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# **ZFY: A putative transcription factor with a poorly conserved N-terminus and a highly conserved C-terminus**

A thesis submitted to the University of Kent

**M.Sc. Genetics in the Faculty of Science,**

**Technology and Medical Studies**

University of  
**Kent**

**2020**

**Emmanuel Tafara Hlahleni**

**School of Biosciences**

**Supervisor: Dr Peter Ellis**

# I Declaration

No part of this thesis has been submitted in support of an application for any degree or other qualification of the University of Kent, or any other University or Institution of learning.

Emmanuel Tafara Hlahleni

December 2020

## II Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my excellent supervisor Dr Peter Ellis, who made this project possible. I am appreciative for his guidance, advice, patience, enthusiasm, and benevolence throughout the entirety of this project. He made sure the experience was as pleasant as possible despite the hardships of the pandemic. I would like to also thank my co-supervisor Dr Tim Fenton for also ensuring the project was possible. An additional thanks to Ane Stranger, Alex Hendry, and Lucas Kazim for their assistance throughout my project. I would also like to thank Corey Kirkland and Dr Marta Farré Belmonte for assistance with the bioinformatic analysis, and my other lab friends within the Griffin lab, whom I shared bench spaces and my other friends from the Fenton lab.

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# V Abbreviations

9aa TAD	9 amino acid transactivation domain
9G8	Splicing factor 9G8
aa	Amino acid(s)
AD	Acidic domain
ATR	Ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3-related
AR	Androgen receptor
AZFb	Azoospermia factor
BIC	Bayesian Information criterion
BRCA1	Breast cancer type-1 susceptibility protein
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
C2H2	Cystiene2-Histidine2
cDNA	Complementary DNA
CRISPR/Cas9	Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeat/ CRISPR-associated protein-9
CRM1	Chromosome region maintenance 1
CYPT	Cysteine-rich perinuclear theca
DBD	DNA binding domain
DSB	Double Strand Breaks
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
eGFP	Enhanced green fluorescent protein
EJC	Exon junction complex
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>

FANTOM5	Functional Annotation of The Mammalian Genome
γH2AX	H2AX phosphorylated on serine 139
GTE <sub>x</sub>	Genotype-Tissue Expression
H2AFX	H2A histone family member X
HA-tag	Hemagglutinin-tag
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
His-tagged	Histidine tagged
HMMER	Hidden Markov model
HNSCCs	Head and neck squamous cell carcinomas
HPA	Human Protein Atlas
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus
HRP-conjugated	Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated
hZFY	Human ZFY
hRBM <sub>Y</sub>	Human RBM <sub>Y</sub>
IPTG	isopropyl β-d-thiogalactopyranoside
kDa	Kilodalton
LB	Lysogeny Broth
MEGAX	Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis
MI	First Meiotic Metaphase Checkpoint
MSCI	Meiotic Sex Chromosome Inactivation
MSY	Male specific region of the Y chromosome
NX	Normalized eXpression

Ni-NTA	Nickel Nitriloacetic acid
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
PAGE	Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PVDF	Polyvinylidene difluoride
RBMV	RNA-binding motif gene on Y chromosome
RRM	RNA recognition motif
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
SCP3	Synaptonemal Complex Protein 3
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulphate
SRGY	Serine-arginine-glycine-tyrosine
SR/RS	Serine/arginine-rich
STAR	Signal transduction and activation of RNA
TAD	Transactivating domain
TAF9	TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated factor
TBS	Tris buffered saline
TF	Transcription factor
TFIID	Transcription factor II D
Tra2- $\beta$	Transformer-2 protein homolog $\beta$
ZFY	Zinc finger Y-chromosomal protein

## VI Abstract

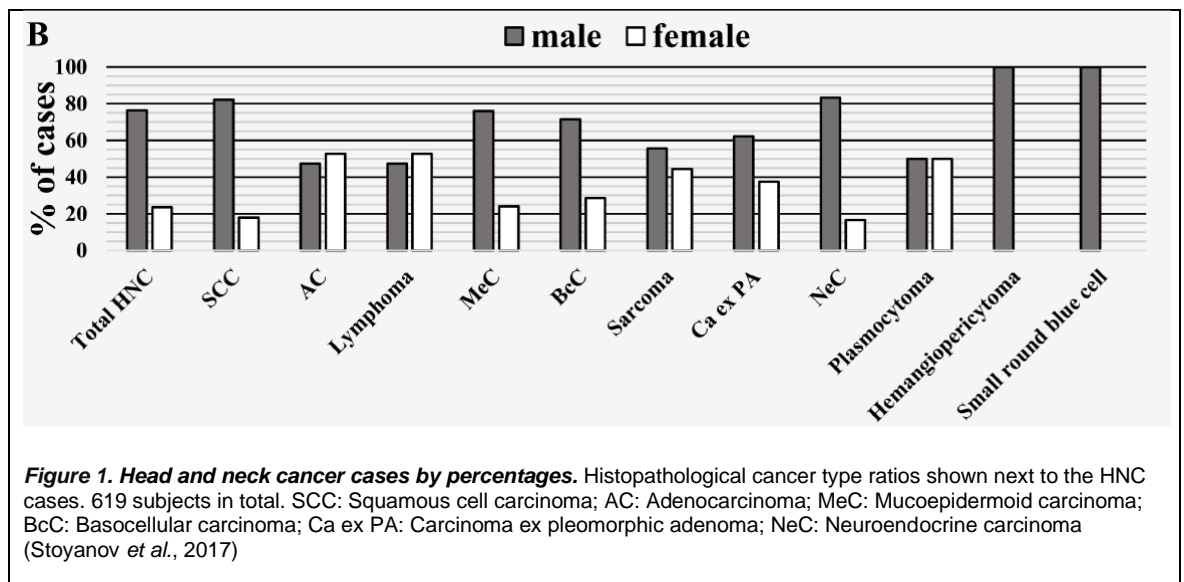
ZFY is a male specific Y chromosome transcriptional factor with two splice variants: a long form that is ubiquitously expressed in most mammalian species, and a short form that is testis specific. Mouse models indicate that the physiological functions of full length ZFY include promoting meiotic sex chromosome silencing at the onset of pachytene, apoptotic elimination of aberrant cells during pachytene, and spermatid development following meiotic divisions. The testis specific short isoform has no known physiological role but is unable to activate transcription in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Previous work in the Ellis-Fenton laboratory showed ectopic expression of the short form in HPV-negative oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OPSCC) cell lines, which could reveal the factor leading to higher head and neck squamous cell carcinoma incidences in males than females. However, the mechanisms leading to the difference in the transactivating activity between the two isoforms are still unknown. Thus, we sought to locate the regions responsible for the transactivation activity of full length ZFY by performing protein and bioinformatic structural studies. We successfully expressed the testis specific short ZFY, and bioinformatically identified a conserved nine amino acid transactivation domain (9aa TAD) motif SVVIQDVVEDVVIE within the alternatively spliced exon. Our results suggest that short form ZFY may competitively bind to the same genomic sites as the full length ZFY, but lacks the motif predicted to recruit the core transcription complex. Thus, it may have an oncogenic effect due to inhibition of the pro-apoptotic functions of full length ZFY.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Head and neck cancers

### 1.1.1 Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma are more prevalent in men than women

Head and neck cancers (HNCs) are a heterogenous group of diseases that affect the upper aerodigestive tract, specifically the mucosal lining (Božinović *et al.*, 2019). These diseases affect the pharynx, oral cavity, sinonasal tract or the larynx, and affect predominantly the squamous cell epithelia as usually >90% of the cancers are head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs) (Vigneswaran and Williams, 2014; Božinović *et al.*, 2019). Of the worldwide 18 million new cancer cases reported in 2018, roughly >880,000 were HNSCCs (lip, oral cavity, larynx, oropharynx, nasopharynx, hypopharynx, and salivary gland combined total) indicating that there is high incidence/burden (Bray *et al.*, 2018).



However, there are significant disparities between male and female incidence as males have higher HNSCCs incidences than females, as various studies have shown. One study in the *Cureus Journal of Medical Science* by (Stoyanov *et al.*,

2017) conducted in Bulgaria showed that the male to female ratio for HNC cases was 3.24:1 (**Figure 1**), and the male to female ratio for HNSCCs cases alone was roughly 4.56:1 which demonstrated that there were large disparities by sex.

However, numbers vary as a 2018 study in the *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* showed a male to female HNSCCs ratio of 3:1, showing males consistently have a higher ratio (Bray *et al.*, 2018).

In terms of susceptibility of cancer incidence, the environment usually has a greater influence than genetics but genetic factors can modulate the effects of environmental factors (Lichtenstein *et al.*, 2000; Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). Environmental factors that have been associated with HNSCCs incidence were excessive tobacco use and alcohol consumption (also both combined) as 70-80% of new HNSCC diagnoses were interpreted to be due to tobacco and alcohol use (Hashibe *et al.*, 2009; Praud *et al.*, 2016; Jethwa, Khariwala and Surgery, 2018). Cigarette smoke has been shown to be an HNSCC causative agent, and European and Americas region data between 1970-2000 from one study suggested that males consumed tobacco roughly five times more than females which likely increases the risk and contributes to the higher incidence in HNSCCs, but the smoking numbers likely vary as of date due to changes in culture as females smoke as much as their male counterparts (Guindon and Boisclair, 2003; Hashibe *et al.*, 2009; Domingo-vidal *et al.*, 2019).

Though the environmental factors contribute to cancer development, biological factors can also contribute to cancer development. Males generally have been shown to have less competent immune systems in comparison to females (Klein, 2012). Females usually have more competent cell mediated and humoral immune responses which are useful for efficient immune surveillance involved in clearing pathogens (usually viruses that induce tumours such as HPV), and elimination of

nascent tumours by targeting tumour-specific antigens via better extrinsic tumour suppressor mechanisms (Swann and Smyth, 2007; Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). Immune responses are interpreted to be modulated by hormones, namely oestrogens and androgens which both have different effects on the immune response (Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). Oestrogens are thought to enhance the immune response by enhancing the innate immune response and increased cytokine/chemokine levels, whereas in males for instance, as testosterone is an important male androgen, high levels weaken the immune response by reducing antigen expression on antigen presenting cells (Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). Thus, meaning that the immune surveillance in males is likely more incompetent than female immune surveillance, and HNSCCs develop more frequently.

Furthermore, females have two X chromosomes and one of the chromosome is usually inactivated. However, the inactivation is random so usually 50% of the cells contain one copy inactivated and the remaining 50% contain the other chromosome. Therefore, if there is a deleterious polymorphism or mutation in one X chromosome, 50% of the other cells contain the functional gene allowing dosage compensation for the mutated gene (Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). However, males only have one X chromosome so if there were mutations within a tumour suppressor gene, the mutation leads to uncontrollable cell proliferation and likely increase the prevalence of HNSCC incidences in males (Dorak and Karpuzoglu, 2012). As males have a Y chromosome, this likely contains genes that can lead to oncogenesis. Ectopic expression of testis-specific Y-linked genes in one study by (Kido, Fai and Lau, 2015) was seen in somatic cells that were cancerous. This study suggested that Y chromosome genes potentially influence cancer development in the context of hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs), but the same theory could possibly be applied to other cancers. As expression of male specific

region of the Y-chromosome (MSY) genes is usually balanced in cells, lack of other MSY genes exacerbates oncogenesis as gene expression in the cancer cells is not properly regulated (Kido, Fai and Lau, 2015).

A recent qualitative review interpreted the enigmatic sex disparity in HNSCC for instance as being not fully explained by any environmental or genetic factors. Sex-specific biological factors were suggested to either act indirectly by modulating extrinsic oncogenic factors or directly as risk factors (Edgren, Liang and Chang, 2012). Therefore, the following thesis outlines two male-specific candidate oncogenes that could be involved in HNSCC oncogenesis when ectopically expressed. I will focus primarily on the zinc finger Y-chromosomal protein gene (ZFY), the focus of my lab work - however I will also briefly outline the biology of RNA-binding motif gene on Y chromosome (RBM1Y) as this is a proposed splicing regulator which was co-expressed with a testis-specific ZFY isoform in some HNSCCs cell lines in prior work from the Ellis-Fenton laboratory. It is thus possible that RBM1Y is responsible for the alternative splicing event generating the testis specific isoform.

## **1.2 ZFY**

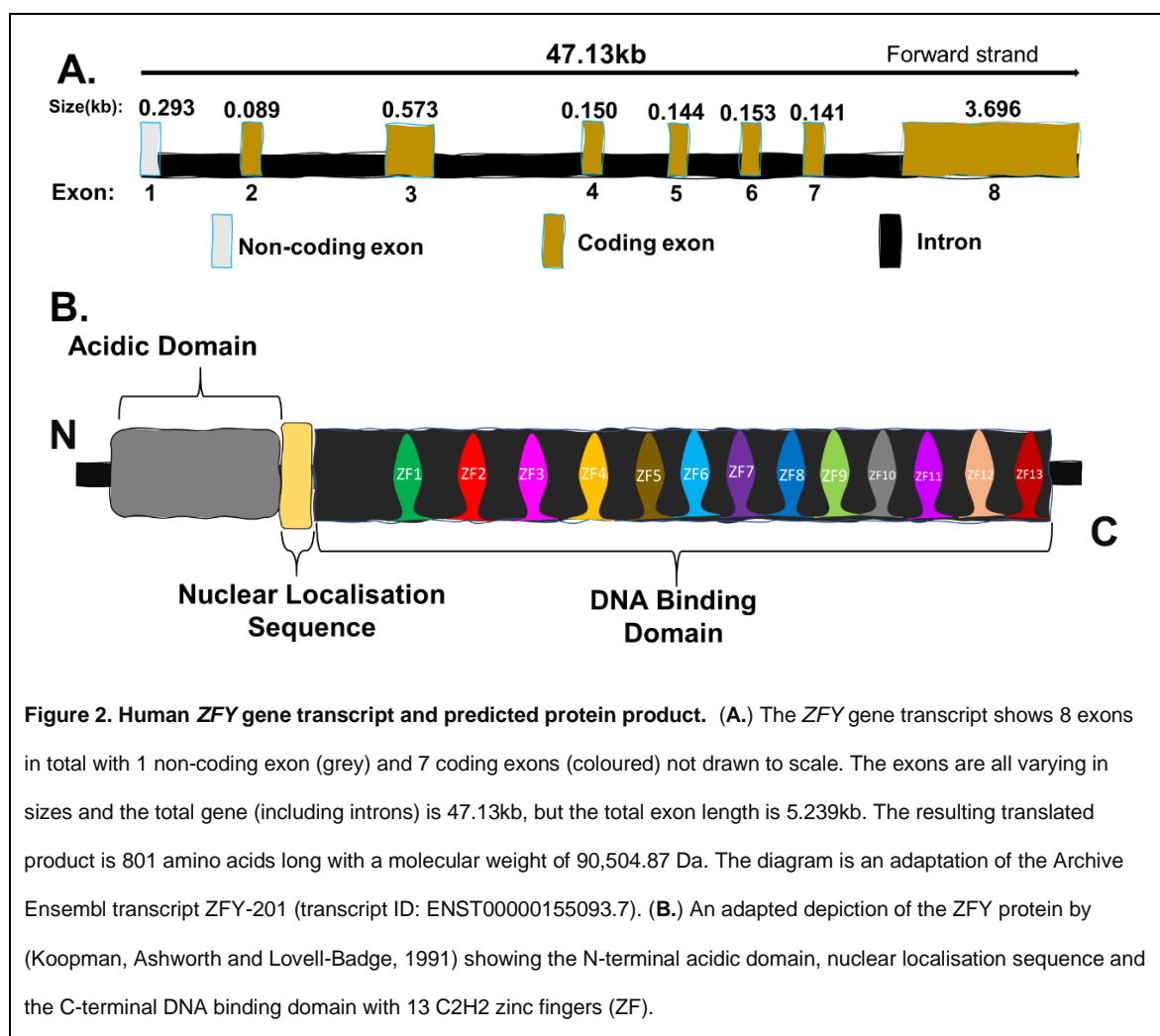
### **1.2.1 ZFY structure**

Zinc finger Y-chromosomal protein gene (*ZFY* gene) is a gene that is principally expressed in placental mammals, is proposed to have an important role in male development, and is situated within the non-recombining region of the Y chromosome (Page *et al.*, 1987; Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012; Jiang *et al.*, 2012). The ZFY protein is predicted to be located intracellularly in the nucleoplasm and nucleoli, and human ZFY is 801 amino acids long (90.5 kDa) with a predicted charge of -16, and an isoelectric point between 5.65-5.99. The protein is composed of a large N-terminal acidic activating domain, and a C-terminal DNA



binding domain containing 13 zinc fingers encoded by a single exon, which are separated by what is proposed to be a short basic nuclear localization signal which implies it is a nuclear protein (Koopman, Ashworth and Lovell-Badge, 1991).

Recently, an alternatively spliced version of the ZFY transcript was discovered by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), which lacks the second coding exon that encodes half the acidic domain. Thus, two transcripts of ZFY are produced which are referred to as ZFY-long defined by the inclusion of the second coding exon and ZFY-short which is defined by the exclusion of the second coding exon (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012).



**Figure 2. Human ZFY gene transcript and predicted protein product.** (A.) The ZFY gene transcript shows 8 exons in total with 1 non-coding exon (grey) and 7 coding exons (coloured) not drawn to scale. The exons are all varying in sizes and the total gene (including introns) is 47.13kb, but the total exon length is 5.239kb. The resulting translated product is 801 amino acids long with a molecular weight of 90,504.87 Da. The diagram is an adaptation of the Archive Ensembl transcript ZFY-201 (transcript ID: ENST00000155093.7). (B.) An adapted depiction of the ZFY protein by (Koopman, Ashworth and Lovell-Badge, 1991) showing the N-terminal acidic domain, nuclear localisation sequence and the C-terminal DNA binding domain with 13 C2H2 zinc fingers (ZF).

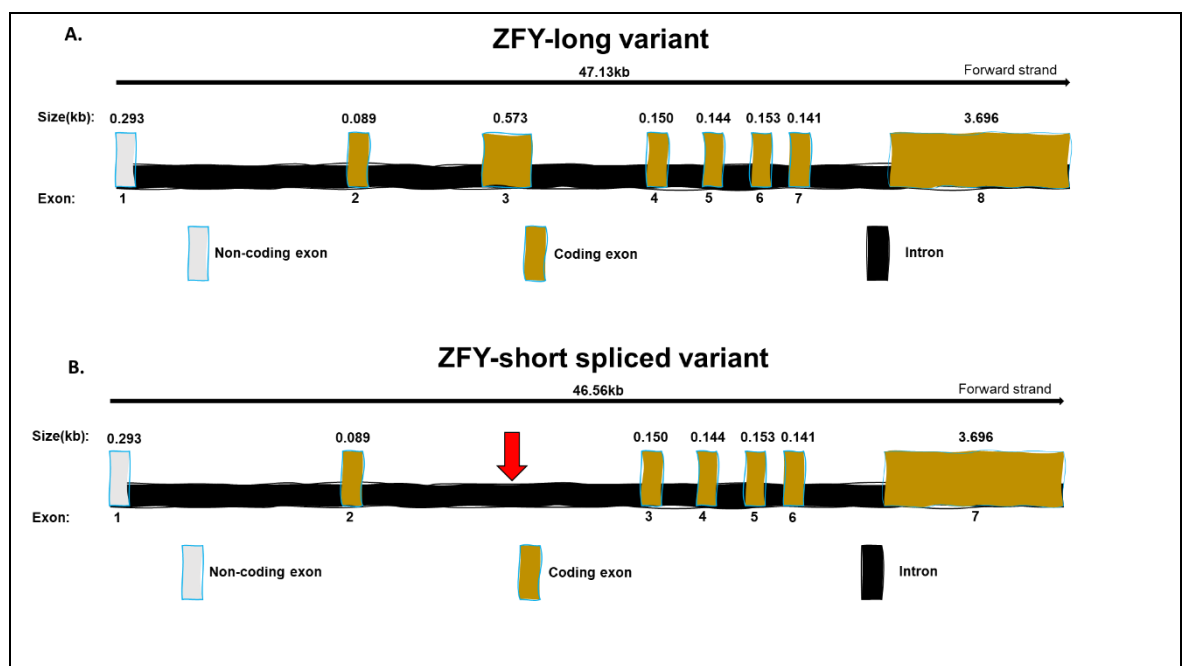
ZFY proteins belong to the Krüppel-type family of C2H2-type zinc finger proteins (Koopman, Ashworth and Lovell-Badge, 1991; Poloumienko, 2004; Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). The acidic activating domain and the DNA binding domain (DBD) in combination suggested that the protein has hallmarks of conventional eukaryotic transcription factors (TF) (Mardon *et al.*, 1990). The zinc finger domains are usually 21 amino acids long, contain the C-X<sub>2</sub>-C-X<sub>12</sub>-H-X<sub>3</sub>-H pattern, and are usually referred to as poly-ZF as they contain  $\geq 4$  zinc finger repeats usually in tandem (Emerson and Thomas, 2009). Zinc fingers interact with nucleic acids, more specifically DNA, and they bind to DNA by binding to the trinucleotide using the 4 canonical positions of the zinc finger recognition helix (Persikov *et al.*, 2015).

The acidic domain was proposed to bind and recruit transcriptional regulatory machinery due to the negative charge (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). As ZFY is a suspected TF, most mammalian transcription factors have been shown to interact with transcription factor II D (TFIID), a transcriptional complex, via the general transcriptional cofactor TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated factor (TAF9) (Piskacek *et al.*, 2007). This cofactor recognises and interacts via protein-protein interactions with a transactivation domain (TAD) known as the nine amino acid transactivation domain (9aa TAD) and allows the orchestration of regulatory and transcription machinery. The 9aa TAD motif has been the best characterised binding element of various transcription factors. This type of TAD is found in the acidic domain of a group of yeast TFs known as Gal4 transcription factors and is important for Gal4 transactivation activity, as a fusion protein of the Gal4-TAD and a DBD of a repressor protein has been shown to have a similar strong transactivation activity to full length Gal4 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (*S. cerevisiae*) reporter system (Piskacek *et al.*, 2007). ZFY-long acidic domain (AD) lacking the DBD has been demonstrated to have transactivation activity when

fused to a Gal4-DBD in a *S. cerevisiae* reporter system (Piskacek *et al.*, 2007; Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). Thus, indicating the AD of ZFY-long possibly contains a 9aa TAD motif that recruits transcriptional machinery enabling transactivating properties. However, the mechanism of endogenous transactivation of full length ZFY is likely varied and does not operate in an identical fashion as shown by the ZFY-Gal4-DBD fusion protein. This transactivation domain is composed of two hydrophobic clusters and a hydrophilic region in between with nine amino acids, but the motif can be up to fourteen amino acids depending on adjacent amino acids as the function of some 9aa TAD is enhanced by adjacent amino acids (Piskacek *et al.*, 2017).

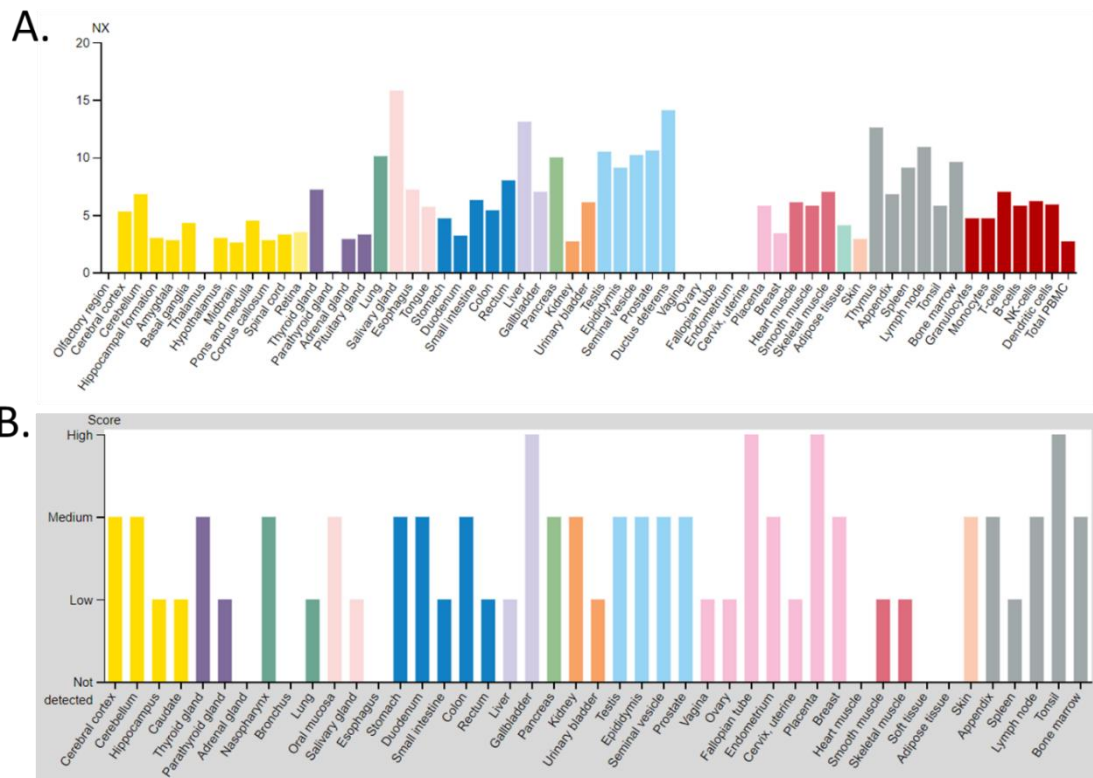
### 1.2.2 ZFY splicing in relation to transactivation ability

For most mammals such as humans, the general consensus is one *ZFY* gene copy on the Y chromosome. However, mice have two *Zfy* genes (*Zfy1* and *Zfy2*) compared to majority mammalian singular gene expression, and this is possibly a result of intrachromosomal duplication (Nagamine *et al.*, 1989; Mardon *et al.*, 1990).



**Figure 3. Human ZFY gene transcript variants.** (A.) ZFY-long showing the full transcript with the exon-intron boundaries indicated. This transcript has one non-coding exon present, and eight coding exons as indicated, and the direction of the transcript is via the forward strand, and the total exon length is 5.239kb. (B.) ZFY-short lacks the second coding exon that is roughly 0.573kb which is indicated by the red arrow. The length of the transcript is shorter than the longer ZFY transcript with only 1 non-coding exon present and seven coding exons present, with the total coding exon length of 4.666kb. The diagram is an adaptation of the Archive Ensembl transcript ZFY-201 (transcript ID: ENST00000155093.7).

Mouse Zfy1 and Zfy2 are structurally homologous to human ZFY. Zfy1 is expressed as both short and long splice isoforms whereas Zfy2 is almost exclusively expressed as the long Zfy variant (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, mouse Zfy1 closely resembles human ZFY in its splicing pattern, while Zfy2 has lost the ability to produce the short isoform (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). A second difference is that while most mammals including humans, the long isoform is ubiquitous and the short form is testis specific, in mouse Zfy1 and Zfy2 are expressed exclusively in the testis as demonstrated by northern blots and RT-PCR (Nagamine *et al.*, 1990). Mouse Zfy1 and Zfy2 have a Zfy promoter which is responsible for the roughly equal expression of the Zfy transcripts observed in spermatogonia (though Zfy1 is slightly higher) and early spermatocytes, but there was a difference in the expression of the Zfy transcripts in spermatids as mouse Zfy2 transcripts were expressed at a significantly higher level than Zfy1 (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). Mouse Zfy2 contains a promoter that is spermatid-specific, derived from an X-linked gene known as CYPT, which promotes additional high-level expression of Zfy2 transcripts in spermatids (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). This was shown by the fact that the Zfy promoter has weak reactivation when spermatocytes differentiate into spermatids, revealing that the Cypt-promoter leads to post meiotic spermatids with higher Zfy2 expression (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012).



