

CG020 Genomika

Přednáška 1

Úvod do bioinformatiky

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
a státním rozpočtem České republiky

Osnova

- Schéma předmětu
- Definice
- 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, restričních míst....
 - Další [www genomové nástroje](#)

Schéma předmětu

- **Kapitola 01**
 - Úvod do bioinformatiky

- **Kapitola 02**
 - Identifikace genů

- **Kapitola 03**
 - Přístupy reverzní genetiky

- **Kapitola 04**
 - Přístupy genetiky přímé

Schéma předmětu

- **Kapitola 05**
 - Přístupy funkční genomiky

- **Kapitola 06**
 - Protein-protein interakce a jejich analýza

- **Kapitola 07**
 - Současné metody sekvenování DNA

- **Kapitola 08**
 - Strukturní genomika

Schéma předmětu

- **Kapitola 09**
 - Lokalizace genů a genových produktů v buňce

- **Kapitola 10**
 - Genomika a systémová biologie

- **Kapitola 11**
 - Praktické aspekty funkční genomiky

- **Kapitola 12**
 - Nástroje systémové biologie
 - Modelové organismy, PCR a zásady navrhování primerů

Literatura

- Zdrojová literatura ke kapitole I:
 - **Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics**, 2009, Jonathan Pevsner, Willey-Blackwell, Hoboken, New Jersey
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>
 - **Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky**, Fatima Cvrčková, 2006, Academia, Praha
 - **Plant Functional Genomics**, ed. Erich Grotewold, 2003, Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey

Osnova

- Schéma předmětu
- Definice

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

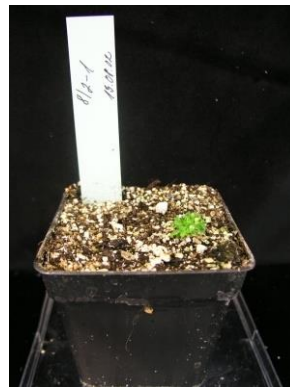
Přístupy „klasické“ genetiky

„Reverzně genetický“ přístup

5'TTATATATATATATATTAATAATAATAATA
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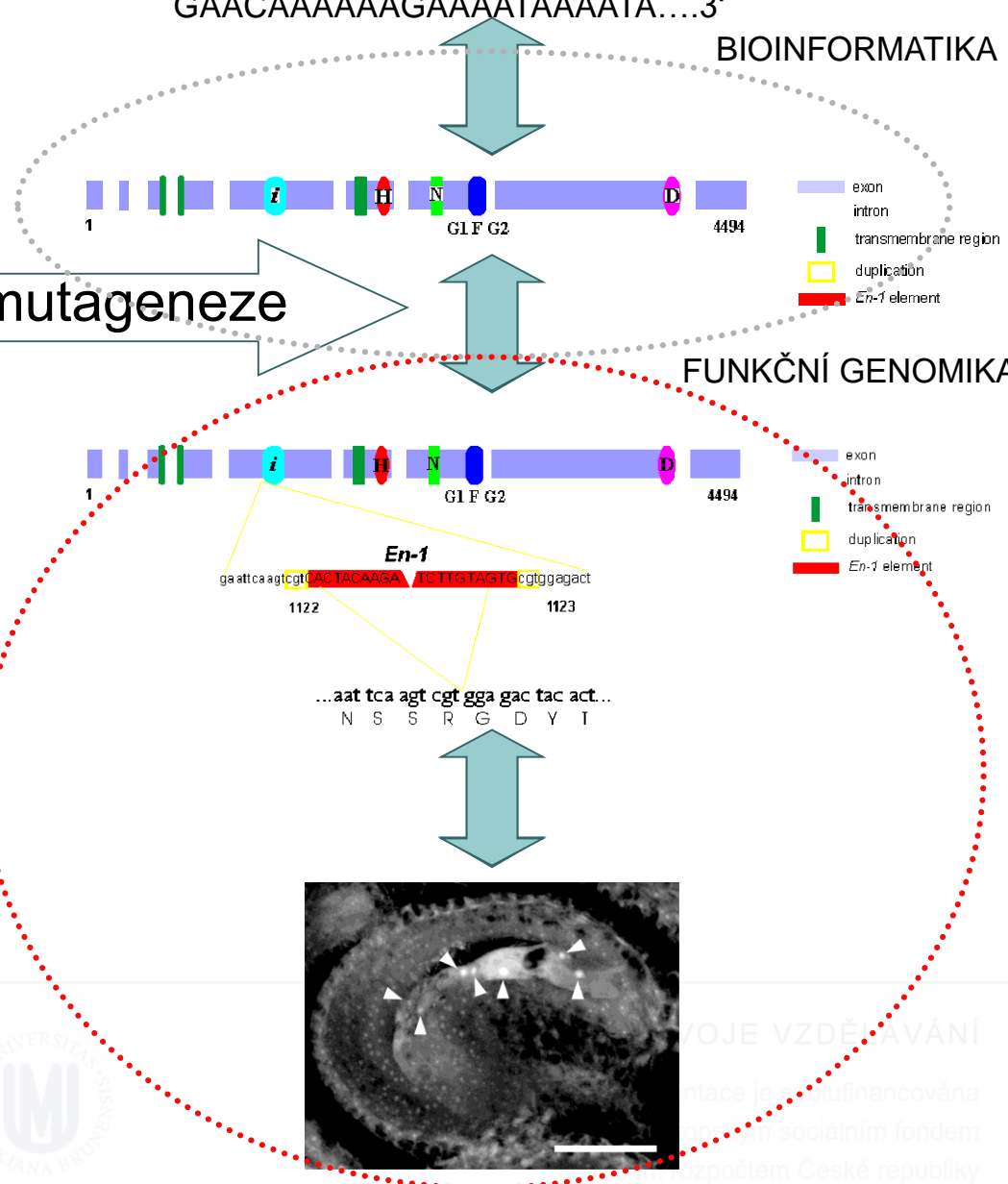


3



1

inzerční mutagenese



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

pro konkurenceschopnost



VOJE VZDĚAVÁNÍ

itace je financována

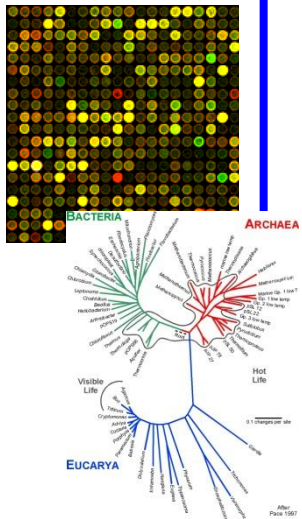
pro sociálním fondem

zpočetm České republiky

Osnova

- Schéma předmětu
- Definice
- **Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY**

Bioinformatika



- **Definice bioinformatiky** (podle NIH vědeckého a technologického konsorcia pro biomedicínské informace)

Výzkum, vývoj nebo aplikace výpočetních nástrojů a přístupů za účelem zvyšování rozvoje využití biologických, lékařských, dat o chování nebo zdraví, včetně těch, které umožňují taková data získávat, ukládat, organizovat, archivovat, analyzovat nebo vizualizovat.

What is bioinformatics?

- Interface of **biology** and **computers**
- Analysis of **proteins, genes** and **genomes** using **computer algorithms** and **computer databases**
- **Genomics** is the **analysis of genomes**.
The **tools of bioinformatics** are used to **make sense** of the **billions** of **base pairs of DNA** that are sequenced by genomics projects.

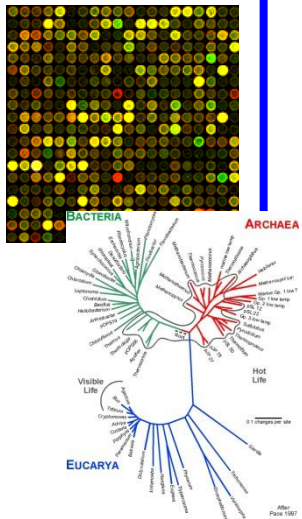
J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>



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Bioinformatika



- **Bioinformatika ve funkční genomice**
 - **Zpracování a analýza sekvenačních dat**
 - Identifikace referenčních sekvencí
 - Identifikace genů
 - Identifikace homologů, ortologů a paralogů
 - Korelační analýzy mezi genomy a fenotypy (včetně člověka)
 - **Zpracování a analýza transkripčních dat**
 - Transkripční profilování pomocí DNA čipů nebo next-gen sekvenování
 - **Vyhodnocování experimentálních dat a predikce nových regulací v přístupech systémové biologie**
 - Matematické modelování genových regulačních sítí

Osnova

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 - Spektrum „on-line“ zdrojů

Spektrum on-line zdrojů

EMBNet National Nodes		
Vienna Biocenter	Austria	http://www.at.embnet.org/
BEN	Belgium	http://www.be.embnet.org/
BioBase	Denmark	http://biobase.dk/
CSC	Finland	http://www.fi.embnet.org/
INFOBIOGEN	France	http://www.infobiogen.fr/
GENIUSnet	Germany	http://genome.dkfz-heidelberg.de/biounit/
IMBB	Greece	http://www.imbb.forth.gr/
HEN	Hungary	http://www.hu.embnet.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.embnet.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.embnet.org/
BMC	Sweden	http://www.embnet.se/
SIB	Switzerland	http://www.ch.embnet.org/
SEQNET	UK	http://www.seqnet.dl.ac.uk/

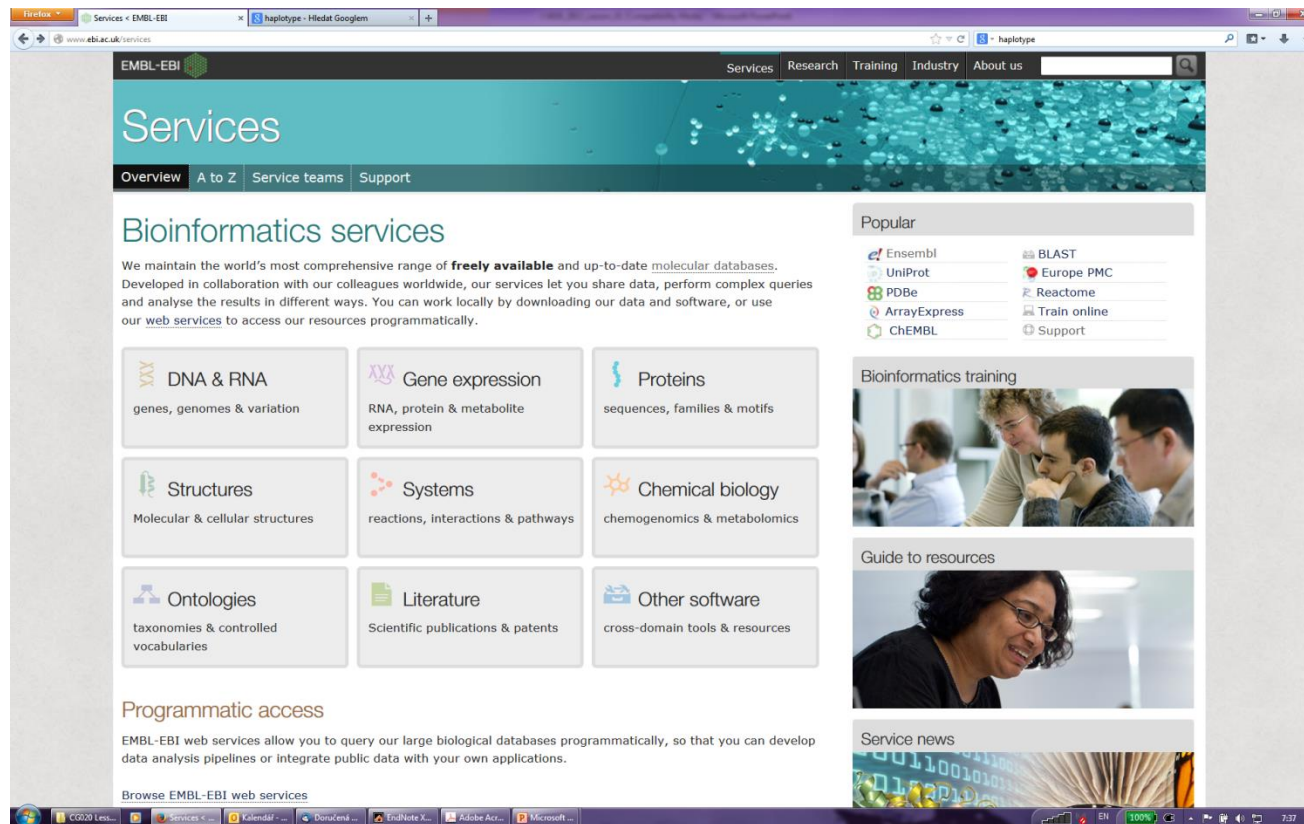
EMBNet Specialist Nodes		
MIPS	Germany	http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de/
ICGEB	Italy	http://www.icgeb.trieste.it/
Pharmacia Upjohn	Sweden	http://www.pnu.com/
F.Hoffmann-La Roche	Switzerland	http://www.roche.com/
EBI	UK	http://www.ebi.ac.uk/
HGMP-RC	UK	http://www.hgmp.mrc.ac.uk/
Sanger	UK	http://www.sanger.ac.uk/
UMBER	UK	http://www.bioinf.man.ac.uk/dbbrowser

EMBNet Associate Nodes		
IBBM	Argentina	http://sol.bioUnlp.edu.ar/embnet
ANGIS	Australia	http://www.angis.su.oz.au/
CBI	China	http://www.cbi.pku.edu.cn/
CIGB	Cuba	http://bio.cigb.edu.cu/
CDFO	India	http://salarjung.embnet.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/

Spektrum on-line zdrojů

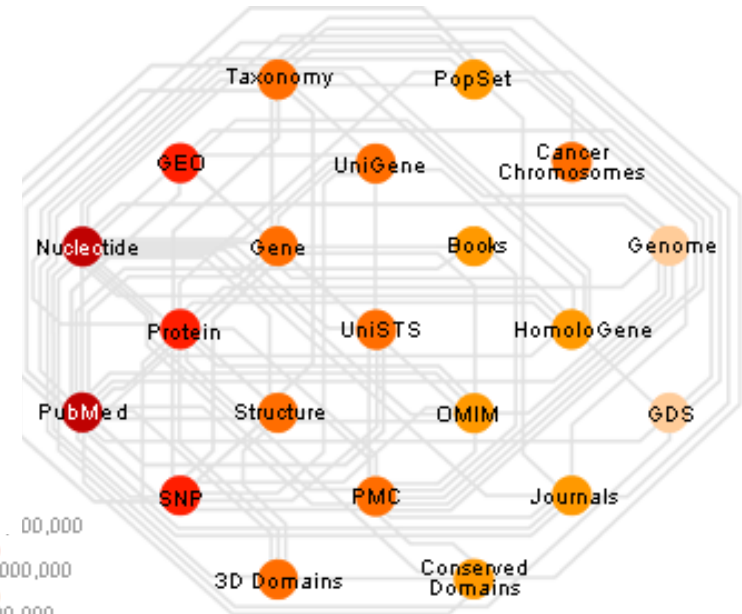
- EBI <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/services>



Spektrum on-line zdrojů

□ NCBI <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

The screenshot shows the NCBI website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To' menus, and a search bar. Below the search bar, the 'NCBI Home' section is visible, followed by a 'Resource List (A-Z)' menu. The main content area includes a 'Welcome to NCBI' message, a 'Get Started' section with links to 'Tools', 'Downloads', 'How-To's', and 'Submissions', and a 'Popular Resources' list containing PubMed, Bookshelf, PubMed Central, PubMed Health, BLAST, Nucleotide, Genome, SNP, Gene, Protein, and PubChem. There is also a 'NCBI YouTube channel' section with a video player and a 'NCBI Announcements' section.



