

Full-length transcriptome analysis of the tea green leafhoppers *Matsumurasca onukii* based on PacBio Iso-Seq

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Abstract:

This paper uses the next-generation sequencing (Illumina RNA-seq) to correct the third-generation sequencing (PacBio Iso-Seq) method for full-length transcriptome sequencing of the leafhopper *Matsumurasca onukii*, and bioinformatics analysis of the transcriptome data. The results showed that the average length of the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper was 2 126 bp; after the CD-Hit program to remove redundancy, 26 236 transcripts were obtained with an average length of 2 122 bp. Gene function annotation showed that in the NR, Swiss-Prot, KEGG, KOG, and GO databases, 9 509, 8 602, 6 184, 7 492, and 5 447 transcripts were annotated; among them, 3 761 transcripts were annotated in 5 databases, 8 893 transcripts were annotated in at least one database. In addition, 1 256 microsatellites (SSRs), 455 transcription factors (TFs) and 903 long non-coding RNAs (LncRNAs) were identified or predicted, with the main distribution of CDS lengths ranging from 200-2 000 bp. In this paper, we obtained the full-length transcriptome database of the leafhopper, which provides basic data for molecular biology research of leafhopper insects.

Key words: leafhopper *Matsumurasca onukii*; transcriptome; genome annotation; third-generation sequencing

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I. Introduction

Matsumurasca onukii belongs to the family Cicadellidae of the order Hemiptera (Xu et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2022), formerly known as *Empoasca (Matsumurasca) onukii*, is the most common and destructive pests on tea plants (Zhang et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2018). Both nymphs and adults, leafhoppers possess stylets that pierce the tea leaves and draw sap from the tea leaves and buds (Hou et al., 2020). This behavior of the leafhopper damages the tea plant, often leading to a syndrome called funnel burning, which significantly reduces the yield and quality of tea leaves (Shao et al., 2021).

At present, high-throughput transcriptome sequencing includes second-generation sequencing and third-generation sequencing according to the base rolling read length. Next-generation sequencing (NGS) has been widely used in the study of gene expression levels (Tang et al., 2019), such as Hemipteran *Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Xiao et al., 2017), *Bemisia tabaci* (Nekkanti et al., 2022), bed bug *Cimex hemipterus* (Lim & Ab Majid, 2022), leafhopper *Psammotettix striatus* (Yuan & Wei, 2022), Asian citrus psyllid *Diaphorinacitri* (Wu et al., 2021), etc., but NGS reads short in length and cannot span the entire transcript (Koren et al., 2012). In contrast to second-generation sequencing, third-generation transcriptome sequencing captures full-length transcripts without assembly. In recent years, three-generation sequencing has been gradually applied to the study of various Hemiptera, such as the brown planthopper *Nilaparvata lugens* (Zhang et al., 2019), the corn aphid *Rhopalosiphum maidis* (Chen et al., 2019), the white-backed planthopper *Sogatella furcifera* (Chen et al., 2020), etc., increasingly highlighting the advantages of third-generation sequencing technology in obtaining full-length functional genes.

To date, although there are a small number of second-generation transcriptome sequencing studies on leafhoppers in *M.onukii* (Shao et al., 2021), there is no report on third-generation full-length transcriptome sequencing. In this paper, the second-generation sequencing (Illumina RNA-seq) was used to correct the third-generation sequencing (PacBio Iso-Seq) data method to sequence the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper, and through gene function annotation, CDS prediction, SSR analysis and TFs analysis, the gene data were obtained to provide a theoretical basis for its related gene interaction, transcriptional expression, functional annotation and molecular marker development, and lay a foundation for further control of leafhoppers in *M.onukii* at the molecular level.

II. Materials and Methods

2.1 Insect materials

The leafhoppers *M.onukii* were collected from Qingyuan Mountain, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province, and the adults were healthy and active; after collection, they were quickly frozen with liquid nitrogen and stored in a -80 °C low-temperature refrigerator for future use.

2.2 Total RNA extraction and high-throughput sequencing

Total RNA was extracted by RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA); 1% agarose gel electrophoresis was used to detect RNA degradation and contamination; Nanodrop (NanoDrop products, USA) was used to detect RNA purity (OD260/280); Qubie Accurately quantify RNA concentration; the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer accurately detects RNA integrity. PacBio Iso-Seq high-throughput sequencing was performed using a mixed sample of total RNA from the leafhoppers. Illumina RNA-Seq high-throughput sequencing was performed using a single total RNA sample from the leafhopper. The full-length transcriptome sequencing of *M.onukii* was mainly assisted by Wuhan Future Group Technology Co., Ltd.

2.3 PacBio Iso-Seq data processing and correction

SMRTlink 6.0 software processes the high-throughput sequence data obtained above, obtains CCS (cyclic consensus sequence) from subread BAM files and generates CCS.BAM files; CCS.BAM files are divided into full-length reads and non-full-length reads by the pbclassify program, perform isoform clustering on full-length and non-full-length fasta files, and finally use Quiver for fast correction. PacBio Iso-Seq data were corrected by Illumina RNA-seq data and LoRDEC software (Salmela& Rivals, 2014). LoRDEC adopts a mixed error correction mode. First, it reads the reads of RNA-seq sequencing, and uses the reads data to construct a DBG (de Bruijn Graph) graph; then reads the reads of PacBio Iso-Seq in turn, and judges the three generations of data in the constructed DBG graph. Whether there is second-generation data support in the data; correct the data without the second-generation data support in the DBG diagram, output the corrected sequence, and after the CD-hit-est program to remove redundancy, obtain the full-length transcription of the leafhopper.

2.4 Bioinformatics analysis

Functional annotation: Functional annotation was performed on the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper using the NR, KOG, Swiss-Prot, KEGG and GO databases, respectively ($p < 0.05$).

Transcription factors (TFs) identification: Transcription factor identification was performed through the Animal TFDB 2.0 database (Zhang et al., 2015). Species not in the database were identified by the HMMSEARCH software (Finn et al., 2011) from the protein family database files (PFAM files) of transcription factor families.

Alternative splicing (AS) analysis: *M. onukii* full-length transcriptome AS was analyzed by using the coding genome reconstruction tool (Cogent v3.1, <https://github.com/Magdoll/Cogent>) and SUPPA (<https://github.com/comprna/SUPPA>).

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) prediction: CPC (<http://cpc.cbi.pku.edu.cn>), CNCI (<https://github.com/www-bioinfo-org/CNCI>), PLEK (<https://bitbucket.org/arrigonalberto/lncrnas-pipeline>) (Li et al., 2014) and 4 methods in the Pfam database to predict lncRNA from the obtained non-redundant transcript sequences, and all four methods are predicted as lncRNA transcript as the final result.

