

# BIOINFORMATICS

(FOR COMPUTER SCIENTISTS)

MPCS56420  
SPRING 2020  
SESSION 2



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
CHICAGO



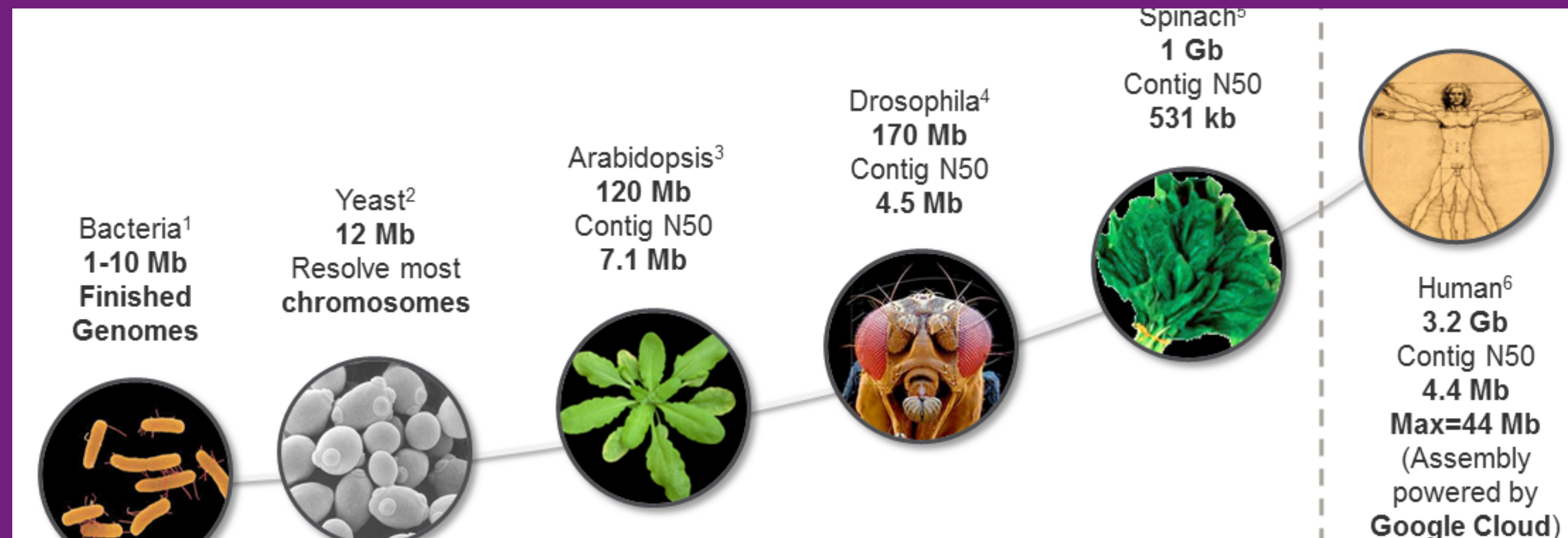


# GENES AND GENOMES



# GENOMES

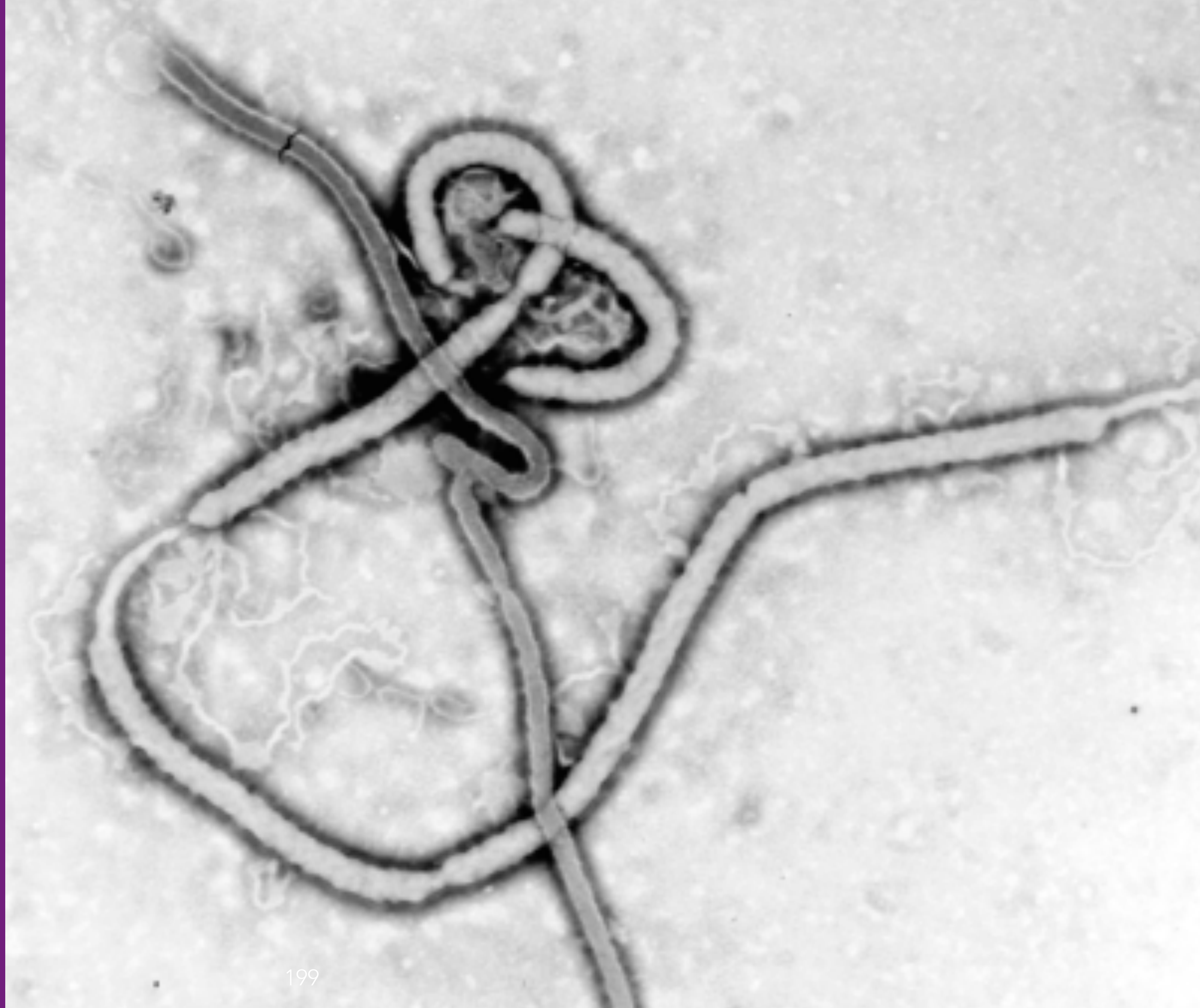
# GENES AND GENOMES



- The genome is an organism's complete set of DNA
  - Bacteria contains about 600,000 DNA base pairs
  - Human and mouse genomes have some 3 billion

