## Lab: Biological Databases Course: Bioinformatics & Computational Biology

Date: 08/02/2024

### **Tushar Goyal**

- How many different transcripts are listed for TEC? 5
- How many encode a protein? 3
- Of the protein coding transcripts how many are likely to be removed by nonsense mediated decay? 2
- How long in both transcript base pairs and protein amino acids is the main splice form? 3661 bp for base pairs & protein amino acid length of 631.
- How close is TEC to the centromere of chr 4?

1.6Mb

• Which genes flank TEC on either side? Answer this for both conventional protein coding genes and for small RNA genes.

Protein Coding - SLAIN, TXK,

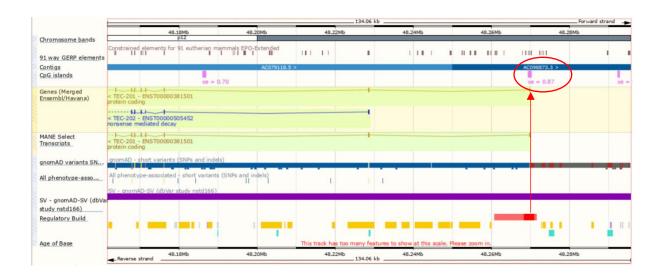
RNA Gene - U6, Y\_RNA, RNU6-838P

• Look at the structure of the TEC transcripts. From which end (5¢ or 3¢) are most of the splice variants most truncated?

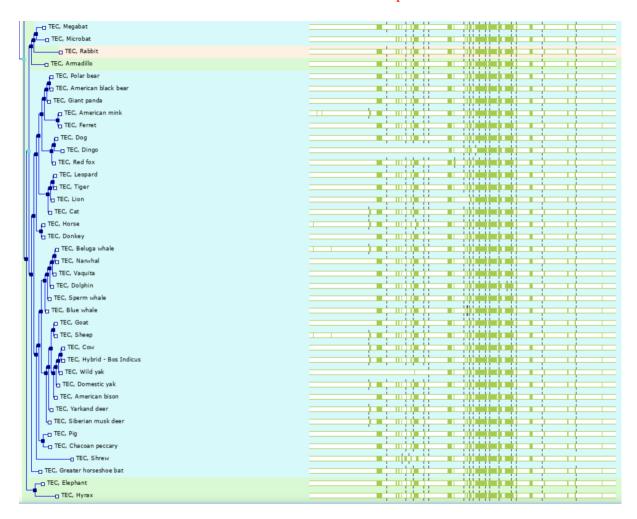
3'

• Is there a CpG island in the promoter of TEC?

Yes.

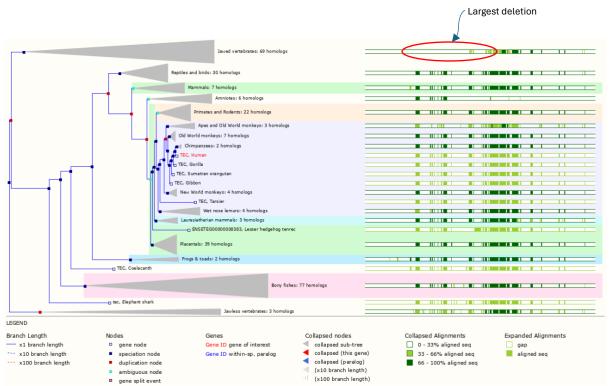


- In which placental mammals has TEC been observed? You will need to click on the placental group and expand the sub-tree to see the individual animals.
  - 39 Placental Mammals have TEC. Below is the expanded tree.



• Which phylogenetic group has a large deletion at the start of the gene (blank area on the exon structure picture)? Is this region missing from all animals in this group?

#### Jawed Vertebrates.



• What type of ortholog is this (1-to-1 or 1-to-many)?

1-to-1

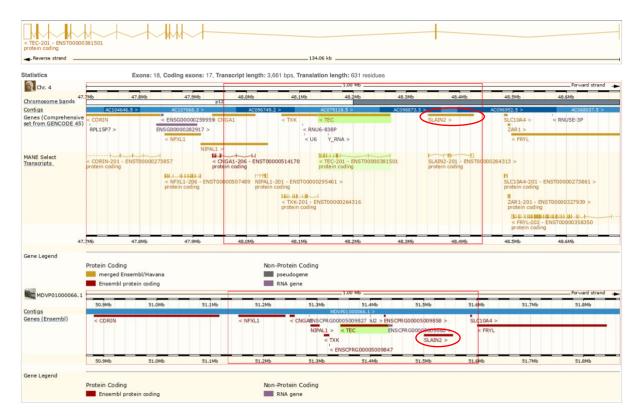
How conserved is the DNA sequence (percentage identity)

84.47 %



• Do all of the surrounding genes have orthologs in the two species?

No all the surrounding genes, don't have orthologs in the two species. For eg, ZAR1 is not present in Crocodile but is present in Human gene. Similarly SLAIN1 exists in both but is small in crocodile.



