# Insilico Methodolgy - Resistin Involved In Diabesity

M Nimmala, A Rao, A Kumar

### Citation

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### Abstract

In the present study, the role of several genes/proteins involved in the evolution of diabesity have been studied by several bioinformatics tools and software. Sequence and Phylogenetic Analysis was done using SDSC Biology workbench, a web based bioinformatics toolkit. Our bioinformatics analysis reports resistin gene as ominous link with diabesity. This bioinformatics study will be useful for future studies towards therapeutic inventions of diabesity. A multiple sequence alignment approach is used followed by construction of phylogenetic tree to compare the homology of functional proteins in one species and between other species. Sequences are analyzed to find mutations, evolutionary relationships, predicting structure, function and its abnormalities.

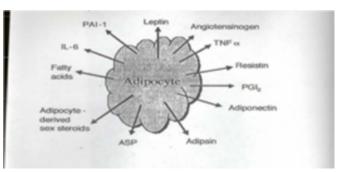
### INTRODUCTION

Diabetes associated with obesity (diabesity) is common and is a life-long disease. In view of this, it calls for effective coordination among doctors, nurses, dietitians that requires reliable documentation and exchange of information[1]. The managementof patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus requires regular insulin injections and monitoring of the metabolic status of the patient Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease[2]. In this article, we briefly reviewed the computer assisted case interventions and current state of bioinformatics in the understanding of diabetes associated with obesity. The diabesity epidemic-i) Prevalence of diabetes

135 million people in 1995[3]. ii) Projected to be over 300 million by 2025[6]. iii)Over 80% of type 2 diabetic patients are overweight .The adipocyte is a metabolically active source of multiple proteins and cytokines that act via autocrine, paracrine and endocrine means- The adipocyte, gut and brain communicate regarding the body's state of energy balance and set the "satiety" thermostat [4,5]

### Figure 1





The Industrialization of computational biology research has resulted in an explosion of Bioinformatics data (like protein sequences, protein structures and its domain). Experimental methods capable of generating sets of co-regulated genes have become commonplace, however, recognizing remains difficult. As a result, computational detection of inhibitors in such data sets has been an active area of research. These existing methods have varying degrees of success depending on the strength and length of the amino acids and the number of available sequences [7-15]. We present a deterministic result for the Resistin protein among other functional proteins. Unlike other methods, sequences in the entire genome and the query sequence are taken into account in order to discriminate against commonly occurring signals and produce patterns. Recent studies revealed that the incidence of diabetes mellitus is assuming epidemic proportions both in the developing and developed world. This has been attributed largely to Westernized life style

pattern. In view of this increasing incidence of diabetes mellitus, it is imperative that more sophisticated, fast, reliable and robust methods need to be devised to develop the best use of information science and technology in relation to diabetes, decision support and clinical management [16-22]

Over the years a wide range of comparative modeling-based methods have been developed for predicting the structure of a protein (target) from its amino acid sequence. The central idea behind these techniques is to align the sequence of the target protein to one or more template proteins and then construct the target's structure from the structure of the template(s) using the alignment(s) as reference. The overall performance of comparative modeling approaches depends on how well the tree, constructed by considering sequence and sequence-derived information, agrees with the structure between the target and the template proteins. This can be quite challenging, as two proteins can have high structural similarity even though there exists very little sequence identity between them [23-26]. This led to the development of sophisticated profile-based methods and scoring functions1 that allowed high-quality alignments between protein pairs whose sequence identities are as low as 20%. However, these profilebased methods become less effective for protein pairs with lower similarities. As a result, researchers are increasingly relying on scoring methods that also incorporate various predicted structural information such as secondary structure, backbone angles, and protein blocks.[7,12,13,20]

Recently developed methods [21] that can accurately estimate the various parameters of resistin protein w.r.t to other proteins.For the first time, we're starting to understand why it is that being obese, diabetic and insulin resistant increases risk of atherosclerotic disease two-to-five-fold. Patients with diabesity have increased risk of coronary artery disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease [27-33]. Advances in scientific knowledge have provided the medical community with information and disease management strategies designed to tackle diabetes and its related complications. These strategies include behavioral and pharmaceutical methods for maintaining tight glycemic control, reducing hypertension, and reducing plasma lipids, which can help to prevent complications of the disease [34-39]. Because patient behavioral regimens can have a salient impact on the course of disease in diabetes, a patientcentered approach is particularly important. Accordingly, there is evidence to suggest that assessment of quality of life

can be can be used in a clinical setting to improve communication among physician, diabetologist and patient to ensure that the clinical encounter focuses on topics that enhance well-being, that include effective symptom management, referral to relevant sub-specialty clinician , and good diet control and effective medication [40-42].

