



## HYDROPATHICITY, PHYLOGENETICS AND POSSIBLE CODONS ANALYSIS FOR ASPARAGINE, GLUTAMINE, ARGinine, AND PROLINE PROTEINS IN VICIALIN GENES OF ABRONA ANGUSTA, SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM, THEOBROMA CACAO, HERRANIA NYCTERODENDRON, Z. FURFURACEA, PISUM SATIVUM, Vicia faba, THEOBROMA CACAO

LAYDONG LEPCHA\*, BASISTHA B.C. AND SUBBA K.B.

Bioinformatics Centre (Sub-DISC), Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology, Department of Science & Technology and Climate Change, Vigyan Bhawan, Deorali-737 102, Gangtok, Sikkim, India.

\*Corresponding Author: Email-laydsimick@gmail.com

Received: March 03, 2016; Revised: April 11, 2016; Accepted: April 12, 2016; Published: April 28, 2016

**Abstract-** The study was conducted by analyzing and retrieving DNA *Vicilin* genes of various plant species whose partial genomic information or database are so far been experimented and submitted in gene bank. The DNA sequences of *Vicilin* genes were retrieved from plant species such as *Abroma angusta*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Theobroma cacao*, *Herrania nycterodendron*, *Z. furfuracea*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba*, *Theobroma cacao*. Specific Bioinformatics software tools were applied to analyzed the necessary genomic information from studied *Vicilin* genes. The codons ratio of proteins amino acids such as Asparagine (AAC,AAT,GAC,GAT), Glutamine (CAA,CAG), Arginine (AGA,AGG,CGA,CGC,CGG,CGT), and Proline (CCA,CCC,CCG,CCT), were analyzed from within the retrieved DNA *Vicilin* genes. The study found that the major storage protein amino acids Asparagine (Asn), Arginine (Arg) and Proline (Pro) is ingredient more in *Vicilin* genes of *Abroma angusta*. It also studied the hydropathicity nature of specific amino acids from various *Vicilin* genes of studied plant species. It helps to understand the protein amino acids interaction behaviour with the hydrogen bond of H<sub>2</sub>O. According to the Phylogenetic study, two of the *Vicilin* genes possessing plant species; *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia faba* are close relatives, belonging to family Fabaceae. This signifies that family Fabaceae is possibly being a dominant plant family in exhibiting secretion of *Vicilin* genes, an anti-decay gene. The main objective of the study was to analyze and understand the efficient *Vicilin* gene from various studied *Vicilin* genes of species respectively regarding their constituents of major proteins amino acids such as Asparagine, Glutamine, Arginine, and Proline. And also to find out the plant family that exhibits the most dominant status for the ingredients of *Vicilin* genes.

**Keywords-** Codons, Proteins, Bioinformatics, Genomic, Phylogenetic, Hydropathicity, Amino acids

**Citation:** Laydong Lepcha, et al., (2016) Hydropathicity, Phylogenetics and Possible Codons Analysis for Asparagine, Glutamine, Arginine, and Proline Proteins in *Vicilin* genes of *Abroma angusta*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Theobroma cacao*, *Herrania nycterodendron*, *Z. furfuracea*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba*, *Theobroma cacao*. International Journal of Bioinformatics Research, ISSN: 0975-3087 & E-ISSN: 0975-9115, Volume 7, Issue 1, pp.-329-345.

**Copyright:** Copyright©2016 Laydong Lepcha, et al., This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### Introduction

*Vicilin* genes are used as seed storage proteins for conserving valuable seeds of fruits and foods. It is an anti-decay proteins. Glutamine (Gln), Asparagine (Asx), and Arginine (Arg) Protein's amino acids are considered to be Nitrogen rich proteins [1a]. The healthy growth or development of plant has positive impacts towards its ingredient quality and quantity fruits. Seasonal fruits have a high potential quality to pay healthy and sustainability life cycle but it needs early development of plants. Nitrogen along with other amino acids play an important role for the germination and early development of plants [1b]. The proteins such as Globulins, albumins and prolamins are major seed storage protein groups [2]. Among these protein group Globulin has two genes; *Vicilin* (7S) and *Legumin* (11S). The *Vicilin* and *Legumin* gene are regarded as a major source for the supply of Nitrogen and amino acids for the germination and early plant development. The longevity and stability of gene expression depends upon the nature of sequences of nucleotides. The sequence has less chances of becoming short with the fewer inceptions of stop codons. In DNA the stop codons are TAG, TAA and TGA.

Various proteins based studies such as designing method, understanding the strategies for isolated homology identification, detect the protein folding characters and its comparative study rely upon the interaction nature of side chains [3-5]. The importance of interaction between amino acids and H<sub>2</sub>O is well realized [6-9]. The hydropathicity is a physicochemical study of proteins, leading towards the

development of hydrophobicity and hydrophilic atmospheres of proteins. The hydrophobicity are positive (+) in nature and tend not to be in an aqueous environment [10], which intrinsically means that interaction with hydrogen bond of H<sub>2</sub>O is completely divided. While the hydrophilic are negative (-) in nature, more the negative numbers greater the affinity or interaction for water [11]. Arginine (Arg) is a basic and polar essential amino acid. The formation of polar amino acids enhances the interaction between H<sub>2</sub>O hydrogen bond and proteins, leading to a potential dimensional structure of proteins. Medicinally Arginine is also a valuable protein, when added to the diet it allow to participate in hepatic clearance of ammonia from the body by means of urea cycle, which reduces the risk of hyperammonemia, one of the clinical signs of Arginine deficiency [12]. As a cation, Arginine, as well as lysine, plays a role in maintaining the overall charge balance of a protein ([www.biology.arizona.edu](http://www.biology.arizona.edu)). Arginine also plays an important role in nitrogen metabolism. Asparagine (N) is a significant component of seed storage proteins in legumes and a major transport compound in cereals [13]. Glutamine (Q) acts as a sensor to sense its reduced nitrogen status and regulate the uptake and reduction of nitrate. Several lines of evidence have suggested that Glutamine may play an important role [14]. The Proline (P) amino acid plays an important role for maintaining tolerance ability of plant during the adverse environmental conditions [15-16].

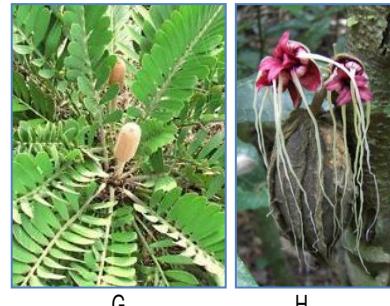
This comparative analysis between Genomic *Vicilin* DNA nucleotides of various plant species taken from various plant family will reveal the blueprint Genomic and

Proteomic distribution of Asparagine, Glutamine, Arginine and Proline Protein amino acids in *Vicilin* genes including all other content protein amino acids. It will also promote analysis and understanding the close relative families between plant species that produces *Vicilin* genes and a better prediction of durable proteins that encodes Nitrogen for better seed germination and early development of plant.

## Materials and Methods

## Database sources

The Gene bank *Vicilin* gene sequences of *Abroma angusta* (Sterculiaceae) Accession No. AF113031.1, *Solanum lycopersicum* (Solanaceae) Accession No. AM932874.1, *Theobroma cacao* (Malvaceae) Accession No. X62625.1, *Pisum sativum* (Fabaceae) Accession No. AJ276876.1, *Vicia faba* (Leguminosae) Accession No.Y00506.1, *Z furfuracea* (Zamiaceae) Z54365.1 and *Herrania nycterotendron*, (Byttneriaceae) Accession No. AF113059.1, were retrieved from National Centre of Biotechnology Information (NCBI) web database source. The sequences were duly analyzed in other biological web sources such as Protein Data Bank (PDB), The European Molecular Biology Laboratory-European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI).



**Fig-1.** (A). *Abroma angusta* (B).*Solanum lycopersicum* (C).*Theobroma cacao*  
 (D). *Pisum sativum* (E). *Vicia faba* (F). Pea (G). *Z. furfuracea* (H). *Herrania*  
*nycterodendron* (source: <https://www.google.co.in>)

## Bioinformatics Software

## Genomic Evaluation of retrieved *Vicilin* DNA sequences

The study was done in Bioinformatics Sub-Distributed Information Centre (Sub-DISC), Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology, with the support of major facilities available at the center from the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. The retrieved *Vicilin* DNA sequences were evaluated, authenticated and calibrated by referring various gene sequencing parameters, from various Bioinformatics software sources such as NCBI Blast methodology, ACUA software (1.0 version) and Geneious Pro (Trial version).



