

# **A Critical Evaluation of Multiple Sequence Alignment Programs in Aligning Domains of the Bcl-2 Family**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Multiple sequence alignments are a valuable tool in the biological sciences. They can help to determine aspects of protein structure, identify important regions for protein function, and classify proteins into families. The advent of the genomic era with the complete sequencing of multiple organisms has increased the importance of correctly aligning similar proteins both within and across species. When only two proteins need to be aligned, it is possible to compare each amino acid of one sequence to that of the other and determine the best path that will maximize the alignment of the two sequences. However, the amount of computational time that is required to perform the same analysis on a larger set of sequences limits the use of this method in generating multiple sequence alignments. Thus, numerous heuristic approaches have been developed to counter this problem. These different methods may enable the programs to perform better under one set of conditions than another. Here, I assess the abilities of five multiple sequence alignment programs – ClustalW, MultAlin, T-Coffee, MAP, and ProAlign – to properly align the Bcl-2 homology domains both within a subfamily and among the subfamilies.

### *Overview of Multiple Sequence Alignment Programs*

Many multiple sequence alignment programs have been developed based solely on one or a combination of two widely used approaches, a progressive or iterative method. In the progressive method, originally introduced by Feng and Doolittle [1], the two most similar sequences are aligned first followed by the incorporation of more divergent sequences into the

alignment. The iterative approach, on the other hand, uses a scoring function to guide the alignment such that a higher score reflects a more biologically correct alignment [2]. Often, this requires repeat iterations of the process until there is no further optimization of the score.

The programs selected for this analysis are based on variations of the progressive method. The majority of these programs first perform pairwise comparisons of the sequences in a given set to determine their relatedness. This information is used to generate a dendrogram or guide tree that reflects the degree of similarity among the sequences. The two most closely related sequences are then aligned first, and the algorithm follows the guide tree to determine the order by which additional sequences will be incorporated. MultAlin is an iterative, progressive alignment that uses the UPGMA method to generate a guide tree [3]. However, this program generates a multiple sequence alignment by first aligning within individual clusters before aligning among the clusters. Once an initial alignment is produced, the program then gives the alignment a score that is the sum of the pairwise alignment scores. It then repeats the hierarchical clustering and continues this process until there is no further change in the dendrogram that is produced. Thus, by taking into account that some subsets of the sequences may be more similar to one another than to the other sequences in the set, MultAlin is expected to work well in data sets containing different families of proteins.

ClustalW is a progressive pairwise sequence alignment that was designed to improve the sensitivity of traditional progressive alignment programs, specifically by addressing the parameter choice problem [4]. The basis for this problem is that traditional progressive alignment algorithms selected a single weight matrix and fixed gap penalties for opening and extending gaps regardless of its position within the sequence. A single weight matrix is problematic when divergent sequences are aligned because there is less sequence identity present

and more mismatches. Determining the proper weight to give to mismatches is important in determining how the sequences are to be aligned. The second issue of having fixed values for gap opening and extension is problematic because gaps do not occur randomly in proteins. Residues within a domain or secondary structure are less likely to possess gaps than linker segments between these structural elements. ClustalW improves upon both parameters by giving different weights to sequences within a set and varying the gap penalties in a position and residue specific manner. Sequences are assigned different weights based upon their evolutionary distance relationships derived from a dendrogram generated using the Neighbor Joining program. Similar sequences get down-weighted while divergent sequences are up-weighted. In addition, gap penalties are varied based upon the likelihood of a gap being present next to each of the 20 amino acids and on the presence of loops as suggested by a string of 5 or more hydrophilic residues. Gaps that occur in loop regions are penalized less than those that occur within a secondary structure. Thus, ClustalW is expected to provide enhanced sensitivity and has become a widely used program in aligning multiple sequences.

The program T-Coffee (Tree-based Consistency Objective Function for alignment Evaluation) was designed to improve upon ClustalW by addressing the problem of “greediness” that is not addressed by ClustalW [5]. The concept of “greediness” refers to the concept that mistakes made early on in an alignment can be propagated to the rest of the alignment since the two most similar sequences are aligned first, and the rest of the alignment follows this initial alignment. To generate a better alignment, T-Coffee generates both local and global pairwise alignments among all the sequences and then builds a library that incorporates both sets of alignments. The program then aligns sequences taking into account how each sequence aligns with its closest neighbor and in relation to all other sequences. By considering information from

all sequences and not just the information from the already aligned sequences, T-Coffee hopes to avoid placing too much emphasis on the alignment of the two closest related sequences and correct mistakes that may occur early on in the alignment process.

The MAP program is a global progressive alignment method that is designed to perform well with aligning sequences of various lengths [6]. Sequences that share similar regions but in which one sequence may have a region of deletion or insertion may not align well using traditional algorithms that penalize heavily for gap openings and extensions. To counter this problem, the MAP algorithm performs pairwise alignments in which terminal gaps are not penalized and large internal gaps are assigned a low penalty. These pairwise alignments are then given a score and two sequences having the highest scores are aligned first, followed by the alignment of different clusters. This method was demonstrated to perform better than the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm for sequences of different lengths and give similar results for sequences of similar lengths.

Finally, the program ProAlign is a recently developed probabilistic multiple sequence alignment strategy that uses hidden Markov models to generate a progressive alignment [7]. The program first performs pairwise alignments and clusters the sequences using the Neighbor Joining method as in ClustalW. Unlike ClustalW, ProAlign then generates a probabilistic alignment of the two sequences at each node, tracing backwards to the root node. Once the root node is reached, the program builds a multiple sequence alignment by determining the path that maximizes the probability. In addition, the program calculates a posterior probability that reflects the reliability of the aligned region. These five programs, reflecting different algorithms for performing a progressive multiple sequence alignment, will be compared in this analysis of Bcl-2 family proteins.

### Bcl-2 Family Proteins

Proteins of the Bcl-2 family function as critical regulators of cell survival and cell death (reviewed in [8]). The founding member Bcl-2 was originally identified from B-cell lymphoma, and the protein was found to aid not in cell proliferation but in cell survival. Since then, additional members have been identified based on the presence of one or more of the Bcl-2 homology (BH) domains. These BH domains mediate self-interactions or associations among different family members. Bcl-2 proteins are further divided into three subfamilies based upon their function and structure (Figure 1). The first subfamily is known as the Bcl-2 subfamily and includes members that, like Bcl-2, function to promote cell survival. Members of this family include Bcl-w, Bcl-x, Mcl-1, and Bfl-1. Bcl-2, Bcl-w, and Bcl-x are closely related and share all four BH domains, while Bfl-1 and Mcl-1 are more distantly related members and share only 2 or 3 of the BH domains, respectively (Table 1). The other two subfamilies include proteins that promote apoptosis, either directly, as is the case with the Bax subfamily, or through interactions with anti-apoptotic family members, as occurs with members of the BH3 subfamily. Bax subfamily members contain BH1, BH2, and BH3 domains and include the proteins Bax, Bak, and Bok. BH3 members, as their name suggests, possess only the BH3 domain. Aside from this region, BH3 proteins share little sequence similarity. This subfamily includes the proteins Bad, Bid, Bik, Bim, and Hrk. These three subfamilies will be used to analyze the ability of the various multiple sequence alignment programs to properly align shared BH domains under three separate conditions: 1) among closely related subfamily members, 2) among more distantly related subfamily members, and 3) among members from all three subfamilies.

## **METHODS**

### *Sequence and Domain Data*

Members of the Bcl-2 family were identified from the Prosite database in Swiss-Prot. The entries Bcl2\_Family (accession number PS50062) and BH3 (accession number PS01259) were used to obtain the accession numbers for all family members used in this analysis. The following proteins were included: Bcl-2 subfamily – Bcl-2 (P10415), Bcl-w (Q92843), Bcl-x (Q07817), Mcl-1 (Q07820), and Bfl-1 (Q16548); Bax subfamily – Bax (Q07812) and Bak (Q16611); BH3 only subfamily – Bad (Q92934), Bid (P55957), Bim (O43521), Bik (Q13323), and Hrk (O00198). Of note, the proteins Bad and Bim were noted to be false negatives in the BH3 prosite entry. All selected sequences corresponded to human proteins. The region corresponding to the BH domains within each protein were obtained from each protein entry in the Swiss-Prot database and is shown in Table 1.

### *Multiple Sequence Alignment Programs and Parameters*

The following websites and parameters were used to perform sequence alignments with each of the different algorithms. Unless otherwise specified, the gap opening penalty was set to 10 and gap extension penalty was set at 1. MultAlin was performed at <http://prodes.toulouse.inra.fr/multalin/multalin.html> using a Blosum62 matrix. ClustalW and MAP were both performed at <http://searchlauncher.bcm.tmc.edu/multi-align/multi-align.html>. A Blosum matrix was used in both cases; however, MAP utilized a Blosum50 matrix while a particular Blosum matrix could not be specified for ClustalW. T-Coffee was performed at <http://www.ch.embnet.org/software/TCoffee.html>. The matrix and gap penalty parameters could not be specified for this program. The software for the ProAlign program was downloaded from

<http://evol-linux1.ulb.ac.be/ueg/ProAlign/> and run using Java on a Windows personal computer. The PAM120 matrix was used for this program.

### Data Presentation and Alignment Scores

Alignment outputs from each program were copied and pasted into the BoxShade 3.21 server to generate the multiple alignment views. Residues shaded red are identical in at least half of the sequences while those in blue represent similarity. To compare the alignments among different programs, a formula was developed to calculate an alignment score. First, a box was drawn around a region showing the best alignment for each domain. Within this box, each amino acid identity was assigned a value of 1, and each similarity was given a value of 0.5. To penalize for gaps and non-aligned residues, each gapped space resulted in a deduction of 0.5, and residues that should be aligned within the marked boundary but which was lied outside the boundary was scored -1. However, no deduction was assigned to terminal gaps or gaps that spanned the entire marked region. Thus, the formula for the alignment score for a given domain is as follows:

$$\frac{[(\# \text{ of identical aa}) + 0.5(\# \text{ of similar aa}) - 0.5(\text{gap spaces}) - (\# \text{ of aa outside domain boundary})]}{\text{total number of aa in boundary}} \times 100$$

This scoring method provides relative numbers in which to compare the results of the multiple sequence alignments from the various programs.

## **RESULTS**

### Alignment of closely related sequences within a subfamily

A structural view of all Bcl-2 family proteins used for these analyses is shown in Figure 1, and a table listing the BH domain boundaries for each protein is displayed in Table 1. To

determine the ability of each program to align closely related sequences from the same subfamily, two different sets of analyses were performed. First, the three Bcl-2 subfamily members Bcl-2, Bcl-w, and Bcl-x were aligned (Figure 2A-E). These three proteins share all 4 BH domains and are the most closely related among the subfamily members. In this case, four out of the five programs succeeded in aligning all 4 of the BH domains within each of the proteins. T-Coffee and ProAlign gave a slightly better alignment than that of MAP and MultAlin, but in general, the four are comparable and gave comparable alignment scores (Table 2). ClustalW, however, failed to align the BH4 domain within Bcl-w (Figure 2B). The second analysis examined the alignment of the two Bax subfamily members Bax and Bak (Figure 3A-E). These two proteins share BH1, BH2, and BH3 domains. Here, all five programs were successful in aligning all three domains. However, there were a few small differences present in a couple of the alignments. MultAlin, ClustalW, and MAP aligned all three BH domains identically and provided the best possible alignments overall (Figure 3A, B, D). T-Coffee differed in its alignment of the BH3 domain in which a gap was introduced (Figure 3C). The introduction of this gap allows for the two terminal amino acids in Bax to align with two residues in Bak; however, because these two residues are not part of the BH3 domain in Bak, it is not as biologically accurate an alignment. ProAlign performed the poorest in comparison to the other programs due to its alignment of the BH1 and BH2 domains (Figure 3E). ProAlign does not have any gaps in either sequence; however, in this case, introducing a gap in one of the sequences actually provides for a better alignment of the conserved residues within each domain. Thus, while T-Coffee and ProAlign gave slightly better alignments with the Bcl-2 subfamily, the other three programs were more successful in aligning domains of the Bax subfamily. Overall,



however, all five programs were fairly successful in aligning the BH domains when a high conservation of amino acid similarity is present in the domains.

#### Alignment of dissimilar sequences within a subfamily

To determine how each program would handle more distantly related protein sequences, another two sets of analyses were performed. First, the BH3 only subfamily members Bad, Bid, Bim, Bik, and Hrk were aligned (Figure 4A-E). These proteins share little sequence similarity aside from the BH3 domain. In addition, the BH3 domain is the least conserved of the four BH domains. The negative alignment scores accurately reflect this poor alignment (Table 2). In this situation, none of the programs were capable of aligning the BH3 domains present in all of the sequences. The highest number of sequences that had the BH3 domain properly aligned was three, and this was achieved by the programs ProAlign and T-Coffee (Figure 4E and 4C, respectively). Both of these programs failed to align Bad and Bim. However, considering that Bad and Bim were the two proteins that are false negatives in the ProSite database for BH3 domain proteins, this is not too surprising. MultAlin, ClustalW, and MAP all gave poor alignments. MultAlin could only align two of the BH3 domains (Figure 4A) while ClustalW failed to align any (Figure 4B). MAP, on the other hand, did give a partial alignment of three of the sequences and aligned the remaining two sequences separately (Figure 4D). However, the program introduced gaps in the partially aligned BH3 domain, and a large number of gaps were present in the overall alignment. Thus, all five programs failed to align a domain that exhibits low sequence conservation.

