

系統生物學與高資料量篩檢 技術簡介

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Institute of Information Science

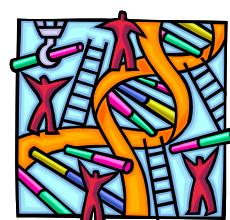
Academia Sinica

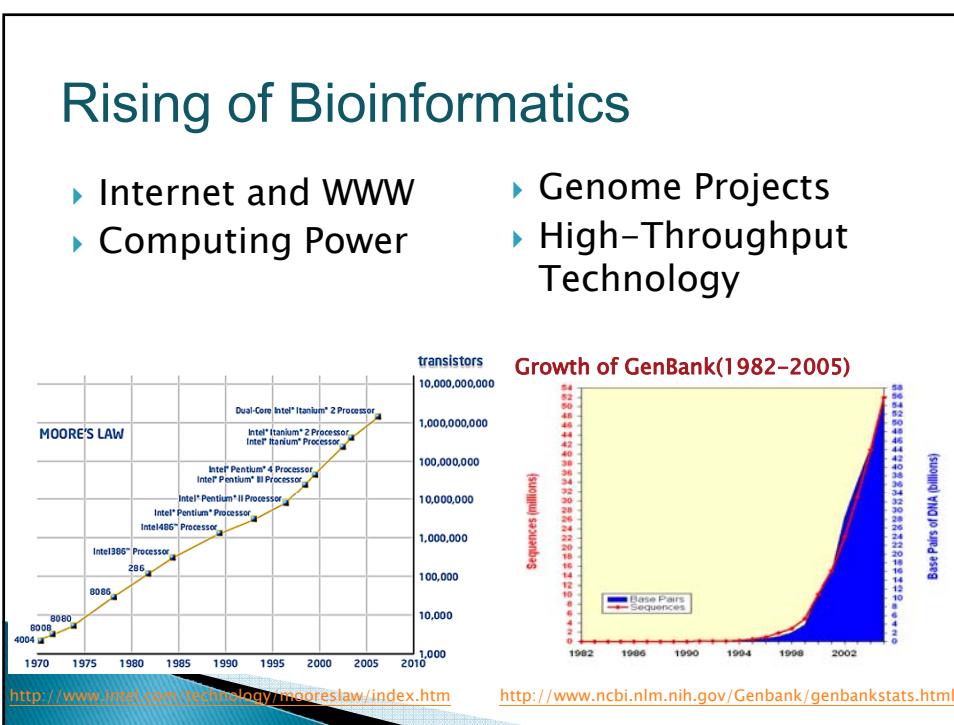
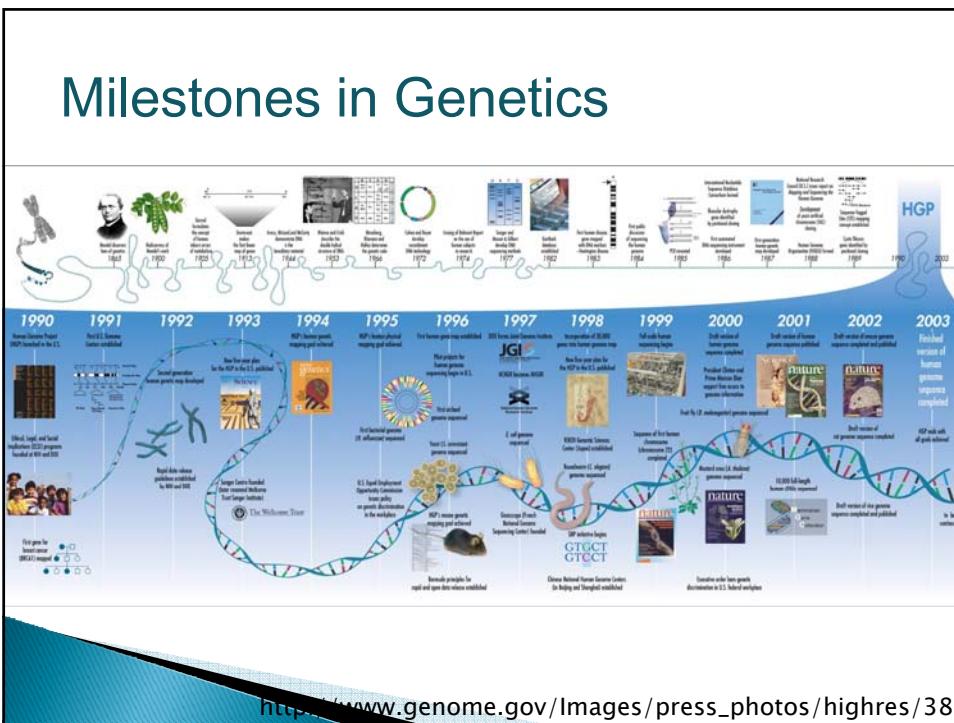
2008.08.13

