

# COMPARISON OF THE GENOMES OF FOUR Xanthomonas PATHOGEN STRAINS

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Preface

Committee

Schedule

Contents

Software

Index

Help

Exit

## ***Preface***

*ICMNS was held in ITB Campus, Bandung, 29 – 30 November 2006, under the joint auspices of Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, School of Pharmacy, and School of Life Sciences and Technology, Institut Teknologi Bandung.*

*We have been, almost, overwhelmed by the level of interest and participation in the conference. Overall, 13 invited lectures were delivered and 526 papers were presented (212 oral presentations and 314 poster presentations). The proceedings published in a CD-ROM form.*

*Space is unfortunately too short to thank individually all those people whose dedicated efforts, often over a period of many months, were responsible for the success of the conference - especially the members of the Steering and Organizing Committees.*

*Ismunandar*

*Conference Chairman*

[Back](#)

OB43	<a href="#">Use of X-Ray Diffractometry and Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy for the Study of Bacterial Cell-Oil-Clay Complexes in Oil-Polluted Seawater</a> by Siti Khodijah Chaerun	261
OB45	<a href="#">Isolation and Identification of Indigenous Microbes from Oily Cutting and Sludge</a> by Y. Satitiningrum, N.Juli and D.I. Astuti	265
OB46	<a href="#">Thermophilic Microorganisms and Thermostable Enzyme from Indonesian Isolate</a> by Akhmaloka, S. Nurbaiti, R. Hertadi, H. Yohandini, A.L. Aminin, H. Helwati and F. Madayanti	269
OB47	<a href="#">Teratogenicity of Cadmium (Cd) in SW Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i> L.)</a> by Indri Garnasih, Ayda T. Yusuf	273
OB48	<a href="#">PCR for Detection <i>Salmonella Typhi</i> Strains from Indonesia</a> by Ernawati A. Giri-Rachman, Thomas Robertus and Sarwono Hadi	277
OB49	<a href="#">Isolation, Cloning and Characterization of Pyrophosphate-dependent Phosphofructokinase <math>\alpha</math>-Subunit genes from Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.)</a> by Firman Alamsyah, Wiwit Widyasari and Sony Suhandono	280
OB51	<a href="#">Comparison Of The Genomes Of Four <i>Xanthomonas</i> Pathogen Strains</a> by Marieska Verawaty, Adam J. Bogdanove and Volker Brendel	285
OB52	<a href="#">The Ad4BP/SF1 Function of Testes BACAd4BP1TAZ Transgenic-Knockout Mice normally regulated during Development.</a> by Fatchiyah, Mohamad Zubair and Ken-Ichirou Morohashi	290
OB53	<a href="#">Formulation of Green Tea Leaves Water Extract Gel and Determination of Its Antibacterial Activity Against <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i></a> by Sasanti Tarini D., Marlia Singgih W., Irda Fidrianny and Shinta Caroline	294
PB02	<a href="#">Effect of Aqueous Extract of Pegagan Leaves (<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.) on Cognition and the Level of Monoamine Neurotransmitter in Old Male Wistar Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> L.) Hippocampus</a> by Annisa Rahmah Furqaani, Lulu Lusianti Fitri, and Mariana Rahmasari	298
PB04	<a href="#">DNA technology and studies in phylogenetic relationships of tropical plant: Prospect in Indonesia</a> by Topik Hidayat and Adi Pancoro	302
PB05	<a href="#">A Study of The Growth and Photosynthetic Response in Seaweed <i>Sargassum Stolonifolium</i> (Phaeophyta) Growing at Two Different Depths</a> by Misni Bin Surif, Ahmad Zahuri Dahalan, Siti Amirah Jusoh and Siti Syazwina Shahar	306
PB06	<a href="#">Screening Soft-Rot Bacteria Which Utilize Palatinose and Cloning <i>pafl</i> (sucrose isomerase) Gene from <i>Erwinia rhapontici</i> ATCC 29283</a> by Hartinio N Nahampun, Wiwit Widyasari, Sony Suhandono and I Nyoman P Aryantha	310
PB07	<a href="#">Eurycomanone Exerts Antiproliferative Activity via Apoptosis in HeLa Cells</a> by Nurkhasanah and Azimahtol Hawariah LP	314
PB08	<a href="#">Aquatic microalgae in Agathis and Kenanga Ponds of University of Indonesia, Depok: Focus on Cyanobacteria division</a> by Ronny Rianto, Arya Widyawan, Nining Betawati Prihantini, Wisnu Wardhana and Dian Hendrayanti	318
PB10	<a href="#">Development of Artificial Diet with Fermentation Technology for Nile Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis Niloticus</i> L.) Culture</a> by Gede Suantika and Yuliana	322
PB11	<a href="#">The Optimization of Temperature, Salinity, and Type of Food For Marine Copepods (<i>Apocyclops borneoensis</i>) Culture</a> by Gede Suantika, R Ria Antarini	326
PB12	<a href="#">Recirculating zero-water exchange in integrated culture of shrimp and microalgae: A conceptual design</a> by Misni Bin Surif, Mohd Noor Ahmad, Mahmud Nor Jaafar, Adibi Rahiman Md. Nor, Ibrahim Jaafar and Rashidah Mat Resat	330
PB15	<a href="#">Morphological Characterization of Chili Pepper (<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) Accessions in Yogyakarta</a> by R. Susandarini I, Purnomo, and I.Y.B. Safitri	334
PB16	<a href="#">Phytoremediation of Chromium Wastewater Using Two Aquatic Plants: <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> and <i>Cabomba Caroliniana</i></a> by Noer.L.F and Taufikurahman	337
PB17	<a href="#">Culture-independent Analysis of Microbial Community from Kawah Hujan, Kamojang Hot Spring, West Java</a> by Heni Yohandini, F. Madayanti, P. Aditiawati, and Akhmaloka	341
PB18	<a href="#">Expression and Purification of <i>Sup45-Y410A Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i></a> by Subandi, P.E. Susilowati, Muntholib, E. Susanti, H. Sutedjo, P. Aditiawati, F. Madayanti and Akhmaloka	345
PB19	<a href="#">Identification of Thermophilic Bacteria from Berecek Hot Spring in Kamojang Crater Using 16s rRNA Analysis</a> by S. Nurbaiti, F.M. Warganegara and Akhmaloka	349
PB20	<a href="#">Comparison of Silver Staining Method for Microsatellite Analysis Using Denaturing</a>	353



