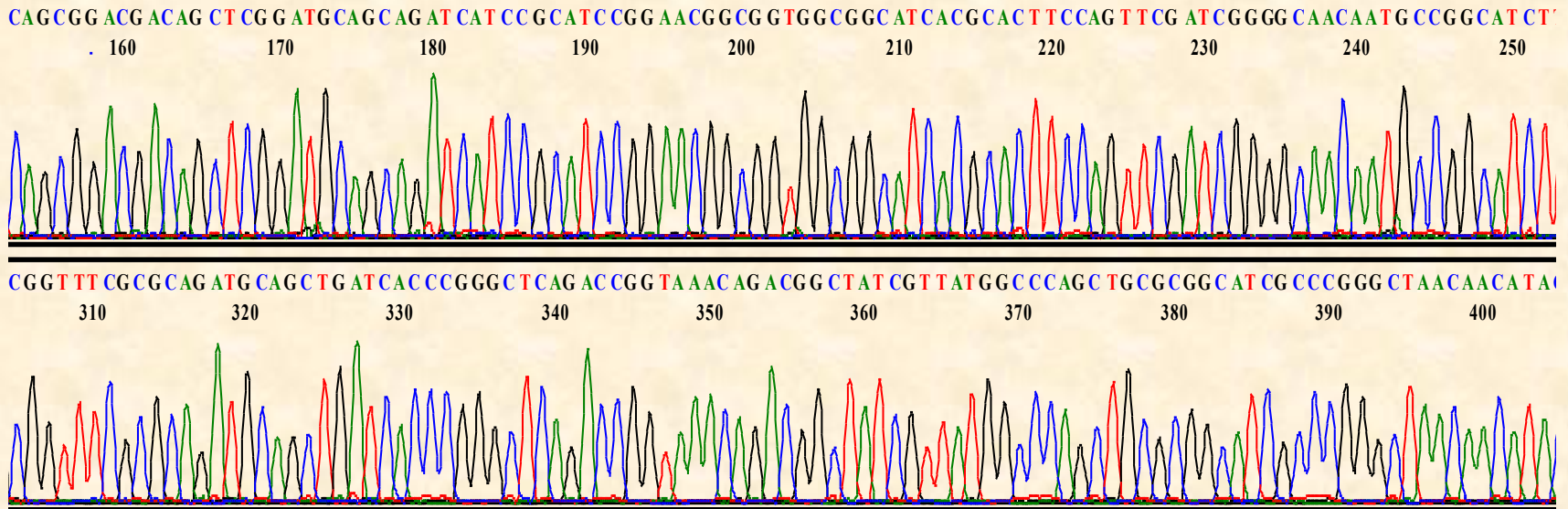


# Molekulárně biologické databáze

Pro zajímavost...

Důležité...

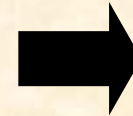
# Molekulárně biologická data



GATAGCGTAATGATCGGCTGGCTGCCGATTTTCATGCTGGTTTCCCAACGAAAAA TAACCGCTCACGGTGCCATCACGATCGCACACCGCAAATCGGCGG  
TACAGGTGGTCGCGCCCGCCGACACATCGCTGCGCCAATAATGATCTTTCAGCGGACGACAGCTCGGATGCAGCAGATCATCCGCATCCGGAACGGC  
GGTGGCGGCATCACGCACCTCCAGTTCGATCGGGGCAACAATGCCGGCATCTTTCAGGGCAAAGCGAATAAACAGCACGCTCACTTCCGCGGCAGCGCC  
AGCGCGGTTTCGCGCAGATGCAGCTGATCACCCGGGCTCAGACCGGTAAACAGACGGCTATCGTTATGGCCAGCTGCGCGGCATCGCCCGGGCTAAACA  
CATACAGGTGGCGACCATCAATCACGGTCGGGGCGCCGGATCACGGCTGGCTTCCGGATAGGCGCTCAGCAGGGTAACGGCATCCACAATCACCAGCAT

# Molekulárně biologická data

MALDI-TOF



Identifikace proteinů



Sekvenace proteinů

MDRNGNFSLPPNTAFKAIIFYANAADRQDLK

LFIDDAPEPAATFVGNSEEDGVRLFTLNSKG

GKIRIEASANGRQSATDARLAPLSAGDTVW

LGWLGAEDGADADYNDGIVILQWPIT

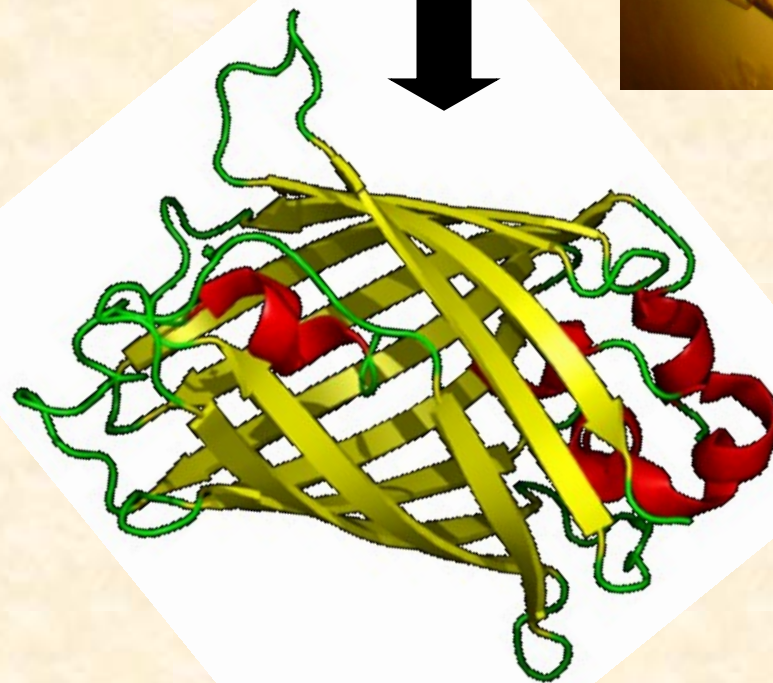
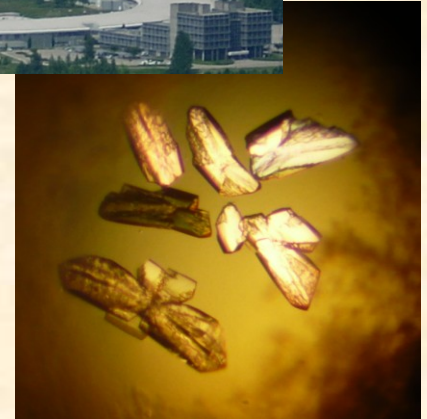
# Molekulárně biologická data



