

Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky











































	Predikce míst sestřihu
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	SplicePredictor
	- 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 AAGGATTTCATTCATATTATATTACTTGGATAAATACTCTTTATTTTTTTT
	or upload your sequence file (specify file name): Browse or type in the GenBank accession number of your sequence:
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	Instructions Output format Abstract Performanc SUBMISSION Submission of a local file with a single sequence: File in FASTA format Browse @Human C c. elegans A thaliana C clear fields Send file	
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**** **** EVROPSKÁ UNI	53	L T L L L G	EX P P S C G K T T PDR PDR STVO ŠKOLSTV A TELOVÝCHOVY	ON 4	N L K		a státním rozpočtem Č	i 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). For example, if nucleotides 1,2,3 of the sequence are read as a codon, that's called reading frame 0. If 2,3,4 are read as a codon, that's reading frame 1. If 3,4,5 are read as a codon, that's reading frame 2, and so on. This information, together with the starting and ending positions of the exon, is sufficient to give the amino acid sequence encoded by the exon. Another use of the reading frame is that if you see two adjacent predicted exons separated by a relatively short intron which share the same reading frame, it may be worth looking at the possibility that the intervening intron is not correct, i.e. that the two exons plus the intervening intron might form one long exon (assuming there are no inframe stops in the intron, of course). **Ph** : net phase of exon (exon length modulo 3). For example, an exon of length 15 bp has net phase 0 since 15 is divisible by 3, an exon of length 16 bp has net phase 1 because 16 divided by 3 leaves a remainder of 1, an exon of length 17 bp has net phase 2, and an exon of length 18 bp has net phase 0 again. The point of this is that exons whose net phase is 0 can be omitted from

the gene without disrupting the reading frame: such exons are candidates for being either 1) incorrect, or 2) alternatively spliced. **I/Ac** : initiation signal or 3' splice site score (tenth bit units; x 10). If below zero, probably not a real acceptor site. **Do/T** : 5' splice site or termination signal score (tenth bit units; x 10) If below zero, probably not a real donor site. **CodRg** : coding region score (tenth bit units) **P** : probability of exon (sum over all parses containing exon). This quantity is close to the actual probability that the predicted exon is correct. **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 site 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.



























Genomic organization of the Capitella sp. I Hox cluster. A total of 11 Capitella sp. I Hox genes are distributed among three scaffolds. Black lines depict two scaffolds, which contain 10 of the Capitella sp. I Hox genes. The eleventh gene, CapI-Post1, is located on a separate scaffold surrounded by ORFs of non-Hox genes (unpublished data). No predicted ORFs were identified between adjacent linked Hox genes. Transcription units are shown as boxes denoting exons, connected by lines that denote introns. Transcription orientation is denoted by arrows beneath each box. Color coding is the same as that used in on the right-hand side for each ortholog.

The phylogenic tree on the right-hand side shows that the order of the genes on the chromozome is retained in several species (genome colinearity).















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

