

Základy praktické Bioinformatiky

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2023/2024

6/10

Nukleotidová bioinformatika II

Cíle:

Student bude schopen přeložit sekvenci nukleotidovou do proteinové a nalézt smysluplný čtecí rámeček. Bude schopen analyzovat sekvenci získanou sekvenováním, určit a porovnat neznámou sekvenci.

„Bioinformatika nukleových kyselin II“

Vyhledávání NK sekvencí

Analýza vlastností sekvencí-složení, reverse complement, identifikace restričních míst (Palindromy)

Práce s kódující DNA=práce s proteiny / překlad DNA sekvence-otvírání čtecího rámce

Návrh primerů pro PCR, rt-PCR

Předpověď sekundárních struktur

Porovnávání sekvencí, identifikace neznámé sekvence

(Vyhledání SNPs)

„čtení“ sekvenčních dat a spojování fragmentů

Vyhledávání hladin expresí jednotlivých genů

mikroRNA

Celé genomy

....

Porovnání nukleotidových sekvencí

Velmi podobné proteinovému porovnávání

Local Alignment

Target Sequence

5' ACTACTAGATTACTTACGGATCAGGTACTTTAGAGGCTTGCAACCA 3'

||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Query Sequence

5' TACTCACGGATGAGGTACTTTAGAGGC 3'

Global Alignment

Target Sequence

5' ACTACTAGATTACTTACGGATCAGGTACTTTAGAGGCTTGCAACCA 3'

||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

5' ACTACTAGATT----ACGGATC--GTACTTTAGAGGCTAGCAACCA 3'

Query Sequence

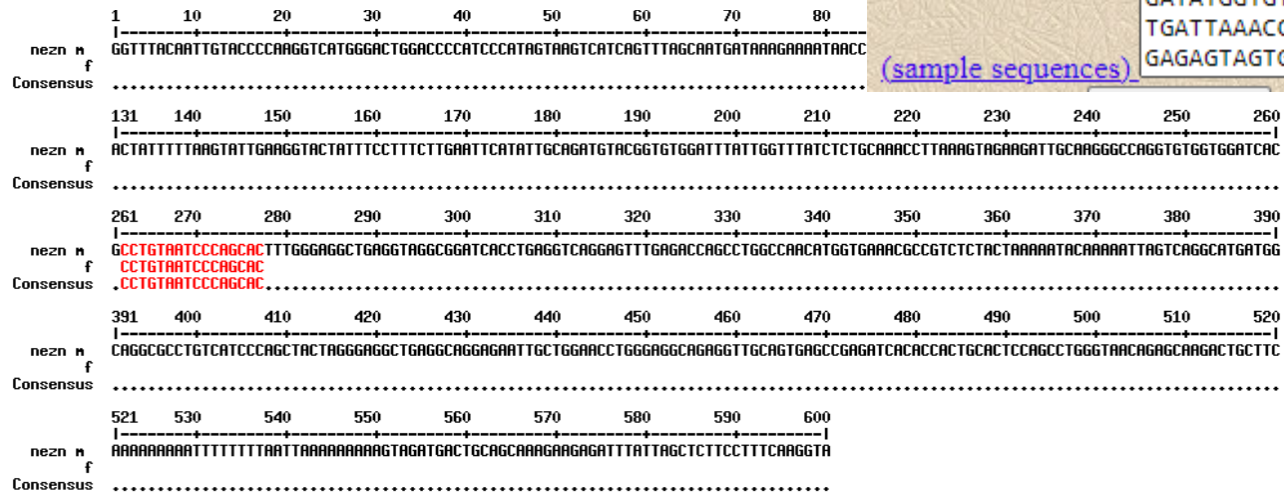
Porovnání nukleotidových sekvencí

Velmi podobné proteinovému porovnávání

Např: multalin

- K vyhledání krátkých úseků (primerů)

Default: BLOSUM62



Cut and paste your sequences here below. ?

```
>úsek  
CCTCAGGTGTTTCGATT  
>EX1_neznámá sekvence  
CTGTGCGCAGCAGATACAACCTTGCTTCGGTGATACGTCCATGTAGTCCATTTTTTCTT  
TAGCCATTGTTGTGTTGTTACCACGGGAAGCGACACACAATTTATCATCAATAAAGC  
GACCGTTTTATCAAGACGTGAGTTCGCTTGTGCGACAACGTAACGTCTTCTTCAT  
CAGCAGTTAAGTAGTCGATTTGcctTCGATATCGACTTTAC  
GATATGGTGTTCGATAAAGCCAAATTCGTTCCACACGTGCATAACTTGATAATGAGT  
TGATTAACCAATGTTTGGACCCCTCAGGTGTTTCGATTGGACACATACGACCATAGT  
GAGAGTAGTGGACGTCACGTACTTCCATTTGTGCACGTTACGCGTCAAACCACCAG
```

(sample sequences)

Porovnání nukleotidových sekvencí

Velmi podobné proteinovému porovnávání

Např: multalin

- K „porovnání“ sekvencí identifikovaných a neznámých

Default: BLOSUM62

→ DNA 5-0

```
1      10      20
|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 GTCTTTGCCCTCGCGACGCGCCAC
69BF16      NGGCATTCTCCGCACTGT
Consensus  .....gcccacgcgacccCaCcac
```

```
131     140     150
|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 TCACATCCGGGCAAACTGGTGTC
69BF16      AAAATTCTAGTATTTTGATTTT
Consensus  aaAAcaccaGgagcaaaaTgaTgTc
```

```
261     270     280
|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 GGGCCCCCACCCTTTAACGTGCTC
69BF16      AGTATATCAAG-CAATAATCTCCCA
Consensus  aGgacacCAac.CaaTAAccTcCca
```

```
391     400     410
|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 AAGATTGCAGTCAACGGTACTGGT
69BF16      AGGCATTCATGAAACATTTTTTG--
Consensus  AaGaaTgCAaTcAaCagTAcTgG..
```

```
521     530     540
|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 ACCCACTGTGTCAGTGGAGGAGGT
69BF16      CTGTATTATTTCTTCAATCAAAA
Consensus  acccAacagTgTCagcagaacAaaa
```

```
261     270     280     290     300     310     320     330     340     350     360     370     380     390
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 GGGCCCCCACCCTTTAACGTGCTGCGCTTCCCTGCAACCAGTTTGGCCAACAGGAGCCTGACAGCAACAAGGAGATTGAGAGCTTTGCCCGCCGACCTACAGTGTCTCATTCCCCATGTTTAGCAAG
69BF16
Consensus
```

```
391     400     410     420     430     440     450     460     470     480     490     500     510     520
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 ATTGCAGTCACCGGTACTGGTGCCATCTGCCTTCAAGTACTGGCCAGACTTCTGGGAGGAGCCACCTGGAACTTCTGGAACTACCTAGTAGCCCCAGATGGAAAGGTGGTAGGGCTTGGGACC
69BF16
Consensus
```

```
521     530     540     550     560     570     580     590     600     610     620     630     640     650
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 CAACTGTGTCAAGTGGAGGAGGTGACAGCCAGATCACAGCGCTCGTGAGGAGGCTCATCTACTGAAAGCAGAAAGACTTATAACCCCGCTCCTCCTCCACCCTCATCCCGCCACCCTGTGTGGG
69BF16      NGGCATTCTCCGCACT---TGTGTGGG
Consensus  .....ncaCaTcaTCCCGCaC...TGTGTGGG
```

```
651     660     670     680     690     700     710     720     730     740     750     760     770     780
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 GCTG-ACCAA-TGCAAACTCAAATGGTGTCTCAAAGGGAGAGACCCACTGACTCTCCTTCTTACTCTTATGCCATTGGTCCCATCATTCTTGTGGGGGAAAAATCTAGTATTTTGATTATTTGATC
69BF16      GCTGGACCAATGCAAACTCAA-TGGTGTCTCAA-GGGAGAGACCCACTGACTCTCCTTCTTACTCTTATGCCATTGGTCCCATCATTCTTGTGGGGGAAAAATCTAGTATTTTGATTATTTGATC
Consensus  GCTG.ACCAA.TGCAAACTCAA.TGGTGTCTCAA.GGGAGAGACCCACTGACTCTCCTTCTTACTCTTATGCCATTGGTCCCATCATTCTTGTGGGGGAAAAATCTAGTATTTTGATTATTTGATC
```

```
781     790     800     810     820     830     840     850     860     870     880     890     900     910
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
NM_015696.4 TTACAGCAACAATAGGAACCTCTGGCCAAATGAGAGCTCTTGACCAGTGAATCACCAGCCGATACGAACTCTTGCCAAACAAAATGTGTGGCAATAGAGTATATCAGCAATAATCTCCACCCAG
69BF16      TTACAGCAACAATAGGAACCTCTGGCCAAATGAGAGCTCTTGACCAGTGAATCACCAGCCGATACGAACTCTTGCCAAACAAAATGTGTGGCAATAGAGTATATCAGCAATAATCTCCACCCAG
```

