

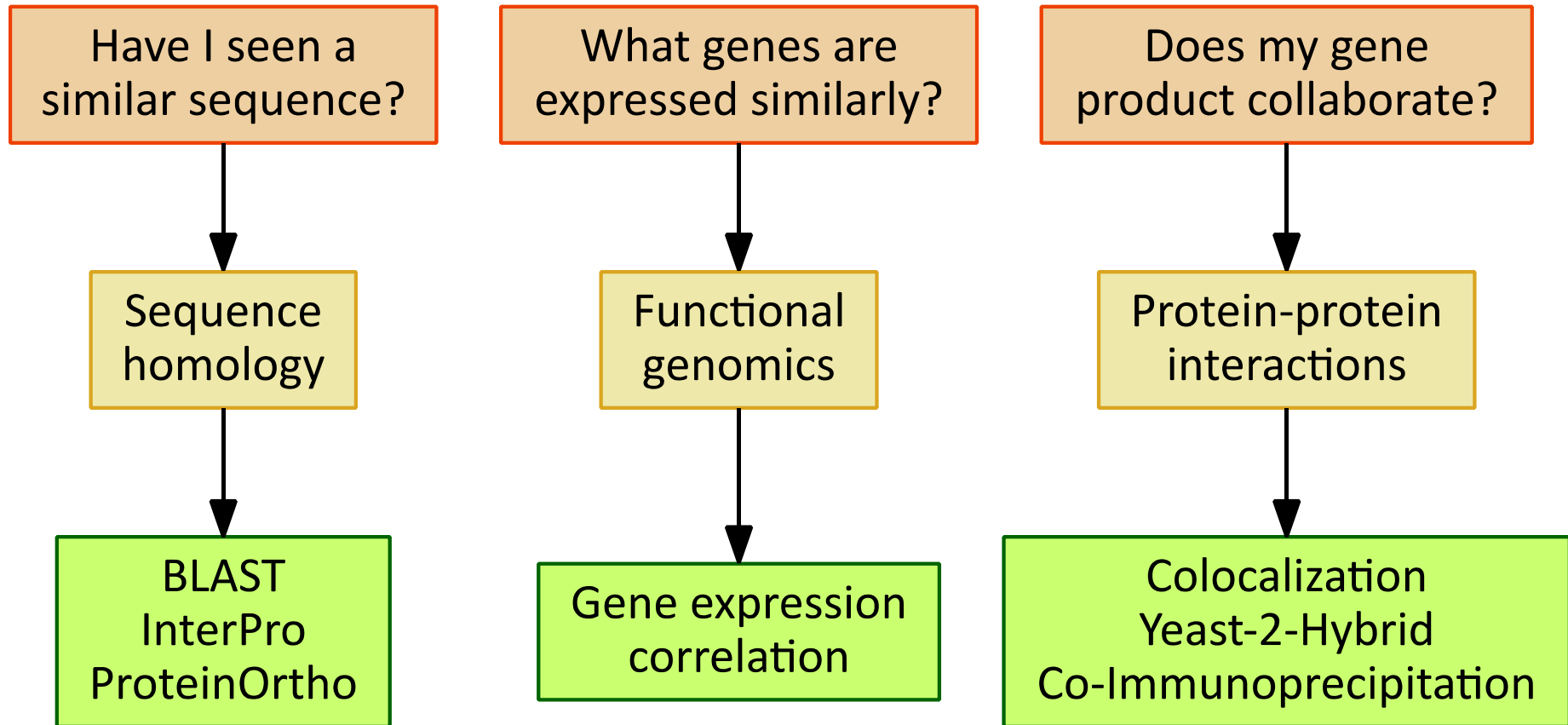
# What does this gene do?

## Bioinformatics for function

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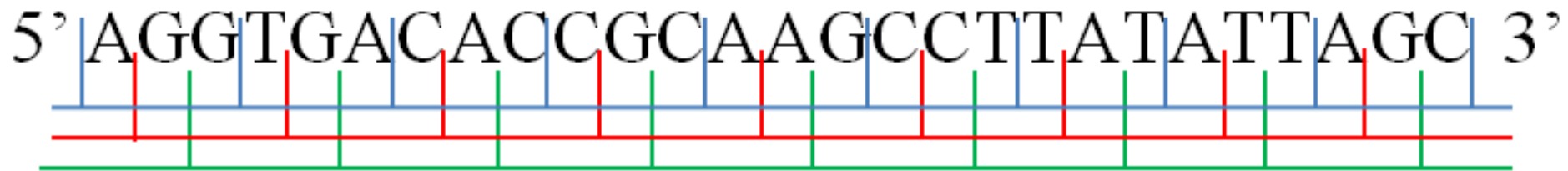
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# Outline



If you have transcripts,  
generate polypeptides, too.

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- EMBOSS transeq can 6-frame translate polypeptide sequence from assembled mRNAs.
- EMBOSS checktrans can eliminate any ORF below 100 amino acids.
- Downstream tools are faster if you translate.

# From putative transcript to a translation

CTGGTCGGCTATTAGAAAAGAAAGATCGGCTAAGTCCTTCGGACCTGATCAACTTAATCC  
GGGAGCTACTGATTTCAACTACTTCGACCTAACTCTCTGAAAAGATGAATTACACAAGTT  
TTATCTTCGCCTTTTCAGCTTTGCATAATTTGTGTTTCGTCTGGCTATTACTGTCAGTCCA  
TAATTTTTAGGGAAATAGAAAACCTAAGGGACTATTTAACGCAAGTAATCCAGATGTAG  
CAGATGGTGGGTCGCTTTTCATAGATATTTGAAGAATTGGAGAGAGGAGAGTGATAAAA  
CAGTAATTCAAAGCCAAATTGTCTNNNNNNACTTGAAAATGTTTGAAAACCTGAAAAGATA  
ACCAGCTCATTCAAAGGAGCATGATACCATCAAGGAAGACATGCTTGATAAGCTGTTAA  
ATAGCAGCTCTGATAAACGGGATGACTTCCTCAAGCTGACTCAAATTCCTGTAATGATC  
TGCAGGTCCAGCGCAAAGCGATAAATGAAGTCTTCAAAGTGATGAATGATCTCTACCAA  
GATCTAACCTCAGAAAGAGGAAAAGGAGCCAGAATCTGTTTCAAGGCCGGAGAGCATCGA  
AATAATGGTCATCCTCCCTGCAATATTTGAATTTTATATAAATCTATTTTAAATATT  
TAATATTTTACATATTTATATGAAGAATATATTTTACTCATCAATCAAAGTATTTAT