## 5 COMPARISON OF THE GENOMES OF FOUR *Xanthomonas* PATHOGEN STRAINS

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### ABSTRACT

Genome comparison of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv *oryzicola* (*Xoc*) with *Xanthomonas campestris* pv *campestris* (*Xcc*), *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *citri* (*Xac*) and *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv *oryzae* (*Xoo*) had been analyzed in Bioinformatics and Plant Pathology Department, Iowa State University, USA. *Xac* and *Xoc* both are non vascular host type infection; *Xac* infected dicots host but *Xoc* infected monocots host. On the other hand *Xcc* and *Xoo* both are vascular host type infection; *Xcc* infected dicot host but *Xoo* infected monocot host. The aim of this research was to find the unique genes both in vascular and non vascular host type infection and the unique genes both in dicots and monocots host type classification. On this research Open Reading Frames (ORFs) were identified using dnatopro. Sequence similarity searches were done with stand alone Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) and NET-BLAST. Multi-query Sequence Box (MuSeqBox) was using to parse BLAST output and store attributes of BLAST hits in tabular form. It was found that there were 3,085 qualifying ORFs in the *Xoc* genome sequence with minimal ORF length set to 300 amino acids. From this research we found that there are 318 candidate non-vascular specific proteins. There are 361 candidates of vascular specific proteins. There are 572 candidates of dicots specific proteins. There are 1097 candidate monocots specific proteins. And also we found that there are 58 proteins potentially really unique in the Non-Vascular species and 134 proteins potentially really unique in the vascular species.

