# Identification of Ice-Binding Proteins of Arctic/Antarctic Chlorophyceae using Transcriptome Analyses

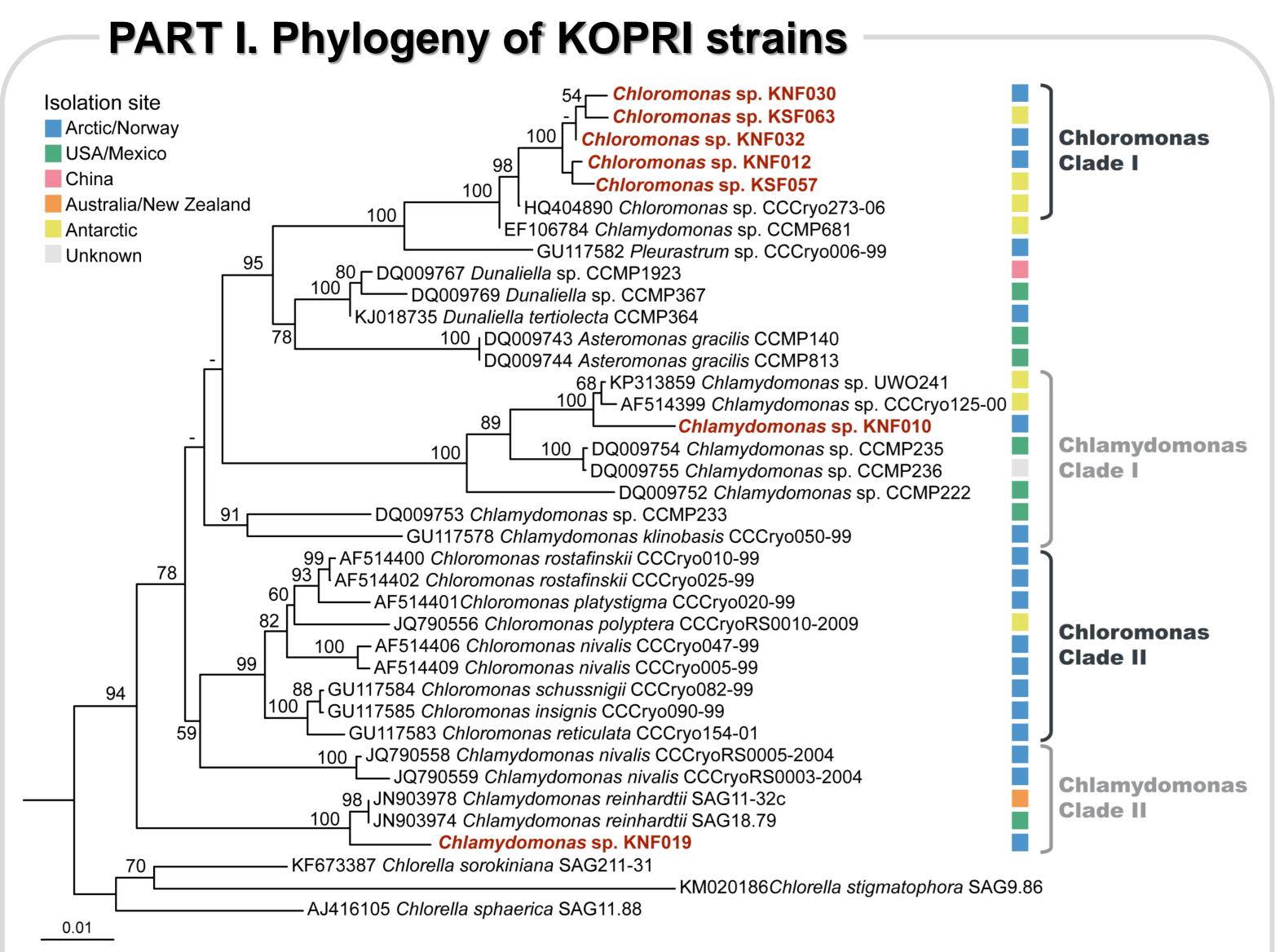


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#### Workflow Chloromonas sp. KNF032 Various temperature conditions treated for a week. culture at 8°C condition **RNA** extraction & Transcriptome Most abundant & highly expressed gene is analyses were performed. (No. of contig: 29,630) Ice-Binding Protein (Type 2). 4°C 12, 16, 20°C down-regulated up-regulated Where and Who does have IBP genes 664 +10,000 under cold acclimation conditions? Two Chlamydomonas (Arctic Freshwater) Two Chloromonas (Arctic Freshwater) & Two Chloromonas (Antarctic Freshwater) **Cold acclimate related genes** strains were selected.



