Bioinformatics CS300 Introduction

Spring 2021 Oliver BONHAM-CARTER

Introduction to Bioinformatics CMPSC*300

Spring 2021

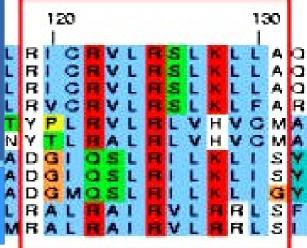
Class: M,W, F 10:40am - 11:40am Lab: Monday 2:50-4:40pm (Alden Hall 109)

Bioinformatics is an emerging, rapidly expanding interdisciplinary discipline that studies how to effectively integrate concepts from computational sciences and biosciences. There is a high demand for scientists who are versed in both biology and computer science in the biomedical industry and research.

CMPSC 300 students will become familiar with the state-of-the-art bioinformatics software and the algorithms behind them. Through hands-on projects, students will explore current biological problems and will develop bioinformatics solutions to these issues.

This course counts as an Area A Biology Course and an Applications Course for Computer Science.

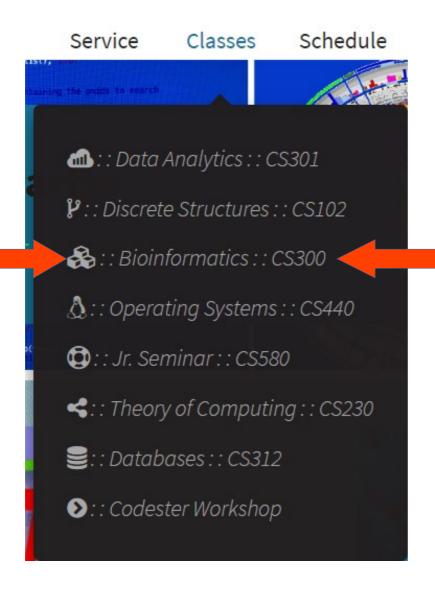




Questions? Contact Dr. BONHAM-CARTER at obonhamcarter@allegheny.edu







Find:

- Syllabus
- Meeting place and times
 - Class
 - Lab
- Calander
- First slides
- Etc.

https://www.cs.allegheny.edu/sites/obonhamcarter/

How To Be Successful

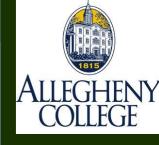
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- Participate to classes and lab!!!
- Read the book and handouts!
- Keep up with your lab homework!









An Ethical Approach

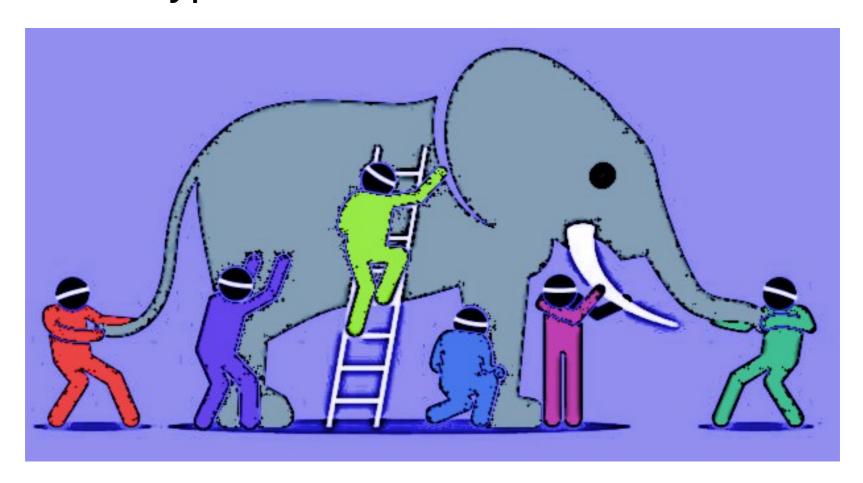


- We will spend time to learn about responsibly in Bioinformatics and in its research
- Ethical considerations for research, building tools, implementing algorithms, working with life, etc ...



What is this *Bioinformatics?*

 This field has many meanings... depending on the type of research





Bioinformatics is Many Things...

The science of collecting and analyzing complex biological data such as genetic codes.

A theoretical framework to detect genes which contribute to the onset of unhealthy development.

The field of exploration into data to describe the onset of Illness, disease and medical disorder

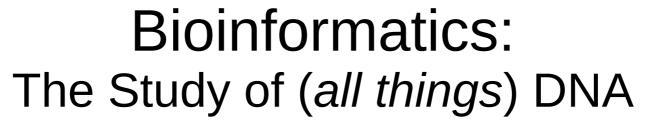
Is an interdisciplinary field that develops methods and software tools for understanding biological data.

Bioinformatics is both an umbrella term for the body of biological studies that use computer programming as part of their methodology

The study of data from living systems to determine patterns of life and health.