NMR spektroskopie



Proteinová  
krystalografie



# Molekulárně biologická data

- **Výkonné technologie:**

Automatické sekvencování

MALDI-TOF

NMR spektroskopie

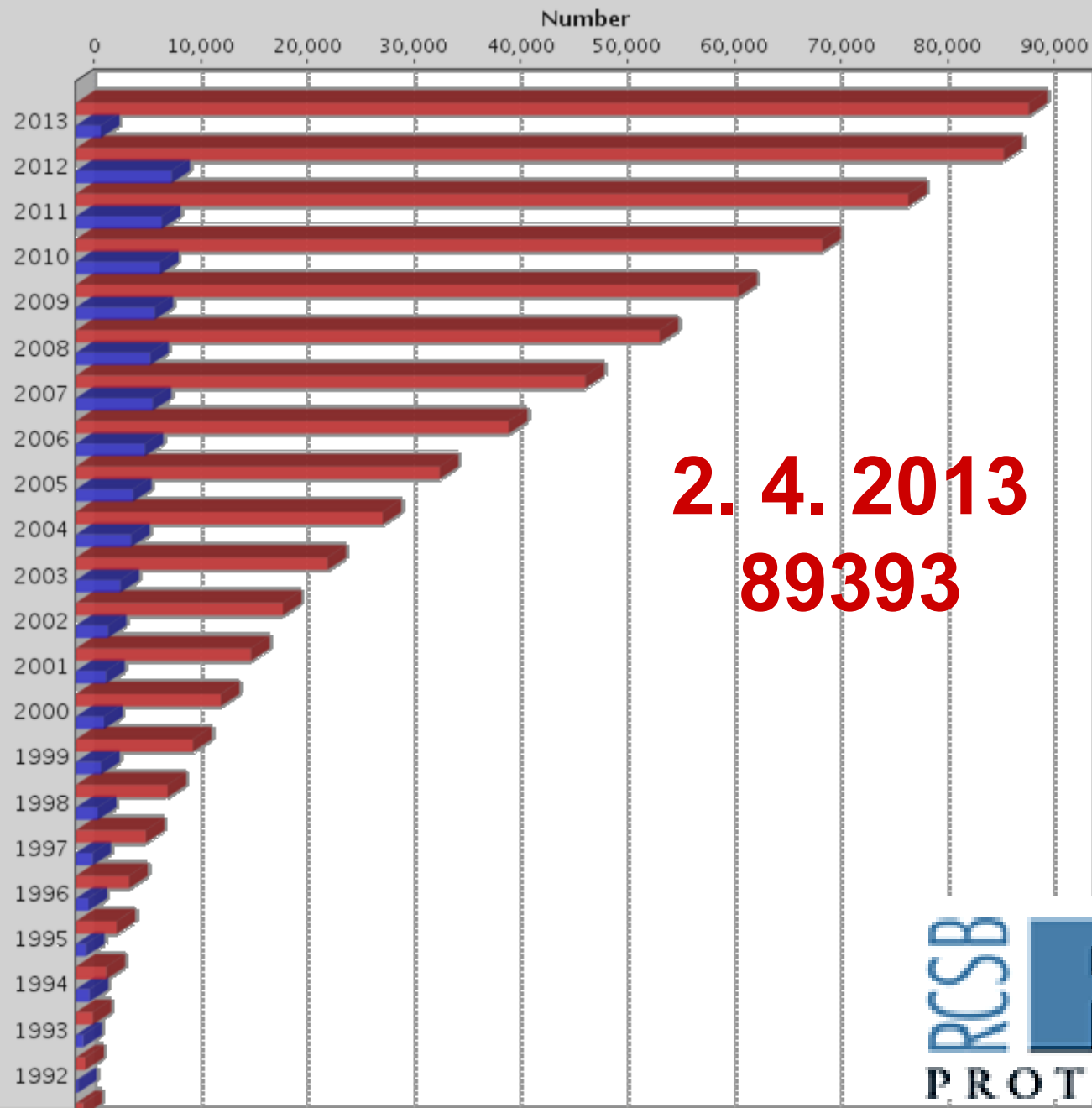
Proteinová krystalografie

**Výrazný nárůst množství biologických dat.**



# Yearly Growth of Total Structures

number of structures can be viewed by hovering mouse over the bar

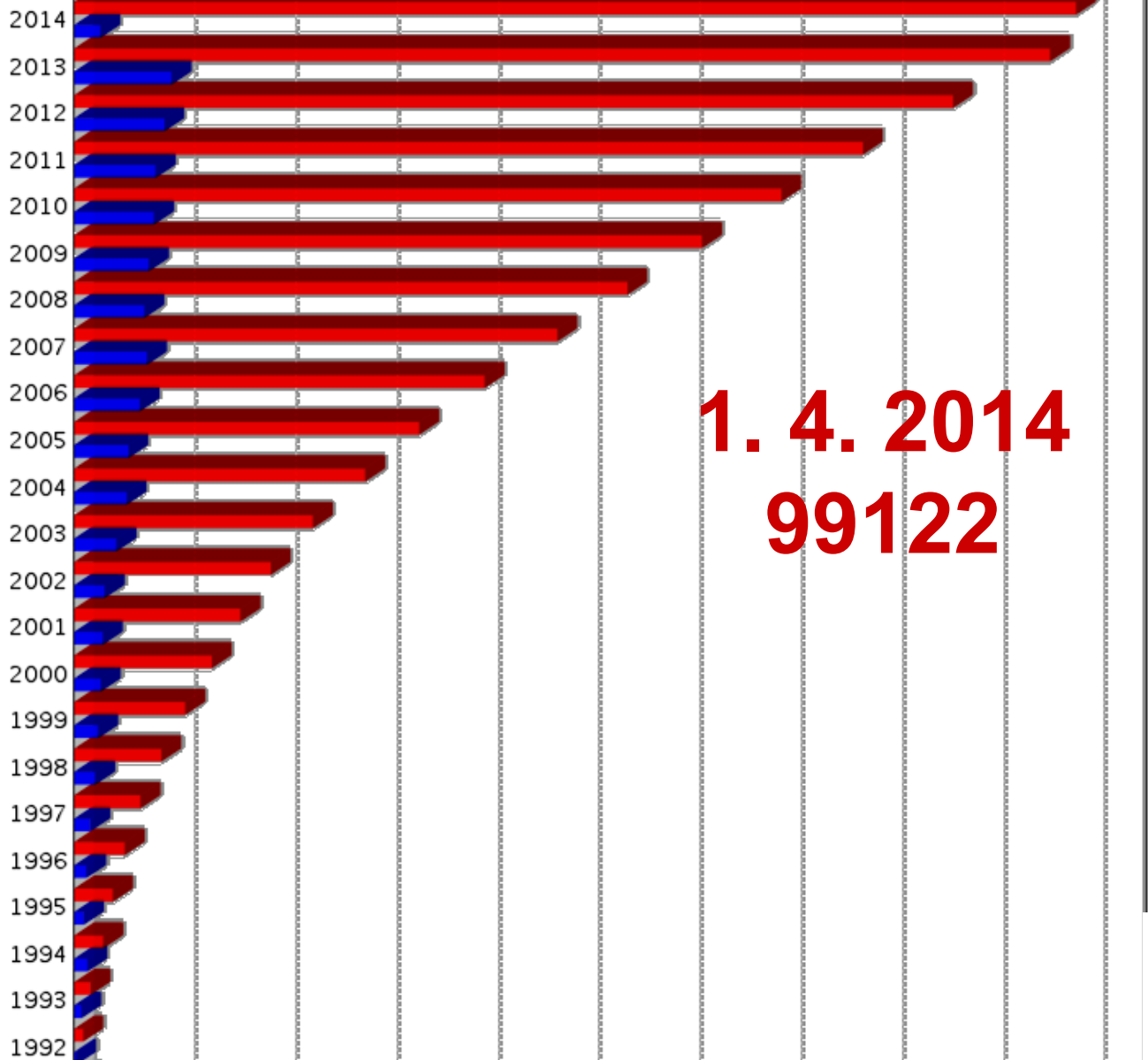


# Yearly Growth of Total Structures

number of structures can be viewed by hovering mouse over the bar

Number

0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000 80,000 90,000 100,000



1. 4. 2014  
99122

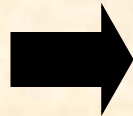
# Éra reverzní genetiky

## Klasická genetika



GATAGCGTAATGATCGGCTGGCTGCCGATTTT  
TACAGGTGGTCGCGCCCGCCAGCACATCGC  
GGTGGCGGCATCACGCACTTCCAGTTCGATCGC  
AGCGCGGTTTCGCGCAGATGCAGCTGATCACCC

Fenotyp



Genotyp



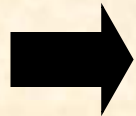
# Éra reverzní genetiky

## Klasická genetik



GATAGCGTAATGATCGGCTGGCTGCCGCATTTTC  
TACAGGTGGTCGCGCCCGCCGCCAGCACATCGC  
GGTGGCGGCATCACGCACTTCCAGTTCGATCGC  
AGCGCGGTTTCGCGCAGATGCAGCTGATCACCC

Fenotyp



Genotyp

## Reverzní genetik

Automatické DNA  
sekvencování



Produkce velkého  
množství dat

GATAGCGTAATGATCGGCTGGCTGCCGCAT  
TACAGGTGGTCGCGCCCGCCGCCAGCACAT



Genotyp



Fenotyp

# Molekulárně biologická data

- **Nutnost organizovaného ukládání a skladování dat.**



**Databáze je určitá uspořádaná množina informací (dat) uložená na paměťovém médiu.**

# Molekulárně biologická data

- **Nutnost organizovaného ukládání a skladování dat.**
- **Nutnost prohlížení a analyzování uložených dat.**



**Databáze je určitá uspořádaná množina informací (dat) uložená na paměťovém médiu.**

**V širším smyslu jsou součástí databáze i softwarové prostředky, které umožňují manipulaci s uloženými daty a přístup k nim.**

# Analytické nástroje

- **Vyhledávací software**

Nutnost snadného, rychlého a specifického vyhledání informací.

- **Srovnávání dat (sekvencí)**

Sequence alignment – „seřazení“ sekvencí.

```
LPPNTAFKAI FYANAADRQDLKLFIDDAPEPAATFVGNSEDGVRL--FTLNSKGGKIRIE
IPPNTDFRAIFFANAAEQQHIKLFIGDSQEPAA YHKL TTRDGP RE--ATLNSGNGKIRFE
LPPHIKFGVTALTHAANDQTIDIYIDDDPKPAATFKGAGA QDQNLG TKVLD SGN GRV RVI
LPPNIAFGVTALVNSSAPQTIEVFVDDNPKPAATFQGAGTQDANLNTQIVNSGKGKVRVV
lPPn-aFg---lanaad-QtiklfidD-p-PAAtfkgag-----l-t-tlnSgnGkiRve
```

```
ASANGRQSATDARLAPLSAGD-----TVWLGWLGAE DGADADYNDGIVILQWPIT
VSVNGKPSATDARLAPINGKKS DGSPFTVNF GIVVSE DGHDSDYNDGIVVLQWPIG
VMANGRPSRLGSRQVDIFKKS-----YFGIIGSE DGADDDYNDGIVFLNWPLG
VTANGKPSKIGSRQVDIFKKT-----YFGLVGS EDGGDGDYNDGIAILNWPLG
vsanGrpSat--R---ifkks-----tvyfGivgs EDGaDaDYNDGiviLqWPig
```

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**

**Primární**

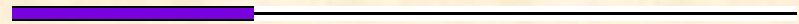
**Sekundární**

**Strukturní**

```
EDRPIKFSTEGATSQSYKQFIEALRERLRGGLIHDIPVLPDPTTLQERNRYIT
VELSNSDTESEIEVGIDVTNAYVVAYRAGTQSYFLRDAPSSASDYLFVTGTDQHS
LPFYGTYGDLERWAHQSRQQIPLGLQALTHGISFFRSGGNDNEEKARTLIVII
QMVAEAAARFRYISNRVRVSIQTGTAFQPDAAAMISLENNWDNLSRGVQESVQDT
FPNQVTLTNIRNEPVIVDSLHPTVAVLALMLFVCNPPNIVEKSKICSSRYEP
TVRIGGRDGMCDVVDNGYHNGNRIIMWKCKDRLEENQLWTLKSDKTIRSNGK
```



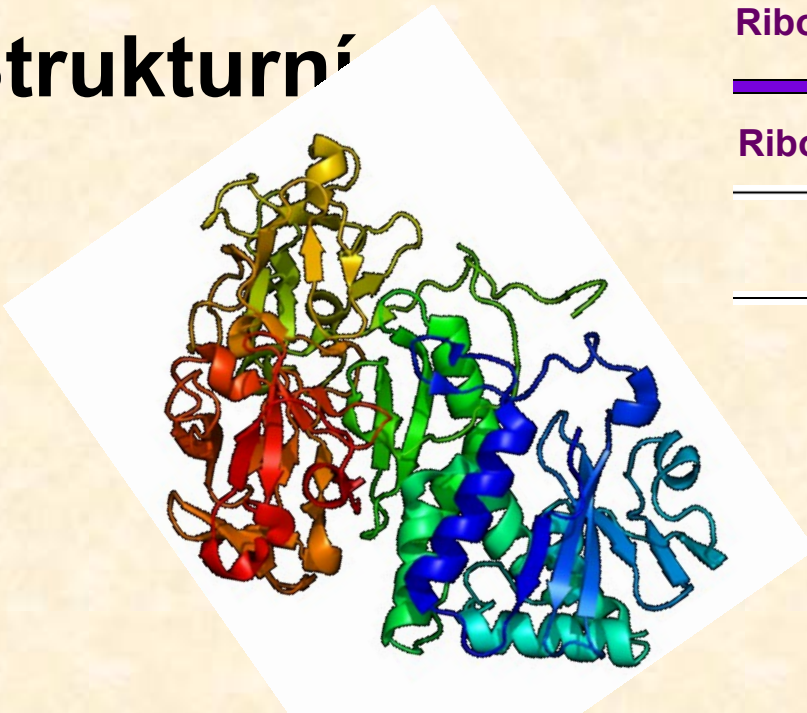
Ribosome-inactivating protein, subdomain 1



Ribosome-inactivating protein, subdomain 2



Ricin B-like lectins





# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**

**Primární**

**Sekundární**

**Strukturní**

```
EDRPIKFSTEGATSQSYKQFIEALRERLRGGLIHDIPVLPDPTTLQERNRYIT  
VELSNSDTESEIEVGIDVTNAYVVAYRAGTQSYFLRDAPSSASDYLFTGTDQHS  
LPFYGTYGDLERWAHQSRQQIPLGLQALTHGISFFRSGGNDNEEKARTLIVII  
QMVAEAARFRYISNRVRSIQGTAFQPDAAAMISLENNWDNLSRGVQESVQDT  
FPNQVTLTNIRNEPVIVDSLHPTVAVLALMLFVCNPPNIVEKSKICSSRYEP  
TVRIGGRDGMCVDVYDNGYHNGNRIIMWKCKDRLEENQLWTLKSDKTIRSNGK
```

**Primární databáze obsahují anotované sekvence  
NA nebo proteinů.**



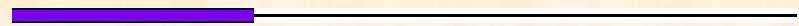
# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**
  - Primární**
  - Sekundární**
  - Strukturní**

```
EDRPIKFSTEGATSQSYKQFIEALRERLRGGLIHDIPVLPDPTTLQERNRYIT  
VELSNSDTESEIEVGIDVTNAYVVAYRAGTQSYFLRDAPSSASDYLFVTGTDQHS  
LPFYGTYGDLERWAHQSRQQIPLGLQALTHGISFFRSGGNDNEEKARTLIVII  
QMVAEAARFRYISNRVRVSIQTGTAFQPDAAAMISLENNWDNLSRGVQESVQDT  
FPNQVTLTNIRNEPVIVDSLHPTVAVLALMLFVCNPPNIVEKSKICSSRYEP  
TVRIGGRDGMCDVVDNGYHNGNRIIMWKCKDRLEENQLWTLKSDKTIRSNGK
```



Ribosome-inactivating protein, subdomain 1



Ribosome-inactivating protein, subdomain 2



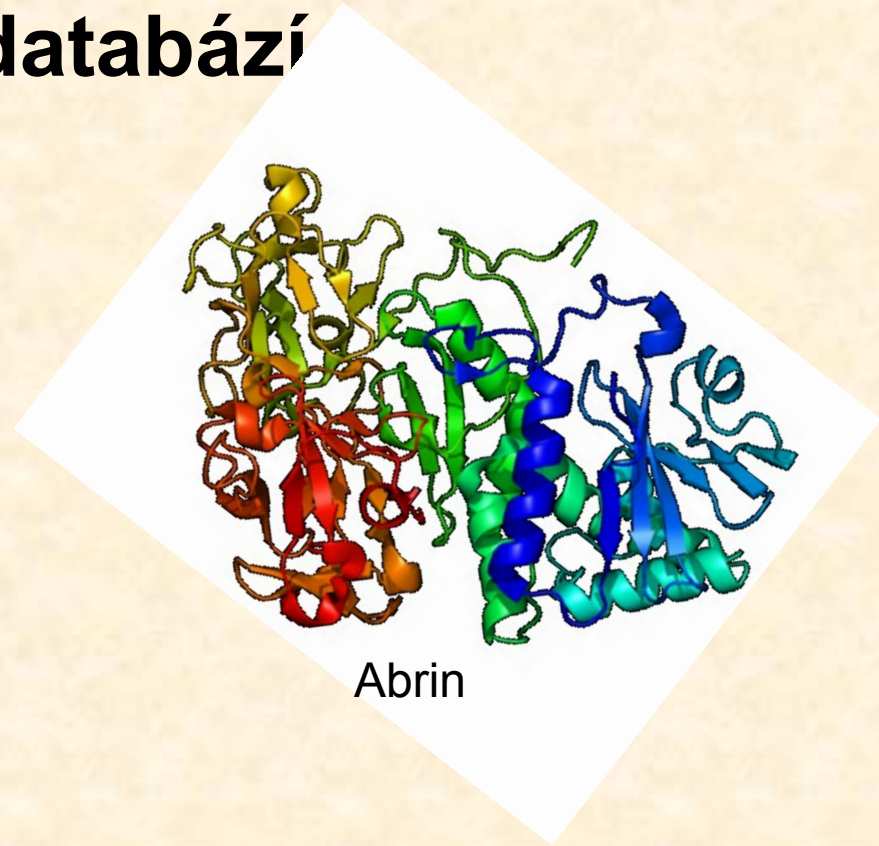
Ricin B-like lectins



Sekundární databáze obsahují informace odvozené z primárních databází ve formě charakteristických vzorů sekvencí, tj. funkčních nebo strukturních motivů získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí).

