

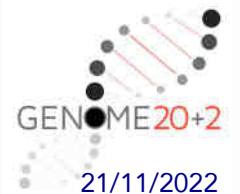
Comparative genomics of protozoa and bacteria



Prof. J. Marcelo P. Alves - jotajj@usp.br

Laboratory of Genomics and Bioinformatics in Parasitology

Department of Parasitology, ICB, USP

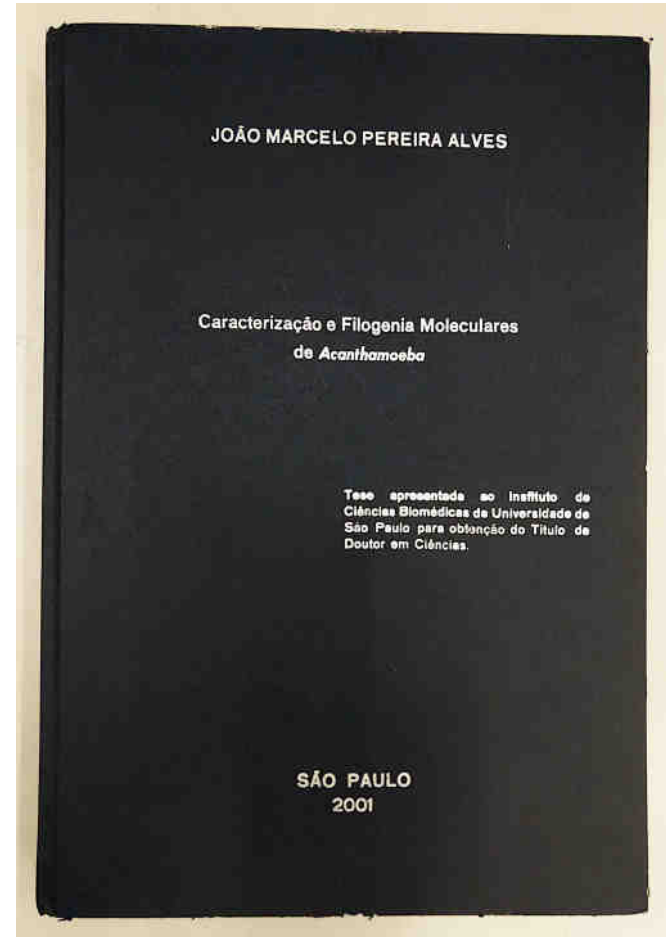


MS 1996-1998; PhD 1998-2001; TT5 2012-2013; JP 2013-2018



I was impacted
by the **FAPESP**
genome project
way **before** I
myself started
working on
genomes...

Many thanks to Luiz R. Nunes



(my PhD thesis)

Protozoogenomics

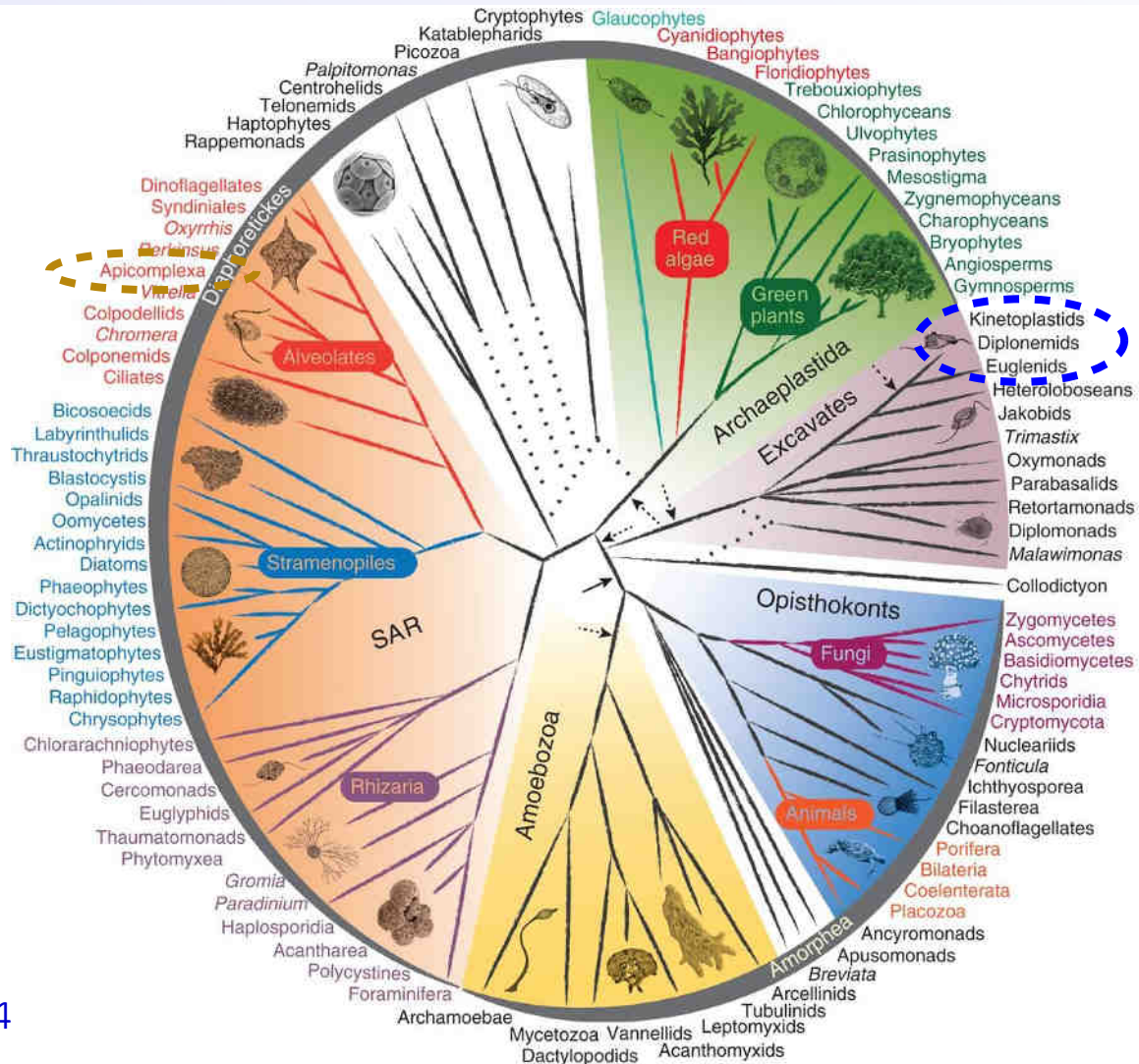
- We study **protozoans** (and other organisms as well)

Protozoogenomics

- We study **protozoans** (and other organisms as well)
- We use high-throughput **genomic** methods
(genomics, transcriptomics)

Protozoogenomics

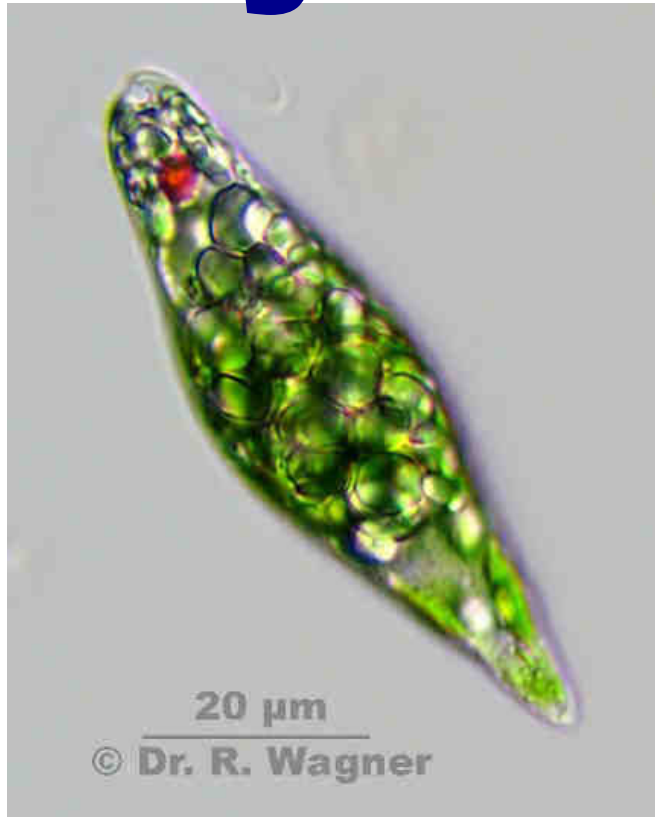
- We study **protozoans** (and other organisms as well)
- We use high-throughput **genomic** methods
(genomics, transcriptomics)
- And, of course, plenty of **bioinformatics**



