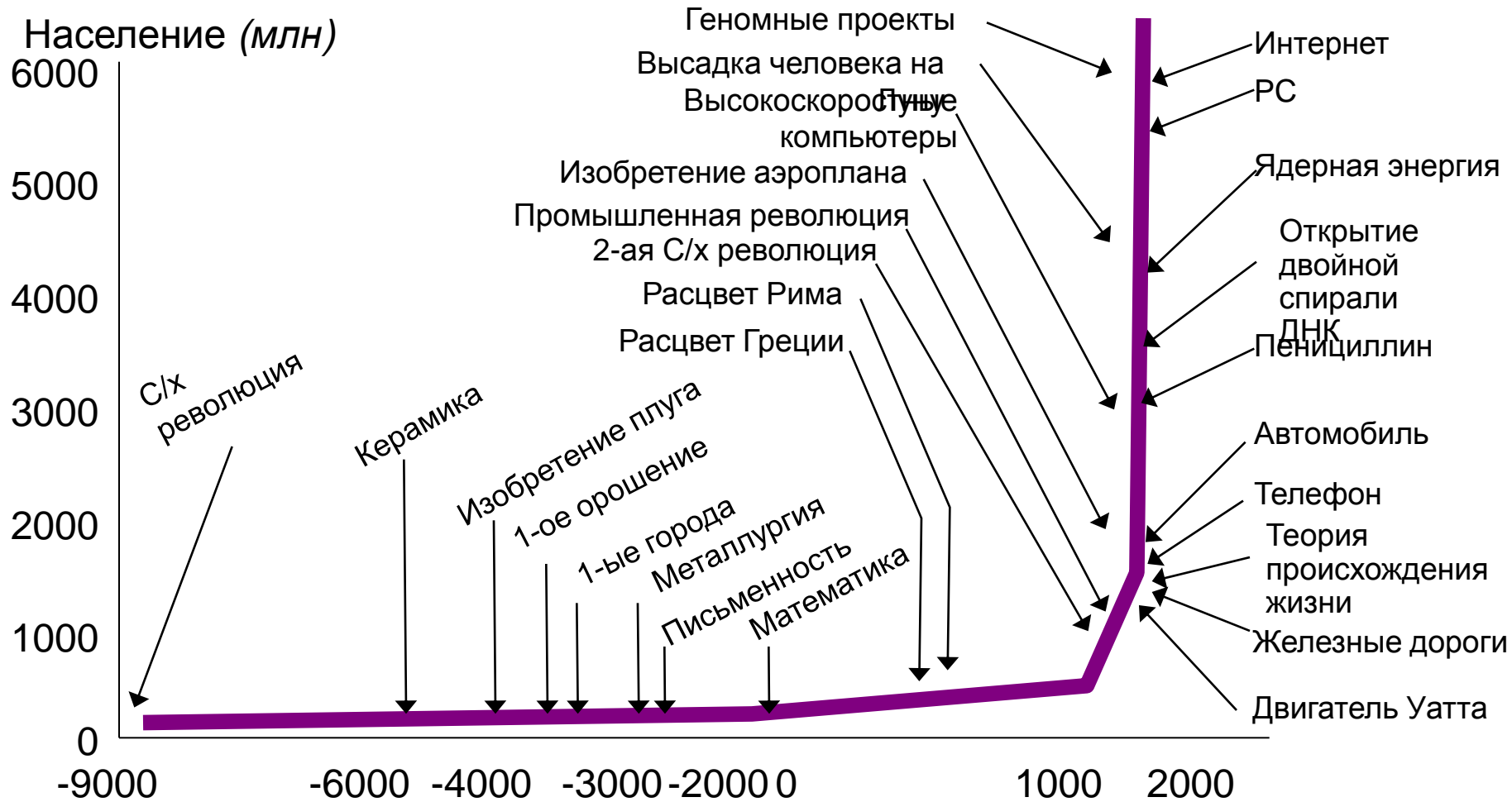


# Биоинформатика

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РАН

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# ИСТОРИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ




Исм.: Milken Institute, Robert Fogel/University of Chicago

## **Чтение и анализ ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**



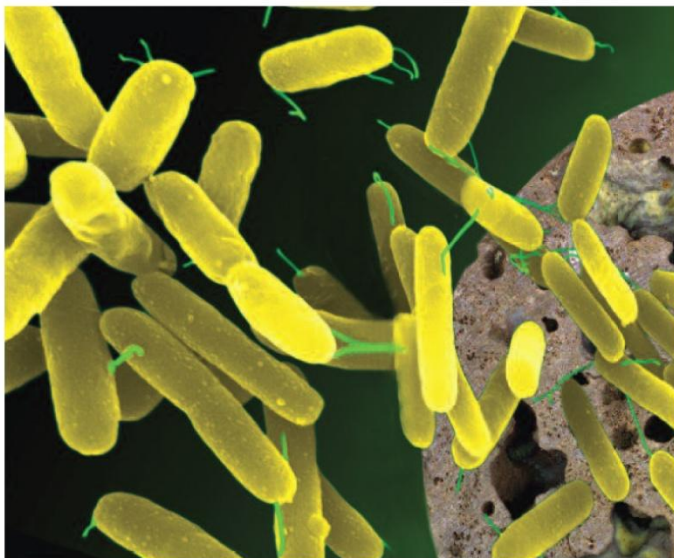
## **Манипулирование известными и создание новых, ранее не существовавших в природе, ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**



## **Создание органов и организмов с рукотворными ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИМИ ПРОГРАММАМИ**

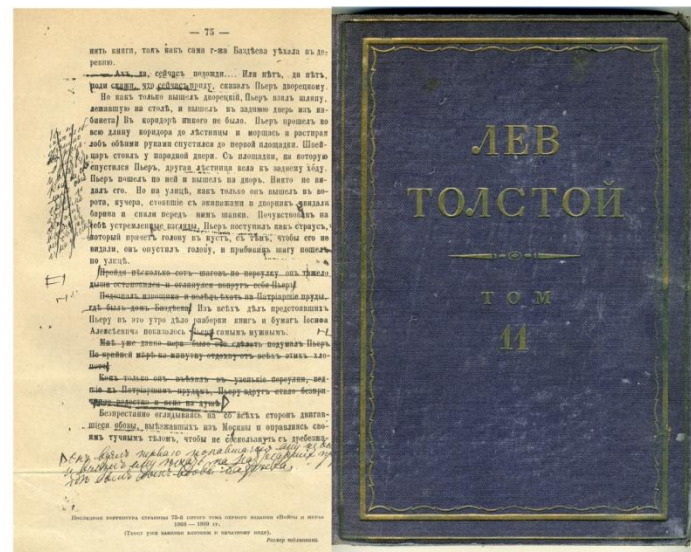


## число букв в геноме микроба



Геном бактерии  
2 500 000 букв

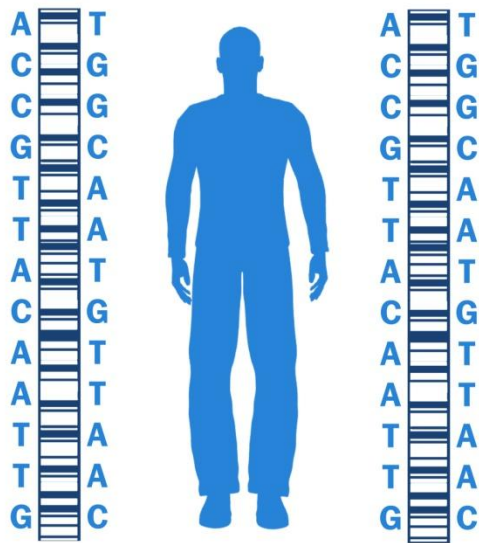
## число букв в романе Л.Н.Толстого “Война и Мир”



роман Л.Н.Толстого  
“Война и Мир”  
2 500 000 букв

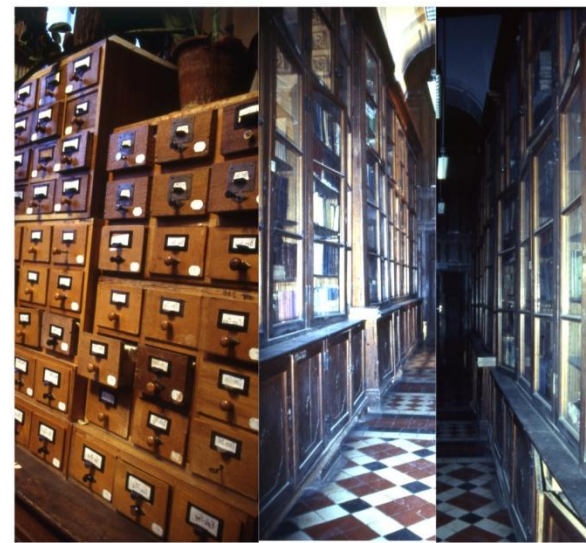


**число букв  
в индивидуальном  
геноме человека**



**Геном человека  
6 000 000 000 букв**

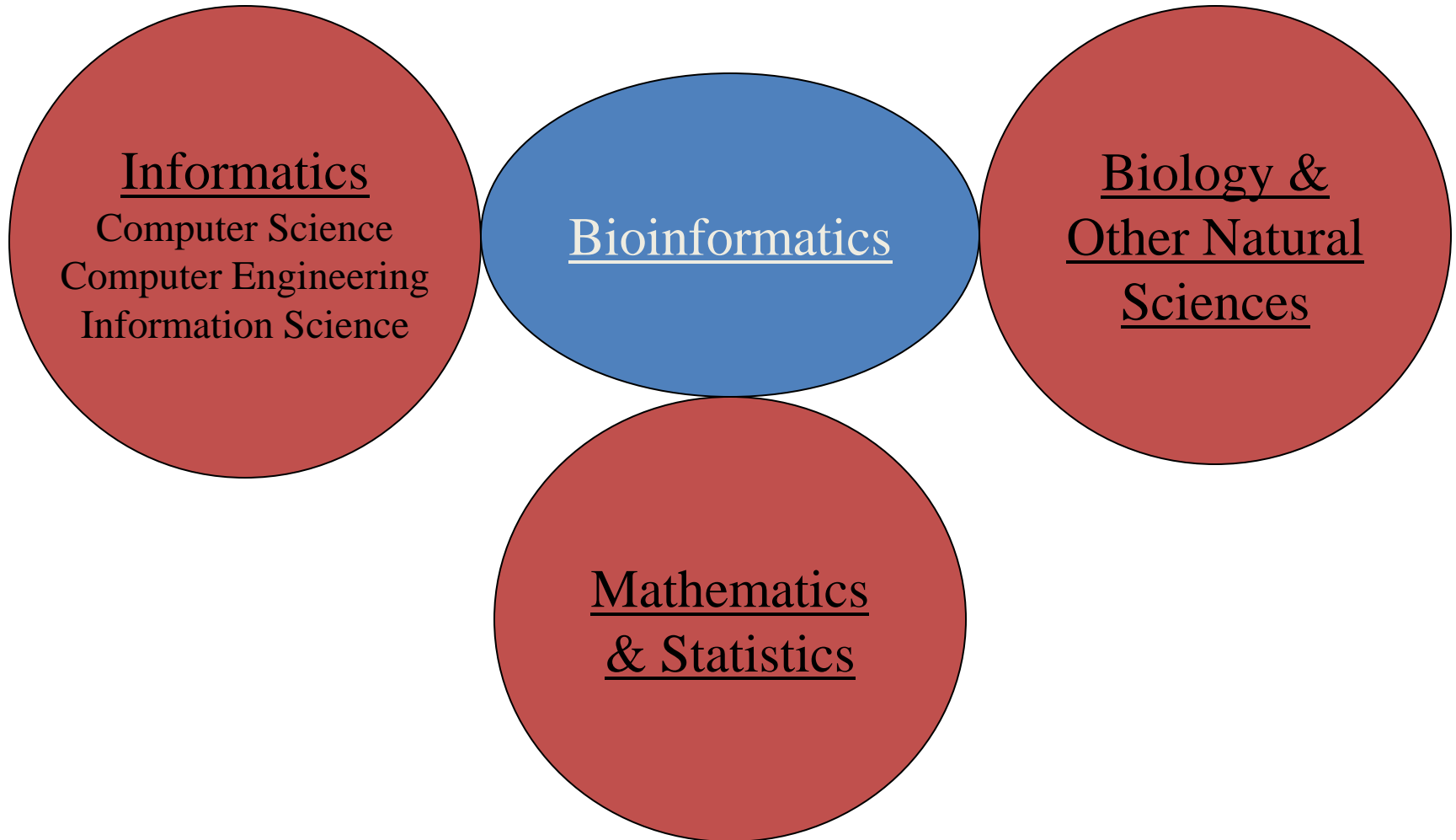
**число букв в книгах  
библиотеки Л.Н.Толстого  
в Ясной Поляне**



**библиотека Л.Н.Толстого  
в Ясной Поляне  
6 000 000 000 букв**

- В мире идет процесс накопления генетической информации: данные биобанков удваиваются в объеме, примерно, каждые 7 месяцев. Лаборатории по расшифровке ДНК получают несколько петабайт секвенированных данных в год (1 терабайт содержит около 1 трлн субъединиц ДНК).
- Во многих странах создание банков биологической информации выливается в проекты национального масштаба, они становятся системообразующими для мировой науки.

# What is Bioinformatics?



# Bioinformatics Related Fields

- Computational biology
- Computational molecular biology
- Biomolecular informatics
- Computational genomics
- ...

# Составные части биоинформатики

- 1D и 3D биология
- Разработка биологических баз данных
- Генетические сети и их использование
- Геномика
- Протеомика

Рентгеноструктурный анализ (РСА) макромолекул

Индикаторы качества модели макромолекулы,  
построенной по данным РСА

Алгоритмы вычисления поверхности макромолекулы

Алгоритмы нахождения гидрофобного ядра молекулы  
белка

Алгоритмы нахождения структурных доменов белков

[Пространственное выравнивание](#) структур белков

Структурные классификации доменов SCOP и CATH

Молекулярная динамика



# Biological Data

- Genomes
  - DNA Sequences of A, T, C, G
  - Annotated with function, “interesting” features
- Proteins
  - Amino Acid Sequences
    - Sequences of 20 letters
  - Annotated with structure, function, etc.

# Biological Data

- Gene Expression
  - Dynamic behavior of genes
- Protein Expression
  - Dynamic behavior of proteins
- Structural Features
  - RNA and proteins
- ...

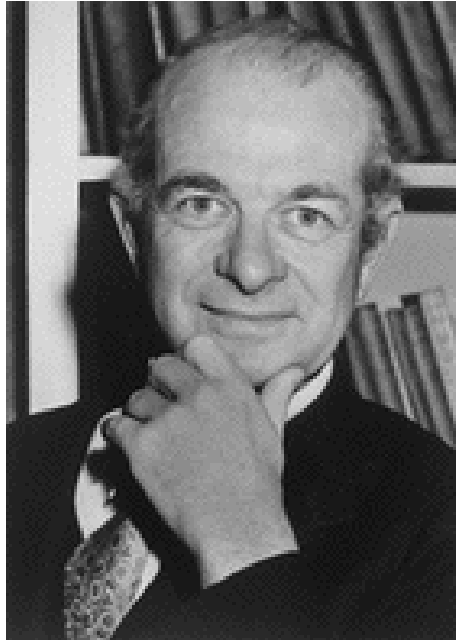
# Biological Data

## Sus scrofa agouti-related protein gene

```
1 ggcacattct cctgttgagc caggctatgc tgaccacaat gttgctgagc tgtgccctac
61 tgctggcaat gcccaccatg ctgggggccc agataggctt ggccccctg gagggtatcg
121 gaaggcttga ccaagccttg ttcccagaac tccaaggctca gtgcgggagc gagtggggtg
181 ggtggggctt ggacatcctc tggccacaaa gtattctgct tgtatgagcc ctttcttccc
241 cttcccaatc ccaggcctgg gaggtgggtg ttttgtgcat ggggtggttct gccctcacat
301 catctgtccc agatctaggc ctgcagcccc cactgaagag gacaactgca gaacgggagc
361 aagaggctct gctgcagcag gccgaggcca aggccttggc agaggtaaca gctcagggaa
421 agggctgagg ccacaagtct tgagtgggtg tgtcaagcat caacctctat ctgtgcttgg
481 agttgccact gtggtacaac gggattggcg gtgtcttggg agcgctggga cgtggtttca
541 tccccggcca gcacaagtgg gttaaggatc tggccttgcc atcccttcag cttaggctga
601 gactgtggct tggagctgat ctctgaccgg aagctccata tgctctgggg tgaccaaaaa
661 tggaaaaaca aacatacaaa acacctctac ctgcacttcc tgaccccctc acccggggcg
721 aactgcaga ccatcccgtt cacgctccac ttccatcctg ccttgatctg gcgcattcca
781 tgaatgtgct tttggaagtc cttgtttccc aacccttgta ggtgctagat cctgaaggac
841 gcaaggcacg ctccccacgt cgctgcgtaa ggctgcacga atcctgtctg ggacaccagg
901 taccatgctg cgacctatgt gctacatgct actgccgttt cttcaacgcc ttctgctact
961 gccgcaagct ggggtactgcc acgaaccctt gcagccgcac ctagctggcc agccaatgtc
1021 gtcg
```

# Пионеры биоинформатики

1962



## Лайнус Полинг

- Анализ аминокислотных последовательностей глобинов нескольких позвоночных
- Гипотеза молекулярных часов

Zuckerlandl, E., and L. Pauling. **1962**. Molecular disease, evolution, and genic heterogeneity. Horizons in Biochemistry, Academic Press, New York, 189-225.

Zuckerlandl, E., and L. Pauling. **1965**. Evolutionary divergence and convergence in proteins. Evolving Genes and Proteins, Academic Press, New York, 97-166.

# Пионеры биоинформатики

1965



Маргарет Дейхофф

- Однобуквенный код аминокислот A,C,D,E,F,G,H...
- Матрицы аминокислотных замен PAM (Point Accepted Mutation)

**Атлас последовательностей белков и их структур (1965)**

# Секвенирование

- ✓ 1977 г. Maxam-Gilbert and Sanger Sequencing
- ✓ 2005 г. Next-Generation Sequencing
- Virus – 3222 (Bacteriophage phiX 174, 5386 пн – 1977 г.)
- Bacteria – 2289 (*Haemophilus influenza*,  $1.8 \times 10^6$  пн – 1995 г.)
- Eukarya – 168 (*S. cerevisiae*  $1.2 \times 10^7$  пн – 1995 г; *H. sapien*,  $3 \times 10^9$  пн -2001 г.)
- Archaea – 152 (*Methanococcus jannaschi*,  $1.7 \times 10^6$  nt – 1996 г.)



