Advanced Blast

The importance of similarity Similarity derives from the same ancestral origin If your sequences are similar,

they probably have the same ancestor,

share the same structure,

and have a similar biological function,

even when the sequences come from very different organisms.

Homologues: when two proteins or gene sequences are very similar 25% identity for proteins 75% identity for nucleotides

More information to make sure two sequences are true homologues the expectation value (E-value) the length of the similar segments the patterns of amino acid conservation the number of insertions/deletions Blast: the most popular data-mining tool ever

Blasting protein sequences

blastp: compare a protein sequence with a protein database find out something about the function of my protein choose SWISS-PROT as a database

tblastn: compare a protein sequence with a nucleotide database discover new genes encoding simple proteins

Blast Net

NCBI: <u>www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</u> EMBL: <u>www.ch.embnet.org</u>

NCBI/BLAST

Nucleotide	Protein
 Quickly search for highly similar sequences (megablast) Quickly search for divergent sequences (discontiguous megablast) Nucleotide-nucleotide BLAST (blastn) Search for short, nearly exact matches Search trace archives with megablast or discontiguous megablast 	 Protein-protein BLAST (blastp) Position-specific iterated and pattern-hit initiated BLAST (PSI- and PHI-BLAST) Search for short, nearly exact matches Search the conserved domain database (rpsblast) Protein homology by domain architecture (cdart)
Translated	Genomes
 Translated query vs. protein database (blastx) Protein query vs. translated database (tblastn) Translated query vs. translated database (tblastx) 	 Human, mouse, rat, chimp, cow, pig, dog, sheep, cat Chicken, puffer fish, zebrafish Fly, honey bee, other insects Microbes, environmental samples Plants, nematodes Fungi, protozoa, other eukaryotes
Special	Meta
 Search for gene expression data (GEO) 	Retrieve results

BLAST output

A graphic display: a useful tool to discover domains

A hit list:

sequence accession number description: bit score: the higher, the more similar. Matches below 50 bits are very unreliable

E-value: the lower, the more similar. Matches above 0.001 are very unreliable

The alignments

percent identity: either identical or similar represented with a + length: aligned length

The parameters

default parameters

•Peptide Sequence Databases

•nr

All non-redundant GenBank CDS translations + RefSeq Proteins + PDB + SwissProt + PIR + PRF

refseq

RefSeq protein sequences from NCBI's Reference Sequence Project.

•swissprot

Last major release of the SWISS-PROT protein sequence database (no updates).

•pat

Proteins from the Patent division of GenPept.

•pdb

Sequences derived from the 3-dimensional structure from <u>Brookhaven Protein</u> <u>Data Bank</u>.

•month

All new or revised GenBank CDS translation+PDB+SwissProt+PIR+PRF released in the last 30 days.

•env_nr

Protein sequences from environmental samples.

BLASTing DNA sequences

Question	Answer
Interested in noncoding DNA	blastn
Want to discover new proteins	tblastx
Discover proteins encoded in DNA	blastx
Quality of DNA (sequencing error)	blastx

Controlling BLAST

Some reasons to change BLAST default parameters

Reason parameters to change

The sequence you are interested in Contains many identical residues; it has a biased composition

BLAST doesn't report any results

Your match has a borderline E-value

BLAST reports too many matches

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change the substitution matrix or the gap penalties

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change the database filter the reported entries by keyword increase Expect, the E-value threshold

sequence filter (automatic masking)

PSI-BLAST (position specific iterated)

Finding closely related sequences

By making a new position-specific substitution matrix

ex. Conserved Cys on position 5 and variable Cys on position 25 a new substituition matrix penalizes substitutions on position 5 while tolerates them on position 25

The main difficulty in PSI-BLAST is deciding which sequences you can keep from one iteration to the next Check box: use the corresponding sequence to derive the position-specific matrix for the next iteration of PSI-BLAST

Se	equen	ces	producing significant alignments:	Score (Bits)	E Value		
,t	NEW	▼ ▼	gi 54041743 sp P65870 PTPS ECOLI Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahyd	2.53	8e-68		
1	NEW	~	gi 25091060 sp Q8K9D8 PTPS BUCAP Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahyd	183	1e-46		
1	NEW	~	gi 6647718 sp Q55798 PTPS_SYNY3 Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	96.7	1e-20 <mark>G</mark>		
1	NEW	~	gi 417553 sp Q03393 PTPS_HUMAN 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydrobiopterin sy	<u>60.8</u>	8e-10 <mark>G</mark>		
1	NEW	~	gi 6647938 sp 029809 PTPS_ARCFU Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	<u>60.1</u>	1e-09		
<u>1</u>	NEW	~	gi 131559 sp P27213 PTPS_RAT 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydrobiopterin s	56.6	2e-08 <mark>G</mark>		
<u>1</u>	NEW	~	gi 1346905 sp P48611 PTPS_DROME 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydrobiopteri	56.6	2e-08 <mark>G</mark>		
<u>, 1</u>	NEW	~	gi 24638151 sp Q9R1Z7 PTPS_MOUSE 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydrobiopterin	<u>55.5</u>	4e-08 <mark>G</mark>		
		~	gi 24638149 sp Q90W95 PTPS_POERE 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydrobiopterin	<u>52.8</u>	3e-07		
, N	NEW	~	gi 1175542 sp P44123 PTPS_HAEIN Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	49.3	2e-06		
, N	NEW	~	gi 52001088 sp 002058 PTPS_CAEEL Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahyd	49.3	3e-06 <mark>G</mark>		
- 🔶 🧎	NEW	✓	gi 6647984 sp 027296 PTPS_METTH Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	48.1	6e-06 <mark>G</mark>		
1	NEW	~	gi 6647907 sp 066626 PTPS_AQUAE Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	47.8	9e-06		
1	NEW	~	gi 15214377 sp Q9UXZ4 PTPS_PYRAB Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahyd	40.0	0.002		
1	NEW	~	gi 6648041 sp 059602 PTPS_PYRHO Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	<u>39.3</u>	0.003		
Run PSI-Blast iteration 2							
Sequences with E-value WORSE than threshold							
			gi 6647931 sp Q9ZDY5 PTPS_RICPR Putative 6-pyruvoyl tetrahydr	35.0	0.047		
			gi 129924 sp P20971 PGK_METFE_Phosphoglycerate kinase	33.1	0.22		
New: reports the hit for the first time Green pill: used to obtain the current result							

Assignments

Do BLAST search with your protein Change parameters & compare the results