- N: indeterminate base call
- X: indeterminate amino acid
- \*: stop codon

*This reading frame produces  
longest ORF.*

GRLLEKKDRLSPSDLINLIR  
ELLISTTST\*LSEKMNYTSF  
IFAFQLCIILCSSGYCQSI  
IFREIENLRDYFNASNPDVA  
DGGSLFIDILKNWREESDKT  
VIQSQIVXXXLKMFENLKDN  
QLTQRSMDTIKEDMLDKLLN  
SSSDKRNDFLKLTQIPVNDL  
QVQRKAINELFKVMNDLSPR  
SNLRKRKRSQNLFQGRRASK  
\*WSSCLQYLNFLYKSIY\*YL  
IFYIIYMKNIFLDSSIKVF

# InterPro can be run on each sequence or in batch (Linux).



Family matches reflect hits to consensus for orthologous IFN-Gammas.  
Superfamilies reflect 4-helical cytokines.  
Unintegrated Gene3D reflects structure availability!

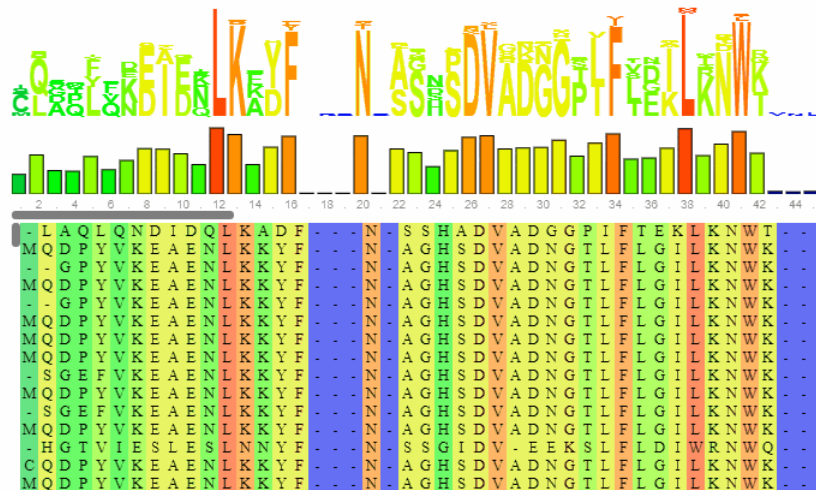
# Gene3D and CATH



- This subsequence matches sequences with known structure.

Sequence alignment 200 sequences (truncated from 212 sequences in full alignment)

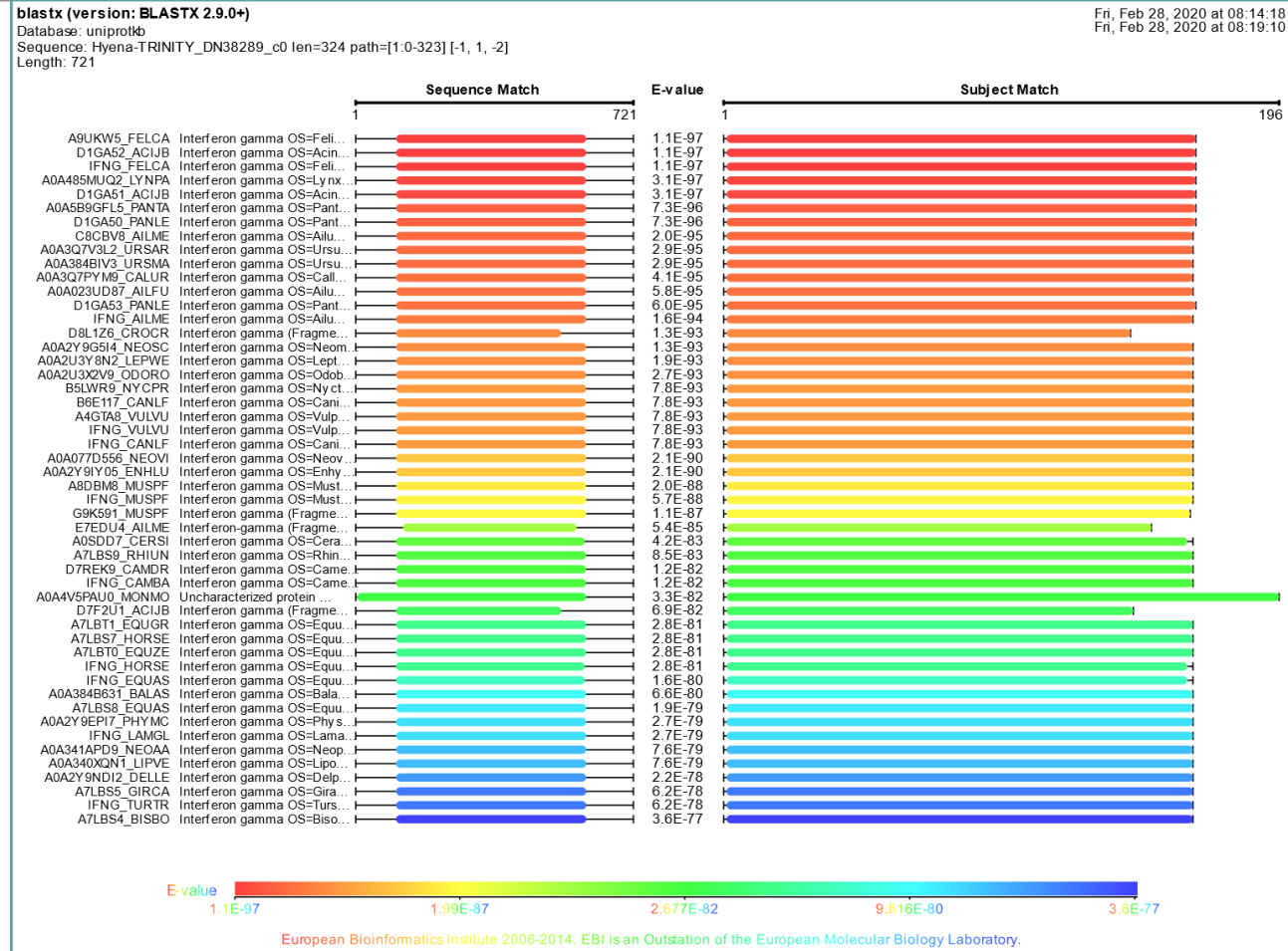
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- We can overlay those structures, and we can discern sequence motif commonalities.

