

# Лекция №6

## **Часть 1. БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ ПО РЕГУЛЯЦИИ ТРАНСКРИПЦИИ (окончание)**

## **Часть 2. ТРАНСЛЯЦИЯ**

к.б.н., с.н.с. лаб. эволюционной биоинформатики  
и теоретической генетики Игнатьева Е.В.

## Прошлая №5 лекция

### ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ПО БЕЛКАМ, РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИМ ТРАНСКРИПЦИЮ

|                                 |   |         |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| <b>UniProtKB</b><br>Switzerland | Protein knowledgebase                   | Geneva, |
| <b>TFClass</b>                  | Classification of transcription factors | Germany |
| <b>AnimalTFDB</b>               | Animal Transcription Factor DataBase    | Китай   |

**СЕГОДНЯ, в лекции № 6 будет дана характеристика баз  
данных** (продолжение):

### ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ПО БЕЛКАМ, РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИМ ТРАНСКРИПЦИЮ

|                 |  |                                     |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>CREMOFAC</b> | Database of chromatin remodeling factors   | Индия                               |
| <b>TcoF- DB</b> | Dragon database of transcription co-factors<br>and transcription factor interacting proteins | Королевство<br>Саудовская<br>Аравия |

### МАТРИЦЫ САЙТОВ СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ ФАКТОРОВ

**TRANSFAC Matrix, JASPAR , НОСОМОСО , CIS-BP**

### РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫЕ РАЙОНЫ, ССТФ, ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| <b>TRRD</b> | Transcription Regulatory Regions Database | ИЦиГ СО РАН,<br>Новосибирск,<br>Россия |
|-------------|---|--|

**Дополнение:**

**Интернет-ресурсы по транскрипции у растений:**

PlantPAN 2.0

PlantDHS

PPdb

PlantTFDB 3.0

# **Повторение слайда из предыдущей лекции: Современные оценки количества транскрипционных факторов в геноме человека**

## **Компьютерная аннотация генома с целью идентификации генов, кодирующих белки, содержащие ДНК связывающие домены.**

# Pecypc TFClass

(<http://tfclass.bioinf.med.uni-goettingen.de/>)

| Classification of Human Transcription Factors   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>TFClass:</b> A classification of (so far) human transcription factors based on the characteristics of their DNA-binding domains. It comprises six levels (superclasses, classes, families, subfamilies, genera and factor species), two of which are optional (subfamilies and factor species). More detailed explanations about the classification scheme and its criteria will be given <a href="#">here</a> . The full classification can also be obtained <a href="#">here</a> as XML document and as <a href="#">ontology</a> in OBO format.  |   |
| When referring to this classification, please cite:<br>Wessendorp, F., Schwan, T. and Drentle, J.A.<br><b>TFClass: An expandable hierarchical classification of human transcription factors</b><br>Nucleic Acids Res. 41:D165-D170 (2013). <a href="#">link</a>   |   |
| Transcription factor classification   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Superclass: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subfamily: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li><li>Genus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Factor species: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li></ul>  | <div style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;"><span>Search: <input type="text"/></span><br/><br/><span>Expand all</span> <span>Collapse all</span> <span>Expand to</span> <span>Details</span></div> |
| <p>Human TF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>I</b> Basic domains</li><li>• <b>II</b> Zinc-coordinating DNA-binding domains</li><li>• <b>III</b> Helix-turn-helix domains</li><li>• <b>IV</b> Other all-alpha-helical DNA-binding domains</li><li>• <b>V</b> alpha-Helices exposed by beta-structures</li><li>• <b>VI</b> Immunoglobulin motifs</li><li>• <b>VII</b> Domains stabilized by an alpha-beta-scaffold</li><li>• <b>VIII</b> beta-Sheet binding to DNA</li><li>• <b>IX</b> beta-Barrel DNA-binding domains</li><li>• <b>X</b> Yet undefined DNA-binding domains</li></ul> |   |

1558 генов,  
кодирующих 2904 изоформ белков,  
содержащих ДНК-связывающий домен

Из них **970 генов** (62.3%) кодируют **экспериментально подтвержденные транскрипционные факторы**.

# Pecypc AnimalTFDB

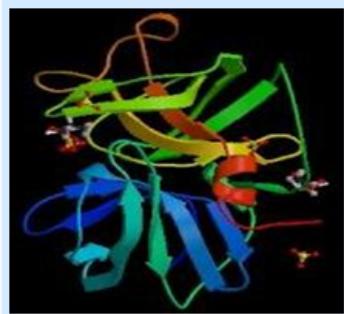
(<http://www.bioguo.org/AnimalTFDB/>)

| Factors of Homo sapiens  |                       |                           |                          |                 |                         |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---------|------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| This dataset collected 1544 transcription factors in 71 families, 124 chromatin remodeling factors and 302 transcription co-factors of Homo sapiens  |                       |                           |                          |                 |                         |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| • Transcription factor family  |                       |                           |                          |                 |                         |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>AF-4(4)</td><td>Androgen receptor(1)</td><td>AP-2(5)</td><td>ARID(15)</td><td>BSHL(105)</td><td>C/EBP(10)</td></tr> <tr> <td>CBP(1)</td><td>CC-1(Z)</td><td>COE(4)</td><td>COUP(3)</td><td>CP2(7)</td><td>CSD(8)</td></tr> <tr> <td>CSL(2)</td><td>CTF/NF-1(4)</td><td>CUT(7)</td><td>DNA(7)</td><td>E2F(11)</td><td>Endyvid/Notch(2)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ETS(29)</td><td>Foxk head(4)</td><td>ECOM(2)</td><td>GCR(1)</td><td>GTF2(5)</td><td>HMG(50)</td></tr> <tr> <td>HMGB/HMGY(2)</td><td>Homeobox(20)</td><td>HSF(8)</td><td>HTH(2)</td><td>IIRF(9)</td><td>MBD(9)</td></tr> <tr> <td>MH(18)</td><td>MYB(2)</td><td>NOTCH/Pmed(2)</td><td>NF-Y(1)</td><td>NF-YB/C(2)</td><td>NFI(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nuclear orphan receptor(3)</td><td>Oestrogen receptor(1)</td><td>Other nuclear receptor(2)</td><td>Otx(3)</td><td>P53(3)</td><td>PAX(8)</td></tr> <tr> <td>PC(1)</td><td>POU(2)</td><td>PTEN receptor(3)</td><td>Progesterone receptor(1)</td><td>Prx(1)</td><td>Ramerer and receptor(7)</td></tr> <tr> <td>RFK(8)</td><td>RHD(10)</td><td>ROR receptor(4)</td><td>Runt(3)</td><td>SAND(8)</td><td>SRF(6)</td></tr> <tr> <td>STAT(7)</td><td>T-Box(17)</td><td>TEA(4)</td><td>TF_B-ZIP(46)</td><td>TF_Otx(3)</td><td>THAP(12)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Thyroid hormone receptor(2)</td><td>TSH(24)</td><td>Tbx(5)</td><td>ZEBRA(48)</td><td>tf-BED(5)</td><td>tf-C2H(634)</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>\zeta</math>-C2H(6)</td><td><math>\zeta</math>-GATA(14)</td><td><math>\zeta</math>-LTFAT-like(2)</td><td><math>\zeta</math>-MIZ(7)</td><td><math>\zeta</math>-MTF(4)</td><td><math>\zeta</math>-TFIIC(2)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> |                       | AF-4(4)                   | Androgen receptor(1)     | AP-2(5)         | ARID(15)                | BSHL(105) | C/EBP(10) | CBP(1) | CC-1(Z) | COE(4) | COUP(3) | CP2(7) | CSD(8) | CSL(2) | CTF/NF-1(4) | CUT(7) | DNA(7) | E2F(11) | Endyvid/Notch(2) | ETS(29) | Foxk head(4) | ECOM(2) | GCR(1) | GTF2(5) | HMG(50) | HMGB/HMGY(2) | Homeobox(20) | HSF(8) | HTH(2) | IIRF(9) | MBD(9) | MH(18) | MYB(2) | NOTCH/Pmed(2) | NF-Y(1) | NF-YB/C(2) | NFI(1) | Nuclear orphan receptor(3) | Oestrogen receptor(1) | Other nuclear receptor(2) | Otx(3) | P53(3) | PAX(8) | PC(1) | POU(2) | PTEN receptor(3) | Progesterone receptor(1) | Prx(1) | Ramerer and receptor(7) | RFK(8) | RHD(10) | ROR receptor(4) | Runt(3) | SAND(8) | SRF(6) | STAT(7) | T-Box(17) | TEA(4) | TF_B-ZIP(46) | TF_Otx(3) | THAP(12) | Thyroid hormone receptor(2) | TSH(24) | Tbx(5) | ZEBRA(48) | tf-BED(5) | tf-C2H(634) | $\zeta$ -C2H(6) | $\zeta$ -GATA(14) | $\zeta$ -LTFAT-like(2) | $\zeta$ -MIZ(7) | $\zeta$ -MTF(4) | $\zeta$ -TFIIC(2) |
| AF-4(4)  | Androgen receptor(1)  | AP-2(5)                   | ARID(15)                 | BSHL(105)       | C/EBP(10)               |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| CBP(1)   | CC-1(Z)               | COE(4)                    | COUP(3)                  | CP2(7)          | CSD(8)                  |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| CSL(2)   | CTF/NF-1(4)           | CUT(7)                    | DNA(7)                   | E2F(11)         | Endyvid/Notch(2)        |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| ETS(29)  | Foxk head(4)          | ECOM(2)                   | GCR(1)                   | GTF2(5)         | HMG(50)                 |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| HMGB/HMGY(2)   | Homeobox(20)          | HSF(8)                    | HTH(2)                   | IIRF(9)         | MBD(9)                  |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| MH(18)   | MYB(2)                | NOTCH/Pmed(2)             | NF-Y(1)                  | NF-YB/C(2)      | NFI(1)                  |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
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| RFK(8)   | RHD(10)               | ROR receptor(4)           | Runt(3)                  | SAND(8)         | SRF(6)                  |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| STAT(7)  | T-Box(17)             | TEA(4)                    | TF_B-ZIP(46)             | TF_Otx(3)       | THAP(12)                |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| Thyroid hormone receptor(2)  | TSH(24)               | Tbx(5)                    | ZEBRA(48)                | tf-BED(5)       | tf-C2H(634)             |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |
| $\zeta$ -C2H(6)  | $\zeta$ -GATA(14)     | $\zeta$ -LTFAT-like(2)    | $\zeta$ -MIZ(7)          | $\zeta$ -MTF(4) | $\zeta$ -TFIIC(2)       |           |           |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |             |        |        |         |                  |         |              |         |        |         |         |              |              |        |        |         |        |        |        |               |         |            |        |                            |                       |                           |        |        |        |       |        |                  |                          |        |                         |        |         |                 |         |         |        |         |           |        |              |           |          |                             |         |        |           |           |             |                 |                   |                        |                 |                 |                   |

1544 гена,  
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Wingender E, et al., **TFClass**: an expandable hierarchical classification of human transcription factors. Nucleic Acids Res. 2013 Jan;41(Database issue):D165-70.

<http://www.jncasr.ac.in/cremofac/>



# CREMOFAC

A web-database of  
**Chromatin Remodeling Factors**

[Bioinformatics. 2006; 22: 2940-2944](#)

**Enter**

**Number of Visits**

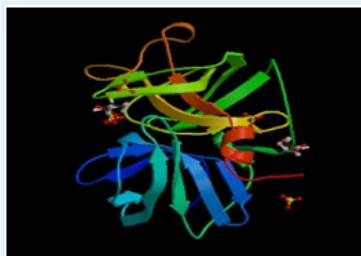
Halloween Costumes

**Developed and maintained by :**  
**Shipra Agrawal\*, Chetan Kumar\* and M.R.S. Rao**

(\* - Equally contributed to this work)



**Chromatin Biology Lab**  
**Molecular Biology and Genetics Unit**  
**Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research**



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# CREMOFAC

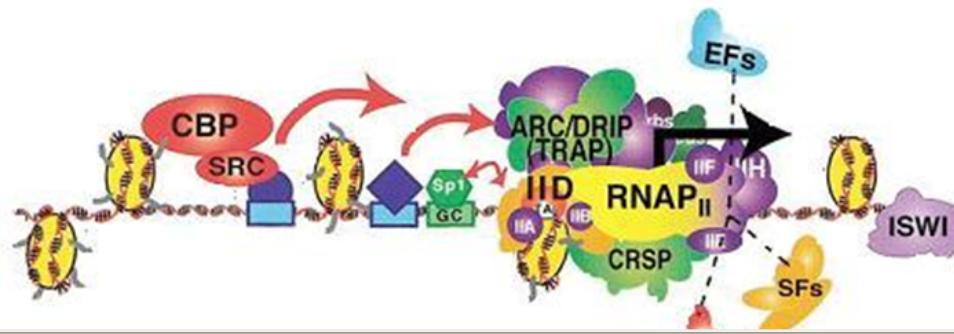
## Chromatin Remodeling Factors

Chromatin Biology Lab, Molecular Biology and Genetics Unit,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Centre For Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, India.

### Introduction

**Chromatin remodeling** is an important event in the eukaryotic nucleus rendering nucleosomal DNA accessible for various transaction processes. The dynamic nature of chromatin is facilitated by Remodeling Factors through participation of the collective action of **(a) ATP and (b) Non-ATP dependent factors**. Considering the importance of these factors in mammals and eukaryotes, '**CREMOFAC**', a dedicated and frequently updated web-database for chromatin remodeling factors has been developed.

The database harbors **64 types of remodeling factors** from **49 different organisms** reported in literature and facilitates a comprehensive search for them. In addition, it also provides **in-depth information** for the factors reported in the three widely studied mammals namely, **human, mouse and rat**. Further, information on literature, pathways, and phylogenetic relationships has also been covered.



## CREMOFAC Data Statistics

Number of redundant remodeling factor sequences present in the database: 1725

Number of non-redundant remodeling factor sequences present in the database: 720

List of organisms in which remodeling factors have been reported.

| S.No. | Name of Organism                             | No. of factors found |
|-------|--|----------------------|
| 1.    | <a href="#">Aedes aegypti</a>                | 9                    |
| 2.    | <a href="#">Aegolius funereus</a>            | 1                    |
| 3.    | <a href="#">Anopheles gambiae</a>            | 7                    |
| 4.    | <a href="#">Apis mellifera</a>               | 5                    |
| 5.    | <a href="#">Arabidopsis thaliana</a>         | 3                    |
| 6.    | <a href="#">Ashbya gossypii ATCC 10895</a>   | 1                    |
| 7.    | <a href="#">Aspergillus fumigatus Af293</a>  | 5                    |
| 8.    | <a href="#">Aspergillus nidulans FGSC A4</a> | 3                    |
| 9.    | <a href="#">Bos taurus</a>                   | 55                   |
| 10.   | <a href="#">Caenorhabditis briggsae</a>      | 2                    |
| 11.   | <a href="#">Caenorhabditis elegans</a>       | 2                    |

# Ресурс CR Cistrome

<http://cistrome.org/cr/>

## Chromatin Regulator Cistrome

A knowledgebase for chromatin modifying enzymes and chromatin remodelers

Home Collection Stats FAQ Quick Start

CR Name:  Species:  Tissue or Cell:  Search Reset

Regulator Atlas

- Reader
- Writer
- Eraser
- Remodeler

Welcome to CR Cistrome!

CR Cistrome is a unique database integrating curated information of CRs, CR ChIP-seq datasets, CR related HM ChIP-seq datasets, and analysis of the relationship between CRs and HMs ChIP-seq pairs in human and mouse.

### About CR

CRs are expressed in a tissue-specific manner and play important roles in normal physiology and disease. Hundreds of chromatin regulators (CRs) control chromatin structure and function by catalyzing and binding histone modifications.

### Summary

Chromosome Regulator Number: **36**  
Species Number: **2**  
Cell line Number: **54**  
Cell type Number: **25**  
ChIP Seq Data Number: **371**

### Summary

**Chromosome Regulator Number: 36**  
**Species Number: 2**  
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Regulator Atlas  
Reader  
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Eraser  
Remodeler

# Данные о хроматин-ремоделирующем белке CHD1, представленные в ресурсе CR Cistrome

Home Collection Stats FAQ Quick Start

CR Name: --Select CR Name-- Species: All Tissue or Cell: --All-- Search Reset

Regulator Atlas  
 Reader  
 Writer  
 Eraser  
 Remodeler

## Chromatin Regulator

CHD1

## Alias

DKFZp686E2337

## External Links:

Wiki GeneCards NCBI UniProt

## Related histone modifications:

H3K4me3

## Introduction

Full name: Chromodomain helicase DNA-binding protein 1 . CHD1 is a chromatin remodeler belonging to the SNF2 family. It contains two chromodomains in its N-terminus, a central helicase-like ATPase motor, and a C-terminal DNA-binding domain that preferentially binds to A/T-rich sequences. CHD1 can assemble, slide, and space nucleosomes in vitro and is required to maintain the pluripotency of embryonic stem cells (1-4).

## Function and Interaction

CHD1 is essential for assembling H3.3, a conserved histone variant, into chromatin in vivo, suggesting its involvement in replication-independent nucleosome assembly (5). CHD1 has been shown to interact with the transcription elongation modulator Rtf1 and elongation factors Spt4-Spt5 and Spt16-Pob3, indicating that CHD1 participates in the transcription elongation process (6). CHD1 is thought to bind to trimethylated H3K4 in active genes, rather than bivalent regions (which contain both H3K4me3 and H3K27me3), which is accomplished via a mediator through association with the assembly of an active transcription complex (7-10).

## Disease Association

NA

## ChIP-Seq data

| SPECIES      | CELL LINE | CELL TYPE      | TISSUE      | DATA                          | DOWNLOAD |            | SEND TO CISTROME  | ANALYSIS FIGURES               | COMPARISON            | REFERENCE                                       |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Homo sapiens | K562      | Erythroblast   | Bone Marrow | GSE32509 ,GSM830988,GSM830989 | Bed      | Big wiggle | <a href="#">Send Bed</a><br><a href="#">Send Big wiggle</a> | <a href="#">Click Download</a> | <a href="#">Click</a> | 22196736  |
| Homo sapiens | H1        | Embryonic Stem | Embryo      | GSE32509 ,GSM831025,GSM831026 | Bed      | Big wiggle | <a href="#">Send Bed</a><br><a href="#">Send Big wiggle</a> | <a href="#">Click Download</a> | <a href="#">Click</a> | 22196736  |
| Homo sapiens | H1        | Embryonic Stem | Embryo      | GSE29611 ,GSM1003444          | Bed      | Big wiggle | <a href="#">Send Bed</a><br><a href="#">Send Big wiggle</a> | <a href="#">Click Download</a> | <a href="#">Click</a> | The ENCYclopedia Of DNA Elements (ENCODE) Broad |
| Homo sapiens | K562      | Erythroblast   | Bone Marrow | GSE29611 ,GSM1003575          | Bed      | Big wiggle | <a href="#">Send Bed</a><br><a href="#">Send Big wiggle</a> | <a href="#">Click Download</a> | <a href="#">Click</a> | The ENCYclopedia Of DNA Elements (ENCODE) Broad |

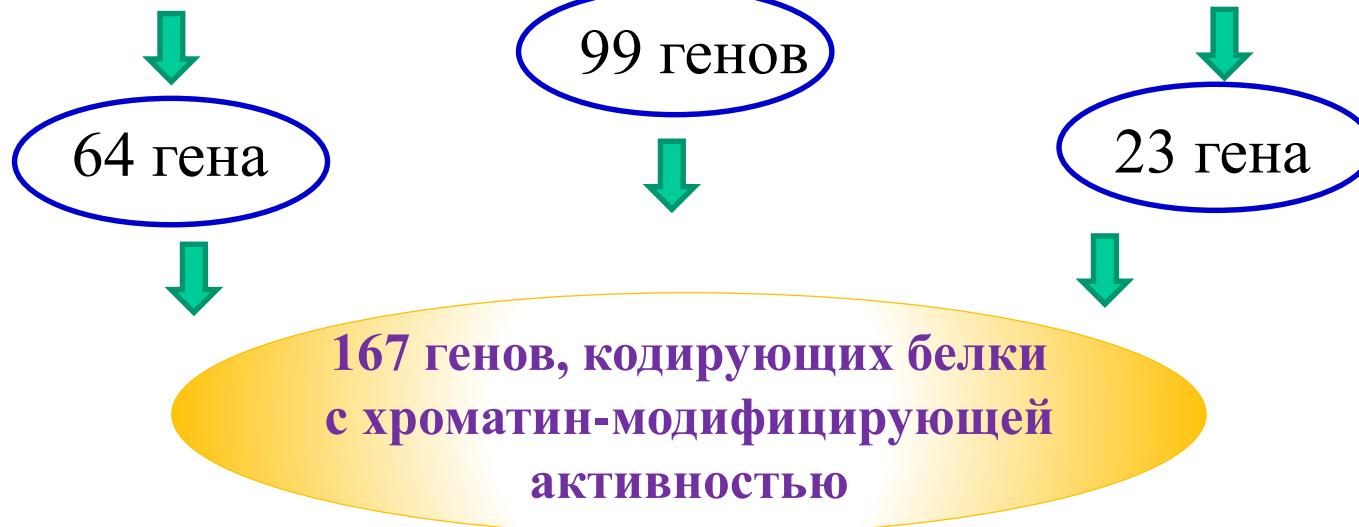
Ручная аннотация функциональных  
характеристик белков-регуляторов хроматина  
+ данные ChIP-seq

# Современная оценка количества хроматин-модифицирующих и хроматин-ремоделирующих факторов в геноме человека: подход на основе интеграции данных из нескольких баз.

