



AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: Identification of Unique Regulatory and Coding Regions in Mouse Myosin V

Introns: A Comparison of Proteomics- and Genomics-Based Methods

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Abstract

Myosins are motor proteins that contribute to many intracellular biological processes in eukaryotic cells, including a major role in transporting various molecules in nerve cells. Cargos delivered by myosin motors contribute to synapse development, a process important in human learning and memory. *Caenorhabditis elegans* uses alternative splicing to code for a motor-less version of myosin V (HUM-2C) that interacts with an RNA binding protein called VIG-1. The objective of this research was to find a homologous version of HUM-2C in mammals. Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor RNA-Binding Protein (PAI-RBP1), a mammalian homologue to VIG-1, was used as a yeast two-hybrid bait to identify an interacting mouse myosin V. A yeast strain carrying PAI-RBP1 was mated to a yeast strain carrying the mouse brain transcriptome library. The mated cells were screened for activation of reporter genes and a protein interaction with

PAI-RBP1. I sequenced 65 randomly selected colonies showing positive interaction. Although no prey gene corresponded to a myosin, I identified some common binding sequences using this method. Multiple sequence alignments were utilized to identify conserved regulatory and coding sequences located in myosin V genes of five mammals, including the common house mouse (*Mus musculus*). Conserved sequence and transcription factor binding sites were identified within one intron of MYO5A. The intronic region may act as a 5' UTR in the expression of a truncated Myo5a protein in mammals. Identifying this version of myosin V in mammalian brain tissue may provide a new target in studying processes that affect neuronal plasticity and learning in humans.

Keywords: PAI-RBP1, Myo5, *C. elegans*, Yeast two-hybrid system, *hum-2C*, MSA, Vig-1, Comparative genomics.

Identification of Unique Regulatory and Coding Regions in Mouse Myosin V Introns:  
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## **PREFACE**

The organization of this thesis follows the publication style of Scientific Reports.

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## 1. Introduction

The molecular characterization of cytoskeletal elements and motor proteins mediating the rapid and precise positioning of macromolecules and organelles began over 50 years ago with the characterization of the dynein motor in eukaryotic flagella<sup>1</sup>. Genetic and biochemical analyses of cytoskeletal elements and their associated motors continues to this day, with emphases on regulation of gene expression, alternative splicing, and motor-specific cargo transport. In many cases, there is close coordination between various motors as cargos are transported to their destination. Therefore, a brief overview of cytoskeletal-based transport is in order.

Eukaryotic microtubules are composed of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -tubulin subunits polymerized into protofilaments, 13 of which are further assembled into hollow microtubules. Microtubules play important roles in intracellular transport, structural integrity, chromosome segregation during mitosis and meiosis, and cell motility as the major component of flagella and cilia<sup>2</sup>. The kinesin and dynein families of motor proteins use microtubules to transport various cargoes over relatively long distances to specific sites in eukaryotic cells. Kinesins move cargos in an anterograde direction (toward the plus, or growing end, of microtubules) while dyneins move cargoes in the opposite, retrograde direction. In addition, axonemal dynein motor proteins generate the movement of cilia and flagella<sup>1</sup>.

Actin microfilaments are composed of globular actin subunits polymerized into 9-nm-thick filaments. These filaments play important roles in muscle contraction, cell shape, general cellular organization, and cell motility through amoeboid movement<sup>3</sup>.

Actin filaments also act as tracks for myosin-directed, intracellular transport and positioning of various cellular elements over relatively short distances. The polarity of actin filaments determines the direction of movement of myosin motors as they transport various cargos, with most myosin classes moving towards the plus end of microfilaments<sup>4</sup>. Myosin motors produce movement using energy from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) hydrolysis<sup>4,5</sup>.

Phylogenetic alignments of protein sequences of the conserved myosin motor domain from across all eukaryotic taxa have identified 20 myosin classes within this large protein family<sup>6</sup>. Humans have approximately 40 myosin genes, representing 12 of the 20 classes<sup>7,8</sup>. Myosin classes IV, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XVII are found only in lower eukaryotes and fungi, whereas myosin VIII is a plant-specific myosin<sup>7,9–12</sup>. Myosin II is the muscle myosin that comprises the “thick” filaments that interact with actin and are responsible for muscle contraction. Myosin II is often referred to as “conventional” or “muscle” myosin. The other classes of myosins are categorized as “unconventional” myosins and are not associated with muscle contraction.

There are general structural similarities shared by most unconventional myosin classes, which generally consist of three domains. The head domain serves as the motor, binding to the actin filament and producing force through the hydrolysis of ATP. The neck domain plays a regulatory role, acting as a lever arm for the action of the motor region through amplifying and reversing its activities. The tail domain interacts with various macromolecules, often termed cargos, and is the most variable domain when compared across the myosin family<sup>13,14</sup>.

Myosin classes function in living cells in diverse ways; they serve the purpose of intracellular transport events and cellular activities like cell adhesion, cytokinesis, endocytosis, exocytosis, pigment granule movement, and cell motility and contraction. However, A few other myosins are located within the nucleus. Classes I, II, VI, and Vb contribute to transcription initiation<sup>15–18</sup>. Myosins exist mostly in cytoplasmic regions, are more abundant around actin rich areas, and often are co-localized with various organelles. Some myosins transport specific cargoes such as proteins, mRNAs, vesicles, or organelles, whereas others are rather non-specific and carry a variety of cargoes<sup>19–23</sup>. In general, myosin motor activity is inhibited when the level of calcium is high and enhanced when a cargo binds to the tail or the level of Ca<sup>2+</sup> is low<sup>24–26</sup>.

Myosin V is one of the oldest and most widespread classes of the myosin family<sup>6</sup>. As with most unconventional myosins, myosin V functions as a homodimer through an interaction between the proximal tail domains of two monomers. Because of this dimerization, each functional myosin V protein has two motor domains that work together to “walk” along an actin filament with a step size of 36 nm<sup>23, 27, 28</sup>. The unique C-terminal globular tail domain (GTD) of the myosin V dimer can vary, even within an organism, through tissue-specific alternative splicing<sup>20, 29, 30</sup>. These splice variants allow the protein to bind a diversity of cargos, thereby leading to myosin V’s participation in numerous cellular processes, particularly in neurons<sup>7, 31</sup>.

Virtually all mammals have three myosin V genes (MYO5A, MYO5B and MYO5C), two of which code for motors that are involved in localizing and recycling subcellular components in neurons. Synaptic vesicles<sup>32</sup>, chromaffin granules<sup>33</sup>, smooth

ER<sup>34, 35</sup>, and endosomal compartments<sup>36, 37</sup> are among the organelles transported by neuronal myosin V. Vertebrate myosin VA also appears to modulate the organization of neurofilaments during neuronal development<sup>38</sup>, and myosin V associates with, and may localize, mRNA-binding proteins, including Pura, mStaußen, and FMRP in neuronal processes<sup>39</sup>.

The above evidence indicates the significant contribution of myosin V in neuronal development and function. Model organisms ranging from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, and *Mus musculus* each contain myosin V homologues. The latter three model organisms can be employed in biological laboratories to study the neuronal functions of class V myosins.

### ***Myosin V in C. elegans***

*Caenorhabditis elegans*, the model nematode, has six unconventional myosin classes encoded by the *hum* genes (homologue to unconventional myosin)<sup>7, 40</sup>. The *C. elegans* unconventional myosin genes include *hum-1*, *hum-2*, *hum-3*, *hum-4*, *hum-5* and *hum-6*, corresponding to myosin classes I, V, VI, VII, IX, and XII, respectively<sup>7</sup>.

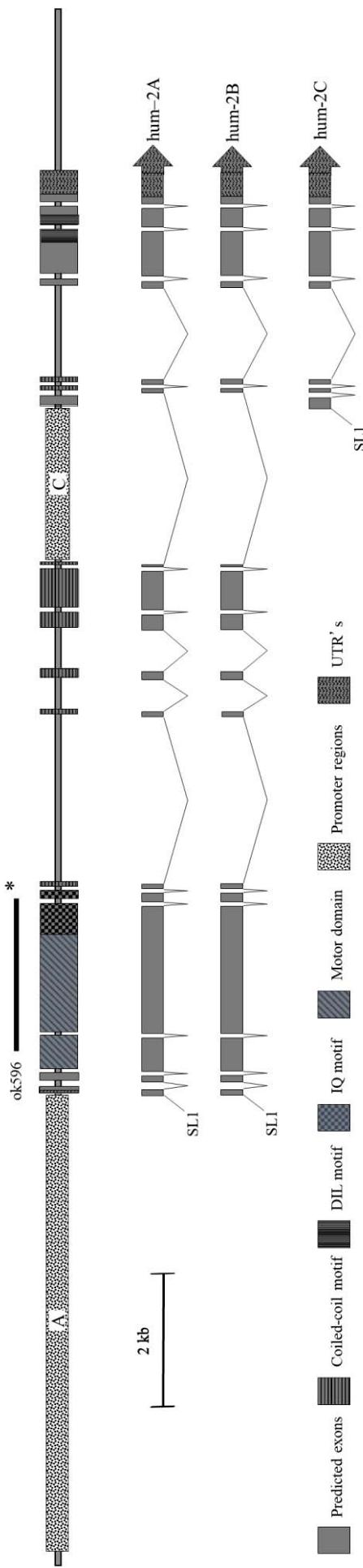
The Fields Lab has identified three alternatively spliced RNA transcripts derived from the *C. elegans hum-2* (myosin V) locus (Fig. 1). The *hum-2A* and *hum-2B* transcripts code for two slightly different full-length myosin V proteins, called HUM-2A and HUM-2B respectively. The full-length transcripts are expressed in several glandular tissues and in several head neurons and adult tail cells<sup>41</sup>. In addition to these full-length motor variants, a short motor-less myosin V protein, HUM-2C, is also produced by the *hum-2C* transcript<sup>41</sup> (Fig. 1). This alternatively spliced version of myosin V lacks the

typical motor domain and begins with a unique peptide of 51 amino acid residues<sup>41, 42</sup>. The truncated *hum-2C* transcript is controlled by an internal promoter within one of the *hum-2* introns, and its expression is more widespread than that of the full-length transcripts. In fact, *hum-2C* is expressed in most cells of the *C. elegans* nervous system throughout its life cycle<sup>41</sup>.

This differential expression provides evidence that the HUM-2A/B motor proteins act independently of the HUM-2C motor-less protein. In addition, disruption of the *hum-2C* gene gives different phenotypic effects than the disruption of the *hum-2A* or *hum-2B* transcripts. RNA interference (RNAi) of *hum-2C* results in locomotion and developmental defects in the worm, whereas a deletion in the *hum-2A/B* gene sequences has no significant effect on locomotion phenotypes<sup>41</sup>.

The unique lead peptide of HUM-2C is encoded by an exon that is skipped in the full-length transcripts. This exon codes for a 51-amino acid peptide that does not have significant homology to any non-worm protein. Yeast two-hybrid screens show that this unique motif interacts with a *C. elegans* RNA binding protein called VIG-1<sup>41</sup>. VIG-1 homologues have been shown to play at least a transient role in the RNA-Induced Silencing Complex<sup>43</sup>, an important structure in regulating mRNA expression. RNAi of *vig-1* results in a developmental defect similar to that of *hum-2C*-RNAi<sup>41</sup>. The interaction with VIG-1 and the similarities of mutant phenotypes indicate that the short myosin V may play a role in either targeting RNA to specific sites in nerve cells or regulating its expression.

Expressed Sequence Tag (EST) data indicate that a homologous truncated transcript is a conserved feature of the myosin V locus of other rhabditid nematodes, including *Caenorhabditis briggsae* and *C. remanei*<sup>42</sup>. However, there is no empirical evidence for similar, truncated myosin V proteins from higher organisms, including the mammalian proteomes. Given the importance of the truncated myosin V (HUM-2C) in *C. elegans*, it was hypothesized that motorless myosin V proteins play a significant role in mammalian neurons, with potential medical implications.



**Figure 1.** Model of the *C. elegans* myosin V gene, *hum-2*. Based on experimental evidence and predicted structure from the WormBase online biological database<sup>42</sup>. The full-length transcripts *hum-2A* and *hum-2B* encode all of the domains common to other class V myosins, while the truncated *hum-2C* transcript codes for only a portion of the tail. The lead exon of the *hum-2C* transcript codes for a novel peptide. \* Region of deletion (ok596 allele).

### ***Experimental Purpose and Design***

The central goal of this study was to identify a region within a mouse myosin V gene (either MYO5A, MYO5B or MYO5C) that produces a truncated transcript encoding an orthologue of the *C. elegans* HUM-2C protein. Two different approaches were used to accomplish this objective: a proteomics approach using yeast two-hybrid screens, and a comparative genomics approach using multiple sequence alignments of non-coding regions of mammalian myosin V genes. The effectiveness of each approach was confirmed with RT-PCR to identify the corresponding transcripts in mouse brain tissue.

The yeast two-hybrid (Y2H) screen is a powerful and widely used experimental technique for identifying protein-protein interactions in the context of a cytosolic environment<sup>44-47</sup>. The method involves inserting the gene sequence for a protein of interest into a yeast plasmid that contains an in-frame sequence for the DNA-binding domain of a yeast transcription factor called Gal-4. The resulting fusion protein is referred to as the bait, which is used to search for interacting proteins from a library (pool) of proteins contained on a second yeast plasmid. The library consists of random gene sequences from the organism of interest fused to the gene sequence from the yeast Gal-4 activating domain. These fusion proteins are referred to as prey. In the case of this study, the prey library consisted of all mouse embryo peptides and was purchased from Clontech Laboratories, Inc., whereas the bait was constructed during this study and consisted of a portion of the mouse protein known as plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 RNA binding protein a mammalian homologue to *C. elegans* VIG-1 (see below).

The Y2H screen is designed to detect even weak interactions occurring between the bait and prey fusion proteins when they are co-expressed in a yeast cell<sup>48</sup>. An

interaction between bait and prey brings the DNA-binding and activating domains of the Gal-4 transcription factor in close enough proximity to allow expression of downstream reporter genes contained in the genome of the appropriate yeast strain. Some of the reporter genes are nutritional markers that allow the yeast strain to grow on minimal dropout media. Prey plasmids isolated from these growing yeast colonies should contain nucleotide sequences from the library that code for proteins that interact with the bait protein<sup>49</sup>.

In this study, the bait portion of the fusion protein consisted of the carboxy-terminal end of a mouse protein called plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 RNA binding protein (PAI-RBP1). This portion of PAI-RBP1 has homology to the *C. elegans* VIG-1 protein indicated by high identity (54%) and low E value (8e-16) using NCBI's Basic Local Alignment Search Tools (BLAST). The regressive strategy of these experiments used the *C. elegans* VIG-1 homologue (mouse PAI-RBP1) as a bait to search for interacting mouse proteins, with the underlying hypothesis that a mouse Myo5 peptide would be identified as an interacting partner to PAI-RBP1.

The current study also employed a separate comparative genomics approach to identify important regulatory and coding regions of the mouse myosin V genes. Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of homologous regions from closely to distantly related organisms can identify nucleotide sequences that are under selective pressure to remain conserved. These conserved regions are hypothesized to have either a regulatory function for nearby sequences, or perhaps even a protein-coding function<sup>50</sup>. MSA is a powerful method to identify conserved regions within sequences that may have been mistakenly

determined to be non-coding<sup>51</sup> and is used in parallel with the Y2H system in this study to screen large regions of intronic DNA in search of unique transcripts.

As the results will indicate, there are potential new transcripts that can be identified in the mouse myosin V genes. Whether these transcripts encode proteins that perform functions similar to those of the *C. elegans* HUM-2C protein will take additional empirical evidence.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### *Yeast Two-Hybrid*

#### 2.1 Brain Extraction

An inbred male mouse (strain C57BL/6J) was obtained from the animal room of the Biological Sciences Department at Emporia State University under The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) number 15-006 (see Appendix A). The mouse was euthanized using a CO<sub>2</sub> chamber and weighed (Precision™ Balance, Fisher Science Education, United Kingdom, M# AMF 1202).

The mouse was fixed from the limbs with the abdomen down on a foam dissecting board and washed with 95% EtOH (Sigma, USA, Lot#SHBB8633V). The skull was cut with a scalpel along the midsagittal and opened toward the sides by Kelly forceps, and the blood was rinsed away by phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4). The entire brain was extracted as one piece and transferred directly into a 95-mm petri dish containing PBS. The brain was weighed (Denver Instrument, USA, M# P-114) then chopped into four quadrants of less than 0.5 cm thickness, each weighing approximately 130 mg. Each quadrant was stored in a separate 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (Eppendorf) containing RNAlater RNA Stabilization Reagent (QIAGEN, Germany, Lot# 151052596) and stored at -20°C.

#### 2.2 RNA Isolation

Total brain RNA was isolated from 25 mg of tissue (from section 2.1), using the RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Germany, Lot# 154016964) and following the manufacturer's protocol.

### **2.3 Complementary DNA (cDNA) Generation**

Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to synthesize the PAI-RBP1-cDNA first strand using 163 ng of isolated brain RNA as template, the PAI-RBP1-cDNA primer, and the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase kit (Sigma, USA, Lot# 039K0791), according to the manufacturer's instructions (see Appendix C). The first strand synthesis was carried out on the Applied Biosystems™ 2720 Thermal Cycler (Thermo Fisher, Singapore). An *RNAlater* RNA Stabilization Reagent was used as RNase inhibitor for the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase kit.

### **2.4 PAI-RBP1 Amplification (Bait)**

The first strand PAI-RBP1 cDNA (from section 2.3) was amplified with PCR using the PAI-RBP1-OR and PAI-RBP1-OF primers and the PAI-RBP1 PCR cycle (see Appendix C). Amplimers were visualized by gel electrophoresis on the ENDURO™ Gel XL Electrophoresis System (Labnet, USA, M# E0160) using a 1% agarose gel with 0.5 µg/ml ethidium bromide (EtBr) (Sigma, USA, Lot# SLBF7130V)

The product from the PAI-RBP1 amplification process (section 2.4) was purified using the NucleoSpin® Gel and PCR Clean-up kit (Macherey-Nagel, Germany, Lot# 1608/004) following the manufacturer's protocol.

### **2.5 pGBK7 Vector Isolation**

The following plasmid miniprep protocol was used to isolate plasmids from *E. coli*. A single colony of *E. coli* carrying plasmid was used to inoculate 5 ml LB<sub>Kan</sub> or LB<sub>Amp</sub> medium and incubated overnight at 37°C at 250 RPM on an incubating rotary shaker (Benchmark Scientific, Inc., USA, INCU-SHAKER™ 10L). One and a half ml of

the overnight culture was pipetted into a 1.5-ml microfuge tube and the tube was microcentrifuged at 14,000 RPM for 1 minute. After discarding the supernatant, the pellet was resuspended in 100  $\mu$ l of Resuspension Buffer [50 mM Tris-Cl at pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA, 100 mg/ml RNase A. One  $\mu$ l of 7 u/ $\mu$ l RNase A (Sigma, USA, Lot# SLBL6452V)] and 200  $\mu$ l of lysis buffer (200 mM NaOH, 1% SDS) were added to the tube. The mixture was inverted five times and placed on ice for 5 minutes. The lysate was neutralized with 150  $\mu$ l of Neutralization Buffer (3.0 M potassium acetate, pH 5.5), inverted five times, and placed on ice for five minutes. The tube was microcentrifuged at 14,000 RPM at 4°C for 5 minutes and 400  $\mu$ l of the supernatant pipetted into a clean microfuge tube. DNA precipitation was facilitated with 120  $\mu$ l of 5 M NaCl and 800  $\mu$ l of cold 100% EtOH. The tube was inverted 5 times, microcentrifuged at 14,000 RPM at 4°C for 5 minutes, and the supernatant decanted. The DNA pellet was washed with 750  $\mu$ l of room temp 70% EtOH, and the tube was centrifuged at 14,000 RPM at 4°C for 5 minutes. The supernatant was aspirated and the tube was kept open for 5 minutes to dry the pellet at room temperature. The pellet was dissolved with 50  $\mu$ l of dH<sub>2</sub>O. The concentration of the plasmid was measured with a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific).

## 2.6 PAI-RBP1 Cloning

The In-Fusion® HD Cloning Kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603367A) was used to insert the PAI-RBP1 cDNA fragment into the vector by following the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, the isolated pGBK7 vector (from section 2.5) at 275.7 ng/ $\mu$ l was cut with BamHI-HF (New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# 0101608) and EcoRI-HF (New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# 0131610) restriction enzymes to cut and prepare it to be recombined with the PAI-RBP1 insert (from section

2.4) by following the kit manufacturers' protocols. The purified bait was mixed with the linearized plasmid at 275.7 µg/µl and ligated for 2 hours to generate the recombinant bait which was named BAITX.

*E. coli* was transformed with the recombinant plasmid by mixing 2 µl of the BAITX in-fusion mix with 50 µl of competent *E. coli* (DH5 $\alpha$ ; New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# 3151703). After incubating on ice for 30 minutes, the cells were heat shocked for 30 secs at 42°C and incubated on ice for 5 minutes. SOC outgrowth medium (950 µl) at 37°C (New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# 3151703) was added to the cells and then incubated at 37°C on a rotatory shaker incubator (Benchmark Scientific, Inc., USA, INCU-SHAKER™ 10L) for 1 hour at 250 RPM. Cells were spread on LB<sub>kan</sub> agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C.

## 2.7 *E. coli* Colony PCR

Transformants were screened for BAITX using colony PCR. Briefly, individual colonies were picked into the *E. coli* colony PCR mixture #1 containing T7 and pGBK-R primers (see Appendix C). After amplifying with the *E. coli* colony PCR cycle #1 (see Appendix C), the PCR products were visualized on a 1% agarose gel with 0.5 µg/ml EtBr. Plasmids with the predicted insert size were isolated as in section 2.5, and Sanger Sequencing of the bait vector was performed by Eurofins Genomics to verify the plasmid sequence using T7 and pGBK-R as forward and reverse primers, respectively (see Appendix C). A BAITX isolate containing the correct sequence was selected to be transformed into the Y2HGold *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain with the MAT $\alpha$  mating type (Clontech Laboratories, see Appendix A for genotype).

## 2.8 Yeast Transformation with BAITX (Bait + pGBKT7)

A single colony of Y2HGold was used to inoculate 100 ml of YPDA medium and incubated overnight at 30°C at 180 RPM. The overnight culture was divided into two 50-ml tubes, centrifuged at 700 g at room temperature for 5 minutes using a benchtop centrifuge (Hettich, Germany, M# rotofix 32a). After decanting the supernatant, the pellet was resuspended in 30 ml of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O, centrifuged at 700 g at room temperature for 5 minutes, and the supernatant was decanted. The pelleted *S. cerevisiae* cells were made competent by resuspension in 1.5 ml of 1.1xTE/LiAc (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A); 800 µl of the suspension was transferred into a new microfuge tube. The mixture was microfuged at 17,000 RPM for 15 seconds, the supernatant was decanted, and the pellet resuspended in 600 µl of 1.1xTE/LiAc.

