

Молекулярная биология



Некоторые параметры молекул ДНК и белка:

- Один шаг это полный виток спирали ДНК-поворот на 360°
- Один шаг составляют **10** пар нуклеотидов
- Длина одного шага - **3,4** нм
- Расстояние между двумя нуклеотидами - **0,34** нм
- Молекулярная масса одного нуклеотида - **345** г/моль
- Молекулярная масса одной аминокислоты – **100** г/мол
- В молекуле ДНК: **$A+G=T+C$** (Правило Чаргаффа)
- Комплементарность нуклеотидов: **$A=T$; $G=C$**
- Цепи ДНК удерживаются водородными связями, которые образуются между комплементарными азотистыми основаниями: аденин с тиминном соединяются **2** водородными связями, а гуанин с цитозином **тремя**.
- В среднем один белок содержит **400** аминокислот

Выравнивание генетических последовательностей

- В эволюции генетических последовательностей происходят как **замены**, так и **вставки** и **делеции**. Первым этапом филогенетического анализа является идентификация вставок и делеций, имевших место в эволюционной истории анализируемой группы последовательностей. Эту процедуру называют выравниванием (to align, alignment) последовательностей.
- **Выравнивание последовательностей** направлено на выявление гомологичных (имеющих общее эволюционное происхождение) позиций анализируемых последовательностей, установление наиболее вероятного, т.е. требующего наименьшего числа эволюционных событий, сценария эволюции анализируемой группы.

Выравнивание генетических последовательностей

```

                                     111111111122
123456789012345678901
1  ATACCTGCGATAGCTTCTGAT
   ||||| ||| |*****
2  ATACCTGCGAAGCTTCTGAT.
```

Выравнивание генетических последовательностей

```

                                111111111122
1  123456789012345678901
   ATACCTGCGATAGCTTCTGAT
   ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
2  ATACCTGCGA . AGCTTCTGAT
```



Выравнивание генетических последовательностей

- **Clustal** -- это одна из самых широко используемых компьютерных программ для множественного выравнивания нуклеотидных и аминокислотных последовательностей (multiple sequence alignment).
- Переходим по ссылке:
- <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/>

Multiple Sequence Alignment

Clustal Omega is a new multiple sequence alignment program that uses seeded guide trees and HMM profile-profile techniques to generate alignments between three or more sequences. For the alignment of two sequences please instead use our [pairwise sequence alignment tools](#).

Important note: This tool can align up to 4000 sequences or a maximum file size of 4 MB.

STEP 1 - Enter your input sequences

Enter or paste a set of

PROTEIN

PROTEIN

DNA

RNA

Or, [upload a file](#): Не выбран ни один файл

[Use a example sequence](#) | [Clear sequence](#) | [See more example inputs](#)

STEP 2 - Set your parameters

OUTPUT FORMAT

ClustalW with character counts

The default settings will fulfill the needs of most users.

(Click here, if you want to view or change the default settings.)

STEP 3 - Submit your job

Be notified by email *(Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)*

1. Выбираем
нужный тип
данных (белок,
ДНК или РНК)
В нашем случае -
DNA

Clustal Omega

[Input form](#)[Web services](#)[Help & Documentation](#)[Bioinformatics Tools FAQ](#)[Feedback](#)

Tools > Multiple Sequence Alignment > Clustal Omega

Multiple Sequence Alignment

Clustal Omega is a new multiple sequence alignment program that uses seeded guide trees and HMM profile-profile techniques to generate alignments between three or more sequences. For the alignment of two sequences please instead use our [pairwise sequence alignment tools](#).

Important note: This tool can align up to 4000 sequences or a maximum file size of 4 MB.

STEP 1 - Enter your input sequences

Enter or paste a set of

DNA

sequences in any supported format:

```
>UcCmIs_JQ245480
ATTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTACCCTGAGGTATATGTTTAAATTTACCTGGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTCAT
ATACACCTTTGGGTTTTATGGTTGTTATTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTGTGGGGGCATCATATGTTTACAGTAGGTTTAGATGTA
AAGACGGCTGTTTTCTTCAGTTCGTACTATGATTATTGGTGTTCCTACCGGTATAAAGGTATTTCTTGATTATACATGATTCTAAAAAGTCGGTTTTCACTC
CGTGAGCCTGTTTTGGTGAGTTTTATCATTTATTGTGTTGTTTACTATTGGGGGTGTACGGGTATTATCTTTTCAGCTTGTGTGCTTGATAATTTTGCAT
GATACTTGATTGTTGTTAGCTCACTTTCATTATGTAATGTCATTAGGTTCTTACATAAGTATAATAGTGTTTTTCGTTTGATGATGGCCAGTCATTACAGGTGTA
GATTGAATAAGTATTTACTA
>SpCmKo_JQ245482
```

Or, upload a file: Не выбран ни один файл

[Use an example sequence](#) | [Clear sequence](#) | [See more example inputs](#)

STEP 2 - Set your parameters

OUTPUT FORMAT

ClustalW with character counts

The default settings will fulfill the needs of most users.

(Click here, if you want to view or change the default settings.)

STEP 3 - Submit your job

Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)

2. Вставляем
последовательности
Открываем папку
Выравнивания.
Открываем файл
B-11.fasta
программой
UltraEdit-32.
Копируем отсюда 2
или более
понравившиеся
последовательности

Multiple Sequence Alignment

Clustal Omega is a new multiple sequence alignment program that uses seeded guide trees and HMM profile-profile techniques to generate alignments between **three or more** sequences. For the alignment of two sequences please instead use our [pairwise sequence alignment tools](#).

Important note: This tool can align up to 4000 sequences or a maximum file size of 4 MB.

STEP 1 - Enter your input sequences

Enter or paste a set of

DNA

sequences in any supported format:

>DeCmis_JQ245480

```
TTATTCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCTGAGGTATATGTTTAAATTTACCTGGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTCAT
ATGACACCTTTGGGTTTTATGGGTTGTTATTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTGTGGGGGCATCATATGTTTACAGTAGGTTTAGATGTA
AAGACGGCTGTTTTCTTCAGTTCGTACTATGATTATTGGTGTTCCTACCGGTATAAAGGTATTTCTTGATTATACATGATTCTAAAAAGTCGTGTTTCACTC
CGTGAGCCTGTTTTTGGTGAGTTTTATCATTTATTGTGTTTACTATTGGGGGTGTTACGGGTATTATCTTTTCAGCTTGTGTGCTTGATAATATTTGCAT
GATACTTGATTCGTTGTAGCTCACTTTCATTATGTAATGTCATTAGGTTCTTACATAAAGTATAATAGTGTTTTTCGTTTGATGATGGCCAGTCATTACAGGTGTA
GATTGAATAAGTATTTACTA
```

>SpCmKo_JQ245482

Or, upload a file: Не выбран ни один файл

[Use a example sequence](#) | [Clear sequence](#) | [See more example inputs](#)

STEP 2 - Set your parameters

OUTPUT FORMAT

ClustalW with character counts

The default settings will fulfill the needs of most users.

(Click here, if you want to view or change the default settings.)

STEP 3 - Submit your job

Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)

3. Нажимаем Submit



4. Получаем результат

Input form	Web services	Help & Documentation	Bioinformatics Tools FAQ
DeCmCh1.2-Hap1		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
SpTaKo_JQ245484		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeClUK_KC812045		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
SpTaKo_JQ245483		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo11-Hap18		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeOkCL_AB623150		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAACTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGATACCTTTGGG	120
SpCmKo_JQ245482		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeOkCL_AB623149		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAACTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGATACCTTTGGG	120
KlUaKa_AB375661		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
NiUaKm_JQ245471		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DiClbKa1-HapB		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DiClbKa11-HapH		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DiClbKa8.9-HapF		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DiClbKa16-HapL		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DiClbKa10-HapG		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
SpCmCh12-HapA		GGGTTTGGTATGATTAGTCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTGGGTTGCTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
Dipl.grandis_AB425840		GGGTTTGGAAATGATTAGACATGTTTGTAGTAACTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGATACCTTTGGA	120
Dipl.balaenopterae_AB822370		GGGTTTGGAAATGATTAGACATGTTTGTAGTAACTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGATACCTTTGGA	120
DeSlAz_AB374223		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo13-Hap20		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo7.8-Hap15		GGTTTTGGAATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo10-Hap17		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
SpCmCh9-Hap12		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeCmSe10.11-Hap7		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeCmCh5-Hap4		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeHsNE_KC812048		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo15-Hap22		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeBlHo14-Hap21		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo18-Hap25		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
DeTnHo16-Hap23		GGTTTTGGGATGATTAGCCATGTTTGTAGAAATTTAGGTTGTTTCATATGACACCTTTGGG	120
		** ***** **	
DiOtUS_KY552872		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGGGGG	180
DiClbKa5.6-HapD		TTTTATGGGTGTTGTTTGGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGGGGA	180
DiCsTy_JQ245472		TTTTATGGGTGTTGTTTGGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGGGGA	180
SpOmKi_JQ245477		TTTTATGGGTGTTGTTTGGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGGGGA	180
DiHpJP_AB979518		TTTTATGGGTGTTGTTTGGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGGGGA	180
DiClbKa12-HapI		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGTGTGATGAGGG	180
DiClbKa14.15-HapK		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGG	180
DiClbKa7-HapE		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGA	180
DiClbKa13-HapJ		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGA	180
DiClbKa2.3.4-HapC		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGA	180
DiCsTy_JQ245474		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGA	180
DiSaUK_FM209182		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGCGTTGATGAGGA	180
SpHsJP_AB488497		TTTTACGGGTGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
UrUaUS_AB605762		TTTTATGGGTATTAATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGTTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGG	180
UrUaUS_AB605763		TTTTATGGGTATTAATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGTTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGG	180
NiOkJP_AB521677		TTTTACGGATGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeTnHo4.5.6-Hap14		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeTnHo2.3-Hap13		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeHsCH_AM412738		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeHsCZ_KC812047		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCCATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeCmSe14-Hap10		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTTTGTAGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180
DeCmIs_JQ245480		TTTTATGGGTGTTATTTGCTATGTTTTCTATAGTCTGCTTGGGTAGTGTGTTGTTGGGGG	180

5. Интерпретация

- **Звездочка (*)** – различия по данной позиции (нуклеотид или аминокислота) отсутствуют между разными последовательностями
- **Пробел ()**, **точка (.)**, **двоеточие (:)** – по данной позиции имеются различия между разными последовательностями

Чтение выходных данных выравнивания нескольких последовательностей

Символ	Определение	Имея в виду
*	звездочка	позиции, которые имеют единственный и полностью консервативный остаток
:	двоеточие	сохранение между группами сильно схожих свойств с результатом более 0,5 по матрице PAM 250
.	период	сохранение между группами слабо сходных свойств с оценкой меньше или равной 0,5 по матрице PAM 250

- **Одни и те же символы показаны как для выравнивания ДНК / РНК, так и для выравнивания белков, поэтому, хотя символы * (звездочка) полезны для обоих, другие согласованные символы следует игнорировать при выравнивании ДНК / РНК.**

6. Здесь же можно посмотреть предварительное филогенетическое дерево

Clustal Omega

[Input form](#)[Web services](#)[Help & Documentation](#)[Bioinformatics Tools FAQ](#)

Tools > Multiple Sequence Alignment > Clustal Omega

Results for job clustalo-l20220228-023416-0897-41339244-p1m

[Alignments](#)[Result Summary](#)[Guide Tree](#)[Phylogenetic Tree](#)[Results Viewers](#)[Submission Details](#)[Download Alignment File](#)[Show Colors](#)

CLUSTAL O(1.2.4) multiple sequence alignment

DiOtUS_KY552872	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa5.6-HapD	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAAAGTGTATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiCsTy_JQ245472	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAAAGTGTATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
SpOmKi_JQ245477	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAAAGTGTATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiHpJP_AB979518	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAAAGTGTATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa12-HapI	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa14.15-HapK	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa7-HapE	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa13-HapJ	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiClbKa2.3.4-HapC	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiCsTy_JQ245474	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
DiSaUK_FM209182	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCG	60
SpHsJP_AB488497	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGCCATCCCGAAGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
UrUaUS_AB605762	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCC	60
UrUaUS_AB605763	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTGATGTCTTAATTTTACCC	60
NiOkJP_AB521677	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGACACCCCGAAGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeTnHo4.5.6-Hap14	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeTnHo2.3-Hap13	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeHsCH_AM412738	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATCTTACCT	60
DeHsCZ_KC812047	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATCTTACCT	60
DeCmSe14-Hap10	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeCmIs_JQ245480	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeCmBa_KC812046	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeCmSe13-Hap9	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeTnHo12-Hap19	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeCmSe12-Hap8	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeCmCh3-Hap2	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60
DeTnHo17-Hap24	TTATTTCCAGCATATGTTTGGATTTTTGGTCACCCGAGGTATATGTTTTAATTTTACCT	60

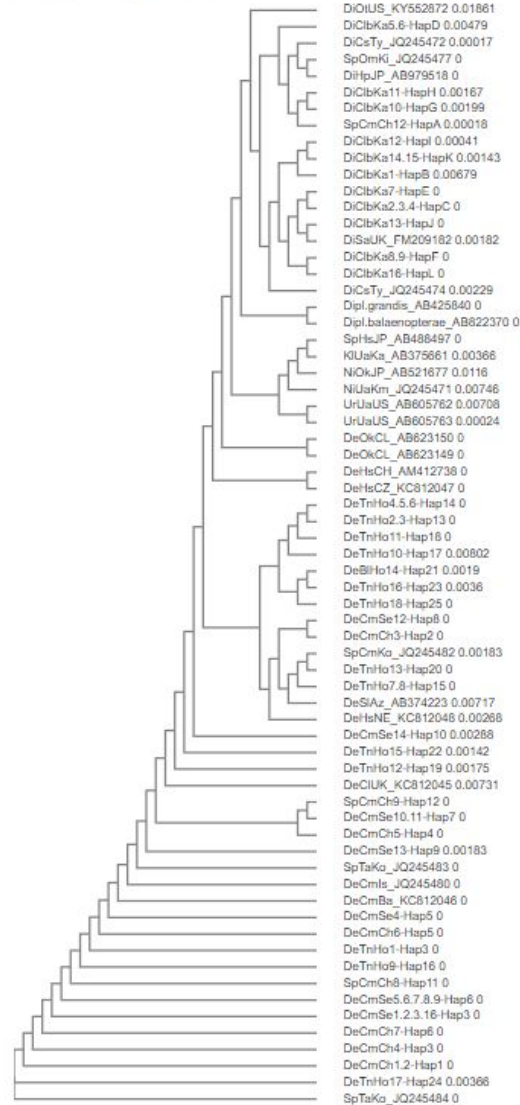


Download Phylogenetic Tree Data

Phylogenetic Tree

Distance corrections

Branch lengths: Cladogram Real



BLAST

- **BLAST** (англ. **B**asic **L**ocal **A**lignment **S**earch **T**ool — средство поиска основного локального выравнивания) — семейство компьютерных программ, служащих для поиска гомологов белков или нуклеиновых кислот, для которых известна первичная структура (последовательность) или её фрагмент.
- Используя BLAST, исследователь может сравнить имеющуюся у него последовательность с последовательностями из базы данных и найти последовательности предполагаемых гомологов.
- Является важнейшим инструментом для молекулярных биологов, биоинформатиков и систематиков.

Классификация программ серии BLAST

Нуклеотидные

- предназначены для сравнения изучаемой нуклеотидной последовательности с базой данных секвенированных нуклеиновых кислот и их участков:
- **blastn** — медленное сравнение с целью поиска всех сходных последовательностей и др.
- **megablast** — быстрое сравнение с целью поиска высоко сходных последовательностей,
- **dmegablast** — быстрое сравнение с целью поиска дивергировавших последовательностей, обладающих незначительным сходством,

Классификация программ серии BLAST

Белковые

- предназначены для сравнения изучаемой аминокислотной последовательности белка с имеющейся базой данных белков и их участков.
- **blastp** — медленное сравнение с целью поиска всех сходных последовательностей,
- **cdart** — сравнение с целью поиска гомологичных белков по доменной архитектуре,
- **rpsblast** — сравнение с базой данных консервативных доменов,
- **psi-blast** — сравнение с целью поиска последовательностей, обладающих незначительным сходством,
- **phi-blast** — поиск белков, содержащих определённый пользователем паттерн и др.

Классификация программ серии BLAST

Транслирующие

- способны транслировать нуклеотидные последовательности в аминокислотные:
- blastx — переводит изучаемую нуклеотидную последовательность в кодируемые аминокислоты, а затем сравнивает её с имеющейся базой данных аминокислотных последовательностей белков,
- tblastn — изучаемая аминокислотная последовательность сравнивается с транслированными последовательностями базы данных секвенированных нуклеиновых кислот,
- tblastx — переводит изучаемую нуклеотидную последовательность в аминокислотную, а затем сравнивает её с транслированными последовательностями базы данных секвенированных нуклеиновых кислот.