A. B. C.



D. E. F.

**Table-1** Transcribed and translated of Vicilin genes sequences

Table-1 Transcribed and translated of Vicilin genes sequences.			
Gene Ascension No.	DNA Sequence	mRNA (Codons encoded)	Protein
6469858 gb AF113031.1  <i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds	GAAGAARGCANCNKYCAAKGTCCTTCAGAGGGTTGCTCAGAGT CCCGTCTACTTAAGGGCATTGATAACTACCGCTTGCCATGTT CGAAGCAAATCCAAACTTTGTTCTCCACACCCTGTGAT TCGAGTCATTACTTGTGACAAAGCTGAATCTCTTTCC TCTGAAACAAACTTGGCCGCTTATCACCAAGGCCAAACA AACCATTTACTAAAAACATGGTAACCTCTCTGTGTCAAGGAAA GGGGACAAACAGCTTTGTGAACTCATGAAACAAAGAGTCCTAT AATTAGAGCGTGGAACTGTGTGACAAATCTCTGAGCA CTGTGTAATTGCTGAACTCAAGGCCAAAGAACGTCGACAT ACCCGTCGACTGCTGTTAACCCCCCTGGCAAACTCTGA GTTGATTTCTACTTAACATTAAATTTCAAACATTCTATCTT AATTAGAAGCTTAGTCCTCGTCTCGCTCGTCAACCCCTGGGC TTTATTAATTGCTGCAGAAATCTCCCTGCTGGAGTGAAT CCTCAGTCATATTCTCTGCTCTTGCTTGAATCTTGAGAC TGTATTCAAATGATAGTCTTCTGCTGATATGATNATCAAATT TGTATTACTATCTCTGTTCTTATTATATCTTATTATCTTC TATCTTATTATTCCTCTTATTAGAACCAAGAGAGGTTAGA GAAGCTTGGGGCCAGGGGGCAGAGGAGCAGAGGAGCAGATAA GTCAGAAGGGTGTATTCCGGAGAGCAGAGCCAGAGCAGATAA GGGCAATGAGCCAACAAAGCTACTTGGCAGAGGAGCAGAGGAGC	UGAAGAAGCACAAGGUUUUCAAGAGGUUU GCUAGAGUCGGCUACUUAAGGGCA UUGAUACUACCGCUUGGCCAUGUUUCGA AGCAAAUCCCAACACUUUUGUUCUCCAC ACCACUGUGAUUCGAGUCAUUUACU UGUGAACAAACUUUUGGCCGCUUUAUCA CCUAGGCAAAACAAACACAUUACUAAA ACAUGGUACAUUCUUCUGUGUCAAGGAA AGGGGCAAUACAGCUUGUGAAUCAGA AAAAGGUCCUUAUAAAAGAGCGUG GAAGUGUUGUGACAAUCCUGCUGGAAG CACUGUGUACUUGGUCAACCAAGGCCAAC AAAGAAAGCUGACCAUAGCAGUGCUAG CACUGCCUGUUUAACCCUGGCAAAC UGAGGUGUAGUUUCACUAAACAUUAAA UCCCAACAUUUUCACUUAUAAAAGA GCUUAGCUCUUCGUUCGGCUUAAAAC CUGGGCUUUAUAAAUGCUGCAGAAUUC UCCUGUGGAAGUGGAAUCCUCAGU	RSTSPSEVCSEVPST.GH.LP LGHFESKSCHFCSPTPLFV NLCDKRLILFSS.TNFGLYH LPNPKPTKNMVTSCFVKKG DHNVCES.KRVL.FRAWNC CDNSCWKHCVLGPRWOK ADHSASTAC.YPWLG.FLL NINFPNIFYLNLEA.SLPAINP GLYNCRNSLLEVEILSHIS LSSV.NS.DCIVL.P.NMN FCLLSLLFFYLISIYFSYYS LIRHRS.RSSLIGRAGSG RRVRRVYSGEPSISRC.GA NKLLRQGREACNLFSIYAN HLSTPTKTDAFLSLVPRNS NFATLSLH.NTRYLKPN FSII.ISFMNLCSILFGSIFVP



