



Universidade de Brasília
Faculdade de Medicina
Laboratório de Interação Parasito-Hospedeiro

Diversidade Molecular e Funcional de Proteínas da Saliva de *Triatoma infestans*, um vetor da Doença de Chagas

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**Tese apresentada ao Programa de Pós-graduação em
Patologia Molecular da Universidade de Brasília como requisito
parcial à obtenção do Grau de Doutor em Patologia Molecular.**

**Brasília – DF
2007**

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Trabalho desenvolvido no Laboratório de Interação Parasita-Hospedeiro, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Brasília e no NIH (*National Institutes of Health – USA*), com apoio financeiro do CNPq e CAPES.

“We must not forget that when radium was discovered no one knew that it would prove useful in hospitals. The work was one of pure science. And this is a proof that scientific work must not be considered from the point of view of the direct usefulness of it. It must be done for itself, for the beauty of science, and then there is always the chance that a scientific discovery may become like the radium, a benefit for humanity.”

*Marie Curie, Lecture at Vassar College, May 14, 1921
French (Polish-born) chemist & physicist (1867 - 1934)*

Dedico este trabalho à minha mãe Abadia e minha irmã Virgínia.

Obrigada pelo amor, carinho, compreensão e incentivo.

Agradecimentos

Ao Prof. **Jaime Martins de Santana**, pela confiança, orientação, apoio e dedicação na realização deste trabalho.

Ao Dr. **José Marcos Ribeiro**, pela oportunidade, incentivo e exemplo de dedicação ao trabalho científico.

Aos professores da Patologia Molecular que contribuíram para meu crescimento profissional.

Aos colegas de laboratório da UnB: **David, Flávia, Izabela, Danielle, Thiago, Meire, Keyla e Hugo**. Em especial, **Flávia e David**, pela amizade e pelos momentos compartilhados.

Aos colegas de laboratório do NIH: **Ivo, John, Eric, Anderson, Michail e Ben**. Aos colegas do segundo andar: **Lucinda, Ryan, Van, Clarissa, Régis, Fabiano, Nicolas, Abdoulave, Jennifer, Jesus, Carolina e Álvaro**. Obrigada pela acolhida e convivência.

À minha **mãe** e minha **irmã**, pela paciência, compreensão, estímulo e carinho. Ao meu **pai**, pelo apoio e incentivo.

Aos meus parentes que me incentivaram e apoiaram.

Aos meus amigos, em especial **Marcia, Silvia, Eliana, Gloria e Kênia**. Obrigada pelo estímulo e amizade.

Aos amigos de EUA: **Theresa, Felipe, Lucinda, Tatiana e Marife**. Em especial ao **Andreu**, pelo carinho, apoio e companheirismo.

Lista de Abreviaturas

2DE	Eletroforese em gel bidimensional
AA	Aminoácido
BCIP	5-bromo-4-cloro-3-indolil fosfato
DTT	Ditiotreitol
EDTA	Ácido etileno bis(oxi-etilenonitrilo) tetraacético
FLA ₂	Fosfolipase A ₂
FPLC	Cromatografia Líquida e Rápida de Proteínas
HPLC	Cromatografia Líquida de Alta Eficiência
IPTG	Isopropil-1-tio- β -D-galactopiranosídeo
ITC	Titulação Isotérmica por Calorimetria
NBT	p-nitro azul tetrazólio
PAF	Fator ativador de plaquetas
PAF-AH	PAF-acetil hidrolase
SDS-PAGE	Eletroforese em gel de poliacrilamida contendo dodecil sulfato de sódio
X-gal	5-bromo-4-cloro-3-indolil- β -D-galactopiranosídeo

Abreviatura dos Aminoácidos

A	Alanina
C	Cisteína
D	Ácido aspártico
E	Ácido glutâmico
F	Fenilalanina
G	Glicina
H	Histamina
I	Isoleucina
K	Lisina
L	Leucina
M	Metionina
N	Asparagina
P	Prolina
Q	Glutamina
R	Arginina
S	Serina
T	Treonina
V	Valina
W	Triptofano
Y	Tirosina

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Resumo

O *Triatoma infestans*, um dos vetores mais importantes da Doença de Chagas na América Latina, alimenta-se do sangue de vertebrados em todos os seus estágios – ninfas e adultos. As glândulas salivares de insetos hematófagos produzem compostos farmacologicamente potentes que impedem a hemostasia do hospedeiro, incluindo moléculas anticoagulantes, antiplaquetárias e vasodilatadoras. A saliva de *T. infestans* medeia a hidrólise de NDBC₆HPC, um substrato para PAF-AH (platelet-activating factor-acetilhidrolase), em pH neutro. A purificação dessa atividade foi obtida por cromatografia em FLPC utilizando colunas de troca catiônica e interação hidrofóbica. A atividade enzimática ótima foi descrita como independente de Ca⁺² e associada a uma proteína de 17 kDa (PAF-AH de *T. infestans*; PATi) em SDS-PAGE sob condições redutoras. Experimentos de espectrometria de massa sugerem que PATi é membro da família de fosfolipases A₂. Anticorpos específicos localizaram a enzima nas glândulas salivares D2. Esses dados sugerem que a hidrólise de PAF pelo inseto possa interferir nas respostas anti-hemostática e/ou nociceptiva do hospedeiro. Com o objetivo de compreender melhor a complexidade bioquímica e farmacológica deste inseto, uma biblioteca de cDNA de suas glândulas salivares foi seqüenciada. Proteínas salivares também foram submetidas à eletroforese bidimensional seguida de análise por espectrometria de massa. Neste trabalho, nós apresentamos a análise de um grupo de 1534 seqüências de cDNA das glândulas salivares, das quais 645 codificam para proteínas putativamente secretadas. A maioria das proteínas salivares descritas como lipocalinas – 55% da biblioteca de cDNA – coincidiram com seqüências peptídicas dos resultados proteômicos. Esperamos que a obtenção desses novos transcritos salivares possa auxiliar no esclarecimento da função de moléculas salivares nas interações entre o vetor e o hospedeiro e na descoberta de novos agentes farmacológicos.

Summary

Triatoma infestans is one of the most important vectors of Chagas Disease in Latin America, feeding on vertebrate blood in all life stages. Hematophagous insects' salivary glands produce potent pharmacological compounds that counteract host hemostasis, including anti-clotting, anti-platelet, and vasodilatory molecules. The saliva of *T. infestans* mediates hydrolysis of NDBC₆HPC, a substrate for Platelet-activating factor-acetylhydrolase (PAF-AH), at neutral pH. Purification of this activity was achieved by a two-step FPLC procedure using cation exchange and hydrophobic columns. Optimal enzyme activity was found to be Ca⁺²-independent and associated with a single 17-kDa protein (PAF-AH of *T. infestans*; PATi) on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Results from mass spectrometry experiments suggest that PATi is a member of the phospholipase A₂ family. Specific antibodies localized the enzyme in the luminal content of the salivary glands D2. These findings suggest that hydrolysis of PAF may facilitate the insect to avoid host hemostatic and/or nociceptive responses. To obtain a further insight into the salivary biochemical and pharmacological complexity of this insect, a cDNA library was randomly sequenced. Also, salivary proteins were submitted to 2D gel electrophoresis followed by MS analysis. We present the analysis of a set of 1,534 salivary gland cDNA sequences, 645 of which coding for proteins of a putative secretory nature. Most salivary proteins described as lipocalins – 55% of the cDNA library – matched peptides sequences obtained from proteomic results. We expect this work will contribute with new salivary transcripts that could help the understanding of the role of salivary molecules in host/vector interactions and the discovery of novel pharmacologic agents.

Introdução

Introdução

Doença de Chagas

A doença de Chagas foi descrita por Carlos Chagas em 1909, relatando suas características clínicas, anatomopatológicas e epidemiológicas, seu agente etiológico e vetor como um inseto da ordem Hemiptera (Brenner *et alii*, 2000). É uma das patologias de mais ampla distribuição no Continente Americano; estima-se que 18 milhões de indivíduos estejam infectados e cerca de 100 milhões sob risco de contaminação (Dias *et alii*, 2002). A doença de Chagas é ainda hoje, no Brasil e em diversos países da América Latina, um problema grave de saúde pública. Segundo a OMS, constitui uma das principais causas de morte súbita que pode ocorrer com frequência na fase mais produtiva da vida do indivíduo (Neves *et alii*, 2005). Por isso, a doença de Chagas representa um grande problema social e produz o maior ônus sócio-econômico entre as enfermidades denominadas tropicais. É a doença parasitária mais importante na América Latina em termos de seu impacto na economia regional e no sistema de saúde público (WHO 1991; Banco Mundial, 1993; Miles *et alii*, 2003).

A terapêutica da doença de Chagas continua parcialmente ineficaz, apesar dos grandes esforços que vêm sendo desenvolvidos por vários laboratórios e pesquisadores. Como também não há vacina disponível, a principal estratégia de controle da doença é a prevenção da transmissão do seu agente etiológico, principalmente por meio da eliminação dos insetos vetores domésticos e da infecção por transfusão sanguínea (Schofield *et alii*, 2006; Dias *et alii*, 2002).

Insetos da Ordem Hemiptera

Compreendem a ordem Hemiptera os insetos com aparelho bucal – probóscida ou tromba – do tipo picador, sugador, que se origina anteriormente aos olhos, constituído por

um par de mandíbulas e um de maxilas, envolvidos por um lábio tri ou tetrassegmentado. Hemípteros hematófagos que transmitem o *T. cruzi* pertencem à família Reduviidae e apresentam as seguintes características: cabeça alongada e mais ou menos fusiforme; pescoço nítido unindo a cabeça ao tórax; probóscida reta e trissegmentada. A subfamília Triatominae é constituída por seis tribos organizadas em 19 gêneros, contendo mais de 130 espécies. Das seis tribos, Rhodniini e Triatomini contêm as espécies mais importantes de vetores. As outras não apresentam espécies transmissoras do *T. cruzi* para humanos (Neves *et alii*, 2005).

Triatoma infestans

O *Triatoma infestans*, família Reduviidae e subfamília Triatominae, é o principal inseto transmissor do protozoário *Trypanosoma cruzi* a dezenas de espécies de mamíferos. Sua localização estende-se do sul da Argentina à região nordeste do Brasil (Brenner *et alii*, 2000). É espécie predominantemente domiciliar, colonizando-se em grande quantidade nas frestas das cafuas de barro e pau-a-pique. Formas tripomastigotas do parasita no sangue do hospedeiro vertebrado são, eventualmente, sugados por esses triatomíneos durante o repasto. No trato digestivo destes, sofrem diferenciação em epimastigotas replicativos que se diferenciam em formas tripomastigotas metacíclicas infectantes no intestino posterior, sendo eliminados nas fezes ou na urina. Durante o repasto sangüíneo seguinte, os triatomíneos infectados eliminam fezes contendo essas formas que penetram o hospedeiro via mucosa ou lesão da pele infligida ao hospedeiro no sítio da picada, dando continuidade ao ciclo de *T. cruzi* na natureza.

O *T. infestans* possui 3 pares de glândulas salivares bem diferenciadas: D1 – anterior ou principal, D2 – média ou acessória, e D3 – posterior ou suplementar (Barth, 1954; Lacombe, 1999) (Fig. 1). As glândulas salivares localizam-se na cavidade torácica e contíguas à parte inicial do tubo digestivo, são constituídas por uma camada de células simples e estão conectadas a um hilo comum por meio de ductos (Brenner *et alii*, 2000). De forma geral, as glândulas D1 e D2 possuem cor branca leitosa e um pouco amarelada,

respectivamente. Já as glândulas D3 mostram-se translúcidas. As colorações das glândulas resultam da presença de secreção no lúmen (Lacombe, 1999). Considerando a hematofagia uma importante característica desses insetos, a presença de componentes como vasodilatadores, anticoagulantes e inibidores da agregação plaquetária em sua saliva é esperada.

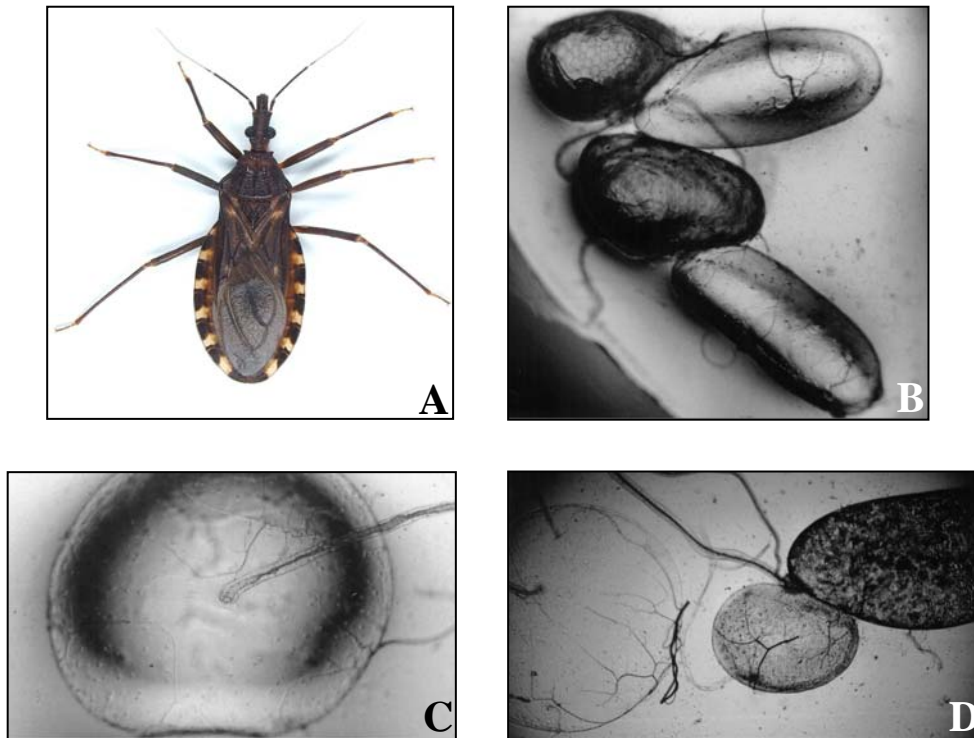


Figura 1 – *Triatoma infestans* e suas glândulas salivares. (A) *Triatoma infestans*, adulto. Microscopia, contraste de fase 250X, de glândulas salivares de *T. infestans* adultos: (B) pares D1 e D2, (C) glândula D3, (D) pares D1, D2 e D3. (Foto A: Paulo H. B. Leite; Fotos B, C e D: Teresa Cristina F. de Assumpção).

Propriedades Anti-hemostáticas da Saliva de Insetos Hematófagos

Hemostasia

A hemostasia é a resposta fisiológica do hospedeiro e um eficiente mecanismo de defesa que controla a perda de sangue após um dano vascular e é encontrada em todos os organismos que tem um sistema hemostático. Consiste na agregação plaquetária (formação do agregado de plaquetas), cascata de coagulação sangüínea (formação do coágulo sangüíneo) e vasoconstrição (redução do fluxo sangüíneo). Existem vários agonistas independentes para agregação plaquetária (ADP, colágeno, trombina, fator ativador de plaquetas – PAF, etc.) e pelo menos dois vasoconstritores liberados pelas plaquetas (tromboxano A₂ e serotonina). A cascata de coagulação é um sistema complexo com vários pontos de amplificação e controle (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2003).

A elucidação de mecanismos evolutivos dos artrópodes hematófagos podem aumentar o entendimento de sistemas complexos encontrados na interface da hematofagia. As três vias do sistema hemostático são bem interconectadas, fazendo da hemostase um sistema redundante e aumentando o desafio aos insetos hematófagos, pois representam um obstáculo na tentativa de obter sangue do hospedeiro.

Hematofagia

A hematofagia está presente em diferentes classes e tipos de animais que em sua maioria são invertebrados, incluindo sanguessugas e insetos. Algumas espécies de morcegos, mamíferos vertebrados, também são hematófagos (Basanova *et alii*, 2002). Os primeiros trabalhos sobre substâncias de animais hematófagos capazes de bloquear ou prolongar a coagulação sangüínea de vertebrados datam do século XIX (Moser *et alii*, 1998). Desde então, muitas substâncias de animais hematófagos têm sido descritas.

O hábito da hematofagia evoluiu independentemente entre várias espécies e gêneros de artrópodes hematófagos. A evolução de substâncias anti-hemostáticas que são injetadas junto com a saliva no hospedeiro, no momento do repasto sangüíneo, permitiu antagonizar a hemostase do hospedeiro vertebrado. Essas moléculas em conjunto com

adaptações mecânicas do aparelho bucal do inseto, auxiliam na remoção e obtenção do sangue (Ribeiro, 1995).

A saliva de insetos possui substâncias com potentes propriedades farmacológicas que afetam diretamente os sistemas imunológico, inflamatório e hemostático do hospedeiro vertebrado (Ribeiro, 1995). Assim, a saliva afeta a fisiologia do hospedeiro localmente, no sítio da picada, provavelmente resultando em um ambiente favorável aos patógenos transmitidos pelo vetor, transformando a saliva desses insetos hematófagos em um alvo interessante para o controle da transmissão de doenças (Valenzuela, 2002c). Várias substâncias anti-hemostáticas da saliva de insetos hematófagos vetores de doenças têm sido caracterizadas molecular e funcionalmente, incluindo antitrombinas e inibidores do fator Xa da coagulação (Valenzuela *et alii*, 1999).

Vasodilatadores

São moléculas que aumentam o fluxo sangüíneo mediante antagonismo de substâncias vasoconstritoras produzidas pelo sistema hemostático após injúria tissular provocada pelo aparelho bucal do inseto. Facilitam a alimentação, pois aumentam o calibre das veias sangüíneas, acelerando sua descoberta e o fluxo de sangue para o sítio da picada, logo menos tempo é necessário para a aquisição do sangue. Os vasodilatadores agem direta ou indiretamente em células musculares lisas ativando enzimas intracelulares como adenilato ciclase e guanilato ciclase que levam à formação de AMPc e GMPc, respectivamente (Rang *et alii*, 1997). A sialocinina é um pequeno peptídeo vasodilatador, isolado da saliva do *Aedes aegypti*, que age diretamente sobre o endotélio ativando a produção de óxido nítrico (Champagne & Ribeiro, 1994) que ativa a guanilato ciclase em células musculares lisas, resultando na vasodilatação (Valenzuela, 2002c). Esse efeito facilita a localização de vasos e a obtenção de sangue pelo inseto. Em adição, vasodilatadores da saliva também podem facilitar a infecção. Por exemplo, Titus e Ribeiro (1988) demonstraram que a saliva de *Lutzomyia longipalpis* aumenta a infecção de mamífero por *Leishmania major* quando o parasita é co-inoculado com saliva da mosca. Este efeito foi associado ao maxadilán, um potente vasodilatador presente na saliva desse inseto (Morris *et alii*, 2001). Isto indica que este parasita utiliza-se das

propriedades farmacológicas da saliva para circular na natureza. Outro grupo de moléculas bem estudado é o das nitroforinas de *Rhodnius prolixus*, triatomíneo que também transmite o *T. cruzi* para mamíferos. As nitroforinas consistem em proteínas que contêm grupo heme e possuem cerca de 20 kDa. Sua atividade melhor caracterizada é o armazenamento e transporte de óxido nítrico (NO) que, ao ser liberado, liga-se à guanilato ciclase, resultando em relaxamento muscular e vasodilatação. Essas proteínas também inibem a resposta inflamatória do hospedeiro por interagirem com a histamina (Ribeiro & Walker, 1994; Montfort *et alii*, 2000). Em *T. infestans*, nenhuma molécula apresentando função vasodilatadora foi identificada ainda.

Inibidores da Coagulação Sangüínea

A cascata de coagulação sangüínea consiste em uma série de serino-proteases que ativam umas às outras de forma seqüencial. A formação do coágulo é a última etapa de uma série de reações proteolíticas que, coordenadas com as plaquetas e células endoteliais, evitam a perda de sangue devido a um dano vascular (Fig. 2). As enzimas proteolíticas, fatores VII, IX, X, XI e trombina são normalmente encontradas na circulação na forma inativa. Sua ativação ocorre pela clivagem de uma ou duas ligações peptídicas (Goodman & Gilman, 1996). A via intrínseca da coagulação começa com a ativação do fator XII, induzida por colágeno, que ativa o fator XI e a calicreína plasmática. Calicreína cliva o cininogênio para formar bradicinina, um peptídeo causador de inflamação e sensação de dor (Ribeiro, 1989). A via extrínseca começa com a liberação do fator tecidual (tromboplastina) de células endoteliais danificadas, que ativa o fator VII (Bervers *et alii*, 1993). As duas vias convergem para uma via comum resultando na formação de fator Xa que, por sua vez, ativa protrombina a trombina. Finalmente, o fibrinogênio é clivado pela trombina em fibrina, o principal componente do coágulo sangüíneo junto com as plaquetas e os eritrócitos (Davie *et alii*, 1991; Jackson & Nemerson, 1980).

Componentes anticoagulantes da saliva de artrópodes hematófagos agem especificamente em proteases ou complexos envolvidos na coagulação sangüínea como a trombina e o fator Xa, refletindo o papel central do fator X ou fator Xa nas vias intrínseca

e extrínseca, e também a função da trombina na produção de fibrina a partir do fibrinogênio. Substâncias com propriedades antitrombina isoladas da saliva de insetos hematófagos já foram descritas. A anofelina é um peptídeo com atividade antitrombina isolado das glândulas salivares do mosquito *Anopheles albimanus*. Seu gene foi clonado e o peptídeo sintetizado, confirmando sua especificidade pela trombina, apesar de nenhuma similaridade com outras seqüências em bancos de dados ter sido encontrada (Valenzuela *et alii*, 1999). O mesmo grupo também caracterizou, a partir do homogeneizado das glândulas salivares de *Cimex lectularius*, uma proteína com massa molecular de 17 kDa como inibidor da ativação do fator X em fator Xa (Valenzuela *et alii*, 1996).

Extrato de glândula salivar de *T. infestans* prolongou o tempo de trombina, protrombina e de tromboplastina parcial ativada. Esse efeito anticoagulante da saliva de *T. infestans* observado na via intrínseca da coagulação ocorre principalmente pela interferência no fator VIII (Pereira *et alii*, 1996). Recentemente, Isawa e colaboradores (2007) identificaram duas proteínas nas glândulas salivares de *T. infestans* denominadas triafestina-1 e triafestina-2. Essas proteínas inibem a ativação do sistema caliceína-cinina do hospedeiro, resultando na inibição da liberação de bradicina. Esse sistema participa de respostas inflamatórias mediadas por superfície celular, originadas após injúria tissular. Triafestina-1 e 2 poderiam atenuar a resposta inflamatória local no sítio da picada, diminuindo os sintomas inflamatórios (vermelhidão, edema e dor) e, provalvemente, facilitando ao inseto a obtenção do repasto sanguíneo (Isawa *et alii*, 2007).

Além dos artrópodes hematófagos, outros animais dependendo de uma alimentação sanguínea desenvolveram mecanismos que interferem com o processo de coagulação. Inibidores de coagulação também foram isolados de animais hematófagos como morcegos (Gardell *et alii*, 1991), sanguessugas (Sawyer, 1986; Sawyer, 1991) e nematódeos (Cappello *et alii*, 1995).

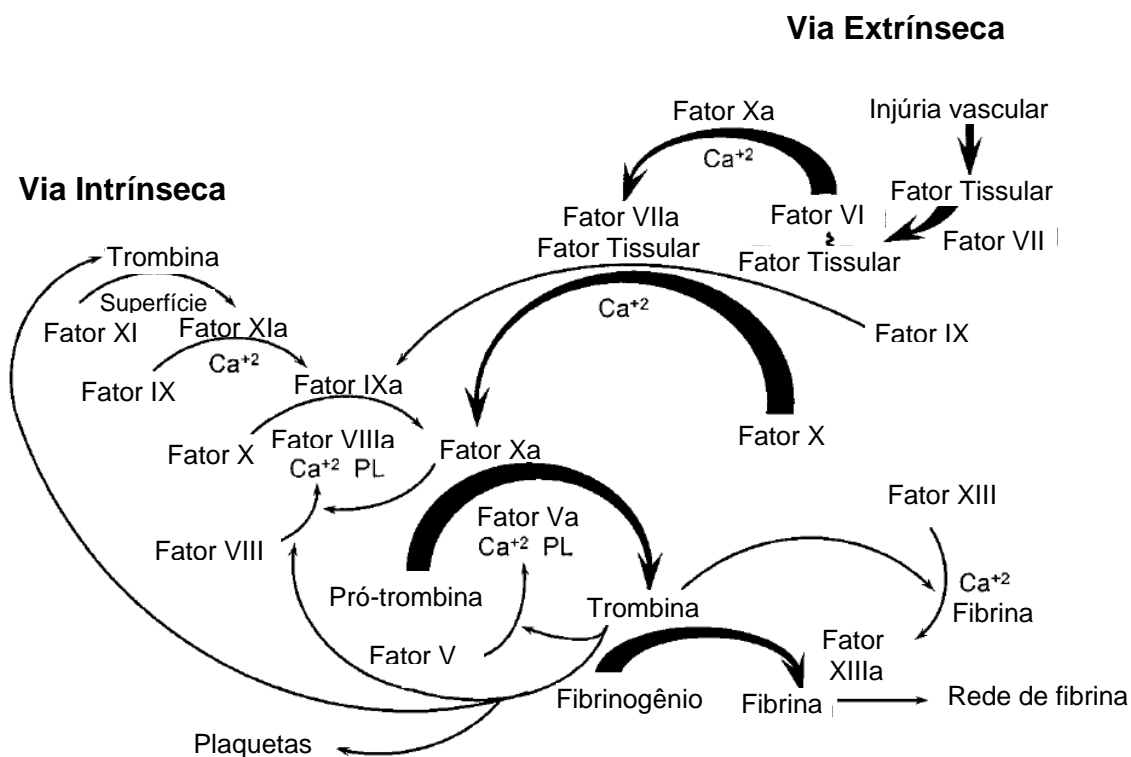


Figura 2 – Desenho esquemático das vias intrínseca e extrínseca da coagulação sanguínea. A iniciação da cascata de coagulação ocorre após injúria vascular e exposição do fator tecidual ao sangue. Isto desencadeia a via extrínseca (lado direito), em setas largas. A via intrínseca da coagulação pode ser ativada quando trombina é gerada, levando à ativação do fator XI. As duas vias convergem para a formação do fator Xa. Os fatores de coagulação ativados, exceto a trombina, são designados pela letra **a** minúscula, como IXa, Xa, XIa. PL refere-se a fosfolípido (adaptado de Davie, 2003).

Anti-agregadores de Plaquetas

Após dano vascular, as plaquetas são ativadas por vários agonistas como ADP, colágeno, trombina, tromboxano A_2 , adrenalina, PAF e tromboplastina. Inicialmente, plaquetas ativadas agregam-se no local de injúria, formando um aglomerado celular que reduz ou bloqueia a perda de sangue (Davie *et alii*, 1991). Plaquetas na forma inativa possuem uma superfície lisa e uma forma discóide. A mudança de forma é acompanhada

pela extensão de pseudópodes na superfície das plaquetas. A ativação e agregação inicial de plaquetas levam à secreção do conteúdo dos grânulos plaquetários que ativam outras plaquetas e induzem inflamação (Jamaluddin *et alii*, 1991).

Insetos hematófagos inibem a agregação plaquetária por diferentes mecanismos como inibição dos efeitos de trombina e colágeno sobre as plaquetas (Ribeiro, 1987) e hidrólise de PAF (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2001). No entanto, a estratégia mais utilizada por esses animais para bloquear a agregação plaquetária parece ser por meio da hidrólise de ADP, um importante agonista da agregação, em AMP. Essa reação é catalizada por apirases, enzimas que removem o fosfato inorgânico de ATP e ADP, impedindo a agregação plaquetária induzida pelo ADP (Valenzuela, 2002c). Em invertebrados, a atividade apirásica está associada às glândulas salivares de artrópodes hematófagos. As apirases já foram descritas em *Aedes aegypti* (Champagne *et alii*, 1995b), *Anopheles gambiae* (Arcà *et alii*, 1999), *C. lectularius* (Valenzuela *et alii*, 1998) e outros insetos. A função da apirase em *Rhodnius* está relacionada com sua atividade anti-hemostática, facilitando a obtenção da alimentação sangüínea (Ribeiro & Garcia, 1981). A presença dessa enzima na saliva de *R. prolixus* foi caracterizada por Sarkis e colaboradores (1986). Cinco apirases salivares de *T. infestans* foram purificadas e caracterizadas (Faudry *et alii*, 2004). Charneau e colaboradores (2007) demonstraram que o proteoma da saliva de *T. infestans* contém principalmente inibidores de agregação plaquetária que pertencem às famílias de lipocalinas e apirases. A presença de isoformas de apirase mostra sua diversidade e abundância na saliva de *T. infestans*, diferentemente de outros insetos. Além dos triatomíneos, seqüências putativas codificando para apirases foram encontradas nos sialomas de vários mosquitos como *Ae. aegypti* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2007), *Ae. albopictus* (Arcà *et alii*, 2007), *An. darlingi* (Calvo *et alii*, 2004), *An. stephensi* (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2003), *An. gambiae* (Francischetti *et alii*, 2002b), *An. funestus* (Calvo *et alii*, 2007a) e *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2004b).

O colágeno é uma proteína de matriz extracelular que desempenha uma função importante no processo de hemostase, pois, a sua exposição no local de injúria vascular inicia o recrutamento e estimula a cascata de ativação das plaquetas circulantes, formando o trombo (Farndale *et alii*, 2004). Triplatinas 1 e 2 são duas proteínas salivares de *T. infestans* que inibem a agregação plaquetária induzida por colágeno. Essas proteínas

apresentam similaridade à palidipina e acredita-se que sejam antagonistas de GPVI (glicoproteína VI – principal receptor de colágeno) (Morita *et alii*, 2006). Interações entre plaquetas e colágeno são importantes na formação do trombo e GPVI é um receptor de sinalização na superfície de plaquetas que age nessa via de ativação (Nieswandt & Watson, 2003). Recentemente, um membro da família de alérgenos de 30 kDa de *Ae. aegypti*, denominado aegyptina, foi caracterizado como um ligante específico de colágeno. Essa ligação ao colágeno interfere com sua interação com outros ligantes, principalmente o GPVI, inibindo a agregação e adesão plaquetárias (Calvo *et alii*, 2007b).

Lipocalinas constituem um grande grupo de moléculas presentes nas glândulas salivares de triatomíneos. São tipicamente proteínas extracelulares, de baixa massa molecular e compartilham algumas propriedades moleculares como ligação a moléculas pequenas, principalmente hidrofóbicas; ligação a receptores específicos de superfície; formação de complexos covalentes e não-covalentes com outras macromoléculas solúveis. Embora tenham sido classificadas principalmente como proteínas de transporte, está claro que os membros da família de lipocalinas exercem uma grande variedade de funções. Apesar das características e funções comuns, membros da família de lipocalinas têm sido definidos amplamente com base em similaridade estrutural ou de seqüência, compreendendo grande variedade de proteínas (Flower, 2000). Dentre as lipocalinas descritas como inibidoras de agregação plaquetária na saliva de triatomíneos encontramos:

Palidipina. É uma lipocalina de 19 kDa purificada da saliva de *T. pallidipennis* que inibe especificamente a agregação plaquetária induzida por colágeno. Nenhum efeito foi observado quando a agregação era induzida por trombina, ADP ou tromboxano A₂, mostrando sua especificidade (Noeske-Jungblut *et alii*, 1994).

Triabina. A saliva de *T. pallidipennis* inibe não somente a agregação plaquetária induzida por colágeno, mas também a agregação mediada pela trombina. Esse inibidor de trombina foi denominado triabina e forma um complexo com a trombina, causando o prolongamento do tempo de coagulação e do tempo de tromboplastina parcial ativada,

além da inibição da agregação plaquetária induzida por trombina (Noeske-Jungblut *et alii*, 1995).

RPAI-1. Em *R. prolixus*, uma lipocalina nomeada RPAI-1 (*Rhodnius* platelet aggregation inhibitor 1) impede a agregação plaquetária por inibir a resposta das plaquetas a baixas concentrações de alguns agonistas como ADP, colágeno, trombina, convulxina e tromboxano A₂ (Francischetti *et alii*, 2000; Francischetti *et alii*, 2002a).

Imunidade e Inflamação

Além da necessidade de superar os mecanismos hemostáticos do hospedeiro, os artrópodes hematófagos também precisam impedir suas respostas inflamatória e imune. A inflamação é a reação do hospedeiro à injúria tissular e/ou processo infeccioso e consiste em respostas como dor, hiperemia, calor e edema, resultantes da vasodilatação tissular e liberação de vários fatores com funções farmacológicas específicas. Células polimorfonucleadas e monócitos são importantes mediadores da inflamação. O ATP liberado pelas células ativa os neutrófilos que se acumulam e degranulam no local da inflamação. A trombina da cascata de coagulação sangüínea e outras moléculas pró-inflamatórias, como o fator ativador de plaquetas (PAF), também ativam neutrófilos que produzem prostaglandinas e o próprio PAF, amplificando o sinal (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2003).

Os invertebrados não possuem uma resposta imune adaptativa e dependem de sistemas de imunidade inata para a sua defesa (Hoffmann *et alii*, 1999). Em insetos, o sistema de ativação de profenoloxidase é parte importante da defesa. Sua função é detectar e eliminar os patógenos invasores, assim como sintetizar melanina para o encapsulamento de patógenos. A forma ativa da enzima fenoloxidase é responsável pela formação de melanina e de intermediários altamente reativos e tóxicos. Com a ativação por proteólise limitada, a fenoloxidase catalisa as primeiras etapas de formação da melanina que encapsula o patógeno e prevenindo ou retardando seu crescimento (Ratcliffe *et alii*, 1984; Söderhäll & Cerenius, 1998; Ashida & Brey, 1998). A ativação

dessa enzima por meio de uma série de eventos regulados é desempenhada pelo sistema de ativação pró-fenoloxidase que consiste em proteínas capazes de se ligar a polissacarídeos e outros compostos associados a microorganismos. Todas as fenoloxidasas de artrópodes já caracterizadas são sintetizadas como precursores inativos que tornam-se enzimaticamente ativos após proteólise por serino-proteases. A ativação de pró-fenoloxidasas é mediada por uma cascata enzimática, e esse sistema seria semelhante ao sistema complemento dos vertebrados (Cerenius & Söderhäll, 2004).

Os peptídios antimicrobianos (AMP) são importantes moléculas efetoras no sistema de imunidade inata de insetos (Christophides *et alii*, 2004). Os principais AMPs encontrados em insetos incluem cecropinas, defensinas e peptídios com super-representação de alguns aminoácidos como aqueles ricos em histidina ou prolina. A família de defensinas é o grupo mais amplo de AMPs encontrados em insetos e outros invertebrados. As defensinas são peptídios catiônicos com massa molecular de 4 kDa, ricos em cisteínas e agem contra bactérias gram-positivas (Boman, 1995; Bulet *et alii*, 1999).

Outras Moléculas da Saliva de Triatomíneos

Outras proteínas também foram descritas nas glândulas salivares de triatomíneos. Algumas dessas proteínas possuem papel importante na hematofagia do inseto, pois podem agir como fatores anti-hemostáticos ou participam de outros processos igualmente importantes como a imunidade inata do inseto.