# GENES AND GENOMES

- Ebola
  - Genome is only 19 kb



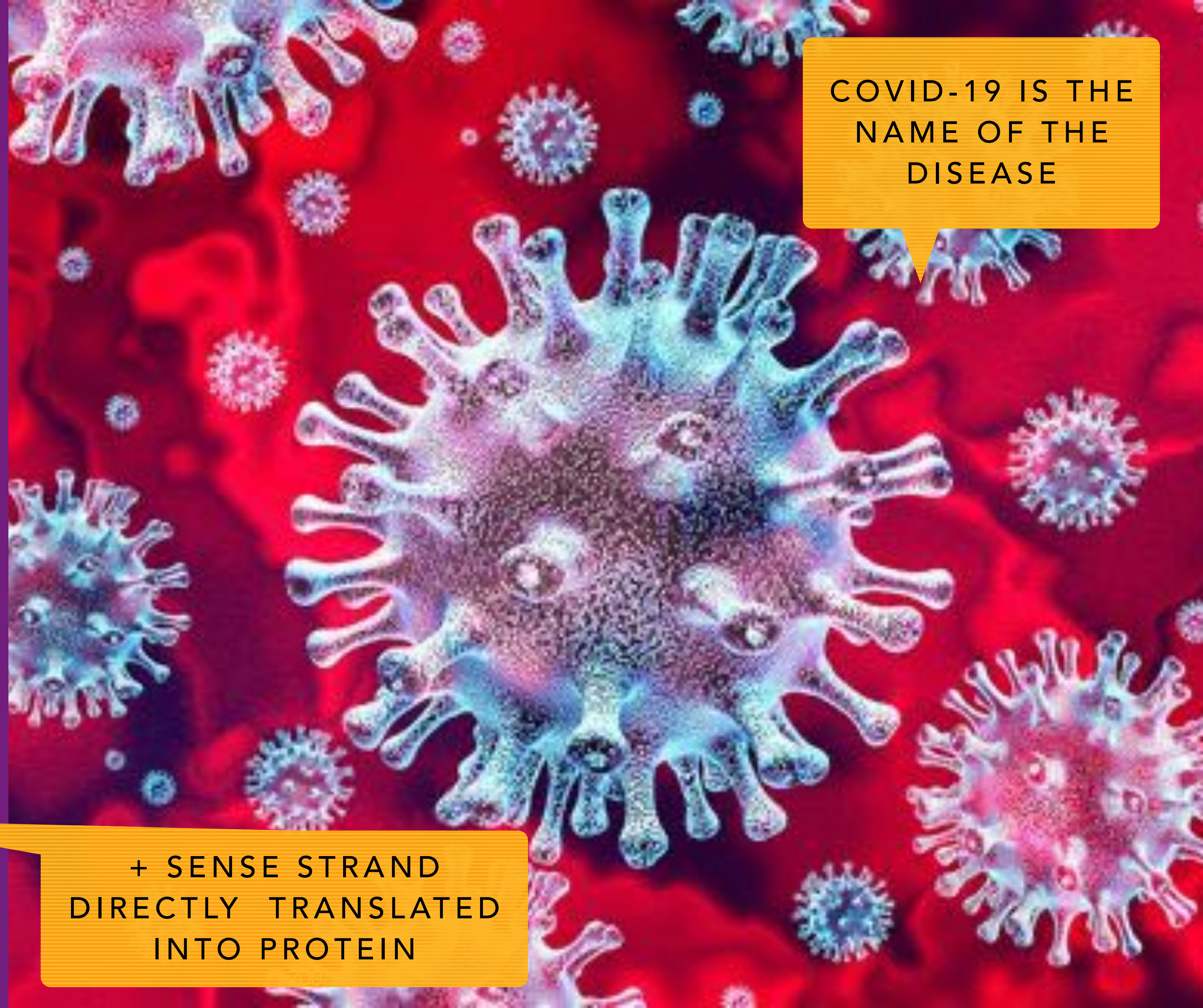


# GENES AND GENOMES

- Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus)
  - Genome is only 26-32 kb
  - One of the largest positive RNA viruses

