

# Genome-wide identification and spatiotemporal expression profiling of zinc finger SWIM domain-containing protein family genes

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## ABSTRACT

The biological function of the novel zinc-finger SWIM domain-containing protein family (ZSWIM) during embryonic development remains elusive. Here, we conducted a genome-wide analysis to explore the evolutionary processes of the ZSWIM gene family members in mice, *Xenopus tropicalis*, zebrafish, and humans. We identified nine putative ZSWIM genes in the human and mouse genome, eight in the *Xenopus* genome, and five in the zebrafish genome. Based on multiple sequence alignment, three members, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8, demonstrated the highest homology across all four species. Using available RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) data, ZSWIM genes were found to be widely expressed across different tissues, with distinct tissue-specific properties. To identify the functions of the ZSWIM protein family during embryogenesis, we examined temporal and spatial expression patterns of *zswim* family genes in *Xenopus* embryos. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) revealed that each member had a distinct expression profile. Whole-mount *in situ* hybridization showed that both *zswim1* and *zswim3*

were maternally expressed genes; *zswim5* and *zswim6* were expressed throughout embryogenesis and displayed dynamic expression in the brain, eyes, somite, and bronchial arch at the late tailbud stages; *zswim7* was detected in the eye area; *zswim8* showed a dynamic expression pattern during the tailbud stages, with expression detected in the brain, eyes, and somite; *zswim9* was faintly expressed throughout embryonic development. This study provides a foundation for future research to delineate the functions of ZSWIM gene members.

**Keywords:** ZSWIM gene family; *Xenopus*; Gene expression; Phylogenetic analysis; Bioinformatics

## INTRODUCTION

The zinc finger is a short finger-like conformation formed by the coordination of structural motifs in a protein with zinc ions (Zn<sup>2+</sup>) (Klug & Rhodes, 1987). First discovered in the African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*), zinc finger proteins (ZNFs) have since been identified in a variety of organisms (Klug, 2010;

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Received: 27 December 2022; Accepted: 05 May 2023; Online: 09 May 2023

Foundation items: This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China, Synthetic Biology Research (2019YFA0904500), and Research Grants Council of Hong Kong (14119120, 14112618, and CRF C5033-19E to H.Z.). Additional support was provided by the Hong Kong Branch of CAS Center for Excellence in Animal Evolution and Genetics, Chinese University of Hong Kong

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Klug & Rhodes, 1987) and are implicated in various biological processes, such as transcriptional regulation (Droll et al., 2013), gene expression (Nunez et al., 2011), cell migration (Zhang et al., 2012), cell differentiation (Powell et al., 2019), and embryonic development (Close et al., 2002). The classification of ZNFs is based on the structure of the zinc-finger domain. To date, the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee has approved 30 types of ZNFs, including the zinc-finger C2H2-type, RING-type, PHD-type, LIM-type, C3H-type, C2HC-type, ZZ-type, and SWIM-type (Gray et al., 2015). The zinc-finger SWIM-type is a novel and functionally uncharacterized zinc-finger domain with a CxCxH molecular signature. The SWIM domain is evolutionarily conserved across many organisms, from archaea to mammals (Makarova et al., 2002), and has been identified in various prokaryotic and eukaryotic proteins, including bacterial ATPases in the SWI2/SNF2 (SWItch Sucrose Non-fermentable) family (Flaus et al., 2006), plant MuDR transposases (Benito & Walbot, 1997; Hershberger et al., 1995), and vertebrate MEK kinase-1 (Hagemann & Blank, 2001). First identified in SWI2/SNF2 and MuDR proteins, leading to the nomenclature SWIM, the domain is predicted to have DNA-binding and protein-protein interaction functions (Makarova et al., 2002). However, the functions of the novel zinc-finger SWIM domain-containing protein family (ZSWIM) remain poorly known, despite its identification in many organisms. Several studies have suggested that members of this protein family are involved in regulating various important biological processes. For example, ZSWIM1 is considered a biomarker in the differentiation of the T helper cells (Ko et al., 2014). ZSWIM2 is reported to regulate MEX E3 ubiquitin ligase activity in the testis (Nishito et al., 2006). ZSWIM4 is involved in the ubiquitination pathway (Forde et al., 2012). ZSWIM5 participates in the inhibition of the malignant progression of non-small-cell lung cancer (Xu et al., 2018). A point mutation in ZSWIM6 is associated with acromelic frontonasal dysostosis, causing multiple malformations of the skull, brain, and limbs (Twigg et al., 2016). ZSWIM8 is implicated in microRNA degradation by reducing the stability of Argonaute proteins (Shi et al., 2020). While these results strongly emphasize the biological importance of the ZSWIM protein family, its functions in embryonic development remain elusive.

Here, we present the first detailed and comprehensive analysis of the ZSWIM gene family in four well-characterized organisms, including humans, mice, *X. tropicalis*, and zebrafish. We first performed genome-wide identification of the ZSWIM gene family using various publicly available databases across the four organisms. Based on phylogenetic analysis, we examined the evolutionary relationships among all identified members of the ZSWIM gene family. In addition, we used various bioinformatics tools to gain a better understanding of the ZSWIM gene family, performing amino acid sequence alignment to identify protein sequence similarity, motif structure analysis to identify conserved motifs, gene structure analysis to determine intron/exon organization, gene expression analysis using RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) datasets to identify expression pattern among various tissues, Gene Ontology (GO) to predict their function, and gene interaction analysis to predict interacting partners. To gain a better understanding of how ZSWIM proteins play a role in embryogenesis, we examined the temporal and spatial expression patterns of ZSWIM family members using *Xenopus*

embryos. Results showed that each member of this family exhibited a specific expression pattern. Notably, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, and *zswim8* displayed distinct dynamic expression patterns. This study provides detailed information about members of the ZSWIM gene family and facilitates their further functional characterization.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Identification of ZSWIM genes and SWIM domain

We searched various databases to identify ZSWIM family members, including the NCBI database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) for humans, MGI database (<http://www.informatics.jax.org>) for mice, Xenbase database (<https://www.xenbase.org/entry/>) for *Xenopus*, and ZFIN database (<https://zfin.org>) for zebrafish. The presence of the ZSWIM-type domain in all identified peptide sequences was further confirmed using the Pfam database (<https://pfam.xfam.org>). In addition, the physical and chemical properties of the ZSWIM domain-containing proteins were determined using the ExPASy program (<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>), including molecular weight (MW), sequence length of amino acids (aa), and isoelectric point (pI) (Supplementary Table S2).

### Phylogenetic, syntenic, and multiple sequence alignment analyses

A phylogenetic tree was constructed using the protein sequences of all identified members across the four organisms using MEGA v11 with the neighbor-joining (NJ) method and bootstrapping for 1 000 replicates (Tamura et al., 2021). Syntenic analysis was performed using the Circoletto web tool (<http://tools.bat.inspire.org/circoletto/>) with FASTA sequences in each block for all selected organisms. Multiple sequence alignment was carried out using Jalview software with default parameters. Heatmaps representing the percentage of similarity in protein sequences were generated using phyton.

### Gene structure and conserved motif analyses

The exon-intron organization of ZSWIM genes was examined using the gene structure display server (GSDS) (<http://gsds.cbi.pku.edu.cn/>, 2.0) by aligning complementary DNA (cDNA) sequences with corresponding genomic sequences. The online MEME (Multiple EM for Motif Elicitation) suite was used to identify unknown conserved motifs (<http://meme-suite.org/tools/meme>) with default parameters (Bailey et al., 2015).

### Expression profiles of ZSWIM gene family by RNA-seq analysis

For humans, ZSWIM gene family expression data in 27 organs/tissues, including the adrenal gland, appendix, bone marrow, brain, colon, duodenum, endometrium, esophagus, fat, gall bladder, heart, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skin, small intestine, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, and urinary bladder, were obtained from publicly available transcriptome datasets in the NCBI database (Fagerberg et al., 2014). Reads per kilobase million (RPKM) values were used to generate expression levels with the online Heatmapper tool (<http://heatmapper.ca/expression/>) by selecting the distance function (Euclidean) and hierarchical clustering (average) method. For *Xenopus*, *zswim* gene family expression data in five major

organs/tissues, including the brain, heart, kidney, liver, and skeletal muscles, were obtained from publicly available transcriptome datasets in the Xenbase database (<http://www.xenbase.org/entry/>). Transcripts per million (TPM) values were used to generate the graph for gene expression analysis.

#### **GO enrichment and protein-protein interaction (PPI) network analysis**

GO analysis was performed to analyze the biological processes associated with the human ZSWIM protein family using the publicly available online tool Enrichr (<https://maayanlab.cloud/Enrichr/>). PPI network analysis of the ZSWIM protein in humans was carried out using the online STRING database (<https://string-db.org>).

#### **RNA extraction and purification from *Xenopus* embryos**

Total RNA was extracted from different embryonic stages, including egg (stage 1), early cleavage (stage 2), blastula (stage 6), gastrula (stage 10), neurula (stage 13 and stage 18), early tailbud (stage 23 and stage 28), and late tailbud (stage 35) using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, 15596-026, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. RNA was then purified using an RNA Clean-up Kit (Favorgen, FAATR001-1, Taiwan, China). RNA concentration was measured using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (Thermo, ND-2000, USA), with samples stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until use.

#### **Reverse transcription and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)**

For each embryonic developmental stage, 1  $\mu\text{g}$  of total RNA was reverse transcribed to cDNA using Superscript III Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen, 18080-044, USA). The obtained cDNA samples were then analyzed by qRT-PCR using SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Takara Bio, China) on an ABI Quant Studio7 Flex Real-Time PCR System (USA). The primers were designed using Primer v3 software (<https://primer3.ut.ee>). Ornithine decarboxylase (*odc*) was used as an internal control. Relative expression was calculated using the  $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$  method (Livak & Schmittgen, 2001).

#### **Embryo collection by *in vitro* fertilization for whole-mount *in situ* hybridization**

Wild-type female *Xenopus laevis* frogs were injected with 500 IU of human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) the night before embryo collection. The injected frogs were then kept in a separate water tank overnight. The next day, testes were dissected from a mature male frog, with small pieces then blended with 1 $\times$  MMR (Marc's modified ringer's solution) to expel sperm and mixed with eggs in a 10 cm petri dish. After 3–5 min, 0.2 $\times$  MMR (20 mmol/L NaCl, 0.4 mmol/L KCl, 0.2 mmol/L MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.4 mV CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mmol/L HEPES, 0.02 mmol/L EDTA, pH 7.8) was added to the dish and incubated for 30–40 min at room temperature. The eggs rotated after successful fertilization, resulting in the animal hemisphere facing upward. The embryos were collected at the desired stages and fixed in HEMFA buffer (0.1 mol/L HEPES, 2 mmol/L EGTA, 1 mmol/L MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 4% formaldehyde) for 1 h, then stored in 100% ethanol at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The embryos were cultured in 0.2 $\times$  MMR at room temperature.

#### **Probes synthesis, whole-mount *in situ* hybridization, and vibratome sectioning**

All members of the *zswim* gene family (*zswim1*, *zswim3*,

*zswim4*, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, *zswim7*, *zswim8*, and *zswim9*) were subcloned into the pBluescript II KS (+) vector. Following confirmation by sequencing, the plasmids were linearized and purified using a PCR purification kit (Favorgen, FAGCK001-1, Taiwan, China). Antisense probes were synthesized using DIG RNA Labeling Mix (Roche, 11277073910, Germany), T3 RNA polymerase (Promega, P2083, USA), and linearized plasmid as templates. Standard protocols for whole-mount *in situ* hybridization were followed, as described previously (Harland, 1991). To further delineate expression pattern details of the *zswim* gene family, embryos were sectioned using a vibratome after whole-mount *in situ* hybridization. First, embryos were fixed in a solution (containing 5 g/L gelatin, 380 g/L chick egg albumin, and 200 g/L sucrose in 0.1 mol/L phosphate buffer, pH 7.4) with 0.2 mL of 25% (v/v) glutaraldehyde. Sectioning was then carried out at a thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  using a vibratome (Leica VT1200 S, Leica Biosystems, Germany), followed by coverslip mounting with Mowiol (Merck KGaA, Germany). Images were captured using a stereomicroscope (Olympus SZX16, Japan).

