Recommended “Pre-requisites”

- CS1020 Data Structures and Algorithms I
- CS2010 Data Structures and Algorithms II
- LSM1101 Biochemistry of Biomolecules
- LSM1102 Molecular Genetics

You may also find the following to be a useful hands-on complement to CS2220:

- LSM2241 Introductory Bioinformatics
Objectives

• Develop flexible and logical problem solving skill
• Understand bioinformatics problems
• Appreciate techniques and approaches to bioinformatics

• To achieve goals above, we expose students to case studies spanning gene feature recognition, gene expression and proteomic analysis, gene finding, sequence homology interpretation, phylogeny analysis, etc.
Contents of Course Overview

• Time Table
• Course Syllabus
• Course Homepage
• Teaching Style
• Project, Assignments, Exams
• Readings
• Assessment

• Quick Overview of Themes and Applications of Bioinformatics
Time Table

• Lecture
  – Thursday  9am – 11am, SR@LT19

• Tutorial
  – Thursday 11am – 12nn, SR@LT19

• Email
  – wongls@comp.nus.edu.sg
  – xlli@i2r.a-star.edu.sg

• Consultations
  – Any time; just make appt to make sure I am in
Course Syllabus

• **Intro to Bioinformatics**
  – molecular biology basics
  – tools and instruments for molecular biology
  – themes and applications of bioinformatics

• **Essence of Knowledge Discovery**
  – Classification performance measures
  – Feature selection techniques
  – Supervised & unsupervised machine learning techniques

• **Gene Feature Recognition from Genomic DNA**
  – Feature generation, selection, & integration
  – Translation initiation site (TIS) recognition
  – Transcription start site (TSS) recognition

• **Gene Expression Analysis**
  – Microarray basics
  – Gene expression profile normalization
  – Classification of gene expression profiles
  – Clustering of gene expression profiles
  – Molecular network reconstruction

• **Essence of Seq Comparison**
  – Dynamic programming basics
  – Sequence comparison and alignment basics
  – Needleman-Wunsch global alignment algorithm
  – Smith-Waterman local alignment algorithm

• **Seq Homology Interpretation**
  – protein function prediction by sequence alignment
  – protein function prediction by phylogenetic profiling
  – active site and domain prediction
  – key mutation sites prediction

• **Gene Finding**
  – Overview of gene finding
  – GRAIL
  – Handling of frame shifts and in-dels

• **Phylogenetic Trees**
  – Phylogeny reconstruction method basics
  – origin of Polynesians & Europeans
  – Large-scale sequencing basics

• **Some hot current topics like PPI, miRNA, etc.**
Course Homepage

• **IVLE**
  - https://ivle.nus.edu.sg/module/student/?CourseID=20918e8a-796b-43be-8d51-6376c6bf661e

• **Lecture Slides & etc**
Teaching Style

• Bioinformatics is a broad area

• Need to learn a lot of material by yourself
  – Reading books
  – Reading papers
  – Practice on the web

• Don’t expect to be told everything
Assignments, Project, & Exam

• Assignments (35% of marks)
  – 3 assignments
  – Some simple programming required

• Project (15% of marks)
  – Based on material associated with e-learning
  – 8-10 pages of report / ppt slides expected

• Exam (50% of marks)
  – 1 final open-book exam
Be Honest

• Exam
  – Absence w/o good cause results in ZERO mark
  – Cheating results in ZERO mark

• Discussion on assignments is allowed

• Blatant plagiarism is not allowed
  – Offender gets ZERO mark for assignment or exam
  – Penalty applies to those who copied AND those who allowed their assignments to be copied
Background Readings

• Limsoon Wong, *The Practical Bioinformatician*, WSPC, 2004

What comes after CS2220

- **CS2220 Introduction to Computational Biology**
  - Understand bioinformatics problems; interpretational skills

- **CS3225 Combinatorial Methods in Bioinformatics**

- **CS4220 Knowledge Discovery Methods in Bioinformatics**
  - Clustering; classification; association rules; SVM; HMM; Mining of seq, trees, & graphs

- **CS5238 Advanced Combinatorial Methods in Bioinformatics**
  - Seq alignment, whole-genome alignment, suffix tree, seq indexing, motif finding, RNA structure prediction, phylogeny reconstruction

- **CS6221 Modeling & Analysis Techniques in Systems Biology**
  - Dynamics of biochemical and signaling networks; modeling, simulating, & analyzing them

- **Etc …**
Any questions?

I hope you will enjoy this class 😊
Themes and Applications of Bioinformatics
What is Bioinformatics?
Themes of Bioinformatics
Themes of This Course

Bioinformatics involves
Data Mgmt +
Knowledge Discovery +
Sequence Analysis +
Physical Modeling + ...

