

***BMG 744***  
***Bioinformatics***

February, 2004

# *Bioinformatics*

Management and Analysis of  
Biological Data

# *Contact Information*

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Address <http://www.genome.uab.edu/> Go Links >

**UAB**

**Molecular and Genetic Bioinformatics Facility**

**General Information**

- [UAB Bioinformatics Resources](#)
- [Sequence Analysis at UAB](#)
- [MIC753 - "Practical Applications of Sequence Analysis"](#)
- [CIS 640 - Bioinformatics I: "Lectures on Practical Bioinformatics" pdf](#)

**Genomic Sequencing**

- [The Poxvirus Bioinformatics Resource](#)
- [The \*Streptococcus pneumoniae\* genome diversity project](#)
- [The \*Streptococcus pneumoniae\* strain SpR6 genome sequencing project](#)
- [The \*Ureaplasma urealyticum\* genomic sequencing project](#)

**UAB Only (Password required. Call or Email Elliot for access)**

- [GCG at UAB](#)
- [SeqWeb - Web interface to GCG](#)
- [GCG 10 Documentation](#)
- [GCG 10 Documentation - Downloadable pdf files](#)

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# *Lecture Goals*

- Defining and understanding the role of Bioinformatics in modern biological sciences
- Becoming familiar with the basic bioinformatic vocabulary
- Providing an overview of biomedical data and databases
- Providing an overview of biomedical analytical tools
- Learning how to discover, access, and utilize information resources

# *Bioinformatics*

- Managing Complexity
  - Technology development
- Enhancing Understanding
  - Research

# *Managing Complexity*

- Data
  - Acquisition
  - Storage
  - Manipulation
  - Retrieval

# *Managing Complexity...*

- Data Analysis
  - Development and Utilization of
    - Analytical tools
    - Visualization tools
  - Analyses provides the interpretations necessary for...

# *Enhancing Understanding*

*What distinguishes one organism from another?*

- Sequence
- Molecular Biology
- Physiology
- Pathogenesis
- Epidemiology
- Evolution

*Will the genomic sequence provide an explanation for the differences?*

# *Caveat*

- In the end, bioinformatics (a.k.a. computers) can only help in making inferences concerning biological processes
- These inferences (or hypotheses) have to be tested in the laboratory

*Genomics*

# *The Human Genome Project*

- Mapping and Sequencing the Genomes of Model Organisms
- Data Collection and Distribution
- Ethical, Legal, and Social Considerations
- Research Training
- Technology Development
- Technology Transfer

# *Genomes of Humans and their “cousins”*

- Eukaryotic
- Prokaryotic
- Archaea
- Viruses

*April 14, 2003*

- The Human Genome Project announces completion of the DNA reference sequence of *Homo sapiens*.



# The Human Genome Sequence

Reference Sequence Properties

Chrom.	Reference accession	Sequence length	Determined bases*
1	NC_000001.4	245,203,898	218,712,898
2	NC_000002.5	243,315,028	237,043,673
3	NC_000003.5	199,411,731	193,607,218
4	NC_000004.5	191,610,523	186,580,523
5	NC_000005.4	180,967,295	177,524,972
6	NC_000006.5	170,740,541	166,880,540
7	NC_000007.7	158,431,299	154,546,299
8	NC_000008.5	145,908,738	141,694,337
9	NC_000009.5	134,505,819	115,187,714
10	NC_000010.4	135,480,874	130,710,865
11	NC_000011.4	134,978,784	130,709,420
12	NC_000012.5	133,464,434	129,328,332
13	NC_000013.5	114,151,656	95,511,656
14	NC_000014.4	105,311,216	87,191,216
15	NC_000015.4	100,114,055	81,117,055
16	NC_000016.4	89,995,999	79,890,791
17	NC_000017.5	81,691,216	77,480,855
18	NC_000018.4	77,753,510	74,534,531
19	NC_000019.5	63,790,860	55,780,860
20	NC_000020.5	63,644,868	59,424,990
21	NC_000021.3	46,976,537	33,924,742
22	NC_000022.4	49,476,972	34,352,051
X	NC_000023.4	152,634,166	147,686,664
Y	NC_000024.3	50,961,097	22,761,097
unplaced various		25,263,157	25,062,835

\* HGP goals called for determination of only the euchromatic portion of the genome. Telomeres, centromeres, and other heterochromatic regions have been left undetermined, as have a small number of unclonable gaps.

# *Genome Project Organization*

- Cloning
- Mapping
- Sequencing
  - Sequence Assembly
- Annotation
  - Feature identification and prediction
    - Genes, Regulatory regions...
- Analysis

# *Bioinformatic Information Flow*

- “Raw” data generation
  - Sequence generation and assembly
- Analytical tools
  - Pattern matching
- Database generation
  - Construction and data import
- Visualization (publication) of results
  - Static: Table or graph
  - Dynamic: Web page/Java applet

# *Annotation and Analysis*

- Gene prediction
  - Identify patterns characteristic of ORFs
- Functional assignment
  - Similarity searching
- Metabolic pathway modeling
- Comparative analysis
  - Identification and comparison with related genes

# *What is a gene?*

- Does it looks like a gene?
  - Open Reading Frame
  - Base composition
  - Codon usage
- Is it expressed?
  - Regulatory signals
  - Transcription
  - Translation
- When is it expressed?

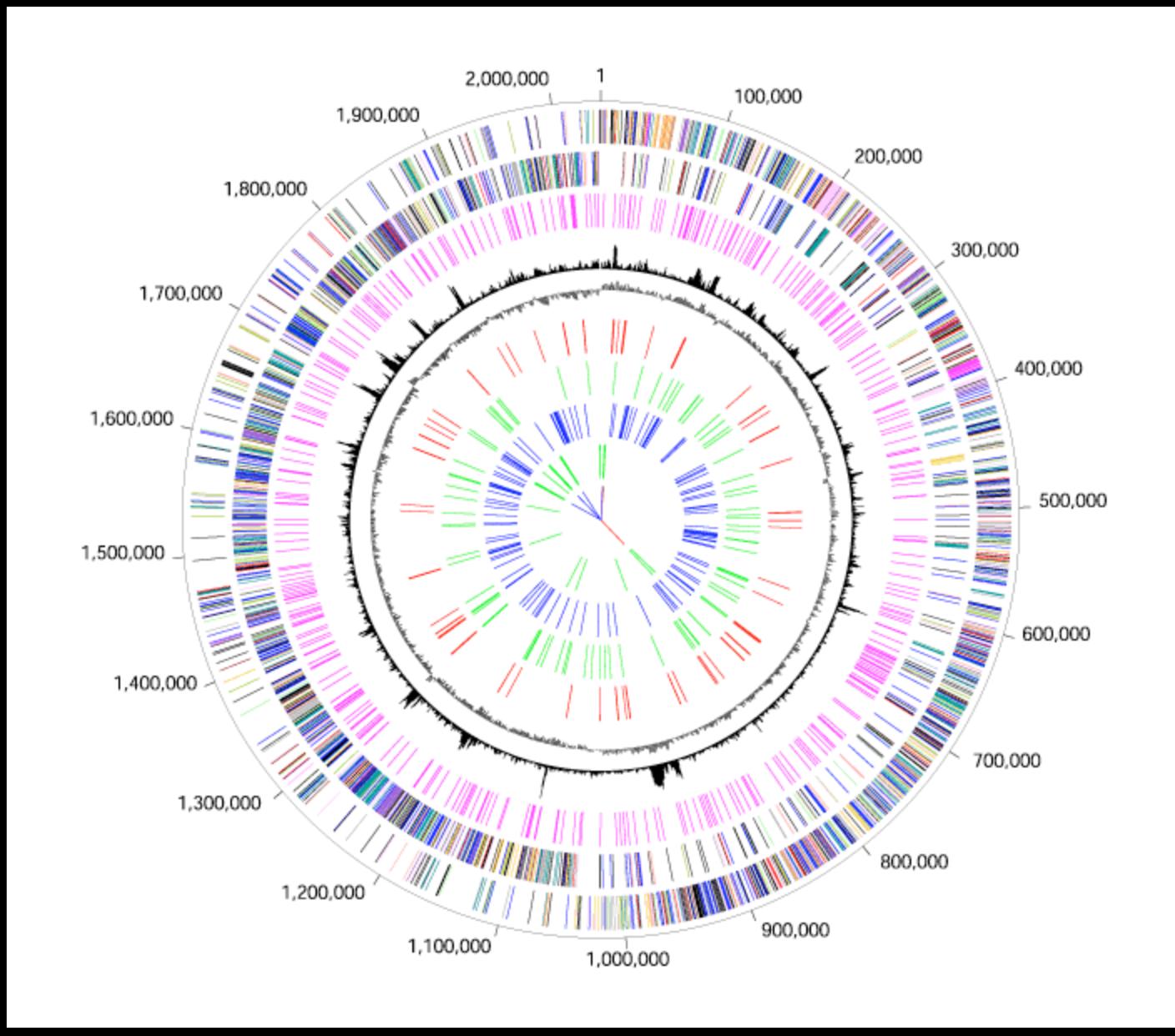
# *Prokaryotic vs. Eukaryotic Genes*

- Prokaryotes
  - small genomes
  - high gene density
  - no introns (or splicing)
  - no RNA processing
  - “simple” promoters
  - terminators important
  - Few overlapping genes
- Eukaryotes
  - large genomes
  - low gene density
  - introns (splicing)
  - RNA processing
  - Complex gene regulation
  - terminators not important
  - polyadenylation

# *Intrinsic & extrinsic information about gene locations*

- Intrinsic information
  - Buried in the primary DNA sequence
    - Open Reading Frame
    - Base composition
- Extrinsic information
  - Evidence inferred from database searching and genomic comparison.
    - BLAST searches
- Laboratory data
  - Expression arrays
  - mRNAs, ESTs

# *Streptococcus pneumoniae R6 genome*



# *Metabolic Pathway Modeling*

- Role assignment
- Metabolic Pathway Reconstruction
  - BioCyc Knowledge Library, Peter Karp, SRI
  - <http://biocyc.org/>
  - EcoCyc
- Navigation and analysis
- Pathway editing

**E. coli**

Strain: K-12

E. coli

- Summary of Organisms
- Compound Mode
- Reaction Mode
- Protein Mode
- Gene Map Mode
- Gene Mode
- Pathway Mode
- Overview Mode

- Backward in History
- Forward in History
- Select from History

- Select Answer
- Next Answer

- Clone Window
- Fix Window
- Unfix Window

- Preferences
- Help
- Print to File
- Exit

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Genetic Element	Genes				Size (bp)	GC %
	Mapped	Protein	RNA	Unidentified ORFs		
K-12 Chromosome	4384	4281	103	1398	4,639,221	50.8

Genes without a physical map position: 286

Pathways: 150  
Enzymatic Reactions: 905  
Transport Reactions: 0

Polypeptides: 894  
Protein Complexes: 498  
Enzymes: 655  
Transporters: 0

Compounds: 1308

Operons: 0  
tRNAs: 79

Current organism for command modes is now E. coli  
Command: █

E. coli

Summary of Organisms

Compound Mode

Reaction Mode

Protein Mode

Gene Map Mode

Gene Mode

Pathway Mode

Overview Mode

Backward in History

Forward in History

Select from History

Select Answer

Next Answer

Clone Window

Fix Window

Unfix Window

Preferences

Help

Print to File

Exit

Highlight

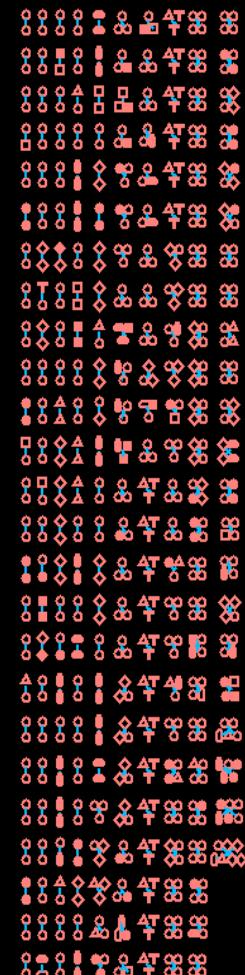
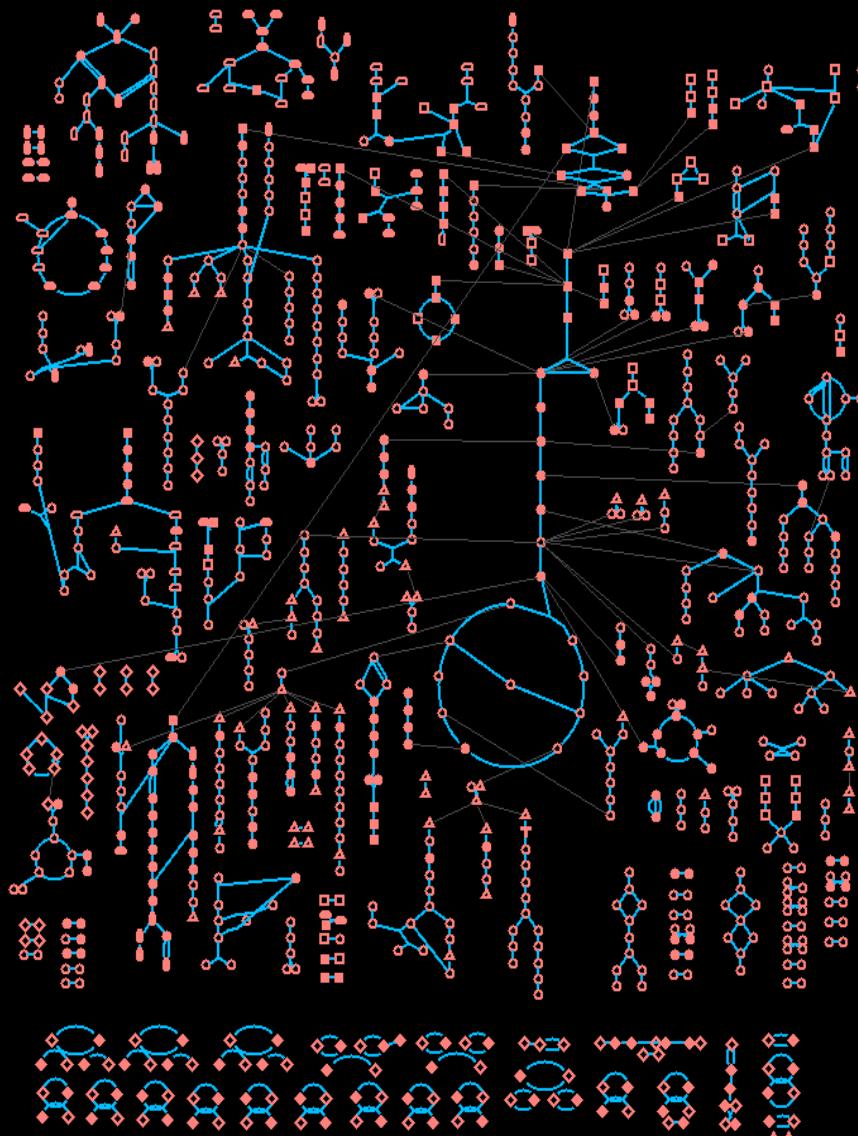
Undo Highlight

Redo Highlight

Clear Highlighting

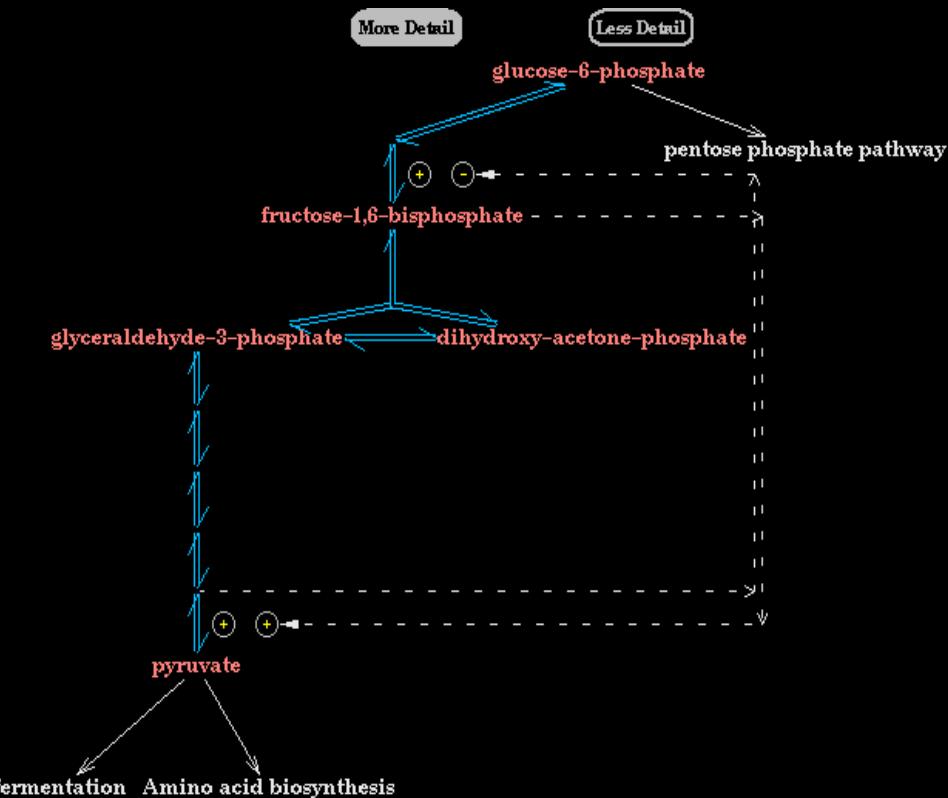
Show Key

Display Expression Data



Key to Compound	
▲	Amino Acids
■	Carbohydrates and Derivativ
◆	Proteins and Modified Protein
○	Purines
●	Pyrimidines
■	tRNAs
○	Other

Print complete.  
Command: :Popup Ov Key  
Command: □



Synonyms: Embden–Meyerhof pathway

Superclasses: Energy metabolism

Net reaction equation:  $\text{Glucose} + 2 \text{Pi} + 2 \text{ADP} + 2 \text{NAD} \rightarrow 2 \text{pyruvate} + 2 \text{ATP} + 2 \text{NADH} + 2 \text{H} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Superpathways: glycolysis+Entner–Doudoroff, glycolysis+TCA+glyoxylate bypass

Locations of Mapped Genes:



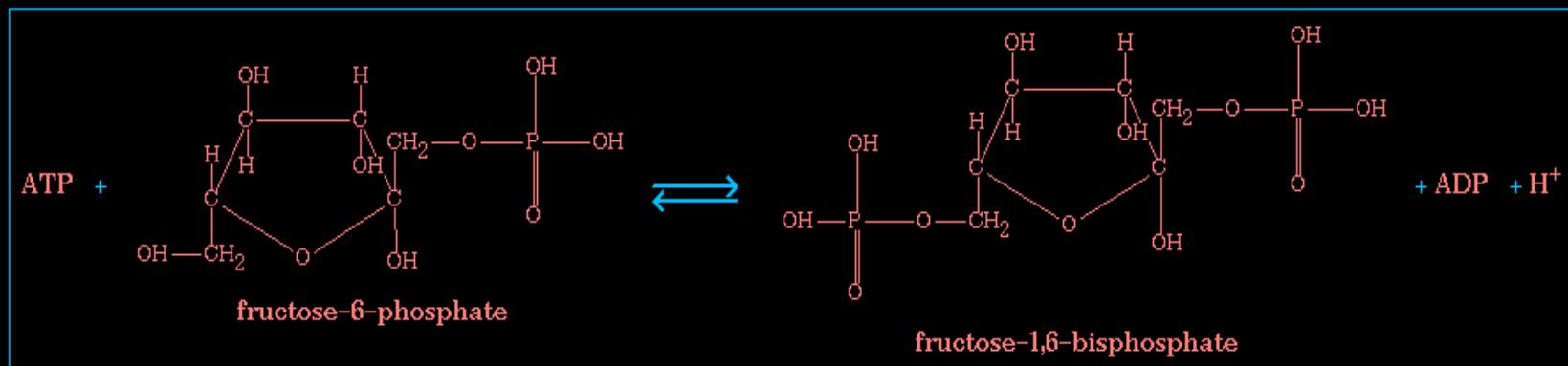
### *E. coli* Reaction: 2.7.1.11

Superclasses: 2.7.1-- PHOSPHOTRANSFERASES WITH AN ALCOHOL GROUP AS ACCEPTOR

Enzymes and Genes:

6-phosphofructokinase-1: pfkA,  
6-phosphofructokinase-2: pfkB

In pathway: mannitol degradation, sorbitol degradation, glycolysis



$\Delta G^0'$  (kcal/mol): -3.4 [1]

Comment: This is a key control step in glycolysis [2]

This reaction occurs in *E. coli*.

