

Annotation of the microalgae genomes: fatty acid biosynthesis gene discovery and pathway description for production of next-generation biofuels

Deepak Kumar Sharma*, Neelam Singh, R. K. Trivedi

Department of Oil and Paint Technology, HBTI Kanpur, UP, India; *Corresponding Author;
Deepak Kumar

Sharma, email: deepakshrm89@gmail.com, Ph.: 7985523200

ABSTRACT

In the present study, genome-wide identification of 333 putative genes involved in fatty acids biosynthesis in genome of *Astrochloris sp.* Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Bigelowiella natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipsoidea* C-169 v2.0,

Fragilariaopsis cylindrus, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Ostreococcus sp.* RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis* were identified. Physico-chemical parameters of identified protein were determined using ProtParam tool. The results indicated that the fatty acids metabolic pathways in all the species are carried out by a comparable number of orthologous proteins. These studies will improve our understanding of the fatty metabolic pathway and contribute to the engineering of regulatory networks of algal strains for higher accumulation of biofuel production.

Keywords: Fatty acids biosynthetic genes; microalgae; biofuel; *Arabidopsis*

1. INTRODUCTION

Increasing levels of air pollution, high energy demand and the incessant rise in crude oil prices are the main issues in this time and mounting pressure on global research in biofuel production. Algae-based biofuel is a new energy source that attracts researchers due to their rapid growth rate coupled with high carbon dioxide uptake, high lipid content and comparatively low, marginal land usage rates [1]. Notwithstanding the many advantages of biofuels and their technical feasibility has led to renewed interest in microalgae as potential feedstocks and rising research activity focused on the basic biology of algae so that better strain develop and improved post-harvest process engineering [2]. Microalgae cells under controlled stress conditions and engineering metabolic pathways can accumulate large quantities of oils (triacylglycerols) and carbohydrates, particularly when nutrient-deprived [3-4]. Dismukes et al. 2008; Wijffels and Barbosa 2010). Over the past few years various studies have been carried out concerning alteration of fatty acid composition in plants through genetic engineering approaches, along with the development and deployment of a number of plant lipid-related genomics databases[5-8]. (Misra et al., 2012; Napier 2007; Topfer et al. 1995; Mao et al. 2009).

The present work was designed to identify the genes involved in lipid metabolic pathway from the genomes of microalgae (including *Astrochloris* sp. Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelovia natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipsoidea* C-169 v2.0, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilaropsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas* sp. RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus* sp. RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis*) using sequence similarity search with *Arabidopsis thaliana* homologs. The present study contributes to the biochemical and molecular information needed for augmentation of fatty acid biosynthesis in microalgae.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Gene Retrieval and Annotation

Lipid genes were obtained from the *Arabidopsis thaliana* lipid gene database (<http://lipids.plantbiology.msu.edu/>) to construct a query protein set. The *Arabidopsis* fatty acids gene database is a convenient and reliable source of genes covering all the major biochemical events responsible for biosynthesis of plant. Subsequently, each protein in the query dataset was used to identify homologs in microalgae by subjecting it to BLAST search with e-value inclusion threshold set to 1.0E-5 against microalgal genome databases provided by Joint Genome Institute. These include *Astrochloris* sp. Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelovia natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipsoidea* C-169 v2.0, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilaropsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas* sp. RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus* sp. RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis*. Based on blast score some sequences “hits” were then discarded.

2.2 Metabolic Pathway Study

Metabolic pathways were analyzed using the KEGG pathway database [9](Kanehisa et al. 2004) to analyze fatty acid biosynthesis pathways in diverse organisms. To annotation pathway, sequences were submitted to the KEGG Automatic Annotation Server (KAAS) to identify the orthologous gene groups [10].(Moriya et al. 2000). KAAS annotates every submitted sequence with a KEGG ortholog (KO) identifier that allows identification of orthologous and paralogous relationships between the genes of interest. Further, fatty acid biosynthesis pathways were downloaded from the KEGG database. This dataset contains a complete biochemical description of the pathway of fatty acid biosynthesis observed in different organisms.

