Pseudogenization of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A6 in *Felidae*:

Potential role of diet and evidence for similar events in other

carnivore species

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Abstract

Environmental exposure to toxic compounds is proposed to have a major role in the evolution of the drug metabolizing enzymes in animals. In this study, we explored the relationship between the level of exposure to plant-derived phenolic toxins from the diet within the order Carnivora and the accumulation of multiple inactivating genetic mutations (pseudogenization) in the major phenol detoxification enzyme, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A6. We found evidence for pseudogenization of the UGT1A6 gene in all 19 Felidae species studied. Furthermore out of 44 other species evaluated, both brown hyena and Northern elephant seal showed inactivating UGT1A6 mutations. An exhaustive literature review identified 29 out of 46 species evaluated as hypercarnivores (or true carnivores), which should have minimal exposure to dietary phytotoxins. Importantly, all species with UGT1A6 defects were hypercarnivores, supporting a critical role for diet in the pseudogenization of UGT1A6, and suggesting these species may also be susceptible to pollutant bioaccumulation.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Species differences in drug metabolism and the role of diet in the evolution of genes encoding drug metabolizing enzymes

Great variability has been observed among species with respect to their drug metabolizing capacity. For example, mammalian species have a higher capacity to detoxify drugs compared to non-mammalian species (Gibson & Skett, 2001). One of the mechanisms for this type of interspecies difference in drug metabolism is the loss of ability to express one (or several) of the many enzymes responsible for the metabolism of drugs or xenobiotic compounds. Loss of enzyme expression may have arisen in a species because of a defect in the gene coding a particular enzyme (Gibson & Skett, 2001) that was not under evolutionary selection pressure to be maintained in a functional state (the so-called "use it or lose it" hypothesis).

Drug metabolizing enzymes do not exist solely for the purpose of metabolizing synthetic human-made drugs or toxic compounds. They most likely evolved to metabolize toxic compounds from the environment. One leading theory that has been used to explain the evolution of drug metabolizing enzymes in animals is that they arose in response to the presence of toxins in some plants used for food, thereby enabling a broader selection of foods and a survival advantage for animals consuming them (Court & Greenblatt, 2000). These plant toxins (phytotoxins), in turn, might have evolved in plants as a defense against plant eating animals. In the absence of the need to metabolize phytotoxins as in the case of hypercarnivores whose diet is mainly comprised of animal matter, genes largely responsible for metabolizing these exogenous compounds could become functionless over several generations because of a lack of evolutionary selection pressures. Since planar phenolic compounds represent a significant proportion of toxins found in many plants, and uridine diphosphoglucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A6 is the main enzyme detoxifying planar phenolics, inactivating mutations in this gene might be present in species that don't rely on plants as a source of their diet (Court, 2001).

1.2 Glucuronidation and UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs)

The process of metabolism of most xenobiotics can be divided into two phases. Phase I reactions are oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, and so on, chemical modifications that can enable Phase II metabolism. Phase II metabolism involves conjugation of compounds with glucuronic acid, sulfate, glycine, cysteine, methyl or acetyl groups. In this way drugs are changed into nontoxic water-soluble products, which are easily excreted (Gibson & Skett, 2001).

Uridine diphosphoglucuronosyltransferases or UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are the group of enzymes responsible for catalyzing glucuronidation, which is one of the most important conjugation reactions in Phase II metabolism. Glucuronidation is an essential pathway to detoxify many xenobiotics, among them many drugs, dietary chemicals, environmental pollutants, chemical carcinogens and endogenous compounds. Thus, UGTs are of toxicological and physiological importance (Miners et al., 2002). UGTs have been classified into families and subfamilies based on gene sequence divergence, with all known UGTs of importance in drug metabolism being included in the UGT 1A, 2A and 2B subfamilies (Mackenzie et al., 1997). The subfamily UGT1 is important in the glucuronidation of bilirubin, xenobiotic amines and phenols (Nagar & Remmel, 2006). UGT1A6 glucuronidates many planar phenolic compounds like acetaminophen (paracetamol) and acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), while the enzyme UGT1A1 is important for the metabolism of the endogenous compound, bilirubin which is a toxic breakdown product of hemoglobin (Court & Greenblatt, 2000).

1.3 UGT1A6

UGT1A6 is important not only from a pharmacological point of view but is also equally important from a toxicological perspective. The absence or presence of functionality of UGT1A6 which metabolizes xenobiotics is of immense importance in terms of the capacity to minimize the accumulation of toxic products from the environment in the body. If UGT1A6 enzyme function is greatly reduced or becomes dysfunctional in animals living in the wild, they would be more susceptible to rising levels of phenolic toxins in the environment like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and bisphenolA. Thus the inactivation of UGT1A6 has implications from the conservation point of view. Specifically the identification of species where this gene is inactive or has very low activity might help identify the species at risk from increasing levels of human made environmental toxic compounds.

The likelihood of having an elaborate and extensive system to metabolize plant toxins should be higher in herbivores, compared with carnivores, which are less likely to be exposed to dietary phytotoxins. In general, herbivores are recognized as possessing a greater capacity to metabolize and eliminate many drugs that are phytotoxin-like chemicals compared with carnivores. This has been found to be true for lagomorphs (rabbits), that have purely herbivorous ancestors, and are still herbivores in the wild and in captivity. Due to extensive gene duplications they have a very complex pattern of drug metabolizing genes. For example, they possess at least 5 gene copies of the important glucuronidation enzyme, UGT1A6 (Q. Li et al., 2000). In contrast, it has been shown that multiple mutations are present in the UGT1A6 sequence of cat (*Felis catus*) and margay (*Felis wiedii*), representative species of the family Felidae, both of which are considered carnivores (Court & Greenblatt, 2000).

1.4 Pseudogenes and UGT1A6

Pseudogenization is the process by which a functional gene becomes non-functional or a pseudogene (Go et al., 2005). A pseudogene is a sequence of DNA that is very similar to a normal gene but has been altered slightly such that it is non-functional (Cohen & Givol, 1983). These genes develop different nucleotide sequences, insertion or deletion at some crucial points resulting in the formation of a premature stop codon compared to the paralogous functional gene. It might form by duplication of genomic DNA or by retrotransposition (Mighell et al., 2000). It might not be able to transcribe or translate and even if the protein is produced it might not be functional. Court and Greenblatt (2000) showed that UGT1A6 is a pseudogene in domestic cat and margay with delete-

rious genetic mutations and is unlikely to produce a functional enzyme.

Most animals form glucuronides as major metabolites of acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), chloramphenicol, benzoic acid, morphine, and acetaminophen (Jernigan, 1989). About 4 decades ago, it was recognized that domestic cats differed significantly from other mammals in the ability to form glucuronide conjugates of certain xenobiotics, particularly low molecular weight phenolic compounds (Court & Greenblatt, 1997). Similar observations were made for lions (*Panthera leo*), African civets (*Viverra civetta*), spotted hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*) and forest genets (*Genetta pardina*) (Hartiala, 1954; Capel et al., 1974; French et al., 1974; Caldwell et al., 1975; Court & Greenblatt, 2000). Thus phenolic drugs that require glucuronidation for metabolism and excretion may be toxic to these animals. One example is the toxicity of the standard phenolic analgesic acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) and acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) in cats (Court & Greenblatt, 1997). Knowledge of species differences in drug metabolism is specially important in the field of veterinary medicine in which a drug beneficial to one species might be harmful to the other because of interspecies difference in drug metabolizing capacity.

Although, to date, all species shown to have inactivating mutations in the UGT1A6 gene including cat, margay, puma, Florida panther, and serval are hypercarnivores (or "true carnivores") (Court & Greenblatt, 2000), but not all hypercarnivores appear to have developed adverse UGT1A6 gene mutations. For example, the domestic ferret, which could be considered a representative hypercarnivore, shows slow glucuronidation of acetaminophen which is comparable to that of a cat, but no deleterious mutations could be identified in the UGT1A6 gene (Court, 2001). Consequently, factors in addition to diet such as stressors which contribute to population decline and genetic bottlenecking may have played a role in the development of UGT1A6 mutations in hypercarnivores, like the Felidae. However, as yet, not all Felidae and very few other carnivore species have been evaluated for the presence of UGT1A6 mutations. Consequently, in this study, we expanded our search for UGT1A6 mutations to include almost all Felidae and representative species from the order Carnivora (Aim 1).

1.5 Carnivora diets

In order to substantiate the role of exposure (or lack of exposure) to dietary phytotoxins in the process of pseudogenization of *UGT1A6*, it is important to know the natural dietary preferances of the animals of interest. Most animals belonging to the order Carnivora are on higher food chain. According to Bininda-Emonds et al. (1999), there are 271 extant species of Carnivora. However, not all Carnivora are carnivores ("meat eaters") and the relative content of animals and plants in the diet differs between species. For our purposes, Carnivora could be classified as hypercarnivores (or true carnivores), generalist carnivores (or omnivores) and hypocarnivores (or herbivores). However, studies defining the natural dietary habits of these species seem to be lacking. Consequently, in this study, we wanted to classify the species in the order Carnivora based on the relative amounts of animal and plant matter they consumed in their natural diet (Aim 2).

While evolving into their dietary niche, ancestors of the domestic cat, and probably other Felidae seem to have adopted a highly carnivorous diet. Cats require nutrients from animal tissues to meet their nutritional requirements and have a very high protein requirement relative to most other species (Jernigan, 1989). Cats cannot synthesize taurine from cysteine, vitamin A from carotene, or arachidonate from lineolate. Cats also require the amino acids arginine and methionine in their diet (Q. Li et al., 2000). These specific amino acid requirements of cats may have evolved as a consequence of the fact that their natural diet contains an abundance of each of these specific amino acids because of which the biosynthetic pathway was no longer needed in them.

1.6 Hypothesis and specific aims

In this research we planned to test the <u>hypothesis</u> that species with a defective UGT1A6 gene, as indicated by the presence of multiple inactivating genetic mutations, are hypercarnivores. We had two specific aims to enable us to test this hypothesis.

<u>Aim 1</u>. To identify species with defective UGT1A6 by sequencing of UGT1A6 exon1 and

then correlate it with the animal's diet. Unlike UGT1A6, UGT1A1 is responsible for the glucuronidation of endogenously generated compounds like bilirubin. So according to the hypothesis, there should be no difference in functionality and presence of inactivating gene mutations for UGT1A1 between hypercarnivores and other species.

<u>Aim 2</u>. To identify hypercarnivores, primarily within the order Carnivora, through literature review. The aim of this study was to identify and classify species of interest based on their diet. We could then correlate this dietary classification of species with the pseudogenization of UGT1A6 exon 1.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Sources of genomic DNA

Table 1 lists the type and source of samples used in this study to obtain genomic DNA (gDNA). Liver tissue from Indian mongoose *Herpestes javanicus* was collected in Hawaii by Dr. Michael Reed of Tufts Biology Department, stored in dry ice and shipped to our laboratory for storage at -80 °C. Blood samples were collected from 17 different species, preserved in EDTA, and stored at -80 °C. The genus and species names follow that of Nowak (2005, 2003). gDNA samples of 18 species were obtained from Dr. Melody Roelke and Dr. Stephen O' Brien (Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, National Cancer Institute (NCI), Frederick, MD, USA).

2.2 Genomic DNA extraction

gDNA was isolated from liver tissue by using DNAzol Reagent (Life Technologies, Inc., Grand Island, NY, USA, Cat. No. 10503- 027) according to the manufacturer's instruction. A spin column technique was used for gDNA extraction from blood samples preserved in EDTA with the QIA amp DNA Blood Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA, Cat no. 51104). The concentration of extracted DNA was measured using a NanoDrop ND-1000 UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, Delaware USA.).

2.3 Design of polymerase chain reactions primers

All available UGT1A1 and 1A6 exon 1 gene sequences of different mammalian species available in the GenBank database were downloaded and aligned to design UGT1A1and UGT1A6 specific PCR primers. The DNA regions within and outside the exon 1 coding regions of the UGT1A1 or 1A6 DNA which are highly conserved between species and yet different than other UGTs were selected so as not to amplify genes other than UGT1A1 or UGT1A6. Oligonucleotide primers were synthesized by the Tufts Core Facility at Tufts University, Boston, MA using a DNA synthesizer (ABI 394 and an Expedite 8909). Table 2 lists all PCR primers used in this study.

Code name	Common name	Scientific name	Source of samples
	Blood samples		
Abi	Binturong	Arctictis binturong	Southwick's Zoo, Mendon, MA
Ccr	Spotted hyena	Crocuta crocuta	Tufts-SAH, North Grafton, MA
Plo	Raccoon	$Procyon\ lotor$	Tufts-Wildlife Clinic, North Grafton, MA
Uth	Asiatic black bear	Ursus thibetanus	Roger Williams Park and Zoo, Providence, RI
Uma	Polar bear	Ursus maritimus	Roger Williams Park and Zoo, Providence, RI
${\rm Rew}$	Red wolf	$Canis \ rufus$	Roger Williams Park and Zoo, Providence, RI
Cbr	Maned wolf	Chrysocyon brachywrus	White Oak Conservation Center, Yulee, FL
Fcn	Canada lynx	Felis canadensis	Tufts-Wildlife Clinic, North Grafton, MA
Fru	Bobcat	$Felis \ rufus$	Ecotarium, Worcester, MA
Fse	Serval	Felis serval	Tufts-SAH, North Grafton, MA
Fcc	Mountain lion	Felis concolor	Tufts Wildlife Clinic,, North Grafton, MA
m Fc2	Florida panther	Felis concolor coryi	White Oak Conservation Center, Yulee, FL
Pti	Tiger	Panthera tigris	White Oak Conservation Center, Yulee, FL
Pun	Snow leopard	Panthera uncia	Roger Williams Park and Zoo, Providence, RI
		Continued .	

Table 1: Source of gDNA used in the study

Aju	Cheetah	$A cinonyx\ jubatus$	White Oak Conservation Center, Yulee, FL
	$Tissue\ sample$		
Hja	Mongoose	Herpestes javanicus	Dr. Michael Reed, Hawaii
	$Extracted \ gDNA \ samples$		
Vvu	Red fox	$Vulpes \ vulpes$	Tufts-Wildlife Clinic, North Grafton, MA
Cci	African civet	Civettictis civetta	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Pbr	Brown hyena	Parahyaena brunnea	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Pcr	Aardwolf	Proteles cristatus	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Afu	Lesser red Panda	Ailurus fulgens	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fte	Asiatic golden cat	Felis temminckii	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fau	African golden cat	$Felis\ aurata$	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fbe	Leopard cat	Felis bengalensis	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fco	Pampas cat	Felis colocolo	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fge	Geoffroy's cat	Felis geoffroyi	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Fti	Little spotted cat	Felis tigrinus	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Ppa	Leopard	$Panthera\ pardus$	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
		Continued	

Table 1: (continued)

Table 1: (continued)

Pon Ple Cur	Jaguar African lion Northern fur seal	Panthera onca Panthera leo Callorhinus ursinus	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Afo	Southern fur seal	Arctocephalus forsteri	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Pho	New Zealand sea lion	$Phocarctos\ hookeri$	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD
Man	Northern elephant seal	Mirounga angustirostris	Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, NCI, Frederick, MD

2.4 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and sequencing of genomic DNA

For most PCR reactions, Platinum PCR SuperMix or Platinum PCR SuperMix High Fidelity (Invitrogen, CA, USA), which contains all components except DNA, and primers were used according to the manufacturer's instruction. A mixture of separate PCR components (Table 3) was also prepared and used for some reactions.

Optimization of PCR reaction conditions was attempted using first gradient PCR and then touchdown PCR. Gradient PCR was for selected gDNA samples using annealing temperatures ranging from 50 °C to 72 °C in a thermal cycler (PTC200; MJ Research, Waltham, MA, USA). This worked only for some samples. Touchdown PCR (GeneAmp PCR System 9600, PE Applied Biosystems) was then used, which successfully amplified UGT1A6 exon 1 and UGT1A1 exon 1 in most of the study species.

The method used for touchdown PCR was denaturation at 95 °C for 10 min; then each cycle consisted of 15s or 30s of denaturation at 95 °C and then annealing at 60 °C to 45 °C for the first 30 cycles (decreasing by 0.5 °C per cycle) followed by 45 °C for the next 15 cycles; with extension at 72 °C for 1 minute at every cycle. A final cycle of 10 minute extension at 72 °C was also used. For optimization of some PCR reactions that amplified UGT1A1, up to 3 uL of 50mM MgS04 was added to the PCR mix. Table 4 lists primer pairs that were able to amplify the indicated sequences of the study species.

