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Analysis of salivary gland transcripts of the sand fly *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis*, a vector of Andean-type cutaneous leishmaniasis

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ABSTRACT

The saliva of blood sucking insects contains potent pharmacologically active components that assist them in counteracting the host hemostatic and inflammatory systems during blood feeding. In addition, sand fly salivary proteins affect host immunity and have the potential to be a vaccine against *Leishmania* infection. In the present study, the salivary gland transcripts of *Lutzomyia (Lu.) ayacuchensis*, a vector of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Ecuadorian and Peruvian Andes, were analyzed by sequencing randomly selected clones of the salivary gland cDNA library of this sand fly. This resulted in the identification of the most abundant transcripts coding for secreted proteins. These proteins were homologous to the salivary molecules present in other sand flies including the RGD-containing peptide, PpSP15/SL1 family protein, yellow-related protein, putative apyrase, antigen 5-related protein, D7 family protein, and 27 kDa salivary protein. Of note, homologues of maxadilan, an active vasodilator abundantly present in saliva of *Lu. longipalpis*, were not identified. This analysis is the first description of salivary proteins from a sand fly of the subgenus *Helcocyrtomyia* and from vector of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the New World. The present analysis will provide further insights into the evolution of salivary components in blood sucking arthropods.

Keywords: *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis*, Salivary gland, Transcript, Bioinformatics, cDNA library

1. Introduction

Phlebotomine sand flies are hematophagous insects of the family Psychodidae in the order Diptera, and approximately 80 species can transmit *Leishmania* protozoa, the causative agents of leishmaniasis (Munstermann, 2004; Kato et al., 2010a). During blood-feeding, sand flies inject saliva containing various physiologically active substances including anticoagulants, vasodilators, and inhibitors of platelet aggregation to facilitate successful acquisition of a blood meal (Ribeiro, 1995; Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2003; Valenzuela, 2005). The infection of mammalian hosts with *Leishmania* protozoa occurs during the blood feeding of an infected female sand fly where the parasites are co-inoculated into the hosts together with sand fly saliva (Rohousova and Volf, 2006; Oliveira et al., 2009). Sand fly saliva was shown to facilitate the transmission of *Leishmania* to mammalian hosts and to exacerbate the disease (Titus and Ribeiro, 1988; Theodos et al., 1991; Lima and Titus, 1996). Alternatively, cellular immune response to the salivary components protects the host from *Leishmania* infection (Belkaid et al., 1998, 2000; Kamhawi et al., 2000; Valenzuela et al., 2001; Gomes et al., 2008; Oliveira et al., 2008; Tavares et al., 2011). Humoral immunity to sand fly salivary components was shown in the case of *Leishmania braziliensis* to exacerbate infection (Oliveira et al., 2008). In addition, recent studies are showing that sand fly salivary proteins can be used as a specific marker of sand fly exposure and to use them to evaluate potential risks of *Leishmania* transmission (Teixeira et al., 2010; Vlkova et al., 2011). The profile of salivary components has been defined in 8 Old World *Phlebotomus* species; *Phlebotomus (P.) papatasi* [a vector of *Leishmania (Leishmania) major*] (Valenzuela et al., 2001), *P.*

ariasi [a vector of *L. (L.) infantum*] (Oliveira et al., 2006), *P. perniciosus* [a vector of *L. (L.) infantum*] (Anderson et al., 2006), *P. argentipes* [a vector of *L. (L.) donovani*] (Anderson et al., 2006), *P. duboscqi* [a vector of *L. (L.) major*] (Kato et al., 2006), *P. arabicus* [a vector of *L. (L.) tropica*] (Hostomská et al., 2009), *P. tobbi* [a vector of *L. (L.) infantum*] (Rohoušová et al., 2012), and *P. sergenti* [a vector of *L. (L.) tropica*] (Rohoušová et al., 2012). On the other hand, the salivary components of the New World *Lutzomyia* species have been analyzed only in *Lutzomyia (Lu.) longipalpis*, a vector of *L. (L.) infantum* [a synonym of *L. (L.) chagasi*] causing visceral leishmaniasis (Charlab et al., 1999; Valenzuela et al., 2004). To date, no information is available on the repertoire of salivary transcripts from vectors of the New World cutaneous leishmaniasis. In the present study, to obtain further insight into the salivary components of *Lutzomyia* species, the salivary gland transcriptome analysis was performed on *Lu. ayacuchensis*, which is a proven vector of *L. (L.) mexicana* (Takaoka et al., 1990; Kato et al., 2005, 2008) and *L. (Viannia) peruviana* (Caceres et al., 2004; Kato et al., 2008), causative agents of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Andean areas of Ecuador and Peru, respectively. This is the first report of salivary proteins from a sand fly of the subgenus *Helcocyrtomyia* and from vector of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the New World.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis* salivary glands

Sand flies were captured using protected human bait at Huigra (2°20'S, 78°58'W; 1,200 m above sea level) in the Department of Chimborazo, Ecuador, where Andean-type cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *L. (L.) mexicana* is endemic. The sand flies were dissected and identified at the species level based mainly on the morphology of their spermathecae (Young and Duncan, 1994). Salivary glands of *Lu. ayacuchensis* were dissected and transferred to tubes containing RNAlater (Ambion, Austin, TX) and kept at -20°C.

2.2. Construction of salivary gland cDNA library

Lu. ayacuchensis salivary gland mRNA was isolated from 38 pairs of salivary glands using the Micro FastTrack mRNA isolation kit (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). The PCR-based cDNA library was prepared following the instructions for the SMART cDNA library construction kit (BD-Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) with some modifications (Valenzuela et al., 2004). The quality of the cDNA was checked by agarose gel electrophoresis and the absence of smaller fragments derived from degraded mRNA was confirmed. The obtained cDNA library was fractionated using a Chromaspin 1000 column (BD-Clontech) into small (approximately 400-800 bp), medium (approximately 800-1,200 bp) and large (>1,200 bp) transcripts based on their electrophoresis profiles on a 1.1% agarose gel. Pooled fractions were ligated into Lambda TriplEx2 vector (BD-Clontech) and packaged into lambda phage (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

2.3. *Sequence analysis of cDNA library*

Single isolated plaques were picked from the plate using sterile wooden sticks and placed into 50 µl of water. Amplification of cDNA was performed in a volume of 15 µl using a pair of primers, PT2F1 (5'-AAG TAC TCT AGC AAT TGT GAG C-3') and PT2R1 (5'-CTC TTC GCT ATT ACG CCA GCT G-3'), Premix Taq (Takara Bio, Shiga, Japan) and 3 µl of template DNA. After an initial denaturation at 75°C for 3 min and following 95°C for 4 min, PCR amplification was performed with 35 cycles of denaturation (95°C, 1 min), annealing (50°C, 1 min) and polymerization (72°C, 2 min). PCR products were cleaned using Multiscreen PCR cleaning plates (Millipore Corporation, Bedford, MA) and used as templates for cycle-sequencing kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) with PT2F3 primer (5'-TCT CGG GAA GCG CGC CAT TGT-3'). Cycle-sequencing products were cleaned using sephadex and MultiScreen HV plates (Millipore Corporation), dried and stored at -20°C. Sequencing was performed on an ABI 3730xl DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems).

2.4. *Bioinformatics*

Expressed sequence tags (ESTs) were trimmed of primer and vector sequences and clustered. The ESTs were grouped based on nucleotide homology of 95% identity over 100 residues using the BLASTn algorithm (Altschul et al., 1997). The assembly of the ESTs into transcript contigs was done using the CAP3 algorithm, generating a consensus sequence (Huang, 1992). Contigs and singletons (contig containing only one sequence) were compared using BLASTx or BLASTn (Altschul et al., 1997) of the non-redundant (NR) protein database of the National Center of Biological Information (NCBI), the gene ontology database (GO) (Ashburner et al.,

2000), and the Conserved Domains Database (CDD) that includes all Pfam (Bateman and Birney, 2000), SMART (Schultz et al., 1998) and COG protein domains in the NCBI (Marchler-Bauer et al., 2002). Additionally, contigs were compared using BLASTn (Altschul et al., 1997) to custom databases of mitochondrial (mit-pla) and rRNA (rrna) nucleotide sequences. Identification of putative secreted proteins was conducted using SignalP server (Bendtsen et al., 2004).

2.5. *T cell epitope prediction*

For the T cell epitope prediction, ProPred MHC Class-II Binding Peptide Prediction Server (Singh and Raghava, 2001) was utilized. HLA class II-binding peptides were searched on the 51 different HLA-DR alleles, and the promiscuous epitopes were selected from the *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary protein sequences tested that were predicted to bind at least 20 alleles.

2.6. *Phylogenetic analysis*

The sequences that had homologies with secreted proteins by BLASTx analyses were aligned with CLUSTAL W software (Thompson et al., 1994) and examined using the program MEGA (Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis) version 4.0 (Tamura et al., 2007). Phylogenetic trees by the neighbor-joining method were constructed with the distance algorithms available in the MEGA package. Bootstrap values were determined on 1,000 replicates of the data sets.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. *Sequencing of Lutzomyia ayacuchensis salivary gland cDNA library*

Lu. ayacuchensis salivary gland cDNA library was constructed, and sequencing was performed on randomly selected 1,152 clones. As a result, 768 high-quality sequences were obtained. Three categories of expressed genes were derived from the manual annotation of the contigs: secreted, housekeeping and unknown. The putative secreted category comprised 45.7% of the clusters and 74.6% of the total sequences. The high ratio of transcripts encoding secreted proteins were also reported in other phlebotomine sand flies (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006; Hostomská et al., 2009; Rohoušová et al., 2012). The housekeeping category had 35.0% of the clusters and 16.3% of the total sequences. Finally, the category of “unknowns” comprised 19.3% of the cluster and 9.1% of the sequences.

3.2. *Housekeeping genes*

The clusters of sequences attributed to housekeeping genes (94 clusters with 125 sequences in total) were further divided into 18 subgroups, according to their possible function (Table 1). The two largest subgroups were associated with “Energy production and conversion” (24 sequences in 20 clusters) and “Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis” (23 sequences in 19 clusters). Six sequences in 6 clusters, which represent conserved proteins with unknown function, were classified as “unknown conserved”. Other sequences were identified with homology to housekeeping genes and were associated with transport, metabolism, signal transduction,

and cell structure, among other potential activities.