Bioinformatics

- ▶ Bioinformatics is the application of information technology to the **management and analysis** of biological data.
- ▶ Bioinformatics is an **interdisciplinary research** area that is the interface between the **biological and computational sciences**.
- ▶ Bioinformatics is the field of science in which biology, computer science, and information technology merge to form a single discipline.

Bioinformatics
Biology + Informatics + Statistics





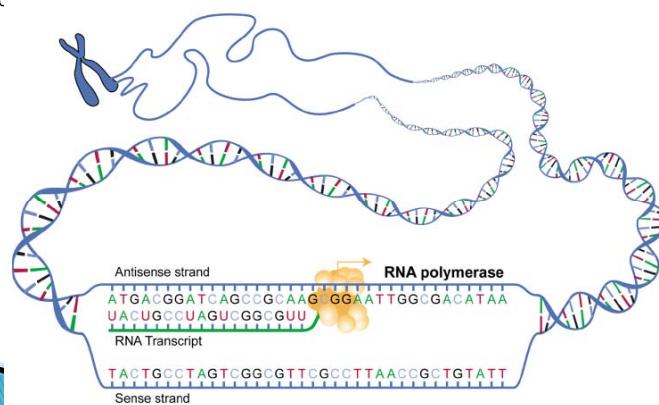
Biological information is coded

Binary Code

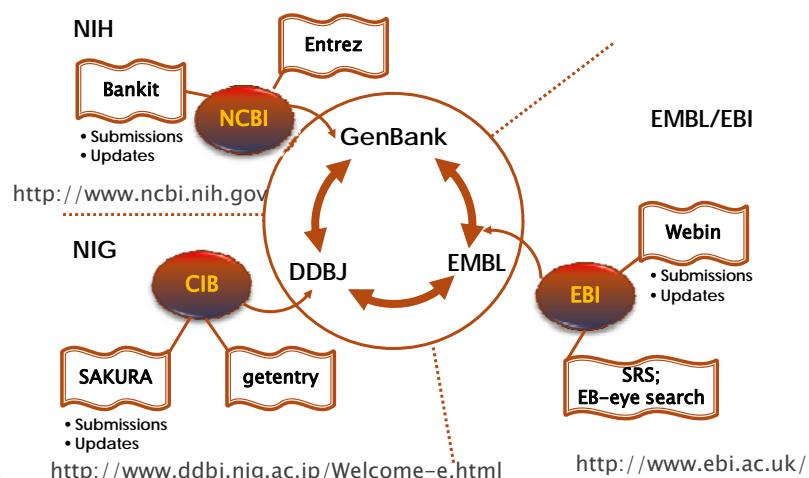
010001010100011101010
100010101000111010101
00010

Genetic Code

ATTCATCGGAGTAATTCCATC
GGAGTAATTCCATCGGAGTAAT



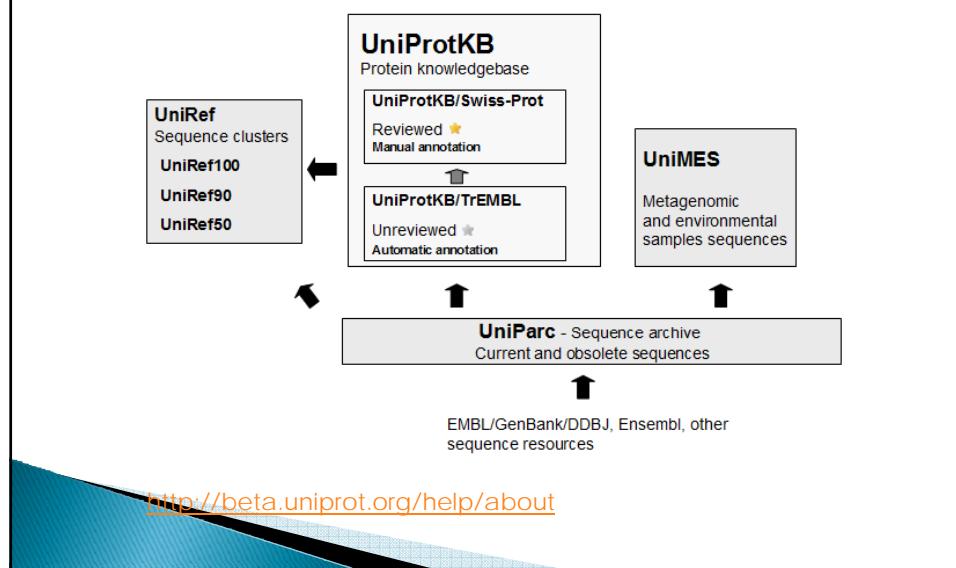
Data Exchanges among Three Major Nucleic Acid Public Databases



