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IN SILICO FINDING OF THE PUTATIVE DRUG TARGETS FROM HYPOTHETICAL SET OF PROTEINS FOR MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE TN

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ABSTRACT: Leprosy is a chronic granulomatous disease caused by acid-fast bacilli Mycobacterium leprae. It is most prevalent in tropical countries and poses a threat to over 122 countries across the globe. In 2012, 232857 new cases of leprosy were registered in the world. World Health Organization (WHO), recommended the Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) for treatment of leprosy, but the minimum duration of treatment ranges from 6-12 months. Therefore, the need of a new putative target for treatment of leprosy, which is effective in leprosy and reduces the duration of treatment. The Proteome information available suggests that among the 1603 proteins in M. leprae TN, a staggering 27% or more remains classified as hypothetical uncharacterized set of proteins. In this present work we, assign the probable functions of hypothetical set of proteins present in M. leprae to explore their plausible role as new putative drug targets. Out of 442,177 hypothetical protein sequences had GO term. Of these, 43 sequences had disease ontology (DO) term, 59 sequences had human phenotype (HP) term and out of these 43 sequences, 16 sequences were found to contain only DO term, while 27 sequences had both HP and DO term. Out of 177, 15 sequences were found to be associated with 39 KEGG reference pathway pathways. Out of 39 pathways, inositol phosphate metabolism, fatty acid degradation, ethylbenzene degradation, sulfur relay system and limonene & pinene degradation were common metabolic pathway, which might be used as putative drug target for M. leprae.

INTRODUCTION: Leprosy is a chronic granulomatous disease and is also known as Hansen's disease (HD) ¹. The disease is caused by an acid-fast, rod-shaped bacillus *Mycobacterium leprae*. The clinical manifestations of leprosy are bacillary infiltration, lesions on skin, peripheral neuropathy and various immunological reactions. ² It is an endemic disease and is spread out in tropical counties.



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According to the World Health Organization (WHO) more than 115 countries were affected by leprosy, and around 189018 prevalent cases were registered till the first quarter of 2013 ³. Moreover, 232857 new cases of leprosy per 100000 populations were registered during 2012. The regional distribution of the disease is given in **Table 1**. Overall 25 countries of the African region, 28 Americas region, 20 Eastern Mediterranean regions, 11South-East Asia region and 31 countries of the Western Pacific region were included. However, 134752 new cases were reported in India in the year 2012 ³. The number of cases in 2012 was higher as compared to the cases reported in recent years as shown in **Fig. 1**.

Leprosy is a Flügge droplet infection, transmission occurs by inhalation of the bacilli contained in nasal secretion, but other possible route of transmissions of leprosy are skin erosions, blood, vertical transmission, breast milk, and insect bites ⁴. The incubation period of leprosy is about 3-10 years, symptom disabilities when, *M. leprae* invades Schwann cells in the peripheral nervous system leading to damage of peripheral nerve. ¹ The main symptom of leprosy is disfiguring skin sores, lumps or bumps with loss of pain and sensation due to damage of peripheral nerve.

In 1982, the WHO classified leprosy, based on the bacterial index (BI). It becomes paucibacillary (PB) when BI goes lower than 2 and multi-bacillary (MB) when BI increases more than or equal to 2⁵. WHO campaign for leprosy with the support of private foundations and pharmaceutical companies was for the recommendation of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) ⁶. Now-a-days, genome sequencing provides fast and reliable solutions to identify the whole information of the genome. The genome sequencing of *M. leprae* samples from Tamil Nadu, India was performed by Cole *et al.* in the year 2001 using a combination of sequenced cosmids from multiplex sequencing and end sequences from the

genome shotgun library using dye termination on automated sequencers. *M. leprae* TN genome belongs under SNP type 1 and subtype A. The molecular weight of the genome is 2.2 x 109 Daltons, containing 3,268,203 base pairs (bp) and G+C (guanine + cytosine) content of 57.8%. The genome contains 49.5% of total genome as proteincoding gene, 27% of pseudo genes and remaining 23.5% of genome does not show any expression ⁷. The total 1603 proteins are available in different protein database out of them, 442 protein sequences are hypothetical and uncharacterized.

