

Identification and Analysis of Pathogenic NS SNPS in Human Bloom Syndrome Helicase Gene BLM

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ABSTRACT

BLM helicase protein plays important role in DNA replication and maintains the genomic integrity. Variation in BLM helicase gene resulted defect in DNA repair mechanism and are reported to be associated with bloom syndrome (BS) and cancer. Computational analysis of SNPs in BLM helicase gene has been performed to identify, characterize the pathogenic SNPs using bioinformatics approach. SNPs data has been obtained from dbSNP database for human BLM helicase (P54132). There were 1003 SNPs mapped to missense, 19890 SNPs mapped to intron, while 550 SNPs mapped to 5'UTR, 176 SNPs mapped to 3'UTR, 21551 mapped to total SNPs of different variation class and 11 SNPs mapped to pathogenic misense in human BLM helicase gene. 6 nsSNPs of 11 pathogenic misense are found to be deleterious or damaging by all four prediction tools. These 6 nsSNPs rs367543034 of mutation G952V, rs367543023 of mutation H963Y, rs137853153 of mutation C1036F, rs367543029 of mutation C1055Y, rs367543032 of mutation D1064G and rs367543025 of mutation C1066Y can be further investigated along with native protein. These mutations in BLM gene may have potential to be used as an important prognostic marker for detection of cancer, particularly for surgically-treated lung adenocarcinoma.

KEY WORDS: NSSNP; BLOOM SYNDROME; IN SILICO ANALYSIS; BLM.

INTRODUCTION

BLM gene encodes an important nuclear protein BLM helicase (Eladad et al., 2005), which involved in DNA replication and maintains the genomic integrity (Manthei et al., 2013). BLM is a 3' to 5' DNA helicase that belongs to conserved RecQ helicase family (Imamura et al., 2003). Helicases are very crucial for unwinding duplex DNA to produce the transient single-stranded DNA intermediates necessary for replication, recombination, and repair (Hall et al., 1999, Schmid et al., 1992). In a

complex with topoisomerase Topo IIIa and Rmi1/Rmi2, BLM helicase repair DNA double-strand breaks through homologous recombination (HR) pathway (Matson et al., 1994). Consequently, cells lacking functional BLM show ~10-fold raising in chromatid breaks, and mitotic recombination, (Hickson et al., 2003). Bloom syndrome (BS) is a rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the BLM gene. Symptoms of BS include low birth weight, dolichocephaly (long, narrow head), congenital short stature, growth retardation sun-sensitive facial rash, an elevated risk of diabetes mellitus, reduced fertility and immune deficiency (Shastri et al., 2015).

Absence of BLM protein activity causes defect in DNA repair, increased rate of mutations and thus risk of cancer (Arora et al., 2014). BLM gene transcribes a 97.93 kb long precursor-mRNA having 21 exons, which code 1417 amino acid protein. Literature support that a large number of BS patients shows insertion, deletion and missense mutation that change the amino acid or

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nonsense mutations which introduce premature stop in the BLM gene and thus inactivate the BLM helicase (Ellis et al., 1995, Foucault et al., 1997, German et al., 2007 McLaren et al 2016 Yang et al 2020).

Several articles have stated effectiveness in identifying the deleterious and disease associated mutations, thus predicting the pathogenic SNPs in correlation to their functional and structural damaging properties (Adzhubei et al., 2010 Choi et al 2015). Computational studies have previously provided an efficient platform for evaluation and analysis of genetic mutations for their pathological consequences and in determining their underlying molecular mechanism. Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) is a common genetic variation contributing greatly towards the phenotypic variations (Hecht et al., 2015). SNPs can alter the functional consequences of proteins. In the coding region of gene, SNPs may be synonymous, non-synonymous (nsSNPs) or nonsense.

Synonymous SNPs changes the nucleotide base residue but does not change the amino acid residue in protein sequence due to degeneracy of genetic code. The nsSNPs also called missense variants, alter amino acid residue in protein sequence and thus change the function of protein through altering protein activity, solubility and protein structure. (Calabrese et al., 2009). SNPs have been emerged as the genetic markers for many diseases and there are many SNPs markers available in the public databases. hundreds of new SNPs have been mapped to human BLM genes. However, not all SNPs are functionally important. Despite extensive studies of helicase proteins in human and effect of their polymorphism in cancer (Hecht et al., 2015), no attempt was made to analyze to establish the functional consequences of pathogenic nsSNPs of BLM gene. The aim of this study is to identify the high pathogenic SNPs of BLM gene and determine functional consequences using computational methods.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SNPs dataset: The SNPs of the BLM helicase gene (Uniport id P54132) were retrieved from the dbSNP database (Sherry et al., 1999). Keyword “Human BLM” used as our search term. Furthermore, it is filtered by selecting variation class as SNV, function class as missense, clinical significance as pathogenic.

Predicting deleterious and damaging nsSNPs: In order to predict the damaging or deleterious nsSNPs, multiple consensus tools were employed by using online tool VEP (<http://www.ensembl.org/Tools/VEP>). VEP advantages include: it uses latest human genome assembly GRCh38.p10, and can predict thousands of SNPs from multiple tools including SIFT, PROVEAN, Condel, and PolyPhen-2, at a time (McLaren et al., 2016). 11 nsSNP rs-ids were uploaded to VEP tool to get the prediction results.