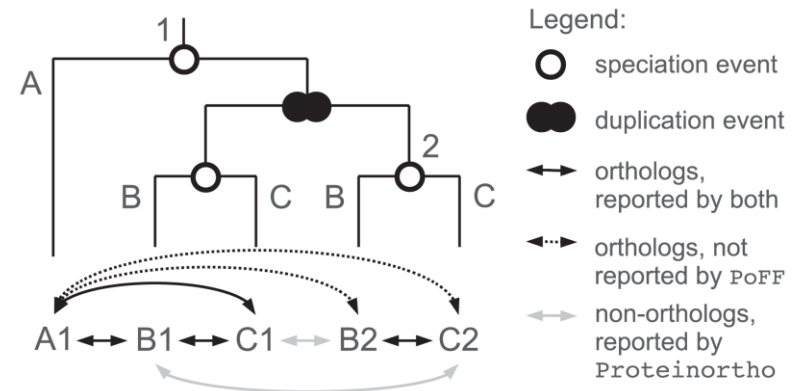
# BLAST can be run on each sequence or in batch.

- blastx matches mRNA to protein.
- E-values show strength of match.
- Taxonomy shown in accession suffix:  
FELCA: housecat  
ACIJB: cheetah  
LYNPA: lynx  
PANTA: tiger

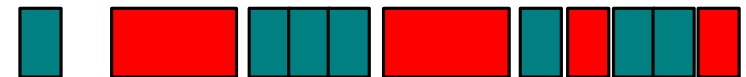


# Orthologs are the “same gene across species boundaries”

- ProteinOrtho uses speciation and gene duplication models to relate sequences.
- Diamond indexing accelerates all protein vs. all protein homology detection.