From: Burki, F., 2014



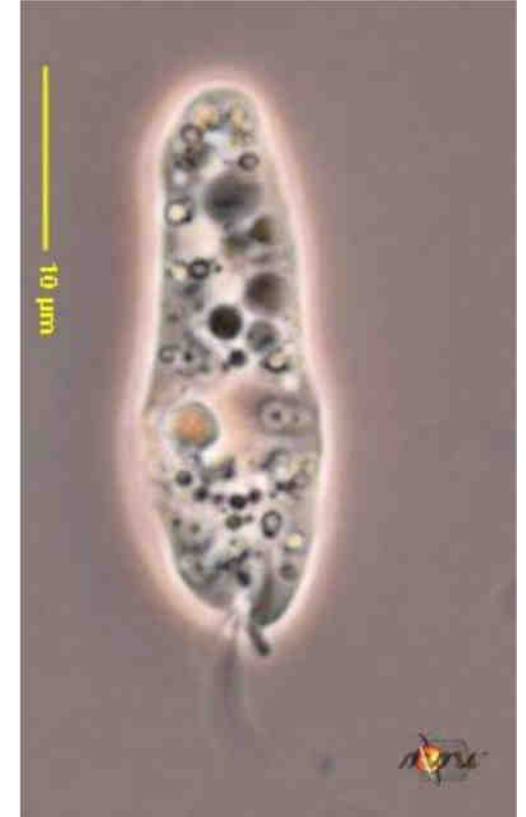
Phylum Euglenozoa



Subphylum Euglenoida



Class Kinetoplastea



Class Diplonemea

The Genome of the African Trypanosome *Trypanosoma brucei*

Matthew Berriman,^{1*} Elodie Ghedin,^{2,3} Christiane Hertz-Fowler,¹ Gaëlle Blandin,² Hubert Renauld,¹ Daniella C. Bartholomeu,² Nicola J. Lennard,¹ Elisabet Caler,² Nancy E. Hamlin,¹ Brian Haas,² Ulrike Böhme,¹ Linda Hannick,² Martin A. Aslett,¹ Joshua Shallom,² Lucio Marcello,⁴ Lihua Hou,² Bill Wickstead,⁵ U. Cecilia M. Alsmark,⁵ Claire Arrowsmith,¹ Rebecca J. Atkin,¹ Andrew J. Barron,¹ Frederic Bringaud,⁷ Karen Brooks,¹ Mark Carrington,⁸ Inna Cherevach,¹ Tracey-Jane Chillingworth,¹ Carol Churcher,¹ Louise N. Clark,¹ Craig H. Corton,¹ Ann Cronin,¹ Rob M. Davies,¹ Jonathon Doggett,¹ Appolinaire Djikeng,² Tamara Feldblyum,² Mark C. Field,⁹ Audrey Fraser,¹ Ian Goodhead,¹ Zahra Hance,¹ David Harper,¹ Barbara R. Harris,¹ Heidi Hauser,¹ Jessica Hostetler,² Al Ivens,¹ Kay Jagels,¹ David Johnson,¹ Justin Johnson,² Kristine Jones,² Arnaud X. Kerhornou,¹ Hean Koo,² Natasha Larke,¹ Scott Landfear,¹⁰ Christopher Larkin,² Vanessa Leech,⁹ Alexandra Line,¹ Angela Lord,¹ Annette MacLeod,⁴ Paul J. Mooney,¹ Sharon Moule,¹ David M. A. Martin,¹¹ Gareth W. Morgan,¹² Karen Mungall,¹ Halina Norbertczak,¹ Doug Ormond,¹ Grace Pai,² Chris S. Peacock,¹ Jeremy Peterson,² Michael A. Quail,¹ Ester Rabinowitsch,¹ Marie-Adele Rajandream,¹ Chris Reitter,⁹ Steven L. Salzberg,⁹ Mandy Sanders,¹ Seth Schobel,² Sarah Sharp,¹ Mark Simmonds,¹ Anjana J. Simpson,² Luke Tallon,² C. Michael R. Turner,¹³ Andrew Tait,⁴ Adrian R. Tivey,¹ Susan Van Aken,² Danielle Walker,¹ David Wanless,² Shiliang Wang,² Brian White,¹ Owen White,² Sally Whitehead,¹ John Woodward,¹ Jennifer Wortman,² Mark D. Adams,¹⁴ T. Martin Emsley,⁶ Keith Gull,⁵ Elisabetta Ullu,¹⁵ J. David Barry,⁴ Alan H. Fairlamb,¹¹ Fred Opperdoes,¹⁶ Barclay G. Barrell,¹ John E. Donelson,¹⁷ Neil Hall,¹† Claire M. Fraser,² Sara E. Melville,⁹ Najib M. El-Sayed^{2,3*}

African trypanosomes cause human sleeping sickness and livestock trypanosomiasis in sub-Saharan Africa. We present the sequence and analysis of the 11 megabase-sized chromosomes of *Trypanosoma brucei*. The 26-megabase genome contains

THE TRYPANOSOMATID GENOMES

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Genome of the Kinetoplastid Parasite, *Leishmania major*

Alasdair C. Ivens,^{1*} Christopher S. Peacock,¹ Elizabeth A. Worthey,² Lee Murphy,¹ Gautam Aggarwal,² Matthew Berriman,¹ Ellen Sisk,² Marie-Adele Rajandream,¹ Ellen Adlem,¹ Rita Aert,³ Atashi Anupama,² Zina Apostolou,⁴ Philip Attipoe,² Nathalie Bason,¹ Christopher Bauser,⁵ Alfred Beck,⁶ Stephen M. Beverley,⁷ Gabriella Bianchetti,⁸ Katja Borzym,⁶ Gordana Bothe,⁵ Carlo V. Bruschi,^{8,9} Matt Collins,¹⁰ Eithon Cadag,² Laura Ciarloni,⁹ Christine Clayton,¹⁰ Richard M. R. Coulson,¹¹ Angela K. Cruz,¹² Robert M. Davies,¹ Javier De Gaudenzi,¹³ Deborah E. Dobson,⁷ Andreas Duesterhoeft,¹⁴ Gholam Fazelina,² Nigel Fosker,¹ Alberto Carlos Frasch,¹³ Audrey Fraser,¹ Monika Fuchs,⁴ Claudia Gabel,⁴ Arlette Goble,¹ André Goffeau,¹⁵ David Harris,¹ Christiane Hertz-Fowler,¹ Helmut Hilbert,¹⁴ David Horn,¹⁶ Yiting Huang,² Sven Klages,⁶ Andrew Knights,¹ Michael Kube,⁶ Natasha Larke,¹ Lyudmila Litvin,² Angela Lord,¹ Tin Louie,² Marco Marra,¹⁷ David Masuy,¹⁵ Keith Matthews,¹⁸ Shulamit Michaeli,¹⁹ Jeremy C. Mottram,²⁰ Silke Müller-Auer,⁴ Heather Munden,² Siri Nelson,² Halina Norbertczak,¹ Karen Oliver,¹ Susan O'Neil,¹ Martin Pentony,² Thomas M. Pohl,⁵ Claire Price,¹ Bénédicte Purnelle,¹⁵ Michael A. Quail,¹ Ester Rabinowitsch,¹ Richard Reinhardt,⁶ Michael Rieger,⁴ Joel Rinta,² Johan Robben,³ Laura Robertson,² Jeronimo C. Ruiz,¹² Simon Rutter,¹ David Saunders,¹ Melanie Schäfer,⁴ Jacquie Schein,¹⁷ David C. Schwartz,²¹ Kathy Seeger,¹ Amber Seyler,² Sarah Sharp,¹ Heesun Shin,¹⁷ Dhileep Sivam,² Rob Squares,¹ Steve Squares,¹ Valentina Tosato,⁸ Christy Vogt,² Guido Volckaert,³ Rolf Wambutt,²² Tim Warren,¹ Holger Wedler,¹⁴ John Woodward,¹ Shiguo Zhou,²¹ Wolfgang Zimmermann,²² Deborah F. Smith,²³ Jenefer M. Blackwell,²⁴ Kenneth D. Stuart,^{2,25} Bart Barrell,¹ Peter J. Myler^{2,25,26*}

Leishmania species cause a spectrum of human diseases in tropical and subtropical

current treatments are inadequate: Drugs for late-stage disease are highly toxic; there is no nonpharmacologic chemotherapy and little or no

chromosomes (Table 1, Plate 4, and table S1).

chromosomes (Table 1, Plate 4, and table S1).

The TriTryp 2005

W. J. C. Mottram, W. J. Murphy, N. Aggarwal, M. Berriman, AL388894, AL139794, and consecutive accession num-

bers AL388894, AL139794, and consecutive accession num-

14 March 2005; accepted 21 June 2005; DOI: 10.1126/science.1112181

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Genome Sequence of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, Etiologic Agent of Chagas Disease