Coding sequence (CDS) prediction and microsatellite sequence SSR analysis: In this paper, ANGEL (<https://github.com/PacificBiosciences/ANGEL>) software was used to perform CDS and protein prediction for all isoforms (Shimizu et al., 2006). SSR sequences were detected using MISA software (Thiel et al., 2003) to identify SSR markers.

III. Results and Analysis

3.1 Statistics of full-length transcriptome data

The results of PacBio Iso-Seq sequencing showed that the full-length transcriptome database of the leafhopper contains 506 046 CCSs, 439 356 full-length reads, 66 690 non-full-length reads, and 427,399 full-length non-concatemer reads (Table 1). The dataset provided in this study can be found in the Genome Sequence Archive (<https://ngdc.cncb.ac.cn/gsa/>), the GSA omics raw data archive, with accession number CRA007462.

Table 1 Summary of transcript sequences of *Matsumurasca onukii*

Parameter	Result
Number of reads of insert (CCS)	506046
Number of full-length reads	439356
Number of nonfull-length reads	66690
Number of full-length non-chimeric reads	427399

After clustering and correction with IsoSeq3 polish, we finally got 28 316 consensus sequences with a

total length of 60 221 636 bp and an average length of 2 126 bp, of which the accuracy was greater than 0.99 and the number of full-length sequences supported ≥ 2 . There are 27 559 high-quality consensus sequences, with a total length of 58 517 395 bp and an average length of 2 123 bp. The total length of the consensus sequences corrected by the second-generation transcriptome data is 58 470 467 bp, with an average length of 2 122 bp. The corrected sequences of the second generation data were de-redundant and corrected by the CD-hit-est program and then clustered to obtain 26 236 transcripts with an average length of 2 122 bp and 11 006 unigene (single gene) sequences with an average length of 2 296 bp (Table 2).

Table 2 Analysis of clustering results

Parameter	Result
Number of consensus sequences for correction by second generation data	27559
Average consensus sequences read length for correction by second generation data	2122 bp
Total length of consistent transcript sequence for correction by second generation data	58470467 bp
Number of transcripts for redundancy removed by CD-hit	26236
Average length of transcripts for redundancy removed by CD-hit	2112 bp
Number of Unigenes for redundancy removed by CD-hit	11006
Average length of Unigenes for redundancy removed by CD-hit	2296 bp

3.2 Functional Notes

In this paper, 9 666 transcripts were annotated through 5 databases, and the results showed that there were 7 492, 6 184, 9 509, 8 602 and 5 447 transcripts in KOG, KEGG, NR, Swiss-Prot and GO databases, respectively. were annotated (Table 3); of them, 3 761 transcripts were annotated in 5 databases, and 8 893 transcripts were annotated in at least one database (Fig. 1).

Table 3 Statistics of functional annotation unigenes in *Matsumurasca onukii*

Database	Annotated Gene Number	Annotated Gene Ratio (%)
GO	5447	49.49
KEGG	6184	56.19
KOG	7492	68.07
Swiss-Prot	8602	78.16
NR	9509	86.40
Total unigenes	11006	-
Overall annotated	9666	-

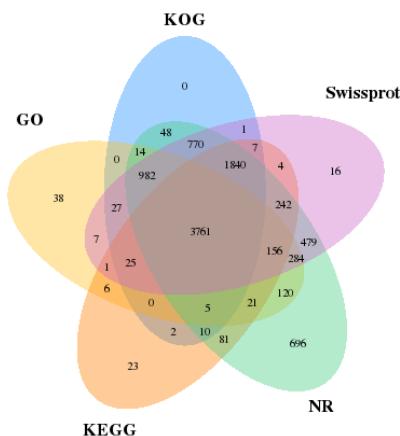


Fig.1 Venn diagram of the results of function annotation of the *Matsumurasca onukii* transcripts

3.3 Transcription factors (TFs) and Alternative splicing (AS)

The results of TFs identification showed that the full-length transcriptome of *M.onukii* contained 455 transcription factors, of which zf-C2H2 (28.15%) and ZBTB (26.13%) were the main transcription factor families.

The results of Cogent and SUPPA analyses showed that the full-length transcriptome of *M. onukii* contains 1 451 ASs, and the number of alternatively spliced genes is 11 006, of which 97.63% of unigenes have no more than 10 isoforms. Interestingly, 50% of unigenes had only one isoform (Fig. 2).

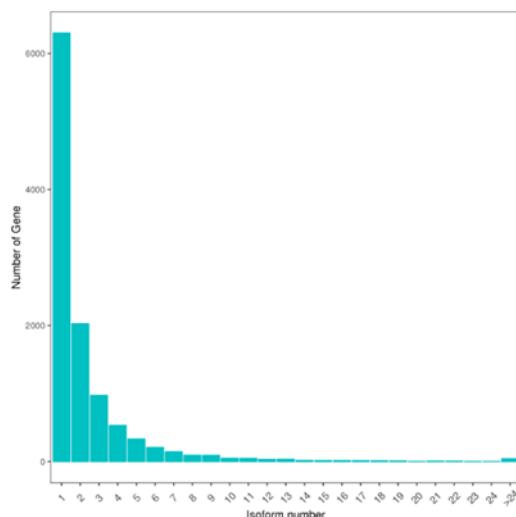


Fig. 2 Alternative splicing (AS) analysis of the *Matsumurasca onukii* unigenes.

3.4 LncRNA prediction

The results of lncRNA analysis of the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper in *M. onukii* showed that 1 162, 1 104, 1 040 and 1 038 lncRNAs were predicted by CNCI, Pfam, PLEK and CPC, respectively, and 903 lncRNAs were predicted together (Fig. 3).

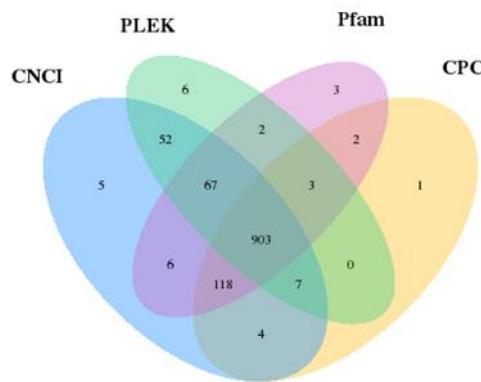


Fig. 3 Venn diagram of lncRNA transcripts identified from CNCI, Pfam, PLEK and CPC

3.5 CDS prediction

The ANGEL pipeline enables ANGEL long reads to determine the protein-coding sequence (CDS) of full-length complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNAs). A CDS is a sequence that encodes a protein product that exactly matches the codons of the protein. In the sequencing results of the full-length transcriptome, the prediction of protein coding regions is helpful for the preliminary analysis of genes, and is also the basis for subsequent protein structure analysis. Using ANGEL software to perform CDS prediction on the obtained full-length transcriptome, the results showed that the main distribution range of CDS length was 200-2 500 bp (Fig. 4).

