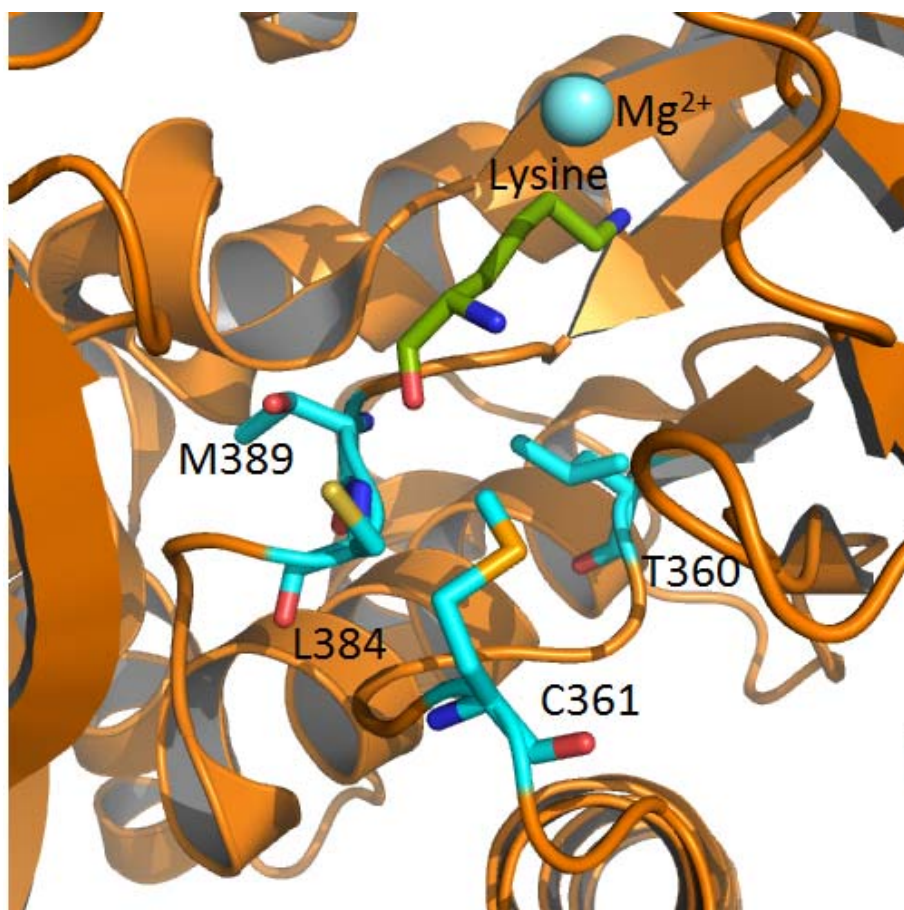




CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



Engineering of 3-methylaspartate ammonia-lyases for bio-based adipic acid production

The deamination of lysine

Master's thesis in Biology and Biological Engineering

Robin Van Havere

Department of Biology & Biological Engineering
CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
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Foreword

I would like to thank all the people that have made it possible for me to do my master thesis at Chalmers tekniska högskola. The assistance and the numerous conversations that enriched my experience in Sweden. The guidance and help that I received for the exchange and my master thesis.

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My sincere thanks to all,

Robin Van Havere

Abstract

The current traditional adipic acid production is a highly polluting process. Researchers have been studying bio-based pathways to produce adipic acid in an environmentally sustainable way. One of these bioprocesses could involve the use of a metabolic pathway to produce adipic acid from lysine. The pathway first enzymatic reaction is the deamination of lysine into 6-aminohex-2-enoic acid. No enzyme has been discovered yet to catalyse this reaction.

The study of an enzyme able to do this conversion was the main aim of this thesis. Several ammonia lyases were considered as interesting enzymes to study since these enzymes are able to do a deamination on aminoacids, though different than than lysine. The enzyme studied in this research project is **3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase (MAL)** which catalyses the deamination reaction on 3-methylaspartic acid. The 3-methylaspartic acid has a comparable structure to lysine and makes the MAL enzyme an appropriate candidate to study the conversion. However, the MAL enzyme did not show any activity towards lysine. Preliminary results obtained from computational structural biology experiments of MAL in the presence of lysine suggested some mutations that could be done on the enzyme to gain activity on lysine. Therefore, the suggested mutations were implemented in the MAL enzyme, aiming at increasing the size of the binding pocket of MAL to give lysine more space to fit in the active site and make the reaction more feasible. The mutations were successfully introduced in the MAL gene with a site-directed **mutagenic PCR** protocol. The mutated MAL genes were then **expressed** in *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) and the protein purified. The **protein purification** was done with two methods that used the same basic principle: an **Immobilized Metal-ion Affinity Chromatography**. After the purification, the activity of the mutated enzymes was monitored by various **activity assays**. The assays provided the **kinetic constants** of the conversion of the natural substrate, 3-methyl aspartate, by the mutated enzymes and their plausible activity on lysine by detecting the theoretical conversion products: **6-aminohex-2-enoic acid** and **ammonia**.

No activity on lysine was detected, but still valuable information was retrieved from the activity assays. Some of the mutated enzymes like L384A, C361A and C361S showed a tremendous impairment in the activity, which led me to conclude that those residues that were altered are important for the enzyme catalysis.

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Abbreviations

UV light	Ultra violet light
<i>E.coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
6-AHEA	6-aminohe-2-enoic acid
3MA	3-methylaspartic acid
MAL	3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase
kDa	Kilodalton
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTPs	Deoxynucleotides
kb	Kilobases
kbp	Kilobase pares
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
DTT	Dithiothreitol
6X His-Tag	6 times histidine tag
V _{max}	Maximum velocity
K _m	Michaelis constant
K _{cat}	Turnover number
K _{cat} /K _m	Specificity constant

1. Introduction

In this master thesis, a description is given on how the research and experiments were done to facilitate the enzymatic conversion of lysine into 6-aminohex-2-enoic acid, the first step of a metabolic pathway under study for the bio-based production of adipic acid. The project is valuable because adipic acid is still a product that is derived from fossil resources. The use of fossil resources is commonly accompanied with pollution for the environment and the world needs more biologically made products to be sustainable and more durable for future generations.

2. Background

2.1. From the traditional fossil-based economy to the future bio-based economy

The production of fuels and chemicals is still mostly derived from fossil resources and uses traditional refineries to produce these products. The traditional production makes many by-products like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, etc., which contribute to the emission of greenhouse gasses and the effect of global warming. The need for more sustainable processes is growing every day, because of the detrimental effects on the environment of the traditional refineries and the depletion of the fossil resources. One alternative could be the use of biotechnological processes to obtain the products in a bio-based way. This implies that the production of certain products is done by microorganisms or enzymes and that the feedstocks are not fossil-based, but from renewable sources. The new way of production often uses the term 'Biorefinery'. One definition of biorefinery is: 'a refinery that uses biomass and converts this to valuable products' (Berntsson et al. 2012). The biomass can come from different resources like: paper, agriculture, forestry, algae, etc., and can be converted into products as fuels, chemicals, electricity or even just heat (Figure 1). Known biomass sources that are mainly used nowadays are: starch, straw, wood and algae. These bio-based processes usually have no environmentally damaging by-products. Biological production has been known for centuries. It already exists from the middle ages, for example for the production of beer and bread, which are produced by yeast fermentations. (IEA Bioenergy 2011; Berntsson et al. 2012).

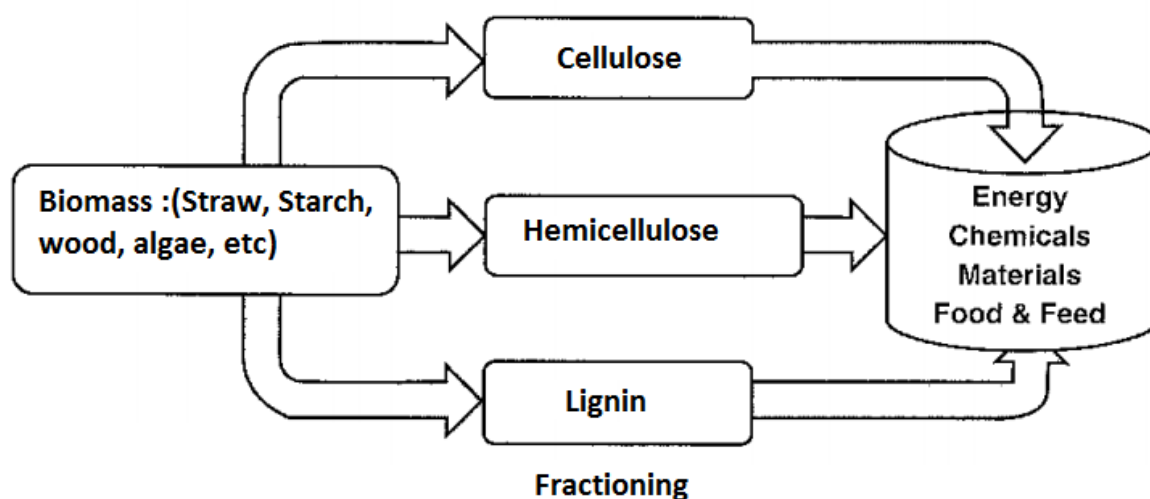


Figure 1: Diagram of a bio refinery process which uses biomass as feedstock and different production pathways for the obtaining of different fuels and chemicals.

2.2. Adipic acid

Adipic acid (

Figure 2) is a very widely used chemical and is mainly used for the production of the plastic polymer Nylon 6-6 polyamide. Adipic acid is also an additive in the food industry, pharmaceutical industry and in an array of industrial coatings to improve the flexibility and resilience. It is estimated that every year around 2,85 million tons of adipic acid are produced. This makes adipic acid the most important synthetic dicarboxylic acid annually produced for commercial purposes (Deng et al. 2016).

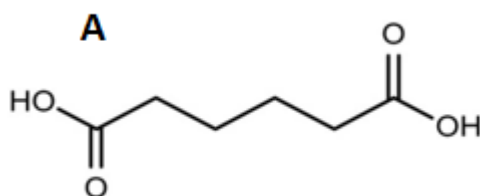


Figure 2: Adipic acid chemical structure

2.3. Current adipic acid production

The traditional production of adipic acid is derived from fossil resources and uses a chemical process combined with high pressure and temperature. The main process to produce adipic acid uses benzene as feedstock (Figure 3.A) (Noack et al. 2011). The benzene is hydrogenated under high pressure to form cyclohexane. The cyclohexane then is oxidized to a mixture of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone, also called KA oil. The KA oil mixture will react with nitric acid and air to form adipic acid. To make the production process 'greener' and avoid the use of nitric acid and the generation of N_2O emissions (deleterious for the environment), two other process schemes have been drafted. The first one uses cyclohexane and ozone with UV light to produce adipic acid (Figure 3B) (Hwang and Sagadevan 2014). The second one starts with cyclohexane and hydrogen peroxide. The hydrogen peroxide molecules are used to oxidize cyclohexane in successive steps to produce adipic acid (Figure 4) (Sato et al. 1998).

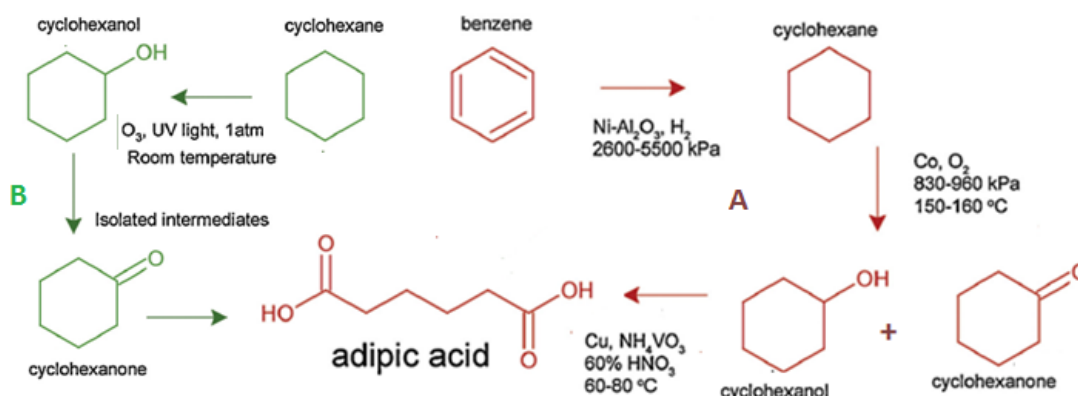


Figure 3: A, The traditional production of adipic acid through the conversion of benzene with high pressure, temperature and nitric acid; B, production of adipic acid from the oxidation of cyclohexane by ozone and UV light (Deng et al. 2016).

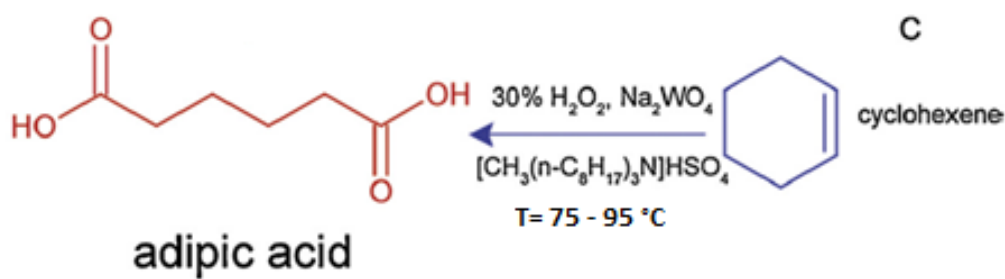


Figure 4: Process of producing adipic acid by the oxidation of cyclohexene with hydrogen peroxide (Deng et al. 2016)

Still the chemical production methods are not environmental friendly: petrochemicals are used as reagents and the usage of these reagents is still detrimental for the environment. The traditional production process is the most common production process, because it is the only one that is economically feasible and efficient enough. Still the current process has a few disadvantages: an overall low product yield (4-11 %), the nitric acid used corrodes the reaction vessels, the production of N_2O gas, CO_2 gas and other hazardous compounds, the use of the toxic and carcinogenic compound benzene and a high-energy consumption. It is estimated that around 0,3 kg N_2O / kg adipic acid is released in the environment. The N_xO_x gasses emitted are approximately 10 % of the world-wide emission in one year. (Polen et al. 2013; Deng et al. 2016)

2.4. Bio-based adipic acid production

In order to reduce the traditional processes in favour of more environmentally friendly ones, new bio-based production pathways for adipic acid production are being researched. Some of the processes lead to the biological production of precursors that can be chemically converted into adipic acid and other processes lead to direct production of adipic acid. In the following paragraph, I will describe several production processes that have been researched and tested until this moment.

2.4.1. Biosynthesis of adipic acid precursors

In the first place, the production methods that will be reviewed are the ones that lead to the indirect bio-based production of adipic acid. The study of production processes that are partially bio-based and use less chemical steps is a positive set up for the future. In these processes, precursors are produced through fermentation and converted to adipic acid with a final chemical step. At the moment, there are two main precursors researched for adipic acid production: cis, cis-muconic acid and D-glucaric acid.

2.4.1.1. Cis, cis-muconic acid

There are two indirect pathways to produce cis, cis-muconic acid (Figure 5) that were engineered into host organisms for uncomplicated production (Deng et al. 2016).

The first pathway (Figure 5.A) that will be discussed uses D-glucose as starting substrate that is converted to 3-dehydroshikimic acid through the microorganism's native shikimate pathway. This is then converted with a 3-dehydroshikimic acid dehydrogenase (aroZ gene) to protocatechuic acid. The protocatechuic acid is then converted with the protocatechuate decarboxylase (aroY gene) that removes a carboxylic group of the molecule and produces catechol. The last step that renders cis, cis-muconic acid involves breaking open the aromatic circle. The catechol 1,2-dioxygenase (CatA, CatA2) catalyze this reaction and cuts the double bond between the two hydroxyl carbons to form cis, cis-muconic acid. The discussed pathway has been implemented in *Escherichia coli*. Three genes have been introduced in the DNA of *E.coli*: the aroY-, the aroZ- gene and the CatA/CatA2-gene. The theoretical yield of the conversion of glucose into cis, cis muconic acid is 43 % (mol/mol), but the practical lab tests showed a titer of 38,6 g/l with a 0,22 mol cis, cis-muconic acid/mol glucose conversion. The low efficiency of the process can be due to the low acidity resistance of *E. coli*. Tests with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* have also been tried but the titer obtained was 141 mg/L (Draths and Frost 1994; Deng et al. 2016)

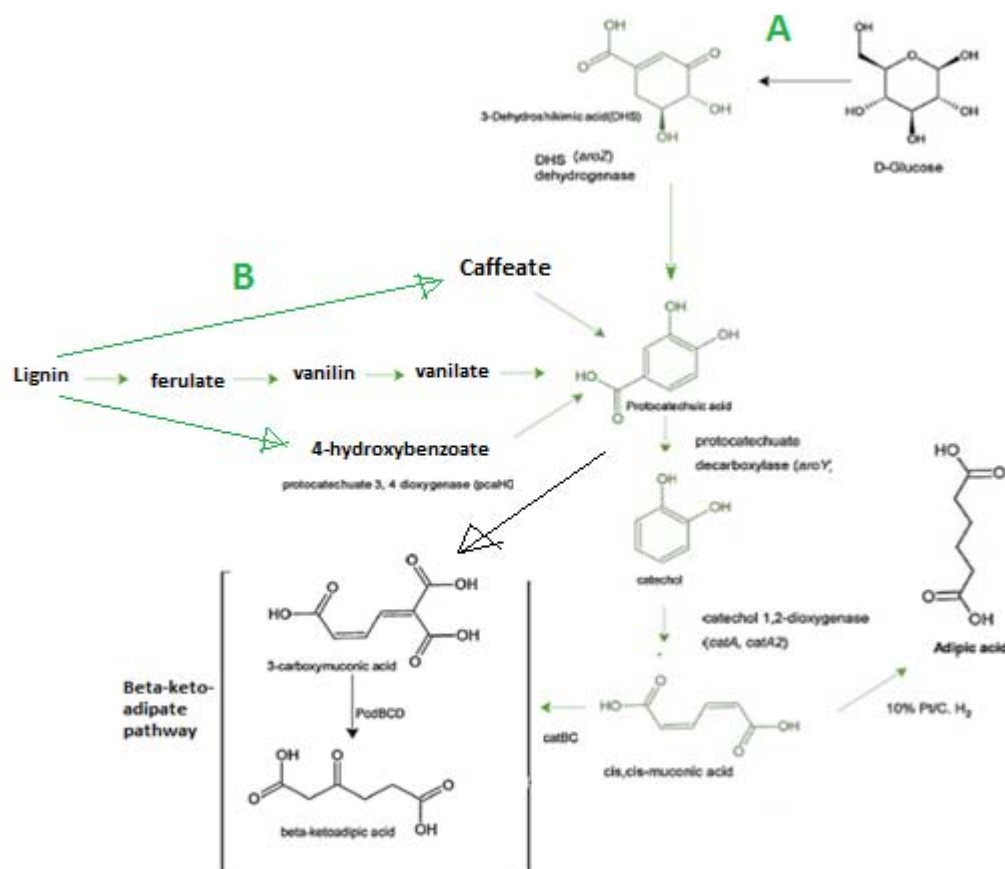


Figure 5: A, The fermentation process of D-glucose to cis, cis-muconic acid through different enzymatic steps. B, Lignin aromatic derivatives conversion to cis-cis muconic acid through different enzymatic steps in the native pathway of *P. putida* (Deng et al. 2016)

The second pathway (Figure 5.B) uses lignin derivatives as feedstock. Lignin is an important renewable source of aromatic molecules in nature, and as happens with D-glucose, is not an important food source. The lignin can be broken down by either enzymatic hydrolysis or a chemical solvent mixtures. The derivatives that are produced have been used in the drafted pathway to produce protocatechuic acid through the β -ketoadipate pathway from *Pseudomonas putida* KT2440. The problem addressed was that the pathway finally converts the protocatechuic acid to β -ketoadipate and not cis, cis-muconic acid. A solution was found which blocks the further conversion of protocatechuic acid by protocatechuic 3,4 dioxygenase by excluding the pcatHG gene that produces this enzyme. Now it can be converted to catechol with a protocatechuic decarboxylase (AroY gene) and the carboxylic group can be removed. This will again be converted to cis, cis-muconic acid by cleaving the double bond between the two hydroxyl carbon bound groups with catechol 1,2-deoxygenase (CataA, CataA2). The engineered microorganism that is used for the pathway is *Pseudomonas putida* KT2440-jD1. This organism was isolated after a mutagen had been used to treat *Pseudomonas putida* KT2440 (Van Duuren et al. 2011). The genes that were incorporated are the AroY-, the CataA/CataA2-gene. The yield for this process is not discussed, but the concerns of this pathway is the low conversion rate of lignin to the derivatives at the moment. The depolymerization is a key part of getting higher yields with this particular pathway (McFall et al. 1998; Polen et al. 2013; Deng et al. 2016).

2.4.1.2. D-glucaric acid

The biological pathway (Figure 6) to produce D-glucaric acid from D-glucose has been researched as a different indirect pathway for adipic acid production. The process starts with the conversion of D-glucose to Glucose-6-phosphate by phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent phosphotransferase system (PTS). Then the phosphate group is transferred to a different location on the molecule by myo-inositol-1-phosphate synthase (ino1) to produce myo-inositol-1-phosphate. The phosphate group is replaced with a hydroxyl group by a phosphatase (SuhB) to convert it to myo-inositol. This is converted to D-glucuronic acid by transferring two hydroxyl group to a carboxyl group and an ester binding by a myo-inositol oxygenase (miox). Subsequently, the cyclic bound is cleaved at the ester bound by urinate dehydrogenase (udh) to form D-glucaric acid. The described pathway has been engineered in *Escherichia coli* in which four different genes needed to be introduced. The genes are the ino1-, the SuhB-, the miox- and udg-gene. The efficiency of the production of D-glucaric is impeded by the instability of the recombinant MIOX enzyme and its activity correlation with the concentration of myo-inositol. (Moon et al. 2009; Deng et al. 2016).

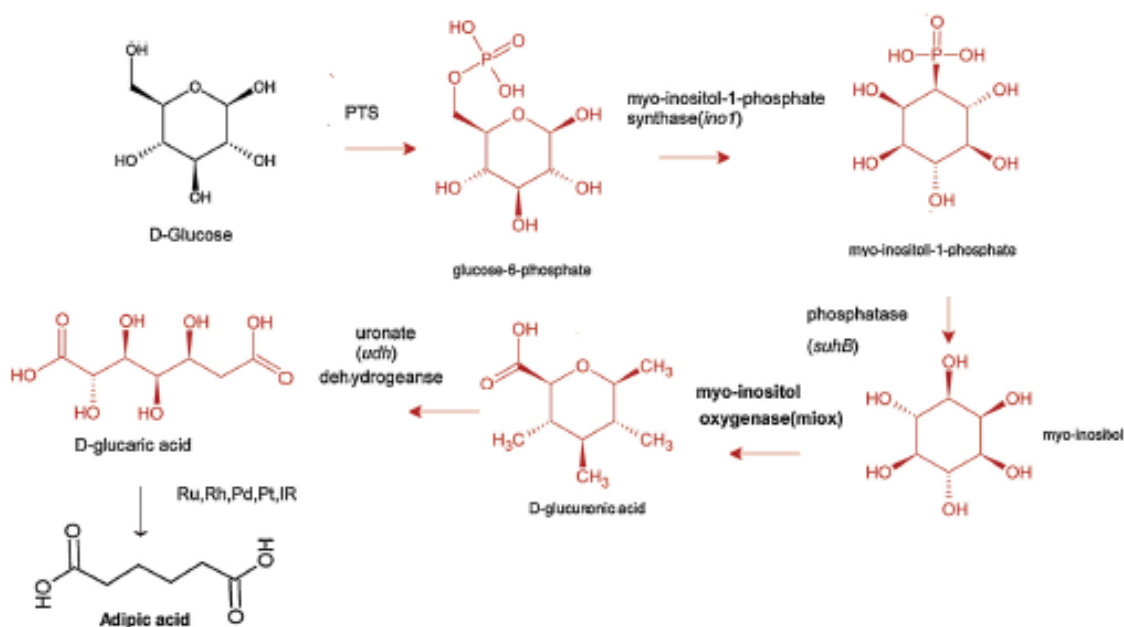


Figure 6: The fermentation process of D-Glucose to D-glucaric acid through different enzymatic steps and chemical conversion to adipic acid (Deng et al. 2016)

2.4.2. Direct bio-based conversion to adipic acid

The production of adipic acid precursors are a good step in the right direction since adipic acid is produced with less chemical steps. However, complete bio-based processes that will use microbial fermentation to produce adipic acid have been researched. Several metabolic pathways have been drafted for bio-based production of adipic acid. The most important ones will be reviewed in this paragraph.

The first bio-based pathway (Figure 7.A) used the substrate D-glucose. In this case, the reverse of the adipate degradation pathway has been used to convert D-glucose to adipic acid. The pathway is similar to the fatty acids oxidation and thermodynamically feasible. It starts with D-glucose that is converted to acetyl-CoA and succinyl-CoA by glycolysis and the citric acid cycle. These are converted to 3-oxoadipyl-CoA by β -ketothioase. The next step is converting a ketone to a hydroxyl group by a 3-hydroxylacyl-CoA dehydrogenase to form 3-hydroxyadipyl-CoA. Then a dehydration is done by 3-hydroxyadipyl-CoA dehydrogenase and a double bond is formed. This double bond is reduced again by 5-carboxy-2-pentenoyl-CoA reductase to adipyl-CoA. The last step will replace the S-CoA group by a hydroxyl group to form adipic acid. The metabolic pathway has been engineered in *E.coli*. The yield for this production pathway is very low, around 600 $\mu\text{g/l}$. Some factors affecting the yield are the accumulation of the intermediates that are inhibiting the cell growth and expression of the enzymes (Yu et al. 2014; Deng et al. 2016).

The second pathway (Figure 7.B) uses long carbon chains like n-alkanes or fatty acids as substrate. This pathway is build up around the ω -oxidation pathway. The specific substrate proposed is coconut oil which undergoes different enzymatic steps to form adipic acid. It begins with the conversion of coconut oil to malonyl-CoA and acetyl-CoA. Then these are transformed to hexanoic acid by hexanoate synthase (HexS). The hexanoic acid is then treated with Cytochrome P₄₅₀ reductase (CPR) and P₄₅₀ monooxygenase (CYP₄₅₀) to change a methyl group in a hydroxyl group and obtain 6-hydroxycaproic acid. The next step forms 6-oxohexanoic acid and can be done through two different conversions. To change the hydroxyl group in an aldehyde group, a Fatty alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) or a Fatty alcohol oxidase (FAO) can be used. The last step is to convert to adipic acid by Fatty aldehyde dehydrogenase (Ald DH). This pathway has been implemented in *Candida tropicalis* (Probst 2002). This strategy rendered a yield of 4 g/l of adipic acid after 6 days cultivating with coconut oil. After this test, Picataggio et al, developed the fermentation process to gain a 50 g/l yield in 120 h (Probst 2002; Deng et al. 2016).

