

Orthology and Phyletic Patterns Exercise 9

1. Getting to OrthoMCL from EuPathDB databases

Note: For this exercise use <http://cryptodb.org> and <http://orthomcl.org>

- Go to the gene page for the *Cryptosporidium parvum* gene with the ID: cgd7_2290.
- What does this gene do? It is annotated as a hypothetical protein!
- Scroll down to the table labeled “Orthologs and Paralogs within CryptoDB”. Does this gene have orthologs in other *Cryptosporidium* species? What about other organisms? (hint: click on the link below the table that takes you to OrthoMCL).

Orthologs and Paralogs within CryptoDB [Hide](#)

Gene	Organism	Product	is syntenic	has comments
Chro.70261	<i>Cryptosporidium hominis</i> TU502	hypothetical protein	yes	no
CMU_034340	<i>Cryptosporidium muris</i> RN66	hypothetical protein, conserved	yes	no

[View the group \(OG5_127679\) containing this gene \(cgd7_2290\) in the OrthoMCL database](#)



- Does this protein have orthologs in other organisms? Does it have any orthologs in bacteria or archaea?
(hint: mouse over the colorful boxes in the table to reveal the full species and phylum names - see image below).

Group: OG5_127679
(110 sequences)

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Sequences & Statistics PFam domains (graphic) PFam domains (details) MSA Cluster graph

Phyletic Distribution [Hide](#)

Legend:

- 0 no ortholog
- 1 one ortholog
- n more than one ortholog

☒ show labels

saui	cper	bant	imon	spne	tbot	bmal	bpoa	rsol	yent	sent	cbur	vcho	ypes	sffe	tful	ecol	cfej	wsuc	rpro	wend	bsul	atum	rtyp	gsul	cpne	mtub	drad	deth	ctep	tmar	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
mlep	syne	rbal	tpal	aaed	nmar	hbut	smar	ssol	msed	thos	cmaq	ckor	nequ	haio	tvol	mmar	hwal	mjan	aful	msml	lbra	tbru	lmex	tlvv	tcon	tbrg	lmal	lmaf	lcon	lmaf	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
edis	ddis	ehis	gthe	room	laha	osat	micr	ppat	otau	crel	vcar	tpse	cmer	the	pviv	pfa	pber	pyoe	pkno	pcha	tpar	lann	bbov	cmur	lgon	ncan	cpar	chom	aory	yfp	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
spom	psli	ncra	scer	egos	dimn	cpes	calb	mgst	klac	chan	anid	afum	gzea	cgla	ecun	eint	ebie	pchr	lbic	cneq	cneo	lsca	dmei	aaeg	bmor	amel	cpip	phum	apis	agam	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
nvec	tach	drer	trub	lrig	lcint	oana	mor	hsap	mmus	mdom	mmul	clup	ptro	ecab	ggal	cele	bmaa	cbri	sman	mbre	tvag	glae	glab	pram	glam	glam	glam	glam	glam	glam	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- Take a look at the PFAM domain architectures found under the PFam domains (graphic) tab. Do all the proteins in this group have similar domain architecture?
- Based on the orthologs, what do you think this protein might be doing? If you had to give this gene a name, what would you call it?

2. Using the phyletic pattern tool in OrthoMCL

Note: For this exercise use <http://orthomcl.org/>

- a. How many protein groups in OrthoMCL do not have any orthologs in bacteria or archaea? (hint: go to the “Phyletic Pattern” search in the Evolution section of the “Identify Ortholog groups” category). To specify a phyletic pattern click on the icon next to the taxonomic group or species to include or exclude it.

The screenshot shows the OrthoMCL DB website interface. The main navigation bar includes links for Home, New Search, My Strategies, My Basket (0), Tools, Data Summary, Downloads, and Community. The left sidebar contains links for Data Summary, News and Tweets, Community Resources, Education and Tutorials, and About OrthoMCL. The main content area is divided into three sections: Identify Ortholog Groups, Identify Protein Sequences, and Tools. The 'Identify Ortholog Groups' section is active, and the 'Phyletic Pattern' tool is highlighted with a red arrow. A modal window titled 'Identify Groups based on Phyletic Pattern' is open, showing a search interface with a text box for the phyletic pattern, a 'Get Answer' button, and a key for the search symbols.

Identify Groups based on Phyletic Pattern

Find Ortholog Groups that have a particular phyletic pattern, i.e., that include or exclude taxa or species that you specify.