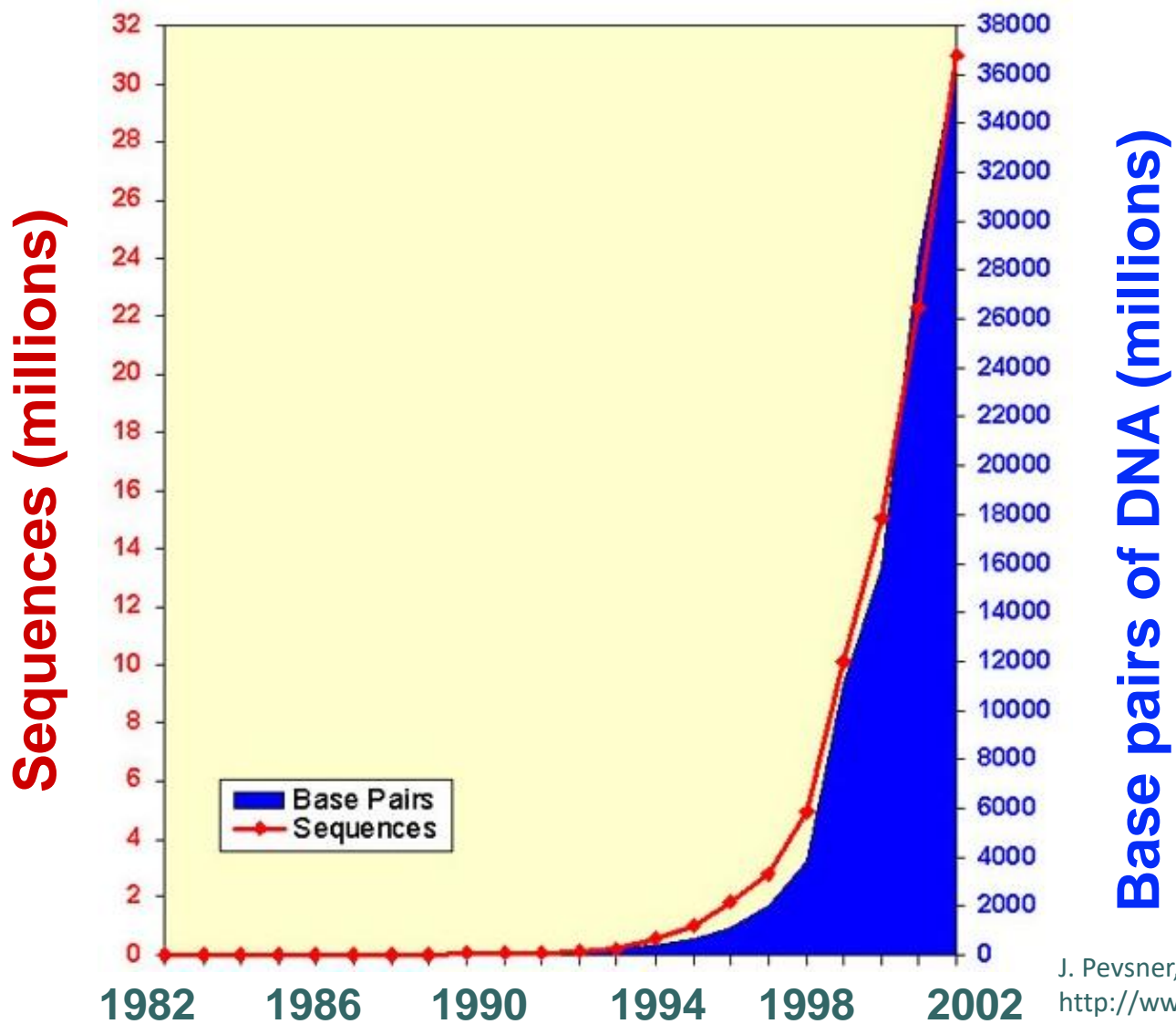
Osnova

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Primární databáze

- zahrnují soubory primárních dat – sekvencí DNA a proteinů
 - Sekvence v databázích tzv. „Velké trojky“:
 - EMBL
 - <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/>
 - GenBank,
 - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
 - DDBJ,
 - <http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp>
 - denně vzájemná výměna a zálohování dat
 - velká datová náročnost (kapacita i software)

Growth of GenBank



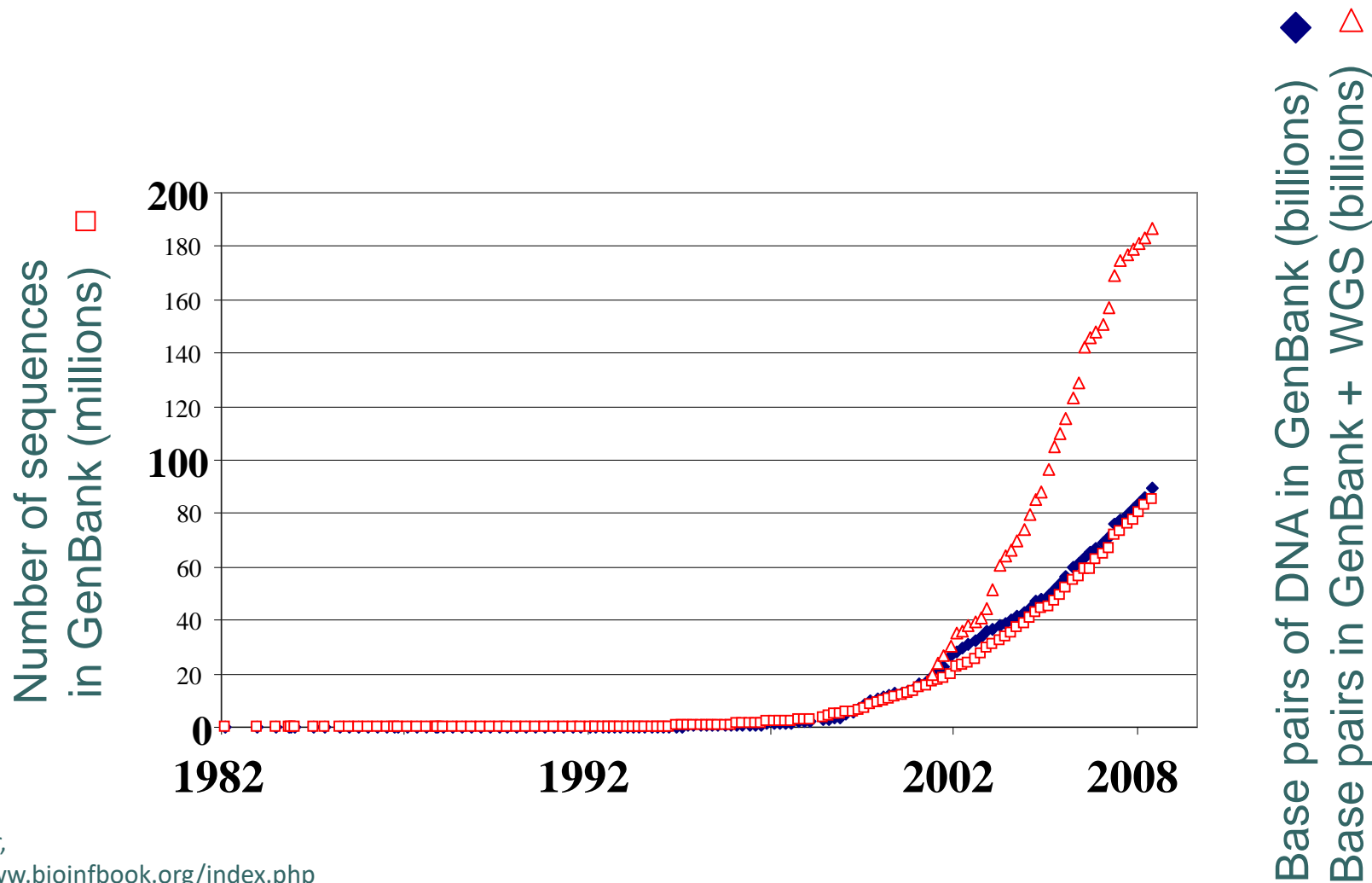
J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>



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Growth of GenBank + Whole Genome Shotgun (1982-November 2008): we reached 0.2 terabases



J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>

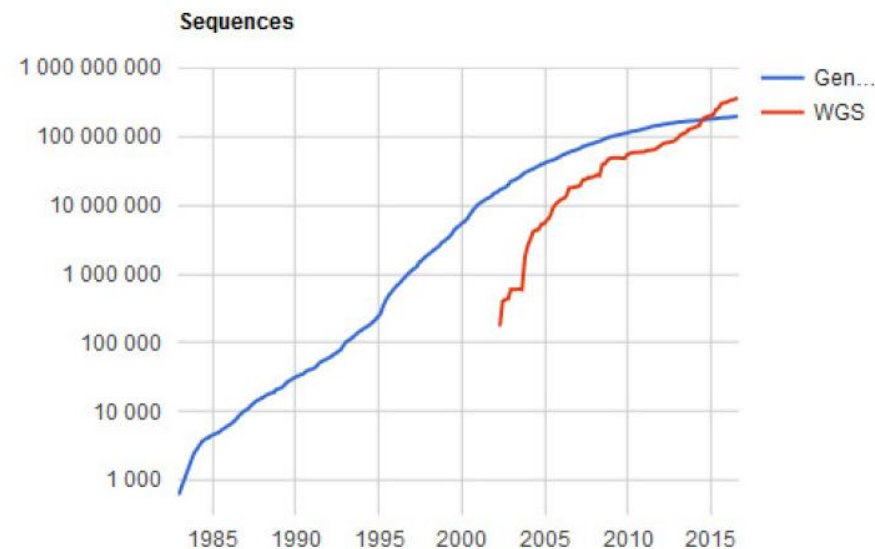
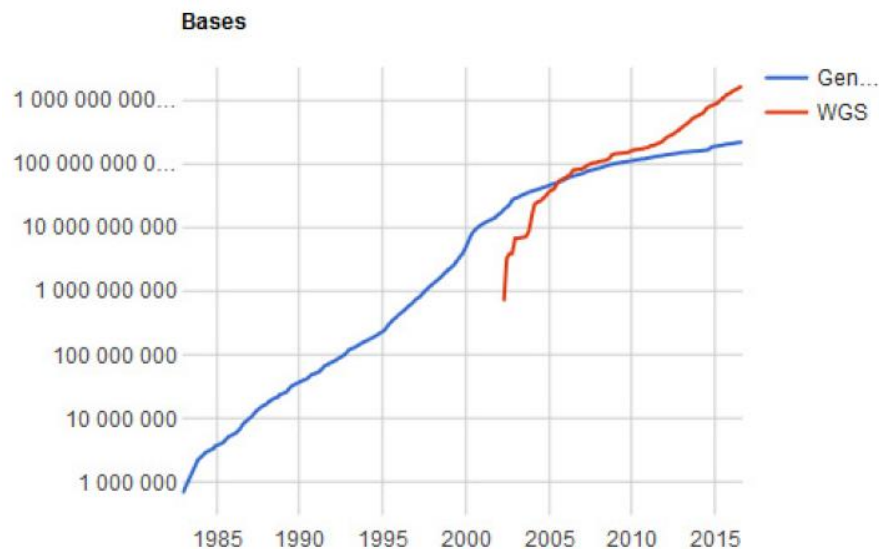


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Growth of GenBank

Aug 2016



- Prosinec 1982 680 338 bp, 606 sekvencí
- Duben 2002 19×10^9 bp, 17×10^6 sekvencí + WGS 692×10^6 bp, 172 768 sekvencí
- Srpen 2016 218×10^9 bp, 196×10^6 sekvencí + WGS $1,6 \times 10^{12}$ bp, 360×10^6 sekvencí

WGS

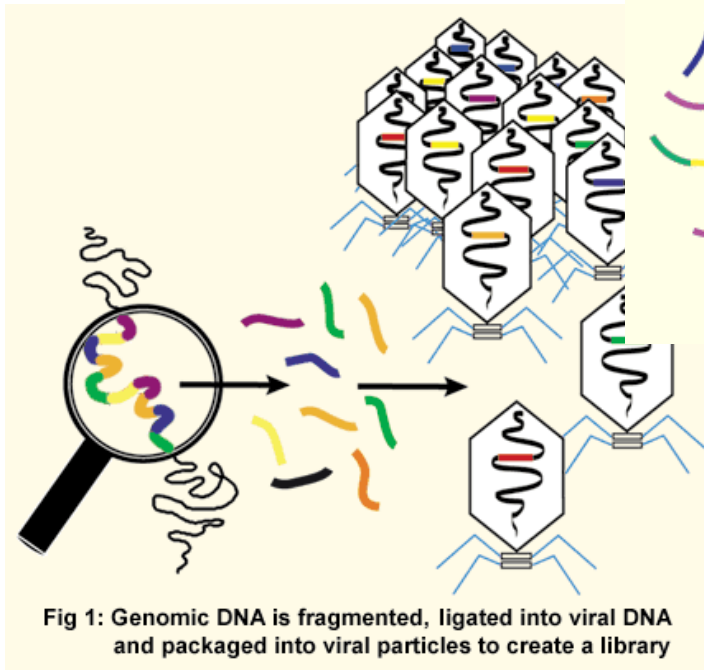
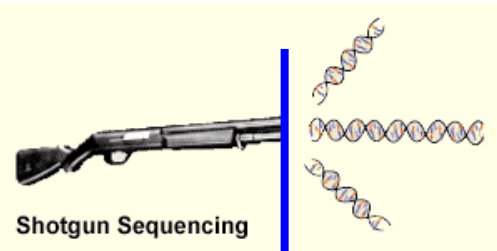


Fig 1: Genomic DNA is fragmented, ligated into viral DNA and packaged into viral particles to create a library