Porovnání nukleotidových sekvencí

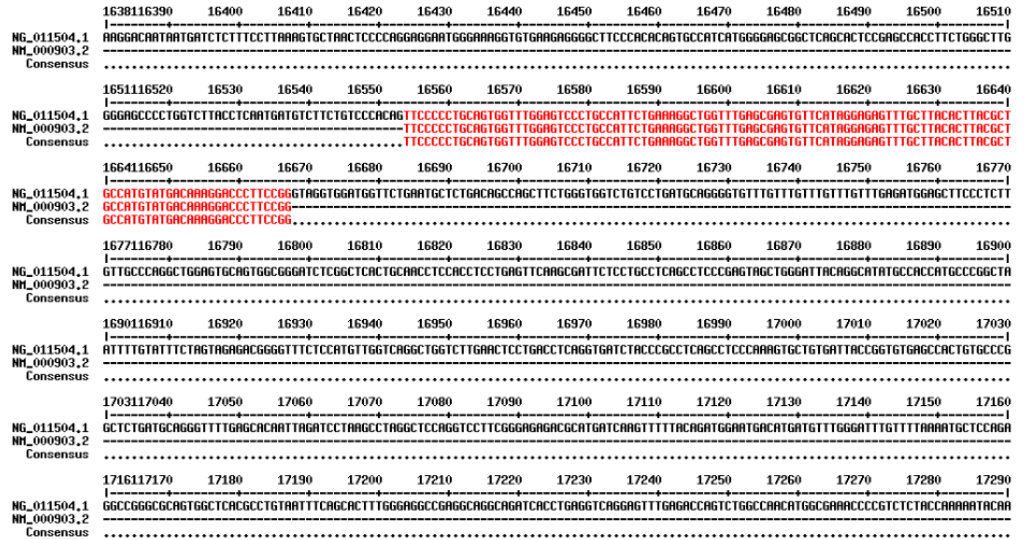
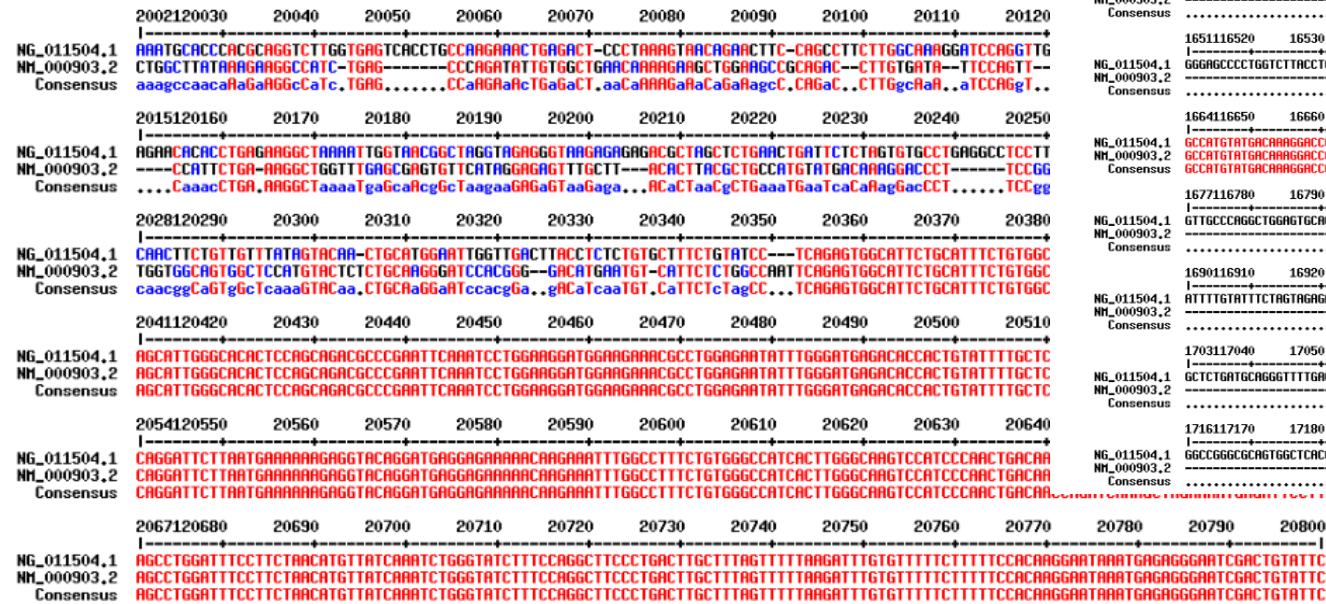
Velmi podobné proteinovému porovnávání

Např: multalin

- K porovnání sekvencí genomových a cDNA (mRNA)

Default: BLOSUM62

→ DNA 5-0



Vyzkoušejte si porovnání

1) vyzkoušejte si porovnat sekvence v PŘO.

- porovnejte sekvence v multalinu s původním nastavením (**blosum62** a s maticí **DNA-5-0**)

2) Porovnejte CDS a celou mRNA (**DÚ**)

3) Zkuste najít genomovou sekvenci odpovídající vašemu genu (referenční: **NG_...**)

(Nebo přes gene databázi)

Porovnejte ji s „mRNA“ v multalinu s původním nastavením (**blosum62** a s maticí **DNA-5-0**)

Vždy je nutné „posoudit“ zda je to „očekávatelný“ výstup nebo je potřeba „něco“ pozměnit!

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

Genetický kód založený na tripletech: tři „čtecí rámce“ = ORF (open reading frame)

1. DNA sekvence:

5' - **ATGGA** AGTATT TAAAGCGCCACCTATTTAA - 3'

2. Rozdělená na triplety:

ATG GAA GTA TTT AAA GCG CCA CCT ATT TAA
 A **TGG** AAG **TAT** TTA **AAG** CGC **CAC** CTA **TTT** AA
 AT **GGA** AGT ATT TAA AGC GCC ACC TAT TTA A

3. Každý triplet přeložený do příslušné aminokyseliny:

M E V F K A P P I STOP (*)
W K Y L K R H L F
 G R I * S A T Y L

		Second nucleotide					
		U	C	A	G		
U	UUU	Phe	UCU	Tyr	UGU	Cys	U
	UUC	Ser	UAC	UGC	STOP	C	
	UUA	Leu	UAA	UGA	STOP	A	
	UUG	Trp	UAG	UGG		G	
C	CUU	Leu	CCU	His	CGU	U	
	CUC	Pro	CAC	CGC	Arg	C	
	CUA	Gln	CAA	CGA		A	
	CUG		CAG	CGG		G	
A	AUU	Ile	ACU	Asn	AGU	Ser	U
	AUC	Thr	ACC	AGC	Arg	C	
	AUA	Lys	ACA	AGA		A	
	AUG	Met	ACG	AGG		G	
G	GUU	Val	GCU	Asp	GGU	U	
	GUC	Ala	GCC	GAC	GGC	C	
	GUA		GCA	GAA	GGA	A	
	GUG		GCG	GAG	GGG	G	

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

DNA sekvence psaná v orientaci 5' - 3', vznikne aminokyselinová sekvence v orientaci od N- k C- konci.

X nevíme který z dsDNA je kódující řetězec:

5' -ATGGAAGTATTTAAAGCGCCACCTATTTAA-3'
 3' -TACCTTCATAAATTTTCGCGGTGGATAAATT-5'

5' -TTAAATAGGTGGCGCTTTAAATACTTCCAT-3'

TTA AAT AGG TGG CGC TTT AAA TAC TTC CAT
 T TAA ATA GGT GGC GCT TTA AAT ACT TCC AT
 TT AAA TAG GTG GCG CTT TAA ATA CTT CCA T

L N R W R F K Y F H
 * I G G A L N T S
 K * V A L * I L P

		Second nucleotide				
		U	C	A	G	
U	UUU	UCU	UAU	UGU	U	
	UUC	UCC	UAC	UGC	C	
	UUA	UCA	UAA STOP	UGA STOP	A	
	UUG	UCG	UAG STOP	UGG	G	
C	CUU	CCU	CAU	CGU	U	
	CUC	CCC	CAC	CGC	C	
	CUA	CCA	CAA	CGA	A	
	CUG	CCG	CAG	CGG	G	
A	AUU	ACU	AAU	AGU	U	
	AUC	ACC	AAC	AGC	C	
	AUA	ACA	AAA	AGA	A	
	AUG	ACG	AAG	AGG	G	
G	GUU	GCU	GAU	GGU	U	
	GUC	GCC	GAC	GGC	C	
	GUA	GCA	GAA	GGA	A	
	GUG	GCG	GAG	GGG	G	

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

→ je třeba „číst v 6(!) čtecích rámcích = **ORF** (open reading frame)

5' – ATGGAAGTATTTAAAGCGCCACCTATTTAA – 3'

ATG GAA GTA TTT AAA GCG CCA CCT ATT TAA
A TGG AAG TAT TTA AAG CGC CAC CTA TTT AA
 AT **GGA** AGT ATT TAA AGC GCC ACC TAT TTA A

M E V F K A P P I STOP (*)

W K Y L K R H L F

G R I * S A T Y L

5' – TTAAATAGGTGGCGCTTTAAATACTTCCAT – 3'

TTA AAT AGG TGG CGC TTT AAA TAC TTC CAT
T TAA ATA GGT GGC GCT TTA AAT ACT TCC AT
 TT AAA TAG GTG GCG CTT TAA ATA CTT CCA T

L N R W R F K Y F H

*** I G G A L N T S**

K * V A L * I L P

		Second nucleotide					
		U	C	A	G		
U	UUU	Phe	UCU	UUA	Tyr	UGU	Cys
	UUC		UCC	UAC		UGC	
	UUA	Leu	UCA	UAA	STOP	UGA	STOP
	UUG		UCG	UAG	STOP	UGG	Trp
C	CUU		CCU	CAU	His	CGU	
	CUC	Leu	CCC	CAC		CGC	Arg
	CUA		CCA	CAA	Gln	CGA	
	CUG		CCG	CAG		CGG	
A	AUU	Ile	ACU	AAU	Asn	AGU	Ser
	AUC		ACC	AAC		AGC	
	AUA		ACA	AAA	Lys	AGA	Arg
	AUG	Met	ACG	AAG		AGG	
G	GUU		GCU	GAU	Asp	GGU	
	GUC	Val	GCC	GAC		GGC	Gly
	GUA		GCA	GAA	Glu	GGA	
	GUG		GCG	GAG		GGG	

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

SMS/Translate → vhodné známe-li kde je čtecí rámec

SMS

Format Conversion

- Combine FASTA
- EMBL to FASTA
- EMBL Feature Extractor
- EMBL Trans Extractor
- Filter DNA
- Filter Protein
- GenBank to FASTA
- GenBank Feature Extractor
- GenBank Trans Extractor
- One to Three
- Range Extractor DNA
- Range Extractor Protein
- Reverse Complement
- Split Codons
- Split FASTA
- Three to One
- Window Extractor DNA
- Window Extractor Protein

Sequence Analysis

- Codon Plot
- Codon Usage
- CpG Islands
- DNA Molecular Weight
- DNA Pattern Find
- DNA Stats
- Fuzzy Search DNA
- Fuzzy Search Protein
- Ident and Sim
- Multi Rev Trans
- Mutate for Digest
- ORF Finder
- Pairwise Align Codons
- Pairwise Align DNA
- Pairwise Align Protein
- PCR Primer Stats
- PCR Products
- Protein GRAVY
- Protein Isoelectric Point
- Protein Molecular Weight
- Protein Pattern Find
- Protein Stats
- Restriction Digest
- Restriction Summary

Sequence Manipulation Suite:

Translate

Translate accepts a DNA sequence and converts it into a protein in the reading frame you specify. Translate supports the entire IUPAC alphabet and several genetic codes.