1953 : Discovery of DNA structure by Watson and Crick

1973 : First sequence of 24 bp published

1977 : Sanger sequencing method published

1980 : Nobel Prize Wally Gilbert and Fred Sanger

1982 : Genbank started

1983 : Development of PCR

1987 : 1<sup>st</sup> automated sequencer : Applied Biosystems Prism 373

1996 : Capillary sequencer : ABI 310

1998 : Genome of *Caenorhabditis elegans* sequenced

2000 : Human genome sequenced

2005 : 1<sup>st</sup> 454 Life Sciences Next Generation Sequencing system : GS 20 System

2006 : 1<sup>st</sup> Solexa Next Generation Sequencer : Genome Analyzer

2007 : 1<sup>st</sup> Applied Biosystems Next Generation Sequencer : SOLiD

2009 : 1<sup>st</sup> Helicos **single molecule** sequencer : Helicos Genetic Analyser System

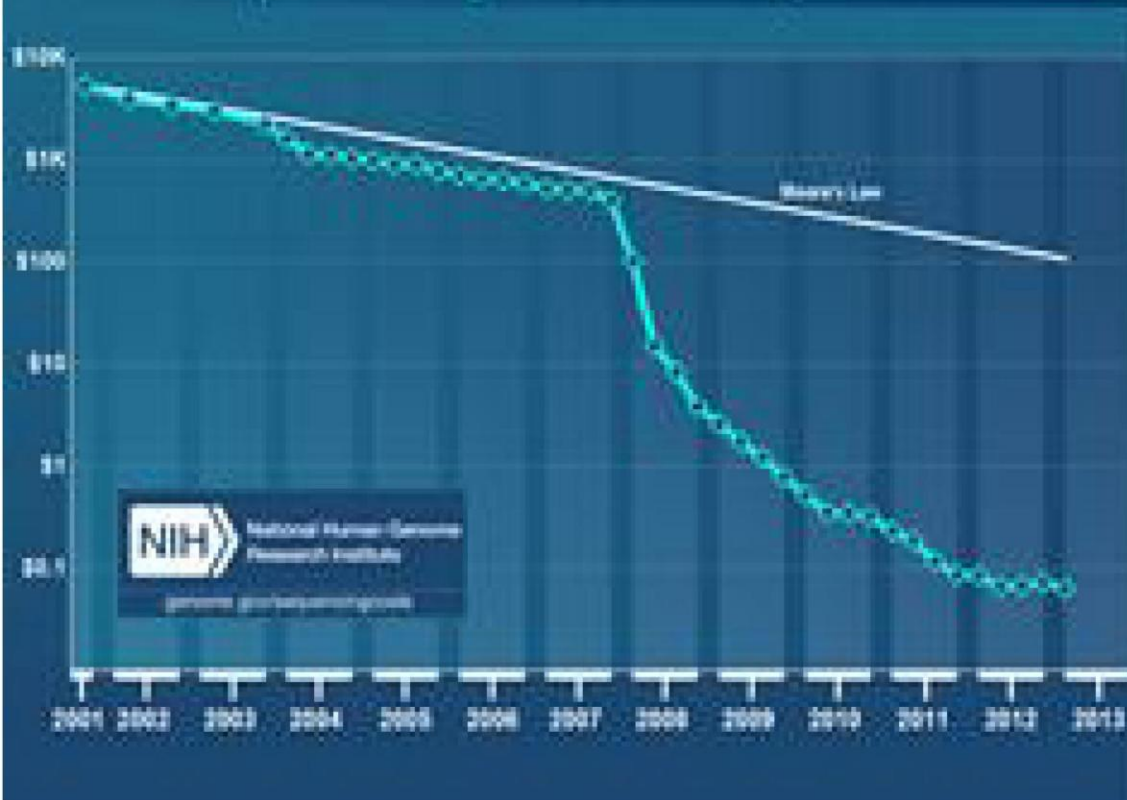
2011 : 1<sup>st</sup> Ion Torrent Next Generation Sequencer : PGM

2011 : 1<sup>st</sup> Pacific Biosciences **single molecule** sequencer : PacBio RS Systems

2012 : Oxford Nanopore Technologies demonstrates ultra long **single molecule** reads

# Стоимость секвенирования с развитием технологий NGS

Cost per Raw Megabase of DNA Sequence



Date	Cost per Mb	Cost per Genome
Sep-01	\$5,292.39	\$95,263,072
Sep-02	\$3,413.80	\$61,448,422
Oct-03	\$2,230.98	\$40,157,554
Oct-04	\$1,028.85	\$18,519,312
Oct-05	\$766.73	\$13,801,124
Oct-06	\$581.92	\$10,474,556
Oct-07	\$397.09	\$7,147,571
Oct-08	\$3.81	\$342,502
Oct-09	\$0.78	\$70,333
Oct-10	\$0.32	\$29,092
Oct-11	\$0.09	\$7,743
Oct-12	\$0.07	\$6,618
Jan-13	\$0.06	\$5,671

# Общий принцип

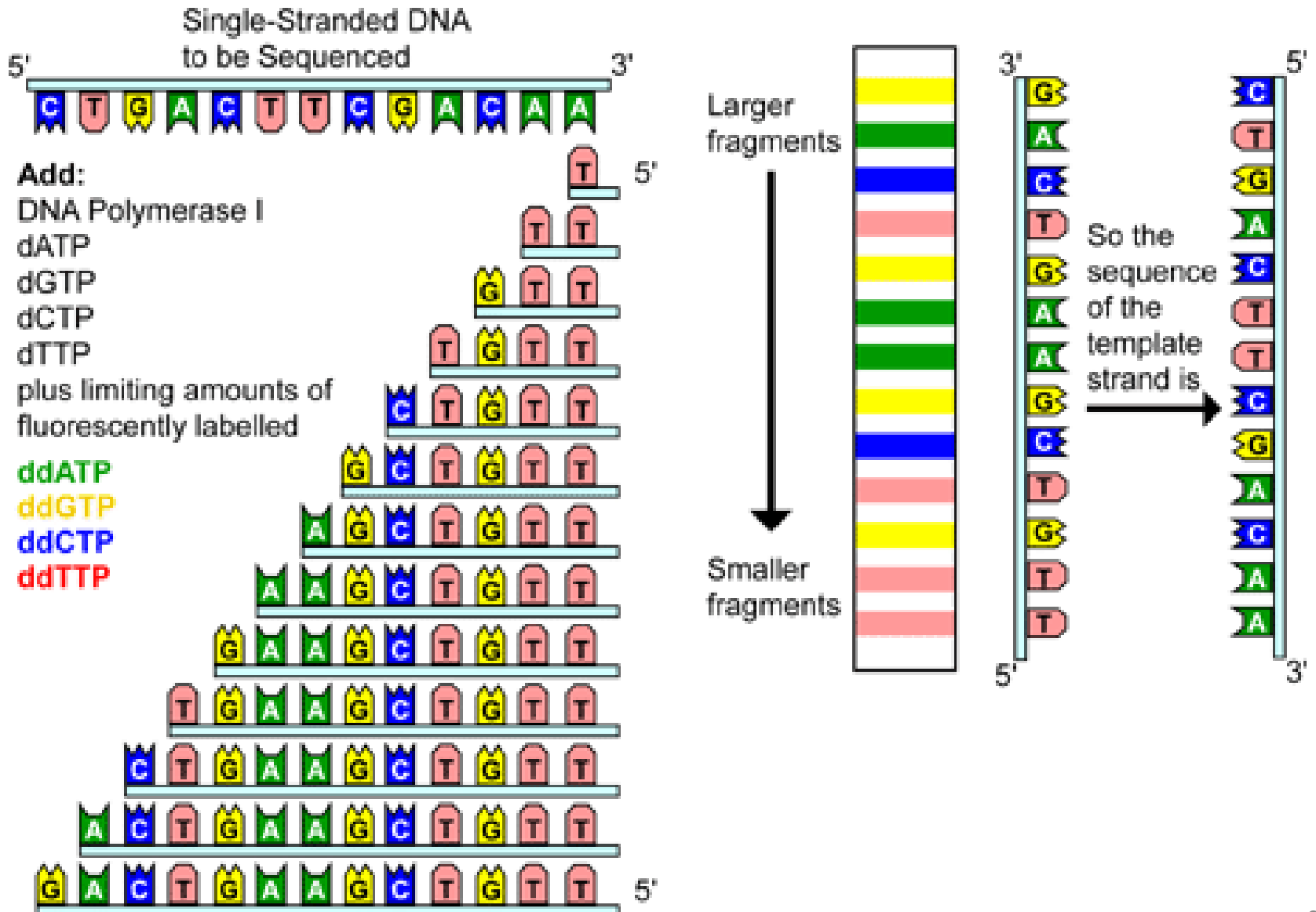
ДНК нарезается на фрагменты  
определенной длины

К ним лигируются адаптеры

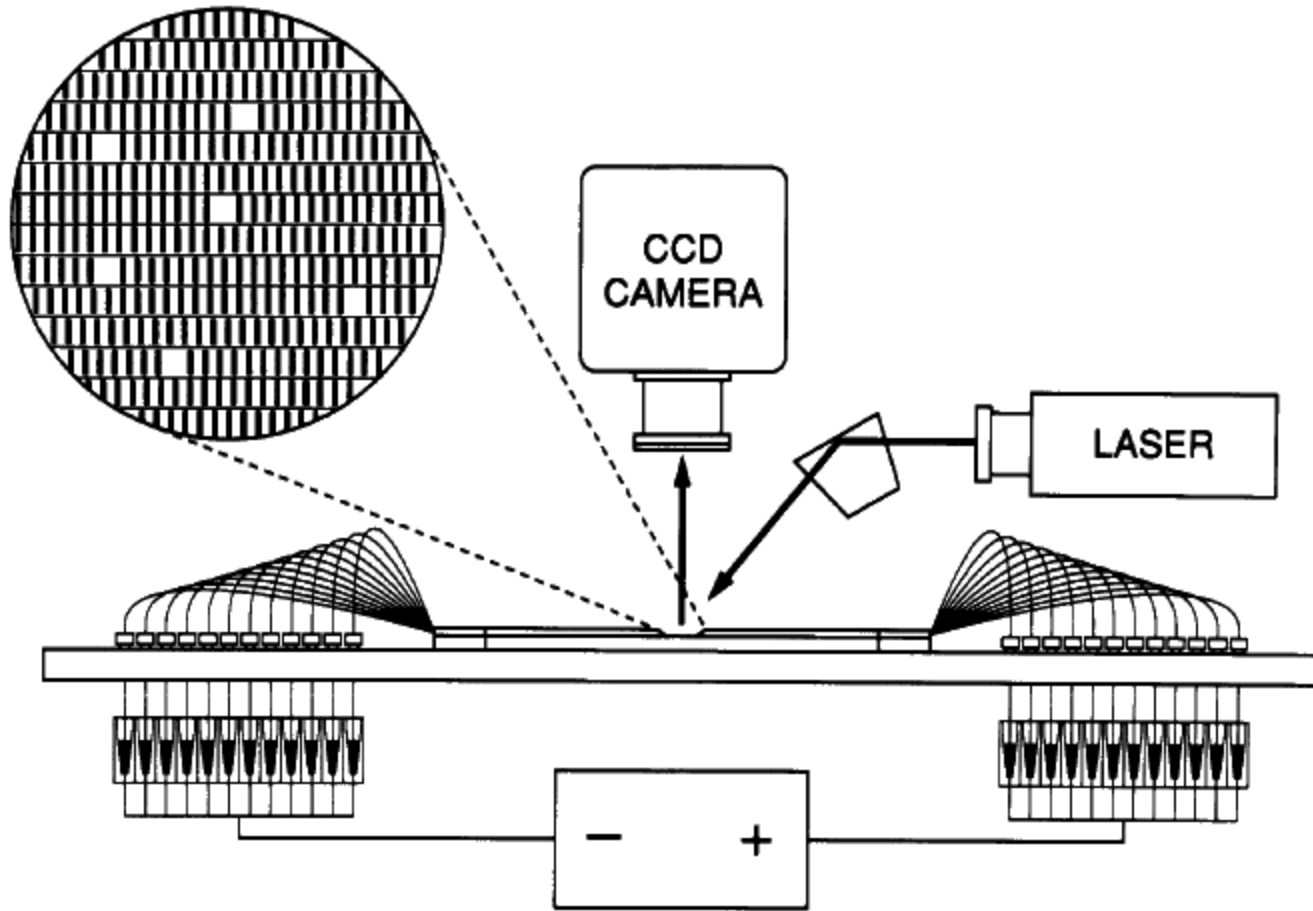
Аmplification каждого отдельного  
фрагмента в изолированных от других  
условиях

