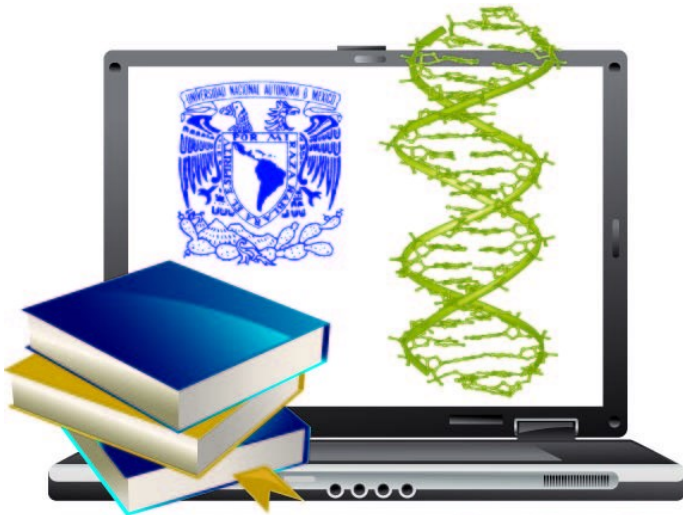
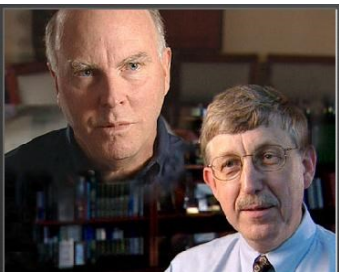
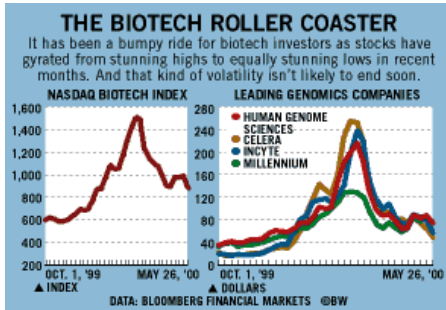
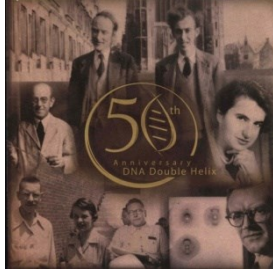


BANCO DE DADOS BIOLÓGICOS

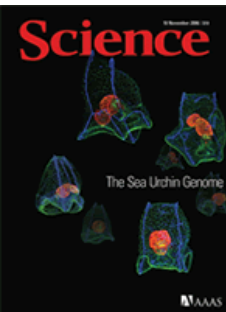
Aula 11

LGN232 – Genética Molecular





| | |
|-------|--|
| 1866 | Experimentos de Mendel |
| 1871 | Descoberta dos ácidos nucleicos |
| 1930 | Introdução da palavra genoma |
| 1944 | DNA material genético em todos os seres vivos |
| 1951 | Primeira proteína (insulina) sequenciada (Fred Sanger) |
| 1953 | Dupla hélice do DNA (Watson & Crick) |
| 1960s | Elucidação do código genético |
| 1977 | Sequenciamento do DNA (Fred Sanger) |
| 1986 | Sequenciamento do DNA automatizado |
| 1995 | Primeiro genoma de bactéria sequenciado (<i>Haemophilus influenza</i>) |
| 1998 | Google |
| 1999 | Primeiro cromossomo humano sequenciado (cromossomo 22) |
| 2000 | Genomas <i>Drosophila</i> / <i>Arabidopsis</i> / <i>Xylella</i> |
| 2001 | Genomas humano e camundongo |
| 2003 | 99% genoma humano |
| 2004 | Metagenômica (<i>Environmental genomics</i>) |
| 2005 | Sequenciar um genoma de procaríoto por US\$1 000. |
| 2007 | DNA de James Watson sequenciado |
| 2009 | Sequenciar seu próprio genoma por US\$ 50 000. |



a

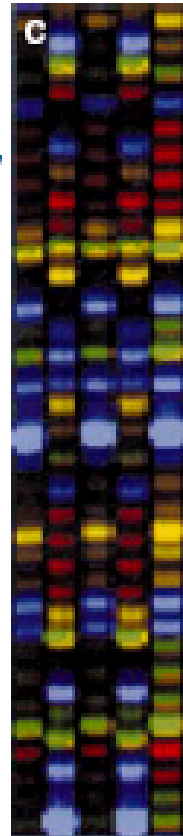
DNA polymerase

5'-TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTGTAC
 3'-ACCCGATTGTTCTGTTTACTAGACATCAAAATTGTCT-5'

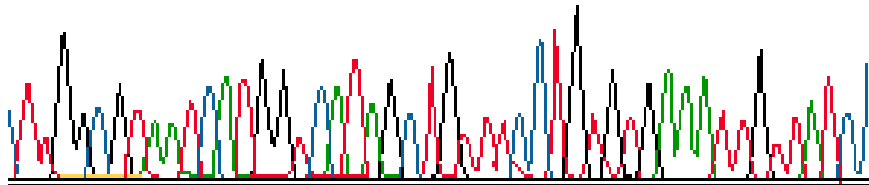
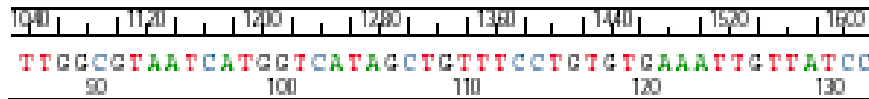


b

TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTGTAGT
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTGTAG
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTGTA
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTGT
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCTG
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATCT
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGATC
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGAT
 TGGGCTAACCAAGCAAATGA



d



MAS PORQUE EU FAÇO SEQUENCIAMENTO?



Arroz



Soja



Arabidopsis

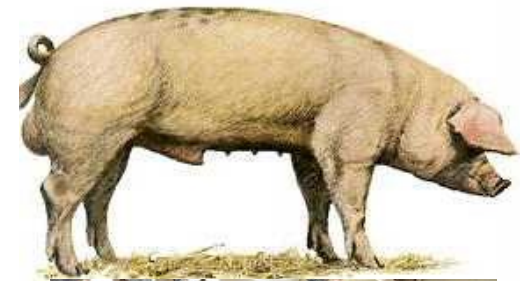


Milho



Tomate

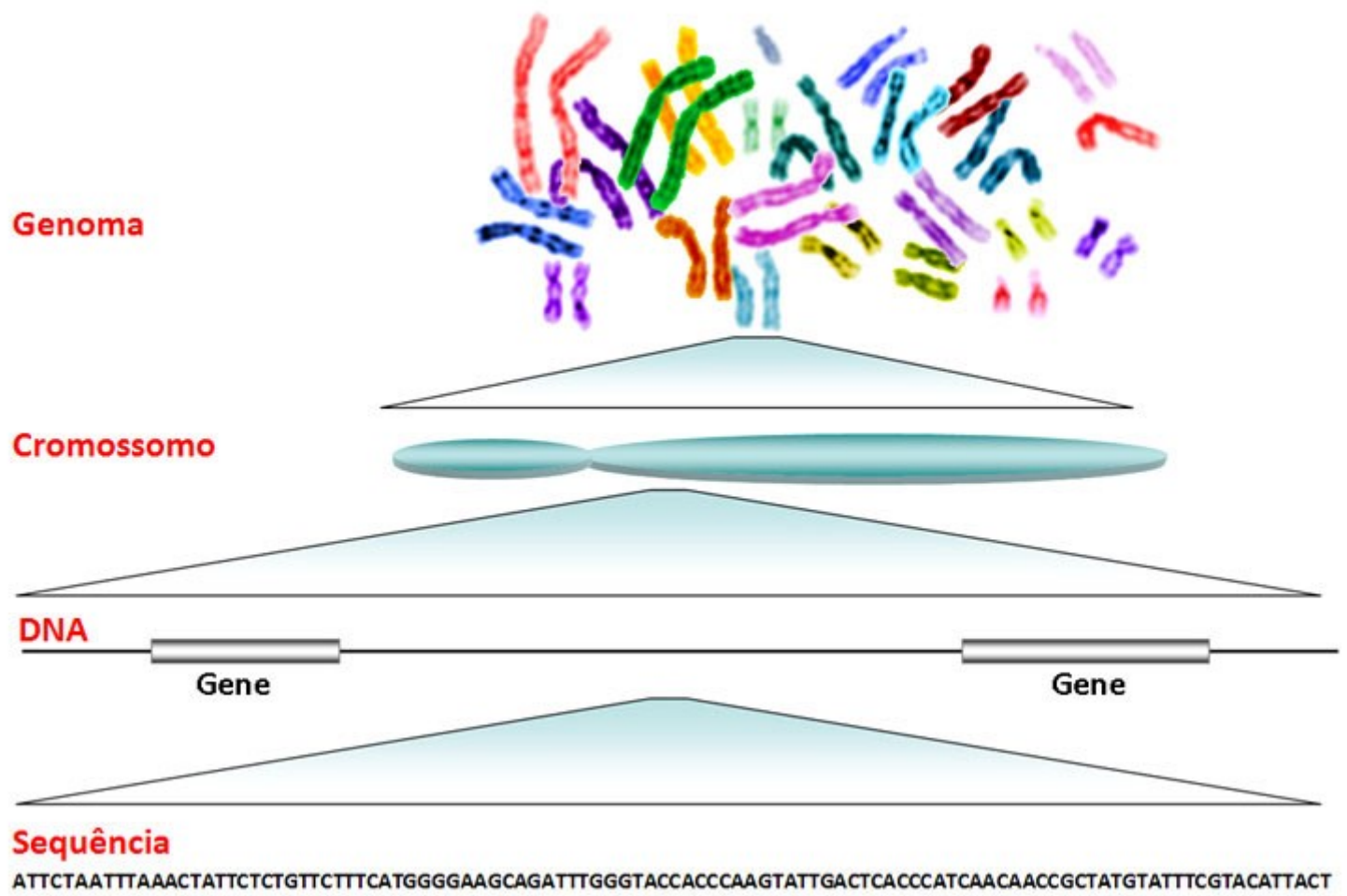
**Poplar Genome Sequenced and Published;
Model Crop for Biofuels**



The Floral Genome Project

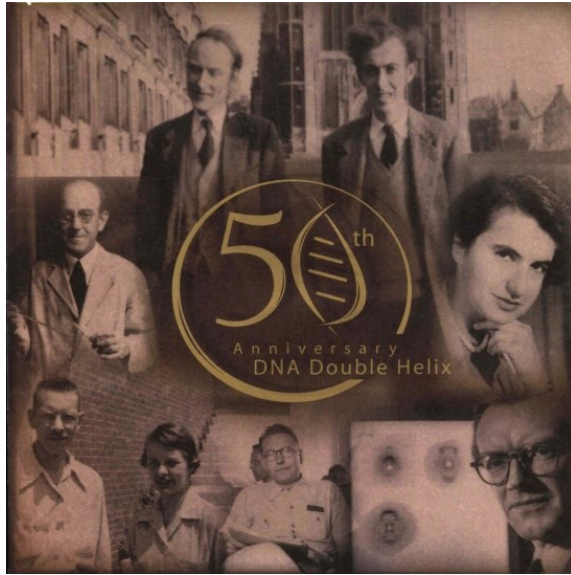


GENE X GENOMA



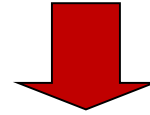
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AGTAAACCCAACTTATAAAGTAATGTATCTTCGTTTCGGAACAGGGTAAAACCCATTTA
ATGTTTGTCTGCAGGTAACGTAATGCGGGCAAGTAAACCCAACTTATAAAGTAATGTATC
TTCGTTTCGGAACAGTTTTTTCAGCGCCATGATAAGAGCGTACAAGATAAAAAGTATGGAT
CATAAAAACGTAATGCGGGCAAGTAAACCCAACTTATAAAGTAATGTATCTTCGTTTCGGA
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O que fazer com a informação:

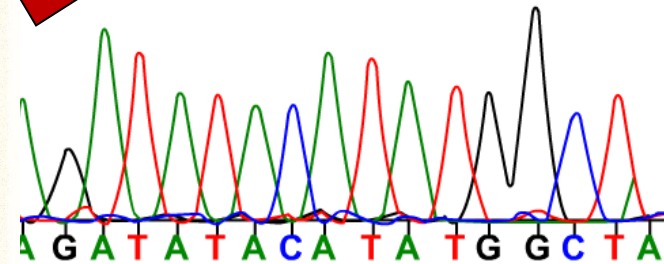
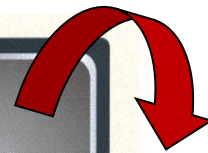
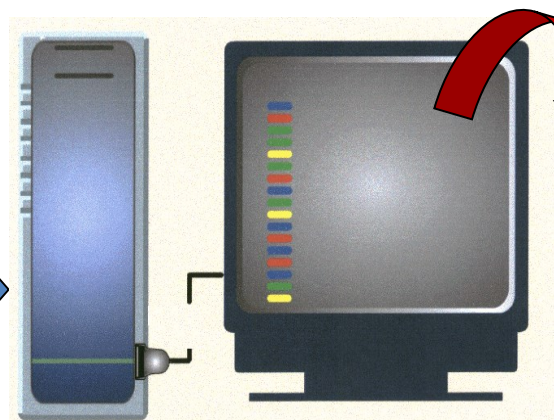
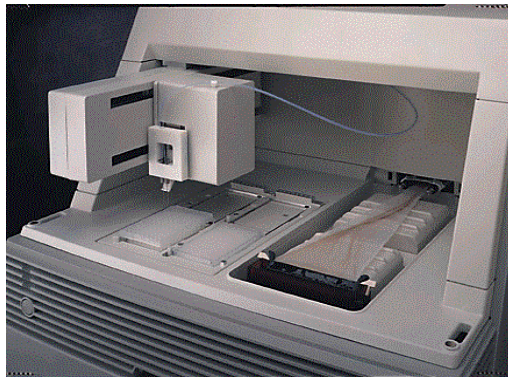


1953-2003

✳️ Produção de Informações



✳️ Sequenciamento de DNA



ABI 3700 Applied Biosystems

BIOINFORMÁTICA



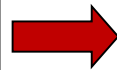
A *bioinformática* consiste no desenvolvimento de métodos computacionais, matemáticos e estatísticos para **organizar** e **analisar** informações biológicas em grande escala e de maneira integrada.

Organização
e Armazenamento



- Bancos de Dados Biológicos

Visualização
e Análise

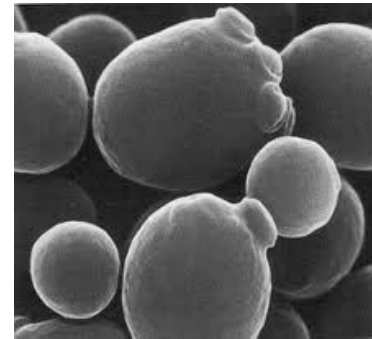


- Ferramentas computacionais
- Compreensão do significado biológico

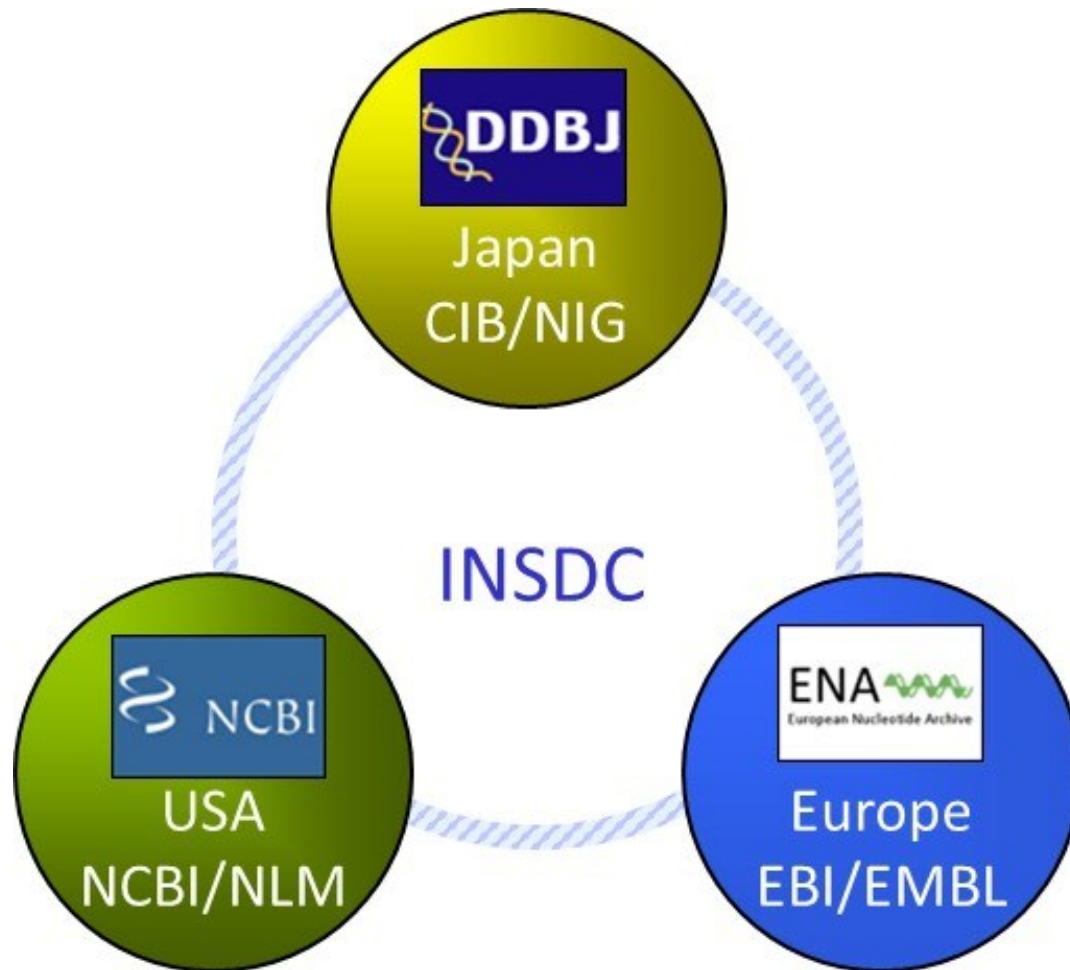
BANCO DE DADOS BIOLÓGICOS

Nucleotídeos :

- International Collaboration
 - NCBI(EUA), EMBL(Europa), DDBJ (Japão)
- Organismo-específico
 - <http://flybase.org/>
 - <http://poultry.mph.msu.edu/>
 - <http://www.maizegdb.org/>
 - <http://rice.plantbiology.msu.edu/>
 - <http://www.yeastgenome.org/>
 - <http://soybeangenome.siu.edu/>
 - http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human_Genome/home.shtml



BANCOS DE DADOS MUNDIAIS



Sequências de > 300,000 espécies
genoma completo de > 1,500 organismos.

BANCOS DE DADOS MUNDIAIS

Genbank <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
Banco de dados americano de seqüências de DNA e proteínas.
EBI <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/>
Banco de dados europeu de seqüências de DNA.
DDBJ <http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/>
Banco de dados japonês de seqüências de DNA.

Atualizações diárias
Troca de informações

The image shows a screenshot of the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) website. The top navigation bar includes 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To'. A search bar is prominently displayed with a dropdown menu set to 'All Databases'. Below the search bar, there are sections for 'Resources' (listing various biological data types like DNA & RNA, Proteins, etc.) and 'Popular Resources' (listing tools like BLAST, Bookshelf, etc.). A large red banner is overlaid on the center of the page with the text 'Atualizações diárias' and 'Troca de informações'. To the right, a green box contains text about Genbank, EBI, and DDBJ. The bottom part of the screenshot shows a 'European Bioinformatics Institute' section with 'About the EBI' and 'Events' sub-sections, and a 'Database Search' section with various search tools like getentry, ARSA, and TXSearch.

National Center for Biotechnology In... +

NCBI Resources How To

NCBI
National Center for
Biotechnology Information

Search All Databases

Search Clear

Resources

[NCBI Home](#)

[All Resources \(A-Z\)](#)

[Data & Software](#)

[DNA & RNA](#)

[Domains & Structures](#)

[Genes & Expression](#)

[Genetics & Medicine](#)

[Genomes & Maps](#)

[Homology](#)

[Literature](#)

[Proteins](#)

[Sequence Analysis](#)

[Small Molecules](#)

[Taxonomy](#)

[Training & Tutorials](#)

[Variation](#)

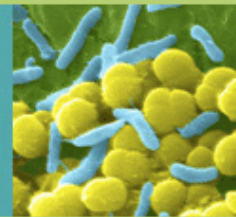
Welcome to NCBI

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

[More about the NCBI](#) | [Mission](#) | [Organization](#) | [Research](#) | [RSS](#)

Genome

1000 prokaryotic genomes are now completed and available in the Genome database.



1 2 3 4

How To...

