

(Aspekte der Thermodynamik in der Strukturbiologie)

## **Einführung in die Bioinformatik**

Wintersemester 2012/13  
16:00-16:45 Hörsaal N100 B3

Peter Güntert


Finding information:  
Literature  
Proteins  
Alignments

# Outline

- Retrieving scientific information with PubMed
- Retrieving scientific information with Web of Knowledge
- Fetching the protein or DNA sequence you need
- Searching a database with BLAST
- Making a multiple sequence alignment

# PubMed

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



**Using PubMed**

- [PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)
- [Full Text Articles](#)
- [PubMed FAQs](#)
- [PubMed Tutorials](#)

**PubMed Tools**

- [PubMed Mobile](#)
- [Single Citation Matcher](#)
- [Batch Citation Matcher](#)
- [Clinical Queries](#)

**More Resources**

- [MeSH Database](#)
- [Journals in NCBI Databases](#)
- [Clinical Trials](#)
- [E-Utilities](#)

- PubMed is a database containing the recent scientific publications in biology and medicine.
- You can search PubMed using any keyword you are interested in.
- PubMed is free.

# Searching PubMed Rapidly

- Open [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed)
- Type your favorite keywords

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results for the keyword 'dUTPase'. The search bar at the top contains 'dUTPase' and is circled in red. Below the search bar, there are options for 'RSS', 'Save search', and 'Advanced'. The main results area shows 'Results: 1 to 20 of 463'. Three results are listed:

- Increased uracil insertion in DNA is cytotoxic and increases the frequency of mutation, double strand break formation and VSG switching in *Trypanosoma brucei*.**  
Castillo-Acosta VM, Aguilar-Pereyra F, Bart JM, Navarro M, Ruiz-Pérez LM, Vidal AE, González-Pacanoswska D. *DNA Repair (Amst)*. 2012 Oct 18. pii: S1568-7864(12)00207-8. doi: 10.1016/j.dnarep.2012.09.007. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 23085192 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- Characterization of the deoxyuridine triphosphatase gene of *Ophiura disjunctus* nucleopolydnavirus.**  
Lin T, Chang R, Wei C, Lang G. *Acta Virol*. 2012;56(3):241-6. PMID: 23043604 [PubMed - in process]
- Characterization and PCR applications of dUTPase from the hyperthermophilic euryarchaeon *Thermococcus pacificus*.**  
Cho SS, Sun Y, Yu M, Kwon SH, Kwon ST. *Enzyme Microb Technol*. 2012 Dec 10;51(6-7):342-7. doi: 10.1016/j.enzmictec.2012.08.001. Epub 2012 Aug 9. PMID: 23040389 [PubMed - in process]

On the right side, there are sections for 'Related searches' (including 'abergel and dutpase', 'dutpase chicago', 'dutpase human', 'ladner dutpase'), 'PMC images search for dUTPase', and 'Titles with your search terms' (including 'Hidden dUTPase sequence in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp1; [J Virol. 1999]).

# PubMed entry

The screenshot shows a PubMed entry for the article: 'Uracil-containing DNA in *Drosophila*: stability, stage-specific accumulation, and developmental involvement.' The authors are Muha V, Horváth A, Békési A, Pukáncsik M, Hodosceck B, Meréni G, Róna G, Babi J, Kiss J, Jankovics F, Vilmos P, Erdélyi M, Vértessy BG. The abstract is visible, and the word 'dUTPase' is circled in red. On the right side, there are several sections:

- Links to full text (sometimes)**: Two red arrows point to 'Full Access to this Article' and 'FREE Full text article'.
- Save items**: Includes 'Add to Favorites'.
- Related citations in PubMed**: Lists related articles such as 'A novel fruitfly protein under developmental control...', 'Effects of vaccinia virus uracil DNA glycosylase catalytic site and deoxyuridine triphosphate...', and 'Depletion of dimeric all-alpha dUTPase induces DNA strand break...'
- Review**: Mentions 'The nature of enzymes involved in uracil-DNA repair...' and 'The role of dUTPase and uracil-DNA repair in cancer che...'
- Related information**: Includes 'Related Citations', 'Compound (MeSH Keyword)', 'References for this PMC Article', 'Substance (MeSH Keyword)', and 'Free in PMC'.
- Recent activity**: Includes 'Turn Off' and 'Clear' buttons.

At the bottom, there is a section for 'Images from this publication' showing several thumbnail images.

# Searching PubMed Precisely

Restrict the search with fields

- [AU] Author
- [SO] Source (journal)
- [TI] Title
- [AD] Address
- [MH] Keywords

Search Field Descriptions and Tags

Affiliation [AD]	Investigator [IR]	Pharmacological Action [PA]
Article Identifier [AID]	ISBN [ISBN]	Place of Publication [PL]
All Fields [ALL]	Issue [IP]	PMID [PMID]
Author [AU]	Journal [TA]	Publisher [PUBN]
Book [book]	Language [LA]	Publication Date [DP]
Comment Corrections	Last Author [LASTAU]	Publication Type [PT]
Corporate Author [CN]	Location ID [LID]	Secondary Source ID [SI]
Create Date [CRDT]	MeSH Date [MHDA]	Subset [SB]
Completion Date [DCOM]	MeSH Major Topic [MAJR]	Supplementary Concept[NM]
EC/RN Number [RN]	MeSH Subheadings [SH]	Text Words [TW]
Editor [ED]	MeSH Terms [MH]	Title [TI]
Entrez Date [EDAT]	Modification Date [LR]	Title/Abstract [TIAB]
Filter [FILTER]	NLM Unique ID [JID]	Transliterated Title [TT]
First Author Name [1AU]	Other Term [OT]	UID [PMID]
Full Author Name [FAU]	Owner	Version
Full Investigator Name [FIR]	Pagination [PG]	Volume [VI]
Grant Number [GR]	Personal Name as Subject [PS]	

