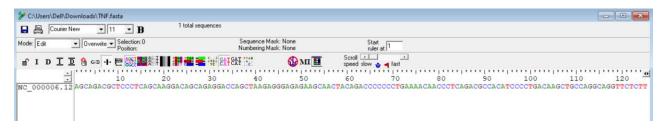
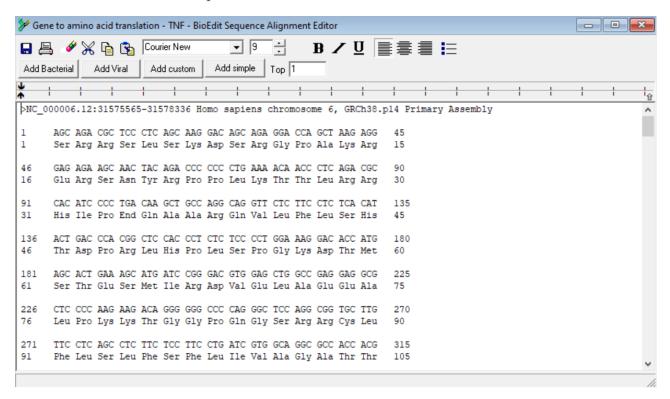
MINI PROJECT
COMPREHENSIVE SEQUENCE ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN TNF GENE
LAKSHANA B

1. Obtaining the sequence from NCBI and viewing it in BioEdit:

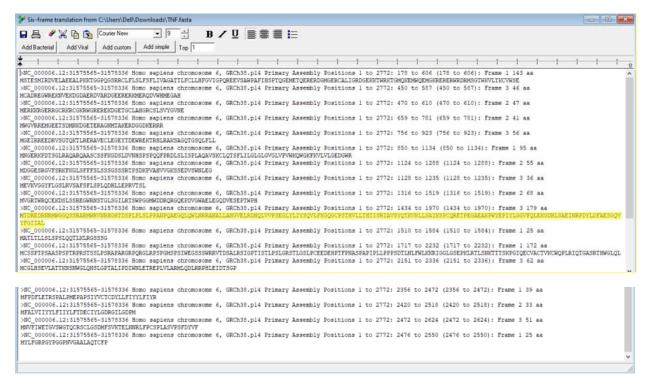


2. Translation of DNA sequence to amino acid:



The translated amino acid sequence from position 1-315 is displayed.

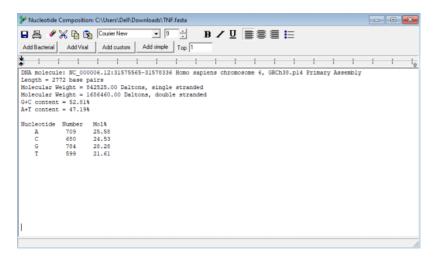
3. Finding ORF (Open-Reading Frames) of the sequence:

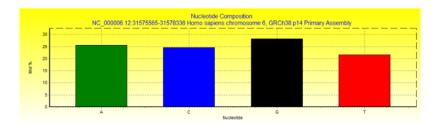


## Inference:

A total of 17 open reading frames were found in the entire sequence of TNF gene. The largest open reading frame is made of 179 amino acids, found at position 1434-1970. The protein sequence of the largest ORF is highlighted. A double helix DNA molecule has three distinct reading frames, which produces six possible frame translations. In this sequence frame 1 has 6 ORF's and frame 2 and 3 has 5 ORF's each.