Through our research, we will look for the mechanisms involved. We hope that the knowledge we gain will help in preventing and treat Diabesity is classed as a metabolism disorder.'

This is an exciting area of research for researchers to pinpoint relationship between obesity-associated diabetes and heart disease The rise in diabesity, now at epidemic levels in the United States, a deadly combination that increases heart disease risk by two to five times. Research has shown an association between obesity and diabetes (diabesity) [43-48]

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Analysis encompasses a wide variety of methods used to find recurrent trends in data. In Bioinformatics the predominant applications are sequence analyses and micro array data analyses

For the functional protein i;e resistin (receptor) for diabesity

### Sequence analyses - BLASTP

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool---BLAST is one of the most widely used bioinformatics programs. Blast enables to compare a query sequence with a library or database of sequences. It identifies library sequences resembling the query sequence above a certain threshold which is a heuristic method .Performs local alignments through searches of high scoring segment pairs (HSP's before fast algorithms such as BLAST and FASTA were developed Dynamic programming was used. Database searches for the protein or a nucleic sequence was very time consuming by using a full alignment program like dynamic programming. BLAST is about 50 times faster than the dynamic programming. BLAST is more time efficient than FASTA by searching only for the more significant patterns in the sequences, but with comparative sensitivity When we want to analyze a sequence, the best thing to do is to search for homologous sequences in a database. Sequence alignment is an arrangement of primary sequence of DNA, RNA, or protein. Identification of regions of similarity. Consequence of functional, structural, or evolutionary relationships between the sequences.BLAST

can perform both Global and Local alignment. Tips to improve BLAST searches Don't always use the default parameters View reports

Sequence analyses is done using BLASTP for query sequence i;e Resistin protein with the following parameters for given organisms for Resistin is a recently discovered signal molecule, which could help elucidation of the pathophysiology of the insulin resistance and its correlation with obesity [49-51] As little information was available about resistin determination in venous blood at the time of our study, we focused on the question whether any correlation exists between persons with type 2 diabetes mellitus, with systemic inflammation, healthy persons and resistin concentrations and laboratory markers of inflammation, peptone, BMI. Differences of resistin values in these types of volunteers were studied as well.[52-55]

In this paper we focus mainly on tree representation of the family history of set of sequences that share a common ancestor is called a PhylogeneticTree. A phylogeny tree shows the connection among various organisms and weight of the branches in the tree indicates time between evolutions of different organisms.Uses of Phylogenetic Tree

- Determining the relatives of the organisms and interested.
- Illdentify the functionality of a gene
- ITrace the origin of a gene

1.Retrieving Required Sequence (Protein/DNA) from Major Databases.

1.1. Retrieving Protein sequence using major Protein databases.

Protein Information Resource(PIR)

Example to retrieve required Protein sequence from Swiss-Port

1.1.1.Open the link at expasy

1.1.2 Present required protein/gene i:e

Resistin sequence in the Gene name

window, and Submit.

1.1.3.Select the required gene from given result

1.1.4.Obtain FASTA format of it .

1.1.5.Save the Sequence as in fig a

1.2. Retrieving DNA sequence using major Nucleotide Sequence databases

Major Nucleotide Sequence databases are

- European Molecular Biology Laboratory(EMBL)
- IIGenBank
- IDNA databank of Japan (DDBJ)

2.Using BLAST to Compare query sequence (Protein/DNA) to other Sequences

2.1. Open the link at NCBI/BLAST

2.2. Click the Standard Nucleotide-nucleotide BLAST[blastp]

2.4. Paste the saved FASTA-formatted

sequence into the BLAST Searching window as shown in fig b

2.5. Deselect the Do CD-Search box.

2.6. If you use Protein Sequence don't change the Choose Database setting, because the nr (for non

redundant) is the default protein database

2.7. Click the BLAST! Button

2.8. Click the Format button

2.9. When the results page appear, scroll down the page until you reach along list of sequences and save all these sequences

3. Preparing our session

To compute your multiple sequence alignment, any of the following can be used

- ClustalW :
- IDialign :
- Biology Workbench:

In my work,

Steps to produce multiple sequence using Biology Workbench server

3.1. Open the link at the Biology Workbench

3.2. Start a new session from session tools and run. Give session description

3.3. Session gets created

3.4 Resume session and run

4.Computing the Tree.

