

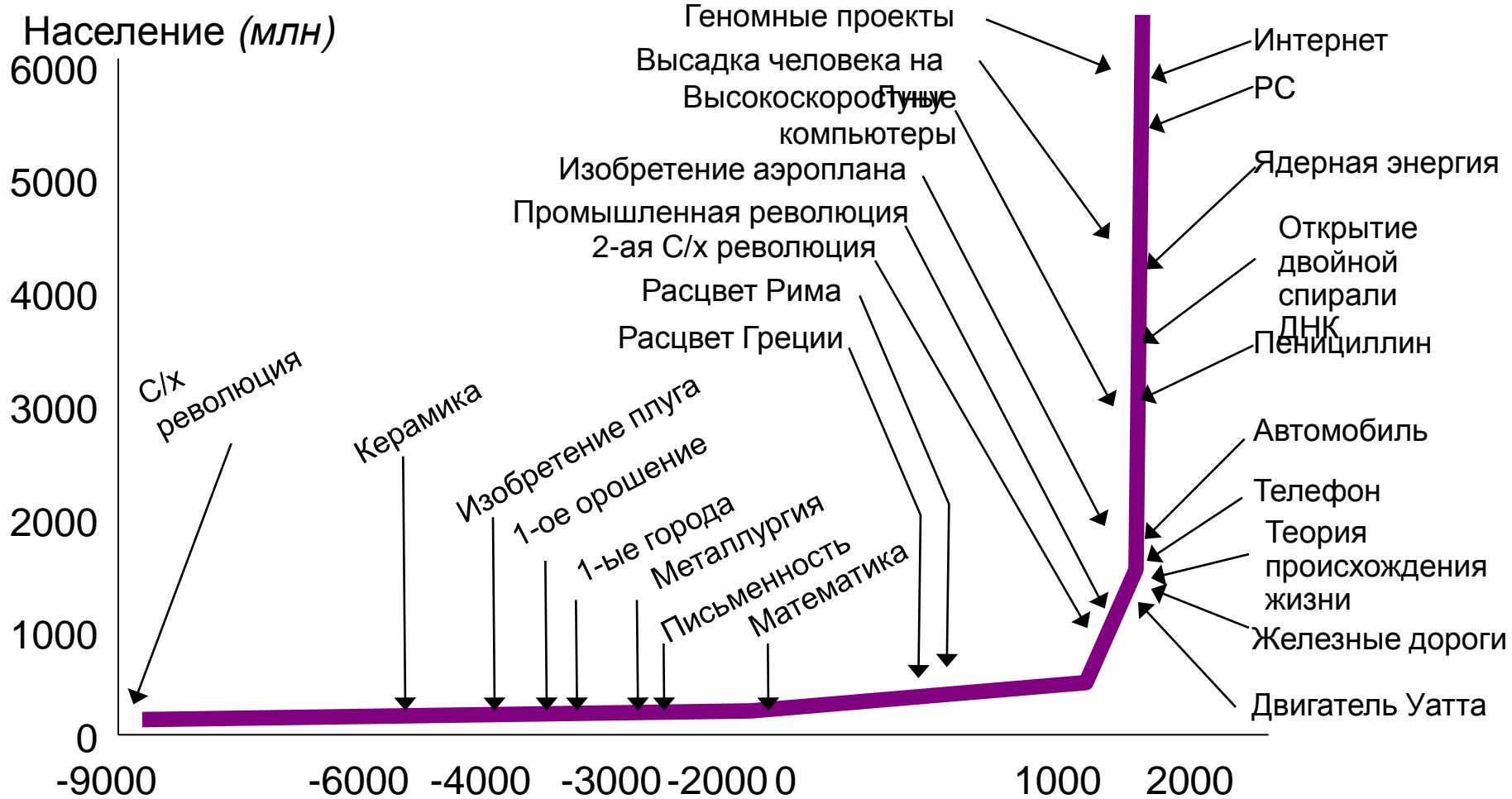
Биоинформатика

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ИСТОРИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ



Ист.: Milken Institute, Robert Fogel/University of Chicago

Чтение и анализ генетических текстов



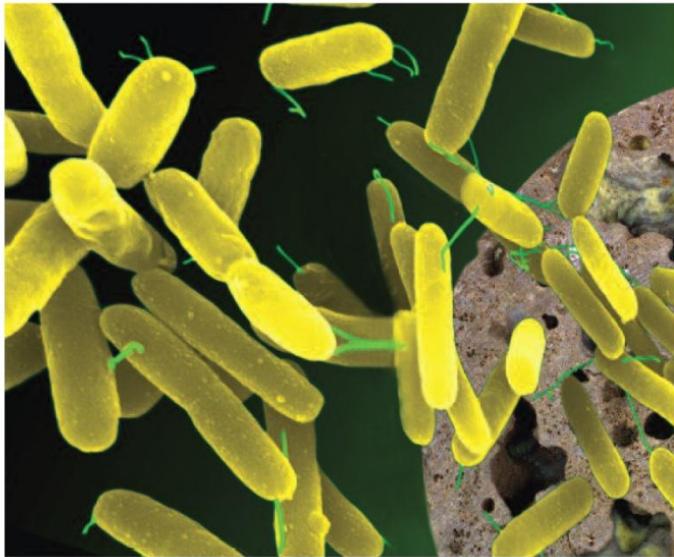
**Манипулирование известными
и создание новых,
ранее не существовавших в природе,
генетических текстов**



**Создание органов и организмов
с рукотворными
генетическими программами**

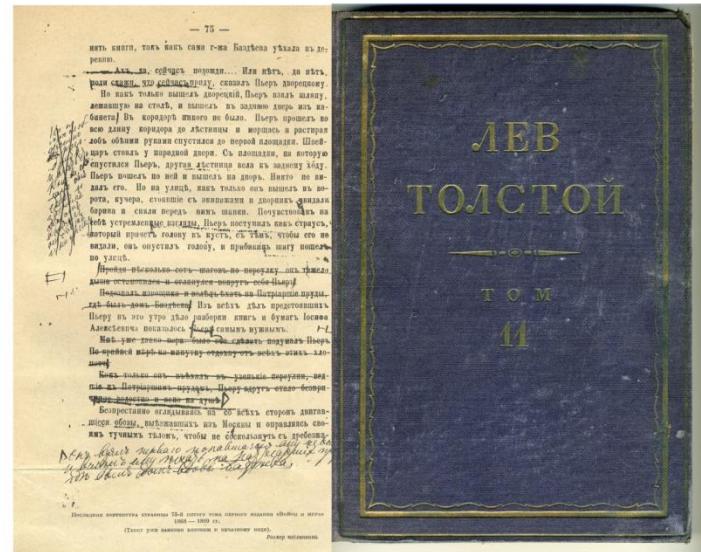


число букв в геноме микробы



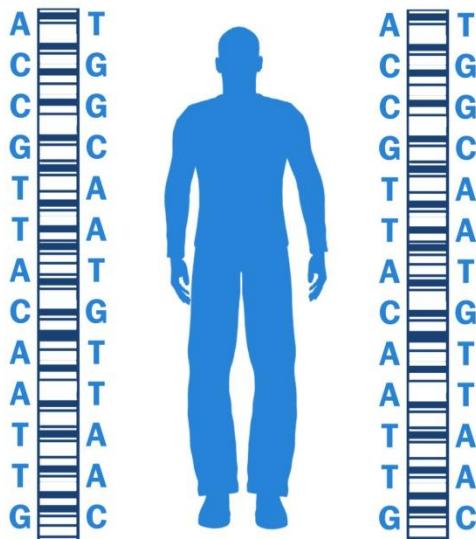
Геном бактерии
2 500 000 букв

число букв в романе Л.Н.Толстого “Война и Мир”



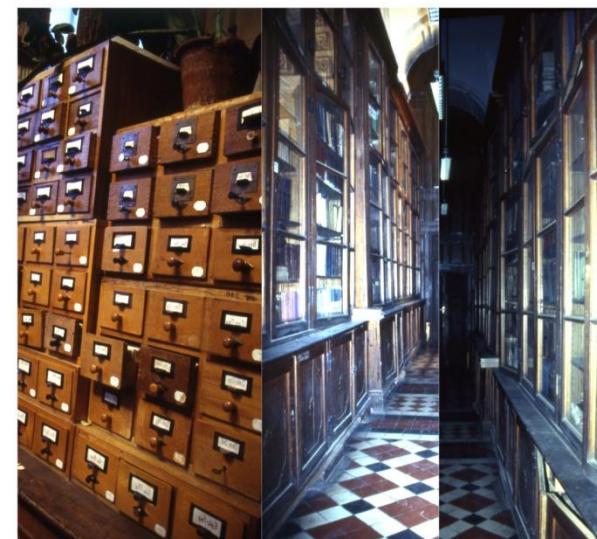
роман Л.Н.Толстого
“Война и Мир”
2 500 000 букв

**число букв
в индивидуальном
геноме человека**



**Геном человека
6 000 000 000 букв**

**число букв в книгах
библиотеки Л.Н.Толстого
в Ясной Поляне**



**библиотека Л.Н.Толстого
в Ясной Поляне
6 000 000 000 букв**

- В мире идет процесс накопления генетической информации: данные биобанков удваиваются в объеме, примерно, каждые 7 месяцев. Лаборатории по расшифровке ДНК получают несколько петабайт секвенированных данных в год (1 терабайт содержит около 1 трлн субъединиц ДНК).
- Во многих странах создание банков биологической информации выливается в проекты национального масштаба, они становятся системообразующими для мировой науки.

What is Bioinformatics?

A Venn diagram consisting of four overlapping circles. The top-left circle is red and labeled 'Informatics'. The top-right circle is blue and labeled 'Bioinformatics'. The bottom-left circle is red and labeled 'Mathematics & Statistics'. The bottom-right circle is red and labeled 'Biology & Other Natural Sciences'. The 'Bioinformatics' circle overlaps with all other three circles.

Informatics

Computer Science
Computer Engineering
Information Science

Bioinformatics

Biology &
Other Natural
Sciences

Mathematics
& Statistics

Bioinformatics Related Fields

- Computational biology
- Computational molecular biology
- Biomolecular informatics
- Computational genomics
- ...

Составные части биоинформатики

- 1D и 3D биология
- Разработка биологических баз данных
- Генетические сети и их использование
- Геномика
- Протеомика

Рентгеноструктурный анализ (PCA) макромолекул

Индикаторы качества модели макромолекулы,
построенной по данным PCA

Алгоритмы вычисления поверхности макромолекулы

Алгоритмы нахождения гидрофобного ядра молекулы
белка

Алгоритмы нахождения структурных доменов белков

Пространственное выравнивание структур белков

Структурные классификации доменов SCOP и CATH

Молекулярная динамика

Biological Data

- Genomes
 - DNA Sequences of A, T, C, G
 - Annotated with function, “interesting” features
- Proteins
 - Amino Acid Sequences
 - Sequences of 20 letters
 - Annotated with structure, function, etc.

Biological Data

- Gene Expression
 - Dynamic behavior of genes
- Protein Expression
 - Dynamic behavior of proteins
- Structural Features
 - RNA and proteins
- ...

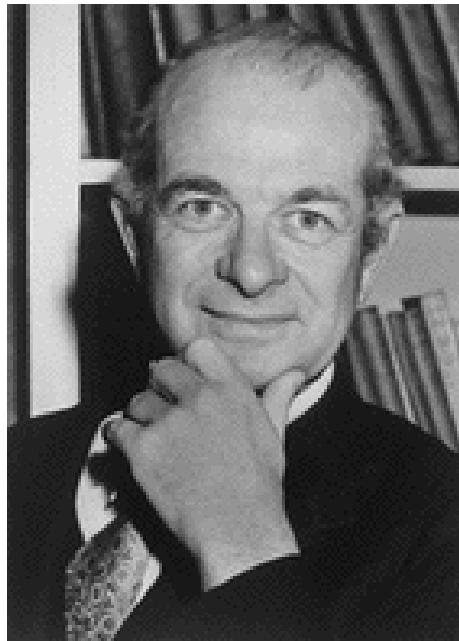
Biological Data

Sus scrofa agouti-related protein gene

```
1 ggcacattct cctgttgagc caggctatgc tgaccacaat gttgctgagc tgtgccctac
 61 tgctggcaat gcccaccatg ctggggggccc agataggctt ggcccccctg gagggtatcg
121 gaaggcttga ccaagccttg ttcccagaac tccaaggta gtgcgggcag gagtggttgc
181 ggtggggctt ggacatcctc tggccacaaa gtattctgct tgtatgagcc ctttcttccc
241 cttcccaatc ccaggcctgg gaggtgggtg ttttgtcat gggtggttct gccctcacat
301 catctgtccc agatcttaggc ctgcagcccc cactgaagag gacaactgca gaacgggcag
361 aagaggctt gctgcagcag gccgaggcca aggcccttggc agaggttaaca gctcagggaa
421 agggctgagg ccacaagtct tgagtgggtg tgtcaagcat caacctctat ctgtgcttgg
481 agttgccact gtggtacaac gggattggcg gtgtcttggg agcgctggga cgtggttca
541 tccccggcca gcacaagtgg gttaaggatc tggccttgc atcccttcag cttaggctga
601 gactgtggct tggagctgat ctctgaccgg aagctccata tgctctgggg tgacaaaaaa
661 tggaaaaaca aacatacaa aaacaccttac ctgcacttcc tgaccccttc acccggggcg
721 acactgcaga ccatcccggt cacgctccac ttccatcctg cttgtatctg ggcattcca
781 tgaatgtgct tttggaaagtc cttgtttccc aacccttgc ggtgcttagat cctgaaggac
841 gcaaggcacg ctccccacgt cgctgcgtaa ggctgcacga atcctgtctg ggacaccagg
901 taccatgctg cgaccatgt gctacatgct actgccgttt cttcaacgcc ttctgctact
961 gccgcaagct gggtactgcc acgaaccctt gcagccgcac cttagctggcc agccaatgtc
1021 gtcg
```

Пионеры биоинформатики

1962



Лайнус Полинг

- Анализ аминокислотных последовательностей глобинов нескольких позвоночных
- Гипотеза молекулярных часов

Zuckerkandl, E., and L. Pauling. 1962. Molecular disease, evolution, and genic heterogeneity. Horizons in Biochemistry, Academic Press, New York, 189-225.

Zuckerkandl, E., and L. Pauling. 1965. Evolutionary divergence and convergence in proteins. Evolving Genes and Proteins, Academic Press, New York, 97-166.

Пионеры биоинформатики

1965



Маргарет Дейхоф

- Однобуквенный код аминокислот
A,C,D,E,F,G,H...
- Матрицы аминокислотных замен
PAM (Point Accepted Mutation)

Атлас последовательностей белков и их структур (1965)

Секвенирование

- ✓ 1977 г. Maxam-Gilbert and Sanger Sequencing
 - ✓ 2005 г. Next-Generation Sequencing
-
- Virus – 3222 (Bacteriophage phiX 174, 5386 нн – 1977 г.)
 - Bacteria – 2289 (*Haemophilus influenza*, 1.8×10^6 нн – 1995 г.)
 - Eukarya – 168 (*S. cerevisiae* 1.2×10^7 нн – 1995 г; *H. sapien*, 3×10^9 нн -2001 г.)
 - Archaea – 152 (*Methanococcus jannaschi*, 1.7×10^6 нт – 1996 г.)

