



Maximum Mismatch between Six-Residue Sequences of SARS-CoV-2 Spike Proteins and Human Proteome

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Maximum Mismatch between Six-Residue Sequences of SARS-CoV-2 Spike Proteins and Human
Proteome

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Abstract

A first step toward finding effective antivirals for Covid-19 may be the identification of immunogenic, conserved, short and accessible epitopes on the surface molecules of human coronavirus. An important requirement, however, would be to be sure these epitopes do not align well with human proteins, thereby reducing the possibility of off-target interactions by the antiviral. So far, the focus of the medical and scientific communities has been on finding vaccines that can combat the disease preemptively, but this approach might fall short upon the next mutation of the virus. Would there be a safe and sustainable treatment strategy for a viral infection such as Covid-19 when new variants or strains of the virus are evolved? In this study, it was hypothesized that an immunogenic, conserved, short and accessible epitope of the virus with maximum mismatches when aligned with human protein sequences might be a good target for sustainable therapeutics such as antivirals. This hypothesis was based on the premise that antivirals are fabricated to bind strongly and selectively to a target molecule in the form of paratope-epitope complex while skipping all other undesirable bindings. This exquisite affinity and specificity ultimately result in maximizing the antiviral's precision and minimizing adverse immunological reactions. To achieve this goal, bioinformatic approaches such as BLAST querying and utilizing different NCBI databases were used. In this study, the results were narrowed down to one six-residue sequence, IKWPWY, in the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, with two mismatches against

human protein sequences. Finally, IKWPWY, being a conserved sequence among all strains of human coronavirus, was demonstrated to be likely a reliable and steady target for therapeutics. The conclusion from these findings was that by employing exhaustive bioinformatic algorithms, we might not be too far away from discovering an antiviral that can be used against all strains and variants of human coronavirus provided that the hypothesis of 'Maximum Mismatch' is true.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Covid-19 has revealed our vulnerabilities, such as high morbidity and mortality, and the demand for more assuring treatment strategies for future pandemics. Although there is no FDA-approved antiviral that can claim clearing the Covid-19 infection, the current preventative care, the mRNA vaccine, has proven to be somewhat effective as a prophylactic measure in fighting and preventing the spread of Covid-19. The major disadvantages of vaccines are three-fold: 1) There is no guarantee that a vaccine can work against a new variant of a virus; 2) Booster shots are hypothesized by many scientists to be needed periodically for many kinds of vaccines; and 3) The Covid outbreak unveiled people's reluctance to mandatory inoculation perhaps due to the fear of receiving the alleged side effects i.e. Serious Adverse Reactions. This pushback can potentially put our society at risk. Nonetheless, it is a fact that unlike targeted antivirals that can be used once and on an emergency basis, hence lowering the chances of receiving the possible Serious Adverse Reactions, healthy people are urged to be immunized to halt a potential epidemic.

Undoubtedly, to circumvent the mentioned complications with vaccines in general, and the Covid-19 vaccine in particular, an alternative approach such as developing efficient antivirals needs to be considered. The goal is to find stable, accessible epitopes on the virus that are conserved among variants, and to evoke strong immune response with antiviral ligands that ignore human proteins selectively. Klase (as

cited in Avril, 2020) in an article entitled “Why the coronavirus and most other viruses have no cure” stated that the reason viruses are so hard to treat is their wide variety. Viruses tend to mutate much more rapidly than bacteria, and that is why a drug to suppress the viral infection is likely to be highly effective only against the variant for which the drug was made.

To show the depth of the variation among viruses, coronaviruses can be investigated. Coronaviruses, divided into four genera, infect many species (hosts) such as mammals and birds. According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020), there are seven strains of human coronavirus: Four HCoV strains (causing common cold), SARS-CoV (causing SARS), MERS-CoV (causing MERS), and SARS-CoV-2 (causing Covid-19). A variant is the result of a single or multiple point change(s) in the nucleotide sequence of the original strain. A lineage is a collection of sub-variants that define a specific line of the original variant. A lineage may further divide into sub-lineages comprised of similarly identified sub-variants. For example, SARS-CoV-2 as a strain, stemmed from the *Betacoronavirus* genus, has Omicron as a Variant of Concern that itself has many lineages and sub-lineages such as A and A.1 respectively (Figure 1).

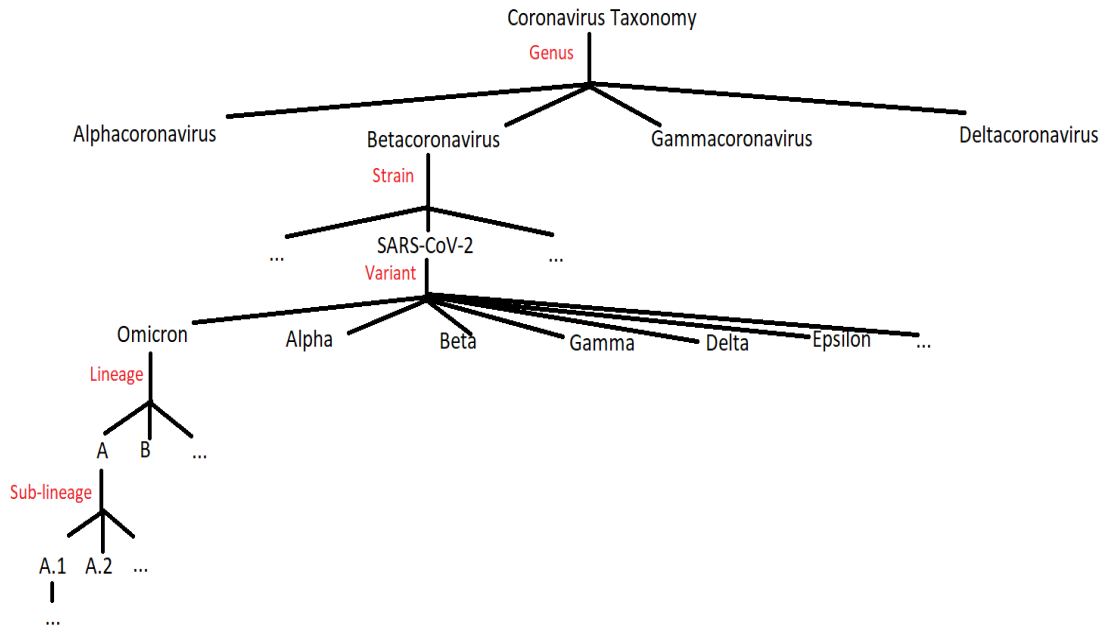


Figure 1. *Coronavirus Taxonomy*

To elucidate the complexity of dealing with a virus variant further, the structure of SARS-CoV-2 can be investigated. The SARS-CoV-2 genome has two main Open Reading Frames (ORFs), ORF1a and ORF1b, which contain two-thirds of the genome and ultimately encode 16 non-structural proteins. The remaining one-third, ORF2-ORF10, encodes four structural proteins including spike (S), nucleocapsid (N), membrane (M), and envelope (E) proteins, in addition to nine accessory proteins (Figure 2). The non-structural proteins have crucial roles such as viral replication and methylation. The S protein is responsible for viral attachment and entry into host cells. All S, N, M, and E proteins play a major role in pathogenesis and viral assembly, and the three surface proteins S, M, and E may be useful as vaccine or antiviral targets. The accessory proteins play a very crucial role in viral replication (“Tools for COVID-19 Research,” 2022).

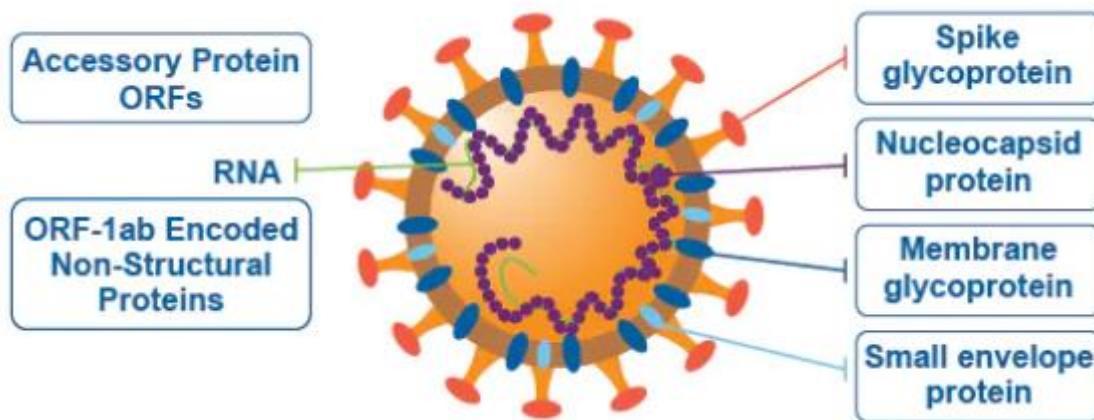


Figure 2. *Genome and Proteome Organization of SARS-CoV-2*

Note. From *Tools for COVID-19 Research*, (<https://www.novusbio.com/support/sars-cov-research-resources>)

Given that the commonly used therapeutics (vaccines and antibody cocktails) can target the S protein, a single mutation leading to a single amino acid change in the S protein creates a new variant that can potentially escape from vaccine or antibody-mediated immunity. Current vaccinology and pharmacology approaches do not consider a one-size-fits-all treatment to circumvent the mentioned complications with current therapeutics. Toward this goal, this study investigates whether there is a sequence that is particular to SARS-CoV-2 surface proteins, conserved among all variants, and as a bonus, conserved among all seven human coronaviruses, but with little or no similarity to *Homo sapiens* proteome. For this sequence to be immunogenic and responsive to drugs as an epitope, it must have certain properties such as being short and accessible. Per Atassi et al.'s discovery (1975), the antigenic reactive regions, i.e. epitopes of an antigen, are

surprisingly small and about 6-7 residues. Sigma-Aldrich (2023) specifies the size of antigenic determinants, aka epitopes, as five to eight amino acid residues on the surface of the antigen. Epitopes and paratopes are commonly described as the unique amino acids, known as binding sites, of an antigen and antibody respectively. A paratope binds to an epitope and neutralizes the antigen that usually exists on the surface of a pathogenic entity such as coronavirus. According to Akbar et al. (2021), the most reliable way to identify a paratope-epitope pair is by solving its 3D structure and determining which amino acids contact each other. This paratope-epitope affinity relies on the quality of the match, like a lock and a key, and therefore they both should have approximately the same number of residues. To show how effective short polypeptide sequences are, Qi et al.'s research (2017) demonstrates that the hexapeptide PGPIP_N can function as a paratope and bind to epitopes in alcohol-induced human liver cell lines and liver tissues of model mice. This therapeutic short string of amino acids can ultimately prevent and cure alcoholic fatty liver disease by affecting the expressions of genes and oxidative stress.