Table 4: PCR primers that successfully amplified UGT1A6and UGT1A1

Species	UGT1A6 (Primer)	UGT1A1 (Primer)
Canada lynx	447-448; 449-450	490-491
Bobcat	447-448; 449-450	467-468 490-491
Serval	447-448	467-468; 490-491
Asiatic golden cat	473-450	490-491
African golden cat	473-450; 473-448	490-491
Leopard cat	473-450	490-491
Pampas cat	476-474	490-491
Geoffroy's cat	473-450	490-491
Little spotted cat	473-450	490-491
Margay	447-448; 449-450;476-477	467-468; 490-491
Mountain lion	447-448; 449-450	490-491
Florida panther	447-448; 449-450	490-491
Tiger	449-450	467-468
Snow leopard	476-477; 476-450; 476-475; 449-477	467-468; 490-491
Leopard	449-450	490-491
Jaguar	449-450	490-491
African lion	476-450; 473-450	490-491
Cheetah	447-448; 449-450	467-468; 490-491
Ferret	a	467-468
Binturong	447-448; 449-450; 473-474	467-468
African civet	476-474	490-491
Spotted hyena	447-448; 449-450; 473-450	490-491
Brown hyena	476-474; 447-448	490-491
Aardwolf	476-474; 473-474	490-491
Mongoose	449-450	490-491
Raccoon	447-448; 473-448	467-468

Lesser red panda	476-474	b
Asiatic black bear	447-448	467-468
Polar bear	447-448	467-468
Red wolf	447-448; 449-450	467-468
Maned wolf	447-448	467-468; 490-491
Red fox	447-448	467-468
Northern fur seal	b	490-491
Southern fur seal	b	490-491
New Zealand sea lion	b	490-491
Northern elephant seal	473-450; 447-448	490-491
Dog	449-450	467-468; 490-491

Table 4: (continued)

^a Not evaluated since sequence known (GenBank accession AF333815)

^b None of the primer pairs were successful

2.4.1 Analysis of PCR product

DNA was analysed by agarose gel electrophoresis with 1.2 % agarose (Fisher Chemical) in 1X TAE buffer or 1X Sodium boric acid buffer and ethidium bromide solution ((10 mg/ ml), Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). A 100bp DNA sizing ladder (Invitrogen, CA, USA) was used to estimate the size of PCR product. PCR products that showed a single band of the expected size were then sequenced.

2.4.2 Preparation of PCR product for sequencing

2uL of ExoSap-IT (USB, Cleveland, Ohio, USA) was mixed with 5uL of the PCR product. Then the mixture was incubated in a water bath at 37 °C for 15 minutes and then at 80 °C in hot block for 15 minutes. Sample was then stored at 4 °C until sequenced. This method was used to prepare the PCR product for sequencing by degrading the primers and the dNTPs which would interfere with the sequencing reaction.

2.4.3 DNA Sequencing

The PCR products were sequenced by the DNA Sequencing Facility at Tufts University, Boston, MA, USA using a cycle sequencing technique with dye terminator chemistry and an automated DNA sequencer (ABI 3100, Foster City, CA, USA). DNA sequences were confirmed as being from UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 by sequence alignment and molecular phylogenetic analysis using Clustal W (Vector NTI 9.0) with all available UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 sequences.

2.4.4 UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 sequences from the Genbank database

All available UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 exon 1 sequences were downloaded from the Genbank database. The GenBank accession numbers are as follows:

- 1. AF104339 (UGT1A1); AF104337(UGT1A6)- Crab-eating macaque
- 2. DQ052657(UGT1A1); BC019861(UGT1A6)- Chimpanzee
- 3. M84125 (UGT1A1); M84130 (UGT1A6)- Human
- 4. AF093878 (UGT1A1); U09930(UGT1A6a); AY22719(UGT1A6b)- House mouse
- 5. U09030(UGT1A6)- Rabbit
- 6. AB008677(UGT1A6)- Cattle
- 7. AB018477(UGT1A6)- Sheep
- 8. D38065 (UGT1A1); D38061 (UGT1A6)- Norway rat
- 9. AF039137 (UGT1A1); AF064085(UGT1A6P)- Cat
- 10. NM 001003078(UGT1A6)- Dog
- 11. AF333815 (UGT1A6)- Ferret
- 12. AF177922(UGT1A6P)- Margay

2.5 Initial UGT sequence alignment and translation analysis

The Vector NTI WorkGroup 9.1 Data Management Software (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) was used for initial sequence analysis. Clustal W, a multiple sequence alignment program and a component of Vector NTI was first used to align the DNA sequences, which helped to identify possible insertion or deletion mutations in the UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 exon 1 coding regions of the species under study with reference to the species with known functional sequences. This program was also used to perform translation analysis to identify possible premature stop codons.

2.6 Phylogenetic tree construction

All the *UGT1A1* and *UGT1A6* sequences were then aligned manually using Clustal X before phylogenetic analysis using PAUP. Human *UGT1A9* (GenBank accession number NM021027) was used as an outgroup. Phylogenetic trees were created using PAUP* Version 4.0b10 for 32-bit Microsoft Windows PAUP (Swofford, 2003). Neighbor- joining trees were constructed using the default parameters for the program. Sequence identity was confirmed and the phylogenetic relationship was obtained between species based upon the topology of the resultant tree.

2.7 Literature study

An exhaustive search of the scientific literature was conducted between December 2005 and June 2006 to classify the Carnivora based on their diet and also to identify potential species of interest for UGT1A6 and UGT1A1 sequence analysis. Literature reviewed included published papers, text books and various internet sources.

Search engines and other sources used for finding the relevant information were as follows-

- 1. Google scholar- Search engine
- 2. BIOSIS Previews- Article Databases
- 3. http://www.blackwell-synergy.com
- 4. BioOne- Electronic Journals Collection

- 5. Cambridge journals online
- 6. Scopus.com
- 7. References cited in published journals

The key words used in the different search engines included- "carnivore diet/s", "carnivore feeding ecology", "felid diet", "carnivore nutrition", "carnivore food", and "hypercarnivory".

Since very few published papers included both plant and animal consumption information, other sources of information available on the web were also searched including zoo diet, commercial feed composition, and information on animal diets posted on university web pages. Insects were considered to be animal matter.

PrimerID	Sequence 5' to 3'	Primer	Primer position
		$Type^{a}$	(bp)
	Primers for UGT1A6 exon1 ^b		
PRI 447	TRGGKGACARGCTKCTGGTGGTYC	F	74 to 97
PRI 448	TYRARCACAAARTCRTAYYKTAASAGCCA	R	746 to 774
PRI 449	GGGCAAAATTCAGAGCCAGGAGAGGTAG	F	-145 to -118
PRI 450	CAAAGAGCCAAATGCACGAGGGA	R	921 to 943
PRI 473	GCAGCCCTGAAGCTGAGAGATCG	F	-73 to -51
PRI 474	ACTGACCTGAGACAGGACTCC	R	835 to 855
PRI 475	ACACACAGAGCGATCAAATGAGAAACC	R	861 to 886
PRI 476	GCTGGTGTCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTC	F	174 to 199
PRI 477	CTGGTCTGGGATACTCGAACACAAAGTC	R	761 to 788
	Primers for UGT1A1 exon1 ^c		
PRI 467	CCHRTRGATGGMAGCCACTGGC	F	100 to 121
PRI 468	GGGCCTRGRGTAATCYTTBACAAAGTC	R	775 to 801
PRI 490	GARGAVSTWCCCYGTSCCATTCC	F	228 to 250
PRI 491	CAAGKGDYBCATABGGGGARTAAACC	R	675 to 700

Table 2	Olinonu	leatide	nrimer	semiences
a D E 2.	Ouuonu	JEDUUUE	DITILEI	sequences

Nucleotide Codes: A = Adenine, T = Thymine, G = Guanine, C = Cytosine.

Degenerate nucleotide codes: R=AG, Y=CT, M=AC, K=GT, S=CG, B=CGT, D=AGT, H=ACT.

^a F is 5' or forward primer and R is 3' or reverse primer.

^bPrimer position with reference to the cat gDNA UGT1A6 sequence (GenBank Accession No.: AF064084.2). Nucleotide positions are relative to adenine of start codon (ATG) of cat UGT1A6P exon1 located at nucleotide position 315 bp of AF064084.2

^cPrimer position with reference to human gDNA UGT1A1 exon 1(GenBank Accession No.: M84125). Nucleotide positions are relative to adenine of start codon (ATG) of human UGT1A1 exon1 located at nucleotide position 85 bp of M84125.

Item	
PCR water	17.9uL
dNTP (10uM)	$0.5 \mathrm{uL}$
MgCl2 (50 uM)	1uL
PCR Buffer (10X)	$2.5\mathrm{uL}$
Platinum Taq DNA Polymerase	$0.1 \mathrm{uL}$
Forward primer (5 pmoles / uL)	1uL
Reverse primer (5 pmoles / uL)	1uL
10-20 ng genomic DNA	1uL

Table <u>3: PCR reaction constituents in 200uL PCR</u> tube

3 Results

3.1 Comparative sequence analysis of *UGT1A6* and *UGT1A1* exon1 region in Felidae and representative Carnivora species

3.1.1 UGT1A6 exon 1 sequences

The UGT1A6 exon 1 sequence could be determined for all species except Southern fur seal, Northern fur seal, and New Zealand sea lion (all in the family Otariidae). Figure 1 (top) shows a portion of the Clustal W alignment of UGT1A6 exon 1. Figure 1 (bottom) shows the protein sequence generated with virtual translation of UGT1A6 in Vector NTI including the corresponding position of the premature stop codon TGA first identified in the domestic cat.

Brown hyena and Northern elephant seal were the only species apart from the Felidae that showed premature stop codons. We had two individual brown hyena samples and both showed the premature stop codon at the same site as in the Felidae shown in Figure 2. However, we don't know if they represent the same subpopulation (related individuals) or come from different populations. Figure 3 is the DNA sequence chromatogram showing the position of the premature stop codon found in brown hyena. No other mutations were found in either brown hyena. The Northern elephant seal did not have this particular stop codon. Instead, as shown in Figure 4, the Northern elephant seal UGT1A6 sequence showed an insertion of one nucleotide compared with other sequences. This resulted in a reading frame shift (Figure 7) with a premature stop codon about 40 amino acids after the shift. To see whether this was the only mutation, we manually removed the nucleotide inserted and repeated the translation. This corrected the amino acid mismatches (Figure 7), but also showed an "in-frame" stop codon at a position that is a tyrosine (Y) amino acid in human UGT1A6 (Figure 6).

		241		
Human	(241)	CCGTA	TGACCAAGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTAC	CAATCATTTGGAAA
Chimpanzee	(241)	CCGIA	TGACCAAGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTAC	CAATCATTTGGAAJ
Crab-eating macaque	(241)	CCGTA	TGACCAAGAAGAGATGAAGAACCGTTAC	CAATIGITIGGAA
Jaguar	(141)	CCATT	TGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAAJ
Leopard	\$1413	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCITITGGAA
Snow leopard	(141)	CCATT	TGACCOGGAAGAGCCGGGAGCACCOTTT	ATCITITGGAA
Airican lion	17.47.5	COATT	TGACCGGGGAAGAGCCGGAAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTGGAD
1961	12411	CCATT	TOPOLOGICAPTICACIONAL ACCOLUTION	ATCTTTTCCA A
Bobcat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAAGAGCCAGAGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTCTGGAAJ
Florida panther	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAAGAGCCGGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAAJ
Mountain lion	(241)	CCATT	TGACCOGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAA/
Leopard cat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAGGAGCGCGGGAGCACCGTTT	TUNTCTTTTTGGAA/
Margay	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAAGAGCCAGAGCACCGTTT	TOATCTTTTGGAAJ
African golden cat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	TEATCTTTTGGAGJ
Domestic cat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCOSGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAAJ
Asiatic golden cat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAAJ
Geoffroy's cat	(241)	CCATT	TGACCGGGAAGAGCCAGAGCACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAAJ
Pampas cat	(57)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAGGAGCGGGGGGGGGGGCACCGTTT	ATCITTTGGAA
Serval	(2GI)	CCATT	TGACCGGGGAGGAGCCGGGAGCACCGTTT	ATCITITGGAG
Chestab	12411	CCATT	TOACCOURAGACCCACACCACCOTTT	A TOTTTOGAAD
Smotted hunna	12611	COATT	TOACCAGGAAGAGCCCCGGAGCACCCCTTT	CARTCHTTTCCARD
Brown hvena	(241)	CCTTT	TGACCACGAAGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTT	ATCTTTTGGAA
Aardwolf	(50)	CCATT	TGACCAGCAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTTC	CGATCTTTTGGAAJ
Indian mongoose	12411	CCATT	TGACCAGGAGGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTC	COATCTTTTGGAA
Binturong	(241)	CCATT	TGACCAGGAAGAGCTGGAGAAGCGTTTC	CGAGCTTTTGGAAJ
African civet	(51)	CCATT	TGACCAGGAAGAGCTGGAGAACCGTTTC	CGAGCTTTTGGAAJ
Ferret	(229)	CCGTT	CCAACAGGAGGAGCTGGAGAATCOGTAG	COCTCTTTTGGAAJ
Polar bear	(129)	CCGTA	TGACCAGGAAGAGCTOCAGGCTCGTTAC	COCTCTTTTGGAAJ
Asiatic black bear	(120)	CCGTA	TGACCAGGAAGAGCTGCAGGCTCGTTAC	CGCTCTTTTGGAAJ
Racoon	(85)	CCCTT	CGAGCGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	CECTCTTTTGGAAA
Ned fox	(130)	CCATT	TGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCGTTAG	CUCICITITGGAM
Red wolf	(128)	CCATT	TGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCOCTAG	CECTCITITEGAAJ
Domestic dog	12291	COATT	TUSCCASUPACIAGE TOURAUPACCISCIAL	CICICITTTGGAAA
alephant seal	(157)	COMPT	TO A TO A DO A DO A DO A DO A DO A DO A	CICILITICOM N
Kousab	(241)	CCCTA	CAGCCTAGABGABCTACAGACCCCCTTT	CACCTTTGGAC
Mousea	(241)	ACCTA	CAGCCTAGAAGAACTOCAGACCCCGTTTT	CECACCTTTGGAM
Bat	(238)	CCCTA	CAACCTAGAAGAGTTGCCGACCCCCTAT	CECTCCTTTGGGA
Rabbit	(241)	CCGTT	TGACCAGGAGGAGCAGAGTTACCGGTAT	CECACCTTTGGAG
Bovine	(232)	CCGTT	CAACCAGGAGGAGCTGGAAGCCCGTTAC	COCTOCTTOGGGA
Sheep	(238)	CCCTA	CGACCAGGAGGAGCTGGAAGCCCGTTAG	CETTCCTTCGGGA/
		6.1		
		01		
Human		(61)	PEVNLLLKESKYYTRKIYPVPYDQEELKNR	YOSFGNNHFAERSFLT
Chimpanzee		(61)	PEVNLLLKESKYYTRKIYPVPYDOEELKNR	TOSFGNNHFAERSSLT
Crah-paring :	nacamia	(61)	DEVNILL RECEVETORY YOUDY DOERNEND	OT FONNERAFREFT
oron contrad	na callac	1021	TE FREEDOWLI TENT TE FETOWEDNEN	Con Gringe House of
Jaguar		(3)		
Leopard		(3)		
Snow leopard		(3)		
African line		131		
Alligan 110h		1.31		
Tiger		(3)		
Lynx		(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	
Bohcat		(611	SEVALLIKESKHHTSKIYPVPFDREEPEHS	
Elevide est	h a st	1623	COLUMN TELEVISION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	
Fiorida panti	ner	101)	SEVALLERESRHITERITEVPIDELEPERK	
Mountain lio	f1	(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	ter bit, bit me he can be
Leopard cat		(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	
Margan		(61)	CENTEL RECENTARY VOIDENDERDEND	
Carday		(01)	ODV MALLADONI IMPALIEVEE DADDEDIN	
African gold	en cat	(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR.	
Domestic cat		(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	
Asiatic cold	en cet	(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTEKTYPVPPDREPPRHR	
Canffrond a a	a+	1611	CRUNT 1.1. KE CRUYTOR TY DUDGODCE DEUD	
Geottroy a c	ac	101)	SEVELOPPEDRESPERK	
Pampas cat		(1)	VNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	
Serval		(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTRKIYPVPFDREEPEHR	
Little spott	ed cat	(61)	SEVNLLLKESKHYTEKTYPVPPDREPERE	
Manager apple of		1000	PERMIT TO POPULATION DATA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	
cheetan		(01)	SEVNLELKESKHITKKIYEVPLOREEPEHR	
Brown hyena		(61)	PEVNLLLKESKHYVRKIYPVPFDHEELQNR	an internet jas on one part on the set of the set of the
N. elephant	seal	(33)	PEVNLLLKESKHYTRRSYPVPFDOKELONR	HEFEGNDHFAETWLPN

10.00

Figure 1: Clustal W alignment of a segment of UGT1A6 exon 1 nucleotide sequence showing the stop codon TGA (top) and corresponding amino acid sequence (bottom) showing the position of the premature stop codon (*). The nucleotide positions are relative to the start codon adenine of ATG in human and amino acid sequence positions are relative to the start translation methionine of human UGT1A6 sequence.

		251
Human	(251)	AAGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTACCAATCATTTGGA
Cat	(251)	GGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC <mark>TGA</mark> TCTTTTGGA <i>I</i>
B.Hyenal	(251)	ACGAAGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTC <mark>TGA</mark> TCTTTTGGA <i>I</i>
B.Hyena2	(251)	ACGAAGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTC <mark>TGA</mark> TCTTTTGGA <i>I</i>

Figure 2: Clustal W alignment of UGT1A6 exon 1 nucleotide sequence of two individual brown hyenas aligned with cat and human sequence shows the premature stop codon TGA in brown hyena at the same position as in cats. The nucleotide positions are relative to the start codon ATG in humans.



Figure 3: Chromatogram showing the premature stop codon TGA in a brown hyena.



Figure 4: Chromatogram of UGT1A6 exon1 of Northern elephant seal showing location of a single nucleotide insertion (highlighted nucleotide is same as that highlighted in figure 5)

				388	
Human			(388)	CTGCAGGACAGGG-	ACACCCTGAACI
Northern	elephant	seal	(304)	CTGGAGGACCCCG	CCACCCTGAGTO

Figure 5: UGT1A6 exon 1 of Northern elephant seal showing position of a single nucleotide insertion compared to that of human. The nucleotide positions are relative to the start codon ATG in humans. The exact nucleotide inserted is not known since there appears to be other substitutions in this region.