2.3 Physico-chemical characterization prediction

Physico-chemical properties like length, molecular weight, isoelectric point (pI), total number of positive and negative residues, Instability Index (Guruprasad et al 1990), Aliphatic Index (Ikai 1980) and Grand Average hydropathy (GRAVY)(Doolittle 1982) were computed using the Expasy's ProtParam server (Gasteiger et al. 1999).[11-14].

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Comparative genomic analyses of fatty acid genes in microalgal species

Under optimal conditions, microalgae synthesize fatty acids used primarily for esterification into polar glycerol based membrane lipids like glycosylglycerides and phosphoglycerides, whereas under stress conditions, many microalgae tend to accumulate storage lipids called triacylglycerol (TAGs)[15] (Reyes-Prieto et al. 2006). Although global fatty acid biosynthetic mechanisms are known in higher plants [16](Coleman and Lee 2004), pathways responsible for fatty acid accumulation in microalgae are not well studied. Hence, in order to bridge our existing knowledge gap regarding algal fatty acid metabolism, comparative metabolic pathway analyses have been performed across 18 microalgal genomes, using homologous plant genes as reference with an objective of functional characterization of predicted genes. In the present study, using the *Arabidopsis* annotation data as the BLAST input query set, a total of 333 orthologous genes present in *Astrochloris sp.* Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelovia natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipoidea* C-169 v2.0, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilariaopsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas sp.* RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus sp.* RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis* genomes were identified.

The above approach to identify candidate genes involved in biosynthesis and accumulation of storage oil has been successfully demonstrated in plants by Sharma and Chauhan[17] (Sharma and Chauhan 2012). In these 333 genes includes 20, 17, 15, 22, 25, 25, 19, 21, 16, 21, 17, 0, 18, 18, 20, 17, 20 and 24 genes from *Astrochloris sp.* Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelovia natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipoidea* C-169 v2.0, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilariaopsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas sp.* RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus*

sp. RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis* genomes, respectively (Table 1&2).

To investigate metabolic processes responsible for the synthesis of microalgal biofuel precursors, KO identifiers were assigned to the predicted 333 genes, which can subsequently used to study metabolic pathway maps available in KEGG pathway database. KEGG is considered one of the most important bioinformatics resources for understanding higher-order functional meaning and the utilities of the organism from its genome information. It hosts information on the majority of well-known metabolic pathways, including fatty acid pathways for several organisms such as higher plants, bacteria and algae.

3.2 Physico-chemical parameters prediction

Various physico-chemical parameters were computed using Expasy's ProtParam tool [18](Gasteiger et al. 2005) is shown in table 3. Molecular weight was observed between the ranges of 7859.7– 263166.3 for all fatty acid biosynthetic proteins in microalgae. The majority of the predicted proteins were found to have a pI less than 7, indicating that proteins involved in fatty acid biosynthesis are generally acidic in nature. Instability Index analyses reveals the presence of certain dipeptides occurring at significantly different frequencies between stable and unstable proteins. Proteins with an instability index less than 40 are predicted to be stable while those with a value greater than 40 are assumed to be unstable. In the present study the high occurrence frequency of stable proteins exist. The aliphatic index refers to the relative volume of a protein that is occupied by aliphatic side chains (eg, alanine, isoleucine, leucine and valine) and contributes to the increased thermal stability observed for globular proteins. Aliphatic index for the screened proteins ranged from 66.77 to 112.50. The very high aliphatic index for all sequences indicated that their structures are more stable over a wide range of temperature. The GRAVY index indicates the solubility of the protein. The fatty acid biosynthetic proteins which showed large negative values indicated that these proteins are relatively more hydrophobic when compared to proteins with less negative values.

4. CONCLUSION

A comprehensive computational analysis of the predicted genes of microalgae against *Arabidopsis* was performed through gene annotation and physico-chemical characterization studies. The results revealed that although each of the algal species maintains the basic genomic repertoire required for fatty acid biosynthesis, they possess additional lineage-specific gene groups. The in-depth broad investigation of each individual gene and their encoded products across the microalgal genome will certainly facilitate metabolic engineering of microalga for biofuel production.