**Figure 4. Human ZFY expression profiles in various organ tissues.** The expression profiles show that there was ubiquitous expression of human ZFY/ZFX. However, the data is to be treated with caution as the expression was an aggregate of ZFY/ZFX as the homologous X-linked gene, ZFX, was likely mis-mapped. **(A.)** Consensus data showing the expression profiles of ZFY/ZFX by combining HPA, GTEx and FANTOM5 transcriptomics datasets. This was obtained by RNA-sequencing and it showed that the expression of ZFY RNA was ubiquitous as most of the tissues showed some degree of RNA expression, but the Normalized eXpression(NX) in each tissue was different as the salivary glands exhibited the highest RNA expression, and the cervix and other female reproductive tissue showed little RNA expression profiles likely due to the expression of the homologous gene on the X chromosome known as ZFX to no RNA expression profiles as ZFY is absent in female tissue. **(B.)** ZFY/ZFX protein expression in 44 tissues. The expression of protein was also shown to be ubiquitous in most tissue, but the degree of expression was shown to vary as some tissue showed little to no expression. The level of expression was measured as: no detection, low detection, medium detection, and high detection. The data presented was from the tissue atlas via the Human Protein Atlas (Ensembl: ENSG00000067646). There was expression seen in female-specific tissue because the antibody recognising ZFY is not specific to ZFY as it also recognises the X homolog (ZFX). Therefore, this data is to be treated with caution as the data represents aggregate expression of ZFY and ZFX.

Although human and mouse ZFY variants have been interpreted to have specific roles in spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis in the testis, the complete mechanisms of these genes are yet to be determined. Though, human ZFY-long (hZFY-long), mouse Zfy1-long and Zfy2-long have been shown to possess potent

transactivating activity when the negatively charged acidic domains were fused to the Gal4-DBD in *S. cerevisiae* reporter systems, with Zfy2-long exhibiting the highest transactivation activity (Mardon *et al.*, 1990; Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012; Vernet *et al.*, 2014; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). Human ZFY-short (hZFY-short), mouse Zfy1-short and mouse Zfy2-short however had no transactivation activity likely due to the truncated acidic domain. Thus, the domain acidity has strongly been correlated to potency of activation but however, there could possibly be other factors affecting activation efficiency (Mardon *et al.*, 1990). We hypothesised that hZFY-short, mouse Zfy1-short and Zfy2-short possibly have direct or competitive repressing abilities that antagonize hZFY-long and mouse Zfy2-long.

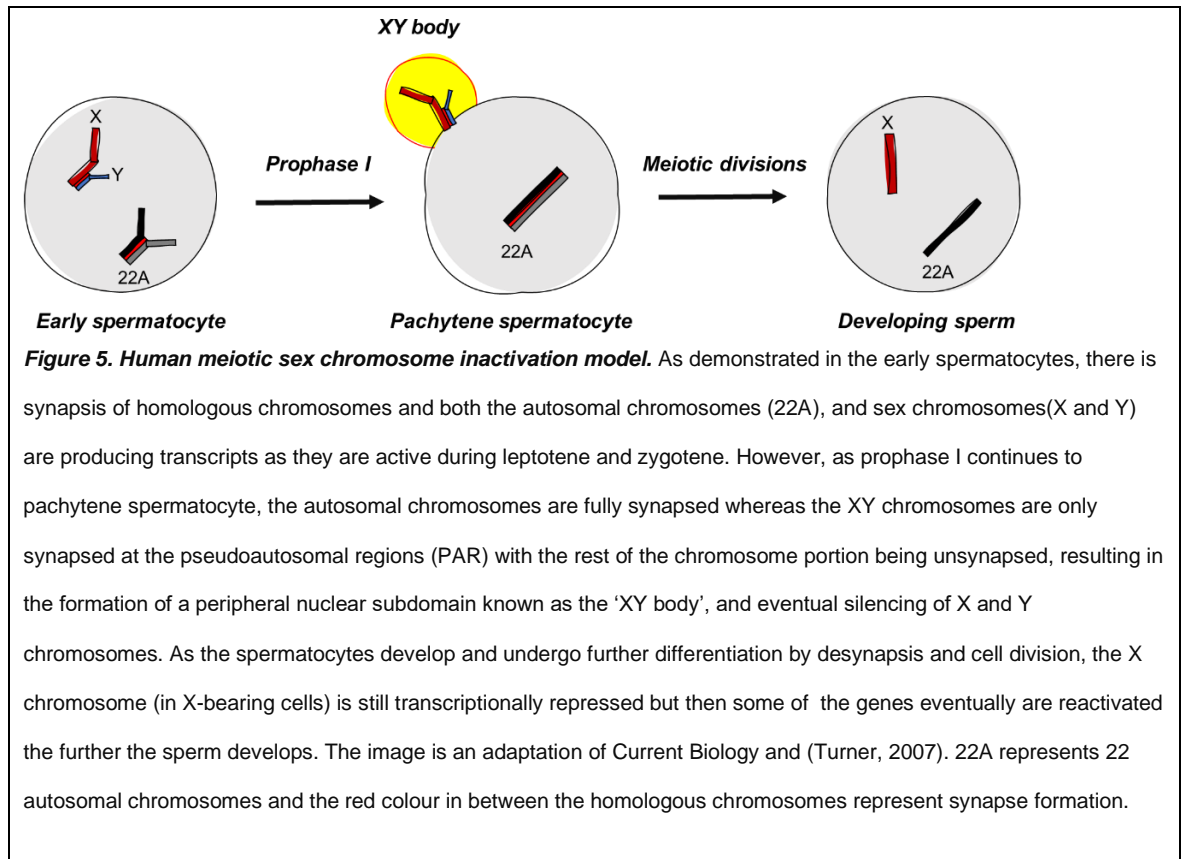
### **1.3 Physiological functions of ZFY**

#### **1.3.1 MSCI**

Male meiosis entails an epigenetic silencing process known as meiotic sex chromosome inactivation (MSCI), which occurs at prophase of meiosis during early pachytene and is vital for sperm development (Turner, 2007; Burgoyne, Mahadevaiah and Turner, 2009; Royo *et al.*, 2010; Vernet *et al.*, 2011). In early spermatocytes (prior prophase I), chromosomes undergo an event at which homologous chromosomes synapse together, and the autosomes X and Y chromosomes are still transcriptionally active at this stage (Turner, 2007). As autosomal chromosomes share homology, they fully synapse together and remain transcriptionally active during in the pachytene spermatocytes during prophase I. This synapsis stage of spermatogenesis is an important aspect referred to as the synapsis checkpoint that facilitates MSCI. However, X and Y chromosomes do not share homology as the X chromosome is larger than the Y chromosome (rest of the regions remain unsynapsed), and the gene content varies significantly

between each chromosome sex chromosome (Turner, 2007). The regions which remain unsynapsed then undergo MSCI and this leads to the eventual silencing of the X and Y chromosomes and a sex body is formed that transcriptionally represses the sex chromosome until the sperm develops. Thereafter, some of the genes of the sex chromosome are then reactivated.

Various experimental mouse models showed MSCI to be implicated in Y chromosome silencing by using XYY spermatocytes. As Y chromosomes are homologous and synapse together fully to form Y-Y bivalents, silencing in XYY spermatocytes was impaired and the spermatocytes did not facilitate MSCI which resulted in apoptosis mid-pachytene (stage IV of pachytene) as the Y chromosomes were still transcriptionally active. However, the X chromosome remained unaffected as it was silenced and there was no transcriptional activity like in wildtype XY mouse when they examined X-linked gene expression (Royo *et al.*, 2010; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016).



MSCI is regulated by a chromatin structure comprised of specialized proteins and modifications. For the meiotic silencing to occur in the male gametes, the histone protein H2A histone family member X (H2AFX) is phosphorylated at serine-139 into H2AX phosphorylated on serine 139 ( $\gamma$ H2AX) as a response to DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) (Rogakou *et al.*, 1999). Subsequently, other histone proteins are modified by methylation and ubiquitination (Mckee and Handel, 1993; Burgoyne, Mahadevaiah and Turner, 2009; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016; Jan *et al.*, 2018). Thereafter, H2AFX is phosphorylated for the second time by the phosphorylase Ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3-related (ATR), which is recruited to unsynapsed X and Y chromosome axis by Breast cancer type-1 susceptibility protein (BRCA1) to form a stable chromatin structure known as the XY body (Mahadevaiah *et al.*, 2001; Bellani *et al.*, 2005; Murr *et al.*, 2007; Turner, 2007).



### 1.3.2 Physiological functions of ZFY

ZFY function outside of the testis remains obscure making it difficult to clarify what other roles ZFY genes are involved in. The majority of ZFY studies conducted in the testis have predominantly involved mutant mice rather than human testis, as the mouse model is relatively comparable to a human model. However, demonstrations from mouse models are to be used cautiously when paralleled with unknown mechanisms in humans, but the principles should remain consistent. However, since mouse *Zfy1* and *Zfy2* are testis-specific, mouse studies cannot inform us about effects of ZFY outside the testis in other species with ubiquitous expression of ZFY-long. Within the testis context, multiple studies point to ZFY preventing aneuploidies or aberrations ensuring viable germ cells survive.

*Zfy* genes have been implicated in promoting MSCI because when male mouse germ cells were deficient in *Zfy1* and *Zfy2* ( $X^E O, Sry$ , XO males transgenic for *Sry* [conferring maleness] and *Eif2sy* [spermatogonia proliferation]), there was MSCI leakage during pachytene (Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). When there was transgenic restoration of *Zfy1* or *Zfy2* in germ cells with univalent chromosomes, the germ cells with leaky MSCI were reduced as the *Zfy* genes corrected the MSCI leakage. This implied that premeiotic expression of *Zfy* genes in juvenile germ cells was essential for the germ cells to progress into MSCI before pachytene (Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). Though essential for germ cells to express *Zfy* premeiotically, it is essential that Y chromosome silencing occurs before pachytene for the progression of pachytene (Royo *et al.*, 2010).

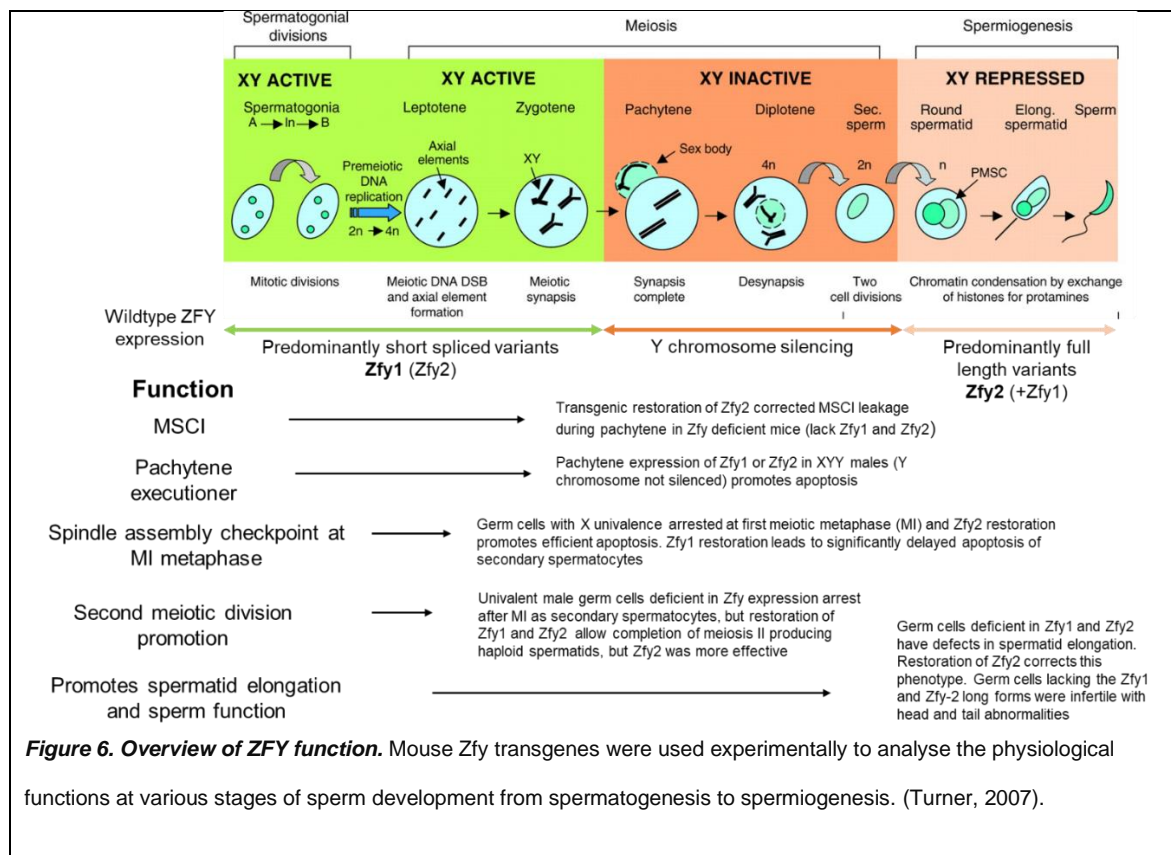
However, when silencing did not occur in mouse germ cells, *Zfy1* and *Zfy2* were inappropriately expressed as a result of MSCI leakage. This implied that *Zfy* genes are executioner genes with possibly a negative feedback loop as they likely upregulate themselves leading up to pachytene, downregulate themselves during

pachytene and then reactivated in spermatids predominantly as *Zfy2* due to the Crypt-promoter (Royo *et al.*, 2010; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). A consequence of MSCI leakage when there was impaired Y-silencing in XYY males for instance was mid-pachytene (stage IV) arrest that eventually led to germ cell apoptosis (Royo *et al.*, 2010; Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016).

Furthermore, *Zfy* mediates apoptotic elimination of germ cells at the first meiotic metaphase spindle assembly checkpoint (MI). When mouse germ cells had a univalent chromosome with the Y-chromosome derived sex reversal factor with the testis-determining factor ( $XSx^{aO}$ ), there was observed elimination of spermatocytes at the MI by apoptosis (Kot and Handel, 1990; Vernet *et al.*, 2011). However, germ cells with univalent X chromosome with Y-short arm gene deletion ( $XSx^{bO}$ ) and  $X^{EO},Sry$  males were not eliminated as they completed MI and became interphasic secondary spermatocytes. The secondary spermatocytes however were arrested between the first and second meiotic division and eventually eliminated by the delayed apoptosis (Vernet *et al.*, 2011, 2014; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016). In spite of this, with transgenic restoration of *Zfy2* into  $X^{EO},Sry$  males, the secondary spermatocytes rapidly underwent apoptosis at the first meiotic metaphase due to *Zfy2* reinstating the efficient apoptotic response (Vernet *et al.*, 2011; Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016).

Although *Zfy2* enables the efficient apoptosis of germ cells, it has also been shown to promote the second meiotic division. Male mice germ cells deficient in *Zfy* genes with univalent X chromosomes completed first meiotic phase and were arrested subsequently preventing the second meiotic division (Vernet *et al.*, 2011, 2014). A small number of the germ cells however completed meiosis I and consequently, a large proportion of those germ cells became diploid secondary spermatocytes that entered interphase and became diploid round spermatids

(Mahadevaiah *et al.*, 2012; Vernet *et al.*, 2014). Though, reinstating *Zfy2* into the males led to the majority of spermatocytes to complete meiosis I and meiosis II as the frequency of haploid round spermatids increased significantly (Vernet *et al.*, 2014).



*Zfy* has been shown to promote elongation of spermatids and aid in sperm function (Yamauchi *et al.*, 2015; Nadège. Vernet *et al.*, 2016). Germ cells with univalent X chromosomes had abnormal and delayed spermatid development as they did not elongate, and the chromatin was not remodelled which led to round spermatid arrest and elimination by apoptosis (Mahadevaiah *et al.*, 2012; Nadège. Vernet *et al.*, 2016). However, reinstatement of *Zfy2* transgenes promoted spermiogenesis progression as it enabled round spermatids that were randomly orientated to transition into spermatids undertaking sperm morphogenesis (spermatid elongation, nuclei condensation and tail formation) (Nadège. Vernet *et al.*, 2016). In addition, CRISPR/Cas9 double knockout of *Zfy1* and *Zfy2* showed

that the sperm produced had head and tail defects, abnormal mitochondria, and were infertile with chromosome aberrations that led to failure in early embryonic development (Yamauchi *et al.*, 2015; Nakasuji *et al.*, 2017). Combined, research concerning *Zfy* shows that these genes are crucial factors in spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis for the development of sperm, more significantly *Zfy2*.

Though the function of *Zfy*-long primarily concerns sperm development, the function for *Zfy*-short is yet to be discovered. However, both splice variants must share the same genomic binding sites since they share a common DNA binding domain on the terminal zinc finger exon. Since hZFY-short has been shown to lack transactivation properties, it is likely that it will competitively inhibit the function of hZFY-long, and may potentially even serve to directly repress the same genes activated by hZFY-long (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). As previous papers heavily suggest that *Zfy*-long genes are involved in promoting apoptosis and cell remodelling, the testis specific *hZFY*-short is predicted to have anti-apoptotic properties. Dysregulation in proliferation of cells is a universal trait of cancer, thus it is possible that cancer cells ectopically expressing *hZFY*-short survive and become malignant, relative to the head and neck region.

### **1.3.3 ZFY as an oncogene**

*ZFY* has been proposed to possess indirect oncogenic activity as (Tricoli and Bracken, 1993) insinuated that excessive activation of *ZFY* transcription in human prostate cancer cells possibly leads to deregulation of growth regulatory genes and consequently prostate malignancy. This was due to the fact that *ZFY* was found to be more frequently expressed in malignant prostate tissue, and absent in benign hyperplastic tissue, which postulated that the gene became transcriptionally active during prostate malignancy (Tricoli and Bracken, 1993). This research was conducted before the discovery of a second hZFY-short

transcript variant so there needs to be further research establishing which variant was present in the adenocarcinomas. Interestingly, a novel 4.3kb transcript was observed by northern analysis which could represent the hZFY-short variant, as the coding exons of the transcript shown by **Figure 3B** has the same number of bases.

ZFY is interpreted as a favourable prognostic marker in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas by *The Human Protein Atlas*. However, this data should be interpreted very cautiously as the data does not properly distinguish ZFY from its X chromosome homolog ZFX. Additionally, previous data from a former student showed both *ZFY* spliced forms with hZFY-long observed in all the male cell lines as expected and hZFY-short in one of the HPV-negative oropharyngeal squamous carcinoma cell lines, which could indicate that the short form of hZFY was oncogenic as it is usually expressed only in the testis.

#### **1.3.4 Regulation of *ZFY* splicing**

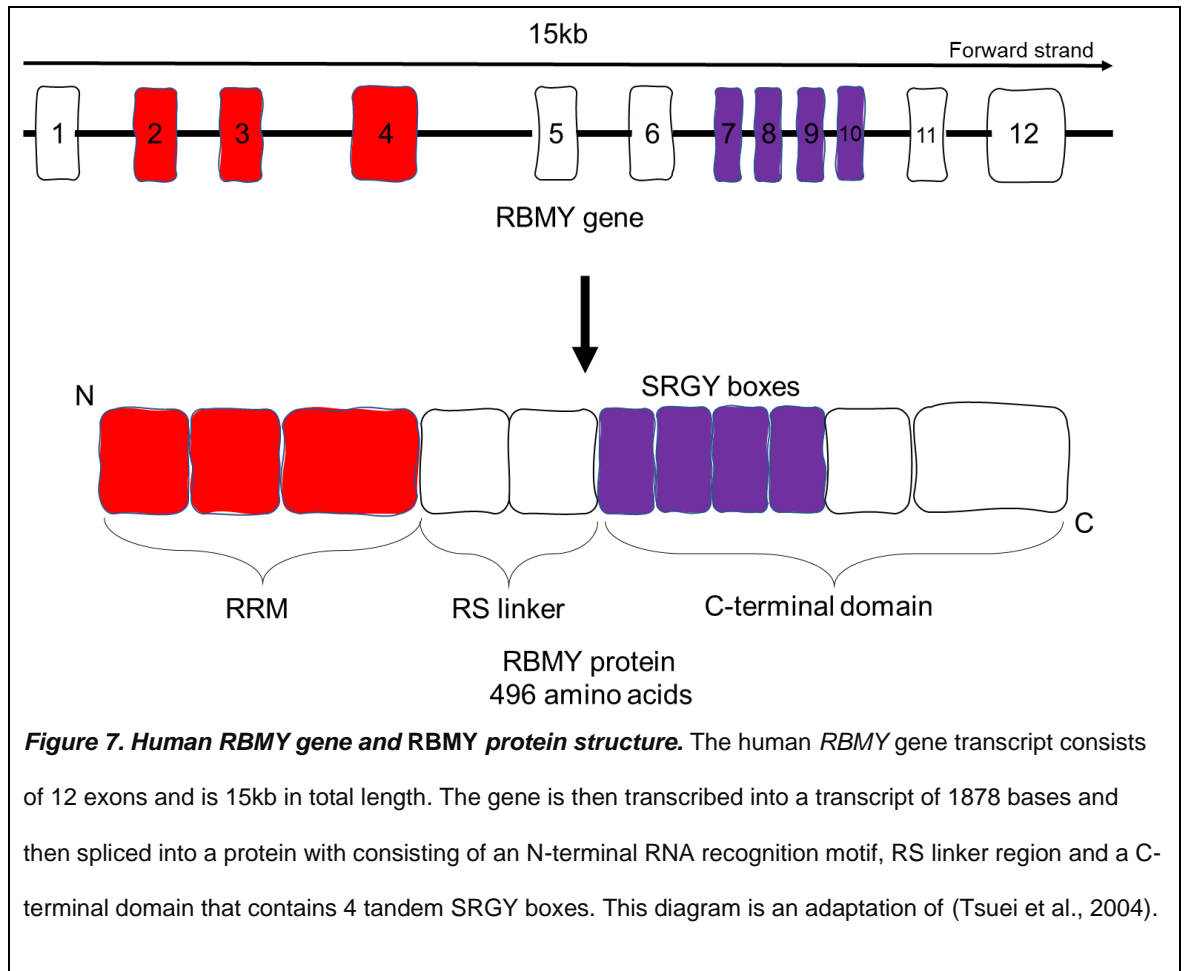
It is not properly known how *ZFY* alternative splicing occurs which means the consequences of mis-splicing these genes are also not fully known. Therefore, questions that can be raised are: how is splicing of *ZFY* initiated or triggered and if *ZFY* is implicated in cancer does mis-splicing lead to cancer? Another Y-linked gene known as *RBM1* is expressed in testis upstream of *ZFY* and is a known regulator of alternative splicing. *RBM1* was co-expressed with hZFY-short in a OPSCC cell line, thus suggesting that these genes act to collectively promote malignancy in males.

While *RBM1* is not the focus of this project, I review its known structure and functions below for completeness.

## 1.4 RBMY

### 1.4.1 RBMY structure

RNA-binding motif gene on Y chromosome (*RBMY*) are 30 gene and pseudogenes copies located on Y-chromosome arms, with the functional copies clustered within the azoospermia factor interval known as the AZFb locus. *RBMY* gene copies encode a male germ cell-specific RNA binding protein (RBMY) composed of 496 amino acids (Tsuei *et al.*, 2004). RBMY is expressed specifically in the testis of all mammals and located in the nucleus of adult male germ cells between spermatogonia and round spermatid phase, with a single RNA recognition motif (RRM) at the N-terminus, a linker region containing RS (arginine/serine) dipeptides, and internally repeating tetrapeptide motif known as the serine-arginine-glycine-tyrosine (SRGY) at the C-terminal domain (Tsuei *et al.*, 2004, 2011; Dreumont *et al.*, 2009; Chua *et al.*, 2015). The protein was demonstrated to be nuclear localised transfected cells showed the protein was concentrated in the nucleus, emphasizing that the protein must have a predominant role in the nucleus (Dreumont *et al.*, 2009; Liu *et al.*, 2009). The RRM is composed of 3 exons and the C-terminal auxiliary domain is made up of 4 tandem exons, with each individual exon coding for repeats of the 37-amino acid SRGY box (Tsuei *et al.*, 2004).



Human RBMY (hRBMY) has been shown to interact with high affinity with RNA stem-loop structures referred to as pentaloops which contain a conserved CA/UCAA consensus sequence (Skrisovska *et al.*, 2007; Dreumont *et al.*, 2009). This demonstrated the sequence-specific interaction of hRBMY as it recognized specifically the trinucleotide CAA of RNA which was stabilized by the protein main chain and side chain interactions. Additionally, the RRM was shown to stabilize the 5' end of the pentaloops to maximise the affinity for the binding target. However, the RRM was also proposed to bind in a shape-specific manner as the hRBMY has  $\beta$ 2- $\beta$ 3 hairpin loop that is formed from 7 amino acids that inserts into the major groove of the RNA helix and result in stable intermolecular interactions (Skrisovska *et al.*, 2007).

### 1.4.2 RBMY Physiological Function

As the AZFb locus has been implicated in spermatogenesis of germ cells, *RBMY* has been suggested to be a component involved in spermatogenesis (Elliott *et al.*, 1997). The deletion of AZFb locus (where the functional *RBMY* gene was shown to be located) was shown to lead to arrest of germ cells at the meiotic stage of spermatogenesis as germ cells with absent *RBMY* develop up to meiosis, but failed to complete meiosis signifying its necessity for adult mammalian male fertility (Elliott *et al.*, 1997; Mahadevaiah *et al.*, 1998; Tsuei *et al.*, 2011). This arrest is phenotypically similar to XYY males, and also to transgenic mice overexpressing *Zfy*-long during pachytene (Royo *et al.*, 2010). This potentially implies that *RBMY* acts to promote alternative formation of the *ZFY/Zfy*-short antagonistic isoform. In this case, lack of *RBMY* would result in excess lead to upregulation of *ZFY*-long during pachytene, which in turn leads to pachytene arrest and apoptosis.

In spermatogenesis, gene expression changes within spermatozoa during spermatogenesis occur due to tightly regulated processes, and a good regulation process resulting in protein diversity from multiple mRNAs is alternative splicing. *RBMY* was proposed to be a RNA splicing regulator that modulates activity of splicing factors that are constitutively expressed (Liu *et al.*, 2009; Tsuei *et al.*, 2011). This was because the interacting partners of *RBMY* included SR-related proteins (SRp20, 9G8 and Tra2 $\beta$ ), STAR proteins (Sam68 and T-STAR proteins), and EJC components (Magoh) which are all RNA binding proteins involved in splicing regulation, signal transduction and activation of RNA (Venables *et al.*, 1999; Elliott *et al.*, 2000; Venables, 2000; Tsuei *et al.*, 2004).

These proteins interact with *RBMY* by forming protein interactions via the SRGY box and also the linker region as these regions contain RS dipeptides, but the



RBM does not interact due to the lack thereof of RS dipeptides (Venables, 2000; Dreumont *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, hRBM interactions with 9G8 and Tra2- $\beta$  resulted in repression of 9G8 and Tra2- $\beta$  splicing activity of pre-mRNA substrates, and the ectopic expression of hRBM led to activation of splicing of a gene that 9G8 and Tra2- $\beta$  were involved in repressing its splicing (Dreumont *et al.*, 2009). This insinuated that hRBM functioned in an antagonistic manner in relation to 9G8 and Tra2- $\beta$ . This therefore suggests that hRBM possibly has a function in germ cells as a co-regulator of certain alternative splicing events (Dreumont *et al.*, 2009).

### **1.4.3 Proposed RBMY Oncogenic Effect**

As RBMY is a splicing factor within the testis, we hypothesized that it indirectly alters proteins that are involved in splicing of substrates, and one we are suspicious of is ZFY as hZFY-short was inappropriately expressed in OPSCC cell lines as demonstrated by a former Ellis-Fenton laboratory student. In addition, a great number of papers have demonstrated that aberrant expression of RBMY encourages the oncogenic capabilities in hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC), as one third of the male HCC tissue expressed RBMY explaining the prevalence in male HCC (Tsuei *et al.*, 2004). The mechanisms that have been interpreted are that the knockdown of RBMY correlated with increased expression of an androgen receptor (AR) inhibitor which reduced AR transactivation activity in an HCC cell line and allowed regulated AR gene expression. Therefore, expression of RBMY was proposed to be antagonistic as it directly reduced the AR inhibitory protein and this indirectly increased the risk of human male hepatocarcinogenesis by upregulation of AR target genes that have anti-apoptotic abilities (Tsuei *et al.*, 2011).

Although RBMY is a nuclear protein in testes, RBMY has been shown however to be expressed in the cytoplasm of HCC cell lines as RBMY contains a sequence that matches the consensus sequence of a nuclear export signal recognised by nuclear export chromosome region maintenance 1 (CRM1) (Chua *et al.*, 2015). This study showed that cytoplasmic RBMY has kinase activity as it is involved in the inactivation a repressor of the Wnt pathway by serine phosphorylation, but it is unclear whether the kinase activity is direct or indirect. This could lead to malignancy as cells hereby proliferate in an uncontrolled manner due to impeding of  $\beta$ -catenin destruction (Chua *et al.*, 2015). Further research needs to be conducted as these mechanisms could apply to other malignancies, more specifically head and neck cancers.