3.3. Putative secreted proteins

The transcripts coding for secreted proteins were further analyzed using the BLASTx program for comparison to the NCBI non-redundant protein database. Table 2 lists clusters for the most abundant transcripts coding for the putative secreted salivary gland proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis*. The table was arranged from the most abundant to the least abundant transcripts found in the cDNA library. The nomenclature for the transcripts on the cDNA library is the following: Lay = *Lu. ayacuchensis*, S = salivary glands, and the number (ie: 45) denotes the contig number on the cDNA library where a contig is a cluster of identical transcripts. Many of the isolated transcripts code for proteins previously identified from the saliva of sand flies, *Lu. longipalpis* and *P. perniciosus*, including RGD-containing peptide, 14 kDa salivary protein, antigen 5-related protein, yellow-related protein and SL1-like protein (Table 2). Table 3 shows the classification of transcripts coding for putative secreted proteins in *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary glands. Of the 573 transcripts associated with putative secreted proteins, the most abundant transcript (18.7%) had homology with that of RGD-containing peptide from salivary glands of *Lu. longipalpis*. The following abundant transcripts were SL1-like protein (14.3%) and 14 kDa salivary protein (12.4%), both of which belong to a family of PpSP15/SL1 originally identified as 15 kDa protein from *P. papatasi* saliva. Additional transcripts coding for secreted proteins include homologs to yellow-related protein (11.1%), putative apyrase (7.9%), D7-related salivary protein (7.3%), 27 kDa salivary protein (6.6%), antigen 5-related protein (6.5%), 16.4 kDa salivary protein (5.6%), and others (Table 3).

3.3.1. RGD-containing peptide

The most abundant sequences found in the *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary gland transcriptome contain C-terminal RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp) sequence; a motif that has been shown to bind integrins such as $\alpha\beta3$ and $\alpha\beta5$ (Hynes, 1992). Ten transcripts of RGD-containing peptide (LayS38-LayS47) were identified in the cDNA library of *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary glands. These *Lu. ayacuchensis* RGD-containing molecules have a predicted molecular mass of 5.3 kDa in the mature form and a calculated isoelectric point of 3.44 (Table 2). The only homologous protein has been identified in the salivary gland transcriptome of *Lu. longipalpis* (LuloRGD), and speculated to act as an inhibitor of platelet aggregation via its RGD motif; although, the function has not yet been characterized (Charlab et al., 1999). Alignment of the RGD-containing peptide showed a high level of homology among contigs, and an RGD-motif in the C-terminal was strictly conserved in all molecules (Fig. S1).

3.3.2. PpSP15/SL1 family

The PpSP15/SL1 family of proteins has been reported only in sand flies and the biological function during blood-feeding remains unknown. Interestingly, immunization of mice with PpSP15 protected against *Leishmania major* infection co-injected with *P. papatasi* saliva, suggesting that this family of protein is a vaccine candidate for *Leishmania* infection (Valenzuela et al., 2001). Two groups of molecules were identified from the *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary gland cDNA library, SL-1-like proteins and 14 kDa salivary proteins (PpSP14-like protein), as members of the PpSP15/SL1 family. Twenty-five contigs (LayS48-LayS72) showed the highest

homology with SL1 protein from *Lu. longipalpis*, and six contigs (LayS32-LayS37) coding for a 14 kDa salivary protein were more homologous to the 14.6 kDa salivary protein from *P. perniciosus* (PpeSP09) (Table 2). Alignment of PpSP15/SL1 family showed a high level of homology among SL-1-like proteins and among 14 kDa salivary proteins (Figs. S2 and S3). When both groups of proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* were aligned with PpSP15/SL1 family proteins from other sand flies, only six cysteine residues and three other amino acids (P, F, and A) were conserved in the amino acid sequence of mature proteins (Fig. 1A), reflecting the divergence among PpSP15/SL1 family proteins in sand flies (Anderson et al., 2006). Since the proteins of this family are immunogenic and potential vaccines for *Leishmania* infection (Valenzuela et al., 2001), T cell epitopes were analyzed using ProPred MHC Class-II Binding Peptide Prediction Server. We identified two potential T cell epitopes, YRITKKHIE and IIHYYRCVV, in *Lu. ayacuchensis* SL-1-like proteins (Fig. S2), and two potential epitopes, IKNKAVDGS and FKYESAINSY, in 14 kDa salivary proteins (Fig. S3). A phylogenetic analysis of sand fly PpSP15/SL1 family proteins revealed that SL-1-like proteins and 14 kDa salivary proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* constructed separate clades (Fig. 1B).

3.3.3. Yellow-related protein

Yellow-related proteins are abundantly expressed in salivary glands of sand flies (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006; Hostomská et al., 2009; Rohoušová et al., 2012). The proteins of this family are immunogenic and host antibody responses to this protein can be a potential marker for sand fly exposure (Teixeira et al., 2010; Vlkova et al., 2011). Interestingly, prior

DNA vaccination of mice with PpSP44 coding for a 44 kDa yellow-related protein from *P. papatasi* saliva primed strong humoral immunity and exacerbated subsequent *L. major* infection in the presence of sand fly saliva (Oliveira et al., 2008). In contrast, a yellow-related protein from *Lu. longipalpis* saliva, LJM11, conferred protective cellular immunity in mice against *L. major* infection plus sand fly saliva. Other *Lu. longipalpis* yellow-related proteins, LJM111 and LJM17, were not protective, suggesting that structural features are a determinant for the host immunity against yellow-related proteins (Xu et al., 2011). Regarding the biological function, yellow-related proteins, LJM11, LJM111 and LJM17, were shown to act as high affinity binders of proinflammatory biogenic amines such as serotonin, catecholamines and histamine, suggesting that the proteins play a role for the reduction of inflammation during sand fly blood-feeding (Xu et al., 2011). In the *Lu. ayacuchensis* cDNA library, five contigs (LayS22-LayS24, LayS117 and LayS118) are putative yellow-related proteins, of which LayS117 was truncated in the 5' region. When these proteins were aligned with salivary yellow-related proteins from other sand fly species, four cysteine residues were conserved in the amino acid sequence of mature proteins (Fig. 2A and S4). In addition, an amino acid motif, T-x(52,63)-Y-Q-x(85,90)-[FY]-x(44,46)-F-x(54)-[IVL]-x(45,46)-[FY]-x-[TS]-D-x(13)-[NT]-x-[QHFL], recently identified in the ligand binding pocket of yellow-related proteins (Xu et al., 2011) were conserved in those from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (Fig. 2A), suggesting that these proteins work as anti-inflammatory agents in *Lu. ayacuchensis* saliva by binding biogenic amines. Two potential N-glycosylation sites were present in yellow-related proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis*, but the positions of LayS118 were different from those of others (LayS22-LayS24) (Fig. 2A). T cell epitopes were

analyzed on the immunogenic proteins of this family, and we identified seven potential epitopes in LayS22-LayS24 (Fig. S4A) and 5 potential epitopes in LayS118 (Fig. S4B). A phylogenetic analysis of sand fly yellow-related proteins revealed that LayS22, LayS23 and LayS24 were closer related to LJM11 whereas LayS118 were closer related to LJM17 from *Lu. longipalpis* saliva (Fig. 2B). The result suggested that effect on the host immunity of LayS118 is different from those of LayS22, LayS23 and LayS24.

3.3.4. Apyrase

Apyrases are nucleoside triphosphate-diphosphohydrolases present in a variety of organisms. In the saliva of blood sucking arthropods, apyrases function to hydrolyze ADP in a Ca^{2+} -dependent manner and inhibit ADP-induced platelet aggregation to facilitate blood feeding (Ribeiro and Francischetti, 2003; Faudry et al., 2004). Apyrases identified in sand fly saliva belong to the *Cimex* apyrase family (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Hamasaki et al., 2009). Thirteen contigs (LayS8-LayS14 and LayS16-LayS21) were homologous to putative apyrase from *Lu. longipalpis* (LuloAPY). A multiple sequence alignment analysis together with LuloAPY confirmed the close relationship among putative apyrases of *Lu. ayacuchensis* (Fig. S5).

3.3.5. D7 family

D7 family proteins are abundantly expressed in salivary glands of blood-feeding Diptera such as mosquitoes, sand flies, black flies, and biting midges (James et al., 1991; Valenzuela et al., 2002; Campbell et al., 2005; Andersen et al., 2009). To date, the function of sand fly D7 proteins remains to be elucidated; however, several D7 family proteins have been functionally characterized in mosquitoes. Hamadarin from

Anopheles stephensi saliva was identified as a blood coagulation inhibitor affecting the activation of the plasma contact system (Isawa et al., 2002). Salivary D7 proteins from *Anopheles gambiae* and *Aedes aegypti* were characterized as binders of biogenic amines such as serotonin, histamine and norepinephrine (Calvo et al., 2006). Nine contigs (LayS95-LayS103) encoding a 26.6 kDa protein were homologous to the 27 kDa D7-related salivary protein from *P. argentipes* (PagSP10) and *P. perniciosus* (PpeSP04b). In a multiple sequence alignment analysis of D7 family proteins from sand flies, ten cysteine residues were strictly conserved in the amino acid sequence of mature proteins (Fig. 3A and S6). Alignment and phylogenetic analysis together with PpeSP04b showed that D7 family proteins of *Lu. ayacuchensis* had close relationships (Fig. 3B).

3.3.6. 27 kDa salivary protein

The protein family is also known as PpSP32-like family. Eleven contigs (LayS83-LayS93) encoding a 27 kDa protein were homologous to the 29.2 kDa salivary protein from *Lu. longipalpis* (Table 2). These transcripts are also present in the salivary glands from Old World sand flies such as *P. ariasi*, *P. duboscqi*, *P. arabicus*, *P. argentipes*, *P. papatasi*, *P. perniciosus*, *P. tobbi*, and *P. sergenti* (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006; Hostomská et al., 2009; Rohoušová et al., 2012). To date, no homologues of these proteins have been reported in organisms other than sand flies and the biological function remains to be clarified. Although no conserved domains were found in the amino acid sequences, these proteins contain glycine-rich sequences in the middle region (amino acids 66-179 in LayS91) (Fig. S7).

3.3.7. *Antigen 5-related protein*

This family of proteins belongs to the cysteine-rich secretory proteins (CRISPs) and is related to venom allergens in social wasps and ants (Lu et al., 1993; Hoffman, 1993; King and Spangfort, 2000). Transcripts coding for the members of this protein family have been identified in the salivary glands of blood sucking insects such as mosquitoes (Francischetti et al., 2002; Arcá et al., 2007), sand flies (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006; Hostomská et al., 2009; Rohoušová et al., 2012) and triatomine bugs (Ribeiro et al., 2004; Santos et al., 2007; Assumpção et al., 2008; Kato et al., 2010b). Although the antigen 5 family of protein has been widely identified in blood-sucking arthropods, the function in their saliva has yet to be determined. Nine contigs (LayS73-LayS81) from *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary glands were included in this family. A multiple sequence alignment analysis of antigen 5-related proteins with that of *Lu. longipalpis* revealed the close relationship among the proteins of *Lu. ayacuchensis* and strict conservation of 12 cysteine residues in mature forms (Fig. S8).