Paste a raw sequence or one or more FASTA sequences into the text area below. Input limit is 200000 characters.

```
TTAAATAGGTGGCGCTTAAATACTTCCAT
```

Please check the [browser compatibility page](#) before using this program.

Submit Clear reading frame 1 reading frame 2 reading frame 3 direct reverse strand.

• Translate in reading frame 1 reading frame 2 reading frame 3 direct reverse strand.

• Use the standard (1) vertebrate mitochondrial (2) yeast mitochondrial (3) mold mitochondrial (4) invertebrate mitochondrial (5) ciliate nuclear (6) echinoderm mitochondrial (9) euplotid nuclear (10) bacterial (11) alternative yeast nuclear (12) ascidian mitochondrial (13) flatworm mitochondrial (14) Blepharisma macronuclear (15) chlorophycean mitochondrial (16) trematode mitochondrial (21) Scenedesmus obliquus mitochondrial (22) Thraustochytrium mitochondrial (23) genetic code.

*This page rec

*You can mirr

Fri Jun 17 16:17:06 20

Valid XHTML 1.0; Valid C

[new window](#) | [home](#) | [citation](#)

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

SMS/Translate → vhodné známe-li kde je čtecí rámeček

SMS Sequence Manipulation Suite:
Translate

Translate accepts a DNA sequence and converts it into a protein in the reading frame you specify. Translate supports the entire IUPAC alphabet and several genetic codes.

Paste a raw sequence or one or more FASTA sequences into the text area below. Input limit is 200000 characters.

TTAAATAGGTGGCGCTTTAAATACTTCCAT

Please check the browser compatibility page before using

Submit Clear **reading frame 1** reading frame 2 reading frame 3 **direct reverse**

- Translate in **reading frame 1** on the **standard (1)** genetic code
- Use the **standard (1)** genetic code

*This page records your activity
*You can mirror this page

Fri Jun 17 16:17:06 2005
Valid XHTML 1.0; Valid CSS

Translate results

```
>rf 1 Untitled
LSQQIQLASVIRPCSPFFL*PLLCCYHGSDTQFH HQ*SDRFHQDVSSLVRQRNCLLHQQL
SSRFGQ*SCLFRYRLYDMVFR*SQIRSHVHNLIMS*LNQCLDPQVFR LDTYDHSESSGRH
VLPFVHVHASNHQVLMLIDDVCVSTQQVGS L
```

Translate results

```
>rf 2 Untitled
CRSRYNLLR*YVHVHVFHFFSHCCVVTTEATHNFIINKATVFIKT*VRLCDNVTVFFISS*
VVDLVSDRVCFDIDETIWCFDKAKFVHTCIT***VD*TNVWTLRCFDWHTTIVRVVDVT
YFHLCTFTRQTTTRS*C**TTFVCQLSKWVRL
```

vyzkoušejte si

zkuste si v programu SMS/translate přeložit

- „celou“ nukleotidovou sekvenci (mRNA)

ve frame „1“ direct

- dokážete určit zda je to „správný čtecí rámeček“ pro vaši sekvenci?

zkuste si v programu SMS/translate přeložit

- jen CDS

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

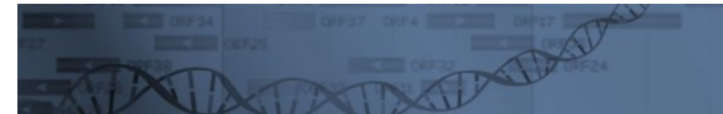
ORFfinder → vhodné pro vyhledávání nejdelších „ORFů“

NCBI Resources How To jostovap My NCBI Sign Out

ORFfinder PubMed Search

Open Reading Frame Finder

ORF finder searches for open reading frames (ORFs) in the DNA sequence you enter. The program returns the range of each ORF, along with its protein translation. Use ORF finder to search newly sequenced DNA for potential protein



Choose Search Parameters

Minimal ORF length (nt): 75

Genetic code: 1. Standard

ORF start code: 2. Vertebrate Mitochondrial

- "ATG" only
- "ATG" and
- Any sense

Ignore nested: 3. Yeast Mitochondrial

Start Search /

Submit

Clear

- 4. Mold, Protozoan and Coelenterate Mitochondrial, and the Mycoplasma/Spiroplasma
- 5. Invertebrate Mitochondrial
- 6. Ciliate, Dasycladacean and Hexamita Nuclear
- 9. Echinoderm and Flatworm Mitochondrial
- 10. Euplotid Nuclear
- 11. Bacterial, Archaeal and Plant Plastid
- 12. Alternative Yeast Nuclear
- 13. Ascidian Mitochondrial
- 14. Alternative Flatworm Mitochondrial
- 16. Chlorophycean Mitochondrial
- 21. Trematode Mitochondrial
- 22. Scenedesmus obliquus Mitochondrial
- 23. Thraustochytrium Mitochondrial
- 24. Pterobranchia Mitochondrial
- 25. Candidate Division SR1 and Gracilibacteria

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

ORFfinder → vhodné pro vyhledávání nejdelších „ORFů“

NCBI Resources How To jostovap My NCBI Sign Out

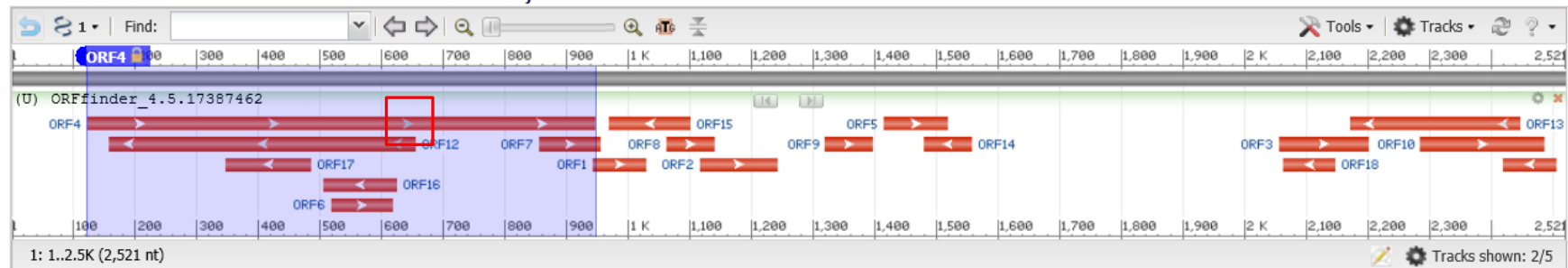
ORFfinder PubMed Search

Open Reading Frame Viewer

Help

Sequence

ORFs found: 18 Genetic code: 1 Start codon: 'ATG' only



Six-frame translation...

ORF4 (274 aa)

Display ORF as...

Mark

```
>lcl|ORF4
MVGRRALIVLAHSERISFNAMKEAAAAALKKGGWEVVESDLYAMNFPNPI
ISRKIDITGKLDKDPANFQYPAESVLAKEGHLSPDIVAEQKLEADLVI F
QFPLQWFGVPAILKGFERFVIGEFAYTYAAMYDKGPFPRSKKAVLSITIG
GSGSMYSLQGIHGMNVILWPIQSGILHFCGFQVLEPQLTYISIGHTPADA
RIQILEGWKKRLENIWDETPLYFAPSSLFDLNFQAGFLMKKEVQDEEKNK
KFGLSVGHHLGKSIPTDNIQIKARK
```

ORF4

Marked set (0)

SmartBLAST

SmartBLAST best hit titles...

BLAST

BLAST

Mark subset...

Marked: 0

Download marked set

as Protein FASTA

Label	Strand	Frame	Start	Stop	Length (nt aa)
ORF4	+	2	122	946	825 274
ORF12	-	1	655	158	498 165
ORF13	-	2	2448	2173	276 91
ORF10	+	3	2286	2486	201 66
ORF3	+	1	2056	2202	147 48
ORF17	-	2	486	346	141 46
ORF15	-	2	1101	970	132 43
ORF2	+	1	1117	1242	126 41

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

ORFfinder → vhodné pro vyhledávání nejdelších „ORFů“

Homo sapiens NAD(P)H quinone dehydrogenase 1 (NQO1), transcript variant 1, mRNA
NCBI Reference Sequence: NM_000903.3
[GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

