

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky













































	Predikce míst sestřihu
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	- a method to identify potential splice sites in (plant) pre-mRNA by sequence inspection using Bayesian statistical models (click <u>here</u> to access the older method using logitlinear models)
	Sequences should be in the one-letter-code ({a,b,c,g,h,k,m,n,r,s,t,u,w,y}), upper or lower case; all other characters are ignored during input. Multiple sequence input is accepted in <u>FASTA</u> format (sequences separated by identifier lines of the form ">SQ;name_of_sequence comments") or in <u>GenBank</u> format.
	Paste your genomic DNA sequence here: GAGGAGGCACARAATGACGAATATACAAAATGATCTTAAACAGCTAAACTATATTGGACATTTTTTCGATCTCAGATATA AAAGATTTCATTCAATATAATACTTGGATAAATGACTCTTATTTTTTTT
	or upload your sequence file (specify file name): Browse or type in the GenBank accession number of your sequence:
***	INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁV Tato prezentace je spolutinance





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	NetGene2 Server The NetGene2 server is a service producing neural network predictions of splice siles in human, C. elegans and A. thalian Instructions Output format Abstract Performanc SUBMISSION Submission of a local file with a single sequence: Vertice Sequence Vertice Sequence	
	File In FASTA format Browse	
	Submission by pasting a single sequence: Sequence name Human C.c. elegans ©A chalana Sequence GACGROCCACAAATGACGAATATACAAAATGATCTTAAACAGCTAAACTATATTGGACATTTTTTOGATC TAAGATTTCATTCAATATAATACTTGGATAAATACCTTAATTTTTTTT	



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* * * * * * * EVROPSKÁ UNIE	231	MINISTERS MLÁDEŽE	P P S C G K T T PDR ex STVO ŠKOLSTVÍ A TĚLOVÝCHOVY	DELKALSGNLEN PDR_L1 OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost	TAVANA BRUT			a státním rozpočtem Č	Í a České republiky













Explanation Gn.Ex : gene number, exon number (for reference) **Type** : Init = Initial exon (ATG to 5' splice site) Intr = Internal exon (3' splice site to 5' splice site) Term = Terminal exon (3' splice site to stop codon) Sngl = Single-exon gene (ATG to stop) Prom = Promoter (TATA box / initation site) PlyA = poly-A signal (consensus: AATAAA) **S** : DNA strand (+ = input strand; - = opposite strand) **Begin** : beginning of exon or signal (numbered on input strand) End : end point of exon or signal (numbered on input strand) Len : length of exon or signal (bp) Fr : reading frame (a forward strand codon ending at x has frame x mod 3) **Ph** : net phase of exon (exon length modulo 3) – the position of the intron towards the ORF of the exon (0, 1 or 2) I/Ac : initiation signal or 3' splice site score (tenth bit units) Do/T : 5' splice site or termination signal score (tenth bit units) CodRg : coding region score (tenth bit units) P : probability of exon (sum over all parses containing exon) **Tscr** : exon score (depends on length, I/Ac, Do/T and CodRg scores) **Comments** The SCORE of a predicted feature (e.g., exon or splice site) is a logodds measure of the quality of the feature based on local sequence properties. For example, a predicted 5' splice si te with score > 100 is strong; 50-100 is moderate; 0-50 is weak; and below 0 is poor (more than likely not a real donor site). The PROBABILITY of a predicted exon is the estimated probability under GENSCAN's model of genomic sequence structure that the exon is correct. This probability depends in general on global as well as local sequence properties, e.g., it depends on how well the exon fits with neighboring exons. It has been shown that predicted exons with higher probabilities are more likely to be correct than those with lower probabilities.

What are the suboptimal exons?

Under the probabilistic model of gene structural and compositional properties used by GENSCAN, each possible "parse" (gene structure description) which is compatible with the sequence is assigned a probability. The default output of the program is simply the "optimal" (highest probability) parse of the sequence. The exons in this optimal parse are referred to as "optimal exons" and the translation products of the corresponding "optimal genes" are printed as GENSCAN predicted peptides. (All the data in our J Mol Biol paper and on the other GENSCAN web pages refer exclusively to the optimal parse/optimal exons.) Of course, the optimal parse does not always correspond to the actual (biological) parse of the sequence, that is, the actual set of exons/genes present. In addition, there may be more than one parse which can be considered "correct", for example, in the case of a gene which is alternatively transcribed, translated or spliced. For both of these reasons, it may be of interest to consider "suboptimal" ("near-optimal") exons as well, i.e. exons which have reasonably high probability but are not present in the optimal parse. Specifically, for every potential exon E in the sequence, the probability P(E) is defined as the sum of the probabilities under the model of all possible "parses" (gene structures) which contain the exact exon E in the correct reading frame. (This quantity is calculated as described on the GENSCAN exon probability page.) Given a probability cutoff C, suboptimal exons are those potential exons with P(E) > C which are not present in the optimal parse.

Suboptimal exons have a variety of potential uses. First, suboptimal exons sometimes correspond to real exons which were missed for whatever reason by the optimal parse of the sequence. Second, regions of a prediction which contain multiple overlapping and/or incompatible optimal and suboptimal exons may in some cases indicate alternatively spliced regions of a gene (Burge & Karlin, in preparation). The probability cutoff C used to determine which potential exons qualify as suboptimal exons can be set to any of a range of values between 0.01 and 1.00. The default value on the web page is 1.00, meaning that no suboptimal exons are printed. For most applications, a cutoff value of about 0.10 is recommended. Setting the value much lower than 0.10 will often lead to an explosion in the number of suboptimal exons, most of which will probably not be useful. On the other hand, if the value is set much higher than 0.10, then potentially interesting suboptimal exons may be missed.



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