Procalina. Como no momento do repasto sanguíneo os insetos injetam proteínas salivares no hospedeiro, a presença de alérgenos pode resultar em hipersensibilidade do tipo I em indivíduos sensibilizados. As reações anafiláticas mais frequentes a insetos são atribuídas aos artrópodes da família Reduviidae (Edwards & Lynch, 1984). Paddock e colaboradores (2001) purificaram e identificaram o principal alérgeno das glândulas salivares de *Triatoma protacta*, uma proteína de 20 kDa denominada procalina, membro da família de lipocalinas.

Sialidase. Tal atividade enzimática foi identificada e caracterizada nas glândulas salivares de *T. infestans*. É liberada durante o repasto e sua provável função seria a remoção de ácido siálico de moléculas envolvidas na migração celular e na reação inflamatória. Como o ácido siálico participa de alguns processos envolvidos na hemostase, é possível que a sialidase liberada interfira na coagulação ou na agregação plaquetária (Amino *et alii*, 1998).

Triapsina. Trata-se de uma protease similar à tripsina liberada com a saliva de *T. infestans*. Está presente na glândula salivar D2 como um precursor inativo (Amino *et alii*, 2001). Esta serino-protease poderia estar envolvida em eventos proteolíticos específicos afetando a coagulação ou a cascata de complemento do hospedeiro. Também poderia estar relacionado com a imunidade, pois as enzimas ativadoras de profenol-oxidase são serino-proteases (Söderhäll & Cerenius, 1998).

Trialisina. É uma proteína lítica formadora de poros encontrada na saliva de *T. infestans*. Essa proteína de 22 kDa foi nomeada trialisina por ser capaz de lisar parasitos protozoários e bactérias, indicando uma possível função no controle do crescimento de microorganismos nas glândulas salivares (Amino *et alii*, 2002). A expressão da trialisina recombinante e sua modelagem molecular foram obtidas por Corrêa (2002). A proteína recombinante mostrou efeito citolítico sobre *Escherichia coli*, *T. cruzi*, *Leishmania donovani* e células murinas da linhagem L6. Essas observações sugerem que essa proteína possa fazer parte da imunidade inata do inseto, pois possíveis microorganismos presentes no sangue do hospedeiro seriam lisados, protegendo o inseto de infecção. Concomitantemente, poderia desempenhar uma função anti-hemostática devido à lise de células mamíferas, facilitando a obtenção do repasto.

Fosfolipases. A superfamília das fosfolipases (FLA₂s) consiste em um amplo espectro de enzimas definidas por sua capacidade de catalisar a hidrólise da ligação éster de fosfolipídios. Os produtos da hidrólise são ácidos graxos livres e lisofosfolipídios. Os lisofosfolipídios são importantes na sinalização celular e no remodelamento de outros

fosfolipídios (Six & Dennis, 2000). Algumas fosfolipases têm sido descritas em insetos, mas ainda estão pouco caracterizadas. Uma atividade de FLA₂ dependente de cálcio foi identificada na saliva e nas glândulas salivares do carrapato *Amblyomma americanum* (L.) (Bowman *et alii*, 1997). Outro grupo identificou uma fosfolipase C com especificidade por PAF, nomeada PAF-fosforilcolina hidrolase, encontrada na saliva e nas glândulas salivares do mosquito *Culex quinquefasciatus*. A atividade enzimática foi demonstrada pela capacidade de inibir a agregação plaquetária induzida por PAF e pelo consumo do substrato e formação do produto diacil glicerídeo (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2001).

Fator Ativador de Plaquetas – PAF

O fator ativador de plaquetas (1-O-alkil-2-acetil-*sn*-glicero-3-fosfocolina, PAF) é um potente mediador biológico que exerce seu efeito em várias células e tecidos. O PAF é um fosfolipídio único em sua função de mediador intracelular e pode ser sintetizado por duas vias distintas: a de remodelamento e a via *de novo*. A primeira está envolvida no remodelamento de fosfolipídios da membrana celular pela hidrólise de um araquidonato a partir da posição *sn*-2 e sua substituição por um acetato. Esta parece ser mais importante em várias respostas inflamatórias e alérgicas. A síntese *de novo* ocorre a partir de 1-O-alkil-*sn*-glicero-3-fosfato através da incorporação de acetato, remoção do fosfato e sua substituição por fosfocolina (Venable *et alii*, 1993).

O PAF não é armazenado nas células, mas é sintetizado em resposta a um estímulo que pode ser reações antígeno-anticorpo ou vários agentes como peptídios quimiotáticos, trombina, colágeno e alguns autacóides, inclusive o próprio PAF. É sintetizado por plaquetas, neutrófilos, monócitos, mastócitos, eosinófilos, células da medula renal e células endoteliais vasculares (Goodman & Gilman, 1996).

As ações intracelulares do PAF são mediadas pela interação com seu receptor (PAFR) que é expresso na superfície de vários tipos celulares. O PAFR pertence à superfamília dos receptores acoplados à proteína G, com sete domínios transmembrânicos (Prescott *et alii*, 2000).

Propriedades Farmacológicas do PAF

O PAF é um vasodilatador potente que reduz a resistência vascular e a pressão sangüínea sistêmica, quando injetado por via endovenosa. Aumenta a permeabilidade vascular e facilita o movimento dos líquidos para fora deste sistema. (McManus *et alii*, 1981). É um potente estimulador da agregação plaquetária *in vitro*, que é acompanhada da liberação do tromboxano A₂ e do conteúdo granular das plaquetas, logo sua ação é independente da presença do tromboxano A₂ e de outros agentes agregantes. É um fator quimiotático para eosinófilos, neutrófilos e monócitos, também estimula a adesão dos neutrófilos às células endoteliais e sua diapedese (Goodman & Gilman, 1996). Ainda, o PAF também possui efeitos fisiopatológicos nos sistemas respiratório, gastrointestinal e nervoso (Kuijpers *et alii*, 2001).

Respostas Inflamatórias e Alérgicas

O PAF exerce efeitos pró-inflamatórios como aumento da permeabilidade vascular, hiperalgesia, edema e infiltração por neutrófilos. A bioatividade potente dessa molécula está associada à sua habilidade de ativar neutrófilos em concentrações picomolares e de induzir quimiotaxia e polimerização de actina em concentrações nanomolares (Kuijpers *et alii*, 2001). A concentração plasmática desse fator está aumentada no choque anafilático experimental (Goodman & Gilman, 1996).

PAF-Acetil hidrolase

A potência e a natureza de seus efeitos sugerem que tanto a síntese como a degradação do PAF devem ser processos rigorosamente controlados. O PAF produzido por qualquer uma das duas vias é degradado a um produto inativo, o liso-PAF, pelas PAF-acetil hidrolases (PAF-AH; 1-alkil-2-acetil-glicerofosfocolina esterase – EC 3.1.1.47; figura 3) que são enzimas pertencentes à família das fosfolipases A₂ (Prescott *et*

alii, 2000). Esta atividade, encontrada em várias células, e tecidos não requer cálcio e catalisa a hidrólise de análogos acila de PAF bem como fosfolipídios contendo grupos *sn*-2 como ácidos graxos fragmentados e oxidados (Venable *et alii*, 1993).

Os fosfolipídios oxidados também possuem pequenos grupos acila na posição *sn*-2 do glicerol, mas são derivados da oxidação de ácidos graxos poliinsaturados. Aparentemente, esses compostos mimetizam a estrutura do PAF a ponto de se ligarem ao seu receptor e provocarem as mesmas respostas. A principal diferença entre o PAF e esses fosfolipídios oxidados é que a síntese do PAF é altamente regulada, enquanto os fosfolipídios oxidados são produzidos de maneira não regulada (Stafforini *et alii*, 1997).

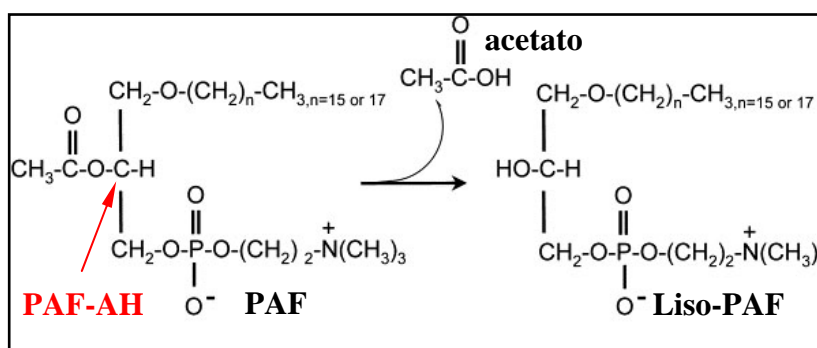


Figura 3 – Esquema da degradação de PAF pela PAF-acetil hidrolase. O PAF é degradado a liso-PAF pela PAF-AH através da remoção do grupo acetato na posição *sn*-2, gerando liso-PAF e acetato.

As PAF-AHs humanas representam um grupo único de FLA₂S que contém quatro enzimas que exibem especificidade incomum por substratos como PAF e fosfolipídios oxidados. De acordo com a nomenclatura das FLA₂S, as PAF-AHs são classificadas como FLA₂S dos grupos VII e VIII (Murakami & Kudo, 2002). Essas enzimas ainda podem ser divididas em duas subclasses: intracelulares, encontradas no citossol; e extracelulares, secretadas no plasma sanguíneo ou outros fluidos corporais (Derewenda & Ho, 1999).

A atividade da enzima PAF-AH no plasma e nas células tem idêntica especificidade pelo substrato, mas estudos de massa molecular, inibição química,

inativação de protease e reconhecimento por anticorpos têm mostrado que estas enzimas são distintas. A fonte celular da PAF-AH plasmática é provavelmente os macrófagos e hepatócitos, pois ambos sintetizam e secretam uma atividade com propriedades idênticas à enzima plasmática. A secreção da enzima é independente de partículas de lipoproteínas, mas a acetilhidrolase se associa preferencialmente com lipoproteínas do meio (Venable *et alii*, 1993).

Justificativa

Justificativa

O conhecimento sobre proteínas da saliva de insetos hematófagos é importante para a melhor compreensão da atuação dessas no processo de alimentação e de sua possível função na transmissão do parasita. A biblioteca de cDNA é uma ferramenta importante para varredura e identificação de genes codificantes de proteínas com atividade relacionada à nossa linha de pesquisa. O seqüenciamento da biblioteca fornece dados suficientes para realização de busca em banco de dados visando encontrar proteínas similares com função conhecida. Também, genes poderão ser clonados a partir da biblioteca de cDNA para estudos funcionais. Além das lipocalinas, proteínas abundantes nas glândulas salivares de triatomíneos, outras classes de proteínas também poderiam desempenhar importante papel como as fosfolipases. Golodne demonstrou a presença de fosfolipídios na saliva de *R. prolixus* assim como propriedades anti-hemostáticas de lisofosfatidilcolina salivar (2003). Uma fosfolipase seria a enzima responsável não só pela geração de fosfolipídios na saliva do inseto mas também pela hidrólise de PAF, um potente mediador da inflamação e estimulador da agregação plaquetária.

Em trabalhos anteriores, a construção de bibliotecas de glândulas salivares foi bem sucedida para muitos artrópodes como *Aedes aegypti* (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2002b), *Anopheles gambiae* (Francischetti *et alii*, 2002b), *Ixodes scapularis* (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2002a), *Anopheles stephensi* (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2003), *Rhodnius prolixus* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2004a), *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2004b), *Anopheles darlingi* (Calvo *et alii*, 2004), *Aedes albopictus* (Arcà *et alii*, 2007), *Anopheles funestus* (Calvo *et alii*, 2007a) e *T. brasiliensis* (Santos *et alii*, 2007). Cada transcriptoma origina um banco de dados que pode ser utilizado na busca por seqüências similares. O conhecimento sobre estrutura e função biológica de componentes da saliva de insetos vetores é base para o planejamento de novas estratégias de combate a várias doenças tropicais ainda incuráveis como doença de Chagas, Malária e Leishmaniose.

A análise proteômica, por meio de eletroforese bidimensional das proteínas da saliva e posterior espectrometria de massa, proporciona a identificação de novas proteínas e permite validar os dados obtidos pelo transcriptoma.

A descoberta de novas proteínas que atuam no antagonismo da hemostase também é de grande interesse biotecnológico, pois essas moléculas poderiam ser utilizadas no tratamento de enfermidades como coagulopatias ou diretamente relacionadas à agregação plaquetária.

Esta tese é composta por dois manuscritos e alguns experimentos adicionais. O primeiro manuscrito intitula-se “A PAF-acetylhydrolase activity from the saliva of *Triatoma infestans*”. O segundo manuscrito descreve a construção da biblioteca de cDNA de glândulas salivares de *T. infestans* e sua análise transcriptômica, tendo como título: “An insight into the sialome of the blood-sucking bug *Triatoma infestans*, a vector of Chagas’ Disease”.

Objetivos

Objetivos

O objetivo geral desta linha de pesquisa em entomologia molecular é conhecer as características moleculares e funcionais de proteínas da saliva de *T. infestans* relacionadas com o repasto sangüíneo. Esse conhecimento servirá de base para outros estudos visando a inibição de algumas dessas atividades encontradas na saliva do inseto, desfavorecendo o ciclo de vida do inseto e/ou a transmissão do *T. cruzi*.

Os objetivos específicos propostos para este trabalho são:

- Identificar e caracterizar atividade hidrolítica de PAF na saliva de *T. infestans*;
- Obtenção de uma biblioteca de cDNA das glândulas salivares de *T. infestans*;
- Análise transcriptômica das glândulas salivares de *T. infestans* por meio da biblioteca de cDNA;
- Validação da análise transcriptômica por meio de proteoma da saliva de *T. infestans*.

Manuscrito I

A PAF-acetylhydrolase activity from the saliva of *Triatoma infestans*

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Key words: Saliva, *T. infestans*, phospholipase.

Abstract

Salivary anti-hemostatic activities are widely distributed in hematophagous arthropods including *Triatoma infestans* (Hemiptera, family Reduviidae, subfamily Triatominae), a vector of Chagas' disease. The saliva of *T. infestans* mediates hydrolysis of NDBC₆HPC, a substrate for Platelet-activating factor-acetylhydrolase (PAF-AH), at neutral pH. Purification of the protein responsible for this activity was achieved by a two-step FPLC procedure using cation exchange and hydrophobic columns. Optimal enzyme activity was found to be Ca⁺²-independent and was associated with a single 17-kDa protein (PAF-AH of *T. infestans*; PATi) on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Mass spectrometry experiments suggest that PATi is a member of the phospholipase A₂ family. Specific antibodies localized the enzyme in the luminal content of the salivary glands D2. These findings suggest that hydrolysis of PAF may facilitate the insect to avoid host hemostatic and/or nociceptive responses.

Introduction

The hemiptera *Triatoma infestans*, a vector of Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis), feeds exclusively on vertebrate blood in all life stages. Hematophagous insects' salivary glands show a variety of anti-hemostatic compounds, capable to counteract host hemostasis, including anti-clotting, anti-platelet, and vasodilatory molecules, thus helping the bug to obtain its blood meal (Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2003; Ribeiro, 1995). Besides the *T. infestans* salivary apyrases already known for their ability to remove inorganic phosphate from ATP and ADP, preventing platelet aggregation (Faudry et al., 2004), other molecules may mediate inhibition of platelet aggregation through different pathways. Host platelet-activating factor (PAF) could be an interesting target for an arthropod anti-hemostatic enzyme, since PAF is related to inflammation and platelet aggregation.

PAF (1-O-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine) is a bioactive phospholipid involved in inflammatory reactions (Prescott et al., 2000). It is synthesized by a wide range of inflammatory and non-inflammatory cells (Venable et al., 1993; Snyder, 1995), and has been implicated in both pathological and physiological processes (Venable et al., 1993). PAF is produced by two independent pathways: the remodeling one involves structural modification of a membrane lipid by replacement of the acyl moiety for an acetate group; the other route consists of *de novo* synthesis of PAF from an O-alkyl analogue of a lysophosphatidic acid (Snyder, 1990).

PAF synthesized by any of the two pathways is cleaved to an inactive product – lyso-PAF – by the PAF-acetylhydrolases (PAF-AH; 1-alkyl-2-acetyl-glycerophosphocoline esterase – EC 3.1.1.47), Ca⁺² independent enzymes belonging to group VII of the phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) family (Six and Dennis, 2000). This inactivation of PAF occurs through the hydrolysis of the acetyl group at the *sn*-2 position of the molecule. The PLA₂ superfamily consists in a wide range of enzymes defined by their ability to catalyze hydrolysis of the ester bond of phospholipid substrates, resulting in free fatty acids and lysophospholipids. The released fatty acids are important source of energy and act as second messengers and precursors of eicosanoids, which are potent mediators of inflammation and signal transduction. The lysophospholipids are important in cell signaling and in other phospholipids remodeling (Six and Dennis, 2000).

Some phospholipases with activity upon PAF have been described in insects but only a few have been characterized. An activity of calcium-dependent PLA₂ was identified in saliva and salivary glands of the tick *Amblyomma americanum* (L.) (Bowman et al., 1997). Another group identified a phospholipase C with specificity for PAF, named PAF-phosphorylcholine hydrolase, found in saliva and salivary glands of the mosquito *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2001). Also, a PAF-AH activity was identified in salivary glands of *Ctenocephalides felis* (Cheeseman et al., 2001).

In this study, we examined the PAF hydrolytic activity present in saliva of *T. infestans*, utilizing a specific fluorogenic substrate. We report the identification and partial characterization of such an activity mediated by a 17-kDa Platelet-activating factor-acetylhydrolase of *T. infestans* (PATi). Its activity and molecular properties lead us

to consider PATi a member of the phospholipase A₂ family. We postulate that PATi may play a role in insect feeding by counteracting host hemostatic and/or nociceptive responses.

Material and methods

2.1. Triatomines and Collection of Saliva and Salivary Glands

Triatoma infestans were reared in an insectary room kept at 27 °C ± 1.0 °C, with a relative humidity of 70% ± 5.0% and a 16:8 h light:dark photoperiod. The insects were fed on chickens every two weeks. The saliva was obtained from adult insects by spontaneous ejection 1 week after feeding, used immediately or kept at -20 °C until use. The luminal content of D1, D2 or D3 salivary gland subunit was carefully collected by syringe puncture and the soluble material obtained upon centrifugation at 4 °C.

2.2. Enzymatic Assay

Saliva enzymatic activity was determined by measuring the fluorescence released by hydrolysis of the fluorogenic PAF-acetylhydrolase substrate 2-(6-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl) amino) hexanoyl-1-hexadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (NBDC₆-HPC; Molecular Probes). Assays were performed by incubating 1.0 µL of saliva or 40 µL of its fractions for 60 min at room temperature in 50 µL of reaction buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5; 10 mM EDTA) in the presence of 10 µM of substrate. The enzymatic activity of PAF-AH from freshly collected saliva, salivary gland extracts, or from purified and partially purified saliva was determined. After incubation at room temperature for 1 h, the emitted fluorescence of free NBD released by the enzymatic reaction was immediately measured at 535 nm on excitation at 475 nm in a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Hitachi F-2000).

2.3. Enzyme purification

Twenty-five microlitres of saliva were diluted in 500 µL of 25 mM sodium phosphate (Na₂HPO₄) buffer, pH 7.5 and centrifuged for 10 min at 14,000 x g. The

supernatant was chromatographed in a Mono S HR 5/5 column (Pharmacia) previously equilibrated with the same buffer. The proteins were eluted with a linear gradient up to 1.0 M NaCl in the equilibration buffer. Fractions were collected and tested for enzymatic activity. Two peaks with activity were obtained. Each activity peak was pooled and applied separately into a hydrophobic interaction Phenyl Superose column (Pharmacia) equilibrated with 25 mM Na₂HPO₄ pH 7.5, containing 1.0 M (NH₄)₂SO₄. The proteins were eluted with a linear gradient of the above buffer to 25 mM Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.5. Fractions were collected and tested for enzymatic activity. The fractions containing activity were concentrated using a Centricon 10 (Amicon) filter to 200 µL. All purification steps were performed using a fast protein liquid chromatography (FPLC) system (Pharmacia) at room temperature. The purity of the preparation was determined by 15% SDS-PAGE (Laemmli, 1970), followed by Coomassie Brilliant Blue or Silver staining. The method of Bradford was used to determine protein concentration (Bradford, 1976). Bovine serum albumin was used as standard.

2.4. Gel Electrophoresis and Western Blot Analysis

Samples were boiled in sample buffer in the presence of dithiothreitol for 5 min and electrophoresed on a 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel according to Laemmli (1970). Protein staining was performed with Coomassie Brilliant Blue or Silver staining.

2.5. Antibody Preparation

Purified enzyme (15 µg) was emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant and injected into a rabbit or mice. Two booster injections, 15 µg in Freund's incomplete adjuvant and without adjuvant, respectively, were given after 3 and 6 weeks. For immunoblotting, the proteins were transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane, probed with polyclonal antibodies raised against native PATi, treated with alkaline phosphatase-linked anti-rabbit IgG, and visualized with NBT/BCIP (Nitro Blue Tetrazolium / Bromochloro-indolyl-phosphate).

2.7. Mass Spectrometry

Following electrophoresis and Coomassie Blue staining, the 17-kDa band was excised from the gel, washed, and analyzed as described previously (Shevchenko et al., 1996). Briefly, the protein was digested with trypsin (12.5 ng/ μ L; Promega) in 50 mM NH_4HCO_3 , 5 mM CaCl_2 buffer, for 12 h at 37 °C. The resulted peptides were applied to a matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry Reflex IV (Bruker Daltonics) in the reflectron mode. The spectra were acquired using the program Flexcontrol 3 (ion source 1 = 20 kV, ion source 2 = 16.35 kV, lens = 9.8 kV, and reflector = 23 kV; pulse ion extraction = 200 ns, and matrix suppression = 500 Da) from Bruker Daltonics. The peaks m/z 824.5021 and m/z 2210.0968, originated from trypsin auto-proteolysis, were used for internal calibration. The identification of the protein was performed using the programs BioTool 2.0 (Bruker daltonics) and Mascot (Matrix Science), available at www.matrixscience.com. The database used was SwissProt 41.4x (186207 sequences, 93837565 residues), with mass tolerance of 0.1 Da.

Results

Identification of an enzymatic activity in *T. infestans* saliva

Saliva of *T. infestans* readily hydrolyses the synthetic fluorogenic PAF-acetylhydrolase substrate NBDC₆-HPC (Fig. 1). To determine whether this activity is differentially expressed by the salivary gland subunits, the content (equal volume) of each one was assayed for enzymatic activity on NBDC₆-HPC. Under the conditions of this experiment, D2 salivary gland subunit expresses about 50% of the activity, whereas D1 and D3 express 17 and 33%, respectively. The detected enzymatic activity values were similar whether the assay was performed in the presence or absence of calcium. The enzyme mediating this activity was named PAF-acetylhydrolase of *T. infestans* (PATi) to indicate its activity.

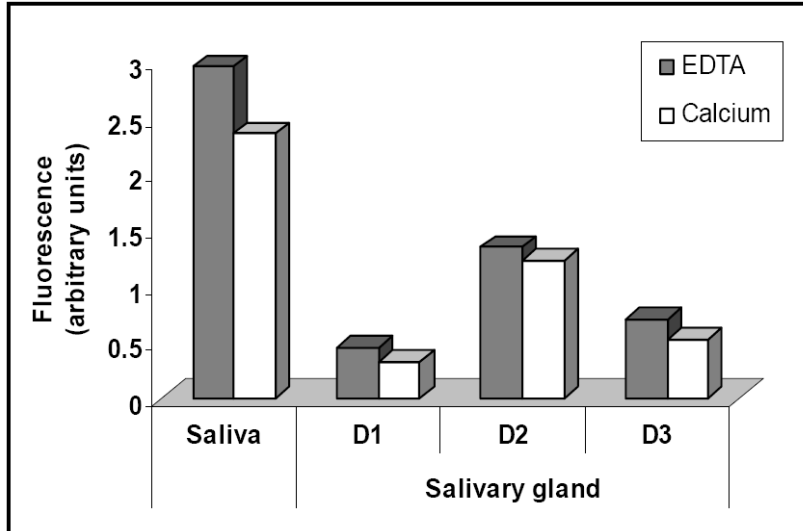


Figure 1 – *Triatoma infestans* saliva hydrolyses PAF-acetylhydrolase substrate. Saliva (1.0 μ L) freshly collected and 2.0 μ L of salivary glands extracts (D1, D2, D3) were incubated for 1 h at room temperature with the fluorogenic substrate NBDC₆-HPC, at a final concentration of 10 μ M, into the reaction buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4), with 10 mM EDTA (■) or 2 mM CaCl₂ (□). The fluorescence emitted was immediately measured in a fluorescence spectrophotometer at 535 nm, after excitation at 475 nm.

PATi purification

To further characterize PATi, it was purified from saliva by a combination of ion-exchange and hydrophobic interaction chromatography. Two peaks of enzymatic activity were eluted from the Mono S column: a major peak (A) from 280 to 440 mM NaCl, and a minor one (B) from 800 to 840 mM NaCl (Fig 2A). Each activity peak was pooled and applied separately into a Phenyl Superose column. The elution profile of peak A shows a single peak of activity eluted from 200 to 0 mM of (NH₄)₂SO₄ (Fig. 2B). In contrast, we could not detect enzymatic activity when peak B was submitted to this column. After chromatography in both columns, we obtained a purified preparation to visualize in the gel. A single band of 17 kDa was obtained from one of the fractions, and could be visualized in a silver stained gel under reducing conditions (Fig. 3A, lane 5). Polyclonal antibodies raised against purified PATi recognized a single band at the expected size in saliva upon immunoblotting (Fig. 3B), indicating that the protein is not degraded or had

any modification during the purification process. This result shows that PATi is immunogenic in rabbit.

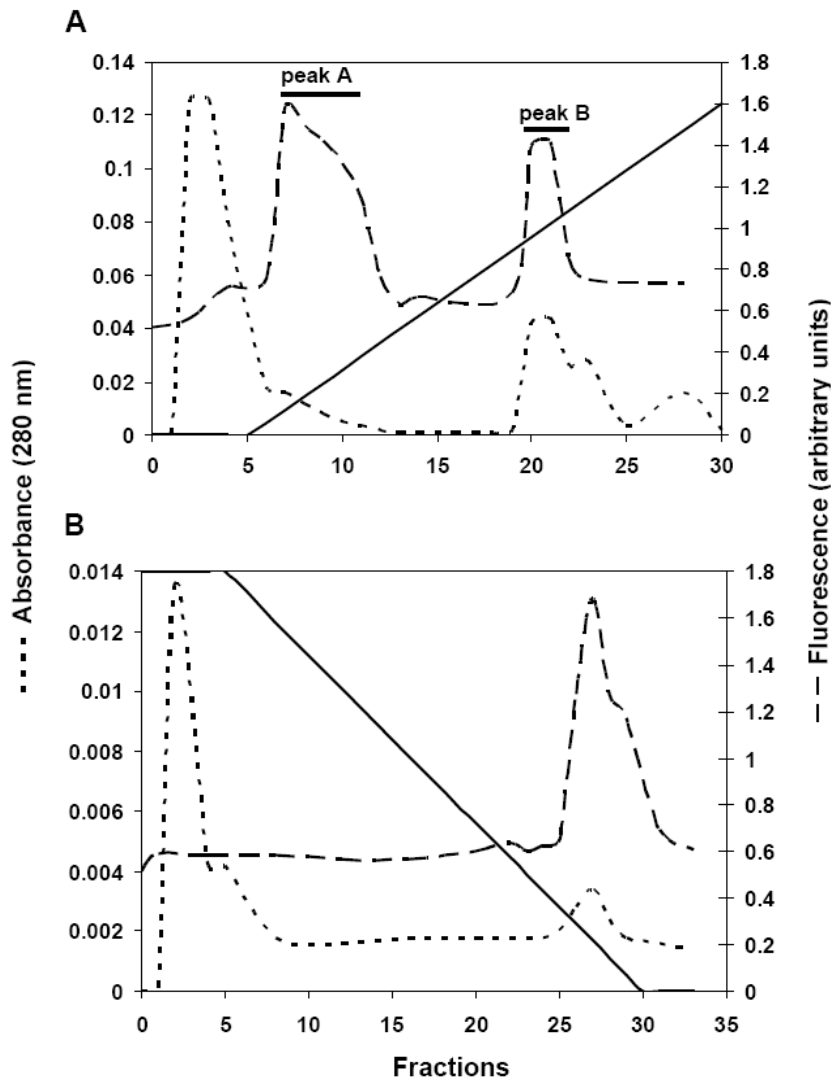


Figure 2 – PATi purification. Twenty-five microlitres of saliva were diluted in the buffer and the insoluble material was removed by centrifugation. (A) The supernatant was chromatographed in a cation exchange Mono S column and eluted with a linear gradient to NaCl 1.0 M. The first peak of fluorescent activity (pool A) was collected and applied in a Phenyl Superose column (B). The bound material was eluted with a decreasing linear gradient of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 1.0 M. The dotted lines represent the absorbance at 280 nm, the dashed lines represent the fluorescent activity using NBDC₆-HPC, and the solid lines are the salt gradients.

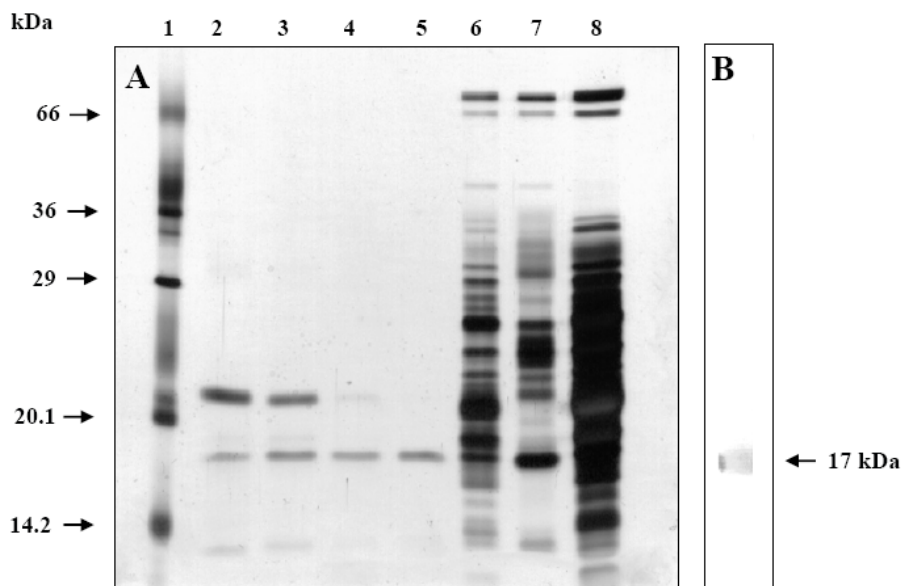


Figure 3 – (A) SDS-PAGE analysis of the purified enzyme. Lane 1, molecular mass markers; lanes 2 to 5, fractions with enzymatic activity after purification on both Mono S and Phenyl Superose; lane 6, only Mono S; lane 7, only Phenyl Superose; lane 8, salivary proteins of *Triatoma infestans*. Proteins were visualized by silver staining.

(B) Western blot. Purified PATi was submitted to 15% SDS-PAGE, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with antibody raised against the purified protein.

PATi is mainly stored in D2 salivary gland

To determine the localization of the enzyme in salivary glands of the insect, the proteins of each subunit were resolved in a SDS-PAGE (Fig. 4A), transferred to nitrocellulose membranes and probed with anti-PATi antibodies. The antibodies recognized the enzyme in D2 and in a much lesser extent in the D1 and D3 salivary gland subunits (Fig. 4B). No antigen was revealed with pre-immune serum (data not shown). This result correlates well with that obtained upon enzymatic assay shown in Figure 1. In conjunction, these results demonstrated that PATi is mainly stored in the lumen of D2 gland of *T. infestans*.

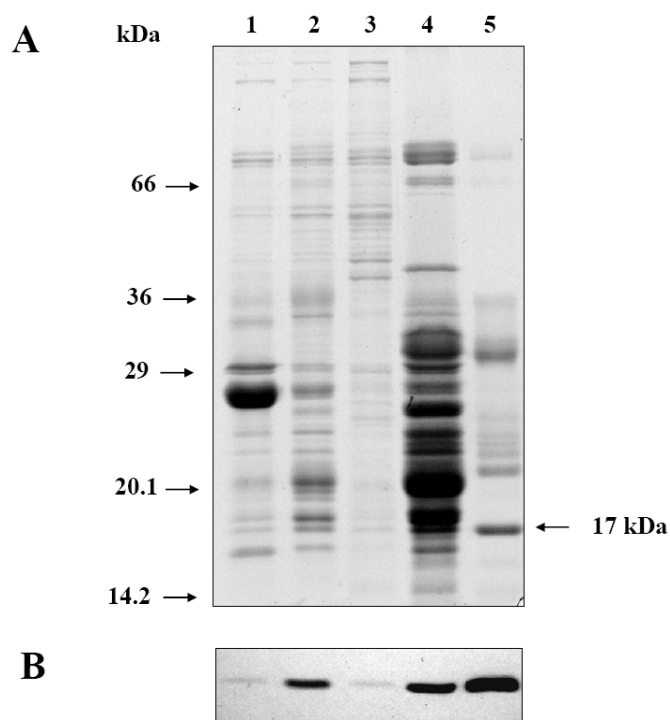


Figure 4 – (A) SDS-PAGE 15% analysis of the salivary glands and saliva proteins of *T. infestans*. Lane 1, proteins of salivary gland D1; lane 2, proteins of salivary gland D2; lane 3, proteins of salivary gland D3; lane 4, salivary proteins of *Triatoma infestans*; lane 5, fractions with enzymatic activity after partial purification on Phenyl Superose. The bands of proteins were visualized by Coomassie blue staining.

(B) Western blot. Salivary glands and saliva proteins (replica of gel A) were submitted to 15% SDS-PAGE, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with the antibody raised against the purified protein.

MS identification

To further identify the purified enzyme mediating NBDC₆-HPC hydrolysis, the protein was excised from the gel and digested with trypsin. The peptides obtained were eluted and submitted to mass spectrometry analysis in MALDI-TOF. The identification of the protein was performed using the programs BioTool 2.0 (Bruker daltonics) and Mascot (Matrix Science). The database used was SwissProt 41.4x. The higher score obtained was 78 for the protein Q9PVF4, the phospholipase A₂ precursor W6D49 (EC 3.1.1.4 – phosphatidylcholine 2-acylhydrolase) of *Callosellasma rhodostoma*. The

purified protein from *T. infestans* saliva was confirmed as an enzyme that shows similarity to members of PLA₂ family. The sequences and value of masses of the peptides of phosphatidylcholine 2-acylhydrolase similar to peptides of PATi are present in Table 1. These peptides represent 32% of the enzyme (Fig. 5).