The transformation mix consisted of 5 µl of 10 µg/µl salmon sperm DNA (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A), 1 µl of BAITX (2217.3 ng/µl), 50 µl of the competent yeast cells (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A), and 500 µl of PEG/LiAc (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A). The transformation mix was incubated at 30°C for 30 minutes with tube inversion each 10 minutes. A 20-µl aliquot of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; Sigma, Lot# SHBF7359V) was added to the tube, gently mixed, and incubated in a water bath (Thermo Fisher, Germany, M# Isotemp 210) at 42°C for 15 minutes with mixing every 5 minutes. The tube was centrifuged at 17,000 RPM for 15 secs and the supernatant was decanted. The pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of YPD-plus medium (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A), mixed, and incubated at 30°C for 25 minutes. The tube was centrifuged at 17,000 RPM for 15 secs, the supernatant was discarded, and the pellet was resuspended

in 1 ml of 0.9% (w/v) NaCl solution. To determine transformation efficiency, a 1/10 and 1/100 dilution was made from the resuspended cultures and 100 µl of each dilution was spread onto SD/-Trp and incubated at 30°C for 3 days. The resulting transformation strain was named Y2HGold(BAITX).

## 2.9 Autoactivation

An autoactivation test was performed as below to ensure that BAITX did not activate reporter gene expression on its own.

### 2.9.1 pGADT7 Vector Isolation and Yeast Transformation

The empty pGADT7 library plasmid was isolated from *E. coli* (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A) according to section 2.5. Transformation of the *MATα* mating type Y187 yeast strain (Clontech Laboratories, see Appendix A for genotype) with the pGADT7 vector was carried out according to section 2.8, but SD/-Leu plates were used to select transformants. The resulting transformation strain was named Y187 (pGADT7).

### 2.9.2 Yeast Mating

A single colony of Y2HGold (BAITX) (section 2.8) was used to inoculate 50 ml of SD/-Trp liquid medium and a single colony of Y187 (pGADT7) (section 2.9.1) was used to inoculate 50 ml of SD/-Leu liquid medium. The flasks were incubated at 250 RPM at 30°C until the optical density (OD<sub>600</sub>) reached 0.81 and 0.64, respectively.

The cultures were centrifuged at 1000 RPM for 5 minutes. The Y2HGold (BAITX) pellet was resuspended in 5 ml of SD/-Trp while the Y187 (pGADT7) pellet was resuspended in 5 ml of SD/-Leu. A mixture of 2 ml of Y2HGold (BAITX), 2 ml of

Y187 (pGADT7), and 10 ml of 2xYPDA was assembled in two 125-ml flasks. The flask was incubated at 30°C on a rotatory shaker at 45 RPM for 20 hours.

### 2.9.3 Plate Seeding

After 20 hours, yeast mating was confirmed by microscopic examination. The cell culture was transferred to a 50-ml tube, centrifuged at 1000 RPM for 12 minutes, and the supernatant discarded. The pelleted cells were resuspended in 10 ml of 0.5xYPDA and centrifuged at 1000 RPM for 12 minutes, and the supernatant was discarded. The pellet was resuspended in 5 ml of 0.5xYPDA. Serial dilutions of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-4}$  were made from the resuspended cultures and 100  $\mu$ l of each dilution was plated on SD/-Trp-Leu plates and incubated at 30°C for 3 days to calculate mating efficiency. Single colonies from each plate were also streaked on SD/-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp agar plates and incubated at 30°C to test for autoactivation.

### 2.10 Toxicity test

Y2HGold competent cells were transformed with BAITX at 2217.3 ng/ $\mu$ l (from section 2.5) following the same method as section 2.9, and yeast cells (from section 2.9) were used in this test. A 1/10 and 1/100 serial dilution was made from the transformed yeast cells and 100  $\mu$ l of each dilution was spread onto SD/-Trp and incubated at 30°C for 3 days.

### 2.11 Yeast Strain Mating: pGBKT7(BAITX) with pGADT7(Library)

A mouse cDNA library prepared from 17-day old mouse brains and cloned into the pGADT7 yeast two-hybrid vector, was purchased from Clontech. The frozen library

was contained in the Y187 yeast strain [Y187(LIBRARY)] and stored at -80°C until use.

The yeast two-hybrid BAITX screen against the library was performed as follows:

### **2.11.1 Culture Preparation**

Fifty ml of SD/-Trp broth medium in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask was inoculated with a fresh colony of pGBKT7(BAITX) (section 2.8) and incubated overnight at 30°C at 250 RPM. The resulting OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.881 was determined by Nanodrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Germany, M# NanoDrop 2000C, SW# NANODROP 2000/2000c V# 1.5) using a 1-cm cuvette (Thermo Fisher, Germany, Lot# 14385942). The cell culture was transferred to 50 ml tubes, centrifuged for 5 minutes at 700g using the Hettich benchtop centrifuge. The supernatant was discarded, and the pellet was resuspended in 5 ml of SD/-Trp medium. Serial dilutions of 1/10, 1/100, 1/1000, and 1/10000 were performed from the resuspended culture and the cell density was measured using a hemocytometer (Hausser Scientific, USA, M# Bright-Line 3110) and compound microscope (Olympus, Philippines, M# CX31RBSFA).

### **2.11.2 Library Titering**

Dilution A was assembled by transferring 10 µl Mate & Plate Library (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A) to 1 ml of YPDA broth in a 1.5-ml microfuge tube and mixed by gentle vortexing. Dilution B was prepared by transferring 10 µl library aliquot from Dilution A to 1 ml of YPDA broth in a 1.5-ml microfuge tube and mixed by gentle vortexing. A mixture of 10 µl of dilution A and 50 µl YPDA broth in a 1.5-ml microcentrifuge was assembled, mixed by gentle vortexing, and spread onto an SD/-Leu

plate. Fifty  $\mu$ l of dilution B was spread onto an SD/-Leu plate and the plates were incubated at 30°C for 3 days.

### **2.11.3 BAITX and Library Mating**

A mating mixture was assembled in a sterile 2-l flask by adding the following: 1 ml of the Mate & Plate Library cells (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA, Lot# 1603053A), 4 ml of Y2HGold (BAITX) (from section 2.12.1), and 45 ml of 2xYPDA with 50  $\mu$ g/ml kanamycin (Sigma, China, Lot# SLBH9905V). The library vial was rinsed twice with 1 ml of 2xYPDA and added to the 2-l flask, and the mating mixture was incubated in a rotatory shaker (Benchmark Scientific, Inc., USA, INCU-SHAKER™ 10L) at 30°C at 45 RPM for 23 hours.

### **2.11.4 Plating Mated Yeast**

A drop from the mating flask (section 2.12.3) was observed with a compound microscope (Olympus, Philippines, M# CX31RBSFA) to confirm that mating had occurred. The cell culture was transferred to a 50-ml tube, centrifuged at 1000 RPM for 12 minutes, and the supernatant discarded. The 2-l flask was rinsed twice with 50 ml of 0.5x YPDA containing 50  $\mu$ g/ml kanamycin (Sigma, China, Lot# SLBH9905V). The pelleted cells were rinsed twice in dH<sub>2</sub>O by resuspending and centrifuging at 1000 RPM for 12 minutes. The final pellet was resuspended in 10 ml of 0.5x YPDA with 50  $\mu$ g/ml kanamycin, and the total volume was measured. Serial dilutions of 10<sup>-1</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup> were made from the resuspended cultures and 100  $\mu$ l of each dilution plated onto SD/-Trp and SD/-Leu plates. All of the remaining cell suspension was spread onto 100 mm SD/-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp plates (125  $\mu$ l per plate). The plates were incubated at 30°C for 3 days.

## 2.12 Yeast Colony PCR

Random individual colonies growing on SD/-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp were selected and picked for colony PCR. The reaction mixture was prepared as a yeast colony PCR mixture using T7 and pGAD-R primers as forward and reverse primers, respectively, and run with the yeast colony PCR cycle (see Appendix C). Amplimers were visualized on a 1% agarose gel with 0.5 µg/ml EtBr.

## 2.13 Sequencing Prey Plasmids

Sanger sequencing of prey inserts was performed by Eurofins Genomics using T7 and pGAD-R as forward and reverse primers, respectively (see Appendix C). The SimpleSeq<sup>TM</sup> Kit (Eurofins Genomics, USA) was used to document and send samples to the sequencing facility (Eurofins Genomics LLC, USA). All sequencing primers were diluted to 10 µM and mixed with the template according to manufacturer's guidelines.

## 2.14 Data Analysis

The sequence data obtained from the Y2H screen (section 2.13) were analyzed using the Translate tool by SIB ExPASy Bioinformatics Resources Portal to translate the nucleotide data into protein in-frame from the start codon on the pGADT7 vector. BLAST by NCBI was used to compare both the nucleotide and translated data against the online database. The web-based Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment tool by European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) was used for alignments of nucleotide and amino acid sequences to document any consensus sequences that might be common.

### ***Comparative Genomics with Multiple Sequence Alignment and Analysis***

MYO5A, B, and C gene sequences for five mammalian species (*Bos taurus*, *Canis lupus*, *Homo sapiens*, *Macaca mulatta*, and *Mus musculus*) were obtained as FASTA sequences from NCBI (see Appendix A, Table A4). The 10<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> exon sequences of each gene were identified and highlighted to identify and align the homologous introns of the five species. Alignments of the introns were carried out with the Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment tool by EMBL-EBI. The alignments with highest similarity within the introns between the homologous exons were identified by counting the semi-continuous identical bases using features of Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word, and Notepad. Briefly, each aligned series of sequences with their asterisks (\*) indicating the same nucleotide for all species (hits) were exported to MS Word and given line numbers. Everything was then deleted except the line numbers and the row of asterisks. This file was exported to Notepad where the all asterisks were replaced by the number 1 and saved as a flatfile. MS Excel was used to import the data from the Notepad file as a table, the number of asterisks was summed for each line; any alignment without a score was eliminated so the alignments could be sorted in descending order to count the highest scores and document them.

Primers were designed for the mouse sequence in the area with the highest identity score, which was located between exon 18 and 19 (95,568 - 95,802 bases); intronic region 18 of the myosin Va gene. RT-PCR was used to synthesize the first strand using 163 ng of isolated brain RNA as template, the MMyo5A-R1 primer, and the M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase kit (Sigma, USA, Lot# 039K0791), according to the manufacturer's instructions (see Appendix C). Nested-PCR reactions were performed to

amplify the targeted fragments using PCR mixtures #1 and #2 for sample A, #3 and #4 for sample B, and #5 and #6 for the control and PCR cycles #1 and #2 for sample A, #3 and #4 for sample B, and #5 and #6 for the control, respectively (see Appendix C).

The products were purified using the ChargeSwitch® PCR clean-up kit (Invitrogen, USA, Lot# 1878522) and 6-Tube Magnetic Separation Rack (New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# S1506S) then cloned into the pMiniT™ 2.0 vector included with the NEB® PCR Cloning Kit (New England BioLabs Inc., USA, Lot# 12025) following the manufacturers' protocols. The resulting *E. coli* transformants were screened using colony PCR. Briefly, individual colonies were picked into *E. coli* colony PCR mixture #2 containing the pMiniT forward and reverse primers and amplified with the *E. coli* colony PCR cycle #2 (see Appendix C). Amplimers were visualized on a 2% agarose gel with 10 µg/ml EtBr using gel electrophoresis. Isolated purified plasmids were sequenced by Eurofins Genomics and the sequence aligned against the mouse genome using BLASTn (NCBI).

### 3. Results

#### *Yeast Two-Hybrid System*

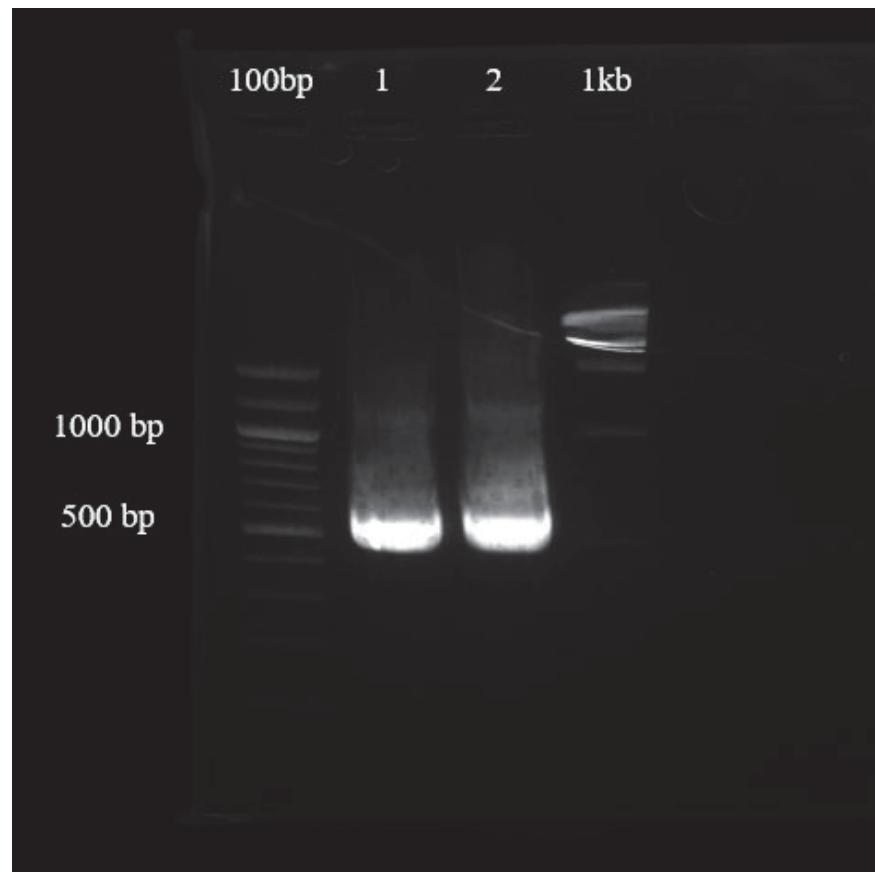
The first-strand DNA synthesis and amplification of PAI-RBP1 from brain tissue RNA yielded a single band of the expected 500 bp size (Fig. 2), which was ligated into the pGBKT7 plasmid and transformed into *E. coli*. Colony PCR products of 50 transformed *E. coli* cells with the bait showed that 20% of them were carrying the recombinant plasmid (Fig. 3). Sequence of the purified PCR products showed two of the colonies contained a full-length PAI-RBP1 amplicon inserted in frame with the plasmid start codon without any errors (Fig. 4). One recombinant vector was chosen and named BAITX.

Transformation of the yeast strain Y2HGold with BAITX and the empty pGADT7 vector resulted in colonies on SD/-Trp/-Leu medium, but not on SD/-Trp/-Leu/-His/-Ade medium, indicating that BAITX does not activate reporter expression on its own. A comparison of colonies carrying BAITX with colonies carrying the empty pGBKT7 vector showed similar-sized colonies for both strains, indicating the PAI-RBP1 insert is not cytotoxic and could be used for library screening.

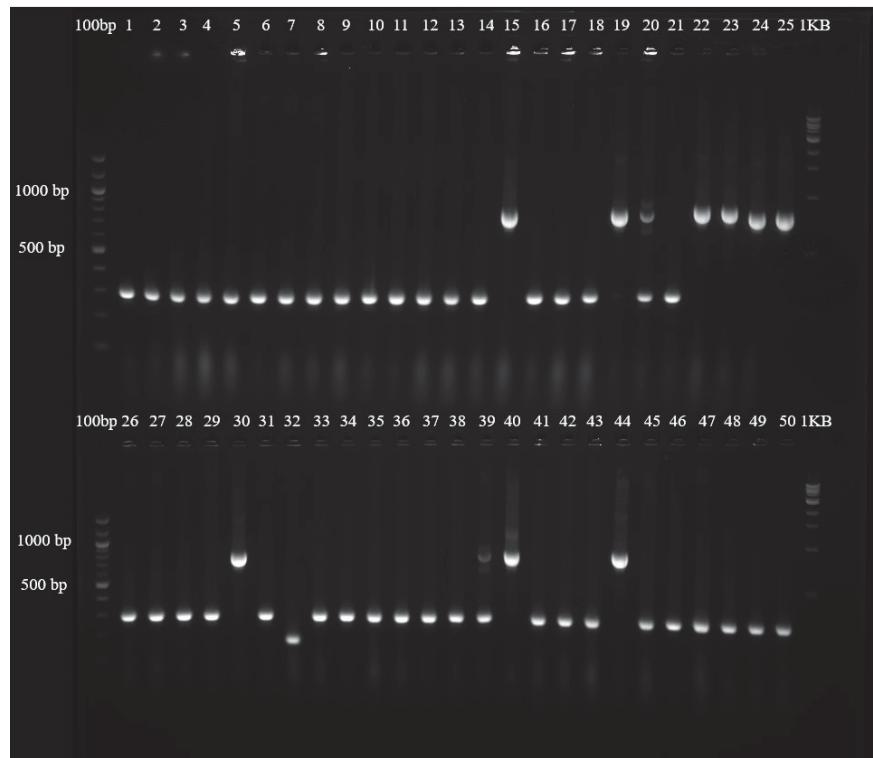
After mating and plating the bait strain with the library strain, approximately  $10^4$  colonies grew on the SD -Trp/-Leu/-His/-Ade media. A total of 210 yeast colonies were randomly selected from these plates and the library plasmid insert amplified by colony PCR using primers specific for the library plasmid. Approximately 30% of the colony PCR reactions yielded bright, single bands (Fig. 5) that could be sequenced using the forward primer for pGADT7. A total of 65 inserts were sequenced and then translated in-frame from the vector start codon (Table 1). Nucleotide sequences were identified with

the NCBI Blastn program, and the protein products were identified with the NCBI Blastp program. As expected, all of the sequenced nucleotide sequences corresponded to mouse DNA sequences. Translation of the nucleotide sequences showed that 57% of the total inserts were cloned in-frame, yielding the mouse protein that corresponded to the cloned nucleotide sequence. The rest of the inserts were out-of-frame with the start codon, resulting in anomalous protein products. These either had more similarity to other organisms (10%) or had no database hits/hypothetical proteins (33%). Twenty three percent of the sequences were identical or partially overlapped within the pool of the prey hits (Table 1).

None of the sequenced prey plasmids contained a nucleotide sequence with any homology to a myosin sequence (either coding or non-coding). Multiple sequence alignments of the translated proteins and peptides, whether anomalous or actual mouse proteins, did not identify any consensus sequences that unified the rather diverse assemblage of prey proteins. Furthermore, the sequences that were represented multiple times in the pool of sequenced prey did not seem to have significant sequence or structural similarity to any motif in a myosin sequence.



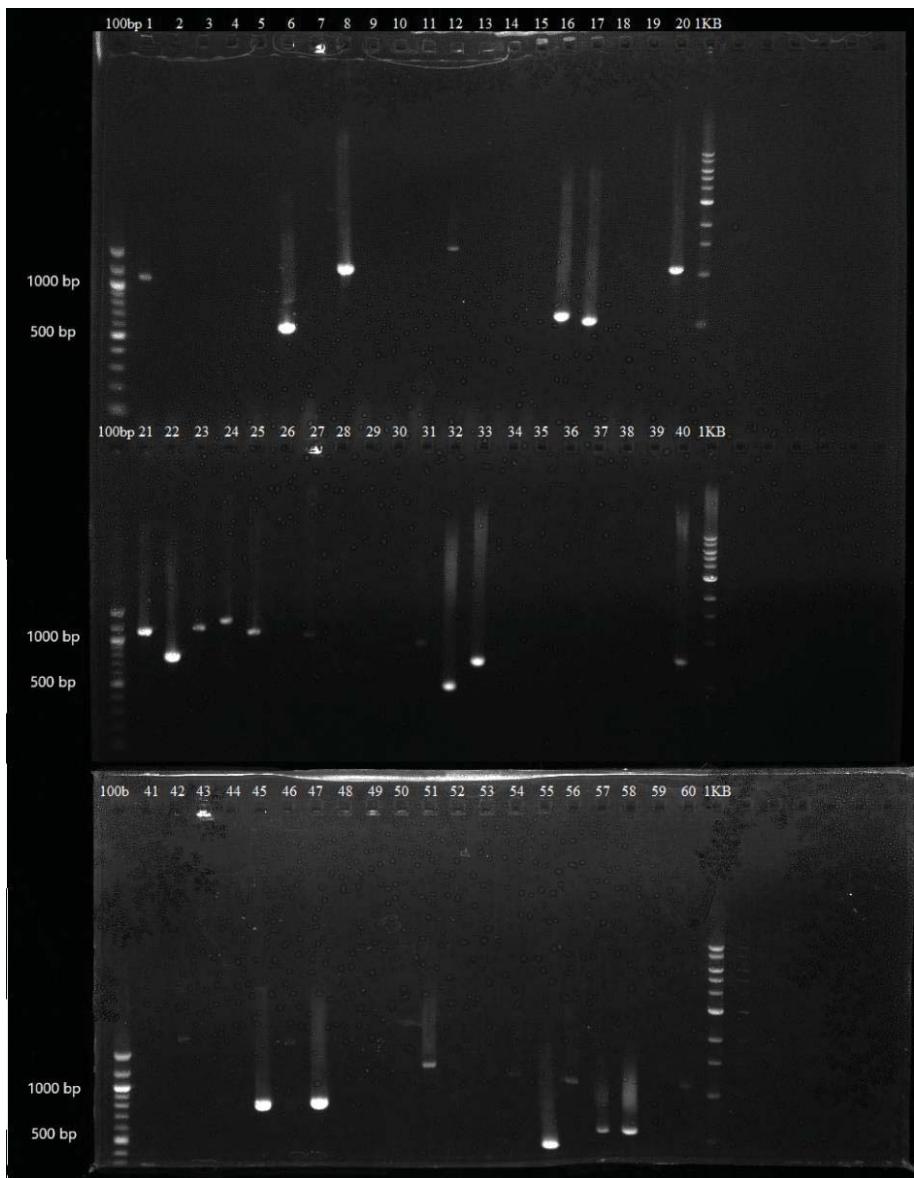
**Figure 2.** Gel image of PCR product from mouse brain RNA synthesized by using PAI-RBP1-OF and PAI-RBP1-OR primers and PAI-RBP1-cDNA as the first strand cDNA.



