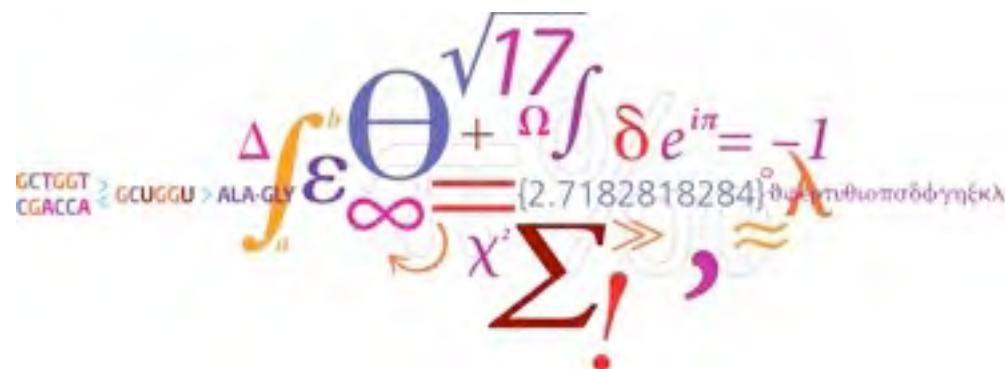


# Comparative Genomics

## Introduction to DNA atlases (DNA structures)



Dave Ussery

Genomics of Prokaryotes Workshop  
Universidad Miguel Hernández  
Alicante, Spain



Monday, 12 December, 2011

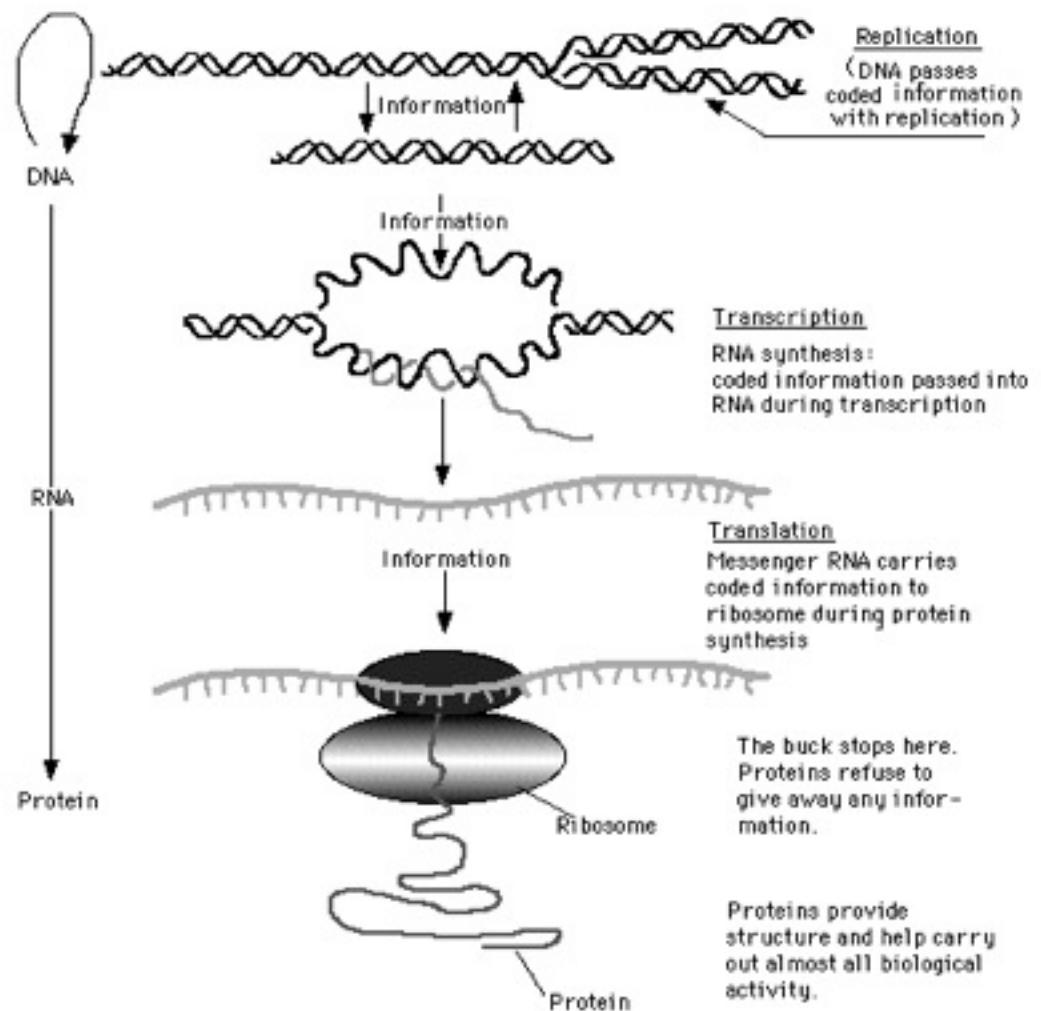
## bioinformatics, n.

THE OXFORD  
ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

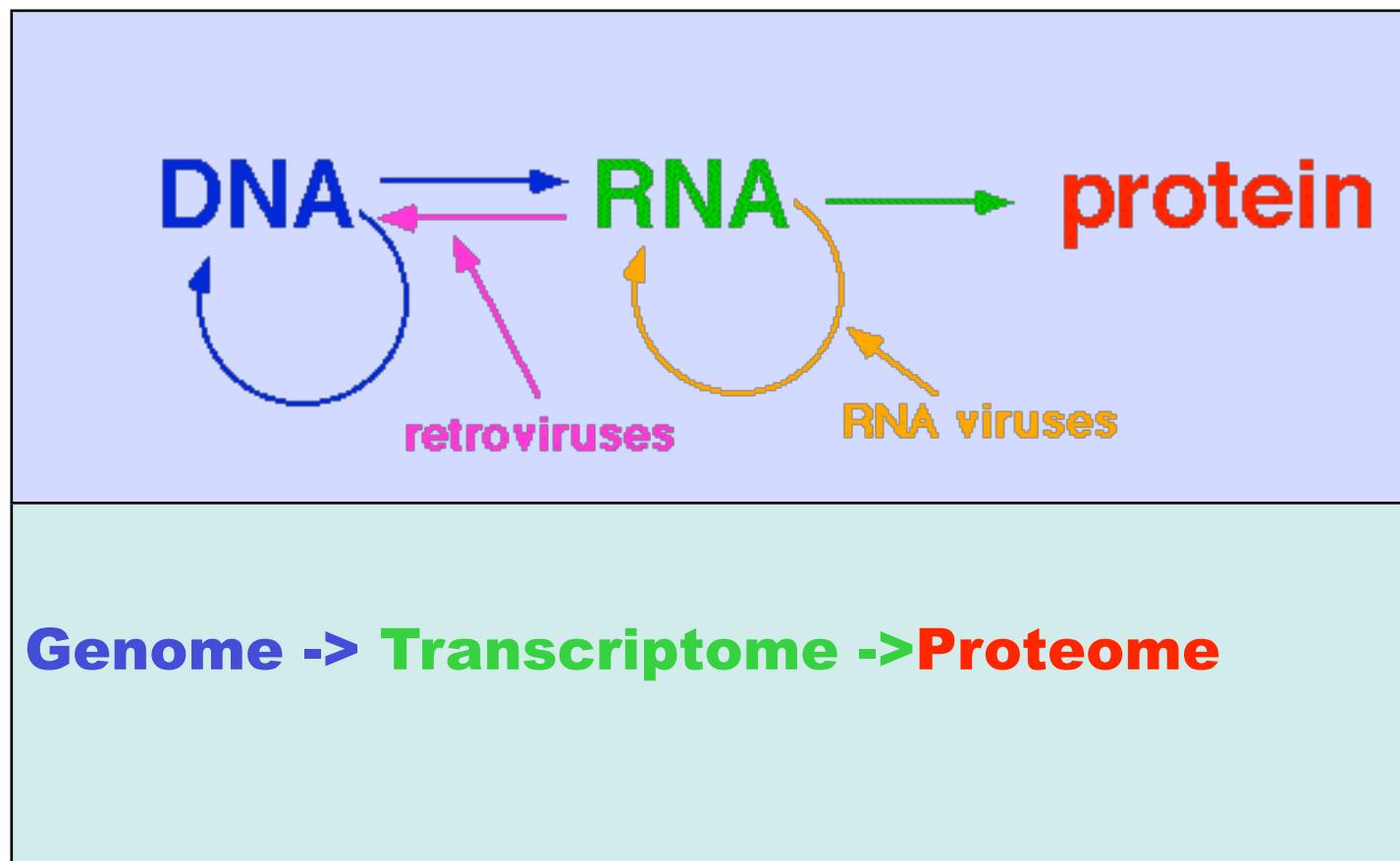
The science of information and information flow in biological systems, esp. the use of computational methods in genetics and genomics.

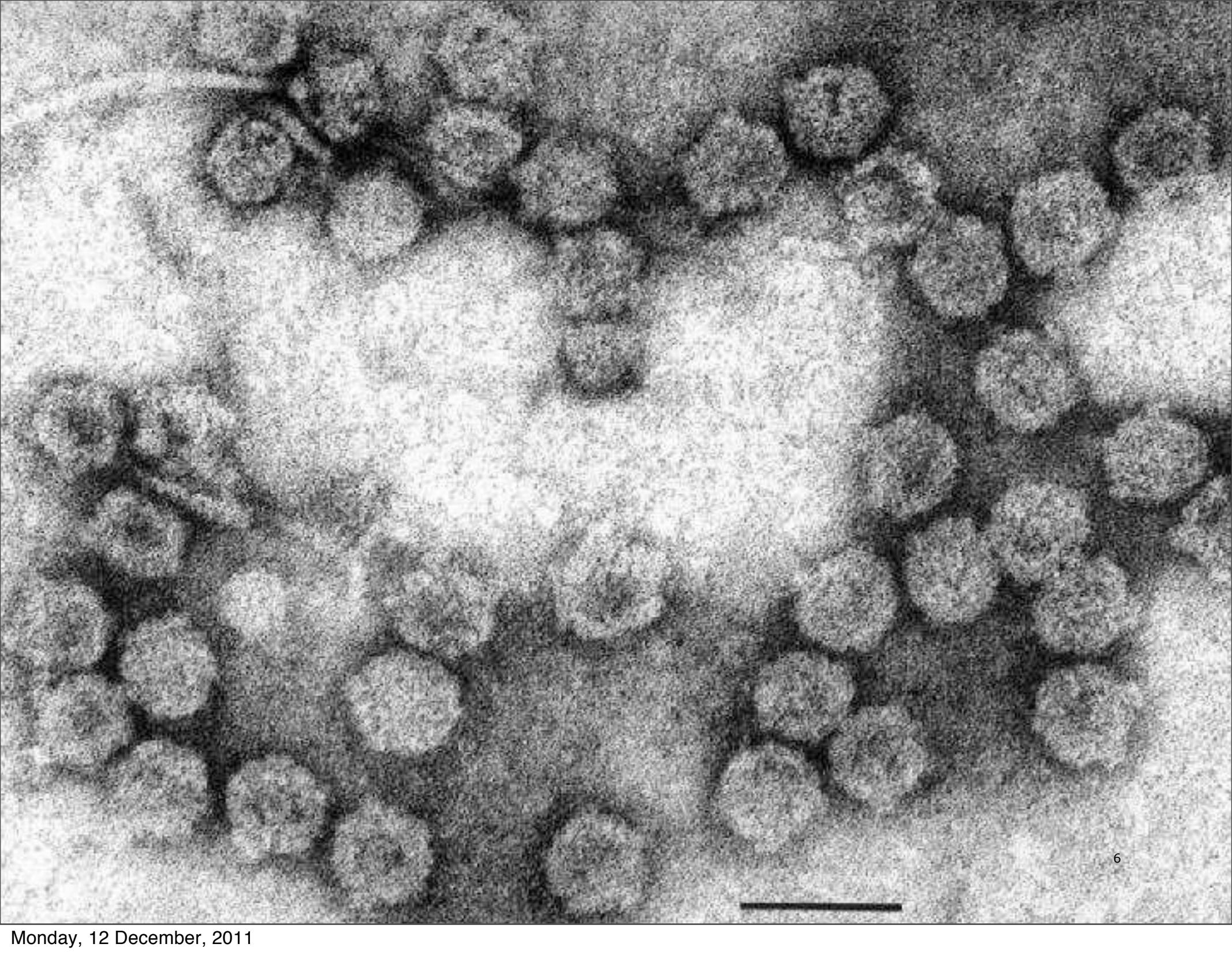
**1978** P. HOGEWEG in *Simulation* **31** 90/1 Since 1970 she has been a staff member at the Subfaculty of Biology of the University of Utrecht, with her main field of research in bioinformatics. **1985** *Jrnl. Theoret. Biol.* **113** 719 (heading) Tumor escape from immune elimination... R. J. De Beer, Bioinformatics Group, University of Utrecht. **1986** *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc. A.* **317** 324 The area of modelling mutants from a known structure has been revolutionized by the latest tools of molecular graphics... This is a key element in the whole technology and has attracted much interest (for example, the recent E.E.C. 'Bioinformatics' programme). **1987** *Science* 4 Sept. 1108/3 One of the latest developments [at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory] has been the creation of a new research program in bioinformatics. This is intended to bring together research in computing science, structural biology, and molecular genetics. **1996** *Fast Company* Aug.-Sept. 32/3 A lot of breakthroughs in medicine will come out of the efforts of bio-informatics. **2001** *N.Y. Times* 4 Jan. B6/2 The hope..is to make New York a leader in cutting-edge fields like bioinformatics, in which computers are used to decipher genes and proteins.

## The Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

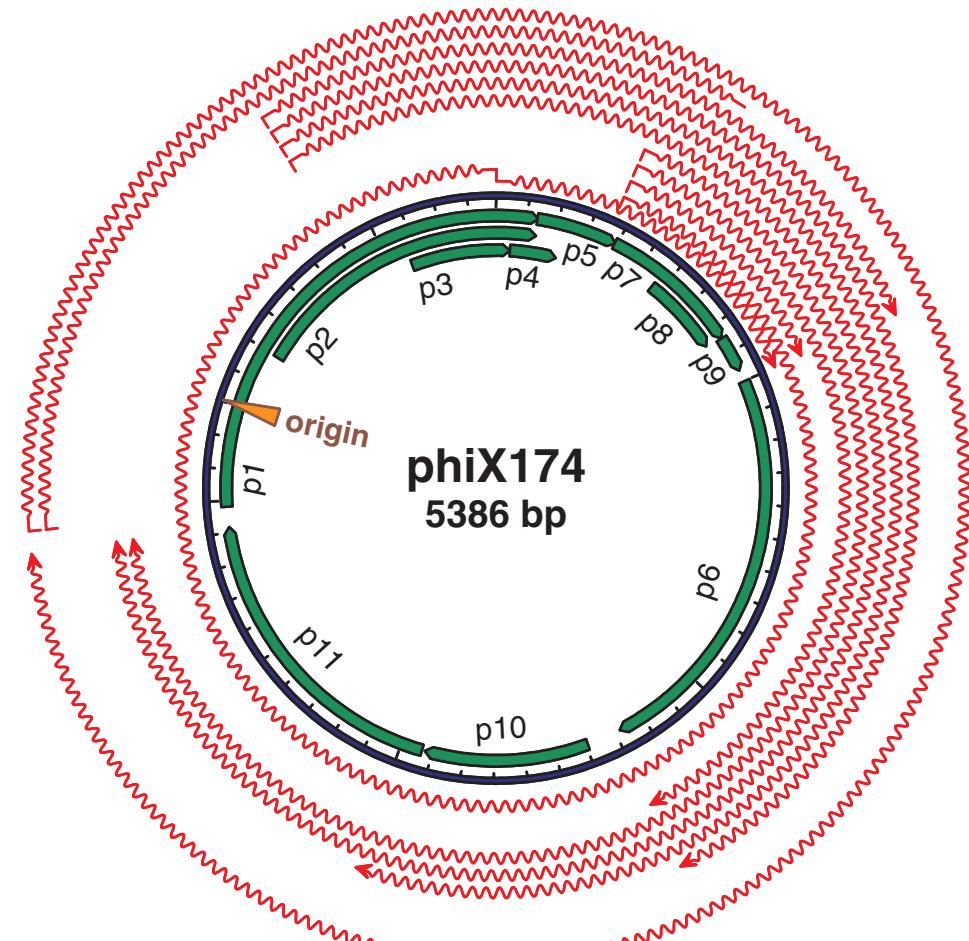
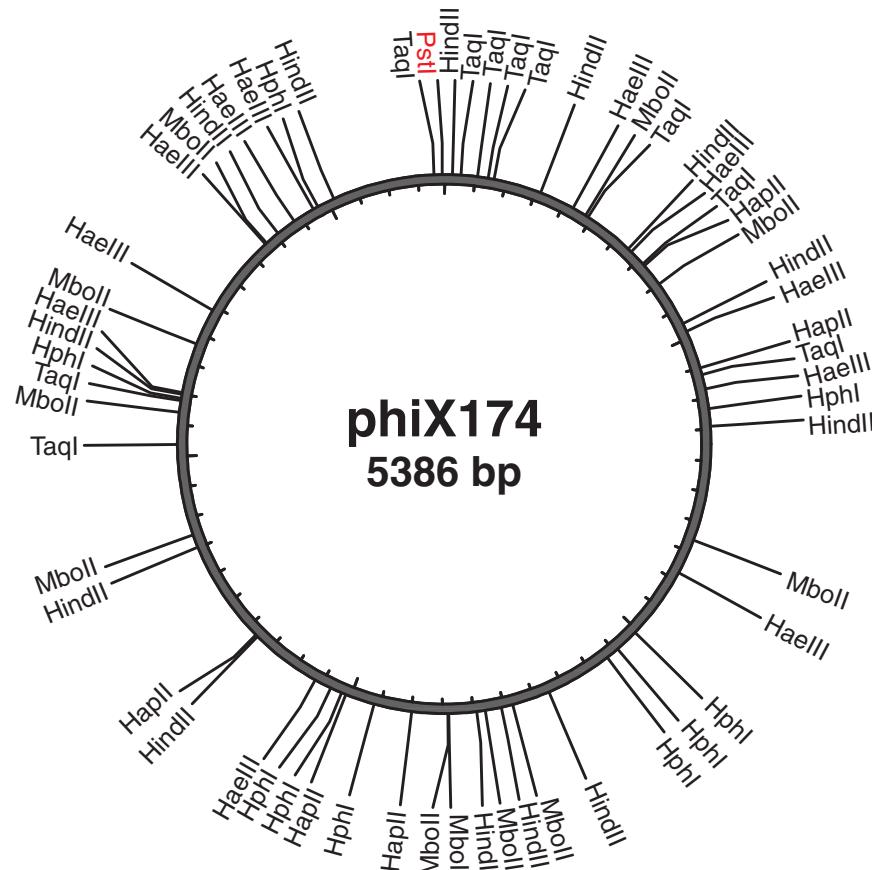


