

Identification and analysis of pathogenic nsSNPs in human LSP1 gene

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Abstract:

LSP1 (Lymphocyte-specific protein 1) protein plays an important role in neutrophil motility, fibrinogen matrix proteins adhesion, and trans-endothelial migration. Variation in the LSP1 gene is associated with leukemia and lymphomas in tumor cells of Hodgkin's disease and breast cancer. Despite extensive study on the human LSP1, a comprehensive analysis on the Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNPs) of the gene is not available. Therefore, it is of interest to identify, collect, store and analyze the SNPs of the LSP1 gene in relation to several known diseases. Hence, the SNP data (398 rsids) from dbSNP database was downloaded and mapped to the genomic coordinate of "NM_002339.2" transcript expressed by LSP1 (P33241). There were 300 nsSNPs with missense mutation in the dataset. Tools such as SIFT, PROVEAN, Condel, and PolyPhen-2 were further used to identify 29 highly deleterious or damaging on synonymous SNP (nsSNPs) for LSP1. These high confident damaging nsSNPs were further analyzed for disease association using SNPs & GO tool. SNPs of the gene such as nsSNPs C283R, G234R, Y328D and H325P showed disease association with high prevalence.

Keywords: SNP; Lymphocyte-specific protein; computational analysis; F-actin binding protein; neutrophil actin dysfunction

Background:

Human LSP1 (lymphocyte specific protein 1) gene encodes an intracellular F-actin binding protein, recently renamed as leukocyte specific protein. The protein is expressed in lymphocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and endothelium and regulates adhesion to fibrinogen matrix proteins, neutrophil motility, and transendothelial migration. Due to alternative splicing there are multiple transcript variants which encodes different isoforms. Highest expression of this gene in spleen (RPKM 60.6), appendix (RPKM 43.3) and other tissues [1, 2] is known. LSP1 is found in plasma membrane internal surface of the, the cytoplasm, and is thought to mediate cytoskeleton-driven responses in activated leukocytes that involve receptor capping, cell-cell interactions and cell motility [3]. Lymphocyte specific protein 1 modulates leukocyte populations in resting and inflamed peritoneum [2]. The LSP1 protein is detected in leukemia and lymphomas in tumor cells of

Hodgkin's disease and breast cancer [4]. The motility of melanoma cell is inhibited even at low level of LSP1 expression [5]. Many research showed identifying the deleterious effectiveness and disease associated mutations, thus predicting the pathogenic nsSNPs in correlation to their functional and structural damaging properties [6-9]. Computational studies provide an efficient platform for analysis of genetic mutations for their pathological consequences and in determining their underlying molecular mechanism [10-11]. Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs) is a common genetic variations contributing greatly towards the phenotypic variations in the populations. SNPs can alter the functional consequences of proteins. In the coding region of gene, SNPs may be synonymous, non-synonymous (nsSNPs) or nonsense. Synonymous SNPs changes the nucleotide base residue but does not change the amino acid residue in protein sequence due to degeneracy of genetic code. The nsSNPs also called missense

variants, alter amino acid residue in protein sequence and thus change the function of protein through altering protein activity, solubility and protein structure. Nonsense SNPs introduce premature termination in the protein sequence. SNPs have been emerged as the genetic markers for diseases and there are many SNPs markers available in the public databases. With recent advances in high-throughput sequencing technology, many new SNPs have been mapped to human LSP1 genes. However, not all SNPs are functionally important. Despite extensive studies of LSP1 proteins in human and effect of their polymorphism in diseases, no attempts was made to comprehensively and systematically analyze to establish the functional consequences of SNPs of LSP1 gene. The aim of this study is to identify the high confident pathogenic SNPs of LSP1 gene and determine their functional consequences using computational methods.

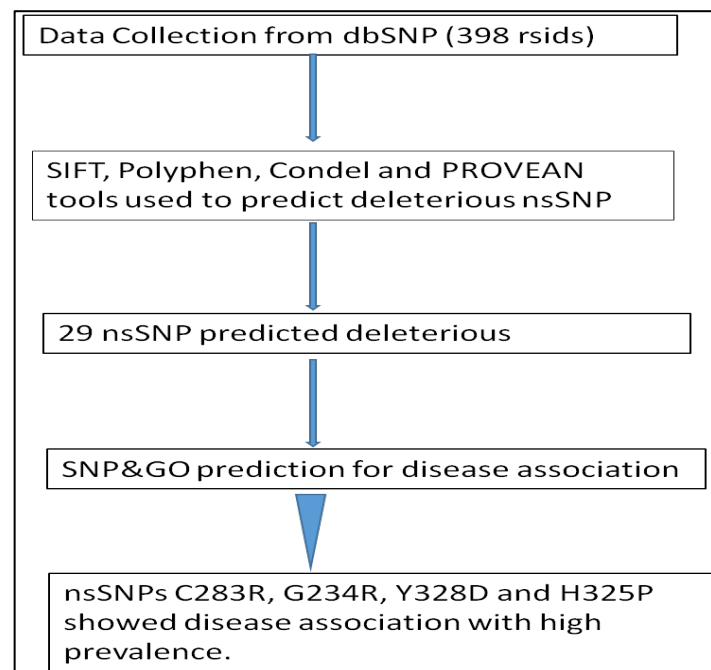


Figure 1: Flow chart depicting overall work methodology adopted in this study.

