

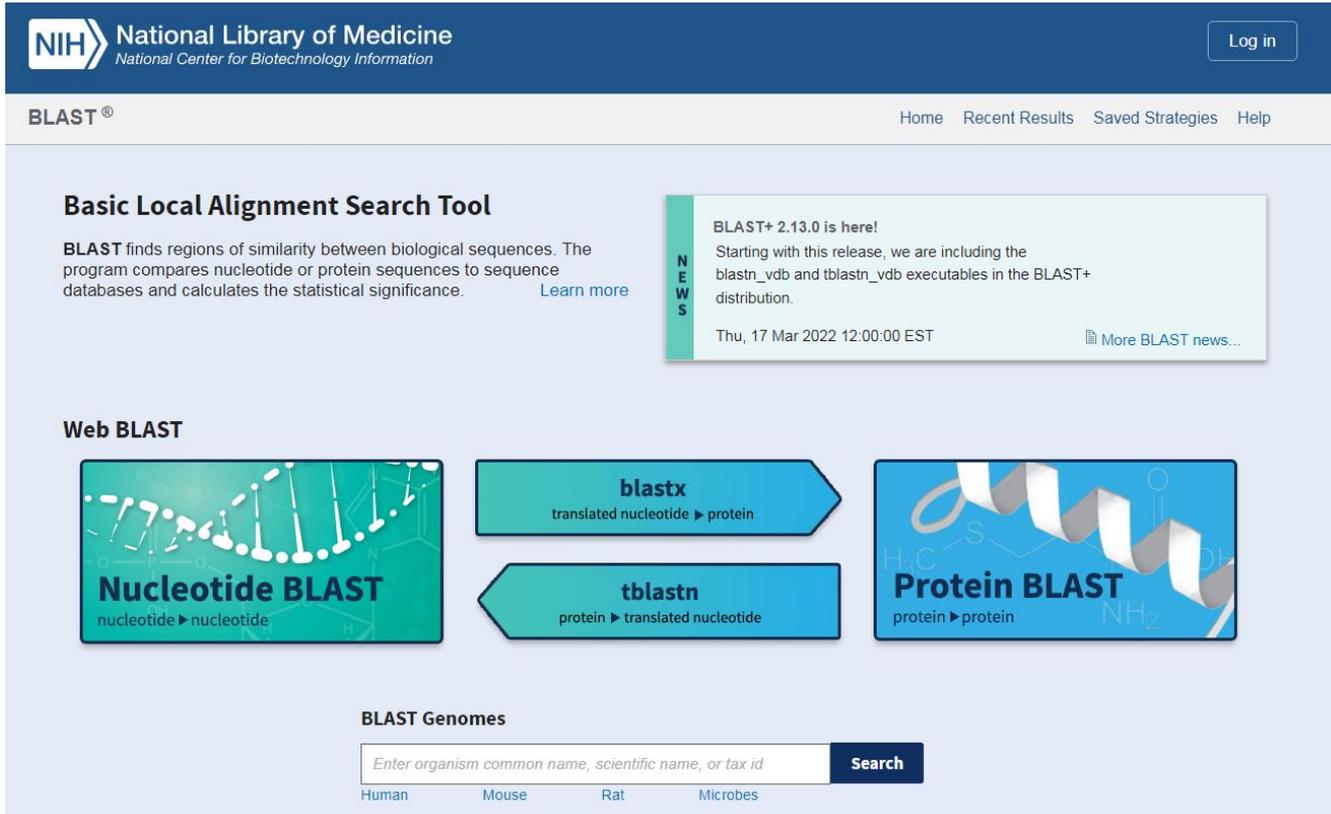
DEF: Approccio computazionale allo studio di sistemi biologici (a livello molecolare) => studio *in silico* (contrapposto allo studio *in vitro* o *in vivo*)

Alignment part 2: il BLAST



BLAST permette la RICERCA DI SEQUENZE SIMILI MEDIANTE ALLINEAMENTO SU INTERI DATABASES

<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>



The screenshot shows the BLAST website interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the NIH logo and the text "National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information". A "Log in" button is located in the top right corner. Below the header, a light gray navigation bar contains the text "BLAST®" on the left and "Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help" on the right. The main content area is light blue and features a "Basic Local Alignment Search Tool" section. This section includes a brief description of BLAST, a "Learn more" link, and a "NEWS" box announcing "BLAST+ 2.13.0 is here!". Below this, the "Web BLAST" section offers three options: "Nucleotide BLAST" (nucleotide to nucleotide), "blastx" (translated nucleotide to protein), and "tblastn" (protein to translated nucleotide). To the right of these options is a "Protein BLAST" section (protein to protein). At the bottom, the "BLAST Genomes" section features a search input field with a "Search" button and a list of organism categories: Human, Mouse, Rat, and Microbes.