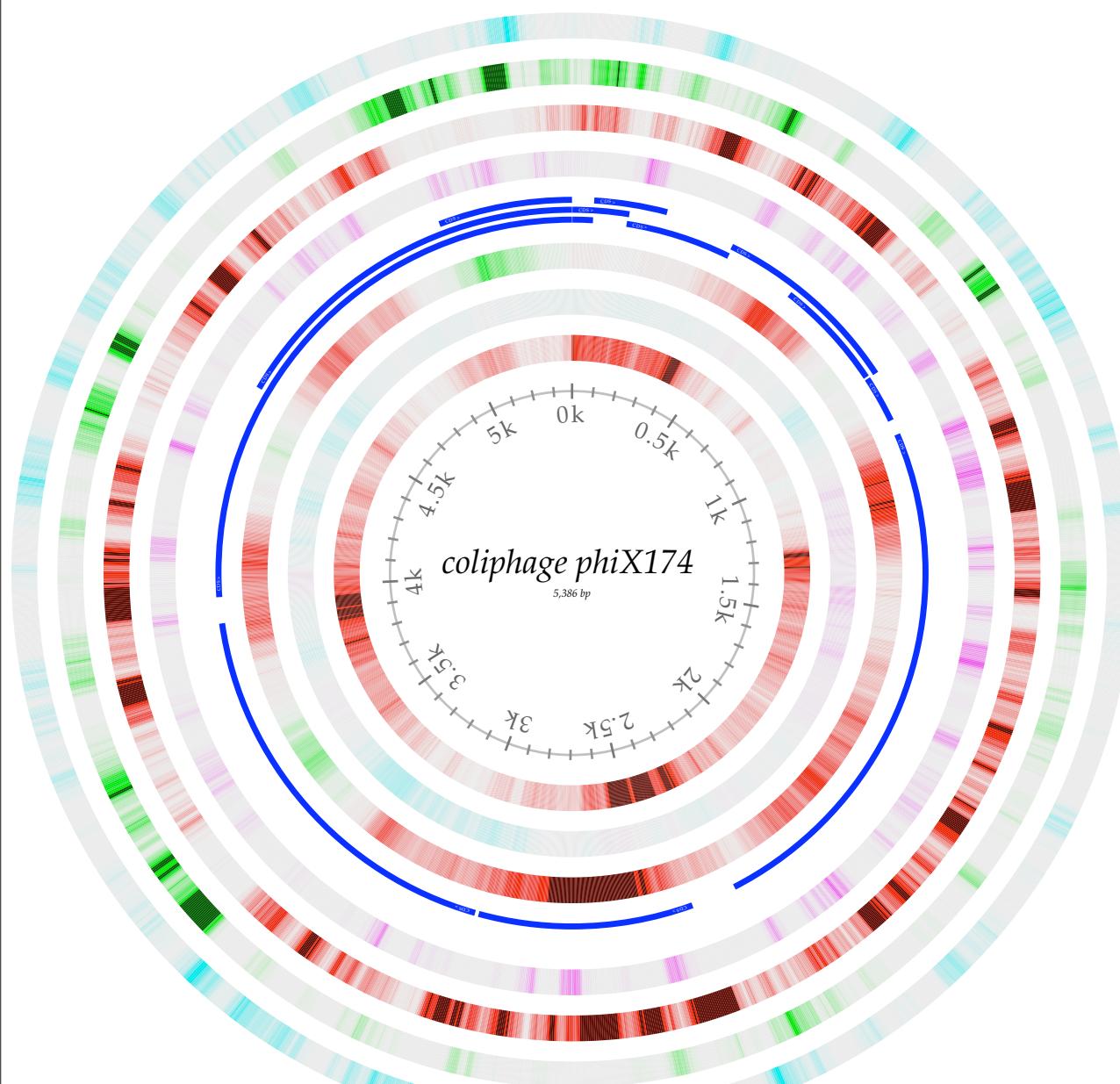
# What is Biological Information?