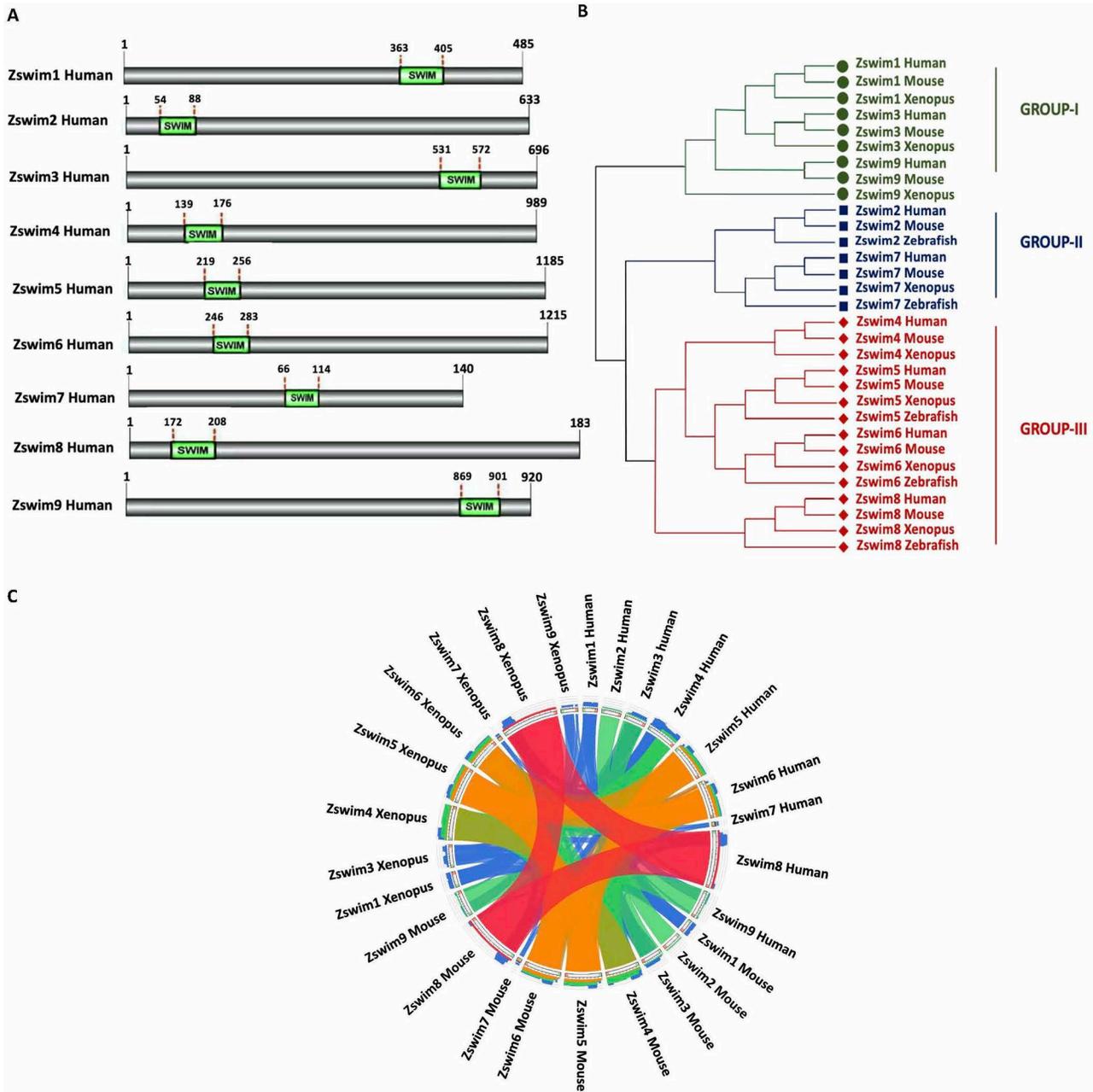
## **RESULTS**

#### **Identification, physicochemical properties, and phylogenetic analysis of ZSWIM family members**

We identified nine putative ZSWIM genes in the human and mouse genomes (ZSWIM1 to ZSWIM9), eight genes in the *Xenopus* genome (*zswim1*, *zswim3*, *zswim4*, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, *zswim7*, *zswim8*, and *zswim9*), and five genes in the zebrafish genome (*zswim2*, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, *zswim7*, and *zswim8*) (Supplementary Table S1). All ZSWIM members identified in the four organisms contained the conserved SWIM domain at a specific position (Figure 1A; Supplementary Figure S1A–C). Furthermore, we identified various biochemical properties, such as molecular weight (MW), sequence length of amino acids (aa), isoelectric point (pI) using the expasy tool (<https://www.expasy.org>) (Supplementary Table S2). Each member exhibited distinct physical and chemical characteristics, suggesting that each ZSWIM protein exerts a distinct biological function. Furthermore, we performed phylogenetic analysis to explore the evolutionary relationships among ZSWIM family members across all four organisms. The amino acid sequences of all identified ZSWIM family members were used to construct the evolutionary tree with the NJ method (Figure 1B). Based on their phylogenetic distribution, the ZSWIM family members were categorized into three major groups (Groups I, II, and III). Group I consisted of ZSWIM1, ZSWIM3, and ZSWIM9; Group II consisted of ZSWIM2 and ZSWIM5; and Group III consisted of ZSWIM4, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8. Classification showed that the genes in each group were more closely related than the genes in other groups. To further identify the evolutionary process of gene duplication in the ZSWIM gene family, we conducted a comparative analysis of all ZSWIM genes across all four species. Results confirmed the phylogenetic tree pattern, with ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 conserved across all four species (Figure 1C).

#### **Amino acid sequence alignment and interaction analysis**

To identify the conserved regions across protein sequences of all four species, we aligned the protein sequences of all ZSWIM members and identified conserved regions. To further determine which ZSWIM family members share the highest



**Figure 1 Identification of ZSWIM family members**

A: Identification of human ZSWIM family members and precise position of SWIM domain in each member. Identified SWIM domain is shown in green, and its position is labeled at the top of each domain. B: Phylogenetic relationships among human, mouse, *Xenopus*, and zebrafish ZSWIM proteins. Phylogenetic tree was constructed using the NJ method in MEGA v11. The three groups are indicated by different colors and designated as groups I–III. C: Syntenic analysis of ZSWIM family members in humans, mice, *Xenopus*, and zebrafish. In the circle, ribbons represent four quartiles of the maximum score, represented by semitransparent blue, green, orange, and red.

degree of homology across all four species, we aligned the protein sequences of each member, i.e., ZSWIM1 to ZSWIM9, separately. Interestingly, three members of the ZSWIM family, i.e., ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8, shared the highest homology across all four species (Supplementary Figure S2A). To identify the interacting partners of the ZSWIM family members, we performed network analysis using the STRING database (<https://string-db.org>). Interestingly, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 interacted with each other (Supplementary Figure S2B). Additionally, we calculated the percentage of similarity among all members, and found that ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 shared the highest percentage of similarity (Supplementary Figure S3A–C).

Conversely, other members, e.g., ZSWIM1, ZSWIM2, ZSWIM3, ZSWIM7, and ZSWIM9, did not show high similarity in their amino acid sequences (data not shown).

### Gene structure and conserved motif analysis of ZSWIM family members

To further explore the structural diversity of identified ZSWIM genes, their exon-intron organization was also analyzed. Gene structure diversity is the main source of evolution of multigene families (Cao et al., 2016; Mercereau-Puijalon et al., 2002; Pellicer et al., 2018). Analysis revealed that all identified members of the ZSWIM gene family exhibited a similar pattern of exon-intron organization across the four studied organisms,

e.g., *ZSWIM1* was intronless in all organisms. Similarly, other members exhibited almost identical exon-intron patterns (Supplementary Figure S4A–D).

To predict the function of each family member based on their motif sequences, we conducted a BLAST search of each protein family member using the MEME suite. Our analysis identified various conserved and different motifs in each member among the four organisms, suggesting that each member has a unique biological value. Remarkably, *ZSWIM2* not only contained the *ZSWIM* type domain but also other types of zinc-finger domains, including the PHD-type zinc finger, ubiquitin-binding zinc finger, ZZ-type zinc finger, and Ring-type zinc finger (Supplementary Figure S5C). These findings suggest that the *ZSWIM2* protein may be involved in a variety of critical biological processes, such as transcriptional regulation, signal transduction, and ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation. Furthermore, we obtained the sequence logos for each identified motif of *ZSWIM2* (Supplementary Figure S5D). Conversely, while various known conserved motifs were identified in other members, each member contained a motif distinct from the others (Supplementary Figure S5A, B, E–R).

Furthermore, we identified conserved motifs in the *ZSWIM* protein family using the MEME suite (<https://meme-suite.org/meme/tools/meme>). Interestingly, four members of this family, i.e., *ZSWIM4*, *ZSWIM5*, *ZSWIM6*, and *ZSWIM8*, exhibited a variety of common motifs in their protein structures (Supplementary Figure S5S). The sequence logos of each motif were also obtained using the MEME suite (Supplementary Figure S5T).

#### Expression and GO analyses of *ZSWIM* genes

To delineate *ZSWIM* expression in different organs, all identified human *ZSWIM* genes were investigated using available RNA-seq data of 27 major human organs/tissues (adrenal gland, appendix, bone marrow, brain, colon, duodenum, endometrium, esophagus, fat, gall bladder, heart, kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skin, small intestine, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, and urinary bladder). Overall, *ZSWIM* gene expression was tissue-specific in the 27 tissues, indicating that each family member may play a specific and essential role in that tissue. For example, *ZSWIM1* was highly expressed in the ovary (RPKM: 3.001) and testis (RPKM: 2.745). *ZSWIM2* was only expressed in the testis (RPKM: 5.29), suggesting an essential role in spermatogenesis. *ZSWIM3* was expressed in the lymph node (RPKM: 1.762) and testis (RPKM: 2.241), while *ZSWIM4* was expressed in the esophagus (RPKM: 2.253) and lungs (RPKM: 1.963). Furthermore, *ZSWIM5* was expressed in the adrenal gland (RPKM: 5.603), ovary (RPKM: 4.245), and small intestine (RPKM: 3.621), while *ZSWIM6* was expressed in the gall bladder (RPKM: 6.767) and brain (RPKM: 6.391), *ZSWIM7* was expressed in adrenal gland (RPKM: 6.129) and kidney (RPKM: 6.183), *ZSWIM8* was expressed in the testis (RPKM: 21.564) and spleen (RPKM: 16.023), and *ZSWIM9* was expressed in the brain (RPKM: 2.958), fat (RPKM: 2.308), and kidney (RPKM: 2.198) (Figure 2A).

Similarly, we analyzed the expression of all identified *zswim* genes in *Xenopus* using publicly available RNA-seq data obtained from the Xenbase database (<http://www.xenbase.org/entry/>). The *zswim* genes were mainly expressed in five major organs, including the brain, heart, kidney, liver, and

skeletal muscles. Remarkably, *zswim6* and *zswim8* were highly expressed in the brain, while *zswim4* was highly expressed in the kidney and brain. Other members, such as *zswim1*, *zswim3*, *zswim5*, and *zswim7*, were moderately expressed in all other organs, including the brain, heart, kidney, liver, and skeletal muscles (Figure 2B). These findings indicate that *zswim6* and *zswim8* may perform key roles in the regulation of brain development in *Xenopus*.