Анализ последовательности  
амплифицированных клонов ДНК

# A schematic of sequencing

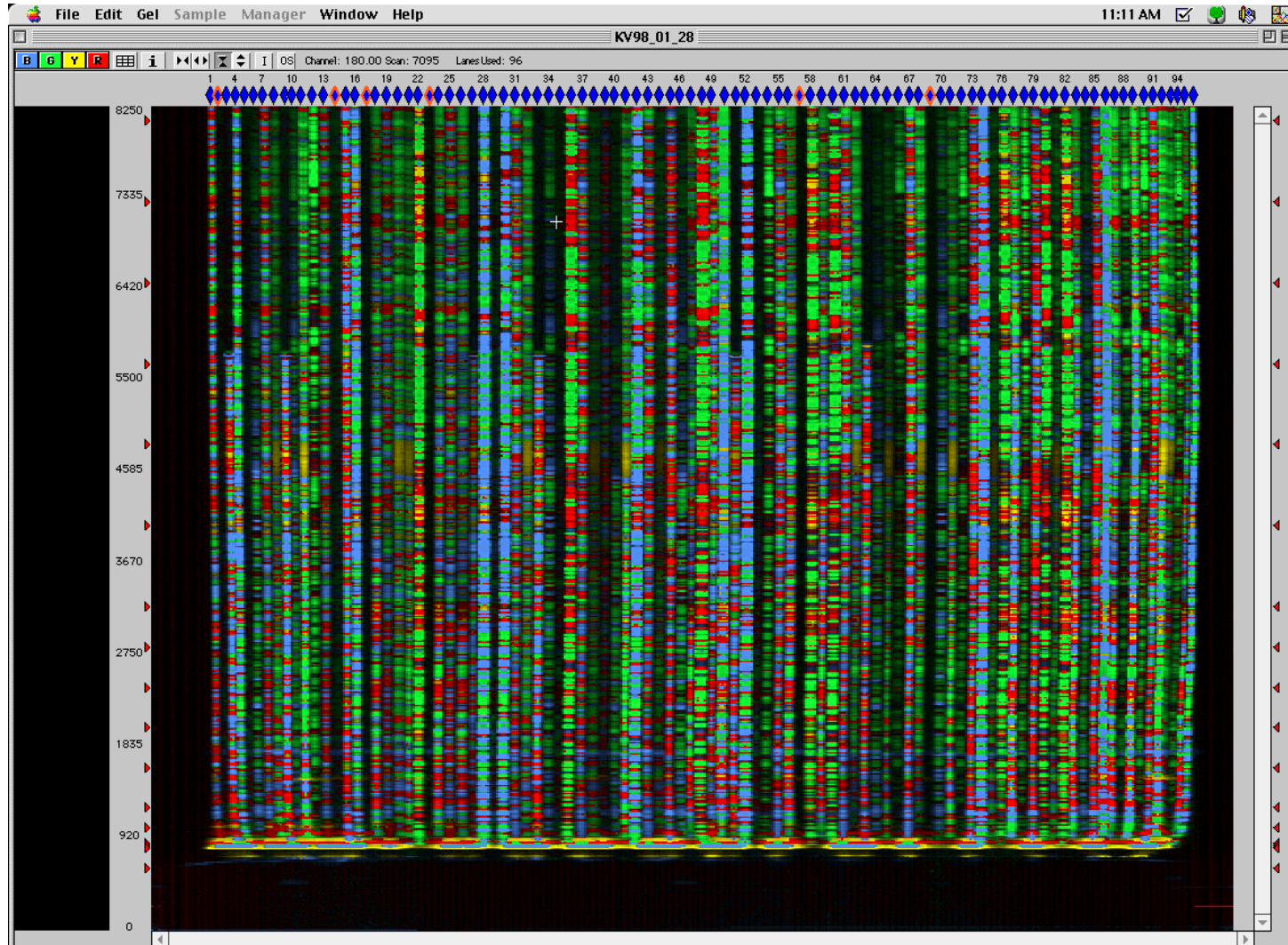


# Laser Dye Based Sequencing



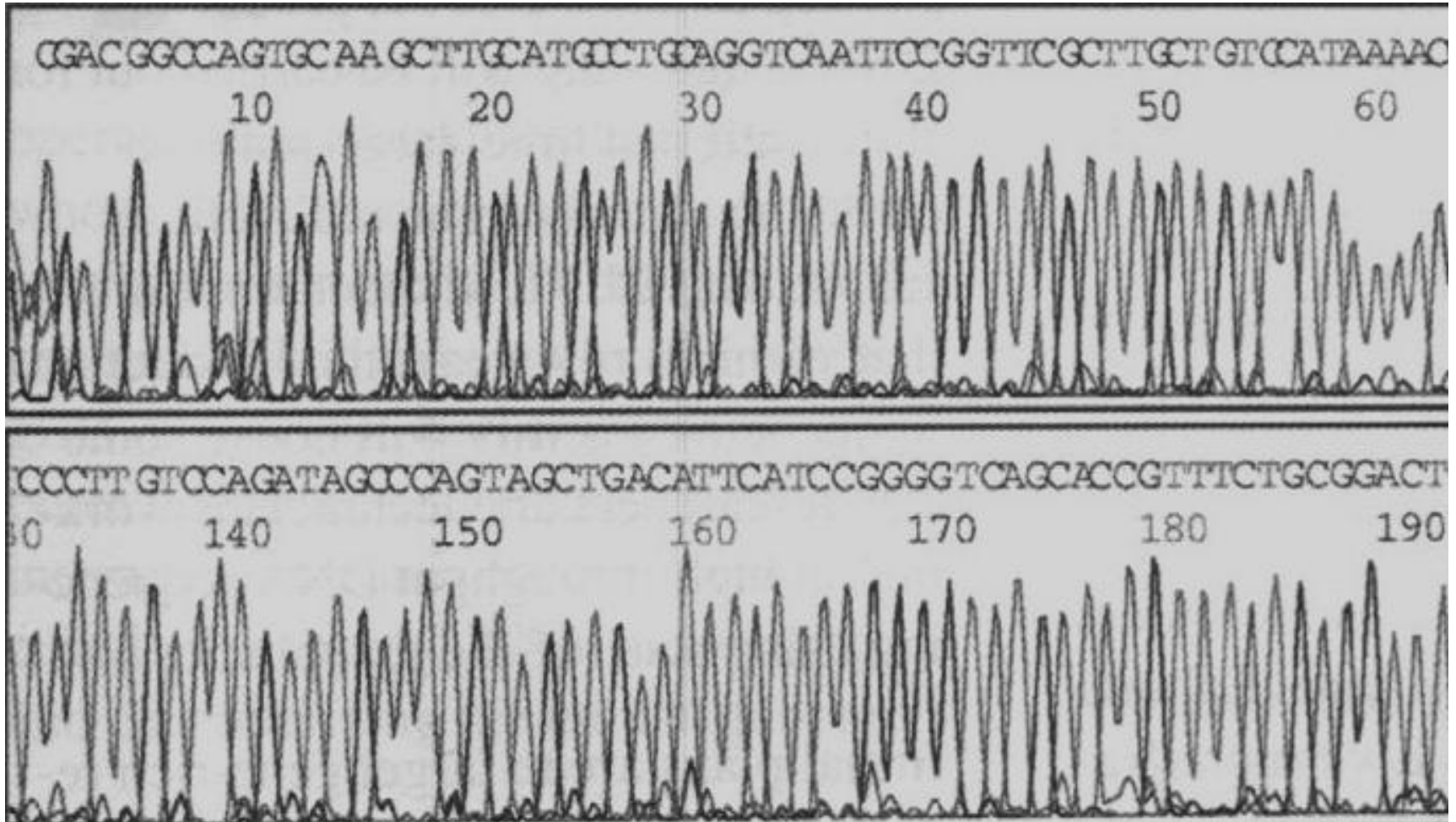


# Four-Color Sequencing





# Automated Base Calling

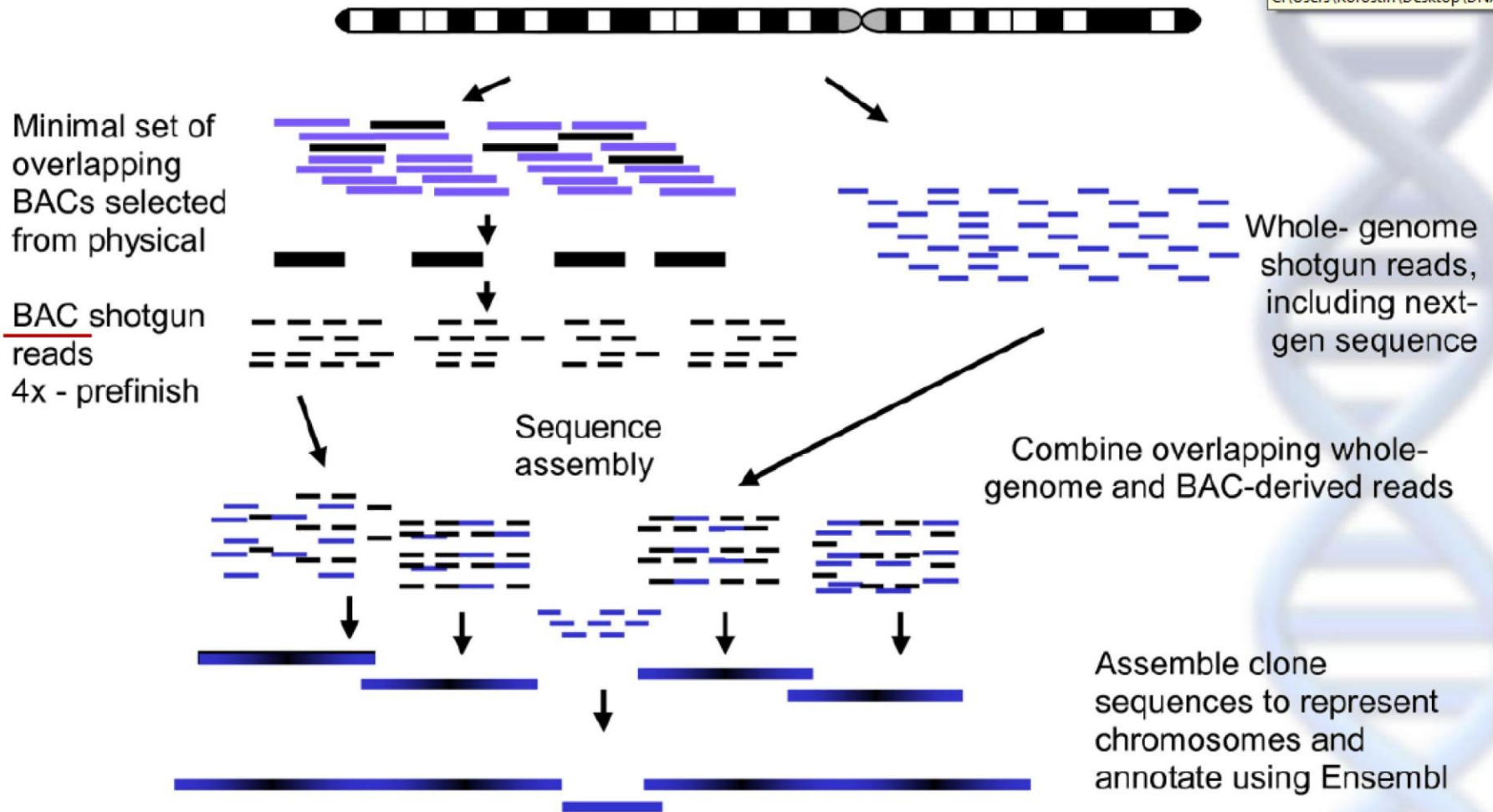


# A Biology Lab?



# Human Genome Project

C:\Users\Korostin\Desktop\DN/

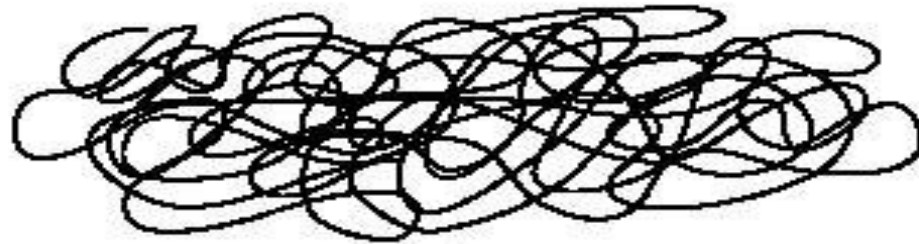


# Human Genome Sequencing



# Hierarchical shotgun sequencing

Genomic DNA



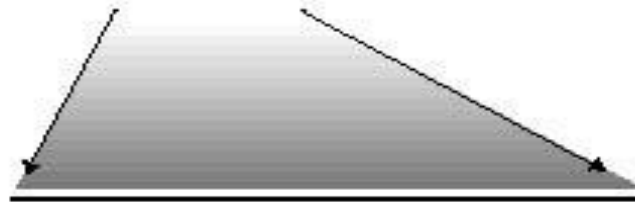
BAC library



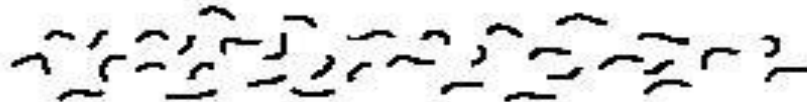
Organized mapped large clone contigs



BAC to be sequenced



Shotgun clones



Shotgun sequence

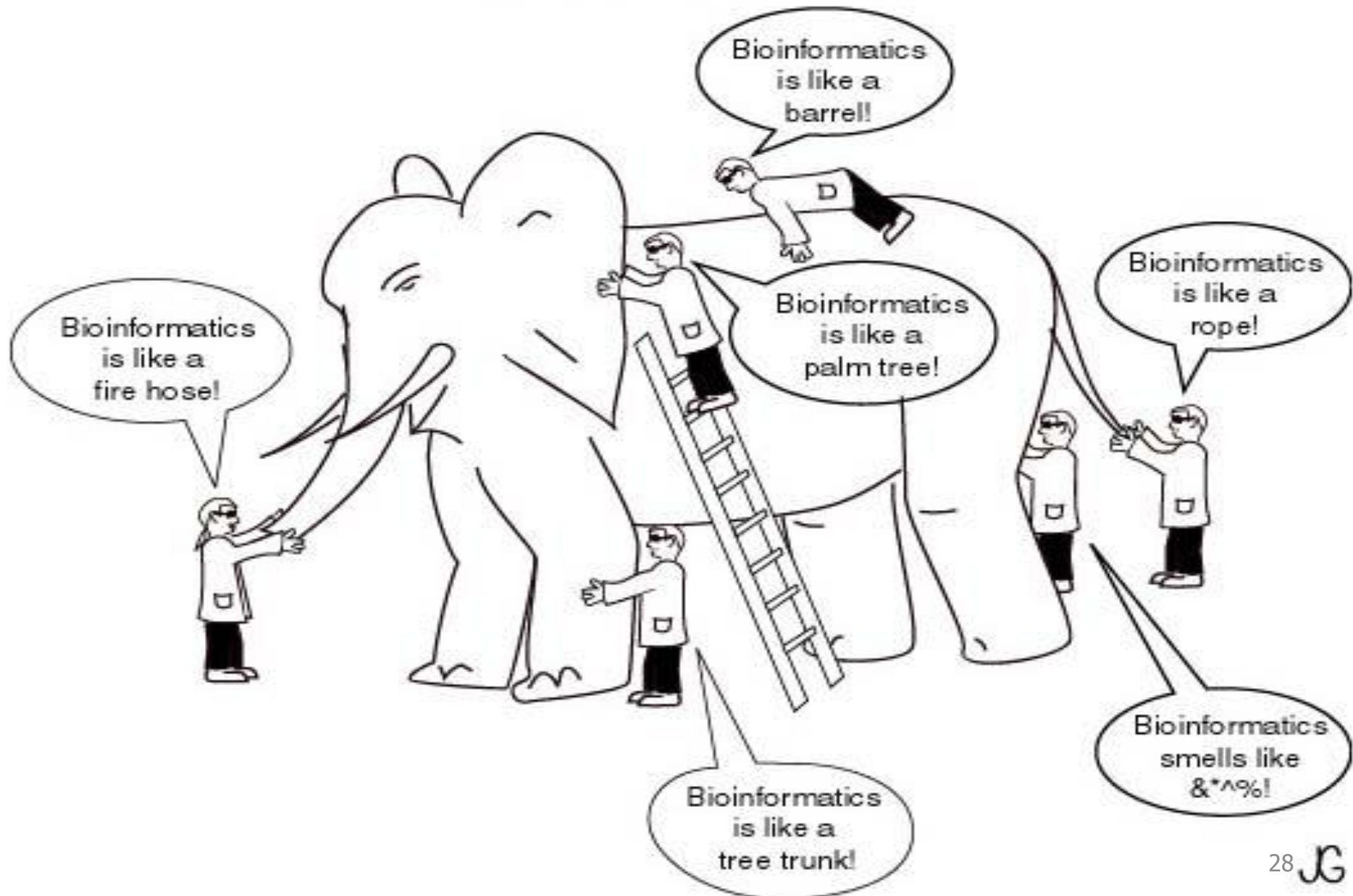
```
...ACCGTAAATGGGCTGATCATGCTTAAA  
TGATCATGCTTAAACCCTGTGCATCCTACTG...
```

Assembly

```
...ACCGTAAATGGGCTGATCATGCTTAAACCCTGTGCATCCTACTG...
```



# A group of scientists were asked to describe Bioinformatics...





# Fundamental Problems in Bioinformatics

- Pairwise Sequence Alignment
- Multiple Sequence Alignment
- Phylogenetic Analysis
- Sequence Based Database Searches
- Gene Prediction
- Structure Prediction (RNA and Protein)
- Protein Classification
- Gene Expression
- Genetic nets

# Какие бывают выравнивания?

Выравнивания

парные

множественные

глобальные

локальные

глобальные

локальные



# **Почему нам интересно парное сходство последовательностей?**

Функцию, структуру и многие свойства белка/ДНК определяет последовательность

Родственные белки имеют похожие свойства. Молекулы, похожие по свойствам, похожи по последовательностям.

Свойства можно предсказать, если мы найдем последовательности похожие на данную.

# Pairwise Sequence Alignment

- Given two DNA or AA sequences, find the best way to “line them up”
  - Biology allows for variation
  - Gaps, mismatches, etc..

```
HEAGAWGHEE
PAWHEAE
```

```
HEAGAWGHE-E
  |   |  |  |
P-A--W-HEAE
```

```
HEAGAWGHE-E
      |  |  |
--P-AW-HEAE
```

# Парное выравнивание: вес

Две последовательности:

>P1  
ALGTEEIC  
>P2  
ALGTIAA

Параметры:

- матрица замен
- штрафы за пропуски

Алгоритм  
Нидельмана – Вунша



P1 ALGTEEIC-  
P2 ALGT--IAA

Оптимальное полное выравнивание

Алгоритм  
Смита – Ватермана



P1 ALGT  
P2 ALGT

Оптимальное частичное выравнивание

```
>sp|P69905|HBA_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit alpha OS=Homo sapiens GN=HBA1
PE=1 SV=2
MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAGHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHFDLSHGSAQVKGHGKKVA
DALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSSDLHAHKLRVDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTPAVHASLDKFLA
SVSTVLTSKYR
```

Бэта-2 субъединицей гемоглобина *Rattus norvegicus* (Серая крыса).  
hemoglobin subunit beta-2 [*Rattus norvegicus*]

Score = 115 bits (288), Expect = 1e-24, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.  
Identities = 63/145 (44%), Positives = 87/145 (60%), Gaps = 8/145 (5%)

```
Query 3 LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAGHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-DLSHGSA-----QV 56
L+ A+K V WGKV +A GAEAL R+ + +P T+ YF F DLS SA QV
Sbjct 4 LTDAEKATVSGLWGKV--NADNVGAEALGRLLVVYPWTQRYFSKFGDLSSASAIMGNPQV 61
```

```
Query 57 KGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSSDLHAHKLRVDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPA 116
K HGKKV +A + + H+D++ + LS+LH KL VDP NF+LL + +++ L HL
Sbjct 62 KAHGKKVINAFNDGLKHLDNLKGTFAHLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNMIVIVLGHHLGK 121
```

```
Query 117 EFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKY 141
EFTP A+ K +A V++ L KY
Sbjct 122 EFTPCAQAQAFQKVVAGVASALAHKY 1
```

# Sequence Based Database Searches

- Keyword
  - Find all sequences named “cytochrome c”
- Sequence
  - Find all sequences similar to HEAGAWGHEE
  - Remember, there are gigabytes to search, and I’m not about to wait two days for an answer!
- BLAST, FASTA, ...

# Multiple Sequence Alignment

- Extend pairwise problem to multiple sequences

```

**:      :  *** **  :.: : ** :*:*** *:* ** ** *. :... :*****:*: *****:
gi|19923711|ref|NP_203523.2| MERL---ESELIRQSWRAVSRSPLEHGTVLF SRLEALEPSSLPLP QYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT 77
gi|12584951|gb|AAG59898.1| MERP---ESELIRQSWRAVSRSPLEHGTVLF SRLEALEPSSLPLP QYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT 77
gi|11967939|ref|NP_071859.1| MERP---ESELIRQSWRVSRSPLEHGTVLFARLEALEPSSLPLP QYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT 77
gi|10864065|ref|NP_067080.1| MERP---EPELIRQSWRAVSRSPLEHGTVLFARLEALEPDLPLP QYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT 77
gi|15387696|emb|CAC59975.1| MEKLSKDKELIRGSNDLGRNKVPHGVILF SRLEELDPELLNLFHYT-TNCGSTQDCLSSPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS 79
gi|15387694|emb|CAC59974.1| MEKLSKDKELIRGSNDLGRNKVPHGVILF SRLEELDPELLNLFHYT-TNCGSTQDCLSSPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS 79
gi|18859087|ref|NP_571928.1| MEKLSKDKGLIRDSWESLGRNKVPHGVILFTRLEELDPELLTLESYS-TNCGDAPECLSSPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS 79
ruler 1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80

```



```

.:.* :*:.* :*****:*****. **: *****: .* :.: * ** :*. ** :*:*** **
gi|19923711|ref|NP_203523.2| NVEDLSSLEEXLATLGRKHRAGVRLSSF STVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDFTPATRTANSQLYGAVVQAMSRGND--GE---- 151
gi|12584951|gb|AAG59898.1| NVEDLSSLEEXLATLGRKHRAGVRLSSF STVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDFTPATRTANSQLYGAVVQAMSRGND--GE---- 151
gi|11967939|ref|NP_071859.1| NVEDLSSLEEXLTSLGRKHRAGVRLSSF STVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDFTPATRTANSQLYGAVVQAMSRGND--GE---- 151
gi|10864065|ref|NP_067080.1| NVEDLSSLEEXLASLGRKHRAGVRLSSF STVGESLLYMLEKCLGPAFTPATRAANSQLYGAVVQAMSRGND--GE---- 151
gi|15387696|emb|CAC59975.1| HDDLHSLEDFLLNLGRKHQAVGVKQSFAMVGESLLYMLQCSLQAYTASLRQAWLNMYSVVVASMSRGNWAKNGEDKAD 159
gi|15387694|emb|CAC59974.1| HDDLHSLEDFLLNLGRKHQAVGVKQSFAMVGESLLYMLQCSLQAYTASLRQAWLNMYSVVVASMSRGNWAKNGEDKAD 159
gi|18859087|ref|NP_571928.1| HDDLHTLEDFLLNLGRKHQAVGVNTQSFALVGESLLYMLQSSLGPAYTTSLRQAWLTMYSIVVSAITRGNWAKNGEHSN 159
ruler .....90.....100.....110.....120.....130.....140.....150.....160