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**  
Primární  
Sekundární  
**Strukturní**

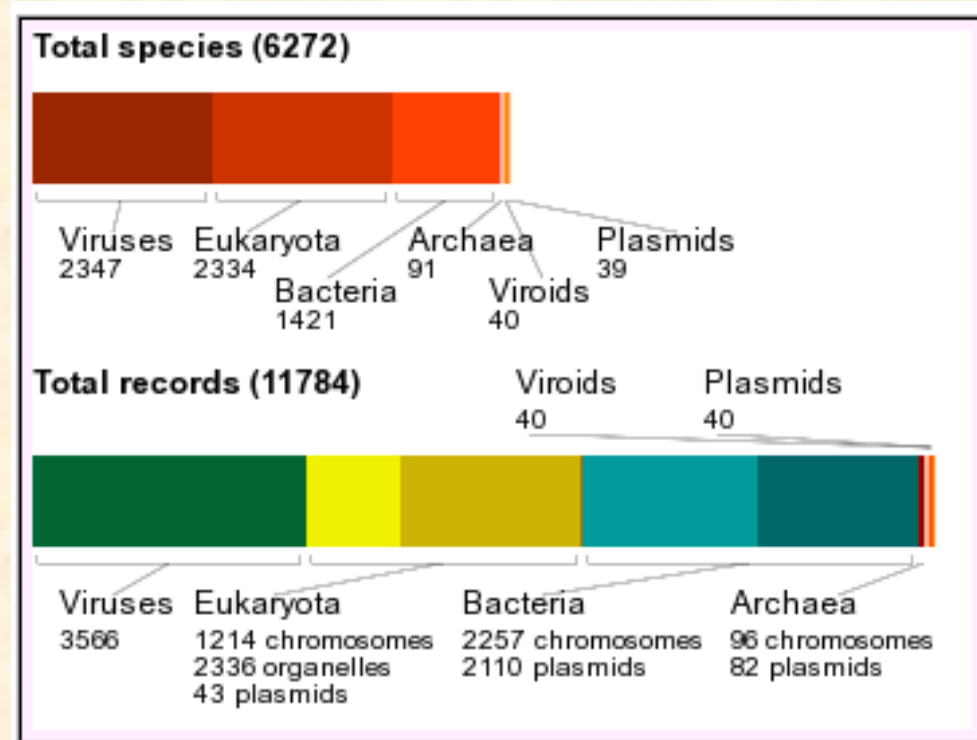


**Obsahují struktury proteinů (nukleových kyselin)  
a jejich anotace.**

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**
  - Primární
  - Sekundární
  - Strukturní

**Genomové zdroje**



# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**  
**Specializované**  
**Univerzální**

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

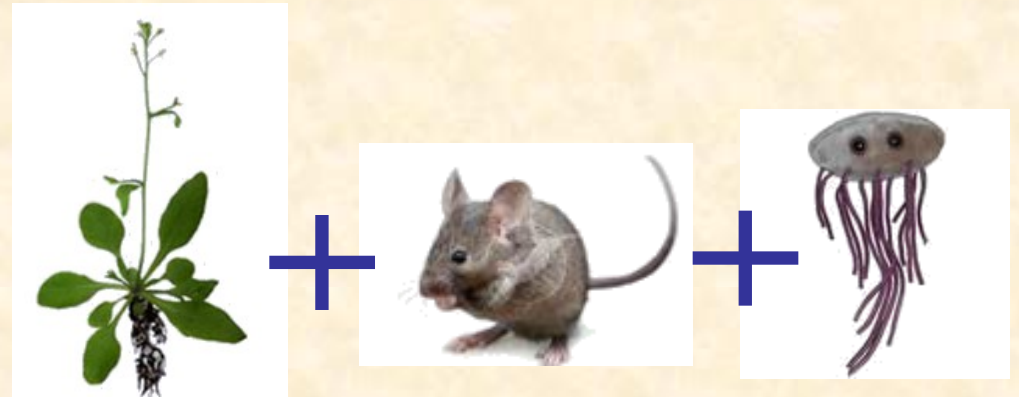
- **Databáze:**  
**Specializované**  
**Univerzální**



**Specializované databáze obsahují informace o určité proteinové rodině nebo skupině proteinů, případně o určitém organismu.**

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**  
**Specializované**  
**Univerzální**



**Univerzální databáze obsahují informace o proteinech (NA) ze všech organismů.**



# Rozdělení univerzálních proteinových databází

- **Univerzální databáze:**

„Skladiště“ sekvencí – sequence repository

„Manuálně“ spravovaná – curated database

# Rozdělení univerzálních proteinových databází

- **„Skladiště“ sekvencí – sequence repository**

Kromě sekvencí obsahují málo nebo žádné dodatečné informace.

Záznamy generovány automaticky.

Proteiny mohou být zastoupeny několika různými záznamy (sekvencemi) = „nadbytečnost“ (redundance) sekvencí.

# Rozdělení univerzálních proteinových databází

- **Manuálně spravované – curated databases**

**Záznamy obsahují dodatečné informace.**

**Informace jsou před vložením do databáze validovány experty.**

**Všechny záznamy o stejné proteinové sekvenci jsou sdružovány do jediného = non-redundant dataset.**

# Rozdělení molekulárně biologických databází

- **Databáze:**

**Primární**

**Sekundární**

**Strukturní**

**Genomové zdroje**

**Složené databáze**

# Složené databáze

- **Složené (composite) databáze:**

**Slučují data z několika primárních databází.**

**Eliminace redundantních dat.**

**Různá priorita zdrojových databází podle kvality validace a anotace (eliminace redundantních dat z databáze s nižší prioritou).**

# Molekulárně biologické databáze

## Nucleic Acids Research

<http://www3.oup.co.uk/nar/database/a/>



[Nucleotide Sequence Databases](#)  
[International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration](#)  
[Coding and non-coding DNA](#)  
[Gene structure, introns and exons, splice sites](#)  
[Transcriptional regulator sites and transcription factors](#)  
[RNA sequence databases](#)  
[Protein sequence databases](#)  
[Structure Databases](#)

[Genomics Databases \(non-vertebrate\)](#)  
[Metabolic and Signaling Pathways](#)  
[Human and other Vertebrate Genomes](#)  
[Human Genes and Diseases](#)  
[Microarray Data and other Gene Expression Databases](#)  
[Proteomics Resources](#)  
[Other Molecular Biology Databases](#)  
[Organelle databases](#)  
[Plant databases](#)  
[Immunological databases](#)

**2012: 1380 databází**



# Molekulárně biologické databáze

## Nucleic Acids Research

<http://www3.oup.co.uk/nar/database/a/>



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[Proteomics Resources](#)  
[Other Molecular Biology Databases](#)  
[Organelle databases](#)  
[Plant databases](#)  
[Immunological databases](#)

**2013: 1512 databází**

# Molekulárně biologické databáze

## Nucleic Acids Research

<http://www3.oup.co.uk/nar/database/a/>



[Nucleotide Sequence Databases](#)  
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[Microarray Data and other Gene Expression Databases](#)  
[Proteomics Resources](#)  
[Other Molecular Biology Databases](#)  
[Organelle databases](#)  
[Plant databases](#)  
[Immunological databases](#)

**2014: 1552 databází**

# EBI/NCBI/CIB

Institute zabývající se shromažďováním, správou a poskytováním dat a informací a vývojem analytických nástrojů.

## EBI

Evropský institut  
pro bioinformatiku



European Bioinformatics Institute

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/>

## NCBI

Národní centrum  
pro biotechnologické  
informace



National Center for Biotechnology Information

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

## CIB



Center for Information Biology

<http://www.nig.ac.jp/>

# EBI – Evropský institut pro bioinformatiku



European Bioinformatics Institute

- Založen roku 1992 jako součást European Molecular Biology Laboratory - EMBL.
- Sídlo v Hinxtonu ve Velké Británii.

## Welcome to the EBI

The European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) is a non-profit academic organisation that forms part of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory ([EMBL](#)).

The EBI is a centre for research and services in bioinformatics. The Institute manages databases of biological data including nucleic acid, protein sequences and macromolecular structures.



## Our Mission

- To provide freely available data and bioinformatics services to all facets of the scientific community in ways that promote scientific progress
- To contribute to the advancement of biology through basic investigator-driven research in bioinformatics
- To provide advanced bioinformatics training to scientists at all levels, from PhD students to independent investigators
- To help disseminate cutting-edge technologies to industry

# NCBI - Národní centrum pro biotechnologické informace



**National Center for Biotechnology Information**

[National Library of Medicine](#)

[National Institutes of Health](#)

- Založeno v roce 1988 jako oddělení Národní lékařské knihovny (National Library of Medicine – NLM) v USA.
- Součást National Institutes of Health

## ► What does NCBI do?

Established in 1988 as a national resource for molecular biology information, NCBI creates public databases, conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information - all for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease.





# CIB – Centrum pro informační biologii

- Založeno jako oddělení Národního institutu genetiky ( 国立遺伝学研究所, NIG) v Japonsku.

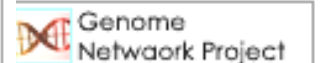
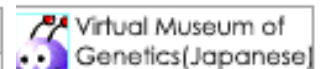


<http://www.nig.ac.jp/>



## ▶▶ Information/Database

- ▶ DNA Data Bank of Japan
- ▶ National BioResource Project - Information Site
- ▶ WFCC-MIRCEN World Data Centre for Microorganisms
- ▶ Genetic Resources Database (SHIGEN)
- ▶ Nematode Gene Expression Database
- ▶ Mouse Microsatellite Database
- ▶ Rice Genome Database (Oryzabase)
- ▶ E.coli Genome Database (PEC)





# Primární databáze NA

- **EMBL** - Evropský institut pro bioinformatiku



- **GenBank** - Národní centrum pro biotechnologické informace

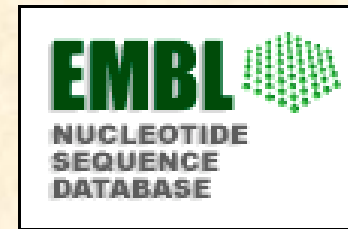


- **DDBJ** - Národní genetický institut (NIG)





# EMBL



- **EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database (EMBL-Bank) byla založena roku 1980 jako první databáze nukleotidových sekvencí.**
- **Obsahuje sekvence RNA a DNA.**
- **Zdroje sekvencí: vloženy přímo autory, genomové projekty, patenty**

**This week the EMBL Database contained  
301,588,430,608 nucleotides in 199,575,971 entries**

*This week = 20.4.2011*



**EMBL**



- **EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database (EMBL-Bank)**  
– **součást ENA (European Nucleotide Archive).**

### About the European Nucleotide Archive

The European Nucleotide Archive ([ENA](#)) captures and presents information relating to experimental workflows that are based around nucleotide sequencing. A typical workflow includes the isolation and preparation of material for sequencing, a run of a sequencing machine in which sequencing data are produced and a subsequent bioinformatic analysis pipeline. ENA records this information in a data model that covers input information (sample, experimental setup, machine configuration), output machine data (sequence traces, reads and quality scores) and interpreted information (assembly, mapping, functional annotation).