Conceptually, using this short conserved (resistant to mutation) SARS-CoV-2 sequence as an antigenic target for therapeutics may enable us to address all three vaccine complications with eradicating Covid-19. By having a single antiviral that is administered once and only when infected, a drug that can effectively bind only to the virus, it can be posited that upon a new surge of a virus variant, we can expect to readily have a safe effective therapy at our disposal.

Chapter II

Materials and Methods

Step 1

The RefSeq entry of the complete genome of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 2 was searched in the NCBI Entrez (Figure 3).

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Nucleotide Advanced Help

GenBank

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1, complete genome

[NCBI Reference Sequence: NC_045512.2](#)
[FASTA](#) [Graphics](#)

[Go to:](#)

LOCUS NC_045512 29903 bp ss-RNA linear VRL 18-JUL-2020
DEFINITION Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1, complete genome.
ACCESSION NC_045512
VERSION NC_045512.2
DBLINK BioProject: [PRJNA485481](#)
KEYWORDS RefSeq.
SOURCE Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
ORGANISM [Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2](#)
Viruses; Riboviria; Orthornavirae; Pisuviricota; Pisoniviricetes; Nidovirales; Coronidovirineae; Coronaviridae; Orthocoronavirinae; Betacoronavirus; Sarbecovirus; Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus.

Analyze this sequence
Run BLAST
Pick Primers
Highlight Sequence Features
Find in this Sequence

NCBI Virus
Retrieve, view, and download SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus genomic and protein sequences.

Related information

Figure 3. *SARS-CoV-2 NCBI RefSeq: NC_045512.2*

Further, all other six human coronavirus accession numbers were examined and a list of what seemed to be the most curated entries was made.

Step 2

NCBI BLASTP queries on all three SARS-CoV-2 surface molecules were run against the SARS-CoV-2 Non-redundant Protein Sequences (nr) database to see if the surface molecules were highly conserved across all variants of SARS-CoV-2 or not. The choice of the surface molecules and nr database was backed by the fact that epitopes exist on the surface of antigens and that all known variants/subvariants of the molecules should likely exist in the nr database. The goal in this step was to ensure about conservation across variants of SARS-CoV-2 which is a must-have feature and not across strains of human coronavirus which is a nice-to-have feature.

Step 3

All three S, E, and M surface molecules were segmented into six-residue sequences with five residue overlaps and the repeated sequences were excluded (Appendix 1). The rationale was that short surface molecule epitopes are easily accessible to antivirals and can be immunogenic i.e. successfully evoke an immune response.

Step 4

NCBI BLASTP queries on each six-residue sequence were run against the *Homo sapiens* nr exhaustively to identify which sequences would have the maximum number of mismatches when aligned with human protein sequences. The rationale for this step was as follows: The more an epitope mismatches with human proteins, the lower the chances of adverse immunological reactions to an antiviral administered to bind to that epitope selectively to neutralize the virus. Moreover, the choice of the nr database was justified

by the fact that it is the broadest database, and it would be very unlikely for a discovered human sequence (such as immunoglobins which are very variable) to get neglected in the search.

In brief, random six-residue sequences were BLASTP'ed and it was noticed there were several of them with zero and one mismatch. This helped formulate less complex automation later. Then the aggregated six-residue sequences of each surface molecule of Step 3 in FASTA formats were submitted to the BLASTP form of NCBI webpage separately. For example, for the S protein, all 1268 FASTA'ed sequences were copied and pasted directly into the webpage form and the BLASTP was run in one submission. For these BLASTPs, the Max Target Sequences was set to 100 to ensure adequate hit coverage is sought and 20000 was entered for the E value to ensure the threshold is less stringent, leading to more chance hits being returned (Appendix 2-A). Then the results of BLASTPs for three surface molecules were downloaded in three separate text files using the 'Download All' dropdown menu (Appendix 2-B).

Furthermore, MATLAB was used to clean the noise from the text files, leaving them with batches of 100 hits for each sequence, with each hit including a Query line and a subsequent line i.e. the result of the alignment (Appendix 2-C). Considering the earlier findings about hits with zero and one mismatch, the MATLAB code was defined in such a way to skip the batches that had at least one subsequent line with > 4 matches. Also ignoring hits that had a gap(s) was defined in the code. If a batch was not skipped, its sequence was printed in the output file to later manually scan the sequence alignment of the entire batch for any gaps. This manual, visual, and automatic method of carefully

examining the gaps in the text file also helped avoid executing complex logic to cover different scenarios of a gap in the code (Appendix 3).

Step 5

Further it was examined if altering amino acids of IKWPWY by substituting them would optimize the mismatch composition or not. To achieve this goal, the matrix that was used for BLASTP queries, BLOSUM62 (Figure 4), was applied as follows:

	C	S	T	A	G	P	D	E	Q	N	H	R	K	M	I	L	V	W	Y	F	
C	9																				C
S	-1	4																			S
T	-1	1	5																		T
A	0	1	0	4																	A
G	-3	0	-2	0	6																G
P	-3	-1	-1	-1	-2	7															P
D	-3	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	6														D
E	-4	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	2	5													E
Q	-3	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	2	5												Q
N	-3	1	0	-2	0	-2	1	0	0	6											N
H	-3	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	0	1	8										H
R	-3	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	0	1	0	0	5									R
K	-3	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	1	1	0	-1	2	5								K
M	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-2	-3	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	5							M
I	-1	-2	-1	-1	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	4						I
L	-1	-2	-1	-1	-4	-3	-4	-3	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	2	2	4					L
V	-1	-2	0	0	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-2	1	3	1	4				V
W	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-4	-4	-3	-2	-4	-2	-3	-3	-1	3	-2	-3	11			W
Y	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-2	-1	-2	2	-2	-2	-1	1	-1	-1	2	7		Y
F	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	0	0	0	-1	1	3	6	F
	C	S	T	A	G	P	D	E	Q	N	H	R	K	M	I	L	V	W	Y	F	

Figure 4. BLOSUM62

Note. Blosum62 scoring matrix is a quantitative approach that is used as a default by NCBI BLASTP to show the substitution score of an (i)th amino acid by a (j)th. Amino acids are categorized into groups with similar physicochemical properties while a

positive score is assigned to more likely substitutions and a negative score to less likely substitutions. For instance, the cross section of I row and I column outputs I (+4), V (+3), L (+2), and M (+1) as valid positive substitutions for I. Conversely, replacing I with K for example has a BLOSUM62 score of -3.

Firstly, each amino acid of IKWPWY was substituted, one residue at a time, with an amino acid with a positive score. For example, 'I' was substituted with M, L and V, BLASTPs with the same parameters in Step 3 were run, and it was observed if the mismatches increased or at least a match lost its place to a partial match or not. The justification for this substitution was that an amino acid can be conveniently substituted with another amino acid with a positive score without sacrificing the properties of the polypeptide sequence as a whole. When an antiviral ligand is engineered for an epitope, the paratope-epitope binding affinity might not be lost if one of the residues of the ligand paratope, which is supposed to target a residue in the epitope, is substituted with another physicochemically close residue. Herein, the abstract substitution in the epitope IKWPWY, attempting to increase the mismatches against human proteins, demands a real substitution for the mirroring amino acid of the paratope. In other words, an actual substitution in a paratope residue targets an epitope residue that could have the potential of substitution retrospectively. Ultimately, this change of amino acid in the paratope can result in decreasing of undesirable 'antiviral-human proteins' complex formations.

To perform this test properly, the substitution was limited to only one residue for each BLASTP query and without replacement; if one residue was substituted, it had to be placed back before the next residue was substituted. This was because simultaneous

substitutions, no matter how high the score of the substituted residues are on the matrix, could compromise the overall binding affinity of the paratope-epitope interface.

Secondly, using the adjacent residues, the size of IKWPWY was increased to two seven-residue sequences, YIKWPWY and IKWPWYI, to examine whether the three mismatches goal could be achieved or not (Figure 5).

```
1201 qelgkyeqyi kwpwyiwlglf iagliaivmv timlccmtsc cslkgccsc gsckfdedd
```

Figure 5. *Residue-added IKWPWY*

Specifically, this test was performed because three mismatches out of seven residues would result in 43% mismatch threshold which is superior to what was already discovered for two mismatches out of six residues i.e. 33%. Moreover, two mismatches and a partial match across all hits would also be superior to two mismatches only. The attempt was to optimize the mismatch composition and therefore increase instability of the undesirable ‘paratope-human proteins’ complexes.