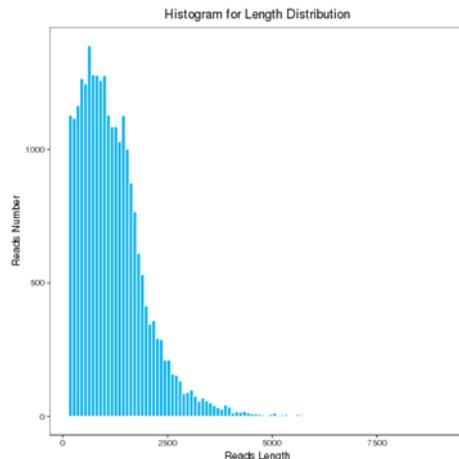


Fig. 4 Number and length distributions of coding sequences of the *Matsumurasca onukii* transcripts

3.6 SSR analysis

Using MISA software to detect SSR, the results showed that a total of 1 255 SSR loci were identified in the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper *M.onukii*. Among them, Mono-nucleotide motifs were the most (50.6%), followed by Tri-nucleotide repeats (Tri-nucleotides) 25.4%, Di-nucleotide repeats (Di-nucleotide motifs) 14.0%, Tetra-nucleotide repeats (Tetra-nucleotides) 0.5%, Hexa-nucleotide repeats (Hexa-nucleotide motifs) 0.3% and penta-nucleotide repeats (Penta-nucleotides) 0.2% (Fig. 5).

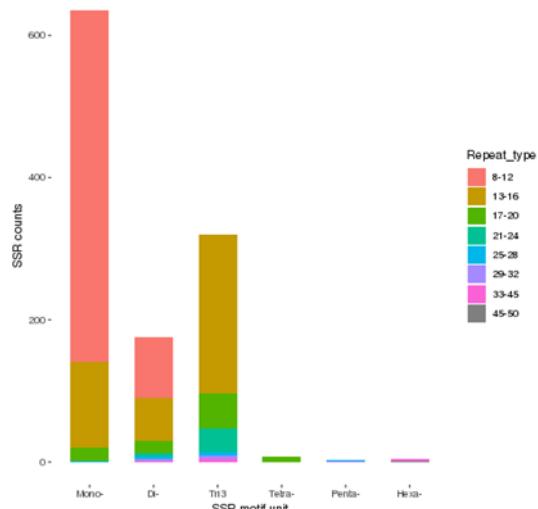


Fig. 5 Frequency of the identified SSR motifs of *Matsumurasca onukii*

IV. Discussion

In this paper, both PacBio Iso-seq and Illumina RNA-seq were used to sequence the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper *M. onukii*, and perform bioinformatics analysis on the transcriptome data. Dig deep into its genetic data to provide data support for molecular biology research of this species. Compared with the amount of second-generation sequencing data, the total amount of non-redundant full-length transcriptome data obtained by second-generation sequencing combined with third-generation sequencing was 26 236, which was higher than that of other pure second-generation sequencing Hemiptera. Insects, such as soybean aphid *Aphis glycines* 14 861 non-redundant transcripts (Liu et al., 2012), *Lygus alalfa* 22 143 transcripts (Xiao et al., 2017), bed bugs 24 609 transcripts (Lim & Ab Majid, 2022) et al. In addition, 87.82% of the transcripts of the leafhoppers *M. onukii* were successfully annotated, and the results showed that 32.6% of the genes involved in the biological process played a role in the metabolic process; in terms of the molecular function, 19.2 % were expected to have binding function; in terms of cellular components, 26.6% of genes involved organelles. According to the annotation results of the GO database, by tracing the sub-levels of reproduction and reproductive process, a total of 3 reproductive-related functional genes were screened: PB.3078.1, PB.574.1 and PB.2593.1 (see S1). These genes are all in biological process. A total of 13 genes (see S2) related to Metalloproteinase, 54 genes (see S3) related to heat shock protein

family, and 4 genes related to glycoside hydrolase (Glycosidase) were found in the annotation results. genes (see S4), 21 genes related to acetylcholinesterase (AchE) (see S5) and 17 genes related to sulfotransferase (see S6). At the same time, compared with other insects sequenced by PacBio Iso-seq, such as brown planthopper sequencing obtained 24 891 transcripts (Zhang et al., 2019), corn aphid sequencing obtained 21 114 transcripts (Chen et al. , 2019), 29 700 transcripts were obtained by sequencing the white-backed planthopper *Sogatella furcifera* (Chen et al., 2020), and the number of full-length transcripts obtained in this paper was in the middle, at 26 236.

The main TFs obtained in this paper are mainly zf-C2H2 (28.15%) and ZBTB (26.13%). Previous studies have shown that different TFs may be involved in different metabolic processes and may have multiple different functions (Chen & Rajewsky, 2007). For example, the widespread distribution of the *zf-C2H2* gene suggests a critical regulatory role for the *zf-C2H2* domain in activating downstream gene expression in various biological processes (Zhang et al., 2021), and the effects of *zf-C2H2* on early embryonic organs/tissues. Transcriptional regulation and development/differentiation are critical (Mackeh et al., 2018). ZBTB transcription factors are key regulators of T cell development, differentiation, and effector function (Cheng et al., 2021); ZBTB20 is implicated in the generation of subpopulations of corpus callosum projection neurons (CPNs) and the development of astrocyte subtypes guidance (Medeiros de Araújo et al., 2021). The spider molting process is regulated by a series of transcription factors such as ZBTB and zf-C2H2, which prolong its developmental time (Peng et al., 2022).

In addition, this paper obtained 903 lncRNAs of the leafhopper of *M. onukii* through lncRNAs prediction. lncRNAs regulate gene expression at the epigenetic level mainly through transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulation, and exert powerful biological functions by affecting protein localization and telomere replication (Batista & Chang, 2013; Kung et al., 2013; Qureshi & Mehler , 2013). In recent years, a large number of lncRNAs have been discovered from insects. For example, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* obtained a total of 9 618 lncRNAs (Yang et al., 2020), and 2 914 lncRNAs were identified from the citrus aphid *Aphis citricidus* (Shang et al ., 2021) and *Aedes albopictus* identified a total of 21 414 lncRNAs (Liu et al., 2022). However, the number of lncRNAs found in the leafhopper *M. onukii* is less than 1000, why it is obviously less than the number of lncRNAs in other known insects, which needs to be further explored and confirmed in the future. Growing evidence suggests that lncRNAs play important roles in various biological processes and are critical for regulating gene expression (Chen et al., 2018). LncRNAs play important roles in regulating *Drosophila* development, behavior, stress resistance, sex recognition, and dose compensation (Li et al., 2019a; Choudhary et al., 2021). In addition to regulating growth, lncRNAs also have rapid responses to stress and stimuli (Valluri et al., 2017; Li et al., 2019b). Many studies have confirmed that lncRNAs can regulate a variety of immune responses, including several pathways related to innate immunity, such as bacterial invasion, lncRNAs can promote or weaken the immune response of insects, especially the Toll immune response to bacterial attack (Moure et al., 2022). lncRNA-155 targeting protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B modulates innate immunity against influenza A virus (IAV) infection in mice (Maarouf et al., 2019). The discovery of these lncRNAs will provide certain reference information for further research on the functions of *M. onukii* in terms of growth, development and immunity. This will provide a theoretical basis for further excavating new drug efficacy targets of the leafhopper *M. onukii*, and using molecular design to achieve pest control.

