

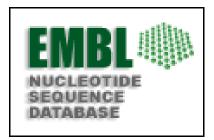
Raw Experimental Data, can next be Annotated in the light of analytical revelation.

Data + Annotation = Information.

Information can now be stored in Databases that allow users easy and <u>unrestricted</u> access.

Primary DNA Sequence Databases

Original submission by experimentalists Content controlled by the submitter

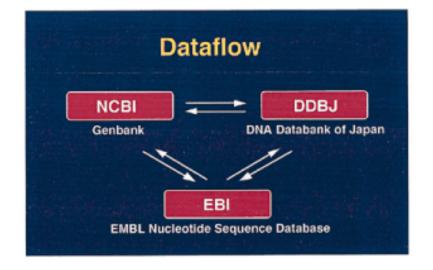




NCBI GenBank







Primary Protein Sequence Databases







UniProtKB

an encyclopedia on proteins

composed of 2 sections
UniProtKB/TrEMBL and UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot
unreviewed and reviewed
automatically annotated and manually annotated

Derivative Sequence Databases

Built from primary data





RefSeq

Submission by experimentalists
Significant redundancy
Annotation inconsistent
DNA and RNA only

non-redundant richly annotated DNA, RNA, protein diverse taxa

akin to the primary research literature

akin to the review literature

Derivative Databases for Protein Features

Collections of HMMs representing <u>Protein Domains</u> and/or <u>Motifs</u> derived from Protein sequence Databases.

Derivative Databases for Protein Features

It is generally wise to use more than one Feature Searching service.

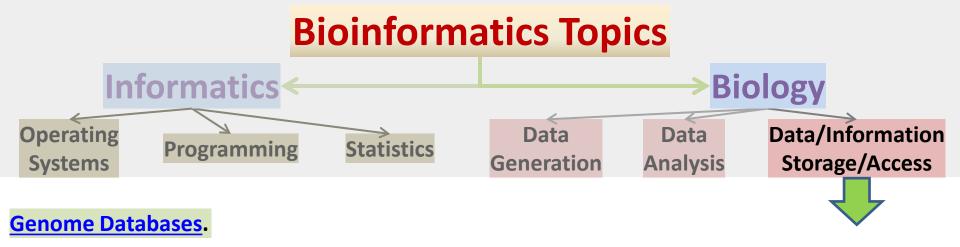
This can be tedious, involving many websites and different search tools.

is a consortium of member databases.



defines protein families, domains, regions, repeats and sites according to matches against member databases

enables any subset of member databases to be searched together



Genome Databases store entire genome sequence(s) AND their interpretation.

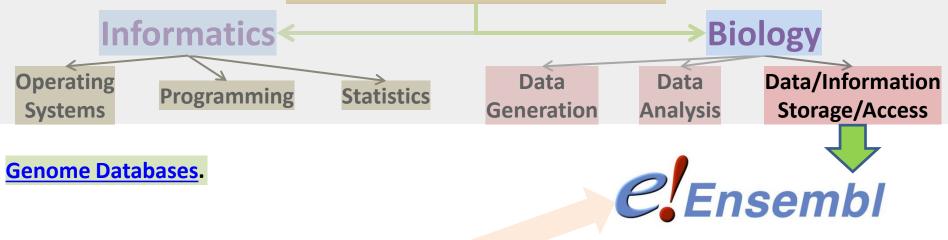
Each new sequenced genome or significantly re-assembled existing genome is fully analysed.

The individual processes for manual analysis are the same as those for automatic analysis. Most have been mentioned in this simple talk.

Analysing an individual gene can be done manually.

Analysing an entire genome is only practical using automated strategies.

Bioinformatics Topics



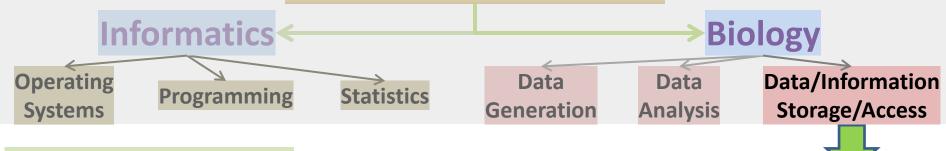
The Three foremost Genome Database options





Ensembl and **UCSC** Browser software can be downloaded and used for private datasets.