Классификация программ серии BLAST

Геномные

- предназначены для сравнения изучаемой нуклеотидной последовательности с базой данных секвенированного генома какого-либо организма (человека, мыши и др.)
- **magicblast** — картирует прочтения (риды) на полный геном или транскриптом.



- Переходим в сервис **BLAST** Национального центра биотехнологической информации США (NCBI) по ссылке:
- <https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>



U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

BLAST finds regions of similarity between biological sequences. The program compares nucleotide or protein sequences to sequence databases and calculates the statistical significance. [Learn more](#)

NEWS

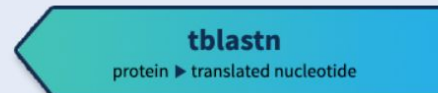
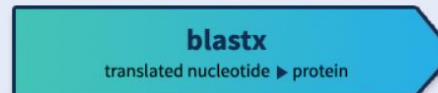
ElasticBLAST is here!

ElasticBLAST is a new cloud based tool to run your BLAST searches faster and make you more effective.

Mon, 07 Feb 2022 12:00:00 EST

[More BLAST news...](#)

Web BLAST



BLAST Genomes

Enter organism common name, scientific name, or tax id

Search

Human

Mouse

Rat

Microbes

blastn

blastx



Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

BLAST finds regions of similarity between biological sequences. The program compares nucleotide or protein sequences to sequence databases and calculates the statistical significance. [Learn more](#)

NEWS

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Web BLAST

Nucleotide BLAST
nucleotide ▶ nucleotide

blastx
translated nucleotide ▶ protein

tblastn
protein ▶ translated nucleotide

Protein BLAST
protein ▶ protein

BLAST Genomes

Human Mouse Rat Microbes

tblastn

blastp

Задача 1. Форма отчета

- Каждый лично на своем компьютере делает скриншот/фото (так, чтобы было видно номер компьютера/монитора, время на мониторе) **списка гомологов в сервисе BLAST**
- Каждый лично отправляет мне в Вайбере в личку: **1) полученное фото**, а также **2) название вида**, от которого получена **последовательность нуклеотидов** и **3) название гена**, в котором содержится данная **последовательность**

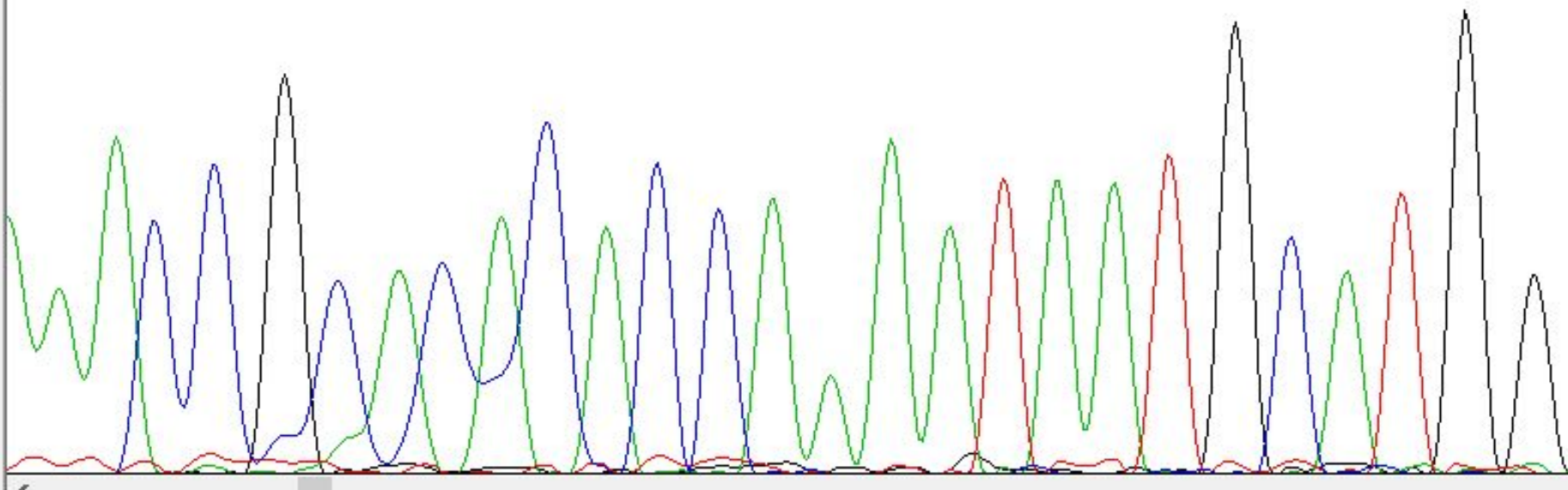
Задача 1

1. Открыть с помощью программы **Chromas** файл с хроматограммой **Задание_1-R.20120413T.A11** из папки **Задания**
2. Это последовательность нуклеотидов, полученная путем секвенирования ДНК на основании обратного праймера **reverse (R)**
3. Поэтому для получения прямой последовательности необходимо применить функцию **Reverse + Complement (RC)** (т.е. перевернуть и получить комплементарную для нее последовательность):

- Undo Ctrl+Z
- Redo Ctrl+Y
- Copy Sequence >
- Reverse+ Complement**
- Copy Original to Edited
- Next "N" Ctrl+N
- Next Redundant Ctrl+R
- Find... Ctrl+F

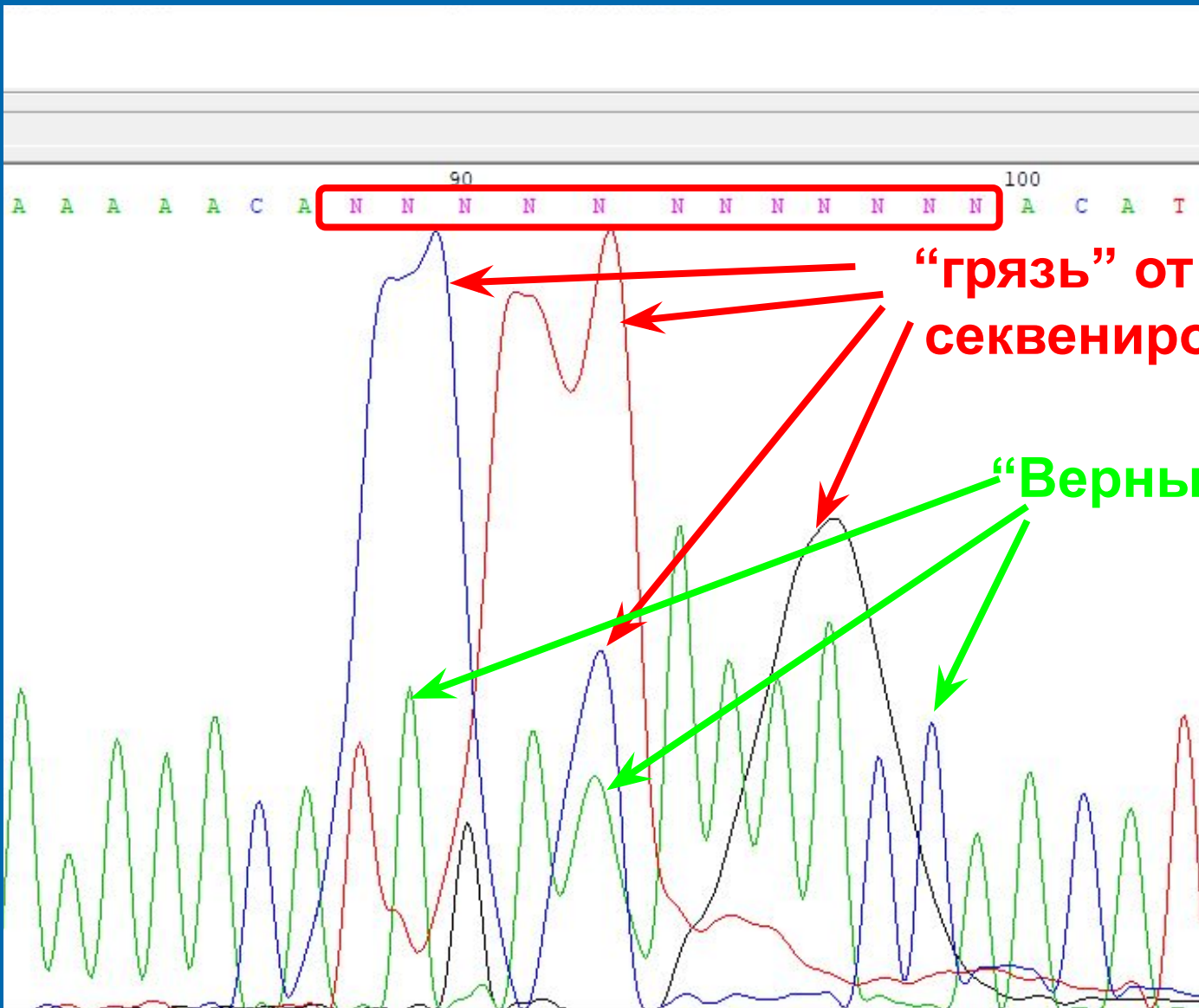
Sample: Dip4-CO1-R

60 70
C A C C A A A A T A A T G C A T G G



Задача 1

4. Вместо символов **N** поставить соответствующие хроматограмме нуклеотиды

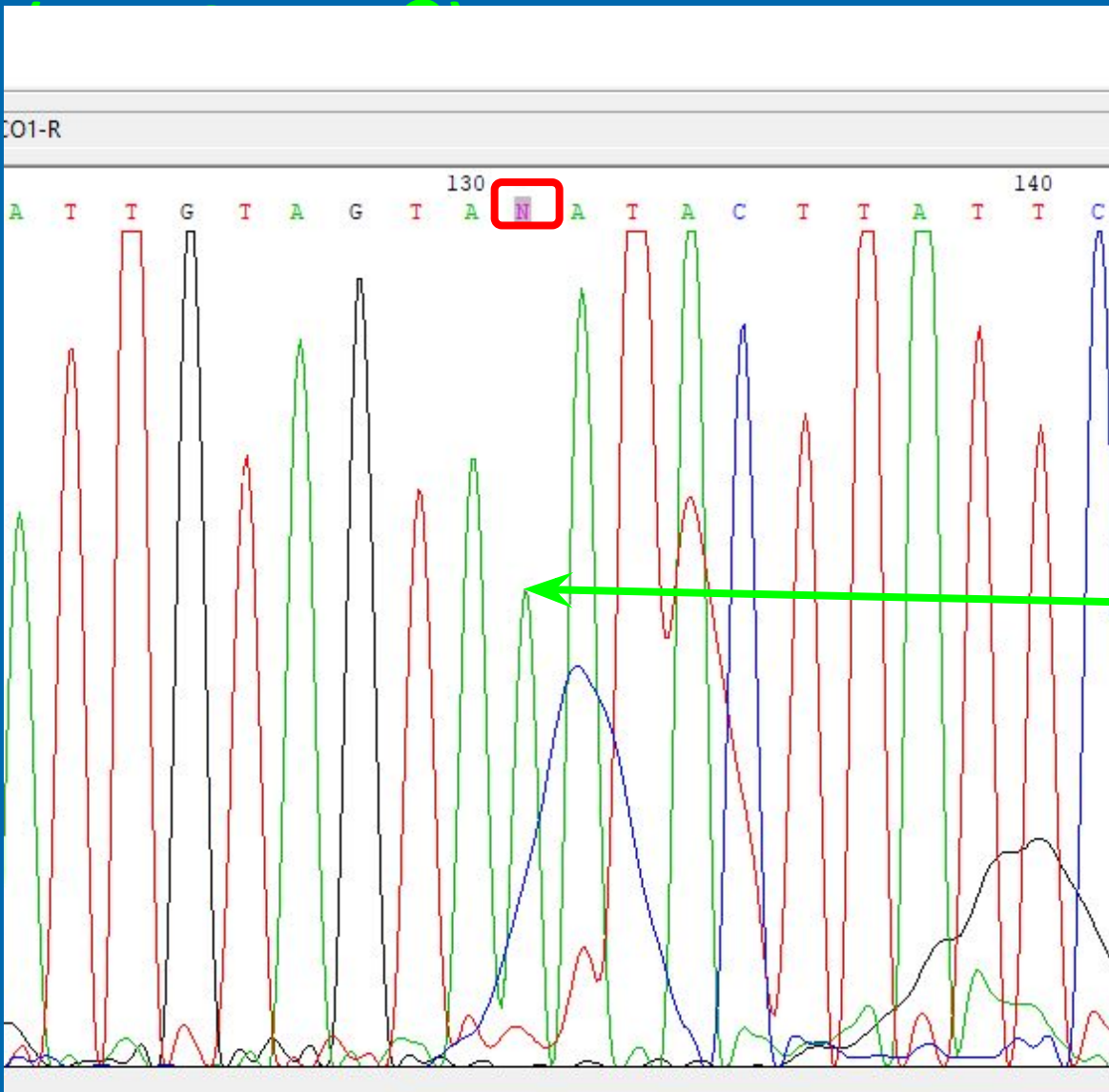


“грязь” от красителя для секвенирования Big Dye

“Верные нуклеотиды”

Задача 1

4. Вместо символов **N** поставить соответствующие хроматограмме нуклеотиды



← “Верный нуклеотид”

Задача 1

5. Сохранить отредактированную последовательность в новый файл в формате

The image shows a screenshot of the Chromas Lite software interface. The main window displays a DNA sequence chromatogram with peaks and a sequence view above it. The sequence view shows the following nucleotides: A A A C T A C A A T G G C A T T G T A G T A N A T. The 'Export' button in the top toolbar is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to the 'Export' dialog box. The dialog box is titled 'Export' and shows the following fields and options:

- Папка: Задания
- Имя: (empty)
- Дата изменения: (empty)
- Имя файла: Задание_1-R.20120413T.A11
- Тип файла: FASTA
- Buttons: Сохранить, Отмена

The 'FASTA' option in the file type dropdown is also highlighted with a red box.

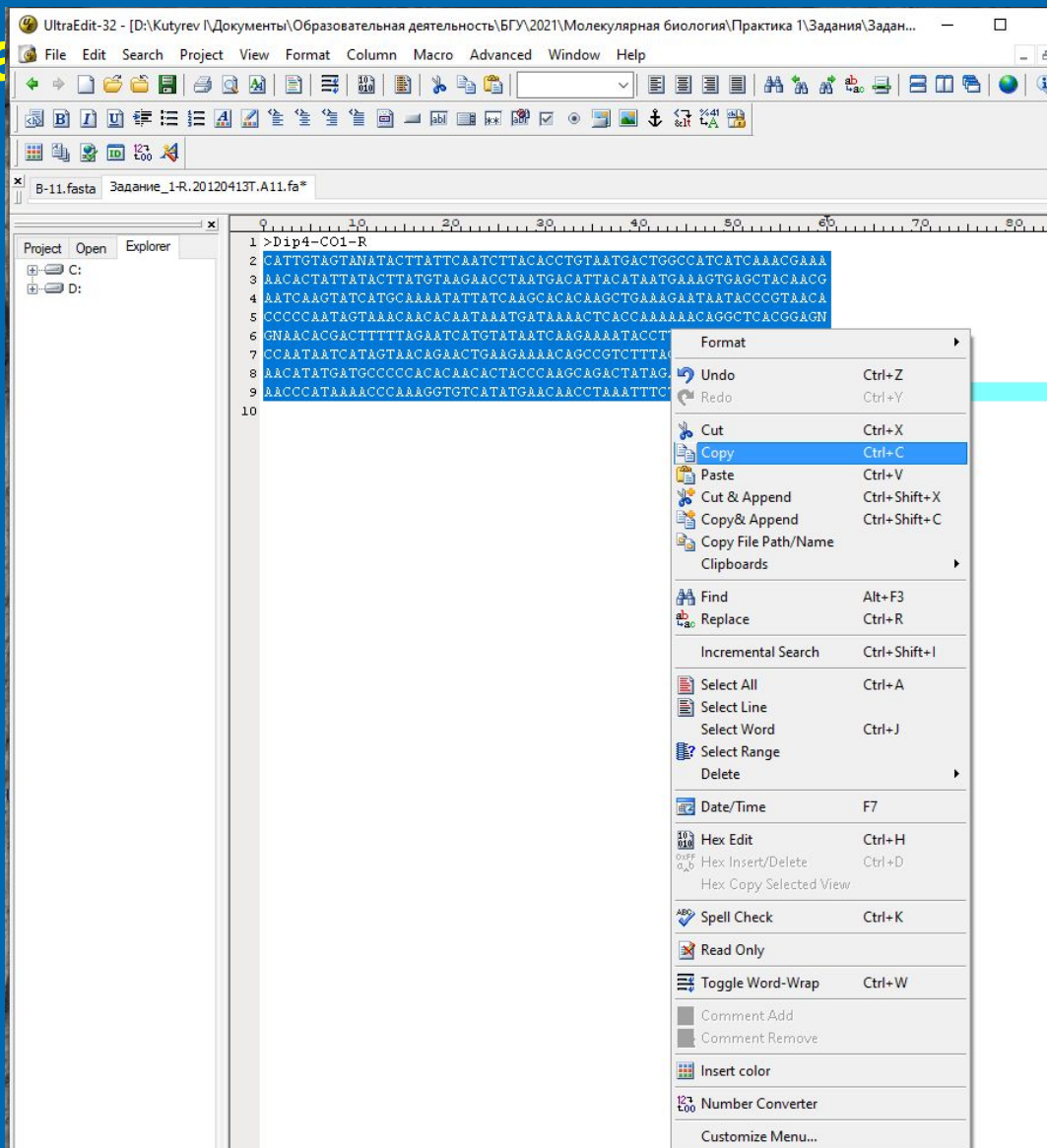
Задача 1

6. Открыть сохраненный файл в программе

UltraEdit-32

7. Копировать

ПЕПТИДОВ:



Задача 1

- 8. Переходим в сервис BLAST :
- <https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>

blastn



U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

BLAST®

Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

BLAST finds regions of similarity between biological sequences. The program compares nucleotide or protein sequences to sequence databases and calculates the statistical significance. [Learn more](#)

NEWS

ElasticBLAST is here!
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Mon, 07 Feb 2022 12:00:00 EST [More BLAST news...](#)

Web BLAST

Nucleotide BLAST
nucleotide ▶ nucleotide

blastx
translated nucleotide ▶ protein

tblastn
protein ▶ translated nucleotide

Protein BLAST
protein ▶ protein

BLAST Genomes

Enter organism common name, scientific name, or tax id

Search

Human

Mouse

Rat

Microbes

Задача 1

- 9. Вставляем последовательность в окошко
- 10. Нажимаем кнопку **BLAST**:

https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_LOC=blasthome

BLASTN programs search nucleotide databases using a nucleotide query. [more...](#) Reset page

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) [?](#) [Clear](#)

```
AACATATGATGCCCCCACACAACACTACCCAAGCAGACTATAGAAAACATA
GCAAATAAC
AACCCATAAAACCCAAAGGTGTCATATGAACAACCTAAATTTCTACAACAT
GGCTAATC
```

Query subrange [?](#)

From

To

Or, upload file Не выбран ... один файл [?](#)

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search [?](#)

Align two or more sequences [?](#)

Choose Search Set

Database Standard databases (nr etc.): rRNA/ITS databases Genomic + transcript databases Betacoronavirus

Nucleotide collection (nr/nt) [?](#)

Organism Optional exclude [Add organism](#)

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown [?](#)

Exclude Optional Models (XM/XP) Uncultured/environmental sample sequences

Limit to Optional Sequences from type material

Entrez Query Optional [YouTube](#) [Create custom database](#)

Enter an Entrez query to limit search [?](#)

Program Selection

Optimize for Highly similar sequences (megablast)

More dissimilar sequences (discontinuous megablast)

Somewhat similar sequences (blastn)

Choose a BLAST algorithm [?](#)

BLAST Search database Nucleotide collection (nr/nt) using Megablast (Optimize for highly similar sequences)

Show results in a new window

Задача 1

- 11. Получаем в итоге список гомологов, близких к нашей последовательности

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information Log in

BLAST® » blastn suite » results for RID-1T3P6FCC013 Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

[← Edit Search](#) [Save Search](#) [Search Summary](#) [How to read this report?](#) [BLAST Help Videos](#) [Back to Traditional Results Page](#)

Job Title	Nucleotide Sequence
RID	1T3P6FCC013 <small>Search expires on 03-01 15:58 pm</small> Download All ▼
Program	BLASTN Citation ▼
Database	nt See details ▼
Query ID	lcl Query_64585
Description	None
Molecule type	dna
Query Length	505
Other reports	Distance tree of results MSA viewer ?

Filter Results

Organism only top 20 will appear exclude

[+ Add organism](#)

Percent Identity to E value to Query Coverage to

[Filter](#) [Reset](#)

Descriptions [Graphic Summary](#) [Alignments](#) [Taxonomy](#)

Sequences producing significant alignments [Download](#) New [Select columns](#) Show ?

select all 100 sequences selected [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#) [Distance tree of results](#) New [MSA Viewer](#)

	Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium ditremum isolate RK3 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1 ...	Diphylobothrium ...	933	933	100%	0.0	100.00%	1207	DQ768179.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium dendriticum isolate RK1 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; and internal transcribed sp ...	Dibothriocephalu...	933	933	100%	0.0	100.00%	721	DQ768177.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium dendriticum isolate ADL1094 18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed sp ...	Dibothriocephalu...	928	928	100%	0.0	99.80%	1196	JN153006.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium dendriticum partial ITS1, 5.8S rRNA gene and partial ITS2, country: Switzerland	Dibothriocephalu...	928	928	100%	0.0	99.80%	1323	FM204787.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium sp. DB-01 genes for 18S rRNA, ITS1, 5.8S rRNA, ITS2, 28S rRNA, partial and complete sequence	Diphylobothrium ...	909	909	100%	0.0	99.02%	1238	AB437411.3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium latum isolate US6770 clone 5 18S ribosomal RNA gene, internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribo ...	Dibothriocephalu...	893	893	100%	0.0	98.61%	3356	KF218250.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium latum isolate US6770 clone 3 18S ribosomal RNA gene, internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribo ...	Dibothriocephalu...	893	893	100%	0.0	98.61%	3356	KF218249.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium latum isolate proglottids #3 18S ribosomal RNA gene, internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribo ...	Dibothriocephalu...	893	893	100%	0.0	98.61%	3356	KF218248.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium latum isolate proglottids #1 18S ribosomal RNA gene, internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribo ...	Dibothriocephalu...	893	893	100%	0.0	98.61%	3356	KF218246.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diphylobothrium latum genes for 18S rRNA, ITS1, 5.8S rRNA, ITS2, 28S rRNA, partial and complete sequence	Dibothriocephalu...	893	893	100%	0.0	98.61%	2256	AB302387.1

Задача 1. Форма отчета

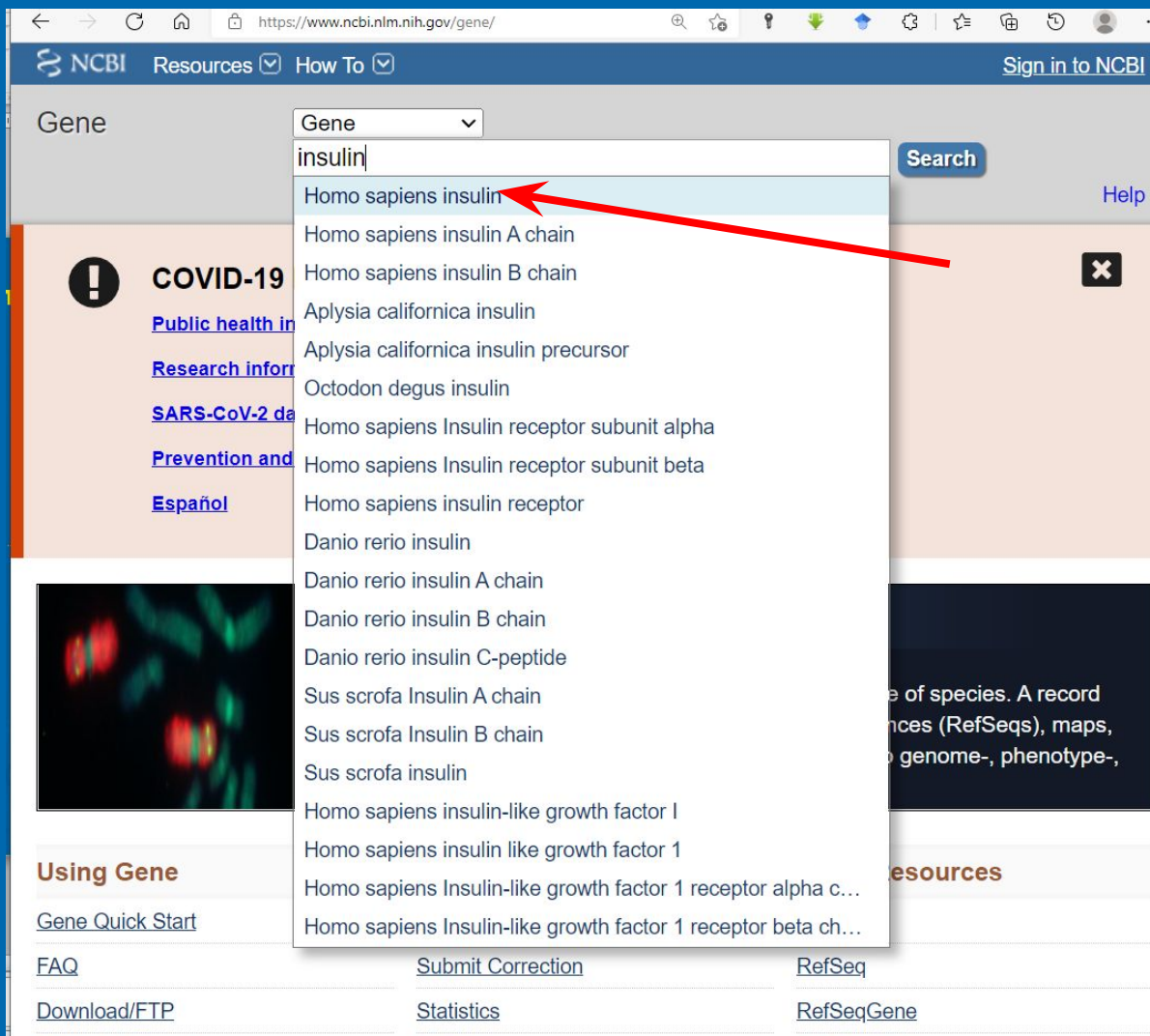
- Каждый лично на своем компьютере делает скриншот/фото (так, чтобы было видно номер компьютера/монитора, время на мониторе) **списка гомологов в сервисе BLAST**
- Каждый лично отправляет мне в Вайбере в личку: **1) полученное фото**, а также **2) название вида**, от которого получена **последовательность нуклеотидов** и **3) название гена**, в котором содержится данная **последовательность**

Задача 2. Форма отчета

- Каждый лично отправляет мне на почту sankaar@mail.ru :
- 1) файл `insulin.fasta`
- 2) `insulin_alignment.fas`
- 3) `insulin_best model.xls`
- 4) `insulin_tree.mts`

Задача 2

1. Найти в ГенБанке нуклеотидную последовательность гена (части гена) инсулина человека <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/>



The screenshot shows the NCBI Gene search page. The search bar contains the text "insulin". A dropdown menu is open, displaying a list of search results. A red arrow points to the first result, "Homo sapiens insulin". The page also features a "COVID-19" banner on the left and a "Using Gene" section at the bottom.

Gene

insulin

Search

Help

COVID-19

Public health in

Research infor

SARS-CoV-2 da

Prevention and

Español

Using Gene

Gene Quick Start

FAQ

Download/FTP

Submit Correction

Statistics

RefSeq

RefSeqGene

- Homo sapiens insulin
- Homo sapiens insulin A chain
- Homo sapiens insulin B chain
- Aplysia californica insulin
- Aplysia californica insulin precursor
- Octodon degus insulin
- Homo sapiens Insulin receptor subunit alpha
- Homo sapiens Insulin receptor subunit beta
- Homo sapiens insulin receptor
- Danio rerio insulin
- Danio rerio insulin A chain
- Danio rerio insulin B chain
- Danio rerio insulin C-peptide
- Sus scrofa Insulin A chain
- Sus scrofa Insulin B chain
- Sus scrofa insulin
- Homo sapiens insulin-like growth factor I
- Homo sapiens insulin like growth factor 1
- Homo sapiens Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor alpha c...
- Homo sapiens Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor beta ch...

Задача 2

1. Найти в ГенБанке нуклеотидную последовательность гена (части гена) инсулина человека <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/>

Gene sources: Tabular 20 per page Sort by Relevance Send to: Hide sidebar >>

Gene sources: Genomic, Mitochondria, Organelles

Categories: Alternatively spliced, Annotated genes, Non-coding, Protein-coding, Pseudogene

Sequence content: CCDS, Ensembl, RefSeq, RefSeqGene

Status: Current, Clear all, Show additional filters

GENE Was this helpful?

[INS – insulin](#)

[Homo sapiens \(human\)](#)

Also known as: IDDM, IDDM1, IDDM2, ILPR, IRDN, MODY10, PNDM4

Gene ID: 3630

[RefSeq transcripts \(4\)](#) [RefSeq proteins \(4\)](#) [RefSeq **Genomes \(2\)**](#) [PubMed \(960\)](#)

Orthologs Genome Data Viewer BLAST Download

RefSeq Sequences +

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 2111

See also 70 discontinued or replaced items.

Name/Gene ID	Description	Location	Aliases	MIM
<input type="checkbox"/> IGF1 ID: 3479	insulin like growth factor 1 [<i>Homo sapiens</i> (human)]	Chromosome 12, NC_000012.12 (102395860..102481839, complement)	IGF, IGF-I, IGFI, MGF	147440

Results by taxon

Top Organisms [\[Tree\]](#)

- Homo sapiens (2072)
- Arthroderma uncinatum (4)
- Necator americanus (2)
- Aspergillus thermomutatus (2)
- Cladophialophora carrionii CBS 160.54 (2)
- All other taxa (29)

More...

Find related data

Database:

Find items

Search details

```
((("Homo sapiens"[Organism] OR Homo sapiens[All Fields]) AND insulin[All Fields]) AND alive[prop])
```

Search See more...

Recent activity

Turn Off Clear

Homo sapiens insulin AND (alive[prop]) (2111)

Задача 2

1. Найти в ГенБанке нуклеотидную последовательность гена (части гена) инсулина человека <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/>

COVID-19 Information
[Public health information \(CDC\)](#) | [Research information \(NIH\)](#) | [SARS-CoV-2 data \(NCBI\)](#) | [Prevention and treatment information \(HHS\)](#) | [Español](#)

Species: Animals (2), Customize ...
Molecule types: genomic DNA/RNA (2), Customize ...
Source databases: RefSeq (2), Customize ...
Sequence Type: Nucleotide (2)
Sequence length: Custom range...
Release date: Custom range...
Revision date: Custom range...
[Clear all](#)
[Show additional filters](#)

Summary ▾ Sort by Default order ▾
Send to: ▾ Filters: [Manage Filters](#)

Items: 2

[Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough \(INS-IGF2\), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11](#)
1. 39,098 bp linear DNA
Accession: NG_050578.1 GI: 1028630736
[Protein](#) [PubMed](#) [Taxonomy](#)
[GenBank](#) [FASTA](#) [Graphics](#)

[Homo sapiens insulin \(INS\), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11](#)
2. 8,416 bp linear DNA
Accession: NG_007114.1 GI: 161086962
[Protein](#) [PubMed](#) [Taxonomy](#)
[GenBank](#) [FASTA](#) [Graphics](#)


Analyze these sequences
Run BLAST

Find related data
Database:
[Find items](#)

Recent activity
[Turn Off](#) [Clear](#)

- RefSeqGene Links for Gene (Select 3630) (2) Nucleotide
- Homo sapiens insulin AND (alive[prop]) (2111) Gene
- Homo sapiens insulin A chain AND (alive[prop]) (0) Gene
- GRCh38.p13 - hg38 - Genome - Assembly - NCBI Assembly
- INS insulin [Homo sapiens] Gene

See more...