Hypothetical proteins are plausible target for drug discovery by computational methods. Literature survey suggested that hypothetical proteins assign the functional information in various organisms by computational methods. Computational analysis of hypothetical proteins for human fetal brain showed that many hypothetical proteins have ligase activity ⁸ No prior comprehensive studies were undertaken on hypothetical proteins for *M. leprae* TN, therefore functional annotation and detailed investigations of hypothetical proteins, which might be used as putative drug targets for *M. leprae* TN, has been attempted in the present work.

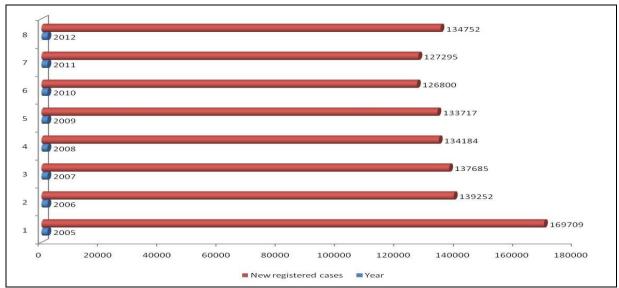


FIG. 1: REPORTED CASE OF LEPROSY ACROSS THE GLOBE

TABLE 1: WHO REPORT ON THE PREVALENCE OF LEPROSY?

S. No	Territory	Registered prevalence	No. of new cases during (2012)
1	African	17540	20599
2	Americas	33926	36178
3	Eastern Mediterranean	4 960	4235
4	South-East Asia	125167	166445
5	Western Pacific	7425	5400

METHODOLOGY:

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Databases employed: Uncharacterized hypothetical protein sequences for *Mycobacterium leprae* TN were retrieved from Proteome sets of UniProt-KB database ⁹. Reference proteome set of *M. leprae* TN was last modified on July 4, 2014. Database of Essential Gene (DEG 10.6) was used for the investigation of essential gene present in *M. leprae* ¹⁰. KEGG database (Release 69.0) was used to investigate the metabolic pathway information ¹¹. String Data Base (String DB, version 9.1) was used to identify and analyze the networks for Cluster of Orthologous Groups (COG) between protein families ^{12, 13}.

Tools employed: Hmmscan web server was used to assign the Pfam domain information from the query protein sequences ^{14, 15}. CD batch search was used to assign the functional domain information from the query protein sequences ¹⁶. dcGO web server was used to predict Genome Ontology (GO), Disease Ontology (DO) and Human Phenotype (HP) from the query protein sequences. ¹⁷ KEGG Automatic Annotation Server (KAAS) was used to predict pathway associations from the query protein sequences ¹⁸.

Sequence analysis: 442 hypothetical, uncharacterized protein sequences, belonging to M. *leprae*, were retrieved from UniProt-KB database. Domain information of these sequences was analyzed by hmmscan against Pfam database, with an e valve of 10^{-3} . We found that out of 422, 318 protein sequences had at least one Pfam domain. Functional annotated conserved domain for 318 protein sequences were identified by NCBI Batch

Web CD-Search against CDD--45746PSSMs with an e-value 10⁻³. We obtained 276 sequences, which had at least one functional annotated conserve domain. Further, these 276 protein sequences were analyzed for possible GO, DO and HP term. Out of 268, 177 sequences had GO term. KAAS was used to retrieve the reference metabolic pathway from KEGG for 177 sequences, which had GO term.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Sequence based drug target identification: The proteome information available suggests that among the 1603 proteins in M. leprae TN, a staggering 442 remains classified as a hypothetical uncharacterized set. The result of Hmmscan suggested that out of 442 hypothetical uncharacterized hypothetical sequences, sequences had at least one Pfam domain associated with the query sequences. After excluding spurious annotations, we predicted the functional annotated conserved domain from CD batch search for 311 sequences with an e value of 10⁻³, against conserve domain database (CDD). At last, we found 1685 functional annotated conserved domain which were widely distributed in 268 sequences.