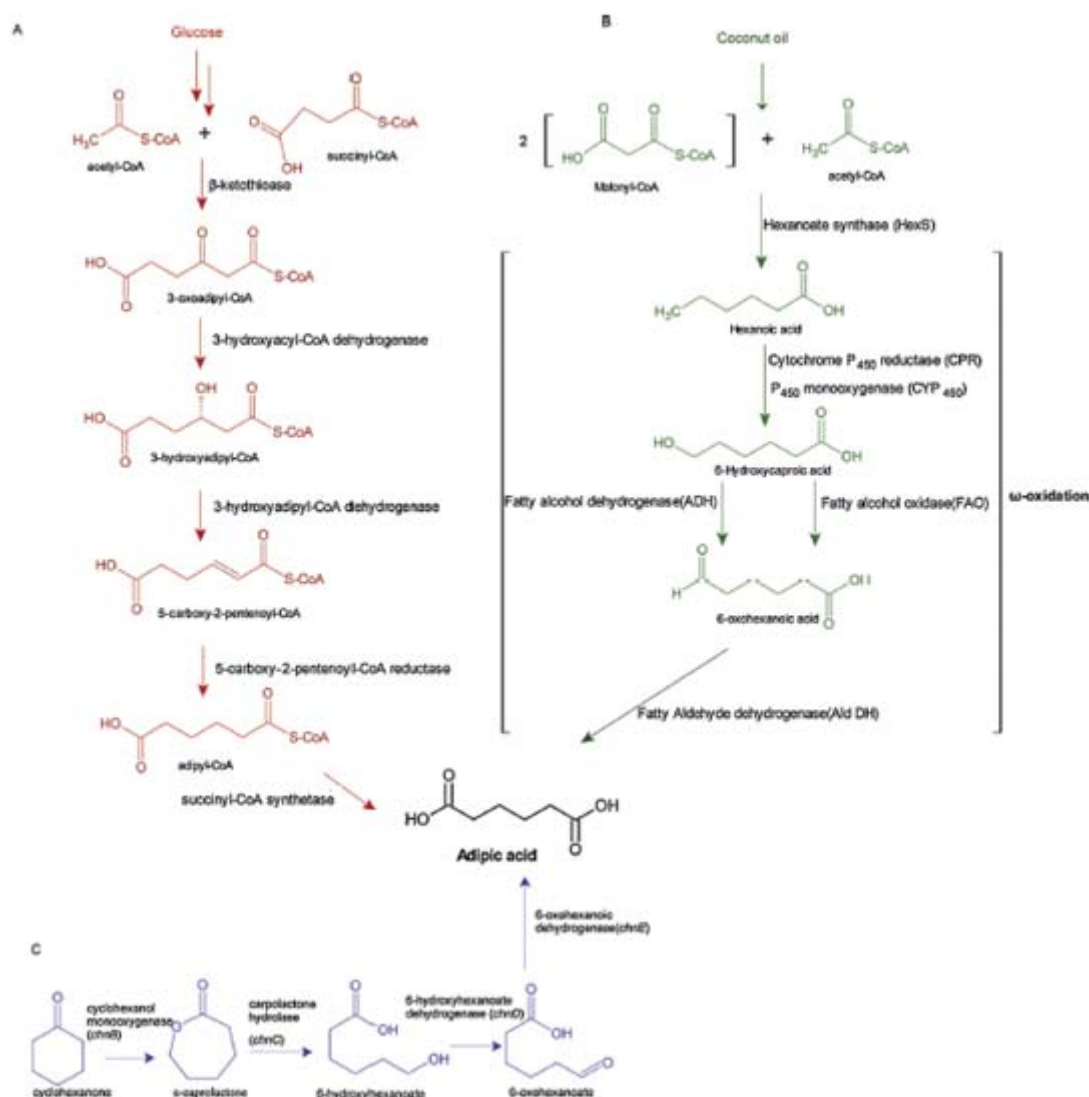


Figure 7: Direct bio-based adipic acid production. A: from glucose by using the reverse adipate degradation pathway. B: from long chained carbon substrate through β - or ω -oxidation. C: from cyclohexanone by an array of different enzymes (Deng et al. 2016)

The third pathway (Figure 7.C) uses cyclohexanone as feedstock. Here four enzymes convert cyclohexanone to adipic acid. The cyclohexanone is oxidized by a cyclohexanol monooxygenase (chnB) to introduce an ester bound in the cyclohexanone molecule and form ϵ -caprolactone. The ϵ -caprolactone is then converted to 6-hydroxyhexanoate by a caprolactone hydrolase which cuts the cyclo-part and adds hydroxyl groups at each end. Next a 6-hydroxyhexanoate dehydrogenase (chnD) transforms a hydroxyl group into an aldehyde group. Then the 6-oxohexanoic dehydrogenase (chnE) rearranges the structure and changes the aldehyde group to a carboxylic group to produce adipic acid. The enzymes that compose the metabolic pathway were found in *Arthrobacter* species and *Rhodococcus* species isolated from wastewater bioreactors. The genes were expressed in *E.coli* and during the tests a trace amount of adipic acid was detected (Brzostowicz et al. 2003; Deng et al. 2016).

The fourth pathway (Figure 8) that will be discussed uses lysine as a substrate to produce adipic acid. Lysine can be produced through fermentation and this production process is being researched because lysine is an important food additive for animal feed (Tosaka et al. 1983). The pathway describes four steps of the theoretical metabolic conversion to produce adipic acid. The first step involves the deamination of lysine to 6-aminohept-2-enoic acid (6-AHEA) by an ammonia lyase. In the second step, an oxidoreductase takes place on the double bond of the molecule to produce 6-aminocaproic acid. The third conversion involves a deamination at the end of the molecule and introduce an aldehyde group by a transaminase. The last step will convert adipic acid semialdehyde in adipic acid by an oxidoreductase called 6-oxohexanoate dehydrogenase. Here an aldehyde is changed to a carboxylic group. The entire pathway has been reviewed and described with what kind of enzymes are needed. But only for the fourth step an enzyme has been found that can do the conversion. The rest of the enzymes are not found yet, nevertheless research is being done at this moment on these conversions (Burgard et al 2015).

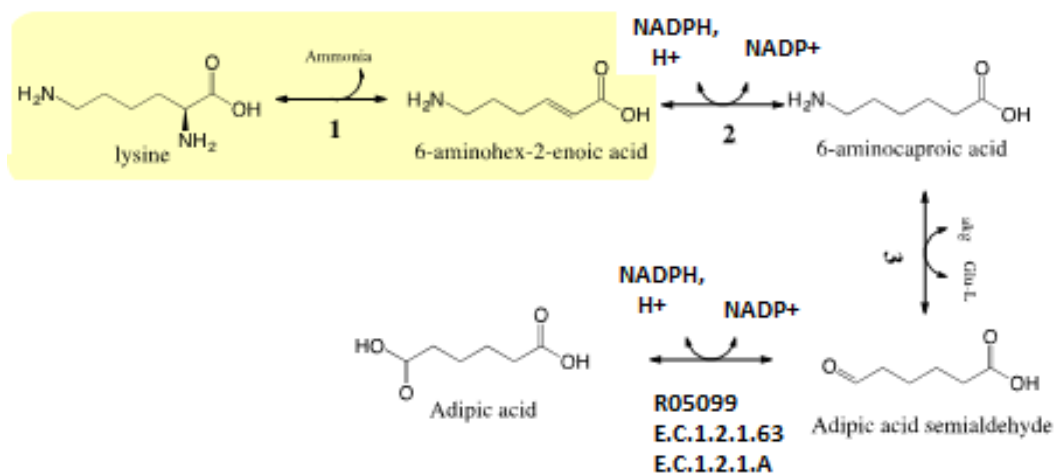


Figure 8: Bio-based production of adipic acid with as substrate Lysine (Burgard et al 2015).

In this master thesis, we will focus on this particular pathway. More precisely on the first reaction of the pathway: the lysine conversion to 6-AHEA. The principle behind this conversion is the deamination of the lysine at the α -carbon (Figure 9). This deamination reaction would be typically done by an ammonia lyase, but there is not a described ammonia lyase able to catalyze this reaction for Lysine.

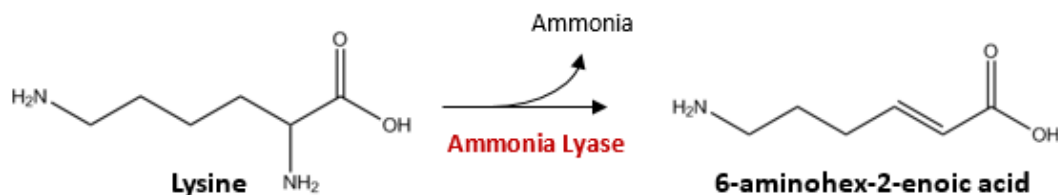


Figure 9: The theoretical conversion of lysine by an ammonia lyase

2.5. MAL (3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase)

The family of the carbon-nitrogen lyases (EC 4.3.1) consists of a range of different enzymes like histidine ammonia lyase, aspartate ammonia lyase and 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase that mainly catalyse the same reaction with different substrates: the α , β -deamination of the alpha carbon bound ammonia group and make a double bond between the alpha and beta carbon of the molecule (Figure 10). The 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase (MAL) is one of the most studied ammonia-lyases. The crystal structure, physiological function, kinetic constants and the catalytic residues for conversion have been determined (Asano et al. 2004). MAL was first discovered in a cell-free extract of *Clostridium tetanomorphum* in 1959 by Barker et al. MAL is found in a range of different organisms such as bacteria (*Clostridium sp.*, *Pseudomonas sp.*, *Citrobacter sp.*). But out of all these microorganisms, the MAL of *Citrobacter amalonaticus* (Ca MAL) is best described and characterized in literature (Botting et al. 1988; Levy et al. 2002; Asano et al. 2004).

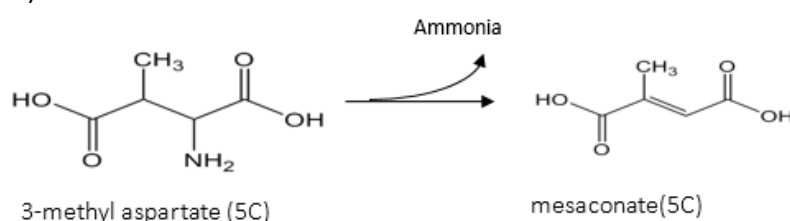


Figure 10: The conversion of 3-methylaspartate to mesaconate and ammonia, reaction catalysed by 3-methyl aspartate ammonia lyase

The crystallization and the structural analysis of *Citrobacter amalonaticus* MAL gave valuable information of the characteristics and catalytic mechanism. The enzyme is a homodimer with a molecular weight of ~ 80 kDa (Figure 11 Error! Reference source not found. B1 and B2). The analysis showed the binding pocket where the substrate L-threo-3-methyl aspartate binds for conversion to mesaconate. Also, a Mg^{2+} -ion was detected, which is essential for the activity. It further determined that the amino acids highlighted in Figure 11 B3 were important for the activity of the enzyme. An essential amino acid for the activity is lysine 331, which will subtract a hydrogen from the beta-carbon of the substrate. This will lead to a reorganization of the electrons in the substrate. This reconfirmation is stabilized by the Mg^{2+} -ions (Asano et al. 2004; Raj et al. 2009; De Villiers et al. 2012).

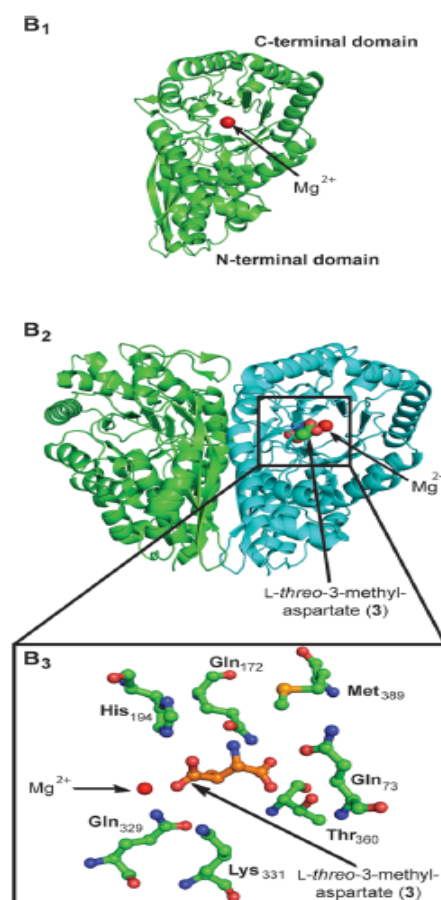


Figure 11: B1, MAL monomer; B2, MAL enzyme with substrate in binding pocket; B3, enlargement of binding pocket with substrate (De Villiers et al. 2012).

3. Aim of the master thesis

The general aim of the project wherein this thesis fits in is the production of adipic acid in a bio-based process using a metabolic pathway from the substrate lysine. The first reaction in this pathway involves the deamination of lysine to produce 6-AHEA (Figure 9). There is not yet a described enzyme that is able to catalyze this conversion. So, the main and specific aim of the project is the search and/or engineering of an enzyme able to convert L-lysine into 6-AHEA.

The enzymatic activity necessary to catalyze the deamination of lysine is defined as ammonia lyase (EC 4.3.1). There are ammonia lyases able to catalyse the deamination reaction on various substrates like histidine, phenylalanine, aspartic acid and 3-methylaspartate. One of these enzymes is 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase (MAL), whose substrate is 3-methyl aspartate. Since 3-methyl aspartate has a similar structure than lysine (Figure 12), MAL could be a suitable candidate to be engineered for the activity on lysine.

The enzyme studied in this master thesis was the MAL from *Citrobacter amalonaticus*. The enzyme was chosen because it has been thoroughly studied in past research: the crystal structure is available and the catalytic mechanism, cofactors and amino acids important for activity of the enzyme have been researched (Asano et al. 2004; Raj et al. 2009; De Villiers et al. 2012).

The main differences between 3-methylaspartic acid and lysine are the length of the carbon chain and the presence of a carboxyl group instead of an amino group (Figure 12). These differences represent a challenge since the substrate specificity of MAL must be changed.

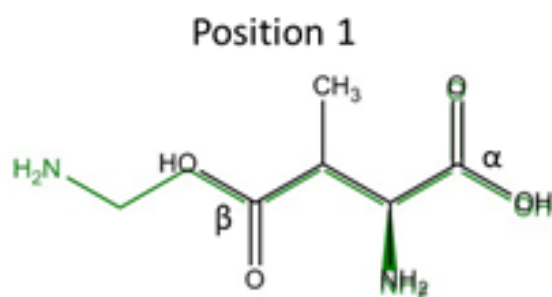


Figure 12: Overlay of L-lysine (green) with 3-methyl aspartate (black).

Structural biology and protein engineering tools were combined in the project to achieve the aim of changing the substrate specificity from 3-methyl aspartate to lysine. Previous computational studies were done in collaboration with the Computational Biology Laboratory in Copenhagen in order to understand how lysine could fit in the binding pocket of the enzyme. Preliminary results obtained with the program MutateX (<https://github.com/ELELAB/mutateX>) lead to the suggestion of mutating some residues. The mutation of these residues should help to accommodate lysine in the catalytic pocket as well as led to a stable enzyme-substrate complex. Considering the preliminary results from the computational studies as well as the information available in the literature, the following mutations that look scientific relevant were studied: T360A, T360S, C361S, C361A, L384A and M389A.

These mutations were introduced in the MAL gene by site directed mutagenesis. A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was done to alter the amino acid sequence and mutate the enzyme. After the mutagenesis, expression and purification of the different enzyme variants, different activity assays were done to determine if the enzymes were still active towards the natural substrate and calculate the kinetic constants. Finally, the activity towards lysine or β -lysine was measured (Figure 13). The various activity assay will be explained and discussed further in the thesis.

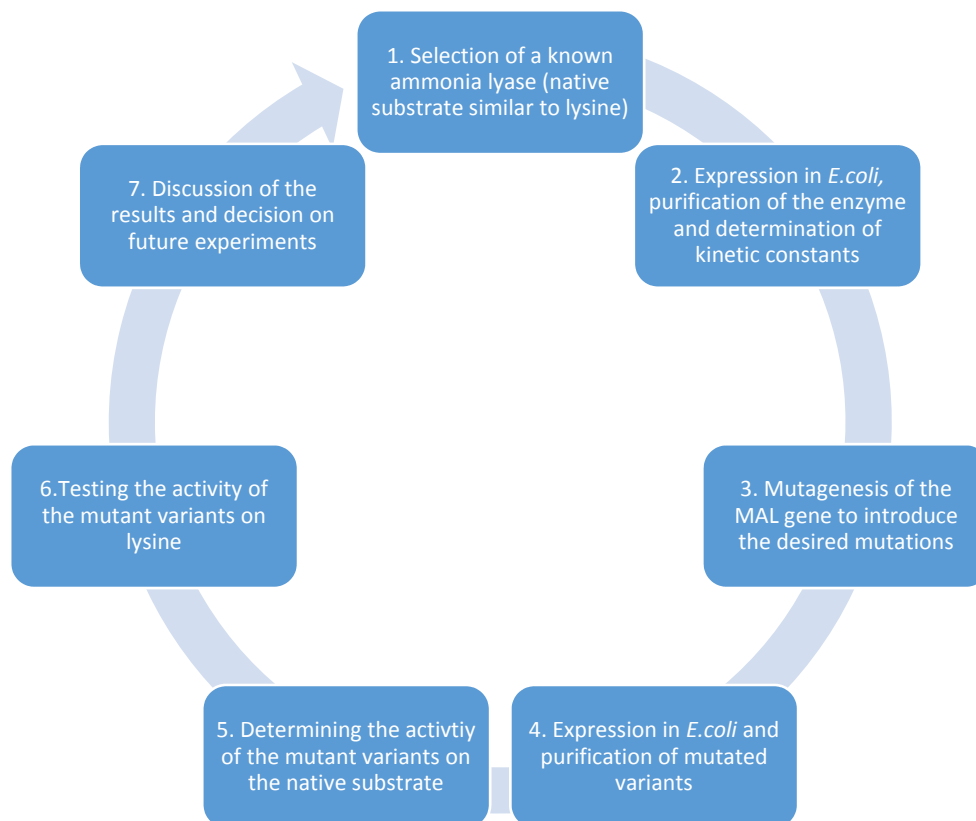


Figure 13: Flow-chart of the strategy followed in the present master thesis

The major issues or scientific questions that were investigated in the thesis are:

- i. Can MAL be expressed and purified?
- ii. Is MAL active, if yes? What are the kinetic constants of MAL?
- iii. Are the site directed mutagenesis experiments successful?
- iv. Can the mutant enzymes be expressed and purified?
- v. Are the MAL mutants still active towards the native substrate?
- vi. If active, what are the kinetic constants of the mutated enzymes?
- vii. Have the native MAL or the mutant MAL activity towards lysine?
- viii. Are the purification, quantification and activity assays applicable? Do they need to be optimized?

4. Methods and materials

This chapter of the master thesis will describe the chosen techniques and materials. They will be explained and discussed to the fullest of their use in the master thesis. The first part will revolve around the mutagenesis protocol used to produce the mutated proteins and their expression and purification. The second part will explain the methods used for measuring the activity towards the different substrates tested.

4.1. Plasmid construction and bacterial strains

Before discussing all the methods that have been used to obtain the aim of the master thesis, the plasmid construct used for protein expression and mutagenesis protocols is presented. The plasmid construct was build up out of the pET28b vector (Figure 14) and the *Citrobacter amalonaticus* MAL gene sequence (Appendix. A). The MAL sequence was cloned in the vector with the help of restriction enzymes NcoI and XhoI (Figure 15). A remarkable fact is that there is no stop codon at the end of the MAL gene sequence that was cloned in the vector. This has a definitive reason, after the XhoI restriction site, a poly histidine sequence and a stop codon are found. This will allow that a 6X Histidine-Tag is pasted after the MAL enzyme when it was expressed. This way, the expressed proteins can be purified through an immobilized metal-ion affinity chromatography (see section 4.8.2). On the other hand, the plasmid has a T7-promotor for gene expression, a lac operon and a gene that confers kanamycin resistance which will help with selection procedures.

The plasmid was transformed in *Escherichia coli*. Two different *E.coli* strains were used: *E.coli* DH5 α , which was used for plasmid storage and propagation, and *E.coli* BL21 (DE3), was used for protein expression.

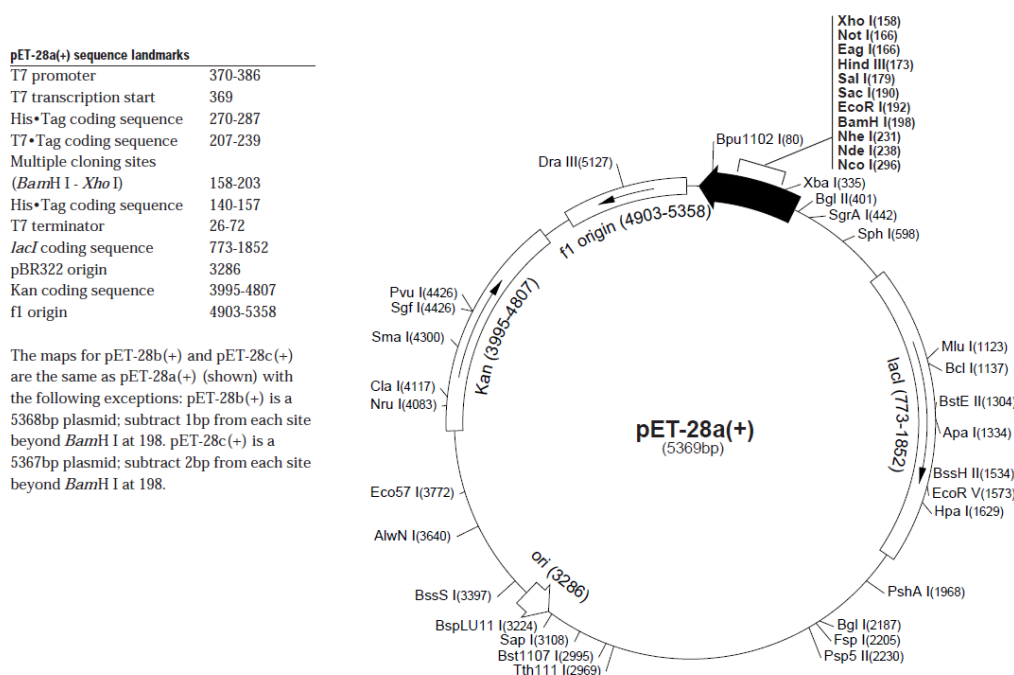


Figure 14: The pET28b vector used for bacterial expression. Size: 5368 bp. It contains the T7-promotor and -terminator regions, a kanamycin resistance gene, 6X Histidine Tag that can be set up at N-terminal tail of the enzyme (possibility for C-Terminal). Sequence numbering done by pBR322 convention (Tabka et al. 2012).

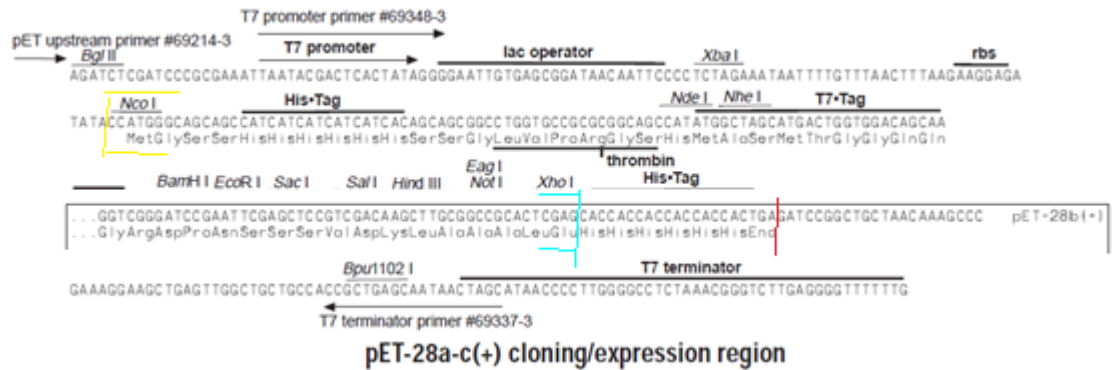


Figure 15: The pET28b plasmid cloning/expression region and the restriction sites that are used to introduce the MAL gene sequence into the pET28b plasmid. The part between the yellow (NcoI) and teal (XhoI) line is digested and replaced with the MAL gene sequence. The red line shows where the stop codon of the protein sequence is (Tabka et al. 2012).

4.2. Site-directed Mutagenesis

A site directed mutagenesis method was carried out on the pET28b-MAL plasmid construct in order to introduce the mutations suggested by the computational experiments in the MAL sequence. The mutagenesis was done by designing two primers containing a mutation to be inserted in the gene sequence and carrying out a mutagenic PCR. After the PCR, the newly formed plasmids were transformed in *E.coli*.

4.2.1. Primer design

The primers that were used in the mutagenic PCR were specially designed to have an alteration in their sequence compared with the MAL gene sequence in a way that an amino acid is changed by other in the enzyme. To design the primers the following guidelines were used (QuikChange Site-Directed mutagenesis kit, Stratagene):

- Both the forward and reverse complementary primer need to have the desired mutation.
- Primers should be between 25 and 45 bases long with a melting temperature (T_m) of $\geq 78^\circ\text{C}$.
- $T_m = 81,5 + 0,41. (\%GC) - \left(\frac{675}{N} \right) - \%mismatch$
 - N = length in bases of the primer
 - $\%GC$ = amount of GC bp / N
 - $\% mismatch$ = amount of nucleotide changed / N
- The mutation should be in the middle of the primer, circa 10-15 bases around the mutation
- A minimum of 40 % GC should be acquired in the primer

All the primers were designed followed these rules (Table 1). They were synthesized by Eurofins genomics (Ebersberg, Germany). The primers were diluted with milli-Q water to a concentration of $2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ and stored at -20°C . $50 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$ dilutions were made for their use in the mutagenic PCR reactions.

Table 1: Primers used in the site directed mutagenesis protocol. The highlighted parts show the triplet that codify for the amino acid that was changed. The underlined and bold letters are those that replaced the original nucleotides. (Appendix A) * The name is constructed like: Citrobacter amalonaticus, Forward or Reverse Complementary, Original Amino Acid, place in sequence, New Amino Acid.

Primer	Name*	sequence	N	% GC	Tm (°C)
C361A (forward)	Ca_F_C361A*	5'- GCC.TAC.CAG.GGC.GGT.ACC. GCT .AAC.GAA.ACC.GAA.ATC.AGC.GCC -3'	42	26	86
C361A (Reverse)	Ca_Rc_C361A	3'- GGC.GCT.GAT.TTC.GGT.TTC.GTT. AGC .GGT.ACC.GCC.CTG.GTA.GGC -5'			
C361S (forward)	Ca_F_C361S	5'-GCC.TAC.CAG.GGC.GGT.ACC. TCT .AAC.GAA.ACC.GAA.ATC.AGC.GCC-3'	42	25	88
C361S (reverse)	Ca_Rc_C361S	3'-GGC GCT GAT TTC GGT TTC GTT AGA GGT ACC GCC CTG GTA GGC -5'			
M389A (forward)	Ca_F_M389A	5'- CTG.ATC.AAG.CCG.GGC. GCG .GGC.TTC.GAT.GAA.GGT.CTG -3'	36	23	83
M389A (reverse)	Ca_Rc_M389A	3'- CAG.ACC.TTC.ATC.GAA.GCC. CGC .GCC.CGG.CTT.GAT.CAG -5'			
T360A (forward)	Ca_F_T360A	5'- GCC.TAC.CAG.GGC.GGT. GCC .TGT.AAC.GAA.ACC.GAA.ATC.AGC.GCC -3'	42	26	89
T360A (reverse)	Ca_Rc_T360A	3'-GGC.GCT.GAT.TTC.GGT.TTC.GTT.ACA. GGC .ACC.GCC.CTG.GTA.GGC-5'			
T360S (forward)	Ca_F_T360S	5'- GCC.TAC.CAG.GGC.GGT. TCC .TGT.AAC.GAA.ACC.GAA.ATC.AGC.GCC -3'	42	25	88
T360S (reverse)	Ca_Rc_T360S	3'- GGC.GCT.GAT.TTC.GGT.TTC.GTT.ACA. GGA .ACC.GCC.CTG.GTA.GGC -5'			
L384A (forward)	Ca_F_L384A	5'- CGT CCG.ATG.CGT.ATG. GCG .ATC.AAG.CCG.GGC -3'	30	20	80
L384A (reverse)	Ca_Rc_L384A	3'- GCC.CGG.CTT.GAT. GCG .CAT.ACG.CAT.CGG ACG -5'			

4.2.2. Polymerase Chain Reaction

To introduce the mutations in the plasmid construct pET28b-MAL, a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was done. The principle of a PCR is the replication of DNA. This process (Figure 16: Global overview of a mutagenic PCR (https://www.researchgate.net/figure/256334332_fig1_Schematic-diagram-of-the-PCR-based-site-directed-mutagenesis-procedure-used-to-produce)Figure 16) is composed of different steps: (I), the denaturation of the template DNA from ds DNA to ss DNA; (II), the annealing of the primers to the ss DNA template and (III), the extension step in which the polymerase replicates the complementarity DNA strand. This process is repeated several times to amplify the amount of newly formed ds DNA strands. A mutagenic PCR has one difference, the primers have some different nucleotides than the parental DNA, these nucleotides are the wanted alteration that needed to be implemented.