3.3.8. *16.4 kDa salivary protein*

Thirteen contigs (LayS120-LayS132) coded for 16.4 kDa protein containing a C-type lectin/C-type lectin-like domain (Table 2). This putative domain may function as a Ca^{2+} -dependent carbohydrate-binding pocket involved in extracellular matrix organization, pathogen recognition and cell-to-cell interactions (Weis et al., 1998). Homologous proteins with molecular weight of 16.2-16.5 kDa have been identified from *Lu. longipalpis* saliva (Charlab et al., 1999; Valenzuela et al., 2004),

and they were similar to the previously described anticoagulant from *Lu. longipalpis* saliva (Charlab et al., 1999). A recombinant protein of mature LayS127 protein was expressed in *Escherichia coli*, and its activity on coagulation pathway was assessed; however, the protein inhibited neither intrinsic nor extrinsic coagulation pathways (data not shown). At present, the biological function of these proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* remains to be clarified. In a multiple sequence alignment analysis of *Lu. ayacuchensis* 16.4 kDa proteins together with *Lu. longipalpis* 16.5 kDa protein, three cysteine residues were strictly conserved in the amino acid sequence of mature proteins (Fig. S9).

3.3.9. 11.5 kDa salivary protein

Four contigs encoding 10.7-11.9 kDa proteins (LayS4-LayS7) were identified in the cDNA library of *Lu. ayacuchensis* salivary glands. The different size of these proteins was mainly resulted from the number of “SSDGSSG” repeat sequences with unknown function (Fig. S10). The only homologous protein has been identified in salivary glands of *Lu. longipalpis* (9 kDa salivary protein) with unknown function. The amino acid sequences of these proteins are rich in serine from the middle to the C-terminal regions (Fig. S10).

3.3.10. Other putative secreted proteins

Three contigs (LayS25-LayS27) coding for a 33.6 kDa protein had homology with a 34 kDa salivary protein from *P. ariasi*. Three contigs (LayS141-LayS143) coded for a 9.3 kDa protein. Three singletons (LayS109-LayS111) coding for a 15.9 kDa protein had homology with a 15.5 kDa salivary protein from *P. argentipes* with

unknown function. Two contigs (LayS2 and LayS3) coded for a 25.9 kDa protein homologous to allergen from *Culex quinquefasciatus* belonging to the sperm-coating protein (SCP) superfamily. Two singletons (LayS167 and LayS168) and one singleton (LayS153) coded for homologous proteins with a 32.4 kDa salivary protein and a 71 kDa salivary protein from *Lu. longipalpis*, respectively, although the sequence of LayS168 was truncated in the 5' region. A singleton (LayS147) coded for homologous protein with the 43.7 kDa salivary protein from *Lu. longipalpis*, a putative endonuclease, but the sequence was truncated in the 5' region. Singletons, LayS106 and LayS215, coded for homologous protein with the 27 kDa salivary protein from *P. ariasi* and trypsin inhibitor like cysteine rich domain containing protein from *Drosophila*, respectively.

4. Conclusions

The present study identified abundant salivary gland transcripts of *Lu. ayacuchensis*, a proven vector of *L. (L.) mexicana* (Takaoka et al., 1990; Kato et al., 2005, 2008) and *L. (V.) peruviana* (Caceres et al., 2004; Kato et al., 2008) causative agents of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Andean areas of Ecuador and Peru, respectively. The relatively divergent transcripts resulting in the generation of a variety of contigs noted for each component probably reflects population of the sand flies used in this study; that is, our cDNA library was constructed from field-captured *Lu. ayacuchensis* while most studies prepared the cDNA libraries from colonized insects. To date, the salivary components of the New World *Lutzomyia* species have been analyzed only in *Lu. longipalpis* (Charlab et al., 1999; Valenzuela et al., 2004), a subgenus *Lutzomyia* species, transmitting *L. (L.) infantum*, a causative agent of visceral leishmaniasis (Young and Duncan, 1994). On the other hand, *Lu. ayacuchensis* is a vector species of cutaneous leishmaniasis and belongs to the subgenus *Helcocyrtomyia* (Young and Duncan, 1994). Therefore, the present analysis is the first description of salivary proteins of a sand fly in the subgenus *Helcocyrtomyia* and a vector of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the New World.

In the present analysis, transcripts homologous to maxadilan, an active vasodilator abundantly present in saliva of *Lu. longipalpis*, were not identified. Maxadilan was originally isolated from saliva of *Lu. longipalpis* (Lerner et al., 1991), and its homologue was reported from *Lu. neivai* (Aires et al., 2005). Conversely, maxadilan-related proteins have never been identified in Old World *Phlebotomus* species (Valenzuela et al., 2001; Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al.,

2006; Hostomská et al., 2009). *Phlebotomus* sand flies except for *P. duboscqi* lack adenosine deaminase (ADA) that hydrolyze adenosine and adenosine monophosphate (AMP) (Oliveira et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2006; Kato et al., 2006; Hostomská et al., 2009), but contain large amounts of adenosine and AMP, very active vasodilators, in their saliva (Ribeiro et al., 1999; Katz et al., 2000; Ribeiro and Modi, 2001). On the other hand, *Lu. longipalpis* has ADA (Charlab et al., 1999, 2000; Valenzuela et al., 2004) and lacks adenosine and AMP in the saliva (Ribeiro et al., 1989). Therefore, with an exception, salivary vasodilators of sand flies are considered to be adenosine and AMP in *Phlebotomus* species and maxadilan in *Lutzomyia* species. Unexpectedly, neither ADA nor maxadilan were identified in *Lu. ayacuchensis*, which is similar to *Phlebotomus* species, suggesting that salivary vasodilators of this species may be adenosine and AMP. Further analysis of small molecules in the saliva of *Lu. ayacuchensis* will elucidate this issue.

In conclusion, the most abundant proteins of *Lu. ayacuchensis* saliva were identified in this study. These results will provide further insights into the evolution of salivary components in blood sucking arthropods. In addition, the cDNAs and future recombinant proteins prepared from these transcripts will result in the discovery of vaccine candidates and markers of sand fly exposure as well as novel pharmacologically active compounds.

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Figure legends

Fig. 1. (A) Sequence alignment of PpSP15/SL1 family proteins from *Lutzomyia* (*Lu.*) *ayacuchensis* (LayS36, LayS37, LayS58, LayS59, LayS66, LayS68, LayS71, and LayS72) together with those from *Phlebotomus* (*P.*) *arabicus* (Pab), *P. argentipes* (Pag), *P. ariasi* (Par), *P. duboscqi* (Pdu), *P. papatasi* (Pp), *P. perniciosus* (Ppe), and *Lu. longipalpis* (Lulo). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. (B) Phylogenetic tree analysis of amino acid sequences of PpSP15/SL1 family proteins from sand flies. Accession numbers are in parentheses and node values indicate branch support.

Fig. 2. (A) Sequence alignment of yellow-related proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS22, LayS23, LayS24, and LayS118) together with those from *P. arabicus* (Pab), *P. argentipes* (Pag), *P. ariasi* (Par), *P. duboscqi* (Pdu), *P. papatasi* (Pp), *P. perniciosus* (Ppe), and *Lu. longipalpis* (LJM). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. Closed circles show conserved amino acids contained in the ligand binding pocket of yellow-related protein family. Potential N-glycosylation sites of *Lu. ayacuchensis* yellow-related proteins are boxed. (B) Phylogenetic tree

analysis of amino acid sequences of yellow-related proteins from sand flies.

Accession numbers are in parentheses and node values indicate branch support.

Fig. 3. (A) Sequence alignment of D7 family proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS101, LayS102, and LayS103) together with those from *P. arabicus* (Pab), *P. argentipes* (Pag), *P. ariasi* (Par), *P. duboscqi* (Pdu), *P. papatasi* (Pp), *P. perniciosus* (Ppe), and *Lu. longipalpis* (Lulo). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. (B) Phylogenetic tree analysis of amino acid sequences of D7 family proteins from sand flies. Accession numbers are in parentheses and node values indicate branch support.

Legends for supplemental figures

Fig. S1. Sequence alignment of RGD-containing peptides from *Lutzomyia* (*Lu.*) *ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with that from *Lu. longipalpis* (LuloRGD).

Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S2. Sequence alignment of SL1-like proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with that from *Lu. longipalpis* (LuloSL1). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. The bold line over amino acids denotes potential T cell epitopes as searched by using ProPred MHC Class-II Binding Peptide Prediction Server.

Fig. S3. Sequence alignment of 14 kDa salivary proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with *P. perniciosus* 14 kDa salivary protein (PpeSP09).

Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. The bold line over amino acids denotes potential T cell epitopes as searched by using ProPred MHC

Class-II Binding Peptide Prediction Server.

Fig. S4. Sequence alignment of yellow-related proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis*, LayS22-LayS24 (A) and LayS118 (B), together with that of *Lu. longipalpis*, LJM11 (A) and LJM17(B), respectively. Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site. The bold line over amino acids denotes potential T cell epitopes as searched by using ProPred MHC Class-II Binding Peptide Prediction Server.

Fig. S5. Sequence alignment of putative apyrases from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with that from *Lu. longipalpis* (LuloAPY). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. An arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S6. Sequence alignment of D7 family proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with that from *P. perniciosus* (PpeSP04b). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S7. Sequence alignment of 27 kDa salivary proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with *Lu. longipalpis* 29.2 kDa salivary protein (Lulo 29.2kDa). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. An arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S8. Sequence alignment of antigen 5-related proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with that of *Lu. longipalpis* (Lulo Ag5). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S9. Sequence alignment of 16.4 kDa proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with *Lu. longipalpis* salivary 16.5 kDa protein (Lulo 16.5kDa). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment. Asterisks at the top of the amino acids denote conserved cysteine residues, and an arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

Fig. S10. Sequence alignment of 11.5 kDa proteins from *Lu. ayacuchensis* (LayS) together with *Lu. longipalpis* salivary 9 kDa protein (Lulo 9kDa). Black-shaded amino acids represent identical amino acids and gray-shaded amino acids represent conserved amino acids. Dashes indicate gaps introduced for maximal alignment.

An arrowhead indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site.