Functional information related to Gene Ontology (GO) was predicted by domain-centric Gene Ontology (dcGO) predictor. The result of dcGO predictor was tabulated in supplementary **Table 1**. Out of 268 hypothetical/uncharacterized protein sequences, 177 sequences had GO term. Out of 177, 43 sequences had disease ontology (DO) term and 59 sequences had human phenotype (HP) term. Out of these 43 sequences, 16 sequences had only DO term, while 27 sequences had both HP and DO term.

Supplementary:

TABLE 1: FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION OF 177 SEQUENCES HAVING GO TERM THROUGH DOMAIN-CENTRIC GENE ONTOLOGY (DCGO) PREDICTOR

Sl	UniprotKB	Gene Ontology	Human Phenotype	Disease Ontology	Homology with human
No.	ID	(GO)	(\mathbf{HP})	(DO)	proteome (Have DO
					term)
1	Q9CCZ0	Phosphoric diester hydrolase	N/A*	N/A	N/A
		activity			
2	Q9CBR0	Protein complex scaffold	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Q9CBF7	Alcohol binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Q9CBR1	Adenylyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Q9CBQ9	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the	N/A	N/A
			philtrum		
6	Q9CBC7	Exopeptidase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A

7	Q9CBR6	Carboxy-lyase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Q50123	Alcohol binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Q9CBM5	Phospholipid binding	Abnormality of metabolism/homeos tasis	N/A	N/A
10	Q7APZ6	Aminoacyl-tRNA ligase activity	N/A	Benign neoplasm	Negative
11	Q9CBR8	Intramolecular transferase activity	N/A	Motor neuron disease	Positive
12	Q7AQ21	N-acyltransferase activity	Abnormality of nervous system physiology	N/A	N/A
13	Q9CBI9	Carboxylic ester hydrolase activity	Abnormality of lipid metabolism	Meningioma	Positive
14	Q7AQ25	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
15	Q9CBF8	Hydrolase activity, hydrolyzing O- glycosyl compounds	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Q9CBN4	Monocarboxylic acid binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	Q9CBC4	Small molecule binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	O33089	Guanyl nucleotide binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Q49857	N-acyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the cerebral vasculature	N/A	N/A
20	Q49741	ATPase activity, coupled to movement of substances	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Q57240	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on the aldehyde or oxo group of donors	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Q49649	Thiolester hydrolase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Q49755	Carbamoyl-phosphate synthase activity	Hyperammonemia	N/A	N/A
24	Q49757	Cysteine-type peptidase activity	N/A	Bullous skin disease	Negative
25	Q9CC91	RNA polymerase II transcription factor binding transcription factor activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	Q9CC85	Intramolecular transferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	P53425	Catalytic activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	P53426	Serine hydrolase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	P50474	Monooxygenase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	O33011	Purine NTP-dependent helicase activity	Abnormality of the outer ear	N/A	N/A
31	O33057	Anion transmembrane transporter activity	Abnormality of movement	Pancreas disease	Negative
32	P54878	Microbody	Abnormality of the musculature	N/A	N/A
33	P54581	Intramolecular oxidoreductase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	P54882	Unfolded protein binding	Abnormality of the cerebral vasculature	N/A	N/A
35	Q9CD28	Guanyl nucleotide binding	Paralysis due to lesions of the principle motor tracts	Autosomal recessive disease	Positive
36	O05668	Intramolecular transferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
37	Q9CCW4	N-methyltransferase activity	N/A	Connective tissue cancer	Negative
38	O32965	Metallopeptidase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
39	Q9CD30	Purine NTP-dependent helicase activity	Abnormality of the outer ear	Autosomal recessive disease	Negative
40	Q9CD26	Hydrolase activity, acting on carbon-nitrogen (but not peptide)	N/A	N/A	N/A

