

Alignment ▶ Database Searching ▶ HT Mapping



university of
groningen



umcg

Sequence Alignments: Intro

- Why?
 - Similarity searching
 - Infer knowledge
 - Similar structures often have similar functions



Sequence Alignments: Intro

- Burkhart Rost:

- Identity > 30 % → 90 % similar structures
- Identity < 25 % → 10 % similar structures

% Identity	Homology ?
> 30	Presume Homology
20 - 30	Twilight zone
< 20	Midnight zone



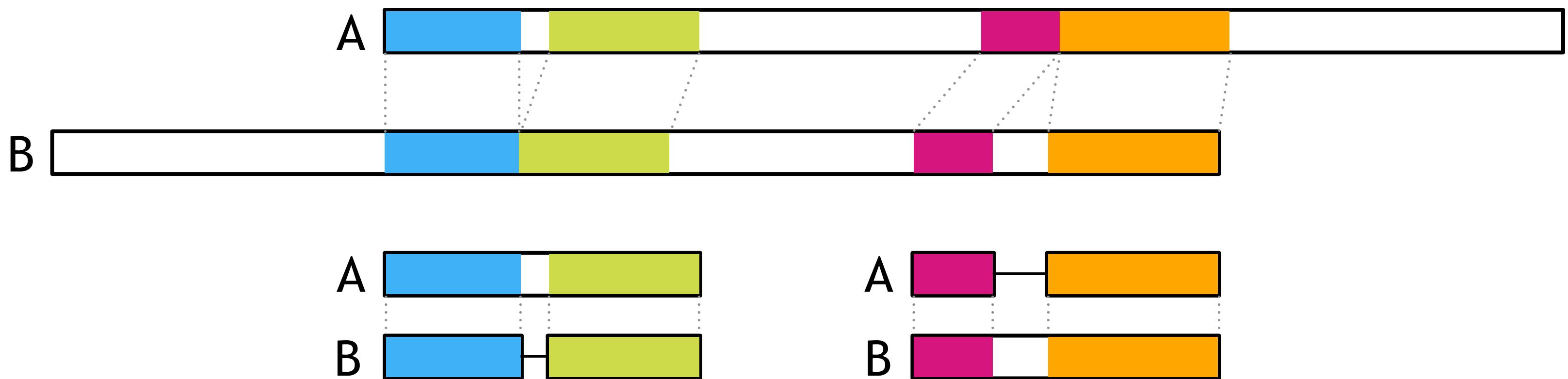
Sequence Alignments: Intro

- Global
 - Try to align entire sequences
 - Most useful for highly similar sequences



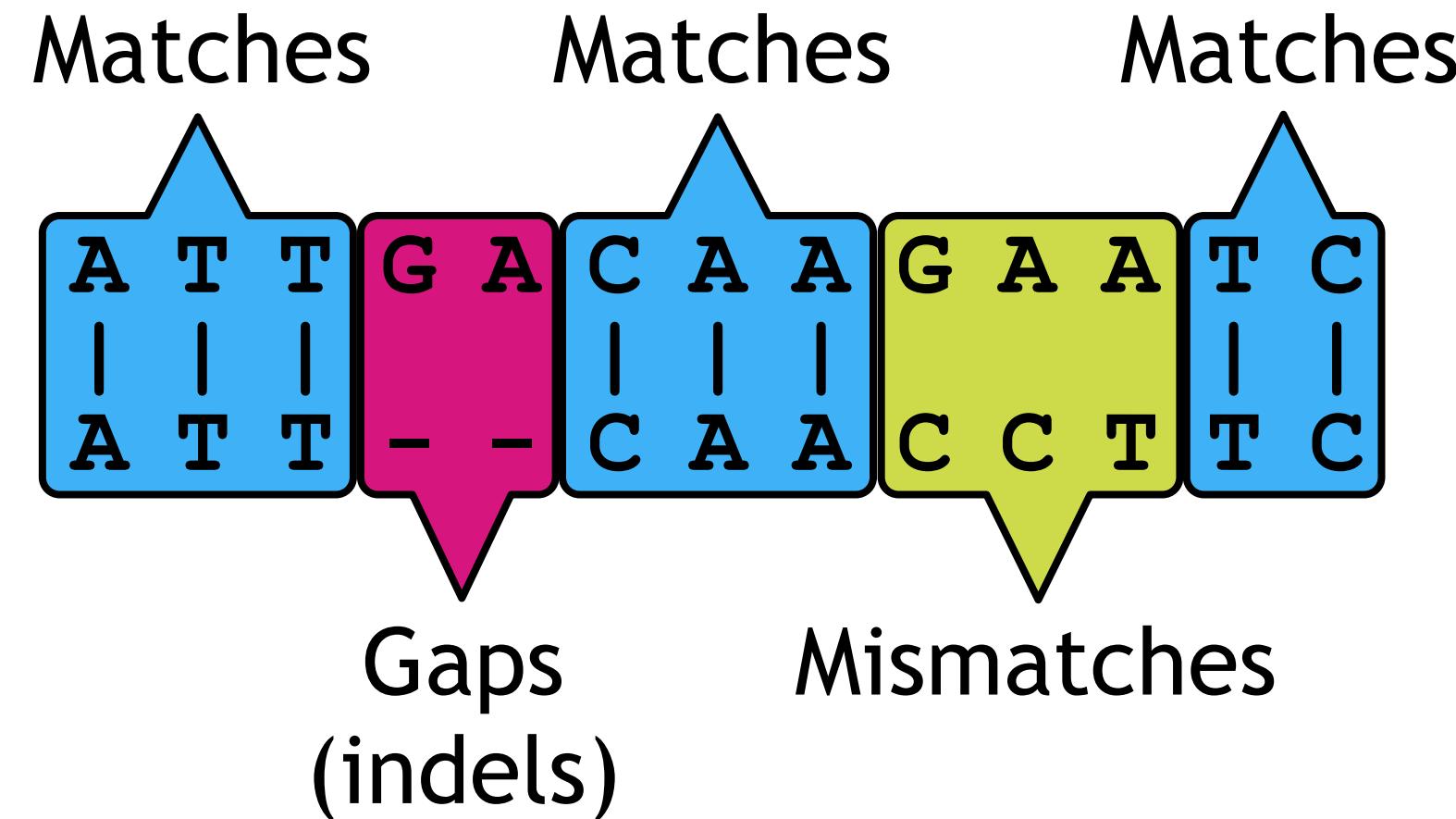
Sequence Alignments: Intro

- Local
 - Try to create optimal alignments for regions
 - Most useful when only parts of the sequences are conserved



Sequence Alignments: Scoring

- How-to?
 - Scoring
 - Find best alignment by finding alignment with highest Score



Sequence Alignments: Scoring

- Scoring
 - Gap penalties
 - Open gap
 - Extend gap
 - Substitution matrices
 - mismatches + matches
 - identical
 - similar

Sequence Alignments: Substitution Matrices

- PAM
 - Point Accepted Mutation matrix
 - PAM++ → Mutations++ → Evolutionairy distance++
- BLOSUM
 - BLOcks SUbstitution Matrix
 - BLOSUM++ → Conservation++ → Evolutionairy distance--

Sequence Alignments: Substitution Matrices

Protein PAM 250

Sequence Alignments: PAM 250

The figure displays a correlation matrix for 20 amino acids, showing hydrophilicity scores. The matrix is color-coded into five categories:

- Other hydrophilic** (Blue, top-left): Cys, Gly, Pro, Ser, Ala, Thr.
- Acid / Acid-amide** (Green, top-right): Asp, Glu.
- Basic** (Magenta, middle-right): Asn, Gln, His, Lys, Arg.
- Hydrophobic** (Orange, bottom-right): Val, Met, Ile, Leu, Phe, Tyr, Trp.
- Aromatic** (Grey, bottom-left): C, G, P, S, A, T, D, E, N, Q, H, K, R, V, M, I, L, F, Y, W.

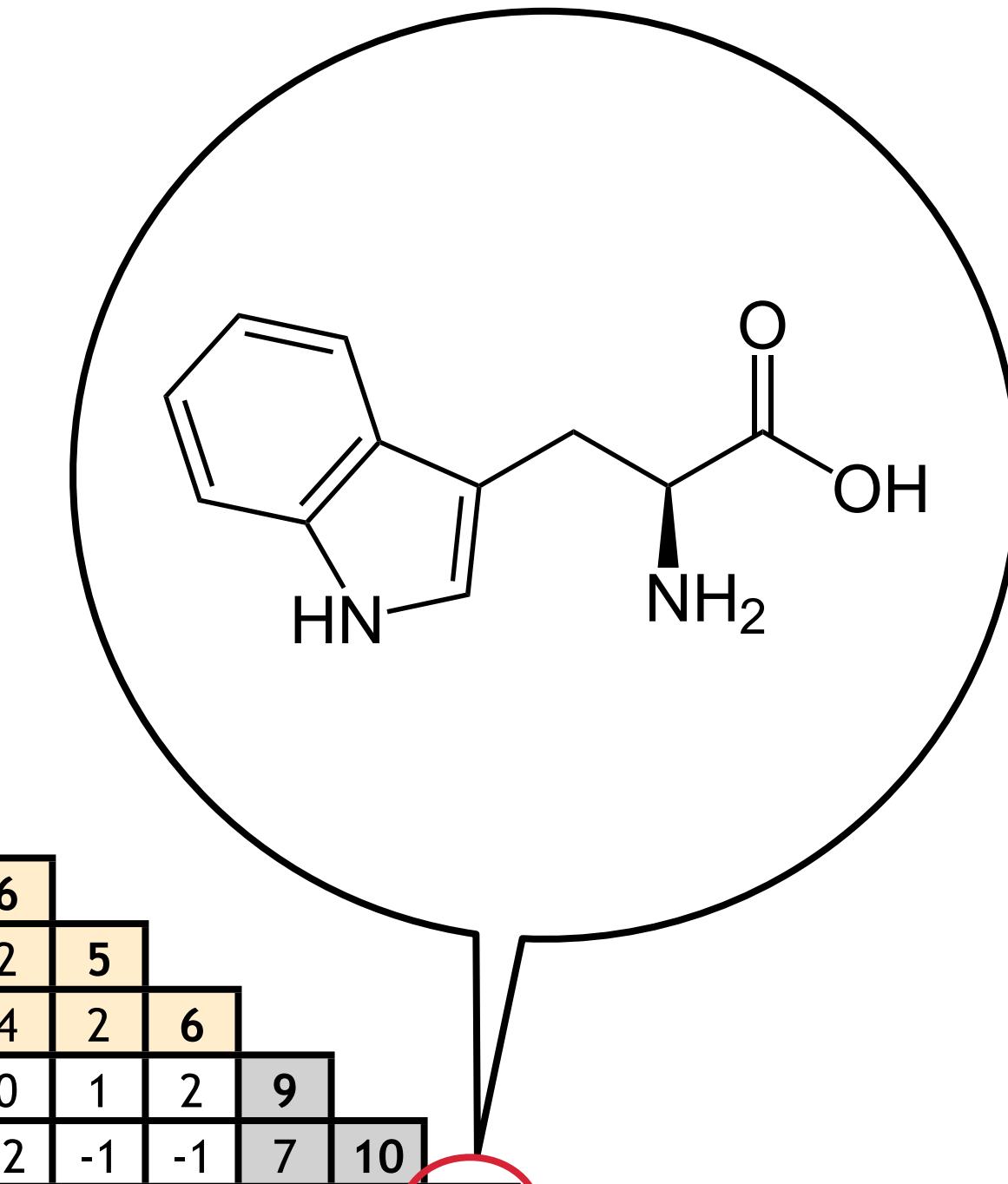
The diagonal elements represent the self-score for each amino acid, ranging from -8 (Trp) to 17 (Cys). The matrix is symmetric, with higher values generally found in the hydrophobic and aromatic categories.