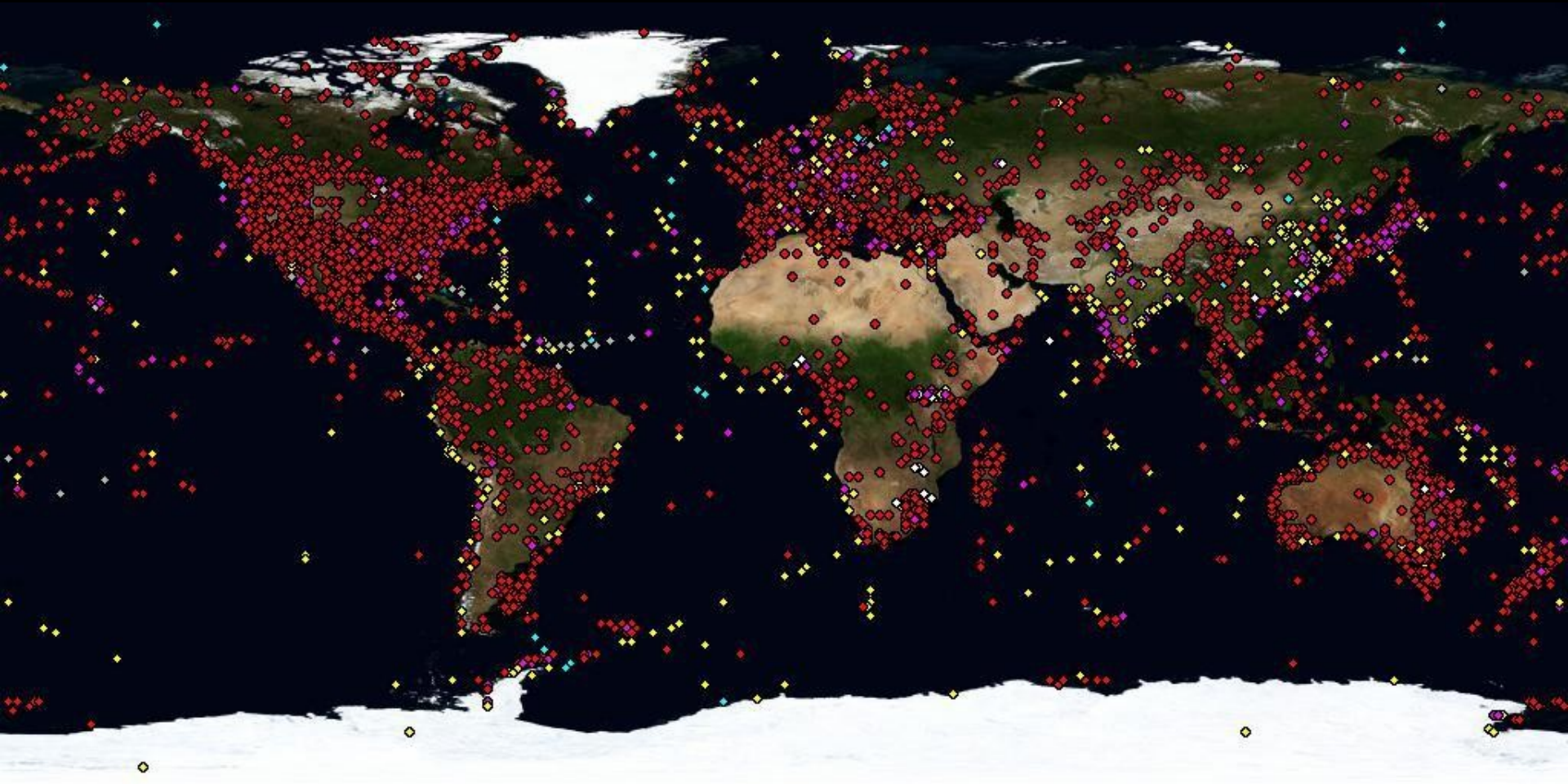
Data arrive at ENA from a variety of sources. These include submissions of raw data, assembled sequences and annotation from small-scale sequencing efforts, data provision from the major European sequencing centres and routine and comprehensive exchange with our partners in the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration (INSDC).

Provision of nucleotide sequence data to ENA or its INSDC partners has become a central and mandatory step in the dissemination of research findings to the scientific community. ENA works with publishers of scientific literature and funding bodies to ensure compliance with these principles and to provide optimal submission systems and data access tools that work seamlessly with the published literature.

ENA is made up of a number of distinct databases that includes EMBL-Bank, the newly established Sequence Read Archive (SRA) and the Trace Archive each with their own data formats and standards. ENA data classes and formats are described [here](#).

**<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/home>**

The map shows 18,628,656 entries distributed over 57,974 locations.

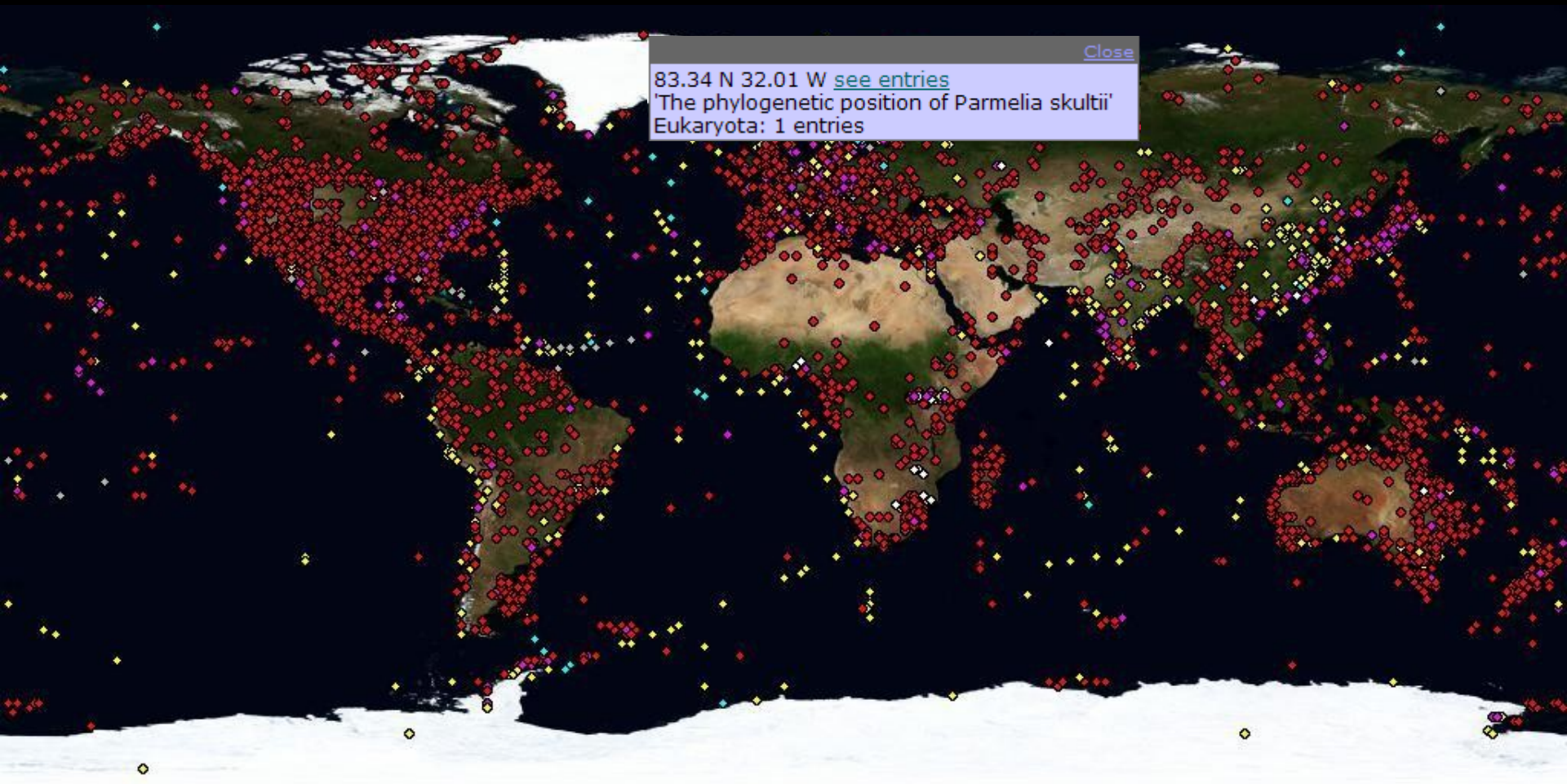


The dots on the map have different colours according to the taxonomy of the specimens:

 Eukaryota  Bacteria  Archaea  Other  Mixed



The map shows 18,628,656 entries distributed over 57,974 locations.

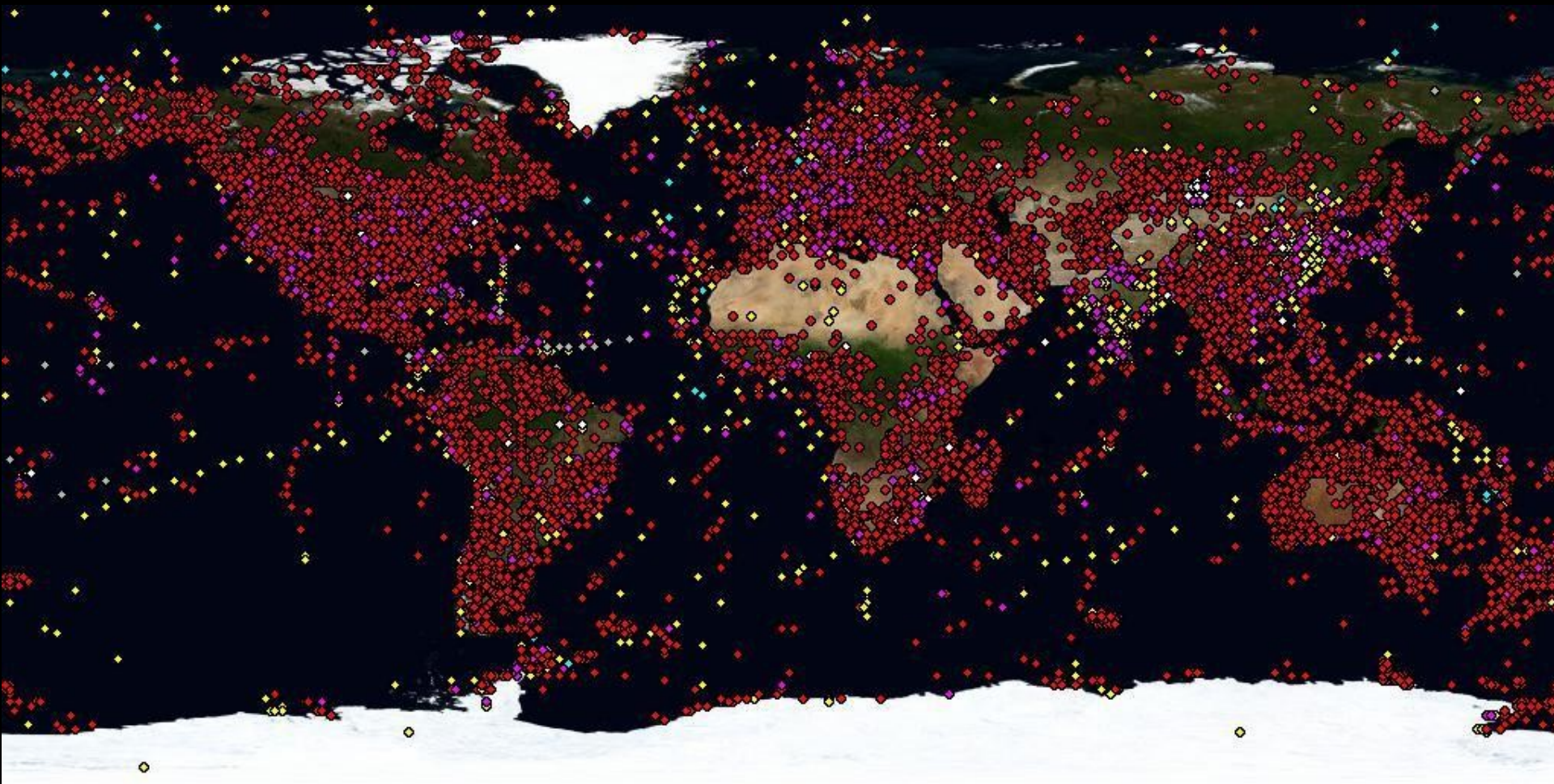


The dots on the map have different colours according to the taxonomy of the specimens:

 Eukaryota  Bacteria  Archaea  Other  Mixed



The map shows 18,710,024 entries distributed over 62,882 locations.