5. REFERENCES

1. Chisti Y (2007) Biodiesel from microalgae. Biotechnol Adv. 25:294–306.
2. Pienkos PT, Darzins A (2009) the promise and challenges of microalgal-derived biofuels. Biofuels Biprod Bioref. 3:431–40.
3. Dismukes GC, Carrieri D, Bennette N, Ananyev GM, Posewitz MC (2008) Aquatic phototrophs: efficient alternatives to land-based crops for biofuels. Curr Opin Biotechnol 19: 235–240.
4. Wijffels RH, Barbosa MJ (2010) An outlook on microalgal biofuels. Science 329: 796-99

log5. Misra N, Panda PK, Parida BK, Mishra BK (2012). Phylogenomic Study of Lipid Genes Involved in Microalgal Biofuel Production-Candidate Gene Mining and Metabolic Pathway Analyses. *Evolutionary Bioinformatics* 8: 545–564.

M

5. Napier JA (2007) the production of unusual fatty acids in transgenic plants. *Annu Rev Plant Biol.* 58:295–319.

r

6. Topfer R, Martini N, Schell J (1995) Modification of Plant Lipid synthesis. *Science* 268:681–6.

N

7. Mao F, Yin Y, Zhou FF, et al (2009) pDAWG: an integrated database for plant cell wall genes. *Bioenerg Res.* 2:209–16.

P

8. Kanehisa M, Goto S, Kawashima S, Okuno Y, Hattori M(2004) The KEGG resource for deciphering the genome. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 32:277–80.

a

9. Moriya Y, Itoh M, Okuda S, Yoshizawa AC, Kanehisa M (2000) KAAS: an automatic genome annotation and pathway reconstruction server. *NucleicAcids Res.* 35:W182–5.

P

10. Guruprasad K, Reddy BVP, Pandit MV (1990) Correlation between stability of a protein and its dipeptide composition: a novel approach for predicting *in vivo* stability of a protein from its primary sequence. *Prot Eng.* 4:155–64.

K

11. Ikai AJ (1980) Thermo stability and aliphatic index of globular proteins. *J Biochem.* 88:1895–1898.

,

12. Doolittle RFK (1982) A simple method for displaying the hydropathic character of a protein. *J Mol Biol.* 157:105–32.

P

13. Gasteiger E, Hoogland C, Gattiker A, et al (1999) Protein identification and analyses tools on the Expasy's server. *Methods Mol Biol.* 112:531–52.

a

14. Reyes-Prieto A, Yoon HS, Bhattacharya D (2006) Phylogenomics: its growing impact on Algal Phylogeny and evolution. *Algae* 21:1–10.

B

15. Coleman RA, Lee DP (2004) Enzymes of triacylglycerol synthesis and their regulation. *Prog Lipid Res.* 43:134–76.

K

16. Sharma A, Chauhan R (2012) In-silico Identification and Comparative Genomics of Candidate Genes Involved in Biosynthesis and Accumulation of Seed Oil in Plants. *Comp Funct Genom.* Article ID914843:1–14.

(

2

0

1

2

)

.

P

h

y

Table 1: Candidate genes involved in Fatty Acid biosynthesis in Plastids of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Astrochloris sp.* Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelowiella natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipsoidea* C-169 v2.0.