База EntrezGene: запрос по термину Gene Ontology  
«chromatin modification»  
(аннотация GO терминами ручная и компьютерная)

Ресурс CREMOFAC  
(Ручная аннотация статей)

Ресурс CR Cistrome  
(Ручная аннотация статей)

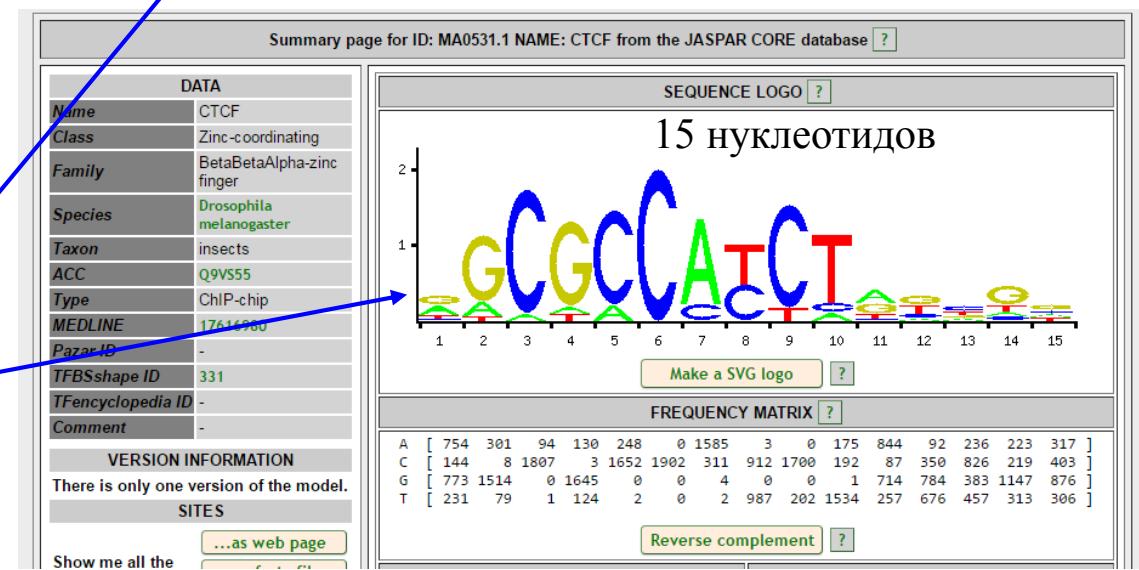
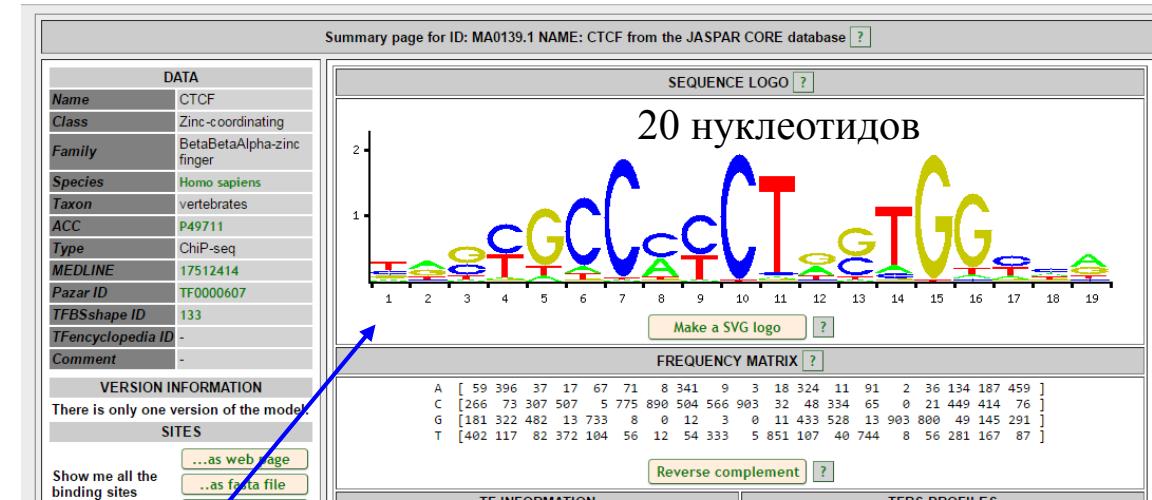


Ни один из трех источников не являлся полным, каждый источник содержал уникальные сведения, которых не было в двух других источниках

# **МАТРИЦЫ САЙТОВ СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ ФАКТОРОВ**

**TRANSFAC Matrix,  
JASPAR ,  
НОСОМОСО ,  
CIS-BP**

Пример: две матрицы сайтов связывания CTCF



Графики WEB-logo

# НОСОМОКО

<http://autosome.ru/HOCOMOCO/>

The screenshot shows the HOCOMOCO website homepage. At the top is the logo "HOCOMOCO" with a stylized brain icon. Below the logo is the text "HOmo sapiens COmprehensive MOdel COLLECTION". The navigation menu includes "Home", "Details", "Download", "Supplement", "Tree", and "Contact". A cartoon brain icon is also present.

We present the Homo Sapiens Comprehensive Model Collection (HOCOMOCO) of transcription factor (TF) binding models obtained by careful integration of data from different sources. HOCOMOCO contains 426 non-redundant curated binding models for 401 human TFs.

DNA sequences of TF binding regions obtained by both pregenomic and high-throughput methods were collected from existing databases and other public data. The ChiPMunk software was used to construct positional weight matrices. Four motif discovery strategies were tested based on different motif shape priors including flat and periodic priors associated with DNA helix pitch. A quality rating was manually assigned to each model based on known binding preferences. An appropriate TFBS model was selected for each TF, with similar models selected for related TFs.

In any case only one model per TF was selected unless there was additional evidence for two distinct binding models or different stable modes of dimerization. All TFBS models and initial binding segments data used for motif discovery were mapped to UniProt IDs.

More information is available in the [Details section](#).

View predefined set of models    Browse curated models    Search by TF name

Three radio button options are listed:

- The 'A to D'-part of the curated collection containing **manually curated TFBS models**.
- The 'E'-part of the curated collection containing **low confidence models**.  
(For advanced users: Please refer to the 'Details' section for more information.)
- The whole collection** listing 4 models (f1,f2,si,do) for each TF.  
(For advanced users: Please refer to the 'Details' section for more information.)

[View](#)

Please cite:  
HOCOMOCO: a comprehensive collection of human transcription factor binding sites models  
Ivan V. Kulakovskiy, Yulia A. Medvedeva, Ulf Schaefer, Artem S. Kasianov, Ilya E. Vorontsov,  
Vladimir B. Bajic and Vsevolod J. Makeev  
Nucleic Acids Research Database Issue (1 January 2013) 41 (D1): D195-D202.  
doi: 10.1093/nar/gks1089

HOmo sapiens COmprehensive MOdel  
Collection (HOCOMOCO) v10 provides  
transcription factor (TF) binding models  
for **600 human** and **395 mouse** TFs.

Пример: матрица сайтов связывания CTCF

15 нуклеотидов



|                       |   |           |           |           |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| UniProt name          | CTCF  |           |           |           |
| TFClass               | <a href="#">?</a>   |           |           |           |
| Model                 | <a href="#">?</a>   |           |           |           |
| Motif weight          | 2861.30793912   |           |           |           |
| Total sequences       | 2990  |           |           |           |
| Data sources          | HUDSONALPHACHIPSEQV2.2000<br>JASPAR-913<br>TRANSFAC20112:77 |           |           |           |
| Logo                  |   |           |           |           |
| Consensus             | bddCCRSbAGRKGCRShv  |           |           |           |
| Small-BiMark XML file | hg19 PWM  |           |           |           |
| Small-BiMark XML file | uniform PWM   |           |           |           |
| Thresholds            | hg19 PWM  |           |           |           |
| Thresholds            | uniform PWM   |           |           |           |
| WPCM                  |   |           |           |           |
|                       | A   | C         | G         | T         |
|                       | 280.5564  | 890.0926  | 420.4217  | 1270.2372 |
|                       | 464.4797  | 464.4744  | 1268.3184 | 664.0355  |
|                       | 687.9014  | 231.0498  | 1529.2976 | 413.0591  |
|                       | 170.7052  | 2433.9465 | 115.1601  | 141.4961  |
|                       | 23.5312   | 2748.7919 | 34.5843   | 54.4006   |
|                       | 1923.8531   | 92.7429   | 537.74    | 306.972   |
|                       | 115.8074  | 1677.9044 | 1024.6909 | 42.9053   |
|                       | 354.7811  | 1303.7857 | 385.162   | 817.5791  |
|                       | 2387.2992   | 177.0913  | 143.1511  | 153.7664  |
|                       | 8.1227  | 11.0723   | 2802.1589 | 39.954    |
|                       | 967.0799  | 16.4597   | 1866.2867 | 11.4816   |
|                       | 157.8771  | 107.6865  | 1625.552  | 970.1924  |
|                       | 38.6914   | 0.5948    | 2787.9773 | 34.0445   |
|                       | 118.1712  | 62.7868   | 2511.8251 | 168.5248  |
|                       | 296.4752  | 2357.2406 | 41.0391   | 166.553   |
|                       | 1290.0135   | 41.5171   | 1475.3327 | 54.4446   |
|                       | 178.4356  | 1445.8639 | 1130.0211 | 106.9873  |
|                       | 399.2443  | 1002.3805 | 311.6378  | 1148.0454 |
|                       | 1132.0681   | 693.1418  | 889.0964  | 147.0016  |

# Данные по матрицам сайтов связывания в базе TRANSFAC Matrix <http://www.gene-regulation.com/cgi-bin/pub/databases/transfac/search.cgi>

| TRANSFAC  |  |    |    |    |   |
|---|--|----|----|----|---|
| This version of the TRANSFAC database is free for users from non-profit organizations only.           |  |    |    |    |   |
| Users from commercial organizations have to license the TRANSFAC databases and accompanying programs. |  |    |    |    |   |
| <a href="#">TRANSFAC MATRIX TABLE, Release 7.0 - public - 2005-09-30, (C) Biobase GmbH</a>            |  |    |    |    |   |
| <hr/>   |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>AC</u>   | M00134   |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>ID</u>   | V\$HNF4_01   |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>DT</u>   | 22.05.1995 (created); hiwi.                          |    |    |    |   |
| <u>DT</u>   | 18.10.1995 (updated); ewi.                           |    |    |    |   |
| <u>CO</u>   | Copyright (C), Biobase GmbH.                         |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>NA</u>   | HNF-4  |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>DE</u>   | hepatic nuclear factor 4                             |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>BF</u>   | T00372 HNF-4alpha1; Species: rat, Rattus norvegicus. |    |    |    |   |
| <u>BF</u>   | T00373 HNF-4alpha2; Species: human, Homo sapiens.    |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>PO</u>   | A  | C  | G  | T  |   |
| 01  | 10   | 4  | 4  | 6  | N |
| 02  | 6  | 9  | 7  | 5  | N |
| 03  | 12   | 6  | 7  | 6  | N |
| 04  | 12   | 3  | 14 | 3  | R |
| 05  | 2  | 0  | 29 | 1  | G |
| 06  | 5  | 2  | 17 | 8  | G |
| 07  | 3  | 8  | 10 | 11 | N |
| 08  | 1  | 23 | 1  | 7  | C |
| 09  | 27   | 1  | 3  | 1  | A |
| 10  | 29   | 0  | 3  | 0  | A |
| 11  | 26   | 0  | 5  | 1  | A |
| 12  | 3  | 0  | 28 | 1  | G |
| 13  | 3  | 1  | 16 | 12 | K |
| 14  | 2  | 6  | 6  | 18 | T |
| 15  | 0  | 24 | 1  | 7  | C |
| 16  | 22   | 4  | 4  | 2  | A |
| 17  | 9  | 9  | 6  | 6  | N |
| 18  | 7  | 5  | 13 | 5  | N |
| 19  | 8  | 3  | 6  | 7  | N |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>BA</u>   | 32 binding sites from 24 genes                       |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| <u>CC</u>   | compiled sequences                                   |    |    |    |   |
| XX  |  |    |    |    |   |
| //  |  |    |    |    |   |

| TRANSFAC® Professional vs. Public |              |                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| TRANSFAC®                         | Professional | Public         |
| <u>Data</u>                       |              |                |
| Factors                           | 21,215       | 6,133          |
| miRNAs                            | 894          | n/a            |
| DNA sites                         | 38,283       | 7,915          |
| mRNA sites                        | 15,895       | n/a            |
| Factor DNA                        | 51,769       | Yes            |
| miRNA-mRNA site links             | 49,541       | n/a            |
| Genes                             | 79,866       | 2,397          |
| ChIP-chip/Seq Fragments           | 2,332,432    | n/a            |
| Matrices                          | 5,551        | 398            |
| References                        | 29,681       | Flat file only |
| Promoter Sequences                | 277,337      | n/a            |

# База CIS-BP (<http://cisbp.ccbr.utoronto.ca/index.php>) - компиляция данных по матрицам из других баз

**CIS-BP Database: Catalog of Inferred Sequence Binding Preferences**

**CIS-BP**

Welcome to CIS-BP, the online library of transcription factors and their DNA binding motifs.

Search for a TF

By Identifier  (e.g. Gata\*, YEL009C, ISFTZ\_01)

Browse TFs / Restrict Search for TFs

By Model Organism   
By Any Species   
By Domain Type   
By Motif Evidence   
By Evidence Type   
By Study   
Database Build Version 1.02

Database build 1.02 now available!

Last updated: Apr 5th, 2015 Database Build 1.02

Current content: 6559 motifs, 59998 TFs with at least one binding motif (3202 from direct experiments), out of a total of 167081 TFs from 263 families in 340 species

## Возможность предсказания сайтов по матрицам

**CIS-BP Database: Catalog of Inferred Sequence Binding Preferences**

**Scan single sequences for TF binding**

Scan a DNA sequence for potential binding sites  
Example 1: ACCGGGAAAACGATGA  
Example 2: GCATGCCACTGCCACCTATCATTCATG  
Click for sample  Species: Homo\_sapiens  
Motif model: PWMs - LogOdds  8  
 Scan TFs in my cart

**Scan two sequences for differential TF binding**

SNP Scan  Species: Homo\_sapiens  
Click for sample  Motif model: 8 mers - Escores  0.45  
 Scan TFs in my cart

**Protein Scan**  
Scan an amino acid sequence to predict its DNA binding motif  
Click for sample

**Motif Scan**  
Compare a given motif to all TFs in the database  
Click for [PWM Alignment](#), [IUPAC](#)

**CIS-BP Database: Catalog of Inferred Sequence Binding Preferences**

| Home            | Source   | Type        | Author | Year     | PMID | Num TFs | Pct TFs |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|------|---------|---------|
| Badis08         | PBM      | Badis       | 2008   | 19111667 | 110  | 0.1     |         |
| Badis09         | PBM      | Badis       | 2009   | 19443739 | 105  | 0.1     |         |
| Berger06        | PBM      | Berger      | 2006   | 16998473 | 5    | 0       |         |
| Berger08        | PBM      | Berger      | 2008   | 18585359 | 170  | 0.1     |         |
| Campbell10      | PBM      | Campbell    | 2010   | 21060817 | 17   | 0       |         |
| CEPD            | PBM      | Narasimhan  | 2015   | NULL     | 129  | 0.1     |         |
| Chang2013       | PBM      | Chang       | 2013   | 23795294 | 16   | 0       |         |
| DeBoer11        | DeBoer11 | DeBoer      | 2011   | 22102575 | 198  | 0.1     |         |
| DelBianco10     | PBM      | DelBianco   | 2010   | 21124806 | 0    | 0       |         |
| DeMasi11        | PBM      | DeMasi      | 2011   | 21335608 | 0    | 0       |         |
| DeSilva08       | PBM      | DeSilva     | 2008   | 18541913 | 3    | 0       |         |
| DREAM_contest   | PBM      | Weirauch    | 2013   | 23354101 | 83   | 0       |         |
| ENCODE          | ChIP-seq | Gerstein    | 2012   | 22955619 | 70   | 0       |         |
| FlyFactorSurvey | B1H      | Zhu         | 2011   | 21097781 | 298  | 0.2     |         |
| Grove09         | PBM      | Grove       | 2009   | 19632181 | 10   | 0       |         |
| Helper11        | PBM      | Helper      | 2011   | 21236673 | 0    | 0       |         |
| hmChIP          | ChIP-seq | Chen        | 2011   | 21450710 | 18   | 0       |         |
| HocoMoco        | HocoMoco | Kulakovskiy | 2013   | 23175603 | 395  | 0.2     |         |
| JASPAR          | JASPAR   | Mathelier   | 2014   | 24194598 | 543  | 0.3     |         |
| Jolma           | SELEX    | Jolma       | 2013   | 23332764 | 453  | 0.3     |         |
| Lam11           | PBM      | Lam         | 2011   | 21321018 | 23   | 0       |         |
| Lesch09         | PBM      | Lesch       | 2009   | 19204119 | 1    | 0       |         |
| modENCODE       | ChIP-seq | Boyle       | 2014   | 25164757 | 35   | 0       |         |
| Scharer09       | PBM      | Scharer     | 2009   | 19147588 | 1    | 0       |         |
| SebePedros2013  | PBM      | SebePedros  | 2013   | 24043797 | 4    | 0       |         |
| Transfac        | Transfac | Matys       | 2006   | 16381825 | 1002 | 0.6     |         |
| Wei10           | PBM      | Wei         | 2010   | 20517297 | 22   | 0       |         |
| Zhu09           | PBM      | Zhu         | 2009   | 19158363 | 89   | 0.1     |         |
| Zoo_01          | PBM      | Weirauch    | 2014   | 25215497 | 1017 | 0.6     |         |

Weirauch MT et al., . Determination and inference of eukaryotic transcription factor sequence specificity. Cell. 2014 Sep 11;158(6):1431-43. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2014.08.009.

## Информационное содержание базы CIS-BP

| CIS-BP Database: Catalog of Inferred Sequence Binding Preferences |                 |          |             |      |          |         |         |
|---|-----------------|----------|-------------|------|----------|---------|---------|
|   | Source          | Type     | Author      | Year | PMID     | Num TFs | Pct TFs |
| Home  | Badis08         | PBM      | Badis       | 2008 | 19111667 | 110     | 0.1     |
| Tools   | Badis09         | PBM      | Badis       | 2009 | 19443739 | 105     | 0.1     |
| View cart   | Berger06        | PBM      | Berger      | 2006 | 16998473 | 5       | 0       |
| Bulk downloads  | Berger08        | PBM      | Berger      | 2008 | 18585359 | 170     | 0.1     |
| Database stats  | Campbell10      | PBM      | Campbell    | 2010 | 21060817 | 17      | 0       |
| Contact us  | CEPD            | PBM      | Narasimhan  | 2015 | NULL     | 129     | 0.1     |
| Help  | Chang2013       | PBM      | Chang       | 2013 | 23795294 | 16      | 0       |
| Update Log  | DeBoer11        | DeBoer11 | DeBoer      | 2011 | 22102575 | 198     | 0.1     |
| FAQ   | DelBianco10     | PBM      | DelBianco   | 2010 | 21124806 | 0       | 0       |
| Links   | DeMasi11        | PBM      | DeMasi      | 2011 | 21335608 | 0       | 0       |
| How to cite   | DeSilva08       | PBM      | DeSilva     | 2008 | 18541913 | 3       | 0       |
|   | DREAM_contest   | PBM      | Weirauch    | 2013 | 23354101 | 83      | 0       |
|   | ENCODE          | ChIP-seq | Gerstein    | 2012 | 22955619 | 70      | 0       |
|   | FlyFactorSurvey | B1H      | Zhu         | 2011 | 21097781 | 298     | 0.2     |
|   | Grove09         | PBM      | Grove       | 2009 | 19632181 | 10      | 0       |
|   | Helfer11        | PBM      | Helfer      | 2011 | 21236673 | 0       | 0       |
|   | JmCHIP          | ChIP-seq | Chen        | 2011 | 21450710 | 18      | 0       |
|   | HocoMoco        | HocoMoco | Kulakovskiy | 2013 | 23175603 | 395     | 0.2     |
|   | JASPAR          | JASPAR   | Mathelier   | 2014 | 24194598 | 543     | 0.3     |
|   | Jolma           | SELEX    | Jolma       | 2013 | 23332764 | 453     | 0.3     |
|   | Lam11           | PBM      | Lam         | 2011 | 21321018 | 23      | 0       |
|   | Lesch09         | PBM      | Lesch       | 2009 | 19204119 | 1       | 0       |
|   | modENCODE       | ChIP-seq | Boyle       | 2014 | 25164757 | 35      | 0       |
|   | Scharer09       | PBM      | Scharer     | 2009 | 19147588 | 1       | 0       |
|   | SebePedros2013  | PBM      | SebePedros  | 2013 | 24043797 | 4       | 0       |
|   | Transfac        | Transfac | Matys       | 2006 | 16381825 | 1002    | 0.6     |
|   | Wei10           | PBM      | Wei         | 2010 | 20517297 | 22      | 0       |
|   | Zhu09           | PBM      | Zhu         | 2009 | 19158363 | 89      | 0.1     |
|   | Zoo_01          | PBM      | Weirauch    | 2014 | 25215497 | 1017    | 0.6     |

Weirauch MT et al., . Determination and inference of eukaryotic transcription factor sequence specificity. Cell. 2014 Sep 11;158(6):1431-43. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2014.08.009.

# **TRANSCRIPTION REGULATORY REGIONS DATABASE (TRRD)**

***ИЦиГ СО РАН, Новосибирск, Россия***

**<http://wwwmgs.bionet.nsc.ru/mgs/gnw/trrd/>**

**РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫЕ РАЙОНЫ, ССТФ, ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ**

# ПУБЛИКАЦИЯ ПО TRRD в Nucleic Acids Research



312–317 Nucleic Acids Research, 2002, Vol. 30, No. 1

© 2002 Oxford University Press

# **Transcription Regulatory Regions Database (TRRD): its status in 2002**

N. A. Kolchanov\*, E. V. Ignatieva, E. A. Ananko, O. A. Podkolodnaya, I. L. Stepanenko,  
T. I. Merkulova, M. A. Pozdnyakov, N. L. Podkolodny, A. N. Naumochkin and  
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Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Lavrent'ev Avenue 14, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

Received September 19, 2001; Accepted September 26, 2001

112-117 Nucleic Acids Research, 2007, Vol. 35, No.

© 2002 Oxford University Press

## **Transcription Regulatory Regions Database (TRRD): its status in 2002**

N. A. Kolchanov<sup>1</sup>, E. V. Ignatieve<sup>1</sup>, E. A. Ananko<sup>1</sup>, O. A. Podkolodnaya<sup>1</sup>, I. L. Stepanenko<sup>1</sup>, T. I. Merkulova<sup>1</sup>, M. A. Pozdnyakov<sup>1</sup>, N. L. Podkolodny<sup>1</sup>, A. N. Naumochkin<sup>1</sup> and A. G. Romashchenko<sup>2</sup>

Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Lavrentieva 10, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

Received September 19, 2001; Accepted September 26, 2001.

**ABSTRACT**  
**Transcription Regulatory Regions Database (TRRD)** is an informational resource containing an integrated description of the gene transcription regulation. An entry of the database corresponds to a gene and contains the data on localization and functions of the TATA structure and formal were planned to achieve this goal and we will develop. The current TRRD release 6.0 comprises seven databases linked with cross-references: TRSITES (transcription factor recognition sites containing TATA), TRFACTORS (transcription factor proteins, enzymes, etc.), TRSFACTORES (transcription factor binding sites), TRRFACTORS (transcription factor families).

transcription regulation regions as well as gene expression patterns. The TRRD system stores the data that are inputted into the database through annotating scientific publications. TRRD release 6.0 comprises the information on 1167 genes, 5637 promoter regions, 111 transcription factor binding sites, 14 locus control regions and 5350 expression patterns obtained through annotating 3898 scientific papers.

The TRRD system is arranged in several databases:

- TRRDGENES (genes):** TRRDGENES contains the information on 1167 genes.
- TRRDLRC (locus control regions):** TRRDLRC contains the information on 14 locus control regions.
- TRRDPR (promoter regions):** TRRDPR contains the information on 5637 promoter regions.
- TRRDPE (binding sites):** TRRDPE contains the information on 111 transcription factor binding sites.
- TRRDTEX (transcription factors):** TRRDTEX contains the information on 5350 transcription factors.
- TRRDIEP (expression patterns):** TRRDIEP contains the information on 5350 expression patterns.
- TRRDDBB (experimental publications):** TRRDDBB contains the information on 3898 scientific publications.

The TRRD system has been designed to facilitate navigating and searching TRRD and integrating it with external information and scientific resources.

