



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



Polymerase and Proofreading Exonuclease Domains in the DNA Polymerase γ and Nuclear-encoded RNA Polymerase of the Human Mitochondria and Identification of Mitochondrial Disease Mutations in the Polymerase Active Site Region of DNA Polymerase γ

Peramachi Palanivelu *

Department of Molecular Microbiology, School of Biotechnology, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai – 625 021, India.

World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2024, 21(02), 979–1005

Publication history: Received on 03 January 2024; revised on 11 February 2024; accepted on 13 February 2024

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.21.2.0512>

Abstract

Recent reports have made it clear that mutations in the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) polymerase γ (POLG1) are a major cause of many human diseases. Mutations in the mtDNA polymerase leads to defective oxidative phosphorylation and ATP production, resulting in many mitochondrial diseases. For their mitochondrial genome replication, humans and animals use POLG1, whose catalytic site is essentially similar to the *E. coli* DNA polymerase I (DNA pol I). Multiple sequence alignment (MSA) analysis have shown that the POLG1 and *E. coli* DNA pol I use identical amino acids in their polymerase catalytic sites, viz. $^{-943}R^{-4}EHAKI^1FNYGRI_{955}Y^8G^{-}$ (human DNA pol γ) as $^{-R^{-4}RSAKA^1INFGLIY^8G^{-}$ (*E. coli* DNA pol I). However, the human POLG1 shows only 31.25% identity with the *E. coli* DNA pol I, suggesting a highly divergent evolution. Mutation(s) in the POLG1 gene is one of the most common causes of many inherited mitochondrial diseases in children and adults. Depending on their location within the enzyme, mutations either lead to mtDNA depletion or accumulation of multiple mtDNA deletions leading to various mitochondrial diseases. The most common POLG1 dominant mutation, viz. Y955 \rightarrow H/C, which lead to a severe, early-onset of multi-systemic mitochondrial disease with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, cataract, myopathy, and liver failure is located in the template-binding pair of the polymerase catalytic site region by MSA. Another dominant mutation, R943 \rightarrow H/C is observed in patients with Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia (adPEO, an autosomal, dominant, heritable mitochondrial disorder) is located in the nucleoside triphosphate (NTP) selection amino acid in the polymerase catalytic site region. The nuclear-encoded RNA polymerase (NEP) is imported from the nucleus and involves in the transcription of all the mitochondrial genes. The human mitochondrial NEP showed 39.30%, 40.12% and 26.98% identities to the NEPs of the mitochondria and chloroplasts of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and T7 RNA polymerase, respectively, suggesting that the human and plant mitochondrial NEPs are distinctly different. Interestingly, the human NEP's catalytic core is almost completely conserved in the plant mitochondrial and chloroplast NEPs, viz. $^{-R^{-4}KVVKQ^1TVMTVVY^8G^{-}$ (Human) and $^{-R^{-4}KLVKQ^1TVMTSVY^8G^{-}$ (*A. Thaliana*). Furthermore, the mitochondrial NEP's catalytic core from human and different animal sources is remarkably conserved and is in close agreement with other NEPs of plant sources. Both the human DNA pol γ and NEP possess a typical template-binding pair (-YG-), a basic catalytic amino acid (K) to initiate catalysis and a basic nucleotide selection amino acid R at -4 from the catalytic K. The PR exonucleases of POLG1 and NEP belong to the DEDD-superfamily of exonucleases and uses a Y or H as the proton acceptor, respectively.

Keywords: Human mitochondria; Human mitochondrial diseases; DNA Polymerase γ ; Nuclear-encoded RNA polymerase; Polymerase active sites; Proofreading exonucleases; Proofreading exonuclease active sites

* Corresponding author: Peramachi Palanivelu

1. Introduction

Mitochondria are found in all eukaryotes and play a crucial role in generating the much needed biological energy for the cells in the form of adenosine triphosphates (ATPs). They are semi-autonomous organelles, partly controlled by their own genome and mostly by the nuclear imports. They are double-membrane structures and harbour both the mitochondrial genome (mtDNA), which are double-stranded, circular molecules and mitochondrial plasmids. Interestingly, it is the only organelle in animals other than the nucleus, with its own DNA. Not only the mitochondrial sizes vary from 0.5 to 4 μm , but also their copy numbers and shapes vary considerably in different cell types and under different physiological conditions. Generally, about dozens of mtDNA copies are found in a single mitochondrion. As a single eukaryotic cell harbours 100s of mitochondria, the mtDNAs usually exceed > 1000 copies per cell.

The main function of mitochondria is to generate energy for cellular activities in the form of ATPs via oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) by the process known as aerobic respiration and hence, they are known as the 'power house' of the cells. In addition to ATP generation, mitochondria also perform a variety of other cellular functions like forming Fe-S clusters, haem and amino acids, and $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ handling, regulation of signalling pathways through the release of cytochrome *c*, immune responses, inflammation, etc. Mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mROS), generated during OXPHOS, affects the redox state of cells and has emerged as signalling molecules to communicate between cells [1]. Nemoto et al., [2] have shown that the mROS not only regulate cellular metabolism, but also is involved in tumour necrosis factor receptor signalling. Thus, the mitochondrial functions extend beyond the boundaries of the cells and influence an organism's physiology by regulating communication between cells and tissues [3]. Mitochondria also contribute to various cellular stress responses such as autophagy and apoptosis. Therefore, the mitochondrial functions are central to the physiology of humans and, consequently, "mitochondrial dysfunction" and has been implicated in a wide range of human diseases. In humans and most multicellular organisms, the mitochondrial mode of inheritance is strictly maternal, i.e., the mtDNA is inherited from the mother as the sperm mtDNA is actively degraded immediately after fertilization [4, 5].

1.1. mtDNA

mtDNA is organized into discrete nucleoid complexes in the mitochondrial matrix with tightly associated proteins responsible for its replication and maintenance, but with no histone(s). They are partly controlled by its own genome and mostly by nuclear imports. Replication of mitochondrial genome is independent of cell-cycle with individual mtDNA molecules being randomly selected for replication, a phenomenon referred to as relaxed replication. Human and animal mtDNAs are compact in structure and typically lack introns in all of their genes, except in 2 tRNAs (introns of ~1 kb are located between the tRNA^{Phe} and tRNA^{Pro} genes), whereas introns are very common in nuclear DNAs. Human mtDNA is a 16,569-base pair closed-circular molecule, encoding 13 polypeptides required for OXPHOS and 24 non-coding genes, which includes specialized tRNAs and rRNAs (12S and 16S), needed for translation within the organelle [6]. These genes are encoded asymmetrically between the two mtDNA strands, denoted heavy and light. The heavy strand encodes 2 rRNAs, 14 tRNAs and 12 mRNAs and the light strand encodes 8 tRNAs and 1 mRNA. All 13 polypeptides are in the mitochondrial respiratory chain complex (OXPHOS) and the remaining > 67 OXPHOS subunits are nuclear-encoded. In fact, a vast majority of the proteins present in the mammalian mitochondria (~1500 different types) are encoded by nuclear DNA, but the genes for some, if not most of them, are thought to have originally been of bacterial origin, and have been transferred to the nucleus during evolution. Mitochondria also exhibit heteroplasmy, i.e., the presence of different mtDNA sequences (both wild-type and mutant ones) within the same organelle in a cell. Mutations in mtDNA cause a wide variety of neurological, muscular, and tissue degenerative diseases which as many as 1/2000 persons are at a life-time risk [7, 8].

1.2. Mitochondrial Diseases

Mitochondrial diseases are a group of genetic disorders that are characterized by mutations in genes in the nuclear DNA (nDNA) and/or mtDNA that encode proteins involved in mitochondrial functions. Mitochondrial diseases include: Mitochondrial myopathy, Neuropathy, Diabetes mellitus and Deafness (DAD) (this combination at an early age can be due to mitochondrial disease), Leber's Hereditary Optic Neuropathy (LHON), Leigh syndrome (subacute necrotizing encephalomyelopathy), Dementia, Neuropathy Ataxia Retinitis Pigmentosa and Ptosis (NARPP), Myoneurogenic Gastrointestinal Encephalopathy (MNGIE), progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy and "Ragged Red Fibres" (MERRF) syndrome, Mitochondrial Encephalopathy Lactic Acidosis and Stroke-like episodes (MELAS) syndrome, Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome (MDS) or Alper's disease. (Alpers' disease and other *POLG1* gene-related disorders are part of a larger family of mitochondrial DNA depletion disorders. Homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations cause severe deficiency of mitochondrial DNA pol γ , leading to depletion of mtDNA which results in mitochondrial dysfunction). Patients with *POLG1* mutations present PEO, a disease characterized by weakness of the ocular muscles and myopathy secondary to the depletion of mitochondria. Ataxia neuropathy spectrum (ANS) is a group of *POLG1*-

related disorders in which patients have difficulties with coordination along with nerve dysfunction. Alpers-Huttenlocher syndrome (AHS), which affects children is the classical form of hepatocerebral MDS, and it has been again attributed to mutations in *POLG1*. Mutations in mitochondrial tRNAs can be responsible for severe diseases like MELAS and MERRF syndromes [9]. Mutations of mtDNA can also lead to a number of other illnesses like exercise intolerance and Kearns–Sayre syndrome (KSS), which causes a person to lose full function of heart, eye, and muscle movements.

1.2.1. mtDNA-associated Diseases

Mitochondrial dysfunction is associated with a large number of common diseases, such as neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease (AD), Huntington's disease (HD), Parkinson's disease (PD), bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and cardiomyopathies, metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes, aging and senescence, anxiety disorders, sarcopenia (gradual loss of muscle mass, strength and function in elderly), chronic fatigue syndrome, etc. [3 and reference therein]. Several lines of evidence indicate that dysregulation of mitochondrial function plays an important role in cancer biology also [10, 11]. For example, data available from the International Cancer Genome Consortium (ICGC) and The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), have demonstrated that ~60% of all solid tumours bear at least one mtDNA mutation. Therefore, it is clear that mtDNA mutations are of a very common occurrence across all solid tumours [12]. Moreover, large-scale sequencing efforts and clinical studies have confirmed the prevalence of mutations in mtDNA in human tumours and their potential roles in cancer progression. More specifically, mutations in the *POLG1* gene have also been reported in breast cancers [13]. Some evidence also suggests that mtDNA mutations might be a major contributor to the aging process and age-associated pathologies [14].

1.2.2. mtDNA Damage and Neurodegenerative Diseases

Point mutations, deletions, duplication or sometimes loss of entire mtDNA are implicated as the causes of aging and several neurodegenerative diseases (caused by the progressive loss of structure or function of neurons). AD, a most common form of dementia, is a brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills, and eventually, interferes even with daily tasks. It is found that the brains of individuals with AD have elevated levels of oxidative DNA damage in both nDNA and mtDNA, but the mtDNA has approximately 10-fold higher levels of oxidative DNA damage than nDNA. This is because the mtDNA is associated with the mitochondrial inner membrane which is the site of oxidative phosphorylation and generation of large amount of mROS and H₂O₂. In AD, it has been proposed that aged mitochondria are the critical factor in the origin of neurodegeneration. Analysis of the brains of AD patients suggested an impaired function of the mtDNA repair pathway, which would cause reduced overall quality of their mtDNA [15].

HD is an autosomal, dominant genetic disorder. In HD patients, the mutant Huntingtin protein causes mitochondrial dysfunction by inhibition of mitochondrial electron transport and increased levels of mROS, leading to oxidative stress. Thus, the mutant Huntingtin protein promotes oxidative damage to mtDNA, as well as nDNA, that may contribute to the Huntington's disease pathology [16].

PD is a chronic neurologic condition named after Dr. James Parkinson, who first described the syndrome in 1817. PD is a slowly progressive disease, which causes a gradual loss of the nerve cells in the brain that produce the neurotransmitter dopamine. Dopamine carries signals to the part of the brain that control movement and coordination. Therefore, decreased dopamine levels leads to unintended or uncontrollable movements, such as shaking, stiffness, and difficulty with balancing and coordination. PD symptoms usually begin gradually and worsen over time. Again, mtDNA damage is also implicated in PD. To investigate mtDNA damage as a potential blood-based marker for PD, Qi et al., [17] have recently developed a PCR-based assay which allows accurate real-time quantification of mtDNA damage in a scalable platform.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a rare neurodegenerative disease that results in the progressive loss of motor neurons of the brain and spinal cord that control voluntary muscles. The DNA oxidation product 8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG) is a well-established marker of oxidative DNA damage. In persons with ALS, the enzymes that normally repair 8-oxoG DNA damages in the mtDNA of spinal motor neurons are impaired leading to oxidative damage to mtDNA of motor neurons, which is suggested as a significant factor in the etiology of ALS [18].

1.3. mtDNA Replication and mtDNA Polymerase

mtDNA replication is a post-mitotic process and occurs throughout the organism's lifetime. Initiating mtDNA replication involves a process known as priming, where short RNA primers are synthesized by the pol α -associated primase (PriS/Pri1-DNA Primase small subunit), that the DNA polymerase can use as a foundation for 3'-synthesis during the

replication process. After POLG1 has finished replication of the full mitochondrial genome, the primers are removed by an RNase, and the resultant gaps are filled with dNTPs by a repair polymerase and finally ligated by a ligase [19]. The mitochondrial replication machinery consists of not only the DNA polymerase complex, but also other proteins like TWINKLE and mitochondrial single-strand binding (SSB) proteins. (TWINKLE is a helicase that unwinds short stretches of dsDNA in the 5'→3' direction and the SSB maintain the two strands separated for polymerase to proceed with DNA synthesis). All these polypeptides for replication, including the POLG1 are encoded by the nuclear genome [20].