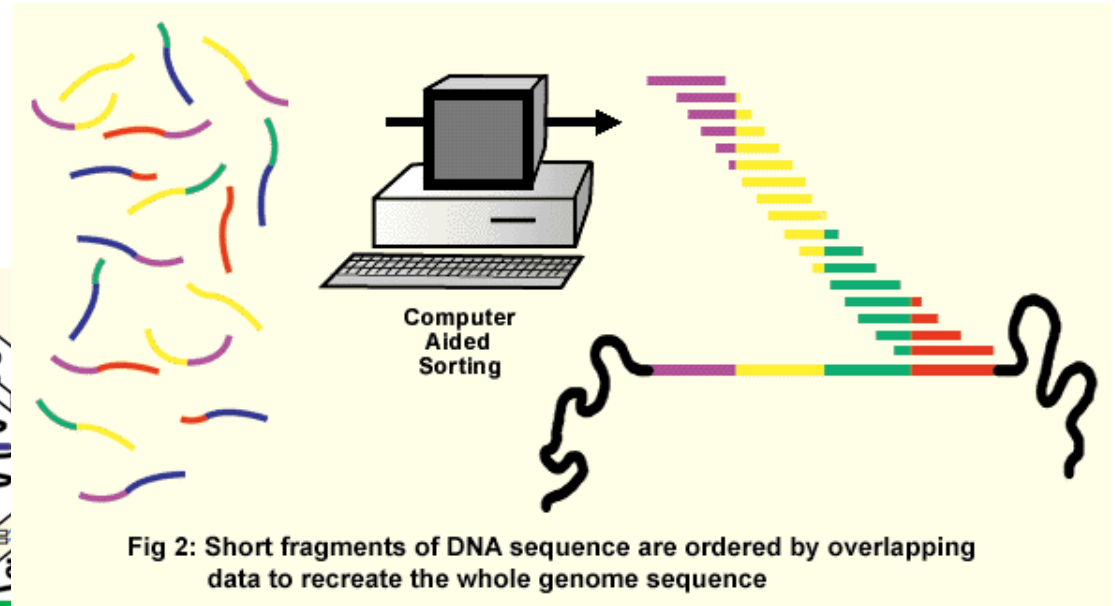
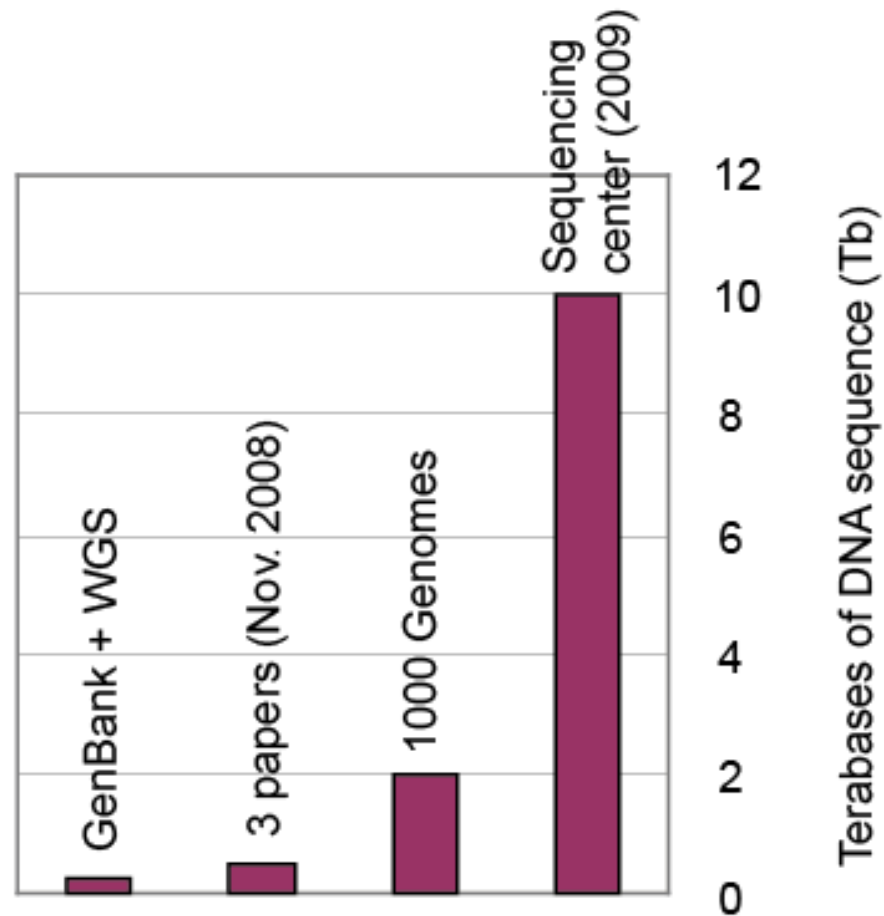


Fig 2: Short fragments of DNA sequence are ordered by overlapping data to recreate the whole genome sequence

Interactive concepts in biochemistry, Rodney Boyer, Wiley, 2002, <http://www.wiley.com//college/boyer/0470003790/>

Arrival of next-generation sequencing:

In two years we have gone from 0.2 terabases to 71 terabases (71,000 gigabases) (November 2010)



J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>

Primární databáze

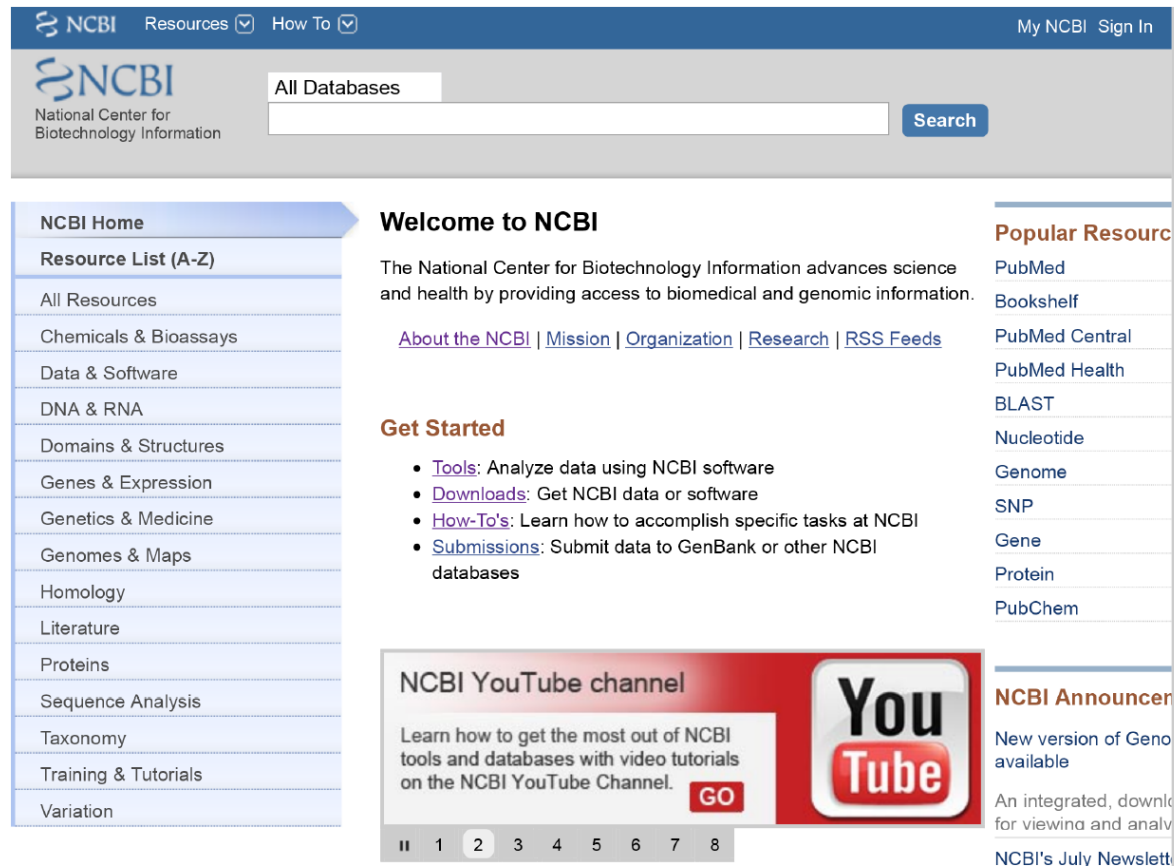
- zahrnují soubory primárních dat – sekvencí DNA a proteinů
 - **Proteinové sekvence:**
 - PIR, <http://pir.georgetown.edu/>
 - MIPS, <http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de>
 - SWISS-PROT, <http://www.expasy.org/sprot/>

Primární databáze

- Typy sekvencí v primárních databázích
 - Standardní nukleotidové sekvence získané kvalitním sekvencováním
 - **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) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



The screenshot shows the NCBI homepage with a navigation menu on the left, a search bar at the top, and a main content area with sections for 'Welcome to NCBI', 'Get Started', and 'Popular Resources'. The 'Get Started' section lists links for Tools, Downloads, How-To's, and Submissions. The 'Popular Resources' section lists various databases and tools like PubMed, BLAST, and GenBank.

NCBI Home

- Resource List (A-Z)
- All Resources
- Chemicals & Bioassays
- Data & Software
- DNA & RNA
- Domains & Structures
- Genes & Expression
- Genetics & Medicine
- Genomes & Maps
- Homology
- Literature
- Proteins
- Sequence Analysis
- Taxonomy
- Training & Tutorials
- Variation

Welcome to NCBI

The National Center for Biotechnology Information advances science and health by providing access to biomedical and genomic information.

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Get Started

- [Tools](#): Analyze data using NCBI software
- [Downloads](#): Get NCBI data or software
- [How-To's](#): Learn how to accomplish specific tasks at NCBI
- [Submissions](#): Submit data to GenBank or other NCBI databases

Popular Resources

- PubMed
- Bookshelf
- PubMed Central
- PubMed Health
- BLAST
- Nucleotide
- Genome
- SNP
- Gene
- Protein
- PubChem

NCBI YouTube channel

Learn how to get the most out of NCBI tools and databases with video tutorials on the NCBI YouTube Channel. [GO](#)

NCBI Announcements

- New version of GenBank available
- An integrated, downloadable tool for viewing and analyzing sequence data
- NCBI's July Newsletter

Primární databáze

Gene symbol virA
Gene description two-component VirA-like sensor kinase
Locus tag pTI_125
Gene type protein coding
RefSeq status PROVISIONAL
Organism *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (old-name: *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, gb-synonym: *Rhizobium radiobacter*)
Lineage Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Alphaproteobacteria; Rhizobiales; Rhizobiaceae; Rhizobium/Agrobacterium group; Agrobacterium; Agrobacterium tumefaciens complex

Genomic context
Location: plasmid: Ti
Sequence: NC_002377.1 (145694..148183)

Genomic regions, transcripts, and products
Genomic Sequence: NC_002377.1

Genomic Sequence NC_002377.1 (145,694..148,183)
Find on Sequence:
Go to nucleotide [Graphics](#) [FASTA](#) [GenBank](#)

Genes
virA
NP_059797.1
NP_059797.1: two-component VirA-like sensor kinase
total range: NC_002377.1 (145,694..148,183)
total length: 2,490
strand: plus
protein product length: 829
Links & Tools
GenBank View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#) [NP_059797.1](#)
FASTA View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#) [NP_059797.1](#)
Graphical View: [NC_002377.1](#)
BLAST Genomic: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#)
BLAST Protein: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLINK Results: [NP_059797.1](#)

Bibliography
Related articles
1. [Sequence analysis of the virA gene from Agrobacterium tumefaciens octopine Ti plasmid pTI15955](#), Schrammeyer B, et al. J Exp Bot. 2000 Jun. PMID 10948245.
2. [The virA promoter is a host-range determinant in Agrobacterium tumefaciens](#), Turk SC, et al. Mol Microbiol. 1993 Mar. PMID 8469115.
3. [Characterization of the virA locus of Agrobacterium tumefaciens: a transcriptional regulator and host range determinant](#), Leroux B, et al. EMBO J. 1987 Apr. PMID 3595559.
4. [Analysis of the complete nucleotide sequence of the Agrobacterium tumefaciens virB operon](#), Thompson DV, et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 1988 May 25. PMID 2837739.

GeneRIFs: Gene References Into Functions [What's a GeneRIF?](#)
Submit: [New GeneRIF](#) [Correction](#)



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Primární databáze

NC_002377.1: 145K..148K (2.9Kbp)

Genes

NP_059797.1

NP_059797.1: two-component VirA-like sensor kinase
total range: NC_002377.1 (145,694..148,183)
total length: 2,490
strand: plus
protein product length: 829

Links & Tools

GenBank View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
FASTA View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Genomic: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#)
Graphical View: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Protein: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLINK Results: [NP_059797.1](#)

Bibliography

Related articles in PubMed

Primární databáze

NCBI Nucleotide search results for NC_002377.1. The interface shows the accession number, locus information, and detailed features. Red circles highlight the accession number and the GeneBank Identifier.

Přístupový kód

GeneBank Identifier

LOCUS NC_002377.1 2490 bp DNA linear BCT 29-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Agrobacterium tumefaciens extrachrom plasmid Ti, complete sequence.
ACCESSION NC_002377 REGION: 148694..148813
VERSION NC_002377.1 GI:10955016
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Rhizobium radiobacter)
ORGANISM Agrobacterium tumefaciens; Rhizobiales; Rhizobium
ORDER Rhizobiales; Agrobacterium.

TITLE Octopine-type Ti plasmid sequence
JOURNAL Unpublished
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 2490)
AUTHORS Zhu,J., Oger,P.M., Schrammeijer,B., Hooykaas,P.J., Farrand,S.K. and Winans,S.C.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (07-MAR-2000) Microbiology, Cornell University, Wing Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA
COMMENT PROVISIONAL REFSEQ: This record has not yet been subject to final NCBI review. The reference sequence was derived from [AF242981](#).

FEATURES
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/gene="virA"
/note="two-component regulator of vir regulon; VirA is a transmembrane histidine kinase"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="virA"
/protein_id="NP_059797.1"
/db_xref="GI:10955141"

Primární databáze

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SVI EGSPLRLQQLINICKNASQAMTANQIDIIISQAPLPVKKILAHGVMPFGDYVL  
LSISDNQGGIPRAVLPHIFEPFFTTARNGGTGLGLASVHGHSAPAGYIDVSTVGH  
GTRFDIYLPFSSKPFVNPDSFFGRNKAPRGMGHI VALVEPDDLREAYRDKIAALGYE  
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LSREDVTADLYLFPKPISSRTMAHAHLTKIKT"
```

