DATABASE ON EPIGENETICS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Enrollment no-171505

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DECLARATION BY THE STUDENT

I hereby declare that the report in the B.tech project report entitled "Database on Epigenetics of Alzheimer's disease" was submitted at the Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat, Himachal Pradesh, India, is an authentic record of my work carried out under the supervision of Dr. Tiratha Raj Singh. I have not submitted this work elsewhere for any degree or diploma.

Anjali.

(Signature of Student) Anjali Sharma(171505) Department of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat, Himachal Pradesh, India

Date:16/05/2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "Database on Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Disease", submitted by Anjali Sharma is in fulfillment for the award of the degree of Bachelors of Technology in Bioinformatics to the Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat, Solan(H.P.), India is an authentic record of candidate's own work carried out by her under my supervision.

This work has not been submitted partially of fully to any other university or institution in order to achieve any award or other degree.

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1. ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease is an irreversible, progressive, neurodegenerative disorder. It is a cause of dementia. The word dementia means loss of conscious mental activities, ability to remember things, thinking abilities, and reasoning. It interferes with behavioral abilities to such a degree that it affects individuals everyday life. The main features of this disease include plaques and tangles in the brain. Other features include loss of communication due to the loss of connections between the neurons in the brain. Initially neuronal damage appears in the hippocampus, the part of the brain which is responsible for forming memories. As the neurons die in the hippocampus region of the brain, an additional part of the brain is affected. AD is a disease caused by simultaneous action of several genetic, epigenetic and environmental factors which lead to premature cell death.

Studies have shown that epigenetic processes, which determine how and when genes are expressed, without altering the genetic code lead to Alzheimer's Diseases. Epigenetics involves physical and cellular trait variations that are not caused by changes in the DNA sequence. It is the investigation of external or environmental factors that turns the gene off and on. The four main epigenetics factors that lead to Alzheimer's Disease are DNA Methylation, Histone Modifications, Chromatin Remodeling and Non-Coding RNA. DNA Methylation changes cytosine residues in cytosine/guanine-rich regions. Various posttranslational modifications such as histone acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation are seen in histones. Chromatin Remodelers are enzyme complexes that shift the nucleosome and alter the dynamics of chromatin structure. Non Coding RNAs located in the nucleus also play role in the epigenetic mechanism.

Our study focuses on finding out various genes and information related to those genes and environmental factors that led to the epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases. Our study includes the following components. Firstly, collecting various genes which are causing epigenetics of Alzheimer's, after that other information related to that gene is collected such as its gene id, protein id, the protein encoded by that gene, common names of that protein, aliases of that gene, length of that gene, length of the protein, SNPs involved and which gene is present in which epigenetic process and what information is present in research papers about that gene. The process researches which have been done on that genes, information about that is also collected. The second component includes designing the database and graphical user interface through which we can make searches.

2.INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease is a age-related, irreversible form of mental deterioration or senile dementia, which causes memory losses[2]. Dementia is a group of symptoms that come along with a diseases. Other conditions that cause dementia other than Alzheimer are chronic alcoholism, dehydration, side effects of some drugs, high fever, thyroid disorders, kidney disorders, liver disorders, brain tumors, blood clots etc[13]. Nerve cells progressively deteriorate in this disease[12]. Person suffering from this disease has trouble remembering new things, the person also faces problems while making the decision, it becomes difficult for a person to analyze things. Alzheimer is a chronic condition. Alzheimer and other dementia are major health concern. 400-500 lakh people worldwide are suffering from dementia. Comparining the gender ratios it is seen that it is more prevalant in females than in males. Many factors can lead to this disease development[1].

The main features characterized by this disease involve the accumulation of plaques in the brain. These plaques contain amyloid $-\beta$ (A β) peptides and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles. Brain atrophy(loss of neurons and their connections) and death of nerve cells are hallmark features of Alzheimer. Other features of AD include inflammation at predromal stages. These inflammatory responses lead to the activation of astrocytes and microglia cells, which further switch on several signaling pathways leading to oxidative stress which further leads to neuronal loss or dysfunction[2]. Activated microglia led to many neurogdegenrative disorders, including Alzheimer's disease. Evidences suggests that microglial inflammatory activity in AD increases and microglial-mediated clearance activity is decreases[14].

In early stages of Alzheimer's dieases person faces language problems, mood swings low energy, changes in personality, problem in attention, problem in solving simple mathematical problems, person become slow in speech and understanding, difficulty in learning things, need assistance with complicated tasks. Patients in the intermediate stages may recall events from the distant past, but recent events are difficult for them to remember, they are unable to locate places and find time, and they do not recognize previously recognizable faces. At the final stage, Alzheimer's patients lose bodily control and need contant care, are not able to chew or swallow, become more insensitive, they become vulnerable to other illnesses like pneumonia[3].

For the diagnosis of the AD a patient has to go through several checks, including neurological checks, magnetic resonance imaging for neurons, lab trials as vitamin B12, family and medical history of the individual is also studied[15]. The treatment of AD involves to mitigate the cognitive symptoms and to slow down the progression of disease[29].

Scientists still are not sure what causes Alzheimer's disease. But some risk factors led people to develop this incurable diseases. These factors are age, gender, family history, genes, head trauma, brain abnormalities ,head injuries, vascular diseases, smoking, obesity, high blood pressure, lack of physical and mental activity, unhealthy diet, epigenetics, environment[15]. As discussed earlier many factors led to Alzheimer's disease. Our current focus is on different epigenetic processes that led to this diseases.

Epigenetics is a major mechanism that accommodates gene-expression changes that occurs due to the interaction of genes and the environment[11]. Epigenetics is the heritable changes in gene expression. The epigenetic mechanisms have the ability to regulate DNA replication and repair,RNA transcription which influences transcriptional regulation and protein translation[16]. The various epigenetics mechanism that lead to gene alterations is DNA Methylation, Histone Modifications, Chromatin Remodeling, Non-Coding RNA. So in epigenetics gene expression gets modified. The four epigenetic mechanism studied here are as follows:

a)DNA Methylation

DNA Methylation is the only epigenetic process that directly effect /changes the DNA. The enzymes DNA methyltransferases transfers a methyl group to the fifth position of carbon of the cytosine ring of DNA. Methylation at this position in DNA turn down with age in all tissues and therefore researchers considered it as key factor for epigenetics[11].

In plants, cytosines are methylated in both asymmetrical or symmetrical settings. In mammals this occurs in any part of the genome. In somatic or vegetative cells more than 98% of DNA methylation occurs at sites called CpG islands, while in embryonic cells, up to one-fourth of all methylation occurs in a non-CpG surroundings. DNA methylation is normally removed during zygote formation and then established again in the embryo during implantation. When DNA methylation is imperfectly regulated, it can lead to diseases such as cancer[5].

DNA methylation has role in astrocyte differentiation and development[17].

Many genes act as a catalyst in the conversion of the methyl group from S-adenosylmethionine to DNA.The enzymes which are involved in this process include DNA methyltransferases(DNMT), of which DNMT1, DNMT3A, and DNMT3B are the most studied. The product of this reaction, S-adenosylhomocysteine, is converted back to Sadenosylmethionine via a cascade of reactions. An increase in plasma homocysteine levels is also important[5].

DNA methylation is traditionally linked to lower gene expression, but new evidence indicates That the effect of DNA methylation is based on its location in the genome. 5-methylcytosine is the most abundant altered base in mammals[5].

b)Histone Modifications

Hitones are proteins which help in packaging of DNA. The modifications that led to epigenetics of Alzheimer's related to histones are of following types,

Histone acetylation- Histone acetylases are enzymes that changes histone proteins by doing acetylation on lysine residues in the central histone tails. Acetylation of histones is often linked to transcriptional activation[6]. HATs are divided into two categories: Type A. and Type B. HATs of type A is found in the nucleus and function on the histones that are associated with chromatin. Type B HATs, on the other hand, are present in the cytoplasm and function on newly synthesized histones that have not yet been linked with chromatin[4].