**Keywords** : Genomic comparison, *Xanthomonas* sp., Vascular, non vascular, dicots and monocots unique genes, BLAST.

### I. Introduction

**1** *Xanthomonas* is a large genus of Gram-negative, yellow-pigmented, plant associated bacteria that show a high degree of host plant specificity. Pathogenic member **5** of **5** genus together cause diseases on over 392 plant hosts (Hayward, 1993) including both dicots (pepper to citrus) and monocots (rice to wheat) **2** Many exhibit tissue-specific pathogenicity. By comparing genomes of different *Xanthomonas* species and pathovars, we could begin to understand fundamental aspects of bacterial plant pathogenicity, including what genes are important for host-species specificity and what genes are required for invasion of different tissues, or for pathogenesis generally, irrespective of host.

*Xoc* is an important non-vascular pathogen of the crop and model monocot rice. It is closely related to *Xoo*, the vascular pathogen of the same host that has already been sequenced (Cook, et al 1952; Bretschneider, et al 1989). Vascular and non-vascular infections are distinct modes of pathogenesis together representative of the

majority of bacterial plant diseases. Comparisons at different levels would uncover genes (or gene sets) that are found only in the vascular pathogens, only in the non-vascular colonizer, or only in the pathogens of a one type of host or the other. Functional characterization of these genes will benefit from the unique opportunity that these specific pathogens afford to work in model hosts. The *Xanthomonas* genome sequences would be a valuable resource for a large community of researchers, and the availability of the sequences would contribute substantially to our understanding of bacterial interactions with plants and to the sustainability and safety of agriculture.

### DATA and PROGRAMS

**DATA:** The genome sequences **4** of three *Xanthomonas* strains and associated annotations were downloaded from NCBI, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/> with accessions numbers: NC\_006834 (*Xoo*), NC\_003919 (*Xac*) and NC\_003902 (*Xcc*). The Institute of Genomic Research (TIGR) provided the *Xoc* genome in draft form.

**PROGRAMS:** Open Reading Frames (ORFs) were identified using dnatopro (V. Brendel, unpublished). Sequence similarity searches were done with stand alone Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) and NET-BLAST. Multiquery Sequence Box (MuSeqBox) was using to parse BLAST output and store attributes of BLAST hits in tabular form (Xing & Brendel, 2001).

### I. First assembly of the Xoc genome sequence.

By using the dnatopro program with minimal ORF length set to 300 amino acids, we found that there are 3,085 qualifying ORFs in the Xoc genome sequence.

The number of ORFs of Xoc that correspond to annotated proteins of Xac, Xcc and Xoo was found by Searching steps against compiled database using BLASTP (E-value:1e-20), it was found about 1,137 (36,86%) Xoc ORFs with no close similarities with the annotated compiled proteins.

The comparison of these ORFs against all known proteins (NCBI non redundant data base) using NET-BLAST, it was found 971 (31,48%) unique ORFs of Xoc that didn't hit anything and 166 (14,6%) protein hits with non redundant data base (nr). The unique ORFs in Xoc that hit with nr NCBI that match in the Xac, Xcc and Xoo nucleotide sequence were shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. TBLASTN Results of Xoc ORFs against the Xac, Xcc, and Xoo genome sequences.**

NO	TBLASTN	Total Query	Total Hits	Total No Hits
1.	orfXoc-nr-vs-XacFAS	166	101	65
2.	orfXoc-nr-vs-XccFAS	166	99	67
3.	orfXoc-nr-vs-XooFAS	166	142	24

From the TBLASTN results, we conclude that the 971 Xoc's unique ORFs are most likely random ORFs, 142 ORFs may be diverged proteins (giving low BLASTP scores) or unannotated (unlikely) proteins in compiled database, and the other 24-maybe real genes.

### III. Comparison of Xoc new assembly genome sequence with Xcc, Xac and Xoo genomes.

The following results were based on the second assembly of the Xoc genome provided by The Institute of Genomic Research (TIGR) as Xoc 4.Bigscaff.fasta (its length was 4,813,407 bp). By using TBLASTN at level 1e-20, it was found

that there were 1,905 proteins in Xac, 816 proteins in Xcc and 317 proteins found in Xoo that are not found in Xoc. These are the proteins seems to be unique to Xac, Xcc and Xoo relative to Xoc.