In addition to the main tool, TRRD provides the information representation in a form of maps of gene regulation regions. The option allowing nucleotide sequences to be represented according to their transcription directionality is also available. This feature is available at <http://www.bnse.org/nucleotide/>. The TRRD system is also available at <http://www.bnse.org/trrd/>.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE

**DESCRIPTION OF TRRD**  
Transcription Regulatory Regions Database (TRRD) has been developed and supported at the Institute of Cytology and Genetics SB RAS (Novosibirsk, Russia) since 1993. The main goal while developing TRRD was to provide a most complete and adequate description of the structure-function organization of transcription regulatory regions of eukaryotic genes. Both the

© This journal correspondence should be addressed to: Tel: +42 31 617 53 5406; Fax: +42 31 617 53 1774; Email: [scil@vub.ac.be](mailto:scil@vub.ac.be)

# ГЛАВНАЯ СТРАНИЦА ДЛЯ ВХОДА В TRRD ЧЕРЕЗ ИНТЕРНЕТ <http://www.bionet.nsc.ru/trrd/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the TRRD database. At the top left is the **GeneNetWorks** logo with a stylized 'G' and 'N' intertwined. Below it is the **TRANSCRIPTION REGULATORY REGIONS DATABASE** logo featuring a yellow and blue swoosh with the letters 'TRRD'. The top navigation bar includes links for **HOME**, **DNA**, **RNA**, **PROTEIN**, **GENENETWORKS**, and **MAP**. A large central text area describes TRRD as a unique information resource for transcription regulatory regions of eukaryotic genes, noting that only experimental information is included. Below this, a section titled **ACCESS to TRRD:** lists various database access methods: **SRS ACCESS**, **TRRDGENES**, **TRRDEXP**, **TRRDSITES**, **TRRDFACTORS**, **TRRDBIB**, **TRRDUNITS**, **TRRDLCR**, **TRRD sections (genes within functional systems)**, **Blast search TRRD database**, **Browse the TRRD Programs**. To the left, a sidebar contains links for **General information** (How to cite TRRD?, TRRD publications, The latest report on TRRD, TRRD Workgroup, Contact us, Acknowledgments), **User's guide** (Database schema, How to search TRRD?, Integration with other databases, TRRD Viewer, FAQ, What's new?), and **How is TRRD updated ?** (Standardization of information input, TRRD progress (from 1996)). To the right, a sidebar contains links for **User's guide** (Database schema, How to search TRRD?, Integration with other databases, TRRD Viewer, FAQ, What's new?), **Current TRRD release** (Information contents, TRRD statistics), and a contact note: "To obtain further particular information about TRRD database, please, address to the database scientific supervisor Nikolay A. Kolchanov by e-mail [kol@bionet.nsc.ru](mailto:kol@bionet.nsc.ru) or by fax +7-3832-331278". The bottom status bar shows standard browser icons for Done, Internet, and other controls.

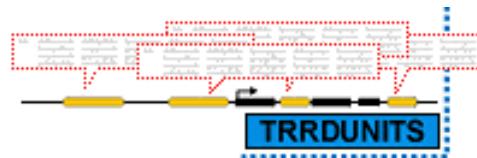
# TRRD ВКЛЮЧАЕТ ДАННЫЕ О:

1) СТРУКТУРНО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ РАЙОНОВ. СТРУКТУРНЫЕ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ:

САЙТОВ СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ  
ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ  
ФАКТОРОВ



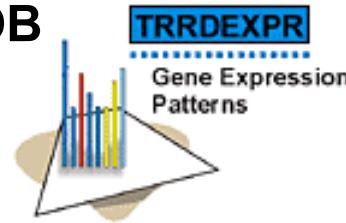
РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ РАЙОНОВ  
(ПРОМОТОРОВ, ЭНХАНСЕРОВ,  
САЙЛЕНСЕРОВ)



ЛОКУС-КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩИХ  
РАЙОНОВ

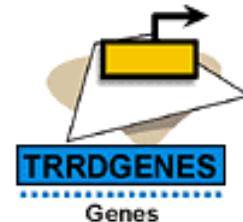
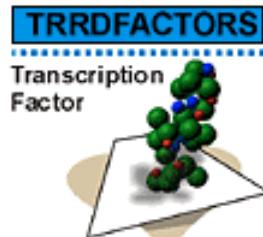
TRRDLCR

2) ДАННЫЕ О ПАТТЕРНАХ  
ЭКСПРЕССИИ ГЕНОВ



4) ОБЩУЮ ИНФОРМАЦИЮ О  
ГЕНАХ ВМЕСТЕ С  
ПЕРЕЧИСЛЕНИЕМ  
РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ  
ВСЕХ УРОВНЕЙ

3) ДАННЫЕ О ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ  
ФАКТОРАХ



# TRRDGENES

## ОБЩЕЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ГЕНА

ID Hs:AAP

DT 09/02/00

AC A00596

CR Ignatieva E.V., Stepanenko I.L.

OS human, Homo sapiens

SN AAP

NG Alzheimer's disease amyloid A4 precursor protein

SY amyloid beta protein precursor gene

SY amyloid precursor protein gene

SY APP

BI EMBL; [HSPADP;X12751](#); ST:3700

DR GDB; [119692](#); [APP](#)

DR SWISS-PROT; [A4\\_HUMAN](#); [P05067](#)

KW heat shock-induced, TATA-less promoter, pathogenesis-related protein, multiple transcription initiation sites

CH 21

RG 5'region

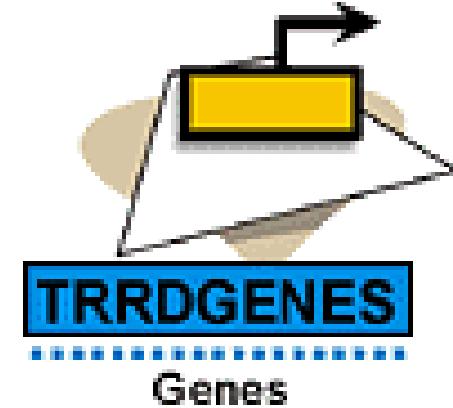
AP [REGULATORY UNIT: P01087](#)

PR regulatory region; ST; -2260 to -1800; [S3936](#), [S3937](#)

AP [REGULATORY UNIT: P00760](#)

PR promoter; ST;-160 to -1; [S2907](#), [S3931](#), [S3932](#), [S3933](#),  
[S3934](#), [S3935](#)

//



TRRDGENES4:A00264

# ОБЩЕЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ГЕНА (html –представление)

GeneID

Hs: APOA1 ([TRRD Viewer](#))

Links:

[Binding sites](#)  
[Transcription factors](#)  
[Gene expression regulation](#)  
[Bibliography](#)

Updated

04/06/01

GeneAC

A00264

TransfacLink

[G000203](#)

Annotators

Ignatieva E.V., O.A.P., Proscura A.L.

Species

human, Homo sapiens

GeneName\_Brief

apoAI

GeneName\_Full

apolipoprotein AI

DNABankLink

EMBL; [HSAPOA01](#); [J04066](#); ST: 2069

EMBL; [HSAPOA02](#); [M20656](#);

EMBL; [HSAPOAII1](#); [J00098](#); ST: 469

GenBank; [HUMAPOCP](#); [J05464](#); ST(C3): 1420

DataBankLink

SWISS-PROT; [APA1\\_HUMAN](#); [P02647](#) (Expasy server);

EPD\_Class

6.1.3.3.

KeyWords

lipid binding protein, high density lipoprotein, 1

Chromosome

Продолжение:

## ОБЩЕЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ГЕНА (html –представление)

```
SWISS-PROT; APOA1\_HUMAN; P02647 (Expasy server);  
MIM; 604091;  
PIR; A90947; LPHUA1  
HOVERGEN; P02647  
SOURCE; APOA1  
EPD Class  
    6.1.3.3.  
KeyWords  
    lipid binding protein, high density lipoprotein, LM-TRRD  
Chromosome  
    91  
RegRegion  
    5'region  
ReqUnitAC  
    REGULATORY UNIT: P01681  
RegUnit  
    intestinal enhancer; ST; ; S5738, S5739, S5740, S5741  
ExperimentCodes  
    Caco-2 cells: 6.8 [Ginsburg] G.S. et al., 1995]  
    HepG2 cells: 6.8 [Ginsburg] G.S. et al., 1995]  
RegUnitAC  
    REGULATORY UNIT: P00051  
RegUnit  
    enhancer; ST; ; S1425, S1426, S997, S666, S1135, S999, S1000,  
S1001, S1002, S1427, S1003, S1136, S1004, S1005, S1006, S1007, S5742, S5743,  
S5744, S5745, S5746, S5747, S5748, S5749, S5750  
ReqUnitAC  
    REGULATORY UNIT: P02529  
RegUnit  
    negative regulatory region; ST; ; S7925  
ExperimentCodes  
    HepG2 cells: 6.1.1, 6.5 (CDCA) [Claudel] T. et al., 2002]  
RegUnitAC
```

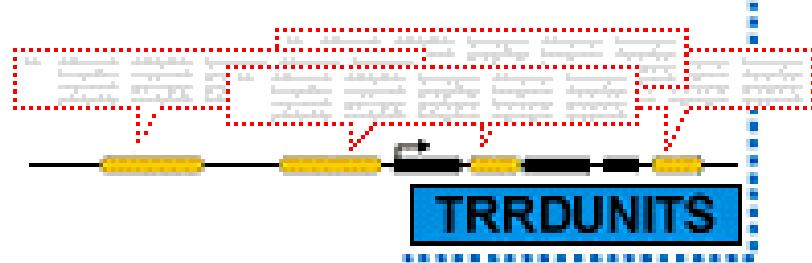
# Окончание:

## ОБЩЕЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ГЕНА (html –представление)

```
RegUnitAC
    REGULATORY UNIT: P00052
RegUnit
    promoter; ST; ; S1008, S1137, S1010, S1011, S5751
RegRegion
    3'region
RegUnitAC
    REGULATORY UNIT: P00689
RegUnit
    small intestinal enhancer; ST(C3); ; S1009, S998
ExperimentCodes
    human CaCo-2 cells: 6.1.1 [Bisaha J.G. et al., 1995]
Comments
    The small intestinal enhancer is positioned 9 kilobases 3' to the gene,
    between nucleotides -780 to -520 of the convergently transcribed apoc-III
    gene [Bisaha J.G. et al., 1995].
Alignment
    Rat and rabbit apo A-1 promoter regions are greater than 80%
    similar to the human apo A-1 promoter sequence between -240
    and -20. [Reisher S.R. et al., 1993]
StartPoints
    ST; ~9000; ST(C3)
Comments
    rAIC1 and rAIC3 have overlapping binding sites on the apo A-I -168 to
    -148 region [Papazafiri P. et al., 1991]
    The protein bound to site (3) is also bound to site (1)
    [Reisher S.R. et al., 1993]
    Analysis of the -175 to -148 apo A-I sequence shows two
    symmetrical GCAA sequences between nucleotides -165 to
    -169 and -152 to -156 of the noncoding strand that deviate
    both from the preferred GCAAT and the enhancer core motif
    [Papazafiri P. et al., 1991]
    The region -172 to -149 contains two direct repeats. -172 to
```

# TRRDUNITS

## ОПИСАНИЕ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ ЕДИНИЦ (ПРОМОТОРОВ, ЭНХАНСЕРОВ, САЙЛЕНСЕРОВ)



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <u>RegUnitAC</u>       | P00562  |
| <u>GeneID</u>          | Rn:D2   |
| <u>RegRegion</u>       | 5' region   |
| <u>RegUnit</u>         | Promoter; ST; -150 to +1; S79, S80  |
| <u>DNA_BankLink</u>    | EMBL; RND2RPR; X77137; 704 to 855   |
| <u>LeftTrunc</u>       | 0   |
| <u>RightTrunc</u>      | 0   |
| <u>SeqLength</u>       | 152   |
| <u>Sequence</u>        | cccaaggcccc acagtgcaga gatagttctg gggccctggg tgggtggggc<br>ctctgtacaa ggggcggggt tcccgccgc ctcgtggcca gggtgacc<br>gccccctcct cctgcgcagc gctctgattc cgccggagctg tccagcctca<br>gt |
| <u>PromotTisSp</u>     | 0   |
| <u>PromotInd</u>       | 1   |
| <u>ExperimentCodes</u> | 6.1.1, 6.8 [ <a href="#">Minowa T.</a> et al., 1992]  |

# ОПИСАНИЕ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ ЕДИНИЦ (html –представление)

TRRDUNITS4:P00051

RegUnitAC

P00051

GeneID

Hs:APOA1

RegRegion

5'region

RegUnit

enhancer; ST; -256 to -110; S1425, S1426, S997, S666

S1001, S1002, S1427, S1003, S1136, S1004, S1005, S1006, S5744, S5745, S5746, S5747, S5748, S5749, S5750

Site:( S1425) -225 to -210; Egr-1;

Site:( S1426) -227 to -212; Sp1 bs;

Site:( S997) -220 to -190; D; region D

Site:( S666) -220 to -188; HNF-4; HNF-4 binding site

Site:( S1135) -220 to -192; PPRE; peroxisome proliferator-

Site:( S999) -212 to -191; NF-BA1; NF-BA1 binding site

Site:( S1000) -214 to -192; RARE; retinoic acid-responsive

Site:( S1001) -214 to -192; ARP-1; ARP-1 binding site

Site:( S1002) -210 to -189; S (1); site (1)

Site:( S1427) -193 to -178; Egr-1 bs;

Site:( S1003) -175 to -155; C (1); region C (1)

Site:( S1136) -174 to -151; HNF-3 beta; HNF-3 beta binding

Site:( S1004) -168 to -148; C (2) (B); region C (2)

Site:( S1005) -174 to -144; S (2); site S (2)

Site:( S1006) -134 to -119; C; site C

Site:( S1007) -133 to -110; S (3); site (3)

Site:( S5742) -220 to -190; D; region D

Site:( S5743) -214 to -192; T3R/RXR bs; T3R/RXR alpha bind

Site:( S5744) -180 to -147 ; FpB; Footprint B

Site:( S5745) -175 to -148; NFY bs;

Site:( S5746) -149 to -130; ARE; antioxidant response ele

Site:( S5747) -142 to -118; FpC; Footprint C

Site:( S5748) -134 to -119; T3R/RXR bs; T3R beta / RXR al

Site:( S5749) -134 to -119; ARP1 bs; ARP 1 binding site

Site:( S5750) -134 to -119; HNF-4 bs; HNF-4 binding site

DNA\_BankLink

EMBL; HSAPOA01; J04066; 1813 to 1959

LeftTrunc

0

RightTrunc

0

SeqLength

147

Sequence

ccacccggga gacctgcaag cctgcagcac tccctccccg cccccactga  
acccttgacc cctgccctgc agccccccca gcttgtgtt tgcccactct  
atttgcccag ccccaaggac agagctgatc cttaactct taagttc

DNA\_BankLink

EMBL; HSAPOA01; J04066; 1813 to 1959

LeftTrunc

0

RightTrunc

0

SeqLength

147

Sequence

ccacccggga gacctgcaag cctgcagcac tccctccccg cccccactga  
acccttgacc cctgccctgc agccccccca gcttgtgtt tgcccactct  
atttgcccag ccccaaggac agagctgatc cttaactct taagttc

DNA\_BankLink

EMBL; HSAPOAII1; J00098; 215 to 361

LeftTrunc

0

RightTrunc

0

SeqLength

147

Sequence

ccggggagac ctgcaaggct gcagcactcc cctcccgccc ccactgaacc  
cttgaccctt gccctgcacg ccccgcaact tgcgtttgc ccactctat  
ttgcccagtc ccagggacac agctgatcct tgaactctta agttcca

# TRRDSITES

## ОПИСАНИЕ САЙТА СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННОГО ФАКТОРА

AN S1160

ID [Gene: Hs:APOB](#)

AP REGULATORY UNIT: P00670

NM HNF-4 bs; HNF-4 binding site

NY AF-1 binding site

NY BA1 binding site

NS [R01612](#)

TF [HNF-4; hepatic nuclear factor 4](#)

AT increase

SQ cccgggaggCGCCCTTGGACCTtttg

PQ -88 to -62

PF -82 to -62

BF EMBL: [M15053](#) : 68

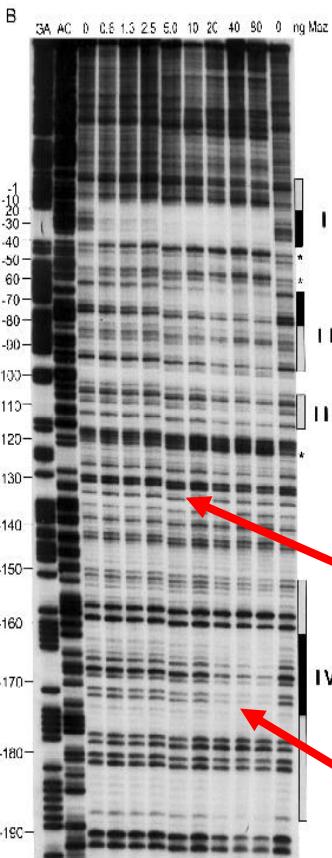
AG [1.1.5](#), 3.5 [Metzger S. et al., 1993]

AG rat liver cells: [3.6](#) [Metzger S. et al., 1993]

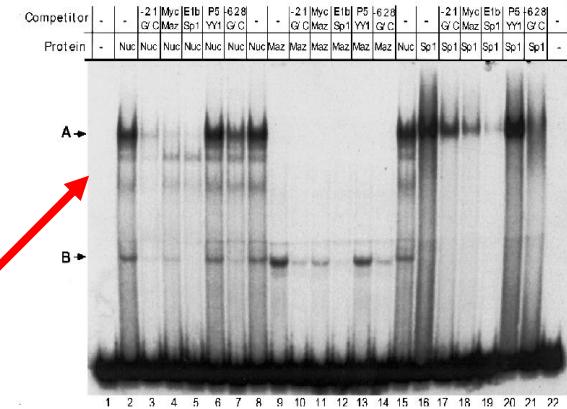
AG human HepG2 cells: [6.2](#) [Metzger S. et al., 1993]

AG HeLa cells: [6.2, 6.6](#) [Metzger S. et al., 1993]

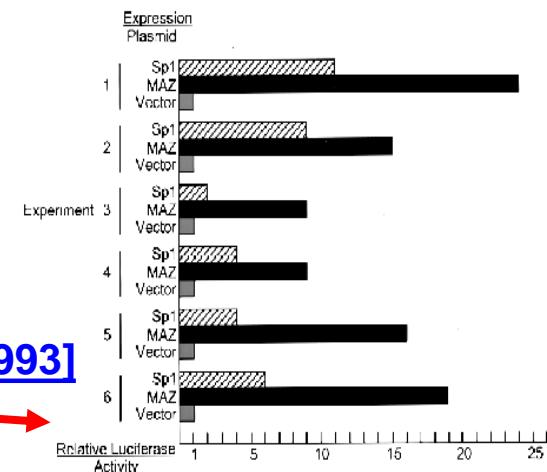
AG [1.1.5](#), 3.3, 3.5, 4.2 [Ladias J.A. et al., 1992]



DNASE I FOOTPRINTING

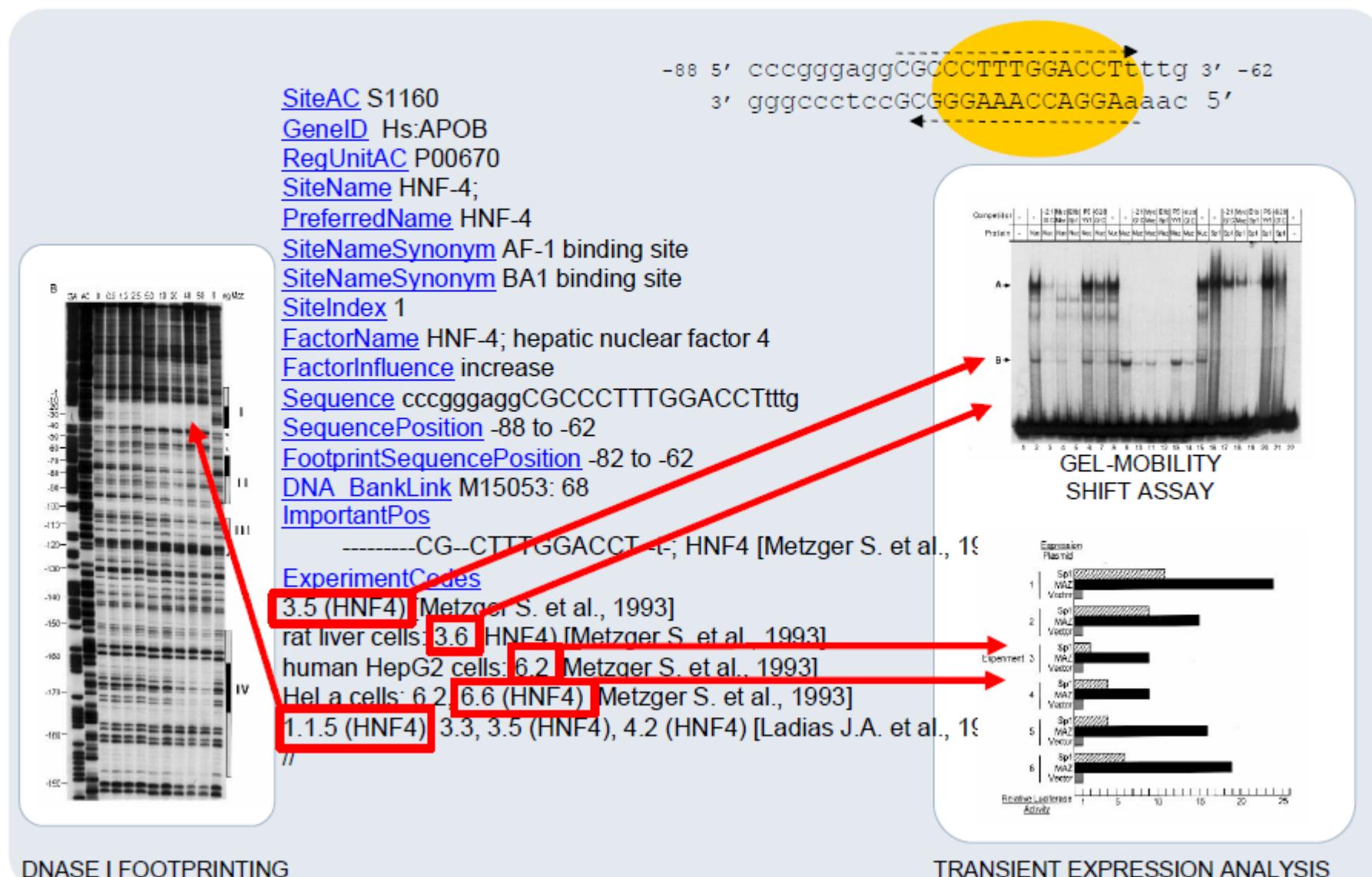


GEL-MOBILITY SHIFT ASSAY



TRANSIENT EXPRESSION ANALYSIS

The table TRRDSITES: description of the HNF-4 binding site in the human ApoB gene.