HDACs, or histone deacetylases, are another form of enzyme that covalently modifies histone proteins. HATs acetylate lysine residues to neutralize histone tails, while HDACs deacetylate lysine residues to counteract their effects. They're linked to condensing chromatin and gene repression because they directly retrogress the histone tails to their charged state[5].

They are divided into four classes in mammals: classes I, II, III, and IV, based on a variety of factors including function and DNA sequence. These deacetylases can be present in the nucleus as well as in the cytoplasm of the cell, depending on the form of HDAC [4].

Other histone changes have also been linked to Alzheimer's disease. Phosphorylation is a modification in which a phosphate group is added to the nucleosome's histone tails[4]. Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 beta is a major enzyme which have an effect on escalating the disease progression by the hyperphosphorylation of the tau protein[12].

H4 histone protein has notably higher levels of phosphorylation on Serine-47 in rats with high levels of APP in their neuroblastoma cells[19].

Examinations on tissue specimens from AD patients brains supported these findings, with high levels of phosphorylated H4 found[3].

The other processes which led to histone modifications are ubiquitination, sumoylation or ADP-ribosylation[18].

c)Chromatin Remodeling

Enzymes that form chromatin remodeling complexes are a distinct group of enzymes. By altering the interactions between DNA and histone proteins, these enzymes uses the ATP to change the position of the nucleosome and disturbs the chromatin structure. This is accomplished by a variety of processes, including nucleosome slipping, repositioning, and ejection[2].

The role of Vitamin D receptor to regulate chromatin structure in association with histone modifiers and chromatin remodelers is also studied[20]. Studies have shown that histones are associated with memory function[21].

In eukaryotic cells, there are many groups of chromatin remodelers.SWI/SNF, ISW1, NuRD/Mi-2 CHD, INO80, and SWR1 are among these families. The ATPase domain of all of these chromatin remodelers is the same, but their unique remodeling functions are different[2]. CHD5, is a part of the CHD family, has been discovered to play a key role in Alzheimer's disease. The majority of remodeling ATPases are found in the human body, CHD5 is only found in the brain[8]. Furthermore, CHD5 depletion has an affects on SWI/SNF, another chromatin remodeler family. When CHD5 is depleted, it alters the expression levels of SWI/SNF subunits present in the brain.

CHD5 has also been related to genes linked to Alzheimer's disease. As studies shows that it controls them directly. As a result, a clear link between the function of CHD5 and Alzheimer's disease has been established[2].

Other chromatin remodelers have also been linked to Alzheimer's disease in other research. "SWI/SNF linked, matrix associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily, can also be found to be associated with Alzheimer's," according to microarray research[2]. d)Non Coding RNA

Non Coding RNAs (ncRNA) are a large and diverse family that are not translated into proteins and regulate gene expression programes through a variety of mechanisms[10].

Non Coding RNAs are divided into two groups, one is housekeeping RNAs and the other one is regulatory RNAs.

Housekeeping ncRNAs are expressed ubiquitously and play role in the maintenance of the cell regularly. The RNAs that include in this group are micro RNAs, short interfering RNAs, piRNAs, long non-coding RNAs that plays role in AD pathogenesis[10].

In human genes, about 98.5 percent of sequences is classified as noncoding region. The noncoding sequences are transcribed into various forms of ncRNA including microRNAs (miRNAs)[9].

miRNAs controls the translational repression of messenger RNAs in a sequence-specific way. Most of the brain's miRNAs control the expression of target molecules that are important for neuronal and glial growth, differentiation, apoptosis, and metabolism[8].

PIWI-interacting RNAs are short ss non Coding RNAs (24-32 nucleotides). Uridine is present at the 5' end and 2'-O-methylation at the 3' end in them. They are manufactured by a Dicerindependent mechanism. By interacting with PIWI proteins, piRNAs regulate gene expression programs[10]. piRNAs is considered as a candidate biomarker for AD[23].

Long-chain ncRNA (lncRNA) are more than 200 nucleotides in length[22]. It regulates gene expression in a variety of ways, including epigenetic control and transcription control and has connections in the development of a variety of diseases, including Alzheimer's disease[10].



Figure1. Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Disease[6].

3.MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology used while constructing this database include:

3.1) Retrieval of information from the literature

A database is a collection of data that has been structured in a way that makes it easy to access and maintain. It is a systematic collection of data. The purpose of making a database is to keep information easily accessible and organized. It reduces the time you spend managing the data. Its features include minimum duplicity and redundancy, saves storage cost, anyone can work on it. To make a database on epigenetics of Alzheimer's disease, the literature review was done. Our main focus is on four epigenetic mechanisms i.e, DNA Methylation, Histone Modifications, Chromatin Remdeling, Non-Coding RNA.

Articles related to each epigenetic mechanism are studied separately by searching on PubMed.

PubMed is a search engine that accesses the MEDLINE database of life sciences and biomedical references and abstracts. The database is maintained by the National Library of Medicine. PubMed now contains more than 320 lakh citations[23].

An advance search on PubMed is done for each epigenetic process. For eg-The figure pasted below is the screenshot of the advance search done for the DNA methylation. This is done for each process.

Advanced Search Results - PubM × +	0 -	٥	×
← → C Pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/advanced/	☆	* 🔿	:
COVID-19 Information Public health information (CDC) Research information (NIH) SARS-CoV-2 data (NCBI) Prevention and treatment information (HHS) Español		X	
NIH National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information			
PubMed Advanced Search Builder Publiced.gov			
Add terms to the query box			
All Fields 🔶 Enter a search term X AND 🗸			
Show Index			
Query box			
((Alzheimer's Diseases) AND (Epigenetics)) AND (DNA Methylation)			

Figure 2. Advance PubMed Search performed.

→ C	nih.gov/?term=%28%28Alzhe	imer%27s+Diseases%29+AND+%28Epigenetics%29%29+AND+%28DNA+Methylation%29&sort=	± + ▲
Pub	Med.gov	((Alzheimer's Diseases) AND (Epigenetics)) AND (DNA Methylation) X Search Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options	
MY NCBI FIL RESULTS BY	YEAR	470 results Epigenetics in Alzheimer's Disease: Perspective of DNA Methylation. Qazi TJ, Quan Z, Mir A, Qing H. Cite Mol Neurobiol. 2018 Feb:55(2):1026-1044. doi: 10.1007/s12035-016-0357-6. Epub 2017 Jan 14. PMID: 28092081 Review.	
1995 TEXT AVAILA	2021	Share In this review, we summarized and reviewed the involvement of different epigenetic mechanisms especially the DNA methylation in Alzheimer's disease (AD), late-onset Alzheimer's disease (LOAD), familial Alzheimer DNA Methylation Biomarkers in Aging and Age-Related Diseases.	
Absti Free Full t	act full text ext	2 Salameh Y, Bejaoui Y, El Hajj N. Cite Front Genet. 2020 Mar 10;11:171. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2020.00171. eCollection 2020. PMIDE: 32211026 Free PMC article. Review. DNA methylation based clocks are proposed as biomarkers of early disease risk as well as predictors of life expectancy and mortalityWe will also provide an overview of progresses in epigenetic biomarker	

Figure 3. Result page showing the PubMed search.

So the literature review is done and the genes and environmental factors which are involved in the 4 epigenetic processes i.e, DNA Methylation, Histone Modifications, Chromatin Remodeling, Non-Coding RNA were collected.

3.2) Retrieval of information from the Databases

After that information about the genes like Gene ID, Protein ID, Protein name, Gene length, Protein length, Aliases, SNPs were collected from databases like NCBI, Uniprot, GeneCards, SNPedia and stored in an Excel sheet.

