

Topic 9.3: Genomes

Genome Projects

Currently there are ~500,000 organisms with genomes sequenced or being sequenced.

Mostly – ~400,000 – bacteria

~20,000 viruses

~50,000 Eukarya

~200 animals

<https://gold.jgi.doe.gov/index>

Comparative Genomics

By comparing genomes of related animals, we may be able to see what sequences are conserved

5-10% of our genome is conserved cf. other animals

Remember: <1% of our genome is "coding DNA"
(exons that code for protein)

→ a LOT of non-coding functional sequence
information for chromosome packaging, segregation,
and replication; non-coding RNA, and gene regulation

Viewing Genomes

Sites that allow us to view various genomes:

- NCBI: [Genome Data Viewer](#)
- UC Santa Cruz [Genome Browser](#)
- JBrowse <http://jbrowse.org/>
- Ensemble's [Genomes](#)

The free Integrative Genomics Viewer ([IGV](#)) program allows us to access the same data but runs as a standalone program.

Other web sites:

The [gnomAD](#) web site allows us to look at variations in 120,000 genomes.

The [Galaxy](#) web site has one of the largest collection of algorithms for analyzing genomes

Data in Genome Browsers

Besides the actual genomic sequences themselves, these genome browsers usually also have

- RefSeq genes (mRNA and protein)
- Ensembl genes
- Expressed sequence tags
- Gene predictions
- SNPs from a database like dbSNP
- Non-coding functional elements as found by projects like ENCoDE

Human genome data in the UCSC Genome Browser

The University of California Santa Cruz genome browser was set up to make the human genome accessible to the general public

Go to:

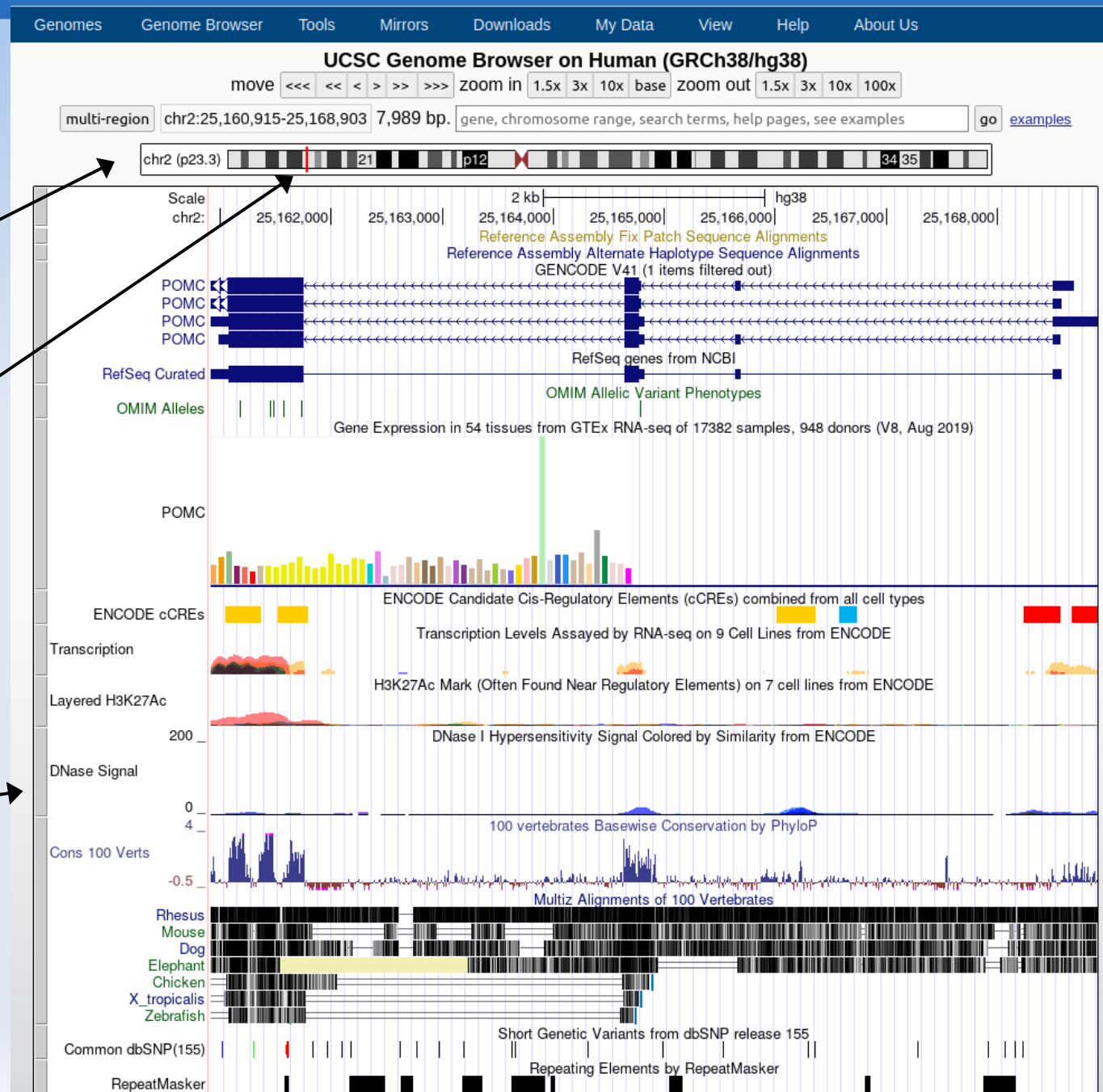
<http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTracks?db=hg38>

UCSC Genome Browser

We will be shown data for a particular chromosome and at a particular location:

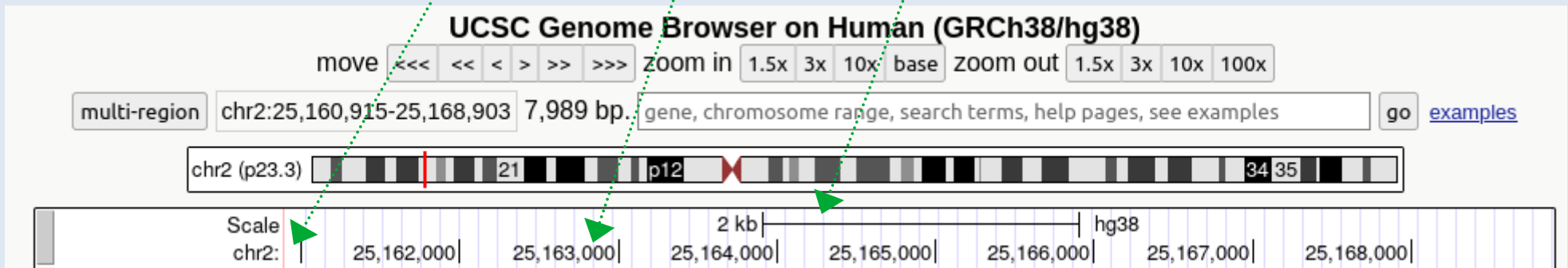
We cannot see individual nucleotides because there are a lot of them in a chromosome.