Citations: [2,1]

Unification Links: ENZYME.2.7.1.11

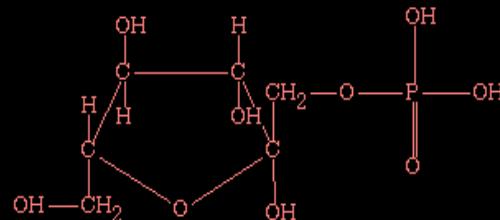
Gene-Reaction Schematic:



Superclasses: Carbohydrate-Derivatives

Empirical formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>9</sub>P

Molecular weight: 260.14

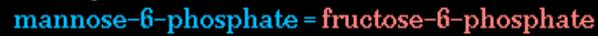


In Reactions:

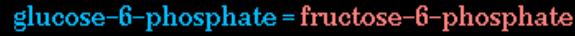
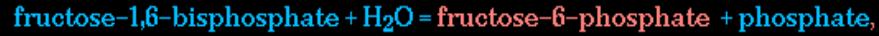
UDP-N-acetylglucosamine biosynthesis:



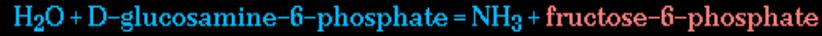
colanic acid biosynthesis:



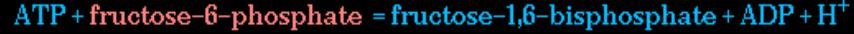
gluconeogenesis:



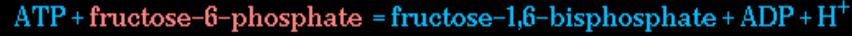
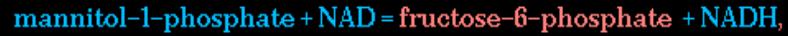
glucosamine catabolism:



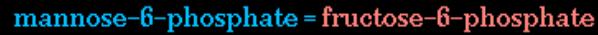
glycolysis:



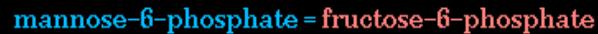
mannitol degradation:



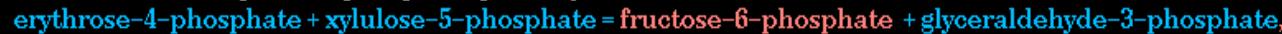
mannose and GDP-mannose metabolism:



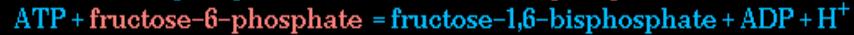
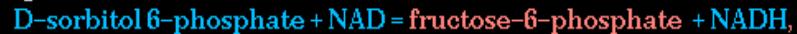
mannose catabolism:



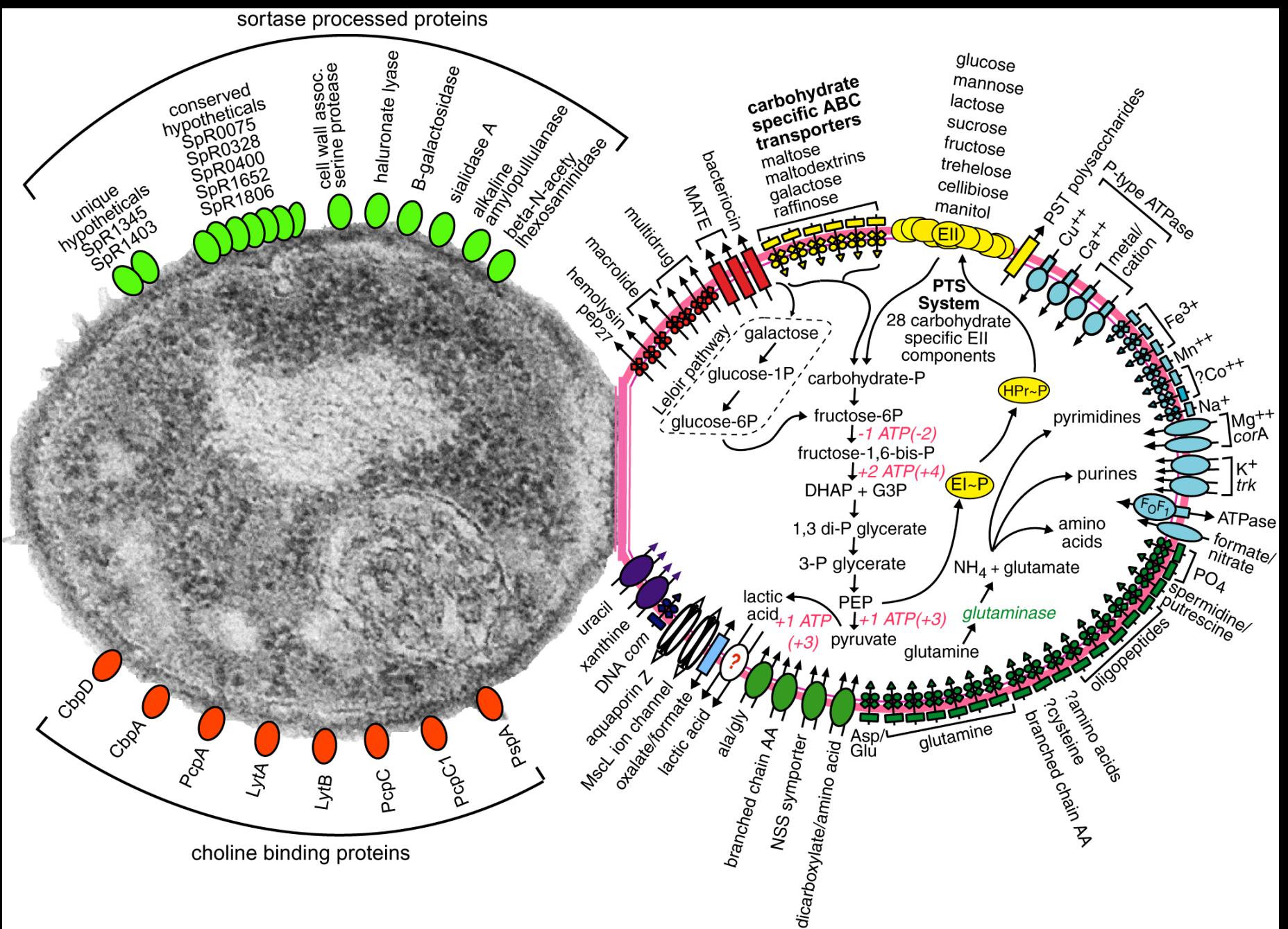
non-oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway:



sorbitol degradation:

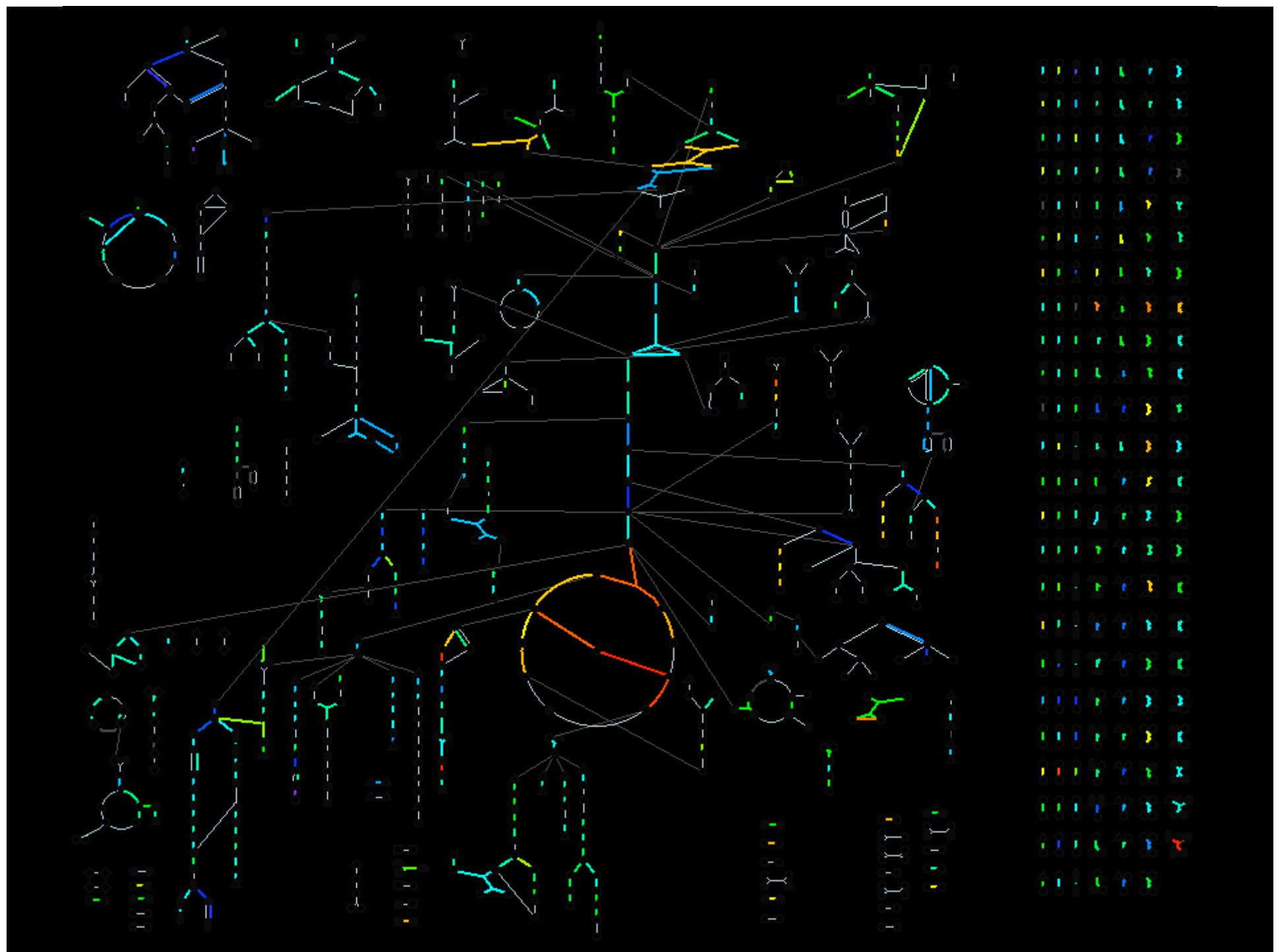


# *Streptococcus pneumoniae* R6 metabolism



# *Expression Arrays*

- Cell growth in different environments
- Isolate cDNAs
- Measure expression using array technology
- Create database of expression information
- Display information in an easy-to-use format
  - Show ratio of expression under different conditions



# *Comparative Genomics*

- Identification of similarities
  - Primary sequence
  - Structure
  - Function
- Identification of differences
  - Gene complement
  - Genotypic differences resulting in phenotypic changes
- Phylogenetic inference
  - Predicting evolutionary history

# *Comparative Genomics*

- “Similar” sequences
  - Sequences related by primary sequence similarity
- Homologs
  - Sequences related by evolution
  - Orthologs
    - Related due to speciation
  - Paralogs
    - Related due to gene duplication

# *Biological Information*

Access and Analysis

# *Information Resources*

- NCBI – Databases, tools, links
  - National Center for Biotechnology Information
  - <http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/>
- General Protein Analysis Tools
  - <http://us.expasy.org/>

NCBI HomePage - Mozilla

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help

Back Forward Reload Stop http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ Search Print

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

PubMed Entrez BLAST OMIM Books TaxBrowser Structure

Search Entrez for Go

SITE MAP Guide to NCBI resources

About NCBI An introduction for researchers, educators and the public.

GenBank Sequence submission support and software

Literature databases PubMed, OMIM, Books and PubMed Central

Molecular databases Sequences, structures, and taxonomy

Genomic biology The human genome, whole genomes and related resources

Tools Data mining

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

- ▶ Clusters of orthologous groups
- ▶ Electronic PCR
- ▶ Gene expression omnibus
- ▶ Genes and disease
- ▶ Human genome resources
- ▶ Human/mouse homology maps
- ▶ LocusLink
- ▶ Malaria genetics & genomics
- ▶ Map Viewer
- ▶ MHC
- ▶ Mouse genome resources
- ▶ NCBI Handbook
- ▶ ORF finder
- ▶ Rat genome

**PubMed Central**  
*An archive of life sciences journals*

- Free fulltext
- Over 100,000 articles from over 130 journals
- Linked to PubMed and fully searchable

Use of PubMed Central requires no registration or fee. Access it from any computer with an Internet connection.

**Entrez Gene**

You can now use Entrez to search for information centered on the concept of a gene, and connect to many sources of related information both within and outside NCBI.

NCBI Newsletter

The Reference Human Genome at NCBI

The Human Genome Project has produced the first reference sequence for the human

**ExPASy Molecular Biology Server - Mozilla**

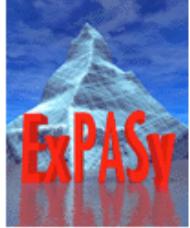
File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help

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[Site Map](#) [Search ExPASy](#) [Contact us](#)

Hosted by NCSC US Mirror sites: [Bolivia](#) [Canada](#) [China](#) [Korea](#) [Switzerland](#) [Taiwan](#)

Search  Swiss-Prot/TREMBL  for   Go  Clear

 **ExPASy Molecular Biology Server**

The ExPASy (Expert Protein Analysis System) [proteomics](#) server of the [Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics](#) (SIB) is dedicated to the analysis of protein sequences and structures as well as 2-D PAGE ([Disclaimer](#) / [References](#)).

[ExPASy celebrates 10 years of continuing service!](#)  
[What do you like best on ExPASy, what do you like least?](#)



[\[Announcements\]](#) [\[Job opening\]](#) [\[Mirror Sites\]](#)

Databases	Tools and software packages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Swiss-Prot and TREMBL</a> - Protein knowledgebase</li><li>• <a href="#">PROSITE</a> - Protein families and domains</li><li>• <a href="#">SWISS-2DPAGE</a> - Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis</li><li>• <a href="#">ENZYME</a> - Enzyme nomenclature</li><li>• <a href="#">SWISS-3DIMAGE</a> - 3D images of proteins and other biological macromolecules</li><li>• <a href="#">SWISS-MODEL Repository</a> - Automatically generated protein models</li><li>• <a href="#">CD40base</a> - CD40 ligand defects</li><li>• <a href="#">SeqAnalRef</a> - Sequence analysis bibliographic references</li><li>• <a href="#">Links to many other molecular biology databases</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Proteomics</a> [<a href="#">PeptIdent</a>, <a href="#">PeptideMass</a>, ...]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">DNA -&gt; Protein</a> [<a href="#">Translate</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Similarity searches</a> [<a href="#">BLAST</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Pattern and profile searches</a> [<a href="#">ScanProsite</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Post-translational modification and topology prediction</a></li><li>◦ <a href="#">Primary structure analysis</a> [<a href="#">ProtParam</a>, <a href="#">pI/MW</a>, <a href="#">ProtScale</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Secondary and tertiary structure prediction</a> [<a href="#">SWISS-MODEL</a>, <a href="#">Swiss-PdbViewer</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Alignment</a> [<a href="#">T-COFFEE</a>, <a href="#">SIM</a>]</li><li>◦ <a href="#">Biological text analysis</a></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Melanie 4</a> - Software for 2-D PAGE analysis</li><li>• <a href="#">Roche Applied Science's Biochemical Pathways</a></li></ul>
Education and services	Documentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">The ExPASy FTP server</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">What's New on ExPASy</a></li></ul>

# *Genomic Resources*

- NCBI Genome Resources
  - <http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/Genomes/>
- Ensembl Genome Server
  - [www.ensembl.org](http://www.ensembl.org)
- UCSC Genome Browser
  - [genome.ucsc.edu](http://genome.ucsc.edu)

Genome biology - Mozilla

NCBI

PubMed Entrez BLAST OMIM Books TaxBrowser Structure

Search Entrez for Go

NCBI SITE MAP guide to NCBI resources Human genome resources at NCBI Entrez Genomes complete genome sequences RefSeq the reference sequence project Clusters of Orthologous Groups analysis of complete genomes HomoloGene orthologs between pairs of organisms LocusLink access to a collection of gene-related information Tools for sequence analysis Software for genetic analysis

**Genomic Biology**

**Genomic-scale science**

Genomics is a new and fascinating area of biology, enabled through the large-scale DNA sequencing efforts of many public and private organizations, including the [Human Genome Project](#). Genomics takes an holistic approach to molecular biology and evolution by studying the complete genome and its protein expression patterns.

**Human Genome**

Explore [human genome resources](#) or browse the human genome sequence using the [Map Viewer](#).

**The SNP Database**

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are the most common genetic variations and occur once every 100 to 300 bases. It is expected that SNPs will accelerate the identification of disease genes by allowing researchers to look for associations between a disease and specific differences (in the form of SNPs) for a given population. [dbSNP](#) is a GenBank-independent database for SNP information. More information on using this database can be found at the [dbSNP homepage](#).

**Organism-specific resources:**

- ▶ Nematode
- ▶ Fruit fly
- ▶ Human
- ▶ Malaria parasite
- ▶ Microbial Genomes
- ▶ Mosquito
- ▶ Mouse
- ▶ Plant Genomes Central
- ▶ Rat
- ▶ Retroviruses
- ▶ Zebrafish

[Disclaimer](#) [Privacy statement](#)

Revised December 4, 2003

Ensembl Genome Browser - Mozilla

**e!** project **Ensembl** The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute EBI

## Ensembl Genome Browser

Search Ensembl

Search all species for  with

### About Ensembl

**e!** Ensembl is a joint project between EMBL - EBI and the Sanger Institute to develop a software system which produces and maintains automatic annotation on eukaryotic genomes. Ensembl is primarily funded by the Wellcome Trust.

Access to all the data produced by the project, and to the software used to analyse and present it, is provided free and without constraints. Some data and software may be subject to third-party constraints ([details](#)).

Ensembl presents up-to-date sequence data and the best possible [annotation](#) for metazoan genomes. Available now are [human](#), [mouse](#), [rat](#), [fugu](#), [zebrafish](#), [mosquito](#), [Drosophila](#), [C. elegans](#), and [C. briggsae](#). Others will be added soon.

For an introduction to the Ensembl project, take the [Ensembl tour](#), and then go through a step-by-step [worked example](#) which introduces Ensembl's main functions. For more information read these short papers ([Jan 2002](#), [Jan 2003](#)) in Nucleic Acids Research.

For all enquiries, please contact the Ensembl [HelpDesk](#) ([helpdesk@ensembl.org](mailto:helpdesk@ensembl.org)).

### Ensembl provides ....

- ▶ Easy access to sequence data
- ▶ For known genes, predicted structure and location in the genome sequence
- ▶ Prediction of novel genes, all with supporting evidence
- ▶ Annotation of other features of the genome
- ▶ Targeted connections to other genome resources worldwide

### Easy access to the data via ....

- ▶ A web-based genome browser (which can be customized as required)
- ▶ A web-based system for data export and data mining
- ▶ 'Dumps' of sequence and other data sets for you to download
- ▶ Direct access to the databases
- ▶ A Perl-based object layer

### Ensembl Species

Species	Version	Last Update
Human	v. 18.34.1	4 Nov 2003
Mouse	v. 18.30.1	6 May 2003
Rat	v. 18.3.1	4 Nov 2003
Zebrafish	v. 18.2.1	2 Jul 2003
Fugu	v. 18.2.1	3 Mar 2003
Mosquito	v. 18.2a.1	1 Oct 2003
Fruitfly	v. 18.3a.1	2 Jul 2003
C. elegans	v. 18.102.1	2 Jul 2003
C. briggsae	v. 18.25.1	3 Mar 2003

Similarity searches (multi-species)  
Fast data/sequence retrieval (multi-species)  
Access to whole genome shotgun data (includes additional species)

[BLAST/SSAHA](#)  
[EnsMart](#)  
[Trace Server](#)

### Help and documentation

- ▶ Species-specific documentation is available via the species home pages above.
- ▶ Take the [Ensembl tour](#), go through a step-by-step [worked example](#), or read this short [paper](#) in Nucleic Acids Research.
- ▶ For context-sensitive help on any web page click: [Help](#)
- ▶ There is also an [index](#) of context-sensitive help pages, and a set of guided [How do I....?](#) trails.