## **1.5 Project outline**

### **Aims**

As the roles of hZFY variants remain obscure, a few hypotheses have been proposed by (Nadège Vernet *et al.*, 2016) and Ellis-Fenton laboratory.

Based on the background information, we hypothesise that:

- a) The difference in transactivation ability between human short and long ZFY isoforms is due to the presence of 9aa TAD motifs within the alternatively spliced second coding exon
- b) The short ZFY isoform antagonises the transactivation activity of the long isoform either passively as a competitive inhibitor (by competing for binding at downstream promoters and preventing access by ZFY-long isoform) or by actively recruiting co-repressor complexes

- c) hRBMV acts as a splicing factor to promote the production of the hZFY-short isoform
- d) hZFY-short isoform will function as an oncogene when transfected into mammalian cell lines

The original project plan was addressing hypotheses (a) and (b) with another student focusing on RBMY function.

Using commercially synthesized constructs, the goals were:

- To express and purify the human ZFY-long and ZFY-short acidic domains (without DNA binding domains) in bacterial culture and do preliminary structural characterization e.g., circular dichroism measurement to assess protein folding
- To use purified human ZFY-long and ZFY-short acidic in a capture experiment to identify potential binding partners
- To use reporter constructs to validate the transactivation data for human ZFY-long and ZFY-short isoforms in mammalian cells, as thus far this work has been done in yeast reporter system
- To search for 9aa TAD domains within the human ZFY-long and ZFY-short sequences via bioinformatic analysis in preparation for future mutagenesis work

Owing to COVID-19 restrictions, the bulk of the laboratory work could not be completed, and thus the project goals were changed to encompass investigation of ZFY structure and sequence conservation across a wide range of species (including 9aa TAD and zinc finger prediction) to highlight key conserved regions likely to be functionally important in its activity. The goals therefore were:

- To use genetic sequence databases to identify ZFY DNA and protein sequences across various species
- To use in silico analysis for sequence alignment, sequence conservation and phylogeny across various species
- To characterise the structure of ZFY using similarities between the various species
- To screen and locate a 9aa TAD and locate binding interfaces of the DNA binding domain.

## 2 Materials & Method

### 2.1 ZFY protein and cDNA (nucleotide) search and alignment

The primary database used for ZFY protein and cDNA sequences are described in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. The search terms used were 'ZFY' and 'zinc finger Y-chromosomal protein', and the search was narrowed down by taxonomic groups to vertebrates using the 'Results by taxon' feature on NCBI taking the number of protein entries to 2826 and 466 species, and the number of gene entries to 577 and the 259 species. As most entries were only partial sequences, the number of species with full ZFY sequences was lower resulting in access to only 28 land vertebrates and 16 fish species as shown by **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

For the protein and cDNA sequences absent on NCBI, previous published papers, Uniprot and EMBL-EBI were the alternative databases used to obtain the sequences. In addition, to locate the exon length, we utilised the NCBI gene database and the gene table format to locate the gene.

**Table 1. Land vertebrate ZFY/ ZFX protein and nucleotide sequences.** The table illustrates each taxa given their common name and biological classification of each taxa, so that the arrangement is sequential. The *nucleotide/cDNA* sequence database is in *Italic*. Subsequently, the sequences were used for alignment. As *Neophocaena asiaeorientalis* is a cetacean, it was grouped as Cetartiodactyla along with Artiodactyla so for the entirety of the experiment they were examined with the rest of the land vertebrates.

Binomial Nomenclature	Common Species Nomenclature	Taxonomic Classification	Protein Name	Database for Protein & Nucleotide/ cDNA Sequence	Database Protein Accession	Database Nucleotide Accession
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Human	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Hominidae/ <i>Homo</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	NP_001356631.1	NM_003411.4
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Chimpanzee	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Hominidae/ <i>Pan</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_009443992.1	XM_009445712.3
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Hominidae/ <i>Gorilla</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	Q52V16.1	AH014841.2
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus monkey	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Cercopithecidae/ <i>Macaca</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_014984082.1	XM_015128596.2
<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i>	François' langur	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Cercopithecidae/ <i>Trachypithecus</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_033067617.1	XM_033211726.1
<i>Papio anubis</i>	Olive baboon	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Cercopithecidae/ <i>Papio</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_031516968.1	XM_031661108.1
<i>Chlorocebus sabaeus</i>	Green monkey	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Cercopithecidae/ <i>Chlorocebus</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_008017167.1	XM_008018975.1
<i>Rhinopithecus roxellana</i>	Golden snub-nosed monkey	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Cercopithecidae/ <i>Rhinopithecus</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_030782172.1	XM_030926312.1
<i>Hylobates moloch</i>	Silvery gibbon	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Hylobatidae/ <i>Hylobates</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_032612406.1	XM_032756515.1
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	White-tufted-ear marmoset	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Primates/ Callitrichidae/ <i>Callithrix</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_035145821.1	FJ527008.1
<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Rodentia/ Muridae/ <i>Mus</i>	Zfy1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	P10925.3	NM_009570.4
			Zfy2	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	(P20662.2)	NM_009571.2
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown rat	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Rodentia/ Muridae/ <i>Rattus</i>	Predicted ZFY2 isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_008771898.1	XM_017602438.1
<i>Marmota marmota</i>	Alpine marmot	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Rodentia/ Sciuridae/	ZFY	NCBI GenPept -	XP_015343506.1	XM_015488020.1

		<i>Marmota</i>		NCBI GenBank		
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Bovidae/ <i>Bos</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	Q95LI3.1	NM_177491.1
<i>Bison bison</i>	American bison	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Bovidae/ <i>Bison</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_010855418.1	XM_010857116.1
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Bovidae/ <i>Capra</i>	Predicted ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_017900383.1	XM_018044894.1
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Red deer	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Cervidae/ <i>Cervus</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	AMY96563.1	KU041539.1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Cervidae/ <i>Odocoileus</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_020759307.1	XM_020903648.1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Suidae/ <i>Sus</i>	ZFY	UniProtKB - EMBL-EBI	F1SPY3	FQ670201.4
<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis</i>	Narrow-ridged finless porpoise	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Artiodactyla/ Phocidae/ <i>Neophocaena</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_024612082.1	XM_024756314.1
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dog	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Carnivora/ Canidae/ <i>Canis</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	AKI82174.1	JX964866.1 <sup>*</sup>
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Carnivora/ Mustelidae/ <i>Mustela</i>	ZFX-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_032187800.1	XM_032331909.1
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African savanna elephant	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Proboscidea/ Elephantidae/ <i>Loxodonta</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	JAC06687.1	GATM01000012.1 <sup>*</sup>
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Perissodactyla/ Equidae/ <i>Equus</i>	Predicted ZFY	Obtained via (Jane <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	No_accession <sup>†</sup>	No_accession <sup>†</sup>
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Monotremata/ Ornithorhynchidae/ <i>Ornithorhynchus</i>	ZFY isoform X2	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_028935710.1	XM_029079877.1
<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	Gray short-tailed opossum	Chordata/ Mammalia/ Didelphimorphia/ Didelphidae/ <i>Monodelphis</i>	ZFY	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_016288863.1	XM_016433377.1
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Chicken	Chordata/ Aves/ Galliformes/ Phasianidae/ <i>Gallus</i>	ZFX isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	XP_015127980.1	XM_015272494.2
<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	African clawed toad	Chordata/ Amphibia/ Anura/ Pipidae/ <i>Xenopus</i>	ZFY1	NCBI GenPept - NCBI GenBank	Q01611.1	BC070611.1 <sup>*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> cDNA was manually edited using the CDS range from respective database to create the ZFY cDNA sequence

<sup>†</sup>Horse ZFY cDNA sequence prediction published by (Jane *et al.*, 2018). This was derived by using hZFY NM\_003411.4 cDNA sequence and pairwise aligning it with the horse Y chromosome and manually editing intron/exon boundaries. The horse protein sequence was derived via horse cDNA in silico translation.

**Table 2. Fish ZFY/ZFX sequences.** The table shows the different fish species ZFY/ZFX sequences available. The sequences were obtained from the databases indicated. The *nucleotide/cDNA* sequence database is in *Italic*.

Binomial Nomenclature	Common Species Nomenclature	Taxonomic Classification	Protein Name	Database for obtaining Protein & Nucleotide Sequence	Database Protein Accession	Database Nucleotide Accession
<i>Collichthys lucidus</i>	Big head croaker	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Perciformes/ Sciaenidae/ <i>Collichthys</i>	ZFY1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	TKS65875.1	ML241175.1 <sup>‡</sup>
<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Yellow perch	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Perciformes/ Percidae/ <i>Perca</i>	ZFY1-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_028451227.1	XM_028595426.1
<i>Parambassis ranga</i>	Indian glassy fish	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Perciformes/ Ambassidae/ <i>Parambassis</i>	ZFY1-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_028276673.1	XM_028420872.1
<i>Larimichthys crocea</i>	Large yellow croaker	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Perciformes/ Sciaenidae/ <i>Larimichthys</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_010749798.1	XM_010751496.3
<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i>	Ocellaris clownfish	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Perciformes/ Pomacentridae/ <i>Amphiprion</i>	ZFY1-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_023133903.1	XM_023278135.1
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Chinook salmon	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Salmoniformes/ Salmonidae/ <i>Oncorhynchus</i>	ZFY1-like	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_024253620.1	XM_024397852.1
<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic char	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Salmoniformes/ Salmonidae/ <i>Salvelinus</i>	ZFY1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_023843891.1	XM_023988123.1
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Salmoniformes/ Salmonidae/ <i>Oncorhynchus</i>	ZFY1-like	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_020321060.1	XM_020464688.2
<i>Maylandia zebra</i>	Zebra mbuna	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Cichliformes/ Cichlidae/ <i>Maylandia</i>	ZFY1 isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_004564062.1	XM_004564005.5
<i>Astatotilapia calliptera</i>	Eastern river bream	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Cichliformes/ Cichlidae/ <i>Astatotilapia</i>	ZFY1-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_026038267.1	XM_026182482.1
<i>Takifugu rubripes</i>	Japanese puffer	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Tetraodontiformes/ Tetraodontidae/ <i>Takifugu</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_011609888.1	XM_011611586.2
<i>Betta splendens</i>	Siamese fighting fish	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Anabantiformes/ Osphronemidae/ <i>Betta</i>	ZFY isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_029029380.1	XM_029173547.1
<i>Denticeps clupeoides</i>	Denticle herring	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Clupeiformes/ Denticipitidae/ <i>Denticeps</i>	ZFY1-ike	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI</i> <i>GenBank</i>	XP_028839070.1	XM_028983237.1
<i>Anabarrilius grahami</i>	Kanglang fish	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Cypriniformes/ Cyprinidae/	ZFY1	NCBI GenPept -	ROL53794.1	RJVU01007700.1 <sup>‡</sup>

<sup>‡</sup> cDNA was manually edited using the CDS range from respective database to create the ZFY cDNA sequence



		<i>Anabarrilius</i>		<i>NCBI GenBank</i>		
<i>Seriola dorsalis</i>	California yellowtail	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Carangiformes/ Carangidae/ <i>Seriola</i>	ZFY1-like isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_023277193.1	XM_023421425.1
<i>Cynoglossus semilaevis</i>	Tongue sole	Chordata/ Actinopterygii/ Pleuronectiformes/ Cynoglossidae/ <i>Cynoglossus</i>	ZFY1 isoform X1	NCBI GenPept - <i>NCBI GenBank</i>	XP_008331409.1	XM_008333187.3

The protein and cDNA (nucleotide) sequences were aligned using the program Molecular Evolutionary Genetic Analysis (MEGAX). The protein and nucleotide sequences were aligned using either the ClustalW or the MUSCLE alignment tools with default parameters as shown by **Table 3** and **Table 4**. As ClustalW alignments treated gaps better, we used this tool for the phylogeny analysis of our project but for completeness, we included the MUSCLE alignment parameters. To calculate the percentage identity of the sequences, we used the formula:

$$\% \textit{ identity} = \frac{\textit{no. of conserved sites from the multiple sequence alignment}}{\textit{all of the sites of the ZFY sequence}} \times 100$$

Subsequently, the resulting alignments were then used to create a model the protein and nucleotide alignments and the parameters were all the same for the protein sequence alignments, but the nucleotide sequence was different in that the selected nucleotide positions needed to be specified and the default parameter was applied. The most suitable substitution model exhibited the lowest Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) score. Therefore, the lowest BIC was used to compute the suitable substitution model parameter during the construction of the phylogenetic tree.

**Table 3. ClustalW/ ClustalW (Codons) alignment parameters.** The table shows the parameters used for the alignment of the vertebrate ZFY/ZFX protein and nucleotide sequences to outline the conservation of certain amino acids and bases.

<b>Alignment</b>	
<b>Pairwise Alignment</b>	
Gap Opening Penalty	10.00
Gap Extension Penalty	0.10
<b>Multiple Alignment</b>	
Gap Opening Penalty	10.00
Gap Extension Penalty	0.20
<b>Weight</b>	
Protein Weight Matrix	Gonnet
Residue-specific Penalties	ON
Hydrophilic Penalties	ON
Gap Separation Matrix	4
End Gap Separation	OFF
Use Negative Matrix	OFF
Delay Divergent Cutoff	30
Keep Predefined Gap	Not selected

**Table 4 .MUSCLE alignment parameters.** The table exhibits default parameters used to create alignments by the MUSCLE alignment tool. This includes protein and nucleotide alignments, and the options are all the same except for the nucleotide MUSCLE alignment where the genetic code advanced option is present. [ ] indicates nucleotide specific parameters

<b>Gap Penalties</b>	
Gap Open	-2.90
Gap Extend	0.00
Hydrophobicity Multiplier	1.20
<b>Memory/ Iterations</b>	
Max Memory in MB	2048
Max Iterations	16
<b>Advanced Options</b>	
[Genetic Code]	[Standard]
Cluster Method (Iterations 1,2)	UPGMA
Cluster Method (Other Iterations)	UPGMA
Min Diag Length (Lambda)	24

For the phylogenetic analysis of the CLUSTALW aligned nucleotide and protein sequences, the tree used was the automatic setting which used the Neighbour-joining tree. The statistical method used was the Maximum Likelihood and the substitution type was dependent on whether the sequences inputted were protein or nucleotide sequence. The parameters for the data subset to use and system resource usage were default parameters, with all sites of the sequences being used including gaps, no site coverage cutoff, no branch swap filter and 3 threads used.

## **2.2 ZFY Phylogenetic Tree**

Thereafter, maximum-likelihood method was used to construct series of land vertebrate ZFY phylogenetic trees, as it allows us to understand what the phylogenetic tree for ZFY proteins looks like. In addition, the Bootstrap method was used for the test of phylogeny and the number of Bootstrap replications was set to 100. There was a slight variation in the substitution model as the protein sequences used Jones-Taylor-Thornton model and the nucleotide sequence used the Kimura 2-parameter model. However, both methods used a discrete Gamma distribution (5 categories) to model evolutionary rate differences among sites. The phylogenetic tree was then rooted so that the outgroup species was highlighted.

## **2.3 ZFY 9aaTAD Motif and DNA binding site prediction**

ZFY protein sequences were analysed by the 'Nine Amino Acids Transactivation Domain 9aaTAD Prediction Tool' (Piskáček, 2020) at [www.med.muni.cz/9aaTAD/index.php](http://www.med.muni.cz/9aaTAD/index.php). For putative transactivation domain analysis of mammalian transcription factors, the 'Moderately stringent Pattern' was the most suitable '[MDENQSTYG]{KRHCGP}[ILVFWM]{KRHCGP}{CGP}{CGP}[ILVFWM]{CGP}{CGP}P]'. The algorithm harnesses a refinement criteria RC1- RC12 which allows the

elimination of false positive results that might be encountered, ensuring precision of the prediction. This is done by comparing the sequence of interest with the hydrophobic profiles of experimentally proven TADs and false positive results located out of region. However, the refinement criteria are ever changing as new orthologs of 9aa TADs and 9aa TADs are identified. Thus, the refinement criteria we used were as following:

Refinement Criteria	Position Criteria
1	Two staple hydrophobic positions (position 3 and 7) with at least one hydrophobic amino acid neighbouring
2	
3	Hydrophilic amino acid (s) between the core hydrophobic residues
4	Pattern limits overall hydrophobic and hydrophilic amino acids (However, serine and threonine residues included in both criteria)
5	
6	Consecutive hydrophobic/hydrophilic residues limited
7	
8	
9	Pattern containing NQRKH amino acids in particular region limited as usually suggestive of false positive prediction
10	
11	Prohibition of helix breaking and bridging residues as 9aa TAD possesses predicted $\alpha$ -helical secondary structure
12	

**Table 5. 9aa TAD motif algorithm refinement criteria.** The protein sequence is analysed using the criteria above to predict sequences likely to be 9aa TAD motifs.

For the zinc finger domain prediction, we used the tool located on <http://zf.princeton.edu/index.php>. To determine which regions were zinc finger motifs/domains, the website uses hmmsearch program which incorporates the HMMER 2.3.2 protein sequence homology search software and an HMM profile for ZF-C2H2 family (Finn *et al.*, 2009; Persikov and Singh, 2011). The HMMER

searches sequence databases for homologs of our protein sequence and makes alignments, allowing an accurate prediction of zinc finger domains. This used a zinc finger score (ZF) to determine which regions portrayed high scores as the threshold score for confidence is  $\geq 17.7$ , defined by Pfam (Finn *et al.*, 2009).

Furthermore, zinc finger motif prediction was executed via analysing the binding profile for the domains using the F2+F3 union option on the B1H resources. This analysed each sequence which gave us the zinc finger domain sequence that was interpreted to bind DNA and predicted a target by producing a sequence logo and the nucleotide predicted to bind had the highest bit score. To find which four amino acids of the domain sequence bound to DNA, we used the known Krüppel-type zinc finger structure (Stubbs, Sun and Caetano-Anolles, 2011) and this gave us the four positions bind DNA which were the -1, 2, 3 and 6 relative to the zinc finger helix.

## 2.4 Transformation and plasmid minipreps

Backbone vector	Insert	Tag	Intended purpose
pcDNA3.1(+)	hZFY-long (full length)	HA	Isolation and purification within mammalian cell lines
	hZFY-short isoform		
	hZFY-long (full length)	eGFP	Detection and analysis of function within mammalian cell lines
	hZFY-short isoform		
pET-15b	hZFY-long acidic domain	Histidine	Bacterial expression Purification by metal affinity chromatography Transactivation and repression analysis of acidic domains Locating acidic domain binding partners
	hZFY-short acidic domain		
pFN26A (BIND)	hZFY-long acidic domain	Luciferase	Gene expression assays of acidic domains at transcriptional level by using luciferase reporter system (Gal4) in mammalian cell lines
	hZFY-short acidic domain		

**Table 6. Plasmid vectors.** The table shows plasmid vector maps for the 3 plasmid vectors which are pcDNA3.1+ (Invitrogen) (Cat. # **V79020**), pET15b (Novagen [EMD Millipore]) (**69661**) and pFN26A (Promega) (**E1380**) used to create 8 constructs containing 4 tags for initial bacterial transformation. Different ZFY genes (full length [with and without DNA binding domain]) and short variant [with and without DNA binding domain]) were inserted into the respective vectors.

Human *ZFY* (hZFY) genes were inserted into vectors using various restriction enzymes which included: XhoI and XbaI for all pcDNA3.1(+) vector backbones, XhoI and BlnI for all pET15b vector backbones and AsiSI and BlnI for all pFN26A (BIND) vector backbones and ordered from the respective vendors mentioned in the figure legend of **Table 6**. 1µL of each plasmid was transformed into 50µL aliquots of T7 Express Competent *E. coli* (High Efficiency) (**C266I**) and successively heat-shocked at 42°C for 10 seconds and recovered on ice for 5 minutes. Subsequently, 950µL SOC media (**B9020S**) was added to the mixture

and incubated at 37°C for 60 minutes in a Multitron Standard shaking incubator at 200 revolution per minute (rpm). The cells were then pelleted by centrifugation at 1500 x g for 1 minute and resuspended in 200 µL in SOC media. 100µL of the mixture was then loaded onto Lysogeny Broth agar (LB-agar) plates loaded with 100µg/mL ampicillin at 37°C overnight. Following, isolated *E. coli* colonies were used to create 3mL of LB-ampicillin inoculated starter cultures that were incubated overnight in a shaking incubator at 200rpm and 37°C. Subsequently, 500µL of the culture was used to create 1mL of ZFY glycerol stocks containing 500µL of 50% glycerol and were stored in cryovials at -80°C. The remainder of each *E. coli* starter culture were then used for the plasmid extraction using a QIAprep Spin Miniprep Kit (27104).

## 2.5 *E. coli* Growth

Glycerol stocks of *E. coli* expressing pET-15b plasmids (T7 promoter, N-terminal His tag and hZFY long/ short AD) were used to 250mL starter cultures with LB growth media (40% tryptone, 40% sodium chloride (NaCl) and 20% yeast extract) and 100µg/mL ampicillin. Subsequently, the cultures were grown overnight and shaken at 37°C and 200rpm in a Multitron Standard shaking incubator. For the initiation of the bacterial culture growth, OD<sub>600</sub> was measured in a Biomate 3S Spectrophotometer to calculate the volume of starter needed to start at OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.1. This was calculated by dividing the absorbance of the 250mL starter culture by 0.1, and then use this value to divide by the volume of the LB growth media (1L).

## 2.6 ZFY Induction and Isolation

105mL of *E. coli* starter culture expressing hZFY-long and 104mL of hZFY-short expressing *E. coli* starter culture were added to traditional separate 1L LB-ampicillin (40% tryptone, 40% sodium chloride (NaCl), 20% yeast extract and

100µg/mL ampicillin), shaken at 200rpm until mid-log phase of OD<sub>600</sub>= 0.7, and induced overnight with isopropyl β-d-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) (1µL/mL) at 30°C. Cells were harvested by centrifugation of the 1L solutions using a JA10 rotor Beckman Avanti J-25 centrifuge at 4°C for 30 minutes, sonicated for 10 minutes using a SoniPrep 150 (with 30 second on and off intervals) and ultracentrifuged in a Beckman ultracentrifuge for an hour in a 70Ti rotor at 70,000rpm and 4°C, and the pellets were frozen at -80°C and suspended in lysis buffer (50mM Tris, 300mM NaCl at pH8) with 1 µL/mL EDTA-free Pierce Protease and Phosphatase Inhibitor Mini Tablets (**A32965**). Thereafter, the supernatant was isolated by nickel-nitrilotriacetic acid (Ni-NTA) affinity chromatography (**88221**) using 20mM phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4) with 10mM imidazole (equilibration buffer), 25mM imidazole (wash buffer) and eluted with 250mM imidazole (elution buffer).



## **2.7 Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)**

To analyse the contents purified by the nickel-NTA affinity chromatography, a handcast Tris-glycine gel and precast Bis-Tris SDS PAGE gels were utilised.

The Tris-glycine gel was composed of a 15% resolving gel containing 40% acrylamide, 1.5M Tris-HCl at pH8.8, 10% SDS, 36% v/v DH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.05% v/v TEMED (**1610800EDU**) and 10% APS solution (**1610700**), and a 5% stacking gel composed of 40% acrylamide, 0.5M Tris-HCl, 10% SDS, 63% v/v DH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.1 v/v TEMED and 10% APS solution. To add on, the 1X Tris Glycine running buffer for the gel was composed of 0.0248M tris base, 0.19M glycine, 0.0035M v/v SDS solution final concentration, diluted from a 10X Tris Glycine buffer stock.

Subsequently, a 2X Laemmli sample buffer stock was diluted with the sample (1:1 dilution) to 1X and the final concentration of the Laemmli sample buffer components were 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 0.063M tris base, 5% β-mercaptoethanol and 0.002% bromophenol blue at pH 6.8 and heated to 85°C for 5 minutes in a Grant Instruments JB Academy unstirred water bath. The gel was submerged in the Tris-Glycine running buffer, and 5µL of protein ladder was added to the first lane and 20µL heated sample mixtures were loaded into the other lanes. The gel was run at 150V for 1hr and subsequently stained for 1hr by Coomassie blue (1.21mM Coomassie Brilliant Blue, 50% v/v methanol, 10% v/v glacial acetic acid, 40% v/v DH<sub>2</sub>O) and destained overnight on a see-saw rocker with Coomassie destain (50% v/v DH<sub>2</sub>O, 40% methanol v/v, 10% v/v acetic acid).

The NuPAGE Bis-Tris gel (**NP0321PK2**) had a polyacrylamide of 4-12% and the 20X stock NuPAGE MOPS SDS running buffer [**NP0001**] was diluted with distilled water to 1X working solution with a final concentration 2.5mM MOPS, 2.5mM Tris Base, 0.005% SDS, 0.05mM EDTA at pH 7.7. Furthermore, the 4X stock NuPAGE

LDS Sample Buffer [**NP0007**] (35.25mM Tris base, 26.50mM Tris-HCl, 0.5% LDS, 0.13mM EDTA, 0.06mM SERVA Blue G-250, 0.04mM phenol red at pH 8.5,) was diluted 1:3 sample buffer to sample dilution (5µL sample buffer and 15µL sample) and heated for 10 minutes to 70°C. The gel was submerged in the Bis-Tris running buffer and the wells were loaded with the heated sample mixtures and protein ladder. The runtime, voltage and visualisation were the same as the Tris-Glycine method

For visualisation, a G:Box F3 gel imaging system was used, and the relative mobility of the bands were compared to the PageRuler Prestained Protein Ladder (**26616**) which has 10 recombinant proteins ranging from 10kDa to 180kDa, and PageRuler Prestained Protein Ladder (**26619**), which has 9 recombinant proteins ranging from 10kDa to 250kDa.

## **2.8 Western blot analysis**

For the separation process of the western blot, it was done using the tris-glycine gel described without Coomassie staining. For hZFY-long AD protein, the acrylamide gel was incubated in Bjerrum and Schafer-Nielsen transfer buffer (comprised of 48mM tris, 39mM glycine and 20% methanol) for 15 minutes and transferred onto Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane that was activated in 100% methanol for 1 minute and equilibrated in Bjerrum and Schafer-Nielsen transfer buffer for 15 minutes. Subsequently, the membrane and gel were sandwiched between equilibrated filter paper (also equilibrated in Bjerrum and Schafer-Nielsen transfer buffer for 15 minutes) on a Trans-Blot SD Semi-Dry Transfer Cell for 20 minutes at 15V. Following, the membrane was retrieved and blocked with 10mL of 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA) diluted in tris-buffered saline (20mM tris and 150mM NaCl) with 0.025% triton (TBST) for 60 minutes at room temperature on a platform shaker. Thereafter, the blocked membrane was

incubated with an anti His-tag primary antibody overnight at 4°C. Successively, the PVDF membrane was washed five times with TBST for a total of 25 minutes, and the membrane was incubated for 120 minutes in 1:10,000 diluted HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with 5% BSA-TBST blocking buffer. Then, the membrane was washed a further 5 times in TBST and incubated for 5 minutes in 5mL total solution of Pierce enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) western blotting Substrate (**32209**) for imaging in a G:Box F3 gel imaging system.

For hZFY-short AD, we equilibrated nitrocellulose membrane, gel, and filter paper separately in 50mL Towbin transfer buffer (25mM Tris, 190mM glycine and 20% methanol, pH 8.3) for 15 minutes. The gel and nitrocellulose were sandwiched between the equilibrated filter paper in Pierce Power Blotter for 5 minutes at 25V and 1.3A current, and the membrane with was briefly Ponceau stained to visualise if the transfer was successful. The membrane was then washed with 10 mL TBST (20mM tris and 150mM NaCl) with 0.025% triton (TBST) for 5 minutes to remove the stain and subsequently blocked in a 1% milk TBST solution for 60 minutes at room temperature on a platform shaker. Then, the membrane was incubated with 0.1% peroxidase-conjugated anti-his antibody in TBST for 60 minutes at room temperature. The antibody was removed, and the membrane was washed 5 times for a total of 25 minutes and detected using the same method as the PVDF membrane.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 ZFY exon length is conserved in majority of the land vertebrates

We sought to investigate ZFY proteins across as many species as we could access and 45 ZFY protein sequences in total (29 land vertebrate sequences and 16 fish sequences) were used for our investigation. Most animal species have one ZFY gene present, with the exception of mice as two *Zfy* genes are present. Although the majority of animal species have 7 coding exons, the exon lengths were not always the same length. Therefore, the length of the amino acids between the species varied as the shortest ZFY protein was 701 amino acids long (*T. rubripes*) and the longest ZFY protein was 814 amino acids long (*O. anatinus*). The consensus shown by land vertebrates was exons 1, 3, and 6 were highly conserved in length as **Table 7** showed the length of these exons were all the same excluding *X. laevis* exon 1. It is apparent *X. laevis* has one more codon in comparison to the rest of the land vertebrates.