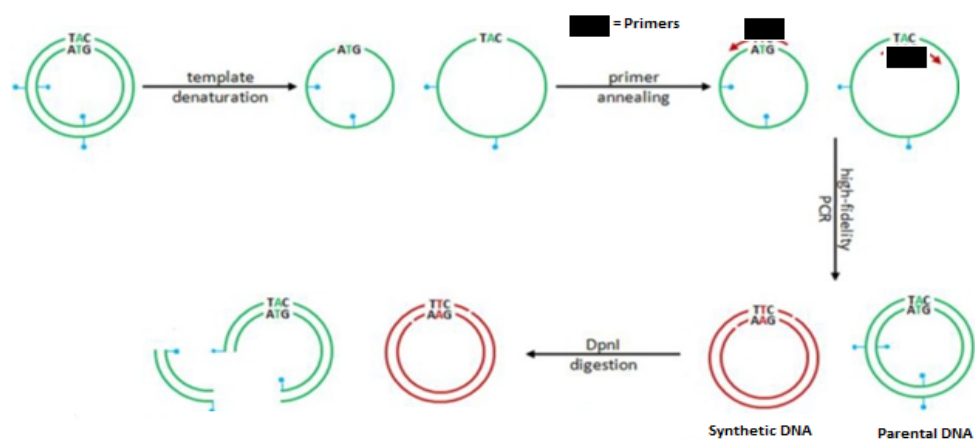


Figure 16: Global overview of a mutagenic PCR (https://www.researchgate.net/figure/256334332_fig1_Schematic-diagram-of-the-PCR-based-site-directed-mutagenesis-procedure-used-to-produce)

The site directed mutagenesis was done with a mutagenic PCR protocol to alter the nucleotides with the designed synthetic primers. All the PCR reactions were done with the Eppendorf 5331 Mastercycler gradient, unless it is specifically mentioned it was not. The PCR reaction mixture (Table 2) used 10 ng of template DNA, 125 ng of both forward and reverse complementary primers, 250 μ M of each dNTPs, 2,5 U of Phusion DNA polymerase (Thermo Scientific) and the Phusion HF buffer. The PCR was build up as followed: (I) hot start denaturation of the plasmid DNA (98 °C, 1 min); (II) eighteen cycles that start with a second denaturation (98 °C, 20 s) step, followed by an annealing step (52-68 °C, 30-50 s) in which the synthetic primers are bound to the denatured plasmid DNA, followed by the elongation step (72 °C, 6 min) in which the Phusion HF DNA polymerase is activated to extend the DNA chain; and (III) an extra elongation step (72 °C, 10 min). Then the PCR mixture was cooled down to 4 °C.

Now that the newly mutated plasmid was obtained, the parental non-mutated plasmid needed to be destroyed. This was done with the restriction enzyme DpnI (Figure 16), which digests DNA that is methylated, specifically at the N6-methyladenine site. This enzyme will not cut the newly formed plasmids because it was produced synthetically and it is not methylated. Methylation of DNA happens in the cell by an enzyme called DNA methyltransferase, so only the parental DNA produced in *E.coli* will be restricted. When the enzyme was added (1 μ l), it was incubated for 1 h at 37 °C.

Table 2: PCR reaction mixture

Solutions used	Amount
Milli-Q water	31,25 μ l
HF buffer 5X	10 μ l
Plasmid DNA stock (10 ng/ μ l)	2 μ l
Forward primer stock (50 ng/ μ l)	2,5 μ l
Reverse primer stock (50 ng/ μ l)	2,5 μ l
Phusion HF polymerase	0,5 μ l (2,5 U)
dNTP's stock (10 mM)	1,25 μ l

4.3. Agarose gel electrophoresis

To assess that the PCR was successful and that the plasmids were amplified, a gel electrophoresis was done on the Mupid-EXu Submarine electrophoresis system. The method is based on size exclusion. The agarose matrix pores will allow that smaller DNA fragments are less withheld than larger DNA fragments, while a positive charged anode pulls the negatively charged DNA fragments through the matrix. The pores will allow the smaller DNA fragments to migrate faster through the matrix and the different DNA fragments were separated. The Generuler 1kb DNA ladder (Thermo Scientific) was run together with the samples. A ladder is a mix which has different sized DNA fragments of known size that were used as a reference for the used samples. The range of this ladder is 250 bp to 10 kbp (Appendix B). When the matrix is prepared GelRed™ nucleic acid stain solution (1X) is added. The GelRed dye helped with the detection of the different DNA bands in the matrix. When GelRed bound to the DNA in the agarose matrix it fluoresced and this could be measured with the Biorad GelDoc™ EZ imager which provided a graphical picture which showed if the plasmids were formed during the PCR (Figure 17).

The protocol was executed as followed: (I) an 0,8 % agarose gel was made with GelRed TM nucleic acid stain solution (X1, Biotium Inc), (II) the samples (2 µl of the PCR product) were mixed with loading dye (4 µl, Thermo Scientific) and loaded in the wells of the 0,8 % agarose gel, (III) a ladder (5 µl, Thermo Scientific) was run as a reference, (IV) an electric field is applied to the gel, 100 volts for 30 min. The gel was imaged by the Biorad GelDoc TM EZ imager (Figure 17).

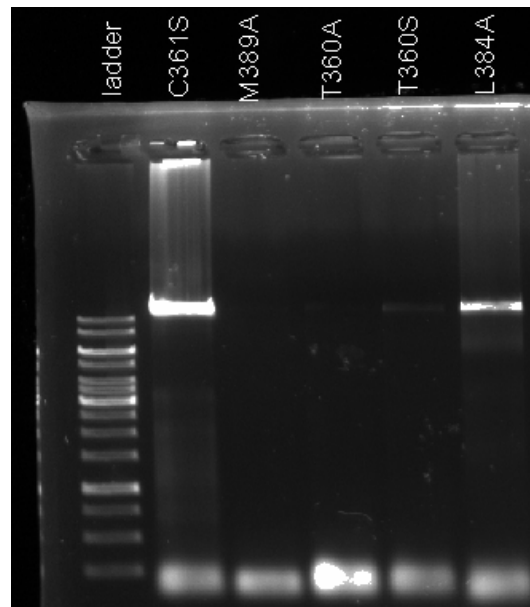


Figure 17: Example of an 0,8% agarose electrophoresis gel with plasmid samples (PCR products).

4.4. Transformation of *E. coli*

The transformation of the newly formed plasmid was done into two different *E. coli* strains. The first is the transformation to *E. coli* DH5α which was used for the storage and propagation of the plasmid. The second is the transformation to *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) which was used for protein expression. The plasmid will be transferred in the competent cell with a heat shock protocol. This protocol is based on the observation that certain microorganism can ingest foreign DNA from their environment. This heat shock protocol used a sudden raise of temperature to form pores in the plasma membrane of the host cells which let the plasmid DNA migrate inside. After the heat shock the cells are put on ice to close the pores and restore the plasma membrane. The protocol was executed as followed: (I) the plasmid (the PCR product of 10 µl or ~100 µg/ml sample) was added to 100 µl of competent cells and incubated on ice for 20 min, (II) the cells are heated at 42 °C for 1,5 min; (III) the cells are cooled down on ice for 2 min, (IV) 800 µl of LB media is added and the mixture is incubated for 1 h at 37 °C and (V) cells are centrifuged and plated on a LB with kanamycin agar (Appendix C).

4.5. Plasmid propagation and purification

In case that the transformation was successful, *E.coli* DH5 α colonies grew on the plate. Some of the colonies were selected to grow in Lysogenic Broth (LB) media with kanamycin to get enough biomass of bacterial culture to isolate the plasmid DNA. The protocol was as followed: in a 50 ml falcon, 5 ml of LB media, 5 μ l of kanamycin (50 ng/ μ l) and one ticked colony of the plate was added. The culture was grown overnight at 37 °C.

The Gene Jet Plasmid MiniPrep Kit (Thermo Scientific) was used to extract the plasmid from the grown cultures. The protocol was as followed: (I) The bacteria cultures were spun down at 4000 rpm at 4 °C for 5 min in the Beckman Coulter Allegra 25R centrifuge, (II) the supernatant was discarded and the pellet was resuspended in 250 μ l of the kit resuspension buffer and transferred to a 1,5 ml Eppendorf tube, (III) 250 μ l of lysis solution was added to break open the cells, (IV) 350 μ l of neutralization solution was added to stop the lysis, (V) the tube was centrifuged for 5 min at 14000 rpm in the Eppendorf 5417R centrifuge, (VI) the supernatant containing the plasmid is transferred to the Gene Jet spin column (no cell debris should be taken) and centrifuged for 1 min at 13000 rpm to bind the plasmid DNA to the membrane, (VII) the flow-through is discarded and 500 μ l of washing buffer is added to the column and centrifuged 1 min at 13000 rpm, (VIII) 50 μ l of the kit elution buffer is added and the column incubated for 2 min at room temperature, (XI) to eluted the plasmid DNA the column is centrifuged for 2 min at 13000 rpm. To determine that the isolation of plasmid DNA was successful, an 0,8% agarose electrophoresis gel was run and spectrophotometric measurement with the Nanodrop spectrophotometer was done.

4.6. Nanodrop spectrophotometer for DNA and protein quantification

The NanoDrop 2000 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific) was used to quantify the concentrations of the plasmids and expressed proteins. The general idea is that with a spectrophotometrically measurements the concentration can be calculated with the help of the law of Lambert-Beer (Figure 18). The formula explains that a nucleic acid concentration can be calculated if the absorbance measurement is done (at 260 nm for nucleic acids) when the path length and the extinction coefficient is known. The absorbance of the measurements should be between 0,25 – 2 A to be a representable result. The protocol for plasmid quantification was done as followed: (I) choosing the nucleic acid protocol (which reads the absorbance at 260 nm) for ds DNA, (II) setting up the blank with the buffer in which the plasmid DNA is stored, (III) pipetting an aliquot (1 μ l) of the sample on the measuring lens and measure the spectrum from 220 – 340 nm, (IV) drying the lens with a dust-free wipe and check the measurements obtained. Then the nucleic acid concentration was calculated with Law of Lambert-Beer (Figure 18).

$$c = \frac{(A * \epsilon)}{b}$$

Figure 18: The law of Lambert-Beer (c = nucleic acid concentration in ng/ μ l, A = absorbance in UA at 260 nm, ϵ = extinction coefficient in ng.cm/ μ l and b = path length in cm).

The protein protocol is a little different and was as followed: (I) choosing the method for measurement of proteins A280 and fill the required parameters (molecular weight of the MAL enzyme, 90924 g/moles, and extinction coefficient, 74720 l/moles), (II) setting up the blank with milli-Q water, (III) pipetting an aliquot (1 µl) of the sample on the measuring lens, measuring the absorbance at 280 nm, (IV) drying the lens with a dust-free wipe and check the results. The Law of Beer (Figure 19) was used to calculate the protein concentration.

$$C = \left(\frac{A}{(\epsilon * b)} \right) * MW$$

Figure 19: The law of Beer (c = protein concentration in g/l or µg/µl, A = absorbance in A, ε= extinction coefficient in l/moles.cm, b = path length in cm, MW = proteins molecular weight in g/moles).

4.7. Plasmid sequencing

The purified plasmid was send off for sequencing by Eurofins Genomics (Ebersberg, Germany). The sample was sequenced with a T7-promotor and T7-terminator primer since the plasmid construct pET28-MAL contain the T7 promoter and T7 terminator regions. When the sequencing results were available, a sequence alignment with the program Clustal Omega (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>) was done. The native MAL sequence was used as the reference to check if the desired mutations were introduced in the gene and no other mutations occurred.

4.8. Protein expression and purification

4.8.1. Protein expression

If the results of the plasmid sequencing were positive and only the wanted mutation was implemented in the MAL gene, the transformation to the host cell *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) was done for protein expression. The transformation to *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) was done with the same protocol as for the *E.coli* DH5α transformation. First, a preculture was grown to gain a sustainable amount of microorganism before starting the protein expression. From the transformed *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) plate four colonies were selected and added to a 50-ml Falcon tube with 5 ml of LB media with kanamycin (50 ng/ml). The preculture was incubated 6-8 h at 37 °C.

The protein expression was achieved by growing the cells in LB/kanamycin media supplemented with the auto-induction solution. The auto-induction media ensured that the protein expression by *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) happened. It contained glucose, glycerol, lactose and needed salts (Appendix D). The expression of the protein is based on the lactose operon (*lac* operon). When the cultures are inoculated the microorganisms prefer to consume glucose first, the moment the glucose is depleted, the lactose is consumed and will induce the *lac* operon to stop repressing the promotor for protein expression (Figure 20).

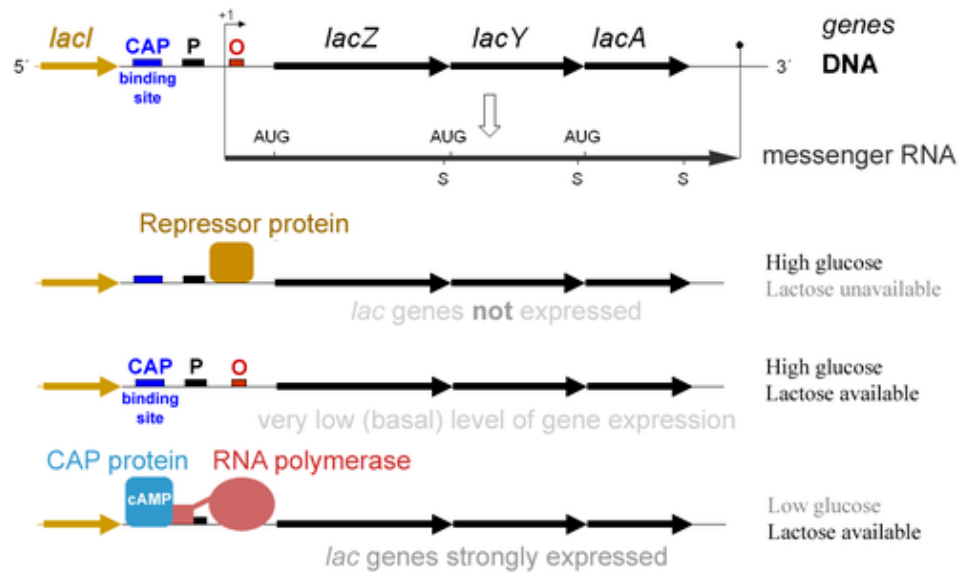


Figure 20: Scheme of how the *Lac* Operon works with different mixture of glucose and lactose.

The cultures were grown overnight at 30 °C and at 200 rpm in the KS 501 Digital IKA®-WERKE shake incubator. After that the cultures had grown, the microorganisms were separated from the LB media through centrifugation. The cultures were centrifuged at 4000 rpm, 4 °C for 5 min in the Beckman Coulter Allegra 25R centrifuge. The pellet was frozen at – 20 °C to help the lysis of the cells.

The next step involved the sonication of the cells which breaks the cell walls and frees the expressed proteins. The Branson Digital Sonifier Models 250 and 450 with an 1/8 inch tip adequate for volumes between 1-10 ml was used to break open the cells and gain the lysate. The protocol was as followed: (I) Around 10 ml of lysis buffer (50 mM phosphate buffer pH 8, 300 mM NaCl and 10 mM imidazole) was added to the pellet, (II) the pellet was dissolved in the buffer, (III) the sonication was done at 30 % amplitude for intervals of 1 min for 5 times, (IV) the lysate was centrifuged and the supernatant filtered with a 0,45 µm cellulose filter. This gained filtrate containing the expressed protein was used in the purification methods.

4.8.2. SDS-PAGE

Before the purification protocol was carried out, the presence of the expressed protein in the lysate was checked through a Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). The test was done with the Biorad PowerPac™ basic. The method uses sodium dodecyl sulphate that is a detergent and which is mixed with the protein samples. The mixture is heated and the proteins will be denatured by the Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate molecule that coated the denatured proteins and turned them into linear negatively charged polypeptide chains. The added DTT disrupted the disulphide bonds and boosted the denaturation of the protein. The protein mix is then loaded on a polyacrylamide gel and an electrical field is set. The polypeptide chains will migrate towards the anode and are separated by their molecular weight. The 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase monomer has a molecular weight of circa 45 kDa.

The protocol was as followed: (I) Check the protein sample if it is clear or if precipitation is present, (II) the protein sample (23 µl) was mixed with 4X Sample Buffer (7,5 µl), (III) the samples were denatured in a heating block at 95 °C for 10 min, (IV) the samples were centrifuged for 5min at 12000rpm in order to pellet any cell debris, (V) the samples (5, 7, 15 µl) and the Precision Plus Protein™ Unstained Standards ladder (5 µl with a range of 10 to 250 kDa, Appendix E) were loaded onto the gel, (VI) the gel was run at 300 volts for 30-40 min, (VII) the gel was imaged by the Biorad GelDoc™ EZ imager.

4.8.3. Protein purification

The purification of the protein was done with two different methods. They were tried and tested to investigate which is the most effective and efficient way to purify the protein. Both methods are based on an immobilized metal-ion affinity chromatography (IMAC). The principle of the immobilized metal-ion affinity chromatography is based on the fact that the protein to be purified is expressed with a 6X His-Tag in the C-terminal tail when produced by the *E.coli* BL21 (DE3). The Histidine-tag has a high selective affinity for Ni²⁺ that is immobilized in the column matrix. Consequently, the proteins containing a His-Tag are selectively bound to the matrix of the column when loaded. A step with washing buffer (50 mM phosphate pH8, 20 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl) ensures that the rest of unwanted proteins that are non-specifically bounded the column are washed off. The protein is eluted from the column with an elution buffer (50 mM phosphate pH8, 500 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl). This buffer contains a high concentration of imidazole. Imidazole has a similar molecular structure than histidine so, it competes against the MAL protein and the column released the MAL that is eluted.

4.8.4. Ni-NTA Spin Column protein purification

The first purification method used a Ni-NTA spin column from Qiagen. The spin columns bound the wanted proteins that have a Histidine-Tag with a maximum capacity of 300 µg/ml, and let the other unwanted proteins and intracellular material flow-through the column. The protocol suggested by the manufacturer was optimized for maximum recovery of the MAL enzymes. Instead of washing with only 20 mM imidazole, a second washing step with higher concentration of imidazole in the buffer (200 mM) was added to clear the nonspecific bounded proteins and have a higher purity of the MAL protein. The protocol was done using the Eppendorf 5417R centrifuge and was as followed: I) The spin column was loaded with 600 µl of lysis buffer (50 mM phosphate buffer pH 8, 300 mM NaCl and 10 mM imidazole) and centrifuged at 2900 rpm for 2 min to calibrate the column, II) the filtered lysate was loaded and centrifuged at 1600 rpm for 5 min, III) the previous step was repeated until all the lysate was centrifuged, IV) 600 µl of washing buffer (50 mM phosphate pH8, 30 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl) was loaded and centrifuged at 2900 rpm for 2 min, V) previous step was repeated, VI) 600 µl of the second washing buffer (50 mM phosphate pH8, 200 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl) was loaded and centrifuged at 2900 rpm for 2 min, VII) 300 µl of elution buffer (50 mM phosphate pH8, 500 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl) was loaded and centrifuged at 2900 rpm for 2 min to release the protein of the column.

4.8.5. ÄKTA purifier protein purification

The second purification method used a Histrap™ Excel column in an ÄKTA purifier system. The Histrap™ Excel column is packed with a Ni²⁺ sepharose matrix that bounded the Histidine-tagged proteins. The protocol was as followed: (I) all the used solutions were vacuum filtered so, no solids or air bubbles could get stuck in the lines of the ÄKTA purifier, (II) the ÄKTA system was washed with milli-Q water for 15 ml, (III) the column was inserted, (IV) the column was cleaned with milli-Q water for 10 ml in order to remove the ethanol solution (20%) in which the column is stored, (V) a blank run was carried out in order to remove any lingering proteins or contaminants in the column, (VI) the protein was loaded onto the column and washed with buffer A (50 mM phosphate pH8, 20 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl), (VI) a gradient (Figure 21) that started with 100 % of buffer A (50 mM phosphate pH8, 20 mM imidazole, 300 mM NaCl) and gradually switched to 100 % of Buffer B (50mM phosphate pH8, 500 mM imidazole, 300mM NaCl) was set up to elute the protein and collect the different fractions, (VII) the elution of proteins was followed through the monitoring of the absorbance at 280nm.

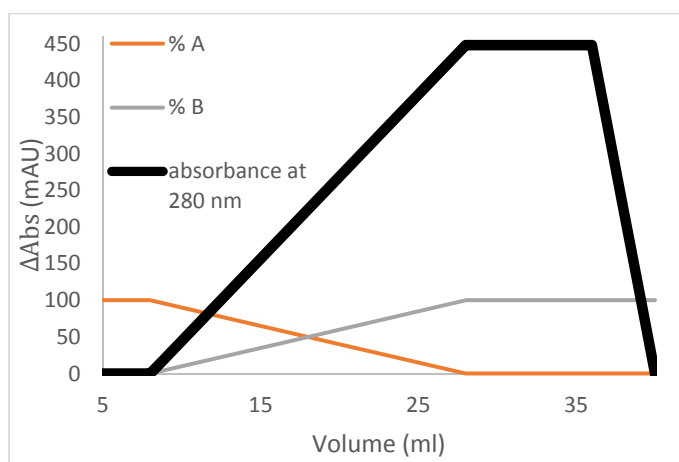


Figure 21: Blank run of the ÄKTA with the gradient of % A and % B.

4.8.6. Protein concentration

The purified protein samples were checked in an SDS-PAGE to verify if the protein was pure enough and not lost in the purification process. The Amicon Ultra 15 centrifugal filters were used for concentrating the proteins and exchanging the buffer. This step was done with the intention of removing the imidazole and salts from the previous buffers and store the enzymes in a suitable buffer. The Amicon Ultra 15 has a membrane which withheld all molecules that have a higher molecular weight than 10 kDa. The protocol was executed in the Beckman Coulter Allegra 25R at 3900 rpm and at 4°C as followed: (I) loading the column with milli-Q water and centrifuge for 5 min in order to wash the membrane, (II) discarding the liquid that went through the membrane, loading the sample containing the purified protein and centrifuging for 15-20 min, (III) repeating until all the protein sample has been loaded, (IV) rinsing the column with 9 ml of storing buffer (50 mM phosphate buffer, 2 mM MgCl₂ and 0,1 mM KCl) and centrifuging for 20 min or until less than 2 ml is left, (V) repeat the previous step, (VI) pipette carefully the retained liquid out of the falcon in a 1,5-ml tube. The final mixture was quantified in the Nano drop spectrophotometer define the protein concentration and then the mixture was frozen in the – 80 °C freezer.

4.9. Activity assays

4.9.1. Measurement of the activity of MAL enzyme on 3-methyl aspartate, L-Lysine and β -Lysine

Once the protein was purified and concentrated, activity assays were carried out in order to determine the activity and the kinetic constants of the native and mutated MAL enzymes on the 3-methylaspartate, and the new substrates L-lysine and β -lysine. In one of the assays, the focus lay on the detection of the product 6-aminohept-2-enoic acid and other put the focus on detecting the product ammonia. These should be the two products of the theoretical conversion of Lysine with the MAL enzymes (Figure 22). All the activity assays were spectrophotometrically measured with the FluoStar Omega plate reader. The absorbance was measured at specific wavelengths to determine if an increment or decrease in absorbance can be detected in the mixture during the reactions. The reactions were done in triplicates to calculate the standard deviation for the determined results. The received absorbance measurements were used together with the law of Lambert-Beer (Figure 18) to calculate the different kinetic activities.

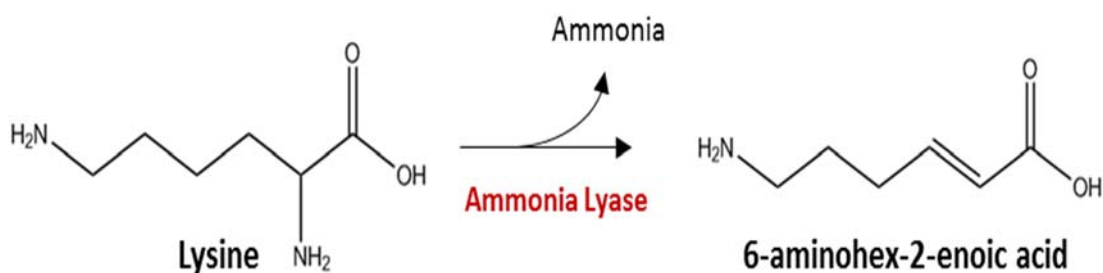


Figure 22: The theoretical conversion of lysine by an ammonia lyase enzyme

4.9.2. Activity assay on 3-methyl-aspartate: detection of mesaconate

The activity of the MAL enzyme and mutant variants on the natural substrate 3-methylaspartate was measured spectrophotometrically. This assay was used to determine the kinetic constants of the native enzyme and if the kinetic constants of the variants were changed due to the mutations that were introduced. The assay measured the production of mesaconate at 240 nm. The mesaconate has a higher absorbance at 240 nm than 3-methylaspartate, so when it is formed an increment in the absorbance should be detected. The assay was done at 30 °C with the following conditions: 500 mM Tris-HCl pH 9.2, 20 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM KCl, paired with different concentration of 3-methyl aspartate (0.5-20 mM) and enzyme concentration (5-10 μ g/ml) (Botting et al. 1988) (Appendix F).

4.9.3. Activity on lysine: detection of 6-aminohept-2-ionic acid

The assay was based on the theoretical knowledge that when lysine is converted by the MAL enzyme, 6-aminohept-2-ionic acid (6-AHEA) is formed. The absorbance of 6-AHEA is higher than that of lysine. This implies that the moment that the MAL enzyme converts lysine, an increase in the absorbance should be measured. The absorbance was measured at 230 and 240 nm. The initial absorbance of the reaction mixture at 230 nm was higher than at 240 nm due to the higher absorbance of lysine at the former wavelength. Because of this, the 240 nm measurement was used in the calculations. The conditions of the assay were the same as the 3-methylaspartate assay. The assay was done at 30 °C with the following conditions: 500 mM Tris-HCl pH 9.2, 20 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM KCl. paired with different concentrations of L-lysine or β -lysine (10-30 mM) and enzyme concentrations (5 - 10 μ g/ml) (Botting et al. 1988).