>NM_000903.3:122-946 Homo sapiens NAD(P)H quinone dehydrogenase 1 (NQO1), transcript variant 1, mRNA
ATGGTCGGCAGAAGAGCACTGATCGTACTGGCTCACTCAGAGAGGACGTCTTCAACTATGCCATGAAGG
AGGCTGCTGCAGCGGCTTTGAAGAAGAAAGGATGGGAGGTGGTGGAGTCGGACCTCTATGCCATGAACCT
CAATCCCATCATTCCAGAAAAGGACATCAGAGGTAACGAAGGACCTCGCAACTTTCAGTATCCTGCC
GAGTCTGTTCTGGCTTATAAGAAGGCCATCTGAGCCAGATATTGGGCTGAACAAAAGAAGCTGGAAG
CCGCAGACCTTGTGATATCCAGTTCCTCCCTGCAAGTGGTTGGAGTCCCTGCCATTCGAAAGGCTGGTT
TGAGCGAGTGTTCATAGGAGAGTTTGGCTTACACTTACGCTGCCATGTATGACAAAAGACCTTCCGGAGT
AAGAAGGCAGTGTTCATCACCACCTGGTGGCAGTGGCTCCATGACTCTCTGCAAGGGATCCACGGGG
ACATGAATGTCATTCTCGGCCAATTCAGAGTGGCATTCTGCATTTCTGTGGCTTCCAAGTCTTAGAAC
TCAACTGACATATAGCATTGGGCACACTCCAGCAGACGCCGAATTCAAATCCTGGAAGGATGGAAGAAA
CGCTGGAGAATATTTGGGATGAGACCACTGTATTTTGTCCAAGCAGCTCTTTGACCTAAACTTCC
AGGCAGGATCTTAATGAAAAAGAGGTACAGGATGAGGAGAAAAACAAGAAATTTGGCCTTCTGTGGG
CCATCACTTGGGCAAGTCCATCCAAGTCAAGCTGAAAGTCAAGAAATGA

ORF4 (274 aa) [Display ORF as...](#) [Mark](#)

```
>lcl|ORF4
MVGRRALIVLAHSERISFNYAMKEAAAAALKKKGWEVVEVDLYAMNFP
ISRKIDITGKLDKDPANFQYPAESVLAKEGHLSPDIVAEQKLEADLVIF
QFPLQWFGVPAILKGFERVFIFEFAYTYAAMYDKGPFPRSKKAVLSITIG
GSGSMYSLQGIHGMNVILWPIQSGILHFCGFQVLEPQLTYISIGHTPADA
RIQILEGWKKRLENIWDETPLYFAPSSLFDLNFQAGFLMKKEVQDEEKNK
KFGLSVGHHLGKSIPTDNIQIKARK
```

ORF4 [SmartBLAST](#) [BLAST](#) [Marked set \(0\)](#) [SmartBLAST best hit titles...](#) [BLAST](#)

Label	Strand	Frame	Start	Stop	Length (nt aa)
ORF4	+	2	122	946	825 274
ORF12	-	1	655	158	498 165
ORF13	-	2	2448	2173	276 91
ORF10	+	3	2286	2486	201 66
ORF3	+	1	2056	2202	147 48
ORF17	-	2	486	346	141 46
ORF15	-	2	1101	970	132 43
ORF2	+	1	1117	1242	126 41

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

BLAST® » blastp suite

Standard Protein BLAST

blastn blastp blastx tblastn tblastx

BLASTP programs search protein databases using a protein query. [more...](#)

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) [Clear](#)

```
>lcl|ORF10_NM_000903.2:192:1016 unnamed protein product
MVGRRALIVLÄHSERTSFNYAMKEAAAAALKKKGWVVEVDLYAMNFPNPIISRKIDITGKLDKDPANFQ
YPA
ESVLAYKEGHLSPDIVAEQKLEADLVIFQFPLQWFGVPAILKGFERVFIFGEFAYTYAAMYDKGP
FRS
```

Query subrange [Clear](#)

From

To

Or, upload file

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for

Align two or more sequences [Clear](#)

Choose Search Set

Database

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot

Organism

Optional

Enter organism common name

Exclude

Optional

Models (XM/XP) Unreviewed

Entrez Query

Optional

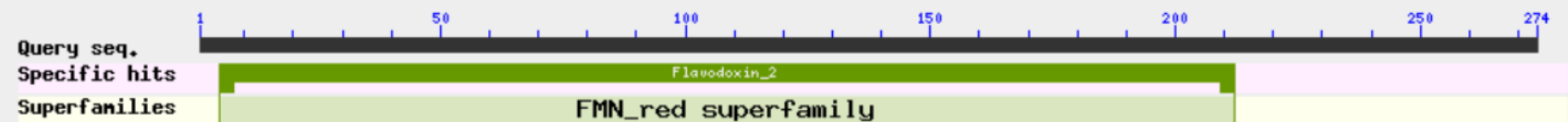
Enter an Entrez query to limit results

Program Selection

Algorithm

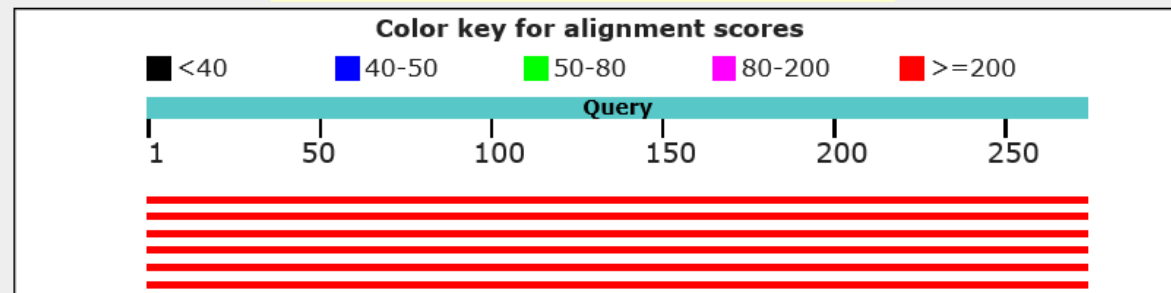
blastp (protein-protein)

Putative conserved domains have been detected, click on the image below for detailed results.



Distribution of the top 100 Blast Hits on 100 subject sequences [Clear](#)

Mouse over to see the title, click to show alignments



„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

ORFfinder → vhodné pro vyhledávání nejdelších „ORFů“

NCBI Resources How To jostovap My NCBI Sign Out

ORFfinder PubMed Search

Open Reading Frame Viewer Help

Sequence

ORFs found: 18 Genetic code: 1 Start codon: 'ATG' only

BLAST » blastp suite » RID-8M12WFMM01R Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

BLAST Results

Edit and Resubmit Save Search Strategies Formatting options Download YouTube How to read this page Blast report description NEW Click here to use the new BLAST results page

Job title: Protein Sequence

RID 8M12WFMM01R (Expires on 04-07 00:16 am)

Query ID Icl|Query_57926

Description Icl|ORF15:1101:970 unnamed protein product

Molecule type amino acid

Query Length 43

Database Name swissprot

Description Non-redundant UniProtKB/SwissProt sequences

Program BLASTP 2.10.0+ Citation

No significant similarity found. For reasons why, click here

Other reports: Search Summary

ORF15 (43 aa) Display ORF as... Mark

Mark subset... Marked: 0 Download marked set as Protein FASTA

Label	Strand	Frame	Start	Stop	Length (nt aa)
ORF15	-	2	1101	970	132 43
ORF2	+	1	1117	1242	126 41
ORF4	-	2	624	505	120 40
ORF11	-	1	2506	2420	87 28
ORF1	+	1	943	1029	87 28

ORF4

SmartBLAST SmartBLAST best hit titles...

BLAST BLAST

identifikace neznámé nukleotidové sekvence „přes protein“

„čtení“ DNA = translace/překlad

The image shows a screenshot of the NCBI ORF finder tool. The interface is divided into two main sections: "Enter Query Sequence" and "Choose Search Parameters".

Enter Query Sequence: This section contains a text area with a DNA sequence in FASTA format: `ggtttacaattgtacccaaggatcatgggactggacccatcccatagtaagtcacagt ttagcaatgataaagaaaataaccttctgaaaattgtatagatcagaaataaagtattt tttgtggaagactatTTTTAAGTATTGAAGTACTATTTCTTTCTTGAATTCATATTGC agatgtacgggtgtggatttattggttatctctgcaaaccttaaagtagaagattgcaag ggccagggtgtggatcacgcctgtaatcccagcactttgggaggctgaggtaggcggga tcacctgaggtcaggagtttgagaccagcctggccaacatggtgaacgccgtctctact aaaaatacaaaaattagtcaggcatgatggcaggcctgtcatcccagctactagggag`. Below the text area are "From:" and "To:" input fields.

Choose Search Parameters: This section includes several options:

- Minimal ORF length (nt):** A dropdown menu set to 75.
- Genetic code:** A dropdown menu set to "1. Standard".
- ORF start codon to use:** Three radio button options: "ATG" only, "ATG" and alternative initiation codons, and "Any sense codon". The "Any sense codon" option is selected and highlighted with a red box.
- Ignore nested ORFs:** An unchecked checkbox.

On the right side, a blue navigation bar contains the text "jostovap My NCBI Sign Out" and a "Search" button. Below this, a white dialog box with a blue border displays the message: "Web www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov říká No ORFs found. Try to change search parameters." with an "OK" button.

Vyzkoušejte si „překládání“ nt sekvence

1) „přeložte“ vaši nukleotidovou sekvenci (kompletní mRNA, včetně UTR)
→ porovnejte váš překlad se záznamem v NCBI

2) vyzkoušejte překlad s **neznámou sekvencí 1** z příkladu 2

- najděte ve kterém čtecím se otevírá „ Př1 neznámá sekvence“

- pomocí programu **BLASTp** (nebo SMART blast přímo z ORFfinderu) identifikujte o jakou sekvenci se jedná

3) vyzkoušejte totéž s **neznámou sekvencí 2** z příkladu 2

Identifikace neznámé sekvence

-nemá-li „smysluplný“ nebo „jednoznačný“ ORF

→ vyhledání příbuzných sekvencí

BLAST!

The screenshot shows the NCBI BLAST website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NIH logo, "U.S. National Library of Medicine", "NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information", and user options like "jostovap", "My NCBI", and "Sign Out". Below this is a secondary navigation bar with "BLAST" and links for "Home", "Recent Results", "Saved Strategies", and "Help".

The main content area features a "Basic Local Alignment Search Tool" section with a description: "BLAST finds regions of similarity between biological sequences. The program compares nucleotide or protein sequences to sequence databases and calculates the statistical significance." A "Learn more" link is provided. To the right, a "NEWS" box announces "Magic-BLAST 1.2.0 released" with a date and a link to "More BLAST news...".