Exons 4 and 7 were moderately conserved as they had varied lengths in some but not all of the land vertebrates. For example, exon 4 of *T. francoisi* had 44 codons and *N. asiaeorientalis* had 47 codons which were different to majority 48 codons for the rest of the land vertebrates. Although *N. asiaeorientalis* is technically not a land vertebrate, it was grouped in as it is considered a Cetartiodactyla. In addition, exon 7 of land vertebrates was typically 394 codons but *O. anatinus* had 102 codons and *G. gallus* had 395, and finally, *M. musculus*, *R. norvegicus* and *X. laevis* both exons 4 and 7 were shorter in length in comparison to the other land vertebrates. Furthermore, exons 2 and 5 were the least conserved in exonic length as the majority of the land vertebrate species had varying exon lengths. These differences in the exon lengths were suggestive of either truncation of some

residues in some of the ZFY proteins due to a base deletion or insertions where the exon length was significantly larger for instance.

**Table 7. Land vertebrates ZFY exon length.** The table illustrates the exon size of the ZFY transcripts. There are typically 7 coding exons, and the length of base pairs represents the coding regions of the exons. There are 28 land vertebrates in total with 26 of the 28 species were mammals (*M. musculus* has two Zfy sequences) and the rest of the species were bird and amphibian. N/A represents 'Not Available' for species that do not have any information regarding the exons from databases.

Species	ZFY Coding Exon Length (bp)						
	Exon 1	Exon 2	Exon 3	Exon 4	Exon 5	Exon 6	Exon 7
<i>H. sapiens</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>P. troglodytes</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>G. gorilla</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>M. mulatta</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>T. francoisi</i>	61	572	150	132	153	141	1184
<i>P. anubis</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>C. sabaeus</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>R. roxellana</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>H. moloch</i>	61	573	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>C. jacchus</i>	61	567	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>M. musculus ZFY1</i>	61	552	150	141	123	141	1181
<i>M. musculus ZFY2</i>	61	552	150	141	123	141	1166
<i>R. norvegicus</i>	61	552	150	141	123	141	1178
<i>M. marmota</i>	61	558	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>B. taurus</i>	61	570	150	144	156	141	1184
<i>B. bison</i>	61	570	150	144	156	141	1184
<i>C. hircus</i>	61	570	150	144	156	141	1184
<i>C. elaphus</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>O. virginianus</i>	61	570	150	144	153	141	1184
<i>S. scrofa</i>	61	561	150	144	156	141	1184
<i>N. asiaeorientalis</i>	61	570	150	141	156	141	1184
<i>C. lupus</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>M. erminea</i>	61	570	150	144	156	141	1184
<i>L. africana</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>E. caballus</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>O. anatinus</i>	61	606	150	144	135	141	1208
<i>M. domestica</i>	61	570	150	144	135	141	1184
<i>G. gallus</i>	61	567	150	144	135	141	1187
<i>X. laevis</i>	64	558	150	141	138	141	1517

Fish species on the other hand exhibited a different pattern in comparison to the land vertebrates as shown in **Table 8**, but some of the exon lengths were the same as land vertebrates. Exon 1 amongst the fish was highly conserved and in comparison, with most land vertebrates, it contained 1-2 additional codons.

Moreover, exon 2 of fish species was less conserved and significantly shorter than

land vertebrate exon 2 as they had nearly twice the number of base pairs.

Therefore, for the entirety of this project, we focused exclusively on land vertebrate (and *N. asiaeorientalis*) ZFY protein and nucleotide sequences.

Exon 3 was shown to be the most conserved length wise in all species (fish species and land vertebrate species) as the exon had 150 base pairs. This showed that the exon encodes for exactly 50 codons throughout all ZFY proteins.

In addition, exons 4 and 5 were shorter in fish species compared to the land vertebrates, but the difference in the exon length was not strikingly significant.

Exons 6 and 7 of fish species were generally longer than land vertebrates.

However, exon 6 was roughly 1-2 codons longer whereas exon 7 was significantly longer in fish than some of the land vertebrates by a few 100 base pairs.

Although the exon lengths highlighted some degree of conservation, this did not highlight differences in nucleotide or protein as there was likely gene evolution.

Therefore, protein and nucleotide alignments we carried forward bioinformatic techniques to emphasise deviation or conservation of the ZFY sequences.

**Table 8. Fish species ZFY exon length.** The table illustrates the exonic length of fish ZFY and they have typically 7 coding exons with varying lengths. There are 16 fish species in total and for the fish with a missing exon, they have been indicated by the (-) symbol.

Species	ZFY Length (bp)						
	Exon 1	Exon 2	Exon 3	Exon 4	Exon 5	Exon 6	Exon 7
<i>C. lucidus</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>P. flavescens</i>	67	330	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>P. ranga</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>L. crocea</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>A. ocellaris</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>O. tshawytscha</i>	67	336	150	108	135	147	1280
<i>S. alpinus</i>	67	336	150	108	135	147	1280
<i>O. kisutch</i>	67	336	150	108	135	147	1280
<i>M. zebra</i>	67	318	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>A. calliptera</i>	67	318	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>T. rubripes</i>	67	315	150	129	-	144	1301
<i>B. splendens</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>D. clupeioides</i>	67	333	150	120	135	144	1319
<i>A. grahami</i>	67	345	150	120	135	138	1307
<i>S. dorsalis</i>	67	315	150	129	135	144	1301
<i>C. semilaevis</i>	67	315	150	126	-	144	1337

### 3.2 Vertebrates ZFY protein alignment and phylogeny

We carried out multiple sequence alignments to analyse the ZFY sequences.

**Table 9** showed low conservation of the ZFY protein as only 284 (281 within the exon and 3 residues on splice junctions) amino acids in all of the vertebrates were conserved of the total 926 aligned sites. **Table 9** showed that exon 1 contained gap within the alignment sites. Upon observation, we found that exon 2 of rodents had a 3 amino acid gap between sites 47-49, and that fish species had an exon 2 which diverged highly in comparison to land vertebrates as large gaps occurred between sites 113-146, 153-170 and 191-223. Therefore, as stated in the previous section, the fish species were not used for the remainder of the bioinformatic analysis after this section.

Although the length of exon 3 was highly conserved across the species as indicated by **Table 8** and **Table 9**, the amino acid sequences were not as well conserved across all species as the length as indicated by **Table 10**. Moreover, exon 4 in fish species had a gap between sites 298-302 and exon 5 had a gap in 3 of the 4 rodent sequences between sites 334-342, and also in most fish species between sites 352-359. Exon 6 contained a large stretch of basic residues between sites 449-464, likely to be a nuclear localisation sequence. The acidic activation domain lies between exon 2 and exon 6 and has multiple clusters of conserved amino acids usually 5 or more amino acids. In addition, within the acidic activation domain, most land vertebrates between sites 352-361 contained a stretch of alanine residues, likely to be polyalanine motifs and interestingly, marsupial, monotreme, bird and amphibian did not have these alanine clusters. However, this stretch was not well conserved in rodents, and not available in fish species as they had gaps present or different amino acids in this region, but smaller motifs were present between sites 380-384. This indicated that the stretch/

motif likely has some functional role within the placental land vertebrates.

Therefore, within the acidic domain, we located a likely nuclear localisation sequence and a polyalanine motif in the majority of species.

Lastly, exon 7 was the most highly conserved exon of ZFY and is where the zinc fingers of ZFY are located. This was suggestive of exon 7 having an important function in ZFY and would be studied further in sections ahead. In addition, Exon 7 of the fish sequences showed that fish have two inserts not observed in the land vertebrates as they had gaps between sites 584-600 and 809-842, and the inserts are rich in proline, serine, and lysine residues. Though we interpreted multiple sequence alignments to for sequence conservation, it was important we generated phylogenetic trees which allowed us to see closely related species.

NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_franciosi	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	GADAVHMDSDQISVEQETVFLS---NSDVTVHNFVP	[60]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	GADAVHMDSDQISVEQETVFLS---NSDVTVHNFVP	[60]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	GADAVHMDSDQISVEQETVFLS---NSDVTVHNFVP	[60]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSFFDGI	GDSTHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSCFDGI	TDATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSCFDGI	TDATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSCFDGI	TDATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSCFDGI	TDATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	-MDED--EFELQPQEPNSCFDGI	TDATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaorientalis	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_032187800.1 ZFX_like_X1 M_erminea	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
No_accession PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	-MDED--EIELTPPEEKSLFDGI	ADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	-MDED--GLELQPHENPSFFDGI	GAAASHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	-MDED--GLELQPHENPSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
TKS65875.1 ZFY C_lucidus	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawyttscha	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY1 S_alpinus	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_008331409.1 C_semiliaevis	-MDEEVTRLSIRAEPKIILH--	GSDGGAGGQEFVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	-MDED--GLELQPHENPSFFDGI	GADATHMDGQIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	MEDVA--ELELQTTPEHAFPHASG	VGERHLMNGNEIIVVEIQEAVFVSDVSDSITVHNFVP	[60]



NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLE-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVVD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSEKVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVVD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----LDTAEEVS	[120]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----LDTAEEVS	[120]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	DVQDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSDSVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLS-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLS-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLS-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLS-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLS-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLA-----SEVTEEVS	[120]
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLT-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLG-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_032187800.1 ZFX_like_X1 M_erminea	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	EDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLE-----SDISEEVS	[120]
No accession PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	DGPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-----SDVTEEVS	[120]
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCPDLEADVSETVIIPEPVLG-----PEVPEEVS	[120]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCPDLEADVSETVIIPEQVLD-----TDVTEEVS	[120]
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMS-----	[120]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY1 S_alpinus	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMS-----	[120]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMS-----	[120]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	EE--LVVQDAVEDVWAEY-VHCE--EDEG--VAVETCVMS-----	[120]
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWAEY-VHCD--DDEG--VAVETCVMS-----	[120]
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--EDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	DE--LVIQDAVEDVWSEY-VHCD--DDED--VAVETCVMA-----	[120]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	DDPDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCPDLEADVSETVIIPEQVLD-----TDVAEEVS	[120]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	DEGDSVVIQDVIEDVWIEEDVQCSDDILDGGRVSEAVIIPEQVLEDEVTGEEEQVLESDS	[120]
NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IEHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	LPHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	VSHCTVDDVLLASDITSSVSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVCD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	LAQFLIP-DILTSGITSTSLTMEPEHVLMSAEIHVSD----VGHFEQVIHDSLVTEVITD	[180]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	LAQFLIP-DILTSSITSTSLTMEPEHVLMSAEIHVSN----VGHFEQVIHDSLVTEVITD	[180]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	LAQFPPIP-DILASSITSTSLTMEPEHVLMSAEIHVSD----VGHIEQVIHDSLVTEVITD	[180]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	LAHCTVDDVLLPSDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHMSN----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEVHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEVHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEVHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEVHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEVHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHVS----EHIEH-IHNSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHVSD----IGHVEH-VHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_032187800.1 ZFY_like_X1 M_erminea	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHVSD----IGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	LTHTVENDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTHEPIRVSD----VGNVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
No accession PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEIHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	LAHCAVPEVLLAPDVPAAVAVPEHVLAGEPVHIPPAAAGVGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITSTSMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVSD----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	-----LEGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	-----LEGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	-----LEGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	-----LEGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	-----LEGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY1 S_alpinus	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	-----LDGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	-----LDGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	-----LDGEEE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	-----LEGEDEEED-----EEGVAMAEISDD	[180]
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	-----LEGEDE-----EDGVAMAEIITD	[180]
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	-----LEGEDE-----GVAMGDIPED	[180]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	LAHCTVDDVLLASDITAEAMSPPEHVLTSSEMHVPE----VGHVEHVMVHDSVVEAEIITD	[180]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	LTSCVPEVNDVLLDPLVDELITIDPETGMHS--VS-----GHVVIGEEIITD	[180]



NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaa	[360]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	VELLEQSSSVRPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	PaTVaaaa	[360]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	AEVTDQSTSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	AGGTaaDTP	[360]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	AEVTDQSTSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	AGGTaaDTP	[360]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	AEVTDQSTSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	AGGTaaDTP	[360]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	VELLDQNSTIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEITDEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVtaaaaa	[360]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
FLSPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
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AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
XP_032187800.1 ZFY_like_X1 M_erminea	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	VELLDQNSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVaaaaaT	[360]
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XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	VGLLDQSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVa----	[360]
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	--MALTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY S_alpinus	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
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XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	--VLTSSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
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XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	--IHLDDSSGQTLERKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	----P	[360]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	VGLLDQSSIRVPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVa----	[360]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	DGFLDSSHGRLPEKRMVYITVNSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEE	aaVa----	[360]
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XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
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XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	-MHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	-EHEQQMDVSEIKAAFLPIaWaaayDNN-----	[420]	
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XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	-EHEQQMDVSEIKAAFLPIaWaaayDNN-----	[420]	
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	-VHEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
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XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	TVHEQEMDDSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
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XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	avHEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	avHEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_032187800.1 ZFY_like_X1 M_erminea	avHEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	avHEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
No accession PRDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	avHEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	--HEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	--HEQQMDVSEIKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_023843891.1 ZFY S_alpinus	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	-----AE-----	[420]	
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XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	VPHDRPYDGTALSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	VTHDRSYDSVLSKDFMPVaWaaayGAE-----	[420]	
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XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	--HEQQIDDEMKTFVPIaWaaayGNN-----	[420]	
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 XP\_016288863.1|M\_domestica PPMICGKPKF SRGFLKRRHMKNHPEH-LAKKKYHCTDDYTTNKKISLNHNLSSHKLTS-- [540]  
 TKS65875.1|ZFY1|C\_lucidus PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_028451227.1|P\_flavescens PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_028276673.1|ZFY1\_like\_X1|P\_ranga PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_010749798.1|ZFY1\_X1|L\_crocea PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_023133903.1|A\_ocellaris PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_024253620.1|O\_tshawyscha PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_023843891.1|ZFY|S\_alpinus PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_020321060.1|ZFY1\_like|O\_kisutch PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_004564062.1|ZFY1\_X1|M\_zebra PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_026038267.1|A\_calliptera PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_011609888.1|ZFY\_X1|T\_rubripes PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_029029380.1|ZFY\_X1|B\_splendens PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_028839070.1|D\_clupeoides PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 RO153794.1|ZFY1|A\_grahami PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_023277193.1|S\_dorsalis PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_008331409.1|C\_semilaevis PMLCGKPKF SRGFLKRRHKNHPEH-LTKKKYRCTDDYTTNKKASLNHNMVHALSS-- [540]  
 XP\_015127980.1|ZFY\_X1|G\_gallus PPMICGKPKF SRGFLKRRHMKNHPEH-LVKKYRCTDDYTTNKKISLNHNLSSHKLTI-- [540]  
 Q01611.1|ZFY1\_XENLA|X\_laevis PPMICGKPKF SRGFLKRRHMKNHPEH-LVKKYRCTDDYTTNKKISLNHNLSSHKLTI-- [540]

NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	-KAEKAIQ-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	-KAEKTI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	-KTEKTTE-----CDDCRNLSHAGTCTHKTMT-----ERK-VN-----	[600]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	-KTEKTTE-----CDDCRNLSHAG-----TMT-----ERK-VN-----	[600]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	-KTEKTTE-----CDDCGHLSHAG-----TLCTHKK-----EKVKV-----	[600]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	-KVEKVIE-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGN-----	[600]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	-KSEKAI-----CDDCGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGS-----	[600]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	-KSEKAI-----CDDCGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGS-----	[600]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGS-----	[600]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	-KAEKSI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGT-----	[600]
XP_032187800.1 ZFX_like_X1 M_erminea	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGS-----	[600]
No accession PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	-KAEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	-KAEKAAAPGAGABCDCECGHFHSHAGALFTHKTVHK-----EKGAG-----	[600]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	-KTEKAI-----CDECGHFHSHAGALFTHKMVHK-----EKGAN-----	[600]
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKNQ-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSO-----PPPTP	[600]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSO-----PPPTP	[600]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKNQ-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKNQ-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	---KALFE-----CEVCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSP-----VPSQA	[600]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY1 S_alpinus	---KALFE-----CEVCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSP-----VPSQA	[600]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	---KALFE-----CEVCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSP-----VPSQA	[600]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSO-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKSO-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKTO-----PPPTP	[600]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKTO-----PPPTP	[600]
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	---KAPFE-----CETCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREQKAP-----PPPPPAS	[600]
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	---KAPFE-----CETCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREQKAPTAIA-----SPLPAAA	[600]
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKNQ-----PPPPP	[600]
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	---KAPFE-----CEMCGEFHQQAALFSHRLQHHHREPKNQPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP	[600]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	-KTEKLIB-----RDECGHLSHAGALFAHKMLVHR-----DKGVN-----	[600]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	IKTEKLE-----CEBEGHIFLHANALFAHKMLTHN-----EKAGN-----	[600]

NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	-KTCKCKFCDVETAEQTLNHLVVRKRFPHICGECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	-KTCKCKFCDVETAEQTLNHLVVRKRFPHICGECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	-KTYKCKFCDVETAEQTLNHLVVRKRFPHICGECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_032187800.1 ZFX_like_X1 M_erminea	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	-KMHKCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
No accession PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	-KMHRCKFCEVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	-RTHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	-KMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
TKS65875.1 ZFY1 C_lucidus	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	NKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	NKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_023843891.1 ZFY1 S_alpinus	NKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	NKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
ROL53794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	TKTHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	TKMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	-KMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	-KMHKCKFCDVETAEQGLNLRHLLAVHSNFFPHICVECGKGRFRHPSELKXHMRIHTGEKP	[660]

\* \* \* \* \*  
 NP\_001356631.1|ZFY|H\_sapiens YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_009443992.1|ZFY\_X1|P\_troglodytes YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 Q52V16.1|ZFY|G\_gorilla YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_014984082.1|ZFY\_X1|M\_mulatta YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ENKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_033067617.1|ZFY|T\_francoisi YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ENKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_031516968.1|ZFY\_X1|P\_anubis YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_008017167.1|C\_sabaeus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_030782172.1|ZFY\_X1|R\_roxellana YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ENRTHQ [720]  
 XP\_032612406.1|ZFY\_X1|H\_moloch YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_035145821.1|ZFY\_X2|C\_jacchus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESRTHQ [720]  
 P10925.3|ZFY1\_MOUSE|M\_musculus YEQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKSKESKEIPLKGGICLLFFSDNKEAQQAVLHQ-ESRTHQ [720]  
 P20662.2|ZFY2\_MOUSE|M\_musculus YEQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKSKESKEIPLKGGICLLFFSDTKEAQQAVLHQ-ESRTHQ [720]  
 XP\_008771898.1|R\_norvegicus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKDIPLKGGICLLFFSDTKEAQQAVLHQ-ENRTHQ [720]  
 XP\_015343506.1|M\_marmota YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 Q95LI3.1|ZFY|B\_taurus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMSFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_010855418.1|B\_bison YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMSFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_017900383.1|C\_hircus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMSFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 AMY96563.1|ZFY|C\_elaphus YRQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMSFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_020759307.1|ZFY\_X1|O\_virginianus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMSFNCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 F1SPY3|ZFY|S\_scrofa YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKDVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_024612082.1|ZFY|N\_asiaeorientalis YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
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 No accession|PRDICTED\_ZFY|E\_caballus YHQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQGLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
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 XP\_016288863.1|M\_domestica YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQALVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 TKS65875.1|ZFY|C\_lucidus YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_028451227.1|P\_flavescens YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_028276673.1|ZFY1\_like\_X1|P\_ranga YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_010749798.1|ZFY\_X1|L\_crocea YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_023133903.1|A\_ocellaris YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_024253620.1|O\_tshawytscha YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-EAKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_023843891.1|ZFY|S\_alpinus YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-EAKTHQ? [720]  
 XP\_020321060.1|ZFY1\_like|O\_kisutch YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-EAKTHQ [720]  
 XP\_004564062.1|ZFY1\_X1|M\_zebra YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_026038267.1|A\_calliptera YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_011609888.1|ZFY\_X1|T\_rubripes YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_029029380.1|ZFY\_X1|B\_splendens YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_028839070.1|D\_clupeoides YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-EARTHQ [720]  
 RO153794.1|ZFY1|A\_grahami YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKRELPFRGECQFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-DARGH [720]  
 XP\_023277193.1|S\_dorsalis YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_008331409.1|C\_semilaevis YSCLYCDYKSADSSNLKTHIKTKKSKETPFKCDICLLFFSDEEELMQLGTLHE-ENKTHH [720]  
 XP\_015127980.1|ZFY\_X1|G\_gallus YQQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKESKCDICLLFFSDTKEVQQTLVHQ-ESKTHQ [720]  
 Q01611.1|ZFY1\_XENLA|X\_laevis YLQYCYDYRSADSSNLKTHVTKTKSKEMPFKCDICLLFFSDSKDLOEAILHQ-ESKNHQ [720]

\* \* \* \* \*  
 NP\_001356631.1|ZFY|H\_sapiens CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_009443992.1|ZFY\_X1|P\_troglodytes CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 Q52V16.1|ZFY|G\_gorilla CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_014984082.1|ZFY\_X1|M\_mulatta CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_033067617.1|ZFY|T\_francoisi CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_031516968.1|ZFY\_X1|P\_anubis CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_008017167.1|C\_sabaeus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_030782172.1|ZFY\_X1|R\_roxellana CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_032612406.1|ZFY\_X1|H\_moloch CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_035145821.1|ZFY\_X2|C\_jacchus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 P10925.3|ZFY1\_MOUSE|M\_musculus CSHCHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKAYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 P20662.2|ZFY2\_MOUSE|M\_musculus CSHCHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKAYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_008771898.1|R\_norvegicus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_015343506.1|M\_marmota CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 Q95LI3.1|ZFY|B\_taurus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_010855418.1|B\_bison CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_017900383.1|C\_hircus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 AMY96563.1|ZFY|C\_elaphus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_020759307.1|ZFY\_X1|O\_virginianus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 F1SPY3|ZFY|S\_scrofa CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_024612082.1|ZFY|N\_asiaeorientalis CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 AKI82174.1|ZFY|C\_lupus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_032187800.1|ZFX\_like\_X1|M\_erminea CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 JAC06687.1|ZFY|L\_africana CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 No accession|PRDICTED\_ZFY|E\_caballus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_028935710.1|ZFY\_X2|O\_anatinus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDTCDKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_016288863.1|M\_domestica CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 TKS65875.1|ZFY1|C\_lucidus CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAICGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_028451227.1|P\_flavescens CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAICGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_028276673.1|ZFY1\_like\_X1|P\_ranga CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_010749798.1|ZFY1\_X1|L\_crocea CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAICGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_023133903.1|A\_ocellaris CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_024253620.1|O\_tshawytscha CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_023843891.1|ZFY1|S\_alpinus CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_020321060.1|ZFY1\_like|O\_kisutch CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_004564062.1|ZFY1\_X1|M\_zebra CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_026038267.1|A\_calliptera CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_011609888.1|ZFY\_X1|T\_rubripes CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_029029380.1|ZFY\_X1|B\_splendens CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_028839070.1|D\_clupeoides CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAICGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 RO153794.1|ZFY1|A\_grahami CSHCHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAICGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_023277193.1|S\_dorsalis CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_008331409.1|C\_semilaevis CAHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCAVCGKGFHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 XP\_015127980.1|ZFY\_X1|G\_gallus CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCDMCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]  
 Q01611.1|ZFY1\_XENLA|X\_laevis CLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRIHISVHTKDYPHKCEVCKGFRHPSSELKKNVAVHKGKMMHQCRH [780]

	*** ** *	*****	*	
NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	CDFNSP	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KNVPFKCK
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	CDFKSP	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KNVPFKCK
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	CDFKSP	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KNVPFKCK
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	CDFRIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_032187800.1 ZFY_like_X1 M_erminea	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
No accession PRDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
TKS65875.1 ZFY C_lucidus	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_023843891.1 ZFY S_alpinus	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
RO153794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	CNFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KEQASPE
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	CDFKIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KDLPFRCK
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	CDFHIA	DPFVLSR	HILSVHT	KELPYRCK
*** ** * *****				
NP_001356631.1 ZFY H_sapiens	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_009443992.1 ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
Q52V16.1 ZFY G_gorilla	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_014984082.1 ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_033067617.1 ZFY T_francoisi	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_031516968.1 ZFY_X1 P_anubis	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_030782172.1 ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_032612406.1 ZFY_X1 H_moloch	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_035145821.1 ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
P10925.3 ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
P20662.2 ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
Q95LI3.1 ZFY B_taurus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
AMY96563.1 ZFY C_elaphus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_020759307.1 ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
F1SPY3 ZFY S_scrofa	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_024612082.1 ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
AKI82174.1 ZFY C_lupus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_032187800.1 ZFY_like_X1 M_erminea	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
JAC06687.1 ZFY L_africana	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
No accession PRDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_028935710.1 ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
TKS65875.1 ZFY C_lucidus	PGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_028451227.1 P_flavescens	PGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_028276673.1 ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	PGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_010749798.1 ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	PGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_023133903.1 A_ocellaris	PGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_024253620.1 O_tshawytscha	VLVPGASS	---AAGLAT	PRRERVY	QQYCDY
XP_023843891.1 ZFY S_alpinus	VLVPGASS	---AAGLAT	PRRERVY	QQYCDY
XP_020321060.1 ZFY1_like O_kisutch	VLVPGASS	---AAGLAT	PRRERVY	QQYCDY
XP_004564062.1 ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	PARVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_026038267.1 A_calliptera	PARVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_011609888.1 ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	KGRVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_029029380.1 ZFY_X1 B_splendens	PARVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_028839070.1 D_clupeoides	TILGGGAAG	KGGGGG	GAGHRERVY	QQYCDY
RO153794.1 ZFY1 A_grahami	TIGAAQLA	APSVV	KAGGSGKPRERVY	QQYCDY
XP_023277193.1 S_dorsalis	PARVSAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_008331409.1 C_semilaevis	AVRVAAS	LASSVTVV	IGKQKERR	IYQCYCDY
XP_015127980.1 ZFY_X1 G_gallus	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE
Q01611.1 ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	--RCRKGFRQ	NELKHKM	THS	GRKVYQCEYCE

Accession	Species	Sequence	Length
NP_001356631.1	ZFY H_sapiens	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_009443992.1	ZFY_X1 P_troglodytes	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
Q52V16.1	ZFY G_gorilla	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_014984082.1	ZFY_X1 M_mulatta	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_033067617.1	ZFY T_francoisi	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_031516968.1	ZFY_X1 P_anubis	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_008017167.1	C_sabaeus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_030782172.1	ZFY_X1 R_roxellana	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_032612406.1	ZFY_X1 H_moloch	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_035145821.1	ZFY_X2 C_jacchus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
P10925.3	ZFY1_MOUSE M_musculus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
P20662.2	ZFY2_MOUSE M_musculus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLA-	[926]
XP_008771898.1	R_norvegicus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_015343506.1	M_marmota	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVSLS-	[926]
Q95LI3.1	ZFY B_taurus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_010855418.1	B_bison	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_017900383.1	C_hircus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
AMY96563.1	ZFY C_elaphus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_020759307.1	ZFY_X1 O_virginianus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
F1SPY3	ZFY S_scrofa	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_024612082.1	ZFY N_asiaeorientalis	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
AKI82174.1	ZFY C_lupus	-----	[926]
XP_032187800.1	ZFX_like_X1 M_erminea	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
JAC06687.1	ZFY L_africana	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
No accession	PREDICTED_ZFY E_caballus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHEVGLP-	[926]
XP_028935710.1	ZFY_X2 O_anatinus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDLGLP-	[926]
XP_016288863.1	M_domestica	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVGLP-	[926]
TKS65875.1	ZFY1 C_lucidus	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_028451227.1	P_flavescens	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAD	[926]
XP_028276673.1	ZFY1_like_X1 P_ranga	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_010749798.1	ZFY1_X1 L_crocea	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_023133903.1	A_ocellaris	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_024253620.1	O_tshawytscha	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDLVQAE	[926]
XP_023843891.1	ZFY1 S_alpinus	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDLVQAE	[926]
XP_020321060.1	ZFY1_like O_kisutch	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDLVQAE	[926]
XP_004564062.1	ZFY1_X1 M_zebra	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_026038267.1	A_calliptera	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_011609888.1	ZFY_X1 T_rubripes	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQTD	[926]
XP_029029380.1	ZFY_X1 B_splendens	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQTE	[926]
XP_028839070.1	D_clupeoides	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDMVQAE	[926]
RO153794.1	ZFY1 A_grahami	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDIVPAE	[926]
XP_023277193.1	S_dorsalis	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQAE	[926]
XP_008331409.1	C_semilaevis	CSKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVVQTE	[926]
XP_015127980.1	ZFY_X1 G_gallus	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHIMRHHHDVGLP-	[926]
Q01611.1	ZFY1_XENLA X_laevis	CKKGFRRPSEKQNHITLKHHEASLML-	[926]