## Tips for Searching PubMed

- Quoted queries like **“down syndrome”** behave as a single word, and can make the search more relevant.
- Use **OR** and **AND** to refine your queries
- Add the initials of the paper’s author, as in **Smith TF**
- Save the **PMID** of your papers
  - Very precise
  - Very short
- PubMed contains only papers published after 1965
- Use no more than 10 names for papers before 1995

# Web of Knowledge

- Web of Knowledge is a database containing “all” scientific publications.
- Web of Knowledge includes citation information.
- Web of Knowledge includes links to the full text of publications.
- Web of Knowledge is not free but the Goethe University has a site license, and it is also accessible from home:  
<http://apps.webofknowledge.com.ubproxy.ub.uni-frankfurt.de>

<http://apps.webofknowledge.com/>

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE<sup>SM</sup> | DISCOVERY STARTS HERE

Go to mobile site | Sign In | Marked List (0) | My EndNote Web | My ResearcherID | My

All Databases | Select a Database | Web of Science | Additional Resources

Search | Search History | Compound Marked List (0)

**All Databases**

**Search**

in

*Example: oil spill\* mediterranean*

AND  in

*Example: O'Brian C\* OR OBrian C\**

AND  in

*Example: oil spill\* mediterranean*

Add Another Field >>

Search Clear Searches must be in English

Current Limits: (To save these permanently, sign in or register.)

Timespan

All Years

From 1900 to 2012 (default is all years)

# Web of Knowledge Search Results

## All Databases

Results Author=(Kobilka B)

Timespan=All Years

Search language=English Lemmatization=On

ScientificWebPlus View Web Results >>

Results: 302

Page 1 of 31

Sort by: Publication Date -- newest to oldest

### Refine Results

Search within results for

#### Databases

#### Research Domains

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY

SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### Research Areas

BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY

CELL BIOLOGY

GENETICS HEREDITY

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

CARDIOLOGY

more options / values...

#### Document Types

#### Authors

Authors - Chinese

Group/Corporate Authors

Editors

Funding Agencies

Funding Agencies - Chinese

Save to: ENDNOTE WEB ENDNOTE RefWorks

I Wrote These Publications more options

Create Citation Report

- Title: Role of Detergents in Conformational Exchange of a G Protein-coupled Receptor.**  
 Author(s): Chung, Ka Young; Kim, Tae Hun; Manglik, Aashish; et al.  
 Source: The Journal of biological chemistry Volume: 287 Issue: 43 Pages: 36305-11 DOI: 10.1074/jbc.M112.406371 Published: 2012-Oct-19 (Epub 2012 Aug 14)  
 Times Cited: 0 (from All Databases)

HeB Volltextsuche Full Text View abstract
- Title: Synthesis of 3,7-diiodo-2,6-di(thiophen-2-yl)benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difurans: functional building blocks for the design of new conjugated polymers**  
 Author(s): Kobilka, Brandon M.; Dubrovskiy, Anton V.; Ewan, Monique D.; et al.  
 Source: CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS Volume: 48 Issue: 71 Pages: 8919-8921 DOI: 10.1039/c2cc34070d Published: 2012  
 Times Cited: 0 (from All Databases)

HeB Volltextsuche Full Text View abstract
- Title: Ligand-Specific Interactions Modulate Kinetic, Energetic, and Mechanical Properties of the Human beta(2) Adrenergic Receptor**  
 Author(s): Zocher, Michael; Fung, Juan J.; Kobilka, Brian K.; et al.  
 Source: STRUCTURE Volume: 20 Issue: 8 Pages: 1391-1402 DOI: 10.1016/j.str.2012.05.010 Published: AUG 8 2012  
 Times Cited: 1 (from All Databases)

HeB Volltextsuche Full Text View abstract

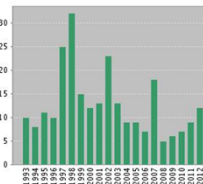
# Web of Knowledge Citation Report

Citation Report Author=(Kobilka B)

Timespan=All Years

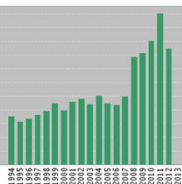
This report reflects citations to source items indexed within All Databases.