# **Экспериментальные методики, по результатам выполнения которых заносятся данные в базу TRRD**

| Type of experiment  | Assay code in<br>TRRD |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Detection of transcription factor binding sites</b>  |                       |
| <b>DNase I footprinting with nuclear extract</b>  | <b>1.1.1</b>          |
| <b>DNase I footprinting with purified or recombinant protein</b>                                | <b>1.1.5</b>          |
| <b>Genomic footprinting</b>   | <b>1.5</b>            |
| <b>Methylation protection assay</b>   | <b>4.1</b>            |
| <b>Methylation interference assay</b>   | <b>4.2</b>            |
| <b>Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) with nuclear extract</b>                         | <b>3.1</b>            |
| <b>EMSA performed in the presence of competitive oligonucleotides</b>                           | <b>3.2</b>            |
| <b>EMSA performed with mutant probes or competitors</b>   | <b>3.3</b>            |
| <b>Identification of DNA-binding proteins</b>   |                       |
| <b>DNase I footprinting with purified or recombinant protein</b>                                | <b>1.1.5</b>          |
| <b>DNase I footprinting with nuclear extract and specific antibodies</b>                        | <b>1.1.6</b>          |
| <b>EMSA with purified or recombinant protein</b>  | <b>3.5</b>            |
| <b>EMSA with nuclear extract and specific antibodies</b>  | <b>3.6</b>            |
| <b>Confirming the functional importance of the site</b>   |                       |
| <b>Insertion of isolated site 5' of homologous or heterologous promoter</b>                     | <b>6.3.2</b>          |
| <b>Comprehensive mutant analysis</b>  | <b>6.2</b>            |
| <b>Trans-activation of a reporter gene by overexpression of a distinct transcription factor</b> | <b>6.6</b>            |
| <b>Genomic footprinting</b>   | <b>1.5</b>            |

**Полный список см. по адресу**

<http://wwwmgs.bionet.nsc.ru/mgs/gnw/trrd/digcodes.shtml>

# ОПИСАНИЕ САЙТА СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННОГО ФАКТОРА (html –представление)

[TRFDSITES4:S5743](#)

[SiteAC](#)

S5743

[GeneID](#)

[Gene: Hs:APOA1](#)

[RegUnitAC](#)

[REGULATORY UNIT: P00051](#)

[SiteName](#)

T3R/RXR bs; T3R/RXR alpha binding site

NP RXR

NP TR

[SiteIndex](#)

2

[FactorName](#)

[T3R beta/RXR alpha; T3R beta / retinoic X receptor alpha heterodimer](#)

[T3R beta/RXR alpha; T3R beta / retinoic X receptor alpha heterodimer](#)

[FactorInfluence](#)

decrease

[DNA\\_BankLink](#)

[PosContradiction](#)

-214 to -192 [Tzameli I. and Zannis V.I., 1996]

[ImportantPos](#)

--TG--CC-TTGACCC-----; T3R beta/RXR alpha; [Tzameli I. and Zannis V.I.

[ExperimentCodes](#)

3.5 (RXR alpha), 3.5 (T3R beta/RXR alpha) [[Tzameli](#) I. and Zannis V.I.,

COS-1 cells: 3.1, 3.2.2, 3.3, 3.6 (T3R beta), 4.2 [[Tzameli](#) I. and Zanni:

HepG2 cells: 6.5 (T3R beta), 6.5 (9-cis RA), 6.5 (all-trans-RA), 6.6.1.1

6.6.1.1 (T3R beta), 6.6.1.1 (RXR alpha) [[Tzameli](#) I. and Zannis V.I., 19

# TRRDFACTORS

# TRRDFACTORS

**Transcription Factor**



## ОПИСАНИЕ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННОГО ФАКТОРА

## ID Hs:APOA1

AN Site: S1135

## **TF PPARgamma/RXRalpha; PPARgamma and retinoic X receptor alpha heterodimer**

## FS PPARgamma; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

TS human

## **TO in vitro synthesized**

TR [Vu-Dac N. et al., 1994]

# FS RXR $\alpha$ ; retinoic X receptor alpha

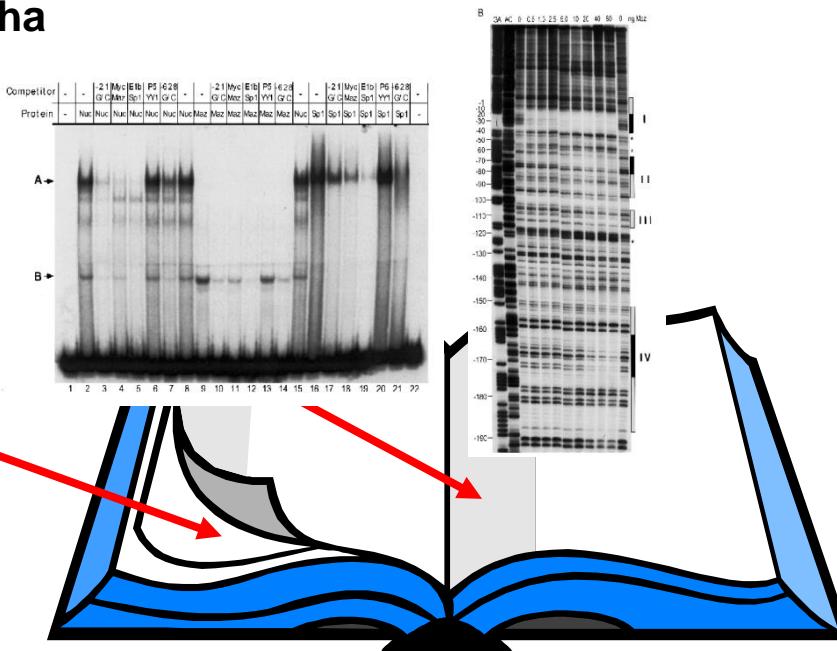
TS mouse

## NF TRANSFAC link: T01331

## **TO in vitro synthesized**

TR [Vu-Dac N. et al., 1994]

11



# ОПИСАНИЕ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННОГО ФАКТОРА (html –представление)

## [TRRDFACTORS4:F5743.1](#)

### Identifier

F5743.1

### GeneID

[Hs:APOA1](#)

### SiteAC

[Site: S5743](#)

### FactorName

T3R beta/RXR alpha; T3R beta heterodimer/retinoic X receptor alpha

### FactorSubunitName

T3R beta;

### FactorSource

recombinant

### Cells

COS-1

### Reference

[[Tzameli](#) I. and Zannis V.I., 1996]

### FactorSubunitName

RXR alpha; retinoic X receptor alpha

### FactorSource

recombinant

### Cells

COS-1

### Reference

[[Tzameli](#) I. and Zannis V.I., 1996]

//

## [TRRDFACTORS4:F5743.2](#)

### Identifier

F5743.2

### GeneID

[Hs:APOA1](#)



TRRDLCR

# ОПИСАНИЕ ЛОКУС- КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩЕГО РАЙОНА

AC C0002

IC Hs:ADA

CR O.A.P.

DT 15.02.2000

OS Homo sapiens (human)

OC Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata;

Mammalia; Eutheria;

OC Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

LO 20

LM ST; ;Exon1;;LADA:HSSII;; LADA:HSSIII;; LADA:EFS;;

LADA:Exon2

XX

GI ADA; adenosine deaminase

DR TRRD;; [A00862](#)

DR SWISS-PROT; [ADA\\_HUMAN](#); [P00813](#)(Expasy server)

XX

AL L1

LI Hs:LADA

TL thymus-specific

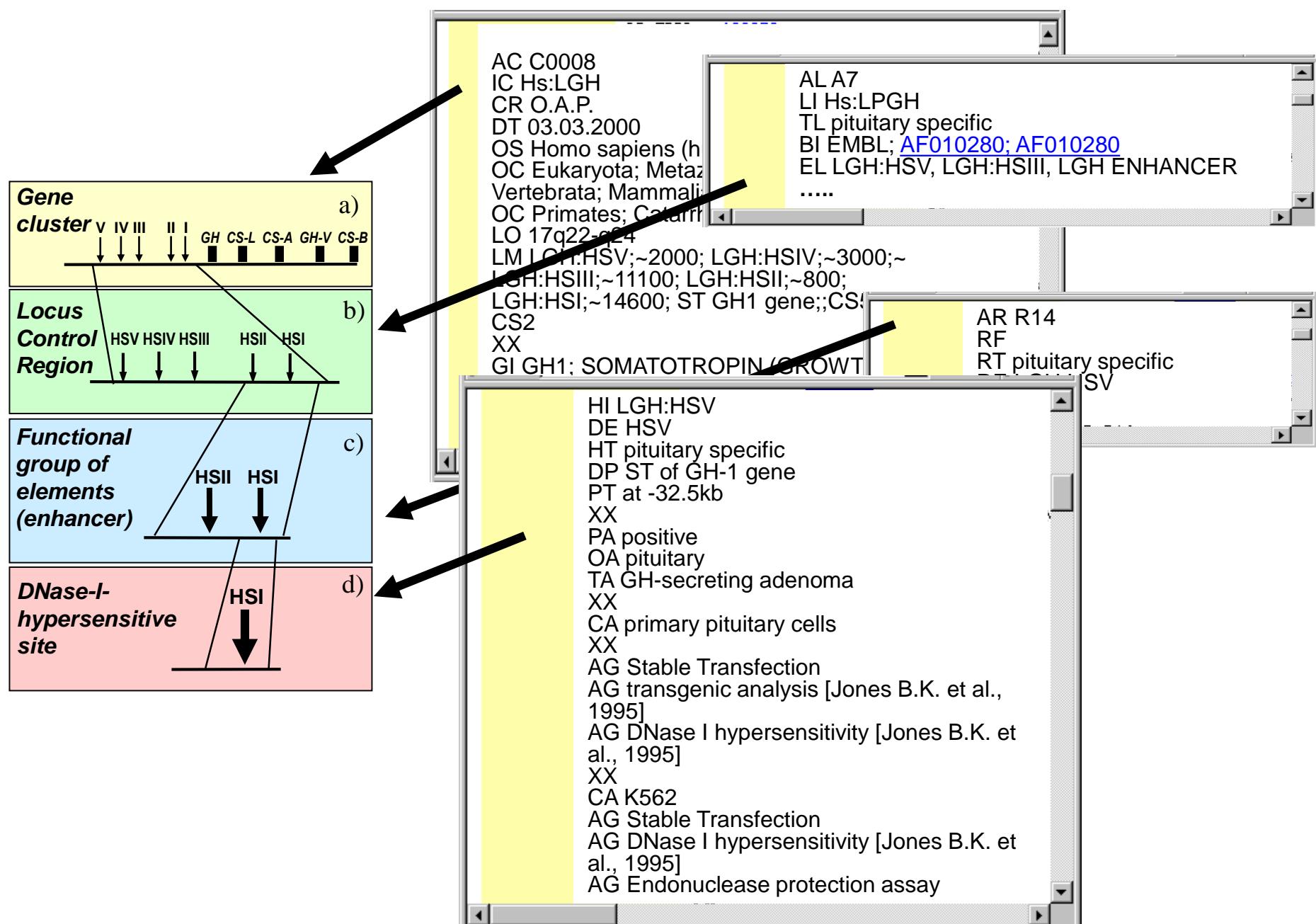
EL LADA:HSSII; LADA:HSSIII; LADA:EFS

BI EMBL; [HSADAG](#); [M13792](#)

.....

//

# TRRDLCR: ИЕРАРХИЧЕСКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ



# TRRDEXP

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭКСПРЕССИИ ГЕНОВ

RE A00596.002

ID Hs:AAP

RT mRNA

RN lymphoblastoid cells

RL present

RI heat shock

FF induction

RH 3 h

RR [Abe K. et al., 1991]

RE A00596.001

ID Hs:AAP

RT mRNA

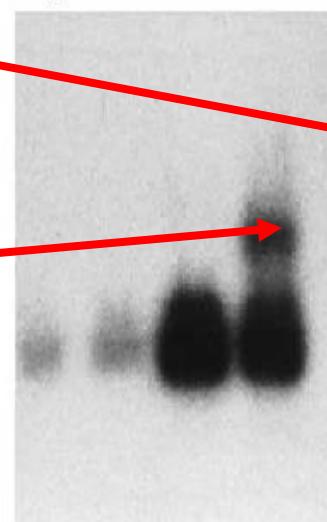
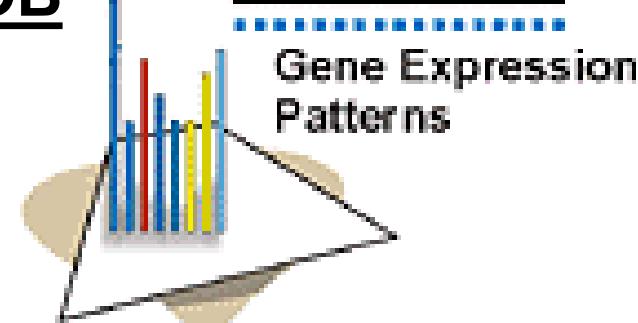
RN astrocytes

RL present

RR [Amara F.M., et al., 1999 ]

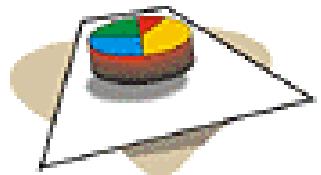
TRRDEXPR

Gene Expression  
Patterns



RNA blot analysis

# TRRDBIB



TRRDBIB

Bibliography

NN 2027

ID [Hs:AAP](#)

AU Trejo J., Massamiri T., Deng T., Dewji N.N., Bayney R.M., Brown J.H.

TI A direct role for protein kinase C and the transcription factor Jun/AP-1

TI in the regulation of the Alzheimer's beta-amyloid precursor protein gene.

SO *J.Biol.Chem.*

VL 269

IS 34

YR 1994

PG 21682-21690

ML MEDLINE:[94342362](#), [See Related Articles]

//

Entrez-PubMed - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Файл Правка Вид Переход Избранное Управка

← → × ⌛ 🏠 🔍 📁 🕒 🗃 🖊

Адрес: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/hbinst-post/Entrez/query?uid=95074137&form=6&db=m&Dopt=b>

NCBI National Library of Medicine PubMed

PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Str

Search PubMed for  Go Clear

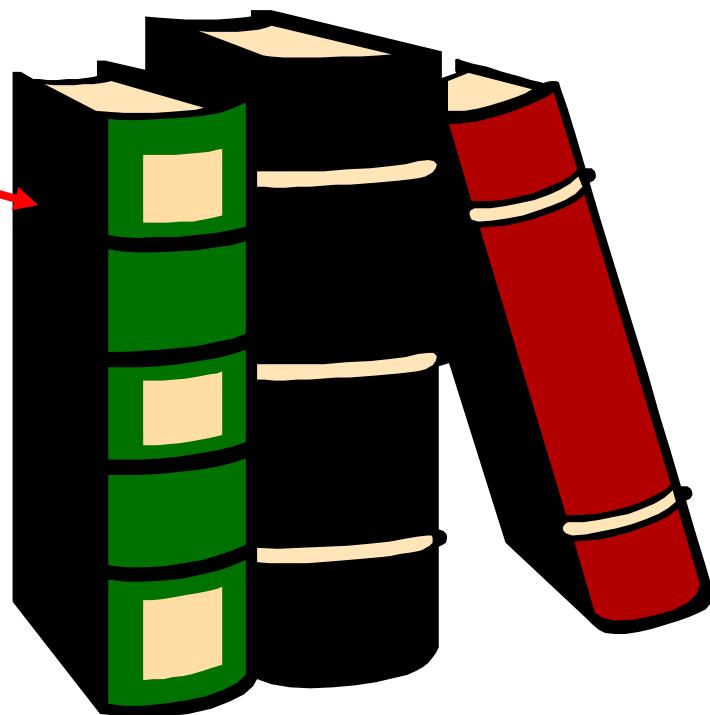
Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard

About Entrez

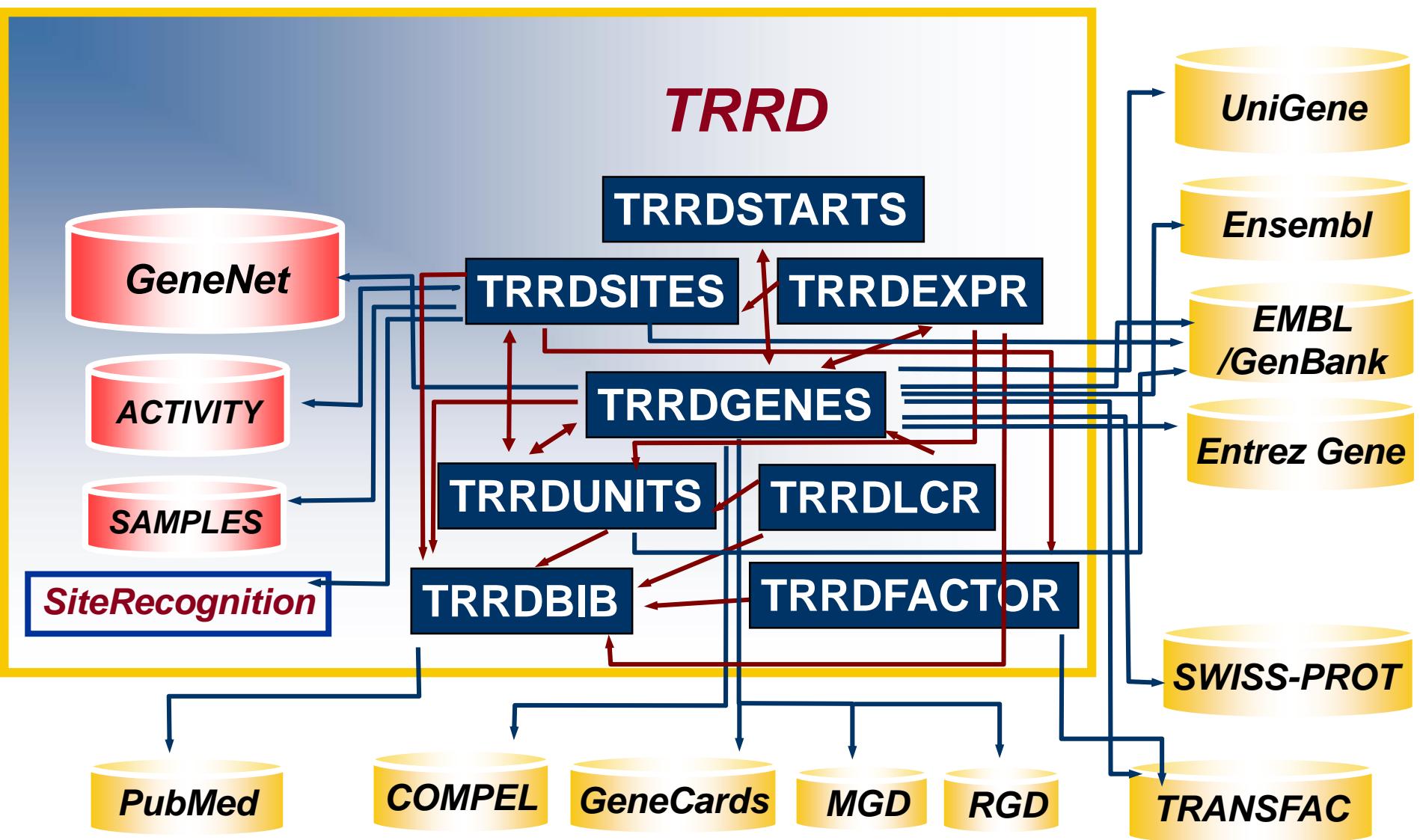
Display Abstract Save Text Order Add to Clipboard

Entrez PubMed Overview Help FAQ

1: *J Biol Chem* 1994 Dec 9;269(49):31012-8



# Линковка между таблицами TRRD и ссылки на внешние ресурсы.



# ГИПЕРСЫЛКИ НА БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ И ПРОГРАММНЫЕ МОДУЛИ СИСТЕМЫ GENEEXPRESS из БАЗЫ TRRDSITES

AN S161  
ID Gene: Hs:PAI1  
AP REGULATORY UNIT: 100150  
NM USF bs;  
WW [http://wwwmgs.bionet.msc.ru/Programs/acts2/AFF\\_USF.htm](http://wwwmgs.bionet.msc.ru/Programs/acts2/AFF_USF.htm)  
DR ACTIVITY ; A00BF026;  
DR SAMPLES; USE,  
TF USF; upstream sequence fac  
AT increase  
SQ gacaatcacgtggct  
PQ -574 to -559  
PF -574 to -559  
BF EMBL : [X13523](#) : 236  
AG 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.1, 3.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 [Riccio A. et al.,  
1991]

TRRDGENE

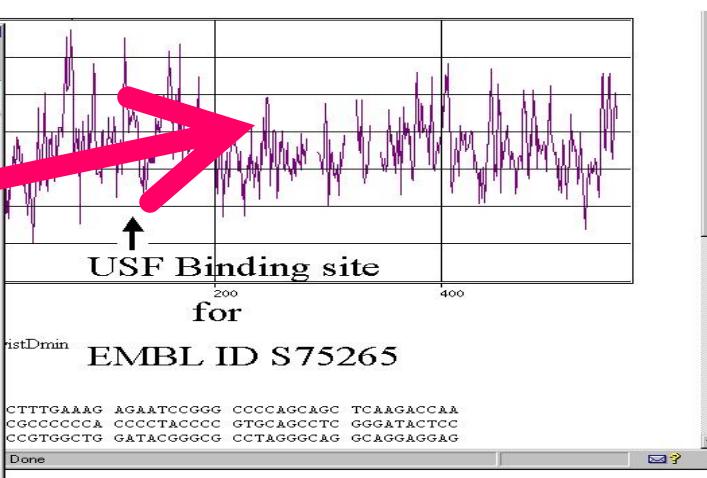
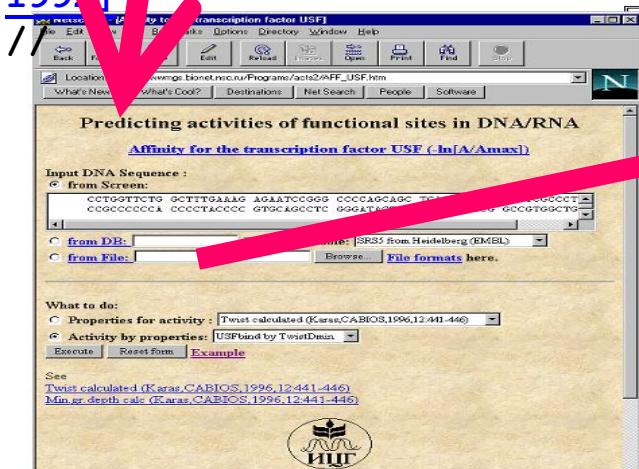
ACTIVITY