Задача 2

1. Найти в ГенБанке нуклеотидную последовательность гена (части гена) инсулина человека <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/>

FASTA

Send to: Change region shown

Homo sapiens insulin (INS), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11

NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_007114.1

[GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

>NG_007114.1 Homo sapiens insulin (INS), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11
GGCGGCCAGGGAAGGCTCTGCGCGCAGGGAAGTGTCCAGAGACCCCTGGAGGGGCTGCTGACACCCCGGTCGCCCCACCTCGAGCATGACCCAGGGCTGCCCTCCCCATCCTCATCCTCCTGCTCCACAGACA
TTGGCCTGGCGTCCCTGGGGGCTCGGATGAGGAAATGAGAAGTGTCCACGGTGGGTGACCCCTCCCT
TGACAGGGCTGGGGTGTGGGTTGGGGTCTGAATCCAGGCCTCACCTCTTGCCGTCCAGGCTGAGGCC
TCTCCTCCACCACGAATGTGACCCCTCACCTGGCCTGCATCCTGGCCTGGCCTCCTGGGGGT
GGTATCCTGGTCACGGGTGACAGGGGCTGCCGGTGGCGGCAGCTGTCTCTGGCTGATGCTGCCCGG
CTCCCGCAGCTGTACTGGTTCACGGTGGAGTTCGGGCTGTGTAAGCAGAACGGGAGGTGAAGCCATA
TGGTGCCGGGCTGCTCCTCCTACGGGAGCTCCTGTTGAGAGTCTCCTTGTGTCAGCCCCAGCAG
AGGGCAGGGCTGGGGACGGTGCAGGAGGGGACAGGCTCCAGTGGGAGGAAACTGAGGCCTGACCT
CCAGGACTCAGGCTGTGTTGGGAGAAGGCTGTCTCTGCCAGTCTCACCCACATATCCAGGCCT
CCGAAGGCCCGCGGGGAGATGGGGTGACTTACCAAGGAACCCACCCAGCTCAGGCCACGGTGC
CCAGTCCCTCGGGACCTGGGTGCAGTGGAGTCAAGTATGTCATTGGCCTCTGCCAGCACTGCCGTCT
TGAGGAGCTGAGATTCGGGCTTCCACCTCAGGCTGGGGCTGCAAGCCCTACCAAGACAGAGTAC
CAGTCACTACTTCGTGCTGAGAGCTTCAAGTCAAGGACAGCTCAGTGGGCTAGGCTGCTAG
GGCAAGCCCCATGGTCCCCAAATGGGGCAGCCAGGCCTCTTCTGGCCTTGAGCAGGGCTGGAC
CTGTGAGCCAGGTCAAGATGAGAAAACCGACCCCTGGTTGCAGCAGCCCCACACAGCAGGGACACCA
TCCGTGAGAAGGACCCAGCTCTGGGAGGGGACAGCTACAGGACTGGGGCTGCTGGTGGCCGGT
CAAGGCCAGTCTGGAGGCTGACAGAGCTGAGCTTGTGAGGAGCTCTGTGGAACCTGCTCCGGCC
CCCTGCCCTGGGATGGGGAAGTCAAGGTTGAGGAGTCAAGGTTGGGGACAGGGCGGGAGTGGGG
TCCCCAGGGCTGGGGCTTGGTGCAGTGACAGAGTGTGAGGAGGGGAGCAAGGCCCTTAGCCTC
ATCCTCATAAAGGCTCATCATTTTCCCTCCAGCTCTTATGCACTGGGGAACCTGAGGCCAGGGGCTA
TGTGTCCAGCGGACAGGGTGTGAATCCACCCACAGGCTTAGGGATATGGTCAAGGAAAGCTTCTGT
AGGAGGCCCAGTGGAGGTTCAAGGAGGGATGGGGTCCCGGCAGTCTCTAGTGGAAAGGGCCAGCT
ATCTCCCCATGAACCCCTCACCCAGCCCTGGAAGAGGCTCAGTGTCCCGCTGTGACCAAGTGGCT
AGAAAAGCCCTGGGAGCTCTGAGCCACTGTGAAGTGGAAACCGGGCCCTGGCCTCCCTCTCTGGAG
GCTGCAGACTCTGCCCGCAGTTGACAGGGCTTGCCTCCTCCTCCAGGAGCTATGCTCAGCAT
CCAGCGCCCTTCTCCGTGAAGTTCGACCCGTACAGCTGGCCATCGACGTGCTGGACAGCCCCAGGCC
GTGCGGGCTCCTGGAGGGTGTCCAGGATGAGCTGGACACCTTGGCCATGGCTGAGTGCATTTGGCT
AGGTGCAGGGCTCCTGAGGGCCCTTCCCAACCTCCCTGGTCTGCACTGTCCCGAGCTCAGGCCCT
GGTGAAGGGCTGGTCCCGGTGCCCCCATGCCCTCCTGCTGCCAGGCTCCCAGTGCCTGACCTG
CTTCTCAGCGCAACAGCTGTGTGTGCGGTGGTGAAGTTGTGCTGCTGTTGGTGAAGTCTGTCTGCT
CCCAGGGTCTGGGGCTGCTGCACTGCCCTCCGCCCTTCCCTGACACTGTCTGTGCCCAATCACCT
CACAAATAAAGAAACTGTGGTCTTACACCTGCTGGCCCACTCTGTGCCACAGAGACAGACCTGGG
ATCCTCAGACTCCCAACCCACCCAGCTCAGTCAAGGTTTGGCCCTGGCTCTTCTCCTCTGG
GAGATGGCTGGCCGCTTGGCCAGGAGCTGGCCCTCCGGGCTGGTTCCTCCGCTCAGCTGAGGCC
CGCCAGCTCTGAGCCCAAGCAGCTCAGAGGCTCGGGCAGCTGGCCAGCTGCCCATCTCCGTTGG
GTGCCCTCCAAGTGGGAGCCAGCTGACAGTGGGAGGCCCTCTCAGGCTGGCAGGGAGCAGGGT

Analyze this sequence

- Run BLAST
- Pick Primers
- Highlight Sequence Features
- Find in this Sequence

Articles about the INS gene

- Structural mechanism for tyrosine hydroxylase inhibition by dopamine and r [Nat Commun. 2022]
- High aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 activity is related to [Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2022]
- Tyrosine hydroxylase activity is regulated through the modif [Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2022]

See all...

Reference sequence information

RefSeq alternative splicing
See 4 reference mRNA sequence splice variants for the INS gene.

More about the INS gene

This gene encodes insulin, a peptide hormone that plays a vital role in the regulation of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. After removal o...

Also Known As: IDDM, IDDM1, IDDM2, ILP...

Задача 2

2. С помощью программы blastn найти в нуклеотидном виде гомологи этой последовательности

blastn blastp blastx tblastn tblastx

BLASTn programs search nucleotide databases using a nucleotide query. [more...](#)

Enter Query Sequence

Enter accession number(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) [Clear](#)

Query subrange [?](#)

```
CCCACCCAAAAGAGATGCAGCC
ATGGTTCGCGGTGCCCTCGGCTGCCCTGGGCCAGAGCTGGGGCTAGCT
TTCACCTTGTGAGACCCAGGA
CTCTGTCCCCAAGCC
```

From

To

Or, upload file

Не выбран ни один файл [?](#)

Job Title

Enter a descriptive title for your BLAST search [?](#)

Align two or more sequences [?](#)

Choose Search Set

Database Standard databases (nr etc.); rRNA/ITS databases Genomic + transcript databases Betacoronavirus

Nucleotide collection (nr/nt) [?](#)

Organism

Optional

Enter organism name or id—completions will be suggested exclude

Enter organism common name, binomial, or tax id. Only 20 top taxa will be shown [?](#)

Exclude

Optional

Models (XM/XP) Uncultured/environmental sample sequences

Limit to

Optional

Sequences from type material

Entrez Query

Optional

[YouTube](#) [Create custom database](#) [?](#)

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 Nucleotide collection (nr/nt) using Megablast (Optimize for highly similar sequences)

Show results in new window

+ Algorithm parameters

Задача 2

2. С помощью программы blastn найти в нуклеотидном виде гомологи этой последовательности

<https://>

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information Log in

BLAST® » blastn suite » results for RID-1V0A3AAK013 Home Recent Results Saved Strategies Help

[← Edit Search](#) [Save Search](#) [Search Summary](#) [How to read this report?](#) [BLAST Help Videos](#) [Back to Traditional Results Page](#)

Job Title Nucleotide Sequence

RID 1V0A3AAK013 Search expires on 03-02 09:13 am [Download All](#)

Program BLASTN [Citation](#)

Database nt [See details](#)

Query ID lcl|Query_12143

Description None

Molecule type dna

Query Length 8416

Other reports [Distance tree of results](#) [MSA viewer](#)

Filter Results

Organism only top 20 will appear exclude

Type common name, binomial, taxid or group name

[+ Add organism](#)

Percent Identity to **E value** to **Query Coverage** to

[Filter](#) [Reset](#)

Descriptions [Graphic Summary](#) [Alignments](#) [Taxonomy](#)

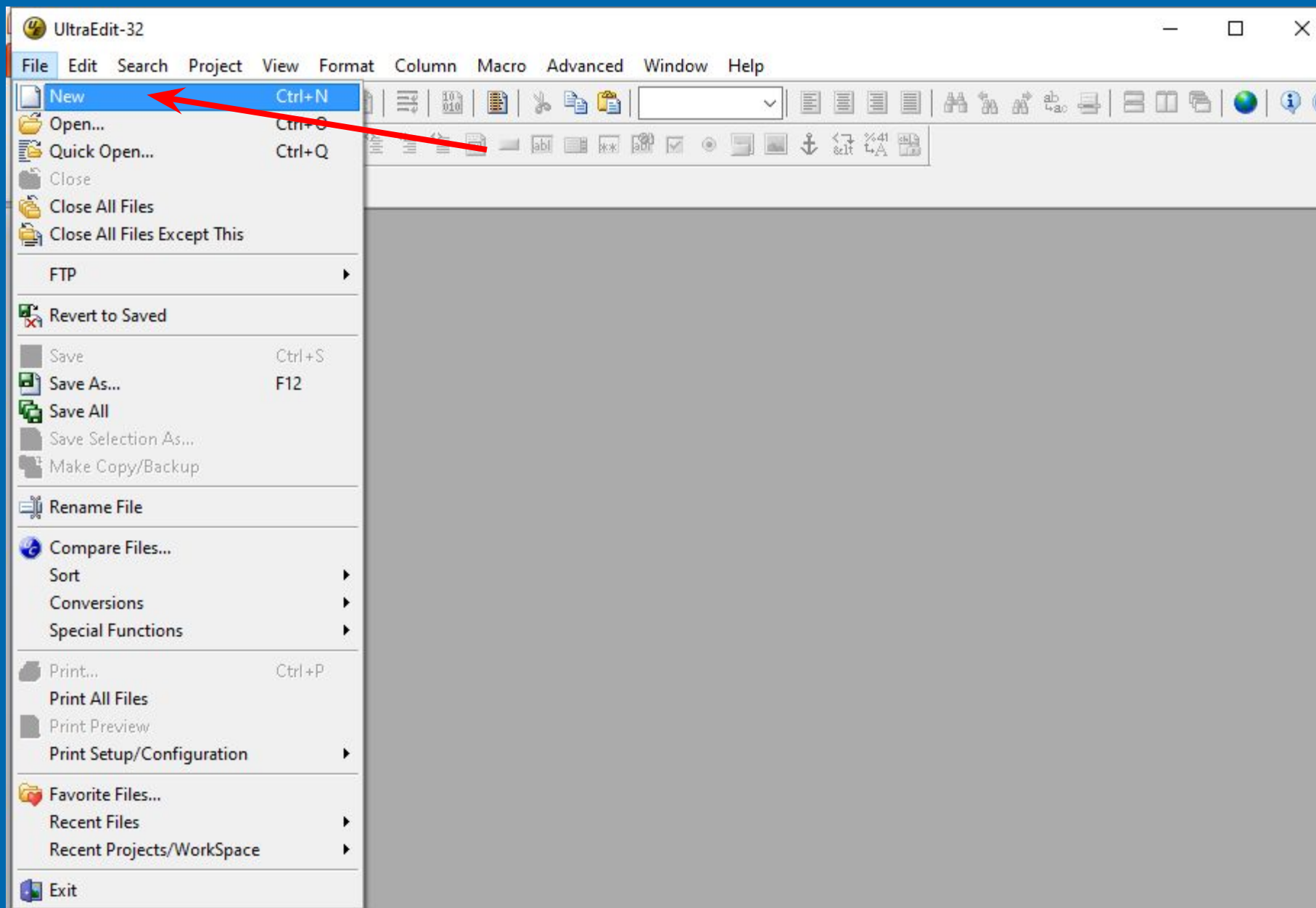
Sequences producing significant alignments [Download](#) [New Select columns](#) [Show](#) 100 [?](#)

select all 100 sequences selected [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#) [Distance tree of results](#) [New MSA Viewer](#)

	Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	15542	15542	100%	0.0	100.00%	39098	NG_050578.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens insulin (INS), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	15542	15542	100%	0.0	100.00%	8416	NG_007114.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens chromosome 11, clone RP11-889I17, complete sequence	Homo sapie...	15542	15542	100%	0.0	100.00%	170027	AC132217.15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens chromosome 11, clone RP4-539G11, complete sequence	Homo sapie...	8381	15933	100%	0.0	99.37%	171366	AC130303.8
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	7878	7878	50%	0.0	100.00%	14877	NG_008128.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, 3' end, insulin (INS), gene, complet...	Homo sapie...	7454	14271	90%	0.0	98.74%	12565	L15440.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens haplotype ICA tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial sequence: in...	Homo sapie...	6865	12701	82%	0.0	99.60%	7496	AH012037.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gorilla gorilla tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial cds: tyrosine hydroxylase/ins...	Gorilla, gorilla	6357	11535	80%	0.0	97.44%	7360	AH011815.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pongo abelii BAC clone CH276-476G11 from chromosome unknown, complete se...	Pongo abelii	6126	12868	96%	0.0	95.47%	223614	AC199962.4

Задача 2

3. Открыть новый файл в программе UltraEdit



Задача 2

4. Выбрать среди найденных гомологов несколько от пяти разных видов организмов (*Homo sapiens*, *Gorilla gorilla* и т.д.)

5. Открыть их нуклеотидную последовательность в формате

Job Title: Nucleotide Sequence

RID: 1V0A3AAK013 Search expires on 03-02 09:13 am Download All

Program: BLASTN Citation

Database: nt See details

Query ID: lcl|Query_12143

Description: None

Molecule type: dna

Query Length: 8416

Other reports: Distance tree of results MSA viewer

Filter Results

Organism only top 20 will appear exclude

Type common name, binomial, taxid or group name

+ Add organism

Percent Identity E value Query Coverage

Filter Reset

Descriptions Graphic Summary Alignments Taxonomy

Sequences producing significant alignments Download Select columns Show 100

select all 100 sequences selected GenBank Graphics Distance tree of results MSA Viewer

	Description	Scientific Name	Max Score	Total Score	Query Cover	E value	Per. Ident	Acc. Len	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	15542	15542	100%	0.0	100.00%	39098	NG_050578.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens insulin (INS), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	8416	8416	100%	0.0	100.00%	8416	NG_007114.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens chromosome 11_clone RP11-889I17_complete_sequence	Homo sapie...	15542	15542	100%	0.0	100.00%	170027	AC132217.15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens chromosome 11_clone RP4-539G11_complete_sequence	Homo sapie...	8381	15933	100%	0.0	99.37%	171366	AC130303.8
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11	Homo sapie...	7878	7878	50%	0.0	100.00%	14877	NG_008128.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene_3' end; insulin (INS), gene_complet...	Homo sapie...	7454	14271	90%	0.0	98.74%	12565	L15440.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens haplotype I.Ca tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial sequence; in...	Homo sapie...	6865	12701	82%	0.0	99.60%	7496	AH012037.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gorilla gorilla tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial cds; tyrosine hydroxylase/ins...	Gorilla gorilla	6357	11535	80%	0.0	97.44%	7360	AH011815.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pongo abelii BAC clone CH276-476G11 from chromosome unknown, complete se...	Pongo abelii	6126	12868	96%	0.0	95.47%	223614	AC199962.4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human gene for preproinsulin, from chromosome 11. Includes a highly polymorphi...	Homo sapie...	5958	9288	58%	0.0	98.03%	4992	V00565.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pongo pygmaeus tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial cds; tyrosine hydroxylas...	Pongo pyg...	5919	10148	75%	0.0	95.45%	6972	AH011816.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pan troglodytes tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), gene, partial cds; and insulin precursor...	Pan troglod...	5201	11648	80%	0.0	96.69%	7355	AH011814.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Homo sapiens insulin (INS), gene, complete cds	Homo sapie...	4606	7660	47%	0.0	98.33%	4969	AH002844.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human alpha-type insulin, gene and 5' flanking polymorphic region	Homo sapie...	3982	4792	28%	0.0	98.62%	3943	M10039.1

Задача 2

4. Выбрать среди найденных гомологов несколько от пяти разных видов организмов (*Homo sapiens*, *Gorilla gorilla* и т.д.)

5. Открыть их нуклеотидную последовательность в

фо

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

Nucleotide Nucleotide Search Advanced Help

GenBank Send to: Change region shown Customize view Analyze this sequence Run BLAST Pick Primers Highlight Sequence Features Find in this Sequence Related information Protein PubMed Taxonomy Components (Core) Gene HomoloGene PubMed (Weighted) RNA LinkOut to external resources reagents [ExactAntigen/Labome] reagents [ExactAntigen/Labome]

Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11

NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_050578.1

[FASTA](#) [Graphics](#)

[Go to:](#)

LOCUS NG_050578 39098 bp DNA linear PRI 28-FEB-2022

DEFINITION Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11.

ACCESSION NG_050578

VERSION NG_050578.1

KEYWORDS RefSeq; RefSeqGene.