Whereas several DNA polymerases are required to replicate nDNA, DNA pol γ (POLG1) is the sole polymerase responsible for mitochondrial DNA replication and repair. The mitochondrial DNA polymerase (EC 2.7.7.7) belongs to Family A polymerase (Family A polymerases are found both in pro- and eukaryotes and possess two exonuclease domains, (both 5'→3' and 3'→5' exonucleases), like bacterial DNA pol I, T7 DNA pol, pol θ and pol ν). Therefore, POLG1 is structurally homologous to the T7 DNA pol and *E. coli* DNA pol I. However, in contrast to T7 DNA pol and *E. coli* DNA pol I, the mitochondrial DNA pol γ consists of two subunits: a large subunit (POLG1) with DNA polymerase and proofreading 3'→5' exonuclease activities, and a small subunit (POLG2) which confers high fidelity to POLG1 [21, 22]. The DNA pol γ holoenzyme is a heterotrimeric complex and comprised of two nuclear-encoded subunits, viz. the POLG1 and POLG2, where POLG2 exists as dimer). The POLG2 mediates high-affinity binding of the holoenzyme to the template DNA, primer recognition and enhances DNA pol γ processivity to several folds. Furthermore, POLG2 also confers high fidelity to POLG1, which is approximately 100-fold greater than that of nuclear polymerases.

The DNA pol γ complex, which is composed of a 140 kDa catalytic DNA polymerase subunit, encoded by the *POLG1* gene, and two 55 kDa accessory subunits, encoded by the *POLG2* gene. The *POLG1* gene is 21 kb in size and comprises of 4,465 bp including a 282 bp 5'-untranslated region (UTR) and a 463 bp 3'-UTR and 23 exons spanning approximately 18.5 kb. The *POLG1* protein is synthesized as a precursor, containing an amino-terminal leader sequence (residues 1-25) that targets the protein to mitochondria and is cleaved-off after the import. The mature 140 kDa protein is divided into three functional domains: i) a 3'→5' exonuclease (exo) domain, ii) a linker domain, and iii) a highly conserved carboxy-terminal polymerase (pol) domain. The *POLG1* gene is located on the long arm of human chromosome 15, and it maps to 15q25, whereas the *POLG2* gene is located on Chromosome 17q21 [23]. The *POLG1* is an acidic protein with a pI of 6.46 and the *POLG2* is highly basic with a pI of 8.64, suggesting its DNA binding property.

The mtDNA is placed in a highly oxidative environment in mitochondria. Therefore, it is vulnerable to high levels of mROS, leading to mutations, which possibly could result in cellular transformations and eventually leading to cancer. This is because the mROS can modify the structural properties of DNA bases and thus, damage the mtDNA. Upon exposure of cells to oxidative stress, a highly mutagenic damage to the DNA is done due to 7,8-dihydro-8-oxo-guanine (8-oxo-G). The 8-oxo-G is a major oxidative lesion and promutagenic. In general, the replicative DNA polymerases inaccurately bypass the lesions and tend to incorporate dATP opposite to the 8-oxo-G, leading to C:G to A:T transversion mutations. It should be noted that these mutations are among the most predominant somatic mutations in lung, breast, ovarian, gastric and colorectal cancers [24]. To circumvent this problem, the replicative polymerase, POLG1, is equipped with a 3'→5' PR exonuclease and an intrinsic deoxyribose-5-phosphate (dRP)-lyase activities. The (dRP)-lyase, as a part of the base excision repair (BER) pathway, acts as the primary and essential repair system for the removal of damaged mtDNA bases. It essentially removes the damaged bases by the oxidation by mROS in the mitochondrial genome. In this pathway, a DNA-damage-specific glycosylase removes the damaged base from the DNA by cleaving the bond between the base and the deoxyribose which creates an apurinic or apyrimidinic (AP) site. In the next step, an AP endonuclease nicks at the sugar backbone of the damaged DNA at the AP site. Thus, the AP endonuclease generates 3'-OH and 5'-dRP on the DNA strand. Now the 5'-dRP is removed by the (5'-dRP)-lyase and the gap is filled by a repair polymerase with correct dNTP and the gap is sealed by the DNA ligase I [25]. Interestingly, as POLG1 is the only DNA polymerase known to function in human and animal mitochondria [26], its efficiency in the repair system is very important to replicate the mtDNA without any mismatch. Substituting Ala for two essential acidic residues in the PR exonuclease motif, selectively eliminated the 3'→5' exonucleolytic function [27].

1.3.1. *POLG1* gene Mutations and Inherited Mitochondrial Diseases

More than one hundred pathogenic mutations have been reported on this enzyme alone since it was first described [28]. Mutations are found in all three domains of *POLG1* protein [29]. Such *POLG1* mutations are known to lead to mtDNA depletion, which is known as mtDNA depletion syndrome (MDS) in humans. Furthermore, mutations in the *POLG1* gene have emerged directly or indirectly, as one of the most common causes of many mitochondrial diseases in children and adults. For example, they are responsible for a heterogeneous group of mitochondrial diseases that include: 1) childhood Myocerebrohepatopathy Spectrum disorders (MCHS) which include myopathy or hypotonia, dementia, and liver dysfunction; 2) Alpers syndrome also known as Alpers progressive infantile poliodystrophy; 3) Ataxia Neuropathy Spectrum (ANS) disorders; 4) Myoclonus Epilepsy Myopathy Sensory Ataxia (MEMSA); 5) Autosomal

recessive PEO (arPEO, which includes an overlapping spectrum of disorders like sensory ataxia, neuropathy, dysarthria, and ophthalmoplegia (SANDO), and 6) adPEO, 7) Parkinsonism, 8) Dementia, 9) liver dysfunction, 10) male infertility, etc. [28]. Furthermore, a mutation on *POLG1* gene in a homozygous state is the most common cause of AHS [30].

In this communication, both the mitochondrial replicative DNA pol γ (POLG1) and the nuclear-encoded RNA polymerase (NEP) from humans and various animals are analyzed for their polymerase and proofreading exonuclease domains and to identify the mitochondrial disease mutations in *POLG1* gene, which directly affect the functioning of the POLG1. Two of the critical dominant mutations, viz. R⁹⁴³→C/H and Y⁹⁵⁵→C/H, which are involved in many mitochondrial diseases in patients with a severe form of adPEO and severe, early-onset multi-systemic mitochondrial disease with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, cataract, myopathy, and liver failure are identified in the polymerase catalytic site amino acids.

2. Materials and Methods

The protein sequence data of the mitochondrial DNA pol γ and NEP from various animal and human mitochondria were obtained from PUBMED and SWISS-PROT databases. The advanced version of Clustal Omega was used for protein sequence analysis. The polymerase and PR active sites are arrived at by sequence similarities, site-directed mutagenesis (SDM) and X-ray crystallographic data from DNA pol γ and other DNA and RNA polymerases already reported.

3. Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the MSA of the mitochondrial POLG1 from human and various animal sources. (Only the regions required for the discussions are shown here). The human sequence is used as the reference and highlighted in yellow. The N-terminal domain (NTD) of ~100 amino acids are not conserved and showed many gaps in the alignment, after that, conservations are observed and a clear demarcation of the PR exonuclease and DNA polymerase domains are observed, and marked by arrows. The linker region is found between them. Large number of consecutive Qs (polyQ tract) is common in some of the POLG1 sequences in the NTD and up to 13 of them are found in the human POLG1 sequence. Several inheritable neurodegenerative diseases, (also known as the polyglutamine diseases are monogenic and are the most common genetically inherited neurodegenerative disorders), occur due to abnormal expansion of the polyglutamine tract (CAG repeats), and the important examples of polyglutamine diseases are the spinocerebellar ataxia and Huntington's disease. A unique polybasic, K rich region – ⁴⁹⁶KQKKAKKVKK- and a **poly-E** motif (highlighted in human) are found in the linker region (Fig. 1) and its significance is not clear now.

The first completely conserved triad –D¹⁹⁸VE- of the DEDD-superfamily of exonucleases is seen after ~ 200 amino acids from the N-terminal. The PR exonuclease domain belongs to the subfamily DEDD(Y) and the active site amino acids are highlighted in light blue. The MSA analysis data are further confirmed by SDM analysis reported already [27] (Table 2). An SDM analysis of D¹⁹⁸→A, E²⁰⁰→A and D²⁷⁴→A of POLG1 exhibited no PR exonuclease activity [31, 32]. (Fig. 1).

The PR exonuclease domain is followed by the linker region. The linker region is implicated in the binding of the 55 kDa subunit. A large number of disease mutations are also found in the linker region. For example, Parkinsonism and ataxia, the most common movement disorders, are associated with POLG1 mutations in the highly conserved linker region (A⁴⁶⁷→T, S⁵¹¹→N, K⁵¹²→M and G⁵¹⁷→V) of POLG1 (Fig. 1). Among them the A⁴⁶⁷→T substitution is the most common. For example, the A⁴⁶⁷→T mutation is associated with a wide range of mitochondrial disorders, including Alpers syndrome (AS), juvenile spinocerebellar ataxia-epilepsy syndrome, and PEO, and each with vastly different clinical presentations, tissue specificities and ages of onset. On analysis, it was found that the A⁴⁶⁷→T mutant enzyme possesses only 4% of wild-type DNA polymerase activity, and the catalytic defect is manifested primarily through a 6-fold reduction in k_{cat} with minimal effect on exonuclease function [33, 34]. Very high frequencies (~36%) make the A⁴⁶⁷→T, the most common disease mutation of *POLG1* gene. Therefore, it is proposed that loss of accessory subunit interaction with POLG1 and reduced DNA polymerase activity are responsible for the depletion and deletion of mtDNA, observed in patients with the above diseases. Mutations in the gene for the catalytic subunit (POLG1) have been shown to be a frequent cause of many mitochondrial disorders. Nearly 50 disease causing mutations are located in the gene of the catalytic subunit of POLG1. Alpers' syndrome is a rare, heritable, fatal neurogenetic disorder that affects the brain and liver of young children. It is an autosomal recessive disease associated with mtDNA depletion disorder, characterized by refractory seizures, neurodegeneration, and liver disease. This is found to be due to deficiency in mitochondrial POLG1 catalytic activity. In two unrelated pedigrees of Alpers' syndrome, each affected child was found to carry a homozygous mutation in exon 17 of the *POLG1* gene locus that led to a Glu⁸⁷³→Stop mutation, just upstream of the polymerase catalytic core of the protein. In addition, each affected child was heterozygous for the mutation in exon 7 that led to an Ala⁴⁶⁷→Thr substitution in the POLG1 linker region (both are highlighted in magenta) [35].

The linker region is followed by the polymerase domain which is observed after ~750 amino acids and the proposed POLG1 catalytic site amino acids are highlighted in yellow (Fig. 1). The polymerase catalytic site, -S⁹⁴²R⁴EHA^K947I¹FNY⁹⁵¹GR⁹⁵³IY⁸G⁹⁵⁶A⁹⁵⁷- is found to be very similar to the already reported and confirmed active site of *E. coli* DNA pol I, -QR⁴RS^AK⁷⁵⁸A¹¹INFLIY⁸GM- [36] and in close agreement to the active sites of the other DNA/RNA polymerases already reported and suggesting high degree of evolutionary conservation among them (Table 3) [37]. Some of the *POLG1* catalytic site mutations have been found to be associated with autosomal recessive and dominant PEO (PEO is an autosomal mitochondrial disorder associated with depletion of the mitochondrial genome and/or the accumulation of mutations and deletions within mtDNA). Interestingly, it is found that the dominant *POLG1* mutations that are known to cause PEO are located within the polymerase domain and found in the amino acid substitutions of G⁹²³→D, R⁹⁴³→H, Y⁹⁵⁵→C and A⁹⁵⁷→S [31]. Ponamare et al., [38] found that a point mutation (Y⁹⁵⁵→C) in the DNA pol causes error-prone DNA synthesis in patients suffering from PEO. They found that this Y⁹⁵⁵→C version of the enzyme retained a wild-type catalytic rate, but suffered a 45-fold decrease in apparent binding affinity for the incoming NTPs. Furthermore, the error-prone DNA synthesis observed for the mutant Y⁹⁵⁵→C of *POLG1* is consistent with the accumulation of mitochondrial DNA mutations in patients with PEO. Similar observation was made by van Goethem et al., [39] with 3 generations of Belgian pedigree, with an autosomal, dominant PEO, where they identified a heterozygous mutation (Y⁹⁵⁵→C) in the polymerase motif B of the *POLG1*. Moreover, Lamantea, et al., [40] identified the heterozygous Y⁹⁵⁵→C mutation in 9 unrelated families with adPEO. Among them, 4 families were Italian and 1 was from Greece and 4 were Swedish families. MSA analysis has shown that the Y⁹⁵⁵ is the template-binding amino acid in the -Y⁹⁵⁵G- pair of the polymerase. Another mutation, viz. R⁹⁴³→H was found in patients with a severe form of adPEO [40]. R⁹⁴³ is critically important in binding the oxygen atoms of the γ-phosphate of the incoming dNTP and helps positioning it for catalysis [39, 40]. The mutant form of R⁹⁴³→H at this position causes again substantial loss of polymerase catalytic activity. For example, the recombinant protein expressing R⁹⁴³→H showed only 0.2% of wild-type polymerase activity *in vitro* [41]. Furthermore, the Y⁹⁵⁵ and R⁹⁴³ are highly conserved from yeasts to animals and humans (Fig. 1). MSA analysis has shown that the R⁹⁴³ is placed at -4 from the catalytic K as reported and confirmed as the amino acid involved in dNTP selection with *E. coli* DNA pol I. Mutations in the *POLG1* gene are also reported in breast cancer patients. Singh et al., [42] found that the *POLG1* gene was mutated in 63% of breast cancers and identified a total of 17 mutations across the *POLG1* gene. These mutations were found in all three domains of *POLG1* protein, including T²⁵¹→I (exonuclease domain), P⁵⁸⁷→L (linker region) and E¹¹⁴³→G (polymerase domain, highlighted in magenta).

The N- and C-terminals of the *POLG1* show putative zinc-binding motifs (ZBMs) (Fig. 2). Two invariant -DxD- type metal-binding motifs are found within the polymerase domain and highlighted in green and the -D⁸⁹⁰VD- and -HDE¹¹³⁶- are implicated in chelating two Mg²⁺ ions [28]. In addition to the PR exonuclease activity, the *POLG1* is also known to perform BER activity to remove oxidized bases and a (dRP)-lyase domain with the conserved amino acids from 353–391 is highlighted in grey. The lyase catalytic K³⁷¹ is marked in red [25] and interestingly, the BER domain is also found in the PR exonuclease region. The C-terminal domain is remarkably conserved in all with a highly conserved peptide (highlighted in grey).

