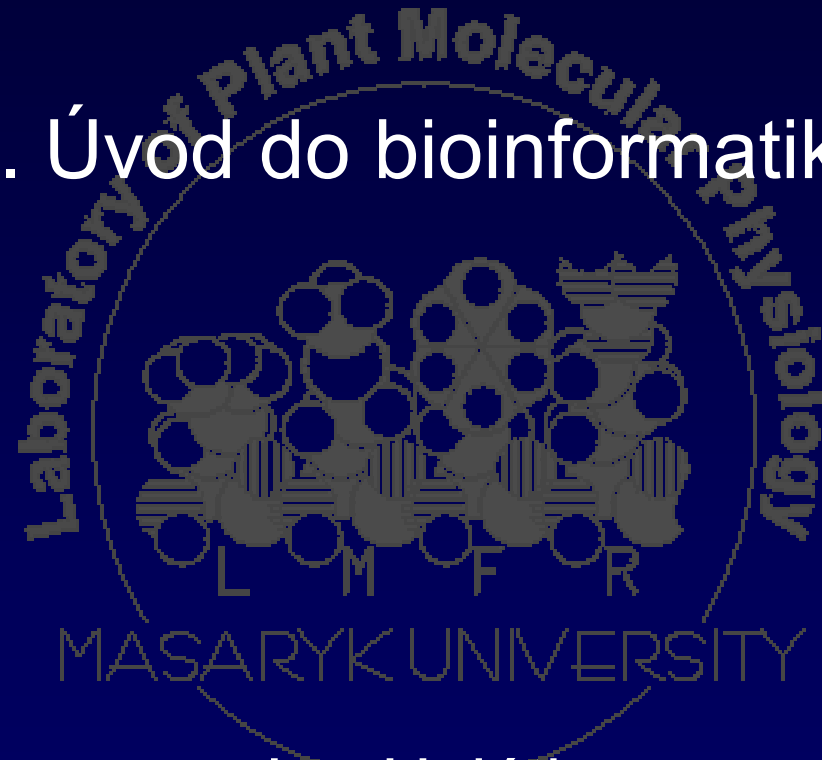


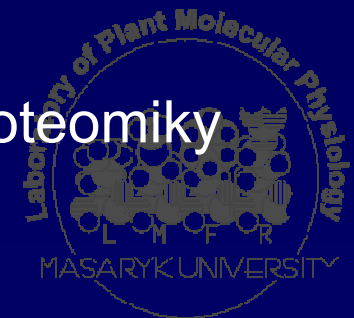
Základy genomiky

I. Úvod do bioinformatiky



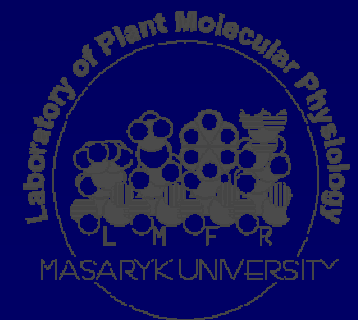
Jan Hejátko

Masarykova univerzita, Oddělení funkční genomiky a proteomiky
Laboratoř molekulární fyziologie rostlin



Základy genomiky I.

- Zdrojová literatura ke kapitole I:
 - Plant Functional Genomics, ed. Erich Grotewold, 2003, Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey
 - Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky, Fatima Cvrčková, 2006, Academia, Praha



Základy genomiky I.

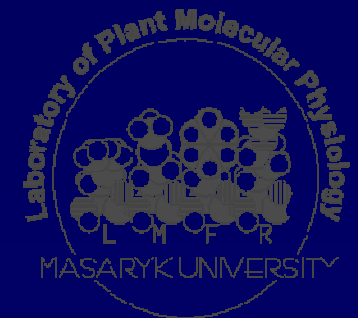
- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů
 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze
 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje
- Analytické nástroje
 - Vyhledávání homologií
 - Vyhledávání sekvenčních motivů, otevřených čtecích rámců, restrikčních míst....
 - Další www genomové nástroje



Základy genomiky I.

GENOMIKA-co to je?

- V širším pojetí-zkoumá **STRUKTURU** a **FUNKCI** genomů
 - Předpokladem je znalost genomu (sekvencí)-práce s databázemi
- V užším pojetí zkoumá **FUNKCI** jednotlivých genů - **FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKA**
 - používá zejména přístupy **REVERZNÍ GENETIKY**



GENOMIKA-co to je?

role BIOINFORMATIKY ve FUNKČNÍ GENOMICE

Přístupy „klasické“ genetiky



3

:

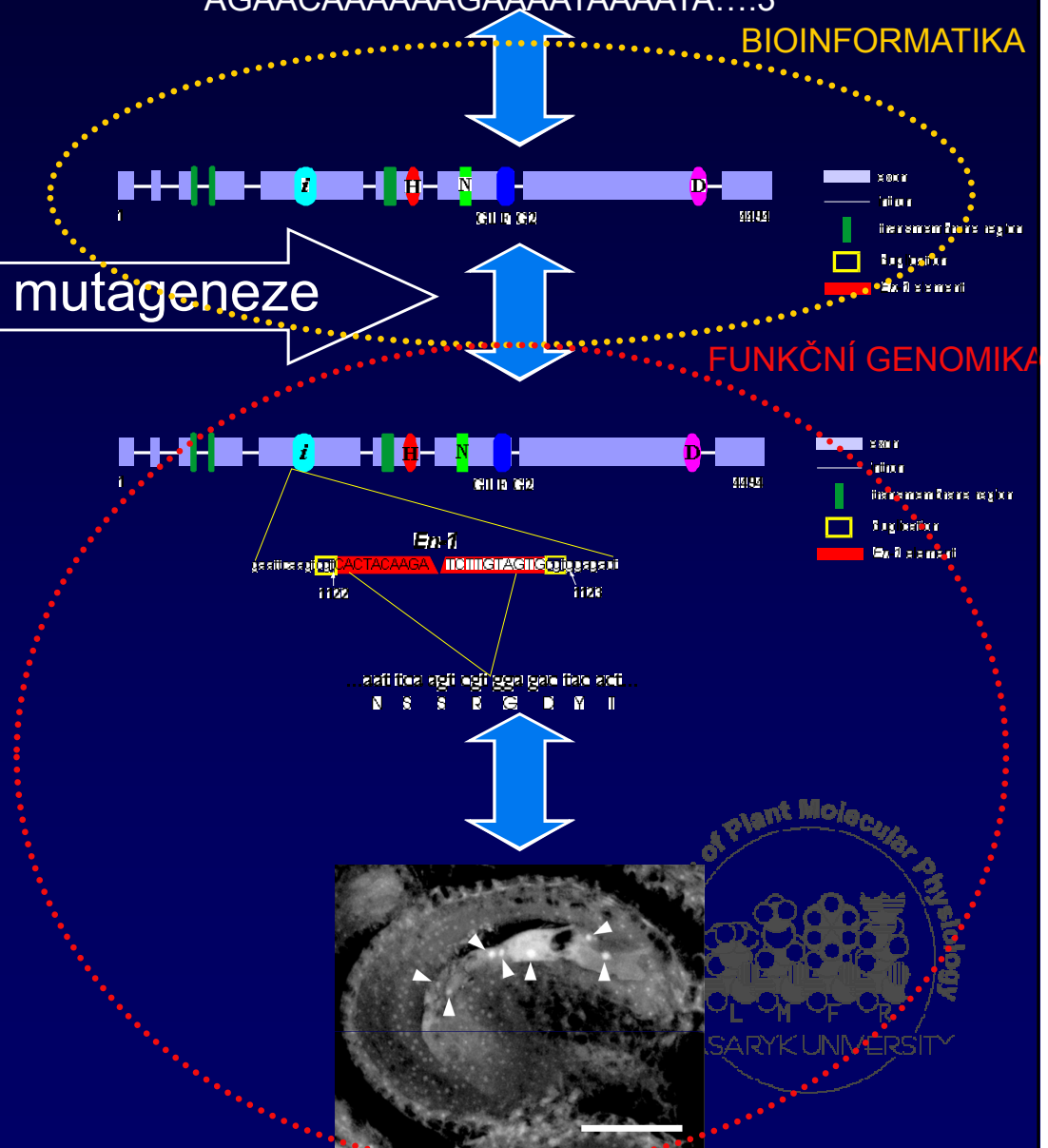
1



?

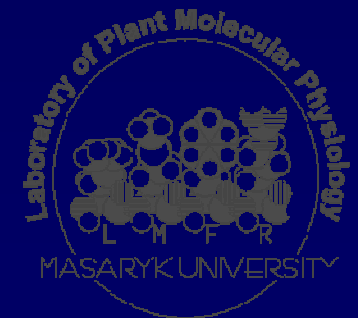
„Reverzně genetický“ přístup

5'TTATATATATATATATAAAAAATAAAATAAA
AGAACAAAAAGAAAATAAAATA...3'



Základy genomiky I.

- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů



Databáze

Spektrum on-line zdrojů

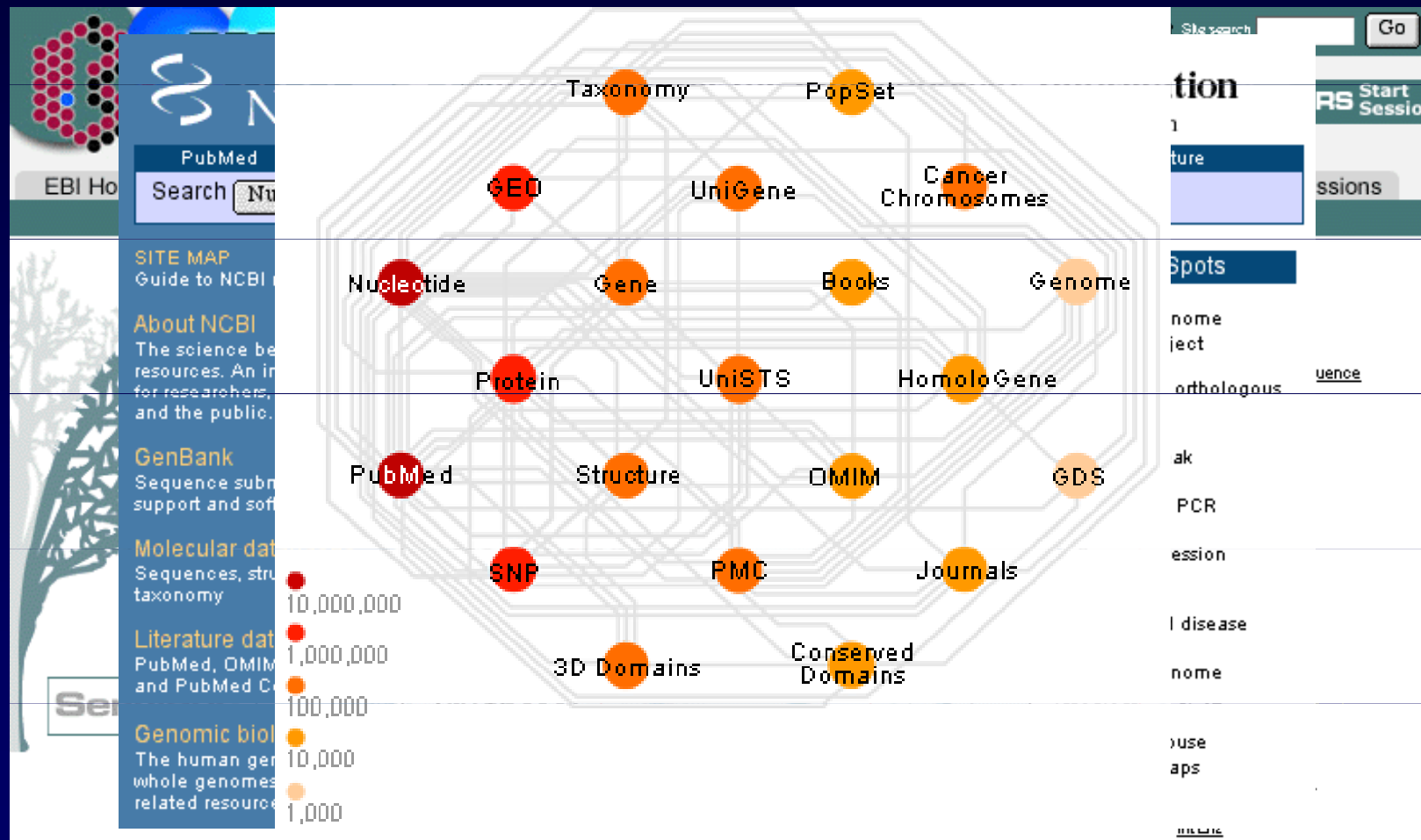
EMBNet National Nodes		
Vienna Biocenter	Austria	http://www.at.embnnet.org/
BEN	Belgium	http://www.be.embnnet.org/
BioBase	Denmark	http://biobase.dk/
CSC	Finland	http://www.fi.embnnet.org/
INFOTIOGEN	France	http://www.infotioigen.fr/
GENIUSnet	Germany	http://genome.dkfz-heidelberg.de/biounit/
IMBB	Greece	http://www.imbb.forth.gr/
HEN	Hungary	http://www.hu.embnnet.org/
INCBI	Ireland	http://acer.gen.tcd.ie/
INN	Israel	http://dapsas.weizmann.ac.il/bcd/inn.html
IEN-ADR	Italy	http://bio-www.ba.cnr.it:8000/BioWWW/Bio-WWW.htm
CAOS/CAMM	Netherlands	http://www.caos.kun.nl/
Bio	Norway	http://www.no.embnnet.org/
IBB	Poland	http://www.ibb.waw.pl/
IGC	Portugal	http://www.igc.gulbenkian.pt/
GeneBee	Russia	http://www.genebee.msu.su/
CNB-CSIC	Spain	http://www.es.embnnet.org/
BMC	Sweden	http://www.embnnet.se/
SIB	Switzerland	http://www.ch.embnnet.org/
SEQNET	UK	http://www.seqnet.dl.ac.uk/
EMBNet Specialist Nodes		
MIPS	Germany	http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de/
ICGEB	Italy	http://www.icgeb.trieste.it/
Pharmacia Upjohn	Sweden	http://www.pnu.com/
F.Hoffmann-La Roche	Switzerland	http://www.roche.com/
EBI	UK	http://www.ebi.ac.uk/
HGMP-RC	UK	http://www.hgmp.mrc.ac.uk/
Sanger	UK	http://www.sanger.ac.uk/
UMBER	UK	http://www.bioinf.man.ac.uk/dbbrowser
EMBNet Associate Nodes		
IBBM	Argentina	http://sol.biol.unlp.edu.ar/embnnet
ANGES	Australia	http://www.angis.su.oz.au/
CBI	China	http://www.cbi.pku.edu.cn/
CIGB	Cuba	http://bio.cigb.edu.cu/
CDFD	India	http://salarjung.embnnet.org.in/
SANBI	South Africa	http://www.sanbi.ac.za
USA Information Providers		
NCBI	USA	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/
NLM	USA	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/
NIH	USA	http://www.nih.gov/



Databáze

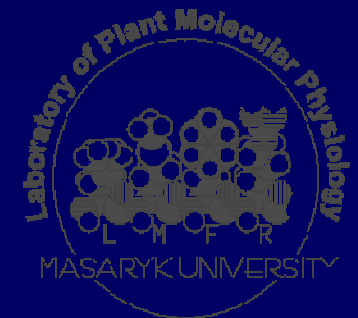
Spektrum on-line zdrojů

- EBI <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/services>
- NCBI <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



Základy genomiky I.

- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů
 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze



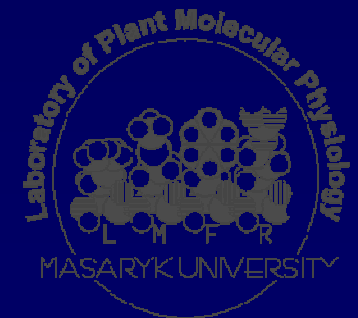
Primární databáze

- zahrnují soubory primárních dat – sekvencí DNA a proteinů
 - Sekvence v databázích tzv. „Velké trojky“:
 - EMBL, <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/>
 - GenBank, <http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/Genbank/GenbankSearch.html>
 - DDBJ, <http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp>
 - denně vzájemná výměna a zálohování dat
 - velká datová náročnost (kapacita i software)
 - září 2003 27,2 x 10⁶ záznamů o zhruba 33 x 10⁹ bp



Primární databáze

- zahrnují soubory primárních dat – sekvencí DNA a proteinů
 - Proteinové sekvence:
 - PIR, <http://pir.georgetown.edu/>
 - MIPS, <http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de>
 - SWISS-PROT, <http://www.expasy.org/sprot/>



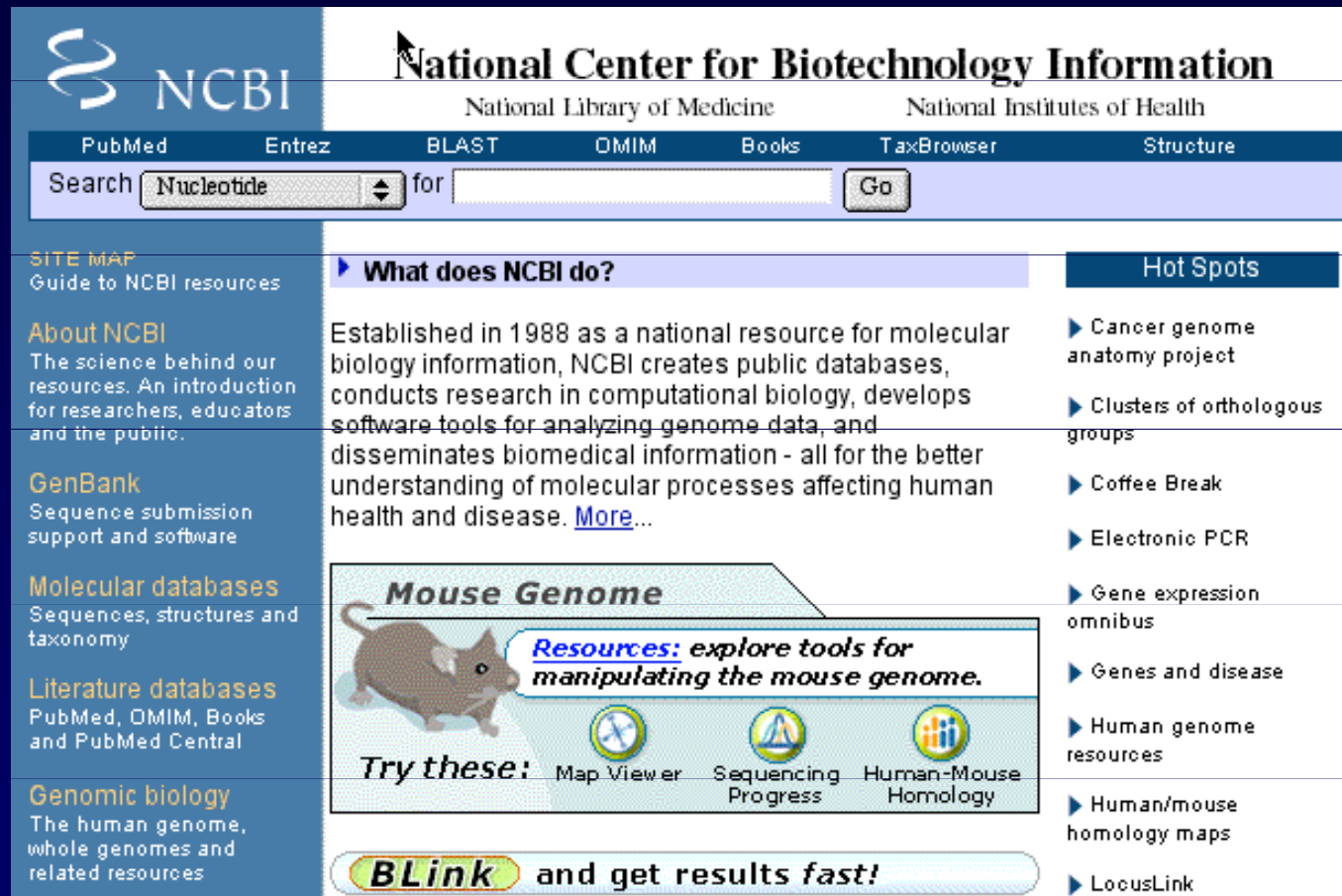
Primární databáze

- Typy sekvencí v primárních databázích
 - standardní nukleotidové sekvence získané kvalitním sekvenováním
 - ESTs (Expressed Sequence Tags)
 - HGTS (High Throughput Genome Sequencing)
 - neanotované „surové“ výsledky sekvenačních projektů
 - referenční sekvence anotovaných genomů
 - TPAs (Third Party Annotation)
 - sekvence anotované jinými než původními autory



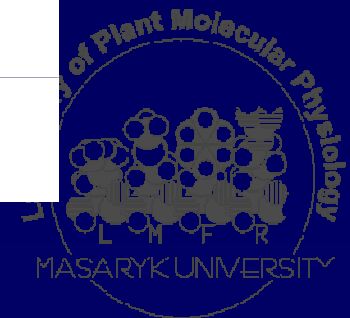
Primární databáze

- GenBank (NCBI) <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



The screenshot shows the NCBI homepage with the following elements:

- Header:** NCBI logo, National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health.
- Navigation:** PubMed, Entrez, BLAST, OMIM, Books, TaxBrowser, Structure.
- Search:** Search Nucleotide for [] Go
- Left Sidebar:**
 - SITE MAP:** Guide to NCBI resources
 - About NCBI:** The science behind our resources. An introduction for researchers, educators and the public.
 - GenBank:** Sequence submission support and software
 - Molecular databases:** Sequences, structures and taxonomy
 - Literature databases:** PubMed, OMIM, Books and PubMed Central
 - Genomic biology:** The human genome, whole genomes and related resources
- Main Content:**
 - 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. [More...](#)
 - Mouse Genome:** *Resources: explore tools for manipulating the mouse genome.* Try these: Map Viewer, Sequencing Progress, Human-Mouse Homology.
 - BLink:** and get results fast!
- Hot Spots:**
 - Cancer genome anatomy project
 - Clusters of orthologous groups
 - Coffee Break
 - Electronic PCR
 - Gene expression omnibus
 - Genes and disease
 - Human genome resources
 - Human/mouse homology maps
 - LocusLink



Primární databáze

Přístupový kód

GeneBank Identifier

/translation="MNGRYSFTRQDFKGTGAKPWSILALI VAAMI FAFMAVASWQDNAT
TQAILSQILRSINADSASLQRDVLRAHTGTVANVRPI I SRLGALRKNLEDLKLQFLPQSH
IVSBENAAQLLRQLEVLNSADA AVAAFGAQNVRLQDELASPTRALSSELPGKASTDQT
LEKPTTELASMLQFLRQSPAISFRISLELERLQKQRGLDRAPVRILAREGPI ILSL
PQVKDLVNMIGTSDTAEIAEMLQRCELVYSLKNVEERSARIFLSSASVGLCLYIIITL
VYRLKKTWKAPRLDYEEI LKELGVCFEGEAATSSAQALRI IQRFPDADTCALAL
...
LSTLUNGGGPIEAVLPHIFPFFFTTRARNGGTGLGLASVHGHSAPAGYIDVBSSTVGH
GTRDIYLPSSKPVNPDSPFRNKAPRGNBIVALVPRDDLLREAYDKIAALGYE
PVGPTFNKIRDWISKGNADLVMVDQASLPEDQSPNSVDLVLTASIIIGGNDLKMT
LSREDVTELDLYLPKPISSRTMAHA I LTKIKT"

ORIGIN

1 atgaacggaa gatattcacc gacgagcag gattttaaga caggcgcgaa gccttggtct
61 atattt... att ttogcggtca tggcgggtgc gtcctggcag
... ggcgaaacta ccgcccatt
... gaaagcaatt atttagaaca
... gctac gccagctaga agtgtctcta
361 aattggcgcg aggggggggc cgcggccttt ggtgcgcgaaa atgtacgctt gcaagattcg
421 ctggccaggt tcactcgtgc tttgagcagt ctccaggaaa aagcctcaac cgatcagact
481 ttgaaaaaac caacagaatt ggctagcatg atgtccaat ttcttcggca accaagcccg
541 gctatttcat tcgagatcag ccttgaacta gagaggtccc aaaaacaacg cggctctgat
601 gaagctccgc tgcgcatact tgcacgtgaa ggtccaccata tcttatoget tttgocacag
661 gtgaaaagac tggtagaacat gattcagagc tctgacacgc cagaatttgc ggagatgctg
721 cagcgcaggt gtttggaggt ctatagcctt aaaaatgtag agggagggag cgcacgtatc
781 ttctctgggt cgccttccgt gggctcttgc ctctacatca tcaacttagt ctataggcta
841 cgcacacacac cgcatttgggt agcgcggttc tttagattac aagagctaat caaagagac
901 ggagtatggt ttgaaggtga ggcggcacc acgtcgtccg cgcgaagctgc acttcgtatt
961 attcagcgtc tctttgatgc cgtacgtgc gcgttagctc tagtggacca tgaccgtaga
1021 tgggctgctc aaacattcgg tgcgaaacac ccaaacctg tctgggagca cgcgctgcta
1081 cgcgaaatag tctctcgtac caaagcggac gaaagggcga cggctattccg catcatatcg
1141 tcgaaaaaaa cgttacatct gccctcggaa attccaggtc tctcgatact actggctcac
1201 aaatccacag ataaactaat tgcggtttgt tcaactgggtt accaaagota tgcacctoga
1261 ccttgccaag gcgaaactca gcttcttgaa ctgcaccacg cctgctctct tcaactatct
1321 gatgttcggc gtaagcagac cgaatgcgac gttttggcca gacgattgga gcatgacgaa
1381 cgccttgagg cagttggtac acttgccggc ggaatagcac atgaatttaa taacatttctg
1441 ggcctcaatcc tcgggcaacgc agaattagca caaaactcgg tctctcgaac atctgtccac
1501 cgaagatata tgcactatct cattctgtaa ggccagagag ccatgctcat tctcagatag
1561 atcttgacgc tgcgcgaaa acagggagcc atgatcaagc catttagtgt ctcagagctt
1621 gtgaccgaaa tcgctcctct gctacgtatg gctcttcggc caaacatoga gcttagtttc
1681 agatttgatc aaatgcagag cgtgatcga ggaagccgc ttgaaactca acaggtacta
1741 attaacatct gccagaatgc ttcccaggcc atgactgcaa atggtcaaat cgacatcate
1801 atcagcccag ctttttacc agttaagaaa attctggcgc atggttgttat gccacctggc
1861 gacctatgttc tctatctat tagcgacaat ggtggaggca tccccaggc tgtgttacc
1921 cacatttttg aacctctctt tacgacacga gctcgcaacg gtcggaacggg tctcgccctt
1981 gcttctgtgc atggtcctat cagcgcgttt gcgggttaca tcgacgttag ttcaactggt
2041 gggcatggga cgcgcttnga catttatctc cctcctgtct ctaaggaacc cgtaaatcca
2101 gacagttttt tcggccgcaa taaggcaccg cgtggaaaac gggagattgt ggcacttgtt
2161 gagcccgatg acctcctgcy ggaggcgtat gaagacaaga tcgcccctct aggatatgag
2221 cggctcgggt ttegtacct taatgaaatt cgcgatttga ttccaaaagg caatgaagcc
2281 gatctggtca tggctgacca agcgtctctt cctgaagatc aaagtctcaa ttccgtggt
2341 ttagtctctc agaccgcctc catctatctt ggcggaatg atctcaaaa gacccttcca

Proteinové sekundární databáze

- databáze funkčních nebo strukturálních *motivů* získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí)

□ PROSITE, <http://www.expasy.org/prosite/browser/PRINTS/>

The screenshot displays the PROSITE database interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: [ExpASY Home page](#), [Site Map](#), [Search ExpASY](#), [Contact us](#), [Swiss-Prot](#), [PROSITE](#), and [Proteomics tools](#). Below this, a search result for 'HIS_KIN' is shown, with a sequence alignment: 402 - 671 NASHDIRGALAGMKGLIDI CRDGVKPGSDVDTTLNQVNVCAKDLVALLNSVLDMSKIRSG KMQLVREDPNLEKLLLEDVIDFYHPVAMKKGVDVVLDPHDgavfKPSNVRGDSGRLKQILN NLVSNVAVKPTVD--GHIAVRAWAQrggansavvlaasykqvakfvkamfcknkeesatye teisnairnnanTMEFVFRVDDTGKGI PMEMRKSVPENYVQVREtAQSHQGTGLGLGIVQ SLVRLMGGGIRITDKAMgekSTCPQFNVLTT. Below this, another search result for 'RESPONSE REGULATORY' is shown, with a sequence alignment: 987 - 1085 RVLVVDNPFISRKVATGKLLKMGVSeVRQCDGKRALRLVTEGLtqreeggsvdklpFDY IFMDCQMPMDGYRATREIRkvekSYGVRTPI IAVSGHD-----.

Graphical summary of hits (*java applet*)

Click on items to see a description. Drag the two red cursors to select a zoom region.

The graphical summary shows a sequence alignment with two red cursors indicating a zoom region. The alignment is displayed in a grid format with various symbols representing different amino acids. Below the alignment, there are buttons for 'Zoom', 'Back', and 'Reset', along with a text input field containing '1123' and a note '(*****): 100 residues'.