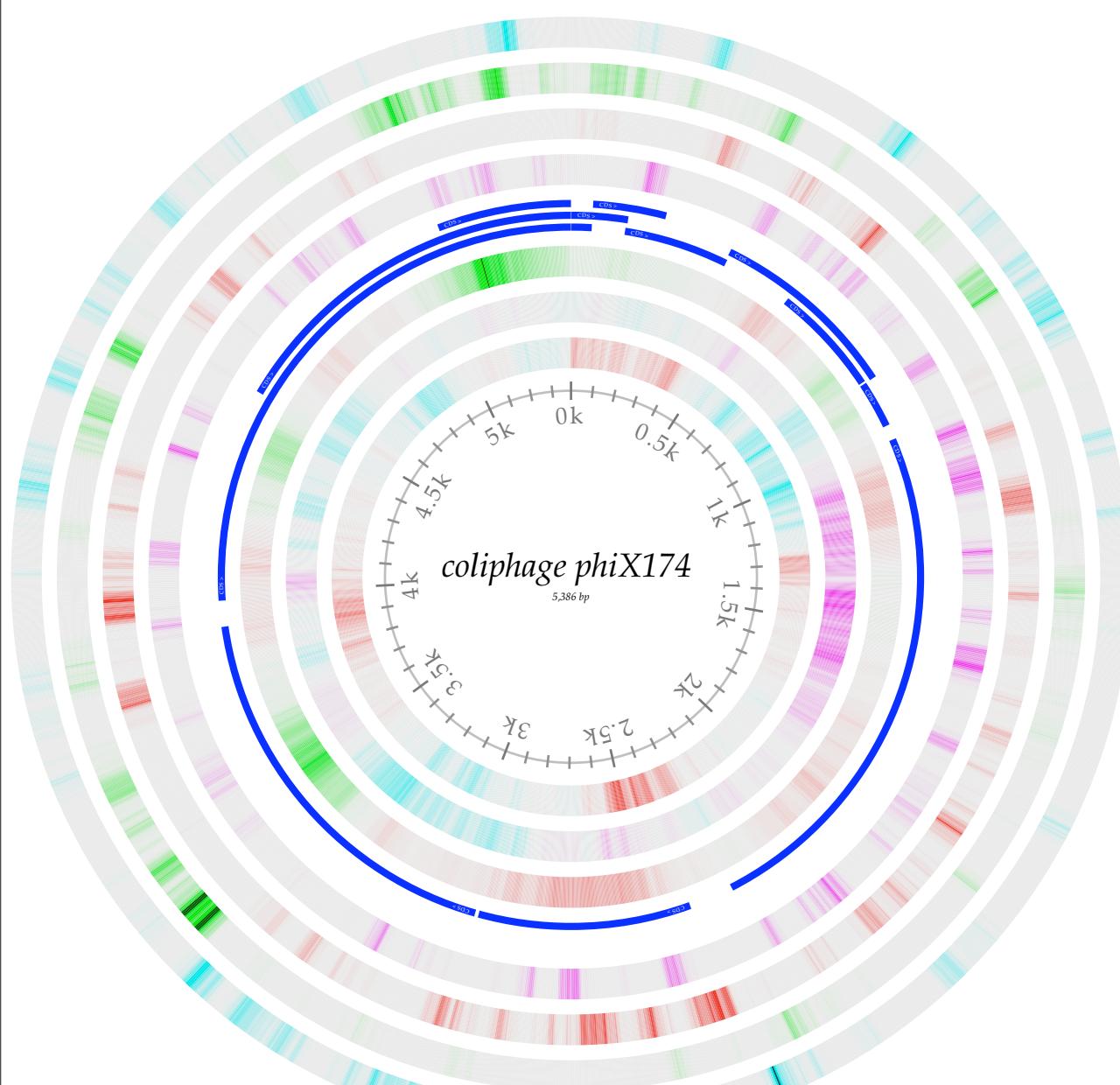




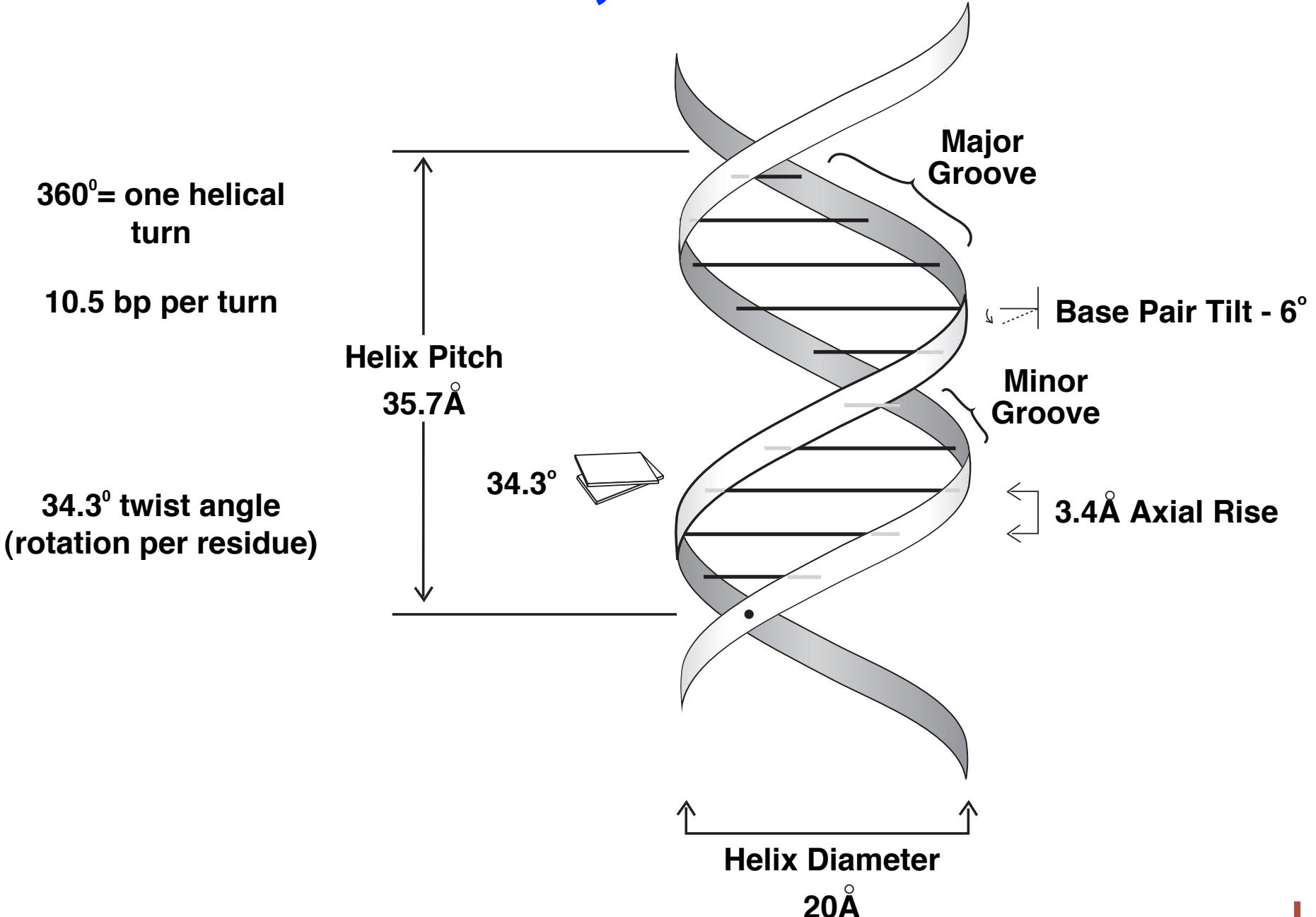


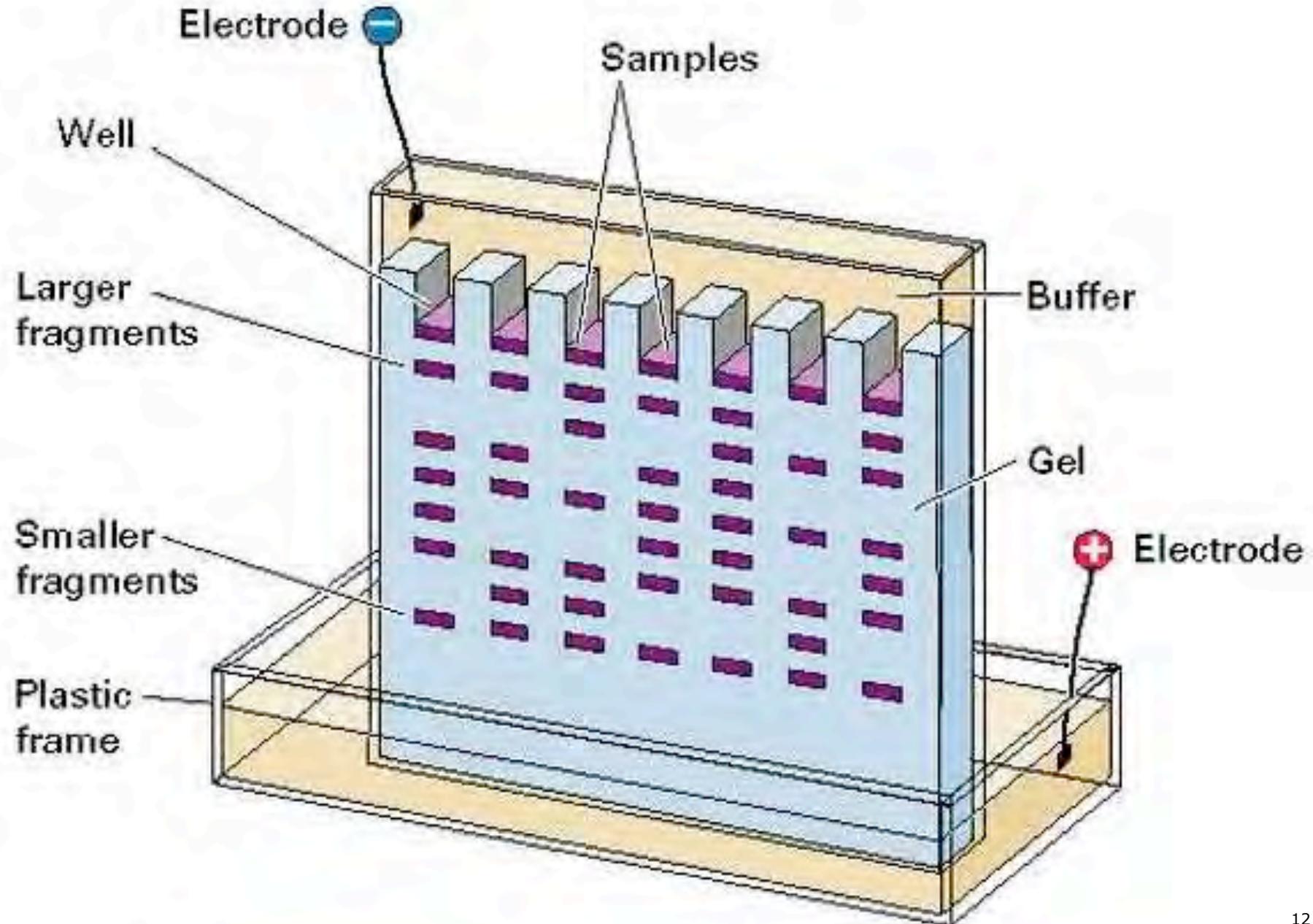


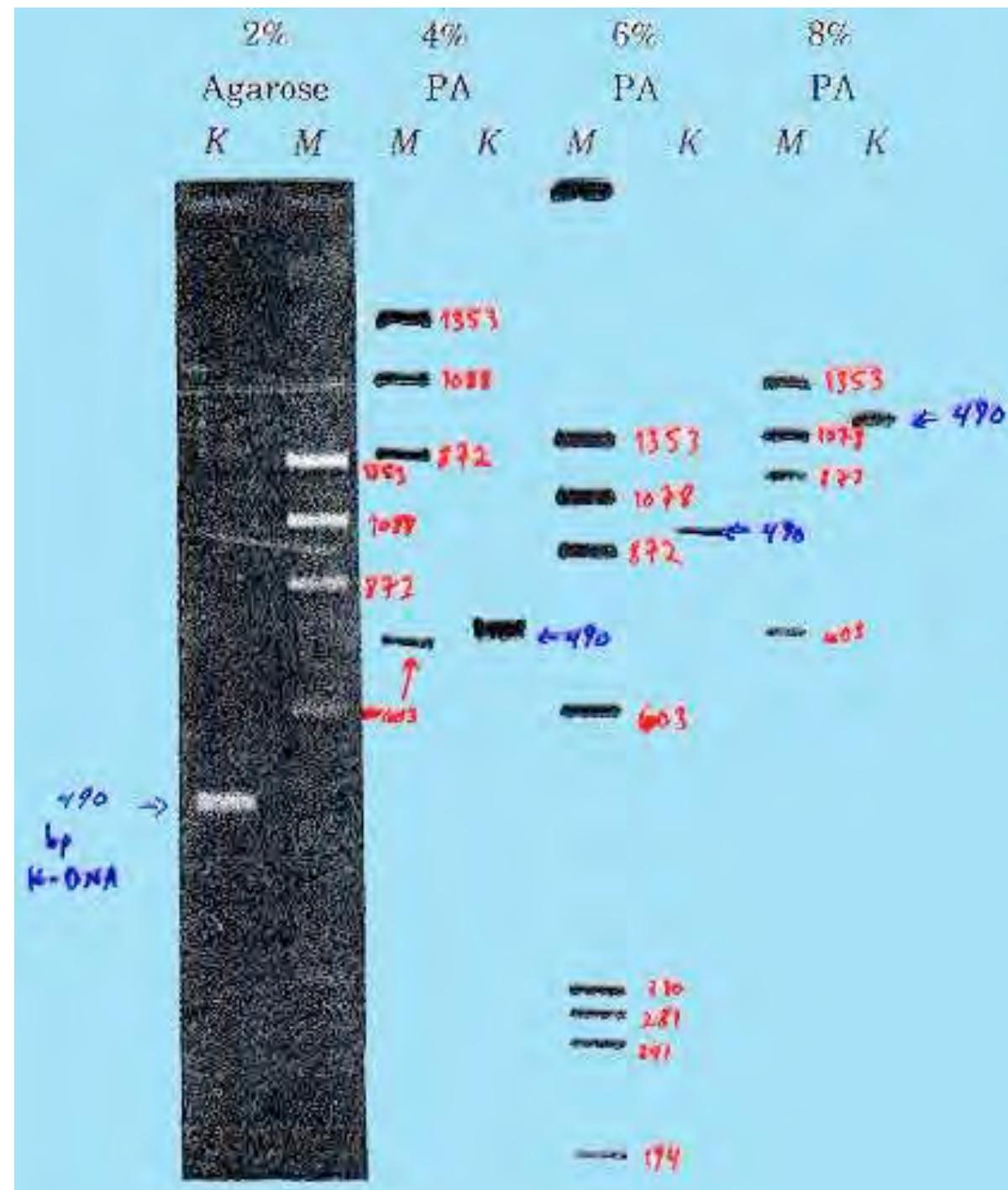


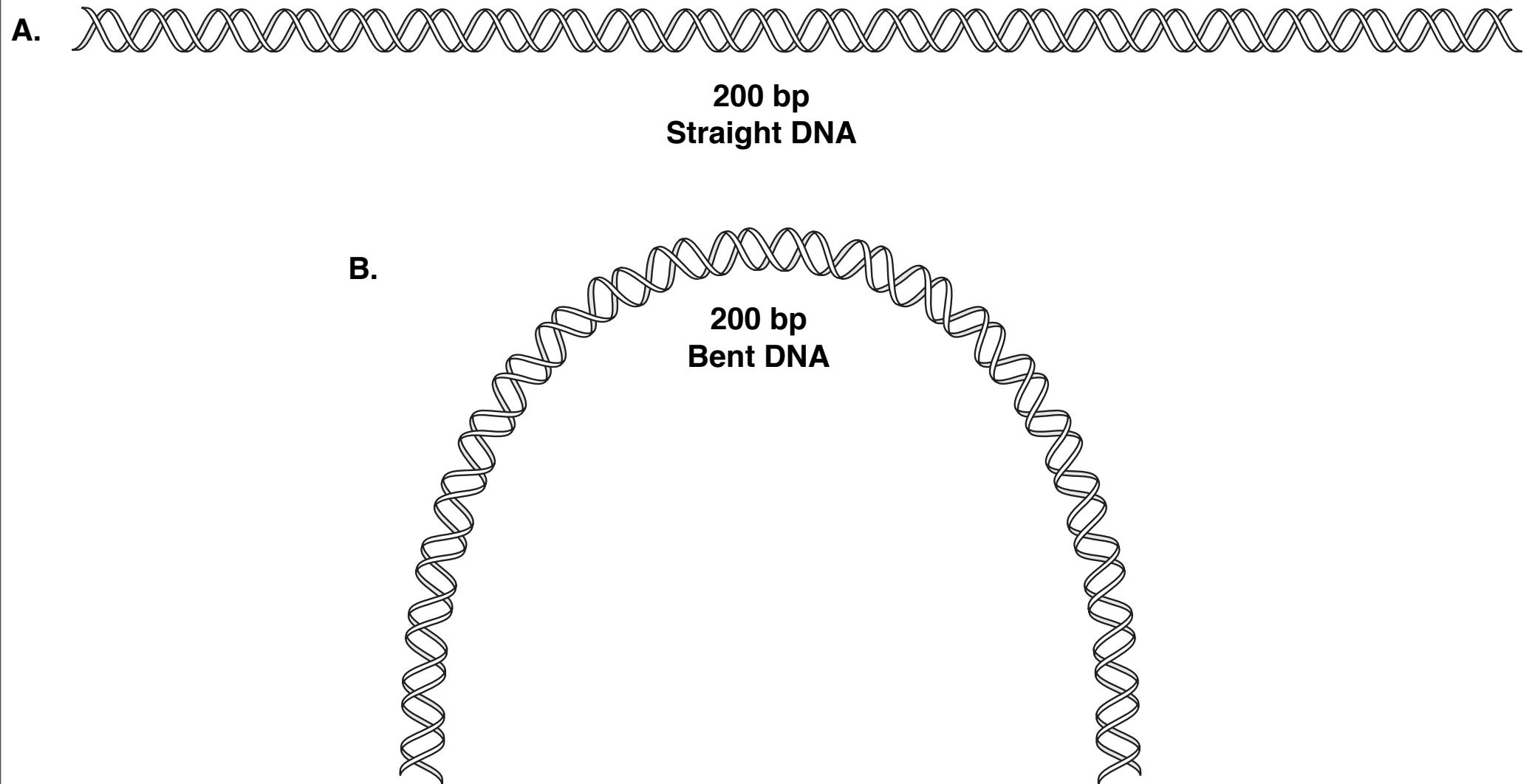


# a digression - a few words about DNA structures, DNAatlasses....









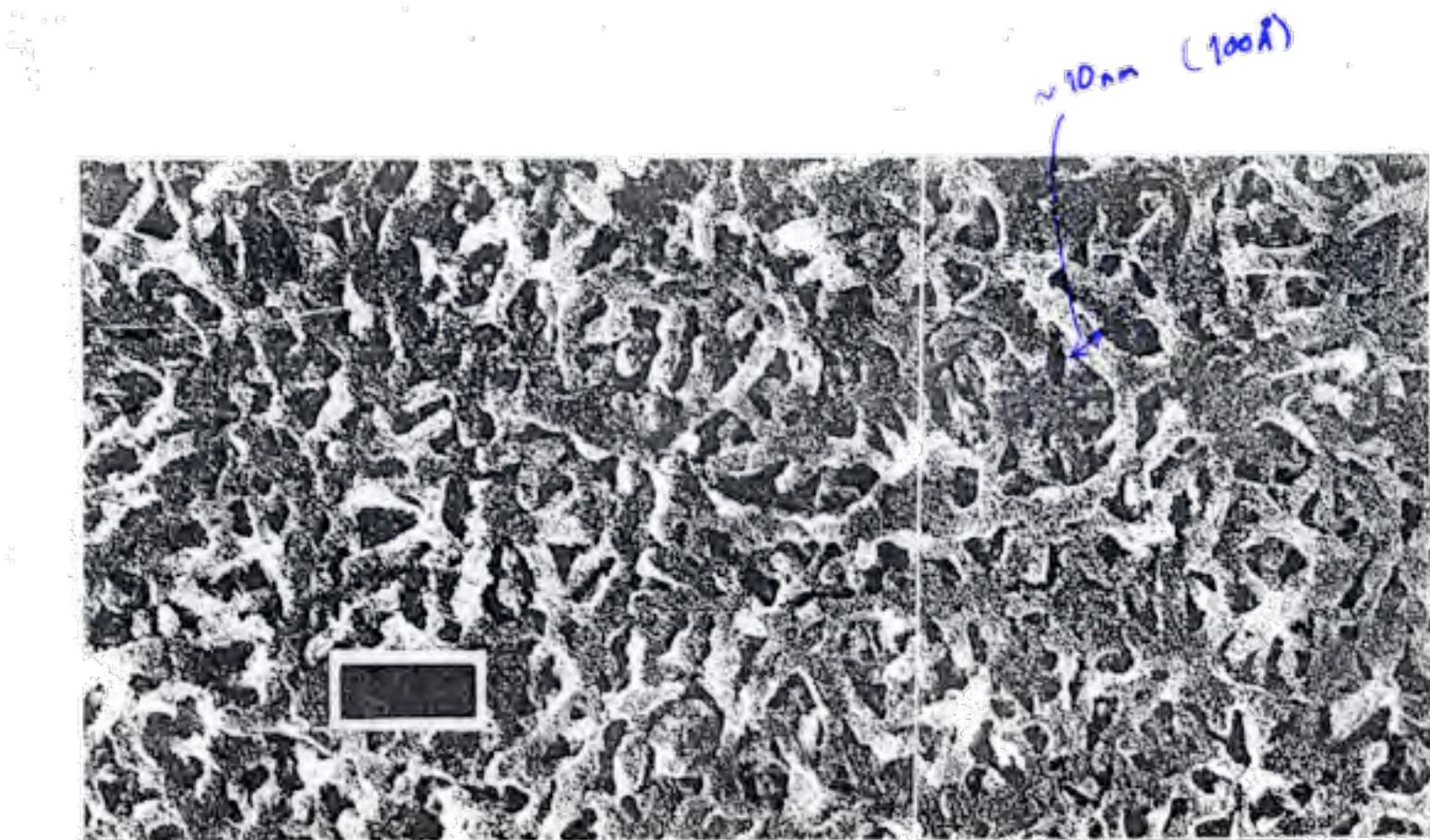
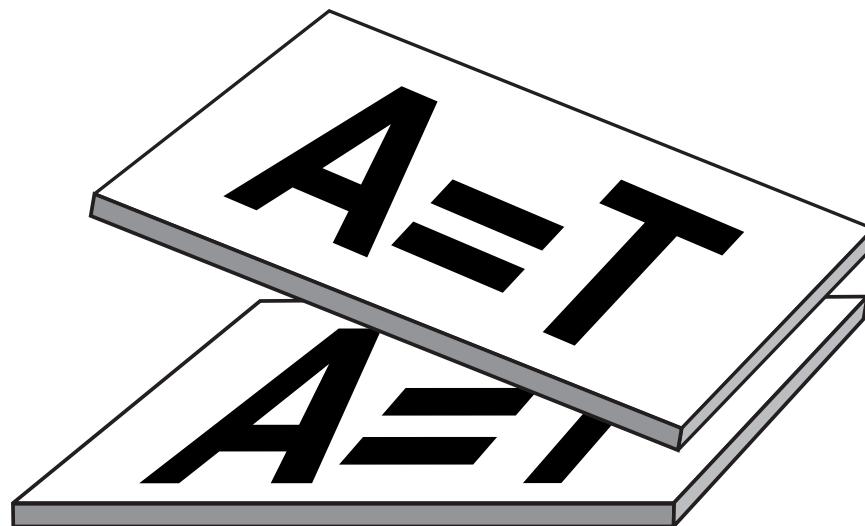
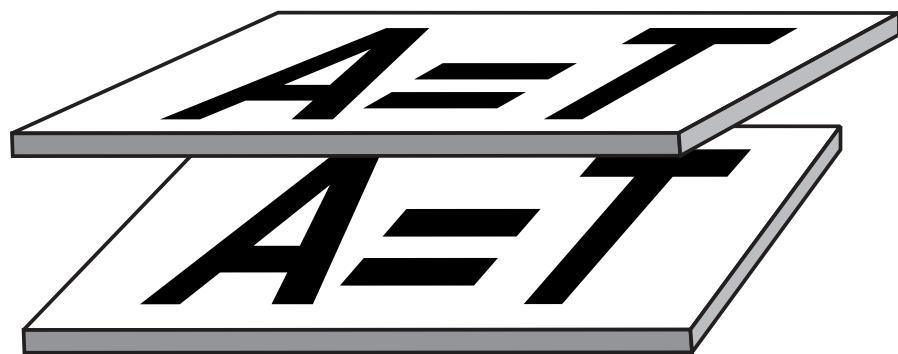


Figure 8.10 Electron micrograph of a portion of a 2% agarose gel,  $1 \mu\text{m} \times 0.5 \mu\text{m}$  overall; small black rectangle is  $1000 \text{\AA} \times 500 \text{\AA}$ . Individual gel fibers are about  $100 \text{\AA}$  wide. Courtesy of Sue Whytock and John Finch.

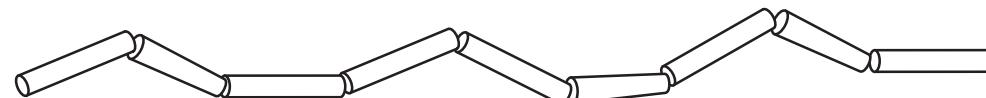


Tilt

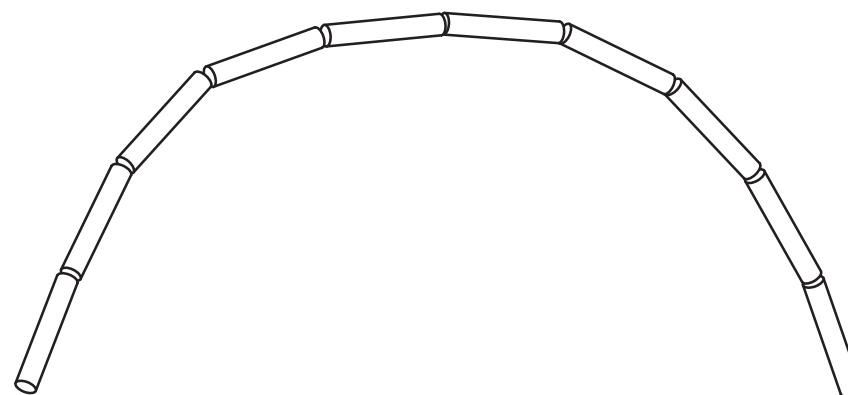


Roll

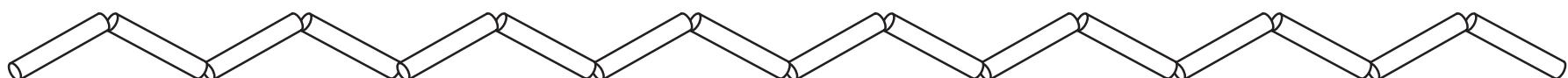
### Random Bends



### Bends Phased at 10.5 bp



### Bends Phased at 16 bp



1

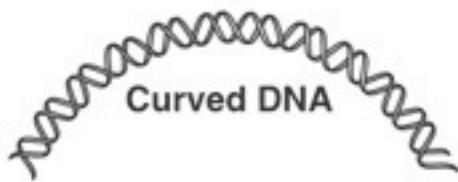
11

21

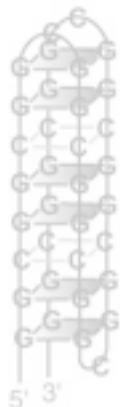
31

41

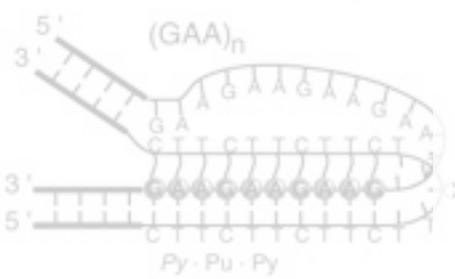
· · · · ·  
**CCCCAAAAATGTCAAAAAAATAGGCCAAAAAAATGCCA AAAAATCCCAAC**



