Central Dogma: Teaching Students the Value of Using NCBI Tools like BLAST

Team Sublime Dynamite: Richard (Jake) Zimny, Brandon Boswell & Mary Knight

Background

In the typical 9th/10th grade Biology classroom, the following terms or concepts are not addressed:

- -Bioinformatics
- -Computorial Biology
- -Genomics

While in the AP classroom these concepts get touched upon, it is still a very full course from a content standpoint.

Objectives

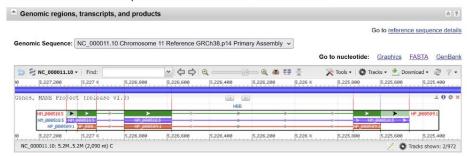
- Students will understand some fundamental concepts of informatics, computational biology, and genomics
- This lesson is accessible for the students & teacher to use the NCBI tools (particularly BLAST).
- Aligns with IST-1.N.2: Genetic information flows from a sequence of nucleotides in DNA to a sequence of bases in an mRNA molecule to a sequence of amino acids in a protein

 $\frac{https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/ap/2019-05/ap-biology-course-and-exam-description.pdf}{}$

hth/10th Grade Biology Student Handout

| Name: | Date: | Period: |
|-------|-------|---------|
| name: | Date: | Period: |

This is a screenshot that shows the accessing of the actual HBB gene using the NCBI databases. These databases are available to the public and contain all kinds of useful information.



DIRECTIONS:

With the segments below, do the following:

- 1. Use the given DNA codons to transcribe the corresponding mRNA codons.
- 2. Use the mRNA codons and the codon chart to identify the amino acid sequence for that portion of the gene. (The codon chart is located on the last page)
- Once you have finished the wild type transcription and translation, complete those processes for all four of the sample sequences.
- 4. Once the sample segments are completed, you then need to identify the types of mutations present in each sample, as well as identify the result of each mutation.

Wild Type HBB Gene Segment:

| DNA: | TAC | CAC | GTA | GAC | TGA | GGA | СТС | СТС | TTC | AGA | CGG | CAA | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| mRNA: | | | | | | - | | | | | | | |
| AA Seq: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Students start off the lesson by viewing a video by HHMI of a case study of 2 young ladies suffering from Sickle Cell Anemia

(Video linked on GitHub)

https://www.biointeractive.org/classroo m-resources/genetic-treatment-sickle-ce ll-disease

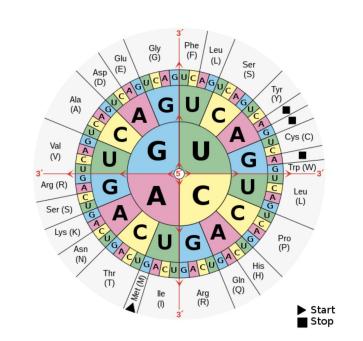


Wild Type HBB Gene Segment:

After teaching the basic content for the Central Dogma, students should be able to complete this activity.

They begin by transcribing and translating the gene sequence as it has been done for the last 50+ years.

Educator Note: the sequence contains only coding regions for this protein; it is a sense strand that has a start codon at the beginning. Additionally, the nucleotide sequence is Wild Type HBB, which codes for the Hemoglobin β subunit.

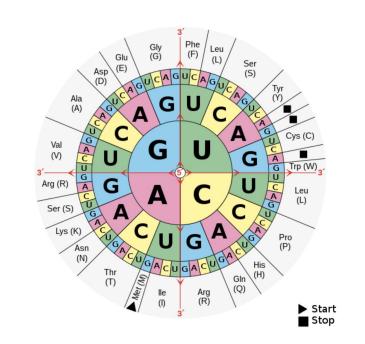


Wild Type HBB Gene Segment:

One resource teachers have access to is a Google Sheet (link on GitHub) which contains the actual HBB gene, but separates each triplet into a separate cell.

This additional resource would be helpful if students need more practice with transcription and translation.

Additionally this could be used to compare the class's speed to the speed of the BLAST program.



Following the completion of the traditional component of the activity, students can begin the BLAST portion of the lesson.

This portion of the activity can be modeled by the teacher with the whole class, OR, there is a student instruction sheet with step-by-step instructions and screenshots to walk the students through the process. 5.) Put a ">" in front of the text that is not part of the nucleic acid sequence, this makes it a title

Enter Subject Sequence Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) >HBB Sample Mutation 1 (Insertion) TTAGTGATACTTGTGGGCCAGGGCATTAGCCACACCAGCgCACCACTTTCTG ATAGGCAGCCTGCACTGGT GGGGTGAATTCTTTGCCAAAGTGATGGGCCAGCACACAGACCAGCACGTTG

6.) Push the BLAST button

BLAST

Search nucleotide sequence using Megablast (Optimize for highly similar sequences)

Show results in a new window

- 7.) Wait for the computation to run, it should only take a few seconds since it is a small sequence
- 8.) Once the computations are complete click on the alignment tab down at the bottom of the retrieval

ary Alignments

Students will use BLAST to compare up to 4 different sequences to the Reference Sequence for the HBB gene. There are 3 types of mutations represented in the sample sequences:

- -insertion
- -deletion
- -point mutation

The fourth sample has multiple mutations within the one sequence - a challenge for students and a good option for group work.