NCBI-"National Center for Biotechnology Information".

NCBI is a leading source for public biomedical databases, applications for analyzing molecular and genomic data, and computational biology research[25]. This database is very useful for researchers as it provides information like BioCollections, BioProjects, gene, nucleotide etc.

Uniprot- Its main aim is to provide a comprehensive, high-quality, and freely available database of protein sequence and functional knowledge to the scientific community[26].

GeneCards- GeneCards is a integrated database that contains detailed information on all human genes that have been annotated or predicted. GeneCards has gene-centric data from 150 different websites. It contains data including genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, genetic, clinical, and functional data[27].

SNPedia- SNPedia is a bioinformatics website and it provides, description, links to scientific articles and microarray information about the SNP[28].

3.3) Redundancy removal

Redundancy means having duplicacy in data. While making entries of genes from the research papers there are chances of having redundant information. Or sometimes a gene is involved in more than two processes, so instead of making two entries for this, one entry is made and redundancy is removed.

3.4) Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is done to remove incorrect, inconsistent data, and to achieve uniformity in data.

3.5) ER diagram construction

ER Diagram means entity relationship diagram. This diagram shows the relationship between the entities in the databases. It helps to analyze the data to produce well-designed database.

Rectangles here represent an entity types.

Ellipses represent attributes.

The diamond represents a relationship.

Attributes that are underlined are the primary key.



Figure 4. ER Diagram representing various fields and their respective relationships.

3.6) Database creation using XAMPP

The database is created using XAMPP version 3.2.4 software. The steps of creating a database in XAMPP version 3.2.4 are as follows:

- ➢ Go to the Drive where XAMPP is installed. Open the XAMPP.
- ▶ In the actions tab, start the apache and MySQL.
- After that open PHPMyAdmin on the localhost. It is done by entering 127.0.0.1 in the browser. 127.0.0.1 is the loopback Internet protocol address referred to as the localhost.
- A database named "dead" is created on XAMPP by clicking on create the database.

e	🖗 localhost / 127.0.0.1	phpMyAdr × +										
\leftarrow	\rightarrow C ()	localhost/phpmyad	min/index.php?ro	ute=/ser	ver/da	atabase	s					
→ 	Server: 127.0.0.1		14									
D	atabases 🔲 SQL	🕼 Status 🔲 U	ser accounts	Export	I	Import	B	Settings	1	Replication	Variables	≣ Cł
Dat	abases											
	Create database 🔞											
	- 15-											
Da	tabase name	utf8mb4_genera	_ci •	Creat	te							
	Database 🔺	Collation	Action									
	checkit	utf8mb4_general_ci	Check privileges	5								
	dead	utf8mb4_general_ci	Check privileges	5								
	information_schema	utf8_general_ci	Check privileges	6								
	mysql	utf8mb4_general_ci	Check privileges	5								
	performance_schema	utf8_general_ci	Check privileges	5								
	phpmyadmin	utf8_bin	Check privileges	5								
Tota	l: 6											
	•											
	Check all	With selected:	Drop							-		
	Note: Enabling the data	abase statistics here mid	ht cause heavy traffi	c between	the we	b server	and t	he MySQL	serve	r		

Figure 5. Database created(representing by name "dead" here).

- Now, to import the excel sheet into the XAMPP, the excel sheet is converted into a .sql file.
- > After that .sql file is imported in the XAMPP by clicking on Import.
- > Table "mytable" is created on XAMPP.

e	MA IO	calhost / 12	7.0.0.1 / dead	l/my x	+											
\leftarrow	\rightarrow	C	() localh	nost/phpm	yadmin/ind	ex.php?rou	ute=/sql&db	=dead&table	=myt	able&pos	=0					
→ [Server	127.0.0.1	Databa	ase: dead »	Table: my	able			en.			N				
	Browse	M Stru	ucture	SQL	Search	3-i Insert	Export	📕 Import		Privileges	Je Opera	ations 💿 Tr	acking	28 Triggers		
	1 ¥	> >>	Show	w all Num	ber of rows:	25 🗸	Filter rows:	Search this tab	ble	So	ort by key:	None	~			
+ Opt	ions															
+	→		\bigtriangledown	GENE_ID	PMID					PROCESS		GENE_NAME	PROTE	EIN_ID		
	2 Edit	Copy	Delete	10150	31031799					Non-Coding	RNA	MBNL2	A5YC7	0 (A5YC70_DANRE)		
	🥜 Edit	🛃 🕯 Copy	Delete	102	28092081;2	28092081;27633107;31133796;21034526					;Histone is;Chromatin	O14672(ADA10_HUMAN)				
	🥜 Edit	률 Copy	🥥 Delete	10347	27973581;2	5129075;324	91215;301674	51;26703582		DNA Methylation;Histone ABCA7 Q Modifications			Q8IZY	Q8IZY2(ABCA7_HUMAN)		
	67 Edit	📑 c Copy	🥥 Delete	10426	25456841					DNA Methyl	lation	TUBGCP3	Q96CV	/5(GCP3_HUMAN)		
	🥜 Edit	Copy	Celete	10524	21671162					Chromatin F	Remodelling	KAT5	Q9299	3(KAT5_HUMAN)		
	🔗 Edit	🛃 i Copy	😂 Delete	10526	29676998					DNA Methyl	lation	IPO8	01539	7(IPO8_HUMAN)		
	🥜 Edit	Copy	Delete	10590	29676998					DNA Methyl	lation	SCGN	07603	8(SEGN_HUMAN)		
	🔗 Edit	Copy	Delete	10743	30045751					DNA Methyl	lation	RAI1	Q7Z5J	4(RAI1_HUMAN)		
	🥜 Edit	Copy	Delete	10847	31133796					Chromatin F	Remodelling	SWR1	Q6ZR5	2(SRCAP_HUMAN)		

Figure 6. Picture showing values stored in the database in the table named "mytable".

PROTEIN_NAME	ALIASES	GENE_LENGTH	PROTEIN_LENGTH	SNP	INFORMATION_FROM_PAPERS
Muscleblind-like protein 2;Muscleblind-like protei	MBLL;MBLL39;PRO2032	4730 bp	373 aa	rs9516855	 A dMEP of exons in MBNL2; a gene implicated in
Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain- containin	AD10; AD18; CD156c; CDw156; HsT18717; MADM; RAK; k	3410 bp	748 aa	rs653765	1) The cleavage done by the ?- secretase (ADAM10 an
Phospholipid-transporting ATPase ABCA7;ABCA- SSN;AT	ABCA-SSN; ABCX; AD9	6815 bp	2146 aa	rs115550680	1) Candidate Gene Studies. The 34 studies showed t
Gamma-tubulin complex component 3;GCP- 3;hGCP3;Gamm	104p; ALP6; GCP3; Grip104; SPBC98; Spc98; Spc98p	2479 bp	907 aa	rs75590369	1) The TUBGCP3 gene showed the strongest associati
Histone acetyltransferase KAT5 ;60 kDa Tat-interac	ESA1; HTATIP; HTATIP1; NEDFASB; PLIP; TIP; TIP60;	2215 bp	513 aa	NA	1)Abnormalities in histone and chromatin regulatio
Importin-8;Imp8;Ran-binding protein 8;RanBP8	RANBP8	5208 bp	1037 aa	rs3214606	1) The five CpGs that are found in all three epige
Secretagogin	CALBL; DJ501N12.8; SECRET; SEGN; setagin	1468 bp	276 aa	rs7752195	 The five CpGs that are found in all three epige
Retinoic acid-induced protein 1	SMCR; SMS	7677 bp	1906 aa	rs727504118	1) A set of new genes with clustered and prominent
Helicase SRCAP ;Domino homolog 2;Snf2-related CBP	DOMO1;EAF1;FLHS;SWR1;SRCAP	11724 bp	3230 aa	rs34286592;rs3809627	1)Chromatin remodeling complexes are enzymes that
Clusterin;Aging-associated gene 4 protein;Apolipop	AAG4; APO-J; APOJ; CLI; CLU1; CLU2; KUB1; NA1/NA2;	402 bp	449 aa	rs4236673;rs4732728;rs485902;rs576748;rs73223431;r	1) Prominent age-associated changes were observed
Ectodysplasin-A receptor- associated adapter protei	ECTD11A; ECTD11B; ED3; EDA3	3088 bp	215 аа	rs181126208	1) The five CpGs that are found in all three epige

Figure 7.Database on XAMPP, showing other set of values.