4.9.4. Activity on lysine: detection of ammonium

The last assay determined spectrophotometrically the amount of ammonium produced during the conversion of lysine or 3-methyl aspartate. The Ammonia Assay Kit (Sigma-Aldrich) was used for the determination of ammonia in the samples. The fundamentals of this test (Figure 23) is that the ammonium reacts with α -ketoglutaric acid and reduces nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) when L-glutamate dehydrogenase is present. The oxidation of the NADPH will give a decrease in absorbance at 340 nm. This is directly proportional with the amount of ammonium in the mixture. Ammonium concentrations between 0,2-15 μ g/ml can be measured with this kit (Appendix G).

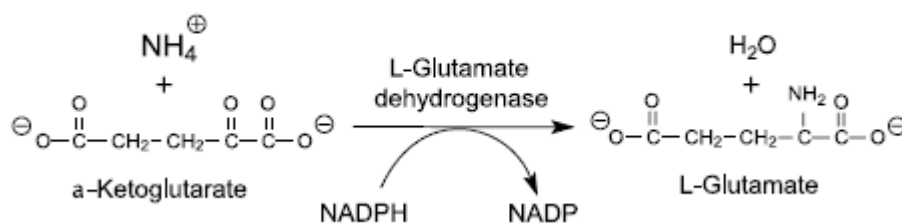


Figure 23: The coupled reaction used for the detection of ammonia.

5. Results

5.1. Mutagenesis of the MAL gene.

The mutagenic PCR as explained in the methods and materials section of the thesis (4.2. mutagenesis) had a similar build up for the generation of all the mutations (Table 3). Still, for all the different reactions that were done, the right annealing temperature for the primers needed to be optimized. If the primers do not bind to the denatured plasmid DNA, the DNA will not be replicated and no mutated plasmids will be formed.

Table 3: Overview of the mutagenic PCR protocol. Z and Y are the parameters that were optimized in the different PCR

Cycles	Process	Temperature (°C)	Time
X1	Denaturation I	98	1 min
X18	Denaturation II	98	20 sec
	Annealing	Z	Y sec
	Elongation I	72	6 min
X1	Elongation II	72	10 min
X1	Cooling down	4 to 10	30 min
X1	DpnI digestion	37	60 min

A first mutagenic PCR was done as a test to assure that the protocol and the concentration of primers, polymerase, dNTP mix and plasmid used, were adequate for the replication of the plasmid DNA. The experiment was done with an annealing temperature of 68 °C for 30 seconds using the forward and reverse primers for the mutation of Cysteine 361 to Alanine (C361A). The mutagenic PCR (Figure 24 A) was done in duplicates to procure more amplified plasmid in case the yield of the reaction was low.

The gel electrophoresis after the first experiment (Figure 24 A) displayed two intense bands which indicates that the plasmid had been amplified. This meant that the protocol and the concentration of the different components of the PCR mixture were appropriate. The band of the plasmid mixtures was around 10 kbp, which is higher than the expected 7 kbp. This could be due to a different DNA conformation that makes the plasmid migrate slower than normal. In the next experiment, mutagenic PCR to obtain the remaining plasmids with the desired mutations were carried out with an annealing temperature of 72 °C for 30 seconds (Figure 24 B **Error! Reference source not found.**).

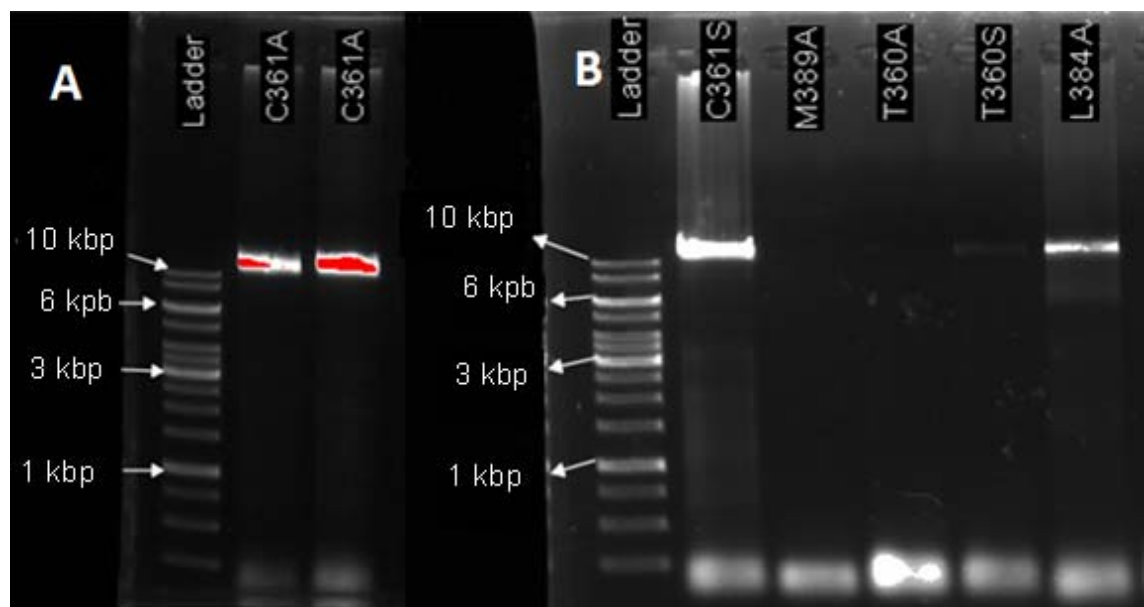


Figure 24: Gel electrophoresis of the PCR products obtained in the first mutagenic PCR with the intended mutation of C361A (A) and B: Gel electrophoresis of the mutagenic PCR with the remaining mutations (C361S, M389A, T360A, T360S and L384A).

The second experiment revealed (Figure 24 B) that the bands for C361S and L384A are clearly visible on the gel which meant that the amplification of the plasmid was successful. The PCR of M389A, T360A and T360S display no or very faint bands, which indicated the amplification was not executed optimally. After that these mutagenic PCR failed, the primers were checked through a spectrophotometric measurement with the NanoDrop to make sure that the concentration of the primers were adequate ($\sim 50 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$). The PCR to introduce the mutations M389A, T360A and T360S in the MAL gene were done again in the following experiment (Figure 25 A) where the PCR were optimized by changing the annealing temperature to 64°C and the annealing time to 50 seconds.

The gel (Figure 25 A) reveals that the plasmids that should contain the mutations M389A and T360A were amplified in a high quantity. The measurement of the bands on the gel were saturated, this means the maximum amount to be measured with the detection method was exceeded. So, lowering the annealing temperature to 64°C for 50 seconds was a good strategy for obtaining amplification with these two mutations. However, the amplification of the plasmid with the T360S mutation was not successful. The annealing temperature for this reaction was already set to 72 and 64°C . So, to determine the optimal annealing temperature, the next mutagenic PCR (Figure 25 B) was run applying range of various annealing temperatures from 58°C to 70°C for 40 seconds. The PCR was executed in the Biorad MyCycler™ Thermal cycler. This thermal cycler can produce different annealing temperatures at the same time in a multi-annealing temperature experiment.

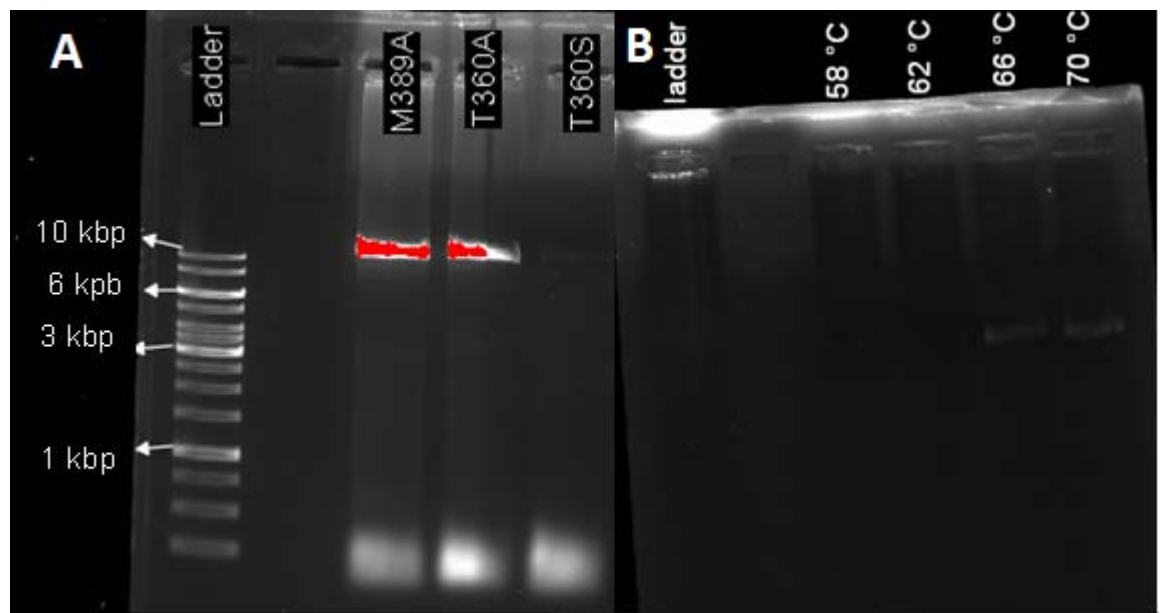


Figure 25: A: Gel electrophoresis of the mutagenic PCR for the mutations M389A, T360A and T360S. B: Gel electrophoresis of the mutagenic PCR with the T360S mutation with various annealing temperatures (58 , 62 , 66 and 70°C).

The gel made for checking the multi-annealing mutagenic PCR (Figure 25 B) showed faint bands for the reactions in which annealing temperatures of 66 and 70 °C were used. The new ladder did not run properly during the gel electrophoresis experiment. The reactions which used lower temperatures did not render bands. It can be concluded that these annealing temperatures were not optimum and that the optimal annealing temperature for this reaction should be around 70 °C. The various annealing temperature that were used reveal that this factor is not the cause for the low amplification.

It was decided to prepare new stock solutions: new primer solutions were made to 50 ng/μl, new milli-Q water was sterilized and a new plasmid stock was used. Figure 24 B displayed a faint band of the T360S mutation with the annealing conditions of 72 °C for 30 seconds. The conditions were repeated, but done in quadruplets to get enough plasmid material (Figure 26 A). The gel that checked this mutagenic PCR showed that with these conditions the expected faint bands were present. The three successful PCR mixtures were put together and used for the transformation protocol.

Due to the low yield obtained in the amplification of the plasmid with the T360S mutation, a last experiment was tried in order to optimize the conditions of the PCR. The following PCR used the mutations T360S to gain more plasmid material and the mutation C361S was used as a positive control. The optimal annealing condition for C361S is 72 °C for 30 seconds. This was changed to optimize it for the T360S mutations by prolonging the time to 40 seconds. The gel of the PCR products (Figure 26 B) displayed that the amplifications were successful for the C361S samples and not for the T360S samples. So, the problem for the failure of the T360S mutation probably relates with the primers or the annealing temperature. But, because time management, the samples were anyway used for the transformation into *E. coli* DH5α.

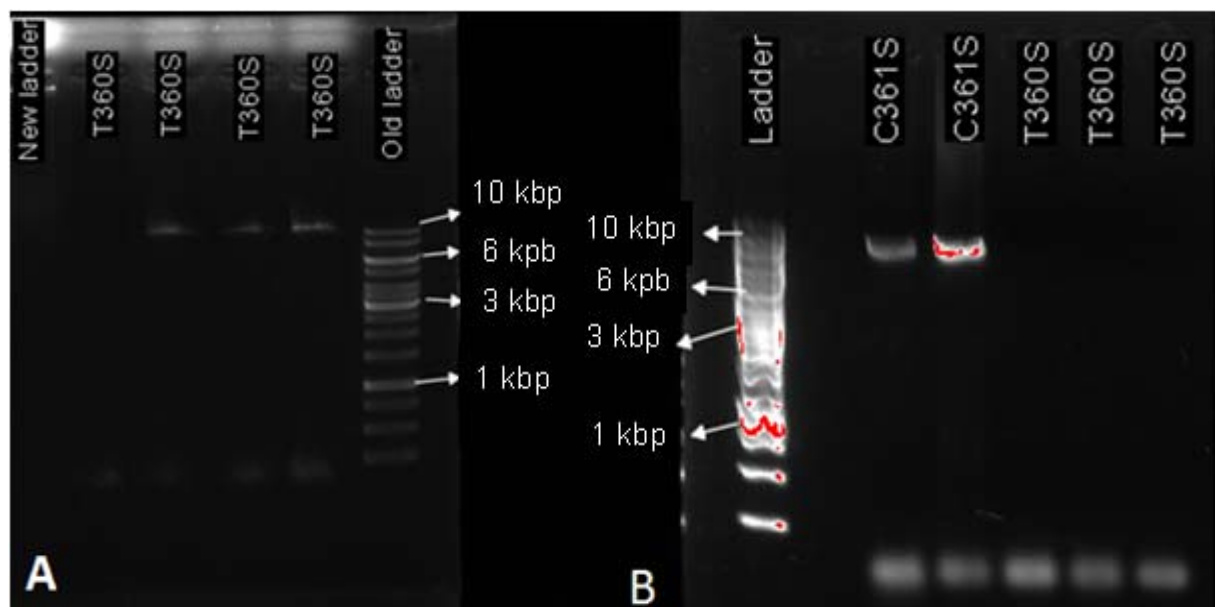


Figure 26:A: Gel electrophoresis of the mutagenic PCR with quadruplets of the T360S mutation. B: Gel electrophoresis of the mutagenic PCR with triplets of the T360S mutation and the mutation C361S is run as a reference.

The transformations to *E.coli* DH5 α were done with all the mutated plasmids that were obtained with the mutagenic PCR experiments. In the case of the plasmid with the T360S mutation, all the different acquired PCR mixtures were combined into one and used for the transformation. This transformation was successful even if the quantity of plasmid was low. All the transformation plates showed signs of growth (Figure 27).

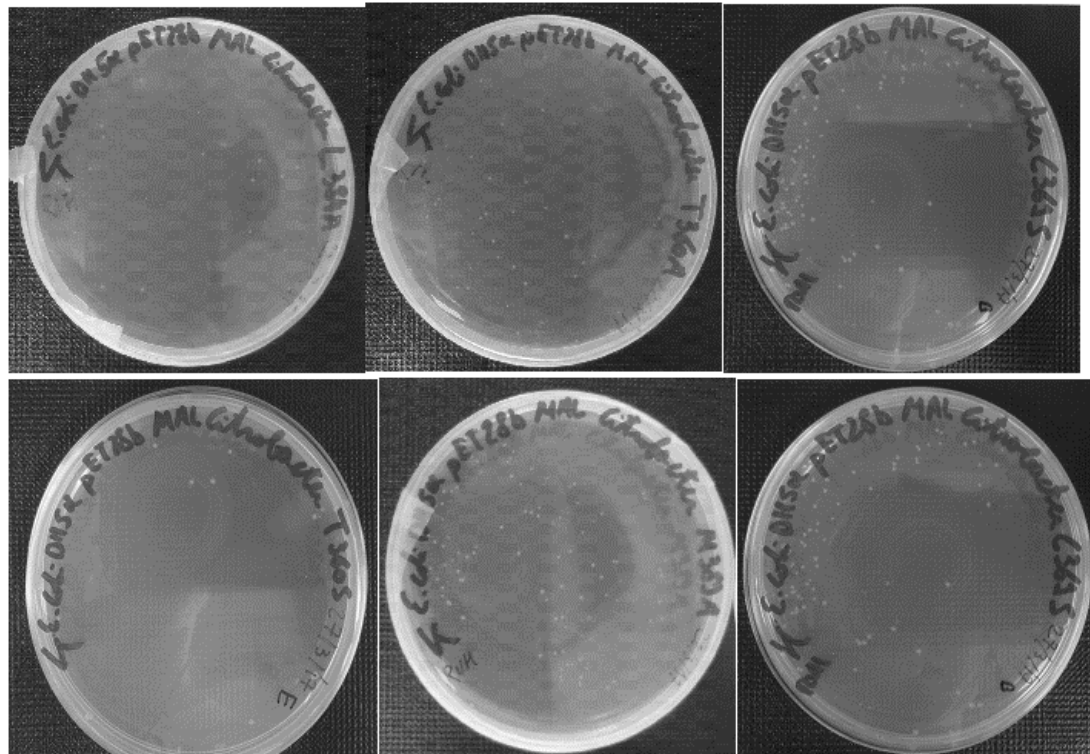


Figure 27: Picture of the transformed *E.coli* DH5 α plates in which isolated colonies can be seen. Left top to right down: *E.coli* transformed with the plasmids construct pET28-MAL containing the following mutations, L384A, T360A, C361S, T360S, M389A and C361A.

From the transformed *E.coli* DH5 α plates isolated colonies were selected and grown in LB media supplemented with kanamycin to increase the amount of biomass before the plasmid purification. The Gene Jet Plasmid Miniprep Kit (Thermo Scientific) was used to extract the plasmid from the grown cultures and a gel electrophoresis experiment was done to determine if the plasmids were still present after the purification (Figure 28).

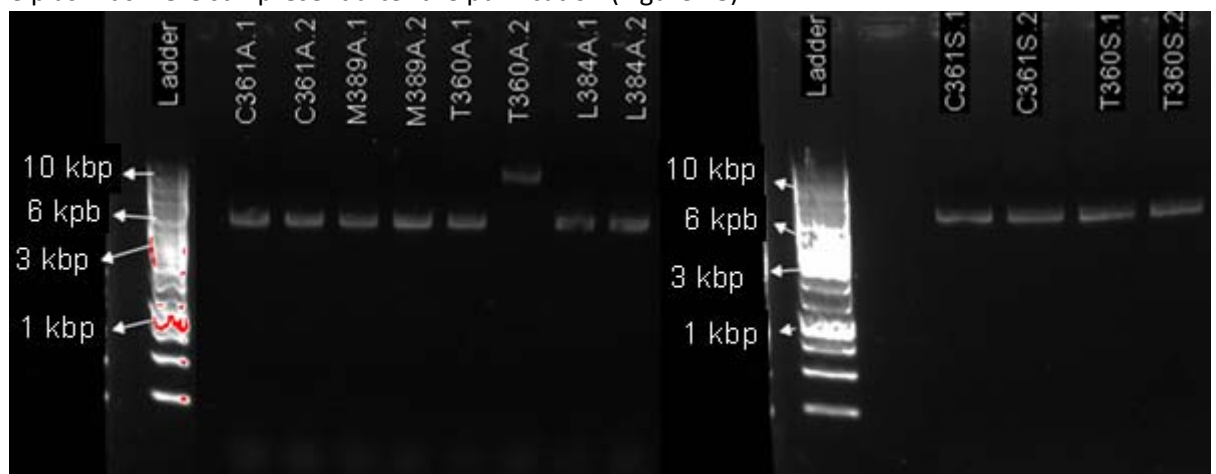


Figure 28: Gel electrophoresis of the purified plasmid samples after the Gene Jet Miniprep. The 1 or 2 behind the mutation indicates which colony was selected of the *E.coli* DH5 α plate.

The gel made to check the plasmid purification displayed that all the plasmids were present in the samples. All the bands of the samples were around 7 kbp of length, which is the expected size. Only the sample corresponding to the plasmid with the T360A mutation isolated from the colony 2 displayed a higher size (Figure 28, T360A.2 sample). It showed a size of around 10 kbp, this could indicate that there are extra nucleotides inserted in the sequence of the mutated plasmid or a different topology of the plasmid. The samples were prepared for sequencing (Eurofins Geonomics). After the sequencing results were available, they were aligned using the Clustal mega program. This created an alignment with the mutated MAL sequences and the original MAL sequence to display if the desired mutation was introduced in the gene and if other unwanted mutations happened.

The alignments revealed that the mutations C361A, C361S, T360A, T360S and L384A were successfully implemented (Figure 29). But the sequence alignment of the plasmid from some of the colonies had unwanted mutations. These samples were discarded and only the plasmid with the desired mutations and no others were used for the transformation into *E.coli* BL21 (DE3).

The M389A mutation entailed to change the methionine codon ATG to the alanine codon GCG. The mutation however, was not implemented in the plasmids obtained from both colonies. In this case, the PCR for introducing the M389A mutation was carried out again. The mutagenic PCR was executed with the same conditions, with an annealing temperature of 64 °C for 30 seconds (Figure 30 A). The results of this mutagenic PCR were contradictory. The test was done in duplicates and only one sample did the amplification. So, another PCR was done and new primer stocks were made for better amplification because the acquired amount of plasmid was probably too low to do a transformation. The annealing temperature was again 64 °C, but the annealing time was prolonged to 45 seconds to make sure that the primers had enough time to bind to the denatured plasmid DNA. The test was done in quadruplets to assure that enough plasmid was procured (Figure 30 B). The results were the same as the previous test and in total not enough plasmid was amplified. For the next PCR, a multi-annealing PCR was done to see if 64 °C was really the optimal annealing temperature. The various annealing temperatures were 55, 60 and 64 °C and each temperature was done in triplicates in the Biorad MyCycler™ Thermal cycler (Figure 30 C). The results of this PCR were not that conclusive. All the annealing temperatures did not create the plasmid in a great quantity. The amplification was low, but with all the different samples of M389A, the transformation could be done. All the replicated PCR mixtures were put together and were desalted with the Gene Jet PCR purification kit (Thermo Scientific). The desalting was done because the salts originated from the used HF buffer can affect the transformation negatively. The concentrated sample was then transformed to *E.coli* DH5α (Figure 31).

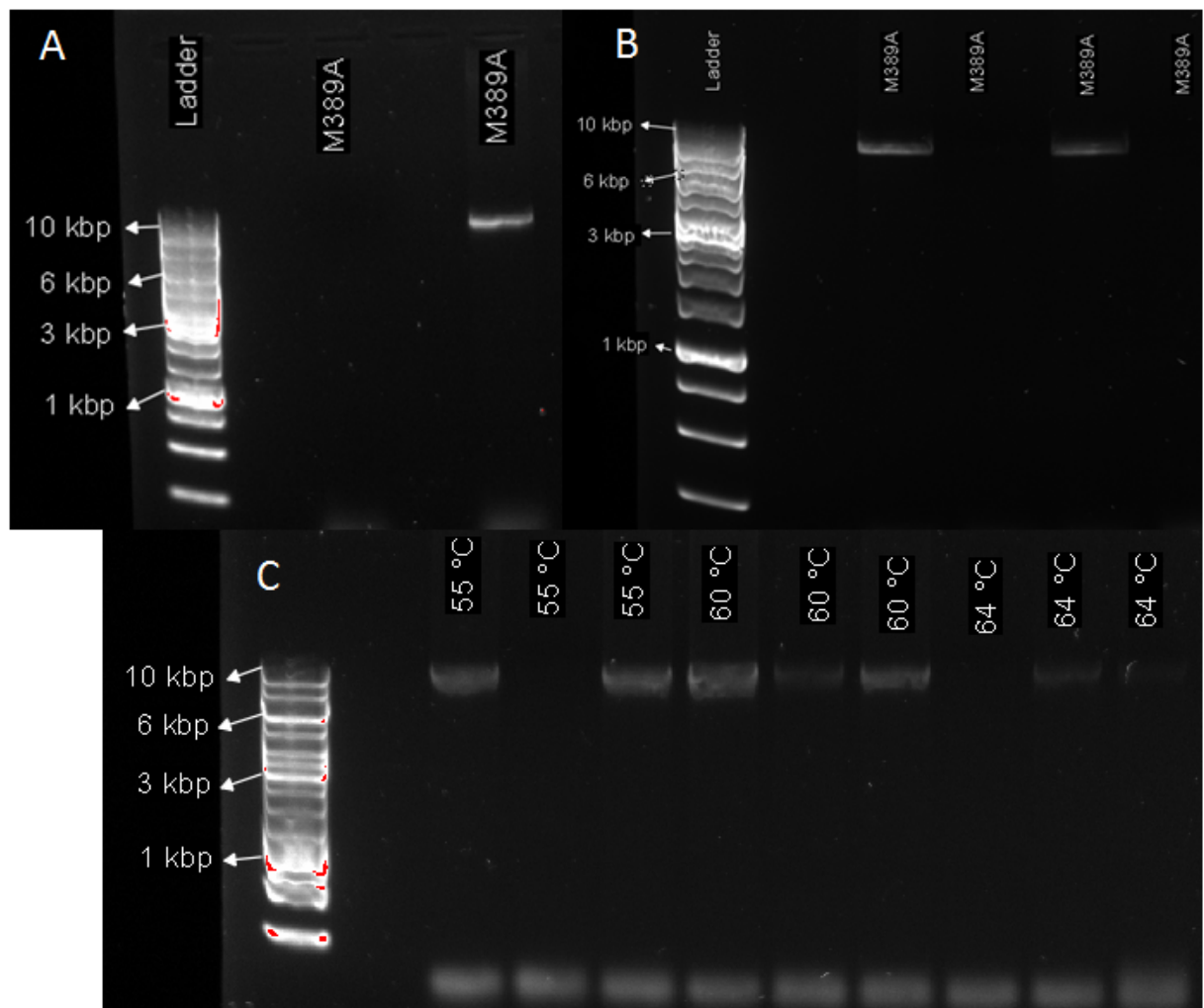


Figure 30: The gel electrophoresis experiment for the different PCR test do to acquire the M389A mutation.

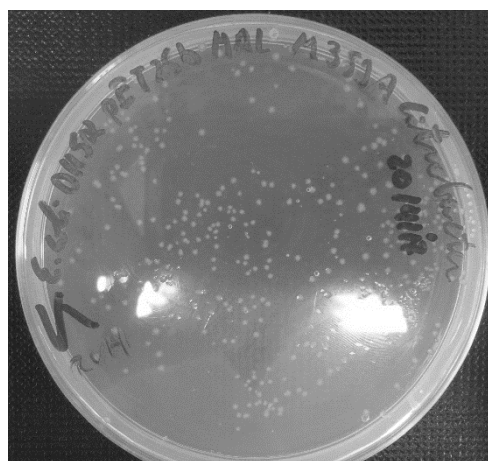


Figure 31: LB agar plate supplemented with kanamycin with the transformed *E. coli* DH5α colonies containing the plasmid with the mutation M389A in the MAL gene.

The plasmid purification of a newly formed *E. coli* DH5α colony was executed and confirmed in an agarose gel where a band of 7 kbp was visible. Samples were send off for sequencing (Eurofins Genomics). The alignment of the obtained sequencing results revealed that the mutation was implemented in the plasmid DNA and no unwanted mutation occurred (Figure 32).

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Original MAL      GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATG (Met) GGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
MAL M389A.Col 3  GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCGCG (Ala) GGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
                  ***** * *****

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Figure 32: The sequencing results of the plamid construct pET28-MAL containing the M389A mutation (Full alignment in Appendix H).

All the mutated plasmids were sequenced and the alignment revealed only the wanted mutation were implement. So, the plasmids were transformed to *E.coli* BL21 (DE3), the *E.coli* strain used for protein expression (Figure 33).