- [Determine conserved synteny between the genomes of two organisms](#)
- [Find a homolog for a gene in another organism](#)
- [Obtain the full text of an article](#)
- [Design PCR primers and check them for specificity](#)

[See all ...](#)

Popular Resources

- [BLAST](#)
- [Bookshelf](#)
- [Gene](#)
- [Genome](#)
- [Nucleotide](#)
- [OMIM](#)
- [Protein](#)
- [PubChem](#)
- [PubMed](#)
- [PubMed Central](#)
- [SNP](#)

NCBI News

Discovery Workshop

09 Aug 2010

A two-day NCBI learning workshop will be held on the NIH

[Selected Structures, Taxonomy on Wikipedia](#)

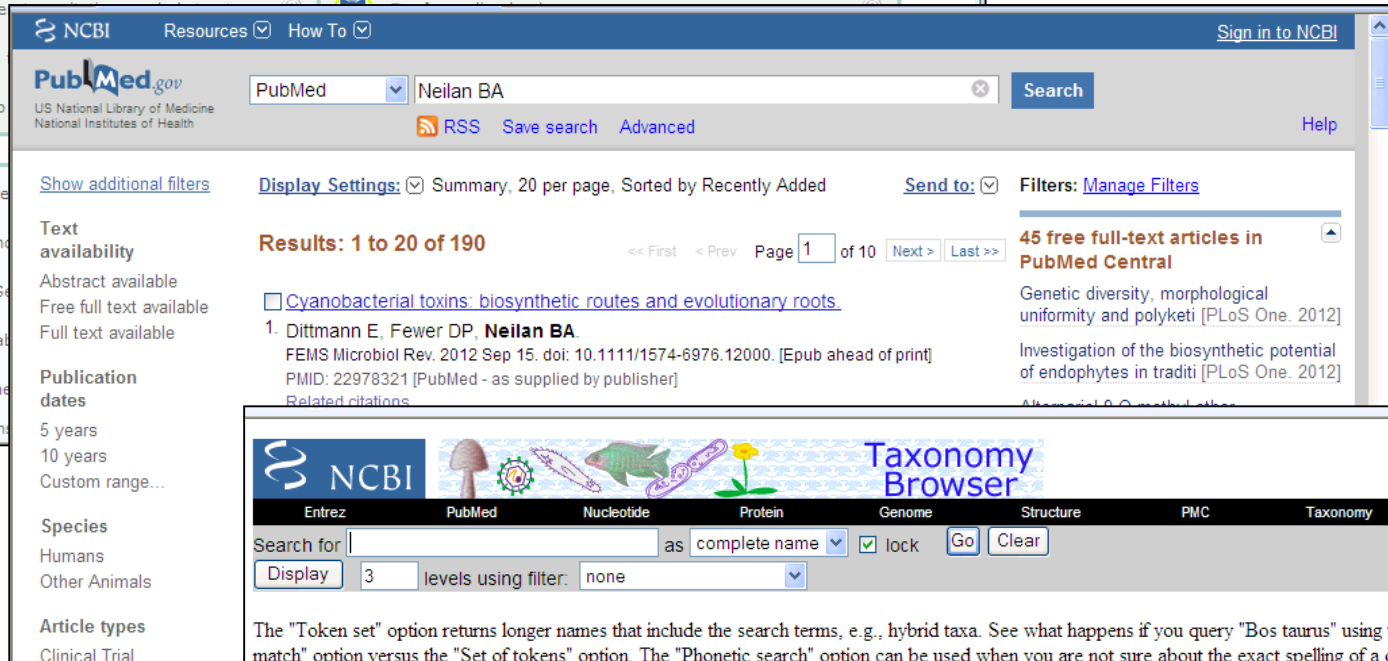
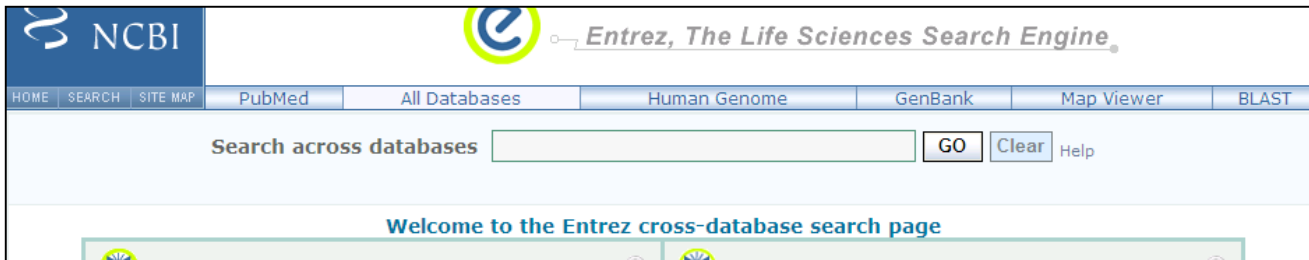
23 Jul 2010

The June NCBI News is available on the Bookshelf

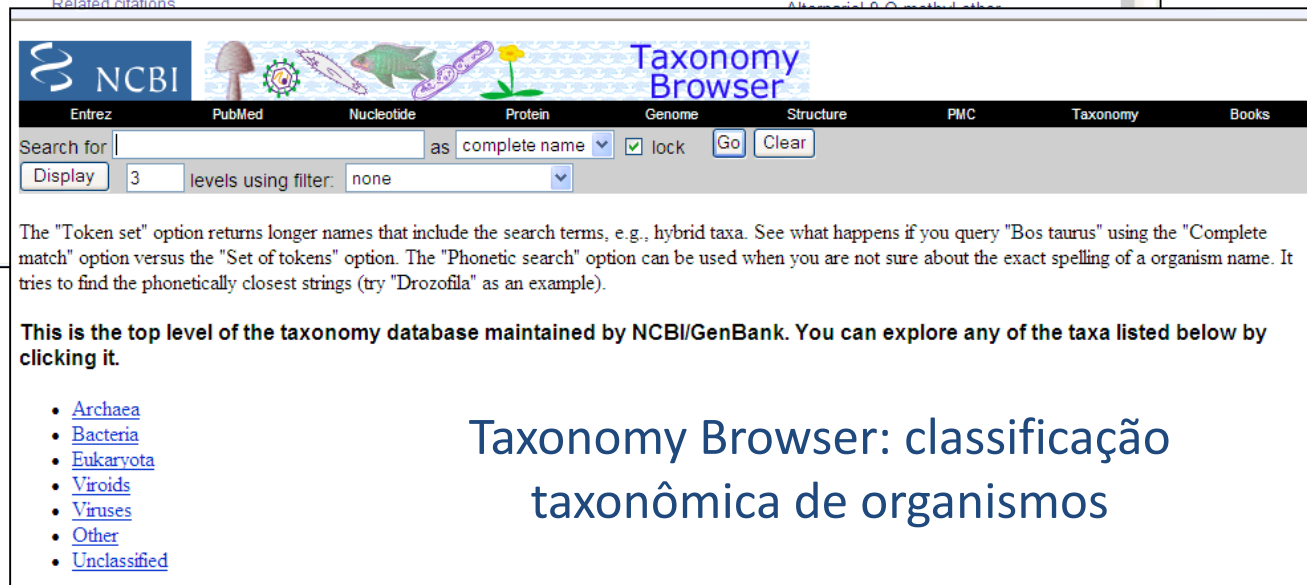
FERRAMENTAS



ENTREZ: ferramenta de busca do banco de dados do NCBI



PubMed: artigos científicos



Taxonomy Browser: classificação taxonômica de organismos

Creamy, Healthier Ice Cream? What's the Catch?

By JULIA MOSKIN
Published: July 26, 2006

IN its quest to create ice cream as voluptuous as butter and as virtuous as broccoli, the ice cream industry has probed the depths of the Arctic Ocean, studied the intimate structures of algae and foisted numerous failures on the American public.



Tony Cenicola/The New York Times

SCOOP OF SCIENCE Companies are using new methods to make ice cream a guiltless pleasure.

“I have tried them all as they came down the pike: dairy-free, fat-free, sugar-free; with tofu, yogurt, rice, whatever,” said Linda Calhoun, a teacher who lives near Flagstaff, Ariz., cataloguing the disappointments she has tasted over the years. “They always make me sad.”

For Americans who spend each summer wrestling with temptation, there is fresh hope in the freezer case. New industrial processes, including one that involves a protein

✉ SIGN IN TO E-MAIL THIS

🖨️ PRINT

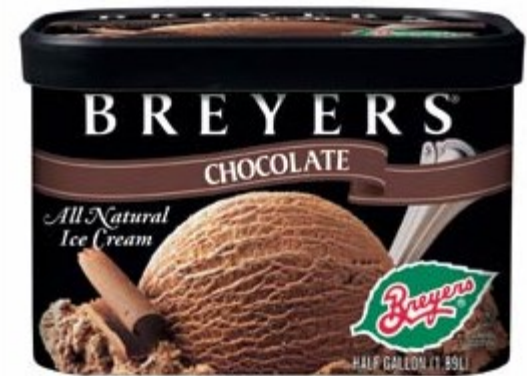
📄 SINGLE PAGE

📄 REPRINTS

MARTHA MARCY MAY MARLENE

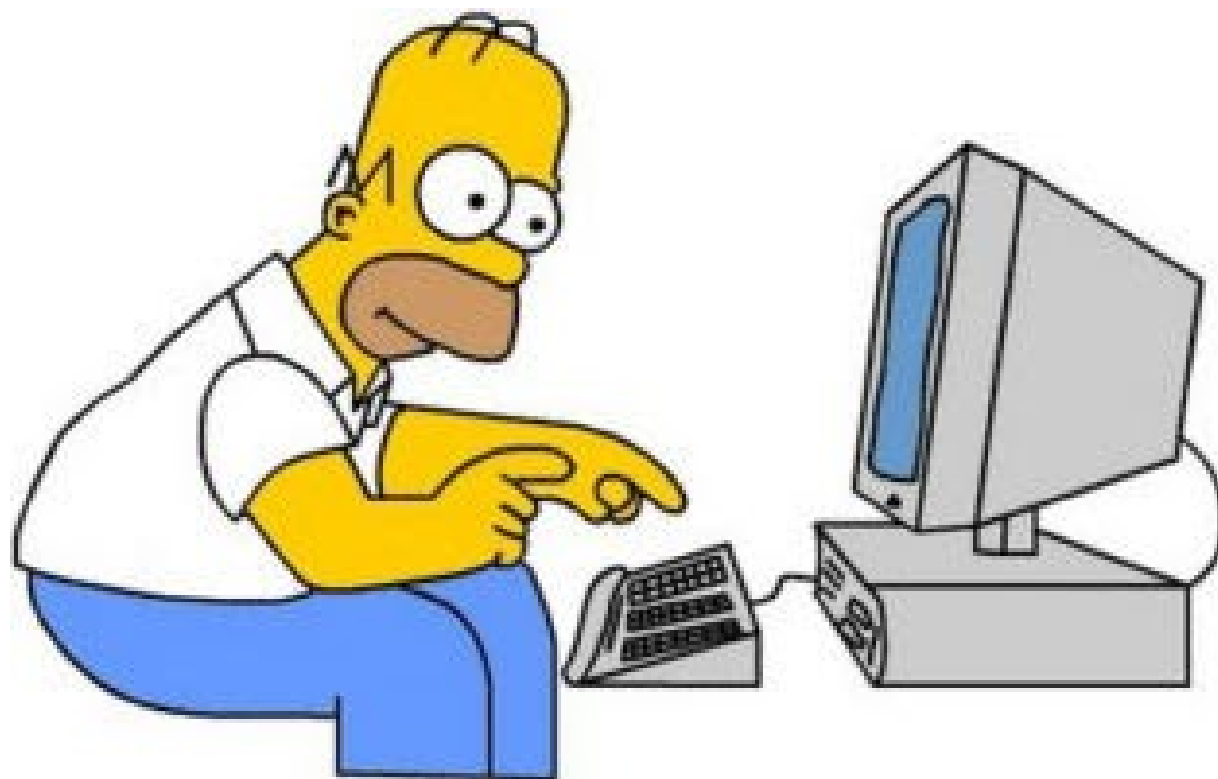


Ocean pout vive em regiões polares



<http://www.unilever.com/innovation/productinnovations/coolicecreaminnovations/>

<http://academicsreview.org/reviewed-content/genetic-roulette/section-7/part-7-3/>