Materials and Methods

SNPs dataset

The SNPs of the LSP1 (Lymphocyte-specific protein 1) protein were retrieved from the dbSNP database [12]. I used “LSP1” as our search term and filter SNPs. Furthermore, I mapped these SNPs on the genomic coordinate of “NM_002339.2” transcript expresses

LSP1 protein (P33241) for computation analysis of the effect of missense variant. The protein sequences of genes, LSP1 (P33241) was retrieved from the UniProt database [18]. I employed various computational approaches to identify the pathogenic SNPs and their effect on structural and functional consequences of LSP1 (Figure 1)

Tools used for the prediction of SNPs effects

Predicting deleterious and damaging nsSNPs

SIFT: The algorithm predicted that the tolerant and intolerant coding base substitution based upon properties of amino acids and homology of sequence [13]. The tool considered that vital positions in the protein sequence have been conserved throughout evolution and therefore substitutions at conserved alignment position is expected to be less tolerated and affect protein function than those at diverse positions. I used SIFT version 2.0 [19], which predicted the amino acid substitution score from zero to one. SIFT predicted substituted amino acid as damaging at default threshold score <0.05, while score ≥ 0.05 is predicted as tolerated.

PROVEAN:

The online tool uses an alignment-based scoring method for predicting the functional consequences of single and multiple amino acid substitutions, and in-frame deletions and insertions [14]. The tool has a default threshold score, i.e. -2.5, below which a protein variant is predicted as deleterious, and above that threshold, a protein variant is neutral.

Condel (CONsensus DEleteriousness):

This tool evaluates the probability of missense single nucleotide variants (SNVs) deleterious. it computes a weighted average of the scores of SIFT, PolyPhen2, Mutation Assessor and FatHMM [15].

PolyPhen-2:

This tool is predicting the structural and functional consequences of a particular amino acid substitution in human protein [16]. Prediction of PolyPhen-2 server [20] is based on a number of features including information of structural and sequence comparison. The PolyPhen-2 score varies between 0.0 (benign) to 10.0 (damaging). The PolyPhen-2 prediction output categorizes the SNPs into three basic categories, benign (score < 0.2), possibly damaging, (score between 0.2 and 0.96), or probably damaging (score >0.96).

Predicting disease associated nsSNPs

SNPs & GO:

A web server predicting whether an amino acid substitution is associated to a disease or not [17]. It is a SVM (Support Vector

Machine) based tool which takes features of protein sequence, evolutionary information, and functional annotation according to Gene Ontology terms. Isoform 1 of Swiss-Prot Code of LSP1 (P33241) was used and provided the list of amino acid mutations. The results predicted the probability for the polymorphisms of helicase whether being disease-associated or not by three methods: (a) SNPs & GO, (b) PhD-SNP, and (c) PANTHER. Probability score >0.5 is predicted as disease associated variation.

Results and Discussion:

398rsIDof nsSNPs mapped in human LSP1 gene was downloaded from dbSNP database of NCBI(Table 3), after filtering variation class SNV and function class missense, there were 9590 SNPs mapped to intron, while 457SNPs mapped to 5'UTR, 134SNPs mapped to 3'UTR and 10815 mapped to total SNPs of different variation class (Figure 2). Some rsIDs are associated with multiple SNPs and therefore fall in different classes.

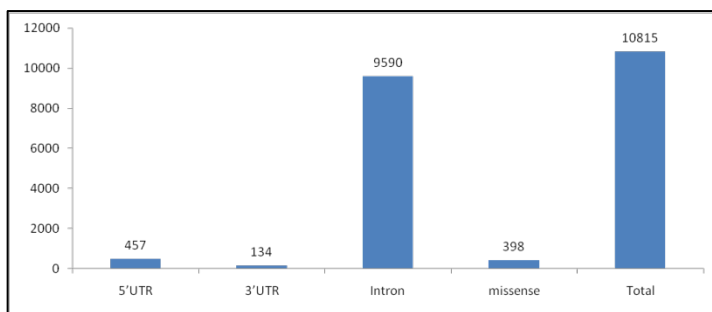


Figure 2: Number of SNPs in different function class of LSP1 gene of human from dbSNP database

Predicting deleterious and damaging nsSNPs

In order to predict the damaging or deleterious nsSNPs multiple consensus tools were employed. Initially, online tool VEP was used [21]. VEP advantages include: it uses latest human genome assembly GRCh38.p10, and can predict thousands of SNPs from multiple tools including *SIFT*, *Condel*, and *PolyPhen-2*, at a time. 398 nsSNP accession numbers were uploaded to VEP tool and the prediction results were taken for further analysis.