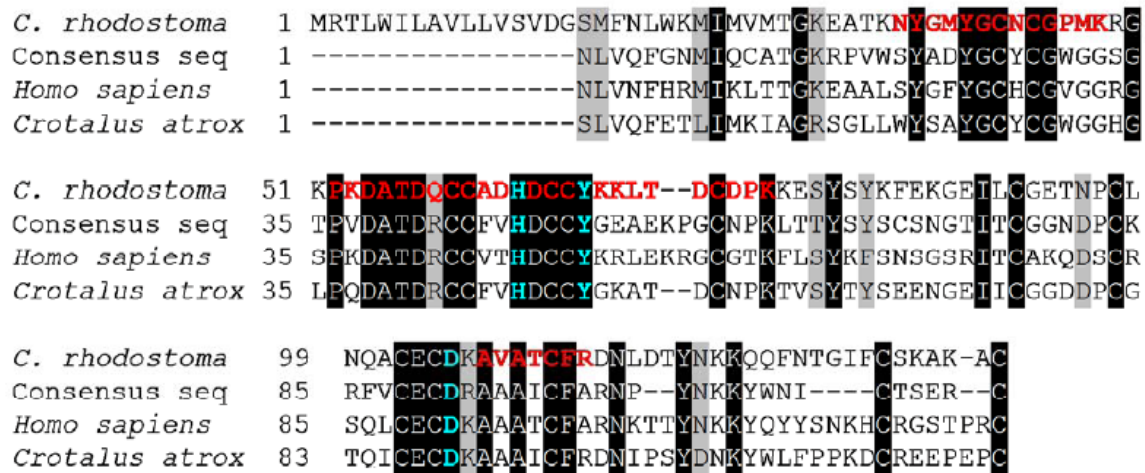


Figure 5 – Alignment of sequences of different phospholipases A₂. The amino acid sequences of *Callosellasma rhodostoma*, *Homo sapiens*, *Crotalus atrox* and the consensus sequence of a PLA₂ domain were aligned with the program CLUSTAL W. The amino acids marked in black show 80% identity and those in gray show 80% similarity. The peptides of the purified protein from *T. infestans* saliva, obtained by mass spectrometry, are in red. The amino acids in blue are in the catalytic site.

Discussion

The identification of a PAF-AH activity in *T. infestans* saliva was performed with the fluorogenic substrate NBDC₆-HPC, which was used in other studies because of its ability to differentiate between PAF-AH and PLA₂ activities (Kitsioui *et al.*, 1999). This feature was our point of start for this work, since we wanted to know if there was an enzyme in *T. infestans* with PAF-AH activity. Thus, PATi was considered a PAF-AH and not a classic PLA₂ because of its calcium independent characteristic to hydrolyze the substrate NBDC₆-HPC.

Table 1 – Values of the masses and respective sequences of the peptides obtained after digestion of PAF-AH with trypsin. The peptides obtained from the digestion with trypsin were submitted to mass spectrometry. The table shows the sequence of the peptides found after search in database SwissProt 41.4x (186207 sequences, 93837565 residues), with the values of the relative masses expected and calculated.

Start - End	Observed *	Mr expected*	Mr calculated *	Delta	Miss	Sequence
36 – 48	1551.57	1550.56	1550.58	-0.01	0	NYGMYGCNCGPMK
36 – 48	1583.77	1582.76	1582.57	0.19	0	NYGMYGCNCGPMK 2 Oxidations (M)
52 – 68	2143.83	2142.82	2142.79	0.03	1	PKDATDQCCADHDCCYK
54 – 68	1918.77	1917.76	1917.64	0.12	0	DATDQCCADHDCCYK
54 – 69	2046.82	2045.82	2045.73	0.08	1	DATDQCCADHDCCYKK
70 – 76	848.27	847.26	847.37	-0.11	0	LTDCDPK
107 – 113	824.21	823.20	823.40	-0.20	0	AVATCFR

(*) Masses expressed in daltons

The size of the carbonic chain in the *sn*-2 position of phospholipids is a parameter for the specificity of enzymes demonstrating affinity for these substrates. PAF-AHs have preference for phospholipids with a short acyl chain at the *sn*-2 position, with no more than 9 carbons, independently of Ca⁺². Differently, classical phospholipase A₂ enzymes cleave carbonic chains up to 20 carbons, like the arachidonic acid in a Ca⁺²-dependent manner (Stafforini *et al.*, 1997). The literature considers that 10 mM EDTA is enough to chelate calcium, and for instance, to inhibit the PLA₂ activity (Kitsiouli *et al.*, 1999). Even though EDTA in this concentration is able to chelate other divalent ions besides Ca⁺², there are no reports of some PLA₂ and/or PAF-AH that have any activity dependent on these cofactors. Based on these concepts and taking into account that NBDC₆-HPC is a well known substrate for PAF-AH enzymes (Kitsiouli *et al.*, 1999), we named the identified activity as PATi (PAF-AH of *T. infestans*), even though we do not have direct evidence as the activity upon the PAF molecule itself.

PATi was purified by a two-step chromatography procedure using a combination of cationic and hydrophobic columns. The peak B eluted from Mono S column did not show any detectable enzymatic activity after chromatography in Phenyl Superose. The protein could have been altered by chromatography or the ammonium sulfate concentration used induced an irreversible modification of its native structure. The data suggest that *T. infestans* saliva mediates two distinct activities upon the used substrate. This could be due to a different protein or an isoform of that one found in the peak A. There is a possibility that this phenomenon - polymorphism - could also be observed in phospholipases. Despite the low yield of the purification, this protocol was preferred and used because other attempts of purification were not successful. The yield of enzyme purification did not let us perform functional tests such as platelet aggregation assay.

The mass spectrometry analysis after trypsin digestion led to the identification of seven peptides. The search in database SwissProt 41.4x revealed that the masses of the peptides were coincident with peptides of a *Callosellasma rhodostoma* PLA₂. *C. rhodostoma* is an asian snake of medical importance. Its venom causes local effects and systemic hemorrhage, and contains moderate levels of PLA₂. Ten sequences of different PLA₂ were cloned from the cDNA library of the venom gland of *C. rhodostoma*. The major PLA₂ from this venom is designed CRV-W6D49 for the presences of Trp6 and Asp49 that can be replaced by other amino acid residues in other PLA₂ of the same animal (Tsai *et al.*, 2000). Differently from other PLA₂s, CRV-W6D49 does not seem to be active upon known substrate but only, and weakly, upon a pseudo substrate in the presence of Ca⁺² (Cho *et al.*, 1988); the function would be related with induction of edema through an unknown mechanism.

The snake venom PLA₂s have a variety of pharmacologically properties like pre-synaptic neurotoxicity, miotoxicity, induction of edema, hemolytic, anticoagulant and anti-platelet aggregation activities. For example, it was described the presence of three types of PLA₂ in other snake venom, *Agkistrodon halys pallas*: acidic, basic and neutral PLA₂, according to their predicted isoelectric points. The acidic PLA₂s show ability to inhibit platelet aggregation while the basic ones have hemolytic activity (Wang *et al.*, 1996). These functions could be related to the salivary PAF-AH of *T. infestans*, since

PAF hydrolysis would indirectly inhibit the platelet aggregation and also the local inflammation.

The enzyme PAF-AH together with other salivary proteins, probably participate in the insect anti-hemostatic response. Inactivation of PAF by PATi would help the insect to obtain the blood meal and to modulate host immune response through inhibition of local inflammatory reactions. The decrease in local inflammatory response would also facilitate the infection by the parasite, since it would find a more favorable environment at the bite site to invade host cells. PLA₂s can also display lytic activity on cells such as platelets, erythrocytes, and cells from the immune system (Hanahan, 1971), thus helping the insect to avoid hemostatic mechanisms and to digest the blood. In fact, hemolytic domain-containing proteins were found in *T. infestans* transcriptome (Assumpção et al., 2007). Another consequence of PAF hydrolysis by insect saliva would be the decrease of the host nociceptive response. The reduction of the pain elicited by the bite would facilitate the insect to obtain blood meal. This possibility is based on the fact that PAF antagonists decrease the hyperalgesy in mice (Teather *et al.*, 2002).

The substances present in the saliva of hematophagous insects that facilitate the acquisition of blood meal and/or affect host immune response, favoring the circulation of parasites in nature, could become a new target for vaccines against vector-borne diseases (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2003). So, the protein PATi could be used together with other proteins previously described in *T. infestans* saliva as a target for immune prophylaxis of Chagas disease through the interruption of *T. cruzi* transmission to mammalian hosts.

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Manuscrito II

**(Aceito para publicação no periódico
Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology)**

An insight into the sialome of the blood-sucking bug

***Triatoma infestans*, a vector of Chagas' disease**

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Abbreviations: aa, amino acid; AMP, antimicrobial peptides; EST, expressed sequence tags; OBP, odorant-binding protein; H, putative housekeeping transcripts; S, putative secreted transcripts; U, unknown function transcripts; SG, salivary glands; Ti, *Triatoma infestans*; 2D, two dimensional.

Abstract

Triatoma infestans is a hemiptera, vector of Chagas' disease, that feeds exclusively on vertebrate blood in all life stages. Hematophagous insects' salivary glands (SG) produce potent pharmacological compounds that counteract host hemostasis, including anti-clotting, anti-platelet, and vasodilatory molecules. To obtain a further insight into the salivary biochemical and pharmacological complexity of this insect, a cDNA library from its salivary glands was randomly sequenced. Also, salivary proteins were submitted to two dimensional gel (2D-gel) electrophoresis followed by MS analysis. We present the analysis of a set of 1,534 (SG) cDNA sequences, 645 of which coded for proteins of a putative secretory nature. Most salivary proteins described as lipocalins matched peptide sequences obtained from proteomic results.

Key words: Hematophagy, Saliva, Transcriptome, *Triatoma infestans*, Feeding, Sialome.

1. Introduction

Triatoma infestans (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) is an important vector of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, a protozoan parasite and etiological agent of Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis) in Latin America (Dias, 1987). All instar nymphs and adults are hematophagic and need a blood meal to molt and for oviposition. The insect obtains the blood meal by injecting its maxilla into vertebrate's skin searching for a vessel (Lavoipierre, 1965).

The (SG)s of blood-feeding arthropods show a variety of anti-hemostatic compounds that help the bug to obtain its blood meal. Like other blood-sucking

arthropods that have been studied (Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2003), *T. infestans* is capable of counteracting host hemostatic responses triggered to prevent blood loss following tissue injury, such as vasoconstriction, blood coagulation and platelet aggregation (Ribeiro, 1995). The molecular diversity of hematophagous insect saliva represents a rich field for the discovery of novel pharmacologically active compounds and for understanding the evolutionary mechanisms leading to the insect's adaptation to this feeding habit. Previous studies describing the sialome (set of RNA message + set of proteins found in (SG)s) of hematophagous insects and ticks (Francischetti et al., 2002; Valenzuela et al., 2002a, b) have revealed that the sialomes of these disease vectors are more complex than expected and contain many proteins to which we can not yet ascribe a function.

Lipocalins are a large and heterogenous group of proteins that play various roles, mainly as carriers of small ligands in vertebrates and invertebrates (Flower et al., 2000). A great array of (SG) proteins belonging to the lipocalin family has generated a large number of different molecules having anti-hemostatic functions while maintaining the fundamental structure of the protein fold (Montfort et al., 2000). Lipocalins were found in the saliva of other blood-sucking insects such as *Rhodnius prolixus* (Ribeiro et al., 2004a) and *Triatoma brasiliensis* (Santos et al., 2007), and also in tick saliva (Paesen et al., 2000). In *R. prolixus*, three types of salivary lipocalins have been characterized: the nitrophorins consisting in a group of lipocalins working as NO carrier and also as anti-clotting; the ADP-binding protein RPAI1, which inhibits platelet activation and aggregation (Francischetti et al., 2000); and a group of lipocalins related to *T. pallidipenis* thrombin inhibitor triabin (Fuentes-Prior et al., 1997). Another lipocalin from the saliva

of *T. pallidipenis* denominated pallidipin has been ascribed as a specific inhibitor of collagen-induced platelet aggregation (Noeske-Jungblut et al., 1994).

In this work we present the analysis of a set of 1,534 (SG) cDNA sequences, 645 of which coding for proteins of a putative secretory nature. Most salivary proteins described as lipocalins – 55% of the transcripts coding for putative secreted proteins – matched peptide sequences obtained from proteomic results. We expect this work will contribute with new salivary transcripts that could help the understanding of the role of salivary molecules in host/vector interactions and the discovery of novel pharmacologic agents.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Triatomines and Salivary Glands cDNA Library Construction

Triatoma infestans were reared in an insectary room kept at $27^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$, with a relative humidity ranging from 70 to 75% and a 16 h:8 h light:dark photoperiod. Salivary Glands (SG) were dissected from Vth instar nymphs 2 days after a blood meal and transferred to RNA-Later (Ambion) solution in 1.5 mL polypropylene vials. SG were kept at -20°C for isolating polyA⁺ RNA.

T. infestans SG mRNA was isolated from 15 SG pairs from Vth instar nymphs, using the Micro-FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen). The PCR-based cDNA library was made following the instructions for the SMART (switching mechanism at 5' end of RNA transcript) cDNA library construction kit (Clontech). This kit provides a method for producing high-quality, full-length cDNA libraries from nanogram quantities

of polyA⁺ or total RNA. It utilises a specially designed oligonucleotide named SMART IV[™] in the first-strand synthesis to generate high yields of full-length, double-stranded cDNA. *T. infestans* SG polyA⁺ RNA was used for reverse transcription to cDNA using PowerScript reverse transcriptase (Clontech), the SMART IV oligonucleotide, and the CDS III/3' primer (Clontech). The reaction was carried out at 42°C for 1 h. Second-strand synthesis was performed by a long-distance PCR-based protocol using the 5' PCR primer and the CDS III/3' primer as sense and antisense primers, respectively. These two primers also create *Sfi*IA and *B* restriction enzyme sites at the end of the cDNA. Advantage[™] Taq polymerase mix (Clontech) was used to carry out the long-distance PCR reaction on a Perkin Elmer GeneAmp[®] PCR system 9700 (Perkin Elmer Corp.). The PCR conditions were: 95 °C for 1 min; 14 cycles of 95 °C for 10 s, 68 °C for 6 min. A small portion of the cDNA was analysed on a 1.1% agarose/EtBr (0.1 µg/mL) gel to check for the quality and range of the synthesised cDNA. Double-stranded cDNA was immediately treated with proteinase K (0.8 µg/mL) at 45 °C for 20 min and washed three times with water using Amicon filters with a 100 kDa cutoff (Millipore). The clean double-stranded cDNA was then digested with *Sfi*I restriction enzyme at 50 °C for 2 h followed by size fractionation on a ChromaSpin–400 drip column (Clontech). The profiles of the fractions were checked on a 1.1% agarose/EtBr (0.1 µg/mL), and fractions containing cDNA were pooled in three different groups according to their size: large, medium or small sequences. Each group was concentrated and washed three times with water using an Amicon filter with a 100 kDa cutoff. The concentrated cDNA was then ligated into a λ TriplEx2 vector (Clontech), and the resulting ligation mixture was packaged using GigaPack[®] Gold III Plus packaging extract (Stratagene), according to the manufacturer's

instructions. The packaged library was plated by infecting log-phase XL1-Blue *Escherichia coli* cells (Clontech). The percentage of recombinant clones was determined by performing a blue-white selection screening on LB/MgSO₄ plates containing X-gal/IPTG.

2.2. Sequencing of the *T. infestans* cDNA Library

The *T. infestans* SG cDNA library was plated on LB/MgSO₄ plates containing X-gal/IPTG to an average of 250 plaques per 150 mm Petri plate. Recombinant (white) plaques were randomly picked up and transferred to 96-well MICROTEST™ U-bottom plates (BD BioSciences) containing 75 µL of H₂O per well. The phage suspension was either immediately used for PCR or stored at 4 °C until use.

To amplify the cDNA using a PCR reaction, 4 µL of the phage sample were used as a template. The primers were sequences from the λ TriplEx2 vector and named PT2F1 (5'-AAGTACTCTAGCAATTGTGAGC-3') and PT2R1 (5'-CTCTTCGCTATTACGCCAGCTG-3'), positioned at the 5' and 3' end of the cDNA insert, respectively. The reaction was carried out in MicroAmp 96-well PCR plates (Applied Biosystems) using Platinum PCR® SuperMix (Invitrogen), on a Perkin Elmer GeneAmp® PCR system 9700 (Perkin Elmer Corp.). The PCR conditions were: 1 hold of 75 °C for 3 min, 1 hold of 94 °C for 4 min, 33 cycles of 94 °C for 1 min, 49 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 1 min and 20 s. The amplified products were analysed on a 1.2% agarose/EtBr gel. cDNA library clones (1800 clones) were PCR amplified, and those showing a single band were selected for sequencing. The PCR products were used as a template for a cycle-sequencing reaction using DTCS labeling kit from Beckman Coulter.

The primer used for sequencing (PT2F3) is upstream from the inserted cDNA and downstream from the PT2F1 primer. The sequencing reaction was performed on a Perkin Elmer 9700 thermocycler. Conditions were 1 hold of 75 °C for 2 min, 1 hold of 94 °C for 4 min, and 30 cycles of 96 °C for 20 s, 50 °C for 20 s, and 60 °C for 4 min. After cycle-sequencing the samples, a cleaning step was performed using the multiscreen 96-well plate cleaning system (Millipore). The 96-well multiscreening plate was prepared by adding a fixed amount (manufacturer's specification) of Sephadex-50 (Amersham Pharmacia) and 300 µL of deionised water. After partially drying the Sephadex in the multiscreen plate, the whole cycle-sequencing reaction was added to the center of each well, centrifuged at 2,500 rpm for 5 min, and the clean sample was collected on a sequencing microtiter plate (Beckman Coulter). The plate was then dried on a Speed-Vac SC110 model with a microtiter plate holder (Savant Instruments). The dried samples were immediately resuspended with 25 µL of formamide, and one drop of mineral oil was added to the top of each sample. Samples were either sequenced immediately on a CEQ 2000 DNA sequencing instrument (Beckman Coulter) or stored at -30 °C. A total of 1,534 cDNA library clones were sequenced.

2.3. Reverse Phase Liquid Chromatography (RPLC)

Approximately 20 µL of saliva from adult insects were diluted in 200 µL buffer (50mM Tris-HCl, 120 mM NaCl pH 7.4). Proteins were loaded in a Microcon 10 (YM-10, Millipore) and centrifuged at 10,000 x g for 30 min. The flow through with proteins of low molecular weight (< 10 kDa) was kept. Microbore reversed-phase liquid chromatography (RPLC) was performed using a 0.3 mm C18 column from Phenomenex

(Torrence, CA). After sample injection, the column was washed for 10 min with 95% mobile phase A (0.1% formic acid in water) at 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ and peptides were eluted using a linear gradient to 90% mobile B (100% acetonitrile and 0.1% formic acid) for 40 min. The column eluate was monitored at 220 nm. A Probot fraction collector (Dionex, Sunnyvale, CA) was used to deliver the fractions to 96 well plates containing 25 μL of water. Fractions of interest were submitted to tryptic digestion followed by mass spectrometry as indicated below.

2.4. 2D-Gel Electrophoresis

2D gel electrophoresis was performed using ZOOM IPGRunner System (Invitrogen) under manufacturer's recommended running conditions. Briefly, approximately 500 μg of sample proteins of *T. infestans* saliva were solubilised with 155 μL rehydration buffer (7 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 2% CHAPS, 20 mM DTT, 0.5% carrier ampholytes, pH 3-10). The samples were absorbed by rehydration ZOOM strips (7 cm; pH 3-10 NL) overnight at room temperature and then focused under manufacturer's recommended conditions. The focused IPG strips were reduced/alkylated/equilibrated with reducing and alkylating reagents dissolved in the sample buffer. The strips were then applied onto NuPAGE 4–12% Bis-Tris ZOOM gels (Invitrogen). The gels were run under MOPS buffer and stained with SeeBlue staining solution (Bio-Rad).

2.5. Protein Identification by Mass Spectrometry

Protein identification of either RPLC or 2D gel-separated proteins was performed on reduced and alkylated trypsin-digested samples prepared by standard mass

spectrometry protocols. Tryptic digests were analysed by coupling the Nanomate (Advion BioSciences)—an automated chip-based nano-electrospray interface source—to a quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometer, QStarXL MS/MS System (Applied Biosystems/Sciex). Computer-controlled, data-dependent automated switching to MS/MS provided peptide sequence information. AnalystQS software (Applied Biosystems/Sciex) was used for data acquisition. Data processing and databank searching were performed with Mascot software (Matrix Science). The NR protein database from the NCBI, National Library of Medicine, NIH, was used for the search analysis, as was a protein database generated during the course of this work.

2.6. Bioinformatic Tools and Procedures

Expressed sequence tags (ESTs) were trimmed of primer and vector sequences, clustered, and compared with other databases as previously described (Valenzuela et al., 2003). The BLAST tool (Altschul et al., 1996), CAP3 assembler (Huang et al., 1999), ClustalW (Thompson et al., 1994), and Treeview software (Page, 1996) were used to compare, assemble, and align sequences, and to visualise alignments. For functional annotation of the transcripts we used the tool Blastx (Altschul et al., 1997) to compare the nucleotide sequences with the nonredundant (NR) protein database of the NCBI and to the Gene Ontology (GO) database (Ashburner et al., 2000). The tool rpsBlast (Schaffer et al., 2001) was used to search for conserved protein domains in the Pfam (Bateman et al., 2000), Smart (Letunic et al., 2002), Kog (Tatusov et al., 2003), and conserved domains (CDD) databases (Marchler-Bauer et al., 2002). We have also compared the transcripts with other subsets of mitochondrial and rRNA nucleotide sequences downloaded from

NCBI and to several organism proteomes downloaded from NCBI (yeast), Flybase (*D. melanogaster*), or ENSEMBL (*An. gambiae*). Segments of the three-frame translations of the EST (since the libraries were unidirectional, we did not use six-frame translations) starting with a methionine in the first 100 predicted amino acids (aa)—or the predicted protein translation, in the case of complete coding sequences—were submitted to the SignalP server (Nielsen, 1997) to help identify translation products that could be secreted. *O*-glycosylation sites on the proteins were predicted with the program NetOGlyc (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetOGlyc/>) (Hansen et al., 1998). Functional annotation of the transcripts was based on all the comparisons above. Following inspection of all results, transcripts were classified as either Secretory (S), Housekeeping (H), or of unknown (U) function, with further subdivisions based on function and/or protein families. Sequence alignments were done with the ClustalX software package (Thompson et al., 1997). Phylogenetic analysis and statistical neighbor-joining bootstrap tests of the phylogenies were done with the Mega package (Kumar et al., 2004). Hyperlinked Excel spreadsheets of the assembled EST's and of the salivary protein database are supplied as supplemental tables 1 and 2 at the journal site.

3. Results

General Description of the Salivary Transcriptome Database

3.1. Description of the clusterised data set / cDNA library characteristics

1,534 sequences were used to assemble a clusterised database, yielding 657 clusters of related sequences, 500 of which contained only one EST. The consensus sequence of each cluster is named either a contig (deriving from two or more sequences) or a singleton (deriving from a single sequence). In this paper, we will use the denomination contig to address sequences deriving from both consensus sequences and from singletons. The 657 contigs were compared by the program Blastx, Blastn, or rpsBlast (Altschul et al., 1997) to the nonredundant protein database of the National Center of Biological Information (NCBI), to the gene ontology database (Ashburner et al., 2000), to the conserved domains database of the NCBI (Marchler Bauer et al., 2002), and to a custom-prepared subset of the NCBI nucleotide database containing either mitochondrial or rRNA sequences. Because the libraries are unidirectional, the three frame translations of the dataset were also derived, and open reading frames (ORF) starting with methionine and longer than 40 aa residues were submitted to SignalP server (Nielsen et al., 1997) to help identify putative secreted proteins. The EST assembly, BLAST, and signal peptide results were transferred into an Excel spreadsheet for manual annotation.

Five categories of expressed genes derived from the manual annotation of the contigs (Table 1). The putatively secreted (S) category contained 18% of the clusters and 42% of the sequences, with an average number of 5.5 sequences per cluster. The

housekeeping (H) category had 36.4% and 35.9% of the cluster and sequences, respectively, and an average of 2.3 sequences per cluster. Forty-four percent of the clusters, containing 21% of all sequences, were classified as unknown (U) because no assignment for their function could be made; most of these consisted of singletons. Possible transposable elements originated 7 clusters, mostly singletons. We have also identified viral transcripts in our dataset. These data can be downloaded as Supplemental Table 1 for the EST data, and Supplemental File 2 for the proteome set.

Table 1: Types of transcripts found in *Triatoma infestans* salivary glands.

Types of transcripts	Clusters	Sequences	Sequences/Cluster
Secreted (S)	118	645	5.5
Housekeeping (H)	239	550	2.3
Unknown (U)	292	324	1.1
Transposable element (TE)	7	11	1.6
Viral product	1	4	4.0
Total	657	1534	

3.2. Housekeeping (H) genes

The 239 gene clusters (comprising 550 EST) attributed to H genes expressed in the (SG)s of *T. infestans* were further characterised into 20 groups, according to their possible function (Table 2). According to an organ specialised in secreting polypeptides and as observed in previous sialotranscriptomes (Francischetti et al., 2002; Ribeiro et al., 2004a, b; Calvo et al., 2007), the two larger sets were associated with protein synthesis machinery (298 EST in 51 clusters) and with energy metabolism (17 clusters containing

57 EST). We have also included in this category a group of 66 EST that grouped into 52 clusters and represent conserved proteins of unknown function presumably associated with cellular metabolism. Other sequences with homology to housekeeping protein include those coding for ribosomal, cytochrome, ATP synthase subunit, and NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase, among other molecules.

Table 2: Functional classification of the housekeeping genes expressed in *Triatoma infestans* salivary glands.

Types of transcripts	Clusters	%	Sequences	%
Conserved, unknown function	52	21.8	66	11.3
Protein synthesis machinery	51	21.3	298	54.2
Signal transduction	18	7.5	18	3.3
Metabolism, energy	17	7.1	57	10.4
Transport/Storage	14	5.9	15	2.7
Cytoskeletal	12	5.0	13	2.4
Nuclear regulation	12	5.0	13	2.4
Protein export machinery	10	4.2	12	2.2
Protein modification	10	4.2	16	2.9
Transcription machinery	9	3.8	10	1.8
Proteasome machinery	8	3.3	10	1.8
Metabolism, carbohydrate	6	2.5	6	1.1
Metabolism, amino acid	4	1.7	4	0.7
Transcription factor	3	1.3	3	0.5
Metabolism, intermediate and detoxication	3	1.3	3	0.5
Metabolism, nucleotide	3	1.3	3	0.5
Lysosomal products	2	0.8	2	0.4
Extracellular matrix	2	0.8	2	0.4
Metabolism, oxidant	2	0.8	2	0.4
Metabolism, lipid	1	0.4	1	0.2
Total	239		550	

3.3. Viral product

Contig 110 produced a best Blastx match with gi|20451030|, a capsid protein precursor from a *Triatoma* virus (TrV), scoring with other reported capsid proteins. TrV infects triatomines and belongs to a new family of RNA viruses known as Dicistroviridae (Czibener et al., 2000).

3.4. Transposable Elements

Seven contigs on our database possibly derive from transposable elements (TE). Their translation products are similar to those of *Drosophila melanogaster* proteins annotated as endonuclease and reverse transcriptase. These transcripts may indicate active ongoing transposition activity in *T. infestans*, or with regulatory transcripts inhibiting TE genomic mobilisation.

3.5. Transcripts coding for putative secreted proteins in *Triatoma infestans* salivary glands

3.5.1.1 - Lipocalins

The most abundant group of putative secreted proteins in *T. infestans* (SG)s is the lipocalins, corresponding to 55% of the transcripts in the S class. Lipocalins are widely distributed and heterogeneous proteins occurring in animals, plants and bacteria. Even though they have various molecular masses, the domain, determining the specific properties, is about 18-20 kDa (Flower et al., 1993). The lipocalin primary sequence shows a low percentage of similarity when comparing randomly selected members of the family. By contrast, an interesting feature of the lipocalins is their well conserved three-

dimensional structure (Flower, 1995). They are typically small, extracellular proteins sharing several common molecular recognition properties: the binding of small, principally hydrophobic molecules, binding to specific cell-surface receptors; the formation of covalent and non-covalent complexes with other soluble macromolecules. Although they have been classified mainly as transport proteins, it is now clear that members of the lipocalin family fulfill a wide variety of different functions (Flower, 2000). The aim to discover the role of salivary lipocalins in blood-sucking insects through functional genomic and proteomic studies has been able to identify anticoagulants, antiplatelets, and vasodilatory molecules (Andersen et al., 2005).

We found lipocalins similar to salivary proteins of other species of the genus *Triatoma*, such as pallidipin, an inhibitor of collagen-induced platelet aggregation (Noeske-Jungblut et al., 1994); and triabin, a potent and selective thrombin inhibitor, both from the bug *Triatoma pallidipennis* (Noeske-Jungblut et al., 1995); and procalin, a salivary allergen from *T. protacta* (Paddock et al., 2001). The South American *T. brasiliensis* was also shown to contain salivary cDNA sequences similar to these three previously described *Triatoma* lipocalins (Sant'Anna et al., 2002). More recently, the sialotranscriptome of *T. brasiliensis* revealed a high content of lipocalins in its (SG)s, comprising 93.8% of the transcripts coding for putative secreted protein (Santos et al., 2007). Lipocalins have also been found in tick saliva and in *Rhodnius* performing similar functions, such as histamine and serotonin binding (Ribeiro et al., 2004a; Paesen et al., 2000; Sangamnatdej et al., 2002). This scenario contrasts with mosquitoes and sand flies where no salivary lipocalins have been described to date.

Table 3: Classification of transcripts coding for putative secreted proteins in *Triatoma infestans* salivary glands.

Types of transcripts	Clusters	Sequences	% S type sequence
Lipocalins	69	355	55.0
Trialysin	6	74	11.5
Peptide with trialysin signal peptide	7	64	9.9
Hemolysin-domain protein	7	32	5.0
Defensin and immunity related peptides	6	32	5.0
Enzymes	7	20	3.1
Kazal domain-containing peptides	3	17	2.6
Antigen 5 protein family	2	13	2.0
Other peptides	5	9	1.4
Odorant binding protein family	2	9	1.4
Triatox	1	8	1.2
Similar to Culicoides salivary protein	1	6	0.9
Serpin	1	4	0.6
Thrombospondin-like	1	2	0.3
Total	118	645	

Triatomine lipocalin sequences were aligned and a neighbor-joining phylogenetic-tree constructed (Fig. 1). The bootstrap values indicated that these sequences have evolved beyond recognition of a common ancestor (not shown). These results may indicate a long evolutionary history for these proteins, or alternatively, a fast rate of evolution. It is interesting to note here that lipocalins were not found in the sialotranscriptome of *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, a closely related seed feeding bug, indicating

that expansion of this gene family expressed in the salivary glands of triatomines occurred as an adaptation to blood feeding (Francischetti et al., 2007)

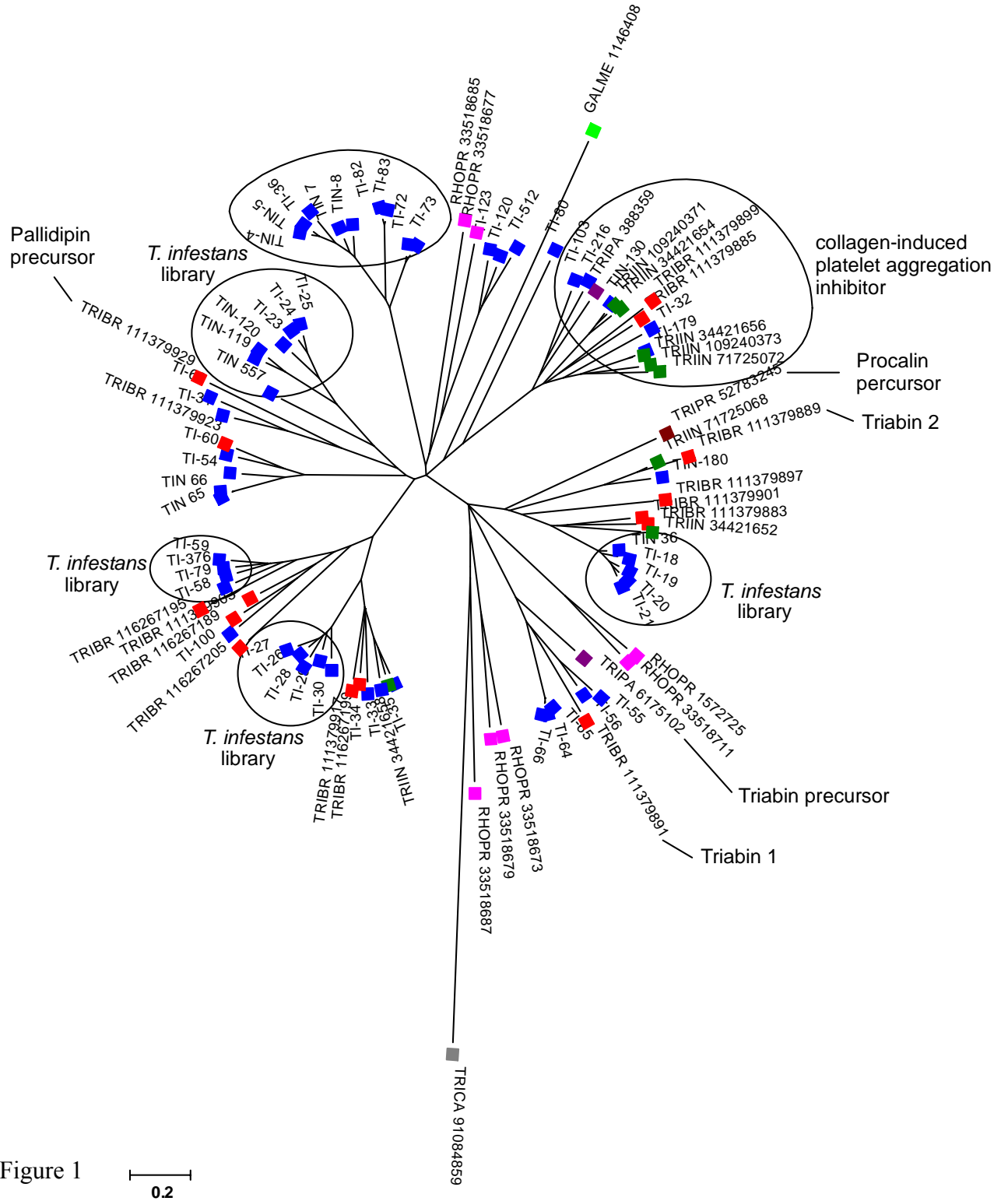


Figure 1. Dendrogram of the *T. infestans* salivary lipocalins with other insect salivary lipocalins. The sequences derived from the nonredundant (NR) protein database of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) are represented by five letters followed by the NCBI gi| accession number. The five letters derive from the first three letters of the genus and the first two letters from the species name. The protein sequences were aligned by the Clustal program (Thompson et al., 1997), and the dendrogram was done with the Mega package (Kumar et al., 2004) after 1,000 bootstraps with the neighbor joining (NJ) algorithm. The bar at the bottom represents 20% amino acid substitution. The colorful squares indicate each insect species whose sequences were used: blue, *T. infestans* sequences from cDNA library; dark green, *T. infestans* proteins described previously; red, *T. brasiliensis*; purple, *T. pallidipennis*; brown, *T. protacta*; magenta, *Rhodnius prolixus*; gray, *Tribolium castaneum*; light green, *Galleria mellonella*.

3.5.1.2 - Enzymes

Some transcripts coding for enzymes are identifiable. A serine protease could be involved with specific host proteolytic events that could affect clotting or the complement cascade. It could also be involved in immunity, since prophenoloxidase-activating enzymes are serine proteinases (Söderhäll and Cerenius, 1998). A serine protease with trypsin-like activity was described in *T. infestans* saliva. This salivary proteolytic activity was denominated triapsin and showed to be released with ejected saliva in active form, suggesting a role in blood-feeding (Amino et al., 2001). Since some Hemiptera species utilise cysteine and aspartic proteases for proteolytic digestion (Terra et al., 1996), the presence of a serine-protease could be more related to blood acquisition rather than its digestion. Or it could play a role in the innate immunity of the insect, considering the

serine protease as a part of the prophenoloxidase system. This EST has similarities in the alignment with serine proteases from other insects, and the phylogenetic analysis shows a strong bootstrap support for the triatomine clade (Fig. 2).