The second means of determining how the various programs compare in aligning domains found in dissimilar proteins is by the addition of two distantly related members to the

previous alignment of the Bcl-2 subfamily. Mcl-1 and Bfl-1 are more distant members that do not possess all four BH domains. Mcl-1 contains the first three BH domains while Bfl-1 contains only BH1 and BH2. In addition, Mcl-1 has a long N-terminal insertion (Figure 1). Thus, this analysis will allow for the examination of how the absence of domains and the presence of long insertions in a protein are handled by the various multiple sequence alignment programs. In this situation, none of the programs successfully omitted sequences that lacked a particular domain (Figure 5A-E). Ideally, Mcl-1 and Bfl-1 should have gaps present in the alignment regions of the domains that are absent. Instead, sequences from Mcl-1 or Bfl-1 were included in the alignment of the BH3 or BH4 domains with the other proteins. MultAlin was most successful overall at aligning all domains correctly in each of the proteins (Figure 5A). MAP was also highly successful, except for the presence of a domain split in the BH3 domain (Figure 5D). Both of these programs also recognized the absence of a BH4 domain in either Bfl-1 or Mcl-1 but not both. While T-Coffee did align the four domains accurately, it failed to exclude sequences from either the BH3 or BH4 alignment in proteins that did not possess them (Figure 5C). ClustalW aligned three of the four domains correctly but failed to align the BH4 domain of Bcl-w (Figure 5B). Finally, ProAlign gave a poor alignment of all of the domains, with the introduction of gaps in the middle of the BH1 and BH3 and the misalignment of sequences in BH2 and BH4 (Figure 5E). Thus, the addition of more distantly related proteins adversely affects the multiple sequence alignments for a given set of closely related proteins, and the absence of domains in a protein is not well discriminated by the programs.

Multiple sequence alignment across subfamilies

To determine whether each alignment program is capable of aligning shared domains in a large set of sequences containing proteins that share one or more domains, all Bcl-2 proteins except for Mcl-1 were aligned using each program. Mcl-1 was excluded from this analysis due to a lack of sufficient computer memory required to align this sequence using the ProAlign software. In this situation, the MAP alignment gave the highest alignment score (Table 2). The BH1, BH2, and BH4 domains are well aligned with the absence of extraneous sequences from proteins that lack these domains (Figure 6D). However, the BH3 domain is poorly aligned, with only half of the sequences containing this domain being aligned. In addition, this program produces an alignment that is filled with gaps among the sequences. However, it is of interest to note that both the Bcl-2 and Bax subfamily members are aligned closely with one another and the majority of gaps are present in the BH3 only proteins, which share little sequence similarity. T-Coffee also produced a good alignment of each of the four domains (Figure 6C). However, unlike MAP, it tries to align some sequences that do not contain a particular domain among the others that do. MultAlin aligns the BH1, BH2, and BH4 domains well but misaligns some sequences within the BH3 domain (Figure 6A). This program also includes sequences that do not possess a particular domain among those that do. This same pitfall occurs in the ClustalW alignment (Figure 6B). However, this program aligns only the BH1 and BH2 domains accurately and fails in aligning some sequences in the BH3 and BH4 domains. ProAlign was capable of aligning the BH1 and BH4 domains correctly but did not fully align the BH2 and BH3 domains (Figure 6E).

## **DISCUSSION**

An evolutionarily correct or biologically relevant multiple sequence alignment is a very useful tool to have in molecular biology. Because of its many applications, algorithms for performing multiple sequence alignments have been developed and improved upon throughout the years. Due to a lack of sufficient computer memory and a desire for speed, heuristic approaches have largely been used in these methods. Many of these are based on a progressive pairwise alignment that aligns the two most similar sequences first followed by more distantly related sequences. In this analysis of the multiple alignment programs MultAlin, ClustalW, T-Coffee, MAP, and ProAlign, the BH domains in the Bcl-2 proteins were aligned as separate test sets. Specifically, areas of improvements in the alignment programs could be seen from this data. In general, for sequences that are closely related, such as the Bcl-2, Bcl-w, and Bcl-x, all of the programs performed well. Because these sequences shared a high degree of similarity for all shared BH domains, it provides the simplest test of aligning domains. Slight differences in the alignment of some of the BH domains could be seen, but overall, most were identical or highly similar. This was evident by the similar alignment scores calculated for the programs in aligning closely related Bcl-2 subfamily members or Bax subfamily members. Differences in the performance of the programs, however, could be found either when sequences with very low amino acid similarity were aligned or when more distantly related sequences were introduced to a set of closely related sequences. In the case of aligning the BH3 subfamily members, which is a poorly conserved domain and in which members share little sequence similarity apart from this domain, all programs performed poorly. None of the programs were capable of aligning this domain among all the members. The best alignments were produced with ProAlign and T-Coffee with the misalignment of the two proteins Bad and Bim. These two proteins possessed

less conserved BH3 domains and were noted as false positives in the ProSite database. In addition, the inclusion of more distantly related members into the Bcl-2 subfamily alignment lowered the ability of some programs to properly align all the domains. This was especially apparent with the ProAlign program, which gave a poor alignment of all four BH domains. Finally, when a large set of sequences containing members from all three subfamilies having low similarity among some of the proteins aside from a shared BH domain were aligned, most programs performed poorly. In general, similar pitfalls were present as seen previously. T-Coffee and MAP performed the best in aligning the domains. Whereas T-Coffee correctly included all proteins in each domain that possessed the domain, it also included sequences from proteins that lacked the domain. MAP succeeded in leaving out sequences that lacked a particular domain from the alignment of that domain but failed in aligning members of the BH3 subfamily with the BH3 domains within the other proteins. Thus, a few points can be noted from these different analyses. First, high amino acid conservation will provide good alignments with any of the programs. Second, the problem of aligning multiple sequences with low conservation or that are distantly related still poses a significant problem for these alignment programs. In particular, programs had difficulty in excluding sequences from a domain alignment when that domain was not present in the sequence. Thus, sequences with low amino acid similarity or which do not possess the same domains remain a problem for these various alignment programs.

Finally, some of the strengths and weaknesses of the five programs could be observed in how they handled each sequence set. ProAlign performed best with sequences that were closely related and were of similar lengths. It performed poorly when distantly related members of the Bcl-2 subfamily were introduced because these proteins possessed deletions or insertions in the sequence compared with Bcl-2. Such differences in lengths may not work well with hidden

Markov models. ClustalW performed well with highly conserved domains, such as those found in the Bcl-2 and Bax subfamilies but failed in aligning the less well conserved BH3 domain of BH3 subfamily members. T-Coffee, which was designed to improve upon ClustalW, does show an improvement. In all cases, T-Coffee generated an alignment that was as good or better than that of ClustalW. It was better at handling domains that were not well conserved as well as handling distantly related protein sequences. MultAlin and MAP, like ClustalW, performed well under conditions where the domains were well conserved but not in the case of the less conserved BH3 domain of the BH3 only subfamily. However, it was also apparent that MAP has a tendency to introduce a high number of gaps in the alignments. This can be attributed to the MAP algorithm that has a very low penalty for gaps and is designed to align conserved regions in distantly related proteins. In the analysis that included all Bcl-2 subfamilies, MAP was highly successful in excluding sequences that did not possess a particular domain from the domain alignment. This was not observed in the other programs. In conclusion, the choice of which multiple alignment program to use becomes an issue when an alignment is to be performed with sequences that have low amino acid similarity or with less conserved domains. While T-Coffee generally performed the best overall, some programs gave a slight advantage under certain conditions. It is clear that improvements on multiple sequence alignment programs are still needed to make this a better tool for molecular biology.

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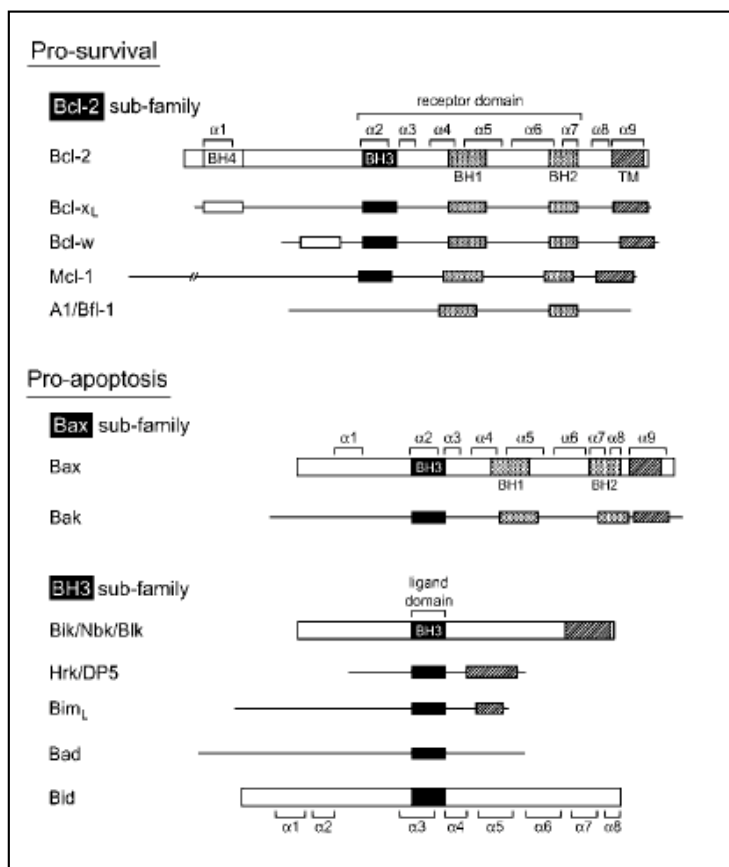


Figure 1. Structure and classification of the Bcl-2 family members selected for this analysis. (Adapted from [8])

	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4
<b>Bcl-2 Subfamily</b>				
Bcl-2	136-155	187-202	93-107	10-30
Bcl-w	85-104	136-151	42-56	9-29
Bcl-x	129-148	180-195	86-100	4-24
Mcl-1	252-272	304-319	209-223	
Bfl-1	77-97	132-147		
<b>Bax Subfamily</b>				
Bax	98-118	150-165	59-73	
Bak	117-136	169-184	74-88	
<b>BH3 Subfamily</b>				
Bik			57-71	
Bid			86-100	
Hrk			33-47	
Bad			110-124	
Bim			148-162	

Table 1. BH domains in Bcl-2 family proteins. The locations of all known BH domains for each Bcl-2 family member are shown (from Swiss-Prot).



	<b>MultAlin</b>	<b>ClustalW</b>	<b>T-Coffee</b>	<b>MAP</b>	<b>ProAlign</b>
<b>Bcl-2 (3)</b>					
BH1	88.33	88.33	88.33	88.33	88.33
BH2	72.92	72.92	72.92	72.92	72.92
BH3	75.00	75.55	75.55	75.55	75.55
BH4	70.49	19.05	72.95	70.49	72.95
Total	306.74	255.85	309.75	307.29	309.75
<b>Bcl-2 All</b>					
BH1	73.04	73.04	73.04	73.04	28.51
BH2	62.35	62.35	62.35	62.35	6.58
BH3	36.49	37.33	37.33	27.97	13.33
BH4	46.25	20.49	36.08	53.79	10.48
Total	218.13	193.21	208.80	217.15	58.90
<b>Bax</b>					
BH1	56.98	56.98	56.98	56.98	47.62
BH2	42.42	42.42	42.42	42.42	40.63
BH3	39.66	39.66	36.21	39.66	39.66
Total	139.06	139.06	135.61	139.06	127.91
<b>BH3</b>					
BH3	-41.10	-59.70	-18.46	-51.32	-8.67
<b>All</b>					
BH1	26.03	24.18	35.15	61.89	27.72
BH2	20.22	17.37	34.33	50.00	10.97
BH3	-16.26	-13.11	25.00	-38.89	-2.78
BH4	29.39	15.09	20.70	48.00	-9.50
Total	59.38	43.53	115.18	121.00	26.41

Table 2. Alignment scores for the various algorithms in each set of analyses. See methods for how these values were calculated. The total score is calculated by adding the individual scores of each domain for a given algorithm. “Bcl-2 (3)” refers to the alignment of Bcl-2, Bcl-w, and Bcl-x whereas “Bcl-2 All” includes Mcl-1 and Bfl-1. “All” refers to the alignment of all selected Bcl-2 family proteins with the exception of Mcl-1.



Figure 2A.

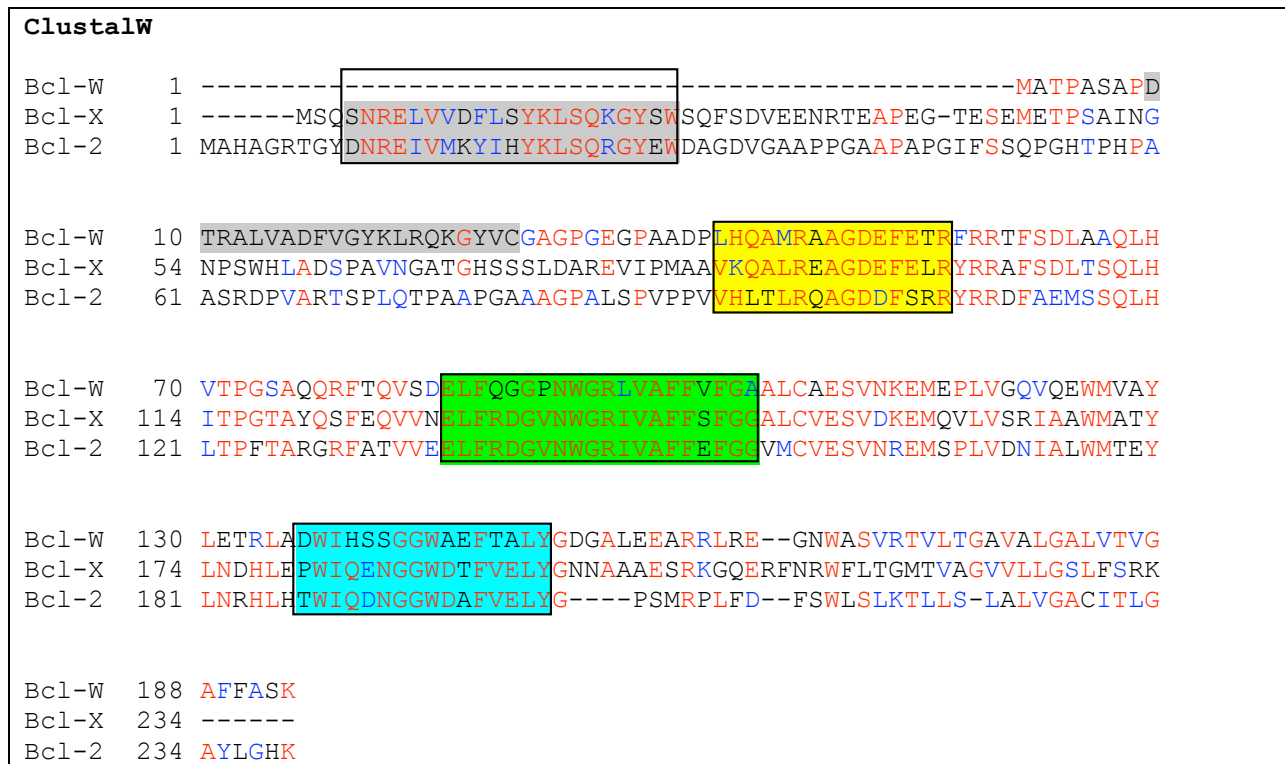


Figure 2B.