The dots on the map have different colours according to the taxonomy of the specimens:

 Eukaryota  Bacteria  Archaea  Other  Mixed



ID X56734; SV 1; linear; mRNA; STD; PLN; 1859 BP.

XX

AC X56734; S46826;

XX

DT 12-SEP-1991 (Rel. 29, Created)

DT 25-NOV-2005 (Rel. 85, Last updated, Version 11)

XX

DE Trifolium repens mRNA for non-cyanogenic beta-glucosidase

XX

KW beta-glucosidase.

XX

OS Trifolium repens (white clover)

OC Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;

OC Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicotyledons; rosids;

OC eurosids I; Fabales; Fabaceae; Papilionoideae; Trifolieae; Trifolium.

XX

RN [5]

RP 1-1859

RX PUBMED; 1907511.

RA Oxtoby E., Dunn M.A., Pancoro A., Hughes M.A.;

RT "Nucleotide and derived amino acid sequence of the cyanogenic

RT beta-glucosidase (linamarase) from white clover (Trifolium repens L.);

RL Plant Mol. Biol. 17(2):209-219(1991).

XX

RN [6]

RP 1-1859

RA Hughes M.A.;

RT ;

RL Submitted (19-NOV-1990) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

RL Hughes M.A., University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, Medical School, Newcastle

RL Upon Tyne, NE2 4HH, UK

EMBL „entry“

# Translation = *proteinová databáze*

```
FT source 1..1859
FT /organism="Trifolium repens"
FT /mol_type="mRNA"
FT /clone_lib="lambda gt10"
FT /clone="TRE361"
FT /tissue_type="leaves"
FT /db_xref="taxon:3899"
FT CDS 14..1495
FT /product="beta-glucosidase"
FT /EC_number="3.2.1.21"
FT /note="non-cyanogenic"
FT /db_xref="GOA:P26204"
FT /db_xref="HSSP:P26205"
FT /db_xref="InterPro:IPR001360"
FT /db_xref="UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot:P26204"
FT /protein_id="CAA40058.1"
FT /translation="MDFIVAI FALFVISSFTITSTNAVEASTLLDIGNLSRSSFPRGFI
FT FGASSSNYQFEGAVNEGGRGPSIWDFTFKHYPEKIRDGSNADITVDQYHRYKEDVGMK
FT DQNMDSYRFSISWPRILPKGKLSGGINHEGIKYNNLINELLANGIQPFVTLFHWDLPO
FT VLEDEYGGFLNSGVINDFRDYTDLCFKEFGDRVRYWSTLNEPWVFSNSGYALGTNAPGR
FT CSASNVAKPGDSGTGPYIVTHNQILAHAEAVHVYKTKYQAYQKKGIGITLVSNWLMPLD
FT DNSIPDIKAAERSLDFQFGLFMEQLTTGDYSKSMRRIVKNRLPKFSKFESSLVNGSFD
FT IGINYSSSYISNAPSHGNAKPSYSTNPMTNISFEKHGIPLGPRASIIWIYVYPYMFIQ
FT EDFEIFCYILKINITILQFSITENGMNEFNATLPVEEALLNTYRIDYYRHLYYIRSA
FT IRAGSNVKGIFYAWSFLDCNEWFAGFTVRFGLNFVD"
FT mRNA 1..1859
FT /experiment="experimental evidence, no additional details
FT recorded"
XX
```

```
SQ Sequence 1859 BP; 609 A; 314 C; 355 G; 581 T; 0 other;
aaacaaacca aatattgatt ttattgtagc catatttgct ctgtttgta ttagctcatt 60
cacaattact tccacaaatg cagttgaagc ttctactctt cttgacatag gtaacctgag 120
tcggagcagt tttcctcgtg gcttcatctt tgggtgctgga tcttcagcat accaatttga 180
aggtgcagta aacgaaggcg gtagaggacc aagtatttgg gataccttca cccataaata 240
tccagaaaaa ataagggatg gaagcaatgc agacatcacg gttgaccaat atcaccgcta 300
caaggaagat gttgggatta tgaaggatca aaatatggat tcgtatagat tctcaatctc 360
ttgqccaaga atactcccaa aqgqaaaagt gacgqgagc ataaatcacg aaggaatcaa 420
```

# Formát EMBL databáze

ID	- identification	(begins each entry; 1 per entry)
AC	- accession number	(>=1 per entry)
PR	- project identifier	(0 or 1 per entry)
DT	- date	(2 per entry)
DE	- description	(>=1 per entry)
KW	- keyword	(>=1 per entry)
OS	- organism species	(>=1 per entry)
OC	- organism classification	(>=1 per entry)
OG	- organelle	(0 or 1 per entry)
RN	- reference number	(>=1 per entry)
RC	- reference comment	(>=0 per entry)
RP	- reference positions	(>=1 per entry)
RX	- reference cross-reference	(>=0 per entry)
RG	- reference group	(>=0 per entry)
RA	- reference author(s)	(>=0 per entry)
RT	- reference title	(>=1 per entry)
RL	- reference location	(>=1 per entry)
DR	- database cross-reference	(>=0 per entry)
CC	- comments or notes	(>=0 per entry)
AH	- assembly header	(0 or 1 per entry)
AS	- assembly information	(0 or >=1 per entry)
FH	- feature table header	(2 per entry)
FT	- feature table data	(>=2 per entry)
XX	- spacer line	(many per entry)
SQ	- sequence header	(1 per entry)
CO	- contig/construct line	(0 or >=1 per entry)
bb	- (blanks) sequence data	(>=1 per entry)
//	- termination line	(ends each entry; 1 per entry)

# Formát EMBL databáze

```
ID <1>; SV <2>; <3>; <4>; <5>; <6>; <7> BP.
```

The tokens represent:

1. Primary accession number
2. Sequence version number
3. Topology: 'circular' or 'linear'
4. Molecule type
5. Data class
6. Taxonomic division
7. Sequence length

```
ID CD789012; SV 4; linear; genomic DNA; HTG; MAM; 500 BP.
```

<ftp://ftp.ebi.ac.uk/pub/databases/embl/doc/usrman.txt>

# Formát EMBL databáze

Class	Definition
CON	Entry constructed from segment entry sequences, drawing annotation from segment entries
ANN	Entry constructed from segment entry sequences with its own annotation
PAT	Patent
EST	Expressed Sequence Tag
GSS	Genome Survey Sequence
HTC	High Throughput CDNA sequencing
HTG	High Throughput Genome sequencing
MGA	Mass Genome Annotation
WGS	Whole Genome Shotgun
TPA	Third Party Annotation
STS	Sequence Tagged Site
STD	Standard (all entries not classified as above)

<ftp://ftp.ebi.ac.uk/pub/databases/embl/doc/usrman.txt>

# Formát EMBL databáze

Division	Code
Bacteriophage	PHG
Environmental Sample	ENV
Fungal	FUN
Human	HUM
Invertebrate	INV
Other Mammal	MAM
Other Vertebrate	VRT
Mus musculus	MUS
Plant	PLN
Prokaryote	PRO
Other Rodent	ROD
Synthetic	SYN
Transgenic	TGN
Unclassified	UNC
Viral	VRL

<ftp://ftp.ebi.ac.uk/pub/databases/embl/doc/usrman.txt>

Sequence: AB849925.1 : Ipomoea nil GAPDH mRNA for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, complete cds, cultivar: Violet.



View: [TEXT](#) [FASTA](#) [XML](#)

Download: [TEXT](#) [FASTA](#) [XML](#)

[Overview](#) [Source Feature\(s\)](#) [Other Features](#) [References](#) [Sequence](#)

[Send Feedback](#)

<b>Organism</b> <a href="#">Ipomoea nil</a>	<b>Molecule type</b> mRNA	<b>Topology</b> linear	<b>Data class</b> STD	<b>Taxonomic Division</b> PLN
<b>Sequence length</b> 1,343	<b>Sequence Version</b> 1	<b>First public</b> 01-APR-2014	<b>Last updated</b> 01-APR-2014	<b>Show Version History</b> <a href="#">AB849925</a>

#### Lineage

[Eukaryota](#), [Viridiplantae](#), [Streptophyta](#), [Embryophyta](#), [Tracheophyta](#), [Spermatophyta](#), [Magnoliophyta](#), [eudicotyledons](#), [Gunneridae](#), [Pentapetalae](#), [asterids](#), [lamiids](#), [Solanales](#), [Convolvulaceae](#), [Ipomoeae](#), [Ipomoea](#)

#### Navigation

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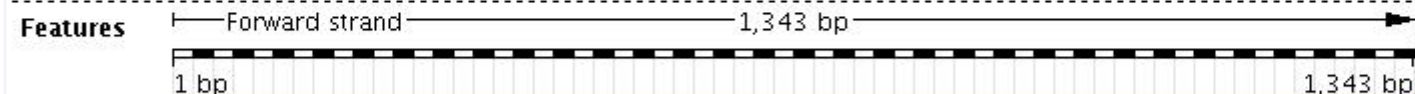
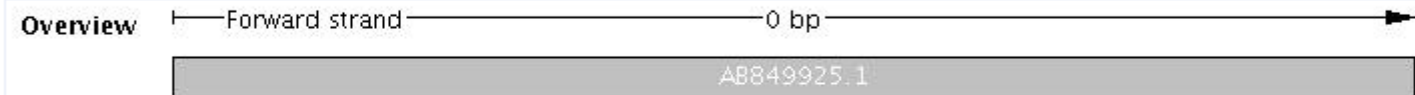
Taxon: [Taxon:35883](#)

#### Overview

[Top](#)



Base range:  -







# GenBank

- **Založena roku 1982 v rámci institutu NCBI.**

GenBank<sup>®</sup> is the NIH genetic sequence database, an annotated collection of all publicly available DNA sequences (*Nucleic Acids Research*, 2008 Jan;36(Database issue):D25-30). There are approximately 85,759,586,764 bases in 82,853,685 sequence records in the traditional GenBank divisions and 108,635,736,141 bases in 27,439,206 sequence records in the WGS division as of February 2008.



**Sample GenBank Record**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sitemap/samplerecord.html>



NCBI

## Sample GenBank Record

LOCUS SCU49845 5028 bp DNA PLN 21-JUN-1999  
DEFINITION Saccharomyces cerevisiae TCP1-beta gene, partial cds, and Axl2p  
(AXL2) and Rev7p (REV7) genes, complete cds.  
ACCESSION U49845  
VERSION U49845.1 GI:1293613  
KEYWORDS .  
SOURCE Saccharomyces cerevisiae (baker's yeast)  
ORGANISM Saccharomyces cerevisiae  
Eukaryota; Fungi; Ascomycota; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes;  
Saccharomycetales; Saccharomycetaceae; Saccharomyces.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 5028)  
AUTHORS Torpey,L.E., Gibbs,P.E., Nelson,J. and Lawrence,C.W.  
TITLE Cloning and sequence of REV7, a gene whose function is required for  
DNA damage-induced mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae  
JOURNAL Yeast 10 (11), 1503-1509 (1994)  
PUBMED 7871890  
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 5028)  
AUTHORS Roemer,T., Madden,K., Chang,J. and Snyder,M.  
TITLE Selection of axial growth sites in yeast requires Axl2p, a novel  
plasma membrane glycoprotein  
JOURNAL Genes Dev. 10 (7), 777-793 (1996)  
PUBMED 8846915  
REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 5028)  
AUTHORS Roemer,T.  
TITLE Direct Submission  
JOURNAL Submitted (22-FEB-1996) Terry Roemer, Biology, Yale University, New  
Haven, CT, USA

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sitemap/samplerecord.html>



NCBI

# Sample GenBank Record

LOCUS SCU49845 5028 bp DNA **PLN** 21-JUN-1999  
 DEFINITION Saccharomyces cerevisiae TCP1-beta gene, partial cds, and Axl2p (AXL2) and Rev7p (REV7) genes, complete cds.