(A)

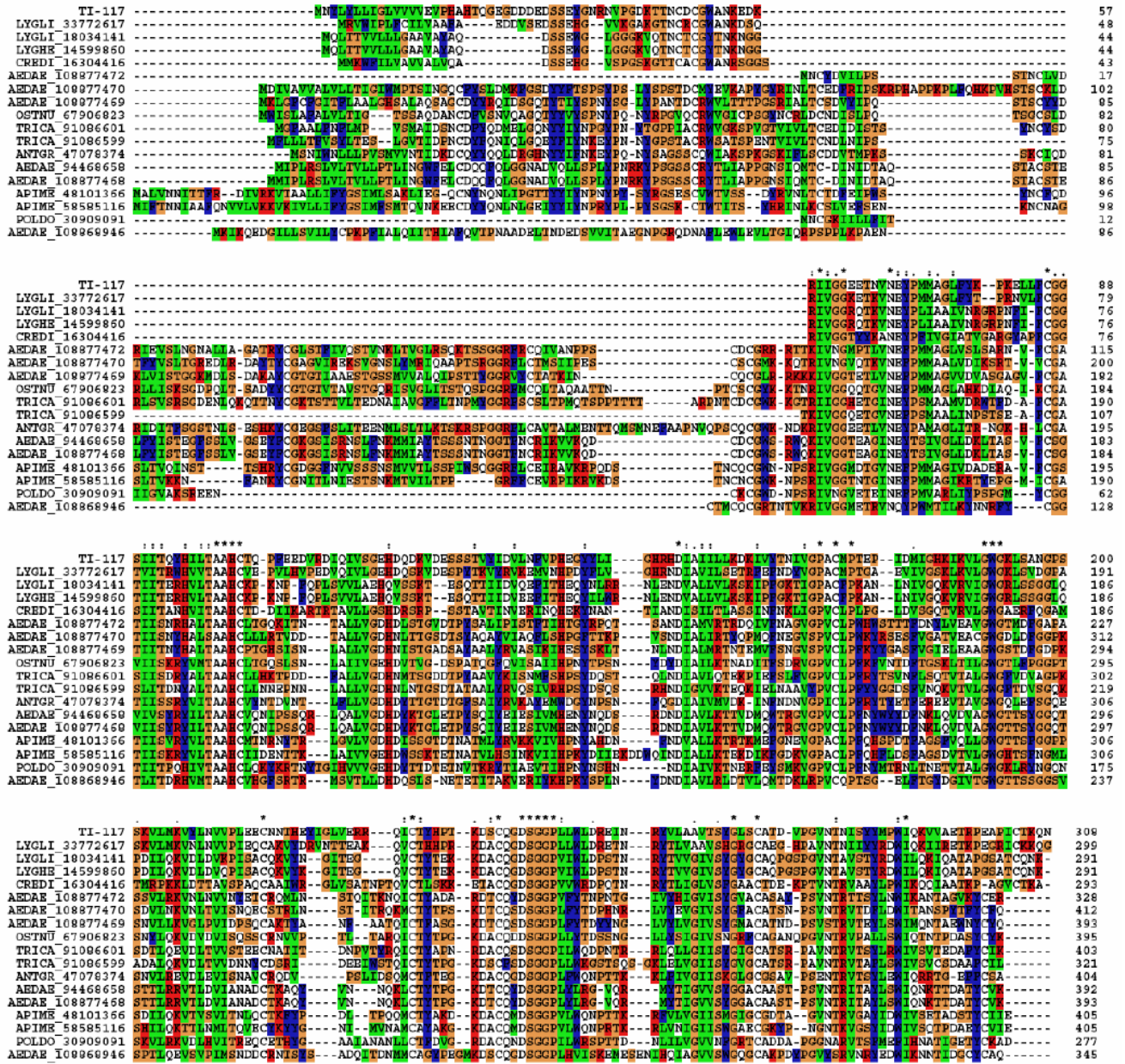


Figura 2A

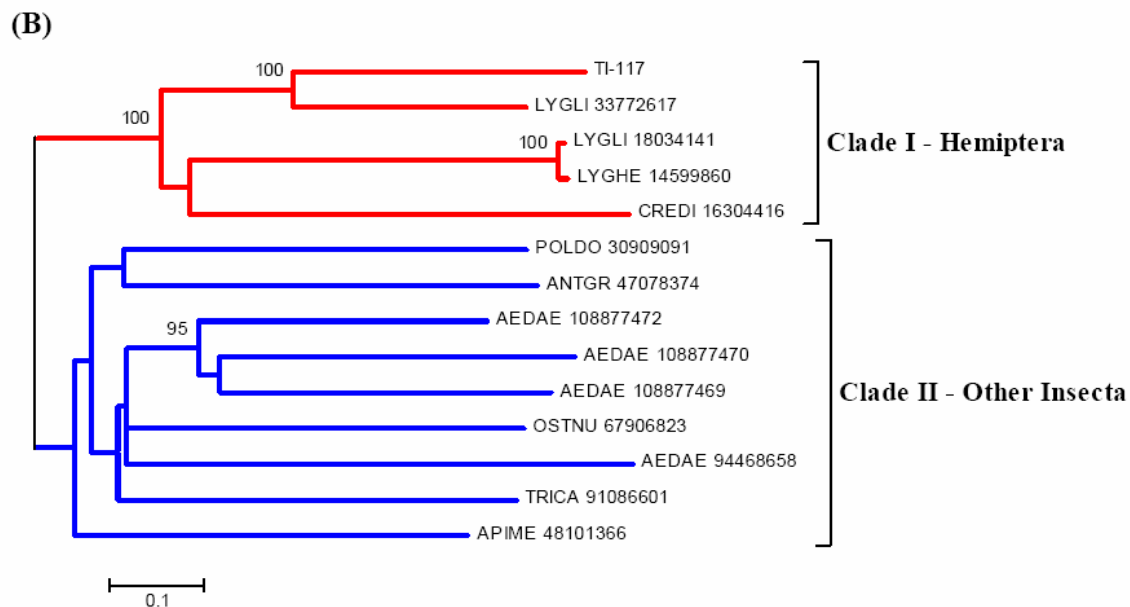


Figure 2. (A) ClustalW alignment of members of the serine protease family deriving from salivary glands of *T. infestans* and from other insects. (B) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicate percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 10% amino acid divergence in the sequences.

Apyrase

Partial coding sequences (truncated in the 5' region) for the enzyme apyrase, a member of the 5' nucleotidase family, were found. This enzyme was described before in *T. infestans* (SG)s (Faudry et al., 2004), where it helps the acquisition of blood meals by the degradation of adenosine diphosphate (ADP), a mediator of platelet aggregation and inflammation (Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2003).

Inositol phosphatase family

Inositol phosphates are involved in many cellular processes related to signal transduction, secretion and cytoskeletal structure. Numerous enzymes are involved in the metabolism of inositol phosphates and phosphoinositides, including kinases, phosphatases, and phospholipases (Erneux et al., 1998; Guo et al., 1999). Inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatases (IPPs) share a 5-phosphatase domain and consist of a large family of enzymes acting on different substrates. They regulate the pool of 5-phosphorylated inositol phosphates and phosphoinositides, thereby influencing cellular processes, for which second messenger functions have been reported: $\text{Ins}(1,4,5)\text{P}_3$, $\text{Ins}(1,3,4,5)\text{P}_4$, and the lipids $\text{PtdIns}(4,5)\text{P}_2$ and $\text{PtdIns}(3,4,5)\text{P}_3$ (Toker et al., 1997; Majerus, et al., 1999).

Alignment of two contigs from the cDNA library with other IPP sequences from vertebrates and insects showed they share similarities and conserved (aa) sequence (Fig. 3A). The phylogram shows a clade with *Triatoma* and *Rhodnius* sequences but apart from other insects, and even the *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* sequence is more conserved with vertebrates than with insects (Fig. 3B).

Rhodnius prolixus also secretes into its saliva an inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase during blood feeding (Ribeiro et al., 2004a). It seems to reduce the concentration of some phospholipids in the plasma membrane of cells and platelets; this could have effects such as elimination of substrates for phospholipase C and PI3-kinase, changes in cytoskeletal architecture, and changes in membrane trafficking and vesicle secretion (Andersen et al., 2006). The presence of this phosphatase in *Triatoma* saliva can be also related to antithrombotic response, since changes in platelets membrane could

interfere with their aggregation and facilitate the acquisition of blood meal. This protein was also identified in the 2D gel (Fig. 12).

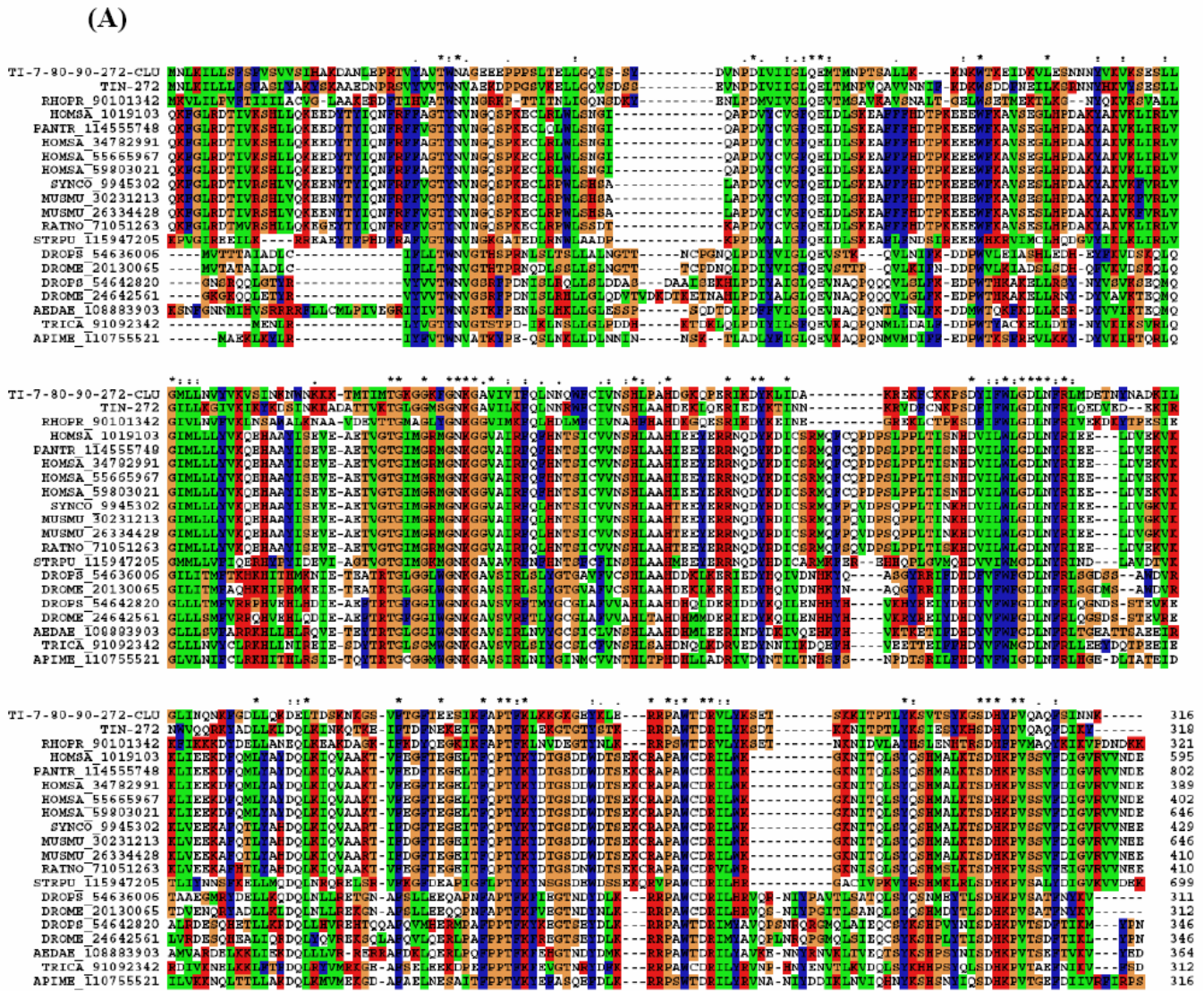


Figura 3A

(B)

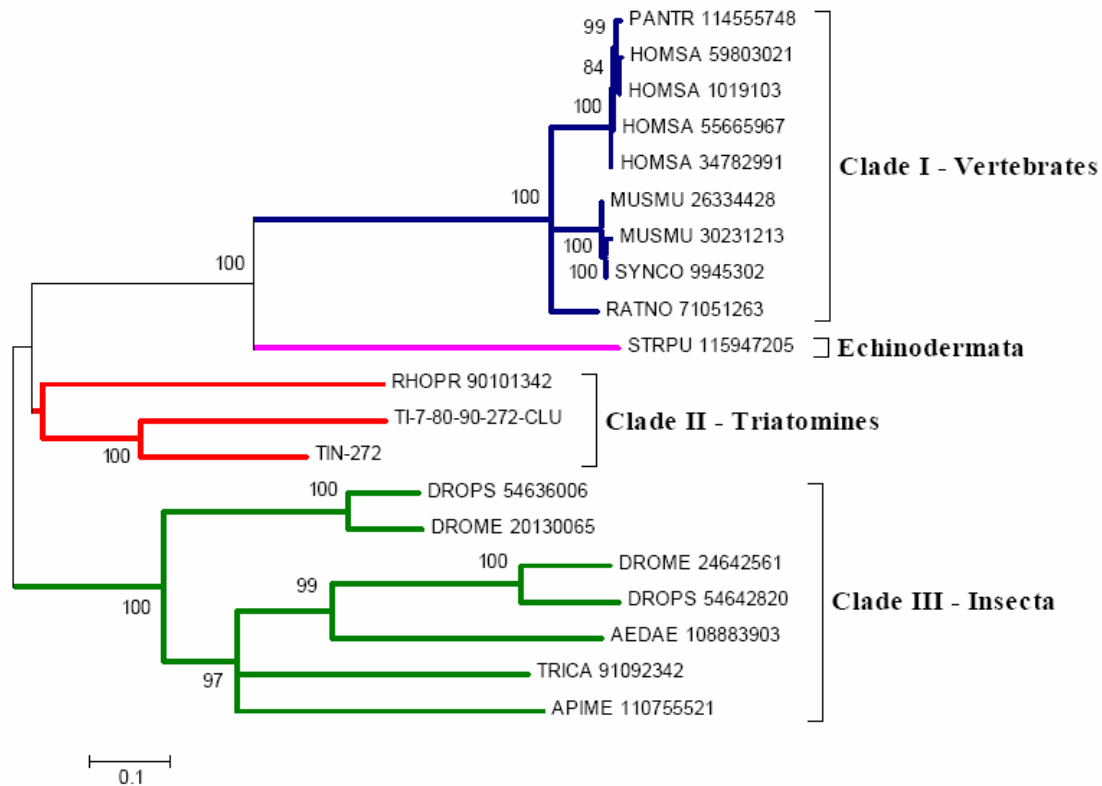


Figure 3. (A) ClustalW alignment of the *T. infestans* inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatases (IPP) with IPP from other organisms. (B) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicate percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 10% amino acid divergence in the sequences.

3.5.1.3 - Serpins

Serpins constitute a family of proteins, most of which function as serine proteinase inhibitors. They are important regulators of serine proteinases involved in inflammation, blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and complement activation. Other roles for serpins could be protection against microbial proteinases, regulation of both endogenous

proteinases and phenoloxidase activation (Kanost, 1999). Among arthropods, serpins have been described from lepidopteran insects, crayfish, ticks, and others (Jiang, et al., 1996; Liang et al., 1995; Prevot, et al, 2006). One of the contigs from the cDNA library matched for a serpin but the sequence was truncated (Table 3).

3.5.1.4 - Kazal domain-containing peptides

Two contigs with transcripts encoding a polypeptide with a mature molecular mass of 8.9 kDa and containing a Kazal domain are predicted. Although this domain is associated with serine protease inhibitors, it is also found in other extracellular proteins without this function and containing antimicrobial activity (Fogaça et al., 2005). Kazal-type serine protease inhibitors are single- or more commonly multi-domain proteins, can be classical or non-classical Kazal-type inhibitors, and share a conserved sequence motif and molecular conformation (one central α -helix and three little antiparallel β - sheets) (Stubbs et al., 1997). Several Kazal-type family members have been previously described to be present in vertebrate and invertebrate animals. The role of Kazal-type inhibitors is not always known. Some invertebrates Kazal-type inhibitors, such as rhodniin, bdellin B-3 and infestin 1-2 (Friedrich et al., 1993; Fink, et al., 1986; Sommerhoff et al., 1994; Campos, et al., 2002) are identified as non-classical Kazal-type inhibitors. Thrombin inhibitors of the Kazal-type family have been found in triatomines. Infestin is the longest Kazal-type proteinase inhibitor precursor described in triatomines. It seems to be similar to rhodniin and dipetalogastin precursors but has more Kazal-type domains (Lovato et al., 2006). Rhodniin, isolated from the blood sucking insect *R. prolixus*, is such a Kazal-type

inhibitor composed of two domains and strongly inhibits thrombin, the key enzyme of the blood coagulation cascade (van de Locht et al., 1995).

Alignment with other sequences containing a Kazal domain shows the presence of five conserved cysteines (Fig. 4A). These sequences also showed similarity to the vasodilator named vasotab from the horse fly *Hybomitra bimaculata*. Vasotab is a member of the Kazal-type protease inhibitor family (Takác et al., 2006). The phylogram analysis indicates a strong bootstrap support for the triatomine clade (Fig. 4B). A transcript encoding this polypeptide was also found in the mosquitoes *Ae. aegypti* (Ribeiro et al., 2007) and *Ae. albopictus* (Arcà et al., 2007). And recently, the sialotranscriptome of the triatomine *Triatoma brasiliensis* demonstrated the presence of 9 clusters coding for Kazal-type peptides (Santos et al., 2007).

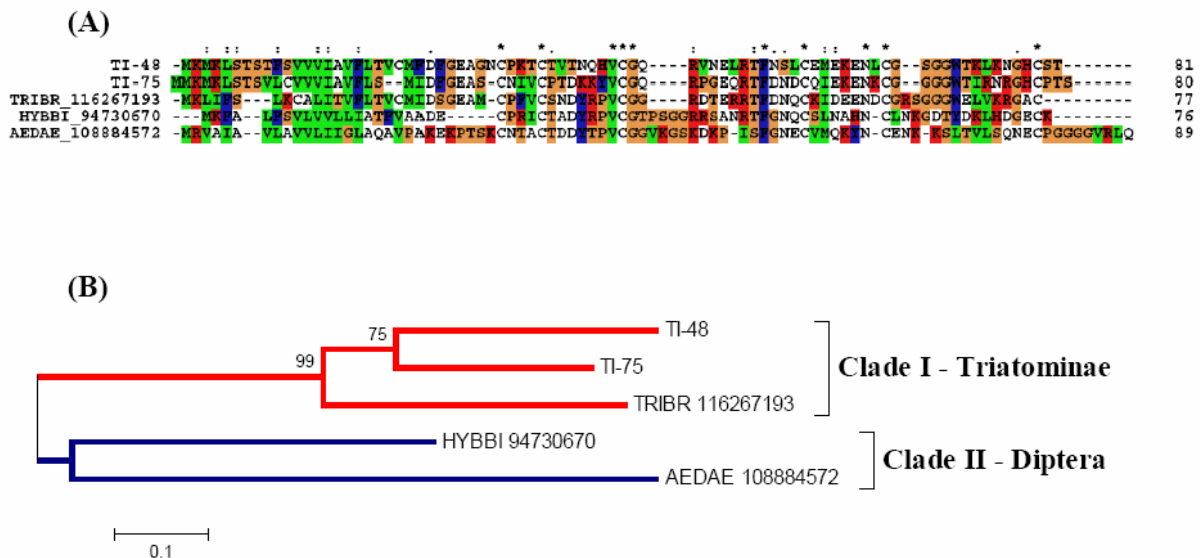


Figure 4. The salivary Kazal-domain containing peptides of *T. infestans*. (A) ClustalW alignment. Six conserved cysteines are shown in black with white background and marked with an asterisk (*). (B) Phylogenetic tree showing the sequence distance relationships between members of the family. The bar shows 10% divergence at the amino acid level. The numbers indicate the bootstrap value from 1000 trials.

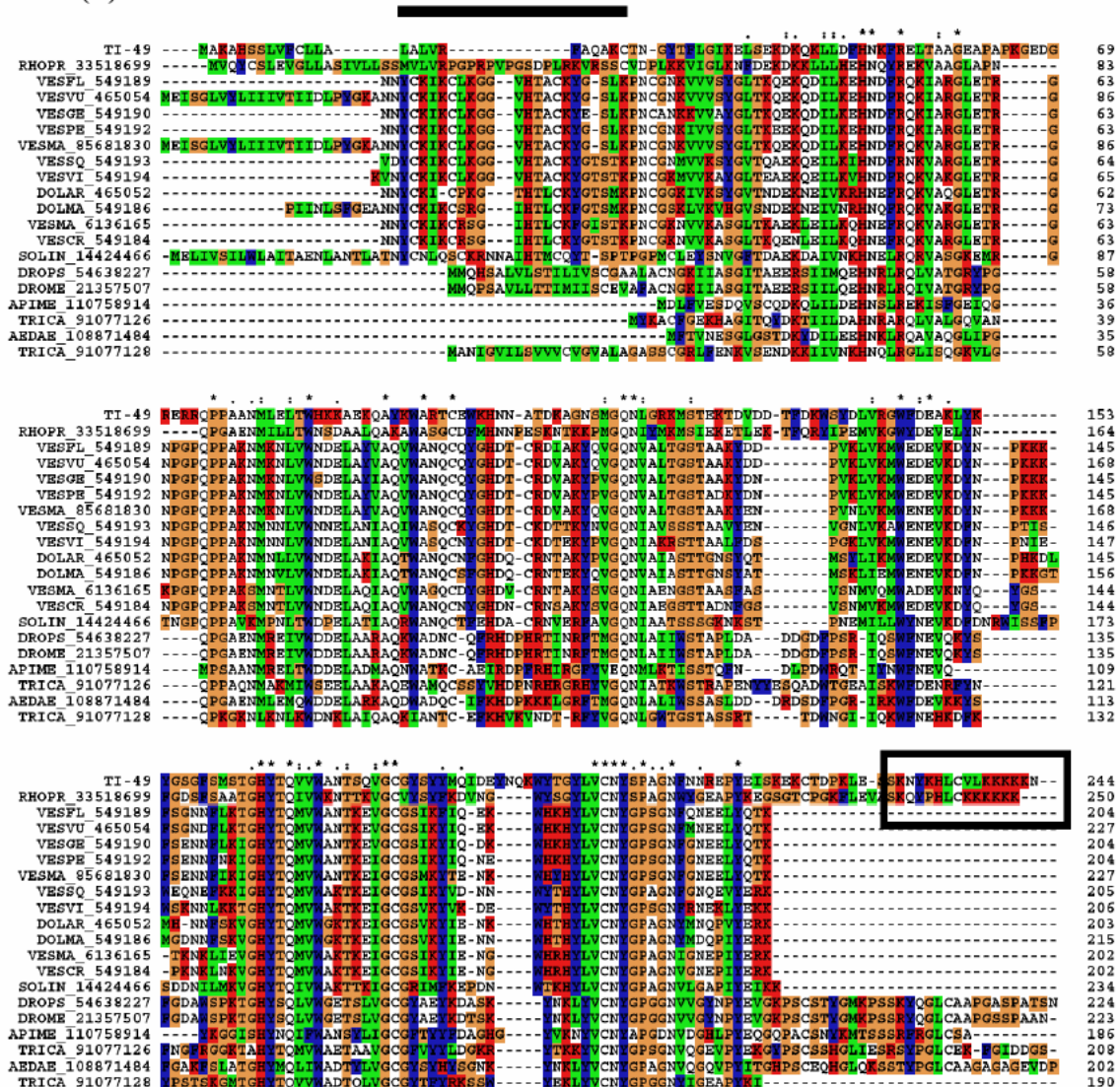
3.5.1.5 - Antigen 5 protein family

This is a family of secreted proteins that belong to the CAP family (cysteine-rich secretory proteins; AG5 proteins of insects; pathogenesis-related protein 1 of plants) (Megraw et al., 1998). The CAP family is related to venom allergens in social wasps and ants (Hoffman, 1993; King and Spangfort, 2000) and to antifungal proteins in plants (Stintzi et al., 1993; Szyperski et al., 1998). Members of this protein family are found in the (SG)s of many blood-sucking insects (Francischetti et al., 2002; Li et al., 2001; Valenzuela et al., 2002b; Arcà et al., 2005; Calvo et al., 2007). The function of any AG5 protein in the saliva of any blood-sucking arthropod is still unknown. Other animals have shown some insight into their activity: snake venom proteins of the same family have been shown to contain smooth muscle-relaxing activity (Yamazaki et al., 2002; Yamazaki and Morita, 2004), and the salivary neurotoxin of the venomous lizard *Heloderma horridum* is also a member of this protein family (Nobile et al., 1996).

We here report a salivary member of the antigen-5 family found in *T. infestans* (SG)s. Alignment and phylogenetic analysis of insect members of this family indicates that *T. infestans* salivary antigen-5 protein clusters with other reported antigen-5 proteins from *R. prolixus*, vespids and other insects. The hymenoptera proteins, from vespids, have an additional domain after the signal peptide (Fig. 5), indicating that probably their evolution diverged at some point from the others. Both *Rhodnius* and *Triatoma* proteins have a basic tail. This content of a poly-Lys tail in salivary proteins may direct these proteins to the surface of activated platelets, where they could bind and/or release biologically active ligands or interact with other proteins on the platelet surface. They

could also block the interaction of coagulation factors with the membrane surface or direct the inhibitor to negatively charged membranes critical for productive blood coagulation complex assembly (Broze Jr., 1995). Demonstration that proteins rich in positively charged residues effectively block the coagulation cascade comes from studies performed with a recombinant *R. prolixus* salivary lipocalin (nitrophorin-7, NP-7). NP-7 contains a cluster of positively charged residues in the N-terminus and specifically binds to anionic phospholipids, preventing thrombin formation by the prothrombinase complex (Andersen et al., 2004).

(A)



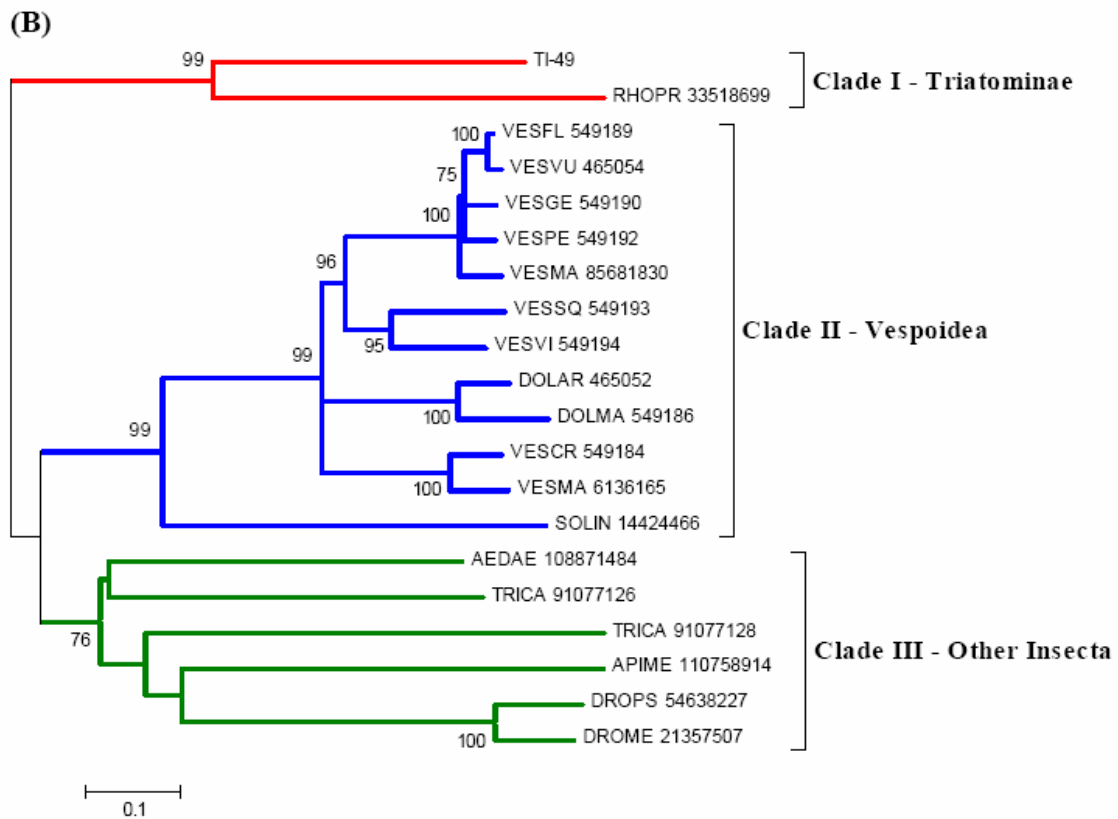


Figure 5. (A) ClustalW alignment of *T. infestans* salivary antigen-5 with members of the same family. (B) Phylogenetic tree of selected members of the antigen-5 family of proteins from Triatominae, Vespoidea and other Insecta, obtained by the NJ method. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicates percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 10% amino acid divergence in sequences. For details, see text.

3.5.1.6 - Odorant binding protein family

Many airborne molecules, such as hydrophobic odorants and pheromones, must be recognized by a specialised class of proteins that facilitate their delivery to the olfactory receptors (OR) (Forêt and Maleszka, 2006). In both insects and vertebrates this function is provided by odorant binding proteins (OBPs) (Pelosi et al., 1996; Krieger and Breer, 1999; Deyu and Leal, 2002). They are generally thought to solubilise hydrophobic odorants and carry them to the respective receptors (Vogt et al., 1991; Pelosi et al., 1994; Prestwich et al., 1995). Besides contributing to the recognition of odorants in insects, they may also function as carriers in other developmental and physiological processes.

Insect OBPs are small, water soluble molecules expressed in both olfactory and gustatory sensilla, as well as in other specialised tissues (Pelosi et al., 2005). OBPs have also been found in non-olfactory tissue, suggesting that their roles may be related to general carrier capabilities with broad specificity for lipophilic compounds (Forêt and Maleszka, 2006). The heme-binding protein of *R. prolixus* (Paiva-Silva et al., 2002) is one of these OBPs implicated in non-olfactory functions. In fact, there is increasing evidence that OBPs do play an active role in odorant recognition rather than merely serving as passive odorant carriers. One line of evidence is the large number of OBPs present within a variety of insect species. Several proteins of the odorant-binding protein (OBP) family have been described in *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Apis mellifera*, and the hemiptera *R. prolixus*, where a putative OBP with a signal peptide indicative of secretion was identified (Hekmat-Scafe et al., 2000; Forêt and Maleszka, 2006; Ribeiro et al., 2004a). We found transcripts coding for members of the OBP family in *T. infestans*.

They share similarities with OBPs from the mosquitoes *An. gambiae* and *Ae. aegypti*. The OBP-like sequences have four conserved cysteines and good bootstrap support for the triatomine clade (Fig. 6). Sequences in Diptera clade do not have a strong bootstrap support, except for some members that probably originate from genetic duplication and/or function conservation. It has been proposed that a moderate number of OBPs could act in a combinatorial manner with a moderate number of OR to greatly increase the discriminating power of an insect's olfactory system (Hekmat-Scafe et al., 2002).

It is possible to speculate whether these salivary OBPs could be acting as partners in gustatory perception in *Triatoma*, as they are related to gustatory perception in *Drosophila* (Galindo and Smith, 2001). If this is the case, saliva would be important not only for its anti-hemostatic function, but also in the chemoreception of phagostimulants (Friend and Smith, 1977). Against this hypothesis is the previous observation that *R. prolixus* surgically deprived of salivary glands were able to feed normally on artificial feeder (Ribeiro and Garcia, 1981)

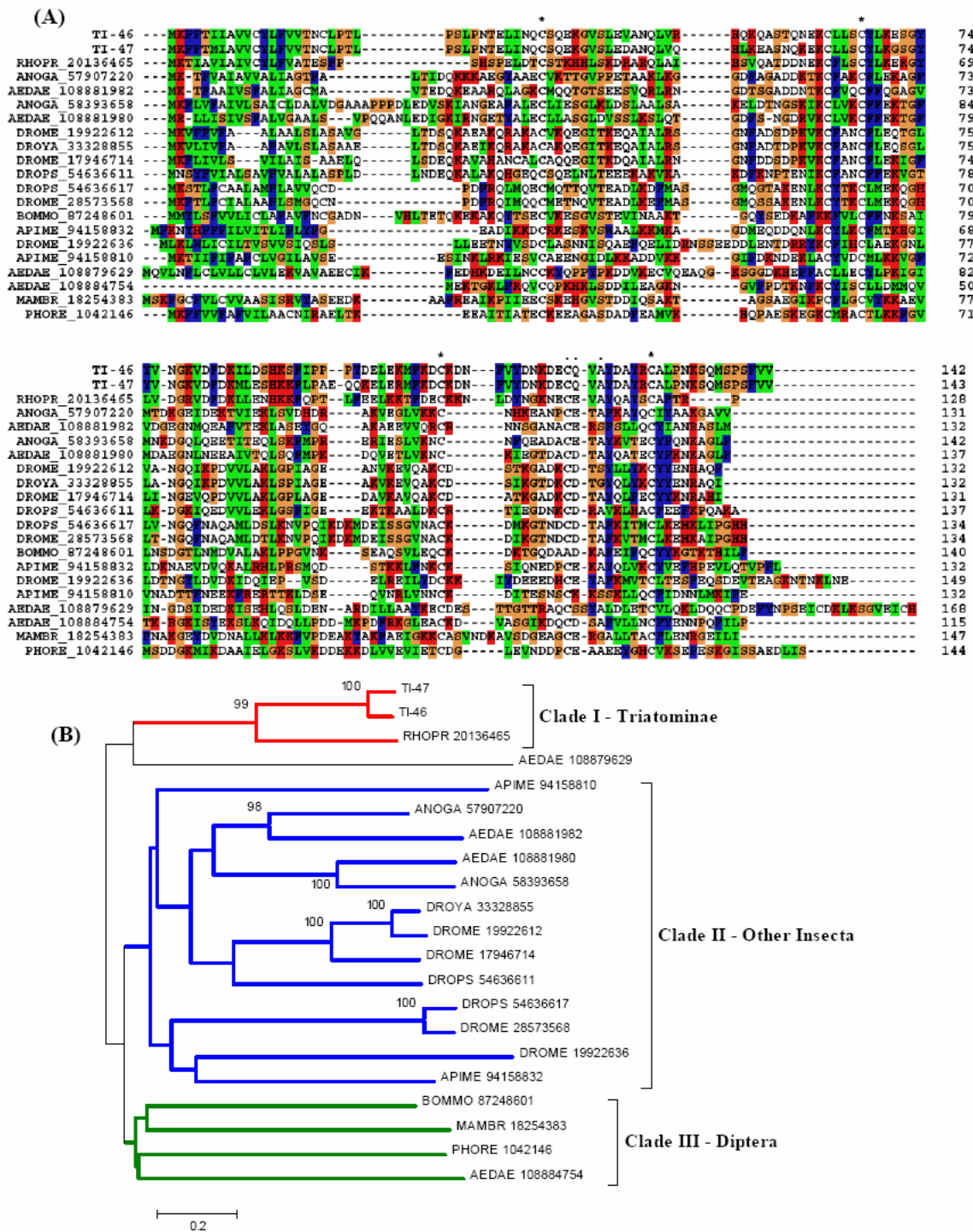


Figure 6. (A) ClustalW alignment of the OBP family of salivary peptides. Four conserved cysteines are shown in black with white background and marked with an asterisk (*). (B) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicates percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 20% amino acid divergence in sequences.