	C	G	P	S	A	T	D	E	N	Q	H	K	R	V	M	I	L	F	Y	W	
Cys	12																				
Gly	-3	5																			
Pro	-3	-1	6																		
Ser	S	0	1	1	2																
Ala	A	-2	1	1	1	2															
Thr	T	-2	0	0	1	1	3														
Asp	D	-5	1	-1	0	0	0	4													
Glu	E	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	3	4												
Asn	N	-4	0	-1	1	0	0	2	1	2											
Gln	Q	-5	-1	0	-1	0	-1	2	2	1	4										
His	H	-3	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	2	3	6									
Lys	K	-5	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5								
Arg	R	-4	-3	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	1	2	3	6							
Val	V	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4				
Met	M	-5	-3	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-2	0	0	2	6					
Ile	I	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	2	5				
Leu	L	-6	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	2	4	2	6			
Phe	F	-4	-5	-5	-3	-4	-3	-6	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-4	-1	0	1	2	9		
Tyr	Y	0	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-2	-4	0	-4	-5	-2	-2	-1	-1	7	10	
Trp	W	-8	-7	-6	-2	-6	-5	-7	-7	-4	-5	-3	-3	2	-6	-4	-5	-2	0	0	17

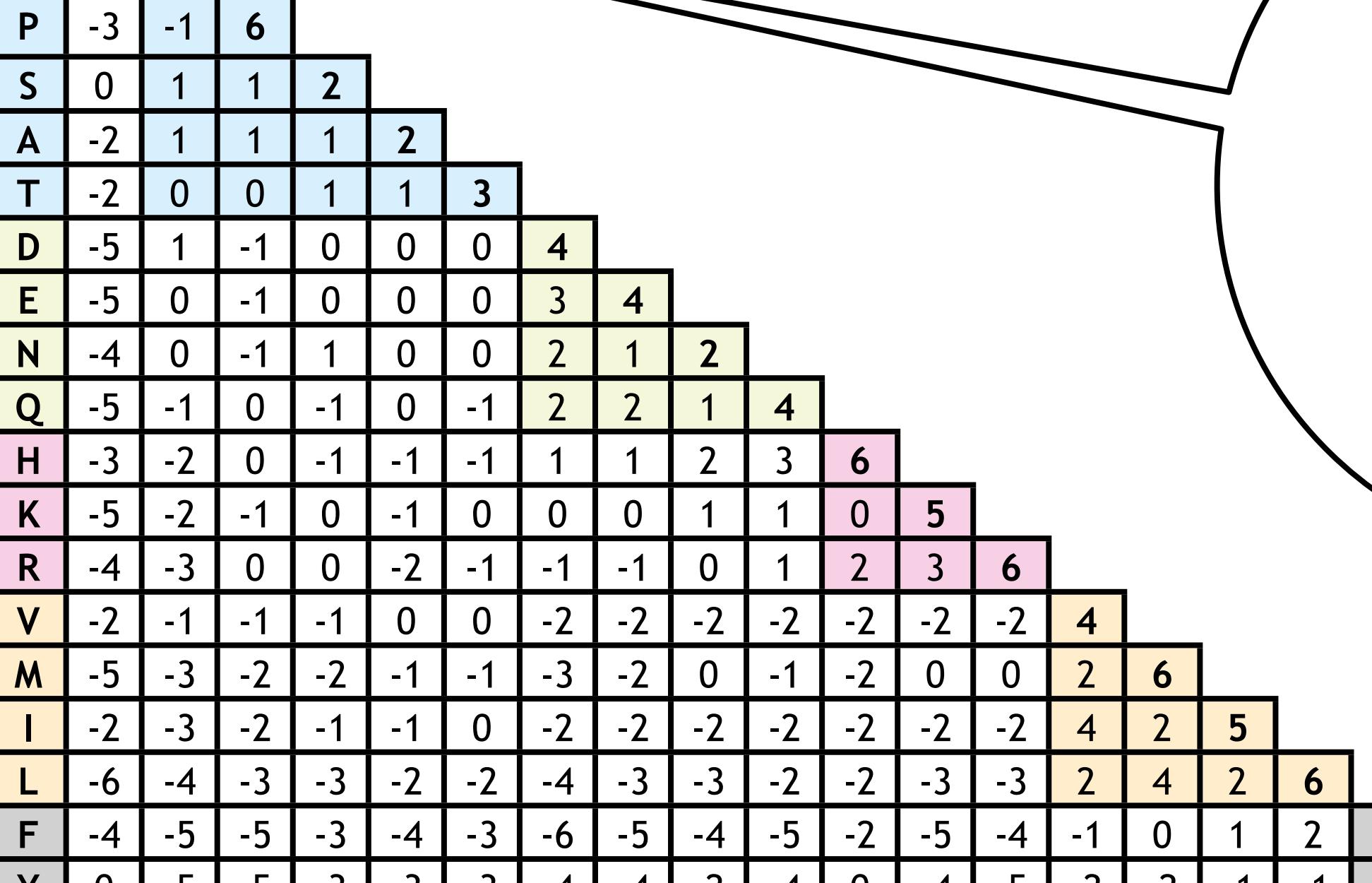
Sequence Alignments: PAM 250

Cys	C	12																			
Gly	G	-3	5																		
Pro	P	-3	-1	6																	
Ser	S	0	1	1	2																
Ala	A	-2	1	1	1	2															
Thr	T	-2	0	0	1	1	3														
Asp	D	-5	1	-1	0	0	0	4													
Glu	E	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	3	4												
Asn	N	-4	0	-1	1	0	0	2	1	2											
Gln	Q	-5	-1	0	-1	0	-1	2	2	1	4										
His	H	-3	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	2	3	6									
Lys	K	-5	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5								
Arg	R	-4	-3	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	1	2	3	6							
Val	V	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4					
Met	M	-5	-3	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-2	0	0	2	6					
Ile	I	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	2	5				
Leu	L	-6	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	2	4	2	6			
Phe	F	-4	-5	-5	-3	-4	-3	-6	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-4	-1	0	1	2	9		
Tyr	Y	0	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-2	-4	0	-4	-5	-2	-2	-1	-1	7	10	
Trp	W	-8	-7	-6	-2	-6	-5	-7	-7	-4	-5	-3	-3	2	-6	-4	-5	-2	0	0	17
	C	G	P	S	A	T	D	E	N	Q	H	K	R	V	M	I	L	F	Y	W	

Sequence Alignments: PAM 250

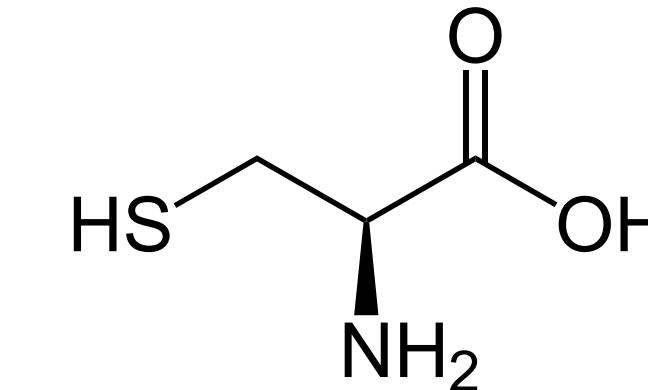


Sequence Alignments: PAM 250

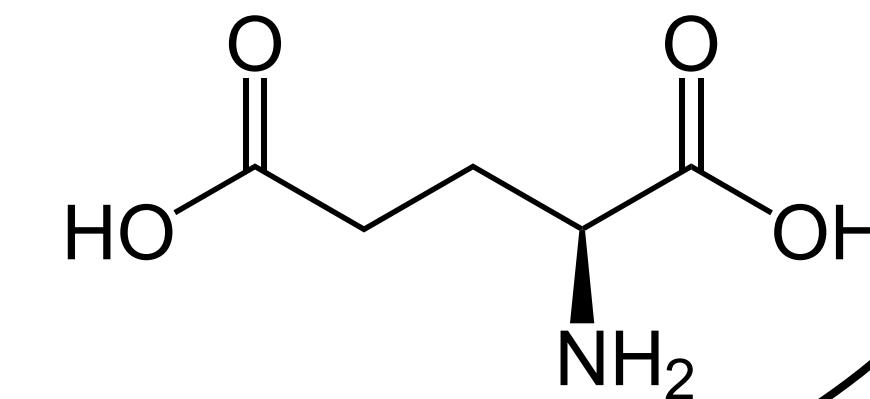
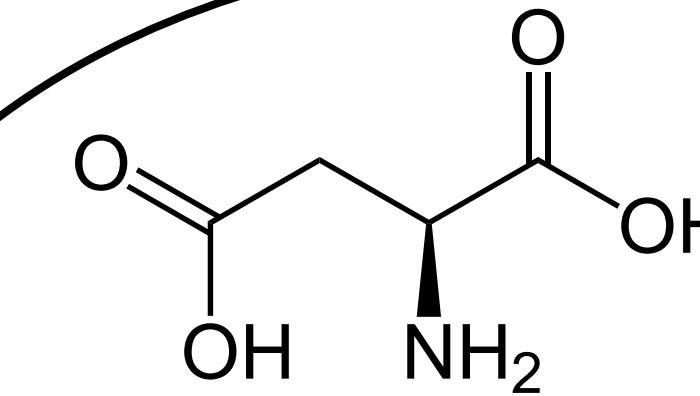


A diagram illustrating a sequence alignment or scoring matrix. The top row shows amino acids Cys, Gly, Pro, Ser, Ala, Thr, Asp, Glu, Asn, Gln, His, Lys, Arg, Val, Met, Ile, Leu, Phe, Tyr, and Trp. The first column shows the same set of amino acids as rows. A red circle highlights the value '12' at the intersection of Cys and C. A curved arrow points from this circled value to the label 'HS' located on the right side of the matrix.