3.7) GUI Design

Now to fetch data from the database a website is created using HTML, CSS, PHP, Javascript. I have made four pages for the website which is Home page, About page, Search page and Contact page.

FLOWCHART OF THE DATABASE DESIGNING STRATEGY



Figure 8. Flowchart of the Database designing strategy.

4.RESULTS

4.1) Genes and environmental factors were collected from the papers and an excel sheet is maintained. 103 genes and their information is collected.

11 columns were created named-

GENE_ID, PMID, PROCESS, PROTEIN_ID, PROTEIN_NAME, ALIASES, GENE_LENGTH, PROTEIN_LENGTH, SNPs, INFORMATION_FROM_PAPERS. Information related to these fields for each gene was collected.

	А	В	С	D	E	F
1	GENE_ID	PMID	PROCESS	GENE_NAME	PROTEIN_ID	PROTEIN_NAME
	5663	28092081;3004575 1;30898171;27973 581;21671162	DNA Methylation;Hist one Modifications	PSEN1	P49768 (PSN1_HUMAN)	Presenilin-1 ;PS-1;Protein S182
2	5664	28092081;3004575 1;30898171;29885 742	DNA Methylation	PSEN2	P49810 (PSN2_HUMAN)	Presenilin-2 ;PS-2;AD3LP;AD5;E5-1;STM-2

Figure 9. Screenshot of data collected in Excel sheet.

	G	Н	l	J	К
1	ALIASES	GENE_LENGTH	PROTEIN_LENG TH	SNP	INFORMATION_FROM_PAPERS
2	ACNINV3; AD3; FAD; PS-1; PS1; S182	6905 bp	467 aa	rs63750592;rs63749824;rs6 3749967;rs63750599;rs637 50815;rs63750141;rs63750 831;rs63750601;rs6375085 2;rs63750321;rs63750450;r s63750730;rs63749805;rs6 3750550;rs63751272;rs637 50800;rs63750353;rs63750 522;rs63751106;rs6375103 7;rs63750322;rs63750004;r	 Presenilin 1 and β-site AβPP cleaving enzyme (BACE1) plays essential roles in amyloid processing. Folate functions in one-carbon metabolism where it acts as a methyl donor and also plays a role in DNA synthesis. Methyl donors provide methyl groups (CH3) for DNA methylation: an epigenetic mechanism that has the capacity to modulate gene expression and can be influenced by
	AD3L; AD4; CMD1V; PS2; STM2	2246 bp	448 aa	rs58973334; rs140501902; rs63749851; rs28936380; rs63750197; rs63750215; rs61761208; rs63750812; rs63749884; rs28936379	 Mutations in these genes: APP; BACE; presenilin 1 (PSEN1; PS1); and presenilin 2 (PSEN2; PS2) causes FAD. Minority of AD cases can be explained by mutations in the genes APP;PSEN1 and PSEN2. Mendelian inheritance of mutations in the APP gene and the PSEN1 and PSEN2 genes; whichencode subunits of the γ- secretase enzyme; have been demonstrated in early-onset familial AD cases. The increased levels of genes that promote Alzheimer's pathology (e.g.

Figure 10. Data collected in Excel sheet containing other fields(aliases, gene length, protein length, SNP, Information from papers).

4.2) Database is made on XAMPP.

e	MA los	alhost / 12	7.0.0.1 / dead	/my x -	ł										
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→ C	Server	127.0.0.1	» 🗐 Databa	ise dead »	Table: myt	able									
	Browse	M Stru	ucture	SQL	Search	lnsert	Export	📕 Import		Privileges	🥜 Opera	tions 💿 Tra	acking	2© Triggers	
	1 🕶	> >>	Shov	w all Num	ber of rows:	25 🗸	Filter rows:	Search this tak	ole	So	ort by key:	None	~		
+ Op	tions														
+7	~ →		\bigtriangledown	GENE_ID	PMID					PROCESS		GENE_NAME	PROT	TEIN_ID	
	🥜 Edit	🛛 🕹 Copy	Delete	10150	31031799					Non-Coding	RNA	MBNL2	A5YC	70 (A5YC70_DANRE)	
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	🥜 Edit	🛃 Copy	🥥 Delete	10347	27973581;2	5129075;324	91215;301674	51;26703582		DNA Methylation;Histone ABCA7 Modifications			Q8IZY2(ABCA7_HUMAN)		
	🥔 Edit	∃ ∉ Copy	🥥 Delete	10426	25456841					DNA Methyl	ation	TUBGCP3	Q96C	W5(GCP3_HUMAN)	
	🥜 Edit	Copy	Oelete	10524	21671162					Chromatin F	Remodelling	KAT5	Q929	93(KAT5_HUMAN)	
	🥜 Edit	🛃 Сору	Delete	10526	29676998					DNA Methyl	ation	IP08	0153	97(IPO8_HUMAN)	
	🥜 Edit	Copy	Oelete	10590	29676998					DNA Methyl	ation	SCGN	0760	38(SEGN_HUMAN)	
	🥜 Edit	≩ ∉ Copy	😂 Delete	10743	30045751					DNA Methyl	ation	RAI1	Q7Z5	J4(RAI1_HUMAN)	
	🥜 Edit	📑 Copy	🤤 Delete	10847	<mark>3113</mark> 3796					Chromatin F	Remodelling	SWR1	Q6ZR	S2(SRCAP_HUMAN)	

Figure 11.Database made on XAMPP showing five attributes.

PROTEIN_NAME	ALIASES	GENE_LENGTH	PROTEIN_LENGTH	SNP	INFORMATION_FROM_PAPERS
Muscleblind-like protein 2;Muscleblind-like protei	MBLL;MBLL39;PRO2032	4730 bp	373 aa	rs9516855	1) A dMEP of exons in MBNL2; a gene implicated in
Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain- containin	AD10; AD18; CD156c; CDw156; HsT18717; MADM; RAK; k	3410 bp	748 aa	rs653765	1) The cleavage done by the ?- secretase (ADAM10 an
Phospholipid-transporting ATPase ABCA7;ABCA- SSN;AT	ABCA-SSN; ABCX; AD9	6815 bp	2146 aa	rs115550680	1) Candidate Gene Studies. The 34 studies showed t
Gamma-tubulin complex component 3;GCP- 3;hGCP3;Gamm	104p; ALP6; GCP3; Grip104; SPBC98; Spc98; Spc98p	2479 bp	907 aa	rs75590369	1) The TUBGCP3 gene showed the strongest associati
Histone acetyltransferase KAT5 ;60 kDa Tat-interac	ESA1; HTATIP; HTATIP1; NEDFASB; PLIP; TIP; TIP60;	2215 bp	513 aa	NA	1)Abnormalities in histone and chromatin regulatio
Importin-8;Imp8;Ran-binding protein 8;RanBP8	RANBP8	5208 bp	1037 aa	rs3214606	1) The five CpGs that are found in all three epige
Secretagogin	CALBL; DJ501N12.8; SECRET; SEGN; setagin	1468 bp	276 aa	rs7752195	1) The five CpGs that are found in all three epige
Retinoic acid-induced protein 1	SMCR; SMS	7677 bp	1906 aa	rs727504118	1) A set of new genes with clustered and prominent
Helicase SRCAP ;Domino homolog 2;Snf2-related CBP	DOMO1;EAF1;FLHS;SWR1;SRCAP	11724 bp	3230 aa	rs34286592;rs3809627	1)Chromatin remodeling complexes are enzymes that
Clusterin;Aging-associated gene 4 protein;Apolipop	AAG4; APO-J; APOJ; CLI; CLU1; CLU2; KUB1; NA1/NA2;	402 bp	449 aa	rs4236673;rs4732728;rs485902;rs576748;rs73223431;r	1) Prominent age-associated changes were observed
Ectodysplasin-A receptor- associated adapter protei	ECTD11A; ECTD11B; ED3; EDA3	3088 bp	215 aa	rs181126208	1) The five CpGs that are found in all three enige

Figure 12. Database made on XAMPP showing six attributes.