Notice all the tracks of data



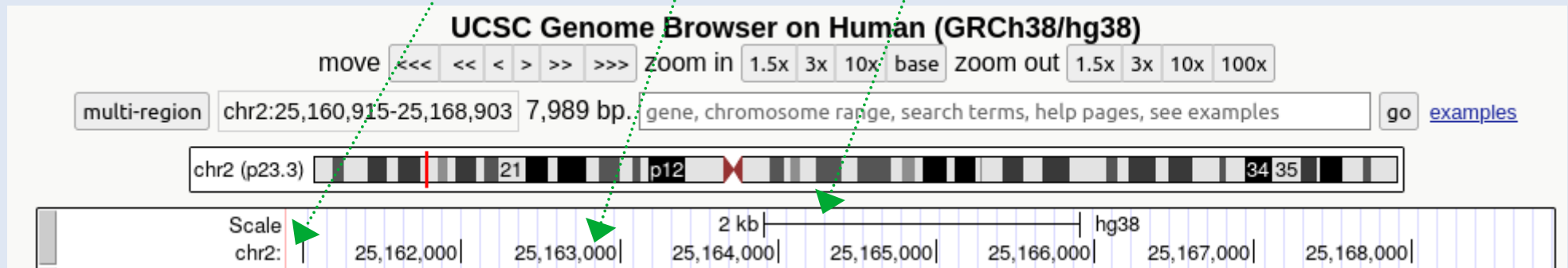
UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

The first track displays the location (in bases) in a particular chromosome and a scale



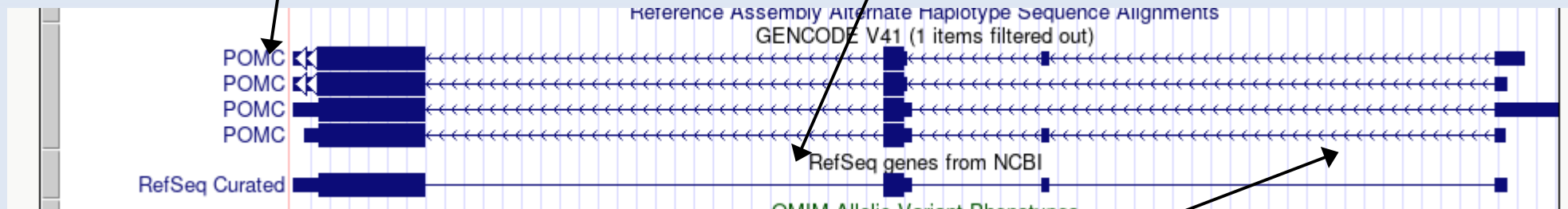
UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

The first track displays the location (in bases) in a particular chromosome and a scale



UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

There are usually tracks displaying information about genes in this area of the chromosome, including, if available, curated RefSeq data



In this case, we see that this particular gene is on the complementary strand

Clicking on the gene name will take us to a page displaying more details about the gene

UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

Clicking on the gene name will take us to a page displaying more details about the gene

Human Gene POMC (ENST00000380794.5) from GENCODE V41

Description: ACTH stimulates the adrenal glands to release cortisol. (from UniProt P01189)

RefSeq Summary (NM_001035256): This gene encodes a preproprotein that undergoes extensive, tissue-specific, post-translational processing via cleavage by subtilisin-like enzymes known as prohormone convertases. There are eight potential cleavage sites within the preproprotein and, depending on tissue type and the available convertases, processing may yield as many as ten biologically active peptides involved in diverse cellular functions. The encoded protein is synthesized mainly in corticotroph cells of the anterior pituitary where four cleavage sites are used; adrenocorticotrophin, essential for normal steroidogenesis and the maintenance of normal adrenal weight, and lipotropin beta are the major end products. In other tissues, including the hypothalamus, placenta, and epithelium, all cleavage sites may be used, giving rise to peptides with roles in pain and energy homeostasis, melanocyte stimulation, and immune modulation. These include several distinct melanotropins, lipotropins, and endorphins that are contained within the adrenocorticotrophin and beta-lipotropin peptides. The antimicrobial melanotropin alpha peptide exhibits antibacterial and antifungal activity. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early onset obesity, adrenal insufficiency, and red hair pigmentation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016].

Gencode Transcript: ENST00000380794.5

Gencode Gene: ENSG00000115138.11

Transcript (Including UTRs)

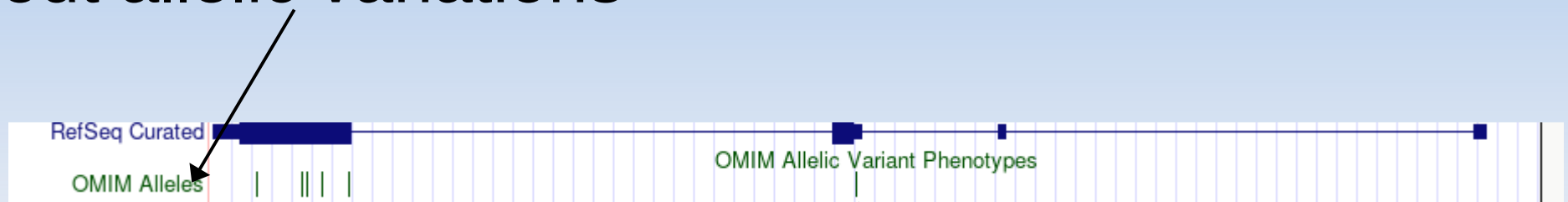
Position: hg38 chr2:25,160,853-25,168,690 **Size:** 7,838 **Total Exon Count:** 4 **Strand:** -

Coding Region

Position: hg38 chr2:25,161,081-25,164,772 **Size:** 3,692 **Coding Exon Count:** 2

UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

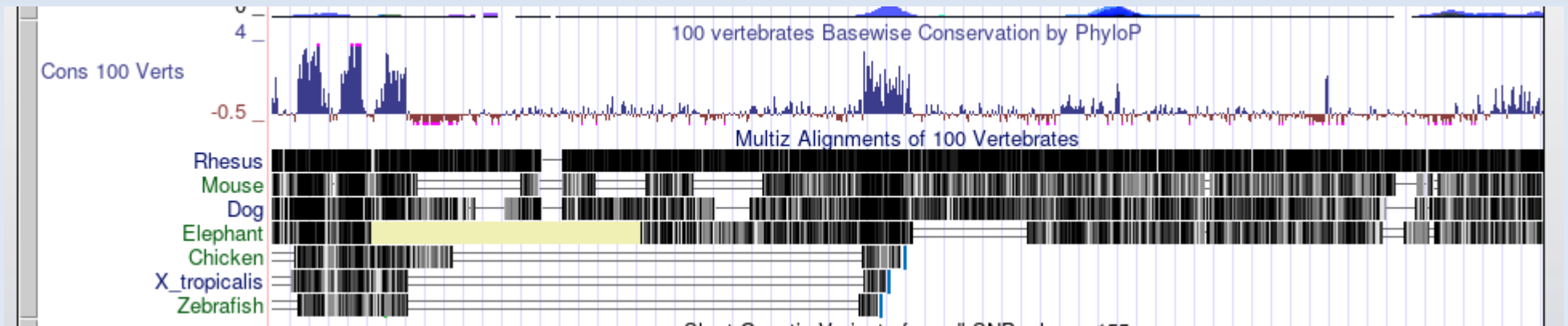
There may be an OMIM track displaying information about allelic variations