CLUSTAL O (1.2.4) MSA of DNA polymerase γ from human and various animal sources.

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	-----SSSSAGLLLQEKTA	PVTGAPLQEEQRMNPLGI	-----	55					
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	-----MPSSENGQL	-----	RLNPLLI	59					
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	-----MPSSENGQL	-----	RLNPLHI	59					
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	-----ARFRCTGGVAAGS	WARPAGR--	APGRHCGCVPVWATVRACV	104					
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	RQQPQ	-----	QQPPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	67			
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	-	QQLQ	-----	QQPPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	66		
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	RQQPQ	-----	QQPPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	67			
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	RRQQQ	-----	LQQPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	66			
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	RQQQQ	-----	LQQPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	66			
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	RQQQLQ	-----	QQPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	67			
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	RRQQQQ	-----	QQPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	71			
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	RRRQQ	-----	QQPQVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	72			
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	RRRQQ	-----	QQPQVLSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLDI	76			
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	RRRQQ	-----	QQPQVLSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLDI	76			
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	PQQQ	-----	QQPPPPARSSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	68			
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	-	PPR	-----	PQ	-----	VPSSEGGQ	-----	RHNPLHI	63
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	-	PPR	-----	PQ	-----	VPSSEGGQ	-----	RHNPLHI	63
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	-	PPR	-----	PQ	-----	VPSSEGGQ	-----	RHNPLHI	63
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	PPP	-----	PQ	-----	VPSSEGGQ	-----	RHNPLHI	64	
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	-	PP	-----	PPQPQVPSSEGGQP	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	-	PP	-----	PPQPQVPSSEGGQP	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	-	P	-----	PPPPVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	-	P	-----	PPPPVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	-	P	-----	PPPPVPSVGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	-	P	-----	PSPQPVPSSVGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	-	P	-----	PSPQPVPSSVGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	QP	-----	PSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	57			
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	QPQ	-----	QQQVSSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	62			
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	QPQ	-----	QQQVSSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	62			
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	QPP	-----	PPPPVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	64			
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	-	Q	-----	PPVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	60		
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	QPQ	-----	PPVPSSEGGQL	-----	RHNPLHI	62			

		← PR Exo →	Linker →	
tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	KKEARELFIKGSMNDIRNNFQELMNYCALDQVQATYEIFHEQLP			LFLKRC PHPVTFAGMLE 405
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	EKEPRELFVKGSMRDIRENFQDLMOYCAFDVWATFEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	AKEPRELFVKGSMRDIRENFQDLMEYCAFDDVWATFEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 411
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 455
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 420
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 419
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 420
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 418
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 418
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 420
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 424
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 425
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 429
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	EKEPRELFVKGTMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATHEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 429
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQALMOYCAQDVWATYEIFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 420
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 415
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 415
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 415
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 416
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAFDDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAFDDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDVRENFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDAWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDAWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDAWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 351
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 409
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 414
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 419
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 412
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	EKEPRELFVKGSMKDIREFQDLMOYCAQDVWATYEVFQQQLP			LFLERC PHPVTLAGMLE 414
	** ** ** ** **			***:*****:****

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLDEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMNLADDACQLLS	GHERYKDDPWWDLK 465
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLDEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLDEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMELANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 471
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLDEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLADDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 515
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLVEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGDRYKEDPWLWDL 480
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLVEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 479
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLVEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 480
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 478
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 478
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 480
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 484
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLSEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 485
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL AS 489
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 489
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 480
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLADDACQLLS	SGERYKDDPWLWDL 475
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLADDACQLLS	SGERYKDDPWLWDL 475
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLADDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 475
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLADDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 476
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 411
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 469
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLVEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 474
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLVEAQTVEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 479
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 472
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	MGVSYLPVNQNWERYLAEAQTYEELQREMKKSLMDLANDACQLLS	SGERYKEDPWLWDL 474
	*****	*****:***:****

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	WDLQNFQKQKTKPTRKKKEGANEEESP-KVVGKASPPPEWQEDPGPPEEEEEQSQNG--RQQV	522
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	WDLQEFKQKKAkkvk--KASASKLPIEGAGPFGDPMQEDPGPPEEEEELQRSVTAHNR	530
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	WDLQEFKQKKAkkvk--KTASASKLPIEGAGPFGDPMQEDPGPPEEEEELQNNIMAHTR	529
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	WGLQEFKQKVKQVQRKEPVAASQLPTEGAGAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEAQRDVTARAC	575
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGGAPGDPMDERDLAPPSEEEEEFQQDVAARAC	539
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVAARAC	538
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGTAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVAARAC	539
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KELATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	537
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	537
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	539
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	543
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	544
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	WDLQEFKQKKAkkvk-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPSEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	548
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	WDLQEFKQKARKVK-KEPATASKLPIEGAGAPGDPMDQEDLGPPEEEEEFQQDVMARAC	548
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	WDLQEFKQKARKVKRKEPTAASKLPIEGAG---DPKQEDPGPPEEEEEVQRDVTARAC	537
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	WGLQEFKQKVKQVQRKEPVAASQLPTEGAGAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEARRDVTARAC	535
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	WGLQEFKQKVKQVQRKEPVAASQLPTEGAGAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEARRDVTARAC	535
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	WGLQEFKQKVKQVQRKEPVAASQLPTEGAGAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEAQRDVTARAC	535
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	WGLQEFKQKVKQVQRKEPVAASQLPTEGAGAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEAQRDVTARAC	536
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	WDLQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGAGVPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEELRDVAARAC	531
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	WDLQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGAGVPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEELRDVAARAC	531
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	WDVQEFKQKVKKGKRRPAAASKLPLEGANAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	532
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	WDVQEFKQKVKKGKRRPAAASKLPLEGANVPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	532
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	WDVQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGADAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	532
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	WDVQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGADAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	532
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	WDVQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGADAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	532
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	WDVQEFKQKKA-KVQRKEPAATSNLPIEGADAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVTARTC	471
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	WDLQEFKQKARKVKRKEPATASQLPIEGAGTPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEFQQDVAARAC	529
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	WDLQEFKQKARKVKRKEPAATASLPIEGAGAGPDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEFQQDVTARAC	534
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	WDLQEFKQKARKVKTKEPAAASKLPIEGAGPAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVMARAC	539
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	WDLQEFKQKARKVKTKEPAAASKLPIEGAGPAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVMARAC	532
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	WDLQEFKQKARKVKRKEPATASKLPIEGAGPAPGDPKQEDPGPPEEEEEQRDVMARAC	534

	← Linker Polymerase →	
tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	VKSSPEYHHGNGPYNDVNI PGCWFFKLPKHKDGNASNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 746
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	KSSQPTYHHGNGPYNDVNI PGCWFFKLPKHKDGNNYNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 764
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	KTSQPTYHHGNGPYNDVNI PGCWFFKLPKHKDGNNYNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 762
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 812
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	KDSQPTYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGNNYNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 776
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	KDSQPTYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGNNYNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 775
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	KDSQPTYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGNNYNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 776
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	KDSQPNYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 774
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	KDSQPNYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 774
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	KDSQPNYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 776
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	KDSQPNYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 780
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	KDTQPSYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 781
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	KDTQPSYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 785
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	KDTQPSYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 785
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGGC NVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 776
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 772
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 772
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 772
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	RASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 773
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	KASQPAYHHGSGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN NFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	KASQPAYHHGSGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN NFNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGS SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 708
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 766
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN IY NVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 771
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 776
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 769
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	KASQPAYHHGNGPYNDVDPGCVWFFKLPKHKDGN SCNVGSP	FAKDFLPKMEDGTLQAGPGA 771

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	ADGTHALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQIVVWLKKGELPRSVTRHPDYDENAYGAILPQVV	806
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRVTRHPAFDEEGHYGAILPQVV	824
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	ARGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPSPFDEESHYGAILPQVV	822
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPRYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	872
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	836
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	835
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	836
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	834
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	834
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	836
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	840
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	841
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	845
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVIRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	845
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	836
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPRYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	832
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPRYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	832
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPRYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	832
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPRYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	833
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHANYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	768
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	826
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPDYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	831
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPHYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	836
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPHYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	829
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	ASGERALEINKMISFWRNAHKRISSQMVVWLPRESALPRAVTRHPHYDEEGHYGAILPQVV	831
* * :***** :*****:**** :. * * * * * :*:~ *****		

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	TAGTVTRAVEPTWLTASNARTDRVGSSELKAIQVAPPGYHMGVADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGEA	866
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	884
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	882
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	932
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	896
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	895
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	896
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	894
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	894
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	896
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	900
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	901
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	905
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYTLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	905
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	896
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	892
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	892
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	892
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	893
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	828
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	886
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	891
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	896
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	889
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	TAGTITRRAVEPTWLTASNARPDVGSSELKAMVQAPPGYVLVGDADVDVDSQELWIAAVLGD	891
****:***** :*****:***** :****:*****:*****:*		

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSNNTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	AFAERL	926
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	SFAERL	944
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	SFAERL	942
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	992
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	956
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	955
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	956
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	954
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	954
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	956
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	960
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	961
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	965
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTATTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	965
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	956
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	952
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	952
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	952
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTASTVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	953
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	888
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKIFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	946
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	951
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	956
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	949
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	HFAGMHGCTAFGWMTLQGRKSRGTDLHSTAAATVGI	REHAKVFN	YGR	IYAGQ	PFAERL	951
*****:*. .*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****						

tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	WRLQREAKKRSRKKWDMVRQVWASGTESEMFNKLES	IAMS	DAPST	PVLG	CRISRALEP	1046			
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	RMIRREASRKS	RWKKWEV	AAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCCISRALEP	1064		
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	RKIRREASRKS	RWKKWEV	VTERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCCISRALEP	1062		
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	RKIQREASRKS	HWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1112		
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	RKVQREASRKS	RWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1076		
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	RKVQREASRKS	RWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1075		
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1076		
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1074		
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	RKVQREAR	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1074		
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1076		
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1080		
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1081		
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCCISRALEP	1085		
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	RKVQRET	LRKSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1085		
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	-----	RSR	WKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1035	
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	-----	RS	HWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1031	
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	RKIQREASRKS	HWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1072		
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	RKIQREASRKS	HWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1072		
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	RKIQREASRKS	HWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1073		
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	-----	SR	RK	WKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1028
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	RKIQREASRKS	RWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1069		
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	RRIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLE	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1069		
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	RRIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLE	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCCISRALEP	1069		
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	RKIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPST	PVLGCRISRALEP	1069		
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	RKIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1069		
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	RKIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1069		
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	RKIQREAS	KSRWKK	WELVAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDIPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1008		
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	RKIQREAS	RKS	RWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IATSDTPCT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1066	
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	RKIQREAS	RKS	RWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCRISRALEP	1071	
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	RKIQREAS	RKS	WKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCRITRALEP	1076	
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	RKIQREAS	RKS	WKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCRITRALEP	1069	
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	-----	RS	QWKKWEV	VAERAW	TGGTESEMFNKLES	IAMSDTPRT	PVLGCRITRALEP	1030	
: :: :*. .*****:*. .*****:*****:*****:*****:*****									

//End of pol γ sequences		
tr A0A6J1VAB9 A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	LEQSYNVSQGEALDIYKLIQITKGSLEK	GK----- 1196
sp P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1218
sp Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1216
tr A0A6P6HHU9 A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1260
tr A0A2K5EPQ4 A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1230
tr F7IMR4 F7IMR4_CALJA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1229
tr A0A2K5PBZ5 A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1230
tr A0A0D9RX64 A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1228
tr A0A2K6AY60 A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1228
tr A0A2K5JYU3 A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1230
tr A0A2K6MGT5 A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1234
tr A0A2J8VX21 A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1235
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF 1239
tr G3R7U9 G3R7U9_GORGO	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1239
tr A0A3Q7TNX2 A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1183
tr A0A5F5XEZ4 A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1179
tr M3WHT6 M3WHT6_FELCA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1220
tr A0A667FUI7 A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1220
tr A0A8C8YBT2 A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	S-PPGF---- 1226
tr A0A7J8CKE5 A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1176
tr A0A7J8CKI1 A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A5N3VIY8 A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A5N3X6N5 A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A8C2QXP3 A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A4W2GEN6 A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr E1BDI3 E1BDI3_BOVIN	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A6B0QZX2 A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1156
tr A0A7J7FHZ9 A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1220
tr A0A8B8S4S7 A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1225
tr A0A340YA50 A0A340YA50_LIPVE	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	RSQPGF---- 1230
tr A0A2Y9S364 A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1217
tr A0A8B8WLT0 A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	MERRYGIPOGEALDIYQIIELTKGSLEK	----- 1178
*: *: :*****: *: :*****:		

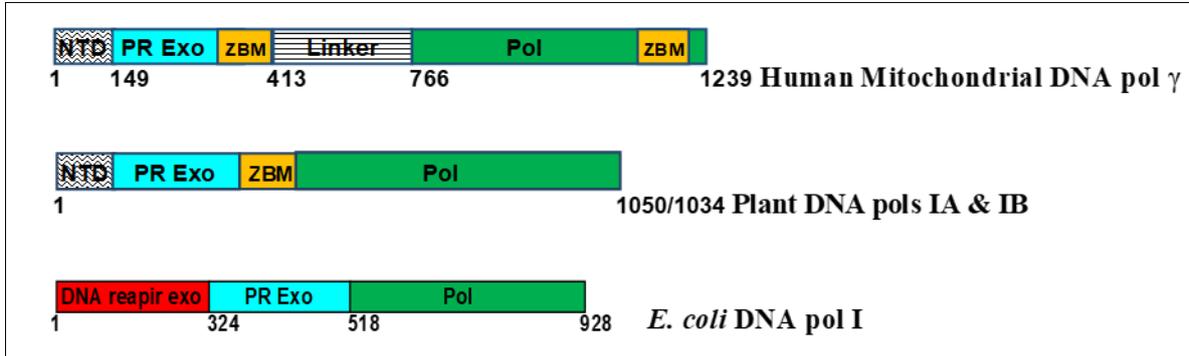
Figure 1 MSA of mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ from human and various animal sources AS, Alper’s syndrome; BC, Breast cancer; Mutations in the polymerase region are shown in magenta