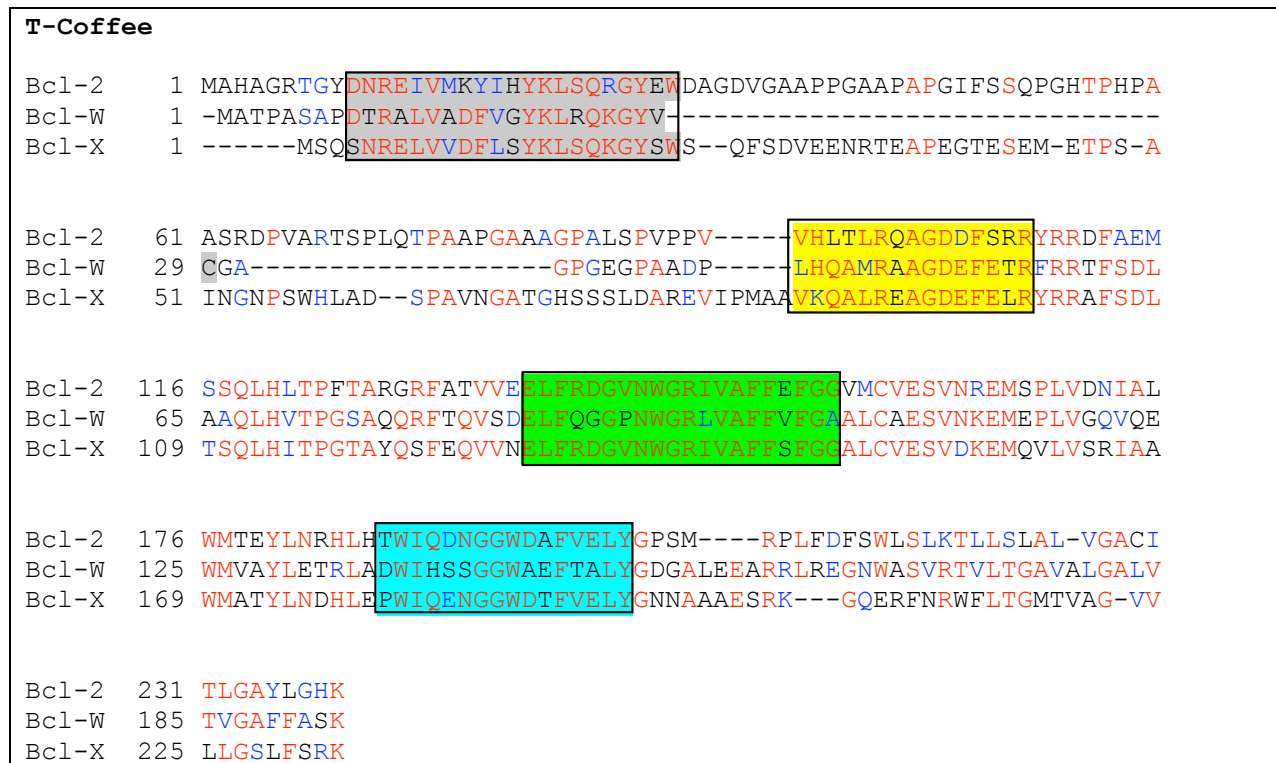


Figure 2C.

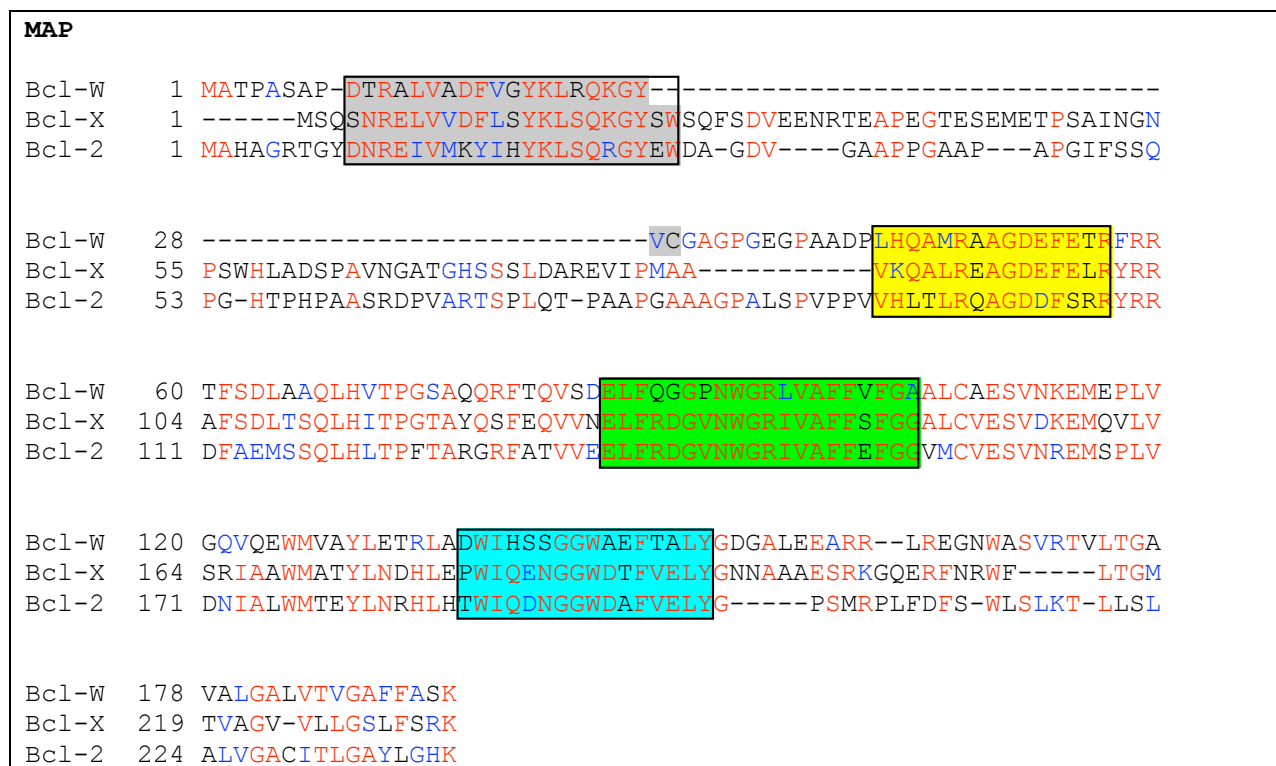


Figure 2D.

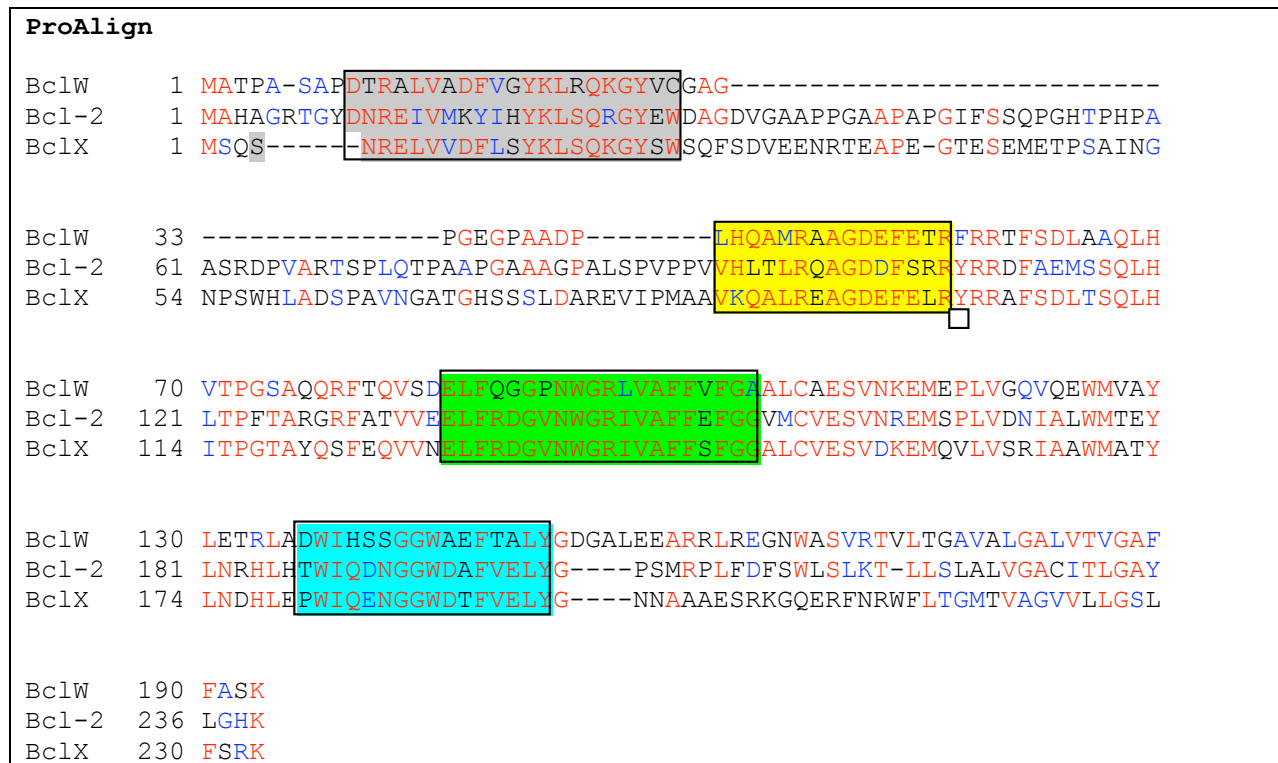


Figure 2E.

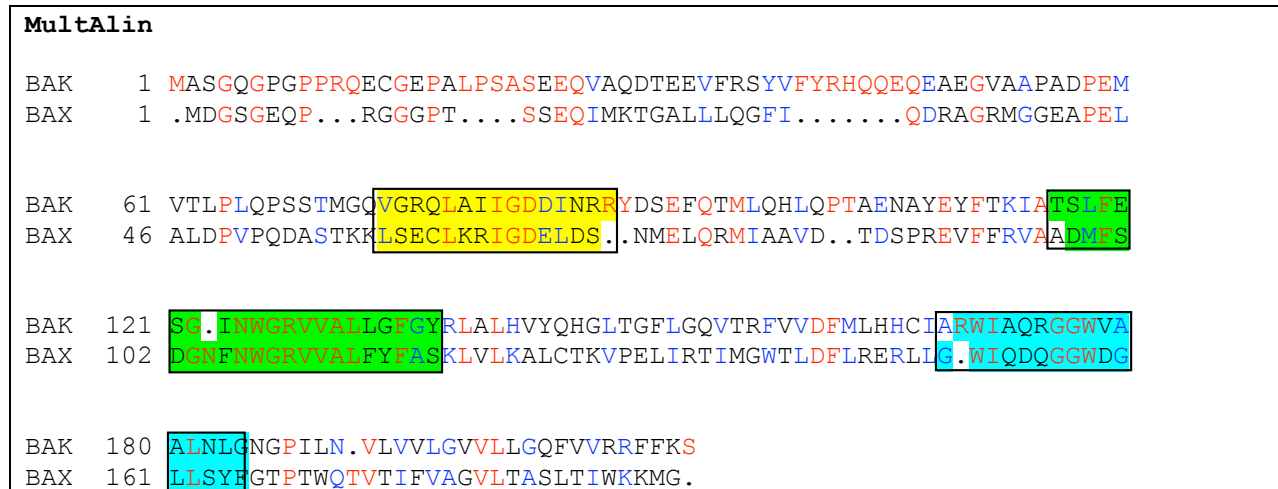


Figure 3A.