ACCESSION U49845  
 VERSION U49845.1 GI:1293613  
 KEYWORDS .  
 SOURCE Saccharomyces cerevi  
 ORGANISM Saccharomyces cerevi  
 Eukaryota; Fungi; As  
 Saccharomycetales; S  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 5028)  
 AUTHORS Torpey,L.E., Gibbs,P  
 TITLE Cloning and sequence  
 DNA damage-induced m  
 JOURNAL Yeast 10 (11), 1503-  
 PUBMED 7871890  
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 5028)  
 AUTHORS Roemer,T., Madden,K.  
 TITLE Selection of axial g  
 plasma membrane glyc  
 JOURNAL Genes Dev. 10 (7), 7  
 PUBMED 8846915  
 REFERENCE 3 (bases 1 to 5028)  
 AUTHORS Roemer,T.  
 TITLE Direct Submission  
 JOURNAL Submitted (22-FEB-19  
 Haven, CT, USA

## GenBank Division

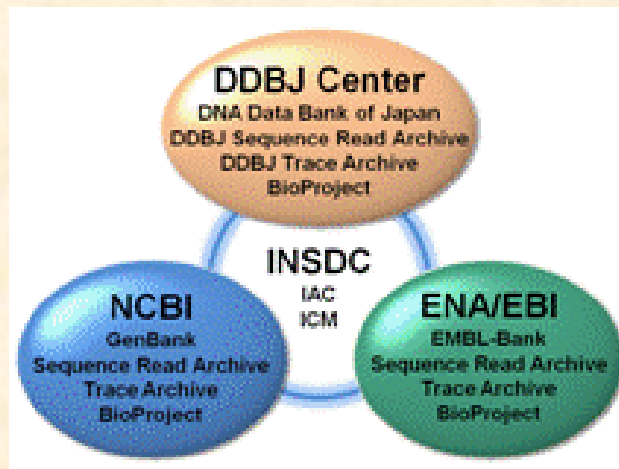
The GenBank division to which a record belongs is indicated with a three letter abbreviation. In this example, GenBank division is PLN.

The GenBank database is divided into 18 divisions:

1. PRI - primate sequences
2. ROD - rodent sequences
3. MAM - other mammalian sequences
4. VRT - other vertebrate sequences
5. INV - invertebrate sequences
6. PLN - plant, fungal, and algal sequences
7. BCT - bacterial sequences
8. VRL - viral sequences
9. PHG - bacteriophage sequences
10. SYN - synthetic sequences
11. UNA - unannotated sequences
12. EST - EST sequences (expressed sequence tags)
13. PAT - patent sequences
14. STS - STS sequences (sequence tagged sites)
15. GSS - GSS sequences (genome survey sequences)
16. HTG - HTG sequences (high-throughput genomic sequences)
17. HTC - unfinished high-throughput cDNA sequencing
18. ENV - environmental sampling sequences

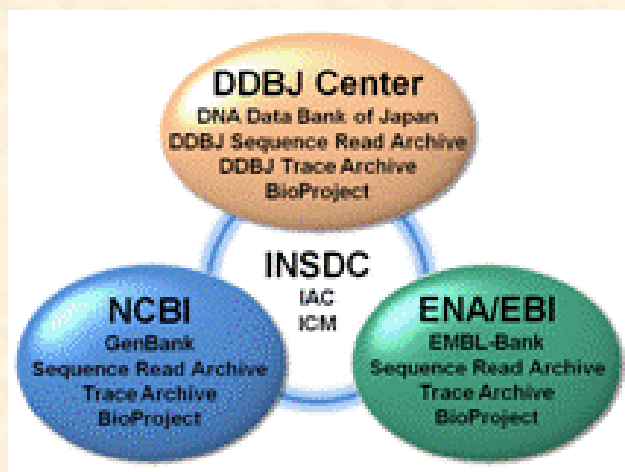
# The DNA Data Bank of Japan

- Původně zahrnovala data především z japonských výzkumů.
- V současnosti úzká spolupráce s ostatními databázemi.





# International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration



<http://www.insdc.org/>

**DDBJ:** DNA Data Bank of Japan

**CIB-DDBJ:** Center for Information Biology and DNA Data Bank of Japan

**NIG:** National Institute of Genetics

**EBI:** European Bioinformatics Institute

**EMBL:** European Molecular Biology Laboratory

**NCBI:** National Center for Biotechnology Information

**NLM:** National Library of Medicine

**IAC:** International Advisory Committee

**ICM:** International Collaborative Meeting

<http://www.insdc.org/documents/feature-table#7.1.1>

# Primární databáze proteinů

- **Univerzální databáze:**

„Skladiště“ sekvencí – sequence repository

Manuálně spravovaná – curated database

**Příklad: GenBank *versus* RefSeq**



**National Center for Biotechnology Information**

[National Library of Medicine](#)

[National Institutes of Health](#)



# Primární databáze proteinů

---

## GenBank

Not curated

Author submits

Only author can revise

Multiple records for same loci common

Records can contradict each other

No limit to species included

Data exchanged among INSDC members

Akin to primary literature

Proteins identified and linked

Access via NCBI Nucleotide databases

## RefSeq

Curated

NCBI creates from existing data

NCBI revises as new data emerge

Single records for each molecule of major organisms

Limited to model organisms

Exclusive NCBI database

Akin to review articles

Proteins and transcripts identified and linked

Access via Nucleotide & Protein databases

---

**GenPept - GenBank Gene Products Data Bank**

**RefSeq - Reference Sequence**

- **Swiss-Prot** - „Curated“ databáze založená na Univerzitě v Ženevě v roce 1986. Spravovaná Švýcarským institutem pro bioinformatiku (**SIB - Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics**).
- Vysoká úroveň anotace → vkládáno více sekvencí než je možno manuálně anotovat a zařadit do databáze.
- **TrEMBL** – Počítačově anotovaná data, odvozená z kódujících úseku sekvencí v DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank, která **ZATÍM** nejsou zařazena v Swiss-Prot.



# Swiss-PROT + TrEMBL



- **Anotace:**
  - Funkce**
  - Katalytická aktivita**
  - Podjednotky**
  - Domény**
  - Biotechnologické využití**
  - Sekvenční homologie**
  - Posttranslační modifikace**
  - Reference atd.**

# Složené databáze

- **Databáze:**

**Primární**

**Sekundární**

**Strukturní**

**Genomové zdroje**

**Složené databáze**

# Složené databáze

- **Složené (composite) databáze:**

Slučují data z několika primárních databází.

Eliminace redundantních dat.

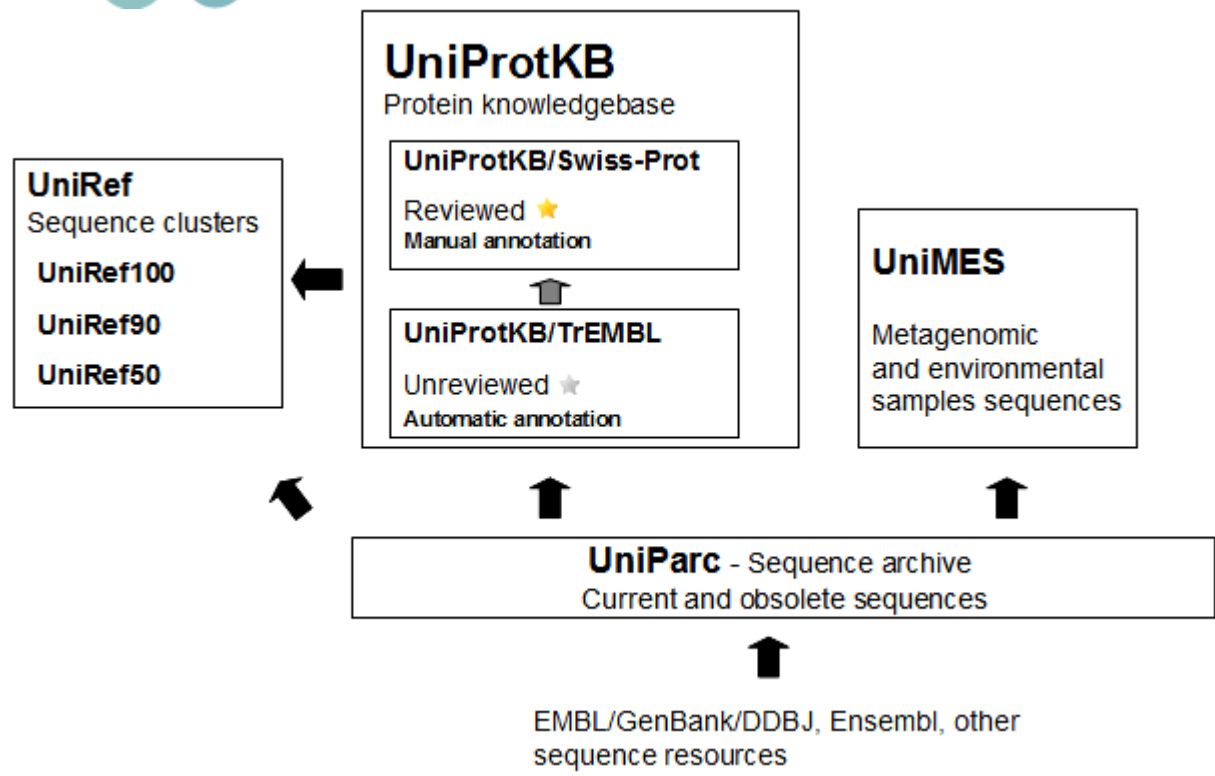
Různá priorita zdrojových databází podle kvality validace a anotace (eliminace redundantních dat z databáze s nižší prioritou).



**Swiss-PROT + TrEMBL**



# UniProt



2002- spolupráce mezi EBI, SIB a PIR

<http://www.uniprot.org>



# Sekundární databáze NA a proteinů

Sekundární databáze obsahují informace odvozené z primárních databází ve formě charakteristických vzorů sekvencí, tj. funkčních nebo strukturních motivů získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí).

- Vyhledávání „vzoru“ charakteristického pro určitou skupinu proteinů.
- Možnost predikce funkce proteinů.

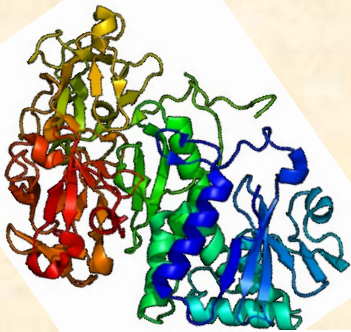
# Sekundární databáze NA a proteinů

- **Databáze mohou obsahovat:**

Proteinové **DOMÉNY** odvozené ze známých struktur

Proteinové sekvence seřazené do **SEKVENČNÍCH RODIN**

**CHARAKTERISTICKÉ MOTIVY** odvozené z těchto sekvencí rodin.



```
LPPNTAFKAI FYANAADRQDLKLFIDD  
IPPNTDFRAIFFANAAEQOHIKLFIGD  
LPPHIKFGVTALTHAANDQTIDIYIDD  
LPPNIAFGVTALVNSSAPQTIEVFVDD
```

[AC]-x-V-x(4)-{ED}.