COVID-19 IS THE  
NAME OF THE  
DISEASE

+ SENSE STRAND  
DIRECTLY TRANSLATED  
INTO PROTEIN





# GENES AND GENOMES

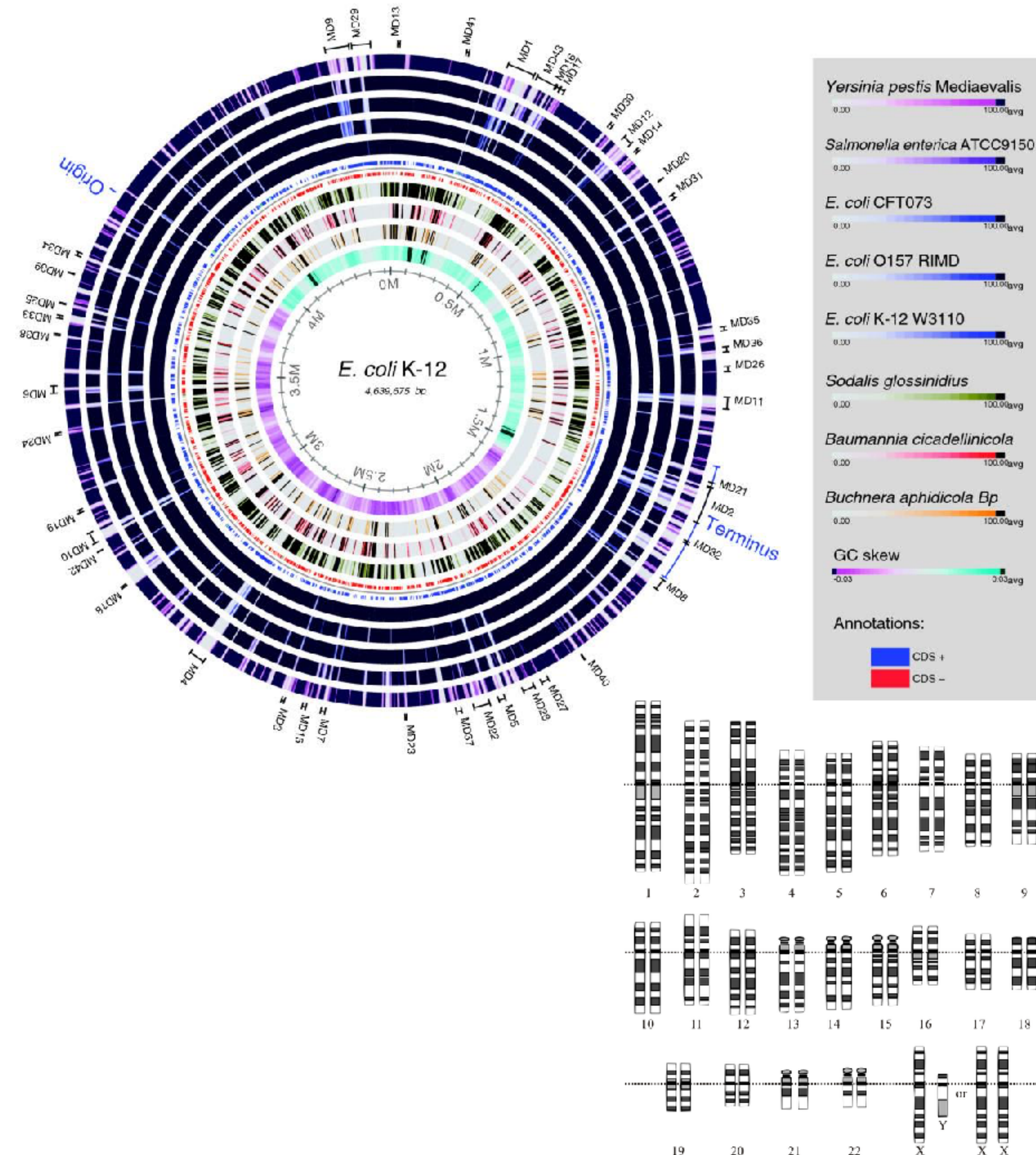


- Japanese flower named Paris japonica 149 billion base pairs
  - 50 times the size of human genome



# GENES AND GENOMES

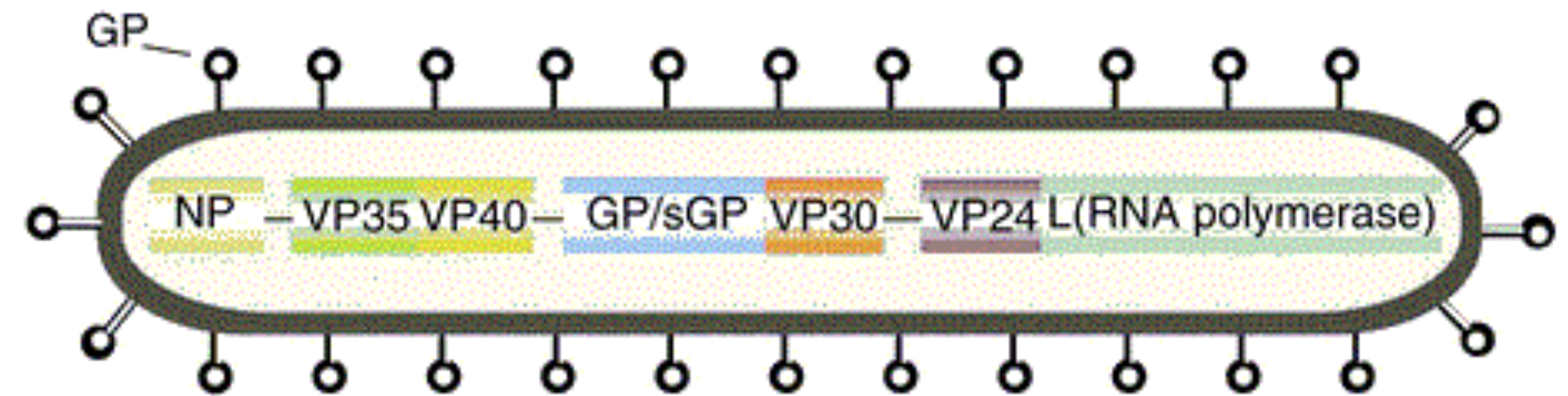
- Eukaryote genome
  - Organized on chromosomes
  - Polycistronic
  - More than one coding region on an mRNA transcript
- Bacterial genome
  - Typically circular genome of double stranded DNA