Cys	C	12																			
Gly	G	-3	5																		
Pro	P	-3	-1	6																	
Ser	S	0	1	1	2																
Ala	A	-2	1	1	1	2															
Thr	T	-2	0	0	1	1	3														
Asp	D	-5	1	-1	0	0	0	4													
Glu	E	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	3	4												
Asn	N	-4	0	-1	1	0	0	2	1	2											
Gln	Q	-5	-1	0	-1	0	-1	2	2	1	4										
His	H	-3	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	2	3	6									
Lys	K	-5	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5								
Arg	R	-4	-3	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	1	2	3	6							
Val	V	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4					
Met	M	-5	-3	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-2	0	0	2	6					
Ile	I	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	2	5				
Leu	L	-6	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	2	4	2	6			
Phe	F	-4	-5	-5	-3	-4	-3	-6	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-4	-1	0	1	2	9		
Tyr	Y	0	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-2	-4	0	-4	-5	-2	-2	-1	-1	7	10	
Trp	W	-8	-7	-6	-2	-6	-5	-7	-7	-4	-5	-3	-3	2	-6	-4	-5	-2	0	0	17
	C	G	P	S	A	T	D	E	N	Q	H	K	R	V	M	I	L	F	Y	W	



Sequence Alignments: PAM 250



Sequence Alignments: Dynamic Programming

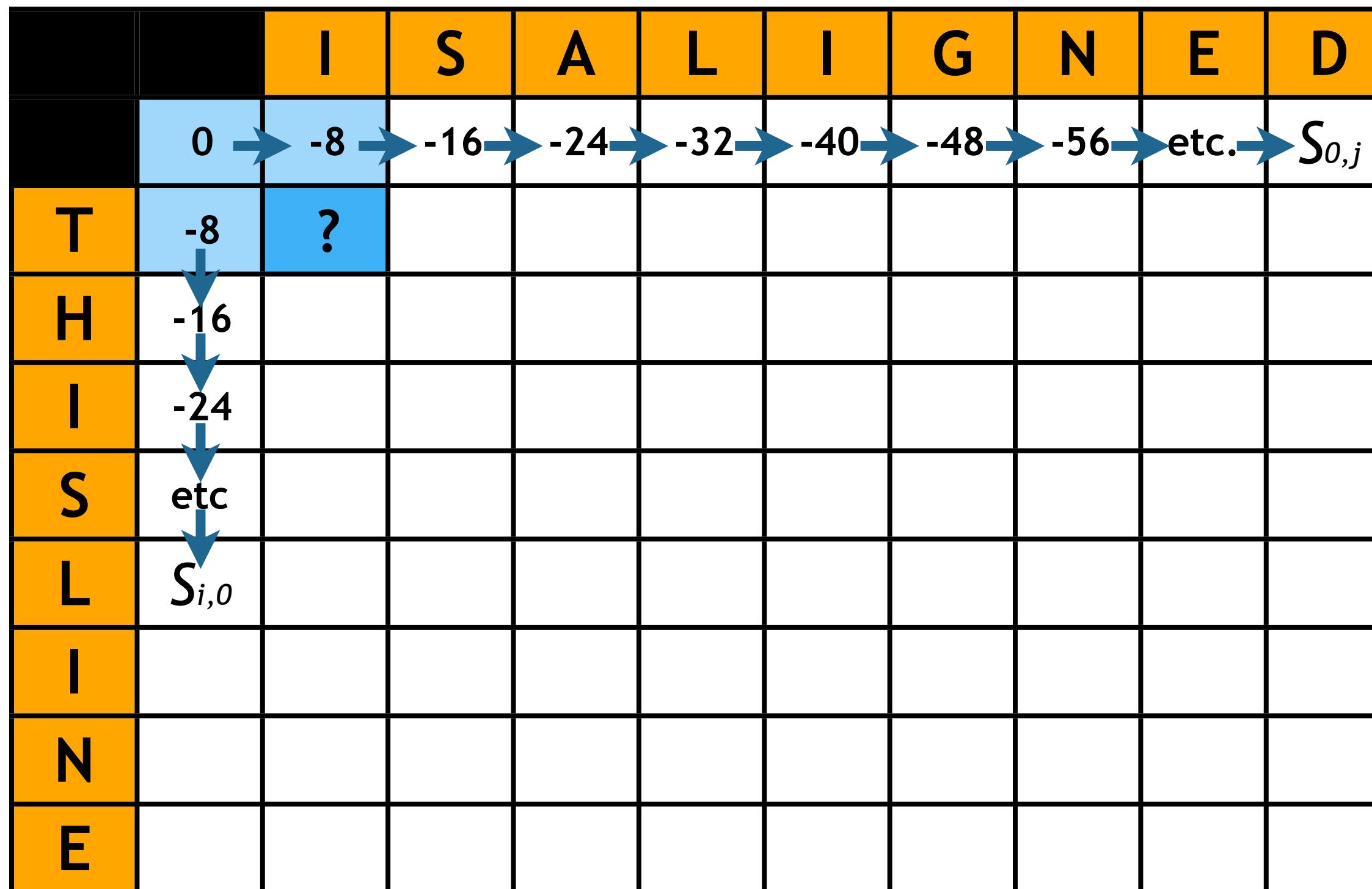
Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch

	I	S	A	L	I	G	N	E	D
T	0								
H									
I									
S									
L									
I									
N									
E									

Create a Matrix

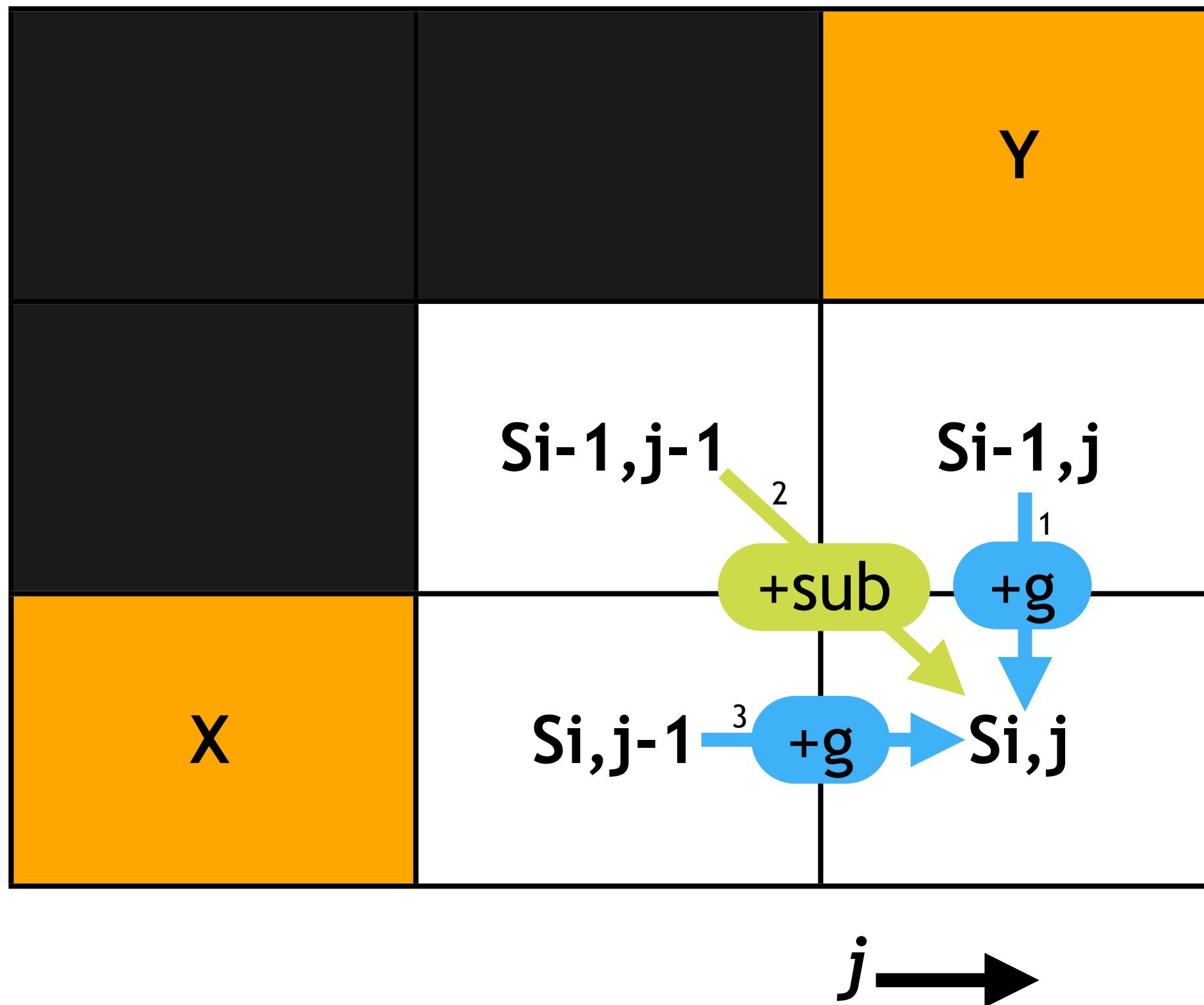
Fill the Matrix
starting from the
top left corner

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch



Gap penalties
at the borders

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch



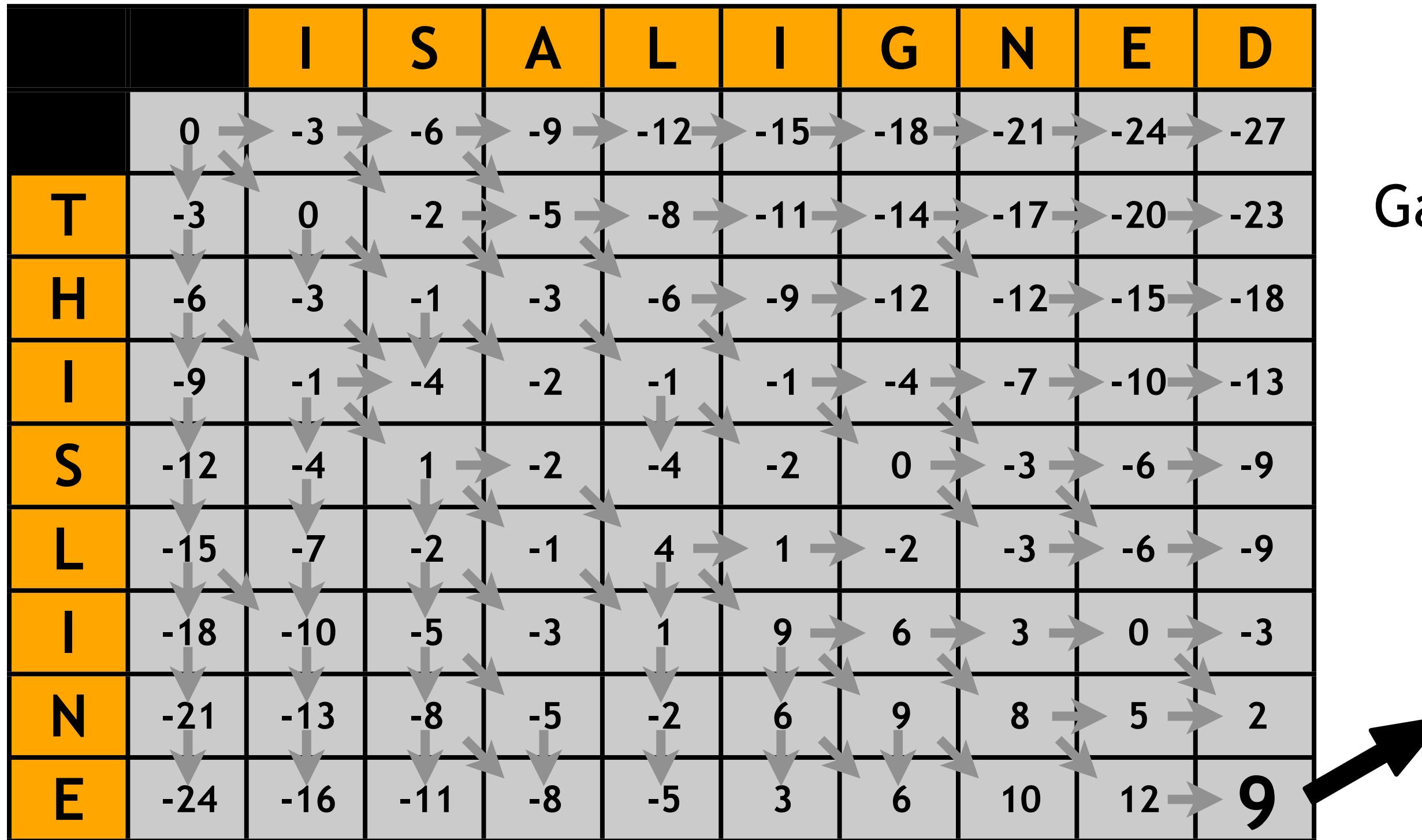
g = Gap penalty

sub = Substitution (X_i, Y_j)