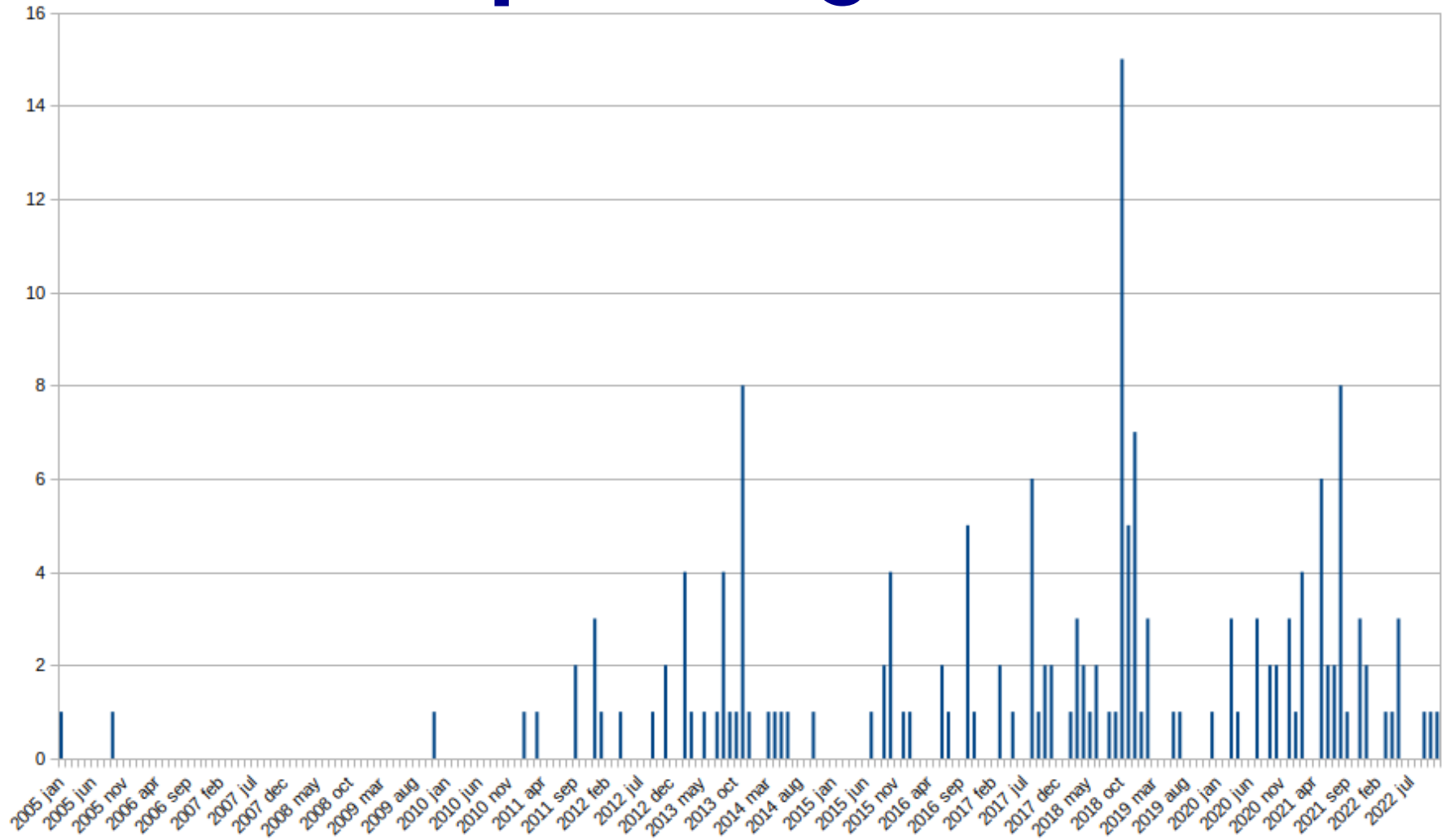
Najib M. El-Sayed,^{1,2*}† Peter J. Myler,^{3,4,5*}† Daniella C. Bartholomeu,¹ Daniel Nilsson,⁶ Gautam Aggarwal,³ Anh-Nhi Tran,⁶ Elodie Ghedin,^{1,2} Elizabeth A. Worthey,³ Arthur L. Delcher,¹ Gaëlle Blandin,¹ Scott J. Westenberg,^{1,7} Elisabet Caler,¹ Gustavo C. Cerqueira,^{1,8} Carole Branche,⁶ Brian Haas,¹ Atashi Anupama,³ Erik Arner,⁶ Lena Åslund,⁹ Philip Attipoe,³ Esteban Bontempi,^{6,10} Frédéric Bringaud,¹¹ Peter Burton,¹² Eithon Cadag,³ David A. Campbell,⁷ Mark Carrington,¹³ Jonathan Crabtree,¹ Hamid Darban,⁶ Jose Franco da Silveira,¹⁴ Pieter de Jong,¹⁵ Kimberly Edwards,⁶ Paul T. Englund,¹⁶ Gholam Fazelina,³ Tamara Feldblyum,¹ Marcela Ferella,¹⁶ Alberto Carlos Frasch,¹⁷ Keith Gull,¹⁸ David Horn,¹⁹ Lihua Hou,¹ Yiting Huang,³ Ellen Kindlund,⁶ Michele Klingbeil,²⁰ Sindy Kluge,⁶ Hean Koo,¹ Daniela Lacerda,^{1,21} Mariano J. Levin,²² Hernan Lorenzi,²² Tin Louie,³ Carlos Renato Machado,⁸ Richard McCulloch,¹² Alan McKenna,⁶ Yumi Mizuno,⁶ Jeremy C. Mottram,¹² Siri Nelson,³ Stephen Ochaya,⁶ Kazutoyo Osoegawa,¹⁵ Grace Pai,¹ Marilyn Parsons,^{3,4} Martin Pentony,³ Ulf Pettersson,⁹ Mihai Pop,¹ Jose Luis Ramirez,²³ Joel Rinta,³ Laura Robertson,³ Steven L. Salzberg,¹ Daniel O. Sanchez,¹⁷ Amber Seyler,³ Reuben Sharma,¹³ Jyoti Shetty,¹ Anjana J. Simpson,¹ Ellen Sisk,³ Martti T. Tammi,^{6,24} Rick Tarleton,²⁵ Santuza Teixeira,⁸ Susan Van Aken,¹ Christy Vogt,³ Pauline N. Ward,¹² Bill Wickstead,¹⁸ Jennifer Wortman,¹ Owen White,¹ Claire M. Fraser,¹ Kenneth D. Stuart,^{3,4} Björn Andersson⁶†

Whole-genome sequencing of the protozoan pathogen *Trypanosoma cruzi* revealed that the diploid genome contains a predicted 22,570 proteins encoded by genes, of which 12,570 represent allelic pairs. Over 50% of the genome

is normally transmitted by reduviid bugs via

marily in Central and South America, with 21,000 deaths reported each year (1). *T. cruzi* is normally transmitted by reduviid bugs via

Kinetoplastea genomes



Perkinsela

Trypanosoma

Porcisia

Herpetomonas

Phytomonas

Angomonas

Novymonas

Crithidia

Lotmaria

Blechnomonas

Leishmania

Strigomonas

Bodo

Leptomonas

Endotrypanum

Trypanosomatidae spp.

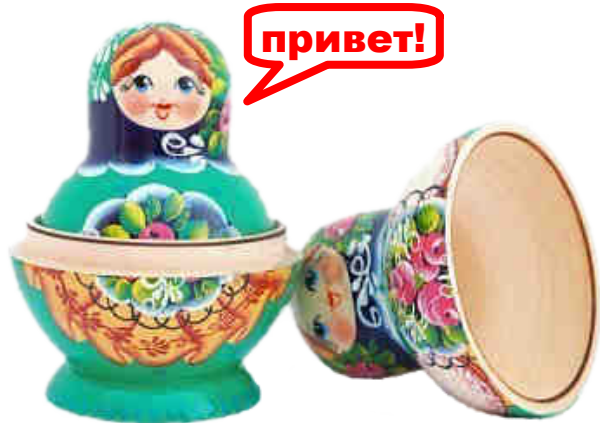
Vickermania

Paratrypanosoma

life

ENDO SYMBIOSIS

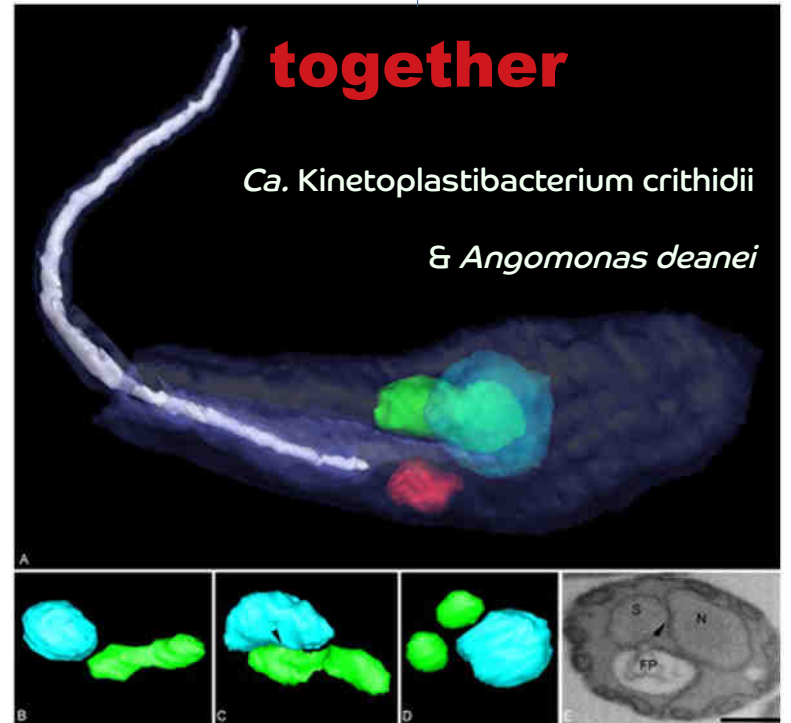
within

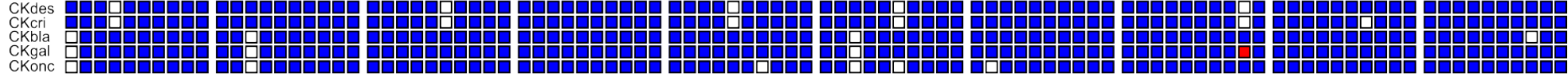
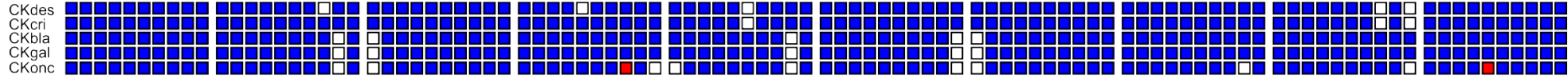
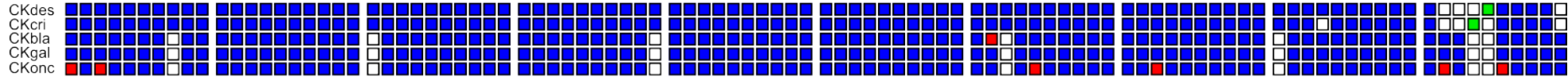
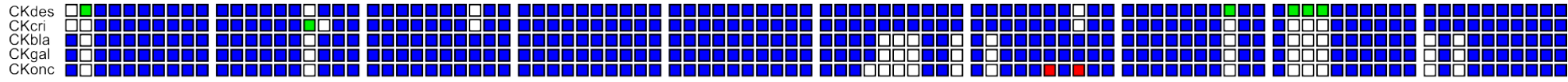
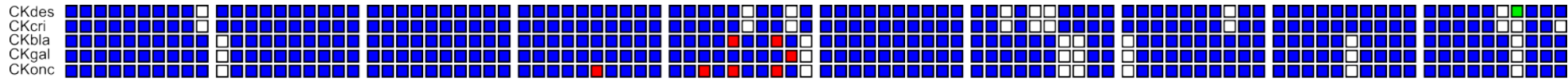