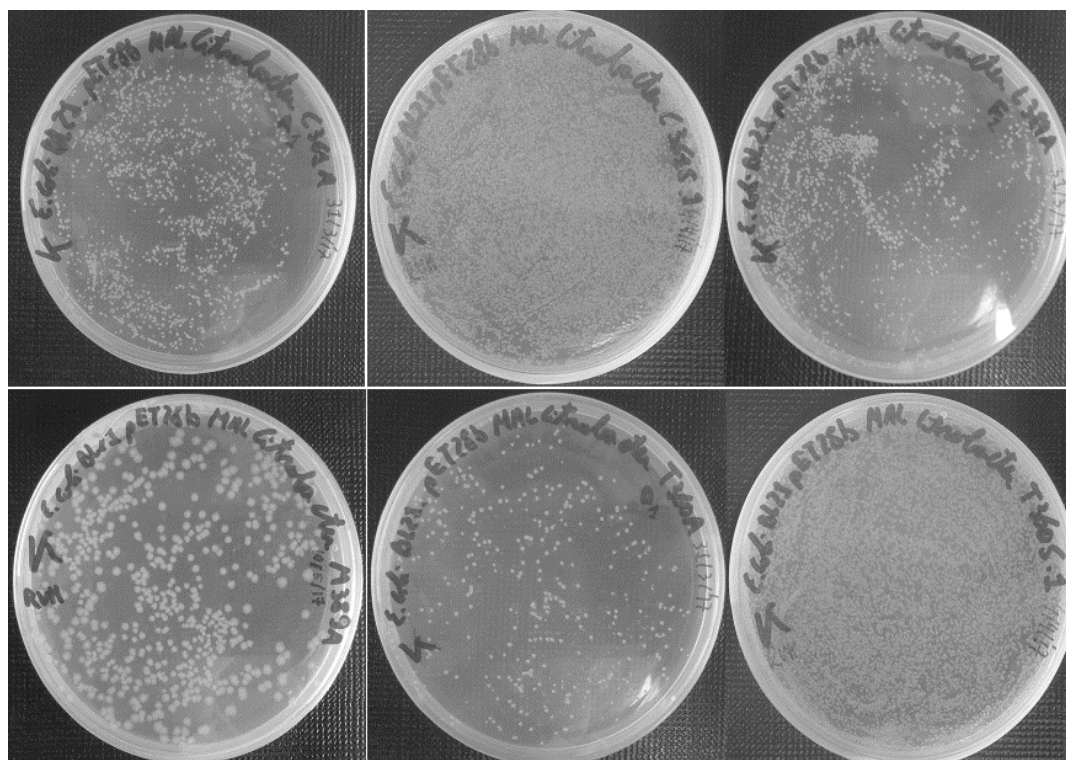


Figure 33: Transformed *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) plates. Left top to right down: *E.coli* transformed with the plasmids construct pET28-MAL containing the following mutations C361A, C361S, L384A, M389A, T360A and T360S.

5.2. Protein expression

The protein was expressed in *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) growing in LB media enriched with kanamycin and auto-induction media as explained in section 4.8.1. When the cultures had grown and the protein had been expressed, the protein was released out of the microorganism through sonication and centrifuged to separate the cell debris from the lysate. The presence of the expressed protein was checked in both the insoluble fraction (cell pellet) and the soluble fraction (lysate). If the protein was present in the cell pellet, it was an indication that it was expressed as an inclusion body. The presence of all the MAL enzyme and the MAL mutant variants in the lysate (intense band of ~ 45kDa) verified that the protein was expressed in a soluble way which is a good indication that the different proteins are well folded and active (Figure 34). The filtered lysate was then used in the protein purification.

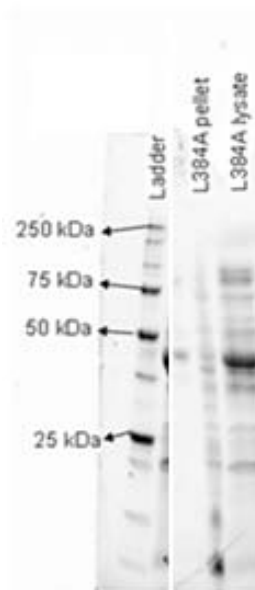


Figure 34: SDS-PAGE to inspect if the MAL L384A mutant variant was expressed. When the expression of the rest of the variants was checked similar results were obtained.

5.3. Protein purification

As explained, two purification methods were executed during the master thesis. The first method involved the use of the ÄKTA purifier system and the second method the Ni-NTA spin columns. To determine if the proteins were purified, SDS-PAGE gels were run to display the results.

5.3.1. ÄKTA purifier system

The ÄKTA purifier system has a built-in detector which monitors the absorbance of the stream at 280 nm. The spectrophotometer allows to detect when the protein samples are being eluted and in which fractions. But it does not verify if a certain chromatographic peak is the wanted protein, it only detects a protein.

The chromatograms obtained during the purification processes of the different variants (Figure 35) are composed of a black line that symbolizes the absorbance at 280 nm (mAU) that is measured and two grey lines that are the outer boundaries for the fractions that were collected with the eluted proteins. If we study the blank run (in which just buffer is present, not protein sample is loaded) (Figure 35 F), it shows a linear increment in the absorbance that correlates with the increasing imidazole concentration in the buffer. A comparison of the chromatograms of the proteins that were purified against the blank run displayed an extra peak (between 7-21 ml of the volume of the run) detected at the middle of the slope of the black line. The peak corresponded to a protein that was detected with the spectrophotometer. The height of this peak correlated with the quantity of protein eluted. After the protein was eluted, an SDS-PAGE was done on the selected fractions that showed proteins. The SDS-PAGE checked the size and the purity of the protein. The results from the SDS-PAGE and activity assays confirmed the identity of the MAL variants.

All the MAL variants were purified and detected during the ÄKTA run (Figure 35). The SDS-PAGE gels (Figure 36 and Figure 37) showed that all the variants had the right size of ~45 kDa because the bands were around the 50 kDa marker of the ladder and the purity was of a high degree because no contaminations were observed. However, not every purification was exactly the same.

The MAL variant C361A and C361S showed a similar visible peak in the ÄKTA run (Figure 35 A and B) and clear bands on the gels were detected (Figure 36). The detection of the MAL variant T360A and L384A with the ÄKTA was not very clear. There was only a small hump noticeable on the graph (Figure 35 C and E). This also translated in fainter bands that were displayed on the SDS-PAGE gel (Figure 37). The MAL variant T360S detection with the ÄTKA was very clear (Figure 35 D). The peak was the highest of all the proteins and together with the saturations on the SDS-PAGE gel (Figure 37), it indicated that the protein concentration was higher than the other proteins.

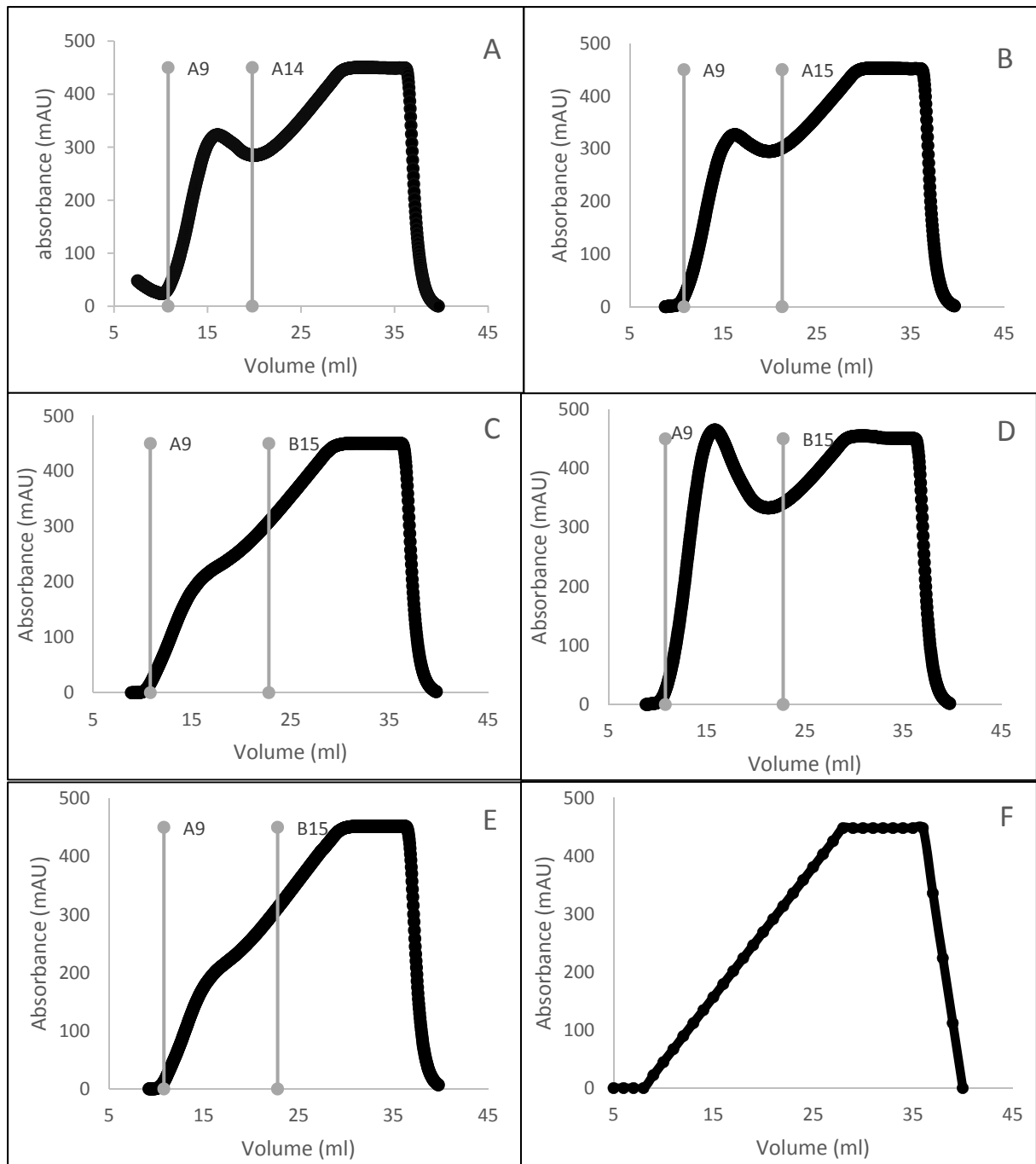


Figure 35: The chromatograms of the purification of the MALs variants through IMAC. A: MAL C361A, B: MAL C361S, C: MAL T360A, D: MAL T360S, E: MAL L384A and F: blank run. The space between the vertical grey lines represent the protein fractions that were selected.

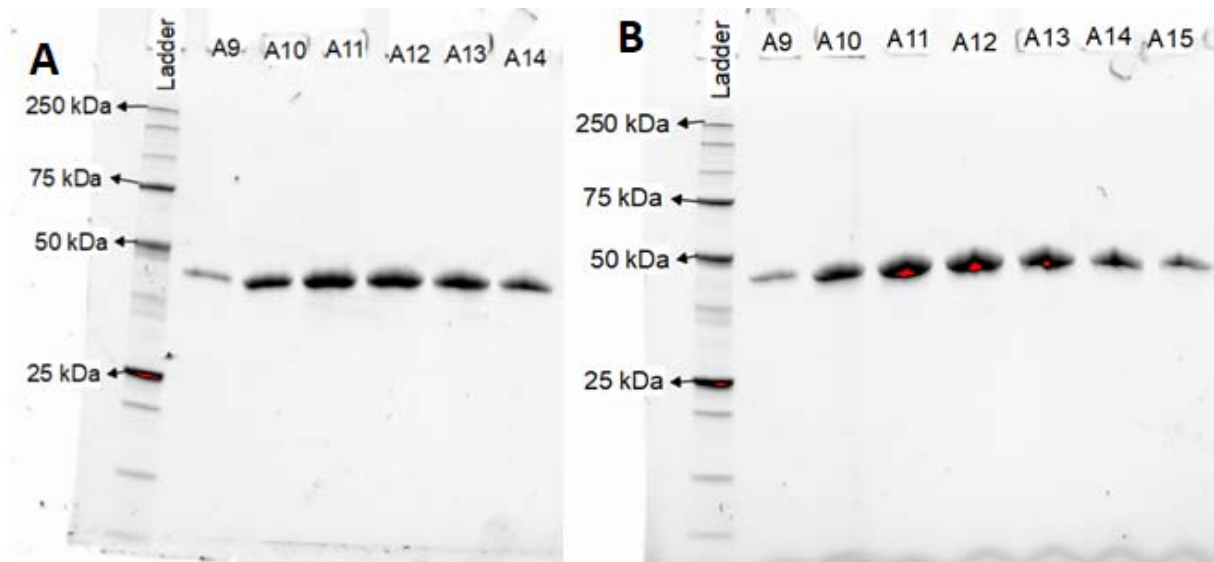


Figure 36: A: SDS-PAGE of fractions A9-A14 from the ÄKTA purification of MAL variant C361A. B: SDS-PAGE of fractions A9-A15 from the ÄKTA purification of MAL variant C361S

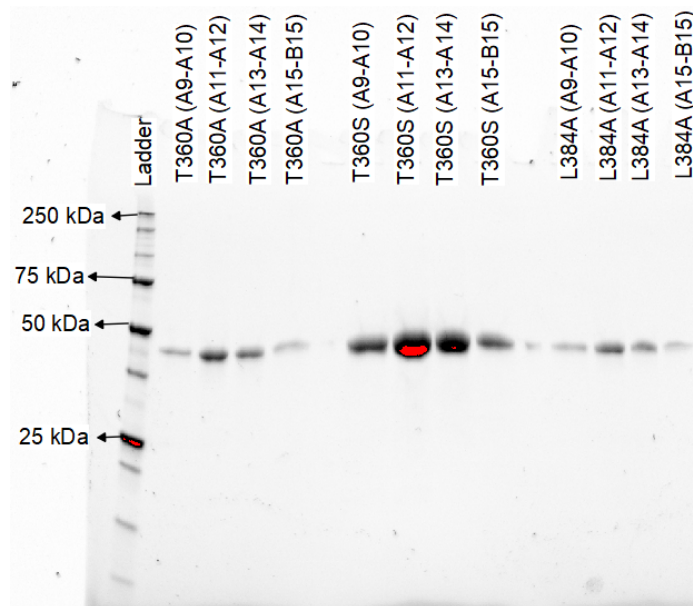


Figure 37: SDS-PAGE of the different samples obtained from the IMAC experiment for the protein purification of MAL variants: T360A, T360S and L384A. The different labels A9 to B15 represent the different fractions that were checked.

5.3.2. Ni-NTA spin columns

The purification of the different variants was also done with the Ni-NTA spin columns (Qiagen) as an alternative way of purification. The aim was to compare the performance of both methods of purification. After the purification, an SDS-PAGE was done to check if the proteins were pure. The SDS-PAGE was built up with various samples from the purification process. The first sample was the pellet which corresponded with the insoluble fraction of the culture where the protein was expressed. The second was the lysate that corresponded with the soluble fraction of the culture. The third was the flow through that did not bind to the column when loading the lysate. The next was the various washing steps and the last was the elution step to acquire the protein.

During the spin column tests, different concentrations of imidazole were used in the washing buffer to optimize the retrieving of a purer protein sample that had less contaminations and a higher yield.

The first experiment used the spin columns and a washing buffer of 20 mM imidazole (Figure 38 A). The figure shows that the matrix in the column did not bind all the expressed protein that is in the lysate since the flow through lanes showed an intense band around 45kDa that corresponds to the protein with the His-Tag. Probably the matrix in the column was saturated. The wash step with 20 mM imidazole did not do a great elimination of unwanted proteins. The lanes corresponding to the washing steps displays no or a few faint bands, which indicates that the 20 mM imidazole concentration is too low and there are still impurities present in the protein lanes (Figure 38 B).

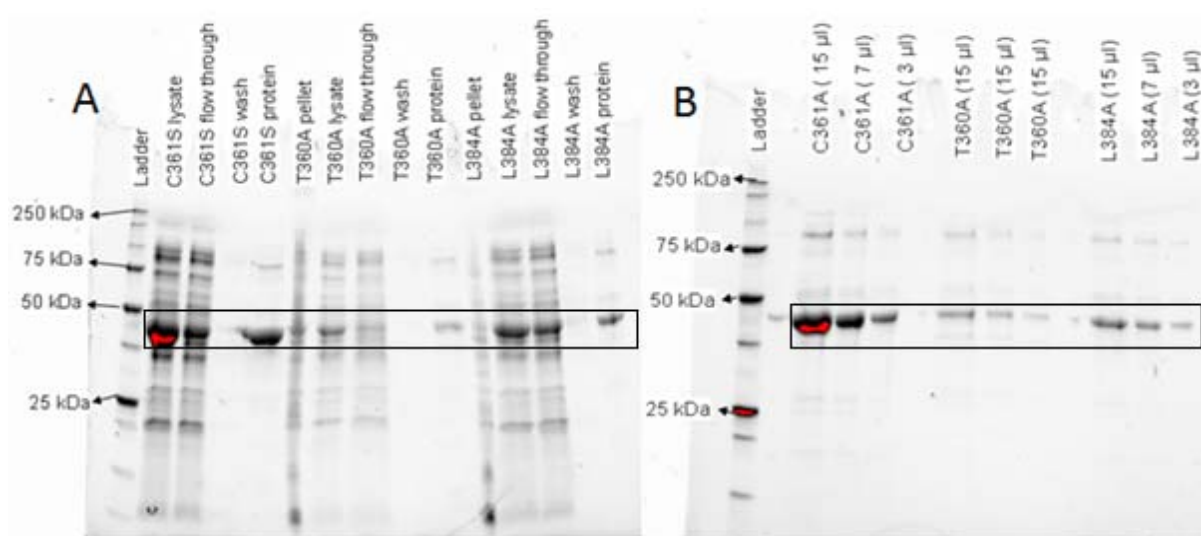


Figure 38: A: SDS-PAGE of the different fractions obtained during the purification with the spin columns using washing buffer of 20 mM imidazole. B: SDS-PAGE of the purified proteins (in different loading volumes) obtained. The black box is the desired protein that should be purified.

The next round of experiments raised the imidazole concentration of the washing buffer to 30 mM (Figure 39 A). The result of the SDS-PAGE gel was similar than in the previous purification experiment. The protein of the lysate did not bind completely to the column (as can be seen in the flow through lines) and the washing step did not remove all impurities of the sample. But the washing lane now indicates faint bands. So, the increase in the imidazole concentration did help to remove certain impurities and get a purer protein. In the following experiment, a higher concentration of imidazole in the washing buffer (40 mM) was used (Figure 39 B). The protein lanes looked even purer than the previous experiment, but there was still some contamination. Especially, a band of around 100 kDa can be observed in the gel. The proteins with lower molecular weight were washed from the matrix column by the 40 mM imidazole washing buffer.

In the last experiment that was done with the spin columns, an array of buffers with different concentration of imidazole was used to display if the protein could be purified to a greater extend (Figure 40). The purification was better with higher imidazole concentrations. The difference between the various washing steps was clearly visible, each higher concentration of imidazole removed more impurities away. But this also involved that with higher imidazole concentrations a part of the target protein was eluted before the elution step. This will mean that a choice needsto be made: a higher amount of protein or a very pure sample.

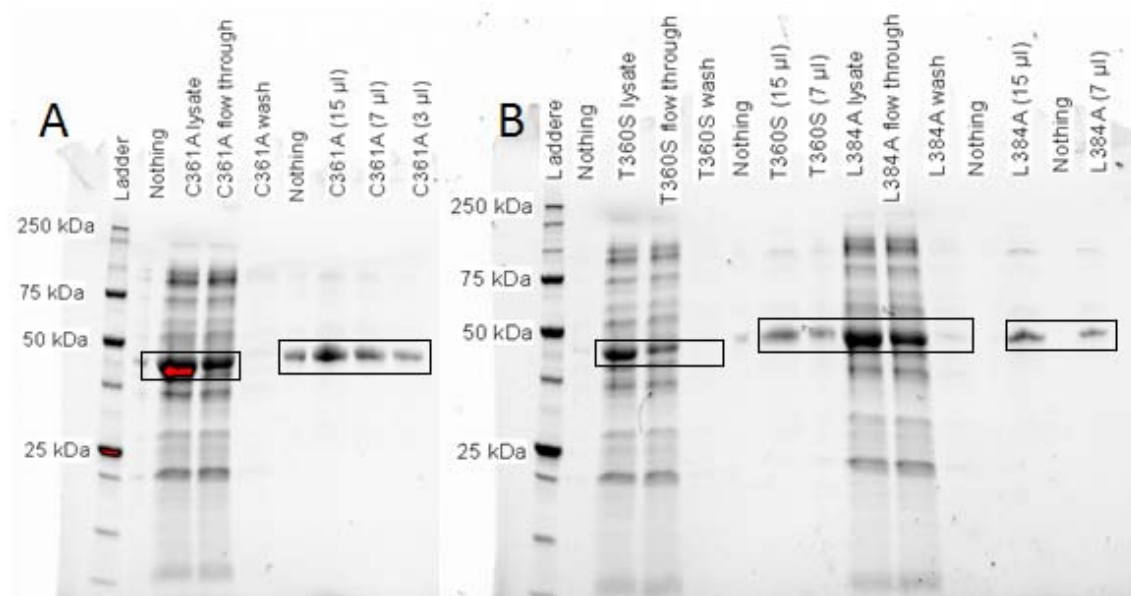


Figure 39: SDS-PAGE of the different fractions obtained during the purification with the spin columns using washing buffer with A, 30 mM imidazole and B, 40mM of imidazole. The black box is the desired protein that should be purified.

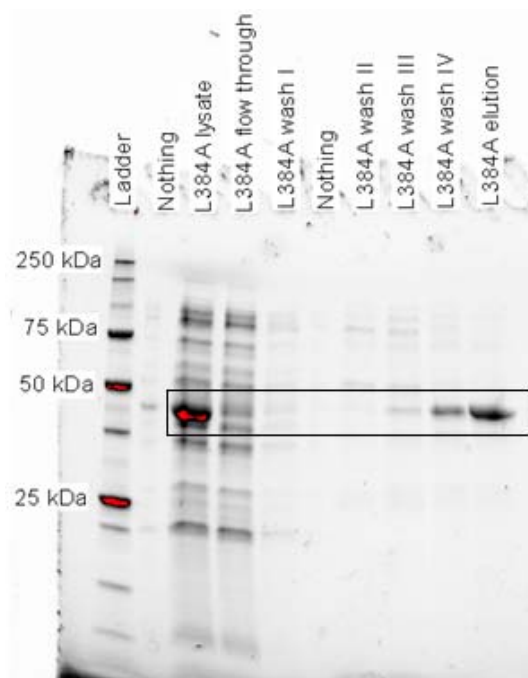


Figure 40: SDS- PAGE of the different fractions obtained during the purification with the spin columns using using array of washing buffers with different concentration of imidazole: I) 20 mM, II) 100 mM, III) 200 mM, IV) 300 mM. The black box is the desired protein that should be purified.

5.4. Measurement of the activity of the mutated and native MAL enzymes on 3-methylaspartic acid, L-lysine and β -lysine

5.4.1. Comparison of activity of the various enzymes on 3-methyl aspartate

The first test to evaluate the activity of the enzymes was an activity assay on 3-methylaspartic acid. The test determined how and if the native and the mutated enzymes were active using 3-methylaspartic acid (3MA) as a substrate. Upon MAL activity, 3-methylaspartic acid is converted to mesaconate, that is then monitored as increase of absorbance at 240 nm. The catalytic constants K_m and K_{cat} were calculated for the native MAL and the different mutant variants.

After the experiments, the gained spectrophotometrical measurements expressed in absorbance were used to calculate the activity of the enzyme (observed constants, k_{obs} , expressed in s^{-1}) for each 3MA concentration that was used. The increment of absorbance per minute was first converted to U/l using the extinction coefficient (74720 l/mol). This was divided by the amount of enzyme used in the experiment gained the activity of the enzyme expressed in U/mg. Finally, using the molecular weight (90924 g/mol), the activity was expressed in s^{-1} . The different s^{-1} of each 3MA concentration then can be fitted with the concentrations of 3MA using the Michaelis-Menten equation that will render the constants k_{cat} (1/s) and K_m (mM) (Figure 41).

The graph of the kinetics of the different enzymes shows that all the mutations had a detrimental effect on the activity. The kinetic constants for the native enzyme: K_m equal to 0,7606 mM and K_{cat} equal to 0,0251 s^{-1} are higher than does of the mutated enzymes (Table 4). The enzyme MAL T360S has the least decrease in activity and is still comparable to the native enzyme. The enzymes C361S and C361A both have their activity impaired, the K_{cat} value is around 3 times lower than the native enzyme. The last mutation L384A has its activity impaired with a major amount. The K_{cat} is 140 times lower than the native enzyme and the activity of the enzyme is almost completely reduced to zero. The K_{cat}/K_m or the specificity constant of the native enzyme is 2 $mM^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$. The analysis of the data in Table 4 displays that all the mutated enzymes except T360S have a reduced specificity constant. Which means that the enzyme will need more substrate to have the same conversion rate as the native enzyme. Only T360S has a higher K_{cat}/K_m which could indicate that the activity is similar or higher than the native enzyme.

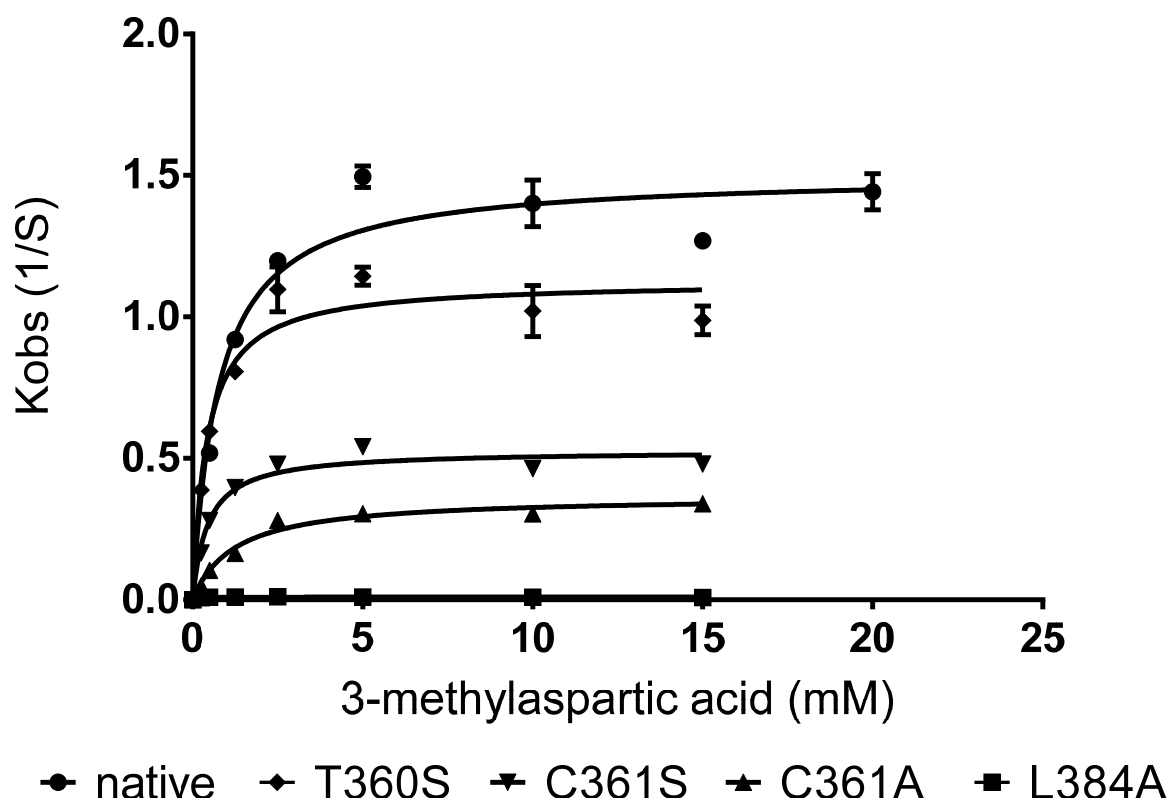


Figure 41: Graph of the k_{obs} (s^{-1}) in function of the substrate concentration with standard deviation bars. (If the standard deviation bar is not visible, it will be smaller than the marker).