		150
Human		NCQSLLQDRDTLNFFKESKFDALFTD
N.E.Seal(Insertion	removed)	NCQSLLEDPATLSVLRESKFDALFTE
N.E.Seal		NCQSLLEDP GHPECPQGEQVRCPFHR
		A Frameshift

Figure 6: Alignment of amino acid sequence of Northern elephant seal and human. N. E. seal (Insertion removed) denotes the N. E. seal sequence translated after the nucleotide insertion (Figures 4 and 5) was manually removed. Amino acids positions are relative to the start translation methionine of human UGT1A6. Bold and italicized portion of N. E. seal represent the unmatching sequence which is caused by the frameshift mutation.



Figure 7: Alignment of amino acid sequence of Northern elephant seal and human. N. E. seal (insertion removed) denotes the N. E. seal sequence translated after the nucleotide insertion was manually removed. Amino acid sequence positions are relative to the start translation methionine of human UGT1A6. Note the presence of 2 premature stop codons (*) in N. E. seal sequence caused by the frame shift. However, even if the nucleotide insertion is removed, an in-frame premature stop codon (*) is present in N. E. seal (insertion removed) sequence.

Table 8 shows the position, number and type of mutations observed in the UGT1A6 exon 1 of felids, Northern elephant seal and brown hyena. In contrast to the brown hyena which only showed one mutation (stop codon), multiple mutations were observed in all the Felids and the Elephant seal consistent with this gene being a pseudogene in those species. Note that UGT1A6 exon1 sequence of pampas cat in Table 8 is incomplete in that we were only able to sequence from bp 118 to bp 836.

	100ha				11-11 0 0 0	1hm 1 010	Command -	0.00	11-2	Cton LIVIV	Jun allo	1 Provinse out	.0. 1 h
	deletion	codon	40p deletio	codon	deletion	insertion	codon	deletion	deletion	codon	insertion	insertion	deletion
	resulting in stop codon TGA (bp9- 108)	TGA (bp274- 276)	n (bp361- 364)	TAG (bp379- 381)	(bp399- 399)	(bp401- 401)	TAA (bp643- 645)	(bp661- 669)	(bp675- 675)	TGA (bp688- 690)	(bp692- 693)	(bp769- 769)	(bp826- 826)
man													
imp.													
ab eating													
caque													
ican lion	+	+		+	+			+	+				
pard	+	+		+	+			+	+				
uar	+	+		+	+			+	+			+	
er	+	+		+	+			+	+				
w leopard	+	+		+	+			+	+				
panther		+	+	+	+			+	+				
untain		+	+	+	+			+	+				
etah		+		+	+			+	+				
npas cat	•	+		+	+			+	+			+	+
ffroy's		+		+	+			+	+				
le spotted		+		+	+			+	+				
gay		+		+	+			+	+				
can		+		+	+			+	+				
en cat													
/al		+		+	+			+	+		+		
nestic cat		+		+	+			+	+				+
x		+		+	+			+	+				
ocat		+		+	+			+	+				
atic Jen cat		+		+	+			+	+				
nard Cat		+		+	+			+	+				+
wn hyena		+											
thern						+	+			+			
onant seal													

+ denotes the presence of mutation.

Nucleotide positions are relative to start codon ATG of human UGT1A6 exon1 (GenBank accession no.- M84130). For pampas cat, it was only possible to evaluate sequences between bp 118 to bp 836.

3.1.2 UGT1A1 exon 1 sequences

The UGT1A1 exon 1 sequence could be determined for all species except for the lesser red panda. Sequence abnormalities were not detected in any of the UGT1A1 sequences evaluated, which is consistent with the importance of this enzyme in glucuronidation of endogenous compounds (Figure 8).

		351 420
Human	(345)	AATAAAAAAGGACTCTGCTATGCTTTTGTCTGGCTGTTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC
Chimpanzee	(345)	AATAAAAAAGGACTCTGCTATGCTTTTGTCTGGCTGTTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC
Crab-eating macaque	(345)	AATAAAAAAGGACTCTGCTATGCTTTTGTCTGGCTGTTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC
Jaguar	(46)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Leopard	(40)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Snow leopard	(63)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
African lion	(53)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Tiger	(202)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Lynx	(52)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTTATGGCC
Bobcat	(62)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Florida panther	(79)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Mountain lion	(76)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Leopard cat	(67)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTGCTGTACGACGAGGAACTGATGGCC
Margay	(52)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
African golden cat	(60)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Domestic cat	(345)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Asiatic golden cat	(57)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Geoffroy's cat	(64)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Pampas cat	(60)	GGCCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCGGTTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGAACAACGAGAAGTTGAGGGCC
Serval	(80)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Little spotted cat	(53)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Cheetah	(79)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Spotted hyena	(71)	AATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCACAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Brown hyena	(76)	AATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCACAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Aardwolf	(65)	GATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCAAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Indian mongoose	(68)	AATCCAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTGTTTTCGGCCTGCTCCCACCTCCTGCACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCT
Binturong	(202)	GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTCTTCTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTGCTGCACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
African civet	(74)	TGTACAGAAGAGCTCCGCTCTGCTTTTCTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTGCTGCACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Ferret	(204)	AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTATTGCACAACAAGGAACTTATGGCC
Polar bear	(206)	AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC
Asiatic black bear	(206)	AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC
Racoon	(205)	AGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTTATGGCC
Red fox	(203)	GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Red wolf	(204)	GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Domestic dog	(345)	GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Maned wolf	(203)	GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC
Southern fur seal	(42)	AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC
Northern fur seal	(55)	${\tt AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC}$
N. Z. sea lion	(43)	${\tt AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC}$
N. elephant seal	(68)	${\tt AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC}$
House mouse	(345)	${\tt AGTCAAAAAGGGATTCCAGTATGCTCCTAGCTGGCTGCTCCCACCTGCTGCACAATGCCGAGTTTATGGCC}$
Rat	(351)	AGTCAAAAGGGACTCCAGTATGCTGCTGTCTGGCTGCTCCCACCTTCTGCACAATGCCGAGTTTATGGCC

Figure 8: Clustal X alignment of UGT1A1 exon 1 nucleotide sequence. No DNA sequence abnormalities were found.

3.1.3 Phylogenetic analysis

Figure 9 and 10 show the molecular phylogenetic trees as neighbor joining trees generated using PAUP* Version 4.0b10 for 32-bit Microsoft Windows PAUP (Swofford, 2003) based

on the trimmed DNA sequence alignments.

The general topology of both UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 trees were similar to each other and were consistent with currently accepted phylogenetic relationships (Johnson et al., 2006). The only exceptions were ferret UGT1A6 which was clustered with N. E. seal UGT1A6 rather than with raccoon UGT1A6 (as for UGT1A1).

3.2 Classification of Carnivora species based on their diet

3.2.1 Literature review

The purpose of this review was to classify representative species in the order Carnivora based on their natural diet. In particular, we wanted to identify those species with a diet consisting primarily of animals with little or no plant material, previously referred to as "hypercarnivores". We focused on all Felidae species, as well as Carnivora species for which we had DNA available for sequence analysis. The first step was to identify available literature that quantitatively reported the proportion of plant and animal matter these species consumed. However, while conducting the search we found a general lack of quantitative information for many of the species. For most Carnivora species where information was available, they only reported the different types of animals consumed and did not quantify the amount of plant material. Only 2 papers were found that reported the animal and plant matter the species consumed (expressed as a percent of total biomass) (Table 6). Although there were many more papers identified involving more species than the ones listed in Table 6, which addressed the types of plant and/ or animal matter consumed, it was not possible to convert the measurements used to a percent biomass estimate. So, reports that used units other than percent biomass were not included in Table 6, but are given in Table 8.



Figure 9: Neighbor- joining tree (PAUP) of UGT1A6 exon 1 nucleotide sequence


Figure 10: Neighbor- joining tree (PAUP) of UGT1A1 exon 1 nucleotide sequence

			r 7		•	Ŧ
Genus	Species	Common Name	Animal Matter	Plant Matter	Unidentified	Reference
Diet expres	sed in terms c	of % biomass				
Canis	adustus	Side- striped jackal	60%	32%	8%	(Nowak, 2005)
Chrysocyon	brachyurus	Maned wolf	45.4%	54.6%	ı	(Juarez & Marinho-Filho, 2002)
Ly calopex	vetulus	Hoary fox	38.4%	61.5%	ı	(Juarez & Marinho-Filho, 2002)
Cerdocyon	thous	Crab-eating Fox	43.6%	56.4%	ı	(Juarez & Marinho-Filho, 2002)

	species
	carnivora
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3.2.2 Protein content of commercial zoo diet

Table 7 lists the protein content of commercial diets that are currently being marketed (Mazuri, Nestle-Purina, St. Louis, MO) for exotic and domestic species from the exotic animal feeding resource, PMI Nutrition International ¹. Highest protein levels are used in diets designed for ferrets and felids (35-38%). Lowest protein levels are used in typical herbivore diets (14%). While the remaining species, primarily referred to as "omnivores" are intermediate (25-30.5%)

Table 7: Protein content in	a the Mazuri diet
Species	Crude Protein(% not less than)
Ferret	38
Small felines	36
Large felines	35
Polar bear	30.5
Canine	28.5
Omnivores (wide range), Bears, Wild pigs,	25
Rodents, Beavers, Marmots, Porcupines,	
Flying Foxes, Raccoons, Opossums	
Rabbit, Sheep	14

3.2.3 Criteria for dietary classification

Based on the preceding observations, the following 3 dietary classifications were proposed

 Hypercarnivore (or "true carnivore"): Requires high protein diet (30.5% or more crude protein) and consumes more than 70% animals and less than 30% plant matter in its natural environment. This is best exemplified by the Felidae family.

¹http://mazuri.com/

Date accessed- 06/09/06

- Hypocarnivore (or "herbivore"): Consumes more than 90% plant matter and less than 10% animals in its natural environment. This is best exemplified by the Giant panda. Protein content of the diet is low (25% or less crude protein)
- 3. Generalist carnivore (or "omnivore"): Diet is intermediate between a hypercarnivore and hypocarnivore.

Using these criteria the Carnivora species of interest (with available DNA for analysis) as well as species with known UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 sequences were placed into one of the 3 categories as shown in Table 8. In summary, out of 38 Carnivora species evaluated, 29 species (including all 19 Felidae) were classified as hypercarnivores, 8 species were classified as generalist carnivores, and 1 species (the red panda) was classified as a hypocarnivore. Polar bears were problematic since during winter they are hypercarnivores but during the summer they also consume much non-animal food (berries, etc.) and so they could be considered "opportunistic generalist carnivores". We classified them simply as generalist carnivores for the purposes of this study. Regarding the 8 species outside of the order Carnivora with known UGT1A1 and UGT1A6 sequences, all primates (human, crab-eating macaque, chimpanzee) and rodents (rat, mouse) were determined to be generalist carnivores, while the ruminants (cow and sheep) were considered hypocarnivores.

Common name	Scientific name	Diet classification	Reference
Felidae			
Domestic cat	Felis catus	Hypercarnivore	Biró et al. (2005)
Canada lynx	Felis canadensis	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005) , Stahl et al. (2002)
Bobcat	$Felis\ rufus$	Hypercarnivore	McLean et al. (2005)
Serval	Felis serval	Hypercarnivore	www.honoluluzoo.org (Date accessed- $06/09/06$)
Asiatic golden cat	$Felis\ temminckii$	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
African golden cat	Felis aurata	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Leopard cat	Felis bengalensis	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Pampas cat	Felis colocolo	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Geoffroy's cat	Felis geoffroyi	Hypercarnivore	Manfredi et al. (2004)
Little spotted cat	Felis tigrinus	Hypercarnivore	^a Foate, K. (2003).
			leopardus tigrinus (on-line), animal diversity web.
Margay	Felis wiedii	Hypercarnivore	www.bbc.co.uk/nature/wildfacts/factfiles/44.shtml
			(Date accessed- $06/09/06$)
Mountain lion	Felis concolor	Hypercarnivore	Novack et al. (2005)

Table 8: Classification of species based on observed diet or

inferred from the literature

Florida panther	Felis c. coryi	Hypercarnivore	Novack et al. (2005)
Tiger	$Panthera\ tigris$	Hypercarnivore	Karanth and Sunquist (1995)
Snow leopard	Panthera uncia	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Leopard	$Panthera\ pardus$	Hypercarnivore	Karanth and Sunquist (1995)
Jaguar	$Panthera\ onca$	Hypercarnivore	Novack et al. (2005)
African lion	$Panthera\ leo$	Hypercarnivore	www.honoluluzoo.org (Date accessed-06/09/06)
Cheetah	$A cinonyx\ jubatus$	Hypercarnivore	www.honoluluzoo.org (Date accessed-06/09/06)
Viverridae			
Binturong	Arctictis binturong	Generalist carnivore	www.honoluluzoo.org (Date accessed-06/09/06)
African civet	Civettictis civetta	Generalist carnivore	b Shalu, T. (2000).
			civettictis civetta (on-line), animal diversity web.
Hyenidae			
Spotted hyena	Crocuta crocuta	Hypercarnivore	Silvestre et al. (2000)
			www.honoluluzoo.org (Date accessed- $06/09/06$)
Brown hyena	Parahyaena brunnea	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005), ^c Reavill, C. (2000).
			parahyaena brunnea (on-line), animal diversity web.
Aardwolf	Proteles cristatus	Hypercarnivore	Williams et al. (1997)

Table 8: (continued)

Herpestidae			
Mongoose	Herpestes javanicus	Hypercarnivore	^d Lutz, J. (2003).
			herpestes javanicus (on-line), animal diversity web.
Mustelidae			
Domestic ferret	Mustela putorius furo	Hypercarnivore	www.oregonzoo.org (Date accessed-06/09/06)
Procyonidae			
Raccoon	$Procyon\ lotor$	Generalist carnivore	Schoonover and Marshall (1951)
Lesser red Panda	A ilurus fulgens	Hypocarnivore	^{e} Heath, T., and Platnick, J. (1999).
			ailurus fulgens (on-line), animal diversity web.
Ursidae			
Asiatic black bear	Ursus thibetanus	Generalist carnivore	Hwang et al. (2002),Huygens et al. (2003)
Polar bear	Ursus maritimus	Generalist carnivore	www.wwf.org.uk (Date accessed-06/09/06)
Canidae			
Domestic dog	Canis familiaris	Generalist carnivore	
Red wolf	Canis rufus	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Maned wolf	Chrysocyon brachyurus	Generalist carnivore	Juarez and Marinho-Filho (2002)
Red fox	Vulpes vulpes	Generalist carnivore	Baltrunaite (2002)

Table 8: (continued)

Otariidae			
Northern fur seal	$Callorhinus\ ursinus$	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Southern fur seal	Arctocephalus forsteri	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
N. Z. sea lion	Phocarctos hookeri	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Phocidae			
N. elephant seal	$Mirounga\ angustiros tris$	Hypercarnivore	Nowak (2005)
Hominidae			
Human	Homo sapiens	Generalist carnivore	Nowak (1999a)
Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes	Generalist carnivore	Nowak (1999a)
Cercopithecidae			
Crab-eating macaque	Macaca fascicularis	Generalist carnivore	Nowak (1999a)
Bovidae			
Bovine	$Bos\ taurus$	Hypocarnivore	Nowak (1999b)
Sheep	Ovis aries	Hypocarnivore	Nowak (1999b)
Muridae			
Rat	Rattus norvegicus	Generalist carnivore	Nowak (1999b)
Mouse	$Mus\ musculus$	Generalist carnivore	Nowak (1999b)

Table 8: (continued)

continued)
Table

Leporidae

Rabbit

	$eopardus_tigrinus.html(Date\ accessed:\ 06/08/06)$
	imich.edu/site/accounts/information/Letwork and the second structure of the
	ttp://animaldiversity.ummz.u

Nowak (1999b)

Herbivore

Oryctolagus cuniculus

^c http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Parahyaena _brunnea.html (Date accessed: 06/09/06) 😸 ^d http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Herpestes _javanicus.html (Date accessed- 06/09/06) b http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Civettictis_civetta.html (Date accessed: 06/09/06) e http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Ailurus_fulgens.html (Date accessed-06/09/06) a ht

3.2.4 Correlation of diet with UGT1A6 gene defects

The molecular phylogenetic relationships shown in Figures 9 and 10 were further refined to include information regarding the dietary classification of each species. The color red in the trees designates hypercarnivores, green designates hypocarnivores and black designates generalist carnivores. Figure 9 shows that UGT1A6 is only defective in Carnivora species that are hypercarnivores (Felidae, brown hyena and Northern elephant seal). All other hypercarnivores (ferret, mongoose, aardwolf and spotted hyena), generalist carnivores and hypocarnivores showed no genetic lesions in UGT1A6.

4 Discussion

The most important result of this research is that we found multiple inactivating mutations in the UGT1A6 exon 1 sequence of all 19 species in the Felidae family we evaluated (Table 5). The presence of multiple mutations is consistent with the UGT1A6 gene being a pseudogene, and not simply a common polymorphism with the potential for some individuals within a species to lack these mutations.

Interestingly, 5 of the mutations (2 premature stop codons, and deletions at 3 positions; Table 5) were common to all the Felidae species studied suggesting that these 5 mutations may have arisen in a common ancestral species. Based on a recently established timeline of the phylogenetic relationships among Felidae species (Johnson et al., 2006), these mutations, most likely occured more than 10.8 million years ago. The first Felidae-like carnivores appeared during the Oligocene Epoch around 35 million years ago Johnson et al. (2006). Later, during the late Miocene, the true cat species evolved. Study of dental and skull morphology indicates that these species may have become hypercarnivores before 15 million years ago (Morris, 2002).