### Published Items in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.  
View a graph with all years.

### Citations in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.  
View a graph with all years.

Results found: 302  
 Sum of the Times Cited [?]: 24549  
 Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 23560  
 Citing Articles[?]: 14102  
 Citing Articles without self-citations [?]: 13908  
 Average Citations per Item [?]: 81.29  
 h-index [?]: 82

Results: 302

Page 1 of 31

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

Use the checkboxes to remove individual items from this Citation Report or restrict to items published between 1900 and 2013

1. Title: High-resolution crystal structure of an engineered human beta(2)-adrenergic G protein-coupled receptor

Author(s): Cherezov, Vadim; Rosenbaum, Daniel M.; Hanson, Michael A.; et al.  
 Source: SCIENCE Volume: 318 Issue: 5854 Pages: 1258-1265 DOI: 10.1126/science.1190577 Published: NOV 23 2007

2. Title: CLONING OF THE GENE AND CDNA FOR MAMMALIAN BETA-ADRENERGIC-RECEPTOR AND HOMOLOGY WITH RHODOPSIN

Author(s): Dixon, Raf; Kobilka, BK; Strader, DJ; et al.  
 Source: NATURE Volume: 321 Issue: 6065 Pages: 75-79 DOI: 10.1038/321075a0 Published: MAY 1 1986

3. Title: Crystal structure of the human beta(2) adrenergic G-protein-coupled receptor

Author(s): Rasmussen, Soren G. F.; Choi, Hee-Jung; Rosenbaum, Daniel M.; et al.  
 Source: NATURE Volume: 450 Issue: 7168 Pages: 383-384 DOI: 10.1038/nature06325 Published: NOV 15 2007

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Average Citations per Year
1.	1635	1810	2209	1700	0	24549	681.92
2.	282	280	311	176	0	1253	208.83
3.	12	16	18	13	0	963	35.67
	182	181	175	95	0	790	131.67

Papers sorted by number of citations

## ***h*-Index**

- Gegeben:  
 $n$  Publikationen, die  $C_1 \geq C_2 \geq \dots \geq C_n$  Mal zitiert werden
- Definition *h*-Index:  
 $h$  so, dass  $C_h \geq h$  und  $C_{h+1} \leq h+1$
- Beispiel:  $h = 20$  bedeutet: Es gibt 20 Publikationen, die 20 oder mehr Mal zitiert werden.
- Der *h*-Index wird hoch, wenn es viele Publikationen gibt, die viel zitiert werden.
- Der *h*-Index bleibt klein, wenn
  - viele Publikationen nur selten zitiert werden
  - nur einzelne Publikationen sehr oft zitiert werden

## **Web of Knowledge Publication Entry**

Link to full text  
(via journal  
home page)

Papers that  
cite this paper

Papers cited  
by this paper

All Databases

<< Back to results list Record 1 of 302 >>

Full Text Full Text (0) Save to: ENDNOTE WEB ENDNOTE RefWorks

Heig Volltextsuche NCBI I Wrote These Publications more options

**High-resolution crystal structure of an engineered human beta(2)-adrenergic G protein-coupled receptor**

**Author(s):** Cherezov, V (Cherezov, Vadim); Rosenbaum, DM (Rosenbaum, Daniel M.); Hanson, MA (Hanson, Michael A.); Rasmussen, SGF (Rasmussen, Soren G. F.); Thian, FS (Thian, Foon Sun); Kobilka, TS (Kobilka, Tong Sun); Choi, HJ (Choi, Hee-Jung); Kuhn, P (Kuhn, Peter); Weis, WI (Weis, William I.); Kobilka, BK (Kobilka, Brian K.); Stevens, RC (Stevens, Raymond C.)

**Source:** SCIENCE Volume: 318 Issue: 5854 Pages: 1258-1265 DOI: 10.1126/science.1150577  
**Published:** NOV 23 2007

**Times Cited:** 1,229 (from Web of Science)

**Cited References:** 67 [ view related records ] Citation Map

**Abstract:** Heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptors constitute the largest family of eukaryotic signal transduction proteins that communicate across the membrane. We report the crystal structure of a human beta(2)-adrenergic receptor-T4 lysozyme fusion protein bound to the partial inverse agonist carazolol at 2.4 angstrom resolution. The structure provides a high-resolution view of a human G protein-coupled receptor bound to a diffusible ligand. Ligand-binding site accessibility is enabled by the second extracellular loop, which is held out of the binding cavity by a pair of closely spaced disulfide bridges and a short helical segment within the loop. Cholesterol, a necessary component for crystallization, mediates an intriguing parallel association of receptor molecules in the crystal lattice. Although the location of carazolol in the beta(2)-adrenergic receptor is very similar to that of retinal in rhodopsin, structural differences in the ligand-binding site and other regions highlight the challenges in using rhodopsin as a template model for this large receptor family.

**Accession Number:** WOS:000251086600033

**Document Type:** Article

**Language:** English

**KeyWords Plus:** BETA-ADRENERGIC-RECEPTOR; HUMAN BETA-2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR; HUMAN GENOME; MOLECULAR-MECHANISM; LIGAND-BINDING; RHODOPSIN; ACTIVATION; CRYSTALLIZATION; MEMBRANE; AGONIST

**Reprint Address:** Stevens, RC (reprint author), Stanford Univ, Sch Med, Dept Cellular & Mol Physiol, Stanford, CA 94305 USA.



# Retrieving Protein Sequences in UniProtKB

- UniProtKB is a database containing all the proteins with known functions
- UniProtKB is available from the [www.uniprot.org](http://www.uniprot.org) or from the ExPASy server at [www.expasy.ch/sprot/](http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/)
- ExPASy: Expert Protein Analysis System
- ExPASy contains many useful online tools

## WELCOME

The mission of UniProt is to provide the scientific community with a comprehensive, high-quality and freely accessible resource of protein sequence and functional information.