A0A6J1VAB9_9SAUR	<i>Notechis scutatus</i> (Snake)	P54099 DPOG1_MOUSE	<i>Mus musculus</i> (Mouse)
Q9QYV8 DPOG1_RAT	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Rat)	A0A6P6HHU9_PUMCO	<i>Puma concolor</i> (Panther)
A0A2K5EPQ4_AOTNA	<i>Aotus nancymaae</i> (Monkey)	F7IMR4_CALJA	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> (Monkey)
A0A2K5PBZ5_CEBIM	<i>Cebus imitator</i> (Capuchin)	A0A0D9RX64_CHLSB	<i>Chlorocebus sabaenus</i> (Monkey)
A0A2K6AY60_MACNE	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i> (Macaque)	A0A2K5JYU3_COLAP	<i>Colobus angolensis palliatus</i>
A0A2K6MGT5_RHIBE	<i>Rhinopithecus bieti</i> (Monkey)	A0A2J8VX21_PONAB	<i>Pongo abelii</i> (Orangutan)
P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (Human)	G3R7U9_GORGO	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i> (Gorilla)
A0A3Q7TNX2_VULVU	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Red fox)	A0A5F5XEZ4_FELCA	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)
M3WHT6_FELCA	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	A0A667FUI7_LYNCA	<i>Lynx Canadensis</i> (Cat family)
A0A8C8YBT2_PANLE	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	A0A7J8CKE5_ROUAE	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> (Fruit bat)
A0A7J8CKI1_ROUAE	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> (Fruit bat)	A0A5N3VIY8_MUNMU	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i> (Asian Deer)
A0A5N3X6N5_MUNRE	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> (Deer family)	A0A8C2QXP3_CAPHI	<i>Capra hircus</i> (Goat)
A0A4W2GEN6_BOBOX	<i>Bos indicus/ Taurus</i>	E1BDI3_BOVIN	<i>Bos Taurus</i> (Bovine)
A0A6B0QZX2_9CETA	<i>Bos mutus</i> (Wild yak)	A0A7J7FHZ9_DICBM	<i>Diceros bicornis</i> (Rhinoceros)
A0A8B8S4S7_CAMFR	<i>Camelus ferus</i> (Camel)	A0A340YA50_LIPVE	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> (River dolphin)
A0A2Y9S364_PHYMC	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (Whale)	A0A8B8WLT0_BALMU	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> (Blue whale)

In addition to the replication and repair functions, the POLG1 is also found to play an important role in embryo development. Hance et al., [43] demonstrated that POLG1 deficiency in mouse embryos caused an early developmental arrest between embryonic days 7.5 and 8.5 and was found associated with severe mtDNA depletion. Therefore, they concluded that the presence of intact POLG1 is absolutely essential for the organogenesis during mammalian embryonic development.

Figure 2 shows the proposed organization of the various domains of the human mitochondrial POLG1, plant Chloroplast/Mitochondria DNA pols IA and IB from *A. thaliana* and *E. coli* DNA pol I. Even though the N-terminal region of ~125 amino acids is not conserved in POLG1 from human and animals, the C-terminal region is highly conserved. In contrast to *E. coli* and plant enzymes, in the human and animal mitochondrial POLG1, the PR exonuclease and the polymerase domains are connected by a linker. The linker region is something special found in the human/animal mitochondrial POLG1 and it essentially interacts with the 55 kDa, the second subunit of the enzyme (other two are monomeric, SSU enzymes). The polymerase and the PR exonuclease regions of the human POLG1 show putative ZBMs

(highlighted in orange). Defects of mitochondrial polymerase POLG1 underlie wide range of human diseases like dementia, Parkinsonism, ataxia, retinopathy, cataract, cardiomyopathy, liver failure, deafness, diabetes, infantile Alpers syndrome, etc. as discussed elsewhere. It should be noted that nearly all of the adPEO mutations in human *POLG1* gene are located in the polymerase catalytic region. To date, it is found that the vast majority of dominant mutations are in the polymerase domain of *POLG1* with a few exceptions like the A⁴⁶⁷→T in the linker region of the protein. The polymerase and the PR exonuclease regions of the human POLG1 show putative ZBMs (highlighted in orange).



NTD, N-terminal domain; PR exo, 3'-5' DEDD-superfamily of exonuclease domain; ZBM, Zinc-binding motif; Pol, Polymerase domain. DNA repair exo, 5'-3' exonuclease.

Figure 2 Comparison of the three closely related pols: 1) Human Mitochondrial POLG1; 2) Mitochondrial/Chloroplast DNA pols IA & IB from *A. thaliana* and 3) *E. coli* DNA pol I

Figure 3 shows the 'Mix and Match' MSA analysis of human mitochondrial POLG1, plant mitochondrial/chloroplast DNA pols IA and IB, and *E. coli* DNA pol I (only the regions required for the discussion are shown here). The catalytic core is highly conserved in all the four DNA polymerases and the completely conserved catalytic amino acids are aligned in all the four (highlighted in yellow). Furthermore, all the four DNA polymerases possess the typical DEDD(Y)-superfamily of PR exonucleases (highlighted in light blue).

Besides, a large number of consecutive Qs is found at the NTD in the human mitochondrial POLG1 (marked in red and highlighted in yellow) and discussed elsewhere. The catalytic metal-binding Ds are marked in red and are highlighted in dark green. Putative ZBMs (highlighted in orange) are found in the human mitochondrial POLG1 and Plant mitochondrial/chloroplast DNA pols IA and IB. Even though the PR exonuclease and polymerases active site amino acids are highly conserved.

BLASTp analysis of human POLG1 with other DNA polymerases showed only 36.92% identity to the DNA pol IB and the DNA pol IB did not show much similarity and the *E. coli* DNA pol I showed only 31.25%.

CLUSTAL O (1.2.4) 'Mix and Match' MSA of human mitochondrial POLG1, Plant mitochondrial/chloroplast DNA pols IA and IB, and *E. coli* DNA pol I.

sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	SDGQRRR	Q00000	---Q00000	PQQPQVLSS	-----EGGQLRHNPLDIQMLSRG	82
sp P00582 DPO1_ECOLI	VSG---	VEADDVIGTLAREAEKAGRPVL	ISTGDKDMAQLVTPNITLINT-MTNTILGPE			163
sp F4I6M1 POLIA_ARATH	VGNQTEVAETHQVPGTVSAWREEAN	-----KLREERNQGIARN	-----			142
sp Q84ND9 POLIB_ARATH	-----QAGAVSAWREEVNN	-----KLRGRNREYANN	-----			122
		::			. . .	
sp P54098 DPOG1_HUMAN	-----EGEAVPVAIPEERALVF	---DVEVCL	-----AEGT			209
sp P00582 DPO1_ECOLI	ATVISYDNYVTILDE-ETLKAWIAK	---LEKAPVFAF	DTEITDSL	DNISANLV	---GLSF	373
sp F4I6M1 POLIA_ARATH	ENLGKIYDKVLIVDNVQAAKDTVAKLVNQFRNHVHSC	DTEVSGIEVKEETPV	DHGELICF			316
sp Q84ND9 POLIB_ARATH	ANLKKIYNRVRVVDNVSSAKETVALLMNQYRNLVHAC	DTEVSRIDVK	TETPV	DHGEMICF		294
		:	:	*	*.*	

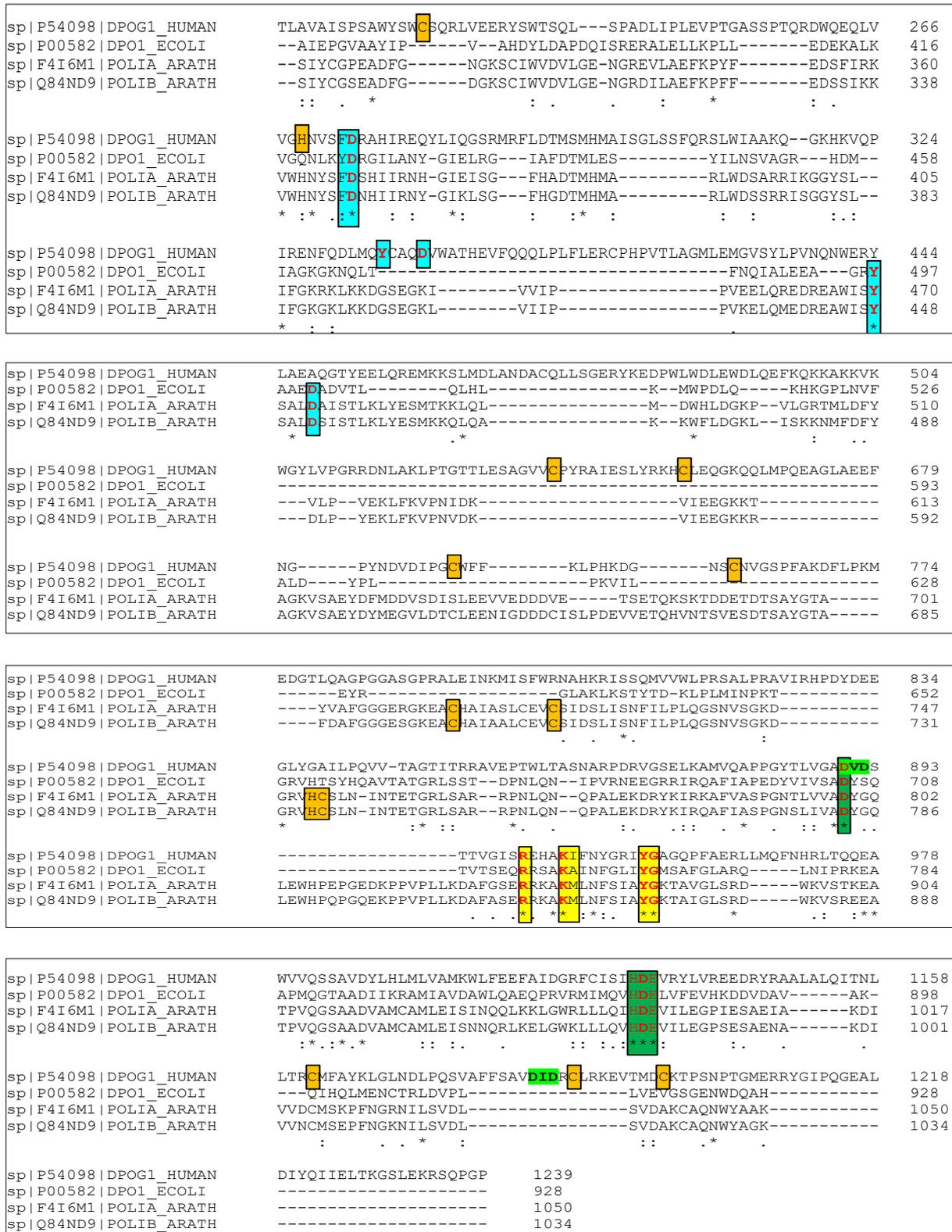


Table 1 shows the naturally occurring clinical variants in the proposed polymerase region (766-1239) of the *POLG1* gene. The disease mutations are highlighted in magenta (Fig. 1). Interestingly, some of the disease mutations are found clustered in the proposed catalytic core, viz. -R⁹⁴³EHAKIFNY⁹⁵¹GRIY⁹⁵⁵GA⁹⁵⁷- and in the metal-binding motifs, viz. -H¹¹³⁴DE- and -D¹¹⁸⁴ID- (highlighted in magenta).

Table 1 Clinical variants on the polymerase region (766-1239) of the human *POLG1* gene

Region	mt-Disease(s)*	Holoenzyme activity (p140+p55)	Reference
A ⁷⁶⁷ →D	MTDPS4A	-	PubMed:16621917
R ⁸⁰⁷ →C	SANDO	-	PubMed:16919951
R ⁸⁰⁷ →P	PEOB1(sporadic) -	-	PubMed:14635118
Y ⁸³¹ →C	PEOA1 & MTDPS4A	-	PubMed:15534189
Thumb:			
Wild-type	Nil	100%	[44]
G ⁸⁴⁸ →S	Alpers syndrome, Leigh syndrome, MELAS, PEO with ataxia-neuropathy, PEO.	0.03%	"
T ⁸⁵¹ →A	Alpers syndrome	0.92%	"
R ⁸⁵² →C	Alpers syndrome, Ataxia-neuropathy	0.32%	"
R ⁸⁵³ →Q	Myocerebrohepatopathy	0.09%	"
R ⁸⁵³ →W	PEOB1(ar1)	-	PubMed:16401742
N ⁸⁶⁴ →S	MTDPS4B	-	PubMed:12825077
Palm:			
Q ⁸⁷⁹ →H	Alpers syndrome with valproate-induced hepatic failure	28%	[44]
T ⁸⁸⁵ →S	Alpers syndrome with valproate-induced hepatic failure	58%	"
A ⁸⁸⁹ →T	PEOB1		PubMed:12975295
L ⁸⁹⁶ →R;	Ptosis, Ophthalmoplegia, Cataracts		
T ⁹¹⁴ →P	MTDPS4A		PubMed:16639411
G ⁹²³ →D	PEOA1	>50%	PubMed:1221079
H ⁹³² →Y	PEOB1, SANDO (sporadic)		[45]
NTP selection amino acid:			
R ⁹⁴³ →H	PEOA1 dominant	0.2%	[41]
Catalytic amino acid:			
K ⁹⁴⁷		-	
Polymerase catalytic core:			
Y ⁹⁵¹ →H	Ptosis, Ophthalmoplegia, Cataracts		
R ⁹⁵³ →C	PEOA1	-	PubMed:15351195
Template-binding pair (Y⁹⁵⁵G) region:			
Y ⁹⁵⁵ →C [@]	PEOA1 & Parkinsonism (most common, dominant) <0.1%		PubMed:11431686
Y ⁹⁵⁵ →H [#]	bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, cataract, myopathy, and liver failure	-	
A ⁹⁵⁷ →S ^{&}	PEOA1(dominant)		
A ⁹⁵⁷ →P	MTDPS4A		PubMed:15689359
Fingers:			
R ¹⁰⁴⁷ →Q	PEOB1 (sporadic)		PubMed:12707443
G ¹⁰⁵¹ →R	SANDO		PubMed:14745080
P ¹⁰⁷³ →L	MTDPS4A		[46]
G ¹⁰⁷⁶ →V	PEOB1		PubMed:12975295
R ¹⁰⁹⁶ →H	MTDPS4A		PubMed:16621917
S ¹¹⁰⁴ →C	PEOB1 (sporadic)		PubMed:12707443
A ¹¹⁰⁵ →T	PEOB1		PubMed:15351195
V ¹¹⁰⁶ →I	PEOB1		PubMed:15349879
H ¹¹¹⁰ →Y	MTDPS4A		PubMed:18828154
H ¹¹³⁴ →R	MTDPS4A		PubMed:18828154
E ¹¹³⁶ →K	MTDPS4A		PubMed:18828154
E ¹¹⁴³ →G	Breast cancer		[43]
R ¹¹⁴⁶ →C	PEOB1		PubMed:16401742
S ¹¹⁷⁶ →L	PEOA1		PubMed:12210792
D ¹¹⁸⁴ →N	PEOB1		PubMed:16401742
D ¹¹⁸⁶ →H	PEOA1		PubMed:18575922
K ¹¹⁹¹ →N	MTDPS4A		PubMed:16621917

Main source: From the Human mitochondrial genome database, www.mtddb.igp.uu.se and human mito gamma pol mutations.