Although we know the likely timeline, we do not as yet know the reason for fixation of the founding mutations in the Felidae lineage. One of the possible scenarios could be that due to the loss of functionality and selection pressure, deleterious mutations might have occurred in the UGT1A6 gene of the ancestors of the modern felids. Fixation of the mutation then might have occured either through genetic drift (neutral evolution) or through genetic selection associated with the energy cost of producing a nonfunctional enzyme. However, this does not appear to have occured with other hypercarnivores such as ferrets suggesting that an additional factor (or factors) might be involved. In particular, establishment of nonfunctional genes such as this within an entire population is more likely at times when the species population is severely restricted (i.e. a population bottleneck) and followed by rapid amplification of the genetic trait when the population recovers (founder effect)(Stearns & Hoekstra, 2000). Following fixation of the founding mutation (pseudogenization), further mutations would then be possible probably as a result of neutral evolution in parallel with speciation (Stearns & Hoekstra, 2000; Kimura, 1968). In support of this, we have seen several lineage-specific additional mutations, including a 100 bp deletion in all the Panthera species studied, and a 4 bp deletion in the mountain lion and Florida panther subspecies. Several additional insertion/deletion mutations were also found in jaguar, pampas cat, serval, domestic cat, and leopard cat.

Brown hyena and Northern elephant seal were the only other (non-Felidae) species to have inactivating mutations in UGT1A6. Interestingly, the 2 brown hyena DNA samples showed a single inactivating UGT1A6 mutation (in-frame premature stop codon) that was identical to one of the 5 ancestral Felidae mutations. There are several explanations for this observation. Firstly, since hyena and Felidae are closely related, it may represent an ancestral mutation that was fixed in the felid lineage and possibly maintained as a polymorphism in the brown hyena but not in spotted hyena and aardwolves, which are more closely related to brown hyena. Secondly, it may represent an independent event that occurred at the same position that is highly prone to mutation (Duncan & Miller, 1980). Specifically, the ancestral codon at this position in closely related species including aardwolf, Indian mongoose, African civet and binturong is CGA which normally codes for the amino acid arginine. It is well known that methylated cyto sine can spontaneously deaminate to thymidine thereby creating the stop codon TGA from CGA (Duncan & Miller, 1980). In either case, since no other aberrant mutations were found, the premature stop codon probably represents either a fixed mutation that occured recently or is a polymorphism (with allelic variants CGA and TGA) in the entire population and by chance the individual animals we sampled were homozygous variant for that polymorphism. Consequently, future work is needed to determine the prevalence of this mutation in the entire brown hyena population through study of many more, unrelated individuals.

In contrast to brown hyena, Northern elephant seal showed at least 2 inactivating mutations that make it more likely pseudogenization of UGT1A6 rather than genetic polymorphism. Again, evaluation of more, unrelated individual animals would help clarify this. We were unable to successfully amplify and sequence UGT1A6 in the closely related Otariidae species. This was not a problem related to poor DNA quality since we could easily amplify UGT1A1. Consequently, either UGT1A6 is not present in Otariidae, or the sequence at all of our primer sites in UGT1A6 is quite different from UGT1A6 in all other species. In future work the presence of a UGT1A6 region of DNA in these species could be confirmed by low stringency genomic DNA hydridization analysis using a probe specific for UGT1A6 as was previously done for cat UGT1A6 (Court & Greenblatt, 2000). Furthermore, with molecular biology techniques such as inverse PCR, as was used for ferret and cat UGT1A6, it may be possible to obtain surrounding UGT1A6sequence in the Northern elephant seal and design PCR primers that are more specific to the Otariidae UGT1A6 (if present).

Evidence from this study supports our hypothesis that all species that have UGT1A6 defects (Felidae species, Northern elephant seal, and brown hyena) are hypercarnivores. The fact that the UGT1A6 mutations in these 3 groups of animals may have arisen independently supports the notion of a common environmental factor such as diet in influencing the ability of these mutations to become fixed in the species. Again as in the Felidae, there are probably factors in addition to diet required to enable the fixation of the mutation. Interestingly, both the Northern elephant seal and brown hyena are known to have severely reduced populations in recent history, which may have promoted this defect (Hoelzel et al., 2002; Rohland et al., 2005). This possibility is of major concern from the species conservation and restoration point of view. When an animal species is about to go extinct and the few remaining animals at the zoo are bred to bring their population to surviving levels, deleterious genes are more likely to be retained and amplified in their offspring (Hedrick & Kalinowski, 2000).

Animals that are generalists are assumed to be better adapted to changing environments (Morris, 2002) while animals that are specialists, such as the hypercarnivores may be more at risk. Living organisms get exposed to a wide variety of environmental chemicals, which either exist naturally or because of humans (Watkins & Klaassen, 1986). UGT1A6 plays an important role in the detoxification of many compounds including environmental

toxicants (Saeki et al., 2005). Consequently, inactivation of this gene may enhance the effects of environmental toxicity. This might be particularly true in the case of elephant seals whose environment is being increasingly polluted. This shows the importance from the conservation point of view of identifying species with dysfunctional UGT1A6 that are more likely at risk from increasing levels of human made environmental toxic compounds.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are toxic environmental compounds which are poorly degraded and are metabolised slowly so even low levels lead to bioaccumulation. These chemicals mostly are in the environment because of their industrial use and accumulate in land and water resulting in bioaccumulation in the animals (Rice et al., 2003; Niimi, 1996). This poses a potential danger to humans and animals. The atmospheric contamination has contributed to the contamination of plants leading to the bioaccumulation in animals feeding on them (Rice et al., 2003). These stressors might be contributing to the diseases in these animals. The animals like elephant seals which lacks proper metabolism for these phenolic toxins might be in the danger in terms of growth, reproduction and survival.

Diclofenac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug metabolized through the process of glucuronidation. The mortality of vultures in South Asia has been found to be due to consumption of livestock carcasses treated with diclofenac before they died (Swan et al., 2006). This has led to the rapid decline in vulture population of South Asia. This shows the ecological consequences of phenolic toxic compounds in the animals which have defect in glucuronidating them. This could be due to bioaccumulation of toxic compounds that the animal acquires from the pollutants of natural or human-made origin affecting their growth, reproduction or survival. Thus, the study of UGTs in carnivore birds could be an interesting future study.

With regards to the categorization of the species based on their diet, the major limitation was the lack of sufficient information for most species. Even if there were many studies conducted with respect to the food the animals consumed, most of the studies concentrated on the type of animals the hypercarnivores consumed and didn't take into account the plant matter during the analysis. So more observational studies of carnivores in their natural environment needs to be done to assess the amount of both the animal and plant matter they consume.

Finally, Felidae species appear to have other metabolic adaptations to a hypercarnivorous diet. In addition to UGT1A6, the domestic cat also exhibits deficiencies in other enzyme systems that are related to their diet (Court & Greenblatt, 2000). Being on top of the food chain, cats rely on nutrients from animal tissues to meet their requirements. They cannot synthesize taurine from cysteine, vitamin A from carotene and arachidonate from lineolate. The inability to synthesize vitamin A from carotenoids is because of the complete deletion of an enzyme required for the oxidation of carotene to retinal (Morris, 2002). Their metabolism is better adapted to protein utilization compared to fat and carbohydrate utilization. They lack the enzyme salivary amylase, which is responsible for the initial CHO digestion (Jernigan, 1989). The domestic cats apparently prefer food flavored with animal products like fats and meat. So, in contrast to taste preferences of dogs and people, cats may not be attracted to foods with sweet taste or they might not be able to detect the sweetness of sugars (Jernigan, 1989). A recent study by X. Li et al. (2005) indicated that cats lack the ability to detect sweet stimuli. This could be due to the adaptation to the highly specialized animal diet, which generally lack carbohydrates and simple sugars. Sweet taste is sensed by a special taste bud receptor which is the product of two genes. One of these genes was found to be a pseudogene in cats (X. Li et al., 2005) and also in several other Felidae species including lion and tiger. This is an interesting parallel to the presence of a pseudogene UGT1A6 in cats and other Felidae. In future work, it would be interesting to determine whether all species that lack a functional UGT1A6 also lack this sweet receptor. Furthermore, it would be interesting to determine whether defects of other gene products related to an adaptation to a hypercarnivorous diet are present in the domestic cat and also whether these findings in the domestic cat extrapolate to all other Felidae species.

Appendices

A Clustal W alignment of UGT1A6 exon1 sequence.

		1 60
Human	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCTTCGCTCATTTCAGAGAATTTCTGCAGGGGTTTTCTTCTTAGCACTT
Chimpanzee	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCTTCGCGCATTTCAGAGAATTTCTGCAGGGGTTTTCTTCTTAGCACTT
Crab eating macaqu	ıe(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTGCTTCGTGCATTTCAGAGAATTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCTTCTTAGCACTT
Jaguar	(1)	ATGGCCTG
Leopard	(1)	ATGGCCTG
Snow leopard	(1)	ATGGCCTG
(African) Lion	(1)	ATGGCCTG
Tiger	(1)	ATGGCCTG
Canadian lynx	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Bobcat	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Florida panther	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Mountain lion	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Leopard cat	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Margay	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCCTGCGTTGCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
African golden ca	at(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Domestic cat	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Asiatic golden ca	at(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Geoffroy's cat	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCCTGCGTTGCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Pampas cat	(1)	
Serval	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Little spotted ca	at(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCCTGCGTTGCAGAAAGTTTCCGCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAGCGCTT
Cheetah	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCCCATGGGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCCCCAGGGGTTTTCCTCTTAACGCTT
Spotted hyena	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCGTGCATTTCAGAAAGTTTCTGCAGGGGTCTTCTTCTTAGTGCTT
Brown hvena	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCGTGCATTTCAGAAAGTTTCTGCAGGGGTCTTCCTCTTAGTGCTT
Aardwolf	(1)	
Indian mongoose	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCGCCATGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCTGCGGGGGGTTTTCCCTCTTAGTGCTT
Binturong	(1)	ATGGCCTGCCTCCTCCGCGCGCGTTTCAGAAAGTTTCTGCNGGAGTTTTCTTCTTCTTAGTGCTG
African civet	(1)	
Ferret	(1)	ATGACCTGCCTCCTCCAGTTGTTTCGGAAAGTTTTCTTCTTCTTAGTGCTC
Polar bear	(1)	
Asiatic black bea	(1)	
Baccoon	(1)	
Red fox	(1)	
Red wolf	(1)	
Dog	(1)	
Maned wolf	(1)	
N Elephant seal	(1)	
House mouse (b)	(1)	
House mouse (a)	(1)	
Rat	(1)	
Rabbit	(1)	
Bovine	(1)	
Sheep	(1)	
ытеер	(1)	61 120
Human	(61)	
Chimpanzee	(61)	
C eating macaging	(OI)	
Jaquar	(Q) (Q)	
Leopard	(0)	
Snow leopard	(9) (9)	ACCACCOURCE
(African) Lion	(9) (9)	
Tiger	(0)	
ILYCI Canadian lunu	(3)	
Bobcat	(61)	
Florida panther	(61)	TGCAGTGAGGTGGTGGTGATGATGATGATGATGGTGGTGGTGG
Mountain lion	(61)	
Leopard cat	(61)	
Margay	(61)	
African a cat	(61)	
Domestic cat	(01) (61)	
Domestre dat	(01) (61)	
Geoffroy's ast	(OI) (61)	
Bampag gat	(UL) (1)	IGGAGIGAGGIGGIAGGIGACAAGCIGCIGGIGGIICCICCGGAIGGAAGCCACGGGCTC
rampas Cal	(±) (61)	
Servar	(D T)	IGGAGIGAGGTGGTAGGIGACAAGCIGCIGGTGGTTCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACGGGCTC

Little spotted ca	ıt(61)	TGGAGTGAGGTGGTAGGTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTTCCTCCGGATGGAAGCCACGGGCTC
Cheetah	(61)	TGGAGTGGGGGGGGAAGGNGACAAGCTGCTGGNGGTTCCNCAGGANGGAAGCCCCGGGCTC
Spotted hyena	(61)	TGGGGTGAGGTTGTAGCTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
Brown hyena	(61)	TGGGGTGAGGTTGTAGCTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
Aardwolf	(1)	
Indian mongoose	(61)	TGGGGTGAGGTTGTAGGTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTGCCTCAGGACGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
Binturong	(61)	TGGGGAGAGGTCGTATGTGACAAGACTGCTGCTGGGGGGGCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
African civet	(01)	
Ferret	(19)	ФССССССЛССТТСТАСТСЛССССТССТССТССТСЛССЛТСАЛАССАЛСССЛСТСССТС
Peller beer	(49)	
Polar pear	(1)	ACIGCIC
ASIALIC DIACK Dea	(1)	CIGCIC
Raccoon	(1)	
Red IOX	(1)	CACTGGCTC
Red wolf	(1)	CTGGCTC
Dog	(49)	TGGGGGGGGGGGCTGTAGGTGACAAGCTTCTGGTGGTCCCTCAGGACGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
Maned wolf	(1)	CTGGCTC
N. Elephant seal	(1)	CTGCTGGTGGTTCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
House mouse(b)	(61)	TGGGCCTCAGTTCTAGGTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCCCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTT
House mouse(a)	(61)	TGGGCCTCAGTTCTAGGTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCCCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTT
Rat	(58)	TGGGGCTCAGTTCTAGGTGACAAGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCCCAGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCTT
Rabbit	(61)	TGGGGCACGGTGCTGGGTGACAGGCTGCTGGTGGTGCCCCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTT
Bovine	(52)	TGGGGCTTCACCCTGGGGGACAGGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
Sheep	(58)	TGGGGCTTCGCCCTGGGGGGCACAGGCTGCTGGTGGTCCCTCAGGATGGAAGCCACTGGCTC
SHOOP	(00)	121 180
Human	(121)	
Chimpangoo	(121)	
	(121)	
c. eacing macaque	(121)	
Jaguar	$(\angle \perp)$	
Leopard	(21)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Snow leopard	(21)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
(African) Lion	(21)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Tiger	(21)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Canadian lynx	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGATGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Bobcat	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Florida panther	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGATGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Mountain lion	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Leopard cat	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Margav	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGCTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTGGTGCTGGTG
African g. cat	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Domestic cat	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Asiatic a cat	(121)	
Geoffroy's cat	(121)	ACTCTCAACCACACACACACACACACACACACACACACA
Bampag gat	(1)	AGICIGAAGGACACAGIIGAGCIICICAGIGAGAAGGGACAIGACAIGGIAGIGCIGGIG
Control	(1)	
Serval	$(\perp \angle \perp)$	
L. spotted cat	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACACAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACATGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Cheetah	(121)	AGTCTGAAGGACGCAGTTGAGCTTCTCAGCGAGAAGGGACATGACGTGGTAGTGCTGGTG
Spotted hyena	(121)	AGTATGAAGGAGATAGTTGAGTTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGGGCATGACATTGTAGTGCTGGTG
Brown hyena	(121)	AGTATGAAGGAGATAGTTGAGTTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGCCATGACATTGTAGTGCTGGTG
Aardwolf	(1)	
Indian mongoose	(121)	AGTATGAAGGAGATAGTTGAGCTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGACCTTGTAGTGCTGGTG
Binturong	(121)	AGTATGAAGGAGATAGTTGAGCACCTCAGTGAGAAGGGACATGATATTGTAGTGCTGGCG
African civet	(1)	
Ferret	(109)	AGTATGAAGGACATAGTTGAGCTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGGGCATGACATTGTGGTGCTGGTG
Polar bear	(9)	AGTATGAAGGACATAGTTGAGCTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGGGCATGACATTGTGGTGCTGGTG
Asiatic black bea	r (8)	AGTATGAAGGACATAGTTGAGCTCCTCAGTGAGAAGGGGGCATGACATTGTGGTGCTGGTG
Baccoon	(1)	
Red fox	(10)	
Red wolf	(20)	
Dog	(109)	
Maned wolf	(105)	
M Elephent	(0)	
N. Erephant seal	(37)	
House mouse(b)	$(\perp \angle \perp)$	AGUATGAAGGAGATAGTGGAGGACATGACGAGGACATGACAT
House mouse(a)	$(\perp \angle \perp)$	AGUATGAAGGAGATAGTAGAACATUTUAGTGAACGAGGACATGACAT
Rat	(118)	AGCATGAAGGAGATAGTGGAGCACCTCAGTGAACGCGGACACGACATTGTGGTGCTAGTG
Rabbit	(121)	AGCATGCAGGACATAGTTGAGGCTCTTGGGGCGAGGGGGCATGAAATCGTGGTGCTGGTG
Bovine	(112)	AGCATGAAGGACATCGTTGAGCATCTCAGTGAGAAAGGGCATGAGATCGTGGTGGTGGTG
Sheep	(118)	AGCATGAAGGACATCACTGAACGTCTCAGCGAGAAAGGGCATGAGATCGTGGTGGTGGTG