This pattern is translated as: [Ala or Cys]-any-Val-any-any-any-any-{any but Glu or Asp}

# Sekundární databáze NA a proteinů

- **Sekundární proteinové databáze:**  
**PROSITE, Pfam, PRINTS, ProDom,**  
**SMART, TIGRFAMS**  
V současné době sdruženy do integrované  
klasifikační databáze proteinů **InterPro**

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/>

[Table View](#)[Raw Output](#)[XML Output](#)[Original Sequences](#)[SUBMIT ANOTHER JOB](#)SEQUENCE: [Sequence\\_1](#) CRC64: B08AB341813AD2EE LENGTH: 382 aa**InterPro**[IPR000772](#)

Domain

[InterPro](#)**Ricin B lectin**[PF00652](#)

Ricin\_B\_lectin

[SM00458](#)

RICIN

[PS50231](#)

RICIN\_B\_LLECTIN

**InterPro**[IPR001574](#)

Family

[InterPro](#)**Ribosome-inactivating protein**[PF00161](#)

RIP

[SSF56371](#)

Ribosome\_inactivat\_prot

**InterPro**[IPR008997](#)

Domain

[InterPro](#)**Ricin B-related lectin**[SSF50370](#)

RicinB\_like

**InterPro**[IPR016139](#)

Domain

[InterPro](#)**Ribosome-inactivating protein, subdomain 2**[G3DSA:4.10.470.10](#)

Ribosome\_inactivat\_prot\_sub2

**InterPro**[IPR017989](#)

Family

[InterPro](#)**Ribosome-inactivating protein subgroup**[PR00396](#)

SHIGARICIN

# Sekundární databáze NA a proteinů

- **Sekundární proteinové databáze:**  
**PROSITE, Pfam, PRINTS, ProDom, SMART, TIGRFAMS**

V současné době sdruženy do integrované klasifikační databáze proteinů **InterPro**

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/pfa/iprscan/>

- **Sekundární databáze NA**  
**TRANSFAC**

# Strukturní databáze

## Nucleic Acids Research

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[Nucleic acid structure](#)

[Protein structure](#)

[Genomics Databases \(non-vertebrate\)](#)

[Metabolic and Signaling Pathways](#)

[Human and other Vertebrate Genomes](#)

[Human Genes and Diseases](#)

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<http://www3.oup.co.uk/nar/database/a/>



# Strukturní databáze proteinů

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[Oxford Journals](#) > [Life Sciences](#) > [Nucleic Acids Research](#) > Database Summary Paper

### 2011 NAR Database Summary Paper Category List

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#### [Structure Databases](#)

[Small molecules](#)

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[ArchDB](#)

[AS-ALPS](#)

[ASTRAL](#)

[AutoPSI](#)

[BANMOKI](#)

[BioMagResBank](#)

[CADB - Conformational Angles DataBase of Proteins](#)

[CATH](#)

[CC+](#)

[CE](#)

[CoC Central](#)

[ColiSNP](#)

[Columba](#)

[ConSurf-DB](#)

[CPDB](#)

[CSA - Catalytic Site Atlas](#)

[DisProt - Database of Protein Disorder](#)

[DMAPS](#)

[Dockground](#)

[DomIns - Database of Domain Insertions](#)

[DSDBASE - Disulfide Database](#)

[DSMM - a Database of Simulated Molecular Motions](#)

[E-MSD - EBI-Macromolecular Structure Database](#)

[eF-site - Electrostatic surface of Functional site](#)

[EzCatDB](#)

[FireDB](#)

[FSN](#)

[Gene3D](#)

[Genomic Threading Database](#)

[GTOP - Genomes To Protein structures](#)

[HOMSTRAD - Homologous Structure Alignment Database](#)

[HotSprint](#)

[IMGT/3Dstructure-DB](#)

[IMOTdb](#)

[JAIL](#)

[Jenalib: Jena Library of Biological Macromolecules](#)

[KineticDB](#)

[LPFC](#)

[MALISAM](#)

[MegaMotifbase](#)

[MMDB](#)

[ModBase](#)

[MolMovDB - Database of Macromolecular Movements](#)

[PASSz](#)

[PDB](#)

[PDB-REFRDB](#)

[PDBselect](#)

[PDBsum](#)

- Databáze obsahuje experimentálně získané struktury proteinů, **nukleových kyselin** a komplexů informačních biomakromolekul.

## PDB Current Holdings Breakdown

Exp.Method	Proteins	Nucleic Acids	Protein/NA Complexes	Other	Total
X-RAY	82121	1516	4267	4	87908
NMR	9104	1079	206	7	10396
ELECTRON MICROSCOPY	521	52	173	0	746
HYBRID	59	3	2	1	65
other	155	4	6	13	178
Total	91960	2654	4654	25	99293

# PDB formát

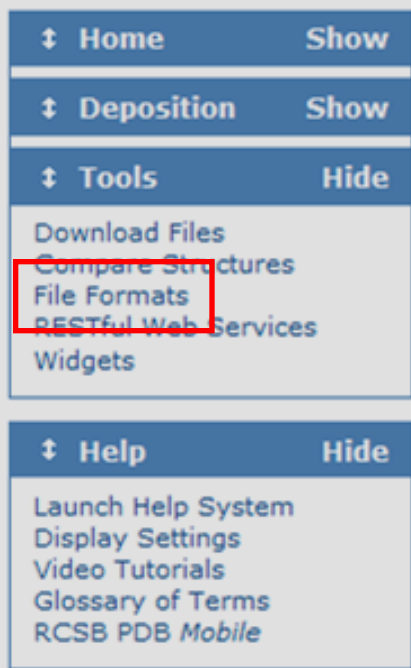
## PDB File Format

The Protein Data Bank (PDB) format provides a standard representation for macromolecular structure data derived from X-ray diffraction and NMR studies. This representation was created in the 1970's and a large amount of software using it has been written.

Documentation describing the PDB file format is available from the wwPDB at <http://www.wwpdb.org/docs.html>.

Historical copies of the PDB file format from **1992\*** and **1996\*** are available.

- PDB formát – původní formát databáze.
- 1997 – mmCIF (macromolecular Crystallographic Information File).
- Záznamy jsou v databázi uloženy v obou formátech a volně stažitelné.
- PDB formát – rozeznáván téměř všemi programy pro práci se strukturami.



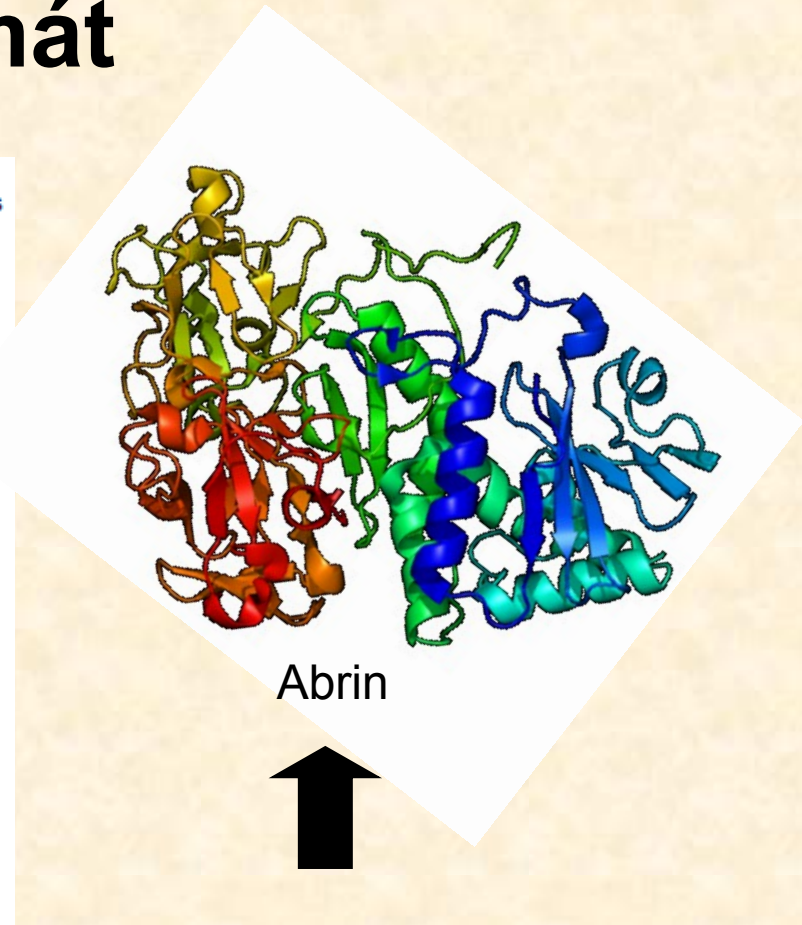
# PDB formát

The ATOM records present the atomic coordinates for standard amino acids and nucleotides. They also present the occupancy and temperature factor for each atom. Non-polymer chemical coordinates use the HETATM record type. The element symbol is always present on each ATOM record; charge is optional.

Changes in ATOM/HETATM records result from the standardization atom and residue nomenclature. This nomenclature is described in the Chemical Component Dictionary (<ftp://ftp.wwpdb.org/pub/pdb/data/monomers>).

## Record Format

COLUMNS	DATA TYPE	FIELD	DEFINITION
1 - 6	Record name	"ATOM "	
7 - 11	Integer	serial	Atom serial number.
13 - 16	Atom	name	Atom name.
17	Character	altLoc	Alternate location indicator.
18 - 20	Residue name	resName	Residue name.
22	Character	chainID	Chain identifier.
23 - 26	Integer	resSeq	Residue sequence number.
27	AChar	iCode	Code for insertion of residues.
31 - 38	Real(8.3)	x	Orthogonal coordinates for X in Angstroms.
39 - 46	Real(8.3)	y	Ortho
47 - 54	Real(8.3)	z	Ortho
55 - 60	Real(6.2)	occupancy	Occup
61 - 66	Real(6.2)	tempFactor	Tempe
77 - 78	LString(2)	element	Elem
79 - 80	LString(2)	charge	Charg



ATOM	2	CA	GLU	A	1	64.373	11.709	60.583	1.00	79.99	C
ATOM	3	C	GLU	A	1	63.512	10.438	60.597	1.00	79.31	C
ATOM	4	O	GLU	A	1	63.540	9.685	61.574	1.00	79.23	O
ATOM	5	CB	GLU	A	1	63.805	12.754	59.603	1.00	79.36	C
ATOM	6	CG	GLU	A	1	62.880	13.819	60.228	1.00	78.52	C
ATOM	7	CD	GLU	A	1	61.525	13.275	60.676	1.00	78.50	C
ATOM	8	OE1	GLU	A	1	60.915	12.482	59.923	1.00	77.14	O
ATOM	9	OE2	GLU	A	1	61.064	13.659	61.776	1.00	77.48	O
ATOM	10	H1	GLU	A	1	66.078	10.648	60.914	1.00	20.00	H
ATOM	11	H2	GLU	A	1	65.776	10.893	59.265	1.00	20.00	H
ATOM	12	H3	GLU	A	1	66.387	12.177	60.222	1.00	20.00	H

/1abr 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 36 41 46 51 56 61 66 71  
PPN IVEKSKICSSRYEPTVRIGGRDGMCDVYDNGYHNGNRIIMWKCKDRLEENQLWTLKSDKTIRSNGKCLTTYG



Color:

- by element
- by chain
- by ss
- spectrum
- auto
- reds
- greens
- blues
- yellows
- magentas
- cyans
- oranges
- tints
- grays

By Secondary Structure:

- Helix Sheet Loop
- Helix Sheet Loop

Mouse Mode 3-Button Viewing

Buttons	L	M	R	Wheel
& Keys	Rota	Move	MovZ	Slab
Shft	+Box	-Box	Clip	MovS
Ctrl	+/-	PkAt	Pk1	MvSZ
CtSh	Sele	Orig	Clip	MovZ
SnglClk	+/-	Cent	Menu	
DblClk	Menu	-	PkAt	

Selecting Residues

Frame [ 1/ 1] 0/sec



2014-04-09 : 2293 EMDB map entries, 785 PDB coordinate entries



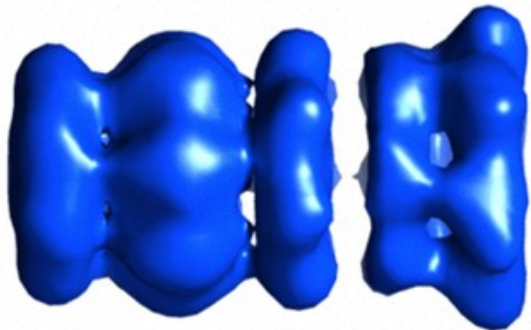
**EMDataBank** <http://emdatbank.org/>

Unified Data Resource for 3DEM

One-stop shop for 3DEM deposition and retrieval

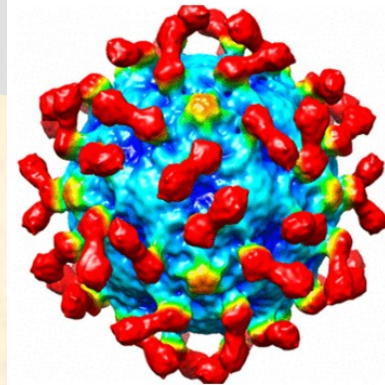
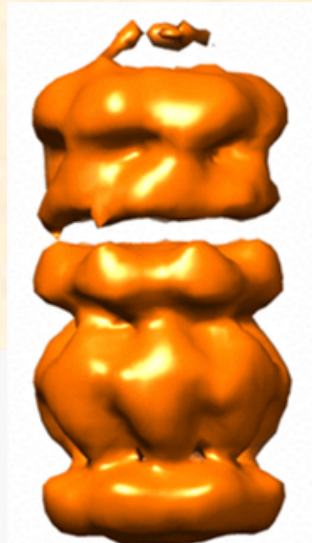
## Unified Data Resource for 3-Dimensional Electron Microscopy

EMDataBank is a unified global portal for deposition and retrieval of 3DEM density maps, atomic models, and associated metadata, as well as a resource for news, events, software tools, data standards, validation methods for the 3DEM community.