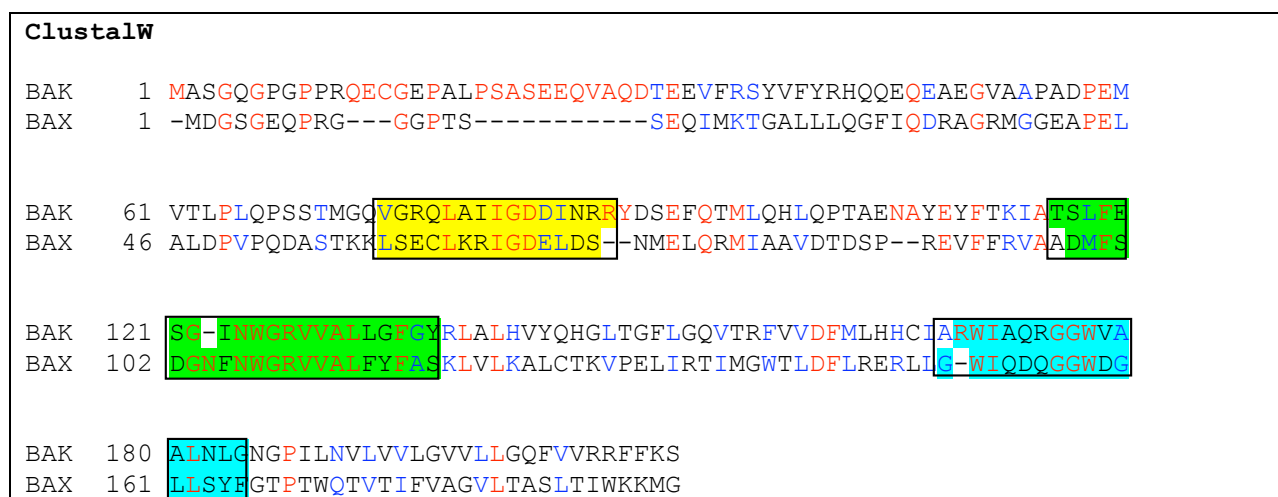


Figure 3B.

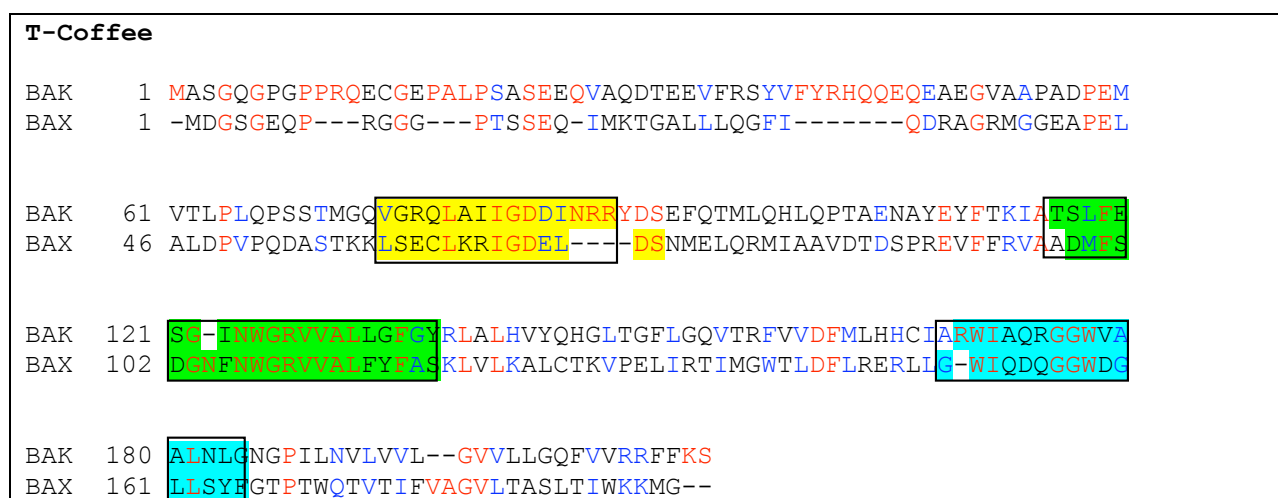


Figure 3C.

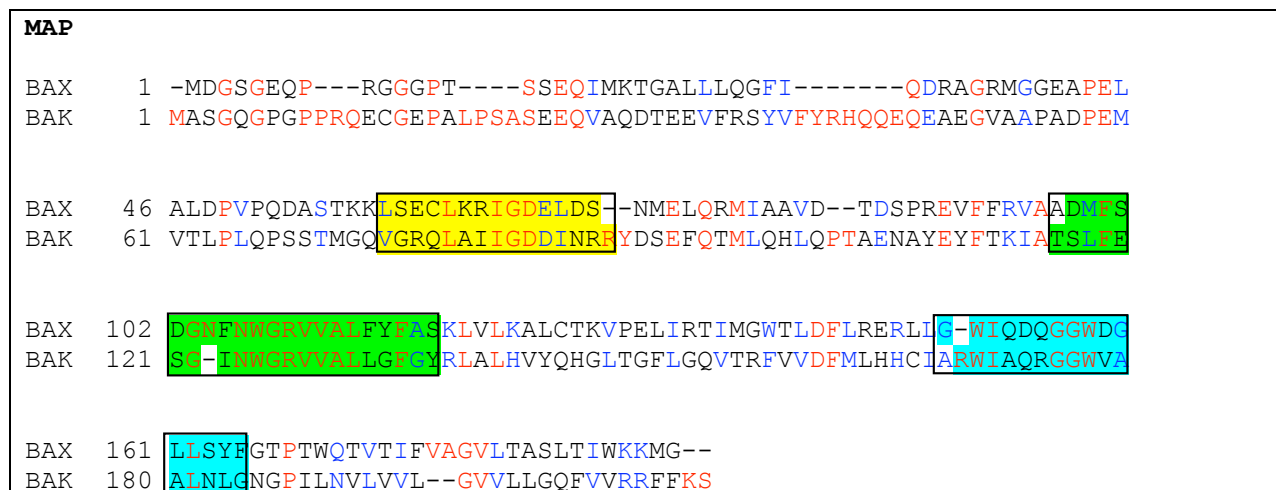


Figure 3D.

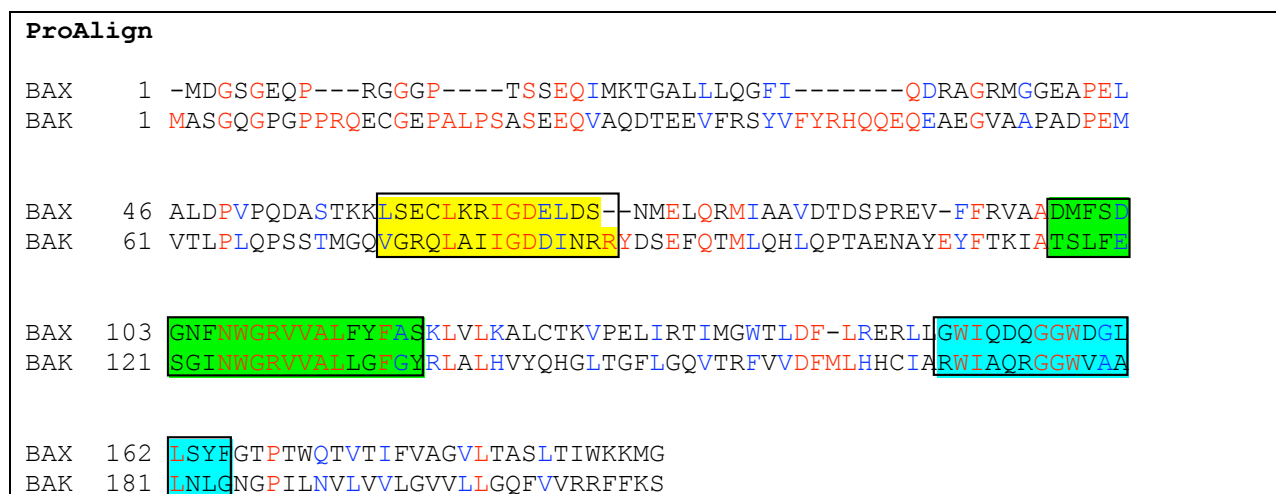


Figure 3E.

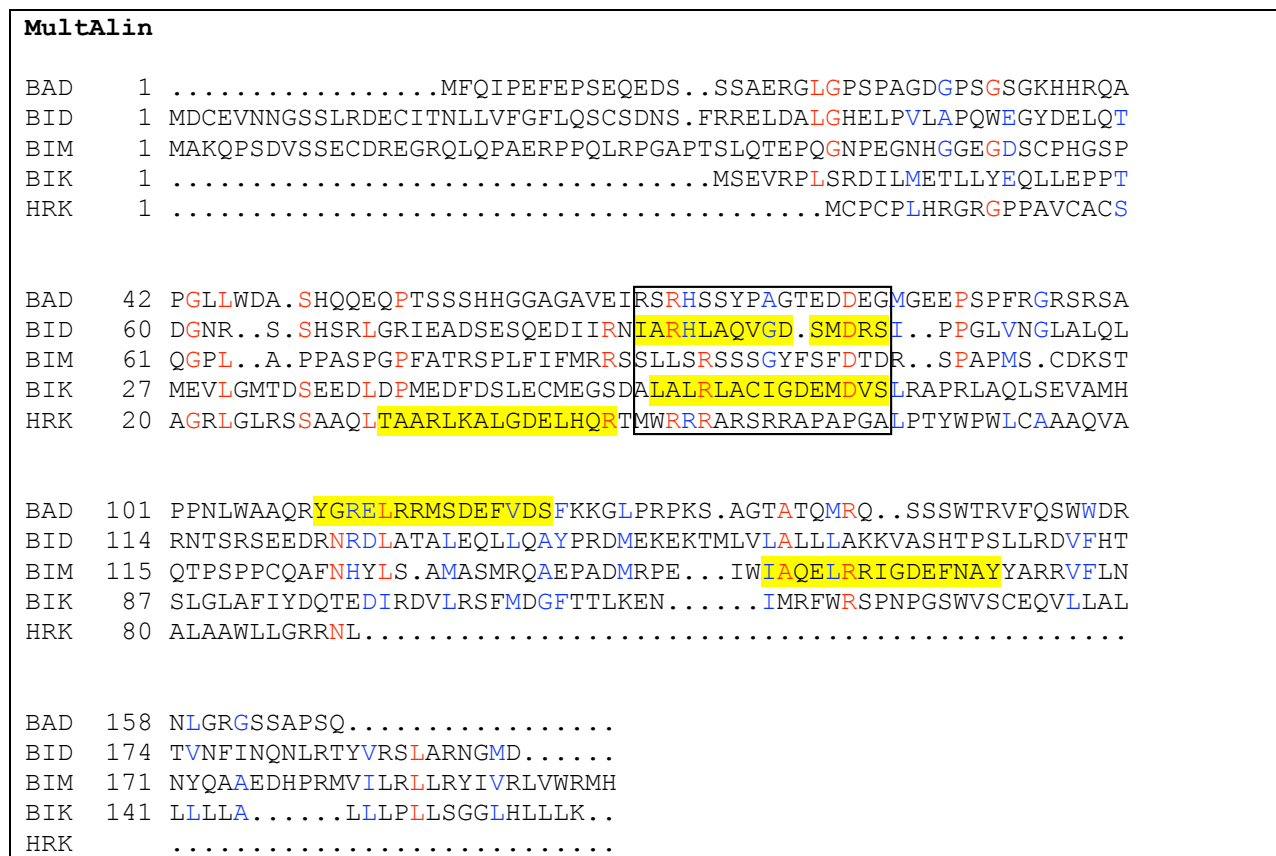


Figure 4A.



BIK	-----
HRK	-----
BID	178 INQNLRTYVRSLARNGMD-----
BAD	-----
BIM	175 AEDHPRMVILRLLRYIVRLVWRMH

Figure 4B.

**T-Coffee**

BAD	1	MFQIPEFEPSE	QEDSS-----S
BID	1	-----MDCEV	NNGSSLRDECITNL-----L-
BIK	1	-----MSEVR	PLSRDILMET-----LL
BIM	1	MAKQP----	SDVSSECDREGRQLQPAERPPQLRPGAPTSLQTEPQGNPEGNHGGEGDSCP
HRK	1	-----	MCP-----CP
BAD	18	AERGLGP--	SPAGD-----PSGSGKHHRQAPGL-----LWDASHQQEQPTSSSH
BID	21	-----V-F	GFLOSCSDNSFRRELDALGHELPLVLAPQWEGYDELQTDGNRSS
BIK	18	YEQLLEP--	PTMEV-LGMTDSEEDLDPMEDFDSL-----ECME-----G
BIM	57	HGSPQGPLAP	PASPGPFATRS-----PL
HRK	6	LHRGRGP--	PAV-----CACASAG-----RLGLRSS
BAD	61	HGGAGAVEIR	SRHSS-----Y
BID	66	HSRLGRIEAD	SESQEDIIRN
BIK	54	SDA-----	LALRLACIGDEMDVSLRAPRLAQLSEVAMHSLGLAF----
BIM	80	FIFMRRSSLL	SRS-----SSGYFSFDT-----DRSPAPMS----
HRK	29	AAQL-----	TAARLKALGDELHQ-----
BAD	109	RYGR--	ELRRMSDEFVDSF-----KK-----GLPRPKSAGTATQMRQSSSWTRVFQS
BID	106	VNGLALQLR	NTRSSEEDRNRDLATALEQLLQAYPRD-----MEKEKT-----MLVLALLL
BIK	93	IYDQTEDIR	DVLRSFMDGF-----TTLKENIMRFWRSPNPGSWVSCEQVLLALLLALLL
BIM	110	CDKSTQTPSP	PCQAFNHY-----LSAMASMRQAEPADMRPEIWTAE-----L
HRK	47	----RTMWR	RRRARS-----RRAPAPGALPTYWPWLCAAAQVAALAA
BAD	154	-WWD-----	RNLGRGSSAPSQ-----
BID	156	AKKVASHTPS	LLRDVFHTTVNFINQNLRTYVRSLARNGMD-----
BIK	149	-----	PLLSGGLHLLK-----
BIM	153	RRIGDEFNAY	YARVFLNNYQAAEDHPRMVILRLLRYIVRLVWRMH
HRK	84	-----	WLLGRNL-----

Figure 4C.