Table 4: The kinetic constants from the mutated enzymes compared against the native enzyme.

Mutation done	Kcat (S^{-1})		Km (mM)		Kcat/Km ($mM^{-1} \cdot S^{-1}$)
	Value	St. Error	Value	St. Error	
Native	1,505	0,072	0,761	0,191	2,0
C361A	0,367	0,018	1,231	0,234	0,3
C361S	0,527	0,023	0,436	0,096	1,2
T360S	1,126	0,057	0,419	0,107	2,7
L384A	0,011	0,0005	0,114	0,034	0,1

5.4.2. Activity assessment on lysine: detection of 6-aminohe-2-enoic acid (6-AHEA)

The determination of the activity of the enzymes towards lysine was done spectrophotometrically monitoring the increase of absorbance and 240 nm due to 6-aminohe-2-enoic acid formation. Two substrates of lysine were considered in this thesis: L-lysine and β -lysine. β -lysine could be more suitable for the activity because the amino group is in the same location that 3-methylaspartic acid. A set of reactions were drafted to test if the enzymes were active towards the new substrates using a reaction with the native substrate 3-methylaspartic acid as a positive control. Negative controls were tested to ensure if there was an increase in absorbance not due to the enzyme activity.

In the graphs (Figure 42) the different reactions are visible. The first reaction is called "L-lysine + MAL enzyme", this reaction contained 30 mM of L-Lysine together with 10 µg/ml enzyme. The negative control for this reaction was "L-lysine", which was done in the same conditions that the previous one but without enzyme. A similar approach was used for the reactions "β-Lysine + Mal enzyme" and the "β-Lysine" reaction, instead now the L-Lysine is replaced with β-Lysine. The "no substrate" reaction is another negative control which contained 10 µg/ml MAL enzyme and no substrate, and the "3-Methylaspartic acid + MAL" enzyme was build up out of 15 mM 3MA and 10 µg/ml MAL enzyme. It was the positive control.

Figure 42 displays the results of the activity assays with the different MAL variants. A first notice is that all the enzymes still have activity towards 3-methylaspartic acid as proven in the previous tests, even if they are impaired. But there was not an increment over time that could be appointed to the conversion of lysine to 6-AHEA. So, none of the enzymes gained an activity towards lysine that could be detected. The negative controls sometimes do reveal an increment over time, this was surprising and could be attributed to a background reaction that is taking place.

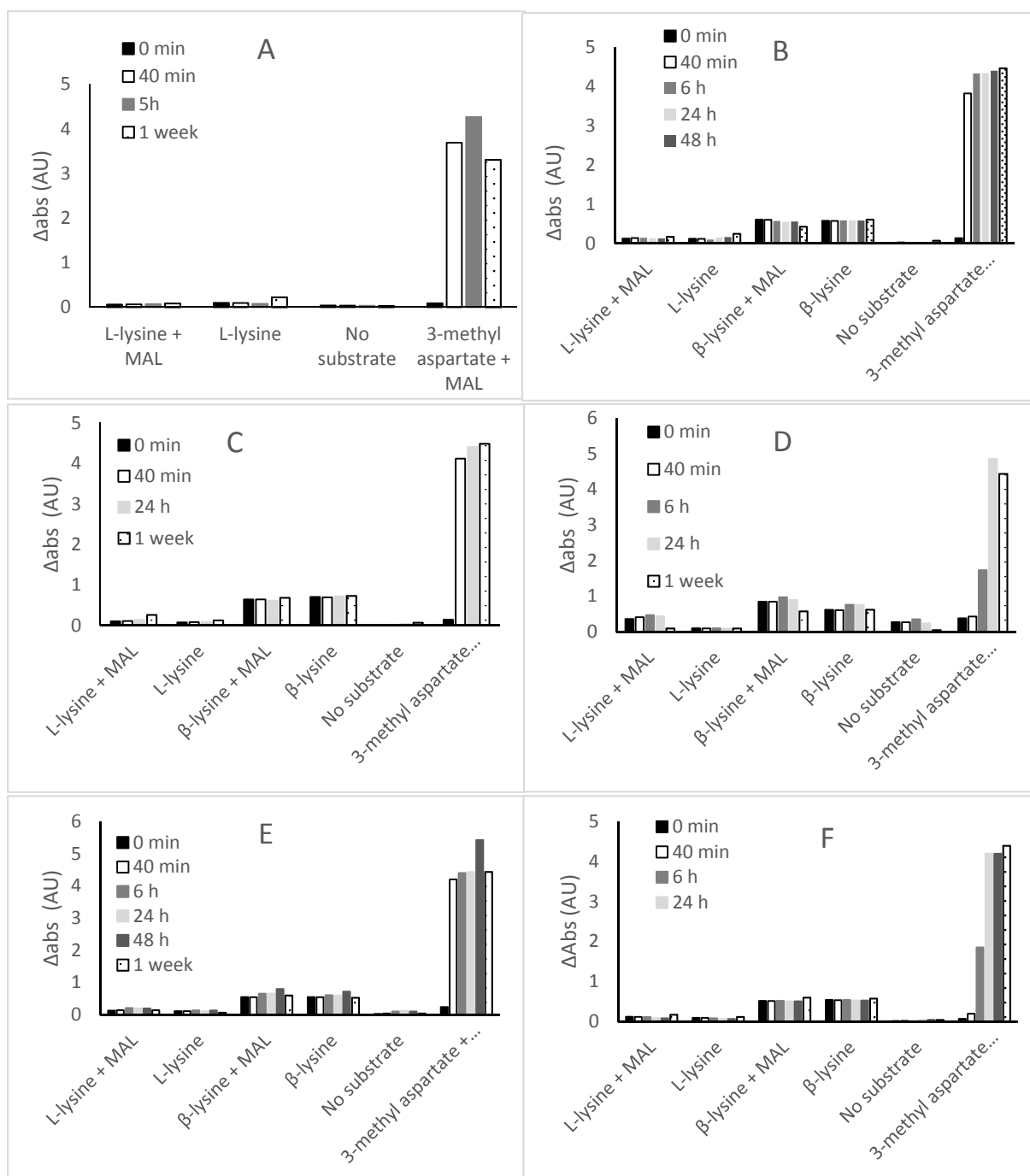


Figure 42: The graphs for the detection of activity on lysine over a set amount of time for the native and the mutated enzymes. A: native, B: C361A, C: C361S, D: T360A, E: T360S and F: L384A.

5.4.3. Activity assessment on lysine: Detection of ammonium

The second activity assay revolving around the detection of activity on lysine was done using the ammonia assay kit (Thermo Scientific). The fundamentals of the assay is based on the knowledge that when lysine is converted by the MAL enzyme ammonia is produced together with 6-AHEA. The ammonia produced can be detected in small amount in the ammonia assay kit (from 0,2 to 15 µg/ml). The experiments carried out used the same reactions tested in the previous section, but now the concentration of the substrates and enzyme were higher.

For all the reactions that were used in this assay, the based conditions were: 500 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9,2; 20 mM MgCl₂ and 1 mM KCl. The reactions I or II had 100 mM of L-lysine or β-Lysine as substrate and the positive control had a 3-methylaspartic acid concentration of 15 mM. The negative controls for lysine had the same concentration as the reaction. A third negative control was used to detect if the substrate on its own would give any reading. The different experiments had a few variations like; the used enzyme and the used enzyme concentration (Table 5, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8 and

Table 9).

The results of this activity assay are not conclusive. The major problem with the results is that the measurement for the same reactions differ to vastly from each other (Table 5). This can be seen in certain standard deviations that are too high, to be acceptable. Also, a lot of measurement that are done reveal to be negative or errors which cannot be used for the assessment of the activity (Table 6). The negative controls with lysine often show a higher ammonia quantity then the actual reaction I and II do (Table 7). This is not plausible because no reaction should occur and no ammonia should be present. As last the measurements of the negative controls with only enzyme and no substrate fluctuate extremely. The measurements go from 2 till 11 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ammonia, when again no ammonia should be formed (Table 5 and

Table 9).

Table 5: Comparison of the amount of ammonia produced during 3h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week of activity with the C361A enzyme measured with the Ammonia Assay Kit. “-”= error. (The enzyme concentration = 100 µg/ml):

samples	µg NH ₃ /ml 3 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 24 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 4 days	µg NH ₃ /ml 7 days
reaction I (L-Lysine + MAL)	3.7 ± 0.4	1.6 ± 1.7	2.6 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 0.9
reaction II (β-lysine + MAL)	4.1 ± 2	5.4 ± 1.2	5.8 ± 0.2	5.5 ± 2.3
negative control (L-lysine)	7.1 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 3	2.9 ± 1	8.2 ± 1.1
negative control (β-lysine)	5.6 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
positive control (3MA + MAL)	35.9 ± 2.5	32.5 ± 0.1	32.4 ± 0.2	33.5 ± 0.3
Negative control (MAL)	"-"	12.0	3.2	8.3

Table 6: Comparison of the amount of ammonia produced during 3h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week of activity with the C361S enzyme measured with the Ammonia Assay Kit. “-”= error. (The enzyme concentration = 100 µg/ml):

samples	µg NH ₃ /ml 3 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 24 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 4 days	µg NH ₃ /ml 7 days
reaction I (L-Lysine + MAL)	"-"	2.3 ± 2	"-"	5.7 ± 1.2
reaction II (β-lysine + MAL)	4.1 ± 1.6	7.6 ± 3.7	6.8 ± 1.3	8.4 ± 1.6
negative control (L-lysine)	7.1 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 3	2.9 ± 1	8.2 ± 1.1
negative control (β-lysine)	5.6 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
positive control (3MA + MAL)	36.9 ± 1.2	34.3 ± 0.9	34.0 ± 0,4	34.0 ± 1,9
Negative control (MAL)	7.2	7.0	10.2	10.4

Table 7: Comparison of the amount of ammonia produced during 3h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week of activity with the T360A enzyme measured with the Ammonia Assay Kit. “-”= error. (The enzyme concentration = 50 µg/ml):

samples	µg NH ₃ /ml 3 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 24 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 4 days	µg NH ₃ /ml 7 days
reaction I (L-Lysine + MAL)	4.9 ± 2	7.5 ± 0.6	7 ± 1.4	6.4 ± 1.9
reaction II (β-lysine + MAL)	9.7 ± 2.3	6.4 ± 1.5	9.6 ± 0.23	9 ± 1
negative control (L-lysine)	7.1 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 3	2.9 ± 1	8.2 ± 1.1
negative control (β-lysine)	5.6 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
positive control (3MA + MAL)	28.7 ± 0.9	35.1 ± 1.0	35.0 ± 0.6	37.7 ± 0.7
Negative control (MAL)	7.9	13.1	10.8	11.8

Table 8: Comparison of the amount of ammonia produced during 3h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week of activity with the T360S enzyme measured with the Ammonia Assay Kit. “-”= error. (The enzyme concentration = 100 µg/ml):

samples	µg NH ₃ /ml 3 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 24 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 4 days	µg NH ₃ /ml 7 days
reaction I (L-Lysine + MAL)	4.3 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 2	3.6 ± 1	3.2 ± 0.7
reaction II (β-lysine + MAL)	5 ± 0.75	5.1 ± 0.3	8 ± 1.4	9.8 ± 0.9
negative control (L-lysine)	7.1 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 3	2.9 ± 1	8.2 ± 1.1
negative control (β-lysine)	5.6 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
positive control (3MA + MAL)	36.1 ± 0.4	35.4 ± 0.2	31.0 ± 1.8	33.4 ± 0.2
Negative control (MAL)	8.9	8.0	10.8	9.5

Table 9: Comparison of the amount of ammonia produced during 3h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week of activity with the L384A enzyme measured with the Ammonia Assay Kit. “-”= error. (The enzyme concentration = 50 µg/ml):

samples	µg NH ₃ /ml 3 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 24 h	µg NH ₃ /ml 4 days	µg NH ₃ /ml 7 days
reaction I (L-Lysine + MAL)	4.7 ± 0.7	5.3 ± 0.6	6.5 ± 0.5	6.3 ± 0.7
reaction II (β-lysine + MAL)	5.1 ± 1.4	6.7 ± 0.4	7.7 ± 1.4	9.1 ± 0.8
negative control (L-lysine)	7.1 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 3	2.9 ± 1	8.2 ± 1.1
negative control (β-lysine)	5.6 ± 1.8	6.8 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.1	15 ± 5
positive control (3MA + MAL)	36 ± 0.1	34.1 ± 0.7	34.9 ± 1.5	35.5 ± 0.4
Negative control (MAL)	5.8	6.7	10.8	6.5

6. Discussion

In this master thesis, the ability of the MAL from *C. amalonaticus* and some mutant variants to catalyse the deamination of L-lysine or β -lysine was investigated through activity assays. First the native enzyme was expressed and purified. Then its activity towards lysine was measured. Because no activity was detected, various mutant variants were produced which had a single amino acid substitutions around the binding pocket.

The selection of the mutations to be introduced in the MAL gene was done based on the preliminary results of computational experiments and on data present in literature (Levy et al. 2002; De Villiers et al. 2012). The selected mutations were all near the binding pocket. The mutations introduced are meant to create more space to fit lysine in the binding pocket while still receiving an active and stable enzyme. The increase in space was needed because lysine has two more carbon molecules compared to 3-methylaspartic acid. This led to a site directed mutagenesis where certain bulky amino acids were substituted with smaller amino acids. The increased space in the binding pocket could have facilitated an activity towards lysine, without losing the activity on the 3-methylaspartic acid. The selected mutations were: T360A, T360S, C361A, C361S, M389A and L384A.

The activity assays on 3-methylaspartic acid (3MA) with the various enzymes gained notable results. The native kinetic constants ($K_m = 0,76 \text{ mM}$ and $K_{cat} = 1,505 \text{ s}^{-1}$) were compared to the results of the native enzyme in the literature ($K_m = 1 \text{ mM}$ and $K_{cat} = 233 \text{ s}^{-1}$) (Kato, Y. Asona 1995). The K_{cat} from the article is circa 155 times bigger, but the K_m is similar. This means the rate of conversion for our native enzyme is much lower, but the affinity to the substrate is similar. This major difference could come from the differences in the assay conditions (e.g. the temperature used in the assay) or could be due to the presence of the His-Tag in the enzyme. The results from the mutated variants indicated that the activity towards 3MA was lower than our native enzyme. The variant T360S displayed similar kinetic constants as the native enzyme. This means that the substitution of the threonine by a serine does not affect the activity of the enzyme to a great extent. If we look at the chemical structure of threonine and serine it displays that the side chains are very similar. A carboxylic group is converted to a hydroxyl group. The serine could still make a hydrogen bond with the substrate like threonine did (Kato, Y. Asona 1995). The variants C361A and C361S have similar impaired kinetic constants when compared to the native enzyme, but still have an activity towards the substrate. However, the L384A variant had its kinetic constants impaired extremely. The leucine that is substituted for the alanine led to a decrease in K_{cat} of circa 140 times and a decrease of K_m of circa 7 times. This means that the leucine 384 has a significant role in the enzyme catalysis. It is described that the leucine stabilizes the methyl group of the substrate through Van Der Waals packing interactions (Kato, Y. Asona 1995).

After the kinetic constants towards 3MA were determined, the activity of the mutants on lysine was measured. The activity assays that should monitor the formation of 6-AHEA displayed that there was no activity towards lysine that could be detected. The mutation that were done did increase the binding pocket but did not result in any deamination activity towards lysine. This result is maybe expected, because lysine is still a quite different substrate then 3-methylaspartic acid. Lysine has two more carbons and instead of the carboxylic group at the end of the chain there is an amino group. Also, lysine does not have a methyl group like 3MA. Probably, more than one mutation needs to be executed to obtain activity with the enzyme on lysine. Perhaps a good strategy could be to find an intermediate structure between 3-methylaspartic acid and lysine as a starting point for further experiments.

The aim of the thesis is not achieved, but valuable information is gathered for further experiments. Other strategies can be tried to gain activity on the lysine or an intermediate between lysine and 3MA. This could involve an error prone PCR to randomly mutated an ammonia lyase and check the activity on lysine. This should not be confined to the 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase, but could be expanded to histidine ammonia lyase and aspartate ammonia lyase.

The purification of the wanted enzyme was done with an immobilized metal-ion affinity chromatography that will bind the His-Tag that is added to the wanted protein and which be eluted by adding high concentrations of imidazole. Two different methods were used that have their individual pros and cons. This will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

The first method involved the use of the ÄKTA purifier system. This method had certain advantages and disadvantages. The main disadvantage was that the purification of one protein takes 3 to 4 hours. The great amount of time is due to the continuous preservation of the ÄKTA system and the used column. Every time the ÄKTA is run the machine needs to be cleaned with water. The column needed to be inserted and be cleaned with water. The flow rate for the ÄKTA system is 1ml/min and cannot be higher due to maintaining an adequate pressure level in the system and not damaging the used purification column or the ÄKTA system. Then a calibration of the column was done and a blank run of the purifying protocol was done to ensure no protein contamination was present. This was done because the column was used for all the different enzymes that were produced. After the purification, the column and the ÄKTA was again cleaned and then stored in 20 % ethanol. Apart from this negative point, the purification results with the ÄKTA were outstanding. All the proteins were purified with no extra contamination to be seen on the SDS-PAGE gels. Even if it takes longer, the purification results are worth the occupation of time.

The protein purification with the Ni-NTA spin columns was the second method that was tried. The columns were easy to use and the protein purification went very fast. In one hour, a protein could be purified. All the different purifications could be done at the same time, which gave the columns a clear advantage against the ÄKTA system. But the main disadvantage of the columns was the low yield and the persistent contamination that was displayed on the SDS-PAGE gels. The contamination can be removed till a very low quantity compared to the amount of wanted protein but not fully and this purification method would also remove a part of the wanted protein which explains the lower yield. Secondly, the maximum amount of protein that could be bound on the column was only 300 µg. The spin columns are a suitable alternative if an ÄKTA purifying system is not available. It still purifies the protein in a high enough quantity to be useful for the thesis.

The optimization of the activity assays had been tried in function of the optimal conditions of the MAL enzyme. During the master thesis, different reaction conditions were tested. In this paragraph, they will be quickly discussed. The pH of the reaction was one of the parameters optimized. The pH optimum for the activity of MAL is 9,7(Kato, Y. Asona 1995; Asano et al. 2004). This pH optimum couldn't be achieved with the Tris-HCl buffer so, a different buffer was needed. The search of the buffer lead to the Glycine-NaOH buffer. But this buffer wasn't suitable because it couldn't be used for the experiments involving the use of the ammonium assay kit. For the measurements using the kit, the pH of the reaction should be between 7 and 8. However, it was not possible to lower the pH of the glycine-NaOH to these values due to the low buffering capacity of the buffer in this range. As an alternative, Tris-HCl buffer was used instead at a pH of 9. The second optimization involved the decrease of the concentration of the Tris-HCl buffer used in the spectrophotometrical measurements from 500 mM to 100 mM. This was done to lower the background interference that Tris-HCl gave and maybe give a clearer detection of the possible activity on lysine. But when the reaction mixtures with 30 mM β-lysine were made the pH was not 9 anymore but 8,3. β-lysine had a buffering capacity that lowered the pH of the reaction mixture. This would mean that the measurement was done at a different condition than L-lysine and 3MA. So, it was finally decided to increase the amount of Tris-HCl in the reaction mixture to 500 mM. The last adjustment was that the activity assays would be done at 45 °C. The 45°C for the activity assay was contemplated because it is the optimal temperature for the activity of the enzyme following certain articles (Kato, Y. Asona 1995; Asano et al. 2004). This was tested and the enzyme lost his activity after two days. Because the increment that could happen would be very low, long term measurements were needed. So, the high temperature was scrapped and replaced with 30 °C which had less of an activity lowering capability.

The conditions of the activity assay in which the 3MA activity was measured were good. There were no interferences due to the used reaction mixture and solutions. The used pH and temperature were suitable for the activity of the enzyme.

The activity assay on lysine was not yet established in the laboratory. So, two different methods were tried in order to measure the activity on lysine by the various MAL enzymes. The performance and the appropriateness are discussed in the next paragraphs.

The first lysine detection protocol that was used detected the 6-aminohex-2-enoic acid (6-AHEA) that could be produced. The increase in absorbance for 6-AHEA could be detected. If there was any activity towards lysine it would have shown with the detection of the plate reader. The reaction conditions of the samples did not interfere with the measurements. This detection assay was suitable and could be used to detect the activity on lysine in the future. A second lysine detection protocol was used to detect the ammonia that could be formed. This was done by a commercial ammonia assay kit. The kit was a good try to detect the formation of ammonium in the reaction samples. But the results were too differentiated and chaotic to determine if something did happen. The results of the negatives and the actual reaction samples were too close to each other, also with some tests the negatives indicated to have a higher amount of ammonia than the actual reaction samples and standard of the kit. This should be impossible. Therefore the test was a valid try, but is not an effective way to detect the ammonia that is formed from the theoretical reaction with lysine. The future detection of lysine can be done with the 6-AHEA detection method. But the ammonium assay kit can't be used effectively. Another method that could be used to monitor the activity on lysine is an Ion chromatography.

The mutagenesis of the different mutations was done with a mutagenic PCR. There was only one difference between the different mutagenic PCR. This was the annealing conditions of the various primers. The optimal annealing conditions for the different mutations were sought out to have a successful result. For the mutations C361A, C361S, T360A and L384A an optimal annealing temperature was found and the results were positively replicated in more than one experiment. Only the annealing conditions of M389A and T360S were not that successful. The M389A mutation showed a good PCR an annealing temperature of 64 °C for 50 seconds. But the second experiment didn't gain the same result. Only 50 % of the PCR samples were successful. The rate of success could be contributed to the annealing of the primers to the denatured plasmid DNA. If the annealing is not working well, the replication of the DNA will not be done. The T360S mutation also did not have satisfactory results. Every annealing condition that was tried gained only faint bands in the gel electrophoresis which displayed that the mutagenic PCR was not executed completely to the optimal conditions. The only change in annealing conditions that was not tried is the extension of the annealing time. This could have provided more time for the primers to bind and a better replication of the plasmid DNA.

The transformation of the plasmid DNA to the two *E. coli* host cells was done by a heat shock protocol. The plasmid was inserted to the competent cells. So, the heat shock protocol was successful every time it was used in the master thesis. The plasmids were introduced and growth was seen on the spread-out petri dishes. The effectiveness of the method is high and easy to do. So, this was a positive note for the thesis work. The transformations could have been done by an electroporation protocol, but due to the effectiveness of the chosen heat shock transformation, this other method was not used. The heat shock protocol is easy to do and the results were outstanding.

7. Conclusions

The general aim of the project is to find an enzyme that can catalyze the deamination reaction of lysine. This reaction is part of a metabolic pathway for the bio-based production of adipic acid from the substrate lysine. The enzyme that was used in this thesis work was the 3-methylaspartate ammonia lyase (MAL), an enzyme that catalyzes the deamination of 3-methyl aspartic acid, a substrate that has a similar structure than lysine. The strategy followed to gain activity on lysine was to procure more space in the binding pocket of the MAL enzyme through changing some of the amino acid that were known to be around the substrate. Computational experiments were carried out to define the amino acid mutations that needed to happen and still gain an active enzyme.

From the experiments that were done during the thesis following conclusion could be deduced:

- The native MAL enzyme from *C. amalonaticus* did not show any activity on lysine.
- The mutagenic PCR successfully implemented all the various mutation, although no real conclusions on the optimal annealing temperatures and times were concluded.
- The two methods tried to purify the protein have certain advantages and disadvantages. The comparison of the methods displayed that the ÄKTA purifier system was more capable of purifying the protein in a higher concentration, quantity and with less contaminations then the Qaigen Ni-NTA spin columns.
- The activity assay on 3-methylaspartic acid results display that all the mutations involved a decrease of the activity of the enzyme to different extents. This reveals that the mutated residues do have an important part in the activity of the MAL enzyme
 - The C361A and C361S mutations where cysteine 361 was substituted for alanine or serine had a similar impairment of the enzymes kinetic activity which indicates that the replace of cysteine by the two smaller amino acid did affect the catalytic conversion of the enzyme.
 - The T360S mutation of the MAL enzyme had a similar kinetic activity then the native enzyme. This reveals that the exchange of Threonine 360 for serine did not affect the activity of the MAL enzyme and is a decent mutation to create more place in the biding pocket.
 - The T360A mutation activity toward 3-methylaspartic acid was reduced with a tremendous amount.
 - The L384A mutation of the MAL enzyme where leucine 384 was exchanged with alanine had an immense impairment of the enzymes activity. This indicates that the leucine 384 is important for the catalysis of the MAL enzyme.
- The assay for the detection of 6-aminohex-2-enoic acid was confirmed to be an effective protocol after certain optimizations were done.
- The commercial ammonia assay kit was not suitable for detecting the ammonia mainly because a background measurement that was noticed in the negative controls and the test is time consuming.
- The strategy followed to gain activity on lysine through the production of various mutants was not successful since the mutant variants which should have a bigger binding pocket did not show any activity towards lysine. Although the obtained results give useful information in the understanding of how the enzyme works.