**Figure 3.** Agarose gel electrophoresis of products from *E. coli* transformed colonies. Colony PCR using T7 and pGBK-R primers on the pGBKT7 vector, wells #15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 40, and 44 are the recombinant plasmid with PAI-RBP1 inserts with the approximate predicted size. Plasmid from #15 was used for subsequent yeast two-hybrid screen.

```
>pGBKT7_PA1-RBP1
NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNNTNCCGGNNANGNTNCGGTCCCNTTCCNNGTTNNNTTN
NNNACNNNTNNCAAGTATAACCAAGCATNNATCAATTCCNGGCTGAAGCAAGCCTCCTGAAAGA
TGAAGCTACNNNTCTNNNGAACAGCATGCGATANTGCCGACTAAAAGCTCNANTGCTCCA
AAGAAAACCGAAGTGCGCCAAGTGTCTGAAGAACAACTGGGAGTGTGCTACTCTCCAAAACC
AAAAGGTCTCGCTGACTAGGGCACATCTGACAGAAGTGGAAATCAAGGCTAGAAAGACTGGAAC
AGCTATTCTACTGATTTCTCGAGAACAGCTTGACATGATTTGAAAATGGATTCTTACA
GGATATAAAAGCATTGTTAACAGGATTATTGTACAAGATAATGTGAATAAAGATGCCGTACA
GATAGATTGGCTTCAGTGGAGACTGATATGCCCTAACATTGAGACAGCATAGAATAAGTGC
CATCATCATCGGAAGAGAGTAGTAACAAAGGTCAAAGACAGTTGACTGTATGCCGGAAATTGT
AATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGAGCCCATCATGGAGGAGCAGAACGCTGATCTCAGAGGAGGAC
CTGCATATGCCATGGAGGCCAATTAGCGCTCTCACAACTGGGAACTGTCAAAGATGAAT
TAACTGATTGGATCAATCAAATGTGACTGAGGAAACACCTGAAGGTGAAGAGCACCCTGTGGC
AGATACTGAAAATAAGGAGAACGAAGTTGAAGAGGTTAAGGAAGAGGGTCAAAAGAGATGACT
CTGGATGAGTGGAAAGCTATTCAAATAAGACCGAGCAAAGTAGAATTAAATATCCGAAAAC
CAAATGAAGGCAGCGATGGACAATGGAAAAAGGGATTGTTCTGCATAATCAAAGTAGAAGA
GGCTCATGCTGAAGATTAGTTGACCATATTCCGGAAAGCCAGCAAATGATATAACATCT
CAACTGGAGATCAATTGGAGACTTAGGCCGCCAGGACGTGGCAGAGGAGGACGTGGTG
GGCGTGGCGTGGTGGACGTCCAAACCGTGGCAGCAGGACTGATAAGTCAAGNGCNTNNGCTNN
```

**Figure 4.** Nucleotide sequence of the cloned PAI-RBP1 (lane #15, Fig. 3) bait in pGBKT7 plasmid. Highlighted sequence is the PAI-RBP1 fragment, unhighlighted represents the vector sequence. This sequence codes for a protein product that is homologous to the VIG-1 region that interacts with HUM-2C.



**Figure 5.** Three of nine agarose gels showing colony PCR products from yeast colonies growing on SD -Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp from the bait and the prey library mating, using the T7 and pGAD-R as primers. The well numbers reflect the prey plasmid numbers in column 1 of Table 1 and Appendix E. Differences in sizes of the amplicons indicate size of the library insert.

**Table 1.** Yeast two-hybrid library hits using PAI-RBP1 as bait. Expect values (E value) were derived from Blastn and Blastp searches against the GenBank non-redundant nucleotide database and its derived protein database (NCBI). Nucleotide sequences were translated into their corresponding amino acid sequence in-frame from the start codon of the plasmid, indicated in each sequence shown in Appendix E. Bolded letters and Italicized letters represent identical and overlapped protein sequences, respectively. Shaded rows correspond to in-frame mouse sequences, resulting in a mouse prey protein.

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein
<b>Y2H-006</b>	DNA sequence from clone RP23-99G21 on	<i>Mus musculus</i>	7e-125	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	<b>KSRRTDRTLLHKATLS RKTQNKTKNPGSRTIQ IQILLMLEGKHLAAPILS CVLSSLPPSPAGSPYSP</b>
<b>Y2H-076</b>							
<b>Y2H-086</b>							
<b>Y2H-199</b>							
<b>Y2H-008</b>	ATPase Na+/K+ transporting beta 3 polypeptide (Atp1b3) transcript variant 2 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Atp1b3 protein	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-55	KEENATIATTYPEFGVLDLKYPYYGKKRHVGYRQPLVAVQVKFDSGLNKKEVTVCHIAGTRNLKNKNERDKFLGRVSFKVTARA
<b>Y2H-016</b>	Succinate-Coenzyme A ligase GDP-forming beta subunit mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	IYIHCHTHFTLCLNVES TVCLTLSSYYQQKP
<b>Y2H-017</b>	Ribosomal protein S20 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-170	40S ribosomal protein S20	<i>Mus musculus</i>	8e-65	TSRNIVKSLEKVCADLIIRGAKEKNLKVKGPVRMPTKTLRITTRKTPCGEGSCKTWDRFQMRLIHKRL

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-020</b>	Arrestin domain containing 5 (Arrdc5) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	arrestin domain-containing protein 5	<i>Mus musculus</i>	4e-109	<b>IDLHSPSEITVKQITSI</b> <b>SIEPGVEVEVTIADA</b>
<b>Y2H-021</b>	Histone acetyltransferase querkopf mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	<b>ESPMSSVVKSSIEVVVL</b> <b>Q DAVYLAGSIIIDGQVVVL</b> <b>TLNSTLVDPPVVKVELV</b> <b>GRGYVEWNEFEGETRD</b> <b>YSRDIVICNNKADYYVHK</b> <b>TKAFTPKELRVCRS</b>
<b>Y2H-022</b>	3-oxoacid CoA transferase 2B (Oxct2b), mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Succinyl-CoA:3-ketoacid coenzyme A transferase 2B, mitochondrial precursor	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-59	<b>DGDILANWMVPGKKVKKG</b> <b>MGGAMDLVSSKKTRVV</b> <b>VTMEHCTKTKQPKILK</b> <b>KCTMPLTGKRCVDLII</b> <b>TEKAVFEVNHSKGLTL</b> <b>VELWEGSSVDDIKATT</b> <b>ACSFRAVSPNILEPMQQI</b> <b>KLDA</b>
<b>Y2H-032</b>	PREDICTED: CD2-associated protein (Cd2ap) variant X4 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-98	Hypothetical protein	<i>Mus musculus</i>	7e-12	<b>TDKKYLPKCSVDFFDE</b> <b>CFMLIAFKLEMYEQNET</b> <b>IFTTIRIEKCYN</b>
<b>Y2H-033</b>	PREDICTED: Y2H-107 Protein arginine	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	PREDICTED: Protein arginine N-	<i>Mus musculus</i>	5e-76	<b>IAPFINQFQVPIRVCL</b> <b>DLSSLPCVPLSQPVEL</b>

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
	methyltransferase 9 (Prmt9) transcript variant X2 mRNA			methyltransferase 9 isoform X1			<b>LRLLDMTPYLIINTSNKE</b> <b>VKVRVCRSGGRVTAVPF</b> <b>WFHICLDDEVRLDISG</b> <b>EASHWKQAAAVVLDNPI</b> <b>QVQAGEELVLVSVEHHK</b>
					<b>SNVSIAVKP</b>		
<b>Y2H-045</b>	FK506 binding protein 3 mRNA	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	0	FK506 binding protein 3, isoform CRA_b	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	5e-16	VSEQVKNVKLSSDDKPK DSKSEETLDEGPPKYT KSILKKARLEIEPEWAA YGKKGQPDAKIPPNNTK LIFEVELVDID
<b>Y2H-047</b>	Family with sequence similarity 96 member B mRNA	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	0	Mitotic spindle- associated MMXD complex subunit MIP18	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	2e-79	IRSINDPEHPLTLEEL VVVEQVRIQVSDPEST VAVAFTPTIIPHCSMAT LIGLSIKVKILLRSLPQ RFKMDVHITPGTHASE HAVNKQLADKERVAAA LENTHLLEVVNQCLSA RS
<b>Y2H-063</b>	Phosphoglucomutase 2 mRNA (cDNA clone	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	0	Pgm2 protein	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	8e-39	RLIFADGSRIIFRLSG TGSAGATIRILYIDSYE KDVAKINQDPQQVMLAP LISIAALKVSQLQERTG RTAPTVIT

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-066</b>	Asparagine-linked glycosylation 11 homolog (yeast) alpha-1,2-mannosyltransferas e)	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-170	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	SFESTTAEVQIPVYID NTTVKYPLPSLCIIYL YLIIVM
<b>Y2H-075</b>	N-glycanase 1 (Ngly1) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Chain A, Crystal Structure Of Mouse Peptide N-glycanase C-terminal Domain In Complex With Mannopentaose	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-97	VSDMNINISGWENGVW KMESIFRKVEKDWNMV YLARKEGSSFAFYISWK FECGSAGLKVDTUVSIR TSSQSFESGSVRWKLR SETAQVNILLGDKNLRS YNDFSGATEVTLEAEL SRGDGDVAWQHTQLFR QSLNDSGENGLEIIT FNDL
<b>Y2H-077</b>	Alpha-2-macroglobulin-like (A2m11) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Ovostatin homolog precursor	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-101	TVDVEGDGCSFIQATL RYNVPLPKEAASGFSL SVKTGKSNSSDEFQTKF ELTVTTLTYTGARESSV TVLVDVVKMLSGFTPVV SSTEEELKFNSQVTKTID IKNGHVLFYILEENVPKE ATSLTFSIEQTNHGVAN IQPAPVTVSYEKGEY AFDSYNINSISDSQ

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-080</b>	EF-hand calcium binding domain 7 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	EF-hand calcium-binding domain-containing protein 7	<i>Mus musculus</i>	4e-110	MEANDREGDPLDLWVT LHSMGYNKALLELTEAC PFVINIYAERCKPRIK VVHMEACSGQLEKAIC KSVILDRSDAKVMMDGYE NIIIVHTCNYDTWITSI IENKSDNKVTLIHINNE LSKNCVNNRGLNIFAV EVAPRSTMVCQHVMPLENQQEEWIYCCVYSLVA
<b>Y2H-088</b>	PREDICTED: ankyrin repeat domain 17 (Ankrd17) transcript variant X5 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	SQFSIIIRFYLS
<b>Y2H-097</b>	Mus musculus BAC clone RP24-158K7 from chromosome 2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	QNKTKNLNQRQKSNVV IKIFLIDI
<b>Y2H-098</b>	FK506 binding protein 3 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	FK506 binding protein 3, isoform CRA_b	<i>Mus musculus</i>	7e-30	IRGWDEALLTMSKGEEK ARLEIEPEWAYGKKGQ PDAKIPPNNTKLIFEVE LVVID

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-099</b>	PREDICTED: Protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 42 (Ppp1r42), transcript variant X3	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	DKDTDQTSYRPDWTER FLKVEVVISKPASGHAV KVEFSLRV
<b>Y2H-113</b>	Cystatin-related epididymal spermatogenic protein (Cres) mRNA alternatively spliced partial cds	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	cystatin-related epididymal spermatogenic protein	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-67	ESVGNNPEEPQAGVVARV RKEPSRTSRWGESQKV ALAVGVVDQSKNEVKAQ NYFGSINIISNANVKQC VWFAMKEYNKESEDKY VLLVDKILHAKLQLQTID RMEYQIDDVQIISRSNCK KPLNNNTENCIPQKNPN WKKK
<b>Y2H-114</b>	3-hydroxy-3- methylglutaryl- Coenzyme A synthase 1 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	GAGTIRLVLQIQFID
<b>Y2H-121</b>	PREDICTED: fibulin 5 (Fbln5) transcript variant X2 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	fibulin-5 isoform X3	<i>Mus musculus</i>	3e-63	MDVVSGRSVPADIFQM QATTTRYPGAYYIFQIK SGNEGREFYMRQTGPPI SATLIVMTRPIKGPRDI

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-124</b>	Ankyrin repeat and sterile alpha motif domain containing 1B (Anks1b) transcript variant 6 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	QLDILEMITVNNTVINFR GSSVIRLRIYVSQYPF
<b>Y2H-126</b>	PREDICTED: Protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 42 (Ppp1r42), transcript variant X3, mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	VATAAGFGGGAWHKD TD QTSYRPDWTERFLKVE VISKPASGHAVKVEFS LRV
<b>Y2H-127</b> <i>Y2H-094</i>	ATPase Na+/K+ transporting beta 1 polypeptide (Atp1b1) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	ATPase, Na+/K+ transporting, beta 1 polypeptide, isoform CRA_c	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-69	DPLMMKYNPNVLPVQC TGKRDEDKDKVGNIEY FGMGGYYGFPPLQYYPY YGKLQPKYLQPLLA V QFTNLTVDTEIRVECK AYGENIGYSEKDRFQG RFDVKIEIKS
<b>Y2H-128</b>	Mitochondrial DNA complete	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-71	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-14	HQHSYGSFHILIHASVT INLYIFYEKNFLPLTL ALCM

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
sequence clone: B82-2748-95							
<b>Y2H-129</b>	PREDICTED: lysine (K)-specific demethylase 2B (Kdm2b) transcript variant X11 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Isoform 4 of Lysine-specific demethylase 2B	<i>Mus musculus</i>	6e-54	INDQSINLLTAVGTTT RDSLTEVNLSDCNKVT DLCLSFHKRCGNICHJ DLRYCKQATKEGGCEQF IAEMSVSVQFGQVEEK LLQKLS
<b>Y2H-130</b>	Aspartoacylase (aminoacylase) 3 (Acy3) transcript variant 3 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA		HLPWFHRYP
<b>Y2H-131</b>	PREDICTED: calpain 7 (Capn7) transcript variant X4 misc_ RNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	calpain-7	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-140	VYYPADPPPYIDGIRI NSPHYLTIKIKLTTPGT HTFTLVVSQYEKQNTI HYTVRVYSACSFIFSK IPSPYTLSKRINGKWS GQSAGGGCGNFQETHKN NPIFYQFHIDKTKPLII ELRGPRQYSVGFEVVA VSIMGDPGPHGFQRKS SGDYRCGFICYLEENI PAGIFNIIIPSTFLPKQ EGPFFLDFNSTVPPIKI TQLQ

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-132</b>	WD repeat domain 61 (Wdr61) transcript variant 2 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	WD repeat domain 61, isoform CRA_a	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-107	EACCAAGCTVNCLAFS ASSLVKEMTNQYSILFKQEQAHDAAIWSVAWE TNKKENIETVVTGSLLD DLVKVWKWRDERLELQ WSLEGHQLGVSVDIS HTLPPIAASSSSDAHIR LWDLENGKQMKSIDAG PVDAWTLAFAFPSPDSQYL ATGTHMGKVNIFFGVES GKKNNILWTLEENSSLV LHIVLMGNNTWPAEP
<b>Y2H-133</b>	Mus musculus Ampd3 gene	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	LVSGGLIPSTPVECSGS SYICSLCMISPFPSLF PETQSIVIKIRLTKPG VVAMP
<b>Y2H-137</b>	RIKEN cDNA 4930423M02 gene long non-coding RNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	EHTLVQAPLFTNTSQGV VIYLRRLSFSLQASC DTVCNSRVK
<b>Y2H-138</b>	NudC domain containing transcript (Nudcd2) variant 1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	GGWLEQPVSTVKDCQV YFNWVVKITFRYGLHRRQSSSNVDR

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-142</b>	PREDICTED: <i>Y2H-J85</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	SSLSSYSTHCFPLCIMV TNIASEHVVNIKVQVM Y
<b>Y2H-144</b>	BAC clone RP24-323I5 from chromosome 6	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	HQGNILTSCHCMSSAPLQ FSHRFCTVTQMHFIFL SLPSTNILLISLKSDYS VLWNQKKLTLMMSSDT DTI I KMQE
<b>Y2H-156</b>	PREDICTED: activating signal cointegrator 1 complex subunit 3 (Ascc3) transcript variant X1 mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Ascc3 protein	<i>Mus musculus</i>	8e-89	ADKRDENKWIKLHADQ EYVLQVSLQRVHFGLP KGKHGNHAVTPRFPKJL KDEGWFLILGEVDKRE LMAVKRVGGFVRTHHDA SISFFTPETPGRYIFT LYLMMSDCYLGLDQRYD IYLNVVIKANISTKDSD VFTDLSV
<b>Y2H-158</b>	Subunit of RNA polymerase III transcription initiation factor, BRF1-like	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	ETIKVSFVLSDLVSVF GVPVNLYLKITTTRTIIS

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-160</b>	Secreted frizzled-related protein 1 (Sfrp1), transcript variant X1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	NA	NSY
<b>Y2H-161</b>	Chromosome 18 clone RP24-76F12 complete sequence	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 192 isoform 2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-73	MGGCHSKKKVVTPDIET SARCRSMLGSYQSYIQ SQNRTSGNSPDSGQTV FSLEHLEICLKEAEEK ARALLEQLTASEATKS QLLEKVSMLLEGRLLEDV NRKNVGGELEYENMVLE KDKCIEKLQAEVKASQ EKLNTHLSLSLLKWRRAAE PRL
<b>Y2H-163</b>	Brain cDNA clone MNCb-4285	<i>Mus musculus</i>	4e-27	amino acid-binding protein	<i>Aeromonas veronii</i>	5.8	ILYVSIITLFIT
<b>Y2H-178</b>	PREDICTED: Importin 7 (Ip07), transcript variant X1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	hypothetical protein ABT21_06255	<i>Thiobacillus</i> sp. SCN 65-179	2.9	MATLSVSFFVVPKALSV QVDIWIQDLM
<b>Y2H-181</b>	NPC intracellular cholesterol transporter 2 (Npc2)	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	epididymal secretory protein E1 precursor	<i>Mus musculus</i>	4e-76	VIKETNVSPCPPTDPCQ LHKGQSYSVNITFTSG TQSQNSTALVHGILEG IRVPPFPIPEPDGCKSG

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
							<i>INCPIQKDKVTSYLNKLPVKNEYPSIQLVVEWKLEDGKKNNLFCWEIPVQITS</i>
<b>Y2H-186</b>	DEP domain containing MTOR-interacting protein (Deptor) transcript variant 2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Depdc6-003	<i>Mus musculus</i>	3e-08	<i>GPAAGAGMKVCQFVVSVNGNLNVLNVDYRTVSNLILTGPRTIVMEVMEE</i> L.DC
<b>Y2H-187</b>	PREDICTED: histone deacetylase 2 (Hdac2) transcript variant X2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	3e-87	<i>VEEATQSGMILPDVGHTRLQLPLIVKFPMSCHIMITLISILDQTSNCLVLQTLQT</i>
<b>Y2H-188</b>	Fibronectin type 3 and ankyrin repeat domains 1 (Fank1)	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	fibronectin type 3 and ankyrin repeat domains protein 1 isoform X2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-66	<i>VEGLEPRTLYKFRLKVTPSGEYEYSPPVVSVATTREPISSEHFHRAVSVNDEDLLRILEGGHVMIDVPNKFGFTALMVAAQKGYTRLVKILVSNCTDVNLKNGSGKDRLLAD SAGMPGWAATFREPFDSTSTSDE</i>

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-189</b>	Cell division cycle associated 7 (Cdc47)	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	ABC transporter ATP-binding protein	<i>D. youngiae</i>	0.5	EGSLVLDVVLMGTRVR ISAIRLP
<b>Y2H-192</b>	Paraoxonase 1 (Pon1) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Paraoxonase 1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1e-118	ESCQSHWAAGLRTDQC CCTCPSSACPSVSGHG EAASTHPRGITGVGTLLQ EPSVFLSITLCTYWW
<b>Y2H-193</b>	PREDICTED: angiomotin (Amot) transcript variant X3	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	hypothetical protein I79_007206	<i>Cricetulus griseus</i>	1.2	TYQLKNSVYGMNLELT LPSQSCGCNTISGLFLD FPEEEGIFLVLTFTV
<b>Y2H-194</b>	Dynactin 4 (Dctn4), transcript variant 1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Dynactin 4, isoform CRA_a	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-33	RKANKVGVIFIKVTPQR EEGEVTVCFKMKHDFK NLAAPIRPVEEGDQGT EVIWLTQHVVELSFGPL LP
<b>Y2H-198</b>	PREDICTED: DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 19a (Ddx19a), transcript variant X1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	INO80 complex subunit D	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i>		DVFILQIGRKNGSQQI SDSRVIDNPIEDGGVFP PPVHLVCAWLHCLFQS MGLHAT

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
<b>Y2H-202</b>	Secretory carrier membrane protein 1 (Scamp1), transcript variant 2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	No significant similarity found	NA	7e-45	RDTSEIHKMLIVFYFQ NWECSSLIMWRSPEVV LINKE
<b>Y2H-203</b>	DnaJ heat shock protein family (Hsp40) member B11 (Dnajb11) transcript variant 2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Dnajb11 protein	<i>Mus musculus</i>	7e-57	KLVNEERTLEVEIEPG VRDGMEYPFIGEGEPH VDGEPGDLRFRRIKVVK HRIFEKKGEGLPNFDS NNIKGSLLITFDVDFF KEQLTEEAKEGIKQLL KQGFVQKVYNGLQGY
<b>Y2H-205</b>	N-glycanase 1 (Ngly1) mRNA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	Peptide-N(4)-(N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminyl) asparagine amidase	<i>Mus musculus</i>	5e-101	DRYIRVSDDNNNINTSGW ENGVWKMESTIFRKVEK DWNMIVYLARKEGSSFA YISWKFECGSAGLKVD TVSIRTSSQSFSFGSV RWKLRLSETAQVNLLGD KNLRSYNDFSGATEVT LEAELSRGDDGVAWQH TQLFRQSLNDSGENGL EIIITFNDL
<b>Y2H-206</b>	Zinc finger protein 431-like (LOC102639653	<i>Mus musculus</i>	0	PREDICTED: zinc finger protein 431-like isoform X2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	2e-48	VTTVVRPLHKAVLSES ISEHVQERDNMNVTSM VKPLQEAVVSNAIKDH VHERHHMMNETKVVNPIL

Prey #	Blastn	Organism	E Value	Blastp	Organism	E Value	Protein (continued)
Y2H-209	PREDICTED: heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H1 (Hnrphl) transcript variant X17	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	0	PREDICTED: heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein H isoform X12	<i>Mus</i> <i>musculus</i>	6e-52	KEAVVLNITIEHTQLK NPGM PVRVHIEIGPDGRVTG EADVEFATHEDAVAAM SKDKANMQHRYVELFL NSTAGASGGAYEHRYV ELFLINSTAGASGGAYC SQMMGGMGLSNQSSYC GPASQQLSGGGGYCG GQSSMSGYDQVLQENS SDFQSNIA

### ***Multiple Sequence Alignment***

The parallel comparative genomics approach used multiple sequence alignments of five mammalian species to identify conserved sequences in myosin V introns. In all, 120 introns across the five species were analyzed. These represented three myosin V genes for each species and twenty introns within each gene. A region at the 3' end of intron 18 of MYO5A demonstrated the most highly conserved sequence of any of the alignments, with 85% identity (Fig. 6). In fact, this region corresponds to the sequence of a predicted mouse MYO5A isoform from the NCBI database, myosin-Va isoform X7 (accession # XP\_006510897.1).