Below this is the "Web BLAST" section, which is highlighted with a red box. It contains three main options:

- Nucleotide BLAST**: nucleotide → nucleotide (highlighted with a red box)
- blastx**: translated nucleotide → protein
- tblastn**: protein → translated nucleotide

To the right of these options is a "Protein BLAST" section with a protein structure graphic and the text "protein → protein".

At the bottom, there is a "BLAST Genomes" section with a search input field containing the placeholder text "Enter organism common name, scientific name, or tax id" and a "Search" button. Below the input field are links for "Human", "Mouse", "Rat", and "Microbes".

Identifikace neznámé sekvence

-nemá-li „smysluplný“ nebo „jednoznačný“ ORF

→ vyhledání příbuzných sekvencí

BLAST!

The screenshot shows the NCBI BLAST Standard Nucleotide BLAST interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NIH logo, U.S. National Library of Medicine, and NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information. The main header includes the BLAST logo and navigation links: Home, Recent Results, Saved Strategies, and Help. Below the header, the page title is "Standard Nucleotide BLAST".

The interface is divided into several sections:

- Enter Query Sequence:** A large text input field for entering accession number(s), GI(s), or FASTA sequence(s). A "Clear" button is located to the right. Below this is a "Query subrange" section with "From" and "To" input fields.
- Or, upload file:** A button labeled "Procházet..." with a folder icon.
- Job Title:** A text input field with a placeholder "Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search".
- Align two or more sequences:** A checkbox option.
- Choose Search Set:** A section with radio buttons for "Standard databases (nr etc.)", "rRNA/ITS databases", "Genomic + transcript databases", and "Betacoronavirus". Below this is a dropdown menu for "Nucleotide collection (nr/nt)" which is open, showing a list of database options such as "Reference RNA sequences (refseq_rna)", "RefSeq Representative genomes (refseq_representative_genomes)", "RefSeq Genome Database (refseq_genomes)", "Whole-genome shotgun contigs (wgs)", "Expressed sequence tags (est)", "Sequence Read Archive (SRA)", "Transcriptome Shotgun Assembly (TSA)", "High throughput genomic sequences (HTGS)", "Patent sequences(pat)", "PDB nucleotide database (pdb)", "Human RefSeqGene sequences(RefSeq_Gene)", and "Genomic survey sequences (gss)".
- Exclude:** Checkboxes for "Models (XM/XP)" and "Uncultured/environmental sample sequences".
- Limit to:** A checkbox for "Sequences from type material".
- Entrez Query:** A text input field with a placeholder "Enter an Entrez query to limit search".

Vyzkoušejte si identifikaci neznámé sekvence

Zkopírujte si „Př2.neznámou sekvenci“ a BLASTujte (Blastn)

„Bioinformatika nukleových kyselin II“

Vyhledávání NK sekvencí

Analýza vlastností sekvencí-složení, reverse complement, identifikace restričních míst (Palindromy)

Práce s kódující DNA=práce s proteiny / překlad DNA sekvence-otvírání čtecího rámce

Návrh primerů pro PCR, rt-PCR

Předpověď sekundárních struktur

Porovnávání sekvencí, identifikace neznámé sekvence

(Vyhledání SNPs)

„čtení“ sekvenčních dat a spojování fragmentů

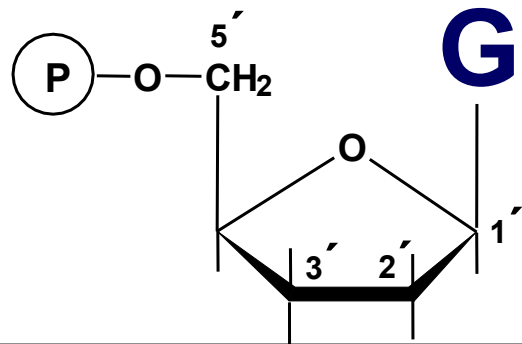
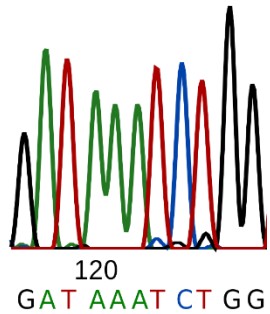
Vyhledávání hladin expresí jednotlivých genů

mikroRNA

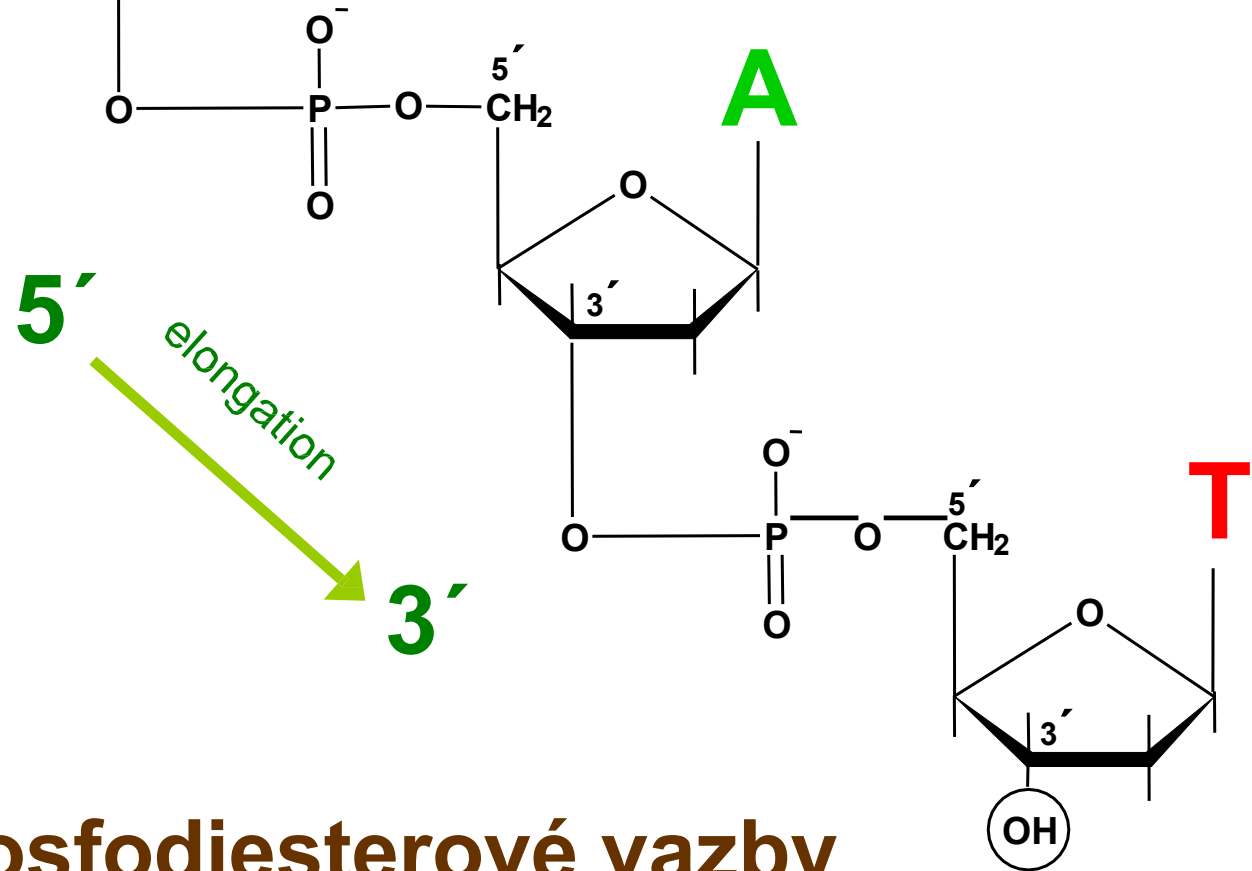
Celé genomy

....

DNA sekvenování

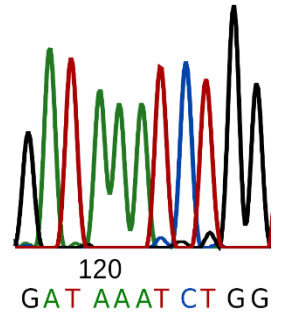


Primární struktura DNA



Fosfodiesterové vazby

DNA sekvenování

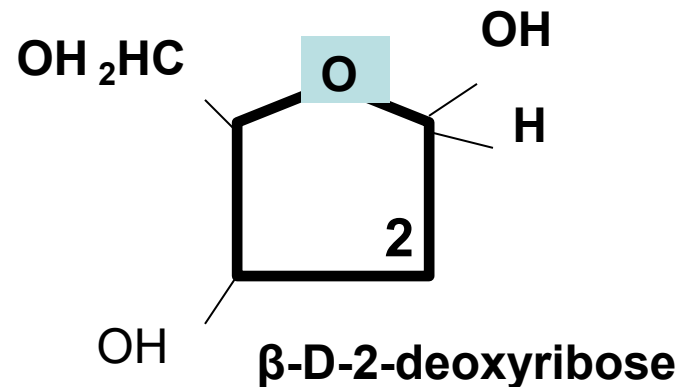


„Klasické“ Sangerovo sekvenování (1977)

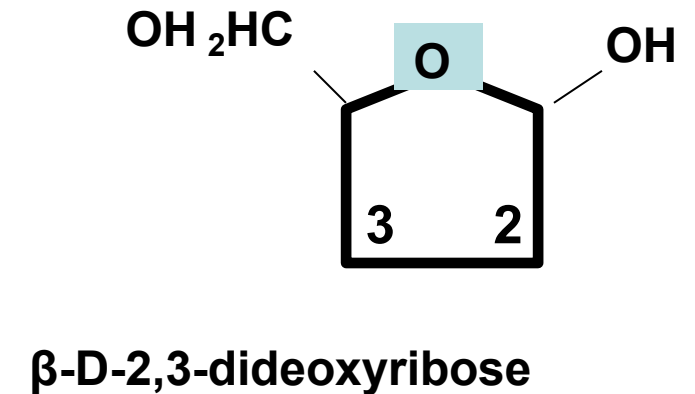
→ Délka čtení: 200-1000nt

→ Výsledek: „text“ 4 písmena (ACTG)

