

Bioinformatics

Genome by numbers

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Objectives

- Understand the size of our genome.

Objectives

- Understand the size of our genome.
- Understand the lack of research in Genomics.

Introduction

The biology of cells: Summary

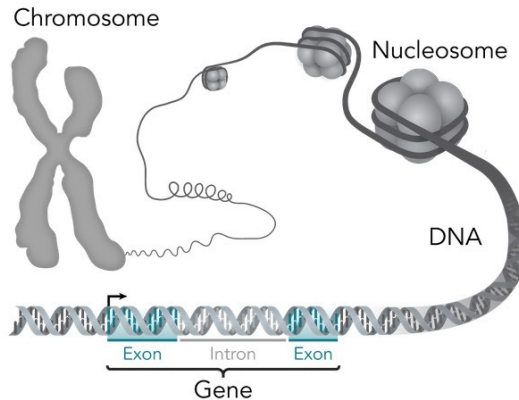


Figure: Chromosome-DNA-gene [1].

Introduction

The biology of cells: Summary

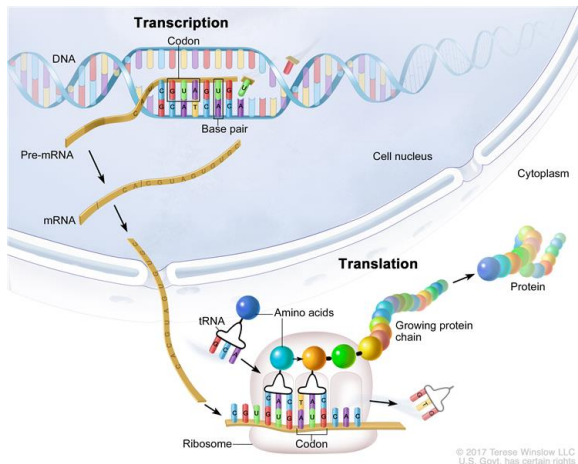
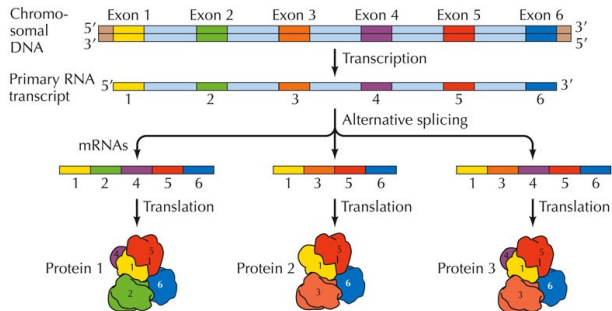


Figure: Transcription and translation [2].

Introduction

The biology of cells: Summary



THE CELL, Fourth Edition, Figure 5.5 © 2006 ASM Press and Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Figure: Alternative splicing [3].

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Numbers and Databases

Numbers of base pairs

The human genome is made of ~**3.2 billions bp** of DNA.
~6.4 billions of nucleotides [4].

The HIV-1 genome is made of ~**20k bp** of DNA.
Meanwhile, the COVID-19 is made of ~**32k bp** [5].

Numbers and Databases

Numbers of genes

There are approximately **19000** to **25000** genes.
No one knows for sure [4].

Numbers and Databases

Percentage of protein-coding genes

Only ~**1 per cent** of the human genome correspond to protein-coding genes. [4].

Human genes have dozens of introns, each of which can be tens of thousands of nucleotides. Distinguishing exons from introns and other forms of non-coding DNA is challenging [4].

Numbers and Databases

Databases

Database	Description
GenBank	Genetic sequence database
BLAST	Finds regions of similarity between sequences
ViPR	Viral genomes database
TCGA	The Cancer Genome Atlas
ICGC	International Cancer Genome Consortium

Numbers and Databases

Databases types

Primary	Secondary
GenBank	RefSeq
UniProt	Genes
PubMed	Taxon
PMC	OMIM
Intact	ICGC

Numbers and Databases

Databases

Downloading Sequencing Data: Unsustainable Model

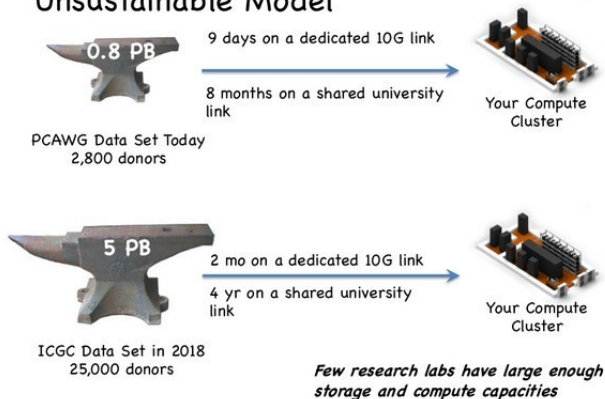


Figure: Downloading sequencing data

Numbers and Databases

Cloud computing and new software paradigm

- Data sets are in Petabyte and soon Exabyte scale.
- Data (and the security rules that come with it) will be somewhere (not in our own data centre), and you will move your software to it.

Numbers and Databases

Cloud computing and new software paradigm

- FASTA, FASTAQ.
- EMBL.
- GCG.
- GenBank.

FASTA format

Figure: FASTA format example

Numbers and Databases

EMBL format

```

ID      AB000263 standard; RNA; PRI; 368 BP.
XX
AC      AB000263;
XX
DE      Homo sapiens mRNA for prepro cortistatin like peptide, complete cds.
XX
SQ      Sequence 368 BP;
acaagatgcc attgtccccc ggctctctgc tgctgctgct ctccggggcc acggccaccg      60
ctgccctgcc cctggagggt ggccccaccg gccgagacag cgagcatatg caggaagcgg      120
caggaataag gaaaagcagc ctctgactt tcctcgcttg gtggtttgag tggacctccc      180
aggccagtgc cgggcccttc ataggagagg aagctcggga ggtggccagg cggcaggaag      240
gcgcaccccc ccagcaatcc gcgcgccggg acagaatgcc ctgcaggaac ttcttctgga      300
agacctcttc ctctgcaaa taaaacctca cccatgaatg ctcacgcaag tttaattaca      360
gacctgaa

```

Figure: EMBL format example

Numbers and Databases

A2M format

The **A2M format** is used as the primary format for multiple alignments of protein or nucleic-acid sequences. For proteins, the legal alphabet is:

- ACDEFGHIKLMNPQRSTVWY for amino acids
- X for any amino acid
- B for N or D
- Z for Q or E
- O for creating a free-insertion module (FIM)

For nucleic acids, the legal alphabet in SAM is:

- ACGTU for nucleotides (with T and U considered equivalent)
- Y for C or T
- R for A or G
- N for any nucleotide
- O for creating a free-insertion module (FIM)

Numbers and Databases

GOBLET



Figure: GOBLET

Bioinformatics

Homework

Register to the following courses and bring yours certificated of accomplish:

- Introduction to Genomics (4 hours)

References I



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