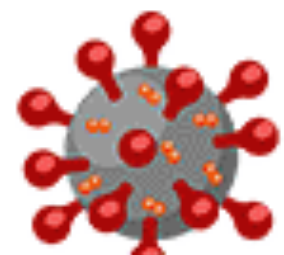
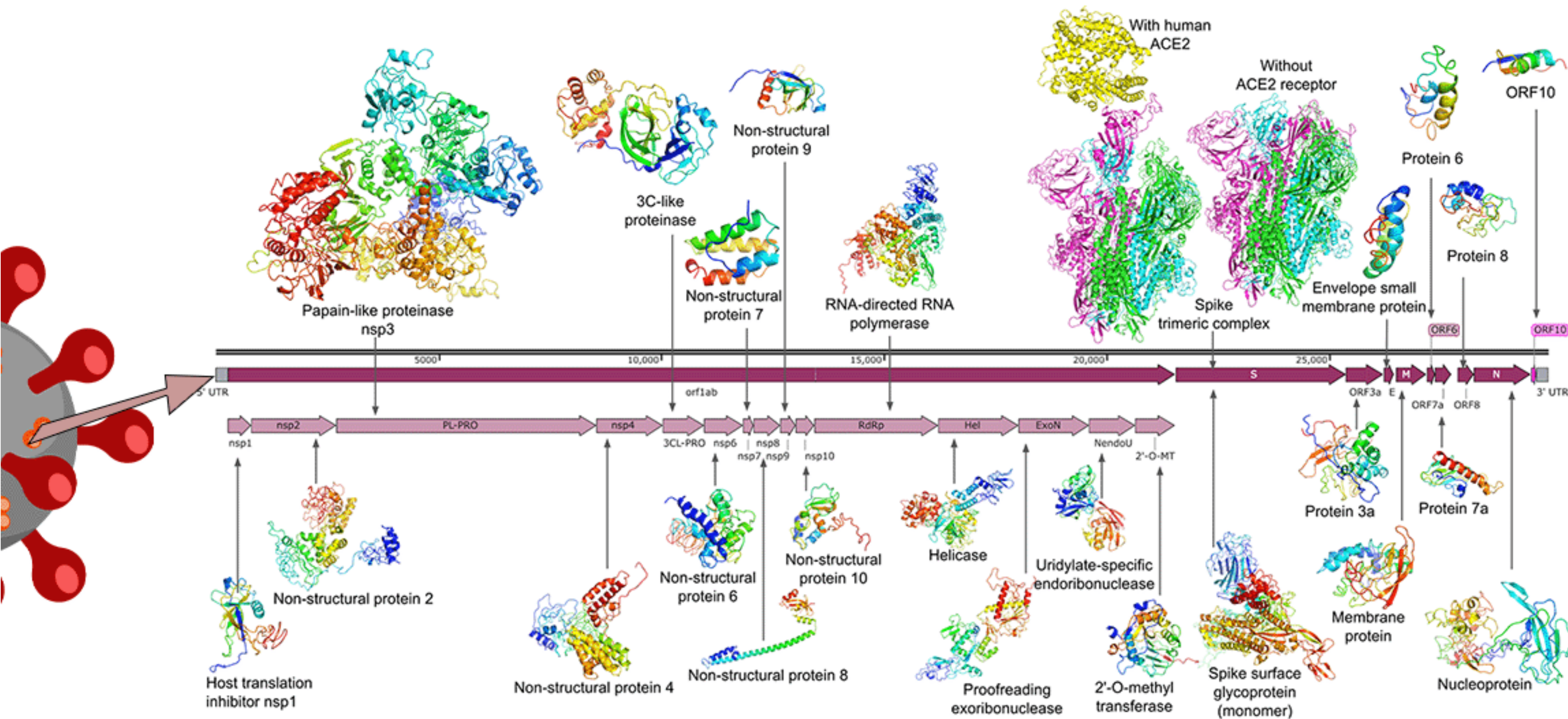
# VIRAL GENOMES

- Can be circular or linear
- Three viral genome types
  - RNA viruses
    - Proteins translated from RNA
    - SARS, polio, West Nile, Coronavirus
  - DNA viruses