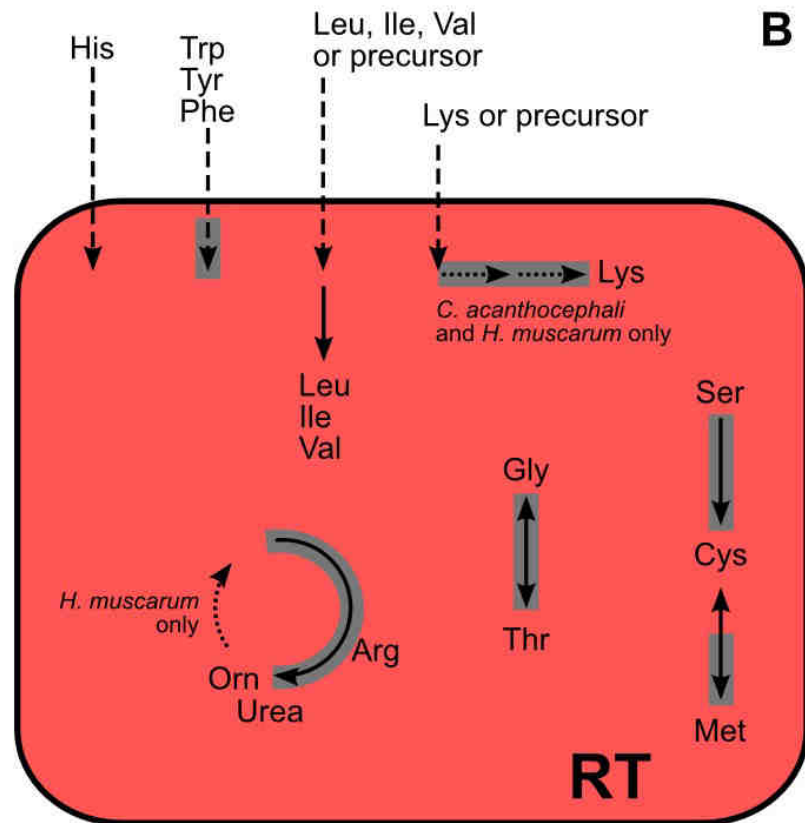
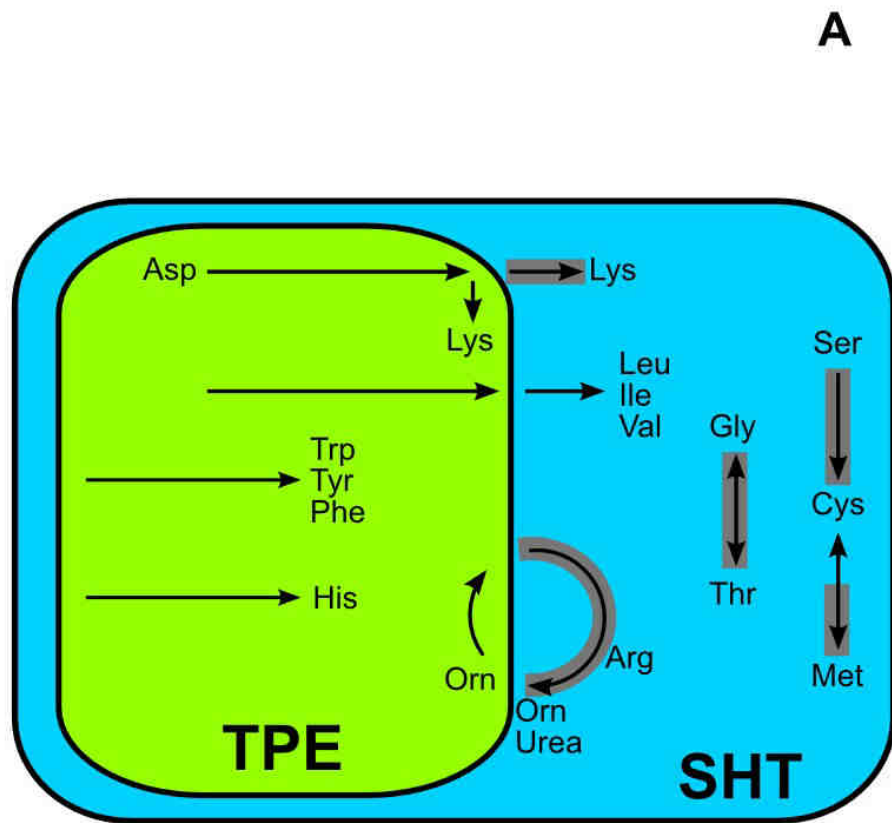
together

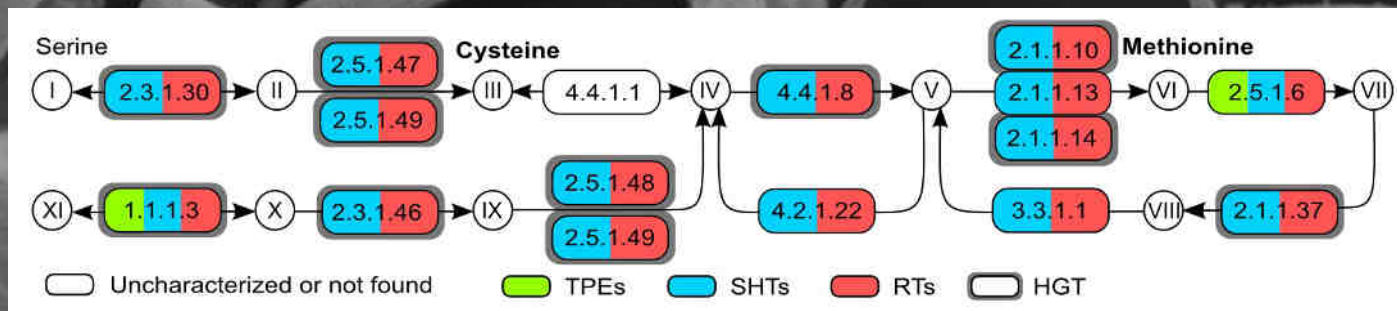
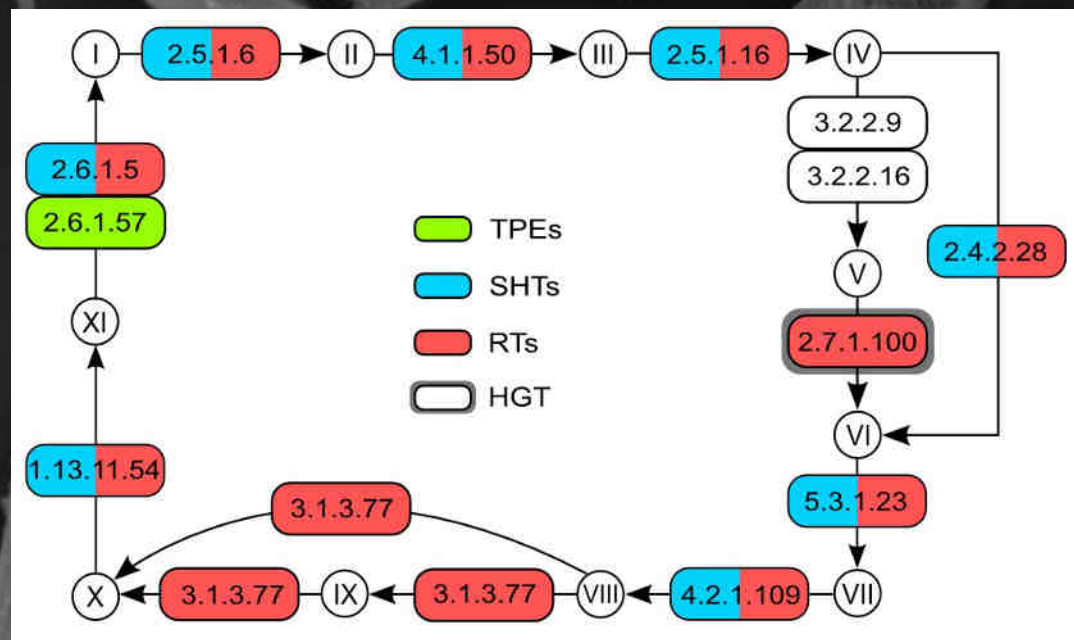
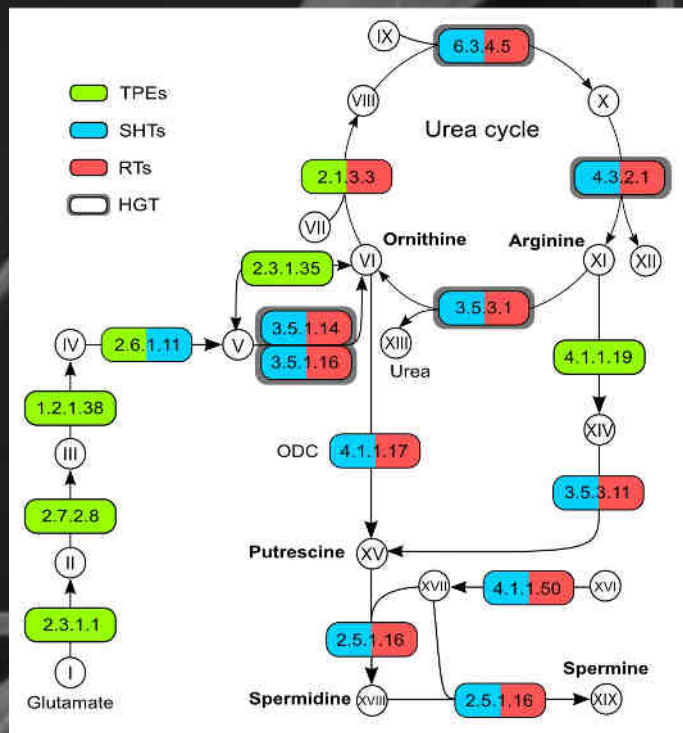
Ca. Kinetoplastibacterium crithidii