		<pre> CGGAGCAUCGCCAGCAGAGGGAGGGGG UGAAGAGGAAGAGGGGACAAGAUCAA UAUUUUGCUUCAAUUUUUGGACUUUUGUUU UCUAAAAGAGGUAGGUAGGUAGAAAG CAGUAUGCGUUUUGGGCAAGGUAGAAAG GCUUUGUGAGUAUAAGAUAGGGCU CCAGGAAAUAGUAGUACUACUACUAAUGUA ACUCUAAAAGUAAAUGGGGUCAAAGA GUUUUAGAGGGGUUUUAGACUCUCCU GUAGUAUGUAUGUAUGUUUUGGGUGUGCA AUGUAACUUUUGCAUCAUA </pre>	
21910 embX62625 .1  <i>Theobroma</i> cacao csv gene for seed vicilin	<pre> TCACTTTATCCAGAGATTATTTTCAAAATTCTCCATTAAAT CGAGGAAATAAAAAAAATACGTCAAAATTGTTCATATCAT ATCCTTGCACTCATCGCCATGCAAGCCAAACGGTGTAAAC ATGAGCGGTAGATTCTGAGGTGAGATCATTATCAACTCAA CTTAACTCGTGTAACTGCAAACTCAAAAGAACGATTTC CTAACTGCCCTAACACACACAAATCCCACCTTAACTCAACT AAGTTCAAGCACAAGAACAAATAAATCGACGAGCTGCTGC CAAGCACCATCACTCGCTACATCTAGTTGAGATCGGACCA CAAATTCATGGTACAAAGTTGTCGCCACCTGCGTAAAC CGTGAAGGGATTTGCGTCTCGAAAGTTTCCCATCTTAAGA AAGGATCAAAAGTATTGCTCTGTTGAGATTTGCAACTCGT TTGCGATGCAAATGCTTCTACACGTAGATGGAGATTTGCGAT AAAGAGCTTAGGCCTCGGCTTCTATAAAACGTGCTCTCTTTG CTCTTATCACAGAAGAAAACACAGATCAAAGCATAGCAA ATGGTGTAGTCAAGTCTCTTCTAGATTTGATCTCTCTC TTCTCTCTCTTCTTGTGCTGTTCTGTTGCTGAGCGCTAT GGCAGAAACAAATAGAGCGTGTAACTCTGAGACAGAG CAAAGCCAGAGGGCAAGGGAGCTGCGGAGCAGAAGAAAG GGACACAGCAGCTGTGAACAGGGCTGAAAGGAGTACAA GGAGCAGCAGACAGCAAGAACAGAGGGCTAAAGGAA CCAGCAAATGCAAGGGCGTGTCAAGAGCAACAAACAGGGCA GAGAGAGCAGCAGCTGCAAGAGAAATGCTGGGAGCAATA TAAGGAAAGAGAGAGGGCAGACGAAGATTACCATAA CAAAGAAATAGGAGCGAAGAACAGAGGGCAAAAGAAA CAAATCTTACTATTTCTAAAGAACATTTCAAACTCGAT TCAGGGATAGAGGGGCAACTTCAAGATCTCAGAGGTTG CTGAGAAACTCTCTTCAACTCAAGGGCATCAAGGATTACCGTT GGCATGTTCAAGGCAATCTCCAACTTATTCTCGAC CACTGTGAACTGTGAGGCAATTACTTCTGACAAAGG GAGGACAAATACGTGTTGACTCATGAAACAAAGAGTGTCTAT AAATGACAGCGTGGACAGTAGTCAGCGTCTCTGAGGAAGC ACTGTTACGTTGTTAGCAGAACACCAAGAACAGTAAACCA TAGCTGTGCTCCCTGCTGTTATTCTCTGGCAAATATGA GGTTTCTACTAACATTATTAGAAGATTTCTACATTAACCT TGAATGCTTGGTAGTCTATTGACCTGTACTTATAATGCTG AGTTATTCTTCCCGCTGGAATAAAACCTGAAATCATATTAC GGAGCCTTCAGCTATGAAGTTCTGAGACCGTCTTCAATGTAT ATGGTTCTTGAAGTAGCTATGAAATATTCTTCTGCTTTTACCTT TCTCTGTCTTACTTACTTATTATTCTACATTCTTCTGTT TTGTTAGACACAAAGAGAGAGCTGGAGGGAGATTGGAGG ACAGAGGGCAGAGGGAGGAGCAGGGAGGAGGGTATGT TCCGGAAAGCCAACACAGAGCAGAAAGAGCAAAGCCAAAC AAGCTACTTCAAGGCACAGAGGGGGAGAGAGATTGCA TCAAATCTATTGAGGCAAAGCGCTGTACTCAACAAAAAGG ACGCTTCTTGAGGCTTGTCTGAGGACTTCAGTCAAATTCA AACATGGATGTCGCTGTTTCAAGCTTCAAACTGAAATCAGGTAC TTAAATCAAATGATTTTTCAATAATTCTTAAATTTTCTC TTGTCACTCATGACTAGATGAGCTTCTGAGAAATAGC TCATGAACTCTTTCAGGGAGGACATTTGTGCCACACTA ATCTAAAGGCTACATTGTTGCTGAGCTGAGGAGGAAATGG GTACGCTCAAAGGCTTGTGAGCTGAGGAGGAAAGCCAGG GGATCCCAAGTGGAGGCAAGAGAGAAAGAGAGAAAGA AGAGTCAGAAGAGGGAGAAATTGGAGAATTCCAGCAGGTCAA AGCCCCATTGTCACCTGGTGAAGCTTGTAGCCCCGGAGG CATGAGTTACATTCTTGTCTGAGGAGGAGGAAAG CAGTTCTGAGCTCAAGCGGCAAGAACACAGAGGAATTT CCTGGAGGCTTGTGAGGAGGAAAGAGGAGGAAAGA AAATGTCATCAAATTCAGTAAAGCTCCGCTTAAATGAT CAAATGTTCTGTTGAGCTTCTGAGGAAAGAACATTGGTCA GACAATGATAGCGAGGCAAGGGAGGTTTCTGGGGTAC CATCGAAATTGGTAGATAATATTCAACAAACCGGATGAGT G1ATTTCATGTTCTCTCAACAGAGGAGCAGCTGAGGAGTAA AGGAGGGGCAAACCTTGGCCTCAAATCTGAGATTGGCCCG </pre>	<pre> UCACUUUUAUCAGGAUAAAUCACAA UUUUCUCCAUUUAUCAGGAAAUAAA AAAAAAUCGUAAAUUUUGUCAUAUC AUUCCUUGCAGCUACGCCAUGCACG CCAAAGAGGUACAAACAGAGCGGAG UUCUGCAGGUGUAGCAUAAUACAUU CAAUCUUAACUCGUGUACGUCAUCC ACUCAUGAAACGCAUCCUAAUUCGCCU UAACACACAAUUCACUCCACUCCUAAACU AACUAGUUCACGCCAACAACAAUUA AUCCAGCAUCUCUGCUGCAAGCACC CACUUCGUCAACUCAUGGUAGCAG ACCAACAAUUCAGGUACCAUUGGU CCGGACCCUGCCGUACACGUGAAGGG AUGUUGCGUCUCAAGUAGUUUCCCAUCU UAAGAAAGGUAAUUAAGGUAGUAGG UUAAGGUACACUCCUGUACCUUGU UCAAGUUCACUCAUGGUAGCAG UUGCAAGAACAGGUACCCUC CUCUAAAACGUUGCCUCUJJUGUCU UAUCACAAAGAGAAACACAGAG GCAUACAAUAAUAGGUAGUACAGU UCCUUUCAUAGUUUUGAUUCUUCUCU CUCCUUUUCUUGGUAGCUUJGUUCUG GUGUAGCGCCUCAUUGGAGCAGAAACAAU UGAGGUACGUACACUAGGUAGCAG CCAAUGCCAGGGCAAGGGAGGGAG CGACAGAGAACAGGAGCAAGCAG UGAACACGCGUGAAAGGAGUACAG GAGCAGCAGACAGCAAGAACAGAG UUCAAAGGCAAUACAGCAAGUCAAG GCGUUGUCAAGAGAACACAGGGAG AGAGCAGCAGCAGUGCCAGAGAA GCUGGGAGCAUAUAAGAACACAGAG AGGGCAGACAGGAGAACAUUACUAC AAAAGGUAGGAGGAGAACAGAACAGGG CAACAAAGAACAAUCCUACUAAUUCU UAAAAGAAGUCAUUCACAAACUCAAGU CCGAUGAACAGGGCAACUUCAG CCAGAGGUUUGCUGAGAACUCCUCC CUCAAGGCAUACACGUUACCGCUG CCAUGUUCAGAGAACAUUACUAC UAAUUCUCCUUCUUGGAACAAACUUCU UUUUUACACAAUCCACAUUGAUUGAA ACAUAGUAAAUUUACUUGUGUACGGAA GGGGACAAUACGUUJUGUAGACUAG AACAAAGAGGUACUAAUAGGUACGGUG GAACAGUAGCAGGGUCCUGCAGGAAG CACUGUUCAGGGUAGUACAGCAAC CAAGAGGUACAUAGCUGUGCCUG CCCUGCCUGUAAAUCUCCUGGAAAG UGAGGUUUUCAUACUAAACAUUUAUUA UAGAGGUUUCUACAUACCUUGAUUGU UGGUAGGUACUAAUUGACCCUGUACUUA AUUGGUAGGUACUAAUUCUCCCGCUG AAUAAAAGGUAGGUACUAAUACGGAGC CUUACAGGUAGGUACUUGUACGGCUC UUCAAGUUAAGGUUGUUCUUGACUAGU AUGAAUACAUUUUUGGUUUUACUUCU CUCUUGUCCCCUACUUAUUAUUAUUA AUUCAUUUUACUUCUUGUUGUAGCAG AAUAGGAGGUAGCUGGAGGAGACUUGG GGAAUAGGAGGGCAGACAGGGCAGCAG </pre>	<pre> SLYPEIIFHNFLHLNRGK.KKT SKFVHISLQIAMIHANR.CTT. AVDSEAECRSLSLST.S.LV.RPI OLNEHTS.FALTHTIPL.NLN.V HALENN.STSSAAKHHHFAT SSCSDDCFHGNTACPDP RTT.RDVASR.FPHLKKPISI CPVNLLHTPHLACCLLHVDG DLHAKA.PPPSINTLPLFALITK KKTNIKSIANMVISKPFIILF SLLSFALLCSGV SAYGRK YERDPROCYECECRCESE ATEEREQECECRCEYEK EQRQEEELDRLYDQCC GRCEEDGGRREOCOR KCWEDEYKEDEGEHENYHN HKKNISEEEGQDRNNPY FPKRRSFLFRDEEGNFKI LFAENSPPLKGINDYR MFEANPNTFILPHHDAEAY FVTNGKFSSLNKILFLSPN HH.LKT.IISVSGKGTITFVTHE NKESENVRGTVVSPAGST VYVVSDDNEEKLTIAVLPV NSPGKYEVFYLTFIY.KFLHNL DLVLSLLTLYL.LLDFPPAGN NKPESYYGAFSYEVLETVN VYGSLSYEFSCFLPFSCLL IYLFIHYLVCTTREKLEEILE EURGDKRQGQJGMFRKA KPEIIRAISSCATSPRHGG ERLAINLSSPVSNSNDR FFEACPEPDSFNMDVAVS AFKLNQVLKII.FFSISLKKFS CLLIQLLDLHEYKLMPFAGS HICATLGF.GYRGVCHGRW VRNSNLPASLITEPGIPWKW ARIKTRRRVNRGDWRIPA GOSPIVTW.RLCSPGRHAVT FFASKDOPNNAVFGLNAQN NURIFLAGPFFLNHKONTN VIKFTVKASAYLINWFLF GKKNLVRQMDSEAKELSFGV PSKLVDNIFNPNPDESYFMSF SQRONGDEERGNPLASILD FARLF.AAASFVSDMRHV MOLISWPM.RGESLLLSCSNL VFEVLVNFNCESCYLSKLMN KRPGLRFPNTSSPPIKHLLS NVRWLVSCLAKPV.IA.FL. SFLYELEPPFLSLT.TKMSYIM HEILHDCFNR.KAY.TIISFG .E.S.IIIK.KCPFNCKESKVYL NVSS </pre>