Specialized searches

SmartBLAST



Find proteins highly similar to your query

Primer-BLAST



Design primers specific to your PCR template

Global Align



Compare two sequences across their entire span (Needleman-Wunsch)

CD-search



Find conserved domains in your sequence

IgBLAST



Search immunoglobulins and T cell receptor sequences

VecScreen



Search sequences for vector contamination

CDART



Find sequences with similar conserved domain architecture

Multiple Alignment



Align sequences using domain and protein constraints

MOLE-BLAST



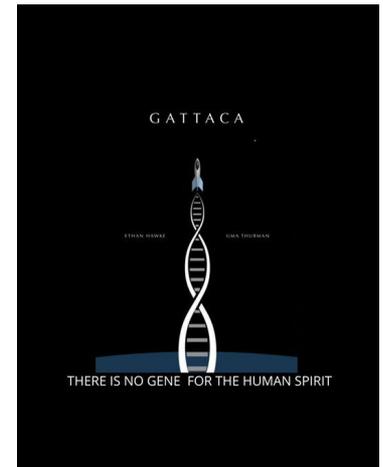
Establish taxonomy for uncultured or environmental sequences



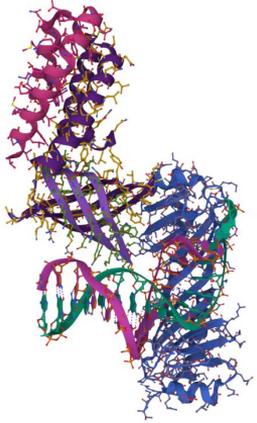
Sequence alignment software wikipedia page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sequence_alignment_software

Have fun!



Studio dei genomi con Ensembl



GENE DELLA

Prodinorfina umana

Premessa

EnsEMBL stable Identifiers (IDs) : codici non ambigui e consistenti per identificare geni, trascritti, esoni

Stable ID Format

human: ENS[feature type prefix][a unique eleven digit number]

other species: ENS[species prefix][feature type prefix][a unique eleven digit number].

Feature Prefixes

E exon
FM Ensembl protein family
G gene
GT gene tree
P protein
R regulatory feature
T transcript:

Species prefixes

http://www.ensembl.org/info/genome/stable_ids/prefixes.html

Prefix	Species name
ENSGGO	Gorilla gorilla gorilla (Gorilla)
ENSMOC	Microtus ochrogaster (Prairie vole)
ENSPTR	Pan troglodytes (Chimpanzee)
ENSSCA	Serinus canaria (Common canary)
ENSOSI	Oryzias sinensis (Chinese medaka)
ENSCJA	Callithrix jacchus (White-tufted-ear marmoset)
MGP_CASTEIJ_	Mus musculus castaneus (Mouse CAST/EiJ)
ENSSSC	Sus scrofa (Pig - Bamei)
ENSCHI	Capra hircus (Goat)
ENSSRH	Sinocyclocheilus rhinoceros (Horned golden-line barbel)
ENSCMI	Callorhynchus milii (Elephant shark)
ENSJHY	Junco hyemalis (Dark-eyed junco)

ES. ENST#####

<=trascritto umano numero #####

ENSMUSG#####

<=gene, specie *Mus musculus* (topo) numero #####

Prodynorphin:
human peptide hormone

UniProtKB -
P01213
(PDYN_HUMAN)

Genetic variation and epigenetic modification of the prodynorphin gene in peripheral blood cells in alcoholism.

D'Addario C, Shchetynsky K, Pucci M, Cifani C, Gunnar A, Vukojević V, Padyukov L, Terenius L.
Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2017 Jun 2;76:195-203. doi: 10.1016/j.pnpbp.2017.03.012.
Epub 2017 Mar 21.
PMID: 28336495

The present study of human alcoholics aims to evaluate DNA methylation patterns in the prodynorphin gene (**PDYN**) promoter and to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with alcohol dependence and with altered DNA methylation. ...Association with alcoholi ...