& *Angomonas deanei*









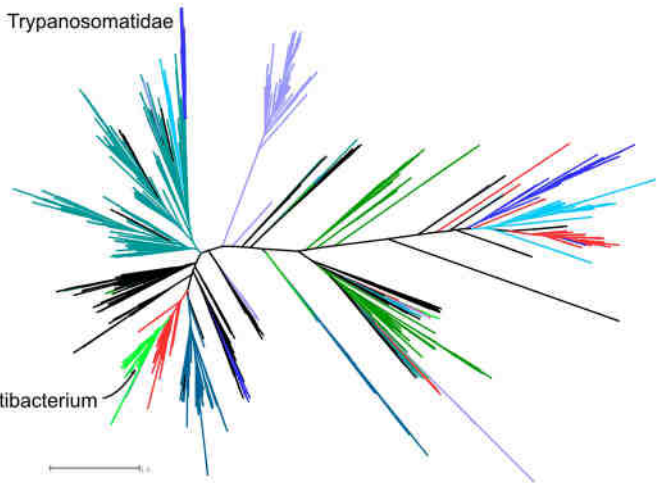
A microscopic view of numerous cells, likely yeast or similar microorganisms, arranged in a cluster. Each cell has a prominent, bright purple nucleus and a surrounding blue cytoplasm. The cells are set against a dark blue background with some light speckles. A semi-transparent horizontal band is overlaid across the center of the image, containing the word "Origins" in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

Origins

A

Trypanosomatidae

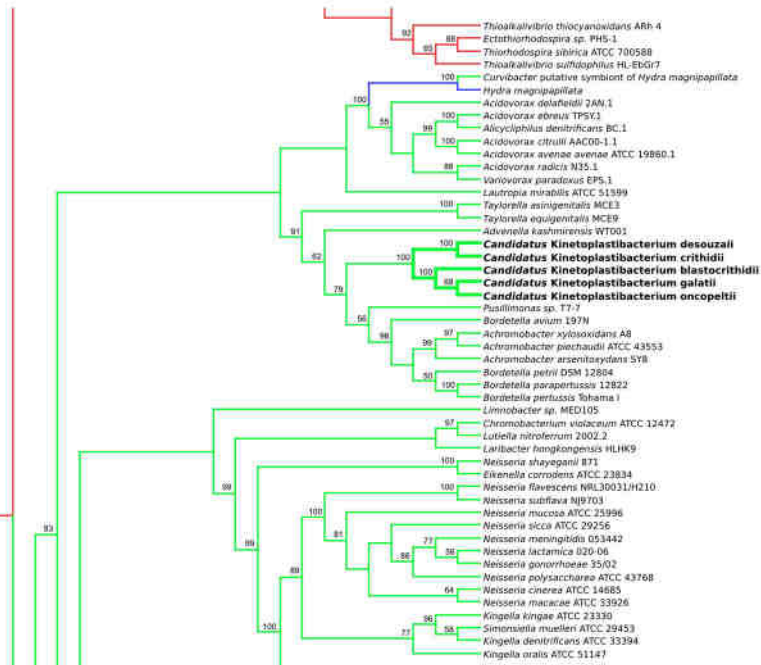
Ca. Kinetoplastibacterium



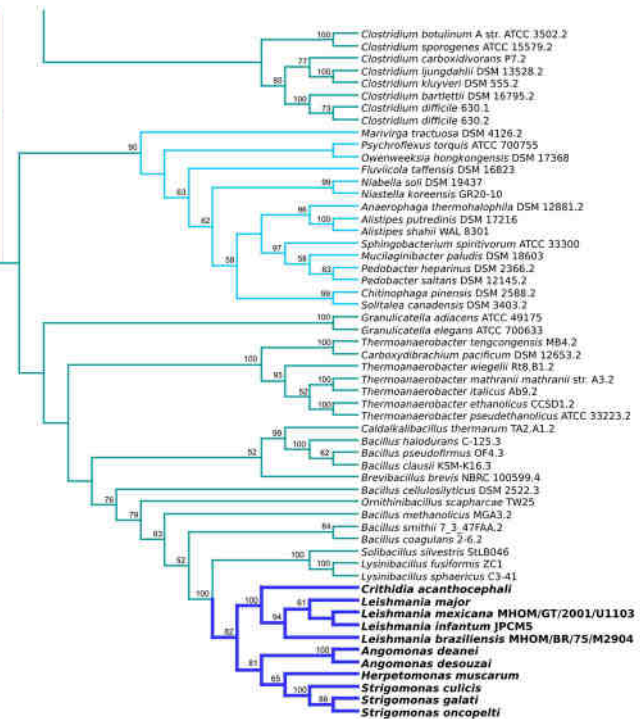
- Eukaryota
- Archaea
- Betaproteobacteria
- Gammaproteobacteria
- Alphaproteobacteria
- Bacteroidetes
- Firmicutes
- Actinobacteria
- Other Bacteria

EC:1.1.1.3

B



C



Strigomonas culicis

Strigomonas galati

Strigomonas oncopelti

Angomonas desouzai

Angomonas ambiguus

Angomonas deanei



Kentomonas sorsogonicus

Candidatus Kinetoplastibacterium

blastocrithidii

Ca. K. galatii

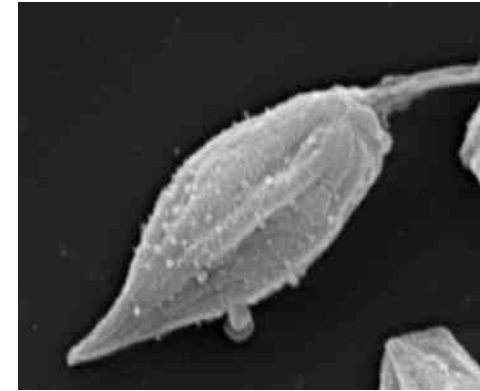
Ca. K. oncopeltii

Ca. K. desouzai

Ca. K. crithidii

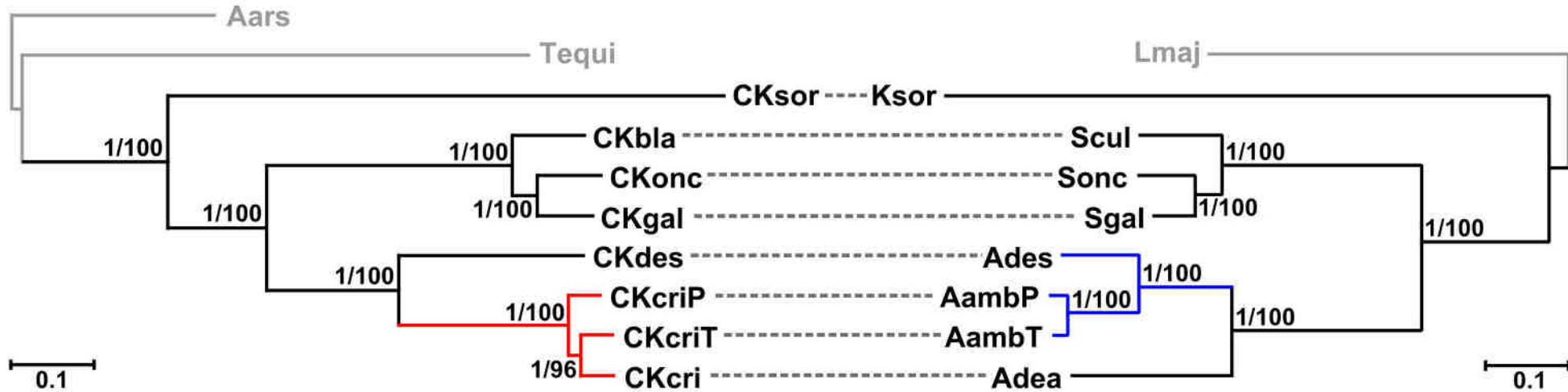


Ca. K. sorsogonicusi



TPE

SHT



Article

Endosymbiont Capture, a Repeated Process of Endosymbiont Transfer with Replacement in Trypanosomatids *Angomonas* spp.

Tomáš Skalický ^{1,†}, João M. P. Alves ^{2,†}, Anderson C. Morais ², Jana Režnarová ³, Anzhelika Butenko ^{1,3}, Julius Lukeš ^{1,4}, Myrna G. Serrano ⁵, Gregory A. Buck ⁵, Marta M. G. Teixeira ², Erney P. Camargo ², Mandy Sanders ⁶, James A. Cotton ⁶, Vyacheslav Yurchenko ^{3,7} and Alexei Y. Kostygov ^{3,8,*}

Special Issue Research Article

Cite this article: Silva FM, Kostygov AY, Spodareva W, Butenko A, Tossou R, Lukeš J, Yurchenko V, Alves JM P (2018). The reduced genome of *Candidatus* Kinetoplastibacterium sorsogonicus, the endosymbiont of *Kentomonas sorsogonicus* (Trypanosomatidae): loss of the haem-synthesis pathway. *Parasitology* 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S003118201800046X>

Received: 24 January 2018
Revised: 22 February 2018
Accepted: 26 February 2018

Key words: Endosymbiosis; genome evolution; genome reduction; haem synthesis; Trypanosomatidae.