    - Transcription to mRNA -> protein
  - Retroviruses (negative RNA)
    - Reverse transcriptase converts RNA to DNA
    - Ebola, measles, influenza





# VIRAL GENOMES



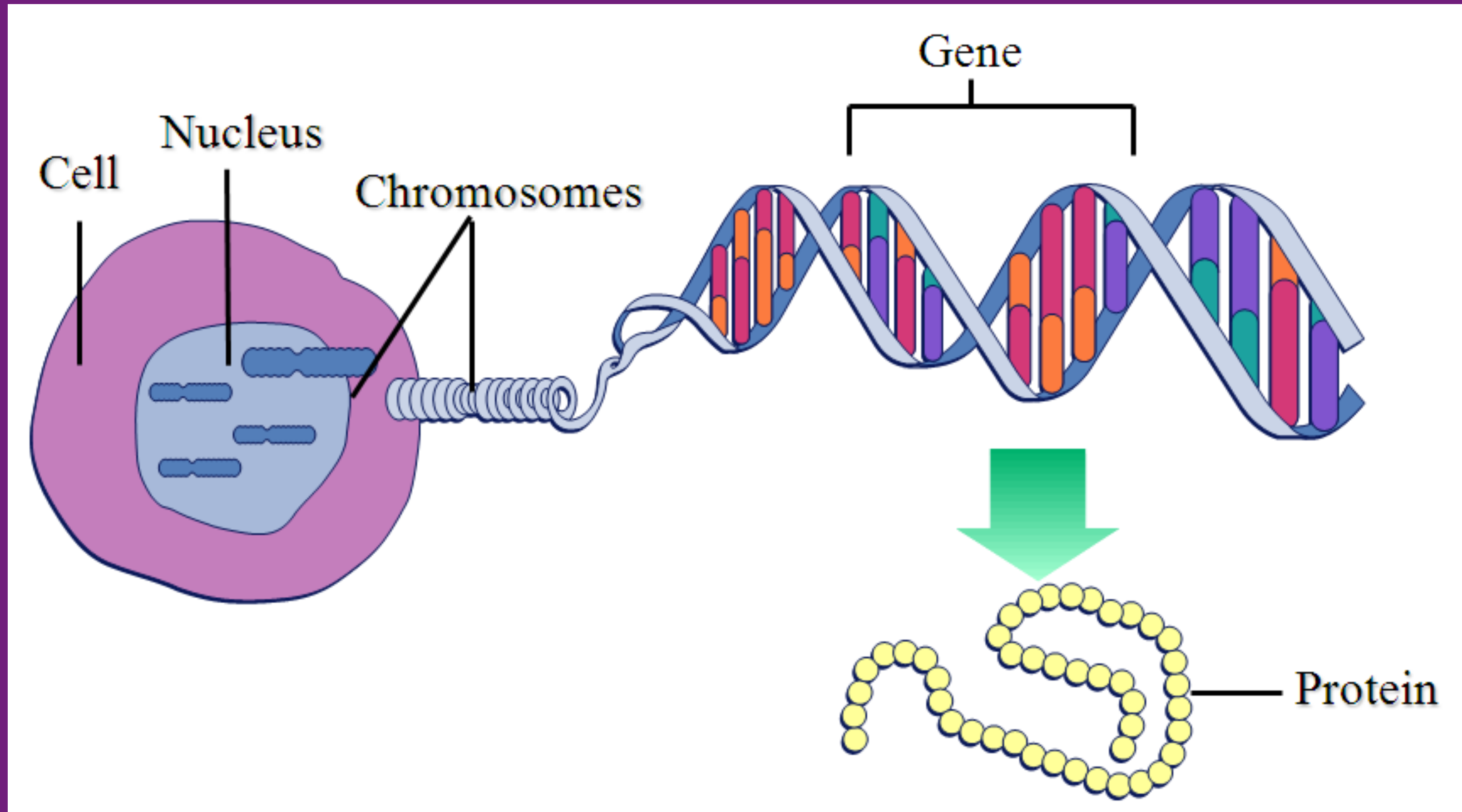
**Genome-wide structure and function modeling of SARS-COV-2**