Enzyme Name	Gene / Protein name	KOG no.	Protein code	Corresponding homologous protein predicted in algal species(SwissProt accession ID)						
			<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	<i>Astrochloris</i> - <i>is</i> <i>Aureococcus</i> <i>Bigelowiella</i> <i>Chlamydomonas</i> <i>Chlorella</i> <i>Coccomyxa</i>	<i>Anophagefferens</i> <i>sp.</i> <i>CCMP2755</i> <i>v1.0</i>	<i>CCMP2755</i> <i>v1.0</i>	<i>reinhardtii</i> <i>v4.0</i>	<i>NC64A</i>	<i>C-169</i> <i>v2.0</i>	
Homomeric Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase, putative (ACCase) (EC 6.4.1.2)	acetyl-CoA carboxylase, putative (ACCase)	K01961 K11263 K11262	At1g36180	HG001	F0YJA4	HG002		E1Z4T6	HG003	
Carboxyltransferase of Heteromeric ACCase	-	K01962 K01958	At2g38040	HG007	F0XWB2		E1ZJK9	A8J646	I0Z5U2	
Carboxyltransferase of Heteromeric ACCase (plastid encoded)	accD	K01963 K01958 K01966	AtCg00500	HG008	F0XWB2	HG009	A8JHU1		HG010	
Biotin Carboxyl Carrier Protein of Heteromeric ACCase	BCCP1 (CAC1A)	K02160 K01965	At5g16390				E1Z723	A8JDA7	I0Z3K5	
	BCCP2	K02160 K01965	At5g15530				E1Z723	A8JDA7	I0Z3K5	
Biotin Carboxylase of	CAC2	K01961	At5g35360	HG014	F0XXN5	HG015	E1Z5P4	A8JGF4	I0Z7E6	

Heteromeric ACCase		K01965 K01958 K01968 K11263					E1ZNZ6		
Malonyl-CoA : ACP Malonyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.39)	putative malonyl-CoA : acyl carrier protein transacylase	K00645	At2g30200	HG019	F0YJC8	HG020	E1Z713	HG021	I0Z821
Ketoacyl-ACP Synthase I (KAS I) (EC 2.3.1.41)	3-oxoacyl-[acyl]- carrier- protein] synthase I precursor (beta- ketoacyl- acp synthase I) (KAS I)	K09458 K01897	At5g46290	HG026	F0Y6D5	HG027	E1ZF89 A8JCK1	A8JEF7 E1ZF89	I0YKJ8 I0YJ46
KAS II (EC 2.3.1.41)	putative 3-keto-acyl- ACP synthase	K09458	At1g74960	HG031	F0Y6D5	HG032	A8JCK1	E1ZF89	I0YJ46
KAS III (EC 2.3.1.41)	3-ketoacyl-acyl carrier	K00648	At1g62640	HG036	F0XWH7	HG037	HG038	E1ZFD0	I0YIV0

	protein synthase III (KAS III)								
Ketoacyl-ACP Reductase (EC 1.1.1.100)	putative 3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier protein] reductase	K00059	At1g24360	HG042	F0Y3V7	HG043	Q84X75	E1ZFR4	I0YXT1
Hydroxyacyl-ACP Dehydratase (EC 4.2.1.*)	putative beta-hydroxyacyl-ACP dehydratase	K02372	At2g22230	HG047	F0YQ60	HG048	A8IX17	E1Z8J0	I0YWZ4
	[3R]-hydroxymyristoyl-[acyl carrier protein] dehydratase-like protein	K02372	At5g10160	HG053	F0YQ60	HG054	A8IX17	E1Z8J0	I0YWZ4
Enoyl-ACP Reductase (EC 1.3.1.9)	enoyl-ACP reductase (enr-A)	K00208	At2g05990	HG058	F0XZA4	HG059	HG060	E1Z2Y2	I0ZOU2
Stearoyl-ACP Desaturase (EC 1.14.19.2)	stearoyl-ACP desaturase (Fab 2)	K03921	At2g43710	HG064			A8IQB8	E1ZCJ2 E1Z8P9	I0YV07
	putative stearoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase	K03921	At3g02620	HG070			A8IQB8	E1ZCJ2	I0YV07
	putative stearoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase	K03921	At3g02630	HG075			A8IQB8	E1ZCJ2	I0YV07
	stearoyl-acyl carrier protein desaturase	K03921	At5g16230	HG080			A8IQB8	E1ZCJ2	I0YV07
Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP)	acyl carrier protein 1 precursor (ACP)	K01961 K02078 K03955	At3g05020	HG085	0YQ15	Q7XYK4	Q6UKY5	E1Z5W8 E1Z6T8	I0Z6E0
	ACP2	K02078	At1g54580	HG089	F0YQ15	Q7XYK4	Q6UKY5	E1Z5W8	I0Z6E0