Recent Ensembl news  
Display your own data in Ensembl  
Apollo genome browser  
Questions or suggestions? Try the Documentation (includes tutorial on direct data access & instructions for installing Ensembl on your own site)

[News](#)  
[DAS](#)  
[Apollo](#)  
[Help Desk](#)  
[Documentation](#)

### Have you tried ....?

**Fly**  
Fly(*Drosophila melanogaster*) with data imported from FlyBase is now available at Ensembl

  
[Click for more information](#)



# UCSC Genome Bioinformatics

[Genome Browser](#) - [Family Browser](#) - [Blat](#) - [Table Browser](#) - [FAQ](#) - [Help](#)

[Genome  
Browser](#)

[Family  
Browser](#)

[Blat](#)

[Tables](#)

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## About the UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Site

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.

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.

## News

[News Archives ▶](#)

**Nov. 24, 2003**

We have released a Genome Browser and Blat server for the latest mouse genome assembly, NCBI Build 32 (UCSC v. mm4). Build 32 is a composite assembly in which chromosomes were assembled by two slightly different algorithms depending on the available mapping data. Chromosomes 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 15, 18, 19, X, and Y were assembled using a clone-based tiling path file (TPF) provided by the Mouse Genome Sequencing Consortium (MGSC), with whole genome shotgun sequence used to fill gaps when necessary. The remaining chromosomes were assembled using the MGSCv3 whole genome shotgun assembly as the TPF and merging High Throughput Genomic Sequence (HTGS) as needed. The UCSC mm4 assembly contains only the reference strain C57BL/6J.

Build 32 includes 2.6 gigabases of sequence, 1.2 Gb of which is finished. We estimate that 90-96 percent of the mouse genome is present in the assembly. For more information about this version, see the NCBI [assembly notes](#) and [Build 32 statistics](#).

The mm4 sequence and annotation data may be downloaded from the UCSC Genome Browser [FTP site](#) or [downloads page](#).

We'd like to thank the Deanna Church, Richa Agrawala, and the Mouse Genome Sequencing Consortium for this assembly. We'd also like to acknowledge the work of the UCSC mm4 team: Hiram Clawson (lead), Terry Furey, Kate Rosenbloom, Heather Trumbower, Bob Kuhn and Donna Karolchik, and our systems administrators Patrick Gavin, Jorge Garcia and Paul Tatarsky.

# *Bioinformatic Databases*

Something to compare against

# *Major Sequence Databases*

- DNA
  - Genbank (NCBI)
  - EMBL
  - DDBJ
- Protein
  - PIR
  - Swiss-Prot
  - Swiss-Prot TrEMBL
  - UniProt

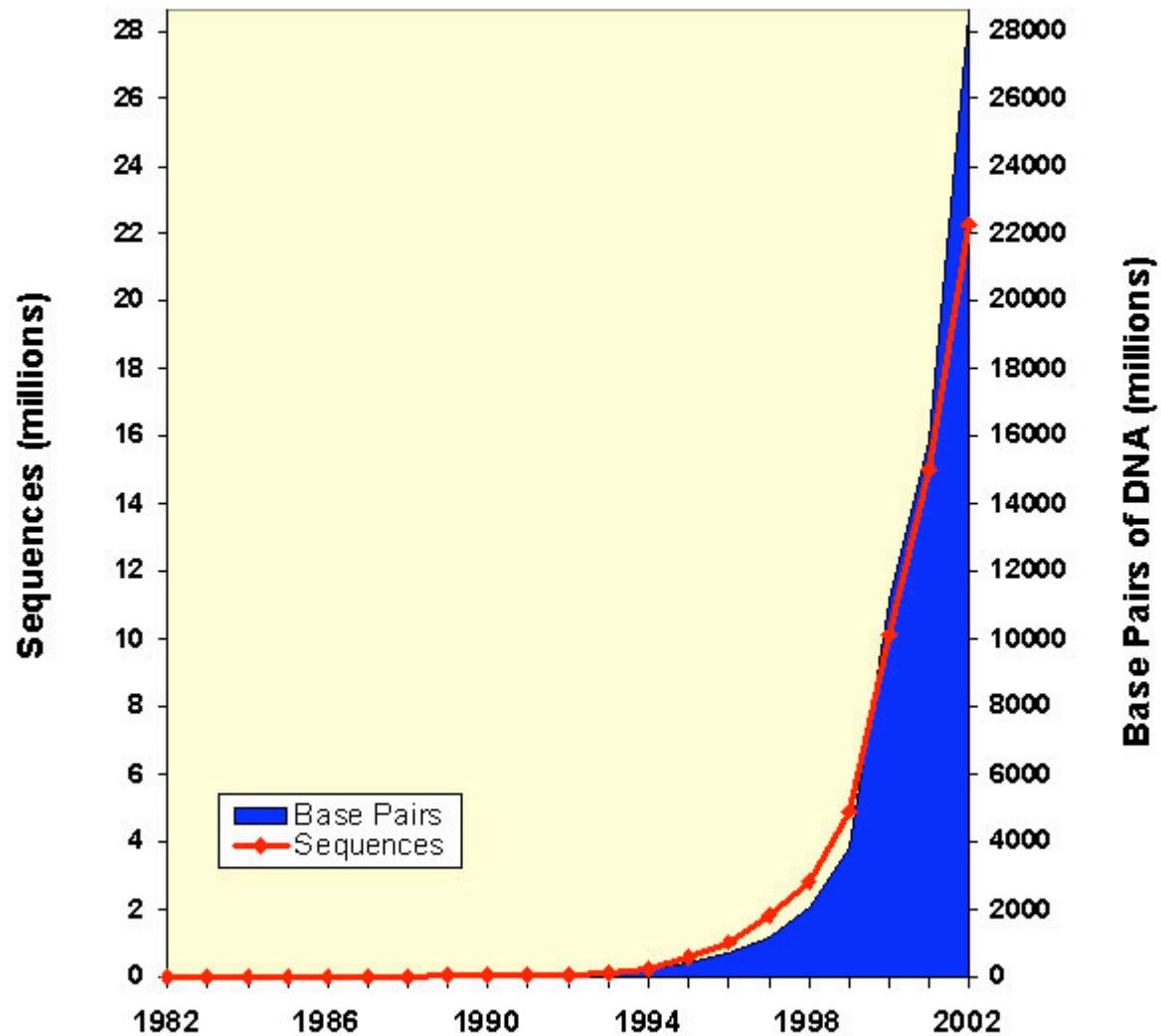
# *Other Databases*

- Structural
  - Protein Data Bank (PDB): <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/>
- Expression
  - Microarray Gene Expression Data Society (MGED):  
<http://www.mged.org/>
  - Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO – NCBI)
- Proteomic
  - Mascot: <http://www.matrixscience.com/>
- Metabolism
  - BioCyc: <http://biocyc.org/>
- Ontology
  - Gene Ontology (GO) Consortium: <http://www.geneontology.org/>
  - Controlled vocabulary for the description of biological processes

# *Genbank*

- Primary nucleic acid sequence database
- Maintained by NCBI
  - National Center for Biotechnology Information
  - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
- December 15, 2003; Release 139
  - 36,553,368,485 bases
  - 30,968,418 sequences

## Growth of GenBank



# *Some GenBank Divisions*

- EST: Expressed Sequence Tags
  - “Single-pass” cDNA sequences
  - Generally representative of the 3’ ends of cDNAs
  - More “full-length” ESTs now available
- STS: Sequence Tagged Sites
  - Sequence and mapping data
  - Short genomic landmark sequences
- HTGS: High Throughput Genomic Sequences
  - “Unfinished” DNA sequences generated by the high-throughput sequencing centers

# *Other NCBI Databases*

- RefSeq
- Unigene
- HomoloGene
- Genomic
- SNPs

# *RefSeq*

- NCBI Reference Sequence project
- Provides reference sequence standards for the naturally occurring molecules from chromosomes to mRNAs to proteins
- Stable reference point for:
  - mutation analysis
  - gene expression studies
  - polymorphism discovery
- Accession numbers have two letters, an underscore, and six numbers
  - NM\_123456

# *Unigene*

- GenBank sequences partitioned into a non-redundant set of gene-oriented clusters
  - Each UniGene cluster contains sequences that represent a unique gene, as well as related information such as the tissue types in which the gene has been expressed and map location.
  - Includes EST and complete cDNA sequences
  - Provides information on differentially-spliced transcripts

# Unigene Organisms

	Vertebrata	
	Mammalia	
	<a href="#"><u>Bos taurus</u></a> (cow)	12,808 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Homo sapiens</u></a> (human)	128,826 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Mus musculus</u></a> (mouse)	90,444 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Rattus norvegicus</u></a> (rat)	63,253 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Sus scrofa</u></a> (pig)	14,344 entries
	Aves	
	<a href="#"><u>Gallus gallus</u></a> (chicken)	5,068 entries
	Amphibia	
	<a href="#"><u>Xenopus laevis</u></a> (frog)	19,512 entries
	Actinopterygii	
	<a href="#"><u>Danio rerio</u></a> (zebrafish)	16,355 entries
	Urochordata	
	Asciidae	
	<a href="#"><u>Ciona intestinalis</u></a> (sea squirt)	13,674 entries
	Arthropoda	
	Insecta	
	<a href="#"><u>Anopheles gambiae</u></a> (malaria mosquito)	3,270 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Drosophila melanogaster</u></a> (fruit fly)	14,779 entries
	Nematoda	
	Chromadorea	
	<a href="#"><u>Caenorhabditis elegans</u></a>	20,137 entries
	Embryophyta	
	Eudicotyledons	
	<a href="#"><u>Arabidopsis thaliana</u></a> (thale cress)	27,141 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Glycine max</u></a> (soybean)	8,987 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Lycopersicon esculentum</u></a> (tomato)	3,740 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Medicago truncatula</u></a> (barrel medic)	5,729 entries
	Liliopsida	
	<a href="#"><u>Hordeum vulgare</u></a> (barley)	7,944 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Oryza sativa</u></a> (rice)	19,223 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Triticum aestivum</u></a> (wheat)	20,454 entries
	<a href="#"><u>Zea mays</u></a> (maize)	13,512 entries
	Chlorophyta	
	Chlorophyceae	
	<a href="#"><u>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</u></a>	6,448 entries

# *HomoloGene*

- Curated and calculated orthologs and homologs for genes represented in UniGene and LocusLink

# *Genomic DBs*

- Human
- Mouse
- Rat
- Zebrafish
- Drosophila
- Nematode
- Plant genomes
- Yeast
- Malaria
- Microbial genomes
- Viruses
- Viroids
- Plasmids
- Eukaryotic organelles

# *dbSNP*

- Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms
  - Single base changes
  - Small-scale insertions/deletions
  - Polymorphic repetitive elements
  - Microsatellite variation

# *LocusLink*

- Provides a single query interface to curated sequence and descriptive information about genetic loci
  - Nomenclature
  - Aliases
  - Sequence accessions
  - Phenotypes
  - EC numbers
  - OMIM numbers
  - UniGene clusters
  - Homology
  - Map locations
  - Web sites

# **OMIM**

- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man
- Database of gene-linked genetic disorders
- Maintained at Johns Hopkins University
  - Dr. Victor A. McKusick
- Provides link to GeneTests
  - Laboratories that provide testing for specific genetic disorders

# *Sample OMIM Queries*

## *(From the OMIM Help Docs)*

- What human genes are related to hypertension? Which of those genes are on chromosome 17?
- List the OMIM entries that describe genes on chromosome 10.
- List the OMIM entries that contain information about allelic variants.
- Retrieve the OMIM record for the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), and link to related protein sequence records via Entrez.
- Find the OMIM record for the p53 tumor protein, and link out to related information in LocusLink and the p53 Mutation Database.

# *EMBL and DDBJ*

- European Molecular Biology Laboratory
  - Hinxton, UK
  - <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/>
- DNA Data Bank of Japan
  - Mishima, Japan
  - <http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/>

# *Coordination with Genbank*

- Prevents duplication
- Genbank enters sequences from U.S. journals and researchers
- EMBL handles European data
- DDBJ handles Asian data
- Data exchanged daily

# *The Sequence Record*

- Different for each database
- Locus (Name)
- Accession Number
- Keywords
- Description
- Properties
- References
- The Sequence

# *GenBank Sample Record*

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

```
analyze% typedata ge:humcftrm
!!NA_SEQUENCE 1.0
LOCUS      HUMCFTRM      6129 bp      mRNA          PRI       15-DEC-1989
DEFINITION Human cystic fibrosis mRNA, encoding a presumed transmembrane
conductance regulator (CFTR).
ACCESSION  M28668
NID        g180331
KEYWORDS   cystic fibrosis; transmembrane conductance regulator.
SOURCE     Human, cDNA to mRNA.
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;
Vertebrata; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 6129)
AUTHORS   Riordan,J.R., Rommens,J.M., Kerem,B., Alon,N., Rozmahel,R.,
Grzelczak,Z., Zielenski,J., Lok,S., Plavsic,N., Chou,J.-L.,
Drumm,M.L., Iannuzzi,M.C., Collins,F.S. and Tsui,L.-C.
TITLE     Identification of the cystic fibrosis gene: Cloning and
characterization of complementary DNA
JOURNAL   Science 245, 1066-1073 (1989)
MEDLINE   89368940
```

# *Accession Numbers*

- Each sequence submitted to a database is assigned a unique primary accession number
- Accession numbers do not change
- If a sequence is merged with another, a new accession number is assigned, and the original number becomes a secondary accession number
- Accession numbers may include version numbers
  - AO2428.2

COMMENT A three base-pair deletion spanning positions 1654-1656 is observed in cDNAs from cystic fibrosis patients.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..6129  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

CDS 133..4575  
/note="cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator"  
/codon\_start=1  
/db\_xref="PID:g180332"  
/translation="MQRSPLEKASVVSKLFFSWTRPILRKGYRQRLELSDIYQIPSVD  
SADNLSEKLEREWDRRELASKKNPKLINALRRCCFWRFMFYGIFLYLGEVTKAQPLLL  
LNRFSSKDIAILDDLLPLTIFDFIQLLLIVIGAIAVVAVLQPYIFVATVPVIVAFIMLR  
AYFLQTSQQLKQLESEGRSPIFTHLVTSLKGLWTLRAFGRQPYFETLFHKALNLHTAN  
WFLYLSTLRWFQMRIEMIFVIFFIAVTFISILTTGEGEGRVGIIILTLAMNIMSTLQWA  
VNSSIDVDSDLMRSVSRVFKFIDMPTEGKPTKSTKPYKNGQLSKVMIIENSHVKKDDIW  
PSGGQMTVKDLTAKYTEGGNAILENISFSISPGQRVGLLGRTGSGKSTLLSAFLRLLN  
TEGEIQIDGVSWDSITLQQWRKAFGVIHQKFIFSGTFRKNLDPYEQWSDQEIWKVAD  
EVGLRSVIEQFPGKLDLFDVLVDGGCVLSHGHKQLMCLARSVLSKAKILLDEPSAHLDP  
VTYQIIRRTLKQAFADCTVILCEHRIEAMLECQQFLVIEENKVRQYDSIQKLLNERSL  
FRQAIISPSDRVKLFPHRNSSKCKSKPQIAALKETEEEVQDTRL"

BASE COUNT 1886 a 1181 c 1330 g 1732 t

ORIGIN

HUMCFTRM Length: 6129 April 13, 1998 13:00 Type: N Check: 6781 ..

1 AATTGGAAGC AAATGACATC ACAGCAGGTC AGAGAAAAAG GGTTGAGCGG  
51 CAGGCACCCA GAGTAGTAGG TCTTGTCAT TAGGAGCTTG AGCCCAGACG  
101 GCCCTAGCAG GGACCCCCAGC GCCCGAGAGA CCATGCAGAG GTCGCCTCTG  
151 GAAAAGGCCA GCGTTGTCTC CAAACTTTT TTCAGCTGGA CCAGACCAAT  
201 TTTGAGGAAA GGATACAGAC AGCGCCTGGA ATTGTCAGAC ATATAACCAA  
251 TCCCTTCTGT TGATTCTGCT GACAATCTAT CTGAAAAATT GGAAAGAGAA  
301 TGGGATAGAG AGCTGGCTTC AAAGAAAAAT CCTAAACTCA TTAATGCCCT  
351 TCGGCGATGT TTTTCTGGA GATTTATGTT CTATGGAATC TTTTTATATT  
401 TAGGGGAAGT CACCAAAGCA GTACAGCCTC TCTTACTGGG AAGAACATA  
451 GCTTCCTATG ACCCGGATAA CAAGGAGGAA CGCTCTATCG CGATTATCT

# *Swiss-Prot*

- <http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/>
- Protein Database
- University of Geneva
- Arranged by protein function
- Release 42.9
- February 2, 2004
- 53,044,352 amino acids 143,790 entries
- Provides annotated protein records

# *Swiss-Prot TrEMBL*

- Translation of all EMBL Nucleic Acid coding sequences not yet present in Swiss-Prot
- Allows rapid availability without immediate annotation
- Release 25.9
- February 2, 2004
- 1,075,779 entries

# ***PIR***

- <http://pir.georgetown.edu/>
- Protein Identification Resource
  - PIR-International Protein Sequence Database (PSD)
- National Biomedical Research Foundation
- Georgetown University
- Release 78.03, November 24, 2003
- 283,366 Entries

# *PIR-NREF*

- Non-redundant REference protein database
- Current Release 1.4
- February 2, 2004
- 1,485,025 Entries

# *iProClass Database - PIR*

<http://pir.georgetown.edu/iproclass/>

- Comprehensive family relationships and structural/functional classifications and features of proteins
  - Superfamilies
  - Families
  - Domains

## *UniProt (United Protein Databases)*

- Unified, coordinated database of protein information
- Integration of SwissProt, TrEMBL, and PIR
- <http://www.uniprot.org/>

# *UniProt databases*

- The UniProt Archive (UniParc) provides a stable, comprehensive sequence collection without redundant sequences
- The UniProt Knowledgebase (UniProt) provides the central database of protein sequences with accurate, consistent, rich sequence and functional annotation.
- The UniProt Non-redundant Reference (UniRef) databases provide condensed data collections based on the UniProt knowledgebase in order to obtain complete coverage of sequence space at several resolutions.

*Searching for Information*

# *Information Searching at NCBI*

- Publications
  - PubMed
- Sequences
  - Entrez
- Structures
  - PDB
- Taxonomy
- ...

NCBI HomePage - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites Media Mail Print Links

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ Go

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

PubMed Entrez BLAST OMIM Books TaxBrowser Structure

Search Entrez for Go

SITE MAP Guide to NCBI resources About NCBI An introduction for researchers, educators and the public. GenBank Sequence submission support and software Literature databases PubMed, OMIM, Books and PubMed Central Molecular databases Sequences, structures, and

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

- ▶ Clusters of orthologous groups
- ▶ Electronic PCR
- ▶ Gene expression omnibus
- ▶ Genes and disease
- ▶ Human genome resources
- ▶ Human/mouse homology maps
- ▶ LocusLink
- ▶ Malaria genetics & genomics
- ▶ Map Viewer

**PubMed Central**  
An archive of life sciences journals

- Free fulltext
- Over 100,000 articles from over 130 journals
- Linked to PubMed and fully searchable

Use of PubMed Central requires no registration or fee. Access it from any computer with an Internet connection.