HBB Sample Mutation 1 (Insertion)

 ${\tt TTAGTGATACTTGTGGGCCAGGGCATTAGCCACCACCAGC{\tt G}CACCACTTTCTGATAGGCAGCCTGCACTGGTCACTGCACTGGTCACTGCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTACTGTCACTACTGTCACTACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGT$ AGATAAGAGGTATGAACATGATTAGCAAAAGGGCCTAGCTTGGACTCAGAATAATCCAGCCTTATCCCAA CCATAAAATAAAAGCAGAATGGTAGCTGGATTGTAGCTGCTATTAGCAATATGAAACCTCTTACATCAGT TACAATTTATATGCAGAAATATTTATATGCAGAGATATTGCTATTGCCTTAACCCAGAAATTATCACTGT TATTCTTTAGAATGGTGCAAAGAGGCATGATACATTGTATCATTATTGCCCTGAAAGAAGAAGATTAGGG AAAGTATTAGAAATAAGATAAACAAAAAAGTATTAAAAAGAAGAAGAAGCATTTTTAAAAATTACAAATGC AAAATTACCCTGATTTGGTCAATATGTGTACACATATTAAAACATTACACTTTAACCCCATAAATATGTAT AATGATTATGTATCAATTAAAAATAAAAGAAAATAAAGTAGGGAGATTATGAATATGCAAATAAGCACAC ATATATTCCAAATAGTAATGTACTAGGCAGACTGTGTAAAGTTTTTTTAAGTTTAACTTAATGTATCTCA GAGATATTTCCTTTTGTTATACACAATGTTAAGGCATTAAGTATAATAGTAAAAATTGCGGAGAAGAAAA AAAAAGAAAGCAAGAATTAAACAAAAGAAAACAATTGTTATGAACAGCAAATAAAAGAAACTAAAACGAT GGTTGTCCAGGTGAGCCAGGCCATCACTAAAGGCACCGAGCACTTTCTTGCCATGAGCCTTCACCTTAGG GTTGCCCATAACAGCATCAGGAGTGGACAGATCCCCAAAGGACTCAAAGAACCTCTGGGTCCAAGGGTAG GAGTCTTCTCTGTCTCCACATGCCCAGTTTCTATTGGTCTCCTTAAACCTGTCTTGTAACCTTGATACCA ACCTGCCCAGGGCCTCACCACCACCTCATCATCCACGTTCACCTTGCCCCACAGGGCAGTAACGGCAGACTT CTCCTCAGGAGTCAGATGCACCAT

The teacher can decide whether to hide the location and/or identity of the mutations.

Teachers find these mutated sequences on the teacher instruction document or the student instruction document, and then they copy and paste them into the BLAST browser.

We created these by downloading the gene file & manually making changes. The gene was also converted from antisense to sense using Colab.

HBB Sample Mutation 1 (Insertion)

 ${\tt TTAGTGATACTTGTGGGCCAGGGCATTAGCCACCACCAGC{\tt G}CACCACTTTCTGATAGGCAGCCTGCACTGGTCACTGCACTGGTCACTGCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTGGTCACTACTGTCACTACTGTCACTACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGTCACTGT$ AGATAAGAGGTATGAACATGATTAGCAAAAGGGCCTAGCTTGGACTCAGAATAATCCAGCCTTATCCCAA CCATAAAATAAAAGCAGAATGGTAGCTGGATTGTAGCTGCTATTAGCAATATGAAACCTCTTACATCAGT TACAATTTATATGCAGAAATATTTATATGCAGAGATATTGCTATTGCCTTAACCCAGAAATTATCACTGT AAAATTACCCTGATTTGGTCAATATGTGTACACATATTAAAACATTACACTTTAACCCCATAAATATGTAT AATGATTATGTATCAATTAAAAATAAAGAAAATAAAGTAGGGAGATTATGAATATGCAAATAAGCACAC GAGATATTTCCTTTTGTTATACACAATGTTAAGGCATTAAGTTAATAGTAAAAATTGCGGAGAAGAAAA AAAAAGAAGCAAGAATTAAACAAAAGAAAACAATTGTTATGAACAGCAAATAAAAGAAACTAAAACGAT GTTGCCCATAACAGCATCAGGAGTGGACAGATCCCCAAAGGACTCAAAGAACCTCTGGGTCCAAGGGTAG GAGTCTTCTCTGTCTCCACATGCCCAGTTTCTATTGGTCTCCTTAAACCTGTCTTGTAACCTTGATACCA ACCTGCCCAGGGCCTCACCACCACCTCATCCACGTTCACCTTGCCCCACAGGGCAGTAACGGCAGACTT CTCCTCAGGAGTCAGATGCACCAT

We modeled the mutations from actual known mutations to increase the authenticity of the activity.