	K03955		F0Y827				I0YSD5	
hypothetical protein	K02078 K03955	At1g54630	HG094		Q7XYK4	Q6UKY5	E1Z5W8	I0Z6E0
acyl carrier-like protein	K03955 K02078	At4g25050	HG100	F0YQ15 F0Y827	Q7XYK4	Q6UKY5	E1Z5W8 E1Z6T8	I0Z6E0 I0YSD5

HG: Hypothetical gene.

Table 2: Candidate genes involved in Fatty Acid biosynthesis in Plastids of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilariaopsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0., *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas* sp. RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus* sp. RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri* f. *nagariensis*.

Protein Code	Corresponding homologous predicted protein in algal species(SwissProt accession ID)													
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	<i>Emiliania huxleyi</i> CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	<i>Guillardia theta</i> CCMP2712 v1.0.	<i>Micromonas pusilla</i> CCMP1545 v3.0	<i>Micromonas</i> sp. RCC299 v3.0	<i>Ostreococcus</i> sp. RCC299 v3.0	<i>Ostreococcus</i> sp. RCC809 2.0	<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i> v2.0	<i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i> v2.0	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47 v1.0	<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i>	<i>Volvox carteri</i> f. <i>nagariensis</i>		
At1g36180	R1FFT9	HG004		C1ML75			HG005		B7GEB5	HG006	B8BVD1	D8UA31		
At2g38040													D8TNY0	
AtCg00500	R1DCW3	HG011	L1K4J6						B7FZ17	HG012	B8BWH0	D8U455		
At5g16390		HG013											D8U256	
At5g15530			L1JIA2										D8U256	
At5g3536	R1DFR1	HG016	L1JIA2	C1MSW			HG017		B5Y589	HG018	B8LCZ8	D8UF54		

0	R1FUG6			8				B7GCL6		B8C7R3	D8THK5	
At2g30200	R1FRD8	HG022	L1JFY1	C1MGN5 C1FD34			HG023	HG024	B7G3D4	HG025	B8C2A9	D8TTQ7
At5g46290	R1DM58	HG028	L1K1Y4	C1MVN2 C1MYJ6 C1N0D7	C1EC96 C1EE T5		HG029	Q01EI4 Q00V56	B7G2W2	HG030	B8C1R1	D8UDW0 D8TXC7
At1g74960	R1DM58	HG033	L1K1Y4	C1MYJ6	C1EE T5		HG034	Q01EI4 Q00V56	B7G2W2	HG035	B8C1R1	D8TXC7
At1g62640	R1G8H9	HG039	L1JJ78	C1MYF8	C1EE V4		HG040	Q00V15		HG041	B8CGL6	D8TXF1
At1g24360	R1CUW5	HG044	L1JTF3 L1JZG9	C1MKF9	C1FDQ2		HG045	Q01GL3	B7G1R8	HG046	B8BTK3 B8BYY5	B8BYY5
At2g22230	R1CAN9	HG049	L1ITP1	C1MJC2	C1DZI 2		HG050	HG051	B7S3L6	HG052	B8C490	D8TV61
At5g10160	R1CAN9	HG055	L1ITP1	C1MJC2	C1DZI 2		HG056	HG057	B7S3L6		B8C490	D8TV61
At2g05990	R1DPI9	HG061	L1IM03	C1MZE1	C1E82 9		HG062	Q014N2	B7FS72	HG063	B8BXA1	D8UC03
At2g43710		HG065		HG066	C1EDY7		HG067	HG068	B7FQK1	HG069		D8TTF7