**PFERPEAEAMCTSFKENPT**



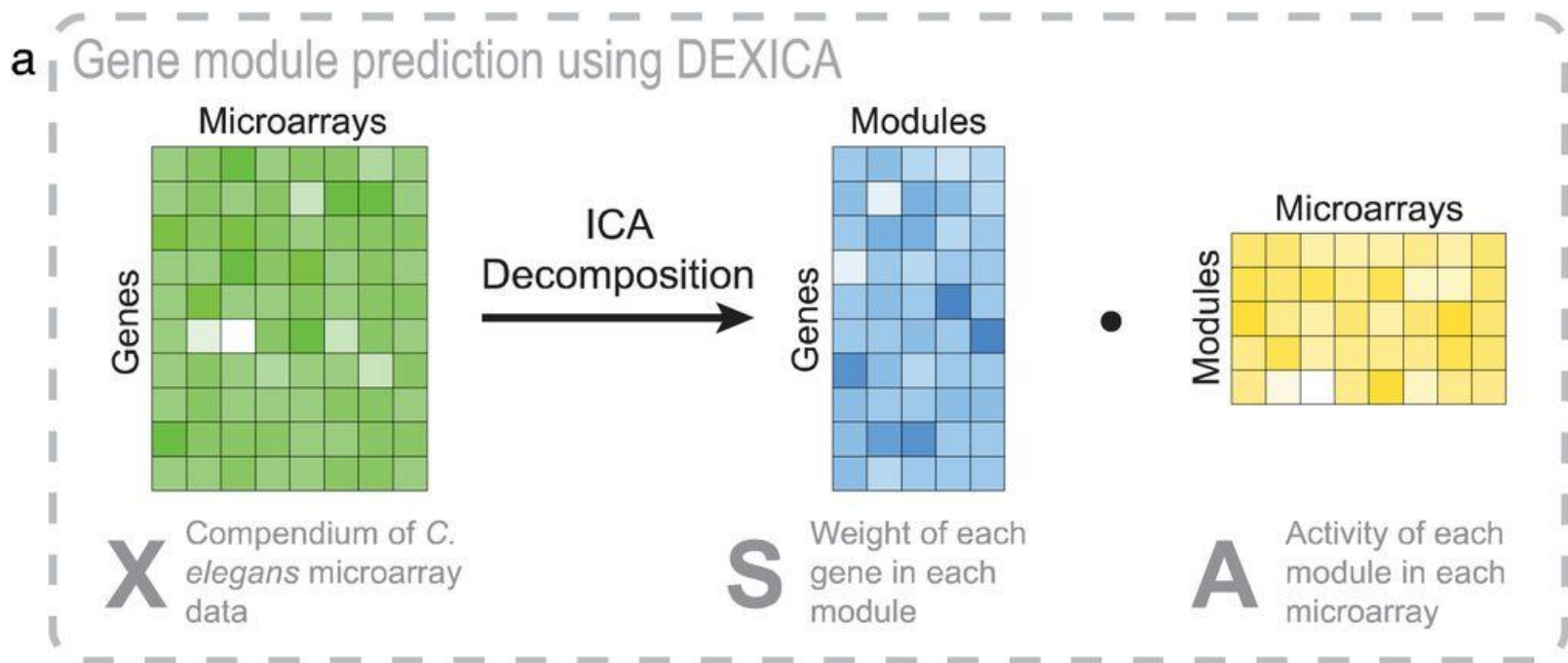
**RLVRPEVDVMCTAFHDNEE**

M. Lechner et al. *PLOS One* (2014) 9: e105015

B. Buchfink et al. *Nature Meth.* (2015) 12: 59-60

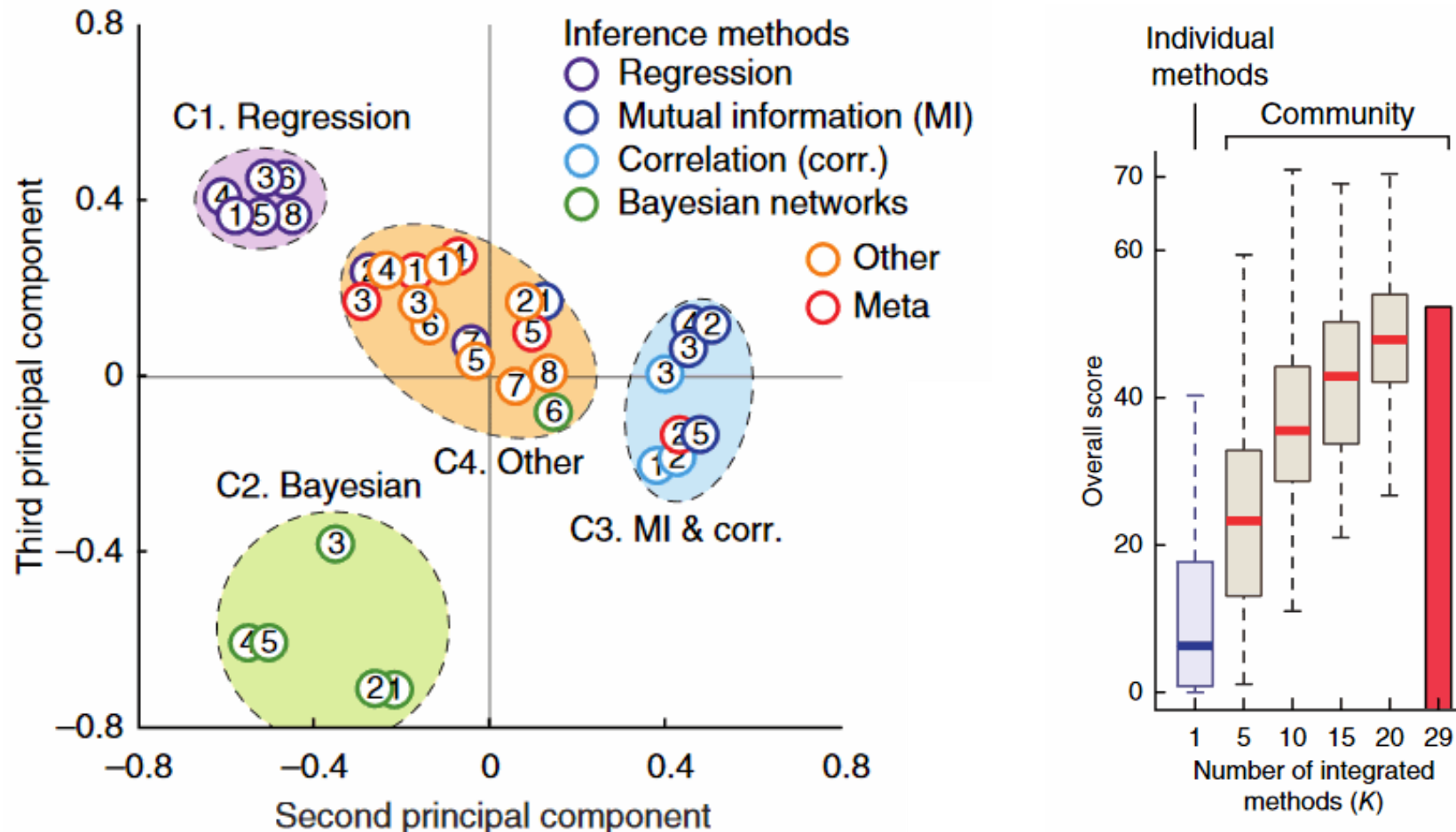


# Infer function by coexpression



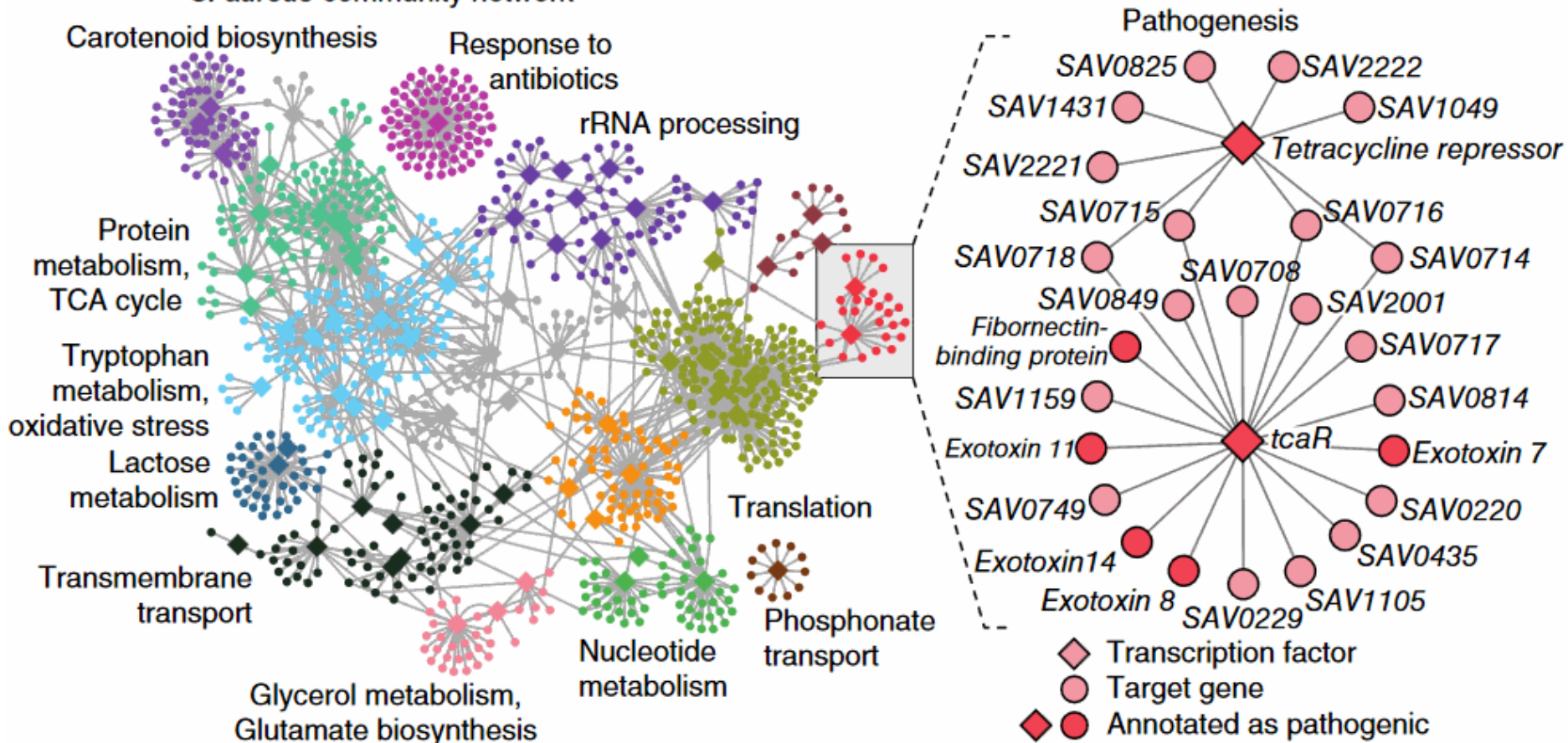
“Gene-expression data can be used to define groups of genes that show similar patterns of expression, or co-variation, across multiple conditions.”