3.5.1.7 - Similar to Culicoides salivary protein

This EST sequence found in *T. infestans* shows similarity with Culicoides and Fungi sequences (Fig. 7). Culicoides are competent vectors of a wide range of economically important pathogens that affect both domestic and wild animals (Mellor et al., 2000). A broad range of genes encoding salivary proteins were characterised from a (SG) cDNA library of *C. sonorensis* and revealed many proteins involved in antihemostasis, immunomodulation, and digestion (Campbell et al., 2005). In addition to acting as a vector, Culicoides are the primary cause of an extremely pruritic allergic dermatitis known colloquially as “summer eczema”, or “insect bite hypersensitivity” in horses (Anderson, et al., 1993; Kurotaki, et al., 1994). The saliva of kissing bugs (*Triatominae*) contains several allergens responsible for severe allergic reactions such as urticaria, dyspnea, and anaphylaxis in humans (Moffitt et al., 2003). This transcript, similar to one found in Culicoides, could be related to hypersensitivity or allergic responses by the human host.

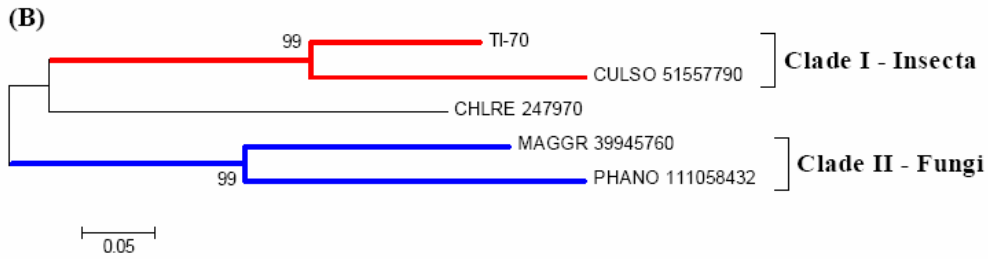
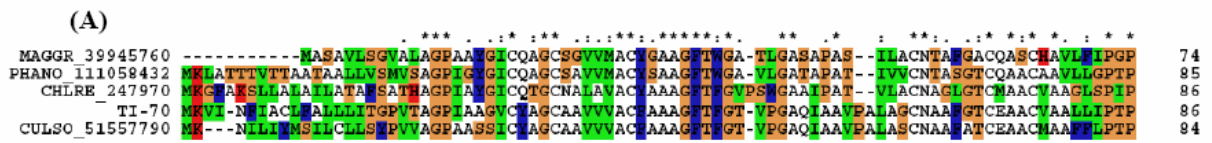


Figure 7. (A) ClustalW alignment of a predicted sequence from a contig that showed similarity with a sequence from Culicoides. (B) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicates percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 5% amino acid divergence in sequences.

3.5.1.8 - Defensin and immunity-related peptides

Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are widely distributed throughout the animal and plant kingdoms. Despite sharing some common features, such as a small size (often below 10 kDa) and a cationic character, most AMPs differ in their aa sequence and mode of action (Fogaca et al., 2004). Within this AMP family, defensins constitute one of the major families that have been characterised (Bulet et al., 2004). Defensins are cationic peptides with molecular weights of about 4 kDa, three disulphide bridges, formed by six cysteines residues and three characteristic domains, an amino terminal flexible loop, followed by an α -helix and a carboxy-terminal anti-parallel β -sheet (Bonmantin et al., 1992; Bulet et al., 1999). This peptide can be found in different organisms, such as plants, fungi, mollusks, scorpions, insects, and birds, and also in different cells of various mammals. In humans, insects, and plants, defensins contribute significantly to the host defense against invasion by microorganisms (Raj et al., 2002). In addition to the diversity of structure and mode of action, the site and the regulation of the synthesis of AMPs also differs among arthropod groups. In insects, AMPs are mainly synthesised in the fat body and their gene transcription is strongly induced after an injury and/or infection (Bulet et al., 2002). Defensins have been isolated and characterised as part of the innate immune response from the hemolymph of all insect species so far investigated, like Odonata, Diptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Acari and Hemiptera (Bulet et al., 1992; Ishibashi et al., 1999; Lamberty et al., 1999; Lopez et al., 2003; Ceraul et al., 2003; Johns et al., 2001; Bartholomay et al., 2004).

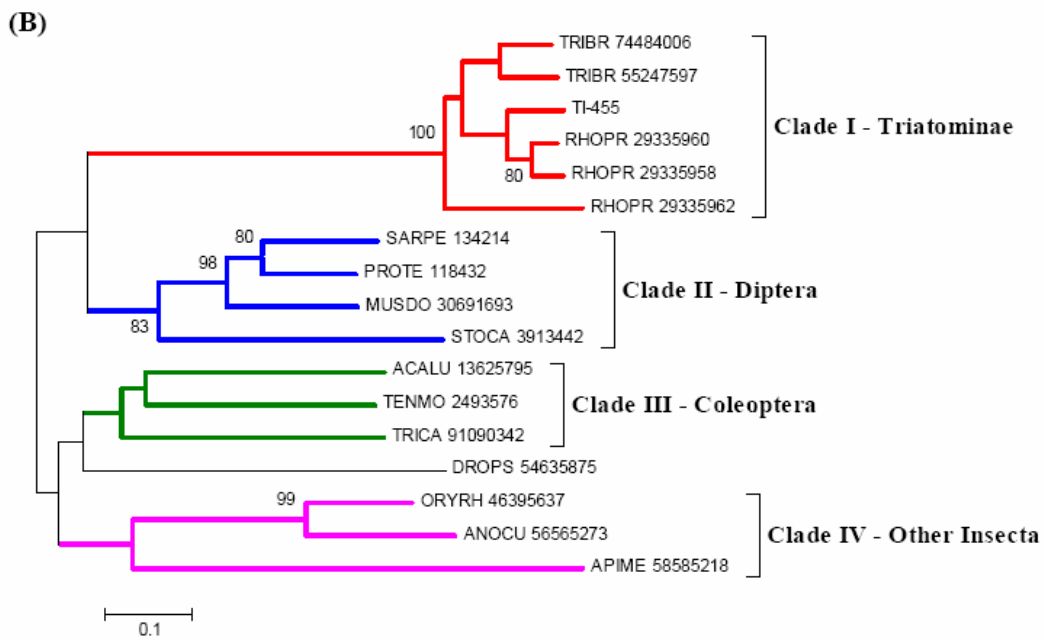
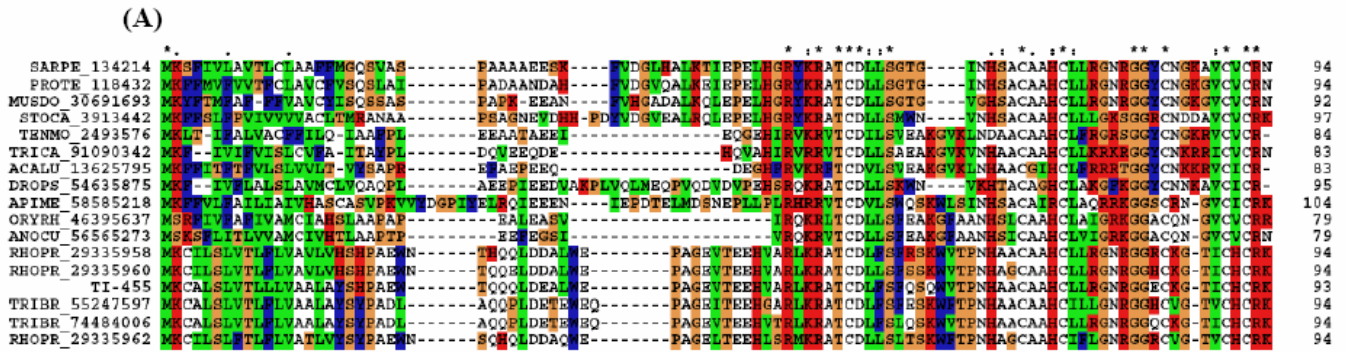


Figure 8. (A) ClustalW alignment of the defensin family of salivary peptides. Six conserved cysteines are shown in black with white background and marked with an asterisk (*). (B) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicates percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 10% amino acid divergence in sequences.

Tick defensins have also been found to exist in (SG)s, an important organ for blood feeding and pathogen transmission (Valenzuela et al., 2002). A defensin-like molecule from *Ixodes ricinus* was recently described and found to be induced following microbial challenge (Rudenko et al., 2005). In triatomines, defensins have been investigated in *R. prolixus*, being isolated, purified and sequenced (Lopez et al., 2003).

From the alignment of the defensin sequence found in *T. infestans* (SG)s with other defensins, we can notice the presence of the six conserved cysteines, characteristic in this family and important for the disulphide bridges conformation (Fig. 8A). The phylogram reveals a triatomine clade sharing sequences from *T. brasiliensis* and *R. prolixus*, and showing a bootstrap support (Fig. 8B).

Similar to bacterially induced peptide Hdd1 (from *Hyphantria cunea*)

In a previous work, 11 inducible genes were isolated after bacterial challenge in *H. cunea*, one of the most serious insect pests in Korea. Hdd1 (*Hyphantria* differentially displayed clones) was one of this immune-related cDNA but it didn't produce any significant homology with any known protein (Shin et al., 1998). One contig from the *T. infestans* cDNA library matched this peptide but the function remains unknown.

3.5.2 – Coding for proteins found only in triatomines

3.5.2.1 - Trialysin

We identified two contigs that matched the protein trialysin, a pore-forming molecule present in the (SG)s of *T. infestans* (Amino et al., 2002; Martins et al., 2006) (Fig. 9). It is a 22-kDa protein synthesised as a precursor and processed by limited proteolysis. It exerts its potent cytolytic activity on a large variety of cell types, from bacteria to mammalian cells, and it has been hypothesised that it favors the maintenance of the salivary fluid free of microorganisms and parasites. Trialysin possesses a basic amphipathic lytic motif in the N-terminal region containing 27 aa residues, similar to antimicrobial lytic peptides, and a protein portion that increases the lytic specificity toward eukaryotic cells. Studies in which synthetic peptides containing portions of the N-terminus of trialysin have been tested for their lytic properties against the infective stage of *T. cruzi*, *Escherichia coli* and human erythrocytes revealed differences in specificity and activity for the tested targets. The cell membrane is the main target of antimicrobial peptides, thus the diverse lipid composition and distribution or the presence of other components in the cell membrane of the various organisms play an important role in the modulation of peptide/membrane interaction, leading to the differentiation of their action (Amino et al., 2002; Martins et al., 2006).

Further analysis of the near relatives of trialysin found in the nonredundant database indicates related bacterial genes, a proteobacteria clade being strongly associated with the *T. infestans* sequences (Fig. 9b, c).

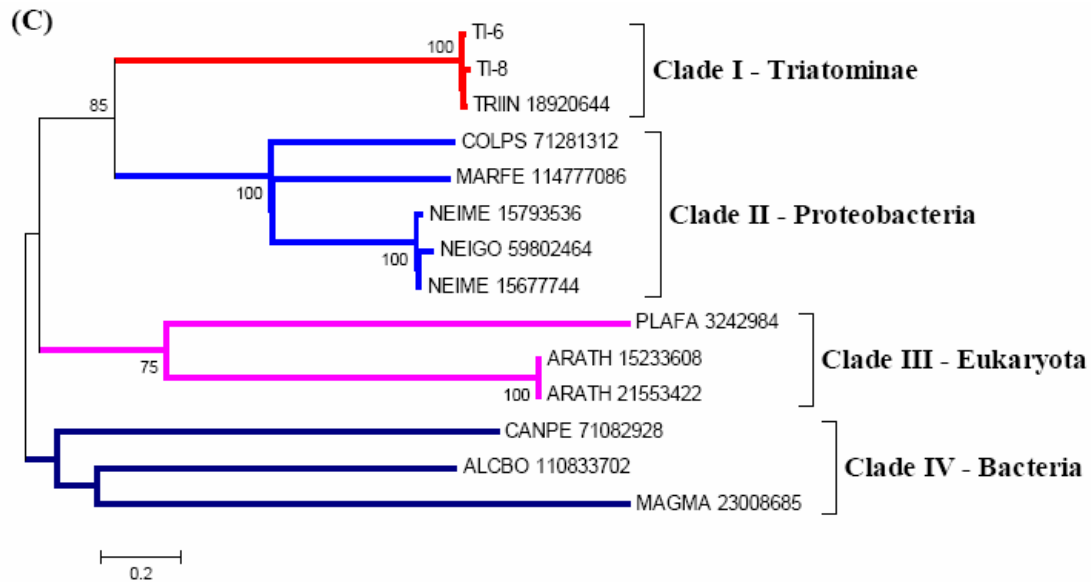


Figure 9. (A) ClustalW alignment of the unique family of trialysin salivary peptides. The sequences shown are from the cDNA library (TI-6, TI-8) and from trialysin from NCBI database ([|gi18920644|](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucl/18920644)). (B) ClustalW alignment of the trialysin sequences with other proteins that showed similarity to trialysin. (C) Neighbor-joining phylogram. The numbers in the phylogram nodes indicates percent bootstrap support for the phylogeny. The bar at the bottom indicates 20% amino acid divergence in sequences.

3.5.2.2 - Peptides with trialysin signal peptide

This cDNA library also revealed a group of short proteins sharing the signal peptide from trialysin protein. They do not share similarities with other proteins and their function is unknown.

3.5.2.3 - Hemolysin-domain protein

Hemolysins are proteins considered to permeate target cells, forming pores in cytoplasmic membranes of erythrocytes, leukocytes, and other cells, causing the modification of cellular functions and/or lysis of host cells. Hemolysins are more often described in microorganisms, such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium septicum*, and others (Gouaux, 1998; Melton et al., 2004; Wassenaar, T.M., 2005). The family of hemolysins consists of secreted, water-soluble proteins that form transmembrane, polymeric channels. They are considered a virulence factor from these microorganisms and also a member of the RTX (repeats in toxin) protein family (Welch, 2001). The presence of amphipathic and hydrophilic domains confers to the protein an overall amphiphilic character, which explains its tendency both to aggregate and to interact with membranes (Soloaga et al., 1999; Schindel et al., 2001; Hyland et al., 2001).

We found contigs with proteins containing a hemolysin domain (Fig. 10). These proteins could act as cytolytic proteins, causing erythrocytes lysis in saliva and helping the early steps of the digestion process. Also, it could be related to defense, participating in lysis of microorganisms in insect saliva.

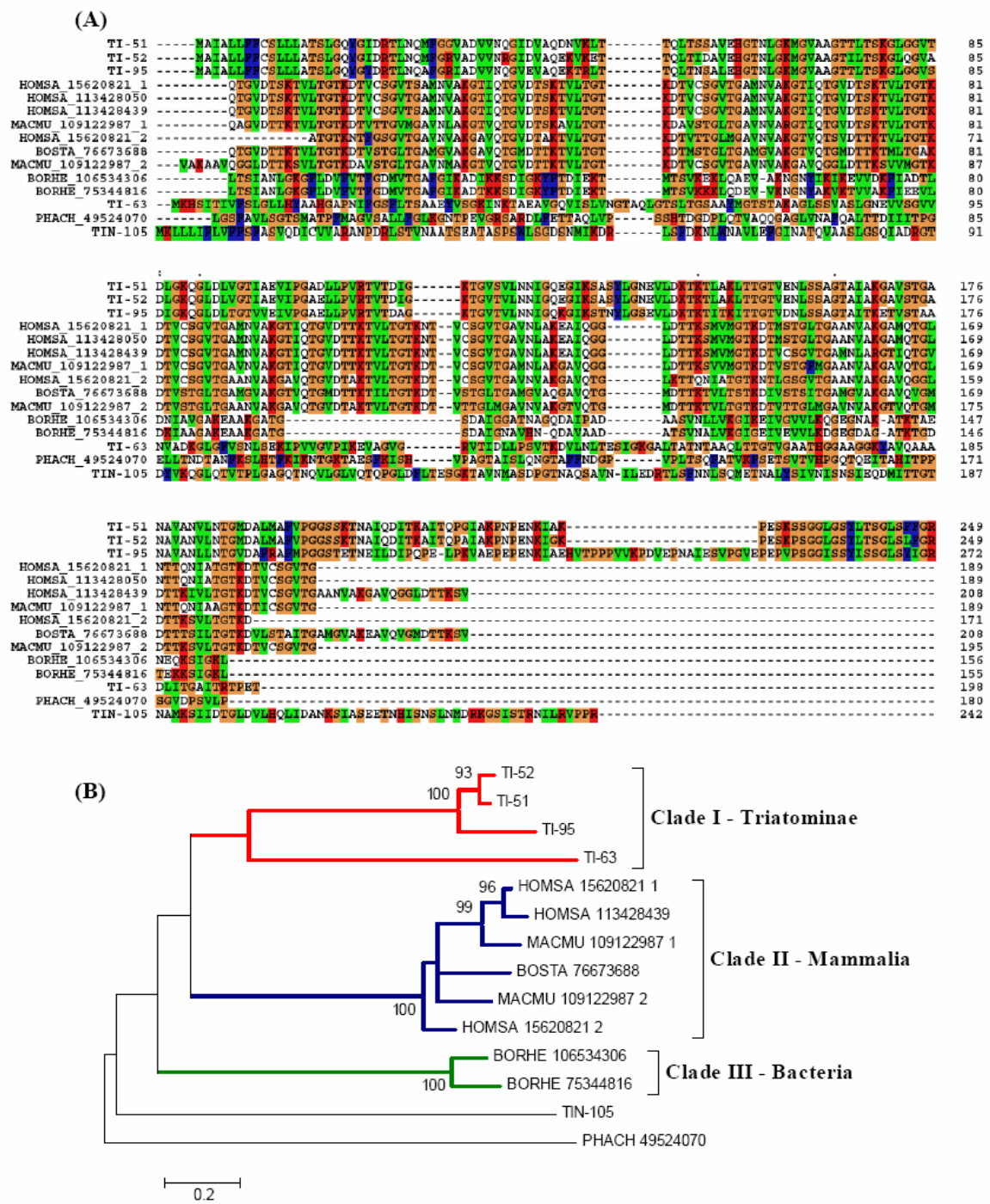


Figure 10. (A) ClustalW alignment of the mature forms of *T. infestans* hemolysin-domain containing proteins with other proteins with hemolysin-domain. The signal peptide region is not shown. (B) Phylogram. Numbers on branches indicate bootstrap value for 1000 trials. Bar indicates 20% distance in amino acid sequence.

3.5.2.4 - Triatox

One of the contigs matched a toxin previously described in *T. infestans* saliva as triatox (|gi71725070|) (Fig. 11A). We also found this protein in the 2D gel (Fig. 12). By secondary structure prediction, this protein shows to be an amphipathic α -helix (Fig. 11B). α -helical peptides are linear molecules that exist in aqueous media and become amphipathic helices upon interaction with hydrophobic membranes, like cecropin (Christensen et al., 1988), magainins (Zasloff, 1987), and melittins (Andreu et al., 1992). The amphipathic character of antimicrobial peptides makes them surface-active products, as their biological activity occurs at lipid membrane interfaces (Maget-Dana, 1999). Their amphipathy allows them to be both soluble in an aqueous medium such as the extracellular medium, and to diffuse towards polar/apolar interfaces such as the extracellular medium/cell membrane interface. Linear peptides that can assume an active, amphipathic, α -helical structure are among the most abundant in nature. They have evolved to act against several microbial targets and appear to represent an important role in innate defense (Giangaspero et al., 2001). The structure of triatox suggests it can function as an antimicrobial peptide and be related to the innate defense of the insect in the (SG)s.

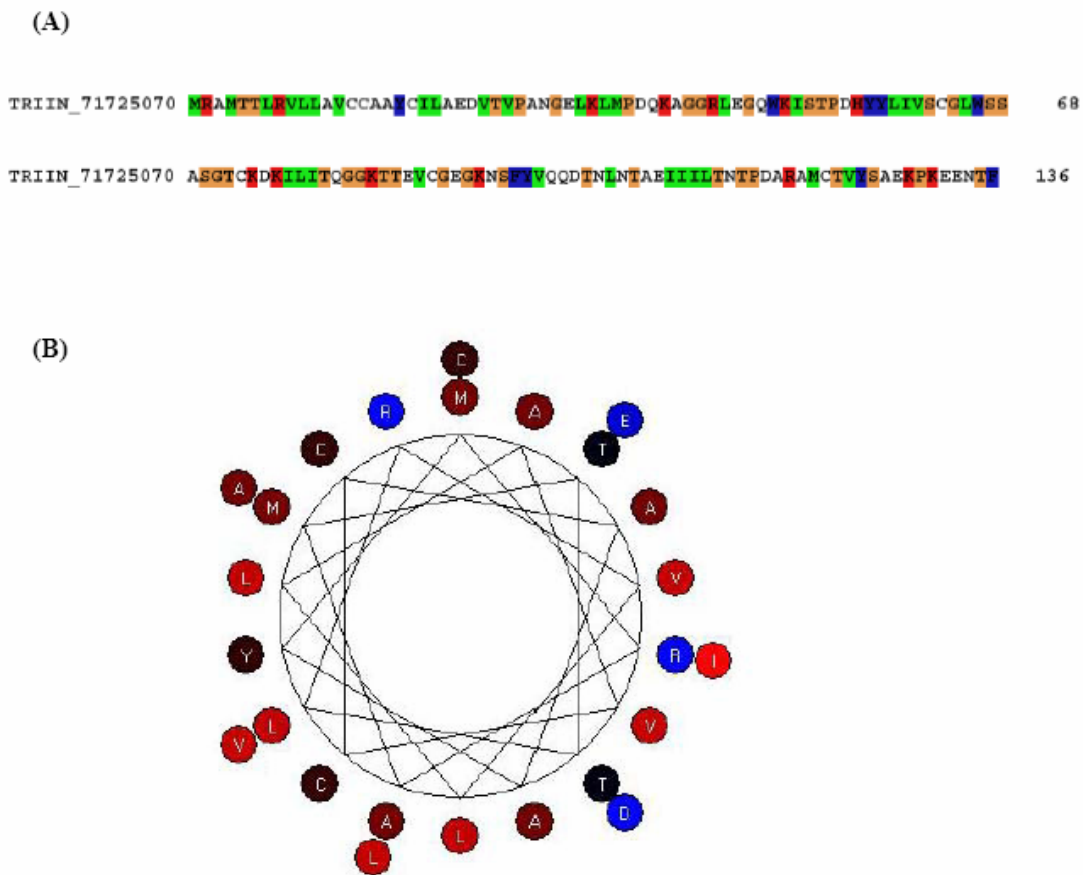


Figure 11. (A) Triatox sequence [gi71725070]. (B) Prediction of triatox (TI-57) secondary structure using BioEdit program.

3.5.2.5 - Thrombospondin-like

This protein shows weak similarity with larger proteins of *Plasmodium* annotated as “thrombospondin-related adhesive protein.” Thrombospondin domains usually bind to sulphated glycoconjugates found on cell surfaces, allowing for host-cell specificity of binding (Dubremetz, et al., 1998). The function is unknown in other genera.

3.6. 2D Gel electrophoresis/Mass spectrometry proteomic investigation

The (SG)s of *T. infestans* were shown to contain proteins such as apyrase and the pore-forming protein trialysin (Amino et al., 2002; Faudry et al., 2004). To obtain further information on the salivary proteins of *T. infestans*, electrophoresis of saliva was performed by two-dimensional (2D) SDS-PAGE followed by mass spectrometry. Figure 12 shows the pattern of separation of *T. infestans* salivary proteins by 2D-gel. We were able to identify several salivary lipocalins, and the proteins named “triatox” (gi71725070), salivary apyrase precursor (gi34481604), salivary inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphate (approximately 37-kDa apparent molecular mass), similar to pallidipin precursor, putative trialysin precursor, similar to lipocalin-like TiLipo77, and similar to pallidipin-2. Supplemental tables S1 and S2 have columns indicating the peptide sequences found in the proteomic experiment.

3.7 Salivary peptide identification by RP-HPLC/Mass spectrometry

Because the gel used for the proteomic experiment above does not well identify polypeptides below 10 kDa, we obtained a 10-kDa filtrate from 20 μ L of *T. infestans* saliva, submitted it to RP-HPLC and performed tryptic digestion of the fractions to obtain peptide sequences by MS/MS. This allowed identification of four members of the short trialysin-like family, which have predicted mature molecular weights of 6.3 kDa. Several fragments matching the hemolysin-like proteins were also identified, indicating this protein family, whose members have more than 20 kDa, may be proteolytically processed

in saliva, possibly by triapsin, the molecularly uncharacterised salivary serine protease of *T. infestans* (Amino et al., 2001). Supplemental tables S1 and S2 have columns indicating the peptides sequences found in this proteomic experiment.

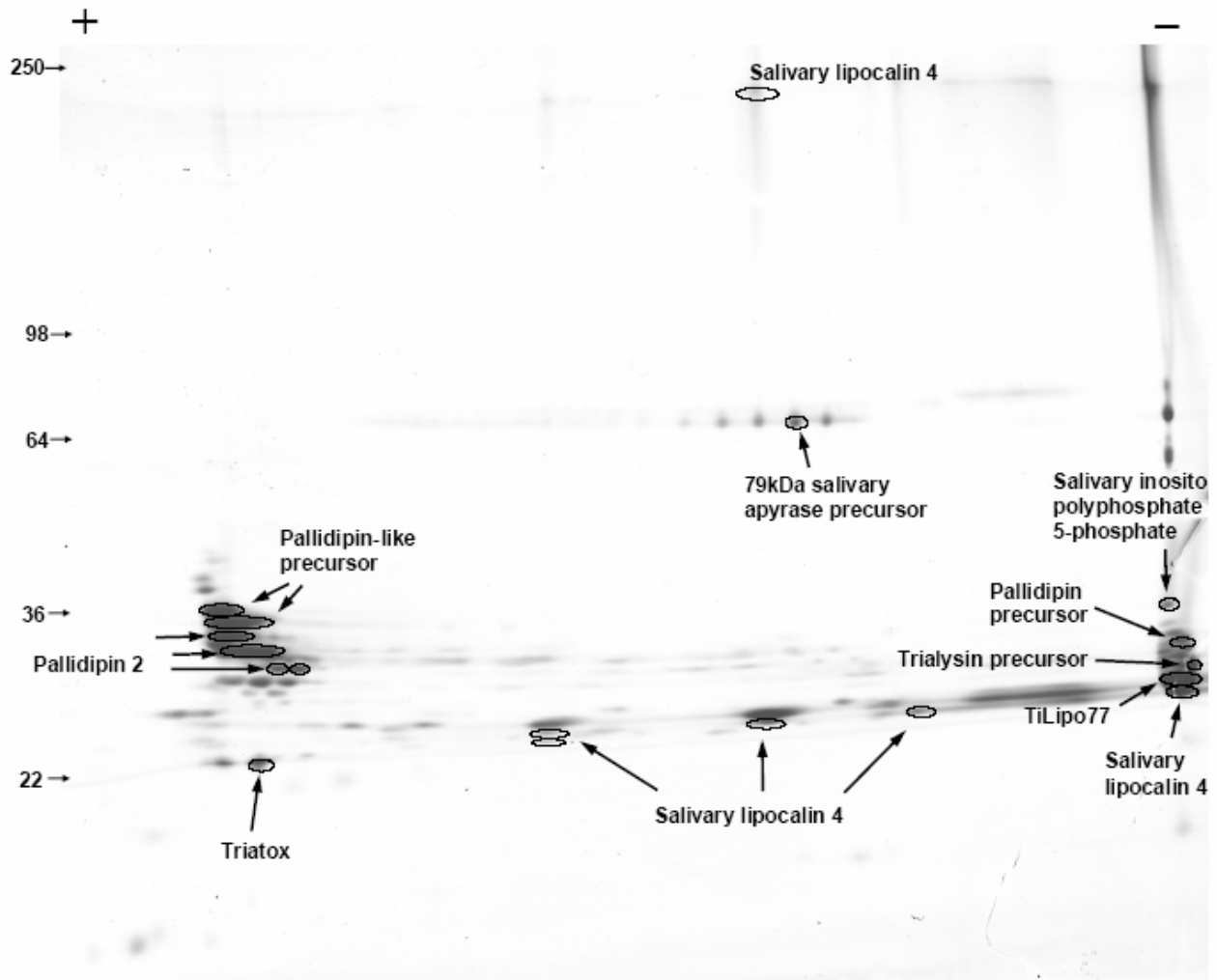


Figure 12. Two-dimensional (2D)-gel electrophoresis of *Triatoma infestans* salivary proteins. Numbers on the left indicate molecular weight marker positions in the gel. The + and – signs indicate the anode or cathode side of the isoelectrophocusing dimension, which ranged from pH 3-10. Gel bands that were identified to a protein (following tryptic digestion and mass spectrometry) are shown in the gel. In some cases, more than one band accounted for the same protein, possibly due to trailing or multiple isoforms. For experimental details, see Materials and Methods.

3.8. Concluding Remarks

In an attempt to improve our understanding of the variety of proteins and transcripts expressed in *T. infestans* (SG)s, we have performed a cDNA library and a 2D-gel using, respectively, mRNA and proteins from this same tissue. We described the set of cDNA present in the (SG)s of *Triatoma infestans*. Expression and bioassay of the novel proteins will ultimately characterise the salivary pharmacologic complexity from *T. infestans* evolution to blood feeding.

We believe this cDNA library should help our continuing effort to understand the evolution of blood sucking in vector arthropods and the discovery of novel pharmacologically active compounds.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. TCFA was a recipient of a CAPES (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, Ministry of Education, Brazil) fellowship. We are grateful to the NIAID Research Technologies Branch, directed by Dr. Robert Hohman, for support in the proteomic studies, to Nancy Shulman for editorial assistance, to Chuong Huynh from NCBI for help with posting the data, and Drs. Robert Gwadz and Katherine Zoon for encouragement and support.

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Materiais e Métodos

Materiais e Métodos – Experimentos Adicionais

Amplificação de genes selecionados da biblioteca de cDNA por PCR

Alguns genes da biblioteca de cDNA de glândula salivar de *T. infestans* foram escolhidos para expressão em sistema heterólogo para melhor caracterização de seus produtos. Os genes escolhidos codificam proteínas homólogas a lipocalinas e são teoricamente secretados de acordo com predição pelo programa SignalP: TINL-P2-B02, TINM-P6-F06, TINM-P7-C08, TINM-P7-D08 e TINM-P10-C04.

O fragmento referente ao peptídeo sinal, de acordo com a predição do programa SignalP, foi retirado de cada seqüência de interesse. Os clones escolhidos foram amplificados pela técnica de PCR (reação de polimerização em cadeia), preservando a fase aberta de leitura (ORF). Os iniciadores específicos sintetizados contêm sítios para *NdeI* (senso) ou *XhoI* (antisenso), como apresentado na Tabela A.

O DNA molde utilizado para a amplificação dos clones foi o fago obtido da biblioteca de cDNA, que possui a ORF completa do gene de interesse, em um volume de 4,0 µL. Os iniciadores, magnésio e dNTPs foram utilizados na concentração final de 0,2; 2,0 e 0,2 mM, respectivamente. A enzima usada foi a Taq DNA polimerase *High Fidelity* (Invitrogen) que minimiza a inserção de erros na seqüência sintetizada. As condições da PCR foram: desnaturação inicial a 94 °C por 2 min seguida por 30 ciclos de desnaturação a 94 °C por 30 s, anelamento a 55 °C por 30 s e extensão a 68 °C por 1 min. Por fim, as reações eram estendidas por mais 5 min a 68 °C.

Cada produto resultante da PCR, contendo um códon para metionina (ATG) diretamente *upstream* ao primeiro códon da proteína madura, foi clonado no vetor TOPO-TA (Invitrogen) e o plasmídeo gerado utilizado para transformar *E. coli* TOP-10 (Invitrogen). Esse plasmídeo possui o gene *lacZ* que produz a enzima beta-galactosidase. A presença desta enzima faz com que a colônia de bactéria que possui este plasmídeo seja azul quando colocada em presença de X-gal (5-bromo-4-cloro-3-indolil-β-D-galactopiranosídeo), pois a quebra do composto químico X-gal pela enzima beta-

galactosidase forma um produto de cor azul. Quando adiciona-se um fragmento exógeno de DNA, esse fragmento é inserido no sítio de restrição localizado na região do gene que codifica a enzima beta-galactosidase. Assim, o gene *lacZ* é interrompido e a enzima beta-galactosidase não é produzida. Logo, as colônias de bactéria que possuem o gene *lacZ* intacto irão produzir colônias azuis, enquanto que as colônias de bactéria com o inserto irão produzir colônias brancas. Os clones recombinantes, obtidos após seleção de colônias azuis/brancas, tiveram os respectivos insertos amplificados por PCR. Uma das colônias crescidas contendo o plasmídeo transformante foi escolhida, o DNA plasmidial isolado e digerido com *NdeI* e *XhoI* para liberação do inserto.

Clonagem no vetor de expressão

Os genes de interesse foram clonados nos sítios de clivagem das enzimas *NdeI* e *XhoI* do vetor de expressão pET-17b (Novagen). A ligação do fragmento de DNA contendo o gene ao vetor de expressão pET-17b, previamente linearizado com *NdeI* e *XhoI*, foi feita com a T4 DNA ligase (Invitrogen) nas condições indicadas pelo fabricante. Cada produto de ligação foi utilizado para transformar *E. coli* BL21(DE3)pLys-S. Os clones contendo plasmídeos transformantes foram selecionados em meio de cultura sólido Luria-Ágar (Invitrogen) com 100 µg/mL de ampicilina (Sigma) e 35 µg/mL de cloranfenicol. As colônias crescidas em placas que apresentaram insertos do tamanho esperado, após PCR, foram utilizadas para expressão da proteína recombinante em meio líquido, como descrito adiante.

Tabela A – Sequência dos Oligonucleotídeos. As seqüências em azul representam o sítio de restrição para a enzima *NdeI*. As seqüências em vermelho representam o sítio de restrição para a enzima *XhoI*.