At3g0262 0		HG071		C1MXN 3	C1EDY7		HG072	HG073	B7FQK1	HG074		D8TTF7
At3g0263 0		HG076		C1MXN 3	C1EDY7		HG077	HG078	B7FQK1	HG079		D8TTF7
At5g1623 0		HG081	L1J501	C1MXN 3	C1EDY7		HG082	HG083	B7FQK1	HG084		D8TTF7
At3g0502 0	R1FZ54 R1D0Y2	HG086	L1J501	HG087	C1E7T0		A4S5H6	HG088	B7FRX6		B8C103 B8C5G6	D8U1L7
At1g5458 0	R1FZ54	HG090	L1J501	HG091	C1E7T0		HG092	Q00SL4	B7FRC2	HG093	B8C5G6	D8U1L7
At1g5463 0	R1EKZ4	HG095	L1J501	HG096	C1E7T0		HG097	HG098	B7FRX6	HG099	B8C5G6 B8C103	D8U1L7
At4g2505 0	R1FZ54 R1D0Y2 R1EKZ4	HG101		C1N9A6	C1E7T0 C1E2X1		A4S5H6	Q00SL4	B7FRX6 B7FRC2	HG102	B8C5G6 B8C103	D8U1L7

HG: Hypothetical gene.

Table 3: Various physico-chemical charactersexhibited by putative proteins encoded by genes involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway in *A. thaliana*, *Asterochloris sp.* Cgr/DA1pho v1.0, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Bigelowiella natans* CCMP2755 v1.0, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* v4.0, *Chlorella variabilis* NC64A, *Coccomyxa subellipsoidea* C-169 v2.0, *Emiliania huxleyi* CCMP1516 main genome assembly v1.0, *Fragilaropsis cylindrus*, *Guillardia theta* CCMP2712 v1.0, *Micromonas pusilla* CCMP1545 v3.0, *Micromonas sp.* RCC299 v3.0, *Ostreococcus lucimarinus* v2.0, *Ostreococcus sp.* RCC809 2.0, *Ostreococcus tauri* v2.0, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* v2.0, *Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries* CLN-47 v1.0, *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Volvox carteri f. nagariensis*,as calculated by ProtParam server.

Enzyme	Microalgae Genome	Protein code	No of amino acids	Mol wt	PI	Total no of +ve residues	Total no of -ve residues	Instability Index	Aliphatic Index	GRAVY
Homomeric Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) (EC 6.4.1.2)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG001	2140	232769.3	6.06	199	227	47.71	91.15	-0.083
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG002	2053	227513.1	8.63	251	234	40.43	86.80	-0.249
	<i>Coccomyxa subellipsoidea</i> C-169	HG003	2366	254795.2	5.92	235	272	42.65	93.77	-0.071
	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG004	2302	253210.7	5.39	241	298	37.10	90.70	-0.183
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG005	2013	222317.8	5.16	223	287	38.48	86.83	-0.244
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i>	HG006	2297	252797.5	5.13	245	313	37.09	87.89	-0.211

	CLN-47									
Carboxyltrans fe rase of Heteromeric ACCase	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG007	350	38823.6	6.73	44	45	35.18	90.63	-0.207
Carboxyltrans fe rase of Heteromeric ACCase (plastid encoded)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG008	343	38745.7	9.44	47	34	38.38	89.53	-0.317
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG009	495	54404.3	6.22	57	62	42.69	87.23	-0.196
	<i>Coccomyxa subellipsoidea</i> C-169	HG010	72	8204.5	4.88	7	11	49.46	112.50	0.065
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG011	575	63326.0	5.87	63	72	33.63	83.93	-0.226
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG012	135	14674.2	9.11	12	9	33.90	109.85	0.295