We attempted to get actual variants from Clinvar, but most of them weren't available. We assumed it was for the purposes of masking patient info/HIPAA.

HBB Sample Mutation 1 (Insertion)

 ${\tt TTAGTGATACTTGTGGGCCAGGGCATTAGCCACCAGC{\tt g}CACCACTTTCTGATAGGCAGCCTGCACTGGT}$ AGATAAGAGGTATGAACATGATTAGCAAAAGGGCCTAGCTTGGACTCAGAATAATCCAGCCTTATCCCAA CCATAAAATAAAAGCAGAATGGTAGCTGGATTGTAGCTGCTATTAGCAATATGAAACCTCTTACATCAGT TACAATTTATATGCAGAAATATTTATATGCAGAGATATTGCTATTGCCTTAACCCAGAAATTATCACTGT AAAATTACCCTGATTTGGTCAATATGTGTACACATATTAAAACATTACACTTTAACCCATAAATATGTAT AATGATTATGTATCAATTAAAAATAAAGAAAATAAAGTAGGGAGATTATGAATATGCAAATAAGCACAC GAGATATTTCCTTTTGTTATACACAATGTTAAGGCATTAAGTTAATAGTAAAAATTGCGGAGAAGAAAA AAAAAGAAAGCAAGAATTAAACAAAAGAAAACAATTGTTATGAACAGCAAATAAAAGAAACTAAAACGAT GTTGCCCATAACAGCATCAGGAGTGGACAGATCCCCAAAGGACTCAAAGAACCTCTGGGTCCAAGGGTAG GAGTCTTCTCTGTCTCCACATGCCCAGTTTCTATTGGTCTCCTTAAACCTGTCTTGTAACCTTGATACCA ACCTGCCCAGGGCCTCACCACCACCTCATCCACGTTCACCTTGCCCCACAGGGCAGTAACGGCAGACTT CTCCTCAGGAGTCAGATGCACCAT

Extensions

A discussion about what students thought about the BLAST program should follow the activity. It would be useful for students to consider other ways these tools can be used.

Other possible options include:

~Dividing the gene as it is on the Google Sheet (already in triplets), and then have students each transcribe and translate their portion. They can then make an actual, physical chain with paper shapes or beads, to give them an idea of what an entire gene looks like as an amino acid chain.

~Students make their own mutant variant to see how the number mutations and percent identity or E value are related. In other words, how many mutations are necessary so that the BLAST program does not recognize the sequence as HBB?

| TTAGTG-ATACTTGTGGGCCAGGGCATTAGCCACACCAGCCACCACTTTCT | GATAGGCAG |
|--|-----------|
| CCTGCACTGGTGGGGTGAATTCTTTGCCAAAGTGATGGGCCAGCACACAGA | |
| TGCCCAGGAGCTGTGGGA-GGAAGATAAGAGGTATGAACATGATTAGCAAA | |
| CTTGGACTCAGAATAATCCAGCCTTATCCCAACCATAAAATAAAAGCAGAA | |
| GATTGTAGCTGCTATTAGCAATATGAAACCTCT-TACATCAGTTACAATTT | |
| AATATTTATATGCAGAGATATTGCTATTGCCTTAAC-CCAGAAATTATCAC | TGTTATTCT |
| TTAGAATGGTGCAAAGAGGCATGATACATTGTATCATTATTGCCCTgaaag | aaagagatt |
| agggaaagtattagaaataagataaacaaaaagtatattaaaagaagaaa ${f G}$ | gcattttt |
| aaaattacaaatgcaaaattaCCCTGATTTGGTCAATATGTGTACACATAT | TAAAACATT |
| ACACTTTAACCCATAAATATGTATAATGAT-TATGTATCAATTAAAAATAA | |
| AAGTAGGGAGATTATGAATATGCAAATAAGCACACATATATTCCAAATAGT | |

Future Work

Making corresponding protein sequences for the same mutated HBB genes, so that students can run a Protein BLAST and then compare amino acid sequences.

Adding resources so that students can visualize 3D structures from the HBB protein with the mutations they analyzed.