Bioinformatics Topics



Protein Structure Databases.





Worldwide Protein Data Bank Foundation





Bioinformatics Topics

Informatics

Biology

Operating Systems

Programming

Statistics

Data Generation Data Analysis Data/Information Storage/Access



Protein Structure Databases.



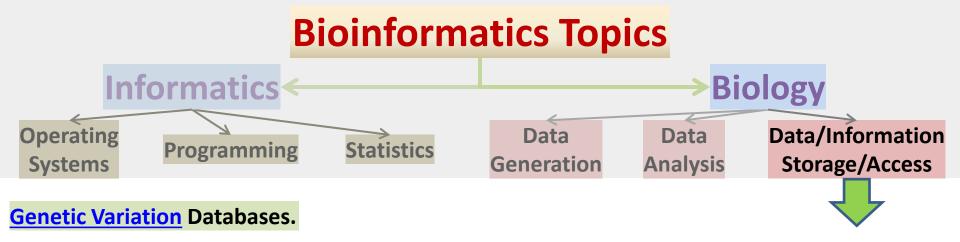




Worldwide Protein Data Bank Foundation



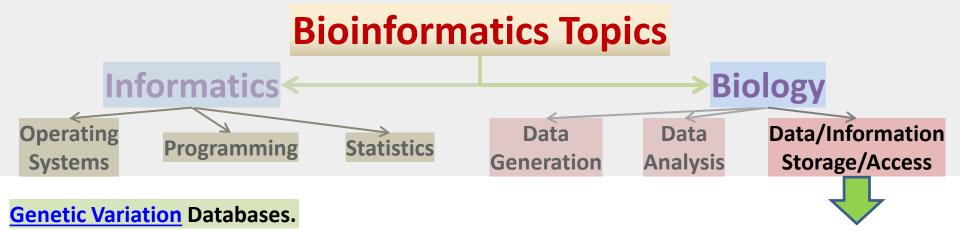


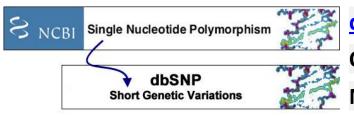


Databases storing the many genetic variations that occur between individuals and species.

Widely incorporated into Genome Databases, such as Ensembl.

Since High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) has become standard, <u>variation detection</u> has become easier. Databases have developed dramatically.





dbSNP is the largest general database for genetic variations.

Originally just **Single Nucleotide Polymophisms (SNPs)**.

Now includes other types of Short Genetic Variation.

dbSNP, originally focused on human variations, now covers many organisms.

dbSNP now records relationships between variation and phenotype.

Data Data Information Systems Programming Statistics Other relevant databases include: Data Data Analysis Data Analysis Data Analysis Data Storage/Access

Microarray databases

There are a considerable number, both commercial and public domain.

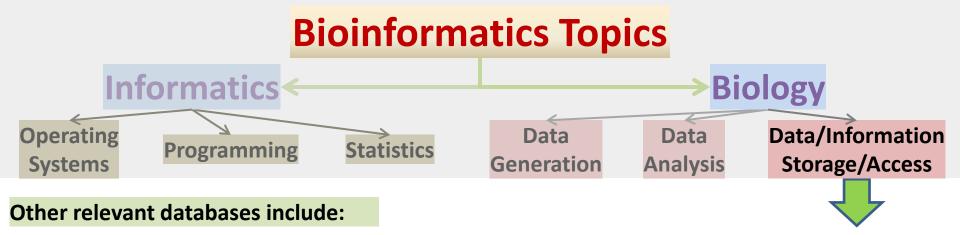
Two major Public Domain Microarray Databases are:

The Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO), maintained in America.



ArrayExpress, maintained in Europe.



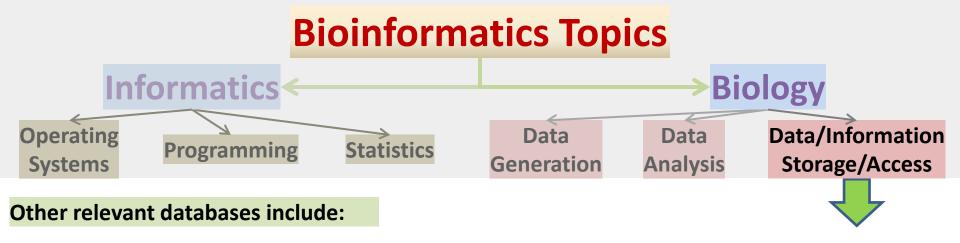


Microarray databases

High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) has become a viable option to the use of Microarrays.