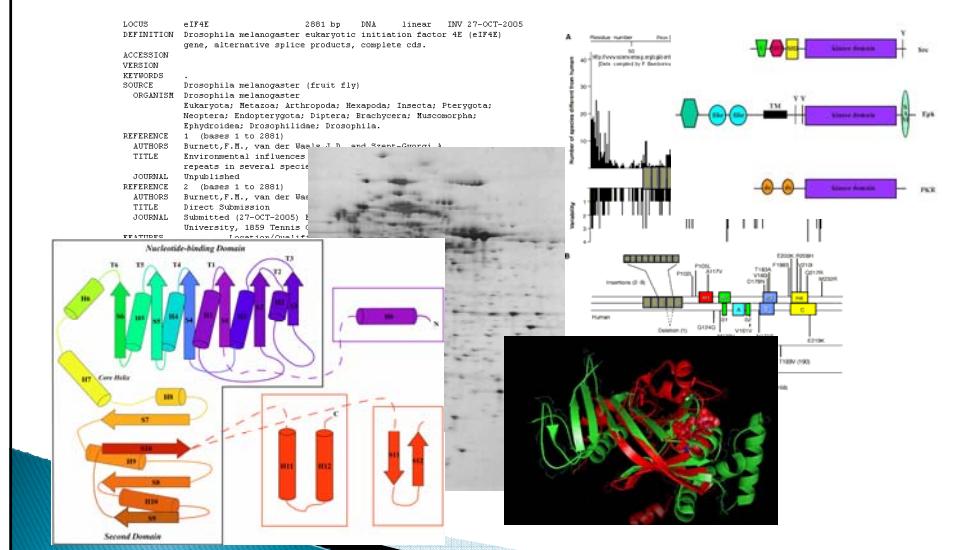
The dataflow for new submissions and updates between the three databases

Modified from Baxevanis AD & Ouellette BFF. Bioinformatics. (2005) Wiley Inc. published. Figure 1.1 (p.5)

Organization of UniProt Databases

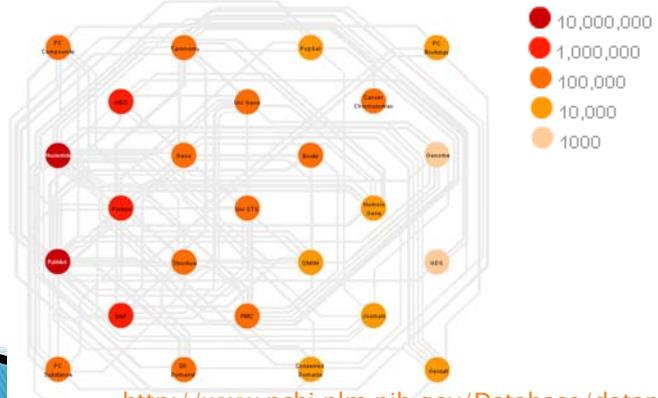


Various Formats for BioDB



Databases and Their Interconnections

- ▶ Most of DB records are linked to other records, both within a given database and between databases.
- ▶ Searches can begin anywhere within Entrez.