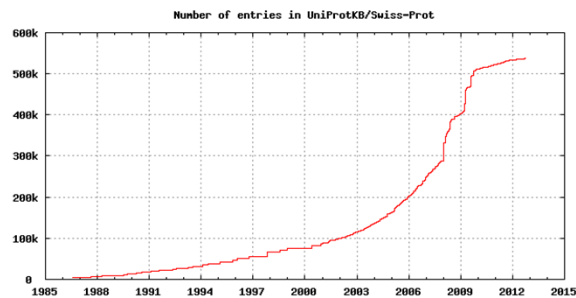
## What we provide

UniProtKB	Protein knowledgebase, consists of two sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Swiss-Prot, which is manually annotated and reviewed.</li> <li>★ TrEMBL, which is automatically annotated and is not reviewed.</li> </ul> Includes <a href="#">complete and reference proteome sets</a> .
UniRef	Sequence clusters, used to speed up sequence similarity searches.
UniParc	Sequence archive, used to keep track of sequences and their identifiers.
Supporting data	<a href="#">Literature citations</a> , <a href="#">taxonomy</a> , <a href="#">keywords</a> , <a href="#">subcellular locations</a> , <a href="#">cross-referenced databases</a> and more.

# UniProtKB Statistics

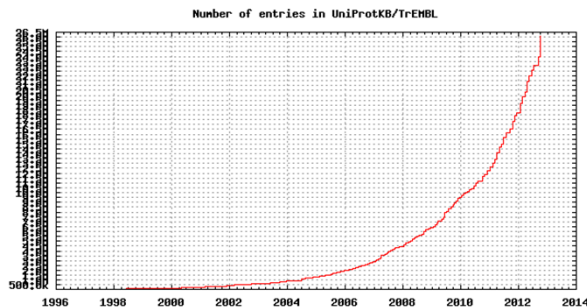
## • UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot

- manually annotated and reviewed
- 538,010 sequences
- 190,998,508 a.a.



## • UniProtKB/TrEMBL

- automatically annotated and not reviewed
- 26,079,526 sequences
- 8,448,404,066 a.a.



03.10.2012



## The UniProtKB Entry

- Each UniProtKB entry is dedicated to a protein
- A UniProtKB entry summarizes everything that is known about a given protein
- The entry contains functional information and links to other databases mentioning this protein

## Typical UniProtKB Entry

- Protein name
- Protein function
- Bibliography
- Links to other databases
  - Structure
  - Domains
  - Function

**P19338 (NUCL\_HUMAN)** ★ Reviewed, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot  
Last modified October 3, 2012. Version 146 [History...](#) [Contribute](#)  
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[Read comments \(0\) or add your own](#)

Clusters with 100%, 90%, 50% identity | Documents (6) | Third-party data [text](#) [xml](#) [rdf/xml](#) [gff](#) [fasta](#)

[Names](#) [Attributes](#) [General annotation](#) [Ontologies](#) [Interactions](#) [Sequence annotation](#) [Sequences](#) [References](#)  
[Cross-refs](#) [Entry info](#) [Documents](#) [Customize order](#)

### Names and origin

Protein names	<i>Recommended name:</i> <b>Nucleolin</b> <i>Alternative name(s):</i> Protein C23
Gene names	Name: <b>NCL</b>
Organism	<b>Homo sapiens (Human)</b> <a href="#">[Reference proteome]</a>
Taxonomic identifier	<b>9606</b> <a href="#">[NCBI]</a>
Taxonomic lineage	<a href="#">Eukaryota</a> » <a href="#">Metazoa</a> » <a href="#">Chordata</a> » <a href="#">Craniata</a> » <a href="#">Vertebrata</a> » <a href="#">Euteleostomi</a> » <a href="#">Mammalia</a> » <a href="#">Eutheria</a> » <a href="#">Euarchontoglires</a> » <a href="#">Primates</a> » <a href="#">Haplorhini</a> » <a href="#">Catarrhini</a> » <a href="#">Hominoidea</a> » <a href="#">Homo</a>

### Protein attributes

Sequence length	710 AA.
Sequence status	Complete.
Sequence processing	The displayed sequence is further processed into a mature form.
Protein existence	<a href="#">Evidence at protein level</a>