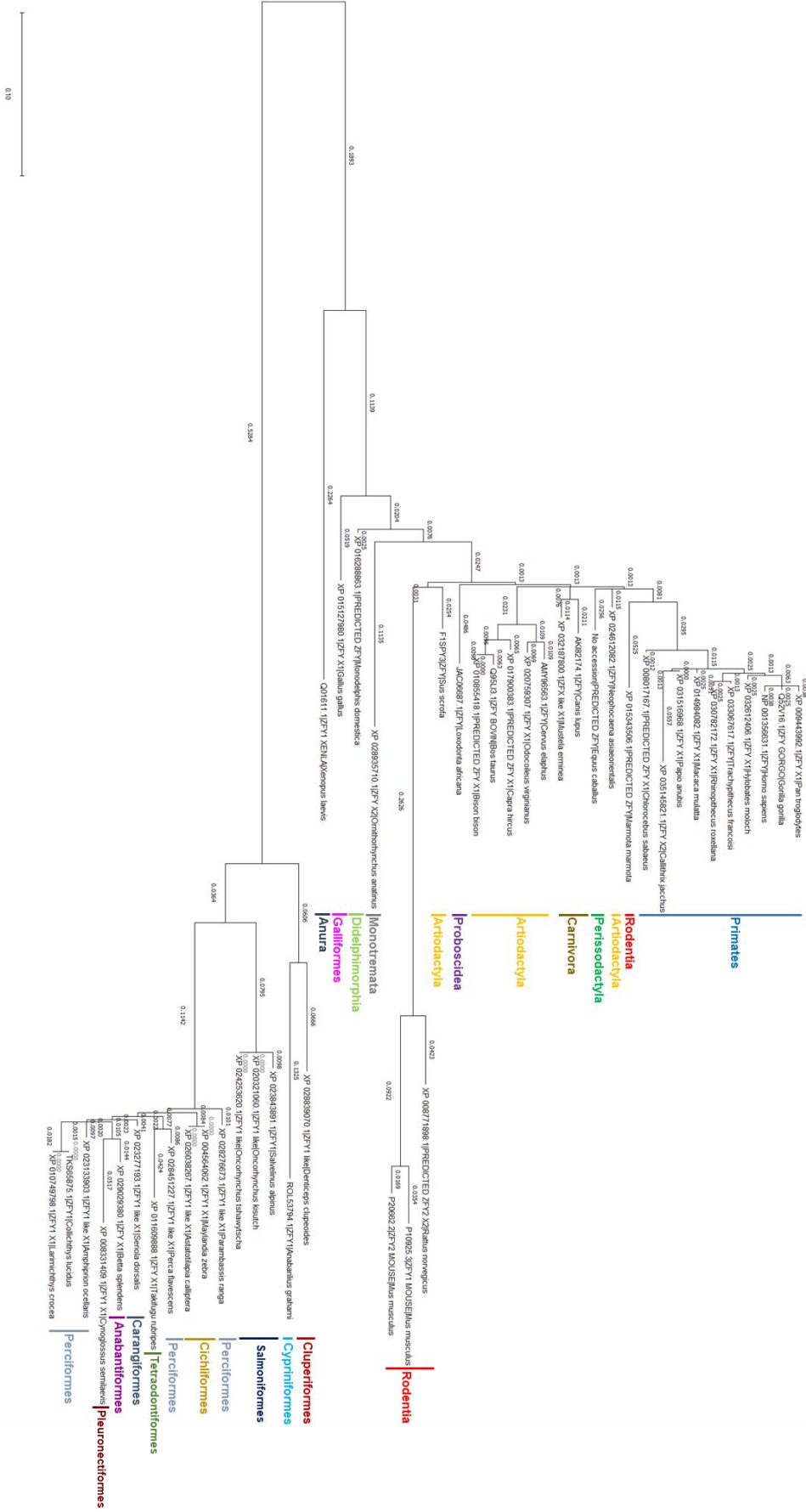
**Table 9. Multiple sequence alignment of the primary sequence of vertebrate ZFY.** The ZFY primary sequences were aligned using the MEGA-X programme's ClustalW alignment tool and used to analyse percentage identities. The conserved amino acids are represented by the **YELLOW highlight** and the (\*) symbol above the conserved amino acid(s). Where there was no conservation, there are no symbols or highlights present. Each exon has exon colour coding with **RED** representing Exon 1, **GREEN** representing Exon 2, **CYAN** representing Exon 3, **MAGENTA** representing Exon 4, **BROWN** representing Exon 5, **PURPLE** representing Exon 6 and **GREY** representing Exon 7. The **BLACK** represents amino acids across a splice junction. The nuclear localization sequence (NLS) is labelled in **UPPERCASE BOLD** text between residues 449-464. The polyalanine motif is represented by **LOWERCASE BOLD** alanine residues.

Vertebrate Exons	Percentage Identity (%) of sequence alignment	Number of conserved sites of sequence alignment	Number of Parsimony informative sites of sequence alignment
Exon 1	8.7	2	17
Exon 2	15.7	33	134
Exon 3	20.4	10	34
Exon 4	10.6	5	41
Exon 5	30.8	16	33
Exon 6	16.3	13	31
Exon 7	44.0	202	192

**Table 10. Table demonstrating the percentage identity, conserved sites, and parsimony informative site of the vertebrate species.** The table shows the percentage identity, calculated using the conserved sites and the total number of sites in aligned sequence (by exon).



Phylogenetic tree (**Figure 8**) analysis showed primate ZFY proteins were closely related, more specifically *H. sapiens* and *P. troglodytes* as they had an identical branch length. **Figure 8** also showed that carnivores and artiodactyls were closely related to each other. However, rodents had unusual phylogeny as they were phylogenetically discordant as *M. musculus* and *R. norvegicus* were expected to be grouped with *M. marmota* but instead were dispersed in between the artiodactyls and monotremes. Furthermore, the rest of the mammalian, bird and amphibian species indicated that they were distantly related to the primates as the branch lengths progressively get longer. The outgroup species (fish species) were distantly related to the land vertebrates, indicating evolutionary events possibly occurred resulting in the long branches. Therefore, the next step of the sequence analysis was investigating the land vertebrates and excluding fish species as they were very distantly related to the land vertebrates.





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XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLE-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVVD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVVD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-LDTA-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	QDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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F1SPY3 S_scrofa	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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AKI82174.1 C_lupus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminia	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
No accession E_caballus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	PDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	GDSVVIQDVIEDVVEEDVQCSDDILEEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EVSLS	[120]
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Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	PHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	PHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	PHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	PHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	AHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	PHCTVDDVLDASDITSSMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP	[180]
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P20662.2 M_musculus	AQFLIP-DLITSGITSTSLTPEHVLMSSEA-IHVSVDVGHFEQVHDS---LVEETVITDP	[180]
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Q01611.1 X_laeviss	TSADVDDVLDPELVDELITIPDPETG----MHSVSGHV-----VGEAEITDA	[180]
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F1SPY3 S_scrofa	LTADVSEEVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
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AKI82174.1 C_lupus	LTTNIVS--EVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminia	LTADVSEEVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	LTTNIVS--EVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
No accession E_caballus	LTTNIVS--EVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
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XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	LTTNIVS--EVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	LTTNIVS--EVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	LEEDMISEEVLVADCVSEAVLDSGMPLE-----QQDNDKASCE DYLMI SLDDAGNI	[240]

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Q95LI3.1|B_taurus             EHDGSSGVTIDAESMDPCKVDSTCPEVIKVVYFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVESEPEDHGV [300]
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P20662.2|M_musculus            EVTDQRTSIRVFVNIMSASDSKKEED-----TKVIVGDEDaaGGTaaDTP- [360]
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AKI82174.1|C_lupus          ELLDQNSSIRVFREMMVYHTVNDSSQQEDEELNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEDDaaVaaaaaTT [360]
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XP_016288863.1|M_domestica  GLLDQSSSVRVFREMMVYHTVNDSSQQEDEELNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEDDaaVa----- [360]
XP_015127980.1|G_gallus    GLLDQSSSVRVFREMMVYHTVNDSSQHEDEELNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEDDaaVa----- [360]
Q01611.1|X_laevis          GFLDSSHNGRLFREMMVYHTVNDSSQNDDELNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEDDaaVa----- [360]

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XP_009443992.1|P_troglodytes    VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
Q52V16.1|G_gorilla              VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_014984082.1|M_mulatta        VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_033067617.1|T_francoisi     VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_031516968.1|P_anubis       VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_008017167.1|C_sabaeus      VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_030782172.1|R_roxellana    VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_032612406.1|H_moloch      VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
XP_035145821.1|C_jacchus     MHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]
P10925.3|M_musculus            EHEQQMDVSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
P20662.2|M_musculus            EHEQQMDVSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_008771898.1|R_norvegicus  EHEQQMDVSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_015343506.1|M_marmota     VHEQQIDDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
Q95LI3.1|B_taurus             VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
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AMY96563.1|C_elaphus         VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_020759307.1|O_virginianus VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
F1SPY3|S_scrofa              VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_024612082.1|N_asiaorientalis VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
AKI82174.1|C_lupus          VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_032187800.1|M_erminaea    VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
JAC06687.1|L_africana       VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
No accession|E_caballus      VHEQQEMDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
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XP_016288863.1|M_domestica  -HEQQIDDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
XP_015127980.1|G_gallus    -HEQQIDDSEIKAAELPTAWTAAYDNNSDDEIEEQNVTASALLNQDESGGLDRVPKQKSK [420]
Q01611.1|X_laevis          -HEQLEDAELSKTMPFAWAAAYGNNTDGIENRRNGTASALLHIDESAGIGLRLAKQKPKK [420]

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Q52V16.1|G_gorilla                KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_014984082.1|M_mulatta          KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_033067617.1|T_francoisi       KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_031516968.1|P_anubis          KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_008017167.1|C_sabaeus         KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_030782172.1|R_roxellana       KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_032612406.1|H_moloch          KRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_035145821.1|C_jacchus         KRRSDARQYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
P10925.3|M_musculus                KRRPDSROYQSA IIVAPDQQT LR VYPCMF CGKKFKTKRFLKRRMKNHPHYLA-NKKYHCT [480]
P20662.2|M_musculus                KRRPESKQYQSA IIVAPDQQT LR VYPCMF CGKKFKTKRFLKRRMKNHPHYLA-NKKYHCT [480]
XP_008771898.1|R_norvegicus      KRRPESKQYQTA IIVAPDQQT LI VYPCMF CGKKFKTKSELKRRMKNHPHYLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_015343506.1|M_marmota         RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
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XP_010855418.1|B_bison           RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
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AMY96563.1|C_elaphus             RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
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F1SPY3|S_scrofa                  RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_024612082.1|N_asiaorientalis  RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
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XP_032187800.1|M_erminea        RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
JACO6687.1|L_africana           RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
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XP_016288863.1|M_domestica       RRRPDSROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
XP_015127980.1|G_gallus         KRRPESROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLA-KKKYHCT [480]
Q01611.1|X_laervis             KRRGENROYQTA IIGPDGHP LTVYPCMI CGKKFKSRGFLKRRMKNHPHLV-RKKYHCT [480]

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NP_001356631.1|H_sapiens          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_009443992.1|P_troglodytes     DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
Q52V16.1|G_gorilla                DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_014984082.1|M_mulatta          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_033067617.1|T_francoisi       DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_031516968.1|P_anubis          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_008017167.1|C_sabaeus         DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_030782172.1|R_roxellana       DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_032612406.1|H_moloch          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_035145821.1|C_jacchus         DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
P10925.3|M_musculus                ECDYSTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTIKTE-----TTECCDDCRNLSHAG--CTHKTMHTEK [540]
P20662.2|M_musculus                ECDYSTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTIKTE-----TTECCDDCRNLSHAG--CTHKTMHTEK [540]
XP_008771898.1|R_norvegicus      DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTIKTE-----TTECCDDCRNLSHAG--TCTHKTMEK [540]
XP_015343506.1|M_marmota         DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKVE-----VIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
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XP_010855418.1|B_bison           DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKSE-----AIECCDCGKGFHSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_017900383.1|C_hircus          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
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XP_020759307.1|O_virginianus     DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
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AKI82174.1|C_lupus              DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----SIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_032187800.1|M_erminea        DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
JACO6687.1|L_africana           DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
No accession|E_caballus          DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTSKAE-----AIECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_028935710.1|O_anatinus       DCDYTTNKKIVSLNHLESHKLTATVIKTEKAAPAAGACAECEGCGHFSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_016288863.1|M_domestica       DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTNKTEAIAIE-----DECCGKGFHSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
XP_015127980.1|G_gallus         DCDYTTNKKIISLNHLESHKLTNKTEALIER-----DECGKGFHSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]
Q01611.1|X_laervis             DCDYTTNKKIVSLNHLESHKLTATVIKTEK----LECECGKGFHSAGAFTHKVMHKEK [540]

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NP_001356631.1|H_sapiens          -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_009443992.1|P_troglodytes     -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
Q52V16.1|G_gorilla                -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_014984082.1|M_mulatta          -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_033067617.1|T_francoisi       -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_031516968.1|P_anubis          -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_008017167.1|C_sabaeus         -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_030782172.1|R_roxellana       -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_032612406.1|H_moloch          -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_035145821.1|C_jacchus         -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
P10925.3|M_musculus                G-VNKTCKCKFDYVETAEQTLNHHLLIVVHRKQFPHIQCECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
P20662.2|M_musculus                G-VNKTCKCKFDYVETAEQTLNHHLLIVVHRKQFPHIQCECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_008771898.1|R_norvegicus      EKVSKTYKCKFDYVETAEQTSLNHHLLAVHSKQYKQYVHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_015343506.1|M_marmota         -GNKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKQYKQYVHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
Q95LI3.1|B_taurus                 -GASKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_010855418.1|B_bison           -GASKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
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XP_020759307.1|O_virginianus     -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
F1SPY3|S_scrofa                  -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
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XP_032187800.1|M_erminea        -GANKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
JACO6687.1|L_africana           -GSSKMHKCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
No accession|E_caballus          -GANKMHRCKFGEVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_028935710.1|O_anatinus       GAGGRTTKCKFDYVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPVHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_016288863.1|M_domestica       -GANKMHKCKFDYVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
XP_015127980.1|G_gallus         -GANKMHKCKFDYVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKNFPHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]
Q01611.1|X_laervis             -AGNMHMIKCKFDYVETAEQGLLNRHLLAVHSKQYKQYVHIQVECGKGFRRHPSLKKKHMRIHTG [600]

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Accession	Species	Sequence	Position
NP_001356631.1	H_sapiens	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_009443992.1	P_troglodytes	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
Q52V16.1	G_gorilla	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_014984082.1	M_mulatta	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_033067617.1	T_francoisi	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_031516968.1	P_anubis	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_008017167.1	C_sabaeus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_030782172.1	R_roxellana	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_032612406.1	H_moloch	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_035145821.1	C_jacchus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
P10925.3	M_musculus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
P20662.2	M_musculus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_008771898.1	R_norvegicus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_015343506.1	M_marmota	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
Q95LI3.1	B_taurus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_010855418.1	B_bison	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_017900383.1	C_hircus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
AMY96563.1	C_elaphus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_020759307.1	O_virginianus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa		CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_024612082.1	N_asiaeorientalis	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
AKI82174.1	C_lupus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_032187800.1	M_erminea	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
JAC06687.1	L_africana	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
No_accession E_caballus		CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_028935710.1	O_anatinus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_016288863.1	M_domestica	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
XP_015127980.1	G_gallus	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]
Q01611.1	X_laevis	CEVSTTDASGFKRRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKGFRFPSEKNQHIMRHHKVEVGLP	[834]

**Table 11. Multiple CLUSTALW sequence alignment of land vertebrate ZFY primary sequence.** The alignment shows conserved amino acids indicated by the **YELLOW** highlight and the asterisk (\*). Each exon has exon colour coding with **RED** representing Exon 1, **GREEN** representing Exon 2, **CYAN** representing Exon 3, **MAGENTA** representing Exon 4, **BROWN** representing Exon 5, **PURPLE** representing Exon 6 and **GREY** representing Exon 7. The **BLACK** represents amino acids across a splice junction. **lowercase a** represents alanine residues in polyalanine motif and **BOLD UPPERCASE** residues represent amino acids that are not conserved throughout the whole aligned species.

Exons	Percentage Identity (%)	Number of conserved sites	Number of Parsimony informative sites
Exon 1	14.3	3	11
Exon 2	22.3	47	93
Exon 3	24.5	12	27
Exon 4	29.8	14	22
Exon 5	50.0	26	20
Exon 6	47.8	22	18
Exon 7	61.4	247	98

**Table 12. Table demonstrating the percentage identity, conserved sites, and parsimony informative sites of land vertebrates and Cetartiodactylae.** The table shows the percentage identity, calculated using the conserved sites and the total number of sites in aligned sequence (by exon).

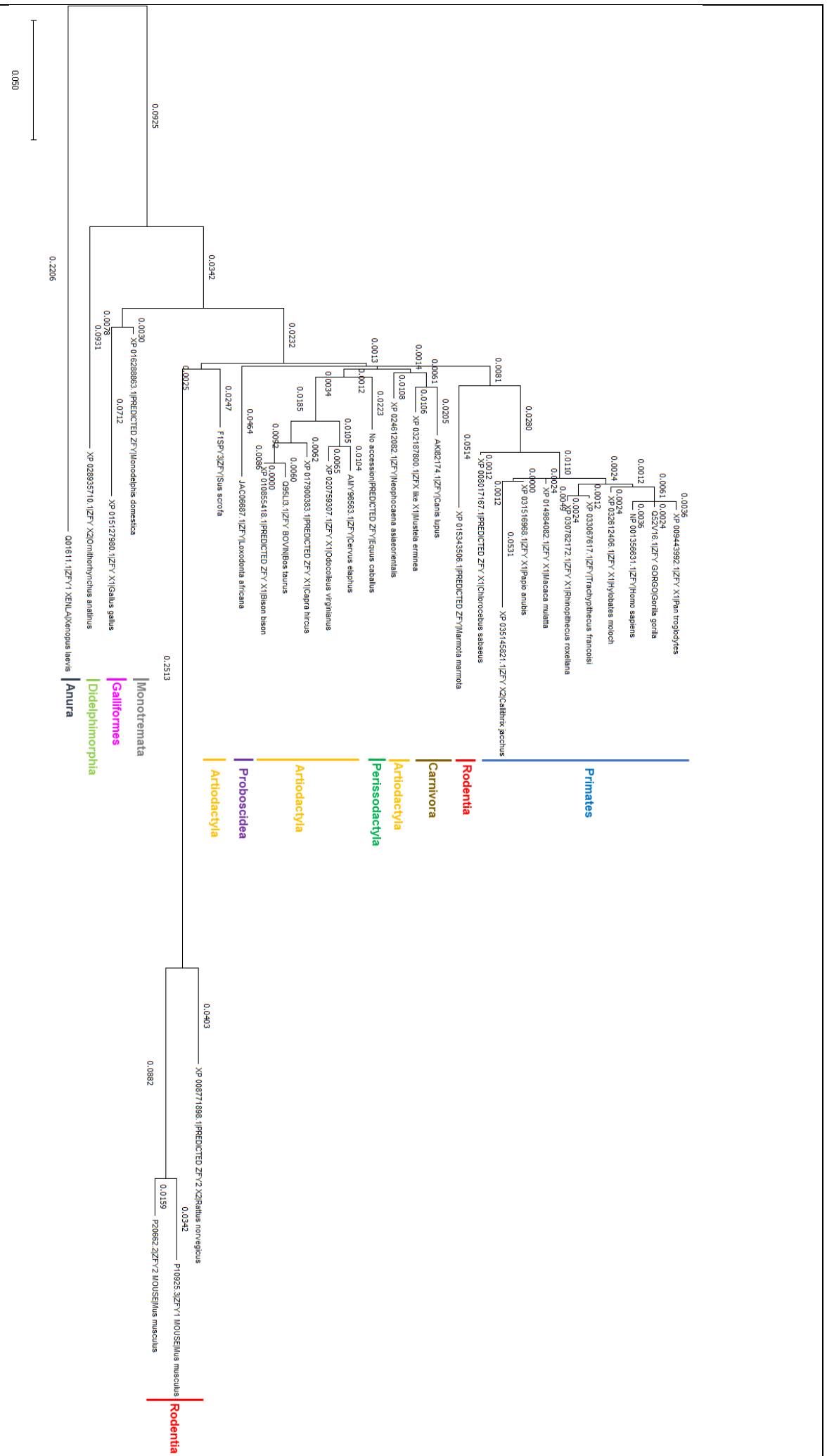
Phylogenetic analysis of the land vertebrates as illustrated by **Figure 9** indicated that ZFY was highly conserved within the primates, and they were closely related.

**Figure 9** shows similarly to **Figure 8** that *M. musculus* and *R. norvegicus* were phylogenetically discordant as they were not in the expected region of the tree.

The outgroup species was the *X. laevis* as this is the most distantly related to the warm-blooded land vertebrates (and *N. asiaeorientalis*) and as **Figure 9** indicated,

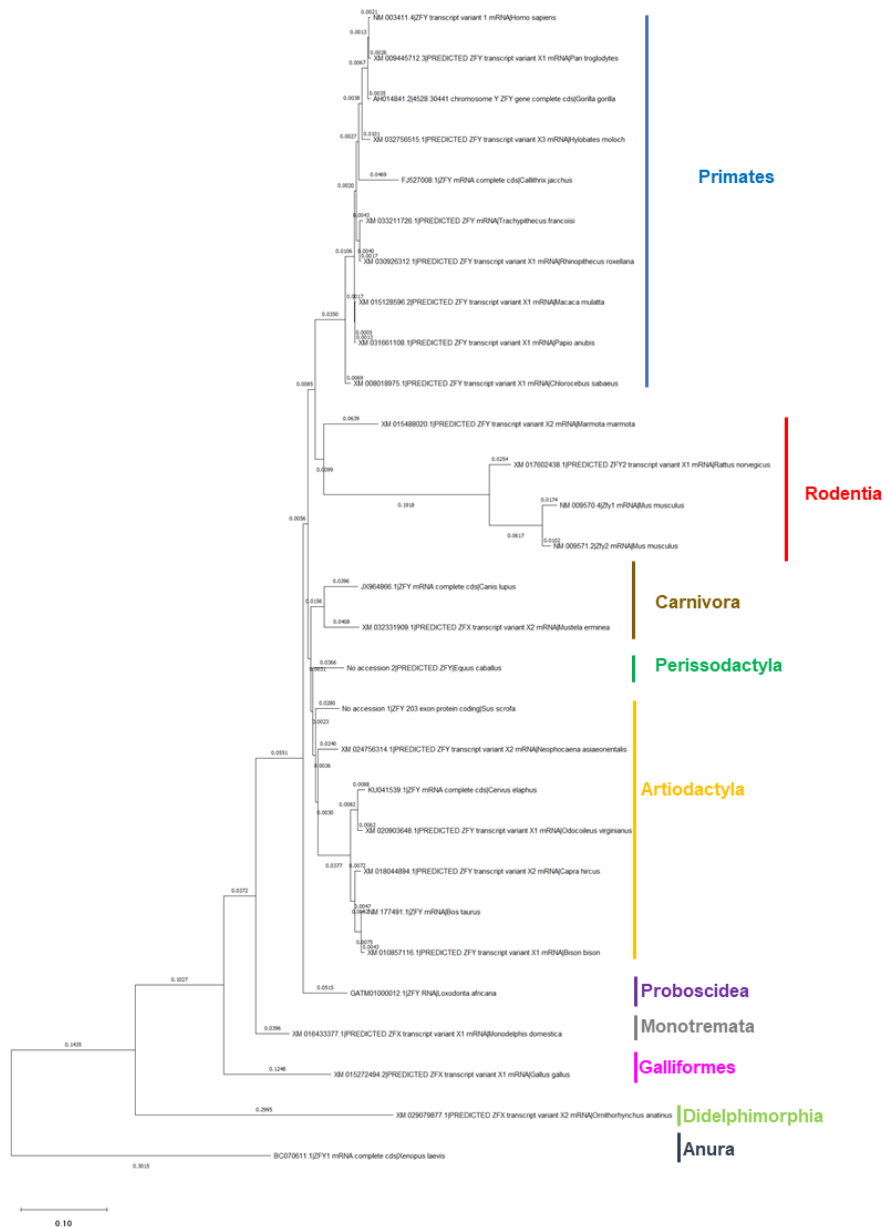


the branch was long showing it was distantly related to the other land vertebrates. However, as genes display codon redundancy as some amino acids have multiple codons due to there being 64 codons and only 20 amino acids, the alignment and phylogenetic tree were done on a nucleotide level to further observe the conservation of the nucleotide sequence (cDNA).



**Figure 9. Maximum likelihood (Bootstrap) tree of land vertebrate ZFY protein sequences shown by Table 10.** The tree was inferred by Maximum Likelihood method and JTT matrix-based model. The tree represents the coding exons of different ZFY species. Species were grouped taxonomically and each order is indicated by the coloured text and labelling. The scale as indicated represents 0.050 amino acid substitutions per site. The species used as an outgroup was *X. laevis*.

The nucleotide alignment showed that 1065 nucleotides of the aligned sequences were conserved (2568 aligned sites in total). Though most nucleotides of the different land vertebrate species were not conserved, most of the change in amino acids resulted in the same codon because of codon degeneracy as the translated nucleotide sequence resulted in also 375 conserved amino acids in total. This nucleotide alignment was used to generate a phylogenetic tree shown by **Figure 10**, which showed the rodents were all grouped together. Though, the branch length in the phylogenetic tree consistently remains longer than the other placental mammals as previously observed also in **Figure 8** and **Figure 9**.



**Figure 10. Maximum likelihood (Bootstrap) tree of multiple ZFY nucleotide sequence alignment.** The tree was inferred by Maximum Likelihood method and Kimura 2-parameter model. The tree was generated using cDNA sequences obtained from NCBI GenBank, Uniprot, Ensembl, EMBL-EBI and published papers. The sequences were labelled by order and the outgroup species used was the *X. laevis*. The scale represents 0.10 nucleotide substitutions per site. The accession numbers correspond to the nucleotide accession numbers provided by **Table 1**.