March 13, 2014 RELEASED ON April 9, 2014 singleParticle 42.0Å **NEW**

*Architecture and assembly of the archaeal Cdc48-20S proteasome*



March 19, 2014 RELEASED ON April 9, 2014 singleParticle 9.0Å **NEW**

*Kinetic and Structural Analysis of Cocksackievirus B3 Receptor Interactions and Formation of the A-particle*



# Strukturní databáze NA

## Nucleic Acids Research

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### 2011 NAR Database Summary Paper

[Nucleotide Sequence Databases](#)

[RNA sequence databases](#)

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[Structure Databases](#)

[Small molecules](#)

[Carbohydrates](#)

[Nucleic acid structure](#)

[3DNALandscapes](#)

[Greglist](#)

[GRSDB](#)

[ITS2](#)

[MeRNA](#)

[NCIR - Non-Canonical Interactions in RNA](#)

[NDB](#)

[NNDB](#)

[non-B DB](#)

[NTDB](#)

[QuadBase](#)

[Rfam](#)

[RNA FRABASE](#)

[RNA SSTRAND](#)

[RNAJunction](#)

[SARS-CoV RNA SSS](#)

[SCOR - Structural Classification Of RNA](#)

[Vir-Mir db](#)

# NDB - Nucleic Acid Database



A Portal for Three-dimensional Structural Information about Nucleic Acids  
As of 02-Apr-2014 number of released structures: 7113

## Welcome to the NDB

The NDB contains information about experimentally-determined nucleic acids and complex assemblies. Use the NDB to perform searches based on annotations relating to sequence, structure and function, and to download, analyze, and learn about nucleic acids.

### Search Structures

#### Search DNA

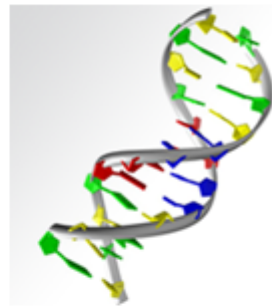
Search DNA and its complexes

#### Search RNA

Search for RNA structures in the NDB archive or in the Non-Redundant list

#### Advanced Search

Search for structures based on structural features, chemical features, binding modes, citation and experimental information



### Featured Tools

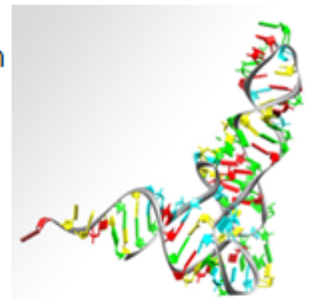
**RNA 3D Motif Atlas**, a representative collection of RNA 3D internal and hairpin loop motifs

**Non-redundant Lists** of RNA-containing 3D structures

**RNA Base Triple Atlas**, a collection of motifs consisting of two RNA basepairs

**WebFR3D**, a webserver for symbolic and geometric searching of RNA 3D structures

**R3D Align**, an application for detailed nucleotide to nucleotide alignments of RNA 3D structures



<http://ndbserver.rutgers.edu/>

About NDB

Standards

Education

Tools

Software

Download

Introduction to  
Nucleic Acids

Definition of terms

NA Highlights from  
PDB-101

Paper Models

Musical Atlas

Links

### INTRODUCTION

DNA can be represented in a variety of ways, which can provide different visual perspectives of molecular structure.

DNA can also be aurally represented when a correspondence is created between the bases and musical notes, as seen in Dr. David Deamer's earlier work DNA Suite (1983).

This Musical Atlas presents an aural representation of the B-DNA molecules without mismatches, drugs, or modifiers that were contained in the NDB as of July 25, 1996.

This atlas follows a newly created pattern. For each structure, there is a "Plain Melody," which follows a simple algorithm to highlight the structure's sequence, and a "Composition," which follows a more complicated algorithm that features the base pairing of the structure.

These algorithms contain rules for determining the meter and rhythm for each piece.

In each case, the notes are assigned to each base as follows:

Adenine	A	Cytosine	C
Thymine	E	Guanine	G

These are found within the range a to g<sup>1</sup>.

Each base of the asymmetric strand is given one note. The strand is read 5' to 3'.

Thymine was assigned to E so that the four bases would fall into an a minor seventh chord.

The Plain Melody  
for BDF062,  
Strand A (C G C T G G)



<http://ndbserver.rutgers.edu/>

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## DNA

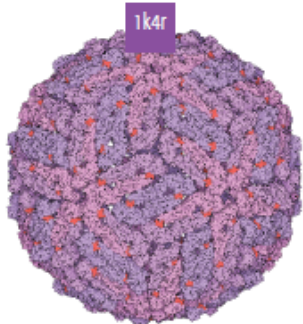
Download this **PDF** to build one complete turn of a DNA double helix, with the major and minor grooves labeled. Choose from a schematic model with space to fill in the names of the bases and a detailed model that shows all the atoms in each nucleotide.



RCSB PDB-101

www.rcsb.org • info@rcsb.org

## Build a Paper Model of Dengue Virus



This paper model of PDB entry 1k4r shows the virus magnified by 1,500,000 times. The RNA genome, which contains 10,649 nucleotides, can be modeled using a piece of string approximately 5.4 meters long and placed inside of the structure.



To build the dengue virus, **cut** out the protein structure below and **fold** along the dotted lines. Then **tape** or glue the flaps into place to form an icosahedron.



For more information about dengue virus, see the RCSB PDB's *Molecule of the Month* at [dx.doi.org/10.2210/rcsb\\_pdb/mom\\_2008\\_7](http://dx.doi.org/10.2210/rcsb_pdb/mom_2008_7)



To learn about dengue fever, see the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' site at [www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/denguefever/](http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/denguefever/)

# Genomové zdroje

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### 2011 NAR Database Summary Paper Category List

[Nucleotide Sequence Databases](#)

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[Structure Databases](#)

[Genomics Databases \(non-vertebrate\)](#)

[MGD - Mouse Genome Database](#)

[TIGR Gene Indices](#)

[Genome annotation terms, ontologies and nomenclature](#)

[Taxonomy and identification](#)

[General genomics databases](#)

[Viral genome databases](#)

[Prokaryotic genome databases](#)

[Unicellular eukaryotes genome databases](#)

[Fungal genome databases](#)

[Invertebrate genome databases](#)

**EBI, NCBI – genomové  
databáze**

# Vyhledávací systémy

- **Nutnost organizovaného ukládání a skladování dat.**
- **Nutnost prohlížení a analyzování uložených dat.**



**Databáze je určitá uspořádaná množina informací (dat) uložená na paměťovém médiu.**

**V širším smyslu jsou součástí databáze i softwarové prostředky, které umožňují manipulaci s uloženými daty a **přístup k nim.****



# Vyhledávací systémy



- **Textové vyhledávání v databázích  
NCBI – Entrez**

**<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gquery/>**

*Entrez is the integrated, text-based search and retrieval system used at NCBI for the major databases, including PubMed, Nucleotide and Protein Sequences, Protein Structures, Complete Genomes, Taxonomy, and others.*

**<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK3837/>**



U.S. National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

## Welcome to PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 19 million citations for biomedical articles from MEDLINE and life science journals. Citations may include links to full-text articles from PubMed Central or publisher web sites.

### Search NCBI databases



### Literature

- |              |   |            |   |
|--------------|---|------------|---|
| <u>7598</u>  | <b>PubMed:</b> scientific & medical abstracts/citations             | <u>13</u>  | <b>MeSH:</b> ontology used for PubMed indexing  |
| <u>10415</u> | <b>PubMed Central:</b> full-text journal articles                   | <u>273</u> | <b>Books:</b> books and reports                 |
| <u>50</u>    | <b>NLM Catalog:</b> books, journals and more in the NLM Collections | <u>26</u>  | <b>Site Search:</b> NCBI web and FTP site index |

### Health

- |            |  |           |   |
|------------|--|-----------|---|
| <u>18</u>  | <b>PubMed Health:</b> clinical effectiveness, disease and drug reports | <u>1</u>  | <b>ClinVar:</b> human variations of clinical significance |
| <u>3</u>   | <b>MedGen:</b> medical genetics literature and links                   | <u>12</u> | <b>OMIM:</b> online mendelian inheritance in man          |
| (none)     | <b>GTR:</b> genetic testing registry                                   | (none)    | <b>OMIA:</b> online mendelian inheritance in animals      |
| <u>426</u> | <b>dbGaP:</b> genotype/phenotype interaction studies                   |           |   |

### Organisms

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <u>1</u> | <b>Taxonomy:</b> taxonomic classification and nomenclature catalog |
|----------|--|

# Explore the EBI:

Examples: [blast](#), [keratin](#), [bfl1...](#)

# EBI Search

Examples: [VAV\\_HUMAN](#), [tpi1](#), [Sulston ...](#)

[Advanced](#)

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## About EBI Search

The EBI Search engine, also known as EB-eye, is a scalable text search engine that provides easy and uniform access to the biological data resources hosted at the EMBL-EBI.

The data resources represented in the EBI Search engine include: nucleotide and protein sequences at both the genomic and proteomic levels, structures ranging from chemicals to macro-molecular complexes, gene-expression experiments, binary level molecular interactions as well as reaction maps and pathway models, functional classifications, biological ontologies, and comprehensive literature libraries covering the biomedical sciences and related intellectual property.

The EBI Search presents search results that are up-to-date with the data resources and provides an easy inter-domain navigation via a network of cross-references.

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ebisearch/>

# Vyhledávací systémy

- **Vyhledávání podobností sekvencí**

Textové vyhledávání může selhat (nedostatečná anotace).

Vyskytuje se shodná nebo podobná sekvence v databázi? (Identifikace možné funkce na základě homologie.)

- **Specializované nástroje (algoritmy) pro „seřazení“ (alignment) sekvencí.**

```
LPPNTAFKAIIFYANAADRQDLKLFIDDAPEPAATFVGNSEEDGVRL--FTLNSKGGKIRIE
IPPNTDFRAIFFANAAEQOHIKLFIGDSQEPAAHYKLTTRDGPREE--ATLNSGNGKIRFE
LPPHIKFGVTAALTHAANDQTIDIYIDDDPKPAATFKGAGAQQDQNLGTTKVLDSGNGRVRVI
LPPNIAFGVTAALVNSSAPQTIIEVFVDDNPKPAATFQGAGTQDANLNTQIVNSGKGKVRVV
lPPn-aFg---lanaad-QtiklfidD-p-PAATfkgag-----l-t-tlnSgnGkiRve
```

```
ASANGRQSATDARLAPLSAGD-----TVWLGWLGAEEDGADADYNDGIVILQWPIIT
VSVNGKPSATDARLAPINGKKSDDGSPFTVNFQIVVSEEDGHDSYNDGIVVLQWPIG
VMANGRPSRLGSRQVDIFKKS-----YFGIIGSEEDGADDDYNDGIVFLNWPLG
VTANGKPSKIGSRQVDIFKKT-----YFGLVGSSEEDGGDGYNDGIVAILNWPLG
vsaNGrpSat--R---ifkks-----tvyfGivgsEDGaDaDYNDGIViLqWPig
```

# Shrnutí

- Výrazný nárůst množství biologických dat vede k nutnosti jejich **organizovaného skladování a analyzování (databáze)**.
- Instituce pro správu dat a vývoj nástrojů pro analýzu: **EBI/NCBI/CIB**
- Základní rozdělení databází:  
**primární/sekundární/strukturní databáze**
- **Textové vyhledávací systémy/ alignment**