$i \downarrow$

3 options:
Choose highest score
Mark chosen path

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch

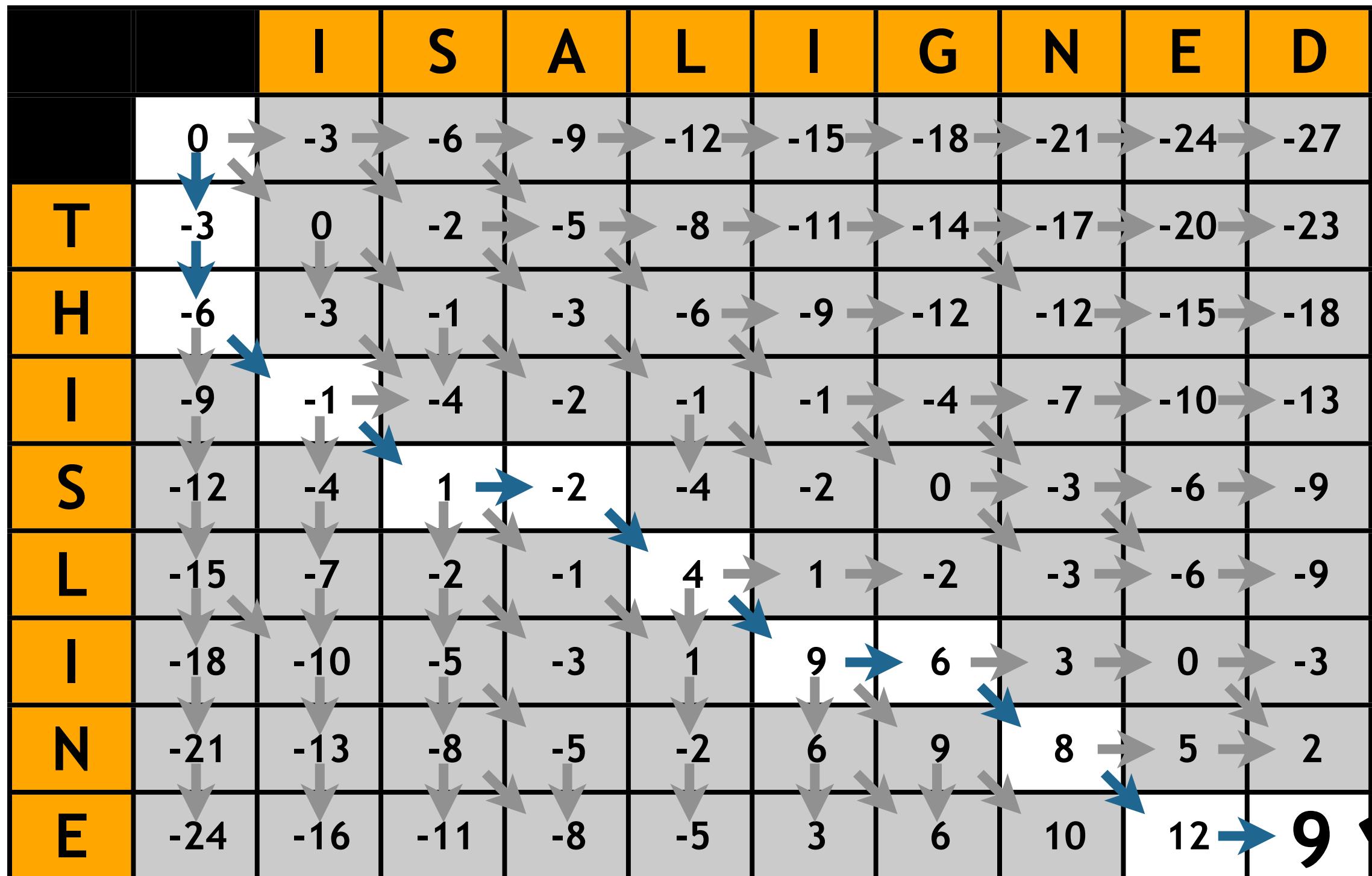


PAM 250

Gap penalty = -3

Score = 9

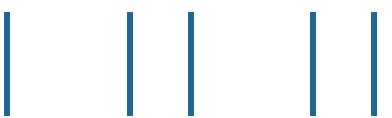
Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch



PAM 250

Gap penalty = -3

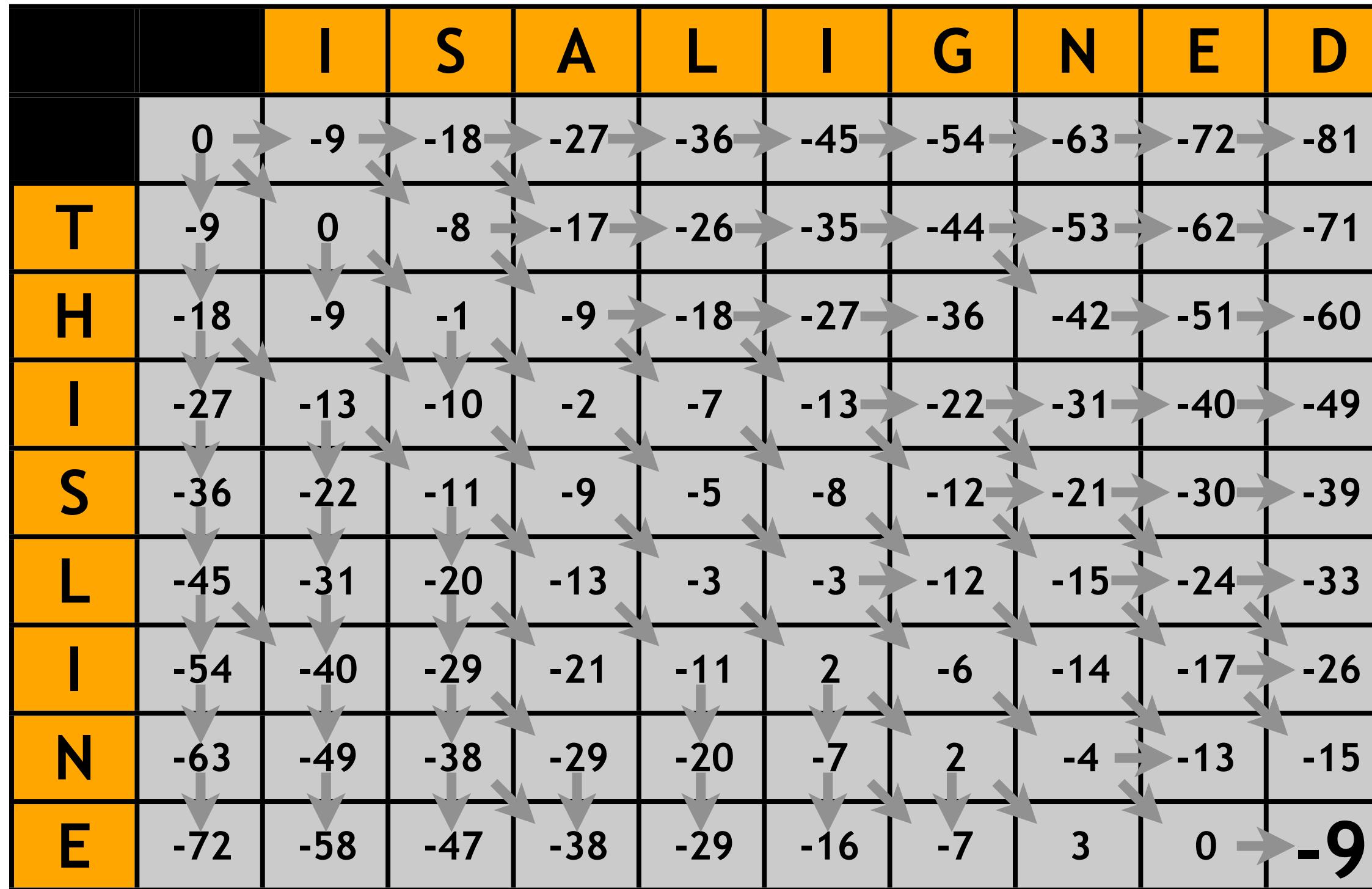
THIS-LI-NE-



-- IS ALIGNED

Score = 9

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch

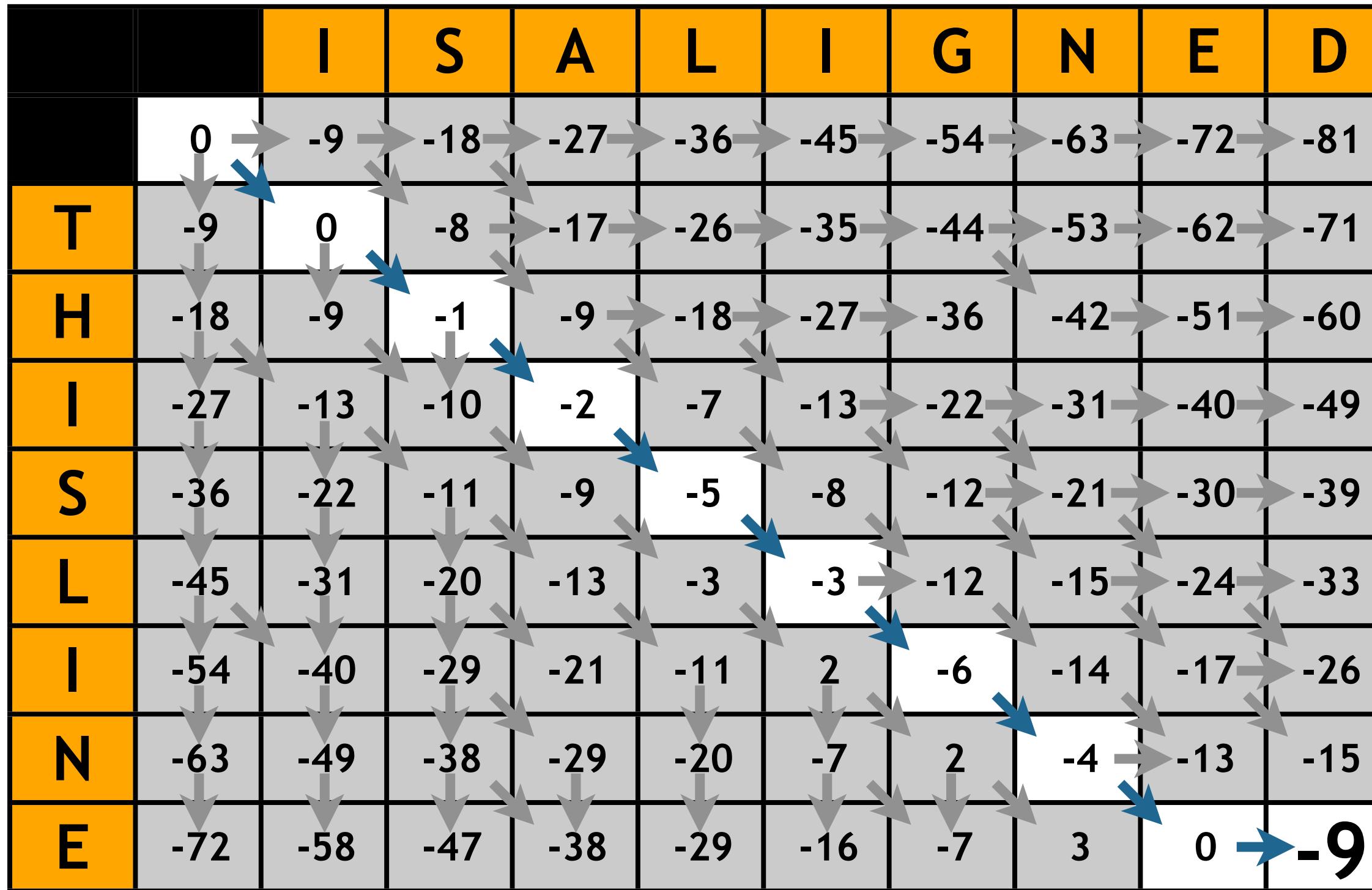


PAM 250

Gap penalty = -9

Score = -9

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch



PAM 250

Gap penalty = -9

THISLINE-

||

ISALIGNED

Score = -9

Sequence Alignments: Needleman & Wunsch

- Gap penalty not tuned for matrix and problem
 - Crap alignment

PAM 250

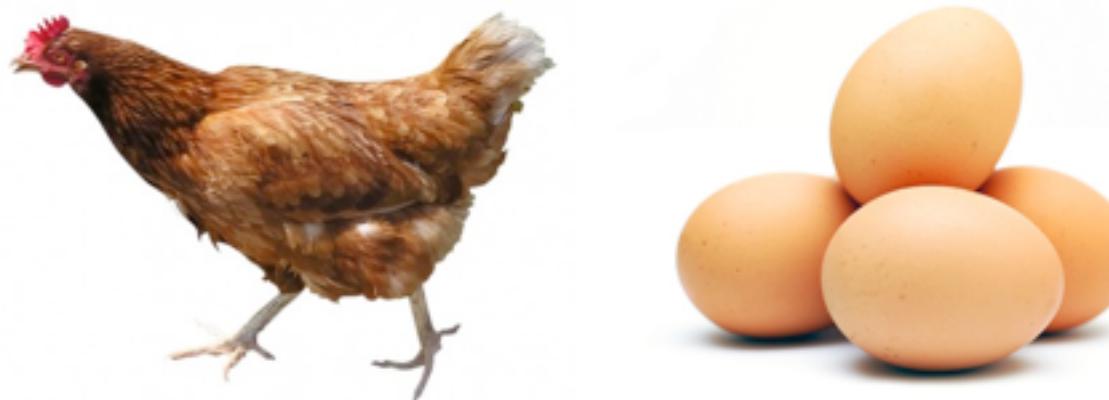
Gap penalty = -9

THISLINE-
|||
ISALIGNED

Score = -9

Sequence Alignments: Scoring

- Tune matrix for problem
- Tune gap penalties for matrix
- Most programs: reasonable defaults
- Usually you don't know how well your sequences were conserved
 - Try defaults first for raw result / big picture
 - Try different matrices and gap penalties for fine tuned analysis



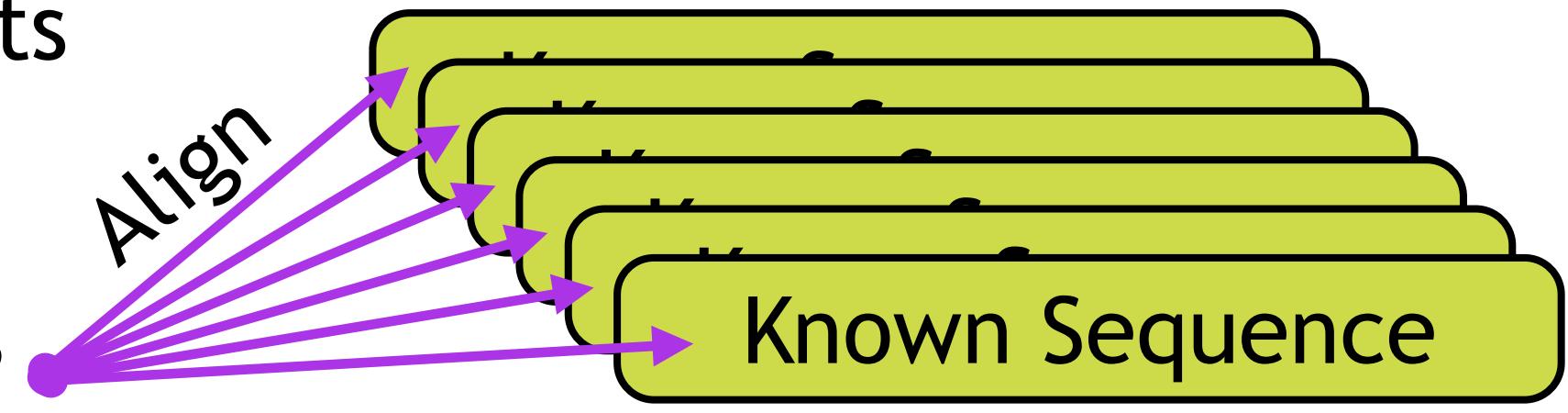
High Throughput Alignments: Intro

- High Throughput (HT) Alignments

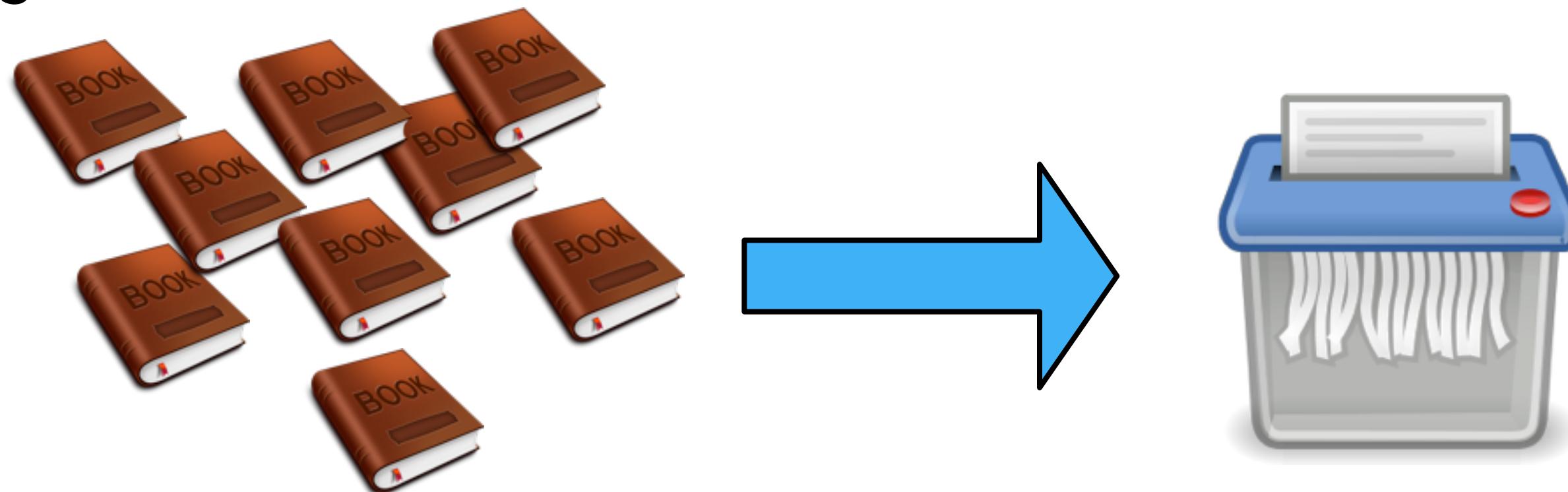
- Database searching

(New) Sequence

What is it?



- Mapping of NGS reads to reference



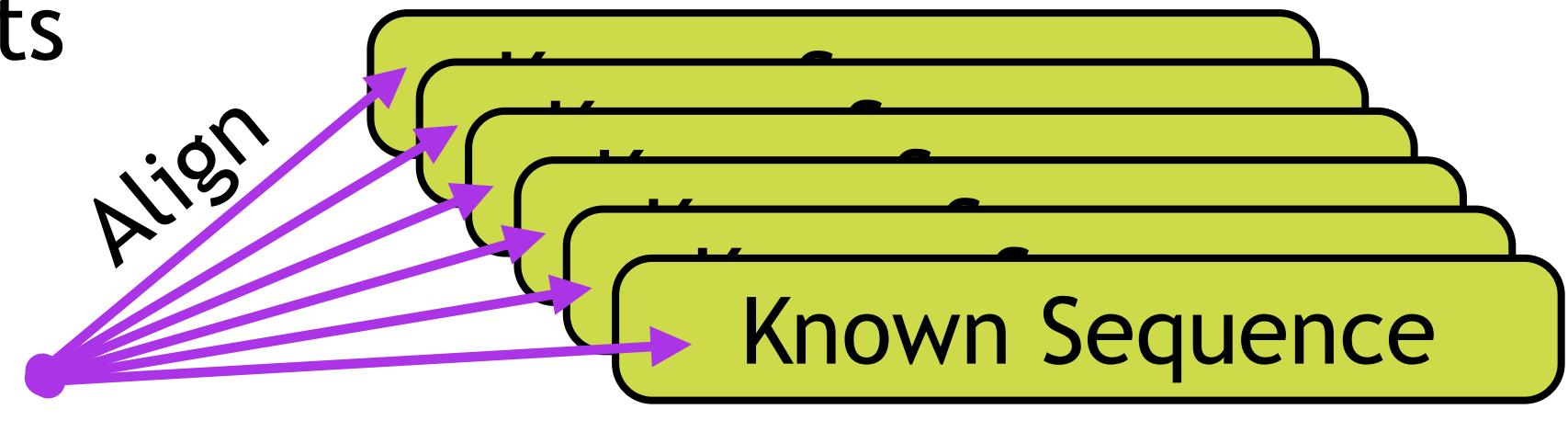
High Throughput Alignments: Intro

- High Throughput (HT) Alignments

- Database searching

(New) Sequence

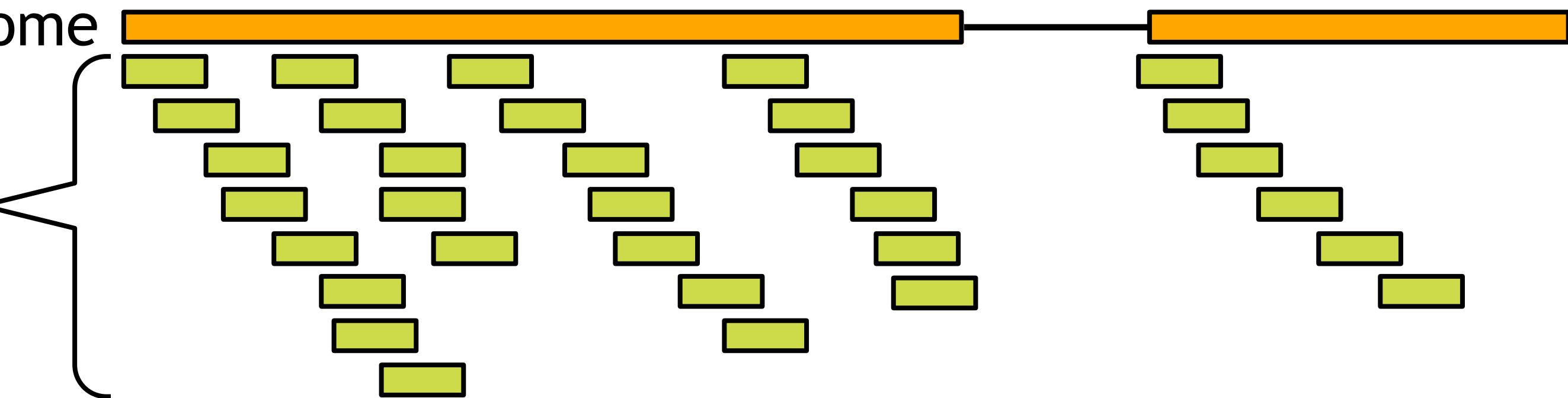
What is it?