**MAP**

```

BIK 1 -----
BID 1 -----
HRK 1 -----
BAD 1 MFQIPEFEPSEQEDSSSAE---RGLGSPAGDGPSGSGKHHRQAPGLLDASHQQE-QPT
BIM 1 -----MAKQPSDVSSECDREGRQLQPAERPP-----QLRPGA--PTSLQTEPQGN

BIK 1 -----
BID 1 -----
HRK 1 -----MCPCPLHRGRGPPAVCACCSAGRLGLRSS
BAD 57 SSSHHGGAGAVEIRSRHSSYPAGTEDDE-GMGEEPSPF-RGRS-----
BIM 44 PEGNHGGEG-----DSCPHGSPQGPLAPPASPGPF-ATRSPLFI FMRSSLLSRSSS

BIK 1 -----
BID 1 -----
HRK 29 -----AAQLTAA
BAD 98 -----RSA-P----PNLWAAQRYGF
BIM 95 GYFSFDTRSPAPMSCDKSTQTPSPPCQAFNHYLSAMASMRQAEPADMRPEIWIQAQ

BIK 1 -----
BID 1 -----
HRK 36 RLKALGDELHQ-----RTMWRRR-ARSR
BAD 113 ELRRMSDEF-----VDSFKKGLPRPKSAGTATQMRQSSSWTRVQSWWDRNLGRGS
BIM 151 ELRRIGDEFNAYYARRVFLNNYQAAEDHPR---MVILRLLRYIVRLV---WRMH-----

BIK 1 -----
BID 1 -----MDCEVNNGSSLRDECITNLLVFGFLQS
HRK 58 RAPAPGALPTYWPWLCAAAQVAALAAWLLGRRNL-----
BAD 164 SAPSQ-----
BIM -----

BIK 1 ---MSEVRPLSRDILMETLLYEQLLEPP-----TMEVLGMTDSEEDLDPME-DFDSLECM
BID 28 CSDNSFRREL--DALGHEL---PVLAPQWEGYDELQTDGNRSSHSRLGRIEADSESQEDI
HRK -----
BAD -----
BIM -----

BIK 52 EGSDALALRLACIGDEMDVSLRAPRLAQLSEVAMHSLGLAFIYDQTEDIRDVLRSFMD--
BID 83 IRN--IARHLAQVGDSDRSI-PPGLVN-----GLAL-----QLRNTSRSEEDRN
HRK -----
BAD -----
BIM -----

BIK 110 -GFTTLKENIMRFWRSPNPGSWVSCEQVLLALLLLLALLL----P-LLSGGLHLLLK---
BID 125 RDLATALEQLLQAY--PRD---MEKEKTMLVLALLLAKKVASHTPSLLRDVFHTTVNFIN
HRK -----
BAD -----
BIM -----

```

```

BIK      -----
BID 180 QNLRITYVRSLARNGMD
HRK      -----
BAD      -----
BIM      -----
    
```

Figure 4D.

**ProAlign**

```

HRK      1  -----MCPCPLHRGRGPPAVC-----ACSAGRLGLR-----SSAAQLT-
BIK      1  ----MSEVRPLSRDILMETLLYEQLLEPPTMEVLGMT-----DSEEDLDP
BIM      1  MAKQPSDVSSECDREGRQLQPAERPPQLRPGAPTSLQTEPQGNPEGNHGGEGDSCPHGSP
BID      1  MDCEVNNGSSLRDECITNLL-VFGFLQSCSDNSFRRELDALGHELPLVLA PQWEGYDELQT
BAD      1  MFQIPEFEPSEQEDS-----SSAERGLGSPAGDGPSPSGSKHHRQAPGLLW

HRK      34 -----AARLKALGDELHQF-----
BIK      42 MEDFDSLECMEGSDA-----LALRLACIGDEMDVSLRAPRLAQLS-----EVA
BIM      61 QGPLAPPASPGPFATRSPFLIFMRRSSLLSRSSSGYFSFDTDRSPAPMSCDKSTQTPSP
BID      60 DGNRSSHSLRGRIEADSESQEDIIRNIAARHLAQVGDSDMRSIIPGLVNGLALQLRNTSRS
BAD      47 DASHQQEQPTSSSHHGAGAVEIRSRHSSYPAGTEDEDEGMGEEPSPFGRGRSRSAPPNLWA

HRK      48 -----TMWRRRARSRRAPAPGALPTYWFWLCAAQVA
BIK      85 MHSGLGLAFIYDQTEDIRDVLRSFMDGFTTLKENIMRFWRSPNPGSWVSCQVLLALLLLL
BIM      121 CQAFNHLYLSAMASMRQAEPADMRPEIWI AQELRRIGDEFNAYYARRVFLNNYQAEDHPR
BID      120 EEDRNRDLATALEQLLQAYPRDMEKEKTMLVLALLLAKKVASHTPSLLRDVFHTTVNFIN
BAD      107 AQRYGREILRRMSDEFVDSFKKGLPRPKSAGTATQMRQSSSWTRVFQSWWDRNLGRGSSAP

HRK      80 ALAAWLL-GRNLL-----
BIK      145 ALLLPLLSGGLHLL--LK
BIM      181 MVILRLLRYIVRLVWRMH
BID      180 QNLRITYVRSLAR--NGMD
BAD      167 SQ-----
    
```

Figure 4E.

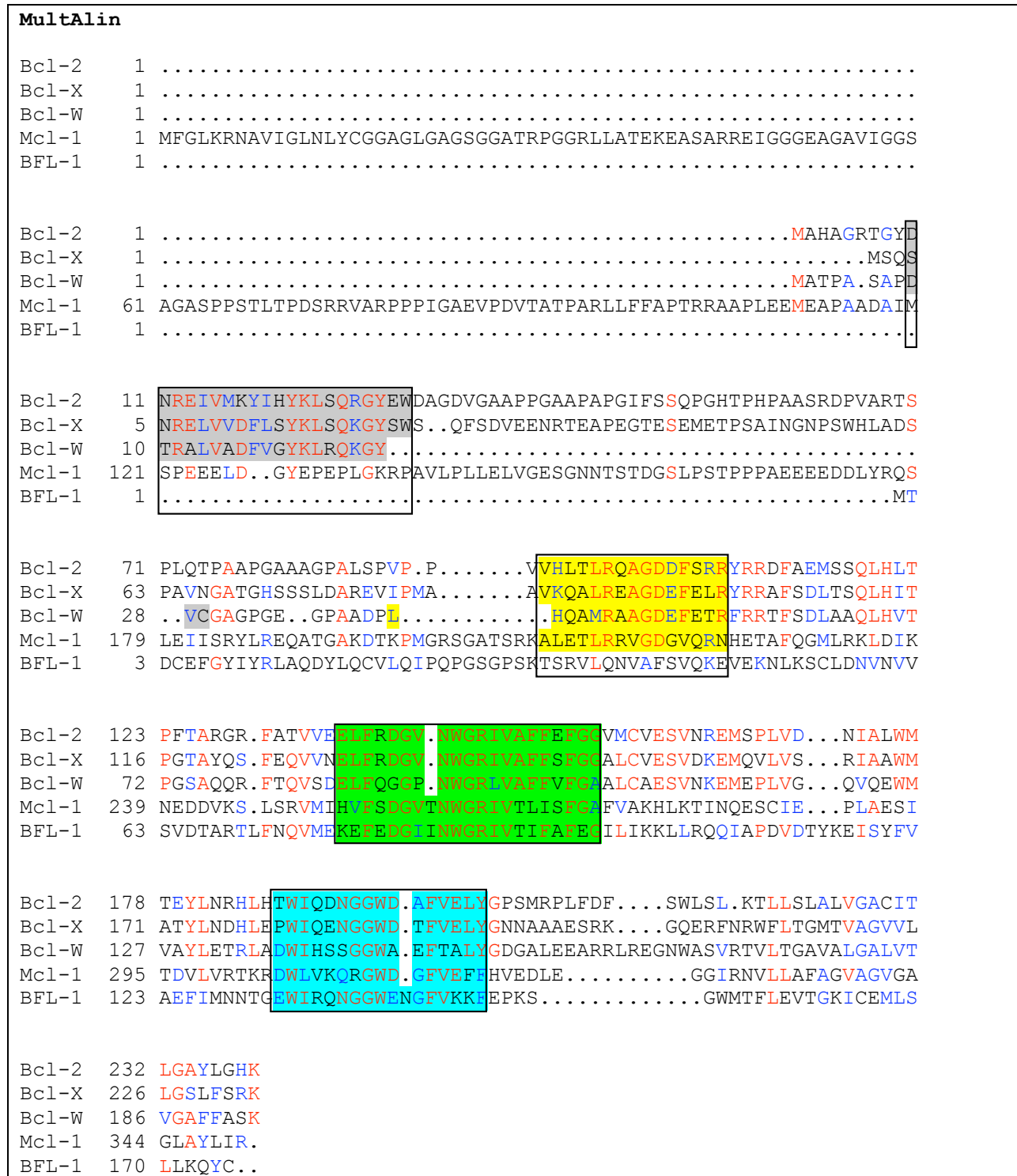


Figure 5A.

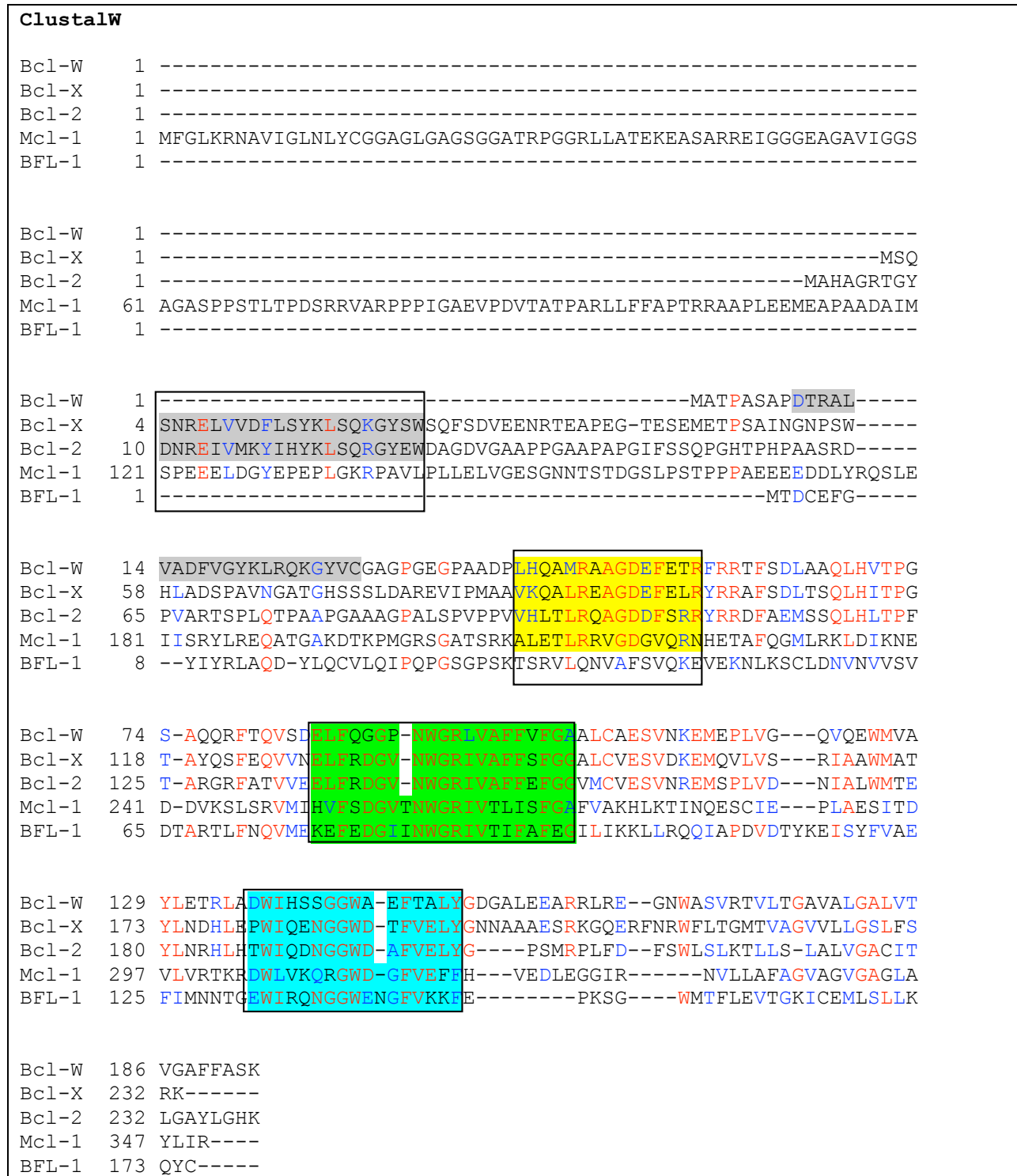


Figure 5B.