```
ORIGIN  
1 atgaacggaa gatattcacc gaecggcgag gattttaaga caggcgcgaa gcccttggct  
61 atattggccc ttatcgttgc tgcaatgatt ttcoggttca tggcggttgc gtccttggcag  
121 gacaatgcca ctaccacgag aatcctcage caactacgat cgat taacgc cgcacagcgc  
181 tcaactgcaag gogatgtact cecgectcac acgggcaacgc tggcgaacta cgcgcccat  
241 atctccaggg tgggagctct gcggaagaat ctggaagatt tgaagcaatt atttagacaa  
301 tctcattatg taagtgagag caatgtctct caactgtcac gccagctaga agtctctcta  
361 aatcgggtg acgcgcggtg cgcgccttt ggtgcgcaaa atgtacgct gcaagattcg  
421 ctggcagctt tcaactcgtg tttgagcagt ctccagaa aagcctcaac cgtacagact  
481 ttgaaaaaac caacagaatt ggttagcagt atgctccaat tctctggca accaaagccg  
541 gctatttcat togagatcag ccttgaacta gagaggtccc aaaaacaag cggcttctgat  
601 gaagctcccg tgcgcaact tgcacgtgaa ggtcccatta tcttatcgt tttgccacag  
661 gtgaaagatc tggtagaact gattcagcgc tctgacacgc cagaatctgc gtagatgctg  
721 cagcgcgagt gtttggaggt ctatagcttg aaaaatgtag aggagcggag cgcacgtatc  
781 ttcttgggt cgcctcagt gggctcttgc ctctacatca tcaccttag ctataggcta  
841 cgaaaaaaaa cogatgggtt agcgcggcgt ttgatatac aagagctaat caaagagatc  
901 ggagtagttt ttgaaagtga ggcggccacc acgtcgtcgc cgcacagctc actctgtatt  
961 atcagcgcct tcttctgag cgatacgtgc gcgttagctc tagtggacca tgacgttaga  
1021 tgggctgtgc aaacattcgg tgcgaaacac ccaaaacctg tctgggacga cagcgtgcta  
1081 cgcgaaatag tctctcgtac caaagcggac gaacggggca cggatctccg catcatatcg  
1141 tcaaaaaaaa togtacattt gcctctcgaa atccagctc tctcgatact actggctcac  
1201 aaatccacag ataaactaat tgcggtttgt tcaactgggtt accaaagcta tgcctctoga  
1261 ccttgcacag gcaaaatca gctcttggaa ctgcacacgc cctgcctctg tcatatatac  
1321 gatgttcggc gtaagcagac cgaatgcgac gttttggcca gacgatgga gcatgcgcaa  
1381 cgccttgagg cagttggtac acttgcgggc ggaatagcac atgaatttaa taacatttg  
1441 ggctcaatcc tgggcaacgc agaattagca caaaactcgg tctctgaaac atctgtcac  
1501 cgaagatata ttgactat atcttctgca ggcgacagag ccatgctcat tctgatcag  
1561 atcttgacgc tgagcogaaa acagggagcg atgatcaag catttagtgt ctcagagctt  
1621 gtgaccgaaa tgcctcctt gctacgtatg gctctccgc caaacatoga gcttagttc  
1681 agatttgatc aaatcgagag cgtgatcgaa ggaagccgc ttgaactta acaggtacta  
1741 attaacatct gcaagaatgc tcccaagcc atgactgcaa atggtcaaat cgcacatcat  
1801 atcagccaag ctttttacc agttaagaaa attctgggc atggtgttat gccacctggc  
1861 gactatgttc tctatctat tagcgaactt ggtggaggca tcccgaggc tgtgttacc  
1921 cacatttttg aacctctct tacgacacga gctgcacacg gttgaaacgg tctcgcctt  
1981 gcttctgtgc atggtcat atcgcgcttt gcgggttaca tgcagcttag ttoactgtt  
2041 gggcatggga cgcgcttga catttatctc cctcgtctt ctaaagaaec cgtaaatca  
2101 gacagttttt bccggccgaa taaggccacc cgtgaaacgc gggagattgt ggcactgtt  
2161 gagccgatg acctcctgag gtaggcctat gaagacaaga tgcgcgctct aggatagag  
2221 cggctcgggt tctgactct taatgaactt cgcgatggga tttcaaaag caatgaagc  
2281 gatctggtca tggctgacaa agcgtctctt cctgaagatc aaagtctaa tctcgtgat  
2341 ttagtgtca agacgcctc catcatcatt ggcgaaatg atctcaaat gacctttaa
```

What is an accession number?

An accession number is label that used to identify a sequence. It is a string of letters and/or numbers that corresponds to a molecular sequence.

Examples (all for retinol-binding protein, RBP4):

X02775	GenBank genomic DNA sequence
NT_030059	Genomic contig
Rs7079946	dbSNP (single nucleotide polymorphism)

DNA

N91759.1	An expressed sequence tag (1 of 170)
NM_006744	RefSeq DNA sequence (from a transcript)

RNA

NP_007635	RefSeq protein
AAC02945	GenBank protein
Q28369	SwissProt protein
1KT7	Protein Data Bank structure record

Protein

J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>

NCBI's important RefSeq project: best representative sequences

RefSeq (accessible via the main page of NCBI) provides an expertly curated accession number that corresponds to the most stable, agreed-upon “reference” version of a sequence.

RefSeq identifiers include the following formats:

Complete genome	NC_#####
Complete chromosome	NC_#####
Genomic contig	NT_#####
mRNA (DNA format)	NM_##### e.g. NM_006744
Protein	NP_##### e.g. NP_006735

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RefSeq

The screenshot shows the NCBI RefSeq page for the gene 'two-component VirA-like sensor kinase'. The page is viewed in a Firefox browser window. The main content is organized into several sections:

- NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq)**: A header section.
- Genome Annotation**: A section with a link to 'Explain'.
- Reference assembly**: A section containing:
 - Genomic**: A table with one entry: '1. NC_003065.3'. The range is '180831..183332'. Download links include 'GenBank', 'FASTA', and 'Sequence Viewer (Graphics)'.
 - mRNA and Protein(s)**: A section with one entry: '1. NP_396486.1 two component sensor kinase [Agrobacterium tumefaciens str. C58]'. It includes UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot ID 'P18540' and 'Conserved Domains (3) summary'.

Conserved Domain	Description
cd00075	HATPase_c; Histidine kinase-like ATPases; This family includes several ATP-binding proteins for example: histidine kinase, DNA gyrase B, topoisomerases, heat shock protein HSP90, phytochrome-like ATPases and DNA mismatch repair proteins
cd00082	HisKA; Histidine Kinase A (dimerization/phosphoacceptor) domain; Histidine Kinase A dimers are formed through parallel association of 2 domains creating 4-helix bundles; usually these domains contain a conserved His residue and are activated via ...
PRK13837	PRK13837; two-component VirA-like sensor kinase; Provisional
- Related Sequences**: A section at the bottom.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including 'Kalendář - Osobní sl...', 'Doručená pošta - M...', 'CG020_2012_Lesson...', '2010-11-15_8CM801...', and 'Microsoft Excel - TA...'. The system tray shows the date and time as 17:31.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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NCBI's RefSeq project: many accession number formats for genomic, mRNA, protein sequences

<u>Accession</u>	<u>Molecule</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Note</u>
AC_123456	Genomic	Mixed	Alternate complete genomic
AP_123456	Protein	Mixed	Protein products; alternate
NC_123456	Genomic	Mixed	Complete genomic molecules
NG_123456	Genomic	Mixed	Incomplete genomic regions
NM_123456	mRNA	Mixed	Transcript products; mRNA
NM_123456789	mRNA	Mixed	Transcript products; 9-digit
NP_123456	Protein	Mixed	Protein products;
NP_123456789	Protein	Curation	Protein products; 9-digit
NR_123456	RNA	Mixed	Non-coding transcripts
NT_123456	Genomic	Automated	Genomic assemblies
NW_123456	Genomic	Automated	Genomic assemblies
NZ_ABCD12345678	Genomic	Automated	Whole genome shotgun data
XM_123456	mRNA	Automated	Transcript products
XP_123456	Protein	Automated	Protein products
XR_123456	RNA	Automated	Transcript products
YP_123456	Protein	Auto. & Curated	Protein products
ZP_12345678	Protein	Automated	Protein products

J. Pevsner,
<http://www.bioinfbook.org/index.php>



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Primární databáze

NC_002377.1: 145K..148K (2.9Kbp)

Genes

NP_059797.1

NP_059797.1: two-component VirA-like sensor kinase
total range: NC_002377.1 (145,694..148,183)
total length: 2,490
strand: plus
protein product length: 829

Links & Tools

GenBank View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
FASTA View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Genomic: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#)
Graphical View: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Protein: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLINK Results: [NP_059797.1](#)

Bibliography

Related articles in PubMed

Primární databáze

Display Settings: FASTA

Showing 2.49kb region from base 145694 to 148183.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens plasmid Ti, complete sequence

NCBI Reference Sequence: NC_002377.1

[GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

```
>gi|10955016:145694-148183 Agrobacterium tumefaciens plasmid Ti, complete sequence
ATGAACGGAAGATATTCACCGACGCGGCAGGATTTAAGACAGCGCGGAAGCCTTGGCTATATTTGGCC
TTATCGTTGCTGCAATGATTTTCGCGTTTCATGGCGTTTGGCTCCTGGCAGGACAAATGCGACTACCCAGGC
AATCTCAGCCAACATCAGATCGATTACCGCCGACAGCCCTCACTGCAAGCGGATGACTCCGCGCTCAC
ACGGCACCGTGGCGAATACCGCCCATTTATCTCCAGGCTGGGAGCTCTGCGGAAGAAATCGAAAGATT
TGAAGCAATTTAGCAATCTCATATTTGTAAGTGAGAGCAATGCTGCTCAACTGCTACGCGCAGTAGA
AGTGTCTTAAATTCGGCTGACGCGCGGCTCGCCGCTTTGGTGGCAAAATGTACGCTCAAAAGATTG
CTGGCCAGTTTCACTCGTGTCTTGGAGCTTCCAGGAAAAGCCTCAACCGATCAGACTTTAGAAAAAC
CAACAGAATTGGCTAGCATGATGCTCCAATTTCTCGGCAACCAAGCCGGCTATTTCAATCGAGATCAG
CCTTGAAGTGAAGAGGCTCCAAAAACAACGCGCTTGTATGAAGCTCCCGTGGCATACTTGACAGTGA
GGTCCCATTTATCGCTTTTGGCCAGGTAAGGATCTGGTGAACATGATTCAGACGCTCTGACACCG
CAGAAATTCGGGATGCTGACGCGGAGTGTGGAGGCTATAGCTTGAATAATGTAGAGGAGCGGAG
CGCAGCTATCTTTCTGGTCCGCTTCAGTGGTCTTGGCTCTACATCATCACTTAGTCTATAGGCTA
CGCAAAAAACCGATTGGTTAGCGCGGCTTTAGATTACGAAGAGCTAATCAAGAGATCGGAGTATGTT
TTGAAGTGAGGCGGCCACCACTGCTCGCGCAAGCTGCATTTGATTTATTCAGCGCTTTTGGATGC
CGATACGTCGCGCTTAGCTTAGTGGACCATGACCGTAGTGGGCTGTGAAAACATTCGTTGCGAAACAC
CCAAAACCTGTGGGACGACAGCGTGTACGCGAAATAGTCTCTGTACAAAAGCGGACGAAACGGGCGA
CGGATTCGCGCATATGCTCGAAAAAATGCTACATTTGCTCTCGAAAATTCAGGCTCTCTGATACT
ACTGGCTCAAAATCCACAGATAAATTAATGGGCTTTGTTCACTGGGTACCAAGCTATTCGCGCTCGA
CCTTGCCAGGCGAAATTCAGCTTCTTGAATCGCCACCGCTGCTCTGCTACTATATCGATGTTGGCG
GTAAGCAGCGAATGCGACGTTTGGCCAGACGATTGGAGCATGCGCAACGCTTGGAGCAGTTGGTATC
ACTTCCGCGGGAATAGCACATGAATTAATAACATTTTGGGCTCAATCCTCGGCAACGAGAAATAGCA
CAAACTCGGTCTCGAACATCTGTACCCGAAAGATATATGACTATATCATTCTGTCAGGCGACAGAG
CCATGCTCATATCGATCAGATCTTACGCTGAGCCGAAACAGGAGCGCATGATCAAGCCATTTAGTGT
CTCAGACTGTGACCGAAATCGCTCCCTTGTACGATGGCTTCCGCAAAACATCGAGCTTAGTTC
AGATTTGATCAAAATGCGAGCGTGTGCAAGGAAGCCGCTTGAACCTCAACAGGTAATAAATCAACATC
GCAAGATGCTTCCCAAGCCATGACTGCAAAATGTTCAAAATCGACATCATCATAGCCAAAGCTTTTTTACC
AGTTAAGAAAATCTGGCGCATGGTGTATGCCACCTGGCGACTATGTTCTCCTATCTATAGCGACAAT
GGTGGAGGCAATCCCGAGGCTGTGTACCCACATTTTGAACCTTCTTACGACACGAGCTCGCAACG
GTGGAACGGGCTCGGCTTGTCTGTGATGTTGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGAT
TTCAACTGTGGCATGGGACCGCTTTGACATTTATCTCCCTCGCTTCTAAGGAACCGTAAATCCA
GACAGTTTTTTCGGCCGCAATAAGGCAACCGCTGGAAACGGGAGATTGGGCACTTTTGGACCCGATG
ACCTCCTGGGAGGCGTATGAAAGCAAGATCGCCCTCTAGGATATGAGCGGTCGGTTTTTCTGATCCTT
TAATGAAATTCGCGATTGGATTTCAAAAGGCAATGAAGCCGATCTGGTATGTTGATGTTGATGTTGATG
CCTGAAGATCAAACTCCTAATCCGTTGATTTAGTGTCAAGACCCGCTCCATCATATTTGGCGAAATG
ATCTCAAAATGACCCCTTCAAGGGAGGATGTGACCGGACCTTTATCTCCGAAAGCGGATATGCTCCAG
AACTATGGCGCATGCAATCTAACAAAATCAAGACGTAG
```



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
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Sekundární databáze

- Databáze funkčních nebo strukturních motivů získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí)
- PROSITE, <http://www.expasy.org/prosite/>



This program allows to scan a protein sequence (either from [Swiss-Prot](#) or [TrEMBL](#), or provided by the user) for the occurrence of patterns and profiles stored in the [PROSITE](#) database, or to search protein databases with a user-entered pattern [[Reference](#) / [Download ps_scan, the standalone version](#)]. The program [PRATI](#) can be used to generate your own patterns. You may either:

- enter a PROSITE accession number or pattern to search the Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL and/or PDB databases with a pattern, **OR**
- enter a sequence or a Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL accession number to scan the sequence with all patterns, profiles and rules in PROSITE, **OR**
- fill in both fields to find all occurrences of a pattern or profile in a sequence.

Scan a protein for PROSITE matches	Search Swiss-Prot with a PROSITE entry
Enter a Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL accession number (AC) (for example P0130) or a sequence identifier (ID) (for example NOTC_DROME), or a PDB identifier, or paste your own protein sequence in the box below: <input type="text" value="SRVAVTKLYASRPTVFPVCLAPLVVPRCTWISNMRITTE"/> <input type="text" value="NLVKEVASFTEDLRTSLVSRERINIGKPTVAKTHLSTIGLA"/> <input type="text" value="RVIDSVITNNDTQPTIEIQQLAFLFLVAVSTILQVQSVY"/> <input type="text" value="LSRDGLMPSYIARSNTEVAVAVANSSNSRQDVTWYQTV"/> <input type="text" value="DQLTGRLNHNRTRSQSLVHTDWPQAAQGNHTTAPVGT"/> <input type="text" value="SLGGHNETLIQSVSLYERKGLVSLGFPKRTLITVNLN"/> <input type="text" value="NLHRELIMWTEDVLYRSLNDFPISNGICGFEF"/> <input type="text" value="NLSMQCIPENCSSGVEVFKRLRVQAPCSYIEVSGVPL"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>	Enter a PROSITE accession number (for example PS01253), or type your pattern in PROSITE format : (leave this box blank to scan a sequence with the entire PROSITE database) <input type="text"/> and specify your search limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swiss-Prot <input type="checkbox"/> TrEMBL <input type="checkbox"/> TrEMBLnew <input type="checkbox"/> PDB databases (You may also specify a protein in the box to the left) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> including splice variants• The following taxa: <input type="text"/> (see NCBI Taxonomy; separate multiple taxa with a semicolon, e.g. <i>Homo sapiens; Drosophila</i>. Not available for PDB.)• Sequences with at least <input type="text"/> hits• At most <input type="text"/> matches
and specify which motifs to use: Scan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> patterns <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> profiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rules [User Manual] (You may also specify a PROSITE entry in the box to the right) <input type="checkbox"/> Exclude patterns with a high probability of occurrence	Advanced options: <input type="checkbox"/> FASTA output <input type="checkbox"/> retrieve complete sequences allow at most <input type="text"/> X sequence characters to match a conserved position in the pattern match mode : <input type="text"/> greedy, overlaps, no includes (for patterns, see help) randomize databases : <input type="text"/> no (to test a pattern, see help)
Your e-mail (optional): <input type="text"/> (will send results by e-mail) <input type="checkbox"/> plain text output <input type="button" value="START THE SCAN"/> <input type="button" value="RESET"/>	

Sekundární databáze

- **Databáze funkčních** nebo **strukturních motivů** získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí)
- PROSITE, <http://www.expasy.org/prosite/>

>[PDOC00003 PS00003](#) **SULFATION** Tyrosine sulfation site [rule] [Warning: rule with a high probability of occurrence].