Steps involved in a phylogenetic tree

4.1.Open the link at the Biology Workbench

4.2. In the protein tools of our session add on our protein sequences as lisited in the table 1.1

4.3. Select all protein sequences and run ClustalW multiple sequence alignment with required parameters ,then submit which results in phylogenetic tree.

4.4. Click the Run Button and view the tree.

Shown in fig g

### Figure 2

Table1.1

1	ADIPOQ	AAH54496	244aa
2	CETP	AAB59388	425 aa
3	HTR2C	CAI41335	458 aa
4	IAPP	CAA39504	89 aa
5	ICAM1	AAH15969	532 aa
6	IL6	CAG29292	212 aa
7	LEPR	AAI31780	232 aa
8	LMNA	CAI15523	614 aa
9	МАРК8	AAI30571	427 aa
10	PPARG	AAH06811	477 aa
11	PPARGC1A	NP_037393	798 aa
12	RETN	AAI01561	108 aa
13	SELE	CAI19360	484 aa
14	SLC2A4	AAH34387	415 aa
15	SOCS3	CAG46495	225 aa
16	UCP2	AAC51336	309 aa
17	RBP4	CAH72328	201 aa

### Figure 3

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# Figure 8

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PPARGC1A	NAMONCHOD SESVMEDIECALVGEDOPICPD1PE1014E10VED107D8F1GG1EWC6D
RBP4	
114	
abolesteryl_est	1
ICAN1	NAPSSPALPALLVLLGALFPGPGBAG
Resistin	
LEPR	
SELE.	KIASOPLSAICLVLLIXESGAMSYNT
LAPP	
PPARG	
hydroayt ryptami	NVF158A
60C63	
KAPED	WEREEDEELE
LNYA	NETPSORRATRSGAGASSTPLEPTRITRLOEKEDLOELNDRLAVYIDRVRSLETENAG
consensus.	
TCP2	NVGFKATDVPPTATVKFLGAGTAACIADLITFPLDTAKVRLGIQGESQDPVRATASAQ
UCP2_1	NVGFRATDVPPTATVRFLGAGTAACIADLITFPLDTARVRLQIQGESQSPVRATASAQ
ODERK.	NLLLGAVLLLLAIPGEDGETTTGDPG
61C2A4	FOOLGEEDGEPPOORVEGT_VLAVFEAVLGELOFGYNIGVINAPORVIEGEYNETWLGEO
PPARGC1A	QSELLSNOYNNEPSNIFEXIDEENEANLAVLTETLDSLPVDEDGLPSFDALTDGDVTTD
RBP4	NEWWALLILAALGSGRAERDCRVS
114	NHEFETERFGPVAFELOLLLVLPAAFPAPVP
abolesteryl_est	ALLOWARACSEGTEREAGINCEITEPALINISHETAEVIOTAFORASYPDITGEEANNLL TEVEPEEVIJPEGGEVINTCETECTOPELLGIETPAPEEELLDGEBEEVYELSSNOEDS
ICAN1	
Resistin	NKALCILLIPVLGILVEE
LEPR	NNPTTVVS1_STTDLERGSVCISIQFSSVNFSIAEG
LAPP	STEANTYDEASAYCOORYTELVAIONKEELEYLNSLLSYSPSYYWIGIERVNWWWOT
PPABO	DTENPFWPTNFGISSVDLSVNEDBSBSPDLEPFTTVDFSSISTPRYEDIPFTETDPVVAD
	VREFLVELIGLINWOCDIEVEPVAAIVTDEPSTEDGGEFFFPDOVONWPALEIVIIIINT
hydroxyt ryptami 60C63	NVTESKFPAAGNERPLDTSLEUGORFRFFEGGGRAFFEGGU
KAPER	TVLERYONLEP IGSGAGGIVCAAYDAILERNVAIRELGEPFONOT BARRAYRE IVLARCV
LNEA	LRIA I TE SEE VYSKEVSCIKAAYEAE LOIARKTIDSVAKERARIOLE LSKVREEFKELKA
COBSERVAS	ARAKI I BOBATTORA TOOLAAN I AND AOYAKKI AFUTAN ARAMAGAB AGATABETAB ARA
0023	YROWNOT ILTNVRTEOPRELYNGINAGI CRONSPASYRIGLYD SVROPYTROEERASIOS
TCP2_1	YRONNOT LITNYRTEOPRELYEOINAO LORONSFASVE IOLYDSVEDFYTEOSEBAS I OS
OVERY	VIIPIPROACTOWAGIFGEPGENGAPG-RDGRDGTPGERGERGPGI
61C2A4	GPEGPES IPPOTITTIMALSVAIFEVOON SEFLICIISONIGERANLVENVLAVIGGE
PPARGC1A	NEASPASHODOTPPPORAEPALIARI LAPANTOLSYNCSOLSTONBANENBRIETNP
RDP4	SFRVERFDRALFSOTWYANAREDFECTFIDESIVAEFSVDETOONEATAE
114	PGEDSKDVAAPEROPICSSERUDROINYLLOGISAIARETCHKSNNCESSRE
abolesteryl_est	
[CAN]	OPNCYENCPDGGSTARTFITYWTPERVELAPLPEWOPVGRNLTLRCOVEGGAPRANLTV
Resistin	RTLCENEEAINERIGEVAGELEPRAISE GLECGEVTERGDIATCPROPAVT
LEPR	TEVTYEDESCROPFVXYATLESSEPSETCHEQULINSSVTRCFSSRNSPL
SELE	ORPLTEEARSWAPGEPSSHORDEICVEIVIRERDVGNMSDERCSKRRLALCYTAACTST
LAPP	PIESROVERRECHTATCATORLANFLVESCHNFGAILSSTHVGSHTYURRHA
PPARG	YRYDLRIGEYOSA ERVEPASPPYYSERTOLYWRPRESPSSIAAIECRVCGDRASOFBYG
hydroayt ryptami	LOGS I LV INAVGNERELENAT SYFLNGLALADNLVGLLVNP LGLLA I LYDYVWP LPRYLC
60C63	YOLVVYAVREIGESGFYMSAVTGGEANLLLSAEPAGTFLIEDSEDGEEFFTLS
KAPED	NERVICOLLEVPTPORCLEEPODVYIVNELNDANLCOVIONELDRERNSYLLYONLCGIR
LNYA	RETEREGOLIANOARLEDIEALINGREANIGTALGERRTLEGEIBDIRGOVARLEMALGE