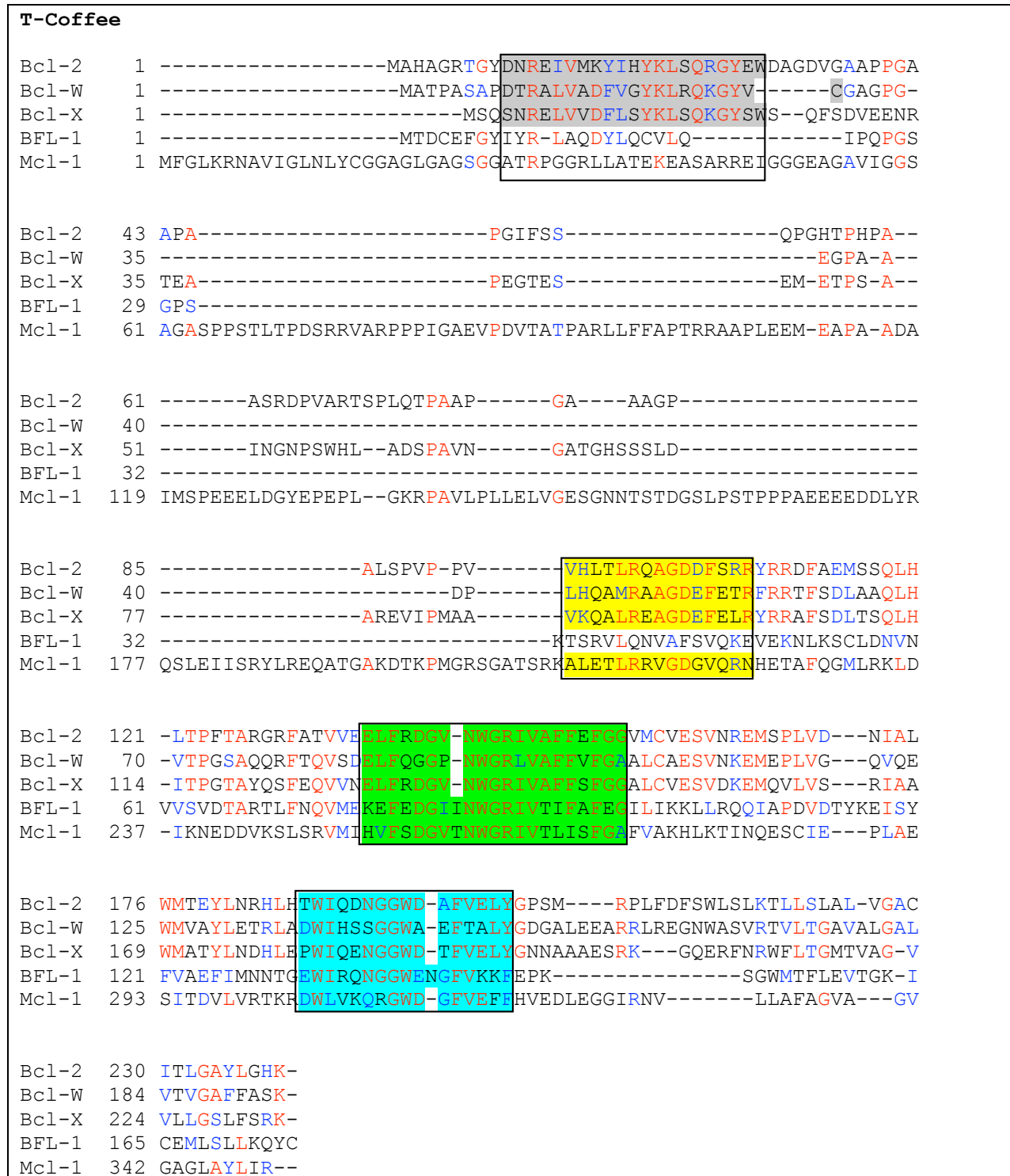


Figure 5C.

MAP

```

BFL-1 1 MTDCEFGYIYRLAQDYLQCVLQIPQPGSGSPKTSRV-----
Bcl-W 1 -----MATPASAP-DTRALVADFVGYKLRQKGY-----
Bcl-X 1 -----MSQSNRELVVDFLSYKLSQKGYSSWSQFSDVEE
Bcl-2 1 -----MAHAGRTGYDNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDA-GDV--
Mcl-1 1 -----

BFL-1 37 -----
Bcl-W 28 -----VCGAGPGEGP
Bcl-X 33 NRTEAPEGTESEMETPSAINGNPSWHLADSPAVNGATGHSSSLDAREVIPMAA-----
Bcl-2 36 --GAAPPGAAP---APGIFSSQPG-HTPHPAASRDPVARTSPLQT-PAAPGAAAGPALSP
Mcl-1 1 -----

BFL-1 37 -----
Bcl-W 38 AADPLHQ-----
Bcl-X 86 ---VKQ-----
Bcl-2 89 VPPVVHL-----
Mcl-1 1 -----MFGLKRNAVIGLNLYCGGAGLGAGSGGATRPGGRLATEKEASARREIGGGEAG

BFL-1 37 -----
Bcl-W 45 -----
Bcl-X 89 -----
Bcl-2 96 -----
Mcl-1 55 AVIGGSAGASPPSTLTPDSRRVARPPPIGAEVPDVTATPARLLFFAPTRRAAPLEEMEAP

BFL-1 37 -----
Bcl-W 45 -----
Bcl-X 89 -----
Bcl-2 96 -----
Mcl-1 115 AADAIMSPEEELDGYEPEPLGKRPAVLPLLELVGESGNNSTDGSPLSTPPPAEEEEDDL

BFL-1 37 -----LQNVAFSVQKEVEKNLKSCLDN
Bcl-W 45 -----AMRAAGDEFETRFRRTFSDLAAQ
Bcl-X 89 -----ALREAGDEFELRYRRAFSDLTSQ
Bcl-2 96 -----TLRQAGDDFSRRYRRDFAEMSSQ
Mcl-1 175 YRQSLEIISRYLREQATGAKDTKPMGRSGATSRKALETLRRVGDGVQRNHETAFQGMRLK

BFL-1 59 VNVVSVDTARTLFNQVMEKEFEDGIINWGRIVTIFAFELILIKKL----LRQQIAPDVDT
Bcl-W 68 LHVTP-GSAQQRFTQVSDSLFQGGP-NWGRIVAFFVFGALC--AESVNKE--MEPLVGQ
Bcl-X 112 LHITP-GTAYQSFEQVVENLFRDGV-NWGRIVAFFSFGALC--VESVDKE--MQVLVSR
Bcl-2 119 LHLTP-FTARGRFATVVEELFRDGV-NWGRIVAFFEFGVMC--VESVNRE--MSPLVDN
Mcl-1 235 LDIKN-EDDVKSLSRVMIHVPFSDGVINWGRIVTLISFGVFAKHLKTIINQESCIEPLAES

BFL-1 115 YKEISYFVAEFIMNNTGEWIRQNGGWENGFVKKFEPK-----SGW-----MT
Bcl-W 122 ---VQEWVMAYLETRLA DWIHSSGGWAE-FTALYGDGALEEARR--LREGNWASVRTVLT
Bcl-X 166 ---IAAWMATYLNHLE PWIQENGGWDT-FVELYGNNAAAESRKGQERFNRF-----LT
Bcl-2 173 ---IALWMTYLNRLHHTWIQDNGGWDA-FVELYG-----PSMRPLFDFS-WLSLKT-LL
Mcl-1 294 ---I-----TDVLRVTKR DWLVKQRGWDG-FVEFFHVEDLEGGIRNVL-----Lafa
    
```

```

BFL-1 157 FLEVTGKICEMLSLKQYC
Bcl-W 176 GAVALGALVTVGAFASK-
Bcl-X 217 GMTVAGV-VLLGSLFSRK-
Bcl-2 222 SLALVGACITLGAYLGHK-
Mcl-1 337 GVAGVGAGL---AYLIR--
    
```

Figure 5D.

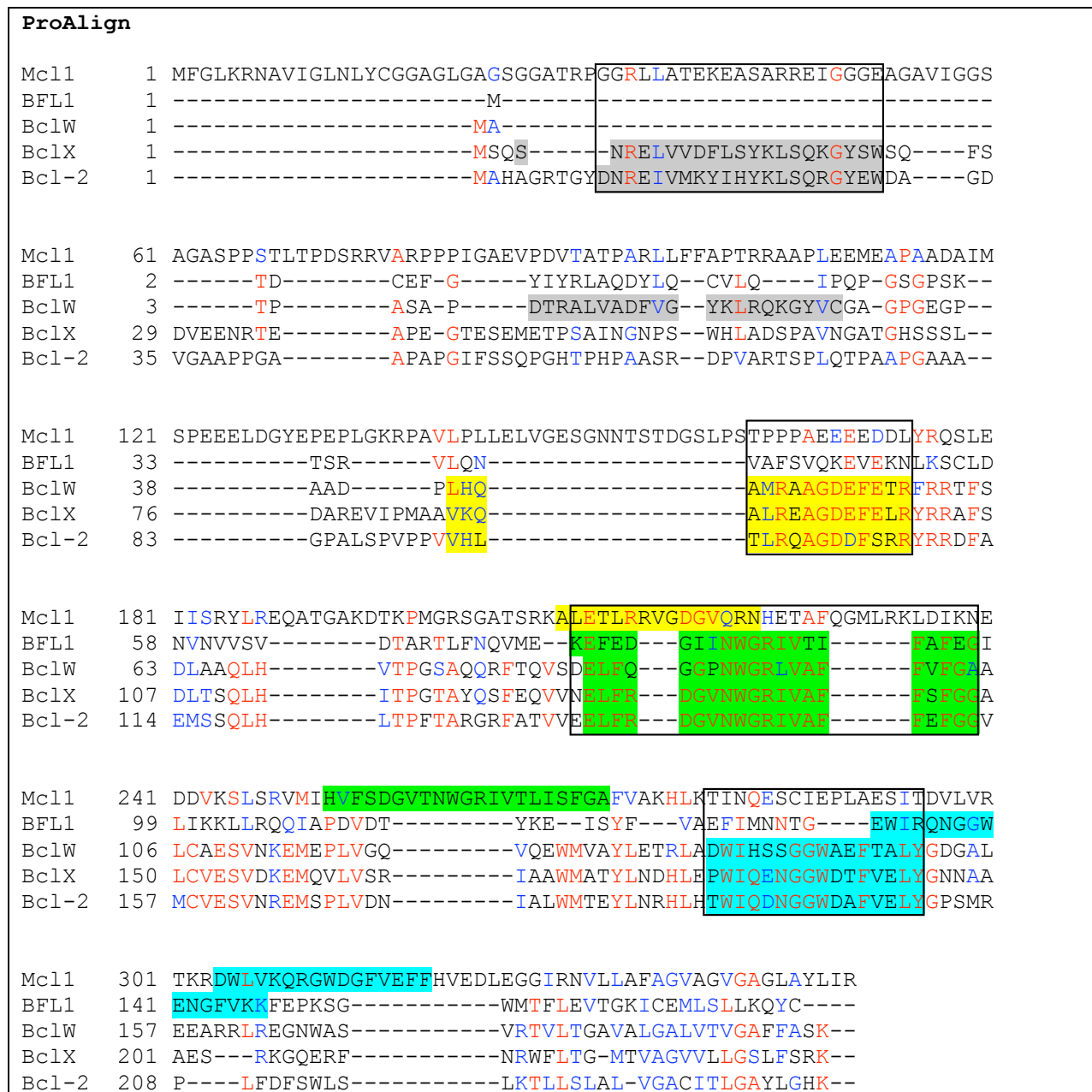


Figure 5E.

MultAlin

```

BAK      1  MASGQGGPPEPRQECGEPALPSASEEQVAQ.....DTEEVFRSYVF
Bcl-2    1  MAHAGRTGYDNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDAGDVGAAPPGAAPAPGIFSSQPGHTPHPA
Bcl-X    1  .....MSQSNRELVVDFLSYKLSQKGYSSW..QFSDVEENRTEAPEGTESEMETPSAIN
Bcl-W    1  MATPA.SAPDTRALVADFVGYKLRQKGY.....
BAX      1  .....MDGSGEQPRGGGPT.....SSEQIMKTGAL
BFL-1    1  .....
BIK      1  .....
BAD      1  .....MFQIPEFEPSEQ.....EDS..SSAER
BID      1  MDCEVNNGSSLRDECITNLLVFGFLQSCS.....DNS.FRRELD
BIM      1  MAKQPSDVSSSECDREGRQLQPAERPPQLR.....PGAPTSLQTE
HRK      1  .....
    
```

```

BAK      41  YRHQQEQEAEGVAAPADPEMVTLPQPSSTMGQVGRQLAIIIGDDINRRYDSEFQTMLQHL
Bcl-2    61  ASRDPVARTSPLQTPAAPGAAAGPALSPVP.PVVHLTLRQAGDDFSRRYRRDFAEMSSQL
Bcl-X    53  GNPSWHLADSPAVNGATGHSSSLDAREVIMPAAVKQALREAGDEFELRYRRAFSDLTSQL
Bcl-W    28  .....VCGAGPGE..GPAADPL.....HQAMRAAGDEFETRFRRTFSDLAAQL
BAX      26  LLQGFIQDRAGRMGGEAPELALDPVPQDASTKKLSECLKRIGDELDS..NMELQRMIAAV
BFL-1    1  .MTDCEFGYIYRLAQDYLQCVLQIPQPGSGPSKTSRVLQNVAFSVQKEVEKNLKSCLDNV
BIK      1  .....MSEVRPLSRDILMETLLYEQILEPPTMEVLGMTDSEEDLDPMEDFDSL
BAD      21  GLGSPAGDGPSSGSKHHRQAPGLLDWASHQOQOPTSSSHHGAGAVEIRSRHSSYPAGT
BID      39  ALGHELPLVLAQWEGYDELQTDGNR..SSHSRIGRIEADSESQEDIIRNTARHLAQVGD.
BIM      40  PQGNPEGNHGGEGDSCPHGSPQGPL..APPASGPFATRSPLFIFMRSSLLSRSSSGYF
HRK      1  .MCPCPLHRGRGPPAVCACASAGRLGLRSSAAQLTAARLKALGDELHQRITMWRRRARSRA
    
```

```

BAK      101  OPTA.ENAYEYFTKIATSLFEST.IWGRVALLGFGYRLALHVVYQHGLTGFLGQ...VT
Bcl-2    120  HLTP.FTARGRFATVVEELFRDQ.VWGRIVAFFEFGVCMCVESVNREMSPLVDN...IA
Bcl-X    113  HITP.GTAYQSFQVVEELFRDQ.VWGRIVAFFSFGGALCVESVDKEMQVLVSR...IA
Bcl-W    69  HVTP.GSAQQRFTQVSDLELFGGQ.PNWGRIVAFFVFGAALCAESVNKEMEPLVGQ...VQ
BAX      84  D..T.DSPREVFVRVAADMFSDGNFNWGRVVALFYFASKLVLKALCTKVPELIRT...IM
BFL-1    60  NVVSVDTARTLFNQVMEKEFEDEIINWGRIVTIFAFEGILIKKLLRQQIAPDVDTYKEIS
BIK      49  ECMEGSDALALRLACIGDEM.DVSLRAPRLAQLSEVAMHSLGLAFIYDQTEDIRDVLRSF
BAD      81  EDDEGMGEEPSPFGRGRSRSAPPNLWAAQRYGRELRRMSDEFVDSFKKGLPRPKS.....
BID      96  SMDRSI..PPGLVNGLALQLRNTSRSEEDNRDLATALEQLLQAYPRDMEKEKT.....M
BIM      98  SFDTRD..SPAPMS.CDKSTQTPSPPCQAFNHYLS.AMASMRQAEPADMPE.....
HRK      60  PAPGALPTYWPWLCAAAQVAALAAWLLGRNL.....
    
```

```

BAK      156  RFVVDFMLHHCIARWIAQR.GGWV.AALNL.GNGPILNV.....LVVLGVVLL
Bcl-2    175  LWMTEYLNHRH.LHTWIQDN.GGWD.AFVELYGPSMRPLDFD...SWLSL.KTLLSLALV
Bcl-X    168  AWMATYLNDRH.LEPWIQEN.GGWD.TFVELYGNNAAAESRK...GQERFNRFWLTGMTV
Bcl-W    124  EWMVAYLETR.LADWIIHSS.GGWA.EFTALYGDGALEEARRLREGNWASVRTVLTGAVAL
BAX      138  GWTLDFLRER.LLGIWIDQ.GGWD.GLLSYFGTPTWQTV.....TIFVAGVLT
BFL-1    120  YFVAEFIMMN.TGEWIRON.GGWENGFVKKFEPKSGWMT.....FLEVTGKIC
BIK      108  MDGFTTLKENIMRFWRSPNPGSWVSCEQVLLALLLL.....LALLLPLLS
BAD      135  AGTATQMRQ..SSWTRVFQSWDRNLGRGSSAP.....SQ.....
BID      149  LVLALLLAKKVASHTPSLLRDVFTTNNFINQNL.....RTYVRSLAR
BIM      146  IWIAQELRRIGDEFNAYYARRVFLNNYQAEDHP.....RMVILRLLR
HRK      .....
    
```

```

BAK      201  GQFV.VRRFFKS.
Bcl-2    227  GACITLGAYLGHK
Bcl-X    221  AGVVLLGSLFSRK
    
```