```
571 - 585 nkeesstYeteisns
```

>[PDOC00004 PS00004](#) **CAMP_PHOSPHO_SITE** cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site [pattern] [Warning: pattern with a high probability of occurrence].

```
744 - 747 RRvT  
814 - 817 KRrS
```

>[PDOC00005 PS00005](#) **PKC_PHOSPHO_SITE** Protein kinase C phosphorylation site [pattern] [Warning: pattern with a high probability of occurrence].

```
148 - 150 SsR  
164 - 166 TgR  
171 - 173 StK  
219 - 221 SkK  
369 - 371 TrR  
460 - 462 SgK  
513 - 515 SgR  
585 - 587 SiR  
602 - 604 TgK  
652 - 654 TdK  
716 - 718 SpR  
726 - 728 SpK  
747 - 749 TeK  
794 - 796 SsR  
854 - 856 ScK  
864 - 866 StR  
868 - 870 SeR  
921 - 923 SpK  
957 - 959 SvR  
960 - 962 TgR  
974 - 976 TeK  
997 - 999 SrK  
1002 - 1004 TgK  
1018 - 1020 SgK  
1031 - 1033 TgR  
1119 - 1121 SkR
```

Sekundární databáze

- databáze funkčních nebo strukturálních *motivů* získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí)
- **PROSITE**, <http://www.expasy.org/prosite/>

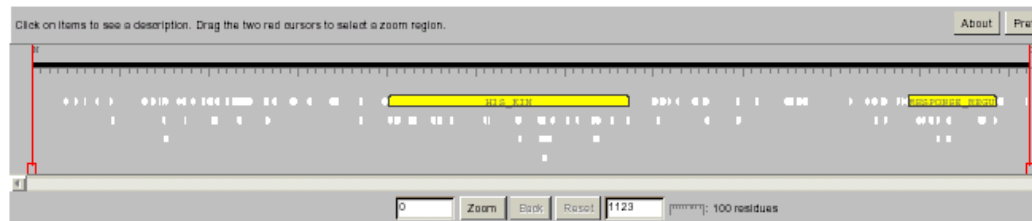
>[PDOC50109 PS50109 HIS_KIN](#) Histidine kinase domain [profile].

```
402 - 671 NASHDIRGALAGMKGLIDICRDGVKPGSDVDTTLNQVMVCAKDLVALLNSVLEMSKIESG
KMQLVREDFNLSKLLLEDVIDFYHPVAMKKGVDFVLDPHDgveEKPSNVRGDSGRLLKQILN
NLVSNVAVRFTVD--GHIAVRAWAQrpgensavvlasyppgvkfvkkmfckkkesatye
teienairnnaTMEFVFEVDDTGKGIHMEMRKSVPBNYVQVREtAQGHQGTGLGLGIVQ
SLVRLMGGEIRITDKAMGeKGTCPQPNVLLTT
```

>[PDOC50110 PS50110 RESPONSE_REGULATORY](#) Response regulatory domain [profile].