SAMPLES

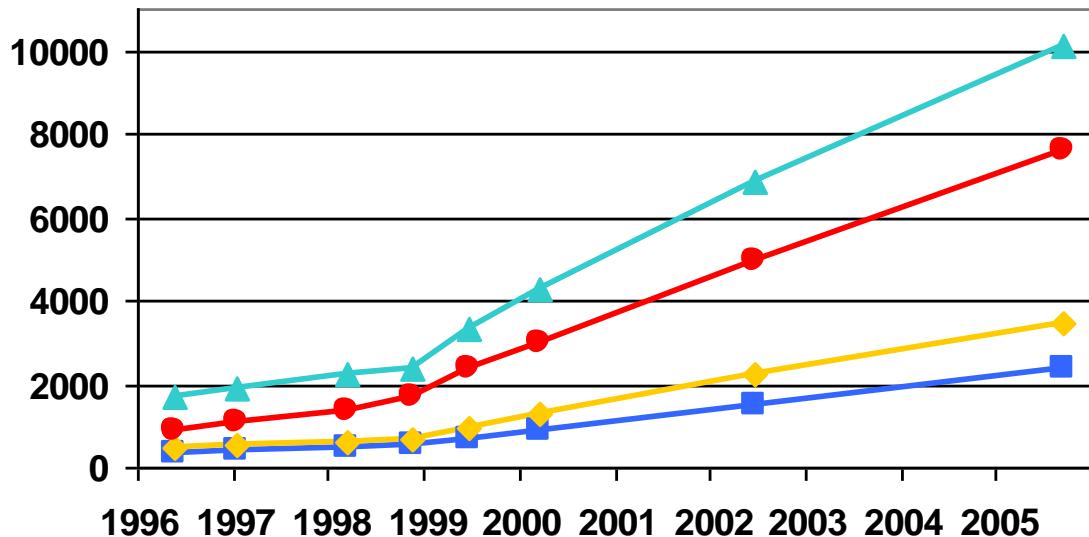
TRRDFACTORS

EMBL

TRRDBIB



# ДИНАМИКА ПОПОЛНЕНИЯ TRRD



10135 САЙТОВ СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ  
ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ  
ФАКТОРОВ

7609 НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ

3400 РЕГУЛЯТОРНЫХ РАЙОНОВ

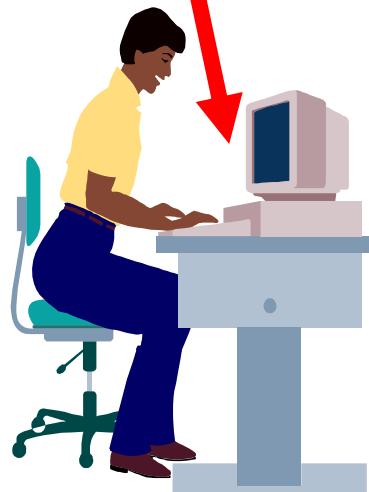
2344 ГЕНОВ

|  | Всего<br>входов в<br>TRRD. | Содержание по видам организмов (%) |      |       |             |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|
|  |                            | Человек                            | Мышь | Крыса | Другие виды |
| Гены                                       | 2344                       | 32%                                | 22%  | 15%   | 31%         |
| Регуляторные единицы                       | 3400                       | 36%                                | 19%  | 14%   | 31%         |
| Сайты связывания транскрипционных факторов | 10 135                     | 36%                                | 18%  | 14%   | 32%         |

# ПРОЦЕСС ВВОДА ДАННЫХ В TRRD



ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ  
АЛЬНЫЕ  
СТАТЬИ

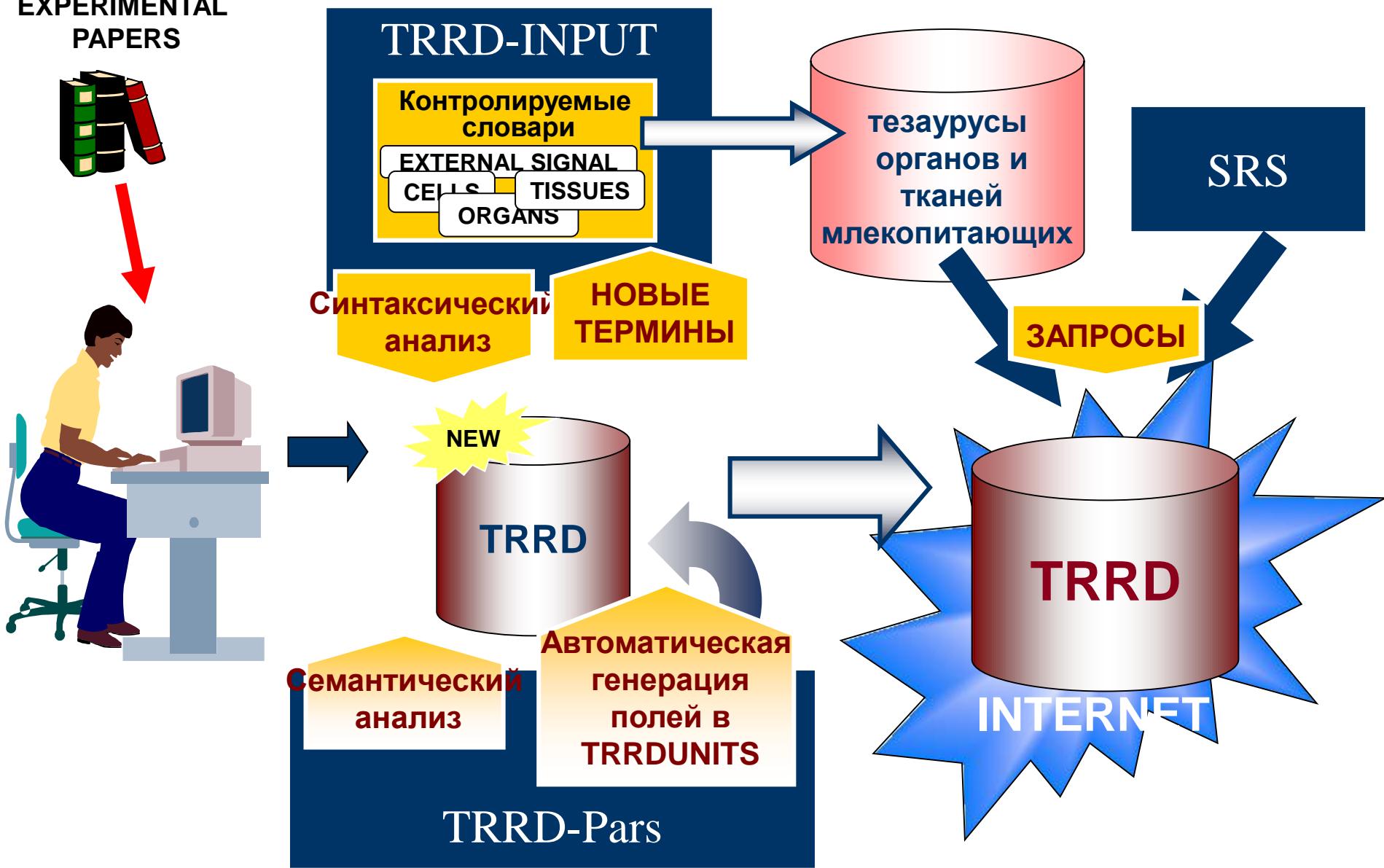


TRRD

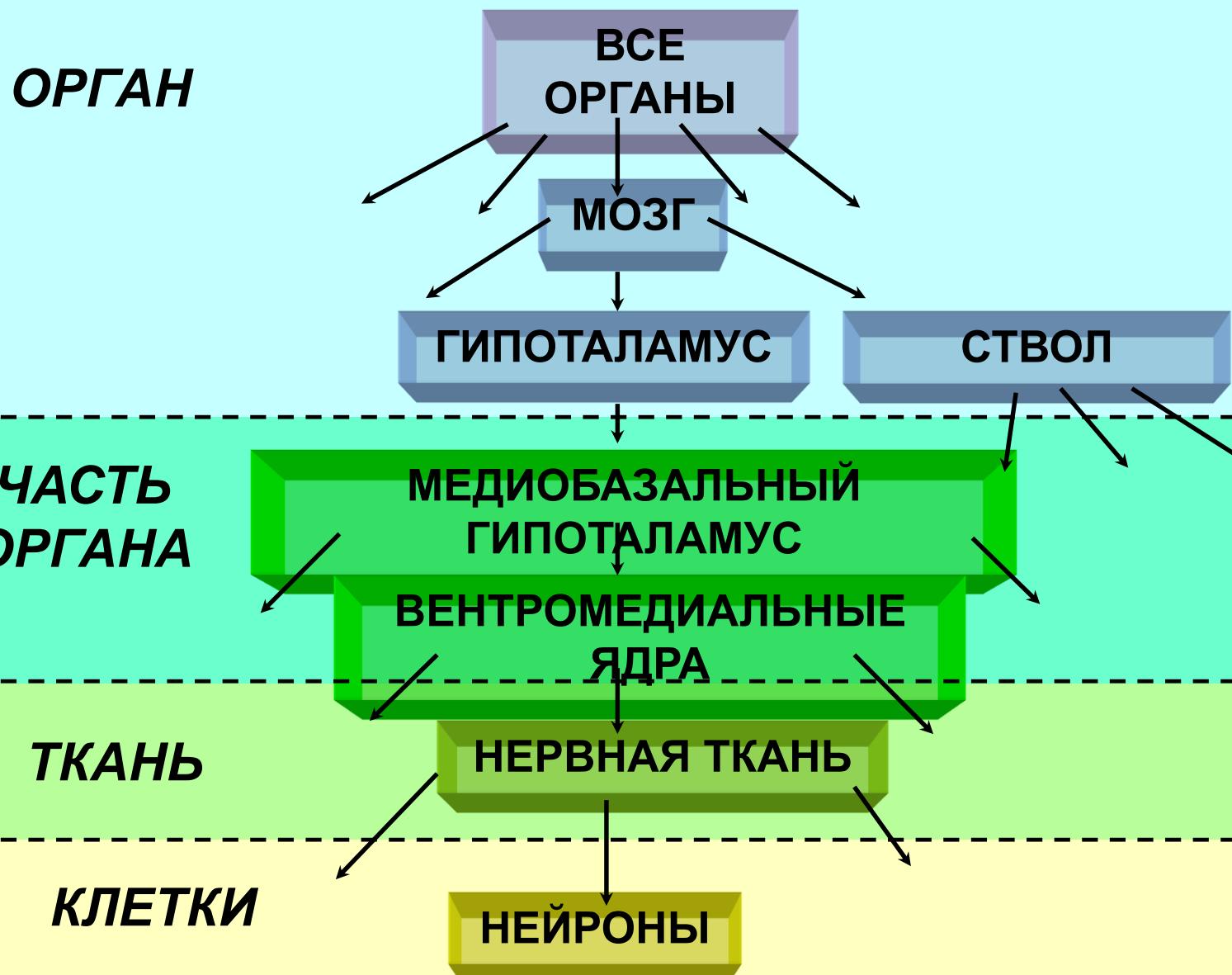
Интернет

# ВВОД и ОБРАБОТКА ДАННЫХ

EXPERIMENTAL  
PAPERS



# ИЕРАРХИЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫХ СЛОВАРЕЙ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В TRRD



# ПОИСК ДАННЫХ вTRRD: ЗАПРОС НА ОСНОВЕ ТЕЗАУРОСОВ ОРГАНОВ и ТКАНЕЙ МЛЕКОПИТАЮЩИХ

The screenshot illustrates the workflow for querying the TRRD database using the Gene Express 2.1 interface.

**Left Panel (Gene Express 2.1):**

- TRANSCRIPTION REGULATORY REGIONS DATABASE:** Describes TRRD as a unique information resource for transcription regulatory regions of eukaryotes.
- ACCESS to TRRD:** Links to SRS ACCESS, TRRDRGENES, TRRDEXP, TRRDS, and TRRDLCR.
- General information:** Includes links to How to cite TRRD, TRRD publications, The latest report on TRRD, TRRD Workgroup, Contact us, Acknowledgments, User's guide, Database schema, How to search TRRD, Integration with other databases, TRRD Viewer, FAQ, What's new?, How is TRRD updated?, Standardization of information input, TRRD progress (from 1996), Current TRRD release, and Thesaurus on organs and tissues in mammals.

**Middle Panel (Morphology (Mammals) screen):**

- Organs:** Cardiovascular (Circulatory) system, Digestive system, Endocrine system, Female reproductive system, Male reproductive system, Immune system, Nervous system, Respiratory system, Eye and Ear, Skin, Urinary system.
- Tissues:** Connective tissue, Epithelial tissue, Muscle tissue, Nervous tissue.

**Bottom Panel (Query results screen):**

- KIDNEY:** The query "genes expressing in KIDNEY" was run.
- Select species:** All, Human, Murine.
- Do Query** button.
- Results:** A yellow box highlights the search term "KIDNEY". The results show "95 entries" found, with the query string: "Query (((TRRDEXP4-RO:kidney||kidney cortex||tubules||glomerulus||proximal convoluted tubules)! [TRRDEXP4-RL:none|undetectable])>TRRDRGENES4)".
- Perform operation:** Radio buttons for "on all but selected" and "on selected". Buttons for "Link" and "Save".
- Species:** Human, Homo sapiens.
- GeneName Brief:** ADH3.
- GeneName Full:** alcohol dehydrogenase gene 3, class I.

**Yellow Callout (Bottom Right):**

НАЙДЕНО 95 ВХОДОВ :  
ГЕНЫ,  
ЭКСПРЕССИРУЕМЫЕ  
В KIDNEY  
OR KIDNEY CORTEX  
OR TUBULES  
OR GLOMERULUS  
OR PROXIMAL CONVOLUTED TUBULES

# ПОИСК ДАННЫХ в TRRD: SRS

**Gene Express 2.1**

HOME DNA RNA PROTEIN GENENETWORKS MAP

TRANSCRIPTION REGULATORY REGIONS DATABASE

**TRRD**

General information  
How to cite TRRD?  
TRRD publications  
The latest report on TRRD  
TRRD Workgroup  
Contact us  
Acknowledgments  
User's guide  
Database schema  
How to...  
Integrating databases  
TRRD VI  
FAQ  
What's new?

TRRD is a unique information resource, accumulating information on structural and functional organization of transcription regulatory regions of eukaryotic genes. Only experimental information is included into TRRD.

What's new?

ACCESS to TRRD:  
SRS ACCESS TRRDGENES TRRDDEXP TRRDSITES TRRDFACTORS TRRDBIB TRRDUNITS  
TRRDLCR  
Browse the TRRD  
TRRD sections (genes within functional systems)

General information  
How to cite TRRD?  
TRRD publications  
The latest report on TRRD  
TRRD Workgroup  
Contact us  
Acknowledgments

User's guide  
Database schema  
How to...  
Integrating databases  
TRRD VI  
FAQ  
What's new?

TOP PAGE QUERY RESULTS SESSIONS VIEWS DATABANKS

Reset search TRRDGENES4

Submit Query

append wildcards to words

combine searches with  AND

GeneAC CYP7

GeneAC human

GeneAC

GeneAC

retrieve entries of type Entry

| DATABASE            | КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПОЛЕЙ, ПРОИНДЕКСИРОВАННЫХ для РЕЛИЗА 6.01 |
|---------------------|--|
| TRRDGENES           | 24   |
| TRRDUNITS           | 11   |
| TRRDDEXP            | 17   |
| TRRDSITES           | 16   |
| TRRDFACTORS         | 14   |
| TRRDLCR             | 40   |
| TRRDBIB             | 9  |
| <b>TOTAL NUMBER</b> | <b>131</b>   |

# ГЛАВНОЕ ОКНО ДЛЯ ПОИСКА В TRRDGENES ЧЕРЕЗ ПОИСКОВУЮ СИСТЕМУ SRS (Sequence Retrieval System)

The screenshot shows the main search interface for TRRDGENES using the Sequence Retrieval System (SRS). The top navigation bar includes links for TOP PAGE, QUERY (highlighted in yellow), RESULTS, SESSIONS, VIEWS, DATABANKS, and HELP.

The search bar contains the text "search TRRDGENES4". A dropdown menu next to it says "Info about field GeneAC".

A red arrow points to the "Submit Query" button. Another red arrow points to the "Species" field containing "human". A third red arrow points to the "GeneName\_Full" field containing "apolipoprotein".

On the left, there are several configuration options:

- "append wildcards to words" with a checked checkbox.
- "combine searches with AND" with a dropdown menu set to "AND".
- "Number of entries to display per page" set to 30.
- "Extended" button.

Below these are sections for "Use predefined view" and "Create your own view".

The main search area has four dropdown fields:

- GeneName\_Full: apolipoprotein
- Species: human
- GeneAC (top):
- GeneAC (bottom):

Below the search fields is a "retriev" button and a dropdown menu for "Select fields to".

The bottom right panel displays the results of the search:

- Query: "[trrdgenes4-GeneName\_Full: apolipoprotein\*] & [trrdgenes4-Species: human\*]"
- found 9 entries
- Perform operation:
  - TRRDGENES4:A00150
  - TRRDGENES4:A00350
  - TRRDGENES4:A00151
  - TRRDGENES4:A00149
  - TRRDGENES4:A00147
  - TRRDGENES4:A00196
  - TRRDGENES4:A00264
  - TRRDGENES4:A00294
  - TRRDGENES4:A00148
- Buttons: Link, Save, View.
- Dropdown: "\* Names only \*

# ПОИСК ДАННЫХ В TRRD: БРАУЗЕРЫ и ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ СЕКЦИИ

The image displays three screenshots of the Gene Express 2.1 software interface, specifically focusing on the TRRD (Transcription Regulatory Regions Database) sections.

**Screenshot 1: TRRD Sections Page**

This screenshot shows the "TRRD sections" page. It features a header with the Gene Express 2.1 logo and navigation links for HOME, DNA, RNA, PROTEIN, GENENETWORKS, and MAP. Below the header, there is a section titled "TRRD sections (genes within functional systems)". This section contains a table with three columns:

| TRRD Section                       | Short name and link | Compiler           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Heat Shock-Induced Genes           | HS-TRRD             | Stepanenko I.L.    |
| Interferon-Inducible Genes         | IIG-TRRD            | Ananko E.A.        |
| Erythroid-Specific Regulated Genes | ESRG-TRRD           | Podkolodnaya O.A.  |
| Genes of Lipid Metabolism          | LM-TRRD             | Ignatjeva E.V.     |
| Endocrine System Genes             | ES-TRRD             | Ignatjeva E.V.     |
| Glucocorticoid-Regulated Genes     | GR-TRRD             | Merkulova T.I.     |
| Plant Genes                        | PLANT-TRRD          | Goryachkovsky T.N. |
| Cell Cycle-Dependent Genes         | CYCLE-TRRD          | Kel-Margoulis O.V. |
| Redox-Sensitive Genes              | ROS-TRRD            | Stepanenko I.L.    |
| Macrophage-Expressed Genes         | MG-TRRD             | Ananko E.A.        |

**Screenshot 2: Browse the TRRD Page**

This screenshot shows the "Browse the TRRD" page. The header and menu bar are identical to the first screenshot. The main content area has two large blue buttons: "Genes by name" and "Genes by species".

**Screenshot 3: Access to TRRD Page**

This screenshot shows the "ACCESS to TRRD" page. The header and menu bar are identical to the first screenshot. The main content area includes a brief description of TRRD, a "What's new?" link, and a "SRS ACCESS TRRDGENES TRRDEXP TRRDSITES TRRDFACTORS TRRDBIB TRRDUITS" link. Below this, there are several links under the heading "ACCESS to TRRD:":

- TRRD-DR
- Browse the TRRD
- TRRD sections (genes within functional systems)

Red arrows from the top screenshot point to the "BROWSE THE TRRD" link on the left and the "TRRD sections" link on the right of the central menu bar.

# Тематические секции TRRD

<http://wwwmgs.bionet.nsc.ru/mgs/gnw/trrd/sections1.shtml>

| TRRD Section   | Short name and link            | Compiler   |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Heat Shock-Induced Genes   | <a href="#">HS-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Stepanenko I.L.</a>                          |
| Interferon-Inducible Genes   | <a href="#">IIG-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Ananko E.A.</a>                              |
| Genes Expressed in B cells   | <a href="#">B-TRRD</a>         | <a href="#">Ananko E.A.</a>                              |
| Genes Related to EBV Infection and EBV Transformation                    | <a href="#">EBV-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Ananko E.A.</a>                              |
| Erythroid-Specific Regulated Genes                                       | <a href="#">ESRG-TRRD</a>      | <a href="#">Podkolodnaya O.A.</a>                        |
| Genes of Lipid Metabolism  | <a href="#">LM-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Ignatieva E.V.</a>                           |
| Endocrine System Genes   | <a href="#">ES-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Ignatieva E.V.</a>                           |
| Glucocorticoid-Regulated Genes   | <a href="#">GR-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Merkulova T.I.</a>                           |
| Plant Genes  | <a href="#">PLANT-TRRD</a>     | <a href="#">Goryachkovsky T.N.</a>                       |
| Cell Cycle Genes   | <a href="#">CCG-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Turnaev I.I.</a>                             |
| Redox-Sensitive Genes  | <a href="#">ROS-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Stepanenko I.L.</a>                          |
| Genes Expressed in Endocrine Pancreas                                    | <a href="#">EP-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Ignatieva E.V.</a>                           |
| Macrophage-Expressed Genes   | <a href="#">MG-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Ananko E.A.</a>                              |
| Genes, controlling blood coagulation and fibrinolysis                    | <a href="#">BCF-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Khlebodarova T.M.,<br/>Podkolodnaya O.A.</a> |
| Apoptosis Genes  | <a href="#">Apoptosis-TRRD</a> | <a href="#">Stepanenko I.L.</a>                          |
| Hepatitis C virus-induced Genes  | <a href="#">HCV-TRRD</a>       | <a href="#">Stepanenko I.L.</a>                          |
| Genes, controlling circadian rhythm, and genes with circadian expression | <a href="#">CLOCK-TRRD</a>     | <a href="#">Khlebodarova T.M.</a>                        |
| Genes encoding proteins involved in the Fe metabolism                    | <a href="#">FM-TRRD</a>        | <a href="#">Mischenko E.L.,<br/>Podkolodnaya O.A.</a>    |

# ПОИСК ДАННЫХ в TRRD: BLAST

The screenshot shows the Gene Express 2.1 interface with the TRRD database selected. The main content area describes TRRD as a unique information resource for transcription regulatory regions. A sidebar on the left provides general information, citation details, publications, and contact information. A central navigation bar includes links for SRS ACCESS, TRRDGENES, TRRDEXP, TRRDSITES, TRRDFACTORS, TRRDBIB, and TRRDUNITS. A red arrow points from the 'Search for regions of homology' input field to the 'BLAST search TRRD database' link on the second page.