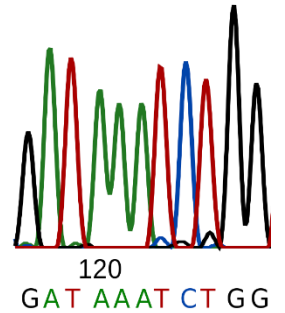
Deoxynukleotidy x **dideoxynukleotidy**



→
~1:100



DNA sekvenování

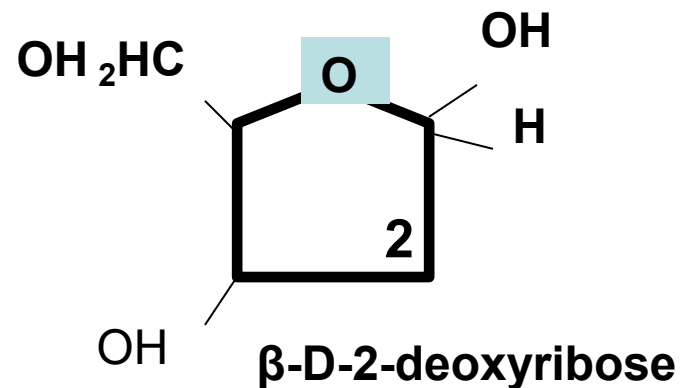


„Klasické“ Sangerovo sekvenování (1977)

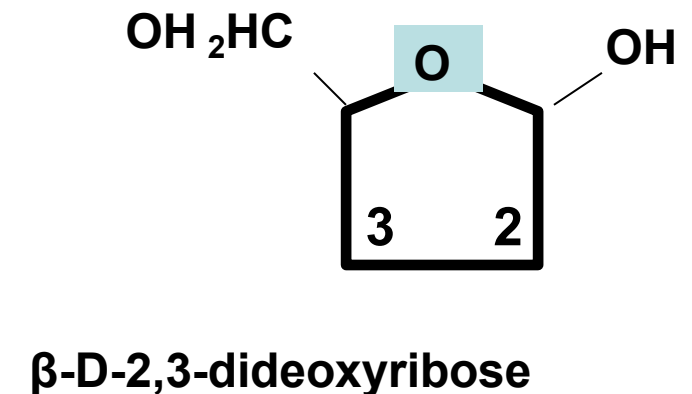
- Asymetrická DNA amplifikace (DNA polymeráza I, 1 primer)

-směr syntézy 5' → 3'

Deoxynukleotidy x **dideoxynukleotidy**



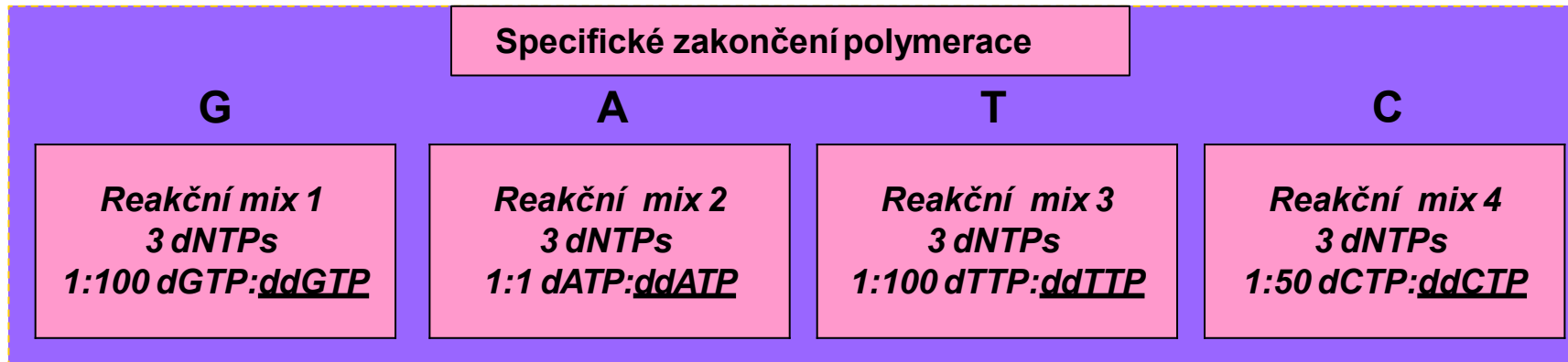
~1:100



DNA sekvenování

Enzymatické „Sangerovo“ sekvenování (1977)

Asymetrická DNA amplifikace, značení ^{32}P -dATP



PAGE/UREA > Southern blotting

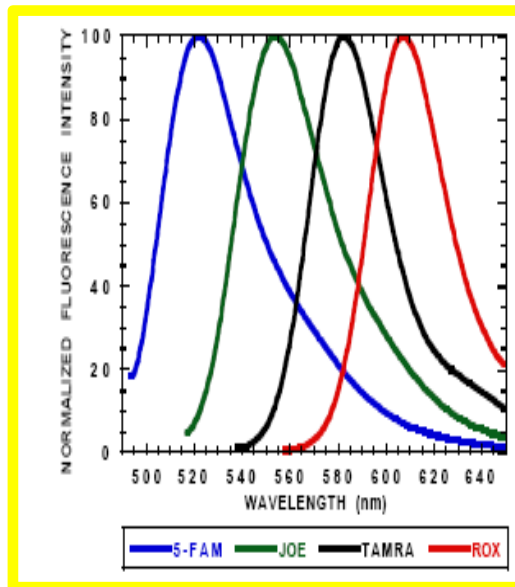
RA detekce



DNA sekvenování

1980s nové fluorofory umožnily automatizaci DNA sekvenování

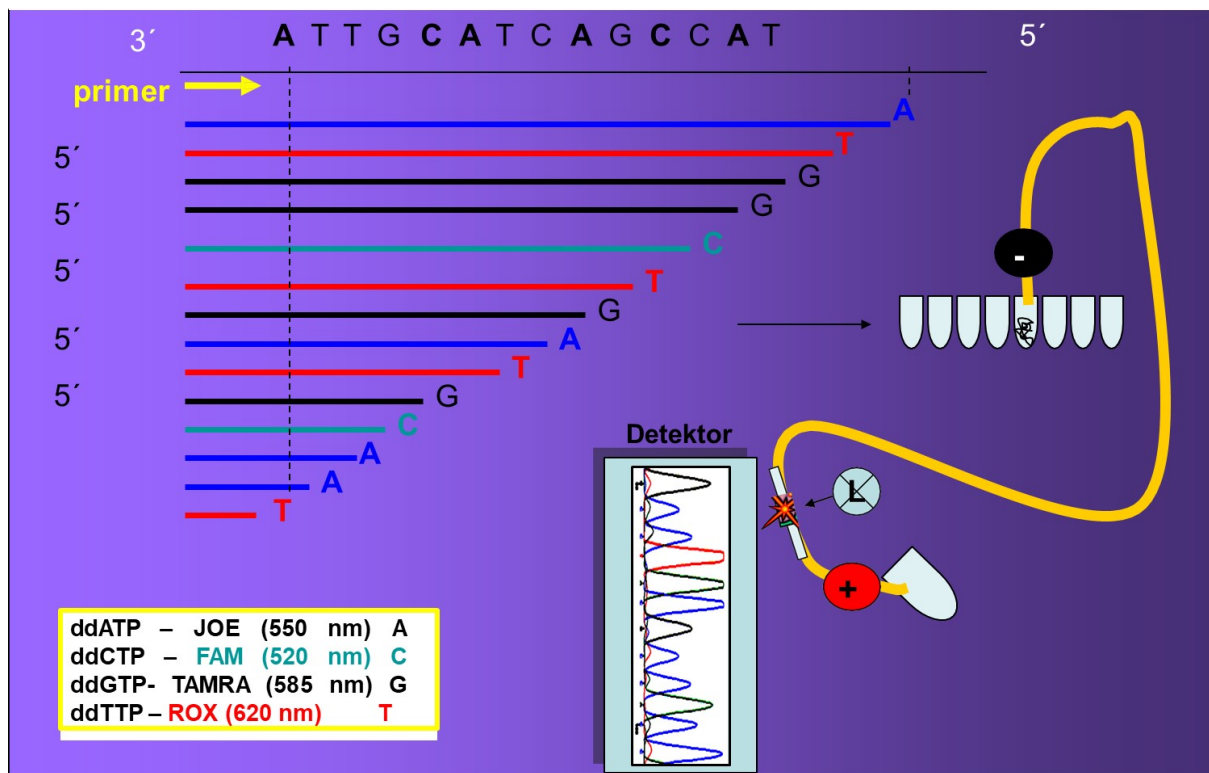
ddATP – JOE (550 nm)	A
ddCTP – FAM (520 nm)	C
ddGTP- TAMRA (585 nm)	G
ddTTP – ROX (620 nm)	T



DNA sekvenování

Automatické analyzátořy (od 1990s)

Princip: Sangerovo sekvenování a kapilární elektroforéza



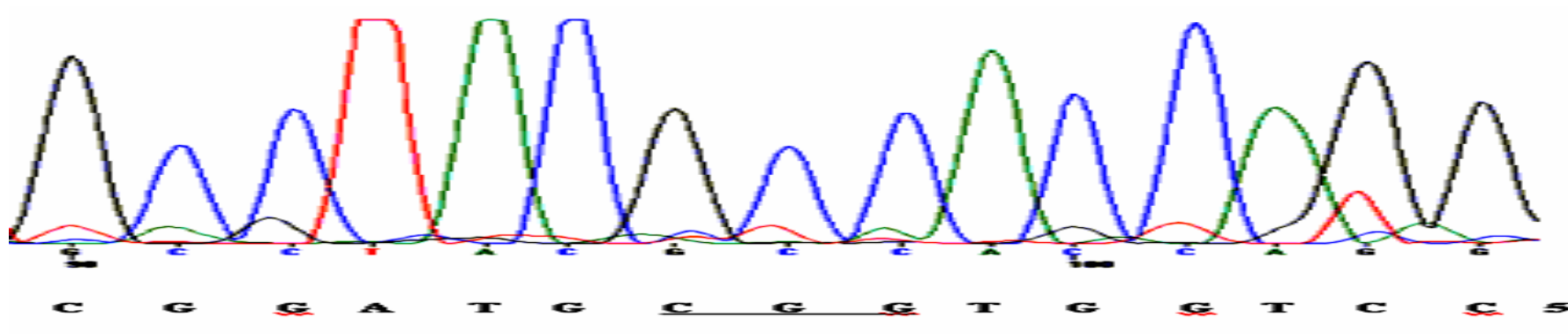
Analýza sekvenčních dat

Chromas → umožní „čtení“ sekvenčních dat (.scf, .abi, .ab1)