```
987 - 1085 RVLVDDNPISRKVTGKLNKMGVSeVEQCDSGKEALRLVTEGLtqreeggsvdklpPDY
IFMDQMPEMDGYRATREIRkvekSYGVRTPIIAVSGHD-----
```

Graphical summary of hits (*java applet*)



98 hits with 12 PROSITE entries

Expasy Home page	Site Map	Search ExPASy	Contact us	Swiss-Prot	PROSITE	Proteomics tools
----------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------------

Sekundární databáze

- Databáze funkčních nebo strukturních motivů získaných srovnáním primárních dat (sekvencí)
- **PRINTS**, <http://www.bioinf.man.ac.uk/dbbrowser/PRINTS/>



PRINTS is a compendium of protein fingerprints. A fingerprint is a group of conserved motifs used to characterise a protein family; its diagnostic power is refined by iterative scanning of a SWISS-PROT/EMBL composite. Usually the motifs do not overlap, but are separated along a sequence, though they may be contiguous in 3D-space. Fingerprints can encode protein folds and functionalities more flexibly and powerfully than can single motifs, full diagnostic potency deriving from the mutual context provided by motif neighbours. [References](#)

New:

- [SPRINT](#) - Search PRINTS-S (relational PRINTS)
- [prePRINTS](#) - Search PRINTS' automatic supplement
- [InterPro](#) - Search the integrated InterPro family database

Direct PRINTS access:

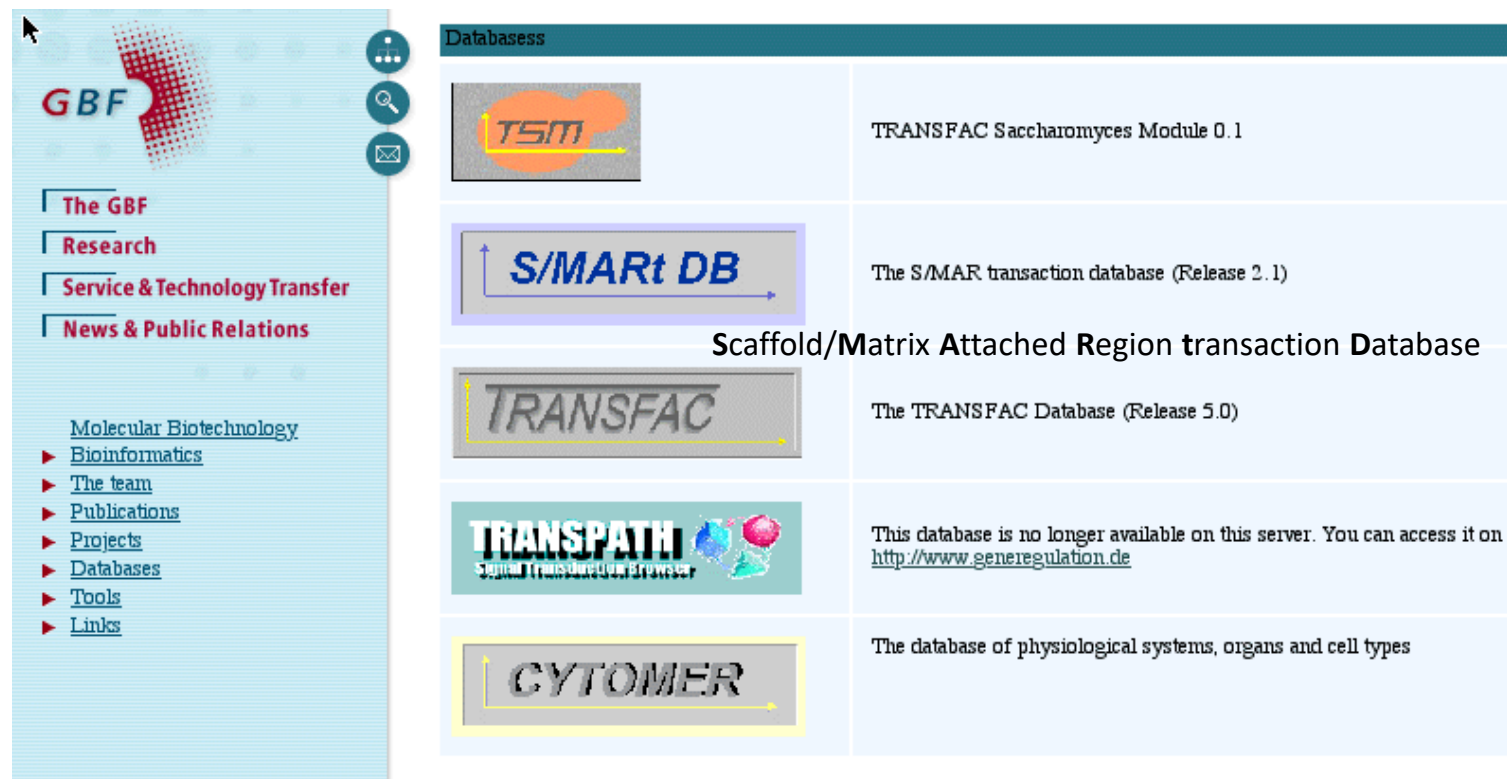
- [By accession number](#)
- [By PRINTS code](#)
- [By database code](#)
- [By text](#)
- [By sequence](#)
- [By title](#)
- [By number of motifs](#)
- [By author](#)
- [By query language](#)

PRINTS search:





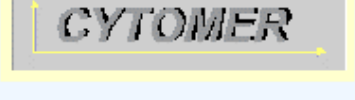
- [Search PRINTS with NEW FingerPRINTScan](#)
- [FPScan](#)
- [GRAPHScan](#)
- [MULScan](#)
- FingerPRINTScan binaries and source are available: contact.scordis@bioinf.man.ac.uk

Sekundární databáze

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



The screenshot shows the website interface for TRANSFAC. On the left is a navigation menu with the GBF logo and links for '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.

Databases	
	TRANSFAC Saccharomyces Module 0.1
	The S/MAR transaction database (Release 2.1) Scaffold/Matrix Attached Region transaction Database
	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

- **PDB** <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/>

[DEPOSIT data](#)
[DOWNLOAD files](#)
[browse LINKS](#)
[BETA TEST new features](#)
[BETA mmCIF files](#)

Current Holdings

19623 Structures
Last Update: 30-Dec-2002
[PDB Statistics](#)



Molecule of the Month:
Cytochrome c

The Protein Data Bank (PDB) is operated by Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey; the San Diego Supercomputer Center at the University of California, San Diego; and the National Institute of Standards and Technology -- three members of the [Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics \(RCSB\)](#). The PDB is supported by funds from the [National Science Foundation](#), the [Department of Energy](#), and two units of the National Institutes of Health: the

PDB

PROTEIN DATA BANK



Welcome to the PDB, the single worldwide repository for the processing and distribution of 3-D biological macromolecular structure data.

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[FILE FORMATS](#) | [EDUCATION](#) | [STRUCTURAL GENOMICS](#) | [PUBLICATIONS](#) |
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 remove sequence homologues

[SearchLite](#) keyword search form with examples
[SearchFields](#) customizable search form
[Status Search](#) find entries awaiting release

News

[Complete News Newsletter](#) [pdb4 Archive Subscribe](#)

23-Dec-2002

Happy Holidays from the PDB! The PDB staff wish to extend our [best wishes](#) to the community for a happy holiday season and a wonderful new year!



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[OTHER SITES](#)

Strukturální databáze

- **PDB** <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/>

Structure Explorer - 1P5Y

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PROTEIN DATA BANK

Structure Explorer - 1P5Y

Title The Structures Of Host Range Controlling Regions Of The Capsids Of Canine and Feline Parvoviruses and Mutants
Classification Virus/Viral Protein
Compound Mol_Id: 1; Molecule: Coat Protein Vp2; Chain: A; Fragment: Sequence Database Residues 190-737; Engineered: Yes; Mutation: Yes
Exp. Method X-ray Diffraction



[View Structure](#)

[Summary Information](#)

[View Structure](#)

[Download/Display File](#)

[Structural Neighbors](#)

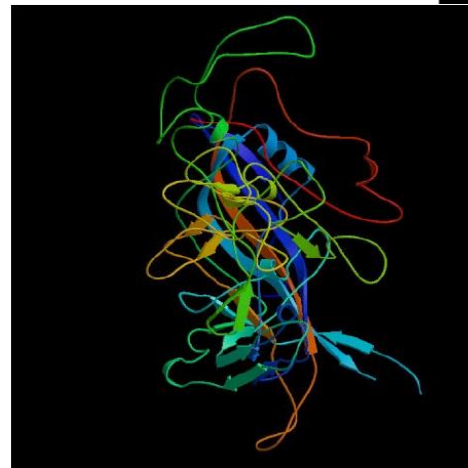
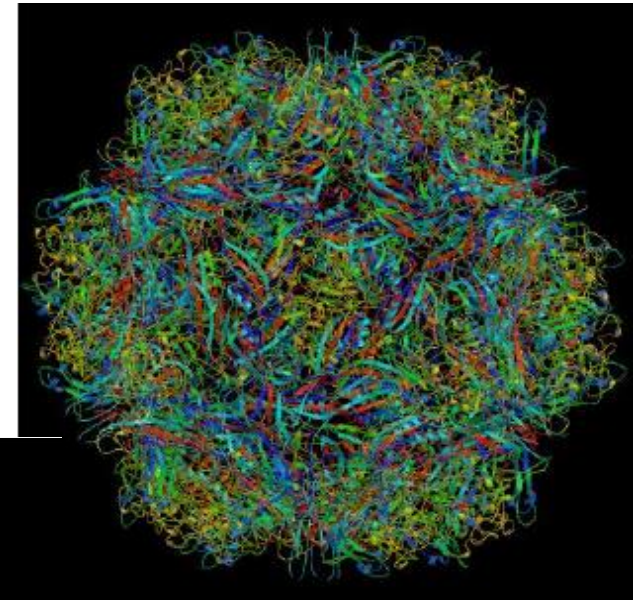
[Geometry](#)

[Other Sources](#)

[Sequence Details](#)

Explore

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

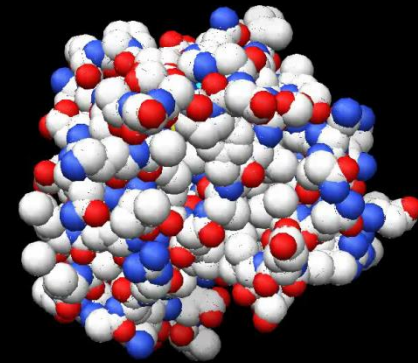
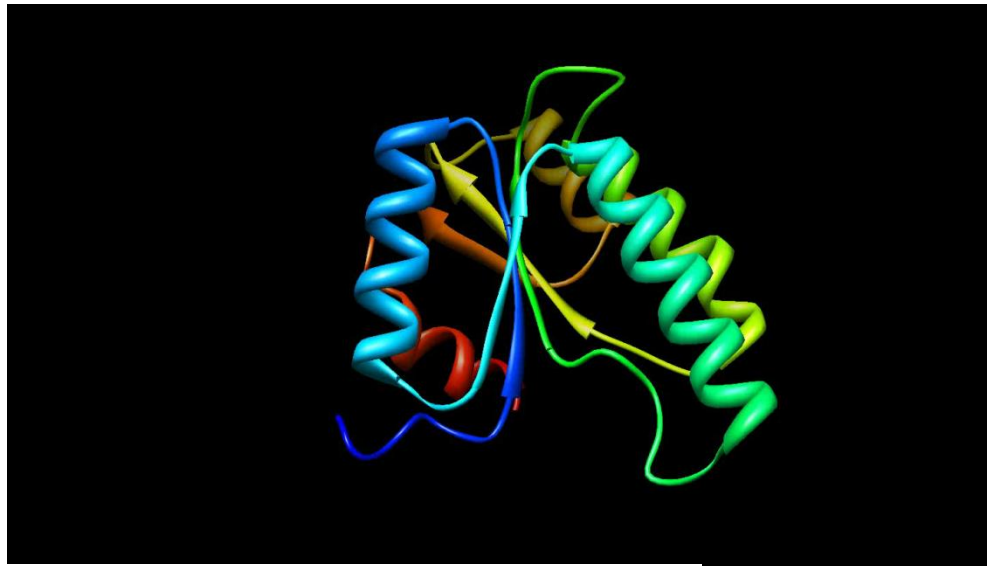


<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/cgi/explore.cgi?job=graphics;pdbId=1P5Y;page=:pid=173561064349344&bio=1&opt=show&size=500>

12/29/2003

Strukturální databáze

- **PDB** <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/>



Pekárová et al., *Plant Journal* (2011)

Osnova

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

Genomové zdroje

□ Human Genome Browser <http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway>

The screenshot shows the Human Genome Browser interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for Genomes, Genome Browser, Tools, Mirrors, Downloads, My Data, About Us, and Help. The main content area is titled "Human (Homo sapiens) Genome Browser Gateway". It includes a search form with fields for "clade", "genome", "assembly", "position", and "search term". Below the search form, there are buttons for "track search", "add custom tracks", "track hubs", and "configure tracks and display".

The "Human Genome Browser – hg19 assembly (sequences)" section provides information about the February 2009 human reference sequence (GRCh37) and lists "Sample position queries".

Request:	Genome Browser Response:
chr7	Displays all of chromosome 7
chrUn_gI000212	Displays all of the unplaced contig gi000212
20p13	Displays region for band p13 on chr 20
chr3:1-1000000	Displays first million bases of chr 3, counting from p-arm telomere
chr3:1000000+2000	Displays a region of chr3 that spans 2000 bases, starting with position 1000000
RH18061,RH80175 15q11,15q13 rs1042522;rs1800370	Displays region between genome landmarks, such as the STS markers RH18061 and RH80175, or chromosome bands 15q11 to 15q13, or SNPs rs1042522 and rs1800370. This syntax may also be used for other range queries, such as between uniquely determined ESTs, mRNAs, refSeqs, etc.
D16S3046	Displays region around STS marker D16S3046 from the Genethon/Marshfield maps. Includes 100,000 bases on each side as well.
AA205474	Displays region of EST with GenBank accession AA205474 in BRCA1 cancer gene on chr 17
AC008101	Displays region of clone with GenBank accession AC008101
AF083811	Displays region of mRNA with GenBank accession number AF083811
PRNP	Displays region of genome with HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee identifier PRNP
NM_017414	Displays the region of genome with RefSeq identifier NM_017414
NP_059110	Displays the region of genome with protein accession number NP_059110
pseudogene mRNA	Lists transcribed pseudogenes, but not cDNAs
homeobox caudal	Lists mRNAs for caudal homeobox genes
zinc finger	Lists many zinc finger mRNAs
kruppel zinc finger	Lists only kruppel-like zinc fingers
huntington	Lists candidate genes associated with Huntington's disease
zahler	Lists mRNAs deposited by scientist named Zahler
Evans, J.E.	Lists mRNAs deposited by co-author J.E. Evans

Genomové zdroje

□ **Human Genome Browser** <http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway>

The screenshot shows the UCSC Genome Browser interface for Human Feb. 2009 (GRCh37/hg19) Assembly. The main track displays genomic data for chromosome 11 (chr11) at position 5,246,696-5,248,301 (1,606 bp). The tracks shown include RefSeq Genes, Human RefSeq, Spliced ESTs, H3K27ac Mark, DNase Clusters, Transcription Factor ChIP-seq, and Mammal Cons. Below the main tracks, there are sections for 'Mapping and Sequencing Tracks' and 'Phenotype and Disease Associations' with various sub-tracks like ENCODE, FISH Clones, and OMIM AV SNPs.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
a státním rozpočtem České republiky

Genomové zdroje

□ Human Genome Browser <http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway>

Human Gene HBB (uc001mae.1) Description and Page Index

Description: Homo sapiens hemoglobin, beta (HBB), mRNA.
RefSeq Summary (NM_000518): The alpha (HBA) and beta (HBB) loci determine the structure of the 2 types of polypeptide chains in adult hemoglobin, Hb A. The normal adult hemoglobin tetramer consists of two alpha chains and two beta chains. Mutant beta globin causes sickle cell anemia. Absence of beta chain causes beta-zero-thalassemia. Reduced amounts of detectable beta globin causes beta-plus-thalassemia. The order of the genes in the beta-globin cluster is 5'-epsilon - gamma-G - gamma-A - delta - beta-3' [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Gene record to access additional publications. ##RefSeq-Attributes-END##
Transcript_exon_combination_evidence :: V00497.1, BU659180.1 [ECO:0000332] ##RefSeq-Attributes-END##
Transcription Chromosome: chr11 Strand: - Size: 1,606 Start: 5,246,695 End: 5,248,301 Exon Count: 3
Coding Size: 1,424 Start: 5,246,827 End: 5,248,251 Exon Count: 3

Page Index	Sequence and Links	UniProtKB Comments	Genetic Associations	CTD	Microarray
RNA Structure	Protein Structure	Other Species	GO Annotations	mRNA Descriptions	Pathways
Other Names	GeneReviews	Model Information	Methods		

Data last updated: 2011-12-21

Sequence and Links to Tools and Databases

Genomic Sequence (chr11:5,246,696-5,248,301)	mRNA (may differ from genome)	Protein (147 aa)			
Gene Sorter	Genome Browser	Protein FASTA	VisiGene	Table Schema	BioGPS
CGAP	Ensembl	Entrez Gene	ExonPrimer	GeneCards	GeneNetwork
Gepis Tissue	H-INV	HGNC	HPRD	Jackson Lab	MOPED
OMIM	PubMed	Reactome	Stanford SOURCE	Treefam	UniProtKB
Wikipedia					

Comments and Description Text from UniProtKB

ID: HBB_HUMAN
DESCRIPTION: RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit beta; AltName: Full=Beta-globin; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin beta chain; Contains: RecName: Full=LTV-hemorphin-7;
FUNCTION: Involved in oxygen transport from the lung to the various peripheral tissues.
FUNCTION: LTV-hemorphin-7 potentiates the activity of bradykinin, causing a decrease in blood pressure.
SUBUNIT: Heterotetramer of two alpha chains and two beta chains in adult hemoglobin A (HbA).
INTERACTION: P69905:HBA2; NbExp=19, IntAct=EBI-715554, EBI-714680,
TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Red blood cells.
PTM: Glucose reacts non-enzymatically with the N-terminus of the beta chain to form a stable ketoamine linkage. This takes place slowly and continuously throughout the 120-day life span of the red blood cell. The rate of glycation is increased in patients with diabetes mellitus.
PTM: S-nitrosylated; a nitric oxide group is first bound to Fe(2+) and then transferred to Cys-94 to allow capture of O(2).
PTM: Acetylated on Lys-60, Lys-83 and Lys-145 upon aspirin exposure. PubMed 16916647 reports the identification of HBB acetylated on Lys-145 in the cytosolic fraction of HeLa cells. This may have resulted from contamination of the sample.
MASS SPECTROMETRY: Mass=1310, Method=FAB, Range=33-42, Source=PubMed 1575724.
DISEASE: Defects in HBB may be a cause of Heinz body anemias (HEIBAN) [MIM:140700]. This is a form of non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia of Dacie type 1. After splenectomy, which has little benefit, basophilic inclusions called Heinz bodies are demonstrable in the erythrocytes. Before splenectomy, diffuse or punctate basophilia may be evident. Most of these cases are probably instances of hemoglobinopathy. The hemoglobin demonstrates heat lability. Heinz bodies are observed also with the Ivemark syndrome (asplenia with cardiovascular anomalies) and with glutathione peroxidase deficiency.
DISEASE: Defects in HBB are the cause of beta-thalassemia (B-THAL) [MIM:604131]. A form of thalassemia. Thalassemias are common monogenic diseases occurring mostly in Mediterranean and Southeast Asian populations. The hallmark of beta-thalassemia is an imbalance in globin-chain production in the adult HbA molecule. Absence of beta chain causes beta(0)-thalassemia, while reduced amounts of detectable beta globin causes beta(+)-thalassemia. In the severe forms of beta-thalassemia, the excess alpha globin chains accumulate in the developing erythroid precursors in the marrow. Their deposition leads to a vast increase in erythroid apoptosis that in turn causes ineffective erythropoiesis and severe microcytic hypochromic anemia. Clinically, beta-thalassemia is divided into thalassemia major which is transfusion dependent, thalassemia intermedia (of intermediate severity), and thalassemia minor that is asymptomatic.
DISEASE: Defects in HBB are the cause of sickle cell anemia (SKCA) [MIM:603903]; also known as sickle cell disease. Sickle cell anemia is characterized by abnormally shaped red cells resulting in chronic anemia and periodic episodes of pain, serious infections and damage to vital organs. Normal red blood cells are round and flexible and flow easily through blood vessels, but in sickle cell anemia, the abnormal hemoglobin (called Hb S) causes red blood cells to become stiff. They are C-shaped and resembles a sickle. These stiffer red blood cells can lead to microvascular occlusion thus cutting off the blood supply to nearby tissues.

Genomové zdroje

□ Human Genome Browser <http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway>

Genomic Sequence Near Gene

Get Genomic Sequence Near Gene

Note: if you would prefer to get DNA for more than one feature of this track at a time, try the [Table Browser](#) using the output format sequence.

Sequence Retrieval Region Options:

- Promoter/Upstream by 1000 bases
- 5' UTR Exons
- CDS Exons
- 3' UTR Exons
- Introns
- Downstream by 1000 bases
- One FASTA record per gene.
- One FASTA record per region (exon, intron, etc.) with 0 extra bases upstream (5') and 0 extra downstream (3')
- Split UTR and CDS parts of an exon into separate FASTA records

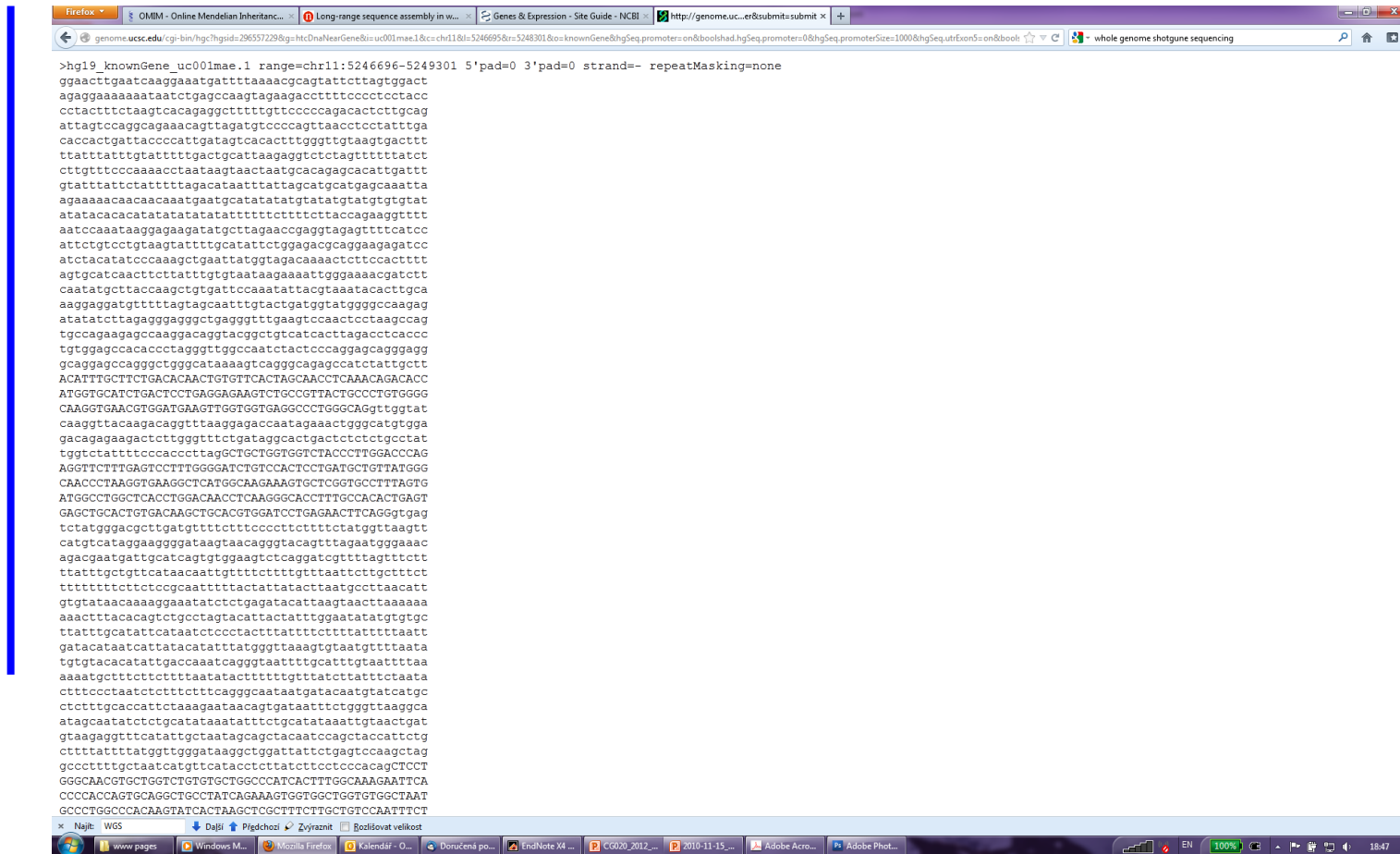
Note: if a feature is close to the beginning or end of a chromosome and upstream/downstream bases are added, they may be truncated in order to avoid extending past the edge of the chromosome.

Sequence Formatting Options:

- Exons in upper case, everything else in lower case.
- CDS in upper case, UTR in lower case.
- All upper case.
- All lower case.
- Mask repeats: to lower case to N

Genomové zdroje

□ **Human Genome Browser** <http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgGateway>



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Genomové zdroje

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

The screenshot shows the TAIR website homepage. The browser window title is "TAIR - Home Page". The website features a search bar at the top right and a navigation menu with options like "Search", "Browse", "Tools", "Portals", "Download", "Submit", "News", and "ABRC Stocks". The main content area includes a section titled "The Arabidopsis Information Resource" with a detailed description of the database. To the right, there are "Breaking News" sections, including "2012 MASC Report Now Available" and "New Protein Chip and Cell Cultures at ABRC". A central banner promotes a new online submission form, with a "Click here" button and a list of submission categories: "Article", "Gene", "Locus", "GeneFunction", and "Method". The bottom of the page shows the browser's taskbar with various open applications and system icons.

Genomové zdroje

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



The Arabidopsis Information Resource

The Arabidopsis Information Resource (TAIR) maintains a [database](#) of genetic and [molecular biology data](#) for the model higher plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Data available from TAIR includes the complete genome sequence along with gene structure, gene product information, metabolism, gene expression, DNA and seed stocks, genome maps, genetic and physical markers, publications, and information about the Arabidopsis research community. Gene product function data is updated every two weeks from the latest published research literature and community data submissions. Gene structures are updated 1-2 times per year using computational and manual methods as well as community submissions of new and updated genes. TAIR also provides extensive linkouts from our data pages to other Arabidopsis resources.

The Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center at The Ohio State University collects, reproduces, preserves and distributes seed and DNA resources of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and related species. Stock information and ordering for the ABRC are fully integrated into TAIR.

Breaking News

Data Updates Suspended

[October 19, 2006]
Some TAIR data updates, including loading of new ABRC stocks, will be suspended from Oct 20-Nov 17 while we move our servers.

New Phenotype Search Option

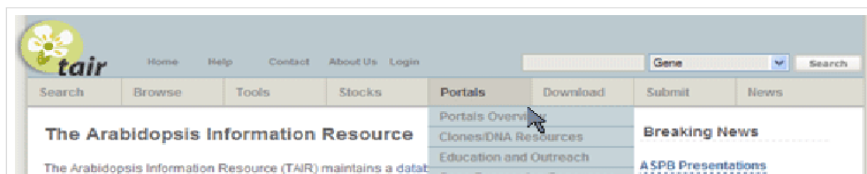
[October 15, 2006]
Search for [genes](#), [germplasms](#), and [polymorphisms](#) using associated phenotype, and see improved phenotype data display in results and detail pages.

ASPB Presentations

[August 15, 2006]
Following heavy demand, the TAIR workshop presentations given at the ASPB meeting in Boston have been made available from the TAIR website for download.

The NEW arabidopsis.org

We've added new dropdown headers and left navigation bars and reorganized our web pages to make it easier to locate information and resources in TAIR. Please contact us if you experience any problems with our new site.

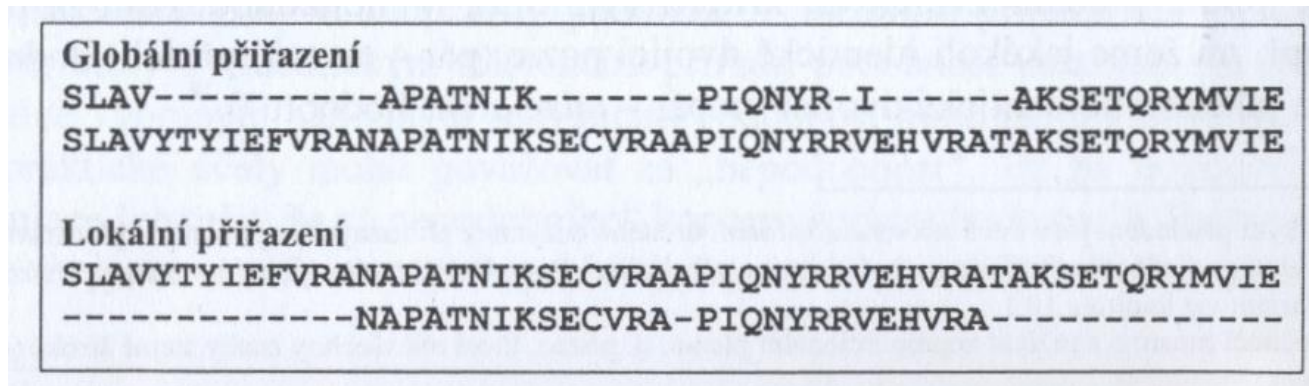


Osnova

- Schéma přednášky
- Role BIOINFORMATIKY v současném pojetí FUNKČNÍ GENOMIKY
- Databáze
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 - PRIMÁRNÍ, SEKUNDÁRNÍ a STRUKTURÁLNÍ databáze
 - GENOMOVÉ zdroje
- Analytické nástroje
 - Vyhledávání homologií

Analytické nástroje

□ Globální vs. lokální přiřazení

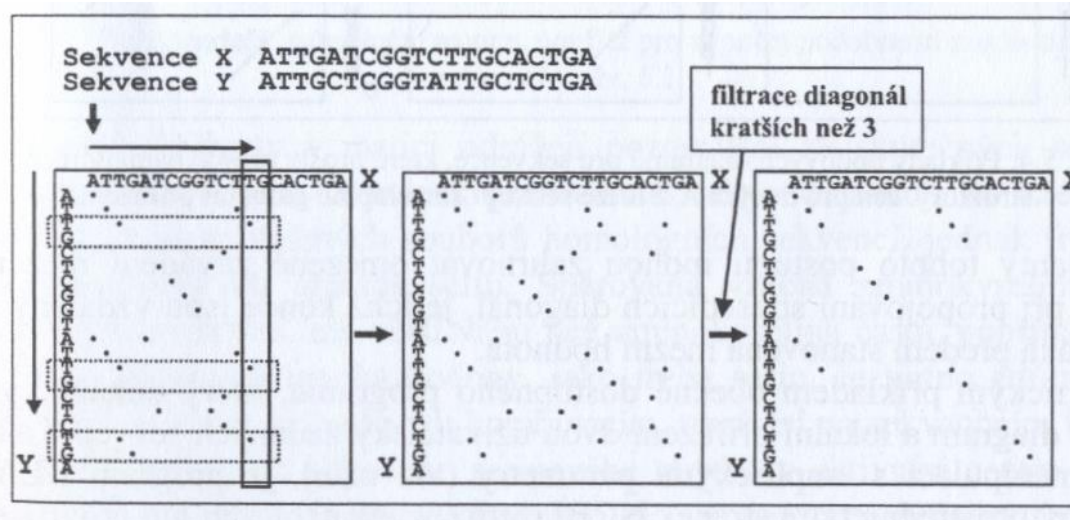


Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

- **Globální přiřazení** pouze u sekvencí, které jsou si **podobné** a **podobné délky** (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 i v případě porovnávání pouze **úseků sekvencí** s významnou mírou podobnosti, např. i při záměně pořadí proteinových domén během evoluce

Analytické nástroje

- Volba správného typu přiřazení pomocí bodového diagramu (dotplot)

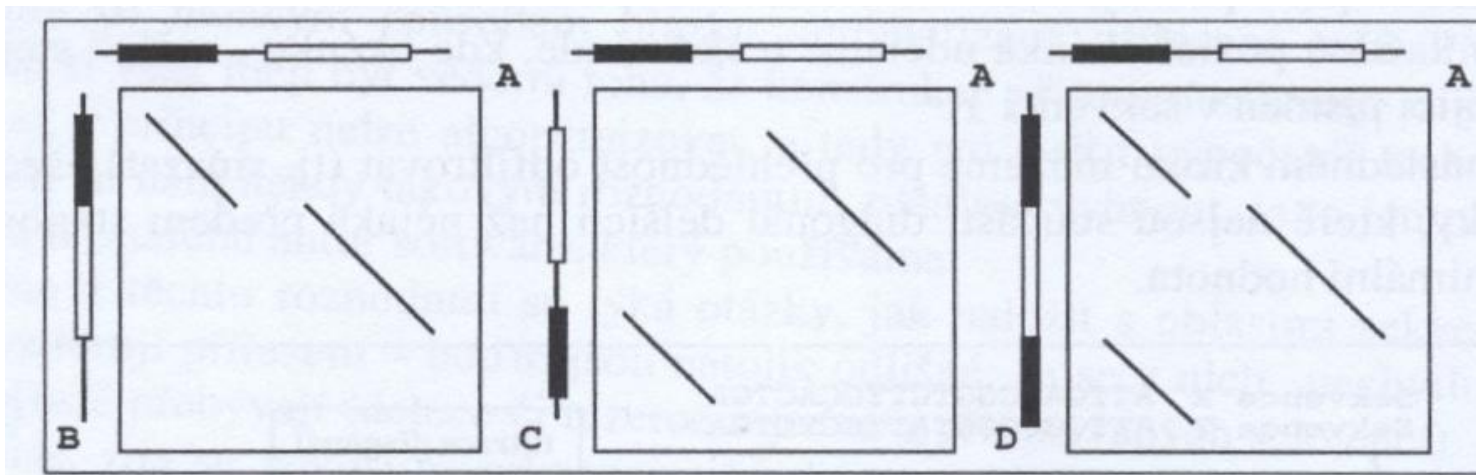


Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

- 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

- 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 srovnávacího programu BLAST2 (viz dále)

Analytické nástroje

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

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)
- 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

hodnota nepáru G-A

hodnota páru G-G

Cvrčková, Úvod do praktické bioinformatiky

Matice PAM 250

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

Primární databáze

NC_002377.1: 145K..148K (2.9Kbp)

Genes

NP_059797.1

NP_059797.1: two-component VirA-like sensor kinase
total range: NC_002377.1 (145,694..148,183)
total length: 2,490
strand: plus
protein product length: 829

Links & Tools

GenBank View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
FASTA View: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#), [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Genomic: [NC_002377.1 \(145,694..148,183\)](#)
Graphical View: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLAST Protein: [NP_059797.1](#)
BLINK Results: [NP_059797.1](#)

Bibliography

Related articles in PubMed

BLAST

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

BLINK *precomputed BLAST* My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

Home Taxonomy Report Multiple Alignment Blast Help

Pre-computed BLAST results for: [gi|16119781|ref|NP_396486.1](#) two component sensor kinase [Agrobacterium tumefaciens str. C58]
Matching gis: [15163423:20141871:1019660](#)

Total (score > 100) : 147086 hits in 146754 proteins in 6309 species
Selected: 147086 hits in 146754 proteins in 6309 species Filter: **Min Score: 100** |
Other views (Reports): [Taxonomy report](#) [Multiple Alignment](#) [Blast](#)
[Reset all filters](#)

Choose Display Options

1203 Archaea 138285 Bacteria 13 Metazoa 1349 Fungi 554 Plants 6 Viruses 5676 The Others [reset selection](#)

Results: 1 - 100 [Next Page](#) [Last](#)

% hits [reset selection](#)

833 aa

blink

SCORE	ACCESSION	Length	Protein Description
Conserved Domain Database hits			
4166	AAK90927	833	two component sensor kinase [Agrobacterium tumefaciens str. C58]
4166	P18540	833	RecName: Full=Wide host range virA protein; Short=WHR virA
4166	AAA79282	833	virA [Plasmid pTiC58]
4159	NP_053380	833	hypothetical protein pTi-SAKURA_p142 [Agrobacterium tumefaciens]
4159	BAA87765	833	tiorf140 [Agrobacterium tumefaciens]
4153	AAA91590	833	virA [Plasmid Ti]
4153	qi 737127	833	virA protein
4153	CAA34777	833	91.3 kDa protein [Agrobacterium tumefaciens]
3800	CAA35780	829	virA [Agrobacterium rhizogenes]
3718	qi 227240	869	virA gene
3148	AAA88643	829	virA [Plasmid Ti]

BLAST

Specializované verze

- 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



BLAST

Specializované verze

- 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

BLAST

Specializované verze

- V současnosti existuje celá řada specializovaných verzí programu BLAST
 - **PSI-BLAST** (**P**osition-**S**pecific **I**terated **B**LAST)
 - 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



BLAST

Specializované verze

- 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

BLAST

Specializované verze

□ Příklad vyhledávání pomocí PHI-BLAST