SEQUENCE UNDER INVESTIGATION:

gtgtgaagaggagcgtactttgtgtgtgaac

BLAST search TRRDUNITS

QUERY RESULTS:

Query: gtgtgaagaggagcgtactttgtgtgtga  
|||||  
Subject: 113 agcgtacttt 103

TOOLS:

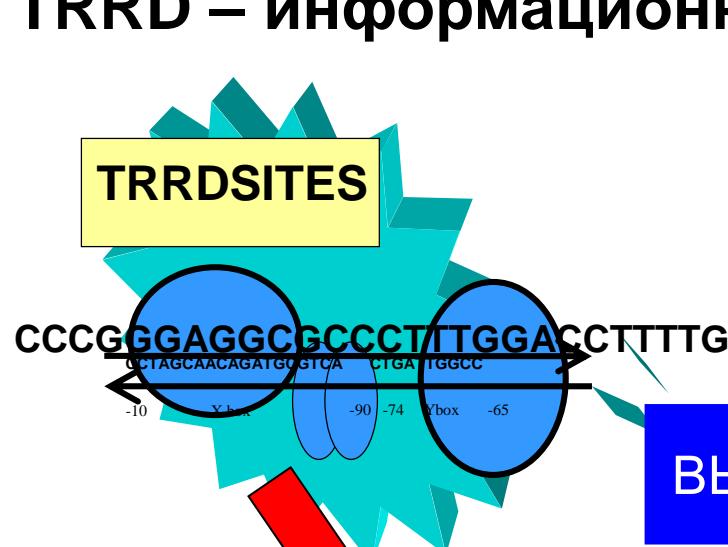
[Blast search TRRD database](#)

[BinomSite program](#)

You may perform the search for regions homologous described in TRRD in the sequence of interest. The p by binomial probability estimation of the similarity be each of the transcription factor binding sites describe

# TRRD – информационная основа для создания выборок

## TRRDSITES



ID es\_250\_1; DNA  
AC es\_250\_1  
CC DE adrenodoxin gene  
OS Homo sapiens (human)  
OC Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominoidea; Hominidae; Hominina; H. sapiens  
OC EMBL; [M23665](#); [HSADRDO01](#); ; join(133..382)

## ВЫБОРКИ ЭУКАРИОТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОМОТОРОВ

SQ ctttcaaaat attttgttcc tgcacggcaa cttcagccgc ta  
tccagcttac aacggaacct ggagggttgg taaaggcccc ct

## ВЫБОРКИ САЙТОВ СВЯЗЫВАНИЯ ТРАНСКРИПЦИОННЫХ ФАКТОРОВ

A screenshot of a website titled "Nucleotide sequence samples". It displays a list of functional sites and other biologically significant sequences. A magnifying glass is overlaid on the list, which includes items like "Transcription Factor Binding Sites Compilation (55 items)" and "Samples of mRNA 5'UTRs (2 items)". The website has a logo for "ИПГ" and credits to authors D.G. Vorobiev, A.S. Frolov, and contributors J.V. Ponomarenko, N.A. Kolchanov. The URL is <http://wwwtest.bionet.nsc.ru/cgi-bin/mgs/mcs>.

Homologous (Human)  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; EMBL; [M23665](#); [HSADRDO01](#); ; join(133..382)  
ST (EMBL/GENBANK) 333  
TRRDGENES; [A00860](#); [Hs:ADX](#); 4.2;  
{0,0} [1;250]; EXP  
ctttcaaaat attttgttcc tgcacggcaa cttcagccgc ta  
tccagcttac aacggaacct ggagggttgg taaaggcccc ct  
cccgccccat gggaccgggc ggcgtggcgc tgaga  
gctctgcttg ccaatgtctt tataggtcac ccgg  
cggcgccgtg cttccagcag ggtctctccg ccact

## **Характеристики баз данных = «Критерии полезности баз данных»:**

- Сущности, представленные в БД (промоторы, старты транскрипции, сайты связывания, MAR/SAR элементы и т.д.);
- Способы наполнения БД (ручная аннотация, объединение данных из разных источников (интеграция), компьютерные методы предсказания сайтов и промоторов, обработка широкомасштабных экспериментов и т.д.);
- Достоверность информации;
- Виды организмов, представленные в БД;
- Количество данных, имеющихся в базе (полногеномный уровень ?);

# Интернет-ресурсы по транскрипции у растений

## ПРОГРАММА

Chow CN et al., **PlantPAN 2.0**: an update of plant promoter analysis navigator for reconstructing transcriptional regulatory networks in plants. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016 Jan 4;44(D1):D1154-60.

*Hem Triticum*

*ECTЬ: Arabidopsis thaliana, Brachypodium distachyon, Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, Glycine max, Malus domestica, Oryza sativa, Populus trichocarpa, Sorghum bicolor, Volvox carteri, Zea mays*

Zhang T, Marand AP, Jiang J. **PlantDHS**: a **database** for DNase I hypersensitive sites in **plants**. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016 Jan 4;44(D1):D1148-53.

*Hem Triticum*

*ECTЬ Arabidopsis, Rice, Brachypodium*

Hieno A, et al., **PPdb**: plant promoter database version 3.0. Nucleic Acids Res. 2014 Jan;42(Database issue):D1188-92.

*Hem Triticum*

*Есть Arabidopsis thaliana, Oryza sativa, Physcomitrella patens, Poplar*

Jin J, et al., **PlantTFDB 3.0**: a portal for the functional and evolutionary study of plant transcription factors. Nucleic Acids Res. 2014 Jan;42(Database issue):D1182-7.  
*165 таксономических групп, из них 38 видов однодольных и 100 видов двудольных*

# PlantPAN 2.0 (<http://plantpan2.itps.ncku.edu.tw/>)

The screenshot displays the PlantPAN 2.0 interface with five primary functional modules:

- Gene Search:** Features a magnifying glass icon over a DNA double helix. Subtext: 1. Identification of cis- and trans-elements of input gene. 2. Construction of gene regulatory networks by using coexpression analysis.
- TF/TFBS Search:** Shows a yellow circle labeled "Transcription factor" containing a sequence motif (CAATT). Subtext: Access TF/TFBS information by ID, matrix, and keyword search (or browse by TF family and species).
- Gene Group Analysis:** Illustrates two transcription factors (TF) in yellow and orange binding to a gene promoter, with arrows pointing to "GENE". Subtext: 1. Determine co-occurrence TF and their binding sites within the promoters of input gene group. 2. Regulatory network construction of co-occurrence TFs based on protein-protein interaction.
- Promoter Analysis:** Shows a DNA sequence with a magnifying glass focusing on the TSS (Transcription Start Site). Subtext: TFBS scanning in the promoter sequence.
- Cross Species:** Displays a grid of plant icons (rice, Arabidopsis, maize) with colored bars above them, representing conservation scores. Subtext: Search conserved TFBSs in promoters of similar genes or user-customized promoter pairs.

## LINK

Download transcription factor position weight matrix

All plants

Arabidopsis  
thaliana

Oryza  
sativa

Zea mays

External sources

AtPAN ([link: http://atpan.itps.ncku.edu.tw/](http://atpan.itps.ncku.edu.tw/))

Chow CN et al., PlantPAN 2.0: an update of plant promoter analysis navigator for reconstructing transcriptional regulatory networks in plants. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016 Jan 4;44(D1):D1154-60.

Hem Triticum



# Plant Transcription Factor Database

**PlantTFDB**

v4.0

Previous version: v1.0, v2.0, v3.0

[Home](#)
[BLAST](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Download](#)
[Help](#)
[About](#)
[RegMap](#)
[ATRM](#)
[Links](#)
Search (e.g., LFY)

## Triticum aestivum Transcription Factors

The gene annotation from IWGSC(v2.2) is used to identify transcription factors (TFs) of *Triticum aestivum* (See datasource). According to the family assignment rules, 3606 TFs (3606 loci) are identified and classified into 56 families. You can download the TF list ([here](#)) and protein sequences of TFs ([here](#)), or download page.

| Browse by Family                 |                                |                               |                                   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <a href="#">AP2 (43)</a>         | <a href="#">ARF (45)</a>       | <a href="#">ARR-B (22)</a>    | <a href="#">B3 (140)</a>          |
| <a href="#">BES1 (10)</a>        | <a href="#">C2H2 (224)</a>     | <a href="#">C3H (100)</a>     | <a href="#">CAMTA (20)</a>        |
| <a href="#">CPP (24)</a>         | <a href="#">DBB (17)</a>       | <a href="#">Dof (52)</a>      | <a href="#">E2F/DP (24)</a>       |
| <a href="#">ERF (181)</a>        | <a href="#">FAR1 (201)</a>     | <a href="#">G2-like (100)</a> | <a href="#">GATA (48)</a>         |
| <a href="#">GRF (16)</a>         | <a href="#">GeBP (12)</a>      | <a href="#">HB-PHD (6)</a>    | <a href="#">HB-other (44)</a>     |
| <a href="#">HRT-like (3)</a>     | <a href="#">HSF (53)</a>       | <a href="#">LBD (61)</a>      | <a href="#">LFY (2)</a>           |
| <a href="#">M-type_MADS (77)</a> | <a href="#">MIKC_MADS (51)</a> | <a href="#">MYB (263)</a>     | <a href="#">MYB_related (227)</a> |
| <a href="#">NF-X1 (2)</a>        | <a href="#">NF-YA (22)</a>     | <a href="#">NF-YB (34)</a>    | <a href="#">NF-YC (20)</a>        |
| <a href="#">RAV (8)</a>          | <a href="#">S1Fa-like (3)</a>  | <a href="#">SBP (37)</a>      | <a href="#">SRS (5)</a>           |
| <a href="#">TALE (52)</a>        | <a href="#">TCP (28)</a>       | <a href="#">Trihelix (46)</a> | <a href="#">VOZ (6)</a>           |
| <a href="#">WRKY (171)</a>       | <a href="#">Whirly (7)</a>     | <a href="#">YABBY (25)</a>    | <a href="#">ZF-HD (20)</a>        |
| <a href="#">bZIP (186)</a>       |                                |                               |                                   |



PlantTFDB

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Last Modified: 2016-10-15

Questions or Comments, please contact

[plantfdb@mail.cbi.pku.edu.cn](mailto:plantfdb@mail.cbi.pku.edu.cn)

| No. | Domain | Score |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 1   | AP2    | 53.9  |

165 таксономических групп, из них 38 видов однодольных и 100 видов двудольных

## *Orthologous Group* *Best hit in Arabidopsis thaliana*

# Лекция №6

## Часть 2. ТРАНСЛЯЦИЯ

к.б.н., с.н.с. лаб. эволюционной биоинформатики  
и теоретической генетики Игнатьева Е.В.

# Регуляция экспрессии генов на уровне трансляции

Игнатьева Е.В.

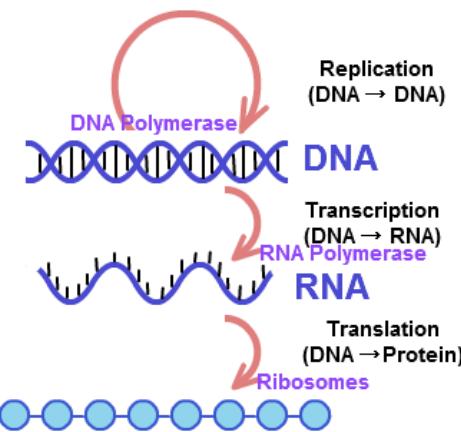
к.б.н., с.н.с. лаб. эволюционной биоинформатики и теоретической генетики

Лекция подготовлена с использованием материалов,  
любезно предоставленных д.б.н. А.В. Кочетовым

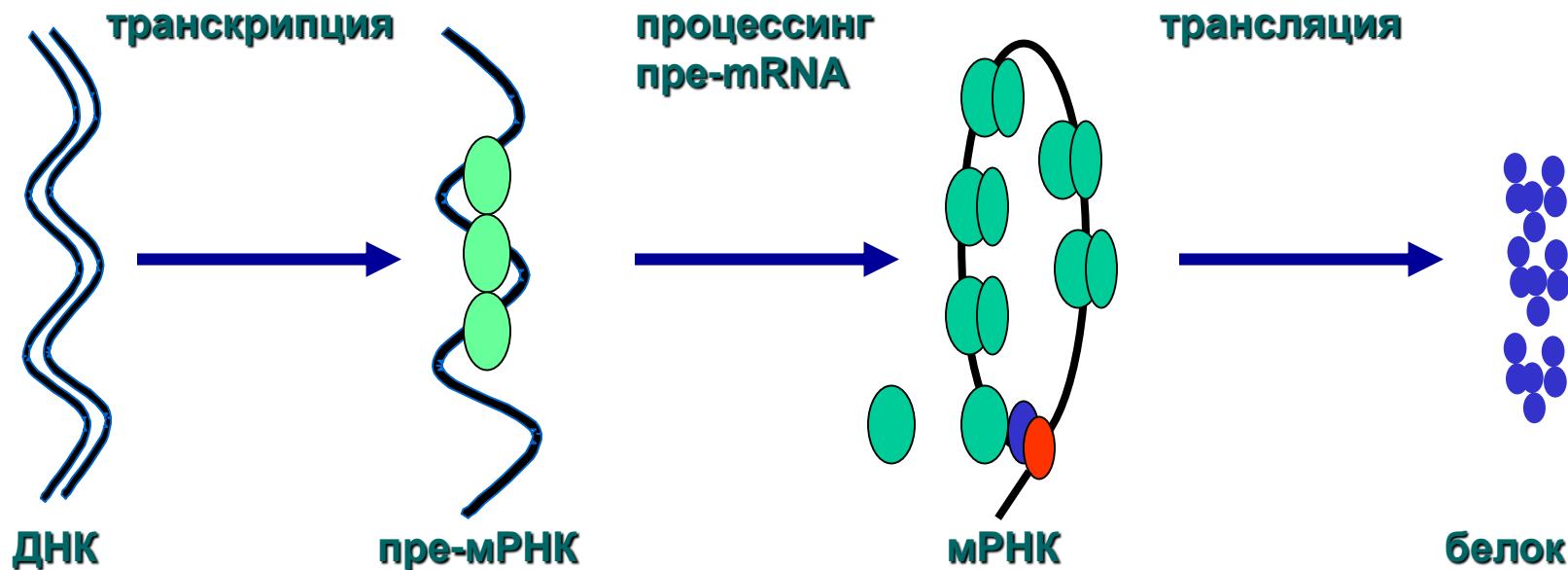


Федеральное государственное бюджетное научное учреждение «Федеральный исследовательский центр Институт цитологии и генетики Сибирского отделения Российской академии наук»

# Трансляция – один из фундаментальных биологических процессов



Трансляция – это процесс перехода генетической информации от мРНК к белку  
= процесс синтеза белка из аминокислот на матрице информационной (матричной) РНК, осуществляемый рибосомой.

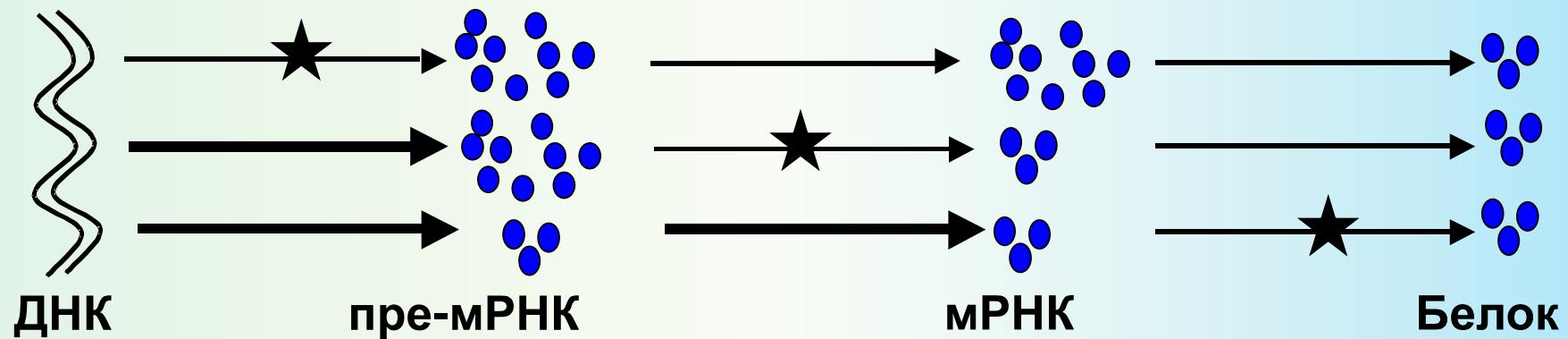


# Концепция «лимитирующего звена» в приложении к процессу экспрессии

*Высокий уровень экспрессии: высокоэффективны все стадии*



Низкий уровень экспрессии ( $\star$ - низкоэффективные стадии)

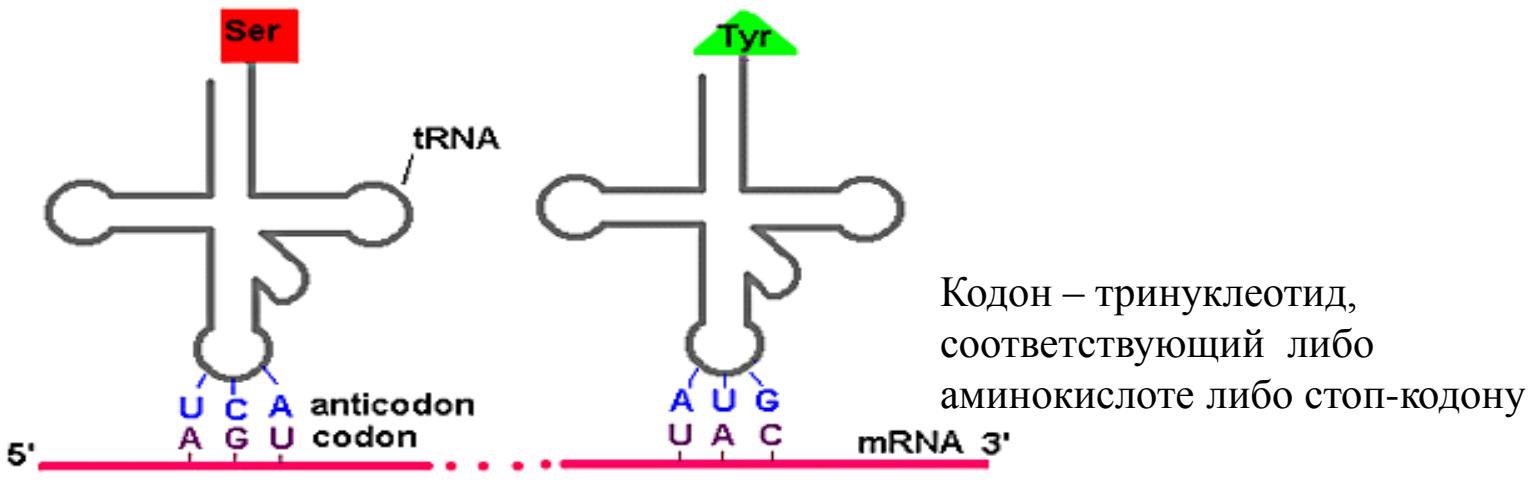


## **Основные участники процесса трансляции**

- 1) мРНК**
- 2) рибосома – сложный РНК-белковый комплекс**
- 3) транспортные РНК (тРНК) – посредники между пулом свободных аминокислот и трансляционным аппаратом**
- 4) аминоацил тРНК-синтетазы – распознают «свои» тРНК, соответствующие каждой аминокислоте, и осуществляют связывание аминокислот и тРНК,**
- 5) Регуляторные белки – факторы инициации, элонгации, терминации и др.**

# Транспортные РНК (тРНК)

распознают кодоны в белок-кодирующих последовательностях мРНК с помощью комплементарных взаимодействий, в которых участвуют антикодоны.



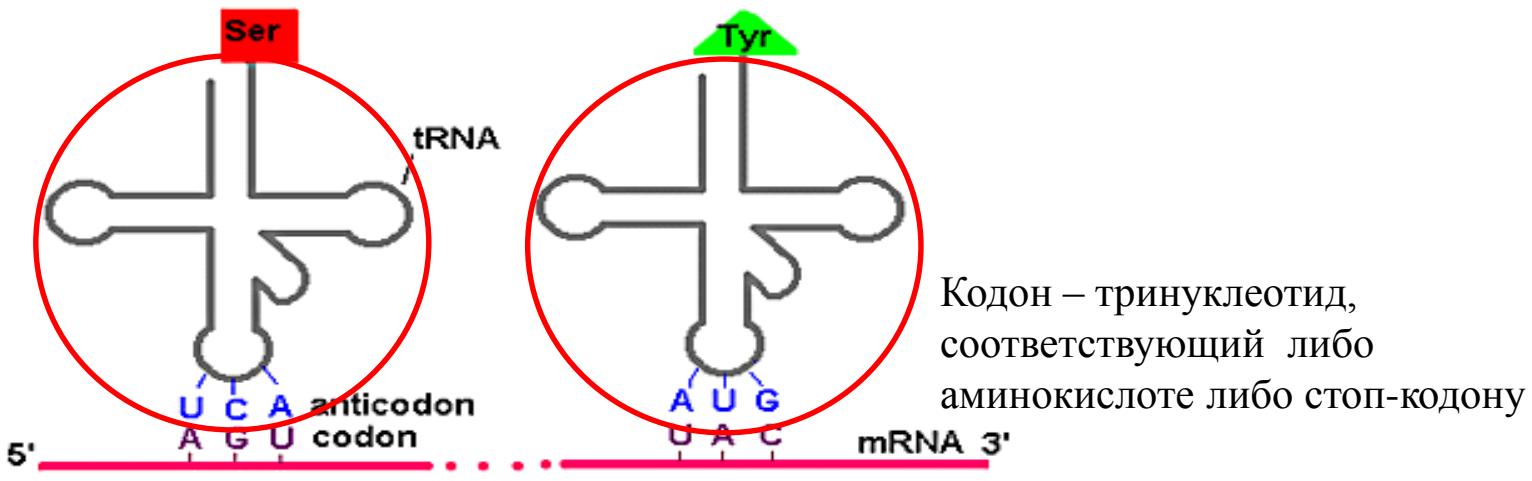
## Генетический код – соответствие кодонов и аминокислот

| 2nd base in codon |     |     |      |      |   |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------|------|---|
| 1st base in codon | U   | C   | A    | G    |   |
| U                 | Phe | Ser | Tyr  | Cys  | U |
|                   | Phe | Ser | Tyr  | Cys  | C |
|                   | Leu | Ser | STOP | STOP | A |
|                   | Leu | Ser | STOP | Trp  | G |
| C                 | Leu | Pro | His  | Arg  | U |
|                   | Leu | Pro | His  | Arg  | C |
|                   | Leu | Pro | Gln  | Arg  | A |
|                   | Leu | Pro | Gln  | Arg  | G |
| A                 | Ile | Thr | Asn  | Ser  | U |
|                   | Ile | Thr | Asn  | Ser  | C |
|                   | Ile | Thr | Lys  | Arg  | A |
|                   | Met | Thr | Lys  | Arg  | G |
| G                 | Val | Ala | Asp  | Gly  | U |
|                   | Val | Ala | Asp  | Gly  | C |
|                   | Val | Ala | Glu  | Gly  | A |
|                   | Val | Ala | Glu  | Gly  | G |

- Число тринуклеотидных комбинаций из 4 нуклеотидов = равно 64 ( $4^3$ )
- Три кодона являются нонсенс-кодонами и выполняют функцию терминаторов трансляции
- Каждой из 20 аминокислот соответствует от одного до шести кодонов.
- Кодоны, кодирующие одну аминокислоту, они называются синонимическими