To sum up, based on PacBio Iso-Seq, this paper successfully obtained the full-length transcriptome of the leafhopper *M. onukii*, and successfully annotated its related gene function information. It provides an important basis for the study of behavioral ecology, molecular marker development, and capture of its immune and drug resistance genes.

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Supplementary Information

S1 Reproductive genes and their coding sequences

Gene name	GeneId	GO annotation	CDS
isolate FS-2020 chromosome 25	PB.574.1	GO:0023052 (signaling)	ATGGTTGCCAGAGGCTCACCGAGGGGACTTAATCACAAACATACAGTTAACGCTCAATTGACACTGCTGACACCAA AAGAAAAGCGGTGACAACATGTGGAATGGAACACGCAACAGTGTGTCACCAGCGCGAGTAAAGTGTCCACATCCACGTCAC ACACTACGGAATCTCGTGCCTGCTCAAGCTATTGACTCCTGCGTCCGTGCTCAACTGACCCGGCCACGAGGAAGTCC GCTGGAAAAGCCAGGCTCTTAGCTAACTCAAAAACCGCTCAATTCAAAGGACTTGCCAAAAGAAATATTAAATCAAGATTGAC GAGCGCGCAAAGCAATGCGTCAGAACCAACCCACTCCGGTAAGACATCGTCATAGTCTAA
unkown	PB.3078.1	GO:0023052 (signaling)	ATGGAGAGAGCATCCTCCACAAAGTAAACTGCAGGGTTGGCAATATGAGGCACGTCGAACAGAGACTTTGCTGAG GCTGGGCAAGAATGAGGTGAAGAAAGAGGGAGGTGAGTCGAGTGACAAGGGCCGATCAGCCAAGGTGGAATGAAGGCTC AAGACTCGTTAACAGCTGTATCAAATGGTTCTTAACTGACCAAGGATTGTCATTAAACAACTTTGGAATGAGGTAGCA CCAGAAAACCCAGAAGCTTTAACGAAAGGGAGCGAGTGCGGACTGAGACTGCCAAGTTACTGGAGTTGGCTGATACCTGG AAAGGAAAAGAGTGAAGAAATCAAACCTGAAACTATTGCAATCCAAAAGTGGAGATTTACAAGAAAACCCAGGAGAT TTCTGTGAACAATGAGATTGCATCCGCTACACAATCTAGGGACGAAAGTCAAGAAGATTACAATTATTGAACAGAACAC
unkown	PB.2593.1	GO:0051321 (meiotic cell cycle)	ATGGCGTTGCGAGGTTGCGGAATTGAACATTACTAGGCAGAAATGCGCACCTTCAGACAGGTGGGACATGAACAAAG ACTTTAACATGAGCTTACTAACATTGACACACAATCAACTTAAACACTAATGGATATCACTGGGGAGGAACCTAAAGAC CTATAACAAAATTCCAGAAAACCTTCAGAGGGATGGATGCTTGCACATAATTGGAAAAACATGCTTGATGCCAGA GCTATGGGTTCCCACCCGCTCTGGACCCGGTTGCTCATGCACTTCCGACCTAACACCCGAACTGTTCCCTGTACGACA AGAACCTGCGCGGTATGCGGCTGCACAAACACATCAGCGTCAACATGCGAGAACCTGGCTGGACGCTATCAAGCGTGTGCAAGG