To see if the region was expressed in mouse brain, RT-PCR and PCR amplification using primer pairs indicated in Figure 7 were used to generate a product for sequencing. Figure 8 shows amplitmer bands resulting from various combinations of primers and nested PCR, with the final purified amplitmers cloned into the pMiniT plasmid. Products using primers within exons 18 and 19 showed a perfect splice junction between the two exons (sequences from intron 18 were absent in these products). However, when forward primers within the conserved intron 18 sequence were used in combination with reverse primers in downstream exons, a product with the predicted size was produced. Sequencing of the resulting product showed the conserved intron 18 sequence spliced directly into exon 19 (Figs. 9, 10, 11)

Translation of the intron 18 region identified in the mRNA pool shows that downstream stop codons exist in all possible reading frames, either within intron 18 (reading frame 1) or in exon 19 (reading frames 2 and 3). Furthermore, alignment and

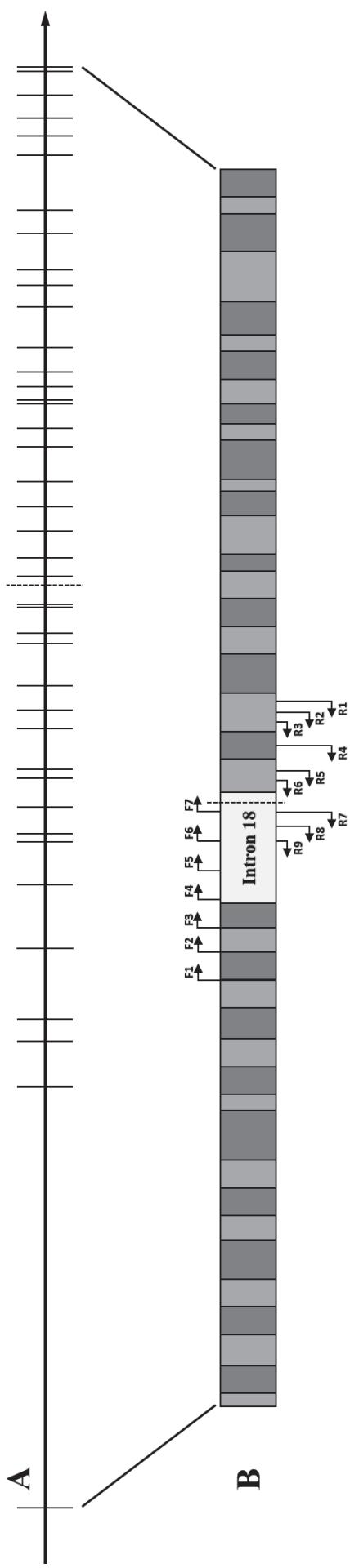
analysis of the conserved area of intron 18 shows that any potential protein product it may produce by splicing out a region with the stop codon would have no significant homology to the *C. elegans* HUM-2C unique lead peptide.

Further sequence analysis of the conserved intron 18 region showed that it contains putative promoter regions with transcription factor binding sites (TFBS) (Fig. 10). The Ebfl1 TFBS is located at the 3' end of intron 18 and was identified using the PAZAR database<sup>52</sup>. The Blhlhe40 regulatory element was found upstream from the conserved area, in the 5' region of intron 18, using the UCSC Genome Browser<sup>53</sup> and Jaspar database<sup>54</sup>. In addition, an unnamed predicted promoter with a transcription factor binding site was found within the highly conserved intronic region via the Promoter 2.0 Prediction Server<sup>55</sup> and Promoter Prediction by Neural Network software<sup>56</sup>.

A coiled-coil domain was found within the conserved region using COILS<sup>57</sup> by SIB ExPASy Bioinformatics. Furthermore, a predicted TATA box was found 33 bp upstream from the putative predicted exon via GPMiner software<sup>58</sup> (data not shown).

Mus_I18	GT	TTTGTTTTA	ACT	TTTATT	TTGTG	GTTTCTGC	CCTATT	CTTCAT	--CCTGG
Canis_I18	TT	TCTGTTA	ATTCT	ACTTTG	TGCGT	GGCTTCTGC	CCTGACT	CTTCATG	CTGG
Bos_I18	TT	TAATCTT	TTGTTT	TATTTG	TATG	TATTAC	CTCCTGC	CTTATT	CTTCAC
Homo_I18	TT	TTGGTTT	TGAATT	TATTCATAA	ACGTT	CTTCCTGC	CCTATT	CTTCAC	--ACTGG
Maca_I18	TT	TTGGTTT	TGAATT	TATTCATA	GCATT	CTTCCTGC	CCTATT	CTTCAC	--ACTGG
	**	**	*	*****	*	*	*	***	*****
									*
Mus_I18	TG	TTTTGTTCTTCAGC	-TG	CTCATGGAG	TGACAG	CCTGATG	--TA	ATCTAACAGCG	
Canis_I18	TT	TTTGTC	CCCTTCAG	CTCTCATG	GAACATACAG	CCTGATG	TAATG	CCTACAGC	CTG
Bos_I18	TG	TTTGTC	CCCTTCAG	CTCTCATG	GAACATACAG	CCCCTGATG	TAATC	CCTACAG	CCCCTG
Homo_I18	TG	TTTGTC	CCCTTCAG	-TTCTCATG	GAATATACAG	CCCCTGATG	TAATC	CCTACAA	ACCTG
Maca_I18	*	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*	*	*
									*
Mus_I18	GG	TCA	GTCAGTCAGAGGG	AGTCAGTCAGAGGG	AGTCAGTCAGAGGG	GGTCAGTCAGAG	--AG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AGAGTCAG
Canis_I18	TG	AAG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AGAGTCAG
Bos_I18	AG	AAATCCAAACAAG	AGTCAGTCAGAGGG	AGTCAGTCAGAGGG	AGTCAGTCAGAGGG	GGTCAGTCAGAG	--AG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AGAGTCAG
Homo_I18	AG	AAACAAACATG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAGGG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AG	TCAGTCAGAG	--AGAGTCAG
Maca_I18		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*	*****	*****
									*
Mus_I18	CAA	ATAGTAGCTCG	TAGAATCCACAACC	-AG	TTTGGCCTCAGATA	ATAATTCCAGGT			
Canis_I18	AA	AAACTGCCTATA	ACCCACAACCAAG	TTTGGCCTCAGATA	ATAATTCCAGGT				
Bos_I18	AA	AACTGCCTATA	ACCCACAACCAAG	TTTGGCCTCAGATA	ATAATTCCAGGT				
Homo_I18	AA	AAACTGCCTATA	ACCCACAACCAAG	TTTGGCCTCAGATA	ATAATTCCAGGT				
Maca_I18	AA	AAACTGCCTATA	ACCCACAACCAAG	TTTGGCCTCAGATA	ATAATTCCAGGT				
	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
									*
Mus_I18	AG	AATAATTCTGGAAA	ATAACTCTTA	-----GG	CTTACATCC	CTACATCC	ATCCAGGT		
Canis_I18	AG	AATTGATTCTGGAAA	ATAACTCTTA	ATTAAA	ACTGCAG	TTTCCT	AAAGTC	CCCTTCT	
Bos_I18	AG	ACTAATTCTGGAAA	ATAACTCTTA	-----AA	CTGCAG	TTTCCT	AAAGTC	CCCTTCT	
Homo_I18	AG	AATAATTCTGGAAA	ATAACTCTTA	-----AA	CTGCAG	TTTCCT	AAAGTC	CCCTTCT	
Maca_I18	AG	AATAATTCTGGAAA	ATAACTCTTA	-----AA	CTGCAG	TTTCCT	AAAGTC	CCCTTCT	
	***	*****	*****	***	***	***	***	***	***
									*
Mus_I18	AT	TTAAACAAC	TATAAGGATCAAC	-AATCTGG	CTCCATTAG	TGTTGAAATG	TATG		
Canis_I18	TT	GCTCAACTTG	CATAGGAT	AAACAGT	CTGACTTT	TATTAG	TTG	---TG	ATG
Bos_I18	AT	TCCTCAACTTG	CCTAGGAT	CAAA	AAGCTGG	CTCCATTAG	A	TC	ATG
Homo_I18	TT	TGCTCAACTTG	CATAGGAT	AAA	AATCTGG	CTCCATTAG	TTG	---TG	ATG
Maca_I18	AT	TGCTCAACTTG	CATAGGAT	AAA	AATCTGG	CTCCATTAG	TTG	---TG	ATG
	***	*****	*****	***	***	***	***	***	***
									*
Mus_I18	AG	CTCAGGTTT	TAGATG	TAGATT	CATCTTT	ACTGATT	CTACTT	CTAT	ATTTTCCAT
Canis_I18	AG	TCAAGTTT	TAGTTA	ATAGAGT	CATCC	CTTACTG	ATTCTG	CTTAG	ACATT
Bos_I18	AG	CCAAGATT	TAGCTA	ATAGTT	CATCC	CTTACTG	ATACTG	CTTTAG	ACATT
Homo_I18	AG	CCAAGTTT	TAGCTA	ATAGAGT	CATT	CCCTTACTG	ATTCTG	CTTTAG	ACATT
Maca_I18	AG	CCAAGTTT	TAGCTA	ATAGAGT	CATT	CCCTTACTG	ATTCTG	CTTTAG	ACATT
	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
									*

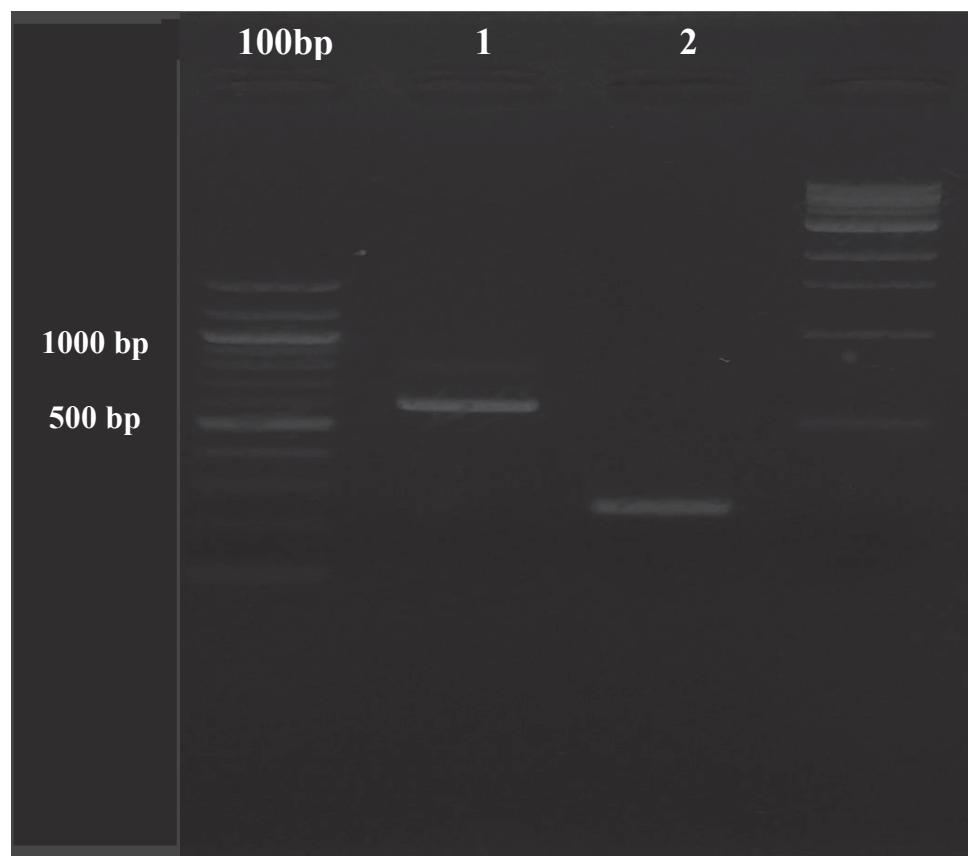
**Figure 6.** Alignment of the 3' end of intron 18 of 5 mammals. Mouse (Mus\_I18), dog (Canis\_I18), cow (Bos\_I18), human (Homo\_I18), and macaque (Maca\_I18). The highlighted area represents the most highly-conserved, semi-continuous nucleotide sequence identified in intron 18.



**Figure 7.** MYO5A model #1. Based on the Ensembl genome browser<sup>59</sup> predicted gene model. A) Genomic DNA model of full-length MYO5A gene showing all 41 exons. B) cDNA model of full-length MYO5A transcript with the putative exon intercalated on intron 18. Positions of the primers for the mouse cDNA PCR cycles are indicated by arrows and numbers\*. The vertical dashed lines indicate the putative conserved intronic sequence.

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\* MMyo5A-F# and MMyo5A-R# as indicated in Appendix C with sequences



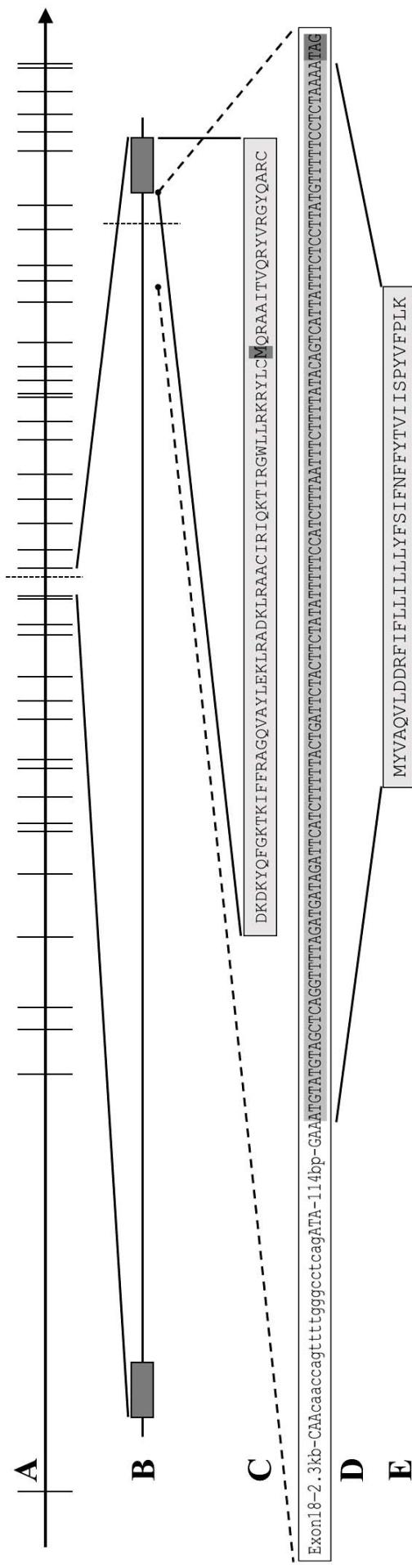
**Figure 8.** Agarose gel of PCR products from predicted exon in MYO5A intron 18.

NNNNNNATCGANNGATTGTTAGGTAATCGTCACCTGCAGGAAGGTTAACGCATTTAGGTGACA  
CTATAGAAGTGTATCGCTGAGGGATCGAATTCAAGGAGTAAAAACCATGATcaaccagtt  
tgggcctcagATAATAATTCCAGGTAGAATAATTCTGGAAAATAACTCTTAGGCTACCATTCT  
CTACAATCCTTCTATTAAACAACCTATAAAGGATCAACAATCTGGCTCATTAGTTGTTGAA  
**ATG**TATGTAGCTCAGGTTTAGATGATAATTGATCTTTACTGATTCTACTTCTATATTTC  
CATCTTAATTCTTTATACAGTCATTATTCTCCTTATGTTTCTCTAAAAGGACAAGG  
ATAAAATACCAGTTGGTAAGACAAAGATCTTTCCGTGCTGGTCAAGTGGCCTATCTGAAAAA  
TTGAGGGCTGACAAACTCAGGCTGCCTGCATCCGGATCCAGAAGACCATTCGTGGTGGCTCT  
AAGGAAGAGATAACCTGTGT**ATG**CAGAGGCAGGCCATCACAGTCAGCGATACGTGCGGGCTATC  
AGGCTCGATGCTATGCTAAGTTCTGCGCAGAACCAAGGCAGCAACCACATTCAAAGTACTGG  
CGCATGTATGTGGTCCGCAGGAGGTACAAGATTAGACGAGCTGCCACGATTGTTATTCACTTCA  
CTTGAGAGGCTACTTGACGAGAAATAGGTATCGCAAGATACTCCGTGAATACAAAGCAGTCATCA  
TTCAGAAACGTGTCCGTGGCTGGCCGTACACATTATAAGAGGACCATGAAAGCCATCGTC  
TACCTTCAGTGCTGCTCCGGGATGATGGGNCAAGCNNGAGCTGANNAAACTCNAANNNN  
NTNNNNNTGNNNNNCTACTGATAATAANNNNNANGTCNNANNCTCNAGNCNNCANGNCNTCN

**Figure 9.** Nucleotide sequence of the PCR product showing the splice site. Lower case letters indicate the forward primer sequence (MMyo5A-F7), highlighted letters indicates the sequence of exons 19 and 20, underlined letters represent the putative predicted exon, and the bolded letters are in-frame start codons.

Exon 18	TCTAGGTGGACTTACCAAGAGTTTCAGCCGTACCGGGTCTAATGAAGCAAAAGATGTGCTGGG AGATAGAAAGCAAACGTCAAGAATGTATTAGAGAACTAATA
Intron 18	GTGAGAATGGTTTCACTTAACACTGTTCTGGAAAGGTCTTGTATTCTGAGCAGAAAAGGCCCTGCAA CTTCTGTGTTAACAGCATAACCTGGATTATTGACAGATAGTTAAGTAGGGAAACATAAGTAGACAG ATAGTTAAGTAGGAATGACATAAGGTCTTCTCGTGTAGTGTATAGAAGGAAATTGGATGCTGAT AGCCAACACCGGACAGTTATTATAAAGGCTAGACTGAACTTGAGGTACAGTCCTCAGATAGTTGA TCATTATCAACAAAATGTTTAGTTACTTAGTTATGGAAAACAACAGATATAATTAAAGGAGGAAAGT CTATTTTATTTAAAGACAATGCATTGAAGATGAGCCTTAGATTATGCTACATGCATGTTG GGTAAGGACTGGAGAAATGGCTAGTAGAAGAGCATCTACTGACTCAAGAGGACTTGAGTTCACTT CCAGGACCCATGTATGGTACCCACAACACTGTAACCTGGCTCCAAGGGAGCCAACACATCTGG CCTTCTGCACTTACATCAATATCCTGCAAGAGACACACATGCATACATATAGCTG AACATCTTAAAATAAAAGCATGCCAATACAATGCAGAGGAAGTAGAACCATATTGAGAAGGAAGA ATAATTATGAGGTGTGAGATTGAATCAGGCACTAAAGAATGGTAAGTCTGAATAAAAGTGGACC TAAGCTATAAAGAAGTAGAAAATACAGAATTGCTTATGAGCTGGAGAAATGTTTAGAGTCTTGC TTGCAGAGGACTTGAGGTCGATTCCAGCATCCACACTGGATGGCTTCAATTGCAATTCCAGCTCCA GGAGATCCAATGCCTCTTCTGATTATGAGGACTACATATACTCATATACTCATGTA GACCATACACATAATGAAATAAATCTTAGAGCTAGATGACCTAGGTTGATTCCAGCACCATG GCATATCATAACCACCTTCAAGTCCAAGAGATCCAGCATCTCTTGGATTCCACAGATACTT CACAACAAAGTAAATTGTTGGCTGGGATGGGCCAATAATTAAACAACCTTCTCCCTATACTT TTTTTATTATTCTGTAGATAGGACCCAGGGTTTGCAATGCTAGGCAAATATTGTAACACTGAG CTAAATCCCATTATCATTGCAATTCTAACAGTCCCTGGCTACACAGTACATATAAGAAAATCTC TAATCTAGTCTGTAGATTGAGATTCACTGAAATGGTTGATTAAAACATTTTCTGTATCTC TATGAAGTACTTAAATTACTAGCTATTAAATTAAATGTAATTCTCTATGATAATTGTTTCTC GAGAGAATAAGGATTCTTTAGTAATGATTAAAGATTAAATGTTGTTGTTGTTGTTGTT GTTTGTGTTTCAGTTAGCCCCACTCTTCTAACACTTGGTGTAGATGGAAATATGAAGCAGATGCTA AGACAACCATGCAGCTGCCTCCTCACCCAGACACTCCAGGCTGGGCCAGTGGAGGCAGAGGAGT AGCTGAGAGCCGAGTGGAAAAGGAATAGCTAGGCTCCTATGTAATGTTAAAGTTATTAG TTTCAAAATATGTTAGTTCTAACATTAGCTTCTAACAGACACAGTAGTGTAAATATGTA GACTGAGTTCTCTATTGCTAGAATTTCAGACACAGTAGTGTAAATATGTA CTTCTTTGATTAGAATACAGGCATGATTGCAATTCTGCACCTGAGGTAAACACCTCAGTC GCCTGTCTCCACTTACCCCTACAGCTCCGCTACAAACATCAGTGCAGTATGCAGAACTGTGTT AAGAAATCTGATGCAATTCTAACATCTTGTAAAGTCTTACAAGTTAGAAGGTTGAAAGACAT TTATGAGGTTGATCTATTAGCTCTGTTAACAGTAAACTGATAACTACGTAGAAGCATGCC ATCTGAACACAGGGTTGGAAGGATTGGTTATTGGTTGTTGTTGTTGTTGTT GTGTGGTTCTCCTGCCTATTCTCATCTGGTGTGTTCTCAGCTGCATGGAGTGT CAGCCTGATGTAATCTAACAGCGGGTCAGTCAGAGGGAGTGTCA TAAAATCCAAACAAGCAAATAGTAGCTGCGTAGAATCCAcaccagtttggcctcagATAATAATT CCAGGTAGAATAATTGAAATAACTCTTAGGCTACCATTTCTACAATCCTTCTATTAAAC AACTTATAAAGGATCAACAATCTGGCTCCATTAGTTCGTTGAAATGTATGTA GCTCGAGGTTAGATCTTACTGATTCTACTTCTATATTTCATCTTAAATTCTT ATTTCTCCTTATGTTTCTCTAAAGAT GACAAGGATAATACCAAGTTGGTAAGACAAAGATCTTCCGTGCTGGTCAAGTGGCCTATCTTGA AAAATTGAGGGCTGACAACACTTCCGGCTGCCTGCATCCGGATCCAGAAGACCATTG TAAGGAAGAGATAACCTGTATGCAAGAGGGCAGCCATCACAGTGCAGCGATA CAGTGCAGGGCTATCAG GCTCGA
Exon 19	
Intron 19	TGGTAAGTCTCCTTATG----- 1.6 kb ----- TGTCTTGGGCAGCTAT
Exon 20	GCTAAGTTCTGCGCAGAACCAAGGCAGCAACCAACATTCAAAGTACTGGCGCATGTATG GGTCC CAGGAGGTACAAGATTAGACGAGCTGCCACGATTGTTATTCA GAAATAGGTATCGCAAG

**Figure 10.** Continuous nucleotide sequences of the intronic region prior to exon 19. Lower case letters indicate the forward primer sequence (MMyo5A-F7), light highlight indicates the putative predicted exon and dark highlight is a stop codon. The single underline, double underline, and dotted underline letters represent Ebfl1 TFBS, Blhlhe40 TFBS, and unnamed predicted promoter, respectively (see Appendix D, Table D1).