The bars represent variations that may be important in determining phenotypes or inherited diseases

UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

A Conservation track displays best guesses for aligning this stretch of human genomic DNA with those of other vertebrates:



UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

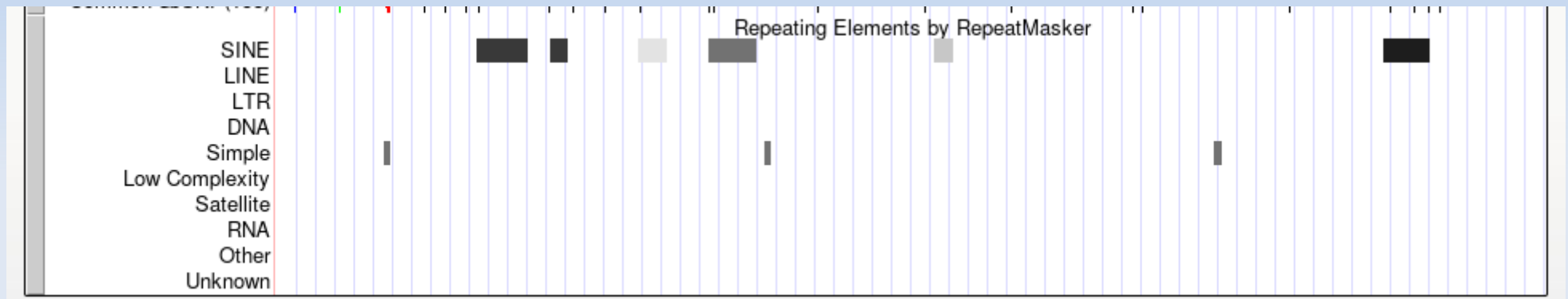
The last of the default tracks is often the RepeatMasker track showing any detected repeat sequences, which are mostly in non-coding parts of the genome.



Repeat sequences are genomic DNA with short and long interspersed nuclear elements (SINE and LINE), long terminal repeat elements (LTR), and other “low complexity” areas with short repeating sequences.

UCSC Genome Browser Tracks

RepeatMasker track: Click on the “RepeatMasker” link to reveal computationally detected repeat sequences.



Here we can get more details of repeat sequences - genomic DNA with

- short and long interspersed nuclear elements (SINE and LINE)
- long terminal repeat elements (LTR)
- other “low complexity” areas with short repeating sequences.

When performing sequence alignments, we can disable these repeat sequences from appearing in our alignments.

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

Go to: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/gdv/>

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

Go to: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/gdv/>

The screenshot displays the NCBI Genome Data Viewer (GDV) website. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/gdv/>. The page header includes the NIH logo and the text "National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information". A "Log in" button is located in the top right corner.

Genome Data Viewer

GDV supports the exploration and analysis of *NCBI-annotated* and selected non-NCBI annotated eukaryotic genome assemblies. Currently, assemblies from over 1700 organisms are available.

Switch view

Search organisms
Homo sapiens (human)

To view more organisms in the tree, click on nodes that have '+' signs. Press and hold the '+' to expand and reveal all the subgroups.
Or, search for an organism using the search box above.

New! Click on Switch view at the top to see another way of navigating genomes.

The organism selection tree shows a hierarchy of organisms. The root node is a circle with a '+' sign. It branches into several nodes, each with a '+' sign and an icon. The nodes are: *Plasmodium falciparum* 3D7 (malaria parasite), yeast (fungus), nematode (roundworm), zebrafish (fish), chicken (bird), fruit fly (insect), *Aedes albopictus* (mosquito), human (mammal), chimpanzee (mammal), rat (mammal), and mouse (mammal). The human node is highlighted with a green background and a human icon.

Homo sapiens (human)

Search in genome
Location, gene or phenotype

Examples: TP53, chr17:7667000-7689000, DNA repair

Assembly
GRCh38.p14

Browse genome **Compare genomes**

Assembly details
Name GRCh38.p14

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

In the "Search organisms" box, enter Zebra Mussel

The screenshot displays the NCBI Genome Data Viewer (GDV) interface. At the top, the NIH logo and "National Library of Medicine" text are visible. The main heading is "Genome Data Viewer". A search bar labeled "Search organisms" contains the text "zebra". A dropdown menu shows search results: "Danio rerio (zebrafish)", "Taeniopygia guttata (zebra finch)", "Maylandia zebra complex", "Maylandia zebra (zebra mbuna)", "Equus quagga (plains zebra)", and "Dreissena polymorpha (zebra mussel)". A phylogenetic tree is shown below the search results, with various organisms like yeast, nematode, zebrafish, chicken, fruit fly, Aedes albopictus, chimpanzee, rat, mouse, and Plasmodium falciparum 3D7. On the right, a panel for "Homo sapiens (human)" is visible, showing a search bar for the genome, a dropdown for the assembly (GRCh38.p14), and buttons for "Browse genome" and "Compare genomes".

Switch view

Search organisms

zebra

Danio rerio (zebrafish)

Taeniopygia guttata (zebra finch)

Maylandia zebra complex

Maylandia zebra (zebra mbuna)

Equus quagga (plains zebra)

Dreissena polymorpha (zebra mussel)

fruit fly

human

yeast

nematode

zebrafish

chicken

Plasmodium falciparum 3D7

Aedes albopictus

chimpanzee

rat

mouse

Homo sapiens (human)

Search in genome

Location, gene or phenotype

Examples: TP53, chr17:7667000-7689000, DNA repair

Assembly

GRCh38.p14

Browse genome

Compare genomes

Assembly details

Name GRCh38.p14

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

It will show up as "Dreissena polymorpha"

Genome Data Viewer

GDV supports the exploration and analysis of *NCBI-annotated* and selected non-NCBI annotated eukaryotic genome assemblies. Currently, assemblies from over 1700 organisms are available.