# GENES



# GENES AND GENOMES

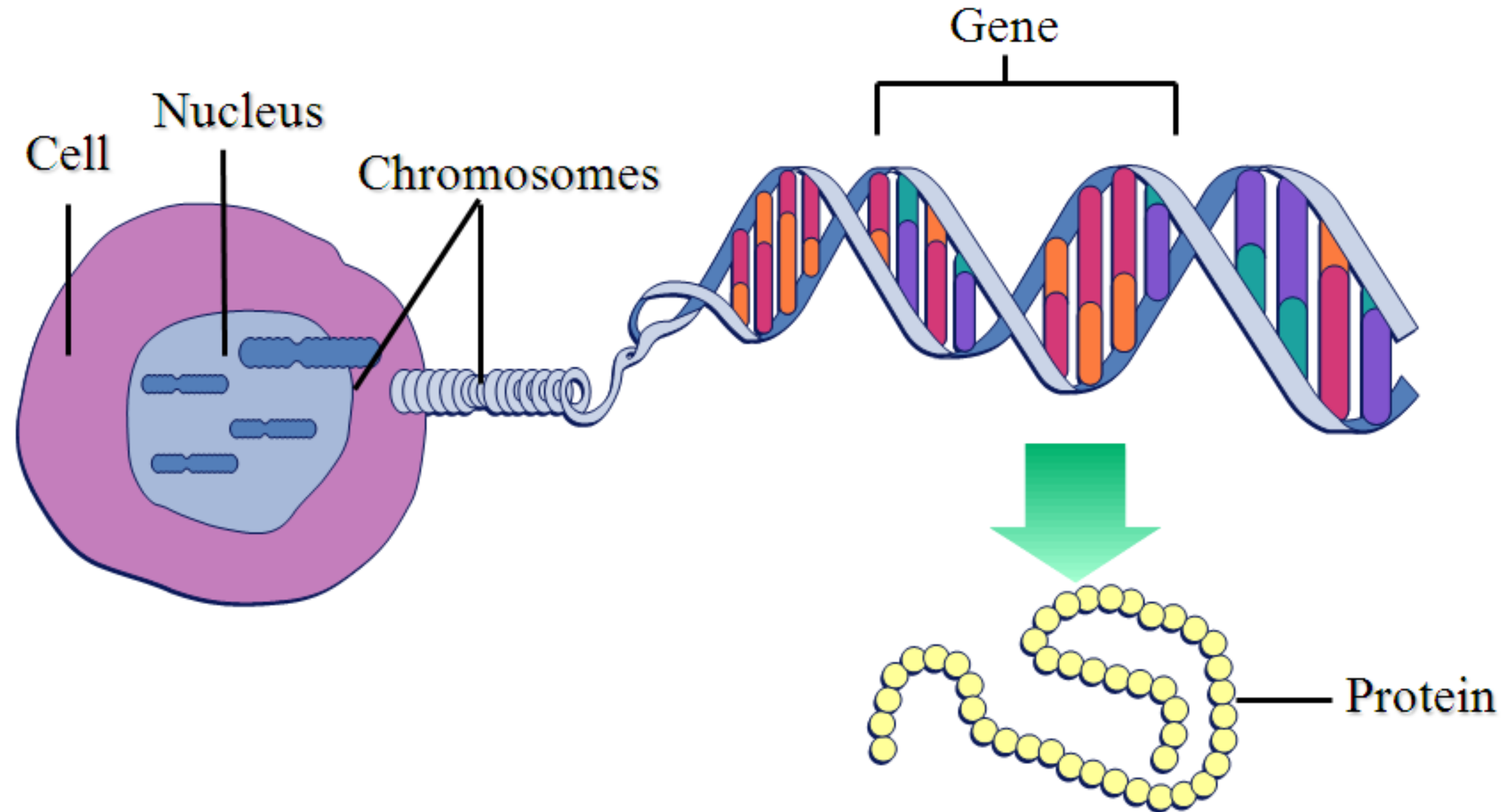


- Gene: Specific sequences of DNA bases that encode instructions on how to make proteins