181 240 (181) CCTGAAGTTAATTTGCTTTTGAAAGAATCCAAATACTACACAAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Human Chimpanzee C. eating macaque (181) CCTGAAGTCAATTTGCTTTTGAAAGAATCCAAAATACTACACAAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Jaquar (81) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Leopard (81)Snow leopard (81) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG (African) Lion (81)TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG (81)TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Tiger Canadian lynx (181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Bobcat (181)TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACCACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Florida panther (181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Mountain lion (181)TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Leopard cat (181)Marqay (181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACGCGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG African golden cat(181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Domestic cat (181)TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Asiatic qolden cat(181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Geoffroy's cat (181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG ----AGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Pampas cat (1)(181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Serval Little spotted cat(181) TCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG Cheetah Spotted hyena (181) CCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAAGAATCCAAACACTACATGAGAAAAATCTACCCAGTG (181) CCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAAGAATCCAAACACTACGTGAGAAAAATCTACCCAGTG Brown hyena Aardwolf (1) -----TCTGCTTCTGAAAGAATCCAAACACTACATGAGAAAAATCCACCCAGTG Indian mongoose (181) CCAGAGGTCAATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACAGGAGAAAAACCTACCCAGTG Binturong (181) CCAGAGGTCAATCTGATTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG (1) -----ATCTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGAAAAATCTATCCAGTG African civet Ferret (169) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAGTCCAAGCACTACACAAGAAAAACCTATCCAGTG CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAGCACTATGCGAGAAAAATCTACCCGGTG Polar bear (69) Asiatic black bear (68) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAGCACTACGCGAGAAAAATCTACCCGGTG Raccoon (25) CCCCAAAGCAATCTGCTTCGAAATGAATCCTCGCACTACACGAGAAGGATCTATCCAGTG Red fox (70) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGACAAATCTACTCAGTG Red wolf (68) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGACAAATCTACTCAGTG (169) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGACAAATCTACTCAGTG Dog Maned wolf (68) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAACACTACACGAGACAAATCTACTCAGTG N. Elephant seal (97) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTCTGAAGGAATCCAAGCACTACACAAGAAGAAGCTACCCGGTG House mouse (b) (181) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTTTGGGAGAATCCAAATACTACAGGAGGAAAATTTTCTCAGTT House mouse (a) (181) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTTTGGGAGAATCCAAATACTACAGGAGGAAAATCTTCTCAGTT Rat (178) CCAGAAGTCAATTTGCTTTTGGGAGAATCCAAATACTACAGGAGGAAAAGCTTCCCGGTC Rabbit. (181) CCAGAAGTCAACTTGCTCTTGAGAGAATCCAGGTTCTACACGAGGAGAATCTACCCAGTG Bovine (172) CCTGAAGTCAACCTGCTCCTCCAAGAGTCCAAGCACTACACAAGGAAAATCCACCCAGTG (178) CCCAAAGTCAACCTGCTCCTCCAAGAGTCCAAGCACTACACAAGGAGAATCCACCCAGTG Sheep 241 300 Human (241) CCGTATGACCAAGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTACCAATCATTTGGAAAACAATCACTTTGCT (241) CCGTATGACCAAGAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTACCAATCATTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT Chimpanzee Crab e. macaque (241) CCGTATGACCAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGAACCGTTACCAATTGTTTGGAAAACAATCACTTTGCT Jaguar (141) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC <mark>GA</mark>TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT (141) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Leopard (141) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Snow leopard (African) Lion (141) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Tiger (141) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Canadian lynx Bobcat (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCAGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTCTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Florida panther (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCACT Mountain lion (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCACT (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC Leopard cat TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Margay (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCAGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAATAGTCACTTCGCT African golden cat(241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAGATTGTCACTTCGCT (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC Domestic cat TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Asiatic golden cat(241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT Geoffroy's cat (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCAGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAATAGTCACTTCGCT Pampas cat (57) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC TCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT (241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC GATCTTTTGGAGATTGTCACTTTGCT Serval Little spotted cat(241) CCATTTGACCGGGAAGAGCCCAGAGCACCGTTTC<mark>TGA</mark>TCTTTTGGAAATAGTCACTTCGCT (241) CCATTGGACCGGGAAGAGCCGGAGCACCGTTTC Cheetah IGATCTTTTGGAAACAGTCACTTCGCT (241) CCATTTGACCAGGAAGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTCCAATCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGTG Spotted hvena (241) CCTTTTGACCACGAAGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTCTGAAGCAATCACTTTGTG Brown hyena Aardwolf (50) CCATTTGACCAGCAAGAGCTGAAGAACCGTTTCCGATCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGTG Indian mongoose (241) CCATTTGACCAGGAGGAGCTGCAGAACCGTTTCCGATCTTTTGGAAATAATCACTTTGCG Binturong (241) CCATTTGACCAGGAAGAGCTGGAGAAGCGTTTCCGAGCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT African civet (51) CCATTTGACCAGGAAGAGCTGGAGAACCGTTTCCGAGCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT (229) CCGTTCCAACAGGAGGAGCTGGAGAATCGGTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT Ferret Polar bear (129) CCGTATGACCAGGAAGAGCTGCAGGCTCGTTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT Racoon (130)Red fox Red wolf (128)Dog (229)Maned wolf (128)N. Elephant seal (157)House mouse(b) (241)House mouse(a) (241)Rat (238)Rabbit (241)Bovine (232)Sheep (238)Human (301) (301) Chimpanzee Crab e. macaque (301)Jaquar (201)Leopard (201)Snow leopard (201)(African) Lion (2.01)Tiger (201)Canadian lynx (301)Bobcat (301)Florida panther (301)Mountain lion (301)Leopard cat (301) Margay (301)African golden cat(301) Domestic cat (301)Asiatic golden cat(301) Geoffroy's cat (301) (117)Pampas cat Serval (301)Little spotted cat(301) Cheetah (301)Spotted hyena (301)Brown hyena (301)Aardwolf (110)Indian mongoose (301)Binturong (301)African civet (111)Ferret (289) Polar bear (189) Asiatic black bear(188) Racoon (145)Red fox (190)Red wolf (188)Dog (2.89)Maned wolf (188) N. Elephant seal (217)House mouse(b) (301)House mouse(a) (301)Rat (2.98)Rabbit. (301)(292) Bovine Sheep (298) (361) Human Chimpanzee (361)Crab e. macaque (361) Jaquar (261)Leopard (261)Snow leopard (261)(African) Lion (261)Tiger (261)Canadian lynx (361) Bobcat (361) Florida panther (361) Mountain lion (361)Leopard cat (361) Margay

Domestic cat

Asiatic black bear(128) CCGTATGACCAGGAAGAGCTGCAGGCTCGTTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAACAATCACTTTGCT CCATTTGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCGTTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAAGAACCACTTTGCT CCATTTGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCGCTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAAGAATCACTTTGCT CCATTTGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCGCTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAAGAATCACTTTGCT CCATTTGGCCAGGAAGAGTTGGAGAACCGTTACCGCTCTTTTGGAAAGAATCACTTTGCT CCATTCGATCAGAAAGAGCTGGGGGAATCGTTACCACTTTTTTGGAAACGATCACTTTGCT CCCTACAGCCTAGAAGAACTACAGACCCGTTTTCGCACCTTTGGACGCAACCAGTTTGTT ACCTACAGCCTAGAAGAACTGCAGACCCGTTTTCGCACCTTTGGAAACAACCACTTTCTT CCCTACAACCTAGAAGAGTTGCGGACCCGCTATCGCTCCTTTGGGAACAACCACTTTGCT CCGTTTGACCAGGAGGAGCAGAGTTACCGGTATCGCACCTTTGGAGAAAAGCACTTTACT CCGTTCAACCAGGAGGAGCTGGAAGCCCGTTACCGCTCCTTCGGGAAACACCACTTTTCT CCCTACGACCAGGAGGAGCTGGAAGCCCGTTACCGTTCCTTCGGGAAACACCACTTTTCT 301 360 GAGCGATCATTCCTAACTGCTCCTCAGACAGAGTACAGGAATAACATGATTGTTATTGGC GAGCGATCATCCCTGACTGCTCCTCAGACAGAGTACAGGAATAACATGATCGTTATTGGC GAGCGATCATTCCTGACTGCTCCTCAGACAGAGTACAGGAATAACATGGTCGTTATTGGC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCGGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCGTGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCGGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGCGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCGTGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGCGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATCGTTACCNAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGTGAGGGAGGACAGGAATACCGTGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAGGTGGCTCCTGAACCCTGCTGAGGGAGGAGGACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTACCGAC GAGAAAGGGCTCCTGAGCGCTGCTCTGATGGAGTACAGGAATAGCATGATTATTCTTGAC GAGAAAGGGCTCCTGAGCGCTGCTCTGATGGAGTACAGGAATAGCATGATTATCCTTGAC GAGAAAGGGCTCCTGAGCGCTGCTTTGATAGAGTACAGGAATAGCATGATTATTCTTGAC GAGAGAGGGCTCCTGAGCGCCGCTCCGATGGAATACAGGAATACCATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCTGATGGAGTACAGGAACACCATGATTATTCTGGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCTGATGGAGTACAGGAACACCATGATTGTTCTTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCAGATGGAATACAGGAATAGCATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCGGCTCAAACGGAGTACAGGAATAACATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCGGCTCAAACGGAGTACAGGAATAACATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGCTTCCTGAACGCTGCTCAGGGGGGGGGGGAGGACAACAACATGATCGGTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCAGATGGAGTACAGAAATAACATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCAGATGGAGTACAGAAATAGCATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACGCTGCTCAGATGGAGTACAGAAATAGCATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGAGATGGCTCCTGAACACTGCTCAGATGGAGTACAGAAATAGCATGATTGTTATTGAC GAGACATGGCTCCCGAACGCTGCTCAGATGGAGTACAGGAATAGCATGATGGTTATTGAC CCTGGTGCCCCCTGATGGGTCCTCTAAGAGAGTACAGGAACAGCATGCTTACATTGGAG CCCGGTGCCTCCCTGATGGGTCCTCTAAGAGAGTACAGGAACAACATGATTGTCGTGGAC GCCAGTTCCCCCCTGATGGCTCCTCTAAGAGAGTACAGGAACAACATGATTGTCATTGAC GACAGGTCCTGGCTGAGCGGGCCTCAGACGGAATACAGGAATAACATGGTTGTGATTGAC CCACGCTGGTTGGTGACTGCCCCTGTGGTGGAGTATAGGAACAACATGATTGTCATCAAT CCACGCTGGCTGGTGACTGCCCCTATGGTGGAGTATAGGAACAACATGATCGTCATCAAC 361 420 CTGTACTTCATCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGCAGGACAGGG-ACACCCCTGAACTTCTTTAA CTGTACTTCATCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGCAGGACAGGG-ACACCCTGAACTTCTTTAA ATGTACTTCATCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGCAGGACGTGG-GCACCCTGAACTTCCTCAA AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC<mark>-</mark>G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACGTACTTCGCCAACCGC G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACGTACTTCGCCAACCGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC ACGTACTTCGCCAACCGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC<mark>-</mark>G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC ACGTACTTCGCCAACCGC ACGTACTTCGCCAACCGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC<mark>-</mark>G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACATACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACATACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC ACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG AGCCCCTGGAGGACTC<mark>-</mark>G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG ACGTACTTCGCCAACTGC (361) ACATACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG African golden cat(361) ACGTACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC<mark>-</mark>G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG (361) ACGTACTTCGCCAACTGC AGCCCCCTGGAGGACTC

Asiatic golden cat(361) ACGTACTTCGCCAACTGCTAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTCCG-CCCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG Geoffroy's cat (361) ACATACTTCGCCAACTGC ragagcctcctggaggactc<mark>-</mark>g-ccaccttgagtttcctcag

 Pampas cat
 (177)
 ACGTACTTTGCCAACCGC
 TAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC
 G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG

 Serval
 (361)
 ACGTACTTCGCCGACCGC
 TAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC
 G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG

 Little spotted cat(361)
 ACATACTTCGCCAACTGC
 TAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC
 G-CCACCTTGAGTTTCCTCAG

Cheetah (361) ACGTACTTCGCCAACTGCTAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTC-G-CCACCTTGAGCTTCCTCAG Spotted hyena (361) ATGTGGTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGGGGGACTCCG-CCACCCTGAGTTTCCTCAA Brown hyena (361) ATGTGGTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGGGGGACTCCG-CCACCCTGAGCTTCCTCAA Aardwolf (170) ATGTGGTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGGGGGACTCCA-CAACCCTGAGTTTCCTCAA Indian mongoose (361) ATGTACTTCACCAGCTGCCAGAGCCTTCTGGGGGGACCCCG-CCACCCTGCGCTTCCTCCG Binturong (361) ATGTGGTTCACCAGCTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTCCG-CCACCCTGAGTTTCCTCAG (171) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTCCG-CCACCCTGAGTTTCCTCAG African civet Ferret (349) ATGTATTTCACCACCTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACACAG-CCACCCTGAGTGTCCTCAG Polar bear (249) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACGCGG-CCACCCTGAGCGTCCTCCG Asiatic black bear(248) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACGCGG-CCACCCTGAGCGTCCTCCG (205) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACTCGG-CCACCCTGAGCGTCCTCAG Racoon Red fox (250) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTTCTGGAGGACTCGG-CCACGCTCAGTGTCCTCAG Red wolf (248) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTTCTGGAGGACTCGG-CCACGCTCAGTGTCCTCAG Doq (349) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTTCTGGAGGACTCGG-CCACGCTCAGTGTCCTCAG Maned wolf (248) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTTCTGGAGGACTCGG-CCACGCTCAGTGTCCTCAG N. Elephant seal (277) ATGTACTTCACCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGGAGGACCCCGGCCACCCTGAGTGTCCTCAG (361) ATGTTCTTTTCCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGAAGGACTCTG-CCACCCTCAGCTTCCTCAG House mouse(b) House mouse(a) (361) ATGTTCTTTTCCAACTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGAAGGACTCTG-CCACCCTCAGCTTCCTCAG Rat (358) ATGTGCTTTTTCAGCTGCCAGAGCCTCCTGAAGGACTCGG-CCACCCTCAGCTTCCTCAG Rabbit (361) ATGTACTTCATCAACTGCCAGAGCCTGCTGAGACACGGCG-ACACCTTGGATTTCCTCAG (352) ATGTACTTTCTCAACTGCCAGAGTCTCCTGAGGCACTCAG-ACACCCTGCGCTTCCTCCG Bovine (358) ATGTACTTTCTCAACTGCCAGAGTCTCCTGAGGCACTCGG-GAACCCTGCGCTTCCTCCG Sheep 421 480 (420) GGAGAGCAAGTTTGATGCTCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCCTTACCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Human Chimpanzee (420) GGAGAGCAAGTTTGATGCTCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCCTTACCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Crab e. macaque (420) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCTCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCCTTACCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Jaguar (319) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Leopard (319) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Snow leopard (319) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCTTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC (African) Lion (319) GGAGAGCAAGTTCAACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Tiger (319) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Canadian lynx (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Bobcat (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGACCTTGGC (415) GGAGAGCAAGTTCAACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Florida panther Mountain lion (415) GGAGAGCAAGTTCAACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Leopard cat (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Marqay (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC African golden cat(419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGTCGGGGTGGTNTTGGC (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Domestic cat Asiatic golden cat(419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Geoffroy's cat (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Pampas cat (235) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC (419) GGGGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Serval Little spotted cat(419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCCAGCCCTGTCGCGGTGAGTCTTGGC Cheetah (419) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACACCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Spotted hyena (420) GGAGAGCAAATTCGACGTCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTACCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Brown hyena (420) GGAGAGCAAATTCGATGTCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Aardwolf (229) GGAGAGCAAATTCGACATCCTCTTCACAGACCCGGCCCTACCCTGTGGCGTGATCCTGGC Indian mongoose (420) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACGCCCTCTTCACAGACCCAGCTCTACCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC Binturong (420) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGACGCCCTCTTCACAGACCCGGCCCTCCCCTGTGGGGTGATCTTGGC African civet Ferret (408) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTACCCTGCGGGGTGATCCTGGC Polar bear (308) GAAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCGGCCCTACCCTGCGGGGTGATCCTGGC Asiatic black bear (307) GAAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCGGCCCTACCCTGCGGGGGTGATCCTGGC Racoon (264) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCCCTACCCTGCGGGGTGATCCTGGC Red fox (309) GCAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCTCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Red wolf (307) GCAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCTCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Doq (408) GCAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCTCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC Maned wolf (307) GCAGAGCAAATTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGACCCAGCTCTGCCCTGTGGGGTGATCCTGGC N. Elephant seal (337) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTTTTCACAGAACCAGCCCTACCCTGCGGGGTCATCCTGGC House mouse(b) (420) GGAGAACAAGTTTGATGCTCTGTTCACAGACCCAGCCATGCCCTGTGGTGTGATCCTGGC House mouse(a) (420) GGAGAACAAGTTTGATGCTCTGTTCACAGACCCAGCCATGCCCTGTGGTGTGATCCTGGC Rat (417) GGAGAACCAGTTTGATGCTCTGTTCACAGACCCGGCCATGCCCTGTGGTGTGATCCTGGC Rabbit (420) GGCGGGCAAGTTCGATGCTCTTTTCACAGACCCGGCCTTACCCTGTGGTGTGATCCTGGC Bovine (411) GGAGAACAAGTTCGACGCCCTGTTCACAGACCCGGCCTTACCTTGCGGGGTGATCCTGGC (417) GGAGAGCAAGTTCGATGCCCTGTTCACAGACCCGGCCTTACCTTGCGGGGTGATCCTGGC Sheep