4. Sequence composition analysis:

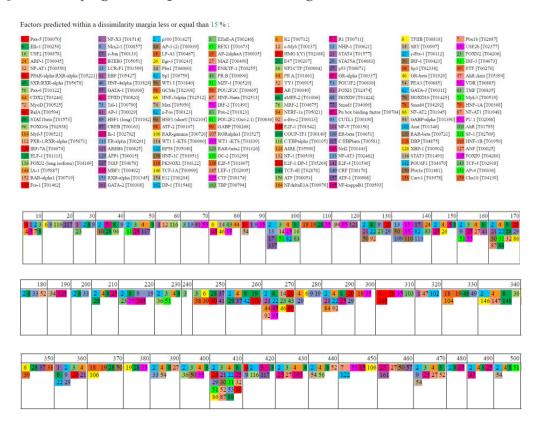




#### Inference:

52.81% of total G+C content and 47.19% of total A+T content is found in the sequence. Higher G+C content represents high stability of the DNA sequence. The molecular weight of both single and double strand is calculated in terms of 'Dalton' which is highlighted. Additionally, the graphical representation of molecule % of each nucleotide is also obtained, which shows highest % of 'G', followed by 'A', 'C' and 'T' respectively.

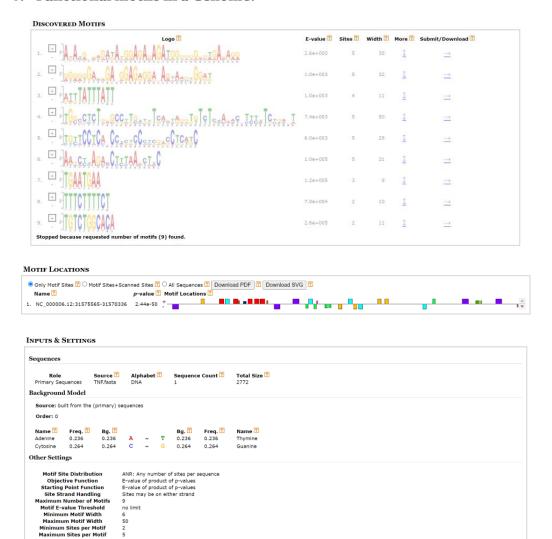
# 5. Identifying transcription factors binding sites:



#### Inference:

Using the PROMO tool, information about various transcription factors and the number of times they are bound in the entire sequence is obtained. Additionally, detailed representation of binding of different factors at positions ranging from 1-500 is obtained. Based on the obtained results, position 410 has a greater number of factors bound to it.

## 6. Functional motifs in a Genome:



### Inference:

Show Advanced Settings

Using the MEME Suite tool, 9 functional motifs were requested and obtained. Based on the obtained results, 50 is the width of the largest motif and it was found at 5 sites. The nucleic acid 'thymine' was mostly conserved in the DNA sequence. A detailed view of the motif's location was also obtained.

# 7. Predicting coding and non-coding regions:

```
Predicted peptide sequence(s):

>/tmp/08_22_24-08:13:38.fasta|GENSCAN_predicted_peptide_1|233_aa

MSTESMIRDVELAEEALPKKTGGPQGSRRCLFLSLFSFLIVAGATTLFCLLHFGVIGPQR

EEFPRDLSLISPLAQAVRSSSRTPSDKPVAHVVANPQAEGQLQWLNRRANALLANGVELR

DNQLVVPSEGLYLIYSQVLFKGQGCPSTHVLLTHTISRIAVSYQTKVNLLSAIKSPCQRE

TPEGAEAKPWYEPIYLGGVFQLEKGDRLSAEINRPDYLDFAESGQVYFGIIAL
```

## Inference:

Using GENSCAN tool, the exons of the gene was predicted. Almost all the predicted sequence has probability > 70% which confirms that they are coding regions/ exons. The predicted peptide sequence was also obtained. The length of the predicted sequence is 233 amino acids.

### 8. FASTA to PHYLIP:

1 2772
NC\_000006. AGCAGACGCT CCCTCAGCAA GGACAGCAGA GGACCAGCTA AGAGGGAGAG

AAGCAACTAC AGACCCCCC TGAAAACAAC CCTCAGACGC CACATCCCCT

GACAAGCTGC CAGGCAGGTT CTCTTCCTCT CACATACTGA CCCACGGCTC

The fasts format of sequence was converted into PHYLIP format using Bio Edit software.