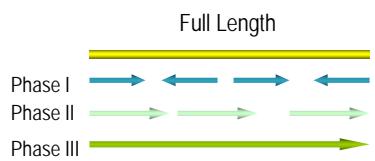
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Database/datamodel/index.html>

NAR Special Issues

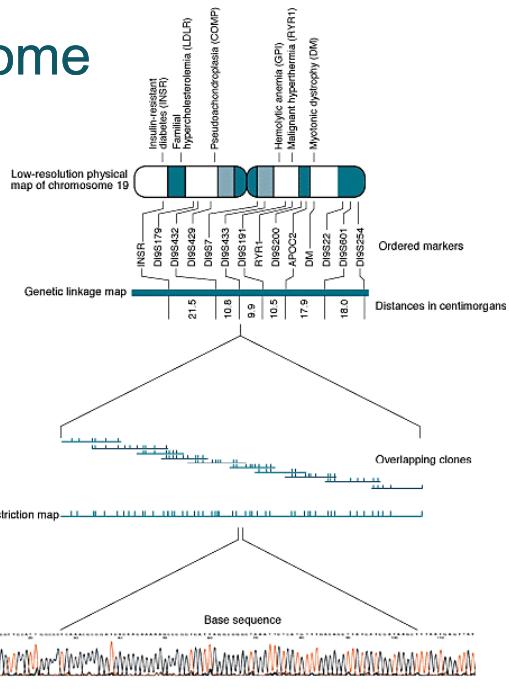
<http://nar.oxfordjournals.org/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Nucleic Acids Research journal. At the top, there's a banner for the current issue. Below it, a sidebar on the left provides general journal information, and the main content area on the right includes a search bar and links to related journals like Bioinformatics and Human Molecular Genetics.

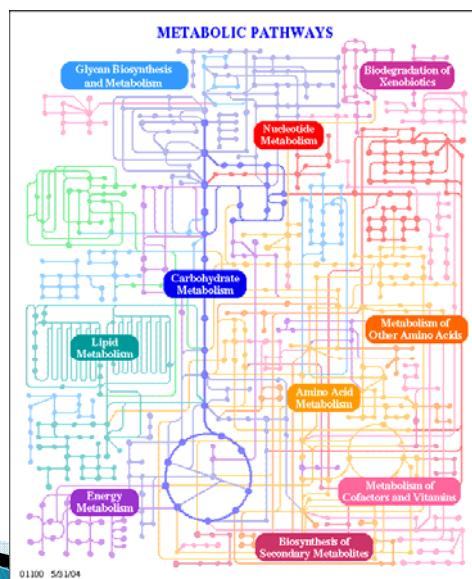
From Chromosome to Sequences



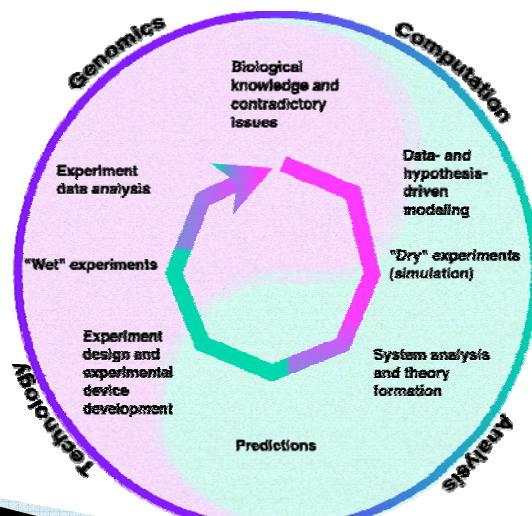
Coverage (8–10X) >> 99%
Error Rate << 0.01%



KEGG Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes



Systems Biology



An Example of a Systems Biology Approach

articles

Global analysis of protein localization in budding yeast

Won-Ki Huh^{1,*}, James V. Falvo^{1,*}, Luke C. Gerke¹, Adam S. Carroll¹, Russell W. Howson¹, Jonathan S. Weissman^{1,2} & Erin K. O'Shea¹

¹Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California-San Francisco, Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, and ²Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, 600 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94143-2240, USA

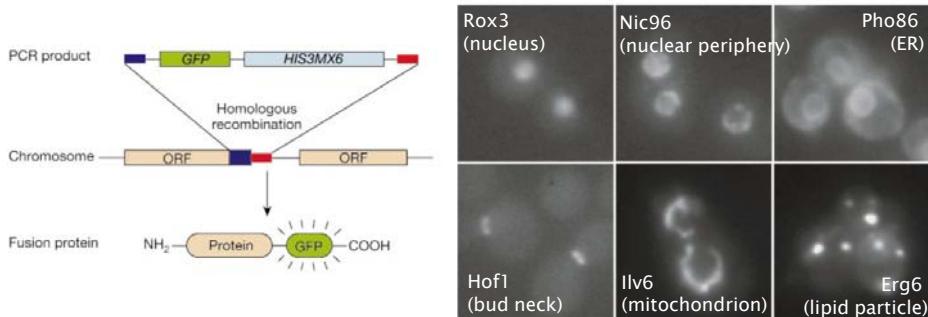
*These authors contributed equally to this work.