Step 6

A BLASTP was run on IKWPWY against SARS-CoV-2 nr to confirm the sequence conservation across variants of the virus like what was done in Step 2 for the surface molecules. Moreover, a multiple pairwise BLASTP was run on IKWPWY of SARS-CoV-2 as the query against the S protein of the other six human coronaviruses as the subjects to see if the query is also conserved among all strains of the virus.

Step 7

The S protein of SARS-CoV-2 was viewed in JSmol to locate the position of the IKWPWY sequence on the protein. The sequence which includes coordinates 1210-1216 of the protein did not appear in the 3D structure.

Chapter III

Results

Step 1 resulted in the following list of accession numbers:

NC_045512.2: Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1, complete genome

NC_004718.3: SARS coronavirus Tor2, complete genome

NC_019843.3: Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus isolate HCoV-EMC/2012, complete genome

NC_002645.1: Human coronavirus 229E, complete genome

NC_006577.2: Human coronavirus HKU1, complete genome

NC_006213.1: Human coronavirus OC43 strain ATCC VR-759, complete genome

NC_005831.2: Human Coronavirus NL63, complete genome

In Step 2, as can be expected for variants of a virus, the first 5000 hits of the BLASTP showed that the ‘query coverage’ was maintained in the 99th percentile, confirming that all three S, E and M were highly conserved among variants of SARS-CoV-2. This liberated the sequence discovery from restricting it to any specific segment of the molecules until further verification (in Step 5).

The quest for small sequences in Step 3 resulted in 1268 six-residue sequences for the S protein (Figure 6). The other two surface molecules E and M (Appendix 4) were also segmented.

```
>MFVFLV-1
MFVFLV
>FVFLVL-2
FVFLVL
>VFLVLL-3
VFLVLL
.
.
.
>KGVKLH-1266
KGVKLH
>GVKLHY-1267
GVKLHY
>VKLHYT-1268
VKLHYT
```



MFVFLVLL...

Figure 6. *Snapshot of FASTA Sequences for S Protein*

Step 4 resulted in many sequences with one mismatch but only one sequence, IKWPWY, with two mismatches across all hits, and in the S protein (Figure 7).

```

1  mfvflvllpl vssqcvnlrt rtqlppaytn sftrgvyyvd kvfrssvlhs tqdlflpffs
61  nvtwfhaihv sgtngtkrfd npvlpfndgv yfasteksni irgwifgttl dsktqsliv
121 nnatnvvikv cefqfcndpf lgvyyhknnk swmesefrvy ssannctfey vsqpflmdle
181 gkqgnfknlr efvfknidgy fkiyskhtpi nlvrldpqgf saleplvdlp iginitrftq
241 llalhrsylt pgdsssgwta gaaayyvgy lqprtfllykn engtitdavid caldplsetk
301 ctlksftvek giyqtsnfrv qptesivrfp nitnlcpfge vfnatrfasv yawnrkris
361 cvadysvlyn sasfstfkcy gvsptklnd l cftnvysdf virgdevrqi apgqtgkiad
421 ynyklpddft gcviawnsnn ldskvggnyn ylyrlfrksn lkpferdist eiyqagstpc
481 ngvegfncyf plqsygfpqt ngvgyqpyrv vvlsvellha patvcgpkks tnlvknkcvn
541 fnfngltgtg vltesnkkfl pfqqfgrdia dttdavrdpq tleilditpc sfggvsvitp
601 gtntsnqvav lyqdvntev pvaihadtlt ptwrvystgs nvfqtragcl igaehvnnsy
661 ecdipigagi casyqtqtns prrarsvasq siiaytmslg aensvaysnn siaiptnfti
721 svtteilpvs mtktsvdctm yicgdstecc nlllqygsfc tqlnraltgi aveqdkntqe
781 vfaqvkiqyk tppikdfggf nfsqilpds kpskrsfied llfnkvtlad agfikqygd
841 lgdiaardli caqkfnlgtv lpplltde m aqytsallag titsgwtfga gaalqipfam
901 qmayrfngig vtqnvlyenq klianqfnsa igkiqds lss tasalgklqd vvnqnaqaln
961 tlvkqlssnf gaissvlndi lsrlkveae vqidrlitgr lqslqtyvtq qliraaeira
1021 sanlaatkms ecvlqskrv dfcggkyhlm sfpqsaphgv vflhvtyvpa qeknfttapa
1081 ichdgkahfp regvfvsngt hwfvtqrnfy epqiitdnt fvsgncdvi givnntvydp
1141 lqpeldsfke eldkyfknh t spdvdldis ginasvvn i q keidrlneva knlneslidl
1201 qelgkyeqy i kwpy i wlgf i agliaivmv timlccmtsc csclkgccsc gsckfdedd
1261 sepvkkgvkl hyt

```

Figure 7. *Position of IKWPWY in S Protein*

Nonetheless, no sequence with greater than two mismatches was found, confirming that an optimal sequence with six mismatches, i.e. zero similarity to human proteins sequences, would be impossible to find. A sample of zero and one mismatched sequences among all three surface molecules is depicted in Appendix 5.

As an illustration, a BLASTP was run on IKWPWY as the query and human proteins as the subjects for the first 100 hits (Appendix 6). Even one hit with fewer than two mismatches could have disqualified IKWPWY as the candidate sequence to conduct the remainder of the study on. Also, gaps in the alignment could qualify or disqualify a candidate depending on where the gap is. For example, a gap between the third and fourth residues on a hit for IKWPWY would mark it as a hit with greater than two

mismatches and qualify it immediately but not necessarily a gap between the fourth and fifth residues. That was why a careful visual examination of the winning candidates was foreseen in the automation.

Looking at the description table of the BLASTP (Appendix 7), it was confirmed that no fewer than two mismatches were possible across all hits, which warranted 66% query coverage and 33% mismatch threshold. There were a few hits however with 83% query coverage due to the partial matches as the E value increased.

In Step 5, running all different possibilities that the BLOSUM62 matrix permitted for all six residues, no sequence with three mismatches or at least two mismatches and a partial match across all hits was found (Appendix 8). Moreover, as can be seen in Appendix 9, the extra tests that included adjacent amino acids were not successful either and the mismatch composition was not optimized.

In Step 6, the first 5000 hits showed 100% query coverage for all hits, indicating IKWPWY can be used as a stable target. Moreover, as demonstrated in Figure 8, at least five out of six residues of IKWPWY were aligned with all strains of human coronavirus, which made us confident that upon an emergence of a new variant or strain, IKWPWY would probably remain conserved and be used as a steady target for the same therapeutics.

Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface glycoprotein [Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2]	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	28.2	28.2	100%	6e-06	100.00%	1273	YP_009724390.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spike glycoprotein [SARS coronavirus Tor2]	SARS coronavirus Tor2	28.2	28.2	100%	6e-06	100.00%	1255	YP_009825051.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spike glycoprotein [Human coronavirus HKU1]	Human coronavirus HKU1	25.7	25.7	100%	5e-05	83.33%	1356	YP_173238.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spike surface glycoprotein [Human coronavirus OC43]	Human coronavirus OC43	25.7	25.7	100%	5e-05	83.33%	1353	YP_009555241.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spike protein [Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus]	Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus	24.8	24.8	83%	1e-04	100.00%	1353	YP_009047204.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spike protein [Human coronavirus NL63]	Human coronavirus NL63	24.0	24.0	83%	2e-04	100.00%	1356	YP_003767.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface glycoprotein [Human coronavirus 229E]	Human coronavirus 229E	24.0	24.0	83%	2e-04	100.00%	1173	NP_073551.1

Query range 1: 1 to 6

Query	1	IKWPWY	6
YP_009724390.1	1210	.....	1215
YP_009825051.1	1192	.....	1197
YP_173238.1	1297	V.....	1302
YP_009555241.1	1294	V.....	1299
YP_009047204.1	1294	.....	1298
YP_003767.1	1293	.....	1297
NP_073551.1	1112	.....	1116

Figure 8. *Multiple Pairwise BLASTP of IKWPWY and S Protein of Human Coronaviruses*

In Step 7, the lack of a 3D structure for IKWPWY (tagged as an unmodeled region in JSmol) could be interpreted as excessive conformational disorder in the IKWPWY region. This yielded some uncertainty as to whether the residues of IKWPWY were structured linearly, at least had a 2D distribution, or they were distributed in a 3D format.

Chapter IV

Discussion

The attempt in this study was to support the proposed hypotheses of ‘Maximum Mismatch’, with bioinformatic data, as a method of discovering effective antivirals for viral infections such as Covid-19. This hypothesis was based on the premise that if a short immunogenic sequence as an epitope, a sequence unique enough to not align well with human proteins, can be found on the surface of all variants of an antigenic invader, it would then be possible to discover a common targeted drug to bind selectively to that sequence. Of course, the ideal sequence would be one whose BLASTP against human proteins would result in hits with the highest possible mismatch threshold across all hits.

Toward this goal, SARS-CoV-2 surface molecules were segmented to six-residue sequences and BLASTP hits were narrowed down to a unique 100% conserved sequence across all SARS-CoV-2 variants: IKWPWY with at least two mismatches when aligned with human protein sequences. It was further tried to optimize the mismatch composition to no avail. It would be reasonable to predicate that a paratope designed for a six-residue epitope, an epitope that aligns with the maximum of four out of six residues of all human protein sequences, should have a lower chance of forming undesirable ‘paratope-human proteins’ complexes. Ultimately, this should result in the ability for the antiviral to avoid nonspecific interactions with human proteins and instead selectively bind to the target viral antigen. Finally, it was demonstrated that IKWPWY was highly conserved among

all strains of human coronavirus and thus upon the next emergence of a new strain, we might have the same target and the same antiviral readily available for treatment.