```





# Для чего строят множественные выравнивания?

APPY_ECOLI	: C Y N S T S Y I C A K D Y Y G V S S H Y P	: 24
CRLD_ECOLI	: C Y S S P S L I K I K K L T S P T K S Y R	: 24
CFAD_ECOLI	: C I S S A S Y I R V A K H Y G V S K Q P F	: 24
ENVY_ECOLI	: C Y S T S Y I S V K A F Y G L I L N Y L	: 24
FAPR_ECOLI	: C Y T S V S Y I K T K E Y Y G V S K K E E	: 24
MELR_ECOLI	: C P R S S P F Y S T G K Y Y G M S D Q Y R	: 24
RHAS_ECOLI	: C P S D S N R S T D F R R F N W S K D L R	: 24
ROE_ECOLI	: R E C S Q Q T I R A K K Q F A G T A L Y R	: 24
TRTD_ECOLI	: Q P R S Q Q S T R R K Y I P K V T S Y V R	: 24
XYLR_ECOLI	: C Y F S L Q V Y S V K K A Y D T S K E Y R	: 24
XYLR_HAEN	: C Y F S I Q V Y S Y K K E F E M S K E F R	: 24
	: S P P P P K L P	

позволяет найти общее

мотивы, паттерны, профили

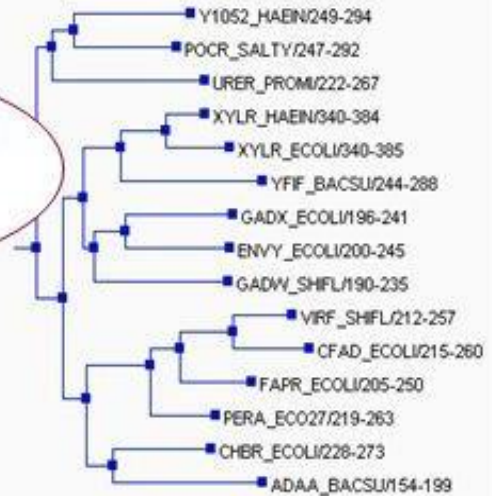
поиск  
активного  
центра

предсказание  
3D-структуры



позволяет оценить эволюционные отношения

реконструкция  
эволюции



**Построение множественных выравниваний — необходимый этап решения многих задач молекулярной биологии**

# Множественное выравнивание

Можно определить вес (хотя ситуация со штрафом за пропуски сложнее)

Но не существует приемлемого алгоритма, гарантирующего нахождение оптимального по данному весу выравнивания

Аналог алгоритма Нидельмана – Вунша имеет приемлемое время работы лишь для очень малого числа последовательностей (до 4–5)

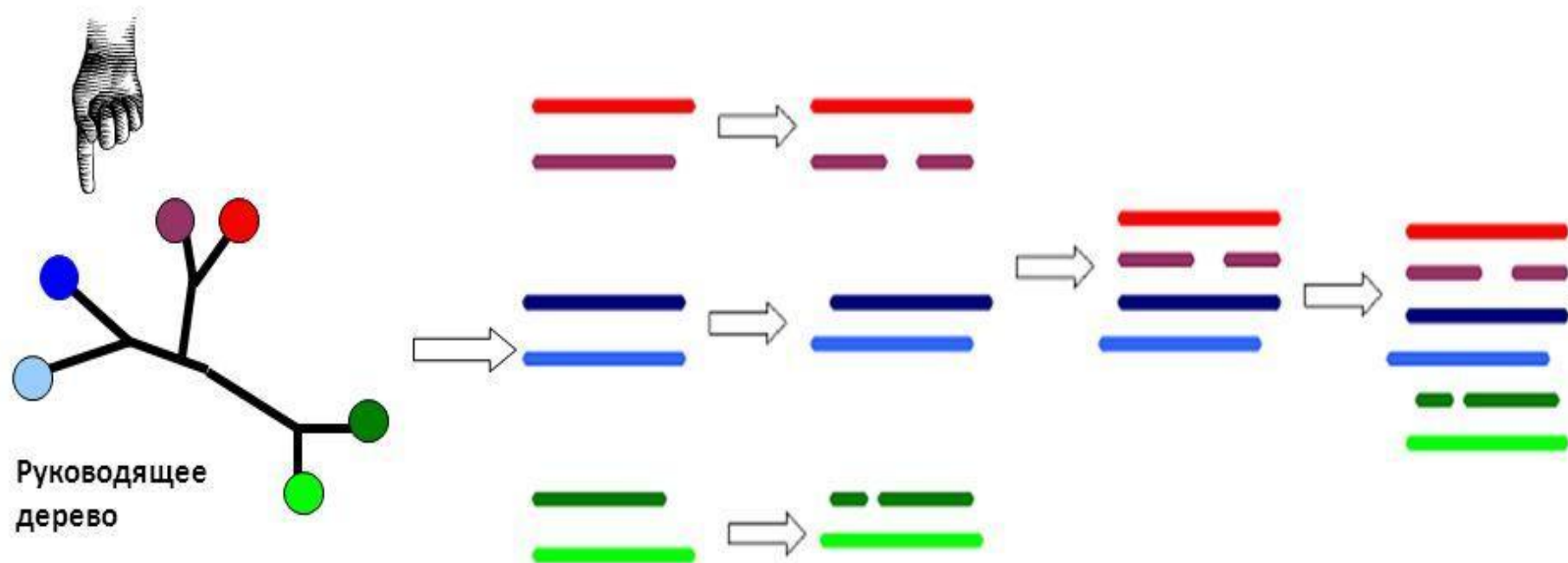
# Программы множественного выравнивания

- **ClustalW** – к настоящему времени явно устарела, но по-прежнему очень популярна
- **Muscle** – пожалуй, на текущий момент программа первого выбора
- **MAFFT** – тоже очень популярная программа
- **DiAlign**
- **T-Coffee**
- **Kalign**
- **ProbCons**

Всё это программы **полного** выравнивания

Единственная популярная программа частичного множественного выравнивания – **MEME** (ищет блоки, то есть выравнивания без пропусков)

# Алгоритм ClustalW – пример эвристического прогрессивного алгоритма



Очевидные недостатки :

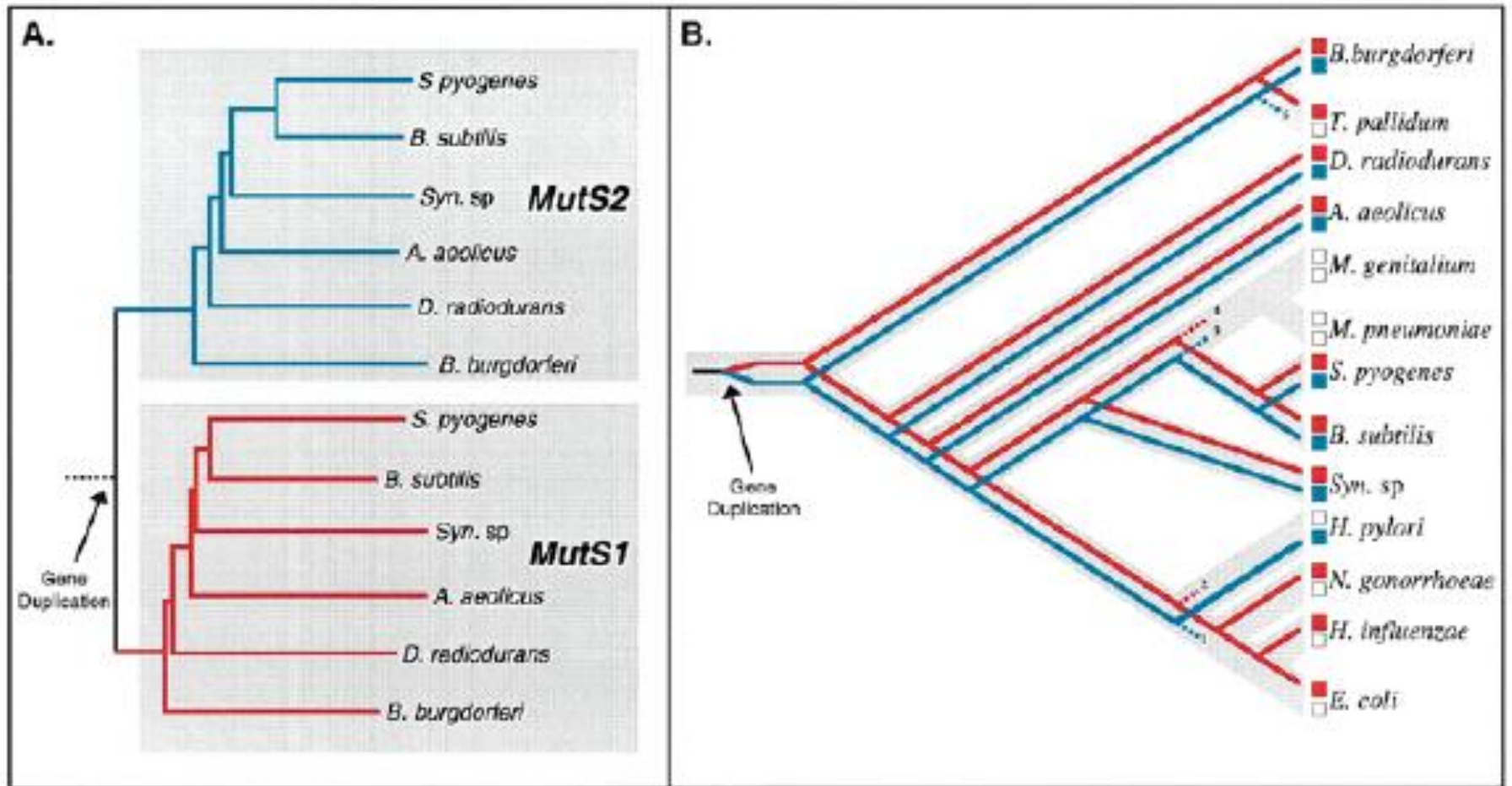
- результат зависит от порядка выравниваний;
- «один раз гэп – навсегда гэп»

# Phylogenetic Analysis

- Study relationships between organisms
  - Characteristic similarity
  - Sequence similarity
  - Whole genome comparison
  - ...

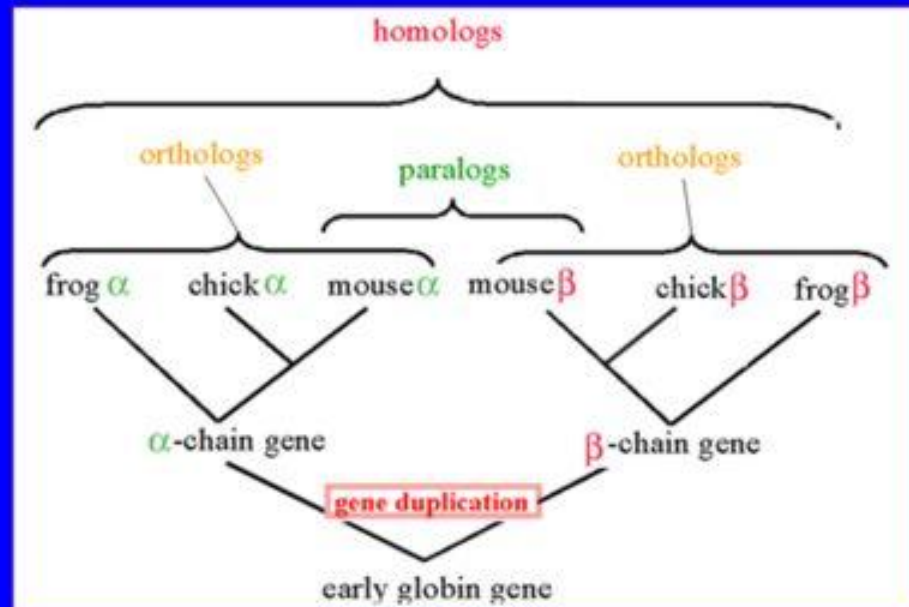


# Phylogenetic Analysis



**Ортологи** — последовательности, возникшие из одного общего предшественника в процессе видообразования. Ортологи, как правило, имеют одну и ту же функцию

**Паралоги** — последовательности, возникшие из одного общего предшественника в результате дупликации одного гена в одном организме. Паралоги, как правило, имеют разные функции.



# Gene Prediction

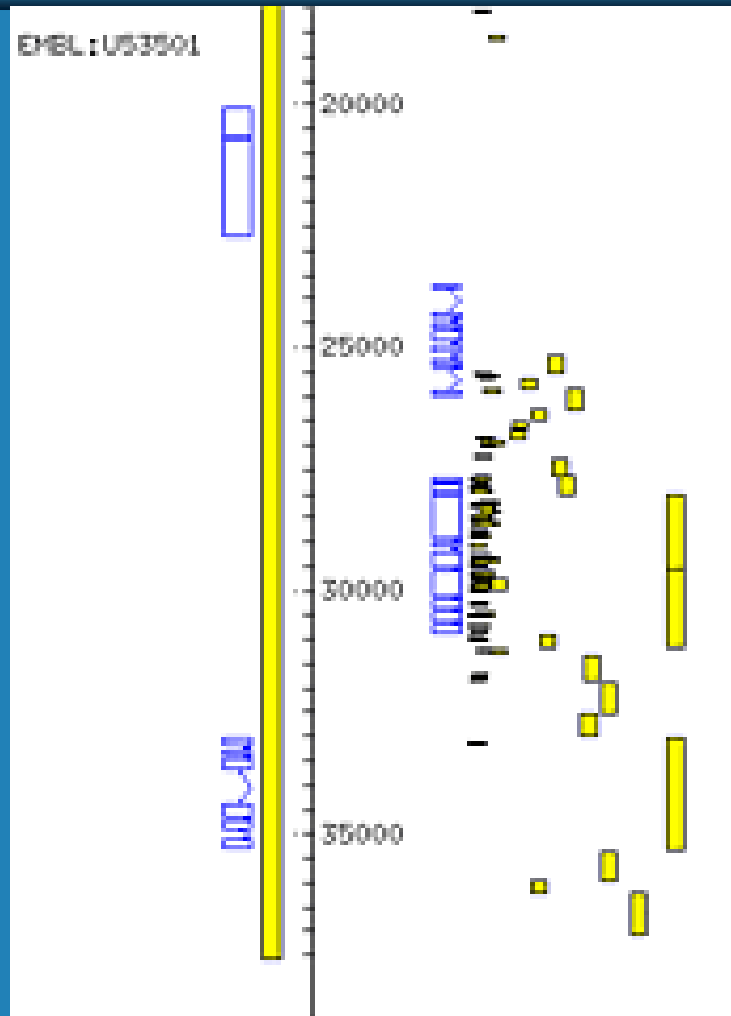
- Does the following sequence contain a gene?

```
TTGTAATCTCCTCTGTGACTATAATGACTAGTCTCAGGCCTGCCTTCCCCAGAAACCTCTCTTTTGGCTATTTCTCTTTC
TAGTTCTCTGTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTCTATATATCTATCTATCTGTCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATC
TATCTATCTATCTATCATCTACTTATCATCTGTCTAGCCATTTGAAGCATCTTTGTGTTTTAGGTCCTGTTAGATTCTCC
TTTCAGCCAGTGGAGGATCTGGACAGAGCTATTTCTTAGCTTCCCCTAAGCCATGTTGTTAGAACGAATCCCCCACACCT
CCTCTGAGTGCTACGTCTCCGTCAAGAATTATGTATGTGGGATCCAGATGGCCCAGTGGATAAAAAGTCAAGTGTCATGA
CCATGACCTGACTTCAAGGGATTGTGTAGAAAAGGGAGTTATCACAGTGTGAGGGACAGGGCTAAGGACACTAACCCGTAT
GTTGAGGGGCACAGACGCTAGCAACAACAGTGAAGTGTTTTAAAAAGGCAAAAATCATGTTTCTAGAAGTCAGGAAGAGCC
TAACTTGTGGACAAGGACCAACAGGCAGCAGTTGTAATGGGGCAGGGCAGAGGGAGAGCGGACACGCAGCTTTTGGCATC
AAACACACCCAGAGTGTGGATAGAGAGTAGGGAAATACTCTAGTCTCTGGCTAGGATACTCCCCTCTCTTTTTGACATTT
CTCATTGGCAGCCCCAAGTGGTCACTGGAGAGCCAGGAAGCCTAAAGGACACAGTTAGTAGCAGCCAGCTCCTTTGGTGG
AATTTTGGGGACATGGTGGGGTGACTTGGCTCTATCCAGGCCAGGGCTGGGTGTGAGTATACACTTAGTGACTGGCCTTC
```

- How many introns? Exons? Promoters? Other features?