How many exons does this transcript have?

Exon: 18

How many of them form part of the coding sequence?

Coding Exons: 17



Which is the longest intron, and how long is it?

Intron 2-3 -> Length: 52,290

• Download a fastA file of the TEC-201 transcript (turn off all of the other sequence types it offers to give you alongside the cDNA sequence)	

>ENST00000381501.8 TEC-201 cdna:protein\_coding ACTCTGGGGCGCTAGGCTCCGGACTCCGCGGCGCAGACTGCACCTCGCAGTCTCCCCAGG CAGAAAAAGAAGACATCGCCCTTAAACTACAAAGAGAGACTTTTTGTACTTACAAAGTCC ATGCTAACCTACTATGAGGGTCGAGCAGAGAAAATACAGAAAGGGGTTTATTGATGTT TCAAAAATCAAGTGTGTGGAAATAGTGAAGAATGATGATGGTGTCATTCCCTGTCAAAAT AAGTATCCATTTCAGGTTGTTCATGATGATGATGATGATGTTCATTCCCTGTCAAAAT
AAGTATCCATTTCAGGTTGTTCATGATGCTAACACACTTTACATTTTTGCACCTAGTCCA
CAAAGCAGGGACCTGTGGGTGAAGAAGTTAAAAGAAGAAATAAAGAACAACAATAATATT
ATGATTAAATATCATCCTAAATTCTGGACAGATGGAAGTTATCAGTGTTTGTAGACAAACT GAAAAATTAGCACCCGGATGTGAAAAATACAATCTTTTTGAGAGCAGTATAAGAAAAGCA CTACCTCCAGCACCAGAAACAAAGAAGCGAAGGCCTCCCCCACCAATTCCACTAGAAGAA GAAGATAATAGTGAAGAAATCGTTGTAGCCATGTATGATTTCCAAGCAGCAGAAGGACAT GATCTCAGATTAGAGAGAGGCCAAGAGTATCTCATTTTAGAAAAGAATGATGTTCATTGG TGGAGAGCAAGAGATAAATATGGGAATGAAGGATATATCCCAAGTAATTACGTAACGGGA AAGAAATCAAACAACTTAGATCAATATGAATGGTATTGCAGAAATATGAATAGAAGCAAG GCAGAGCAACTCCTCCGCAGTGAAGATAAAGAAGGTGGTTTTATGGTAAGGGATTCCAGT CAACCAGGCTTGTACACAGTCTCCCTTTATACCAAGTTTGGAGGAGAAGGTTCATCGGGT TTTAGGCATTATCATATAAAGGAAACAACAACATCTCCAAAGAAGTATTACCTAGCTGAA AAACATGCTTTTGGCTCCATTCCTGAGATTATTGAATATCATAAGCACAATGCAGCAGGA GGATTCAGCTATGAGAAATGGGAGATTAACCCTTCAGAACTGACCTTTATGAGGGAATTG GGAAGTGGACTGTTTGGAGTGGTGAGGCTTGGCAAATGGCGAGCCCAGTACAAAGTCGCA ATCAAAGCTATTCGGGAAGGTGCAATGTGCGAGGAGGACTTTATAGAAGAAGCTAAAGTG ATGATGAAACTGACACACCCGAAGTTAGTGCAGCTTTATGGTGTGTGCACCCAGCAGAAA CCAATATACATTGTTACTGAGTTCATGGAAAGGGGCTGCCTTCTGAATTTCCTCCGACAG AGACAAGGTCATTTCAGTAGAGACGTACTGCTGAGCATGTGTCAGGATGTGTGAAGGG ATGGAGTATCTGGAGAGAAACAGCTTCATCCACAGAGATCTGGCTGCCAGAAATTGTCTA GTAAGTGAGGCGGAGTTGTAAAAGTATCTGATTTTGGAATGGCCAGGTATGTTCTGGAT GATCAGTACACAAGTTCTTCTGGTGCTAAGTTTCCTGTGAAGTGGTGTCCACCTGAAGTG TTTAATTACAGCCGCTTCAGCAGCAAATCAGATGTCTGGTCATTTGGTGTTTTAATGTGG GAAGTATTCACGGAAGGCAGAATGCCTTTTGAAAAATACACCAATTATGAAGTGGTAACC ATGGTTACTCGAGGCCACCGACTCTACCAGCCGAAGTTGGCGTCCAACTATGTGTATGAGGTGATGCTGAGATGTTGGCAGGAGAAACCAGAGGGAAGGCCTTCTTTCGAAGATCTGCTGCGCACAATAGATGAACTAGTTGAATGTGAAGAAACTTTTTGGAAGATAAGTGATGTGTGAC TCTAGACCAGCCTCTGTCTAGACTTGCTTCTAGACAGAATCTCCCAGAGTGTGGAAATGT GGGACCATGTTAGCTGATGCCAGTTGAAGGCCAGGGTATTTGGGAAGGGGAAGGGTATTA ATCTTTTGTTTTGAAAACATCTCAGTTTTCAAGACTGCTCTTAGTATTACATGAACAATA TTTGTATGCTGTATATATTGTAAATATATATAATATATAAAGTTATATATTTATGAGAAA CACGAATTGTCTTTTAATTGAAACTTTTAATCCTGTAGTATAGGAGTTCACCTTCTTAGG ACTAGAGACTGTGCCTTATAGCTGTTAATTCATTTCCCCCTGAACATCAAATATGCCTGA GCCGCAGCTAATCAGAATCAGATGGAAAATTAAACCGGGTAATCTACTTCTAAGCCTTAA GAATATTCCCTGGGACACAGACACTATAATTGGAAGTGCTGAGCTCTGGGGCAGAAGGAT CTACTAAGACATCAACGGAATTAGGGCCTTCCTTTTTGCCTTGTGAGCGCCAAGGAAAAG AAACTATCTCGGTCACGTGAGCGCCAGCGAAAAGAAACTGTATCAGTCATCCAGAGACCG TTTATTGCCCAACACGTTATTCTTGCTGTTGGTGGGGTAACTAGCCGAGGAAGACACAGC GCCTTCCCTTCAGGAGTTGCGTCTCCTCTGCAGGCCACGATGGTCTGCTCTGGAGCATTG GTTTATTCTTTTCCTGTGCCCCTCATAATGGAAGAAAGTAAACTGCTTATCCCGAGCCTT