Clone	Tipo de oligonucleotídeo	Seqüência
TINL-P2-B02	Senso	5'GCC CATATG CAAAACCTCCGGTTGCGAAC TGCAG3'
	Antisenso	5'GC CTCGAG TCAACATTTTCAGGTTTTTGA AATTGC3'
TINM-P6-F06	Senso	5'GCC CATATG GATTATCCATCTATTGAAAA CTGCACTCAC3'
	Antisenso	5'GC CTCGAG TTAGGACGCTTTATTTTTCT TTTTGGATGG3'
TINM-P7-C08	Senso	5'GCC CATATG GGAAGAGTGCGTACTCAAGC CAGGT3'
	Antisenso	5'GC CTCGAG TTAACAACGAACAGTTTGA CGAG3'
TINM-P7-D08	Senso	5'GCC CATATG GATTATCCGCCAATTGAAA AATGC3'
	Antisenso	5'GC CTCGAG TTAGGACGCTTTATTTTTCT TTTTGGATGG3'
TINM-P10-C04	Senso	5'GCC CATATG CAAAAGAACGGTTGCAACG TGCCG3'
	Antisenso	5'GC CTCGAG TCAACACAGGTTTTTGAAA TCCG3'

Expressão de Proteínas em Sistema Heterólogo e Purificação

Para a produção da proteína, cada clone foi crescido em meio LB (Luria-Bertani) a 37 °C, sob agitação a 250 rpm, até que o valor da densidade óptica a 600 nm (OD_{600}) fosse 0,6. Então, isopropil-1-tio- β -D-galactopiranosídeo (IPTG) foi adicionado a uma concentração final de 1 mM e os frascos foram agitados nas mesmas condições anteriores por mais 3 h. Ao final deste período, as células foram coletadas por centrifugação, lavadas com Tris-HCl 20 mM, pH 8,0, ressuspensas em 75 mL do mesmo tampão e lisadas por meio de sonicação a 4 °C.

Sedimento e sobrenadante obtidos após centrifugação do lisado a 9.000 rpm por 20 min foram submetidos a NuPAGE 12% e o gel corado com *Coomassie Blue*. O sedimento insolúvel contendo os corpos de inclusão foi solubilizado com Tris-HCl 20 mM, pH 8,0; Triton X-100 1%, e centrifugado a 9.000 rpm por 15 min. O extrato obtido foi lavado três vezes com Tris-HCl 20 mM pH 8,0, passando por uma centrifugação entre as lavagens. A seguir, a proteína foi solubilizada em 25 mL de Tris-HCl 20 mM pH 8,0, contendo hidrocloreto de guanidina 6,0 M e ditioneitol (DTT) 10 mM. O material foi diluído em 4 L de Tris-HCl 20 mM, arginina 0,4 M, pH 8,0, mantido sob agitação por 2 horas e, depois, a 4 °C durante a noite. Após concentração por meio de um equipamento para filtração em fluxo tangencial, a proteína solúvel foi purificada.

Purificação por HPLC - Exclusão Molecular e Mono S

A proteína de interesse foi purificada a partir do extrato protéico por Cromatografia Líquida de Alta Eficiência (HPLC – *High Performance Liquid Chromatography*). Inicialmente a coluna de exclusão molecular Sephacryl S-100 16/16 HiPrep (Amersham Biotech.) foi utilizada para a purificação. Quando necessário, uma segunda etapa cromatográfica foi realizada em coluna de troca iônica Mono S (Amersham Biotech.). Um volume de 25 mL de extrato protéico era aplicado na coluna

Sephacryl previamente equilibrada com tampão Tris-HCl 20 mM, NaCl 150 mM, pH 8,0. Frações de 4 mL eram coletadas e imediatamente colocadas em banho de gelo. Uma alíquota (20 μ L) de cada uma dessas frações foi submetida à eletroforese em gel NuPAGE 12%, em condições desnaturantes e redutoras, para análise de pureza. As frações contendo proteína pura foram concentradas utilizando Centricon 5 (Millipore). A presença de contaminantes indicava a aplicação da amostra em coluna Mono S previamente equilibrada com tampão fosfato de sódio 10 mM, pH 6,0. As proteínas retidas na coluna foram eluídas com gradiente linear de NaCl de zero a 1,0 M por 30 min, com fluxo de 0,5 mL/min. Frações de 1,0 mL eram coletadas e imediatamente colocadas em banho de gelo. Uma alíquota (15 μ L) de cada uma dessas frações foi submetida à eletroforese em gel NuPAGE 12%, em condições desnaturantes e redutoras, para análise de pureza. As frações contendo a proteína pura foram agrupadas e concentradas em Centricon 5 (Millipore).

Titulação Isotérmica por Calorimetria

Medidas de titulação isotérmica por calorimetria foram feitas em um calorímetro Microcal VP-ITC (Northampton, MA). A proteína em estudo foi dialisada contra Tris-HCl 20mM, NaCl 0,15 M, pH 7,5, o qual também foi usado para preparar as soluções dos ligantes, para diluir a proteína e avaliar a linha de base de calor da diluição. Todas as soluções foram degaseificadas sob vácuo antes do uso. Proteínas na concentração de 2 μ M foram inseridas na célula e o ligante na concentração de 25 μ M foi usado na seringa. Os ligantes utilizados foram histamina, serotonina, adrenalina, noradrenalina, ADP e AMP. O calor de ligação foi medido à temperatura de 30 °C. Após a subtração das medidas do calor de diluição, os dados de entalpia foram analisados com o modelo de ligação em um único sítio, utilizando o software original do Microcal.

Resultados

Resultados – Experimentos Adicionais

Expressão de Proteínas em Sistema Heterólogo

Os clones escolhidos da biblioteca de cDNA de glândulas salivares do inseto – TINL-P2-B02, TINM-P6-F06, TINM-P7-C08, TINM-P7-D08 e TINM-P10-C04 – correspondem a lipocalinas e foram amplificados por PCR utilizando iniciadores específicos e, posteriormente, clonados no vetor de expressão. A lipocalina correspondente a cada clone foi expressa, solubilizada e purificada como descrito em Materiais e Métodos. Cada proteína recebeu o nome original de seu clone.

A proteína TINM-P7-C08 foi obtida em poucas quantidades após o re-novelamento, provavelmente devido ao baixo rendimento na produção da proteína em corpos de inclusão. Portanto, não procedemos à purificação. A proteína TINL-P2-B02 foi purificada por exclusão molecular, utilizando somente a coluna Sephacryl S-100 no sistema HPLC. A proteína foi eluída no intervalo de 40 a 60 mL de tampão. A purificação das proteínas TINM-P6-F06, TINM-P7-D08 e TINM-P10-C04 foi realizada utilizando as colunas cromatográficas Sephacryl S-100 e Mono S no sistema HPLC. TINM-P7-D08 foi eluída no intervalo de 45 a 70 mL de tampão para a cromatografia de exclusão molecular e com gradiente de NaCl de 650 a 700 mM na cromatografia de troca iônica. Para TINM-P10-C04, a eluição ocorreu de 50 a 80 mL de tampão (exclusão molecular) e com gradiente de NaCl de 170 a 340 mM (troca iônica). O volume de 52 a 70 mL de tampão e o gradiente de 350 a 440 mM de NaCl permitiram a eluição de TINM-P6-F06 nas cromatografias de exclusão molecular e troca iônica, respectivamente. A cromatografia foi realizada como descrito em Materiais e Métodos. As frações coletadas e armazenadas em banho de gelo foram avaliadas em gel NuPAGE 12%, seguido de coloração por *Coomassie Blue* (Fig. 4). Após a concentração das frações puras em centricon, as lipocalinas foram submetidas à análise de titulação isotérmica por calorimetria (ITC).

As lipocalinas, descritas como proteínas carreadoras, são responsáveis pelo transporte de pequenas moléculas como histamina, serotonina e adrenalina, entre outras. Uma característica marcante nas lipocalinas é sua estrutura tridimensional bem conservada (Flower, 1995). A estrutura tridimensional das proteínas é apropriada para produzir sítios de ligação a ligantes, logo o critério universal para o correto dobramento de proteínas seria a medição da estequiometria e afinidade da ligação a ligantes. Uma das maneiras de efetuar essa medição seria pela titulação isotérmica por calorimetria (Brewer, 1999).

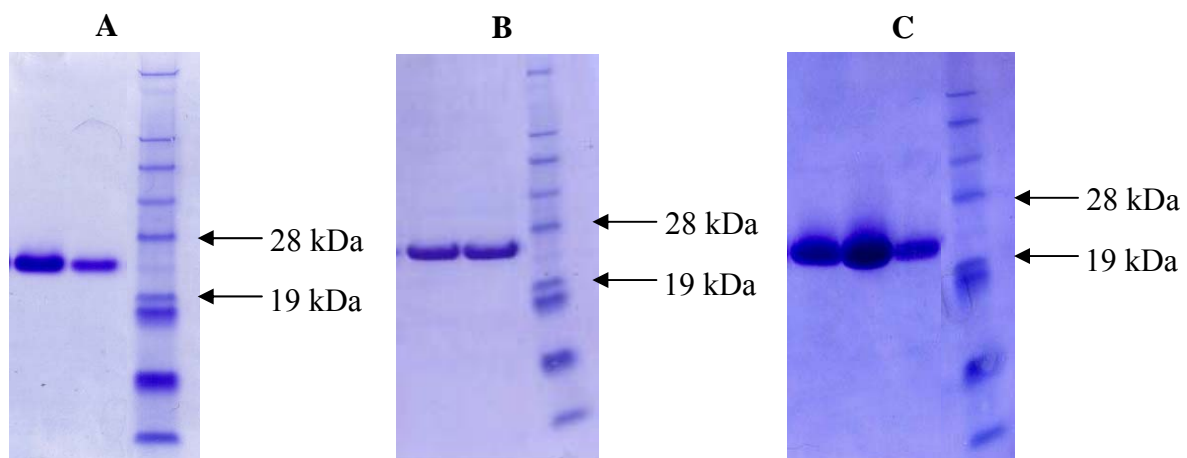


Figura 4 – Análise em NuPAGE 12% da purificação das lipocalinas em HPLC. A – TINL-P2-B02. B – TINM-P7-D08. C – TINM-P10-C04. Foram aplicados na coluna 10 mL de extrato protéico e a eluição das proteínas retidas foi realizada como descrito em Materiais e Métodos. As frações coletadas foram armazenadas em banho de gelo e submetidas à análise eletroforética. As bandas de proteína foram visualizadas por coloração por azul de *Coomassie*.

Um instrumento de ITC (titulação isotérmica por calorimetria) consiste em duas células idênticas compostas de material condutor térmico de alta eficiência cercado por uma câmara adiabática. Circuitos sensíveis à temperatura detectam diferença na temperatura entre as duas células e entre as células e a câmara. Em um experimento de ITC, a solução com a macromolécula é colocada na célula. Neste caso, as lipocalinas

expressas em sistema heterólogo. O que é medido em um experimento de ITC é a energia tempo-dependente necessária para manter as temperaturas iguais na célula de referência e na célula contendo a amostra. Durante a injeção do titulante na célula com a amostra, calor é absorvido ou liberado, dependendo se a associação das moléculas é endotérmica ou exotérmica. O calor absorvido ou liberado durante a titulação calorimétrica é proporcional à fração de ligante ligado. Assim, é de extrema importância determinar com acurácia as concentrações iniciais da macromolécula e do ligante. Nas injeções iniciais, todo ou quase todo o ligante adicionado é ligado à macromolécula, resultando em um amplo sinal exotérmico ou endotérmico, dependendo da natureza da associação. Com o aumento da concentração do ligante, a macromolécula torna-se saturada e, subseqüentemente, menos calor é liberado ou absorvido com a adição do titulante. A vantagem primária do ITC é que o sinal observado é o calor liberado ou absorvido do complexo formado. O único requerimento limitante para estudos por ITC é que a mudança de entalpia da ligação possa ser medida (Pierce *et alii*, 1999).

Após a obtenção da proteína pura, foram realizados testes de titulação isotérmica por calorimetria com cada proteína com os ligantes histamina, serotonina, adrenalina, noradrenalina, ADP e AMP. Nas condições em que os experimentos foram realizados não foi possível detectar a ligação de nenhum desses ligantes com as lipocalinas estudadas (Tabela B).

Tabela B – Titulação Isotérmica por Calorimetria

Reagente Proteína	Histamina	Serotonina	Adrenalina	Noradrenalina	ADP	AMP
P2B02	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
P7D08	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
P6F06	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
P10C04	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

n.d. – Não detectado, sem indicativo de ligação da proteína com o ligante.

Discussão

Discussão

Muitos artrópodes estudados até o momento demonstraram estar preparados para desarmar as respostas hemostáticas do hospedeiro, ativadas para prevenir a perda sangüínea após uma injúria tissular (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2003). Os insetos hematófagos possuem ao menos uma molécula anticoagulante, uma anti-agregadora de plaquetas e um vasodilator em sua saliva, mas a complexidade e redundância das atividades anti-hemostáticas das moléculas salivares garantem um eficiente repasto sangüíneo a estes animais (Ribeiro, 1995). A hidrólise do ADP, um potente nucleotídeo indutor de agregação plaquetária (Sarkis *et alii*, 1986), e a neutralização do vasoconstritor tromboxano A₂ liberado pelas plaquetas (Ribeiro & Sarkis, 1982), bem como a presença de lipocalinas carreadoras de óxido nítrico (NO) – as nitroforinas – que causam vasodilatação e inibição da agregação plaquetária (Ribeiro *et alii*, 1993; Champagne *et alii*, 1995a) são diferentes vias abordadas pelo coquetel salivar de insetos hematófagos com o intuito de impedir a hemostase do hospedeiro.

Há dez anos muitas proteínas salivares descritas eram a tradução de ESTs (*expressed sequence tags*) ou de poucos genes completos. Em uma tentativa de aumentar o entendimento da complexidade de proteínas e transcritos expressos nas glândulas salivares de artrópodes hematófagos, Francischetti e colaboradores (2002b) aliaram a construção de uma biblioteca de cDNA com a identificação de proteínas por seqüenciamento N-terminal após separação por eletroforese. Estava definido o sialoma – um conjunto de RNA mensageiros e proteínas expressas nas glândulas salivares (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2002b). Os estudos de sialoma demonstram que a saliva de insetos hematófagos e carrapatos é mais complexa do que o esperado e contém muitas proteínas desconhecidas.

Algumas famílias de proteínas se destacam nos sialomas estudados por sua presença quase que constante entre as espécies investigadas ou pela abundância de transcritos encontrados que codificam para proteínas salivares de uma mesma família. Algumas destas famílias são as lipocalinas, antígeno 5, apirases e defensinas, entre

outras. Há ainda *contigs* com grupos de proteínas encontrados somente na espécie *T. infestans* como a trialisina, triatox e proteínas com domínio de hemolisina.

As lipocalinas, proteínas amplamente encontradas em triatomíneos e carrapatos, desempenham funções similares tais como ligação à histamina e serotonina (Paesen *et alii*, 2000; Sangamnatdej *et alii*, 2002). A ampla distribuição de lipocalinas em insetos hematófagos pode ser exemplificada pela presença de proteínas similares à triabina (Noeske-Jungblut *et alii*, 1995), palidipina (Noeske-Jungblut *et alii*, 1994) e procalina (Paddock *et alii*, 2001) nas glândulas salivares de *T. infestans*, *Rhodnius prolixus* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2004a) e *T. brasiliensis* (Santos *et alii*, 2007). No entanto, lipocalinas ainda não foram descritas em outros insetos hematófagos como os dípteros. Isso poderia ser devido a diferenças na evolução da hematofagia, onde moléculas diferentes exercem função fisiológica idêntica, anti-hemostática. Por exemplo, um grupo de proteínas exclusivo de dípteros, as proteínas D7, são amplamente expressas em suas glândulas salivares e pertencem à superfamília de proteínas que se ligam a odorantes (OBPs – *odorant-binding proteins*) (Hekmat-Scafe *et alii*, 2000). As proteínas D7 poderiam agir como “seqüestradoras” de aminas biogênicas ou agonistas hemostáticos, assim como as lipocalinas salivares de carrapatos e triatomíneos (Calvo *et alii*, 2006). Embora as proteínas D7 não tenham sido encontradas em triatomíneos, o sialoma de *T. infestans* revelou a presença de proteínas similares a OBPs pertencentes à mesma superfamília. Moléculas como odorantes hidrofóbicos e feromônios devem ser reconhecidos por uma classe especializada de proteínas que facilitam sua entrega aos receptores olfativos (Forêt & Maleszka, 2006). Tanto em insetos como em vertebrados, essa função é desempenhada por proteínas ligantes de odorantes (OBPs) (Pelosi, 1996; Krieger & Breer, 1999; Deyu & Leal, 2002). Além de contribuir para o reconhecimento dos odorantes em insetos, as OBPs podem funcionar como carreadores em outros processos fisiológicos, pois têm sido encontradas em tecidos não-olfativos, sugerindo que sua função possa estar relacionada à capacidade de carreador geral com ampla especificidade por compostos lipofílicos (Forêt & Maleszka, 2006).

As apirases, também consideradas nucleotidasas, são proteínas responsáveis pela hidrólise de ATP e ADP em AMP. Como o ADP é um importante mediador da agregação plaquetária, sua diminuição no meio causa inibição da agregação, facilitando a ingestão a

sangue pelo inseto. Cinco proteínas associadas à atividade apirásica foram descritas na saliva de *T. infestans* anteriormente (Faudry *et alii*, 2004), mas somente uma dessas proteínas possui sua seqüência depositada em banco de dados – o gene que codifica para a apirase de 79 kDa. No sialoma do *T. infestans* encontramos somente um transcrito com similaridade à apirase de 79 kDa, mas a seqüência encontra-se truncada, não permitindo a execução de bioensaios para sua caracterização. Isso pode ocorrer devido à manipulação do mRNA no início da construção da biblioteca, o que poderia gerar transcritos incompletos que não foram totalmente convertidos em cDNA durante as primeiras etapas da técnica. Entre os sialomas já descritos de triatomíneos e dípteros, praticamente todos eles apresentaram seqüências similares à apirase. Uma exceção é o *Rhodnius prolixus*, embora a atividade apirásica tenha sido descrita em suas glândulas salivares (Ribeiro & Garcia, 1981), seu sialoma não identificou transcritos para a enzima apirase, mas mostrou seqüências de inositol fosfatase com similaridade à apirase (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2004a). É preciso ressaltar que a ausência de detecção de genes que codificam as outras apirases de *T. infestans* evidencia uma deficiência da técnica de construção da biblioteca de cDNA. O que também nos leva a pensar que há possibilidade de que a saliva de *R. prolixus* tenha uma apirase. Os transcritos desses possíveis genes podem ter existência apenas em determinado momento da fisiologia do inseto. Neste caso, bibliotecas de cDNA deveriam ser construídas em momentos diversos da vida e tempo pós-repasto do inseto. Esse raciocínio aplica-se também a outros genes cujas funções ainda são desconhecidas.

Membros de um grupo de proteínas denominado Antígeno 5 estão presentes nas glândulas salivares de vários artrópodes e em praticamente todos os sialomas de insetos hematófagos descritos até agora (Francischetti *et alii*, 2002b; Li *et alii*, 2001; Valenzuela *et alii*, 2002b; Valenzuela *et alii*, 2003; Arcà *et alii*, 2005; Calvo *et alii*, 2007a; Arcà *et alii*, 2007; Santos *et alii*, 2007). Essa família de proteínas secretadas pertence à família CAP (proteínas ricas em cisteínas, proteínas antígeno 5 de insetos, proteína 1 relacionada à patogenicidade em plantas) (Megraw *et alii*, 1998). Além desses insetos, proteínas antígeno 5 também foram descritas em vespas (Himenópteras) (Hoffman, 1993). Apesar deste grupo de proteínas ser amplamente encontrado nas glândulas salivares desses insetos, sua função permanece desconhecida.

A biblioteca de *T. infestans* apresentou seqüências similares às defensinas, peptídios relacionados à imunidade encontrados com frequência em sialomas de insetos hematófagos como *Ae. aegypti*, *An. darlingi* e *An. funestus* (Ribeiro *et alii*, 2007; Calvo *et alii*, 2004; Calvo *et alii*, 2007a). Defensinas também estão presentes nas glândulas salivares de carrapatos, órgão não só importante na alimentação mas também na transmissão de patógenos (Valenzuela *et alii*, 2002a). Em triatomíneos, uma defensina de *Rhodnius prolixus* foi isolada, purificada e seqüenciada, mas estava presente na hemolinfa e não na saliva (Lopez *et alii*, 2003). A presença de defensinas nas glândulas salivares pode estar relacionada à imunidade inata, seriam peptídios com atividade tóxica sobre patógenos que utilizariam as partes bucais do inseto como porta de entrada.

Dentre as proteínas encontradas somente no sialoma do *T. infestans*, algumas já tiveram sua seqüência depositada no *genbank* do NCBI como a triatox (|gi71725070|) e a trialisina (|gi18920644|). A trialisina foi descrita por Amino e colaboradores (2002) como uma proteína formadora de poros, com propriedades citolíticas. Outro grupo de proteínas descrito na biblioteca de *T. infestans* – as que contêm domínio de hemolisina – não apresentou homologia com transcritos encontrados em sialomas de outros artrópodes. Apesar de conter domínio de hemolisina, é necessário realizar ensaios biológicos para testar se esse grupo de proteínas teria mesmo capacidade de lisar células. Um resultado positivo indicaria funcionalidade ligada à nutrição, defesa e mesmo atividade anti-hemostática, dependendo do tipo de célula susceptível.

Algumas proteínas descritas nas glândulas salivares do *T. infestans* em trabalhos anteriores não foram identificadas no seu sialoma como a sialidase (Amino *et alii*, 1998) e proteínas envolvidas no sistema cinina-caliceína (Isawa *et alii*, 2007). Ou ainda, foram encontradas seqüências, mas estas estavam incompletas como no caso da apirase (Faudry *et alii*, 2004). Com a obtenção do sialoma, esperava-se encontrar essas seqüências de apirases e também uma seqüência que codificasse para uma fosfolipase A₂, pois essa atividade também foi identificada nas glândulas salivares do *T. infestans* (Assumpção, manuscrito em preparação). Mesmo realizando o seqüenciamento em massa da biblioteca de cDNA, com 1534 clones obtidos; o fato de não encontrarmos essas seqüências seria devido à pouca quantidade de transcritos desses genes, o que tornaria mais difícil selecioná-los para o seqüenciamento. Ainda, o momento de coleta das glândulas pode não

ter sido o mais propício, pois cada gene tem uma frequência de expressão ou responde de maneira diferente após alimentação sanguínea que pode funcionar como indução ou inibição para expressão de genes salivares. Com o gel bidimensional das proteínas da saliva ocorre algo semelhante, pois nem todas as proteínas expressas pelas glândulas salivares se encontravam presentes no momento da coleta da saliva para o estudo em questão. Todos esses fatores influenciam a composição do sialoma descrito. Mesmo assim, o sialoma nos fornece muitos dados sobre as substâncias farmacologicamente ativas encontradas nas glândulas salivares e nos permite compreender melhor os mecanismos que levam à adaptação deste hábito alimentar.

Esses dados sobre a variedade de moléculas anti-hemostáticas fornecem subsídios para uma compreensão mais ampla da função da saliva nos artrópodes hematófagos, podendo contribuir para novas estratégias de combate às doenças que transmitem, interferindo em sua habilidade como vetores de doenças. Além disso, o conhecimento sobre as propriedades farmacológicas da saliva proporciona a descoberta de substâncias para o desenvolvimento biotecnológico de fármacos atuantes como anticoagulantes ou anti-agregadores de plaquetas.

A análise do transcriptoma é descritiva e revela a diversidade da composição salivar de vários insetos hematófagos, mas a maioria das proteínas não possui função conhecida (Ribeiro & Francischetti, 2003). O uso de ferramentas computacionais para a análise dos transcritos fornece grande quantidade de dados a partir dos quais podemos fazer mais hipóteses sobre as glândulas salivares. A busca por função dentre as proteínas salivares leva a uma pesquisa pós-sialoma. A expressão de proteínas em sistema heterólogo e a posterior realização de testes funcionais permitirão caracterizar melhor essas proteínas em relação à sua função nas glândulas salivares dos insetos.

Conclusões

Conclusões

O conjunto de experimentos realizados neste trabalho permitem-nos concluir que:

- A saliva do *T. infestans* cliva o substrato fluorogênico NBDC₆-HPC de forma independente de Ca⁺², indicando presença de enzima com atividade de PAF-AH. O protocolo de purificação foi adequado para obtenção da enzima pura, ainda que em pequena quantidade;

- A proteína PAF-AH purificada tem massa molecular de 17 kDa e é imunogênica pois foi capaz de induzir a produção de anticorpos monoespecíficos em camundongos e coelhos;

- Análise por espectrometria de massa resultou na identificação de massas de peptídios presentes em uma fosfolipase A₂ de veneno da serpente *C. rhodostoma*, confirmando que a enzima estudada pertence à família de FLA₂;

- O sialotranscriptoma de *T. infestans* demonstra que esse inseto possui um grande repertório de moléculas anti-hemostáticas em sua saliva, sendo as lipocalinas as proteínas mais abundantes. Além das lipocalinas, as seguintes proteínas também foram encontradas: trialisina, inositol fosfatase, defensina, serino-protease, proteínas contendo domínio de hemolisina ou kazal, proteínas da família antígeno 5 e outras que se ligam a odorantes/feromônios, entre outras;

- Observa-se um alto grau de redundância no sialotranscriptoma de *T. infestans*, evidenciado pela presença de transcritos relacionados. Muitas famílias de proteínas foram encontradas previamente nas glândulas salivares de outros triatomíneos, confirmando a natureza ubíqua da composição salivar destes artrópodes hematófagos;

- Análise por espectrometria de massa de proteínas da saliva separadas por gel bidimensional resultou na identificação de massas de peptídios referentes a muitas das proteínas codificadas pelos transcritos obtidos pela biblioteca de cDNA das glândulas salivares, validando o transcriptoma;

- As funções de muitas seqüências descritas neste trabalho são desconhecidas, enfatizando o quanto ainda pode-se aprender sobre moléculas bioativas da saliva de artrópodes hematófagos. A seleção de transcritos para expressão e análise funcional identificaria novas proteínas como agentes antimicrobianos ou anti-hemostáticos, gerando dados que auxiliariam na compreensão de como os triatomíneos se alimentam de maneira bem sucedida. O sucesso na alimentação de sangue resulta também na transmissão de doenças.

- O acúmulo de informações sobre os sialotranscriptomas já descritos permite estabelecer um padrão de proteínas presente na composição salivar desses insetos. Fornece ainda ferramentas para entender a biologia vascular e o sistema imune;

- Espera-se que este trabalho possa contribuir para a melhor compreensão da evolução da hematofagia em artrópodes e na descoberta de novos compostos farmacologicamente ativos.

Perspectivas

Perspectivas

As perspectivas deste trabalho consistem em:

- Seleção de genes, especialmente lipocalinas, ainda com função desconhecida para a caracterização molecular e funcional nas glândulas salivares de *T. infestans*.
- Expressão dos genes selecionados em sistema heterólogo para obtenção da forma recombinante em células de insetos.
- Realização de testes funcionais com o intuito de identificar ligantes para as proteínas estudadas, possivelmente alvos enzimáticos ou moléculas transportadas por proteínas carreadoras.
- Elucidação da estrutura tridimensional das proteínas recombinantes, visando a obtenção de informações sobre sítios prováveis para ligação com ligantes ou substratos.

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**Anexo I – Tabela Suplementar
do Manuscrito II**

Protein link	Description	First residue	Seq size	Nucleotide sequence link	Stop codon?	Counter for number of proteins/class	Best match to TI-ASB database	Number of EST sequences on cluster	HPLC/M S/MS results	2D-SDS-PAGE/M S/MS results	SigP Result	Predicted cleavage site	MW	pl
Secreted salivary proteins														
Lipocalins														
TI-25	salivary lipocalin	M	208	TI-25	*	1	ti-new-contig_51	30		G31-12 -	SIG	18-19	24.3	9.4
TI-32	salivary lipocalin	M	175	TI-32	*	2	ti-new-contig_61	26		G37-36 -	SIG	18-19	19.2	8.9
TI-31	salivary lipocalin	M	202	TI-31	*	3	ti-new-contig_52	24			SIG	22-23	22.7	9.3
TI-55	salivary lipocalin	M	162	TI-55	*	4	ti-new-contig_54	17			SIG	18-19	18.4	4.4
TI-19	salivary lipocalin	M	179	TI-19	*	5	ti-new-contig_29	15		G104-82	SIG	18-19	20.0	8.2
TI-33	salivary lipocalin	M	193	TI-33	*	6	ti-new-contig_22	14		G37-37 -	SIG	18-19	21.6	8.7
TI-21	salivary lipocalin	M	179	TI-21	*	7	ti-new-contig_31	13		G103-80	SIG	18-19	20.0	8.7
tin_7	pallidipin-like lipocalin precursor	M	269	tin_7	*	8	ti-new-contig_7	13		G45-49 -	SIG	19-20	30.7	4.4
TI-26	salivary lipocalin	M	182	TI-26	*	9	ti-new-contig_15	12		G37-33 -	SIG	18-19	20.4	9.2
TI-20	salivary lipocalin	M	179	TI-20	*	10	ti-new-contig_28	12		G104-82	SIG	18-19	20.0	8.2
TI-23	salivary lipocalin	M	206	TI-23	*	11	ti-new-contig_49	12		G31-15 -	SIG	18-19	23.8	8.9
TI-54	salivary lipocalin	M	199	TI-54	*	12	ti-new-contig_67	12		G36-16 -	SIG	16-17	22.3	9.2
TI-18	salivary lipocalin	M	179	TI-18	*	13	ti-new-contig_32	9		G104-82	SIG	18-19	19.9	6.7
TI-35	salivary lipocalin	M	194	TI-35	*	14	ti-new-contig_20	7		G37-37 -	SIG	18-19	22.0	9.0
TI-24	salivary lipocalin	M	208	TI-24	*	15	ti-new-contig_50	7		G31-12 -	SIG	18-19	24.1	9.2
tin-4	pallidipin-like lipocalin precursor - 1	T	228	tin-4	*	16	ti-new-contig_4	6		G45-49 -	CYT		26.3	4.3
TI-69	salivary lipocalin	M	202	TI-69	*	17	ti-new-contig_53	6			SIG	18-19	22.4	9.3
TI-36	truncated pallidipin-like lipocalin p	M	219	TI-36	*	18	ti-new-contig_6	6		G45-49 -	CYT		25.5	4.4
TI-103	salivary lipocalin	M	182	TI-103	*	19	ti-new-contig_79	6			SIG	18-19	19.9	5.2
TI-29	salivary lipocalin	M	182	TI-29	*	20	ti-new-contig_18	5		G37-33 -	SIG	18-19	20.5	9.0
TI-59	salivary lipocalin	M	194	TI-59	*	21	ti-new-contig_25	5			SIG	18-19	22.2	9.0
TI-58	salivary lipocalin	M	189	TI-58	*	22	ti-new-contig_27	5			SIG	18-19	21.6	8.9
TI-60	salivary lipocalin	M	197	TI-60	*	23	ti-new-contig_90	5		G36-17 -	SIG	16-17	21.9	9.2
tin-5	pallidipin-like lipocalin precursor - 1	G	256	tin-5	*	24	ti-new-contig_5	4		G45-49 -	CYT		29.5	4.4
TI-56	salivary lipocalin similar to triabin	M	162	TI-56	*	25	ti-new-contig_55	4			SIG	18-19	18.7	6.2
TI-72	triatin-like salivary lipocalin	M	197	TI-72	*	26	ti-new-contig_10	3			SIG	16-17	22.7	5.4
TI-80	pallidipin-like salivary lipocalin	M	250	TI-80	*	27	ti-new-contig_114	3			SIG	18-19	28.8	5.5
TI-27	salivary lipocalin	M	182	TI-27	*	28	ti-new-contig_16	3		G37-33 -	SIG	18-19	20.5	9.2
TI-30	salivary lipocalin	M	206	TI-30	*	29	ti-new-contig_19	3			SIG	18-19	23.2	9.2
TI-79	salivary lipocalin	M	193	TI-79	*	30	ti-new-contig_26	3			SIG	18-19	22.3	9.1
TI-512	salivary lipocalin	M	195	TI-512	*	31	ti-new-contig_82	3			SIG	18-19	22.6	9.4
TI-73	salivary lipocalin	M	197	TI-73	*	32	ti-new-contig_11	2			SIG	16-17	22.8	5.1
tin-119	salivary lipocalin	M	208	tin-119	*	33	ti-new-contig_119	2			SIG	18-19	24.1	9.8
TI-82	salivary lipocalin	M	197	TI-82	*	34	ti-new-contig_12	2			SIG	16-17	23.1	5.2