**Figure 11.** MYO5A model #2. Based on the Ensembl<sup>59</sup> and UCSC<sup>53</sup> genome browsers predicted gene models. A) Genomic DNA model of full-length MYO5A gene. B) enlarged region of genomic DNA showing intron 18 flanked by exons 18 and 19. C) Amino acid sequence corresponding to exon 19, highlighting the methionine encoded by a potential start codon. D) Nucleotide sequences of the intronic region prior to exon 19. Lower case letters indicate the forward primer sequence (MMY05A-F7), light highlight indicates the putative predicted exon, and dark highlight is a stop codon. E) Putative predicted protein from the predicted exon within intron 18.

#### 4. Discussion

##### ***Yeast Two-Hybrid System***

The identification of a motorless myosin V that interacts with an RNA binding protein in mammalian brain tissue may provide a new pathway in studying neuronal development, plasticity, and synapse formation in the mammalian brain. Previous unpublished, experimental data showed that there is an interaction between the *C. elegans* truncated myosin V (HUM-2C) and VIG-1<sup>41</sup>. VIG-1 is an RNA-binding protein that has been shown to participate in post-transcriptional regulation of RNA via its association with the RNA-Induced Silencing Complex<sup>60</sup>. As shown in this study, closest mouse homologue to VIG-1 is the plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 RNA binding protein (PAI-RBP1).

PAI-RBP1 is an RNA-binding protein with relatively little data regarding its cellular activity. It has been shown to interact with the adenosine-rich 3'-UTR of plasminogen activator inhibitor mRNA<sup>61</sup>, serving as a post-transcriptional regulatory protein<sup>62</sup>. Other biological roles appear to involve regulation of mRNA stability<sup>63</sup> and the apoptotic process<sup>64</sup>. PAI-RBP1 is expressed in cells of the vascular system and appears to regulate the expression of FOSB<sup>65</sup>. FOSB is a member of the FOS family of transcription factors and is essential for development and plasticity of neurons<sup>66</sup>. However, it is not known if PAI-RBP1 is co-expressed in neurons.

We used the carboxy-terminal portion of PAI-RBP1 as a yeast two-hybrid bait because this region is most similar to the region of VIG-1 that interacts with the *C.*

*elegans* HUM-2C lead peptide. In using this PAI-RBP1 region we hoped to identify a similar lead peptide of a truncated mouse MYO5 that interacts with PAI-RBP1. However, using this bait to screen all of the potential mouse brain proteins resulted in approximately  $10^4$  “positive” hits (yeast colonies carrying sequences coding for interacting proteins). Theoretically, one-sixth (16.7%) of the cloned mouse library cDNAs should be in the right orientation and reading frame<sup>67</sup>. However, 35 of the 65 sequences sampled from that large pool of hits (54%) were in-frame inserts, coding for known mouse proteins. This indicates a non-random selection for actual proteins in this screen. Unfortunately, none of the hits corresponded to any part of mouse myosin V and there did not appear to be any consensus protein, or protein family, identified as a target of PAI-RBP1.

Of the 65 sequenced hits, 23% were identical to, or partially overlapped with, other hits in the pool of sampled sequences. One set of five identical sequences, the Y2H-006 cluster (Table 1), is derived from a ribosomal protein pseudogene sequence and is inserted out-of-frame. The resulting peptide has no homology to any known protein. The overrepresentation of this sequence may have resulted from replication and transmission to daughter yeast cells during the mating step of the Y2H screen, but it is apparent that this sequence yields a peptide that is either “sticky” or mimics the shape of one of the natural ligands for PAI-RBP1.

Four mouse proteins were each represented twice in the sampled sequences. The Y2H-017/055 sequence codes for a portion of the 40S ribosomal protein S20; the Y2H-033/107 sequence codes for part of the arginine N-methyl transferase 9; Y2H-127/094

sequence codes for a peptide from an ATPase; and the Y2H-181/068 sequence codes for a portion of the mouse epididymal secretory protein E1 precursor. The primary sequences of these peptides bear no resemblance to each other, nor do they show any resemblance to any primary sequence derived from a mouse myosin V gene. Determining if any similarity in tertiary structures exists between these peptides is beyond the scope of this study. However, these interacting proteins may be of interest in future studies dedicated to defining functions of PAI-RPB1.

Despite the fact that the yeast two-hybrid system is a powerful method for screening interactions of a bait with other partners, the technique has potential artifacts that may have affected interactions between the PAI-RPB1 bait and potential prey proteins in the library. The generation of false positives due to non-specific interactions appears to be the most common problem associated with the yeast two hybrid screen in this study. False positives may arise through unnatural folding of the bait, resulting in abnormal shape and a dysfunctional protein that may aggregate or “stick” to random proteins<sup>68, 69</sup>.

False negative results may also occur in yeast two hybrid screens. These types of artifacts may result from interactions of the bait (or prey) with an “unnatural environment,” namely yeast cytoplasm<sup>70</sup>. Small molecules within the yeast cytosolic environment can indirectly prevent the bait from interacting with its partner through binding of the active site and/or altering the folding pattern of the protein so that normal interactions are inhibited<sup>71, 72</sup>. In addition, some proteins may only interact with the bait when they are membrane-anchored<sup>73, 74</sup>. Other false negative results may arise when the

expressed protein is not imported back to the nucleus<sup>44,55</sup>. The nucleus is not the natural environment for the fusion peptides, and their translocation into the nucleus is controlled by integral membrane proteins and many other soluble nuclear proteins that interact with the nuclear localization signal on the peptide<sup>75–77</sup>.

This study showed that the yeast two-hybrid screening system was not an effective tool for identifying binding partners for the PAI-RBP1 bait, particularly when the bait protein is an artificial protein consisting of a short piece of PAI-RBP1 protein that has not been fully characterized. The Y2H screening may be revisited when a region of myosin V, identified as a potential start for a truncated product, can be used as a bait. Further work is required to use a proteomics approach in finding myosin V binding partners. A different mouse homologue to Vig-1 could be used; the protein structure resulting from cloned PAI-RBP1 fragment may not represent the native folding pattern that actually interacts with a myosin V peptide. Therefore, future Y2H experiments may employ longer segments of PAI-RBP1 as a bait. Alternatively, co-immunoprecipitation may also be employed to precipitate the motorless myosin V with its interacting proteins.

### ***Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)***

MSA is a powerful method that compares genomic regions of related organisms in order to identify conserved elements that include protein-coding, structural and regulatory sequences. Previous studies have effectively used MSAs to identify important regulatory sequences in the human genome<sup>78</sup>. In this study, alignments of mammalian intronic sequences from each of the myosin V genes (MYO5A, MYO5B, and MYO5C)

identified a region in intron 18 of Myo5A that is highly conserved between all five mammals included in the alignment. This sequence is transcribed and present in the pool of mouse brain RNA, as indicated by reverse transcription (RT) and nested PCR, but was only observed when the forward, amplifying primer occurred within the conserved sequence. Amplicons generated from forward primers placed upstream from intron 18 never contained the conserved intronic sequence, presumably because it was spliced out during mRNA processing. These results suggest that the conserved region is at the beginning of a transcribed product that occurs midway through the mouse MYO5A gene, similar to the *hum-2C* scenario in *C. elegans*.

The Genbank database contains a record of a similar mouse transcript, the X7 isoform of Myo5A (RefSeq# XM\_006510834), that is predicted from EST and mRNA data. This isoform begins with part of the conserved intron 18 sequence identified in this study, and it is spliced directly to the exon 19 sequence. All of the subsequent downstream sequence in this predicted transcript is derived from known Myo5A exons. The predicted X7 isoform does not begin with a start codon, and not all of the intron 18 sequence identified in this study is contained in the X7 transcript. In fact, the predicted X7 transcript skips over the stop codons that are present in the conserved region. It is unclear if there is experimental evidence for this predicted splicing or if the Gnomon software utilized by NCBI and Genbank simply spliced these stop codons out in order to create a continuous reading frame in the predicted transcript.

This study used publicly available software to identify putative promoters and transcription factor binding sites in intron 18, both upstream from and within the

conserved region. Promoters and transcription factor binding sites play important roles in the regulation of gene expression, controlling such processes as cell-cycle progression<sup>79</sup>, T cell development<sup>80</sup>, and early mouse embryogenesis<sup>81</sup>. The Bhlhe40 transcription factor binding site identified in this study binds a member of the basic helix-loop-helix protein family that has a regulatory role in different biological processes, including apoptosis, cellular growth, cell proliferation, immune response, and the regulation of circadian rhythms<sup>82-85</sup>. A putative upstream promoter region was also identified in the intron 18 sequence, but it is not clear if it is associated with a downstream transcription initiation site.

Due to its biological significance, the bioinformatics analyses have focused on the transcription initiation site as a feature in developing advanced computational algorithms for predicting and distinguishing poorly defined consensus sequences that are often associated with transcription initiation sites. The computational identification of promoter sequences relies on the assumption that a transcription start site is located downstream from the regulatory region and that a TATA box (a general transcription factor-binding site) is located 25 to 35 base pairs upstream of the transcription start site<sup>86</sup>. A number of short AT-rich sequences within the conserved region of intron 18 could be interpreted as TATA boxes.

Any predicted peptide that could be derived from the intron 18 sequence would have no similarity to the *C. elegans* HUM-2C protein or any other protein in the database of known proteins (data not shown). However, the MYSO5A protein sequence encoded by exons downstream from intron 18 includes coiled-coils motifs, which have been shown to

participate in both homo- and heterodimerization<sup>87</sup>. This is the region that leads to homodimerization of the full MYO5A protein<sup>88</sup>, and its inclusion in a predicted, truncated product indicates that the truncated product would also exist as a homodimer.

The sequence features described above seem to indicate that most, if not all, of the conserved region in intron 18 plays a regulatory role, acting as a promoter and a 5' untranslated region (UTR) involved in driving the expression of a downstream protein-coding sequence. Unfortunately, there is still no empirical evidence for the *in situ* existence of a truncated myosin V in mammals. However, there is anecdotal evidence for a truncated myosin VB product on gels, for which no explanation was provided<sup>89</sup>. The MSA analyses in the current study did not identify any non-coding Myo5b sequences with the level of conservation demonstrated in the Myo5A intron 18. Experimental evidence for a truncated Myo5A protein may best be approached in the future with western blots using monoclonal antibodies directed against the Myo5A tail region.

Finally, there is a large evolutionary gap between mammals and nematodes, the two groups represented by the model organisms in this research. Narrowing this evolutionary gap by examining taxonomic groups more closely related to *C. elegans* will be considered in future experimental approaches to determining how widespread motorless versions of myosin V may be in the Eukarya domain. Model organisms from the arthropods (insects), annelids (segmented worms), planaria (flat worms), and mollusks are examples of organisms that might be used to find a homologous version of the *C. elegans* HUM-2C protein.

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## Appendices

### A. Reagents, supplies, and equipment

**Table A1.** Reagents used during thesis research with their supplemental information

Chemical and kits	Manufacturer	Lot Number	Notes
1 Kb DNA Ladder	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	1291506	DNA molecular weight marker
100 bp DNA Ladder	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	1091506	DNA molecular weight marker
Ambion® Nuclease-Free Water	Thermo Fisher, USA	1605210	Used for all PCR reactions
Ampicillin	Sigma-Aldrich, France	80K0784	
Bullseye Taq Plus Master Mix (2X)	MIDSCI, USA	010522	PCR reaction master mix
ChargeSwitch® PCR clean-up kit	Invitrogen, USA	1878522	Used to purify PCR products
HS Taq polymerase, 2X Master Mix Blue	MIDSCI, USA	160307E	PCR reaction master mix
In-Fusion® HD Cloning Kit	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	1603367A	
Kanamycin	Sigma-Aldrich, China	SLBH9905V	
NEB® PCR Cloning Kit	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	12025	Utilizes the pMiniT vector
Ribonuclease A	Sigma, USA	SLBL6452V	
RNAlater RNA Stabilization Reagent	QIAGEN, Germany	151052596	
SimpleSeq™ Kit	Eurofins Genomics, USA	NA	DNA sequencing reaction mailer
Taq® 2X Master Mix	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	0291706	PCR reaction master mix

**Table A2.** Equipment used during thesis research with their supplemental information

<b>Appliance</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6-Tubes Magnetic Separation Rack	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	S1506S	Used to purify PCR product procedures
Applied Biosystems™ Thermocycler	Thermo Fisher, Singapore	2720 Thermal Cycler	PCR and RT-PCR protocols
Benchtop Centrifuge	Hettich, Germany	rotofix 32a	
Compound microscope	Olympus, Philippines	CX31RBSFA	
ENDURO™ Gel XL Electrophoresis System	Labnet, USA	E0160	Agarose gel electrophoresis processes during this research
FluorChem Imagers	ProteinSimple, USA	FluorChem M system	Agarose gel images documentation
Freezer	Kenmore, USA	22042	
Hemocytometer	Hausser Scientific, USA,	Bright-Line 3110	
Microbiological Incubator	Thermo Fisher, Germany	IGS 180	Used to incubate the yeast at 30°C and the bacteria at 37°C
Microcentrifuge	Thermo Fisher, Germany	accuSpin Micro 17R	
Precision™ Balance	Fisher Science Education, United Kingdom	AMF 1202	For weight determination
Rotatory Shaker	Benchmark Scientific, Inc., USA	INCU-SHAKER™ 10L	
Spectrophotometer	Thermo Scientific, Germany,	NanoDrop 2000	Determination of DNA/RNA concentration, $A_{260/280}$
Spectrophotometer	Thermo Scientific, Germany	NanoDrop 2000c	Determination of Yeast OD <sub>600</sub>

**Table A3.** Organisms and microorganisms used during thesis research with their supplemental information

<b>Organism / Strain</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Notes/Genotype</b>
<i>E. coli</i> / DH5α	New England BioLabs Inc., USA	<i>fhuA2 Δ(argF-lacZ)U169 phoA glnV44</i> <i>Φ80 Δ(lacZ)M15 gyrA96 recA1 relA1</i> <i>endA1 thi-1 hsdR17</i>
Mouse / C57BL/6J	Biological Sciences Department at Emporia State University	IACUC number 15-006 under Dr. Tim G. Burnett, Associate Professor and the chair of the department 2610307O08Rik; 2610307O08Rik; ERIS; MITA; MPYS; NET23; RGD1562552; RIKEN cDNA 2610307O08 gene; SAVI; STING; Sting; hMITA; hSTING; rSTING
<i>S. cerevisiae</i> / Y187	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	<i>MATα, ura3-52, his3-200, ade2-101, trp1-901, leu2-3, 112, gal4Δ, gal80Δ, met-, URA3 : : GAL1<sub>UAS</sub>-Gal1<sub>TATA</sub>-LacZ, MEL1</i>
<i>S. cerevisiae</i> / Y2HGOLD	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	<i>MATα, trp1-901, leu2-3, 112, ura3-52, his3-200, gal4Δ, gal80Δ, LYS2 : : GAL1<sub>UAS</sub>-Gal1<sub>TATA</sub>-His3, GAL2<sub>UAS</sub>-Gal2<sub>TATA</sub>-Ade2, URA3 : : MEL1<sub>UAS</sub>-Mell<sub>TATA</sub> AUR1-C MEL1</i>

**Table A4.** Genomic sequences for class V myosin genes

<b>Species</b>	<b>Gene</b>	<b>Ensembl number</b>
<i>Bos taurus</i>	MYO5A	ENSBTAG00000006489
<i>Bos taurus</i>	MYO5B	ENSBTAG00000019455
<i>Bos taurus</i>	MYO5C	ENSBTAG00000003763
<i>Canis lupus</i>	MYO5A	ENSCAFG00000015800
<i>Canis lupus</i>	MYO5B	ENSCAFG00000018982
<i>Canis lupus</i>	MYO5C	ENSCAFG00000015680
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	MYO5A	ENSG00000197535
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	MYO5B	ENSG00000167306
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	MYO5C	ENSG00000128833
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	MYO5A	ENSMMUG00000007509
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	MYO5B	ENSMMUG00000003041
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	MYO5C	ENSMMUG00000007504
<i>Mus musculus</i>	MYO5A	ENSMUSG00000034593
<i>Mus musculus</i>	MYO5B	ENSMUSG00000025885
<i>Mus musculus</i>	MYO5C	ENSMUSG00000033590

**Table A5.** Software and tools used during thesis research

Software and Webtools	Source	Version	Baseed
BLAST	NCBI	2.7.0	Online
Clustal Omega	EMBL-EBI	1.2.4	Online
Jaspar	Not applicable	7	Online
LALIGN	ExPASy	NA	Online
Microsoft Office 2016	Microsoft Corporation	1708	Offline
NANODROP 2000/2000c	Thermo Scientific	1.5	Offline
Notepad	Microsoft Corporation	1703	Offline
Oligo Analyzer 3.1	Integrated DNA Technologies	3.1	Online
Promoter 2.0 Prediction Server	The Center for Biological Sequence Analysis at the Technical University of Denmark	2	Online
Promoter Prediction by Neural Network	BDGP	2.2	Online
Translate tool	ExPASy	NA	Online

**B. Microbial growth media and agarose gel recipes****B.1 Preparation of *E. coli* growth media****Table B1.** Lysogeny broth (LB) Miller's

Component	Source	Lot#	w/v per L
LB media	Growcells, USA	G14-04	25 g

**Table B2.** LB-agar / kanamycin

Component	Source	Lot#	w/v per L
LB media	Growcells, USA	G14-04	25 g
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g
Kan 50µg/ml	Sigma, China	SLBH9905V	1 ml

**Table B3.** LB-agar / ampicillin

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
LB media	Growcells, USA	G14-04	25 g
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g
Amp 50µg/ml	Sigma-Aldrich, France	80K0784	1 ml

**B.2 Preparation of *S. cerevisiae* growth media****Table B4.** Yeast minimal media: SD -Trp

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Minimal SD Base	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	2926C152	26.7 g
-Trp DO Supplement	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	2740C288	0.74 g
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g

**Table B5.** Yeast minimal media: SD -Leu

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Minimal SD Base	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	2926C152	26.7 g
-Leu DO Supplement	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	0467B016	0.69 g
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g

**Table B6.** Yeast minimal media: SD -Leu/-Trp

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Minimal SD Base	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	2926C152	26.7 g
-Leu/-Trp DO Supplement	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	1838B399	0.64 g
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g

**Table B7.** Yeast minimal media SD: -Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Minimal SD Base	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	2926C152	26.7 g
-Ade/-His/-Leu/-Trp	Clontech Laboratories, Inc., USA	1539B233	0.60 g
DO Supplement			
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g

**Table B8.** YPDA yeast agar

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Bacto yeast extract	DIFCO, USA	0127-02	20 g
Bacto peptone	DIFCO, USA	0118-01-8	40 g
Glucose monohydrate	Fisher Science Education, USA	AD-8162-28	40 g
Adenine hemisulfate	MP Biomedicals, USA	2542KA	80 mg
Agar	Sigma, USA	SLBK5425V	20 g

**Table B9.** YPDA yeast broth

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Bacto yeast extract	DIFCO, USA	0127-02	20 g
Bacto peptone	DIFCO, USA	0118-01-8	40 g
Glucose monohydrate	Fisher Science Education, USA	AD-8162-28	40 g
Adenine hemisulfate	MP Biomedicals, USA	2542KA	80 mg

**Table B10.** 0.5x YPDA broth

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Bacto yeast extract	DIFCO, USA	0127-02	10 g
Bacto peptone	DIFCO, USA	0118-01-8	20 g
Glucose monohydrate	Fisher Science Education, USA	AD-8162-28	20 g
Adenine hemisulfate	MP Biomedicals, USA	2542KA	40 mg

**Table B11.** 2.0x YPDA broth

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L</b>
Bacto yeast extract	DIFCO, USA	0127-02	40 g
Bacto peptone	DIFCO, USA	0118-01-8	80 g
Glucose monohydrate	Fisher Science Education, USA	AD-8162-28	80 g
Adenine hemisulfate	MP Biomedicals, USA	2542KA	160 mg

**B.3 Preparation of Agarose Gel****Table B12.** 1% agarose gel

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L of 0.5X TAE</b>
Agarose	Sigma, USA	SLBN6401V	10 g
5 µg/ml EtBr	Sigma, USA	SLBF7130V	50 µl

**Table B13.** 2% agarose gel

<b>Component</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Lot#</b>	<b>w/v per L of 0.5X TAE</b>
Agarose	Sigma, USA	SLBN6401V	20 g
10 µg/ml EtBr	Sigma, USA	SLBF7130V	100 µl

**C. Polymerase chain reaction supplemental information****C.1 Primers**

Stock concentration of all primers used in this research were at a concentration of 25 µM unless otherwise stated. Primers were designed using the Oligo Analyzer 3.1 online tool and synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies. The following parameters were considered during the design process:

- Melting temperature (MT) between 57°C and 63°C.
- (G+C) ratio between 50-60%.
- Length between 18–28 bases.

- Melting temperature between two primers are close.
- One or two Cs or Gs at the 3' ends but not three or more.
- Primers were analyzed for primer dimers and secondary structure formation with Oligo Analyzer.

**Table C1.** Primer information

#	Name	DIR	Primer sequence 5'-3'
1	PAI-RBP1-cDNA	R	TATGGCATCCAGTTAGGCCAG
2	PAI-RBP1-OR	R	TTAGGCCAGAGCTGGGAAGG
3	PAI-RBP1-OF	F	GTA CGGGCTCTCACAACTGGG
4	PAI-RBP1-CF	F	CATGGAGGCCAATTCCGGCTCTCACAACTGGGAACTG
5	PAI-RBP1-CR	R	GCAGGTGACGGATCCAGCTGGGAAGGCCTCTGGTCATC
6	T7	F	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC
7	pGBK-R	R	TTTCGTTTAAAACCTAACAGAGTC
8	pGAD-R	R	AGATGGTGCACGATGCACAG
9	MMyo5A-F2	F	ATGAGAAGAGGGCAGTGCAGC
10	MMyo5A-F3	F	GGTCTAGGTGGACTTACCAAGAG
11	MMyo5A-F5	F	GGTCAGTCAGAGGGAGTGTC
12	MMyo5A-F6	F	CCTTGAGGTGTTAAAATCC
13	MMyo5A-F7	F	CAACCAGTTTGGGCCTCAG
14	MMyo5A-R1	R	ATTCTGCTCATCCACTTGCAGC
15	MMyo5A-R2	R	GTTCTCCATGCCAATATGGAGC
16	MMyo5A-R3	R	TAGCGTTCCACAGAGCGAG
17	pMiniT F	F	ACCTGCCAACCAAAGCGAGAAC
18	pMiniT R	R	TCAGGGTTATTGTCTCATGAGCG

## C.2 PCR Mixtures

**Table C2.** PAI-RBP1 cycle mixture

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	Bullseye Taq Plus Master Mix (2X)
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	PAI-RBP1-OF primer
Reverse Primer	1	PAI-RBP1-OR primer
template	1	

**Table C3.** *E. coli* colony PCR mixture #1

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	Bullseye Taq Plus Master Mix (2X)
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	T7 primer
Reverse Primer	1	PGBK-R
template	Portion of <i>E. coli</i> colony.	