### Figure 13

### Fig k

CLUSTAL W (1.81) Multiple Sequence Alignments

	type explicitly set to Protein
Sequence	format is Pearson
	1: gi_55663329_emb_CAH72328.1_ 201 aa
	2: gi_1877474_gb_AAC51336.1_U 309 aa
Sequence	3: gi_49456349_emb_CAG46495.1_ 225 aa
Sequence	4: gi_116283506_gb_AAH34387.1_ 415 aa
Sequence	5: gi_56417702_emb_CAI19360.1_ 484 aa
	6: gi_75516584_gb_AAI01561.1108_aa
	7: gi_7019499_ref_NP_037393.1_ 770 aa
Sequence	8: gi_13905056_gb_AAH06811.1_P477 aa
	9: gi_120660426_gb_AAI30571.1_427 aa
	10: gi_55957499_emb_CAI15523.1_614 aa
Sequence	11: gi_124298018_gb_AAI31780.1_232 aa
Sequence	12: gi 47496539 emb CAG29292.1 212 aa
Sequence	13: gi_16359011_gb_AAH15969.1I 532 aa
Sequence	14: gi 825680 emb CAA39504.1 IA 89 aa
Sequence	15: gi 57209123 emb CAI41335.1 458 aa
Sequence	16: gi_180271_gb_AAB59388.1_cho 425 aa
Sequence	17: gi_62022275_gb_AAH54496.1_A 244 aa

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this paper ,work projected the phylogenteic tree along with the distance matrix result screenshot in fig as well as boxshade results in fig I ,fig j .These results are helpful for further studies of this particular protein analysis in diabesity which aid in drug discovery for treating the patients after conducting the experiments i:e

Invitro methodology

### CONCLUSION

For phylogenetic tree construction, the essential performance parameters have been discussed here in detail to provide guidance to computational biologists. In particular, the stepwise discussion strategy is a very realistic and attractive goal, and this methodology, which, if appropriately used, can solve several problems and constitutes a powerful tool in the hands of researchers. The aim of this article, with application to comparison of functional proteins in species and further drug discovery. Phylogenetic tree construction of Resistin has methodology, which, if appropriately used can contribute to a further research towards the Research towards therapeutical aspects.

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### **Author Information**

### Manga Thayaru Nimmala

Associate Professor, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute Of Engg & Tech

### Allam Appa Rao

Jawahar Lal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada

### Amit Kumar

BioAxis DNA Research Centre