4.3) Graphical User Interface(GUI)

HOME PAGE:-



Figure 13: Home page of the website.

Database for Epigenetics of Alzh × +		• - • ×
\leftrightarrow \rightarrow C (i) localhost/website/index.html		🕁 🛸 🔕 i
AAAA Non-coding RNAs	Histone modifications	
Design by Anjali Sharma		

Figure 14. The bottom part of the Home page of the website.

ABOUT PAGE:-



Figure 15. About page of the website.



Figure 16.About page of the website showing information related to DNA Methylation and histone modifications.



Figure 17. About page showing information about Chromatin remodeling and Non-Coding DNA.



Figure 18. About page showing information about genes involved.

About - Database for Epigenetics 🗙	+		0	_	٥	×
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27	4292	MLH1				
28	672	BRCA1				
29	4361	MRE11				
30	5664	PARP1				
31	4968	OGG1				
32	1789	DNMT3B				
33	5649	RELN				
34	627	BDNF				
35	3065	HDAC1				
36	5444	PON1				
37	6653	SORL1				
38	7384	UQCRC1				
39	23646	PLD3				
40	23373	CRTC1				
41	4988	OPRM1				
42	4987	OPRL1				
43	8301	PICALM				
44	6750	SST				
45	6754	SSTR4				
46	3312	HSPA8				
47	3313	HSPA9				
48	81029	WNT5B				
49	146330	FBXL16				
50	84159	ARID5B				
51	4000	LMNA				
52	9365	KL				
53	9127	P2RXL1				
54	10590	SCGN				
55	128178	EDARADD				
56	10526	IPO8				
57	3/8884	NHLRC1				
58	59/8	RESI				

Figure 19.About page showing set of genes and their gene ids.



Figure 20.About page showing set of genes and their gene ids which are responsible for Alzheimer's epigenetics.

About - Database for Epigenetics 🗙	+	>	-	٥	×
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← → C () localhost/website	/About.html Vabout.html Vabout.	¥		*	
Design I	77 23408 SIRT5 8 51549 SIRT5 95 51547 SIRT7 00 4204 MeCP2 01 10524 KAT5 02 7503 XIST 03 10150 MBNL2				

Figure 21. Bottom part of about page.

SEARCH PAGE:-

		DB-	EPAD			
	DATABASE O	N EPIGENET.	ICS OF ALZHI	EIMER DISEASE	ES	
-	HOME	ABOUT	SEARCH	CONTACT		
Sea	irch					
Enter the	GENE ID to seach					
	Enter ID Search) to search				

Figure 22. Search page of the website.



Figure 23.Search page showing results.

🔀 About - Database for Epigenetics 🗙 🕂		0	-	٥	×
\leftarrow \rightarrow C (i) localhost/website/search.php			☆	* \Lambda	:
	PROTEIN ID				^
	Q9Y6K1(DNM3A_HUMAN)				
	PROTEIN NAME				
	DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 3A ;Dnmt3a;DNA methyltransferase HsallIA;DNA MTase HsallIA;M:HsallIA				
	GENE LENGTH				
	9421bp				h
	PROTEIN LENGTH				
	912 aa				
	SNP				
	rs1057520788				Ľ
	INFORMATION FROM PAPERS				
	 Lead-Animal and cell studies show that lead can specifically reduce Dnmt1 and Dnmt3A oppression and thereby cause hypomethylation of AD-related genes such as App and b-site APP cleaving enzyme 1 [Box2]; resulting in over expression and abnormal amyloid procession 27 [Compare, buildow and similar and the how admonstrated that compare is a second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second second second state of the second state of the second second state of the second second second second second				÷

Figure 24.Search page showing results for the Gene id 1788.



Figure 25.Search page showing results for gene id 1788, in this particular case information about that gene which is present in research papers is showing.

CONTACT PAGE:-

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		HOME	ABOUT	SEARCH	CONTACT				
	Contact Please give your Sugg	sections/queries below							
		Submit	Thank you for you	ur valuable suggestions					

Figure 26. Contact page of the website.

Database for Epigenetics of Alzh × +			0 - 8 ×
← → C ③ localhost/website/contact.php	←	Inbox - Gmail	- 🗆 × :
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DATABASE ON EPIGENETICS OF ALZHE	R	From: 11anjali71@gmail.com	Ē
HOME ABOUT SEARCH	En l	To: 11anjali71@gmail.com; tiratharaj@gmail.com;	A Cc & Bcc
	-	Subject	
Contact	1	Suggestions=Query regarding Sent from <u>Mail</u> for Windows 10	
Please give your Suggestions/queries below			
Query regarding	ନ୍ଦ ୧୪ କ୍ର		
Thank you for your valuable suggestions			

Figure 27. Screenshot of contact page, when submit button is pressed it will redirect to email.

5. CONCLUSION

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disease which causes memory losses. It is affecting many people worldwide. Nerve cells progressively deteriorate in this disease. The main features characterized by the diseases involve the accumulation of plaques in the brain. Many factors like genetic, environmental and epigenetic factors can lead to this diseases. Our study includes studying epigenetics of Alzheimer's diseases and make a database on the involved genes and information related to this gene. In the future this database can be further updated with more genes, and other fields/parameters.

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2, p. 195, Jan. 2021, doi: <u>10.3390/biom11020195</u>.

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7.APPENDIX

Common CSS Code for each page i.e,(index.html,about.html,search.php,contact.php):

(style.css):-

body {

background: #077054;

color: #315f52;

font-family: 'latoregular';

font-size: 14px;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

```
@font-face {
```

font-family: 'latoregular';

src: url('../fonts/lato-regular-webfont.eot');

src: url('../fonts/lato-regular-webfont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),

url('../fonts/lato-regular-webfont.woff') format('woff'),

url('../fonts/lato-regular-webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),

url('../fonts/lato-regular-webfont.svg#latoregular') format('svg');

font-weight: normal;

```
font-style: normal;
```

```
}
```

@font-face {

font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';

src: url('../fonts/nixieone-regular-webfont.eot');

src: url('../fonts/nixieone-regular-webfont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),

url('../fonts/nixieone-regular-webfont.woff') format('woff'),

url('../fonts/nixieone-regular-webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),

url('../fonts/nixieone-regular-webfont.svg#nixie_oneregular') format('svg');

font-weight: normal;

font-style: normal;

}

a {

outline: none;

}

img {

border: none;

}

p {

line-height: 30px;

margin: 0;

}

p a {

color: #315f52;

}

p a:hover {

color: #451374;

}

#header {

margin: 0 auto;

max-width: 960px;

}

#header h1 {

font-size: 50px;

font-weight: normal;

line-height: 50px;

margin: 0;

padding: 30px 0;

text-align: center;

}

#header h1 a {

color: #99fa99;

text-decoration: none;

}

#header h1 a span {

- color: #b6d8cf;
- display: block;
- font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';
- font-size: 26px;
- text-transform: uppercase;

}

```
#header ul#navigation {
```

list-style: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

text-align: center;