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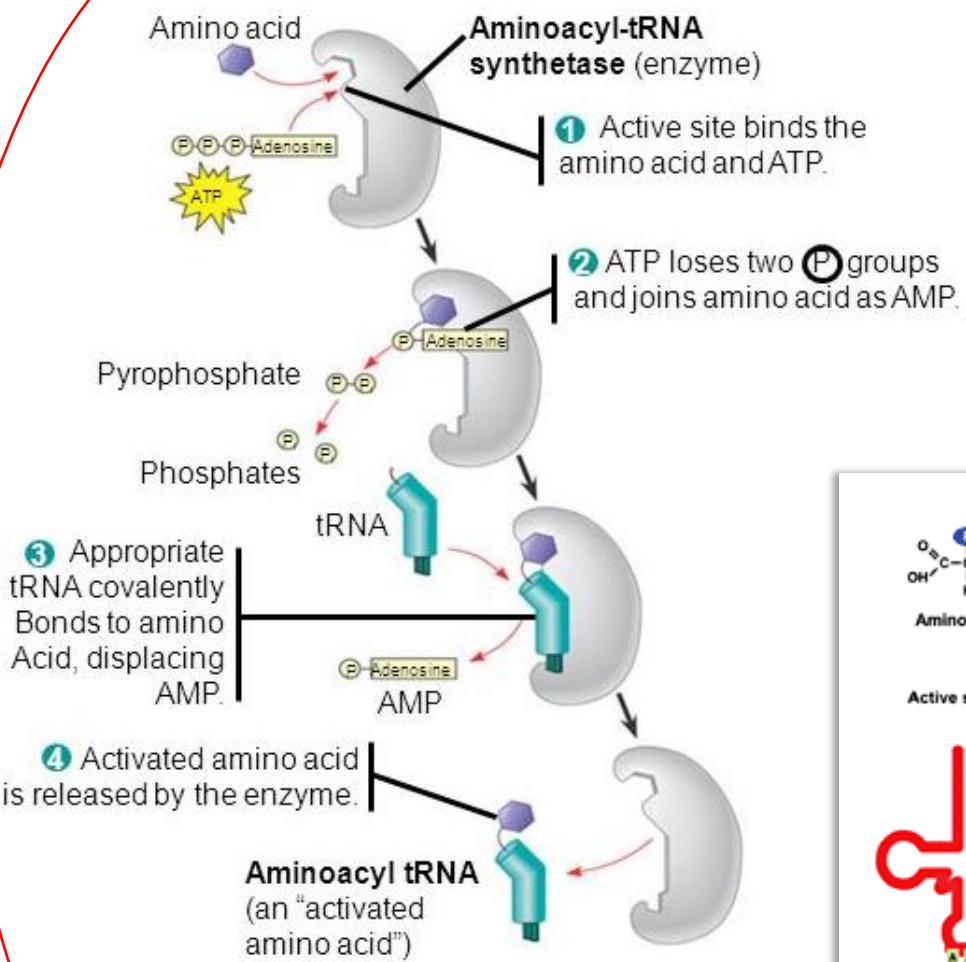


## Генетический код – соответствие кодонов и аминокислот

|                   |   | 2nd base in codon        |                          |                            |                          |   |                   |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
|                   |   | U                        | C                        | A                          | G                        |   |                   |
| 1st base in codon | U | Phe<br>Phe<br>Leu<br>Leu | Ser<br>Ser<br>Ser<br>Ser | Tyr<br>Tyr<br>STOP<br>STOP | Cys<br>Cys<br>Trp        | U | 3rd base in codon |
|                   | C | Leu<br>Leu<br>Leu<br>Leu | Pro<br>Pro<br>Pro<br>Pro | His<br>His<br>Gln<br>Gln   | Arg<br>Arg<br>Arg<br>Arg | U |                   |
|                   | A | Ile<br>Ile<br>Ile<br>Met | Thr<br>Thr<br>Thr<br>Thr | Asn<br>Asn<br>Lys<br>Lys   | Ser<br>Ser<br>Arg<br>Arg | C |                   |
|                   | G | Val<br>Val<br>Val<br>Val | Ala<br>Ala<br>Ala<br>Ala | Asp<br>Asp<br>Glu<br>Glu   | Gly<br>Gly<br>Gly<br>Gly | A |                   |

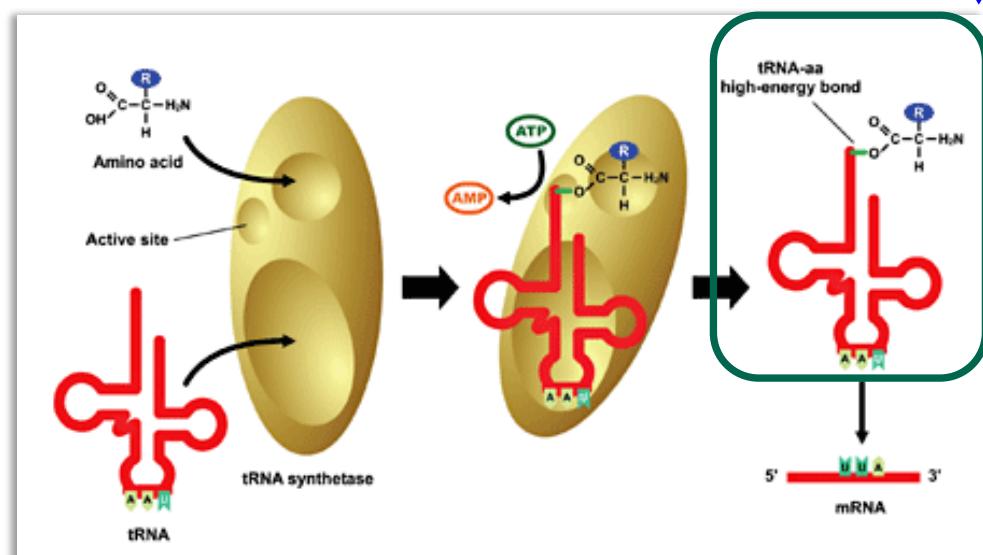
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# Функция фермента аминоацил-тРНК-синтетазы:



## Аминоацил-тРНК

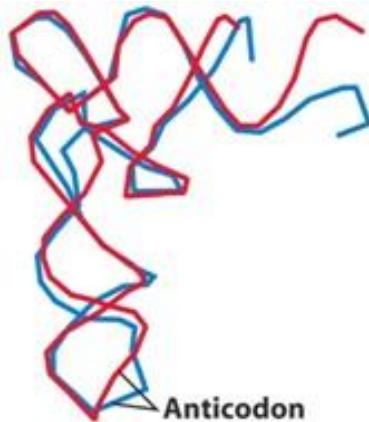
= Аминокислота прикреплена сложноэфирной связью своей карбоксильной группой к 2' или 3'-гидроксильной группе рибозы 3'-концевого нуклеотида тРНК (это всегда аденин)



$$\text{Аминокислота} + \text{тРНК} + \text{АТФ} \rightarrow \text{Аминоацил-тРНК} + \text{АМФ} + 2\text{Р}$$

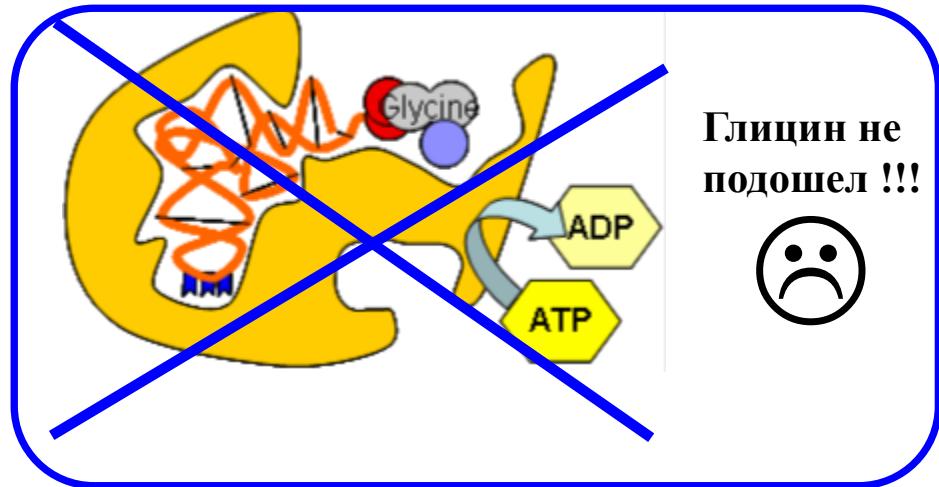
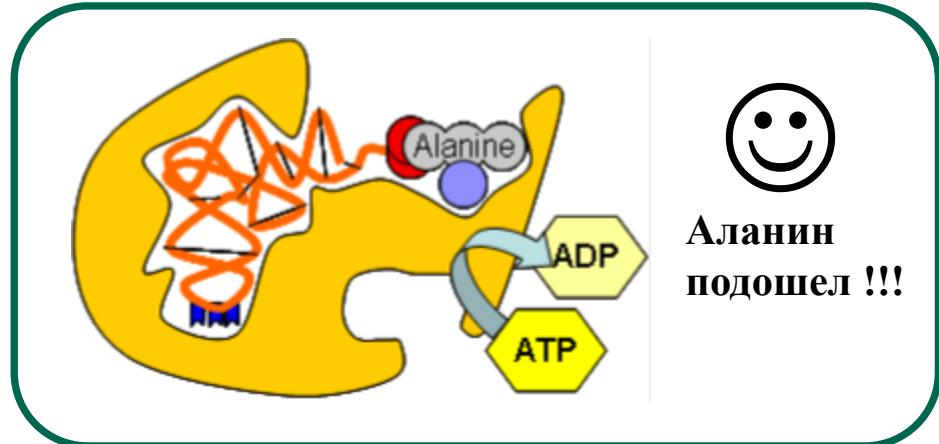
Аминоацил тРНК-синтетазы – распознают «свои» тРНК, соответствующие каждой аминокислоте, и осуществляют связывание аминокислот и тРНК, в силу чего такие аминоацилированные тРНК несут аминокислоты. В этом заключается связь между генетическим кодом – представленным антикодоном тРНК и аминокислотой, с этой тРНК сцепленной

# Аминоацил-тРНК-синтетаза: специфичность



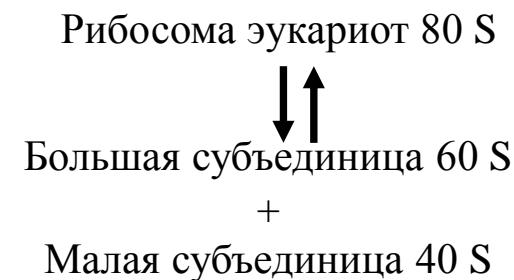
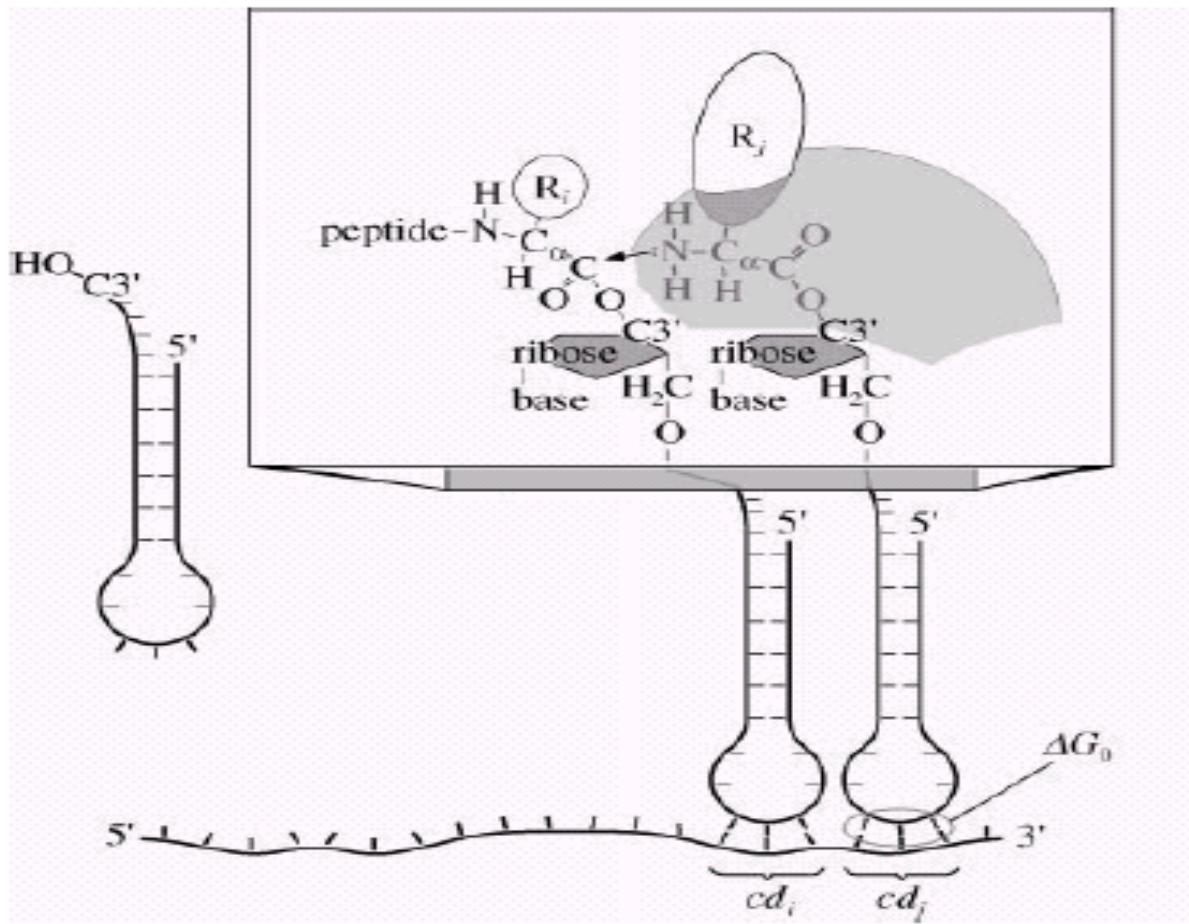
Каждая тРНК имеет уникальную третичную структуру.

Фермент **аминоацил-тРНК-синтетаза** распознает определенную тРНК и специчен к «своей» аминокислоте. Всего насчитывается (по крайней мере) 20 **аминоацил-тРНК-синтетаз** (по числу аминокислот). Каждый фермент распознает одну аминокислоту и все тРНК, к которым эта аминокислота может быть присоединена.



# Рибосомы

Функция - обеспечение правильного контакта между кодонами на мРНК и антикодонами соответствующих тРНК, а также собственно в синтезе белка из аминокислот



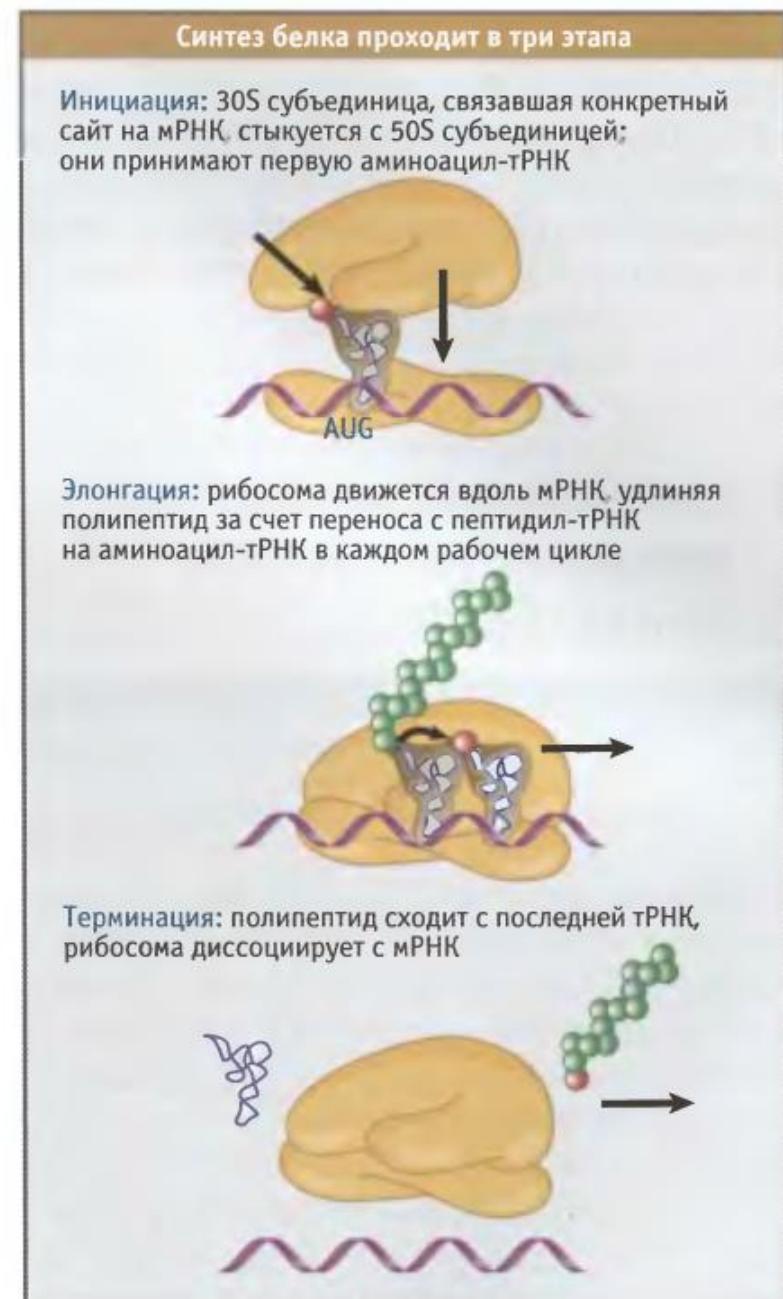
- Lehmann et al., Physico-chemical Constraints Connected with the Coding Properties of the Genetic System J. Theor. Biol. (2000) 202, 129-144

# Синтез белка проходит в три этапа: схематическое представление (прокариоты)

Инициация – система реакций, ведущих к образованию пептидной связи между первыми двумя аминокислотными остатками нового полипептида

Элонгация – все, что происходит с растущим пептидом за время образования всех пептидных связей. На каждом шаге элонгации рибосома, совершая один цикл, добавляет к растущему пептиду одно новое звено

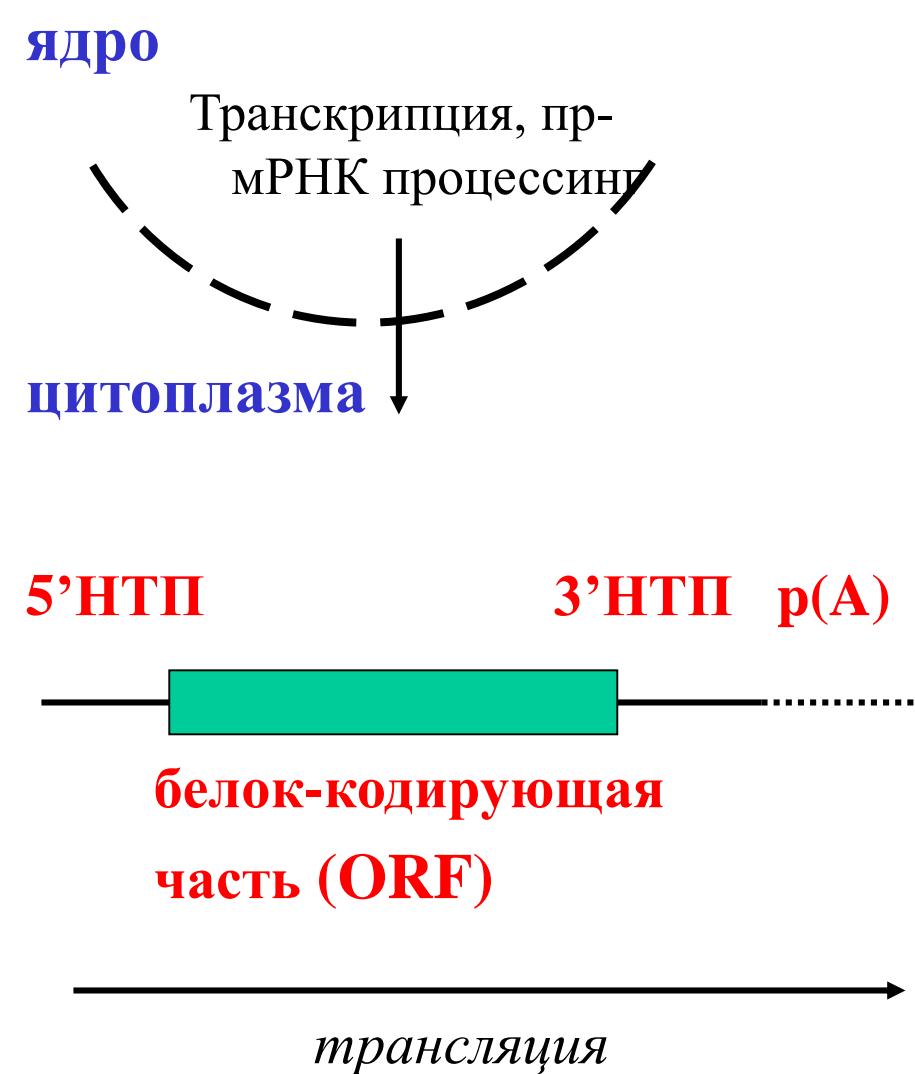
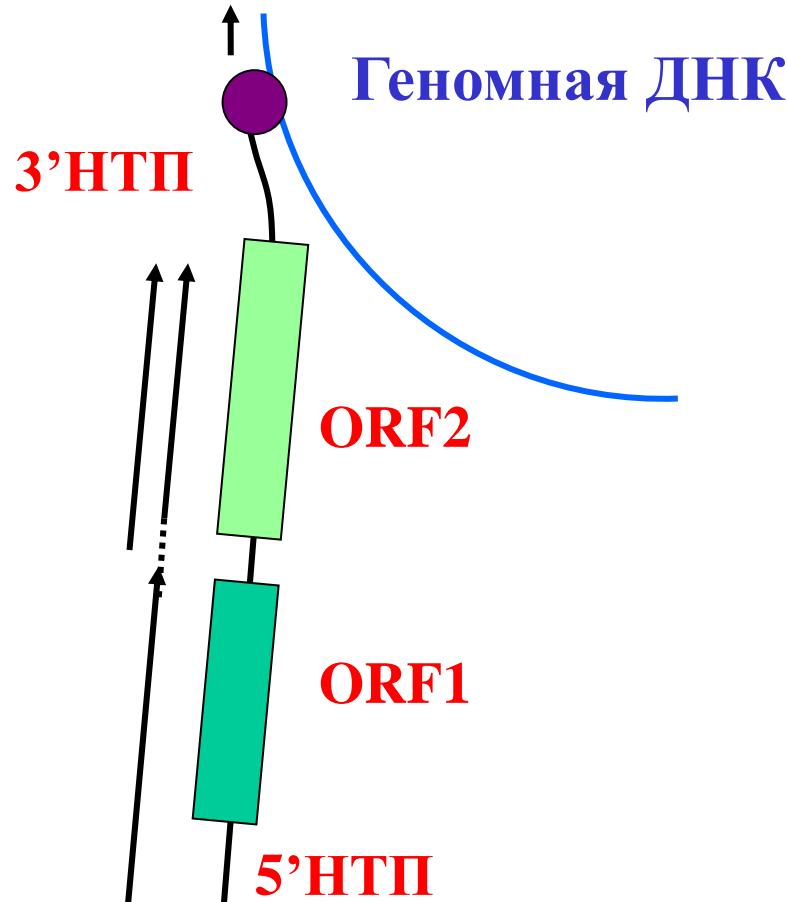
Терминация – все реакции, направленные на освобождение синтезированного пептида и освобождению рибосомы с мРНК