A fundamental goal of cell biology is to define the functions of proteins in the context of compartments that organize them in the cellular environment. Here we describe the construction and analysis of a collection of yeast strains expressing full-length, chromosomally tagged green fluorescent protein fusion proteins. We classify these proteins, representing 75% of the yeast proteome, into 22 distinct subcellular localization categories, and provide localization information for 70% of previously unlocalized proteins. Analysis of this high-resolution, high-coverage localization data set in the context of transcriptional, genetic, and protein-protein interaction data helps reveal the logic of transcriptional co-regulation, and provides a comprehensive view of interactions within and between organelles in eukaryotic cells.

NATURE (2003), 425:686

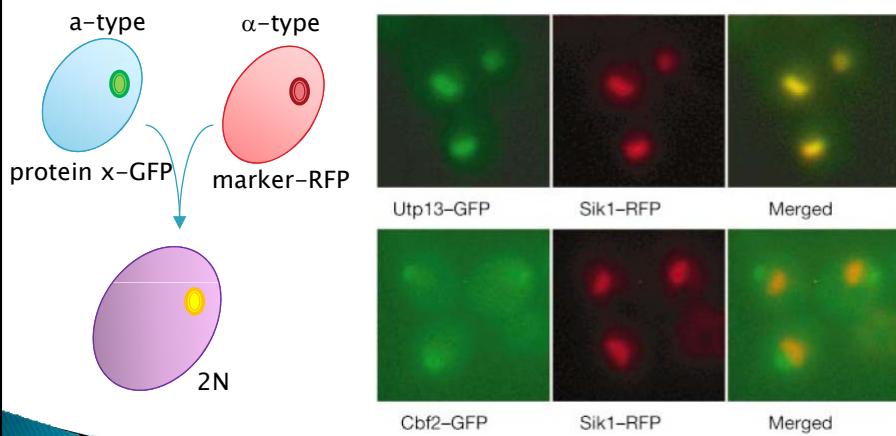
Microscopic analysis of yeast strains expressing GFP-tagged proteins

► Constructing recombinant strains

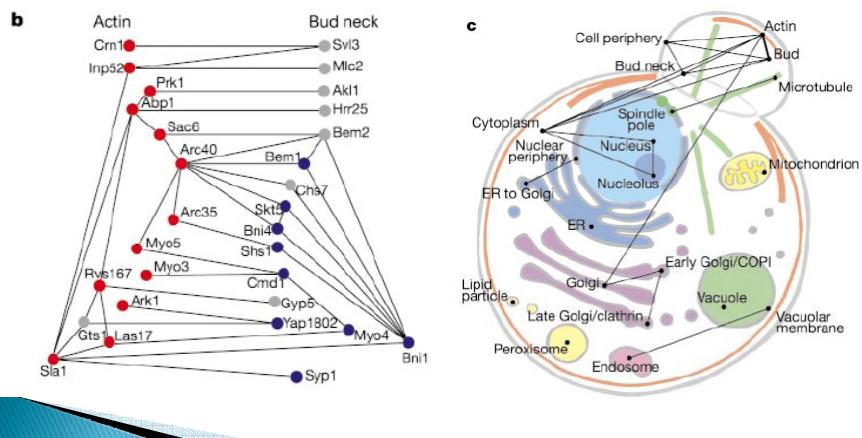


Huh WK et al., 2003. NATURE 425:686

Representative co-localization experiment



Relationship between genetic and physical interactions and subcellular localization



High-throughput *omics

Subject	Inclusive set (For an individual)	Statistical Study (many individuals)
Genes	Genome	Genomics
Transcripts	Transcriptome	Transcriptomics
Proteins	Proteome	Proteomics
Metabolites	Metabolome	Metabolomics
Phenotype	Phenome	Phenomics

High-Throughput Technology

- ▶ Using robotics, data processing and control software, liquid handling devices, and sensitive detectors to quickly conduct millions of biochemical, genetic or pharmacological tests.

