

FUNCTIONAL INSIGHTS INTO UNIVERSAL STRESS PROTEINS OF PSEUDOMONAS



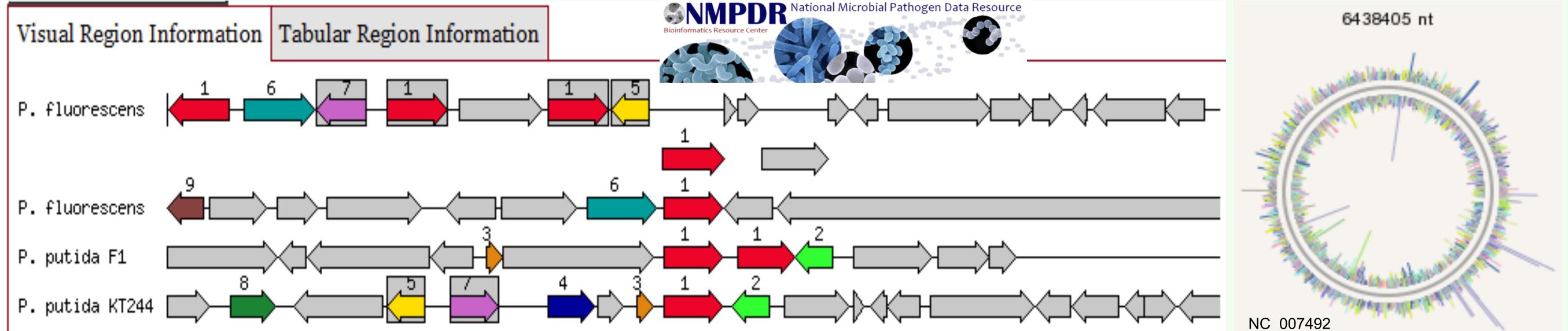
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PSEUDOMONAS GENOMES AND UNIVERSAL STRESS PROTEINS

• There are at least 15 completely sequenced *Pseudomonas* genomes providing opportunities for comparative analysis of proteins containing the universal stress protein domain (Pfam00582) that is known to provide cells with the ability to respond to environmental stresses such as nutrient starvation, drought, high salinity, extreme temperatures, and exposure to toxic chemical.

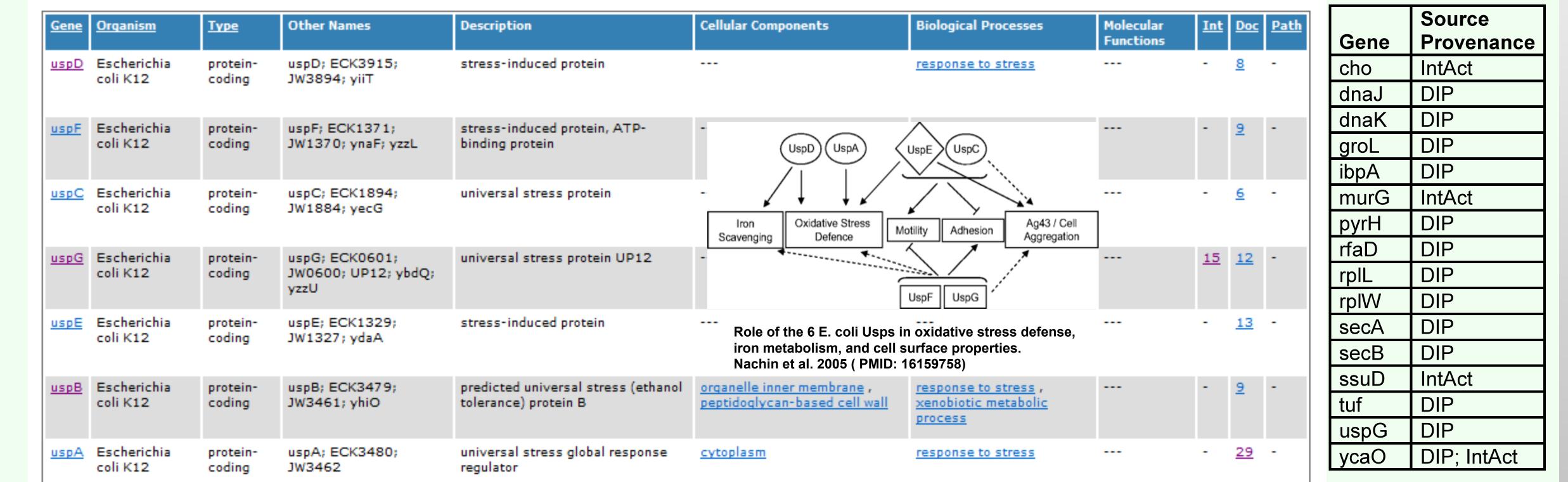
EVIDENCE FOR FUNCTIONAL COUPLING OF UNIVERSAL STRESS PROTEINS IN PSEUDOMONAS FLUORESCENS Pf0-1