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/X07506?>

LOCUS X07506 1095 bp DNA linear VRT 14-NOV-2006
DEFINITION Winter flounder antifreeze protein gene (AFP).
ACCESSION X07506
VERSION X07506.1 GI:64211
KEYWORDS antifreeze protein.
SOURCE Pseudopleuronectes americanus (winter flounder)
ORGANISM [Pseudopleuronectes americanus](#)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Actinopterygii; Neopterygii; Teleostei; Euteleostei; Neoteleostei;
Acanthomorpha; Acanthopterygii; Percomorpha; Pleuronectiformes;
Pleuronectoidei; Pleuronectidae; Pleuronectinae;
Pseudopleuronectes.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1095)
AUTHORS Scott,G.K., Davies,P.L., Kao,M.H. and Fletcher,G.L.
TITLE Differential amplification of antifreeze protein genes in the
pleuronectinae
JOURNAL J. Mol. Evol. 27 (1), 29-35 (1988)
PUBMED [3133486](#)
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TATA signal 77..83

misc feature 109

/note="pot. transcription initiation region"
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gene

/gene="AFP"

CDS

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/db_xref="GCA:[P04002](#)"

/db_xref="InterPro:[IPRO00104](#)"

/db_xref="PDB:[1ATF](#)"

/db_xref="PDB:[1JSB](#)"

/db_xref="PDB:[1WFA](#)"

/db_xref="PDB:[1WFB](#)"

/db_xref="UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot:[P04002](#)"

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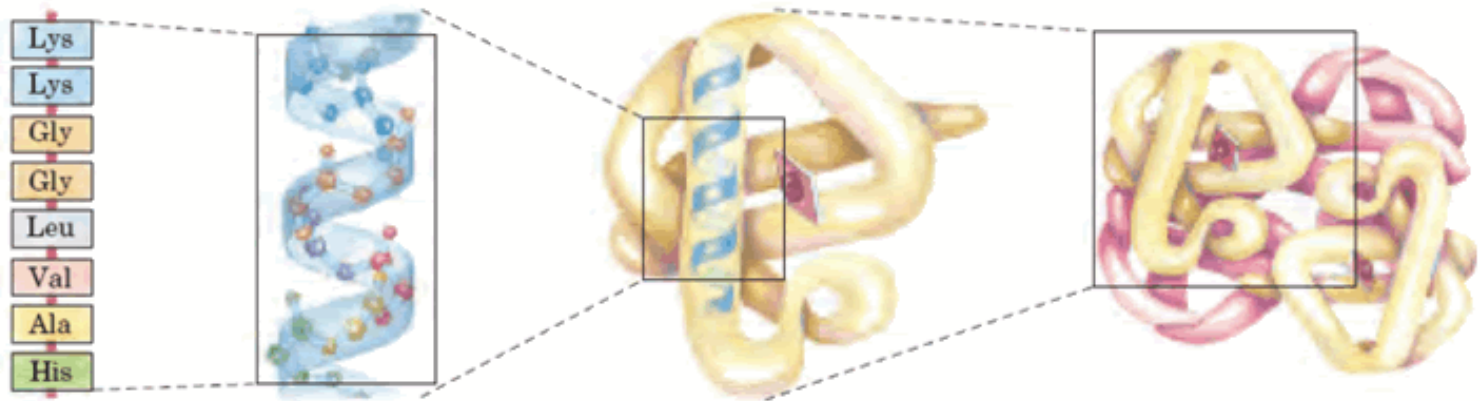
ORIGIN

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1081 ctgttgaacc tgcag
```

//

PROTEÍNAS

- NCBI: Protein database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>)
- UniProt/Swiss-Prot: (<http://www.uniprot.org/>)





Search

Blast

Align

Retrieve

ID Mapping

Search in

Query

Protein Knowledgebase (UniProtKB) ▾

Search

Clear

Fields »

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">★ Swiss-Prot, which is manually annotated and reviewed.★ TrEMBL, which is automatically annotated and is not reviewed. Includes Complete Proteome Sets . |
| UniRef | Sequence clusters, used to speed up sequence similarity searches. |
| UniParc | Sequence archive, used to keep track of sequences and their identifiers. |
| Supporting data | Literature citations , taxonomy , keywords and more . |

Getting started

NEWS



UniProt release 2010_09 - Aug 10, 2010

'De-merge' of multi-gene entries derived from a single species in UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot

- › Statistics for UniProtKB:
[Swiss-Prot](#) · [TrEMBL](#)
- › [Forthcoming changes](#)
- › [News archives](#)

SITE TOUR



Learn how to make best use of the tools and data on this site.

http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04002

UniProtKB Advanced

BLAST Align Retrieve/ID Mapping Help Contact

P04002 - ANPA_PSEAM

Protein | **Ice-structuring protein A**

Gene | N/A

Organism | *Pseudopleuronectes americanus (Winter flounder) (Pleuronectes americanus)*

Status | Reviewed - Experimental evidence at protein levelⁱ

Display

FUNCTION

NAMES & TAXONOMY

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

PATHOLOGY & BIOTECH

PTM / PROCESSING

EXPRESSION

INTERACTION

STRUCTURE

FAMILY & DOMAINS

SEQUENCE

Functionⁱ

Contributes to protect fish blood from freezing at subzero sea water temperatures. Lowers the blood freezing point. Binds to nascent ice crystals and prevents further growth.

GO - Molecular functionⁱ

- ice binding

GO - Biological processⁱ

- homiothermy
- response to freezing

Complete GO annotation...

Keywords - Molecular functionⁱ

Antifreeze protein

Names & Taxonomyⁱ

Protein namesⁱ | Recommended name:

BLAST: Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

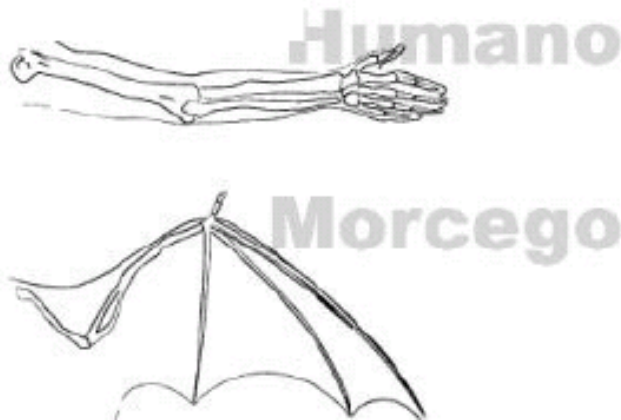
- Por sequência de nucleotídeos ou de aminoácidos (proteínas);
- Comparação de sequências a fim de identificar similaridade de DNA ou proteína para inferir origem, função, filogênia;
- Realiza comparações entre pares de sequências, buscando regiões com similaridade local;
- Alinhamento local (segmentos) é a base da busca por BLAST;
- Usa algoritmos para gerar alinhamento de sequências;

Algoritmos em Blast:

- Não avaliam homologia
- Medem similaridade e identidade de seqüências



A análise de seqüências objetiva encontrar similaridades importantes que permitam inferir sobre homologia



Exemplos:

Órgãos homólogos – asas de morcego e mãos de humanos (mesma origem)

Órgãos similares – asas de morcego e asas de borboleta (mesma função)



BUSCA EM BLAST

Identidade x Similaridade x Homologia

- **Identidade** = ocorrência do mesmo nucleotídeo ou aminoácido na mesma posição nas seqüências alinhadas
- **Similaridade** = considera combinações próximas e avaliada por medidas de diferença/igualdade
- **Homologia** = dividem mesma ancestralidade, com significado evolutivo

Homologia => conceito central de Evolução



BUSCA EM BLAST

National Center for Biotechnology Information - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

Arquivo Editar Exibir Favoritos Ferramentas Ajuda

Favorites Sites Sugeridos

National Center for Biotechnology Information

NCBI Resources How To My NCBI Sign In

NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information

Search All Databases Search Clear

Resources

- NCBI Home
- All Resources (A-Z)
- Data & Software
- DNA & RNA
- Domains & Structures
- Genes & Expression
- Genetics & Medicine
- Genomes & Maps
- Homology
- Literature
- Proteins
- Sequence Analysis
- Small Molecules
- Taxonomy
- Training & Tutorials
- Variation

Welcome to NCBI

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

[More about the NCBI](#) | [Mission](#) | [Organization](#) | [Research](#) | [RSS](#)

Genome

1000 prokaryotic genomes are now completed and available in the Genome database.

1 2 3 4

How To...

- Determine conserved synteny between the genomes of two organisms
- Find a homolog for a gene in another organism
- Obtain the full text of an article
- Design PCR primers and check them for specificity

[See all ...](#)

Popular Resources

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

NCBI News

[Education resource information in the May NCBI News](#)
07 Jun 2010
May NCBI News is available.

[OMIM's new look, Epigenomics in April NCBI News](#)
10 May 2010
The April NCBI News issue is now available.

[NIH Roadmap Epigenomics Project data in GEO database](#)
22 Apr 2010
GEO's Roadmap Epigenomics Project Data Listings page allows

[More...](#)

BLAST *Basic Local Alignment Search Tool*

Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

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NCBI/ BLAST Home

BLAST finds regions of similarity between biological sequences. [more...](#)

[Learn more](#) about how to use the new BLAST design

BLAST Assembled Genomes

Choose a species genome to search, or [list all genomic BLAST databases](#).

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| ▫ Human | ▫ Oryza sativa | ▫ Gallus gallus |
| ▫ Mouse | ▫ Bos taurus | ▫ Pan troglodytes |
| ▫ Rat | ▫ Danio rerio | ▫ Microbes |
| ▫ Arabidopsis thaliana | ▫ Drosophila melanogaster | ▫ Apis mellifera |

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News

[BLAST 2.2.18 now available](#)
The binaries for BLAST 2.2.18 are now available at our [FTP site](#)
2008-04-01 07:50:00
[More BLAST news...](#)

Tip of the Day

Use Genomic BLAST to see the genomic context

If you are interested in the evolution of a particular gene or gene family it is often interesting to examine the intro-exon structure even across species. Often, the only data available is the mRNA sequence from a cDNA or a curated database such as refseq. Is it possible, however, to see how the mRNA aligns to genomic sequence using BLAST and thus arrive at an idea of its possible intron exon structure.

[More tips...](#)



BUSCA EM BLAST

Formato FASTA: formato universalmente aceito para se processado

Identificador