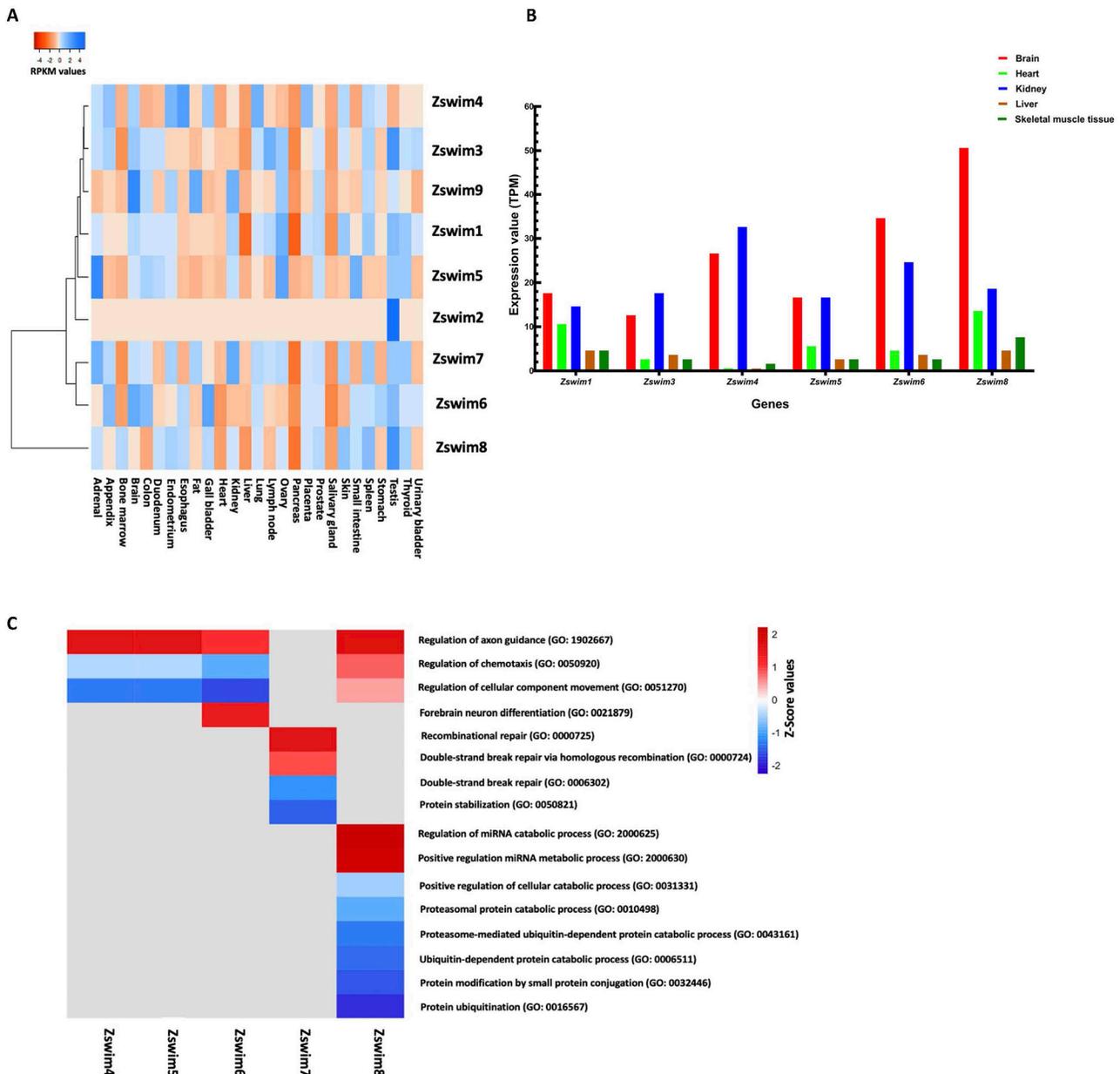
Next, we performed GO analysis of *zswim* family members to reveal their involvement in critical biological processes. Results showed that *zswim4* and *zswim5* were involved in the regulation of axon guidance (GO: 1902667), *zswim6* was involved in forebrain neuron differentiation (GO: 0021879), *zswim7* was involved in recombinational repair (GO: 0000725), and *zswim8* was involved in the regulation of miRNA catabolic process (GO: 2000625) and positive regulation of miRNA metabolic process (GO: 2000630) (Figure 2C).

#### Temporal expression pattern analysis of *ZSWIM* family members in *Xenopus*

To examine whether *zswim* genes are expressed during embryonic development, we carried out temporal and spatial expression analysis in *X. laevis* embryos. To analyze the temporal expression pattern of *zswim* genes during embryonic development, total RNA was isolated at different stages of development and analyzed by qRT-PCR. Based on qRT-PCR analysis, *zswim1* and *zswim3* showed maternal expression patterns and were increased during the early cleavage (stage 2) to blastula stages (stage 6). The increase in *zswim1* continued to stage 10, then sharply declined during the gastrulation, neurulation, and late tailbud stages (Figure 3A). For *zswim3*, expression peaked at stage 6 and then declined (Figure 3B). These findings suggest that *zswim1* and *zswim3* play important roles before gastrulation. The expression patterns of *zswim5* and *zswim6* were similar. Both were detected before gastrulation, then increased continually at a high level during the early and late tailbud stages (stages 23 to 35) (Figure 3C, D). These findings suggest that *zswim5* and *zswim6* exert functions during the neurula and tailbud stages. Results further showed that *zswim7* expression remained low throughout embryogenesis (Figure 3E). In addition, *zswim8* expression remained at a low level before the tailbud stages, then increased to a high expression level during the early and late tailbud stages (stages 23, 28, and 35) (Figure 3F). Likewise, *zswim9* was moderately expressed from the early cleavage (stage 2) to early tailbud stage (stage 23), but showed the highest expression at the late tailbud stage (stage 35) (Figure 3G).

#### Spatial expression pattern analysis of *zswim* family members

***zswim1* and *zswim3*:** We next cloned the coding sequences of *zswim* family members from *X. laevis* using qRT-PCR. Spatial expression of *zswim* family members during embryonic development was analyzed by whole-mount *in situ* hybridization. Results revealed that both *zswim1* and *zswim3* were maternally expressed, and their signals were mainly detected in the animal region during the early cleavage (stage 4) and early blastula stages (stage 6) (Figure 4A–C, E–G). Furthermore, only weak signals were detected during the early gastrula stage (stage 10), exclusively from the yolk plug (Figure 4D, H). These results indicate that *zswim1* is a maternally expressed gene and may function during oocyte



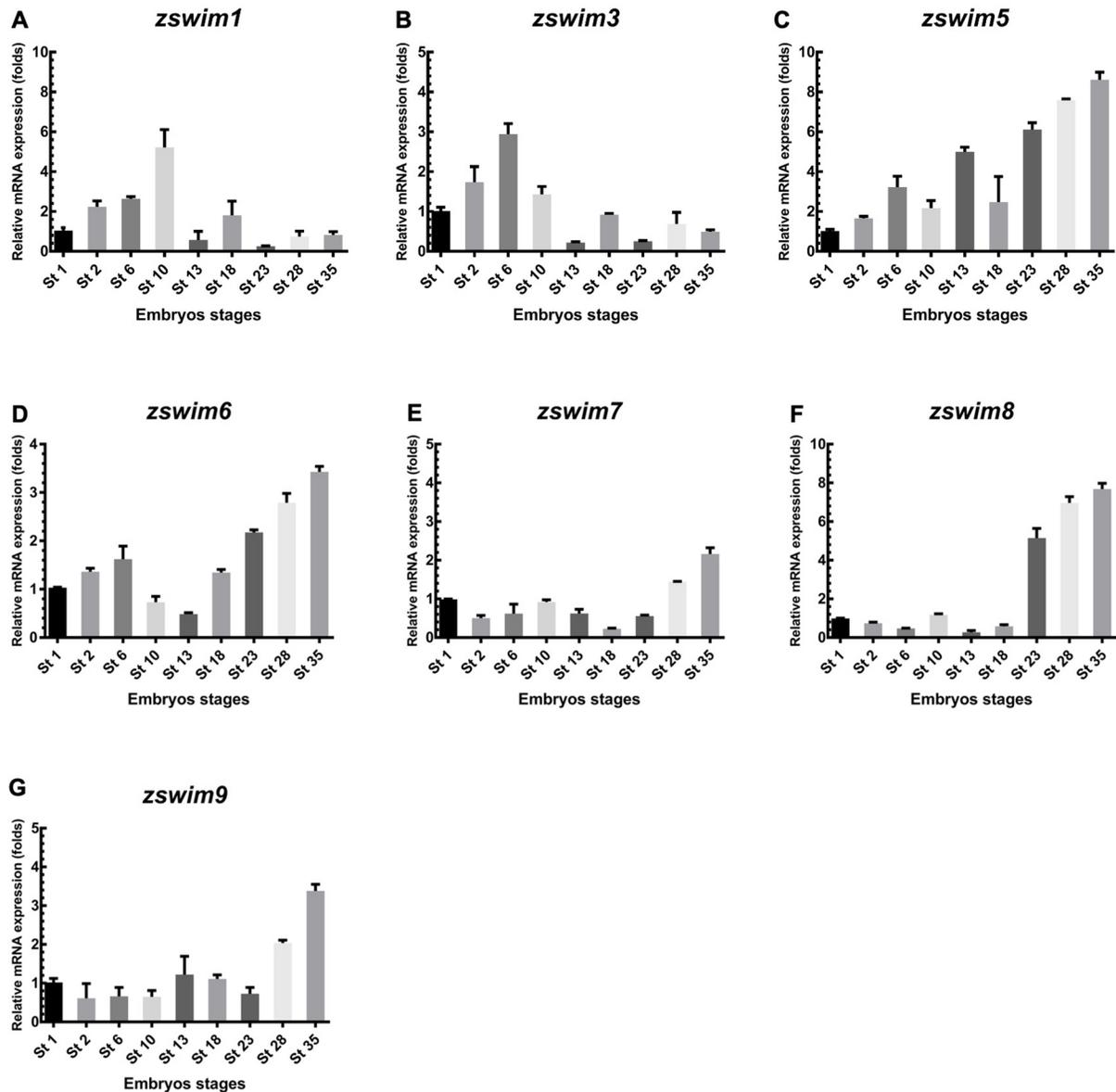
**Figure 2 Expression profiles of ZSWIM genes in human organs and GO analysis**

A: Heatmap showing expression profiles of ZSWIM genes in twenty-seven major human organs/tissues. Different colors represent RPKM values, as indicated in the bar at the top of the figure. B: Graphical representation of *zswim* gene expression profiles in five major organs/tissues in *Xenopus*. C: Heatmap shows GO terms associated with various biological processes involving ZSWIM family members.

maturation and before mid-blastula transition (MBT).

**zswim5:** The *zswim5* gene showed a highly discrete and dynamic spatial expression pattern during embryonic development, with detection during all developmental stages. Whole-mount *in situ* hybridization revealed that *zswim5* was maternally expressed in the animal region during the early cleavage (stages 2 and 3) and early blastula stages (stage 6) (Figure 5A–C'). At the onset of gastrulation (stage 11), *zswim5* signals were highly restricted around the yolk plug, with higher expression in the dorsal blastopore lip (Figure 5D). At the early neurula stage (stage 14), strong *zswim5* signals were detected at both edges of the neural plate and were highly expressed in the neural crest region (Figure 5E, E'). Transverse sectioning at stage 13 showed *zswim5* expression in the dorsal ectoderm region (Figure 5E''). At the late neurula stage (stage 18), strong signals were detected in the neural plate and neural crest region (Figure 5F). During the early

tailbud stages (stages 22 and 24), *zswim5* expression was mainly detected in the neural tube and various regions of the head, including the eye, trigeminal placode, trigeminal nerve, and vestibulocochlear nerve (Figure 5G–H'). Longitudinal sections at stage 24 revealed clear and dominant expression in the head region and neural tube (Figure 5I–I''), while transverse sections at the same stage showed expression in the retinal ganglion cell layer and marginal and subventricular zone (Figure 5J, J'). In addition, in late tailbud stage embryos (stages 27 to 34), strong and highly dynamic signals of *zswim5* were detected in the branchial arch, eyes, spinal cord, pineal gland, olfactory placode, and various regions of the brain, including the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain (Figure 5K–O). Longitudinal sections of tailbud embryos (stage 34) revealed *zswim5* expression in the eyes and various regions of the brain, including forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain (Figure 5P–P''). Transverse sections at stage 34



**Figure 3** qRT-PCR analysis of *zswim* gene expression in *Xenopus* embryos

A–G: mRNA expression level of *Xenopus zswim* genes was measured at different embryonic stages, including in fertilized egg (stage 1), cleavage (stage 2), blastula (stage 6), gastrula (stage 10), neurula (stages 13, 18), early tailbud (stages 23, 28), and late tailbud stages (stage 35). ODC served as the internal standard control.