LayS36	MSLFFFLVVLISIGLWVGPCVAD--NENRCKIQFAK--TNPACIVHCK	NL	KTDDNDYD	TDQHINKFTDV	IKNKA	DGSK-KSQ	Q	85
LayS37	MSLFFFLVVLISIGLWVGPCVAD--NENRCKIQFAK--TNPACIVHCK	NL	KTDDNDYD	TDQHINKFTDV	IKNKA	DGSK-KSQ	Q	85
LayS58	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--NPEEKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	PGNE-KNK	F	83
LayS59	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--NPEEKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	SGNE-KNK	F	83
LayS66	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--HPERKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	PGNE-KNK	F	83
LayS68	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--HPERKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	PGNE-KNK	F	83
LayS71	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--NPEEKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	LGNE-KNK	F	83
LayS72	M--KYQCFVLIAIFFFWIGQSRAE--HPERKCIRELAR--TDEVCIILHCS	SY	GTDENYR	TKKHietFRDV	ISYNA	PGNE-KNK	L	83
LuloSL1	M--NHLCFIIIALFFLVQOSLAE--HPEEKCIRELAR--TDENCILHCT	SY	GVVDKNFR	AKKHVQKFKKI	VTFDA	PKKE-KKK	L	83
PabSP2	M--KQFVILLALVLLVVKCHSE--RPEKKCERIFTE--DQNCVRECV	AI	HVDNKYR	ERKNIEIYKKF	IDYKA	KPEV--NG	E	82
PabSP45	M--KQF-VVFLALIVLIVICHAE--RPSQKRRRELK--EDECILHCE	KH	HTDDQFG	DSQGRGDFRNA	RRYGA	TVNQ-ERQ	D	81
PagSP07	M--KRLQVIFVVTALIVICQAE--RPEKKCAREHKN--EKSCIIPCV	TY	ESLDKQYR	TKRHVDNYRNF	LKYKA	QEDK-LKD	E	82
PagSP13	M--NTLVCALIFLLFFIGFCQAE--NPEKYCIRTLD--THFDCIVYCK	NY	VETDGKFS	DKKHMDNLTYI	IKYKA	DSSR-KKQ	Q	83
ParSP03	M--KQFPVILLTLGLLVVKCRSE--RPEWKCRERDFKKI--DQNCFRECT	AI	HVDNKFR	ARKNIENYKKF	IDYNT	KPEV--ND	E	82
ParSP06	M--KEL-VVFLTLIVLVVICHAE--RPSQKRRRELK--EDECILHCE	KH	HTDDQFR	NADQGRGDFRNI	RRYGA	RVQD-ESQ	D	81
ParSP08	M--KLLPIILLALTIVLIVTCQAE--HGTGKRRREFAI--EDECINHCE	KH	GTDDQFR	KKHHRENFKNA	SHYGA	RKDQ-EGE	D	82
PduM02	M--KYLGLALISAVFLIGACQAE--TPSQKCEKYKGNTRDKISCLHCK	QY	GVVDVNYN	AQSEIRKFSNV	MDYGV	DKSK-KRE	K	85
PduM07	M--KYFVVSILSTVLFIGICQAA--NPSKKRDDYRSTLSSESILHCE	KA	GSANDNYD	KKKHIDNFVNA	IDGNA	TNDK-RQK	E	85
PduM50	M--KCLLAALLIPLLYAEIAFGGEHPEAYCIKKHQN--EDFDCIVHCK	KH	ISTDDQYN	RDYHIRNLADF	IKYNV	AAKK-RGE	E	85
PpSP12	M--KYFVVALISAVFFFIGICQAL--NPSKKRDLVDYKDKVISESILHCE	KA	GSANDNYD	KKKHIDNFVNA	IDGNA	TNDK-RQK	E	85
PpSP14	M--KYLFAFVIIPLLYAEIAFGF--EHEAFCKIKKHKD--TDFECILHCK	KY	NVDDKYN	KDYHIRNLADF	IKYNV	PANK-RRN	E	84
PpSP15	M--KYLGLALISAVFLIGTCQAE--NPSKKCEKFNDAASKMACIPHCK	QY	GVVAMDN	AKPEIRTFNSV	IKYNV	DKSL-KAD	R	85
PpeSP02	M--KQLPVILLALVFLIAKCRSE--KPEYKCRERDFTE--DKNCFLSCT	KN	HEDNKFR	ERKNIEENYKKF	TDYKA	KPNVSDND	E	84
PpeSP09	M--NYFVAVLISAVFLARSCQGD--HPEAKCIRDFKD--KNPACILHCK	NF	KTDDKFS	NEEHMRKLTDI	IKYKA	DAAE-KAR	E	83
PpeSP11	M--KQL-VVFLALIVLIVICHAE--PSSKKCRSGLVK--DEECILHCE	KY	GTDDNFE	DSDLRGHFRTA	RKHGA	RIDQ-ERQ	D	81
LayS36	EH_KKCAE---ESLKKTHGKNCORLVE	YS	CAVDN-KLIDYFK	ESAINSY	RTIYTPPYSG			143
LayS37	EH_KKCAE---ESLKKTHGKNCORLVE	YS	CAVDN-KLIDYFK	ESAINSY	RSIYTPPYSG			143
LayS58	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKNV----			139
LayS59	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKNV----			139
LayS66	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKNV----			139
LayS68	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKNV----			139
LayS71	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKNV----			139
LayS72	DH_KACADAAN-ATKPKSHNDKCYKIIH	YR	GVVDG-KVLSWNS	AAAIKY	KTKDV----			139
LuloSL1	EH_EACADSAN-ADQPQTKDEKCTKINK	YR	GVVDG-KILPWNS	ADAIKE	KTLNV----			139
PabSP2	KH_LDCWNSM-KSTEASTKSEKCERVNN	ER	GV-IDKNILNYPV	FNALKKI	KNTNV----			138
PabSP45	KH_QKCAKKV-QKTPAKTRSEKCIKIQ	YR	CA-IDKNILNYPV	QAAIKL	KSMNV----			137
PagSP07	NH_YDCLKIS-KSPEESSLVEKCEKARK	EH	CI-IDKNILNYPV	YNAFKKL	FVMDV----			138
PagSP13	EH_EKCKE---KAIRKNKTPSCDRIMD	YR	GVVDD-KLIDFDK	DRAMRMY	STIIV----			136
ParSP03	KH_LDCWNTI-KSIEASSRTEKCEQVNN	ER	GV-IDKNILNYPV	FNALKKI	KNTNV----			138
ParSP06	KH_KKCAKNV-AKTPATSRKDKCRKISR	YH	CA-VDNKLFKYND	ANAIKY	KTINV----			137
ParSP08	KL_NRCAKKA-KESPATSKRDKCYRIIN	YR	GVVDNNLINYSV	VKAVTKI	DSINV----			139
PduM02	KV_HECAQVKKKARKDSHWLN	ORTSIN	YR	CVLTS-KLIGPQR	DKAIQDY	KTISV----		142
PduM07	NL_RKCAN---EARKENPNFCQTTID	YR	CIVRDQKLINYSK	ATAILH	RKINMN----			140
PduM50	KH_RSCVE---SSRKAGGQNCESIFK	YT	CITDE-RLIFENK	DDAIKLY	KTFVTVTRS----			142
PpSP12	NL_RGCAN---KARGKNPKLGHTSID	YR	CIVADQKLINYSK	VGAIAY	KKINLN----			140
PpSP14	AH_RSCVA---KSIKKHRTPSGDSIFS	YT	CITDE-KLIYFND	DNAIRRY	QTLTVVTRKN----			142
PpSP15	KI_HECAKVKKKQAREDSHWLN	CRRTTIN	YR	CILTD-KRIGPQR	DRAIQEY	KTINI----		142
PpeSP02	KH_LDCWDKFKQKSPEASTRPERKEKVNN	ER	GV-IDKNIFDYPI	FNALKKI	YITKV----			141
PpeSP09	KH_RKCKE---EATQKSKTPSCERILY	YS	CLVDL-RLIDYK	NDAMKTY	NTIYLSRFSN----			141
PpeSP11	KH_KKCAQEA-KKS-----EKCRKI	IQ	YR	CA-VNNKLFQYNA	AKAIIAL	KTLNV----		131