*Most of them manifest in *trans* with other genetic mutations on the *POLG1* gene. **PEOA1**, Progressive external ophthalmoplegia with mitochondrial DNA deletions (Autosomal Dominant 1); **PEOB1**, autosomal recessive 1; (**AdPEO** mutations in *POLG1* are generally found in very conserved residues within the active site of the p140 DNA polymerase domain [41], while **ArPEO** mutations are spread throughout the gene). **MTDPS4A**, Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome, also known as Alpers syndrome, is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by a clinical triad of psychomotor retardation, intractable epilepsy, and liver failure in infants and young children. **MTDPS4B**, Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome is an autosomal recessive, progressive, multisystem disorder which manifests as neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy (**MNGIE**). Patients with clinical triad of Sensory Ataxic Neuropathy, Dysarthria, and Ophthalmoparesis (**SANDO**) is a variant of autosomal recessive **PEO (ArPEO)**.[@] and[#], both mutations affect mtDNA replication and display a dominant negative effect, with the Y⁹⁵⁵→H allele resulting in more severe polymerase dysfunction.

[&]In functional studies, the A⁹⁵⁷→P mutant showed the most striking deficiencies in the incorporation of a correct dNTP compared to the wild-type. The A⁹⁵⁷→P mutant had a 2-fold order of magnitude loss of fidelity compared to the wild-type, suggesting that a buildup of mitochondrial mutations may contribute to death in infancy in those with this mutation [47].

Figure 4 shows the MSA of the NEPs from human and various animal sources (Only the regions required for the discussions are shown here). The human sequence is used as the reference and highlighted in yellow. The N-terminal region of ~470 amino acids showed many gaps and mismatches in the alignment (data not shown), after that, conservations are observed and a clear demarcation (marked with an arrow) of the PR exonuclease domain is seen (highlighted in red). The first triad, -DTE- type of the DEDD-superfamily of the PR exonucleases is not completely conserved among the NEPs from humans and various animal sources (the humans and chimpanzees use, unusually an A in the first triad, as -DAE- and in many others the third amino acid E is replaced by a Q). However, strikingly the other three active site amino acids are completely conserved (highlighted in light blue) with an invariant H as the proton acceptor in the PR exonuclease domain (Table 2).

Again, after ~830 amino acids, a second demarcation in the sequences is seen (marked by an arrow) and it contains the polymerase active site amino acids (highlighted in yellow). The polymerase region is highly conserved among them, but the catalytic core region is completely conserved in all NEPs from human and animal sources. It contains the template-binding -YG- pair, the catalytic amino acid K, and the nucleotide discriminating amino acid R at -4 from the catalytic K. The POLG1 active site, -TR⁴KVVK⁹⁹¹Q¹TVMTVVY⁸GV- is almost identical to the other NEPs of plant chloroplasts and mitochondria, (-DR⁴KLVK⁷⁵²Q¹TVMTSVY⁸GV-), and is found to be very similar to the confirmed active site of *E. coli* DNA pol I, -QR⁴RSK⁷⁵⁸A¹INFLIY⁸GM- [36] and in close agreement to the active sites of the other DNA/RNA polymerases already reported [37] (Table 3). The human and animal sequences showed an additional -YG- pair (highlighted in light yellow) downstream from the proposed template-binding YG pair. The proposed catalytic metal-binding Ds in -HQD⁹²²- and -HD¹¹⁵¹C- motifs are completely conserved (highlighted in dark green). SDM data have shown that the substitutions of the Ds in -AFD⁵³⁷G- and -HD⁸¹²S motifs to D⁵³⁷→N and D⁸¹²→N in T7 RNAP resulted in the complete loss of activity [48, 49]. Almost all the NEPs (except the sequence from lion) invariably end in a hexapeptide -STYFFS- and its significance is not clear now. Unlike the self-sustained T7 RNAP, NEP needs transcription factors for promoter recognition, like TFAM and TFB2M, and also a transcription elongation factor, TEFM. (TFAM binds to the mitochondrial promoter's sequence and creates a stable protein-DNA complex. TFAM and TFB2M work synergistically to support mitochondrial transcription initiation) [50].

An unusual capping structure is found in the mt-mRNAs. In contrast to an m⁷G cap usually found at the 5' n-mRNAs, (which is added to the nascent mRNAs by a capping complex that is associated with eukaryotic RNA polymerase II), the SSU mitochondrial RNA polymerase (mt-RNAP) caps its mRNAs with NAD⁺ and NADH. An NAD⁺ cap is added by the mt-RNAP itself during transcription initiation, which serves as a non-canonical initiating nucleotide [51]. However, like the n-mRNAs, the human mt-mRNAs are stabilized by polyadenylation which is regulated by the mitochondria-specific poly-(A) polymerase and polynucleotide phosphorylase [52]. Interestingly, inhibitors of mtDNA transcription, targeting the mt-RNAP, reduce mitochondrial metabolism and ATP levels. The mt-RNAP inhibitors, viz. IMT1 and IMT1B have been shown to reduce cancer cell growth and viability *in vitro* and induce strong antitumor responses [53].

CLUSTAL O (1.2.4) MSA of mitochondrial NEPs from human and various animal sources

	NTD	PR Exo	
tr HOVY05 HOVY05_CAVPO	LYP	FLCVLPEEELVQILLQVLFSLPAQGEFVHTAHRLALQTFQRHILRQSCRGHQLQAL	493
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	LYP	FLCCLLDEREVVRMLLQVLQALPAQGESFTTLARELSARTFSRHVVQRQRSLSGQVQAL	526
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	LYP	FLCCLLDEREVVRMLLQVLQALPAQGESFTTLARELSARTFSRHVVQRQRVSGQVQAL	526
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	LYP	FLCCLLDEREVVRMLLQVLQALPAQGESFTTLARELSARTFSRHVVQRQRVSGQVQAL	526
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	MFP	FLCCLLGEQEMVQMLLQALQALPAQGESFMGLARDLGARTFSRHEVQRQFSGQVEAL	525
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	MFP	FLCCLLDEQEMVGMMLLQTLQALPTQGESFMGLARDLGARTFARHEVQRQFSGQVEAL	524
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	LYP	FLCCLLSEEEFVSMMLQALRLLPAQGEPLHLAHLADLGLRVNLRLHVKKKQETNHVQKL	490
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	LYP	FLCCLLSEGEFVSIIMQALQVLPAQGEPLFQLAQNGLQVFNRLHVKQKQVTNHVQKL	496
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	LYP	FLCCLLSEGEFVSIIMQVVKVLPAAQGEPLIQLAHNLGLRVNLRLHVKQKQVTNHVQKL	498
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	LYP	HLCLLSEERQMAQMLLQVLQVLPQGESLIHLAHELGMRTFNRYVVRQKREHQVQAL	500
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6_ICTRR	LFP	FLCCLLSERELVRMLLQALYALPAQGESLVVVAKDLGLRFTFNRRHMVQKRLNNQVQAL	509
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	LFP	FLCVLTEEEMAELLQTLQVLPQGESLLSLAQQLGMRVFNRRHMVQRKQLSSQVQAL	430
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	LFP	FLCVLSERELAEELLQTLQVLPQGESLLSLAQQLGLRVFNRRHTVQRK-LSSQVQAL	513
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	IFP	YLCVLSERELAEELLQTLQVLPQGESLLSLAQQLGLRVFNRRHTVQRK-LSSQVQAL	519
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	IFP	YLCVLSERELAEELLQTLQVLPQGESLLSLAQQLGLRVFNRRHTVQRKQLSSQVQAL	578
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	LFP	YLCCLLSEGEFAGLLLQTLQALPPQGESLLSLAQQLGLRIFNRRHVQRKQLGDEVQAL	517
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	LFP	YLCCLLSEKELVEMLLQTLQVLPAGHESLFYLAHRLGQRVFNRRHMVQRKQLSNQVQAL	508
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	LLP	YLCCLLGEREFARLLLQTLQALPPQGESLLWLAQQLGLRAFNRRHIVQRKLLSNQVREL	519
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	LFP	YLCCLLSEKELVGLLLQTLQALPPHGESLLFLAHELGLRVVLRK-----KRLRNQVEEL	505
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	LFP	YLCCLLSEKDLVGLLLQTLQALPPHGESLLFLAHELGLRVVLRK-----KRLRNQVEEL	510
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	LFP	YLCCLLSEREFVGLLLQTLQALPAQGESLLFLAHELGLRVFNRRHIVQRKQLSKQVQAL	521
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	LFP	YLCCLLSEKEVVRMLLQTLQALPAQGESLLFLAHELGLRVFKR-----KQLRNEVQEL	518
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	LFP	YLCCLLSEKEVVRMLLQTLQALPAQGESLLFLAHELGLRVFKR-----KQLRNEVQEL	518

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	EQRKYAKYLGLLAS	DTC	-----	509
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	QNHRYKYLCLLAC	DTE	-----	542
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	QNHRYKYLCLLAS	DAE	-----	542
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	QNHRYKYLCLLAS	DAE	-----	542
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	KRHYRQYLHLLAA	DTE	-----	541
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	KRQYRQYLHLLAS	DTE	-----	540
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	GQHSYQYLRLLAS	DTC	-----	506
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	GQQYSQYLRLLAS	DTC	-----	512
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	GQRYSQYLQLLAS	DTC	-----	514
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	QRRYSEYLRLACD	DTC	-----	516
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	EQRYAQYLHLLAC	DTC	-----	525
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	-----LL-----	---	-----GGRAGCGPGSSPWVAHRQERRGGPRPGGGGG	463
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	QQRYYRYLHLLAS	DTC	VRPGTRASLLPSLPGAAGSDGPRPLAPG----WLSPCPRGWPG	569
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	RQRYYRYLQLLAS	DTC	-----	535
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	QRRYYRYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	594
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	ERRYFEYLRLLAS	DSF	-----	533
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	EKQYSKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	524
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	EKRYSQYLHLLAS	DAC	-----	535
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	EQRYSKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	521
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	EQRYSKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	526
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	EQHYIKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	537
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	EQRYSKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	534
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	EQRYSKYLHLLAS	DTC	-----	534

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	PHLKAQLRQEVARCLKVAREMHGLRQEALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	756
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	PARKAEVRRGLAHCQKVAREMHSLRAEALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	810
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	PARKAELRRELAHCQKVAREMHSLRAEALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	810
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	PARKAELRREVVHCQKVAREMHSLRAEALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	810
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	LVDKAE LRRELARSLKESREMHS LRADALYRLSLADHLRN-CV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	809
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	LADKAE LRRELARCLKEAREMHS LRTEALYRLSLAQHLRN-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	808
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	PVHKAE LRKELSRCLKAAREMHS LRIEALYRLSLAQYLRN-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	774
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	PVHKSELRKLARCLKAAREMHS LRSEALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	779
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	PVHKSELRKLARCLKVAREMHS LRSEALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	781
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	PARLAELRREVARCLKAAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRHGAF	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	791
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	PAHKAE LRRELAGCLKVAREMHS LRVDALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	793
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	PAQKAE LRRELARCLKVAREMHS LRSDALYRLSLAQHLRH-CV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	749
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	PAQKAE VRRELARCLKVAREMHS LRSDALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	853
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	SAQKAE VRREVARCLKVAREMHS LRSDALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	803
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	SAQKAE VRREVARCLKVAREMHS LRSDALYRLSLAQHLRD-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	862
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	PEHKAELRRELARCLKVAREMHS LRTEALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	801
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	PTQKAE LRRELARLRKMAEMHS LRTEALYRLSMAQHLRG-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	798
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	PARKAELRRELARCLKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	803
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	PADKAE MRRELARLRKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRN-HV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	786
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	PADKAE MRRELARLRKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRN-HV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	800
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	PADKAE MRRELARLRKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	811
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	PAEKAEMRRELARLRKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	808
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	PAEKAEMRRELARLRKVAREMHS LRADALYRLSLAQHLRH-RV	FWLPHNMD	FRGRTYPCP	808

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	PHFNLGSD	VARALLEFAQGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KREPLHARLSFADAMDD	816
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	PHFNLGSD	VARALLEFAQGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KREPLRKRFAAEVMD	870
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	PHFNLGSD	VARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KREPLRKRFAAEVMD	870
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	PHFNLGSD	VARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KREPLRKRFAAEVMD	870
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	PHFNLGND	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHVNLTLGLK	KREPLQVRHFAAEVMD	869
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	PHFNLGND	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHVNLTLGLK	KREPLQARRFAAEVMD	868
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	PHFNLGSD	VARALLEFAQGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRDSLRLMRLFADEVMEE	834
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAEGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLINLTLGLK	KRDSLRLMRLFADEVMGE	839
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAEGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLINLTLGLK	KGDSLRLMRLFADEVMEE	841
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	PHLNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARLAFADQVLDE	851
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAEGRP	LGPHGLTWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRDSLQARLAFADQMDH	853
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KREPLQARLVFADEVMD	809
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KHEPLQARLVFADEVMD	913
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPRGIDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KHEPLRARLVFADEVMD	863
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KHEPLRARLVFADEVMD	922
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	PHFNLGSD	LARSLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARLAFADVMKD	861
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPGINLWIKIHLVNLTLGLK	KHESLQARRDLADELMD	858
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARRDLAFADVMED	863
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARRDYADAVMED	846
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPNGLDWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARRDYADAVMED	860
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	871
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLNWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARRDYADELMD	868
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	PHFNLGSD	LARALLEFAQGRP	LGPHGLNWLKIHLVNLTLGLK	KRESLQARRDYADELMD	868

