

These non-terminal and terminal symbols are combined by 34 production rules. 3×9 of those are used to calculate the frameshift-dependent alignment. Two rules deal with the left unaligned DNA sequence and five rules with the right unaligned part.

The start symbol is $(\frac{R}{P})$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{L}{P}) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{\$}{P}) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{L}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{\$}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_0}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon) & (\frac{F_2}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{L}{P}) & (\frac{L}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{L}{P})(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{\$}{P}) & (\frac{L}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{\$}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{R}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{R}{P})(\varepsilon) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{R}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon) & (\frac{R}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_0}{P})(\varepsilon) & (\frac{R}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_2}{P}) \\
 (\frac{F_1}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{F_1}{P})(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon)(\varepsilon) & (\frac{R}{P}) \rightarrow (\frac{\$}{P})
 \end{array}$$

Alignments of *R. americana* proteins to *P. polycephalum* mitogenomic DNA

As a pilot study for the frameshift DNA-Protein alignment, we aligned the mitochondrial genome of *P. polycephalum* (62,862 nt [3]) against either the mitochondrial protein sequences, as determined from transcriptome sequencing [4], or against the 67 mitochondrial protein coding sequences from *Reclinomonas americana*. The former tests in how far the algorithm is able to predict RNA editing sites, while the comparison to *Reclinomonas* tests our ability to annotate the *Physarum* genome using remote homologs. The results of the *Reclinomonas* comparison are summarized in Table 1 and Fig. 3. In addition we present detailed results and alignments for the nad5 gene as an example below.

In REDBASE [4] the nad5 alignment is annotated at genomic position 17259–19152 with 69 C insertions, 7 U, and 3 A or G insertions¹.

Our algorithm produces a very high-scoring hit with an average score (using BLOSUM 50) of 4.03 per amino acid position at genomic position 17258–19149 with 76 one-nucleotide insertions. Hence, we are able to recover the alignment of the *Physarum* amino acid sequence to its mitogenome. Table 1 gives an overview of the results for all protein coding genes in the *Physarum* mitogenome.

1. <http://bioserv.mps.ohio-state.edu/redbase/> (nad5)

TABLE 1
Comparison of annotated *Physarum polycephalum* mitogenes from REDBASE with location predicted by aligning *Reclinomonas americana* genes to the *Physarum polycephalum* genome.

name	REDBASE	predicted	comment
nad5	17259-19152	17248-19152	
nadG	19300-20316		no homolog
rpS2	20278-21633	—	
rpS12	21746-22241	21735-22109	
rpS7	22246-23009	—	
rpL2	23009-23777	—	
rpS19	23774-24139	—	
php15	24416-25471	—	no homolog
cox1	27534-25816	27474-25950	
nad7	27670-27535	27674	
cox2	29666-28983	29698-28949	
php22	29776-30652	—	no homolog
nad2	30699-32105	30706-32133	
rpS16	34704-34988	—	no homolog
rpL19	34988-35540	—	
atp8	35567-35788	—	
nad4L	35788-36062	—	
atp6	36067-36774	36059-36771	
nad4	38315-36933	38344-36928	
nad3	38808-38435	38802-38450	
rpL14	38985-39338	38981-39336	
php23	39338-39822	—	no homolog
rpS14	39823-40087	39798-40084	
rpS8	40088-40509	—	
rpL6	40506-40972	—	
rpS13	40978-41517	—	
nad9	41520-41994	—	
rpS11	41997-42717	—	
php24	42721-43372	—	no homolog
rpS4	44229-43440	—	
php25	53565-53858	—	no homolog
atpA	53845-55380	53854-55319	
cox3	56278-55517	56287-55526	
nad6	56758-56280	56780-56187	
rpL16	57434-56910	57338-56948	
rpS3	58800-57431	—	
nad1	58893-59821	58889-59834	
cytb	61038-59903	61043-59921	
atp9	61225-61467	61250-61464	

Fig. 1 gives the alignment of the *Physarum* protein against the full *Physarum* mitogenome. The proposed alignment is quite close to the reference provided by the REDBASE ([4], <http://bioserv.mps.ohio-state.edu/redbase/>). In particular, the genomic start and end positions are within 1 resp. 3 nt of the proposed positions. The number of frameshift modifications is also very close (76 vs. 79 in the reference). This result shows that we can successfully align protein sequences to their genomes under the assumption that frameshift modifications are possible. In this example we do not, a priori, assume that C insertions are to be scored better than other insertions.