300 missense SNPs was mapped to NM_002339.2 on default scores of consensus tools based on sequence and structure homology methods: (a) *SIFT* (score <0.5) and (b) *PROVEAN* (score <-2.5) and *Condel* (score >0.522). In order to get a very high confident nsSNPs impacting structure and function of LSP1, I considered high stringent scores across different consensus tools. At parameters of *SIFT* (score = 0), *Polyphen* (score >0.96) and *Condel* (score >0.9), I got 40 nsSNPs (Table 1). These 40nsSNPs were further analyzed by

PROVEAN, which gave 29 nsSNP at default cutoff at -2.5 score fall in the predicted category of deleterious and have damaging effect on protein structure and function (Table 1).

Table 1: List of 40 deleterious missense SNPs on the LSP1 gene identified using prediction tools such as *SIFT* (score = 0), *Condel* (score >0.9), *Polyphen* (score >0.96) and *PROVEAN* (score =-2.5).

SNP ids	AA Change	SIFT (score)	Polyphen (score)	Condel (score)	PROVEAN
rs752724538	E74Q	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.924)	deleterious(0.818)	Neutral
rs1427708683	D78N	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.932)	deleterious(0.823)	Deleterious
rs371381465	E79K	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.934)	deleterious(0.825)	Neutral
rs371381465	E79Q	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.946)	deleterious(0.835)	Neutral
rs767014224	S177N	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.961)	deleterious(0.849)	Neutral
rs148262402	D200Y	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.963)	deleterious(0.850)	Deleterious
rs764746759	R207P	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.963)	deleterious(0.850)	Deleterious
rs1347663065	S212R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.963)	deleterious(0.850)	Deleterious
rs1172211080	S214R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.972)	deleterious(0.859)	Deleterious
rs1225441968	Q219H	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.973)	deleterious(0.859)	Neutral
rs1321265627	I222S	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.977)	deleterious(0.863)	Neutral
rs1223328434	P223R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.977)	deleterious(0.863)	Deleterious
rs1482882164	S225F	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.977)	deleterious(0.863)	Deleterious
rs375066461	I227V	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.98)	deleterious(0.869)	Neutral
rs746869893	I227T	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.984)	deleterious(0.875)	Deleterious
rs769418125	E232G	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.985)	deleterious(0.877)	Deleterious
rs1163688948	Q233K	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.987)	deleterious(0.881)	Deleterious
rs1366846876	Q233R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.99)	deleterious(0.886)	Deleterious
rs748573553	T235I	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.99)	deleterious(0.886)	Deleterious
rs775207068	T235P	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.99)	deleterious(0.886)	Deleterious
rs375475958	E239K	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.991)	deleterious(0.889)	Deleterious
rs767390484	R249S	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.992)	deleterious(0.892)	Deleterious
rs1392782919	T263N	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.994)	deleterious(0.897)	Deleterious
rs771463495	T269R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.995)	deleterious(0.902)	Deleterious
rs1263005551	S276Y	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.995)	deleterious(0.902)	Deleterious
rs1263005551	S276C	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.996)	deleterious(0.906)	Deleterious
rs760554324	C283R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.996)	deleterious(0.906)	Deleterious
rs1327088229	I296H	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.996)	deleterious(0.906)	Deleterious
rs757906951	W297S	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.997)	deleterious(0.911)	Deleterious
rs767954738	E298K	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.997)	deleterious(0.911)	Neutral
rs1203026216	G301R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Deleterious
rs556754848	G315R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Deleterious
rs1345247398	K316Q	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Neutral
rs974685665	Y318C	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Deleterious
rs75730712	K319T	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Deleterious
rs578141909	V321L	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.998)	deleterious(0.919)	Neutral
rs1490256278	V321A	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.999)	deleterious(0.935)	Neutral
rs745616898	G324R	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.999)	deleterious(0.935)	Deleterious
rs1468912408	H325P	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.999)	deleterious(0.935)	Deleterious
rs1409361986	Y328D	deleterious(0)	probably_damaging(0.999)	deleterious(0.935)	Deleterious

Identifying disease associated nsSNPs

Furthermore, 29 selected amino acid substitutions in LSP1 protein were used to analyze for disease association. LSP1 Protein ID "P33241" isoform-1and its amino acid mutations were submitted to "SNPs & GO" tool [22] and the predicted disease association from three different tools were analyzed. The output of (a) SNPs & GO predicted 4SNPsC283R, G324R, Y328D and H325P are associated with disease and (b) PhD-SNP predicted 14 SNPsR207P, I227T, Q233R, Q233K, T235I, T235P, E239K, C283R, W297S, Y328D, Y318C, K319T, G324R,H325P are associated with diseases, while (c) PANTHER predicted 4 SNPs C283R, L296H, S276C and G301R as disease associated (Table 2).

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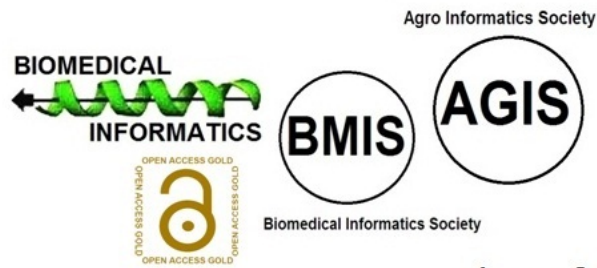
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