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9. Appendix

A. Gene sequence of MAL *Citrobacter amalonaticus* (UniProt O66145)

CC.ATG.GCA.AAA.ATT.AAA.CAG.GCG.CTG.TTC.ACC.GCT.GGC.TAC.TCC.TCT.TTC.TAT.TTT.GAT.G
AC.CAG.CAG.GCG.ATC.AAA.AAC.GGC.GCA.GGT.CAT.GAC.GGT.TTT.ATT.TAT.ACC.GGC.GAT.CC
G.GTC.ACC.CCG.GGC.TTT.ACT.TCT.GTG.CGC.CAG.GCC.GGC.GAG.TGC.GTT.TCC.GTA.CAG.CTG.
ATT.CTG.GAA.AAC.GGT.GCG.GTG.GCG.GTG.GGT.GAT.TGC.GCC.GCG.GTG.CAG.TAC.TCC.GGT.G
CC.GGT.GGT.CGC.GAT.CCG.CTG.TTC.CTG.GCT.GAA.CAT.TTT.ATT.CCG.TTC.CTG.AAC.GAC.CAC.
ATT.AAA.CCG.CTG.CTG.GAA.GGT.CGC.GAC.GTG.GAT.GCG.TTC.CTG.CCG.AAC.GCC.CGT.TTC.TT
C.GAC.AAA.CTG.CGT.ATC.GAC.GGT.AAC.CTG.CTG.CAT.ACC.GCC.GTT.CGC.TAC.GGT.CTG.TCT.C
AG.GCA.CTG.CTG.GAT.GCC.ACC.GCG.CTG.GCC.TCG.GGC.CGC.CTG.AAA.ACC.GAA.GTG.GTG.TG
T.GAT.GAA.TGG.CAA.CTG.CCG.TGC.GTA.CCG.GAA.GCC.ATT.CCG.CTG.TTT.GGT.CAG.AGC.GGC.
GAC.GAT.CGC.TAC.ATC.GCC.GTC.GAC.AAG.ATG.ATC.CTG.AAA.GGT.GTT.GAC.GTC.CTG.CCG.CA
T.GCG.CTG.ATC.AAC.AAC.GTG.GAA.GAG.AAG.CTG.GGT.TTC.AAA.GGC.GAA.AAA.CTG.CGT.GA
G.TAC.GTG.CGC.TGG.CTG.TCC.GAC.CGT.ATT.CTG.AGC.CTG.CGC.AGC.AGC.CCG.CGC.TAC.CAT.
CCG.ACC.CTG.CAT.ATC.GAT.GTG.TAT.GGC.ACC.ATC.GGT.CTG.ATC.TTC.GAT.ATG.GAC.CCG.GT
A.CGC.TGC.GCC.GAG.TAC.ATC.GCC.AGC.CTG.GAA.AAA.GAG.GCT.CAG.GGT.CTG.CCG.CTG.TAC.
ATT.GAA.GGC.CCG.GTT.GAT.GCA.GGC.AAC.AAG.CCG.GAT.CAG.ATC.CGC.ATG.CTG.ACC.GCC.A
TC.ACC.AAA.GAG.CTG.ACC.CGC.CTG.GGT.TCC.GGC.GTG.AAA.ATT.GTC.GCA.GAC.GAA.TGG.TG
T.AAC.ACC.TAT.CAG.GAC.ATT.GTG.GAC.TTC.ACC.GAT.GCC.GGT.AGC.TGC.CAC.ATG.GTG.CAG.
ATC.AAA.ACC.CCG.GAT.CTG.GGT.GGC.ATT.CAC.AAC.ATC.GTT.GAC.GCG.GTG.CTG.TAC.TGC.AA
C.AAA.CAC.GGT.ATG.GAA.GCC.TAC.CAG.GGC.GGT.ACC.
TGT.AAC.GAA.ACC.GAA.ATC.AGC.GCC.CGC.ACC.TGC.GTA.CAT.GTG.GCT.CTG.GCC.GCA.CGT.CC
G.ATG.CGT.ATG.CTG.ATC.AAG.CCG.GGC.ATG.GGC.TTC.GAT.GAA.GGT.CTG.AAC.ATC.GTG.TTT.
AAC.GAA.ATG.AAC.CGC.ACC.ATC.GCG.CTG.CTG.CAG.ACT.AAG.GAT.CTG.GTG.CCG.CGC.GGC.A
GC.CTC.GAG

- NcoI restriction site + extra Ala (because of the last G in NcoI site. initial codon (ATG) in red.
- No stop codon (we are using the one on the plasmid after the HisTag).
- Thrombin site
- XhoI restriction site
- No NdeI, XhoI or NcoI restriction sites, no thrombin recognition site (LVPRGS).
- Mutation locations:
 - T360A and T360S
 - C361A and C361S
 - L384A
 - M389A

B. Generuler 1kb ladder range chart

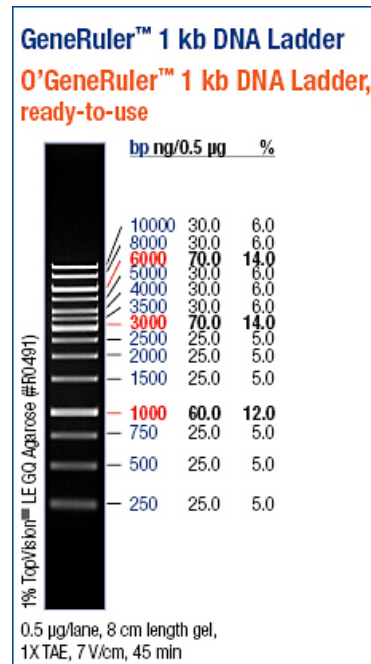


Figure 43: Generuler 1kb DNA ladder chart

C. Transformation protocol

1. The experiment starts with the rotavapor where the excess of liquid is vaporized till dry or 10 -15 µl volume.
2. If dry add 10 µl of sterile milli-Q H₂O (sterile fume hood).
3. Take out the competent cells from the - 80-degree freezer and put them directly on ice.
4. Pipette the plasmid sample with the competent cells and rest for 20-30 min on ice (sterile fume hood)
5. Then a heat shock is done at 42 °C for 1:30 min. Then put the samples back on ice for 1-2 min.
6. Add 800 µl of LB to the sample (sterile fume hood). Incubate the sample now for 45 min - 1 h at 37 °C in a thermomixer.
7. After the incubation, the samples will be centrifuged for 3' at 12000 rpm. 800 µl of LB is removed, there will be around 100 µl above the pellet.
8. Invert this and mix it with the pellet and plate them on an LB-agar with kanamycin (sterile fume hood). Place the petri dishes in the incubator at 37 °C overnight

D. Cultures preparation for protein expression

Main culture build up:

- In a 500-ml flask add:
 - 93 ml LB
 - 2 ml preculture
 - 300 µl Kanamycin
 - 2 ml auto induction solution 1
 - 5 ml auto induction solution 2
 - 100 µl auto induction solution 3
 - Incubate for circa 16-18 h at 30 °C

All the solutions described in the following tables are autoclaved before they are used in either the precultures or main expression cultures. This is done to ensure that no extra bacterial contaminations can occur during the experiments.

LB-broth

Peptone	8 g
Yeast extract	4 g
Sodium Chloride	8 g
Milli-Q water	800 ml

Auto-induction solution I

Glucose	2,5 g
Glycerol	25 g
Lactose	10 g
Milli-Q water	100 ml

Auto-induction II

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	6,8g
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	7,1 g
Milli-Q water	100 ml

Auto-induction III

Magnesium sulphate heptahydrate	9,86 g
Milli-Q water	20 ml

Kanamycin stock solution

Kanamycin	25 mg
Milli-Q water	500 µl

E. Precision Plus Protein™ Unstained Standards ladder

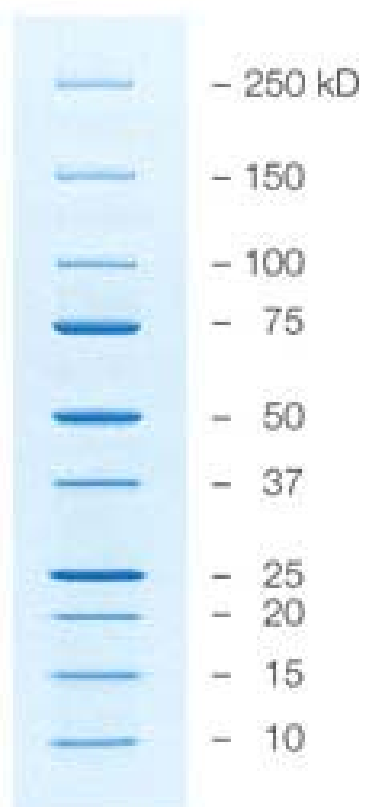


Figure 44: Precision Plus Protein™ Unstained Standards ladder with a range from 10 to 250 kDa

F. Activity assay on 3-methylaspartic acid protocol

Reaction buffer mix:

- 500 mM Tris-HCl buffer: out of 1000 mM stock take 1875 µl for end volume of 3750 µl
- 20 mM MgCl₂: out of 100 mM stock take 750 µl for end volume of 3750 µl
- 1 mM KCL: out of 100 mM stock take 37,5 µl for end volume of 3750 µl
- 10 µg/ml enzyme add X µl (depends of concentration of the enzyme) for 3750 µl end volume
 - substrate preparations (because the substrate we have is 50 % (2S,3S)-3-methyl aspartic acid and 50 % (2S,3R)-3-methyl aspartic acid)

wanted concentration	Dilution factor only 50%	normale beginning concentration	dilution by adding buffer and substrate together	end concentration needed for 30 µl inoculation
0,5 mM	X2	1 mM	X5	5 mM
1,25 mM	X2	2,5 mM	X5	12,5 mM
2,5 mM	X2	5 mM	X5	25 mM
5 mM	X2	10 mM	X5	50 mM
10 mM	X2	20 mM	X5	100 mM
15 mM	X2	30 mM	X5	150 mM
20 mM	X2	40 mM	X5	200 mM

Blank solution:

- 500 mM Tris-HCl, take 500 µl of 1 M stock for 1000 µl
- 20 mM MgCl₂, take 200 µl of 100 mM stock for 1000 µl
- 1 mM KCl, take 10 µl of 100 mM stock for 1000 µl
- Add 290 µl milli-Q water

Experiment protocol:

1. Place the reaction buffer mix in the thermomixer for 30 ' at 30 °C
2. Fill all the wells with 30 µl of the right substrate
3. Put the plate reader on and set the Temperature on 30 °C
4. Using a multi-dispenser pipette fill the reaction wells with 120 µl of reaction buffer mix.
5. Start the run (60 cycles, 240 nm & 230 nm for 40 sec cycle time, total experiment time > 30 min)

G. Ammonia assay with the ammonia assay kit

Reaction buffer mix:

- 500 mM Tris-HCl: Take 450 µl of 1M Tris-HCl
- 20 mM MgCl₂: Take 180 µl of 100 mM MgCl₂
- 1 mM KCl: Take 9 µl of 100 mM KCl
- Enzyme adding:
 - MAL variant C361A (stable with 100 µg/ml): 26,7 µl
 - MAL variant C361s (stable with 100 µg/ml): 27 µl
 - MAL variant T360A (unstable with 100 µg/ml, use 50 µg/ml): 54,7 µl
 - MAL variant T360S (stable with 100 µg/ml): 18,5 µl
 - MAL variant L384A (unstable with 100 µg/ml, use 50 µg/ml): 50,8 µl
 - Add the right amount of milli-Q water to get an end volume of 720 µl

Buffer mix (no enzyme):

- 500 mM Tris-HCl: Take 300 µl of 1M Tris-HCl
- 20 mM MgCl₂: Take 120 µl of 100 mM MgCl₂
- 1 mM KCl: Take 6 µl of 100 mM KCl
- Then add 54 µl of mQ H₂O to get an end volume of 480 µl

Test scheme will be as followed:

- L = L-lysine, L⁻ = L-lysine negative (no enzyme), B= β-Lysine, B⁻= β-Lysine negative (no enzyme), E = no substrate, 3 = 3MA, S = standard, B = water & RB= reagent blank

MAL A	MAL B	MAL D	MAL E	MAL F	negative	positive
L	L	L	L	L	L ⁻	S
L	L	L	L	L	L ⁻	S
L	L	L	L	L	L ⁻	B
B	B	B	B	B	B ⁻	B
B	B	B	B	B	B ⁻	
E	E	E	E	E	RB	
3	3	3	3	3	RB	
3	3	3	3	3	RB	

- The test will be carried out with 20 µl of reaction sample with 100 µl of AAK reagent
- Remark: only the Standard is a 10 µl sample otherwise it would be too high to measure
- The measurements are done at 3 h, 24h, 4 days and 1 week

Experiment protocol:

1. Make reaction buffer mix and put at 30 °C to let the reactions take place.
2. Take 20 µl of test sample and adjust the pH to 7 from 9,2
 - i. L and L-: add 3,6 µl of 1M HCl
 - ii. B, B- and 3: add 2 µl of 1M HCl
 - iii. E: add 2,8 µl of 1M HCl
3. Then transfer the sample to the micro plate and add 100 µl of AAK reagent with a multi dispenser pipette
4. Mix well. Let it react for 5 min at 30°C and measure at 340 nm.
5. Add the 1 µl of enzyme in all the wells except the reagent blank and the blank. Mix and let it react again for 5 min at 30 °C
6. measure again at 340 nm

H. Alignment of all the sequenced plasmids.

To understand all the results, all the colours that are used in the alignment results will be explained first. The teal markings in the location of the codon of the desired mutations. The yellow markings are the extra mutation that occurred outside of the desired mutation. The pink markings are the reference for the forward and reverse primers to compare if the extra mutation can be ignored and filtered away or if they are not able to be disposed of.

MAL C361A.col 1

Forward

```

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  -----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCG
                  TAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCG
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  CTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGC
                  CTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGC
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  GCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTG
                  GCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTG
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  CGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGTGCGGTGGCGGTG
                  CGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGTGCGGTGGCGGTG
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  GGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCT
                  GGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCT
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  GAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTG
                  GAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTG
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  GATGCGTTCTGCGCAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTG
                  GATGCGTTCTGCGCAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTG
                  *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 1  CATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCG
                  CATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCG
                  *****

```

original	GGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCC
MAL C361A.Col 1	GGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCC *****
original	ATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTG
MAL C361A.Col 1	ATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTG *****
original	AAAGGTGTGACGTCCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTC
MAL C361A.Col 1	AAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTC *****
original	AAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGC
MAL C361A.Col 1	AAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGC *****
original	AGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATC
MAL C361A.Col 1	AGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATC *****
original	TTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGGCTCA
MAL C361A.Col 1	TTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAAGGCTCA ***** * *****
original	GGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCG
MAL C361A.Col 1	GGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAAGGCC----- ***** * **
original	CATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	AGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCA
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	CATGGTGAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTCACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCT
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	GTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGCGGTACCTGTAAACGAAACCGAAAT
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	CAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAA
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	GCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCAT
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	CGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----

original	TCGCTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL C361A.Col 1	-----GCTACA *****
original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGTGATCAACA
MAL C361A.Col 1	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGTGATCAACA *****
original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL C361A.Col 1	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT *****
original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATG
MAL C361A.Col 1	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATG *****
original	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
MAL C361A.Col 1	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG *****
original	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
MAL C361A.Col 1	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG *****
original	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG
MAL C361A.Col 1	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG *****
original	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAAATTGTCGACGACGAATGGTGTAAACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
MAL C361A.Col 1	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAAATTGTCGACGACGAATGGTGTAAACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT *****
original	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATT
MAL C361A.Col 1	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATT *****
original	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
MAL C361A.Col 1	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG *****
original	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
MAL C361A.Col 1	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGTTCGCAC *****
original	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
MAL C361A.Col 1	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT *****
original	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCA
MAL C361A.Col 1	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCA *****
original	GCCTCGAG-----
MAL C361A.Col 1	GCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCAATG *****

MAL C361A.col 2

Forward

```

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  -----
CGTTTGGGGGAACCCCTTCCCTCTAGATTAATCTTGTTAACTTTAAGACTGAGATATA

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
CCATGTCATAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
ACCAGCAGGTCATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGCTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACTTCTGATTC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAC
GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  TGCATATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
TGCATATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  AAC-TGCCGTGCGTACCG-GAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTA
CAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCCTTTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTA
* *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAA
CATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAA
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CAACGTGGA--AGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGC-GAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTG
ACAACGTGGTATGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGTTAAAAACTGCTTTGAGTACGTGCGCTG
* * *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  GCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATAT
GCTGTTCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCTCCGCGCTACCATCGATCCTGCATAT
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CGATG-TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTAC--GCTGCGCCGA
CGATTGTGATGGCACATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTAAACGCTGCGTCGA
**** *****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  GTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCA--GGTCTGCCGC-TGTACATTGAAGGCC
GTACATCGCATGCCTGAAAAAATGAGTGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAATGC
*****

original
MAL C361A.Col 2  CGG--TTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAG
CCCGCTTGATGCAGGTCAACCAGCCGGATCGATCCGCAAGCGTACGCCATCTCTAAGTG
* * *****

```

original	AGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAAACACCTATC
MAL C361A.Col 2	ATCTG-ATCCGCTGGATTCCGGGCTGGTAAGTTGTGTCCGAGAACTGAC----- * *** * ***** * ** * * * * *
original	AGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	ATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	AAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	GTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCCTTTCTCGACAAAC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----
original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL C361A.Col 2	-----TGGGCTGT *****
original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCGTGCATATCGATG
MAL C361A.Col 2	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCGTGCATATCGATG *****
original	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
MAL C361A.Col 2	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGATGCGCCGAGTACATCG *****

original	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
MAL C361A.Col 2	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG *****
original	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG
MAL C361A.Col 2	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG *****
original	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
MAL C361A.Col 2	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT *****
original	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC
MAL C361A.Col 2	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC *****
original	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
MAL C361A.Col 2	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG *****
original	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
MAL C361A.Col 2	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC *****
original	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
MAL C361A.Col 2	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT *****
original	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCA
MAL C361A.Col 2	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCA *****
original	GCCTCGAG-----
MAL C361A.Col 2	GCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCCGGATGCTAACAAAGCCAAAAAAGGAA *****
original	-----
MAL C361A.Col 2	AATGAAGGTCCT

MAL C361S.col 1

Forward

original	-----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCG
MAL C361S.Col 1	AGGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCG *****
original	CTGTTACACGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGC
MAL C361S.Col 1	CTGTTACACGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGC *****
original	GCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	GCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTG *****
original	CGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGCGCGGTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	CGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGCGCGGTG *****
original	GGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCT
MAL C361S.Col 1	GGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCT *****

original	GAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	GAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTG *****
original	GATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	GATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTG *****
original	CATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCG
MAL C361S.Col 1	CATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCG *****
original	GGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCC
MAL C361S.Col 1	GGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCC *****
original	ATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	ATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTG *****
original	AAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTC
MAL C361S.Col 1	AAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTC *****
original	AAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGC
MAL C361S.Col 1	AAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGC *****
original	AGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATC
MAL C361S.Col 1	AGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATC *****
original	TTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAG
MAL C361S.Col 1	TTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAG *****
original	GGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGC
MAL C361S.Col 1	GGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGC *****
original	ATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCA
MAL C361S.Col 1	ATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGA----- *****
original	GACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCAC
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----
original	ATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTG
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----
original	TACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATC
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----
original	AGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAG
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----
original	CCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATC
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----
original	GCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL C361S.Col 1	-----

Reverse

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original      CCATGGCAAAAATTAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      TCGGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----

original      AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAA-GCGGCCGACGATCGCTAC
MAL C361S.Col 1 -----ATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGGCGACGATCGCTAC
                        *****

original      ATCGCCGTCGACAAAG--ATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCA
MAL C361S.Col 1 ATCGCCGTCGACAAAGATGATCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCA
                        *****

original      ACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGC
MAL C361S.Col 1 ACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGC
                        *****

original      TGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCG
MAL C361S.Col 1 TGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCG
                        *****

original      ATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACA
MAL C361S.Col 1 ATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACA
                        *****

original      TCGCCAGCCTGGA AAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATG
MAL C361S.Col 1 TCGCCAGCCTGGA AAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATG
                        *****

original      CAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACC AAAGAGCTGACCCGCC
MAL C361S.Col 1 CAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACC AAAGAGCTGACCCGCC
                        *****

original      TGGGTTCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGG
MAL C361S.Col 1 TGGGTTCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGG
                        *****

original      ACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAA AACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCA
MAL C361S.Col 1 ACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAA AACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCA
                        *****

original      TTCACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGG
MAL C361S.Col 1 TTCACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGG
                        *****

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original	GCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCG
MAL C361S.Col 1	GCGGTACCTCTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCG

original	CACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCG
MAL C361S.Col 1	CACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCG

original	TGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCG
MAL C361S.Col 1	TGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCG

original	GCAGCCTCGAG-----
MAL C361S.Col 1	GCAGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCC

MAL C361S.col 2

Forward

original	-----
MAL C361S.Col 2	AAATATAATGTTAACTAAAATTTCCCCTCTATCATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTTAGAAGGAG
original	-----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTT
MAL C361S.Col 2	ATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTT

original	TGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	TGATGACCA ^{TT} AGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGT ^C TGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGA

original	TCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTTCCGTACAGCT
MAL C361S.Col 2	TCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTTCCGTACAGCT

original	GATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGC
MAL C361S.Col 2	GATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGC

original	CGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCCCTGAACGACCACAT
MAL C361S.Col 2	CGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCCCTGAACGACCACAT

original	TAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	TAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGA

original	CAAACGCTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGC
MAL C361S.Col 2	CAAACGCTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGC

original	ACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	ACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGA

original	ATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCG
MAL C361S.Col 2	ATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCG

original	CTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGAT
MAL C361S.Col 2	CTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGAT

original	CAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTG
MAL C361S.Col 2	CAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTG *****
original	GCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCGATAT
MAL C361S.Col 2	GCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCGATAT *****
original	CGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTA
MAL C361S.Col 2	CGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTA *****
original	CATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCGGGTGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	CATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGTCTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCGGGTGA ***** * ** *
original	TGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCG-CCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCC
MAL C361S.Col 2	GATGCAGCAACAGCCGGATCCGATCCGCAGGCTGAACCGTCATCACCAGAGCTGACCC * ***** * ***** *
original	GCCTGGGT-TCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATT
MAL C361S.Col 2	GGCTTGGTTCCGGCGTGAAATGGTTCGCCAGAACCGGTGGGTGTACCAACCTATT * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	GTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGT
MAL C361S.Col 2	CA-----
original	GGCATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTAC
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	CAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	GCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAAC
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	ATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	CGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATT
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL C361S.Col 2	-----GCCAGAAACGAC *** * **
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGCAGCTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL C361S.Col 2	CGATTCTCGAAC-----AAACTTGCGGTATCGGAC----- ** * * * * ** * * * *

original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATAACCGCGGTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCCACTGCG
MAL C361S.Col 2	--CGTAA CCCATGGTGGCAATACCGGCGGTCCGCTACAGGTC CGTCT TCAAGGACA ACTGCG **** * * * * *
original	TGGAT---GCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGC---CTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGAT
MAL C361S.Col 2	TAGAATGGCCCGCC CGCTGA CTCGGAGCCGC TGGAAAAACCGAAGTG GTTGTGTG GATG * ** * * * * *
original	GAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGT-ACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	A AATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGT ACCG GGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGA ***** * *****
original	TCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTCGCCGATGCGCT
MAL C361S.Col 2	TCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATC - TGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTCGCCGATGCGCT *****
original	GATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCG-AAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGC
MAL C361S.Col 2	GATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCG A AAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGC *****
original	GCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGC
MAL C361S.Col 2	GCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGC *****
original	ATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCG
MAL C361S.Col 2	ATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCG *****
original	AGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGA AAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGCCCCGG
MAL C361S.Col 2	AGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGA AAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGCCCCGG *****
original	TTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	TTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGA *****
original	CCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACA
MAL C361S.Col 2	CCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACA *****
original	TTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGG
MAL C361S.Col 2	TTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGG *****
original	GTGGCATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCT
MAL C361S.Col 2	GTGGCATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCT *****
original	ACCAGGGCGGTACCT TG TAAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTC
MAL C361S.Col 2	ACCAGGGCGGTACCT TCT AACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTC *****
original	TGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGA
MAL C361S.Col 2	TGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGA *****
original	ACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGC
MAL C361S.Col 2	ACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGC *****
original	CGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG-----
MAL C361S.Col 2	CGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCCC *****
original	-----
MAL C361S.Col 2	GAAAAGAAAGCTGGCTGGCCTTAATGGA

MAL M389A.col 1

Forward

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original          -----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTT
MAL M389A.Col 1   ATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTT
                      *****

original          CACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGG
MAL M389A.Col 1   CACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGG
                      *****

original          TCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCA
MAL M389A.Col 1   TCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCA
                      *****

original          GGCCGCGGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGA
MAL M389A.Col 1   GGCCGCGGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGA
                      *****

original          TTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCTGAACA
MAL M389A.Col 1   TTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCTGAACA
                      *****

original          TTTTATTCGGTTCCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGC
MAL M389A.Col 1   TTTTATTCGGTTCCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGC
                      *****

original          GTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATAC
MAL M389A.Col 1   GTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATAC
                      *****

original          CGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCG
MAL M389A.Col 1   CGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCG
                      *****

original          CCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCC
MAL M389A.Col 1   CCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCC
                      *****

original          GCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGG
MAL M389A.Col 1   GCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGG
                      *****

original          TGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGG
MAL M389A.Col 1   TGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGG
                      *****

original          CGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAG
MAL M389A.Col 1   CGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAG
                      *****

original          CCCGCGTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGA
MAL M389A.Col 1   CCCGCGTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGA
                      *****

original          TATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCT
MAL M389A.Col 1   TATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCT
                      *****

original          GCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCT
MAL M389A.Col 1   GCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGA-----
                      *****

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original	GACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGA
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	ATGGTGTAAACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGT
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	GCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	CAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	CCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	CATCGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCT
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	GCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGCCGGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTCGGTGAACATTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL M389A.Col 1	-----GAAA GC CAATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
	* * *
original	TCGCCGTGACAAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCC-TGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAAC
MAL M389A.Col 1	TCGCCGTGACAAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCC T TGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAAC

original	AACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTG
MAL M389A.Col 1	AACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTG

original	TCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGAT
MAL M389A.Col 1	TCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGAT

original	GTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATC
MAL M389A.Col 1	GTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATC

original	GCCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCA
MAL M389A.Col 1	GCCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCA *****
original	GGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTG
MAL M389A.Col 1	GGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTG *****
original	GGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGAC
MAL M389A.Col 1	GGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGAC *****
original	TTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGATCTGGGTGGCATT
MAL M389A.Col 1	TTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGATCTGGGTGGCATT *****
original	CACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGC
MAL M389A.Col 1	CACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGC *****
original	GGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCA
MAL M389A.Col 1	GGTACCGCTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCA *****
original	CGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCGATGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTG
MAL M389A.Col 1	CGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCGATGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTG *****
original	TTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGC
MAL M389A.Col 1	TTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGC *****
original	AGCCTCGAG-----
MAL M389A.Col 1	AGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCCCC *****

MAL M389A.col 2

Forward

original	-----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTA
MAL M389A.Col 2	AACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTA *****
original	CTCCTCTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTT
MAL M389A.Col 2	CTCCTCTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTT *****
original	TATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTG
MAL M389A.Col 2	TATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTG *****
original	CGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGT
MAL M389A.Col 2	CGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAACCGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGT *****
original	GCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTT
MAL M389A.Col 2	GCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTT *****
original	CCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCTCGCCGAA
MAL M389A.Col 2	CCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCTCGCCGAA *****

original	CGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTA
MAL M389A.Col 2	CGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTA *****
original	CGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGA
MAL M389A.Col 2	CGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGA *****
original	AGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCA
MAL M389A.Col 2	AGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCA *****
original	GAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTCT
MAL M389A.Col 2	GAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGC----- *****
original	GCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCA
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGT
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	ACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACAT
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	CAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	CTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	CCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGT
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	ACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGA
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAA
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	GGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----

original	GTGCGGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTGCCCAGACCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	AAGTCCCGTGGCTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----
original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGCATATCGATG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----TACCATCCGACCGTGCATATCGATG *****
original	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
MAL M389A.Col 2	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG *****
original	CCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
MAL M389A.Col 2	CCAGCCTGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG *****
original	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG
MAL M389A.Col 2	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG *****
original	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
MAL M389A.Col 2	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT *****
original	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATT
MAL M389A.Col 2	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATT *****
original	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
MAL M389A.Col 2	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG *****
original	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
MAL M389A.Col 2	GTACCGTAAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC *****
original	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
MAL M389A.Col 2	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT *****
original	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCA
MAL M389A.Col 2	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTG----- *****
original	GCCTCGAG
MAL M389A.Col 2	-----