CGG quadruplex



Hy3-type intramolecular triplex



Anti Parallel DNA



Parallel DNA



Canonical DNA



Canonical B-DNA



Flexible DNA



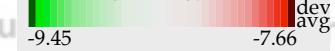
Z DNA



Unwound DNA



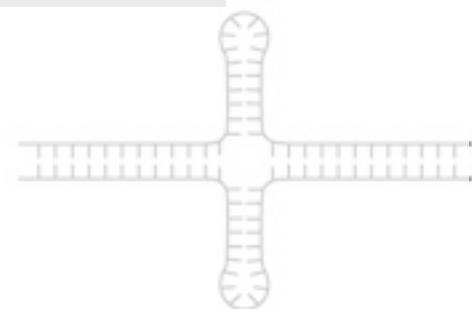
Stacking Energy



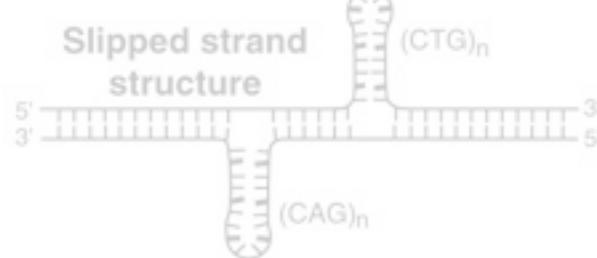
Hairpin structure



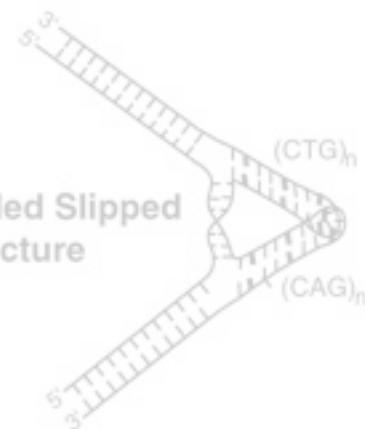
Structure



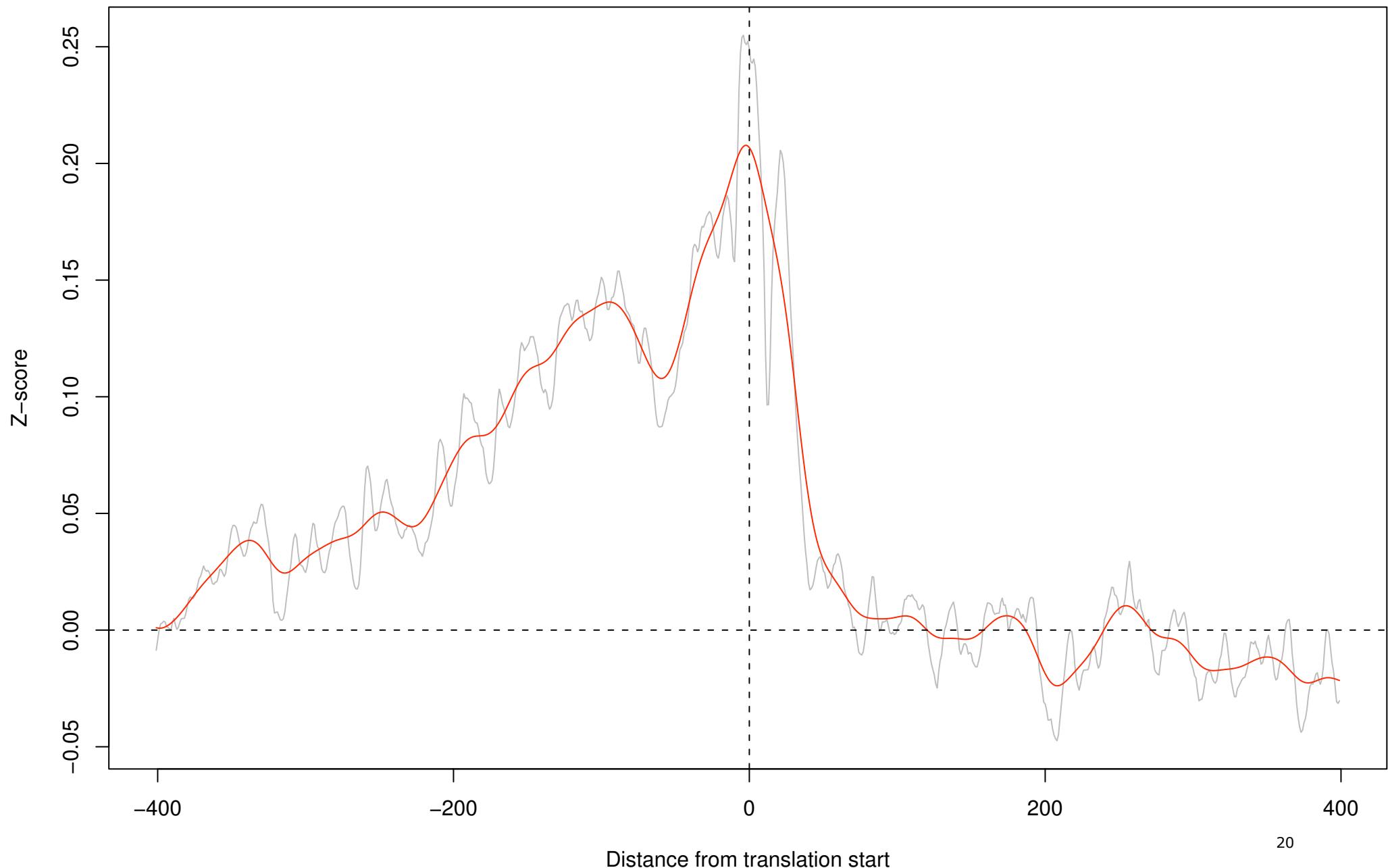
Slipped strand structure



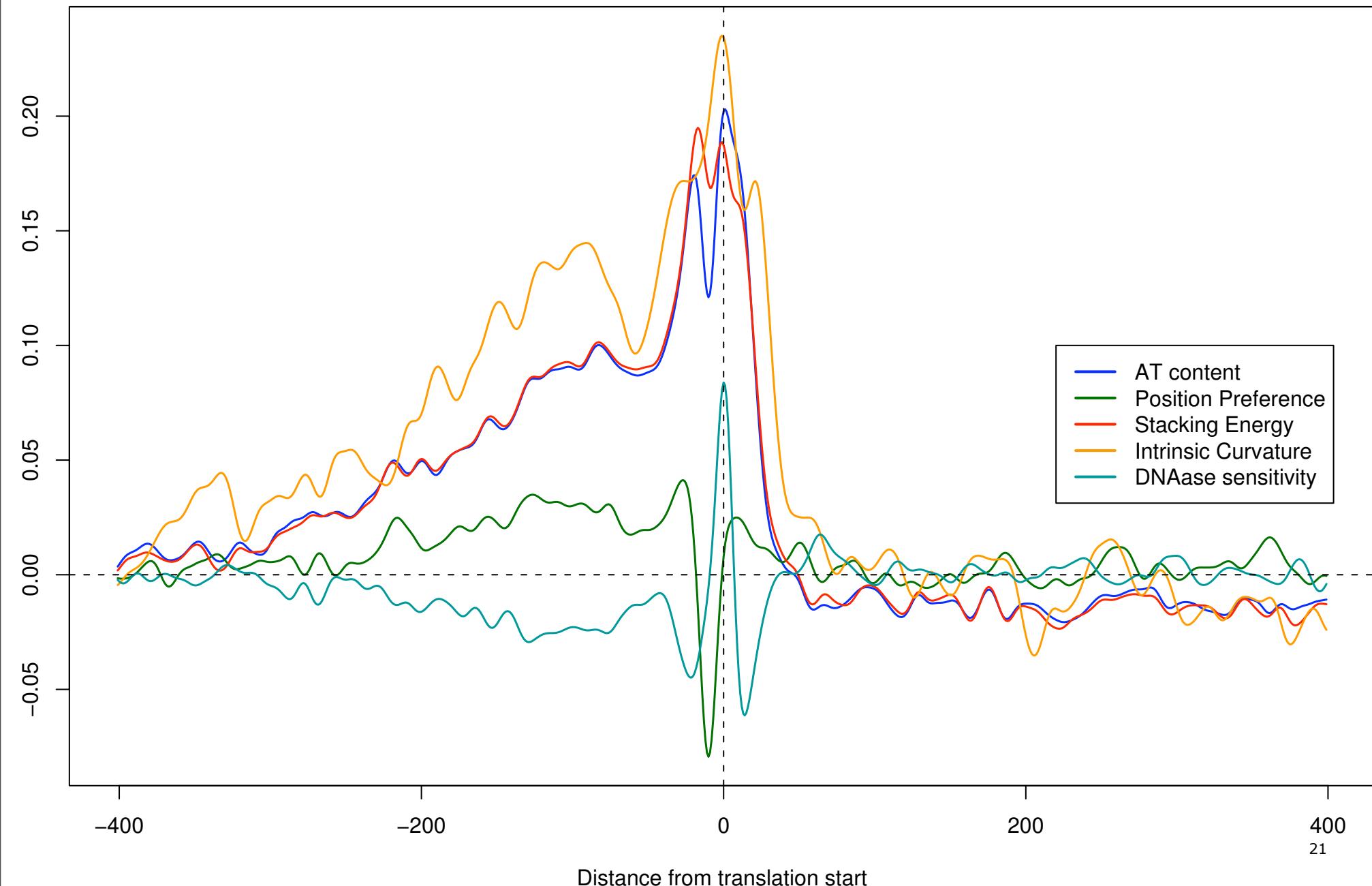
Folded Slipped Structure



## Ecoli\_K-12\_W3110\_Main: CURVATURE



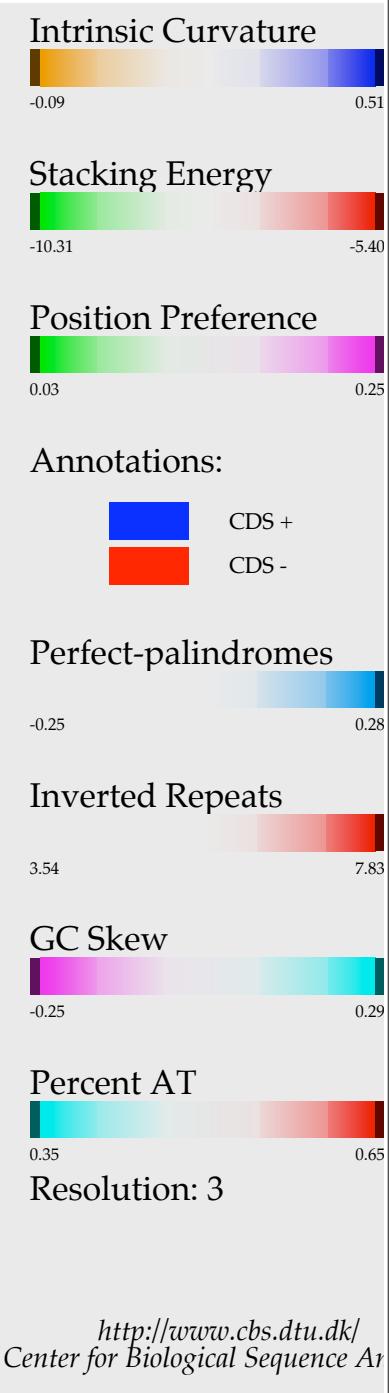
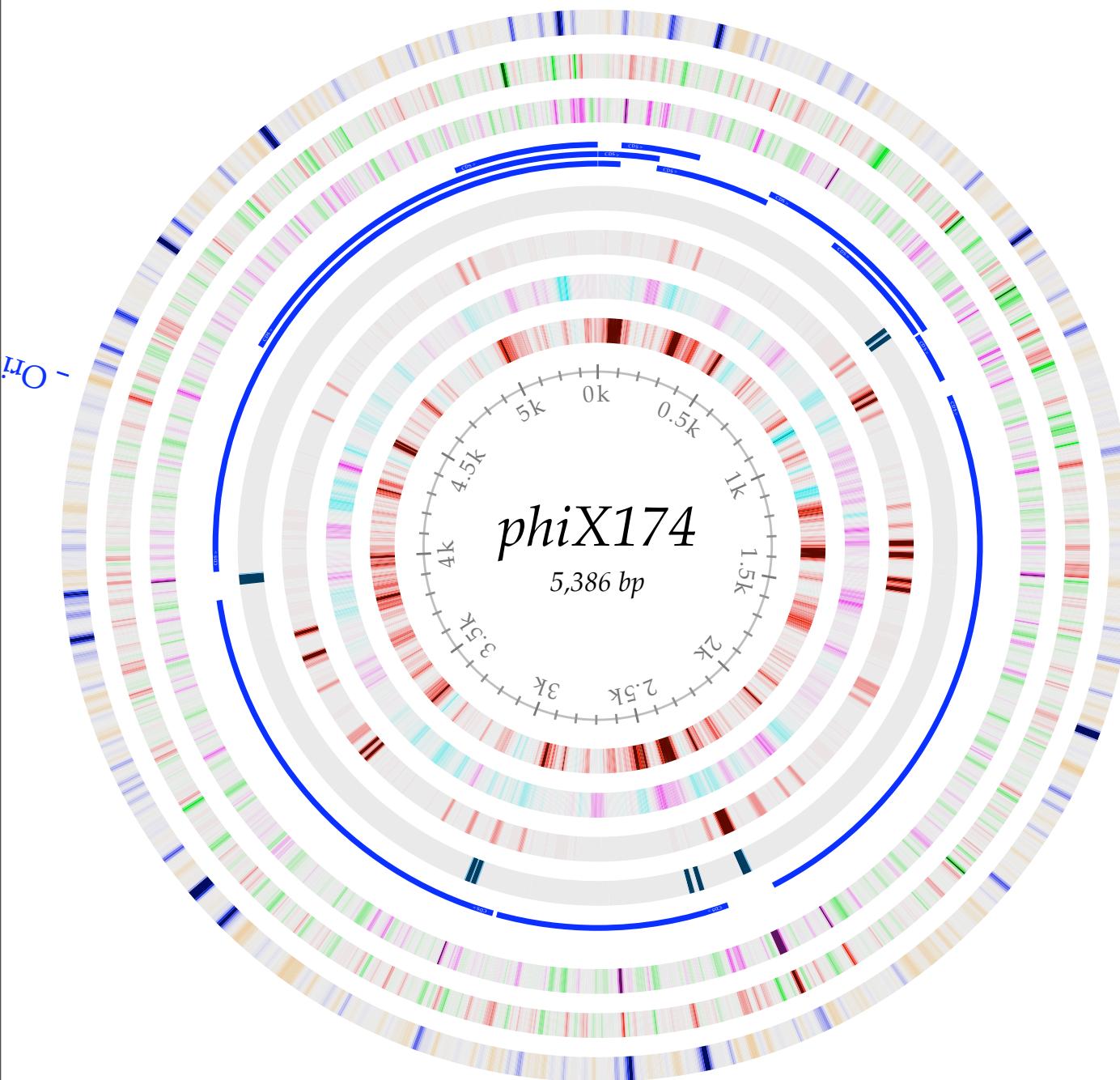
## Ecoli\_K-12\_W3110\_Main: Structural Profile



Distance from translation start

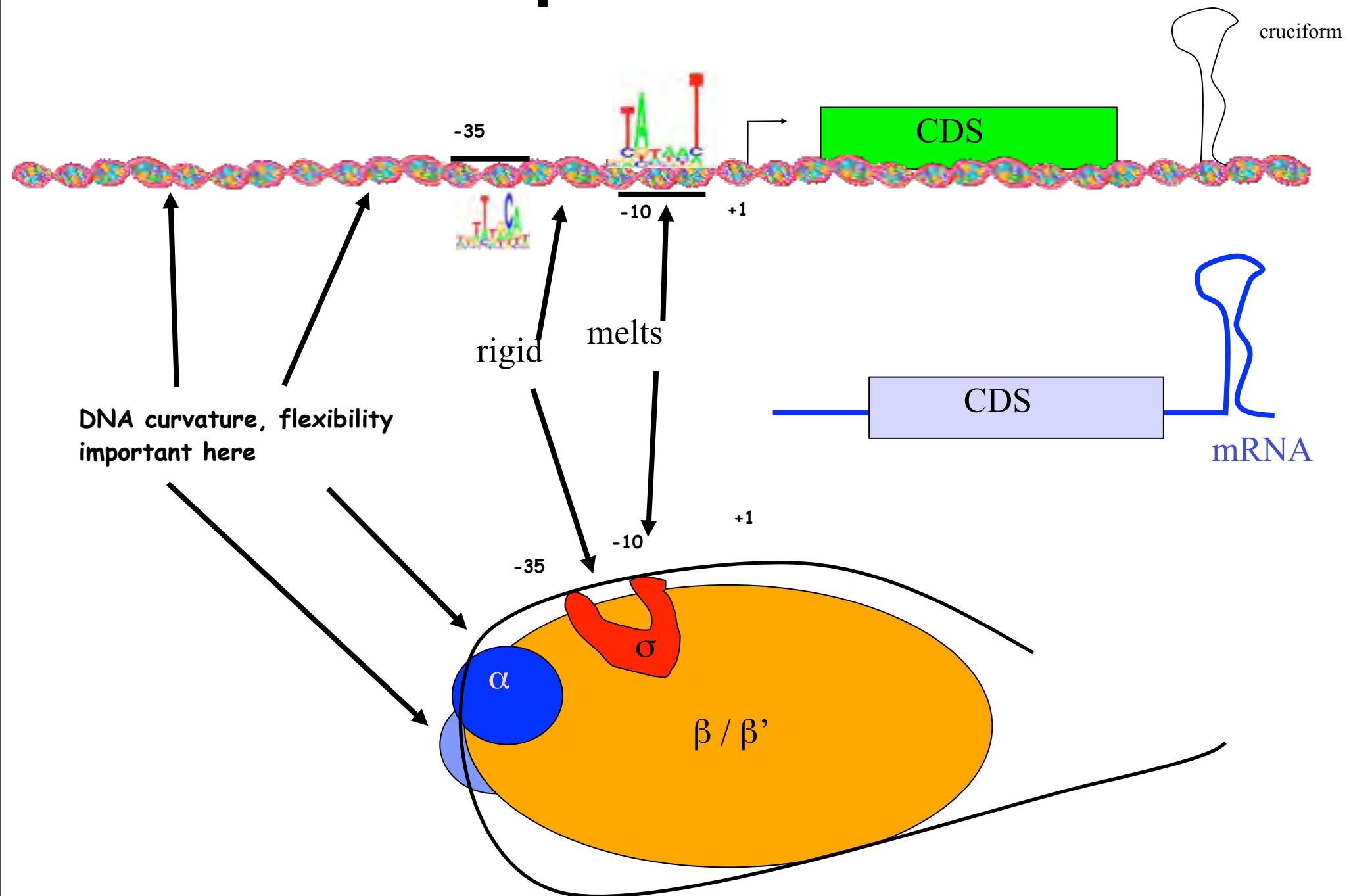
Genomics of Prokaryotes Workshop Universidad Miguel Hernández Alicante, Spain