### 3.4 9aa TAD and DNA binding site prediction

hZFY_long	MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGI <b>GADATHMDG</b> <b>DQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITV</b> <b>HNFVDDP</b>	[60]
hZFY_short	MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGI-----	[60]
hZFY_long	<b>DSVVIQDVVEDVVI</b> <b>EEDVQCSDILEEADVSENVIIPE</b> <b>QVLDSDVTEEVSLPHCTVPDDVL</b>	[120]
hZFY_short	-----	[120]
hZFY_long	<b>ASDITSTSMSPHEVLTSESMHVCDIGHVEHMHVD</b> <b>SVVEAEIITDPLTSDIVSEEVLVAD</b>	[180]
hZFY_short	-----	[180]
hZFY_long	***** <b>CAPEAVIDASGISVDQDNDKASCE</b> <b>DYLMISLDD</b> AGKIEHDGSGTGVITDAESEMDPCKVD	[240]
hZFY_short	----- <b>VDDAGKIEHDGSGTGVITDAESEMDPCKVD</b>	[240]
hZFY_long	***** STCPEVIKVIYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSEPENDHGVELLDQNSSIRVPREKVMYMTVN	[300]
hZFY_short	STCPEVIKVIYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSEPENDHGVELLDQNSSIRVPREKVMYMTVN	[300]
hZFY_long	***** DSQQEDEDLNVAEIA <b>DEVYMEVIV</b> GEEDA AVAAAAAVHEQQIDEDEMKTFVPIAWAAAY	[360]
hZFY_short	DSQQEDEDLNVAEIA <b>DEVYMEVIV</b> GEEDA AVAAAAAVHEQQIDEDEMKTFVPIAWAAAY	[360]
hZFY_long	***** GNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDESAGLGR <b>LAKQKPKKRRPDSRQYQT</b> AI IIGPDGHPLTV	[420]
hZFY_short	GNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDESAGLGR <b>LAKQKPKKRRPDSRQYQT</b> AI IIGPDGHPLTV	[420]
hZFY_long	***** YPCMICGKFKSRGFLKRHMKNHPEHLAKKHYHCTDCDYTTNKKISLHNHLESHKLTSKA	[480]
hZFY_short	YPCMICGKFKSRGFLKRHMKNHPEHLAKKHYHCTDCDYTTNKKISLHNHLESHKLTSKA	[480]
hZFY_long	***** EKAIECDECGKHFSHAGALFTHKMVHKEKGANKMHKCKFCEYETA <b>EQGLLNRRHLLAVH</b> SK	[540]
hZFY_short	EKAIECDECGKHFSHAGALFTHKMVHKEKGANKMHKCKFCEYETA <b>EQGLLNRRHLLAVH</b> SK	[540]
hZFY_long	***** NFPHICVECGKGRFHPSELRKHMRIHTGEKPYQCQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKHKSKEMP	[600]
hZFY_short	NFPHICVECGKGRFHPSELRKHMRIHTGEKPYQCQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKTKHKSKEMP	[600]
hZFY_long	***** FKCDICLLTFSDTKEVQQHTLVHQESKTHQCLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRHVISVHTKDYPHKC	[660]
hZFY_short	FKCDICLLTFSDTKEVQQHTLVHQESKTHQCLHCDHKSSNSDDLKRHVISVHTKDYPHKC	[660]
hZFY_long	***** EMCEKGFHRPSELKKHVAVHKGKMKHQCRHCDFKIADPFVLSRHILSVHTKDLPPFRCKRC	[720]
hZFY_short	EMCEKGFHRPSELKKHVAVHKGKMKHQCRHCDFKIADPFVLSRHILSVHTKDLPPFRCKRC	[720]
hZFY_long	***** RKGFRQQNELKHKMKTSHGRKVYQCEYCEYSTTDASGFKRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKG	[780]
hZFY_short	RKGFRQQNELKHKMKTSHGRKVYQCEYCEYSTTDASGFKRHVISIHTKDYPHRCEYCKKG	[780]
hZFY_long	***** FRRPSEKNQHIMRHHKEVGLP	[801]
hZFY_short	FRRPSEKNQHIMRHHKEVGLP	[801]

**Table 13. Human ZFY (hZFY) spliced variants alignment for 9aa TAD prediction.** The sequences were individually used

for 9aa TAD prediction using the 9aa TAD prediction tool. As indicated by the names, the long (full length ZFY) and short (lacks half the acidic domain) isoforms of the proteins were used and then aligned using the CLUSTALW tool on the MEGA-X programme. The 9aa TAD motifs are identified by highlights, with the 9aa TAD predictions that displayed 100% match highlighted in **yellow** and the **grey** highlight signifying the match of the 9aa TAD prediction being  $\geq 67\%$ . **RED** represents the acidic portion and **BLACK** represents the remaining zinc finger domain portion of the protein. \* represents amino acids that are conserved, and **BOLD** represents amino acids not conserved.

**Table 13** showed that hZFY-long had three transactivation domains predictions within the acidic domain with perfect matches (100%), whereas the hZFY-short only had one motif with a perfect match, which it shared with hZFY-long between sites 316-324 (**DEVYMEVIV**) of the alignment. However, the other two motifs

(SVVIQDVVEDVVIE between sites 62-75 and SVVEAEIIT between sites 156-164) that were perfect matches were located between the acidic domain of hZFY-long with 191 additional amino acids. The remaining 9aa TADs predicted were not a perfect score and were therefore not considered in our analysis as we could not be confident due to the criteria for 9aa TAD not being 100%. The percentage identity between the two hZFY protein variant sequences was 76%, owing a reduction in percentage identity largely to the missing half of the acidic activating domain.

NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVSDIAVHNFVPDD [60]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADATHMDGDDQIVVEIQEAVFVSNIVDSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
P10925.3 M_musculus	-MDEDELELTPEEEKSFFDGGIGADAVHMDSDQIVVEVQETVFLA---NSDVTVHNFVPDN [60]
P20662.2 M_musculus	-MDEDELELTPEEEKSLFDGGIGADAVHMDSDQISVEVQETVFLS---NSDVTVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	-MDEEELTPEEENSLFDGGIGADAVHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDVTVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDV [60]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDV [60]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	-MDEDEFELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSCFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaeorientalis	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGADVTHMVGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
No accession E_caballus	-MDEDELELRQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	-MDEDELELQPQEPNSFFDGGIGTDSHMDGDDQIVVEVQETVFLS---NSDITVHNFVPDD [60]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	MEDVAEELQTTPEPHAFPHASGVGERHLNGEIIIVEIQETVFLVADG-DGNMAVQGGPDE [60]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSV [120]
P10925.3 M_musculus	PGSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-LGTA-----EEVSL [120]
P20662.2 M_musculus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-LDTA-----EEVSL [120]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-LDTA-----EEVSL [120]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	QDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSDSVIPEQVLD-SDVT-----REVSL [120]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SEVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaeorientalis	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDIS-----EEVSL [120]
No accession E_caballus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-SDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCPDILEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-PEVP-----EEVSL [120]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCPDIMEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-TDVT-----EEVSL [120]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	PDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCPDIMEADVSENVIIPEQVLD-TDVA-----EEVSL [120]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	GDVSVVIQDVVEDVVIEDVQCSIDLDGGRVSEAVIPEQVLD-DEVGTGEEQVLEEDSD [120]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	AHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	PHCTVPDDVLAADITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-MHVCDIGHVEHVVHDS---VVEAEIITDP [180]
P10925.3 M_musculus	AQFLIP-DILTSGITSTSLTMEPHVLMSEA-IHVSVDVGHFQVHDS---LVETEVIITDP [180]
P20662.2 M_musculus	AQFLIP-DILTSITSTSLTMEPHVLMSEA-IHVSVDVGHFQVHDS---LVETEVIITDP [180]

XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	AQFFIP-DLLASITSTLSLTMPEHILMSEA-IHVSVDVGHIEQVIHDS---LVETEVIDTP	[180]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
No_accession E_caballus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
Q01611.1 X_laervis	AHCTVPDDVLPSPDITSTMSMPEHVLTSSES-IHMSNVGHVEHVHDS---EVEAEIVTDP	[180]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
P10925.3 M_musculus	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
P20662.2 M_musculus	LTSDIVSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVD-----QQDNKASCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	LTADISE--ILVDCASAEVLDSSGMPLE-----QQDDTKNRRDDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	LTADISE--ILVDCASAEVLDSSGMPLE-----QQDDTKNRRDDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
No_accession E_caballus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
Q01611.1 X_laervis	LTADVSEEVLVADCASEAVIDANGIPVD-----QQDDKNCEDYLMISLDDAGKI	[240]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
P10925.3 M_musculus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
P20662.2 M_musculus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
No_accession E_caballus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
Q01611.1 X_laervis	EHDGSGTGTIDAESEMDPCKVDSCTCEVIKVVYIFKADPGEDDLGGTVDIVSESPENDHGV	[300]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
P10925.3 M_musculus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
P20662.2 M_musculus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	ELLDQNSSIRVPREKMYMTVNSDQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAATAAAAAA	[360]

AKI82174.1 C_lupus	ELLDQNSRIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVAIAAAAA [360]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	ELLDQNSRIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVAIAAAAA [360]
JACO6687.1 L_africana	ELLDQNSRIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVAIAAAAA [360]
No_accession E_caballus	ELLDQNSRIRVPRDKMVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVAIAAAAA [360]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	GLLDQSSSIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVA----- [360]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	GLLDQSSSIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVA----- [360]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	GLLDQNSRIRVPREKVMYMTVNSDQEQDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVA----- [360]
Q01611.1 X_laevis	GLDSDHNGRLPREKVMYMTVNSDQND--DLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVA----- [360]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE STGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE STGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE STGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	VHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHVDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	MHEQQIDEDEM-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGSASAVLHVDE SVGLSR LTKQKPKK [420]
P10925.3 M_musculus	EHEQQMDVSEIKAAFLPIAWTAA YDNNSEI EDQNV TASA LLNQDE SGGLDR VPVKQSKK [420]
P20662.2 M_musculus	EHEQQMDVSEIKAAFLPIAWTAA YDNNSEI EVQNV TASA LLNHDE SGGLDR VPVKQSKK [420]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	EHEQQMDSEIKAAFLPIAWAAA YDNNSEI EEQNV TASA VLVHDE SGGLDR VHKQAKK [420]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	VHEQQIDDSEM-KAFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLSR LAKQKPKK [420]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	VHEQEMDDSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRSGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LTKHKPKK [420]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	VHEQEMDDSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRSGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LTKHKPKK [420]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	VHEQEMDDSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRSGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	VHEQEMDDNEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	VHEQEMDDSEM-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	VHEQQMDVSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaeorientalis	VHEQQMDNSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	VHEQQMDDNEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	VHEQQMDDNEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
JACO6687.1 L_africana	VHEQQMDVSEI-KTFVPIAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR VTQKPKPK [420]
No_accession E_caballus	VHEQQMDVSEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	-HEQQMDTEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNDGIE NRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	-HEQQIDDTEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNDGIE NRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	-HEQQIDDNEI-KTFMPTAWAAA YGNNDGIE SRNGTASALLHIDE SAGLGR LAKQKPKK [420]
Q01611.1 X_laevis	-HEQLEDAELSKTFMPTAWAAA YGNNDGIE RNRNGTASALLHIDE SDGLDR LTKQKPKK [420]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	KRRPDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	KRRSDARQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
P10925.3 M_musculus	KRRPESKQYQSAIFVAPDGGQLRVPY <b>cmfcgkfkfTKRFLKRhtknh</b> PEYLA-KKKYHct [480]
P20662.2 M_musculus	KRRPESKQYQSAIFVAPDGGQLRVPY <b>cmfcgkfkfTKRFLKRhtknh</b> PEYLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	KRRPESKQYQTAI IIVAPDGGQLRVYP <b>cmfcgkfkfTKRFLKRhtknh</b> PEYLA-KKKYHct [480]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLA-KKKYHct [480]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaeorientalis	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYHct [480]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
JACO6687.1 L_africana	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
No_accession E_caballus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYHct [480]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	RRRPFDSRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLT-KKKYRct [480]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	KRRPESRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLLTKKKYRct [480]
Q01611.1 X_laevis	KRRRENQRQYQTAI IIGPDGHPLTVYP <b>cmicgkfkfSRGFLKRhmknh</b> PEHLV-KKKYRct [480]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIQ <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----TIE <b>cvcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
P10925.3 M_musculus	<b>ecdystnKKISLNNhmesh</b> KLTIKTEK-----TTE <b>cdcdcrknlshagtlcthtkht</b> MEK [540]
P20662.2 M_musculus	<b>ecdystnKKISLNNhmesh</b> KLTIKTEK-----TTE <b>cdcdcrknlshagtlcthtkht</b> MEK [540]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKVEK-----VIE <b>cdcecgkghsHTGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKSEK-----AIE <b>cdcdcgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKSEK-----AIE <b>cdcdcgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKSEK-----AIE <b>cdcdcgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKSEK-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaeorientalis	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----SIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
JACO6687.1 L_africana	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHTGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
No_accession E_caballus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
Q01611.1 X_laevis	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]
Q01611.1 X_laevis	<b>dcdytnKKISLNNhlesh</b> KLTSKAKE-----AIE <b>cdcecgkghsHAGALFThkmvh</b> KEK [540]





XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfnQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
P10925.3 M_musculus	crhcdfnspdpfllshhilsahTKNVFFKckrcckefgQQCELQThmkthSSRKVYQcey [780]
P20662.2 M_musculus	crhcdfkspdpfllshhilsahTKNVFFKckrcckefgQQCELQThmkthSSRKVYQcey [780]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	crhcdfkspdpfllsrhilsvhTKNVFFKckrcckqgfrQQCELQThmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcckqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcckqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcckqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhAKDLPPFRckrcckqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcckqgfrQQNDLKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
No_accession E_caballus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQTELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQGELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	crhcdfkiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKDLPPFRckrcrkqgfrQQNELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	crhcefhiaadpfvlsrhilsvhTKELPYRckrcckqgfrQQTELKKhmkthSGRKVYQcey [780]
NP_001356631.1 H_sapiens	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_009443992.1 P_troglodytes	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
Q52V16.1 G_gorilla	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_014984082.1 M_mulatta	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_033067617.1 T_francoisi	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_031516968.1 P_anubis	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_008017167.1 C_sabaeus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_030782172.1 R_roxellana	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_032612406.1 H_moloch	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_035145821.1 C_jacchus	ceynttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
P10925.3 M_musculus	ceystkDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHScdfckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHK-VGLP [834]
P20662.2 M_musculus	ceystkDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRcdfckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLA [834]
XP_008771898.1 R_norvegicus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_015343506.1 M_marmota	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
Q95LI3.1 B_taurus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhi trhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_010855418.1 B_bison	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhi trhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_017900383.1 C_hircus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhi trhHKEVGLP [834]
AMY96563.1 C_elaphus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhi trhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_020759307.1 O_virginianus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhi trhHKEVGLP [834]
F1SPY3 S_scrofa	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_024612082.1 N_asiaorientalis	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
AKI82174.1 C_lupus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRSS----- [834]
XP_032187800.1 M_erminea	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
JAC06687.1 L_africana	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRcehckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
No_accession E_caballus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKEVGLP [834]
XP_028935710.1 O_anatinus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRcdfckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKDLGLP [834]
XP_016288863.1 M_domestica	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKDVGLP [834]
XP_015127980.1 G_gallus	ceysttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRceyckkgfrRPSEKNQhimrhHKDVGLP [834]
Q01611.1 X_laeviss	ceynttDASGFKRhvisihTKDYPHRodyckkgfrRPSEKNQhtlkhHKEASLM [834]

**Table 14. Multiple CLUSTALW sequence alignment of ZFY outlining the 9 amino acid transactivation domains and**

**DNA binding sites predictions. (A)** The 9aa TAD motifs are identified by highlights, with the 9aa TADs that displayed 100% match highlighted in **yellow** and the **grey** highlight signifying the match of the 9aa TAD being  $\geq 67\%$ . **(B)** The DNA binding sites are indicated by coloured upper/lowercase text; **ZF1 = GREEN, ZF2 = RED, ZF3 = MAGENTA, ZF4 = ORANGE, ZF5 = BROWN, ZF6 = CYAN, ZF7 = PURPLE, ZF8 = SAPPHIRE, ZF9 = OLIVE, ZF10 = GREY, ZF11 = LAVENDER, ZF12 = PEACH, ZF13 = DARK RED.** The predicted sequence responsible for zinc finger binding is indicated by **UPPERCASE LETTERS** within the zinc finger DNA binding site predictions.

**Table 14** showed that four regions within the ZFY protein were consistently predicted to have 9 amino acid TADs throughout the majority of the species, and three of the four regions were located exon 2 and the other region located on exon 5. These four regions contained perfect matches throughout most of the species as indicated by the highlight in **Table 14**. Though, *H. sapiens*, majority of the primates, rodents and amphibians do not have the 9aa TAD predicted in other species between sites 40-48 because they do not meet criteria RC4 & RC5 and also RC6 & RC7 as there were four consecutive hydrophobic residues and no

threonine or serine present. However, other species such as *C. jacchus* meet every criteria apart from possessing three consecutive hydrophilic residues between sites 41-43, so it was predicted to be a perfect match for a 9aa TAD (t**VFV**s**nIV**d) along with the other species that have perfect match prediction. The next region was between residue sites 63-76 (s**VVI**q**dVVe**d**VVI**e) and what we observed was that this region had three different perfect matches, but the arrangement of the 9aa TAD sequences would be different. For example, in *H. sapiens*, the sequence arrangements for the motifs were SVVIQDVVE, QDVVEDVVI and DVVEDVVI, but the program conjoined these and they produced a 14 amino acid TAD. This pattern remained consistent in the rest of the species between those specific amino acid sites and the majority of the species contained either a doublet or triplet di-valine cluster.

The conservation of the 9 amino acid TAD was different for each section as the first cluster between residue sites 40-48 had a 78% identity (7 of 9) in species that possessed the 9aa TAD for this particular region, and the second cluster of 9 amino acids TAD had a percentage identity of 71% (10 of 14). Additionally, the third cluster between sites 167-178 (gap between 168-170) had the lowest percentage identity of 44% (4 of 9), and this region is also where *O. anatinus* has 3 more amino acids than the rest of the species. The final cluster of residues between sites 338-346 has a 100% identity and interestingly, in the rodents *M. musculus* and *R. norvegicus* there was a gap of 4 amino acids in the same region which indicated some divergence within this region which explained the lack of a 9aa TAD prediction in this region.

**Table 14** also shows the zinc finger predictions, with the majority of the species containing 13 zinc fingers on the seventh exon and only *M. musculus* and *C. lupus* having 11 zinc fingers because of a missing portion of the sequence of zinc finger

3 and also because of an incomplete sequence of the zinc finger 13. The predicted zinc fingers contained the classic C2H2 characteristics. For instance, the *H. sapiens* zinc finger 1 has the sequence **CMICGKKFKSRGFLKRHMKNH** and as outlined by the bold letters, the cysteine and histidine residues are present. However, the first residue of predicted zinc finger 3 of *G. gallus* did not have a cysteine and contained an arginine residue instead. It was also observed that the zinc finger 3 was the least conserved zinc finger as it had only a percentage identity of 20%. Furthermore, this zinc finger region was missing 6 amino acids in *M. musculus* Zfy2 and *R. norvegicus* was missing 3 amino acids. Another zinc finger with a low percentage identity was zinc finger 7 as it had a percentage identity of 38%. Nevertheless, the remainder of the zinc fingers (ZF1-ZF2, ZF4-ZF6 and ZF8-ZF13) contained a percentage identity  $\geq 64\%$  with zinc finger 12 having the highest conservation as it had 91% identity.

Another interesting observation was that Krüppel-type C2H2 zinc fingers usually have the conserved linker sequence TGEKPY and in all this can be seen in all of the species in **Table 9**, **Table 11**, and **Table 14**. In addition, TKDYPH(R/K) (**Table 14**) were also conserved sequences seen frequently as zinc finger linker regions (between sites 686-692 and 800-806) contained this sequence across most of the species, only differing in the last amino acid as one contained arginine (R) and the other lysine (K). The rest of the linker regions between the zinc fingers had no conserved regions or patterns.

Species	Zinc Finger (ZF) Scores												
	ZF1	ZF2	ZF3	ZF4	ZF5	ZF6	ZF7	ZF8	ZF9	ZF10	ZF11	ZF12	ZF13
<i>H. sapiens</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.1	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>P. troglodytes</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	18.2	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>G. gorilla</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>M. mulatta</i>	31.7	20.3	27.8	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>T. francoisi</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>P. anubis</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>C. sabaeus</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.1	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>R. roxellana</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	20.7	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>H. moloch</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	27.6	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>C. jacchus</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.3	35.4	29.5	21.3	19.5	29.3	16.0	30.7	23.8	25.6
<i>M. musculus (ZFY1)</i>	24.7	20.9	15.5	15.8	35.6	27.8	13.8	21.6	27.1	14.7	24.0	25.3	22.9
<i>M. musculus (ZFY2)</i>	27.5	20.9	(-) <sup>§</sup>	15.8	35.6	27.8	12.5	21.6	27.1	14.7	24.0	25.3	23.5
<i>R. norvegicus</i>	30.4	21.7	4.1	19.9	35.4	29.0	15.5	23.3	27.1	17.4	27.8	25.5	25.6
<i>M. marmota</i>	31.7	18.8	26.2	18.3	35.4	28.2	21.1	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>B. taurus</i>	31.7	23.4	28.2	18.3	35.4	28.2	21.1	21.3	27.9	16.0	31.4	25.5	24.3
<i>B. bison</i>	31.7	23.4	28.2	18.3	35.4	28.2	21.1	20.8	27.9	16.0	31.4	25.5	24.3
<i>C. hircus</i>	31.7	23.4	27.5	18.3	35.1	28.2	21.1	20.8	27.9	15.7	31.4	25.5	24.3
<i>C. elaphus</i>	31.7	24.0	27.5	18.0	35.4	27.7	21.1	20.8	27.9	16.5	31.4	25.5	24.3
<i>O. virginianus</i>	31.7	23.4	27.5	18.3	35.4	28.2	18.8	20.8	27.9	16.0	31.5	25.5	24.3
<i>S. scrofa</i>	32.0	23.4	27.5	18.3	35.4	28.2	21.1	20.8	26.8	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>N. asiaeorientalis</i>	31.7	14.2	27.5	18.3	35.4	28.2	18.9	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>C. lupus</i>	31.7	23.4	28.0	18.3	35.4	28.2	19.7	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	N/A**
<i>M. erminea</i>	31.7	21.7	27.5	18.3	35.4	28.2	21.1	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>L. africana</i>	31.7	23.4	26.2	18.3	35.4	28.2	19.8	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	23.9
<i>E. caballus</i>	31.7	20.3	27.5	18.0	35.4	24.7	19.7	20.8	28.5	16.0	31.2	25.5	25.6
<i>O. anatinus</i>	31.7	24.2	23.5	19.9	36.2	27.1	22.2	19.5	26.3	16.0	32.2	25.5	23.5
<i>M. domestica</i>	31.7	23.4	27.5	19.9	35.4	28.2	21.7	20.8	27.9	16.0	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>G. gallus</i>	31.7	23.4	13.2	16.6	35.4	28.2	21.2	20.8	27.9	11.7	30.8	25.5	25.6
<i>X. laevis</i>	31.7	24.2	23.0	18.6	35.9	25.7	25.6	20.8	27.0	13.0	31.4	23.8	22.1

**Table 15. Zinc finger scores of each individual zinc finger domain.** The table illustrates the zinc finger scores of the 13 predicted zinc fingers. As shown, *Mus musculus* has a missing zinc finger 3 which is indicated by the symbol (-), and *Canis lupus* sequence is incomplete at the end which signifies that the database has the incomplete partial sequence and not the complete full sequence, and this is indicated by N/A. The HMMER algorithm was used to detect the zinc fingers and the ZF or HMMER score is 'most confident' when > 17.7. Values lower are considered not to be a confident result. We created subcategories for confidence to distinguish significant results from moderately significant results. Therefore: GREEN = Most Confident ( $\geq 30.0$ ), ORANGE = Fairly Confident (20.0- 29.9) , BLACK = Least Confident (17.8 -19.9) and RED = No Confidence (< 17.7).

**Table 15** showed zinc fingers 1, 5-6, 8-9 and 11-13 had a ZF score value above 17.7 in almost all of the land vertebrates. A few anomalies were observed in zinc fingers 2-4 and 7 of some species as their ZF scores were below 17.7. Though zinc finger 10 was predicted in all of the species initially shown by **Table 14**, the

<sup>§</sup> *M. musculus* Zfy2 shows that there was no predicted zinc finger 3 due to the truncation within that region of the sequence

\*\* *C. lupus* ZFY shows an incomplete sequence, thus the reason zinc finger 13 was not predicted

ZF scores of all the land vertebrates were below 17.7, thus highlighting that though some of the criteria was met by the sequence, it could not confidently be considered a zinc finger. Therefore, we concluded the majority of ZFY sequences had roughly 12 zinc fingers in total (excluding *G. gallus*, *N. asiaeorientalis*, *R. norvegicus*, *M. musculus* and *C. lupus*).

### 3.5 ZFY domain binding

To investigate the possible binding motifs of each zinc finger, we analysed the predicted binding target of each using the B1H screens Nearest Neighbour Prediction tool using the F2F3union data. This tool predicted that a pattern could be established as the majority of the land vertebrates had the same trinucleotide target. For example, as **Table 16** shows zinc fingers 2,6,8, 9, 12 and 13 all had a 100% match for the trinucleotide target per zinc finger which indicates that these trinucleotides are highly likely to be the targets for these specific zinc fingers. However, we noticed instances where *M. musculus* Zfy1 and Zfy2, and *R. norvegicus* zinc fingers 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 11 had either predicted different trinucleotide targets, no predicted targets or the trinucleotides could be anything as the score for each amino acid was equal. In addition, as indicated by **Table 16**, *R. roxellana*, *N. asiaeorientalis* and *S. scrofa* had one zinc finger each which contained either a different trinucleotide or no predicted trinucleotide at all, and *G. gallus* and *X. laevis* had two zinc fingers with either different or no predicted trinucleotides. The prediction tool result for zinc finger 10 showed that it had no predicted trinucleotide target for all land vertebrates which corresponded with **Table 15** as this zinc finger had a weak HMMER score, further confirming this zinc finger could not be confirmed as a zinc finger.

Species	Predicted Trinucleotide Target												
	ZF1	ZF2	ZF3	ZF4	ZF5	ZF6	ZF7	ZF8	ZF9	ZF10	ZF11	ZF12	ZF13
<i>H. sapiens</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>P. troglodyte</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>G. gorilla</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>M. mulatta</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>T. francoisi</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>P. anubis</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>C. sabaeus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>R. roxellana</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	GGA	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>H. moloch</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>C. jacchus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>M. musculus ZFY1</i>	ATC	GGC	N/A	N/A	ATC	CAC	N/A	GCC	GTG	N/A	XXX	GGC	ATG
<i>M. musculus ZFY2</i>	ATC	GGC	(-) <sup>††</sup>	N/A	ATC	CAC	N/A	GCC	GTG	N/A	XXX	GGC	ATG
<i>R. norvegicus</i>	GTT	GGC	N/A	AAC	C(G/T)C	CAC	N/A	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>M. marmota</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>B. taurus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>B. bison</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>C. hircus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>C. elaphus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>O. virginianus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	XXX	GGC	ATG
<i>S. scrofa</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	CGT	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>N. asiaeorientalis</i>	GXC	N/A	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>C. lupus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	(-) <sup>‡‡</sup>
<i>M. erminea</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>L. africana</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>E. caballus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>O. anatinus</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>M. domestica</i>	GXC	GGC	ATA	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>G. gallus</i>	GXC	GGC	N/A	N/A	C(G/T)C	CAC	XXX	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG
<i>X. laevis</i>	GXC	GGC	CTC	GCC	C(G/T)C	CAC	XGT	GCC	GTG	N/A	GCC	GGC	ATG

**Table 16. ZFY domain trinucleotide prediction.** ZFY domain binding partners are yet to be properly elucidated, but the prediction was made using the domain analysis via the Nearest Neighbour Prediction algorithm and using the F2F3 union data. The majority of the species have 12 zinc finger target predictions, but some species have less than 12 predictions. X indicates that the nucleotide could be any one of the four nucleotides. N/A indicates that there was no prediction at all made by the algorithm. **YELLOW** highlight outlines zinc fingers that have different trinucleotides to the main pattern shown, **BOLD** = conserved, and **GREEN** =100% conserved trinucleotides in land vertebrates. (-) indicates that either the zinc finger is absent either because of truncation or incomplete sequence.

The DNA targets shown by **Table 16** interact with the DNA binding interfaces predicted in **Table 15** and **Table 17**. **Table 17** indicated 50% of the predicted DNA binding interfaces (6 out of 12 [excluding ZF10]) across all species had 100% identity located on ZF2,ZF6, ZF8, ZF9, ZF12, and ZF13 which showed that these amino acids are well conserved throughout the evolution from the common ancestor, whereas 50% of the DNA binding interfaces had identities varying from 25-75% as ZF1,ZF3-ZF5, ZF7 and ZF11 had slight variation of amino acids at

<sup>††</sup> *M. musculus* Zfy2 shows that there was no predicted trinucleotide target as there was no predicted zinc finger 3 due to the truncation within that region of the sequence

<sup>‡‡</sup> *C. lupus* ZFY shows an absence of a predicted trinucleotide target as the sequence was incomplete and there was no zinc finger 13 predicted

canonical positions across all species. Although, 83% of the zinc fingers (10 out of 12 [excluding ZF10]) DNA binding interfaces had identities of 50-100%, which shows that the fingers were mostly conserved.