74	Q7APZ3	Phosphatase binding	Abnormality of the	Autosomal	Positive
	-		lip	dominant disease	1 00141 0
75	Q7APZ4	Aminoacyl-tRNA ligase activity	N/A	Benign neoplasm	Negative
76	Q49942	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
77	Q9CBS5	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
78	Q49618	Monocarboxylic acid binding	Hypoglycemia	Primary biliary cirrhosis	Negative
79	Q7AQP5	Phosphatase binding	Abnormality of the lip	Autosomal dominant disease	Positive
80	Q9CDE4	Phosphatase binding	Abnormality of the pulmonary artery	Autosomal dominant disease	Positive
81	Q9CDD8	Guanyl nucleotide binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	Q9CDD7	Purine NTP-dependent helicase activity	Abnormality of the outer ear	N/A	N/A
83	Q9CDB9	Magnesium ion binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
84	Q9CDB9 Q9CDB7	Transferase activity, transferring	Joint laxity	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
		hexosyl groups	·		
85	Q9CDB3	Carboxylic ester hydrolase activity	Abnormality of lipid metabolism	Meningioma	Negative
86	Q9CD97	N-acyltransferase activity	Behavioral abnormality	N/A	N/A
87	Q9CD92	Monocarboxylic acid binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
88	Q9CD90	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
89	Q9CD74	Intramolecular transferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
90	Q9CD71	Endopeptidase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
91	Q7AQM9	Intramolecular oxidoreductase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
92	Q9CD64	N-acyltransferase activity	Abnormality of vision	N/A	N/A
93	Q9CD62	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on the CH-NH2 group of donors	N/A	N/A	N/A
94	Q7AQM2	DNA-dependent ATPase activity	Paralysis due to lesions of the	N/A	N/A
			principle motor tracts		
95	Q7AQL2	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on the CH-NH group of donors	N/A	N/A	N/A
96	Q9CD54	Carboxy-lyase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
97	Q9CD53	Transferase activity, transferring hexosyl groups	N/A	N/A	N/A
98	Q7AQL0	Unfolded protein binding	Abnormality of cranial sutures	N/A	N/A
99	Q7AQK7	Monooxygenase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
100	Q7AQK6	Cysteine-type peptidase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
101	Q7AQK5	Thiolester hydrolase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
102	Q7AQK0	Catalytic activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
103	Q9CCV6	Carboxylic ester hydrolase activity	Abnormality of lipid metabolism	Meningioma	Negative
104	Q9CCV0	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
105	Q9CCU2	Monooxygenase activity	Puberty and gonadal disorders	Gonadal disease	Negative
106	Q7AQJ1	Magnesium ion binding	N/A	Neurodegenerative disease	Positive
107	Q9CCU0	Adenylyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
107	Q9CCU0 Q9CCT2	Cysteine-type peptidase activity	N/A N/A	N/A Autoimmune	
100	Q3CC12	Cysteme-type pepudase activity	IN/A	disease of skin and	Negative

147	Q9CC38	Cellular macromolecular complex	N/A	N/A	N/A
		assembly			
148	Q7AQ72	Nuclease activity	Microcephaly	Hematopoietic system disease	Negative
149	Q7AQ71	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
150	Q9CC33	Lipoprotein metabolic process	N/A	N/A	N/A
151	Q7AQ59	Transcription regulatory region DNA binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
152	Q9CC26	RNA binding	Vomiting	N/A	N/A
153	Q9CC25	Thiolester hydrolase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
154	Q9CC18	Lyase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
155	Q9CC07	Intramolecular oxidoreductase activity	N/A	Adenoma	Negative
156	Q7AQ55	Acetyltransferase activity	N/A	Lipid storage disease	Negative
157	Q9CC02	Catalytic activity	N/A		N/A
158	Q9CBY0	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on a sulfur group of donors	N/A	Normocytic anemia	Negative
159	Q9CBW7	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on the CH-NH2 group of donors	N/A	N/A	N/A
160	Q9CBW5	Monooxygenase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
161	Q9CBV8	Monooxygenase activity	N/A	Hypertension	Negative
162	Q9CBV5	DNA-dependent ATPase activity	Paralysis due to lesions of the principle motor	Autosomal recessive disease	Positive
4.50	071015		tracts	27/4	27/1
163	Q7AQ45	Acetyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
164	Q7AQ44	Ribonuclease activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
165	Q7AQ41	Oxidoreductase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
166	Q9CBV0	Sulfur compound binding	Abnormal facial shape	Inherited metabolic disorder	Negative
167	Q7AQ37	DNA polymerase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
168	Q9CB84	Ribonuclease activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
169	Q9CB82	S-adenosylmethionine-dependent methyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
170	Q7APW5	Carboxyl- or carbamoyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
171	Q7APW4	Hormone binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
172	Q7APW3	Flavin adenine dinucleotide binding	N/A	N/A	N/A
173	Q9CB74	N-methyltransferase activity	Abnormality of the philtrum	N/A	N/A
174	Q9CB73	N-acyltransferase activity	Behavioral abnormality	Diabetes mellitus	Negative
175	Q9CB61	Oxidoreductase activity, acting on a sulfur group of donors	N/A	Adenoma	Negative
176	Q9CB38	Acetyltransferase activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
177	Q9CB37	Lipid homeostasis	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A* - Not available