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	ILDSAERPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	RAVRS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	876
tr A0A2J8RA74 A0A2J8RA74_PONAB	ILDSADQPI	IGRKWMMGA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	KAVRAS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	930
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	ILDSADQPI	IGRKWMMGA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	NAVVRAS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	930
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	ILDSADQPI	IGRKWMMGA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	NAVVRAS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	930
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	ILDSADNPM	IGRKWMMGSE	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	KAVRTS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	929
tr A0A2K6TCW0_SAIBB	ILDSADHPMT	IGRKWMMDS	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	KAVRTS	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	928
tr A0A1U7QPL6 A0A1U7QPL6_MESAU	ILDSADNPI	IGRKWMMDA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	QAVRSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	894
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	ILDSADNPI	IGRKWMMKA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	QAVRSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	899
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	ILDSADNPI	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	HAVRSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	901
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	VLDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RALRSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	911
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	ILDSADQPM	IGRKWMMSE	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	QAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	913
tr A0A8C8WQE5 A0A8C8WQE5_PANLE	VLDSADRPM	IGRKWMMSE	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	869
tr A0A8I3NVE4 A0A8I3NVE4_CANLF	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMSE	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	973
tr A0A452S012 A0A452S012_URSAM	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMSE	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	923
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRTA	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	982
tr A0A671FMH5 A0A671FMH5_RHIFE	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	QAVRAG	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	921
tr A0A4X1VUE2 A0A4X1VUE2_PIG	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	918
tr A0A5F5PY63 A0A5F5PY63_HORSE	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	923
tr A0A452EG30 A0A452EG30_CAPHI	ILDSAERPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	QVHSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	906
tr A0A5N3WLT3 A0A5N3WLT3_MUNMU	ILDSAERPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	QVHSE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	920
tr A0A5N4CMK3 A0A5N4CMK3_CAMDR	ILDSADQPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEIA	RATRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	931
tr A0A2Y9MQK8 A0A2Y9MQK8_DELLE	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	928
tr A0A340XK43 A0A340XK43_LIPVE	ILDSADRPM	IGRKWMMEA	DEPWQTLACCMEVA	RAVRAE	DPAAVYVSHLPV	HQD	GSCNGLQH	928
	*****:	***:	*****:	*****:	*****:	*****:	*****:	*****:

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	936
tr A0A2J8RA74 A0A2J8RA74_PONAB	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	990
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	990
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	990
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	989
tr A0A2K6TCW0_SAIBB	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	988
tr A0A1U7QPL6 A0A1U7QPL6_MESAU	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	954
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	959
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	961
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	971
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	973
tr A0A8C8WQE5 A0A8C8WQE5_PANLE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	929
tr A0A8I3NVE4 A0A8I3NVE4_CANLF	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	1033
tr A0A452S012 A0A452S012_URSAM	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	983
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	1042
tr A0A671FMH5 A0A671FMH5_RHIFE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	981
tr A0A4X1VUE2 A0A4X1VUE2_PIG	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	978
tr A0A5F5PY63 A0A5F5PY63_HORSE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	983
tr A0A452EG30 A0A452EG30_CAPHI	YALGRDSTGATSVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	966
tr A0A5N3WLT3 A0A5N3WLT3_MUNMU	YALGRDSTGATSVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	980
tr A0A5N4CMK3 A0A5N4CMK3_CAMDR	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	991
tr A0A2Y9MQK8 A0A2Y9MQK8_DELLE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	988
tr A0A340XK43 A0A340XK43_LIPVE	YALGRDSVGAASVNL	EPDVPQDVYSGVAAQ	VEVFRQDAQKGVKVAQV	LEGFITR	KVV	988
	*****	***:	*****	*****:	*****:	*****:

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1050
tr A0A2J8RA74 A0A2J8RA74_PONAB	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1050
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1050
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1050
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1049
tr A0A2K6TCW0_SAIBB	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1048
tr A0A1U7QPL6 A0A1U7QPL6_MESAU	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1014
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1019
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1021
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1031
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1033
tr A0A8C8WQE5 A0A8C8WQE5_PANLE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	989
tr A0A8I3NVE4 A0A8I3NVE4_CANLF	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1093
tr A0A452S012 A0A452S012_URSAM	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1043
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1102
tr A0A671FMH5 A0A671FMH5_RHIFE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1041
tr A0A4X1VUE2 A0A4X1VUE2_PIG	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1038
tr A0A5F5PY63 A0A5F5PY63_HORSE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1015
tr A0A452EG30 A0A452EG30_CAPHI	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1026
tr A0A5N3WLT3 A0A5N3WLT3_MUNMU	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1040
tr A0A5N4CMK3 A0A5N4CMK3_CAMDR	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1051
tr A0A2Y9MQK8 A0A2Y9MQK8_DELLE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1048
tr A0A340XK43 A0A340XK43_LIPVE	KQFVMTVYGV	YGRGLQIEKRLREI	PTFPQEFVWEASHYLVRQV	FKSLQEMFSGTRAI	1048
	*****	***:	*****	*****:	*****:

tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	CDVSVFINEVCREQ	1115
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	NTRKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCYWTHA	ADVSVMNQVCREQ	1170
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	NTRKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCYWTHA	ADVSVMNQVCREQ	1170
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	NTRKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCYWTHA	ADVSVMNQVCREQ	1170
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	NKTKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYREGGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	AHVPIMNQVCREQ	1169
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	NKTKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYREGGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVPIMNQVCREQ	1168
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADIPVMNEVCREQ	1133
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADIPMNNEVCREQ	1138
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADIPTMNEVCREQ	1140
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVPMNQVCREQ	1150
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVPMNQVCREQ	1152
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVEVMNQVCREQ	1108
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVAVMNQVCREQ	1212
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVEVMNQVCREQ	1162
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVEVMNQVCREQ	1221
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVPMNQVCREQ	1160
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVAVMNQVCREQ	1157
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVAVMNQVCREQ	1133
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVEVMNQVCREQ	1145
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVEVMNQVCREQ	1159
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVAVMNQVCREQ	1170
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVAVMNQVCREQ	1167
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	NTLKQKNGFPPNFHISLDS	SHMMLTALHCYRKGLTFVSV	HDCFWTHA	ADVIAMNQVCREQ	1167
	*	**	*****	*****	..: :*:****

//End of NEP sequences					
tr H0VY05 H0VY05_CAVPO	G	STYFFS	-----	-----	1182
tr AOA2J8RA74 AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1230
sp O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1230
tr H2QES6 H2QES6_PANTR	H	STLLFS	ADTAVSLVSVCNKSSFAPP	GSHCLQGCTPCGSR	AI TRG----QAWRQCGRL
tr F7GCL4 F7GCL4_CALJA	H	STFFFS	-----	-----	1215
tr AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	I	STFFFS	-----	-----	1233
tr AOA1U7QPL6 AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	K	STYFFS	-----	-----	1198
tr D3ZYB6 D3ZYB6_RAT	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1205
sp Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1207
tr G3SPD8 G3SPD8_LOXAF	Q	STYFFS	-----	-----	1215
tr I3M2A6 I3M2A6 ICTTR	---	-----	-----	-----	1193
tr AOA8C8WQE5 AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	H	PARFLR	AGGAGGVAQGP--	AARSPGPPL--	HRGLRPEAGEALHLLQLTLPRRPCTIV
tr AOA8I3NVE4 AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1277
tr AOA452S012 AOA452S012_URSAM	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1227
tr G1L7Q8 G1L7Q8_AILME	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1286
tr AOA671FMH5 AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1221
tr AOA4X1VUE2 AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1219
tr AOA5F5PY63 AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1198
tr AOA452EG30 AOA452EG30_CAPHI	H	STFFFS	-----	-----	1207
tr AOA5N3WLT3 AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	R	STFFFS	-----	-----	1221
tr AOA5N4CMK3 AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1232
tr AOA2Y9MQK8 AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	H	STYFFS	-----	-----	1229
tr AOA340XK43 AOA340XK43_LIPVE	R	STYFFS	-----	-----	1229

Figure 4 MSA of mitochondrial RNA polymerases (NEPs) from human and various animal sources

H0VY05_CAVPO	<i>Cavia porcellus</i> (Guinea pig)	AOA2J8RA74_PONAB	<i>Pongo abelii</i> (Orangutan)
O00411 RPOM_HUMAN	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (Human)	H2QES6_PANTR	<i>Pan troglodytes</i> (Chimpanzee)
F7GCL4_CALJA	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> (New world monkey)	AOA2K6TCW0_SAIBB	<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i> (Squirrel monkey)
AOA1U7QPL6_MESAU	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i> (Hamster)	D3ZYB6_RAT	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Rat)
Q8BKF1 RPOM_MOUSE	<i>Mus musculus</i> (Mouse)	G3SPD8_LOXAF	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i> (Elephant)
I3M2A6 ICTTR	<i>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</i> (Squirrel)	AOA8C8WQE5_PANLE	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)
AOA8I3NVE4_CANLF	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (Dog)	AOA452S012_URSAM	<i>Ursus americanus</i> (Bear)
G1L7Q8_AILME	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> (Panda)	AOA671FMH5_RHIFE	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (Bat)
AOA4X1VUE2_PIG	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	AOA5F5PY63_HORSE	<i>Equus caballus</i> (Horse)
AOA452EG30_CAPHI	<i>Capra hircus</i> (Goat)	AOA5N3WLT3_MUNMU	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i> (Deer)
AOA5N4CMK3_CAMDR	<i>Camelus dromedaries</i> (Camel)	AOA2Y9MQK8_DELLE	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i> (Whale)
AOA340XK43_LIPVE	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> (Dolphin)		

Figure 5 shows the ‘Mix and Match’ MSA of all the three NEPs from the human mitochondria and from the mitochondria and chloroplasts from plants (*A. Thaliana*) (Only the regions required for the discussions are shown here). Even though the DEDD-superfamily of PR exonuclease active site amino acids are completely conserved in all the three NEPs from human and plant, the first triad does not align. However, all the other three active site amino acids align and are completely conserved in all three NEPs (highlighted in light blue) (Fig. 5). The RNA polymerase active site and metal-binding site amino acids are completely conserved in all three NEPs (highlighted in yellow and dark green, respectively). Putative ZBMs are highlighted in orange. The NEPs from plant mitochondria and chloroplasts end in -YFFN- whereas the human and animal NEP ends in -YFFS- (Figs. 4, 5).

CLUSTAL O (1.2.4) ‘Mix and Match’ MSA of all the three NEPs from both human and plant

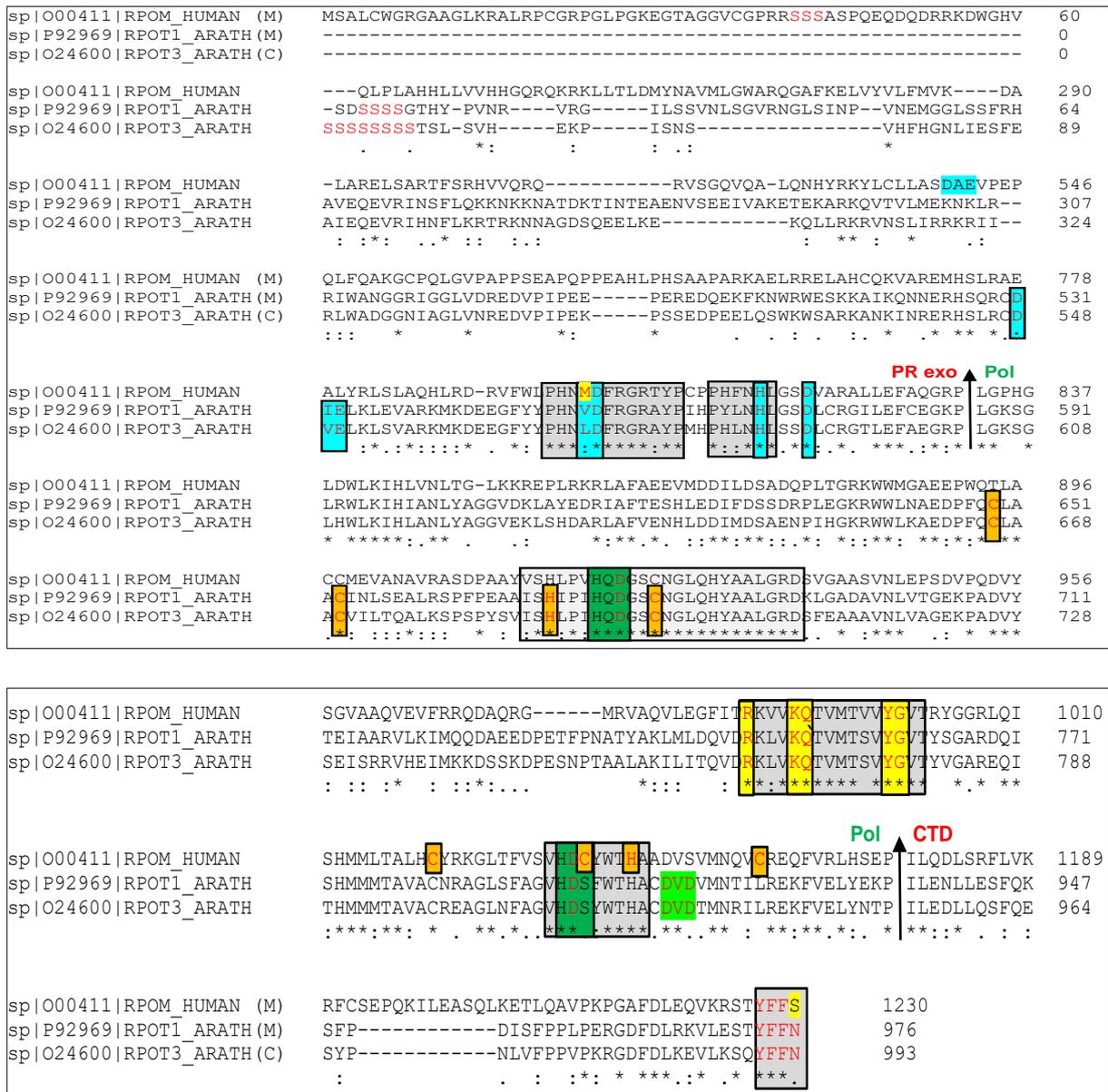


Figure 5 ‘Mix and Match’ MSA of all the three NEPs from both human and plant

Table 2 DEDD-superfamily exonuclease active site amino acids and their distance conservations.