Author for correspondence: João M. P. Alves, E-mail: jobj@usp.br

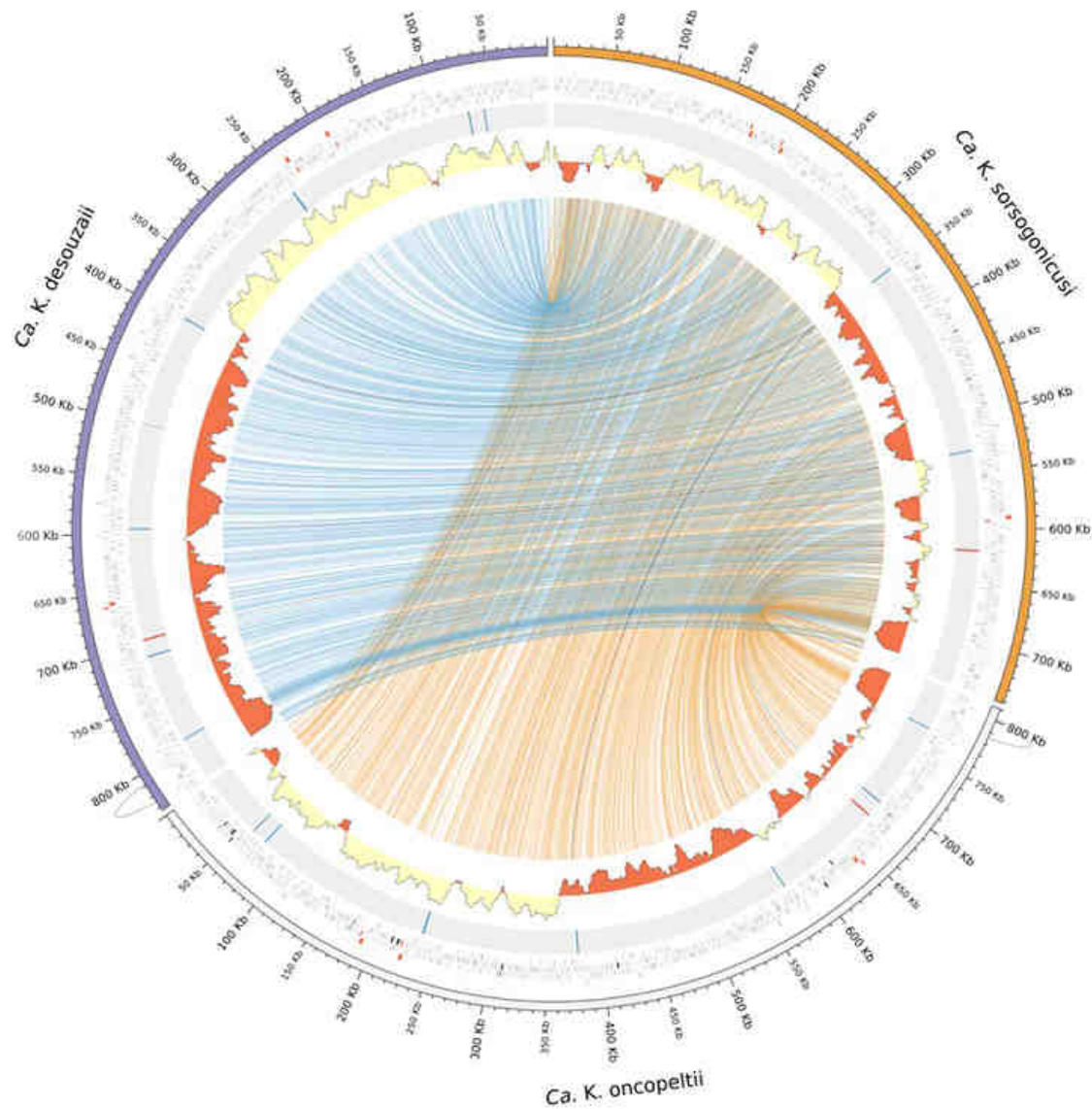
The reduced genome of *Candidatus* Kinetoplastibacterium sorsogonicus, the endosymbiont of *Kentomonas sorsogonicus* (Trypanosomatidae): loss of the haem-synthesis pathway

Flávia M. Silva¹, Alexei Y. Kostygov^{2,3}, Viktoria V. Spodareva^{2,3}, Anzhelika Butenko^{2,4}, Regis Tossou¹, Julius Lukeš^{4,5}, Vyacheslav Yurchenko^{2,4} and João M. P. Alves¹

¹Department of Parasitology, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of São Paulo, Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 1374, São Paulo, SP 05508-000, Brazil; ²Faculty of Science, Life Science Research Centre, University of Ostrava, Chittussiho 10, Ostrava 71000, Czech Republic; ³Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia; ⁴Institute of Parasitology, Biology Center, Czech Academy of Sciences, Branisovska 31, České Budějovice 37005 (Budweis), Czech Republic and ⁵Faculty of Sciences, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice 37005 (Budweis), Czech Republic

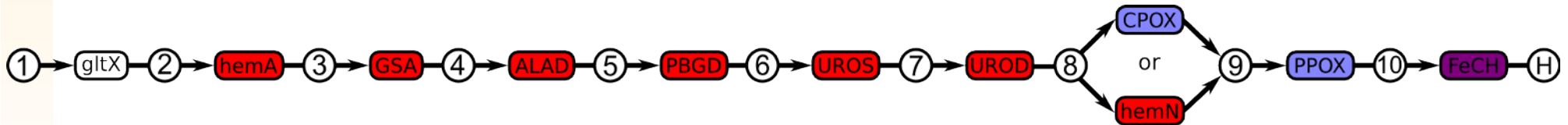
Abstract

Trypanosomatids of the genera *Angomonas* and *Strigomonas* (subfamily Strigomonadinae) have long been known to contain intracellular beta-proteobacteria, which provide them with many important nutrients such as haem, essential amino acids and vitamins. Recently, *Kentomonas sorsogonicus*, a divergent member of Strigomonadinae, has been described. Herein, we characterize the genome of its endosymbiont, *Candidatus*



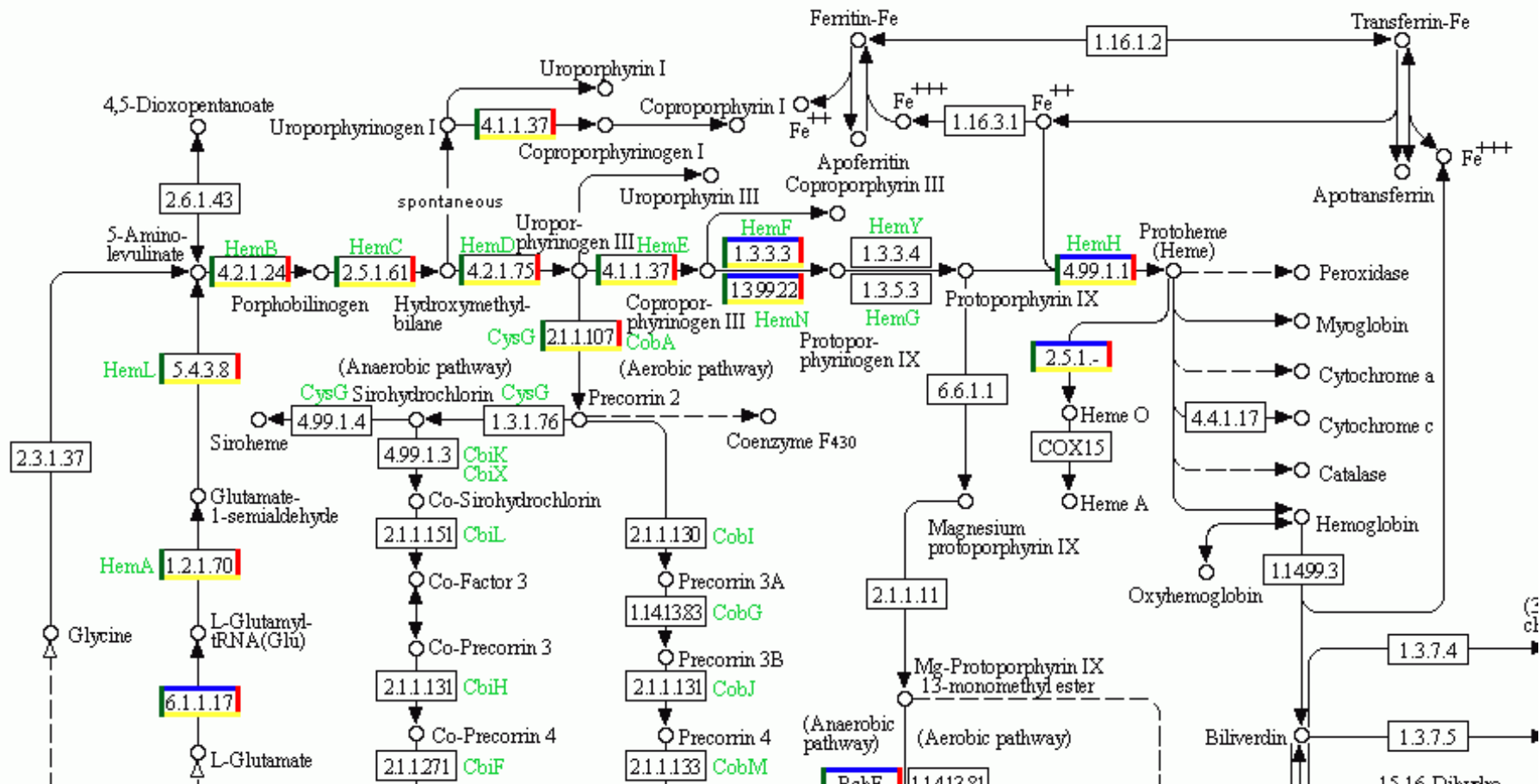
Heme synthesis

- For decades, the hemin test has been applied
 - ✓ **Need hemin: no endosymbiont present**
 - ✓ **Don't need it: endosymbiont present**
- Kill the TPE, then a source of heme becomes essential to the trypanosomatid

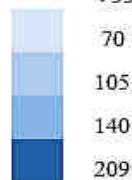


- *Ca. K. sorsogonicusi* ● *Ca. K. desouzaii*
- *Ca. K. blastocrithidii* ● *Ca. K. oncopeltii*