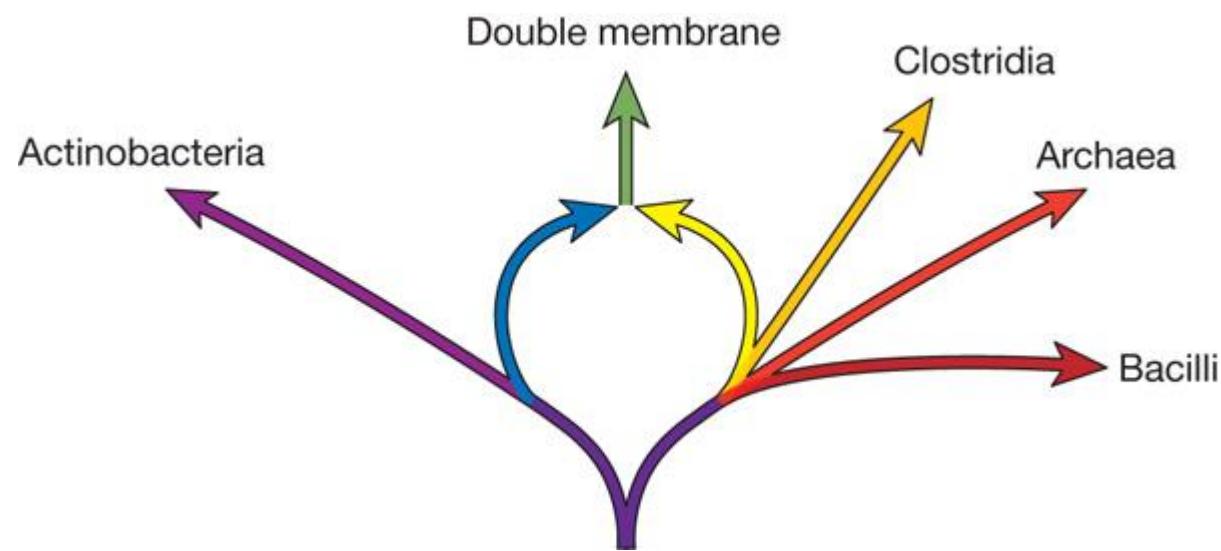
**Структуры мРНК и процесс трансляции у прокариот и эукариот имеют свои отличительные особенности.**

**Функционально наиболее сильно отличается процесс **инициации** трансляции**

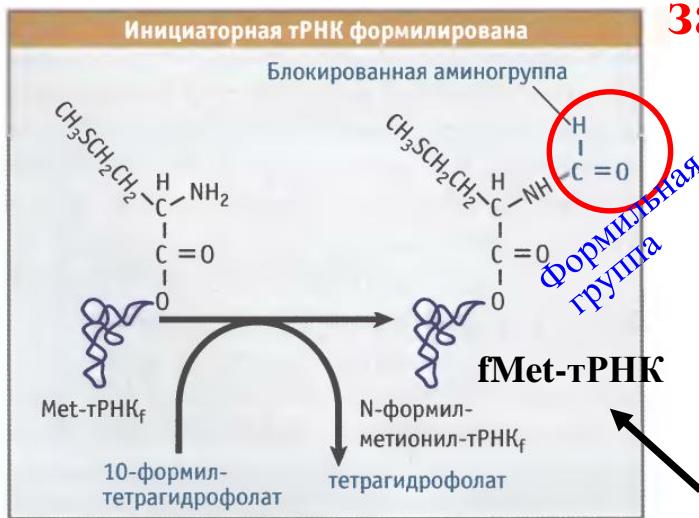
# Функциональные различия между мРНК прокариот и эукариот



# Прокариоты



# Прокариоты: особая инициаторная тРНК (fMet-тРНК) закладывает первое звено полипептида



Синтез всех белков начинается с одной и тоже аминокислоты – метионина. Сигналом к началу синтеза полипептидной цепи служит инициирующий кодон **AUG**, обозначающий начало открытой рамки считываания. У бактерий, помимо AUG, используются также триплеты **GUG** и **UUG**

В инициации и элонгации участвуют разные метиониновые тРНК.

У бактерий, а также в органеллах эукариот метионин инициаторной тРНК имеет формилированную аминогруппу. Этот комплекс обозначается как **fMet-тРНК**

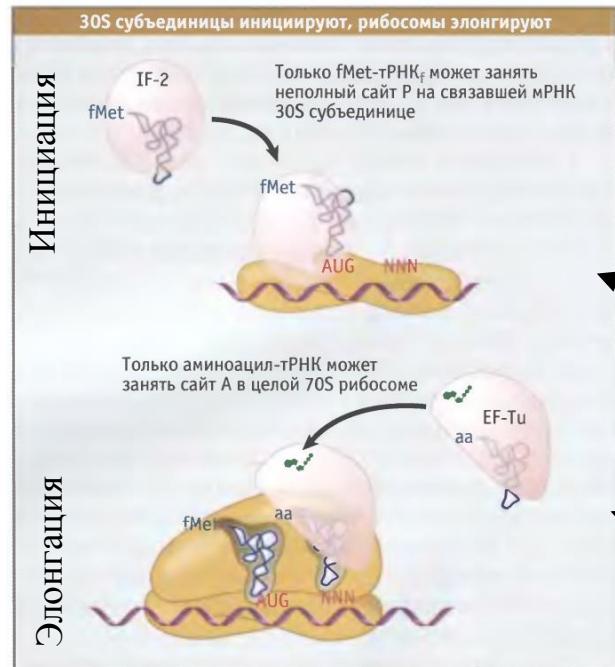
## Прокариоты: факторы инициации

У бактерий есть три фактора инициации: **IF-1**, **IF-2**, **IF-3**. Без этих факторов ни мРНК, ни тРНК, не могут вступить в комплекс инициации.

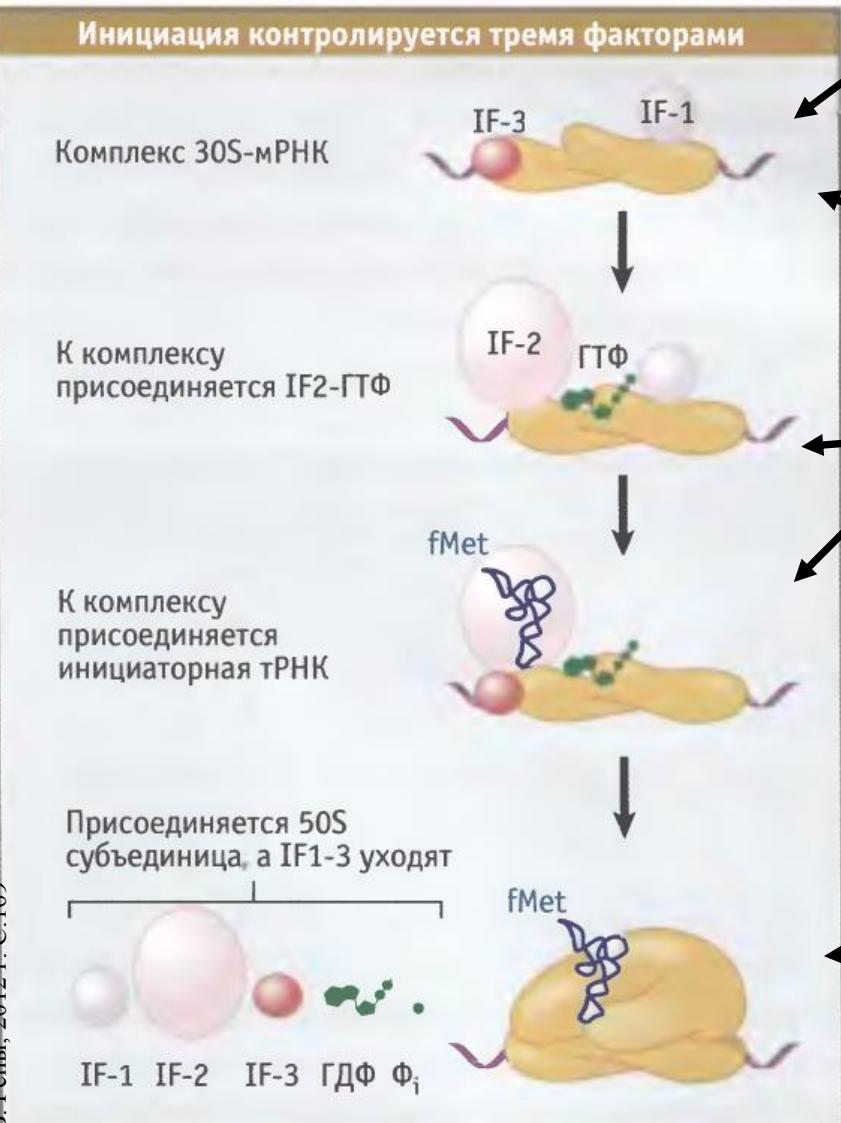
**IF-2** связывает инициаторную fMet-тРНК и позволяет ей занять неполный сайт Р на малой субъединице рибосомы.

## Напротив, в ходе элонгации

**EF-Tu**, который помещает аминоацил-тРНК в сайт А, совсем не умеет связывать fMet-тРНК, что исключает ее использование.



# Прокариоты: роль факторов инициации (IF-1, IF-2, IF-3)



IF-3 связывается с поверхностью 30S субъединицы неподалеку от сайта А. Он необходим для связывания 30S субъединицы с мРНК и противодействует ассоциации 30S и 50S субъединиц рибосом.

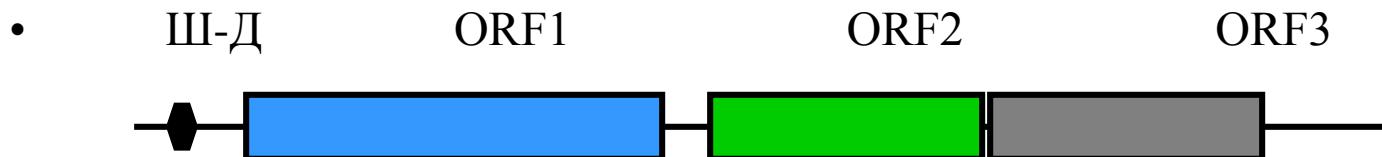
IF-1 связывается с 30S субъединицами в уже сформированном комплексе 30S-мРНК. IF-1 связывается с сайтом А, не позволяя аминоацил-тРНК занять этот сайт.

IF-2 приносит особую инициаторную тРНК (fMet-тРНК) и контролирует ее входжение в рибосому. IF-2 обладает ГТФазной активностью (но только в комплексе с рибосомой). ГТФ гидролизуется в тот момент, когда 50S субъединица присоединяется к комплексу инициации с образованием полной рибосомы, что приводит к изменению конформации субъединиц, способствуя их превращению в активную рибосому.

После того, как к комплексу присоединяется 50S субъединица, все факторы инициации уходят, а ГТФ расщепляется.

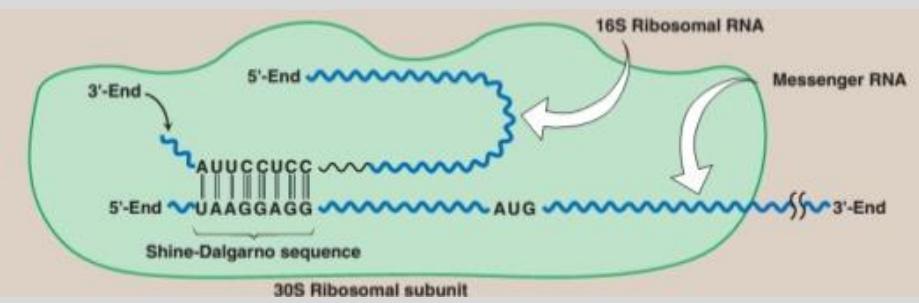
# Особенности трансляции у прокариот: сайт Шайна-Дальгарно (SD) в комбинации с AUG кодоном определяют старт трансляции

- Прокариотическая полицистронная мРНК



- GGAGGA(N)<sub>8-12</sub>AUG
- сайт Шайна-Дальгарно (Ш-Д) в комбинации с AUG кодоном определяют старт трансляции, возможна реинициация

У прокариот в составе нуклеотидной последовательности консервативного 3'-конца 16S рибосомной РНК, входящей в состав 30S субъединицы рибосомы, есть комплементарный участок, который и выполняет роль детектора сигнала Шайна-Дальгарно. Именно комбинация AUG кодона и сайта Шайна-Дальгарно обозначает для прокариотической рибосомы начало трансляции. Старт трансляции распознается комплексом 30S субъединицы рибосомы и метиониновой тРНК, антикодон которой является в данном случае детектором кодона AUG.

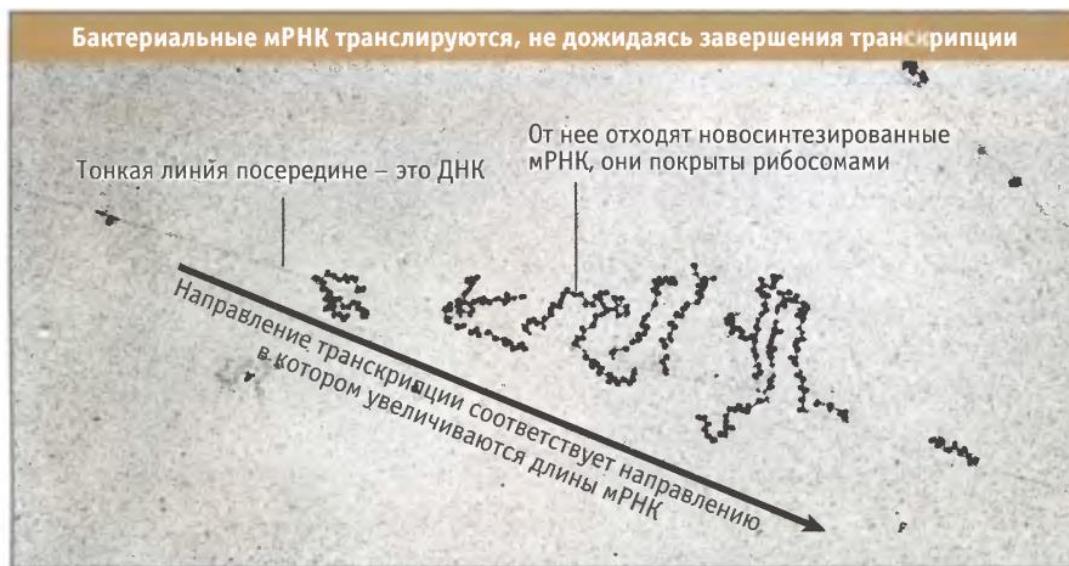


У эукариот нет сайта Ш-Д. У эукариот 40S субъединица рибосомы связывается с 5'-кэпированным концом мРНК, который находится в комплексе с eIF-4 и начинает передвигаться вдоль мРНК до тех пор, пока не встретит AUG кодон.

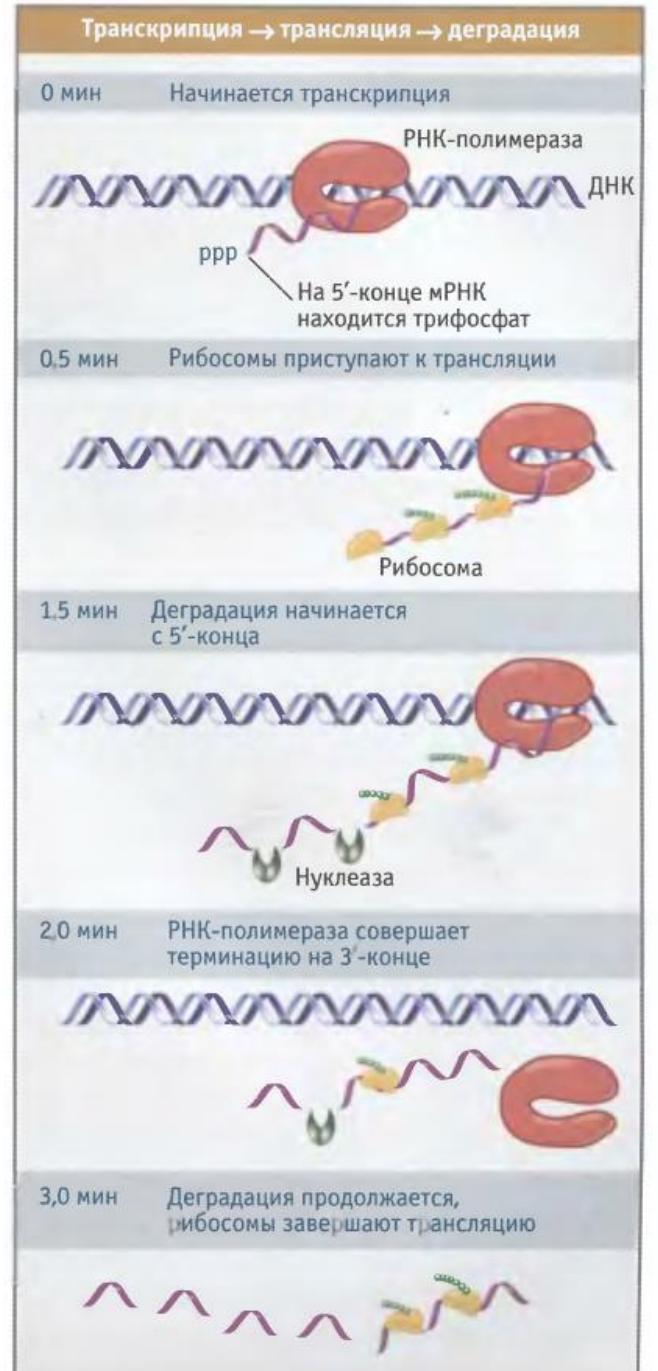
# Особенности трансляции у прокариот: транскрипция и трансляция сопряжены

Как только появляется мРНК, рибосома прикрепляется к 5'-концу и начинает трансляцию еще до того, как заканчивается синтез оставшейся части РНК. Рибосомы продолжают транслировать мРНК, пока она сохраняет свою целостность.

Деградация мРНК начинается сразу же после трансляции и, скорее всего, начинается в течение минуты после начала транскрипции. 5'-конец мРНК начинает деградироваться еще до того, как 3'-конец был синтезирован, либо транслирован. Скорость деградации примерно в два раза ниже скорости транскрипции или трансляции



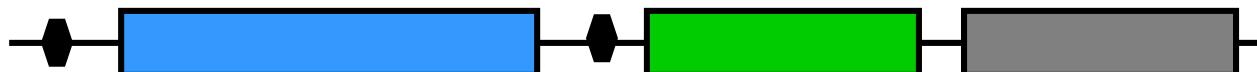
Единицы транскрипции у бактерий можно увидеть



# Особенности трансляции у прокариот: оперонная структура мРНК

- Прокариотическая полицистронная мРНК

- Ш-Д                    ORF1                    Ш-Д                    ORF2                    ORF3

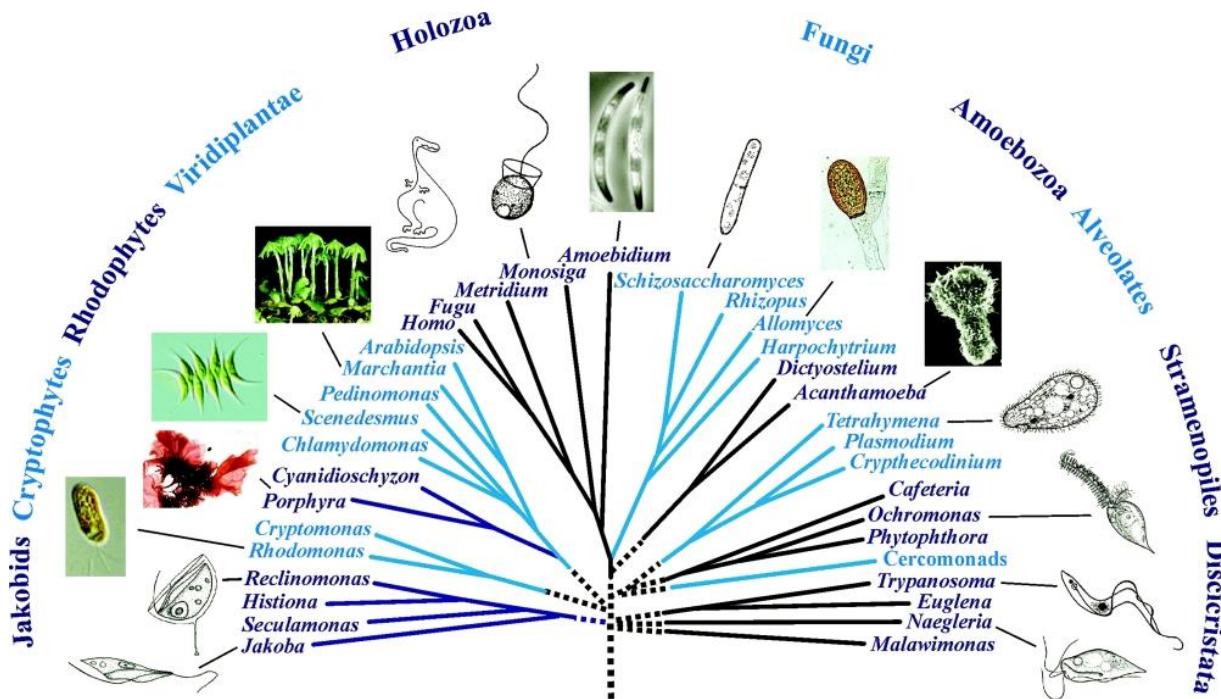


- в составе многих мРНК находятся две и более открытые рамки считывания, кодирующие аминокислотные последовательности разных белков. Рибосома распознает сайт инициации трансляции в начале матрицы (комбинацию сайта Ш-Д и AUG кодона) и транслируетproxимальную белок-кодирующую последовательность, затем часть рибосом диссоциирует с матрицы, а некоторая часть может реиницировать трансляцию на следующей кодирующей последовательности.

Альтернативно, в межцистронном промежутке может располагаться независимый сайт инициации трансляции – то есть выше стартового кодона AUG второй белок-кодирующей последовательности расположен сайт Шайна-Дальгарно. Тогда часть рибосом будут садиться во внутреннем участке (межцистронном промежутке) и транслировать второй кодирующий участок.

мРНК, в составе которых содержатся несколько белок-кодирующих последовательностей, называются полицистронными. Элемент генома, в составе которого несколько белок-кодирующих последовательностей расположены под транскрипционным контролем одного промотора, называется опероном.

# Эукариоты



# Особенности трансляции у эукариот

- Эукариотическая монокистронная мРНК



- **cap**              AUG              UGA              poly(A)
- транскрипция и трансляция разобщены (ядро – цитоплазма)
- мРНК имеет 5'-кэп
- мРНК имеет поли-А тракт (100-200 оснований поли(А) на 3'-конце)
- Число вспомогательных факторов больше
- Другой способстыковки малых субъединиц рибосом со своими сайтами связывания в мРНК
- рибосомы связываются с 5'-концом мРНК и движутся вдоль 5'-НТП в поиске подходящего стартового кодона трансляции

Конец 6-ой лекции