S2 Metalloproteinase genes and their coding sequences

gene name	gene ID	annotation	CDS
ADAM10	PB. 203. 1	K06704 ADAM10, CD156c; disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10 [EC:3. 4. 24. 81]	ATGAAGCTAGTGTGCTGTATGTGTGTTGGTCACTACAATTGCCAGATCTCGAACCGACGCCGTCTCTGCCTAACTACATCCAGGTGTGCGGTGAGTGA ATCTACAGAGCCTCGACACTGTCATCCCACACTTCCAAGAGACTCATGCCAGTGGCGAGTTGCCAAGAGACTCAGGGATAGAGGGTCAACTCGATACAGAGCTCGAAG CGTGCCAAAGGTAATGACTCGATCATCCCACACTTCCAAGAGACTCATGCCAGTGGCGAGTTGCCAAGAGACTCAGGGATAGAGGGTCAACTCGATACAGAGCTCGAAG TATATGTTACCTACCGAGACTTCGAGATGGGACTCTGGGCTCGCTGCCGGAGACTGAGAAGATGCCGGGGAGCTCGAGAAGAACGGCACTACCGAGGCA CAGCGTCGTACCCCTCCCCGGACCAACCCCTGTCACTCACCCCAACAGCTGTAGCCCTCACAGGGTCCGTGTCAGACCGAGTCCAGCTCAAGTTC TCCGGACCGCTAGCACCGCTGCCAGCTGGCAAGCTGCTCTGTGCGAAGAGCATGCCACATTTAAGCGCTGATGCGACAGATGGTACTACCGCCGCTCATCTGCAT
ADAM11	PB. 1491. 1	K06704 ADAM10, CD156c; disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10 [EC:3. 4. 24. 81]	ATGTTTGGCTTTGGATATAGCCTTCCTCATTCTACTCGTACCCATACATCGAAAGTCAAATAGATTAACAGACTACATCAGACACTATGAGGTGGCAGACTACG CCGATGAAACAAACAGTACAGGCCATGTGCGAGCTGTGGCATCACAGACTCAGTAGTCATGATGGATGCGATCCAGAATTGAGCTGGAGAAGATACTGATG AGTTGAAGTACAGAGAATAAGATTGACGAGATGCTCCCTGCAAGCCGGTACACGGAGAGTCAAATCTTCTGTATGGAGAACATTGATGTGAGCAACTTC AACAGCAAGTTCAGCAGTGTGCGAGCTGCGAACATCAGTAATGTCAGATGCTAGATGCCATTGAAGACAAGAGCTAATGCTTGAAGTGTGCGAGGGTGCCTGTG ATGCAAGAGTGTCTCTGACGTGCGAACATGTCAGAACACAGAACAGGAAGGCTGTGAGCTGCGCTTGTCAAAACGGCACAGACACCGAACCTGCCAGACCT CGTGGTCAAGGAGCCAGCAGAGACGGGGGGCGAGTCGGGGCTGTCACGGCTACGGCAAGGCCAGGGTCACTATTGACCTAAAGCGTCAGCGCCACAC GGGAAACTGCTACTGAGCAGCTGCGAACAGTGGCAAGGATAGAGGCACTAGCGCTGCTTAAAGCAGACAGTGTGCGCCAGTATTCTGTTGATGTGCTGGTGG
Adamts4	PB. 2197. 1	XP_026815892. 1 A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 1 isoform X1 [Rhopalosiphum maidis]	ATGGCCGCTCTGCCCTTGCTATCTGCCCTAACCTCTAGTCATCGTACAGGAATCCGCTGCCAACACCGATACACCATCACATGAACATAGATGATCTCA TCAGCTCGAGGAGGAGACGACGACGATGAAGCGTCTCTGGACAGGAAGCTGACGAAGACTTGGCAGTGGATGCGCTCCCTCACCTGCCACAGCAC GCTCTTACCGACATGGCAAGTATCTGTCAGAACGCGAGCTCCAGTCAGACATCGTGTGCGCATCACCAAATTAGACATGTGCAAGCGCAATACCAAATG GGGAAACTGCTACTGAGCAGCTGCGAACAGTGGCAAGGATAGAGGCACTAGCGCTGCTTAAAGCAGACAGTGTGCGCCAGTATTCTGTTGATGTGCTGGTGG
MMP1	PB. 2352. 1	K07763 MMP14; matrix metalloproteinase-14 (membrane-inserted) [EC:3. 4. 24. 80]	ATGCCAGTGTAAACAGTTACACTTCAACCTCAAAGATGTCATCCCTGAGGTGTTGGTTGGCTGCTGCTAGCTATCAAAGCAATCCGATACAGA TTCACTCAGAAGAAGAGTGGGCTGTCATCGAGATACGCTTGTGAGCAGGAGACCGGACGGAGACCCGTCAGCGACGCCGGGCCACCTCGCACACCGCT TATGCTTCAAAGGTTGCACTACTGAAACTGACGGAGACAAGTATTGCTGCCGTTATCTCGTCTGATCTCAAAGGCTGGATTGCTCCCGGAAACCTGATG CCATTCCCGAGGCCAGCAGGCTACTGGGTTGGCTGAGAGCAGAGACCAAGGGTTACTACAGGTGACATAACACGTTAGTAGTGTGCTCCGGACAGGGT
MMP1	PB. 2582. 1	K07763 MMP14; matrix metalloproteinase-14 (membrane-inserted) [EC:3. 4. 24. 80]	ATGCCAGTGTAAACAGTTACACTTCAACCTCAAAGATGTCATCCCTGAGGTGTTGGTTGGCTGCTGCTAGCTATCAAAGCAATCCGATACAGA TTCACTCAGAAGAAGAGTGGGCTGTCATCGAGATACGCTTGTGAGCAGGAGACCGGACGGAGACCCGTCAGCGACGCCGGGCCACCTCGCACACCGCT TATGCTTCAAAGGTTGCACTACTGAAACTGACGGAGACAAGTATTGCTGCCGTTATCTCGTCTGATCTCAAAGGCTGGATTGCTCCCGGAAACCTGATG CCATTCCCGAGGCCAGCAGGCTACTGGGTTGGCTGAGAGCAGAGACCAAGGGTTACTACAGGTGACATAACACGTTAGTAGTGTGCTCCGGACAGGGT
MMP1	PB. 2637. 1	K07763 MMP14; matrix metalloproteinase-14 (membrane-inserted) [EC:3. 4. 24. 80]	ATGCCAGTGTAAACAGTTACACTTCAACCTCAAAGATGTCATCCCTGAGGTGTTGGTTGGCTGCTGCTAGCTATCAAAGCAATCCGATACAGA TTCACTCAGAAGAAGAGTGGGCTGTCATCGAGATACGCTTGTGAGCAGGAGACCGGACGGAGACCCGTCAGCGACGCCGGGCCACCTCGCACACCGCT TATGCTTCAAAGGTTGCACTACTGAAACTGACGGAGACAAGTATTGCTGCCGTTATCTCGTCTGATCTCAAAGGCTGGATTGCTCCCGGAAACCTGATG CCATTCCCGAGGCCAGCAGGCTACTGGGTTGGCTGAGAGCAGAGACCAAGGGTTACTACAGGTGACATAACACGTTAGTAGTGTGCTCCGGACAGGGT
MMP1	PB. 3155. 1	K07763 MMP14; matrix metalloproteinase-14 (membrane-inserted) [EC:3. 4. 24. 80]	ATGCCAGTGTAAACAGTTACACTTCAACCTCAAAGATGTCATCCCTGAGGTGTTGGTTGGCTGCTGCTAGCTATCAAAGCAATCCGATACAGA TTCACTCAGAAGAAGAGTGGGCTGTCATCGAGATACGCTTGTGAGCAGGAGACCGGACGGAGACCCGTCAGCGACGCCGGGCCACCTCGCACACCGCT TATGCTTCAAAGGTTGCACTACTGAAACTGACGGAGACAAGTATTGCTGCCGTTATCTCGTCTGATCTCAAAGGCTGGATTGCTCCCGGAAACCTGATG CCATTCCCGAGGCCAGCAGGCTACTGGGTTGGCTGAGAGCAGAGACCAAGGGTTACTACAGGTGACATAACACGTTAGTAGTGTGCTCCGGACAGGGT
LOC124354691	PB. 4773. 1	KDR17787. 1 A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 18 [Zootermopsis nevadensis]	CATGTTGAAACAGCTGCTCTGAGACAGTGCATGTCACCTCATGGTAATAACCTCCCGAGGACCCGAGGGAGGTGTTGCTGCTGCCATGGTA AGACACGAGCCGCCCTGGCAGAACACAGCTGACGGGACCGAGCAGCTACCTCATGTCCTCCACTCTGGCAGTGGCAAGATCACGGTICAGTGGCAGTAAACACTATC GAAGGAGGCCGTAACCTGCTGGCAGTACGGGATCATGGCAGACCCGACAGTGCAACATGCTCCGCCAGAGAACCGGAGGACCGCTGATCGGACTGTC GGAGGCTGCAACCGACCAGTGGTACTACAACTGATCTCAGCTGCCGTTGGGGTCTGGCTAGTGGAGAAGGGCAGTTGCTCTACTGTAACACCGGAAACGG TTTGATCACAATGTTACGATAACAGCAACTTGGATAACCAAACCTTACAGAGATGGTCACTTGAATAACACAGGAACCGGAAGGACTCTATAAGAGCAGATG
5_Tge_b3v08	PB. 9412. 1	EZA54126. 1 Zinc metalloproteinase nas-15 [Ooceraea biroi]	ATGTTACTCAAGATGTCGACCCAGCTGCTGTCAGTGCCTACTCGCGCTGCTGCCGGGGCTCCCTGTCAGTATCTCTCCGGACTACCGCGACCGCTCTGIC GGGTGTTGGCTGATGCGGAGGAGGTGGAGGCCAGTTGTAACCTACAGGTGCTGTCAGCAGGTGCTGCTTATCCACGAACGTGCTCCACGCTCOGGT TCCTGGGATAACCCATTACTTTTTAG