}

```
#header ul#navigation li {
```

display: inline;

line-height: 30px;

position: relative;

}

#header ul#navigation li a {

color: #b6d8cf; font-size: 18px; padding: 0 46px; text-align: center; text-decoration: none; text-transform: uppercase; #header ul#navigation li a:hover, #header ul#navigation li.current ul li a:hover { color: #d3a3ff; #header ul#navigation li.current a {

color: #99fa99;

}

}

}

```
#header ul#navigation li ul {
```

display: none;

left: 0;

list-style: none outside none;

margin: 0;

padding: 11px 0 0;

position: absolute;

```
top: 12px;
```

}

#header ul#navigation li:hover ul {

display: block;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul li {

background: #077054;

display: block;

height: 46px;

line-height: 46px;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul li a {

padding: 0 20px;

}

#header ul#navigation li.current ul li a {

color: #b6d8cf;

}

#body {

background: #ffffff;

margin: 1px auto 0;

max-width: 880px;

```
min-height: 827px;
```

overflow: hidden;

padding: 45px 40px 46px;

}

```
\#body > h2 {
```

color: #21a51e;

font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';

font-size: 35px;

font-weight: normal;

line-height: 30px;

margin: 0;

padding: 0 0 44px;

}

#body img.figure {

display: block;

float: right;

margin: 74px 38px 46px 0;

max-width: 100%;

width: auto;

}

#body div#tagline {

float: left;

margin: 110px 0 0 25px;

max-width: 510px;

}

```
#body div#tagline h1 {
```

background: url(../images/bg-separator.png) no-repeat center bottom;

color: #21a51e;

font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';

font-size: 100px;

font-weight: normal;

line-height: 100px;

margin: 0;

padding: 0 0 55px;

text-align: center;

text-transform: uppercase;

}

```
#body div#tagline p {
```

color: #21a51e;

font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';

font-size: 100px;

line-height: 100px;

```
padding: 43px 0 0;
```

text-align: center;

}

```
#body div.content {
```

overflow: hidden;

}

#body div.content > div {

float: left;

width: 510px;

}

#body div.content h3,

#body form h3,

#body ul.blog li h3 {

font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';

font-size: 23px;

font-weight: normal;

line-height: 30px;

margin: 0;

padding: 25px 0 0;

}

#body div.content h3:first-child,

#body div.content div div.section:first-child {

padding: 0;

}

#body div.content img.figure {

margin: 0 38px 46px 0;

}

#body div.content div div.section {

padding: 55px 0 0;

width: 430px;

}

#body div.content div div.section span {

display: block;

line-height: 30px;

}

#body div.content div ul {

list-style: none;

margin: 0;

overflow: hidden;

padding: 0 0 65px;

}

#body div.content div ul li {

```
float: left;
       margin: 0 0 0 83px;
       width: 207px;
}
#body div.content div ul li:first-child {
       margin: 0;
}
#body div.content div ul li img {
       display: block;
       max-width: 100%;
       width: auto;
}
#body div.content div ul li h4 {
       font-family: 'nixie_oneregular';
```

font-size: 18px;

font-weight: normal;

margin: 0;

padding: 12px 0 0;

text-align: center;

}

#body form {

margin: 25px auto 0;

overflow: hidden;

width: 460px;

}

#body form label {

display: block;

padding: 15px 0 0;

}

#body form label span {

display: block;

line-height: 27px;

padding: 0 0 5px

}

#body form label input {

background: #d1d3d4;

border: 1px solid #b6d8cf;

color: #315f52;

display: block;

font-family: 'latoregular';

font-size: 14px;

height: 46px;

line-height: 46px;

padding: 0 5px;

width: 448px;

}

#body form label textarea {

background: #d1d3d4;

border: 1px solid #b6d8cf;

color: #315f52;

display: block;

font-family: 'latoregular';

font-size: 14px;

height: 250px;

line-height: 30px;

overflow: auto;

padding: 0 5px;

resize: none;

width: 448px;

```
}
```

#body form input#send {

background: #077054;

border: none;

border-radius: 5px;

color: #99fa99;

cursor: pointer;

font-family: 'latoregular';

font-size: 14px;

float: right;

height: 30px;

margin: 8px 0 0;

width: 50px;

}

```
#body form input#send:hover {
```

background: #d3a3ff;

color: #000000;

}

```
#body ul.blog {
```

list-style: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

```
#body ul.blog li {
```

overflow: hidden;

padding: 104px 100px 0 0;

}

#body ul.blog li:first-child {

padding: 0 100px 0 0;

}

#body ul.blog li img {

display: block;

float: left;

margin: 0 20px 0 0;

max-width: 100%;

width: auto;

}

#body ul.blog li h3 {

line-height: 20px;

padding: 0 0 8px;

}

#body ul.blog li h3 a,

#body div.content div.sidebar ul li h4 a {

color: #315f52;

text-decoration: none;

}

#body ul.blog li h3 a:hover,
#body div.content div.sidebar ul li h4 a:hover {
 text-decoration: underline;
}
#body ul.blog li span,
#body div.content div.article span,
#body div.content div.sidebar ul li span {
 display: block;
 line-height: 30px;
}
#body div.content div.article {

width: 570px;

}

#body div.content div.article img {

display: block;

margin: 0 0 9px;

max-width: 100%;

width: auto;

}

#body div.content div.article p {

padding: 0 0 30px;

}

#body div.content div.sidebar {

float: left;

margin: 0 0 0 50px;

width: 259px;

}

#body div.content div.sidebar ul {

padding: 20px 0 0;

}

#body div.content div.sidebar ul li {

border-top: 1px solid #88b4a8;

float: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 18px 0 28px;

width: auto;

}

#body div.content div.sidebar ul li:first-child {

border: none;

padding: 0 0 28px;

}

#body div.content div.sidebar ul li h4 {

line-height: 30px;

text-align: left;

}

#footer {

margin: 0 auto;

max-width: 960px;

overflow: hidden;

padding: 30px 0 60px;

}

#footer div {

float: left;

width: 500px;

}

#footer div span {

color: #99fa99;

display: block;

font-size: 26px;

line-height: 24px;

}

#footer div p {

color: #b6d8cf;

font-size: 12px;

line-height: 30px;

}

#footer div#connect {

float: right;

overflow: hidden;

width: auto;

}

```
#footer div#connect a {
```

background: url(../images/icons.png) no-repeat;

display: block;

float: left;

text-indent: -99999px;

}

#footer div#connect a#facebook {

background-position: 0 0;

height: 30px;

width: 16px;

}

#footer div#connect a#twitter {

background-position: 0 -30px;

```
height: 30px;
margin: 0 0 0 28px;
width: 37px;
```

}

#footer div#connect a#googleplus {

background-position: 0 -61px;

height: 32px;

margin: 0 0 0 19px;

width: 32px;

}

#footer div#connect a#googleplus {

background-position: 0 -61px;

height: 32px;

margin: 0 0 0 19px;

width: 32px;

}

#footer div#connect a#pinterest {

background-position: 0 -94px;

height: 30px;

margin: 0 0 0 23px;

width: 30px;

CSS Styling for website when used in mobile phones:

(mobile.css):-

}

```
@media only screen and (max-width : 918px) {
```

html {

-webkit-text-size-adjust: none;

}

```
#mobile-navigation {
```

background: url(../images/mobile/mobile-menu.png) no-repeat 0 0;

display: block;

height: 50px;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

position: absolute;

right: 0;

top: 20px;

width: 50px;

z-index: 1001;

}

#header ul#navigation {

background: url(../images/mobile/bg-mobile.png);

border: 1px solid #99fa99;

display: none;

font-size: 1.5625em;

height: auto;

left: 0;

margin: 0 auto;

position: absolute;

padding: 0;

top: 71px;

transition: all .5s ease-in-out;

width: 100%;

z-index: 1001;