Nevertheless, the scope of this study did not cover the other contributing factors that qualifies a sequence as an immunogenic epitope. These factors may range anywhere from the spatial structure of the sequence all the way to the properties of the amino acids of paratope-epitope side chains. To this note, the 3D structure of IKWPWY was not viewable in JSmol. One of the assumptions for finding mismatches, considering the short size of the sequences, was that we would be probably dealing with both linear viral sequences and linear aligning human protein sequences. The other assumption was that selecting the right amino acids for paratope should provide high enough specificity to target only a certain epitope in the vast biological milieu of molecules. Although there is complete confidence that, with the parameters used in this study, the highest mismatched surface sequence for SARS-CoV-2 was discovered, it cannot be verified that the best performing target sequence *in vivo* was determined. Further studies, using a scripting programming language, can be conducted exhaustively to see if there exists a larger than six-residue epitope with a greater mismatch threshold than what was discovered in this study; an epitope whose 2D sequential or 3D conformational structure can be examined.

Appendix 1

Pseudocode for SARS-CoV-2 Surface Molecules Segmentation

Assume the name of the text file containing the strings of amino acids (each surface protein) is data.txt:

```
input = fopen(data.txt);    % opening data.txt in MATLAB workspace
A = fscanf(input);         % reading all characters of data.txt into A
fclose(input);            % closing data.txt
len = strlen(A);          % finding length of A
size = len/6;              % calculating size of output array
B(1) = A(1:6);            % B is output array and B(1) is first entry
for i = 1 to size
    B(i+1) = A(6*i: 6*i+5);
end
output = fopen(out.txt);   % creating out.txt for output
fprintf(output,B);         % writing B into out.txt
fclose(output);           % closing out.txt
```

The above code generates the first series of 6-tuple amino acids. This is repeated five times: For the second series, the first character (amino acid) read from data.txt is omitted and the code is run on the file again. For the third series, the first two characters are omitted and so on.

```
input = fopen(data.txt);    % opening data.txt in MATLAB workspace
AA = fscanf(Input);         % reading all characters of data.txt into AA
A = AA(j: ); % j=1 generates first series, j=2 second series, etc
```

```
fclose (input); % closing data.txt
len = strlen(A); % finding length of A
size = len/6; % calculating size of output array
B(1) = A(1:6); % B is output array and B(1) is first entry
for i = 1 to size
    B(i+1) = A(6*i: 6*i+5):
end
output = fopen(out.txt); % creating out.txt for output
fprintf(output,B); % writing B into out.txt
fclose(output); % closing out.txt
```

Appendix 2

Discovering Maximum Mismatch

A.

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) [?](#) [Clear](#) Query subrange [?](#)

>MFVFLV-1
MFVFLV
>FVFLVL-2
FVFLVL

From
To

Or, upload file No file chosen [?](#)

Job Title
Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search [?](#)

Align two or more sequences [?](#)

Choose Search Set

Databases Standard databases (nr etc.); New Experimental databases [Try experimental clustered nr database](#) [Q](#)
For more info see [What is clustered nr?](#)

Compare Select to compare standard and experimental database [?](#)

Standard

Database [?](#)

Organism exclude
Optional Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax. id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown [?](#)

Exclude Models (XM/XP) Non-redundant RefSeq proteins (WP) Uncultured/environmental sample sequences
Optional

Program Selection

Algorithm Quick BLASTP (Accelerated protein-protein BLAST)
 blastp (protein-protein BLAST)
 PSI-BLAST (Position-Specific Iterated BLAST)
 PHI-BLAST (Pattern Hit Initiated BLAST)
 DELTA-BLAST (Domain Enhanced Lookup Time Accelerated BLAST)
Choose a BLAST algorithm [?](#)

Search database nr using Blastp (protein-protein BLAST)
 Show results in a new window

Note: Parameter values that differ from the default are highlighted in yellow and marked with ♦ sign

Algorithm parameters

General Parameters

Max target sequences [?](#)
Select the maximum number of aligned sequences to display [?](#)

Short queries Automatically adjust parameters for short input sequences [?](#)

Expect threshold ♦ 20000 [?](#)

B.

BLAST® » blastp suite » results for RID-P08AJ7PZ016

[← Edit Search](#) Save Search Search Summary ▾ ?

i Your search parameters were adjusted to search for a short input sequence. Your search is limited to records that include: Homo sapiens (taxid:9606)

Job Title **1268 sequences (MFVFLV-1)**

RID [P08AJ7PZ016](#) Search expires on 11-25 11:06 am [Download All](#) ▾

Results for	1:lcl|Query_93874 MFVFLV-1(6aa)
Program	1:lcl|Query_93874 MFVFLV-1(6aa)
Database	2:lcl|Query_93875 LLPLVS-2(6aa)
Query ID	3:lcl|Query_93876 SQCVNL-3(6aa)
Description	4:lcl|Query_93877 TTRTQL-4(6aa)
Molecule type	5:lcl|Query_93878 PPAYTN-5(6aa)
Query Length	6:lcl|Query_93879 SFTRGV-6(6aa)
Other reports	7:lcl|Query_93880 YYPDKV-7(6aa)
	8:lcl|Query_93881 FRSSVL-8(6aa)
	9:lcl|Query_93882 HSTQDL-9(6aa)
	10:lcl|Query_93883 FLPFFS-10(6aa)
	11:lcl|Query_93884 NVTWFH-11(6aa)
	12:lcl|Query_93885 AIHVSG-12(6aa)
	13:lcl|Query_93886 TNGTKR-13(6aa)
	14:lcl|Query_93887 FDNPVL-14(6aa)
	15:lcl|Query_93888 PFNDGV-15(6aa)
	16:lcl|Query_93889 YFASTE-16(6aa)
	17:lcl|Query_93890 KSNMID-17(6aa)

C.

Query	Subject	Score	Expect	Identities	Positives	Gaps	Accession	Database
transmembrane channel-associated factor 2 isoform X3 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens human	9606	19.7	19.7	83%	148	XP_047276175.1	XP_047276175.1
protein THEMIS isoform X5 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens human	9606	19.7	19.7	83%	148	XP_047274723.1	XP_047274723.1
protein THEMIS isoform X8 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens human	9606	19.7	19.7	83%	148	XP_054211385.1	XP_054211385.1
transmembrane channel-like 6, isoform CRA_b [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens human	9606	19.7	19.7	83%	148	EAW89488.1	EAW89488.1

Alignments:

>Chain J, Spike glycoprotein [Homo sapiens]
Sequence ID: 7TLZ_3 Length: 1274
Range 1: 1 to 6

Score:24.4 bits(50), Expect:3.1,
Method:
Identities:6/6(100%), Positives:6/6(100%), Gaps:0/6(0%)

```

Query 1 MFVFLV 6
      MFVFLV
Sbjct 1 MFVFLV 6
  
```

>O-phosphoserine tRNA(Sec) selenium transferase isoform 2 [Homo sapiens]
Sequence ID: NP_001397643.1 Length: 586
Range 1: 86 to 91

Score:24.4 bits(50), Expect:3.1,
Method:
Identities:6/6(100%), Positives:6/6(100%), Gaps:0/6(0%)

```

Query 1 MFVFLV 6
      MFVFLV
Sbjct 86 MFVFLV 91
  
```

>Sec (O-phosphoserine) tRNA:Sec (selenocysteine) tRNA synthase, partial [Homo sapiens]

Appendix 3

Pseudocode for Finding Sequences with Maximum Mismatches

Assume the name of the original file is “file.txt”. Now refine file.txt and extract those lines starting with the word “Query” and the subsequent line into a file named “refined.txt”:

```
input=fopen('file.txt');      % opening file.txt in MATLAB workspace
refined=fopen('refined.txt'); % opening refined.txt to store
                             refined lines
while ~feof(input)           % checking file.txt lines till the end
    tline=fgetl(input);       % reading a line of file.txt
    if (tline starts with word "Query")
        temp=fgetl(input);    % reading subsequent line
        fprintf(refined, tline /n); % writing line starting
                                   with "Query" into refined.txt
        fprintf(refined,temp /n); % writing subsequent line into
                                   refined.txt
    end if
end while
fclose(input);
fclose(result);
```

Now we have refined.txt where its lines look like the following (no more noise):

Query 1 YTWEW 5

YTWEW

Query 1 YTWEW 5

YTE EC

Query 1

Now run the second code on this refined file which only contains lines starting with the word Query and the subsequent line:

```
input= fopen(refined.txt);
output=fopen(final.txt);
while ~feof(input)      % checking refined.txt lines till the end
    flag=0;             % resetting flag at beginning of each batch
    for i=1 to 100      % checking 100 entries of each batch
        Sequence=fgetl(input);      % reading line containing
                                   word "Query" into var Sequence
        Temp=fgetl(input); % reading subsequent line into var Temp
        if (number of alphabetical characters in Temp > 4 && no
            '-' in Sequence)
            increment flag      % flag content will change if
                                condition is met
        end if
    end for
    if flag = 0
        fprintf(Sequence, output); % if condition was met in
                                   above batch, line containing word Query will be
                                   written into final.txt
    end if
end while
fclose(input);
```

```
fclose(output);
```

Now `final.txt` contains the desired results, if any.