Common genes in Xac, Xcc and Xoo that are not found in Xoc was found by using TBLASTN, the results were shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. TBLASTN results of common gene in Xac,Xcc and Xoo against Xoc.fas**

TBLASTN	3-way common	4-way common	No Hits
cXacXooXcc-vs-Xoc.fas	3087	3017	70
cXccXacXoo-vs-Xoc.fas	3085	2995	70
cXooXccXac-vs-Xoc.fas	3151	2986	66

c refer to concatenated (3-way common), then its results was searched against Xoc.fas using TBLASTN (4-way common).

From the TBLASTN results in the Table 4, we concluded that there are about 69% genes present in the four genomes of *Xanthomonas* and about 70 genes/proteins (2,33%) common to Xac/Xoo/Xcc that may not be present in Xoc. The 70 genes are listed below:

- acetyltransferas
- microcystin dependent
- protehypothetical protein
- L-fucose dehydse sugar-phosphate isomerase
- lytic enzyme
- CDP-alcohol-phosphatidil transferase
- anti-sigma Factor antagonist
- Icf G protein
- arabinogalactan endo 1,4 beta galactosidase
- truncated xylanase
- gluthathione S-transferase
- Outer Membrane component
- of multidrug efflux pump
- general stress protein
- glycosyltransferase
- Site specific DNA methyltransferase
- Phage related capsid packaging protein
- Phage related terminase
- Phage related capsid protein
- Phage related major capsid protease
- Phage related capsid compprotein
- Phage related tail protein
- Phage related lytic enzyme
- Phage related bass plate assembly protein
- methylated DNA protein
- cystein S methyltransferase
- related protein
- type I restriction modification system
- DNA methylase
- OMP W
- OMP
- truncated cellulose
- Oxidoreductase
- RTS beta protein
- 3-dehydroquinqtde dehydratase
- bleomycine resistance protein
- membrane protein
- inner membrane protein
- Glutatione transferase
- Cellulase S
- arabinogalactan
- two component sensor protein
- transcriptional regulator
- cardiolipin synthase
- ton B dependent receptor
- Endopolygalacturonase

### III.1. COMPARISON OF STRAIN SPECIFIC (VASCULAR-vs-NON VASCULAR AND DICOTS vs MONOCOTS)

## IN THE FOUR *Xanthomonas* GENOME SEQUENCES.

Potentially unique genes were searched to understand vascular and non-vascular bacterial diseases of both dicots and monocots. It can be drawn that there are four type of species specific groups on this research; (1) Non Vascular (NV): Xac and Xoc, (2) Vascular (V): Xcc and Xoo, (3) Dicot (D): Xac and Xcc, and (4) Monocot (M): Xoc and Xoo.

Table 3. General features of Xac, Xcc, Xoo and Xoc genomes

Strains	Genome size (MB)	Tot CDS	GC content (%)
Xac	5.17	4312	64.7
Xcc	5.07	4181	65.0
Xoo	4.94	4637	63.7
Xoc	4.81	4287	64.1

To search the potentially unique genes to the NV, V, D and M group. It was conducted the following BLASTP searches: 1. NV (Xac-Xoc) against V (Xcc-Xoo) to find genes potentially unique to Non-Vascular. 2. V (Xcc-Xoo) against NV (Xac-Xoc) to find genes potentially unique to Vascular. 3. D (Xac-Xcc) against M (Xoo-Xoc) to find genes potentially unique to Dicot. 4. M (Xoo-Xoc) against D (Xac-Xcc) to find genes potentially unique to Monocot.

The BLASTP results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. BLASTP results of comparison among the four groups species specific in the *Xanthomonas* genome sequences.

Species Specific	Dicot	Monocot	Total genes
Non Vasc	Xac	Xoc	3401 com = 318 uNV + 3083
Vascular	Xcc	Xoo	3464 common = 361 uV + 3102
<b>Total Genes</b>	3581 com = 572 uD + 3009	4139 common = 1097 uM + 3042	

There are 318 proteins are the candidate non-vascular specific proteins, 361 candidates of vascular specific proteins, 572 proteins are candidates of dicot specific proteins, and 1097 proteins are the candidate monocot specific proteins.