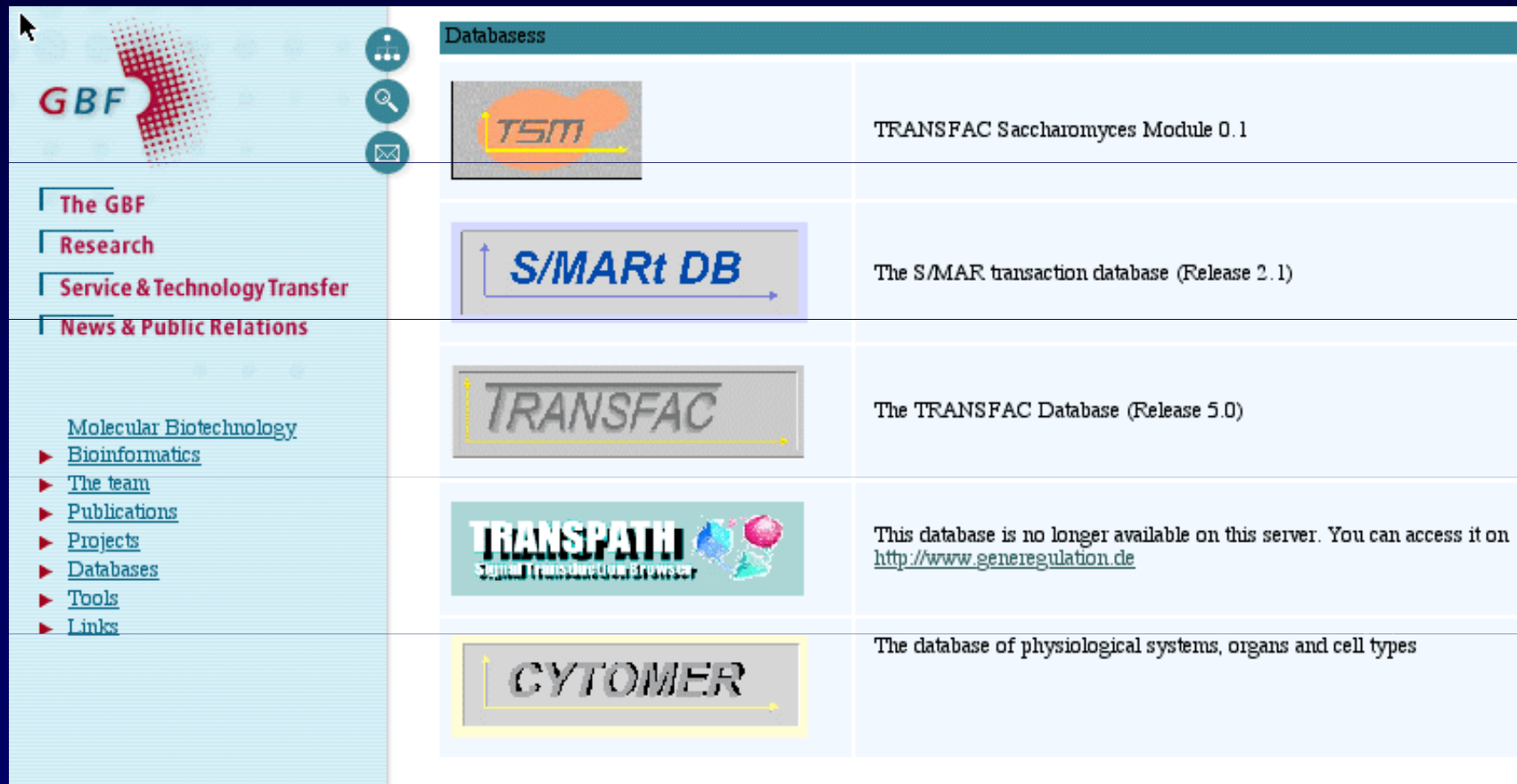
98 hits with 12 PROSITE entries

At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a navigation bar with links: [ExpASY Home page](#), [Site Map](#), [Search ExpASY](#), [Contact us](#), [Swiss-Prot](#), [PROSITE](#), and [Proteomics tools](#). Below this, there are buttons for 'START THE SCAN' and 'RESET', and a text input field containing 'LQVNVCAKDLVALLNSVLDMSKIRSG' and a note '(to test a pattern, see [help](#))'.





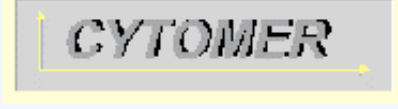


Sekundární databáze DNA

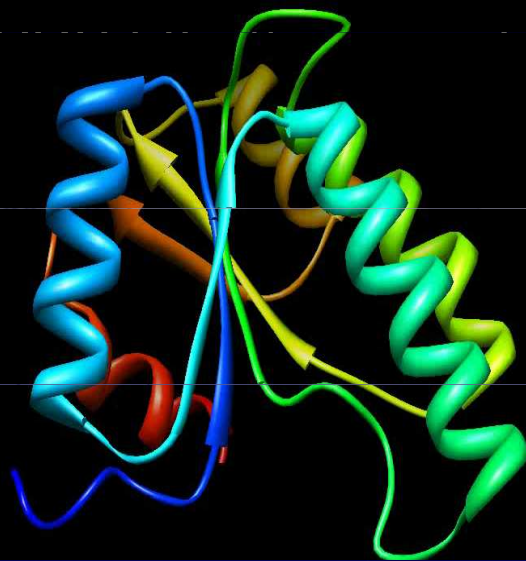
- TRANSFAC <http://www.gene-regulation.com/>



The screenshot shows the GBF website interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like 'The GBF', 'Research', 'Service & Technology Transfer', and 'News & Public Relations'. Below these are links for 'Molecular Biotechnology', 'Bioinformatics', 'The team', 'Publications', 'Projects', 'Databases', 'Tools', and 'Links'. The main content area is titled 'Databases' and contains a table of database entries.

Database Logo	Description
	TRANSFAC Saccharomyces Module 0.1
	The S/MAR transaction database (Release 2.1)
	The TRANSFAC Database (Release 5.0)
	This database is no longer available on this server. You can access it on http://www.generegulation.de
	The database of physiological systems, organs and cell types

Strukturální databáze





Seite 1 von 2

1P5Y

...rvoviruses and Mutants

90-737; Engineered: Yes; Mutation: Yes



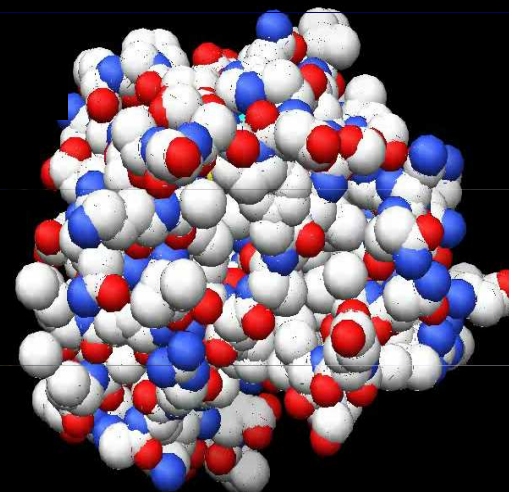
CKI1-RD, Pekarova et al., unpublished

[Sequence Summary](#)

[Sequence Details](#)

Explore

[SearchLite](#) [SearchFields](#)



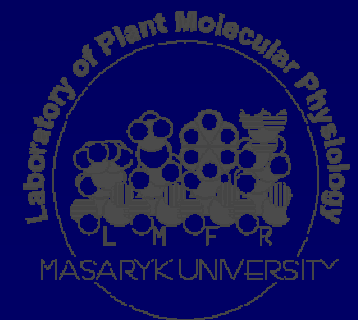
<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/cgi/explore.cgi?job=s>

12/29/2003

CKI1-RD, Pekarova et al., unpublished

Základy genomiky I.

- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů
 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze
 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje



Primární data-genomové zdroje

The image shows a screenshot of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) website. At the top, the NCBI logo is on the left, and the text "National Center for Biotechnology Information" is centered, with "National Library of Medicine" and "National Institutes of Health" below it. A navigation bar contains links for PubMed, Entrez, BLAST, OMIM, Books, TaxBrowser, and Structure. Below this is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "Nucleotide" and a "Go" button. On the left side, there is a "SITE MAP" section with links to "About NCBI", "GenBank", "Molecular databases", "Literature databases", and "Genomic biology". The "Genomic biology" link is circled in red. The main content area features a "What does NCBI do?" section with a paragraph about the center's mission, a "Hot Spots" sidebar with various projects, and a "Mouse Genome" banner with a mouse illustration and links to "Map Viewer", "Sequencing Progress", and "Human-Mouse Homology". At the bottom, there is a "BLink" button and the text "and get results fast!".

NCBI
National Center for Biotechnology Information
National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed Entrez BLAST OMIM Books TaxBrowser Structure

Search for

SITE MAP
Guide to NCBI resources

About NCBI
The science behind our resources. An introduction for researchers, educators and the public.

GenBank
Sequence submission support and software

Molecular databases
Sequences, structures and taxonomy

Literature databases
PubMed, OMIM, Books and PubMed Central

Genomic biology
The human genome, whole genomes and related resources

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. [More...](#)

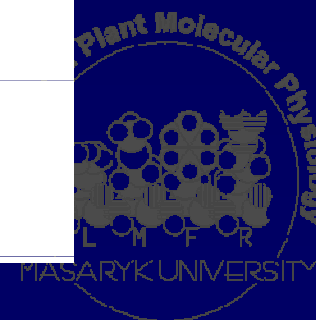
Hot Spots

- ▶ Cancer genome anatomy project
- ▶ Clusters of orthologous groups
- ▶ Coffee Break
- ▶ Electronic PCR
- ▶ Gene expression omnibus
- ▶ Genes and disease
- ▶ Human genome resources
- ▶ Human/mouse homology maps
- ▶ LocusLink

Mouse Genome
Resources: explore tools for manipulating the mouse genome.

Try these: Map Viewer Sequencing Progress Human-Mouse Homology

BLink and get results fast!



Primární data-genomové zdroje

NCBI Entrez Genomes

PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Help

Search for on chromosome(s)

Show linked entries [Help](#) [FTP](#)

Entrez Genomes [Arabidopsis thaliana genome view](#) [BLAST search Arabidopsis genome](#)

MapViewer Home

Prominent organisms

FTP SITE

Related Databases:
TAIR
TIGR
MIPS
KAOS

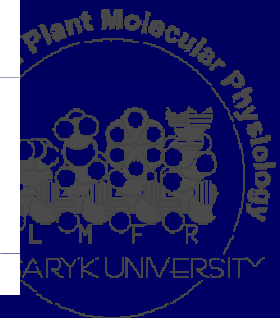
Sequencing Projects:
SPP Consortium
CSH / WashU
TIGR
Kazusa
ESSA
Genoscope

I II III IV V MT CHL

Lineage: [Eukaryota](#); [Viridiplantae](#); [Streptophyta](#); [Embryophyta](#); [Tracheophyta](#); [Spermatophyta](#); [Magnoliophyta](#); [eudicotyledons](#); [core eudicots](#); [Rosidae](#); [eurosids II](#); [Brassicales](#); [Brassicaceae](#); [Arabidopsis](#)

Arabidopsis thaliana is a small flowering plant that is widely used as a model organism in plant biology. Arabidopsis is a member of the mustard (Brassicaceae) family, which includes cultivated species such as cabbage and radish. Arabidopsis is not of major agronomic significance, but it offers important advantages for basic research in genetics and molecular biology. Its genome has been sequenced by an international collaboration collectively termed the [Arabidopsis Genome Initiative \(AGI\)](#) ([The Arabidopsis Genome Initiative, 2000, Nature, 408:796-815](#)).

This sequence, map, and annotations are the result of a collaboration between [TIGR](#), [MIPS](#), and [TAIR](#). The non-redundant sequence of the chromosomes (pseudomolecules) and their annotations were provided to NCBI by TIGR on behalf of the collaborators.