— 1953 : Discovery of DNA structure by Watson and Crick

— 1973 : First sequence of 24 bp published

— 1977 : Sanger sequencing method published

— 1980 : Nobel Prize Wally Gilbert and Fred Sanger

— 1982 : Genbank started

— 1983 : Development of PCR

— 1987 : 1st automated sequencer : Applied Biosystems Prism 373

— 1996 : Capillary sequencer : ABI 310

— 1998 : Genome of *Caenorhabditis elegans* sequenced

— 2000 : Human genome sequenced

— 2005 : 1st 454 Life Sciences Next Generation Sequencing system : GS 20 System

— 2006 : 1st Solexa Next Generation Sequencer : Genome Analyzer

— 2007 : 1st Applied Biosystems Next Generation Sequencer : SOLiD

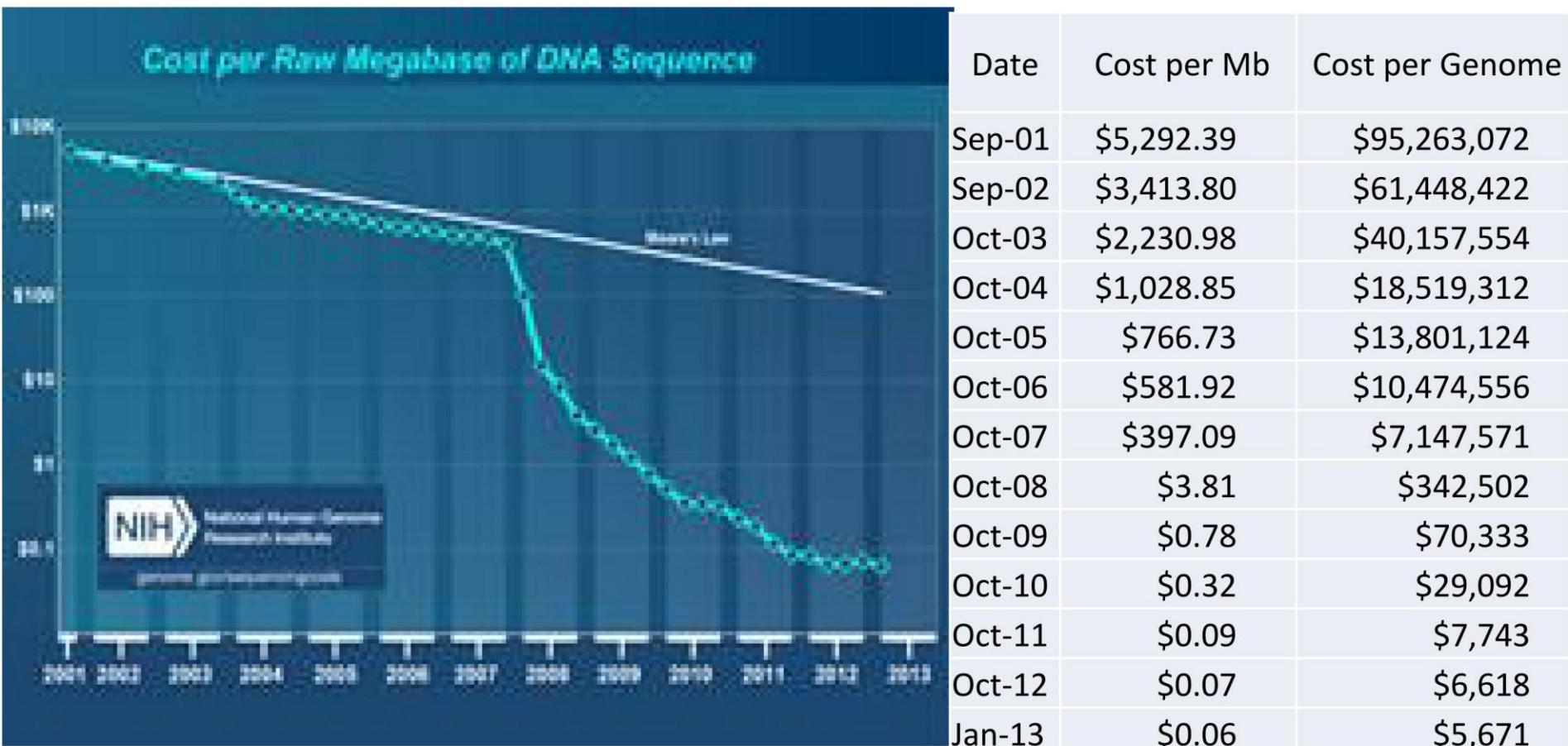
— 2009 : 1st Helicos **single molecule** sequencer : Helicos Genetic Analyser System

— 2011 : 1st Ion Torrent Next Generation Sequencer : PGM

— 2011 : 1st Pacific Biosciences **single molecule** sequencer : PacBio RS Systems

— 2012 : Oxford Nanopore Technologies demonstrates ultra long **single molecule** reads

Стоимость секвенирования с развитием технологий NGS



Общий принцип

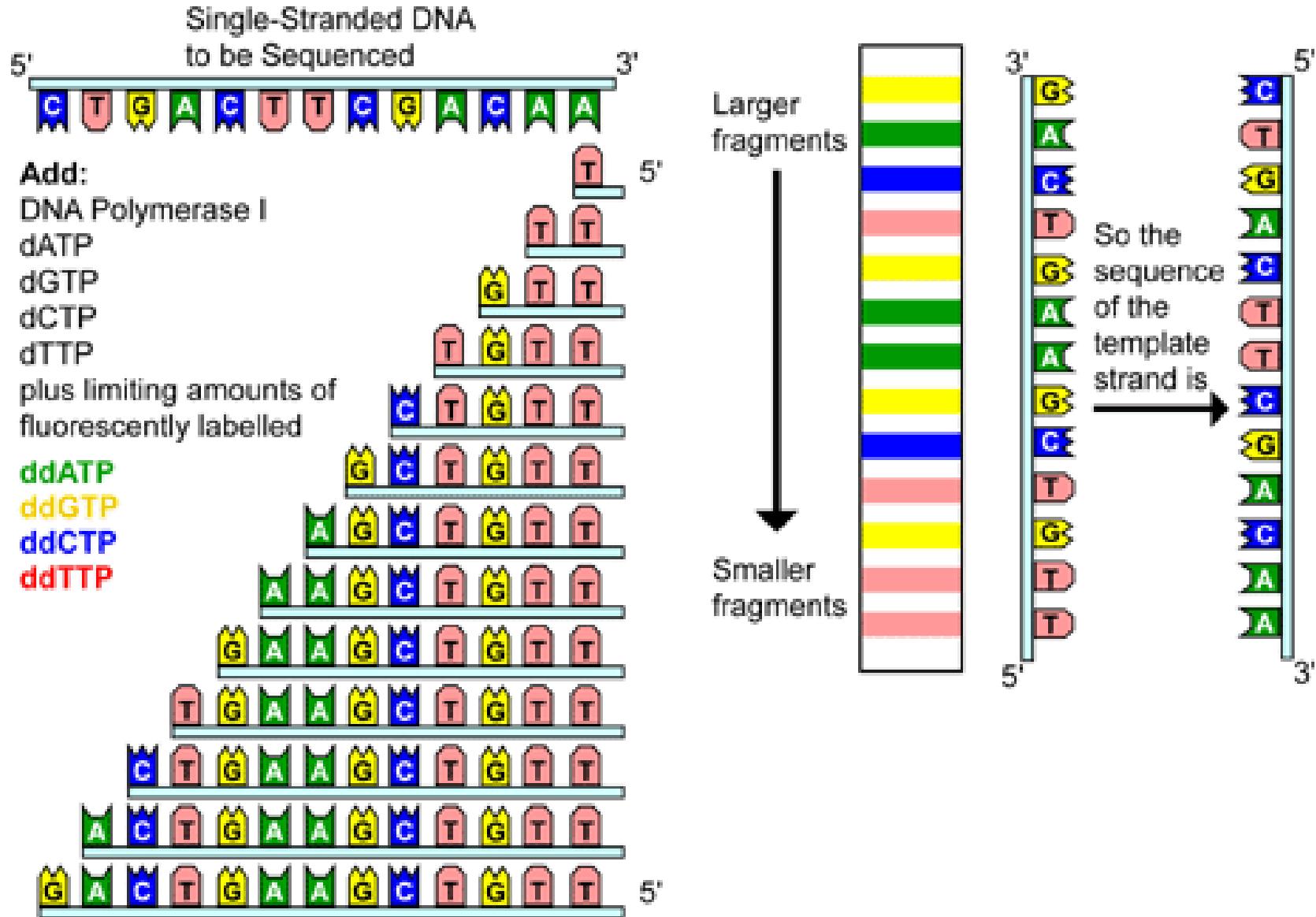
ДНК нарезается на фрагменты
определенной длины

К ним лигируются адаптеры

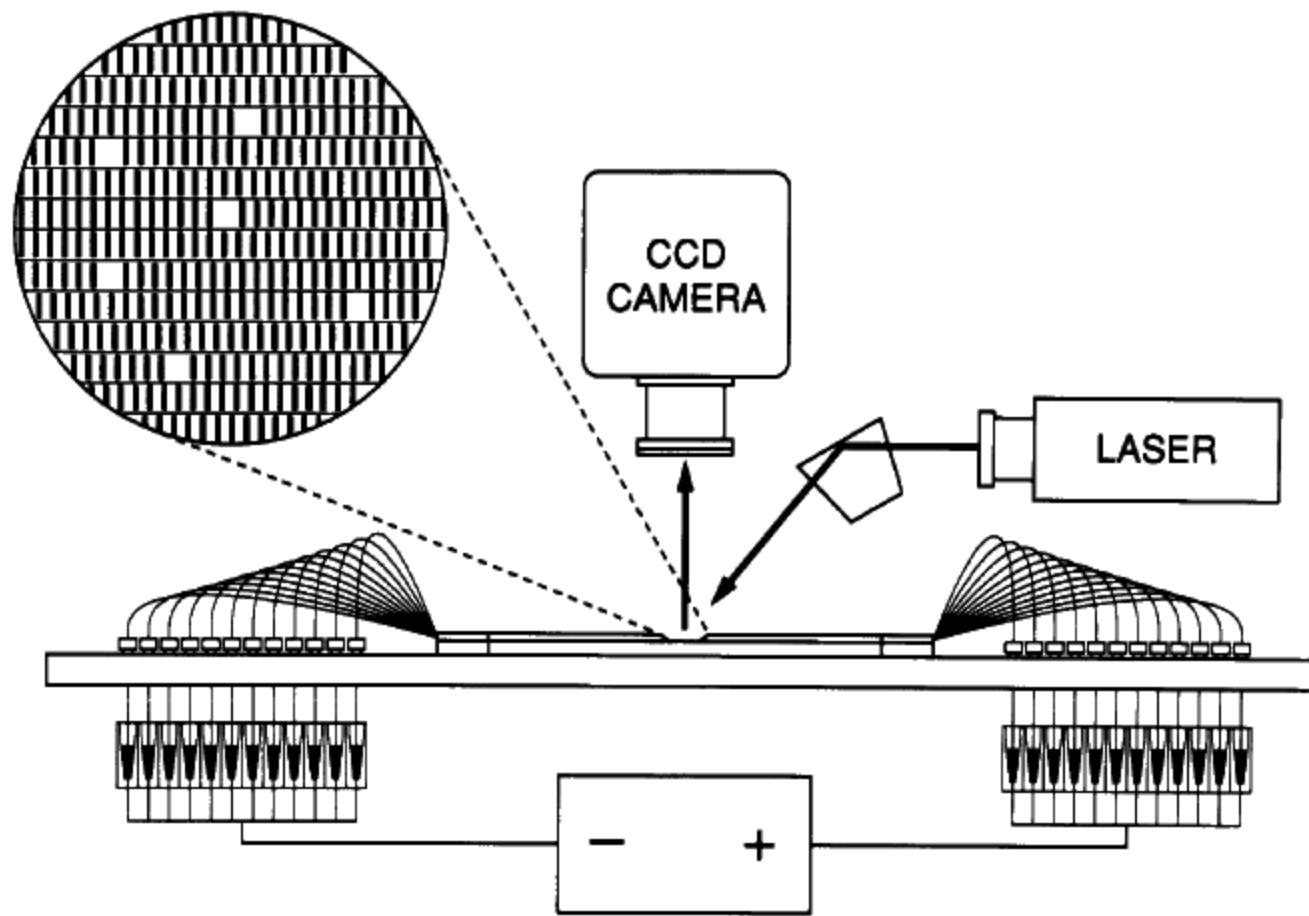
Амплификация каждого отдельного
фрагмента в изолированных от других
условиях