DEDD-Superfamily of PR Exonucleases (DEED*(H*/Y*))	
Phage DNA Polymerases	
T4 DNA pol (<i>E. coli</i> Phage)	D ¹¹⁴ ----- F ²¹⁹ ----- S ³²⁰ N →3 aa← D ³²⁴ VE - [54]
T7 DNA pol (<i>E. coli</i> Phage)	D ¹¹⁴ ----- F ²³⁵ ----- D ¹⁷⁰ N →3 aa← D ¹⁷⁴ VV -
Prokaryotic DNA Polymerases and RNases	
DNA pol I (<i>E. coli</i>)	D ³⁵⁵ T ³⁵⁷ ----- Y ⁴²⁴ ----- R ⁴⁹⁷ A →3 aa← D ⁵⁰¹ AD -
DNA pol II (<i>E. coli</i>)	D ¹⁵⁶ E ¹⁵⁸ ----- F ²²⁹ ----- T ³³¹ N →3 aa← D ³³⁵ CE -
RNase D (<i>E. coli</i>)	D ²⁸ T ³⁰ ----- D ¹⁰² ----- E ¹⁵¹ A →3 aa← D ¹⁵⁵ VW -
RNase T (<i>E. coli</i>)	D ²³ V ²⁵ ----- F ¹²⁵ ----- A ¹⁸¹ S →4 aa← D ¹⁸⁶ TE -
Prokaryotic DNA Replicases (DNA pol III-ε-subunits)	
<i>E. coli</i>	D ¹² T ----- F ¹⁰² ----- L ¹⁶² G →4 aa← D ¹⁶⁷ AQ -
<i>Citrobacter amalonaticus</i>	D ¹⁵ TE ----- F ¹⁰⁵ ----- L ¹⁶⁵ G →4 aa← D ¹⁷⁰ AQ -
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>	D ¹² TE ----- F ¹⁰² ----- L ¹⁶² G →4 aa← D ¹⁶⁷ AQ -
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	D ¹² TE ----- F ¹⁰² ----- L ¹⁶² G →4 aa← D ¹⁶⁷ AQ -
Eukaryotic DNA Replicases	
DNA pol ε cat. subunit (<i>Sc</i>)	D ²⁹⁰ I ----- F ³⁸³ ----- E ⁴⁷³ S →3 aa← D ⁴⁷⁷ AV - [55, 56]
DNA pol δ cat. subunit (<i>Hs</i>)	D ³¹⁶ E ----- F ⁴⁰² ----- V ⁵¹¹ C →3 aa← D ⁵¹⁵ AY - [57]
Plant DNA Polymerases IA (Plant Chloroplasts)[#]	
<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>	D ²⁹⁴ TE ----- F ³⁹⁸ S ----- S ⁴⁷⁰ S →3 aa← D ⁴⁷⁴ AI -
<i>Chlorella desiccata</i>	D ²⁹⁴ TE ----- F ³⁹⁴ R ----- S ⁴⁹⁵ S →3 aa← D ⁴⁹⁹ AK -
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	D ⁴⁴⁷ TE ----- F ⁵²¹ S ----- F ⁶³⁴ S →3 aa← D ⁶³⁸ SI -
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	D ²⁸⁴ TE ----- F ³⁸⁸ S ----- S ⁴⁶⁰ S →3 aa← D ⁴⁶⁴ AI -
Plant DNA Polymerases IB (Plant Chloroplasts)[#]	
<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>	D ²⁷² TE ----- F ³⁴⁶ N ----- S ⁴⁴⁸ S →3 aa← D ⁴⁵² SI -
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	D ³⁹⁰ TE ----- F ⁴⁰⁸ N ----- C ⁵⁷² S →3 aa← D ⁵⁷⁶ SI -
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	D ³⁴⁰ TE ----- F ⁴⁴⁸ N ----- S ⁵⁰³ S →3 aa← D ⁵⁰⁸ SI -
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	D ²⁹⁸ TE ----- F ³⁹² N ----- S ⁴³⁴ S →3 aa← D ⁴³⁸ SI -
<i>E. coli</i> DNA pol I Exo [#]	D ⁹³⁶ TE ----- Y ⁹³⁶ ----- R ⁴⁹⁷ A →3 aa← D ⁵⁰¹ AD -
Nuclear-Encoded RNA Polymerases (NEPs) from Plant Chloroplasts[#]	
<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>	D ⁵⁴⁸ VE ----- L ⁵⁷² F ----- N ⁵⁸⁶ L →3 aa← D ⁵⁹⁰ LC -
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	D ⁵⁷⁵ VE ----- V ⁵⁹³ F ----- N ⁶¹³ L →3 aa← D ⁶¹⁷ LC -
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	D ⁵³⁸ VE ----- L ⁵⁶² F ----- N ⁵⁷⁶ L →3 aa← D ⁵⁸⁰ LC -
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	D ⁵⁸⁶ VE ----- L ⁶¹⁰ F ----- N ³⁹⁵ L →3 aa← D ⁵²⁸ LC -
Nuclear-Encoded RNA Polymerases (NEPs) from Plant Mitochondria[#]	
<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>	D ¹⁰⁵ VE ----- V ⁶⁰⁵ F ----- N ⁵⁶³ L →3 aa← D ⁵⁷⁵ LC -
<i>Brassica napus</i>	D ¹⁹⁶ VE ----- L ⁷⁸⁷ F ----- N ⁸⁰⁸ L →3 aa← D ⁷⁹⁷ LC -
<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	D ¹⁰⁵ VE ----- L ⁶⁰⁸ F ----- N ⁵²² L →3 aa← D ⁵²⁶ LC -
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	D ¹⁰⁵ VE ----- L ⁵²⁸ F ----- S ⁵⁴² L →3 aa← D ⁵⁴⁶ LC -
<i>Zea mays</i>	D ¹⁰⁵ VE ----- L ⁵³¹ F ----- S ⁵⁴⁰ L →3 aa← D ⁵⁴³ LC -
<i>Oryza meyeriana</i>	D ¹⁰⁵ VE ----- L ³⁸⁹ F ----- S ⁴⁰³ L →3 aa← D ⁴⁰⁷ LC -
Nuclear-Encoded RNA Polymerases (NEPs) from Human & Animal Mitochondria[#]	
<i>Homo sapiens</i> (Human)	D ⁵⁴⁰ AE ----- M ⁸⁰¹ F ----- N ⁸¹⁵ L →3 aa← D ⁸¹⁹ VA -
<i>Pan troglodytes</i> (Chimpanzee)	D ⁵⁴⁰ AE ----- M ⁸⁰¹ F ----- N ⁸¹⁵ L →3 aa← D ⁸¹⁹ VA -
<i>Pongo abelii</i> (Orangutan)	D ⁵⁴⁰ TE ----- M ⁸⁰¹ F ----- N ⁸¹⁵ L →3 aa← D ⁸¹⁹ VA -
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> (Monkey)	D ⁵³⁹ TE ----- M ⁸⁰⁰ F ----- N ⁸¹⁴ L →3 aa← D ⁸¹⁸ LA -
<i>Cavia porcellus</i> (Guinea pig)	D ⁵⁰⁷ TQ ----- M ⁷⁴⁷ F ----- N ⁷⁶¹ L →3 aa← D ⁷⁶⁵ LA -
<i>Mus musculus</i> (Mouse)	D ⁵¹² TQ ----- M ⁷⁷² F ----- N ⁷⁸⁶ L →3 aa← D ⁷⁹⁰ LA -
Mitochondrial DNA Polymerase γ from Human & Animals[#]	
<i>Homo sapiens</i> (Human)	D ¹⁹⁶ VE ----- F ²⁷⁴ R ----- Q ³⁹⁵ C →3 aa← D ³⁹⁹ VW -
<i>Pan troglodytes</i> (Chimpanzee)	D ¹⁹⁶ VE ----- F ²⁷² R ----- Q ³⁹³ C →3 aa← D ³⁹⁷ VW -
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i> (Gorilla)	D ¹⁹⁸ VE ----- F ²⁷⁴ R ----- Q ³⁹⁵ C →3 aa← D ³⁹⁹ VW -
<i>Mus musculus</i> (Mouse)	D ¹⁸¹ VE ----- F ²⁵⁷ R ----- Q ³⁷⁸ C →3 aa← D ³⁸² VW -
<i>Bos Taurus</i> (Bovine)	D ¹⁸² VE ----- F ²⁵⁸ R ----- Q ³⁷⁸ C →3 aa← D ³⁸² AW -
<i>Capra hircus</i> (Goat)	D ¹⁸² VE ----- F ²⁵⁸ R ----- Q ³⁷⁸ C →3 aa← D ³⁸² VW -
<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	D ¹⁸⁶ VE ----- F ²⁶² R ----- Q ³⁸² C →3 aa← D ³⁸⁶ VW -
<i>Notechis scutatus</i> (Snake)	D ¹⁷⁷ VE ----- F ²⁷¹ R ----- Q ³⁷¹ C →3 aa← D ³⁷⁵ VQ -

Adapted from Palanivelu [58].

Sc, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; *Hs*, *Homo sapiens*.

*The distance between the proton acceptor (H/Y) and the last D are highly conserved to 3 to 4 amino acids.

Active site amino acids confirmed by SDM analysis are highlighted in dark blue and by X-ray are highlighted in light blue.

Similar SDM-confirmed active site amino acids are found in *E. coli* DNA pol I

Table 3 Conserved catalytic core regions of various RNA and DNA polymerases

Polymerase type	Catalytic core
Viral T7 SSU RNA pol	⁻⁶²⁰ WLA ^{Y⁸} GVT ^{R⁻⁴} SVT ^{K^{R1}} SVMTLA ^{Y⁸} GS-
Viral SP6 SSU RNA Pol	⁻⁶¹² WDSI ^{I⁸} GIT ^{R⁻⁴} SLT ^{K^{K1}} PVMTLP ^{Y⁸} GS-
Mitochondrial RNA pol (<i>Sc</i>) (SSU)	⁻¹⁰⁰⁹ TR ⁻⁴ KVV ^{K^{Q1}} TVMTNV ^{Y⁸} GV-
Mitochondrial RNA pol (<i>Hs</i>) (SSU)	⁻⁹⁸⁶ TR ⁻⁴ KVV ^{K^{Q1}} TVMTVV ^{Y⁸} GV-
<i>E. coli</i> DNA pol I (SSU)	⁻⁷⁵³ QR ⁻⁴ RSA ^{K³⁹} A ¹ INFLI ^{Y⁸} GM-
Chloroplast DNA pol IA (<i>ARATH</i>) (SSU)	⁻⁸⁷³ ER ⁻⁴ RKAK ⁸⁷⁸ M ¹ LNFSIAY ⁸ GK-
Chloroplast DNA pol IB (<i>ARATH</i>) (SSU)	⁻⁸⁵⁷ ER ⁻⁴ RKAK ⁸⁶² M ¹ LNFSIAY ⁸ GK-
Chloroplast RNA pol (NEP) (<i>ARATH</i>) (SSU)	⁻⁷⁶⁴ DR ⁻⁴ KLV ^{K⁷⁹} Q ¹ TVMTSV ^{Y⁸} GV-
Mitochondrial RNA pol (NEP) (<i>ARATH</i>) (SSU)	⁻⁷⁴⁷ DR ⁻⁴ KLV ^{K⁷³} Q ¹ TVMTSV ^{Y⁸} GV-
Mitochondrial RNA pol (NEP) (<i>Hs</i>) (SSU)*	⁻⁹⁸⁶ TR ⁻⁴ KVV ^{K⁹⁹¹} Q ¹ TVMTVV ^{Y⁸} GV-
Mitochondrial DNA pol γ , POLG1 (<i>Hs</i>)*	⁻⁹⁴² SR ⁻⁴ EHA ^{K⁹⁴⁷} I ¹ FNYGRIY ⁸ GA-

Adapted from Palanivelu [58]. *Present work.

Sc, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; *ARATH*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Hs*, *Homo sapiens*;

The active site amino acids, highlighted in dark blue, are confirmed by SDM and other techniques.

4. Conclusion

Human mtDNA plays a crucial role in health and diseases [9, 59]. From the recent reports, it has become clear that mutations of *POLG1* are a major cause of many human diseases. For example, its damage is implicated in a larger number of human diseases, including neurodegenerative diseases (AD, HD, PD, ALS), cancer, diabetes, aging, etc. Many of the disease mutations are located in the DNA replicase (*POLG1*) gene. Therefore, the enzymes responsible for the mitochondrial DNA replication and transcription are analyzed for their polymerase and PR functions and their mutational consequences. The present study reveals that the mitochondrial DNA replicase, *POLG1*, shows a typical polymerase, DEDD(Y)-superfamily of PR exonuclease and (dRP)-lyase (BER) active site amino acids. Similarly, the mitochondrial RNA polymerase (NEP) also shows a typical polymerase, but DEDD(H)-superfamily of PR exonuclease active site amino acids. The polymerase and PR exonuclease active sites are in close agreement with the already reported RNA/DNA polymerases. The *POLG1* and its mtDNA replication repair pathways are limited and could not repair all types of mutations that occur in mtDNA. As the *POLG1* replicase possesses only the PR exonuclease and basic BER pathways, it is possible that the various lesions, adducts and double-stranded DNA breaks that occur on the mitochondrial genome are not repaired by these basic pathways, which could eventually lead to mtDNA damage/depletion, resulting in mitochondrial diseases. Two of the dominant mutations that cause heritable, autosomal mitochondrial diseases, viz. multi-systemic mitochondrial disease, Parkinsonism and PEO, are located within the *POLG1* catalytic core region. They are the nucleotide selection (R⁹⁴³) and template-binding (Y⁹⁵⁵) amino acids of the *POLG1* catalytic core.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank Dr. N. Srinivasan, Former Professor, Department of Endocrinology, Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Chennai for corrections and suggestions on the manuscript.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Chandel NS. Mitochondria as signaling organelles. *BMC Biol.* 2014; 12:34. doi: 10.1186/1741-7007-12-34.
- [2] Nemoto S, Takeda K, Yu ZX, Ferrans VJ, Finkel T. Role for mitochondrial oxidants as regulators of cellular metabolism. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2000; 20: 7311-7318.