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM [Homo sapiens](#)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 39098)

AUTHORS Monk D, Sanches R, Arnaud P, Apostolidou S, Hills FA, Abu-Amero S, Murrell A, Friess H, Reik W, Stanier P, Constanica M and Moore GE.

TITLE Imprinting of IGF2 P0 transcript and novel alternatively spliced INS-IGF2 isoforms show differences between mouse and human

JOURNAL Hum Mol Genet 15 (8), 1259-1269 (2006)

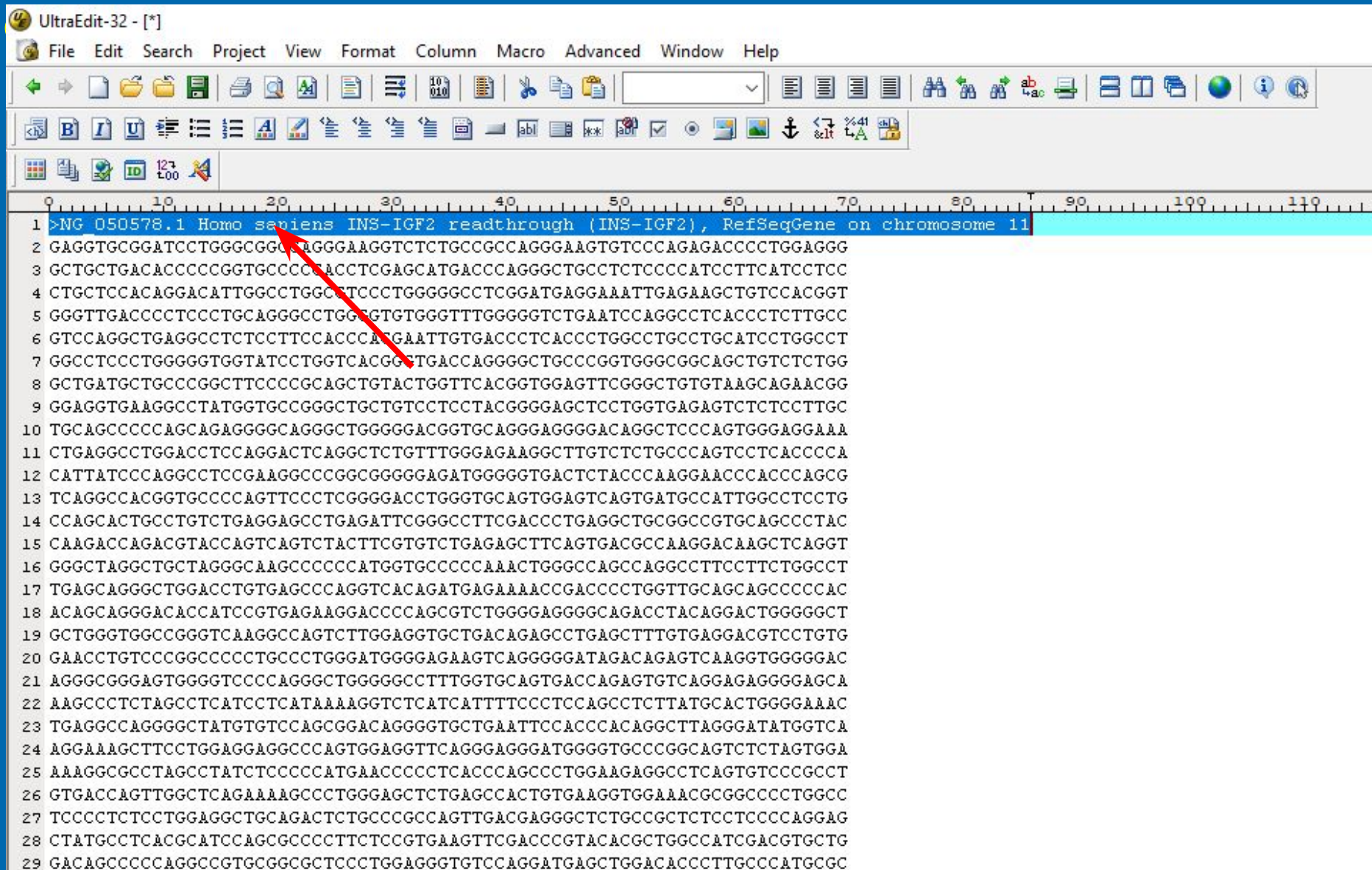
PUBMED [16531418](#)

COMMENT REVIEWED [REFSEQ](#): This record has been curated by NCBI staff. The reference sequence was derived from [AC132217.15](#). This sequence is a reference standard in the [RefSeqGene](#) project.

Summary: This locus includes two alternatively spliced read-through transcript variants which align to the INS gene in the 5' region and to the IGF2 gene in the 3' region. One transcript is predicted to encode a protein which shares the N-terminus with the INS protein but has a distinct and longer C-terminus, whereas the other transcript is a candidate for nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). The transcripts are imprinted and are paternally expressed in the limb

Задача 2

6. Копировать последовательности в созданный файл вместе со спец. символом ">" и названием (требования



UltraEdit-32 - [*]

File Edit Search Project View Format Column Macro Advanced Window Help

1 >NG_050578.1 Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11
2 GAGGTGCGGATCCTGGGCGGCAAGGGAAGGTCTCTGCCGCCAGGGAAGTGTCCAGAGACCCCTGGAGGG
3 GCTGCTGACACCCCCGGTGGCCCCAACCTCGAGCATGACCCAGGGCTGCCCTCTCCCCATCCTTCATCCTCC
4 CTGCTCCACAGGACATTGGCCTGGCCTCCCTGGGGGCCCTCGGATGAGGAAAATTGAGAAAGCTGTCCACGGT
5 GGGTTGACCCCTCCCTGCAGGGCCTGGAGTGTGGGTTTGGGGTCTGAAATCCAGGCCTCACCCCTTTGCC
6 GTCCAGGCTGAGGCCTCTCCTTCCACCCATGAATTGTGACCCTCACCCTGGCCTGCCTGCATCCTGGCCT
7 GGCCTCCCTGGGGTGGTATCCTGGTCACGGTGTGACCAGGGGCTGCCCGGTGGGCGGCAGCTGTCTCTGG
8 GCTGATGCTGCCCGCTTCCCCGACGTGTACTGGTTACGGTGGAGTTCGGGCTGTGTAAGCAGAACGG
9 GGAGGTGAAGGCCTATGGTGCCGGGCTGCTGTCTCTACGGGGAGCTCCTGGTGAGAGTCTCTCCTTGC
10 TGCAGCCCCCAGCAGAGGGGCAGGGCTGGGGGACGGTGCAGGGAGGGGACAGGCTCCCAGTGGGAGGAAA
11 CTGAGGCCTGGACCTCCAGGACTCAGGCTCTGTGTTGGGAGAAGGCTTGTCTCTGCCAGTCTCACCCCCA
12 CATTATCCCAGGCCTCCGAAGCCCCGGCGGGGAGATGGGGGTGACTCTACCCAAGGAACCCACCCAGCG
13 TCAGGCCACGGTGCCTTCCCTCCGCGGGACCTGGGTGCAGTGGAGTCACTGATGCCATTGGCCTCCTG
14 CCAGCACTGCCTGTCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATTGGGCCTTCGACCCTGAGGCTGCGGCCGTGCAGCCCTAC
15 CAAGACCAGACGTACCAGTCACTTCTGCTGTCTGAGAGCTTCAGTGACGCCAAGGACAAGCTCAGGT
16 GGGCTAGGCTGCTAGGGCAAGCCCCCATGGTGGCCCCAAAAGTGGGCCAGCCAGGCCTTCCTTCTGGCCT
17 TGAGCAGGGCTGGACCTGTGAGCCCAGGTCACAGATGAGAAAAACCGACCCCTGGTTGCAGCAGCCCCAC
18 ACAGCAGGGACACCATCCGTGAGAAGGACCCACGCTCTGGGGAGGGGCAGACCTACAGGACTGGGGCT
19 GCTGGGTGGCCGGGTCAGGCCAGTCTTGGAGGTGCTGACAGAGCCTGAGCTTTGTGAGGACGTCCTGTG
20 GAACTGTCCCGGCCCTTGCCTGGGATGGGGAGAAGTCAGGGGGATAGACAGAGTCAAGGTGGGGGAC
21 AGGGCGGGAGTGGGGTCCCCAGGGCTGGGGCCTTTGGTGCAGTACCAGAGTGTGAGGAGAGGGGAGCA
22 AAGCCCTCTAGCCTCATCCTCATAAAAAGGTCTCATCATTTTTCCCTCCAGCCTCTTATGCACTGGGGAAAC
23 TGAGGCCAGGGCTATGTGTCCAGCGGACAGGGGTGCTGAATTCCACCCACAGGCTTAGGGATATGGTCA
24 AGGAAAAGCTTCCTGGAGGAGGCCAGTGGAGGTTGAGGGAGGGATGGGGTGGCCGCACTCTAGTGGAA
25 AAAGGCGCCTAGCCTATCTCCCCATGAACCCCTCACCCAGCCCTGGAAGAGGCCTCAGTGTCCCGCCT
26 GTGACCAGTTGGCTCAGAAAAGCCCTGGGAGCTCTGAGCCACTGTGAAAGGTGGAACCGGGCCCCCTGGCC
27 TCCCTCTCCTGGAGGCTGCAGACTCTGCCCGCCAGTTGACGAGGGCTCTGCCGCTCTCCTCCCCAGGAG
28 CTATGCCTCACGCATCCAGCGCCCCCTTCTCCGTGAAGTTCGACCCGTACACGCTGGCCATCGACGTGCTG
29 GACAGCCCCCAGGCCGTGCGGCCTCCCTGGAGGGTGTCCAGGATGAGCTGGACACCCTTGCCCATGCGC

Задача 2

7. Сохранить файл под названием Insulin

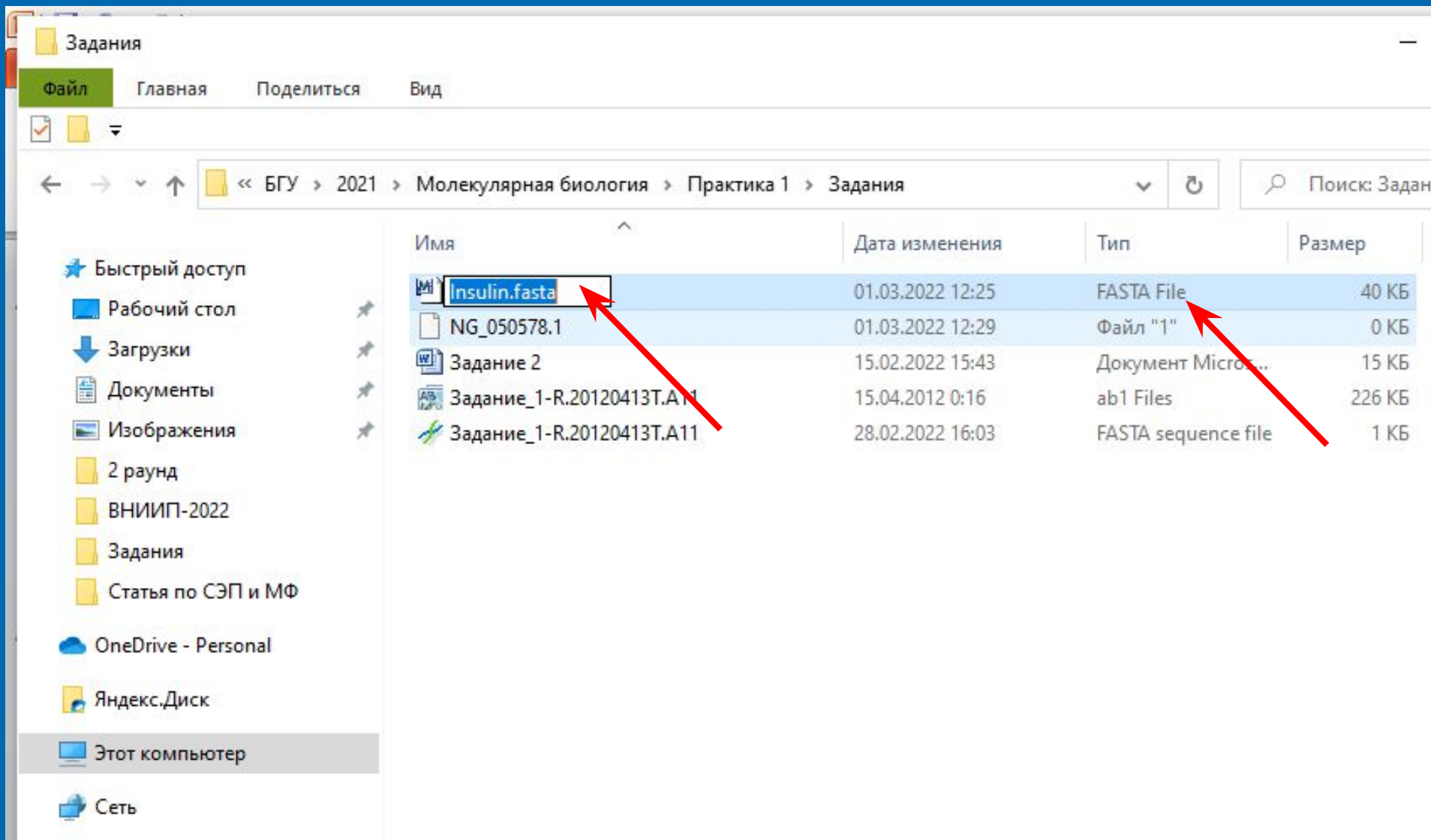
The image shows a screenshot of the UltraEdit-32 text editor. The main window displays a DNA sequence starting with `>NG_050578.1 Homo sapiens INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2), RefSeqGene on chromosome 11`. A 'Save As' dialog box is open, showing the current directory as 'Задания'. The file name 'Insulin' is entered in the 'Имя файла:' field, and the file type is set to 'Batch Files (*.BAT)'. A red arrow points to the 'Insulin' text in the file name field. The dialog also shows a table of existing files in the directory:

Имя	Дата изменения	Тип
Insulin	01.03.2022 12:25	Паке

At the bottom of the dialog, there are options for 'Line Terminator' and 'Format', both set to 'Default'. A note at the bottom of the dialog reads: 'Leave as "Default" for normal use, or change if conversion on save required.'

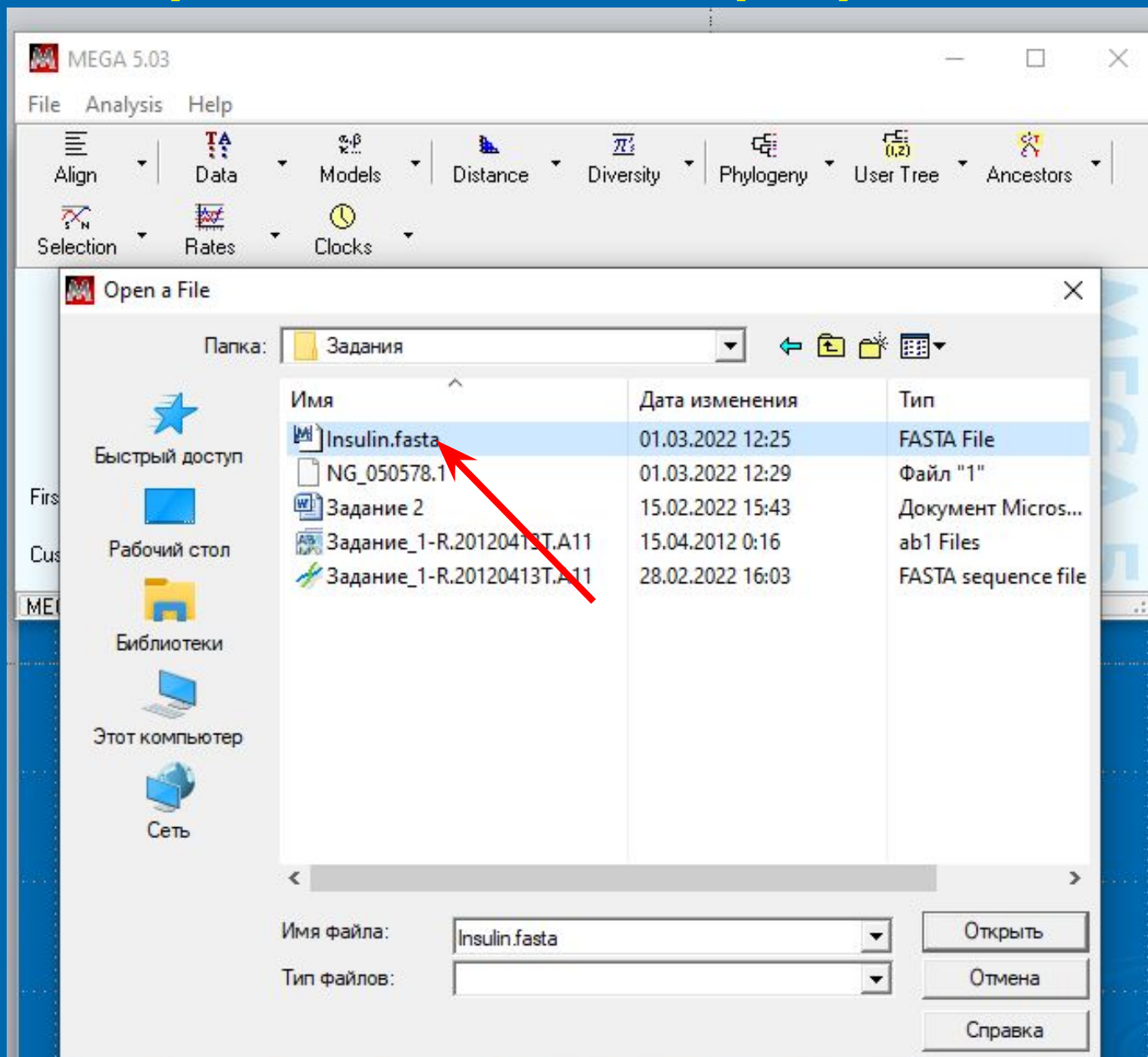
Задача 2

7. Заходим в папку, где сохранили файл, сохраняем его с расширением **.fasta**, т.е. как **insulin.fasta**