Анализ последовательности
амплифицированных клонов ДНК

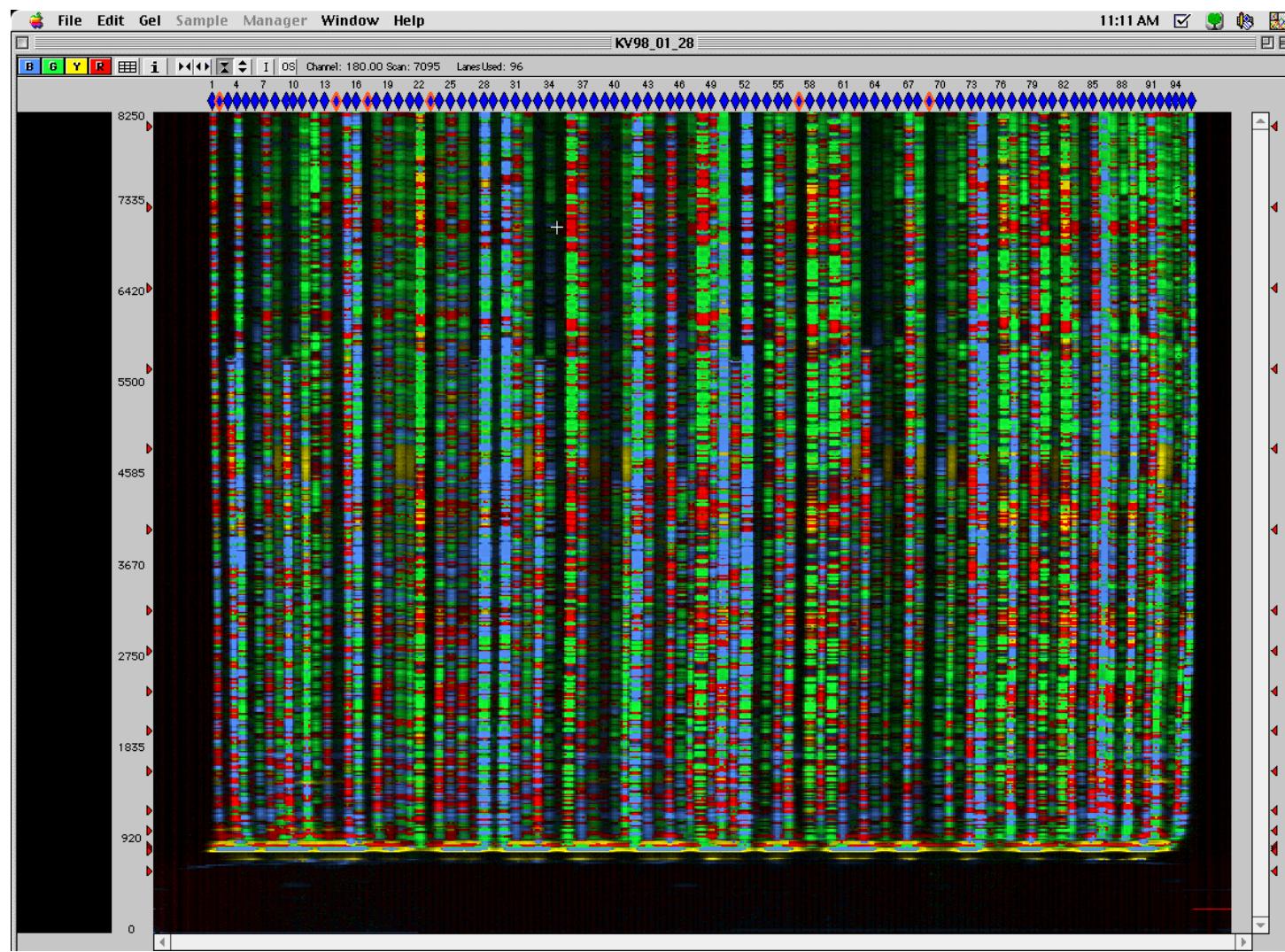
A schematic of sequencing



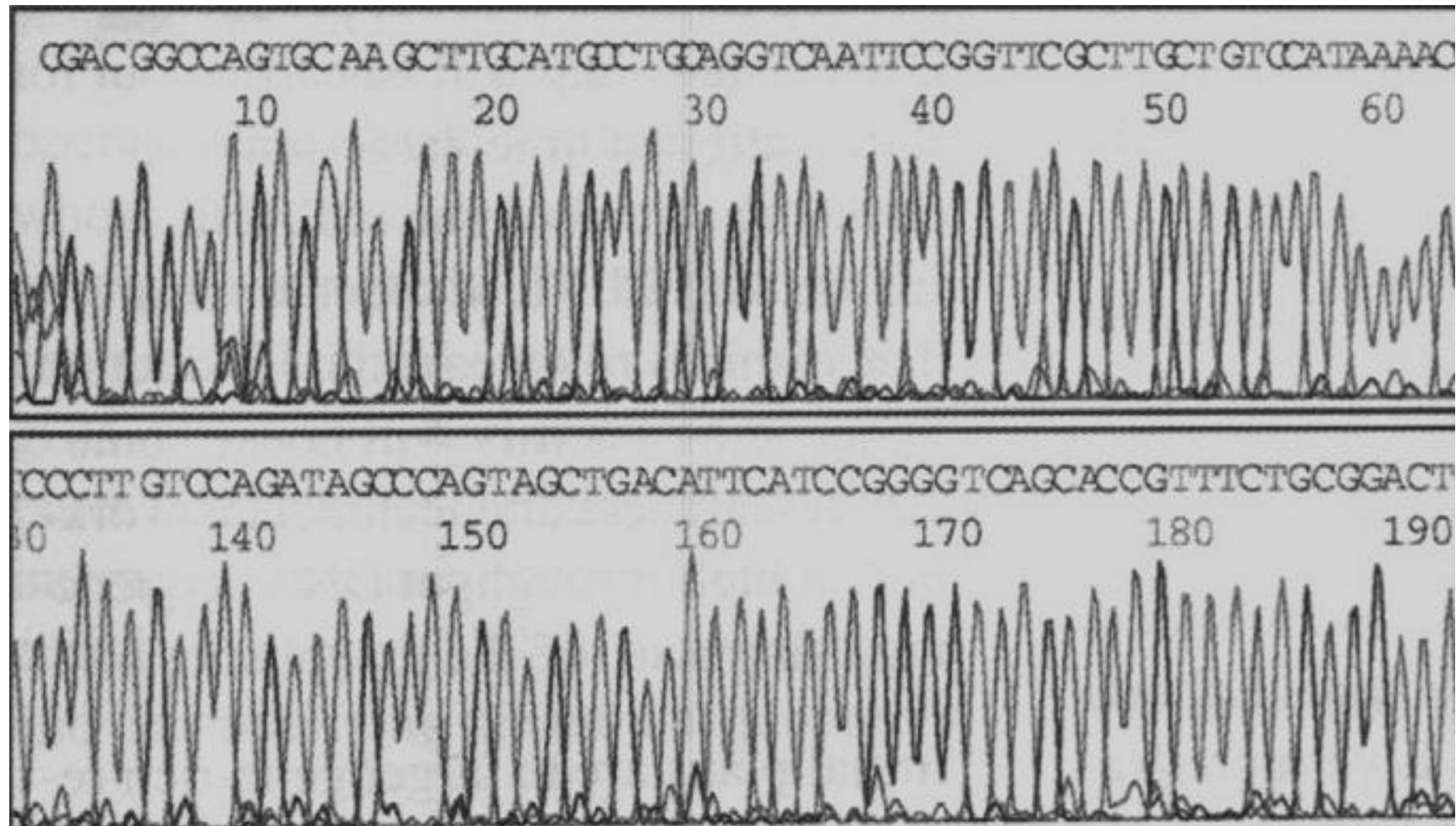
Laser Dye Based Sequencing



Four-Color Sequencing



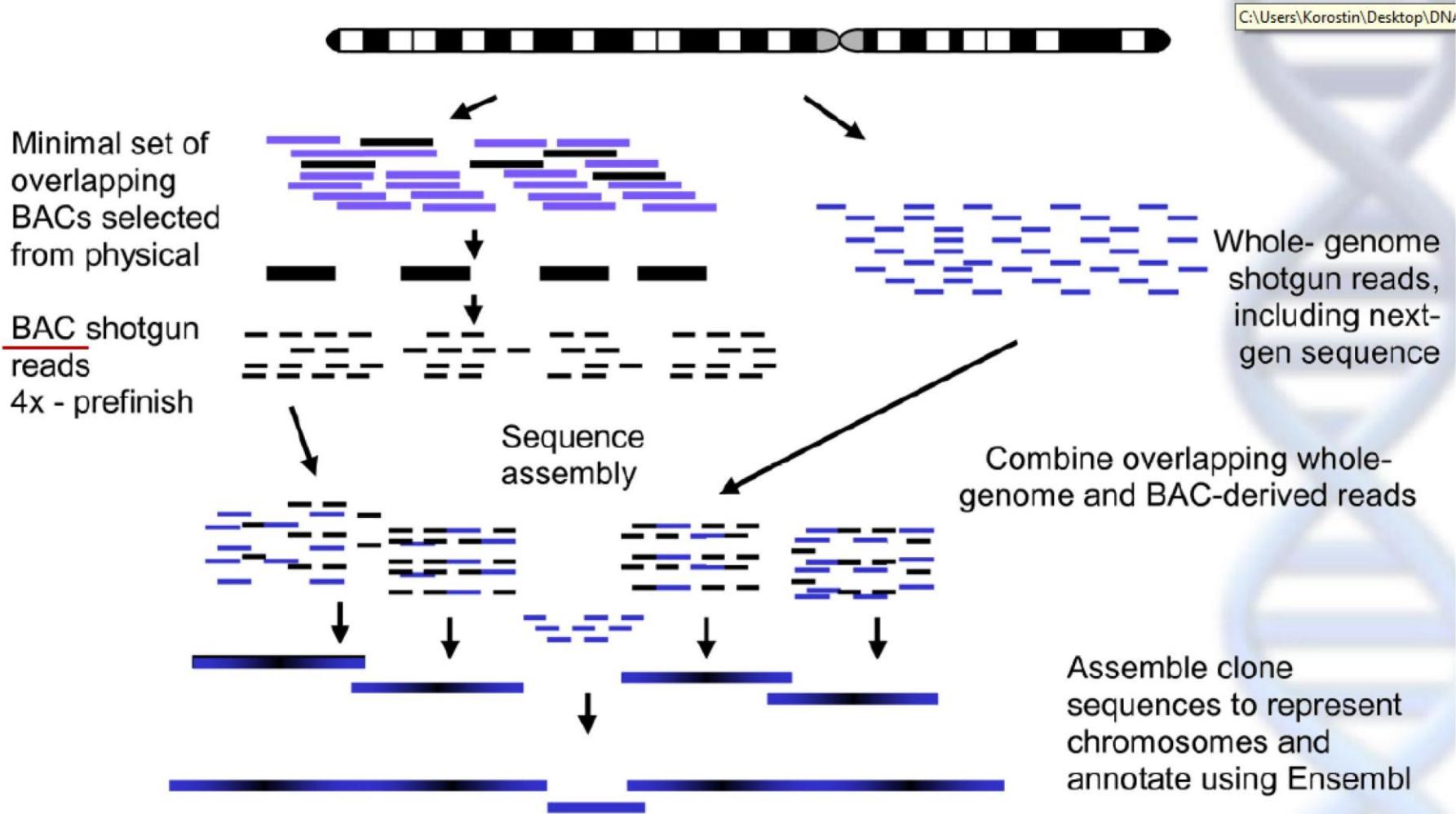
Automated Base Calling



A Biology Lab?



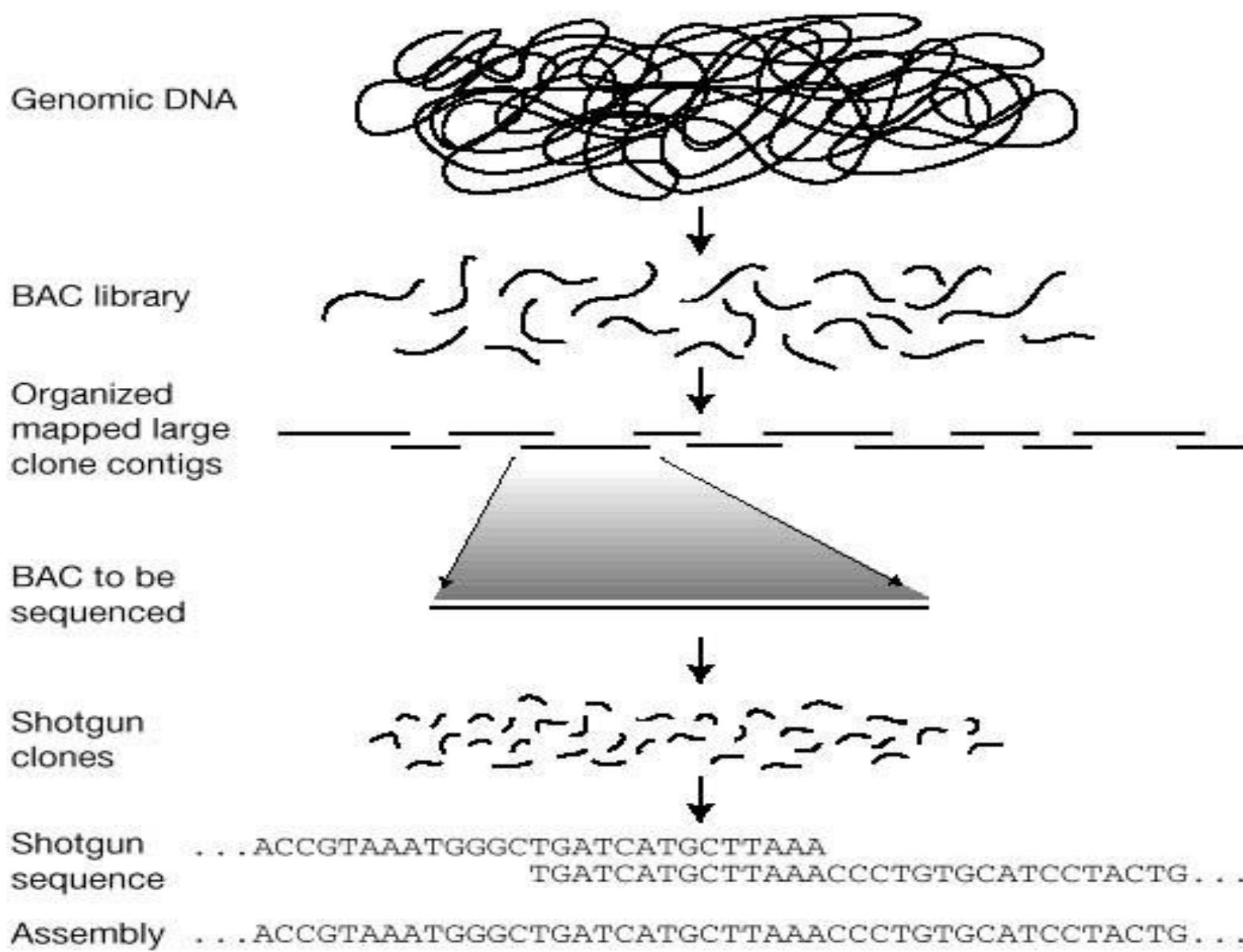
Human Genome Project



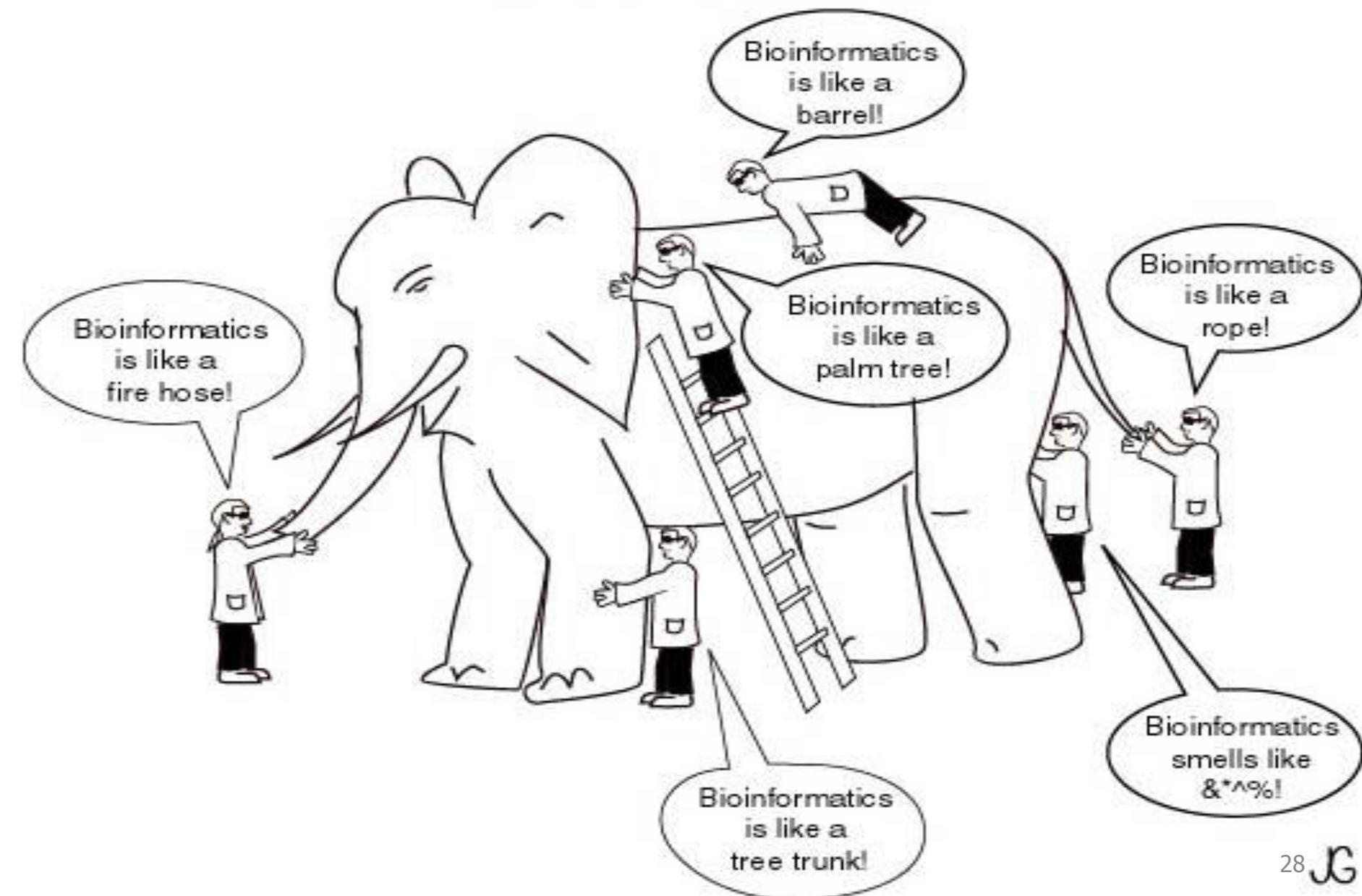
Human Genome Sequencing



Hierarchical shotgun sequencing



A group of scientists were asked to describe Bioinformatics...



Fundamental Problems in Bioinformatics

- Pairwise Sequence Alignment
- Multiple Sequence Alignment
- Phylogenetic Analysis
- Sequence Based Database Searches
- Gene Prediction
- Structure Prediction (RNA and Protein)
- Protein Classification
- Gene Expression
- Genetic nets

Какие бывают выравнивания?

Выравнивания

парные

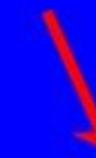
множественные

глобальные

локальные

глобальные

локальные



Почему нам интересует парное сходство последовательностей?

Функцию, структуру и многие свойства белка/ДНК определяет последовательность

Родственные белки имеют похожие свойства. Молекулы, похожие по свойствам, похожи по последовательностям.

Свойства можно предсказать, если мы найдем последовательности похожие на данную.

Pairwise Sequence Alignment

- Given two DNA or AA sequences, find the best way to “line them up”
 - Biology allows for variation
 - Gaps, mismatches, etc..

HEAGAWGHEE

PAWHEAE

HEAGAWGHE-E
| | | | |
P-A--W-HEAE

HEAGAWGHE-E
|| | | |
--P-AW-HEAE

Парное выравнивание: вес

Две последовательности:

>P1
ALGTEEIC
>P2
ALGTIAA

Параметры:

- матрица замен
- штрафы за пропуски

Алгоритм
Нидельмана – Вунша

Алгоритм
Смита – Ватермана

P1 ALGTEEIC-
P2 ALGT--IAA

P1 ALGT
P2 ALGT

Оптимальное полное выравнивание

Оптимальное частичное выравнивание

>sp|P69905|HBA_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit alpha OS=Homo sapiens GN=HBA1
PE=1 SV=2
MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVG AHAGEYGA EALERMF LSFP TT KTYFPHFDL SHGSAQVK GHGKKVA
DAL TNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDL HAHKL RVDPVNFKLLSHCLL VT LA AHLPA EFTP AVHASLDKFLA
SVST VLTSKYR

Бэта-2 субъединицей гемоглобина Rattus norvegicus (Серая крыса).
hemoglobin subunit beta-2 [Rattus norvegicus]

Score = 115 bits (288), Expect = 1e-24, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.
Identities = 63/145 (44%), Positives = 87/145 (60%), Gaps = 8/145 (5%)

Query 3 LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVG AHAGEYGA EALERMF LSFP TT KTYFPHF - DLSHGSA ---- QV 56
L+ A+K V WGKV +A GAEAL R+ + +P T+ YF F DLS SA QV
Sbjct 4 LTDAEKATVSGIWGKV--NADNVGA EALGR LLVVY PWTQRYFSKFGDLSSASA IMGNPQV 61

Query 57 KGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDL HAHKL RVDPVNFKLLSHCLL VT LA AHLPA 116
K HGKKV +A + + H+D++ + LS+LH KL VDP NF+LL + +++ L HL
Sbjct 62 KA HGKKVINA FNDGLKHLDNLKGTF AHLSELHCDKLHVD PENF RLLGNMIVIVLGHHLGK 121

Query 117 EFTP AVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKY 141
EFTP A+ K +A V++ L KY
Sbjct 122 EFTP CAQAAFQ KV VAGV ASALA HKY 1

Sequence Based Database Searches

- Keyword
 - Find all sequences named “cytochrome c”
- Sequence
 - Find all sequences similar to HEAGAWGHEE
 - Remember, there are gigabytes to search, and I’m not about to wait two days for an answer!
- BLAST, FASTA, ...

Multiple Sequence Alignment

- Extend pairwise problem to multiple sequences

Sequence alignment visualization showing multiple sequence alignment (MSA) for a set of proteins. The top part shows the first 80 positions of the sequences. The bottom part shows a ruler indicating positions 1 through 80.

Sequence ID	Sequence	Length
gi 19923711 ref NP_203523.2	MERL---ESELIRQSNRAVSRSPLHEGTVILSRIFALEPSLILPLQYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT	77
gi 12584951 gb AAG59898.1	MERP---ESELIRQSNRAVSRSPLHEGTVILSRIFALEPSLILPLQYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT	77
gi 11967939 ref NP_071859.1	MERP---ESELIRQSNRVVSRSPLEHGTVILARIFALEPSLILPLQYNGRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT	77
gi 10864065 ref NP_067080.1	MERP---EPELIRQSNRAVSRSPLHEGTVILARIFALEPDLLPLQYNCRQFSSPEDCLSSPEFLDHIRKVMLVIDAAVT	77
gi 15387696 emb CAC59975.1	MERLSSKDKEELIRGSNDSLGKNAVPHGVILSRIFELDPELLNLHYT-TNCGSTQDCLSSPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS	79
gi 15387694 emb CAC59974.1	MERLSSKDKEELIRGSNDSLGKNAVPHGVILSRIFELDPELLNLHYT-TNCGSTQDCLSSPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS	79
gi 18859087 ref NP_571928.1	MEKLSEKDKGILRDSNESLGKNAVPHGVIVLTRLFELDPALLTLFSYS-TNCGDAPECISSLPEFLEHVTKVMLVIDAAVS	79

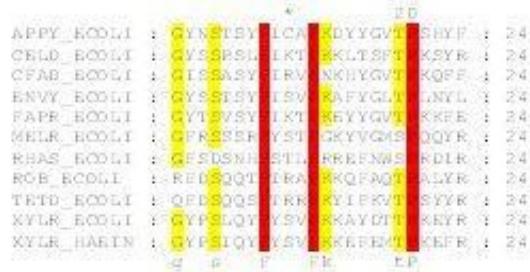


The bottom part shows the last 80 positions of the sequences. The bottom part shows a ruler indicating positions 90 through 160.