### General annotation (Comments)

Function	Nucleolin is the major nucleolar protein of growing eukaryotic cells. It is found associated with intranucleolar chromatin and pre-ribosomal particles. It induces chromatin decondensation by binding to histone H1. It is thought to play a role in pre-rRNA transcription and ribosome assembly. May play a role in the process of transcriptional elongation. Binds RNA oligonucleotides with 5'-UUUAGGG-3' repeats more tightly than the telomeric single-stranded DNA 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeats. <a href="#">[Ref. 2]</a>
Subunit structure	Identified in a mRNP granule complex, at least composed of ACTB, ACTN4, DHX9, ERG, HNRNPA1, HNRNPA2B1, HNRNPA3, HNRNPB, HNRNPD, HNRNPL, HNRNPR, HNRNPU, HSPA1, HSPA8, IGF2BP1, ILF2, ILF3, NCBP1, NCL, PABPC1, PABPC4, PABP1, RPLP0, RPS3, RPS3A, RPS4X, RPS8, RPS9, SYNCRIP, TROVE2, YBX1 and untranslated mRNAs. Interacts with APTX and NSUN2. Component of the SWAP complex that consists of NPM1, NCL/nucleolin, PARP1 and SWAP70. Component of a complex which is at least composed of HTATSF1/Taf-SF1, the P-TEFb complex components CDK9 and CCNT1, RNA polymerase II, SUPT5H, and NCL/nucleolin. Interacts (via RRM1 and C-terminal RRM4/Arg/Gly-rich domains) with TERT; the interaction is important for nucleolar localization of TERT. Interacts with ERBB4. Interacts with GZF1; this interaction is important for nucleolar localization of GZF1. Interacts with IIVL. <a href="#">[Ref. 13]</a> <a href="#">[Ref. 11]</a> <a href="#">[Ref. 17]</a> <a href="#">[Ref. 15]</a> <a href="#">[Ref. 25]</a> <a href="#">[Ref. 31]</a>

## Sequence and Sequence annotation in a UniProtKB Entry

Sequence	Length	Mass (Da)	Tools	Sequence annotation (Features)																																																																																																																																																																					
P19338 [UniProt] Last modified January 23, 2007, Version 3. Checksum: C97F6E34E5CA6727	FASTA	710	76,614	Blast																																																																																																																																																																					
<pre> 10      20      30      40      50      60 MVKLAKAGKN QDFKQAFPP FKEVEEDED EEMSEDEED SSGEEVVIPQ KKGKGAATS 70      80      90     100     110     120 AKKVVVSPTR KVAVATPAK AAVIPGKGA AIPAKKTVIP AKAVTIFGK GATPGKALVA 130     140     150     160     170     180 TPGKKGAAIF AKGAKNGKN KKEDEDEED DDEDEDEED EDEDEDEDE EPAAMKAAA 190     200     210     220     230     240 APASEDEDED DDEDEDEDED DEEDDSEEEA METTPAKGK AAKVVPKAK NVAEDEDEEE 250     260     270     280     290     300 DDEDEDEDED EDEDEDEDED DEEEEEEEEE EPVKEAPGKR KEMAKQKAA PEAKQKQVEG 310     320     330     340     350     360 TEPTTAFNLF VGNLNFNKA PELKTIQSDV FAKNDLAVVD VRIQTRKFG YVDFESAEDL 370     380     390     400     410     420 EKALELTGLK VFGNEIKLEK FKGDSKKEE DARTLLAKNL FIKVTQDELK EYFEDAAEIR 430     440     450     460     470     480 LVSKDGKSKG IAYIEFKTEA DAEKTFEKK QTEIDGRSIS LYYTGEKGN QDYRGGKNSI 490     500     510     520     530     540 WSGESKTLVL SNLSYSATEE TLQEVFEKAT FIKVPQNGK KSGYAFIEF ASFEDAKEAL 550     560     570     580     590     600 NSCHKREIEG RAIKLEIQEP RGSFNASQEP SKTLFVHLSL EDITTEILKE SFDGSVRARI 610     620     630     640     650     660 VTDRETGSSK GFGVDFNSE EDAAKAAKAM EDGEIDGNKV TLDWAKFKGE GFGGGRGGGR 670     680     690     700     710 GGFGGRGGGR GGRGFGRRG RGFVGRGGF RGRGGGGDHR KPQKKTTFE </pre>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Feature key</th> <th>Position(s)</th> <th>Length</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Graphical view</th> <th>Feature identifier</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Molecule processing</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Initiator methionine</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>Removed <a href="#">(Set 2)</a></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Chain</td> <td>2 - 710</td> <td>709</td> <td>Nucleolin</td> <td>PRO_0000081691</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Regions</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>58 - 65</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>75 - 82</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>83 - 90</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>91 - 98</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>99 - 104</td> <td>6</td> <td>5, truncated</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>105 - 112</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>120 - 127</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Repeat</td> <td>128 - 135</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Domain</td> <td>307 - 383</td> <td>77</td> <td>RRM 1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Domain</td> <td>393 - 466</td> <td>74</td> <td>RRM 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Domain</td> <td>486 - 560</td> <td>75</td> <td>RRM 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Domain</td> <td>572 - 647</td> <td>76</td> <td>RRM 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Region</td> <td>58 - 135</td> <td>78</td> <td>8 X 8 AA tandem repeats of X-T-P-X-K-K-X-X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Compositional bias</td> <td>143 - 171</td> <td>29</td> <td>Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Compositional bias</td> <td>185 - 209</td> <td>25</td> <td>Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Compositional bias</td> <td>234 - 271</td> <td>38</td> <td>Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Compositional bias</td> <td>649 - 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710	709	Nucleolin	PRO_0000081691	<b>Regions</b>						<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	58 - 65	8	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	75 - 82	8	2		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	83 - 90	8	3		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	91 - 98	8	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	99 - 104	6	5, truncated		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	105 - 112	8	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	120 - 127	8	7		<input type="checkbox"/>	Repeat	128 - 135	8	8		<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain	307 - 383	77	RRM 1		<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain	393 - 466	74	RRM 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain	486 - 560	75	RRM 3		<input type="checkbox"/>	Domain	572 - 647	76	RRM 4		<input type="checkbox"/>	Region	58 - 135	78	8 X 8 AA tandem repeats of X-T-P-X-K-K-X-X		<input type="checkbox"/>	Compositional bias	143 - 171	29	Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)		<input type="checkbox"/>	Compositional bias	185 - 209	25	Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)		<input type="checkbox"/>	Compositional bias	234 - 271	38	Asp/Glu-rich (acidic)		<input type="checkbox"/>	Compositional bias	649 - 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## FASTA format for sequences

```

>sp|P19338|NUCL_HUMAN Nucleolin OS=Homo sapiens GN=NCL PE=1 SV=3
MVKLAKAGKNQDPPKMAPPPKVEEEDSEDEEMSEDEEDDSSGEEVVIPQKKGKAAATS
AKKVVVSPTRKVAVATPAKKAATVPKKAATPAKKTVTPAKAVTTPGKKGATPGKALVA
TPGKKGAAIPAKGAKNGKNAKKEDSDEEEDDDSEDEDEDEDEDEDEIEPAAKAAA
APASEDEDEDDEDEDDEDDDDDEEDDSEEEAMETTPAKGKKAAPVVPKAKNVAEDEDEEE
DDEDEDDEDEDDEDEDDEDEDDEEEEEEEEEEPVKEAPGKRKEMAKQKAAPEAKQKQVEG
TEPTTAFNLFVGNLNFNKSAPELKTIQSDVFAKNDLAVVDVRIQTRKFGYVDFESAEDL
EKALELTGLKVFNGNEIKLEKPKGKDSKKERDARTLLAKNLPIKVTQDELKEVFEDAIEIR
LVSKDGKSKGIAYIEFKTEADAETFEKQTEIDGRSISLYYTGEKGNQDYRGGKNSI
WSGESKTLVL SNLSYSATEETLQEVFEKATFIKVPQNGKSKGYAFIEFASFEDAKEAL
NSCHKREIEGRAIRLELQGRGSPNARSQPSKTLFVKGLSEDTEETLKESEFDGSVRARI
VTDRETGSSKGFVDFNSEEDAKAAKAMEDGEIDGNKVTLDWAKPKGEGGFGGRGGGR
GGFGGRGGGRGGGFGGRGRGGFGGRGGFRGGGGDHPQKKTTFE