**Table C4.** *E. coli* colony PCR mixture #2

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	HS Taq polymerase, 2X Master Mix Blue
H <sub>2</sub> O	10.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	pMiniT F primer
Reverse Primer	1	pMiniT R primer
template	Portion of <i>E. coli</i> colony.	

**Table C5.** Yeast colony PCR mixture

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	HS Taq polymerase, 2X Master Mix Blue
H <sub>2</sub> O	10.5	Ambion® Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	T7 primer
Reverse Primer	1	pGAD-R primer
template	Portion of yeast colony.	

**Table C6.** PCR mixture #1

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F6
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R2
Template	1	cDNA from MMyo5A-R1

**Table C7.** PCR mixture #2

<b>Component</b>	<b>vol per 25µL</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F7
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R3
Template	1	Mixture #1 product

**Table C8.** PCR mixture #3

<b>Component</b>	<b>vol per 25µL</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F5
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R2
Template	1	cDNA from MMyo5A-R1

**Table C9.** PCR mixture #4

<b>Component</b>	<b>vol per 25µL</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F6
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R3
Template	1	Mixture #3 product

**Table C10.** PCR mixture #5

<b>Component</b>	<b>vol per 25µL</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F2
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R2
Template	1	cDNA from MMyo5A-R1

**Table C11.** PCR mixture #6

Component	vol per 25µL	Notes
DNA polymerase	12.5	Taq® 2X Master Mix
H <sub>2</sub> O	9.5	Nuclease-Free Water
Forward Primer	1	MMyo5A-F3
Reverse Primer	1	MMyo5A-R3
Template	1	Mixture 5 product

**C.3 PCR Cycles****Table C12.** PAI-RBP1 PCR cycle conditions

Step	PCR phase	Temperature	Time
1	Initial denaturation	94°C	2 minutes
2	Denaturation	94°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	50°C	30 sec
4	Extension	72°C	1 minutes
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	72°C	7 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C13.** *E. coli* colony PCR cycle #1 conditions

Step	PCR phase	Temperature	Time
1	Initial denaturation	94°C	2 minutes
2	Denaturation	94°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	49°C	30 sec
4	Extension	72°C	3 minutes
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	30 times
6	Final extension	72°C	7 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C14.** *E. coli* colony PCR cycle #2 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	15 minutes
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	50°C	30 sec
4	Extension	72°C	1 minutes
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	72°C	7 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C15.** Yeast colony PCR cycle conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	15 minutes
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 secs
3	Annealing	49°C	30 secs
4	Extension	72°C	3 minutes
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	30
6	Final extension	72°C	7 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C16.** PCR cycle #1 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	51°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C17.** PCR cycle #2 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	52°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C18.** PCR cycle #3 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	50°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C19.** PCR cycle #4 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	49°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C20.** PCR cycle #5 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	51°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

**Table C21.** PCR cycle #6 conditions

<b>Step</b>	<b>PCR phase</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Initial denaturation	95°C	30 sec
2	Denaturation	95°C	30 sec
3	Annealing	52°C	30 sec
4	Extension	68°C	50 Sec
5	Thermocycling	Repeat steps 2-4	35 times
6	Final extension	68°C	5 minutes
7	Hold	4°C	∞

## D. Multiple sequence alignments supplemental information

**Table D1.** Predicted regulatory regions with their sequences

Regulatory Region / Type	Sequence
Bhlhe40 / TFBS <sup>§</sup>	GTCACATGCCT
Ebf1 / TFBS <sup>*</sup>	ATGGAAAACAACAGATATAATTAAAGGAGGAAAGTCTATTT TTATTTTAAAGACAATGCATTTGAAGATGAGCCTTAG ATTATGTCTACATCGCATGTTGGGTAAAGGACTGGAGAAT GGCTCAGTAGAAGAGCATCTACTTGACTCAAGAGGACTTG AGTTCACTTCCAGGACCCATGTATGGTGACCCACAACCA CTTGTAACTCTGGCTCCAAGGGAGCCAACACATCTGGCC TTCTCTGCCACTTATACTTCACATCAATATCCTTGAGA GACACACACATGCATAACATATAGCTAACATCTTAAATA ATAAGCATGCCAAATACAATGCAGAGGAAGTAGAACCAT TATGAGAAGGAAGAATAATTTATGAGGTGTGAGATTGA ATCAGGCACTAAAGAATGGT
Unnamed TFBS <sup>**</sup>	CCTGATGTAATCTAACAGCGGGTCAGTCAGAGGGAGTGT CAGCATCTCCA

<sup>§</sup> PAZAR database

<sup>\*</sup> UCSC Genome Browser & Jaspar database

<sup>\*\*</sup> Promoter 2.0 Prediction Server & Promoter Prediction by Neural Network database

## E. Yeast two-hybrid library screen hits DNA sequences

DNA sequences of yeast two-hybrid library screen in FASTA format. The translation start codon and vector nucleotides are shown in bold font. Protein product sequences shown in table 1 correspond to translated nucleotide sequence in italics.

>Y2H-006

NNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACNGATTACGCTATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAA**  
TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGAAGTCCAGGAG  
GACAGACAGGACTCTGTACACAAAGCAACCCTGTCTCGAAAAACAAAACAAAACAAA  
CAAAAAACCCGGGTTCTAGGATTCAAATTCAAGATCCTCATGCTTGAGGGAAAGCACCTC  
GCCGCTCCGCTGAGCTGTGTCCTCAGCCTCCCTCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCTATTCTCC  
TCCATAAGCTCACATGAACCTCTGGGCCAGCAGGGTGTGGCAACAGCTGGTGAAGA  
AAAGGCAAGAAAGAAAGGCCAAGATCATAAAATTGACAATGAAACACAGTAATAAAAT  
TTTCATATTCCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGGCCCCCCCCTCAAAGGGGGGGCT  
TCNATGGGGNCCCTNNGNCCNNACTTNAAAANAATTNNAAAATCCNAAAAACCCCN  
NNNTTCNTTNNNNNGNNNNNANNNNNNNNAAAANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
NNNNNGNNNNNNNGCCNAGCTCGGCCNNNGNNCAANANNNGNNCTNANNGANNNNNTCN  
NCGCANTNNCACNGAANANTNNNGNNTANNNTNNNANANGNNANTNTCTCATTNN  
CNTCNNNGNNGTTNNNAACNGNNANGTNNNTCNCAGNACNNNNNNNGNCNGCNN  
NNNNNNNNNGNCNGNNNNANNNNNNNNCNCCNNTNNNNNNNNNN

>Y2H-008

&gt;Y2H-016

**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAATTCCACCCAAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCC  
 GGGGATATATATACATTGCACACATTTCACCTGTGCCCTAATGTTGAATCTACTGTTT  
 GCCTCACACTAAGTTACTACCAGAACGCTTAGTCATGGGTGTGAGGTGGAAGGTTCAT  
 TTTGTGTCAGAGTTGCTGAATGTTAATCTATTCAAAAGAGTCACACTAATGATCTAG  
 CTGCTGGTAGCGGCCAGGCTTTCCCTCTGTCCCACCTCACATCTATCAGTTG  
 CCACAGAAAGATGAGAGATGCCATTGGACAGAATGTGACCTCCTAATGATGTCCTTT  
 TTGTGACAGGAATTTCTTAACTTGATTTTGATTTAATTTGATGAATTTATAGTC  
 CTATACATTTAAATAAAATTGTTTCAGTGCAAAAAAAAAANGGCCCCCCNGC  
 CCTTAAGGGGGGNCCCTCAAACCGGGACCCCTCGGGCTAAACTCAAAAAACCCAAA  
 AACCCAAAAACCCCAAATTCTCAACTTGNTNGGANCCCCNAAAANGNNNG  
 GGGGNNN

&gt;Y2H-017

NNNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAA  
 TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGACCAGCCGCAA  
 CGTGAAGTCGCTGGAGAAGGTTGTGCGGACTTGATCAGAGGCGCCAAGGAAAAGAAC  
 TGAAAGTCAAAGGACCGGTGCGCATGCCTACCAAGACTTGAGAATCACTACCAGAAAA  
 ACACCTTGTTGAAGGTTCCAAGACACTGGGATCGATTCCAGATGAGGATCCACAAGCG  
 ACTCATTGATTTACATAGTCCTCTGAGATTGTTAAGCAGATTACTCCATCAGTATTG  
 AGCCGGGAGTTGAGGTTGAAGTCACCATTGCAGATGCCTAAGACAACTGAATAATCGT  
 CTTAATGCCAAAAAAAGGGCCCCCGCCCTCAAGGGGGGGGNTTNN  
 ATNNGGGNCCNTCNNNCNNNNNNNGNAANAANTNAAAANCCAAAAACCCCNNNN  
 NTCNTTCTNNNNNNNTCNNCCCANAANAA

&gt;Y2H-020

NNNNNNNNNNNNNCNTNCAGCTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAA  
 TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAAATCTCCCAT  
 GTCTGTGGTGAAGTCCATCGAGGTAGTGCTGCCCAAGATGCGGTCTACCTGGCCGGCT  
 CTATCATAGACGGGCAGGTGGTCCTCACCTCAACAGTACCCCTCGTGGACCCCGTCGTG  
 AAGGTGGAGCTTGTGGTAGGGTTACGTTGAGTGGAACGAAGAAATTGGAGAGACCCG  
 TGATTATAGTAGAGATGTTATTGCAATAATAAGGCAGATTACGTACATAAAACAAAAG  
 CATTCCAATAAAAGAACTCCGTGTCGTAGAAGCTGAGAACAGGTTGTCATACAAC  
 CTGCAGTCAGGGCTGGGTGAGCCTGCATGTGCAAGTGAGAACAAACACCTATGTGCCGG  
 GCGAGAACGGTGACATTACATCAGAGATCCGCAATCACACGGCAAGTACATCAAGACC  
 GTGGTGTGTCGCCCTCATGCCATGTGCAAGTACGAGGGCTCACGCCAAGTGGCAGAG  
 GCGCCGGCGGGCAGACAGCAGCGAGCTGCTGCGACAGATGGCCAACGCACGGATTCCAG  
 CCTCAACAGTACCAACAGTGGTAGTGCTCAACCTGCCGTGGTTGTCTGTGAGC  
 AGTGGCTCCAGGAAAATGAGATCATGAGGACCAGCTATGAGCTTGTAGTCACGATTCA  
 CCTCCCCCTGGTCTTGTGACAGTCAAAGCCGACTCCCCATCATCATCACCAGCACCA  
 GGGAAAGGCCAGGCCACTGCCCGGCTGGATGAGCTGCCATATGAGGACCATATGGTT  
 TGAGTGCCTGCATATTAAATATGAAAAGCTTATTGCAAAAANGAAAAAGAAAGGCCG  
 CNNNGGCCTAGAGGNTGGNCNNNNATCGGNATCNNNCAGGCTCAACTGCANNNAAT  
 NNNNNNTACTGAAAACCCNNNNNTNNNNGGNNNGGNNNNNNNNNNAAAANNAAAANN  
 NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

&gt;Y2H-021

GNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 ATTCCACCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGCATGGAAATG  
 CCTTAGCATTCAATTACTGTATATTTGTTAAGGTGACCCTCAGCATGCCGCTAA  
 TGTCTTGTTAGTGACAGTGCATTTGTTAGTACTGTACAAGTGGTGTGCTAACGGTAAG  
 CCATTTCTTAAGTTTTGCCTGATTAGGGTACCCATAATTGAGGGTTAAAAAAAACA  
 AAACAAAACAAGCTATTTGTTAATTACAAAAGTAAAGAGCTACAGAGCTATC  
 CCCGTCTGGTTAGTGAAGGGGTTATCGCTAAATGTTGGTAAAGTTGAGAAGACC  
 TTTTCATTTGGTGGCAGGCTCCTTGGGGGAGGCAGCTTCTGTTTATAATGC  
 ACACCTCTGTTTATTGAATGAAGCATATCTCAGTGTATCTGTCAAGGTTGAAGCATT  
 TTCATATATGTCAAATACTGGCAGGATTAAAAAAAGTAAAGTTGAGAAG  
 TTGCTATTTATGAAATGCCTCTAACTTACATTTCACTGCATCTGTAGATTTCT  
 ATCTTATAAAATATTGGAGTTATTTTAAAGGAAAAATAGAAAAGTAGCTTGTGAATA  
 GCTCAAACATAAGCTTACAAATCGCATGTAAGGAGCAGAAAAGTTATTTGTGTCTGTT  
 CTATTGCGTCCTTTAGCCTTGTACCTGGACAGGTGACAGTAAGGCCAAGCAGGA  
 GAGGCGGGCGCGCCCTGTAAGGAGCCAGCGGGACTCTGTATCTACCTGTT  
 TCTTTTACTCGGTTACTTCAAAAAAAGAAAANGCAAAAACAAAAANCAAAAGCTGTA  
 CATTNAACATAAAATTATGATGAGCaaaaaaaaaaaaANGCGNGNNNCNCC  
 NTNNNGGGGGNATNNNNNCGNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNCAGA  
 ACCNNAGTCTCCTNN

&gt;Y2H-022

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCNNCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 ATTCCACCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGCACGGCGACC  
 TGGCCAACCTGGATGGTGCCAGGCAAGAAGGTGAAGGGCATGGTGGGCCATGGACTTG  
 GTGTCTAGTAAAAAGACCAGAGTGGTAGTCACCATGGAACACTGTACCAAGACAAAGCA  
 GCCCAAAATCTTGAAGAAATGCACCATGCCGTTGACTGGCAAGCGCTGCGTGGACCTCA  
 TCATCACTGAGAAGGCCGTGTTGAAGTGAACCACTCAAAGGGCTGACGCTGGAG  
 CTGTGGAGGGCTCGTCGGTAGATGACATCAAGGCCACACAGCCTGTTCACTTGCTGT  
 GTCCCCAACCTCGAGCCCAGCAGATTAAACTTGATGCTGAGGAGCCCTCCAGG  
 GCTGATTTCCAGTTAGTGACAACCTGGACATCCTTAGCAGCACCTGACCACGTGCCAC  
 ACTGGCTCCTCCGCCTCCTCTGCTAGATGGTGTCTAGTGAGAGCCATGTGACCTAA  
 TTAAAAACCTAACCAAAAAAAAAAANGCCCCCNGCCCTAACGGGGGN  
 CATTCAATCGGATCCCTCAACTTCAACTTCAACTGAAAAAATCCAAAAATCCGAAAACCC  
 CCGAAGTTCTTCAATNNGGGNNNCNAAAAAAAANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNCNNNGGGNCCCNNGGGCNNGGNCCGNNNGNNCCNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 GGGNNNNNNNGNCCCNNGGGNNCCNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NCNNNNNNNGNNCNCCNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NCCCCCCCCNNNNNCCNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNNNNNNNNCCNNNNNNNNCCNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNNNNNTNNGNNNNNNNNNTNNNNTTNNNTNNGNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

&gt;Y2H-032

NNNNNNNNNNNNNACGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAAT**  
 TCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGACAGACAAGAAA  
 TACCTTCCGAAGTGCCTGTAGATTTTTGATGAATGTTTATGCTGCATTTAAACT  
 TGAAATGTATGAGCAGAACATGAGACAATCTTACAATCAGAATTGAGAAGTGTACAATT  
 GAATGGCCTTGTGCTGTAGCAATAAAATGACCAAGTGAATGACTTAATAAAATCATC  
 TTTCAAACGTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGCCCCCCGGCCTCNAAGGGGGGGCA  
 TCAATCCGGGACCCATCGAGNTCAACCTGAAAAAAATCNAAAAACCNNAAAANCCCC  
 NNGNTTCNNNTNNNNNGNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNANAAN

&gt;Y2H-033

NNNCNNNNNNNTACGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAAT**  
 TCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGATAGCACCTTT  
 ATTAACCAGTTCAAGGTGCCTATCCGGGTATGTCTGGATTATCTTCTTGCCATGTGT  
 CCCTTAAGCCAACCAGTGGAGCTGTTGAGGTTGGATCTGATGACTCCATATTGAACA  
 CTTCCAATAAAGAAGTAAAGGTCCGTGTGCAGGTCTGGTCAGTGACCGCTGTTCCA  
 TTTGGTTTCATCTGTGCCTGGATGACGAGGTGAGGCTGGACATCTCAGGTGAAGCCTC  
 CCACTGGAAACAAGCTGCAGTTGTTCTGGATAATCCCATAAGTACAAGCAGGAGAGG  
 AGCTTGTGTCAGCGTTGAGCATCACAAAAGCAACGTCAAGCATCGCAGTGAAGCCGTGA  
 GATTGTCATCGGACAATGAATGTGAAAATCCCTGGAGTCATCAAAATGTTAAGGG  
 TTGCAATAATAAAGCCCAGTTAAAAGTCAAAAAAAAGGCCCCCCNGCCCTCAA  
 AGGGGGGNATCCAATCGGNTCCCTCCAACCCCAACTCBBBBBAAATCCAAAAATCCG  
 AAAAACCCCCAAGTTCCATTCANNNNNNGGGNCNNNNNAAAAANNNNNNNNN  
 NNN  
 NNN

&gt;Y2H-045

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNTACGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 ATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGTGTCTGAAC  
 AGGTGAAAATGTGAAGCTTAGTGACGACAAACCCAAAGACTCCAAGTCTGAAGAGACT  
 CTTGATGAGGGTCCACCAAAATACACAAAATCTATTCTAAAAAAGGCTGACTGGAGAT  
 CGAACCCAGAACATGGGCTACGGAAAGAAAGGACAGCCCGATGCCAAATTCCACCAAACA  
 CCAAGCTCATTGGAAAGTGAATTAGTAGACATTGACTGAAACCAGTACTCAGATCG  
 GACATCAGCAAACATAAAATGAGCTGTTAATTAGAGCTTGTAAAGGAAGAGTC  
 CTGGAAAATTAGAGTTAAAGCTTGTACTTGATCTCACATTGAGAAACATAATCC  
 TGTTACTCCCTTAAGTCTCAGATATTTCTACAGCTATGAAAGTATTCCAGAGAGC  
 TGCTTCTTACTTGAAACTAGAAGACTCAATAAAAGTGTCAATGGATTGTCTTGA  
 CAAAAAAANGGGGCCCTGGCTTAGGGGGGGNATTCAATGGGATCC  
 CTTGGGCCGAGCTGGAAAAAAATNNAAAATCCAAAAACCCCCGAAGTTCCCTTCAN  
 NNGNAGGGNNNNNNNAAAAANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

>Y2H-047

>Y2H-055

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAACATGGAGGCCAGTG  
AATTCCACCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGGATCGATT  
CAGATGAGGATCCACAAGCGACTCATTGATTTACATAGTCCTCTGAGATTGTTAAGCA  
GATTACTTCCATCAGTATTGAGCCGGGAGTTGAGGTTGAAGTCACCATTGCAGATGCCT  
AAGACAACTGAATAATCGTCTTAATGGCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGCCCCCC  
CGGCCCNAGGGGGGGGCTGGAACCGGGTCCCTCGNNNNNGNCNGNAAAAAANC  
CNAAAANNNGAAAAACCCCCNNNTNNNTNNNNNGNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNAAAANA  
NNNNNTANCATANNNANNNNTNNNCATCACAAANGCCNCCTCANNNNNNNGTGN  
NNNNNAGATTGTCNTCNNNCNTGANTGTGAAAATCCNGGANTCATCANNATGTT  
NNNCGNTTGCNATNNNNNNCNNTGNNNAANTCNAANANNNNNNCNNGNNNN  
NNNANNNNNNNNGNNNTNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNNNG  
NNNNNCNNNGNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

>Y2H-058

NNNNNNNNNGNCNTACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAA**  
TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGAAGTCCAGGAG  
GACAGACAGGACTCTGTACACAAAGCAACCCTGTCTCGAAAAACAAAACAAAACAAA  
CAAAAAACCCGGGTTCTAGGATTCAAATTCAAGATCCTCATGCTTGAGGGAAAGCACCTC  
GCCGCTCCGCTGAGCTGTCTCCTCAGCCTCCCTCTCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCTATTCT  
TCCATAAGCTCACATGAACCTCTGGGCCAGCAGGGTGTGGCAACAGCTGGTGAAAGA  
AAAGGCAAGAAAGAAAGGCCAAGATCATAAAATTGACAATGAAACACAGTAATAAAATT  
TTTCATATTCCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGGCCCCCCCCCTTAAGGGGGGGGCT  
TCAATCGGAACCCCTCCGGCCCCAACTTGA AAAAATTCAAAATCCGAAAAACCCCN  
AANTTCTTTANNTGNNTNNNNNNNNNAAAAAANNANNNNNNANAAGACNNNNTN  
GGTAANAANNNCNNNTANNTTNCANTGNNAGAANGNANNNNNNNANNNCNNNC

&gt;Y2H-063

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAAT**  
 TCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGCGGCTTATTT  
 TGCAGATGGTCTCGTATCATCTTCAGACTGAGTGGCACGGGAGTGCAGGGCTACCA  
 TCCGGCTGTATATTGATAGCTACGAGAAGGACGTTGCCAAGATCAACCAGGACCCCCAG  
 GTGATGCTGGCGCCCTGATCTCCATTGCTCTGAAAGTGTCCCAGCTCCAGGAGAGGAC  
 GGGTCGCACTGCGCCACTGTCACTCACCTAGAAAGATGCCAGATGTGGCACGTCCCTC  
 CCCCAGGACTATCCACGCCACCTGATTGAAGGGCACGGACAGAACAGTGTATTCGCT  
 GGGCCTTTAGGACTCGGTCTGATTTTACTTCCCACTTGATAAACAGCCATTGT  
 GAGGCACTGCCACTGTGTGGGGAGAGGGAAAGCAGACCCGAGGGCTGCACCTGTGTC  
 TGTTCCCTCTTGCCTATTAAATTGCTGCTGTGAGCCCTGTCTCCCTACATCAG  
 GTACAGTACACTACACTGTAAAGATTGGAGGTGGAGGGTCAGCAACAAGGCCATCTCC  
 TGTCCATGGAGTGTGCCTGTAATGATATCAAAGTTCCTGCTTCACTGTGAAAGTCTCC  
 CCATGTGTGTTACATGTAATCCAACAGAATACGGTCCGTGCCTCTCTGAGTG  
 AGATGTGCTTGCCTCAGACCTCTGTGTTATTTGCATCTCCATCTGCACAGATATTT  
 GGGGTATTAAAGCAGAATGTGCTACGGTAAAAAAAANGAANNAAAAAAAANGGCC  
 CCCCNCCCTCCAAGGGGGGGNNNAATCGGNCTCTCGGNCTCAGCCGAANTAATC  
 GAAANTCGAAANCCNGAGGTCCNTCNTGNGNNNNNNNNCCNTNTNTAANNNNNNN  
 NN