Sequence ID	Sequence	Length
gi 19923711 ref NP_203523.2	NVEDISSLTEELATLGRKHRAVGVRILSSSTVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDTTPATRTAISQLYGAVVQAMSRGD--GE---	151
gi 12584951 gb AAG59898.1	NVEDISSLTEELATLGRKHRAVGVRILSSSTVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDTTPATRTAISRLYGAVVQAMSRGD--GE---	151
gi 11967939 ref NP_071859.1	NVEDISSLTEEVILTSGLRKHRAVGVRILSSSTVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDTTPATRTAISRLYGAVVQAMSRGD--GE---	151
gi 10864065 ref NP_067080.1	NVEDISSLTEEVILASLGKNAVPHVKLSSSTVGESLLYMLEKCLGPDTTPATRAAISQLYGAVVQAMSRGD--GE---	151
gi 15387696 emb CAC59975.1	HLDLHSLEDTLLNLGRKHQAvgVKPQSAVVGESLLYMLQCSLQGQAYTASLRQANLNMYSVVVASMSRGWAKNGEDKAD	159
gi 15387694 emb CAC59974.1	HLDLHSLEDTLLNLGRKHQAvgVKPQSAVVGESLLYMLQCSLQGQAYTASLRQANLNMYSVVVASMSRGWAKNGEDKAD	159
gi 18859087 ref NP_571928.1	HLDLHSLEDTLLNLGRKHQAvgVNITQSAVVGESLLYMLQSSLGPATTTSLRQANLTMSIVSAMTRGWAKNGEHSN	159



Для чего строят множественные выравнивания?

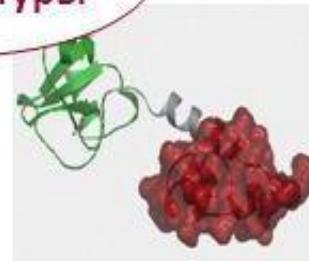


позволяет найти общее

мотивы, паттерны, профили

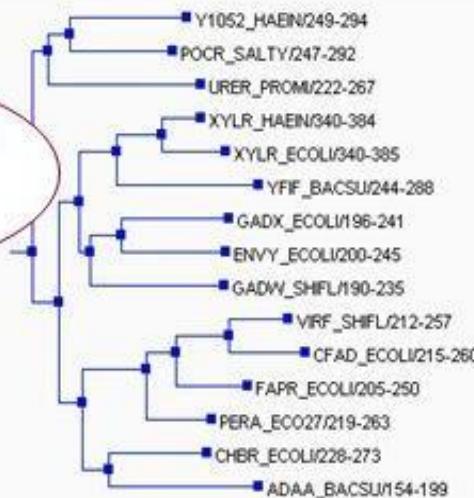
поиск
активного
центра

предсказание
3D-структуры



позволяет оценить эволюционные отношения

реконструкция
эволюции



Построение множественных выравниваний — необходимый этап
решения многих задач молекулярной биологии

Множественное выравнивание

Можно определить вес (хотя ситуация со штрафом за пропуски сложнее)

Но не существует приемлемого алгоритма, гарантирующего нахождение оптимального по данному весу выравнивания

Аналог алгоритма Нидельмана – Вунша имеет приемлемое время работы лишь для очень малого числа последовательностей (до 4–5)

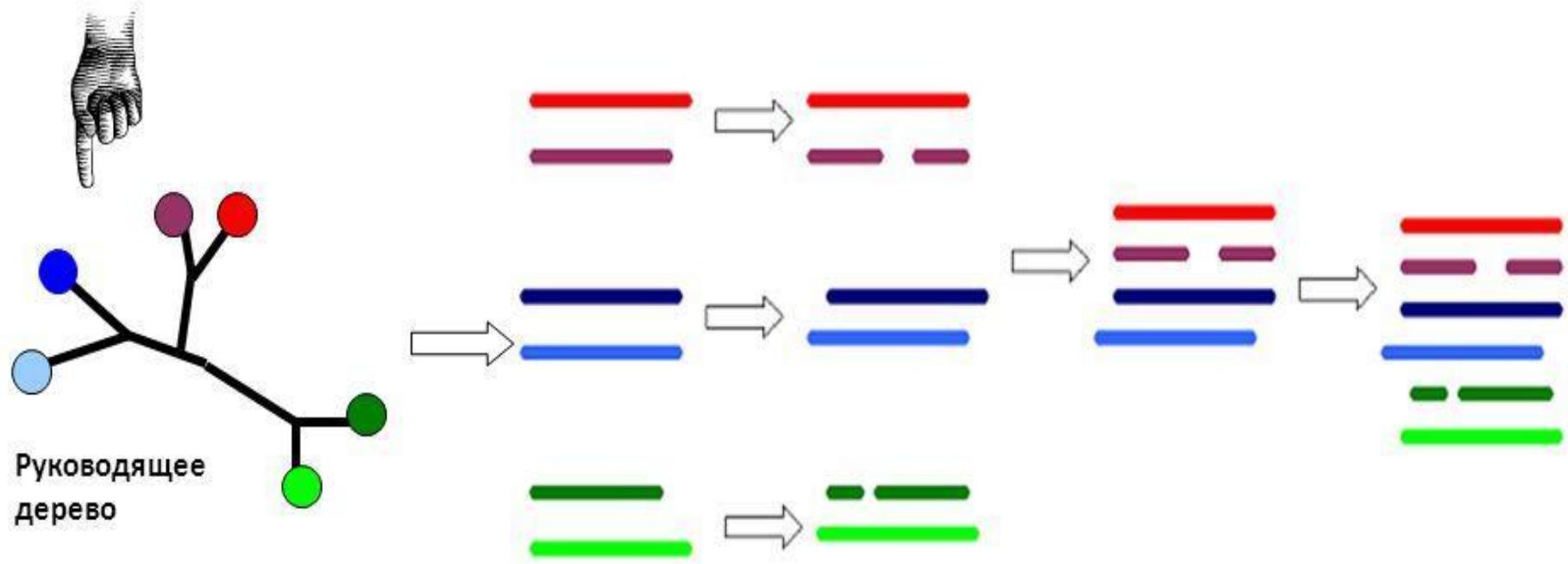
Программы множественного выравнивания

- **ClustalW** – к настоящему времени явно устарела, но по-прежнему очень популярна
- **Muscle** – пожалуй, на текущий момент программа первого выбора
- **MAFFT** – тоже очень популярная программа
- **DiAlign**
- **T-Coffee**
- **Kalign**
- **ProbCons**

Всё это программы **полного** выравнивания

Единственная популярная программа частичного множественного выравнивания –
MEME (ищет блоки, то есть выравнивания без пропусков)

Алгоритм ClustalW – пример эвристического прогрессивного алгоритма



Очевидные недостатки :

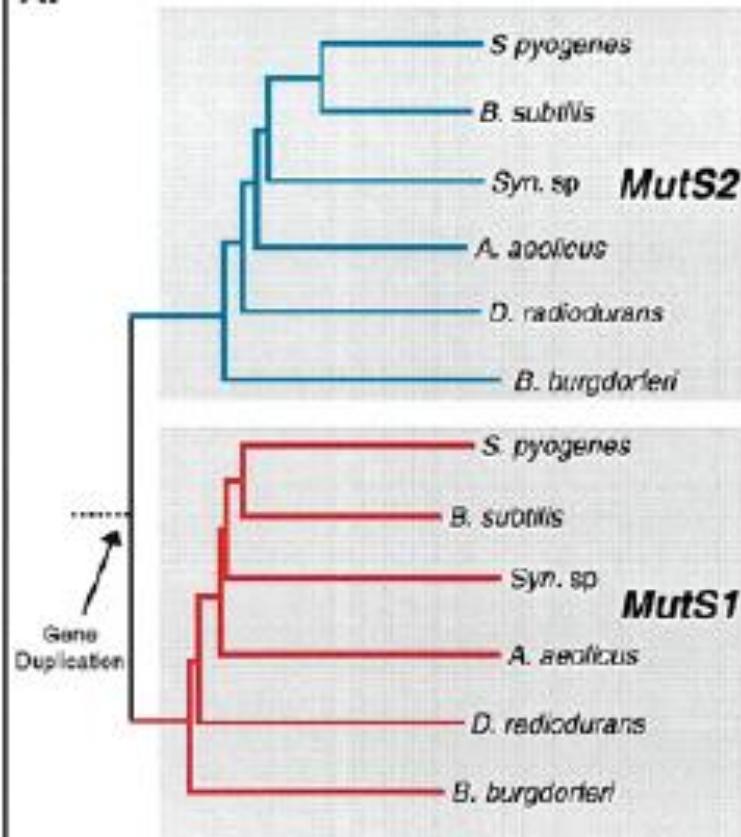
- результат зависит от порядка выравниваний;
- «один раз гэп – Навсегда гэп»

Phylogenetic Analysis

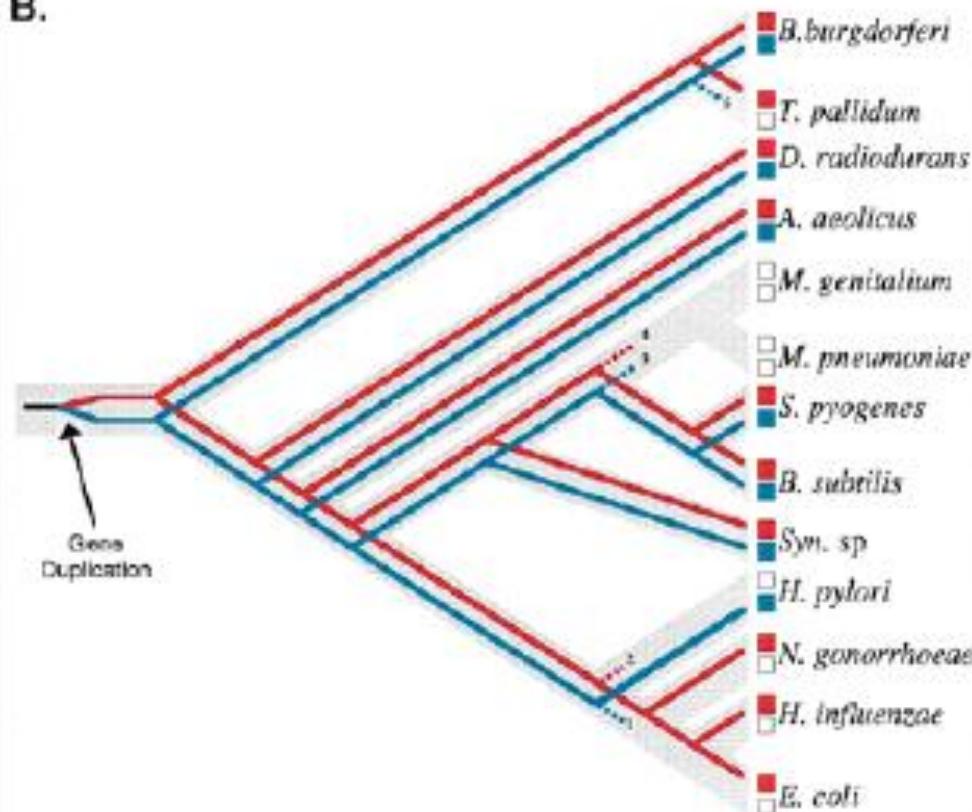
- Study relationships between organisms
 - Characteristic similarity
 - Sequence similarity
 - Whole genome comparison
 - ...

Phylogenetic Analysis

A.

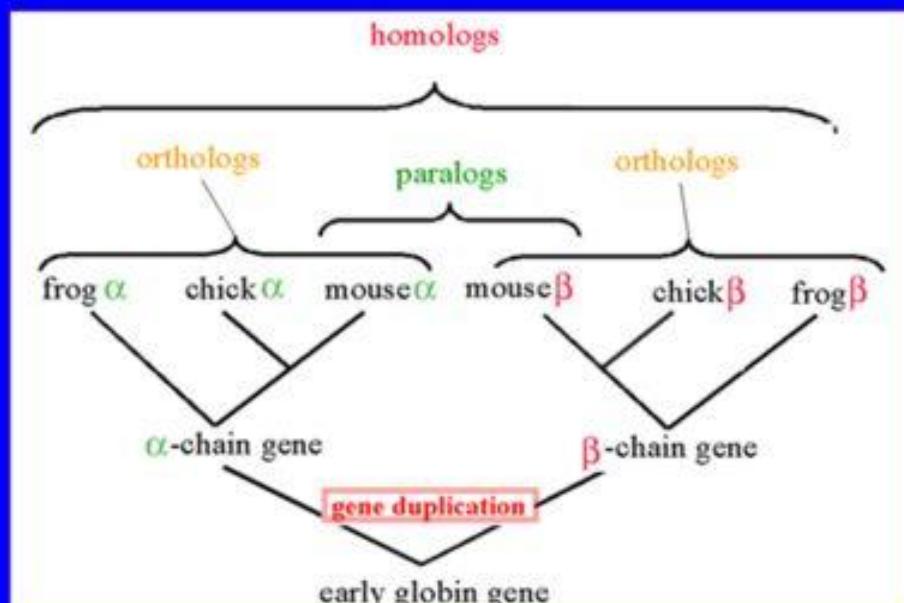


B.



Ортологи — последовательности, возникшие из одного общего предшественника в процессе видообразования. Ортологи, как правило, имеют одну и ту же функцию

Парапоги — последовательности, возникшие из одного общего предшественника в результате дупликации одного гена в одном организме. Парапоги, как правило, имеют разные функции.



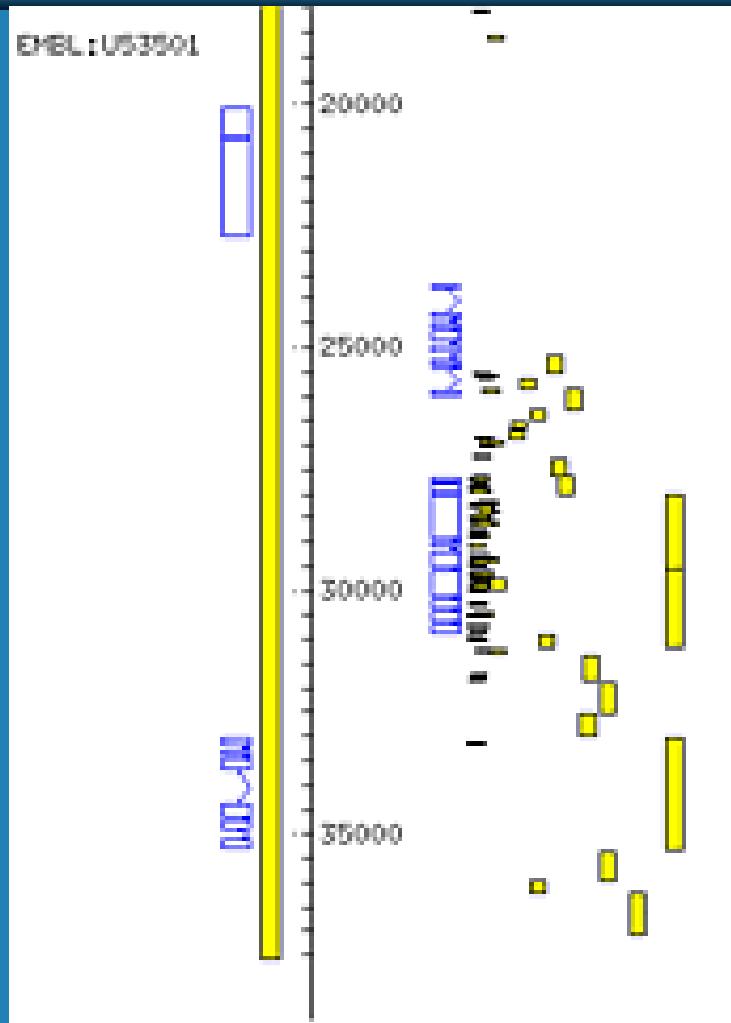
Gene Prediction

- Does the following sequence contain a gene?