```

- First line starts with '>' and is a comment (some programs need the sequence without comment line)
- Following lines are the sequence in one-letter amino acid codes

# Looking for DNA Sequences

- There are many types of DNA sequences
- The most common are
  - Regulatory regions, often before genes
  - Untranslated regions, often around the genes
  - Protein-coding regions
  - Intergenic regions (between the genes)
- All these sequences can be found in GenBank

## Fetching a DNA Sequence at the NCBI

- Navigate to [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/)
- Type in a keyword.
- You get a list of entries matching your keyword.
- Point, click, and explore...

The screenshot shows the NCBI Nucleotide search interface. The search bar contains the keyword 'nucleolin'. The results page displays 1638 nucleotide sequences, with 742 results shown. The first five results are listed:

- Homo sapiens granzyme A (granzyme 1, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase 3) (GZMA), mRNA**  
913 bp linear mRNA  
Accession: NM\_006144.3 GI: 194097328  
GenBank FASTA Graphics Related Sequences
- Homo sapiens nucleolin (NCL), mRNA**  
2,732 bp linear mRNA  
Accession: NM\_005381.2 GI: 55956787  
GenBank FASTA Graphics Related Sequences
- Homo sapiens RAB, member RAS oncogene family-like 6 (RABL6), RefSeqGene on chromosome 9**  
40,266 bp linear DNA  
Accession: NG\_031950.1 GI: 365192565  
GenBank FASTA Graphics Related Sequences
- Mus musculus interleukin 9 receptor (IL9), transcript variant 2, mRNA**  
3,083 bp linear mRNA  
Accession: NM\_008374.2 GI: 197333823  
GenBank FASTA Graphics Related Sequences
- Homo sapiens Werner syndrome, RecQ helicase-like (WRN), mRNA**  
5,785 bp linear mRNA  
Accession: NM\_006553.4 GI: 182507163  
GenBank FASTA Graphics Related Sequences

The right sidebar shows filters for 'Filter your results: All (742)', 'Bacteria (12)', 'INSDC (GenBank) (462)', 'mRNA (227)', and 'RefSeq (269)'. It also includes a 'Top Organisms' section with a tree view showing 'synthetic construct (109)', 'Homo sapiens (86)', 'Anas strepera (50)', 'Mus musculus (49)', 'Arabidopsis thaliana (31)', and 'All other taxa (353)'. At the bottom, there is a 'Search details' section showing 'nucleolin[All Fields]'.