Appendix 4

S, E and M Surface Molecules

```
CDS          1..1273
             /gene="S"
             /locus_tag="GU280_gp02"
             /gene_synonym="spike glycoprotein"
             /coded_by="NC_045512.2:21563..25384"
             /note="structural protein; spike protein"
             /db_xref="GeneID:43740568"

ORIGIN
1  mfvflvllpl vssqcvnltt rtqlppaytn sftgrgvyypp kvfrssvlhs tqdlflpffs
61  nvtwfhaihv sgtngtkrfd npvlpfndgv yfasteksni irgwifgttl dsktqslliv
121 nnatnvvikv cefqfcndpf lgvvyhknnk swmesefrvy ssannctfey vsqpflmdle
181 gkqgnfknlr efvfknidgy fkiyskhtpi nlvrldpqqf saleplvdlp iginitrftq
241 llalhrsylt pgdsssgwta gaaayyvgyt qprtfllykn engtitdavn caldplsetk
301 ctklsftvek giyqtsnfrv qptesivrpf nitnlcpfge vfnatrfasv yawnrkrisn
361 cvadysvlyn sasfstfkcy gvsptklndl cftnvyadsf virgdevrqi apgqtgkiad
421 ynyklpddft gcviawnsnn ldskvggyn ylyrlfrksn lkpferdist eiyqagstpc
481 ngvegfcyf plqsygfqpt ngvgyqpyrv vvlselfelha patvcgpkks tnlvknkcvn
541 fnfnlgtgtg vltesnkkfl pfqqfgrdia dttdavrdpq tleilditpc sfggvsvitp
601 gtntsnqvav lyqdvnctev pvaihadtlt ptwrvystgs nvfqtragcl igaehvnnsy
661 ecdipigagi casyqtqtns prrarsvasq siiaytmslg aensvaysnn siaiptnfti
721 svtteilpvs mtktsvdctm yicgdstecs nlllqygsfc tqlnraltgi aveqdkntqe
781 vfaqvkiqyk tppikdfggf nfsqilpdps kpskrsfied llfnkvtlad agfikyqgdc
841 lgdiaardli caqkfngltv lpplltdemi aqytsallag titsgwtfga gaalqipfam
901 qmayrfrngig vtqnvlyenq klianqfnsa igkiqdslls tasalgklqd vvnqnaqaln
961 tlvkqlssnf gaissvlndi lsrldkveae vqidrlitgr lqslqtyvtq qliraaeira
1021 sanlaatkms ecvlgqskrv dfcgkgyhlm sfpqsaphgv vflhvtvypa qeknfttapa
1081 ichdgkahfp regvfvsngt hwfvtqrnfy epqiittdnt fvsgncdvvi givnntvydp
1141 lqpelidsfke eldkyfkght spdvdldgis ginasvvnqk keidrlneva knlneslidl
1201 qelgkyeqyi kwpwyiwlgf iagliaivmv timlccmtsc csclkgccsc gscckfdedd
1261 sepvkgyvkl hyt

//

CDS          1..75
             /gene="E"
             /locus_tag="GU280_gp04"
             /coded_by="NC_045512.2:26245..26472"
             /note="ORF4; structural protein; E protein"
             /db_xref="GeneID:43740570"

ORIGIN
1  mysfvseetg tlinvsvllf lafvvfllyt lailtalrlc ayccnivnvs lvkpsfyvys
61  rvknlnssrv pdllv

//

CDS          1..222
             /gene="M"
             /locus_tag="GU280_gp05"
             /coded_by="NC_045512.2:26523..27191"
             /note="ORF5; structural protein"
             /db_xref="GeneID:43740571"

ORIGIN
1  madsngtitv eelkkllqew nlvigflflt wicllqfaya nrrnflyiik liflwlwlpv
61  tlacfvlaav yrinwitggi aiamaclvgl mwlsyfiasf rlfartrsmw sfnpetnill
121 nvplhgtitl rplleselvi gavihrghlr iaghhlgrcd ikdlpkeitv atsrtlsyyk
181 lgasrvagd  sgfaaysryr ignyklnthd ssssdniall vq

//
```

Appendix 5

Samples for Mismatched Sequences

Zero mismatch

MADSNG: M Protein				EETGTL: E Protein				MFVFLV: S Protein			
Query	1	MADSNG	6	Query	1	EETGTL	6	Query	1	MFVFLV	6
EAX01771.1	82	.....	87	MBB1931686.1	4	.....	9	7TLZ_J	1	.....	6
NP_068707.1	155	.S....	160	5XJY_A	1418	.D....	1423	NP_001397643.1	86	.....	91
NP_001307865.1	155	.S....	160	7TBW_A	1397	.D....	1402	KAI2533949.1	86	.....	91
NP_001243232.1	155	.S....	160	7TBY_A	1397	.D....	1402	NP_002683.2	286	.....	290
BAH13195.1	155	.S....	160	7TDT_A	1406	.D....	1411	NP_001335313.1	286	.....	290
NP_001338323.1	155	.S....	160	7TBZ_A	1397	.D....	1402	AAC51920.1	286	.....	290
AAH49366.1	155	.S....	160	NP_005493.2	1397	.D....	1402	CAD62358.1	265	.....	269
NP_899204.1	155	.S....	160	EAW58994.1	1397	.D....	1402	NP_001184260.1	286	.....	290
NP_001243233.1	155	.S....	160	KAI4007941.1	1397	.D....	1402	NP_001184259.1	260	.....	264
NP_001307863.1	155	.S....	160	KAI2553413.1	1397	.D....	1402	NP_001335314.1	209	.....	213

One mismatch

LWPVTL: M protein				VYSRVK: E Protein				YIWLGF: S protein			
Query	1	LWPVTL	6	Query	2	YSRVK	6	Query	1	YIWLGF	6
MBB1683642.1	6	.....	10	KAI2533805.1	163	.....	167	M0025172.1	6	.....	13
MCC68442.1	6	.....	10	KAI2533805.1	1580	..E..	1584				
KAI2573013.1	1133	.....	1137	NP_001073991.2	163	.....	167			FW	
KAI4062642.1	1133	.....	1137	NP_001073991.2	1568	..E..	1572	MCH10070.1	5	....T.	10
KAI2573015.1	1107	.....	1111	NP_001365546.1	114	.....	118	MBN4415173.1	8	..E....	13
KAI2573016.1	1101	.....	1105	NP_001365546.1	1519	..E..	1523	EAW47632.1	75	....K.	80
NP_071934.3	1101	.....	1105	BAA92583.1	134	.....	138	MOM01063.1	9	..V...Y	14
KAI2573019.1	1093	.....	1097	BAA92583.1	1480	..E..	1484	MCC95149.1	8	....	11
NP_001026884.3	1101	.....	1105	XP_047300755.1	231	.....	235	MBZ81020.1	8	....	11
KAI2573018.1	1074	.....	1078	KAI2533815.1	114	.....	118	MBY92172.1	9	..D....	14
								XP_054217482.1	379	....	382
								NP_803875.2	379	....	382

Appendix 6

IKWPWY Alignment against Homo sapiens nr

In a 'query-anchored with dots for identities' view, identities appear as dots (.), mismatches as blank, and partial matches as single letter abbreviations. Slashes (/) indicate gaps in the alignment. Gaps represent parts where Query or Subject have no counterpart. IKWPWP has maintained the minimum of two blank spots or at least one blank spot and one letter throughout. This is the only six-residue sequence of the SARS-CoV-2 surface molecules that has no more than four dots when aligned with human proteome.

Query range 1: 1 to 6

Query	1	IKWPWY	6				
MCD10612.1	7	....	10	NP_689500.2	184	V....	188
MBX86118.1	7	....	10	XP_047290858.1	259	V....	263
MCD11659.1	7	....	10	BAG58595.1	97	V....	101
MBB1729071.1	7	....	10	EAW66688.1	184	V....	188
MOM54297.1	6	....	9	XP_016879378.1	259	V....	263
MOO38452.1	11	....	14	EAW66689.1	18	V....	22
MCG81036.1	9	....	12	MCC66790.1	5	.N...	9
MCB60351.1	8	....	11	MCH05892.1	6	....	9
MCA71217.1	8	....	11	MCH05917.1	6	....	9
MON15319.1	8	....	11	MBY93581.1	6	....	9
MON11633.1	9	....	12	MCE42699.1	6	....	9
MOO67675.1	9	....	12	MCA48737.1	5	.N...	9
MCG49343.1	8	....	11	MCE49560.1	6	....	9
MCC44411.1	8	....	11	MCH08192.1	6	....	9
MCD73868.1	10	....	13	MCH06006.1	5	.N...	9
MOQ50914.1	10	....	13	MBZ72229.1	6	....	9
MOO27288.1	10	....	13	MBB1653918.1	6	....	9
MOM17888.1	10	....	13	MCE42643.1	6	....	9
MOP84757.1	10	....	13	MCC89288.1	6	....	9
MBN4196419.1	9	....	12	MCH08207.1	6	....	9
MBN4465406.1	9	....	12	MBB1729169.1	6	....	9
MOQ48849.1	10	....	13	MCA98194.1	5	.N...	9
MOJ66319.1	11	....	14	MCE44515.1	6	....	9
MBN4317532.1	11	....	14	MCA42096.1	6	....	9
MOR31156.1	8	....	11	MCH04702.1	6	....	9
MBB1899111.1	12	....	15	MCC57531.1	6	....	9
MCG87831.1	7	....	10	MCE44703.1	6	....	9
MBB2069563.1	6	....	9	MCD14125.1	6	....	9
XP_011520805.1	95	....	98	MCG63120.1	5	....	8
CAB44704.1	145	....	148	MBB1888791.1	7	..S..	11
XP_011520806.1	95	....	98	MBN4458568.1	11	....	14
MOL75431.1	13	....	16	ABR22603.1	407	....	410
MOO00050.1	10	....	13	NP_006062.1	407	....	410
MBN4591455.1	13	....	16	KAI4003443.1	407	....	410
MBN4408188.1	13	....	16	KAI2598261.1	405	....	408
4UU9_A	105	....	108	NP_078875.4	828	.N...	832
CAR62734.1	76	....	79	XP_054173184.1	828	.N...	832
CAG29706.1	73	....	76	AAH16034.2	828	.N...	832
MCG44144.1	14	....	17	EAW89401.1	823	.N...	827
MBB1664308.1	12	....	15	BAF84855.1	799	.N...	803
MBB2130208.1	9	....	12	XP_054173192.1	799	.N...	803
MCD52980.1	14	....	17	AAS77567.1	799	.N...	803
MOR46235.1	9	....	12	EAW89404.1	799	.N...	803
MOM22354.1	12	....	15	NP_001005498.2	799	.N...	803
MBN4478692.1	14	....	17	NP_001373117.1	715	..S..	719
NP_001106997.1	259	V....	263	CAA65884.1	715	..S..	719
				NP_001305450.1	701	..S..	705
				BAG64126.1	701	..S..	705
				BAG64126.1	701	..S..	705
				EAX02840.1	691	..S..	695
				AAH35829.1	621	.N...	625
				BAB15310.1	591	.N...	595
				Q9BYE2.5	336	....	339
				KAI2563030.1	331	....	334