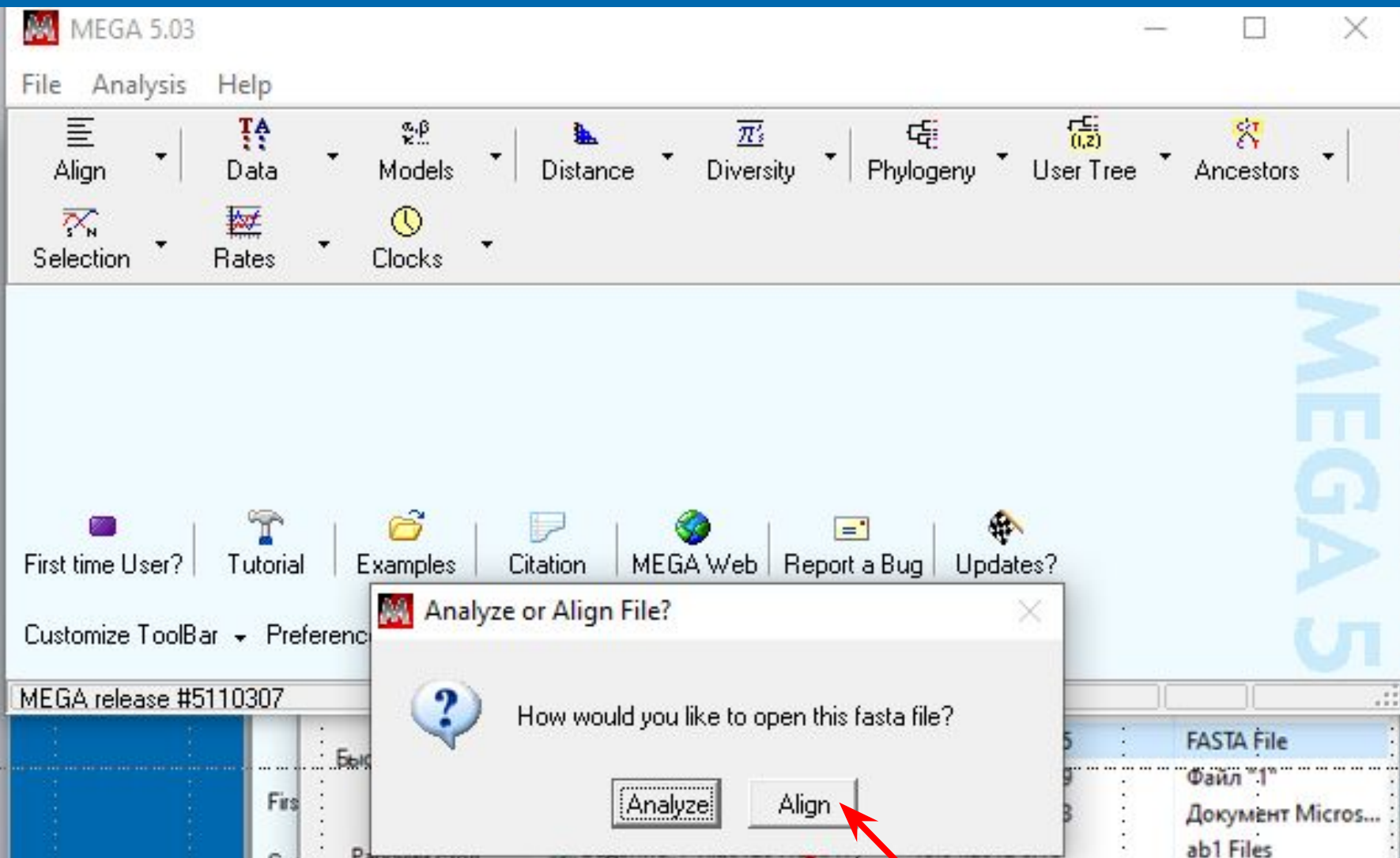
Задача 2

8. Открыть файл с помощью программы MEGA5



Задача 2

8. Выровнять последовательности в программе



Задача 2

8. Выровнять последовательности в программе MEGA5

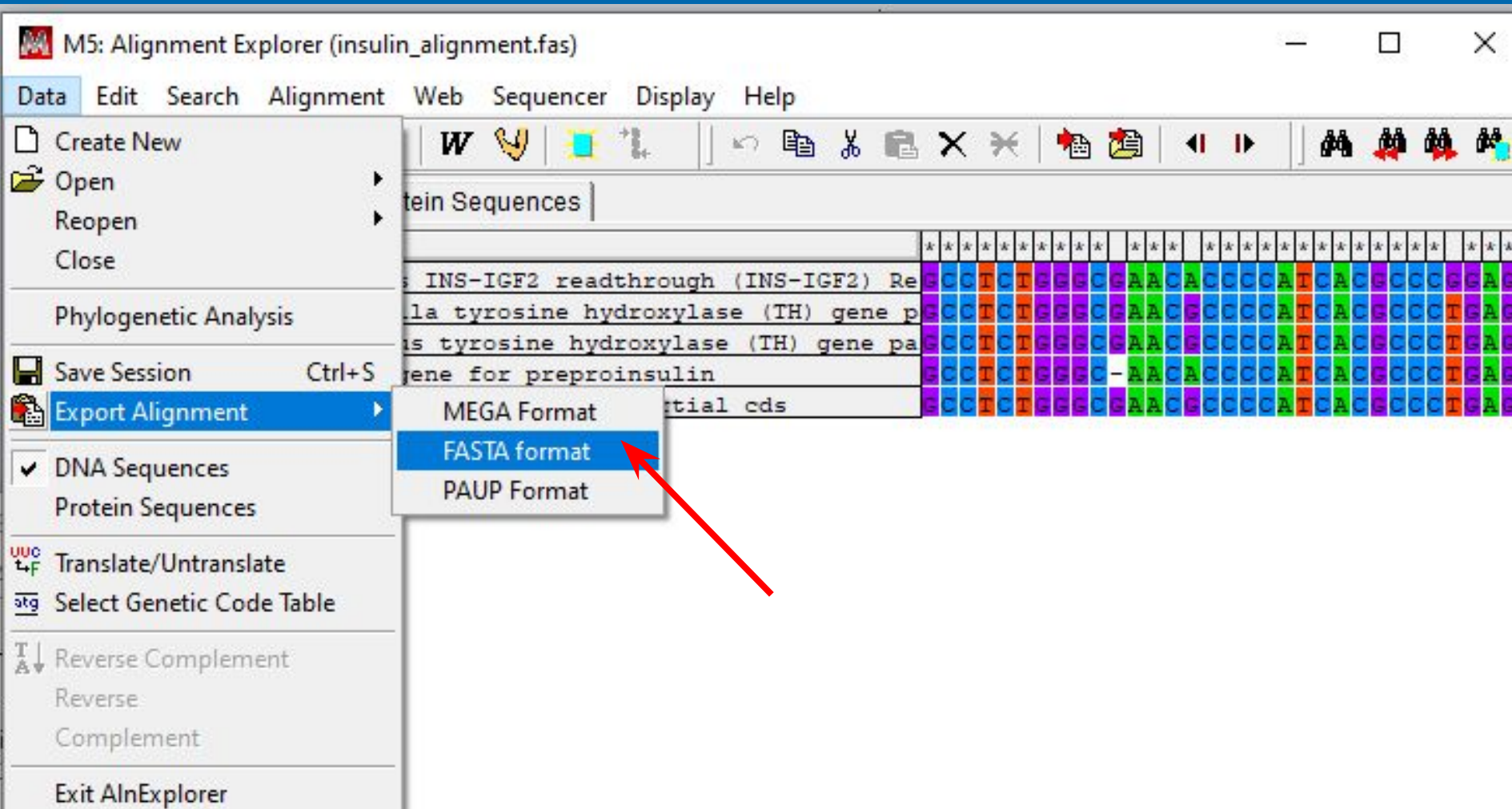
The screenshot shows the MEGA5 Alignment Explorer window for a file named 'Insulin.fasta.fasta'. The 'Alignment' menu is open, and the 'Align by ClustalW' option is highlighted with a red arrow. The interface includes a menu bar (Data, Edit, Search, Alignment, Web, Sequencer, Display, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a main display area showing a sequence alignment grid. The grid contains several rows of DNA sequences, with the first row being 'h (INS-IGF2) Re' and the second row being 'lase (TH) gene p'. The sequences are aligned column by column, with gaps represented by dashes.

Menu items in the 'Alignment' menu:

- Align by ClustalW
- Align by ClustalW (Codons)
- Align By Muscle
- Align by Muscle (Codons)
- Mark/Unmark Site (Ctrl+M)
- Align Marked Sites (Ctrl+L)
- Unmark All Sites
- Delete Gap-Only Sites
- Auto-Fill Gaps (checked)

Задача 2

9. Сохранить выравнивание в файл с названием insulin_alignment в формате FASTA



M5: Alignment Explorer (insulin_alignment.fas)

Data Edit Search Alignment Web Sequencer Display Help

Create New
Open
Reopen
Close
Phylogenetic Analysis
Save Session Ctrl+S
Export Alignment
DNA Sequences
Protein Sequences
Translate/Untranslate
Select Genetic Code Table
Reverse Complement
Reverse
Complement
Exit AlnExplorer

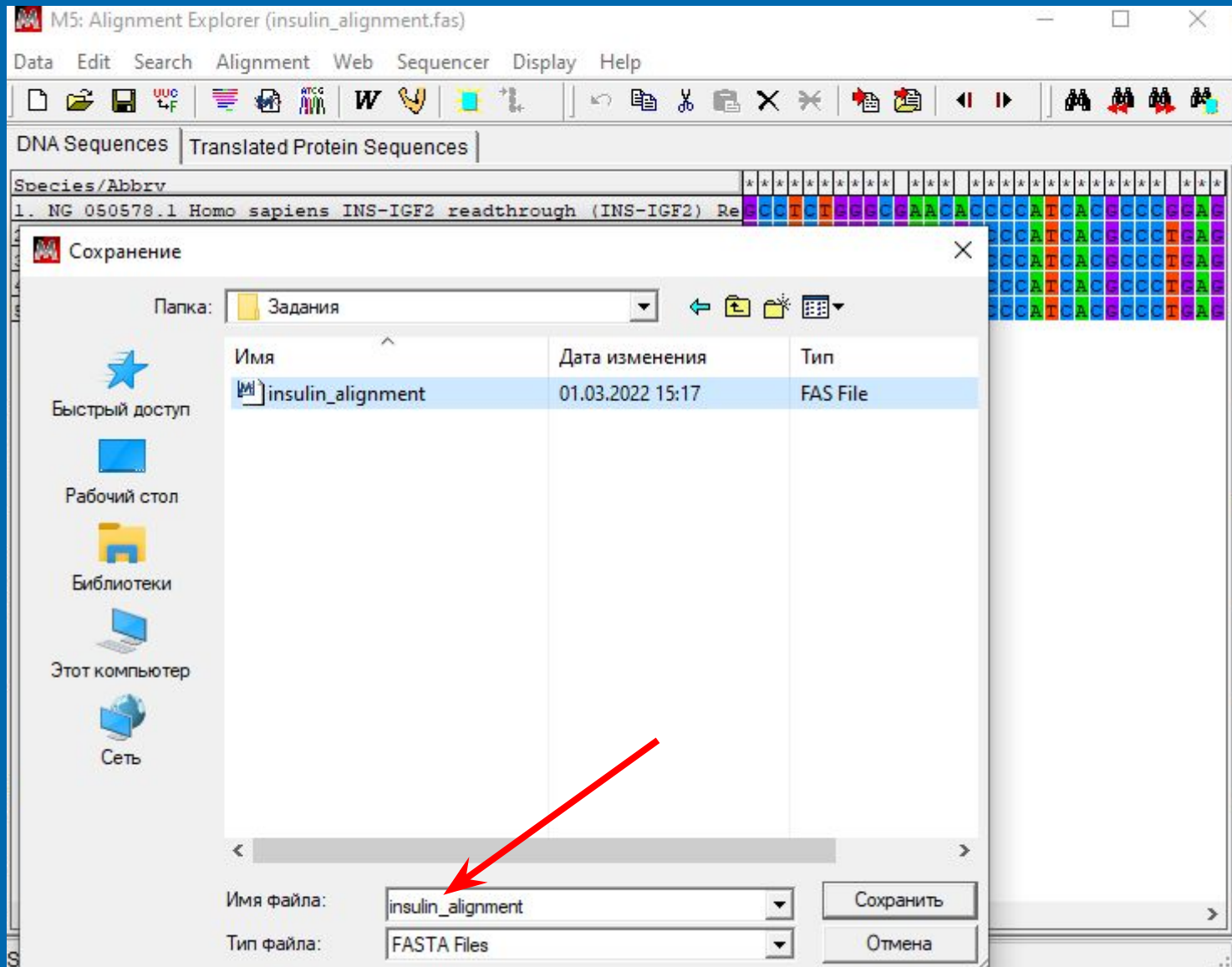
tein Sequences

INS-IGF2 readthrough (INS-IGF2) Re
la tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene p
s tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene pa
gene for preproinsulin
rtial cds

MEGA Format
FASTA format
PAUP Format

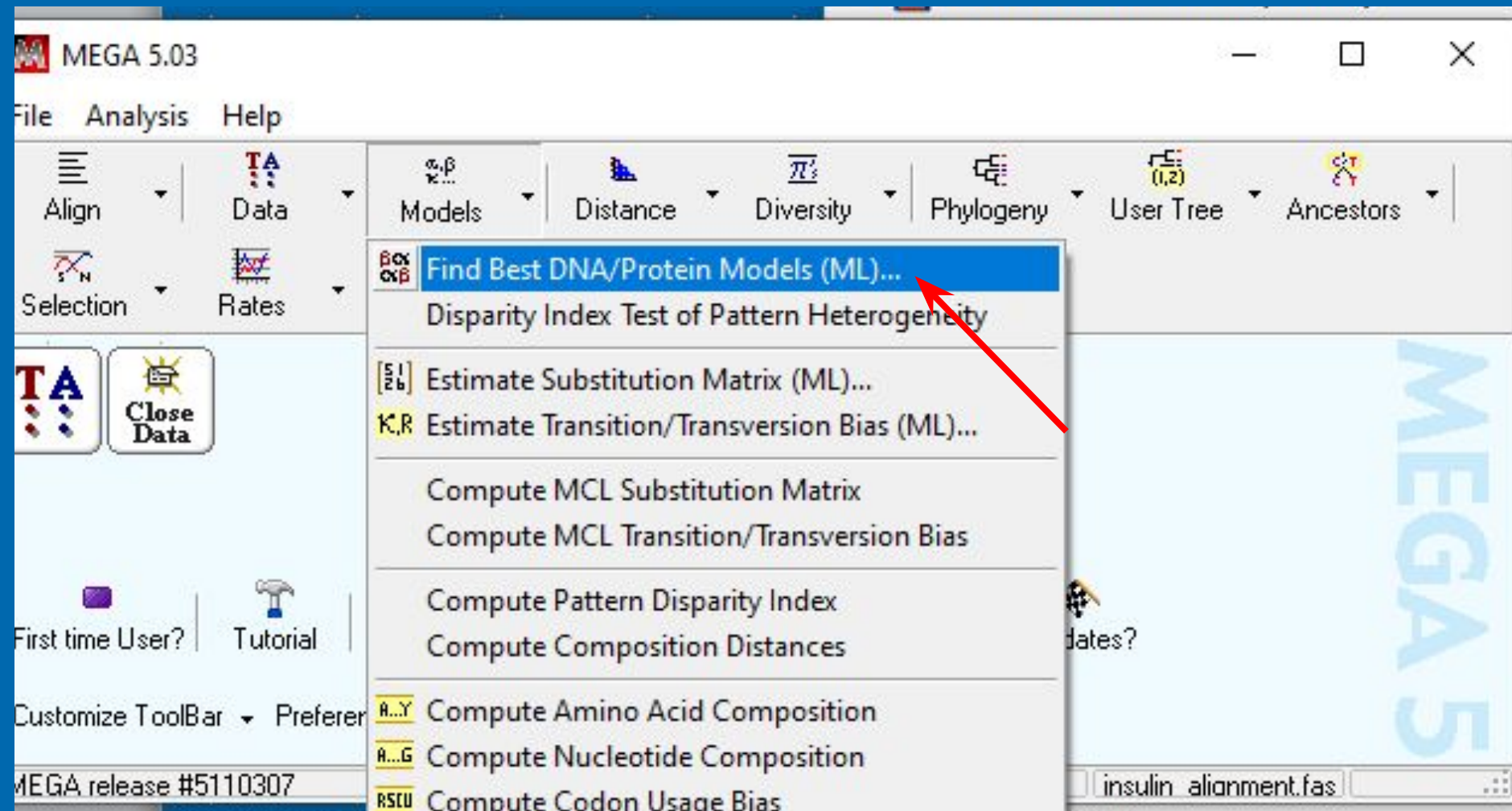
Задача 2

9. Сохранить выравнивание в файл с названием **insulin_alignment** в формате FASTA