- Mapping of NGS reads to reference

Chromosome

Reads



High Throughput Alignments: Intro

- Requires making lots of alignments
- HT: Requires Efficiency
 - Efficient algorithms / software
 - Exact → Approximate algorithms
 - Dedicated hardware
 - Reduce search space
 - Use NR (Non Redundant) databases
 - Remove uninteresting parts from query or database*
 - Repeat Masking | Low Complexity Filtering

* Uninteresting for most != all Biologists

Sequence Database Searching: Intro

- Repeat Masking | Low Complexity Filtering
 - For example HTT gene → Huntington disease

```
1 matleklmka feslksfqqq qqqqqqqqqqqq qqqqqqqqqqqq pppppppppp pq1pqpppqa  
61 qp11pqpqpp ppppppppgp avaeep1hrp kkelsatkdd rvnhcltice nivaqsvrns  
121 pefqkllgia melfllcsdd aesdvrvmvad eclnkvikal mdsnlprlql elykeikkng  
181 ...
```

Repeat Length	Phenotype
6-35	Healthy
36-40	Healthy Diseased
41+	Diseased

Sequence Database Searching: Intro

- Repeats | Low Complexity Regions

- In genes: Rare
 - In the rest of the genome: Abundant

- Centromeres

- Telomeres

- (DNA) Transposons \pm 3 %
 - Retrotransposons \pm 42 %

} Human

- Masking | Filtering usually enabled by default

Sequence Database Searching: Intro

- Terminology
 - Query: sequence we use to search in a database
 - Hit (Subject): similar sequence we found in a database

Sequence Database Searching: Intro

- Exact algorithms
 - Use local alignments to compare the query to ***all*** database entries
 - Highest sensitivity, but sloooowww
- Approximate or *Heuristic* algorithms
 - Use short-cut to **skip** alignment of query versus **entire** database
 - Less sensitive, but fast
 - i.e. BLAST
 - Find small identical (or high scoring) stretches: “*words*” / “*seeds*”
 - Use “*words*” to initiate local alignment of surrounding region

Sequence Database Searching: Intro

- Approximate or *Heuristic* algorithms

- FastA

```
>sp|P69905|HBA_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit alpha OS=Homo sapiens GN=HBA1  
MVLSPADKTNVKAAGKVGGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPFDLSHGSAQVKGHG  
KKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLRDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTP  
AVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKYR
```

- BLAST

- BLAT

- SSAHA2

- ... BWA-SW

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
 - Heuristic approach based on Smith-Waterman
 - Most widely used alignment tool
 - Most widely used bioinformatics tool
 - All combinations possible

Query	Database	Blast
Protein	Protein	blastp
DNA	DNA	blastn
Translated	Protein	blastx
Protein	Translated	tblastn
Translated	Translated	tblastx

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
 - Assumes
 - Random sequences
 - Constant composition
 - Reports
 - Alignments surprisingly different from expectation
(with expectation based on the assumptions above)

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- 1. Find words (seeds) in query

- DNA Q: ATTCCGCGTGAGTGCCCCGGTGTGAGAGAC

ATTCCGCGTGAG

TTCCGCGTGAGT

TCGCGTGAGTG

CGCGTGAGTGC

GCGTGAGTGCC

CGTGAGTGCCC

Default word size = 11

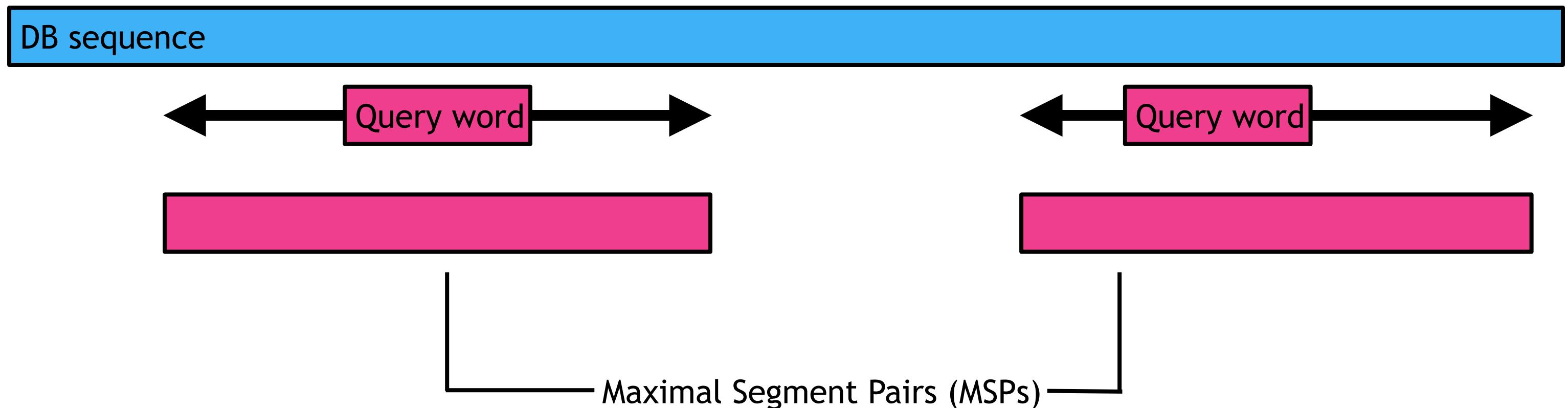
et cetera

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- 2. Search databases for words from query
 - DNA hit requires at least one exact matching word
 - Protein hit requires at least two words
(exact matches or neighborhood words)

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- 3. Extend alignment in both directions
 - Find ungapped alignments with score above a threshold

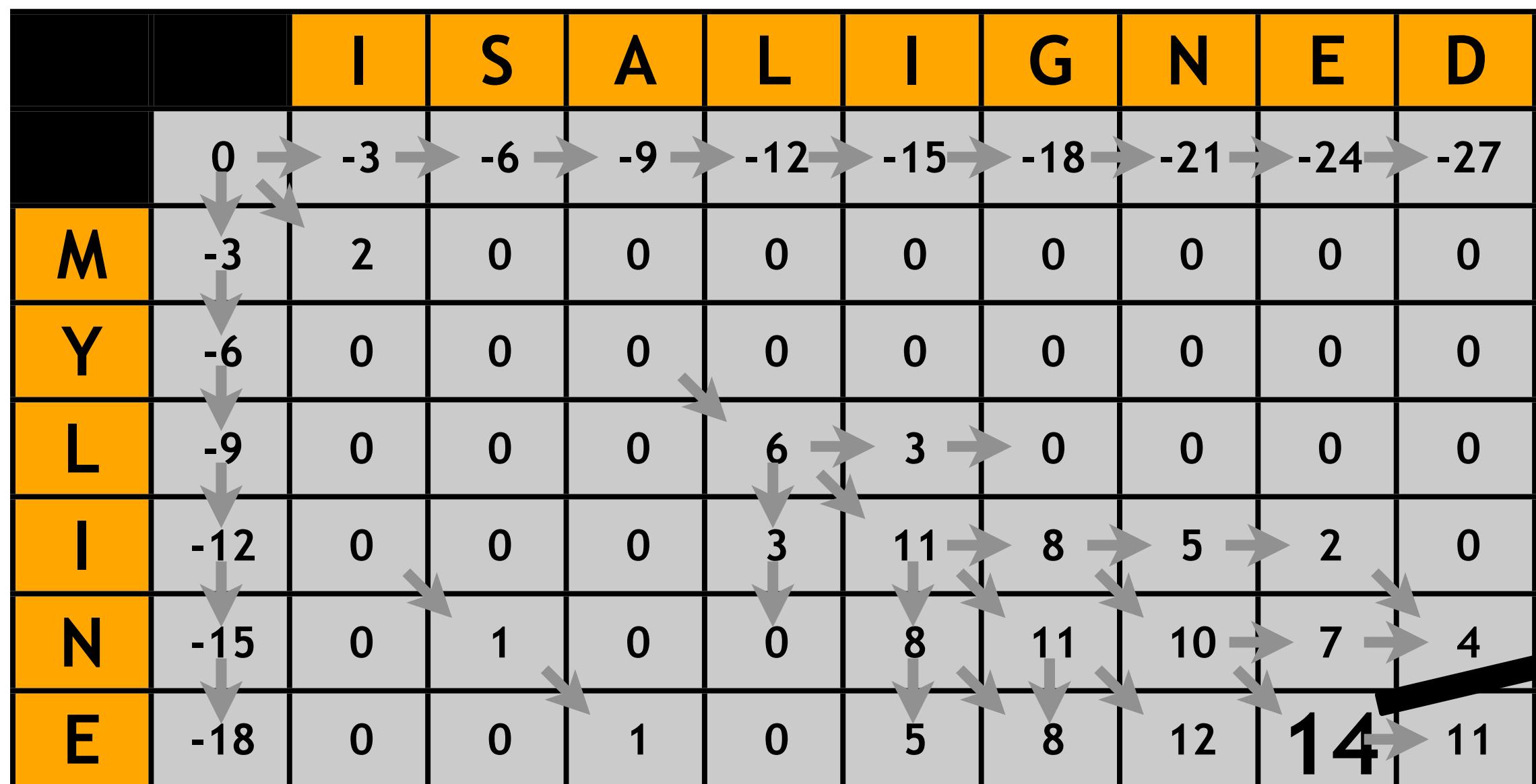


Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Ungapped local alignments
 - Pair of equal length segments: one from query; other from hit
 - Modified Smith-Waterman or Sellers algorithms find:
 - Maximal Segment Pairs (MSPs):
Pairs whose scores cannot be improved by extension or trimming
 - High-scoring Segment Pairs (HSPs):
MSP with score above a certain threshold

Sequence Alignments: Smith & Waterman

- Set negative cell values to zero
- Trace back from highest cell value to zero

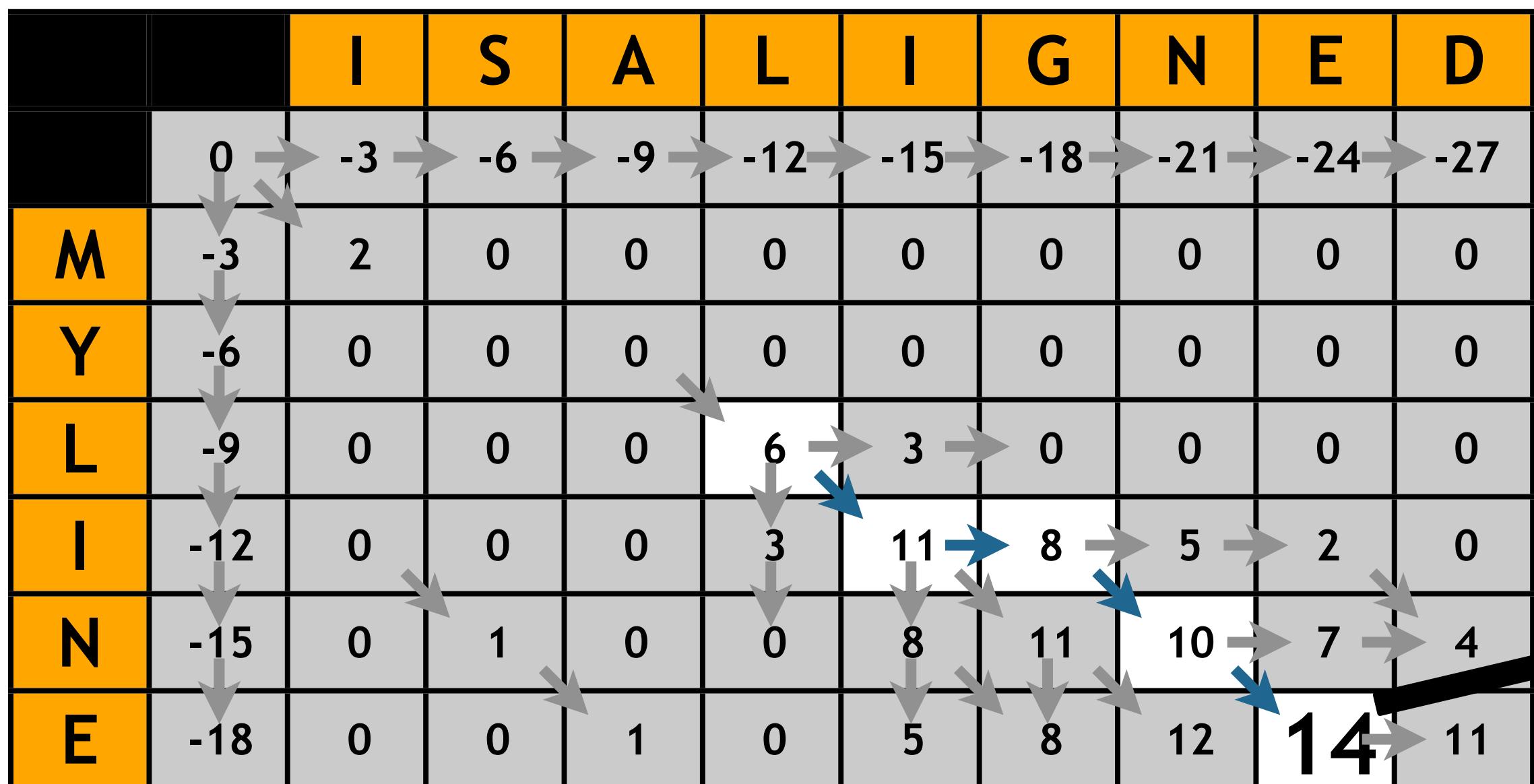


PAM 250
Gap penalty = -3

Score = 14

Sequence Alignments: Smith & Waterman

- Requires substitution matrix with:
Positive scores for good and negative scores for bad matches