**Entrez Gene**

You can now use Entrez to search for

Internet

Taxonomy browser (Homo sapiens) - Mozilla

NCBI Taxonomy Browser

Entrez PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC Taxonomy Books

Search for **human** as complete name  lock Go Clear

Display 3 levels using filter: none

## Homo sapiens

Taxonomy ID: 9606

Genbank common name: **human**

Rank: species

Genetic code: [Translation table 1 \(Standard\)](#)

Mitochondrial genetic code: [Translation table 2](#)

Other names:

common name: **man**

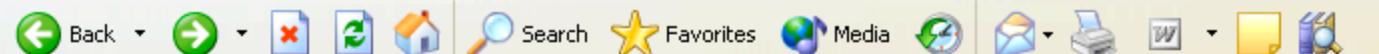
[Lineage \(full\)](#)

[cellular organisms](#); [Eukaryota](#); [Fungi/Metazoa group](#); [Metazoa](#); [Eumetazoa](#); [Bilateria](#); [Coelomata](#); [Deuterostomia](#); [Chordata](#); [Craniata](#); [Vertebrata](#); [Gnathostomata](#); [Teleostomi](#); [Euteleostomi](#); [Sarcopterygii](#); [Tetrapoda](#); [Amniota](#); [Mammalia](#); [Theria](#); [Eutheria](#); [Primates](#); [Catarrhini](#); [Hominidae](#); [Homo/Pan/Gorilla group](#); [Homo](#)

Entrez records		
Database name	Subtree links	Direct links
Nucleotide	<a href="#">7,120,598</a>	<a href="#">7,120,592</a>
Protein	<a href="#">190,374</a>	<a href="#">190,374</a>
Structure	<a href="#">4,673</a>	<a href="#">4,673</a>
Genome	<a href="#">25</a>	<a href="#">25</a>
Popset	<a href="#">356</a>	<a href="#">356</a>
SNP	<a href="#">4,145,589</a>	<a href="#">4,145,589</a>
3D Domains	<a href="#">16,965</a>	<a href="#">16,965</a>
Domains	<a href="#">26</a>	<a href="#">26</a>
GEO Datasets	<a href="#">94</a>	<a href="#">94</a>
GEO Expressions	<a href="#">1,172,003</a>	<a href="#">1,172,003</a>
UniGene	<a href="#">127,835</a>	<a href="#">127,835</a>
UniSTS	<a href="#">174,541</a>	<a href="#">174,541</a>
PubMed Central	<a href="#">1,152</a>	<a href="#">1,152</a>
Gene	<a href="#">134,337</a>	<a href="#">134,337</a>
Taxonomy	<a href="#">2</a>	<a href="#">1</a>

# Taxonomy browser (Homo sapiens neanderthalensis) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help



Address <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=63221> Go Links >



## Taxonomy Browser

Entrez PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC Taxonomy Books

Search for  as   lock    
Display  levels using filter:

## Homo sapiens neanderthalensis

Taxonomy ID: 63221

Rank: subspecies

Genetic code: [Translation table 1 \(Standard\)](#)

Mitochondrial genetic code: [Translation table 2](#)

Other names:

synonym: **Homo neanderthalensis**

### Entrez records

Database name	Direct links
Nucleotide	<a href="#">6</a>
PubMed Central	<a href="#">6</a>
Taxonomy	<a href="#">1</a>

### Lineage (full)

cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Fungi/Metazoa group; Metazoa;  
Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Coelomata; Deuterostomia; Chordata; Craniata;  
Vertebrata; Gnathostomata; Teleostomi; Euteleostomi; Sarcopterygii;  
Tetrapoda; Amniota; Mammalia; Theria; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini;  
Hominidae; Homo/Pan/Gorilla group; Homo; Homo sapiens

### Comments and References:

extinct

This taxon is extinct.

Entrez-Nucleotide - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites Media Links

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Nucleotide&cmd=Search&dopt=DocSum&ter

LocusLink provides curated information for human, fruit fly, mouse, rat, and zebrafish

Entrez Nucleotide Help | FAQ

Batch Entrez: Upload a file of GI or accession numbers to retrieve sequences

Check sequence revision history

How to create WWW links to Entrez

LinkOut Cubby

Related resources BLAST Reference sequence project

Display Summary Show: 20 Send to Text

1: [AY149291](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial D-loop hypervariable region I, partial sequence  
gi|28557455|gb|AY149291.1|[28557455]

2: [AF282972](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial hypervariable region II sequence  
gi|11141613|gb|AF282972.1|[AF282972[11141613]]

3: [AF282971](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial hypervariable region I sequence  
gi|11141612|gb|AF282971.1|[AF282971[11141612]]

4: [AF254446](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial D-loop, hypervariable region I  
gi|7769684|gb|AF254446.1|[AF254446[7769684]]

5: [AF142095](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial control region, hypervariable region II  
gi|4927255|gb|AF142095.1|[AF142095[4927255]]

6: [AF011222](#) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mitochondrial D-loop hypervariable region 1  
gi|2286205|gb|AF011222.1|[2286205]

Done Internet

# *Entrez Searching*

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/>
- Search via text patterns
- Cross-database search interface
  - Sequence
  - PubMed
  - OMIM
  - Linkage information
  - ...



HOME SEARCH SITE MAP

PubMed

Entrez

Human Genome

GenBank

Map Viewer

BLAST

Search across databases cystic fibrosis

GO

CLEAR

Help

- 22766** **PubMed:** biomedical literature citations and abstracts
- 1331** **PubMed Central:** free, full text journal articles
- none** **Journals:** detailed information about journals in Entrez
- 3** **MeSH:** detailed information about NLM's controlled vocabulary

- 88** **Books:** online books
- 90** **OMIM:** online Mendelian Inheritance in Man
- 35** **Site Search:** NCBI web and FTP sites

- 11918** **Nucleotide:** sequence database (GenBank)
- 573** **Protein:** sequence database
- 3** **Genome:** whole genome sequences
- 8** **Structure:** three-dimensional macromolecular structures
- none** **Taxonomy:** organisms in GenBank
- 702** **SNP:** single nucleotide polymorphism

- 10** **UniGene:** gene-oriented clusters of transcript sequences
- 2** **CDD:** conserved protein domain database
- 11** **3D Domains:** domains from Entrez Structure
- 78** **UniSTS:** markers and mapping data
- 4** **PopSet:** population study data sets
- 135** **GEO:** expression and molecular abundance profiles
- none** **GEO DataSets:** experimental sets of GEO data

- Result counts displayed in gray indicate one or more terms not found

**NCBI Sequence Viewer - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media Links Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=Protein&dopt=DocSum&dispmax=1000&val=AAA35680,AAB27879,AAB46340,AAB46341,AAB46342,AAB46352,AA Go

Entrez PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC Taxonomy Books

Search Protein for Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Summary Show: 500 Send to File One page.

1: [AAA35680](#) BLINK, Domains, Links  
cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator  
gi|180332|gb|AAA35680.1|[180332]

2: [AAB27879](#) Links  
cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator isoform 36; CFTR 36 [Homo sapiens]  
gi|13236882|gb|AAB27879.2||bbm|316417|bbs|136473[13236882]

3: [AAB46340](#) BLINK, Links  
unknown [Homo sapiens]  
gi|37674391|gb|AAB46340.2|[37674391]

4: [AAB46341](#)  
gb|AAB46341.1|[1669378]  
This record was replaced or removed. See [revision history](#) for details.

5: [AAB46342](#)  
gb|AAB46342.1|[1669379]  
This record was replaced or removed. See [revision history](#) for details.

6: [AAB46352](#) BLINK, Domains, Links  
transmembrane chloride conductor protein [Homo sapiens]  
gi|1809238|gb|AAB46352.1|[1809238]

7: [AAC13657](#) BLINK, Domains, Links  
cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator [Homo sapiens]  
gi|306538|gb|AAC13657.1|[306538]

8: [NP\\_000483](#) BLINK, Domains, Links  
cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, ATP-binding cassette (sub-family C, member 7); ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C member 7, CFTR/MRP [Homo sapiens]  
gi|6995996|ref|NP\_000483.2|[6995996]

# *Gene Information*

- BLink
  - BLAST Hits
- Domains
  - Protein domains
- Links
  - Varies with available information
- LinkOut
  - “Custom” links to other relevant databases

**NCBI Sequence Viewer - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

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Back Search Favorites Media Links Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=protein&list\_uids=6995996&dopt=GenPept&term=&qty=1 Go

**Entrez Protein**

Search Protein for Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display default Show: 20 Send to File Get Subsequence Features

l: [NP\\_000483](#): cystic fibrosis t...[gi:6995996] [BLINK](#), [Domains](#), [Links](#)

LOCUS NP\_000483 1480 aa linear PRI 04-OCT-2003

DEFINITION cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, ATP-binding cassette (sub-family C, member 7); ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C member 7; CFTR/MRP [Homo sapiens].

ACCESSION NP\_000483

VERSION NP\_000483.2 GI:6995996

DBSOURCE REFSEQ: accession [NM\\_000492.2](#)

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM [Homo sapiens](#)  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 1480)

AUTHORS Sheth,S., Shea,J.C., Bishop,M.D., Chopra,S., Regan,M.M., Malmberg,E., Walker,C., Ricci,R., Tsui,L.C., Durie,P.R., Zielenski,J. and Freedman,S.D.

TITLE Increased prevalence of CFTR mutations and variants and decreased chloride secretion in primary sclerosing cholangitis

JOURNAL Hum. Genet. 113 (3), 286-292 (2003)

MEDLINE [22765419](#)

PUBMED [12783301](#)

REMARK GeneRIF: Increased prevalence of CFTR abnormalities in PSC (primary sclerosing cholangitis) as demonstrated by molecular and functional analyses which may contribute to the development of PSC in a subset of patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 1480)

AUTHORS Pagani,F., Buratti,E., Stuani,C. and Baralle,F.E.

TITLE Missense, nonsense, and neutral mutations define juxtaposed regulatory elements of splicing in cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator exon 9

JOURNAL J. Biol. Chem. 278 (29), 26580-26588 (2003)

MEDLINE [22741682](#)

PUBMED [12732620](#)

REMARK GeneRIF: effect on cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator exon 9 splicing of natural and site-directed sequence mutations

REFERENCE 3 (residues 1 to 1480)

AUTHORS Reddy,M.M. and Quinton,P.M.

TITLE Control of dynamic CFTR selectivity by glutamate and ATP in epithelial cells

JOURNAL Nature 423 (6941), 756-760 (2003)

MEDLINE [22687099](#)

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COMMENT REVIEWED [REFSEQ](#): This record has been curated by NCBI staff. The reference sequence was derived from [M28668.1](#) and [M55131.1](#). On Feb 17, 2000 this sequence version replaced gi:[4502785](#).

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein functions as a chloride channel and controls the regulation of other transport pathways. Mutations in this gene have been observed in patients with the autosomal recessive disorders cystic fibrosis (CF) and congenital bilateral aplasia of the vas deferens (CBAVD). Alternative splice variants have been described, many of which result from mutations in the CFTR gene.

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>gi|6995996|ref|NP\_000483.2| cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, ATP-binding cation channel subunit alpha 1, isoform 1, variant 1, pseudogene

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□ 1: [NP\\_000483](#). cystic fibrosis t...[gi:6995996]

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DEFINITION cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, ATP-bind cassette (sub-family C, member 7); ATP-binding cassette, sub-C member 7; CFTR/MRP [Homo sapiens].

ACCESSION NP\_000483

VERSION NP\_000483.2 GI:6995996

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KEYWORDS .

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ORGANISM [Homo sapiens](#) Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleost Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 1480)

AUTHORS Sheth,S., Shea,J.C., Bishop,M.D., Chopra,S., Regan,M.M., Malmberg,E., Walker,C., Ricci,R., Tsui,L.C., Durie,P.R., Zielenski,J. and Freedman,S.D.

TITLE Increased prevalence of CFTR mutations and variants and decreased chloride secretion in primary sclerosing cholangitis

JOURNAL Hum. Genet. 113 (3), 286-292 (2003)

MEDLINE [22765419](#)

PUBMED [12783301](#)

REMARK GeneRIF: Increased prevalence of CFTR abnormalities in PSC (primary sclerosing cholangitis) as demonstrated by molecular and functional analyses which may contribute to the development of PSC in a subset of patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 1480)

PLink Domains Links  
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Related Sequences  
Domain Relatives  
Map Viewer  
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LocusID Org Symbol Description Position Links

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G: GenBank

P: Protein

H: Homologene

U: Unigene

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SNP's are linked from Locus [CFTR](#) via the following methods:

[Contig Annotation](#) | [GenBank\(mrna\) Mapping](#)

[Send](#) the list of rs# to Batch Query | [Download](#) the list of rs# to file.

**Gene Model (mRNA alignment) information from genome sequence**

Total gene model (contig mRNA transcript): 2

Contig	mRNA	protein	mRNA orientation	snp graph
NT_007933	NM_000492	NP_000483	forward	<a href="#">transcript</a>
NT_079596	NM_000492	NP_000483	forward	<a href="#">transcript</a>

[view rs](#)  in gene region  cSNP  has frequency  double hit  haplotype tagged

gene model (contig mRNA transcript): [NT\\_007933](#) [NM\\_000492](#) [NP\\_000483](#) forward transcript

**Snp In Gene Model Legend:**

- Region: exon
- Region: intron
- SNP: coding
- SNP: synonymous change
- SNP: nonsynonymous change
- SNP: untranslated region
- SNP: intron
- SNP: splice-site
- SNP: coding: synonymy unknown

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

LocusID Org Symbol Description Position Links

4860 Hs NP nucleoside phosphorylase 14q13.1 P O R G P H U V

Homologene data

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**HOMOLOGENE ENTRY**

**Mus musculus** Pnp purine-nucleoside phosphorylase  
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**POSSIBLE HOMOLOGOUS GENES**

<b>Rattus norvegicus</b>	Sparcl1	SPARC-like 1 <a href="#">UniGene</a>
<b>Drosophila melanogaster</b>	CG16758	Drosophila melanogaster CG16758 gene <a href="#">FlyBase</a>   <a href="#">UniGene</a>
<b>Danio rerio</b>	Dr.3216	ESTs, Weakly similar to PHHUPN purine-nucleoside phosphorylase (EC 2.4.2.1) [validated] - human [H.sapiens] <a href="#">UniGene</a>
<b>Xenopus laevis</b>	XI.16206	ESTs, Weakly similar to PNPH_HUMAN Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (Inosine phosphorylase) (PNP) [H.sapiens] <a href="#">UniGene</a>
<b>Homo sapiens</b>	NP	nucleoside phosphorylase <a href="#">MapViewer</a>   <a href="#">LocusLink</a>
<b>Bos taurus</b>	Bt.3800	ESTs, Highly similar to PNPH_HUMAN Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (Inosine phosphorylase) (PNP) [H.sapiens] <a href="#">UniGene</a>

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 Gene map

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OnLine Mendelian Inheritance in Man

 Johns Hopkins University

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**\*164050** Links  
**NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE; NP**

**Alternative titles; symbols**

**PURINE-NUCLEOSIDE:ORTHOPHOSPHATE RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE; PNP  
NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE DEFICIENCY, INCLUDED  
ATAXIA WITH DEFICIENT CELLULAR IMMUNITY, INCLUDED**

Gene map locus [14q13.1](#)

**TEXT**

[Edwards et al. \(1971\)](#) described electrophoretic variants of nucleoside phosphorylase ([EC 2.4.2.1](#)), the enzyme that catalyzes the phosphorolytic cleavage of inosine to hypoxanthine. The enzyme appeared to be a trimer. Family studies indicated autosomal codominant inheritance of the variants. [Zannis et al. \(1978\)](#) and [Williams et al. \(1984\)](#) demonstrated that human PNP is a symmetric trimer composed of 3 identical 32,153-Da subunits, each with a substrate-binding site. PNP reversibly catalyzes the phosphorolysis of the purine nucleosides, (deoxy)inosine and (deoxy)guanosine, to their respective purine bases and the corresponding ribose-1-phosphate. 

OMIM - NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE; NP - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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• Gene map

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N Nomenclature

R RefSeq

G GenBank

P Protein

U UniGene

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...CCR

...HGMD

Deficiency of nucleoside phosphorylase results in defective T-cell immunity ([Giblett et al., 1975](#)). This may not be surprising since deficiency of adenosine deaminase, the next enzyme in the pathway, results in combined immune deficiency disease ([102700](#)). Absence of red cell NP was observed in a child with severe T-cell immunodeficiency. The parents were consanguineous and showed less than half the normal activity of the enzyme in their red cells ([Berglund et al., 1975](#)). In a patient with deficiency of nucleoside phosphorylase, [Cohen et al. \(1976\)](#) found severe hypouricemia and hypouricosuria, but excessive amounts of purines (mainly inosine and guanosine) in the urine. The immune defect was thought to be related to inhibition of adenosine deaminase by inosine. [Mitchell et al. \(1978\)](#) found that deoxyadenosine and deoxyguanosine are particularly toxic to T cells but not to B cells. Addition of deoxycytidine or dipyridamole prevented deoxyribonucleoside toxicity. [Stoop et al. \(1977\)](#) studied a 15-month-old girl, 2 sisters of whom had died of immunodeficiency. NP was lacking from red cells and lymphocytes. The parents and a normal brother had intermediate levels. Both T cells and B cells were normal at birth, but thereafter a gradual decrease in T-cell immunity occurred. The patient showed high inosine and guanosine levels in the blood, as well as hypouricemia and hypouricosuria. Spastic tetraparesis was present. In one patient with severely defective T-cell function and normal B-cell function, [Osborne et al. \(1977\)](#) found no detectable red cell NP and no detectable immunologically reactive material. The parents, second cousins, had less than half the normal enzyme activity. Two patients in a second family had 0.5% residual enzyme activity and about half-normal immunologically reactive material. The parents, who were not related, showed electrophoretically different mutant enzymes that were also different from those in the first family. Thus the affected children in the second family were genetic compounds, not true homozygotes. In T cells, the absence of PNP activity is thought to lead to an accumulation of deoxyguanosine triphosphate, which inhibits the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase ([Mitchell et al., 1978; Ullman et al., 1979](#)). This inhibition blocks DNA synthesis, thereby preventing the cellular proliferation required for an immune response. ☺

The immune defect from NP deficiency is often accompanied by a neurologic disorder. [Watson et al. \(1981\)](#) reported the case of a 2.5-year-old boy who died of malignant lymphoma of the B-immunoblastic type. He had spastic tetraplegia also. [Rijken et al. \(1987\)](#) described a case in a 3-year-old boy who was admitted for investigation of a behavior disorder and spastic diplegia. Severe lymphopenia was found; however, clinical symptoms of immune deficiency did not become apparent until the age of 4 years. [Stephenson and Tolmie \(1990\)](#) informed me that the family reported by [Graham-Pole et al. \(1975\)](#) as having 'familial dysequilibrium-diplegia with T-lymphocyte deficiency' ([209000](#)) turned out to have PNP deficiency. The condition was diagnosed retrospectively from stored fibroblasts from an affected child and from demonstration that both parents had half-normal activity of PNP. [Stephenson and Tolmie \(1990\)](#) were prompted to restudy this family after diagnosing PNP deficiency in a young girl who presented with dysequilibrium syndrome with pyramidal signs (extensor plantar responses and exaggerated reflexes but not prominent spasticity) very similar to the neurologic picture in the family reported by [Graham-Pole et al. \(1975\)](#). The child had defective cell-mediated immunity and died of lymphoma shortly after her third birthday. ☺

Although early studies suggested that B-cell function is normal or even increased in PNP deficiency, later studies showed that B-cell function can be disrupted as well ([Markert, 1991](#)). This was the case in a patient in whom the nature of the molecular defects was demonstrated by [Aust et al. \(1992\)](#): she had normal B-cell counts but significantly depressed immunoglobulin levels. ☺

OMIM - NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE; NP - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispmim.cgi?id=164050> Go Links

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Contributors  
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U UniGene

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## ALLELIC VARIANTS (selected examples)

### .0001 NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE DEFICIENCY [NP, GLU89LYS]

[Williams et al. \(1987\)](#) cloned the mutant gene from an NP-deficient patient who was the offspring of a consanguineous mating. A single base difference was found in the coding region of the mutant gene, a G-to-A transition in the third exon. This single base mutation altered the codon at position 89 from glu-to-lys, a result consistent with previously published peptide mapping data. The patient was demonstrated to be homozygous for the single base mutation on the basis of hybridization of synthetic oligomers to genomic DNA digests. 

### .0002 NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE DEFICIENCY [NP, ALA174PRO]

[Markert and Barrett \(1989\)](#) demonstrated a G-to-C change of nucleotide 520, resulting in a substitution of proline for alanine as amino acid 174. The other allele carried the mutation described by [Williams et al. \(1987\)](#), namely, a G-to-A change of nucleotide 265, resulting in a glu-to-lys change in amino acid 89 ([164050.0001](#)). [Markert \(1992\)](#) indicated that when site-directed mutagenesis was used to create this mutation and the mutant allele was expressed in COS cells, it was found to have normal function. The possibility remains, however, that the mutation was the cause of the patient's clinical disorder, with an abnormality in protein stability or other posttranscriptional stages. 