Regulation of gene transcription in bipolar disorders: Role of DNA methylation in the relationship between prodynorphin and brain derived neurotrophic factor.

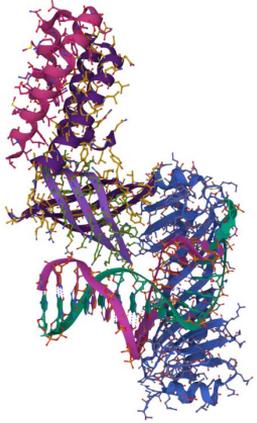
D'Addario C, Palazzo MC, Benatti B, Grancini B, Pucci M, Di Francesco A, Camuri G, Galimberti D, Fenoglio C, Scarpini E, Altamura AC, Maccarrone M, Dell'Osso B.
Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2018 Mar 2;82:314-321. doi: 10.1016/j.pnpbp.2017.08.011.
Epub 2017 Aug 19.
PMID: 28830794 **Free PMC article.**

Other target genes (i.e. catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT), glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67), serotonin transporter (SERT) mRNA levels remained unaltered. Consistently, an increase in DNA methylation at **PDYN** gene promoter was observed in BD-II patients vs CT. After strati ...

IN EnsEMBL:

- Ricercare il gene umano
- annotare la posizione genica
- cercare numero di ortologhi e paraloghi
- andare al trascritto più rappresentativo
- visualizzare gli esoni
- customizzare il layout della pagina (es. variare il numero di bp visibili nelle regioni introniche)

Disegno di primers per pcr



TASKS:

- Vogliamo disegnare due primers per amplificare il gene della prodinorfina
- Vogliamo verificare che i primer amplifichino solo per il gene di interesse (BLAST)

Proprietà importanti di una buona coppia di primers

Ogni primers dovrà avere

- lunghezza basi compresa tra 18-24
- 40-60% G/C
- Distribuzione bilanciata di basi G/C e A/T
- T_m che permette un annealing tra 55-65° C
- NO strutture secondarie interne (hair-pins)

Le coppie di primers inoltre dovrebbero avere:

- T_m simile (max 2-3 ° C di differenza)
- **NO** complementarità (> 2-3 bp) in particolare al 3'

SOFTWARE CONSIGLIATO

(ma anche qui ne esistono una grande varietà)

PRIMER3:

<https://primer3.ut.ee/>

Select the **Task** for primer selection

[Template masking before primer design \(available species\)](#)

Select species Nucleotides to mask in 5' direction
 Primer failure rate cutoff Nucleotides to mask in 3' direction

Paste source sequence below (5'→3', string of ACGTNacgtin -- other letters treated as N -- numbers and blanks ignored). FASTA format ok. Please N-out undesirable sequence (vector, ALUs, LINES, etc.) or use a [Mispriming Library \(repeat library\)](#)

Pick left primer, or use left primer below Pick hybridization probe (internal oligo), or use oligo below Pick right primer, or use right primer below (5' to 3' on opposite strand)

- [Sequence Id](#) A string to identify your output.
- [Targets](#) E.g. 50,2 requires primers to surround the 2 bases at positions 50 and 51. Or mark the [source sequence](#) with [and]: e.g. ...ATCT[CCCC]TCAT.. means that primers must flank the central CCCC.
- [Overlap Junction List](#) E.g. 27 requires one primer to overlap the junction between positions 27 and 28. Or mark the [source sequence](#) with -: e.g. ...ATCTAC-TGTCAT.. means that primers must overlap the junction between the C and T.
- [Excluded Regions](#) E.g. 401,7 68,3 forbids selection of primers in the 7 bases starting at 401 and the 3 bases at 68. Or mark the [source sequence](#) with < and >: e.g. ...ATCT<CCCC>TCAT.. forbids primers in the central CCCC.
- [Pair OK Region List](#) See manual for help.
- [Included Region](#) E.g. 20,400: only pick primers in the 400 base region starting at position 20. Or use { and } in the [source sequence](#) to mark the beginning and end of the included region: e.g. in ATC(TTC...TCT)AT the included region is TTC...TCT.
- [Start Codon Position](#)
- [Internal Oligo Excluded Region](#)
- [Force Left Primer Start](#) [Force Right Primer Start](#)
- [Force Left Primer End](#) [Force Right Primer End](#)