The development of tools to aid in the comparison of genetic and genomic data and more generally in the understanding of evolutionary aspects of molecular biology.

A framework used to determine the relatedness between people, dogs, cats, mice, rats, rabbits, or any living thing!

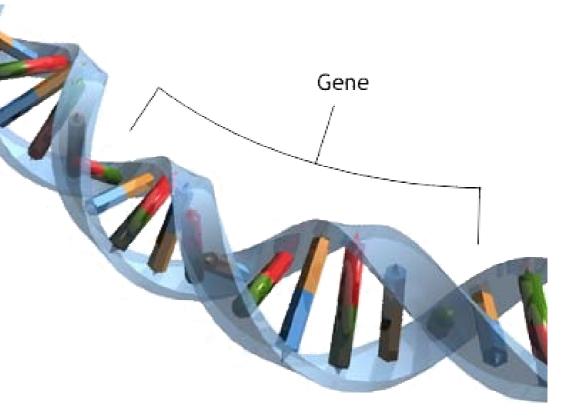




 DNA is the genetic material that houses genetic information.

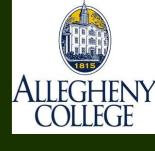
 Genes are written in this language

 Understanding DNA allows us to understand how genes work.

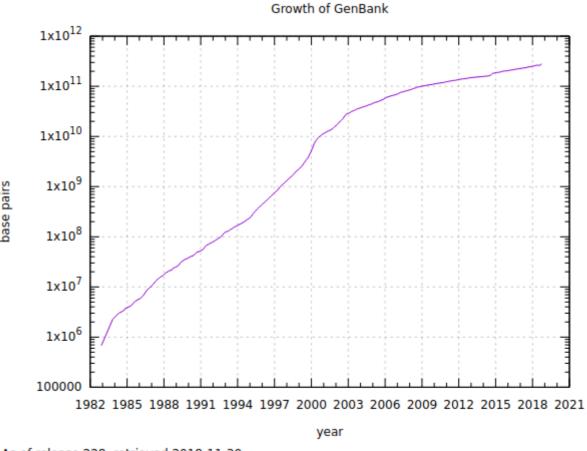


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1 attaaaggtt tataccttcc caggtaacaa accaaccaac tttcgatctc ttgtagatct
61 gttctctaaa cgaactttaa aatctgtgtg gctgtcactc ggctgcatgc ttagtgcact
121 cacgcagtat aattaataac taattactgt cgttgacagg acacgagtaa ctcgtctatc
181 ttctgcaggc tgcttacggt ttcgtccgtg ttgcagccga tcatcagcac atctaggttt
241 cgtccgggtg tgaccgaaag gtaagatgga gagccttgtc cctggtttca acgagaaaac
```

How Much DNA to Study?



- Gen Bank: Public repository of DNA sequences and related data.
- Seemingly exponential growth in amount of sequence data available for study



As of release 228, retrieved 2018-11-30





- The Human Genome Project
- Large scale project to determine the genetic sequence of human DNA.
- 20th anniversary of landmark HGP publications

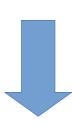




Another Important DNA Study ??

 Washington Post Article: Scientists extract from Siberian mammoth molars the oldest DNA ever recovered

Mammoth Molar Munchers!

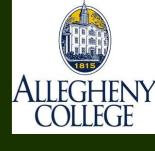




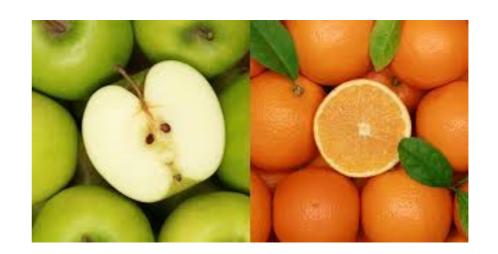


Bringing them back from extinction?

Use DNA to Compare...



- DNA sequences
- Genes
- Proteins
- Organisms

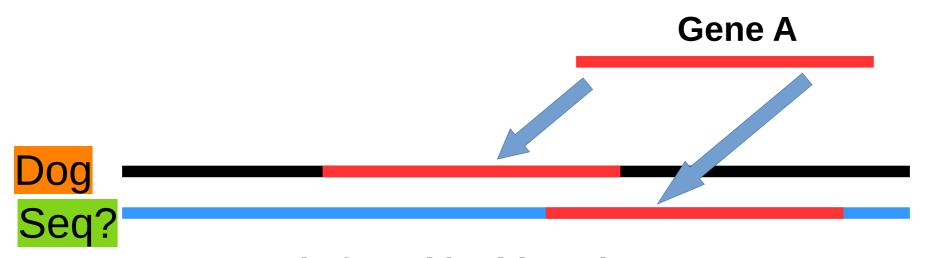


- Why do we compare these things?
- What do we learn when things have similar DNA?
 - Or do not have similar genetic material?



Comparing Regions?