AUTOMATION

Brute-Force Approach → Fast and Huge Amount of Data

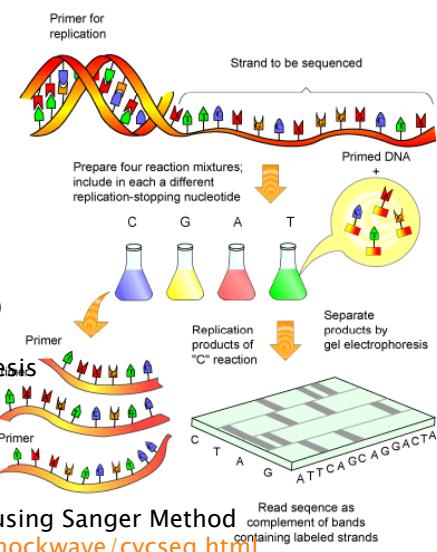
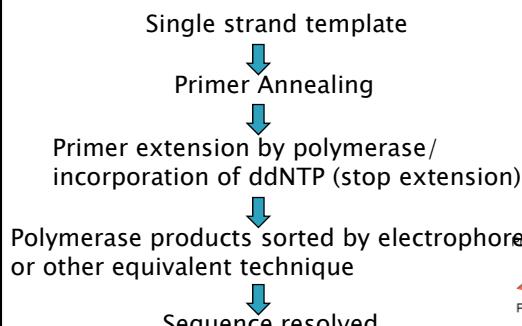
High-Throughput Technology

- ▶ Genomics
 - HTP Sequencing
 - Accessing variated version of alleles
- ▶ Transcriptomics
 - Microarray for gene expression data
- ▶ Proteomics
 - Isotope-Coded Affinity Tags
- ▶ Anatomical and Histological Images

DNA Sequencing and Resequencing

Sanger Method

Sequencing Method based on DNA polymerase and chain terminator

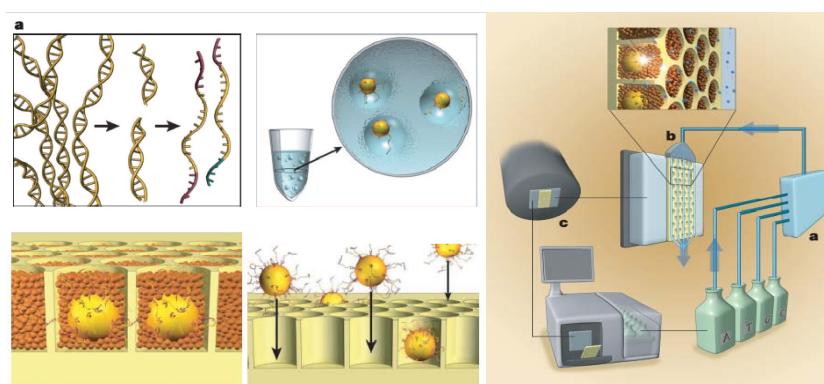


Animation of automated DNA sequencing using Sanger Method
<http://www.dnalc.org/ddnalc/resources/shockwave/cycseq.html>