Switch view

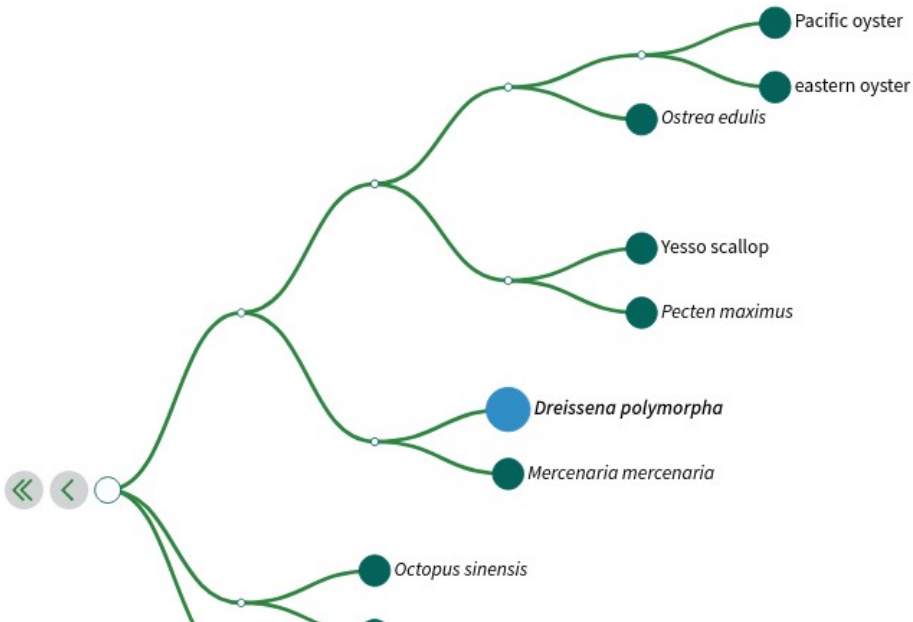


Search organisms

Dreissena polymorpha

To view more organisms in the tree, click on nodes that have '+' signs. Press and hold the '+' to expand and reveal all the subgroups. Or, search for an organism using the search box above.

New! Click on Switch view at the top to see another way of navigating genomes.



Dreissena polymorpha

Search in genome

Location, gene or phenotype



Examples: DNA repair

Browse genome

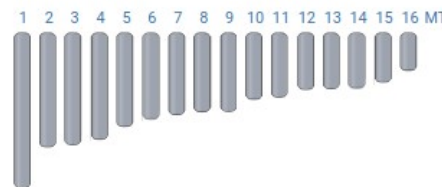
...

Assembly details

Name UMN_Dpol_1.0
GenBank accession [GCA_020536995.1](#)
Submitter University of Minnesota
Level Chromosome
Category Representative genome

Annotation details

Release date Oct 26, 2021

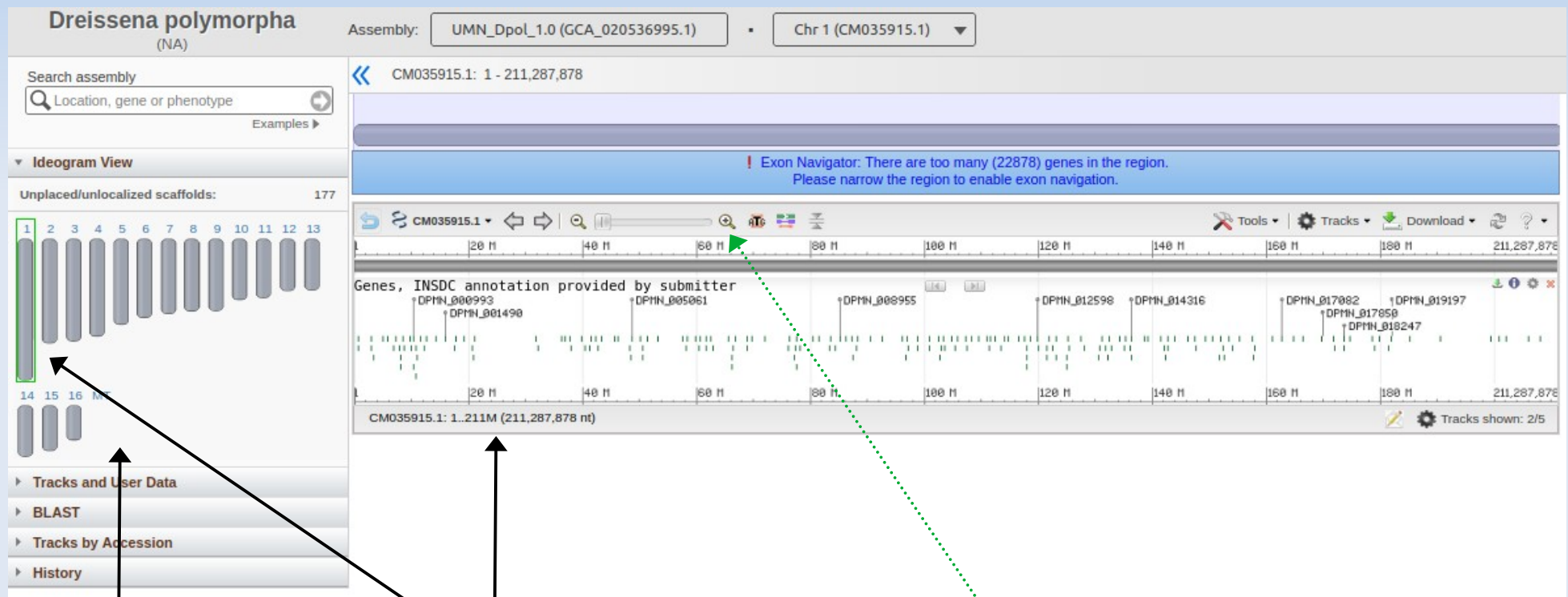


16 chromosomes
plus a
mitochondrial
genome

Click Browse
genome

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

Genome Data Viewer will show us some of the details of Chromosome 1:

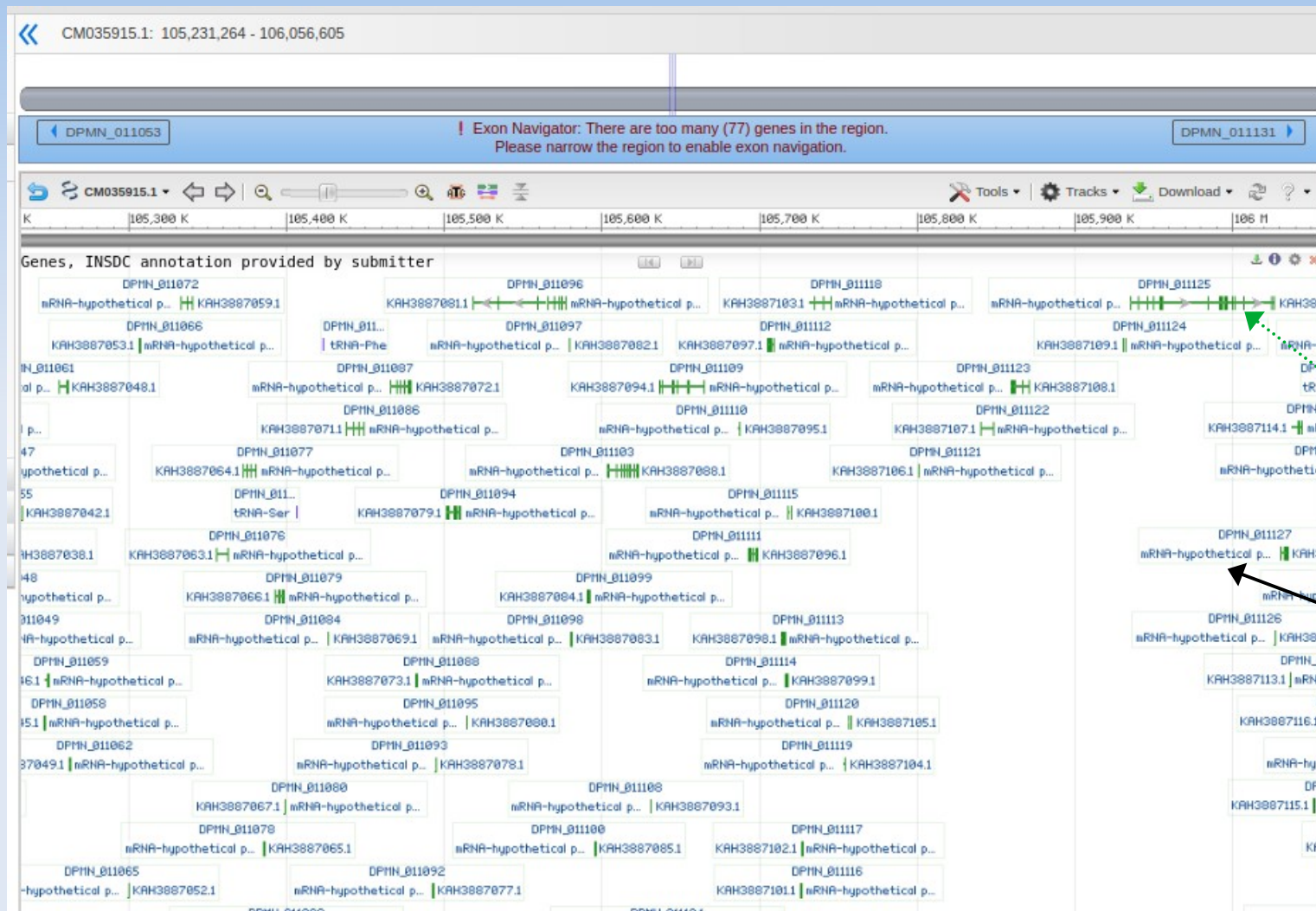


16 chromosomes plus a mitochondrial genome

Chromosome 1 is selected.
The view defaults to all 211 million bases.

Use the zoom controls to select less than about a million bases

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer



We can see exons and introns

A lot of the genes are marked as "mRNA hypothetical" because they were detected using computational methods

At this resolution, we will see a lot more tracks

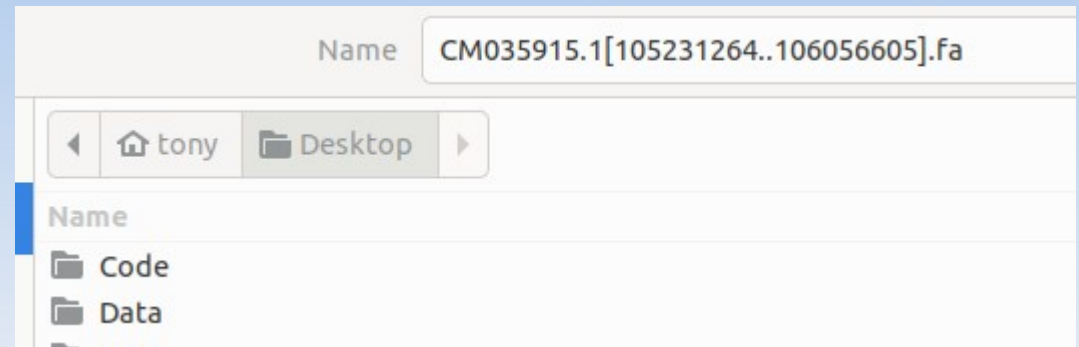
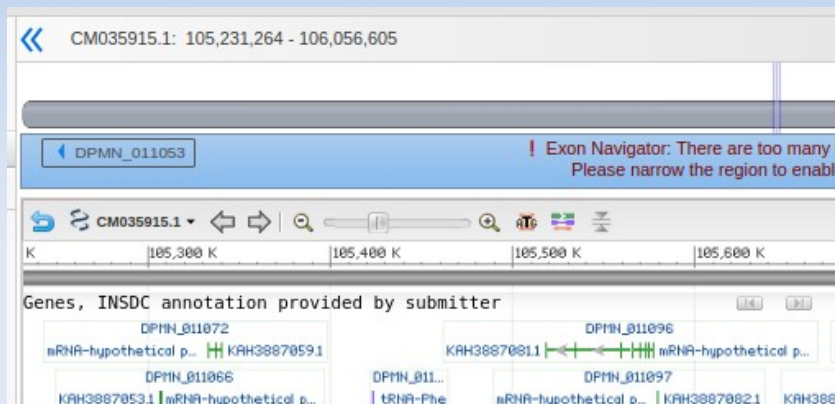
Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

We can download the nucleotides in this view as a Fasta file. Click on Download → Download Fasta → Fasta (Visible Range)

The screenshot shows the NCBI Genome Data Viewer interface for the Zebra Mussel genome. The top bar indicates the genomic region: CM035915.1: 105,231,264 - 106,056,605. Below this, a track labeled 'DPMN_011053' is visible. A warning message states: 'Exon Navigator: There are too many exons in this region. Please narrow the region.' The main track displays various genomic features, including genes and mRNA sequences. A dropdown menu is open, showing options to download the data as a Fasta file, specifically 'Fasta (Visible Range)'. Other options include 'Fasta (All Markers)', 'Fasta (All Selections)', 'Download FASTA', 'Download GenBank Flat File', 'Download Track Data', and 'Printer-Friendly PDF/SVG'.

Zebra Mussel data in the NCBI Genome Data Viewer

We will see a window asking us where to save a file with a name that contains the chromosome number and the range of nucleotides.