12 December, 2011

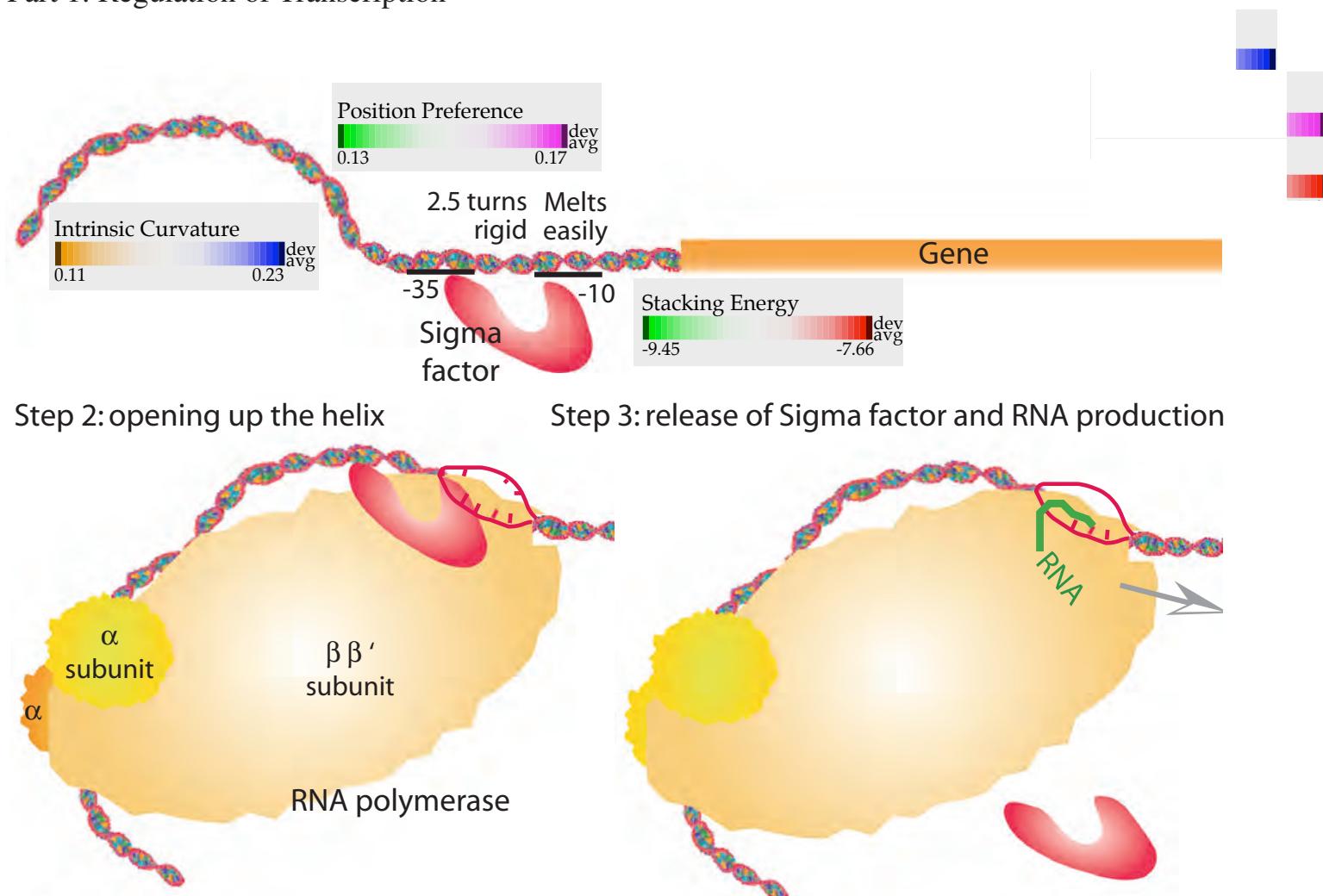


GENOME ATLAS

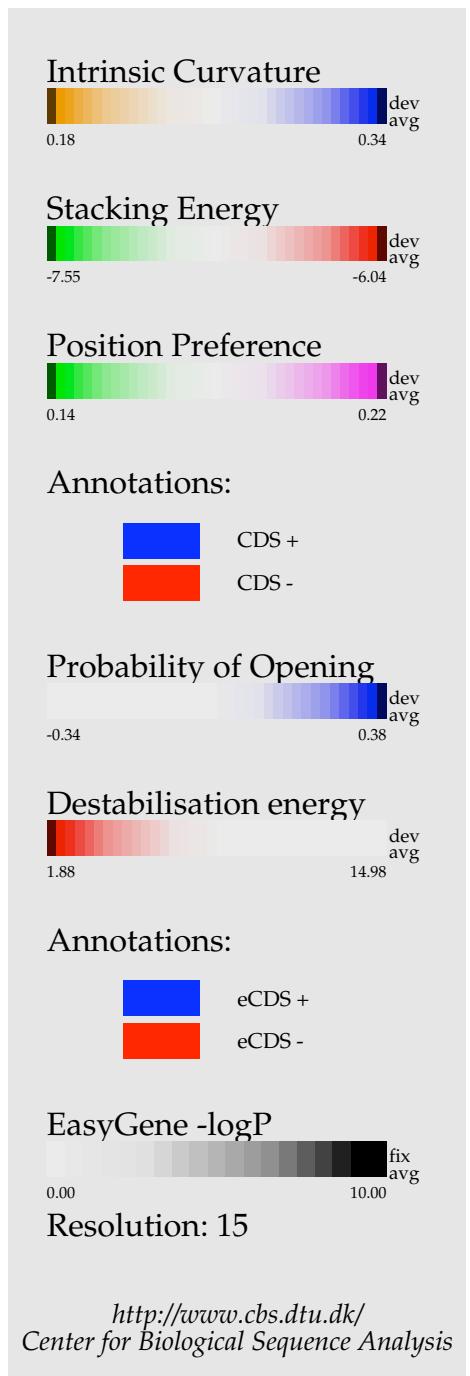
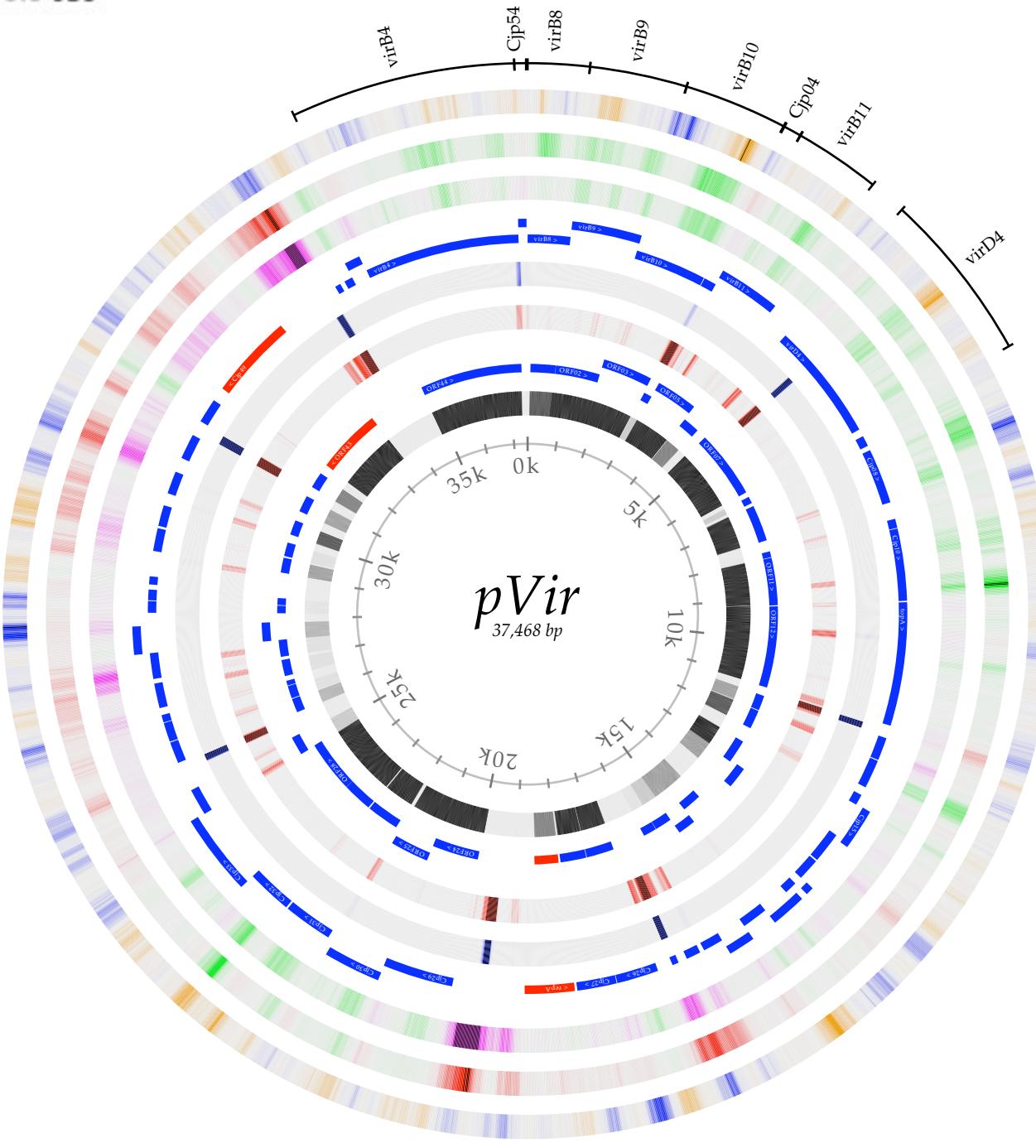
# Promoter Structural profile



## Part 1: Regulation of Transcription

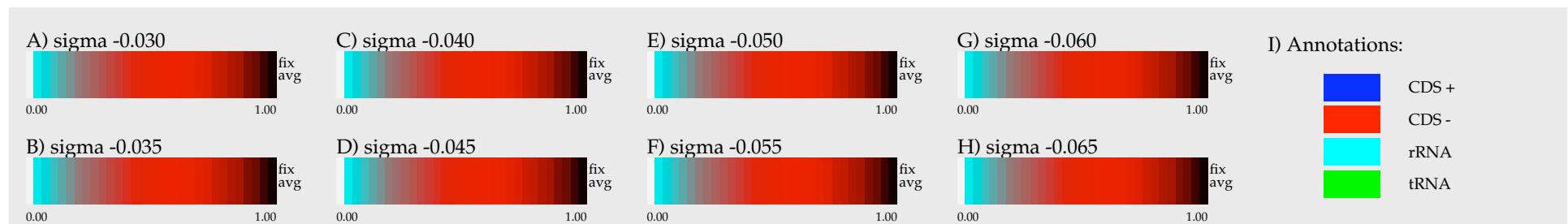
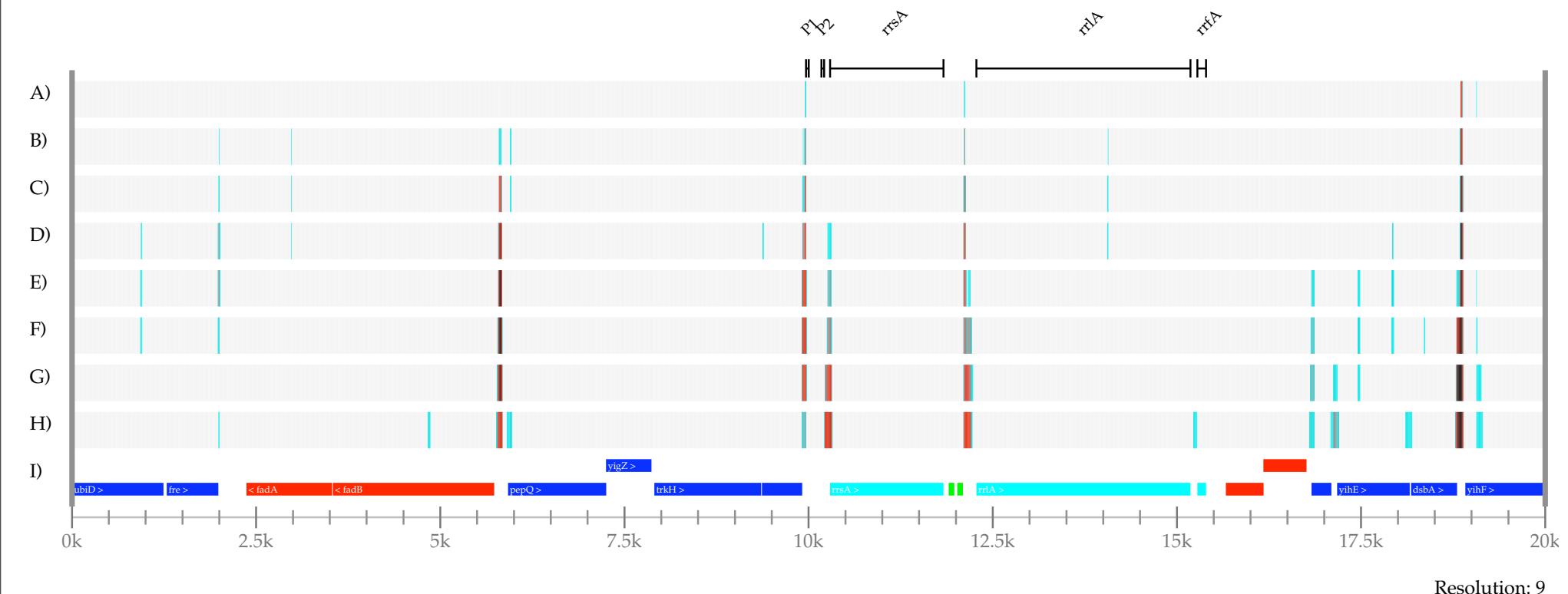


**Fig. 10.5** Initiation of transcription in bacteria. In the first step, Sigma factor binds to the DNA on two locations (in the case of Sigma 70 the -35 and -10 sites). RNA polymerase (a complex of two  $\alpha$ , one  $\beta$  and one  $\beta'$  subunit) binds next, after which the DNA wraps around the protein. Sigma induces local strand separation so that RNA polymerase starts producing RNA (*in green*). The Sigma factor is then released and RNA polymerase proceeds along the DNA, moving with a local bubble of melted DNA (*indicated by the arrows*)