		AUAUGCAUGGCCAACAUUGGCCAACUUG UGGUGCAUGUUAAAUAUUAUGUUUUAUU UUUUUAUCUAUAAAACACUCAC UGUACUUAAAUCAUCCAGAGCGACCAA GUGAAUUAUAGUUCAUCAACAUUGC UGCUCACUCAUAGA	
829146 emb Y0050 6.1  <i>Vicia faba</i> <i>Vicilin gene</i>	ATC CAA TAA ATT CC AGA AA TCTGGTTGAAA ATTACTTA TCGAAGAGTTGAGCCGAAGT GATTATCAAAATAAGTCTTCTAT ATGAA CGT TATGGAAACTCGGATATGCAAATTATTA GAAAAGGATAATAATGATGAATCATATTATAT CAAGTAACACGTTATTTATCGTTGCCTCAGGTACTAGTAAAG TTATTC CAA ACCAAATTCAAAAGAACACTGGTGTCAAGT GAATTT CAGAAATTCTTAAAGTTGTTGATACACAAAAGC ACTTAAATCAAAAGT GATTATATCAAAATCAACATTGATTA ATAAAACACAGTTAGAAAATTCTTACAATTATTATT GATAAACCGAATTTGCTTCAAGT CAATGCTATTGACAAATTAAATTATGAAATTAAAGCAAGTAA AAGAAAAATAACATAGAACAGGGGTTGCTTCAAGGCTCC CCATTTCGTCCTCGCATGTTGGTGCCTGCCTAAATTCA ATGGAATTAGGATAATTCTTACTATACAAAGTTCATACAAATT AGTGA CAAGAAACCTCAACACCTAAAGCTGTGTTGATT CAACATCCTCTCTTCTTCAAGTCTGAGAAGAACAGCA ATAGAATCTAAAGTCTGATATTGCTACTTTGCTTC TTTATCTCAAAAGCTTCCGACGACATCAAATTGACCTT TTGCAAACAGAACATCAAATGTGATCGTCTTCTCACCGCTA ATTCAATTGCGTCTTATCTCAATGATCCCCATTCTTCA TCTCTAAAGGACTTCGTTGACTGCAAICACTTCTGAACTG TTACACGAAACCTTCAAATCAACATTCTCATCTGGAGGACAA ACCTGTGGTCTTCCGGATGAAGACCCATAAACTAAACCC TATATTTCAGCGACACGAAACTTATCGGACGGTACCAAAC TTTGCTTCAAGGATCCAGGACACATCATCAATGAT GCTAGTGCATGCAAGTGGATTGCAATGAAGGACAA ATATAGGTTAATTGAGTGTATCATCAAGTTGATGATGAT GCATGAGTATTAGTTGGAACTTGTAGGGAAAGGACAA ATTCAAATTAAATAATTCAAGAAATTGACCAAATCAATG TATGTGCGACATTAAATCGTATGTCACACATAAGTT TTAACGTGTATGTCGAATTATGAGGTTATGTCACCT AACCTAGTCAGGCTACAAGCTTAAACAAAGTAAATTG CGACCTGAAATTGCACTGTCGAAAAATTAAAGTATTC ATTATTAACTTATCATGGAAAATTCAAATTAAATT ACTTTATATCTTATATAAAATTATATTATGATATAATTATA TTAAATGAAATTATATTATTTGATTGATATTGATT TGTATATAACATTATTATATTATTTCTTATTGGTATT AATTAAATCAATTAGAAAATTCAAATTATT ATCTAAATTGAAATTAAATAATTAAATTAAAGTT GTGTTTAAAGATTACTGTGATATAATTATTATA TTATTCTCTTGTGTTTATTATTAAATTAAATT TAAACAAACATATTCTTAAATTAAATTAA TATATTCTTAAATTAAATTCAACAGAAACTGTTTATT CACACAAATTATTATTATTAATAATTATACTTTT CCTAAATTAAATTGGTGTATATTAGTTGATCTAA AAATTGAGTGTGCTGAAATTGTTGAATTGAAATTATT ACTCGATGATTTTTCCACAAAAGATTAGTTGATCTAAATT GTAATCAGAAAAAAATTATATCATGAAATTAAATT TTTATATATAGACAGTGCCTGATAGTTGATTTAA GTTTTTTTATTAAATTGTTATTCTTACAAATTGAT TCTATTAAATTCAATTGGTAAATTGCTACAAATTAGCTG AGCATGGAGCTGCCAGAACATCCATTCTAGTAA TTTCTCAATTCTATGATGAGTAGAGGTAACTATTAA ATAATAGAAGAATTCTCGTGGACACAAATTGGTGGAT AAGACAAATTAAATCATCCTCTTAAAGGTGTCCAGA TCATCAAATTCAACAAACCTTCCACCCAAATTATGTT TTCATTTGCCACCTTAAATTGCTACATTCAACACAGTCC ATGCGATGACATCATGACCAAATTGTTGTCATGTT ATTATGTTCTTACCTATAATTATCTTCACTTCAATT ACATGGCAGTACACATTGAAAGATTCTTCCACTT GTTGTTGGGATTGCTTCTAGCTTCACTGTTCTTCT GATCCGAATTCAAGATAACCCCTTGTCTTGGACTAACAGGTT CAAACCTTTTGAGAAATTGAAACACGGTCACATTGCTTCT AAAATTGATCAACATTCAAAACTACTTGAGATCTCAAAATT ACCGTCTTTGGATTATAATTCTAACCTCACACATATTCT CCACAAACAAACTGACGCCATTCTCATCTTGTCTTCT GTAATTAAATTATTAATTCAAGTTAAATTAAACATATT TAGATTAAATTAAAGAATTGTTATTCTCGCTTGCATGTT TTGTTATGATAATTAAATTCAATTAAATTCTAAATT GTAATTGCAAGGAAAGCTATACTCAACTGTTATTACCAAC GACAGAAACTCCTTCAGCTTGTGAGCGAGGAGAAC ACCATAAA	ILKFQKILVVLKNYLSKSLSPS DYIINKSSLTLETRICKLLKN RKWNKYDESY.YNSYVTRY LSFASGY.SYFOYYSKEHL VCK.IFRIFL.VLIHKSTYNCK. L.SISTFDVNKVKOLEKFLTLIT CYLTN.FMNIAKASKRKNND TGVCLSSPFSHHVGASAP NFNGIRIILTIKFIDYSDOPEN STNPKLVDISTPSPLILRKT ALISNESLILFFCILYLSFRR ARTIKLYLLSININCOPSF R.FICVLYLDMPFPHYLRTSL DCNHFLNVLHENLJNHSSW RTNLWSFMPKTPINLPFISA TRELNPTVPNF.MVPORNII TM.CVCIDWLMKSKYRL I.WYHVMNDACMSIYSFGTL GKGJUN.NNLKLTNQSV CVD.IVCNT.VFKLYVSTVV RLCVYLT.SPLALKL.MCP ENCTCRKNLKNYINLTYHG KNTKIIFKLYIFI.IYLCI.YIEL LIFCIVMFFVYIITINIFSYWY F.IKSI.KNLLYY.IINLYGNKIK IILKSLVFV.PYLLCISNLFKLF SSCFYLIKLIQTL.SY.FNSTE TVLLIFTQNIYLYKI.YIPFYPNK NFVCILFWI.KL.VLLKIV.NLNI LDDFFPDKL.LNL.SEKKLY HE.IIFNIL.YIECLNS.M.KSF LIKY.ILNPK.FY.FNG.NFATK SAASMEAAKNPFSF.CIFSIL YDEIEVTI.SHNRRISETOFG E.RQ.IILFLKSVIHLIATKL HHPIYVIFILPPFCFTFHHTSI CMEHHDMLVHVHYIMLYFT YKYPFTSMYFIHPHFPVLFN SNHGHSYHIEFISTFDPVGN RFPFSFSVSFF.IRSNPFCL.V QVSNSF.E.KSHSSPKLST FDTT.ESPKLPSFGI.I.TSHHS STTN.RRFHPCCP.W.LIIV KY.KHIIYLYLKRMVFLALHVC FVMIN.VFLSNVICNLJEKL YS.CYYPPTTEPSVLSEEIP. NFLLVOLVI.LTEMTRILEY.I SSP.DCNVLNLYOYFLISTN VCMOLHKIDFGDLFITSQQL LLCLSTFFYNNFFWILIFFPN SLSYCLVIKTNPSYLSART F.RLPSM.A.NKLFHLHSCISI YSL.IFTSLYIL.ILTDFKEIEK VLLEEHGKEKYHRRGLKDRR ORGEEENVVKISKJIEELN KNAKSSKKSTSESEPFNL RSREPIYSNKGKFFEITPKR NPQDNLNIFVNVEINEVY NYLIT.TNKLHNKFYINVFLIKI KLDITIVLKDNLNFVH.SYNVK LLLTH...ILYTR.HVLIIEHIAKM YICLFSKF.S.GSLLLPHYNSR AIVITVNEKGKDFFELVGRN ENOQGLREYEDEEKEOGEE EIRKOVVNYKAKLSPG.PVLFV PAGYPVAIKASSNLNLVFGI NAENN.RYFLAGIYEFKVS LSHLILFKSKERKN.DVFTFM. LKI.R.GRQDCKSDT.TSERTCI PWISSRGYATRESETISLCK	

The figure is a sequence logo representing a multiple sequence alignment. The x-axis represents the position of the nucleotide, and the y-axis represents the four nucleotides: Adenine (green), Thymine (red), Cytosine (blue), and Guanine (yellow). The height of each bar indicates the probability of finding that nucleotide at that position. Conserved positions show high probabilities for specific nucleotides, while variable positions show more uniform heights.