Appendix 7

Tabular Description Display of BLASTP of IKWPWY against Homo sapiens nr

BLASTP description table lists the significant hits along with accession numbers and statistical measures of significance. If BLASTP can align all six amino acids of IKWPWY against a hit, that would be 100% coverage. IKWPWY has maintained the maximum of 83% query coverage when all six residues are identified by BLASTP. This is the only six-residue sequence of the SARS-CoV-2 surface molecules that warrants two mismatches or at least one mismatch and one partial match when aligned with human proteome.

Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	18	100.00%	12	MCD10612.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	18	100.00%	12	MBX86118.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	18	100.00%	12	MCD11659.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	18	100.00%	12	MBB1729071.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	19	100.00%	13	MOM54297.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	22	100.00%	15	MOO38452.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	22	100.00%	15	MCG81036.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	22	100.00%	15	MCB60351.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	22	100.00%	15	MCA71217.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	22	100.00%	15	MON15319.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	23	100.00%	16	MON11633.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	23	100.00%	16	MOO67675.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	23	100.00%	16	MCG49343.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	23	100.00%	16	MCC44411.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MCD73868.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MOQ50914.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MOO27288.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MOM17888.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MOP84757.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MBN4196419.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MBN4465406.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	24	100.00%	17	MOQ48849.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	25	100.00%	18	MOJ66319.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	25	100.00%	18	MBN4317532.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	25	100.00%	18	MOR31156.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	19	MBB1899111.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	19	MCG87831.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	19	MBB2069563.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nucleoside diphosphate kinase 3 isoform X1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	170	XP_011520805.1

✓ L2 protein [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	169	CAB44704.1
✓ nucleoside diphosphate kinase 3 isoform X3 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	136	XP_011520806.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	20	MOL75431.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	20	MCO00050.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	20	MBN4591455.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	20	MBN4408188.1
✓ Chain A, MED17814 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	26	100.00%	123	4UJ9_A
✓ immunoglobulin kappa chain variable region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	81	CAR62734.1
✓ immunoglobulin kappa light chain [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	78	CAG29706.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	21	MCG44144.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	21	MBB1664308.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	21	MBB2130208.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	21	MCD52980.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	27	100.00%	21	MOR46235.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	28	100.00%	24	MOM22354.1
✓ immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.8	21.8	66%	29	100.00%	25	MBN4478692.1
✓ zinc finger protein 276 isoform a [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	614	NP_001106997.1
✓ zinc finger protein 276 isoform b [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	539	NP_689500.2
✓ zinc finger protein 276 isoform X3 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	526	XP_047290858.1
✓ unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	452	BAG56895.1
✓ zinc finger protein 276, isoform CRA_b [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	451	EAW66688.1
✓ zinc finger protein 276 isoform X4 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	401	XP_016879378.1
✓ zinc finger protein 276, isoform CRA_c [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	21.4	21.4	83%	36	80.00%	373	EAW66689.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	54	80.00%	11	MCC66790.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCH05892.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCH05917.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MBY93581.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCE42699.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	54	80.00%	11	MCA48737.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCE49560.1
✓ immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCH08192.1

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	54	80.00%	11	MCH06006.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MBZ72229.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MBB1653918.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCE42643.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCC89288.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCH08207.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MBB1729169.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	54	80.00%	11	MCA98194.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCE44515.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCA42096.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCH04702.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCC57531.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	54	100.00%	11	MCE44703.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin light chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	57	100.00%	12	MCD14125.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	64	100.00%	14	MCG63120.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	67	80.00%	15	MBB1888791.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	immunoglobulin heavy chain junction region [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	72	100.00%	17	MBN4458568.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PKDREJ [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	2255	ABR22603.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	polycystin family receptor for egg jelly precursor [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	2253	NP_006062.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	polycystin family receptor for egg jelly [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	2253	KAI4003443.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	polycystin family receptor for egg jelly [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	2251	KAI2598261.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inactive rhomboid protein 2 isoform 1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	856	NP_078875.4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inactive rhomboid protein 2 isoform X1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	856	XP_054173184.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rhomboid 5 homolog 2 (Drosophila) [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	856	AAH16034.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rhomboid 5 homolog 2 (Drosophila), isoform CRA_a [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	851	EAW89401.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	827	BAF84855.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inactive rhomboid protein 2 isoform X2 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	827	XP_054173192.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rhomboid veinlet-like 5 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	827	AAS77567.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rhomboid 5 homolog 2 (Drosophila), isoform CRA_d [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	827	EAW89404.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	inactive rhomboid protein 2 isoform 2 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	827	NP_001005498.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	centromere protein 1 isoform 1 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	756	NP_001373117.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	742	BAG64126.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FSH primary response (LRPR1 homolog_rat)_1, isoform CRA_a [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	732	EAX02840.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RHBDF2 protein [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	649	AAH35829.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	83%	73	80.00%	619	BAB15310.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RecName: Full=Transmembrane protease serine 13; AltName: Full=Membrane-type mosaic serine protease; Sh...	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	586	Q9BYE2.5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	transmembrane serine protease 13 [Homo sapiens]	Homo sapiens	20.6	20.6	66%	73	100.00%	581	KAI2563030.1

Query	1	VKWPW	6	Query	1	IRWPWY	6
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NP_689500.2	184	188	MBX86118.1	7	10
XP_047290858.1	259	263	MCD11659.1	7	10
BAG58595.1	97	101	MBB1729071.1	7	10
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XP_016879378.1	259	263	MOM54297.1	6	9
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MCD10612.1	7	10	MCG81036.1	9	12
MBX86118.1	7	10	MCB60351.1	8	11
MCD11659.1	7	10	MCA71217.1	8	11
MBB1729071.1	7	....	10	MON15319.1	8	....	11
MOM54297.1	6	....	9	MON11633.1	9	....	12
MOJ81367.1	5	...N..	10	MOO67675.1	9	....	12
MOO38452.1	11	....	14	MCG49343.1	8	....	11
MCG81036.1	9	....	12	MCC44411.1	8	....	11
MCB60351.1	8	....	11	MCD73868.1	10	....	13
MCA71217.1	8	....	11	MOQ50914.1	10	....	13
MON15319.1	8	....	11	MOO27288.1	10	....	13
MON11633.1	9	....	12	MOM17888.1	10	....	13
MOO67675.1	9	....	12	MOP84757.1	10	....	13
MCG49343.1	8	....	11	MBN4196419.1	9	....	12
MCC44411.1	8	....	11	MBN4465406.1	9	....	12
MCD73868.1	10	....	13	MOQ48849.1	10	....	13
MOQ50914.1	10	....	13	MOJ66319.1	11	....	14
MOO27288.1	10	....	13	MBN4317532.1	11	....	14
MOM17888.1	10	....	13	MOR31156.1	8	....	11
MOP84757.1	10	....	13	MBB1899111.1	12	....	15
MBN4196419.1	9	....	12	MCG87831.1	7	....	10
MBN4465406.1	9	12	MBB2069563.1	6	9
MOQ48849.1	10	13	XP_011520805.1	95	98
MOJ66319.1	11	14	CAB44704.1	145	148
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MOR31156.1	8	11	MOL75431.1	13	16
MBB1899111.1	12	15	MOO00050.1	10	13
MCG87831.1	7	10	MBN4591455.1	13	16
MBB2069563.1	6	....	9	MON63719.1	13	....F	17
XP_011520805.1	95	....	98	MBN4408188.1	13	....	16
CAB44704.1	145	....	148	4UU9_A	105	....	108
XP_011520806.1	95	....	98	CAR62734.1	76	....	79
MOL75431.1	13	....	16	CAG29706.1	73	....	76
MOO00050.1	10	....	13	MCG44144.1	14	....	17
MBN4591455.1	13	....	16	MBB1664308.1	12	....	15
MBN4408188.1	13	....	16	MBB2130208.1	9	....	12
4UU9_A	105	....	108	MCD52980.1	14	....	17
CAR62734.1	76	....	79	MOR46235.1	9	....	12
CAG29706.1	73	....	76	MOM22354.1	12	....	15
MCG44144.1	14	....	17	MBN4478692.1	14	....	17
MCD52980.1	14	....	17	MOJ97816.1	7	....	10
MOR46235.1	9	....	12	MOM29046.1	4	....	7