Note that in the alignment representation, we currently denote all 1nt frameshift alignments by $(\frac{c_1}{a})(\varepsilon_2)(-)$ irrespective of where the actual insertion happens to form the full codon. If required, all co-optimal solutions can be extracted.

For a more challenging task, we extracted the nad5 protein sequence from *Reclinomonas americana* and

aligned the sequence against the *Physarum polycephalum* mitogenome. Due to their larger evolutionary distance, finding the correct alignment is not trivial, considering that frameshift modifications have to be observed as well. As Fig. 2 shows, we still recover the alignment with 100% overlap (with respect to the smaller sequence) between the two alignments of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The start and end positions differ by 12 nt and the number of proposed frameshifts drops to 35, however.

It is worth noting that both alignments have much better scores than the respective next-best candidates. For the self-alignment, the next-best solution has a score of 449 compared to 2642 (or a score of 0.68 vs 4.03 per amino acid), while for *reclinomonas* it is -150 to 582 (score of -0.22 vs 0.87 per amino acid).

REFERENCES

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- [4] R. Bundschuh, J. Altmüller, C. Becker, P. Nürnberg, and J. M. Gott, "Complete characterization of the edited transcriptome of the mitochondrion of *Physarum polycephalum* using deep sequencing of RNA," *Nucleic Acids Res.*, vol. 39, pp. 6044–6055, 2011.

DNA: gi|11466223|ref|NC_002508.1| Physarum polycephalum mitochondrion, complete genome @ Forward 17257
 Protein: tr|F2Y9T4|F2Y9T4_PHYPO NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 5 OS=Physarum polycephalum GN=nad5 PE=2 SV=1 @ 0
 DNA length: 3936 Protein length: 656
 1 Nt shifts: 76 ||| 2 Nt shifts: 0
 Score: 2642 Length-adjusted: 4.03