[Sequence Quality](#)

[Min Sequence Quality](#) [Min End Sequence Quality](#) [Sequence Quality Range Min](#) [Sequence Quality Range Max](#)

General Primer Picking Conditions

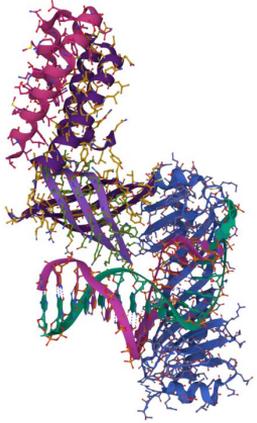
- **verifichiamo con BLAST i 2 primers**

quale specie ci interessa?

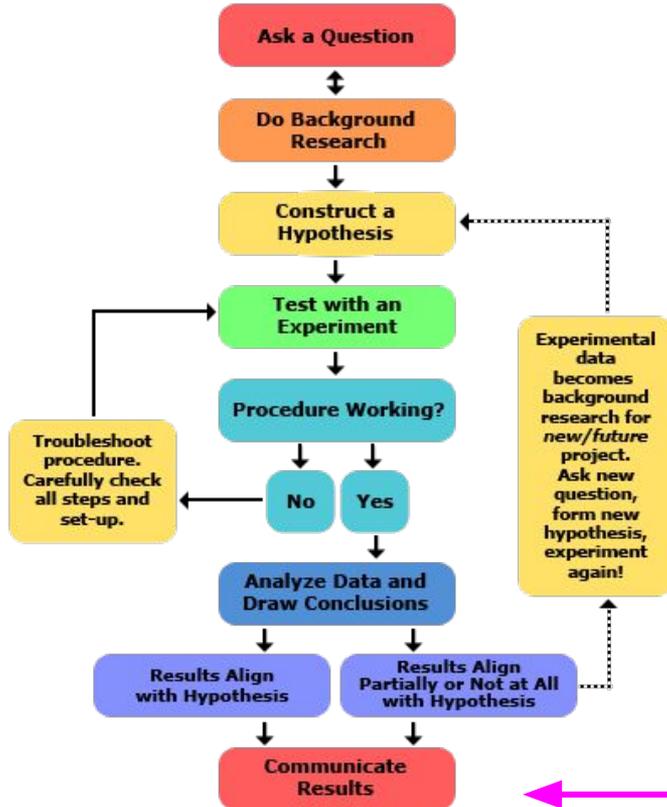
Quale tipo di DNA? solo gli esoni?

FINE I PARTE

BIBLIOMETRIA



FLOWCHART DEL METODO SCIENTIFICO



La comunicazione dei risultati è la parte conclusiva e più importante di un lavoro.

Il mezzo di elezione è la pubblicazione su riviste scientifiche



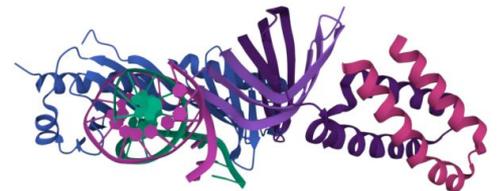
DATABASES DI BIBLIOGRAFIA SCIENTIFICA (riviste e libri)

PUBMED medicina e biologia

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

SCOPUS

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE



La **Bibliometria** fornisce parametri quantitativi sul 'valore' di una rivista scientifica o di un autore.

2 PARAMETRI BIBLIOMETRICI

RIVISTE:

Journal Impact Factor (IF)

E' una misura del numero di volte in cui gli articoli di una rivista vengono citati.

Maggiore IF, maggior prestigio della rivista

([Journal Citation Reports](#); [SciMago Journal Rank](#))

AUTORI:

Author h-index

è una misura del numero di volte in cui il lavoro di un autore viene citato da altri.

Se un autore ha almeno 2 articoli citati almeno da 2 altri autori, h index=2.

Questo parametro viene riportato ad es. su [SCOPUS](#).



ES. Cerchiamo su pubmed gli articoli pubblicati sulla prodinorfina dal prof D'Addario