```
>gi|226347322|gb|FJ830553.1| Anabaena planctonica CENA210 ribulose-1,5-  
bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit (rbcL) gene, partial cds  
CCGGCGAAATTAAAGGTCACTACCTCAACGTTACCGCTCCTACCTGCGAAGAAATGTTGAAACGGGCTGA  
GTACGCTAAAGAACTCAAATGCCCATCATCATGCACGACTACCTAACCGCAGGTTTCACCGCTAACACC  
ACATTGGCTCGTTGGTGTCTGATAACGGTATTTTATTGCACATTCACCGTGCTATGCACGCTGTAATTG  
ACCGTCAAAAAAATCACGGTATCCACTTCCGCGTATTAGCTAAAGCCCTCCGCTTGTCCGGTGGTGATCA  
CATCCACACTGGTACAGTTGTTGTTAAGTTAGAAGGTGAACGCGGTATTACCATGGGCTTTCGTTGACTTA  
TTACGTGAAAACACTACGTTGAGCAAGACAAGTCTCGCGGTATTTACTTTACCCAAGATTGGGCGTCTCTAC  
CTGGTGTAATGGCCGTTGCTTCTGGTGGTATCCACGTATGGCATATGCCCGCGTTGGTTGAGATCTTCGG  
TGATGACTCCGTATTACAATTCGGTGGTGGTACACTCGGACATCCTTGGGGTAACGCTCCTGGTGCTACA  
GCTAACCGCGTAGCTCTAAAAGCAGTTGTTCAAGCTCGTAACGAAGGCCGTAACCTAGCTCGTGAAGGTA  
ACGATATTATCCGCGAAGCTGCTAAGTGGTCTCCTGAGTTGGCTGTTGCTTGCGAACTG
```

```
>gi|226347323|gb|AC050079.1| ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate  
carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit [Anabaena planctonica CENA210]  
GEIKGHYLNVTAPTCEEMLKRAEYAKELKMPIIMHDYLTAGFTANTTLARWCRDNGILLHIHRAMHAVID  
RQKNHGIHFRVLAKALRLSGGDHIHTGTVVGKLEGERGITMGFVDLLRENYVEQDKSRGIYFTQDWASLP  
GVMASVSGGIHVWHMPALVEIFGDDSVLQFGGGTLGHPWGNAPGATANRVALKAVVQARNEGRNLAREGN  
DIIIEAAKWSPELAVACEL
```

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- [Drosophila melanogaster](#)
- [Gallus gallus](#)
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- [Apis mellifera](#)

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| tblastx | Search translated nucleotide database using a translated nucleotide query |

News

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[More tips...](#)

BLASTn

Color Key for Alignment Scores

<40

40-50

50-80

80-200

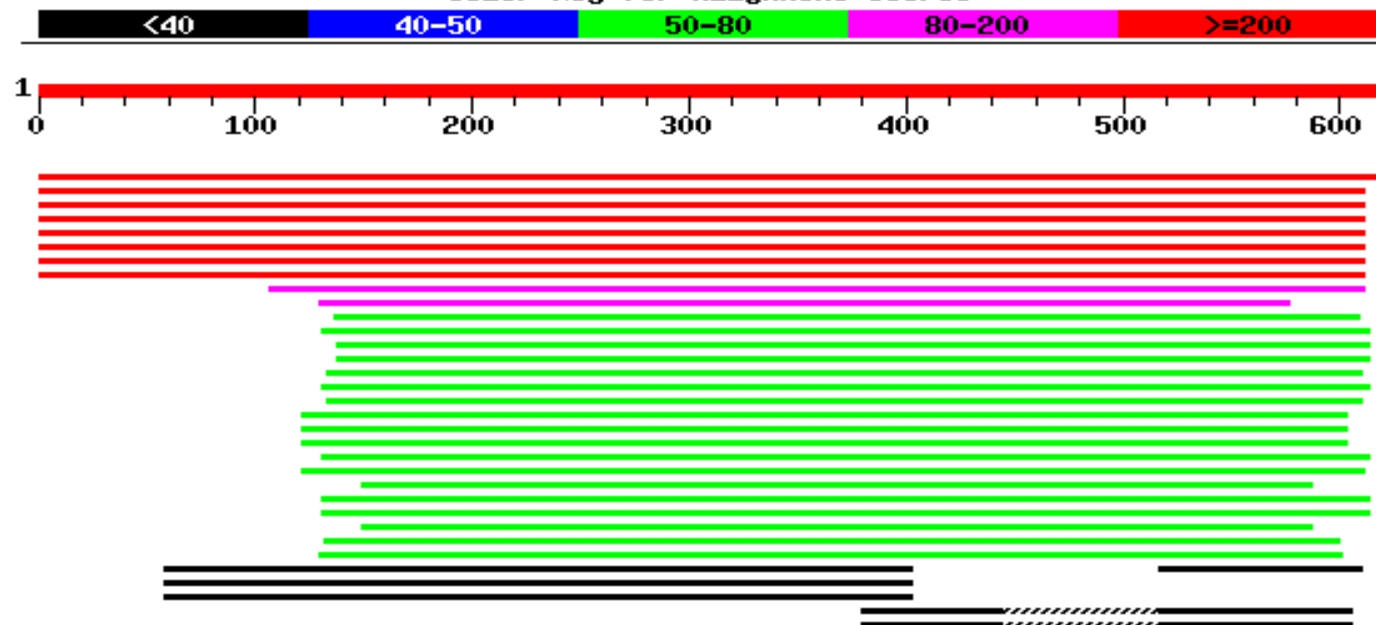
>=200



| Sequences producing significant alignments: | Score (bits) | E Value |
|--|------------------|------------|
| gi 15149239 cb AF367362.1 AF367362 Heliothis virescens cadh... | <u>1.013e+04</u> | 0.0 |
| gi 15149241 cb AF367363.1 AF367363 Heliothis virescens trun... | <u>5749</u> | 0.0 |
| gi 11545673 cb AF319973.1 AF319973 Manduca sexta cadherin-r... | <u>80</u> | 2e-11 |
| gi 9049398 dbj AB041510.1 AB041510 Bombyx mori btr175c mRNA... | <u>58</u> | 7e-05 |
| gi 9049396 dbj AB041509.1 AB041509 Bombyx mori btr175b mRNA... | <u>58</u> | 7e-05 |
| gi 9049394 dbj AB041508.1 AB041508 Bombyx mori btr175a mRNA... | <u>58</u> | 7e-05 |
| gi 4666281 dbj AB026260.1 AB026260 Bombyx mori btr175 mRNA ... | <u>58</u> | 7e-05 |
| gi 285645 dbj D13613.1 BOVRP3A Bovine mRNA for rabphilin-3A... | <u>46</u> | 0.25 |
| gi 13877227 cb AC079832.16 AC079832 Mus musculus clone rp23... | <u>44</u> | 1.0 |
| gi 3355667 emb AL031124.1 SC1C2 Streptomyces coelicolor cos... | <u>44</u> | 1.0 |
| gi 6598432 cb AC004680.2 AC004680 Arabidopsis thaliana chro... | <u>42</u> | 4.0 |
| gi 7417993 cb L19596.3 RCAPPSA Rhodobacter sphaeroides RS62... | <u>42</u> | 4.0 |
| gi 15074266 emb AL591787.1 SME591787 Sinorhizobium meliloti... | <u>42</u> | 4.0 |
| gi 10799539 emb AL158050.8 AL158050 Human DNA sequence from... | <u>42</u> | 4.0 |
| gi 6598827 cb AC005768.17 AC005768 Homo sapiens chromosome ... | <u>42</u> | 4.0 |

BLASTp

Color Key for Alignment Scores



| Sequences producing significant alignments: | Score (bits) | E Value |
|--|----------------------|------------|
| gi 15149240 gb AAK85198.1 AF367362.1 (AF367362) cadherin-li... | 1175 | 0.0 |
| gi 15149242 gb AAK85199.1 AF367363.1 (AF367363) truncated c... | 1213 | 0.0 |
| gi 7475983 pir JE0128 Bombyx mori receptor precursor - Bac... | 752 | 0.0 |
| gi 9049395 dbj BAA99404.1 (AB041508) cadherin-like membran... | 751 | 0.0 |
| gi 9049399 dbj BAA99406.1 (AB041510) cadherin-like membran... | 751 | 0.0 |
| gi 9049397 dbj BAA99405.1 (AB041509) cadherin-like membran... | 751 | 0.0 |
| gi 11545674 gb AAG37912.1 AF319973.2 (AF319973) cadherin-re... | 693 | 0.0 |
| gi 913012 gb AAB33758.1 insecticidal toxin receptor, BT-Rl... | 671 | 0.0 |
| gi 7299907 gb AAF55082.1 (AE003705) CG3389 gene product [D... | 109 | 7e-23 |
| gi 10726475 gb AAF54717.2 (AE003693) CG6977 gene product [... | 93 | 8e-18 |
| gi 7293994 gb AAF49351.1 (AE003524) CG6445 gene product [D... | 79 | 9e-14 |
| gi 13876330 gb AAK26085.1 (AY013796) protocadherin gamma A... | 77 | 4e-13 |
| gi 11056063 ref NP_061743.1 protocadherin gamma subfamily ... | 74 | 3e-12 |
| gi 14196477 ref NP_114476.1 protocadherin gamma subfamily ... | 74 | 3e-12 |
| gi 13876332 gb AAK26086.1 (AY013797) protocadherin gamma A... | 74 | 6e-12 |
| gi 13876344 gb AAK26092.1 (AY013803) protocadherin gamma A... | 72 | 1e-11 |
| gi 6753408 ref NP_034016.1 cadherin EGF LAG seven-pass G-t... | 71 | 3e-11 |
| gi 10727655 gb AAF58763.2 (AE003828) stan gene product [Dr... | 70 | 7e-11 |
| gi 5832705 dbj BAA84069.1 (AB028498) Flamingo [Drosophila ... | 70 | 7e-11 |
| gi 6049492 gb AAF02618.1 AF172329.1 (AF172329) starry night... | 69 | 8e-11 |
| gi 13876336 gb AAK26088.1 (AY013799) protocadherin gamma A... | 69 | 1e-10 |
| gi 11995466 ref NP_059088.1 cadherin EGF LAG seven-pass G... | 69 | 1e-10 |
| gi 13876296 gb AAK26068.1 (AY013779) protocadherin beta 18... | 69 | 2e-10 |

NUCLEOTÍDEOS

FORMATO FASTA

```
>gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1| Pinus radiata cellulose synthase (CesA10)  
mRNA, complete cds  
GCACGAGGATTTAATCGAACTCGGTAATTGTTATCATCGTGGTGAGGACTAGTGCTT  
GATATTTTAGTTTTATTCTCGAAATTTTCATAATAGCTTGGGCTTTCTAAAAGGGGAAT  
GGTGGAATGGGTGTGAGAGTGAAGAGGAATGGTATCGAACCACTAAGAAAAGTAG  
TCGTGCAAGTATTAGATGGTTGGCTGTGATAGTTGGAAA...
```

>LINHA DO NOME

MÁXIMA DE 80 CARACTERES POR LINHA

Search for

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Show Send to Hide: sequence all but gene, CDS and mRNA features

Range: from to Reverse complemented strand Features:

1: [AY262820](#). Reports *Pinus radiata* cel...[gi:47933333] [Links](#)

[Features](#) [Sequence](#)

LOCUS AY262820 4428 bp mRNA linear PLN 23-MAY-2005
DEFINITION *Pinus radiata* cellulose synthase (CesA10) mRNA, complete cds.
ACCESSION AY262820
VERSION AY262820.1 GI:47933333
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE *Pinus radiata* (Monterey pine)
ORGANISM [Pinus radiata](#)
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Coniferopsida; Coniferales; Pinaceae; Pinus; Pinus.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 4428)
AUTHORS Krauskopf,E., Harris,P.J. and Putterill,J.
TITLE The cellulose synthase gene PrCESA10 is involved in cellulose
biosynthesis in developing tracheids of the gymnosperm *Pinus
radiata*
JOURNAL Gene 350 (2), 107-116 (2005)
PUBMED [15823508](#)
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 4428)
AUTHORS Krauskopf,E.H., Harris,P.J. and Putterill,J.J.
TITLE Direct Submission

Search for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display Show Send to

Range: from to Reverse complemented strand

[1: AY262820](#). Reports *Pinus radiata* cel...[gi:47933333] [Links](#)