Fig. 1A

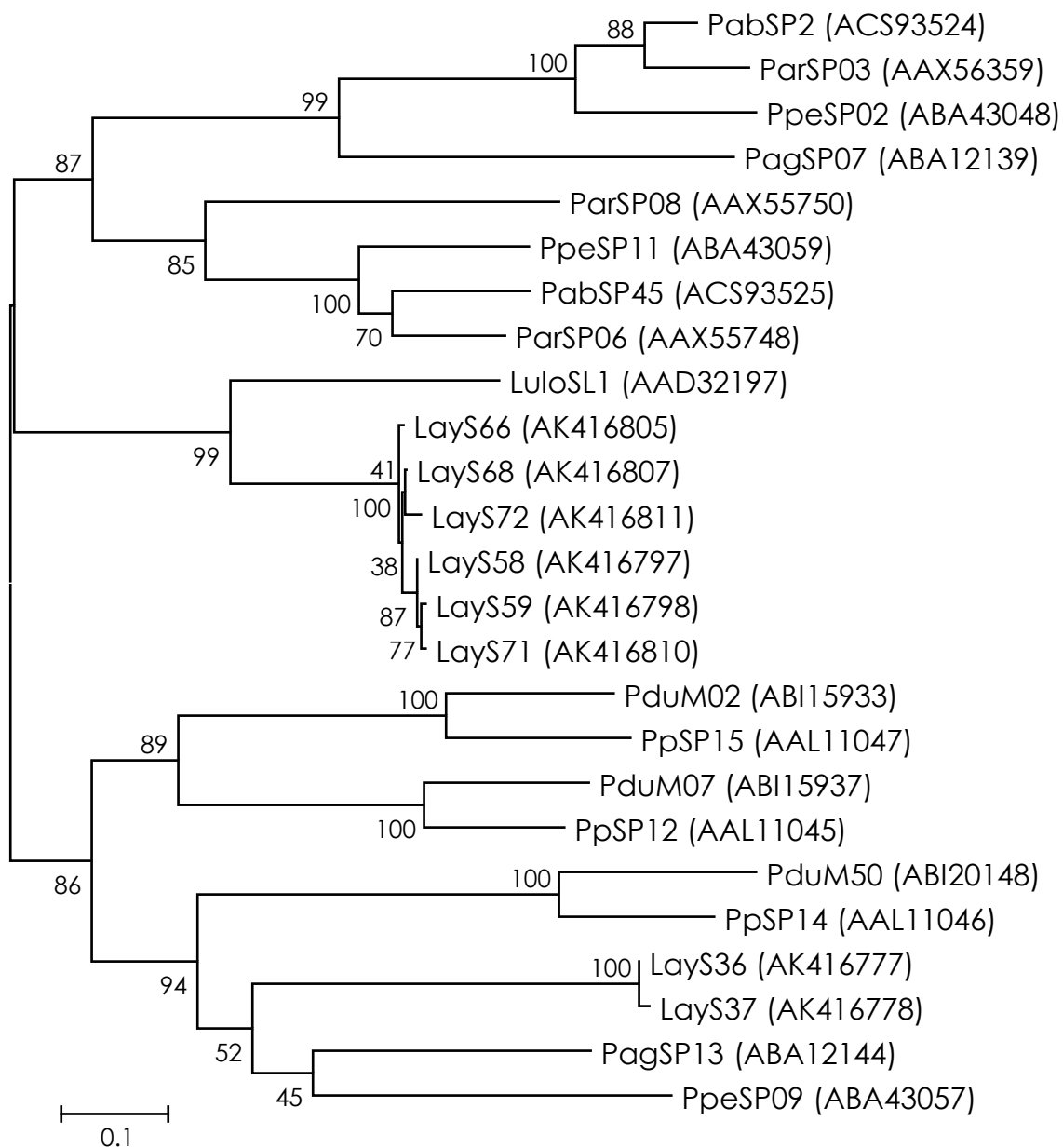


Fig. 1B

LayS22	M	LFLLVFTGILFGQILGVEITQG	KWRQ	LYGDVTPGT	NPDTN	PTAFADHADGHK	FLT	PRKFPKIPHTLA	VDTEKNPGVSGKRS	90						
LayS23	M	LFLLVFTGILFGQILGVEITQG	KWRQ	LYGDVTPGT	NPDTN	PTAFADHADGHK	FLT	PRKFPKIPHTLA	VDTEKNPGVSGKRS	90						
LayS24	M	LFLLVFTGILFGQILGVEITQG	KWRQ	LYGDVTPGT	NPDTN	PTAFADHADGHK	FLT	PRKFPKIPHTLA	VDTEKNPGVSGKRS	90						
LayS118	M	FFLCFFVFLSFGQIHGAYVETG	SWSN	TFEGLDTRD	KPRNN	PTAFADHPEGYK	FIS	PRRLPQVPYTMA	LNTVMHPGYPVERA	90						
LJM17	M	FFFLVLAIVLFGQIHGAYVEIG	SLRN	TFEGLDTRD	NPKFN	PTGLAVDPEGYR	FIA	PRRKPKVPYITVA	LNMVMNPGFPVERA	90						
LJM111	M	LFFFLYTFGLVQITFIGVEIKQG	KWNK	LYEGDTSN	NPDDN	LTAFAYDPESQK	FLT	PRKYPETMYTLA	VDTEKNSFESGDS	90						
LJM11	M	VFFSIFTLVLFGQTLGAD-TQG	KWKQ	LYNNVTPGS	NPDDN	STAFAYDAEGEK	FLA	PRKLPRVPYTMA	VDTKNSLGVKKGHS	89						
PabSP26	M	IFLCLFAVVSFHGAFAHVERE	AWKN	TYEGIDQAS	NIENT	PTAFADHAISKK	FIT	PRRYPQVPITLT	LDTSKHPE---RSP	87						
PagSP04	M	WFLFLLSTIFVQILGYHVERE	AWRN	TFEGVNPS	NVLHS	PTGFAYDAETQK	FVA	PRRYPQVPHTLT	IERKKHPE---RSP	87						
ParSP04	M	IFLCLFAAVSIQALASQIERE	AWKN	IYEGIDQGS	NIENS	PTAFADHAASKK	FIT	PRIN-QVPTILT	FDSIKYPG---GSP	86						
ParSP04b	M	IFMGLIAVVSLOQALAYHVERE	AWKN	TFEGIDQAS	NIENS	PTAFVHDALSKK	IIA	PRRYPQVPITLT	LDTTKHPE---RSP	87						
PduM10	M	FILSVLALASFOHVFCDVERA	AWRN	SFVDTREGT	NPEVD	PTGVTHDAKTKK	YFG	PRLYPNIPYTMA	IDTNKYNSSERIS	90						
PduM35	M	LILTVLAFSLQVALSDVGRLE	EWSK	DIVGVRSV	DSSNI	PTGVAYDADSKM	FFG	PRKYSKVPITVA	LSTRSYNSAERRD	90						
PpSP42	M	LILCVLSFSLQVALSDVGRLE	EWSE	KLGVVRNA	DSGNI	PTGVAYDAASKM	FFG	PRIYSRVPITFA	LSTRSYNSAEIRNP	90						
PpSP44	M	FFLSVIALASFOHVFCDVERE	AWRN	TFEVDKEGT	KPGDV	PTGVTHDAKTKK	YFG	PRRYSNIPYTMA	IDTNKYNSSERIS	90						
PpeSP03	M	IFLCLIAVVSLOQVLAIDIERE	AWKN	SFEGIDPAS	SVKNS	PTGFADHADSKK	FIT	PRRLN-PVPTILT	LDTTKHPE---GSP	86						
PpeSP03b	M	IFLCLIAVVSLOQVVGPHVERE	AWKN	SYEGVDPAL	NIDNI	PTGFVHDAINKK	FIA	PRRSPQIPETLT	LDTTKHPE---RSP	87						
LayS22	P	---LLN-ESGHKSGNELT	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGSV	YRSRGAKDYP	PSHRPA	IVA	DIK	PNYPE	VRYHFPVRLVE-KPTYFGG	176				
LayS23	P	---LLN-ESGHKSGKELT	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGSV	YRSRSKADYP	PSHRPA	IVA	DIK	PNYPE	VRYHFPVRLVE-KPTYFGG	176				
LayS24	P	---LLN-ESGHKSGKELT	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGSV	YRSRGAKDYP	PSHRPA	IVA	DIK	PNYPE	VRYHFPVRLVE-KPTYFGG	176				
LayS118	P	---KLS-ETGQ-SSKDLV	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDTCVAV	YSGDDAGKYK	TQKPA	IV	DIK	DHYPE	GRYELPDSVAS-KPTSEGG	175				
LJM17	P	SEFEKFK-ENGE-GKKDLV	SYQPID	CRRLW	LDICKV	YTGDDADQY	PKGKPT	IA	DIK	DHYPE	HRFEIPDDLSIE-SQVEFGG	178				
LJM111	P	---LLG-ESGHETGKELT	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGSV	RNSDGTGEG	PEHNPT	IVA	DIK	ANYPE	IRYTFPDNSIE-KPTFLCGG	176				
LJM11	P	---LLN-ESGHKTGKELT	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDIGSV	YRSRGAKDYP	PSHRPA	IVA	DIK	PNYPE	VRYHFPVRLVE-KPTYFGG	175				
PabSP26	P	---LS-EPG---SDDL	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDAGEV	YKG-DEQKYPK	KNPA	IA	DIT	DNYPE	DRYEIPKISG-NPLGFGG	168				
PagSP04	P	---LS-EPG---SSKDL	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGMV	YKE-GQPKYRKQ	NPA	IA	DIT	ENYPE	DRYELPAEVVK-NPLSGCG	170				
ParSP04	P	---LS-EPG---SDNI	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDACQV	YKG-DEQKYPK	KNPA	IA	DIT	DNYPE	DRYEIPINIAG-NPLGFGG	167				
ParSP04b	P	---LE-EPG---SDKL	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDVGV	YKG-DEQKYPK	KNPA	IA	DIT	DNYPE	DRYEIPINIAG-NQIGFGG	168				
PduM10	P	---FS-ENSQ-GGKET	SYQPID	CRRLW	LDVCEA	YKK-NGEYPTK	NPE	IA	DIN	EGNPE	HRYKLEGDDVAR-TPLGFGG	173				
PduM35	P	---LD-ESGK-SKKPLT	SYQPID	CRRLW	LDVCIV	VKA-ERKTYPTK	NPA	IA	DIT	PDYPE	HRYELTGDAK-TPLGYGG	173				
PpSP42	P	---LD-ESGK-SKQPLT	SYQPID	CRRLW	LDVCIV	NEA-ERKTYPTK	NPA	IA	DIT	SNYPE	HRYELTGEGAG-NPLGYGG	173				
PpSP44	P	---FS-ENSQ-SGKET	SYQPID	CRRLW	LDVGV	YKK-NGEYPTK	NPE	IA	DIN	EGNPE	HRYKLEGDDVAR-SPLGFGG	173				
PpeSP03	P	---LS-EPG---SDKL	SYQPID	CRRLW	VDACQV	YKG-DEQKYPK	KNPA	IA	DIT	DNYPE	DRYEIPNNVAG-NPLGFGG	167				
PpeSP03b	P	---LS-EPG---SDKL	SYQPID	CRRLW	ADVGRV	YKG-DEQKYPN	QNAV	IA	DIT	ENYPE	HRYEIPSKIAGSNTIPFGG	169				
LayS22	A	DVYNPTGDCS----	ETVYV	TNLSNA	FIV	DHKNQO	SNVTD	A	EKA	-RPSTFDHQG-KQYTYKAG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	260			
LayS23	A	DVYNPTGDCS----	ETVYV	TNLSNA	FIV	DHKNQO	SNVTD	A	EKA	-RPSTFDHQG-KQYTYKAG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	260			
LayS24	A	DVYNPTGDCS----	ETVYV	TNLSNA	FIV	DHKNQO	SNVTD	A	EKA	-RPSTFDHQG-KQYTYKAG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	260			
LayS118	A	DVINTKGDCI-----	ESVYV	TNEENT	I	VDQTSKD	WKFSD	BKP	-KESKFSHLR-EQATYKVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	259				
LJM17	A	DVINTKGDCI-----	ESVYV	TNKNDS	I	VDQTSKD	WKFSD	BKP	-KESKFSHLR-EQATYKVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	259				
LJM111	A	DVVKPD-ECS----	ETVYV	TNLTNA	I	VDHKNKD	SNVQDS	BGP	-KKSFKDHDG-QQYEEYAG	FGITLGRD	NEGRPAYYL	259				
LJM11	A	DVANPKGDCS----	ETVYV	TNLRGA	FIV	DHKNQO	SNVTHP	BKA	-RPTKFDYGG-KEYEFKAG	FGITLGRD	SEGRPAYYL	259				
PabSP26	T	DVTNPTGECG-----	KTEVY	TNEENT	I	VDQEKD	SKWISHG	BKP	-HDSVLTHNG-KEHYKVG	FGITLGRD	PEGRPAYYL	252				