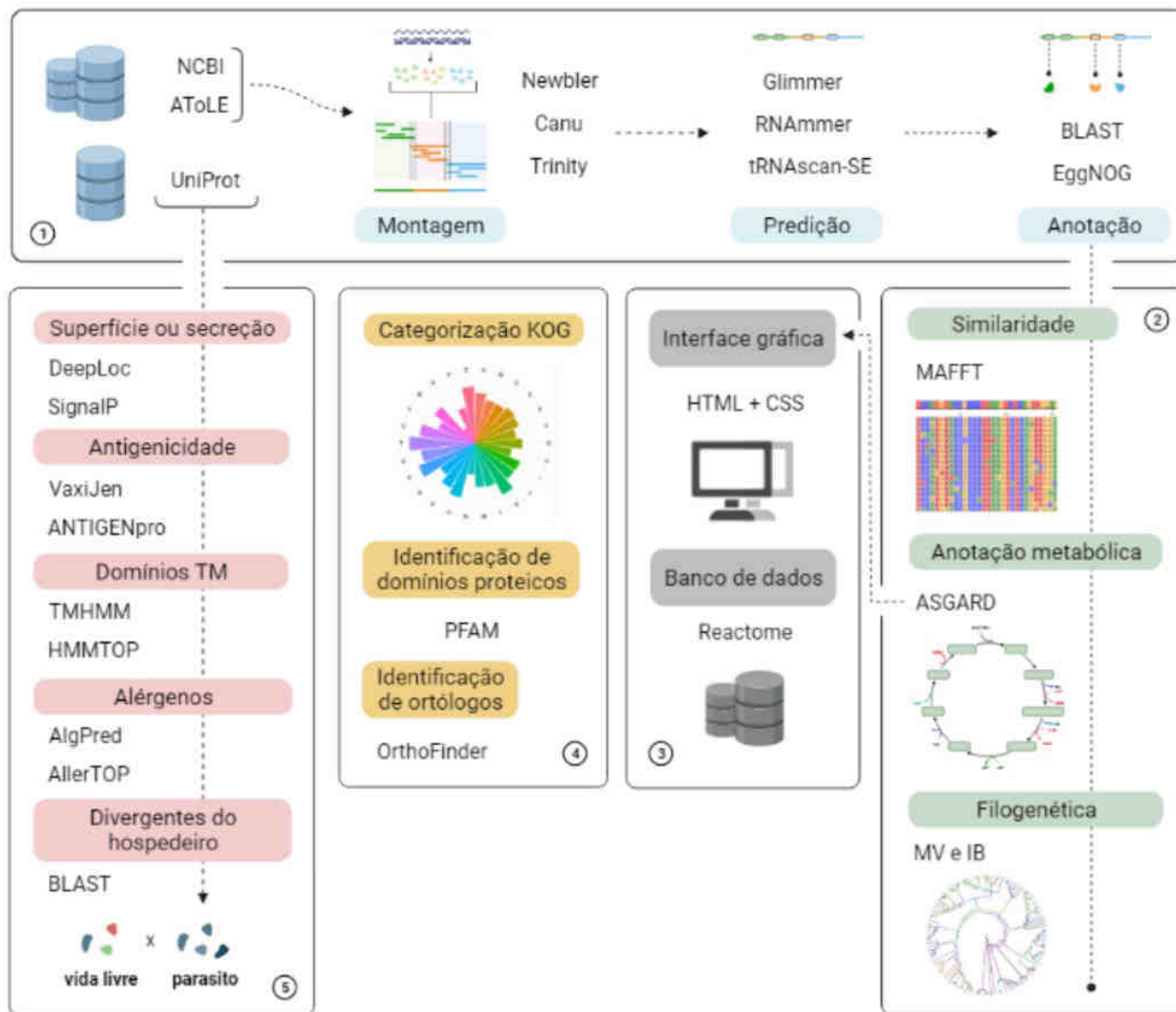
PORPHYRIN AND CHLOROPHYLL METABOLISM

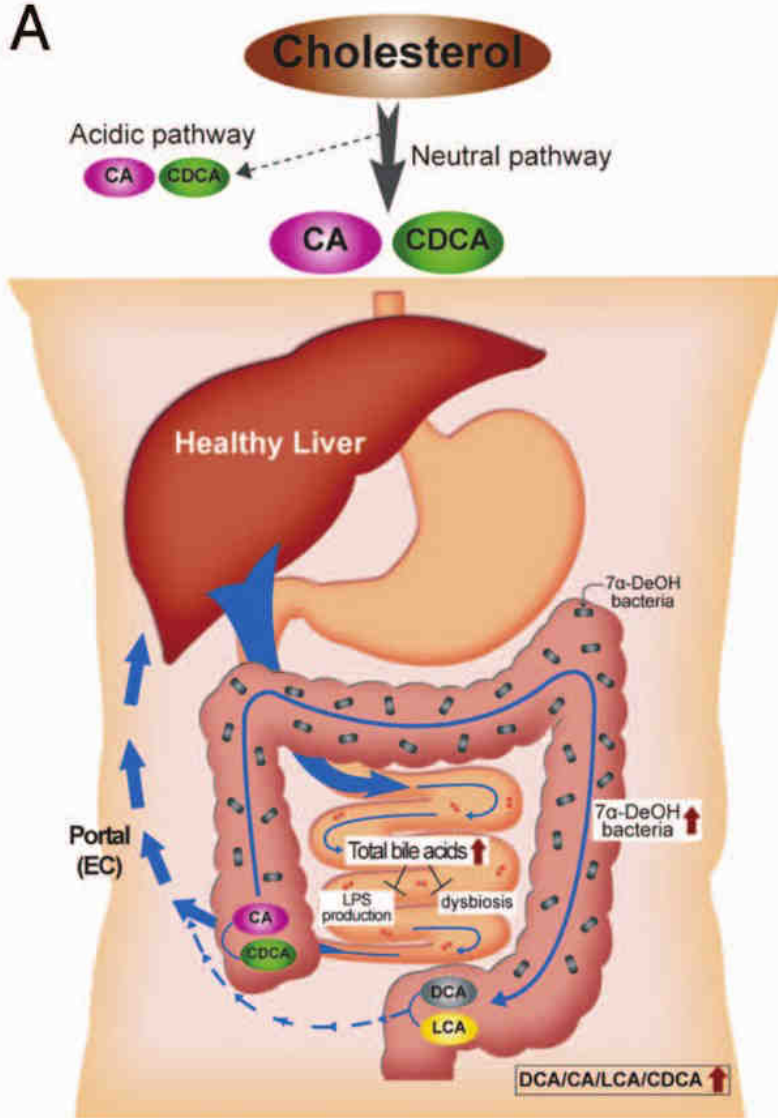
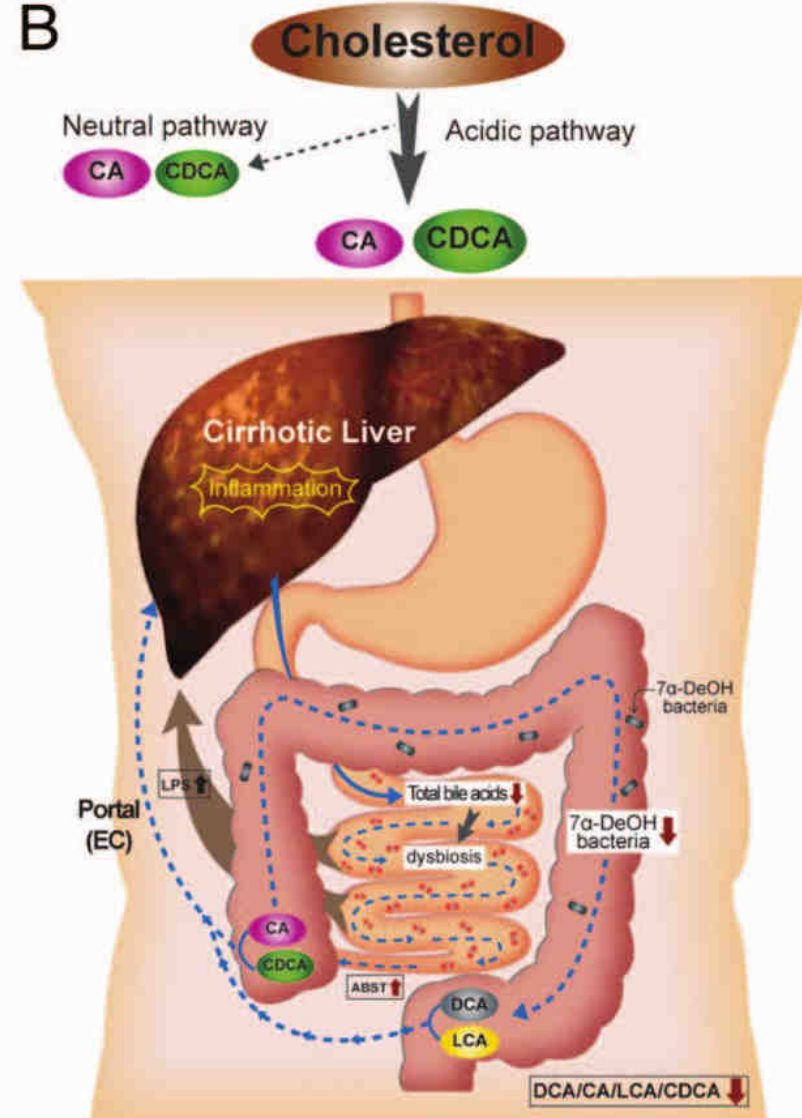


	<i>LmjF</i>	<i>Lpanam</i>	<i>Lbrazi</i>	<i>Emonte</i>	<i>Eschau</i>	Domínio	Anotação PFAM
PF00004	115	116	120	123	126	Família ATPase (AAA)	< 35
PF00005	118	110	117	127	116	Transportador tipo ABC	70
PF00012	25	15	27	23	15	Proteína HSP70	105
PF00069	206	195	197	202	209	Proteína quinase (PKs)	140
PF00076	85	84	84	80	80	Reconhecimento ao RNA	209
PF00153	42	33	36	35	34	Transportador mitocondrial	
PF00173	25	23	26	25	23	União ao esteroide e heme	
PF00400	121	122	120	115	123	Domínio WD40, Repetição β G	
PF00515	88	90	93	93	95	Repetições (TPR)	
PF00612	25	26	24	27	30	União a calmodulina	
PF00642	38	43	45	37	38	Dedo de Zinco (c-x8-c-x5-x3-h)	
PF00648	68	25	24	27	24	Cisteína protease (Calpaina)	
PF00806	11	10	11	12	12	Família pumilio união ao RNA	
PF01187	2	1	1	2	1	Inibição da migração do macrófago	
PF01457	6	5	38	177	161	Leishmanolisina (GP63)	
PF01490	27	23	27	26	23	Transportador de aminoácidos trans.	
PF02493	21	21	21	21	21	Repetições MORN	
PF03133	9	9	10	10	10	Família ligase tirosina-tubulina	
PF07344	68	38	62	22	21	Glicoproteína de superfície Amastina	
PF12796	34	31	30	31	34	Repetições de Anquirina	
PF13855	114	90	94	160	195	Repetições ricas em leucine (LRR)	
PF13920	69	65	63	48	62	Dedos de Zinco tipo (c3hc4)	