MAL M389 col 3

Forward

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original          -----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGC
MAL M389A.Col 3   CTAGAAATAATTTTGT'TTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGC
                  *****

original          GCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGG
MAL M389A.Col 3   GCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGG
                  *****

original          CGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGT
MAL M389A.Col 3   CGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGT
                  *****

original          GCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGT
MAL M389A.Col 3   GCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGT
                  *****

original          GGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTGGC
MAL M389A.Col 3   GGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTGGC
                  *****

original          TGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGT
MAL M389A.Col 3   TGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGT
                  *****

original          GGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCT
MAL M389A.Col 3   GGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCT
                  *****

original          GCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTC
MAL M389A.Col 3   GCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTC
                  *****

original          GGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGC
MAL M389A.Col 3   GGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGC
                  *****

original          CATTCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCT
MAL M389A.Col 3   CATTCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCT
                  *****

original          GAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTT
MAL M389A.Col 3   GAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTGCCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTT
                  *****

original          CAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCG
MAL M389A.Col 3   CAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCG
                  *****

original          CAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGAT
MAL M389A.Col 3   CAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGAT
                  *****

original          CTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCA
MAL M389A.Col 3   CTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCA
                  *****

original          GGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCG
MAL M389A.Col 3   GGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCG
                  *****

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original	CATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCG
MAL M389A.Col 3	CATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCG *****
original	AGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCA
MAL M389A.Col 3	AGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCA *****
original	CATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCT
MAL M389A.Col 3	CATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCT *****
original	GTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAAT
MAL M389A.Col 3	GTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAAT *****
original	CAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAA
MAL M389A.Col 3	CAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACAT----- *****
original	GCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCAT
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----
original	CGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 3	-----GACCACATTAAAC *****
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCCTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL M389A.Col 3	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCCTTTCTTCGACAAAC *****
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL M389A.Col 3	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC *****
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL M389A.Col 3	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC *****
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL M389A.Col 3	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA *****
original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL M389A.Col 3	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA *****

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original
MAL M389A.Col 3  ACGTGGAAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
ACGTGGAAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCGTCATATCGATG
CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCGTCATATCGATG
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG
GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCTGG
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC
TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGCTGTAACATCGTGT
GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGCTGTAACATCGTGT
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCA
TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCA
*****

original
MAL M389A.Col 3  GCCTCGAG-----
GCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCCGAAAA
*****

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MAL T360A.col 1

Forward

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original
MAL T360A.Col 1  -----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTT
ATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTT
*****

original
MAL T360A.Col 1  CACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGG
CACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGG
*****

original
MAL T360A.Col 1  TCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCA
TCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCA
*****

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original	GGCCGCGCAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCAGTGGCGGTGGGTGA
MAL T360A.Col 1	GGCCGCGCAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCAGTGGCGGTGGGTGA *****
original	TTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCTGAACA
MAL T360A.Col 1	TTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCTGAACA *****
original	TTTTATTCGGTTCCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	TTTTATTCGGTTCCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGC *****
original	GTTCTTGCCGAACGCCGCTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATAC
MAL T360A.Col 1	GTTCTTGCCGAACGCCGCTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATAC *****
original	CGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCG
MAL T360A.Col 1	CGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCG *****
original	CCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCC
MAL T360A.Col 1	CCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCC *****
original	GCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGG
MAL T360A.Col 1	GCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGG *****
original	TGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGG
MAL T360A.Col 1	TGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGG *****
original	CGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAG
MAL T360A.Col 1	CGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAG *****
original	CCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGA
MAL T360A.Col 1	CCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGA *****
original	TATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCT
MAL T360A.Col 1	TATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCT *****
original	GCCGCTGTACATTGAAGCGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCT
MAL T360A.Col 1	GCCGCTGTACATTGAAGCGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCT *****
original	GACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGA
MAL T360A.Col 1	GACCGCCATCACCAAAGA----- *****
original	ATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGT
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	GCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	CAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	CCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	CATGGGCTTCGATGAAGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCT
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----

original	GCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
Reverse	
original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGCGCATCCGG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGC GTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGA AACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCC GTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL T360A.Col 1	-----GCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA

original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCGATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL T360A.Col 1	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCGATGCGCTGATCAACA

original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL T360A.Col 1	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT

original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATG
MAL T360A.Col 1	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATG

original	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
MAL T360A.Col 1	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG

original	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCA
MAL T360A.Col 1	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCA

original	GGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTG
MAL T360A.Col 1	GGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTG

original	GGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGAC
MAL T360A.Col 1	GGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGAC

original	TTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGATCTGGGTGGCATT
MAL T360A.Col 1	TTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGATCTGGGTGGCATT

original	CACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	CACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGC *****
original	GGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCA
MAL T360A.Col 1	GGTGCCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCA *** *****
original	CGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTG
MAL T360A.Col 1	CGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTG *****
original	TTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGC
MAL T360A.Col 1	TTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGC *****
original	AGCCTCGAG-----
MAL T360A.Col 1	AGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCAATGAGATCCGGCTG *****

MAL T360A.col 2

Forward

original	-----
MAL T360A.Col 2	GGAGAACCGGTTAATTTCCCTCTAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATA
original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL T360A.Col 2	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG *****
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTTATACCGGCGATCCGG *****
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL T360A.Col 2	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC *****
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG *****
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL T360A.Col 2	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC *****
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL T360A.Col 2	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC *****
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC *****
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC *****
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL T360A.Col 2	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA *****

original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL T360A.Col 2	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA *****
original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL T360A.Col 2	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT *****
original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGCATATCGATG
MAL T360A.Col 2	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCTACCATCCCAACCCTGCATATCCAA ***** * *
original	TGTATGGCAC---CATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTAC
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGTGTATGGCACCATCGGGCTGATCTTCCAAATGGGACCCTGCGCCGAGTAC *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	A---TCGCCAG--CCTGGAAAA--AGAGGCTCAGGGTCTG---CCGCTGTACATTGAAGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	AACATCCCTCAGCCTGGAAAAATGAAGGCTCAGGGCTGCGCTGTGTACATTGAAG * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	CCC---GGTTGATGCAGGCA---ACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCG--CATGCTGACC--GCC
MAL T360A.Col 2	GGCCCGGTTGATGCTGCAACAAAGCCCGAATCAGATCCCGTATGCTGACCCGCC * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	ATCACC---AAAGAGCTGAC--CCGCTGGG--TTCCG--GCGTG--AAAATTGTCGACAGC
MAL T360A.Col 2	ATCCACCAAGAGCTGAACCCGTGTTGGGTTCCCGGCGTGAAAAATTGCCCAACG *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	AATGGTGTAAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	AATGGGTGAAACTCCTTATCC-----AGG--GAAATTGGGGGAATTTCACACGA ***** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	TGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACT
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGGCCCGTTAA-----G----CCTGGCCCAATGGGGTG-- ** * * * * * * * * * *
original	GCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCG
MAL T360A.Col 2	-CCAATACAAAACCCCGGTAAATCAGGGGGGTTATTCCAAAAATCTCCTGTGTAA * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	CCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGACGTCGGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	CCCGGGGGTCTTGGACTTGGCAACAAAAA---CCGGG--GTTTTGGGAAACCC-- ***** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	GCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGC
MAL T360A.Col 2	--CTTACCCACGGG--GGGGGGGGCTTTGGTAAAAA----- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	TGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL T360A.Col 2	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL T360A.Col 2	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL T360A.Col 2	----CCAGTTTAC-----CGGATCGTCCCGCTTTTTT * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTA--CTCCGGTGCCGG
MAL T360A.Col 2	TGCCAGCGGGGGTTCCTAAAGTTTGTAAACGTCGGGGGGGGATGCCCGGCCAATT ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *


```

original          CAGCCTCGAG-----
MAL T360A.Col 2  CAGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCACCTGAGATCCGGTGCTAACAAAGCCCGAAAAGA
                *****

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```

original          -----
MAL T360A.Col 2  AAAGTGATGCTCT

```

MAL T360S.col 1

Forward

```

original          -----CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAG
MAL T360S.Col 1  CTCTAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAG
                *****

```

```

original          GCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAAC
MAL T360S.Col 1  GCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAAC
                *****

```

```

original          GGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCT
MAL T360S.Col 1  GGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCT
                *****

```

```

original          GTGCGCCAGGCCGCGGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCG
MAL T360S.Col 1  GTGCGCCAGGCCGCGGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCG
                *****

```

```

original          GTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTG
MAL T360S.Col 1  GTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTTCTG
                *****

```

```

original          GCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGAC
MAL T360S.Col 1  GCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGAC
                *****

```

```

original          GTGGATGCGTTCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTG
MAL T360S.Col 1  GTGGATGCGTTCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTG
                *****

```

```

original          CTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACCTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCC
MAL T360S.Col 1  CTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACCTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCC
                *****

```

```

original          TCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAA
MAL T360S.Col 1  TCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAA
                *****

```

```

original          GCCATTCGCTGTTTGGTTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATC
MAL T360S.Col 1  GCCATTCGCTGTTTGGTTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATC
                *****

```

```

original          CTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGT
MAL T360S.Col 1  CTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGT
                *****

```

```

original          TTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTG
MAL T360S.Col 1  TTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTG
                *****

```

```

original          CGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTG
MAL T360S.Col 1  CGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTG
                *****

```

```

original          ATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCT
MAL T360S.Col 1  ATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCT
                *****

```

original	CAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATC
MAL T360S.Col 1	CAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATC *****
original	CGCATGTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCT
MAL T360S.Col 1	CGCAT----- *****
original	GCAGACGAATGGTGTAAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	CACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTG
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	CTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAA
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	ATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	AAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	ATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAACGGCGCAGGTATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	TCACCCCGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----
original	TGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGC
MAL T360S.Col 1	-----TGTTCAGGCACTGC *** *****
original	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC
MAL T360S.Col 1	TGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGC *****
original	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA
MAL T360S.Col 1	AACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACA *****
original	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA
MAL T360S.Col 1	TCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACA *****
original	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT
MAL T360S.Col 1	ACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGT *****

original	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCTACCATCCGACCCGTCATATCGATG
MAL T360S.Col 1	CCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCTACCATCCGACCCGTCATATCGATG *****
original	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG
MAL T360S.Col 1	TGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCG *****
original	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG
MAL T360S.Col 1	CCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG *****
original	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGG
MAL T360S.Col 1	GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGACCCGCCTGG *****
original	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT
MAL T360S.Col 1	GTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTGGACT *****
original	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCGAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC
MAL T360S.Col 1	TCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCGAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTC *****
original	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG
MAL T360S.Col 1	ACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGGGCG *****
original	GTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC
MAL T360S.Col 1	GTTCCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCAC ** *****
original	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT
MAL T360S.Col 1	GTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGT *****
original	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGTGTCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCA
MAL T360S.Col 1	TTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGTGTCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGCA *****
original	GCCTCGAG-----
MAL T360S.Col 1	GCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCCTGAGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGC *****

MAL T360S.col 2

Forward

original	-----CC
MAL T360S.Col 2	GAGGGCGAAACATTTTCCCTTCTATAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATACC **
original	ATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGAC
MAL T360S.Col 2	ATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATGAC *****
original	CAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTC
MAL T360S.Col 2	CAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGGTC *****
original	ACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTG
MAL T360S.Col 2	ACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCTG *****

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGT
GAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTGGT

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CGCGATCCGCTGTTTCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCG
CGCGATCCGCTGTTTCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAACCG

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTGCGAACGCCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTG
CTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTGCGAACGCCCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTG

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTCTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTG
CGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTCTGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTG

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAA
GATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAA

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATC
CTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATC

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GCCGTCGACAAGATGAT-CCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAA
GCCGTCGACAAGATGATCTCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAACAA

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTC
CGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAACAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTC

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGT
CGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAACAGCCCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATCGATGT

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCC--GAGTACATCG
GTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTTGCGCCGAGTACATCG

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CCAGCCTGGAA--AAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGC
CCAGCCTGTAAATAAGAGGCTCATGTTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGTCCCGGTTGA

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 AGGC----AACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACC----GCCATCACAAAGA-GC
ATGCAAGGCTACAAGCTGGATCAGAATTCGCGATGCTGAACCGCCATCACAAAGAAGC

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 TGACCCGCCT-GGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGACAGCAATGGTGTAAACCTATCAG
TGACTCGTCTTGGGATTCCTGGCGGAATTGTCGACAGAACGAATGGGGTTAACACCTC

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GACATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGAT
TATACTCAG-----
* * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTGGGTGGCATTACACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAA

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTG

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GCTCTGCGCCGACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGT

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTGAACATCGTGTTTAAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTG

original GTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL T360S.Col 2 -----

Reverse

original CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL T360S.Col 2 -----TGCCCTA-----CTCTATCTTTCTGGCTTTTGTT
* * * * *

original ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTATTACCGCGCATCCGG
MAL T360S.Col 2 ACCAGCCGGATCTCA GTGGTGGT-----
* * * * *

original TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTCT
MAL T360S.Col 2 -----GGTGG
* *

original TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL T360S.Col 2 T-----GGTGCTCGAGGCTGCCGCGCGCAACAGAT-----CCTTA
* * * * *

original GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL T360S.Col 2 GTC-----TG CAGCAGCGCGATGGTGCGGTTCATTTCTGTAAACACGATGTTT CAGA
* * * * *

original CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATG-----CGTTCCTGCCGAACG-----
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTTTCATCGAAGCCATGCCCGCTTGATCAGCATAACGCTCGGACGTGCGGCCAGAGCC
* * * * *

original -----CCCGTTTCTTCGACAACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCG
MAL T360S.Col 2 ACATGTACG CAGGTGCGGGCGCTGATTTGGTTTCGTTA-CAGGAACGCCCTGGTAGGC
* * * * *

original TTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGA
MAL T360S.Col 2 TTCCATACCGTGTTT--GTTGCAGT-----ACAGCACCAGCT-----
* * * * *

original AAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTG-
MAL T360S.Col 2 -CAACGATGTTG-----TGAATGCCAC-----CCAGATCCGGGGT
* * * * *

original TTTGGTCAG--AGCGGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGT
MAL T360S.Col 2 TTTGATCTGCACCATGTGCGAGCTACGGCATCGGTGAAGTCCACAATGTCCTGATAGGT
* * * * *

original GTTGACGTCCTGCCGCGATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTG-----GGTTTCA
MAL T360S.Col 2 GTTACACCATTCG--TCGCGCAATTTTCA CGCCGGAAACCGGCGGTCAGCTCTTTG
* * * * *

original AAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCA
MAL T360S.Col 2 GTGATGCGGTCAGCATGCGGATCTGATCGGCTTGTTGCTGCTCAT-----
* * * * *

original GCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCT
MAL T360S.Col 2 -CAACCGG-----CCTTCAATGTACAGCGG--CAGACCTGAGCTCTTTT
* * * * *

original TCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAGAGAGGCTCAGG
MAL T360S.Col 2 TCAGGCTGGCGATGTACTGGCGCAGGTACCGGTCATATCGAAGATGAGACCGGAT
* * * * *

original ----GTCTGCCGCTGTACA-----TTGAAGGCCCGGTTGATGCAG-----
MAL T360S.Col 2 GGTGCCATAACATCGATATGCAGGGTCGGAAGGTAGCGCGGCTGCTGCGCAGCTCAGA
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 -----GCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATG---CTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGA
ATACGGTCCGACAGCCAGCGACGTACTCAGCGAGTTTTCGCCTTTGAAACCCAG-----
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CCCGCCTGGGTTCGGCGTGAAATTTGTCGCAGA-CGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGAC
----CTTCTCTTCCACGTGTTGATCAGCGCATGCGGCAGGACGTACACCCCTTTCAGAT
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 ATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATG-----GTGCAGATC
CATCTTGTTCGACGGCGATGTAGCGATCTGCGCGCTCTGACCAAACAGCGAAATGCGCTTC
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 AAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAA
CGGGTACGCACGCCAGTTGTCATTCAACACACC-----A
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAGG-GCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCAC
CTCGGTTTTCAGTCTGCCGAGGCCAGCTGCGGTGGTCATCCAGCAGTGCCTGAAACAGAC
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGG
CGTACGGAACCGCGGTATGCACAGTTACCGGTGATACGCAATGG-----
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 CTTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCA
-----CCAAAGAACCGGGCGTTTCGGAACGTTAACGATTTCCACAGGTTTC---
* * * * *

original
MAL T360S.Col 2 GACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG

MAL L384A.col 1

Forward

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 --CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGA
TACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGA

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 TGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTATTATACCGGCGATCC
TGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTATTATACCGGCGATCC

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 GGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGAT
GGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGAT

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 TCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGG
TCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGG

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 TGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAA
TGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAA

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 ACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTGCGCAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAA
ACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTGCGCAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAA

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 ACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCGCTTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACT
ACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCGCTTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACT

original
MAL L384A.Col 1 GCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATG
GCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATG

original	GCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAA	GCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGAT-CGCT
MAL L384A.Col 1	GCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCCGCT	*****
original	ACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCA	
MAL L384A.Col 1	ACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCA	*****
original	ACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGA	AAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGG
MAL L384A.Col 1	ACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGA	AAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGG
original	CTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATC	
MAL L384A.Col 1	CTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATATC	*****
original	GATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGA	CCGGTACGCTGCGCGAGTAC
MAL L384A.Col 1	GATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGA	TCCGGTACGCTGCGCGAGTAC
original	ATCGCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCGGTTGAT	
MAL L384A.Col 1	ATCGCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCGGTTGAT	*****
original	GCAGCAACAAAGCCGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCA	CCAAAGAGCTGACCCGC
MAL L384A.Col 1	GCAGCACTAGCCGGATCAGATTCGGCATGCTTGACGGCA-ATCACCAGAGCTGACCTGC	*****
original	CTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAAACACCTATCAGGACATTGTG	
MAL L384A.Col 1	TTGG-ATTCCGGCTGAAAATTGTGCGCAGACTGA	ACTGGGTGTA-----
original	GACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGGTGGC	
MAL L384A.Col 1		
original	ATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTACCAG	
MAL L384A.Col 1		
original	GGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCTGGCC	
MAL L384A.Col 1		
original	GCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAACATC	
MAL L384A.Col 1		
original	GTGTTTAAAGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCCGCGC	
MAL L384A.Col 1		
original	GGCAGCCTCGAG	
MAL L384A.Col 1		

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL L384A.COL 1	
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL L384A.COL 1	
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL L384A.COL 1	

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TGAAAAACGGTGCAGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
GTGCGGATCCGCTGTTCTGCTGGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
CGCTGCTGGAAGGTCCGACCGTGATGCGTTCTGCGCAACGACCGTTTCTTCGACAAAC
-----CAGCGAGCCGATGGAGTGGCGTTTCTTGGCGAACGACCGTTTCTCG-ACCAAC
* * * * *

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TGCGTATCG-ACGG-TAACCTG-----CTGCATACCGCGTTTCGTACCGTCTGT
TGCGTATTCGACGGGTAACTGCTGACATAACGTCGTTTCGCTAACCGGTCTGTCTCA
***** * * * * *

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
CTCAGGCACTGCTGGATGCCACCGCG-CTGGCCT-CGGGCC-GCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGG
GGGCACTACTTGG-ATTGCCACCGCGCTTGGCCTCGGGCCGCTGAAAACCTGAAGTGG
* * * * *

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGG-AAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGC
TGTGTGATGAATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGC
***** * * * * *

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
GGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTGCCG
GGCGACGATCGCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCTGCCG

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
CATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGA-AAAAGTGCCTGAG
CATGCGCTGATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGA-AAAAGTGCCTGAG

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGTACCATC-C
TACGTGCGCTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGTACCATCCC
***** *

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
GACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGA-CCGGTACG
GACCCTGCATATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGAACCGGTACG

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
CTGCGCCGAGTACATCG-CAGCCTGGA-AGAGGCTCA-GGTCTGCGCTGTACATTGA
CTGCGCCGAGTACATCGCCAGCCTGGA-AGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGA

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
AGGCCGCTGATGTCAGCAACAAGCCGATCAGATCGCATGCTGACCGCATCAACCAA
AGGCCGCTGATGTCAGCAACAAGCCGATCAGATCGCATGCTGACCGCATCAACCAA

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
AGAGCTGACCGCTGGGTTCGGCGTGA-ATGTCGAGACGAATGGTGTAAACCTTA
AGAGCTGACCGCTGGGTTCGGCGTGA-ATGTCGAGACGAATGGTGTAAACCTTA

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TCAGGACATTGTGGACTTACCGATGCCGCTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCC
TCAGGACATTGTGGACTTACCGATGCCGCTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCC

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
GGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTAT
GGATCTGGGTGGCATTACAAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTAT

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
GGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACA
GGAAGCCTACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACA

original
MAL L384A.COL 1
TGTGGCTCTGGCCGACGTCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGA
TGTGGCTCTGGCCGACGTCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGA

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original          AGGTCCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGA
MAL L384A.COL 1  AGGTCCTGAACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGA
*****

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original          TCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL L384A.COL 1  TCTGGTGCCGCGCGGCA-----
*****

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MAL L384A.col 2

Forward

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original          -----
MAL L384A.Col 2  TGGGACTTTTATCTTCCCCTCTCTTTTATTAAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATA

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```

original          --CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGA
MAL L384A.Col 2  TACCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGA
*****

```

```

original          TGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTTATACCGGCGATCC
MAL L384A.Col 2  TGACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTATTTTATACCGGCGATCC
*****

```

```

original          GGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGAT
MAL L384A.Col 2  GGTCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGCGAGTGCGTTTCCGTACAGCTGAT
*****

```

```

original          TCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGG
MAL L384A.Col 2  TCTGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGG
*****

```

```

original          TGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAA
MAL L384A.Col 2  TGGTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCTCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTCTGAACGACCACATTAA
*****

```

```

original          ACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAA
MAL L384A.Col 2  ACCGCTGCTGGAAGGTCGCGACGTGGATGCGTTCTTGCCGAACGCCCGTTTCTTCGACAA
*****

```

```

original          ACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCACT
MAL L384A.Col 2  ACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCCGTTTCGCTACTGCTGTCTCAGGCACT
*****

```

```

original          GCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATG
MAL L384A.Col 2  GCTGGATGCCACCGCGCTGGCCTCGGGCCGCCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATGAATG
*****

```

```

original          GCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTA
MAL L384A.Col 2  GCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCTTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATCGCTA
*****

```

```

original          CATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAA
MAL L384A.Col 2  CATCGCCGTCGACAAGATGATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACTTCTGCCGCATGCGCTGATCAA
*****

```

```

original          CAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCT
MAL L384A.Col 2  CAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCGCTGGCT
*****

```

```

original          GTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTG-CGCAGCAGCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATA-TC
MAL L384A.Col 2  GTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGGCTTGCGCAGCAGCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCTGCATACTT
*****

```

```

original          GATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTAC
MAL L384A.Col 2  GATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGAGTAC
*****

```

original	ATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAG-----GCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGG
MAL L384A.Col 2	A TCGTCCAGCCTGCAAAACATGTAGGCTCAAGGTT CTGCCGCTGTACATTG AGGTC CCGG
	**** * * * * * **** *
original	TTGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCA-GATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTG
MAL L384A.Col 2	TGA-TGCAGCCACAAGCCGGGATCCGAATCCGCATGCTGACGC-CATCAC-TATGAGCTG
	* *
original	ACCCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGCAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGAC
MAL L384A.Col 2	ACCCGCATGGATATGCGT--AAACTGGTTCCAAGACGACGTGGGGTA-----
	***** ** *
original	ATTGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAACCCCGGATCTG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	GGTGGCATTCACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCC
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	TACCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCT
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	CTGGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	AACATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	CCGCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----

Reverse

original	CCATGGCAAAAATTAAACAGGCGCTGTTACCCGCTGGCTACTCCTCTTTCTATTTTGATG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	ACCAGCAGGCGATCAAAAACGGCGCAGGTCATGACGGTTTTATTTATACCGGCGATCCGG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	TCACCCCGGGCTTTACTTCTGTGCGCCAGGCCGGCGAGTGCCTTTCCGTACAGCTGATTC
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	TGGAAAACGGTGCGGTGGCGGTGGGTGATTGCGCCGCGGTGCAGTACTCCGGTGCCGGTG
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	GTCGCGATCCGCTGTTCCCTGGCTGAACATTTTATTCCGTTCTGAACGACCACATTAAAC
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----
original	CGCTGCTGGAAGGTGCGGACGTGGATGCGTTCCTGCCGAACGCCGTTTCT--TCGACAA
MAL L384A.Col 2	-----CG TGAAAA TGCGTTCCTGCCG GAACG CC CGA TTT CTGACAGCT
	* *
original	ACTGCGTATCGACGGTAACCTGCTGCATACCGCGG-TTCGCTACGGTCTGTCTCAGGCAC
MAL L384A.Col 2	GCGATA CGAA ACGGTAAC TG GCTGCATAC GA CG TTCCG TA ACGGTCGTA TCAG CAC
	* *
original	TGCTGG--ATGCCACCGCGCTGGCC-TCGGGCCCGCTGAAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATG
MAL L384A.Col 2	TGCT TGAATGA CCACCGCG ATGA CC TC CGGAC GCCTGA AAAACCGAAGTGGTGTGTGATG
	**** *
original	AATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGGAAGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATC
MAL L384A.Col 2	AATGGCAACTGCCGTGCGTACCGG-AGCCATTCCGCTGTTTGGTCAGAGCGGCGACGATC
	***** *
original	GCTACATCGCCGTCGACAAGATG--ATCCTGAAAGGTGTTGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCT
MAL L384A.Col 2	GCTACATCGCCGTCGA AC AGATGATC CTGA AAAGGTG A TGACGTCCTGCCGCATGCGCT
	***** *

original	GATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTTCAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCG
MAL L384A.Col 2	GATCAACAACGTGGAAGAGAAGCTGGGTTC ¹ CAAAGGCGAAAACTGCGTGAGTACGTGCG *****
original	CTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGCA
MAL L384A.Col 2	CTGGCTGTCCGACCGTATTCTGAGCCTGCGCAGCAGCCCGCGCTACCATCCGACCCCTGCA *****
original	TATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGA
MAL L384A.Col 2	TATCGATGTGTATGGCACCATCGGTCTGATCTTCGATATGGACCCGGTACGCTGCGCCGA *****
original	GTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGT
MAL L384A.Col 2	GTACATCGCCAGCCTGGAAAAAGAGGCTCAGGGTCTGCCGCTGTACATTGAAGGCCCGGT *****
original	TGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGAC
MAL L384A.Col 2	TGATGCAGGCAACAAGCCGGATCAGATCCGCATGCTGACCGCCATCACCAAAGAGCTGAC *****
original	CCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACAT
MAL L384A.Col 2	CCGCCTGGGTTCCGGCGTGAAAATTGTCGAGACGAATGGTGTAACACCTATCAGGACAT *****
original	TGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGG
MAL L384A.Col 2	TGTGGACTTCACCGATGCCGGTAGCTGCCACATGGTGCAGATCAAAACCCCGGATCTGGG *****
original	TGGCATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTA
MAL L384A.Col 2	TGGCATTCAACAACATCGTTGACGCGGTGCTGTACTGCAACAAACACGGTATGGAAGCCTA *****
original	CCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCT
MAL L384A.Col 2	CCAGGGCGGTACCTGTAACGAAACCGAAATCAGCGCCCGCACCTGCGTACATGTGGCTCT *****
original	GGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAA
MAL L384A.Col 2	GGCCGCACGTCCGATGCGTATGCTGATCAAGCCGGGCATGGGCTTCGATGAAGGTCTGAA *****
original	CATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCC
MAL L384A.Col 2	CATCGTGTTTAACGAAATGAACCGCACCATCGCGCTGCTGCAGACTAAGGATCTGGTGCC *****
original	GCGCGGCAGCCTCGAG-----
MAL L384A.Col 2	GCGCGGCAGCCTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCACTGAGATCCGGCTGCTAACAAAGCTCG *****
original	-----
MAL L384A.Col 2	AAAAGAAAATAAGCTTGTATTTC