Biotin Carboxyl Carrier Protein of Heteromeric ACCase	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG013	731	81184.3	5.00	69	102	44.50	89.23	-0.410
Biotin Carboxylase of Heteromeric ACCase	<i>Astrochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG014	514	56716.6	5.72	57	70	36.48	87.70	-0.299
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG015	623	68654.6	4.84	57	93	47.20	83.15	-0.308
	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG016	1159	126659.7	5.01	121	164	33.25	85.82	-0.214
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG017	1132	123211.9	5.26	121	155	34.07	87.42	-0.177
	<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i>	HG018	1163	126361.0	5.50	128	153	32.60	90.21	-0.142
Malonyl-CoA : ACP Malonyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.39)	<i>Astrochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG019	335	35619.1	8.46	37	34	35.51	94.45	0.019
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG020	421	45194.9	5.60	44	50	36.18	85.80	-0.013
	<i>Chlorella variabilis</i> NC64A	HG021	225	23458.0	9.69	31	20	36.82	85.47	-0.113
	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG022	300	31573.3	4.81	30	42	27.25	88.50	0.109
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG023	294	30745.2	4.83	29	40	24.11	89.12	0.068

	<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i>	HG024	290	30404.9	4.84	28	39	23.03	90.34	0.096
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG025	300	31407.1	4.75	28	41	27.43	91.47	0.167
Ketoacyl-ACP Synthase I (KAS I) (EC 2.3.1.41)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG026	411	43674.6	5.82	36	43	33.54	81.00	-0.072
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG027	449	47196.6	5.56	39	52	40.59	91.00	-0.008
	<i>Fragilariopsis cylindrus</i>	HG028	463	48432.7	5.26	39	50	34.85	71.30	-0.098
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG029	422	44725.8	5.59	39	49	32.67	81.00	-0.073
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG030	443	46875.1	5.23	42	55	34.41	72.10	-0.128

KAS II (EC 2.3.1.41)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG031	1360	139494.7	6.19	93	106	46.13	97.54	0.296
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG032	449	47196.6	5.56	39	52	40.59	91.00	-0.008
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG033	463	48432.7	5.26	39	50	34.85	71.30	-0.098
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG034	412	43395.3	5.20	35	49	27.56	84.17	0.024
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG035	443	46875.1	5.23	42	55	34.41	72.10	-0.128
KAS III (EC 2.3.1.41)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG036	342	36296.2	5.45	30	38	29.75	93.39	0.010
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG037	418	43710.3	5.94	38	43	30.55	84.55	-0.034
	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	HG038	374	38909.3	8.46	36	33	34.80	86.42	0.055
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG039	367	38801.6	4.64	28	45	29.72	88.34	-0.065
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG040	378	39822.1	7.68	40	39	27.48	89.66	0.046
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG041	339	35990.6	4.57	27	44	25.02	92.68	-0.031
Ketoacyl-ACP Reductase (EC 1.1.1.100)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG042	273	28398.5	9.06	29	24	34.57	87.95	0.033
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG043	268	27622.6	7.76	26	25	29.25	92.91	0.179
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG044	253	26628.5	5.96	26	28	22.67	91.03	0.106
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG045	273	28084.6	9.18	29	22	23.81	97.33	0.251

	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG046	253	26516.4	5.35	26	29	22.00	92.61	0.142
Hydroxyacyl-ACP Dehydrase (EC 4.2.1.*)	<i>Astrochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG047	205	22933.6	9.69	29	18	41.81	75.66	-0.311
		HG053	205	22933.6	9.69	29	18	41.81	75.66	-0.311
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG048	146	15969.7	6.90	15	15	32.89	95.41	0.140
		HG054	146	15969.7	6.90	15	15	32.89	95.41	0.140
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG049	183	19913.3	6.16	22	23	25.04	104.26	0.117
		HG055	183	19913.3	6.16	22	23	25.04	104.26	0.117