The proteins in uNV that have no TBLASTN hit to the Xcc and Xoo genomes are the potential

proteins to be really unique Non-Vascular (ruNV). There are 361 proteins unique in V (uV). The proteins in uV that have no TBLASTN hit to the Xac and Xoc genomes are the potential protein to be really unique Vascular (labeled ruV). To explore this further, we conducted the following TBLASTN searches: (1) uNV against Xcc.fas. (2) uNV against Xoo.fas. (3) uV against Xac.fas. (4) uV against Xoc.fas. This allows us to break up the uNV set into four parts: protein present in both Xcc and Xoo or missing in either Xcc or Xoo or in both. The results are shown in Table 5 and 6.

Table 5. TBLASTN of uNV against Xcc.fas and Xoo.fas

Label	Total genes	Xcc.fas	Xoo.fas
nruNV	57	y	y
	79	y	n
	124	n	y
ruNV	58	n	n
Total		318	

Table 6. TBLASTN of uV against Xac.fas and Xoc.fas

Label	Total genes	Xac.fas	Xoc.fas
nruV	16	y	y
	139	y	n
	72	n	y
ruV	134	n	n
Total		361	

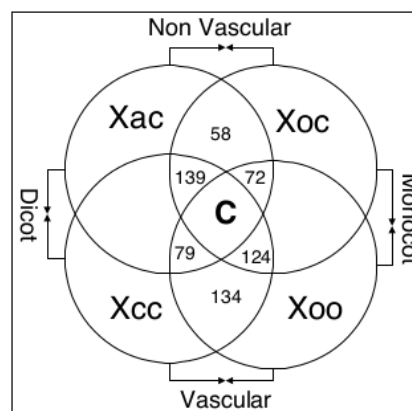


Figure 1. Venn diagram of distribution of the potentially really unique genes in vascular, non-vascular, dicot and monocot *Xanthomonas* host's species specificity. (C referred to common genes: it was about 3050 genes totally).

The Venn diagram in Figure.1 shown that there are about 3050 genes present in the four *Xanthomonas* genome sequences, 58 (1,93%) genes potentially really unique NV and about 134 (3,03%) genes really unique Vascular. The list of the 58 potential proteins can be seen below:

50 S ribosomal protein L34	OMP
ABC transporter ATP bind prot	Oxidoreductase
Acylphosphatase	Peptidase
Fimbrial biogenesis protein	Phytoene desaturase
Hemagglutinin	Plasmid mobilization protein
Histone H1	Transcriptional Regulator
Hpa I protein	Transglycosylase associ pro
Integral membrane protein	UDP-N-acetyl-D-
NAD dependent epimeras	mannosamine transferase

The 134 proteins potentially really unique in the vascular species are belong to: acetyltransferase, alcohol dehydrogenase, aminopeptidase N, AttT protein, isomerase, flagellar protein, histidine kinase, histone H1, *HpaI*, *HrpE*, *HsdR*, ISD1 transposase, Isopenicillin N epimerase, ISxcd1 transposase, leucin rich protein, methyltransferase, nisin resistance protein, nodulation related protein, oxidoreductase, pectinesterase, phage-related baseplate assembly protein, phage related tail protein, pilin, polymerase V subunit, putative DNA helicase, RNA-pol sigma-70 factor, transaminase, transcriptional reg araC family, truncated IS1477 transposase, WxH protein, and *XmnI* methyltransferase.

This comparative analyses between the four *Xanthomonas* strains help us to identify a set of strain-specific genes, some of which are probably responsible for distinct pathogenicity and host specificity profiles of these organisms. On this genomic approach, the unique genes shown some involvements in kinds of pathogenicity such as: cell-cell interactions (fimbrial, hemagglutinin-like proteins), plant cell wall degradation ( cellulases, xylanases, pectinases, proteases), Iron homeostasis (genes encoding receptors for several siderophores and protein involved in iron siderophore transport across the membrane: *tonB*, genes involved in type III protein secretion system, and in plant pathogens (*hrp*: for hysensitive reaction and pathogenicity). *Hrp* gene suggesting that their products are delivered via the type III secretion system; *Hrp* gene was found in ruV and dicots unique genes (lambais, et al. 2000).

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