## Searching for Your Sequence with BLAST

- BLAST: Basic Local Alignment Search Tools
- Compares your sequence with all other sequences in your favorite database
- Returns the most similar sequences

## Start BLAST search from UniProtKB entry

### Sequences

Sequence	Length	Mass (Da)	Tools
<input type="checkbox"/> P19338 [UniParc] Last modified January 23, 2007. Version 3.	710	76,614	Blast <input type="button" value="go"/>

UniProtKB > blast/uniprot Downloads · Contact · Documentation/Help

Search Blast Align Retrieve ID Mapping

Sequence or UniProt identifier

```
>sp|P19338|NUCL_HUMAN Nucleolin OS=Homo sapiens GN=NCL PE=1 SV=3
MVKLAKAGKNQGDFKQAPFPFKEVEEDSEDEEMSEDEEDDSSGEEVVIQKGGKKAATS
AKKVVVSPFKKVAVATPAKGAAVTIPGKGAATPAKKTIVIPAKAVITPGKGGATPGKALVA
TPGKKGAAIPAKGAKNGKAKKEDSDEEDDSEDEEDDEDEDEDEIEPAAAKAAAA
APASEDEDEDEDEDEDEEDSDEEEMETTIPAKGKAAKVVVPAKKNVAEDEDEE
DDEDEDEDEDEDEDEDEDEDEEEEEEEFVKEAPGKRRKEMAKQKAAPEAKKQKEG
```

Help  
For a sequence similarity search, enter:  
• a protein or nucleotide sequence  
• a UniProt identifier, e.g. P00750 or A4\_HUMAN or UPI0000000001  
More...

Database: UniProtKB Threshold: 10 Matrix: Auto Filtering: None Gapped Hits: yes 250

Job status: RUNNING

Running blastp job on UNIPROTKB for 1:09min

- Wait for ~4 minutes...

## Choosing Your BLAST Program

- Navigate to the NCBI BLAST site at [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast)

- Select your BLAST program:

- Blastn DNA
- Blastp Protein

Basic BLAST	
Choose a BLAST program to run.	
<a href="#">nucleotide blast</a>	Search a nucleotide database using a nucleotide query <i>Algorithms: blastn, megablast, discontinuous megablast</i>
<a href="#">protein blast</a>	Search protein database using a protein query <i>Algorithms: blastp, psi-blast, phi-blast, delta-blast</i>
<a href="#">blastx</a>	Search protein database using a translated nucleotide query
<a href="#">tblastn</a>	Search translated nucleotide database using a protein query
<a href="#">tblastx</a>	Search translated nucleotide database using a translated nucleotide query

## Blasting a Protein Sequence

- Cut and paste your sequence
- Click the BLAST button at the bottom of the screen
- Wait

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence Clear

```
INSCHKREIEGRAIRLELQGPSFNSRSQFSKTLFVKGISEDTIETTLKESFDGSRARI  
VTDRETGSSKGFVDFNSEEDAKAKEAMEDEIDGNKVTLDNAKPKGEQGGFGRGGGR  
GGFGRGGGRGGGRGGFGRGGFGRGGFGRGGGGGHDHKKFQGRKTKFE
```

Or, upload file Parcourir...

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database Non-redundant protein sequences (nr)

Organism Any Human A. thaliana Mouse Custom...  
Optional Search only sequences from selected organism

**BLAST** Search database nr using Blastp (protein-protein BLAST)  
 Show results in a new window

## Reading a BLAST Output

Sequences producing significant alignments:

Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident	Links
NP_005372.2	nucleolin [Homo sapiens] >sp P19338.3 NUCL_HUMAN RecName: f	1379	1379	100%	0.0	100%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_003821912.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin-like [Pan paniscus]	1367	1367	100%	0.0	99%	<a href="#">G</a>
XP_001169492.2	PREDICTED: nucleolin-like [Macaca mulatta] >sp Q4R4J7.3 NUCL_	956	956	91%	0.0	98%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_516145.3	PREDICTED: nucleolin [Pan troglodytes]	955	955	91%	0.0	99%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
AEZ68008.1	nucleolin [Chlorocebus aethiops]	949	949	91%	0.0	97%	
NP_001127178.1	nucleolin [Pongo abelii] >sp Q5RF26.3 NUCL_PONAB RecName: Fu	947	947	91%	0.0	98%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
EHH61752.1	hypothetical protein EGM_19839, partial [Macaca fascicularis]	947	947	90%	0.0	98%	
AAA59954.1	nucleolin [Homo sapiens]	942	942	91%	0.0	99%	<a href="#">G</a>
EHH21753.1	hypothetical protein EGK_04889, partial [Macaca mulatta]	942	942	90%	0.0	99%	
XP_003908118.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin isoform 1 [Papio anubis]	939	939	91%	0.0	95%	<a href="#">G</a>
BAC03738.1	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	918	918	91%	0.0	96%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_003908119.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin isoform 2 [Papio anubis]	916	916	91%	0.0	94%	<a href="#">G</a>
XP_850477.2	PREDICTED: nucleolin isoform 1 [Canis lupus familiaris]	910	910	100%	0.0	91%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
AA056625.1	nucleolin-related protein NRP [Rattus norvegicus]	909	909	100%	0.0	91%	<a href="#">M</a>
NP_001193589.1	nucleolin [Bos taurus] >gb DAA32327.1  nucleolin [Bos taurus]	892	892	91%	0.0	84%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_003908120.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin isoform 3 [Papio anubis]	881	881	80%	0.0	97%	<a href="#">G</a>
XP_003920653.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin-like [Saimiri boliviensis boliviensis]	879	879	91%	0.0	95%	<a href="#">G</a>
EH000123.1	Nucleolin [Heterocephalus glaber]	879	879	91%	0.0	86%	
BAG53161.1	unnamed protein product [Homo sapiens]	873	873	80%	0.0	99%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
NP_002749930.1	PREDICTED: uncharacterized protein LOC100395223 isoform 1 [Cal	867	867	91%	0.0	92%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_001495211.2	PREDICTED: nucleolin [Equus caballus]	855	855	80%	0.0	88%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
P08199.2	RecName: Full=Nucleolin; AltName: Full=Protein C23	851	851	91%	0.0	82%	
XP_003802977.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin [Otolemur garnettii]	845	845	91%	0.0	84%	<a href="#">G</a>
AAA36966.1	nucleolin, C23, partial [Cricetulus griseus]	839	839	86%	0.0	83%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
BAC27474.1	unnamed protein product [Mus musculus]	831	831	91%	0.0	78%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
XP_003513471.1	PREDICTED: nucleolin [Cricetulus griseus]	833	833	85%	0.0	84%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
P13383.3	RecName: Full=Nucleolin; AltName: Full=Protein C23 >gb AAA417	828	828	91%	0.0	80%	<a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>
NP_026881.2	nucleolin [Rattus norvegicus] >gb AAH85751.1  Nucleolin [Rattus r	828	828	91%	0.0	80%	<a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">G</a> <a href="#">M</a>