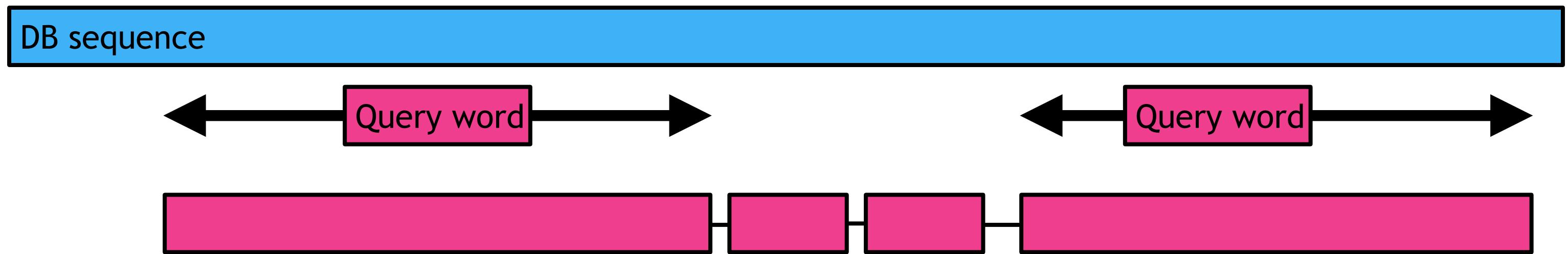
PAM 250
Gap penalty = -3

MYLI-NE
|||
ISALIGNED

Score = 14

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- 4. Join MSPs if they are close together
 - May introduce gaps for a gapped alignment



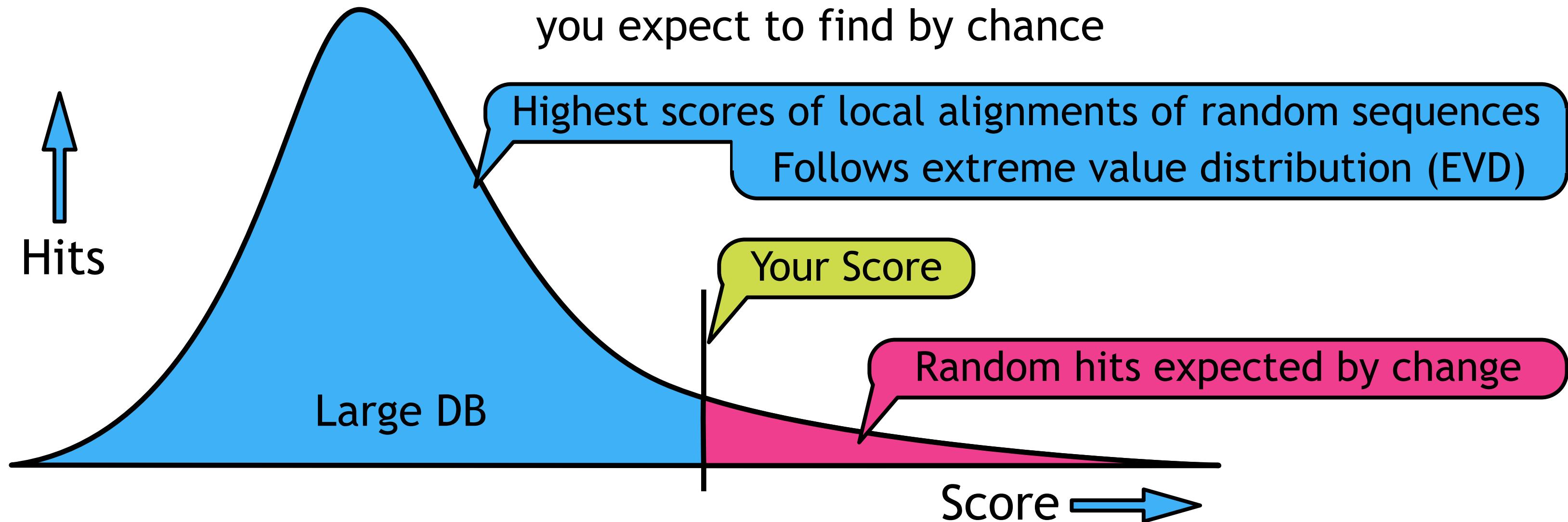
Sequence Database Searching: Q1

- The following alignment has 45/60 (75%) identities / matches
 - Not a bad score, but...
 - BLAST will not be able to find this alignment.
 - Why?

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGACGTT
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
AATGTGTATCGGTGAGAATCAGATGCGCGCTGTACTAGTCAGCGACTGAACCTGCCGTT

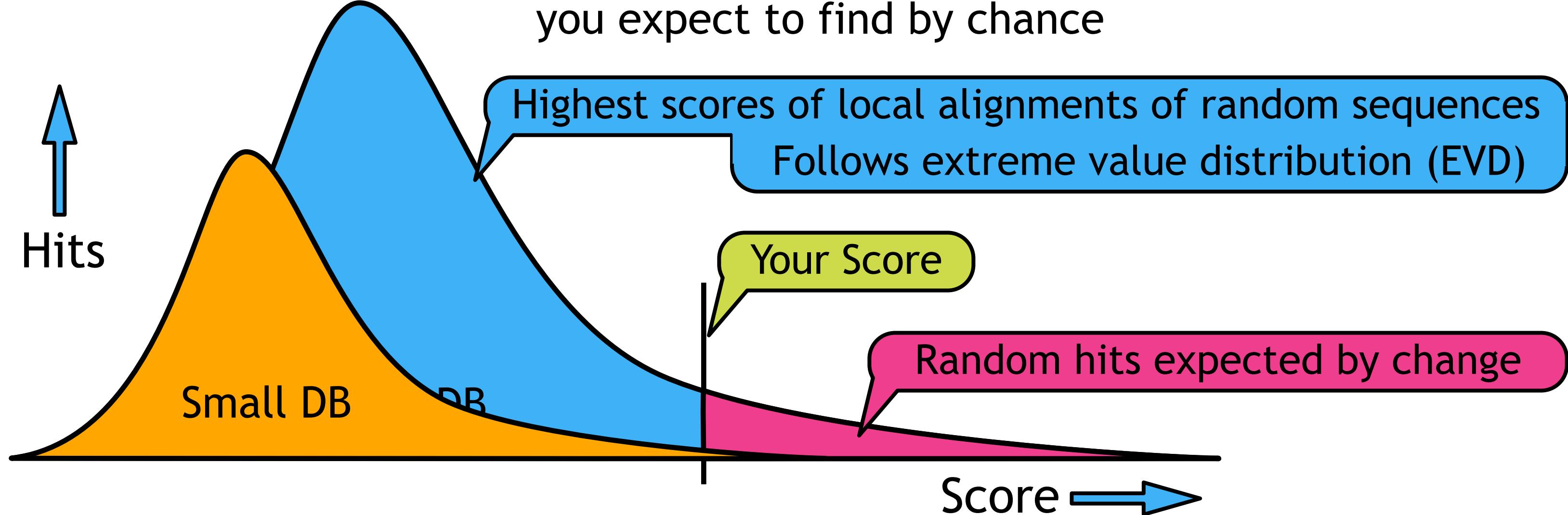
Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Statistics
 - Expect value (E)
 - E-value for score S = number of hits with score S or better you expect to find by chance



Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Statistics
 - Expect value (E)
 - E-value for score S = number of hits with score S or better you expect to find by chance



Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Statistics

- Expect value (E)

- E-value for score S = number of hits with score S or better you expect to find by chance

- Depends on search space (mostly DB size)

- Depends on the scale of the scoring system

- Lower numbers are better

Search space scaling constant

$$E = Kmne^{-\lambda S}$$

Query size (residues)

Scoring system scaling constant

Database size (residues)

Sequence Database Searching: BLAST

- Statistics

- Bit score (S')
 - Normalised score
 - Can be used to compare scores from different searches
 - Higher numbers are better

Scoring system scaling constant

Search space scaling constant

$$S' = \frac{\lambda S - \ln K}{\ln 2} \rightarrow E = mn2^{-S'}$$

Query size (residues)

Database size (residues)

Sequence Database Searching: Q2

- Can/should you use BLAST to align two sequences? (DB with n=1)

- Quality for spent resources a.k.a

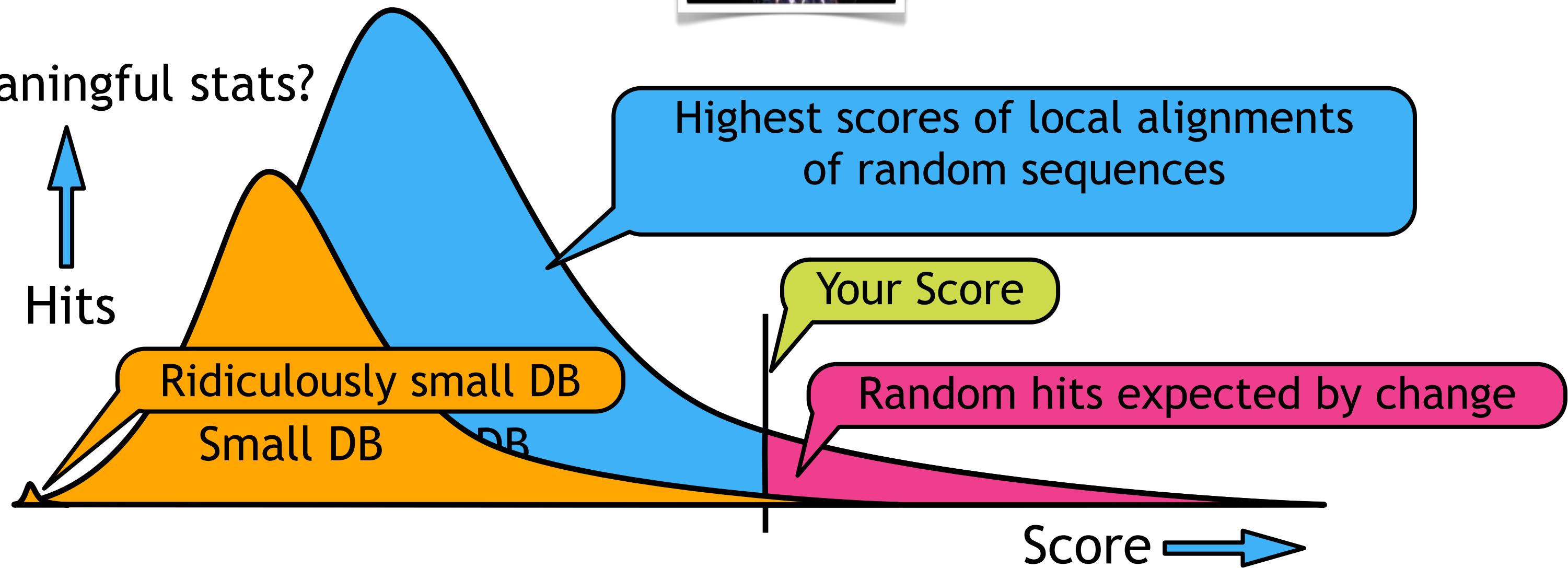


for your



?