„plain text“: CGGATGCGGTGGTCG

„fasta“: >identifikace
CGGATGCGGTGGTCG

„sekvenační formát“ (.scf, .abi, .ab1)



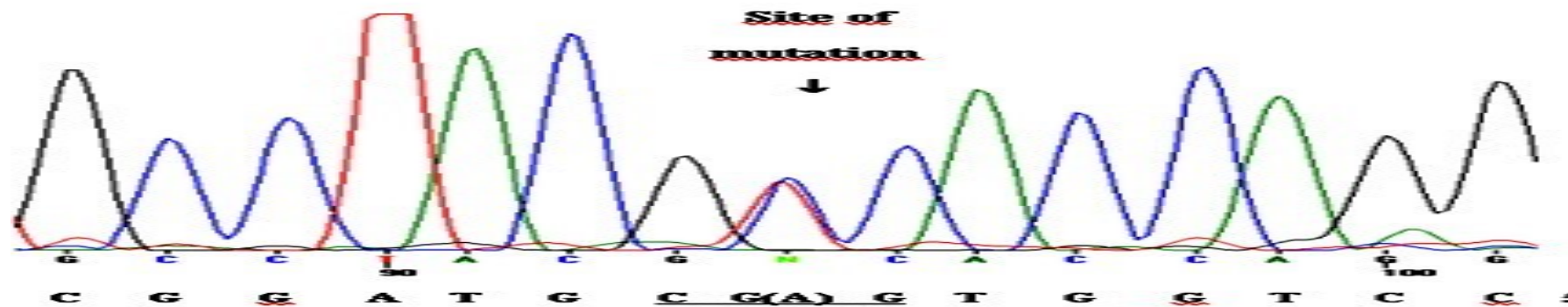
Analýza sekvenčních dat

Chromas → umožní „čtení sekvenčních dat (.scf, .abi, .ab1)

„plain text“: CGGATGCNGTGGTCG

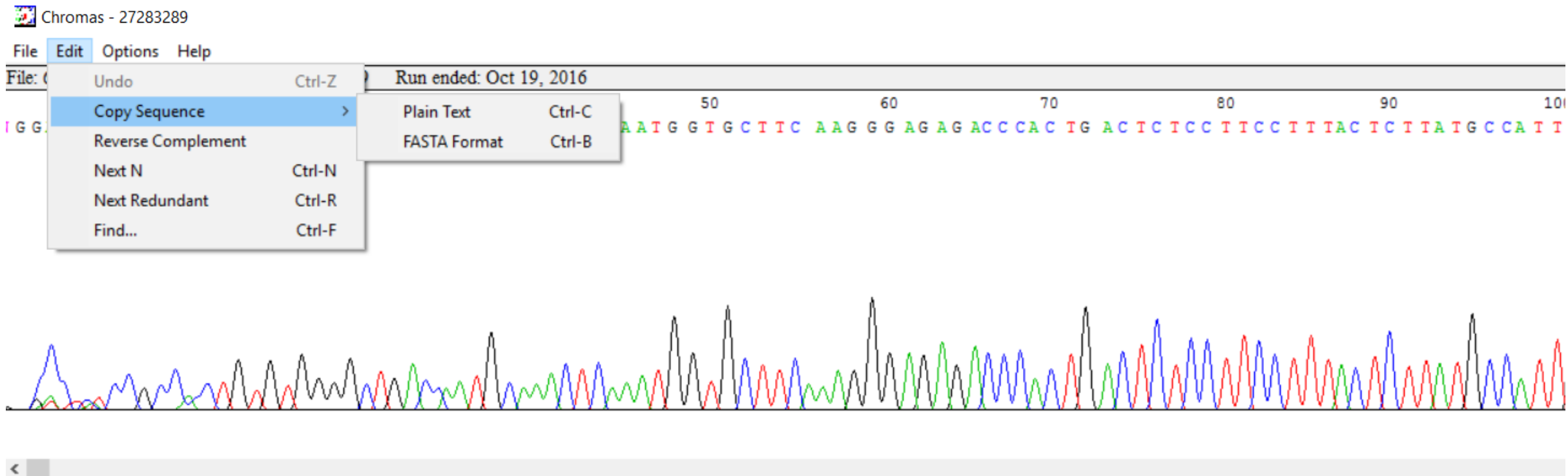
„fasta“: >identifikace
CGGATGCNGTGGTCG

„sekvenační formát“(.scf, .abi, .ab1)



Analýza sekvenčních dat

Chromas → umožní „čtení“ sekvenčních dat (.scf, .abi, .ab1)



Vyzkoušejte si čtení sekvenačních dat

Spusťte si „chromas“

Stáhněte a uložte sekvenci př3

Otevřete v chromasu

➤ Identifikujte sekvenci

(stáhněte text/fastu, vložte do BLASTu/ncbi BLASTn)

Analýza sekvenčních dat – příklad (př3)

BLAST[®] » blastn suite » RID-ES1YNVDF016

[Home](#) [Recent Results](#) [Saved Strategies](#) [Help](#)

BLAST Results

[Edit and Resubmit](#) [Save Search Strategies](#) [Formatting options](#) [Download](#)

[YouTube](#) [How to read this page](#) [Blast report description](#)

Job title: Nucleotide Sequence (1167 letters)

RID [ES1YNVDF016](#) (Expires on 04-12 06:31 am)

Query ID [Id|Query_42683](#)

Description None

Molecule type nucleic acid

Query Length 1167

Database Name nr

Description Nucleotide collection (nt)

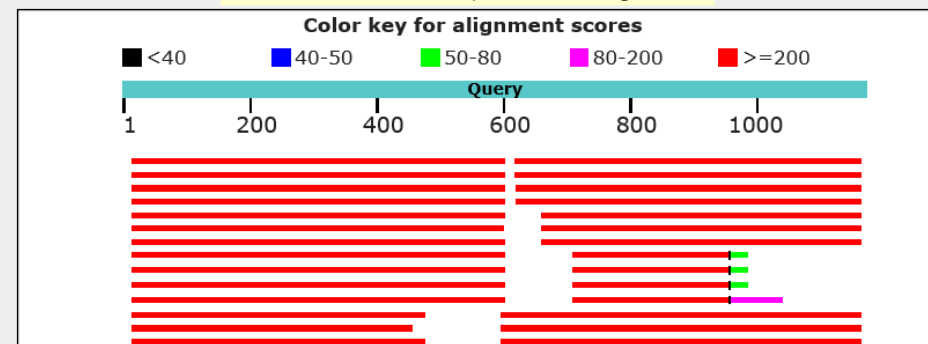
Program BLASTN 2.6.0+ [Citation](#)

Other reports: [Search Summary](#) [Taxonomy reports](#) [Distance tree of results](#) [MSA viewer](#)

Graphic Summary

Distribution of the top 114 Blast Hits on 100 subject sequences

Mouse over to see the title, click to show alignments



Analýza sekvenčních dat – příklad (př3)

NCBI Resources How To jostovap My NCBI Sign Out

VecScreen All Databases Search

BLAST® » vector contamination » RID-ER5PROJA016 Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

BLAST Results

Formatting options Download YouTube How to read this page Blast report description

Vecscreen

Job title: 69BF16 sequence exported from chromatogram

RID ER5PROJA016 (Expires on 04-11 22:29 pm)

Query ID lcl|Query_123453

Description 69BF16 sequence exported from chromatogram file

Molecule type nucleic acid

Query Length 1167

Database Name screen/UniVec

Description UniVec (build 9.0)

Program BLASTN 2.6.0+ Citation

Other reports: Search Summary Taxonomy reports Distance tree of results MSA viewer

Graphic Summary

Distribution of Vector Matches on the Query Sequence

Match to Vector: Strong Moderate Weak

Segment of suspect origin:

Segments matching vector:

Strong match: 594-1090

Moderate match: 1091-1104

Weak match: 593

Analýza sekvenčních dat – příklad (př3)

NCBI Resources How To jostovap My NCBI Sign Out

VecScreen All Databases Search

BLAST® » vector contamination » RID-ER5PROJA016 Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

BLAST Results

Formatting options Download YouTube How to read this page Blast report description

Vecscreen

Job title: 69BF16 sequence exported from chromatogram

Interpretation of VecScreen Results

RID	ER5PROJA016 (Expires on 04-11 22:29 pm)	Database Name	screen/UniVec
Query ID	lcl Query_123453	Description	UniVec (build 9.0)
Description	69BF16 sequence exported from chromatogram file	Program	BLASTN 2.6.0+ Citation
Molecule type	nucleic acid		
Query Length	1167		

Other reports: Search Summary Taxonomy reports Distance tree of results MSA viewer

Graphic Summary

Distribution of Vector Matches on the Query Sequence

Match to Vector: Strong Moderate Weak

Segment of suspect origin:

Segments matching vector:

- Strong match: 594-1090
- Moderate match: 1091-1104
- Weak match: 593

Analýza sekvenčních dat: odstranění kontaminace

SMS „Range Extraktor“

The screenshot shows the SMS Sequence Manipulation Suite interface. The main heading is "Sequence Manipulation Suite: Range Extractor DNA". Below this, there is a description of the tool and a text area for pasting a DNA sequence. The sequence is: AATAAACAAAGTTAACAAACAACAATTGCATTCATTTTATGTTTTAGGTTTCAGGGGGAGATG TGGGAAGGTTTTTTTAAAGCAAGTAAAACCTCTACAAATGTGGTAAAAATCGAATTTTAAACA AAATATTAACGCTTACAATTTCTGATGCGGTATTTCTCCTTACGCATCTGTGCGGTAT TTCACCCCGCATACGCGGGATCTGCCAACACCATGGCCCTGAAATAACCTTCTGAAAAG AGGAACTTGGGTTAGGTACCTTCTTGAGGCTGAAAAAAACCATCTTGGGAAATGTGTGCT ACATTTAGGGTTGTAGAATTCTCAAAG. Below the text area, there is a field for "Enter the base positions or ranges to be extracted" with the value "1..593" entered. There are also buttons for "Submit", "Clear", and "Reset". A warning message says "Please check the browser compatibility page before using this program." Below the buttons, there are two options: "Obtain bases from the [direct] strand." and "Sequence segments should be returned as [a new sequence]". At the bottom, there are two footnotes: "*This page requires JavaScript. See browser compatibility." and "*You can mirror this page or use it off line."