# GENES AND GENOMES

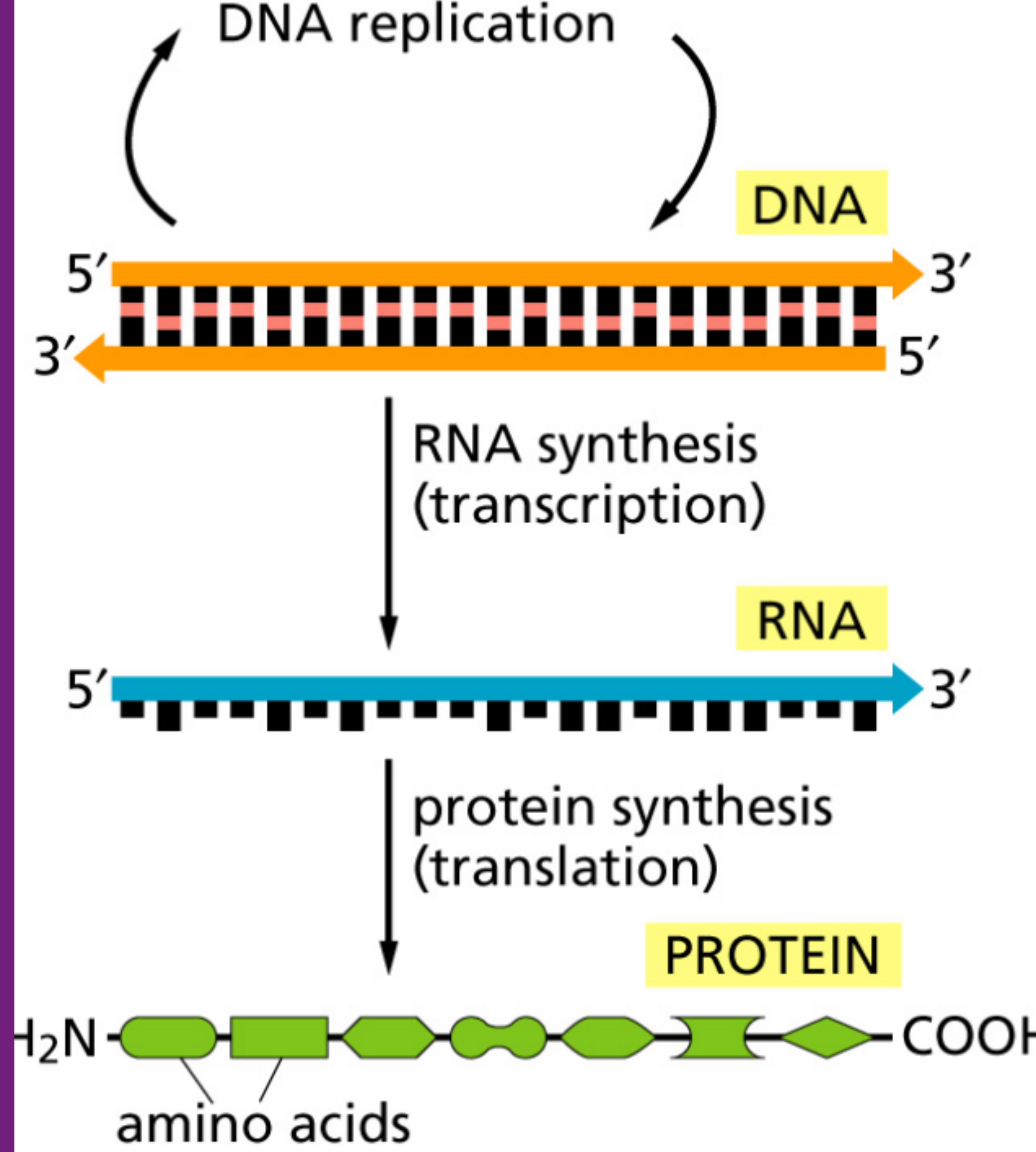
- Proteins
  - Make up the cellular structure
  - Large, complex molecules made up of smaller subunits called amino acids