		UAAUUCCAAGGCAUCGCGAGCAAUUC CUCGCGAGUGAUGUUUCUCCGGGAU UCAGUUUUCAAUUUCCUUAUGUGAU AUAGUAUACCAAAUCCCAUAGAACGCC AUCGCGAAGGAGCAUAGUGUUGAGAU AUCUGC	
6469914[gb]AF113 059.1  <i>Herrania</i> <i>nycterodendron</i> <i>vicilin</i> (vic) gene, partial cds	TGA AGAGGGCAACTTCAGATCCTCAGAGGTTGCTGAGAA CTCTAGTCCACTCAAGGCATCAACGATTACCGCTTCCGATT TTCGAAGCAAATCCCAACACTTTGTCTTCCACACCCTGCA TGCTGAGGCAAATTACTTCTGAGACAAGGGTAAATTCTCTTCC CTTTGACAAAAATTGGCGCTTTTCACCAAATCATCATTC ATGAAAACATGGTAATTATTTCTGTTCTGAGGAGGGACAA ATACGTTTGAGCTGATGAAACAGGAGCTTATATGAC AGCGTGGAACCGTAGCTGCGTCAAGGATGCACTGTT ACGTGGTAAACCAAGCAACAAAGAAGGCTAACATAGCGT GCTCGCCTGCTGTTAAACTCTGGCAAATATGAGGTTTC TACTTAAACATTATTATAAGTTCTACATATCCTTGATGT CTTGGTTAGTTATTGACCACTGACTTAAATGCTGAGGTT TCTTCCCCTGGTAAATAAACCTGAGTCATATTACAGAGC CTTCAGCTGAGTTCTGAGGCCGTTCAATGTAATGGT TCTCTGACTAGCTATGATCAAATTITGTTTTACTTCTTG TCTTAACTTATTATTATTCATTTTATCGTTTTAG AAGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGCTGGAGAGAACTTGAGGAACAGAGA GGCGAGGAGGGGGCAGCAGGTATGTTCCGGAGACAAAC AGAGCAGATAAGGCAAAGGCCAACAGCTACTTCCGAGG GCAGAGGAGGCGGGGAGACTTGCCTGCAACTATTAGCCA AAGGCTGTCTACTCCACCGAAACGGACGCTTCTGAGTT TGTCTACTGAGGCCCTCAGCTAAATTCAAGAACATGATGTCG CTGTTGAGCCATCAAATGAACTGGTACTTAAATCAATG ATTTTTCAATAATTCTTAAATTCTTCTTGTACTCAT ACTACTGCCAGATTAGCTTCATGATGCTGCTCATGAAATCT TTTGAGGAGCAAATTGTGCCA	UGAACAGGGCAACUUCAAUCCUCAG AGGUUUCUGCGAACUAGUCCACUCA AGGGCAUACAGAUUACCGCUUCGCG UUUCGAACAAUCCCAACACUUUGUUC UUCCACACCACUUCAGUGCUGAGCA UUACUUCGUACAAAGGUAUUCU UCCCUUUGACAAACAUUUGCGGCUU UUACCAAAUCAUUGAUUAGAAACAA UGGUAAAUAUUCUCCUGUGUAGGAA GGAACAAUACGUUUGACUAGUAGAA CAAGGAGGUCCUAUAAGUACAGCGG ACCGUAGUACGGGUUCCUGAGGAGG ACCGUAGUACGGGUUCCUGAGGAGG CUGUUUAAGGGGUUACAAU CGUACUUAUAAU GGUAGGUUACAU CGUACUUAUAAU AAUACUUCGUU AGACACAAAGAG AGAGCUGGAGAGAGACUUCUUGAGGAA GAAGGGCAGGAGGGGAGCAGCGGU GUUCGGAGAGCCAAACCGAGAGCAG AGAGCAUGAGGCCAACAGCUACUUC CAGGGCACAGAGCGGGGAGAGCUUC CGUCAACUUAUAGGCCAACUCCUG UACUCCAAACCGAAACGGACGCUUC AGGUUUGCCUACUGAGCCUUC AUUUCAGAACAU GCCAUCAACUGAAUC CAAGGAGCA CAAAUAGGAAUC CAAAUAGGAAUC AAUCUUUC GCCAG AUAGCUU AUGCAUG AUGAAUC CAGCGAG CAAU GUGCCA	.RG.LIDPPEVC.EL.ST.GH ORPLRHF.RSKSCHFCSTP L.C.GNLLDKG.IILPFEINF AAFFTKSSLIENMVNYFCVBRK GDNYVC.D.K.GVL.CTAWNR SRSRMHCL.G.PRTREA NHSARPAC.YSWQI.GFLL.H LFIISFYIISMSWLVY.PRTYN CCRCCSSPLEINLSHTEPSAV KFLRPSSM.MVL.LAMN.FFV FTFSCLLIYLFIHFYLVC.TOR EKLEKIFEE.RG.EG.GGMF RRAKPE.RAMS.QATSPG RGGESLAVNLFSQSPVYSN RNGRFFEVCPTEAFS.TIN MDVAVAALKNPVLKIK.FFSII SLKSFSCLLILPPD.LHECMLM NPFAGSNICA

## Codons analysis

Targeted amino acid's codons:

### Asparagine or Aspartic acid (Asn) D

### **Glutamine (Gln) Q**

### **Arginine (Arg) R**

: AAC, AAT, GAC, GAT

: CAA, CAG

: AGA, AGG, CGA, CGC, CGG, CGT

: CCA, CCC, CCG, CCT

Following equation was used to find the Occurrence ration of Codons Amino acids:

$$\text{Codon Amino acid occurrence ratio} = \frac{\text{No. of Codon Amino acid}}{\text{Total no. of nucleotides}} \times 100$$

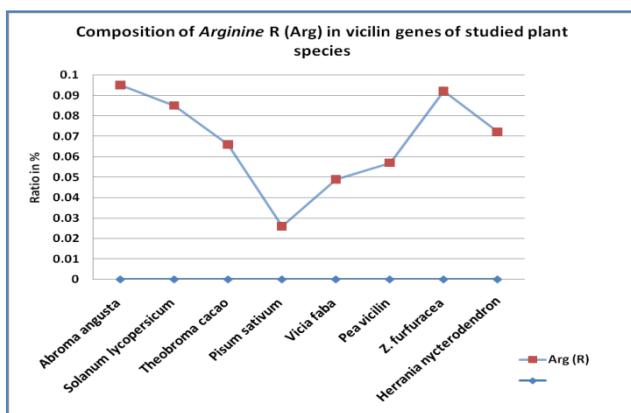
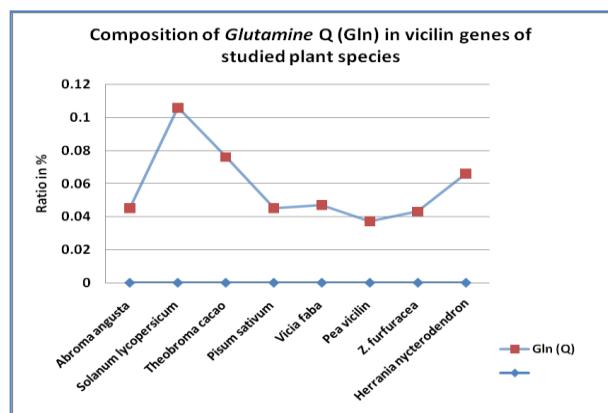
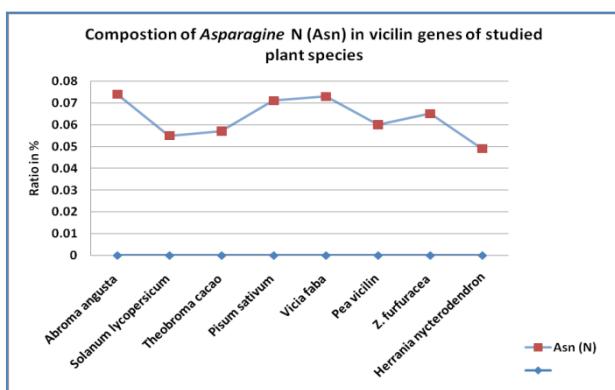
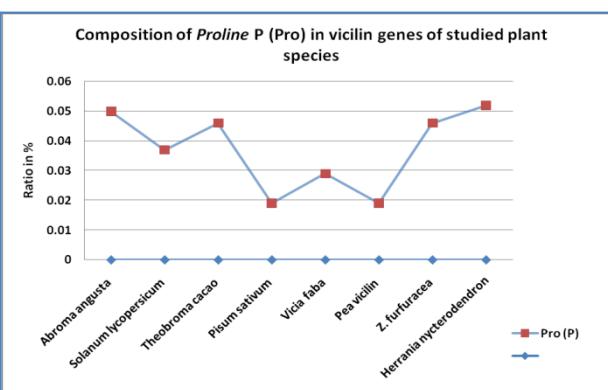
**Table-2** Occurrence nature of gene codons in DNA sequence of *Vicilin* genes of studied plant species

Gene	Codon	No. of codons	Occurrence ratio (in %)	No. of nucleotide	Plant species
Asparagine or Aspartic acid (Asn)	AAT	31	2.81%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		46	2.33%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
		99	2.98%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		45	5.14%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vclc gene vicilin
		260	4.88%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		176	4.15%	4239	Pea Vicilin gene
		40	3.06%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		30	2.71%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
	AAC	24	2.17%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		64	3.24%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
		59	1.77%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		12	1.37%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vclc gene vicilin
		110	2.06%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		82	1.94%	4239	Pea Vicilin gene
		28	2.14%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
	GAC	20	1.80%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
		9	0.81%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		19	0.96%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene

Hydropathicity, Phylogenetics and Possible Codons Analysis for Asparagine, Glutamine, Arginine, and Proline Proteins in Vicilin genes of *Abroma angusta*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Theobroma cacao*, *Herrania nycterodendron*, *Z. furfuracea*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba*, *Theobroma cacao*