}

#header ul#navigation li {

background: none;

display: block;

float: none;

height: auto;

line-height: normal;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

text-align: center;

width: 100%;

}

#header ul#navigation li:first-child,

#header ul#navigation li ul li:first-child {

border: none;

width: 100%;

}

#header ul#navigation li a {

background: none;

border-top: 1px solid #99fa99;

color: #ffffff;

display: block;

font-family: Arial;

font-size: 0.8125em;

font-weight: normal;

height: 49px;

line-height: 49px;

padding: 0 15px;

text-align: left;

width: auto;

}

#header ul#navigation li span {

background: transparent url(../images/mobile/mobile-expand.png) no-repeat;

border-left: 1px solid #99fa99;

border-top: 1px solid #99fa99;

display: block;

height: 49px;

position: absolute;

right: 0;

top: 0;

width: 50px;

}

#header ul#navigation li.current span {

background: url(../images/mobile/mobile-expand.png) no-repeat;

}

#header ul#navigation li.current ul li a {

background: none;

color: #ffffff;

}

#header ul#navigation li a:hover,

#header ul#navigation li.current ul li a:hover,

#header ul#navigation li.current a {

background: rgba(153, 250, 153, 0.8);

color: #ffffff;

}

#header ul#navigation > li:first-child > a {

border: none;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul {

border: 0;

display: none;

left: 0;

margin: 0;

opacity: 1;

padding: 0;

position: relative;

top: 0;

width: 100%;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul,

#header ul#navigation li:hover ul {

display: none;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul li {

background: none;

height: auto;

line-height: normal;

padding: 0;

text-align: left;

}

#header ul#navigation li ul li a {

padding: 0 30px;

}

#header {

position: relative;

width: 90%;

}

```
#header h1 {
```

padding: 74px 0 0;

}

#body {

margin: 20px auto 0; padding: 45px 0 46px; width: 90%;

}

#body div#tagline {

float: none;

margin: 20px auto 0;

width: 90%;

}

#body div#tagline h1 {

background-size: 37% auto;

line-height: 1em;

padding: 0 0 50px;

}

#body div#tagline p {

font-size: 5em;

line-height: 1.25em;

padding: 43px 10px;

}

#body img.figure {

float: none;

```
margin: 0 auto;
       width: 70%;
}
\#body > h2 {
       padding: 0 20px 30px;
}
#body div.content {
       padding: 0 20px;
}
#body div.content div,
#footer div {
       float: none;
       width: auto;
}
#body div.content img.figure {
       margin: 0 auto;
}
#body div.content div div.section {
       padding: 30px 0 0;
       width: auto;
```

}

```
#body div.content div ul li {
       margin: 0 5%;
       width: 40%;
}
#body div.content div ul li:first-child {
       margin: 0 5%;
}
#body form {
       margin: 0 auto;
       padding: 0 20px;
       width: auto;
}
#body form h3,
#body ul.blog li:first-child {
       padding: 0;
}
#body form label input,
#body form label textarea {
       border-radius: 0;
```

padding: 0 3%;

-webkit-appearance: none;

```
width: 93%;
```

}

```
#body form input#send {
       margin: 8px 2px 0 0;
       padding: 0;
       text-align: center;
       -webkit-appearance: none;
```

```
#body ul.blog {
```

padding: 0 20px;

}

}

```
#body ul.blog li {
```

padding: 30px 0 0;

}

```
#body ul.blog li img {
```

margin: 0 0 20px;

width: 100%;

}

```
#body ul.blog li h3 {
```

line-height: 1.35em;

}

```
#body div.content div.article {
       width: auto;
}
#body div.content div.sidebar {
       float: none;
       margin: 0;
       width: auto;
}
#body div.content div.sidebar ul li:first-child {
       margin: 0;
}
#footer {
       padding: 20px 0;
       width: 90%;
```

```
}
```

```
#footer div span {
```

line-height: 1.25em;

text-align: center;

}

```
#footer div p {
```

font-size: 1.125em;

```
line-height: 1.65em;
padding: 20px 0 0;
text-align: center;
}
#footer div#connect {
float: none;
```

margin: 30px auto 0;

max-width: 185px;

}

}

@media screen

```
and (max-width: 320px) {
```

#header h1 {

font-size: 2.8125em;

}

#header h1 a span {

font-size: 0.5em;

line-height: 1.25em;

}

#body div#tagline h1 {

font-size: 4.375em;

```
}
#body div#tagline p {
    font-size: 3.125em;
}
#footer div p {
    font-size: 1em;
}
```

Code of Home page(index.html):-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

}

<head>

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

<meta name="viewport" content="user-scalable=0, width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, minimum-scale=1.0">

<title>Database for Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases</title>

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mobile.css">

<script type='text/javascript' src='js/mobile.js'></script>

</head>

<body>

<div id="header">

```
<h1><a href="index.html">DB-EPAD<span>Database on Epigenetics Of Alzheimer Diseases</span></a></h1>
```

Home

About

Search

Contact

</div>

<div id="body">
 </div> <div id="footer"> <div> color="white";> <h3><font Design by Anjali Sharma</h3> </div> </div> </body> </html>

Code of About page (about.html):-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="user-scalable=0, width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, minimum-scale=1.0">

<title>About - Database for Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases</title>

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mobile.css">

<script type='text/javascript' src='js/mobile.js'></script>

</head>

<body>

```
<div id="header">
```

```
<h1><a href="index.html">DB-EPAD<span>Database on Epigenetics Of Alzheimer Diseases</span></a></h1>
```

Home

About

Search

Contact

</div>

<div id="body">

<h2>About</h2>

<div class="content">

<div>

 This website provide you the information about the genes involved in the epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases.

```
<h3><strong>Alzheimer's Diseases</strong></h3>
```

 $Alzheimer's disease (AD) is chronic neurodegenerative disorder. Its characteristic features include progressive decline of memory and cognitive functions. It is the main cause of dementia, affecting many people all over the world. Person suffering from AD have neurofibrillary tangles, extracellular <math>\beta$ -amyloid (A β) plaques and synaptic and neuronal loss. The distribution of neurofibrillary tangles in the AD brain follows a general pattern i.e. beginning in the perirhinal cortex, progressing to limbic structures including the hippocampus, and then finally expanding to frontal, temporal, and parietal cortex. Loss of neurons and cognitive impairments in Alzheimer's diseases correspond closely with the burden of tangle pathology.

<h3>Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases</h3>

<h4>DNA methylation</h4>

DNA Methylation is the only epigenetic process that directly affect /change the DNA. The enzymes DNA methyltransferases(DNMTs) covalently transfer a methyl group to the C-5 position of the cytosine ring of DNA.Many are many other genes involved in this.

<h4>Histone modifications</h4>

Eukaryotic cells genomic material is organized into chromatin, which consists of both DNA and associated proteins such as histones, these proteins are used in the packaging of DNA. The histone core is an octamer consisting of two units from histone, family 2A (H2A), H2B, H3, and H4, whereas the H1 linker is engaged with packing of the bead-like nucleosomes into a higherorder structure. Each histone protein consists of a central globular domain and an N-terminal tail that contains more than 1 site for modifications that led to Alzheimer's disease. The modifications include acetylation and methylation. These modifications are bidirectionally catalyzed or removed by set of enzymes.