```
>gi|4758958|ref|NP_004148.1| Human cAMP-dependent protein kinase  
MSHIQIPPGLTPELLQGYTVEVLRQQPPDLVEFAVEYFTRLREARAPASVLPAAATPRQSLGHPPPEPGPDR  
VADAKGDSESEEDLLEVPVPSRFNRRVSVCAETYNPDEEEEDTDPRVIHPKTDEQRCRLQBACKDILLF  
KNLDQEQLSQVLDAMFERIVKADEHVIDQGDDGDNFYVIERGTYDILVTKDNQTRSVGQYDNRGSFGELA  
LMYNTPRAATIVA TSEGSLWGLDRVTFRRIIVKNNAKKRKMFESFIESVPLLKSLEVSERMKIVDVIgek  
IYKDGERIITQGEKADSFYIESGEVSI LIRSRTKSNKDGGNQEVEIARCHKGQYFGELALVTNKPRAAS  
AYAVGDVKCLVMDVQAFERLLGPCMDIMKRNI SHYEEQLVKMFGSSVDLGNLQ
```

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

Osnova

- Schéma přednášky
- 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, restričních míst....

Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <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

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>

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
GAGCTCCCTTGGGGGGCAAGGGCAAAACTTTTTGCTAAATGGAAAAATATTATACCAAGTGTGTAATA
GTTACTCAATTTGAATTAACAAAGGGGCAAAATTTGACTATTTTGCCCTTATATCTTTTGGTCACAAAAAC
ATAAAATATCCCATCCGAAATTCCAAATGGTCCATTATCGGCCAAGTAGCTTTCTTTAATTATAGTTAGTT
GACAAACACTATCAAGATATCATTATTATAAATAAATTCAAAGTCCATCATCTTAGCTGCCTCCTCA
GTAGAGCCGCCAGTAAATAAAGACCGATCAAAATAAAGCCGCCATTAAAAAATGAATTTTAGGACTCTC
GATTGGCACGTAAGTGCCAAAACCTTTCCAATACTTTGCTGCAACTTGGGGCTGCTAGGTTCTGAGCTTC
CAGATATGGGATATTTCTAAGTTTTATCTCTAATTTACATCTCAACTAATATTAAGAAATTAACAGGTA
CAGCAAAATCATAAAATTTTCTCTAAAGAAGACAATGAATCCGGTTACTGATTCATTGGCTTTTTCAGAG
TCTGCATGCCATATTCCTAAGGGGTCGTTTGGTACAAGAAATAAATAAATAAATTTTCGGGATAGAATTT
GAGATTGCATTTATCTTGTGTTTTAATTATAAGTATTAGCTAATTTTCAGAAATAAATTTTACTAAAATAG
TAAAATCAACTATCACATGTAGAAGGTGGAATGGAATAGCTAATCCCATAGCCACTCACATAGAATATCC
TTATTTATCTCACTATTTTACCAAATGATCGGTTAGTCTTTCATGAGAATCCAGTATCCTCAATAAATGCA
GTAAGAAGTTAGAAAAATTTCAITTAATCAATTCATATAAATTTAAAAATATTAGATATGGAGCACTTAAG
ATACAATAAAAGATGTACCGTTAATAAATAAAGATAAGATAGAGTTTTAAATAGGAAAAAAAACCGTT
CGAGACTCTTTATGGAAGGCGTTTCTTCAAGGTAGATTCTCATTCATTGCTCTGGTGC AATAGCAAAA
TGACATCTTACTCTTAAGATACAGCGAGCCACTCTACAATCTTCTATTGTATACTCAAATGAAAGTTTTA
GAGAATTTCAAATCTCTCAACTACTTTTTAAGGGAATTCAAAATACGACC AATATTTATTACTTACTTAC
TTATAGTTAAATGATATGAATTTTTATTTAAATTTGAATTGAAAAATTAATAATTTACTTGAATTTAATATAA

Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>

Regex pattern:

ett. {1,32}ett

0 sequences were searched

1 match was found

Matches are indicated in blue

>170248