- We scan millions of unknown DNA sequences to find familiar embedded genes.
- Does a gene have the same function each time we find it in a sequence? Same origins? Do the same disorders affect the copies of the gene?

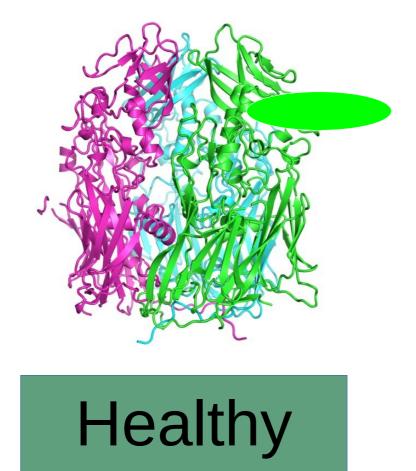


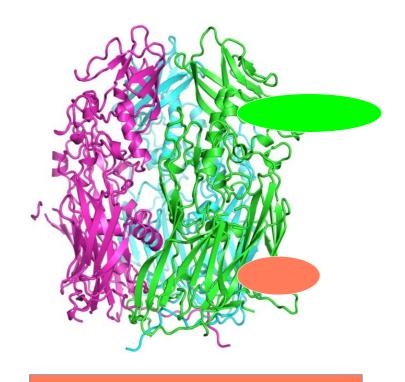
Gene A is found in this unknown sequence



Comparing Protein

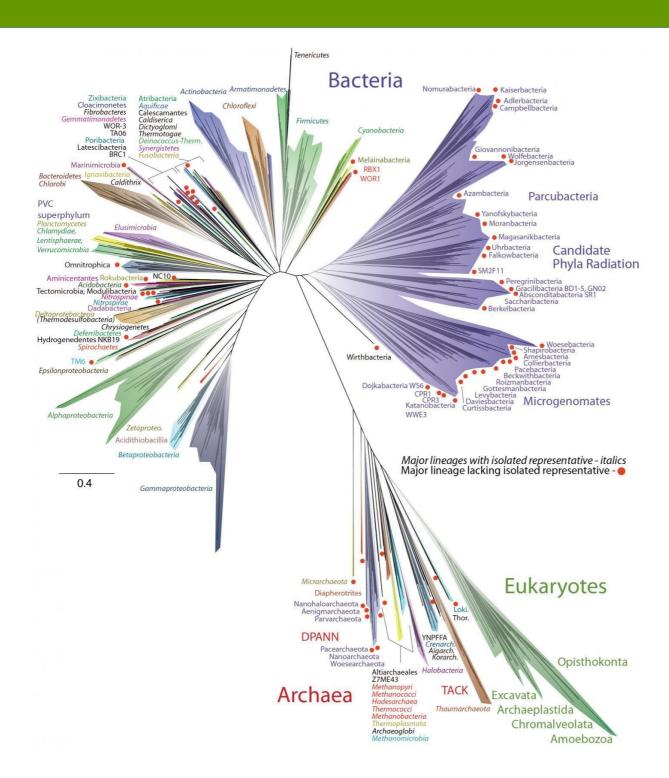
 Two proteins (wildtype, non-wildtype) are compared to find causes of disorder.





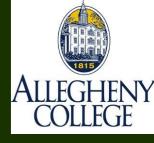
Unhealthy





Comparing organismal DNA to study the Tree of Life to Determining Relatedness

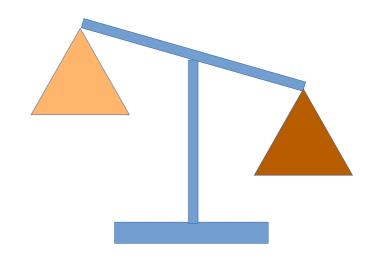




- What is different between sequences?
 - Compare seq A and seq B
 - Now try seq C and seq D

Seq A: This is a goat!

Seq B: This ia s boat!



Seq C: actcgaattt ctcgcattta cttttgtttt gaattcgcgc

Seq D: actcgaactt ctcgcattta ctttagttg gatttagcgc

What if these sequences get *really*, *really* long!



General Objectives in Bioinformatics

- Sequence analysis
- Make/ use software tools to perform analyses
- Add (publicly) available bio data
- Identification of sequence similarities
- Learn the function of sequences
- Use DNA to answer questions
- And more!



As a Discipline

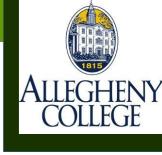
- Discipline: a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education.
- Bioinformatics is formed out of three or four disciplines.

Biology, Medicine

Bioinformatics
Computer Science

Mathematics,
Statistics





- By group-work? Think about / Discuss the following.
- List some potential applications of bioinformatics (inferring from today's class)
- Why else would you want to compare genetic material? How could this knowledge be meaningful?
- How could knowing the [genetic] relationships between organisms benefit medicine (in some way)?
- Complete the form with your group's responses: https://forms.gle/VKqxCegpgA1FNWRw7