### .0003 NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE DEFICIENCY [NP, ASP128GLY]

In a patient with nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency, [Aust et al. \(1992\)](#) found an asp128-to-gly substitution in the maternal allele and an arg234-to-pro mutation ([164050.0004](#)) in the paternal allele. In addition, the patient was homozygous for a ser51-to-gly substitution ([164050.0005](#)), which is a polymorphism. In order to prove that the 2 mutations were responsible for the disease state, each of the 3 mutations was constructed separately by site-

OMIM - NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE; NP - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispmim.cgi?id=164050> Go Links

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PubMed ID : [263441](#)

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**Characteristics of nucleoside phosphorylase in the parents of a child with deficiency of the enzyme. (Abstract)**  
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PubMed ID : [3089796](#)

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PubMed ID : [975775](#)

# *OMIM Allied Resources*

- Locus Specific Mutation Databases
- Model Organisms
- Phenotypes and Clinical Resources
- Additional Resources
- Mapping Resources
- Organizations and Research Programs
- Listservs

# *Locus Specific Mutation Databases*

- Androgen Receptor Mutations Database
- Ataxia-Telangiectasia Database
- BIOMDB database of mutations causing tetrahydrobiopterin deficiencies
- BTKBase mutation registry for X-Linked agammaglobulinemia
- Cystic Fibrosis Mutation Database
- Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy Mutation Database
- Emory University MitoMap mitochondrion genome database
- Factor VII Mutation Database
- Fanconi Anemia Mutation Database
- Favism Database of Glucose-6-Phosphate Mutations
- Glycogen Storage Disease Type II (Pompe Disease) Mutation Database
- Hemophilia A Mutation Database
- Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer Database
- Hexosaminidase A Locus Database
- Human Type I and Type III Collagen Mutation Database
- IARC TP53 Mutation Database
- IL2RG mutation database for X-linked SCID
- Iowa Compendium of Rhodopsin and RDS Mutations
- L1CAM Mutation Database
- LDL Receptor Mutation Database
- Ornithine Transcarbamylase Structure and Mutation Database
- PAX6 Mutation Database
- Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Locus Database
- RB1 Gene Mutation Database
- Tuberous Sclerosis Mutation Database
- von Willebrand Factor Database
- Werner Syndrome Mutation Database

**Cystic Fibrosis Mutation Database - Mozilla**

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# **Cystic Fibrosis Mutation Database**

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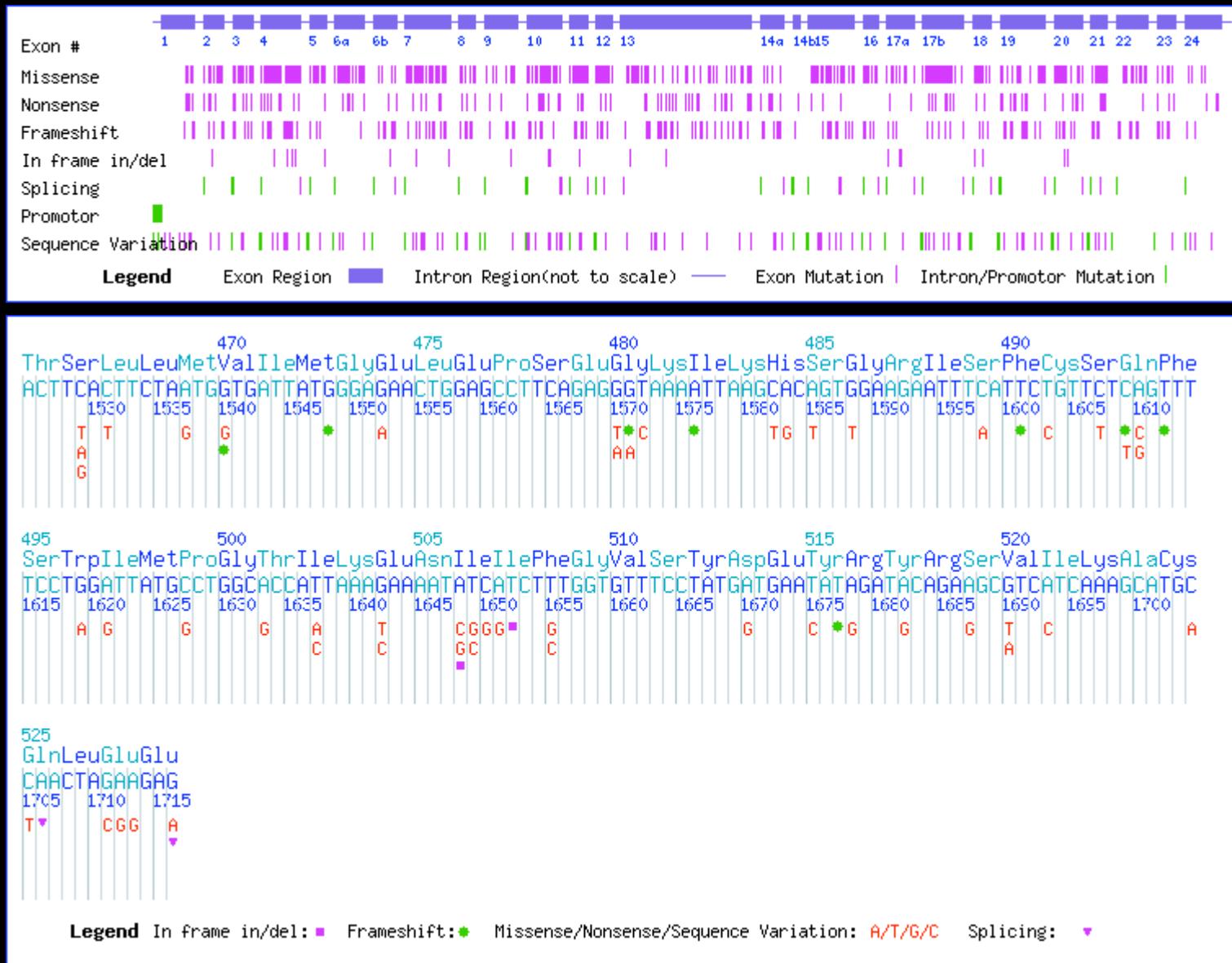
**About This Database**

This database is devoted to the collection of mutations in the CFTR gene and is currently maintained by the laboratory of Lap-Chee Tsui on behalf of the international Cystic Fibrosis genetics research community. It was initiated by the Cystic Fibrosis Genetic Analysis Consortium in 1989 to increase and facilitate communications among CF researchers. The specific aim of the database is to provide CF researchers and other related professionals with up to date information about individual mutations in the CFTR gene. While we will continue to ensure the quality of the data, we urge the international community to give us feedbacks and suggestions. Since the purpose of this database is to facilitate research, we ask our colleagues to use the information with great discretion in clinical settings. Similarly, we ask those who are looking for genotype-phenotype correlation to exercise extreme care in interpreting the recorded data. For information related to this mutation database, please send email to [cfr.admin@genet.sickkids.on.ca](mailto:cfr.admin@genet.sickkids.on.ca). For general information on cystic fibrosis, please use our [linked sites](#).

*Comments or questions? Please email to [cfr.admin@genet.sickkids.on.ca](mailto:cfr.admin@genet.sickkids.on.ca)*

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# CFTR Search – Exon 10



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Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=protein&list\_uids=130377&dopt=GenPept Links »

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Display default Show: 20 Send to File Get Subsequence

**□ 1: P00491. Purine nucleoside...[gi:130377]**

**BLink, Domains, Links**

LOCUS P00491 289 aa linear PRI 15-JUN-2002

DEFINITION Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (Inosine phosphorylase) (PNP).

ACCESSION P00491

VERSION P00491 GI:130377

DBSOURCE swissprot: locus PNPH\_HUMAN, accession P00491;  
class: standard.  
extra accessions:Q15160,created: Jul 21, 1986.  
sequence updated: Jul 21, 1986.  
annotation updated: Jun 15, 2002.  
xrefs: gi: [35564](#), gi: [35565](#), gi: [190150](#), gi: [387033](#), gi: [190147](#),  
gi: [190148](#), gi: [190149](#), gi: [66583](#), gi: [230387](#), gi: [230388](#)  
xrefs (non-sequence databases): Aarhus/Ghent-2DPAGE2108, MIM  
[164050](#), InterProIPR001369, PfamPF00896, PROSITEPS01240

KEYWORDS Transferase; Glycosyltransferase; Polymorphism; Disease mutation;  
3D-structure.

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM [Homo sapiens](#)  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 289)

AUTHORS Williams,S.R., Goddard,J.M. and Martin,D.W. Jr.

TITLE Human purine nucleoside phosphorylase cDNA sequence and genomic  
clone characterization

JOURNAL Nucleic Acids Res. 12 (14), 5779-5787 (1984)

MEDLINE [84272252](#)

PUBMED [6087295](#)

REMARK SEQUENCE FROM N.A.

REFERENCE 2 (residues 1 to 289)

AUTHORS Williams,S.R., Gekeler,V., McIvor,R.S. and Martin,D.W. Jr.

TITLE A human purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency caused by a

Done



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Taxonomy

Genome

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3D-Domains

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Query: gi|130377 purine-nucleoside phosphorylase (EC 2.4.2.1) [validated] - human

Matching gi: [35565](#), [4557801](#), [66583](#), [230387](#), [230388](#)

## COG0005 assigned by Cognitor (35 best hits)

Best hits

Common Tree

Taxonomy Report

3D structures

CDD-Search

GI list

148 BLAST hits to 98 unique species [Sort by taxonomy proximity](#)

22

Archaea

79

Bacteria

42

Metazoa

2

Fungi

0

Plants

0

Viruses

3

Other Eukaryotae

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100

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289 aa

	SCORE	P	ACCESSION	GI	PROTEIN DESCRIPTION
	1515	27	<a href="#">AAA36460</a>	<a href="#">387033</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase [Homo sapiens]
	1501	27	<a href="#">BAC05327</a>	<a href="#">21758578</a>	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]
	1341	21	<a href="#">1B8NA</a>	<a href="#">4558113</a>	Chain A, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1341	21	<a href="#">P55859</a>	<a href="#">3287982</a>	Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (Inosine phosphorylase)
	1335	21	<a href="#">1FXUA</a>	<a href="#">11514560</a>	Chain A, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase From Canis lupus familiaris
	1334	21	<a href="#">AAB34886</a>	<a href="#">1042206</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase, PNP, purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1332	21	<a href="#">1A9O</a>	<a href="#">3402089</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase (Bovine)
	1331	21	<a href="#">1VFN</a>	<a href="#">2624420</a>	Chain , Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1329	21	<a href="#">1A9T</a>	<a href="#">3318947</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase (Bovine)
	1329	21	<a href="#">1PBN</a>	<a href="#">1311143</a>	Chain , Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1324	21	<a href="#">1A9Q</a>	<a href="#">3402091</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase (Bovine)
	1290	21	<a href="#">CAA39888</a>	<a href="#">53750</a>	purine-nucleoside phosphorylase [Mus musculus]
	1290	21	<a href="#">AAC37635</a>	<a href="#">388921</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1287	21	<a href="#">AAA39835</a>	<a href="#">200098</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1282	21	<a href="#">AAC37706</a>	<a href="#">388923</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1267	21	<a href="#">BAB25491</a>	<a href="#">12842148</a>	unnamed protein product [Mus musculus]
	1001	21	<a href="#">XP_214155</a>	<a href="#">27674996</a>	similar to purine-nucleoside phosphorylase [Mus musculus]
	814	8	<a href="#">EAA11700</a>	<a href="#">21299555</a>	agCP6049 [Anopheles gambiae str. PEST]
	760	8	<a href="#">AAF47654</a>	<a href="#">7292245</a>	CG16758-PB [Drosophila melanogaster]

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**NCBI Conserved Domain Summary**

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**Query:** [gi|130377|sp|P00491|PNPH\\_HUMAN](#) Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (Inosine phosphorylase) (PNP)  
(289 letters)

**Database:** cdd.v.1.60

[gnl|CDD|4371 pfam00896, Mtap\_PNP, Phosphorylase... S= 295 E=3e-]

1 50 100 150 200 250 289  
**Mtap\_PNP**

Show Domain Relatives [gnl|CDD|4371 pfam00896, Mtap\_PNP, Phosphorylase family 2] Details

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Query: gi|130377 purine-nucleoside phosphorylase (EC 2.4.2.1) [validated] - human

Matching gi: [35565](#), [4557801](#), [66583](#), [230387](#), [230388](#)COG0005 assigned by Cognitor (35 best hits)[Best hits](#)[Common Tree](#)[Taxonomy Report](#)[3D structures](#)[CDD-Search](#)[GI list](#)**148 BLAST hits to 98 unique species** [Sort by taxonomy proximity](#)

22 Archaea

79 Bacteria

42 Metazoa

2 Fungi

0

Plants

0

Viruses

3 Other Eukaryotae

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289 aa

	SCORE	P	ACCESSION	GI	PROTEIN DESCRIPTION
	1515	27	<a href="#">AAA36460</a>	<a href="#">387033</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase [Homo sapiens]
	1501	27	<a href="#">PAC05327</a>	<a href="#">21758579</a>	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]
	1341	21	<a href="#">1B8NA</a>	<a href="#">4558113</a>	Chain A, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1341	21	<a href="#">E33639</a>	<a href="#">3287982</a>	Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (inosine phosphorylase)
	1335	21	<a href="#">1FXUA</a>	<a href="#">11514560</a>	Chain A, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase From Calf Sple
	1334	21	<a href="#">AAB34886</a>	<a href="#">1042206</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase, PNP, purine nucleoside
	1332	21	<a href="#">1A9Q</a>	<a href="#">3402089</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase Complex
	1331	21	<a href="#">1VFN</a>	<a href="#">2624420</a>	Chain , Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1329	21	<a href="#">1A9T</a>	<a href="#">3318947</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase Complex
	1329	21	<a href="#">1PBN</a>	<a href="#">1311143</a>	Chain , Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase
	1324	21	<a href="#">1A9Q</a>	<a href="#">3402091</a>	Chain , Bovine Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase Complex
	1290	21	<a href="#">CAA39888</a>	<a href="#">53750</a>	purine-nucleoside phosphorylase [Mus musculus]
	1290	21	<a href="#">AAC37635</a>	<a href="#">388921</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1287	21	<a href="#">AAA39835</a>	<a href="#">200098</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1282	21	<a href="#">AAC37706</a>	<a href="#">388923</a>	purine nucleoside phosphorylase
	1267	21	<a href="#">BAB25491</a>	<a href="#">12842148</a>	unnamed protein product [Mus musculus]

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1: 1B8NA. Chain A, Purine N...[gi:4558113]

LOCUS 1B8N\_A 284 aa linear MAM 02

DEFINITION Chain A, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase.

ACCESSION 1B8N\_A

VERSION 1B8N\_A GI:4558113

DBSOURCE pdb: molecule 1B8N, chain 65, release Feb 2, 1999;  
deposition: Feb 2, 1999;  
class: Transferase;  
source: Mol\_id: 1; Organism\_scientific: Bos Taurus;  
Organism\_common: Bovine; Organ: Spleen;  
Exp. method: X-Ray Diffraction.

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Bos taurus (cow)

ORGANISM [Bos taurus](#)  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Bovoidea;  
Bovidae; Bovinae; Bos.

REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 284)

AUTHORS Mao,C., Cook,W.J., Zhou,M., Federov,A.A., Almo,S.C. and Ealick,S.E.

TITLE Calf spleen purine nucleoside phosphorylase complexed with  
substrates and substrate analogues

JOURNAL Biochemistry 37 (20), 7135-7146 (1998)

MEDLINE [98254498](#)

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- 3D Domains
- Domain Relatives
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javascript:PopUpMenu2\_Set(Menu4558113,"","","");

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 **MMDB**  
Structure Summary

PubMed BLAST Structure Taxonomy OMIM Help? Cn3d

**Description:** Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase.

**Deposition:** A.A.Fedorov, G.A.Kicska, E.V.Fedorov, B.V.Strokopytov, P.C.Tyler, R.H.Furneaux, V.L.Schramm & S.C.Almo, 2-Feb-99

**Taxonomy:** [Bos taurus](#)

**Reference:** [PubMed](#)   **MMDB:** [13072](#)   **PDB:** [1B8N](#)

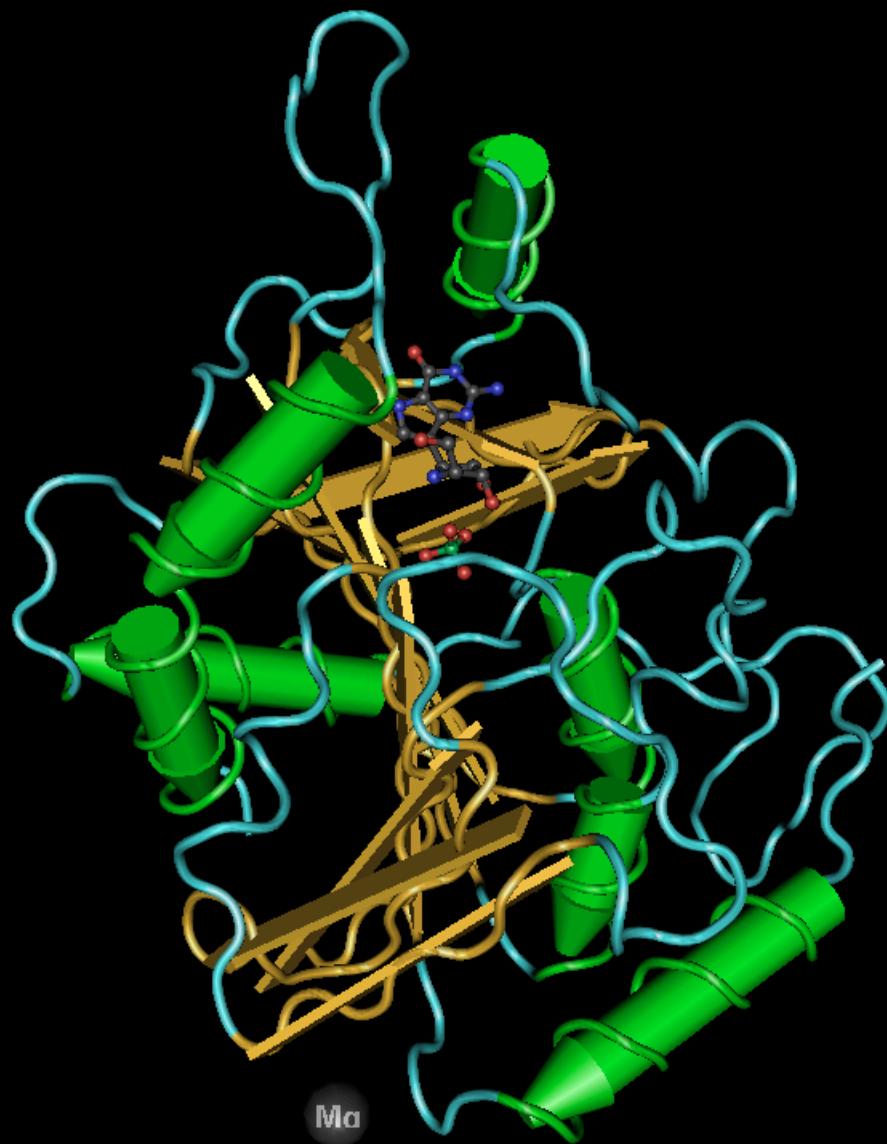
[View 3D Structure](#) of [Best Model](#) with [Cn3D](#) [Display](#) NEW [Get Cn3D 4.1!](#)

**Protein** 1 50 100 150 200 250 284  
**Chain A**

**CDs**  Mtap\_PNP

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# *Sequence Similarity Searching*

What other sequences have some primary sequence similarity to my query sequence?