	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG050	146	15912.7	5.37	14	17	36.45	96.71	0.236
		HG056	146	15912.7	5.37	14	17	36.45	96.71	0.236
	<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i>	HG051	146	15955.9	6.73	16	16	33.31	96.03	0.233
Enoyl-ACP Reductase (EC 1.3.1.9)	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG052	207	21983.4	5.27	20	25	26.94	93.72	0.125
	<i>Astrochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG058	300	31636.0	6.85	32	32	26.20	89.93	0.015
	<i>Bigelowiella natans</i> CCMP2755	HG059	397	42328.3	8.15	41	39	36.27	86.78	-0.012
	<i>Chlamydo-monas reinhardtii</i>	HG060	374	39347.0	9.49	44	34	29.93	91.66	0.057
	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG061	363	38307.6	5.42	34	38	29.15	84.24	-0.010
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG062	335	35550.5	8.85	39	35	27.15	85.73	-0.079
Stearoyl-ACP Desaturase (EC 1.14.19.2)	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG063	363	38176.2	5.29	34	40	30.88	85.81	-0.022
	<i>Astrochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG064	431	47664.0	6.51	50	53	33.94	76.13	-0.471
		HG070	431	47664.0	6.51	50	53	33.94	76.13	-0.471
		HG075	431	47664.0	6.51	50	53	33.94	76.13	-0.471
		HG080	431	47664.0	6.51	50	53	33.94	76.13	-0.471
	<i>Fragilaropsis cylindrus</i>	HG065	431	48924.4	5.05	49	70	43.44	76.71	-0.435
		HG071	431	48924.4	5.05	49	70	43.44	76.71	-0.435
		HG076	431	48924.4	5.05	49	70	43.44	76.71	-0.435
		HG081	431	48924.4	5.05	49	70	43.44	76.71	-0.435
	<i>Micromonas pusilla</i> CCMP1545	HG066	342	38486.7	5.41	42	53	33.50	75.70	-0.496
	<i>Ostreococcus sp.</i> RCC809	HG067	329	37052.8	5.45	39	49	33.13	70.12	-0.540

	HG072	329	37052.8	5.45	39	49	33.13	70.12	-0.540
	HG077	329	37052.8	5.45	39	49	33.13	70.12	-0.540
	HG082	329	37052.8	5.45	39	49	33.13	70.12	-0.540
<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i>	HG068	345	38623.8	5.32	42	53	34.54	77.01	-0.460
	HG073	345	38623.8	5.32	42	53	34.54	77.01	-0.460
	HG078	345	38623.8	5.32	42	53	34.54	77.01	-0.460
	HG083	345	38623.8	5.32	42	53	34.54	77.01	-0.460
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG069	345	39375.4	4.83	41	62	42.00	76.90	-0.550
	HG074	345	39375.4	4.83	41	62	42.00	76.90	-0.550
	HG079	345	39375.4	4.83	41	62	42.00	76.90	-0.550
	HG084	345	39375.4	4.83	41	62	42.00	76.90	-0.550

Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP)	<i>Asterochloris sp.</i> Cgr/DA1pho	HG085	161	17997.3	4.72	17	30	38.57	95.16	-0.357
		HG089	81	9016.1	4.09	8	20	34.85	92.84	-0.422
		HG094	81	9016.1	4.09	8	20	34.85	92.84	-0.422
		HG100	81	9016.1	4.09	8	20	34.85	92.84	-0.422
	<i>Fragilariaopsis cylindrus</i>	HG086	121	13126.9	4.60	12	19	29.85	105.54	0.183
	<i>Micromonas pusilla</i> CCMP1545	HG090	121	13126.9	4.60	12	19	29.85	105.54	0.183
		HG095	102	10829.2	3.81	5	20	44.17	119.51	0.505
		HG101	121	13126.9	4.60	12	19	29.85	105.54	0.183
		HG087	123	13081.0	4.52	13	20	29.83	100.16	0.115
		HG091	123	13081.0	4.52	13	20	29.83	100.16	0.115
	<i>Ostreococcus tauri</i>	HG096	123	13081.0	4.52	13	20	29.83	100.16	0.115
		HG088	89	9445.6	4.35	9	16	20.97	95.39	0.090
	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries</i> CLN-47	HG098	89	9445.6	4.35	9	16	20.97	95.39	0.090
		HG093	121	12890.6	4.55	12	19	20.81	99.17	0.226
		HG099	121	12890.6	4.55	12	19	20.81	99.17	0.226
		HG102	106	11211.6	3.72	4	20	41.70	110.47	0.435

HG: Hypothetical gene.