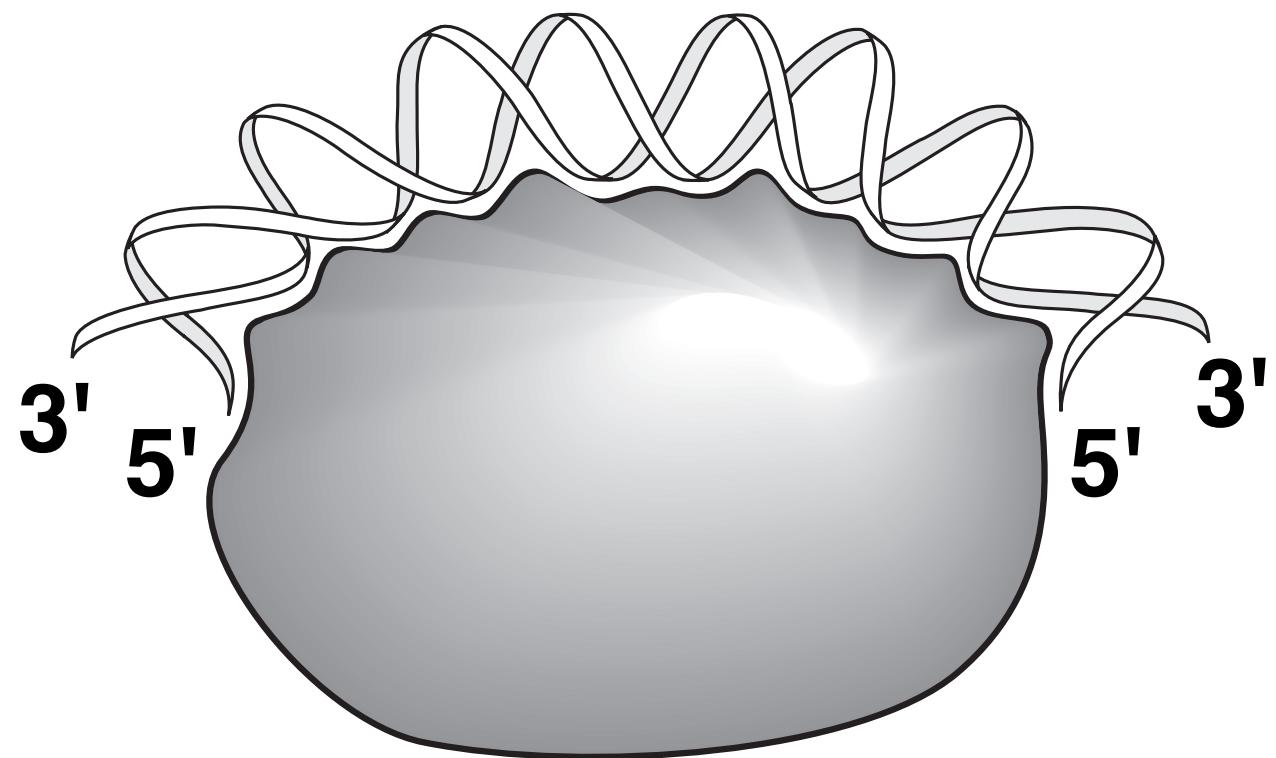


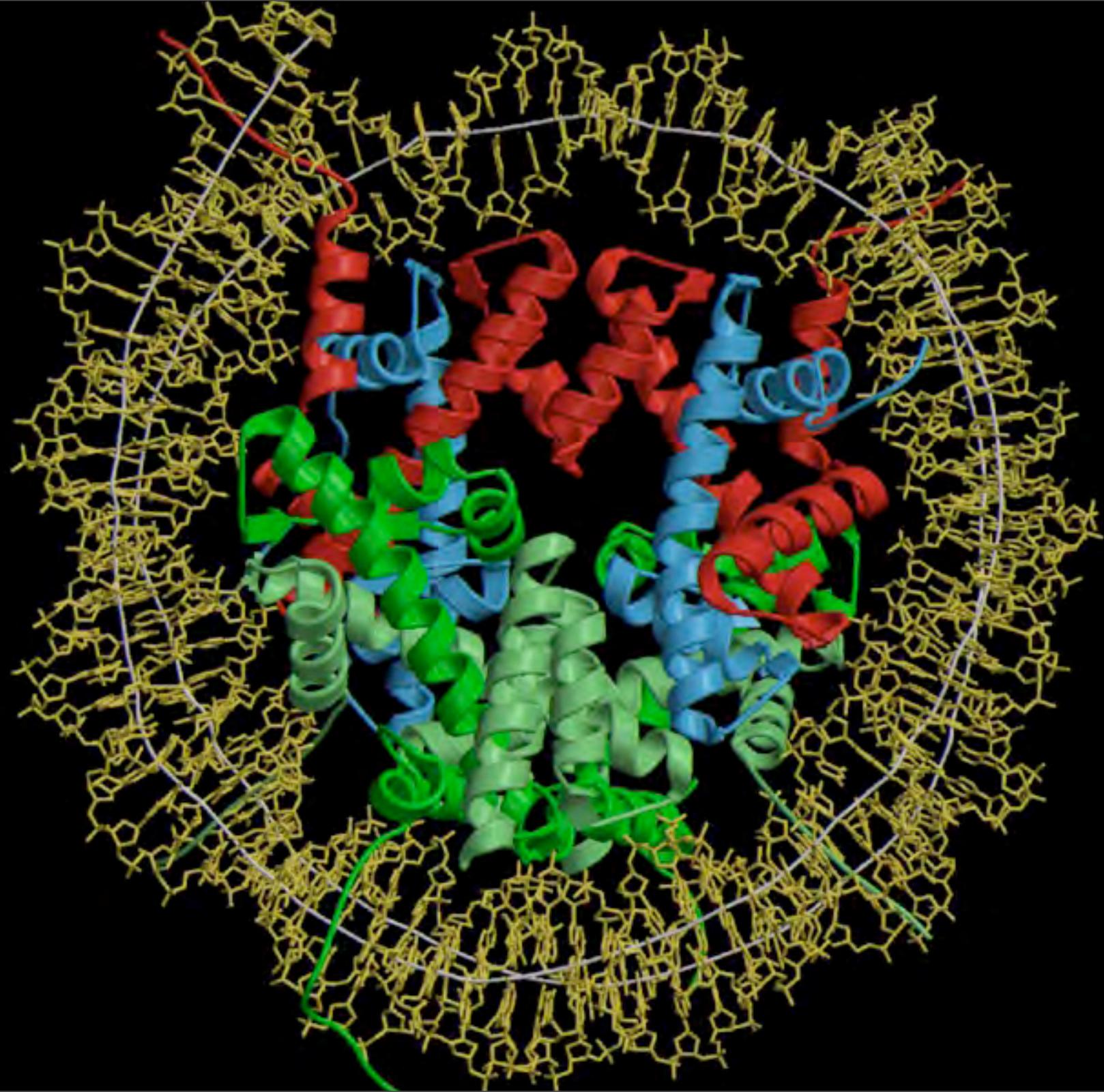
# *E. coli* K12 MG1655 *rrsA*

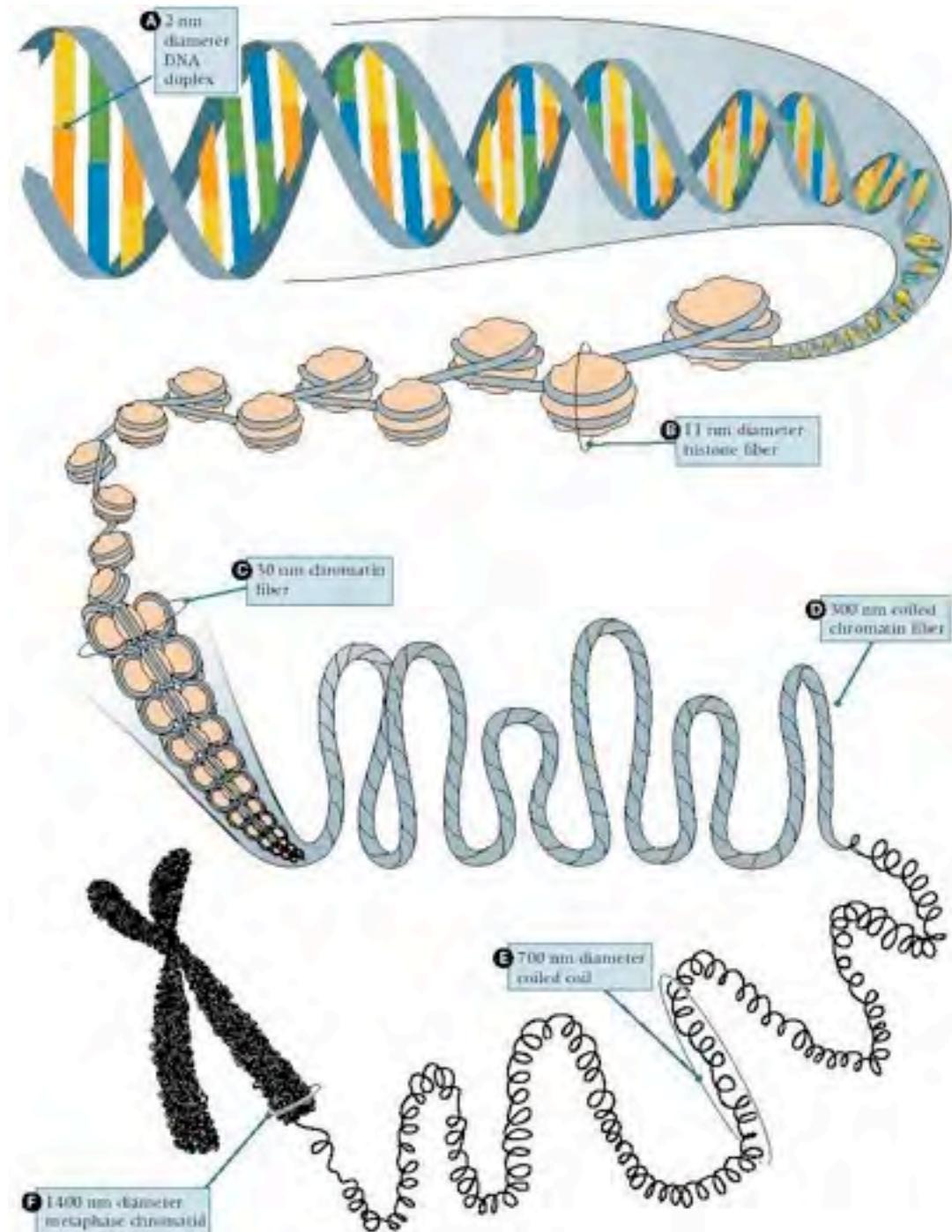
20,000 bp

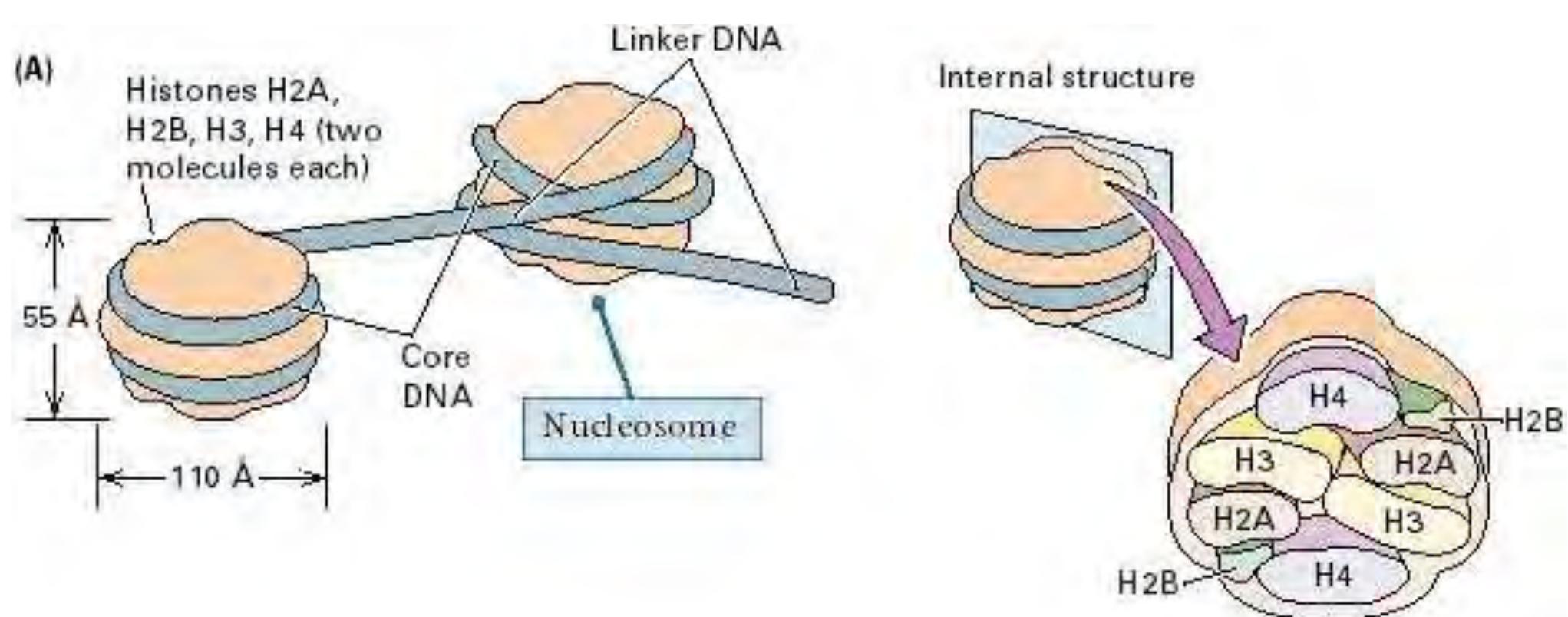


# Pause

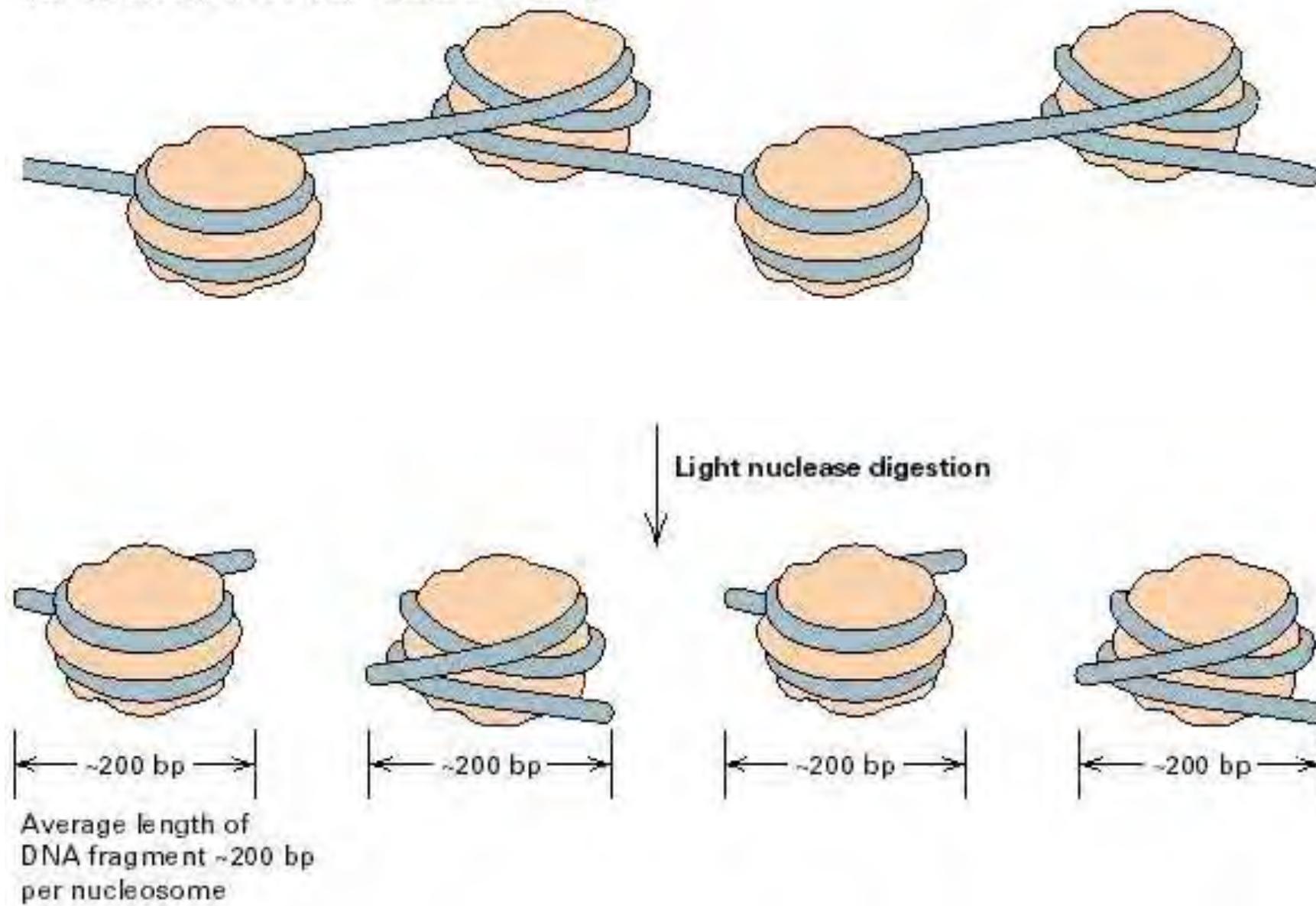


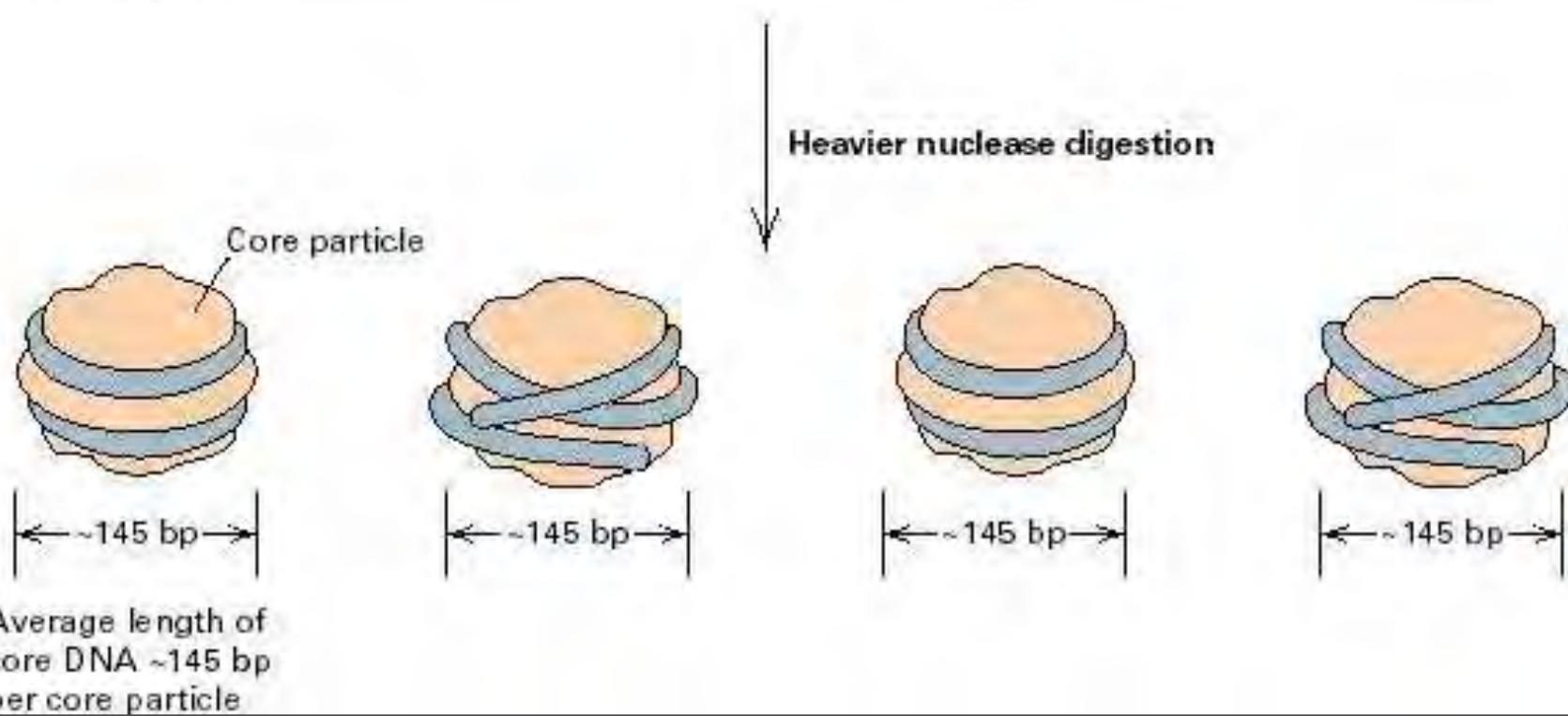
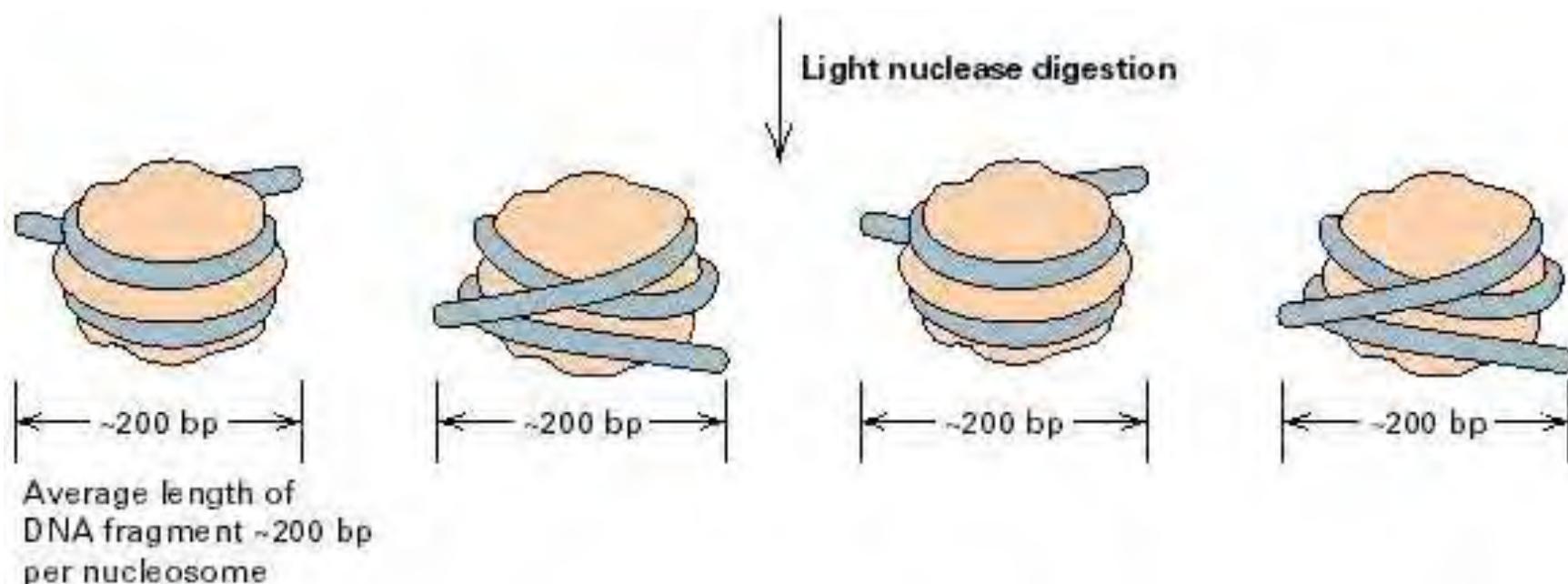






## (B) Chromatin in form of "beads on a string"





## "Travers" trinucleotide scale:



Satchwell,S.C., Drew,H.R., and Travers,A.A., "Sequence periodicities in chicken nucleosome core DNA", *J. Mol. Biol.*, **191**:659-675, (1986).

NOTE: we use a (slight) modification, in which the absolute value (magnitude) of the values is used to reflect trinucleotides which tend to exclude nucleosomes.

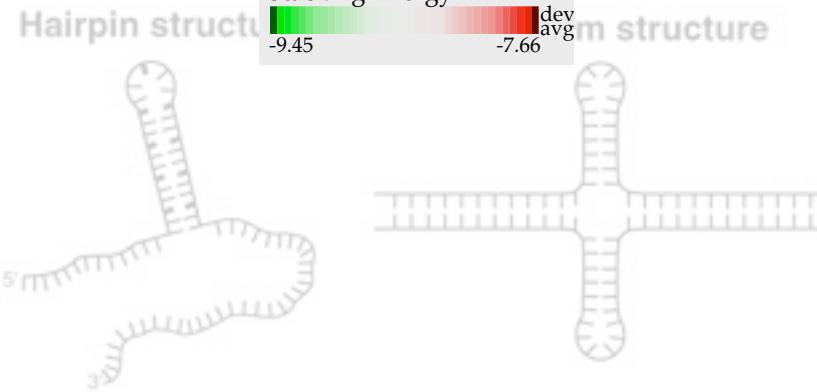
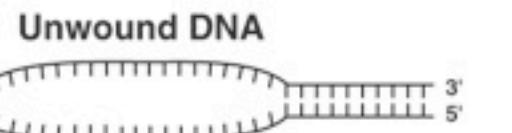
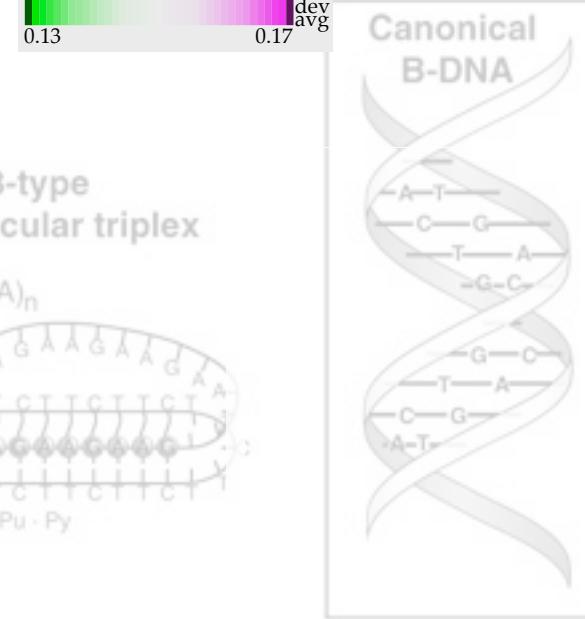
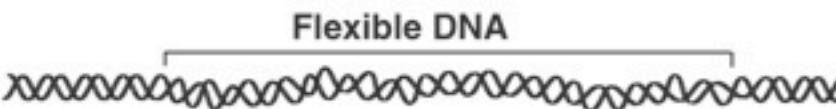
Baldi,P., Brunak,S., Chauvin,Y., and Krogh,A., "Naturally occurring nucleosome positioning signals in human exons and introns", *J. Mol. Biol.*, **263**:503-510, (1996).

| trinuc. | % Out  |
|---------|--------|
| AAT/ATT | -0.280 |
| AAA/TTT | -0.274 |
| CCA/TGG | -0.246 |
| AAC/GTT | -0.205 |
| ACT/AGT | -0.183 |
| CCG/CGG | -0.136 |
| ATC/GAT | -0.110 |
| AAG/CTT | -0.081 |
| CGC/GCG | -0.077 |
| AGG/CCT | -0.057 |
| GAA/TTC | -0.037 |
| ACG/CGT | -0.033 |
| ACC/GGT | -0.032 |
| GAC/GTC | -0.013 |
| CCC/GGG | -0.012 |
| ACA/TGT | -0.006 |
| CGA/TCG | -0.003 |
| GGA/TCC | 0.013  |
| CAA/TTG | 0.015  |
| AGC/GCT | 0.017  |
| GTA/TAC | 0.025  |
| AGA/TCT | 0.027  |
| CTC/GAG | 0.031  |
| CAC/GTG | 0.040  |
| TAA/TTA | 0.068  |
| GCA/TGC | 0.076  |
| CTA/TAG | 0.090  |
| GCC/GGC | 0.107  |
| ATG/CAT | 0.134  |
| CAG/CTG | 0.175  |
| ATA/TAT | 0.182  |
| TCA/TGA | 0.194  |

High position pref.

Low position pref.

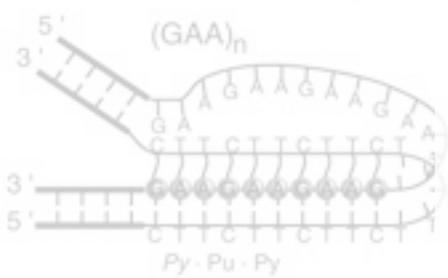
High position pref.