Bcl-W	181	GALVTVG	AFFASK
BAX	183	ASLTIW	KKMG...
BFL-1	166	EMLSL	LLKQYC...
BIK	153	GGLHLL	LLK.....
BAD		.....	.....
BID	192	NGMD	.....
BIM	189	YIVRL	VWRMH...
HRK		.....	.....

Figure 6A.

**ClustalW**

Bcl-W	1	-----		-----MATPASAPD
Bcl-X	1	-----MSQ	SNRELVVDFLSYKLSQKGYSS	SQFSDVEENRTEAPEG-TESEMETPSAING
Bcl-2	1	MAHAGRTGY	DNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEW	DAGDVGAAPPGAAPAPGIFSSQPGHTPHPA
BAK	1	-----	-----MASGQGGP	QECGEPALPSASEEQVAQDTEEVFRSYVfy
BAX	1	-----	-----	MDGSGEQPRGGGPTS---SEQIMKTGALL
BFL-1	1	-----	-----	-----
HRK	1	-----	-----	-----
BIK	1	-----	-----	-----M
BID	1	-----	-----	MDCEVNNGSSLRD
BAD	1	-----	-----	-----M
BIM	1	-----	-----	MAKQPSDV

Bcl-W	10	TRALVAD	FDVGYKLRQKGYVCGAGPGEGPAADP	LHQAMRAAGDEFETFR	FRRTFSDLAAQLH
Bcl-X	54	NPSWHLAD	SPAVNGATGHSSSLDAREV	IPMAAVKQALREAGDEFELF	YRRAFSDLTSQLH
Bcl-2	61	ASRDPVARTS	PLQTPAAPGAAAGPALS	SPVPPVHHLTLRQAGDDFSR	FYRRDFAEMSSQLH
BAK	42	RHQEQEA	EAGVAAPADPEMVT	LPLQPSSTMGQVGRQLAI	IGDDINRFYDSEFQTM
BAX	27	LQGFIQDRAGR	MGGEAPELALDPVPQD	ASTKKLSECLKRIGDELDS	---NMELQRMIAAVD
BFL-1	1	MTDCEFGYIYR	LAQDYLCVLIQIPQPGSG	PSKTSRVLQNVAFSVQKE	VEKNLKSCLDNVN
HRK	1	MCPCPLHRGRG	PPAVCACASAGRLGLR	SSAAQLTAARLKALGDELHQ	FTMWRRRARRRAP
BIK	2	SEVRPLSRDIL	METLLYEQLLEPPTME	VLGMTDSEEDLDPMEDFDSI	ECMEGSDALALRL
BID	14	ECITNLLVFGF	LQSCSDNSFRRELDAL	GHELPVLAPQWEGYDELQ	TIGNRSSHSRLGRIE
BAD	2	FQIPEFEPSE	QEDSSAERGLG	PSPAGDGPSGSGKHHRQ	APGLLWDASHQEQPTSSSHH
BIM	9	SSEC	DREGRQLQPAERPPQLRPG	APTSLQTEPQGNPEGNHG	EGDSCPHGSPQGPLAPPA

Bcl-W	70	VTPG-	SAQQRFTQVSD	ELFQGG-PNWGR	LVAFFVFGAALCAESV	NKEMEPLVGQVQEW
Bcl-X	114	ITPG-	TAYQSF	EQVVMELFRDG-VNWGR	IVAFFSFGGALCVES	VDKEMQVLVSR
Bcl-2	121	LTPF-	TARGRFATVVE	ELFRDG-VNWGR	IVAFFEFGGVMCVES	VNREMSPLVDN
BAK	102	PTAE-	NAYEYFTKIAT	SLFESG-INWGR	VALLGFGYRLALH	VYQHGLTGFLGQ
BAX	85	TD---	SPREVF	FRVAADMFSDG	ENFWGRVAFYFAS	SKLVLKALCTK
BFL-1	61	VVSVD	TARTLFNQVME	KEFEDGI	INWGRIVTIFAFEG	LILIKLLRQQI
HRK	61	APG--	ALPTYWPWLC	AAAQVAALAAWLL	GRRNL-----	-----
BIK	62	ACIG--	DEM	DVSLRAERLAQL	SEVAMHSLGLAFI	YDQTEDIRDV
BID	74	ADSE-	SQEDI	IRNIARHLA	QVGD	SMDRSLPPGLVNGI
BAD	62	GGAG--	AVE	IRSRHSSYPAGTE	DDEGMGEE	PSPFGRSRSAPP
BIM	69	SPGPF	ATRSPLFIFMR	RSLLSRSSGY	FSFDTDRSE	FAPMSCDKSTQ

Bcl-W	128	AYLETRLAD	---	WIHSSGGWAEFTALY	GDGALEEARRLRE--	GNWASVRTVLTGA
Bcl-X	172	TYLNDHLEP	---	WIQENGGWDTFVELY	GNNAAAESRKGQER	FNRWFLTGMTVAG
Bcl-2	179	EYLNRLHHT	---	WIQDNGGWD	AFVELY	YG---PSMRPLFD--
BAK	160	DFMLHHC	IAR	---	WIAQRGGWVAALNLGN	-----GPILNVLV
BAX	142	DFLRERLIG	---	WIQDQGGWDGLLSYFG	-----	TPTWQTVTIFVAG
BFL-1	121	FVAEFIMNNT	GEWIRQ	GGWENG	FVKKFE-----	P--KSGWMTF
HRK						
BIK	120	RFWRSPN	FGS--	WVSCEQVLLAL	LLLLLA-----	LLLPLLSGGLH
BID	133	QLLQAYPRD	---	MEKEKTMLV	LALLLAKKVASHT	PSLLRDVFHTTV
BAD	120	EFVDS	FKKG---	LPRPKS	AGTATQ	MROS-----
BIM	129	SAMASMRQ	AEPADMRPEI	WIAQELRRIG	DEFNAY	YARRVFLNNYQAA



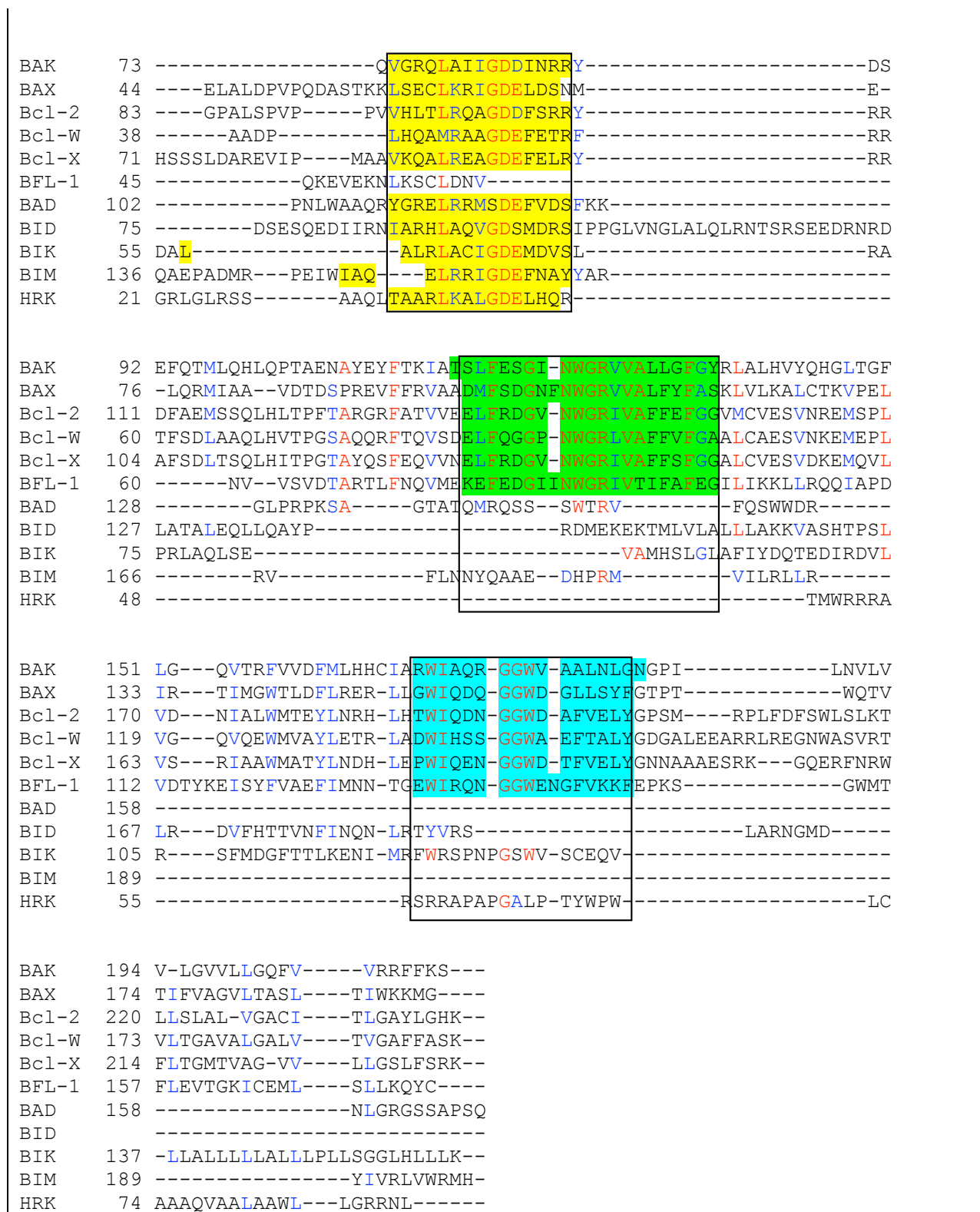


Figure 6C.

