



## INTRINSIC DISORDER AND PROTEIN EVOLUTION:

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## INTRINSIC DISORDER AND PROTEIN EVOLUTION:

[Karne, Sai Harish Babu](#)



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### Abstract:

All twenty amino acids did not appear simultaneously in nature. Instead some of them appeared early, while others were added into the genetic code later. The amino acids that were formed by Miller (1953) are suggested to have appeared early in evolutionary history, and the amino acids associated with codon capture developed late in the course of evolution. The chronological order of appearance of the amino acids proposed by Trifonov (2000) was G/A, V/D, P, S, E/L, T, R, N, K, Q, I, C, H, F, M, Y, W. According to Romero et al. (1997) amino acids G, D, E, P and S are disorder-promoting residues and C, F, W and Y are order-promoting residues this means that the early or the ancient amino acids were disorder promoting and the order promoting residues came late into the genetic code. These observations led to the hypothesis that the first

proteins, which were comprised of the early amino acids only, were disordered, and, furthermore, that the appearance of the late amino acids and the appearance of the structural proteins were concurrent. Software developed by Brooks et al. (2004) to find the amino acid composition of the LUA (Last Universal Ancestor) was used to test this hypothesis. For this work, the Clusters of Orthologous Groups of proteins (65 COGs) were split into enzymes and non-enzymes. It was found that intrinsic disorder was abundant in both the groups of proteins, with non enzymes being much more disorder than enzymes. Further analysis was done to check for the frequency of the modern amino acids C, F, W, and Y in the Protein data bank (PDB) and Swissprot.

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