Glutamine (Gln)	GAT	30	0.90%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		8	0.91%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		32	0.60%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		30	0.70%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		14	1.07%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		8	0.72%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	CAA	9	0.81%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		32	1.62%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		40	1.20%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		13	1.48%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		81	1.52%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		66	1.55%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		17	1.30%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		12	1.08%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
Arginine (Arg)	CAG	35	3.17%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		81	4.10%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		112	3.37%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		21	2.4%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		162	3.04%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		112	2.64%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		37	2.83%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		31	2.80%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	AGA	17	1.54%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		33	1.67%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		69	2.08%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		1	0.11%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		42	0.78%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		35	0.82%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		33	2.53%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		21	1.90%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	AGG	23	2.08%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		65	3.29%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		90	2.71%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		13	1.48%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		110	2.06%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		84	1.98%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		22	1.68%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		21	1.90%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	CGA	16	1.45%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		43	2.17%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		54	1.62%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		2	0.22%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		48	0.90%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		43	1.01%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		31	2.37%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		22	1.99%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	CGC	4	0.36%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		22	1.11%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		21	0.63%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		2	0.22%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		26	0.48%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		16	0.37%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		8	0.61%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		3	0.27%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	CGG	5	0.45%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		8	0.40%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		22	0.66	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		-	-	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		12	0.22%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		6	0.14%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		22	1.68%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		8	0.72%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>
	CGT	6	0.54%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta Vicilin gene, partial cds</i>
		8	0.40%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum Vicilin gene</i>
		13	0.39%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao vicilin</i>
		3	0.34%	875	<i>Pisum sativum vclc gene vicilin</i>
		8	0.15%	5327	<i>Vicia faba Vicilin gene</i>
		8	0.18%	4239	<i>Pea Vicilin gene</i>
		17	1.30	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea gene for vicilin</i>
		5	0.45%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron vicilin</i>

Proline (Pro)		24	0.45%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		10	0.23%	4239	<i>Pea</i> Vicilin gene
		14	1.07%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		11	0.99%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
	CCA	21	1.90%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		28	1.41%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
		54	1.62%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		11	1.25%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vlc gene vicilin
		63	1.18%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		41	0.96%	4239	<i>Pea</i> Vicilin gene
		16	1.22%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		19	1.71%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
		8	0.72%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		9	0.45%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
	CCC	20	0.60%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		2	0.22%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vlc gene vicilin
		15	0.28%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		11	0.25%	4239	<i>Pea</i> Vicilin gene
		11	0.84%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		4	0.36%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
		9	0.81%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		10	0.50%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
	CCG	16	0.48%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		2	0.22%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vlc gene vicilin
		14	0.26%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		8	0.18%	4239	<i>Pea</i> Vicilin gene
		15	1.15%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		9	0.81%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin
		13	1.17%	1102	<i>Abroma angusta</i> Vicilin gene, partial cds
		24	1.21%	1973	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> Vicilin gene
	CCT	47	1.41%	3317	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> vicilin
		5	0.57%	875	<i>Pisum sativum</i> vlc gene vicilin
		43	0.80%	5327	<i>Vicia faba</i> Vicilin gene
		31	0.73%	4239	<i>Pea</i> Vicilin gene
		15	1.15%	1304	<i>Z. furfuracea</i> gene for vicilin
		14	1.26%	1105	<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i> vicilin

**A****C****B****D**

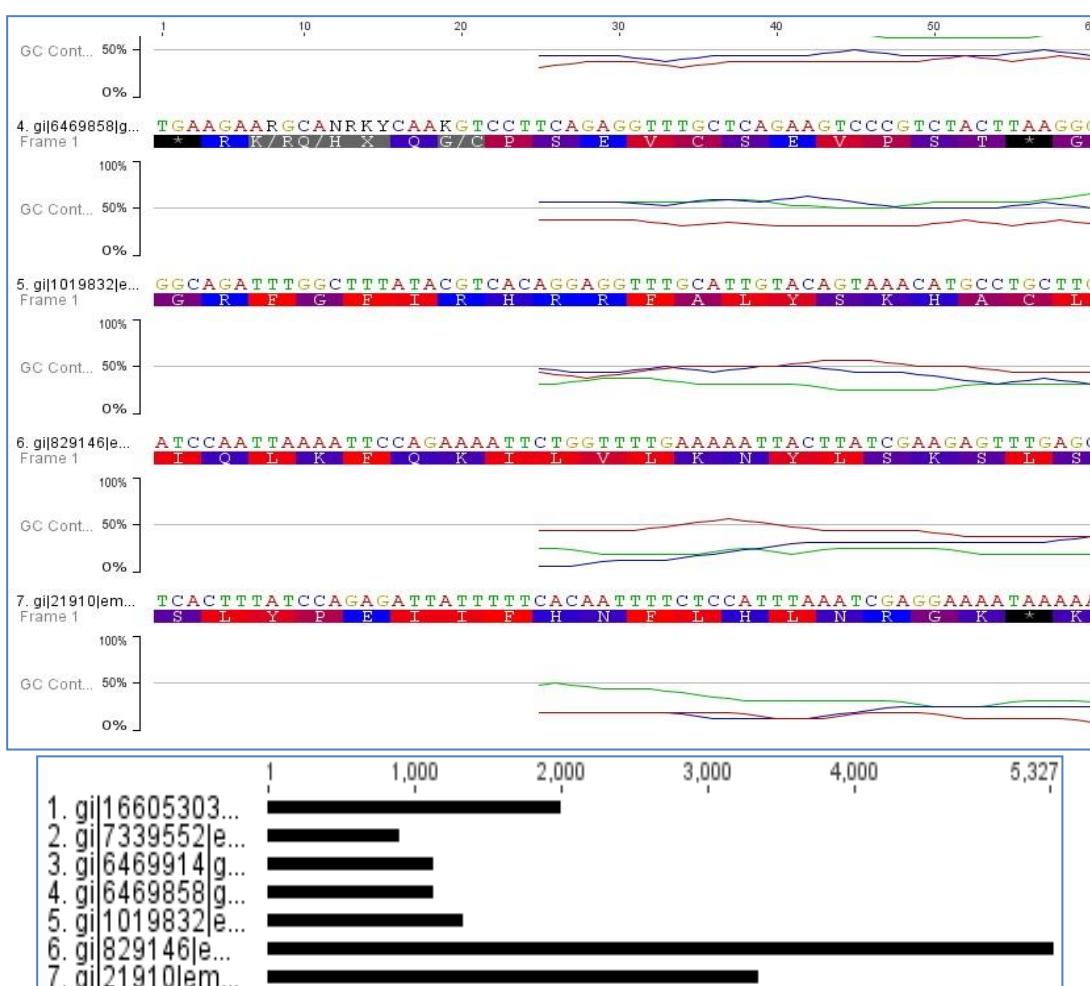
**Fig-2 Composition detail of Protein amino acids: (A). Arginine (Arg), (B). Asparagine (Asn), (C). Glutamine (Gln), (D). Proline (Pro) in Vicilin genes of studied plant species.**

**Table-3** Physicochemical composition detail of studied *Vicilin* gene sequences of various plant species

Plant <i>Vicilin</i> gene	No. of (+) charge (K,R,H)	No. of (-) charge (D,E)	Grand average of hydropathicity	No. of Stop codons	Total No. of Amino acid (excluding stop codons)
<i>Abroma angusta</i>	43(Arg + Lys)	15(Asp + Glu)	-0.243	28	337
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	89(Arg + Lys)	82(Asp + Glu)	-0.826	7	650
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	132(Arg + Lys)	90(Asp + Glu)	-0.391	33	1072
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	20(Arg + Lys)	12(Asp + Glu)	0.397	22	269
<i>Vicia faba</i>	204(Arg + Lys)	103(Asp + Glu)	0.004	109	1666
<i>Pea</i>	170(Arg + Lys)	67(Asp + Glu)	0.052	100	1313
<i>Z. furfuracea</i>	52(Arg + Lys)	26(Asp + Glu)	-0.433	20	414
<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i>	38(Arg + Lys)	23(Asp + Glu)	-0.055	19	349