The general consensus from **Table 17** was that rodent DNA binding interfaces exhibited the most variation as four of the zinc fingers (ZF1, ZF4,ZF5 and ZF11) had differing amino acids at certain canonical positions. As expected, ZF10 had no DNA binding interface prediction as this particular zinc finger prediction in **Table 15** had the lowest HMMER score and **Table 16** had no predicted target.



**Table 17. Predicted binding interface of each zinc finger.** The table illustrates the DNA binding interface of ZF1-ZF13, which consists of 4 amino acids that are found on the helix of the zinc fingers. These 4 'canonical' positions that interact with the DNA target are in positions -1, 2, 3 and +6 relative to the zinc finger helix. Some of the species had the same DNA binding interface so the overlap in some of the zinc fingers indicate that the residues interacting with DNA are all the same. Zinc fingers that have no predicted binding residues are indicated by N/A and (-) indicates that there was truncation within the sequence. **GREEN** represents that the canonical position amino acid was not conserved across all species but has the same hydrophobicity (S, T, H, Q and E are hydrophilic). **RED** represents that the canonical position amino acid as not conserved across all species but have the same charge (R and H are basic + D and E are acidic). **BOLD** represents the amino acids are conserved throughout all the species and lowercase letters represents amino acids not conserved throughout all the land vertebrate species.

Species	Predicted DNA Binding Interface																															
	ZF1	ZF2	ZF3	ZF4	ZF5	ZF6	ZF7	ZF8	ZF9	ZF10	ZF11	ZF12	ZF13																			
<i>H. sapiens</i>	<b>SgFR</b>	<b>KISN</b>	<b>HgAt</b>	<b>EgIR</b>	<b>HSeK</b>	<b>DSNT</b>	<b>DKEQ</b>	<b>NSDR</b>	<b>RSEK</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>QnEk</b>	<b>DSGR</b>	<b>RSEQ</b>																			
<i>P. troglodyte</i>																																
<i>G. gorilla</i>																																
<i>M. mulatta</i>																																
<i>T. francoisi</i>																																
<i>P. anubis</i>																																
<i>C. sabaeus</i>																																
<i>R. roxellana</i>																																
<i>H. moloch</i>																																
<i>C. jacchus</i>																																
<i>M. musculus ZFY1</i>	<b>T<sup>r</sup>FR</b>	<b>KISN</b>	N/A	N/A	<b>HsaK</b>	<b>DSNT</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>NSDR</b>	<b>RSEK</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>QcEt</b>	<b>DSGR</b>	<b>RSEQ</b>																			
<i>M. musculus ZFY2</i>			(-) <sup>§§</sup>	N/A							<b>QcEk</b>																					
<i>R. norvegicus</i>	<b>T<sub>s</sub>FR</b>	<b>KISN</b>	N/A	<b>Et<sub>s</sub>H</b>	<b>HSeK</b>	<b>DSNT</b>	<b>DKEQ</b>	<b>NSDR</b>	<b>RSEK</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>QnEk</b>	<b>DSGR</b>	<b>RSEQ</b>																			
<i>M. marmota</i>	<b>SgFR</b>		<b>HgAt</b>	<b>EgIR</b>							<b>HSeK</b>			<b>DSNT</b>	<b>DKEQ</b>	<b>NSDR</b>	<b>RSEK</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>QnEk</b>	<b>DSGR</b>	<b>RSEQ</b>											
<i>B. taurus</i>																																
<i>B. bison</i>																																
<i>C. hircus</i>																																
<i>C. elaphus</i>																																
<i>O. virginianus</i>																																
<i>S. scrofa</i>																																
<i>N. asiaeorientalis</i>																			N/A			<b>HgAt</b>	<b>EgIR</b>	<b>HSeK</b>	<b>DSNT</b>	<b>DKEQ</b>	<b>NSDR</b>	<b>RSEK</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>QnEk</b>	<b>DSGR</b>	<b>RSEQ</b>
<i>C. lupus</i>																																
<i>M. erminea</i>																																
<i>L. africana</i>																																
<i>E. caballus</i>																																
<i>O. anatinus</i>																																
<i>M. domestica</i>																																
<i>G. gallus</i>																																
<i>X. laevis</i>																																
			N/A	N/A							<b>QnEk</b>																					
			<b>HnAa</b>	<b>EgIR</b>			<b>DKEQ</b>				<b>QnEk</b>																					
							<b>DKDE</b>				<b>Q<sub>t</sub>Ek</b>																					
											<b>QgEk</b>																					
											<b>QnEk</b>																					
											<b>QiEk</b>																					
													(-) <sup>***</sup>																			

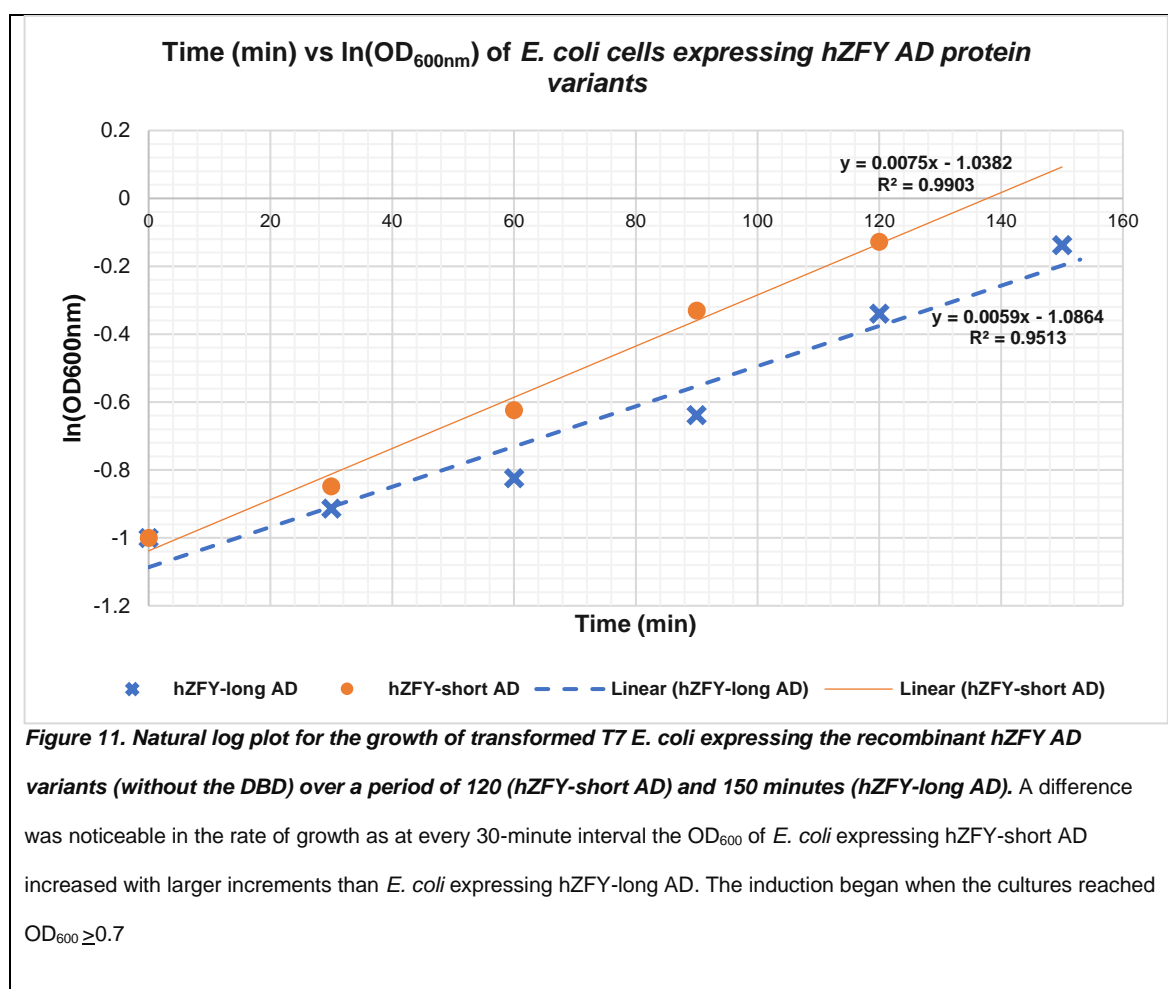
<sup>§§</sup> *M. musculus* Zfy2 shows that there was no DNA binding interface as there was no predicted zinc finger 3 due to the truncation within that region of the sequence

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> *C. lupus* ZFY shows an absence of a DNA binding interface as the sequence was incomplete and there was no zinc finger 13 predicted

### 3.6 Transformations

As indicated by **Table 8**, eight of the constructs were transformed into *E. coli* competent cells and the transformation of the plasmid vectors into the *E. coli* was successful as every plate developed colonies, expected as each of the vector had ampicillin resistance. However, upon observation the *E. coli* transformants expressing hZFY-long AD had a significantly lower number of colonies compared to *E. coli* transformants expressing hZFY-short AD. Subsequently after the transformation, we focused first on protein expression.

### 3.7 Growth of pET15b transformed *E. coli* cells



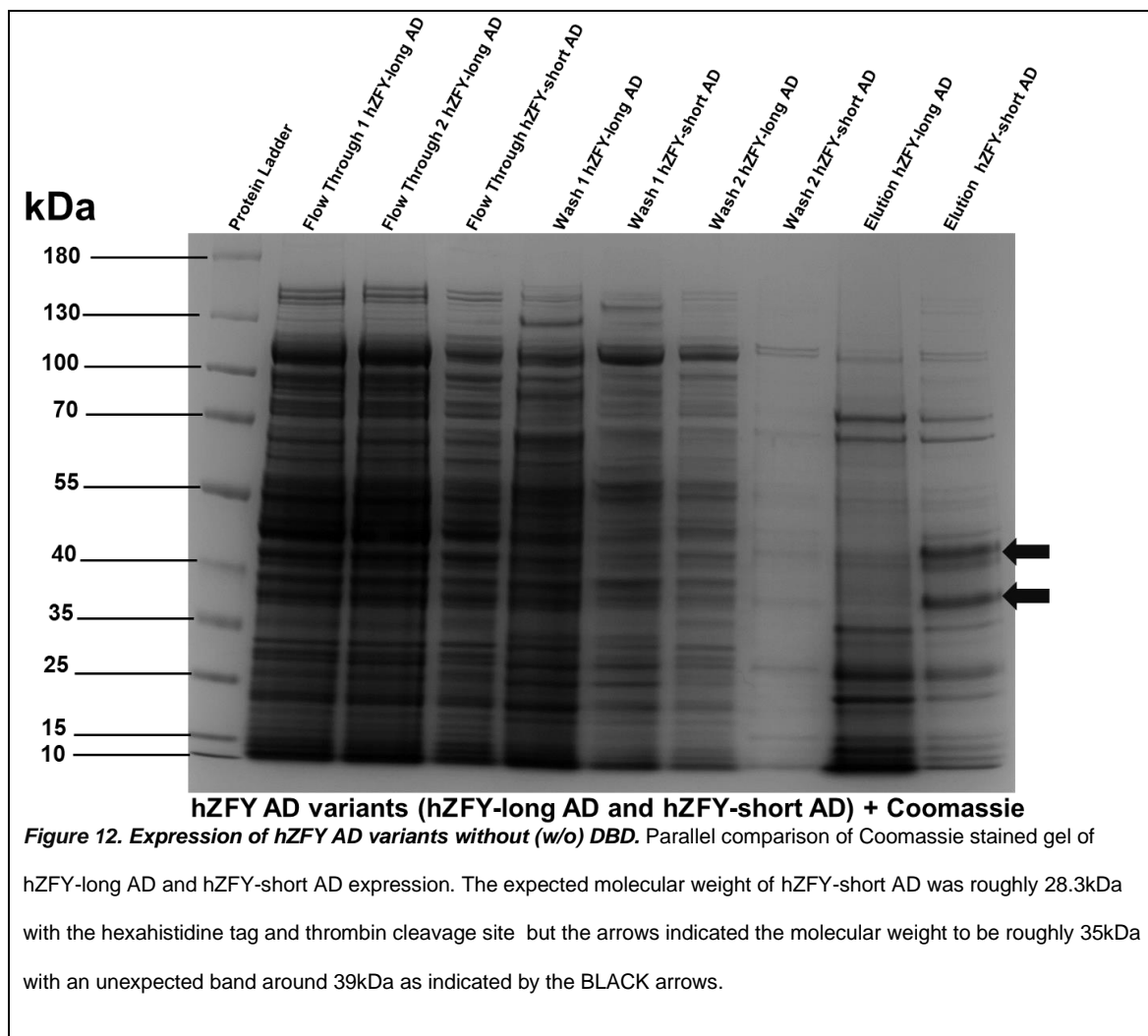
To obtain the protein, we used the growth method described in **Section 2.5**.

Transformed *E. coli* cells with pET15b vectors, expressing hZFY-long AD and hZFY-short AD exhibited exponential growth. Additionally, **Figure 11** indicates that

*E. coli* cells expressing hZFY-long AD were growing at a slower rate than the *E. coli* expressing hZFY-short AD.

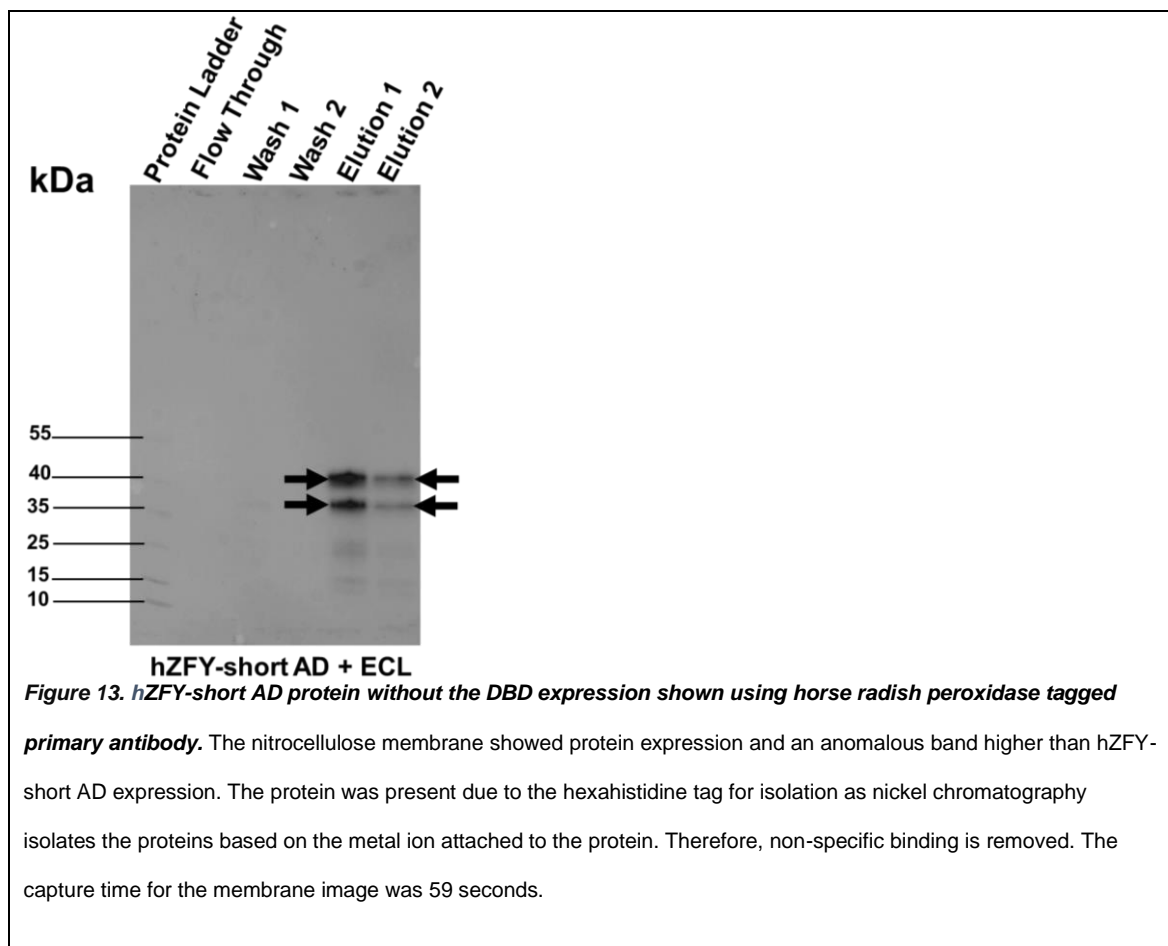
### **3.8 Recombinant hZFY-long AD expression was absent, but hZFY-short AD was abundant**

We tried to express both hZFY-long AD and hZFY-short AD (both without the DBD) in the bacterial expression system. We carried out SDS-PAGE to analyse the presence and expression of hZFY variants indicated by **Figure 12** after nickel column chromatography using the protocol from Thermo Scientific (available at <https://www.thermofisher.com/order/catalog/product/88221#/88221>). The Coomassie stained gel showed that both expression experiments shared bands roughly at 20kDa, 25kDa, 32kDa, 66kDa and 90kDa. These bands were likely contaminants non-specifically bound from each hZFY isoform protein products. **Figure 12** shows that the expression of hZFY-long AD was unsuccessful as there was no expression of a band between 40-55kDa. hZFY-short AD showed two bands roughly at 35kDa and 39kDa that were specific only in the hZFY-short expression. These bands suggested hZFY-short AD protein expression had been successful as, but they were at a higher molecular weight than we expected. The expected molecular weight of the hZFY-short AD was estimated to be approximately 28.3kDa when including the hexahistidine tag and thrombin cleavage site, so to confirm that the protein bands expressed were truly hZFY-short AD, we checked by western blot and confirmed these two bands represented his-tagged products. We can therefore conclude that the expression of hZFY-long AD was unsuccessful, and hZFY-short AD was successful.



### 3.9 Western Blot analysis shows hZFY-short AD protein was present

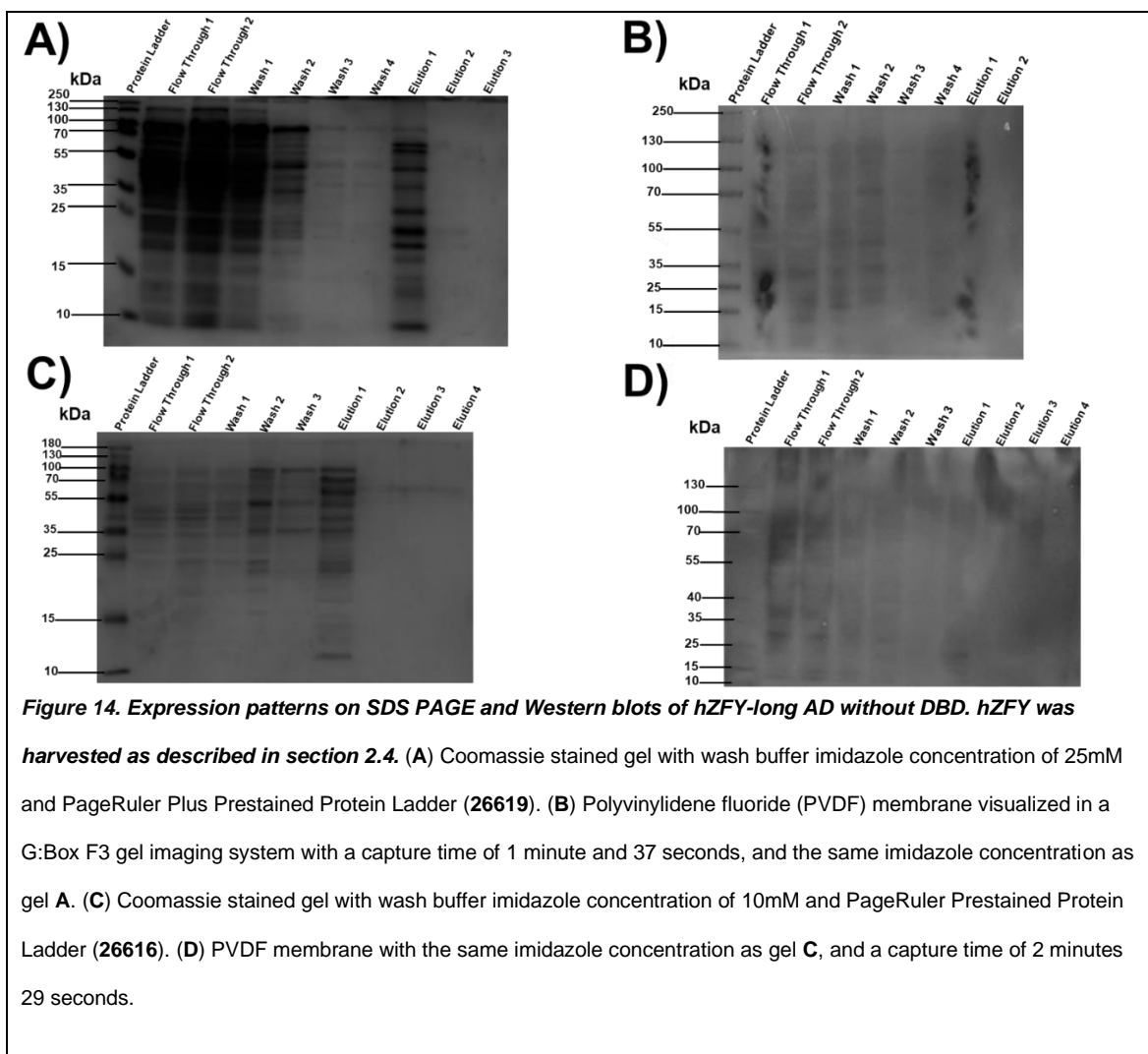
**Figure 13** shows hZFY-short protein was present and hexahistidine tagged as the capturing device detected the 2 bands, showing 2 possible molecular weights for the protein at 35kDa and 39kDa, although the size of the protein was expected to be roughly 28.3kDa. We also identified faint bands at lower molecular weights in the same elution lanes characteristic of hexahistidine tagged proteins that were likely bound non-specifically. We can therefore conclude that the expression of hZFY-short AD was successful.



Though the attempt of purification of hZFY-short AD was successful, expression and isolation of hZFY-long AD was unsuccessful. We attempted SDS-PAGE runs and neither runs were successful. **Figure 14A** shows a band between 35-55kDa amidst the other non-specific bands within the elution fraction which we suggested it could be our protein of interest. Therefore, for confirmation, western blot (**Figure 14B**) did not show any bands between 35-55kDa, invalidating the assumption that this was hZFY-long AD.

We lowered the imidazole concentration of the nickel column chromatography wash buffer only from 25mM to 10mM and **Figure 14C** shows the elution lane still had non-specific bands and hZFY-long AD purification was still unsuccessful due to a lack of an intense band at roughly 48.6kDa (hZFY-long AD molecular weight

and the tags), but for further validation that hZFY-long AD was not present, we did a western blot (**Figure 14D**) that confirmed that the extraction was unsuccessful.



# 4 Discussion

## 4.1 ZFY N-terminus is less conserved than the C-terminus

Our bioinformatic analysis showed ZFY proteins had a highly conserved DNA binding domain (across the 44 species) at the C-terminal portion in comparison to the N-terminal portion, as the majority of conserved amino acids as well as the nucleotides were within the final exon of each of the species. This highlighted that the ZFY acidic activation domain likely went through a series of diverging evolutionary events in the majority of species.

The N-terminal portion of ZFY seems to have clusters of conserved amino acid patches typically  $\geq 4$  residues. This likely stabilises the interactions of the transactivation domain with transcription regulation machinery, and these specific amino acids are possibly redundant in all the species as they are well preserved across all the species (Ahmad *et al.*, 2010). Conserved residue clusters have been implied to be the 'energy hotspots' for protein-protein complexes, as they stabilise the protein's core and interfaces for better interactions (Ma *et al.*, 2003; Ahmad *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, with the conservation of the N-terminal residues being relatively low in ZFY, some of these clusters likely stabilise the protein-protein complexes that arise from interaction with other transcription regulatory elements. There are several of these clusters dispersed over the span of the N-terminal activation domain likely so the ZFY interface remains flexible but maintain the critical interactions (Ma *et al.*, 2003). This pattern is typical for acidic transactivation domains, where the conserved regions represent the relatively small hydrophobic binding interface, while the less-conserved regions are highly charged "spacer" regions that act to prevent the protein from folding and remain in an unstructured configuration that presents the hydrophobic patches to the

surrounding medium. As such, the precise sequence is not important for these spacer regions, only that they should be highly charged in solution.

It is important to note that some of the exon sequences used for the protein alignments were predicted. Predicted sequences are usually modelled by studying the conservation of the DNA sequences across related species and using sequence homology of a characterised sequence to identify the exon sequence. As these predicted ZFY genes display high sequence similarity to the characterised ZFY genes, the functions are likely to be similar. However, as the proteins have not been isolated or characterised in the species that have the exon sequences as predicted, any functionality inferred is to be treated cautiously.

Although fish species were included in the initial sequence alignment, there was a possibility of misidentification of ZFY as most sequences were ZFY-like isoforms and were likely generated from ZFX as they are homologous to ZFY. Therefore, it is a possibility that the reason why there is a divergence as we proposed is due to ZFY sequences of the land vertebrates being compared to the misidentified fish ZFY.

#### **4.2 Nine amino acid TAD motif predictions are highly conserved, and two additional motifs located on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> exon**

Although four possible (perfect) 9aa TAD regions were predicted all within the N-terminal region of the protein, only one of these regions was highly conserved across all land vertebrates from residues 63-76. It is therefore likely that this motif is of key functional significance in ZFY proteins. In addition, the motif between 338-346 (**Table 14**) was also predicted throughout all land vertebrates with the exception of three of the four rodent sequences, and it showed a percentage identity of 78%. It is a possibility that rodents had a high degree of divergent



evolution in comparison to the other land vertebrates which retained this sequence.

Our data suggests residues between the sites 62-75 (**Table 13**) or 63-76 (**Table 14**) are responsible for the majority of transactivation activity of ZFY. As the 9aa TAD motif (**Table 14**) between sites 40-48 was not predicted in most mammals including *H. sapiens* and *M. musculus* Zfy2, this was suggestive that this motif was not essential for transactivation as *M. musculus* Zfy2 and *H. sapiens* full-length ZFY had putative transactivating acidic domains without this motif (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). In addition, the 9aa TAD motifs between sites 167-178 (**Table 14**) and 338-346 (**Table 14** DEVYMEVIV) were predicted in *H. sapiens* ZFY but not predicted in *M. musculus* Zfy2, and the transactivating activity of *M. musculus* Zfy2 was higher when fused to Gal4-DBD.

Much remains to be understood about the biology of 9aa TAD motifs, and it is possible that they are repressor as well as activator motifs. Notably, hZFY-short also possesses the DEVYMEVIV motif between sites 316-324 (**Table 13**) motif but does not have transactivating properties when fused to Gal4-DBD (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012). It is thus plausible that the DEVYMEVIV motif – present in both short and long forms – acts to repress transcription while the longer SVVIQDVVEDVVIE motif present in the alternatively spliced second coding exon acts to promote transcription. The increased transactivation ability of mouse Zfy2 could therefore be due to the selective loss of the (potentially inhibitory) DEVYMEVIV motif.

Overall, hydrophobic clusters separated by hydrophilic regions within the 9 amino acids TAD motifs were suggestive that these are essential for transcriptional activation. A study by (Almlöf, Gustafsson and Wright, 1997) established a relationship that hydrophobic patches increased transactivation activity of a nuclear transcription factor, and the mechanism that was demonstrated to

increase the transactivation activity was because of better interactions with coactivators. Furthermore, studies of transactivation domains of Gcn4 and p53 (Jackson *et al.*, 1996; Krois *et al.*, 2016) have also demonstrated that hydrophobic clusters within the transactivation domain were likely important for mediation of hydrophobic interactions with transcriptional machinery. Therefore, future studies addressing if there are any effects from mutagenesis of hydrophobic residue to hydrophilic residues (specifically on SVVIQDVVEDVVIE) on transactivation activity will be useful to confirm the theories. It is uncharacteristic however for 9aa TAD transcription factors to have unusually high valine content as they inactivate 9aa TAD motifs (Piskacek *et al.*, 2019), but ZFY possesses valine rich 9aa TAD motifs which could indicate a new class of 9aa TAD motifs.