Primární data-genomové zdroje

NCBI Entrez Genome

Search Find in This View

PubMed Entrez BLAST OMIM Taxonomy Structure

MapViewer Home

Map Viewer Help
Arabidopsis Maps Help
FTP
Data As Table View
Maps & Options
Compress Map
Region Shown:
out
zoom
in
Clone
ideogram
master

Arabidopsis thaliana Map View

Chromosome: [I](#) | [II](#) | [III](#) | [IV](#) | [V](#)

Master Map: Gene **Maps & Options**

Total Genes On Chromosome: 7173
Region Displayed: 0-30M bp [Download/View Sequence/Evidence](#)
Genes Labeled: 20 Total Genes in Region: 7173

Clone	Gene	Accession	Description
Atlg05180	YUP8H12.21	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_100396 NP_172010	auxin-resistance protein AXR1
Atlg08210	T23G18.7	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_100695 NP_563808	expressed protein
Atlg11250	T28P6.10	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_100997 NP_172591	syntaxin-related protein At-SYR1, putative
Atlg14670	T5E21.15	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_101334 NP_172919	endomembrane protein, putative
Atlg17790	F2H15.2	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_101642 NP_564037	expressed protein
Atlg21050	T22H11.13	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_101958 NP_564130	expressed protein
Atlg24210	F3I6.14	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_102267 NP_564212	expressed protein
Atlg28370	F3M18.20	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_102603 NP_174159	ethylene-responsive element binding factor, putative
Atlg31885	F5M6.28	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_102926 NP_174472	major intrinsic protein, putative
Atlg35670	F15O4.8	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_103271 NP_174807	calcium-dependent protein kinase
Atlg48160	F21D18.11	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_103712 NP_175250	signal recognition particle 19 kDa protein subunit, putative
Atlg51980	F5F19.4	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_104079 NP_175610	mitochondrial processing peptidase alpha subunit, putative
Atlg55150	T7N22.9	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_104388 NP_175911	ethylene-responsive RNA helicase, putative
Atlg60140	T13D8.4	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_104705 NP_176221	trehalose-6-phosphate synthase, putative
Atlg63750	F24D7.6	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_105052 NP_176562	putative disease resistance protein
Atlg67090	F5A8.1	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_105379 NP_176880	ribulose-bisphosphate carboxylase small unit, putative
Atlg69870	T17F3.10	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_105655 NP_564979	putative peptide transporter
Atlg72970	F3N23.17	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_105955 NP_565050	expressed protein
Atlg75780	T4O12.1	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_106228 NP_177706	tubulin beta-1 chain
Atlg78700	F9K20.26	TIGR MIPS TAIR NM_106517 NP_565187	expressed protein

[Disclaimer](#) | [Write to the Help Desk](#)
[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

Primární data-genomové zdroje

NCBI Nucleotide

Search for

History has expired due to inactivity.

Show:

1: NC_003070. Arabidopsis thali...[gi:22330780] [Links](#)

Reverse Complement Strand
[View on plus strand](#) [Protein coding genes](#) [Hide Toolbar](#)

Search for gene CDS with gene and mRNA
 Hide sequence

30028691 3' 5' 20M 10M 1.5M

At1g05200 At1g05190 At1g05180 At1g05170

Legend:
 - CDS - RNA - gene
 - sequence fragment shown

Sequence:

```

1501830 CTTTTTGT TT ATCAGTTCAC CGGAGGCARA AATCGTCTCT CGCTTGAGCT GCGAAGATCC
                                     At1g05180
                                     mRNA-protein id:
                                     CDS
                                     M
1501770 AACGAGTAAA AAGATCCAGG AGACATGTTG AAGAGAGGCC AACAAATGGA GAACCTAAAA
                                     At1g05180
                                     mRNA-protein id:
                                     CDS
                                     Q A V K R S R R H V E E E P T M V E P K
1501710 CCAAGTACGA TCGTCAGCTC AGGTATACAT ACTCTTTTTT CTAAACTCT ACTTCGAACT
                                     At1g05180
                                     mRNA-protein id:
                                     CDS
                                     T K Y D R Q L R
1501650 ACTCTTGTCG GGAGGAAAT TGATGAGTA GTAATCGTTG GGTGACTGA TTAGGATTTG
                                     At1g05180
                                     mRNA-protein id:
                                     CDS
                                     I W
1501590 GGGGAGSTA GGTCAAGCGG CTTGGAAGA AGCGAGTATC TGTTTACTCA ATTGTGGCCC
                                     At1g05180
                                     mRNA-protein id:
                                     CDS
                                     G E V G Q A A L E E A S I C L L N C G P
    
```



Primární data-genomové zdroje

- Human Genome Browser <http://genome.ucsc.edu/>

UCSC Genome Bioinformatics

Genome Browser - Family Browser - Blat - Table Browser - FAQ - Help

About the UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Site

Genome Browser This site contains the reference sequence for the human and *C. elegans* genomes and working drafts for the mouse, rat, Fugu, *Drosophila*, *C. briggsae*, and SARS genomes. It also contains the CFTR (cystic fibrosis) region in 13 species.

Family Browser We encourage you to explore these sequences with our tools. The Genome Browser zooms and scrolls over chromosomes, showing the work of annotators worldwide. The Family Browser shows expression, homology and other information on groups of genes that can be related in many ways. The Table Browser provides convenient access to the underlying database. Blat quickly maps your sequence to the genome.

Blat

Tables

Downloads

Release Log [News Archives ▶](#)

Custom Tracks 22 Dec. 2003 - Advance Warning of Browser Outage 30 Dec. 2003

Mirrors Electrical power to the UCSC School of Engineering building will be shut down on 30 December from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. PST. The Genome Browser and Blat servers will not be available during this time period.

Archives 10 Dec. 2003 - Human/Chimp Alignment Tracks Released

Credits UCSC has released alignments of the Nov. 2003 chimpanzee draft assembly to the July 2003 human assembly in the Genome Browser. These alignments may be viewed on the [Human July 2003](#) assembly. This release coincides with today's [announcement](#) by the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) of the first draft assembly of the chimpanzee genome.

Pubs

Cite Us The set of human/chimpanzee alignments consists of a reciprocal best-in-genome net track and a chimp chain track. These alignments were generated using the blastz program developed at Pennsylvania State University and the programs blat, actChain, chainNet, and netSyntenic developed at UCSC by Jim Kent. Research scientists should find these tracks useful for locating orthologous regions and studying genome rearrangement in the two species.

Licenses

Jobs

Contact Us For more information about the alignment tracks, refer to the track description pages. The tables may be downloaded from the Genome Browser FTP server's [hg16 database directory](#). The chimp sequence and alignment data are downloadable from the [hg16 human/chimp alignments directory](#).

The chimp sequence used in these alignments was obtained from the 13 Nov. 2003 Arachne assembly. We'd like to thank NHGRI, the Eli & Edythe L. Broad Institute at MIT/Harvard, and Washington University School of Medicine for providing this sequence, and LaDeana Hillier, Washington University School of Medicine, and the Whitehead Institute for their work on the alignments. We'd also like to acknowledge the members of the UCSC team who contributed to the release of these alignments in the Genome Browser: Jim Kent, Kate Rosenbloom, Heather Trumbower, and Donna Karolchik.

24 Nov. 2003 - Build 32 Mouse Assembly (Oct. 2003) Released: We have released a Genome Browser and Blat server for the latest mouse genome assembly, NCBI Build 32 (UCSC v. mm4). [Read more.](#)

31 Oct. 2003 - V. 3.1 *D. melanogaster* Assembly (Jan. 2003) Released: We have added the *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruitfly) assembly to



Primární data-genomové zdroje

- TAIR, The Arabidopsis Information Resource, <http://www.arabidopsis.org>

The screenshot shows the TAIR website interface. At the top left is the TAIR logo. To its right are navigation links: Home, Help, Contact, About Us, Login. A search bar contains the text 'AHP2' and is highlighted with a red circle. Below the search bar is a horizontal menu with tabs: Search, Browse, Tools, Stocks, Portals, Download, Submit, News. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- The Arabidopsis Information Resource**: A paragraph describing the database of genetic and molecular biology data for *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- Breaking News**: A section with two news items: 'Data Updates Suspended' (dated October 19, 2006) and 'New Phenotype Search Option' (dated October 15, 2006).
- The NEW arabidopsis.org**: A section announcing website changes, including new dropdown headers and navigation bars.
- ASPB Presentations**: A section mentioning workshop presentations from the ASPB meeting in Boston.

On the right side of the page, there is a circular logo for 'Molecular Physiology OF UNIVERSITY'.



Základy genomiky I.

- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů
 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze
 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje
- Analytické nástroje
 - Vyhledávání homologií



Analytické nástroje

porovnávání dvou sekvencí

□ Globální vs. lokální přiřazení

<p>Globální přiřazení SLAV-----APATNIK-----PIQNYR-I-----AKSETQRYMVIE SLAVYTYIEFVRANAPATNIKSECVRAAPIQNYRRVEHVRATAKSETQRYMVIE</p>
<p>Lokální přiřazení SLAVYTYIEFVRANAPATNIKSECVRAAPIQNYRRVEHVRATAKSETQRYMVIE -----NAPATNIKSECVRA-PIQNYRRVEHVRA-----</p>

Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

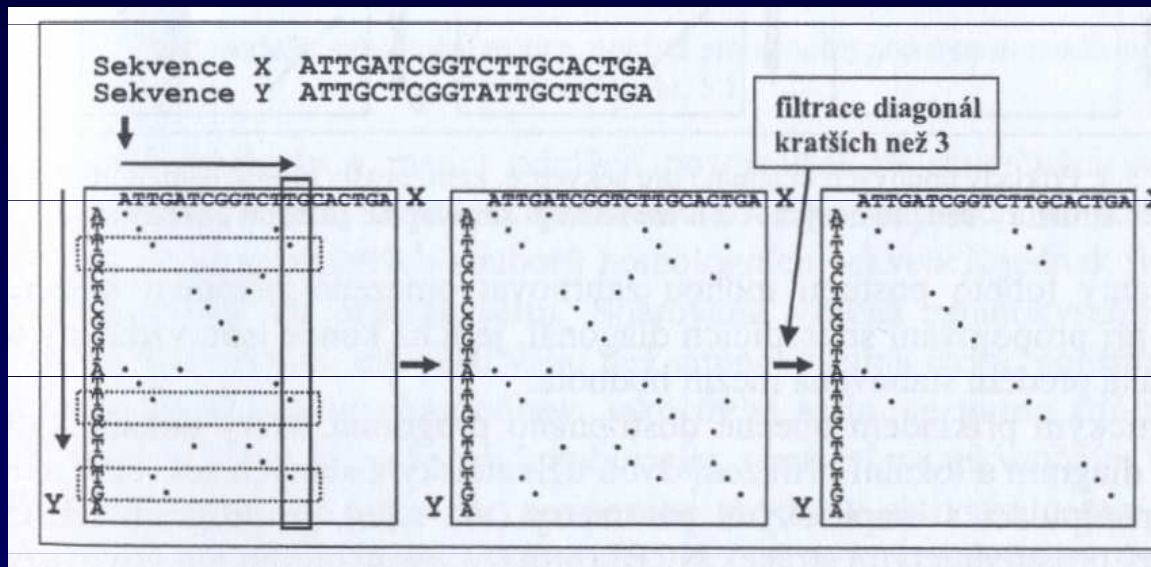
- globální přiřazení pouze u sekvencí, které jsou si podobné (za cenu vnášení mezer do jedné nebo obou sekvencí)
- globální přiřazení se používá především v případě mnohačetného přiřazování (CLUSTALW, viz dále)
- lokální přiřazení umožní identifikaci a srovnání pouze u úseků sekvencí s významnou mírou podobnosti, např. i při záměně pořadí proteinových domén během evoluce



Analytické nástroje

porovnávání dvou sekvencí

- Volba správného typu přiřazení pomocí bodového diagramu (dotplot)



Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

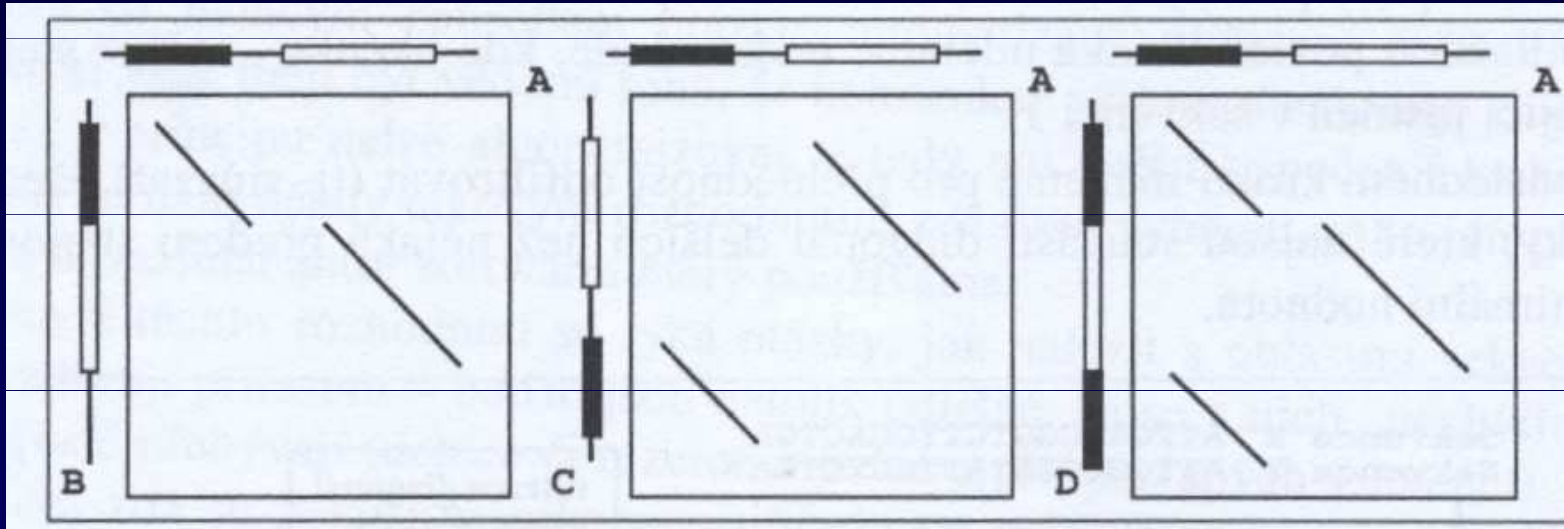
- vynesení sekvencí proti sobě
- identifikace shody v okně o dané velikosti (např. 2 bp)
- „odfiltrování“ diagonál o délce menší než je mezní hodnota (threshold)



Analytické nástroje

porovnávání dvou sekvencí

- příklady srovnání sekvencí pomocí bodového diagramu



Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

- globálně lze srovnávat pouze sekvence A, B
- ostatní sekvence prošly během evoluce záměnou domén a je nutné je porovnávat lokálně
- bodový diagram lze získat pomocí srovnávání programem BLAST2 (viz dále)



Analytické nástroje

- BLAST <http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>

NCBI *nucleotide-nucleotide* **BLAST**

Nucleotide Protein Translations Retrieve results for an RID

[Search](#)

```
aaccaaccgc acaccatcat cattatcacc atcgttttgg ggcgatggtg tgtggttcca  
geggtattaat ataattaatt tattccacat gagatatgat atgatatact atgtatTTTT  
tgTTTTTTTT ttatttgtaa acctttaata taacaagaac tacaaaaaat gaaaa
```

[Set subsequence](#) From: To:

[Choose database](#)

Now: **BLAST!** or



Podstata algoritmu BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool)

- Velikost vyhledávacího slova (word size): 10-11 bp, resp. 2-3 aa
 - Primární podobnosti (seed matches)
 - Rozšiřování oblasti homologie doprava i doleva
- Hodnocení homologie pomocí matice PAM (Point Accepted Mutation) nebo BLOSUM (BLOcks Substitution Matrix)

Matrice PAM 250

- Zobrazení výsledků

	A	T	G	C
A	1	0	0	0
T	0	1	0	0
G	0	0	1	0
C	0	0	0	1

Diagram showing a 4x4 substitution matrix for nucleotides A, T, G, C. Arrows point from labels to specific cells: 'hodnota nepáru G-A' points to the cell (G, A) with value 0, and 'hodnota páru G-G' points to the cell (G, G) with value 1.

Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

MRKE
MRKE
MRKY
MRAK

C	12																				
S	0	2																			
T	-2	1	3																		
P	-3	1	0	6																	
A	-2	1	1	1	2																
G	-3	1	0	-1	1	5															
N	-4	1	0	-1	0	0	2														
D	-5	0	0	-1	0	1	2	4													
E	-5	0	0	-1	0	0	1	3	4												
Q	-5	-1	-1	0	0	-1	1	2	2	4											
H	-3	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	2	1	1	3	6										
R	-4	0	-1	0	-2	-3	0	-1	-1	1	2	6									
K	-5	0	0	-1	-1	-2	1	0	0	1	0	3	5								
M	-5	-2	-1	-2	-1	-3	-2	-3	-2	-1	-2	0	0	6							
I	-2	-1	0	-2	-1	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	5							
L	-6	-3	-2	-3	-2	-4	-3	-4	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	4	2	6					
V	-2	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	4	2	4				
F	-4	-3	-3	-5	-4	-5	-4	-6	-5	-5	-2	-4	-5	0	1	2	-1	9			
Y	0	-3	-3	-5	-3	-5	-2	-4	-4	-4	0	-4	-4	-2	-1	-1	-2	7	10		
W	-8	-2	-5	-6	-6	-7	-4	-7	-7	-5	-3	2	-3	-4	-5	-2	-6	0	0	17	
C	S	T	P	A	G	N	D	E	Q	H	R	K	M	I	L	V	F	Y	W		

Analytické nástroje

```

 >gi|5016088|ref|NM_001101.2|
      Length = 1793
      Score = 1110 bits (560), Expect = 0.0
      Identities = 965/1100 (87%)
      Strand = Plus / Plus

Query: 156  gtcgacaacggctctggcatgtgcaaggccggatttgcgggagacgatgctccccgcgcc 215
          |||
Sbjct: 101  gtcgacaacggctccggcatgtgcaaggccggcttcgcggggcagacgatgccccccggggcc 160

Query: 216  gtcttcccctccatcgattgtggggaagtcaccagggtgtgatgggcatggggccag 275
          |||
Sbjct: 161  gtcttcccctccatcgattgtggggcgcaccagggtgtgatgggcatggggccag 220

Query: 276  aaggactcgtacgtgggtgatgaggcgcagagcaagcgtggtatcctcaccctgaagtac 335
          |||
Sbjct: 221  aaggattcctatgtgggcgacgaggcccagagcaagagaggcatcctcaccctgaagtac 280

Query: 336  cccattgagcacggatcgtgaccaactgggacgatatggagaagatctggcaccacacc 395
          |||
Sbjct: 281  cccatcgagcacggcatcgtcaccaactgggacgacatggagaaaatctggcaccacacc 340
    
```

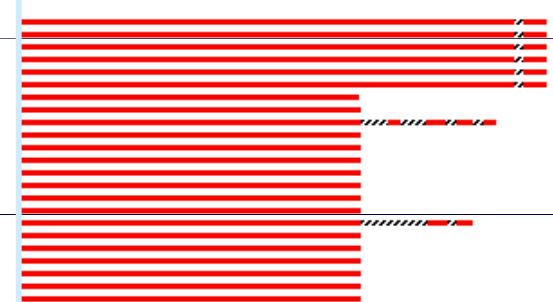
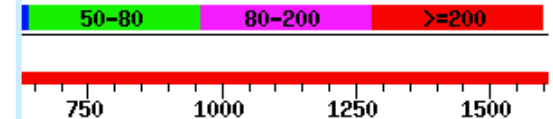
E= expectancy value

Expect = 0.0

Best Hits on the Query Sequence

RNA for actin, complete cds..S=1213 E=0.0

Key for Alignment Scores



- „expectancy value“ udává předpokládaný počet sekvencí se stejnou podobností, které by se našly v stejně velké databázi složené z náhodných sekvencí
- výsledek udává frakci totožných a u proteinů i podobných pozic, příp. počet vložených mezer



Analytické nástroje

specializované typy BLASTu

- V současnosti existuje celá řada specializovaných verzí programu BLAST
 - vyhledávání podle zdroje (organismu) sekvencí, např. známých genomů mikroorganismů
 - BLASTP
 - vyhledávání podobnosti k proteinu v databázi proteinových sekvencí
 - BLASTN
 - vyhledávání podobnosti k nukleotidové sekvenci v databázi nukleotidových sekvencí
 - další varianty jako např. MEGABLAST pro identifikaci totožných nebo velice podobných sekvencí (vyhledává dlouhé podobné úseky nukl. sekvencí)
 - BLASTX
 - vyhledávání podobnosti k proteinu v databázi nukleotidových sekvencí přeložených do sekvence aa



Analytické nástroje

specializované typy BLASTu

- V současnosti existuje celá řada specializovaných verzí programu BLAST
 - TBLASTN
 - vyhledávání k sekvenci nukleotidů přeložené do sekvence aa v databázi proteinů
 - TBLASTX
 - vyhledávání k sekvenci nukleotidů přeložené do sekvence aa v databázi nukleotidových sekvencí přeložených do sekvence aa



Analytické nástroje

specializované typy BLASTu

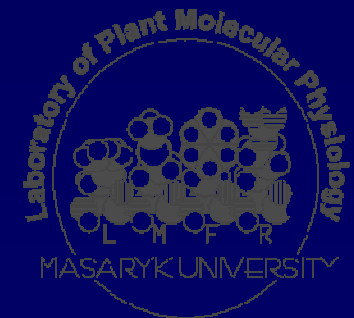
- V současnosti existuje celá řada specializovaných verzí programu BLAST
 - PSI-BLAST (Position-Specific Iterated Blast)
 - Prvním krokem je standardní BLAST, při kterém PSI-BLAST identifikuje skupinu podobných sekvencí s E hodnotou lepší než minimální hodnota (standardně 0,005)
 - PSI-BLAST vytváří pro každé přiřazení tzv. PSSM (position specific substitution matrix)
 - PSSM matice zohledňuje výskyt jedné aminokyseliny ve stejné pozici se zvýšenou frekvencí u sekvencí identifikovaných jako podobné v prvním kole pomocí BLAST, což může znamenat funkční konzervovanost