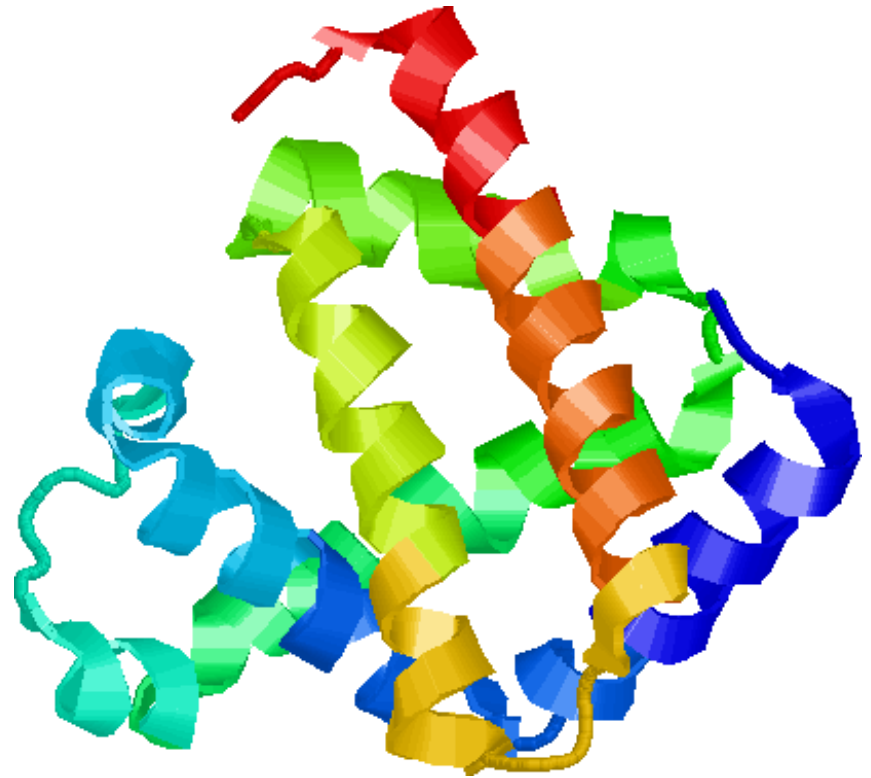


# Genome annotation



# Structure Prediction (RNA, Protein)

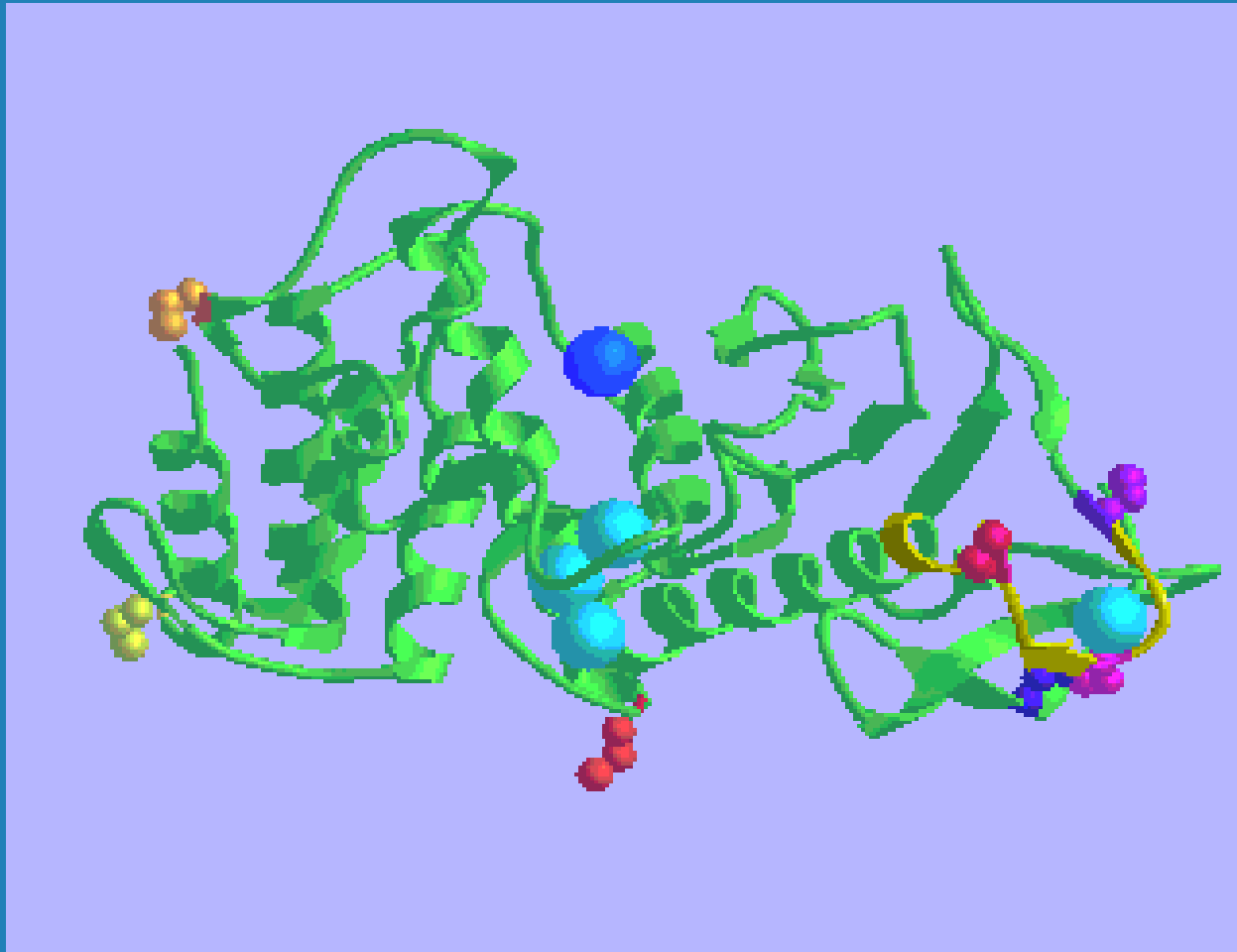
- From sequence, predict 2 and 3D structures.



# Protein Classification

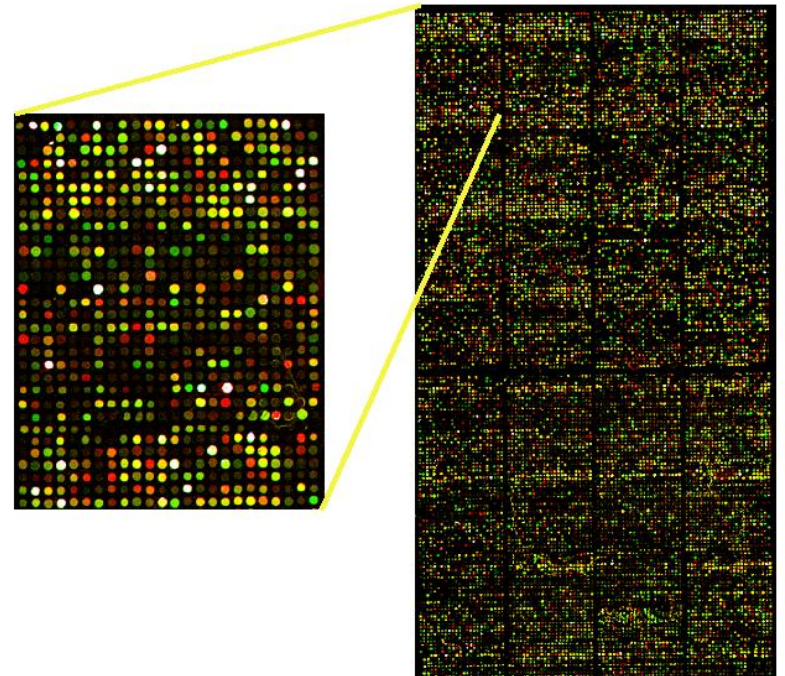
- From sequence, identify characteristics of a protein
  - Active sites
  - Families (e.g. globin)
  - Blocks
  - Domains
  - Folds
  - Motifs
  - Etc.

# Protein engineering



# Gene Expression

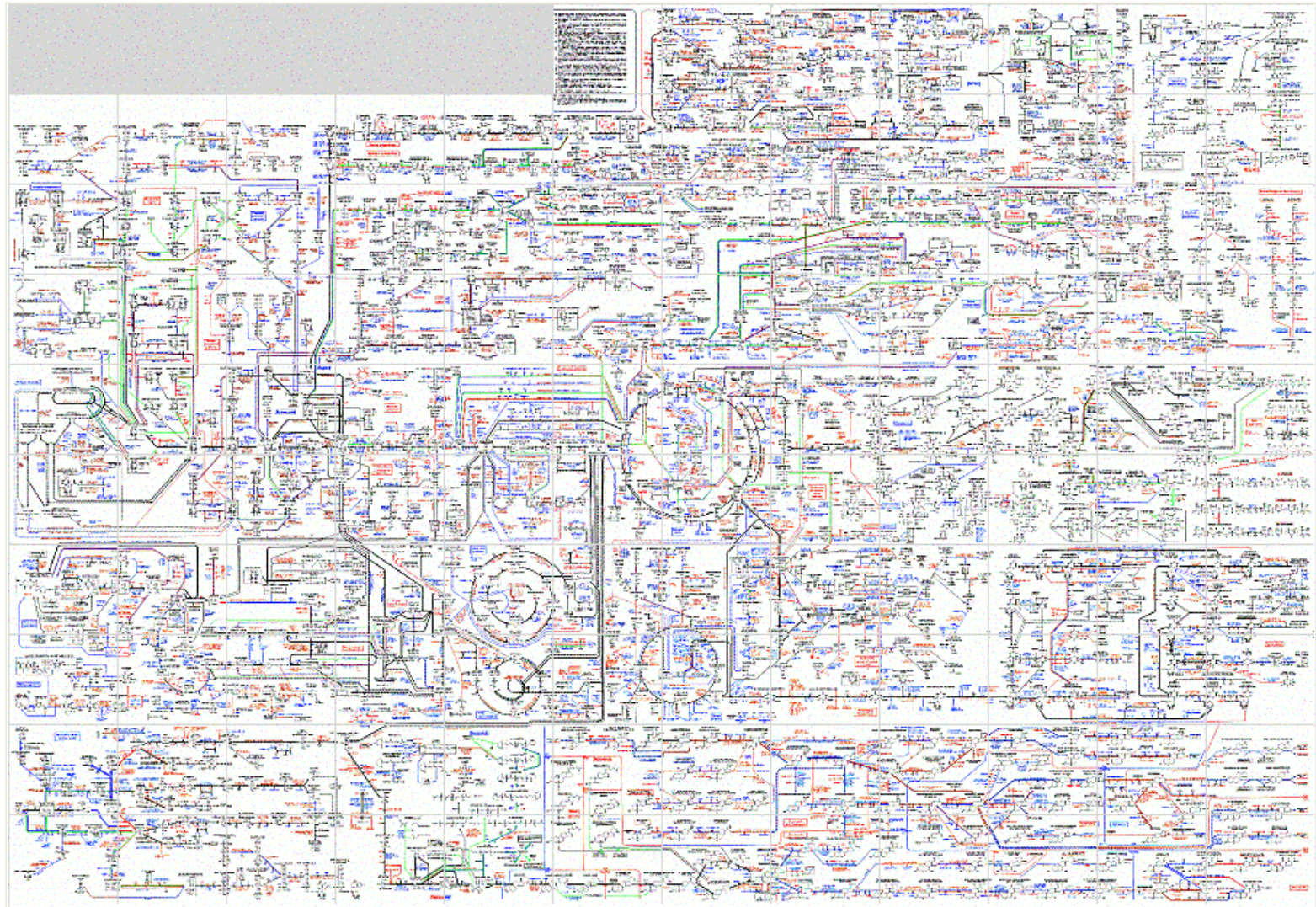
- Study of gene activity under experimental conditions
  - Large scale studies with microarrays





***Фрагмент одной из карт метаболических путей.***

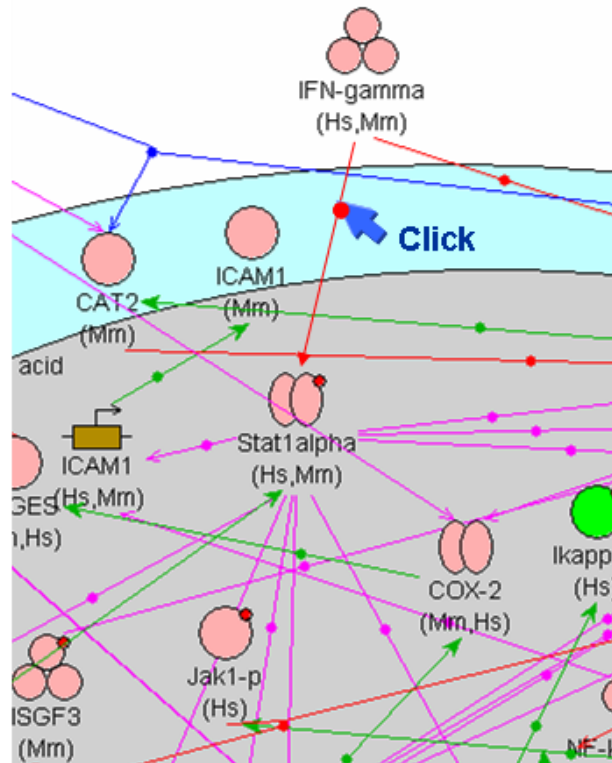
Современная биология стала источником огромных объемов экспериментальной информации, осмысливание которых невозможно без использования эффективных информационных технологий и методов математического моделирования



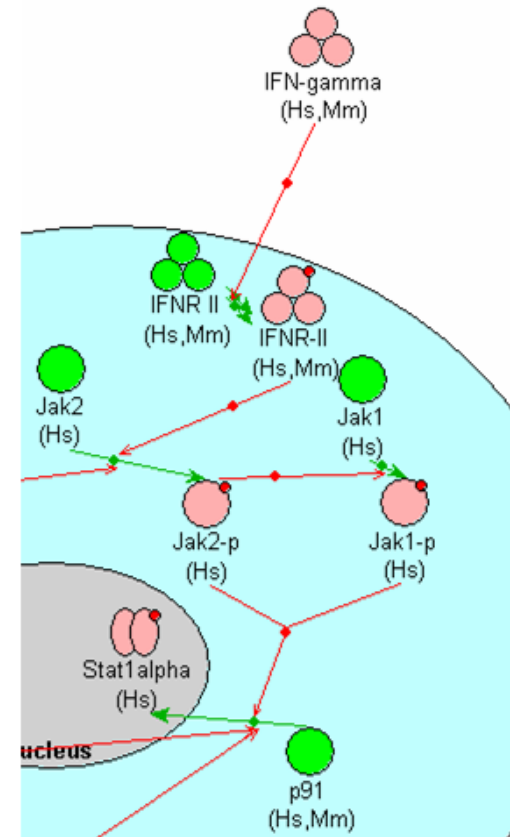
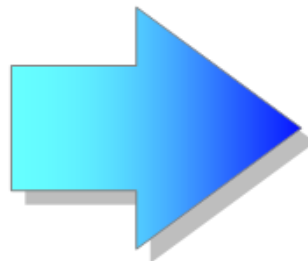


**Компьютерная технология формализованного описания, конструирования и визуализации генных сетей**

**Gene network  
“Macrophage activation”  
(E. Nedosekina, E. Ananko)**



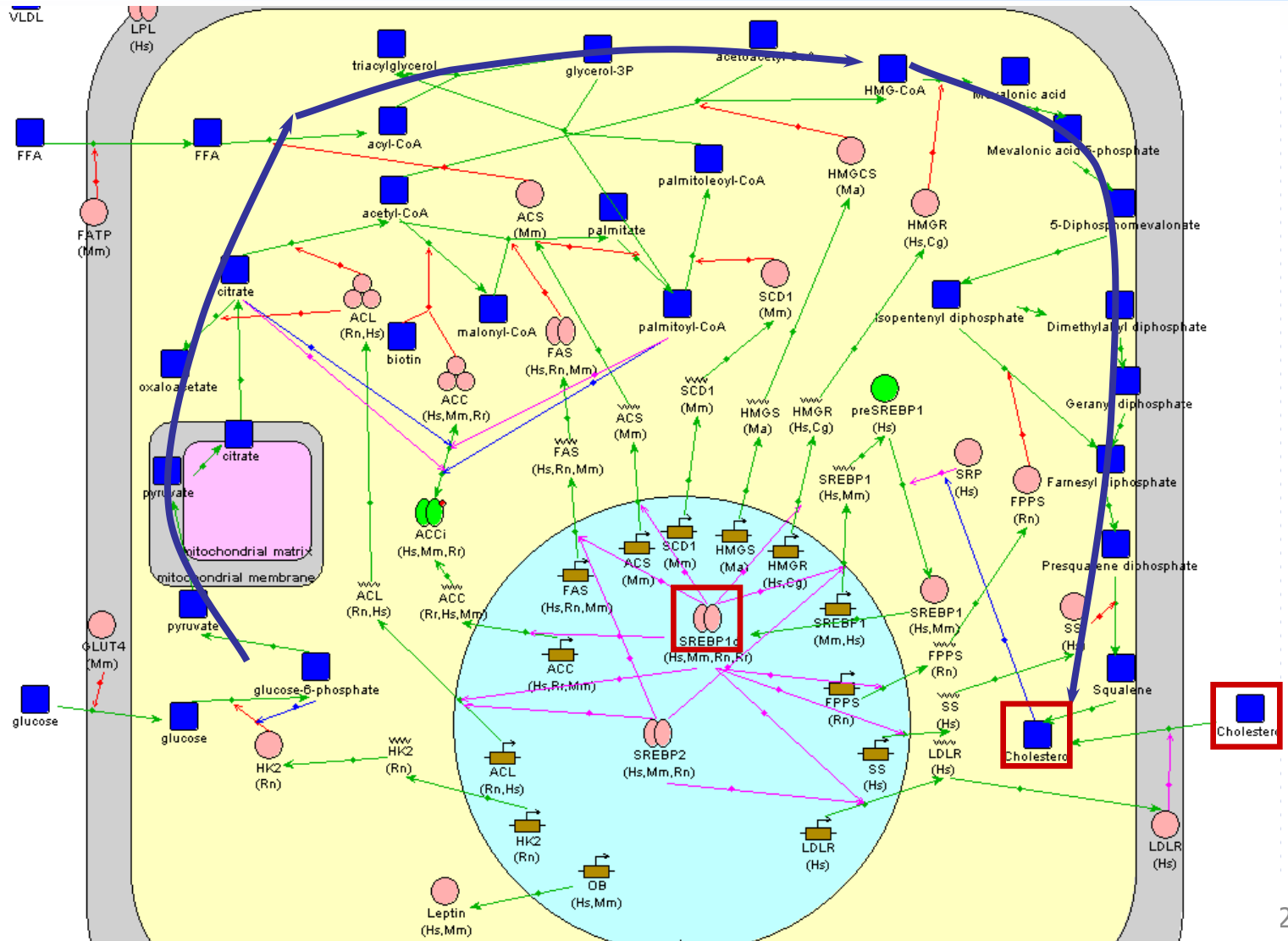
**Subscheme “Jak-Stat signal transduction pathway”  
(E. Nedosekina, E. Ananko)**