```
>gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1| Pinus radiata cellulose synthase (CesA10) mRNA, complete cds
GCACGAGGATTTAATCGAACTCGGTAATTGTTATCATCGTGGTGAGGACTAGTGCTTGATATTTTAGTTT
TATTCTCGAAATTTTATAATAGCTTTGGGCTTTCTAAAAAGGGGAATGGTGAATGGGTGTGAGAGTGAAG
AGGAATGGTATCGAACCTAAGAAAAGTAGTCGTGCAAGTATTAGATGGTTGGCTGTGATAGTTGGAAA
AGGAATAGTAGAAATGGGACAGAAAGTTTCATTCTGTAAGCTTTTTCATGGACTGTTAGTCTTCTCTTTGC
TTTCAGCTTAAGCAGCTTTAGTGTGCTGGCATTGTTGATGCTCAGTAATCACAAAGTTGGAGCTTTGGTCTGGA
TTAGAAGGATTTGAGCCTGTTTTAGTGCATTACAGACCGTTTTAAGGTTGCTTTTTGCAGTTTTGATAAG
GCTGGGATTGAAGTGGGGAGTTTAATGATGGCTAGGATGAAGGAGAGGCTGAGATACTGGGCATTTTGAT
GTGGGTTAAGCTGGATTTAGCTGATTTCAATACCTTTTTGTTCTGGGGAGCAGAAATCAGTGAACGGGA
CTTTAGCAGGAAGAACCATTGACGTGGAGCTAAGTGTGTTAGGATTCAAAGGTGATCAATTAGTGC
GCGGGAGGTTGAGTGGCAATGGAGGCTAGAACAAACACAGCAGCAGGTTCTAACAAAAGGAATGTGCGTG
TTTCGGTTCGAGATGATGGAGAAGCTTTGGGCTAAGCCTCCACAACACATAAAATAGCCACATTTGCCAGAT
ATGTGGAGAAGATGTTGGCTTAGCAGCAGATGGGGAGTCTTTGTAGCTTGCAATGAGTGTGCATTTCCA
GTATGCAGGCCTTGCTATGAATATGAGTGGAAAGGATGGAAATCAATCTTGTCACAATGCAAGACTAGAT
ACAAGTGGCATAAAGGTAGCCCTCAAGTGGATGGTGACAAGGAAGATGAATGTGCAGATGATTTGGATCA
TGACTTCAACTCCACTCAGGGTAACAGGAATGAAAAACAGCAGATTGCAGAGGCCATGTTGCATTGGCAA
ATGGCCTATGGACGAGGGGAGGATGTTGGTCCATCACGCTCAGAAAAGTCAGGAGCTTCTCAGCTTCAAG
TTCCCCTTATTACCAATGGACAAGCTATTTCCGGTGAGTTGCCAGCAGGATCCTCAGAGTATCGTAGGAT
TGCTGCTCCACCCACTGGTGGTGGTAGTGGGAAGCGTGTTTCATCCACTTCTTTTTCTGATTGACTCAA
ACAGGTCAAGTGAGAGCTGAGGACCCCTGCCAAAAGATTTCAATTCCTATGGATTTGGAAATGTTGCCTGGA
AGGAGAGAGTAGAAAAGCTGGAAGAATAAACAGGACAAAATAACATTGCAAGTGACTAGTGATACTACTA
```



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| protein blast | Search protein database using a protein query <i>Algorithms: blastp, psi-blast, phi-blast</i> |
| blastx | Search protein database using a translated nucleotide query |

News

[Old BLAST Web Pages to be deleted June 11th 2007](#)

As previously announced access to the old pages will be removed on June 11, 2007.

2007-06-01 12:15:00

[More BLAST news...](#)

Tip of the Day

Using Tree View to Examine Relationships Between Sequences.

The new Tree View option on the NCBI Web BLAST service presents a dendrogram

Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence

Clear

Query subrange

Colar a sequência que deseja analisar

From

To

Or, upload file

Procurar...

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database

Human genomic + transcript Mouse genomic + transcript Others (nr etc.):

Human genomic plus transcript

Entrez Query

Optional

Enter an Entrez query to limit search

Program Selection

Optimize for

- Highly similar sequences (megablast)
 More dissimilar sequences (discontiguous megablast)
 Somewhat similar sequences (blastn)

Choose a BLAST algorithm

BLAST

Search database **Test/gpipe/9606/allcontig_and_rna** using **Megablast (Optimize for highly similar sequences)**

Show results in a new window

Concluído

Internet

100%

Or, upload file

Procurar...

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database

Human genomic + transcript Mouse genomic + transcript

Others (nr etc.):

Organism

Optional

Entrez Query

Optional

Program Select

Optimize for

Nucleotide collection (nr/nt)

Genomic plus Transcript

Human genomic plus transcript

Mouse genomic plus transcript

Other Databases

Nucleotide collection (nr/nt)

Reference mRNA sequences (refseq_rna)

Reference genomic sequences (refseq_genomic)

Expressed sequence tags (est)

Non-human, non-mouse ESTs (est_others)

Genomic survey sequences (gss)

High throughput genomic sequences (HTGS)

Patent sequences(pat)

Protein Data Bank (pdb)

Human ALU repeat elements (alu_repeats)

Sequence tagged sites (dbsts)

Whole-genome shotgun reads (wgs)

Environmental samples (env_nt)

BLAST

Search database nr using Blastn (Optimize for somewhat similar sequences)

Show results in a new window

Internet

100%

Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence

Clear

Query subrange

```
TCACCAAATAAGATCCACTGAAAAGACGCTGGTAACTGATGGCATTGTGATATTGAAGACAGTTGTTTGT
GTAAGTGTGCCGAGTTCTGCCGAACATGGCACAATTGCAAGCTATAGTTAAGAAATTTTGACTGTAGTGTG
ATTCCGTATCTGAAGATAATCTGACCTCCTGTGACAACGCCCAAGAGGGTTTGTGTAATATATTCATCAT
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

From

To

Or, upload file

Procurar...

Job Title

gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1| Pinus radiata cellulose...

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database

Human genomic + transcript Mouse genomic + transcript Others (nr etc.):

Nucleotide collection (nr/nt)

Organism

Optional

Enter organism name or id--completions will be suggested

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown.

Entrez Query

Optional

Enter an Entrez query to limit search

Program Selection

Optimize for

- Highly similar sequences (megablast)
 More dissimilar sequences (discontiguous megablast)
 Somewhat similar sequences (blastn)

Choose a BLAST algorithm

Or, upload file

Job Title
Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database Human genomic + transcript Mouse genomic + transcript Others (nr etc.):

Organism
Optional Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown.

Entrez Query
Optional Enter an Entrez query to limit search

Program Selection

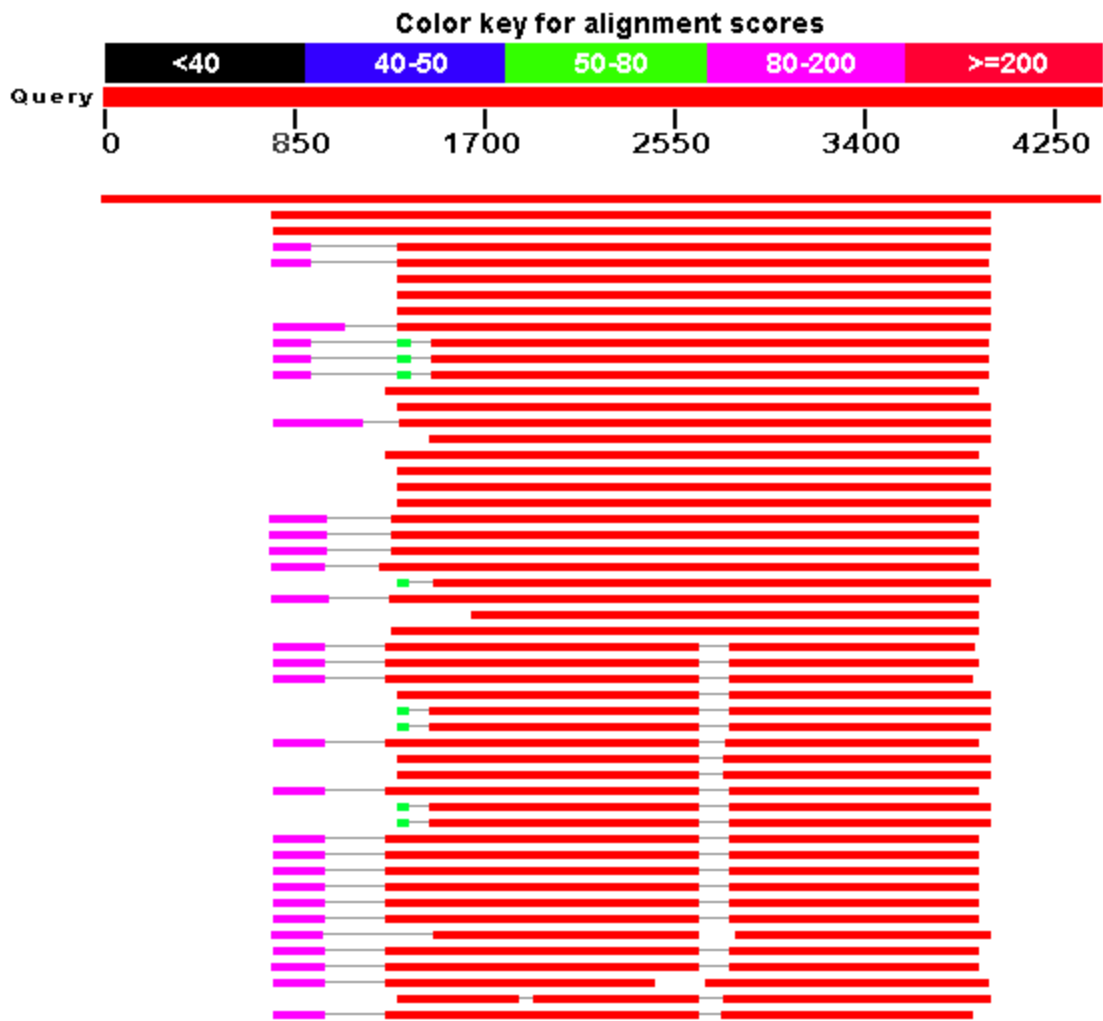
Optimize for Highly similar sequences (megablast)
 More dissimilar sequences (discontiguous megablast)
 Somewhat similar sequences (blastn)
Choose a BLAST algorithm