Analytické nástroje

specializované typy BLASTu

- V současnosti existuje celá řada specializovaných verzí programu BLAST
 - PHI-BLAST (Pattern-Hit Initiated Blast)
 - Určen k identifikaci specifické sekvence, např. motivu (pattern) v sekvenci podobných proteinových sekvencí
 - Sekvenci motivu je třeba vložit pomocí speciálního syntaxu
 - [LVIMF] znamená buď Leu, Val, Ile, Met nebo Phe
 - - je oddělovník (neznamená nic)
 - x(5) znamená 5 jakýchkoliv aminokyselin
 - x(3, 5) znamená 3 až 5 jakýchkoliv aminokyselin



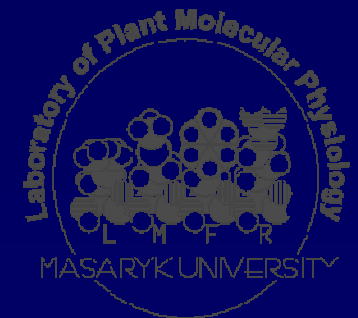
Analytické nástroje

specializované typy BLASTu

□ Příklad vyhledávání pomocí PHI-BLAST

```
>gi|4758958|ref|NP_004148.1| Human cAMP-dependent protein kinase  
MSHIQIPPGLTELLQGYTVEVLRQQPPDLVEFAVEYFTRLREARAPASVLPAAATPRQSLGHPPPEPGPDR  
VADAKGDSESEEDLEVPVPSRFNRRVSVCAETYNPDEEEEDTDPRVIHPKTDEQRCRLQEACKDILLF  
KNLDQEQLSQVLDAMFERIVKADEHVIDQGDDGDNFYVIERGTYDILVTKDNQTRSVGQYDNRGSFGELA  
LMYNTPRAATIVATSEGSLWGLDRVTFRRIIVKNNAKKRKMFESESVPLLKSLEVSERMKIVDVIGEK  
IYKDGERIITQGEKADSFYIIESGEVSIILRSRTKSNKDGGNQEVEIARCHKGQYFGELALVTNKPRAAS  
AYAVGDVKCLVMDVQAFERLLGPCMDIMKRNI SHYEEQLVKMFGSSVDLGNLGG
```

```
[LIVMF] -G-E-x- [GAS] - [LIVM] -x(5,11) -R- [STAQ] -A-x- [LIVMA] -x- [STACV] .
```



Základy genomiky I.

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 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje
- Analytické nástroje
 - Vyhledávání homologií
 - Vyhledávání sekvenčních motivů, otevřených čtecích rámců, restrikčních míst....



Analytické nástroje

□ <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>

Biology WorkBench
click here to toggle between menus and buttons
WE Moved! <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>
Version 3.2

Session Tools Protein Tools **Nucleic Tools** Alignment Tools Structure Tools (Alpha)

beta-glucosidase

GBPLN:804655 *Hordeum vulgare* L. beta-glucosidase (BGQ60) gene, complete cds.
 GBPLN:170248 *Nicotiana tabacum* glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds.

Select All Deselect All Ndjinn BATCH Add Edit Delete Copy View Download ViewRecords
BL2SEQ BL2SEQX BLASTN BLASTX TBLASTX FASTA FASTX FASTY SSEARCH CLUSTALW
CLUSTALWPROF ALIGN LALIGN LFASTA PATTERNMATCHDB PATTERNMATCH TACG PRIMER3
NASTATS BESTSCOR PFSCAN PRIMERCHECK PRIMERTM SIXFRAME REVCOMP RANDSEQ

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Analytické nástroje

View
View Nucleic Sequence(s)

Format Case

[Download/view all sequences in text format](#)

[\[NEXT\]](#) [\[BOTTOM\]](#)

Nicotiana tabacum glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds.
GBPLN:170248, 4699 bp

>170248
GAGCTCCCTTGGGGGGCAAGGGGCAAACTTTTTGCTAAATGGAAAAATATTATACCAAGTGTGTTGTAATA
GTTACTCAATTTGAAATTAACAAAAGGGGCAAATTTGACTATTTTTGCECTTATATCTTTTTGGTCACAAAAAC
ATAAAATATCCCATCCGAAATTCCAAATGGTCCATTATCGGCAAGTAGCTTTCTTTAAITATAGTTAGTT
GACAAAACACTATCAAGATATCATTATTATAATAAATAACTTCAAAGTCCATCATCTTAGCTGCCTCCTCA
GTAGAGCCGCCAGTAAAATAAGACCGATCAAATAAAGCCGCCATTAAAATAATGAATTTTAGGACTCTC
GATTGGCACGTAAGTGCCAAAACCTTCCAATACTTTGTGCAACTTGGGGCTGCTAGGTTCTGAGCTTC
CAGATATGGGATATTTCTAAGTTTATCTCCATAITTTACATCTCAACTAATATTAAGAAITAAACAGGTA
CAGCAAATCATAAAATTTTCTCTAAAGAAGACAATGAATCCGGTTACTGATTCAITGGCCTTTTTCAGAG
TCTGCATGCCATATTCACTAAGGGGTCGTTTGGTAC AAGAAATAATAATAAATTTTCGGGATAGAATTT
GAGATTGCATTTATCTTTGTGTTTAATTATAAGTATTAGCTAATTTTCAGAATAAATTTTACACTAAAATAG
TAAAATCAACTATCACATGTAGAAGGTGGAATGGAATAGCTAATCCCATAGCCACTCACATAGAATATCC
TTATTTATCTCACTATTTTACCAAATGATCGGTTAGTCTTTCATGAGAATCCAGTATCCTCAATAAATGCA
GTAAGAAGTTAGAAAATTTTCAATTAATCAAITCATATAATTTAAAAATATTAGATATGGAGCACTTAAG
ATACAATAAAAGATGTACCGTTAATAATAAAGATAAGATAGAGTTTTAAATAGGAAAAAAAAAACGGTT
CGAGACACTCTTATGGAAGGCGTTGTCTTCAAAGTAGATTCTCATTCAITGCTCTGGTGC AATAGCAAAA
TGACATCTTACTCTTAAGATACAGCGAGCCACTCTACAATCTTCTATTGTATACTCAAATGAAAGTTTTTA
GAGAACTTTCAAATCTCTCAACTACTTTTTAAGGGAATTCAAAATACGACCAATATTTATTACTTACTTAC
TTATAGTTAAATGATATGAATTTTTATTTTTAAATTTGAAATGAAAAATTTAAATTACTTGATTTAATATAA



Analytické nástroje

Regex pattern:

ctt. {1,32}ctt

0 sequences were searched

1 match was found

Matches are indicated in blue

> 170248

```
GAGCTCCCTTGGGGGGCAAGGGCAAAACTTTTTGCTAAAATGGAAAAATATTATACC AAGTGTITGTAATA
GTTACTCAATTTGAATTAACAAAGGGGCCAAATTTGACTATTTTGCCCTTATATCTTTTGGTCCACAAAAAC
ATAAAATATCCCATCCGAAATTCCAAATGGTCCATTTATCGGCAAGTAGCTTTCTTTTAAATATAGTTAGTT
GACAAAACACTATCAAGATATCATTATTATAATAATAA CTTCAAAGTCCATCATCTTTAGCTGCCTCCTCA
GTAGAGCCGCCAGTAAAATAAGACCGATCAAATAAAAAGCCGCCATTAAAATAATGAATTTTAGGACTCTC
GATTTGGCAGTAAGTGCCAAAACCTTTCCAATACTTTTGCTGCAACTTTGGGGCTGCTAGGTTCTGAGCTTC
CAGATATGGGATATTTCTAAGTTTTATCTCCTAATTTACATCTCAACTAATATTAAGAAATTA AACAGGTA
CAGCAAATCATAAAATTTTCTCTAAAGAAGACAATGAATCCGGTTACTGATTCATTTGGCCTTTTTCAGAG
TCTGCATGCCATATTTACTAAGGGGTCGTTTTGGTACAAGAAATAATAATAATAATTTTCGGGATAGAATTT
GAGATTGCATTTATCTTTGTGTTTTAATTATAAGTATTTAGCTAATTTTCAGAATAAATTTTACACTAAAATAG
TAAAATCAACTATCACATGTAGAAGGTGGAATGGAATAGCTAATCCCATAGCCACTCACATAGAATATCC
TTATTTATCTCACTATTTTACC AAATGATCGGTTAGTCTTCATGAGAATCCAGTATCCTCAATAAATGCA
GTAAGAAGTTPAGAAAATTTTCATTAAATCAATTCATATAAATTTAAAAATATTAGATATGGAGCACTPAAG
ATACAATAAAAAGATGTACCGTTAATAATAAAAAGATAAGATAGAGTTTTTAAATAGGAAAAAAAAAAAAACGGTT
CGAGACACTCTTATGGAAGGCGTTGTCCTCAAAGTATGATTTCTCATTTCATTGCTCTGGTGCATAGCAAAA
TGACATCTTACTCTTAAAGATACAGCGAGCCACTCTACAATCTTCTATTGTATACCTCAAATGAAAAGTTTTA
GAGAACCTTCAAATCTCTCAACTACTTTTTAAGGGAATTTCAAATACGACCAATATTTATTA CTTACTTAC
TTATAGTTAAATGATATGAATTTTTATTTTTAAATTTGAATTTGAAAATATTTAAATTTACTTTGATTTAATATAA
ACAAATAGATATCGCTAAGTATTTTACCACAAACATGGAGATACTACAGAAGATTTTTATTATTITGTAACGAT
GATTAAGCAGCTATTCATCTGGTTGTGCAGGATGAAAAGAAAGTAAGTACTAGCTATAATTTCTTTTTGTAAGT
```



Analytické nástroje

Frame 1, 1 stop codon

Nicotiana tabacum glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds. Tran

>170248 Translated - Frame 1
ELPFGARAKLFAKWKNIIPSVCSYSI*INKGANLTILPL

E L P W G A R A K L F A K W K N I I P S
1 gagctcccttggggggcaagggcaaaactttttgctaaatggaaaaatattataccaagt 60
V C N S Y S I * I N K G A N L T I L P L
61 gtttgtaatagttactcaatttgaattaacaaaggggcaaatttgactattttgcctta 120

Frame 2, 1 stop codon

Nicotiana tabacum glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds. Tran

>170248 Translated - Frame 2
SSLGGQGQNFLLNGKILYQVFVIVTQFELTKGQI*LFCP

S S L G G Q G Q N F L L N G K I L Y Q V
2 agctcccttggggggcaagggcaaaactttttgctaaatggaaaaatattataccaagt 61
F V I V T Q F E L T K G Q I * L F C P
62 tttgtaatagttactcaatttgaattaacaaaggggcaaatttgactattttgcctta 120



Analytické nástroje

Selected Sequence(s)

- *Lycopersicon esculentum* beta-1,3-glucanase mRNA, complete cds.,
- Capsicum annuum* clone GC170 beta-1,3-glucanase-like protein gene.,
- Nicotiana tabacum* glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds.,
- Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* beta-(1,3)-glucanase gene for a vacuolar,
- Hordeum vulgare* L. beta-glucosidase (BGO60) gene, complete cds.