**Figure 1.** Neighbor-Joining tree of six KOPRI culture collection strains (two *Chlamydomonas* sp. and four *Chloromonas* sp.) inferred from 18S rRNA sequences (1190 nt, 38 taxa). Numbers above branches indicated NJ bootstrap value (>50%). Genus *Chlororella* (Trebouxiophyceae) served as outgroup taxa. Color boxes indicates isolation site of each strain.

### Take home messages,

- ➤ Three Arctic *Chloromonas* sp. (KNF012, KNF030 and KNF032) and two Antarctic *Chloromonas* sp. (KSF057 and KSF063) are closely related to *Chloromonas* sp. CCCryo273-66 strain isolated from Antarctic region.
- ➤ Temperature dependent transcriptome analysis of KNF032 results in 39 cold acclimate-related genes. Five among twelve annotated transcripts are Ice-Binding Protein (IBP). All of 17 IBP transcripts are denoted as type 2 IBPs which has not a DUF3494 domain.
- > Type 2 IBP genes are found in Arctic/Antarctic freshwater *Chloromonas* strains. It is remarkable that type 2 IBP has not shared any domains and genetic structures of type 1 IBPs.
- Most of motifs are highly conserved as TFT. First Thr(T) of some motifs is often substituted to Lys(K), Asp(D) and Ser(S) less than second Phe(F) and third Thr(T).
- ➤ Predicted TF binding sites give a hint that these ibp genes are able to function as cold acclimation response like in plants.

#### PART II. Transcriptome analyses

**Table 1.** Description of 12 annotated transcripts among 39 cold acclimate-related genes. Five ice-binding proteins were remarkably expressed at low temperature condition.

**RPKM** score E-Value Contig ID Description 16°C 4°C 12°C 20°C 136.89 54.62 ArF32Contig690 358.41 ice-binding protein-4 ArF32Contig2971 45.55 ice-binding protein-3 ArF32Contig24913 1.08E-10 41.66 24.42 31.50 predicted protein ArF32Contig6739 138.63 50.19 40.04 23.75 ice-binding protein-3 2.04E-158 ArF32Contig14333 129.43 52.95 hypothetical protein VOLCADRAFT\_106879 1.45E-09 ArF32Contig6901 89.86 38.28 18.18 9.38 1.42E-81 ice-binding protein-4 13.21 10.22 ArF32Contig11683 19.42 acetyl-coa synthetase ArF32Contig28905 30.54 14.58 2.52 hypothetical protein VOLCADRAFT\_121013 5.12E-48 ArF32Contig21934 27.16 10.36 6.81 6.68 flagellar associated protein 1.02E-21 ArF32Contig26817 20.21 6.54 1.82 polysaccharide deacetylase family protein 1.86E-18 ArF32Contig26619 15.41 2.44 0.94 0.99 ice-binding protein-4 6.89E-33 ArF32Contig28814 6.35 1.45 hypothetical protein VOLCADRAFT\_92225 8.75E-23