DNA Sequencing and Resequencing

454 Sequencing Technology:

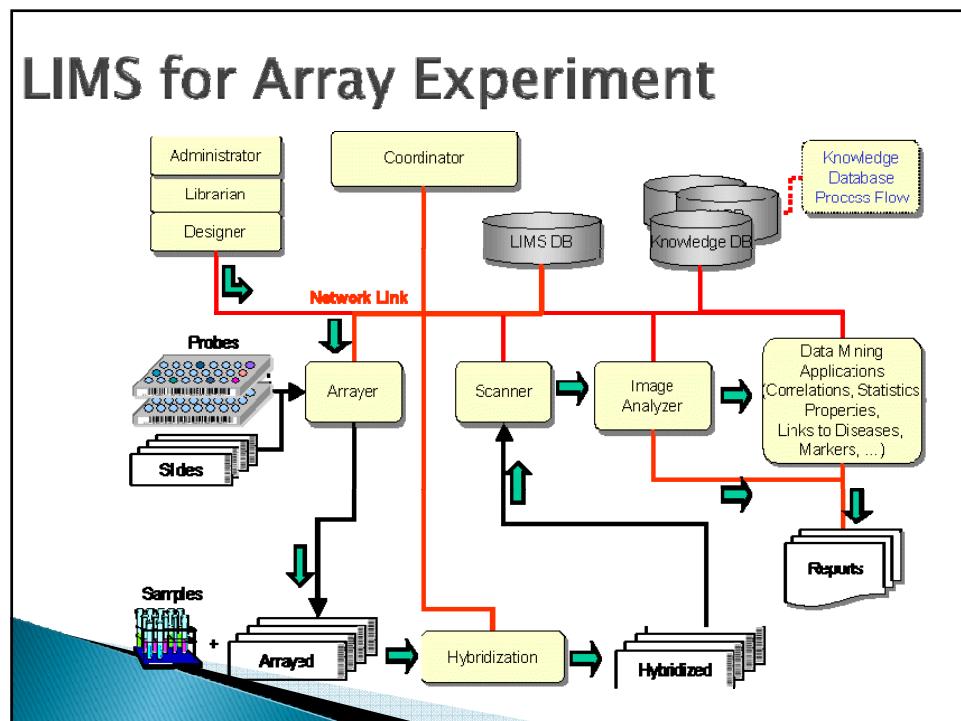
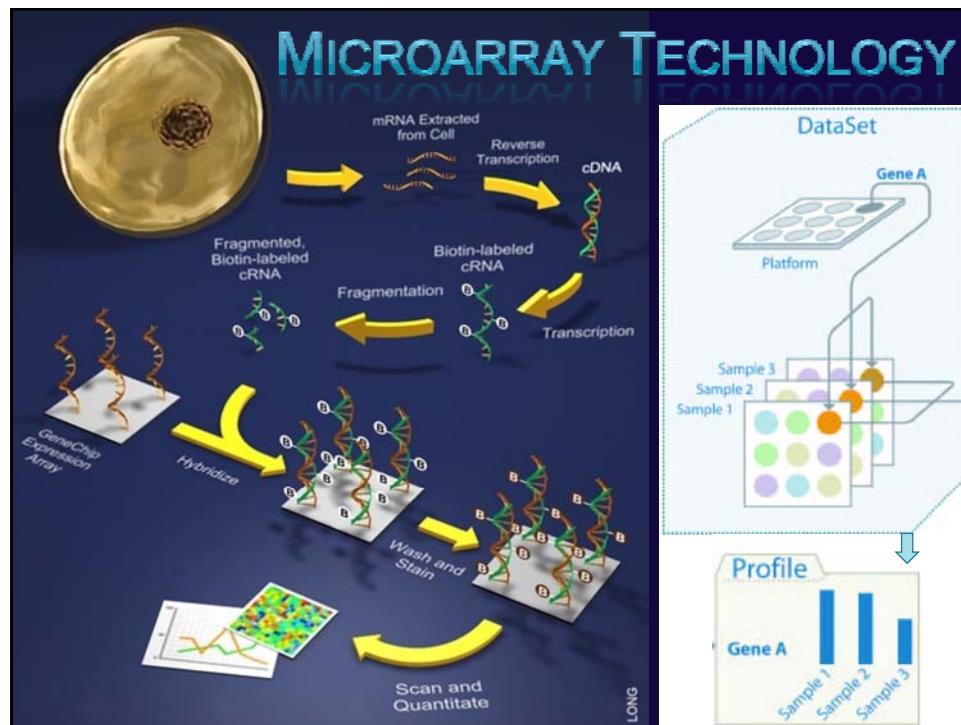
emulsion-based template/ picoliter reaction well/ pyrophosphate sequencing



Genome sequencing in microfabricated high-density picolitre reactors

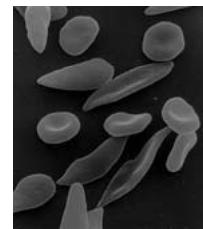
Nature. 2005 Sep 15; 437(7057):326–7

Demo <http://www.454.com/flash/roche-gene.asp>



SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism)

	codon	5	6	7
Hb β (normal)	CCT	GAG	GAG	
		Pro	Glu	Glu
Hb β (Sickle)	CCT	GTG	GAG	
		Pro	Val	Glu