Query	1	IQWPWY	6	Query	1	IEWPWY	6
MON15319.1	7	.....	11	4UU9_A	104	.....	108
MCC44411.1	7	11	MBX86118.1	6	D....	10
MBN4196419.1	8	12	MCB60351.1	7	D....	11
MCH04709.1	5	9	MOM17888.1	9	D....	13
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MCA97904.1	5	9	CAG29706.1	72	D....	76
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		I		MBN4196419.1	8	Q....	12
MOO27288.1	7	13	MCC67086.1	5	.D...	9
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		L		MCD10612.1	7	10
MBN4613494.1	4	12	MCD11659.1	7	10
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		SSS		MOM54297.1	6	9
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MCA97907.1	5	V....	9	MCA71217.1	8	11
MBX86118.1	7	10	MON11633.1	9	12
MCD11659.1	7	10	MOO67675.1	9	12
MBB1729071.1	7	....	10	MCG49343.1	8	....	11
MOL75431.1	5	.....	16	MCD73868.1	10	....	13
		|		MOQ50914.1	10	....	13
		IPYSSG		MOO27288.1	10	....	13
4UU9_A	104	E....	108	MOP84757.1	10	....	13
MOR46235.1	7	.V....	12	MBN4465406.1	9	....	12
MOM54297.1	6	....	9	MOQ48849.1	10	....	13
MOO38452.1	11	....	14	MOJ66319.1	11	....	14
MCG81036.1	9	....	12	MOR31156.1	8	....	11
MCB60351.1	8	....	11	MCH04709.1	5	.Q...	9
MCA71217.1	8	....	11	MCA97919.1	5	.Q...	9
MON11633.1	9	....	12	MCH04754.1	5	.Q...	9
MCG49343.1	8	....	11	MCA97904.1	5	.Q...	9
MCD73868.1	10	....	13	MBB1899111.1	12	....	15
MOQ50914.1	10	....	13	MCG87831.1	7	....	10
MOQ50914.1	10	....	13	MBB2069563.1	6	....	9
MOM17888.1	10	....	13	EAW80378.1	208	....F	212
MOP84757.1	10	....	13	XP_011520805.1	95	....	98
MBN4465406.1	9	....	12	CAB44704.1	145	....	148
MOQ48849.1	10	....	13	XP_011520806.1	95	....	98
MOJ66319.1	11	....	14	MOL75431.1	13	....	16
MBN4510585.1	5	V....	9	MOO00050.1	10	....	13
MBN4317532.1	11	....	14	MBN4591455.1	13	....	16
MOR31156.1	8	....	11	MBN4408188.1	13	....	16
MCE41545.1	5	.H...	9	MCG44144.1	14	....	17
MBB1752171.1	5	.H...	9	MBB2130208.1	9	12
MCB18658.1	5	.H...	9	MCD52980.1	14	17
MBB1678743.1	5	.H...	9				
MBB1738153.1	5	.H...	9				
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MBB1899111.1	12	15				
MCG87831.1	7	10				
MBB2069563.1	6	9				
XP_011520805.1	95	98				
CAB44704.1	145	148				

Query	1	IKYPWY	6	Query	1	IKFPWY	6
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NP_001387512.1	127	VN....	132	AAH26185.1	310F	315
AAH49388.1	110	VN....	115	AAD34044.1	309F	314
NP_001387513.1	107	VN....	112	NP_079413.3	655	.....	659
KAI2554336.1	99	VN....	104	AAI53880.1	655	.....	659
NP_001387514.1	82	VN....	87	BAH58760.1	655	.....	659
NP_001387511.1	81	VN....	86	NP_001398061.1	655	.....	659
AAH29924.2	48	VN....	53	KAI2573960.1	655	.....	659
EAW52858.1	39	..C...	44	NP_001153699.1	655	.....	659
BAB15724.1	42	VN....	47	AAI50641.1	655	.....	659
MCB74633.1	7	....	10	KAI4057566.1	655	.....	659
MCB74390.1	7	....	10	KAI2573962.1	655	.....	659
MOJ89056.1	9	....	12	XP_047289100.1	454	.....	458
MOR15618.1	6	....	9	KAI2573964.1	655	.....	659
MBX76455.1	6	....	9	KAI4057568.1	655	.....	659
MBN4395206.1	6	....	9	EAW77272.1	655	.....	659
MCB59478.1	7	....	10	XP_016878124.1	655	.....	659
MBN4603152.1	11	....	14	XP_006720764.1	655	.....	659
MBN4603712.1	9	....	12	XP_047289101.1	655	.....	659
MOK12147.1	9	....	12	CAH10686.1	572	.....	576
MCC48956.1	9	....	12	KAI4057572.1	655	.....	659
MBB1967028.1	9	12	KAI2573968.1	655	659
MBN4463881.1	9	12	EAX03332.1	112	116
MOQ53273.1	9	12	BAC05215.1	112	116
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MOK42276.1	9	12	MBN4367036.1	7	10
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MBN4260109.1	9	12	MOL70367.1	7	10
MOQ39959.1	9	12	MCB92776.1	7	10
MBB1695933.1	10	13	MBN4387292.1	8	11
MOP14825.1	9	....	12	MBB1965638.1	9	....	12
MOQ42815.1	10	....	13	MBN4487645.1	9	....	12
MCA63677.1	10	....	13	MBN4206519.1	9	....	12
MBN4346513.1	8	....	11	MOM03516.1	9	....	12
MBB2075739.1	10	....	13	MBB1705963.1	6	....	9
MBN4386820.1	10	....	13	MBN4487644.1	9	....	12
MCC40383.1	10	13	KAI2578896.1	1483	1486
MBN4250717.1	10	13	AAH40523.1	1483	1486
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MOL17051.1	7	10	XP_054231829.1	717	720
MCB67554.1	10	13	EAW81212.1	717	720
MBB1657165.1	13	16	NP_001035197.1	717	720
XP_047275450.1	32	....	35	EAW81211.1	717	....	720
NP_001337461.1	171	....	174	NP_055196.2	717	....	720
AAH68589.1	150	....	153	XP_054231830.1	717	....	720
AAH95419.1	150	....	153	AAF23904.1	717	....	720
NP_722523.1	150	....	153	AAF23905.1	717	....	720
NP_001337462.1	149	....	152	XP_054231831.1	717	....	720

Query	1	IKWPYY	6	Query	1	IKWPFY	6
MOK27403.1	9	.R....	14	MBB1669096.1	6	.....	10
MBN4470190.1	5	.....	9	MOQ31127.1	10	.....	14
MBN4470187.1	5	.....	9	MBB2077643.1	11	...T..	16
MOQ53641.1	3	.....	7	MOK27403.1	9	.R..Y.	14
MGB4632641.1	8	.....	12	MBB1700426.1	7	....	10
MCG46075.1	7	.N....	12	MCA38891.1	7	....	10
MOP17821.1	8	.....	12	MBB1720344.1	7	....	10
ANT83437.1	98	.....	102	MCE41972.1	7	....	10
MOO35630.1	5	.....	9	MOP26219.1	8	....	11
MBN4606059.1	22	.....	26	MBB1683199.1	7	....	10
MCC68048.1	5	.....	9	MCA98894.1	7	....	10
MBB1664993.1	9	.T....	14	MBN4470190.1	5	...Y.	9
MBZ57577.1	7	.S....	12	MCD10694.1	7	....	10
MBN4625487.1	9	.S....	14	MOQ83110.1	6	....	9
MBN4190070.1	4	...E..	9	MBN4470187.1	5	...Y.	9
MOO09741.1	4	VR....	9	MOK54079.1	10	....	13
MBN4463232.1	6	.P....	11	MCG59213.1	10	....	13
QEP20047.1	101	VR....	106	MOM63246.1	7	....	10
MBB1942701.1	11	.I....	16	MCG18092.1	8	....	11
MOQ61661.1	4	.P....	9	AAO22237.1	374	....	377
MBB2048377.1	14	...E..	19	NP_001333799.1	169	....	172
MOK42213.1	8	.G....	13	KAI2537826.1	169	....	172
MOL69998.1	7	...G..	12	XP_047299234.1	169	....	172
MBB1737947.1	7	....	10	XP_005267462.1	377	....	380
MOO31001.1	8	....	11	XP_054231544.1	377	....	380
MOM79833.1	5	....	8	NP_001366220.1	374	....	377
MOO10905.1	5	....	8	XP_005267463.1	377	....	380
MBB1704280.1	6	....	9	XP_054231545.1	377	....	380
MBB1743434.1	6	....	9	XP_047299235.1	169	....	172
MOM80055.1	9	....	12	KAI2537825.1	169	....	172
MOM97106.1	6	....	9	XP_047299236.1	169	....	172
MBB1707334.1	6	....	9	XP_047294497.1	278	....	281
MOK24293.1	6	....	9	AAQ16198.1	306	....	309
MBN4400616.1	6	....	9	NP_001229735.2	297	....	300
MBN4359714.1	6	....	9	KAI4081437.1	297	....	300
MBN4410860.1	6	....	9	KAI2517882.1	297	....	300
MBB1661912.1	6	....	9	BAH13876.1	297	....	300
MOO08866.1	6	....	9	KAI2517883.1	293	....	296
MBX78272.1	6	....	9	AAB87862.1	293	....	296
MCG22469.1	7	....	10	NP_001229734.2	293	....	296
MBN4374350.1	7	....	10	XP_054194452.1	293	....	296
MBN4383619.1	7	....	10	KAI2517885.1	247	....	250
MOR37977.1	7	....	10	NP_001229736.2	247	....	250
MOK30773.1	7	....	10	KAI4081436.1	247	....	250
MOK51571.1	7	....	10	BAH13797.1	247	....	250
MOP37685.1	10	....	13	KAI2517894.1	220	....	223
MOO61658.1	7	....	10	NP_001229739.2	220	....	223
MOP50547.1	6	....	9	EAW73109.1	220	....	223
MOQ22829.1	7	....	10	KAI4017837.1	370	....	373
MOM22489.1	7	....	10				

