGQKASKPLDKVFAFGPPLISVYMLVGCLFMDTKPDKIEKPIK*
5	Pt354840 fgenes1_pg_C_LG_VIII001754	MGESIVAASSYEDKIGTAASDPALQASVSFGRFENDSLSDWKWSFSQNKYLEEVEKCATPGSVAEKRAYFEAHYKKAARKAELFDQEKQMEHESSM ENNHNIGDLTGKNGQTDSSFDVSNQTSAGIWHESKLDNERDGGHVDPEYEDAAIDVHGQASLSGLYEDAAANDVQSQASSNGRVKEELENKLDSPST KLEELAIKEEEKGYQDTRELKPNSEKESILMIKEEKVKFDHQRGSSKIPLSKVRDIARAKKPEPLVTKQPJSTPKVSKRVPSTSSLSASQSTKKMN GSLPRKNIPPAGENIKKVTSKSLHSLTMDPSNEPDPLITTRKSFIREKMGDKDIVKRAFKTFQNNFSQLKSSAEERAIREKQVPAKGTDVKVTSMTPR TENIVSLKSSRVDRKTAKLAPSSVLKSDERAKRRKELSMKMEESNAKPAESTHLRTKSKEEKEEIIKQRHSSNFKPTPMPGFYRAQKASKSPLDKVCP VPESCHTMLK*
6	Pt564607 eugene3.00081202	MCFKISFYTTQNSSEGSRIHPVNIKRYSPFLANCKPASSMVSDFKLSIFLCEKEPRVKKFESPSSRSKRVEPIAHLSTNRTKQNASSINPDTRPSASTSFKSDER AERKEFYMKLEEKWHAKEAMNQIAKQTEKTEAEIKQFRKSLNFKATPMPSFYHVAVPASNGNKVQTVQ*
7	Pt564928 eugene3.00081523	MGEIVTDICMDKESDVIVSYNGVSHDQTHETVPHDHGVLESYEPINGVPELHSEESTEAKYEYVEKCTTEVSVEVTELSHAESKEGQHVVCNSFEDGLK VKKVAVNRKSKDIGQQKSSIKRVKSPASAAIARTKHTVPPALATEKRASSGRIPSPPEPDITNGVNSKFSKANNVLRQNPMKQNPQLSVSRKPLQPNKK HPDEEDNCVSTSTTASARPIMSKATAVAAPVRCTERAEKRKEFYSLKEEYQALEAEKQSEARTKEEKEAAIKQLRSLTKANKPMPSFYHGGPPKVE LKKLPPTRAKSPKLGRRKSCNNRVNSQPDVKRDFNDEKNQSDSSREDTSNPVQHSVLKGHAISKFEDETOQAAEINE*
8	Pt566133 eugene3.00100691	MGEIVTDVCMDKEPNCVIVSYNGVSHDPTHETVPHDHGVLESYEPINGVPELHSEESTEAKYEYVEKCTTEVSVEVTELSHAESKEDQTVWCNSFEDGLK

(Continued)

Supplementary Table 2 (continued)

No	Gene model	Protein sequence
9.	Pt578210 eugene3.00180434	VEKVALNRKSKDIGQKKSSTKHASKPAPAGLARTKHTVPQFALATEKRSALGMRPSGEPDITNGLNKSFKANNALRNPIKQNPQLSVSRKPLQPNKKKH PDEEDNCVSTSSYPVSLTSARPAKSKPAVAAPVFRCNRAEKREKEYSKLEEKHLAEAKTQSEARTKEEKAQIKRLKSLMFKASPMPSFYHEGPPP KVELKLPTRAKSPKLGRKSCSNVNSQPDVRKAGCDGNNQSGIFREDTNPVSQHSPKHVICKFEDETRMEGIDELIPLEVSGQSFAGIGLQ5* MDSYHLFPDDGLTETHQNGVHEQSAAREDGWSNNLSGSMGNTFEVDDCTNDNLSTREVEGELKEGEAKVKDADNSEKARSKGSGKGGNAKP- SNPK NVSATQYKGDGRDAVARTVNSGVAVNSQLKQSLKSNFNERQQASKQSGKSDAVLSAGLVEKAKPLKKGPPVKAEGESTSSPTAEDAKSRKFGT LPNYGFSFKCDERAERKFEYTKLEEKIHAKVEKSTLQAKSKETQEAIEIKLRKSLAFKATPMPSFYQEPAPLVELKIPTTRAKSPKLGRKSPADSEG