We can open up the file using a text editor like Notepad or Notepad++

```
1 >gb|CM035915.1|:105231264-106056605 Dreissena polymorpha isolate Duluth1 chromosome 1,  
whole genome shotgun sequence  
2 CCCCAGATTCCACTTCAAACGCGGCCCATCGTCATGGACATGGTCAACGTCTCCAACATGAATAGTTTC  
3 GGATGTCGATGCTCCTTCAAATTCAGGAGGTGGTGGGGGAGGAAGTGATGCTCAAATCCTGGCGGTGG  
4 CGGTTGTGAATACCCTTTTCCGATGGTGGTGGTAGCGGGGTGTCTTTGGTATCCCACTTCCTGGTGGT  
5 GGAGGCGGTTGTGGTGGCGACGGTGGTGGATGGGCTTCCCCGCCGGTCAACGGACGTGGAGGAGGAGGAG  
6 GAGGGGTAGAAGAGGAGCAGACAAAGGCCCACTCCGAAACCTTGATATATAATATCTGAAAGGCTTTTC  
7 GCTTATACTTCATATAATATACTGACAAATGACGCCTTTGTGTCAGCACTTTACACAGTTGAGTTCGTCG  
8 TTGGCTCTGTCTGGCAACTAGTTTCTTTAGTGTGCTTATTGAAATATCCGCAGTGATCACATGACGGCTT  
9 GTTCCGCTAGTGTTCCCGATGCGAATGGTTTGGGAGGTCGGGCCGCGAGGCAGGTGCATGTATATCGCA
```

Viewing gene promoter data in the Ensemble site

Go to: <http://ensembl.org/index.html>

Promoter data in Ensembl

Go to:

<http://ensembl.org/index.html>

Click "Human"

The screenshot shows the Ensembl genome browser homepage. At the top is the Ensembl logo and a navigation bar with links: BLAST/BLAT, VEP, Tools, BioMart, Downloads, Help & Docs, and Blog. Below this is a section with four main tool categories: Tools (with a link to 'All tools'), BioMart (with a description: 'Export custom datasets from Ensembl with this data-mining tool'), BLAST/BLAT (with a description: 'Search our genomes for your DNA or protein sequence'), and Variant Effect Predictor (with a description: 'Analyse your own variants and predict the functional consequences of known and unknown variants').

In the center is a 'Search' box with a dropdown menu set to 'All species' and a 'Go' button. Below the search box is an example text: 'e.g. BRCA2 or rat 5:62797383-63627669 or rs699 or coronary heart disease'.

At the bottom is a section titled 'All genomes' with a dropdown menu set to '-- Select a species --'. To the right of this is a 'Favourite genomes' section. Under 'All genomes', there is a 'Pig breeds' entry with a pig image and the text 'Pig reference genome and 12 additional breeds'. Under 'Favourite genomes', there is a 'Human' entry with a classical bust image, the text 'Human GRCh38.p13', and a link 'Still using GRCh37?'. Below that is a 'Mouse' entry with a mouse image and the text 'Mouse GRCm39'. At the very bottom is a link 'View full list of all species'.

An arrow from the text 'Click "Human"' points to the 'Human' entry in the 'Favourite genomes' section.

Promoter data in Ensembl


A lot of options are presented

The screenshot shows the Ensembl genome browser interface. At the top, the Ensembl logo is followed by navigation links: BLAST/BLAT, VEP, Tools, BioMart, Downloads, Help & Docs, and Blog. A search bar on the right says "Search Human...". Below the navigation bar, a dropdown menu shows "Human (GRCh38.p13)". The main content area has a section titled "Search Human (Homo sapiens)" with a search bar labeled "Search all categories" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, examples are given: "e.g. BRCA2 or 17:63992802-64038237 or rs699 or osteoarthritis". An arrow points from the text "Click 'BRCA2' or search for a particular gene" to the "BRCA2" example. Below the search section, there are two columns. The left column is titled "Genome assembly: GRCh38.p13 (GCA_000001405.28)" and contains links: "More information and statistics", "Download DNA sequence (FASTA)", "Convert your data to GRCh38 coordinates", and "Display your data in Ensembl". The right column is titled "Gene annotation" and contains the text "What can I find? Protein-coding and non-coding genes, splice variants, cDNA and protein sequences, non-coding RNAs." followed by links: "More about this genebuild" and "Download FASTA files for genes, cDNAs, ncRNA, proteins".

Click "BRCA2" or search for a particular gene

Promoter data in Ensembl

Click the first search result

Only searching Human 


2 results match **ENSG00000139618** when restricted to species: Human

[BRCA2 \(Human Gene\)](#)
ENSG00000139618 13:32,315,086-32,400,268:1
BRCA2 DNA repair associated [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1101]
LRG_293 (LRG display in Ensembl gene record; description: Locus Reference Genomic record for BRCA2,) is an external reference matched to Gene **ENSG00000139618**
[Variant table](#) • [Phenotypes](#) • [Location](#) • [External Refs.](#) • [Regulation](#) • [Orthologues](#) • [Gene tree](#)

[ENSGT00390000003602 \(Human GeneTree\)](#)
ENSGT00390000003602
Gene BRCA2 (ENSG00000139618) is a member of GeneTree ENSGT00390000003602.

<< < 1 > >>

Ensembl release 108 - Oct 2022 © [EMBL-EBI](#)

Human (GRCh38.p13) 

Location: 13:32,315,086-32,400,268 Gene: BRCA2

Gene-based displays

- Summary
- Splice variants
- Transcript comparison
- Gene alleles
- Sequence
- Secondary Structure
- Comparative Genomics
 - Genomic alignments
 - Gene tree
 - Gene gain/loss tree
 - Orthologues
 - Paralogues
- Ontologies
 - GO: Molecular function
 - GO: Biological process
 - GO: Cellular component
- Phenotypes
- Genetic Variation
 - Variant table
 - Variant image
 - Structural variants
- Gene expression
- Pathway
- Regulation
- External references
- Supporting evidence
- ID History
- Gene history

Configure this page Custom tracks Export data Share this page Bookmark this page

Gene: BRCA2 ENSG00000139618

Description BRCA2 DNA repair associated [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:HGNC:1101]

Gene Synonyms BRCC2, FACD, FAD, FAD1, FANCD, FANCD1, XRCC11

Location [Chromosome 13: 32,315,086-32,400,268](#) forward strand.
GRCh38:CM000675.2

About this gene This gene has 15 transcripts ([splice variants](#)), 174 orthologues and is associated with 182 phenotypes.

Transcripts [Show transcript table](#)

Summary

Name [BRCA2](#) (HGNC Symbol)

MANE This gene contains MANE Select [ENST00000380152](#), [ENSP00000369497](#)

UniProtKB This gene has proteins that correspond to the following UniProtKB identifiers: [P51587](#)

RefSeq This Ensembl/Gencode gene contains transcript(s) for which we have [selected identical RefSeq transcript\(s\)](#). If there are other RefSeq transcripts available they will be in the [External references table](#)

CCDS This gene is a member of the Human CCDS set: [CCDS9344.1](#)

LRG [LRG_293](#) provides a stable genomic reference framework for describing sequence variants for this gene

Ensembl version ENSG00000139618.18

Other assemblies This gene maps to [32,889,223-32,974,405](#) in GRCh37 coordinates.
View this locus in the GRCh37 archive: [ENSG00000139618](#)

Gene type Protein coding

Annotation method Annotation for this gene includes both automatic annotation from Ensembl and Havana manual curation, see [article](#)

Annotation Attributes overlapping locus [Definitions](#)

[Go to Region in Detail for more tracks and navigation options \(e.g. zooming\)](#)