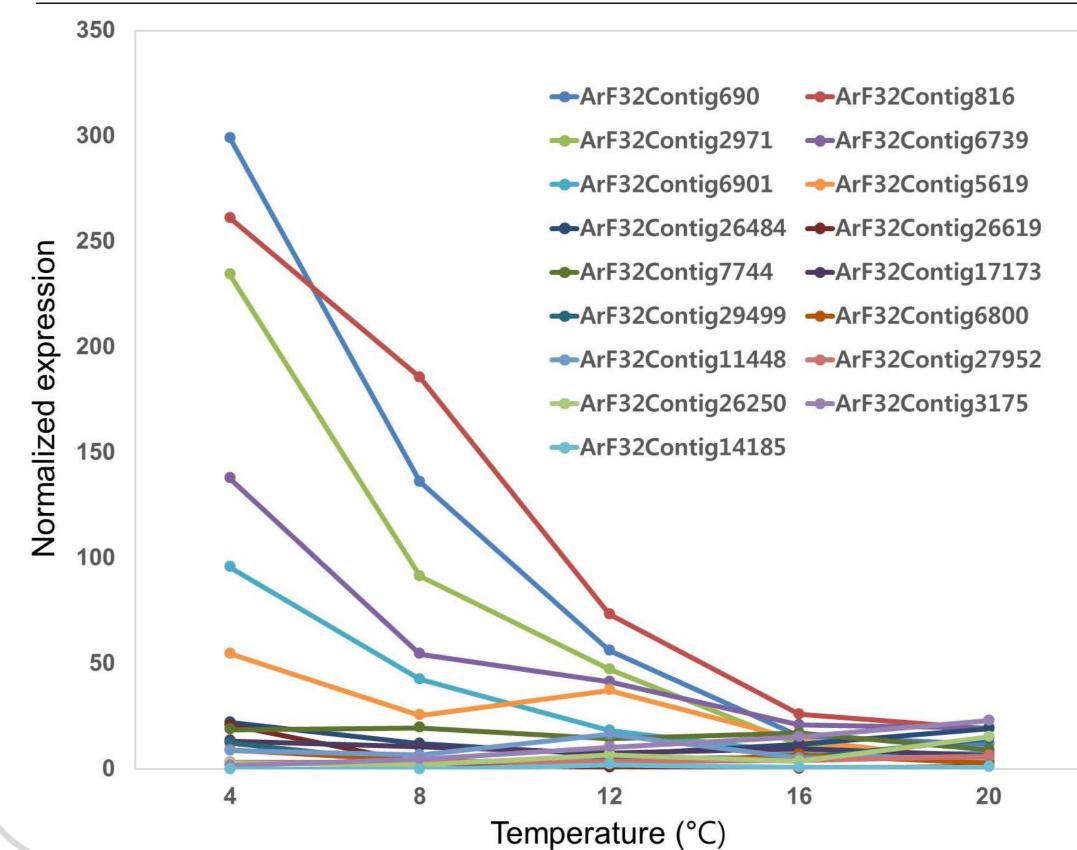
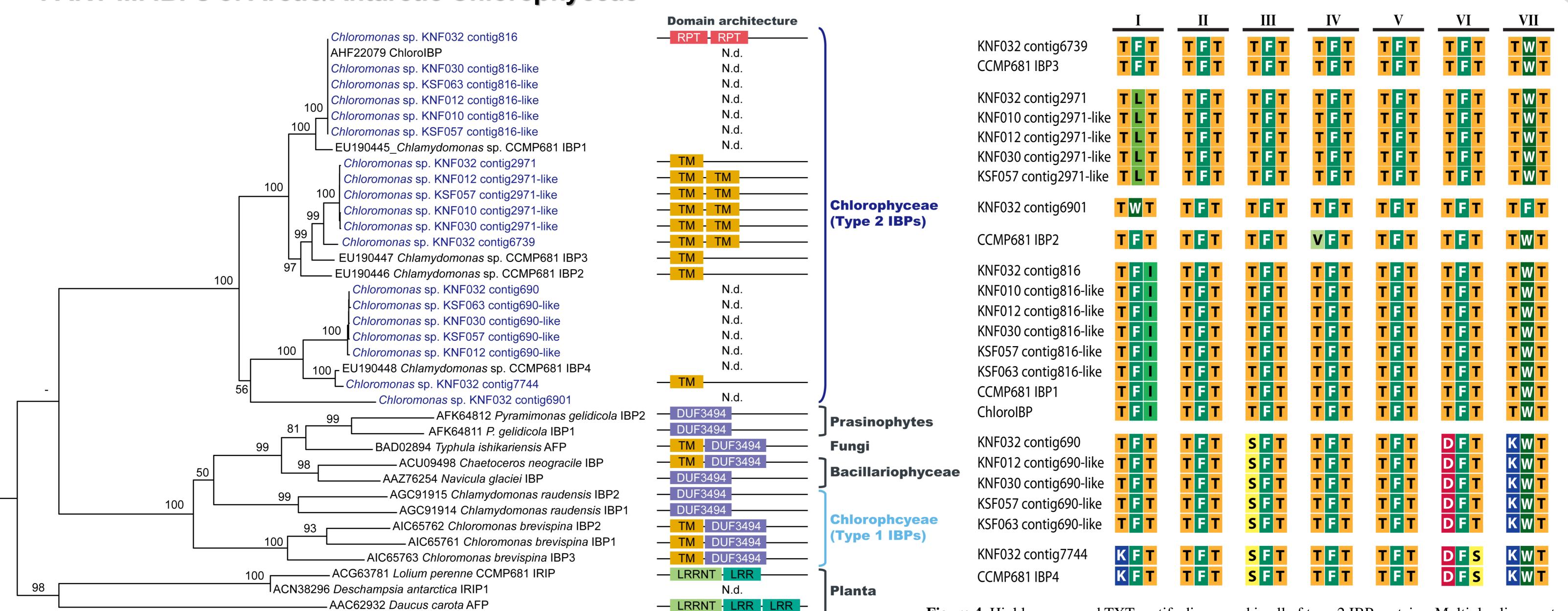