Query	1	IKWPWF	6	Query	2	KWPWW	6
MBB1696440.1	4	.....	11	EAW61778.1	56	.....	60
		\		MCB39795.1	7	....	10
		|		MOQ77216.1	9	....	12
MCD13305.1	7	GD	10	MCB75966.1	7	....	10
MBN4557135.1	5	....	8	MBX85160.1	7	....	10
MCD12083.1	7	....	10	MCE41663.1	7	....	10
MOR88251.1	8	....	11	MBZ69186.1	7	....	10
MBB2045168.1	8	....	11	MBB1654651.1	7	....	10
MBN4467872.1	11	....	14	MCC48117.1	13	....	16
MOQ44538.1	11	....	14	MBY89686.1	10	....	13
NP_0011106997.1	259	V....	263	XP_054213301.1	4820	....	4823
NP_689500.2	184	V....	188	XP_047275875.1	4820	....	4823
XP_047290858.1	259	V....	263	XP_054182016.1	1425	....	1428
BAG58595.1	97	V....	101	XP_011528762.1	1425	....	1428
EAW66688.1	184	V....	188	XP_011528760.1	1425	....	1428
XP_016879378.1	259	V....	263	XP_054182012.1	1425	....	1428
EAW76639.1	371	....	374	XP_054182018.1	1425	....	1428
EAW66689.1	18	V....	22	XP_016884503.1	1425	....	1428
EAW80378.1	209	....	212	XP_054182017.1	1424	....	1427
CAD97673.1	227	....	230	XP_011528766.1	1424	....	1427
4YQM_A	181	....	184	XP_054182019.1	1424	....	1427
NP_899062.1	179	....	182	XP_047297507.1	1424	....	1427
AAP47743.1	179	....	182	KAI2597058.1	1383	....	1386
EAW49599.1	179	....	182	KAI4002244.1	1383	....	1386
5UEH_A	179	....	182	NP_001305174.1	1383	....	1386
3VLN_A	178	....	181	AAL75811.1	1383	....	1386
BAG36430.1	178	....	181	KAI2597059.1	1382	....	1385
NP_004823.1	178	....	181	BAC16363.1	1382	....	1385
AAO23573.1	177	....	180	CAC70712.2	1382	....	1385
4IS0_A	178	....	181	NP_115997.5	1382	....	1385
6PNM_A	177	....	180	CAC70714.3	1382	....	1385
3LFL_A	177	....	180	KAI4002242.1	1382	....	1385
3Q18_A	179	....	182	XP_016884504.1	1382	....	1385
EAX05304.1	217	....	220	AAI44598.1	1382	....	1385
NP_001177943.1	151	....	154	XP_054182020.1	1382	....	1385
KAI4077377.1	151	....	154	EAW59707.1	1263	....	1266
NP_001177932.1	150	....	153	XP_054182021.1	1264	....	1267
NP_001177942.1	145	....	148	EAW59703.1	1264	....	1267
NP_001177931.1	145	....	148	XP_011528767.1	1264	....	1267
KAI2557190.1	150	....	153	EAW59706.1	1263	....	1266
NP_001177944.1	117	....	120	EAW59702.1	1263	....	1266
KAI2557189.1	117	....	120	XP_011528768.1	1425	....	1428
ABV49422.1	115	....	118	XP_054182022.1	1425	....	1428
ABS19011.1	115	....	118	EAW59704.1	895	....	898
KAI2576387.1	82	....	85	BAB55550.2	895	....	898
MON63719.1	14	....	17	NP_001333694.1	1253	....	1256
MCG57608.1	14	....	17	EAW51184.1	1237	....	1240
MCG83042.1	14	....	17	NP_510880.2	1234	....	1237
MBN4520411.1	19	....	22	KAI2582130.1	1234	....	1237
AAD14258.1	3	....	6	NP_001333695.1	1246	....	1249
MCH08192.1	6	....	9				
MCH06006.1	5	.N...	9				

Query	1	IKWPH	6
EAX01589.1	99	.....	103
MCC68118.1	7	....	10
MOK40630.1	8	....	11
MBN4556806.1	10	....	13
MOM00234.1	13	....	16
AAC27979.1	69	....	72
NP_001106997.1	259	V....	263
NP_001139287.1	466	....	469
NP_689500.2	184	V....	188
XP_047290858.1	259	V....	263
BAG58595.1	97	V....	101
EAW66688.1	184	V....	188
XP_011523262.1	432	....	435
NP_001398042.1	429	....	432
XP_016879378.1	259	V....	263
EAW66689.1	18	V....	22
CAQ81986.1	11	....	14
KAI2580685.1	215	....	218
KAI2576594.1	230	....	233
EAW87887.1	152	....	155
XP_047304245.1	243	....	246
AAI32700.1	135	....	138
Q8NAJ2.2	135	....	138
BAC03921.1	135	....	138
EAW83625.1	11	....	14
CCQ43565.1	10	....	13
Q9BYE2.5	336	....Q	340
KAI2563030.1	331	....Q	335
EAW67340.1	331	....Q	335
NP_001070731.1	336	....Q	340
BAG62041.1	336	....Q	340
NP_001231924.1	336	....Q	340
AAI14929.1	331	....Q	335
AAO38062.1	331	....Q	335
EAW67342.1	331	....Q	335
BAB39742.2	306	....Q	310
NP_001193718.1	301	....Q	305
KAI2563027.1	296	....Q	300
EAW67339.1	271	....Q	275
NP_001193719.1	336	....Q	340
EAW67341.1	331	....Q	335
EAW64785.1	173	....Q	177
E7EML9.3	107	....Q	111
EAW69820.1	70	....Q	74
AAI30401.1	70	....Q	74
NP_898885.1	70	....Q	74
A6NIE9.3	78	....Q	82
EAW64786.1	107	....Q	111
KAI2576306.1	48	....Q	52
KAI4052718.1	48	....Q	52

Appendix 9

BLASTPs of Residue-added IKWPWY

Query range 1: 1 to 7				Query range 1: 1 to 7			
Query	1	YIKWPWY	7	Query	1	IKWPWYI	7
MCA48737.1	4	..N...	9	EAW88064.1	102	V...R..	108
MBY93243.1	4	..S...	9	EAW88065.1	99	V...R..	105
MBB1729071.1	4	.NN....	10	EAW88062.1	91	V...R..	97
AFW97816.1	103	.....	110	EAW88061.1	82	V...R..	88
		\		EAW88066.1	79	V...R..	85
		|		NP_000963.1	55	V...R..	61
		FD		EAW81017.1	55	V...R..	61
MCB42419.1	4	.....	8	6QZP_LG	30	V...R..	36
MCC68048.1	4	.....	8	8G5Z_LG	28	V...R..	34
MBZ72229.1	4	.N....	9	6OLE_I	27	V...R..	33
MCC89288.1	4	.N....	9	KAI2554462.1	82	V...R..	88
MBB1729169.1	4	.N....	9	MCD10612.1	7	....	10
MCE49634.1	4	.....	8	MBX86118.1	7	....	10
MCA49325.1	4	.....	8	MCD11659.1	7	....	10
MCD14125.1	4	.N....	9	MBB1729071.1	7	....	10
MCB86747.1	4	.....	8	MOM54297.1	6	....	9
MCE45600.1	4	.....	8	MOQ38452.1	11	....	14
EAW61778.1	51	.....	59	MCG81036.1	9	....	12
		\		MCB60351.1	8	....	11
		LEW		MCA71217.1	8	....	11
MBY93581.1	4	.Y....	9	MON15319.1	8	....	11
MCH08207.1	4	.Y....	9	MON11633.1	9	....	12
MBB1710968.1	4	.VN....	9	MOQ67675.1	9	....	12
MBX86118.1	4	.ND....	10	MCG49343.1	8	....	11
7Y71_A	1194	.....	1198	MCC44411.1	8	....	11
EAW54315.1	613	.....	617	MCD73868.1	10	....	13
NP_003162.2	611	.....	615	MOQ50914.1	10	....	13
AAB97370.1	611	.....	615	MOQ27288.1	10	....	13
3RC8_A	566	.....	570	MOM17888.1	10	....	13
3RC3_A	566	.....	570	MOP84757.1	10	....	13
7W1R_A	563	.....	567	MBN4196419.1	9	....	12
NP_001310514.1	490	.....	494	MBN4465406.1	9	....	12
NP_001288612.1	480	.....	484	MOQ48849.1	10	....	13
BAH13097.1	480	.....	484	MOJ66319.1	11	....	14
NP_001310516.1	282	.....	286	MBN4317532.1	11	....	14
QF61770.1	91	.N....	96	MOR31156.1	8	....	11
MBB1653918.1	4	.D....	9	MBB1899111.1	12	....	15
MCC57531.1	4	.S....	9	MCG87831.1	7	....	10
MCD10612.1	7	.....	10	MBB2069563.1	6	....	9
MBX86139.1	4	.V...L.	10	MOL75431.1	13	....	16
MCD11659.1	7	.....	10	MOQ00050.1	10	....	13
4UU9_A	102	.EE....	108	MBN4591455.1	13	....	16
QEP13149.1	91	..G....	96	MBN4408188.1	13	....	16
MOM54297.1	6	.....	9	XP_011520805.1	95	....	98
CAR62734.1	73	.ND....	79	CAB44704.1	145	....	148
CAG29706.1	70	.ND....	76	XP_011520806.1	95	....	98
MOQ38452.1	11	.....	14	MCG44144.1	14	....	17
MCG81036.1	9	.....	12	MBB2130208.1	9	....	12
MCB60351.1	8	.....	11	MCD52980.1	14	....	17
MCA71217.1	8	.....	11	MOR46235.1	9	....	12
MON15319.1	8	11				
MON11633.1	9	12				
MOQ67675.1	9	12				
MCG49343.1	8	11				
MCC44411.1	8	11				

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