# Correlation of gene expression benefits from multiple methods



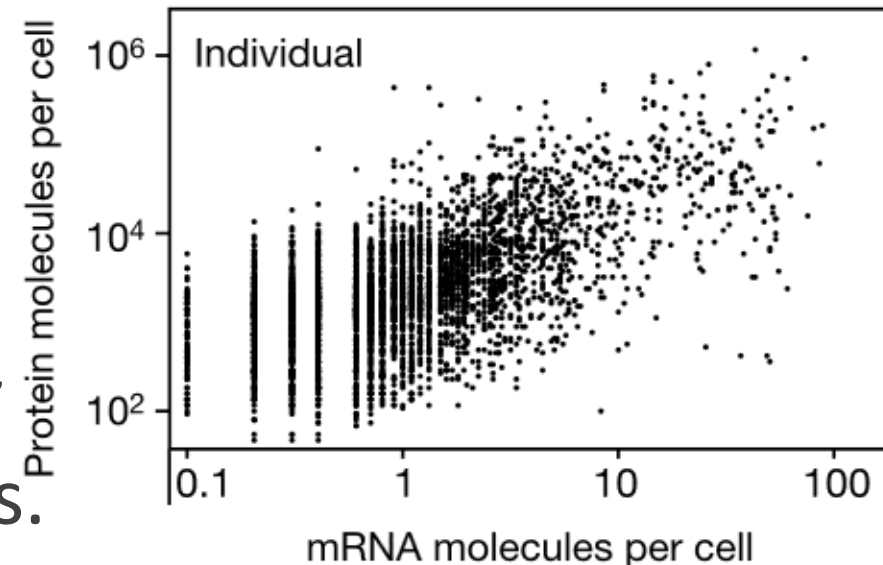
# Networks of hierarchical, modular relationships

*S. aureus* community network



# mRNA and protein quant give different results

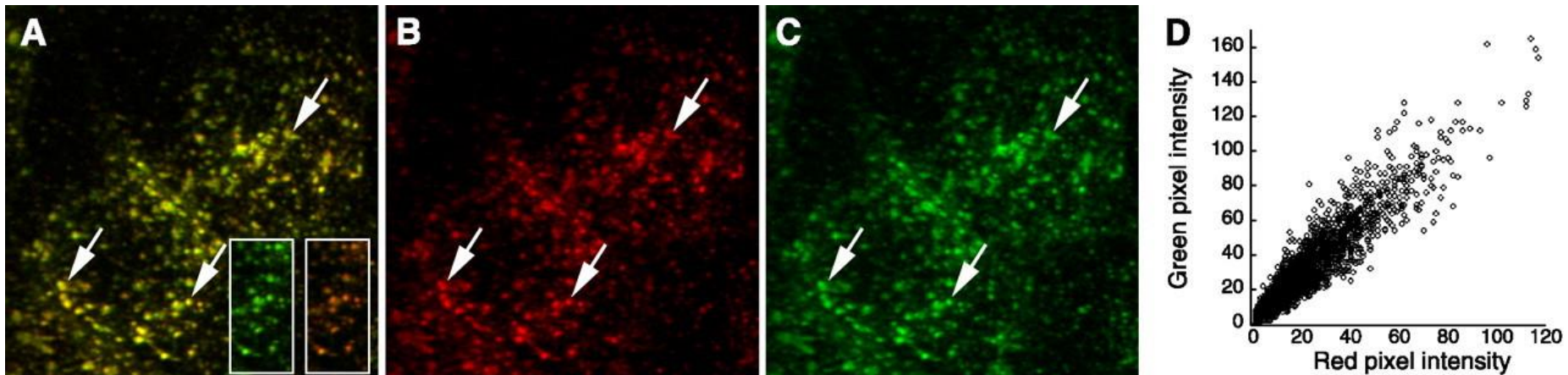
- Proteins in *S. cerevisiae* ranged from 50 to more than a million molecules per cell.
- Western blots quantified proteins, while microarrays quantified messenger RNA.
- Spearman rank corr. yields  $r=0.57$ . *Turnover* uses separate processes.