TI-83	salivary lipocalin	M	197	TI-83	*	35	ti-new-contig_13	2		SIG	16-17	23.0	5.7
TI-28	salivary lipocalin	M	182	TI-28	*	36	ti-new-contig_17	2	G37-33 -	SIG	18-19	20.5	9.1
ti-179	lipocalin-like TiLipo39 allele	M	179	ti-179	*	37	ti-new-contig_179	2	G37-36 -	SIG	22-23	19.9	8.5
tin-180	triabin-like salivary lipocalin	M	195	tin-180	*	38	ti-new-contig_180	2		SIG	16-17	22.0	8.7
TI-34	salivary lipocalin	M	191	TI-34	*	39	ti-new-contig_21	2	G37-37 -	SIG	18-19	21.5	6.8
TI-100	salivary lipocalin	M	189	TI-100	*	40	ti-new-contig_23	2		SIG	18-19	21.6	9.2
TI-376	salivary lipocalin	M	193	TI-376	*	41	ti-new-contig_24	2		SIG	18-19	22.4	8.6
TI-65	triabin-like salivary lipocalin	M	162	TI-65	*	42	ti-new-contig_56	2		SIG	18-19	18.1	4.4
TI-64	triabin-like salivary lipocalin	M	161	TI-64	*	43	ti-new-contig_57	2		SIG	18-19	18.0	4.4
tin_65	lipocalin-like Ti65	M	197	tin_65	*	44	ti-new-contig_65	2	G36-18 -	SIG	15-16	21.6	9.4
tin_66	lipocalin-like Tin66	M	197	tin_66	*	45	ti-new-contig_66	2	G36-18 -	SIG	15-16	21.7	9.3
TI-216	salivary lipocalin	M	181	TI-216	*	46	ti-new-contig_78	2		SIG	18-19	20.0	8.2
tin-8	pallidipin-like lipocalin precursor	M	241	tin-8	*	47	ti-new-contig_8	2	G45-49 -	SIG	19-20	27.8	4.6
TI-120	salivary lipocalin	M	195	TI-120	*	48	ti-new-contig_83	2	G36-16 -	SIG	18-19	22.7	9.2
TI-123	salivary lipocalin	M	195	TI-123	*	49	ti-new-contig_84	2	G36-16 -	SIG	18-19	22.7	9.1
tin-120	salivary lipocalin	M	208	tin-120	*	50	ti-new-contig_120	1		SIG	18-19	23.9	9.7
tin-130	lipocalin-like TiLipo33 allele	M	182	tin-130	*	51	ti-new-contig_130	1	G37-36 -	SIG	18-19	20.0	8.7
tin_36	Short salivary lipocalin	M	116	tin_36	*	52	ti-new-contig_36	1	G104-82	SIG	18-19	12.9	6.1
tin_557	triabin-like lipocalin 4a precursor	M	199	tin_557	*	53	ti-new-contig_557	1		SIG	18-19	23.1	9.2
TI-66	salivary lipocalin	M	162	TI-66	*	54	ti-new-contig_59	1		SIG	18-19	18.1	4.4
Short Trialysin-like family													
TI-13	short trialysin 1	M	76	TI-13	*	1	ti-new-contig_43	53		SIG	19-20	8.5	4.2
TI-14	short trialysin 2	M	76	TI-14	*	2	ti-new-contig_44	4	H39 -> A	SIG	19-20	8.6	4.7
TI-15	short trialysin 3	M	76	TI-15	*	3	ti-new-contig_42	3	H35B ->	SIG	19-20	8.4	4.4
TI-16	short trialysin 4	M	76	TI-16	*	4	ti-new-contig_48	1	H35B ->	SIG	19-20	8.3	4.6
TI-17	short trialysin 5	M	76	TI-17	*	5	ti-new-contig_45	1	H48A ->	SIG	19-20	8.5	4.6
Hemolysin-like family													
TI-51	hemolysin-like secreted salivary pr	M	249	TI-51	*	1	ti-new-contig_62	14	H35 -> M	SIG	18-19	25.2	7.8
TI-52	hemolysin-like secreted salivary pr	M	249	TI-52	*	2	ti-new-contig_63	3	H35 -> M	SIG	18-19	25.4	8.6
TI-95	hemolysin-like secreted salivary pr	M	272	TI-95	*	3	ti-new-contig_64	3	H35 -> M	SIG	18-19	28.2	4.9
tin-105	salivary secreted protein similar to	M	242	tin-105	*	4	ti-new-contig_105	3		SIG	16-17	26.1	4.9
TI-63	salivary secreted protein - possible	M	198	TI-63	*	5	ti-new-contig_86	6	H58A ->	SIG	20-21	19.6	8.0
Trialysin family													
TI-6	trialysin precursor allele	M	260	TI-6	*	1	ti-new-contig_37	15	G36-23 -	SIG	19-20	28.6	8.5
TI-8	trialysin allele	M	260	TI-8	*	2	ti-new-contig_39	44	G36-23 -	SIG	19-20	28.6	8.5
Triatox													
TI-57	triatox - salivary lipocalin	M	136	TI-57	*	1	ti-new-contig_81	8	G128-84	SIG	22-23	14.8	5.4
Antigen 5 family													
TI-49	antigen-5-like protein precursor	M	244	TI-49	*	1	ti-new-contig_71	12		SIG	23-24	28.1	9.2
Kazal containing peptide													
TI-48	salivary kazal-type proteinase inhi	M	81	TI-48	*	1	ti-new-contig_75	10		SIG	29-30	8.9	8.2
TI-75	salivary secreted kazal-type protei	M	80	TI-75	*	2	ti-new-contig_88	6		SIG	28-29	8.9	8.2
Pheromone binding family													
TI-46	heme-binding protein	M	142	TI-46	*	1	ti-new-contig_76	6		SIG	19-20	16.3	5.7
TI-47	heme-binding protein	M	143	TI-47	*	2	ti-new-contig_77	3		SIG	19-20	16.4	6.1
Inositol phosphatase family													

ti-7-80-90-2	salivary inositol polyphosphate 5-p	M	316	ti-7-80-90-2	*	1	ti-new-contig_89	5	G27-10 -	SIG	19-20	36.0	9.4
tin-272	salivary inositol polyphosphate 5-p	M	318	tin-272	*	2	ti-new-contig_85	6	G27-5 ->	SIG	21-22	36.9	9.1
Serine protease													
TI-117	salivary trypsin	M	308	TI-117	*	1	ti-new-contig_153	2		SIG	21-22	34.4	5.0
Similar to bacterially induced Hyphantria cunea peptide Hdd1													
TI-41	salivary secreted protein	M	129	TI-41	*	1	ti-new-contig_69	17	G38-45 -	SIG	20-21	14.7	9.9
TI-44	putative salivary secreted protein	M	136	TI-44	*	2	ti-new-contig_73	7		SIG	28-29	15.3	9.8
TI-45	putative salivary secreted peptide	M	136	TI-45	*	3	ti-new-contig_74	5		SIG	28-29	15.3	9.8
Defensin and other immune-related products													
TI-455	defensin A	M	93	TI-455	*	1	ti-new-contig_402	1		SIG	19-20	10.3	6.9
ti-141	salivary secreted protein with lipop	M	310	ti-141	*	2	ti-new-contig_141	2		SIG	17-18	33.8	6.2
ti-7-80-90-1	Putative secreted peptide with HH	M	74	ti-7-80-90-1	*	3	ti-new-contig_100	4		BL	28-29	8.5	9.5
TI-108	salivary secreted protein similar to	M	164	TI-108	*	4	ti-new-contig_149	2		SIG	20-21	17.7	9.3
Weak similarity to Plasmodium adhesive protein													
ti-7-80-90-2	putative secreted protein similar to	M	142	ti-7-80-90-2	*	1	ti-new-contig_124	2		SIG	21-22	16.3	4.4
Secreted protein similar to Culicoides salivary peptide													
TI-70	putative secreted salivary peptide	M	86	TI-70	*	1	ti-new-contig_87	6		SIG	22-23	8.3	5.7
Other putative secreted proteins													
TI-572	putative salivary secreted peptide	M	69	TI-572	*	1	ti-new-contig_498	1		SIG	24-25	7.4	8.0
ti-new-5-36	putative salivary secreted protein	M	175	ti-new-5-36	*	2	ti-new-contig_638	1		SIG	26-27	19.9	5.6
tin-586	putative salivary secreted protein	M	145	tin-586	*	3	ti-new-contig_586	1		SIG	17-18	16.7	9.3
Putative housekeeping proteins													
Nuclear regulation													
tin-606	similar to mob as tumor suppressc	M	217	tin-606	*	1	ti-new-contig_606	1		CYT		25.0	6.5
TI-118	H3 histone, family 3B	M	136	TI-118	*	2	ti-new-contig_154	2		CYT		15.4	11.3
tin-471	histone H1 - truncated	M	209	tin-471		3	ti-new-contig_471	1		CYT		21.8	10.6
Transcription machinery													
TI-310	DNA-binding nuclear protein p8	M	73	TI-310	*	1	ti-new-contig_286	1		CYT		8.5	8.9
tin-167	putative elongation factor 1 beta	M	223	tin-167	*	2	ti-new-contig_167	2		CYT		24.7	4.7
tin-175	similar to DNA-directed RNA polyr	M	117	tin-175	*	3	ti-new-contig_175	2		CYT		13.5	5.9
TI-604	small ribonuclear protein	M	80	TI-604	*	4	ti-new-contig_516	1		CYT		9.2	9.2
Protein synthesis machinery													
TI-85	ribosomal protein L41	M	25	TI-85	*	1	ti-contig_85	1		CYT		3.4	13.0
TI-287	40S ribosomal protein S11	M	194	TI-287	*	2	ti-new-contig_34	1		CYT		22.4	10.8
TI-68	ribosomal protein S15e	M	147	TI-68	*	3	ti-new-contig_103	4		CYT		17.0	10.5
TI-111	40S ribosomal protein S15/S22	M	130	TI-111	*	4	ti-new-contig_148	2		CYT		14.8	10.1
TI-257	40S ribosomal protein S17	M	131	TI-257	*	5	ti-new-contig_132	2		CYT		15.4	9.8
TI-88	ribosomal protein S20	M	117	TI-88	*	6	ti-new-contig_126	2		CYT		13.4	9.9
tin-578	putative ribosomal protein S26	M	116	tin-578	*	7	ti-new-contig_578	1		CYT		13.4	11.0
TI-268	40s ribosomal protein S27	M	84	TI-268	*	8	ti-new-contig_255	1		CYT		9.5	9.5
TI-440	40S ribosomal protein S29	M	56	TI-440	*	9	ti-new-contig_388	1		CYT		6.4	9.8
TI-461	40S ribosomal protein S3A	M	262	TI-461	*	10	ti-new-contig_400	1		CYT		29.7	9.8
TI-356	40S ribosomal protein S8	M	208	TI-356	*	11	ti-new-contig_319	1		CYT		24.0	10.6
TI-77	ribosomal protein P1	M	116	TI-77	*	12	ti-new-contig_113	3		BL		11.8	4.4
tin_177	ribosomal protein P2	M	114	tin_177	*	13	ti-new-contig_177	2		BL		11.7	4.8
tin-445	similar to ribosomal protein L11	M	195	tin-445	*	14	ti-new-contig_445	1		CYT		22.4	10.1

TI-115	putative ribosomal protein L15/L27	M	148	TI-115	*	15	ti-new-contig_151	2	CYT	16.7	10.7	
TI-96	60S ribosomal protein L18A	M	177	TI-96	*	16	ti-new-contig_104	4	CYT	21.0	10.5	
TI-337	60S ribosomal protein L8	M	258	TI-337	*	17	ti-new-contig_306	1	CYT	28.1	11.0	
TI-626	60S ribosomal protein L26	M	149	TI-626	*	18	ti-new-contig_542	1	CYT	17.4	11.0	
TI-90	60S ribosomal protein L32	M	134	TI-90	*	19	ti-new-contig_128	2	CYT	16.1	11.4	
TI-498	60S ribosomal protein L37	M	90	TI-498	*	20	ti-new-contig_440	1	CYT	10.7	11.9	
TI-518	60S ribosomal protein L37	M	92	TI-518	*	21	ti-new-contig_455	1	CYT	10.2	10.7	
TI-457	60S ribosomal protein L39	M	51	TI-457	*	22	ti-new-contig_404	1	CYT	6.4	12.5	
TI-274	Predicted RNA-binding protein cor	M	300	TI-274	*	23	ti-new-contig_260	1	CYT	31.3	10.1	
TI-97	Translation initiation factor 1	M	110	TI-97	*	24	ti-new-contig_140	2	CYT	12.5	6.8	
tin-650	similar to Eukaryotic initiation factc	M	148	tin-650	*	25	ti-new-contig_650	1	CYT	17.1	5.2	
TI-353	Translation initiation factor 5A	M	160	TI-353	*	26	ti-new-contig_316	1	CYT	17.6	5.0	
TI-336	eukaryotic translation initiation fact	M	215	TI-336	*	27	ti-new-contig_304	1	CYT	24.9	6.0	
Protein export machinery												
tin-178	Eclair Golgi protein	M	217	tin-178	*	1	ti-new-contig_178	2	SIG	21-22	25.4	7.8
tin_299	putative rab11	M	215	tin_299	*	2	ti-new-contig_299	1	CYT		24.3	5.7
TI-420	Ras-related small GTPase	M	218	TI-420	*	3	ti-new-contig_368	1	CYT		24.5	6.9
TI-294	Sec61 protein translocation compl	M	96	ti-294	*	4	ti-new-contig_294	1	CYT		20.3	5.8
tin-146	signal recognition particle	M	148	tin-146	*	5	ti-new-contig_146	2	CYT		16.5	10.0
Energy metabolism												
TI-62	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 -	M	289	TI-62	*	1	ti-new-contig_93	5	SIG	16-17	34.2	8.9
TI-61	truncated cytochrome b - mitocho	P	368	TI-61	*	2	ti-new-contig_91	4	ANC		42.2	9.6
TI-43	cytochrome c oxidase subunit 2 - r	M	223	TI-43	*	3	ti-new-contig_70	15	BL	40-41	25.9	6.5
TI-538	cytochrome c oxidase subunit Va	M	150	TI-538	*	4	ti-new-contig_472	1	CYT		17.4	6.3
TI-501	Cytochrome c oxidase	M	76	TI-501	*	5	ti-new-contig_439	1	ANC		8.6	9.9
TI-606	putative mitochondrial cytochrome	M	118	TI-606	*	6	ti-new-contig_524	1	CYT		13.2	9.0
TI-505	hypothetical conserved protein	M	100	TI-505	*	7	ti-new-contig_444	1	ANC		11.1	6.0
TI-67	NADH dehydrogenase subunit 6 -	M	151	TI-67	*	8	ti-new-contig_101	4	ANC		17.7	10.2
TI-81	truncated ATPase subunit 6 - mito	M	222	TI-81	*	9	ti-new-contig_95	5	CYT		25.4	9.7
TI-71	truncated mitochondrial ADP/ATP	A	299	TI-71	*	10	ti-new-contig_94	5	CYT		32.8	9.8
TI-549	NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase	M	181	TI-549	*	11	ti-new-contig_483	1	ANC		21.3	9.3
Signal transduction machinery												
TI-491	Ca2+-binding protein, EF-Hand pr	M	178	TI-491	*	1	ti-new-contig_431	1	CYT		20.5	5.3
TI-513	G protein gamma subunit	M	70	TI-513	*	2	ti-new-contig_452	1	CYT		8.2	6.6
TI-408	Rho GDP-dissociation inhibitor	M	207	TI-408	*	3	ti-new-contig_362	1	CYT		23.5	5.1
Transporters and storage proteins												
TI-351	ferritin	M	172	TI-351	*	1	ti-new-contig_315	1	CYT		19.5	5.4
TI-99	Vacuolar ATP synthase 16 kDa pr	M	156	TI-99	*	2	ti-new-contig_143	2	BL		16.1	8.9
TI-375	putative vacuolar ATP synthase su	M	241	TI-375	*	3	ti-new-contig_331	1	CYT		27.1	9.7
Proteasome machinery												
TI-138	E3 ubiquitin ligase interacting with	M	136	TI-138	*	1	ti-new-contig_182	1	CYT		15.2	8.6
TI-238	SCF ubiquitin ligase, Rbx1 compo	M	112	TI-238	*	2	ti-new-contig_228	1	CYT		12.9	5.5
TI-93	Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase UC	M	228	TI-93	*	3	ti-new-contig_131	2	CYT		25.3	4.8
Cytoskeletal proteins												
tin-652	actin-related protein Arp2/3 compl	M	178	tin-652	*	1	ti-new-contig_652	1	CYT		20.5	8.6
TI-283	Calponin	M	184	TI-283	*	2	ti-new-contig_265	1	CYT		20.4	7.7

TI-341	myosin 2 light chain	M	151	TI-341	*	3	ti-new-contig_308	1	CYT	16.9	4.6
TI-219	Syntaxin Interacting Protein 1	M	76	TI-219	*	4	ti-new-contig_218	1	CYT	8.9	7.9
TI-302	Thymosin beta	M	169	TI-302	*	5	ti-new-contig_282	1	CYT	18.7	5.6
Detoxication and oxidant metabolism											
tin-284	oxidoreductase	M	252	tin-284	*	1	ti-new-contig_284	1	BL	27.1	6.7
tin-641	superoxide dismutase	M	154	tin-641	*	2	ti-new-contig_641	1	CYT	16.0	5.8
Nucleic acid metabolism											
TI-198	membrane-bound ribonuclease	M	94	TI-198	*	1	ti-new-contig_206	1	ANC	10.5	6.7
Possible cuticle protein											
ti-546	conserved protein with chitin bindii	M	213	ti-546	*	1	ti-new-contig_546	1	SIG	17-18	23.5 6.1
Conserved proteins of unknown function											
tin-589	similar to testis enhanced gene tra	M	234	tin-589	*	1	ti-new-contig_589	1	BL	26.1	9.4
tin-232	FYVE finger containing protein	M	263	tin-232	*	2	ti-new-contig_232	1	CYT	29.6	9.0
TI-277	hypothetical conserved protein	M	134	TI-277	*	3	ti-new-contig_138	1	CYT	14.6	5.7
tin-643	hypothetical protein	M	89	tin-643	*	4	ti-new-contig_643	1	CYT	10.2	8.9
TI-530	hypothetical conserved protein	M	239	TI-530	*	5	ti-new-contig_467	1	CYT	25.6	5.2
ti-294	DJ-1	M	194	ti-294	*	6	ti-new-contig_294	1	CYT	20.3	5.8
TI-298	hypothetical conserved insect prot	M	109	TI-298	*	7	ti-new-contig_278	1	ANC	12.9	9.7
TI-248	hypothetical conserved protein	M	102	TI-248	*	8	ti-new-contig_239	1	CYT	11.7	8.0
TI-409	hypothetical conserved protein	M	219	TI-409	*	9	ti-new-contig_352	1	CYT	25.3	9.3
Possible viral protein											
ti-590	hypothetical viral protein found in 1	M	152	ti-590	*	1	ti-new-contig_590	1	CYT	17.2	7.6

Mature MW	Mature pl	Best match to NR protein database	E value	Match	Extent of match	Length of best match	% identity	% Match length	First residue of match	First residue of sequence	Key words	Species	Best match to GO database	E value
22.4	9.3	pallidipin precursor	3E-018	gij1113799	172	195	31	88	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b			
17.3	8.7	platelet inhibitor tripla	4E-053	gij1092403	180	178	58	101	1	1	PLATELET Triatoma in			
20.2	9.3	pallidipin precursor	2E-033	gij1113799	192	195	42	98	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b	retinol binding pr	0.046	
16.4	4.4	salivary triabin 1	2E-043	gij1113798	154	163	55	94	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
18.0	7.7	salivary lipocalin 4	3E-060	gij1113798	179	179	62	100	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.0009	
19.7	8.5	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	2E-079	gij3442165	193	193	74	100	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in	retinol binding pr	0.006	
18.0	8.5	salivary lipocalin 4	3E-058	gij1113798	179	179	60	100	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.0004	
28.6	4.4	pallidipin 2	2E-013	gij388359	199	188	26	106	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p	Hypothetical prot	8E-09	
18.6	9.1	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	6E-040	gij3442165	192	193	52	99	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in			
18.0	7.7	salivary lipocalin 4	2E-059	gij1113798	179	179	61	100	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.003	
21.8	8.8	pallidipin precursor	7E-020	gij1113799	179	195	33	92	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b			
20.5	9.2	salivary lipocalin	1E-053	gij1113799	153	161	67	95	9	10	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
17.9	6.2	salivary lipocalin 4	3E-060	gij1113798	179	179	62	100	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.0001	
20.1	9.0	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	4E-093	gij3442165	192	193	83	99	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in	retinol binding pr	0.025	
22.1	9.2	pallidipin precursor	2E-018	gij1113799	172	195	33	88	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b			
		pallidipin 2	1E-009	gij388359	149	188	27	79	42	17	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p	Hypothetical prot	9E-08	
20.5	9.2	pallidipin precursor	7E-041	gij1113799	184	195	47	94	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b	retinol binding pr	0.06	
		pallidipin precursor	3E-010	gij1113799	141	195	29	72	20	3	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b	PTMS: Parathyr	2E-05	
17.9	4.9	pallidipin 2	5E-053	gij388359	185	188	57	98	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p	APOD: Apolipop	0.004	
18.6	8.9	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	1E-041	gij3442165	192	193	52	99	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in			
20.1	9.1	salivary lipocalin	1E-053	gij1162671	191	190	56	101	3	5	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
19.6	8.9	salivary lipocalin 6	3E-046	gij1113799	190	183	51	104	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
20.1	9.2	salivary lipocalin	1E-062	gij1113799	155	161	73	96	6	7	SALIVARY Triatoma b	Glial Lazarillo - e	0.009	
		lipocalin	3E-010	gij1113799	144	164	29	88	8	18	LIPOCALIN Triatoma b	Hypothetical prot	6E-08	
16.8	6.9	salivary triabin 1	1E-049	gij1113798	163	163	57	100	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
20.9	5.3	salivary lipocalin 5	5E-016	gij1113799	176	178	30	99	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.02	
26.8	5.4	pallidipin 2	5E-013	gij388359	229	188	26	122	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p			
18.6	9.1	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	4E-043	gij3442165	192	193	53	99	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in			
21.3	9.1	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	2E-040	gij3442165	193	193	50	100	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in			
20.3	9.0	salivary lipocalin	8E-057	gij1162671	190	190	56	100	3	5	SALIVARY Triatoma b	retinol binding pr	0.032	
20.5	9.4	salivary lipocalin	9E-021	gij1113799	165	179	38	92	3	5	SALIVARY Triatoma b			
21.0	4.9	salivary lipocalin 5	3E-015	gij1113799	176	178	29	99	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.034	
22.1	9.8	pallidipin precursor	1E-015	gij1113799	165	195	29	85	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b	APOD: Apolipop	0.0004	
21.3	5.1	pallidipin 2	6E-009	gij388359	199	188	23	106	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p	CG33461 - tryps	0.034	

21.2	5.5	pallidipin 2	6E-009	gi 388359	199	188	23	106	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p		
18.6	9.0	lipocalin-like TiLipo77	3E-040	gi 3442165	192	193	51	99	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in		
17.4	8.6	lipocalin-like TiLipo39	4E-097	gi 3442165	179	179	96	100	1	1	LIPOCALIN Triatoma in		
20.1	8.5	triatin	2E-074	gi 7172506	214	214	63	100	1	1	TRIATIN TI Triatoma in	APOD: Apolipop	0.002
19.5	7.0	salivary lipocalin	2E-058	gi 1162671	192	186	61	103	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
19.7	9.1	salivary lipocalin 6	8E-065	gi 1162671	189	188	62	101	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
20.3	8.6	salivary lipocalin 6	4E-046	gi 1113799	194	183	51	106	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	retinol binding pr	0.025
16.1	4.5	salivary triabin 1	2E-044	gi 1113798	154	163	55	94	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
16.0	4.4	salivary triabin 1	2E-043	gi 1113798	154	163	54	94	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
19.9	9.4	salivary lipocalin	3E-055	gi 1162671	168	175	64	96	6	20	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
20.0	9.3	salivary lipocalin	1E-049	gi 1113799	153	161	60	95	9	10	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
18.0	7.7	pallidipin 2	1E-045	gi 388359	185	188	50	98	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p		
25.7	4.5	pallidipin 2	3E-013	gi 388359	197	188	26	105	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma p	bromodomain-co	0.016
20.8	9.1	salivary lipocalin 5	1E-022	gi 1113799	154	178	38	87	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
20.8	9.0	salivary lipocalin 5	2E-022	gi 1113799	153	178	39	86	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
21.9	9.7	pallidipin precursor	3E-017	gi 1113799	165	195	32	85	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b	apolipoprotein D	0.017
18.1	8.5	platelet inhibitor tripla	2E-092	gi 1092403	182	182	91	100	1	1	PLATELET Triatoma in		
10.9	5.2	salivary lipocalin 1	4E-021	gi 1113798	73	179	67	41	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b	retinol binding pr	0.015
21.1	9.2	pallidipin precursor	2E-023	gi 1113799	180	195	35	92	1	1	PALLIDIPII Triatoma b		
16.1	4.4	salivary triabin 1	1E-045	gi 1113798	154	163	55	94	1	1	SALIVARY Triatoma b		
6.3	3.9	trialysin precursor	3E-004	gi 1892064	26	260	80	10	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in	OSJNBb0015G0	0.058
6.4	4.4	trialysin precursor	7E-005	gi 1892064	64	260	46	25	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
6.2	4.1	trialysin precursor	1E-004	gi 1892064	39	260	66	15	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
6.2	4.1	trialysin precursor	0.091	gi 1892064	39	260	58	15	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
6.3	4.3	trialysin precursor	1E-006	gi 1892064	71	260	47	27	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
23.3	8.1	VlpD76silD	8E-006	gi 1065343	165	345	28	48	33	81	VLPD76SII Borrelia he	putative glycosid	0.01
23.6	8.8	KIAA1881 protein	7E-005	gi 1562082	195	1348	27	14	6	13	SAPIENS † Homo sapi	histidine kinase,	0.023
26.3	4.9	Periplasmic protein T	1E-005	gi 1134762	233	1197	24	19	208	51	PERIPLAS Trichodesm	MUC5B, MUC5:	0.012
24.2	4.8	Uncharacterized phag	0.024	gi 1589515	179	1819	25	10	1331	59	UNCHARA Clostridium	sorbin and SH3 c	0.017
17.4	6.8	lipoprotein, putative I	2E-004	gi 7073420	178	539	29	33	135	29	LIPOPROT Pseudomo	ELN: Elastin pre	0.002
26.4	8.3	trialysin precursor	1E-144	gi 1892064	260	260	98	100	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
26.4	8.3	trialysin precursor	1E-145	gi 1892064	260	260	98	100	1	1	TRIALYSIN Triatoma in		
12.5	4.9	triatox	5E-075	gi 7172507	136	136	100	100	1	1	TRIATOX 1 Triatoma in		
25.7	9.1	antigen-5-like protein	3E-050	gi 3351869	213	250	47	85	52	32	ANTIGEN-1 Rhodnius p	CRISP3: Cystein	2E-20
5.7	8.3	Vasotab precursor	0.039	gi 9473067	75	76	33	99	6	10	VASOT_H' Hybomitra		
5.8	8.3	secreted peptide	6E-014	gi 1162671	78	77	53	101	1	4	SECRETEI Triatoma b	SPINK5: Serine	0.044
14.1	5.3	heme-binding protein	4E-031	gi 2013646	129	128	49	101	1	1	HEME-BIN Rhodnius p	Odorant-binding	4E-05
14.2	5.7	heme-binding protein	7E-028	gi 2013646	130	128	47	102	1	1	HEME-BIN Rhodnius p	Odorant-binding	2E-05

34.0	9.4	salivary inositol polyphosphate 3-kinase	1E-068	gi 9010134	321	321	44	100	1	1	SALIVARY Rhodnius prolixus	CG9784 - dephosphorylation	4E-41
34.5	8.9	salivary inositol polyphosphate 3-kinase	6E-072	gi 9010134	318	321	46	99	1	3	SALIVARY Rhodnius prolixus	CG6805 - dephosphorylation	2E-47
32.1	4.9	trypsin precursor	5E-099	gi 3377261	284	299	59	95	17	24	TRYPSIN F Lygus lineolaris	CG14760 - serine protease	6E-36
12.5	9.9	conserved hypothetical protein	3E-010	gi 1088788	100	117	40	85	21	28	CONSERVED Aedes aegypti	CG30413 - biotinidase	0.027
12.3	9.8	CG33998-PA [Drosophila]	4E-014	gi 8572504	117	119	40	98	5	17	DROSOPHILA Drosophila	CG31789 - biotinidase	7E-08
12.3	9.8	CG33998-PA [Drosophila]	3E-015	gi 8572504	117	119	41	98	5	17	DROSOPHILA Drosophila	CG31789 - biotinidase	1E-07
8.3	6.6	defensin A	2E-044	gi 2933595	94	94	88	100	1	1	DEFENSIN Rhodnius prolixus	Defensin precursor	2E-07
32.0	6.2	Large exoprotein invasin	0.003	gi 8880982	277	8129	24	3	380	24	LARGE EX SYNECHOCYSTIS	lipopolysaccharide	0.014
5.3	7.2	hypothetical protein, conserved	0.99	gi 6812695	16	627	75	3	172	22	HYPOTHETICAL Leishmania		
15.7	9.4	immune-induced protein	2E-026	gi 2773341	157	166	40	95	10	12	IMMUNE-II Manduca sexta	CG7532 - serine protease	6E-22
13.8	4.3	hypothetical protein	0.031	gi 1626502	72	104	33	69	17	76	HYPOTHETICAL Sinorhizobium	PRELP: Prolargin	0.009
5.9	4.0	unknown salivary protein	7E-029	gi 5155779	82	84	73	98	3	5	UNKNOWN Culicoides		
5.0	8.2	YtxG [Bacillus sp. NR-1]	2.9	gi 8910011	53	176	37	30	18	9	BACILLUS Bacillus sp.		
17.0	5.6	Thiolase [Halorhodospira]	0.47	gi 8894846	73	394	35	19	111	25	THIOLASE Halorhodospira		
14.7	8.7	hypothetical protein	0.068	gi 8929462	55	549	32	10	290	90	FUSOBACTERIUM Tetrahymena	lava lamp - actin	0.085
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-121	gi 6653002	217	217	96	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellifera	MOBK1A, MOBK1B	0
		PREDICTED: H3 histone	6E-070	gi 9439093	136	138	100	99	1	1	HISTONE I Mus musculus	H3 histone, family 1	9E-71
		histone H1	7E-041	gi 1426941	216	221	48	98	5	9	HISTONE I Rhynchostoma	His1:CG31617 - histone	2E-36
		CG6770-PA [Drosophila]	1E-024	gi 2458380	62	69	79	90	1	1	CG6770-PA Drosophila	NUPR1, COM1: histone	9E-08
		putative elongation factor	2E-077	gi 1106715	223	214	63	104	1	1	ELONGATION Diaphorina	Elongation factor	1E-73
		PREDICTED: similar	5E-052	gi 9109044	117	117	85	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium castaneum	Rpb11 - DNA-directed RNA polymerase	9E-46
		PREDICTED: similar	7E-036	gi 1107499	78	79	93	99	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellifera	CG9344 - nucleosome	3E-35
		Ribosomal protein L4	3E-006	gi 6247179	25	25	100	100	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Aedes aegypti	ribosomal protein	4E-07
		PREDICTED: similar	3E-071	gi 1107564	194	155	71	125	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellifera	ribosomal protein	5E-66
		putative ribosomal protein	8E-075	gi 1106714	147	147	91	100	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Diaphorina	Ribosomal protein	3E-70
		PREDICTED: similar	2E-067	gi 9109005	130	130	97	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium castaneum	Ribosomal protein	1E-66
		S17e ribosomal protein	3E-061	gi 5034449	130	131	90	99	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Dascillus campodeiformis	Ribosomal protein	8E-58
		ribosomal protein S20	3E-049	gi 5460932	114	123	82	93	9	5	RIBOSOMAL Bombyx mori	ribosomal protein	2E-47
		putative ribosomal protein	5E-055	gi 8947370	117	118	90	99	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Acyrthosiphon pisum	Ribosomal protein	4E-50
		putative ribosomal protein	5E-041	gi 1106714	83	84	93	99	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Diaphorina	Ribosomal protein	1E-41
		Ribosomal protein S2	2E-025	gi 4953285	56	56	89	100	1	1	Q8WQI3 R Plutella xylostella	ribosomal protein	5E-22
		Parcpxwex01	1E-134	gi 5786978	263	263	90	100	1	1	PARCXPW Periplaneta	Ribosomal protein	0
		ribosomal protein S8	1E-100	gi 7427182	208	208	84	100	1	1	RIBOSOMAL Apis mellifera	RPS8, OK/SW-c	3E-98
		ribosomal protein P1	2E-045	gi 5460918	116	112	84	104	2	1	RIBOSOMAL Bombyx mori	Ribosomal protein	3E-45
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-036	gi 9108509	114	112	68	102	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium castaneum	RPLP2, RPP2: 60S	1E-36
		PREDICTED: similar	2E-096	gi 1107683	191	199	91	96	9	5	SIMILAR T Apis mellifera	Ribosomal protein	1E-90

		putative ribosomal pr	3E-078	gij9082001	148	148	90	100	1	1	RIBOSOM, Graphocep	RPL27A: 60S rib	3E-70
		putative ribosomal pr	6E-092	gij9082004	176	177	92	99	1	1	RIBOSOM, Graphocep	Ribosomal prote	2E-78
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-141	gij6651692	257	257	93	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	Ribosomal prote	0
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-069	gij9109361	150	150	87	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	Ribosomal prote	2E-64
		putative ribosomal pr	4E-067	gij9082001	134	134	92	100	1	1	RIBOSOM, Graphocep	ribosomal proteir	2E-60
		ribosomal protein L37	4E-042	gij7090988	89	89	88	100	1	1	RIBOSOM, Timarcha b	Ribosomal prote	3E-40
		ribosomal protein L37	1E-044	gij1162671	87	91	98	96	5	6	RIBOSOM, Triatoma b	Ribosomal prote	3E-40
		ribosomal protein L39	9E-023	gij6693498	51	51	98	100	1	1	RIBOSOM, Aedes aeg	Ribosomal prote	7E-22
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-055	gij9108196	279	297	49	94	22	48	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	CSDA, DBPA: D	9E-44
		PREDICTED: similar	5E-058	gij4809987	110	110	98	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	CG17737 - prote	4E-57
		PREDICTED: similar	4E-073	gij1107560	148	147	90	101	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	Eukaryotic initiat	1E-71
		Eukaryotic translation	4E-083	gij5170227	160	160	90	100	1	1	IF5A_SPOI Spodoptera	EIF-5A - salivary	5E-73
		eukaryotic translation	6E-087	gij8957449	215	215	67	100	1	1	EUKARYO Acyrthosiph	eukaryotic transl	3E-69
23.0	7.9	ENSANGP0000026	3E-098	gij5796702	205	217	82	94	13	13	ANOPHELI Anopheles	clair - Golgi app	3E-93
		putative rab11	1E-112	gij4656176	215	215	95	100	1	1	RAB11 HO Homalodis	Rab-protein 11 -	0
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-083	gij9107823	211	216	71	98	4	7	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	Rab GTPase - G	1E-63
		GA12322-PA	2E-051	gij5463732	184	187	54	98	2	3	DROSOPH Drosophila	zgc:103725 - cel	6E-51
		PREDICTED: similar	2E-057	gij9107704	148	152	72	97	9	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	Signal recognitio	3E-46
32.5	9.0	NADH dehydrogenas	1E-157	gij1118247	286	307	91	93	5	1	DEHYDRO Triatoma d	mitochondrial NA	0
		cytochrome b [Triator	0.0	gij1118247	367	377	88	97	10	1	CYTOCHR Triatoma d	mitochondrial Cy	0
21.3	7.7	cytochrome c oxidase	1E-112	gij1118246	221	226	88	98	6	3	CYTOCHR Triatoma d	mitochondrial Cy	3E-96
		cytochrome c oxidase	2E-050	gij1630644	138	150	69	92	15	13	CYTOCHR Rhyzoperth	Cytochrome c ox	4E-38
		PREDICTED: similar	4E-016	gij9108557	75	80	52	94	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	cytochrome c ox	2E-10
		putative mitochondria	6E-041	gij9082002	119	119	62	100	1	1	MITOCHOI Graphocep	CG11015 - cytoc	2E-35
		hypothetical protein L	3E-017	gij4538763	102	103	48	99	1	1	HYPOTHE Danio rerio	zgc:77713 - biol	1E-18
		NADH dehydrogenas	2E-061	gij1118247	151	167	76	90	17	1	DEHYDRO Triatoma d	mitochondrial NA	9E-29
		ATP synthase F0 sub	1E-094	gij1118246	222	227	74	98	1	1	SYNTHASI Triatoma d	mt:ATPase6, AT	3E-81
		putative mitochondria	1E-154	gij5383070	299	309	88	97	11	1	MITOCHOI Oncometop	stress-sensitive t	0
		ENSANGP0000016	1E-051	gij5837855	188	189	54	99	1	1	NADH-UBI Anopheles	lethal (3) neo18	4E-47
		programmed cell dea	1E-072	gij1088783	171	174	73	98	4	8	PROGRAM Aedes aeg	CG40410 - calci	2E-62
		heterotrimeric guanin	2E-026	gij3346635	70	70	81	100	1	1	HETEROTI Sitobion av	G protein &ggr; 1	2E-21
		PREDICTED: similar	2E-086	gij4812161	199	205	76	97	7	12	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	RhoGDI - Rho G	5E-74
		putative ferritin GF2	3E-067	gij4656174	172	172	72	100	1	1	FERRITIN Homalodis	FTH1, FTH: Ferr	2E-49
		vacuolar H+ ATP syn	1E-072	gij9510260	152	155	93	98	4	5	VACUOLA Bombyx m	Vacuolar H<sup>	6E-73
		putative vacuolar ATP	1E-111	gij4656175	244	244	86	100	1	1	VACUOLA Homalodis	Vha36 - hydroge	0
		PREDICTED: similar	1E-048	gij1107593	140	155	65	90	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	CG3800 - nucleic	1E-45
		PREDICTED: similar	4E-061	gij4809504	113	113	93	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	Roc1a - ubiquitin	2E-59
		PREDICTED: similar	5E-063	gij9107957	230	232	53	99	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	UCHL3: Ubiquitin	1E-61
		actin-related protein A	2E-078	gij9446883	177	178	79	99	1	1	ACTIN-REI Aedes aeg	actin related prot	3E-68
		PREDICTED: similar	8E-087	gij6651469	184	184	84	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	Muscle protein 2	8E-80

	myosin 1 light chain [4E-060	gi 5646225	150	150	74	100	1	1	MYOSIN 1 Lonomia o	Mlc1: Myosin lig	6E-47	
	Syntaxin Interacting P	3E-030	gi 2476250	76	76	86	100	1	1	SYNTAXIN Drosophila	Syntaxin Interact	9E-32	
	PREDICTED: similar	1E-062	gi 9107729	169	169	71	100	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	ciboulot - actin m	2E-41	
	PREDICTED: similar	2E-051	gi 9108471	250	255	43	98	5	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	CG9360 - oxidor	1E-45	
	superoxide dismutase	1E-063	gi 5611773	154	154	75	100	1	1	SUPEROX Gryllotalpa	Superoxide dism	2E-56	
	ribonuclease	6E-030	gi 3213510	92	95	59	97	1	1	RIBONUCL Ceratitis ca			
21.7	5.9	PREDICTED: similar	6E-033	gi 9107642	207	210	41	99	27	18	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	CG8505 - structu	6E-08
	PREDICTED: similar	2E-074	gi 6653316	234	236	56	99	1	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	testis enhanced	7E-54	
	PREDICTED: similar	1E-112	gi 9108732	258	282	77	91	1	1	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	pleckstrin homol	2E-98	
	PREDICTED: similar	5E-035	gi 1107554	145	147	57	99	7	1	SIMILAR T Apis mellife	smell impaired 2	3E-32	
	TPA: TPA_inf: HDC0	2E-017	gi 4161697	86	88	51	98	1	1	TPA_INF C Drosophila	zgc:103571 - cel	1E-08	
	PREDICTED: similar	8E-038	gi 9109430	244	216	41	113	2	10	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	zgc:73223 - biol	4E-06	
	GA12322-PA	2E-051	gi 5463732	184	187	54	98	2	3	DROSOPH Drosophila	zgc:103725 - cel	6E-51	
	conserved hypothetic	5E-026	gi 1088716	108	168	50	64	48	1	CONSERV Aedes aeg			
	ENSANGP00000019	7E-023	gi 5838943	87	109	59	80	23	16	CONSERV Anopheles	molecular functio	8E-10	
	PREDICTED: similar	7E-056	gi 9107597	203	206	57	99	3	16	SIMILAR T Tribolium c	zgc:77492 - biol	2E-49	
	putative core protein	1E-010	gi 9964462	147	156	28	94	6	7	AMSACTA Amsacta m	tryptophan perm	0.025	