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unkown	PB. 9628. 1	Zinc metalloproteinase nas-4 OS=Caenorhabditis elegans OX=6239 GN=nas-4 PE=2 SV=4	ATCTTGGTTTACCAAGTCGTGGTCAAAAAGATGTCAGCTCTGGTTCTGCTACTGGGGTGCAGGGCTCCCTTATAGCATCTCCCGC GCAGGTGCCAACAGACGTTGAACTTCATACTCTCGGCCCTGACCAAGGAACATTGTCATGAACTGCTTCAGCGTGGCTCGAACATCACAGTGCCCC
unkown	PB. 2810. 1	XP_021914861. 1 putative zinc metalloproteinase C607. 06c [Zootermopsis nevadensis]	ATGCCAACATTGAGTCATGATACCATGACGCCATAGAACATCTGCAAGATCTTCCCGAATGAAAGATGGCTTCTCTGTTACAGTCAAGGTT ACATTCCAACGTGAAAGAGATATTAGCGATAACTCCGATGATGTGACATTTCACAGCTTTCAGCGTCAAAGCTCAAATGGTCAAGAAGAACATGTTGGA TTTTAGCGACTGGACAAACACTGTAAGGCAGCGCACCGCGAAGACGCGACCCCAGCGCTCACCGTCTCCACATCTCACGTAAGTGTGATAG TGA
unkown	PB. 3266. 1	XP_008201012. 1 PREDICTED: A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 7 [Tribolium castaneum]	ATGTTACCTGCCAGATATTCAGCAGCTCAGCTGAACTGAATTCCACATGACAGCTCGCTTGTGGCGACCTTCTGTGAAAGACTTTATGTCAAG TTCCTCAATATTGAGTGTCTTGTGTCGAAACAGGAAAGGAGAAGTGGTAATGCGCTCTCCCATGGTGGCGACGGTACTCTCTGCAAAAGCAGGGACTCGAAATG TTAATTCTATGTGCAATTTCGTAAGCTAACAAAGGAATACATTACAGTATGCACTTCAGAAATTGACCCACTTATTCACAGTACTTGTGGCAGTACTTGG GATGACAAGCTCACAGAGATATAAGAAGATCACTCAATGCCAACATGGCTACTCAGCTTACCCAGCAGAAACCAGTGGATGGTGTGGGGTCAGAACCCAT GACTCCGGCTACAATGGGACAAGGCCACCTCTGTCAACAGAGTGAATGGGAGCAGCGCCTACAGCTAGTGTACTTGGCGAACATGCTCTGCAAGC
	PB. 6871. 1	XP_011256592. 1 A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 1 [Camponotus floridanus]	ATGTCATTGATAACAAGTGGTCCACAGGAAAATTACAAATGTCAGTACTGTTATCTGTGATGCTGGCTTGTGATTTGGCTGAATGTTCAAGATGACCG TCAATACCTGCCAGTCAAGAAAAGTACTGTATAGGAGAACATTGGACGCTGAATGATGATGAGAAACCTGCTACATGCTTATACAGTGGGATTCTC TACGACGCTAGTTATTACTTGTGACCCAGTCCAATTGTCAGAGAAAAGTATTCCAATGTTATCTTGTGTTATAAGTGTGGGATTCTC TGGCGCCAAATGGCTGGTACACAGGAAATCCGCTTCTGTATAACAAATCTCCCCCGCGAAGGGTCTCTGGCGTAACGGTATGATGTCACAGGGA

S3 Heat shock protein genes and their coding sequences

Gene name	GeneId	Annotation	CDS
Hsc70	PB. 10077. 1	XP_008477019. 1 heat shock protein 70 A1-like isoform X1 [Diaphorina citri]	ACCACTTACCGCAGACAACCAGCCAGCTGTACCATCCAGGTGTCGAGGGAGAGCGAGGCCAGGACAGAACAACTCTGGCACATTGACCTGACAGGA
genome assembly	PB. 10264. 1	ABD98776. 1 putative small heat shock protein [Graphocephala atropunctata]	ATGACAGTAACGATGTCTCTGGTACCATACTGTGAAACGAGATGATCCGTGATTCGAGATGCCTTGACGACAGAACTTGGCTGGGGTTTCCATCC
Hsp110	PB. 1293. 1	XP_021920125. 1 97 kDa heat shock protein [Zootermopsis nevadensis]	ATGGCTGCTATGTCAGTTAGGCATTGATTCGGTAAACGAATCTGTTATGGCTGTTGCAAGAGCGGGTGTATTGAGACCATCGGAATGACTACAGTCTC TCCATTGCTGGCTTAAATGACTTCGACTGTCACCGAACTACTGCAACTGCTCTGGCTATGGAATATAACAAAGACTGCTGCACCCAGAGGAAAGCTA TGTTAGAAGACTCAAAGCTGAGGGCAGGTAAATCCACTCAGTGGAGATCTGAGGGTCCAGTCGATACCATCAACTCAAGTCATGATAGAGAACATTTC TTAGCAATCAACAGTGCCTCGCTGTGGAGAAGCTGCCAGCTGGAGACTGACGTGACAGAAGACCACTCACAGCCGACCCATGGAAGCCTGCCAGTCCC TATGCTGAGAGGTTGGCTCTCTCAAGACTCTGGTAACCAATAAAACTAGACGATTGAAATTGAGCTGAGACCAATAGCCTTAGAAGAACTATCTCATCA
Hsp110	PB. 1732. 1	XP_021920125. 1 97 kDa heat shock protein [Zootermopsis nevadensis]	ATGGCTGCTATGTCAGTTAGGCATTGATTCGGTAAACGAATCTGTTATGGCTGTTGCAAGAGCGGGTGTATTGAGACCATCGGAATGACTACAGTCTC TCCATTGCTGGCTTAAATGACTTCGACTGTCACCGAACTACTGCAACTGCTCTGGCTATGGAATATAACAAAGACTGCTGCACCCAGAGGAAAGCTA TGTTAGAAGACTCAAAGCTGAGGGCAGGTAAATCCACTCAGTGGAGATCTGAGGGTCCAGTCGATACCATCAACTCAAGTCATGATAGAGAACATTTC TTAGCAATCAACAGTGCCTCGCTGTGGAGAAGCTGCCAGCTGGAGACTGACGTGACAGAAGACCACTCACAGCCGACCCATGGAAGCCTGCCAGTCCC TTTGACTGACAACCAGCGCCAGAGCTGGACCAACATGGTAACAGATGGAGACTGGCTTACGGAGGGAGGGACTGTACGAGACAGGTATGCTGAGA CCGACCGACACCAGCGGTGGAGACGCTAACGCAATCAGATCAACCCCCCAATCAGGAAAAATATGGATGTAGAATGA
Hsp70	PB. 1790. 1	AXU24955. 1 heat shock protein 70-1 [Cyrtorhinus lividipennis]	ATGCCGTGAAAATGCCCTATTGGATCGACCTGGGAACGACCTACTCTCGTGGGGCTCGAACAGGGCAAGTGGAGATCATCGTAACGACAGGCC GCCATTGCAAGGCCCTTAATGTTCTAGGATCATCAATGAACCAACTGCAGCAGCTGGCTTGGATTGGATGAAAGAACCTAAAGGGTGAAGGAATGTTGATAT AAAATGGACAAGTCCTCAATCATGATGTTCTTGTAGGAGATCCACTAGAATCCCAAGATCCTCTGAGAACCTTCCTCGGAAATCACTGCA GTGACCGCCAAGGACACAGCTCTGGAAATCAAAGAACATCACCCTCAAACAAAGGAAGACTTCCAAGGAAGAATTGACAGGATGGTGTGCAAGCGC
DNAJA1	PB. 2575. 1	GO:0031072(heat shock protein binding), GO:0051082(unfolded protein binding)	ATGTTAAAGGAAAATACATTCTATGATCTGGGGCTGAAGCCAGGTGTTCCAGAAAGTAAAGGACAAAGGGAGGAGCTGCACTTCCATCCTCC CAAACCCAGGATCAATCAGCTAGGTCCAGGAATGTGCAAAACAACTGTAAAGGACAAAGGGAGGAGCTGCACTTCCATGTCAGCTACCGTGT ATTCAATCTTAATCAACTTCCAAGACCATTTGCTGATGTAATTCTTGTCAAGCAATGCTTACCGAGTGTGCAAGAAATTGATCAGAGTACGCT
Hsp90	PB. 2671. 1	AIY24626. 1 heat shock protein 90 [Graminella nigrifrons]	ATGTTGATGTAAATGGTCACTGGAATTGGTATGACAAGGCTGACCTCGAACACTGGAAACCATGCCAGTCGAACTAGCTTCAATGCCAGCA GATAAGAAGCCGAAGATTGAAGATGGGTGAGGATAGAAGAGGAGGATAAGGAAAGCTAAAAGAAGAAGCGTAAAGGAGAATTACACAGAGTAC