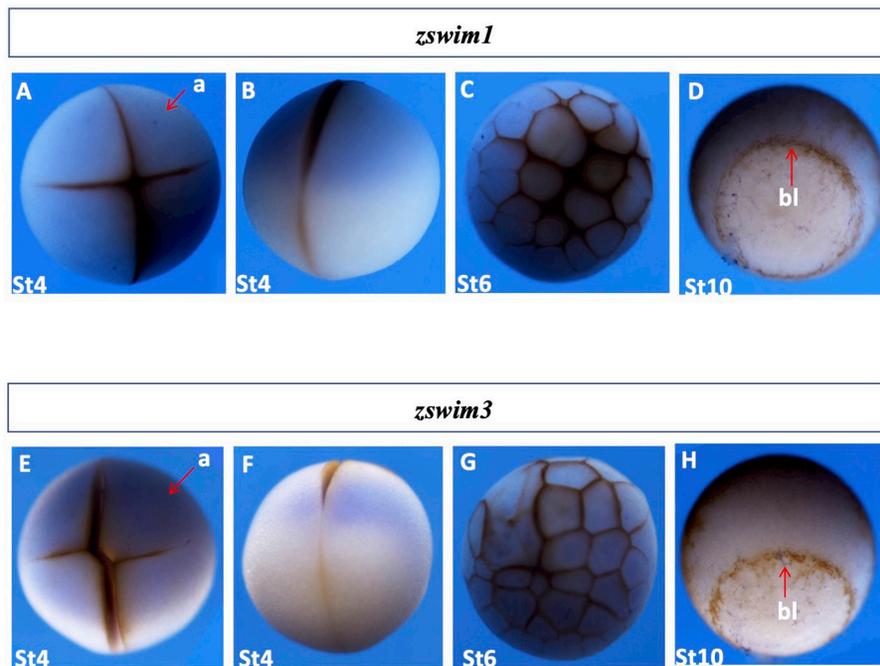
showed expression in the retinal ganglion cell layer and marginal and subventricular zone (Figure 5Q, Q').

***zswim6***: The *zswim6* gene also showed very dynamic spatial expression patterns at all stages of embryonic development. Notably, *zswim6* expression was detected in the animal region during the early cleavage (stages 2 and 3) and blastula stages (stages 6 and 8), suggesting that *zswim6* was maternally expressed (Figure 6A–D'). However, faint signals were detected in the dorsal blastopore lip region at the early gastrula stage (stage 10) (Figure 6E). No signals were found at the animal pole of the embryo (Figure 6E'). At the early neurula stage (stage 13), *zswim6* expression was detected in the neural plate, predominantly at the middle region of the primary neurons (Figure 6F). At the early tailbud stages (stages 22, 24, and 27), its expression became evident at the neural plate, developing somites, pineal gland, and trigeminal placode (Figure 6G–H', J). Longitudinal sections of embryos at the early tailbud stage (stage 24) showed clear expression in

the eyes, somites, and brain region (Figure 6I, I'). Obvious and dominant expression during the late tailbud stages (stages 27 to 34) was detected in eyes, branchial arches, and somites (Figure 6K, L). Longitudinal sections of embryos at the tailbud stage (stage 34) showed highly specific and dynamic expression patterns in various regions of the brain, including the forebrain, midbrain, hindbrain, eyes, branchial arch, somites, and notochord (Figure 6M–M'''). Transverse sections of embryos at the same stage showed expression in the marginal and subventricular zone, notochord, and retinal ganglion cell layer (Figure 6N, N').

***zswim7* and *zswim8***: Expression of *zswim7* was not evident in embryos prior to stage 23 (results not shown). However, during the early and late tailbud stages (stages 24 and 30), faint signals were detected in the eyes (Figure 7A–C).

The highest expression of *zswim8* was detected from the early to late tailbud stages (stages 24 to 34). At the early tailbud stage (stage 24), strong signals were detected in the



**Figure 4** Spatial gene expression patterns of *zswim1* and *zswim3*

Spatial expression levels of *zswim1* and *zswim3* were analyzed by whole-mount *in situ* hybridization. Embryonic stages are shown at the bottom. Detailed explanations of expression patterns are described in the Results section. A, E: Stage 3, animal view. B, F: Stage 3, lateral view. C, G: Early blastula stage embryo (stage 6), animal view. D, H: Gastrula stage embryo (stage 11), blastopore lip indicated by the red arrow. a, animal; bl, blastopore lip; v, vegetal.

neural tube, trigeminal placode, eyes, and somites (Figure 7D, E). Longitudinal and transverse sections of embryos at stage 24 further confirmed dominant expression near the head region, somites, and notochord (Figure 7F, G). In addition, during the late tailbud stages (stages 30 and 34), highly dynamic expression was detected in the somites, eyes, brachial arches, pineal gland, and trigeminal nerve (Figure 7H, I). Longitudinal and transverse sections of embryos at stage 34 revealed expression in the eye, various regions of the brain, including the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain, and notochord (Figure 7J–J’).

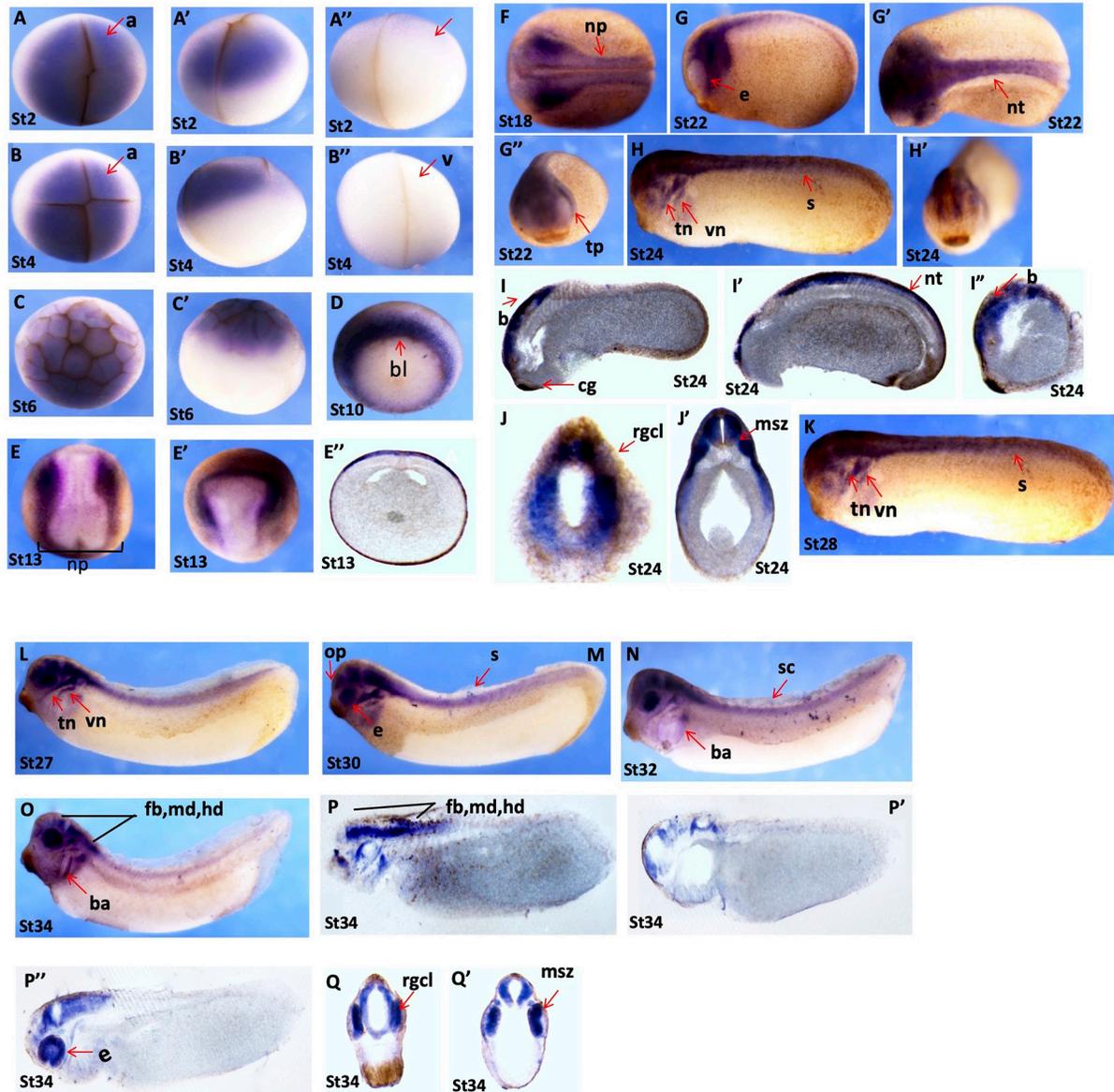
***zswim9***: The *zswim9* gene was faintly expressed at all stages of embryonic development, from the early cleavage to tailbud stages (stages 2 to 34). During the early cleavage (stages 2 and 4) and blastula stages (stages 6 and 8), expression was detected in the animal pole (Supplementary Figure S6A–D’). At the onset and during the early gastrula stage (stages 10 and 11), signals were detected around the blastopore lip (Supplementary Figure S6E, F). From the early to late neural stages (stages 13 to 20), faint expression was detected in the neural plate and trigeminal placode (Supplementary Figure S6G–H’). At the early tailbud stage (stage 24), faint signals were detected in the eyes, developing somite, and neural plate (Supplementary Figure S6I, I’). Longitudinal and transverse sections of stage 24 embryos showed expression in the neural tube and head region (Supplementary Figure S6J, J’). During the late tailbud stages, faint expression was detected in the somite, eyes, branchial arches, and brain (Supplementary Figure S6K–O). In addition, longitudinal sections at the late tailbud stages showed expression in the branchial arches, brain, eyes, and spinal cord (Supplementary Figure S6P, R, R’). Transverse sections at the same stage showed expression in the retinal ganglion cell layer and foregut (Supplementary Figure S6Q–Q’’).

## DISCUSSION

The first ZNFs were discovered in the late 1980s (Miller et al., 1985). Proteins from this novel class are known to bind with specific DNA sequences (Vrana et al., 1988), and are involved in many important cellular processes, including cell migration, DNA repair, and transcriptional regulation (Cassandri et al., 2017). Around 3% of all human gene products contain one or more zinc-binding domains, which are structurally stabilized into a folded assembly by zinc ions (Klug, 2010). ZNFs are classified based on their domain structure, with each domain directly implicated in the regulation of various biological processes (Cassandri et al., 2017). For instance, C2H2-type ZNFs are mostly transcription factors and play significant roles in regulating gene expression, e.g., ZNF217 contains multiple C2H2 domains involved in repressing target gene expression (Nunez et al., 2011). RING-type ZNFs consist of various important E3-ubiquitin ligases, including Mouse Double Minute 2 (MDM2), which mediates ubiquitination of p53 (Linke et al., 2008). PHD-type ZNFs are mainly involved in the transcriptional regulation (Aasland et al., 1995). LIM-type ZNFs mediate target gene expression and cytoskeletal functions (Kadmas & Beckerle, 2004). While the novel SWIM-type ZNFs are functionally uncharacterized, previous research has reported that the SWIM domain of mouse mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 (MEK1) is involved in protein-protein interactions and functions as a novel substrate receptor for c-Jun ubiquitylation (Rieger et al., 2012). Moreover, the SWIM domain of the Sws1 protein is involved in ATPase activity (Martín et al., 2006), further demonstrating the biological significance of the SWIM domain.