Interestingly, we located possibly another conserved motif adjacent the DEVYMEVIV motif referred to as the polyalanine motif located within the acidic domain. (Poloumienko, 2004). As this motif was conserved in placental mammals other than rodents, this suggested that the motif was likely specific to placental mammals. Polyalanine tracts have been associated with transcription regulation molecular binding and transcription regulator, as motifs with 5-7 alanine residues or >7 alanine residues in human genes were mostly involved in these molecular functions, thus these motifs likely play a significant role in the various placental ZFY proteins (Lavoie *et al.*, 2003). However, further mutagenesis studies can be conducted to analyse if there are detrimental effects to ZFY function.

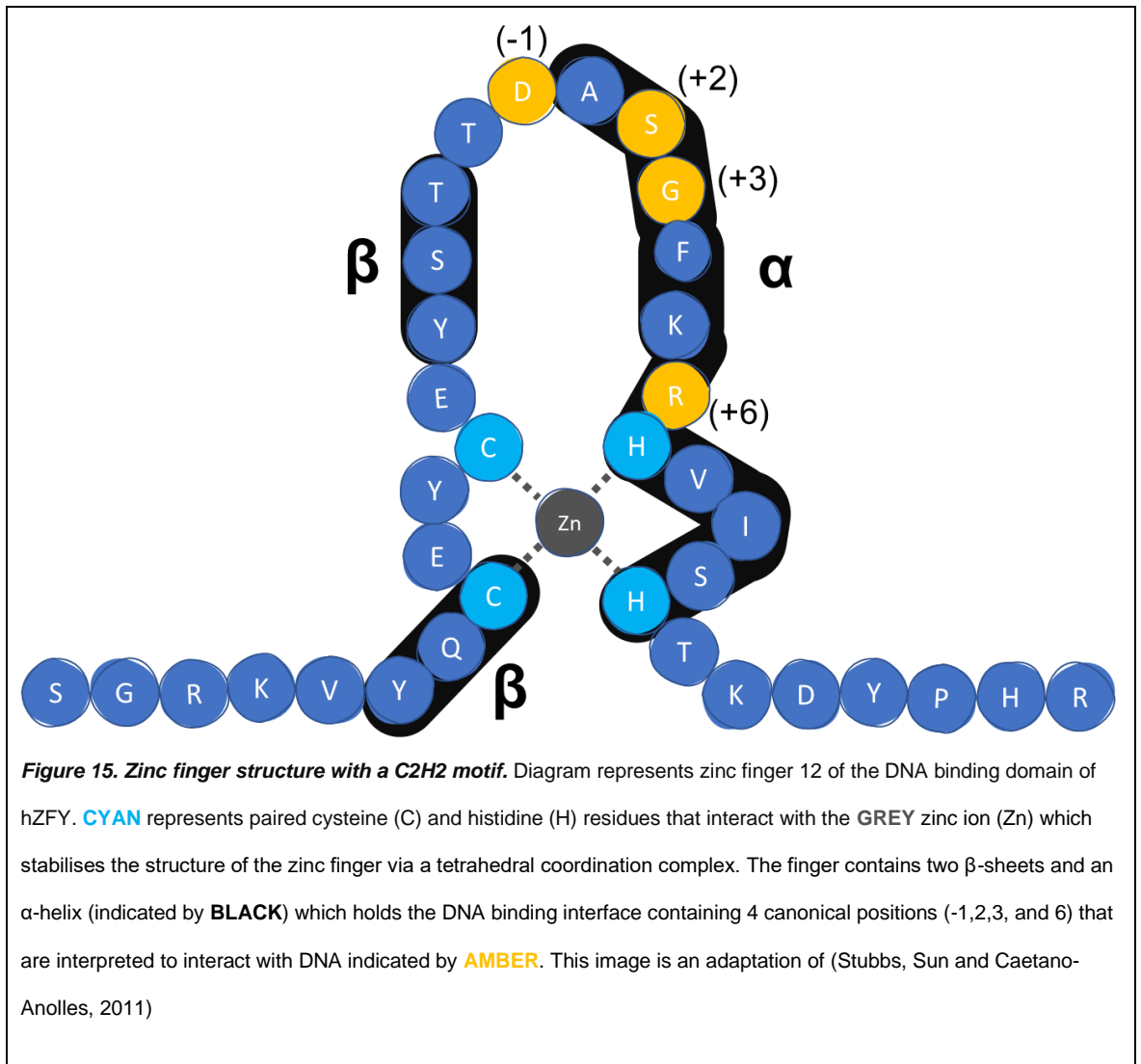
In addition, another motif was located in all of the land vertebrates and fish species within the acidic domain, more specifically the 6<sup>th</sup> exon and this we concluded to be an NLS due to the basic nature of the region as it contains the K(K/R)X(K/R) consensus sequence that binds an importin ( $\alpha$ -importin) for nuclear localization (Mardon and Page, 1989; Lange *et al.*, 2007). The proposed nuclear localisation

motif however was not highly conserved as the basic amino acids can be interchangeable. Nonetheless, this region remained basic across all the land vertebrates and fish species.

### **4.3 ZFY zinc fingers are highly conserved**

We found the general consensus was ZFY contained 12 zinc fingers. Zinc finger 10 was not confidently predicted as a zinc finger and, it did not have predicted binding targets or DNA binding interface, contradictory of the previous (Page *et al.*, 1987; Mardon and Page, 1989) findings in which the protein was predicted to have 13 zinc fingers in humans and mouse Zfy2. In addition, zinc fingers 3,4 and 7 within most of the rodent lineage seemed to be not well retained (low ZF score) which could indicate that they were likely functionally insignificant resulting in their loss over time. The majority of the zinc fingers were conserved in most mammals which suggested that there is some constraint which enforced the DNA binding domain in exon 7 to be very well conserved.

Fish species however have two inserts in the C-terminus in the region where the linker region between ZF3 and ZF4, and also one imbedded where ZF11 was predicted for land vertebrates. As the two inserts were rich in proline, this likely has an effect on the zinc finger motif arrays as proline residues kink amino acid backbones, thus inhibiting  $\alpha$  helix formation needed along with two  $\beta$ -sheets ( $\beta\beta\alpha$ -structure) to form a zinc finger. This suggested possibly that fish species have a modular DNA binding domain that has different functions at different regions, thus not behaving as one unit but multiple units that work congruently to execute a task.



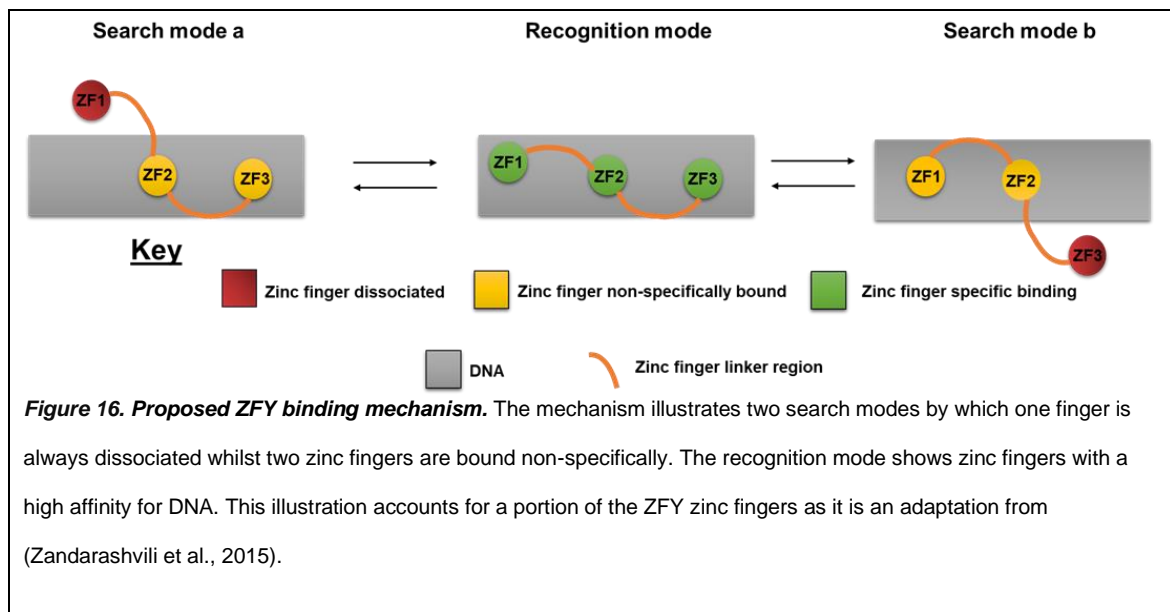
#### 4.4 ZFY zinc finger binding sites

It was important to investigate the conservation of the zinc fingers binding sites. The majority of the ZFY binding interfaces (**Table 14**) had high conservation between the different species which was suggestive of these amino acids having the general function of enabling the DNA binding specificities and result in high affinity binding, though great care should be taken as affinity and specificity are not coupled. Though the same amino acids were not conserved in some of the DNA binding interfaces, the properties were conserved. For example, some of the fingers would retain hydrophobicity or charge in some species as shown by **Table 14** implying that the binding of the zinc fingers is likely dependent on the properties

of the amino acids rather than the shape for lock and key type interactions. As three of the four rodent sequences had the most variation in most of the DNA binding interfaces, this implied that there was a high selective pressure not to maintain the regulatory target elements of these specific zinc fingers (Sommer *et al.*, 1992).

As DNA binding of ZFY is not known exclusively, some theories suggest that all zinc fingers are involved in binding to DNA, and some explain not all of the zinc finger domains of ZFY are involved in binding DNA. But the general suggestions have implied that all zinc fingers bind to DNA but in varying ways. For instance, one mechanism for transcription factor binding has been interpreted in which some of the transcription factor zinc fingers bind DNA at nonspecific sites while the other fingers scan and direct the transcription factor to the target sites. Therefore, some of the ZFY zinc fingers could be involved in binding at nonspecific sites when the protein is scanning DNA targets sites and when the zinc fingers locate the target site, the rest of the ZFY zinc fingers bind their specific DNA target for a 'recognition' mode until dissociation of the zinc finger for the repeat of the process (Zandarashvili *et al.*, 2015; Zuo *et al.*, 2019). This implies that some zinc fingers (primary binding sites) within ZFY modulate DNA binding as they increase the affinity and stability of secondary binding sites. As ZFY zinc fingers were proposed to bind typically to 3 bases of DNA, the interactions of a single zinc finger are not likely strong as the zinc finger DNA binding interface is large so secondary binding sites stabilise existing primary binding site interactions. In addition, greater affinity allows a sufficient window for ZFY interaction with regulatory elements, resulting in

efficient repression or activation (Zuo *et al.*, 2019).



#### 4.5 ZFY phylogeny

The two protein phylogenetic trees showed as expected that ZFY proteins of the different primate species were consistently grouped. Unexpectedly, the majority of rodents had unique evolution pathways as they separated from *M. marmota*. This similar pattern was also observed less severely in artiodactyls as they exhibited a similar dispersal across the evolutionary tree (*N. asiaeorientalis* and *S. scrofa* dispersed). Additionally, as expected the fish species were all distantly related to the other species. The nucleotide phylogenetic tree showed however that the rodents and artiodactyls do not exhibit the unique evolution pathways as they are all grouped respectively, but the rodent lineage still displayed a long branch indicating higher nucleotide substitutions. These results indicated that there was a higher proportion of nonsynonymous substitutions, such that the correct phylogeny was recovered from the nucleotide sequence alignment and not from the protein sequence alignment. Usually, synonymous substitutions are higher in proportion to nonsynonymous substitutions. Thus, excess nonsynonymous substitutions are suggestive of positive selection in the common ancestor of rat and mouse and are

evidence for the rapid evolution of the rodent protein sequence (McDonald and Kreitman, 1991). Due to time constraints limiting our experiments, future experiments should incorporate the *codeml* Phylogenetic Analysis by Maximum Likelihood (PAML) software package to quantify the ratio of nonsynonymous substitutions per nonsynonymous site to the number of synonymous substitutions per synonymous site and determine if there was selective pressure on the rodent lineage.

#### **4.6 *E. coli* expression of recombinant hZFY proteins**

As much of the research conducted for ZFY was mostly pre 2000s, there has been a gradual decline in interest since it was determined ZFY was not the testis-determining factor. Bacterial expression of hZFY has been scarce as many papers usually analyse ZFY expression in mouse germ cells, abnormal expression of ZFY in HNSCC cell lines, and hZFY transactivation activity has been conducted in *S. cerevisiae*. Therefore, there was a need for hZFY to be expressed and purified for structural and biochemical assays.

Our data suggested that the length of the acidic domain determined how bacterial colonies and bacterial cultures grow. As the **Figure 11** demonstrated, *E. coli* expressing hZFY-short AD grew approximately 1.3 times quicker than *E. coli* expressing hZFY-long AD prior IPTG induction. A similar outcome was observed by (Decarpentrie *et al.*, 2012) and colleagues, in *S. cerevisiae*, where they observed smaller colonies of yeast transformants of (highly active) mouse Zfy2-long, extended growth time in liquid media, and lower expression of Zfy2-long AD. They concluded that there possibly was a selection against high expression clones.

This similar hypothesis could be applied to our experiments as there were lower observed *E. coli* transformant colonies expressing the hZFY-long AD and higher

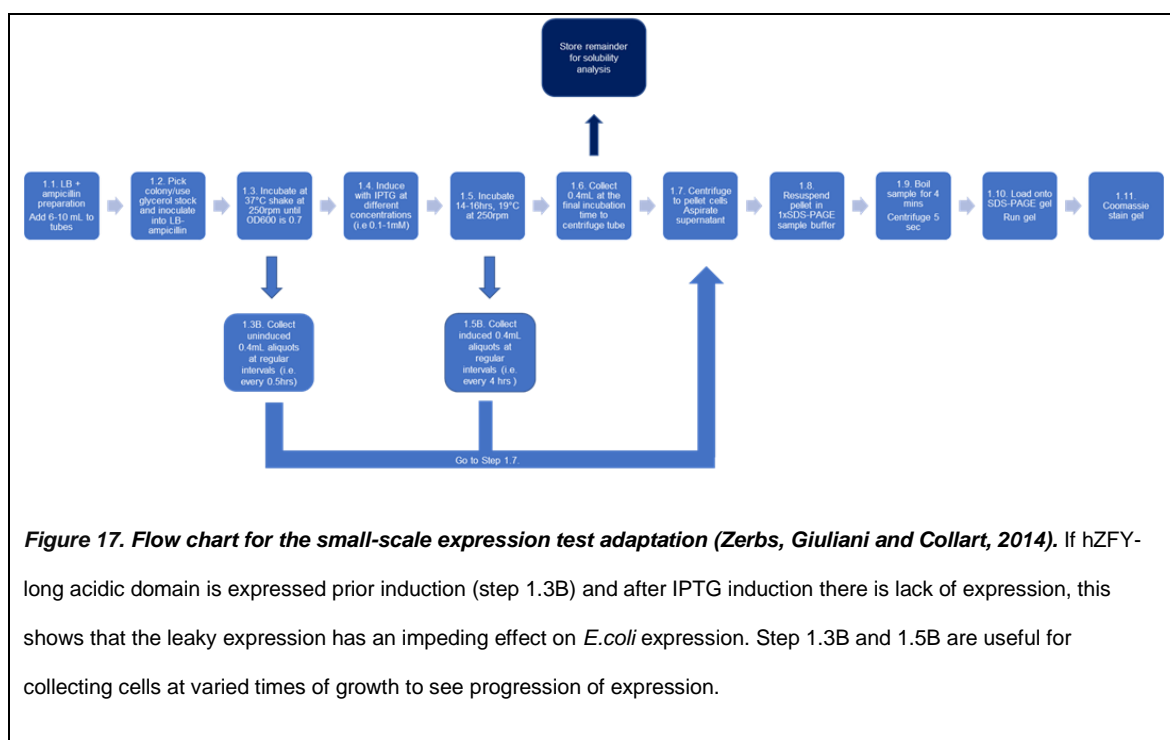
overall growth time in the liquid culture (**Figure 11**). It was a possibility that the hZFY-long AD had a toxic effect on the bacterial cells, and this perturbed the proliferative capabilities of the cells, likely leading to apoptosis or defects in the growth mechanism of the *E. coli* (Dumon-Seignover, Cariot and Vuillard, 2004; Saida *et al.*, 2006). As our plasmid contained a T7-based promoter and contained a lac operon, these allow leaky gene expression which is a process by which bacterial systems have basal expression of a protein (Nielsen, Willis and Lin, 2007). This is because the transcriptional control is not 100% efficient as the promoter does not turn off completely even when an inducer is not present, due to the lac repressor protein binding DNA operator sites with an efficiency lower than 100% (Nielsen, Willis and Lin, 2007).

Leaky expression of genes increases in LB-media growths as bacterial cultures enter the stationary phase likely due to scarcity of nutrients acting as a limitation (Nielsen, Willis and Lin, 2007). Therefore, we assumed that the promoter and element allowed hZFY-long AD leaky expression before induction by IPTG, and as we suggested that the gene was toxic to our *E. coli* strain, the leaky expression of the toxic gene in bacteria before induction likely eliminated some of the bacteria and induction increased the rate of elimination. Leaky expression has been associated with plasmid instability, so we also assumed that this also likely led to a poor yield in hZFY-long AD protein (Rosano and Ceccarelli, 2014).

To formally test for leaky expression of hZFY-long AD, future experiments should include small-scale expression tests (**Figure 17**). This involves growing our pET15b transformants in small quantities (i.e., 6mL) and collecting uninduced aliquots (roughly 400 $\mu$ l) at consistent intervals until OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.7. Then, we induce the samples with varied IPTG concentration (i.e., 0.1-1.0mM), also collecting induced aliquots (roughly 400 $\mu$ l) at consistent intervals. For every aliquot of



induced and uninduced, we prepare samples for SDS PAGE by microcentrifugation and denature samples by boiling. The samples will then be run on SDS PAGE gels (for western blot also) and analysed to identify if cells exhibit basal or 'leaky' expression of the hZFY-long AD. In addition, toxicity of the hZFY-long AD can be tested directly by IPTG induction of the *E. coli* cells and performing colony counts on agar plates to observe the number of cells that remain viable after a certain period.



For the other constructs such as pFN26A or pcDNA3.1(+) (**Table 6**), the growth rates of the transformed bacteria would be expected to have no difference in growth as these contain eukaryotic promoters so will only be active in mammalian cells.

#### 4.7 Electrophoresis and western blot analysis

Both SDS and western blot data for hZFY-short AD protein without the DBD showed evidence that the expression was successful in the elution fractions of the purified *E.coli* supernatant. High intensity bands indicated by **Figure 12** and

**Figure 13** suggested that the his-tagged protein was present, with the bands seen at an estimated size of 35kDa and 39kDa. This differs from the <https://web.expasy.org/protparam/> prediction (Gasteiger *et al.*, 2005), as the predicted size was estimated to be 28.3kDa including the vector-derived his-tag and thrombin cleavage site.

An explanation for an anomalously high observed molecular weight could be the high proportion of negatively charged amino acids in this protein domain, as 24% of the residues were aspartic and glutamic acid (51 of 216 amino acids).

Negatively charged amino acids impede SDS binding to the protein and thus alter their migration in an SDS-PAGE gel (Graceffa, Jancsó and Mabuchi, 1992), and mutation of these residues is shown to restore migration to the normal expected.

An equation was therefore derived to account for negatively charged residues by (Guan *et al.*, 2015) and colleagues which is  $y = 276.5x - 31.33$  (where  $x$  is the percentage of negatively charged amino acids and  $y$  is the average MW per amino acid). Using this equation, our ZFY-S construct is predicted to run at 35.03kDa, very similar to the lower band observed experimentally. However, a useful technique in verifying the identity of the protein band is mass spectrometry as it digests the protein and produces fragmented peptide ion peaks (Wang and Wilson, 2013).

As yet the secondary upper band at 39kDa remains unexplained. This could be potentially due to incomplete reduction of disulphide bonds in the protein, due to the reducing agent used. As  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol is a volatile reducing agent, the concentration in solution usually decreases with time which likely resulted in poor ZFY reduction or reoxidation and thereby result in an extra and heavier band ([https://www.bio-rad.com/webroot/web/html/lsr/tech\\_support\\_faqs/FAQ268440261.html](https://www.bio-rad.com/webroot/web/html/lsr/tech_support_faqs/FAQ268440261.html)). As

dithiothreitol (DTT) is less volatile, it is probably more likely to reduce ZFY properly and provide a better result with just one distinct band. A useful experiment to distinguish which of the 2 bands is hZFY-short AD is via mass spectrometry of each band.

An explanation on two bands being present could be representative of folded and aggregated protein. As the lower band is closer to the expected molecular mass, we can assume that the lower band was the fully denatured protein, and the upper band could be an aggregated protein. This is likely because of the conditions at which the ZFY expression was performed as (Wang *et al.*, 2011) demonstrated that high expression situations lead to more aggregation of protein in inclusion bodies and produces lower bands that are less aggregated. Therefore, the 39kDa band could also be a result of protein aggregation.

#### **4.8 Future Work**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we only touched the surface on ZFY's expression and isolation. To overcome the problems we encountered, future bacterial growth and expression experiments need to be optimized (as previously stated) to allow us to harvest pET15b constructs expressing the hZFY-long AD. Future experiments could include circular dichroism, which is a useful technique for secondary structure determination of our recombinant protein to also reveal the folding property of the protein (Greenfield, 2007). Structure and folding of proteins reveal the protein function as change in conformation of the protein likely affects the function, and in addition interacting regions/ partners are likely to be determined by assays such as pull-down assays. The structure of the acidic domain of hZFY in particular will likely reveal the conformation responsible for the transactivating properties of the hZFY-long AD.

The direction of the research should also include analysing the function of the two hZFY protein variants. These experiments include mammalian cell line expression after transfections from pCDNA3.1(+) constructs. As a pair of the constructs have eGFP tags, signals should be detected in the nuclei of mammalian cells if the protein is expressed, and it allows us to perform reporter assays using the hZFY protein variants within the mammalian cell lines. The other pair of constructs have a HA tag which is useful for western blotting, immunoprecipitation, and immunofluorescence experiments, which will allow us to isolate and purify hZFY variant proteins after detection. It is worth noting that as hZFY-long function is thought to be proapoptotic as in spermatogenesis, thus hZFY-short is likely anti-apoptotic when transfected in mammalian cells as it has no transactivation abilities and likely antagonistic.

The other pair of constructs had a pFN26A vector backbone containing a luciferase reporter, that is useful for luciferase reporter assays. As we determined that the potent 9aa TAD motif of hZFY was SVVIQDVVEDVVIE, an assumption is that when hZFY-long AD is fused to Gal4-DBD, the cells should exhibit higher luminescence than in hZFY-short AD fused to Gal4-DBD. This is because hZFY-long transactivates the Gal4-DBD, so the activity is likely significant in comparison to a hZFY-short and Gal4-DBD fusion. Therefore, mutagenesis of specific amino acids within this region can be analysed to show any change in transactivation, should the 9aa TAD motif be experimentally confirmed to be the motif responsible for transactivation.

As the *in-silico* results suggested that ZFY sequences were largely conserved across various species, further research would be useful to analyse whether the sequence conservation is related to the molecular functionality of the gene. For instance, a useful experiment would be to analyse the highly conserved zinc finger

domains and create zinc finger constructs of various species to closely monitor which of the residues are involved in DNA binding. This also includes experiments to show how changes of these residues affect the binding mechanism of the zinc fingers with the target nucleotides. In addition, this also includes further investigation of the 9aa TAD and analysing the one with the highest percentage identity as usually sequences that have a high homology usually suggest similar function.

#### **4.9 Conclusions**

Whilst the project failed to express the hZFY-long AD from *E. coli* cells, this was likely because of the limitations presented by the lac operator as it is known to cause protein expression before induction by IPTG, therefore impeding the growth of the cells after induction and the outcome is no protein expression and 1.3-fold difference in the *E. coli* growth. Nonetheless, the presence of the lac operator in *E. coli* cells had no negative impact on hZFY-short AD expression as the protein was present, suggesting that the longer variant likely had a toxic phenotype on our bacterial cells. Intriguingly, hZFY-short AD was shown via SDS-PAGE and western blot analysis to have a higher observed molecular weight than the predicted, and an anomalous band was also located above the hZFY-short AD.

The acidic domain appeared to be the least conserved region of ZFY across several species. Nevertheless, the acidic domain has been shown to possess several motifs which include 9aa TAD motifs, polyalanine motifs and a nuclear localisation motif, all with varying conservation throughout several species. Most importantly, residues 63-76 are predicted to be the 9aa TAD motif responsible for transactivation in hZFY-long. The DNA binding domain of ZFY appears to be highly conserved in comparison to the acidic domain and has 12 zinc fingers that

vary in conservation across several species, and these bind 3 nucleotides at specific DNA sites using specific residues at the DNA binding interface.

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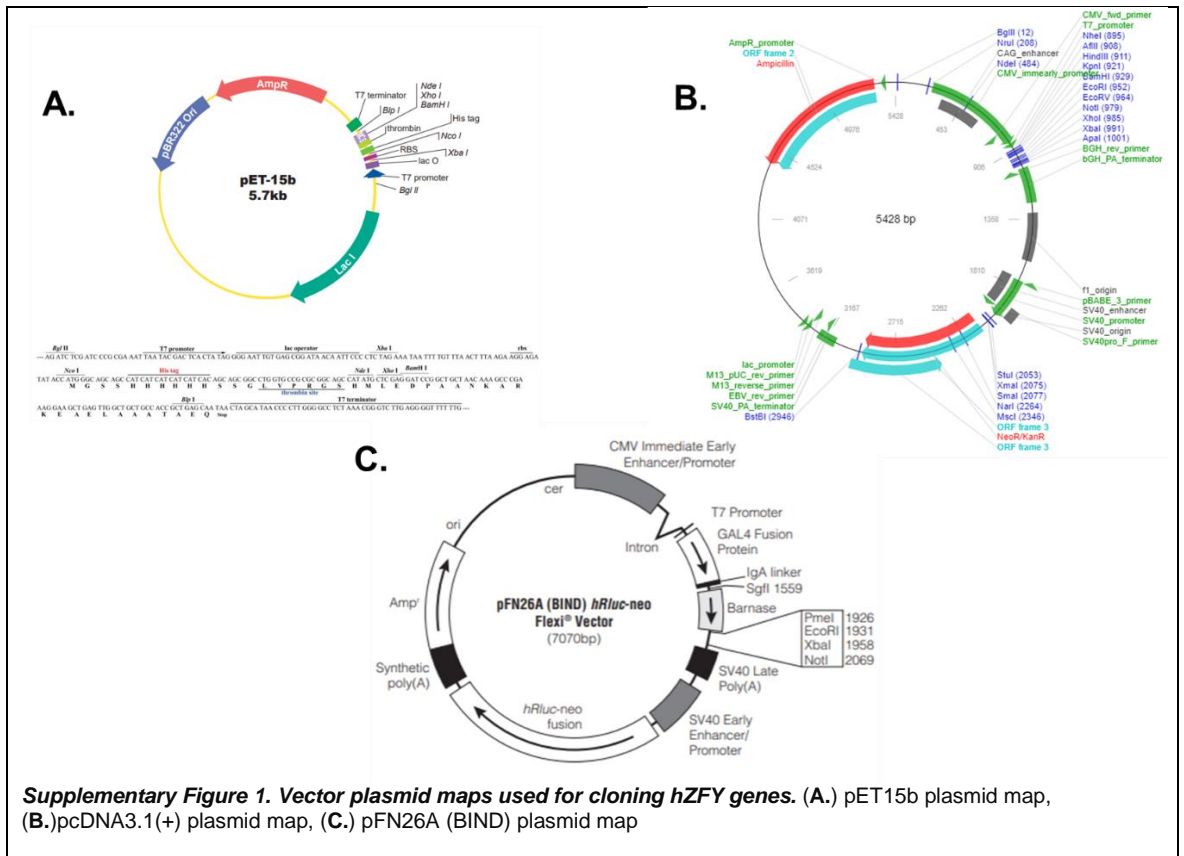
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# 6 Supplementary data



Supplementary Figure 1. Vector plasmid maps used for cloning hZFY genes. (A.) pET15b plasmid map, (B.) pcDNA3.1(+) plasmid map, (C.) pFN26A (BIND) plasmid map