- Meaningful stats?



Rules of thumb for DB searching

- Searching for distant homologs
 - Large evolutionary distance
 - Align proteins for increased resolution of similarities using
 - Silent mutations
 - Similar amino acids

DNA	Protein
AUA	→ Ile
CUC	→ Leu
UUG	→ Leu



Rules of thumb for DB searching

- Searching for distant homologs
 - Large evolutionary distance
 - Align proteins for increased resolution of similarities using
 - Translated searches: Check genetic code!

Vertebrate DNA	Codon	AA
Nuclear	AUA	Ile
Mitochondrial	AUA	Met
Nuclear	UGA	Stop
Mitochondrial	UGA	Trp



Rules of thumb for DB searching

- Too many hits
 - Decrease E-value
 - Change scoring matrix
 - PAM-- | BLOSUM++
 - Enable “low complexity filtering” | “repeat masking”
 - Split the sequence (in domains, genes, ...)
 - Is your query sequence a fusion protein or large genomic fragment?



Rules of thumb for DB searching

- No hits or only a few
 - Decrease word size
 - Increase E-value
 - Change scoring matrix
 - PAM++ | BLOSUM--
 - Disable “low complexity filtering” | “repeat masking”
 - Usually enabled by default
 - Are you looking for repeats or transposons?



Rules of thumb for DB searching

- Still no hits or only a few
 - BLAST not sensitive enough
 - Switch to motif searching
 - Pickup more distant homologs



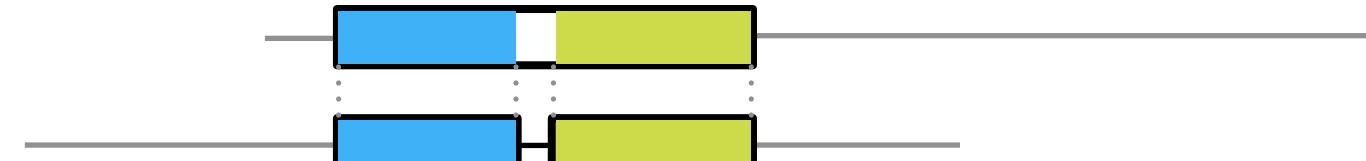
Rules of thumb for similarity searching



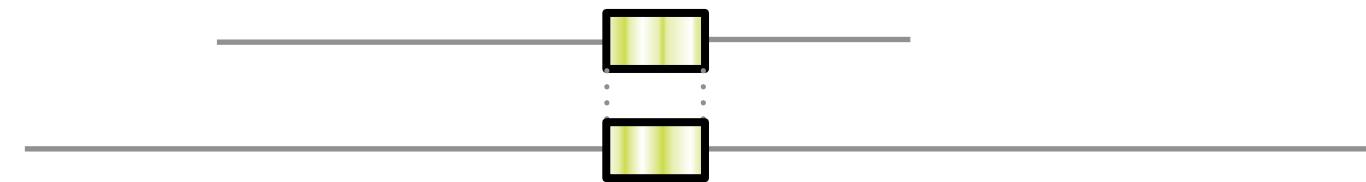
Global Alignment



Local Alignments
(DB Searching)



Sequence Motifs
(Motif Searching)



Sequences	Homology
few	high
many	medium
many	low

Sequence Database Searching: Q3

- Why not to increase the word size in case you get too many hits?
 - Example: word size = 20 nucleotides

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC

Found



TTACCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATAGTAAACGTTGCCATGCCATTCTGACACG

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

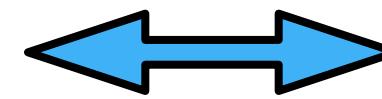
AATGCGTAACCGTGCCAATCAAATGGGCGCGATACTGTCAGAGTCATTACCTGAC



- May miss relevant hits!

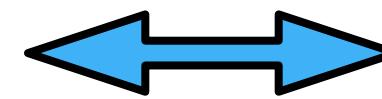
Take Home Message

Speed



Accuracy

Heuristic



Complete

Check if heuristics are compatible with your research question!

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 4. The following alignment has 45/60 (75%) identities / matches
 - Not a bad score, but...
 - Neither BLAST nor BLAT will be able to find this alignment.
 - Explain why.

```
AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAAGAGTCAGTACCTGACGTT  
||||| |||| | ||| | |||| | ||| | ||| | ||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
AATGTGTATCGGTGAGAATCAGATGCGCGCTGTACTAGTCAGCGACTGAACCTGCCGTT
```

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 5. If you get too many hits
 - Should you increase the word size? Why?
- 6. Find out what this human sequence represents
 - Sequence: TACTACTACTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT
 - Try BLAST @ www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
 - Go to section *BLAST Assembled RefSeq Genomes* → human
 - Paste the query sequence, use defaults for everything else and hit BLAST
 - Try BLAT (default) @ www.ensembl.org
 - Try Google...

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 3. Myoglobin vs. Hemoglobin with Hemoglobin as “DB” (bl2seq)

```
>sp|P69905|HBA_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit alpha GN=HBA1  
Length=142
```

Score = 51.2 bits (121), Expect = 6e-12, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.
Identities = 41/149 (27%), Positives = 62/149 (41%), Gaps = 8/149 (5%)

Query	1	MGLSDGEWQLVLNVWGKVEADIPGHGQEVLIRLFKGHPETLEKFDKFKHLKSEDEMKA	60
		M LS + V WGKV A +G E L R+F P T F F D S	
Sbjct	1	MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-----DLSHGSA	54
Query	61	DLKKHGATVLTALGGILKKKGHEAEIKPLAQSHATKHKI-PVKYLEFISECIIQVLQSK	119
		+K HG V AL + + L+ HA K ++ PV + + +S C++ L +	
Sbjct	55	QVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLRVDPVNF-KLLSHCLLVTAAH	113
Query	120	HPGDFGADAQGAMNKALELFRKDMASNYK	148
		P +F +++K L + S Y+	
Sbjct	114	LPAEFTPASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKYR	142

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 3. Myoglobin vs. Hemoglobin with UniProtKB Human as DB

>sp|P69905|HBA_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit alpha GN=HBA1
Length=142

Score = 51.2 bits (121), Expect = 2e-07, Method: Compositional matrix adjust.
Identities = 41/149 (27%), Positives = 62/149 (41%), Gaps = 8/149 (5%)

Query	1	MGLSDGEWQLVLNVWGKVEADIPGHGQEVLIRLFKGHPETLEKFDKFKHLKSEDEMKA	60
		M LS + V WGKV A +G E L R+F P T F F D S	
Sbjct	1	MVLSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-----DLSHGSA	54
Query	61	DLKKHGATVLTALGGILKKKGHEAEIKPLAQSHATKHKI-PVKYLEFISECIIQVLQSK	119
		+K HG V AL + + L+ HA K ++ PV + + +S C++ L +	
Sbjct	55	QVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLRVDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTAAH	113
Query	120	HPGDFGADAQGAMNKALELFRKDMASNYK	148
		P +F +++K L + S Y+	
Sbjct	114	LPAEFTPASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKYR	142

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 5. Effect of increasing the word size in case you get too many hits
 - Example: word size = 20 nucleotides

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC

Found

TTACCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
AATGCCGTAAACCGTGCGAATCAAATATAGTAACGTTGCCATGCCCATTCGTGACACG

AATGCGTAACCGTGCGAATCAAATGGGCGCGTTACATGTCAGAGTCAGTACCTGAC
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
AATGCGTAACCGTGCCAAATCAAATGGGCGCGATAACATGTCAGAGTCATTACCTGAC

- May miss relevant hits!

Sequence Database Searching: Exercises

- 6. TACTACTTGCTGCTGCTGCT
Homo sapiens ATXN8 opposite strand (ATXN8OS) (no protein)

Sequences producing significant alignments:
(Click headers to sort columns)

Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident
Transcripts						
NR_002717.2	Homo sapiens ATXN8 opposite strand (non-protein coding) (ATXN8OS), non-c	50.1	500	100%	4e-05	100%
NM_080760.3	Homo sapiens dachshund homolog 1 (Drosophila) (DACH1), transcript variar	46.1	445	100%	5e-04	100%
NM_080759.3	Homo sapiens dachshund homolog 1 (Drosophila) (DACH1), transcript variar	46.1	445	100%	5e-04	100%
NM_004392.4	Homo sapiens dachshund homolog 1 (Drosophila) (DACH1), transcript variar	46.1	445	100%	5e-04	100%
NM_004529.2	Homo sapiens myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia (trithorax homol	44.1	1082	100%	0.002	100%
NM_001080495.2	Homo sapiens trinucleotide repeat containing 18 (TNRC18), mRNA	42.1	269	96%	0.009	100%
Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident
XM_002587100.1	Branchiostoma floridae hypothetical protein, mRNA	50.1	130	100%	2e-04	100%
NW_003020076.1	Penicillium chrysogenum Wisconsin 54-1255 complete genome, contig Pc00c1	50.1	403	100%	2e-04	100%
XM_002532430.1	Ricinus communis leucine-rich repeat-containing protein, putative, mRNA	50.1	88.2	100%	2e-04	100%
FN411222.1	Equus caballus microsatellite DNA, locus ABGe16195	50.1	904	100%	2e-04	100%
FN411221.1	Equus caballus microsatellite DNA, locus ABGe16194	50.1	591	100%	2e-04	100%
XM_002428856.1	Pediculus humanus corporis splicing factor cwc25, putative, mRNA	50.1	126	100%	2e-04	100%
XM_002423222.1	Pediculus humanus corporis conserved hypothetical protein, mRNA	50.1	275	100%	2e-04	100%
XM_002422230.1	Candida dubliniensis CD36 conserved hypothetical protein (CD36_33320) mF	50.1	228	100%	2e-04	100%
XM_002420079.1	Candida dubliniensis CD36 myosin, putative (CD36_44720) mRNA, complete c	50.1	164	100%	2e-04	100%
NG_006265.1	Rattus norvegicus vomeronasal 2 receptor, pseudogene 43 (Vom2r-ps43) on	50.1	407	100%	2e-04	100%
FN357421.1	Schistosoma mansoni genome sequence supercontig Smp_scaff000130	50.1	166	100%	2e-04	100%
FJ905767.1	Homo sapiens isolate SCA8-2 ataxin 8 opposite strand antisense RNA (ATXN	50.1	645	100%	2e-04	100%
FJ886720.1	Haliothis discus hannai clone HLJBY16 microsatellite sequence	50.1	295	100%	2e-04	100%
FJ886717.1	Haliothis discus hannai clone HLJBY07 microsatellite sequence	50.1	166	100%	2e-04	100%
NR_002717.2	Homo sapiens ATXN8 opposite strand (non-protein coding) (ATXN8OS), non-c	50.1	474	100%	2e-04	100%