In this study, we conducted a genome-wide analysis of ZSWIM family members in four organisms, i.e., mice, *Xenopus*, zebrafish, and humans. We first identified total members of the ZSWIM family across all four organisms by

## Zswim5



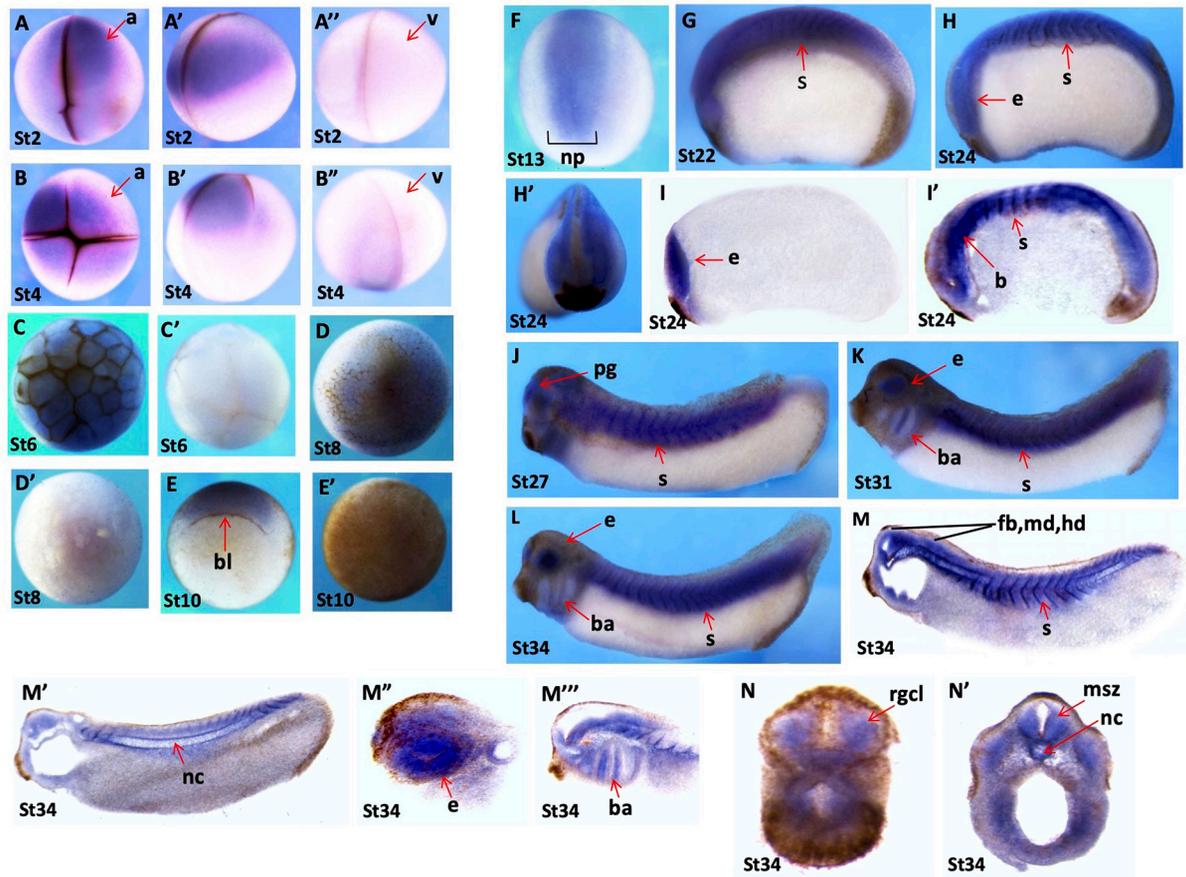
**Figure 5** Dynamic expression of *zswim5* throughout embryogenesis

A–A'': Stage 2 embryo, animal view (A), lateral view (A'), vegetal view (A''). B–B'': Stage 3 embryo, animal view (B), lateral view (B'), vegetal view (B''). C, C': Early blastula stage (stage 6), animal view (C), lateral view (C'). D: Gastrula stage (stage 10), blastopore lip is indicated by red arrow. E, E': Early neurula stage (stage 14), dorsal view (E), lateral view (E'). E'': Transverse section of stage 14 embryo. F: Late neural stage (stage 18), dorsal view. G–G'': Neural stage (stage 22), lateral, dorsal, and anterior views. H, H': Early tailbud stage (stage 24), lateral view (H), anterior view (H'). I–I'': Longitudinal sections from stage 24 embryo. J, J': Transverse sections from stage 24 embryos. K–O: Tailbud stages (stages 28 to 34), lateral view. P–P'': Longitudinal section from late tailbud stage (stage 34). Q, Q': Transverse section from late tailbud stage (stage 34). a, animal; b, brain; bl, blastopore lip; cg, cement gland; e, eye; fb, forebrain; md, midbrain; hb, hindbrain; msz, marginal and subventricular zone; np, neural plate; op, olfactory placode; pg, pineal gland; rgcl, retinal ganglion cell layer; s, somites; tn, trigeminal nerve; tp, trigeminal placode; vn, vestibulocochlear nerve.

searching various publicly available databases. In total, we identified nine ZSWIM genes in humans and mice (ZSWIM1–ZSWIM9), eight genes in *Xenopus* (*zswim1*, *zswim3*, *zswim4*, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, *zswim7*, *zswim8*, and *zswim9*), and five genes in zebrafish (*zswim2*, *zswim5*, *zswim6*, *zswim7*, and *zswim8*). We further confirmed the presence of the SWIM domain in all identified members using the Pfam database (Figure 1A; Supplementary Figure S1A–C) and identified various biochemical properties of each identified member (Supplementary Table S1). We constructed a phylogenetic tree using the NJ method to explore the

evolutionary relationship among all identified ZSWIM members. Based on phylogenetic analysis, all ZSWIM family members were divided into three groups: Group I contained ZSWIM1, ZSWIM3, and ZSWIM9; Group II contained ZSWIM2 and ZSWIM5; and Group III contained ZSWIM4, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 (Figure 1B). Moreover, syntenic analysis confirmed the phylogenetic pattern, suggesting that ZSWIM4, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 were more evolutionarily conserved across the four species (Figure 1C). Next, we performed various bioinformatics analyses to explore the functions of the ZSWIM family members. Gene structure

## Zswim6



**Figure 6** Spatial gene expression patterns of *zswim6s*

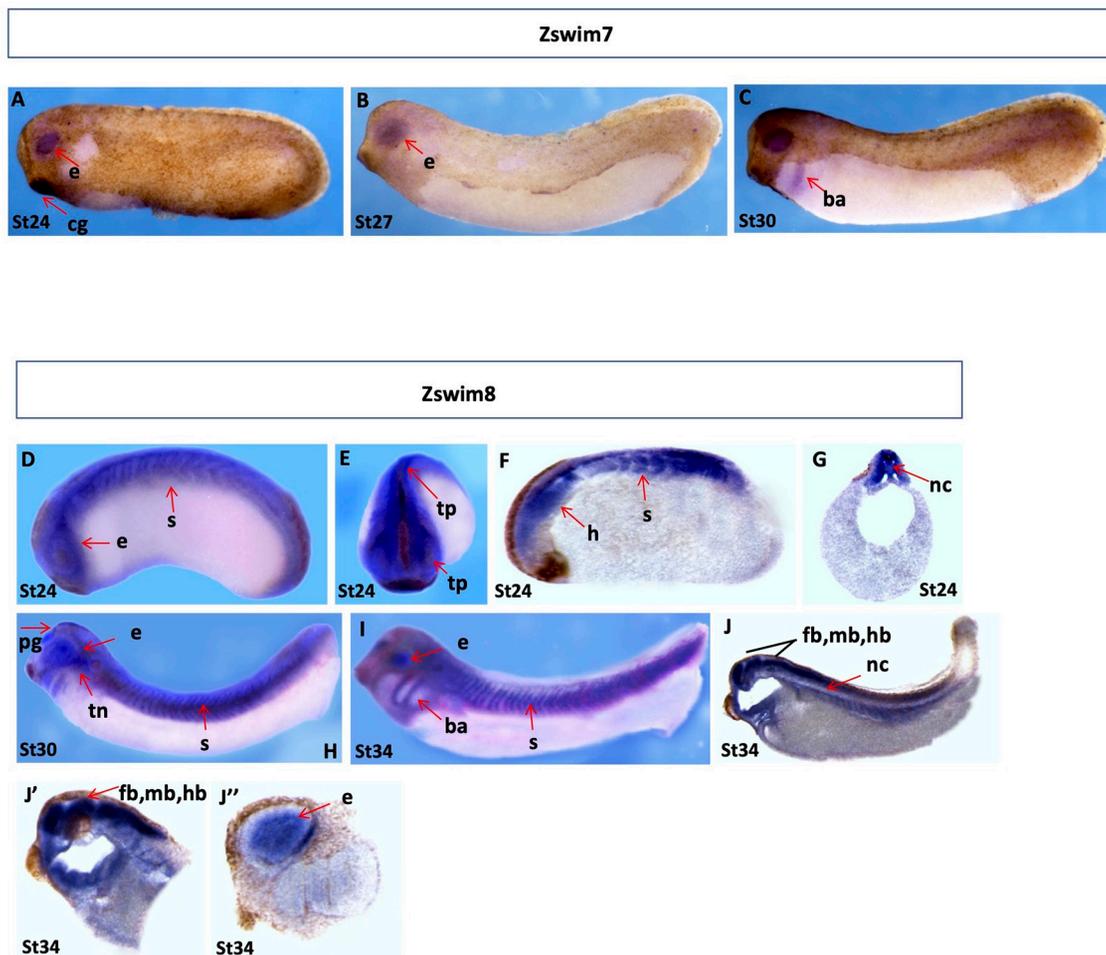
A–A'': Stage 2 embryo, animal view (A), lateral view (A'), vegetal view (A''). B–B'': Stage 3 embryo, animal view (B), lateral view (B'), and vegetal view (B''). C, C': Early blastula stage (stage 6), animal view (C), vegetal view (C'). D, D': Embryo at late blastula stage, animal view (D), vegetal view (D'). E: Embryo at gastrula stage (stage 10), blastopore lip is indicated by red arrow. F: Animal view. Embryo at neurula stage (stage 13), dorsal view. G: Early tailbud stage (stage 22). H, H': Stage 24, lateral view (H), anterior view (H'). I, I': Longitudinal sections of embryo at stage 24. J–L: Late tailbud stages (stages 27 to 34), lateral view. M–M'': Tailbud stage (stage 34), longitudinal section. N, N': Late tailbud stage (stage 34), transverse section. a, animal; b, brain; bl, blastopore lip; br, branchial arch; e, eye; msz, marginal and subventricular zone; nc, notochord; np, neural plate; pg, pineal gland; rgcl, retinal ganglion cell layer; s, somites; v, vegetal.

analysis showed that all identified members exhibited similar exon-intron organization (Supplementary Figure S4A–D). Multiple sequence alignment revealed that ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 shared the highest degree of similarity in protein structure across all four species (Supplementary Figure S2A). Motif sequence analysis indicated that ZSWIM4, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 contained several conserved unknown motifs in their protein structure across all four species (Supplementary Figure S5S).

We also utilized publicly available RNA-seq data and examined tissue-specific expression of ZSWIM genes in various major human and *Xenopus* organs/tissues. Results revealed that each member showed the highest expression in specific organs/tissues, e.g., ZSWIM2 was only expressed in the human testis (Figure 2A). *Xenopus* also showed organ/tissue-specific expression patterns of *zswim* genes, e.g., *zswim6* and *zswim8* were highly expressed in the brain and *zswim4* was highly expressed in the kidney and brain (Figure 2B). Additionally, we performed network analysis to identify the interacting partners of the ZSWIM family members. Interestingly, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 were predicted to interact with each other (Supplementary Figure S2B).