17258	<u>AATGTTTCATGTTTCCTTA-ATAGCATTATAAATCTTTTTATGTTAGGTAGACATCTGGGAAG-CAAATTTGT-CTCGGCTTTGCTATT</u>	17344
	1 M S F M F P L I A F I I L F M L G R H L G K Q I A L G F A I	30
17345	<u>ACAATGTCAATTTA-TCACCTATAAATGT-TTATATATTTTATTCATGTTTTTTTTAT-GGTCAAATATA-AGCTTTAATTTAGGTTCT</u>	17430
	31 T M S F L S L I I C L Y Y F I H V F F Y G Q I Y S F N L G S	60
17431	<u>TGGGTTTCTGTAGGTACTTTAGATATTACTAC-AAATTTATAAT-GATCCTTTATCCATTACTTT-GGTACATTAATTTCC-TTTATTTACT</u>	17516
	61 W V S V G T L D I T Y K F I I D P L S I T F G T L I S F I T	90
17517	<u>TTATTAATCTA-ATTTATCTTATGATAT-TTACATGAAGATCCTAATTA-GTTAAATTTTTGCTTATTTAGT-TTTTTCTTTTTCT</u>	17602
	91 L L I L I Y S Y D Y L H E D P N L V K F F A Y L S F F S F S	120
17603	<u>ATGTT-TGTCTTGTGTTGCTGGTAATTACTTT-ATTATGTTTTAGGATGGGAAGCTGTGGA-TTAGCTTCTTATT-TTCTTATAATTTCT</u>	17688
	121 M S C L V F A G N Y F I M F L G W E A V G L A S Y L L I N F	150
17689	<u>TGGAT-ACAAGAAATCAAGCAAT-CAGTCTGTATTAAAGCAATATTTTTAATCGTGA-GGTGATGCAGCTTTCATAAGTGCTATGGGT</u>	17775
	151 W T T R N Q A N Q S A I K A I I F N R V G D A A F I S A M G	180
17776	<u>CTTATTTATTATT-TTAAATCTTT-GATTTAGAAGATTAGAATTACTTGTTC-CAATATGAACATACTACTTTTAGCT-TTTTCA</u>	17861
	181 L I Y Y L F N S F D L E D L E L L V P Q Y E H T T F S L F S	210
17862	<u>TATTTCTTTCA-ACAATGAATG-ATAGCTCTTTTCTATTTTTGCT-GCTGT-GCTAAATCAGCACAAIC-TTTTTACATCCTTGGTTA</u>	17946
	211 Y S F H T I E L I A L F L F L A A A A K S A Q L F L H P W L	240
17947	<u>CCTGATGCTATGAA-GGACCTACCCAGTTTCAGCATTATTACATTTCTGTACTAGT-GTAACAGCAGGTGTTTC-TTAATATTAAGATCT</u>	18033
	241 P D A M E A G P T P V S A L L H S A T M V T A G V F L I L R S	270
18034	<u>CT-GTTATTTCTCACATGCTCCTTATATTTTCAATTTGTA-GCTGTATTGGCCTAATACA-GCTAATATTTCTTTAACAGGTTA-</u>	18119
	271 S V I F S H A P Y I S L L V A C I G L I T A N I S S L T G L	300
18120	<u>TTACAATATGACATAAAACGATTAT-GCATTTTCAACCTGTAGCCAACTTGGTTT-ATGATGTTTGTAT-GGTATTGGTAATTATACT</u>	18206
	301 L Q Y D I K R I I A F S T C S Q L G F M M F A T G I G N Y T	330
18207	<u>TT-GCTTTATTTCAATTTAGTAATAT-GCTTTCTTTAAAGCACTCTTATTTTA-TGTGCCGGATCCGTTATCCACGCTACCGCCATCAG</u>	18293
	331 F A L F H L V N H A F F K A L L F L C A G S V I H A T G H Q	360
18294	<u>GATATTCGGCGTATGGGAAT-TTATTTAAAGA-TTACCATACTTATGTTGCAATGCTCTTGTCT-TCTTTATCTTTAATTTGGTTTTCT-</u>	18379
	361 D I R R M G A L F K A L P I T Y V A M L L A S L S L I G F P	390
18380	<u>TTCTTAAGTGGTTTTTATAG-AAGGATTTCTCTAGAACTACTTACAATATTTGGTATGTC-TCTTATGTTATTTTATATATCT</u>	18467
	391 F L S G F Y S K D F L L E A T Y N I F G M F S Y V I Y F I S	420
18468	<u>AT-ATTTCTACTGCTGTTAGTTA-TTTTACTCTTTCCGATTAATTTCTTTGTGTTCTTGTGAT-GATCAAGCATA-TCAATAAAAAACATTG</u>	18553
	421 T I S T A V S S F Y S F R L I F F V F L G D Q A S S I K T L	450
18554	<u>AAAATATTCT-GAAAGCTCCTATTTTCTATATCTACA-TTAATTTTAACTATACTTTCTATTTTCT-GGATTTTATTTAAAGAT</u>	18640
	451 K T I S E S S Y F L Y L P L I I L T I L S I F S G F Y L K D	480
18641	<u>TG-ATGACTATTCAAACATCTTA-TATAATTTTAGTGCTCTCT-TTCAGTGATACAGCTACTGATCAAGATTC-TTAAATGATTTATTT</u>	18726
	481 L M T I Q T S L Y N F S A S P F S D T A T D Q D F F N D L F	510
18727	<u>AAAGTTTA-CCCACAATCTTTCTTTTCCGGT-TTACTTTTAGTATATAAATTTATG-AAATTAACCTTAAAAAGTCAACTATTATAT</u>	18813
	511 K V L P T I F S G L L L V Y I I Y L K L N L K S Q L L Y	540
18814	<u>AGACAATACTA-TTATTACCTTATTT-TCTTTGTAATAAATCTTTGA-GATGCTTTTAAATGTTTTTATATTTTC-TTACCATCTGCAACT</u>	18899
	541 R Q Y L L L P Y L S C K K F F A D A F N S F Y I F L P S A T	570
18900	<u>TTTCT-TTAAATATACT-TATAAAATATAGATAA-GGTGTTTGAACATTTAGGTTCAACGGGTATTAT-GCTTTTCTGAAATT-ATT</u>	18984
	571 F S L N I T Y K I I D Q G V L E H L G S T G I Y A F L E S I	600
18985	<u>TTTGAAGTATTGTTAATGTGA-ACAACCTTAATAATTAT-CGTTCTTTCTTTTTCATAATCTTTGCTCCGGAGCTACATTATA-ATT</u>	19071
	601 F E S I V N V E T T L I I Y R S F L F I I F V L G A T L S I	630
19072	<u>TTTTATGGTTTATACGCTTTTCTTATAGCAATTTTCTTTATTAGTACTCTTAATATTTTAAATACCGAAATCACTTCA</u>	19149
	631 F Y G L Y A F L I A I F F I S T L N I F N T E I T S	656