**MAP**

HRK 1 -----  
 BIK 1 MSEVRPLSRDILMETLLYEQLLEPPTMEVLGMTDSEEDLDPMEDFDSLECMEGSDA**LALR**  
 BAD 1 -----  
 BID 1 -----  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 1 -----  
 BAX 1 -----  
 BAK 1 -----  
 Bcl-W 1 -----  
 Bcl-X 1 -----  
 Bcl-2 1 -----

HRK 1 -----  
 BIK 61 **LACIGDEMDVSL**RAPRLAQLSEVAMHSLGLAFIYDQTEDIRDVLRSFMDGFTTLKENIMR  
 BAD 1 -----  
 BID 1 -----  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 1 -----  
 BAX 1 -----  
 BAK 1 -----  
 Bcl-W 1 -----  
 Bcl-X 1 -----  
 Bcl-2 1 -----

HRK 1 -----MC  
 BIK 121 FWRSPNPGSWVSCEQVLLALLLLLALLPLLSGGLHLLK-----  
 BAD 1 -----MFQIPEFEPSEQEDSSSAERGLG  
 BID 1 -----  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 1 -----  
 BAX 1 -----  
 BAK 1 -----  
 Bcl-W 1 -----  
 Bcl-X 1 -----  
 Bcl-2 1 -----

HRK 3 PCPLHRGRGP-----PAVCAC--SAGRLGLRSSAAQL**TAARL**  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 24 PSPA--GDGPSGSGKHRQAPGLLDASHQEQPTSSSHHGAGAVEIRSRHSSYPAGTE  
 BID 1 -----  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 1 -----  
 BAX 1 -----  
 BAK 1 -----  
 Bcl-W 1 -----  
 Bcl-X 1 -----  
 Bcl-2 1 -----

HRK 38 --**KALGDELHQ**RTMWRRRARSRRAPAPGALPTYWPWLCAAAQVAALAAWLLGR--RNL--  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 82 DDEGMGEEPPSF-----RGRSRSAP-----PNLW-----AAQRYG**RELRRMSD**

BID	1	-----MD
BIM	1	-----
BFL-1	1	-----MTD
BAX	1	-----
BAK	1	-----
Bcl-W	1	-----
Bcl-X	1	-----
Bcl-2	1	-----
HRK		-----
BIK		-----
BAD	120	EFV-----
BID	3	CEVNNGSSLRDECITNLLVFGFLQSCSDNSFRRELDALGHELPVLAPQ-----
BIM	1	-----
BFL-1	4	CE-----FGYI-----YRLAQDYLQCVLQI--PQPGSG-----
BAX	1	-----MDGSGEQPRGGGP-----
BAK	1	-----MASGQGP-----
Bcl-W	1	-----
Bcl-X	1	-----
Bcl-2	1	-----
HRK		-----
BIK		-----
BAD	123	-----
BID	51	-----
BIM	1	-----
BFL-1	30	-----
BAX	14	TSSEQIMKTGALLLQGFIQDRAGRMGGEAPELALDPVPQDASTKK-----
BAK	8	GPPRQECGEPALPSA-----SEEQVAQDTEEVFRSYVFYRHQQEQEAEGVAAAPADPEMVT
Bcl-W	1	-----MA-----TPASAP-DTRALVADFVGYKLRQKGY-----
Bcl-X	1	-----MSQSNRELVVDFLSYKLSQKGYSWSQFSDVEENRTE
Bcl-2	1	-----MA-----HAGRTGYDNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDA-GDV----GA
HRK		-----
BIK		-----
BAD	123	-----
BID	51	-----
BIM	1	-----
BFL-1	30	-----PSK
BAX	59	-----
BAK	63	LPLQPSSTMGQ-----
Bcl-W	28	-----VCGAGPGEGPAADP
Bcl-X	37	APEGTESEMETPSAINGNPSWHLADSPAVNGATGHSSSLDAREVLPMAA-----
Bcl-2	38	APPGAAP---APGIFSSQPG-HTPHPAASRDVPARTSPLQT-PAAPGAAAGPALSPPVPV
HRK		-----
BIK		-----
BAD	123	-----
BID	51	-----
BIM	1	-----
BFL-1	33	TSRVLQNVAFSVQKEVEKNLKSCLDN VNVVSVDTARTL FNQVME KEFEDGIINWGRIVTI
BAX	59	LSECLKRIGDELDSNM--ELQRMIAAVDTD--SPREVFFRVAADMFSDCNFNMGRIVAL
BAK	74	VGRQLAIIIGDDINRRYDSEFQTMLQHLQPTA-ENAYEYFTKIATSLFESG-INWGRVVAL

Bcl-W 42 LHQAMRAAGDEFETFRFRRTFSDLAAQLHVTP-GSAQQRFTQVSD~~ELFQGG-PNWGRIVAF~~  
 Bcl-X 86 VKQALREAGDEFELFRYRRAFSDLTSQLHITP-GTAYQSFEQVVN~~ELFRDG-VNWGRIVAF~~  
 Bcl-2 93 VHLTLRQAGDDFSRFYRRDFAEMSSQLHLTP-FTARGRFATVVE~~ELFRDG-VNWGRIVAF~~

HRK -----  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 123 -----  
 BID 51 -----  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 93 FAFEGILIKKLLRQQIAPVDVDTYKEISYFVAEFIMNNT-GEWIRQNGGWENG-----  
 BAX 114 FYFASKLVLKALCTKVP~~ELIR~~---IMGWTLDFLRERLLG-WIQDQGGWDGLLSYFGTPT  
 BAK 132 LGFGYRLALHVYQHGLTGFLGQ---VTRFVDFMLHHCIA~~RWIAQRGGWVAALNL~~-GNGP  
 Bcl-W 100 FVFGAALCAESVNKEMEPLVGQ---VQEWVAYLETR-LAD~~WIHSSGGWAEFTALY~~GDGA  
 Bcl-X 144 FSTFGALCVESVDKEMQVLVSR---IAAWMATYLN~~NDH~~-LE~~PW~~IQENGGWDTFVELYGNNA  
 Bcl-2 151 FEFGGVMCVESVNREMSPLVDN---IALWMTEYLN~~RH~~-LH~~TI~~QDNGGWDAFVELYG---

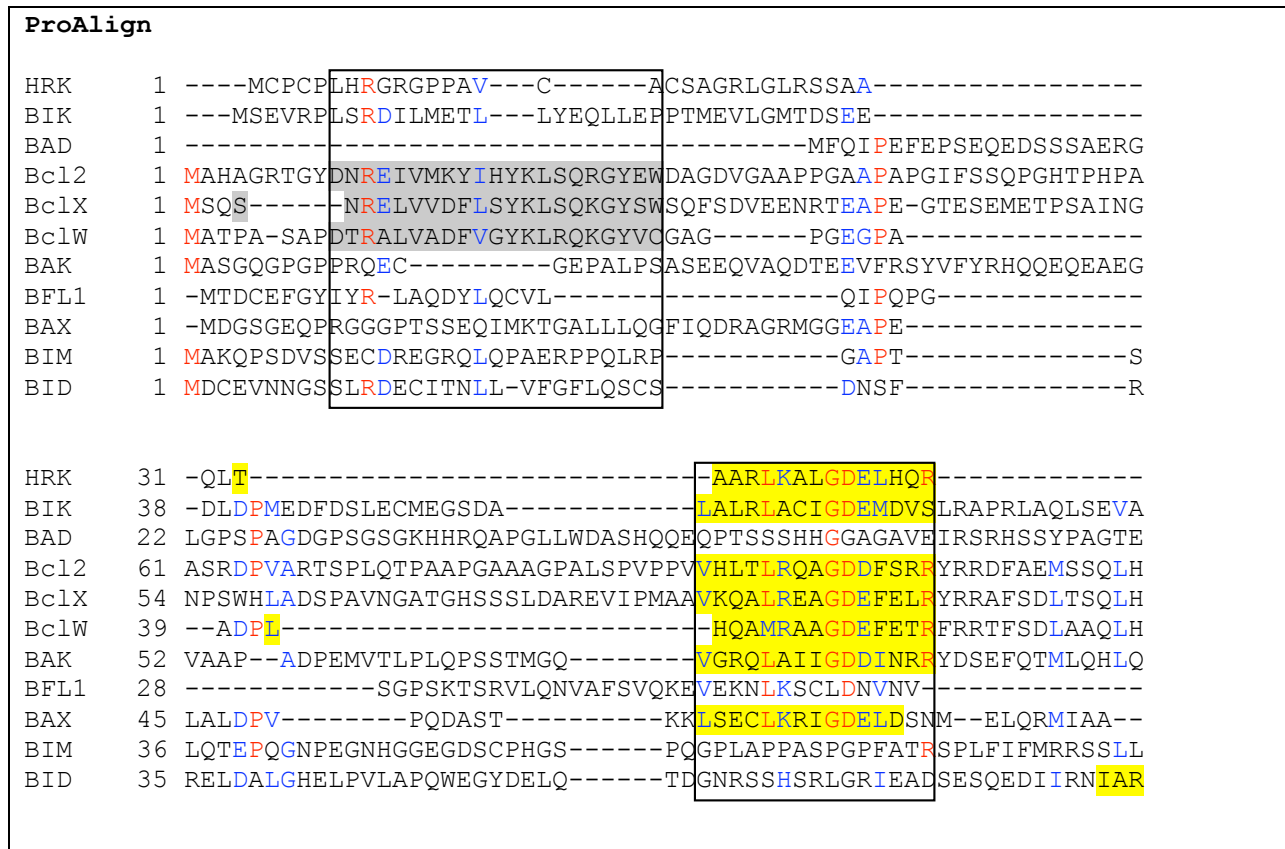
HRK -----  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 123 -----  
 BID 51 -----WEGYDELQTDGN  
 BIM 1 -----  
 BFL-1 144 -----FVKKFEPKSGWMTF--LEVTGK  
 BAX 170 -----WQTVTIFVAGVLTASLTIWKKMG-----  
 BAK 188 I-----LNVLVVLGV-V--LLGQFVVRFF-KS-----  
 Bcl-W 156 LEEARR--LREGN~~WASVRTVLTGAVALGALV~~--TVGAFFASK-----  
 Bcl-X 200 AAESRKGQERFNRWF-----LTGMTVAGV-V--LLGSLFSRK-----  
 Bcl-2 204 --PSMRPLFDFS-WLSLKT-LLSLALVGACI--TLGAYLGHK-----

HRK -----  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 123 -----DSFKKGLPRPKSAGTATQMRQSSSWTRV  
 BID 63 RSSHSRLGRIEADSESEQEDIIRN~~IARHLAQVGDSDMDRS~~I PPGLVNGLALQLRNTS-----  
 BIM 1 MAKQPSDVSSECDREG-----RQLQPA---ER--PPQLRPGAPTSLQTEP-----  
 BFL-1 164 ICEMLSLKQYC-----  
 BAX -----  
 BAK -----  
 Bcl-W -----  
 Bcl-X -----  
 Bcl-2 -----

HRK -----  
 BIK -----  
 BAD 151 FQSWWDRNLG-RGSSAPSQ-----  
 BID 118 -RSEEDRNRD-----  
 BIM 41 -QGNPEGNHGGEGDSCPHGSPQGPLAPPASPGPFATRSPLFIFMRRSSLLSRSSSGYFSF  
 BFL-1 -----  
 BAX -----  
 BAK -----  
 Bcl-W -----  
 Bcl-X -----  
 Bcl-2 -----



Figure 6D.





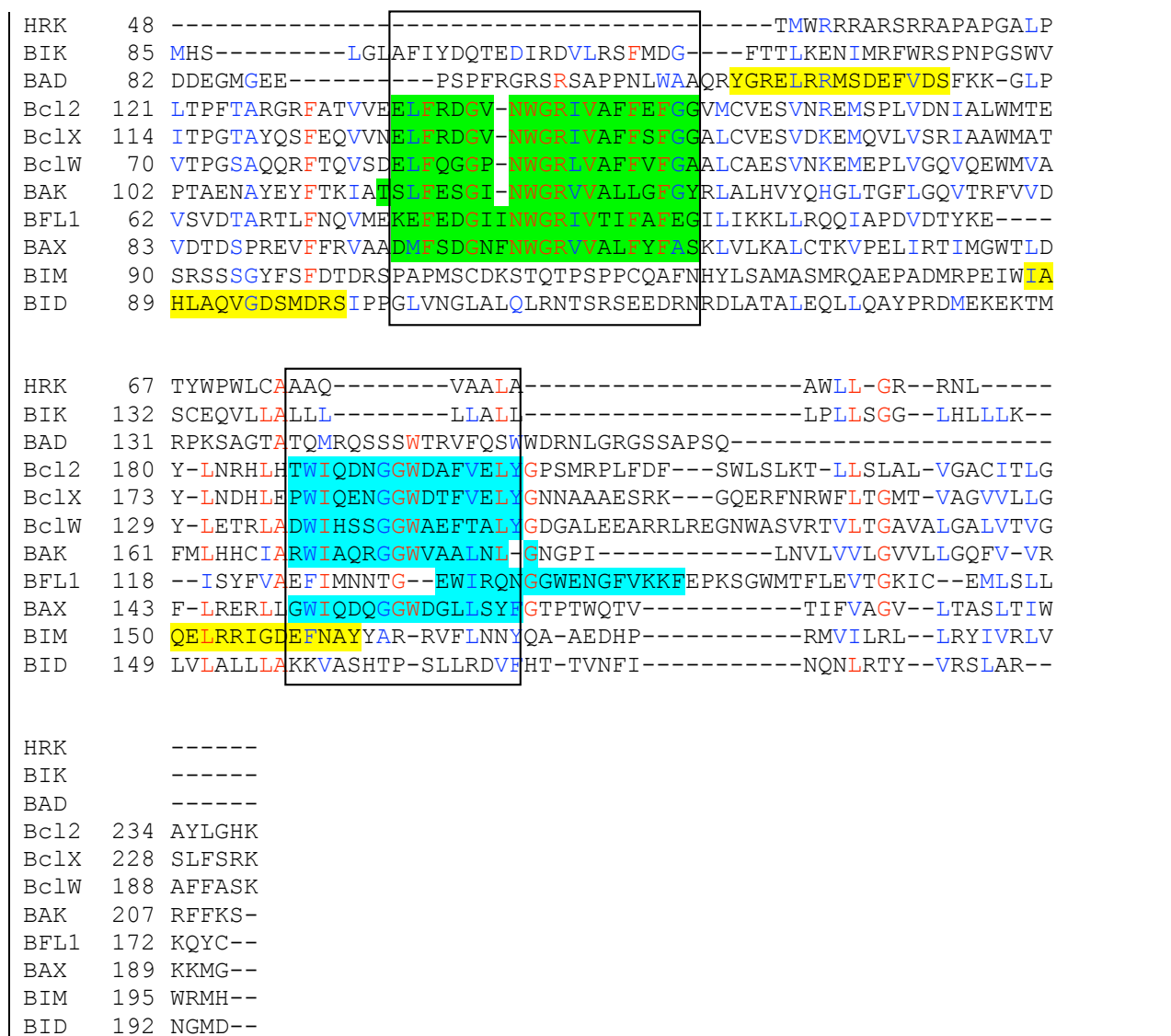


Figure 6E.