PagSP04	A	DVINPKGDCS----	DETVY	TNEENT	I	VDHKNKA	SKWVSHD	BKP	-KDVNVLDDGGKYSYKVG	FGITLGRD	REATGRPAYYL	255				
ParSP04	T	DVTNPKGCG-----	KTEVY	TNEEDNT	I	VDQEKD	SKWISHG	BKP	-HESILIHNG-VDHILKLE	FGITLGRD	SEGRPAYYL	251				
ParSP04b	T	DVTNPKGCG-----	KTEVY	TNEEDNT	I	VDQEKD	SKWISHG	BKP	-HESNFSHNG-AQYKYKAG	FGITLGRD	PEGRPAYYL	252				
PduM10	A	DVLNPNKCAKSD-ETVYV	TNIDNA	I	VDHKNRN	WKNLND	BKP	PGKSVFNHKG-EEYTSVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	261					
PduM35	A	DVYNPNK-CKNDEK	TVYV	TNIDNA	I	VDHKNRN	WKNLND	BKP	PGKSVFNHKG-EEYTSVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	261				
PpSP42	A	DVYNPNK-CKNDEK	TVYV	TNIDNA	I	VDHKNRN	WKNLND	BKP	PGKSVFNHKG-EEYTSVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	261				
PpSP44	A	DVINPNKCAKSD-ETVYV	TNIDNA	I	VDHKNRN	WKNLND	BKP	PGKSVFNHKG-EEYTSVG	FGITLGRD	KDGRPAYYL	261					
PpeSP03	A	DVTNPKGCG-----	KTEVY	TNEEDNT	I	VDQEKD	SKWISHG	BKP	-HESILTHNG-EQSHYKAG	FGITLGRD	DEGRPAYYL	251				
PpeSP03b	A	DVTNPKGCG-----	KTEVY	TNEEDNT	I	VDQEKD	SKWISHG	BKP	-HDSVLTHNG-KQYKYRVE	FGITLGRD	PEGRPAYYL	253				
LayS22	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKQ	NKKLNPELLN	NRGKLN	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKMP	LRMQHTDV	YSNTRFV	G	DISV	350
LayS23	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKQ	NKKLNPELLN	NRGKLN	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKMP	LRMQHTDV	YSNTRFV	G	DISV	350
LayS24	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKQ	NKKLNPELLN	NRGKLN	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKMP	LRMQHTDV	YSNTRFV	G	DISV	350
LayS118	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKT	GGSLNPTLH	CDRGPHD	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	VQTE	LKPPNTDV	YSARFV	G	DISV	348
LJM17	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKT	NGQLNPQLH	CDRGKVT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	VNME	LKPPNTDV	YSARFV	G	DISV	352
LJM111	VAS	TKHYS	NTKELKQ	GSKVNANYL	CDRGEST	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TOET	LKNDKIDV	YHNADF	G	DISV	348
LJM11	AGS	TKYYS	NTKELKQ	GSKVNANYL	CDRGEST	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKMP	LRMQHTDV	YSNTRFV	G	DISV	349
PabSP26	GGG	TKFE	STKALKK	GAKFDPVRI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKP	LNHKNTDV	YASAKFI	G	DISV	341
PagSP04	AGS	TKYYS	STGALKK	GARFDPVRI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKP	LNHKNTDV	YASAKFI	G	DISV	341
ParSP04	GGG	TKFE	STKALKK	GARFDPVRI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKP	LNHKNTDV	YASAKFI	G	DISV	341
ParSP04b	GGG	TKFE	STKALKK	GARFDPVRI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKP	LNHKNTDV	YASAKFI	G	DISV	341
PduM10	AGS	TKYYS	NTANLKK	VKSLEPTL	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	IQKD	LKPPENVGV	YTNAYFV	G	DISV	350
PduM35	AGS	TKYYS	DTKILKK	GSKLVPKLI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	IKKE	LKPPENVGV	YTNAYFV	G	DISV	349
PpSP42	AGS	TKYYS	DTKILKK	GSKLVPKLI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	IKKE	LKPPENVGV	YTNAYFV	G	DISV	349
PpSP44	AGS	TKYYS	NTASLKE	GASLEKPLI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	IQKE	LKPPENVGV	YTNAYFV	G	DISV	350
PpeSP03	GGG	TKFR	NTKDLKK	AGQIEFTPL	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKS	LNPNDIDV	YHSPDFI	G	DISV	340
PpeSP03b	AGS	TKFE	STKILKE	GAKFDPVRI	CDRGKPT	A	ALAYDPKTRV	FEA	BSNTROV	SCW	TQKP	LNHKNTDV	YASAKFI	G	DISV	342
LayS22	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PEPVKNSQKFK	----	FDYPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGTN	CEIKPR	-----							400
LayS23	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PEPVKNSQKFK	----	FDYPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGTN	CEIKPR	-----							400
LayS24	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PEPVKNSQKFK	----	FDYPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGTN	CEIKPR	-----							400
LayS118	DKKGLTWFM	NGP	PEIKDAE	----	K-LKFYDRKIR	MR	NTYNVLPYSK	CNPDYKGP	QGI	PFV						405
LJM17	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PEPVKNSQKFK	----	FDYPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGTN	CEIKPR	-----							412
LJM111	DSQDNLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYQ	FK	NIQEAIAGTK	CEKNL	-----							397
LJM11	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PEIKSEKFK	----	YDFPRYR	MRI	DTQEAIAGT	ADMA	-----							399
PabSP26	DSESLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							393
PagSP04	DSNSTLWFM	NGP	PEVDDPDIV	----	NNEFYKQ	PIR	LY	DTRKSIR	TR	-----						398
ParSP04	DSESLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							388
ParSP04b	DSQSLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							393
PduM10	DADSTLWFM	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							399
PduM35	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							395
PpSP42	DSKGLTWFM	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							394
PpSP44	DADSTLWFM	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							400
PpeSP03	DSESLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							388
PpeSP03b	DSESLWFL	NGP	PELVNSDKFV	----	FTKPRYR	LN	DTQAAIAGT	ADMA	-----							393