Further, homology of 43 sequences (which had DO term) with human proteome were analyzed by NCBI BLASTP program. BLASTP program was performed against UniProt-KB database for human proteome with an e value 0.001. Hits were considered as true positive (homologs), when it had an identity of >30% and a coverage of >70%. We found that 13 sequences were homologous to

human proteome, while the remaining 30 sequences with DO term did not show homology with Human proteome. These 30 sequences might be used as putative drug target for M. leprae. UniProt-KB Sequence ID for these sequences was tabulated in supplementary **Table 1**.

Essential genes in prokaryotes have a minimal genome, which play the key roles in metabolism. Database of Essential Gene (DEG) constitute a minimal genome, forming a set of functional modules, which play the important role in metabolism. DEG BLASTp report suggested that

out of 177 sequences, 101 sequences had at least one prokaryotic DEG homologous sequences. These 101 sequences were found to contain 494 DEG homologous genes. These sequences might be used as putative drug target for *M. leprae* (supplementary **Table 2**).

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Supplementary:

TABLE 2: LIST OF 101 SEQUENCES (OUT OF 177 SEQUENCES) CONTAINING 494 DEG HOMOLOGOUS GENES

GENE Sl no.	Query Protein	No. of homologs in DEG	DEG AC Number
1	tr Q9CBR0 Q9CBR0_MYCLE	2	DEG10270551; DEG10250602
1	Uncharacterized protein OS= <i>Mycobacterium</i>	2	DEG10270331, DEG10230002
	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML1720 PE=4 SV=1		
2	tr Q9CBR1 Q9CBR1 MYCLE	5	DEG10340229; DEG10150073;
	Uncharacterized protein OS=Mycobacterium	3	DEG10110123; DEG10270550;
	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML1719 PE=4 SV=1		DEG10250601
3	tr Q9CBQ9 Q9CBQ9_MYCLE	3	DEG10270552; DEG10280353;
Ü	Uncharacterized protein OS=Mycobacterium	<u> </u>	DEG10250603;
	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML1723 PE=4 SV=1		22010 2 00000,
4	tr Q9CBM5 Q9CBM5_MYCLE	3	DEG10300085; DEG10110223;
	Uncharacterized protein OS=Mycobacterium	-	DEG10300086
	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML1802 PE=4 SV=1		
5	tr Q7APZ6 Q7APZ6_MYCLE Uncharacterized	2	DEG10270344; DEG10250373
	protein OS= <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> (strain TN)		,
	GN=ML2073 PE=4 SV=1		
6	tr Q9CBI9 Q9CBI9_MYCLE Uncharacterized	1	DEG10270628
	protein OS= <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> (strain TN)		
	GN=ML1921 PE=4 SV=1		
7	tr Q7AQ25 Q7AQ25_MYCLE Uncharacterized	10	DEG10100492; DEG10130008;
	protein OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		DEG10200110; DEG10280490;
	GN=ML1713 PE=4 SV=1		DEG10250034; DEG10270038;
			DEG10150116; DEG10270548;
			DEG10250598; DEG10100017
8	tr Q9CBC4 Q9CBC4_MYCLE	5	DEG10240254; DEG10290088;
	Uncharacterized protein OS=Mycobacterium		DEG10100132; DEG10270151;
	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML2203 PE=3 SV=1		DEG10250156
9	sp O33089 Y055_MYCLE Uncharacterized	9	DEG10170233; DEG10250510;
	protein ML0055 OS=Mycobacterium leprae		DEG10250045; DEG10270338;
	(strain TN) GN=ML0055 PE=3 SV=1		DEG10270049; DEG10080186;
			DEG10210007; DEG10070009;
			DEG10100022
10	sp Q49857 Y378_MYCLE Uncharacterized	18	DEG10240228; DEG10320168;
	protein ML0378 OS=Mycobacterium leprae		DEG10160084; DEG10130115;
	(strain TN) GN=ML0378 PE=4 SV=1		DEG10150091; DEG10230100;
			DEG10030387; DEG10330086;
			DEG10340377; DEG10010074;
			DEG10110106; DEG10280237;
			DEG10070117; DEG10200015;
			DEG10170288; DEG10290242;
1.1		2	DEG10180306; DEG10190124
. 11	sp Q49741 Y393_MYCLE Uncharacterized	2	DEG10270355; DEG10250385
	protein ML0393 OS=Mycobacterium leprae		
12	(strain TN) GN=ML0393 PE=4 SV=1	2	DEC10270014, DEC10250012
12	sp Q57240 Y396_MYCLE Uncharacterized	2	DEG10270014; DEG10250013
	protein ML0396/ML2692 OS=Mycobacterium		
12	leprae (strain TN) GN=ML0396 PE=3 SV=1	2	DEC10250505, DEC10100264
13	sp Q49649 Y493_MYCLE Uncharacterized	2	DEG10250505; DEG10100364