Fig. 1. **nad5** protein sequence of *Physarum* aligned to *Physarum* mitogenome: Output of the frameshift-aware DNA-Protein alignment tool. The protein sequence is aligned locally to the DNA sequence, creating a semi-global alignment. Individual codon / amino acid combinations are colored according to their similarity. Scores range from very similar (> 5, cyan), similar (> 0, blue), neutral (0, white), dissimilar (< 0, yellow), to very dissimilar (< -5, red). Full in/del's are not colored. Combinations of frameshifts and alignments are colored, bold, and underlined (only the DNA sequence). The color is only determined by the similarity scores, not the additional in/del malus. For this example, a BLOSUM 50 matrix was used. The proposed genomic position start and end of the alignment are within 1nt and 2nt of the REDBASE [4] alignment.

DNA: gi|11466223|ref|NC_002508.1| Physarum polycephalum mitochondrion, complete genome @ Forward 17247
 Protein: lcl|KC353356.1_cdsid_AGH24310.1 [gene=nad5] [protein=NADH dehydrogenase subunit 5] [protein_id=AGH24310.1] [location=54506..56516]
 DNA length: 4020 Protein length: 670
 1 Nt shifts: 35 ||| 2 Nt shifts: 0
 Score: 582 Length-adjusted: 0.87