- Every line is a **hit**
- Best hits come first
- **Low E-Value = good hit**
- E-value >1 = bad hit
- **G** means a link onto a complete genome
- **U** means a link to UniGene, the transcript database

## Multiple-Sequence Alignment (MSA)

- Multiple alignments reveal common features between sequences
- Multiple alignments are useful for
  - Comparing very different sequences
  - Making phylogenetic trees
  - Making structure predictions
- Multiple-sequence alignment is abbreviated as MSA



## Making a Multiple-Sequence Alignment

- Identify a set of related sequences
- Do a BLAST of your favorite sequence
- Choose a method:
  - [www.ebi.ac.uk/clustalw](http://www.ebi.ac.uk/clustalw) ClustalW Popular
  - [www.tcoffee.org](http://www.tcoffee.org) T-Coffee Accurate
  - [www.drive5.com/muscle/](http://www.drive5.com/muscle/) Muscle Fast
  - [www.tcoffee.org](http://www.tcoffee.org) M-Coffee Consensus

## Making an MSA with M-Coffee

- Open [www.tcoffee.org](http://www.tcoffee.org)
- Click M-Coffee
- Cut and paste your sequences
- Submit your MSA

**T-COFFEE** Home History Tutorial References

### M-Coffee

*Aligns DNA, RNA or Proteins by combining the output of popular aligners*

**Sequences input**  
Paste or upload your set of sequences in FASTA format

Sequences to align  
[Click here to use the sample file](#)

- OR - [Click here to upload a file](#)

[Show more options](#)

Your email address

T-Coffee Server is hosted by the [Centre for Genomic Regulation \(CRG\)](#) of Barcelona

## Making Sense of Your MSA

- Positions are marked:
  - Completely conserved = asterisk ( \* )
  - Highly conserved = colon (:)
  - Conserved = period (.)
- Look for highly conserved blocks:
  - The red box on this slide shows a highly conserved block.
  - These blocks are often functionally important positions.

```

sp|P02619|PRVB_ESOLU  EDELKLFQNFSPSARALTD AETKAFLA GDKDGDGMIG DEFAAMIKA-----
sp|Q91482|PRVB1_SALSA VEELKLFQNFSPKARELTD AETKAFLK GDADGDGMIG DEFAVLVKQ-----
sp|P02620|PRVB_MERME  EDELKLFQNF SAGARALTD AETATFLK GDSGDGKIG EEFAMVKG-----
sp|P02622|PRVB_GADCA  EDELKFLIAFAADLRALTD AETKAFLK GDSGDGKIG DEFGALVDKWGAKG
sp|P02626|PRVA_AMPME  EEELQLILKGF SKEGRELTD KETKDLLI GDKDGDGKIG DEFTSLVAES----
sp|P20472|PRVA_HUMAN  EDELGFILKGF SPDARDLSA KETKMLMA GDKDGDGKIG DEFSTLVAES----
sp|P80079|PRVA_FELCA  EDELGFILKGF YPDARDLSV KETKMLMA GDKDGDGKID DEFFSLVAKS----
sp|P32930|ONCO_HUMAN  EEELKFFLQKF FESGARELTE SETKSLMA ADNDGDGKIG EEFQEMVHS----
sp|P43305|PRVU_CHICK  EDELKYFLQRF ECGARVLTASE TKTFLA ADHDGDGKIG EEFQEMVQS----
      : **  : *  *  *  *  *  : **  : :  . *  *  *  *  *  . : **  : :

```

## Going Farther

- Bioinformatics is all about getting knowledge without having to make real-world experiments.
- More details in later chapters:
  - Databases: Chapters 3 and 4
  - BLAST: Chapter 7
  - Multiple-sequence alignments: Chapters 9 and 10

## **Unterlagen zur Vorlesung**

<http://www.bpc.uni-frankfurt.de/guentert/wiki/index.php/Teaching>