<h4>Chromatin Remodelling </h4>

Enzymes that form chromatin remodeling complexes are a distinct group of enzymes. By altering the interactions between DNA and histone proteins, these enzyme complexes use ATP to change the position of the nucleosome and alter the dynamics of the chromatin structure. This is accomplished by a variety of processes, including nucleosome slipping, repositioning, and ejection.

```
<h4>Noncoding RNAs</h4>
```

Studies have shown that <2% of the human genome codes for proteins, but the genome is pervasively transcribed and produces many thousands of regulatory ncRNAs, including small ncRNAs, such as microRNAs, small interfering RNAs, and various classes of long ncRNAs.These RNAs also have role in the epigenetics of Alzheimer's diseases.

```
<b>GENES WHOSE ROLE IS FOUND IN THE EPIGENETICS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASES ARE AS FOLLOWS:</b>
```

```
S.NO.Gene IDGene Name
```

```
<\!\!tr\!\!><\!\!th\!\!>\!\!1<\!\!/th\!\!><\!\!td\!\!>\!\!5663<\!\!/td\!\!><\!\!td\!\!>\!\!PSEN1<\!\!/td\!\!><\!\!/tr\!\!>
```

```
<\!\!tr\!\!><\!\!th\!\!>\!\!2<\!\!/th\!\!><\!\!td\!\!>5664<\!\!/td\!\!><\!\!td\!\!>PSEN2<\!\!/td\!\!><\!\!/tr\!\!>
```

```
<\!\!tr\!\!>\!\!<\!\!th\!\!>\!\!3<\!\!/th\!\!><\!\!td\!\!>286\!<\!\!/td\!\!> <\!\!td\!\!>ANK1\!<\!\!/td\!\!><\!\!/tr\!\!>
```

```
46137RPL13
```

```
<\!\!tr\!\!>\!\!<\!\!th\!\!>\!\!5\!<\!\!/th\!\!>\!\!<\!\!td\!\!>\!\!5664\!<\!\!/td\!\!>\!\!CDH23\!<\!\!/td\!\!>\!<\!\!/tr\!\!>
```

63200HOXA363200HOXA37274BIN17274BIN189679FAM53B89679FAM53B91191CLU910149102CLU109612NCOR21110743NCOR21110743111074312152312152313229821437051551523165152316363216

27 4292MLH1 28672BRCA1 294361MRE11 305664PARP1 3149680GG1 321789DNMT3B 335649RELN 34627BDNF 353065HDAC1 365444PON1 376653SORL1 387384UQCRC1 3923646PLD3 4023373CRTC1 4149880PRM1

424987OPRL1438301PICALM446750SST

456754SSTR4 463312HSPA8 473313HSPA9 4881029WNT5B 49146330FBXL16 5084159ARID5B 514000LMNA 529365KL 539127P2RXL1 5410590SCGN 55128178EDARADD 5610526IPO8 57378884NHLRC1 585978REST 592309foxo 60596BCL2 612395FXN 6223476BRD4 631742DLG4 6480347COASY 6529781NCAPH2

6691289LMF2 674137MAPT 684616GADD45B 696996TDG 706310ATXN1 7110347ABCA7 7210426TUBGCP3 734043LRPAP1 744609MYC 7523621BACE1 761385CREB 77 td>1387<CREBBP</td> 783066HDAC2 7923468HP1 80192669Ago3 812033p300 826599SWI/SNF 8354617INO80 8410847SWR1 8526038CHD5 861378CR1

871946EFNA5 889863MAGI2 8925902MTHFD1L 90158471PRUNE2 91387569ACF 921773DNase I 9323385Ncstn 9422933SIRT2 9523410SIRT3 9623409SIRT4 9723408SIRT5 9851548SIRT6 9951547SIRT7 1004204MeCP2 10110524KAT5 1027503XIST 10310150MBNL2 </div>

</div>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<div>

<h3> Design by Anjali Sharma</h3>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Code for search page (search.php):-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

```
<meta name="viewport" content="user-scalable=0, width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, minimum-scale=1.0">
```

<title>About - Database for Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases</title>

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mobile.css">

<script type='text/javascript' src='js/mobile.js'></script>

</head>

<body>

<div id="header">

```
<h1><a href="index.html">DB-EPAD<span>Database on Epigenetics Of
Alzheimer Diseases</span></a></h1>
```

```
<a href="index.html">Home</a>
          <a href="about.html">About</a>
          <a href="search.php">Search</a>
               <li>
               <a href="contact.php">Contact</a>
```

</div>

```
<div id="body">
```

```
<h2>Search </h2>
```

```
<h4>Enter the GENE ID to seach </h4>
```

```
<form action="" method="POST">
```

```
<input type="text" name="GENE_ID" placeholder="Enter ID to search"/> <br/> <br/> >
```

<input type="submit" name="search" value="Search">

```
</form><br>
```

```
<?php
```

```
$connect("localhost", "root", "");
```

```
$db=mysqli_select_db($connection,'dead');
```

```
if(isset($_POST['search']))
```

{

```
$id=$_POST['GENE_ID'];
```

```
$query="SELECT*FROM mytable where GENE_ID='$id' ";
```

```
$query_run=mysqli_query($connection,$query);
```

```
while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($query_run))
```

```
{
```

```
?>
```

```
<form action="" method="POST">
```

<h3>GENE ID</</h3><tab><h5><?php echo \$row['GENE_ID'] ?></h5>

<h3>PMID</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['PMID'] ?></h5>

<h3>PROCESS</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['PROCESS'] ?></h5>

<h3>GENE NAME</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['GENE_NAME'] ?></h5>

<h3>PROTEIN ID</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['PROTEIN_ID'] ?></h5>

<h3>PROTEIN NAME</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['PROTEIN_NAME'] ?></h5>

<h3>GENE LENGTH</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['GENE_LENGTH'] ?></h5>

```
<h3><b><span style="color: brown">PROTEIN LENGTH</</b></h3><tab><h5> <?php echo
$row['PROTEIN_LENGTH'] ?></h5>
```

<h3>INFORMATION FROM PAPERS</</h3><tab><h5> <?php echo \$row['INFORMATION_FROM_PAPERS'] ?></h5> </form> <?php }

}

?>

```
</div>
                   </div>
                   </div>
      <div id="footer">
             <div>
             <h3><b><font
                                           color="white";>
                                                              Design
                                                                         by
                                                                               Anjali
Sharma</b></h3>
                   </div>
             </div>
</body>
</html>
Code for contact page(contact.php):-
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

<html>

<head>

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="user-scalable=0, width=device-width, initial-</pre>
```

```
scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, minimum-scale=1.0">
```

<title>Database for Epigenetics of Alzheimer's Diseases</title>

```
k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">
```

k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mobile.css">

```
<script type='text/javascript' src='js/mobile.js'></script>
```

</head>

<body>

<div id="header">

```
<h1><a href="index.html">DB-EPAD<span>Database on Epigenetics Of Alzheimer Diseases</span></a>
```

HomeAboutAboutSearchSearchContact

</div>

```
<div id="body">
```

```
<h1>Contact</h1>
```

<?php

```
$Suggestions= "";
```

```
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
```

```
if (empty($_POST["Suggestions"])) {
```

\$Suggestions = "";

} else {

```
$Suggestions = test_input($_POST["Suggestions"]);
```

```
}
function test_input($data) {
```

```
$data = trim($data);
```

```
$data = stripslashes($data);
 $data = htmlspecialchars($data);
 return $data;
}
?>
           action="mailto:11anjali71@gmail.com;tiratharaj@gmail.com"
<form
                                                                           method="post"
enctype="text/plain">
                name="Suggestions"
                                            rows="6"
                                                              cols="40"style="background-
<textarea
color:#FCF5D8;color:#AD8C08;border:3px solid #AD8C08;"><?php echo $Suggestions;?>
</textarea><br>
         type="submit"style="background-color:#FCF5D8;color:#AD8C08;border:3px
                                                                                     solid
<input
#AD8C08; value="Submit!" >
 <br><br>>
</form>
<?php
echo "<br>";
echo $Suggestions;
?>
<H3><center>Thank you for your valuable suggestions</center></H3>
      </div>
      <div id="footer">
             <div>
                    <h3><b><font
                                             color="white";>
                                                                 Design
                                                                                   Anjali
                                                                            by
```

```
Sharma</b></h3>
```

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>