# GENES AND GENOMES

- Not all genetic information in DNA encodes proteins
- Non-coding “junk” DNA
  - 98% is non-coding in human genome
  - Play other roles





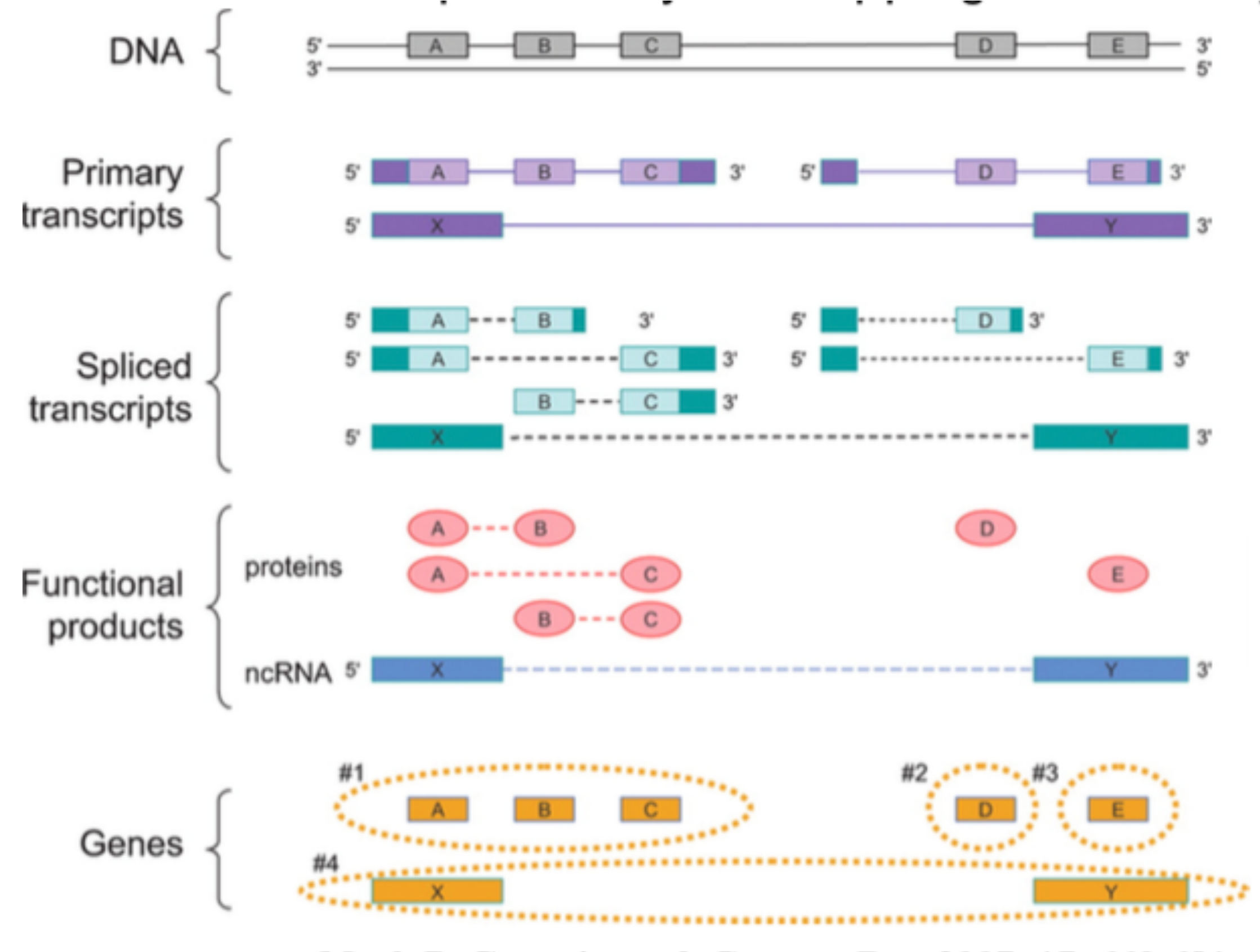
# GENE FINDING

- What is a gene?
  - 1970s–1980s: Gene as open reading frame (ORF) sequence pattern
  - 1990s–2000s: Annotated genomic entity, enumerated in the databanks
  - ENCODE: The gene is a union of genomic sequences encoding a coherent set of potentially overlapping functional products
- ENCODE, the Encyclopedia Of DNA Elements
  - NHGRI effort in September 2003, to carry out a project to identify all functional elements in the human genome sequence.



# GENE FINDING

- Post ENCODE definition





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