Figure 2. Normalized expression level of all 17 ice-binding protein (IBP) transcripts according to temperature changes. All transcripts was highly expressed at 4°C condition and then decreased according to temperature increasing. Most strongly expressed contig690, 816 and 2971 were selected to further study.

## PART III. IBPs of Arctic/Antarctic Chlorophyceae



**Figure 3.** Neighbor-Joining tree of IBP amino acid sequences including 13 newly analyzed IBPs from six KOPRI strains. Numbers above branches indicated NJ bootstrap value (>50%). Anti-freezing protein (AFP) and ice-recrystallization inhibiting protein (IRIP) from Planta served as outgroup. Domain architecture was predicted using SMART homepage with PFAM database. Type 2 IBP was clearly distinguished from type 1 IBPs containing DUF3494 domain. Some proteins have not been detected any domains. Domain name was abbreviated as follow: RPT, repeated domain in UCH-protine; TM, transmembrane; DUF3494, unknown domain; LRRNT, leucine rich repeat N-terminal domain; LRR, leucine rich repeat.

contig690	238 <b>1</b>	499 614 <b>2</b>	955 1143 <b>3</b>	1562 1653 <b>4</b>	1842 1929 <b>5</b>	2164 2212		<u>200bp</u>
contig816	128 46 <b>1</b>	61 576 794 979 <b>2 3</b>	1190 1278 <b>4</b>	1494 1582 <b>5</b>	1775 1822 — <b>6</b>	2021 2080 2248 2 <b>7</b> 8	282 2406 2482 2641 2767 9 10	3204 3227 ———————————————————————————————————
contig2971	232 1	380 495 7 <b>2</b>	30 915 1213 1267 <b>4</b>	159 <u>6</u> 1681	1885 1932 <b>6</b>	2132 2192 2403 2437 <b>7</b> 8	2576 2652 2893 <b>9</b>	3019 3281 3298

Table 2. Predicted transcription factor binding at N-terminus of IBP transcript. Number of transcription factor binding site was reported in parenthesis

**Figure 4**. Highly conserved TXT motifs discovered in all of type 2 IBP proteins. Multiple alignments

Chlamydomonas sp. CCMP681 was used to select TXT motifs. Most motifs are expressed as TFT but

some motifs at I, III, VI and VII positions were changeable. First Thr(T) is often substituted to Lys(K),

were performed by ClustalW program. According to previously studied IBP proteins of

Asp(D) and Ser(S) than second Phe(F) and third Thr(T).

Tactor officing site was reported in parenthesis										
	Contig	B3	bZIP	bHLH	ERF	MYB	Trihelix	WRKY		
	690	ABI3(1), VP1(1)	DPBF(2), OBF4(1), RSG(1)	N.d	CBF(2)	GAMYB(1)	N.d	WRKY18(1)		
	816	ABI3(1), VP1(2)	OBF4(4)	N.d	CBF(2)	N.d	GT-1(1)	WRKY1,2,3(3)		
	2971	ABI3(1)	N.D	PIF3(3)	CBF(1)	N.d	GT-2(2)	WRKY1,2,3(2), WRKY18(1)		

Figure 5. Gene structures of contig690, 816 and 2971 CDS region. A total of 11 exons were found in contig816 and 2971.

0.2