- [3] Nunnari J and Suomalainen A. Mitochondria: In Sickness and in Health. *Cell*. 2012; 148: 1145-1159.
- [4] Sato M, Sato K. Degradation of paternal mitochondria by fertilization-triggered autophagy in *C. elegans* embryos. *Science*. 2011; 334: 1141–1144.
- [5] Wolff JN, Gemmell NJ. "Lost in the zygote: the dilution of paternal mtDNA upon fertilization". *Heredity*. 2008; 101: 429–434.
- [6] Barshad G, Marom S, Cohen T, Mishmar D. Mitochondrial DNA Transcription and Its Regulation: An Evolutionary Perspective. *Trends Genet*. 2018; 34:682–692.
- [7] Wallace DC, Mitochondrial diseases in man and mouse. *Science*. 1999; 283: 1482–1488.
- [8] Chinnery PF, Turnbull DM. Epidemiology and treatment of mitochondrial disorders, *Am J Med Genet*. 2001; 106: 94-101.
- [9] Taylor RW, Turnbull DM. Mitochondrial DNA mutations in human disease. *Nature Rev Genet*. 2005; 6: 389–402.
- [10] Vyas S, Zaganjor E, Haigis MC. Mitochondria and cancer. *Cell*. 2016; 166:555–66.
- [11] Chandel NS. Mitochondria and cancer. *Cancer Metabolism*. 2014; 2:8. doi.org/10.1186/2049-3002-2-8.
- [12] Ju YS, Alexandrov LB, Gerstung M, Martincorena I, Nik-Zainal S, Ramakrishna M, Davies HR, et al. Origins and functional consequences of somatic mitochondrial DNA mutations in human cancer. *eLife*. 2014; 3:e02935.
- [13] Gammage PA, Christian Frezza. Mitochondrial DNA: the overlooked oncogenome? *BMC Biology*. 2019; 17:53 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-019-0668-y>
- [14] Alexeyev MF, Ledoux SP, Wilson GL. "Mitochondrial DNA and aging". *Clinical Science*. 107: 355–364.
- [15] Canugovi C, Shamanna RA, Croteau DL, Bohr, VA. "Base excision DNA repair levels in mitochondrial lysates of Alzheimer's disease". *Neurobiol Aging*. 2014; 35: 1293–1300.
- [16] Ayala-Peña S. "Role of oxidative DNA damage in mitochondrial dysfunction and Huntington's disease pathogenesis". *Free Radic Biol Med*. 2013; 62: 102–110.
- [17] Qi R, Sammler E, Barraza I, Pena N, Rouanet JP, Naaldijk Y, Goodson S, et al. A blood-based marker of mitochondrial DNA damage in Parkinson's disease. *Sci Transl Med*. 2023; 15:1-16. DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.abo1557.
- [18] Kikuchi H, Furuta A, Nishioka K, Suzuki SO, Nakabeppu Y, Iwaki T. "Impairment of mitochondrial DNA repair enzymes against accumulation of 8-oxo-guanine in the spinal motor neurons of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis." *Acta Neuropathol*. 2002;103: 408–414.
- [19] Palanivelu P. Analyses of priming reactions and proofreading functions during initiation of replication of prokaryotic and eukaryotic genomes. *Br J Pharm Med Res*. 2022; 7:3790-3828.
- [20] Jemt E, Farge G, Bäckström S, Holmlund T, Gustafsson CM, Falkenberg M. "The mitochondrial DNA helicase TWINKLE can assemble on a closed circular template and support initiation of DNA synthesis". *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2011; 39:9238–9249. doi:10.1093/nar/gkr653
- [21] Kaguni LS. DNA polymerase gamma, the mitochondrial replicase. *Annu Rev Biochem*. 2004; 73:293-320. doi: 10.1146/annurev.biochem.72.121801.161455.
- [22] Wanrooij S, Falkenberg M. The human mitochondrial replication fork in health and disease. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2010; 1797: 1378–1388.
- [23] Yakubovskaya E, Chen Z, Carrodegua JA, Kisker C, Bogenhagen DF. "Functional human mitochondrial DNA polymerase gamma forms a heterotrimer". *J Biol Chem*. 2006; 281: 374–382. doi:10.1074/jbc.M509730200.
- [24] van Loon, B., Markkanen, E., and Hubscher, U. Oxygen as a friend and enemy: How to combat the mutational potential of 8-oxo-guanine. *DNA Repair*. 2010; 9: 604–616.
- [25] Graziewicz MA, Longley MJ, Copeland WC. DNA Polymerase γ in Mitochondrial DNA Replication and Repair. *Chem Rev*. 2006; 106: 383-405.
- [26] Sica V, Izzo V, Bravo-San Pedro JM, Zamzami N, Maiuri MC. Mitophagy: Sensors, Regulators, and Effectors. 2016: 91-104.

- [27] Longley MJ, Ropp PA, Lim SE, Copeland WC. Characterization of the native and recombinant catalytic subunit of human DNA polymerase gamma: identification of residues critical for exonuclease activity and dideoxynucleotide sensitivity. *Biochemistry*. 1998; 37: 10529–10539.
- [28] Wong L-JC, Naviaux RK, Brunetti-Pierri N, Zhang Q, Schmitt ES, Truong C, Milone M, et al. Molecular and clinical genetics of mitochondrial diseases due to POLG mutations. *Hum Mutat*. 2008; 29:E150–E172.
- [29] Keshav K. Singh KK, AyyasamyV, Owens KM, Koul MS, Vujcic M. Mutations in mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ promote breast tumorigenesis. *J Hum Genet*. 2009; 54: 516–524. doi:10.1038/jhg.2009.71
- [30] Milone M, Massie R. Polymerase gamma 1 mutations. *Clinical correlations*. *Neurologist* 2010; 16:84–91.
- [31] Longley MJ, Graziewicz MA, Bienstock RJ, Copelan WC. Consequences of mutations in human DNA polymerase γ . *Gene*. 354; 2005: 125-131.
- [32] Zhao L. Mitochondrial DNA degradation: A quality control measure for mitochondrial genome maintenance and stress response. *Enzymes*. 2019; 45:311–341.
- [33] Chan SSL, Copeland WC. Review DNA polymerase gamma and mitochondrial disease: Understanding the consequence of POLG mutations. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2009; 1787: 312–319
- [34] Chan SS, Longley MJ, Copeland WC. The common A467T mutation in the human mitochondrial DNA polymerase (POLG) compromises catalytic efficiency and interaction with the accessory subunit. *J Biol Chem*. 2005; 280:31341–31346.
- [35] Naviaux RK, Nguyen KV. POLG mutations associated with Alpers' syndrome and mitochondrial DNA depletion. *Ann Neurol*. 2004; 55:706-712.
- [36] Palanivelu P. DNA polymerases – An insight into their active sites and mechanism of action, In: *Recent Advances in Biological Research, Vol 1, Chapter 2, pp 1-39*, SCIENCEDOMAIN International Book Publishers, UK. ISBN: 9788193422441, DOI: 10.9734/bpi/rabr/v1; 2019.
- [37] Palanivelu P. Active Sites of the Multi-subunit RNA Polymerases of Eubacteria and Chloroplasts are Similar in Structure and Function: Recent Perspectives. In: *Current Research Trends in Biological Science Vol. 2. Chapter-3 pp 26-61*, SCIENCEDOMAIN International Book Publishers, UK. eBook ISBN: 978-93-90149-14-8, DOI: 10.9734/bpi/crtbs/v2; 2020.
- [38] Ponamarev MV, Longley MJ, Nguyen D, Kunkel TA, Copeland WC: Active site mutation in DNA polymerase γ associated with progressive external ophthalmoplegia causes error-prone DNA synthesis. *J Biol Chem*. 2002; 277:15225-15228.
- [39] van Goethem VG, Dermaut B, Loeffgren A, Martin JJ, Van Broeckhoven C. Mutation of POLG is associated with progressive external ophthalmoplegia characterized by mtDNA deletions." *Nat Genet*. 2001; 28:211-212.
- [40] Lamantea E, Tiranti V, Bordoni A, Toscano A, Bono F, Servidei S, Papadimitriou A, et al. Mutations of mitochondrial DNA polymerase gamma A are a frequent cause of autosomal dominant or recessive progressive external ophthalmoplegia. *Ann Neurol*. 2002; 52:211–219.
- [41] Graziewicz MA, Bienstock RJ, Copeland WC. The DNA polymerase gamma Y955C disease variant associated with PEO and parkinsonism mediates the incorporation and translesion synthesis opposite 7,8-dihydro-8-oxo-2'-deoxyguanosine. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2007; 16: 2729–2739.
- [42] Singh KK, AyyasamyV, Owens KM, Koul MS, Vujcic M. Mutations in mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ promote breast tumorigenesis. *J Hum Genet*. 2009; 54: 516–524.
- [43] Hance N, Ekstrand MI, Trifunovic A. Mitochondrial DNA polymerase gamma is essential for mammalian embryogenesis. *Hum Molec Genet*. 14: 1775-1783, 2005.
- [44] Kasiviswanathan R, Longley MJ, Chan SSL, Copelan WC. Disease Mutations in the Human Mitochondrial DNA Polymerase Thumb Subdomain Impart Severe Defects in Mitochondrial DNA Replication Fingers. *J Biol Chem*. 2009; 284: 19501–19510.
- [45] Mancuso M, Filosto M, Bellan, M, Liguori R, Montagna P, Baruzzi A. Carelli DV. POLG mutations causing ophthalmoplegia, sensorimotor polyneuropathy, ataxia, and deafness. *Neurology*. 2004; 62:316-318.
- [46] Kurt B, Jaeken J, Van Hove J, Lagae L, Lofgren A, Everman DB, Jayakar P, et al. A novel POLG gene mutation in 4 children with Alpers-like hepatocerebral syndromes. *Arch Neurol*. 2010; 67: 239-244.

- [47] Sohl CD, Kasiviswanathan R, Copeland WC, Anderson KS. Mutations in human DNA polymerase gamma confer unique mechanisms of catalytic deficiency that mirror the disease severity in mitochondrial disorder patients. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2013; 22: 1074-1085.
- [48] Osumi-Davis PA, Sreerama N, Volkin DB, Middaugh RC, Woody RW, Woody AYM. Bacteriophage T7 RNA Polymerase and its Active-site Mutants: Kinetic, Spectroscopic and Calorimetric Characterization. *J Mol Biol.* 1994; 237:5-19.
- [49] Kochetkov SN, Rusakova EE, Tunitskaya VL. Recent studies of T7 RNA polymerase mechanism. *FEBS Letters.* 1998; 440:264-267.
- [50] Ramachandran A, Basu U, Sultana S, Nandakumar D, Patel, SS. Human mitochondrial transcription factors TFAM and TFB2M work synergistically in promoter melting during transcription initiation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2017, 45, 861–874.
- [51] Bird JG, Basu U, Kuster D, Ramachandran A, Grudzien-Nogalska E, Towheed A, Wallace DC, et al. An NAD⁺ cap is added by the mtRNAP itself during transcription initiation, which serves as a non-canonical initiating nucleotide. *eLife.* 2018; 7: e42179. doi: 10.7554/eLife.42179
- [52] Nagaike T, Suzuki T, Katoh T, Ueda T. Human Mitochondrial mRNAs are Stabilized with Polyadenylation Regulated by Mitochondria-specific Poly(A) Polymerase and Polynucleotide Phosphorylase. *J Biol Chem.* 2005; 280:19721–19727.
- [53] Skrtić M, Sriskanthadevan S, Jhas B, Gebbia M, Wang X, Wang Z, Hurren R, et al. Inhibition of Mitochondrial Translation as a Therapeutic Strategy for Human Acute Myeloid Leukemia. *Cancer Cell.* 2011; 20:674–688.
- [54] Maksimova TG, Mustayev AA, Zaychikov EF, Lyakhov DL, Tunitskaya VL, Akbarov AK, Luchin SV, et al. Lys631 residue in the active site of the bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase. Affinity labeling and site-directed mutagenesis. *Eur J Biochem.* 1991; 195:841-847.
- [55] Pinto MN, ter Beek J, Ekanger LA, Erik Johansson E, Barton JK. The [4Fe4S] Cluster of Yeast DNA Polymerase ϵ Is Redox Active and Can Undergo DNA-Mediated Signaling. *J Am Chem Soc.* 2021; 143:16147-16153.
- [56] Jain R, Rajashankar KR, Buku A, Johnson RE, Prakash L, Prakash S, et al. Crystal structure of yeast DNA polymerase epsilon catalytic domain. *PLoS ONE.* 2014; 9:e94835. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0094835.
- [57] Pavlov YI, Maki S, Maki H, Kunkel TA. Evidence for interplay among yeast replicative DNA polymerases alpha, delta and epsilon from studies of exonuclease and polymerase active site mutations. *BMC Biol.* 2004; 2:1-13.
- [58] Palanivelu P. Polymerase and Proofreading Exonuclease Domains of the Nuclear-encoded DNA-dependent RNA Polymerase of Plant Mitochondria. *World J Adv Res Rev.* 2023; 19: 989-1004.
- [59] Nunnari J, Suomalainen A. Mitochondria: in sickness and in health. *Cell.* 2012; 148: 1145-1159. 10.1016/j.cell.2012.02.035.