# *BLAST*

- Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
- Search a sequence database for primary sequence similarities to some query sequence
- Provides a measure of the significance of the similarity
- Does not necessarily imply common evolutionary origin

# ***BLAST***

- All search combinations possible
- nt vs. nt database
  - blastn
- protein vs. protein database
  - blastp
- translated nt vs. protein database
  - blastx
- protein vs. translated nt database
  - tblastn
- translated nt vs. translated nt database
  - tblastx

 NCBI BLAST - Mozilla

NCBI

	PubMed	Entrez	BLAST	OMIM	Taxonomy	Structure
Info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>FAQs</li><li>News</li><li>References</li><li>Credits</li></ul>	<p><b>NEW 15 November 2003</b> The BLAST databases in FASTA format will move from .Z to .gz compression. <a href="#">Read more...</a></p> <p><b>Nucleotide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discontiguous megablast</li><li>Megablast</li><li>Nucleotide-nucleotide BLAST (blastn)</li><li>Search for short, nearly exact matches</li><li>Search trace archives with <a href="#">megablast</a> or <a href="#">discontiguous megablast</a></li></ul> <p><b>Translated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Translated query vs. protein database (blastp)</li><li>Protein query vs. translated database (tblastn)</li><li>Translated query vs. translated database (tblastx)</li></ul> <p><b>Special</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Align two sequences (bl2seq)</li><li>Screen for vector contamination (VecScreen)</li><li>Immunoglobulin BLAST (IgBlast)</li></ul>	<p><b>Protein</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Protein-protein BLAST (blastp)</li><li>PHI- and PSI-BLAST</li><li>Search for short, nearly exact matches</li><li>Search the conserved domain database (rpsblast)</li><li>Search by domain architecture (cdart)</li></ul> <p><b>Genomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Human, mouse, rat</li><li>Fugu rubripes, zebrafish</li><li>Flies, nematodes, plants, yeasts, malaria</li><li>Microbial genomes, other eukaryotic genomes</li></ul> <p><b>Meta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retrieve results by RID</li><li>Get this page with javascript-free links</li></ul>			

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**protein-protein BLAST**

Nucleotide      Protein      Translations      Retrieve results for an RID

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**Choose database** nr

**Do CD-Search**

Now: **BLAST!** or **Reset query** **Reset all**

**Options** for advanced blasting

**Limit by entrez query**  or select from:

**Composition-based statistics**

**Choose filter**  Low complexity  Mask for lookup table only  Mask lower case

**Expect**

**Word Size**

**Matrix** BLOSUM62  Gap Costs Existence: 11 Extension: 1

**PSSM**

**Other advanced**

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**Format**

Show  Graphical Overview  Linkout  Sequence Retrieval  NCBI-gi Alignment  in  format

Number of: Descriptions  Alignments

Alignment view

Format for PSI-BLAST  with inclusion threshold

**Limit results by entrez query**  or select from:

**Expect value range**

**Layout:** Two Windows  **Formatting options on page with results:** None

**Autoformat:** Semi-auto

**BLAST!** or **Reset all**

Get the URL with preset values? **Get URL**

NCBI Blast - Mozilla

NCBI BLAST  
nucleotide-nucleotide

Nucleotide Protein Translations Retrieve results for an RID

Search

Set subsequence From: [ ] To: [ ]

Choose database Now: nr

nr  
est  
est\_human  
est\_mouse  
est\_others  
gss  
htgs  
pat  
pdb  
month  
alu\_repeats  
dbsts  
chromosome  
wgs

Reset query Reset all

Options

Limit by entrez query

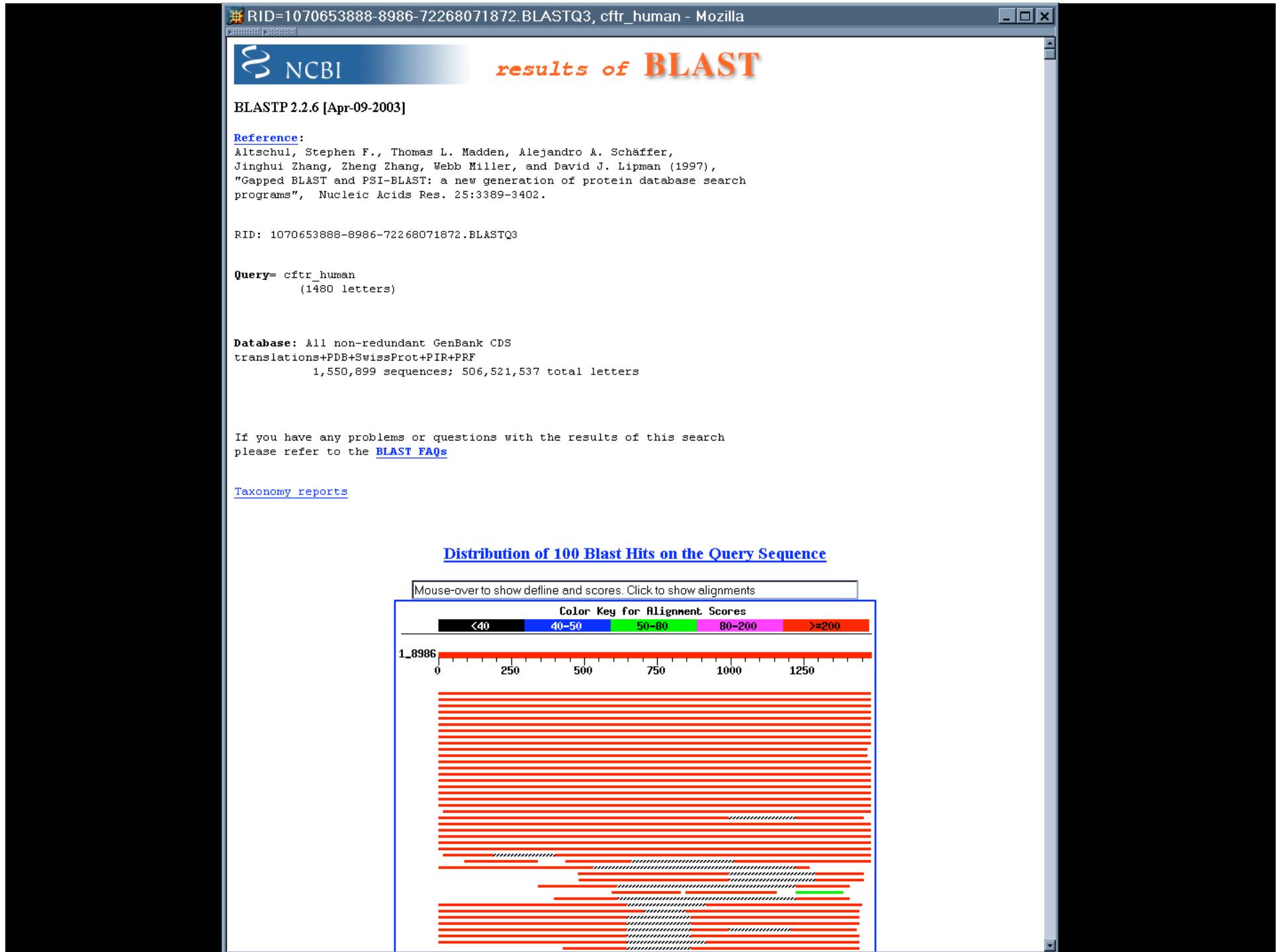
Choose filter

Human repeats  Mask for lookup table only  Mask lower case

Expect 10

Word Size 11

Other advanced [ ]



Sequences producing significant alignments:

Score  
(bits)    E  
Value

gi 1705762 sp P13569 CFTR_HUMAN	Cystic fibrosis transmembra...	2877	0.0	L
gi 6995996 ref NP_000483.2	cystic fibrosis transmembrane c...	2872	0.0	L
gi 5679281 gb AAD46907.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2828	0.0	
gi 3057116 gb AAC14012.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2826	0.0	
gi 5679250 gb AAD46905.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2825	0.0	
gi 3047171 gb AAC14011.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2824	0.0	
gi 6007843 gb AAFO1067.1	chloride channel [Oryctolagus cun...	2636	0.0	
gi 7442654 pir  JC6139	cystic fibrosis transmembrane conduc...	2608	0.0	
gi 1705763 sp Q00554 CFTR_RABBIT	Cystic fibrosis transmembra...	2574	0.0	
gi 2506121 sp Q00555 CFTR_SHEEP	Cystic fibrosis transmembra...	2545	0.0	
gi 27806695 ref NP_776443.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane ...	2528	0.0	L
gi 12963887 gb AAK07685.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane co...	2266	0.0	
gi 382755 prf  1901178A	cystic fibrosis transmembrane condu...	2246	0.0	
gi 14141185 ref NP_066388.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane ...	2234	0.0	L
gi 6862589 gb AAF30300.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2231	0.0	L
gi 109761 pir  A39901	cystic fibrosis transmembrane conduct...	2230	0.0	L
gi 116142 sp P26363 CFTR_XENLA	Cystic fibrosis transmembran...	2182	0.0	
gi 1617482 gb AAC60023.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	2172	0.0	L
gi 116141 sp P26362 CFTR_SQUAC	Cystic fibrosis transmembran...	2032	0.0	
gi 34859564 ref XP_347230.1	similar to cystic fibrosis tra...	1986	0.0	L
gi 1809238 gb AAB46352.1	transmembrane chloride conductor ...	1961	0.0	L
gi 7188560 gb AAF37801.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	1725	0.0	
gi 8980337 emb CAB96905.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane co...	1717	0.0	
gi 5052017 gb AAD38404.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	1707	0.0	
gi 3015540 gb AAC41271.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	1646	0.0	
gi 12746235 gb AAK07405.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane co...	1642	0.0	
gi 34854998 ref XP_342646.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane ...	1539	0.0	L
gi 37674391 gb AAB46340.2	unknown [Homo sapiens]	924	0.0	
gi 26329313 dbj BAC28395.1	unnamed protein product [Mus mu...	839	0.0	
gi 263318 gb AAB24879.1	cystic fibrosis transmembrane cond...	757	0.0	
gi 21431744 sp  P34158_2	[Segment 2 of 2] Cystic fibrosis t...	757	0.0	L
gi 7545193 gb AAB46752.2	cystic fibrosis transmembrane con...	538	e-151	

RID=1070653888-8986-72268071872.BLASTQ3, cftr\_human - Mozilla

<gi>gi|116141|sp|P26362|CFTR SQUAC Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)  
(cAMP-dependent chloride channel)

gi|103713|pir||A39322 cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator homolog - spiny  
dogfish

gi|213870|gb|AAA49616.1| cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator

Length = 1492

Score = 2032 bits (5265), Expect = 0.0  
Identities = 1029/1497 (68%), Positives = 1202/1497 (80%), Gaps = 22/1497 (1%)

Query: 1 MQRSPLEKASVVSKLFFSWTRPILRKGYRQRLELSDIYQIPSVDSDANLSEKLEREWDR 60  
MQRSP+EKA+ SKLFF W RPIL+KGYRQ+LELSDIYQIPS DSAD LSE LEREWDRE  
Sbjct: 1 MQRSPIEKANAFSKLFFRWPRPILKKGYRQKLELSDIYQIPSSDSADELSEMLEREWDR 60

Query: 61 LA-SKKNPKLINALRRCFFWRFMFYGIFLYLGEVTKAVQPLLLGRIIASYDPDNKEERSI 119  
LA SKKNPKL+NALRRCFFWRF+FYGI LY E TKAVQPL LGRIIASY+ N ER I  
Sbjct: 61 LATSKKNPKLVNALRRCFFWRFMFYGILLYFVEFTKAVQPLCLGRIIASYNAKNTYEREI 120

Query: 120 AIYLGIGLCLLFIVRTLLLHPAIFGLHHIGMQMRIA FMFSLIYKKTLKLSSRVLDKISIGQ 179  
A YL +GLCLLF+VRTL LHPA+FGL H+GMQMRIA+FSLIYKK LK+SSRVLDKI GQ  
Sbjct: 121 AYYLALGLCLLFVVRTLFLHPAVFGLQHLMQMRIALFSLIYKKKILKMSSRVLDKIDTQ 180

Query: 180 LVSLLSNNLNKFDeglalaHfvwiaplqvallmgl iwellqasafcglgflivlalfqag 239  
LVSLLSNNLNKFDeg+A+AHFVWIAP+QV LLMGLIW L FCGLGFLI+LALFQA  
Sbjct: 181 LVSLLSNNLNKFDegvavaHfvwiapvqvllmgl iwneltefvfcglgflimlalfqa 240

Query: 240 LGRMMMKYRDQRAGKISERLVITSEMIENIQSVKAYCWEAMEKMIENLRQTELKLTRKA 299  
LG+ MM+YRD+RAGKI+ERL ITSE+I+NIQSVK YCWE+AMEK+I+++RQ ELKLTRK  
Sbjct: 241 LGKKMMQYRDKRAGKINERLAITSEIIDNIQSVKVYCWEAMEKIIDDIRQVELKLTRKV 300

**Blast 2 Sequences - Mozilla**

[NCBI](#) | [Entrez](#) | [\*\*BLAST 2 sequences\*\*](#) | [BLAST](#) | [Example](#) | [Help](#)

## BLAST 2 SEQUENCES

This tool produces the alignment of two given sequences using [BLAST](#) engine for local alignment.  
The stand-alone executable for blasting two sequences (bl2seq) can be retrieved from [NCBI ftp site](#)

**Reference:** Tatiana A. Tatusova, Thomas L. Madden (1999), "Blast 2 sequences - a new tool for comparing protein and nucleotide sequences", FEMS Microbiol Lett. 174:247-250

Program: [blastp](#) | Matrix: [BLOSUM62](#)

---

Parameters used in [BLASTN](#) program only:

Reward for a match:  Penalty for a mismatch:

Use [Mega BLAST](#) Strand option Not Applicable

---

Open gap  and extension gap  penalties  
gap x\_dropoff  expect  word size   Filter  Align

---

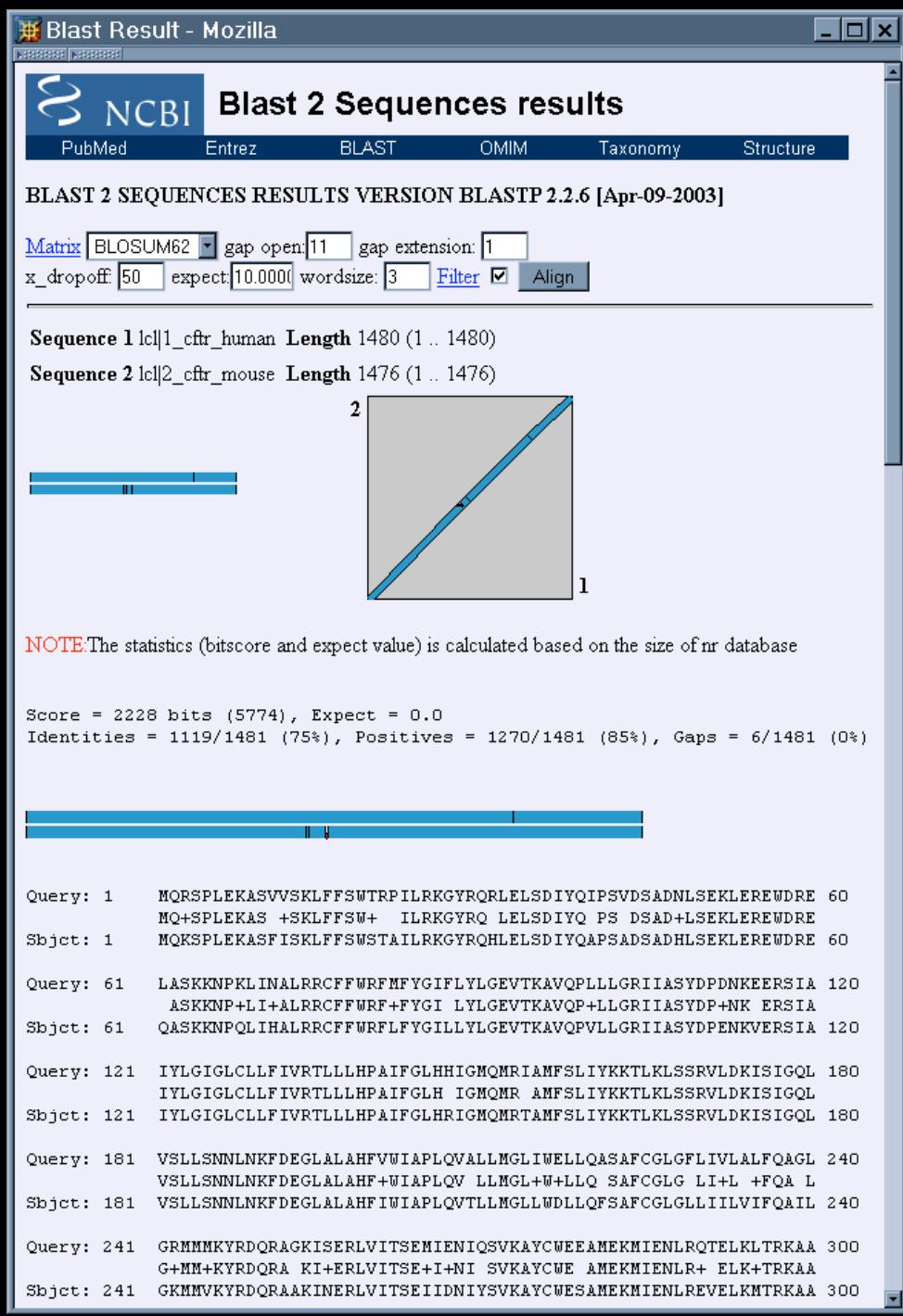
Sequence 1 Enter accession or GI  or download from file  [Browse...](#)  
or sequence in FASTA format from:  to:

```
>cftr_human
MQKSPLEKAVVSKLFFSWTRPILRKGYRQRLELSDIYQIPSVDSADNLSEKLEREWDRD
NALRRCFFWRFMFYGFIFLYGEVTKAQVQPLLGRIIASYDPDNKEERSIAIYLGIGLCLLI
AIFGLHHIGHQMQRRIAMFSLIYKKTLKLSSRVLDKISIGQLVSSLSSNNLNKFDEGLALAHF
LMGLLIWELLQASAFCGLGFLIVLALFQAGLGRMMMKYRDQRAGKISERLVITSEMENIQ
MEKMIENLRQTELKLTRKAAYVRYFNSSAFFSGFFVVFLSVPYALIKGIILRKIFTTIS
```

Sequence 2 Enter accession or GI  or download from file  [Browse...](#)  
or sequence in FASTA format from:  to:

```
>cftr_mouse
MQKSPLEKASFISKLFFSWSTAILRKGYRQHLELSDIYQAPSADSADHLSEKLEREWDRD
HALRRCFFWRFMFYGFILLYGEVTKAQVQVLLGRIIASYDPENKVERSIAIYLGIGLCLLI
AIFGLHRIGQMQRRTAMFSLIYKKTLKLSSRVLDKISIGQLVSSLSSNNLNKFDEGLALAHF
LMGLLWDLLQFSACGGLLITILVIFQAILGKMMVKYRDQRRAKINERLVITSEIIDNIY
MEKMIENLREVELKMTRKAAYMRFFTSSAFFSGFFVVFLSVPYTVINGIVLRKIFTTIS
```

[Align](#) | [Clear Input](#)



# *Genomic Biology*

# *Searching Genomic Sequences*

- Where is my sequence located in the human genome?
  - Chromosome; band; mapping data
  - Genetic linkage relationships
- What is the genomic context of my sequence?
  - Alternative splicing
  - Regulation
- Are there any paralogs?
- Are there any pseudogenes?
- Comparative analysis with the same gene in other genomes

BLAST the Human Genome - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/seq/page.cgi?F=HsBlast.html&&ORG=Hs Go Links

NCBI | Genomic Biology | Human Genome Guide | Human Sequence

Search LocusLink for  Go

**BLAST the Human genome**

Compare your query sequence to the working draft sequence of the human genome or its mRNA and protein products.