Fig. 2A

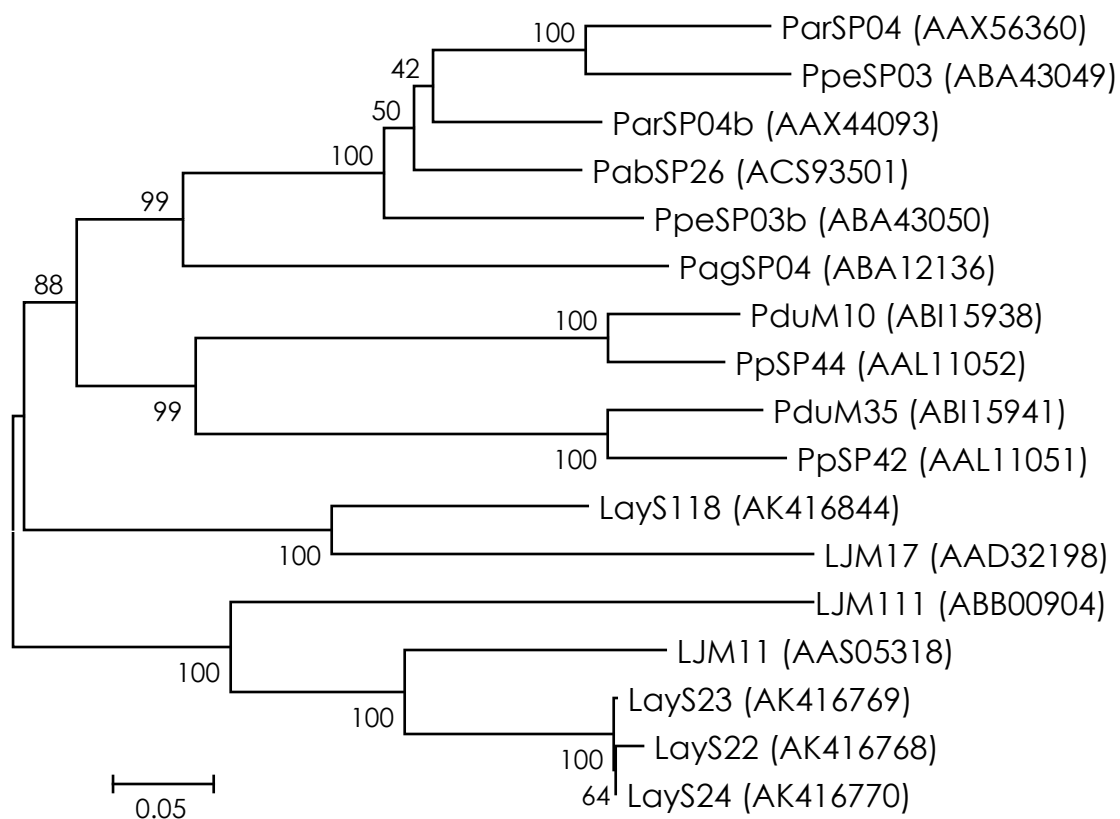


Fig. 2B

LayS101	M-NVLLKIATFLCLCELGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFKTCOREAK--DQKFLEKWKWELPASDETYCVV	CVWKNLGS	NDADNSIKIEA	A	87	
LayS102	M-NVLLKIATFLCLCELGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFKTCOREAK--DQKFLEKWKWELPASDETYCVV	CVWKNLGS	NDADNSIKIEA	A	87	
LayS103	M-NVLLKIATFLCLCELGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFKTCOREAK--DQKFLEKWKWELPASDETYCVV	CVWKNLGS	NDADNSIKIEA	A	87	
Lulod7	M-NFLKIFISLLCLCGLGYSW	DVRNA	OTLWAYRSCOKNPE--DKDHVPQWRKFELPDEKTHCVV	CVWTRICA	NENENVFKIDV	T	87	
PabSP20	M-NAFLKICLLFSLTGLGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFRACOREGK--NPALVRKWMNWELPDDTEHCVV	CVWTYILGS	NEDRKSIIKIDT	K	87	
PabSP54	M-NNLLKIVILISLSEIGYAW	YPRNA	OTLWAFRSCOKEY--DQELVNKKWMAFEIPDDEVHCVV	CVWTHLGM	DEKAQAIRVDK	T	87	
PabSP59	MTNLV-TISVILSFLGVANCL	FPRNP	QMRWATKTCLEFRDAPPSLLKEWNEWDLPSNLTICV	CVNWIYAGI	NEKTNEFNVDAR	R	89	
PabSP84	M-WLTAKIVVFLCLSGFVYSF	YPRTA	OSLWAFRACQSEILP-DLNLKQWNNWDLDPNNKTHCVV	CSLMYILGA	NTTKTKTINVNA	K	88	
PagSP10	M-NALLIVLALQSLCGVGSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFRTCOREVS--DQALLPKIYKWLDPDNADTHCVV	CVWNNIGS	DFNSKSINVDTA	A	87	
PabSP25	MKNLIRIIVAVISFLGLAHSI	FPRNA	OTRWALKSCILRE-ARPPRSLGAKWRELTLPKNERTF	CVLWTYILCI	DEKTRRFNTSA	E	89	
ParSP07	MNNLL-TIFGAICFLGVANSL	FPRNP	OTRWAEKTCILKE-SWAPPNLINKWKQLEFESTNLTYCVV	CVFMYILEV	NETTKKFNVDR	R	88	
ParSP12	M-NALL-LCVLLSLSGIGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAYRTCOREGK--DPALVSKWMNWVLPDDPETHCVV	CVWNTNIGS	DDNTGSGIMINT	A	86	
ParSP16	M-NILLKVAILVSLCEIGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAWRSCOKGNY--DPELVKKWMAFEIPDDEVHCVV	CVWTHLGM	DETSQTIRADR	K	87	
PduM46	M-NSAQYVLVFLSILRLGYSW	FPRNA	OTYWAFTNCORETT--DAKSVKLWDEWKLNNNATHCVV	CVFIIHLGF	NEQDKSINVDA	K	87	
PpSP28	M-NAVITSLVFLSLVGLGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFRTCORRES--DNNILKKWYTWELENDEKTHCVV	CVWIIHLGL	SKNTKSLRVNK	E	87	
PpSP30	M-KRVVQCLVFSILGIGYSW	FPRNG	OTYWAFTNCORQTT--DIESVLKWDQWLLPNNATHCVV	CVFIIHLGF	NEQEKAINDIA	K	87	
PpeSP04	M-NTLLKVAVLLSLGGTGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAWRSCOKEHIGDDQALLKKWLKFEIPDDKVHCVV	CVWIIHLGM	DEKTKTIRVDK	K	89	
PpeSP04b	M-NALFLLCVLLSLGELGYSW	YPRNA	OTLWAFRSCOREGK--NPDLVKKWMNWELPNDRETHCVV	CVWIIHLGS	NHNKHSIKIDK	K	87	
PpeSP10	MNNLL-TFFGVLCFLGFANSL	FPRNP	OTRWAEKTCLEFRFSRAPPSSLKKWQQLDFPNTNLTHCVV	CVFTSYLIV	NDTTKKFNVDR	K	89	
LayS101	QO RSRGLNVETS	Q-KVAGPTSGSCKD	QKTIKFLEQKANIQA	YGTKAESDKW	AA	P-ETPKPGVKISQ	CKG--KE--KSG-C	170
LayS102	QO RSRGLNVETS	Q-KVAGPTSGSCKE	QKTIKFLEQKANIQA	YGTKAESDKW	AA	P-ETPKPGVKISQ	CKG--KE--KSG-C	170
LayS103	QO RSRGLNVETS	Q-KVAGPTSGSCKE	QKTIKFLEQKANIQA	YGTKAESDKW	AA	P-ETPKPGVKISQ	CKG--KE--KSG-C	170
Lulod7	KO NERGLEVPAG	DQELGGSTDGTCA	DKSMKFFKSHFMDFRNA	YATYDGSDEW	SK	P-DVKPKGTKVSE	CKN--KD---DGD-C	171
PabSP20	KO KARGVTIENG	S-KIGGPTDGSCTG	KKTIDFFISQKTNLQKA	YGTIEASNEW	SK	P-NVKKPKGTKISD	CKAENREGGKEGT	175
PabSP54	QO KDLNLKAPAE	S-KLGGPTNGNCAT	GKTMNFLNSRMTEFRIA	YGTVEGSNKW	SA	P-ETPKPLTKISA	CKG--REGGKEGT	173
PabSP59	TO TSQGLLPKPG	ENLQRRPATSCKD	RMSIGI IKKYSDFTKA	YGNSGETAKW	ND	RGTVKGYQKASE	CKS-----KEKE-C	173
PabSP84	TO ATRDENIPKD	V-KLGGATNGSCKS	KDIWFINDYKEQMKRA	WATRODAGKW	AA	KGTVKALNQDASD	CNG-----FKKDDP-C	173
PagSP10	TO ETRGLTVPAD	E-NLKGATDGSCEA	KKTIDFFLKEKDNLQHA	YGTIPESNKW	AQ	P-DVKPKRTRISE	CTG--KEGKGEKS	173
PabSP25	TO ISRGSLSPKS	HTLKQGVKGTCKE	KFSIDFLKKYKSEFRHV	YLTQDTSLTW	SQ	RGKVGRDEKASS	CKK-----ESNE-C	173
ParSP07	SO TSQGLRPPNG	ESLQ-KTSKGTCKD	RMSAGLIIKKYLFVKA	HGDSAEAAKW	IE	KGNVKAKYQKASE	CKT-----QKDE-C	171
ParSP12	TO ITRGMKVPAE	N-NLGSSTSGSCSD	KKTIGFFKSQKANIQA	YGTKEESDNW	SK	P-NVKKPKGTKISD	CKG--REGGTEGT	172
ParSP16	QO KARGLSVPAE	S-HLEGSTGGSQVT	KKTRAFLETOMPNIYRIA	YGTVEESDKW	AN	P-ETPKPRIKISD	CKG--REAGTEGT	173
PduM46	KO KGRGLASEKN	K-SLSQTDGSCA	KKTIFFIIONFENLRKA	YGTREESDKW	AE	P-EVKKPKRTKVE	CTPE--KERGETNN	174
PpSP28	KO TSRGVAIPSD	K-SMEGETDGSCKA	DKTISFENNINVDLRTA	YGTIEESNKW	AQ	P-DVKPKGTKISK	CKAKNREGGKEGT	174
PpSP30	KO KSRGLEIPKD	K-SLSGRTDGSCKA	EKTIPFFKNNFQNLRIA	YGTREESDKW	AK	P-EVKKPKRTKVE	CTAE--KEGGETKN	174
PpeSP04	QO EGRKLVPVPAE	S-KLEGPTDGDCEK	RKTRAFDLAQMKNYRIA	YGTIDGSDAW	AE	P-ETPKPNTKISE	CKG--REGGKEGT	175
PpeSP04b	NO SSRGVQIPPE	E-KIGGPTSGSCKD	DKTIAFFKSQKTNLQKA	YGTKEDSNKW	SE	P-DTKPKGTKISV	CKDKNREGGKEGT	175
PpeSP10	TO KSQEIAPAGQ	ETLR-KTSKGTCKD	LMTVDLVKKNLQFAKA	HGISAEAAKW	TQ	KGNVKGYQKASE	CKS-----KDDE-C	172
LayS101	-KHYSMSYY RL	DEDNLVVPFRKLP--GYPEPKLQECRNKARATTC	CKVADVLYEC	KRDFPTYLSMI	QNYDNE	E-YY-----	247	
LayS102	-KHYSMSYY RL	DEDNLVVPFRKLP--GYPEPKLQECRNKARATTC	CKVADVLYEC	KRDFPTYLSMI	QNYDNE	E-YY-----	247	
LayS103	-KHYSMSYY RL	DEDNLVVPFRKLP--GYPEPKLQECRNKARATTC	CKVADVLYEC	KRDFPTYLSMI	QNYDNE	E-YY-----	247	
Lulod7	-KHYSMSYY RL	DEDNLVVPFRKLP--GYPEPKLQECRNKARATTC	CKVADVLYEC	KRDFPTYLSMI	QNYDNE	E-YY-----	247	
PabSP20	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKLNIQIPGPKIEE	CRRIASKSQCKVSDALYS	NKINSQGFIAA	KKLDEE	SRSY-----	255	
PabSP54	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKL--SGFEADLKKCRDKASKSQCKVADKIYN	NTINPDGLKEA	RTFDEQ	ATMY-----	251		
PabSP59	-QLHCRFY RL	DEDYQ-IFNRKFKIYGISDAQLRQCRKASQAKGCKVAKTLKQ	EKIDSEKVKRA	KSLDEI	ATY-----	251		
PabSP84	-NLDCRFY RL	DEDLHFYKIDIKLRVDGIPRDKVKKCKREASKERKCKVARVLYEC	GKADKDALDRS	KLLDNL	LSTYKCTSKN	259		
PagSP10	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKLNMNGTPEEAFQCRDKASKETGCKVGDVLYRC	NALNSDGFQAV	KRWDE	DSTY-----	253		
PabSP25	-ERLHCRFY RL	DEDYKIIFFRKLIIYGISNRQFNOCREAEADKNKCNVAKAFKEC	EKIDNEKVQNA	EADYV	QRYA-----	254		
ParSP07	-RLHCRFY RL	DEDYQ-IFNRKFKIYGISDSQLRQCRKASQAKGCKVAKVLKN	DKIDSEKVKTA	KTLDEI	ANYV-----	250		
ParSP12	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKLKIPGIPGPKIEE	CRRKASSKTGCKVADALTYC	KAINGKSFENA	KKLDEE	SRTY-----	252	
ParSP16	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKL--PGILDSLEQCRDQASSETGCKVGDITYNC	NRINEPEGLKKA	NTLDEQ	LTLY-----	251		
PduM46	-RRACSLYY RF	DEDYQPIYFRKLDIEGITDKQINECRDKATERGCKVGDALYRC	RLINKKGLLAT	ARLDHE	WKY-----	253		
PpSP28	-KHACSMYY RL	DEDFEPHIFRLEIKGFSNEDIDECTQTSGGGQCRSDALYRC	KNKKSAALEAA	QILDDQ	ARTY-----	254		
PpSP30	-RRACSLYY RF	DEDYQPIYFRKLDIAGITDKQINDCRDKATEKKGCKVGDALYRC	RLINKQGLLAT	ERLDIE	WKY-----	253		
PpeSP04	-KHACSMYY LL	DEDNLVIPFRKL--PGISESDLKCRDAASKKSGCKVADTIYDC	NKINPTGLKTA	NTLDEQ	LTNY-----	253		
PpeSP04b	-KHSCSMYY RL	DEDNLVIPFRKL--PGISESDLKCRDAASKKSGCKVADBIYEC	HNVNKKGFEDA	KKLDEE	-AVY-----	252		
PpeSP10	-RLHCRFY RL	DEDYQ-IFNRNLKINGSNAOOLCRNKASQAKGCKVAKVLVRC	KDINPENVKAT	KELDEI	AK-----	242		