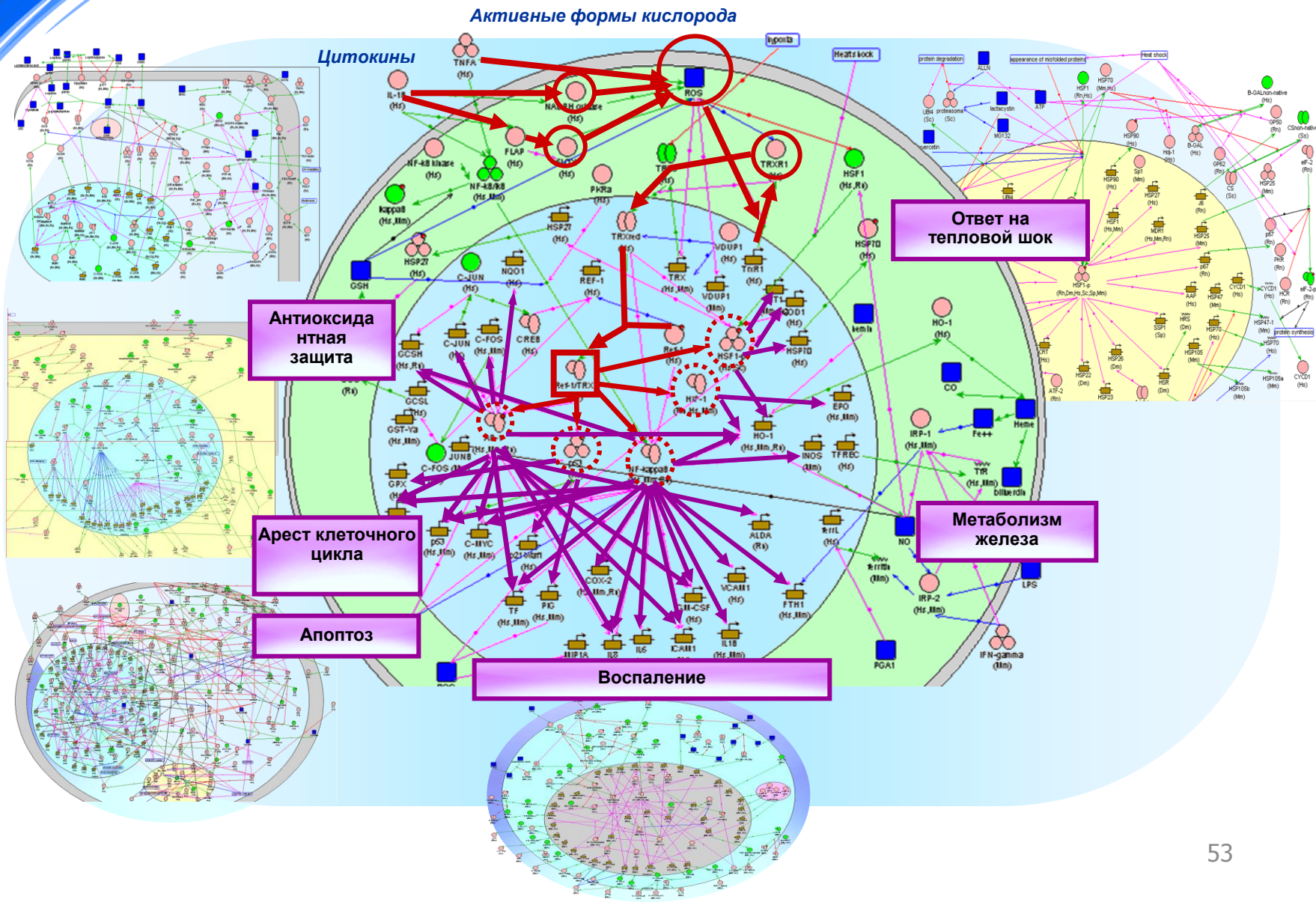
# МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИЕ ПУТИ – ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ГЕННЫХ СЕТЕЙ. Адипоцит: мевалонатный путь биосинтеза холестерина в клетке.







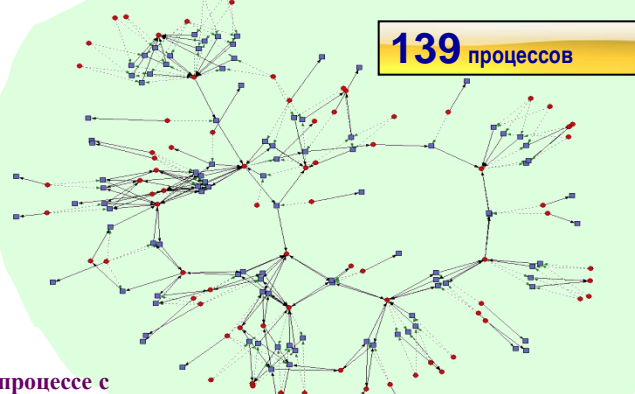
# Интеграция генных сетей при противовоспалительном ответе



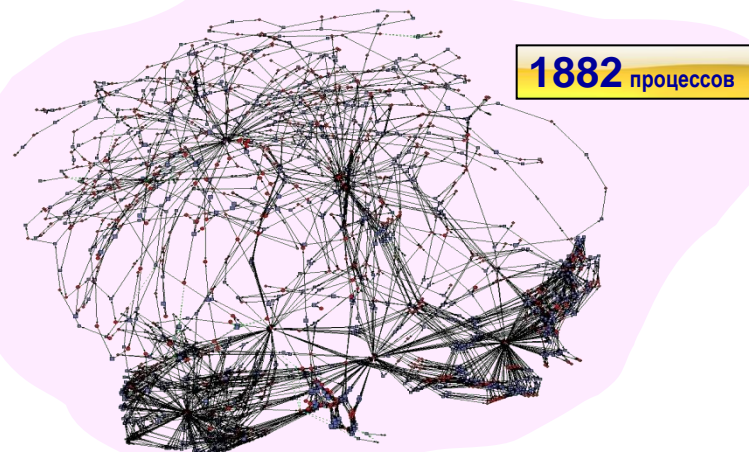


## Соотношение метаболической и регуляторной компонент цикла трикарбоновых кислот *E. Coli* K-12:

Исполняющая компонента  
(метаболизм)



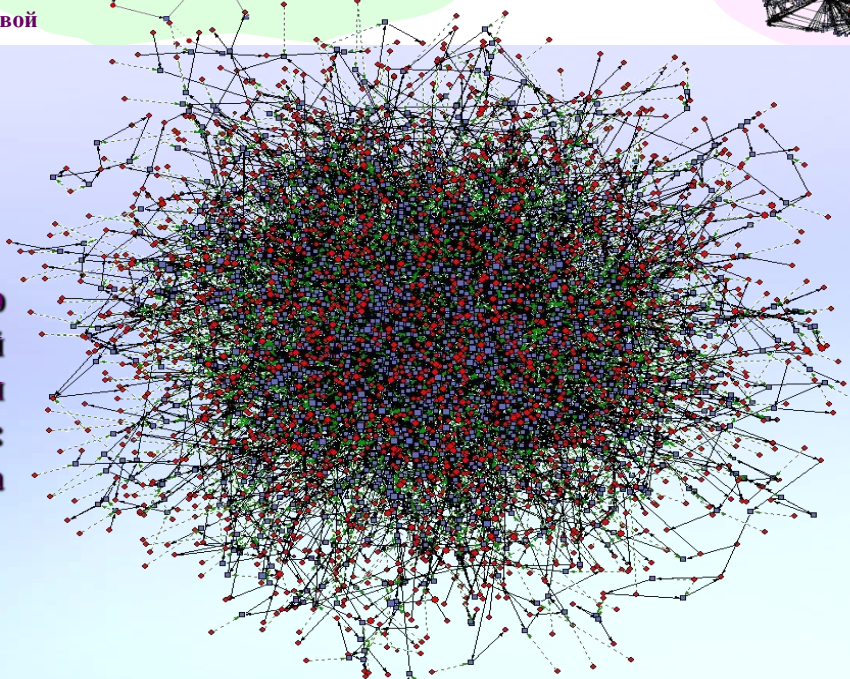
Регуляторная компонента  
(управление метаболизмом)



■ - ПРОЦЕСС

- - участие в процессе с ненулевой стехиометрией
- - - - - участие в процессе с нулевой стехиометрией

Полный граф  
метаболической  
компоненты  
*E. COLI* K-12:  
3973 процесса



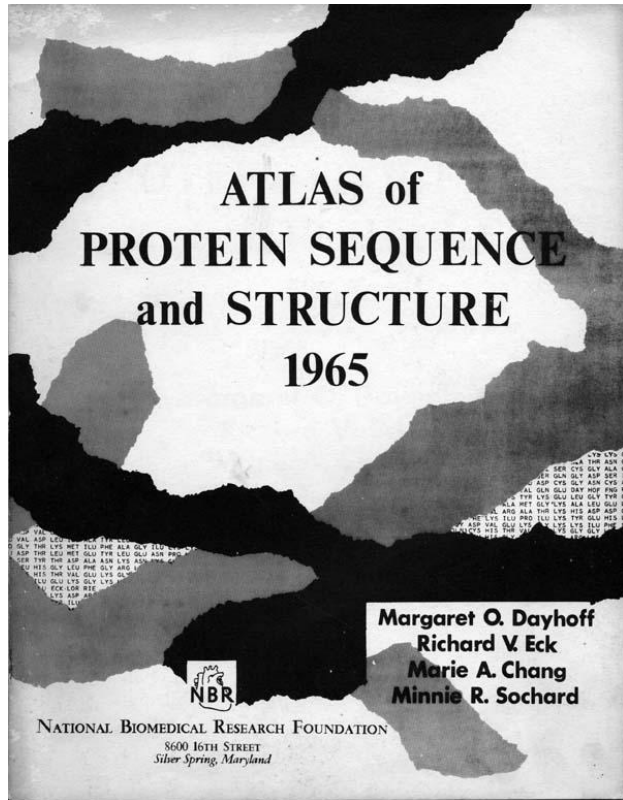
*Нижние оценки сложности модели (без детального учета этапов матричного биосинтеза):*  
*~ 60 000 – 100 000 процессов*

*Более детальная модель:*  
*~ 1 000 000 процессов*

*Портретная модель:*  
*не менее 10 000 000 процессов*

# Первый “банк данных”

**1965 -1978**



Атлас белковых  
последовательностей и  
их структур

Первая версия атласа содержала описание **65 !** последовательностей белков

# Genome Sizes

<b>Species</b>	<b>Genome Size</b>
<b>Bacteriophage MS2</b>	<b>3569 bp</b>
<b>Esherichia coli</b>	<b>4.7 million bp</b>
<b>Human</b>	<b>3.3 billion bp</b>



# Nucleotide Sequence Databases

- **3 main databases**
  - **EMBL:** [www.ebi.ac.uk/embl](http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl)
  - **GenBank:** [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank)
  - **DDBJ:** [www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp](http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp)

The 3 databases are synchronized on a daily basis, and the accession numbers are consistent.

There are no legal restriction in the usage of these databases. However, there are some patented sequences in the database

# Protein Sequence Databases



**Swiss-Prot**  
Protein knowledgebase  
**TrEMBL**  
Computer-annotated supplement to Swiss-Prot



The **UniProt Knowledgebase** consists of:

- **UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot**; a curated protein sequence database which strives to provide a high level of annotation (such as the description of the function of a protein, its domains structure, post-translational modifications, variants, etc.), a minimal level of redundancy and high level of integration with other databases [[More details](#) / [References](#) / [Linking to Swiss-Prot](#) / [User manual](#) / [Recent changes](#) / [Disclaimer](#)].
- **UniProtKB/TrEMBL**; a computer-annotated supplement of Swiss-Prot that contains all the translations of EMBL nucleotide sequence entries not yet integrated in Swiss-Prot.

These databases are developed by the Swiss-Prot groups [at SIB](#) and [at EBI](#).

UniProt Knowledgebase Release 6.5 consists of:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Release 48.5 of 22-Nov-2005: 199607 entries ([More statistics](#))

UniProtKB/TrEMBL Release 31.5 of 22-Nov-2005: 2406391 entries ([More statistics](#))

> **Swiss-Prot headlines**

Keyword hierarchies and categories ([Read more...](#))

The SWISS-PROT database has **some legal restrictions**: the entries are copyrighted, but freely accessible by academic researchers.

Commercial companies must buy a license fee from SIB.



# Анализ белковых последовательностей: Swiss-Prot



Swiss-Prot – одна из первых баз данных белковых последовательностей, “gold standard” белковой аннотации. Аннотация выполнена вручную группой профессиональных экспертов на основе экспериментальной информации, описанной в научных статьях.

Организована в 1986 году –  
SIB+EBI+PIR+GU = prof. Amos Bairoch

На сегодняшний день – 556568  
последовательностей

# UniProt DB

UniProt = Swiss-Prot + TrEMBL (Translated EMBL sequence database)

TrEMBL – 107 427635 sequences

<a href="#">ExPASy Home page</a>	<a href="#">Site Map</a>	<a href="#">Search ExPASy</a>	<a href="#">Contact us</a>	<a href="#">Swiss-Prot</a>
----------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**Notice:** This page will be replaced with [beta.uniprot.org](https://beta.uniprot.org). Please send us [your feedback!](#)

Search  for



## UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot is a manually annotated protein knowledgebase established in 1986 and maintained since 2003 by the UniProt Consortium, a collaboration between the [Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics](#) (SIB) and the Department of Bioinformatics and Structural Biology of the Geneva University, the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) and the Georgetown University Medical Center's Protein Information Resource (PIR).

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, together with UniProtKB/TrEMBL, its computer-annotated supplement, constitutes the UniProt Knowledgebase (UniProtKB), a major project of the UniProt consortium. UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot and UniProtKB/TrEMBL give access to all the publicly available protein sequences.

The UniProt Knowledgebase consists of sequence entries. Sequence entries are composed of different line-types, each with their own format. For standardization purposes the format of the UniProt Knowledgebase follows as closely as possible that of the [EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database](#).

The UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot database distinguishes itself from other protein sequence databases by three distinct criteria:

### 1. Annotation

Data integrated into UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, including the protein sequence and current knowledge on each protein, are manually checked and continuously updated. Each UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry contains core data (sequence data; bibliographical references and taxonomic data (description of the biological source of the protein)) and annotation, which consists of the description of the following items:

# Поиск белка в Swiss-Prot (по названию)

Search in UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) for: Na(+)/K(+) ATPase - Mozilla Firefox

Файл Правка Вид Журнал Закладки Инструменты Справка

http://www.expasy.org/cgi-bin/sprot-search-de?%20Na(%2B)%2F(%2B)%20ATPase

Customize Links Free Hotmail Windows Marketplace Windows Media Windows

Swiss-Prot - Поиск в Google Search in UniProt Knowledgebas... UniProtKB

ExPASy Home page Site Map Search ExPASy Contact us Swiss-Prot

Hosted by SIB Switzerland | Mirror sites: Australia | Brazil | Canada | China | Korea

Notice: This page will be replaced with [beta.uniprot.org](http://beta.uniprot.org). Please send us your feedback!

Search  for

## Search in UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) for: Na(+)/K(+) ATPase

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Release 54.3 of 02-Oct-2007

UniProtKB/TrEMBL Release 37.3 of 02-Oct-2007

- Number of sequences found in [UniProt Knowledgebase \(Swiss-Prot<sub>\(42\)</sub> and TrEMBL<sub>\(0\)</sub>\)](#): **42**
- Note that the selected sequences can be saved to a file to be later retrieved; to do so, go to the [bottom](#) of this page.
- For more directed searches, you can use the Sequence Retrieval System [SRS](#).

### Search in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: There are matches to 42 out of 285335 entries

#### AT1A1\_ANGAN (Q92030)

Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=atp1a1} - Anguilla anguilla (European freshwater eel)

#### AT1A1\_BOVIN (Q08DA1)

Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Bos taurus (Bovine)

#### AT1A1\_BUFMA (P30714)

Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Bufo marinus (Giant toad) (Cane toad)

#### AT1A1\_CANFA (P50997)

Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Canis familiaris (Dog)

# Advances search



## UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) Advanced Search

This search program uses [SRS](#) to perform queries. Simpler forms are available to [search by description](#) or [by full text](#). Available connectors within a field are "&" (and), "|" (or) & "!" (but not). You can prefix your search terms by ! to specify "not" (this is not possible in SRS). Example queries:

- To retrieve all AP1 complex proteins from mouse (AP1S1, AP1G1, etc. but not MIAP1, IQGAP1, ...), specify *Gene Name: ap1\**, *Organism: Mus*, and deselect "Append & prefix \* to query terms".
- To retrieve the three human beta-adrenergic receptor proteins in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, but not the beta-adrenergic receptor kinases, specify *Description: beta&adrenergic&receptor!kinase*, *Organism: Homo sapiens*, and select "Append and prefix \* to query terms".

Search  UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot  UniProtKB/TrEMBL

Description

AND

AND Organism

Append and prefix \* to query terms

view of  results

This tool can be used to create links to UniProtKB by using the URL of the results page.