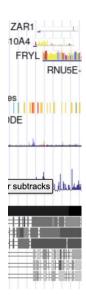
• Which genes can you see?

NIPAL1, SLAIN2, TXK, FRYL, CNGA1, NFXL1, ZAR1 etc.



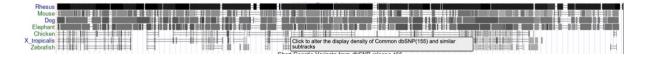
- · How many splice variants do they have?
  - NIPAL1 6
  - SLAIN2 5
  - TXK 6
  - FRYL 21
  - CNGA1 7
  - NFXL1 8
  - ZAR1 1
- Which part of which gene has the highest overall conservation?

ZAR1

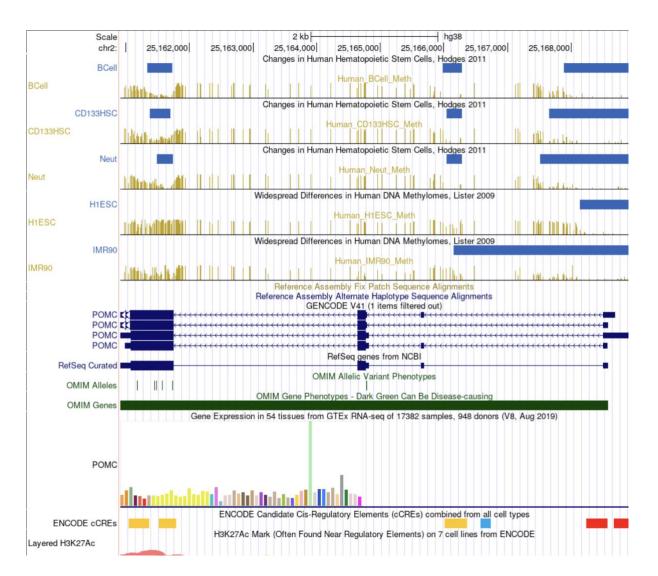


• Do you observe a loss of conservation in intergenic regions (the bits between genes)?

Yes. Evident in the screenshot below.



Find the DNA Methylation hub and connect to it. Your session will restart, so refind the TEC gene and you should see a load of new methylation tracks. - Yes

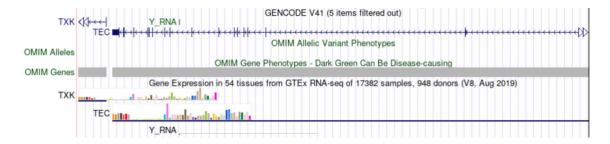


• Zoom out from TEC and see if you can find a region near the gene where the methylation level drops substantially.

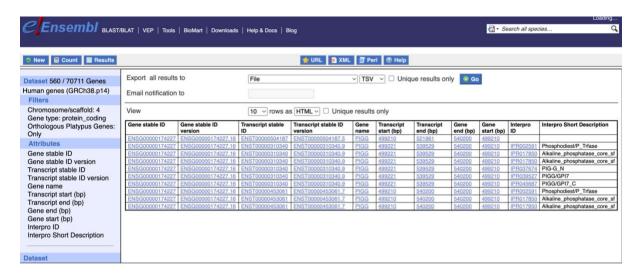
Yes.

• Is the extent of the unmethylated region the same in all of the tissues which are shown?

Yes.



#### **Biomart**



# Dataset 560 / 70711 Genes Human genes (GRCh38.p14)

# **Filters**

Chromosome/scaffold: 4
Gene type: protein\_coding
Orthologous Platypus Genes:
Only