[Download a PostScript version of the output](#)

```

2560 CTTTGCTTGGTCTCTGCTTGACAACCTTCGAGTGGAGACTCGGCTACACTGCCCGTTTCGG 804655

          2650      2660      2670      2680      2690      2700
24 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 170381
1 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 11321163
2430 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 170248
1743 CAGTCAAATGATTGACAGAACTGCCAAAAACAAGCGAAAAATGGTAAAAAAAAAAAA 196886
2620 GATCGTCTATGTGGACTTCAATACTGTGAAGAGGTACCGCAAGGACTCAGGCTT 804655

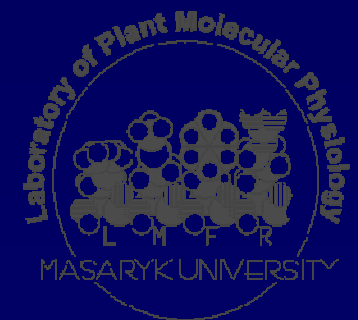
          2710      2720      2730      2740      2750      2760
32 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 170381
1 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 11321163
2438 .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 170248
1803 ACGATGTTTACAATTGCTATGTGCAAAAGCGGCACTCACTATTTTCAATTCATA 196886
2880 GAAGAAGATGCTGTCGGAAAGAAAGAGCAGCTAGGATCGCAAACAGCATCGGGAG 804655

          2770      2780      2790      2800      2810      2820
79 AGAGGCTCAA...ATAGGTGT...TTGTTATGCAATGATCGGCAAGAACTTGG 170381
1 T...ATCGGTGT...TTGCTATGCAATGATCGGCAAGAACTTGG 11321163
2484 AGCGGCTCAATCAATAGGTGT...TTGCTATGCAATGATCGGCAAGAACTTGG 170248
1863 AGCGGCTCAATCAATAGGTGT...TTGCTATGCAATGATCGGCAAGAACTTGG 196886
2740 AGCTGCTTCACTTTGCAAAAATAATATGTAATGTGTTTATCATAGAACTG 804655

          2830      2840      2850      2860      2870      2880
132 ATTCTGAAGTTATACAGC...TCTACAAGTGCAGAAACATTCGAAAGACTGAG 170381
45 ATTCTGAAGTTATACAGC...TCTACAAGTGCAGAAACATTCGAAAGACTGAG 11321163
2540 ATTCTGAAGTTATACAGC...TCTACAAGTGCAGAAACATTCGAAAGACTGAG 170248
1919 ATTCTGAAGTTATACAGC...TCTACAAGTGCAGAAACATTCGAAAGACTGAG 196886
2800 ACTTAGCGGCTGCTTGGCTAAAGACGACTGCGGCAATATCGGCAGTCGGCAAA 804655
    
```




Analytické nástroje



Analytické nástroje

- VPCR <http://elanor.sci.muni.cz/LMFR/vpccr/>

SEARCH  [ABOUT](#) [DOWNLOAD](#) [LINKS](#)

VPCR 2.0 (WWW interface) - Please, enter nucleotide primer sequences ([IUB codes](#) allowed for degenerate primers). VPCR 2.0 searches the specified database for matches to the primers. If matches are found within 10000 bases, a PCR simulation model predicts amplification. Calculated PCR products are displayed within a minute.

NOTE: Abilities of VPCR 2.0 are still limited by BLAST capabilities and settings, as well as inability of our current software to deal with more than a couple thousand matches per primer. For example, using primers shorter or roughly equal to our 11-base word size misses most matches. Primers with overrepresented sequences cause problems as well. We are now busy solving most of these problems, please, be patient. If you have a minute, please, let us know what kind of expectations you have for VPCR 2.0 etc. Currently, this address is for testing VPCR 2.0, stable features will be installed on [VPCR 2.0 Homepage](#).

Search using in the database for

Primer 1

Primer 2

Primer 3

Primer 4

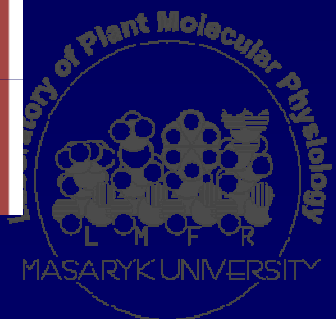
Primer 5

Primer 6

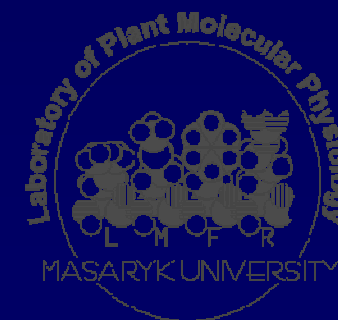
Primer 7

Primer 8

Annealing temperature

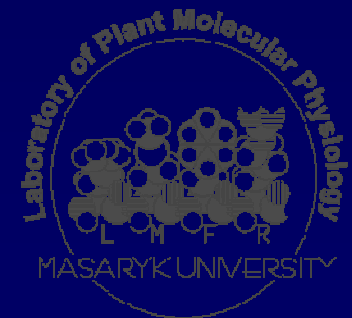


Analytické nástroje



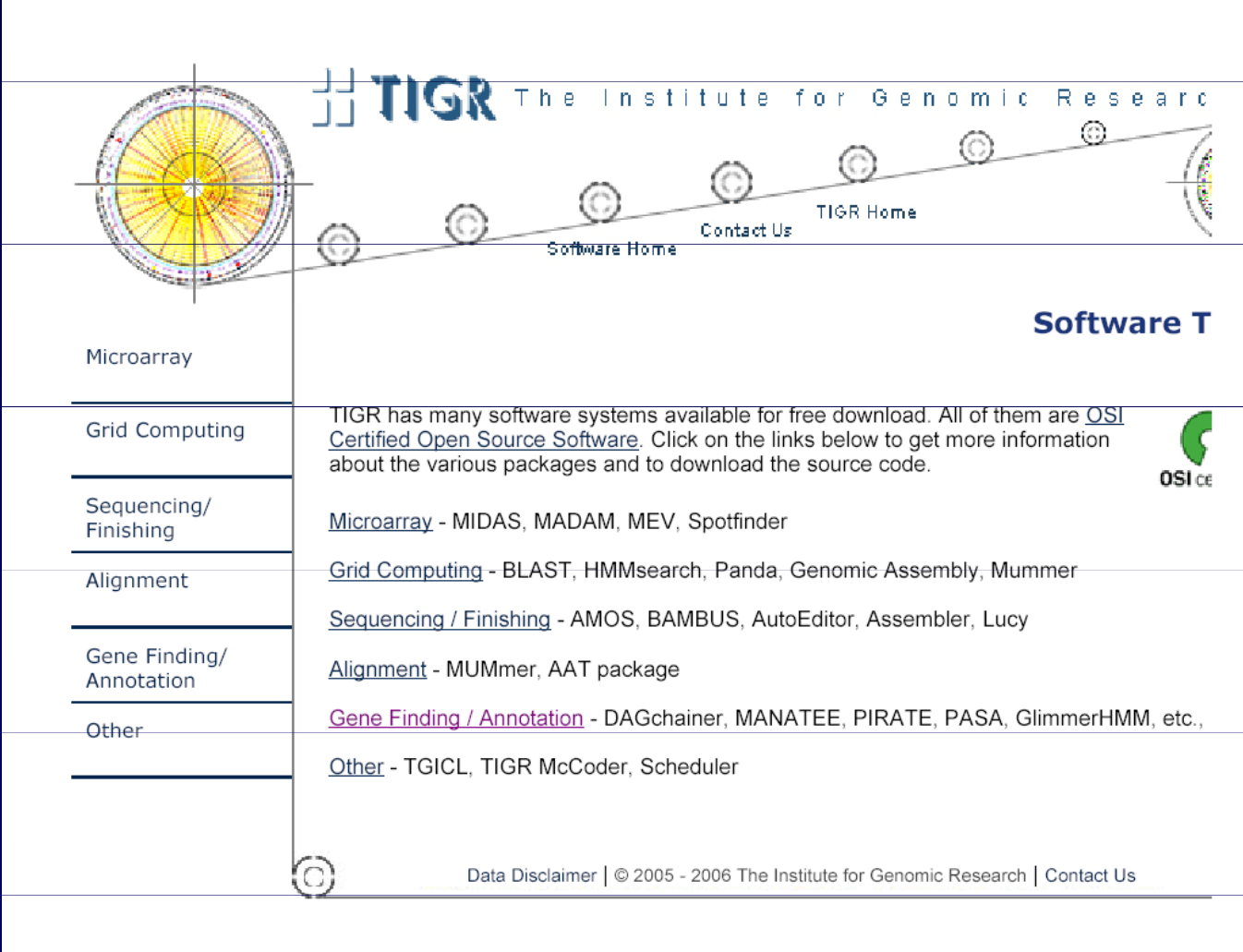
Základy genomiky I.

- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů
 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze
 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje
- Analytické nástroje
 - Vyhledávání homologií
 - Vyhledávání sekvenčních motivů, otevřených čtecích rámců, restrikčních míst....
 - Další [www](#) genomové nástroje



www analytické nástroje

- TIGR (The Institute for Genomic Research, <http://www.tigr.org/software/>)



TIGR The Institute for Genomic Research

Microarray

Grid Computing

Sequencing/
Finishing

Alignment

Gene Finding/
Annotation

Other

Software T

TIGR has many software systems available for free download. All of them are [OSI Certified Open Source Software](#). Click on the links below to get more information about the various packages and to download the source code.

[Microarray](#) - MIDAS, MADAM, MEV, Spotfinder

[Grid Computing](#) - BLAST, HMMsearch, Panda, Genomic Assembly, Mummer

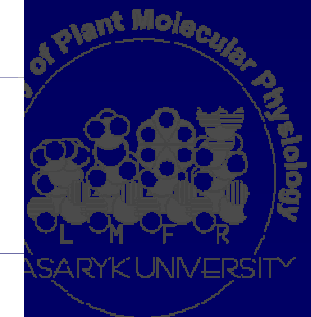
[Sequencing / Finishing](#) - AMOS, BAMBUS, AutoEditor, Assembler, Lucy

[Alignment](#) - MUMmer, AAT package

[Gene Finding / Annotation](#) - DAGchainer, MANATEE, PIRATE, PASA, GlimmerHMM, etc.,

[Other](#) - TGICL, TIGR McCoder, Scheduler

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Základy genomiky I.

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Základy genomiky I.

diskuse