TTGTAATCTCCTCTGTGACTATAATGACTAGTCTCAGGCCGCCTCCCCAGAAACCTCTTTGGCTATTCTCTTC
TAGTTCTCTGTTAACAAAATTATTCTATATATCTATCTATCTGTCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATC
TATCTATCTATCTATCATCTACTTATCATCTGTCTAGCCATTGAAGCATTGTGTTAGGTCTGTAGATTCTCC
TTTCAGCCAGTGGAGGATCTGGACAGAGCTATTCTTAGCTTCCCCTAAGCCATGTGTTAGAACGAATCCCCCACACCT
CCTCTGAGTGCTACGTCTCCGTCAAGAATTATGTATGTGGATCCAGATGGCCAGTGGATAAAACTGCAAGTGTATGA
CCATGACCTGACTCAAGGGATTGTGTAGAAAGGGAGTTATCACAGTGTGAGGGACAGGGCTAAGGACACTAACCGTAT
GTTGAGGGGCACAGACGCTAGCAACAACAGTGAAGTGTAAAAAGGCAAAATCATGTTCTAGAAGTCAGGAAGAGCC
TAACTTGTGGACAAGGACCAACAGGCAGCAGTGTAAATGGGCAGGGCAGAGGAGAGCGGACACGCAGCTTGGCATC
AAACACACCCAGAGTGTGGATAGAGAGTAGGAAATACTCTAGTCTGGCTAGGATACTCCCCCTCTTTTGACATT
CTCATTGGCAGCCCCAAGTGGTCACTGGAGAGGCCAGGAAGCCTAAAGGACACAGTTAGTAGCAGCCAGCTCCTTGGTGG
AATTTGGGACATGGTGGGGTACTGGCTCTATCCAGGCCAGGGCTGGGTGTAGTATACTAGTACTGGCTTC

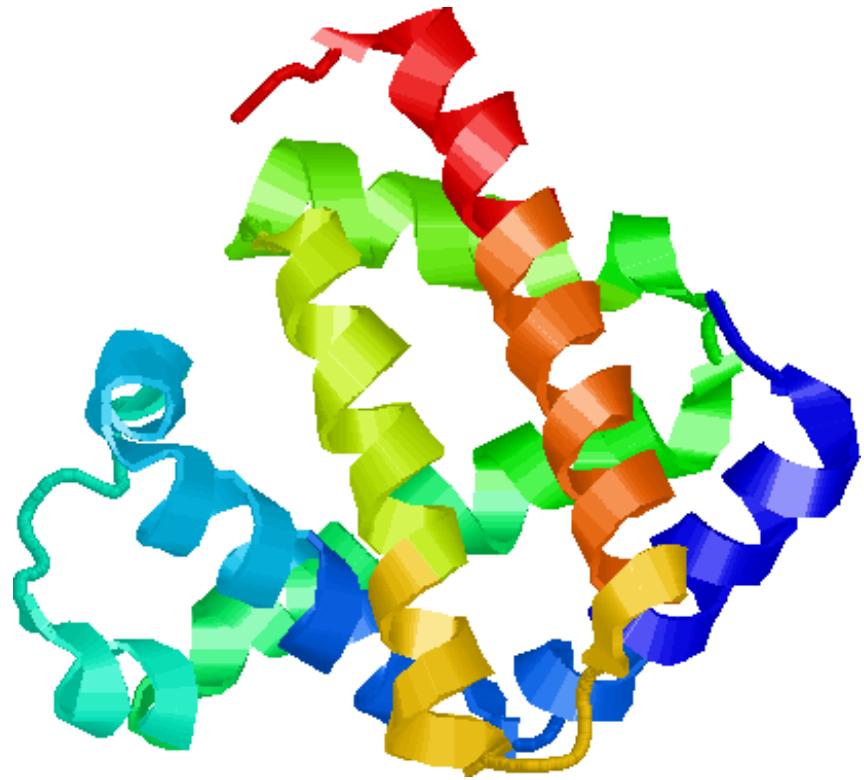
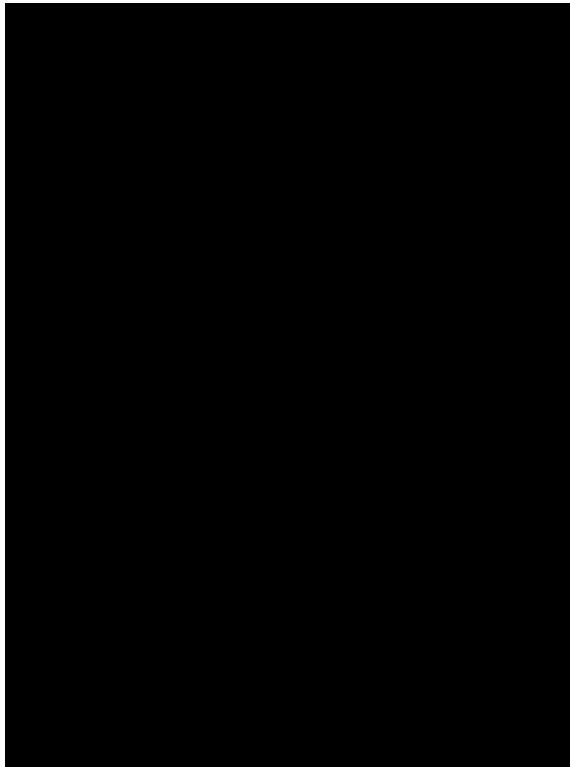
- How many introns? Exons? Promoters? Other features?

Genome annotation



Structure Prediction (RNA, Protein)

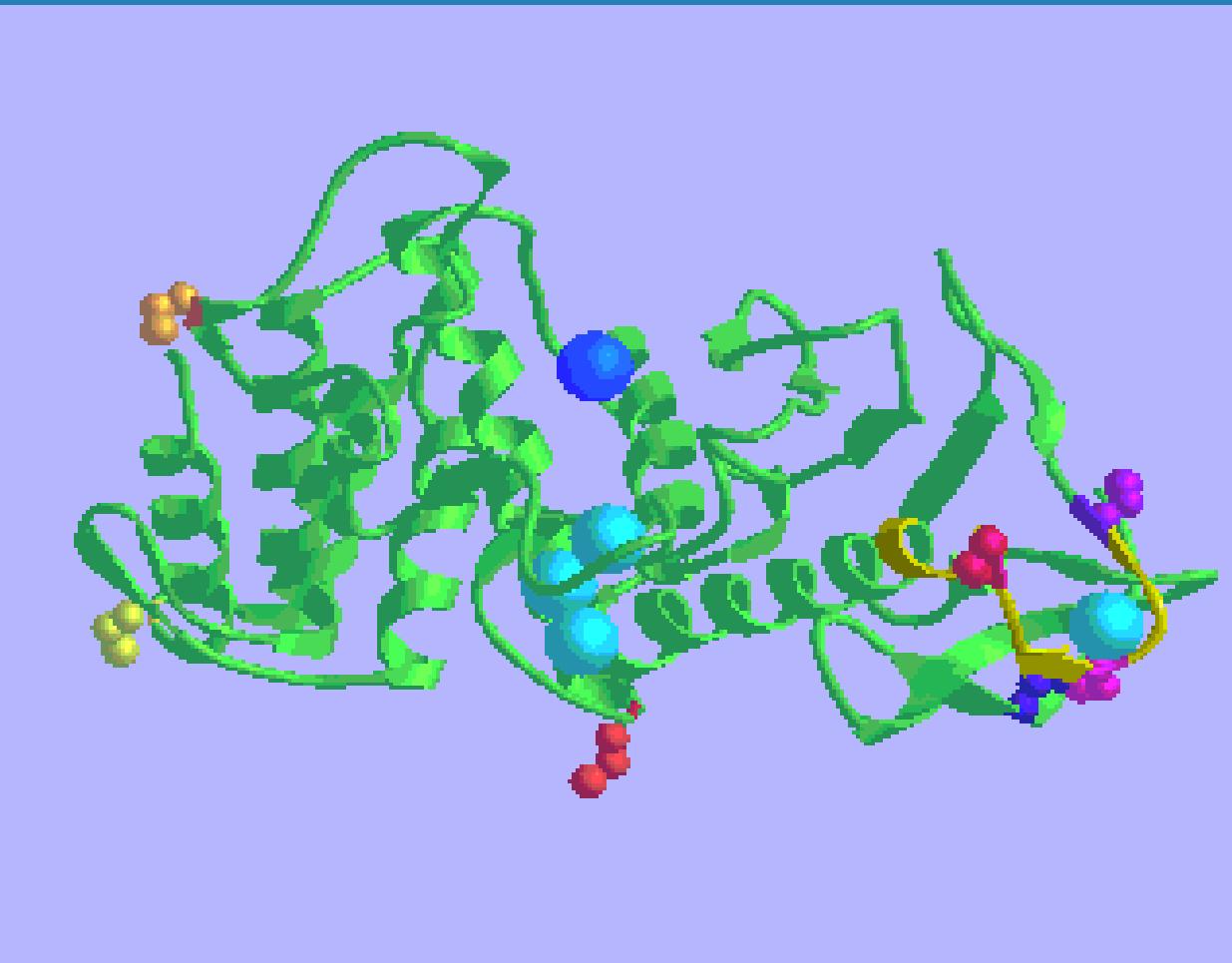
- From sequence, predict 2 and 3D structures.



Protein Classification

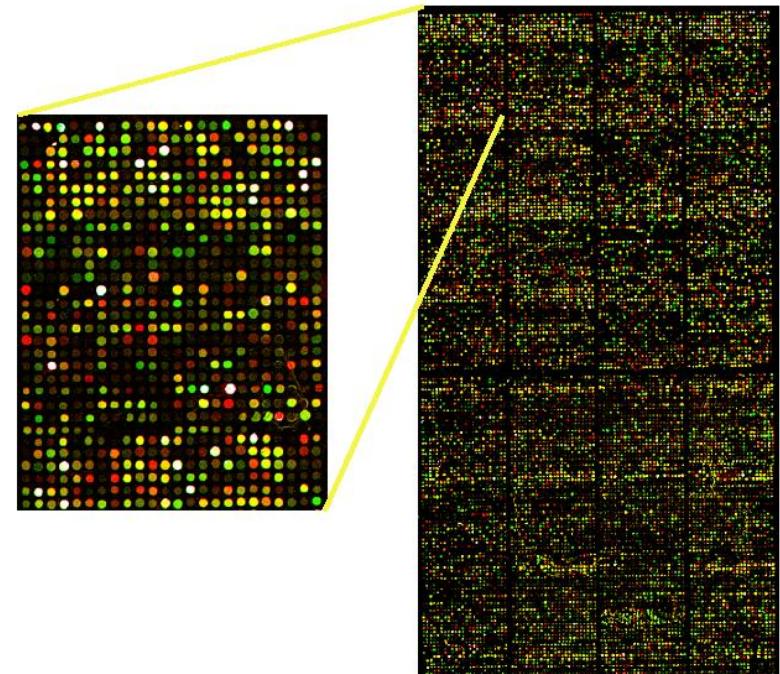
- From sequence, identify characteristics of a protein
 - Active sites
 - Families (e.g. globin)
 - Blocks
 - Domains
 - Folds
 - Motifs
 - Etc.

Protein engineering



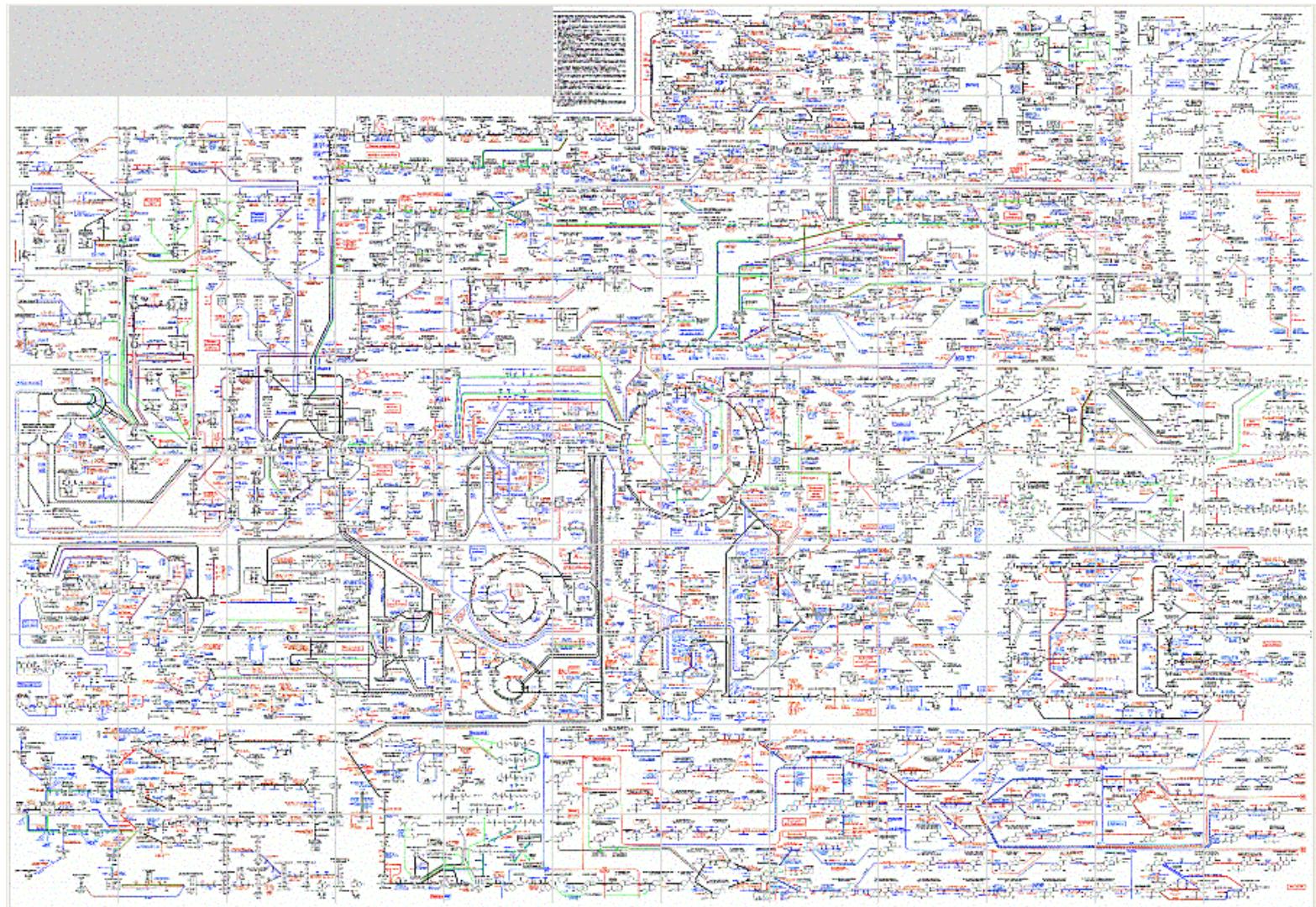
Gene Expression

- Study of gene activity under experimental conditions
 - Large scale studies with microarrays



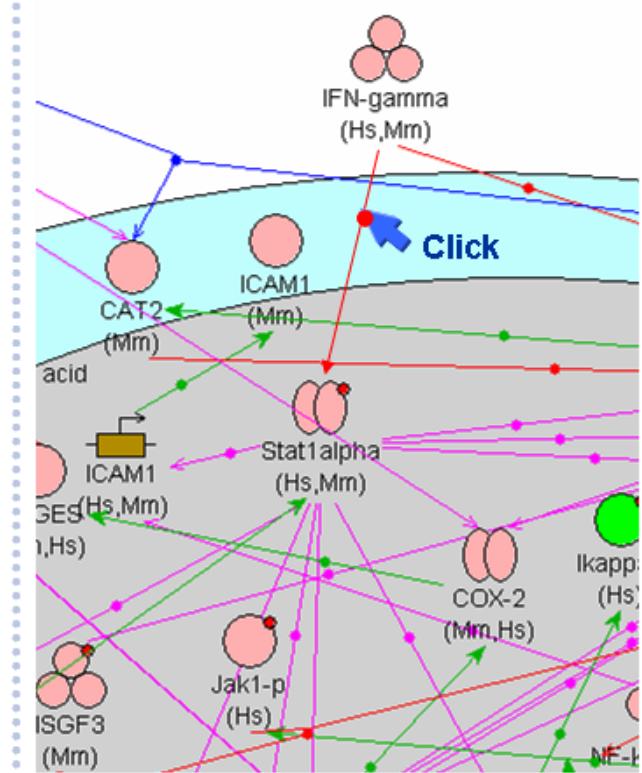
Фрагмент одной из карт метаболических путей.