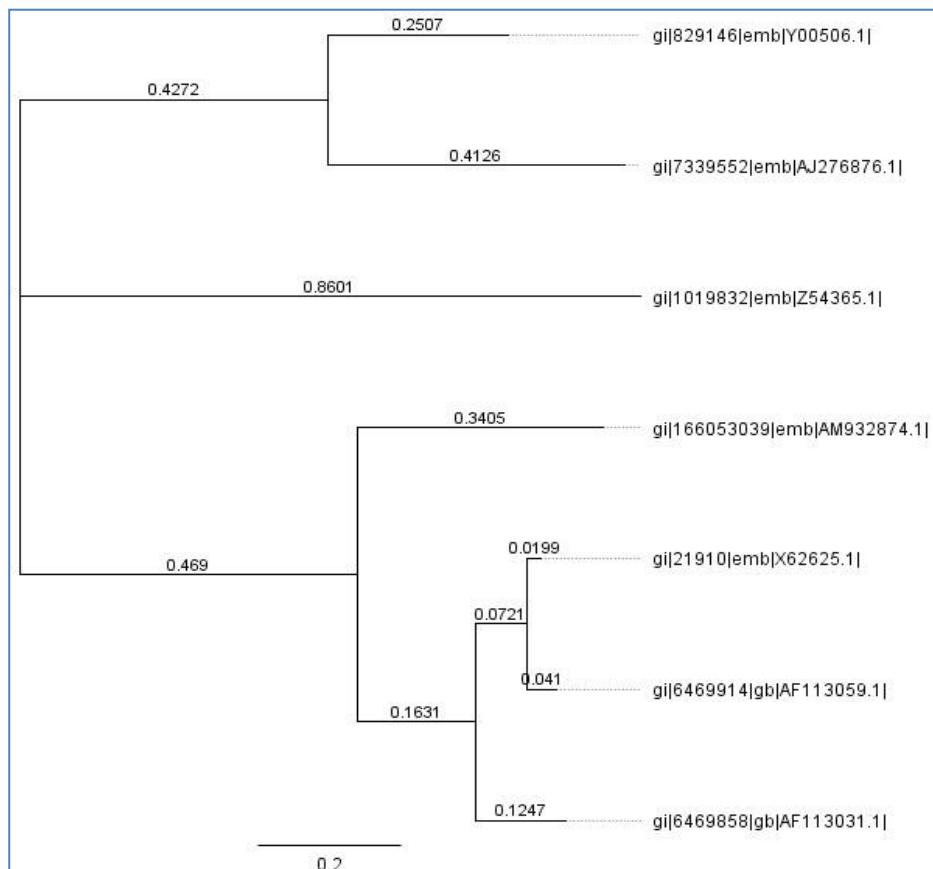
**Table-4** Properties detail in studied *Vicilin* gene sequences

Plant <i>Vicilin</i> gene	Aliphatic (I) residues (I, V, L)	Aromatic (@) residues (Y,H,W,F)	Hydrophobic (h) residues (W, F, Y, M, L, I, V, A, C, T, H)	Alcohol (o) residues (S, T)	Polar (p) residues (D, E, H, K, N, Q, R, S, T)	Tiny (t) residues (A, G, C, S)	Small (s) residues (A, G, C, S, V, N, D, T, P)	Bulky (b) residues (E, F, I, K, L, M, Q, R, W, Y)	Charged (C) (D,E,K,R,H)
<i>Abroma angusta</i>	20.27%	12.87%	38.35%	15.34%	45.20%	23.56%	44.65%	44.65%	18.90%
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	17.04%	11.87%	39.42%	9.13%	130.59%	20.39%	41.24%	87.51%	33.18%
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	20.09%	13.66%	47.33%	12.48%	48.68%	20.45%	41.71%	52.03%	23.34%
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	29.55%	21.64%	60.48%	9.27%	38.48%	12.71%	33.33%	89.69%	16.83%
<i>Vicia faba</i>	25.52%	15.54%	52.39%	13.01%	44.16%	15.04%	36.61%	54.64%	19.88%
<i>Pea</i>	24.55%	18.89%	54.49%	12.88%	42.32%	15.64%	30.04%	52.20%	20.45%
<i>Z. furfuracea</i>	14.74%	11.75%	47.00%	16.12%	51.84%	27.64%	53.91%	42.39%	25.34%
<i>Herrania nycterodendron</i>	19.83%	13.58%	49.18%	11.95%	41.84%	23.09%	41.84%	50.54%	19.02%

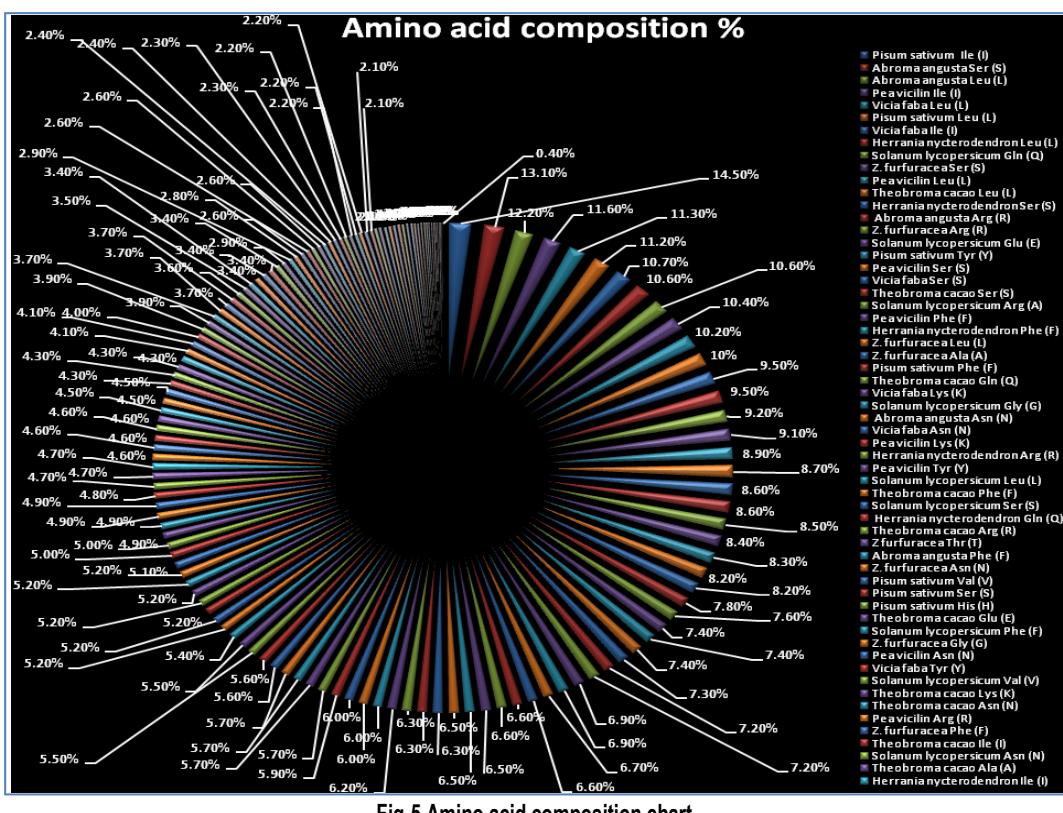


**Fig-3** GC contents partial detail of *Vicilin* genes of various plant species

### Phylogenetic analysis



**Fig-4 Phylogenetic tree of studied Vicilin genes of studied plant species**



**Fig-5 Amino acid composition chart**

### Discussion

The Vicilin genes are responsible for letting anti-decay activities in plant especially in seeds. But the amino acids developing this nature is not clearly specified till

time. Vicilin gense are major source for the supply of Nitrogen (N). The conducted study will put a possible assumption upon the codon amino acids responsible for creating anti-decay conditions. Nitrogen is an indispensable element requires by

all living organisms and the element is ingredient into amino acids [17-18]. Asparagine (N) promotes nitrogen cycle in plant vegetative organs during the stress conditions. Asparagine along with Glutamine Q (Gln) plays an important role to transport and storage of nitrogen element from the source [19]. Because of high ingredient ratios of nitrogen/carbon and stability, the Asparagine is considered as an optimal nitrogen transport and reserve compound [20]. The *Vicilin* gene are anti-decay in nature, the reason behind this is the presence of amide source amino acids such as Asparagine. It helps plant to rejuvenate even during the stress conditions by generating nitrogen cycle leading more towards the biosynthesis activities. This intrinsically benefits the plant seeds to remain raw and alive. Though the retrieved nucleotides in *Vicilin* genes of *Pisum sativum* from the gene bank has less nucleotides of 875 but the Bioinformatics analysis has hinted upon a fact, that massive sequence of the *Pisum sativum* devoid of stop codons can be durable source to generate anti-decay *Vicilin* gene.

According to the studied results of hydropathicity [Table-3], *Vicilin* genes in *Pisum sativum* has formed maximum grand average hydropathicity with 0.397, as compare to the other studied *Vicilin* genes of respective plant species. However, in *Pisum sativum* the hydrophobic (h) amino acids ratio is highest among all the *Vicilin* genes of species with 60% [Table-4], which could lead towards the formation of less interactive nature of amino acids with hydrogen bond and thus form non-binding protein. Since the hydrophobic amino acids are considered to be non interactive with H<sub>2</sub>O hydrogen bond. The interactive natures of polar or hydrophilic residues are found to be 38.48%. The Glutamine Q (Gln) was analyzed more in *Solanum lycopersicum* with 10.6%, followed by 7.6% *Theobroma cacao*, 6.6% *Herrania nycterodendron*, 4.7% *Vicia faba*, 4.5% *Pisum sativum*, *Abroma angusta*, 4.3% *Z. furfuracea* and 3.7% in Pea *Vicilin*. It is very interesting to notice that lowest grand average of hydropathicity is found in *Solanum lycopersicum* with -0.826% [Table-3] but the composition of polar or hydrophilic residues are high [Table-4] with 130.59%. Only a docking methodology may figure out whether the protein amino acids are binding in nature or not.