The search is controlled by the Phyletic Pattern Expression (PPE) shown in the text box. Use either the text box or the graphical tree display, or both, to specify your pattern. The graphical tree display is a friendly way to generate a pattern expression. You can always edit the expression directly. For PPE help see the [instructions at the bottom of this page](#).

In the graphical tree display:

- Click on +/- to show or hide subtaxa and species.
- Click on the icon to specify which taxa or species to include or exclude in the profile.
- Refer to the legend below to understand other icons.

Expression: BACT=OT AND ARCH=OT

Key: =no constraints | =must be in group | =must not be in group | =at least one subtaxon must be in group | =mixture of constraints

Root (ALL):

- Bacteria (BACT):
- Archaea (ARCH):
- Eukaryota (EUKA):

Get Answer

- b. How many protein groups do not contain orthologs from eukaryotes?

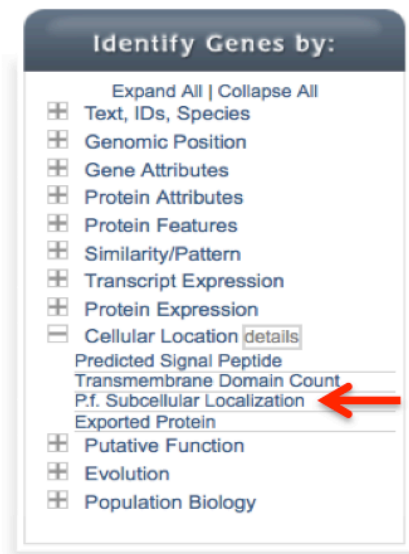
- c. Find all groups that contain orthologs from at least one species of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* but not from bacteria or archaea.

- 2.1. All EuPathDB sites also have a phyletic pattern search that uses OrthoMCL data under Genes -> Evolution -> Orthology Phylogenetic Profile. This search is very useful to identify genes in your organism of interest that are restricted in their profile. For example, you frequently want to identify genes that are conserved among organisms in your genus but not present in the host as these genes may make good drug targets or vaccine candidates. Optional: go to your favorite EuPathDB site and run this search to identify all genes that are not present in human or mouse.

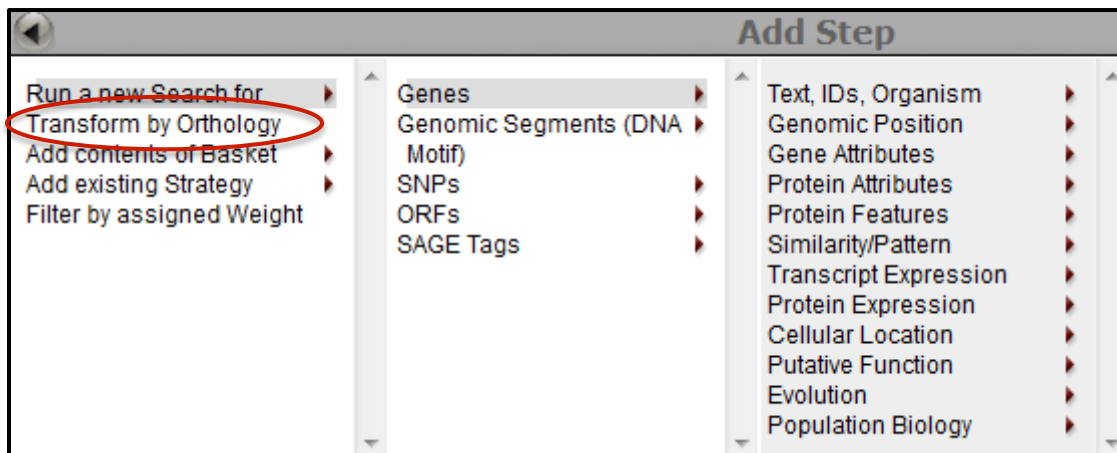
3. Using the orthology transform tool to identify apicoplast targeted genes in *Toxoplasma* and *Neospora*.

Note: For this exercise use <http://eupathdb.org>

- a. Start by finding genes in *Plasmodium* that are predicted to target to the apicoplast.
Hint: click on “Cellular Location” then on “P.f. Subcellular Localization”; see image below.