Add/remove tracks Custom tracks Share Resize image Export image Reset configuration

Genes (comprehensive set from GENCODE 42)

32.32Mb 32.34Mb 32.36Mb 32.38Mb 32.40Mb

BRCA2-206 - ENST00000544455 > protein coding

BRCA2-204 - ENST00000530893 > protein coding

BRCA2-208 - ENST00000665585 > nonsense mediated decay

BRCA2-201 - ENST00000380152 > protein coding

BRCA2-212 - ENST00000700200 > retained intron

BRCA2-214 - ENST00000700202 > protein coding

BRCA2-211 - ENST00000700199 > retained intron

BRCA2-203 - ENST00000528762 > nonsense mediated decay

BRCA2-213 - ENST00000700201 > nonsense mediated decay

IFITL1P1-201 - ENST00000000000 > processed pseudogene

BRCA2-210 - ENST00000680887 > protein coding

BRCA2-207 - ENST00000614259 > nonsense mediated decay

BRCA2-215 - ENST00000700203 > retained intron

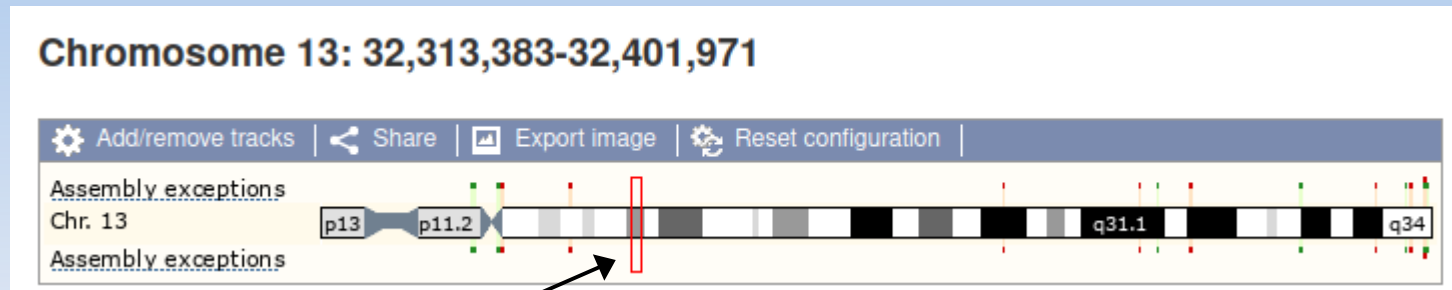
BRCA2-202 - ENST000004700 > nonsense mediated decay

We will get a page with a lot of data:

Click on "Region in detail"

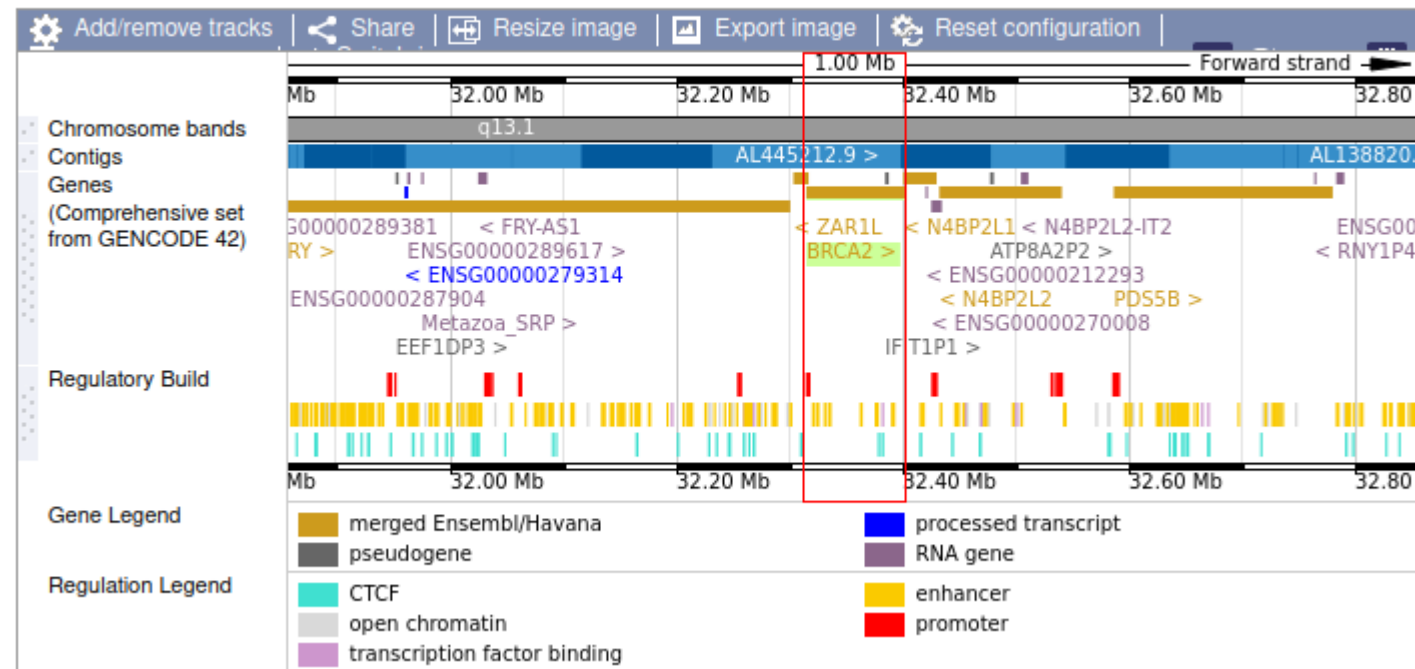
Promoter data in Ensemble

We will get a page with a view of the chromosome:



A red box shows the part of the chromosome for which we will get a "region in detail" view:

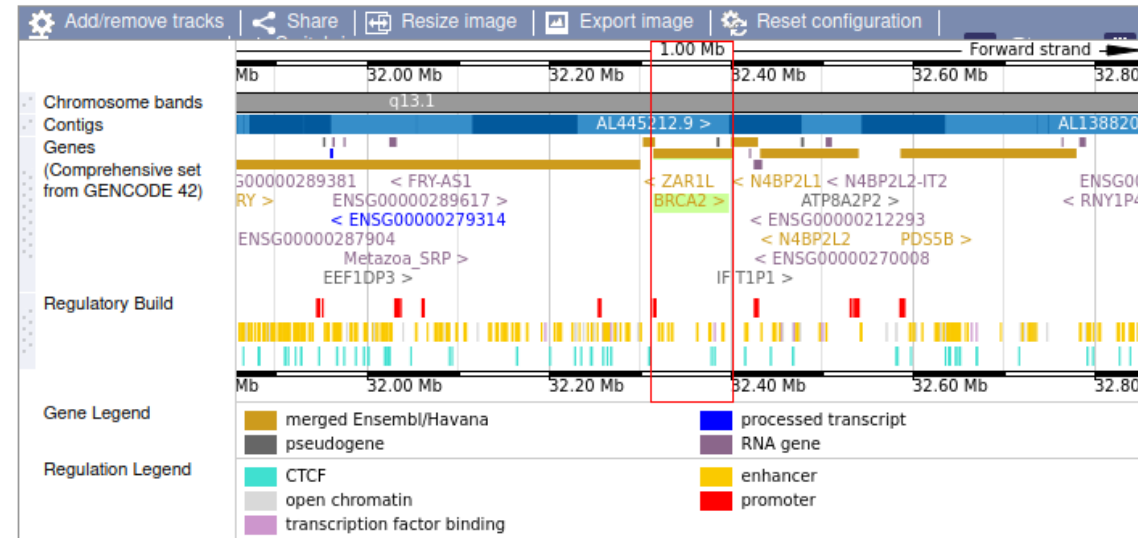
Region in detail ?