*The gory details:*

- **The description line** is indexed as a series of words. If no wildcard (\*) is present at the start of the query, it will only match entries where the query is the start of the

# Biomolecule Structure Database

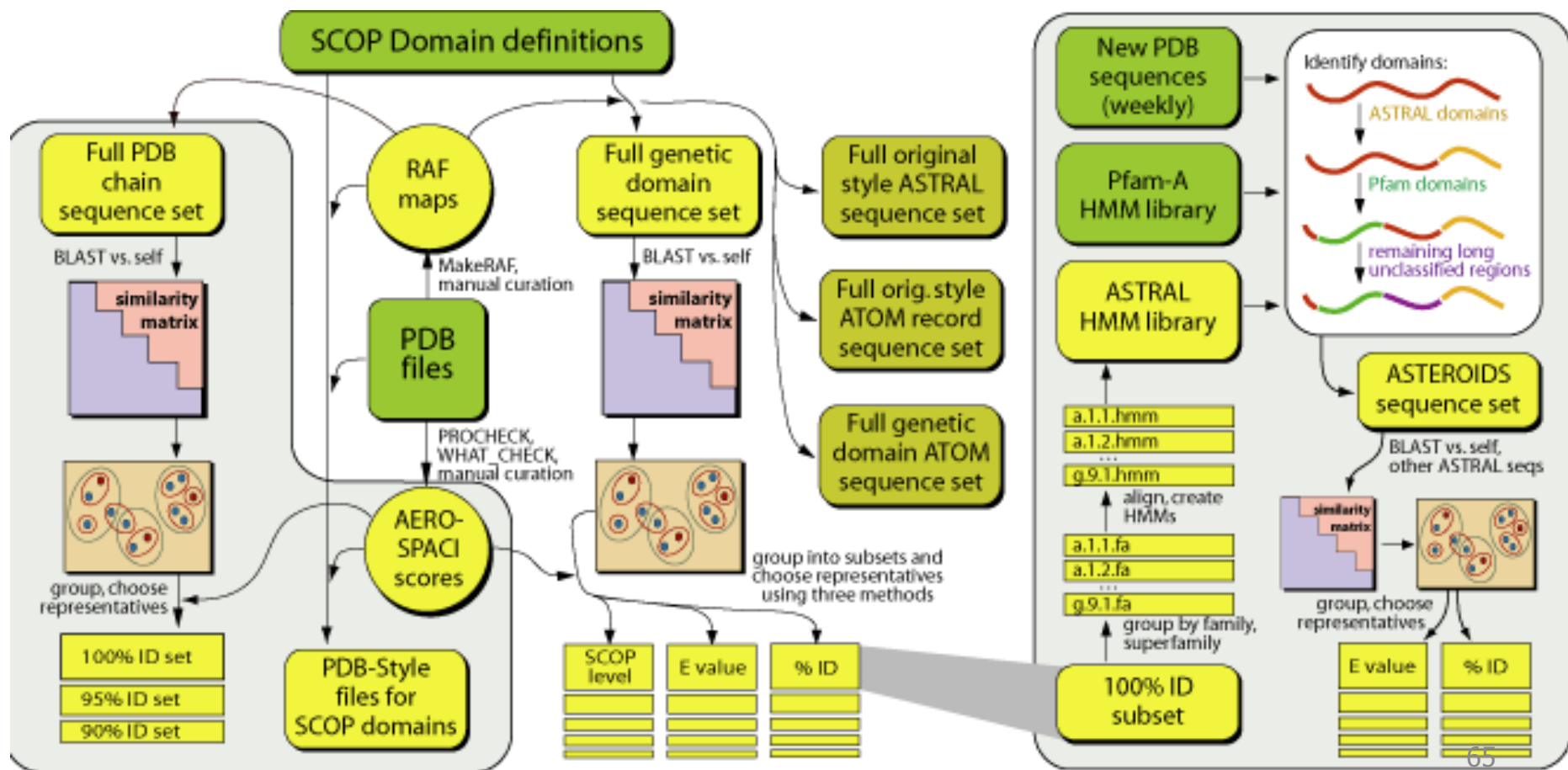
- PDB: <http://www.rcsb.org>
- SCOP: <http://scop.berkeley.edu>
- CATH: <http://biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/CATH>
- ASTRAL: <http://astral.berkeley.edu>
- Interfaces to PDB:
  - **PDB at a glance**  
[http://cmm.info.nih.gov/modeling/pdb\\_at\\_a\\_glance.html](http://cmm.info.nih.gov/modeling/pdb_at_a_glance.html)
  - **Molecules to go** <http://molbio.info.nih.gov/cgi-bin/pdb/>
  - **EBI interface**: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/msd/>
  - **PDBSum**: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/thornton-srv/databases/pdbsum>

# Serine-threonine and tyrosine protein kinases

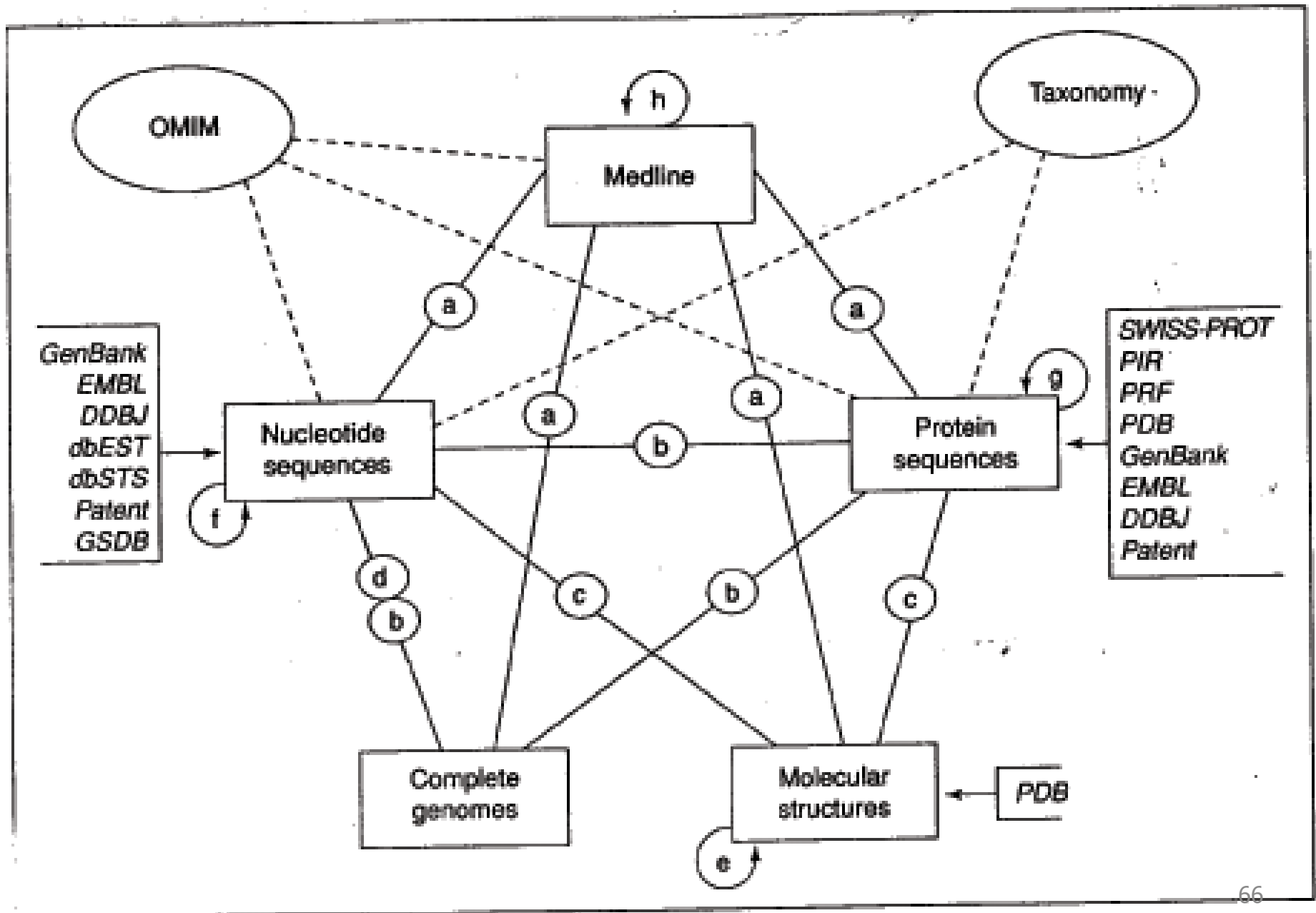


# Data flow in ASTRAL

The **ASTRAL** compendium provides databases and tools useful for analyzing protein structures and their sequences







# Поиск литературы: PubMed



PubMed is a service of the **U.S. National Library of Medicine** that includes over 18 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. PubMed includes links to full text articles and other related resources.

URLs: [www.pubmed.gov](http://www.pubmed.gov)

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

# Поиск по названию белка

destabilase - PubMed Results - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&cmd=search&term=destabilase

Getting Started Latest Headlines

NCBI PubMed A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health www.pubmed.gov My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search PubMed for destabilase Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Summary Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 35 Review: 2

Items 1 - 20 of 35 Page 1 of 2 Next

- 1: [Zavalova LL, Yudina TG, Artamonova II, Baskova IP.](#) Related Articles, Links  
Antibacterial non-glycosidase activity of invertebrate destabilase-lysozyme and of its helical amphipathic peptides. *Chemotherapy*. 2006;52(3):158-60. Epub 2006 Apr 21. PMID: 16636539 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 2: [Lee MS, Cho SJ, Tak ES, Lee JA, Cho HJ, Park BJ, Shin C, Kim DK, Park SC.](#) Related Articles, Links  
Transcriptome analysis in the midgut of the earthworm (*Eisenia andrei*) using expressed sequence tags. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2005 Mar 25;328(4):1196-204. PMID: 15708003 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 3: [Zavalova LL, Baskova IP, Barsova EV, Snezhkov EV, Akopov SB, Lopatin SA.](#) Related Articles, Links  
Recombinant Destabilase-Lysozyme: Synthesis de novo in *E. coli* and Action Mechanism of the Enzyme Expressed in *Spodoptera frugiperda*.

Done

# Как это выглядит

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a PubMed search results page. The search term is 'destabilase'. The page displays two search results. The first result is from 'Neurosci Behav Physiol' (2003 May;33(4):411-4) by Chalisova NI, Pennijainen VP, Baskova IP, Zavalova LL, and Bazanova AV. The title is 'The newite-stimulating activity of components of the salivary gland secretion of the medicinal leech in cultures of sensory neurons.' The second result is from 'Biochem Biophys Res Commun' (2003 Jun 20;306(1):318-23) with the title 'Multiple forms of medicinal leech destabilase-lysozyme.' The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (Limits, Preview/Index, History, Clipboard, Details), and a left sidebar with various PubMed services and related resources.

5 selected items - PubMed Results

Биоинформатика для биологов спец...

Search PubMed for destabilase Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Abstract Show 20 Last Author Send to

All: 5 Review: 0

Items 1 - 5 of 5 One

1: [Neurosci Behav Physiol](#). 2003 May;33(4):411-4. [Related Articles](#)

**SpringerLink**  
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

**The newite-stimulating activity of components of the salivary gland secretion of the medicinal leech in cultures of sensory neurons.**

[Chalisova NI](#), [Pennijainen VP](#), [Baskova IP](#), [Zavalova LL](#), [Bazanova AV](#).

I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 6 Makarov Bank, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia.

The effects of components of the salivary gland secretion (proteases and protease inhibitors) of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) on the growth of neurites of sensory neurons from chick embryos (10-11 days old) were studied in organotypic cultures. Destabilase and high-molecular-weight bdellin B, (0.01, 0.02, 0.05, and 0.1 ng/ml), bdellastasin (0.02 and 0.05 ng/ml), and eglin C (0.1 ng/ml) had neurite-stimulating effects on day 3 of cultivation of spinal ganglia. Identification of the neurite-stimulating act of these components of medicinal leech salivary gland secretions creates the basis for creating new therapeutic agents for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Publication Types:

- ◆ [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 12774845 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Biochem Biophys Res Commun](#). 2003 Jun 20;306(1):318-23. [Related Articles](#)

**ELSEVIER**  
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

**Multiple forms of medicinal leech destabilase-lysozyme.**

Done

# Как получить статью

5 selected items - PubMed Results

Search PubMed for destabilase

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display: Abstract Show 20 Last Author Send to

All: 5 Review: 0

Items 1 - 5 of 5

1: [Neurosci Behav Physiol](#). 2003 May;33(4):411-4. [Related Articles](#)

**Full-text article**

**The neurite stimulating activity of components of the salivary gland secretion of the medicinal leech in cultures of sensory neurons.**

[Chalisova NI](#), [Pavlijajnen VP](#), [Baskova IP](#), [Zavalova LL](#), [Bazanova AV](#).

**Полный текст**

I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 6 Makarov Bank, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia.

The effects of components of the salivary gland secretion (proteases and protease inhibitors) of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) on the growth of neurites of sensory neurons from chick embryos (10-11 days old) were studied in organotypic cultures. Destabilase and high-molecular-weight bdellin B, (0.01, 0.02, 0.05, and 0.1 ng/ml), bdellastasin (0.02 and 0.05 ng/ml), and egin C (0.1 ng/ml) had neurite-stimulating effects on day 3 of cultivation of spinal ganglia. Identification of the neurite-stimulating act of these components of medicinal leech salivary gland secretions creates the basis for creating new therapeutic agents for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 12774845 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Biochem Biophys Res Commun](#). 2003 Jun 20;306(1):318-23. [Related Articles](#)

**Full-text article**

**Multiple forms of medicinal leech destabilase-lysozyme.**

Done

# Другие виды поиска

По любым ключевым словам или их сочетаниям  
(AND – необязательно)

По автору (лучше с инициалами!)

По названию статьи

По журналу

По аффилиации авторов

Только в аннотациях

По PMID

По дате – год, либо год/месяц

По словосочетанию – взять в кавычки

# Ген-ориентированные базы данных и геномные браузеры

Что такое ген-ориентированные базы данных?

Самые простые примеры таких БД

Примеры геном-ориентированных баз данных и геномные браузеры

Human Genome Browser



# Что такое ген-ориентированные базы данных?

- Единица исследования – ген (а не экспериментальная последовательность)
- Призваны снабжать информацией по конкретному гену, а не “последовательностям, относящимся ко данному конкретному гену” – интегрируют все такие части в единое целое за Вас

# Первый пример – Gene Entrez (бывший LocusLink) в NCBI

- Единица – генетический локус – конкретное место на хромосоме, кодирующее данный белок и/или соответствующее данному гену

The screenshot shows the NCBI Entrez Gene search interface. The search query is 'dUTPase human'. The results list includes 'TP53' (Gene ID: 7157) and 'dUTPase' (Gene ID: 201546). The 'TP53' entry is expanded, showing its official symbol, name, aliases, designations, chromosome location, and coordinates. The 'dUTPase' entry is partially visible, showing its description as a protein similar to protease, reverse transcriptase, RNaseH, integrase, dUTPase, and Pro-Pol-dUTPase polyprotein.

NCBI Entrez Gene

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC

Search Gene for dUTPase human Go Clear Save Search

review/Index History Clipboard Details

Summary Show 20 Send to

Current Only: 32 Genes Genomes: 32 SNP GeneView: 5

20 of 44

Official Symbol TP53 and Name: tumor protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome) [*Homo sapiens*]

Aliases: LFS1, TRP53, p53

Designations: p53 tumor suppressor; tumor protein p53

Chromosome: 17; Location: 17p13.1

Coordinate: Chromosome 17, NC\_000017.9 (7512464..7531642, complement)

Gene ID: 7157

Gene ID: 201546

similar to protease; reverse transcriptase; RNaseH; integrase; dUTPase; Pro-Pol-dUTPase polyprotein [*Homo sapiens*]

# DUT ген человека

## 1: DUT dUTP pyrophosphatase [ *Homo sapiens* ]

GeneID: 1854

updated 05-Nov-2007

### Summary



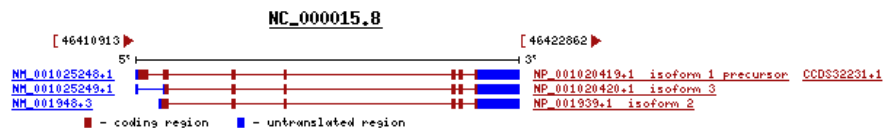
<b>Official Symbol</b>	DUT	provided by <a href="#">HGNC</a>
<b>Official Full Name</b>	dUTP pyrophosphatase	provided by <a href="#">HGNC</a>
<b>Primary source</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:3078</a>	
<b>See related</b>	<a href="#">Ensembl:ENSG00000128951</a> ; <a href="#">HPRD:03165</a> ; <a href="#">MIM:601266</a>	
<b>Gene type</b>	protein coding	
<b>RefSeq status</b>	Reviewed	
<b>Organism</b>	<a href="#">Homo sapiens</a>	
<b>Lineage</b>	<i>Eukaryota</i> ; <i>Metazoa</i> ; <i>Chordata</i> ; <i>Craniata</i> ; <i>Vertebrata</i> ; <i>Euteleostomi</i> ; <i>Mammalia</i> ; <i>Eutheria</i> ; <i>Euarchontoglires</i> ; <i>Primates</i> ; <i>Haplorrhini</i> ; <i>Catarrhini</i> ; <i>Hominidae</i> ; <i>Homo</i>	
<b>Also known as</b>	dUTPase; FLJ20622	

**Summary** This gene encodes an essential enzyme of nucleotide metabolism. The encoded protein forms a ubiquitous, homotetrameric enzyme that hydrolyzes dUTP to dUMP and pyrophosphate. This reaction serves two cellular purposes: providing a precursor (dUMP) for the synthesis of thymine nucleotides needed for DNA replication, and limiting intracellular pools of dUTP. Elevated levels of dUTP lead to increased incorporation of uracil into DNA, which induces extensive excision repair mediated by uracil glycosylase. This repair process, resulting in the removal and reincorporation of dUTP, is self-defeating and leads to DNA fragmentation and cell death. Alternative splicing of this gene leads to different isoforms that localize to either the mitochondrion or nucleus. A related pseudogene is located on chromosome 19.