Accordingly, both GEO and ArrayExpress now manage HTS data sets.

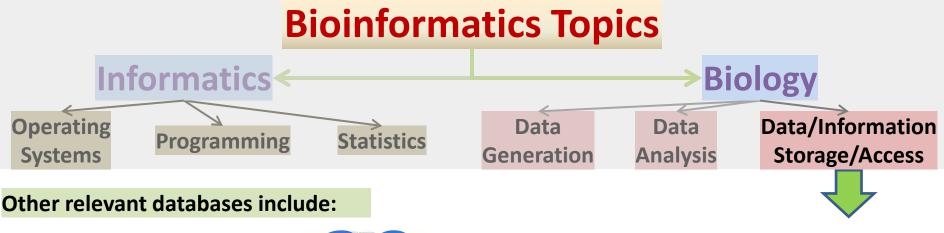
ArrayExpress regularly imports data from GEO.



Literature databases

Many free literature search/access services are available via the INTERNET.

You will be introduced to, arguably, the <u>best</u> and <u>most famous</u> as a part of this course.



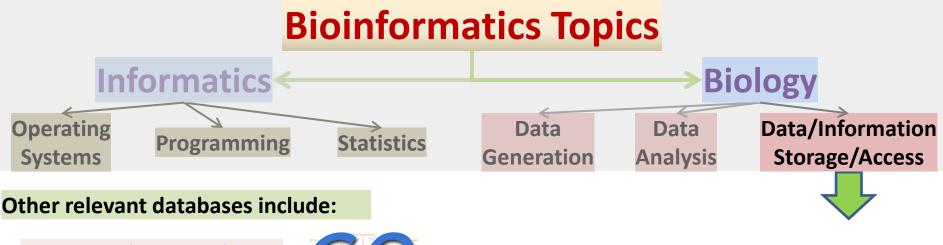
Gene Ontology Database



Early Primary Database annotation was poor.

Annotation was left to the submitted and then not curated.

In consequence, Database Searching just by Keyword was far from reliable.

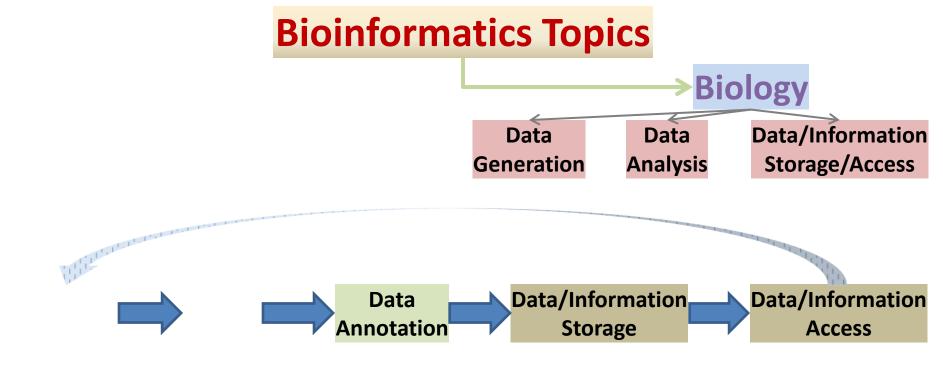


Gene Ontology Database



The <u>Gene Ontology</u> (GO) database provides a hierarchy of formally agreed terms to describe gene products accurately and unambiguously.

Searching with these terms radically improves the efficacy of annotation searching.



A simplistic ordering for the Bioinformatics Topics discussed here

End of Part 2

THEEND

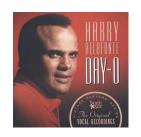
BREAK

More to come I fear ... but time for a swift cup of tea perchance?

Maybe time for a short jig? The whistling of a merry tune?

Or, mayhap, a delving into the melodic possibilities of youtube? There be much good stuff there ... I offer you a few of my favourites.











Once fully refreshed Click on mon braves!