		481 540
Human	(480)	TGAGTATTTGGGCCTACCATCTGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTTCCGTGTTCCCTGGAGCA
Chimpanzee	(480)	TGAGTATTTGGGCCTACCATCTGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTTCCGTGTTCCCTGGAGCA
Crab e. macaque	(480)	TGAGTATTTGGGCCTACCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTTCCGTGTTCCCTGGAGCA
Jaguar	(379)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
Leopard	(379)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
Snow leopard	(379)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
(African) Lion	(379)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCGGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
Tiger	(379)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
Canadian lynx	(479)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTTTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA
Bobcat	(479)	AGAGCACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTTTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGGCA
Florida panther	(475)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGGCA
Mountain lion	(475)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGGCA
Leopard cat	(479)	AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGCCA
Margay	(479)	
African golden cat	(479)	
Domostic cat	(470)	AGAGIACCIAGGCCIGCCCICCAIGIGIGICICICICAGGGGCCICCCACGCICCCIGGGGCA
Domestic cat	(479)	AGAGIACCIAGGCCIGCCCICCAIGIAICICICICAGGGGCCICCCACGCICCIIGGGGCA
Cooffrond a set	(170)	
Geoliloy's cat	(4/9)	
Pampas Cat	(295)	
Serval	(479)	
Little spotted cat	(479)	
Cheetan	(4/9)	
Spotted hyena	(480)	AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA
Brown hyena	(480)	AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA
Aardwolf	(289)	AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA
Indian mongoose	(480)	GGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Binturong	(480)	AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA
African civet	(290)	AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Ferret	(468)	TGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Polar bear	(368)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Asiatic black bear	(367)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Racoon	(324)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Red fox	(369)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Red wolf	(367)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Dog	(468)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
Maned wolf	(367)	CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
N. Elephant seal	(397)	CGAGTACCTGAGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTACCTCTTCGGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA
House mouse(b)	(480)	TGAGTATCTCAACCTGCCCTCTGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAACA
House mouse(a)	(480)	TGAGTATCTCAACCTGCCCTCTGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAACA
Rat	(477)	TGAGTATCTCAAGCTGCCTTCCGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAGCA
Rabbit	(480)	TGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTGTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCCTGTTCCCTGGAGCA
Bovine	(471)	CGAGTACCTGAACCTGCCCTCCGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCCTGTGCCCTGGAGAA
Sheep	(477)	CGAGTACCTGAACCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTTCCCTGTGCCCTGGAGAA
1		541 600
Human	(540)	TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAGACCCTGTGTCCTACATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC
Chimpanzee	(540)	TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAGACCCTGTGTCCTACATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC
Crab e. macaque	(540)	TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAAACCCTGTGTCCTATATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC
Jaguar	(439)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
Leopard	(439)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
Snow leopard	(439)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
(African) Lion	(439)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
Tiger	(439)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCCAGATGCTACA-TCAGTTCTC
Canadian lynx	(539)	CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
Bobcat	(539)	CGCGATCACCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACGTTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC
Florida panther	(535)	CACAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCTGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTATACTCAGTTCTC
Mountain lion	(535)	
Leopard cat	(539)	
Margay	(539)	
African golden cat	(539)	
Demostic cat	(530)	CCCCATCACCCACACACCCCATACCCACACACACACCACACACACACACACACACACACACA
Asiatic golden cat	(539)	
Cooffroy's cat	(530)	
Beoritoy S cat	(255)	
campas cat	(500)	
Tittle apotted art	(530)	
Chaotah	(530)	
Spottod huses	(530)	
Sporred nyena	(34U) (E40)	
Drown nyena Dawdrolf	(340)	CGIGAICAGCAGAGCUCCAAAUUUIGGGIUUTACATTUUUAGATGUTACACTCAGTTUTC
Adruwoll	(349)	
Distances	(34U) (E40)	
Binturong	(340)	UGULAI LAGUAGGAGULUAAAUCUTGTGTCUTAUGTTCCCAGATGCTACACTAAGTTCTC
Airican civet	(350)	UGUGATUAGUAGGAGUUUAAAUUUTGTGTUUCCACATTCUCAGGTGUTACACTCAGTTCTC

481 540 TGAGTATTTGGGCCTACCATCTGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTTCCGTGTTCCCTGGAGCA Human (480)TGAGTATTTGGGCCCTACCATCTGTGTGCCTCCTCAGGGGTTTTCCCGTGTTCCCCTGGAGCA (480)Chimpanzee Crab e. macaque (480) TGAGTATTTGGGCCTACCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTTCCGTGTTCCCTGGAGCA Jaquar (379) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Leopard (379)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Snow leopard (379)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA (African) Lion (379) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCGGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Tiger (379) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Canadian lynx (479)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTTTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Bobcat (479) AGAGCACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTTTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Florida panther (475)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGGCA Mountain lion (475)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGCA Leopard cat (479)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGGCA Margay (479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGGGCA African golden cat(479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTGTCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA (479)Domestic cat AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGGCA Asiatic golden cat(479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTTTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Geoffroy's cat (479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Pampas cat (295)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Serval (479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTGTCTCTTCAGGGTCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Little spotted cat(479) AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCCTGGGGCA Cheetah (479)AGAGTACCTAGGCCTGCCCTCCATGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCACGCTCCTTGGGGCA Spotted hyena (480) AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA (480) AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA Brown hyena Aardwolf (289) AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTATATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCTTGGAGCA Indian mongoose (480) GGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA Binturong (480) AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA (290)AGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA African civet (468)TGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Ferret Polar bear (368) CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Asiatic black bear(367) CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Racoon (324)CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTCCCGTGCTCCCTGGAGCA Red fox (369) CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Red wolf (367) CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Dog (468)CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA (367) CGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA Maned wolf (397) CGAGTACCTGAGCCTGCCCTCTGTGTACCTCTTCGGGGGGCTTCCCATGCTCCCTGGAGCA N. Elephant seal (480) TGAGTATCTCAACCTGCCCTCTGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAACA House mouse(b) House mouse(a) (480)TGAGTATCTCAACCTGCCCTCTGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAACA Rat (477)TGAGTATCTCAAGCTGCCTTCCGTCTACCTCTTCAGAGGTTTCCCATGCTCTCTGGAGCA Rabbit (480)TGAGTACCTGGGCCTGCCCTCCGTGTACCTGTTCAGGGGCCTTCCCCCTGTTCCCCTGGAGCA Bovine (471) CGAGTACCTGAACCTGCCCTCCGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCTTCCCCTGTGCCCTGGAGAA Sheep (477) CGAGTACCTGAACCTGCCCTCTGTGTATCTCTTCAGGGGCCTTTCCCTGTGCCCTGGAGAA 541 600 (540)TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAGACCCTGTGTCCTACATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC Human Chimpanzee (540) TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAGACCCTGTGTCCTACATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC Crab e. macaque (540) TACATTCAGCAGAAGCCCAAACCCTGTGTCCTATATTCCCAGGTGCTACACAAAGTTTTC (439)CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Jaquar Leopard (439) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC (439)CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Snow leopard (439) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC (African) Lion Tiger (439) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACA-TCAGTTCTC Canadian lynx (539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Bobcat (539) CGCGATCACCCAGAGCCCGGAACCCCGCATCCTACGTTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Florida panther (535) CACAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCTGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTATACTCAGTTCTC Mountain lion (535) CACAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTATACTCAGTTCTC Leopard cat (539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC CGCAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCTGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACGCTCAGTTCTC Margay (539)African golden cat(539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Domestic cat (539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Asiatic golden cat(539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Geoffroy's cat (539) CGCAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCTGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC (355) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCGAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Pampas cat (539) CGCGATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Serval Little spotted cat(539) CGCAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCTGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Cheetah (539) CGCAATCAGCCAGAGCCCAAACCCCCGCATCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Spotted hvena (540) CGCGATCAGCAGAAGCCCCAAACCCTGGGTCCTACATTCCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Brown hyena (540) CGTGATCAGCAGAAGCCCAAACCCTGGGTCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC (349) CGCGATCAACAGAAGCCCCAAACCCTGGGTCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC Aardwolf Indian mongoose (540) CGCGATCAGCAGGAGCCCAAACCCTGTGTCCTACATTCCCAGATGCTACACTCAGTTCTC (540) CGCCATCAGCAGGAGCCCAAACCCTGTGTCCTACGTTCCCAGATGCTACACTAAGTTCTC Binturong (350) CGCGATCAGCAGGAGCCCAAACCCTGTGTCCCACATTCCCAGGTGCTACACTCAGTTCTC African civet

Domestic cat	(659)	
Asiatic golden cat	(659)	
Geoffroy's cat	(659)	
Pampas cat	(475)	
Serval	(659)	CCTTC-GTATTCAAAGTATGAA TG GACCTTGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Little spotted cat	(659)	CCTTC-GTATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTTGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Cheetah	(659)	ccttt-gtattcaaagtatgaagaccttgcatccaatatcctcaagaga
Spotted hyena	(660)	TTTATTCTACCTTCTGTATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTCGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Brown hyena	(660)	TTTATTCTACCTTCTATATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTCGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Aardwolf	(469)	TTTATTCTACCTTCTGTATTCAAAGTACGAAGACCTCGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Indian mongoose	(660)	CATATTCTACCTTCTGTATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTCGCATCCAGCATCCTCAAGAGA
Binturong	(660)	TATATTCCACCTTCTGTATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTCGCATCCAATATGCTCAAGAGA
African civet	(470)	TATATTTTACCTTCTGTATTCAAAGTATGAAGACCTCGCATCCGATATCCTCAAGAGA
Ferret	(648)	TCTGTTCCACTGTCTGTACTCGAAGTACGAAGACCTCGCCTCCAACATCCTCAAGAGG
Polar bear	(548)	TCTGTTCTACTGTCTGTATTCCAAGTATGAAGACCTTGCCTCCAACATCCTCAAGAGA
Asiatic black bear	(547)	TCTGTTCTACTGTCTGTATTCCAAGTATGAAGACCTTGCCTCCAACATCCTCAAGAGA
Racoon	(504)	TCTGTTCCACTGTCTGTACTCAAAGTACGAAGACCTCGCCTCCCGTATCCTCAAGAGA
Red fox	(549)	CCTGTTCTACTGTCTGTATTCAAAGTACGAAGACCTTGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Red wolf	(547)	CCTGTTCTACTGTCTGTATTCAAAGTACGAAGACCTTGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Dog	(648)	CCTGTTCTACTGTCTGTATTCAAAGTACGAAGACCTTGCATCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
Maned Wolf	(547)	
N. Elephant seal	(5/7)	TCTGTTCTAATGCCTGTATTCAAAGTA <mark>TGA</mark> AGACCTCCCCTCCAATATCCTCAAGAGA
House mouse(b)	(660)	
nouse mouse(a)	(000)	
RdL Dabbit	(657)	
Rabbit	(651)	
Sheen	(657)	
ынсер	(057)	721 780
Human	(718)	/21 САТСТССАТАТАТАТСАССТТАТАТСАСААССТСТСТСТ
Chimpanzee	(718)	GATGTGGATATAATCACCTTTATATCAGAAGGTCTCTGTTTGGCTGTTA-AGATATGACTT
Crab e. macaque	(718)	GATGTGGATGTAATCACCTTATATCAGAAGGTCTCTGTTTGGCTGTTA-AGATATGACTT
Jaguar	(607)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA <mark>A</mark> CGATACGACTT
Leopard	(607)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Snow leopard	(607)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-TGATACGACTT
(African) Lion	(607)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Tiger	(606)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Canadian lynx	(707)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Bobcat	(707)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Florida panther	(703)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Mountain lion	(703)	GACGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCCGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Leopard cat	(707)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CAATACGACTT
Margay	(707)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTGTCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
African golden cat	(707)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Domestic cat	(/0/)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CAATACGACTT
Asiatic golden cat	(707)	
Geolfroy's cat	(707)	
Pampas Cat	(323)	
Little spotted cat	(709)	
Cheetah	(707)	GATGTGCNCTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCGTCTGGCTGTTA-CGATACGACTT
Spotted hvena	(718)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCCCCATTTGGCTCTTA-AGATATGACTT
Brown hvena	(718)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTTCATTTGGCTGTTA-AGATACGACTT
Aardwolf	(527)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCATTTGGCTGTTG-AGATACGACTT
Indian mongoose	(718)	GGTGTGGACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCATTTGGCTGTTA-AGATATGACTT
Binturong	(718)	GATGTGCACTTGCCCACTTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCCTTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGACTT
African civet	(528)	GATGTGTACTTACCCGCCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCCCCCTTTGGCTGTTA-AGATATGACTT
Ferret	(706)	GATGTGCACCTACCCACCTTGTATCAGAAGGGCTCCATCTGGCTCTTA-AGATATGACTT
Polar bear	(606)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGACTT
Asiatic black bear	(605)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGACTT
Racoon	(562)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAAGGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACAACTT
Red fox	(607)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAACGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGACTT
Red wolf	(605)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAACGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGACTT
Dog	(706)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATCGGAACGGCTCCATTTGGCTGTTA-AGATATGACTT
Maned wolf	(605)	GATGTGCACTTACCCACCTTGTATTGGAACGGCTCCATTTGGCTCTTA-CAATACGA
N. Elephant seal	(035)	
House mouse(b)	(710)	
nouse mouse(a)	(/18) /715)	GATGTGTULUTAUUTTUUTTAUAUUAGAATTCTCTGTGGCTGTTA-CGGTACGATTT
ral Pabbit	(/1) (710)	GAIGIGICUCIACCIGCUIIACACCAGAACTUTUTGTGGCTGTTA-CGGTATGATTT
Bowine	(700)	GAAGIGGACCIGCCCACCIIAIIICAGAAGGACCCCTGTGGCTGCTA-AGATACGACTT CAGGTGCACCTTGCCCGCCCTTGTTICAGAAGGACCCCTCCTTGGCTGCTTG_AGATACGACTT
Sheep	(715)	CAGGTGCACTTGCCGGCCTTGTATCAGAAGGCCTCCATTTGGCTGCTA-AGATACGACTT
~	· · + · /	2.122122122222222222222222222222222222

781 840 Human (777) TGTGCTTGAATATCCTAGGCCGGTCATGCCCAACATGGTCTTCATTGGAGGTATCAACTG Chimpanzee (777) TGTGCTTGAATATCCTAGGCCGGTCATGCCCAACATGGTCTTCATTGGAGGTATCAACTG (777) TGTACTTGAGTATCCTAGGCCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTCTTCATTGGAGGTACCAACTG Crab e. macaque Jaquar (667) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAATTG Leopard (666) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAATTG Snow leopard(666)TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGATGAATTG(African)Lion(666)TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAATTG (665) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAATTG Tiger Canadian lynx (766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Bobcat (766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACAGGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTA Florida panther (762) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG (762) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Mountain lion Leopard cat (766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCAT (766) TGTGTTCAAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Marqay African golden cat(766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Domestic cat (766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCAT GGAGGGACCAACCT Asiatic golden cat(766) GGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGGGCCAACTG Geoffroy's cat (766) TGTGTTCAAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG (583) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCAT-GGAGG-ACCA----Pampas cat Serval (768) TGTGTTCGAGTACCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Little spotted cat(766) TGTGTTCAAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG (766) TGTGTTCGAGTATCTCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTTATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Cheetah Spotted hyena (777) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGNAGGGANCAACTG Brown hyena (777) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCGGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGNAGGGANCAACTG Aardwolf (586) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCGGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Asiatic black bear(664) T-----(621) TGTGCTCAAAA------Racoon (666) T-----Red fox (664) T-----Red wolf (765) TGTGTTTGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Doq (661) -----Maned wolf N. Elephant seal (683) ------House mouse(b) (774) TGTGTTCGAATATCCCAGGCCGGTCATGCCCAACATGATCTTCCTTGGAGGGATCAACTG House mouse(a) (774) TGTGTTCGAATATCCCAGGCCGGTCATGCCCAACATGATCTTCCTAGGAGGGATCAACTG Rat (771) TGTGTTCGAATACCCCCGGCCAGTCATGCCCAACATGATCTTCATTGGAGGGACCAACTG Rabbit (777) TGTGTTTGAGTACCCCAGGCCGGTGATGCCCAACATGGTGCTCATTGGCGGGATCAACTG (768) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTCATGCCCAACACGGTCCTCATCGGAGGGTCCAGCTG Bovine Sheep (774) TGTGTTCGAGTATCCCAGACCAGTGATGCCCAACATGGTCTTCATCGGAGGGTC-AGCTG 841 866 (837) T-AAGAAGAGGAAAGACTTGTCTCAG Human Chimpanzee (837) T-AAGAAGAGGAAAGACTTGTCTCAC Crab e. macaque (837) T-AAGAAGAGGAAAGACCTGTCTGAG (727) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG (726) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Jaquar Leopard Snow leopard(726)C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG(African)Lion(726)C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Tiger (725) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Canadian lynx (826) C-AAGGAAAAGGAAGTCCTGTCTCAG Bobcat Bobcat (826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Florida panther (822) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Mountain lion (822) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCACGTCTCAG (825) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Leopard cat Margay (826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG African golden cat(826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Domestic cat (825) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Asiatic golden cat(826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Geoffroy's cat (826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG (637) ------Pampas cat Serval (828) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Little spotted cat(826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG (826) C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG Cheetah Indian mongoose (820) -----

Binturong	(837)	C-AAGGAAAAGGGAGTCCTG
African civet	(647)	C-AAGAAAAAGGGAGTCCTGTCTCAG
Ferret	(825)	C-AAGAAGATGGGGGGTCCTGTCTCAG
Polar bear	(665)	
Asiatic black bear	r(665)	
Racoon	(632)	
Red fox	(667)	
Red wolf	(665)	
Dog	(825)	C-AAGATGAAGGGAGTCCTGCCTCAG
Maned wolf	(661)	
N. Elephant seal	(683)	
House mouse (b)	(834)	T-AAGAAGAAGGGAAAGCTGACTCAG
House mouse (a)	(834)	T-AAGAAGAAGGGAAAGCTGACTCAG
Rat	(831)	C-AAGAAGAAGGGGAACCTGTCTCAG
Rabbit	(837)	C-AAGAAGCCGGACGTCCTGTCTCAG
Bovine	(828)	C-AAGAAACAGGGCGTCCTGTCTCAG
Sheep	(833)	CCAAGAAACAAGGCATCCTGCCTCGG

B Clustal W alignment of UGT1A1 exon1 sequence.