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17248 AATAAAATTA AAAATGTTTTCATGTTCC TTAATAGCATTATAATTCTTTTATGTTAGGTAGACATCTGGGAAGCAAATGCTCGGCTT 17337
      1 M Y L L I V F L P L L G S I T A G F F G R S L G K Q G A A I 30
17338 TGCTATTACAAT---GTCATTTTATCATTATAATTGTTTATATTATTTTATTCATGTTTTTTTATGGTCAAATATAAGCTTT---AAT 17421
      31 I T T S C V A L S S L F S M V A F Y E V G L C G S P C Y I R 60
17422 TTAGGTTCTTGGGTTCTGTAGGTACTTTAGATATTAC-TACAAATTTATAATG---ATCCTTTATCCATTACTTTGGTACATTAATTC 17507
      61 L F N W I D S E M L H A S W G F L F D S L T V V M L I V V T 90
17508 TTTATTACTTTTATTAATCTA-ATTTATCTTATGA-TATTTACATGAAGATCCATAATAGTAAATTTTTTG---CTTATTAGTTTTT 17592
      91 I V S S L V H L Y S V G Y M S H D P H L P R F M S Y L S L F 120
17593 CTCTTTTTCTATGTTTGTCTTGTCTTGTCTGTTGTTTACTT-ATTATGTTTTAGGATGGGAAGC-TGTGGATTAGCTTCTTATTI-CTT 17679
      121 T F F M L M L V T G D N F V Q M F L G W E G V G L C S Y L L 150
17680 ATTAATTTCTGGAT-ACAAGAAATCAAGCAAT-CAGTCTGTATTAAGCAATATTTTTAATCGTGA-GGTGATGCAGCTTTT---ATA 17763
      151 I N F W F T R L Q A N K S A I K A M I M N R I G D F G L S L 180
17764 AGTGCTATGGGCTTATTATTTATTTTAAATCTTGTAGTTAGAAGATTAGAATTACTTGTTCACAATATGAACATACTACTTTTAGC 17853
      181 G M M A I F F I F K S V D F I T V F A L S P Y M T D A T I V 210
17854 TTTTTCATATTTCTTTCAACAATGA--ATGATAGCTCTTTTCTATTTTGTCTGTGCTAAATCAGCACAACTTT---TTACAT 17937
      211 F L N Y E V H A L T L I C I L L F V G A V G K S S Q L G L H 240
17938 CCTTGGTTACGTGATGCTATGAA-GGACCTACACCAAGTTTCAGCATTATACATTCTGCTACATG-GTAACAGCAGGTGTTTC-TTAATA 18024
      241 T W L P D A M E G P T P V S A L I H A A T M V T A G V F L I 270
18025 TTAAGATC-TCTGTTATTTCTCAATGCTCTTATATTTTC-ATTATTGTAGCTTGTATTGGCCTAAT-ACAGCTAATATTTCTTCTTTA 18111
      271 A R C S P I F E Y A P T A L L V V T I V G A M T A F F A A T 300
18112 ACAGGTTA-TTACAATATGACATAAAACGTTATAT-GCATTTCACACTGTAGCCTAAGTTGGTT-ATGATGTTTGCTAT-GGTATTGGT 18197
      301 T G L L Q N D I K R V I A Y S T C S Q L G Y M V F A C G I S 330
18198 AATTATACTTT-GCTTTATTTTATTTAGTAAATAT-GCTTTCTTAAAGCACTCTTATTTTATGT-GCCGGATCCGTTATCCACGCTACC 18284
      331 G Y S V G M F H L M N H A F F K A L L F L S A G C V I H A L 360
18285 GGC---CATCAGGATATTCGGCGTATGGGAGT-TTATTTAAAGA-TTACCATAACTTATGTTGCAATGCTCTT-GCTTCTTTATCTTTA 18368
      361 A D E Q D M R R M G G I V K I V P F T Y G M M L I G S M S L 390
18369 ATTGGTTTTCT-TTCTTAAGTGGTTTTTATAG-AAGGATTTCTCTAGAAGCACTACTTACAATATAATTTGGTATGCTCT---CTTATGTTA 18453
      391 M G F P F L T G F Y S K D V I L E L A F A K Y T I D G T F A 420
18454 TTTATTTTATATCCATATTTCTACTGCTGTAGTATTTTACTCTTTCCGATTAATTTCTTTGTGTTCTGGTGATCAAGCATATCAAT 18543
      421 H W L G T V A A F F T A F Y S F R L I Y L T F L G E T N A P 450
18544 AAAAACATTGAAAACATTTCTGAAAGCTCTTATTTCTATAT---CTACA-TTAATTATTTAACTATACCTTTCTATTTTCTGGATTTT 18629
      451 R T I I N H A H D A P F I M A L P L M I L A I G S I F V G F 480
18630 ATTTAAAAG-----ATTGAT-----GACTAT---TCAAACATCTTATATAATTTTAGTGCCTCTCTTTCAGTGATACAGCTA 18698
      481 I M K D M M I G L G T D F W G N S L F T H P K N L T L I E S 510
18699 ---CTGATCAAGATTCT-TTA---ATGATTATTTAAAGTTTACCACAATCTTTCTTATCGGTTTACTTTTATGT---ATATATAAT 18777
      511 E F I P T P I K L L P V I L S I V G A S L A I I L N N F Y A 540
18778 TTATTGAAATTAACCTTAAAAAGTCAACTATTATAGACAATACTATTATACCTTATTTTCTGTAAAAAATCTTTGAGATGCTTTT 18867
      541 T F L V S L K T S L L G R E I Y S F L N K R - W Y F - D I V 568
18868 AATAGTTTTATATTTCTTACCATCTGCAACTTTC---TTTAAATATACTTATAAAATATAGATAAGGT-GTTTTAGAACATTTAGGT 18953
      569 Y N E Y V G K T L L W F G Y N I S F K S V D K G L I E I L G 598
18954 TCAACGGGTATTATGCT-TTTCTTGAA---TTATTTTTGAAAGTATTGTTAATGTGAACAACCTTAATAATATCGTCTTTCTTTCTTTC 19039
      599 P Y G L E R L T R R L T S K V S A L Q T G Y I Y H Y A F I M 628
19040 ATAATCTTTGCTCCGAGCTAC-ATTATAATTIT-TTATGG---TTTATACGC---TTTCT---TATAG-CAATTTTCTTTATAGTA 19117
      629 L L G V T L I I T I I G L W D Y I S M W T D Y R L Y F L F L 658
19118 CTCTTAATATTTTAAATACCGAAATCACTTCATAAC 19153
      659 L T I I F Y G Y S E N K 670
    
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Fig. 2. **nad5 protein sequence of Reclinomonas aligned to Physarum mitogenome:** Due to the large evolutionary distance between the two species, a number of amino acids are aligned to dissimilar (yellow or red) codons. Due to the possibility of frameshifts (of which there are 35), the alignment is still very good. Note that the alignment matches alignment positions given in Fig. 1 and the reference in the REDBASE [4] (<http://bioserv.mps.ohio-state.edu/redbase/>) for nad5.