Современная биология стала источником огромных объемов экспериментальной информации, осмысливание которых невозможно без использования эффективных информационных технологий и методов математического моделирования

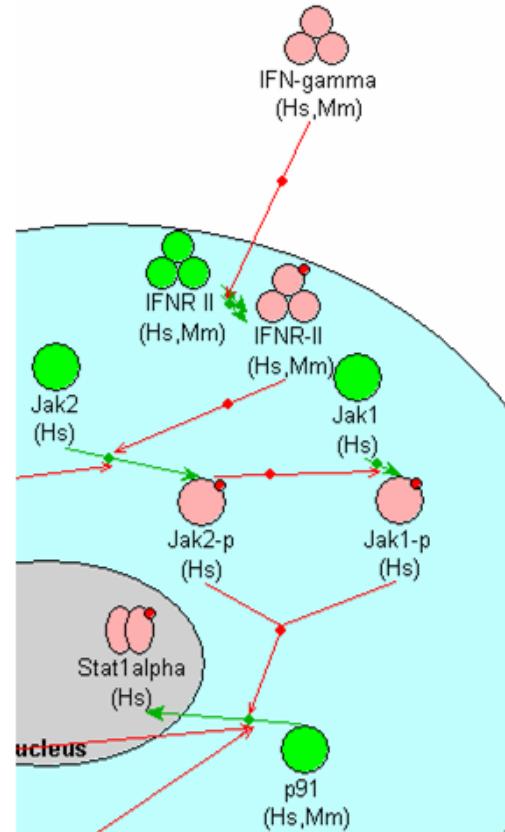




Gene network “Macrophage activation” (E. Nedosekina, E. Ananko)

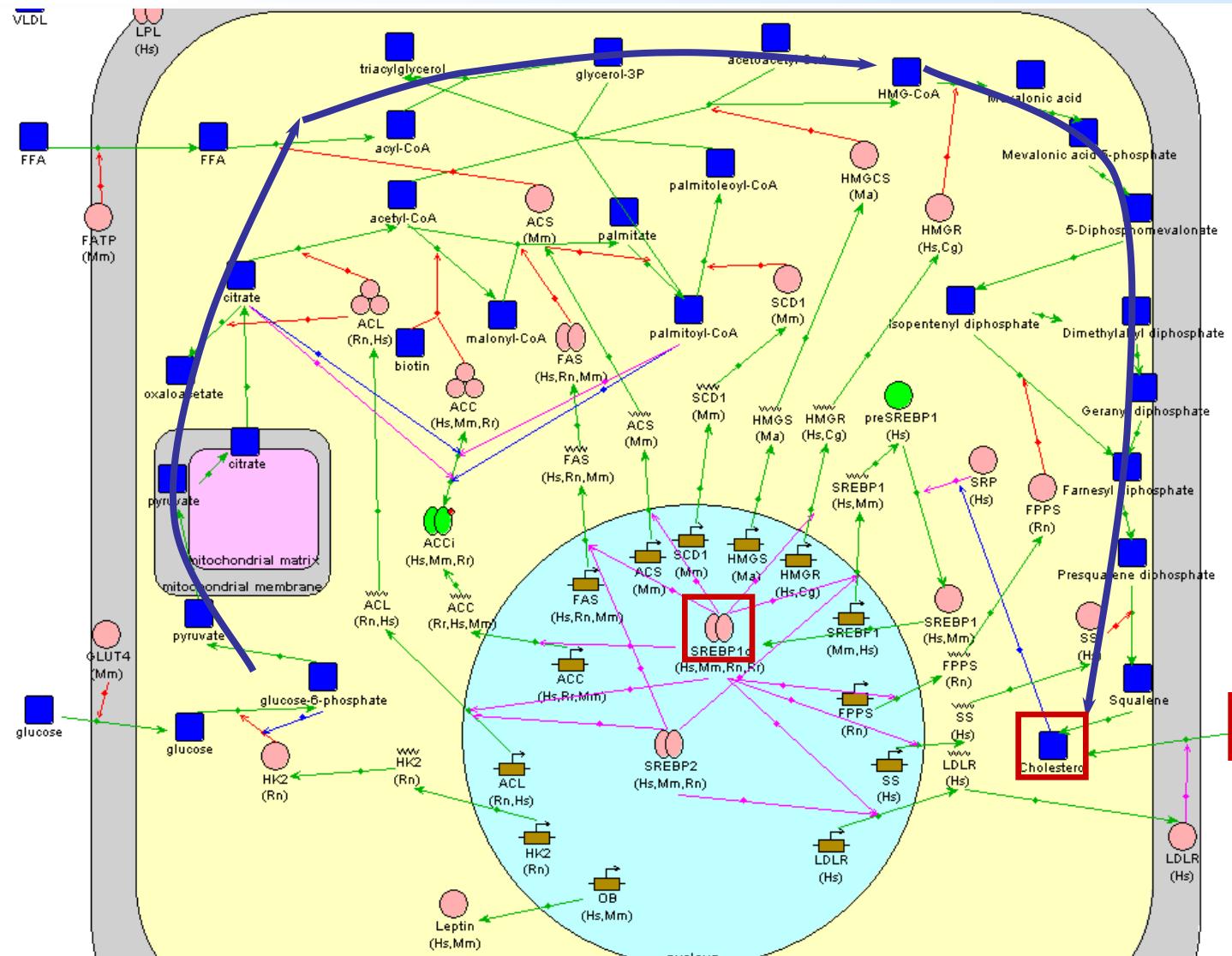


Subscheme “Jak-Stat signal transduction pathway” E. Nedosekina, E. Ananko)

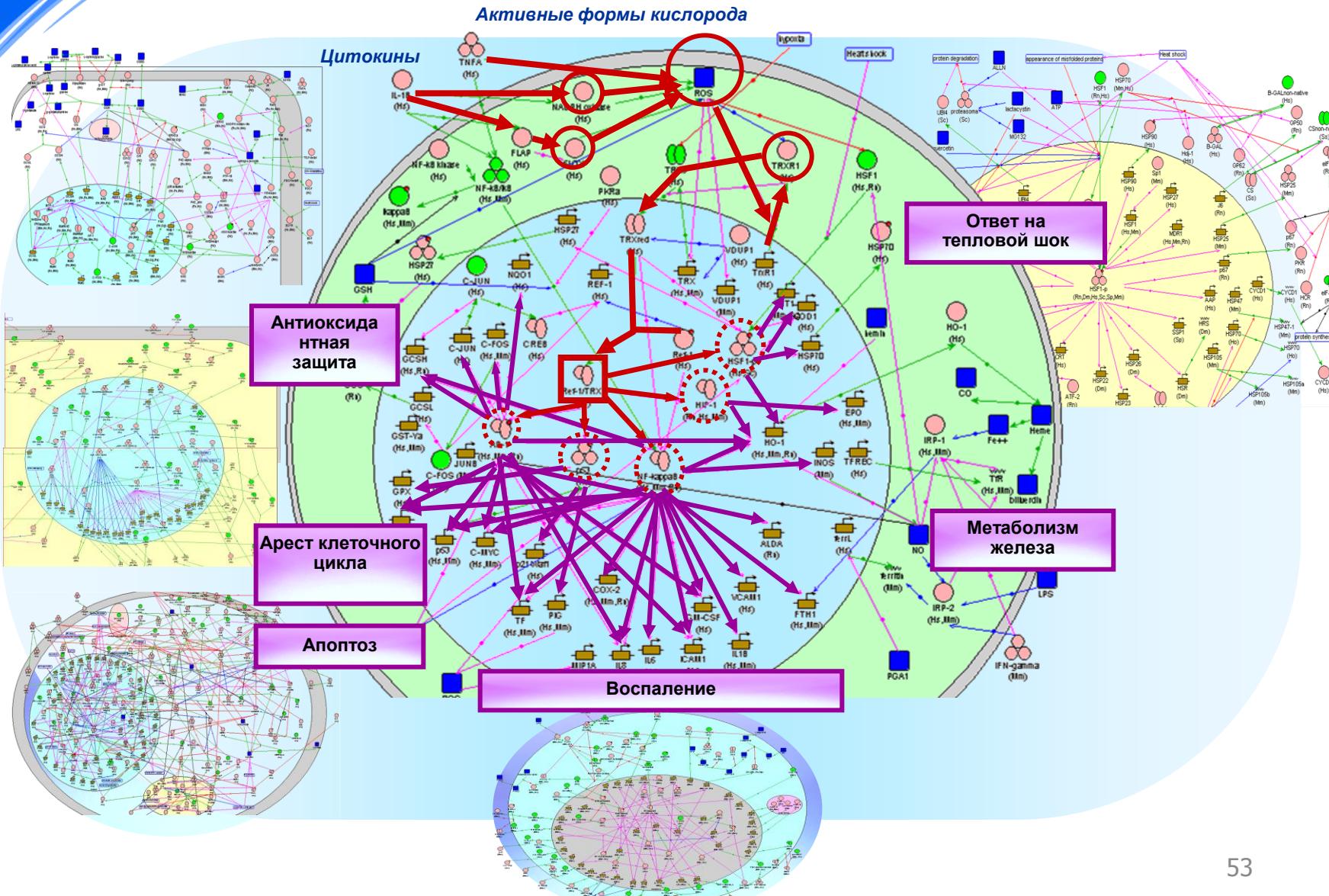


МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКИЕ ПУТИ – ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ГЕННЫХ СЕТЕЙ. Адипоцит:

мевалонатный путь биосинтеза холестерина в клетке.



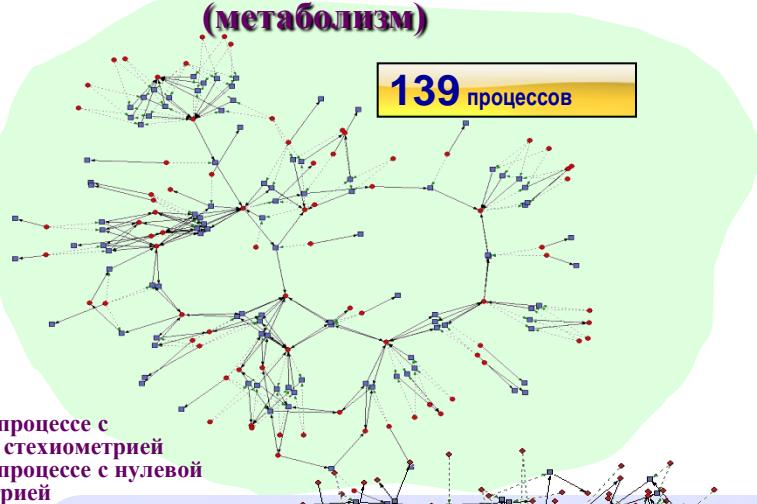
Интеграция генных сетей при противовоспалительном ответе



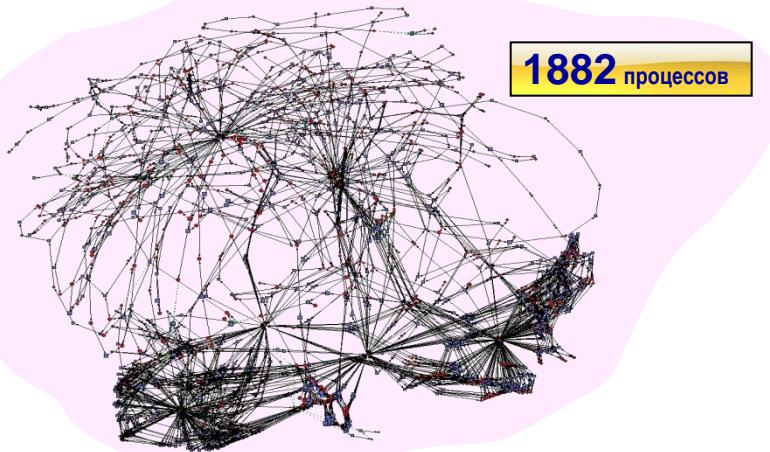


Соотношение метаболической и регуляторной компонент цикла трикарбоновых кислот *E. Coli* K-12:

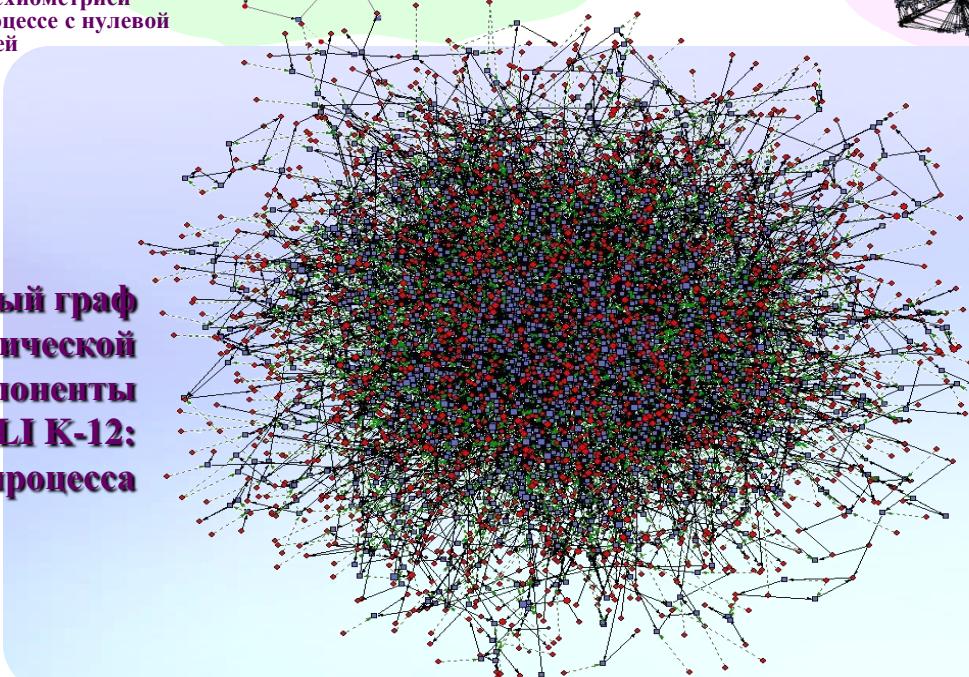
Исполняющая компонента
(метаболизм)



Регуляторная компонента
(управление метаболизмом)



Полный граф
метаболической
компоненты
E. COLI K-12:
3973 процессы

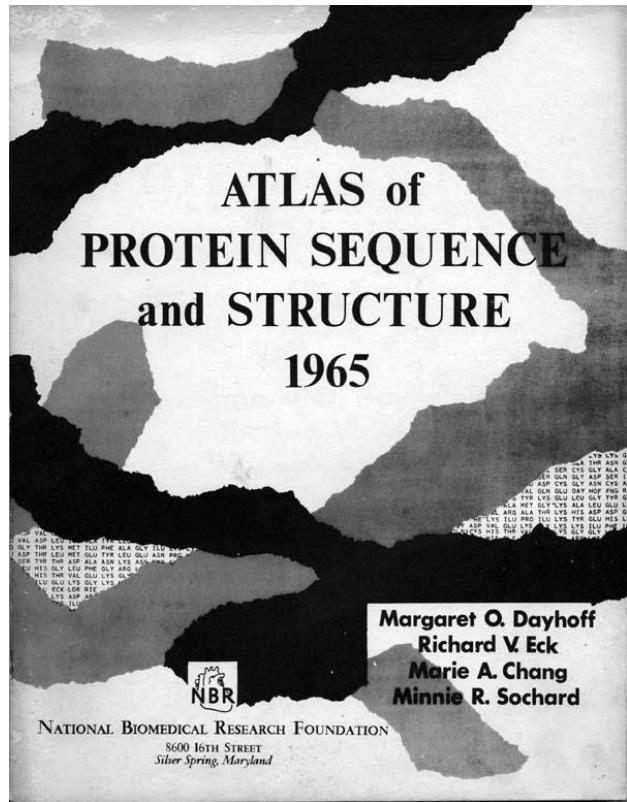


Нижние оценки сложности
модели (без детального учета
этапов матричного биосинтеза):
~ 60 000 – 100 000 процессов

Более детальная модель:
~ 1 000 000 процессов

Портретная модель:
не менее 10 000 000 процессов

Первый “банк данных”



1965 -1978

Атлас белковых
последовательностей и
их структур

Первая версия атласа содержала описание 65 ! последовательностей белков

Genome Sizes

Species	Genome Size
Bacteriophage MS2	3569 bp
<i>Esherichia coli</i>	4.7 million bp
Human	3.3 billion bp

Nucleotide Sequence Databases

- **3 main databases**
 - EMBL: www.ebi.ac.uk/embl
 - GenBank: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/GenBank
 - DDBJ: www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp

The 3 databases are synchronized on a daily basis, and the accession numbers are consistent.

There are no legal restriction in the usage of these databases.
However, there are some patented sequences in the database

Protein Sequence Databases



Swiss-Prot
Protein knowledgebase
TrEMBL
Computer-annotated supplement to Swiss-Prot



The [UniProt Knowledgebase](#) consists of:

- UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot; a curated protein sequence database which strives to provide a high level of annotation (such as the description of the function of a protein, its domains structure, post-translational modifications, variants, etc.), a minimal level of redundancy and high level of integration with other databases [[More details](#) / [References](#) / [Linking to Swiss-Prot](#) / [User manual](#) / [Recent changes](#) / [Disclaimer](#)].
- UniProtKB/TrEMBL; a computer-annotated supplement of Swiss-Prot that contains all the translations of EMBL nucleotide sequence entries not yet integrated in Swiss-Prot.

These databases are developed by the Swiss-Prot groups [at SIB](#) and [at EBI](#).

UniProt Knowledgebase Release 6.5 consists of:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Release 48.5 of 22-Nov-2005: 199607 entries ([More statistics](#))

UniProtKB/TrEMBL Release 31.5 of 22-Nov-2005: 2406391 entries ([More statistics](#))

> [Swiss-Prot headlines](#)

Keyword hierarchies and categories ([Read more...](#))

The SWISS-PROT database has **some legal restrictions**: the entries are copyrighted, but freely accessible by academic researchers.

Commercial companies must buy a license fee from SIB.

Анализ белковых последовательностей: Swiss-Prot



Swiss-Prot – одна из первых баз данных белковых последовательностей, “gold standard” белковой аннотации.

Аннотация выполнена вручную группой профессиональных экспертов на основе экспериментальной информации, описанной в научных статьях.

Организована в 1986 году –
SIB+EBI+PIR+GU = prof. Amos Bairoch

На сегодняшний день – 556568 последовательностей

UniProt DB

UniProt = Swiss-Prot + TrEMBL (Translated EMBL sequence database)

TrEMBL – 107 427635 sequences

[ExPASy Home page](#) [Site Map](#) [Search ExPASy](#) [Contact us](#) [Swiss-Prot](#)

Notice: This page will be replaced with beta.uniprot.org. Please send us [your feedback!](#)

Search for



UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot



UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot is a manually annotated protein knowledgebase established in 1986 and maintained since 2003 by the UniProt Consortium, a collaboration between the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (SIB) and the Department of Bioinformatics and Structural Biology of the Geneva University, the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) and the Georgetown University Medical Center's Protein Information Resource (PIR).

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, together with UniProtKB/TrEMBL, its computer-annotated supplement, constitutes the UniProt Knowledgebase (UniProtKB), a major project of the UniProt consortium. UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot and UniProtKB/TrEMBL give access to all the publicly available protein sequences.

The UniProt Knowledgebase consists of sequence entries. Sequence entries are composed of different line-types, each with their own format. For standardization purposes the format of the UniProt Knowledgebase follows as closely as possible that of the [EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database](#).

The UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot database distinguishes itself from other protein sequence databases by three distinct criteria:

1. Annotation

Data integrated into UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, including the protein sequence and current knowledge on each protein, are manually checked and continuously updated. Each UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry contains core data (sequence data, bibliographical references and taxonomic data (description of the biological source of the protein)) and annotation, which consists of the description of the following items:

Поиск белка в Swiss-Prot (по названию)

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Search in UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) for: Na(+)/K(+) ATPase - Mozilla Firefox
- Address Bar:** http://www.expasy.org/cgi-bin/sprot-search-de?%20Na(%2B)%2FK(%2B)%20ATPase
- Toolbar:** Customize Links, Free Hotmail, Windows Marketplace, Windows Media, Windows
- Tab Bar:** Swiss-Prot - Поиск в Google, Search in UniProt Knowledgebas..., UniProtKB
- Header:** ExPASy Home page, Site Map, Search ExPASy, Contact us, Swiss-Prot
- Middle Content:** Hosted by SIB Switzerland | Mirror sites: Australia | Brazil | Canada | China | Korea
- Notice Bar:** Notice: This page will be replaced with beta.uniprot.org. Please send us your feedback!
- Search Bar:** Search [Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL] for Na(+)/K(+) ATPase [Go] [Clear]

Search in UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) for: Na(+)/K(+) ATPase

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Release 54.3 of 02-Oct-2007

UniProtKB/TrEMBL Release 37.3 of 02-Oct-2007

- Number of sequences found in UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot)⁽⁴²⁾ and TrEMBL⁽⁰⁾: 42
- Note that the selected sequences can be saved to a file to be later retrieved; to do so, go to the bottom of this page.
- For more directed searches, you can use the Sequence Retrieval System SRS.

Search in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: There are matches to 42 out of 285335 entries

AT1A1_ANGAN (Q92030)

Sodium/potassium-translocating ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=atp1a1} - Anguilla anguilla (European freshwater eel)

AT1A1_BOVIN (Q08DA1)

Sodium/potassium-translocating ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Bos taurus (Bovine)

AT1A1_BUFGMA (P30714)

Sodium/potassium-translocating ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Bufo marinus (Giant toad) (Cane toad)

AT1A1_CANFNA (P50997)

Sodium/potassium-translocating ATPase subunit alpha-1 precursor (EC 3.6.3.9) (Sodium pump subunit alpha-1) (Na(+)/K(+) ATPase alpha-1 subunit). {GENE: Name=ATP1A1} - Canis familiaris (Dog)

Advances search

 **UniProt Knowledgebase (Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) Advanced Search**

This search program uses [SRS](#) to perform queries. Simpler forms are available to [search by description](#) or [by full text](#). Available connectors within a field are "&" (and), "!" (or) e "!" (but not). You can prefix your search terms by ! to specify "not" (this is not possible in SRS). Example queries:

- To retrieve all AP1 complex proteins from mouse (AP1S1, AP1G1, etc. but not MIAP1, IQGAP1, ...), specify *Gene Name: ap1**, *Organism: Mus*, and deselect "Append e prefix * to query terms".
- To retrieve the three human beta-adrenergic receptor proteins in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot, but not the beta-adrenergic receptor kinases, specify *Description: beta&adrenergic&receptor/kinase*, *Organism: Homo sapiens*, and select "Append and prefix * to query terms".

Search UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot UniProtKB/TrEMBL

Description 

AND Gene name 

AND Organism 

Append and prefix * to query terms

detailed view of results 

This tool can be used to create links to UniProtKB by using the URL of the results page.

The query details:

- The **description line** is indexed as a series of words. If no wildcard (*) is present at the start of the query, it will only match entries where the query is the start of the

Biomolecule Structure Database

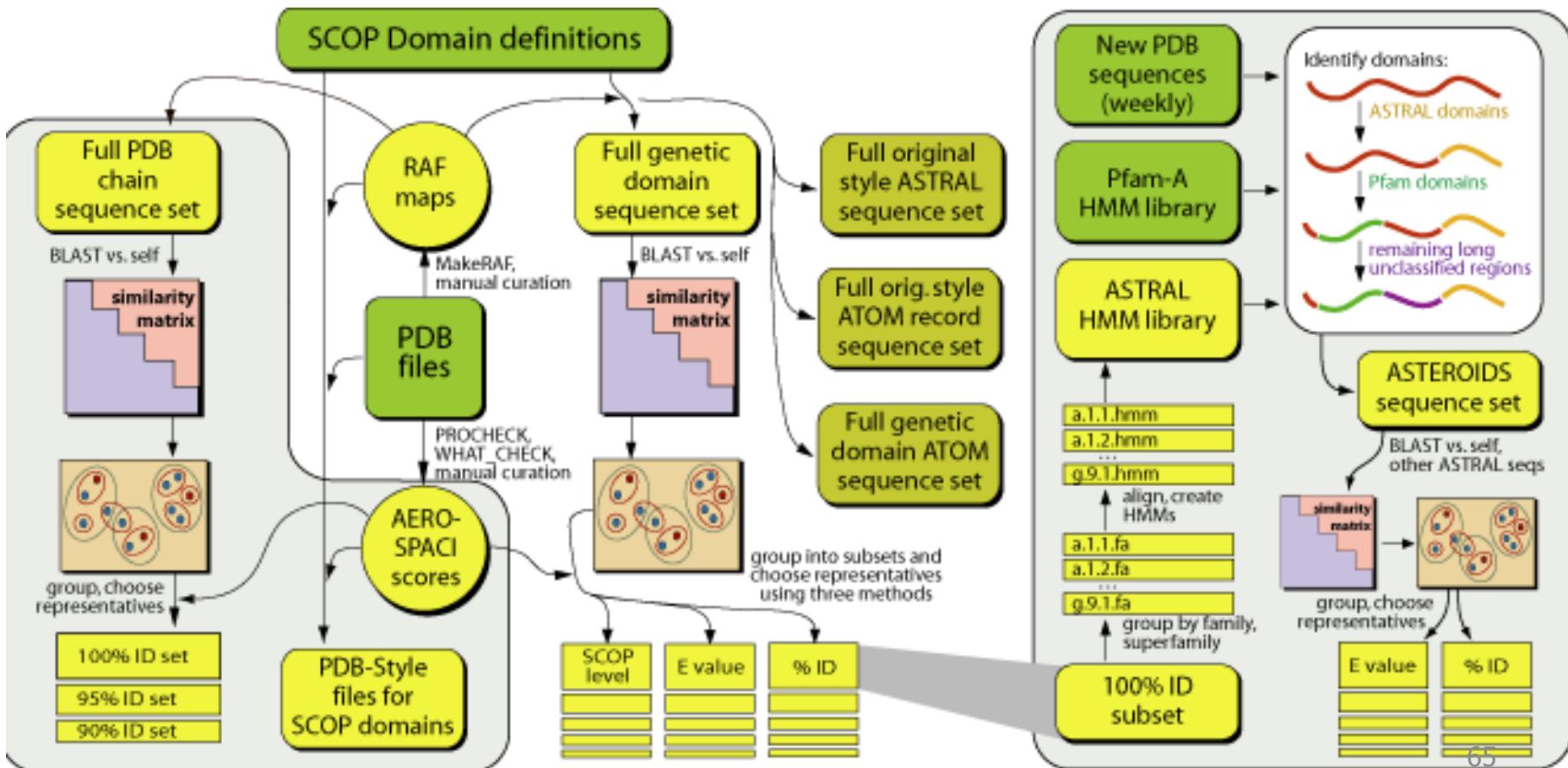
- PDB: <http://www.rcsb.org>
- SCOP: <http://scop.berkeley.edu>
- CATH: <http://biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/CATH>
- ASTRAL: <http://astral.berkeley.edu>
- Interfaces to PDB:
 - **PDB at a glance** http://cmm.info.nih.gov/modeling/pdb_at_a_glance.html
 - **Molecules to go** <http://molbio.info.nih.gov/cgi-bin/pdb/>
 - **EBI interface**: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/msd/>
 - **PDBSum**: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/thornton-srv/databases/pdbsum>

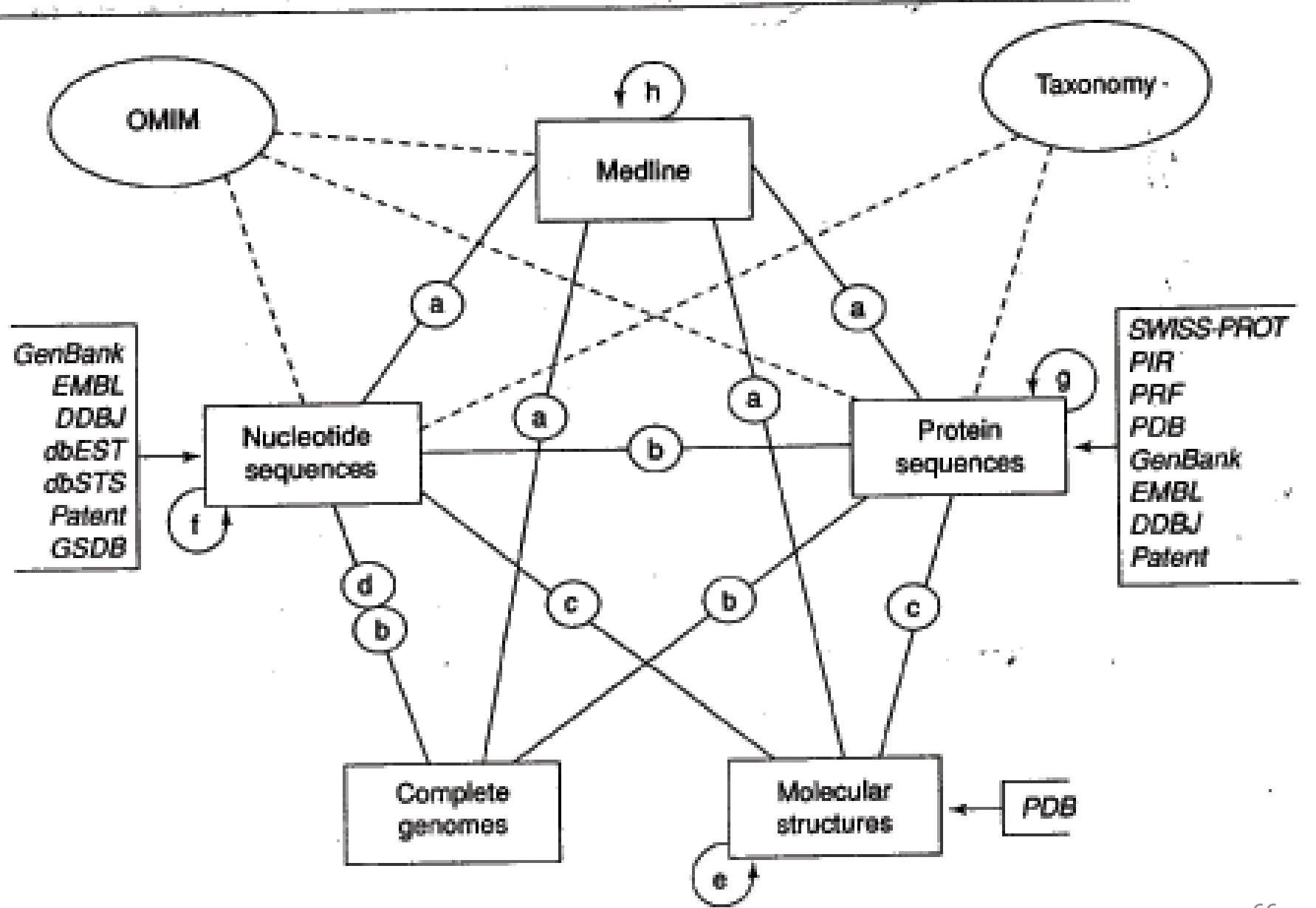
Serine-threonine and tyrosine protein kinases



Data flow in ASTRAL

The **ASTRAL** compendium provides databases and tools useful for analyzing protein structures and their sequences





Поиск литературы: PubMed



PubMed is a service of the **U.S. National Library of Medicine** that includes over 18 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. PubMed includes links to full text articles and other related resources.

URLs: www.pubmed.gov

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

ПОИСК ПО НАЗВАНИЮ белка

destabilase - PubMed Results - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&cmd=search&term=destabilase

Getting Started Latest Headlines

NCBI PubMed www.pubmed.gov A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

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Display Summary Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 35 Review: 2

Items 1 - 20 of 35 Page 1 of 2 Next

1: [Zavalova LL, Yudina TG, Artamonova II, Baskova IP.](#) Related Articles, Links
Antibacterial non-glycosidase activity of invertebrate destabilase-lysozyme and of its helical amphipathic peptides. Chemotherapy. 2006;52(3):158-60. Epub 2006 Apr 21. PMID: 16636539 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Lee MS, Cho SJ, Tak ES, Lee JA, Cho HJ, Park BJ, Shin C, Kim DK, Park SC.](#) Related Articles, Links
Transcriptome analysis in the midgut of the earthworm (*Eisenia andrei*) using expressed sequence tags. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2005 Mar 25;328(4):1196-204. PMID: 15708003 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: [Zavalova LL, Baskova IP, Barssova EV, Snejzhkov EV, Akopov SB, Lopatin SA.](#) Related Articles, Links
Recombinant Destabilase-Lysozyme: Synthesis de novo in *E. coli* and Action Mechanism of the Enzyme Expressed in *Spodoptera frugiperda*.

Как это выглядит

5 selected items - PubMed Results  Биоинформатика для биологов спец...

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Display Abstract Show 20 Last Author Send to

All: 5 Review: 0 

Items 1 - 5 of 5 One

1: [Neurosci Behav Physiol](#). 2003 May;33(4):411-4. Related Articles,  
The neurite-stimulating activity of components of the salivary gland secretion of the medicinal leech in cultures of sensory neurons.

[Chalisova NI](#), [Pennijajnen VP](#), [Baskova IP](#), [Zavalova LL](#), [Bazanova AV](#)

I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 6 Makarov Bank, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia.

The effects of components of the salivary gland secretion (proteases and protease inhibitors) of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) on the growth of neurites of sensory neurons from chick embryos (10-11 days old) were studied in organotypic cultures. Destabilase and high-molecular-weight bdellin B, (0.01, 0.02, 0.05, and 0.1 ng/ml), bdellastasin (0.02 and 0.05 ng/ml), and eglin C (0.1 ng/ml) had neurite-stimulating effects on day 3 of cultivation of spinal ganglia. Identification of the neurite-stimulating act of these components of medicinal leech salivary gland secretions creates the basis for creating new therapeutic agents for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

PMID: 12774845 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Biochem Biophys Res Commun](#). 2003 Jun 20;306(1):318-23. Related Articles,  
Multiple forms of medicinal leech destabilase-lysozyme.

Done

Как получить статью

5 selected items - PubMed Results Биоинформатика для биологов спец...

Search PubMed

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Abstract Show 20 Last Author Send to

All: 5 Review: 0 

Это не сайт журнала

Items 1 - 5 of 5 One

Related Articles,

□ 1: [Neurosci Behav Physiol](#) 2003 May;33(4):411-4.

 FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

The neurite stimulating activity of components of the salivary gland secretion of the medicinal leech in cultures of sensory neurons.

Chalisova NI, Pernijainen VP, Baskova IP, Zavalova LL, Bazanova AV.

ПОЛНЫЙ ТЕКСТ

I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 6 Makarov Bank, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia.

The effects of components of the salivary gland secretion (proteases and protease inhibitors) of the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) on the growth of neurites of sensory neurons from chick embryos (10-11 days old) were studied in organotypic cultures. Destabilase and high-molecular-weight bdellin B, (0.01, 0.02, 0.05, and 0.1 ng/ml), bdellastatin (0.02 and 0.05 ng/ml), and eglin C (0.1 ng/ml) had neurite-stimulating effects on day 3 of cultivation of spinal ganglia. Identification of the neurite-stimulating act of these components of medicinal leech salivary gland secretions creates the basis for creating new therapeutic agents for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Publication Types:

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PMID: 12774845 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

□ 2: [Biochem Biophys Res Commun](#) 2003 Jun 20;306(1):318-23.

 FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

Multiple forms of medicinal leech destabilase-lysozyme.

Related Articles,

Done

IE6 Total Commander 6.5 PubMed Home - Mail.ru Microsoft PowerPoint Microsoft Word

Другие виды поиска

По любым ключевым словам или их сочетаниям
(AND – необязательно)

По автору (лучше с инициалами!)

По названию статьи

По журналу

По аффилиации авторов

Только в аннотациях

По PMID

По дате – год, либо год/месяц

По словосочетанию – взять в кавычки

Ген-ориентированные базы данных и геномные браузеры

Что такое ген-ориентированные базы данных?

Самые простые примеры таких БД

Примеры геном-ориентированных баз данных и геномные браузеры

Human Genome Browser

Что такое ген-ориентированные базы данных?

- Единица исследования – ген (а не экспериментальная последовательность)
- Призваны снабжать информацией по конкретному гену, а не “последовательностям, относящимся ко данному конкретному гену” – интегрируют все такие части в единое целое за Вас

Первый пример – Gene Entrez (бывший LocusLink) в NCBI

- Единица – генетический локус – конкретное место на хромосоме, кодирующее данный белок и/или соответствующее данному гену

The screenshot shows the NCBI Entrez Gene search interface. The search term "dUTPase human" has been entered into the search bar. The results page displays information about the gene, including its symbol (TP53), name (tumor protein p53), aliases (LFS1, TRP53, p53), and location (Chromosome 17, NC_000017.9). The interface includes a navigation menu on the left, a toolbar at the top, and a detailed summary panel on the right.