### Genomic regions, transcripts, and products



Go to [reference sequence details](#)

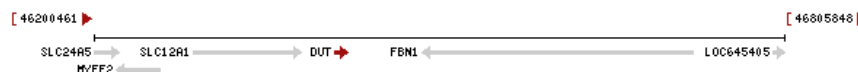


### Genomic context



chromosome: 15; Location: 15q15-q21.1

[See DUT in MapViewer](#)



[Entrez Gene Home](#)

### Table Of Contents

- Summary
- Genomic regions, transcripts...
- Genomic context
- Bibliography
- Interactions
- General gene information
- General protein information
- Reference Sequences
- Related Sequences
- Additional Links

### Links

- Order cDNA clone
- Conserved Domains
- Genome
- GEO Profiles
- HomoloGene
- Map Viewer
- CoreNucleotide
- EST
- Nucleotide
- OMIM
- Full text in PMC
- Probe
- Protein
- PubMed
- PubMed (GeneRIF)
- SNP
- SNP: Genotype
- SNP: GeneView
- Taxonomy
- UniSTS
- AceView
- CCDS
- Ensembl
- Evidence Viewer
- GDB
- HGNC
- HPRD
- KEGG
- MGC
- ModelMaker
- PharmGKB
- Reactome
- UniGene
- LinkOut

[Entrez Gene Info](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Subscriptions](#)

# Продолжение записи:

## **Bibliography**

- **Related Articles in PubMed**
- **GeneRIFs: Gene References Into Function**

## **Interactions**

### **General gene information**

- **Markers**
- **Genotypes**
- **Pathways**
- **Homology**

### **GeneOntology**

### **General protein information (Names, ECs, ACs)**

### **NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq)**

- **mRNAs and proteins**
- **Reference assembly + Alternate assembly: Genomic**

### **Related Sequences (links between ACs of different types)**

### **Additional Links (OMIM, PharmGKB, HRDP, UniGene)**

# Геномные базы данных

Объект – полный геном

Возможность одновременно изучать все гены одного генома

Сравнение друг с другом целых геномов – сравнительная геномика (comparative genomics)

Интеграция всей доступной информации о данном геноме

Основная информация о генах, но в геномном контексте

Геномные браузеры – графическое представление всей интегрированной информации

NCBI -> Genomic Biology

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genomes/>)

# MapView

Human genome overview page (Build 36.2)  
 Human genome overview page (Build 35.1)  
[Map Viewer Home](#)  
 Map Viewer Help  
 Human Maps Help  
 FTP  
 Data As Table View  
**Maps & Options**  
 Compress Map   
 Region Shown:  
 46,409,400  
 46,424,400   
 out  
 zoom  
 in  
 You are here:  
**Ideogram**  
  
 default  
 master

[Homo sapiens \(human\)](#) [Build 36.2 \(Current\)](#)

[BLAST The Human Ge](#)

Chromosome: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#) [13](#) [14](#) [ [15](#) ] [16](#) [17](#) [18](#) [19](#) [20](#) [21](#) [22](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [MT](#)

Query: 1854[[gene\\_id](#)]

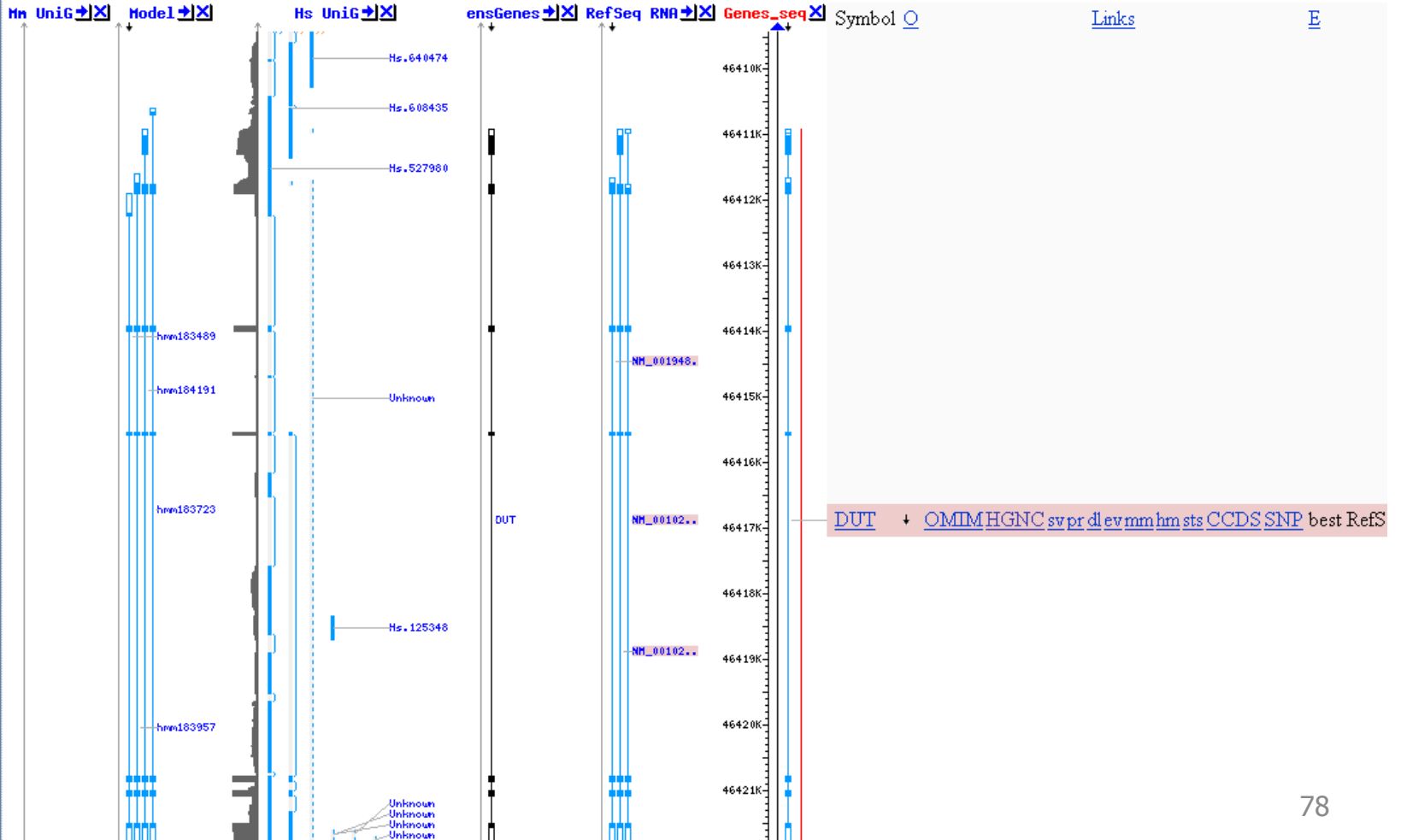
Master Map: Genes On Sequence

[Summary of Maps](#)

[Maps & Op](#)

Region Displayed: 46,409,400-46,424,400 bp

[Download/View Sequence/Ev](#)





# Sequence Viewer

Display  Show  Send to

1: [NC\\_001722](#). Reports Human immunodefic...[gi:9628880]

[View on minus strand](#)

[Protein coding genes](#)

[Hide Toolbar](#)

Search for gene

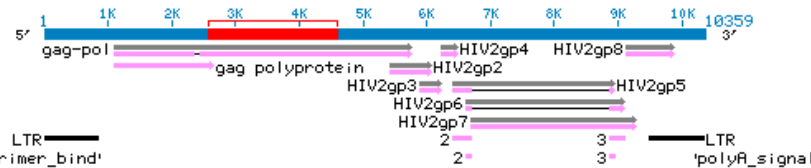
Find

CDS with gene and mRNA

Other features

Hide sequence

Refresh



**Legend:**

- - CDS/exon
- - gene
- - other feature
- - sequence fragment shown

**Sequence:**

◀ ▶

```

2581 GCTGCACCTC GAGCAGAGAG AGACACCTCA CAGAGAGGAG ACAGAGGACT TGCTGCACCT
      gag-pol
      A A P R A E R D T S Q R G D R G L A A P gag-pol fusion poly
      L H L E Q R E T P H R E E T E D L L H L gag polyprotein
2641 CAATTCTCTC TTTGGAAAAG ACCAGTAGTC ACAGCGTACA TCGAGGATCA GCCCGTAGAA
      gag-pol
      Q F S L W K R P V V T A Y I E D Q P V E gag-pol fusion poly
      N S L F G K D Q gag polyprotein
2701 GTCTTACTAG ACACAGGGGC TGATGACTCA ATAGTAGCAG GARTAGATT AGGGGACAA
      gag-pol
      V L L D T G A D D S I V A G I E L G D N gag-pol fusion poly
2761 TACACTCCAA AARTAGTAGG GGGAATAGGG GGATTTATAA ACACCAARA AATACAAAAT
      gag-pol
      Y T P K I V G G I G G F I N T K E Y K N gag-pol fusion poly
2821 GTAGAATAA AAGTACTAAA TAAAAGACTA AGAGCCACCA TARTGACAGG AGATACCCCA
      gag-pol
      V E I K V L N K R V R A T I M T G D T P gag-pol fusion poly
2881 ATCAACATCT TTGCAGAAA TATTCTGACA GCCTTAGGCA TGTCATTAAA TTTACCAGTT
      gag-pol
      I N I F G R N I L T A L G M S L N L P V gag-pol fusion poly
2941 GCCAAGTAG AGCCAAATAA AGTACATTG AGCCAGGGA AAGATGGACC AAGGCTGAAA
      gag-pol
      A K I E P I K V T L K P G K D G P R L K gag-pol fusion poly
3001 CARTGCCCC TACCAARA AARAATAGAA GCACTAARA AGATCTGTA AAAATGGAA
    
```

# Human

Два основных браузера:

Ensembl (<http://www.ensembl.org>) – EBI & Sanger Institute, использует свои IDs, 35 эукариотических видов

Human Genome Browser (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/>) – UCSC, USA  
использует GenBank IDs, 41 эукариотический вид

# Human Genome Browser

Home Genomes Blat Tables Gene Sorter PCR Session FAQ Help

**Human (*Homo sapiens*) Genome Browser Gateway**

The UCSC Genome Browser was created by the [Genome Bioinformatics Group of UC Santa Cruz](#).  
Software Copyright (c) The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

clade genome assembly position or search term image width  
Vertebrate Human Mar. 2006 chrX:151,073,054-151,383,976 1000 submit

[Click here to reset](#) the browser user interface settings to their defaults.

add custom tracks configure tracks and display clear position

**RefSeq ID**  
**Chr Band**  
**Gene name**  
**Coords**

**About the Human Mar. 2006 (hg18) assembly ([sequences](#))**

The March 2006 human reference sequence (NCBI Build 36.1) was produced by the International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium.

**Sample position queries**

A genome position can be specified by the accession number of a sequenced genomic clone, an mRNA or EST or STS marker, or a cytological band, a chromosomal coordinate range, or keyword from the GenBank description of an mRNA. The following list shows examples of valid position queries for the human genome. See the [User's Guide](#) for more information.

Request:	Genome Browser Response:
chr7	Displays all of chromosome 7
20p13	Displays region for band p13 on chr 20
chr3:1-1000000	Displays first million bases of chr 3, counting from p arm telomere
chr3:1000000+2000	Displays a region of chr3 that spans 2000 bases, starting with position 1000000
D16S3046	Displays region around STS marker D16S3046 from the Genethon/Marshfield maps. Includes 100,000 bases on each side as well.
RH18061;RH80175	Displays region between STS markers RH18061;RH80175. This syntax may also be used for other range queries, such as between cytobands and uniquely-determined ESTs, mRNAs, refSeqs, etc.
AA205474	Displays region of EST with GenBank accession AA205474 in BRCA1 cancer gene on chr 17

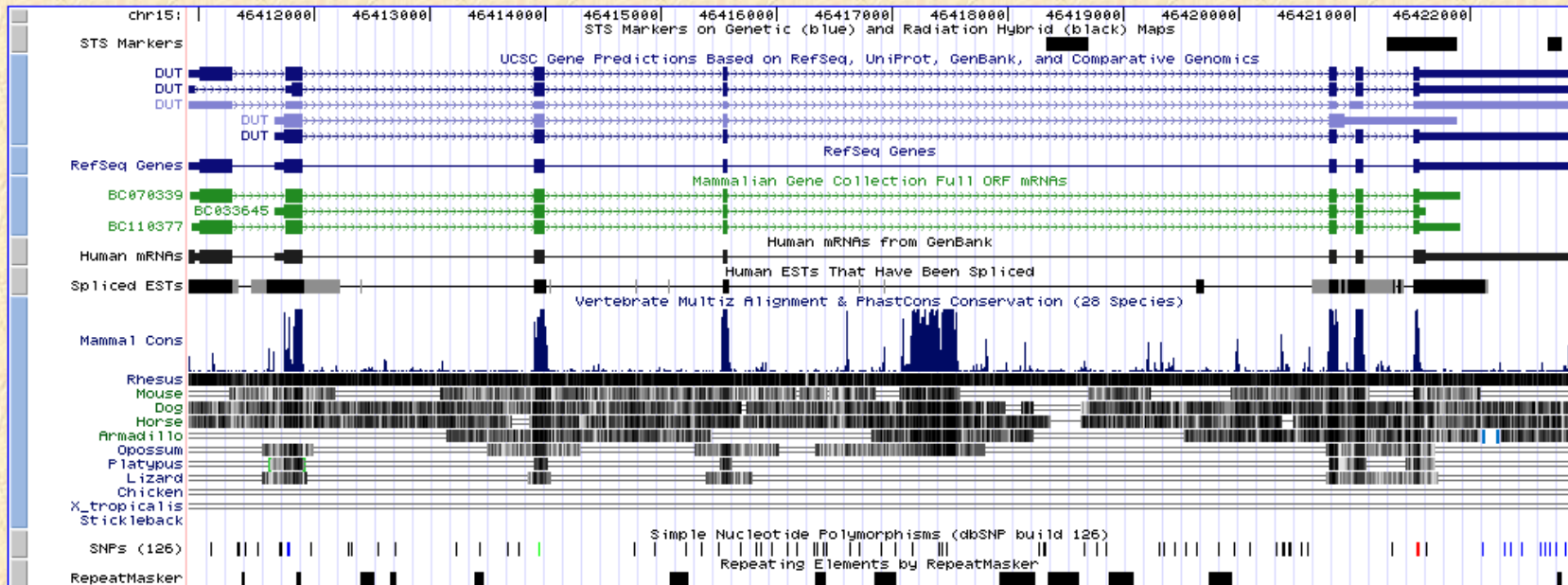
# DUT gene (dUTPAse)

## UCSC Genome Browser on Human Mar. 2006 Assembly

move <<< << < > >> >>> zoom in 1.5x 3x 10x base zoom out 1.5x 3x 10x

position/search chr15:46,410,913-46,422,860 jump clear size 11,948 bp. configure

chr15 (q21.1) p13 15p12 15p11.2 q11.2 12 15q14 q21.1 21.2 q21.3 q22.2 15q23 25.1 25.2 25.3 q26.1 26.2 26.3



move start < 2.0 >

Click on a feature for details. Click on base position to zoom in around cursor. Click gray/blue bars on left for track options and descriptions.

move end < 2.0 >

default tracks hide all add custom tracks configure refresh

Use drop down controls below and press refresh to alter tracks displayed. Tracks with lots of items will automatically be displayed in more compact modes.

### Mapping and Sequencing Tracks

[Base Position](#) [Chromosome Band](#) [STS Markers](#) [FISH Clones](#) [Recomb Rate](#)

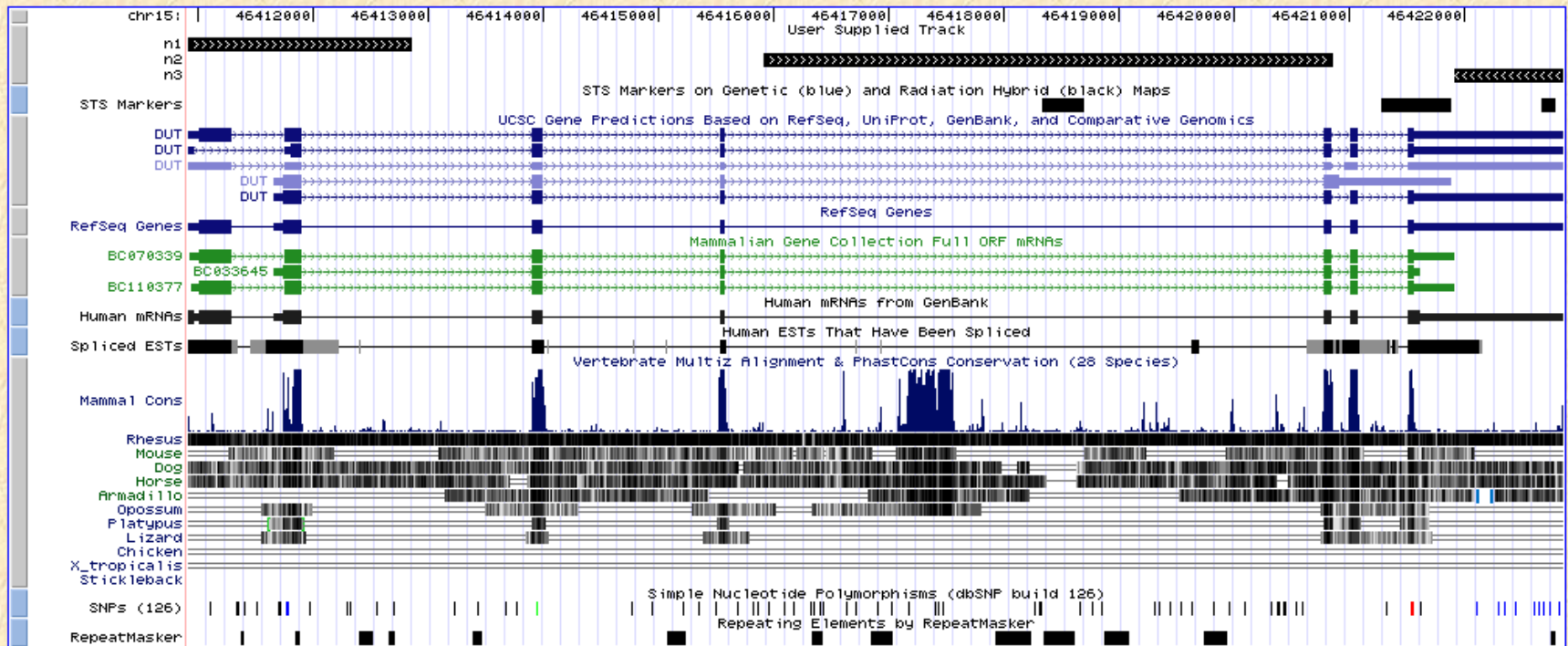
# Как это выглядит?

## UCSC Genome Browser on Human Mar. 2006 Assembly

move <<< << < > >> >>> zoom in 1.5x 3x 10x base zoom out 1.5x 3x 10x

position/search chr15:46,410,913-46,422,860 jump clear size 11,948 bp. configure

chr15 (q21.1) p13 15p12 15p11.2 q11.2 12 15q14 q21 21.2q21.3 q22.2 15q23 25.1 25.2 25.3 q26.1 26.2 26.3



move start < 2.0 >

Click on a feature for details. Click on base position to zoom in around cursor. Click gray/blue bars on left for track options and descriptions.

move end < 2.0 >

default tracks hide all manage custom tracks configure refresh

# Different perspectives on Bioinformatics

- Bioinformatics is a tool
  - Biologists, biochemists, medical professionals, etc.
  - Obtain meaningful and understandable results
- Bioinformatics is a discipline
  - Informaticians, mathematicians, statisticians, etc.
  - Generate meaningful and understandable results



# Summary

- Bioinformatics is truly interdisciplinary
  - Biology (natural sciences), informatics, mathematics & statistics
- Databases
  - Large, semistructured, incomplete, inaccurate
- Wide-range of problems
  - Solutions employ knowledge from sciences with algorithms and models from informatics, mathematics, and statistics

- Веб-страница для курса
- <http://intbio.org/bioinf2018>
  
- Связь с лекторами
- [bioinf2018@googlegroups.com](mailto:bioinf2018@googlegroups.com)
- 
- Онлайн опрос
- <https://goo.gl/forms/0RDO3xnlqiotvFYz1>