# Colocalization: aspects of spatial association

- **Co-occur** overlaps in space
- **Correlate** scales similarly across structures
- **Interact** requires FRET or EM resolution

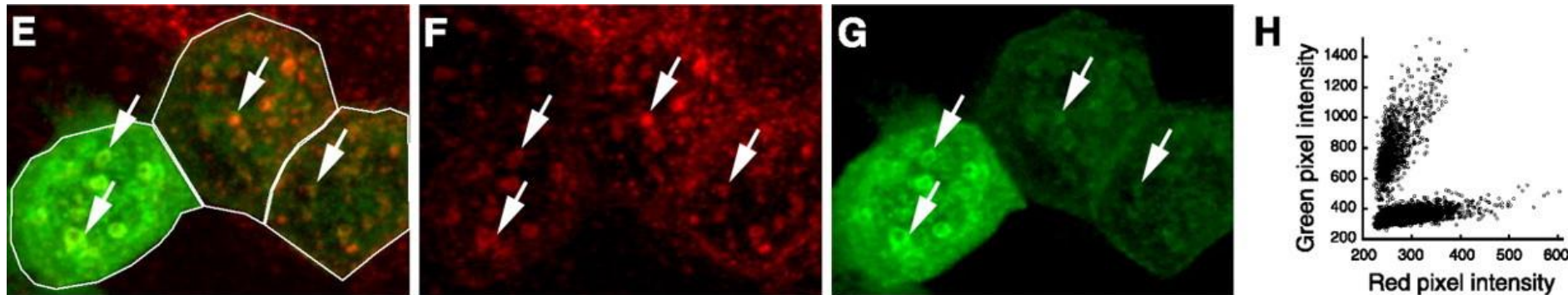
*Endosomes in MDCK cells: Pearson CC= 0.944*





# Regions of Interest and single cell analysis

- Each cell may reveal different relationship.
- *Segmenting* cells from background boosts signal-to-noise.
- Specifying ROIs can separate cellular info.



# Defining protein-protein interactions (PPIs)

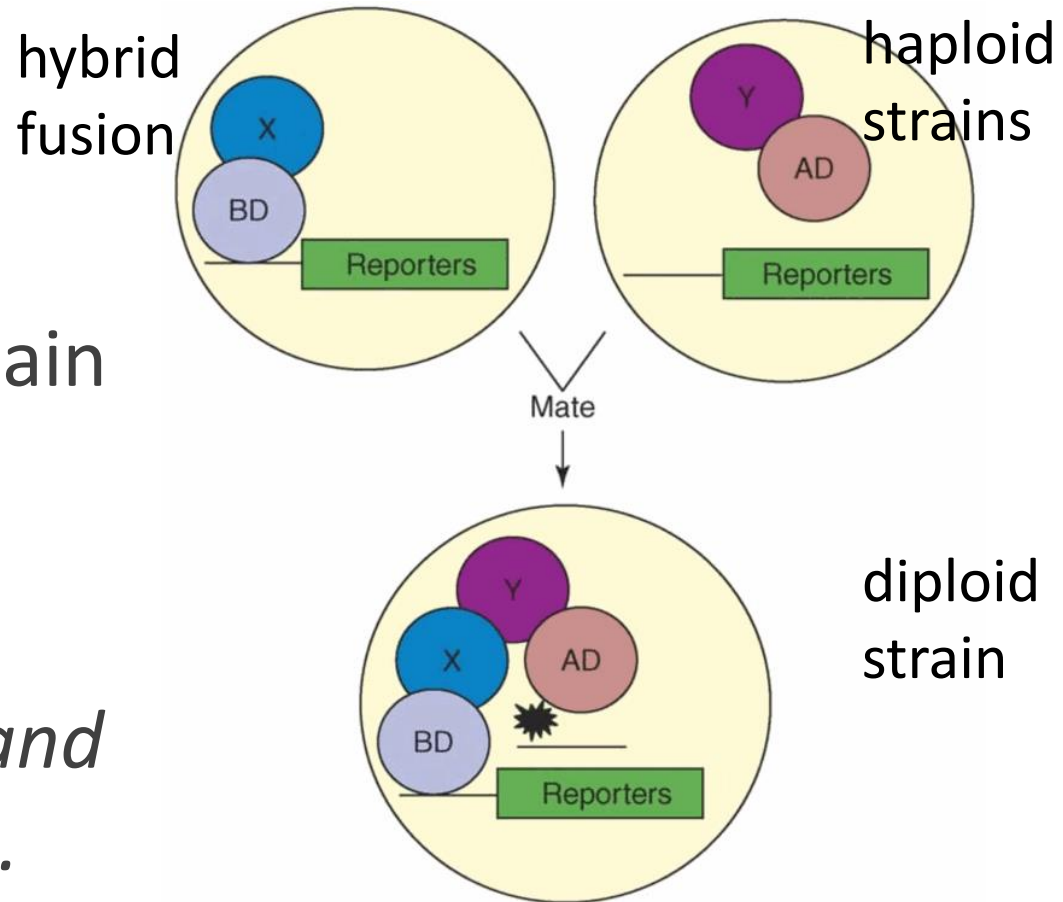
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“The physical contact considered in PPIs should be specific, not just all proteins that bump into each other by chance. It also should exclude interactions that a protein experiences when it is being made, folded, quality checked, or degraded.”