		1 70
Human (1)	ATGGCTGTGGAGTCCCAGGGCGGACGCCCACTTGTCCTGGGCCTGCTGCTGTGTGTG
Chimpanzee (1)	ATGGCTGTGGAGTCCCAGGGCGGACGCCCACTTGTCCTGGGCCTGCTGCTGTGTGTG
Crab e.macaque (1)	ATGGCTGTGGAGTCCCAAGGCAGACATCCACTTGTCCTGGGCCTGCTGCTGTGTGTG
Jaguar (1)	
Leopard (1)	
Snow Leopard (1)	
Tiger (1)	
Canadian lvnx (1)	
Bobcat (1)	
Florida panther(1)	
Mountain lion (1)	
Leopard cat (1)	
Margay (1)	
African g. cat (1)	
Domestic cat ((±)	
Geoffrov's cat (1)	
Pampas cat (1)	
Serval (1)	
L. spotted cat (1)	
Cheetah (1)	
Spotted hyena (1)	
Brown hyena (1)	
Aardwoll (()	
Binturong (1)	
African civet (1)	
Ferret (1)	
Polar bear (1)	
Asiatic b. bear(1)	
Raccoon (1)	
Red fox (1)	
Red woli ((1)	
Maned wolf (1)	
S. fur seal (1)	
N. fur seal (1)	
N.Z.sea lion (1)	
N.elephant seal(1)	
House mouse (1)	GTGGTGTGCTGGAGCTCGCGTTTGCCTTCTGCCTTCCGTACCTTCTGTTGTGTGTG
Rat ((ATGTCCGTGGTGTGTGCCGGAGCTCATGTTCGCTTCTGCTTCTGCTGCGGTGCCTTCTGCGGTGTGTGTGTGGGGTC
Human (6	55)	/I CAGTGGTGTCCCATGCTGGGAAGATACTGTTGATCCCAGTGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCCTGAGCATGCCTTGG
Chimpanzee (6	55)	CAGTGGTGTCCCATGCTGGGAAGATACTGTTGATCCCAGTGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCTGAGCATGCTTGG
Crab e.macaque(6	55)	CAGTGCTGTGCCATGCTGGGAAGATGCTGTTGATCCCAGTGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCTGAGCATGCTTGG
Jaguar (1)	
Leopard (1)	
Snow leopard (1)	
Airican lion ((1)	
Canadian lyny (1)	
Bobcat (1)	
Florida panther(1)	
Mountain lion (1)	
Leopard cat (1)	
Margay (1)	
African g. cat (1)	
Domestic cat (6) 11	CUUTTUTGTUUCAGGGUGGGAAGUTGTTGTTGGTCCCAATGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCTGAGCTTGTTCGG
Geoffroy's cat (1)	
Pampas cat (1)	
Serval (1)	
L. spotted cat (1)	
Cheetah (1)	
Spotted hyena (1)	
Brown hyena (⊥) 1\	
Indian mongoose (エノ 11	
Binturona (1)	
African civet (1)	

Ferret (1)	
Polar bear (1)	
Asiatic b. bear(1)	
Raccoon (1)	
Red fox (1)	
Red wolf (1)	
Dog (65)	CCCCTGTGTCCCAGGGTGGGAAGCTGCTGTTGATCCCCGTGGATGGCAGCCACTGGCTGAGCATGCTCGG
Maned wolf (1)	
S. fur seal (1)	
N. fur seal (1)	
N.Z.sea lion (1)	
N.elephant seal(1)	
House mouse (65)	ССРСТВСАРСССАРВСТВЕВСЕССТВИТАВСТВИТСССТАТЕВАВСССАСТВСЕСТВАВСТВИССТВС
Rat (71)	CCTCTGCGCCCCATGCCTGGGGAAGCTGTTAGTGGTCGCCCCATAGAGTGGCCACCACTGGCTAGCTA
(11)	
Uuman (12E)	
Ghimpangaa (135)	GCCATCCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG
Chimpanzee (135)	GCCATCCAGCAGCAGCAGAGGGGACATGAAATAGTTGTCCTAGCACCTGACGCCTCGTTGTACATC
Crab e.macaque(135)GACCATCCAGCAGCTGCAGCAGAGGGGACATGAAATAGTTGTCCTAGCACCTGATGCCTCATTGTACATC
Jaguar (1)	
Leopard (1)	
Snow leopard (1)	
African lion (1)	
Tiger (1)	GCGGCTGCACCAGCGGGGACACGACGTAGTGGTCATAGCTCCTGAGGCCTCCGTGTACATT
Canadian lynx (1)	
Bobcat (1)	
Florida panther(1)	
Mountain lion (1)	
Leopard cat (1)	
Margay (1)	
African a dat (1)	
Demosting ant (125)	
Domestic Cat (135)	GGTCATCCAGCGGCTGCACCAGGGGGACACGACGTAGTGGTCGTAGCTCCTGAGGCCTCCG1GTACATT
Asiatic g. cat (1)	
Geoffroy's cat (1)	
Pampas cat (1)	
Serval (1)	
L. spotted cat (1)	
Cheetah (1)	
Spotted hyena (1)	
Brown hyena (1)	
Aardwolf (1)	
Indian mongoose(1)	
Binturong (1)	GCAGTTGCACCAGCGGGGACATGACATAGTGGTCCTCGCGTCCGAGGCCGCCGTGTACATT
African civet (1)	
Ferret (1)	GAGCAGCTGCACCAGAGGGGGCACATGACATGGTAGTCCTAGCTTCCGAGGCTTCCGTGCACATT
Polar bear (1)	
Asiatic b bear(1)	
Baccoop (1)	
Raccooli (1)	
Neu LOX (1)	
Red WOLI (1)	
uog (135)	GGTUGTUAAGUAGTTGUAUUAGAGGGGGAUATGAGGTAGTGGTGGTGATAGCTTCCGAGGCTTCTGTGTACATC
Maned wolf (1)	AGCAGTTGCACCAGAGGGGACATGAGGTAGTGGTGATAGCTTCCGAGGCTTCTGTGTACATC
S. fur seal (1)	
N. fur seal (1)	
N.Z.sea lion (1)	
N.elephant seal(1)	
House mouse (135)	AGTTATTCAGCAGCTCCAGCAGAAGGGGGCACGAAGTTGTGGTCATAGCACCTGAAGCCTCAATACACATA
Rat (141)	AGTTATTCAGCAGCTCCAGCAAAAGGGGGCACGAAGTGGTGGTCATAGCACCTGAAGCTTCGATACACATA
	211 280
Human (205)	AGAGACGGAGCATTTTACACCTTGAAGACGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCAAAGGGAGGATGTGAAAGAGAGGATGTGAAAGAGAGGATGTGAAAGAGAGGAG
Chimpanzee (205)	AGAGACGGAGCATTTTACACCTTGAAGACGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCAAAGGGAGGAGGATGTCAAAAGACTCTT
Crab e macaque/205	
Jaquar /1	, ISINING ISONI III INONG IIONONG INGGO IGUGUNI ICOMMGGGAGGAIGIGAAAGAGICII
Joopard (1)	
Leopara (1)	
Show Leopard (1)	
AIrican lion (1)	
Tiger (62)	AAAGAAGGAGCGTTTTACACCTTGAAGAGCTACCCCGTCCCATTCCGGAGGGAG
Canadian lynx (1)	
Bobcat (1)	
Florida panther(1)	AGCGTCTT
Mountain lion (1)	GTCTT
Leopard cat (1)	
Margay (1)	
African q. cat (1)	
Domestic cat (205)	AAAGAAGGAGCGTTTTACACCTTGAAGAGCTACCCCGTCCCATTCCGGAGGGAG

Asiatic q , cat (1)	
Geoffrov's cat (1)	
Pampas cat (1)	
Serval (1)	AAACGTCTT
L. spotted cat (1)	
Cheetah (1)	AGCGTCTT
Spotted hyena (1)	т
Brown hyena (1)	GGCTT
Aardwolf (1)	
Indian mongoose(1)	
Binturong (62)	AAGGAAAACCCGATGTACACCTTGAAGAGCTACCCCGTGCCGTTCCGGAGGGAG
African civet (1)	CTT
Ferret (64)	AAAGAAGGAGCGTTCTACACCTTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCAGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGAAGCTT
Polar bear (66)	AAAGAAGCAGCATTTTACAGCTTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
Asiatic b. bear(66) AAAGAAGCAGCATTTTACAGCTTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
Raccoon (65)	AAAGAAGGAACATTTTACACCTTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACATAGAAGGAGCTT
Red fox (63)	AAAGGAGCAGCATTTTACACCCTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
Red wolf (64)	AAAGGAGCAGCATTTTACACCCTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
Dog (205)	AAAGGAGCAGCATTTTACACCCTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
Maned wolf (63)	AAAGGAGCAGCATTTTACACCCTGAAGAGGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCGAAGGGAGGACGTGGAAGCCACTT
S. fur seal (1)	
N. fur seal (1)	
N.Z.sea lion (1)	
N.elephant seal(1)	
House mouse (205)	AAAGAAGGATCATTTTACACTCTGAGGAAGTTCCCTGTGCCATTCCAGAAGGAAAATGTGACAGCTACTT
Rat (211)	AAAGAAGGATCATTTTACACTATGAGGAAGTACCCTGTGCCATTCCAAAATGAAAACGTGACAGCTGCTT
	281 350
Human (275)	TTGTTAGTCTCGGGCATAATGTTTTTGAGAATGATTCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGATCAAAACATACAAGAA
Chimpanzee (275)	TTGTTAGTCTCGGGCATAATGTTTTTGAGAATGATTCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGATCAAAACATACAAGAA
Crab e.macaque(275)) TTGTTAGTCTTGGGCATAATGTTTTTGAGAATGATTCTTTCCTGCGGCGTGTGATCAAAACATACAAGAA
Jaguar (1)	TGAGAAGAAGAAGCCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
Leopard (1)	GAAGCCTTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
Snow leopard (1)	CTTGGGCTCGAGGTTTTTGGGAAGAAGACCTTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
African lion (1)	AGGTTTTTGAGAAGAAGCCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
Tiger (132)	TTACTGGTCTCGGGCTCGAGGTTTTTTGAGAAGAAGCCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
Canadian lynx (1)	
Bobcat (1)	
Florida panther(9)	TTACTGGTCTCGGGCTCGGGGTTTTTTGAGAAGAAGACCTTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAG
Mountain lion (6)	TTACTGGTCTCGGGCTTCGGGGTTTTTGAGAAAGAAGCCTTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTCGAGACATACAAGAA
Leopard cat (1)	
Margay (1)	
African g cat (1)	
Domestic cat (275)	TTACTGGTTCGGGCTCGGGGTTTTTTGAGAAGAAGAAGAGCCTTTCCTGCAGCGTGTGGTGGTGGCGCGCGC
Asiatic q cat (1)	
Geoffrov's cat (1)	
Pampas cat (1)	
Serval (10)	TTACTCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
L spotted cat (1)	
Cheetab (9)	
Spotted byens (2)	
Proup buopa (6)	
Darduolf (1)	
Tradian mangaaga (1)	
Pinturong (122)	
African givet (4)	
Forrot (124)	
Polar bear (136)	ΤΙΤΙ Ο ΤΟ Τ
Polar Dear (130)	
ASTACIC Dibeat (150	
Raccooli (133)	
Red 10A (133)	
Dog (275)	
Maned wolf (122)	
G fur cool (103)	
N fur seal (1)	
N Z sea lion (1)	AADAATGTATAAAGTUUTUUTUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU
N elephant cool (1)	
House mouse (275)	ΤΟΛΟΚΙΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΟΤΟΚΟΚΑΑΟΤΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙΟΙ
Dat (2/3)	
rac (281)	251
111man (045)	JJL AND A A A A A C A C D C D C D C D C D C D
Chimpaproo (345)	ARTARARARGGACICIGUIAIGUIIIIGICIGGUIGTTUUUAUTTAUTGUAUAAGAGGAGUTUATGUC
Crab e macaque (345)	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Jaquar (46)	/ AAIAAAAAGAACCACTCIGCIAIGCIIIIGUUGGCTCCTCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCACAACAAGAGGAGCTCATGGUU
uayuar (46)	GGICAAGAAGAACICIGCICIGCIIIIGICIGCCIGCICCACIIACIGIACAACAAGAAGCAGCTGATGGCC

Leopard (40) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Snow leopard (63) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC African lion (53)GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC (202) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Tiger Canadian lynx (52) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTTATGGCC Bobcat (62) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Florida panther(79)GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Mountain lion (76) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Leopard cat (67) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTGCTGTACGACGAGGAACTGATGGCC Margav (52) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC African q. cat(60) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Domestic cat (345) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Asiatic q. cat(57) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Geoffroy's cat(64) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC (60) GGCCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCGGTTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGAACAACGAGAAGTTGAGGGCC Pampas cat Serval (80) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC L. spotted cat(53) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Cheetah (79)GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGTACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCC Spotted hyena (71) AATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCACAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC Brown hyena (76) AATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCACAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC Aardwolf (65) GATCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTACTGCACAACCAGGAGCTGATGGCC Indian mongoose(68)AATCCAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTGTTTTCGGCCTGCTCCCACCTCCTGCACAACGAGGAGCTGATGGCT (202) GGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCTCTGCTCTTCTCTGCCTGCTCCCACCTGCTGCACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Binturong African civet (74) TGTACAGAAGAGCTCCGCTCTGCTTTTCTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTGCTGCACAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC (204) AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTATTGCACAACAAGGAACTTATGGCC Ferret Polar bear (206) AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC Asiatic b.bear(206)AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGATTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTCATGGCC Raccoon (205) AGTCAAGAAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTTTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTTATGGCC (203) GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Red fox Red wolf (204) GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Doa (345) GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC Maned wolf (203) GGTCAAGGAGGACTCGGCTCTGCTTTTGTCTGCTTGCTCCCATTTACTGCATAACAAGGAGCTGATGGCC S. fur seal (42) AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC N. fur seal (55) AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC N.Z.sea lion (43) AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC N.elephant seal(68)AGTCAAGGAGGACTCTGCCCTGCTTTTGTCTGCCTGCTCCCACTTACTGCACAACAAGGAGCTAATGGCC House mouse (345) AGTCAAAAGGGATTCCAGTATGCTCCTAGCTGGCTGCTCCCACCTGCTGCACAATGCCGAGTTTATGGCC Rat (351) AGTCAAAAGGGACTCCAGTATGCTGCTGTCTGGCTGCTCCCACCTTCTGCACAATGCCGAGTTTATGGCC 421 490 Human (415) TCCCTGGCAGAAAGCAGCTTTGATGTCATGCTGACGGACCCTTTCCTTGCAGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Chimpanzee (116) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGCTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Jaguar Leopard (110) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC (272) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Tiger Bobcat (132) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCCTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Fl. Panther (149) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Leopard cat (137) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Margay Geoffroy's cat(134)TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Pampas cat (130) TCCCGGGGGAAAAGCGGTTTCAATGCCATGTTGACAAACCCTTTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC (150) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTGCTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Serval (149) TCCCTGGTGGAAAGCGGCTTCGATGCCATGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTTCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Cheetah Aardwolf In. mongoose(138) TCCCTGGCGGAAGGCAGCTTCGACGCCGTGCTGACGGACCCTTTCCTCCCCTGCGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC (272) TCCCTGGCGGAAAGCCGCTTCGACGCCGTGTTGACAGACCTTTTCATCCCCTGCGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Binturong (274) TCCCTGGTGGAAAGCCGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGGCAGACCCTTTCCTCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCGC Ferret Polar bear (276) TCCCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTCCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Asiatic b.bear(276)TCCCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTCCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC Raccoon (275) TCCCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTTGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTGCTCCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCGC Red fox Red wolf Doa