CGG quadruplex



Hy3-type intramolecular triplex



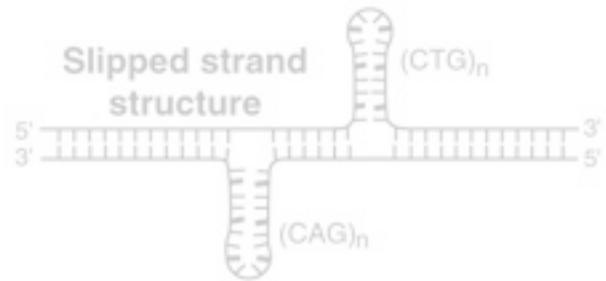
Anti Parallel DNA



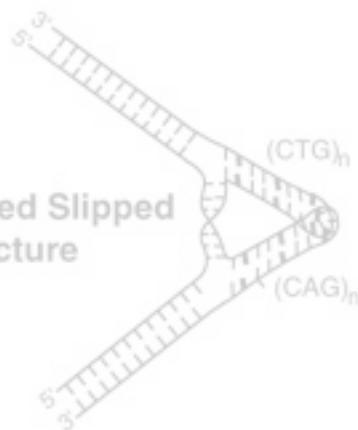
Parallel DNA



Slipped strand structure

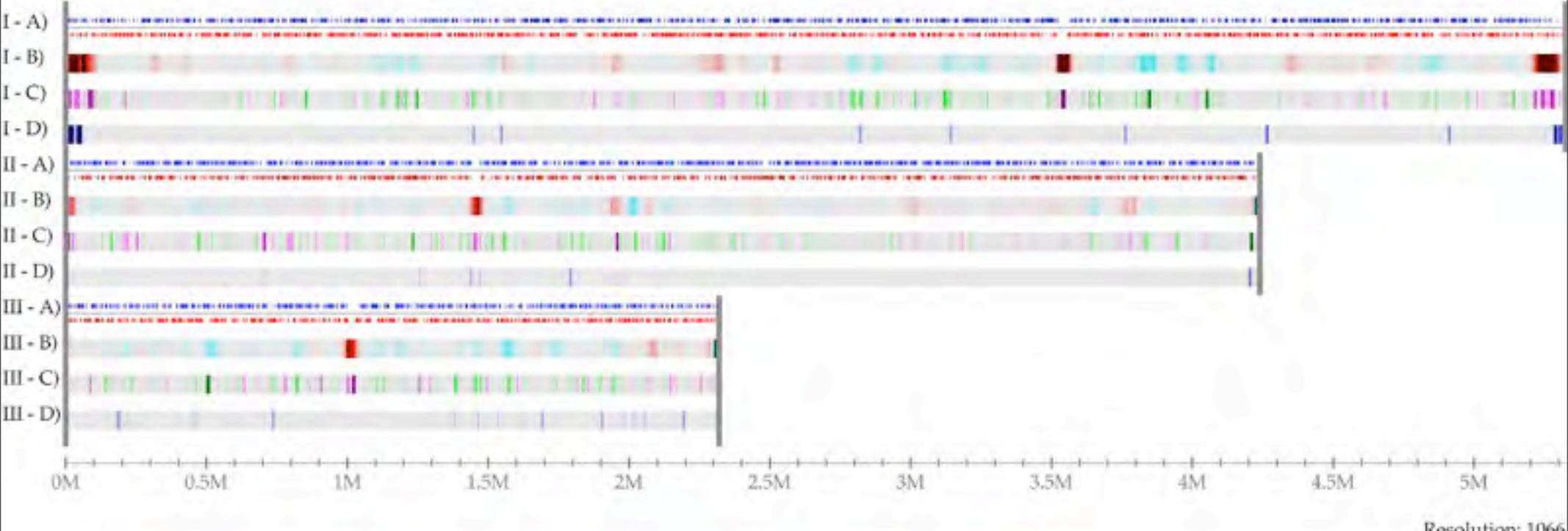


Folded Slipped Structure



# *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*

All Three Chromosomes 11,896,623 bp total



A) Annotations:



B) Percent AT



D) Watson Repeats



C) Position Preference



Center for Biological Sequence Analysis  
<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/>

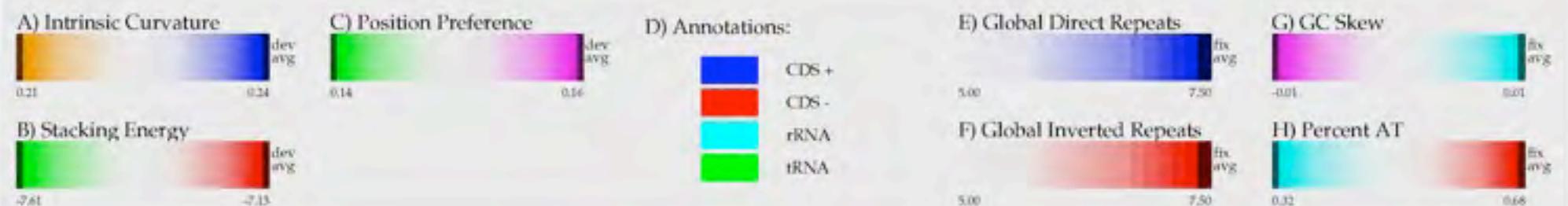
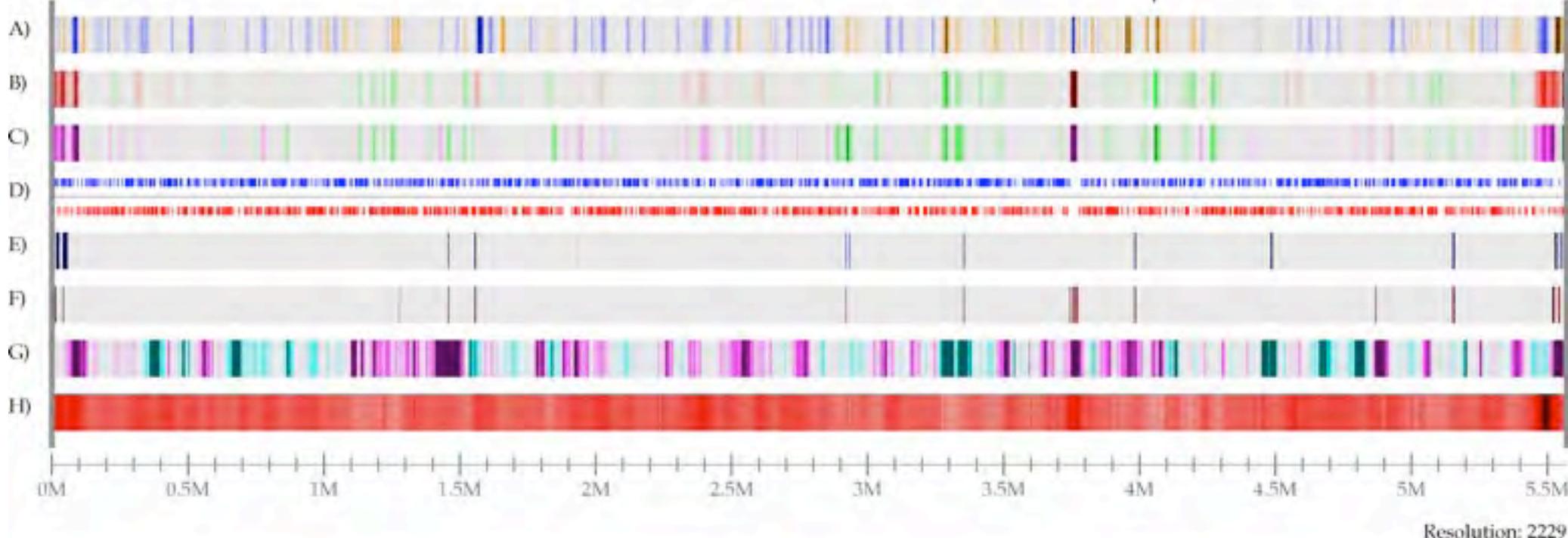
GENOME ATLAS

36

# *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*

strain 972, chromosome I 5,570,797 bp

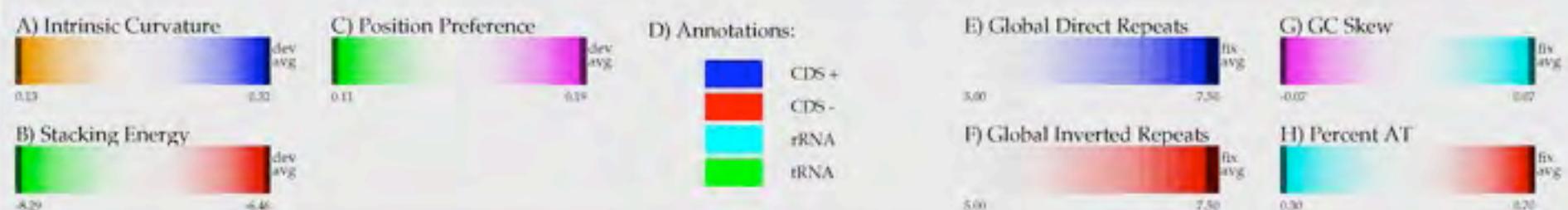
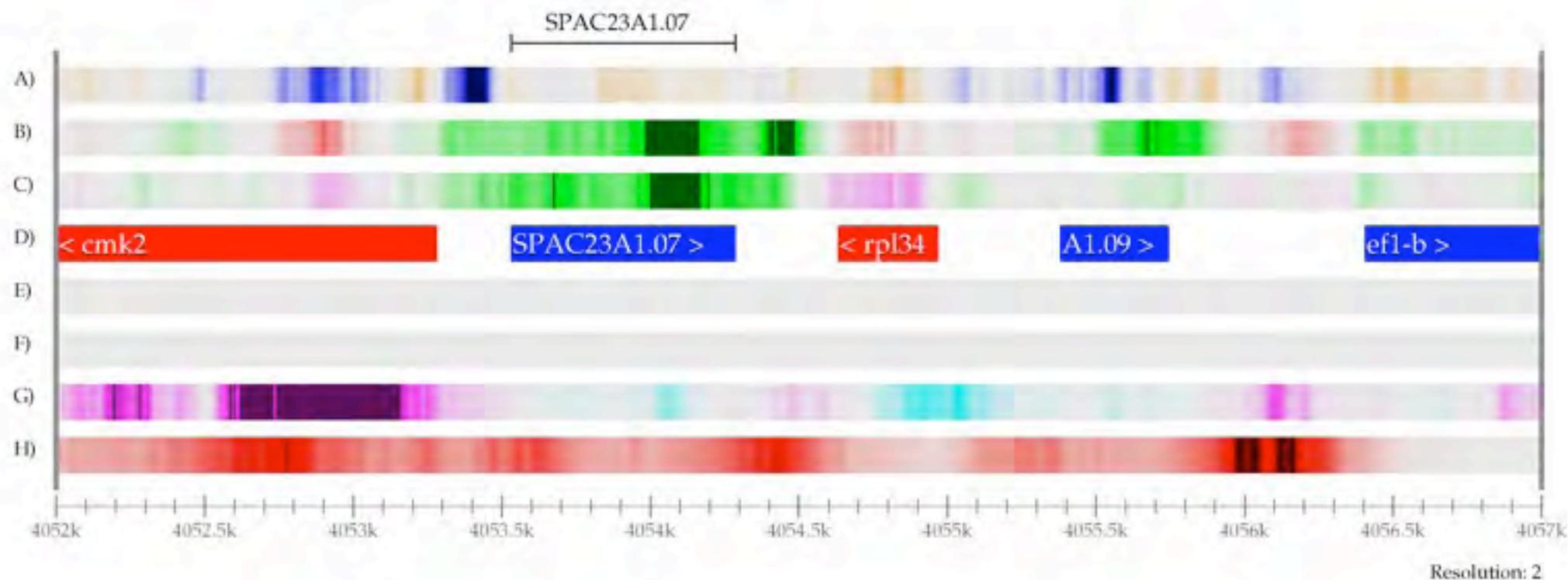
SPAC23A1.07



Range:  
4052000  
4057000

# *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*

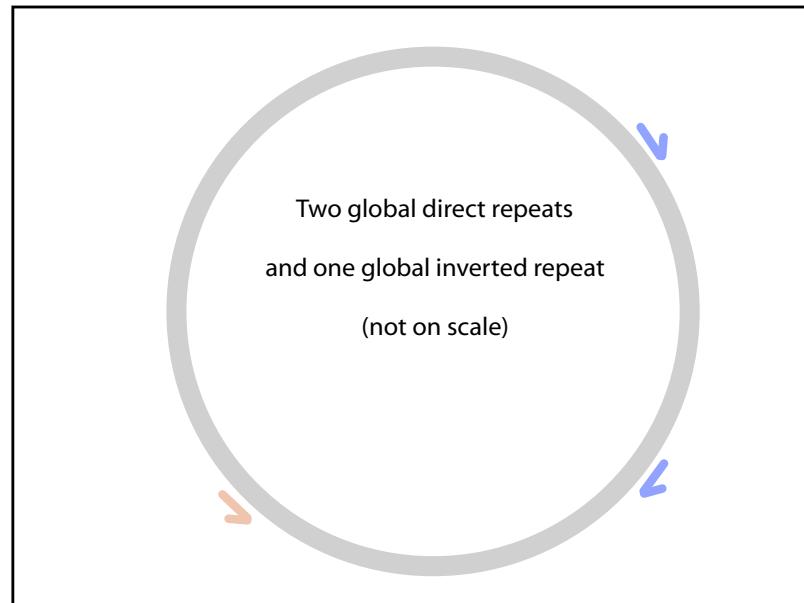
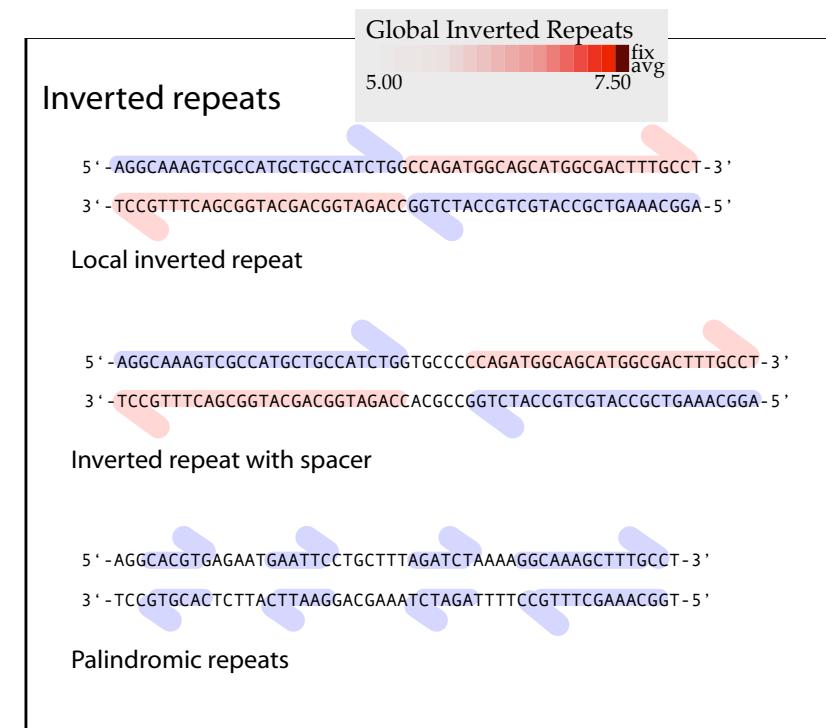
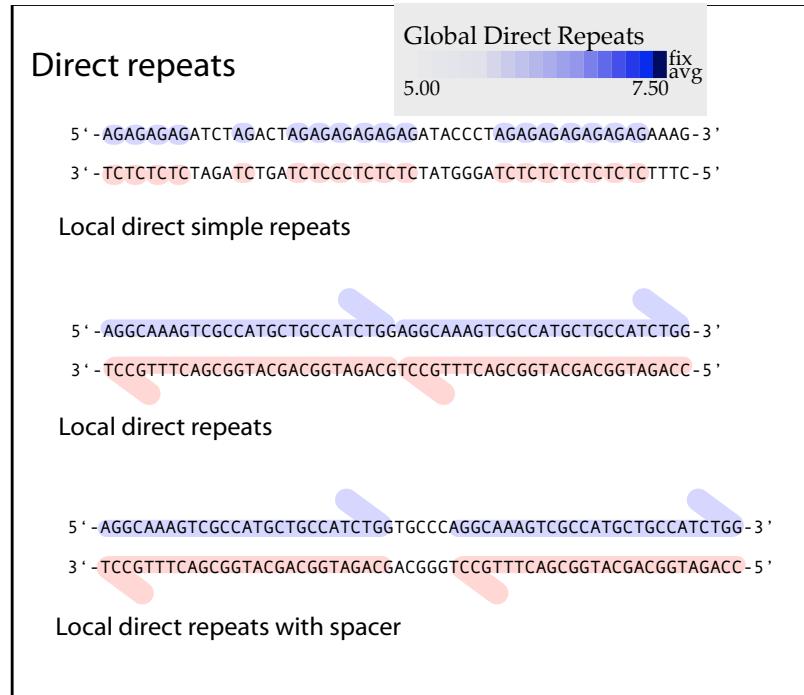
strain 972, chromosome I 5,570,797 bp