93	tr Q9CBW5 Q9CBW5_MYCLE Putative	12	DEG10060343; DEG10070034;
	uncharacterized protein ML1512		DEG10170169; DEG10060111;
	OS= <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> (strain TN)		DEG10020093; DEG10170110;
	GN=ML1512 PE=4 SV=1		DEG10010095; DEG10210042;
			DEG10020140; DEG10140275;
			DEG10140276; DEG10070004
94	tr Q9CBV5 Q9CBV5_MYCLE Putative	5	DEG10280402; DEG10250045;
	uncharacterized protein ML1536		DEG10270338; DEG10270049;
	OS= <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> (strain TN)		DEG10100022
	GN=ML1536 PE=4 SV=1		
95	tr Q7AQ45 Q7AQ45_MYCLE Putative	2	DEG10250542; DEG10150227
	uncharacterized protein ML1547		
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		
	GN=ML1547 PE=4 SV=1		
96	tr Q7AQ37 Q7AQ37_MYCLE Putative	6	DEG10270095; DEG10100068;
	uncharacterized protein ML1637		DEG10250104; DEG10270403;
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		DEG10250442; DEG10280212
	GN=ML1637 PE=4 SV=1		
97	tr Q7APW5 Q7APW5_MYCLE Putative	6	DEG10070084; DEG10270650;
	uncharacterized protein ML2327		DEG10250723; DEG10100586;
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		DEG10210082; DEG10170271;
	GN=ML2327 PE=4 SV=1		
98	tr Q7APW3 Q7APW3_MYCLE Putative	4	DEG10250724; DEG10250736;
	uncharacterized protein ML2333		DEG10100593; DEG10270657
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		
	GN=ML2333 PE=4 SV=1		
99	tr Q9CB74 Q9CB74_MYCLE Putative	2	DEG10250725; DEG10250125
	uncharacterized protein ML2334		
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		
4.00	GN=ML2334 PE=4 SV=1		
100	tr Q9CB73 Q9CB73_MYCLE Putative	3	DEG10250727; DEG10270652;
	uncharacterized protein ML2336		DEG10100588
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		
101	GN=ML2336 PE=4 SV=1	,	Production Production
101	tr Q9CB61 Q9CB61_MYCLE Putative	4	DEG10250717; DEG10010166;
	uncharacterized protein ML2412		DEG10100069; DEG10250105;
	OS=Mycobacterium leprae (strain TN)		
	GN=ML2412 PE=4 SV=1		

Total protein-coding genes in your sequence: 177 genes

In our sequence, the no. of genes having homologs with DEG: 101 genes In DEG, the no. of genes having homologs with our sequence: 494 genes

KASS was used to predict Pathway associations for the 177 sequences that have GO term and had at least one functional annotated conserved domain. KASS was performed using the BBH method (Best bidirectional Hit) from which we found that 50 sequences had KEGG orthology hits. Out of these 50 hits, 15 sequences were found to be associated with 39 KEGG pathways, which are shown in supplementary **Table 3**. KASS report provides important information about the protein (enzyme) associated in metabolic pathway.