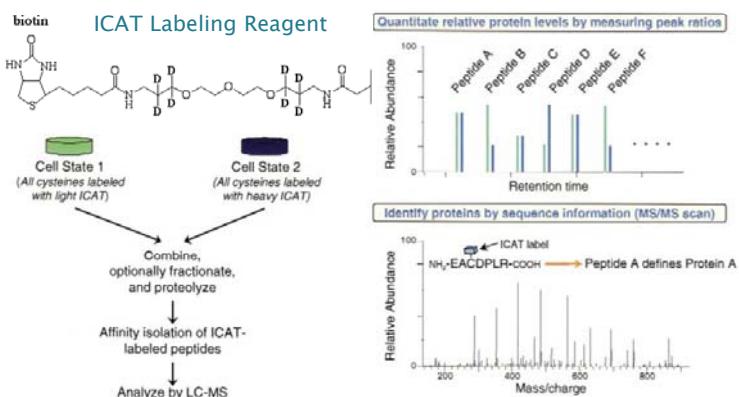


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_blood_cells

- ▶ SNP Density in human genome (estimated):
 - One SNP site / 500~1000 bases
- ▶ How to detect SNPs?
 - Sequencing-based method
 - PCR-based method
 - Array-based method

Isotope-Coded Affinity Tags

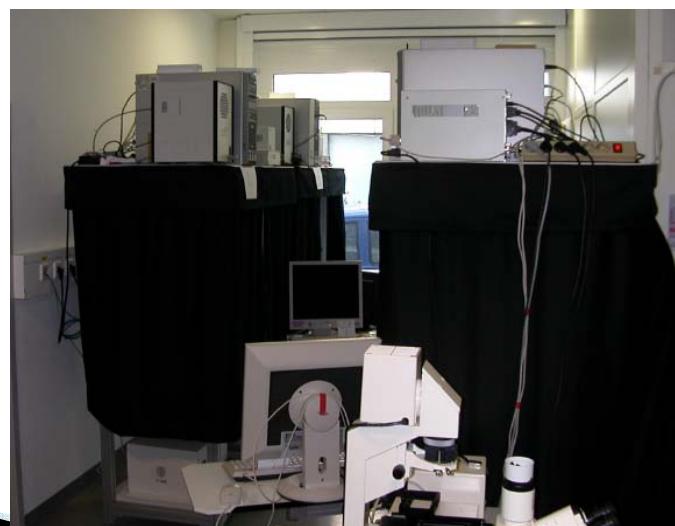
<http://www.proteomecenter.org/PDFs/Gygi.NatBiotech.99.pdf>



Animation Demo of ICAT Technology

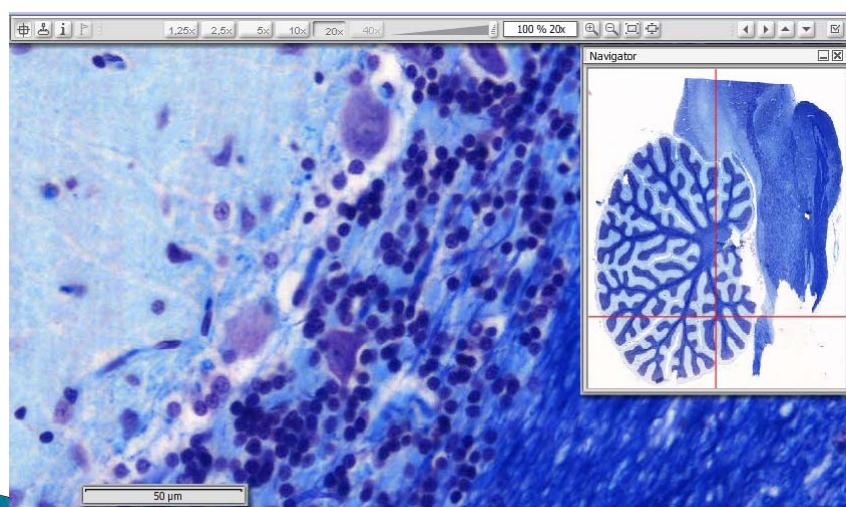
<http://www.bio.davidson.edu/Courses/genomics/ICAT/ICAT.html>

High-Throughput Microscopy



Adopted from a speech of Urban Liebel, Mitocheck project group, EMBL Heidelberg <http://harvester.embl.de/media/2006-01-13-dresden.pdf>

A whole-view on a slice of body



<http://dotslide.olympus-sis.com/>