Function descriptors	Function second parent	GO #	E value of functional GO	Component descriptors	Component second parent	GO #	E value of component GO	Process descriptors	Process second parent	GO #	E value of process GO	Best match to KOG database	E value	General class	Best match to PFAM database
lipid transport protein binding	transporter binding	GO:000531 GO:000551	0.061 2E-07	cellular component intracellular organelle	cellular component	GO:000837	0.046	lipid metabolism biological process	transporter binding	GO:000662 GO:000000	0.061 2E-07	Apolipoprotein predicted Apolipoprotein	2E-004 0.63 0.006	Cell wall/membrane Energy production Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin Triabin
lipid transport	transporter	GO:000531	0.036	extracellular component	extracellular component	GO:000557 GO:000837	0.036 0.025	lipid metabolism	transporter	GO:000662	0.036	Apolipoprotein Apolipoprotein	2E-004 4E-005	Cell wall/membrane Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin
DNA binding	binding	GO:000367	6E-07	nucleosome cellular component	protein component	GO:000078 GO:000837	6E-07 0.06	nucleosome binding	binding	GO:000633	6E-07	Apolipoprotein HIV-1 Vpr Transcription	0.006 0.001 0.63	Cell wall/membrane Cell cycle Transcription	Triabin Triabin Triabin
molecular function	molecular function	GO:000551	0.00002	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	0.00002	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	0.00002	Apolipoprotein	0.002	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
lipid transport	transporter	GO:000531	0.004	extracellular component	extracellular component	GO:000557	0.004	lipid metabolism	transporter	GO:000662	0.004	FYVE finger	0.049	General function	Triabin
binding molecular function	binding	GO:000544 GO:000367	0.009 7E-07	extracellular component nucleosome	extracellular component protein component	GO:000561 GO:000078	0.009 7E-07	nucleosome binding	binding	GO:000633	7E-07	Apolipoprotein Apolipoprotein RNA-binding	0.18 0.092 0.004	Cell wall/membrane Energy production Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin Triabin
DNA binding	binding	GO:000367	7E-07	nucleosome	protein component	GO:000078	7E-07	nucleosome binding	binding	GO:000633	7E-07	RNA-binding	4E-004	RNA processing	Triabin
				cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	0.057					Subtilisin kexin Apolipoprotein	0.12 2E-005	Posttranslational modification Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin
				cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	0.032					Histidine acetyltransferase Thioredoxin Apolipoprotein	0.73 0.66 0.14	General function General function Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin Triabin
lipid transport	transporter	GO:000531	0.0004	extracellular component	extracellular component	GO:000557	0.0004	lipid metabolism	transporter	GO:000662	0.0004	Apolipoprotein Apolipoprotein	3E-004 4E-004	Cell wall/membrane Cell wall/membrane	Triabin Triabin
trypsin activity	catalytic activity	GO:000422	0.034	extracellular component	extracellular component	GO:000557	0.034	lipid metabolism proteolysis	transporter catalytic activity	GO:000662 GO:000650	0.034	Apolipoprotein	0.001	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin

lipid transporter	GO:000531	0.002	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.002	lipid transporter	GO:000662	0.002	Apolipoprotein	9E-05	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
									Protein requirement	0.69	Cell cycle	Triabin
									Apolipoprotein	0.50	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
			cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.025				Apolipoprotein	0.007	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
												Triabin
												Triabin
												Triabin
molecular function	GO:000555	0.016	cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.016	biological process	GO:000000	0.016	Apolipoprotein	2E-004	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
												Triabin
			extracellular	extracellular GO:000561	0.017				Apolipoprotein	0.095	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
									Apolipoprotein	2E-004	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
			cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.015				Apolipoprotein	0.091	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
									Apolipoprotein	0.007	Cell wall/membrane	Triabin
			plastid intracellular organelle	GO:000950	0.076							
hydrolase activity	GO:000455	0.01	cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.01	carbohydrate	GO:000597	0.01	Putative membrane	0.11	Posttranslational	
myosin binding	GO:001702	0.066	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.066	transforming	GO:000717	0.066	Putative membrane	0.13	Posttranslational	
extracellular structural	GO:000520	0.012	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.012	cell adhesion	GO:000715	0.012	RNA polymerase	0.033	RNA processing	Trypan_P
protein kinase activity	GO:000467	0.037	cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.037	protein amino acid	GO:000646	0.037				
extracellular structural	GO:003002	0.002	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.002	respiratory	GO:000758	0.002				
												DUF1336
												DUF1336
									Calreticulin	0.24	Posttranslational	DUF1448
molecular function	GO:000555	2.00E-20	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	2.00E-20	defense response	GO:000695	2.00E-20	Defense-response	4E-026	Function unknown	SCP
serine-type enzyme	GO:000486	0.044	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.044	negative regulation	GO:001652	0.044				DUF1208
odorant binding	GO:000554	0.00004	cellular component	cellular component GO:000837	0.00004	sensory perception	GO:000760	0.00004				PBP_GOB
odorant binding	GO:000554	0.00002	extracellular	extracellular GO:000557	0.00002	sensory perception	GO:000760	0.00002				PBP_GOB

inositol-pol	catalytic ac	GO:000444	4.00E-37	integral to	cell part	GO:001602	4.00E-37	biological p	catalytic ac	GO:000000	4.00E-37	Inositol-1,4	1E-043	Intracellular	Exo_endo
inositol-pol	catalytic ac	GO:000444	2.00E-43	integral to	cell part	GO:001602	2.00E-43	biological p	catalytic ac	GO:000000	2.00E-43	Inositol-1,4	4E-051	Intracellular	Exo_endo
serine-type	catalytic ac	GO:000425	3.00E-28	plasma me	cell part	GO:000584	3.00E-28	cytoskelet	catalytic ac	GO:000701	3.00E-28	Trypsin	3E-044	Amino acid	Trypsin
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	0.027	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	0.027	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	0.027	Uncharacte	0.046	Signal tran	DUF936
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	7E-08	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	7E-08	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	7E-08				
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	1E-07	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	1E-07	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	1E-07				
protease in	enzyme re	GO:003041	0.098					defense res	enzyme re	GO:000695	0.098	inhibitor of	0.41	Signal tran	Defensin_
lipopolysac	binding	GO:000153	0.014	extracellular	extracellular	GO:000561	0.014					Chromatin	0.38	Chromatin	Fibrillar
ferric-chela	catalytic ac	GO:000025	1E-13									Rab3 effec	0.42	Intracellular	Reeler
extracellular	structural n	GO:000520	0.009	extracellular	extracellular	GO:000557	0.009	skeletal de	structural n	GO:000150	0.009	Predicted p	0.24	Amino acid	Neisseria
															Mip
actin bindin	binding	GO:000377	0.085	Golgi appa	organelle	GO:000575	0.085	cellularizat	binding	GO:000734	0.085	Nuclear pro	0.065	General fun	DUF569 ToIA
kinase acti	enzyme re	GO:001920	1.00E-115	nucleus lin	organelle	GO:000562	1.00E-115	protein am	enzyme re	GO:004677	1.00E-115	Cell cycle-d	3E-091	Cell cycle d	Mob1_phd
DNA bindin	binding	GO:000367	9.00E-71	nucleosom	protein con	GO:000075	9.00E-71	nucleosom	binding	GO:000630	9.00E-71	Histones H	2E-052	Chromatin	Histone
DNA bindin	binding	GO:000367	2.00E-36	nucleus lin	organelle	GO:000562	2.00E-36	chromatin a	binding	GO:000630	2.00E-36	Microtubule	0.016	Cell cycle d	Linker_his
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	9E-08	nucleus lin	organelle	GO:000562	9E-08	induction o	molecular f	GO:000691	9E-08	DNA-bindin	1E-011	Transcripti	
translation	translation	GO:000374	2.00E-57	eukaryotic	protein con	GO:000584	2.00E-57	actin filame	translation	GO:003004	2.00E-57	Elongation	1E-066	Transcripti	EF1_GNE
DNA-direct	catalytic ac	GO:000385	9.00E-46	DNA-direct	protein con	GO:000561	9.00E-46	transcriptio	catalytic ac	GO:000630	9.00E-46	RNA polym	3E-041	Transcripti	RNA_pol_
protein het	binding	GO:004695	2.00E-32	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	2.00E-32	mRNA cata	binding	GO:000640	2.00E-32	Small nucl	2E-030	RNA proces	LSM
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	4E-07	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	4E-07	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	4E-07				
nucleic acid	binding	GO:000367	5.00E-66	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	5.00E-66	protein bios	binding	GO:000641	5.00E-66	40S riboso	2E-065	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	3.00E-70	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-70	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	3.00E-70	40S riboso	3E-069	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	1.00E-66	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	1.00E-66	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	1.00E-66	40S riboso	3E-062	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	8.00E-58	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	8.00E-58	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	8.00E-58	40S riboso	2E-052	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	2.00E-47	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	2.00E-47	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	2.00E-47	40S riboso	1E-035	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	4.00E-50	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	4.00E-50	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	4.00E-50	40s riboso	7E-034	Translation	Ribosoma
protein bind	binding	GO:000551	4.00E-40	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	4.00E-40	signal trans	binding	GO:000716	4.00E-40	40s riboso	2E-034	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	5.00E-22	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	5.00E-22	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	5.00E-22	40S riboso	1E-019	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	1.00E-115	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	1.00E-115	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	1.00E-115	40S riboso	2E-091	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	3.00E-98	cytosolic sr	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-98	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	3.00E-98	40S riboso	4E-079	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000373	3.00E-45	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-45	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	3.00E-45	60s acidic	1E-025	Translation	Ribosoma
RNA bindin	binding	GO:000372	1.00E-36	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	1.00E-36	protein bios	binding	GO:000641	1.00E-36	60S acidic	9E-027	Translation	Ribosoma
protein bind	binding	GO:000551	1.00E-90	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	1.00E-90	protein bios	binding	GO:000641	1.00E-90	60S riboso	7E-087	Translation	Ribosoma

RNA binding	binding	GO:000372	3.00E-70	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-70	protein bios	binding	GO:000641	3.00E-70	60s riboso	2E-053	Translation	L15
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	2.00E-78	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	2.00E-78	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	2.00E-78	60S riboso	2E-069	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	1.00E-130	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	1.00E-130	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	1.00E-130	60s riboso	1E-104	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	2.00E-64	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	2.00E-64	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	2.00E-64	60S riboso	3E-044	Translation	KOW
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	2.00E-60	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	2.00E-60	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	2.00E-60	60S riboso	3E-046	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	3.00E-40	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-40	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	3.00E-40	60S riboso	4E-024	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	3.00E-40	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	3.00E-40	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	3.00E-40	60S riboso	5E-029	Translation	Ribosoma
structural c	structural n	GO:000372	7.00E-22	cytosolic la	protein con	GO:000584	7.00E-22	protein bios	structural n	GO:000641	7.00E-22	60s riboso	1E-006	Translation	Ribosoma
double-str	binding	GO:000369	9.00E-44	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	9.00E-44	negative re	binding	GO:000012	9.00E-44	Predicted F	2E-018	Translation	CSD
translation	translation	GO:000374	4.00E-41	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	4.00E-41	regulation o	translation	GO:000644	4.00E-41	Translation	1E-041	Translation	SUI1
translation	translation	GO:000374	1.00E-71	cytosol cyt	cell part	GO:000583	1.00E-71	smoothene	translation	GO:000722	1.00E-71	Translation	7E-054	Translation	elF-1a
translation	translation	GO:004518	5.00E-73	cytosol cyt	cell part	GO:000583	5.00E-73	<salivary g	translation	GO:003507	5.00E-73	Translation	2E-061	Translation	elF-5a
translation	translation	GO:000374	1.00E-61	eukaryotic	protein con	GO:000583	1.00E-61					Uncharacte	7E-073	Function u	elF-3_p25
protein car	transporter	GO:000832	6.00E-77	membrane	cell part	GO:001602	6.00E-77	intracellular	transporter	GO:000688	6.00E-77	emp24/gp2	2E-074	Intracellular	EMP24_G
transporter	transporter	GO:000521	1.00E-96	Golgi trans	organelle p	GO:000580	1.00E-96	two-compo	transporter	GO:000016	1.00E-96	GTPase R	5E-093	Intracellular	Ras
GTP bindin	binding	GO:000552	1.00E-63	intracellular	cell part	GO:000562	1.00E-63	small GTPa	binding	GO:000726	1.00E-63	GTPase R	2E-081	General fur	Ras
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	6.00E-51	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	6.00E-51	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	6.00E-51	Putative tra	1E-050	General fur	DJ1_PfpI
7S RNA bi	binding	GO:000831	3.00E-46	signal reco	protein con	GO:000578	3.00E-46	SRP-deper	binding	GO:000661	3.00E-46	Signal rec	5E-033	Intracellular	SRP19
NADH deh	catalytic ac	GO:000813	3.00E-35	plastid intr	organelle	GO:000953	3.00E-35	electron tra	catalytic ac	GO:000611	3.00E-35	NADH deh	1E-080	Energy pro	NADHdh
ubiquinol-c	transporter	GO:000812	1.00E-115	respiratory	protein con	GO:000578	1.00E-115	aerobic res	transporter	GO:000906	1.00E-115	Cytochrom	4E-069	Energy pro	Cytochrom
cytochrome	transporter	GO:000412	2.00E-60	respiratory	protein con	GO:000578	2.00E-60	aerobic res	transporter	GO:000906	2.00E-60	Cytochrom	8E-093	Energy pro	COX2
cytochrome	transporter	GO:000412	4.00E-38	respiratory	protein con	GO:000578	4.00E-38	electron tra	transporter	GO:000611	4.00E-38	Cytochrom	2E-043	Energy pro	COX5A
oxidoreduc	catalytic ac	GO:001648	2E-10	mitochondr	organelle	GO:000573	2E-10	electron tra	catalytic ac	GO:000611	2E-10				COX6C
cytochrome	transporter	GO:000412	2E-07	mitochondr	organelle	GO:000573	2E-07	electron tra	transporter	GO:000611	2E-07	Cytochrom	6E-029	Energy pro	COX5B
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	1.00E-18	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	1.00E-18	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	1.00E-18				Ion_trans
NADH deh	catalytic ac	GO:000813	9.00E-29	mitochondr	organelle	GO:000573	9.00E-29								Herpes_L
hydrogen-e	transporter	GO:000855	3.00E-81	mitochondr	organelle	GO:000573	3.00E-81	proton tran	transporter	GO:001595	3.00E-81	ATP synth	4E-034	Energy pro	ATP-synt
ATP\ADP	transporter	GO:000547	1.00E-142	mitochondr	organelle p	GO:000574	1.00E-142	flight behav	transporter	GO:000762	1.00E-142	Mitochondr	1E-132	Energy pro	Mito_carr
molecular f	molecular f	GO:000555	7.00E-25	cellular con	cellular con	GO:000837	7.00E-25	biological p	molecular f	GO:000000	7.00E-25	NADH:ubiq	4E-043	Energy pro	Octopine
protein bind	binding	GO:000551	2.00E-60	soluble frac	cell part	GO:000562	2.00E-60	caspase ac	binding	GO:000691	2.00E-60	Ca2+-bindi	5E-060	Signal tran	GD_AH_C
GTPase ac	catalytic ac	GO:000392	2.00E-21	heterotrim	protein con	GO:000583	2.00E-21	actin filame	catalytic ac	GO:000701	2.00E-21	G protein g	1E-009	Signal tran	G-gamma
GTPase ac	enzyme re	GO:000505	5.00E-54	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	5.00E-54	Rho protein	enzyme re	GO:000726	5.00E-54	Rho GDP-d	1E-061	Signal tran	Rho_GDI
kinase bind	binding	GO:001990	2.00E-49	plasma me	cell part	GO:000583	2.00E-49	immune re	binding	GO:000695	2.00E-49	Ferritin	9E-053	Inorganic id	Ferritin
hydrogen-e	transporter	GO:000855	6.00E-73	hydrogen-t	protein con	GO:000022	6.00E-73	proton tran	transporter	GO:001595	6.00E-73	Vacuolar H	1E-046	Energy pro	ATP-synt
hydrogen-e	transporter	GO:000855	1.00E-108	hydrogen-t	protein con	GO:000022	1.00E-108	proton tran	transporter	GO:001595	1.00E-108	Vacuolar H	1E-083	Energy pro	ATP-synt
transcriptio	transcriptio	GO:000370	3.00E-27	nucleus intr	organelle	GO:000562	3.00E-27	positive reg	transcriptio	GO:000828	3.00E-27	E3 ubiquitin	7E-011	Posttransla	zf-CCHC
ubiquitin-pr	catalytic ac	GO:000484	2.00E-59	nucleus intr	organelle	GO:000562	2.00E-59	protein ubi	catalytic ac	GO:001656	2.00E-59	SCF ubiquit	3E-042	Posttransla	zf-C3HC4
ubiquitin th	catalytic ac	GO:000422	1.00E-61	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	1.00E-61	ubiquitin-de	catalytic ac	GO:000651	1.00E-61	Ubiquitin C	6E-069	Posttransla	Peptidase
structural c	structural n	GO:000520	3.00E-68	<lamellipodium		GO:003002	3.00E-68	cell motility	structural n	GO:000692	3.00E-68	Actin-relate	1E-073	Cytoskelet	P21-Arc
actin bindi	binding	GO:000377	8.00E-80	contractile	cell part	GO:004328	8.00E-80	cell adhesi	binding	GO:000715	8.00E-80	Calponin	9E-057	Cytoskelet	CH

microfilament motor activity	GO:000142	6.00E-47	muscle myofibril	protein complex	GO:000588	6.00E-47	muscle contractile filament motor activity	GO:000693	6.00E-47	Myosin essential function	1E-029	Cytoskeleton	Caleosin	
protein binding	GO:000551	5E-12	SCAR complex	protein complex	GO:003120	5E-12	regulation of binding	GO:000806	5E-12	Predicted domain	0.024	Function unknown	PV-1	
actin monomer binding	GO:000378	2.00E-41	cytoskeleton	cell part	GO:000582	2.00E-41	<brain development	binding	GO:000742	2.00E-41	Thymosin beta4	3E-012	Cell motility	Thymosin
oxidoreductase activity	GO:001662	1.00E-21	nucleus intra	organelle	GO:000562	1.00E-21	metabolism	catalytic activity	GO:000818	1.00E-21	Predicted domain	5E-047	Secondary structure	adh_short
copper, zinc catalytic activity	GO:000478	2.00E-56	cytoplasm	cell part	GO:000573	2.00E-56	determination	catalytic activity	GO:000834	2.00E-56	Cu2+/Zn2+	4E-049	Inorganic ion	Sod_Cu
											Uncharacterized	0.16	Function unknown	
molecular function	GO:000558	0.0002	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	0.0002	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	0.0002	RNA polymerase	0.063	Transcription	Chitin_binding
molecular function	GO:000558	2E-08	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	2E-08	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	2E-08	Bax-mediated	2E-050	Defense mechanism	UPF0005
protein binding	GO:000551	3.00E-27	<ruffle		GO:000172	3.00E-27	cytoskeleton	binding	GO:000701	3.00E-27	FYVE finger	9E-068	General function	FYVE
							olfactory binding	GO:004204	3.00E-32	Glucose receptor	0.32	General function	HypA	
molecular function	GO:000558	1E-08	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	1E-08	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	1E-08	Glycine decarboxylase	0.12	Amino acid	GDC-P
molecular function	GO:000558	0.000004	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	0.000004	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	0.000004	Nidogen associated	0.42	Cell wall/membrane	Spot_14
molecular function	GO:000558	6.00E-51	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	6.00E-51	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	6.00E-51	Putative transmembrane	1E-050	General function	DJ-1_Pfp1
											Ribosomal	0.97	General function	
molecular function	GO:000558	6E-07	mitochondrion	organelle	GO:000573	6E-07	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	6E-07	Uncharacterized	4E-015	Function unknown	WTF
molecular function	GO:000558	4.00E-25	cellular component	cellular component	GO:000837	4.00E-25	biological process	molecular function	GO:000000	4.00E-25	Uncharacterized	7E-025	Function unknown	DUF1014
aromatic amino acid transporter	GO:001517	0.025	plasma membrane	cell part	GO:000588	0.025	telomere maintenance	transporter	GO:000072	0.025	Ca2+-permeable	0.32	Inorganic ion	Herpes_L

E value	Best match to SMART database	E value	Clustered at 30% Sim- on 50% of length - Cluster#	# seqs	Clustered at 50% Sim- on 50% of length - Cluster#	# seqs	Clustered at 70% Sim- on 50% of length - Cluster#	# seqs	Clustered at 90% Sim- on 50% of length - Cluster#	# seqs	Clustered at 95% Sim- on 70% of length - Cluster#	# seqs	Psi-blast clustering - no signal peptide	# seqs
3E-012			1	55	1	48	3	5	7	2	34	1	1	52
6E-019	TOP2c	0.70	1	55	2	5	41	1	45	1	51	1	1	52
6E-015			1	55	1	48	16	2	43	1	49	1	1	52
3E-017	LIGANc	0.51	1	55	1	48	6	5	80	1	90	1	1	52
1E-020	FN3	0.077	1	55	1	48	7	4	1	4	24	1	1	52
8E-009	POL3Bc	0.37	1	55	1	48	11	3	46	1	52	1	1	52
7E-019	FN3	0.19	1	55	1	48	7	4	1	4	27	1	1	52
2E-011	PTPc	0.44	1	55	1	48	5	5	147	1	159	1	1	52
4E-018			1	55	1	48	4	5	2	4	36	1	1	52
3E-019	FN3	0.068	1	55	1	48	7	4	1	4	26	1	1	52
1E-013	RL11	0.61	1	55	1	48	3	5	30	1	30	1	1	52
6E-015	S4	0.98	1	55	1	48	8	4	78	1	88	1	1	52
2E-019	FN3	0.084	1	55	1	48	7	4	1	4	23	1	1	52
1E-009	ZnF_TTF	0.25	1	55	1	48	11	3	51	1	57	1	1	52
6E-013			1	55	1	48	3	5	7	2	32	1	1	52
3E-010	PTB	0.60	1	55	1	48	5	5	130	1	142	1		
3E-018			1	55	1	48	16	2	95	1	105	1	1	52
4E-011	DWB	0.80	1	55	1	48	5	5	55	1	61	1	1	
1E-021			1	55	2	5	14	2	17	1	10	1	1	52
2E-017			1	55	1	48	4	5	2	4	44	1	1	52
2E-012			1	55	1	48	1	5	85	1	95	1	1	52
9E-012			1	55	1	48	1	5	84	1	94	1	1	52
3E-013	Aamy_C	0.69	1	55	1	48	8	4	86	1	96	1	1	52
6E-011	PTPc	0.66	1	55	1	48	5	5	133	1	145	1		
5E-020	SERPIN	0.64	1	55	1	48	6	5	81	1	91	1	1	52
7E-016	SR	0.54	1	55	1	48	9	4	12	2	6	2	1	52
6E-007	SapB	0.18	1	55	71	1	83	1	104	1	114	1	1	52
3E-016			1	55	1	48	4	5	2	4	38	1	1	52
3E-018	B_lectin	0.099	1	55	1	48	4	5	41	1	47	1	1	52
4E-013	RPOLD	0.33	1	55	1	48	1	5	103	1	113	1	1	52
3E-015			1	55	1	48	10	3	73	1	82	1	1	52
2E-014	SR	0.74	1	55	1	48	9	4	12	2	6	2	1	52
4E-015	DUF1	0.61	1	55	1	48	3	5	14	2	131	1	1	52
9E-012	TLDc	0.44	1	55	1	48	9	4	13	2	7	2	1	52

7E-012	TLDC	0.61	1	55	1	48	9	4	13	2	7	2	1	52
4E-016			1	55	1	48	4	5	2	4	41	1	1	52
2E-019	Zn_pept	0.40	1	55	2	5	93	1	115	1	125	1	1	52
1E-020			1	55	1	48	104	1	126	1	138	1	1	52
5E-011	PINT	0.19	1	55	1	48	11	3	49	1	55	1	1	52
5E-009			1	55	1	48	1	5	16	1	9	1	1	52
7E-013	LMWPc	0.098	1	55	1	48	1	5	57	1	63	1	1	52
1E-014			1	55	1	48	6	5	5	3	2	3	1	52
6E-014			1	55	1	48	6	5	5	3	2	3	1	52
6E-015			1	55	1	48	8	4	15	2	8	2	1	52
6E-015			1	55	1	48	8	4	15	2	8	2	1	52
3E-018			1	55	2	5	14	2	28	1	28	1	1	52
2E-012			1	55	1	48	5	5	142	1	154	1	1	52
6E-017			1	55	1	48	10	3	22	1	15	1	1	52
3E-019	WNT1	0.45	1	55	1	48	10	3	23	1	16	1	1	52
1E-013			1	55	1	48	3	5	14	2	132	1	1	52
4E-019			1	55	2	5	99	1	121	1	133	1	1	52
3E-008			1	55	104	1	119	1	145	1	157	1	1	52
2E-017			1	55	1	48	120	1	146	1	158	1	1	52
5E-014			1	55	1	48	6	5	5	3	2	3	1	52

			2	5	3	5	2	5	3	3	17	1	2	5
	CNX	0.46	2	5	3	5	2	5	25	1	19	1	2	5
	CNX	0.36	2	5	3	5	2	5	3	3	20	1	2	5
			2	5	3	5	2	5	3	3	21	1	2	5
			2	5	3	5	2	5	26	1	22	1	2	5

			3	3	4	3	12	3	11	2	81	1	3	5
			3	3	4	3	12	3	11	2	85	1	3	5
0.17			3	3	4	3	12	3	110	1	120	1	3	5
			83	1	85	1	98	1	120	1	130	1	3	5
			63	1	63	1	75	1	92	1	102	1	3	5

0.21			4	3	5	3	13	3	4	3	1	3	5	3
0.24			4	3	5	3	13	3	4	3	1	3	5	3

0.26			56	1	56	1	68	1	82	1	92	1	14	1
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2E-023	SCP	2E-027	46	1	46	1	58	1	68	1	76	1	13	1
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0.42	KAZAL	0.003	10	2	10	2	20	2	67	1	75	1	7	2
	KAZAL	0.009	10	2	10	2	20	2	101	1	111	1	7	2

6E-009	PhBP	2E-007	9	2	9	2	19	2	10	2	72	1	6	2
1E-007	PhBP	4E-007	9	2	9	2	19	2	10	2	74	1	6	2

1E-026	IPPC	4E-059	11	2	11	2	21	2	97	1	107	1	8	2
2E-026	IPPC	7E-066	11	2	11	2	21	2	128	1	140	1	8	2
1E-037	Tryp_SPd	3E-050	15	1	14	1	24	1	20	1	13	1	10	1
0.053			6	2	7	2	17	2	8	2	4	2	4	4
	B_lectin	0.018	8	2	8	2	18	2	9	2	5	2	4	4
	B_lectin	0.10	8	2	8	2	18	2	9	2	5	2	4	4
6E-006	Knot1	0.003	43	1	43	1	55	1	64	1	70	1	12	1
0.11	LIGANc	0.35	78	1	80	1	92	1	114	1	124	1	20	1
			66	1	66	1	78	1	96	1	106	1	17	1
8E-011	FN3	0.073	13	1	12	1	22	1	18	1	11	1	9	1
0.014	ZnF_C4	0.66	67	1	67	1	79	1	98	1	108	1	18	1
0.020			68	1	68	1	80	1	99	1	109	1	19	1
0.43			57	1	57	1	69	1	83	1	93	1	15	1
			82	1	84	1	97	1	119	1	129	1	22	1
0.22	SEA	0.16	93	1	95	1	110	1	135	1	147	1	24	1
6E-078			95	1	97	1	112	1	137	1	149	1		
5E-016	H3	4E-040	16	1	15	1	25	1	21	1	14	1		
1E-011	H15	1E-011	91	1	93	1	108	1	132	1	144	1		
4E-030			31	1	30	1	40	1	44	1	50	1		
			85	1	87	1	101	1	123	1	135	1		
3E-010	RPOLD	0.060	86	1	88	1	102	1	124	1	136	1		
6E-012	Sm	7E-012	58	1	58	1	70	1	87	1	97	1		
3E-020			71	1	73	1	85	1	106	1	116	1		
			27	1	26	1	36	1	38	1	43	1		
1E-027	Glyco_18	0.21	65	1	65	1	77	1	94	1	104	1		
1E-035			5	2	6	2	15	2	6	2	3	2		
2E-045	53EXOc	0.96	22	1	21	1	31	1	33	1	35	1		
4E-024			72	1	74	1	86	1	107	1	117	1		
5E-040			92	1	94	1	109	1	134	1	146	1		
1E-018	ZP	0.13	23	1	22	1	32	1	34	1	37	1		
0.011			42	1	42	1	54	1	63	1	69	1		
9E-088			45	1	45	1	57	1	66	1	73	1		
2E-037			37	1	36	1	47	1	54	1	60	1		
2E-009			12	2	70	1	82	1	102	1	112	1		
3E-006			12	2	102	1	117	1	143	1	155	1		
3E-037			90	1	92	1	107	1	131	1	143	1		

4E-006			14	1	13	1	23	1	19	1	12	1		
6E-070			75	1	77	1	89	1	111	1	121	1		
4E-036			33	1	32	1	43	1	48	1	54	1		
0.010	KOW	0.011	62	1	62	1	74	1	91	1	101	1		
3E-033	POL3Bc	0.69	73	1	75	1	87	1	108	1	118	1		
1E-011	POLAc	0.94	48	1	48	1	60	1	70	1	78	1		
4E-026			52	1	52	1	64	1	75	1	84	1		
8E-006			44	1	44	1	56	1	65	1	71	1		
1E-018	CSP	5E-010	24	1	23	1	33	1	35	1	39	1		
1E-024			76	1	78	1	90	1	112	1	122	1		
1E-037	eIF1a	6E-027	98	1	100	1	115	1	140	1	152	1		
6E-015	MIF4G	0.88	36	1	35	1	46	1	53	1	59	1		
7E-064			32	1	31	1	42	1	47	1	53	1		
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3E-048			87	1	89	1	103	1	125	1	137	1	23	1
2E-064	RAB	6E-075	7	2	103	1	118	1	144	1	156	1		
9E-053	RAB	8E-052	7	2	40	1	52	1	61	1	67	1		
2E-025			28	1	27	1	37	1	39	1	45	1		
3E-014			84	1	86	1	100	1	122	1	134	1		
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4E-085			61	1	61	1	73	1	90	1	100	1	16	1
1E-064	SH3	0.11	60	1	60	1	72	1	89	1	99	1		
7E-065	eIF5C	0.46	41	1	41	1	53	1	62	1	68	1	11	1
7E-040	SapB	0.20	54	1	54	1	66	1	77	1	87	1		
2E-014			49	1	49	1	61	1	71	1	79	1		
6E-017			59	1	59	1	71	1	88	1	98	1		
0.22			50	1	50	1	62	1	72	1	80	1		
0.33			64	1	64	1	76	1	93	1	103	1		
9E-024			70	1	72	1	84	1	105	1	115	1		
4E-020	FH	0.56	69	1	69	1	81	1	100	1	110	1		
0.45	TOP4c	0.22	55	1	55	1	67	1	79	1	89	1		
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0.044	EFh	0.005	47	1	47	1	59	1	69	1	77	1		
4E-009	GGL	1E-011	51	1	51	1	63	1	74	1	83	1		
3E-055	ML	0.041	39	1	38	1	50	1	59	1	65	1		
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5E-037	WNT1	0.014	35	1	34	1	45	1	52	1	58	1		
2E-005			77	1	79	1	91	1	113	1	123	1		
4E-045	NUC	0.11	38	1	37	1	48	1	56	1	62	1		
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0.19	ZnF_C2H	0.015	17	1	16	1	26	1	24	1	18	1		
0.84	RING	0.030	20	1	19	1	29	1	31	1	31	1		
1E-057			74	1	76	1	88	1	109	1	119	1		
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2E-076	DM4_12	0.63	99	1	101	1	116	1	141	1	153	1		
1E-015	CH	1E-018	26	1	25	1	35	1	37	1	42	1		

0.16			34	1	33	1	44	1	50	1	56	1		
0.20			19	1	18	1	28	1	29	1	29	1		
0.024	THY	2E-004	30	1	29	1	39	1	42	1	48	1		
6E-041	HhH1	0.93	89	1	91	1	106	1	129	1	141	1		
2E-056			96	1	98	1	113	1	138	1	150	1		
			18	1	17	1	27	1	27	1	25	1		
3E-007			80	1	82	1	95	1	117	1	127	1	21	1
1E-018			94	1	96	1	111	1	136	1	148	1		
9E-019	FYVE	2E-018	88	1	90	1	105	1	127	1	139	1		
0.11			25	1	24	1	34	1	36	1	40	1		
0.071			97	1	99	1	114	1	139	1	151	1		
1E-011			53	1	53	1	65	1	76	1	86	1		
2E-025			28	1	27	1	37	1	39	1	45	1		
	S_TKc	0.37	29	1	28	1	38	1	40	1	46	1		
0.19	CheW	0.45	21	1	20	1	30	1	32	1	33	1		
6E-024			40	1	39	1	51	1	60	1	66	1		
0.056	PSN	0.20	81	1	83	1	96	1	118	1	128	1		

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