*Xenopus* is considered an excellent model organism in

developmental biology due to its easy breeding and maintenance (Dawid & Sargent, 1988). Therefore, we selected *Xenopus* to determine the contribution of each member to embryonic development. We first analyzed the temporal expression patterns of ZSWIM family members using qRT-PCR. Our results revealed that *zswim1* and *zswim3* were highly expressed from stages 2 to 6, with expression then declining at the onset of the gastrula stage. Both *zswim5* and *zswim6* showed similar expression patterns, with high expression in the neural and tailbud stages, gradually increasing from the neurula to tailbud stage. The *zswim7* gene showed low expression throughout embryogenesis, while *zswim8* and *zswim9* were highly expressed during the late tailbud stages (Figure 3A–G). We also analyzed the spatial expression patterns using whole-mount *in situ* hybridization (Harland, 1991). Results showed that *zswim1* and *zswim3* were maternally expressed, suggesting essential roles during early embryonic development. The *zswim5* and *zswim6* genes exhibited highly discrete and dynamic expression patterns throughout embryogenesis, with both expressed in various major regions of the brain, including the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain. The *zswim7* gene showed very faint expression in the brain region at the tailbud stage. Interestingly, *zswim7*



**Figure 7 Spatial gene expression patterns of *zswim7* and *zswim8***

Spatial expression levels of *zswim7* and *zswim8* were analyzed by whole-mount *in situ* hybridization. Embryonic stages are indicated at the bottom of each image. A–C: Spatial expression of *zswim7*. Tailbud stages (stages 24 to 30), lateral view. D, E: Spatial expression of *zswim8*. D–G: Embryos at early tailbud stage (stage 24), lateral view (D), anterior view (E), longitudinal section (F), and transverse section (G). H, I: Embryos at tailbud stages (H, stage 30 and I, stage 34), lateral view. J–J'': Longitudinal section of embryos at late tailbud (stage 34). b, brain; ba, branchial arch; e, eye; fb, fore brain; hb, hind brain; mb, mid brain; nc, notochord; pg, pineal gland; s, somites; tn, trigeminal nerves.

was expressed explicitly in the eye region. The *zswim8* gene was expressed during the late tailbud stages, while *zswim9* was faintly expressed throughout embryogenesis.

In summary, we comprehensively analyzed the ZSWIM family members in four well-characterized organisms. Phylogenetic and syntenic analyses provided insight into the evolution of ZSWIM family members. Expression pattern analysis using *Xenopus* embryos clearly demonstrated the involvement of each member in embryonic development and confirmed their tissue-specific function. This study provides a basis for future functional study of the *zswim* genes.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data to this article can be found online.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

I.U.H. performed the experiments, analyzed the data, prepared the figures, and wrote the manuscript. H.M.R. conducted bioinformatics analysis. Z.L. and L.Z. provided valuable suggestions. M.K.S. and C.W. revised the manuscript, Z.R., X.Q., and D.C. provided analytical tools. H.Z. conceived, designed, and supervised this study, wrote the manuscript, and approved

the final draft. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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## Supplementary Materials

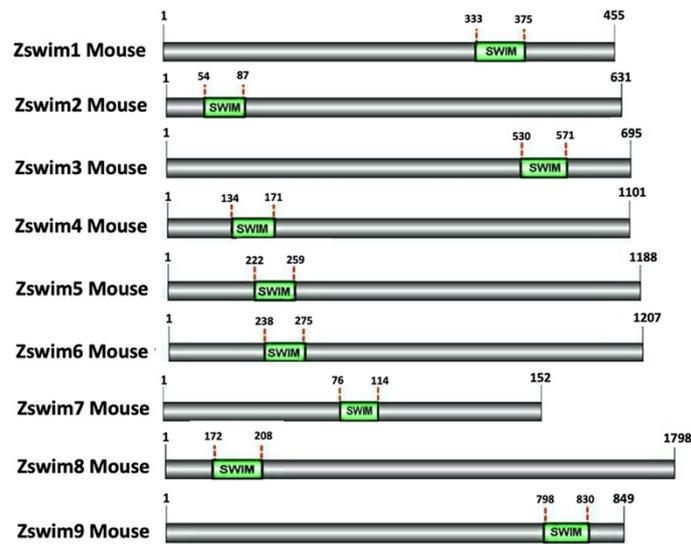
### Genome-wide identification and spatiotemporal expression profiling of zinc finger SWIM domain-containing protein family genes

Intiaz Ul Hassan<sup>1</sup>, Hafiz Mamoon Rehman<sup>2</sup>, Ziran Liu<sup>1</sup>, Liangji Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Kaleem Samma<sup>5</sup>, Chengdong Wang<sup>1</sup>, Zixin Rong<sup>6</sup>, Xufeng Qi<sup>4</sup>, Dongqing Cai<sup>4</sup>, Hui Zhao<sup>1,3,7,\*</sup>

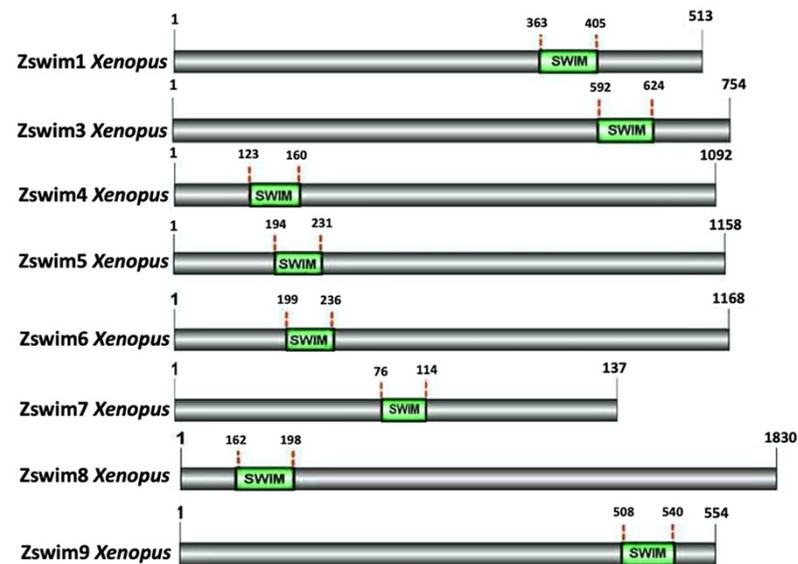
1. Key Laboratory for Regenerative Medicine, Ministry of Education, School of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China
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(B)



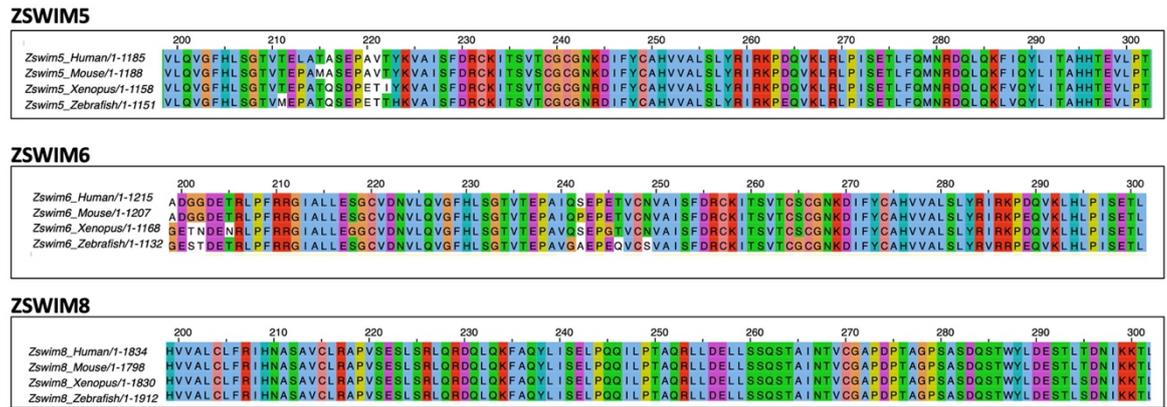
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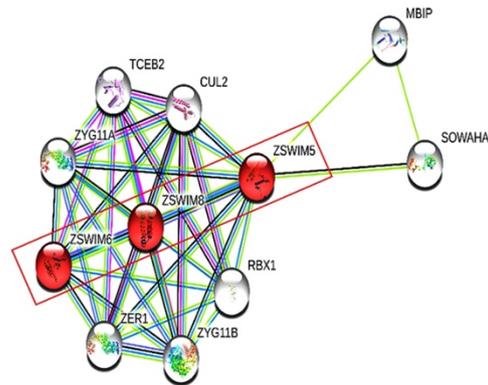
### Supplementary Figure S1 Identification of SWIM domains

A-C: Identification of ZSWIM family members and localization of SWIM domain in mice, *Xenopus*, and zebrafish.

A



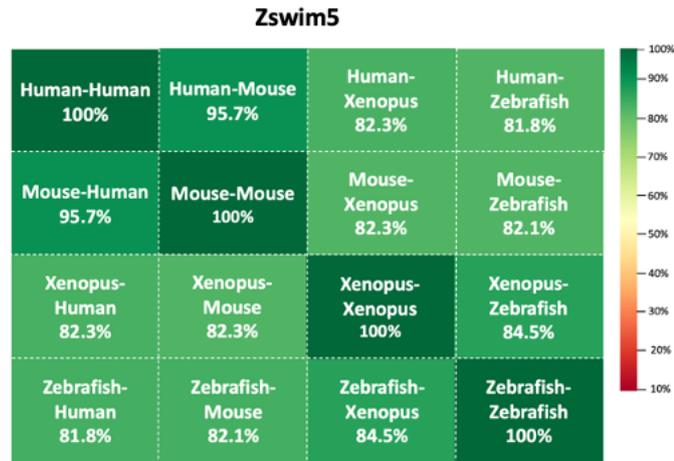
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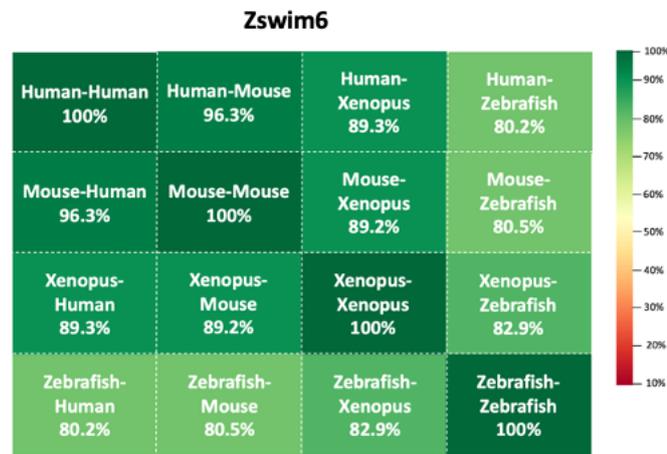
**Supplementary Figure S2 Multiple sequence alignment and protein-protein interaction analysis**

A: Amino acid sequence alignment of highly identical members. B: Prediction of interactions between ZSWIM family members using the online STRING tool. The red rectangle highlights possible interactions among ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8.