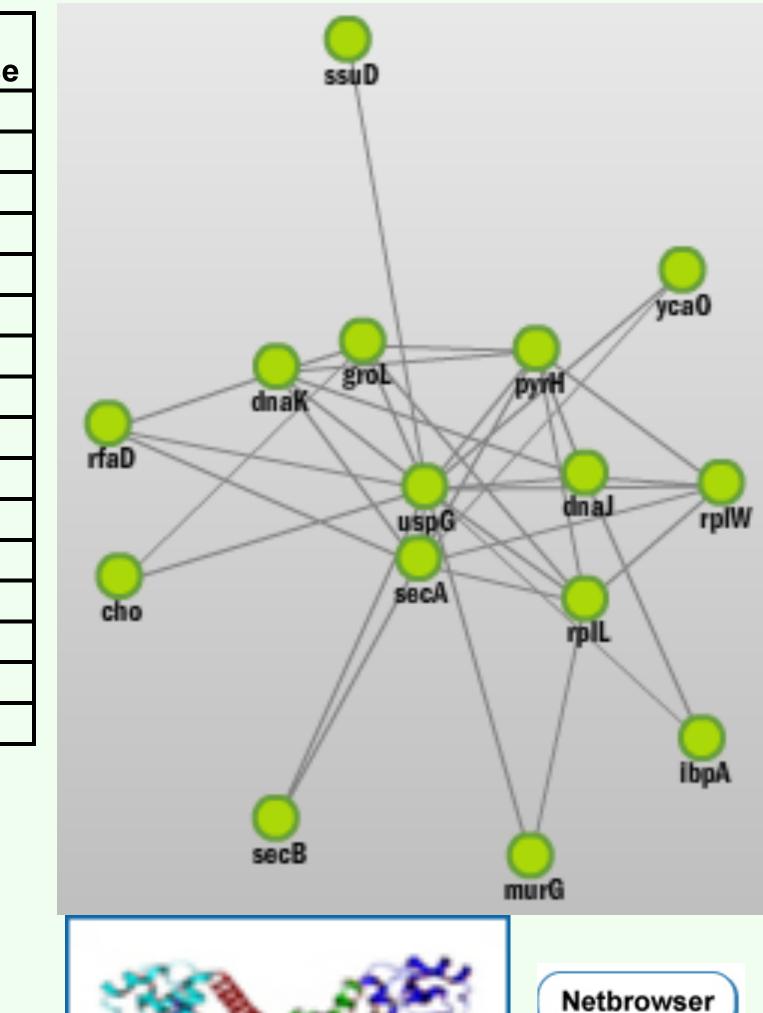
- Using the GenomeViewer Tool of the National Microbial Pathogen Data Resource (NMPDR) we observed that:
 - Four of the 6 predicted universal stress proteins of the motile, soil-inhabiting, obligate aerobe *Pseudomonas fluorescens* Pf0-1 were clustered in the same genomic region as a transcriptional regulator: Crp/Fnr family (Set 7) and an enzyme: acetyltransferase (Set 5).
 - The transcriptional regulator is predicted to have a role in oxidative stress while the enzyme is important for cell growth and development.
- The physiological impact of this genomic region warrants further studies.

PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTIONS DOCUMENTED IN MICHIGAN MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL STRESS PROTEINS OF ESCHERICHIA COLI

- Multiple sequence alignments indicate that PfI3881 and PfI4004 of *P. fluorescens* Pf0-1 have significant sequence similarity to sequences of UspA, UspC, and UspD of *E. coli*.
- Since the universal stress proteins of most *Pseudomonas* species have not been characterized for function, we sought to determine known protein interactions associated with the universal stress proteins (UspA, UspB, UspC, UspD, UspE, UspF, UspG) of *E. coli*.



• The only *E. coli* Usp with compiled protein interactions was UspG. The 16 protein interactions documented included interaction with N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase (murG) annotated to function in peptidoglycan biosynthetic process. Michigan Molecular Interactions (MiMI) provided an integrated view of the *E. coli* universal stress proteins including description, literature and gene ontology annotation to



facilitate further studies. The NCIBI Netbowser tool was used to visualize the interactions of UspG.





• Integrative analysis of the universal stress proteins of *Pseudomonas* to uncover novel insights into their function in disease and extreme environmental conditions such as treatment with antibiotics and anaerobic airways in cystic fibrosis.

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