Sift: The algorithm predicted that the tolerant and intolerant coding base substitution based upon properties of amino acids and homology of sequence (Ng PC et al., 2003). The tool considered that vital positions in

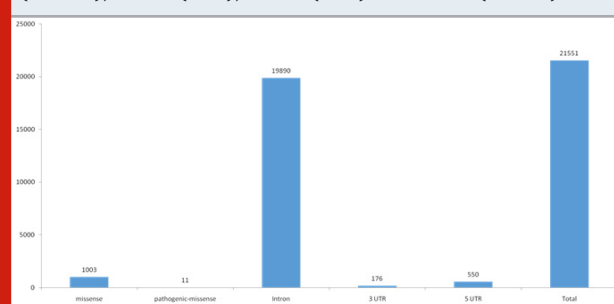
the protein sequence have been conserved throughout evolution and therefore substitutions at conserved alignment position is expected to be less tolerated and affect protein function than those at diverse positions. SIFT predicted substituted amino acid as damaging at default threshold score <0.05 , while score ≥ 0.05 is predicted as tolerated.

Provean: The online tool uses an alignment-based scoring method for predicting the functional consequences of single and multiple amino acid substitutions, and in-frame deletions and insertions (Choi et al., 2012). The tool has a default threshold score, i.e. -2.5 , below which a protein variant is predicted as deleterious, and above that threshold, a protein variant is neutral.

Condel (CONsensusDEleteriousness): This tool evaluates the probability of missense single nucleotide variants (SNVs) deleterious. it computes a weighted average of the scores of SIFT, PolyPhen2, MutationAssessor and FatHMM (González-Pérez et al., 2011).

PolyPhen-2: This tool is predicting the structural and functional consequences of a particular amino acid substitution in human protein (Ramensky et al., 2002). Prediction of PolyPhen-2 server [20] is based on a number of features including information of structural and sequence comparison. The PolyPhen-2 score varies between 0.0 (benign) to 10.0 (damaging). The PolyPhen-2 prediction output categorizes the SNPs into three basic categories, benign (score < 0.2), possibly damaging, (score between 0.2 and 0.96), or probably damaging (score >0.96).

Figure 1: Number of SNPs in different function class of BLM helicase gene of human from dbSNP database showing missense (1003), pathogenic missense (11), intron (19890), 3'UTR (176), 5'UTR (550) and Total (21551).



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

11 rs-ids of pathogenic nsSNPs mapped in human BLM helicase gene was downloaded from dbSNP database of NCBI (Table 1), after filtering variation class SNV, function class missense and clinical significance as pathogenic, there were 1003 SNP mapped to missense, 19890 SNPs mapped to intron, while 550 SNPs mapped to 5'UTR, 176 SNPs mapped to 3'UTR and 21551 mapped to total SNPs of different variation class (Figure 1). Some rsIDs are associated with multiple SNPs and therefore fall in different classes.

Predicting deleterious and damaging pathogenic nsSNPs: In order to predict the damaging or deleterious pathogenic nsSNPs multiple consensus tools were employed. Initially, online tool VEP was used. VEP advantages include: it uses latest human genome assembly GRCh38.p10, and can predict thousands of SNPs from multiple tools including SIFT, Condel, and PolyPhen-2, at a time. 11 nsSNP accession numbers were uploaded to VEP tool and the prediction results were taken on default scores of consensus tools based on sequence and structure

homology methods: (a) SIFT (score <-0.5) (b) Polyphen (score >0.96) (c) PROVEAN (score < 2.5) and Condel (score >0.522). In order to get a very high confident nsSNPs impacting structure and function of BLM gene, 6 nsSNPs (Table 1) are found to be deleterious or damaging by all four prediction tools. These 6 nsSNPs rs367543034 of mutation G952V, rs367543023 of mutation H963Y, rs137853153 of mutation C1036F, rs367543029 of mutation C1055Y, rs367543032 of mutation D1064G and rs367543025 of mutation C1066Y.

Table 1. Prediction of 11 pathogenic missense SNPs of BLM helicase gene using prediction tools such as SIFT, Condel, Polyphen and PROVEAN, deleterious predicted by all four tools are shown in bold.

SNP-ids	AA-Change	SIFT	PolyPhen	PROVEAN	Condel
rs746195311	E69K	deleterious	benign	neutral	neutral
rs367543030	S104L	deleterious	Possibly damaging	neutral	neutral
rs1477193473	E488K	tolerated	benign	neutral	neutral
rs200389141	Q548K	deleterious	benign	neutral	neutral
rs367543034	G952V	deleterious	Probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs367543023	H963Y	deleterious	probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs137853153	C1036F	deleterious	Probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs367543029	C1055Y	deleterious	probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs367543032	D1064G	deleterious	probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs367543025	C1066Y	deleterious	probably damaging	deleterious	deleterious
rs367543017	S1093L	deleterious	Possibly damaging	deleterious	Neutral

This analysis shows that six SNPs, G952V, H963Y, C1036F, C1055Y, D1064G and C1066Y have high prevalence for disease association of BLM, the mutation in cysteines (C1036F, C1055Y, C1066Y) and glutamate (D1064V) are in the Zn binding subdomain, which results in the loss of Zn binding upon mutation and alters the function of BLM helicase is reported (Guo et al., 2005). These mutation in RQC domain affect the highly conserved cysteine residues involved in Zn coordination. While mutation in Glycine G952V and mutation in histidine H963Y which alter amino acid residues in the ATPase domain also reported involved in cellular defects (Shastri and Schmidt 2015).

CONCLUSION

This computational analysis of SNPs of the human BLM protein identified 6 highly damaging pathogenic nsSNPs. Prediction analysis shows that SNPs G952V, H963Y, C1036F, C1055Y, D1064G and C1066Y have high prevalence for disease association. Data implies that the reported nsSNPs could potentially alter structure and hence the function of BLM protein resulting in pathogenicity with abnormal symptoms describing the disease states. These nsSNPs associated with significant pathogenicity will offer valuable information in selecting SNPs that are expected to have impending functional influence and contribute in understanding the functional roles of this gene.

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