Maned wolf	(273)	TCGCTGGCAGAGAGCAGCTTCGATGCTGTGTTGACGGACCCCTTCCTT
S. fur seal	(112)	TCGCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTCCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC
N. fur seal	(125)	TCGCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCTCCCTTGTGGCCCCATCGTGGCCC
N.Z.sea lion	(113)	TCGCTGGTGGAAAGCAGCTTCGATGCCGTGTTGACAGACCCTTTCCCCCCTTGTGGCCCCCATCGTGGCCC
N elephant seal	(138)	
Neccephane Sear	(115)	
nouse mouse	(415)	
Rat	(421)	TCTCTGGAACAAAGCCACTTTGATGCTCTGCTGACAGACCCCTTTCCGTGCGGCTCCATTGTGGCCC
		491 560
Human	(485)	AGTACCTGTCTCTGCCCACTGTATTCTTCTTGCATGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTGGAATTTGAGGCTACCCA
Chimpanzee	(485)	AGTACCTGTCTCTGCCCACTGTATTCTTCTTGCATGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTGGAATTTGAGGCTACCCA
Crab e.macaque	(485)	AGTACCTGTCTCTGCCCACTGTATTCTTCTTGAATGCATTGCCATGCAGCCTGGAATCTGAGGCTACCCA
Jaguar	(186)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Leonard	(180)	
Deopard	(202)	
Show Leopard	(203)	IGGCCIGGCACIGCCIGICGIGITCITCITIGAACICACIGCCALGCGGCCIAGAIIITCAAGGIACCCG
African lion	(193)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTCGTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGTGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Tiger	(342)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Canadian lynx	(192)	TGTACCTGGCTCTGCCTGTCGTGTTTTTCTTGCACTCACT
Bobcat	(202)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGCACTCACT
Florida panther	(219)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGCACTCACT
Mountain lion	(216)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGTCGTCGTCGTCCTTCTTCCTCACTCCCATGCCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Leopard cat	(207)	TRECCCTTRECCTRETCTTRETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTETTE
Mangali	(102)	
Margay	(192)	IGGCCIGGCACIGCCIGICGIGICIICIICIIGAACICACIGCCGIGCGGCCIAGAIIIICAAGGIACCCI
African g. cat	(200)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTCTTCTTCAACTCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Domestic cat	(485)	TGCGCCTGGCGCTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCGCTGCCCTGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Asiatic g. cat	(197)	TGCGCCTGGCGCTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAAATTCTCAAGGTACCCG
Geoffroy's cat	(204)	TGCGCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Pampas cat	(200)	TGCCCCTGGCACTGCCTGTCGTGTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCGTGCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
Serval	(220)	TGCGCCTGGCCCTGCTGGTCGTCGTGCTTCTTCTTGAACTCACTGCCATGCCGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCG
L spotted cat	(193)	
Chestah	(210)	
Cheetan	(219)	IGGCCIGGCACIGCCIGIGIGIGIGICIICIICIIGCACIGCCAIGCGGCCIAGAIIIICAAGGIACCCG
Spotted hyena	(211)	TGTACCTGGAGCTGCCCGCCGTGTCTTCTCCGAACGCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTGCAAGGTACCCA
Brown hyena	(216)	TGTACCTGGAGCTGCCCGCCGTGTTCTTCTCAAACGCACTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTGCAAGGTACCCA
Aardwolf	(205)	TGTACCTGGAGCTGCCCGCCGTGTTCTTCTCGAACGCGCTGCCATGCGGCCTAGATTTGCAAGGTACCCA
Indian mongoose	(208)	TGCGCCTGGCGCTGCCCGTTGTGTTCTTCTCCCACAAACTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTTCCAAGGTACCCA
Binturong	(342)	TGCACCTGGCGCTGCCTGCTGTGTTCTTCTTGAACGCGCTGCCGTGTGGAGTCGATTTTCAAGGTGCCCA
African civet	(214)	TGCACCTGGCGCTGCCTGCTGCTGCTTCTTCTTGAACGTGCCCATGTGGCCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
Ferret	(344)	
Delen heen	(344)	
Polar bear	(346)	TGTACCTGGCTCTGCCGTGTTCTTCTTGAATGCGCTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTCTCAAGGTACCCA
Asiatic b. bear	(346)	TGTACCTGGCTCTGCCTGCCGTGTTCTTCTTGAATGCGCTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTCTCAAGGTACCCA
Raccoon	(345)	TGTACCTGGCTCTGCCTGCCGTGTTTTTCTTAAACTCGCTACCGTGTGGCCTGGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
Red fox	(343)	TGTACCTGGCCCTCCCTGCTGTGTTCTTCTTGCACGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
Red wolf	(344)	TGTACCTGGCCCTCCCTGCTGTGTTCTTCTTGCACGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
Dog	(485)	TGTACCTGGCCCTCCCTGCTGTTCTTCTTGCACGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
Maned wolf	(343)	TGTACCTGGCCCTCCCTGCTGTGTTTTTCTTGCACGCACTGCCATGCAGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
g fur goal	(102)	
N fur gool	(102)	
N. IUr seal	(195)	TGTACCTGGGTCTGCCGTGTCTTCTTGAATGCGCTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCT
N.Z.sea lion	(183)	TGTACCTGGGTCTGCCTGCCGTGTTCTTCTTGAATGCGCTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCT
N.elephant seal	(208)	TGTACCTGGCTCTGCCTGCCGTGTTCTTCTTGAATGCGCTGCCGTGTGGCCTAGATTTTCAAGGTACCCA
House mouse	(485)	AGTACCTGACTGTGCCCACTGTGTACTTCTTGAATAAATTGCCATGCAGCCTGGATTCAGAAGCTACCCA
Rat	(491)	AGTACCTGTCTCTGCCTGCTGTGTACTTCTTGAATGCATTGCCATGCAGCCTGGATTTGGAAGCCACCCA
		561 630
Human	(555)	
Chimpongoo	(555)	
Chimpanzee	(555)	
Crab e.macaque	(555)	GTGCCCCAACCCATTCTCCTACGTGCCCAGGCCTCTGTCCGCTCATTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTGCAG
Jaguar	(256)	CTGTCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACACAGATCACATGACTTTCCTCCAG
Leopard	(250)	CTGTCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTCCAG
Snow leopard	(273)	CTGTCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTCCAG
African lion	(263)	CTGTCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTCCAG
Tiger	(412)	CTGTCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTCCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCGTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCCTCCAG
Canadian lyny	(262)	
Debast	(202)	
Bobcal	(Z I Z)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCTTATGTGCCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Fiorida pantner	(289)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Mountain lion	(286)	CTGCCCCAGCCCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Leopard cat	(277)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Margay	(262)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
African g. cat	(270)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Domestic cat	(555)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTCCCTACAG
Asiatic a cot	(267)	
Cooffroy's st	(207)	
Geottroy's CdC	(2/4)	
rampas cat	(2/0)	UTGUUULAGUUUACUATUUTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATGACATGACTTTCCTACCG
Serval	(290)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
L. spotted cat	(263)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Cheetah	(289)	CTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG
Spotted hvena	(281)	TTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG
Brown hyena	(286)	TTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG

(275) TTGCCCCAGCCAACCATCCTACGTGCCCAGGGTTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG Aardwolf Indian mongoose(278) ATGTCCCAGCCCACCGTCCTACGTGCCCAGGCCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG (412) TTGCCCCAGCCCCCGTCCTACGTGCCCCGGGGCATGTCCCTTAACTCGGATCACATGACCTTCCCACAG Binturong African civet (284) TTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCCAGGAGTCTGTCCTTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG (414) GTGCCCCAACCCATCTTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTTTTACCA Ferret (416) GTGCCCCAACCCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGCCTCTCTCCCCTTAACTCTGATCACATGACCTTCTTACAG Polar bear Asiatic b. bear(416) GTGCCCCAACCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGCCTCTCTCCCTTAACTCTGATCACATGACCTTCTNACAG Raccoon (415) GTGCCCCAGCCCATCTTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTTTTACCG (413) GTGCCCCAACCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGACTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACTTTCCTACAG Red fox Red wolf (414) GTGCCCCAACCCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG (555) GTGCCCCAACCCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG Dog Maned wolf (413) GTGCCCCAGCCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACAG (252) GTGTCCCAACCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACCG S. fur seal N. fur seal (265) GTGTCCCAACCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACCG (253) GTGTCCCAACCCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACCG N.Z.sea lion N.elephant seal(278) GTGTCCCAACCCACCATCCTATGTGCCCAGGGCTCTGTCCCTTAACTCAGATCACATGACCTTCCTACCG House mouse (555) ATGCCCCGTCCCATTGTCCTACGTGCCCAAGAGTTTGTCTTTCAACTCAGACCGCATGAACTTCCTACAG (561) ATGCCCTGCTCCGTTGTCCTACGTGCCCAAGAGTTTGTCCTCGAACACAGATCGCATGAACTTCCTGCAG Rat. 631 700 Human (625) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTGCCTTTTCACAGAACTTTCTGTGCGACGTGGTTTATTCCCCGTATGCAA Chimpanzee (625) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTGCCTTTTCACAGAACTTTCTGTGCGACGTGGTTTATTCCCCGTATGCAA Crab e.macaque (625) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTGCCTTTTCACAGAACTTTCTGTGCGACGTGGTTTATTCCCCATATGCAA (326) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Jaquar (320) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Leopard Snow leopard (343) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGCAT African lion (333) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGG--Tiger (482) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTCCCCATATGCAT Canadian lynx (332) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTCCCCGTATGGAG Bobcat (342) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTAT---Florida panther(359) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCATATGAAC Mountain lion (356) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATA---Leopard cat (347) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATCCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---(332) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Margav African g. cat (340) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Domestic cat (625) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGGGTCAGAGGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTCCCCATATGCGT Asiatic g. cat (337) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Geoffroy's cat (344) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Pampas cat (340) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGA--Serval (360) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCATATGCAT L. spotted cat (333) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGCAC Cheetah (359) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTTGTGTCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG--spotted hyena (351) CGGGTAAAGAACATGCTCATTCTCGCATCAGAGGGGCTTTCTGTGCAACATGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---(356) CGGGTAAAGAACATGCTCATTCTCGCATCAGAGGGCTTTCTGTGCAACATGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Brown hvena Aardwolf (345) CGGGTAAAGAACATGCTCATTCTCGCATCAGAGGGCTTCCTGTGCAACATGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---Indian mongoose(348) CGGGTGAAAAAACATGCTCATTCTGGCGTCAGAGGGCTTTCTCTGCAACGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---(482) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTCTGGCATTGGAGAGCTTTCTGTGTGACGTGGTTTATTCCCCATATGCGC Binturong African civet (354) CGGGTGAAGAACATACTCATTCTCGCATCAGAGGGGCTTTCTGTGCAACGTGGTTTACTCCCCCCTATG--(484) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTCCCCGTATGGAG Ferret (486) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAACTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTTGCCGTACGGAC Polar bear Asiatic b. bear(486) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAACATTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTTGCCGTACGGAC Raccoon (485) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGGTTTATTCCCCCGTATGGAG Red fox (483) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCCGAGAGCTTTTTGTGCAATGTGGTTTATTCCCCATATGAGC Red wolf (484) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCCGAGAGCTTTTTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCATATGAAC (625) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCCGAGAGCTTTTTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCATATGAAC Doa Maned wolf (483) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCCGAGAGCTTTTTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCATATGAAC S. fur seal (322) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---N. fur seal (335) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGCGC N.Z.sea lion (323) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---N.elephant seal(348) CGGGTGAAGAACATGCTCATTTTCTTGTCAGAGAGCTTTCTGTGCAATGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATG---House mouse (625) CGAGTGAAGAACGTGCTCCTGGCCGTGTCAGAGAACTTTATGTGCAGAGTGGTTTATTCCCCCCTATGGGT (631) CGGGTGAAGAACATGATTATTGCTTTGACAGAGAACTTTCTATGCAGAGTGGTTTACTCCCCCTATGGGT Rat. 701 770 Human Chimpanzee (393) ------Jaquar (387) ------Leopard (413) CACTTGCTTCGGA------Snow leopard (401) -----African lion Tiger (552) CACTTGCTTCGGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTTATGGGCTCCGCATCGGTCTGGCT Canadian lynx (402) CACTTGCCTCAGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTAATGGGCTCTGCGTCTGGCT Bobcat (408) ------Florida panther(429) CCCT------Mountain lion (423) -----(414) ------Leopard cat (399) -----Margay

African g. cat	(407)	
Domestic cat	(695)	CACTTGCTTCGGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTTATGGGCTCCGCATCGGTCTGGCT
Asiatic q. cat	(404)	
Geoffrov's cat	(411)	
Pampas cat	(408)	
Serval	(100)	CACTTRECTTCCCAAACTCCCCCACAAAACACCACCACCACCCCCCACCCCCC
I spottod gat	(402)	
Chaotah	(400)	CCCTIGA
Cheetan	(420)	
Sported Hyena	(410)	
Brown nyena	(423)	
Aardwolf	(412)	
Indian mongoose	(415)	
Binturong	(552)	CACTCGCCTCGGAAATCCTTCAGAGGGATGTGACCGTCCAGGACCTGATGGCCTCCGGGTCAGTCTGGCT
African civet	(421)	
Ferret	(554)	CACTTGCCTCAGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTGATGAGCTCTGCATCTGTCTG
Polar bear	(556)	CACTTGCCTCAGAAATCCTTCAGAAGGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTTTTGGGCTCCGGCTCTGTCTG
Asiatic b. bear	(556)	CACTTGCCTCAGAAATCCTTCAGAAGGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTTTTGGGCTCCGGCTCTGTCTG
Raccoon	(555)	CACTTGCCTCAGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACTGTCCAGGACCTAATGGGCTCTGCGTCTGGCT
Red fox	(553)	CACTTGCCTCGGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACAGTCCAGGAACTTATGGGCTCTGCATCCATC
Red wolf	(554)	CACTTGCCTCGGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACAGTCCAGGAACTTATGGGCTCTGCATCCAGCT
Dog	(695)	CACTTGCCTCGGAAGTCCTTCAGAAAGATGTGACAGTCCAGGAACTTATGGGCTCTGCATCCATC
Maned wolf	(553)	
s fur seal	(350)	
N fur coal	(105)	CCCERECA
N. IUI Seal	(405)	
N.Z.sea lion	(390)	
N.elephant seal	(415)	
House mouse	(695)	CACTTGCCACTGAAATCTTACAGAAAGAGGTGACTGTCCAGGATCTTCTGAGCCCTGCATCTATCT
Rat	(701)	CACTTGCCACTGAAATCTTACAGAAAGAGGTGACTGTCAAGGACCTTCTTAGTCCTGACTCTATCTGGCT
		771 840
Human	(765)	GTTTAGAAGTGACTTTGTGAAGGATTACCCTAGGCCCATCATGCCCAATATGGTTTTTGTTGGTGGAATC
Chimpanzee	(765)	GTTTAGAAGTGACTTTGTGAAGGATTACCCTAGGCCCATCATGCCCAATATGGTTTTCGTTGGTGGAATC
Crab e.macaque	(765)	GCTTAGAAGTGACTTTGTGAAGGATTACCCTAGGCCCATCATGCCCCAATATGGCTTTCATTGGTGGAATC
Jaguar	(393)	
Leopard	(387)	
Snow leonard	(426)	
African lion	(120)	
Tigor	(401)	
Canadian luma	(022)	
Canadian iynx	(4/2)	TCTCAAAAGAGACTTTGT
Bobcat	(408)	
Florida panther	(433)	
Mountain lion	(423)	
Leopard cat	(414)	
Margay	(399)	
African g. cat	(407)	
Domestic cat	(765)	TTTCAGAAGTGACTTTGTAAAGGATTACTCCAGGCCCATCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTTATCGGTGGGATC
Asiatic q. cat	(404)	
Geoffroy's cat	(411)	
Pampas cat	(408)	
Serval	(491)	
L spotted cat	(410)	
Chaotah	(426)	
Chottod brong	(110)	
Sported Hyena	(410)	
Brown nyena	(423)	
AarawolI	(412)	
Indian mongoose	(415)	
Binturong	(622)	TTTCAGAAACGACTTTGTAAAG
African civet	(421)	
Ferret	(624)	TCTCAGAAGTGACTTTGTAAAGGA
Polar bear	(626)	TCTCAGAAGTGACTTTGTCAAAGAT
Asiatic b. bear	(626)	TCTCAGAAGTGACTTTGTCAA
Raccoon	(625)	TCTCAGAACAGACTTTGTC
Red fox	(623)	TCTCAAAGGTGACTTTGTCAAA
Red wolf	(624)	TCTCAAAGGTGACTTTGTC
Dog	(765)	ТСТСАААGGTGACTTTGTCAAGGATTACTCCAGGCCCATCATGCCCAGCATGCTTTTTCTTCCTCCCAGCATC
Maned wolf	(623)	
C fur cool	(300)	
N fur seal	(303)	
N. LUL SEAL	(412)	
N.Z.sea lion	(390)	
N.elepnant seal	(415)	
House mouse	(765)	GATGAGAAGTGACTTTGTGAAAGATTACCCCAGGCCCATCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTTATTGGTGGTATA
Rat	(771)	GATGAGAAACGACTTTGTGAAAGATTACCCCAGGCCCATCATGCCCAACATGGTTTTTATTGGTGGGATA

		841 870
Human	(835)	AACTGCCTTCACCAAAATCCACTATCCCAG
Chimpanzee	(835)	AACTGCCTTCACCAAAATCCACTATCCCAG
Crab e.macaque	(835)	AACTGCCTTCACCAAAGTCCACTATCCCAG
Jaguar	(393)	
Leopard	(387)	
Snow leopard	(426)	
African lion	(401)	
Tiger	(640)	
Canadian lynx	(490)	
Bobcat	(408)	
Florida panther	(433)	
Mountain lion	(423)	
Leopard cat	(414)	
Margay	(399)	
African g. cat	(407)	
Domestic cat	(835)	AACTGTGCCGGCAAAAACCCACTGTCCCAG
Asiatic g. cat	(404)	
Geoffrov's cat	(411)	
Pampas cat	(408)	
Serval	(491)	
L. spotted cat	(410)	
Cheetah	(426)	
Spotted hvena	(418)	
Brown hvena	(423)	
Aardwolf	(412)	
Indian mongoose	(415)	
Binturong	(644)	
African civet	(421)	
Ferret	(648)	
Polar bear	(651)	
Asiatic b. bear	(647)	
Raccoon	(644)	
Red fox	(645)	
Red wolf	(643)	
Doq	(835)	AACTGTGCCAGCAAAAACCCACTATCCAAG
Maned wolf	(647)	
S. fur seal	(389)	
N. fur seal	(412)	
N.Z.sea lion	(390)	
N.elephant seal	(415)	
House mouse	(835)	AATTGCCTTCAGAAAAAGCCCCTATCCCAG
Rat	(841)	AACTGCCTTCAGAAAAAAGCCCTATCCCAG

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