Fig. 3A

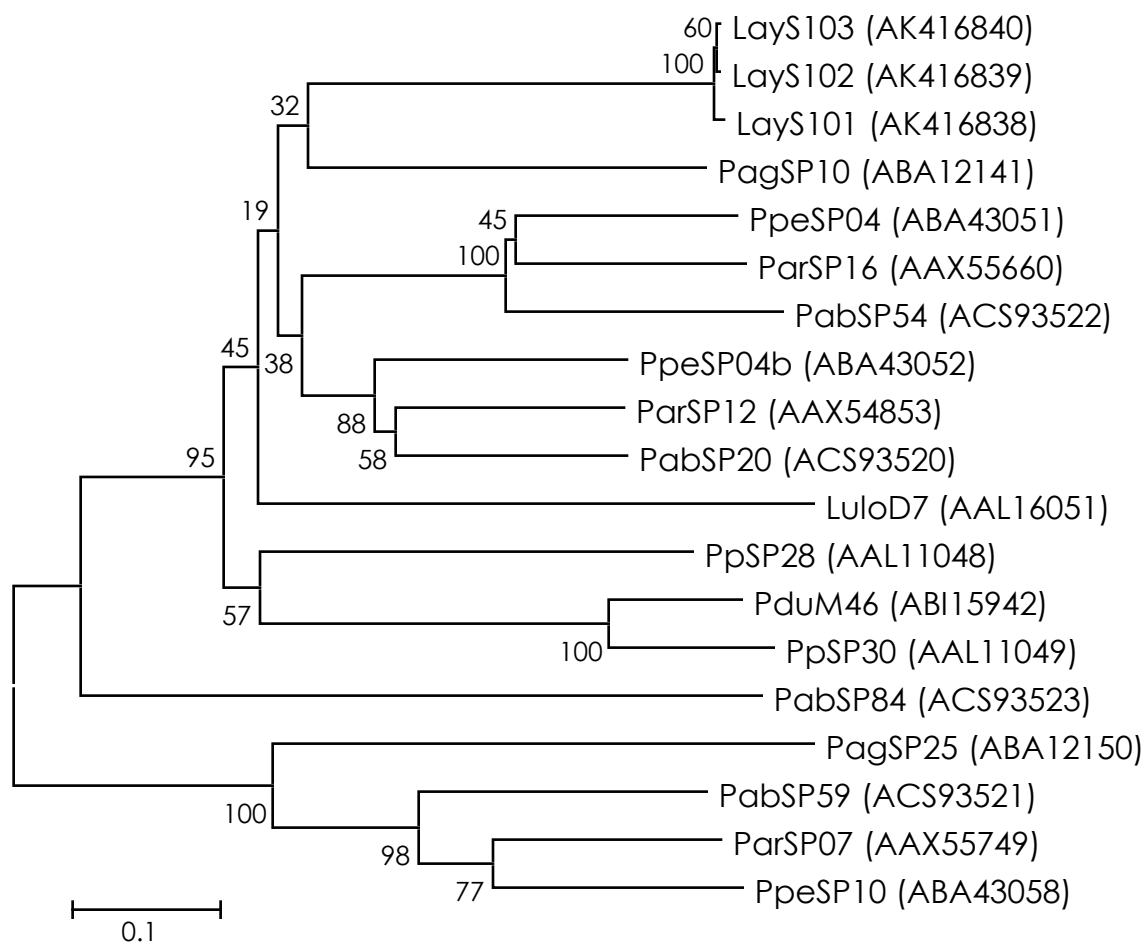


Fig. 3B

Table 1. Functional classification of housekeeping genes expressed in *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis* salivary glands

Type of transcripts	Cluster	%	Sequence	%
Energy production and conversion	20	21.3	24	19.2
Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis	19	20.2	23	18.4
General function prediction only	9	9.6	10	8.0
Signal transduction mechanisms	8	8.5	8	6.4
Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones	7	7.4	14	11.2
Lipid transport and metabolism	5	5.3	5	4.0
Amino acid transport and metabolism	4	4.3	4	3.2
Chromatin structure and dynamics	2	2.1	2	1.6
Inorganic ion transport and metabolism	2	2.1	2	1.6
Intracellular trafficking, secretion, and vesicular transport	2	2.1	3	2.4
RNA processing and modification	2	2.1	2	1.6
Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism	2	2.1	2	1.6
Transcription	2	2.1	14	11.2
Carbohydrate transport and metabolism	1	1.1	3	2.4
Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning	1	1.1	1	0.8
Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis	1	1.1	1	0.8
Defense mechanisms	1	1.1	1	0.8
Unknown conserved	6	6.4	6	4.8
Total	94	100.0	125	100.0

Table 2. Most abundant salivary gland transcripts from *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis*

Cluster	Sequence name	No. of seq in cluster	Mature Mw (kDa)	pI	Best match to NR protein database				Accession No.
					Accession No.	Organism	E value	% identity	
LayS45	RGD-containing peptide	90	5.3	3.44	AAD32196	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	3E-07	47	AK416785
LayS37	14 kDa salivary protein	58	14.1	8.21	ABA43057	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	6E-39	50	AK416778
LayS81	antigen 5-related protein	24	28.5	9.08	AAD32191	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-135	80	AK416820
LayS24	yellow-related protein	23	43.5	9.37	AAS05318	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	0	78	AK416770
LayS59	SL1-like protein	19	13.8	8.22	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	64	AK416798
LayS91	27 kDa salivary protein	17	27.2	10.14	AAS16906	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-92	59	AK416828
LayS117*	yellow related-protein	16			AAD32198	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	4E-77	66	AB744655
LayS118	yellow related-protein	14	43.8	8.05	AAD32198	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-164	67	AK416844
LayS127	16.4 kDa salivary protein	11	16.4	8.05	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-29	39	AK416852
LayS21	putative apyrase	11	35.7	9.19	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-123	65	AK416767
LayS142	9.3 kDa protein	10	9.3	4.22	XP_001238639	<i>Eimeria tenella</i>	0.012	44	AK416859
LayS103	D7-related salivary protein	9	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	7E-86	59	AK416840
LayS36	14 kDa salivary protein	9	14.1	8.21	ABA43057	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	2E-39	50	AK416777
LayS6	11.5 kDa salivary protein	8	11.5	6.67	AAS16919	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-07	33	AK416753
LayS102	D7-related salivary protein	8	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	7E-86	59	AK416839
LayS19	putative apyrase	8	35.8	9.09	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-127	65	AK416765
LayS58	SL1-like protein	8	13.8	8.22	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	64	AK416797
LayS68	SL1-like protein	8	13.9	8.61	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	7E-52	64	AK416807
LayS90	27 kDa salivary protein	8	26.6	10.08	AAS16906	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-90	58	AK416827
LayS101	D7-related salivary protein	7	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	2E-86	59	AK416838
LayS66	SL1-like protein	6	13.9	8.61	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	64	AK416805
LayS20	putative apyrase	6	35.5	9.00	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-128	65	AK416766
LayS22	yellow-related protein	6	43.4	9.39	AAS05318	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-125	75	AK416768
LayS17	putative apyrase	5	35.5	9.11	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-128	65	AK416763
LayS18	putative apyrase	5	36.0	9.46	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-128	65	AK416764
LayS23	yellow-related protein	5	43.5	9.37	AAS05318	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	0	78	AK416769
LayS26	33.6 kDa salivary protein	5	33.7	8.95	AAX55751	<i>P. ariasi</i>	6E-91	53	AK416772
LayS44	RGD-containing peptide	5	5.3	3.47	AAD32196	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	8E-07	46	AK416784
LayS71	SL1-like protein	5	13.8	8.22	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-50	64	AK416810
LayS72	SL1-like protein	5	13.8	8.43	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	3E-51	64	AK416811
LayS100	D7-related salivary protein	4	26.6	8.61	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	4E-86	59	AK416837
LayS131	16.4 kDa salivary protein	4	16.4	8.32	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	7E-26	39	AK416856
LayS3	allergen-related protein	4	26.0	5.68	XP_001865175	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	8E-31	35	AK416750
LayS64	SL1-like protein	4	13.9	8.61	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	5E-48	59	AK416803
LayS97	D7-related salivary protein	4	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	2E-86	59	AK416834
LayS128	16.4 kDa salivary protein	3	16.4	8.05	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-29	39	AK416853
LayS129	16.4 kDa salivary protein	3	16.4	7.69	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-29	40	AK416854
LayS16	putative apyrase	3	36.6	9.34	AAD33513	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-125	64	AK416762
LayS27	33.6 kDa salivary protein	3	33.7	8.69	AAX55751	<i>P. ariasi</i>	1E-90	52	AK416773
LayS46	RGD-containing peptide	3	5.3	3.44	AAD32196	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-07	49	AK416786
LayS47	RGD-containing peptide	3	5.3	3.44	AAD32196	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-07	47	AK416787
LayS70	SL1-like protein	3	13.9	7.98	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	5E-51	64	AK416809
LayS77	antigen 5-related protein	3	28.6	9.21	AAD32191	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-135	80	AK416816
LayS89	27 kDa salivary protein	3	26.6	10.08	AAS16906	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	5E-90	58	AK416826
LayS98	D7-related salivary protein	3	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	3E-86	59	AK416835
LayS130	16.4 kDa salivary protein	2	16.4	8.05	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-29	40	AK416855
LayS132	16.4 kDa salivary protein	2	16.4	8.05	ABB00903	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-29	40	AK416857
LayS2	allergen-related protein	2	26.0	5.46	XP_001865175	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	5E-30	34	AK416749
LayS60	SL1-like protein	2	13.9	7.98	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	7E-51	64	AK416799
LayS61	SL1-like protein	2	13.8	8.22	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	65	AK416800
LayS62	SL1-like protein	2	13.8	8.52	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	6E-51	64	AK416801
LayS63	SL1-like protein	2	13.8	8.23	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	64	AK416802
LayS65	SL1-like protein	2	13.8	7.98	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-51	64	AK416804
LayS67	SL1-like protein	2	13.8	8.35	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-50	64	AK416806
LayS69	SL1-like protein	2	13.9	8.22	AAD32197	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	4E-51	64	AK416808
LayS7	11.5 kDa salivary protein	2	10.8	8.36	AAS16919	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	2E-07	34	AK416754
LayS78	antigen 5-related protein	2	28.4	9.16	AAD32191	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-133	80	AK416817
LayS79	antigen 5-related protein	2	28.4	9.08	AAD32191	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-135	80	AK416818
LayS80	antigen 5-related protein	2	28.5	9.01	AAD32191	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-135	80	AK416819
LayS92	27 kDa salivary protein	2	27.3	10.14	AAS16906	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	9E-91	58	AK416829
LayS93	27 kDa salivary protein	2	27.2	10.14	AAS16906	<i>Lu. longipalpis</i>	1E-91	58	AK416830
LayS95	D7-related salivary protein	2	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	5E-86	59	AK416832
LayS96	D7-related salivary protein	2	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	1E-85	58	AK416833
LayS99	D7-related salivary protein	2	26.6	8.81	ABA43052	<i>P. perniciosus</i>	6E-86	59	AK416836

*truncated in the 5' region

Table 3. Classification of transcripts coding for putative secreted proteins in *Lutzomyia ayacuchensis* salivary glands

	Cluster	Sequence	% sequence
RGD-containing peptide	10	107	18.7
SL1-like protein	25	82	14.3
14 kDa salivary protein	6	71	12.4
yellow-related protein	5	64	11.1
putative apyrase	13	45	7.9
D7-related salivary protein	9	42	7.3
27 kDa salivary protein	11	38	6.6
antigen 5-related protein	9	37	6.5
16.4 kDa salivary protein	13	32	5.6
9.3 kDa protein	3	16	2.8
11.5 kDa salivary protein	4	12	2.1
33.6 kDa salivary protein	3	9	1.6
allergen-related protein	2	6	1.0
Others	9	12	2.1
Total	122	573	100.0