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S4 Glycoside hydrolase genes and their coding sequences

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			ACGCTGGACAAGACCGTGGAGACTTTCGACAGCAGGGTCCGGATAGCCTTACAGTCAGCCCTCATGGTACCGAGTCAAAGAACCTGCCCGCAGTGC TCATCATCCTCACAGTGTCACTTCGGCATCATCGGTACCCCTCTGTAGCCGGGCCGGTCCGGGACTACGTCAAGGACCCCCAGCAGTCTCACAC CGAGGTGACCTGCCCGGGCGTGTGGAAGGACGGCATCGACGGCAGCCATCGAAGGGCTCCGCTGGATTACCAACTATAAAGTCTCTCGAGAGAATCGCA
unkown	PB. 3560. 1	Pseudouridine-5'-phosphate glycosidase OS=Clostridium botulinum (strain Langeland / NCTC 10281 / Type F) OX-441772 GN=psuG PE=3 SV=1	ATGATTTAAGAAAATTCACAGCTGTCAAAAGTCATTGAAATCAGCTGTGGATAAACATGCCCTGGAGTCAAACAAAGCAGTTGTCAGTGGAACTGAAAGTACAAT TCTGCAGTGGTGTCAAATCCATCTGGACATTGACGTACTCTGGAGTATCTGGAGACACAAGGTGTGTGGACGTACCGTGCACAAAGCAGTCCCTGCC ATTTTCAAAATCTAAAGAACAAAGCAGCTGTATTGGCCATACCAAGGCCCTAAACACCACAAAGCTGTGTGGACGTACCTGTAGATTCTAGAATCTCT ATGGAACACTGTGAAATATGGAATACCTGTGTATTGAGCCAGGGATGAGCCAAGGCTGCCAACCCATTCACAGCTTTGAAGTCTCTCACCTCAT CTCAGCACCTTCCTCGTCTCCGAGTCAGCTGACTACACCCCTGTCAACTCTACCGTCAGGAGATCCTCTGTGA

S5 AchE genes and their coding sequences

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		SV=1	GAACCAAGGGCTCCAACGTGCCCATCCTCAGATGA
unkown	PB. 6798. 1	Acetylcholinesterase-1 OS=Trittame loki OX=1295018 PE=1 SV=1	ATGGCTCTGGATGATCTCGTCAACGGCAGAACAACTGACTGTTGCTTCAGGACTCGTGACCCGAACTGGATACGGTGAGAGCCAATGTGGATCAAGGGTGGTC CAGCGGTTTACAGGAACCGACCCCTCTGCCAGAAGTACAACACTACATTATGCCAACGGTGGATCTTCAGTACCTGTCCTGCAGGGTCTGACAGCGCTGCC
unkown	PB. 3677. 1	K01049 ACHE; acetylcholinesterase [EC:3. 1. 1. 7]	ATGGCATTTCAAACAGTAGTAGTGTAAATTGTAATCTTAAACACGTGATCTGCCAACACCAGATTTCCCTGGCTACAAAGAAGGGCTATTGCGGGTAGCTTAA TGGCTCTGGAACCTAGGCCACAGCACAACTCTGCTGCCCTGAGTGGTAGCAGGACGAGATCTCGCTTCGGGGAGACCGACACAAGTCACACTCTCGGGAGAGCT CAAACCAATGATGCCAGGCCACAACCTGGACAGGGAAATTCTCAATTGAGAAGAAGACTACTGAAAGACGCCAGAACACTGGCTCGCTCATCCCTAACATGCTAAC GGTCTCTCAGGCACTGGTAGCTGGTCCACGATAGATCAAGGAGAACATCTTGTATAGACTCCACAATCTTCATGAATGTTGCTGCAATTGCAAGATCGTACTACAGCTTGT CTG
unkown	PB. 6010. 1	Acetylcholinesterase OS=Homo sapiens OX=9606 GN=ACHE PE=1 SV=1	ATGATGGAAATAAGCTGATTTACCTGATACATCTTAAATTCTGGATTTCGCTGATCAATAATTGGCCAGATGCTCTCGATAGTGGAGATCGACAAGGTAATT GTCTAGGAGCTTTGGGTTCTATCATGGAATCATCTCAACGCAACGGAAACCCGCTCTGAAAGATAACCTTGGCTGAAATGGTGGAGAATAATTAAATAATT AAGGAATTAGTCAAGTCCCATTGATGGGCTATGAAAGATGAAGGGATATTCTTCCGGAGCCAACTATGAAGATTGCTGGAGACATCCCCGAGAATGAA GGTAGACAAATTGGACATCAATAGAGATCTACGAATGCAATTGCCCTGAGCAATTGAGGGCTGAGATTTTGGAAATTCTCATGCCAATAATGCCAGAATATCAACGGCTTG CTG
unkown	PB. 6721. 1	Acetylcholinesterase OS=Culex pipiens OX=7175 GN=ACHE1 PE=2 SV=2	ATGGTCATGGCTTGTATTCCGTTGCTGTAGTGTGTTGCGACGCTGTTGCCAACAGTTAACAGATGACTCTCCGAGGTGACAATCACAAATGGCTCATCAG CTTGGGACGTCGGAAGGCCCTGGAAACGCTGCTGAAGGACAGCGACTGGCTGATTGGCTGAAACAGGAAATCTCAAGTGTGGAGGAGACCGGCAAGTAAC CTCCCTTATACCTTCTCATGGTTCAATGGGATGAAGGACTCATGGACTGCCAGAGCTACCTGCGACAGGCCAAATGTTAACAGCTTATGACTTATTCTACCCAC AACTTTGTAATTATGGAGTCGACGGTAGGGCTGACGATCTACTGCGAATGTAAGTGTAGACTGGCTCCCTGTAATCAGACCTTACCGTTACATGGATTGACAAGGATCT