&gt;Y2H-068

NNNNNNNNNGACNTNCACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAAT**  
 TCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGATAAAGGAGGTG  
 AATGTGAGCCCATGTCCCACCGATCCCTGTCAGCTGCACAAAGGCCAGTCTACAGTGT  
 CAACATCACCTTACCAAGCGGCACTCAGTCCCAGAACAGCACGGCCTGGTCCACGGCA  
 TCCTGGAAGGGATCCGGTCCCTCCCTATTCTGAGCCTGACGGTTGTAAGAGTGG  
 ATCAACTGCCCATCCAGAAAGACAAGGTCTACAGCTACCTGAATAAGCTCCGGTGAA  
 GAATGAATACCCCTCTATAAAACTGGTGGATGAAACTTGAAGATGACAAAAAGA  
 ATAATCTCTCTGCTGGGAGATCCCAGTTCAAGATCACAAGCTAGGCTCCTGGCGCCTG  
 TGTCTGTGTGGGCTGAGAGGCCATGGACGGAGTGGGGGGAAAGAAACAGAAATCAGACC  
 CGAAATGGAATCAGTGCCTATGATGAACAGAATTCAAGAATGCTGTTTATGCCTT  
 TAACCTCCAAAGCAGTAACTGCAAGCCTACTACTCTTGAGAGCGCGCTCAGAGCCATTG  
 TCCCCGAGATAGCCTCTGGGAGGCTCAGGGAGGGAAAGGGAAACTGGAAAGATTAG  
 ATTGGTGTCCATGGCTGTTGCTGTTGATTACAGGCAGGTTCCACCAGACAGGATGGG  
 ACAGGGGTTGCTTANGGATGTCAGATAACTTGACCCAGGGCTATGGATCCGCTGTGAAGG  
 ATGACTTCNCAAGAGTCTTCTGGCTGCCTGGGGGTGTTACCNCCCTGTTCAAGTGNNT  
 NTGNGTCNCAGNCNCNGGNTNACTCAGTCNGNNAGTCNNNNNGGNANCNNNGCNCNN  
 CGNNNANNNNANCAGTANCNTNNNNNNNNNNNNNTGNAGGNGNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNNNAANNNN

&gt;Y2H-075

GNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAA  
 TTCCACCCAANCNGTGNNTNAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGGCTCAGACAA  
 CAACATAAACATTCCTGGTGGGAGAATGGTGTGGAAAATGGAATCCATATTCA  
 AAGTCGAGAAAGACTGGAACATGGTTATTTGGCCGAAAAGAAGGATCATCTTGCT  
 TATATTCCTGGAAGTTGAATGTGGGTCAAGCTGGTCTAAAAGTAGATACTGTTCCAT  
 CCGCACAAAGTAGCAAAGCTTGAGCTGGATCAGTGAGGTGGAAACTGCGATCTGAGA  
 CAGCTCAAGTCAACCTGCTGGGAGATAAAATCTACGTTCTATAATGATTCTGGT  
 GCCACAGAGGTTACATTAGAACAGAGTTAACGAGGAGATGGAGACGTTGCTGGCA  
 ACATACCCAACGTAAAGCTTAATGACAGTGGAGAAAATGGCTGGAAATAA  
 TTATAACGTTCAATGACCTCTGAAAGCCTGAACCTCAGGGAAATGCTGGCTGCAATCAC  
 CGACCCGCCATGGCCTCCAGTAGTGTATTAGCTCAGTGATCTAGTTGGCAGTCAC  
 CATCCTGTGCAACAGGTTCTTGCTGGCTGTACATCATGTAATCCTCATTAAAGTAT  
 ATCTTCATAGTGTGGACCATAAGAAATCTCAATTAAATGCTAACTCTGCCTGTGATT  
 AGAATTGGCATAAAATATTGGCATAAGTAACTGTATGAAATTCTAACACT  
 GTTACTAAAGTTGTAAGTGAAAATGATGGTATTGATTAAATGCTGTTCATGAATGT  
 GATACAATCTAGGGCTACTAGTTACTAACATTCTGATTAGATTTTCAAACATTC  
 TCATTTNGAATAACTGTCAAAGTCAAGTATCTATGTNNNATGATGCATGAAGGTTN  
 ATCATTNANNATCTGGACAGNAAANNNNAANTGGATTTTNGCAAANNNAAAAAA  
 NGGNCCCCNNNCTCTNNGNGGNGNNNNNNNNNCTNNNNNNNNNGNAGNNTN  
 NNNNNNNNGACGNNNNNNNNTNGNGNTGNNNNNNNNGATNNNTANTAANNNN  
 NNN  
 NNN

&gt;Y2H-076

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNCACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAG**  
 TGAATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGAAGTCCA  
 GGAGGACAGACAGGACTCTGTTACACAAAGCAACCTGTCTCGAAAAACAAAACAAAAC  
 AAAACAAAAACCCGGGTTCTAGGATTCAAATTAGATCCTCATGCTTGAGGGAAAGCA  
 CCTCGCCGCTCCGCTGAGCTGTGCTCAGCCTCCCTCCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCT  
 ATTCTCCATAAGCTCACATGAACTCTGGGCCAGCAGGGTGTGGCAACAGCTGGTGA  
 AAGAAAAGGCAAGAAAGAAAGGCCAAGATCATAAAATTGACAATGAAACACAGTAAT  
 AAATTTCATATTCCGAAAAAAAAAAANGGGCCCCTGCCCTAGGGGGGG  
 GNAATCANTNNGGACCTTCGAGCTCAAGTTGCAAAGAATTGAAAATNGAAAAAC  
 CCCAAATTCTTCAATTGGCATGGCCCCATAAAGGGGGGGGGNCGCCCTG  
 NNNNCTNNNNNNNGGGNACTCNGCNNTNGTNNNNNNNNTCCCTNNNNNGC  
 NNNNNNTGANNNTCTCACGTTCTTCTNNNTTNNNNNTNNNNAGNNNNNAGAGNN  
 NNCNNNATTCCNNNTNNNNNATCNNNNNACNNNNNNNGGAGCANNNNNNNCNNN  
 NNNNGNCNNNNNNNNNCNNNCANNNNNCGGTGNNN

&gt;Y2H-077

GNNNNNNNCTNNNNNNNNCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**  
 GAATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGACAGTGGA  
 TGTAGAAGGAGATGGATGCTCATTATCCAGGCCACCCCTCAGGTACAACGTGCCACTTC  
 CTAAGGAGGCCTCAGGATTTCCCTTCCGTGAAAAGTGGAAAAAGCAACTCTTCAGAT  
 GAATTCCAGACCAAGTTGAACTCACGGTGACCCCTCACACTGGAGCTCGTCAAAG  
 CTCAGTTACAGTCCTGTGGATGTGAAGATGCTCTGGCTTACTCCTGTCGTCTCAT  
 CCACCGAGGAGCTTAAATTCAATAGTCAAGTAACGAAGACGGACATAAAGAATGCCAC  
 GTTCTGTTCTACTGGAAAATGTTCCAAGGAAGCAACCAGCCTCACCTCTCCATTGA  
 ACAAACTAACCATGTGGCCAATATCCAGCCAGCCCCAGTCACGGTCTACAGCTATGAAA  
 AAGGTGAATATGCTTTGATTCTTACAACATCAATAGCATTGCGATTCCAATAAAC  
 AAAGAAGCGCACAGAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAGTATGAGACTATTCTTGAATAAACTG  
 TTCTCCTGGTCACCACCTACCAAGAGCCTGATCAAGCACCTCCCACCTGAAGACTCT  
 CCCATACAATGACTCTTGTCAAGCTTCACCCCTCCTCCTCCTNNNCCTCCTCCT  
 TACTCCTNACTCCTCCTCCTCATTNNATGGCATCATTAAAAAAAANGA  
 AAGGNNNNNCCNNTNCANGAGGGCNNNNNNAGCGGGAACATCGGCTCACCTG  
 NAAANNAATCGAAAATCCTGAAANCCNNGNNNTCCNNNNNNNGNNNCNGNGACA  
 ANNTAGACNTATTNNNNNNNGTNNNNCNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNNNNNN  
 NNNTNGNTGNNNNNNNNNANNNCNNNN

&gt;Y2H-080

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNCGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAAT**  
 TCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGATGGAAGCAAAT  
 GACCGAGAAGGAGACCCCTTGTGACCTGTGGGTGACTCTGCATTCCATGGCTATAATAA  
 GGCTCTGGAGCTGACAGAGGCATGCCATTGTCATCAACATCTACGCTGAAAGATGCA  
 AGCCAAGAATCAAAGTTGTCATATGGAGGCATGCAGTGGCAACTTGAAAAGGCCATT  
 TGCAAATCTGTCCTTGATAGAAGCGATGCTAAAGTCATGGATGGCTATGAAAATATAAT  
 CGTACATACTGCAATTATGACACATGGATAACATCAATTATTGAAAATAAGTCAGATA  
 ATAAAGTGATTATTACACATCAATAACGAACGTGAGTAAAAGTGTGTCACAAACAGAGGA  
 CTCAACATCTTGCAGTAGAAGTGGCACCAAGATCTACAATGGTGTGTCACATGTCAT  
 GCCCCTGAATGAACAAAGAAGAATGGATATTGTTGTGTATTCTCTTGAGCTAAA  
 TAATTCCATTGGAGCTATCAAACATAAGAAGTATTAGATCGACTATTTATTATTA  
 ACTACATACTTTCCATGTAACGGTGTACTTAATAATCTGTTCATTTATGCATT  
 ATATTTATGTCAGTGTATATTAAACAAATAGTGTGTTAAGAAAA  
 AAAAAAAANNNNCNNCCNNNNCCNTNNNNNGGGNGGGNNNNNNNNNG  
 GAANNNNNCNNNTCN>NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNAANAAA  
 GTTCNNNTNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNAANAAA

&gt;Y2H-086

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 TTCCACCCAAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGAAGTCCAGGAG  
 GACAGACAGGACTCTGTTACACAAAGCAACCCTGTCTCGAAAAACAAAACAAAACAAA  
 CAAAAAACCGGGTTCTAGGATTCAAATTCAAGATCCTCATGCTTGAGGGAAAGCACCTC  
 GCCGCTCCGCTGAGCTGTCTCAGCCTCCCTCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCTATTC  
 TCCATAAGCTCACATGAACCTCTGGCCAGCAGGGTGTGGCAACAGCTGGTAAAGA  
 AAAGGCAAGAAAGAAAGGCCAAGATCATAAAATTGACAATGGAAACACAGTAATAAAAT  
 TTCATATTCCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGCCCNCGNNNTCNNNGGGGGGGNN  
 TNNNNNNGGATCCTNNNNNNCNANCTGNAANAAATCNNAATACNGAAAACCCCG  
 CAGGTTCCCTCENNNGNNCATGGANNNNNNNAACNNNNNNCCNCCANG  
 NCCCCNNGNGCNGCCCCACTNANAANNNTCCNCNTCCNNCNGANNNNNTCNCNA  
 NNNACNNCTCCCCCCCACTCNNCACTNNNNNNCCNNNCNANTCCNNNNNANNCCNN  
 NNACNNNTNGCNCN

&gt;Y2H-088

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACGTACCGATTACGCNCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 NTTCCACCCAAAGCAGNNNTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGAGCCAATTCT  
 CCATCATCATCCGTTTACCTAGTTAGAATTTTCTTATCATTTCCTTCTTCTT  
 TCCCTCTCTCCTTGGACATAACTTCTGTTGACGCTGTTCTTGGCTGGTTGGTTTT  
 AGTACTGTAAACTGCTCTGAGCAAACACGAAATTAGCAAATTATGTAACATTGAT  
 CCTGAAGTTTAGAATGGCAAATAATGTACAATTGTTACATAACAGAAAAGGCTAAG  
 CAGAAAGTAAATTCACTGTGTCAGTCTAGAGGCTCTACTTTATGCAGACTAAATTCA  
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&gt;Y2H-094

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
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 TAAAGTGTAGCAATAGCAACAAAATATTATTACTGTAAATGACAAAAGAAAAATAA  
 AAATTGAGCCTTGGAAAAAAGGGCCCCCTGGCCCTTAAGGGGGGGGN  
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&gt;Y2H-097

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCACNNACNGNTTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
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&gt;Y2H-098

NNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACCAGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAA  
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&gt;Y2H-099

NNNNNNNNNNNCNNACGACGTACCNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAAT  
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&gt;Y2H-114

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 TGGTGTGAACAATGACATGAGCCTCAGACTGAAAATAGAGGTAGTTGAACTAATGT  
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&gt;Y2H-121

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 CGTGATCCGACTGCCGATATATGTGTCGAGTATCCGTTCTGAGCCTCTGGCTAAGGCC  
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AGCCCTGATGCCCTTGCCCTCAGGAGCAGAACAGGCTAGTGCTTCGGGTGACTCAAAGT  
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CCAAAGTAATAAAAATTTCTGAAACAGATTAAAANGTGTGCTTACTATTGA  
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TTGNNTGGACCATAATGTNNNTNCTGTAGAACAAANTTATTNANNNGTNCANTCCNNN  
NNAAANTNCNNTTATGTTATNNNCTACCANNAATTGGNAACATTNGANGTNTTAGGN  
NNNTGAANTTGGNNNTGNTNATGTTTNANTAAACAANNNTTAACNNNANTCCNANC  
NNNNGGNN

>Y2H-126

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCAGCTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAA**  
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GATCTAATTGCCAAAAACAGCAATCTTAAACCCAGAAAAGAAGAGACCC TTGACAATG  
CCTGAAGAAAATAACACACATAAATTCTCAGACAGAAATATAGACTCGATTGATGACC  
TCTCTCTTGAGAACCTGAGTGT TTTATATTATATGATAATCGCATTAGTCAGTC  
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CTGCATTGAAAACCTCAGTTCACTAAAGAAAATTGGAAAAACTGTATCTGGGAGGCAATT  
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&gt;Y2H-127

NNNNNNNNNNAGACCNCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
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 GGTGAGAACATTGGGTACAGTGAGAAAGACCGTTTCAGGGACGCTTGATGTAAAAAT  
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&gt;Y2H-128

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCA**  
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 CTTACATTATGCAGAACTATTCTGTATAAATTGTTAAAAATTATTTATGGGAGATT  
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NNNNNNNNNNNNNTACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAACATGGAGGCCAGTGAA  
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&gt;Y2H-132

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&gt;Y2H-133

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&gt;Y2H-137

NNNNNNCTGGAGNCNTACGACGTACCGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
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 TGTTCAACCAATTACTTAACTTATATACAACCTAACCCATAGACGTTGGATGAGG  
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 AAAACTTGGGAGGAGTTAACACAAAAACAAAAGTCCTCATGCTTGTCTCCTGCTCC  
 CCATTCTGGAGACGCCATGCTATGGGAGCTCTCCGGATAACTCTGCACCCCTGCCAGAA  
 AGCACTCTATTATGCTGTGATTTGGGGAGTTCTGGACAAAGTGGACCTGTGAC  
 CCTGACCTAACTAAAAGAGAACAAAGAAATAGACTGTACTGAAACCCCTGGCTGAGGGTG  
 CTGGGGAACTCTTCCCTTGGTAGGATTCTCCCTGGAGTATCATAACATTTGTCAG  
 ATGCTGCTGGAGTCTGCGCCTGGATACCAAGGATCTTCCCTCCATTGCTTCCAAGC  
 TGCTGAGCCATGATTCTCCTGCTCTCCAGTTGGCAGCACATCTCTTACAGTAGA  
 TTGCTCTTCAGTTCACAGATATCATATCGTTCTCCNANNGATAAGTCAAGCAATCAGA  
 GNCTGTGGCTNNNACTGAAAACNNNNNNNNNGCTTNNTNNNNNANTCANNCTG  
 TNNTANCTTGAGNCAAANTTNNNNNNNNNNATNNNNNNNAGGNCAAGGNCCN  
 TTNNNNNGAANNNCNNCNANNNGATANNNNAAAAANNGGN

&gt;Y2H-138

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAG**  
**TGAATTCCACCAAGCAGTGTATNAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAGGAT**  
**GGCTGGAGCAGCCAGTGTACAGTTAAAGATTGCCAAGTGTATTCATATGGTTGA**  
**AAGATCACATTAGATATGGTTGCACAGGAGGCAGAGCAGCTAATGTGGATAGATG**  
**ATAACCTTACTGCTCTGAGTAAGTTATAGGCTACATTTCTAATTCATATTA**  
**ATTGTATTTACTACAAAAAACATTGGAGTACAATCATATGAAATGAAAAGGTGCC**  
**TTCATGGAAAATATTTTTGTATGTGTGATATAAAAATAATGTTGAGTAAATTTC**  
**TGAGCAAGAGTTGTATACCCTTGTCAAATATGCTTGTCTACGGAAAGGACAGA**  
**ACTGGAAATTTAAGAAAGGAAAAAGTACACTGAAGTACTTGGATAACTTGAGTTAA**  
**TGAAAAGTTCTAACTGGTTGGTGCCTAAGTGATTATGTCAAGAAATTGAAAATG**  
**ATAAACCCCTAACACCGAAGAGTTAATTGCCTCTAATGTCAGACAACAGTTGAGGCC**  
**CCTGAGTATAAGTCAGTGGCTCATTTCATTAAACATTAGACAAGGTGGCCTAGAA**  
**AAAAAGTCTGCATCCTCTGTGTTTTAATTCTAAAAAAATTGAAATGTGTG**  
**AAAAGCTTATGAGTAAAATATTAACAGATTGAAAATCTTACACTTTCTANAAANTG**  
**ACATGTTGTCNNNAANAAAAAAANGNNNNCNNNNNNCCNNNTANNGGN**  
**GGNNNNNNNNNGNNCNNNNCNANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCNGAANNCCNN**  
**NNTNNNNNNNACTNNNCNNNNNGNNNNNNNNNA**

&gt;Y2H-142

NNNNCBBBBBNCNTNCACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
**ATTCCACCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAGTTCAATTGA**  
**GCTATAGTACACACTGTTTCTCTCTGTATAATGGTACAAATATAGCAAGTGAACAT**  
**GTCGTAAATATAAGGTTCAAGTGATGTATTGAAAATAATTCTAACTGCTTGTATG**  
**TATCACATACTCTAAATTGCACAGTAGGCCTGTTATTAAACAGATTGGCTGGAAAGT**  
**TTTGAATAGTACTGAATTACAGTCTCAGTGCTATTCTGTTGCTGTATGTGGTAG**  
**GTTATACCGAAGTAACTAATCTTCTAATGAATGCTGATATTATTAGAATGAAAGCAC**  
**AGATTAGCATTAAATATTTTATCCTGGAAATCCTTGGCAAGTACTGGCAGCCAAA**  
**TTTAGAAAATATGAGATTCAAACCACGTAAACATGGTTCTGTTGGACATTATT**  
**TTAACTGTTAACTTAGGTGTCGCAGTTCTGTTGAATGGGACTTCTGCAGGACTGTATT**  
**TAGCATGCTGTAAGTACTTGGGGTGAATAGGCTCCGAGTCTAAATTCTCAGAAATGT**  
**CTGTGATGTATTGACCATGAATAGCGTGTACCATGACAGAAATGAAATTACACTCTT**  
**AACCCCTCTAACGTGGACTGGCTTACAGGGGACCAATAATGACAGATCTGGAG**  
**AGTCTCCTGGTGTCTATTAGAAGTCAAATCAACCCAATTAGTATCTTGTAGTAGAT**  
**ATAATGAGCCTATTCTTCTAAAAGGCTTGTGGCTGGACGTGCTTTACAAGAAAT**  
**AGTGACCTGGGAATATGAAACAAGAGATCTTTCTNGAGTTNGGGNAAGTTG**  
**GGGGACCTGTATAATGACAAAAAAANTCGGCTTACACCATTGACACCCANANNNNA**  
**TTCAAAAANNTNNCNANCCAAGNNTNNCAACNNNCNNNGATGCTTCAGNNNTNN**  
**GNCNTNNNNNTTNGCAGATTTNCNNCCTCCGTGGCCTCTTAATTNNNNNGNACCN**  
**GNTTNNNNNNNTAANNNNNNNANNNGNTNNCNNNNNNCANCCCNGNAAAAA**  
**ANCNNNNNNNN**

&gt;Y2H-144

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCGACGNACCNATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAG**  
**TGAATTCCACCCACCACAGNGGTATCAGCGCAGAGGGGCCATTACGGCCGGGCATCAA**  
**GGCAACTTAACCTCGCATTGCATGTCCAGTGCTCCCTACAATTTCACAGATTCTG**  
**TACTGTGACACAAATGCATTTATTTTCTCTCCTACCTCTACTAATATCCTGATTT**  
**CACTAAAGAGTGAECTCTGTTCTGGAATCAAAGAAACTTACTTGATGATGAGT**  
**TCAGACACTGATACTATCATAAAGATGCAAGAATGAATATTCTAAAATCTGGGAATGC**  
**TCCAGGAATCATGCTATAGCCGGACACCTCAGCATCTGCAGCACTTACAGCAGG**  
**ACATGCATTAGAACACCTAGTGATAACCATAAACGTTCAACATGAACGTCTCACTATA**  
**TGGAATTCTGGTATATAGCAAGCACTTTAAAGTGACTGAACCAAAATTCTGGATGT**  
**TTAAGAAGCTGAGAGTCGAGACTCTTAGCTGGTCTGCTCCAGTAAAGACATCAAATCTA**  
**GAGGAACCTAACTCAGAGAGCAGTGGTAAGAACACCCCCCTTCTCCAGAACATCC**  
**CAGAGCTGCTGGAGTCCAGGAGTCCAGTGGACTTGGGACCCATCACCTACCAAAA**  
**TCCCTGCCCTCCGAATACCACCTCCCTCATCCTTCAATTCCCTTAGCCTGATACT**  
**TTNNGCTGGAGTAGACTCTTAGCTGGNNTNTCCAGCGAACACATCGTATCCTGACCCA**  
**TCCTAGAGNACNNACTNNNCTGTGANTANNNGNNNCNTNNNNNCNNNNNTNNNA**  
**GGATCNNNNNNNTGNN**