Being anti-decay in nature, the *Vicilin* gene must go by an adverse situation during the storage pattern, to cope such condition; the gene must contain a specific protein, which can promote tolerance characteristics. Proline P (Pro) is such a protein amino acid which will give tolerance ability from certain adverse environmental conditions. The study also held an analysis for an understanding a distributions patterns of Proline in various *Vicilin* genes. It was found that *Vicilin* gene of *Herrania nycterodendron* contains more Proline proteins with 5.2%. In *abroma angusta* 5.0%, 4.6% in *Z. furfuracea* and *Theobroma cacao*, 3.7% *Solanum lycopersicum*, 2.9% *Vicia faba* and 1.9% in *Pisum sativum* and Pea *Vicilin*.

The major storage protein Asparagine (N) found to be content more in *Abroma angusta* with 7.4% followed by 7.3% *Vicia faba*, 6.5% *Z. furfuracea*, 6.0% Pea *vicilin*, 5.7% *Theobroma cacao*, 5.5% *Solanum lycopersicum*, 4.9% *Herrania nycterodendron*. Asparagine regulates biosynthesis activities, as it contains a-amino acids that promotes biosynthesis. The study indicated that the occurrence ratio of Asparagine in *Abroma angusta* and *Vicia faba* belonging to Fabaceae family, are somewhat similar. This shows that the Asparagine protein which promotes maximum rates of biosynthesis by transporting and storing important Nitrogen elements, happen to be found durably more in plants belonging to Fabaceae family. To adhere process of biosynthesis an active mechanism of Nitrogen is necessary which is performed by another important protein Arginine R (Arg). The Arginine is a polar or positively charged (cation) amino acid. It is located in the active centric portion of protein. It helps to maintain overall charge particles in balance form for protein. While studying the occurrence nature of Arginine protein within the studied *Vicilin* gene sequences of respective plant species, it was noted that *Vicilin* gene sequence of *Abroma angusta* was found to be dominated with 9.5%. *Z. furfuracea* *Vicilin* gene has 9.2%, followed by 8.5% *Solanum lycopersicum*, 7.2% *Theobroma cacao*, 7.2% *Herrania nycterodendron*, 6.6% *Theobroma cacao*, 5.7% Pea *vicilin*, 4.9% *Vicia faba* and 2.6% *Pisum sativum*. The efficiency of protein depends upon the binding property of proteins. Which is related with the interaction nature with hydrogen bond and proteins. Understanding the hydropathicity of specific amino acids it is found that amino

acids with high polar ratio has maximum chances to exhibits interaction with hydrogen bond. According to the report of property detail in studied *Vicilin* genes [Table-4], *Solanum lycopersicum* *Vicilin* genes isolated from seed with 103.59% composition ratio formed a highest ratio of polar amino acids as compared to other species *Vicilin* genes. With composition ratio of 51.84% *Vicilin* gene of *Z. furfuracea* was found to be second highest polar amino acids *Vicilin* genes. This reflected upon the potential binding nature of proteins within certain species. Understanding the results of hydropathicity, it was found that *Vicilin* gene of *Abroma angusta* and *Z. furfuracea* with 9.5% and 9.2% composition ratio of polar (-) residues respectively, the perception of protein-protein interaction is high in these two genes.

The phyloegentic study shows that the four plant species *Vicilin* gene are close relative to each other i.e. *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia faba* with a distance of 0.4126 (*Pisum sativum*) to 0.2507 (*Vicia faba*), but they originates from a common ancestor which is originated at distance of 0.4272. It is very interesting to notice that both species belongs to same Fabaceae family. The other plant species *Vicilin* genes close to each other were *Theobroma cacao* with a distance 0.0199 to *Herrania nycterodendron* *Vicilin* gene with a distance of 0.04. Its common ancestor is originated at 0.0721. It is also found that *Vicia faba* and *Abroma angusta* is not close relative. The only plant species *Vicilin* gene with no relative to other *Vicilin* genes species is *Z. furfuracea* gene.

With findings of two close plant species *Vicilin* genes of *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia faba*, belonging to common family, the study created an assumption of probability of ingredients source of *Vicilin* genes specifically in plants belonging to family Fabaceae. In case of other two relative plant gene species the assumption cannot be pertained due to their respective families. As *Theobroma cacao* belongs to Malvaceae family while *Herrania nycterodendron* belongs to family Bytneriacae.

## Conclusion

The study found that *Vicilin* genes in *Pisum sativum* is more durable to form anti-decay nature genes than other plant species but at the same time the durable nature depend upon the stop codons diversity in gene. Among the studied plants secreting *Vicilin* genes; *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia faba* are very close relative and it was also found that both of these species belongs to Fabaceae family. It also provides an assumption and possibility of *Vicilin* gene ingredients in species of Fabaceae family. However, the highest composition of hydrophobic residues of amino acids in *Solanum lycopersicum* *Vicilin* gene has also put on a light that in this protein the water hydrogen binding capacity is less. The polar amino acid Arginine R was recorded more in *Vicilin* genes of *Abroma angusta* and *Z. furfuracea* with 9.5% and 9.2% respectively. The *Abroma angusta* *Vicilin* genes is found to be the most efficient plant species in respect to the constituent of major storage protein amino acids Asparagine D (Asn), Arginine R (Arg) and Proline P (Pro), while Glutamine Q (Gln) was analyzed more in *Vicilin* gene of *Solanum lycopersicum*.

## Acknowledgement

The study acknowledges the web lab of Bioinformatics Sub-Distributed Information Centre (DISC), Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology and also Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, for providing all the necessary facilities to complete this research.

## Conflict of Interest: None declared

## References

- [1] Xie Z., Neigel J. and Chlan C. (2012) *Biochemical Genetics*, 50(5-6), pp. 372–388.
- [2] Osborne T.B. (1924) *The vegetable proteins*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. Longmans, Green and Co., London, pp.154.
- [3] Bhaduri A., Ravishankar R. and Sowdhamini R. (2004) *Proteins*, 54, 657–670.
- [4] Gromiha Michael M. and Selvaraj S. (2004) *Progress in Biophysics & Molecular Biology*, 86, 235–277.

- [5] Shao X. and Grishin Nick V. (2000) *Nucleic Acids Research*, 28(14), 2643–2650.
- [6] Burley S.K. and Petsko G.A. (1985) *Science*, 229(4708), pp.23–28.
- [7] Reid K.S.C., Lindley P.F. and Thornton J.M. (1985) *FEBS Letters*, 190(2), pp.209–213.
- [8] Satyapriya R. and Vishveshwara S. (2004) *Nucleic Acids Research*, 32, 4109–4118.
- [9] Barlow D.J. and Thornton J.M. (1983) *Journal of Molecular Biology*, 168, 867–885.
- [10] Biro J.C. (2006) *Theoretical Biology and Medical Modelling*, 3,15.
- [11] Eisenberg D., Weiss R.M. Terwilliger T.C. and Wilcox W. (1982) *Faraday Symposia of Chemical Society*, 17,109-120.
- [12] Czarnecki Gail L. and Baker David H. (1984) *The Journal of Nutrition*, 114, pp.581-590.
- [13] Miflin Ben J. and Habash Dimah Z. (2002) *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 53(370),pp. 979–987.
- [14] Glass Anthony D.M., Britto Dev T., Kaiser Brent N., Kinghorn James R., Kronzucker Herbert J., Kumar A., Okamoto M., Rawat S., Siddiqi M.Y., Unkles Shiela E., Vidmar Joseph J. (2002) *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 53(370), pp.855–864.
- [15] Hong Z., Lakkineni K., Zhang Z. and Verma Des Pal S. (2000) *Plant Physiology*, 122(4), pp.1129–1136.
- [16] Miller G., Honig A., Stein H., Suzuki N., Mittler R. and Zilberstein A. (2009) *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 284(39), pp. 26482–26492.
- [17] Sungdaé P. (2002) Structural studies on *Sinorhizobium meliloti* Dctd related to ATP binding and activation. Ph.D. Thesis, Pennsylvania state university, USA.
- [18] Tabatabaei S.J., Yusefi M. and Hajiloo J. (2008) *Scientia. Hort.*, 116,113-122.
- [19] Ireland R.J. and Lea P.J. (1999) The enzymes of Glutamine, glutamate, Asparagine and aspartate metabolism, in: B.K. Singh (Ed.), Plants Amino Acids, Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Dekker, M. Inc., New York/Basel/Hong Kong, pp. 49–109.
- [20] Gaufichon L., Reisdorf-Crena M. Rothstein S.J. Chardona F. and Suzuki A. (2010) *Plant Science*, 179, pp.141–153.