Database:  Program:   
 use MegabLAST  
**Begin Search**

Enter an accession, gi, or a sequence in FASTA format:

```
>PNP [Homo sapiens] gi|35565|emb|CAA25320.1|
MENGYTYEDYKNTAEWLLSHTKHRPQVAIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAFIDYSEIPNFP
RSTVPGHAGRLVF
GFLNGRACVMMQGRFHMYEGYPLWKTFPVRFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGLNPKEVGDIM
LIRDHINLPG
FSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMS DAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQMGEQRELQEGTYVMVAGPSF
```

**Optional parameters**

**Expect** **Filter** **Descriptions** **Alignments**

0.01  default  100  100

Advanced options:

**Begin Search** **Clear Input**

Internet

BLAST the Human Genome - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/seq/page.cgi?F=HsBlast.html&&ORG=Hs Go Links

NCBI | Genomic Biology | Human Genome Guide | Human Sequence

Search LocusLink for  Go

**BLAST the Human genome**

Compare your query sequence to the working draft sequence of the human genome or its mRNA and protein products.

**Database:** genome **Program:** tblastn

use Me genome

Begin S RNA PROTEIN

Enter an ac gscan\_mrna gscan\_protein

>PNP [Ho BAC end sequences

MENGYTYE HTGS

VPGHAGRL ESTs

GFLNGRAC EST Traces

LIRDHINL Other Traces

FSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMSDAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQMGEQRELQEGTYVMVAGPSF

nce in FASTA format:

65 |emb|CAA25320.1| VAIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAQIFDYSEIPNFPREST

TFPVRFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGLNPKEVGDIM

**Optional parameters**

**Expect** **Filter** **Descriptions** **Alignments**

0.01 default 100 100

Advanced options:

Begin Search Clear Input

Internet

BLAST the Human Genome - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media Go Links

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/seq/page.cgi?F=HsBlast.html&&ORG=Hs

NCBI | Genomic Biology | Human Genome Guide | Human Sequence

Search LocusLink for  Go

**BLAST the Human genome**

Compare your query sequence to the working draft sequence of the human genome or its mRNA and protein products.

Database:  Program:

use MegabLAST

Enter an accession, gi, or a sequence in FASTA format:

```
>PNP [Homo sapiens] gi|35565|emb|CAA25320.1|  
MENGYTYEDYKNTAEWLLSHTKHRPQVAIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAFIDYSEIPNFP  
RSTVPGHAGRLVF  
GFLNGRACVMMQGRFHMYEGYPLWKVTFPVRFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGLNP  
KFEVGDIM  
LIRDHINLPG  
FSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMS DAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQMGEQRELQEGTYVM  
VAGPSF
```

**Optional parameters**

Expect  Filter  Descriptions  Alignments

Advanced options:

Internet

RID=1046634425-024719-9809, PNP [Homo sapiens] gi|35565|emb|CAA25320.1 | - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media Go Links

Address http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi

	Score	E
	(bits)	Value
Sequences producing significant alignments:		
ref NT_022184.10 Hs2_22340 Homo sapiens chromosome 2 genomic contig	327	5e-88
ref NT_037845.1 Hs14_37849 Homo sapiens chromosome 14 genomic contig	141	9e-62
ref NT_037734.1 Hs9_37738 Homo sapiens chromosome 9 genomic contig	47	0.001

**Alignments**

>ref|NT\_022184.10|Hs2\_22340 Homo sapiens chromosome 2 genomic contig  
Length = 13913408

Score = 327 bits (838), Expect = 5e-88  
Identities = 182/298 (61%), Positives = 211/298 (70%), Gaps = 9/298 (3%)  
Frame = -2

Query: 1 MENGTYTYEDYKNTAEWLLSHTKHRPQVAIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAQIFDYSEIPNFPRTST 60  
MENGTYTYEDY++TAEWLL HTKH QV +ICGS LG LTDKL QAQIF+ SE+ NF +ST  
Sbjct: 6971389 MENGTYTYEDYQSTAELLFHTKH\*TQVTVICGSELGDLTDKLIQAQIFNNSEMLNFFQST 6971210

Query: 61 VPGHAGRLVFGFLNGRACVMMQGRFHYEGYPLWKVTFPVRFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGL 120  
VPGHA LVFGFLNG CVMMQGRF++Y+GY LW + F VF LLG + LV T+AAGGL  
Sbjct: 6971209 VPGHAV\*LVFGFLNGTVCVMMQGRFYLYDGYLLWMIFLHEVFQLLGGNILVATDAAGGL 6971030

Query: 121 NPKFEVGDIMLIRDHINLPGFSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMSDAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQ 180  
NPK EVG IML+ DHI L GF QN +GPNDERFG FPA SDAY+ TM+Q+AL++ Q  
Sbjct: 6971029 NPKSEVGRIMLLCDHIKLLGFCDQNSPKGPNDERFGVHFPATSDAYNWTMKQKALNS\*NQ 6970850

Query: 181 MGEQRELQEGTYVMAGPSFETVAECRVLQKLGADAVGMSTVPEVIV--ARHCGLRVFG- 237  
MG+Q+E+Q+ TYVM +FET G D+ + A+H  
Sbjct: 6970849 MGKQQEVQKDTYVMAVNCNFET-----GRDSSDAEAGDGCCLA\*AQHQ\$\*SCMAL 6970700

Query: 238 -----FSLITNKVIMDYESLEKANHEEVLAAGKQAAQKLEQFVSILMASIPLPDKAS 289  
FSLITNKVIMDYESL+KANHE V A KQAAQKLEQFVSIL ASIPLPD A+  
Sbjct: 6970699 WTWSLCFSLITNKVIMDYESLKKANHE\*V\*EAVKQAAQKLEQFVSILKASIPLPDNAN 6970526

Done Internet

Ensembl Human Genome Browser (BlastView) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back ▶ Search Favorites Media Links

Address [http://www.ensembl.org/Homo\\_sapiens/blastview?id=hs\\_s3a69Ev66Yg3&format=karyo\\_format](http://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/blastview?id=hs_s3a69Ev66Yg3&format=karyo_format) Go Links

Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

**e!** Ensembl Human BLASTView The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute EBI

Home ▶ Human ▶ What's New ▶ BLAST ▶ SSAHA ▶ EnsMart ▶ Export Data ▶ Download ▶ Disease Browser ▶ Docs ▶

Find All  [e.g. AP000462, RH9632, cancer]

Blast score ranges for this search: [ The highest scoring hit(s) are boxed ]

42 - 308    309 - 575    576 - 842

Location of Blast hits

The image shows a karyogram of the human genome. The chromosomes are arranged in two rows: the top row contains chromosomes 1 through 12, and the bottom row contains chromosomes 13 through 22, along with the X and Y chromosomes. Each chromosome is represented by a vertical bar with horizontal bands of different shades of gray and black, indicating genetic markers or regions. A red rectangular box is drawn around a specific region on chromosome 2, likely highlighting a blast hit. Blue arrows point to specific bands on chromosomes 3, 9, 14, and 15, also indicating blast hits. The chromosomes are numbered below them.

Human BLAT Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media Up Links

Address http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgBlat?command=start&org=human Go

Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

Home - Genome Browser - Blat Search - Table Browser - FAQ - User Guide

## Human BLAT Search

# BLAT Search Genome

Genome: Human Assembly: Human Nov. 2002 Query type: BLAT's guess Sort output: query,score Output type: hyperlink Submit

Please paste in a query sequence to search the genome. Multiple sequences can be searched at once if separated by new lines. Enter the name.

BLAT's guess  
DNA  
protein  
translated RNA  
translated DNA

Reset

```
>PNP [Homo sapiens] gi|35565|emb|CAA25320.1|
MENGYTYEDYKNTAEWLLSHTKHRPQVAIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAQIFDYSEIPNFPRSTVPGHAGRLVF
GFLNGRACVMMQGRFHMYEGYPLWKVTFPVRVFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGLNPKFEGVDIMLIRDHINLPG
FSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMS DAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQMGEQRELQEGTYVMVAGPSFETVAECRVLQ
KLGADAVGMSTVPEVIVARHCGLRVFGSLITNKVIMDYESLEKANHEEVLAAGKQAAQKLEQFVSILMA
SIPLPDKAS
```

Rather than pasting a sequence, you can choose to upload a text file containing the sequence.

Upload sequence:  Browse... Submit File

Only DNA sequences of 25,000 or less bases and protein or translated sequence of 5000 or less letters will be accepted.

Done Internet

Human BLAT Results - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Media

Address http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgBlat Go Links

Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

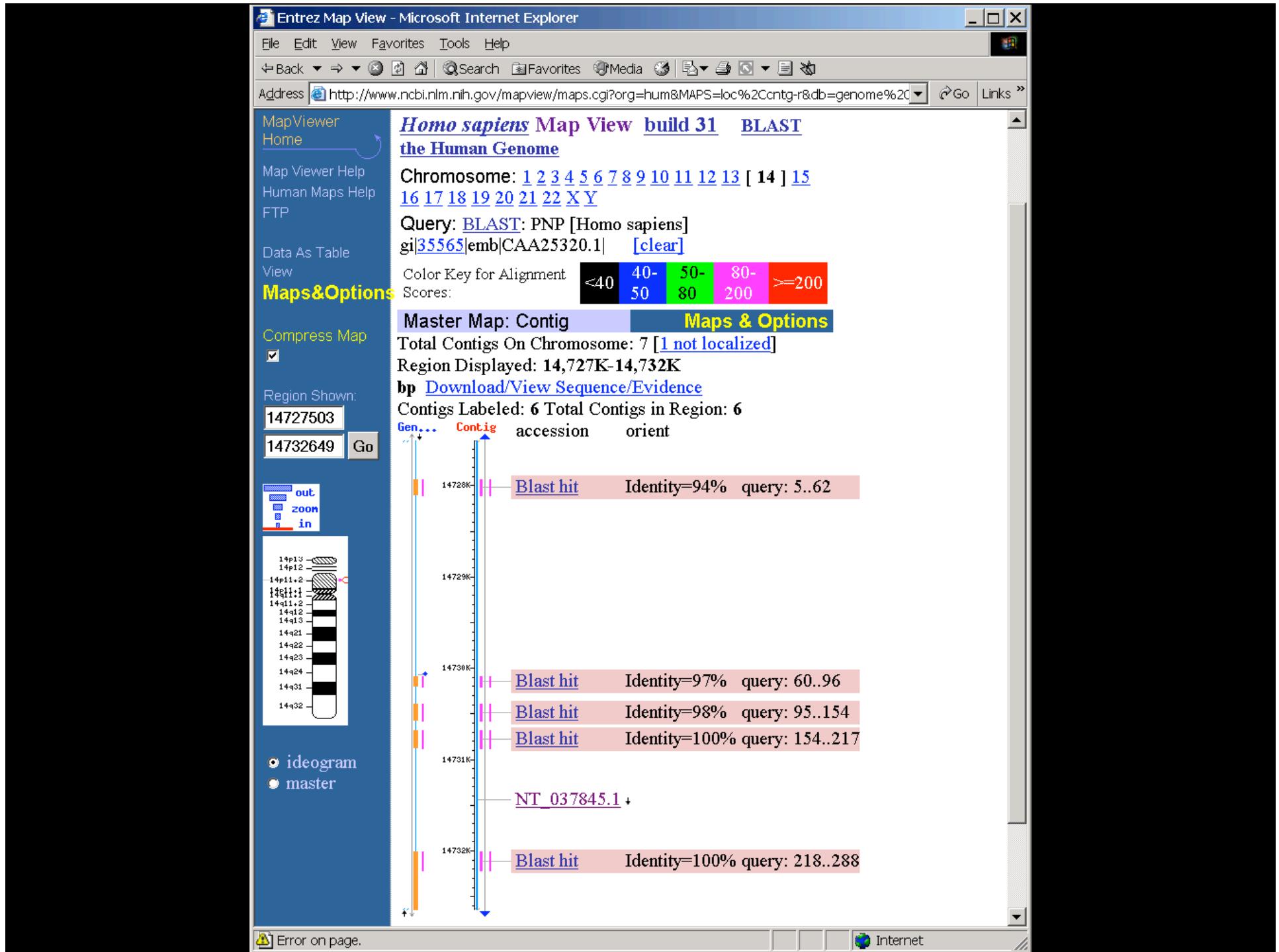
Home - Genome Browser - Blat Search - Table Browser - FAQ - User Guide