&gt;Y2H-156

NNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACAGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTG**  
**AATTCCACCCAAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGCAGACAAA**  
**CGGGATGAAAACAAATGGATCAAGTTGCATGCTGATCAGGAGTATGTGCTCAAGTCAG**  
**CCTACAGAGAGTCCATTTGGGCTTCCAAAGGGAAAACATGGGAATCACCGCAGTTACTC**  
**CTCGATTTCAAATTAAGATGAAGGCTGGTTTGATATTAGGAGAACATGTTGAGTAAAG**  
**AGAGAGCTGATGGCTGTAAAACGAGTAGGATTGTTGAACACATCATGATGCTTCCAT**  
**CTCGTTCTTACTCCTGAAACACCTGGAAGATATATCTTACCTGTATCTCATGAGTG**  
**ACTGTTACCTCGGCCTAGACCAACGGTATGACATTATCTCAATGTCATAAAAGCAAAC**  
**ATTCTACAAAGGACTCTGATGTCTTCACTGACTGTCAGTATAGTATCCTGACCCAGA**  
**CAGGCCATTGACCAGAGGCTGAGAGTCTGACTGTTAGTCAGTCAAGTGAACAAAGTCGAAT**  
**TACTGGTGTCTACCTGACAGAATCAACTCAAACCTCAAACCAACTAGGAAATTGAC**  
**AGCGGCTGCACTGATGATTCAACGTTAGCCACAGAGGCCTTAAAGAAACTGCTGC**  
**CTTTGTAACAGATTATGAGTTCTTACATGTAAGATAAGTAAGCATATAGTATCAT**  
**TTTAAGTTGTATGTTGGAGGTGGNNAGTTATGGGTNNATCAAACTTGCATCTCT**  
**GGATGTACTGNTNACATGAATACCAAGCTACNCCTTNTAAGGAAAATTACATTGTGG**  
**TGTGACGGTTAAATGTTNAAGCAACTAACATATAANTCCATGNCGTGATACAAAG**  
**TCGATCTTATTANAAAANNCACACCTGGTNGATTACATGTNGAAATCTANNNGANN**  
**NGNNNNNNNCNNATGAATTCCCTNGGAAGNCNNNNNNNANNATCTTCAAGGACNN**  
**AANTGANTNNGCACATGTGAACCNGNNNNNGNAAGTTANNNTCNNTGNTCNNNC**  
**NAANCAANNNNNNNNNCCNNNNNNNNNANGGGGGGGNAANCGGNCCCCNNGNNCC**  
**ANNNCAANNNNNNNNNNCTCCAGGNNNNNNCNTNNNGGAN**

&gt;Y2H-158

NNNNNNNNNNNNNCNTNCGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTG**  
 AATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAAACAGATA  
 AAGGTTTCATTCGTCTTGTCAAGACCTAGTCAGTGTGAAGGAGTGCCGGTAAATTATTT  
 GAAAATAACGACACGAACCACATCTCCTAGCAGGTTTAGCAGTAATTGGCAACTTGC  
 TCTCCTCTGCGTTCCACGCCATTGCTCTAGTACAGCGGTTCTCAACCGGTGGGTGGTGA  
 CCGCCGTGGTGTCCACAGAACCTTCACAGGAGTCCCCTAAGACCACCTGCATATAGG  
 CGGTTTACATTATGATTCAATGCAATTCAATTCTCTTTCTGTAGCTAATG  
 CAATCTCGTGTAAACCATTACAAAATTACAGTTATGAAGTAGCAACGAAAATAATGTTA  
 AGGTTGGGGTCACCAACAGTGAGGAACGTATTAAAGGGTGGCAGCATTAGGAAGGT  
 TGAGAACCACTGCTCTAGCCCTGGCTAATGCAGGCGCTCAAAAGTGAATGTATCAGAGA  
 AATTATTGAAAATCAGAATTGCCAGTCAGCTTTAAAAATACAGTTCTGTCTATT  
 CTTTACATAGATGGGTATCTCTGAGGTAGAAGTAGATACACAGTCATTGAAATC  
 TCCCTGGCCTTATGCAGTCAGAGGGCAAGGAGGAGGTGAACGAAGGCCAGCTGGTAAT  
 TTGTTGTTGCTATTACAGAAGTGACATATTCTGAAGCAGCTGGGAAAACGAACAA  
 GTTAGTCGCTGCCAGCAACGAGATCTCGTCAGTAAGAGACCTGTGTGGATTCTGAA  
 GCTGCCGCTAACGTTGAGGATACAGCAATCTCCTACTACCAGAAGGCATATCAGCTGT  
 CTGGGATCCGAGCTGCCAGGCTGCAAAAAANGGAAGTGTAGTCGGATGCTGTNTTTA  
 ATCACCTGTCGGCNNACTGGCCNNCNACTGGNACCATCTNNNANTGCTNNNGCCG  
 ATCTGGACTTGTNTNGGCCNTANTNGNNNGNAANNNCNCNTGGNNTGGANNNNCCT  
 CCNTGNCNTGGNANNNTNGNNNNTNINACTGNAACAGGNNNGNNNANNNGAANCNNG  
 NNNNNNTGNNNCNGGNNTTNCNNNNNNNTNNAN

&gt;Y2H-160

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**  
 GAATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAAACAGCTA  
 CTAGTTTCAACAATAGAGTGGAAAGAAATGAGCAAAGGTAGAAATGTCAAGCAGGTAC  
 AAGTCAGGGTGATTGGGGAAATCCTGTGCCAACAGCCTCACTTTGTAAATTCCATCTGTC  
 ACATTCAAAAGAACAGCAGCATAAGACAGGGATAAAAACCCACGTACCCTCCAAGGCT  
 TGAGTAAAGTCCACACTCAGCACTTCAAAGACTAACGTCGTTGACTGCCAAGGCTGC  
 CCTCTTAATACACCGCCTATGCATGTGCTGTGAAAGGCAACTCTGTGCATGTGCTGTGG  
 AGGAGATGGCCTCATGGCTGTGCCTGGCTGCCAGGAATCAGTATAGCTGTGAAAGGA  
 GACAGTATCCATAGACTCTGCTTTCTGCAAGGAAAGCCCTTCTTACATGATTG  
 CCTATAATTCAAGACAAATTAAAATTGCTGCCTGCCTGAGCCCTCCACCTTACTTTG  
 CATTCCCTCAGTCATATTCTTGTGAGGCTAAGTGCCTATCCGAGGAGATGGTTCAA  
 GGCTAACTAACTAATCTGCAGCTTCCAAAGTGCCTCAGAGGTATTCTCAAAGTTGGTA  
 TGCTTAATAAGTGTGAAATATTCCAGTTCTTAGGCAGCCTTAACCTCTGTGCCCC  
 TGTAGTNCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGNNCCNNNNNNNTNNNNNNNAANNGNGGG  
 NNNNNNNNNNGNNNNNNNTNNNNNNNNNTNNNAANANAANNNNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNNAAAACCCNNNNNANGTTNNNTNTNCANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NNNNNNNNNNN

>Y2H-161

>Y2H-163

NNNNNNNNNNNCNNCGACGTACCAAGATTACGCTATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGT**GAA  
TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGATATTGTATGT  
GTCTATAAACATTATTACGTAAACTTTTTAAAAAAATTGAAAAAAGGGGGG  
AAGGGGGG  
GGGAAAAAAAAGGGGGGGCCCCCCCCGAAAAAAANNAAAAAAAA  
AACCCAATTTTNANANCCCCNNNNNTNNNNNCCAAAAAAAANNNNNNNAAA  
AAAAAAAANNNAANAANNTNNNNNNNNNANANANNNNAACNNNNNTNNNNN  
ANAANCNACNNNNNTNCNNNGGCCNNNNCTNGANNTGNATGANNAANANN  
CTGANCCNTACNNNNNNNCTGNNNNNTGNNNNNNNCNNTNGNNNNNGNNNNN  
NCTGCNNNNNNNNNN

&gt;Y2H-178

NNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 ATTCCACCCAAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGATGGCAACTC  
 TCTCTGTGTCCTTTGTTCTAAAGCTCTCAGTGTACAAGTGGACATTGGATACAA  
 GACCTTATGTAACAAACAGAGGTGATATCTGAAGCATTGAAATTGGATATAAAATTCTA  
 CTCTAAAGAGGTTGATCTAGAGTATGGCTAACATCTATATATGCAATCTATTAAAAGA  
 ACTTAATTGGCAATTATGTCCTGATCTGATTGCAATTATTCTCTAATTAAATCCTTACC  
 CCCATTAACCTGTTTATCTGTACAGATAGAGTGCAAAATGTATTATAAGATTAA  
 TACCTGCCCATTCCTCTCCTCATTCTCCTCCCTGTCTGATTATGGTATCTTATC  
 CTAACCTGAAAGACTGAAGGCACATGGTCCCTCTAAAAACTACTATTGATACCACACTGC  
 AGAAATAAGCCAGCAACAACAGGGCGCGGGCTTCTCCCTCTCTCCTAAATG  
 CATGTTCAAAGATGAGACCTTATTGATCTAACATCTGTCAGATGAGTCATACATTGG  
 ATTATTTTATATACATGTATACACAATATTCAAATTGAAAGCAACATCTCAGTGGAA  
 TTCAAAACTACTACATACTGTTGTTAAAACAAAATTATAATCGTACAAATGAAATGC  
 ACATATTGATATTAAAATGCATAATTAAAGAAAACCCAAAAAAAAAANGGGCC  
 CCCCCGCCCTCAAAGGGGGGNNTCGAACCGGGACTCCTCGGCTCCAACCNNNAANG  
 AATCGTAAATCCGAAANCCCCNAAGTCCTTAATNNGNNNGGGNCNAAAAAAAA  
 ANCNGCCNGNCG

&gt;Y2H-181

NNNNNNNNNNNNCNTCGACGTACCGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 AA  
 TTCCACCCANNAGTGGTATNAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGTTATAAAGGA  
 GGTGAATGTGAGCCCAGTCCCACCGATCCCTGTCAGCTGCACAAAGGCCAGTCCTACA  
 GTGTCAACATCACCTTACCAAGCGGCACTCAGTCCCAGAACAGCACGGCCTGGTCCAC  
 GGCATCCTGGAAGGGATCCGGTCCCTCCCTATTCTGAGCCTGACGGTTGTAAGAG  
 TGGAATCAACTGCCCATCCAGAAAGACAAGGTCTACAGCTACCTGAATAAGCTCCGG  
 TGAAGAATGAATACCCCTCTATAAAACTGGTGGTGGATGGAAACTTGAAGATGGAAA  
 AAGAATAATCTCTCTGCTGGAGATCCCAGTTCAGATCACAGCTAGGCTCCTGGCG  
 CCTGTTGTCAGTGGGCTGAGAGGCCATGGACGGAGTGGGGGGAAAGAAACAGAAATCA  
 GACCCGAAATGGAATCAGTGCCTATGATGAACAGAACATTCAAGAATGCTGTTTATGC  
 CTTAACCTCCAAAGCAGTAACTGCAAGCCTACTACTCTTGAGAGCGCGCTCAGAGCC  
 ATTGTCCCCGAGATAGCCTCTGGGAGGCTTGGGAGGGAAAGGGAAACTGGAAAGA  
 TTAGATTGGTGTCCATGGCTGTTGCTGGATTACAGGCAGGTTCCACCAGACAGGA  
 TGGAACGGGGTTGCTTAGGGATGTCAGATAACTTGACCCAGGGCTATGGATCCACTGTG  
 AAGGATGGCTTCCCAGAGTCTCTGGCTGCCTGGGGTTACCTCCCTGTTAAG  
 TGCCTCCTGAGTCCCCAGGCCCTGGCTTATCAGTCAGATGAGTCTCCTGGTAGCCTCT  
 GCCCCATCGCTTCAGCAGTAGCGACTAGCTCTCCTCGGTATCCAGACTGGCTGANNN  
 AGTCTGCCNAAAANTAGGNNNNNNNGNCTNNNNCTTNGGGNTNNCCNNNGTNNT  
 TGGTAGTTTCATTAANGCNNNNNTGGATNNNNNNNCTNNNNTTNGNTTTNAACC  
 NNNNTNGNCTGAACCGNCTNNNGNAGGANNNNNNACNCCNNNNNNNNNNNN  
 NAAAAAANNANNNNNNNNNNNCCNTNNGNNNGNNNNNAANN

&gt;Y2H-185

NNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACCNATTANNNCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTNA**  
 NTTCCACCNNNCNNNGGTATNAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGGNGTTCAATTGA  
 GCTATAGTACACACTGTTCTCTGTATAATGGTACAACAAATAGCAAGTGAACAT  
 GTCGTAATATAAAGGTTCAAGTGATGTATTGAAAATAATTTCTAACTGCTTGATG  
 TATCACATACTCTAAATTGCACAGTAGGCGTGTTATTAAACAGATTGGCTGGAAAGT  
 TTTGAAATAGTACTGAATTACAGTCTCAGTGCTATTCTGTTGCTGTATGTGGTAG  
 GTTATACCGAAGTAACTAATCTTCAATGAATGCTGATATTTATTAGAATGAAAGCAC  
 AGATTAGCATTAAATATTTTATCCTGGAAATCCTTGGCAAGTACTGGCAGCCCCAAA  
 TTTAGAAAACATATGAGATTTCAAACACAGTAAACATGGTTCTGTTGGACATTTTATTT  
 TTAACTGTTAACTTAGGTGTTCGCAGTTCTGTTGAATGGGACTTCTGCAGGACTGTATT  
 TAGCATGCTGTAAGTACTTTGGGGTGAATAGGCTCCGAGTCTAAATTCTCAGAAATGT  
 CTGTGATGTATTGACCATGAATAGCGTGTACCATGACAGAAATGAAATTACACTCTT  
 AACCCCTCTAACGTGGACTGGCTTACAGGGGACCAATAATGACAGATCTGGAG  
 AGTCTCCTGGTGCTTATTTAGAAGTCAAATCAACCCAATTAGTATCTTGTAGTAGAT  
 ATAATGAGCCTATTCCTTCTAAAAAGGCTTGTGGCTGGACGTGCTTTACAAGAAAT  
 AGTGACCTTGGGAATATGTAACAAAGAGATCTTTCTAAGAGTNNGGGGNAANNNG  
 GGGGANCTGTATANTNACAANAAANTCGGTTNCACNGTNNNNGNNNNNANNANATT  
 NAANGAATNNGNNTNNNNNGTTTNAAGCAANGCENNNGAGAGCTCCAGGANGNNAG  
 NCNNNAANTTNNGNNNNNTTTNNNNNCNTNNCNCNNNNNCTTNANTNNNNNCGGNCN  
 NGNNTTNNNNNCNTNNACTANNNNNNAANNGGNTTCAANNNNCNNCCCCNG  
 GNAAANNNNNNNCGGNNACCCNN

&gt;Y2H-186

NNNNNNNNNNNNCNTACGACGTACCNNGATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGA**  
 TTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCATTACGGCCGGGGGACCTGCAGC  
 CGCTGCAGGGATGAAGGTCTGTCAGTTCTGTCATGGCTCAACGTGCTGA  
 ATGTAGACTACCGCACCGTGAGCAATCTGATTCTGACAGGCCAAGGACAATTGTCATG  
 GAAGTCATGGAGGAGTTGACTGCTGAGCACAGAGACATCCCTGCTTGTCCCCTATCCC  
 AGAACACACACAGTGGCGAGGCAAGGCTGCCAGGCACATGGATAATTGGGACATTGC  
 AGATCTTCTGATCATATGCACCTTGTCTTCATACGCTGTTGGATGTGGAAGAA  
 CCAGGTTACATATCTTAAAAACAAAACACAGCAGGGCTGGCTCAAGTCTATA  
 ATCCCAGCATTAGGAGGGCAAGGCAGAAGTGTGCAAATTCAAGGCAAGCGTCTACTA  
 ACAGTGTGAGTGCCTGTCTAAAAACACACTCGGGATCTTCCACACAAGTGCACATA  
 CCACACACATGCACACACAGCACACATGCACACCACACACACAGCACAAAGCCCAGTT  
 TAGAGTTCTCAATCATTGTTCTTCATGTTTCGGGAAGTTGTTGTGAAACCAAATTAGC  
 AACATGGAAAAATGCCATTTAGAAGGTATAGAATAGTTACTACATATTTACGTCA  
 TGCCTACTGTGTTGTGGTAAGAATAAGGAACCAGCACCTGCAATCTGGCTACTTA  
 GGATGCTGAGGCAGGAGGATGATCACTGGGTTCTGGTAGTAATGTGAGCCTGGCAAC  
 ATAGTGAACCCCCACATTAATTCAAAAANAAAAAAANGGCCCNNGCCTTAA  
 GGGGGGNCTCCAACCGNACCCCNCGNCTCCGCTCGAAAAANTCGNNNNCCGNNNNCC  
 NNNNGTCCNNNNNNNNNGNNNNNTNTNTAAAANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN



&gt;Y2H-189

NNNNNNNNNNNNNCNTNCACGTACCGNATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTG**  
 AATTCCACCCAAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTGGCCATTACGGCCGGGGAGAGCTCT  
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 TTAGAACCTGGTCGCGTTGATCTCGTATCTCACACTTGTCTGAAGCATTGAAAGG  
 CATGCTACTCCTTACATTCCAGCGATATGTAGTGTCTCAGAGCTTGCCCCGGCCCCACC  
 TTGTAGCCTCCCTGGTCTTGCACCAGTAGATTCTGAGCTATCTTAACGGCAGC  
 TTGAGAACATTGTGATCAGGACATAACCAAGCAGTGGGGTACAGTAGTATTGTGAA  
 GCAACGGTTGTGATGAATCACAGAGAACGCCCCTTAACTTGTTACACAGAACATCAACG  
 CACATAGTTAGTGTCTAGTGTATATTGGCTAATGTTAAATGGAAAGGGCCAAGG  
 CACAAAGGCCGGAAACCATGAGGAAGAACATTAGGTAGTTGTTAAACTGGAGTATGGC  
 CACATTGGATGGCTTCTGGAGGAATACATCTCTGGGGTGTGCTCAGTGTACGTCT  
 TGTACAGCTGACACTGTTGCTGTCATCTGGCCTACCCAGTCACCCAAAGGTTGT  
 GGGAACTTGGTACCATAAATTACTAAAAATTGCTGTAGAGAACGGTTCTGGGAAATTAA  
 AGATGATAGCTCAGCAGCGGGTTGATCTGAAACCTTGGTGTCTGCTTCAGGAACCTAA  
 CCTTAATAATGTCACTTAGATCCTGGCAGTTCTAAAGAGGTAACCCCTGGGGTTGT  
 GTCCAGGGTTCTATATATTAGGTTAAACACTTTGGAATGATGGAAAGTGGCCTT  
 TTAGAGATGGTAGCTTGAACCTCTGCNATGTAGTTNNNGNTGGNTNCCTGANN  
 ACCNTCCNTCCNTTNCCATTNNNACTGGNNACAANTGANNNNCCNN  
 ANNGNTAGCNNNNNNNGNNCAANNN

&gt;Y2H-192

NNNNNNNNNNNNNCNTNCACGTACCGNATTACGCTCATATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAA**  
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 AAGCCACTGGCTGCAGGTCTCAGGACTGACCAGTGGCTGCACCTGTCCATCCTCAG  
 CCTGTCCATCTGTCTCAGGCCATGGCGAAGCTGCTAGCACTCACCTCGTGGACTGGT  
 GTTGGCACTTACAAGAACCATCGGTCTTCCTATCAATAACACTGTGTACCTACTGGT  
 GTAAACCACCCAGACTCCTCGTCCACTGTGGAGGTATTAAATTCAAGAACAGAGGAAAG  
 ATCACTCTGCATCTGAAAACCACATCACACATGAACCTCTGCCTAGGTACTGAGCATTCAA  
 CGATATAGCTGCTATTGGACCTGAGAGCTTTATGCCACAAATGATCACTATTTGCTG  
 ACCCATACTTACGGCCTGGAAATGTACTTGGGTCTGTCGTGGTCAAATGTTGTTAC  
 TGCAGTCCAGATAAAGTCCAGGTGGTAGCAGAACGGTTGATTCGCGAATGGCATTGG  
 CATTCCCTGATGGTATGCTATATAGCTGAATTGCTGGCTACAAGATTATGTGTA  
 TGAAAAGCATGCTAATTGGACTTTAACACCATTGAAGGTCTCAACCTTGACACCCTG  
 TGGATAACATCTCTGTGGATCCTGTGACAGGGGACCTCTGGGTGGATGCCATCCCAAC  
 GGAATGAGGATCTTTCTATGACGCAGAGAACCTCCCGGCTCAGAGGTGCTTCGAAT  
 CCAGAACATTATCCGAAGACCCAAAATAACTGTAGTTATGCAGAGAACGGTACCG  
 TCCTGCAAGGCACCAACGGTGCCTCTGTGTCACAAAGGAAACTGCTGATTGGCACTGTG  
 TTCCACAAAGCTTTACTGTGATCTGTGACAAGNAACTGCNCNACGTCACTGAAAGTG  
 AGGCNNNTATNNCATCCTTGCCATACTGTAAGNNCTANNNAAGNNNTGANNTNTGCTANT  
 AATGANNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNAANGNNNTGAGNNNTNCCTGGCN>NNNN  
 TNNAACNNNNNNNGNTNNNTNNNCTNNNNNNNNNTNAAGNNCCCN>NNNN  
 NTAAAANTTTTNCCCCNNAAAAAAAANNN

&gt;Y2H-193

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNTNCACGTACCAGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTG**  
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 ATGTAACATTCAGGCCTTCTGGACTTCCCAGAAGAGGAGGGAATATTCTGTCT  
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 TCCCATGTCCAGCAAAATTCACTTGAGGGAACTATACTGATACAAAACATTAAACAT  
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 AAGGTTTAATTCACTGTTGCTTTGAGCTGCAGGGTGACGGGCAGTAGAAACATTGA  
 AACATCTGCCATCATCCATGGCAGGAAACATAGCAAGATGTTCTTTTACTTTGCA  
 CTGTTGAGTGGGTCTAACAAACTGATTCCCAGCTAGTTTAAATGAAGAATCTAAA  
 TAATGTGGCAGCTAAAGTATAGATGTATGTGCTAACTGAAATAATGCTATGTCTGT  
 TAGCCATACAGTCTGTTATCTTACATCCTCATTACATGGATTATGTTACTTAAGAT  
 ATGTTCTTCTTACAGAAAATATTCAAAGGGAACTATTCACTGTGGGTCTTGTCA  
 CTGATTCTGCCTGCCACAATCTCAGAAATTCTCTCATGTGCCACCCATTGACAG  
 TAGGACAAGGGTTGAAATACATTCTTCTGGTGGTAAGGGTGGGTGACAAGACGTT  
 TCAAATCCTCTGGCCTCCTTGCGATCGATGGCATGTGTTAATAAGATGGCTAGATG  
 GGACTGGCAGATTGTTCNNNANAATTACTTTGGCTNAATGTACATGGTNNGGNAGGGA  
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&gt;Y2H-194

NNNNNNNNNTNCNTNCACGTACCNGATTACGCTATGAAC**ATGGAGGCCAGTGAA**  
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 GCTTCAAGATGAAACACGATTAAAACCTGGCTGCCCATCCGCCAGTGGAAAGAA  
 GGTGACCAAGGCACAGAGGTATCTGGCTCACGCAGCACGTGGAGCTGAGCTTGGCC  
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GGNNNNNNNAANCCNN

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Identification of Unique Regulatory and  
Coding Regions in Mouse Myosin V  
Introns: A Comparison of Proteomics- and  
Genomics-Based Methods

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