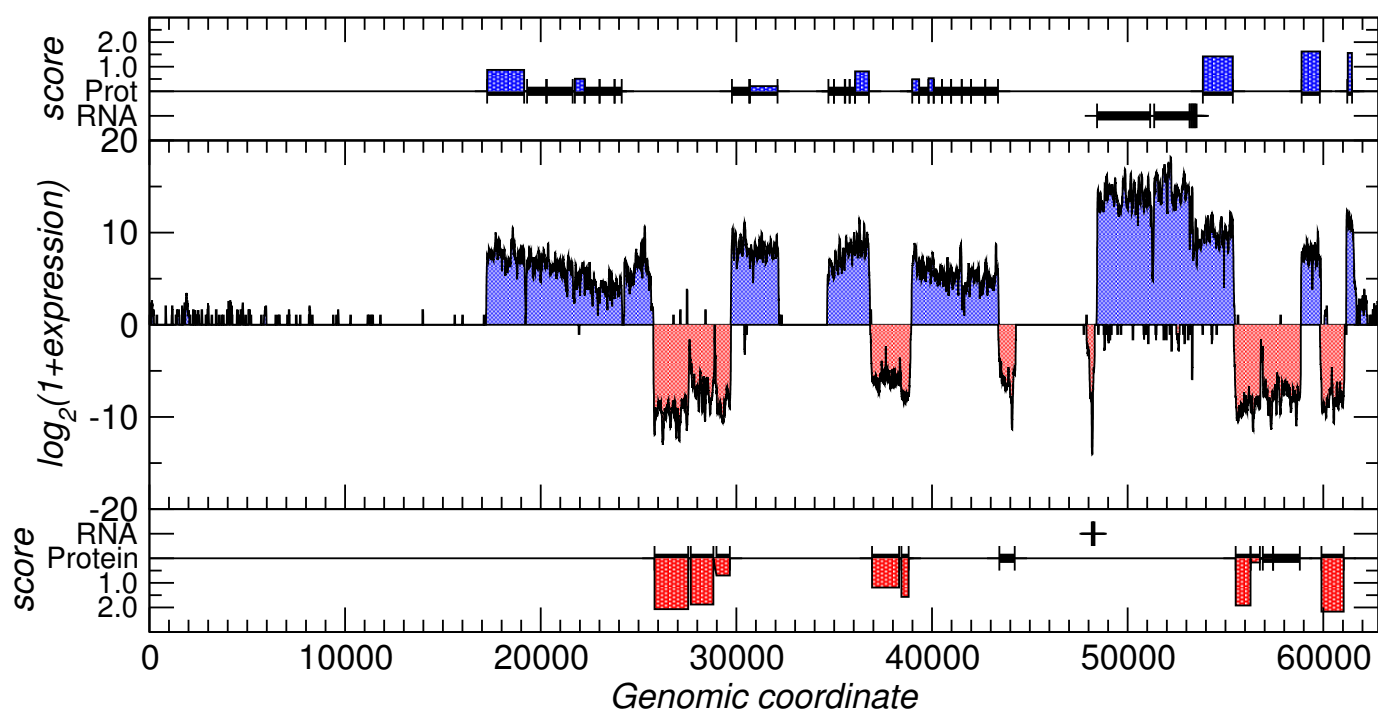


Fig. 3. Alignment of *R. americana* proteins to the *P. polycephalum* mitogenome. The central panel displays expression data from [4]. Above and below the known protein-coding (P) and ncRNA (R) genes are shown (thick black lines with delimiters for each gene) together with the alignment scores (normalized per nucleotide) for the *R. americana* proteins.