# Yeast two-hybrid establishes binary relationship

- X: first gene
- Y: second gene
- BD: DNA-binding domain
- AD: Transcription activating domain

*If X and Y interact, BD and AD cooperate to report.*

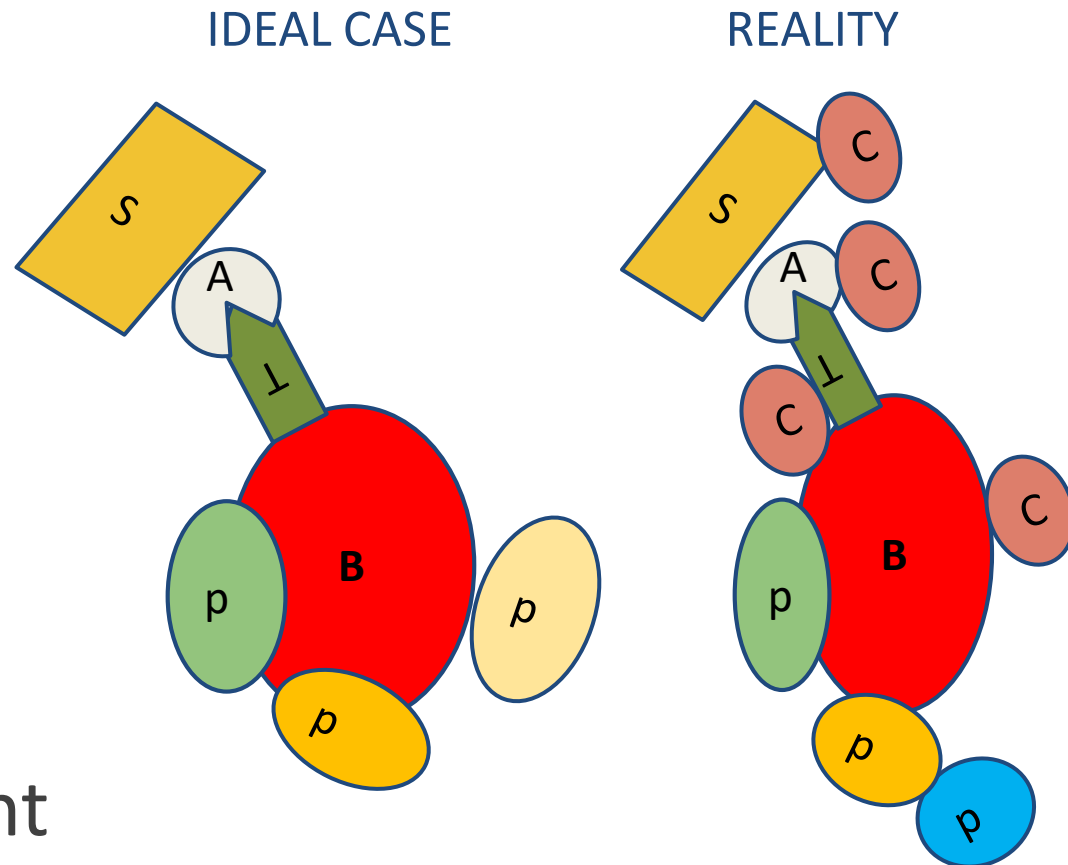


Current Opinion in Biotechnology

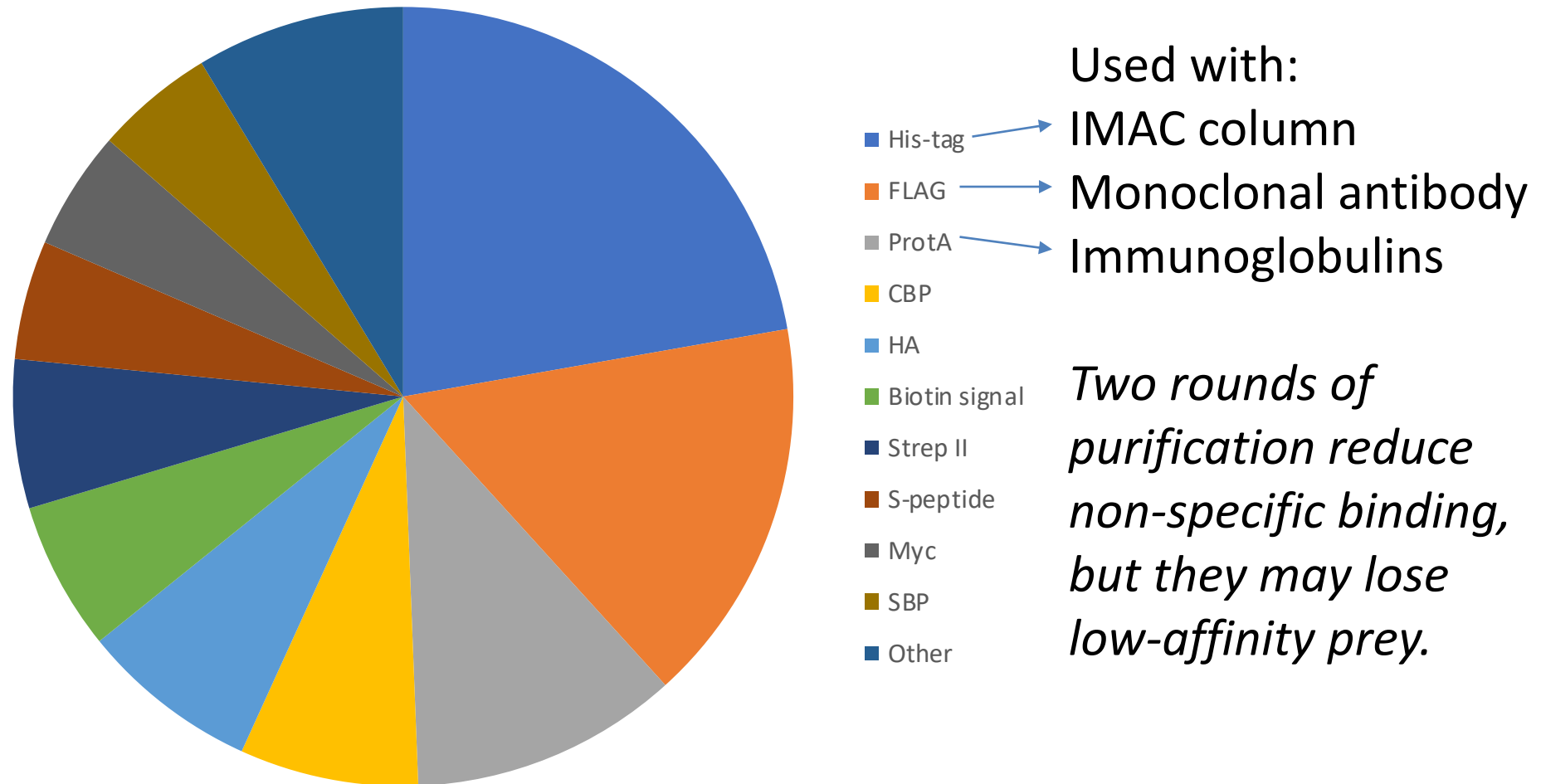


# Co-immunoprecipitation probes multiple interactions

- Support
- Antibody
- Tag
- Bait
- Prey
- Contaminant



# Many possible combinations for tandem affinity purification

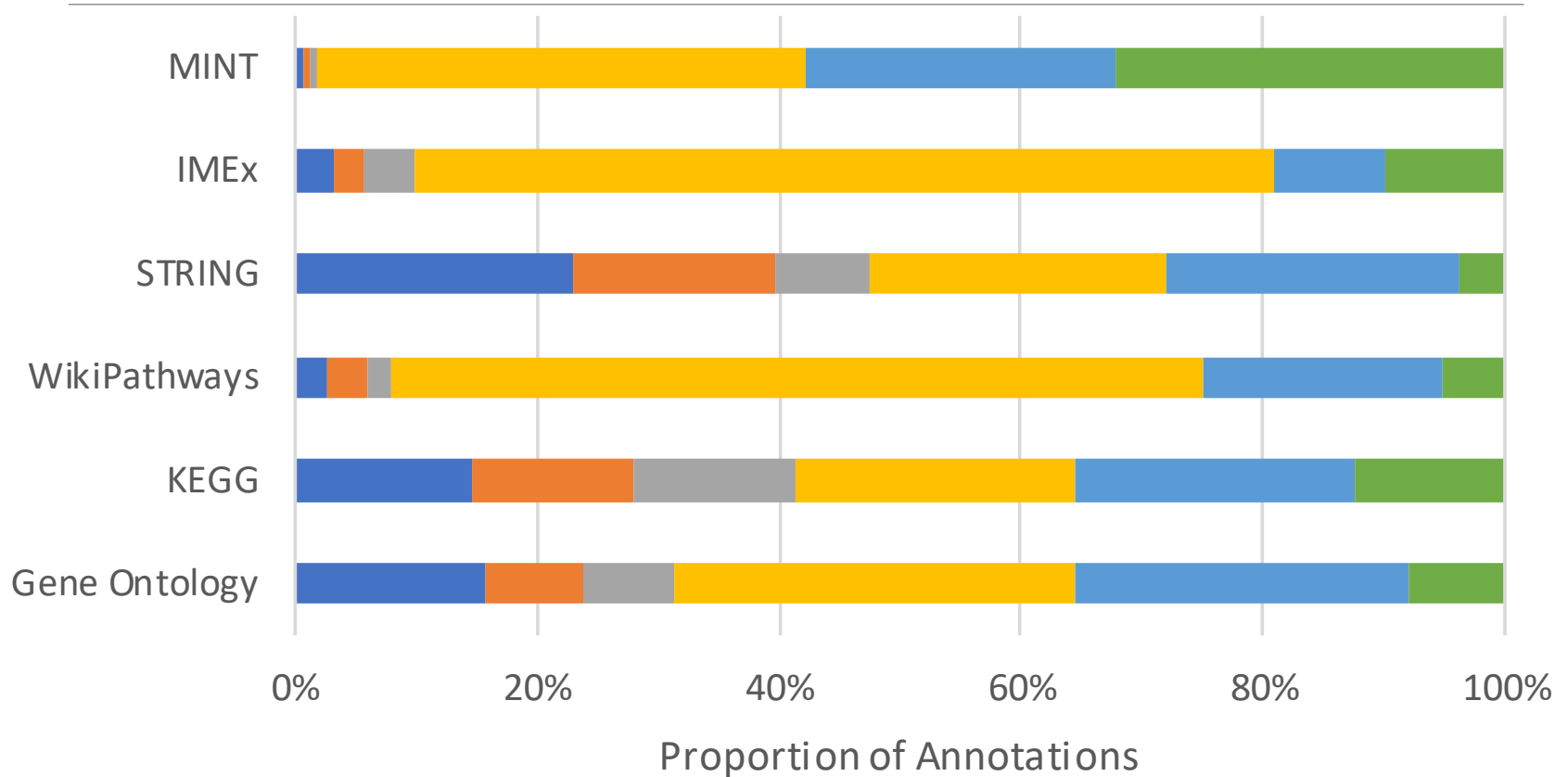


# When will structural data enable protein-protein inference?

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- “Localized regions on protein surfaces [are] conserved among structural neighbors that participate in protein-protein interactions.”
- “As long as structural information is available for a given pair of proteins... the set of ‘template complexes’ available in the current structural databases can be used to generate coarse-grained models of protein-protein interactions.”

# Pathway and network annotation vary considerably



■ *A. thaliana* ■ *C. elegans* ■ *D. melanogaster* ■ *H. sapiens* ■ *M. musculus* ■ *S. cerevisiae*

Showing just 6 of 702 resources from <http://pathguide.org/><sup>20</sup>

# Takeaway Messages

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- Learning a transcript sequence allows you to leverage considerable sequence resources.
- Expression data may reveal co-expression partners besides responsiveness to stimuli.
- Colocalization and protein-protein interactions require experimentation.
- Pathway and network data skew by organism.