NINSQNSRSGRLSLDEKISSKIPRGLSPAHPKKPQKSLPLPSEKINLIYANDEKGLPKASNEENTTLLSDQTNEGVSANQEQAQVSKNEASEFLPPKEEVVVQ EEAATLMKGPIALAV* MEKAHTKSALKKLVKASSQAPWNAARGMAKDDLLKDPDYDKSVAPKPFKAKENTKQPEFKLHTGQRALKRAMFNYSVATKIYMNQQKQRIERIQUIE EEVRTMRKENVVRAQLMIPYFDRPFPPQSRRLTYPREPSFHMVNSKCWSCIPEDELYYYFEHAHPHDHAWKPVK* MAAESDSTATTMTNATTLMMFVDEAYEFSAPKFYDFVKGESDEDSRNAELWFDVTASYAPSPMPRIKTGRSKVETLTCDFSQADQFHKVAESSDSKAS DSSQSEVMPPPAEAAPIGTGKEEKTSDEDNKENNANLVNVISAGEVTCEKEKKYGFACAEGERNSTSSLTQENADGKSSKNEAYCTPKPPMSSRNRGPL TDSKNHSARHIASLVNPSLLPKPSQSSQYKGIKPA5YKDRNVKNVAGTTNLAQENQAIKKQLEGGRSQILNAKPPQPLTHKSKLSSGSSNLCS SVANKMKKEERKVVYREQAAGPVPVSTAEAMNKFQSNTRGSLMPNFNNSHSDGPASVIQRKPLTLTRKEPEFEETAQRVSVKIKSSAEIEEEMMAKIPK FKARPLNKKILEAATL PALPRSTQPPEFELEHLETAARANQNAESTSVASTEVSHQSNLWPHHLPTEPKTPVLTSLRARPARYKSSLEKEEIEKFPKFA RPLNKKIFESKGAMGIFCHAKQVTPVQEFHATNERIPPQAAVADMFDKLSRSEPLDNIPRNTKPNPFLHTEERGAERKFWWMLVQKQMEERAR VPRANPYTTDYPVVPPEPKPCTKPEPFQLESIVRHEEEMQREMEERERKEEQAQMRIFRAQPVLKEDPIVPEKARKPLTQVQFNLIHADQRAVERA EFDHVKKEKEMLYKRYRESEETAKMMEEEKALKQLRRTVMVHARPVNFNHPFCQKSSKEATKAKSPNLRVLRERRRKMIMVNAASSAASGMR* MGRELQRADMEKKPNGLAAKFHGVSHDKVHISPKLSKAVIEAKEVEKETAESKQDVLGVKSTNFDADPSDGKDEKPGAQKLSDDKNSSSPQKIGVN GNKHAAHRAHQTPVQFALATDKHVGGNSTNSNKTQSPVMKNSQNSPSTARPLHPDNKKHHDEEDSWVSSTTSASVRYKSVTVGTAPTFRSSERA AKRKEYSKLEEKHRALEKERSQAEARTKEEQEAAIKQLRKSMLYKANPVPSFYHEPPPPQVELKKLPLTRQSPKLNRRKSCDAVRTSQEEVGKHCARH RHSGSHKSTGANTAKAKVQISSQTANGIRKVKDRSKQDHVATKADPEKIAGPTNADISVQ5* SRANRLAPT GANSKESNINGSKTLTKQTSSTSKSSQQAASVKSSSLTEAAKCPPQVSESAADQNSKPETTTFFSKEEDDTHSTTSSATLSGRRSSGSGFSFR LEERAERKEFFSKLEEKIHAKIEQTNLQAKSKESQEAIEIKLRKSLTFKAAPMPCFYKEPPPKVELKIPTTRAKSPKLGRKSTTSMNNSLEDVGSFSF RASHPHILNQESSNPTKGAQRNGVNDNGASKTPIRK5QPKHQSRQITANGMEGKTVKSKAKLPGAESQTKKANVEKVEVNNENNSMKVPVCENGITMPE NINTPQNNGPVLSSSNPEIMLPHVTVGG* KVKDADNSENKAKSQKPGKRGTAQPSHLKNASATQVKKGKDGDRDAEVQLTVNSGVAVNSQLKQHLKSKS FNERQGAQSKQSGTSDAGPPEGIVEKMLKPLKKGPDVDAEADTDSTSSPTVEDAKPRKVGALPNYGF5F KCDERAERKFEYKLEEKIHAKIEVEKTTLQAKSKETHAEIKMLRKSGLFKATPMPSFYQEPTPKVEL