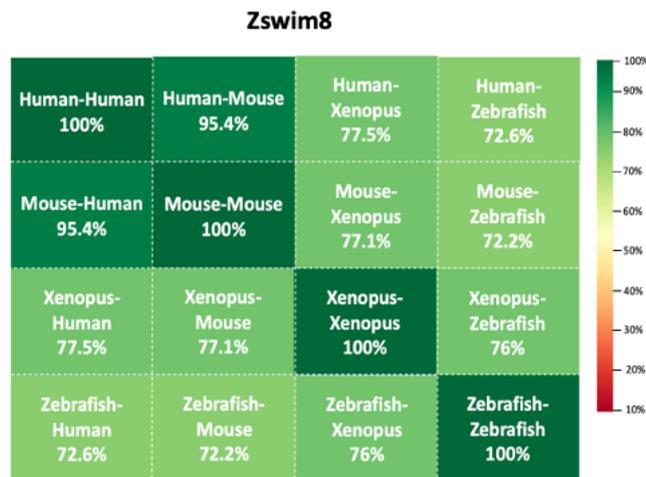
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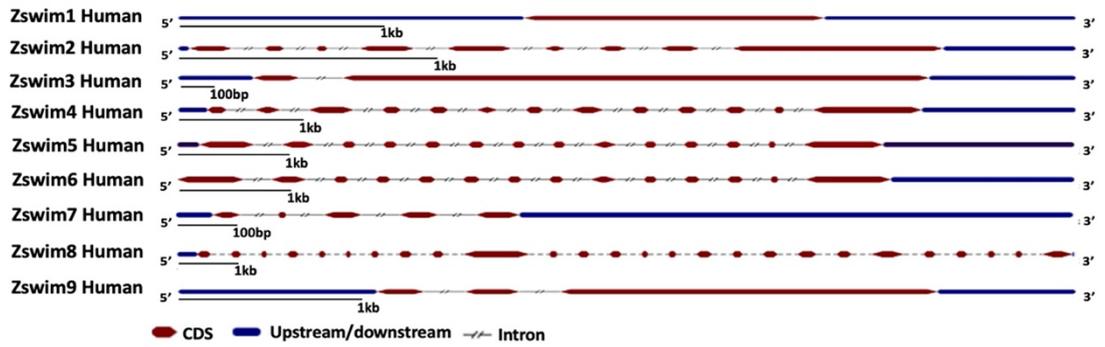
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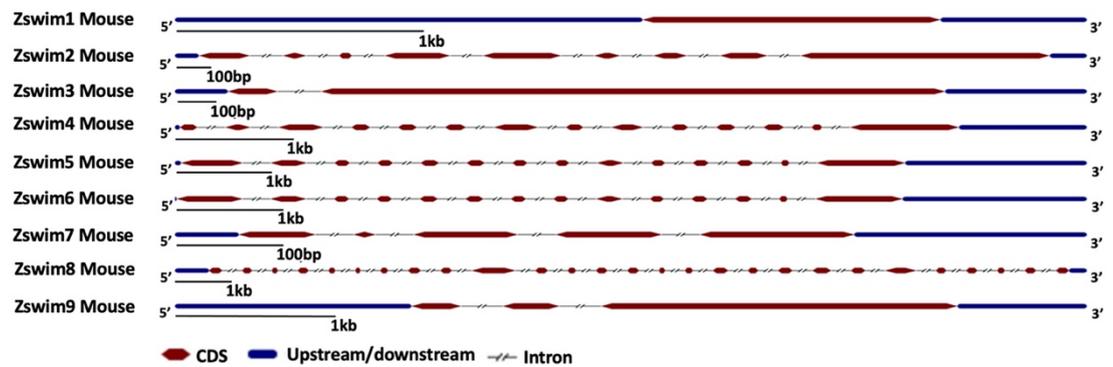
**Supplementary Figure S3 Percentage of sequence identity of aligned ZSWIM family members**

A-C: Heatmap representing percentage identity of highly identical members of the ZSWIM family i.e., ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8.

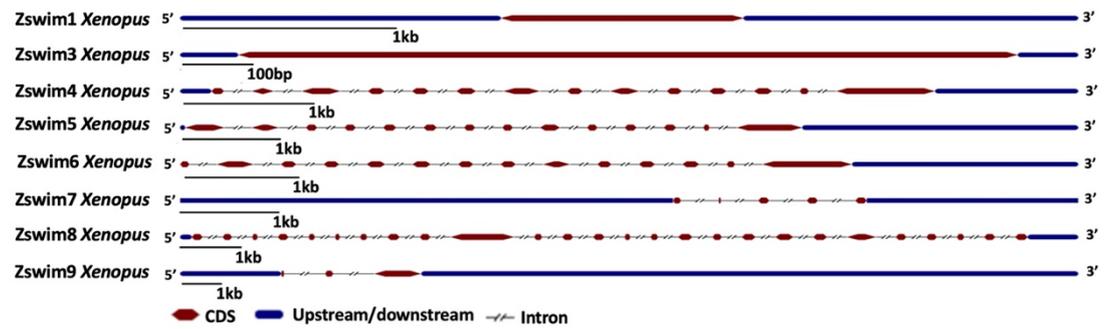
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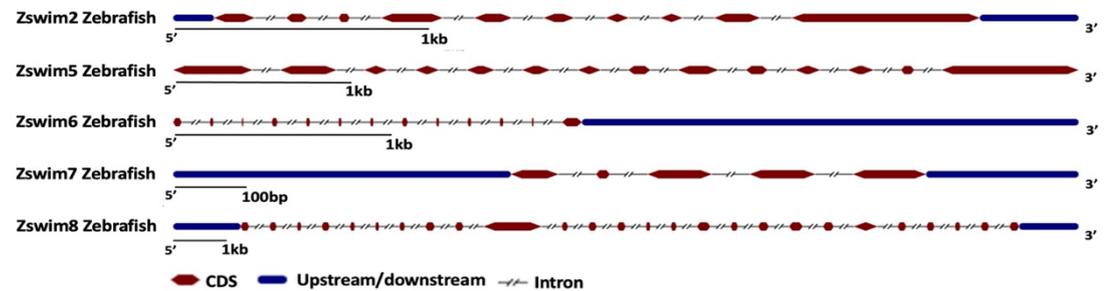
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### Supplementary Figure S4 Gene structure analysis

Exon-intron structure of *ZSWIM* genes in humans (A), mice (B), *Xenopus* (C), and

zebrafish (D).

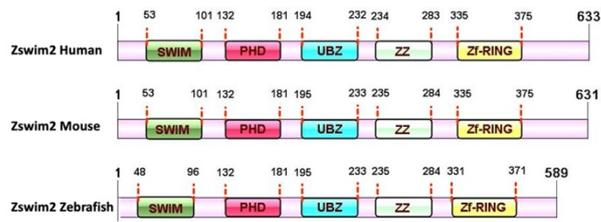
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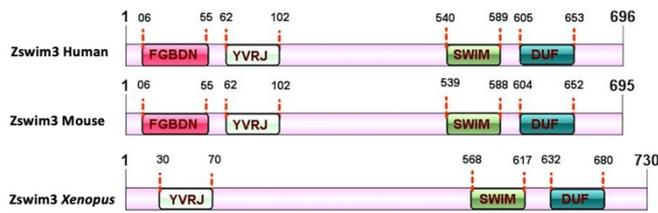
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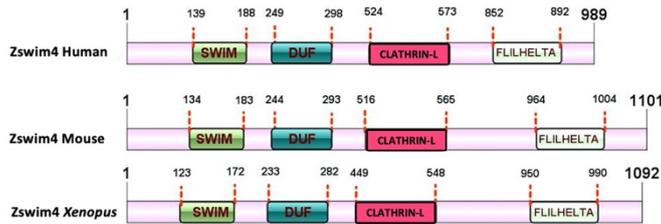
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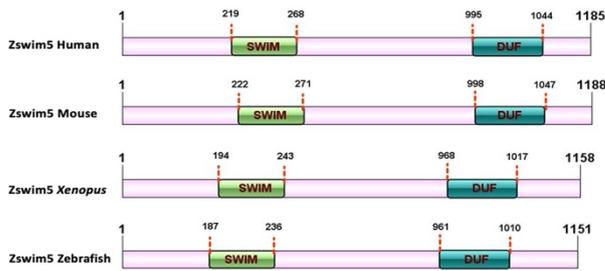
(G)



(H)



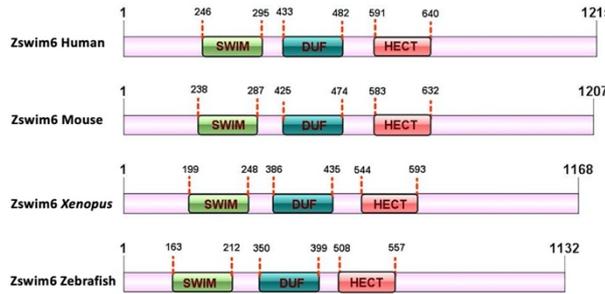
(I)



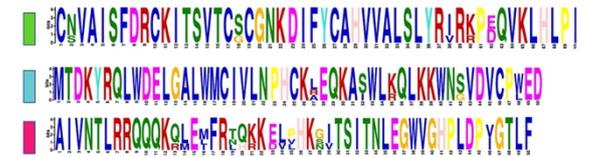
(J)



(K)



(L)



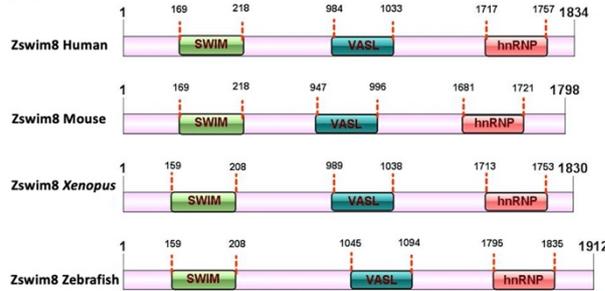
(M)



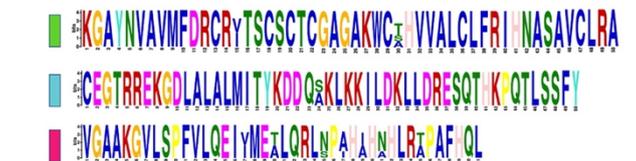
(N)

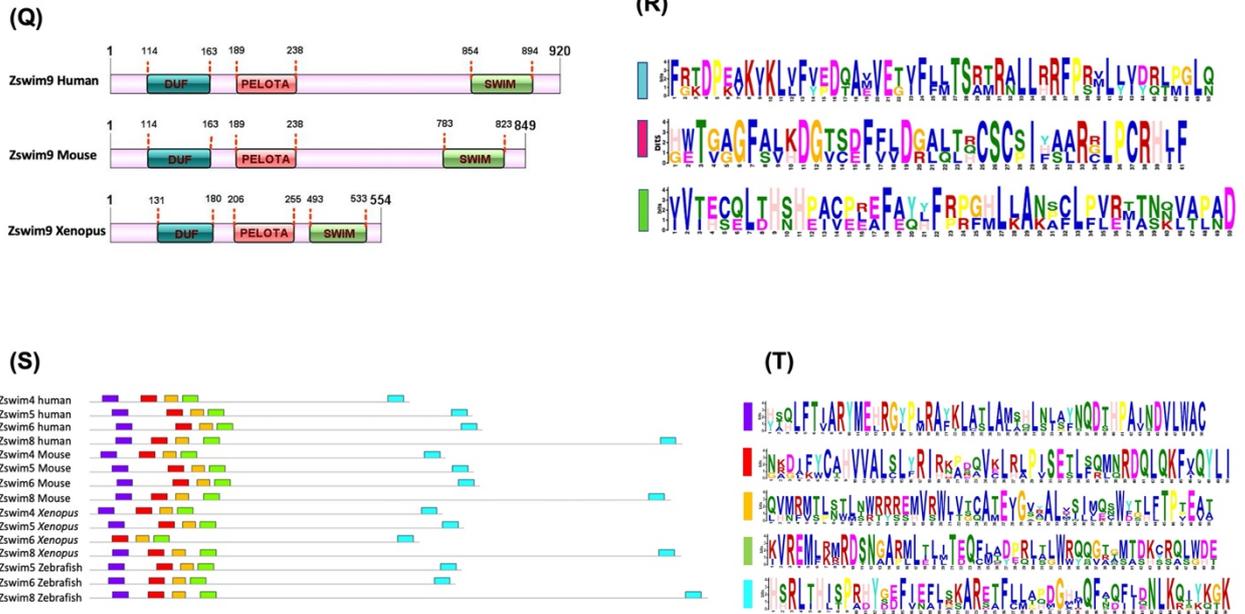


(O)



(P)