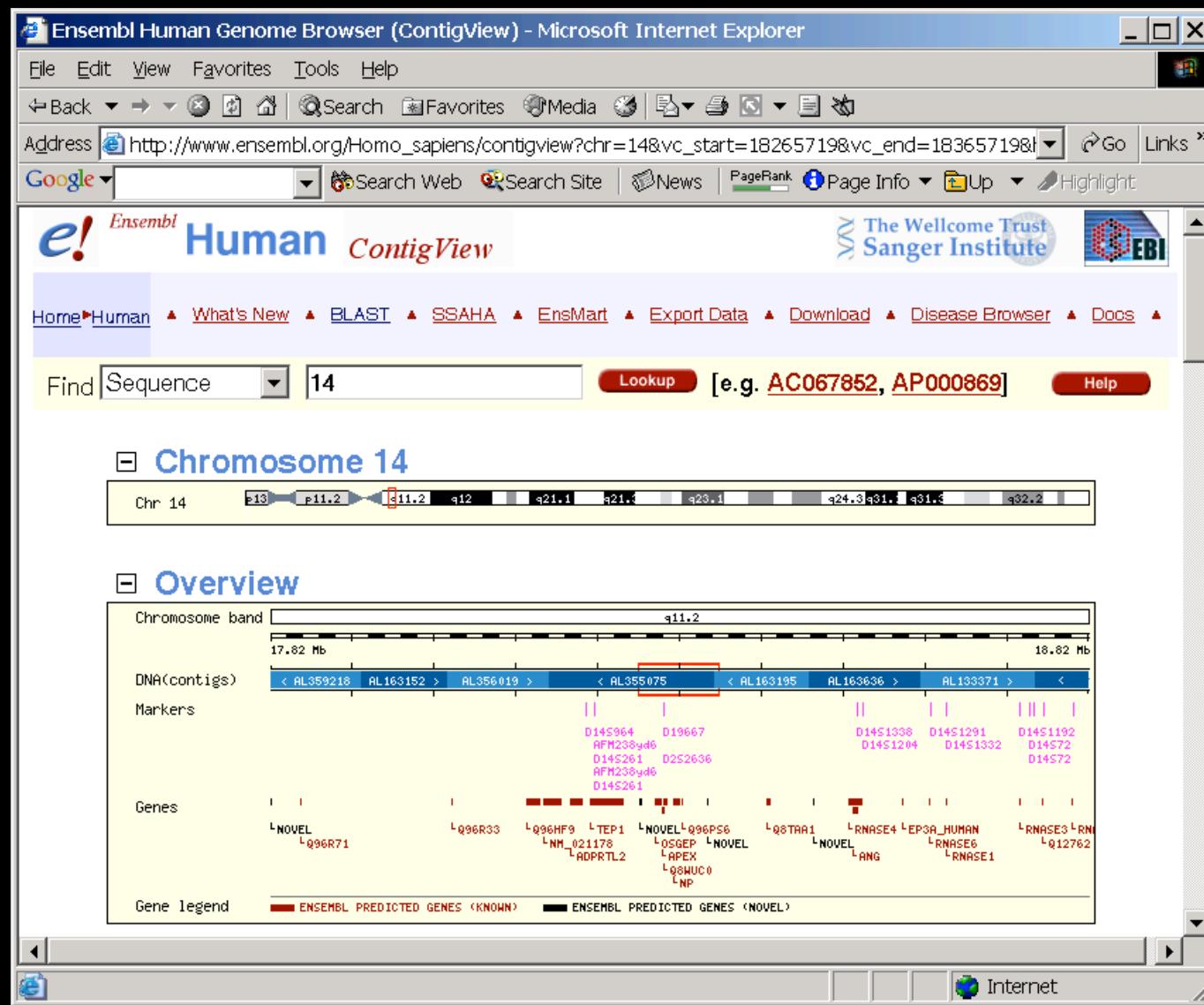
## Human BLAT Results

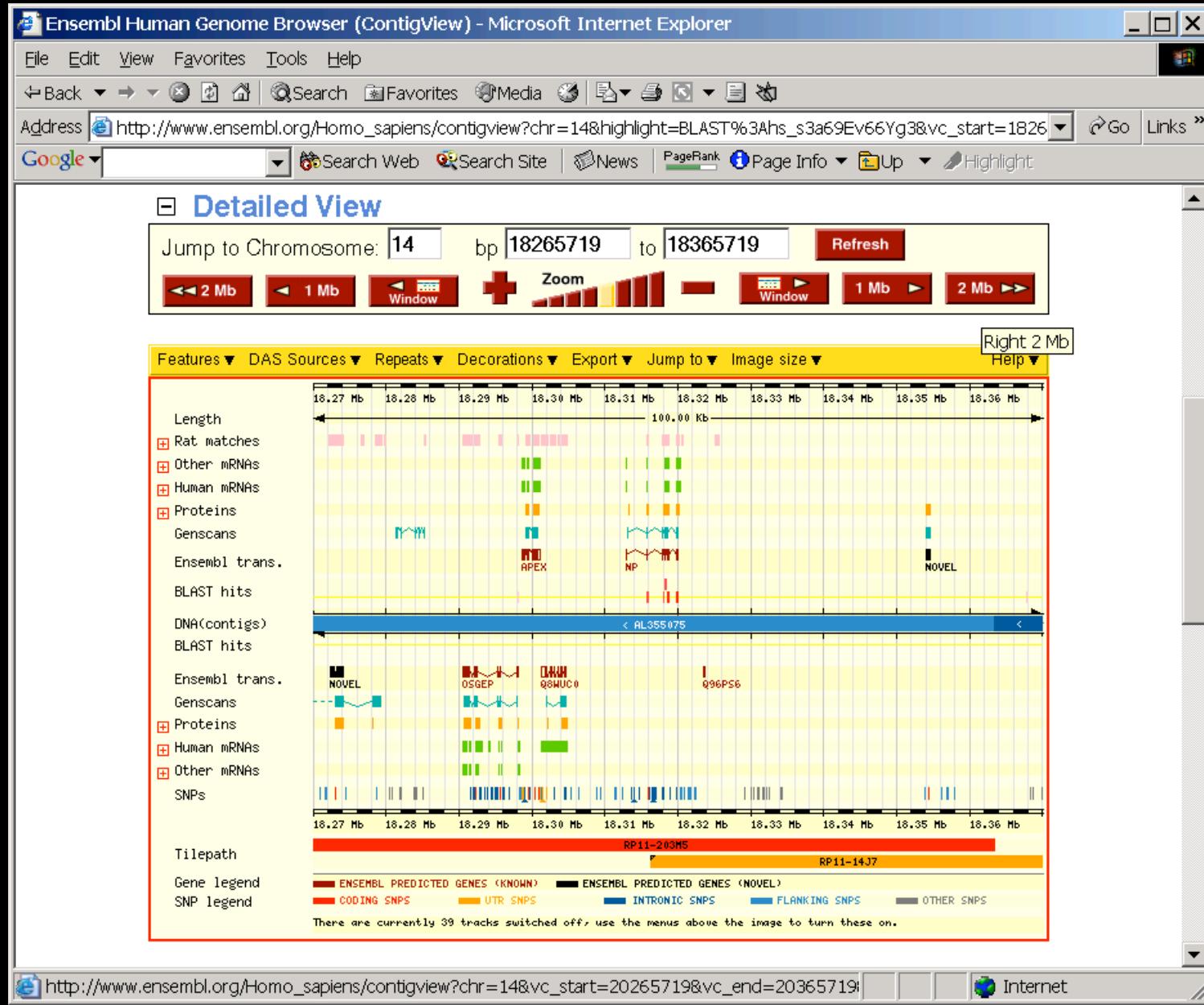
### BLAT Search Results

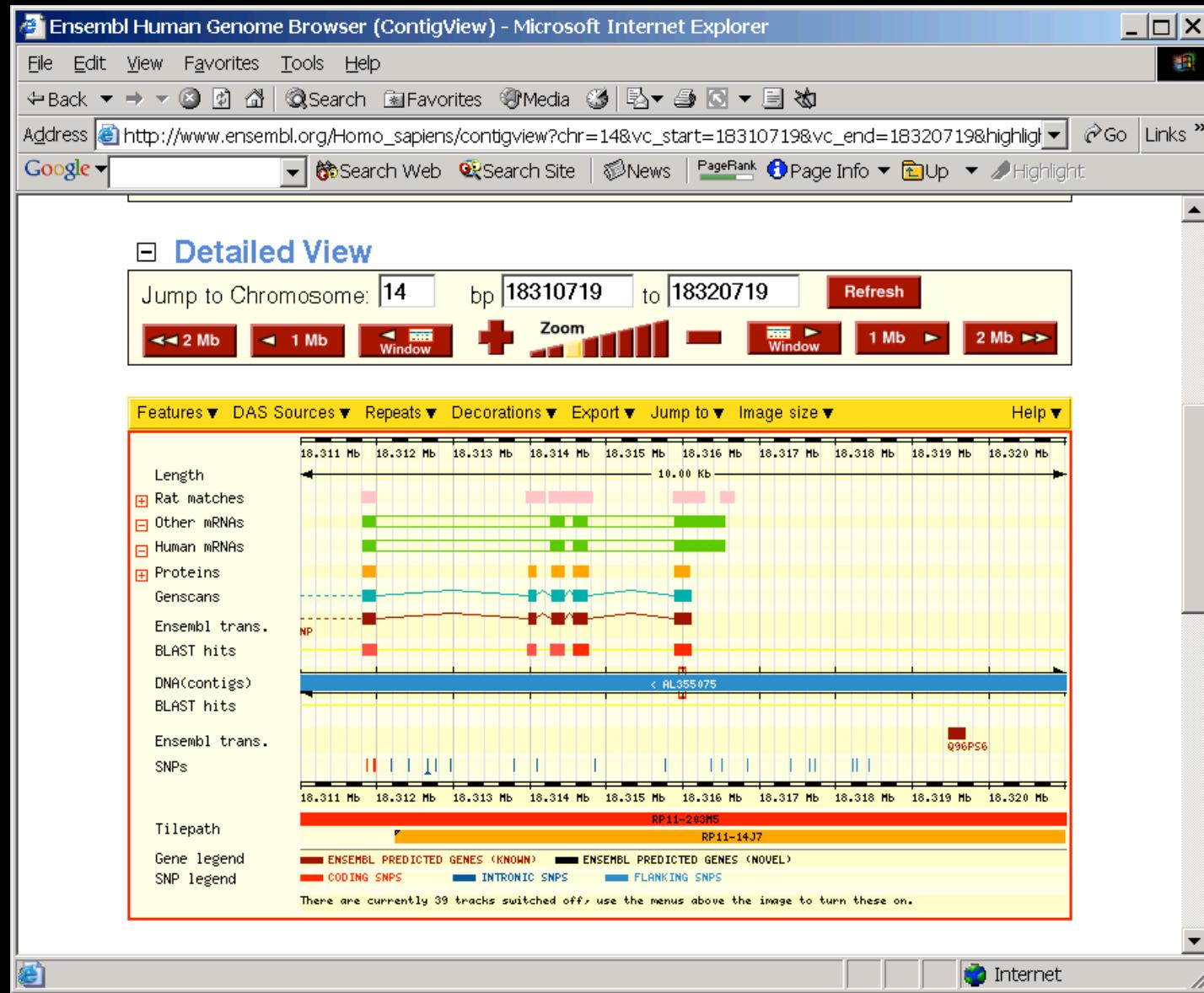
ACTIONS	QUERY	SCORE	START	END	QSIZE	IDENTITY	CHRO	STRAND	START	END
<a href="#">browser details</a>	PNP	279	4	289	289	99.7%	14	++	14727930	14732220
<a href="#">browser details</a>	PNP	101	0	288	289	70.0%	2	+-	76697947	76698808

Done Internet









Ensembl Human Genome Browser (SyntenyView) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.ensembl.org/Homo\_sapiens/synteny/view?species=Mus\_musculus&chr=14&loc=18290719 Go Links >

Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

e! Ensembl Human SyntenyView The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute EBI

Home ▶ Human ▶ What's New ▶ BLAST ▶ SSAHA ▶ EnsMart ▶ Export Data ▶ Download ▶ Disease Browser ▶ Docs ▶

Find All [e.g. AP000462, RH9632, cancer] Help

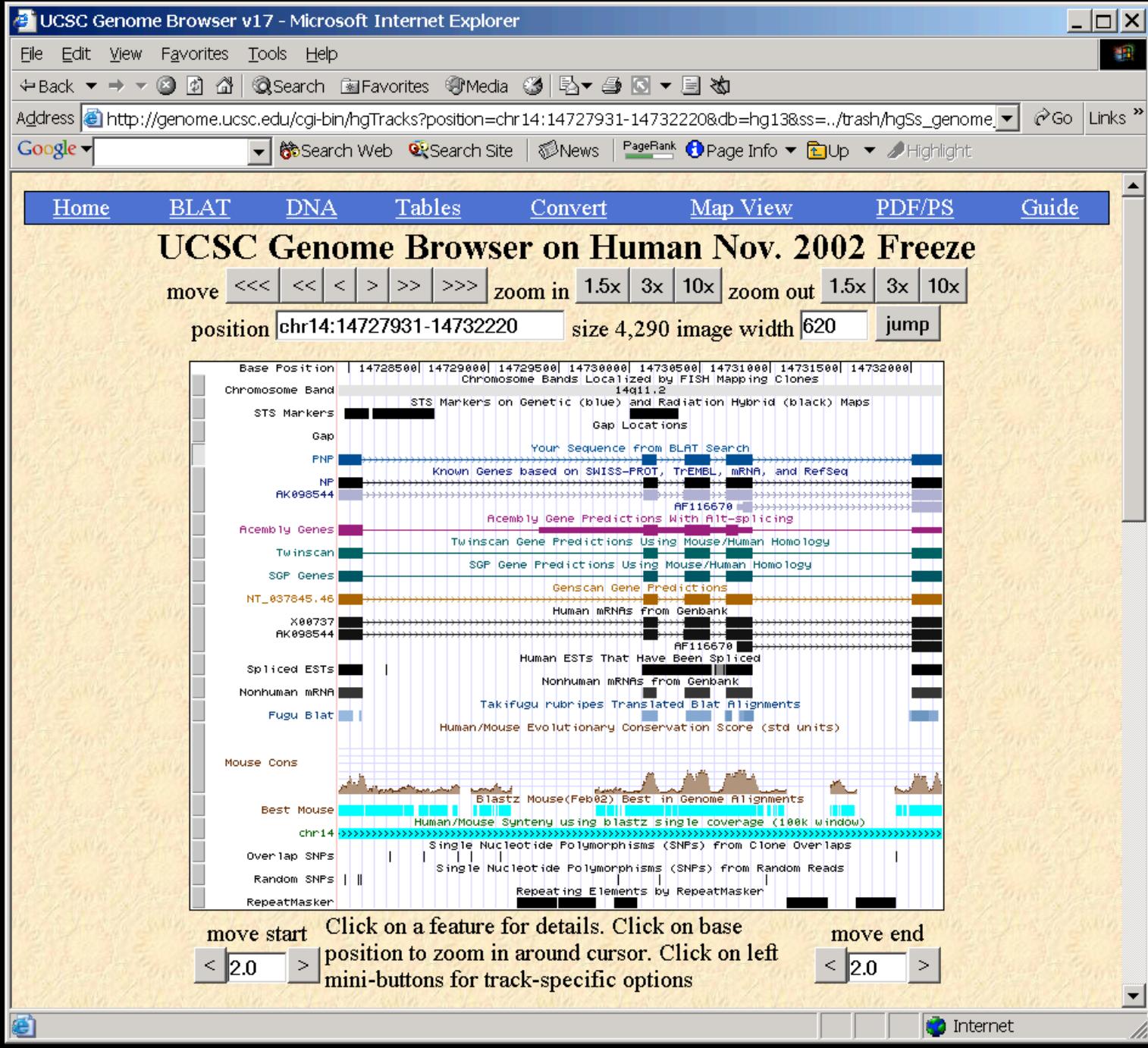
**Homo sapiens chromosome 14**

**Human Chromosome 14**

Jump to chromosome 14 ▾ Lookup  
Jump to mapview for chromosome statistics.

### Homology Matches

Homo_sapiens Genes	Mus_musculus Homologues
<b>OSGE1</b> (18.29 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Q99LN8</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.78 Mb)</a>
<b>APEX</b> (18.29 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Apex1</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.79 Mb)</a>
<b>Q8WUC0</b> (18.30 Mb)	-> <a href="#">ENSMUSG00000035953</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.79 Mb)</a>
<b>NP</b> (18.31 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Pnp</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.81 Mb)</a>
<b>Q96PS6</b> (18.32 Mb)	
<b>ENSG00000165787</b> (18.35 Mb)	-> <a href="#">4930474F22Rik</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.87 Mb)</a>
<b>Q8TAA1</b> (18.42 Mb)	
<b>ENSG00000169431</b> (18.48 Mb)	-> <a href="#">ENSMUSG00000035932</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.93 Mb)</a>
<b>RNASE4</b> (18.52 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Rnase4</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.96 Mb)</a>
<b>ANG</b> (18.53 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Angrp</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 43.06 Mb)</a>
<b>EP3A_HUMAN</b> (18.59 Mb)	-> <a href="#">Ang</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.97 Mb)</a>
	-> <a href="#">ENSMUSG00000021878</a> <a href="#">(chr 14 : 42.98 Mb)</a>



Ensembl Human Genome Browser (BlastView) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Back Search Favorites Media Go Links

Address http://www.ensembl.org/Homo\_sapiens/blastview?id=hs\_s3a69983966YU3&format=karyo\_format Go

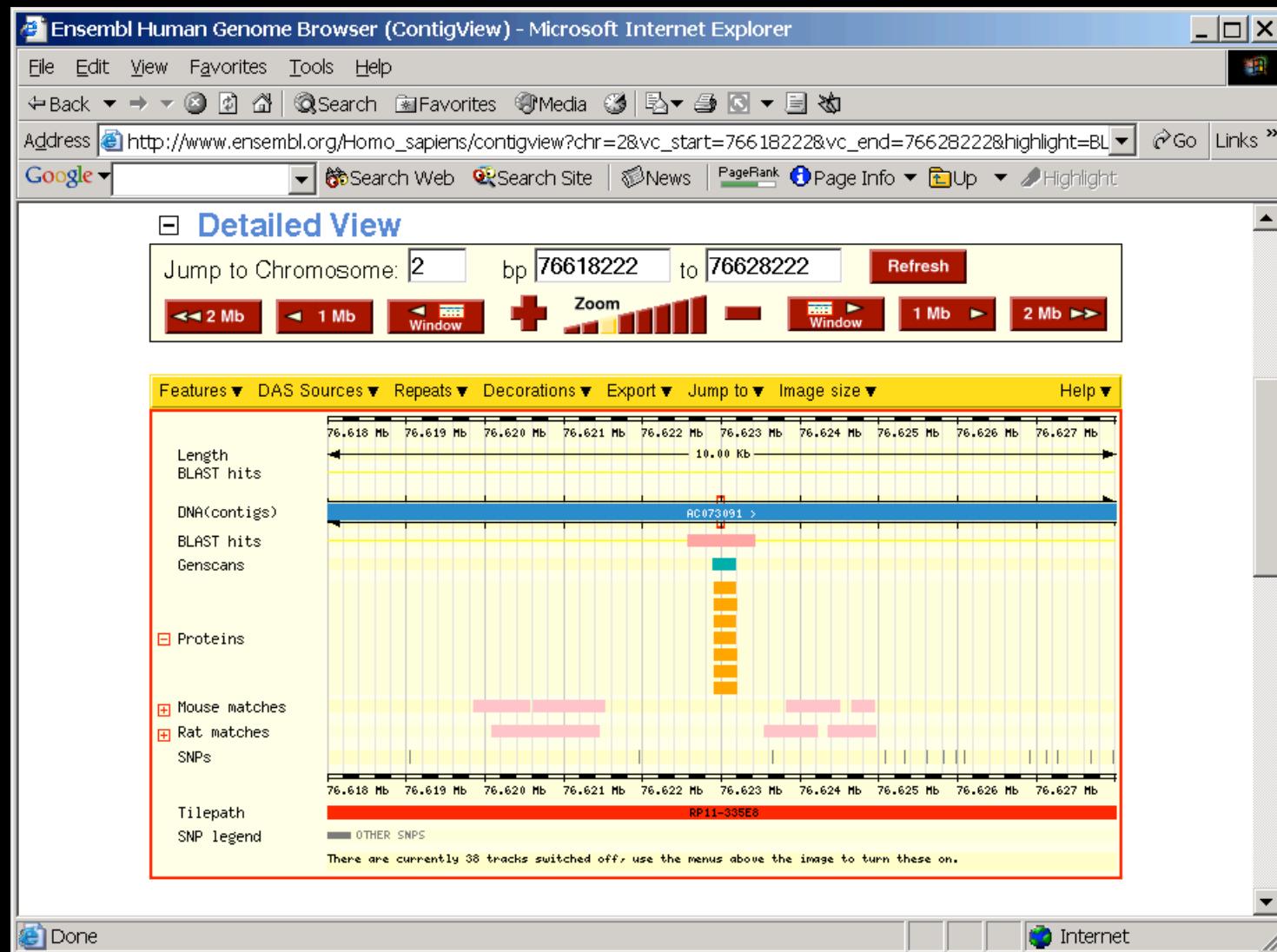
Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

e! Ensembl Human BLASTView The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute EBI

Home ▶ Human ▶ What's New ▶ BLAST ▶ SSAHA ▶ EnsMart ▶ Export Data ▶ Download ▶ Disease Browser ▶ Docs ▶

Find All Lookup [e.g. AP000462, RH9632, cancer] Help

The karyogram displays the 23 pairs of human chromosomes. Chromosomes are represented by vertical bars of varying lengths and banding patterns. A red circle is drawn around a specific region on chromosome 3, likely indicating a region of interest or a search result. Blue and green arrows point to specific bands on chromosomes 14 and 15 respectively, possibly marking genes or specific genomic features.



Ensembl Human Genome Browser (BlastView) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Media Stop Go Links

Address http://www.ensembl.org/Homo\_sapiens/blastview?format=hit\_format&id=hs\_s3a69983966YU3&hit=AC073091.5.1.185174 Go Links

Google Search Web Search Site News PageRank Page Info Up Highlight

**e!** Ensembl Human BLASTView The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute EBI

Home ▶ Human ▶ What's New ▶ BLAST ▶ SSAHA ▶ EnsMart ▶ Export Data ▶ Download ▶ Disease Browser ▶ Docs ▶ Find All ▶ Lookup [e.g. AP000462, RH9632, cancer] Help

TBLASTN 2.0a13MP-WashU [10-Jun-1997] [Build 23:08:22 Jun 10 1997]  
 Query= PNP  
 (289 letters)  
 Database: ensembl/Homo\_sapiens.latestgp.fa  
 44521 sequences; 3200338544 total letters  
 >AC073091.5.1.185174  
 Length: 185,174

Minus Strand HSPs:

Score = 842 (296.4 bits), Expect = 2.2e-81, P = 2.2e-81  
 Identities = 181/868 (63%), Positives = 213/868 (74%), Frame = -1

Query: 1 MENGYTYEDYKNTAEWLLSHTKHRPQVAIIICGSGLGGLTDKLTQAQIFDYSEIPNFPRST 60  
 MENGYTYEDY++TAEWLL HTKH QV +ICGS LG LTDKL QAQIF+ SE+ NF +ST  
 Sbjct: 166478 MENGYTYEDYQSTAEWLLFHTKH\*TQVTVICGSELGDLTDKLIQAQIFNNSEMLNFFQST 166299

Query: 61 VPGHAGRLVFGFLNGRACVMMQGRFHMYEGYPLWKVTFPVRVFHLLGVDTLVVTNAAGGL 120  
 VPGHA LVFGFLNG CVMMQGRF++Y+GY LW + F VF LLG + LV T+AAGGL  
 Sbjct: 166298 VPGHAV\*LVFGFLNQTVCVMMQGRFYLYDGYLLWNMIFLHEVFQLLGGNILVATDAAGGL 166119

Query: 121 NPKFEVGDIMLIRDHINLPFGSGQNPLRGPNDERFGDRFPAMSDAYDRTMRQRALSTWKQ 180  
 NPK EVG IML+ DHI L GF QN +GPNDERFG FPA SDAY+ TM+Q+AL++ Q  
 Sbjct: 166118 NPKSEVGRIMLLCDHIKLLGFCQNSPKGPNDERFGVHFATSDAYNWTMKQKALNS\*NQ 165939

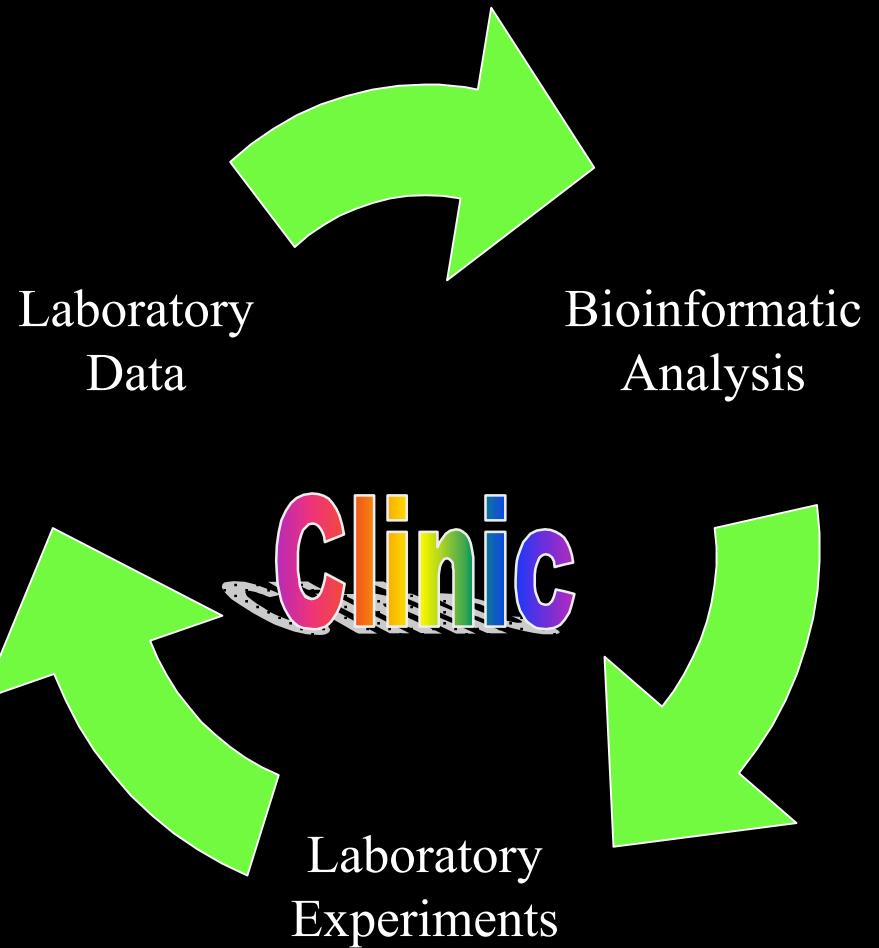
Query: 181 MGEQRELQEGETYVMAGPSFETVAECRVLQKLGADAVGMSTVPEVIVARHC-GLRVFG-- 237  
 MG+Q+E+Q+ TYVM +FET + + D ++ + C L +  
 Sbjct: 165938 MGKQQEVQKDTYVMAVCNCNFETGRDSSDAE--AGDGCCCLA\*AQHQ--S\*SCMALWTWSLC 165771

Query: 238 FSLITNKVIMDYESLEKANHEEVLAAGKQAAQKLEQFVSILMASIPLPDKAS 289  
 FSLITNKVIMDYESL+KANHE V A KQAAQKLEQFVSIL ASIPLPD A+  
 Sbjct: 165770 FSLITNKVIMDYESLKKANHE\*V\*EAVKQAAQKLEQFVSILKASIPLPDNAN 165615

Done Internet

# *Biological Information Flow*

- Laboratory
  - Data generation
    - Sequence, expression, proteomic...
- Bioinformatics
  - Data management
  - Data analysis
  - Biological inferences
- Laboratory
  - Hypothesis testing
- Clinical applications
  - Diagnostics
  - Prophylaxis
  - Targeted therapeutics



## *One Final Word of Wisdom...*

- “...although the computer is a wonderful helpmate for the sequence searcher and comparer, biochemists and molecular biologists must guard against the blind acceptance of any algorithmic output; given the choice, think like a biologist and not a statistician.”
  - - Russell F. Doolittle, 1990



**Farewell!**