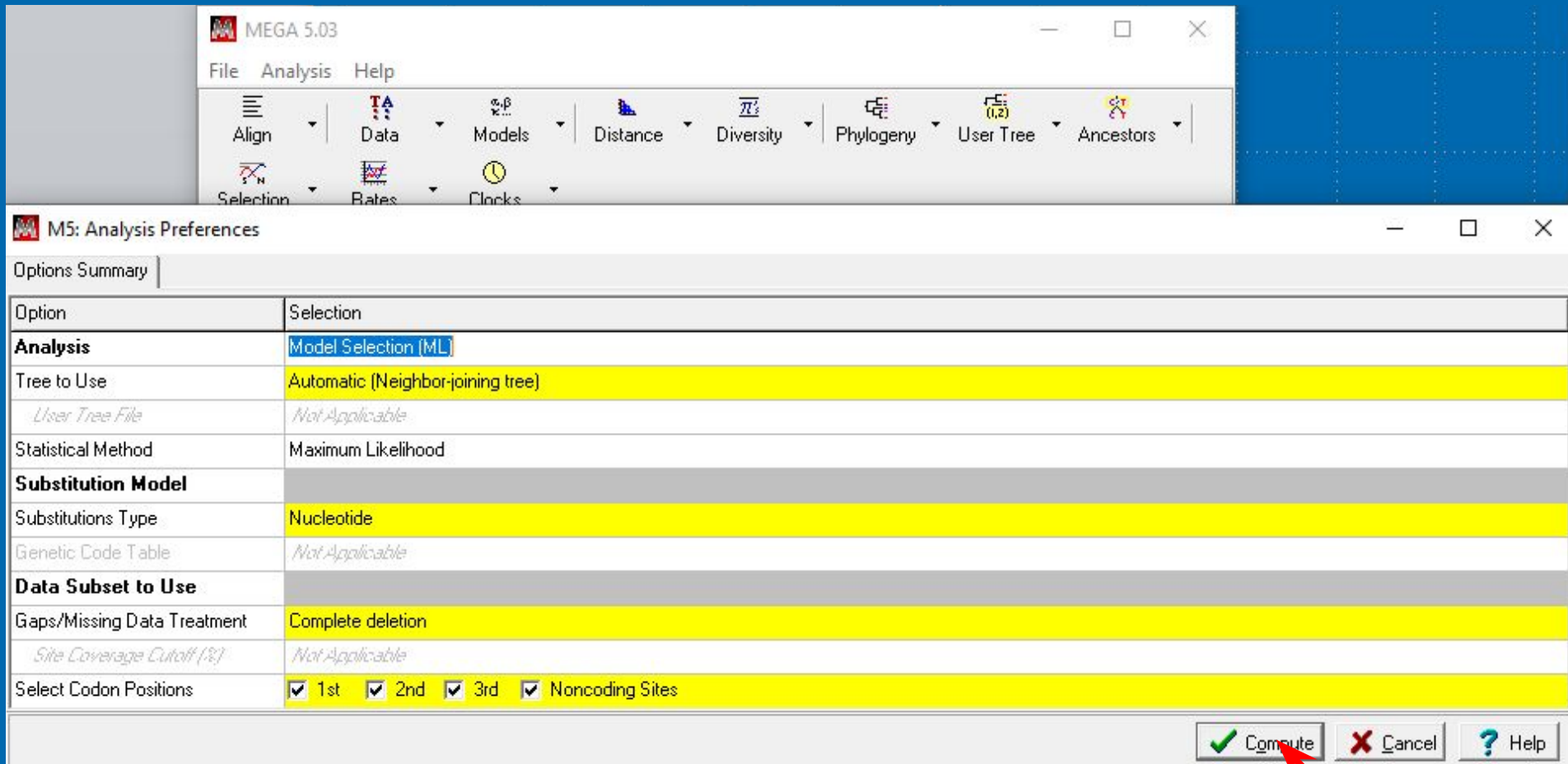
Задача 2

9. Найти наилучшую модель построения филогенетического дерева для полученного



Задача 2

9. Найти наилучшую модель построения филогенетического дерева для полученного



MEGA 5.03

File Analysis Help

Align Data Models Distance Diversity Phylogeny User Tree Ancestors

Selection Rates Clocks

M5: Analysis Preferences

Options Summary

Option	Selection
Analysis	Model Selection [ML]
Tree to Use	Automatic (Neighbor-joining tree)
<i>User Tree File</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Statistical Method	Maximum Likelihood
Substitution Model	
Substitutions Type	Nucleotide
Genetic Code Table	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Data Subset to Use	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	Complete deletion
<i>Site Coverage Cutoff (%)</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Select Codon Positions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1st <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncoding Sites

Compute Cancel Help

Задача 2

9. Найти наилучшую модель построения филогенетического дерева для полученного

выравнившего

M5: Find Best-Fit Substitution Model (ML)

Table. Maximum Likelihood fits of 24 different nucleotide substitution models

Model	Parameters	BIC	AICc	lnL	(+I)	(+G)	R	f(A)	f(T)	f(C)	f(G)	r(AT)	r(AC)	r(AG)	r(TA)	r(TC)	r(TG)	r(CA)	r(CT)	r(CC)
T92	9	3337.959	3279.832	-1630.897	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.024	0.044	0.236	0.024	0.236	0.044	0.024	0.128	0.04
T92+G	10	3340.826	3276.245	-1628.099	n/a	0.23	2.60	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.023	0.042	0.240	0.023	0.240	0.042	0.023	0.130	0.04
T92+I	10	3346.422	3281.841	-1630.897	0.00	n/a	2.44	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.024	0.044	0.236	0.024	0.236	0.044	0.024	0.128	0.04
T92+G+I	11	3349.091	3278.057	-1628.000	0.00	0.14	2.66	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.022	0.041	0.242	0.022	0.242	0.041	0.022	0.131	0.04
HKY	11	3354.155	3283.121	-1630.533	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.238	0.023	0.234	0.044	0.023	0.134	0.04
HKY+G	12	3357.024	3279.537	-1627.735	n/a	0.23	2.60	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.024	0.042	0.242	0.022	0.238	0.042	0.022	0.136	0.04
HKY+I	12	3362.311	3284.825	-1630.379	0.05	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.239	0.023	0.234	0.044	0.023	0.134	0.04
TN93	12	3362.456	3284.969	-1630.452	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.253	0.023	0.220	0.044	0.023	0.126	0.04
TN93+G	13	3365.246	3281.307	-1627.615	n/a	0.23	2.61	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.024	0.042	0.263	0.022	0.219	0.042	0.022	0.125	0.04
HKY+G+I	13	3365.289	3281.351	-1627.637	0.00	0.14	2.66	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.041	0.244	0.021	0.239	0.042	0.021	0.137	0.04
TN93+I	13	3370.819	3286.881	-1630.402	0.02	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.254	0.023	0.220	0.044	0.023	0.126	0.04
TN93+G+I	14	3373.474	3283.085	-1627.498	0.00	0.13	2.67	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.041	0.267	0.021	0.218	0.042	0.021	0.125	0.04
GTR	15	3387.500	3290.661	-1630.280	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.034	0.254	0.021	0.221	0.052	0.018	0.126	0.04
GTR+G	16	3390.361	3287.073	-1627.479	n/a	0.23	2.61	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.032	0.263	0.021	0.220	0.049	0.017	0.126	0.04
GTR+I	16	3395.652	3292.363	-1630.124	0.05	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.034	0.254	0.021	0.221	0.052	0.018	0.126	0.04
GTR+G+I	17	3398.609	3288.872	-1627.371	0.00	0.13	2.67	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.032	0.266	0.021	0.219	0.048	0.017	0.125	0.04
K2	8	3417.407	3365.735	-1674.852	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.03
K2+G	9	3421.916	3363.790	-1672.876	n/a	0.23	3.53	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.028	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.028	0.195	0.02
K2+I	9	3425.870	3367.743	-1674.852	0.00	n/a	2.44	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.03
K2+G+I	10	3429.087	3364.506	-1672.230	0.00	0.17	2.59	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.035	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.035	0.180	0.03
JC	7	3444.284	3399.069	-1692.522	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.08
JC+G	8	3448.268	3396.596	-1690.283	n/a	0.22	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.08
JC+I	8	3452.638	3400.967	-1692.468	0.02	n/a	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.08
JC+G+I	9	3456.730	3398.604	-1690.283	0.00	0.22	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.08

NOTE. -- Models with the lowest BIC scores (Bayesian Information Criterion) are considered to describe the substitution pattern the best. For each model, AICc value (Akaike Information Criterion, corrected), Maximum Likelihood value (lnL), and the number of parameters (including branch lengths) are also presented [1]. Non-uniformity of evolutionary rates among sites may be modeled by using a discrete Gamma distribution (+G) with 5 rate categories and by assuming that a certain fraction of sites are evolutionarily invariable (+I). Whenever applicable, estimates of gamma shape parameter and/or the estimated fraction of invariant sites are shown. Assumed or estimated values of transition/transversion bias (R) are shown for each model, as well. They are followed by nucleotide frequencies (f) and rates of base substitutions (r) for each nucleotide pair. Relative values of instantaneous r should be considered when evaluating them. For simplicity, sum of r values is made equal to 1 for each model. For estimating ML values, a tree topology was automatically computed. The analysis involved 5 nucleotide sequences. Codon positions included were 1st+2nd+3rd+Noncoding. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. There were a total of 947 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA5 [2].

Abbreviations: GTR: General Time Reversible; HKY: Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano; TN93: Tamura-Nei; T92: Tamura 3-parameter; K2: Kimura 2-parameter; JC: Jukes-Cantor.

Задача 2

10. Смотрим расшифровку наилучшей модели внизу таблицы, необходимую для построения

shown for each model, as well. They are followed by nucleotide frequencies. r should be considered when evaluating them. For simplicity, sum of automatically computed. The analysis involved 5 nucleotide sequences. Codata were eliminated. There were a total of 947 positions in the final data

o-Yano; TN93: Tamura-Nei T92: Tamura 3-parameter; K2: Kimura 2-parameter

iversity Press, New York.

nary Genetics Analysis (MEGA) software version 4.0. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*

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Задача 2

11. Сохраняем таблицу в формате Excel с именем insulin_best model

The image shows a software window titled "M5: Find Best-Fit Substitution Model (ML)". The window contains a table of nucleotide substitution models. A red arrow points to the "Save" icon in the toolbar above the table. The table lists various models with their parameters and BIC scores. The table is as follows:

Table. Maximum Likelihood fits of 24 different nucleotide substitution models																							
Model	Parameters	BIC	AICc	lnL	(+I)	(+G)	R	f(A)	f(T)	f(C)	f(G)	r(AT)	r(AC)	r(AG)	r(TA)	r(TC)	r(TG)	r(CA)	r(CT)	r(CG)	r(GA)	r(GT)	r(GC)
T92	9	3337.959	3279.83	-1630.897	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.024	0.044	0.236	0.024	0.236	0.044	0.024	0.128	0.044	0.128	0.024	0.044
T92+G	10	3340.826	3276.245	-1628.099	n/a	0.23	2.60	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.023	0.042	0.240	0.023	0.240	0.042	0.023	0.130	0.042	0.130	0.023	0.042
T92+I	10	3346.422	3281.841	-1630.897	0.00	n/a	2.44	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.024	0.044	0.236	0.024	0.236	0.044	0.024	0.128	0.044	0.128	0.024	0.044
T92+G+I	11	3349.091	3278.057	-1628.000	0.00	0.14	2.66	0.176	0.176	0.324	0.324	0.022	0.041	0.242	0.022	0.242	0.041	0.022	0.131	0.041	0.131	0.022	0.041
HKY	11	3354.155	3283.121	-1630.533	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.238	0.023	0.234	0.044	0.023	0.134	0.044	0.122	0.025	0.044
HKY+G	12	3357.024	3279.537	-1627.735	n/a	0.23	2.60	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.024	0.042	0.242	0.022	0.238	0.042	0.022	0.136	0.042	0.124	0.024	0.042
HKY+I	12	3362.311	3284.825	-1630.379	0.05	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.239	0.023	0.234	0.044	0.023	0.134	0.044	0.122	0.025	0.044
TN93	12	3362.456	3284.969	-1630.452	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.253	0.023	0.220	0.044	0.023	0.126	0.044	0.130	0.025	0.044
TN93+G	13	3365.246	3281.307	-1627.615	n/a	0.23	2.61	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.024	0.042	0.263	0.022	0.219	0.042	0.022	0.125	0.042	0.135	0.024	0.042
HKY+G+I	13	3365.289	3281.351	-1627.637	0.00	0.14	2.66	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.041	0.244	0.021	0.239	0.042	0.021	0.137	0.042	0.125	0.023	0.041
TN93+I	13	3370.819	3286.881	-1630.402	0.02	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.025	0.044	0.254	0.023	0.220	0.044	0.023	0.126	0.044	0.130	0.025	0.044
TN93+G+I	14	3373.474	3283.085	-1627.498	0.00	0.13	2.67	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.041	0.267	0.021	0.218	0.042	0.021	0.125	0.042	0.137	0.023	0.041
GTR	15	3387.500	3290.661	-1630.280	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.034	0.254	0.021	0.221	0.052	0.018	0.126	0.047	0.130	0.029	0.046
GTR+G	16	3390.361	3287.073	-1627.479	n/a	0.23	2.61	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.032	0.263	0.021	0.220	0.049	0.017	0.126	0.044	0.135	0.028	0.043
GTR+I	16	3395.652	3292.363	-1630.124	0.05	n/a	2.45	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.034	0.254	0.021	0.221	0.052	0.018	0.126	0.047	0.131	0.029	0.046
GTR+G+I	17	3398.609	3288.872	-1627.371	0.00	0.13	2.67	0.168	0.184	0.321	0.327	0.023	0.032	0.266	0.021	0.219	0.048	0.017	0.125	0.043	0.137	0.027	0.042
K2	8	3417.407	3365.735	-1674.852	n/a	n/a	2.44	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036
K2+G	9	3421.916	3363.790	-1672.876	n/a	0.23	3.53	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.028	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.195	0.028	0.028
K2+I	9	3425.870	3367.743	-1674.852	0.00	n/a	2.44	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.177	0.036	0.036
K2+G+I	10	3429.087	3364.506	-1672.230	0.00	0.17	2.59	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.035	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.180	0.035	0.035
JC	7	3444.284	3399.069	-1692.522	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
JC+G	8	3448.268	3396.596	-1690.283	n/a	0.22	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
JC+I	8	3452.638	3400.967	-1692.468	0.02	n/a	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
JC+G+I	9	3456.730	3398.604	-1690.283	0.00	0.22	0.50	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083

NOTE. — Models with the lowest BIC scores (Bayesian Information Criterion) are considered to describe the substitution pattern the best. For each model, AICc value (Akaike Information Criterion, corrected), Maximum Likelihood value (lnL), and the number of parameters (including branch lengths) are also presented [1]. Non-uniformity of evolutionary rates among sites may be modeled by using a discrete Gamma distribution (+G) with 5 rate categories and by assuming that a certain fraction of sites are evolutionarily invariable (+I). Whenever applicable, estimates of gamma shape parameter and/or the estimated fraction of invariant sites are shown. Assumed or estimated values of transition/transversion bias (R) are shown for each model, as well. They are followed by nucleotide frequencies (f) and rates of base substitutions (r) for each nucleotide pair. Relative values of instantaneous r should be considered when evaluating them. For simplicity, sum of r values is made equal to 1 for each model. For estimating ML values, a tree topology was automatically computed. The analysis involved 5 nucleotide sequences. Codon positions included were 1st+2nd+3rd+Noncoding. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. There were a total of 947 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA5 [2].