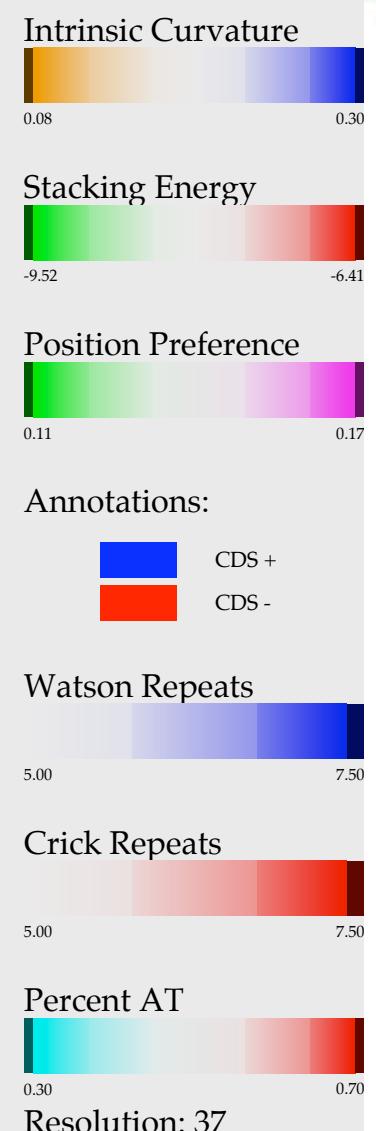
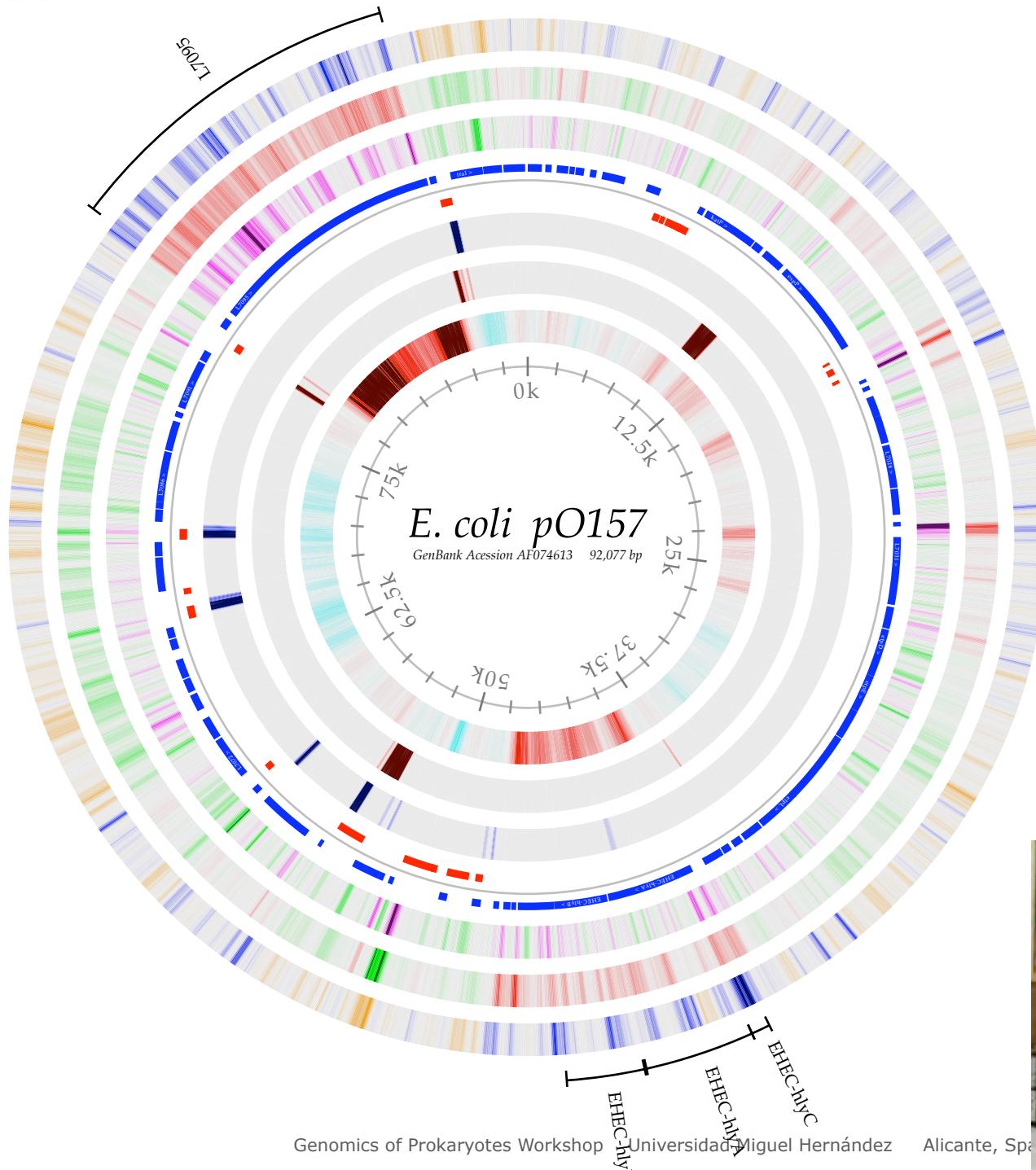
Center for Biological Sequence Analysis  
<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/>

GENOME ATLAS

38



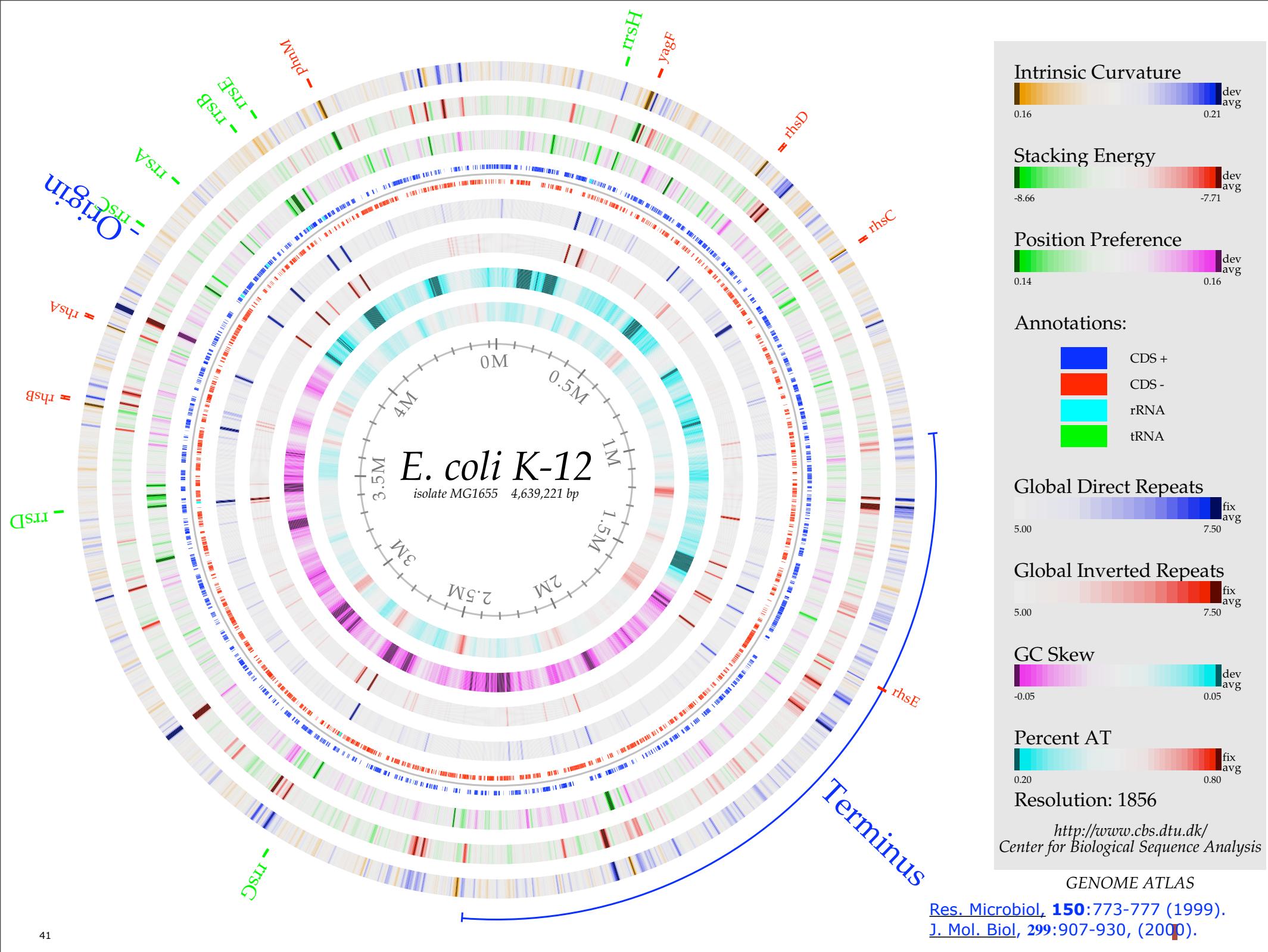
# Introducing the "Genome Atlas"



Resolution: 37  
Friis, Jensen, and Ussery  
*Genetica*, 108:47-51, (2000).

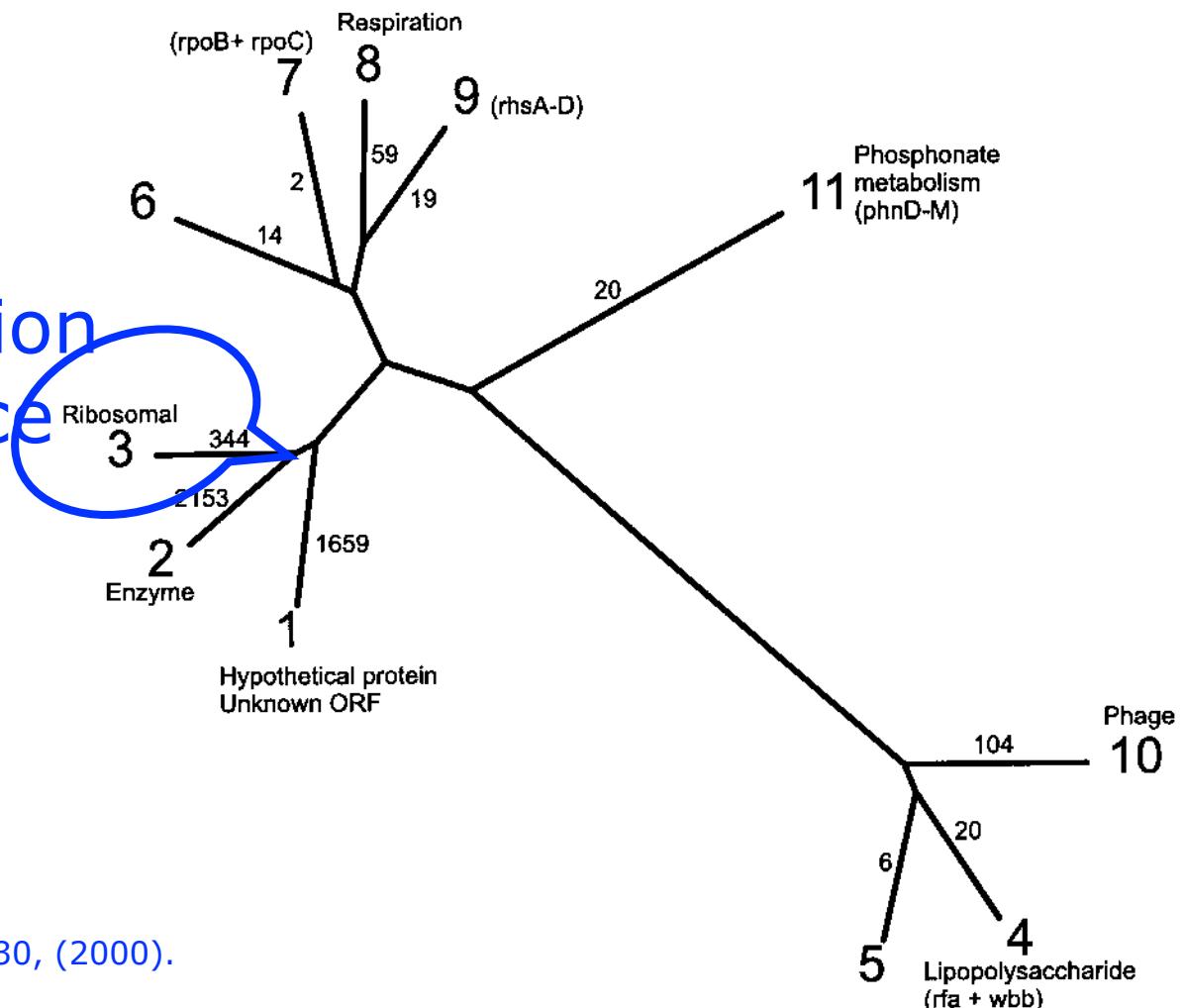
<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/>  
Center for Biological Sequence Analysis

GENOME ATLAS



DNA Structural Atlas for *Escherichia coli*

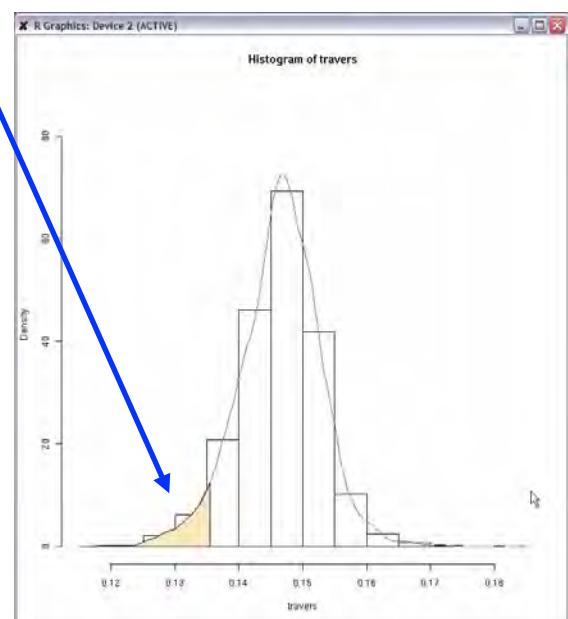
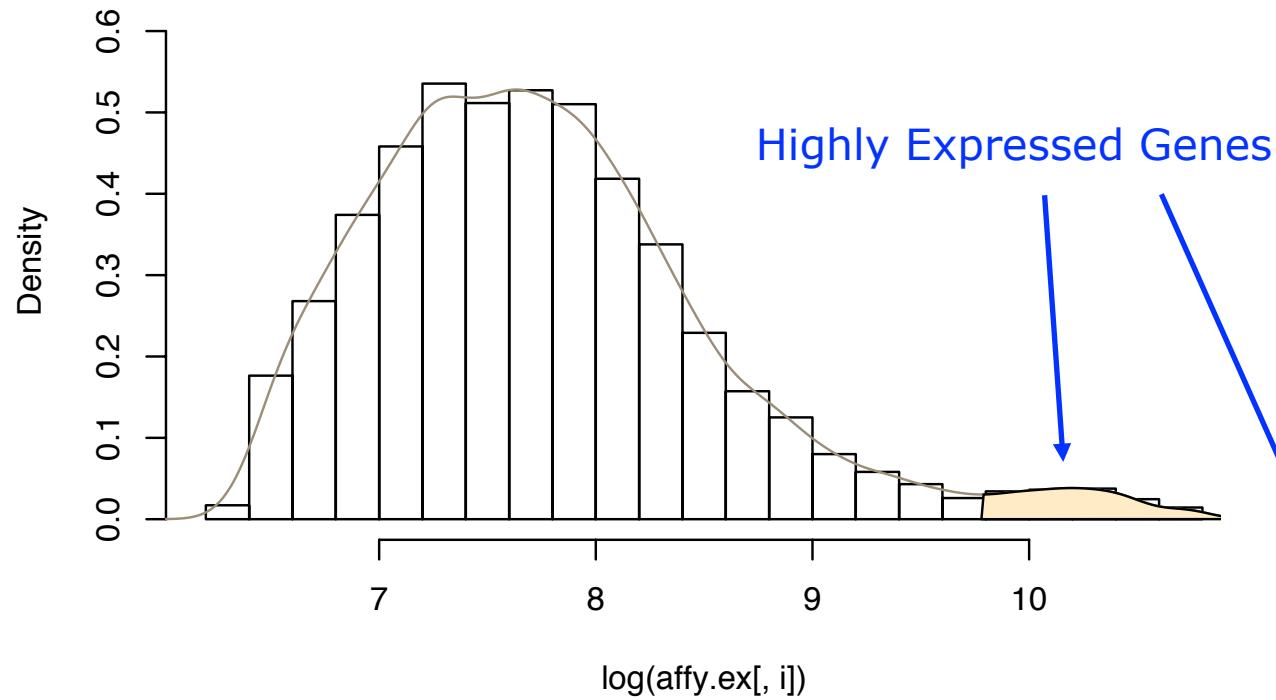
low position preference

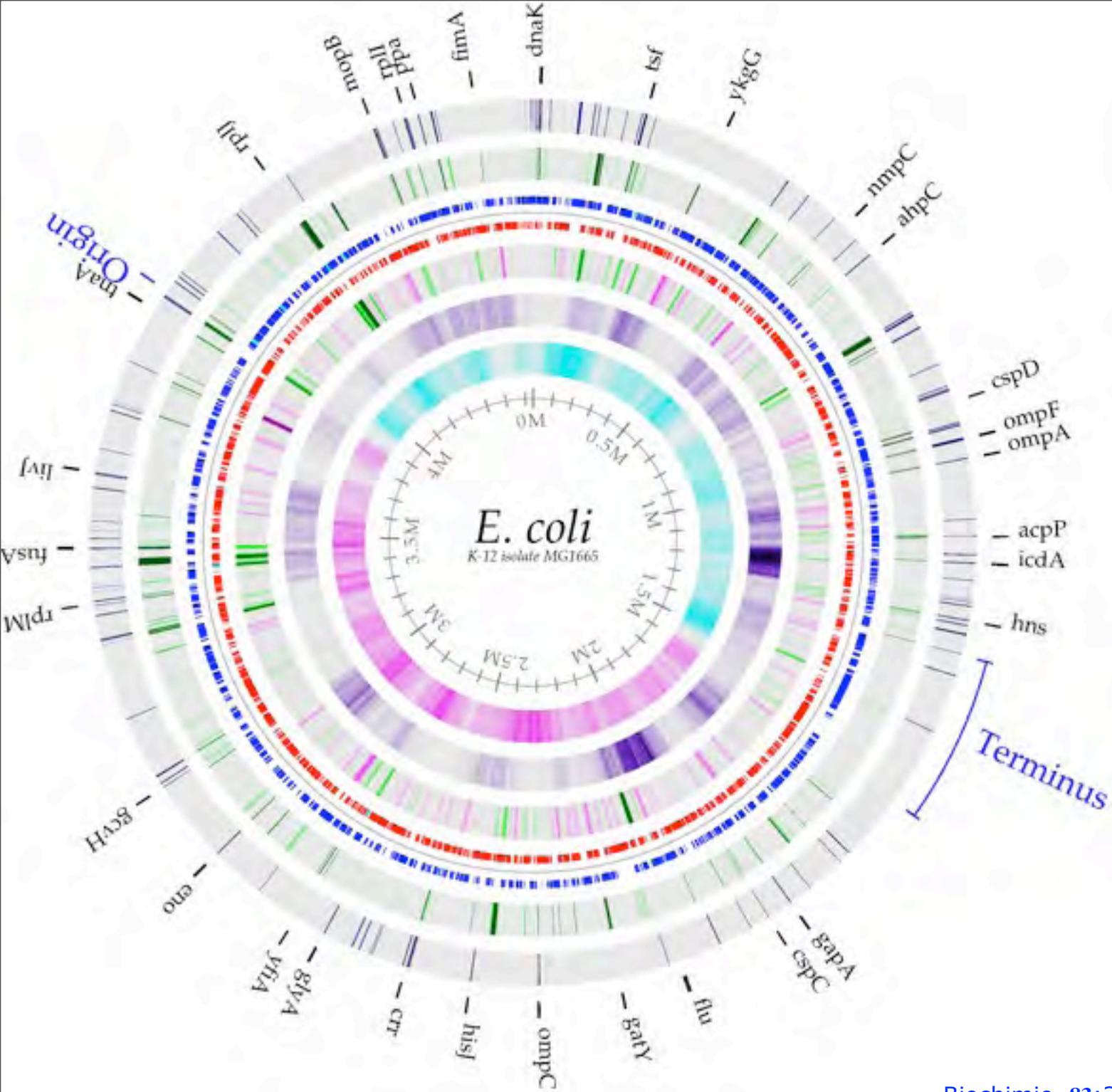


J. Mol. Biol., 299:907-930, (2000).

**Figure 7.** Structural cluster analysis. Distance tree showing the relative location of 11 gene clusters based on average structural measures. The number of genes in

### Histogram of $\log(\text{affy.ex[, i]})$





Protein concentration

fix avg

0.00 0.06

mRNA concentration

fix avg

0.00 4000.00

#### Annotations:

CDS +  
CDS -  
rRNA  
tRNA

Position Preference

0.14 0.35

GC Skew

Resolution: 928

<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/>  
Center for Biological Sequence Analysis

*ecoli.expressions.ps*  
Thu Nov 16 16:32:38 MET 2000

Biochimie, 83:201-212, (2001).



Monday, 12 December, 2011