NCBI

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC

Search Gene for dUTPase human Go Clear Save Search

review/Index History Clipboard Details

Summary Show 20 Send to

Current Only: 32 Genes Genomes: 32 SNP GeneView: 5

20 of 44

Symbol TP53 and Name: tumor protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome) [Homo sapiens]
Aliases: LFS1, TRP53, p53
Designations: p53 tumor suppressor; tumor protein p53
Chromosome: 17; Location: 17p13.1
Entrez ID: Chromosome 17, NC_000017.9 (7512464..7531642, complement)
Gene ID: 191170
Gene ID: 7157

201546

similar to protease; reverse transcriptase; RNaseH; integrase; dUTPase; Pro-Pol-dUTPase polyprotein [Homo sapiens]

DUT ген человека

□ 1: DUT dUTP pyrophosphatase [*Homo sapiens*]

GeneID: 1854

updated 05-Nov-2007

Summary

[Entrez Gene Home](#)

Table Of Contents

- [Summary](#)
- [Genomic regions, transcripts...](#)
- [Genomic context](#)
- [Bibliography](#)
- [Interactions](#)
- [General gene information](#)
- [General protein information](#)
- [Reference Sequences](#)
- [Related Sequences](#)
- [Additional Links](#)

Official Symbol **DUT**

provided by [HGNC](#)

Official Full Name **dUTP pyrophosphatase**

provided by [HGNC](#)

Primary source [HGNC:3078](#)

See related [Ensembl:ENSG00000128951](#); [HPRD:03165](#); [MIM:601266](#)

Gene type **protein coding**

Links

- [Order cDNA clone](#)
- [Conserved Domains](#)
- [Genome](#)
- [GEO Profiles](#)
- [HomoloGene](#)
- [Map Viewer](#)
- [CoreNucleotide](#)
- [EST](#)
- [Nucleotide](#)
- [OMIM](#)
- [Full text in PMC](#)
- [Probe](#)
- [Protein](#)
- [PubMed](#)
- [PubMed \(GeneRIF\)](#)
- [SNP](#)
- [SNP: Genotype](#)
- [SNP: GeneView](#)
- [Taxonomy](#)
- [UniSTS](#)
- [AceView](#)
- [CCDS](#)
- [Ensembl](#)
- [Evidence Viewer](#)
- [GDB](#)
- [HGNC](#)
- [HPRD](#)
- [KEGG](#)
- [MGC](#)
- [ModelMaker](#)
- [PharmGKB](#)
- [Reactome](#)
- [UniGene](#)
- [LinkOut](#)

RefSeq status **Reviewed**

Organism [Homo sapiens](#)

Lineage *Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo*

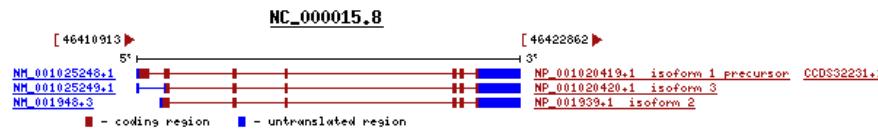
Also known as **dUTPase; FLJ20622**

Summary This gene encodes an essential enzyme of nucleotide metabolism. The encoded protein forms a ubiquitous, homotetrameric enzyme that hydrolyzes dUTP to dUMP and pyrophosphate. This reaction serves two cellular purposes: providing a precursor (dUMP) for the synthesis of thymine nucleotides needed for DNA replication, and limiting intracellular pools of dUTP. Elevated levels of dUTP lead to increased incorporation of uracil into DNA, which induces extensive excision repair mediated by uracil glycosylase. This repair process, resulting in the removal and reincorporation of dUTP, is self-defeating and leads to DNA fragmentation and cell death. Alternative splicing of this gene leads to different isoforms that localize to either the mitochondrion or nucleus. A related pseudogene is located on chromosome 19.

Genomic regions, transcripts, and products



Go to [reference sequence details](#)



Genomic context



chromosome: 15; Location: 15q15-q21.1

[See DUT in MapViewer](#)



[Entrez Gene Info](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Subscriptions](#)

Продолжение записи:

Bibliography

- Related Articles in PubMed
- GeneRIFs: Gene References Into Function

Interactions

General gene information

- Markers
- Genotypes
- Pathways
- Homology

GeneOntology

General protein information (Names, ECs, ACs)

NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq)

- mRNAs and proteins
- Reference assembly + Alternate assembly: Genomic

Related Sequences (links between ACs of different types)

Additional Links (OMIM, PharmGKB, HRDP, UniGene)

Геномные базы данных

Объект – полный геном

Возможность одновременно изучать все гены одного генома

Сравнение друг с другом целых геномов – сравнительная геномика (*comparative genomics*)

Интеграция всей доступной информации о данном геноме

Основная информация о генах, но в геномном контексте

Геномные браузеры – графическое представление всей интегрированной информации

NCBI -> Genomic Biology

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genomes/>)

MapViewer

Human genome overview page (Build 36.2)
Human genome overview page (Build 35.1)
[Map Viewer Home](#)

Homo sapiens (human) Build 36.2 (Current)

Chromosome: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#) [13](#) [14](#) [\[15\]](#) [16](#) [17](#) [18](#) [19](#) [20](#) [21](#) [22](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [MT](#)

Query: 1854[gene_id] [\[clear\]](#)

Master Map: Genes On Sequence

Region Displayed: 46,409,400-46,424,400 bp

[Hs UniG](#) [Model](#) [Hs UniG](#) [ensGenes](#) [RefSeq](#) [RNA](#) [Genes_seq](#) [Symbol](#)

Links [Download/View Sequence/Ev](#) [Maps & Options](#)

Region Shown: 46,409,400
46,424,400 [Go](#)

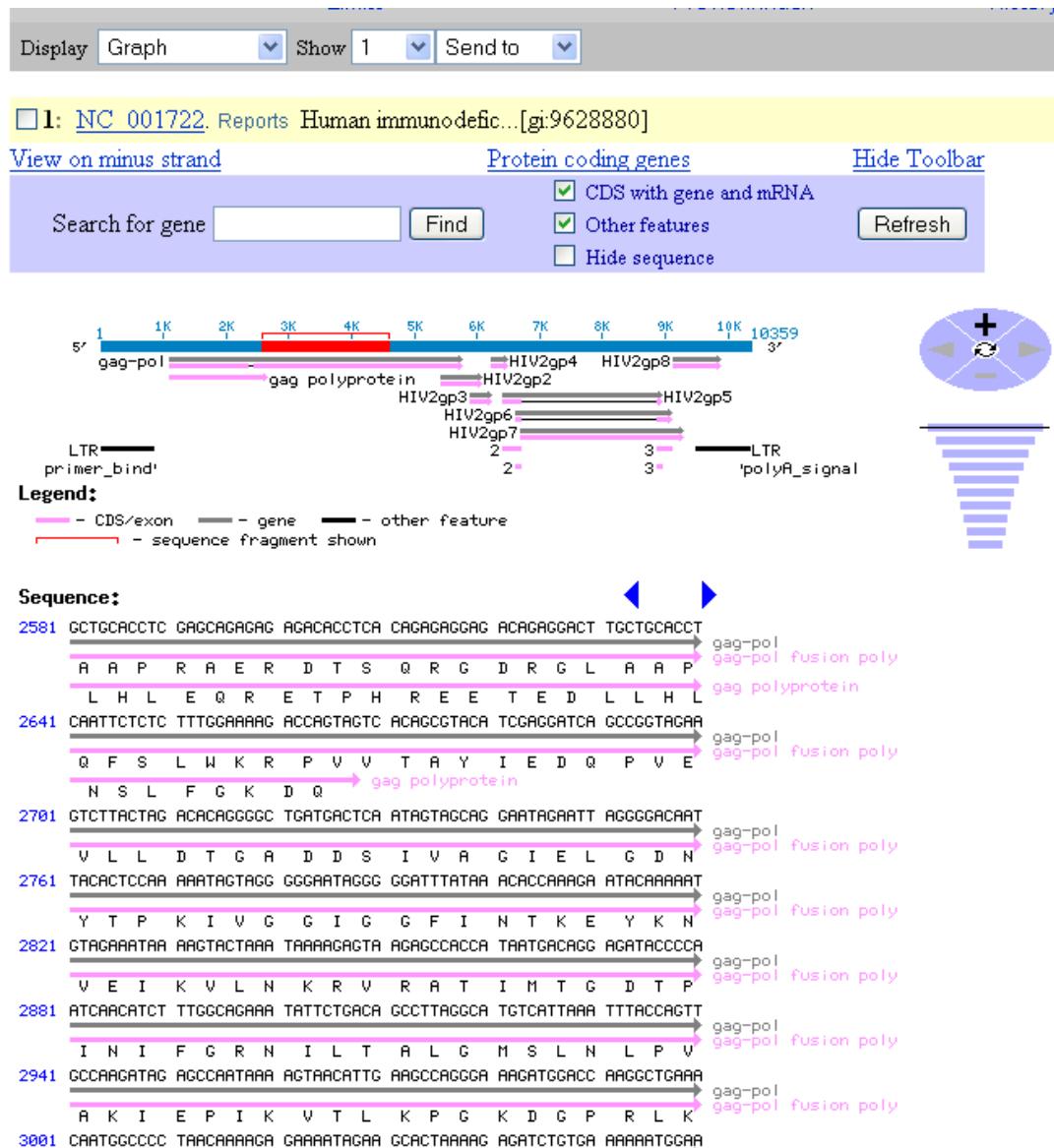
[out](#) [zoom](#) [in](#)

You are here:
Ideogram
15p13 15p12 15p11.2 15p11.1 15q11.2 15q11.1 15q13 15q14 15q15 15q21 15q22 15q23 15q24 15q25 15q26

● default ● master

DUT → OMIM HGNC svpr dlev mmhm sts CCDS SNP best RefS

Sequence Viewer



Human

Два основных браузера:

Ensembl (<http://www.ensembl.org>) – EBI & Sanger Institute, использует свои IDs, 35 эукариотических видов

Human Genome Browser (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/>) – UCSC, USA использует GenBank IDs, 41 эукариотический вид

Human Genome Browser

Home Genomes Blat Tables Gene Sorter PCR Session FAQ Help

Human (*Homo sapiens*) Genome Browser Gateway

The UCSC Genome Browser was created by the [Genome Bioinformatics Group of UC Santa Cruz](#). Software Copyright (c) The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

clade genome assembly position or search term image width
Vertebrate Human Mar. 2006 chrX:151,073,054-151,383,976 1000 submit

[Click here to reset](#) the browser user interface settings to their defaults.

[add custom tracks](#) [configure tracks and display](#) [clear position](#)

RefSeq ID
Chr Band
Gene name
Coords

About the Human Mar. 2006 (hg18) assembly (sequences)

The March 2006 human reference sequence (NCBI Build 36.1) was produced by the International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium.

Sample position queries

A genome position can be specified by the accession number of a sequenced genomic clone, an mRNA or EST or STS marker, or a cytological band, a chromosomal coordinate range, or keyword from the GenBank description of an mRNA. The following list shows examples of valid position queries for the human genome. See the [User's Guide](#) for more information.

Request:	Genome Browser Response:
chr7	Displays all of chromosome 7
20p13	Displays region for band p13 on chr 20
chr3:1-1000000	Displays first million bases of chr 3, counting from p arm telomere
chr3:1000000+2000	Displays a region of chr3 that spans 2000 bases, starting with position 1000000
D16S3046	Displays region around STS marker D16S3046 from the Genethon/Marshfield maps. Includes 100,000 bases on each side as well.
RH18061;RH80175	Displays region between STS markers RH18061;RH80175. This syntax may also be used for other range queries, such as between cytobands and uniquely-determined ESTs, mRNAs, refSeqs, etc.
AA205474	Displays region of EST with GenBank accession AA205474 in BRCA1 cancer gene on chr 17

DUT gene (dUTPase)

Home Genomes Blat Tables Gene Sorter PCR DNA Convert Ensembl NCBI PDF/PS Session

UCSC Genome Browser on Human Mar. 2006 Assembly

move <<< << < > >> zoom in 1.5X 3X 10X base zoom out 1.5X 3X 10X

position/search chr15:46,410,913-46,422,860 jump clear size 11,948 bp. configure

chr15 (q21.1) p13 15p12 15p11.2 q11.2 121 15q14 q21.1 21.2 q21.3 q22.2 15q23 25.1 25.2 25.3 q26.1 26.2 26.3

STS Markers

UCSC Gene Predictions Based on RefSeq, UniProt, GenBank, and Comparative Genomics

RefSeq Genes

Mammalian Gene Collection Full ORF mRNAs

Human mRNAs

Human ESTs That Have Been Spliced

Spliced ESTs

Vertebrate Multiz Alignment & PhastCons Conservation (28 Species)

Mammal Cons

Rhesus
Mouse
Dog
Horse
Armadillo
Opossum
Platypus
Lizard
Chicken
X_tropicalis
Stickleback

Simple Nucleotide Polymorphisms (dbSNP build 126)

Repeating Elements by RepeatMasker

SNPs (126)

RepeatMasker

move start < 2.0 > move end < 2.0 >

Click on a feature for details. Click on base position to zoom in around cursor. Click gray/blue bars on left for track options and descriptions.

default tracks hide all add custom tracks configure refresh

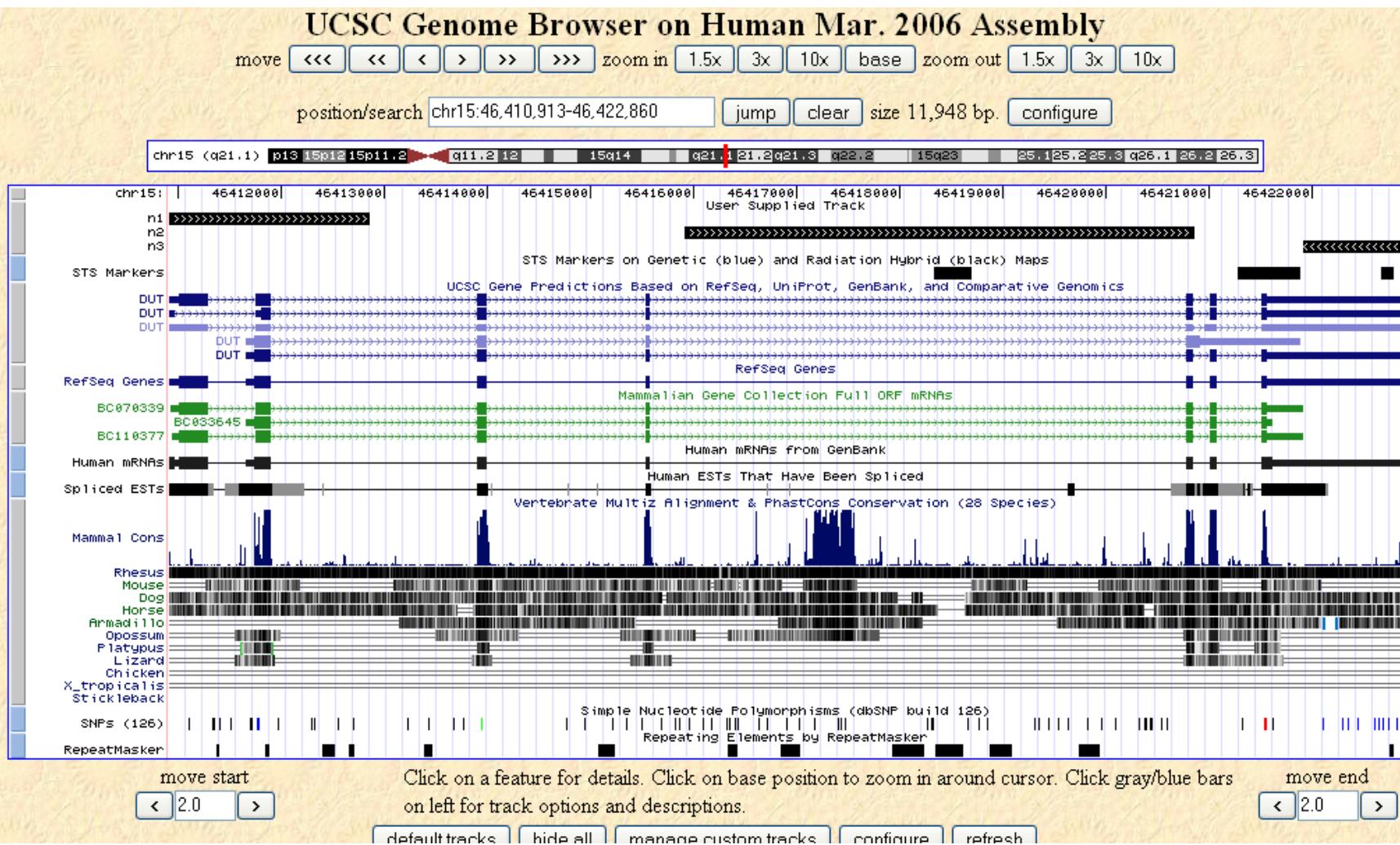
Use drop down controls below and press refresh to alter tracks displayed.

Tracks with lots of items will automatically be displayed in more compact modes.

Mapping and Sequencing Tracks

Base Position Chromosome Band STS Markers FISH Clones Recomb Rate

Как это выглядит?



Different perspectives on Bioinformatics

- Bioinformatics is a tool
 - Biologists, biochemists, medical professionals, etc.
 - Obtain meaningful and understandable results
- Bioinformatics is a discipline
 - Informaticians, mathematicians, statisticians, etc.
 - Generate meaningful and understandable results

Summary

- Bioinformatics is truly interdisciplinary
 - Biology (natural sciences), informatics, mathematics & statistics
- Databases
 - Large, semistructured, incomplete, inaccurate
- Wide-range of problems
 - Solutions employ knowledge from sciences with algorithms and models from informatics, mathematics, and statistics

- Веб-страница для курса
 - <http://intbio.org/bioinf2018>
 - Связь с лекторами
 - bioinf2018@googlegroups.com
 -
- Онлайн опрос
- <https://goo.gl/forms/0RDO3xnlqiotvFYz1>