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Supplementary:

TABLE 3: LIST OF 50 SEQUENCES HAVING KEGG ORTHOLOGY HITS OBTAINED THROUGH KASS

Sl no.	Query ID	KEGG Orthology ID	Pathway	KEGG Enzyme Nomenclature
1	Q9CCZ0	K07095	No Hits	No Hits
2	Q9CBR1	K00680	ko01120 Microbial metabolism in diverse environments ko00350 Tyrosine metabolism ko00903 Limonene and pinene degradation ko00362 Benzoate degradation	EC: 2.3.1

Homology based metabolic pathway reconstruction: Sequence information for metabolic pathway was retrieved from the KEGG database and MetaCyc ¹⁹. Enzyme catalyzing each

step in the reference metabolic pathway was used as query to search against UniProt-KB database for homologs in M. Leprae TN using NCBI protein blast (BLASTP) at an e value of 10⁻³. Hits

considered as true positive (homologs), when it had an identity of >30% and a coverage of >70%. Further, homologs founds within *M. leprae* TN were using COG modules of String database to understand the conservation of gene. Resultant, we found that inositol phosphate metabolism, fatty acid degradation, ethylbenzene degradation, sulfur relay system and limonene and pinene degradation were common metabolic pathways, which might be used as drug target in *M. leprae*. Here we

reconstruct the Inositol phosphate metabolism

because it is a common drug target in various

Prokaryotes as well as in cancer cell.

Case study: Inositol phosphate metabolism: Inositol phosphate metabolism is common in eukaryotes, but it is also found in some prokaryotes. Inositol derivatives play an important role in *Mycobacteria*; they are glycosyl-

phosphatidylinositol (GPI), phosphatidylinositol mannosides (PIM) and phosphatidylinositol (PI) ²⁰. Myo-inositol-1-phosphate (MIP) synthase is a good target for antipolar drugs 21. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Trypanosomabrucei and Candida albicans able to produce inositol in vitro in order to cause disease or even grow (Trypanosomabrucei) ²². Hence, inositol phosphate metabolism is a possible drug target for Mycobacteria. We constructed the possible inositol phosphate synthetic pathway in *M. leprae*. Reference pathway for inositol phosphate synthesis is shown in supplementary **Fig. 1** and complete list of enzymes that are involved in inositol phosphate synthesis is shown in supplementary **Table 4.** Homology based possible inositol synthesis pathway in M. leprae was depicted in Fig. 2.

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Supplementary:

TABLE 4: LIST OF ENZYMES THAT ARE INVOLVED IN INOSITOL PHOSPHATE SYNTHESIS INOSITOL PHOSPHATE METABOLISM

Steps	EC No. of Enzyme	Homolog with mtb**	Enzyme (mle***)	COG (of Homolog)	COG (of mle)
Step1	5.5.1.4	L0NNX2	Q57240	COG1260	COG1260
Step2	3.1.3.25	L0NSZ7	P46813	COG0483	COG0483

^{**}mtb=*Mycobacterium* tuberculosis 1435

Supplementary:

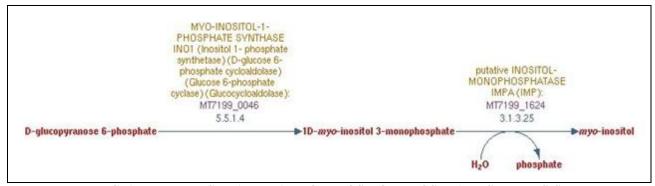


FIG. 1: REFERENCE PATHWAY FOR INOSITOL PHOSPHATE SYNTHESIS

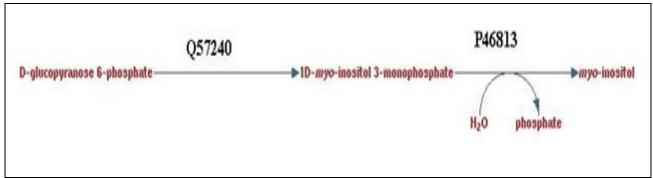


FIG. 2: REPRESENTATION OF HOMOLOGY BASED INOSITOL SYNTHESIS PATHWAY IN M. LEPRAE

^{***} mle= *Mycobacterium* leprae TN

Interaction of query protein against COG was depicted in **Fig. 3A** and Phylogenetic analysis of query with other COG proteins were depicted in **Fig. 3-B**. There are two enzymes, Q57240 (COG1260) andP46813 (COG0483), which

catalyzes the reactions in inositol phosphate synthesis and are conserved in *M. leprae*. Out of these two proteins, one protein (Q57240) is a hypothetical protein.

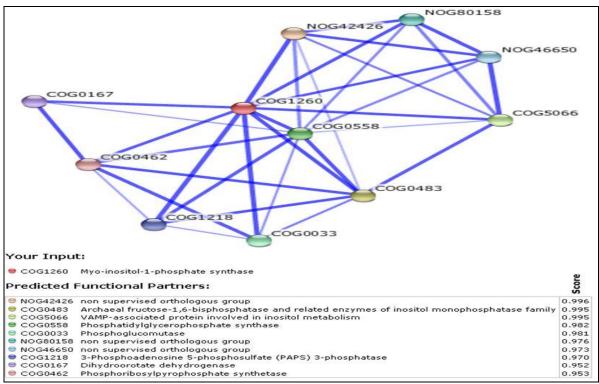


FIG. 3A: NETWORK ANALYSIS OF QUERY PROTEIN SEARCHED AGAINST COG USING STRING

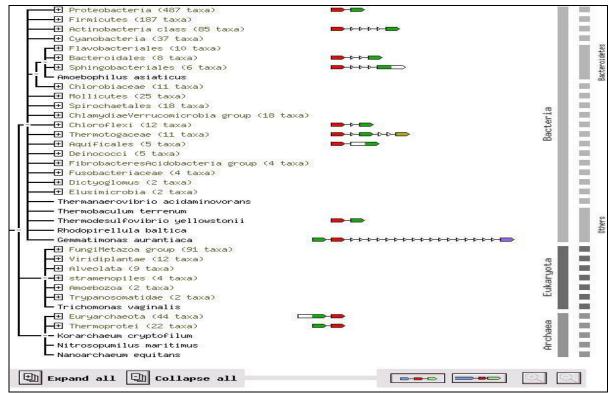


FIG. 3B: PHYLOGENETIC ASSOCIATION OF QUERY PROTEIN AGAINST COG PROTEINS

CONCLUSION: Sequence based possible drug target for *M. leprae* has been identified by computational approach ^{23, 24, 25}. 1603 protein sequences for M. leprae were present in UniProt-KB database, out of which, a staggering 27% and remains classified as a hypothetical uncharacterized set of proteins. Out of these hypothetical uncharacterized set of proteins, 177 set of proteins had GO term. Out of these 177 protein sequences, 43 had DO term while 13 (out of these 43 sequences) were having homology with human proteome. Remaining 30 hypothetical uncharacterized protein sequences were observed which had DO term but were not homologous with human proteome ^{26, 27}. Thus, the 30 uncharacterized proteins may be used as putative drug target for M. leprae.

Out of 177 protein sequences which had GO term, 101 sequences displayed homology with Prokaryotes. These 101 sequences were found to be homologous with 494 DEG genes. KASS was used to predict Pathway associations for these 177 sequences and we found that 50 sequences had KEGG orthology hits. Out of 50, 15 sequences are found to be associated with 39 KEGG pathways ²⁸, ²⁹. These protein sequences regulated the various metabolic pathways ³⁰. However, out of 39 pathways, inositol phosphate metabolism, fatty acid degradation, ethyl-benzene degradation, sulfur relay system and limonene & pinene degradation were common metabolic pathway, which might be used as putative drug target for M. leprae. Further, we reconstructed the homology based inositol metabolic pathway for M. leprae.

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