Search database nr_ using Blastn (Optimize for somewhat similar sequences)

Show results in a new window

[Algorithm parameters](#) Note: Parameter values that differ from the default are highlighted

Mouse-over to show define and scores, click to show alignments





> [gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1](#) Pinus radiata cellulose synthase (CesA10) mRNA, complete cds

Length=4428

Score = 7374 bits (3720), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 3741/3741 (100%), Gaps = 0/3741 (0%)
Strand=Plus/Plus

```
Query 1 GCACGAGGATTTAATCGAACTCGGTAATTGTTATCATCGTGGTGAGGACTAGTGCTTGAT 60
      |||
Sbjct 1 GCACGAGGATTTAATCGAACTCGGTAATTGTTATCATCGTGGTGAGGACTAGTGCTTGAT 60

Query 61 ATTTTAGTTTTATTCTCGAAAATTCATAATAGCTTGGGCTTTCTAAAAAGGGGAATGGTG 120
      |||
Sbjct 61 ATTTTAGTTTTATTCTCGAAAATTCATAATAGCTTGGGCTTTCTAAAAAGGGGAATGGTG 120

Query 121 GAATGGGTGTGAGAGTGAAAGAGGAATGGTATCGAACCCTAAGAAAAGTAGTCGTGCAAG 180
      |||
Sbjct 121 GAATGGGTGTGAGAGTGAAAGAGGAATGGTATCGAACCCTAAGAAAAGTAGTCGTGCAAG 180


Query 181 TATTAGATGGTTGGCTGTGATAGTTGGAAAAGGAATAGTAGAAAATGGGACAGAAAGTTTCA 240
      |||
Sbjct 181 TATTAGATGGTTGGCTGTGATAGTTGGAAAAGGAATAGTAGAAAATGGGACAGAAAGTTTCA 240

Query 241 TTCTGTAAGCTTTTTTCATGGACTGTTAGTCTTCTCTTTGCTTTCAGCTTAAGCAGCTTTA 300
      |||
Sbjct 241 TTCTGTAAGCTTTTTTCATGGACTGTTAGTCTTCTCTTTGCTTTCAGCTTAAGCAGCTTTA 300
```

Barra = Identidade

- [Human](#)
- [Mouse](#)
- [Rat](#)
- [Arabidopsis thaliana](#)
- [Oryza sativa](#)
- [Bos taurus](#)
- [Danio rerio](#)
- [Drosophila melanogaster](#)
- [Gallus gallus](#)
- [Pan troglodytes](#)
- [Microbes](#)
- [Apis mellifera](#)

removed on June 11,
2007.
2007-06-01 12:15:00

 [More BLAST news...](#)

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| tblastn | Search translated nucleotide database using a protein query |
| tblastx | Search translated nucleotide database using a translated nucleotide query |

Tip of the Day

How to Search Custom Databases in Web-BLAST Using Entrez Queries

A powerful feature of the BLAST Web interface is the ability to limit BLAST searches to a subset of any database using a standard Entrez query. Skillful use of Entrez queries allows the equivalent of on-the-fly construction of databases of exact composition

 [More tips...](#)

Specialized BLAST

Choose a type of specialized search (or database name in parentheses.)

- Search [trace archives](#)
- Find [conserved domains](#) in your sequence (cds)
- Find sequences with similar [conserved domain architecture](#) (cdart)

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence 

[Clear](#)


Query subrange 

```
>gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1| Pinus radiata cellulose synthase (CesA10)
mRNA, complete cds
GCACGAGGATTTAATCGAACTCGGTAATTGTTATCATCGTGGTGAGGACTAGTGCTTGATATTTTAGTTT
TATTCTCGAAATTTTATAATAGCTTGGGCTTTCTAAAAAGGGGAATGGTGGGAATGGGTGTGAGAGTGAAG
AGGAATGGTATCGAACCACTAAGAAAAGTAGTCGTGCAAGTATTAGATGGTTGGCTGTGATAGTTGGAAA
```


From

To

Or, upload file


[Procurar...](#) 

Genetic code

Standard (1)  [?](#)



Job Title

gi|47933333|gb|AY262820.1| Pinus radiata cellulose...

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search 


Choose Search Set

Database

Non-redundant protein sequences (nr)  


Organism

Optional

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown. 

Entrez Query

Optional

Enter an Entrez query to limit search 

BLAST

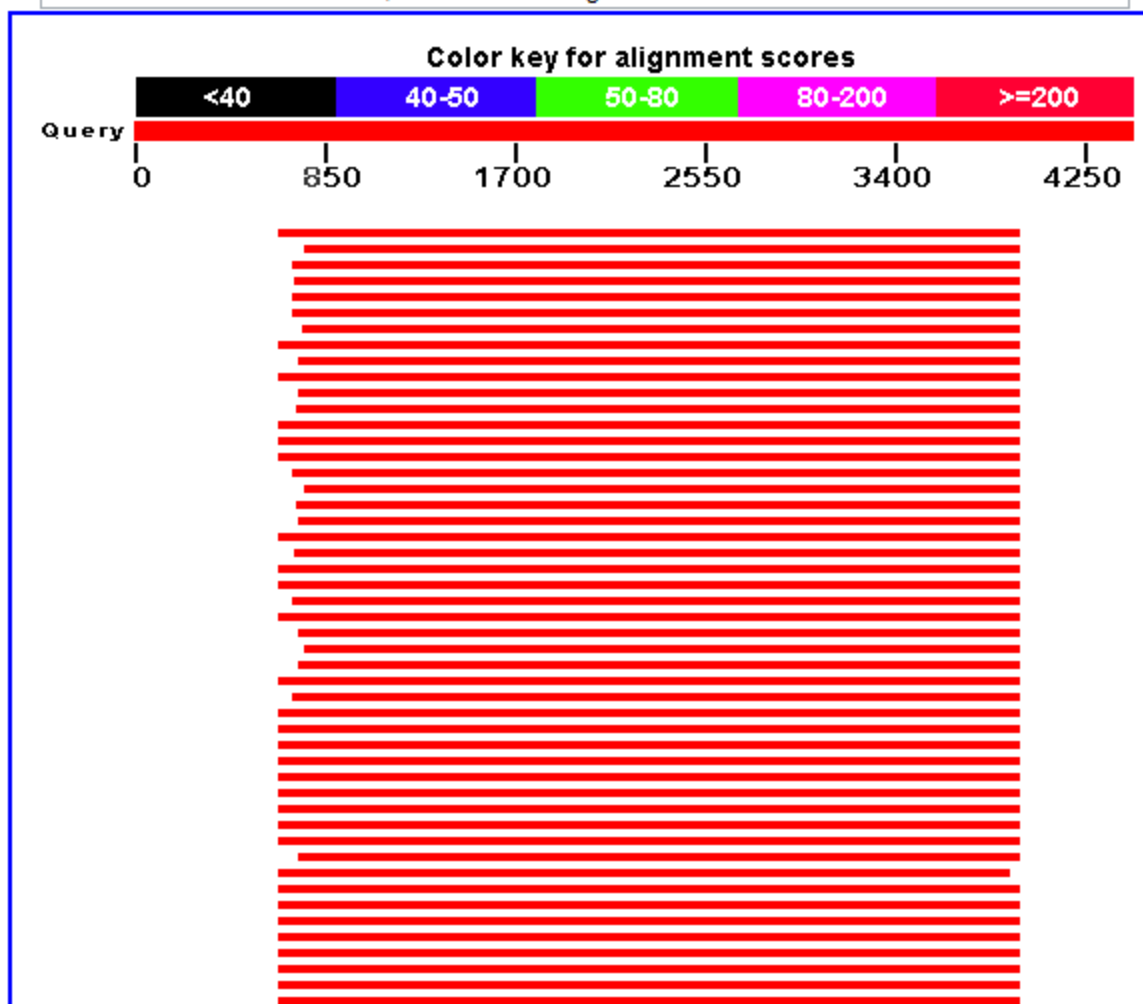
Search database nr using Blastx (search protein databases using a translated nucleotide query)

Show results in a new window

[Algorithm parameters](#)

Distribution of 101 Blast Hits on the Query Sequence

Mouse over to see the define, click to show alignments



Concluído

Internet

100%



> [gi|479333334|gb|AAQ63935.1](#) cellulose synthase [Pinus radiata]

Length=1096

Score = 2221 bits (5754), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 1096/1096 (100%), Positives = 1096/1096 (100%), Gaps = 0/1096 (0%)
Frame = +1

| | | | |
|-------|------|--|------|
| Query | 649 | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | 828 |
| | | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | |
| Sbjct | 1 | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | 60 |
| Query | 829 | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDCACDDLDFNSTQGNR | 1008 |
| | | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDCACDDLDFNSTQGNR | |
| Sbjct | 61 | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDCACDDLDFNSTQGNR | 120 |
| Query | 1009 | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | 1188 |
| | | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | |
| Sbjct | 121 | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | 180 |
| Query | 1189 | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | 1368 |
| | | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | |
| Sbjct | 181 | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | 240 |
| Query | 1369 | NTLQVTSDDTYYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | 1548 |
| | | NTLQVTSDDTYYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | |
| Sbjct | 241 | NTLQVTSDDTYYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | 300 |



Endereço <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/Blast.cgi#47933336>

Google

Go



Settings

> [gi|47933333](#) | [gb|AAQ63936.1](#) cellulose synthase [Pinus radiata]

Length=1066

Score = 1813 bits (4695), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 890/1066 (83%), Positives = 972/1066 (91%), Gaps = 9/1066 (0%)
Frame = +1

| | | | |
|-------|------|--|------|
| Query | 760 | ICQICGEDVGLAADGFEFFVACNECAFVCRPCYEYEWKDNQSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSPOV | 939 |
| | | +CQICG+DVGL ADG+ FVACN CAFVCRPCY+YE KDNQSCPQCKTRYK HKGSP+V | |
| Sbjct | 3 | VCQICGDDVGLTADGDLFVACNVCAFVCRPCYDYERKDNQSCPQCKTRYKMHKGSPOV | 62 |
| Query | 940 | DGDKEDACADDLDHDFN-STQGNRNEKQKIAEAMLHWQMA YGRGEDVGP SRSESQELPQL | 1116 |
| | | +GD+ ++ ADD+ ++++ G+RNEKQ+IAEAML WQM+YGRGEDVG S QE+ + | |
| Sbjct | 63 | EGDEGEDGADDVGNEYHYPPPGSRNEKQKIAEAMLWQMSYGRGEDVGA PTSTRQEVSES | 122 |
| Query | 1117 | QVPLITNGQAI SGELPAGSSEYRRIAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPFPDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKD | 1296 |
| | | Q+P +TNGQ+ISGELPA S E+ + APP+ GG KRVHPLP+ D+++ QVR D ++D | |
| Sbjct | 123 | QIPRLTNGQSIGELPALSPEHS-VGAPPSSGGGSKRVHPLPYTDASRPAQVRIVDHSRD | 181 |
| Query | 1297 | FNSYGFGNVAWKERVESWKNKQDKNTLQVTS DTY YASEGKGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEA | 1476 |
| | | FNSYGFGNVAWKERVESWKNKQ+KN LQVT+ YASEGK GD+D + EDLQM+DEA | |
| Sbjct | 182 | FNSYGFGNVAWKERVESWKNKQEKNTLQVTSNGDYASEGKGDVDFGGGENEDLQMNDEA | 241 |
| Query | 1477 | RQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVLRLVILCFFFRYRILNPVRNAYGLWFTSVICEIWF AI | 1656 |



Internet

Iniciar



Yes

Real...