```
GAGCTCCCTTTGGGGGGCAAGGGCAAAACTTTTTTGCTAAATGGAAAAATATTATACCAAGTGTTTTGTTAATA
GTTACTCAATTTGAATTAACAAAGGGGCAAATTTGACTATTTTGGCCCTTTATATCTTTTGGTCACAAAAAC
ATAAAATATCCCATCCGAAATTCAAATGGTCCATTATCGGCAAGTAGCTTTCTTTTAATTTATAGTTAGTT
GACAAAACACTATCAAGATATCATTATTATAATAATAAACTTCAAAAGTCCATCATCTTTAGCTGCCTCCTCA
GTAGAGCCGCCAGTAAAATAAGACCGATCAAATAAAAGCCGCCATTAAAAATAATGAATTTTAGGACTCTC
GATTGGCACGTAAGTGGCAAAACTCTTCCAATACTTTTGCTGCAACTTTGGGGCTGCTAGGTTCTGAGCTTC
CAGATATGGGATATTTCTAAGTTTATCTCCTAATTTACATCTCAACTAATATTAAGAAATTAAAACAGGTA
CAGCAAATCATAAAATTTTCTCTAAAGAAGACAATGAATCCGGTTTACTGATTCATTGGCCTTTTCAGAG
TCTGCATGCCATATTTCACTAAGGGGTCGTTTGGTACAAGAAATAATAATAATAATTTTCGGGATAGAATTT
GAGATTGCATTTATCTTTGTGTTTAATTATAAGTATTAGCTAATTTCAGAATAAAATTTTACTAAAATAG
TAAATCAACTATCACATGTAGAGGTGGAAATGGAATAGCTAATCCCATAGCCACTCACATAGAATATCC
TTATTTATCTCACTATTTTACCAAATGATCGGTTAGTCTTCATGAGAATCCAGTATCCTCAATAAAATGCA
GTAAGAAGTTAGAAAATTTTCATTAAATCAATTCATATAATTTAAAAATATTAGATATGGAGCACTTAAG
ATACAATAAAAGATGTACCGTTAATAATAAAAGATAAGATAGAGTTTTAAATAGGAAAAAAAACGGTT
CGAGACACTCTTATGGAAAGCGTITGCTTTCAAAGTAGATTTCTCATTTCATTGCTCTGGTGCAAATAGCAAAA
TGACATCTTACTCTTAAGATACAGCGAGCCACTCTACAATCTTCTTATTGTACTCAAAATGAAAGTTTTA
GAGAACTTTTCAAATCTCTCAACTACTTTTAAGGGAAATTCAAAAATACGACCAATATTTATTACTTACTTAC
TTATAGTTAAATGATATGAATTTTATTTAAATTTGAATTTGAAAAATATTAATTTACTTTGATTTAATATAA
ACAAATAGATATCGCTAAGTATTTACCACAAACATGGAGATACTACAGAAAGATTTTATTATTTGTAACGAT
GATTAAGCAGCTATTCATCTGGTTTGTGCAGGATGAAAGAAAGTAACTAGCTATAATTTCTTTTGTAAAGT
```

Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>

Frame 1, 1 stop codon

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

```
>170248 Translated - Frame 1  
ELPWGARAKLFAKWKNIIIPSVCSYSI*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   gtttgaatagttactcaatttgaattaacaaaggggcaatttgactattttgcctta 120
```

Frame 2, 1 stop codon

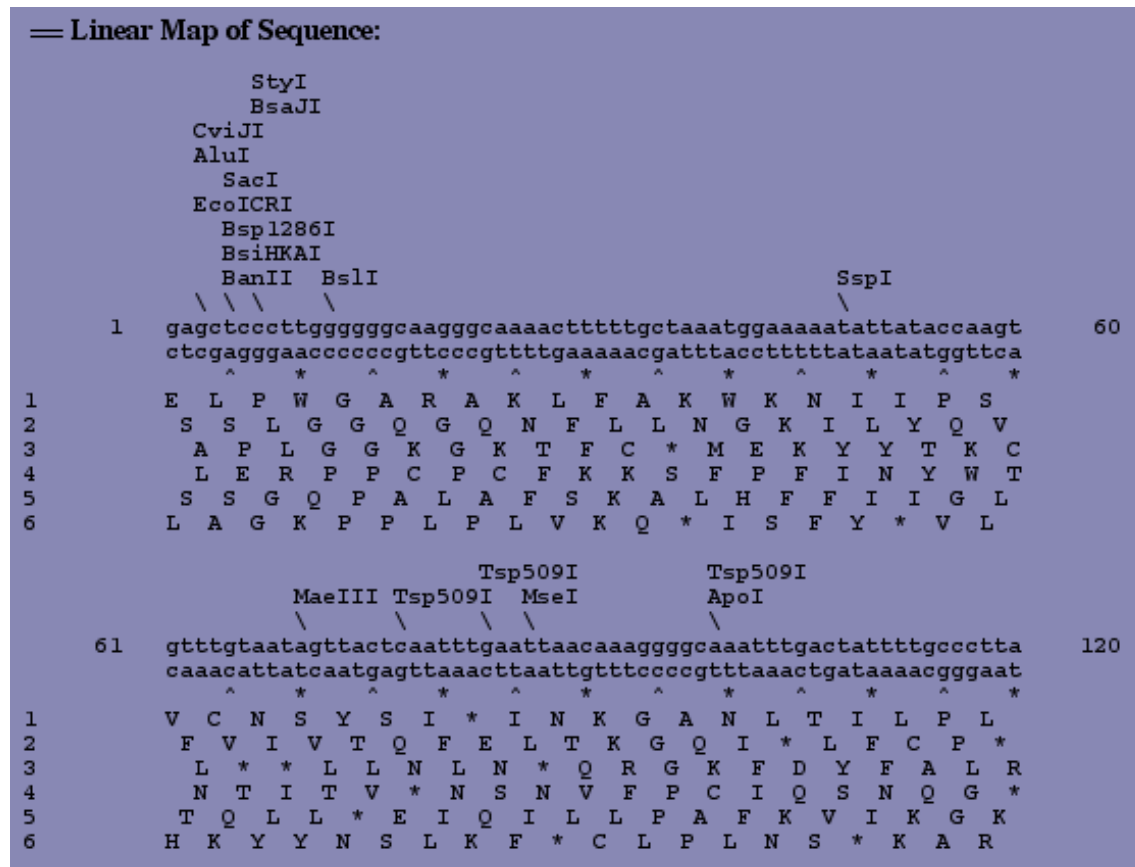
Nicotiana tabacum glucan beta-1,3-glucosidase gene, complete cds. Tran

```
>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    agctcccttggggggcaagggcaaaactttttgctaaatggaaaaatattataccaagtg 61  
      F V I V T Q F E L T K G Q I * L F C P  
62   tttgtaatagttactcaatttgaattaacaaaggggcaatttgactattttgcctta 120
```


Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>



Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>

Selected Sequence(s)

- Lycopodium 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 (BGQ60) gene, complete cds.

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

```
-----
2560  CTTTGGCTGGTGTCTGGCTTGACAACTTGGAGTGGAGACTCGGGTAGACTGGCGGTTTGGG  804655
      2850      2860      2870      2880      2890      2700
24  .....AAATGGCT. 170381
1  ..... 11321163
2430 .....CAAGCAAT. 170248
1743 CAGTGAAATGATTGACAGAACTGCCAAAAACAAGCCAAAATGGTAAAAAAAATAATTC 19686
2620 CATCGTCTATGTGGACTTCAATACTCTGAAGAGGTACCCGAAAGGAGTCAAGGCTTGTGGT  804655

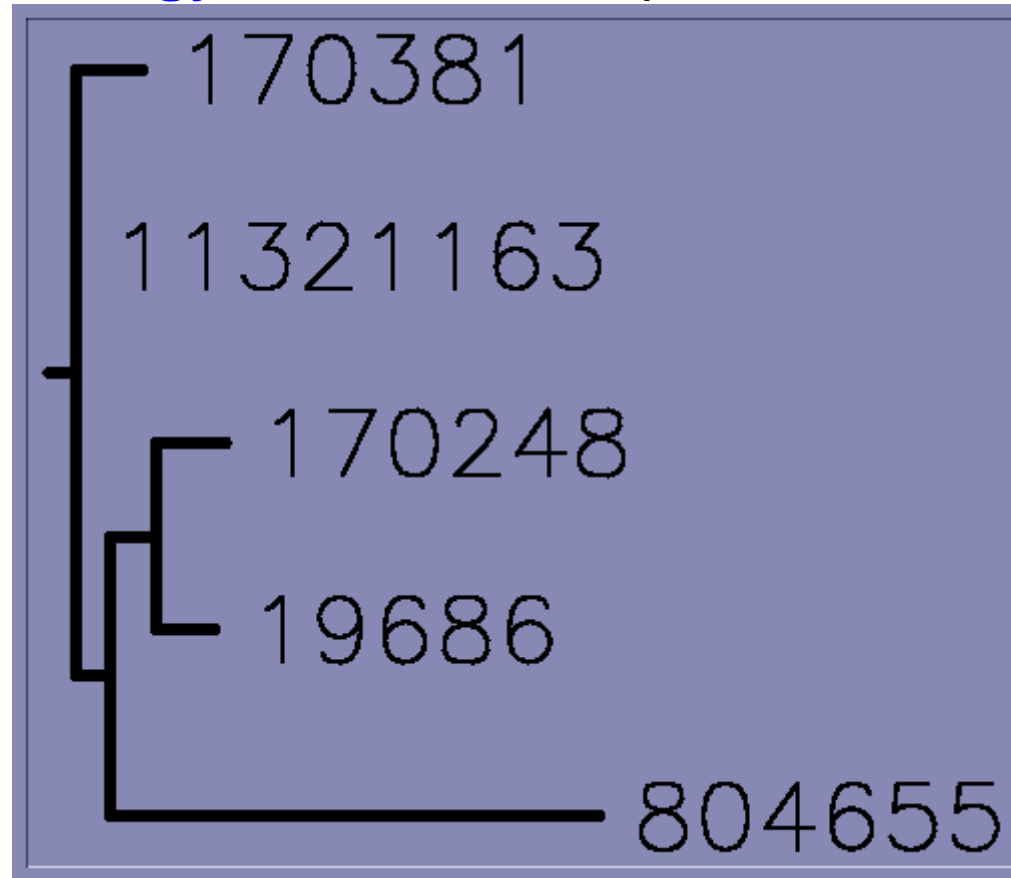
      2710      2720      2730      2740      2750      2760
32 .....ATTAGTGGCTTCTACGATTCTTGTGGCA.CCAACATTCAGATAG 170381
1  ..... 11321163
2438 .....AGATAATGATTACTTTCAAGCAATTCATTCATTGAGG 170248
1803 AGCATGTTTACAATGTTAGTCCAAACGCCACTCACTATTTCAATTCATTGAGG 19686
2680 CAAGAACATGCTTCCGAAAGAAAGCAGCTAGGATCCAAACAGGATCGGGAGGATC  804655

      2770      2780      2790      2800      2810      2820
79 .....AGGGTFAA...ATAGGTG...TTGTTATGGAAATGATGGCCACAAGTTGGCATCAG 170381
1  .....T...ATGGGTG...TTGCTATGGAATCATGGCCACAAGTTGGCTTCAG 11321163
2484 .....AGCGGTCAATGATAGGTG...TTGCTATGGAATGATGGCCACAAGTTGGCAATC 170248
1863 .....AGCGGTCAATGATAGGTG...TTGCTATGGAATGATGGCCACAAGTTGGCAATC 19686
2740 .....AGTGGTCAAGTTGCAATAAATAAGATAATGTAATGTTTTCATAGAAATGTCAG  804655

      2830      2840      2850      2860      2870      2880
132 .....ATTGTAAGTTATACAGC...CTTACAAGTGGAGAAAGATTACAAGACTGAGGCTTTATGA 170381
45 .....ATTGGAAGTTATACAGC...CTTACAAGTCAAGAAACATTGCAAGATGAGGCTTTATGA 11321163
2540 .....ATTGGAAGTTATACAGC...CTTACAAGTCAAGAAACATTGCAAGATGAGGCTTTATGA 170248
1919 .....ATTGGAAGTTATACAGC...CTTACAAGTCAAGAAACATTGCAAGATGAGGCTTTATGA 19686
2800 .....ACTTGGCCCTGTTGGTAAAGACGACGCGCCCAATATGCCAGCCGGAATTTGGAG  804655
```


Analytické nástroje

- **Biology Workbench** <http://workbench.sdsc.edu/>



Analytické nástroje

- Virtual PCR (VPCR) <http://grup.cribi.unipd.it/cgi-bin/mateo/vpcr2.cgi>

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

VPCR 2.0 (WWW interface) - Please, enter nucleotide primer sequences ([UB 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

- **Virtual PCR (VPCR)** <http://grup.cribi.unipd.it/cgi-bin/mateo/vpcr2.cgi>



Osnova

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 - Vyhledávání homologií
 - Vyhledávání sekvenčních motivů, otevřených čtecích rámců, restričních míst....
 - Další [www](#) genomové nástroje

Další WWW zdroje

- TIGR (The Institute for Genomic Research), <http://www.tigr.org/software/>
 - Recently part of the J. Craig Venter Institute

PHACTR4 phosphatase and actin regulator 4 [Homo sapiens]
Gene ID: 65979, updated on 27-Aug-2011

Summary

Official Symbol PHACTR4 provided by HGNC
Official Full Name phosphatase and actin regulator 4 provided by HGNC
Primary source HGNC:25793
Locus tag RP11-442N24_A.1
See related [Ensembl:ENSG00000204138](#); [HPRD:07816](#); [MIM:608726](#)
Gene type protein coding
RefSeq status REVIEWED
Organism [Homo sapiens](#)
Lineage Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo
Also known as FLJ13171; MGC20618; MGC34186; DKFZp686L07205; RP11-442N24_A.1
Summary This gene encodes a member of the phosphatase and actin regulator (PHACTR) family. Other PHACTR family members have been shown to inhibit protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) activity, and the homolog of this gene in the mouse has been shown to interact with actin and PP1. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Genomic context

Location : 1p35.3
Sequence : Chromosome 1; NC_000001.10 (28696093..28826881)

[See PHACTR4 in MapViewer](#)

Genomic regions, transcripts, and products

Genomic Sequence NC_000001 chromosome 1 reference GRCh37.p5 Primary Assembly

[Go to reference sequence details](#)

[Go to nucleotide](#) [Graphics](#) [FASTA](#) [GenBank](#)

Table of contents

- Summary
- Genomic context
- Genomic regions, transcripts, and products
- Bibliography
- Interactions
- General gene info
- General protein info
- Reference sequences
- Related sequences
- Additional links

Links

- Order cDNA clone
- BioAssay, by Gene target
- BioProjects
- CCDS
- Conserved Domains
- dbVar
- EST
- Full text in PMC
- Genome
- GEO Profiles
- HomoloGene
- Map Viewer
- Nucleotide
- OMIM
- Probe
- Protein
- PubChem Compound
- PubChem Substance
- PubMed
- PubMed (GeneRIF)
- PubMed (OMIM)
- RefSeq Proteins

Další WWW zdroje

- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) <http://www.omim.org/>

The screenshot shows the OMIM website in a Firefox browser window. The address bar displays "omim.org/#". The page content includes a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Statistics, Downloads/API, Help, External Links, Terms of Use, and Contact Us. Below the navigation menu, there are mirror site links for "us-east.omim.org" and "europe.omim.org". The main heading is "OMIM® Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man®", with a subtitle "An Online Catalog of Human Genes and Genetic Disorders" and a date "Updated 6 September 2012". A search bar is present with the text "Search OMIM" and a "Search" button, along with a link to "Sample Searches". Below the search bar, there is a link for "Advanced Search: OMIM, Clinical Synopses, OMIM Gene Map". At the bottom of the page, there are logos for the Institute of Genetic Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medicine, and the National Human Genome Research Institute. A footer note states: "NOTE: OMIM is intended for use primarily by physicians and other professionals concerned with genetic disorders, by genetics researchers, and by advanced students in science and medicine. While the OMIM database is open to the public, users seeking information about a personal medical or genetic condition are urged to consult with a qualified physician for diagnosis and for answers to personal questions. OMIM® and Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man® are registered trademarks of the Johns Hopkins University. Copyright © 1966-2012 Johns Hopkins University."

Shrnutí

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 - Další [www genomové nástroje](#)

Diskuse



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
a státním rozpočtem České republiky