KKIPTTRAKSPKLGRKSSPADTEGNNQSRYRPGRLSLDEKVVSNIPKIGLSPAHPKPKQPKSLPKLPS EKTKL* MPEEKMPKVNHNHPNQEAEMENVALPNINRQMSLSLSLSQSRASKLPKSSAKLSSTRLNATPN5KKSAGELVGEKRAKTSIHVSINFASRLQDNTNK SYVRVSKDRSATPENPTRG5VHGVSKLLPLIFRHSQDRRKSSELNKS5VGKITPGEISQTLSSDCSKSSAKGSKSRPLJSSPFSRSEERVAKRKEFFQKLGE KINAKEDTEKKHLHARPKEKAHDLKLRQSAVFRGKPSDDLHRLGHSPYNSMKIKLPLTRQSPKLGKSTPNVAREASLQLHQRPSVNAETS5KPFQKS NHSSTCPVNLPLPKKALENASPNILW* MRSPINGSQFQKILNNVSKTTAKTQNRGEGETPQRAKSEKQSSRATTPTRRTLHRAKNEENSEGNLRLHPVNRSERASRVNKFESPPSR5KKVPEPM5HLR ANRNKQIVNSIKPDTMPCAAAF5KSDERAERRKEFYMKLEEKHLHAKAEAMNQAKTQEQKKAIEIKFRERLNFKAA PMP5FYRVAVSPGSDGNK
10.	estExt_1genes4_pg_C_440200	
11.	Pt594654 eugene3.00640242	
12.	Pt595399 eugene3.00700040	
13.	Pt653406 grail3.0030003201	
14.	Pt415809 gw1.V1.182.1	
15.	Pt658207 grail3.0036016201	
16.	Pt658783 grail3.0006023901	

17.	Pt667581 grail3.0004025702	RNRCSPHISVTSSPRLNQANRRVPTGVNSKESNINCSKTLTRQSSAGKSCQQATSVKSSSLNEAAKGHPQAASEAAHQNSKPETTTLSSKEDDDTHSTT SSATPSGRRSSGSGFSRLEERAERKEFFSKIEEKIHAKEIEQTNLQEKSKENQEAIEKQLRKSLTFKATPMPSFYKEPPKAELKKIPTTRAISPGLGRRKSST TLTNNSLEDSSGFSFPRASHSPRLNQESSNPTKGIQRNGNKDNGASKTPIRKSQPKLQSHQIMANGLEGKTVKSKAKPPGAENQTQKAGVGKVEENENNSK KIPLCDNGIQTMPENNTQNNDGLVLSSSNPEFMLPQVTVGG*
18.	Pt668651 grail3.0059011801	MGLRLKKKKQLKVTSQKPKLRTQGRGRQKEEEFTKKIIEIMMEEERLRIPVAQGLPWTTTDEPECLIKPPVKENTKPVLDKLHSDIRAVERADFHDHQVSE KMSLIEQYKMERERQRKLAEEEEIRLRKELVPAQPMYPYFDRPFIPRRSIKHPTVPREPRFHMPOHKKIKCCLSWSNV
19.	Pt691617 estExt_igenesh1_pg_v1.C_LG_ 12234	MGDTTCVMQPFYAAGISNDAKEGNPIHALGQISFGRFMSDSLWEEKWSSFSHNRYVEEAKEFSRPSVAQKKAFEAHYRNLAARKAAALLEQANAE ANNVQEPENEGGIHDKTTQDSLTVATNSQEAGDREEVHVQQVNCEASFVADDNTRTSNVDMERFESSNVVEEYEPSAENEILVENCVKNETLNQIVKVDN KEEVKEMELSVSKQMEKPLLKDFMCKDDAASMSKKKPAVSSSKSIYDKASKLPSTPAKPAPSVRAKKENTATPISKSALESVERRKPTPKSTHKS MN FTPAREFNRTSSIRKIDNSRVGSHSKSKDCPTPSRTPMVMVSAESKHPPLATPQSEKRRRAKTPPLHPSTSGSKTVRSKWVHFLPKDCSMFMTSSRNRSQS PS ASIPFSFRTTEERAARRKEKLEEFNAYQAQKVQLQVTLKEKAETELKRLRQSLCFKARPLPDFYKQRVAPNNQMEKVPLTHSESEPEPGRKMTPTSKIRSASQ LPQWSSSLKNSGSKDAMQKKSDNPRSLASRLKASPHENTSPNIQHE*