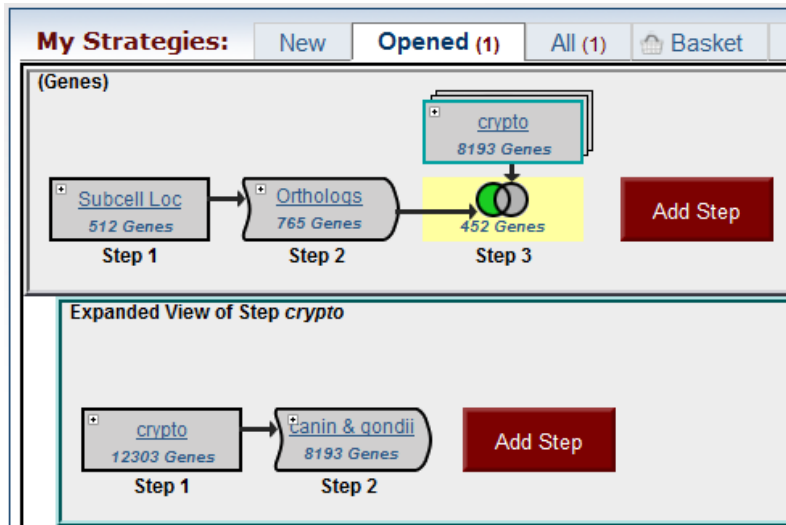


- b. Transform the results of the above search to their *Toxoplasma* orthologs.
Hint: add a step, then select “Transform by Orthology”. On the search page, select all *Toxoplasma* and *Neospora*.



- c. Although *Cryptosporidium* is an apicomplexan parasite it has actually lost its apicoplast! Can you use this fact to refine your results from the above search?

Hint: try subtracting out any orthologs present in *Cryptosporidium*. You will need to use a nested strategy.

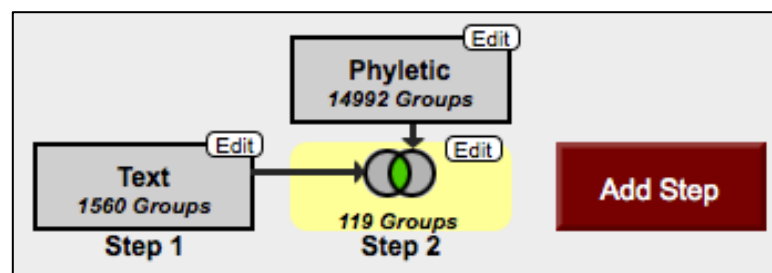


4. Combining searches in OrthoMCL starts on the next page.

4. Combining searches in OrthoMCL (Use <http://orthomcl.org> for this exercise).

Find all plant proteins that are likely phosphatases that do not have orthologs outside of plants.

- Use the text search to find groups that contain the word “*phosphatase*”.
- Add a step and run a phyletic pattern search for groups that contain any plant protein but do not contain any other organism outside plants. (hint: make sure everything has a red x on it except for plants (Viridiplantae (VIRI)), which should be a grey circle.).)



✧ Root (ALL):

- ✧ Bacteria (BACT):
- ✧ Archaea (ARCH):
- ✧ Eukaryota (EUKA):
 - ✧ Alveolates (ALVE):
 - ✧ Ciliates (CIL):
 - ✧ Apicomplexa (APIC):
 - ✧ Coccidia (COCC):
 - ✧ Aconoidasida (ACON):
 - ✧ Haemosporida (HAEM):
 - ✧ Piroplasmida (PIRO):
- ✧ Amoebozoa (AMOE):
- ✧ Euglenozoa (EUGL):
- ✧ Viridiplantae (VIRI):
 - ✧ Streptophyta (STRE):
 - ✧ Chlorophyta (CHLO):
 - ✧ Rhodophyta (RHOD):
 - ✧ Cryptophyta (CRYP):
 - ✧ Bacillariophyta (BACI):
- ✧ Fungi (FUNG):
 - ✧ Microsporidia (MICR):
 - ✧ Basidiomycota (BASI):

✧ tthe

✧ chom ✧ cmur ✧ cpar ✧ ncan ✧ tgon

✧ pber ✧ pcha ✧ pfal ✧ pkno ✧ pviv ✧ pyoe

✧ bbov ✧ lann ✧ tpar

✧ ddis ✧ ehis ✧ edis ✧ einv

✧ lbra ✧ linf ✧ imaj ✧ imex ✧ tbru ✧ tbrg ✧ toon ✧ tcru ✧ tiviv

✧ atha ✧ osat ✧ ppat ✧ rcom ✧ micr

✧ crei ✧ otau ✧ vcar

✧ cmer

✧ gthe

✧ tpse

✧ ecun ✧ ebie ✧ eint

✧ cneo ✧ cneg ✧ lbic ✧ pchr

- [illegible]