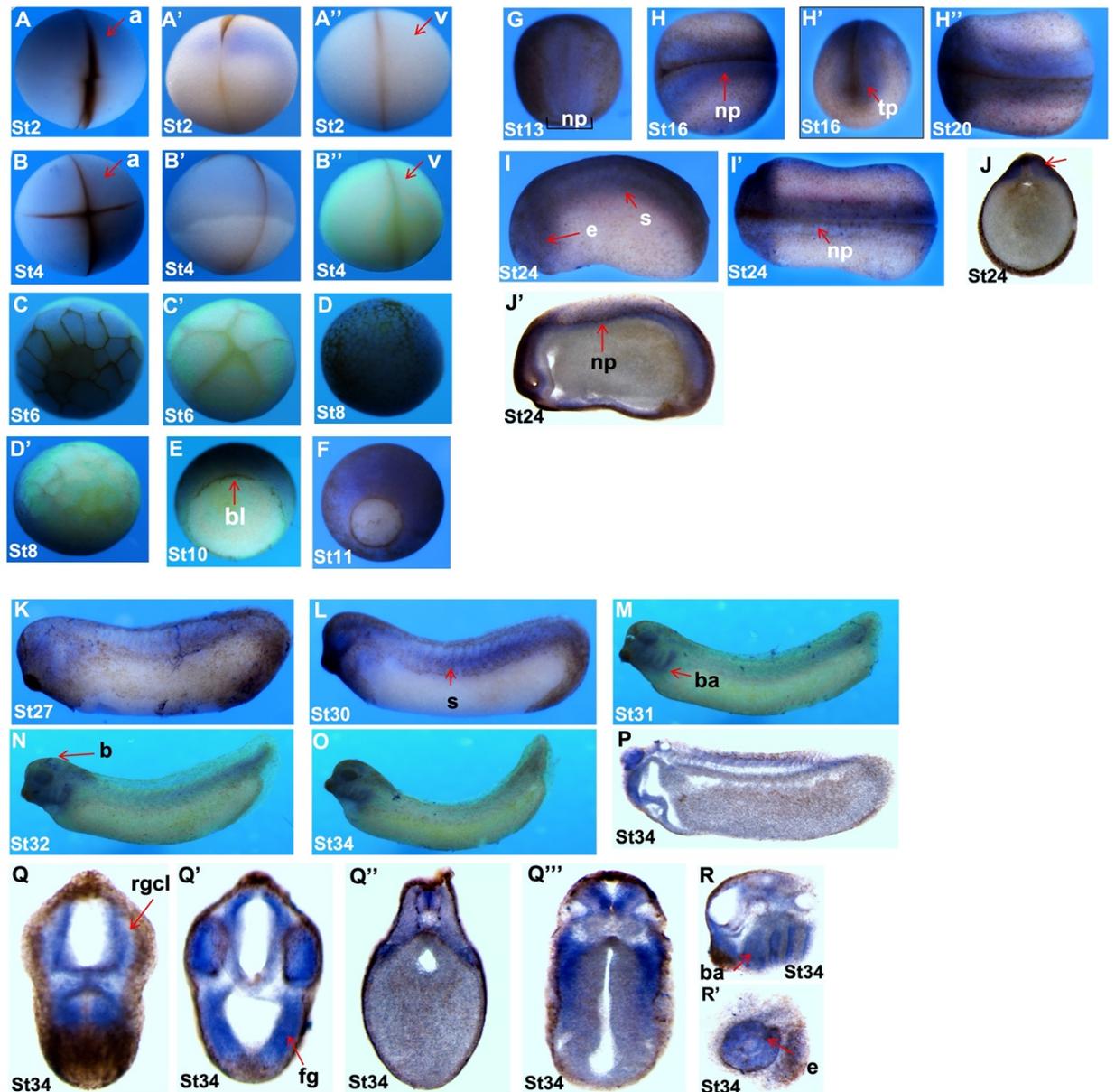




### Supplementary Figure S5 Identification of conserved motifs in ZSWIM family members

A, C, E, G, I, K, M, O, Q: Schematic representations of ZSWIM1, ZSWIM2, ZSWIM3, ZSWIM4, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, ZSWIM7, ZSWIM8, and ZSWIM9 showing different conserved motifs in humans, mice, and *Xenopus*. Motif abbreviations: PGPGW, putative transmembrane protein family; SWIM, zinc finger SWIM-type domain; DUF, domain of unknown function; FGBDN, formin N-terminal GTPase binding domain; YVRJ, YvrJ protein family; CLATHRIN-L, clathrin heavy chain linker; FLILHELTA, hypothetical protein family; HECT, ubiquitin transferase domain; VASL, type VI secretion system protein family; hnRNP, heterogenous nuclear ribonuclear protein family. B, D, F, H, J, L, N, P, R: Sequence logos of each identified domains in the corresponding ZSWIM members. S: ZSWIM4, ZSWIM5, ZSWIM6, and ZSWIM8 contained conserved motifs in all four organisms, as indicated by sequence logos in (T).

## Zswim9



### Supplementary Figure S6 Faint expression of *zswim9* throughout embryogenesis

Spatial expression levels of *zswim9* were analyzed by whole-mount *in situ* hybridization. (A-A'') Stage 2 embryo, animal view (A), lateral view (A'), vegetal view (A''). (B-B'') Stage 3 embryo, animal view (B), lateral view (B'), vegetal view (B''). (C) Embryo at blastula stage (stage 6), animal view (C), vegetal view (C'). (D, D') Blastula stage (stage 8), animal view (D), vegetal view (D'). (E) Gastrula stage (stage 10). Blastopore lip is indicated by red arrow. (F) Mid gastrula stage (stage 11), dorsal view. (G) Early neurula stage (13), dorsal view. (H-H') Mid neurula stage (stage 16) lateral view (H), anterior (H') view. (H'') Late neurula stage (stage 20), dorsal view. (I-J') Mid tailbud stage (stage 24) lateral view (I), dorsal view (I'). Longitudinal (J) and

transverse sections (J'). (K-O) Late tailbud stages (stages 27 to 34), lateral view. (P) Late tailbud stage (stage 34). (P-R') Sections of stage 34 embryos. (P) Longitudinal section. (Q-Q''') Transverse sections (R-R'). (R, R') Longitudinal sections crossing head region. Abbreviations: a, animal; b, brain; br, branchial arch; bl: blastopore lip; e, eye; fg, foregut; np, neural plate; nt, neural tube; s, somites; tp, trigeminal placode; v, vegetal.

**Supplementary Table S1 List of *Zswim* gene accession numbers used in this study.**

<b>Gene Name</b>	<b>Organism</b>	<b>Accession No#</b>
ZSWIM1	Human	NM_080603.5
ZSWIM2	Human	NM_182521.3
ZSWIM3	Human	NM_080752.4
ZSWIM4	Human	NM_001367834.3
ZSWIM5	Human	NM_020883.2
ZSWIM6	Human	NM_020928.2
ZSWIM7	Human	NM_001042697.2
ZSWIM8	Human	NM_001242487.2
ZSWIM9	Human	NM_199341.4
ZSWIM1	Mouse	NM_028028.3
ZSWIM2	Mouse	NM_027964.2
ZSWIM3	Mouse	NM_178375.2
ZSWIM4	Mouse	NM_172503.3
ZSWIM5	Mouse	NM_001029912.3
ZSWIM6	Mouse	NM_145456.3
ZSWIM7	Mouse	NM_027198.1
ZSWIM8	Mouse	NM_001252081.2
ZSWIM9	Mouse	NM_177312.4
ZSWIM1	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	NM_001004917.1
ZSWIM3	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_031894541.1
ZSWIM4	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_002941011.5
ZSWIM5	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	NM_001097236.1
ZSWIM6	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_031894058.1
ZSWIM7	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_004911686.4
ZSWIM8	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_012966846.3
ZSWIM9	<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	XM_004916203.4
ZSWIM2	Zebrafish	NM_001100143.1
ZSWIM5	Zebrafish	NM_001144819.1
ZSWIM6	Zebrafish	NM_001136487.1
ZSWIM7	Zebrafish	NM_001083540.1
ZSWIM8	Zebrafish	NM_001145707.1

**Supplementary Table S2** List of all ZSWIM family members identified in four well-characterized model organisms, including humans, mice, *X. tropicalis*, and zebrafish.

Gene Name	Gene ID	Chromosome			UniProtKB/Swiss-Pro	Length (aa)	SWIM position	Molecular Weight (Average Mass)	PI	Organism
		No	Start	End						
ZSWIM1	90204	C20	45880920	45885266	Q9BR11	485	363-405	55070.55	7.05	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM2	151112	C2	186827475	186849170	Q8NEG5	633	54-88	72732.01	8.95	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM3	140831	C20	45857581	45879131	Q96MP5	696	571-572	79454.06	7.27	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM4	65249	C19	13795424	13832254	Q9H7M6	989	139-176	110138.02	6.63	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM5	57643	C1	45016399	45206605	Q9P217	1185	219-256	130633.51	6.78	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM6	57688	C5	61332258	61546172	Q9HCJ5	1215	246-283	133470.37	7.01	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM7	125150	C17	15976560	15999704	Q19AV6	140	66-114	15385.92	6.7	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM8	23053	C10	73785577	73801798	A7E2V4	1837	172-208	197297.34	6.35	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM9	374920	C19	48170662	48197621	Q86X18-2	920	869-901	101681.49	8.51	Homo sapiens
ZSWIM1	71971	C2	164822686	164826867	Q9CWX7	455	333-375	51481.16	6.49	Mus musculus
ZSWIM2	71861	C2	83915079	83941226	Q9D9X6	631	54-87	71792.83	9.25	Mus musculus
ZSWIM3	67538	C2	164805114	164822127	Q8CFL8	695	530-571	79132.45	6.42	Mus musculus
ZSWIM4	212168	C8	84210942	84237042	Q8C7B8	1101	134-171	122444.84	6.89	Mus musculus
ZSWIM5	74464	C4	116877402	116989105	Q80TC6	1188	222-259	130926.95	7.09	Mus musculus
ZSWIM6	67263	C13	107724617	107890064	Q80TB7	1207	238-275	132775.53	7.03	Mus musculus
ZSWIM7	69747	C11	62267224	62281395	Q9CWX2	152	76-114	16658.21	5.89	Mus musculus
ZSWIM8	268721	C14	20706277	20723619	Q3UHH1	1798	172-208	193566.37	6.54	Mus musculus
ZSWIM9	321008	C7	13258967	13278721	Q6D192	849	798-830	95097.88	8.9	Mus musculus
ZSWIM1	448297	C10	19762900	19768378	Q6DJ16	513	363-405	58364.57	6.11	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM3	100485421	C10	19754927	19758964	F6WZM1	754	592-624	85895.36	7.98	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM4	100497232	C3	141215234	141229480	L7N366	1092	123-160	121813.14	7.88	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM5	100036685	C4	90490121	90539947	A1A5F7	1158	194-231	129150.78	7.19	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM6	100490710	C1	1189114940	1189187303	F6ZPJ5	1168	199-236	130398.21	7.04	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM7	101735140	C2	31208761	31255982	AOA5G3HR40	137	76-114	15342.76	5.52	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM8	100144740	C7	44456662	44517241	F6Z2T5	1830	162-198	200214.63	6.2	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM9	100145494	C7	103496998	103525861	AOA810R3C6	554	508-540	63971.08	8.06	Xenopus tropicalis
ZSWIM2	561301	C6	11760783	11764335	A6H8U0	589	49-82	66843.41	9.15	Danio rerio
ZSWIM5	100149522	C2	27491101	27541205	B8JLP8	1151	187-236	128457.69	7.2	Danio rerio
ZSWIM6	403057	C10	44275588	44337752	Q4VBG8	1132	163-212	127022.4	7.8	Danio rerio
ZSWIM7	325530	C5	62726352	62771251	A4FV10	140	76-114	15440.88	6.87	Danio rerio
ZSWIM8	100148379	C13	21824967	21885562	B8A5T6	1912	162-198	205870.84	6.35	Danio rerio