SMS Sequence Manipulation Suite:
Range Extractor DNA

Range Extractor DNA accepts a DNA sequence along with a set of positions or ranges. The bases corresponding to the positions or ranges are returned as a sequence, a set of FASTA records, as uppercase text, or as lowercase text. Use Range Extractor DNA to obtain subsequences using position information.

Paste a raw sequence or one or more FASTA sequences into the text area below. Input limit is 500000 characters.

```
AATAAACAAAGTTAACAAACAACAATTGCATTCATTTTATGTTTTAGGTTTCAGGGGGAGATG
TGGGAAGGTTTTTTTAAAGCAAGTAAAACCTCTACAAATGTGGTAAAAATCGAATTTTAAACA
AAATATTAACGCTTACAATTTCTGATGCGGTATTTCTCCTTACGCATCTGTGCGGTAT
TTCACCCCGCATACGCGGGATCTGCCAACACCATGGCCCTGAAATAACCTTCTGAAAAG
AGGAACTTGGGTTAGGTACCTTCTTGAGGCTGAAAAAAACCATCTTGGGAAATGTGTGCT
ACATTTAGGGTTGTAGAATTCTCAAAG
```

Enter the base positions or ranges to be extracted. Use ".." to represent a range, and use a comma to separate entries. The words 'start', 'end', 'center', 'beginning', 'end', 'middle', and 'length' of the sequence. Arithmetic expressions can be included in the ranges. For example, to obtain the 30 bases on either side of the center base along with the center base, the ranges '(center - 30)..(center + 30)' can be used.

1..593

Please check the browser compatibility page before using this program.

Submit Clear Reset

- Obtain bases from the strand.
- Sequence segments should be returned as

*This page requires JavaScript. See [browser compatibility](#).
*You can [mirror this page](#) or [use it off line](#).

Analýza sekvenčních dat: odstranění kontaminace

SMS „Range Extraktor“

The screenshot shows the SMS Sequence Manipulation Suite interface. The main heading is "Sequence Manipulation Suite: Range Extractor DNA". Below this, there is a description: "Range Extractor DNA accepts a DNA sequence along with a set of positions or ranges. The bases corresponding to the positions or ranges are returned as a sequence, a set of FASTA records, as uppercase text, or as lowercase text. Use Range Extractor DNA to obtain subsequences using position information." A text area contains a DNA sequence: "AATAAACAAGTTAACAACAACAATTGCATTCAATTTATGTTTTAGGTTTCAGGGGGGAGATGTGGGAAGGTTTTTTTAAAGCAAGTAAAACCTCTACAAATGTGGTAAAATCGAATTTTAAACA". Below the text area, there is a field for "Enter the base positions or ranges to be extracted" with the value "1..593" entered. A "Submit" button is visible. To the right, the "Range Extractor DNA results" section shows the output: ">results for 1167 residue sequence 'Untitled' starting 'NGGCATTCTC' NGGCATTCTCCCGCACTGTGTGGGGCTGGACCAAATGCAAACCTCAATGGTGCTTCAAGGGAGAGACCCACTGACTCTCCTTCCCTTACTCTTATGCCATTGGTCCCATCATTCTTGTGGGGGAAAAATTCTAGTATTTTGATTATTTGAATCTTACAGCAACAAATAGGAACTCCTGGCCAAATGAGAGCTCTTGACCAGTGAATCACCAGCCGATACGAACGTCTTGCCAACAAAAATGTGTGGCAAATAGAAGTATATCAAGCAATAATCTCCCACCCAAGGCTTCTGTAAACTGGGACCAATGATTACCTCATAGGGCTGTTGTGAGGATTAGGATGAAATACCTGTGAAAGTGCCTAGGCAGTGCCAGCCAAATAGGAGGCATTCAATGAACATTTTTTGCATATAAACCAAAAAATAACTTGTTATCATATGAAACTTGCATCCAACATGAATTTCCAGCCGATGATAATCCAGGCCAAAGGTTTTAGTTGTTGTTATTTCTCTGTATTATTTCTTCATTACAAAAGAAATGCAAGTTTCATTGTAACAATCCAAACAATACCTCACGATATAAAAATAAAAATGAAAGT".

SMS Sequence Manipulation Suite:
Range Extractor DNA

Range Extractor DNA accepts a DNA sequence along with a set of positions or ranges. The bases corresponding to the positions or ranges are returned as a sequence, a set of FASTA records, as uppercase text, or as lowercase text. Use Range Extractor DNA to obtain subsequences using position information.

Paste a raw sequence or one or more FASTA sequences into the text area below. Input limit is 500000 characters.

```
AATAAACAAGTTAACAACAACAATTGCATTCAATTTATGTTTTAGGTTTCAGGGGGGAGATGTGGGAAGGTTTTTTTAAAGCAAGTAAAACCTCTACAAATGTGGTAAAATCGAATTTTAAACA
```

Enter the base positions or ranges to be extracted. The beginning, end, and a sequence, the range '(end - 2)..end' can be used. The range '(center + 30)' can be used.

1..593

Submit Clear Reset

• Obtain bases from the strategy
• Sequence segments should be returned as

Range Extractor DNA results

```
>results for 1167 residue sequence "Untitled" starting "NGGCATTCTC"  
NGGCATTCTCCCGCACTGTGTGGGGCTGGACCAAATGCAAACCTCAATGGTGCTTCAAGGG  
AGAGACCCACTGACTCTCCTTCCCTTACTCTTATGCCATTGGTCCCATCATTCTTGTGGG  
GGAAAAATTCTAGTATTTTGATTATTTGAATCTTACAGCAACAAATAGGAACTCCTGGCC  
AATGAGAGCTCTTGACCAGTGAATCACCAGCCGATACGAACGTCTTGCCAACAAAAATGT  
GTGGCAAATAGAAGTATATCAAGCAATAATCTCCCACCCAAGGCTTCTGTAAACTGGGAC  
CAATGATTACCTCATAGGGCTGTTGTGAGGATTAGGATGAAATACCTGTGAAAGTGCCTA  
GGCAGTGCCAGCCAAATAGGAGGCATTCAATGAACATTTTTTGCATATAAACCAAAAAAT  
AACTTGTTATCATATGAAACTTGCATCCAACATGAATTTCCAGCCGATGATAATCCAGGC  
CAAAGGTTTTAGTTGTTGTTATTTCTCTGTATTATTTCTTCATTACAAAAGAAATGCAA  
GTTTCATTGTAACAATCCAAACAATACCTCACGATATAAAAATAAAAATGAAAGT
```

*This page requires JavaScript. See [browser compatibility](#).
*You can [mirror this page](#) or [use it off line](#).

DÚ6

- 1) Porovnejte celou mRNA a CDS „vaší“ nukleotidové sekvence.
- 2) Přeložte „vaší“ nukleotidovou sekvenci (celou mRNA), ve kterém čtecím rámci se otevírá?
- 3) Stáhněte si DU6-neznámou sekvenci v úkolu a otevřete ji programem chromas.
- 4) Zkontrolujte přítomnost „vektorů“ a „Očištěnou“ sekvenci identifikujte
- 5) Shlédněte toto video PCR Primer Design: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c-f1H07D_70

DÚ6-řešení

DÚ6

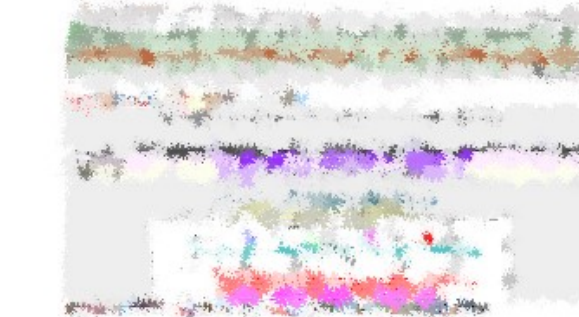
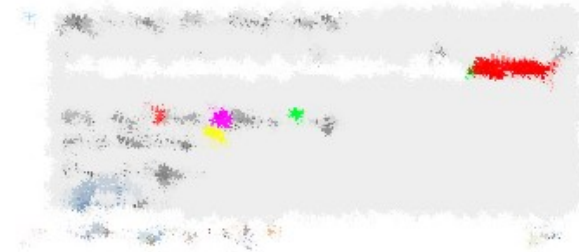
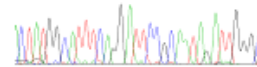
1) NQO1 (mRNA): Čtecí rámec +3

NR_020923.2 Homo sapiens NQO1 (NQO1), skeletal variant 1, mRNA



Label	Strand	Frame	Start	Stop	Length (nt aa)
ORF10	+	3	192	1016	825 274

3)



2) Porovnání NQO1 mRNA a CDS