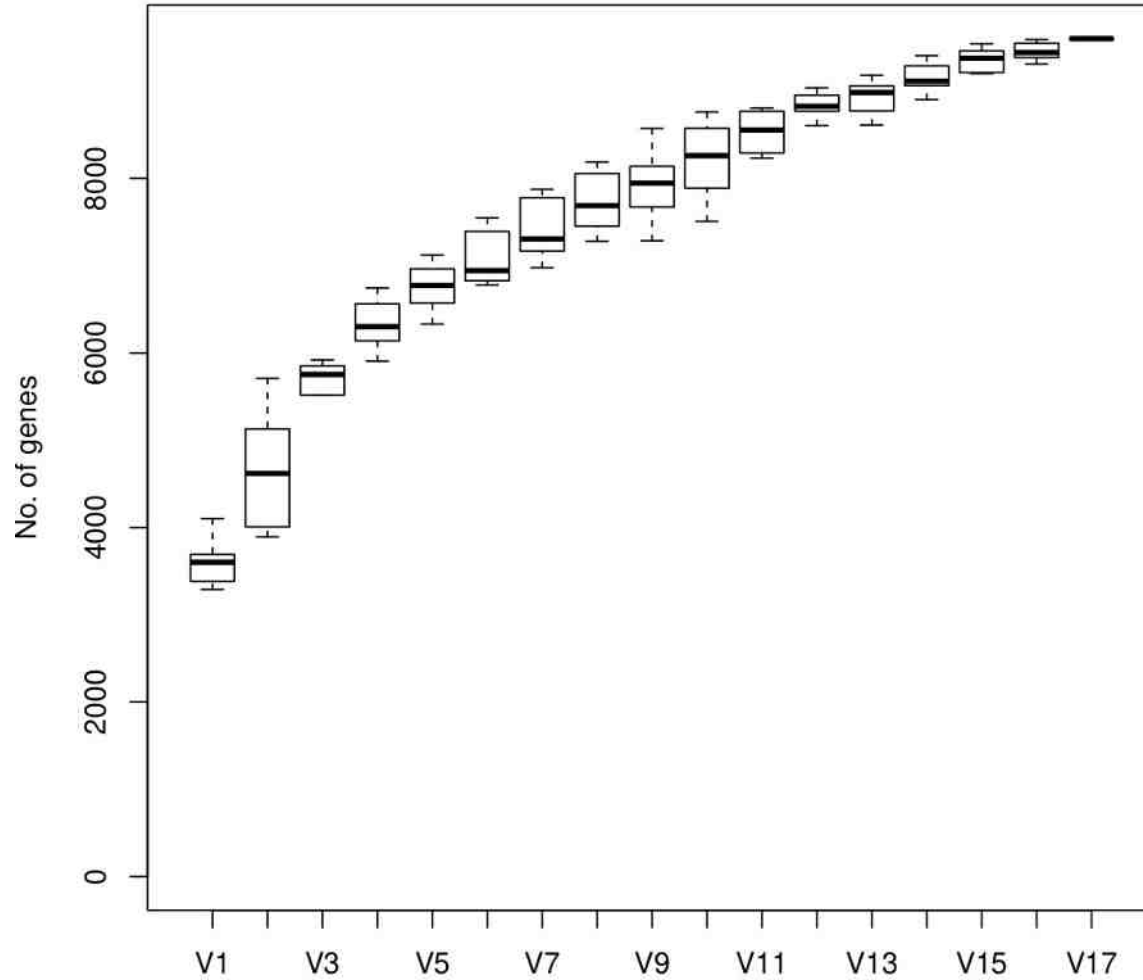
Immunoinformatics



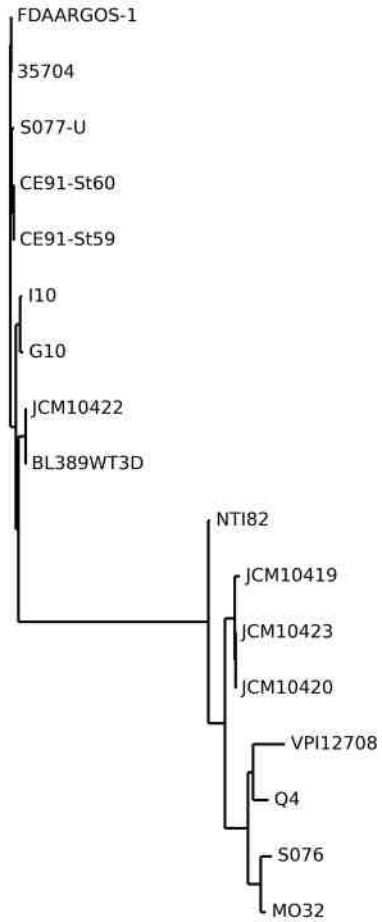
A**B**

From: Ridlon, J.M., Alves, J.M.P., Hylemon, P.B. & Bajaj, J.S. *Gut. Microbes* 4(5):382, 2013

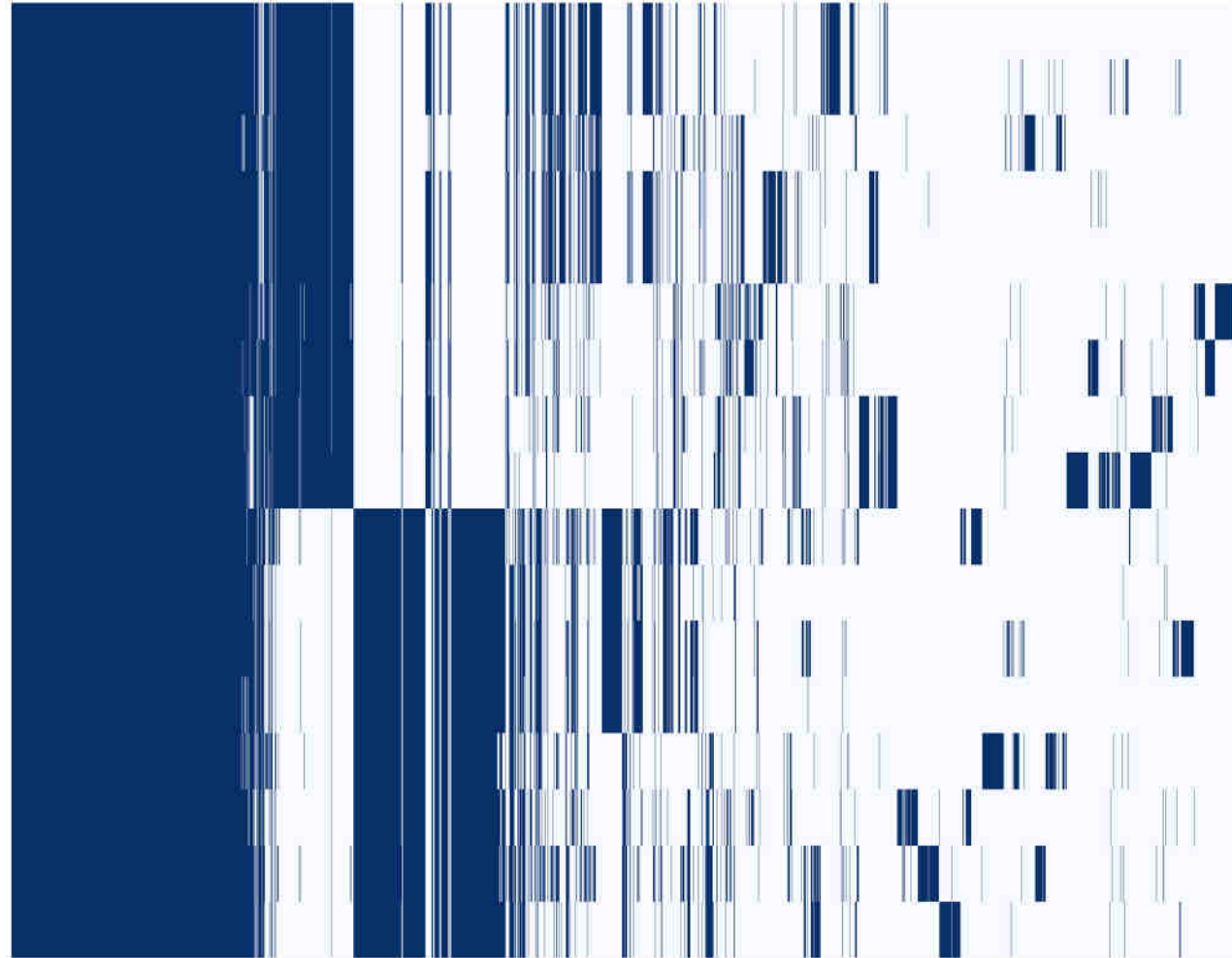
No. of genes in the pan-genome



Tree
(17 strains)



Roary matrix
(9601 gene clusters)



**TO BE
CONTINUED** 

Acknowledgments

Percy Omar Túllume Vergara

Hugo Henrique Hirata

José Franklin C. Tantaleán

Kelly Y. O. Caicedo

Davi Salles Xavier

Ana Luisa Zavataro



Flávia Maia da Silva

Regis Maurel S. Tossou

Olusegun Cid-symed Akognon

Anderson Carvalho Morais

UIUC

Jason M. Ridlon

Steven L. Daniel

USP

Erney P. Camargo

Marta M.G. Teixeira

UO

Vyacheslav Yurchenko

Alexei Y. Kostygov

UFRJ

Maria Cristina M. Motta

VCU

Gregory A. Buck

Myrna G. Serrano

USB

Julius Lukeš

LNCC

Ana Tereza R. Vasconcelos