S6 Sulfotransferase genes and their coding sequences

Gene name	GeneId	Anotation	CDS
PIP	PB_3627_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	ATGGATTTCTGCAAGAAGGTTGCTGATGCCAAAAGGACGAGTGGACTGGCACTGATGGCGATCTGAGCACGCTTCTGTACACAGGAGGAGTTGCACAC TCATCAATTTCACACTTCGGACTGCCGGGCCATCAGTGAACTTGTGCGGGACCCGGTGGAGAGGCTGATCTCTGGTACATTATGTCAGAGCTCCCTGGTACTAC CCCTGTGAGGAGGAAGTCAGAACGACTGGTCAAGCTTACCCAGAGAGATCGACTTACCTGTCTGCGAGAGACTGCACAGACAGCTGTAGCTCTGCCCTGC GGCAGTGTGTGCCGCCCTCTACCTACCACAGTGAAGGAGATAACGTTCACCGCTAACTGACGACCTGTCAGAGGAGCTGCAGGAGCTGCAGGAGCTGCTGCAAGCCGGACT AGCAGACTGAGGACAAAGAACAAAATAATCTATGTCAGCAAGGAACTGGTCAAGCTGAGCTCTTACTACCACCATCACAGACTTGGATGTTATGTTGATCTTAA CAAGCTGTGGACTAAAGAGAACCTCAGAGGCCACCTATACTGAAGACGATTTTACTTTAA
LOC122371912	PB_8342_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	
LOC124368504	PB_7537_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	ATGCCGCCGCCGGTGGACTACACCCCGTGGGTGACGGGGAGAGCTTCAAATGAACACTTCATCACAGTTCCGCCACGGTATATCCGGTGCAGGGGACGGTACT GCAATGTGAAGGACACTTGTCTGTCTACTTCCACCACTGTCACTGCTGCAAGGATAACAGGCACTTCCACGACTTGTCACTTTCAACGACGATTGTGTTTAA
LOC124355184	PB_697_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	ATGGCTGTCTCACAGTGGCTGGTACAGCTGTGTGTCACCTCTACTGTCGACTCTCTGTACCCCTGGCTGTGTCATATTGACACGCTGCCACGCCGGCGCA TAGTGAGACATCTGGAGCGTTGTGTCGATACCGGACAAGATACTGAGCTTGGCCACACGCCACATGCAAAGCTGGGGCAGAAGTCATCCAGATGTATCGC TTACACGCTGGACCGATACTTGGAGCTGCGAGCAAACACTGCGAAAGCTGTGCTGGTCTGA
isolate FS-2020 chromosome 28	PB_9108_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	ATGATGGACGAGGAGAACCACTCATCTGGAGATAACCAACATTGCGAAGAGTTGAACAGGCAACTGCTGGAGGACTTACGGTGAGAGGACGGGTTCTGGGGT AGAACCTGCTGCGATGTGGATGCAAGGTGGTGTACGTGCAAGGAACCGAAGGACGTGGCGTGTCTTACCATCTAACCGACTGATTCGCACTCAAGTTACCGGAC GATCAATGAGAACCTGAGGAAGACAGACTTAAGGTTCCCGCATGTCGAAGCATAA
genome assembly	PB_6232_1	GO:0008146 (sulfotransferase activity)	ATGTTGCAATGGATTCTAGTCTCTGGCCCAAAGGCGTCTGGTACATCGAAAAGAACATCGAGTTGATGCCCTGATGGCGATATCCAGTTCTTGTGTTCTTAC CCATGGTGAACGACTTCGTCGAACCTTGGTCTACATAAAACACGTGTGTTACTAATTICACCAATTCAAACTACCAACCCAATCTACATAATGAGTGGGGACCCG TTGGGGCAACTCAACTCGTTCACAAAATCAACCGAAACTCTTCAAAACGCCGTCACGGAGGGTAAAGACATGGTCCGGCCAATTCACTCGTGAATGGAGTTTAA
TPST	PB_3299_1	K01021 TPST; protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase [EC:2.8.2.20]	ATGGGTGAGGGGGCCCAAGTGGTCTGGTGTGGCTGGTGTGGTGTGGCTTCTCTGTCTGTCACATACAGCTCAGCTGCTGGTCCCCCGACAGAACGCCATCATGT CCAAGTCTCTTCATGTTGCGGGACGGCGGGCGACAGTGCATCCATCTAGACAGGTGACCATCACAGGTTGACCTGACGAACCATCGCAGTGTGCGATGAG CGCAGACACACGGGGCCATAGTGCACAGAAACTCACTTGGAGCAGCGTGCAGCAACCTCACCTGCTGGGAGCAAGTTGACGACATGCCACCCACACGACT
unkown	PB_8193_1	K01021 TPST; protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase [EC:2.8.2.20]	ATGAATGCCCTACACCACTGAGTGCCTTGGCAGGATGTGGCGGCTATAAGGAGGTGGTGTGGTGTGGGGAGCGCAGCAAGCTGACGCTGTTGATGGCTGTGATATT TCATGTTCCCAACGCCAAGTCTCTGGTGTGCGAGACCCCGCGCACCGTACTCCATCATTCAGGAGATAACCGTGAACGAACTTCAACCTGGACAGACTCA

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