Micr...

3 I...

Pape...



15:19

Basic BLAST

Choose a BLAST program to run.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| nucleotide blast | Search a nucleotide database using a nucleotide query <i>Algorithms: blastn, megablast, discontinuous megablast</i> |
| protein blast | Search protein database using a protein query <i>Algorithms: blastp, psi-blast, phi-blast</i> |
| blastx | Search protein database using a translated nucleotide query |
| tblastn | Search translated nucleotide database using a protein query |
| tblastx | Search translated nucleotide database using a translated nucleotide query |

Specialized BLAST

Choose a type of specialized search (or database name in parentheses.)

- Search [trace archives](#)
- Find [conserved domains](#) in your sequence (cds)
- Find sequences with similar [conserved domain architecture](#) (cdart)
- Search sequences that have [gene expression profiles](#) (GEO)
- Search [immunoglobulins](#) (IgBLAST)
- Search for [SNPs](#) (snp)
- Screen sequence for [vector contamination](#) (vecscreen)
- [Align](#) two sequences using BLAST (bl2seq)

Tip of the Day

How to Search Custom Databases in Web-Blast Using Entrez Queries

A powerful feature of the BLAST Web interface is the ability to limit BLAST searches to a subset of any database using a standard Entrez query. Skillful use of Entrez queries allows the equivalent of on-the-fly construction of databases of exact composition

[More tips...](#)

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number, gi, or FASTA sequence

[Clear](#)

Query subrange

```
>gi|47933334|gb|AAQ63935.1| cellulose synthase [Pinus radiata]
MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRSVSRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNECAFFVCRPCY
EYEWKDGNSQCPQCKTRYKWHKGSPOVDGKDEDECADDLDHDFNSTQGNRNEKQOIAEAMLHWQMAYGRG
EDVGPSSRSSEQELPQLQVPLITNGQAI SGELPAGSSEYRRIAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPFPDSTQTGQVRA
EDPAKDFNSYGFNGVAWKERVE SWKNKQDKNTLQVTSDTYYASEGKDDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPL
```

From

To

Or, upload file

[Procurar...](#)

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database

Non-redundant protein sequences (nr)

Organism

Optional

Non-redundant protein sequences (nr)

Reference proteins (refseq_protein)

Entrez Query

Optional

Swissprot protein sequences (swissprot)

Patented protein sequences (pat)

Protein Data Bank proteins (pdb)

Environmental samples (env_nr)

Program Selection

Algorithm

blastp (protein-protein BLAST)

PSI-BLAST (Position-Specific Iterated BLAST)

PHI-BLAST (Pattern Hit Initiated BLAST)

Choose a BLAST algorithm

EDPAKDFNSYGFNGVAVKERVE SWKKNKQDKNTLQVTSDTYAYASEGKGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPL

Or, upload file

Procurar...

Job Title

gi|47933334|gb|AAQ63935.1| cellulose synthase...

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search

Choose Search Set

Database

Non-redundant protein sequences (nr)

Organism

Optional

Enter organism name or id - completions will be suggested

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown.

Entrez Query

Optional

Enter an Entrez query to limit search

Program Selection

Algorithm

blastp (protein-protein BLAST)

PSI-BLAST (Position-Specific Iterated BLAST)

PHI-BLAST (Pattern Hit Initiated BLAST)

Choose a BLAST algorithm

BLAST

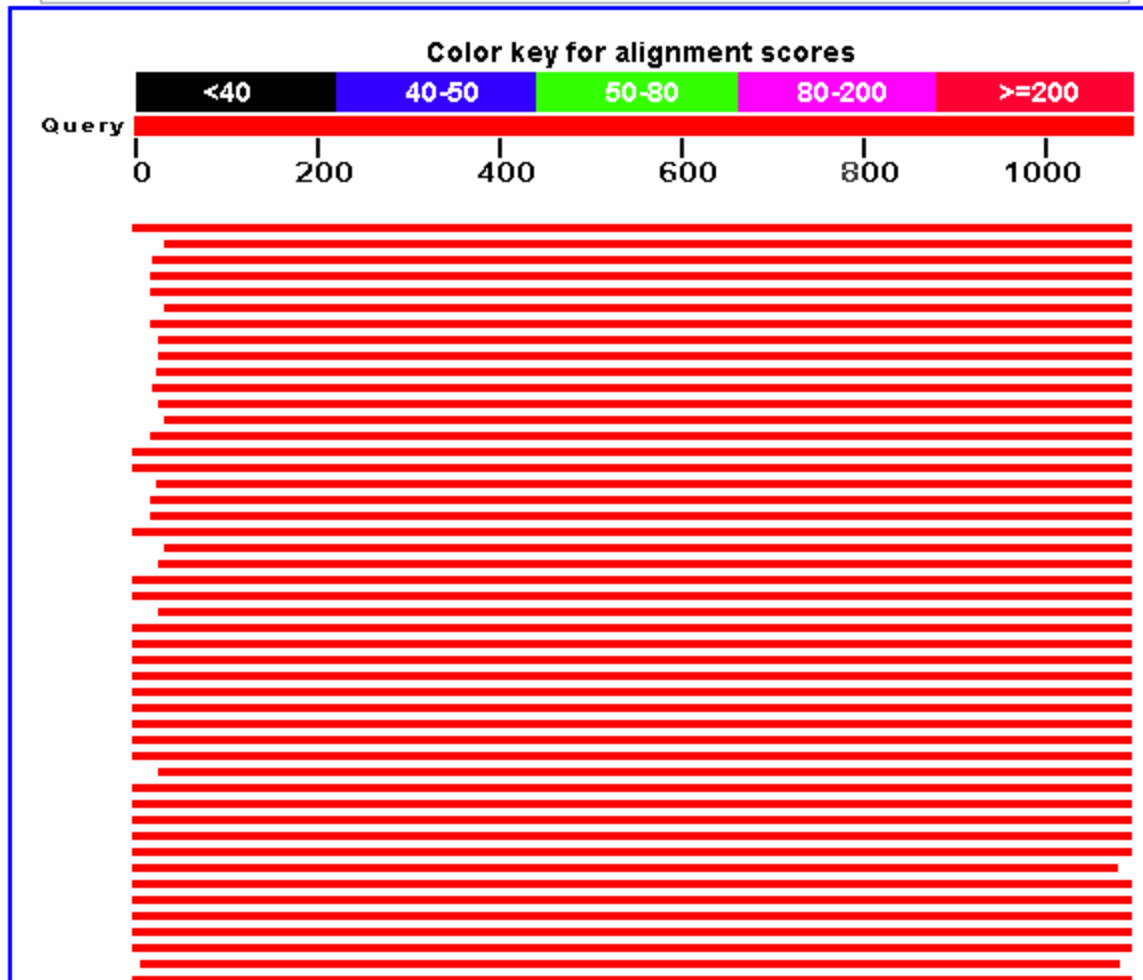
Search database using Blastp (protein-protein BLAST)

Show results in a new window

[▶ Algorithm parameters](#)

Distribution of 101 Blast Hits on the Query Sequence

Mouse over to see the define, click to show alignments



Concluído

Internet

100%



> [gi|47933334|gb|AAQ63935.1|](#) cellulose synthase [Pinus radiata]

Length=1096

Score = 2221 bits (5754), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 1096/1096 (100%), Positives = 1096/1096 (100%), Gaps = 0/1096 (0%)

| | | | |
|-------|-----|--|-----|
| Query | 1 | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | 60 |
| | | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | |
| Sbjct | 1 | MEARTNTAAGSNKRNVRVSVRDDGELGPKPPQHINSHICQICGEDVGLAADGEFFVACNE | 60 |
| Query | 61 | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDACADDLDHDFNSTQGMR | 120 |
| | | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDACADDLDHDFNSTQGMR | |
| Sbjct | 61 | CAPPVCRPCYEYEWKDGNSCPQCKTRYKWHKGSQVDGDKEDACADDLDHDFNSTQGMR | 120 |
| Query | 121 | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | 180 |
| | | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | |
| Sbjct | 121 | NEKQQIAEAMLHWQMAVGRGEDVGPSRSESQELPQLQVPLITNGQAISGELPAGSSEYRR | 180 |
| Query | 181 | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPFDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | 240 |
| | | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPFDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | |
| Sbjct | 181 | IAAPPTGGGSGKRVHPLPPFDSTQTGQVRAEDPAKDFNSYFGFNVANKERVESWKNKQDK | 240 |
| Query | 241 | NTLQVTSPTYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | 300 |
| | | NTLQVTSPTYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | |
| Sbjct | 241 | NTLQVTSPTYASEGKDGDIDGCVADEEDLQMSDEARQPLSRKVP IASSKINPYRMVIVL | 300 |



VAMOS PRATICAR...

1. Utilizando o número selecionado para sua dupla :

- a) Buscar a sequência no formato FASTA para cada um deles:
- b) Realizar a análise BLAST e responder as seguintes questões:

Qual a ferramenta de comparação utilizada?

Qual o tipo de sequência foi utilizada como *query*?

Qual o tamanho da sequência *query*?

Qual o tamanho da sequência *subject*?

Qual a proteína codificada pela sequência *query* (produto do gene)?

A que organismo pertence a sequência *query*?

Qual a % de identidade encontrada entre a sequência *query* e *subject*?

2. Considere os dois alinhamentos possíveis. Qual o melhor deles?

Considere: **ACGGACT** e **ATCGGATCT**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | - | C | - | G | G | - | A | C | T |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| A | T | C | G | G | A | T | - | C | T |

Alinhamento 1

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | - | C | G | G | - | A | C | T |
| | | | | | | | | |
| A | T | C | G | G | A | T | C | T |

Alinhamento 2

Considere o seguinte esquema simples de score:

- + 2 para igualdade (**match**)
- 1 para desigualdade (**mismatch**)
- 2 para penalidade (**gaps**)

ESTUDO DIRIGIDO

1. Bancos de dados públicos e internacionais: NCBI, EMBL, DDBJ;
2. Definição de Bioinformática;
3. Análise da sequência no NCBI;
4. Busca de sequências por similaridade;
5. BLAST e Banco de dados de sequências.

**Próxima semana – Início das apresentações
sobre pareceres da CTNBio!
Vejam as normas no Stoa!!!!**

BIBLIOGRAFIA RECOMENDADA

Manuscrito para capítulo do Biowork IV

Documentos

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Bioinformática aplicada à Genômica

Fabício R. Santos¹ e José Miguel Ortega²

O programa BLAST: guia prático de utilização

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