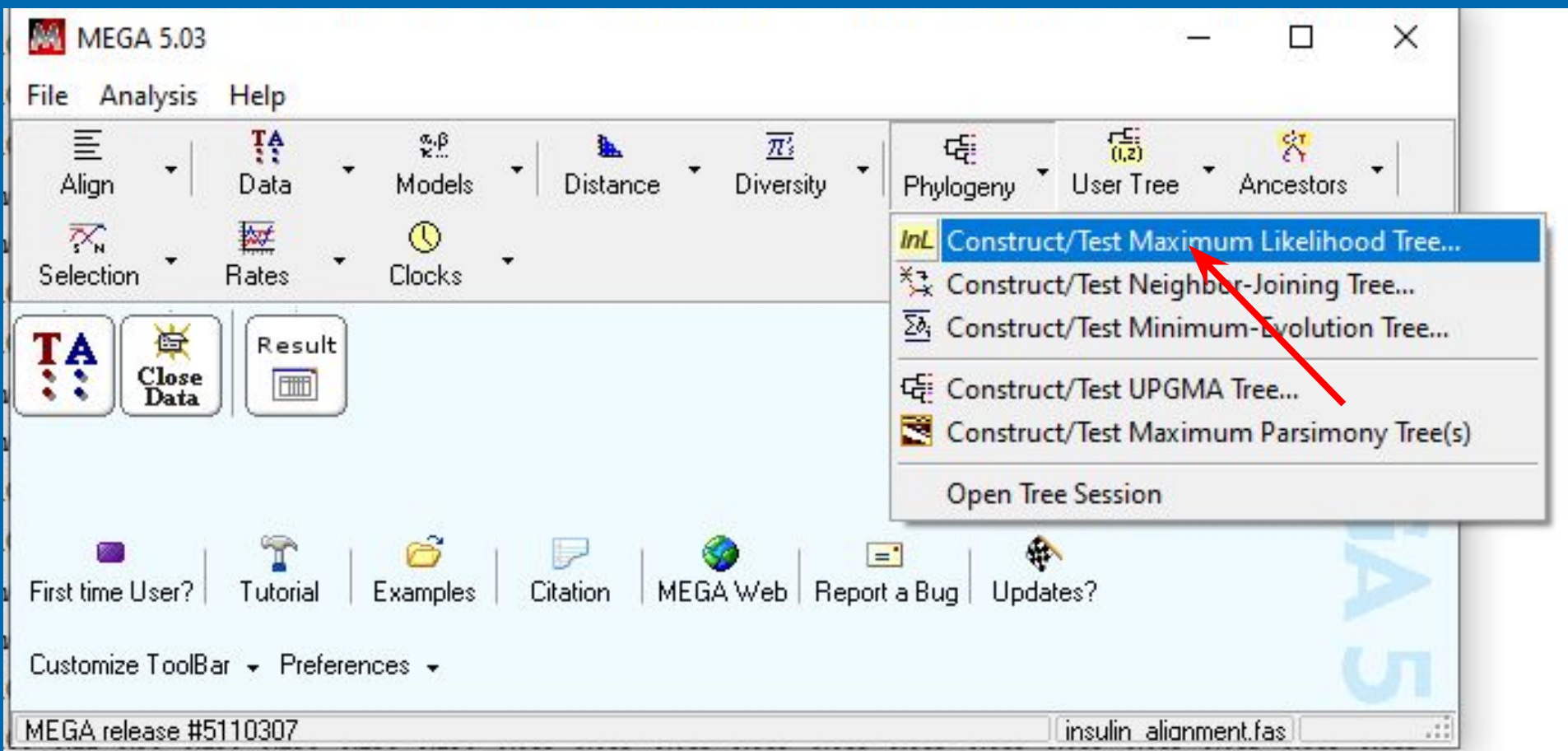
Abbreviations: GTR: General Time Reversible; HKY: Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano; TN93: Tamura-Nei; T92: Tamura 3-parameter; K2: Kimura 2-parameter; JC: Jukes-Cantor.

1. Nei M. and Kumar S. (2000). *Molecular Evolution and Phylogenetics*. Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Tamura K., Dudley J., Nei M., and Kumar S. (2007). MEGA4: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis (MEGA) software version 4.0. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 24:1596-1599.

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Задача 2

12. Построить филогенетическое дерево для выбранных нуклеотидных последовательностей



Задача 2

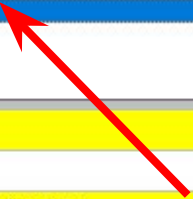
12. Указываем нужную (наилучшую) модель

M5: Analysis Preferences

Options Summary

Option	Selection
Analysis	Phylogeny Reconstruction
Statistical Method	Maximum Likelihood
Phylogeny Test	
Test of Phylogeny	Bootstrap method
<i>No. of Bootstrap Replications</i>	500
Substitution Model	
Substitutions Type	Nucleotide
Genetic Code Table	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Model/Method	Tamura 3-parameter model
Rates and Patterns	
Rates among Sites	Jukes-Cantor model Kimura 2-parameter model Tamura 3-parameter model
<i>No. of Discrete Gamma Categories</i>	Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano model Tamura-Nei model General Time Reversible model
Data Subset to Use	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	Complete deletion
<i>Site Coverage Cutoff (%)</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Select Codon Positions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1st <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncoding Sites
Tree Inference Options	
ML Heuristic Method	Nearest-Neighbor-Interchange (NNI)
Initial Tree for ML	Make initial tree automatically
<i>Initial Tree File</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>

Compute Cancel Help



Задача 2

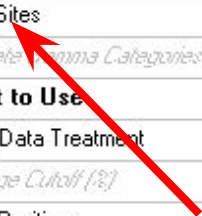
12. При необходимости – другие параметры, указанные в наилучшей модели

M5: Analysis Preferences

Options Summary

Option	Selection
Analysis	Phylogeny Reconstruction
Statistical Method	Maximum Likelihood
Phylogeny Test	
Test of Phylogeny	Bootstrap method
<i>No. of Bootstrap Replications</i>	500
Substitution Model	
Substitutions Type	Nucleotide
Genetic Code Table	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Model/Method	Tamura 3-parameter model
Rates and Patterns	
Rates among Sites	Uniform rates
<i>No. of Discrete Gamma Categories</i>	Uniform rates Gamma Distributed (G) Has Invariant sites (I) Gamma distributed with Invariant sites (G+I)
Data Subset to Use	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	Complete deletion
<i>Site Coverage Cutoff (%)</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Select Codon Positions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1st <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncoding Sites
Tree Inference Options	
ML Heuristic Method	Nearest-Neighbor-Interchange (NNI)
Initial Tree for ML	Make initial tree automatically
<i>Initial Tree File</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>

Compute Cancel Help



Задача 2

12. Строим филогенетическое дерево для выбранных нуклеотидных последовательностей

M5: Analysis Preferences

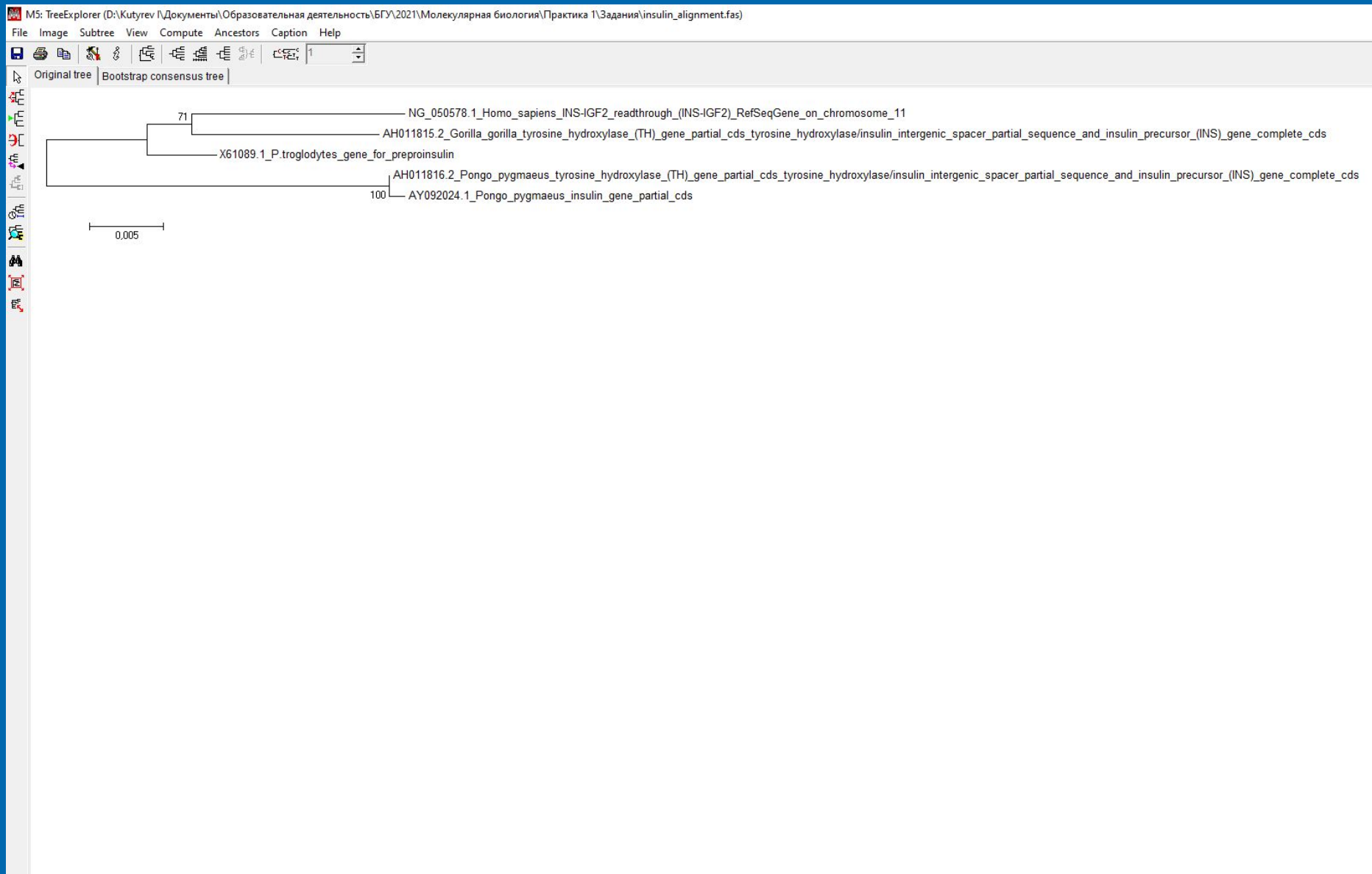
Options Summary

Option	Selection
Analysis	Phylogeny Reconstruction
Statistical Method	Maximum Likelihood
Phylogeny Test	
Test of Phylogeny	Bootstrap method
<i>No. of Bootstrap Replications</i>	500
Substitution Model	
Substitutions Type	Nucleotide
Genetic Code Table	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Model/Method	Tamura 3-parameter model
Rates and Patterns	
Rates among Sites	Uniform rates
<i>No. of Discrete Gamma Categories</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Data Subset to Use	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment	Complete deletion
<i>Site Coverage Cutoff (%)</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Select Codon Positions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1st <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noncoding Sites
Tree Inference Options	
ML Heuristic Method	Nearest-Neighbor-Interchange (NNI)
Initial Tree for ML	Make initial tree automatically
<i>Initial Tree File</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>

Complete Cancel Help

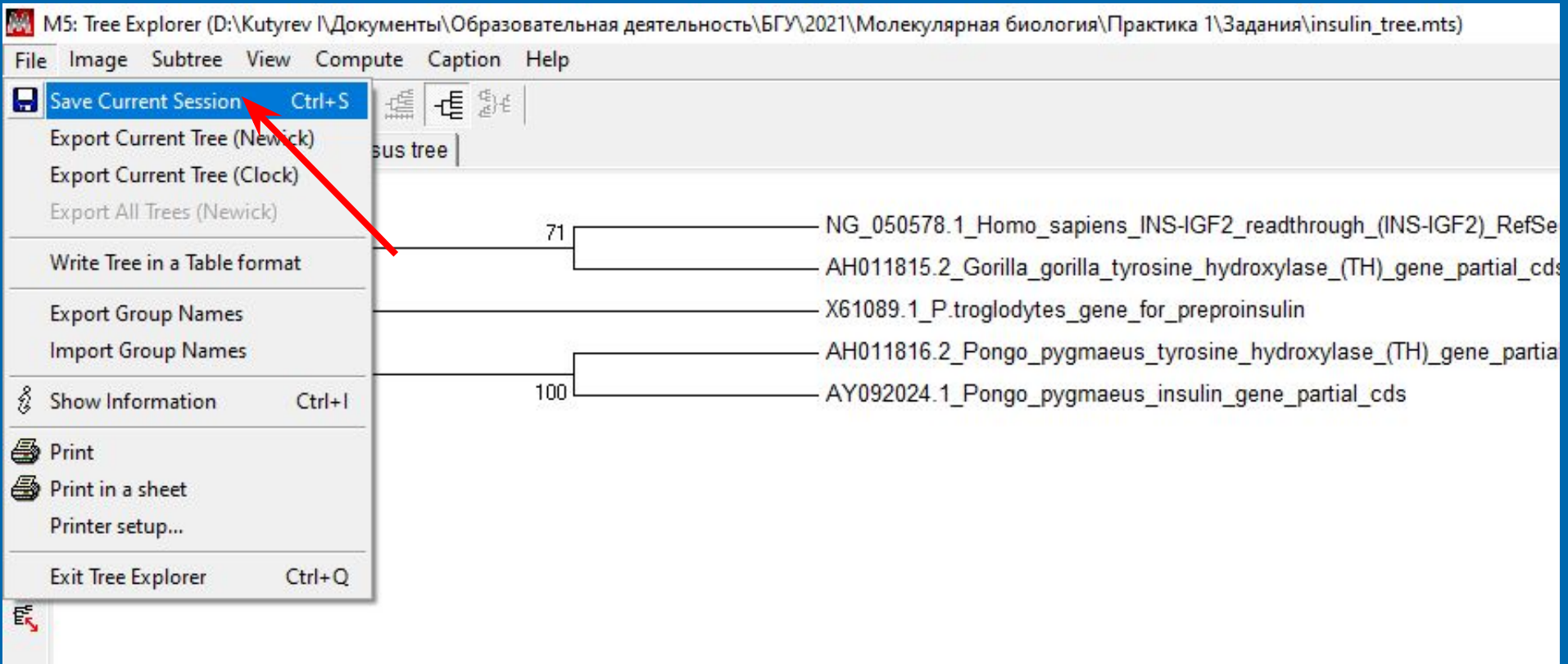
Задача 2

12. Строим филогенетическое дерево для выбранных нуклеотидных последовательностей



Задача 2

13. Сохраняем текущую сессию под названием insulin_tree



The screenshot shows the Tree Explorer application window. The title bar reads "M5: Tree Explorer (D:\Kutyrev I\Документы\Образовательная деятельность\БГУ\2021\Молекулярная биология\Практика 1\Задания\insulin_tree.mts)". The menu bar includes "File", "Image", "Subtree", "View", "Compute", "Caption", and "Help". The "File" menu is open, and the "Save Current Session" option is highlighted in blue, with a red arrow pointing to it. The menu also lists "Export Current Tree (Newick)", "Export Current Tree (Clock)", "Export All Trees (Newick)", "Write Tree in a Table format", "Export Group Names", "Import Group Names", "Show Information (Ctrl+I)", "Print", "Print in a sheet", "Printer setup...", and "Exit Tree Explorer (Ctrl+Q)".

The background shows a phylogenetic tree with several branches. The tree is rooted at a node labeled "71". The branches lead to the following sequences:

- NG_050578.1_Homo_sapiens_INS-IGF2_readthrough_(INS-IGF2)_RefSe
- AH011815.2_Gorilla_gorilla_tyrosine_hydroxylase_(TH)_gene_partial_cds
- X61089.1_P.troglodytes_gene_for_preproinsulin
- AH011816.2_Pongo_pygmaeus_tyrosine_hydroxylase_(TH)_gene_partia
- AY092024.1_Pongo_pygmaeus_insulin_gene_partial_cds

A node labeled "100" is also visible, indicating a bootstrap value for a specific branch.

Задача 2. Форма отчета

- Каждый лично отправляет мне на почту sankaar@mail.ru :
- 1) файл `insulin.fasta`
- 2) `insulin_alignment.fas`
- 3) `insulin_best model.xls`
- 4) `insulin_tree.mts`