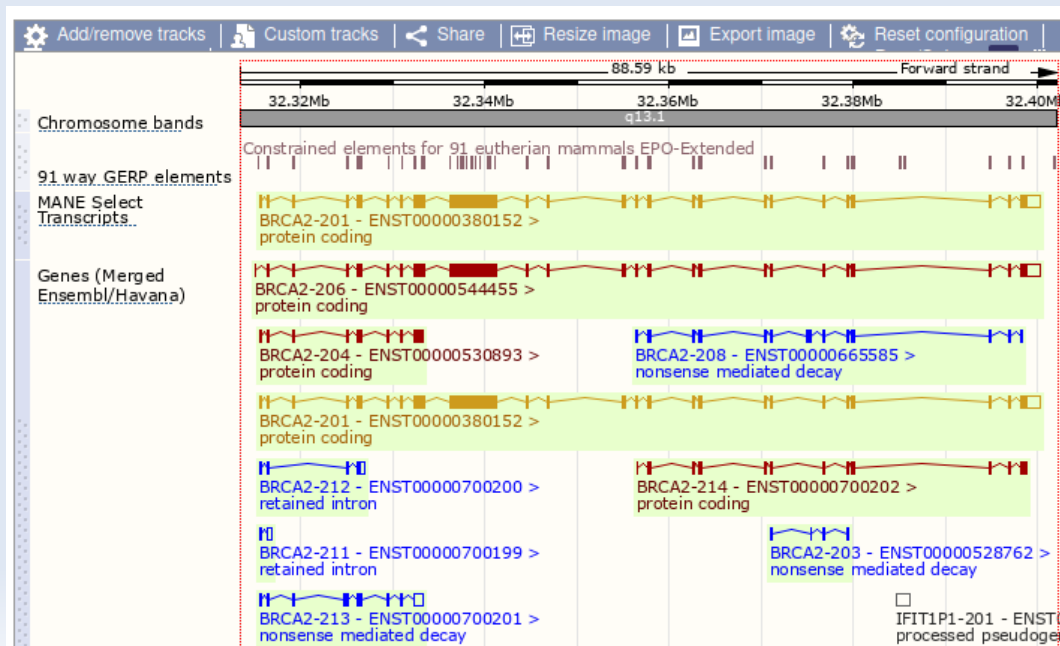
Promoter data in Ensembl

Below the Region
in detail view

Region in detail ?



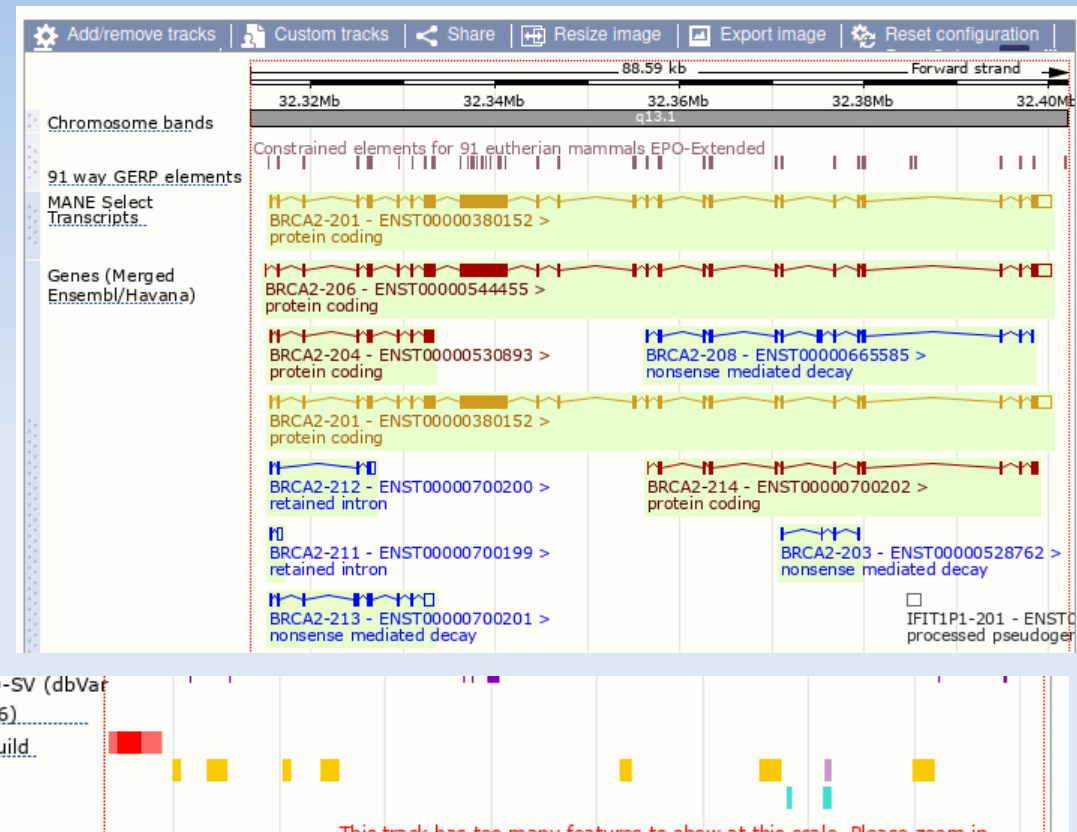
we see more details of the gene:



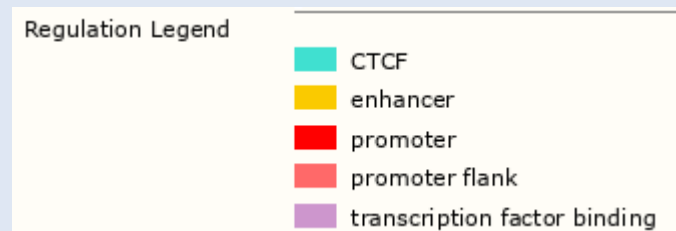
Promoter data in Ensemble

And below the gene view

In the Regulatory Build track, we see



a promoter region and promoter flanks



In the Regulatory Build track