Knowledge Discovery =
Statistics + Algorithms + Databases
The Promises of Bioinformatics

To the patient:
Better drug, better treatment

To the pharma:
Save time, save cost, make more $

To the scientist:
Better science
Fulfilling the Promise via Drugs

- **Bioinformatics** is applicable to drug development
- **Drug discovery**: Design small molecules that bind target proteins
  - Which proteins?
  - What should binding accomplish?
- **Biomarkers**
Pervasiveness of Bioinformatics

• Bioinformatics is mandatory for large-scale biology
  – e.g., High-throughput, massively-parallel measurements, or “lab on a chip” miniaturization

• Computational data analysis is mandatory for indirect experimental methods
  – e.g., reconstruction based on phase contrast or wave diffraction

• What about the rest of biology (and medicine) ?
• Limitless opportunities!
Some Bioinformatics Problems

- Biological Data Searching
- Biological Data Integration
- Gene/Promoter finding
- Cis-regulatory DNA
- Gene/Protein Network
- Protein/RNA Structure Prediction
- Evolutionary Tree reconstruction
- Infer Protein Function
- Disease Diagnosis
- Disease Prognosis
- Disease Treatment Optimization, ...
Biological Data Searching

- **Biological Data is increasing rapidly**
- **Biologists need to locate required info**
- **Difficulties:**
  - Too much
  - Too heterogeneous
  - Too distributed
  - Too many errors
  - Need approximate searches because of errors, mutations, etc.

Image credit: NCBI
Cis-Regulatory DNAs

- Cis-regulatory DNAs control whether genes should express or not
- Cis-regulatory DNAs may locate in promoter region, intron, or exon
- Finding & understanding cis-regulatory DNAs is one of the key problem in coming years

Image credit: US DOE
Gene Networks

- Cell is a complex system
- Expression of one gene depends on expression of another gene
- Such interactions can be form gene network
- Understanding such networks helps identify association betw genes & diseases
Protein/RNA Structure Prediction

- **Structure of Protein / RNA is essential to its functionality**

- **Impt to predict structure of a protein / RNA given its seq**

- **Problem is considered a “grand challenge” problem in bioinformatics**

Image credit: Kolatkar
Evolutionary Tree Reconstruction

- Protein /RNA / DNA mutates

- Evolutionary tree studies evolutionary relationship among set of protein / RNA / DNAs

- Origin of species

Image credit: Sykes
Breast Cancer Outcome Prediction

- Van't Veer et al., *Nature* 415:530-536, 2002

- Training set contains 78 patient samples
  - 34 patients develop distance metastases in 5 yrs
  - 44 patients remain healthy from the disease after initial diagnosis for >5 yrs

- Testing set contains 12 relapse & 7 non-relapse samples
Commonly Used Data Sources
Type of Biological Databases

• **Micro Level**
  – Contain info on the composition of DNA, RNA, Protein Sequences

• **Metadata**
  – Ontology
  – Literature

• **Macro Level**
  – Contain info on interactions
    • Gene Expression
    • Metabolites
    • Protein-Protein Interaction
    • Biological Network

Exercise: Name a protein seq db and a DNA seq db
Transcriptome Database

- Complete collection of all possible mRNAs (including splice variants) of an organism
- Regions of an organism’s genome that get transcribed into messenger RNA
- Transcriptome can be extended to include all transcribed elements, including non-coding RNAs used for structural and regulatory purposes

Exercise: Name a transcriptome database
Gene Expression Databases

• Detect what genes are being expressed or found in a cell of a tissue sample

• Single-gene analysis
  – Northern Blot
  – In Situ Hybridization
  – RT-PCR

• Many genes: High throughput arrays
  – cDNA Microarray
  – Affymetrix GeneChip® Microarray

Exercise: Name a gene expression database
Metabolites Database

• A metabolite is an organic compound that is a starting material in, an intermediate in, or an end product of metabolism.

• Metabolites dataset are also generated from mass spectrometry which measure the mass the these simple molecules, thus allowing us to estimate what are the metabolites in a tissue.

• Starting metabolites
  – Small, of simple structure, absorbed by the organism as food
  – E.g., vitamins and amino acids

• Intermediary metabolites
  – The most common metabolites
  – May be synthesized from other metabolites, or broken down into simpler compounds, often with the release of chemical energy
  – E.g., glucose

• End products of metabolism
  – Final result of the breakdown of other metabolites
  – Excreted from the organism without further change
  – E.g., urea, carbon dioxide
Protein-Protein Interaction Databases

• Proteins are true workhorses
  – Lots of cell’s activities are performed thru PPI, e.g., message passing, gene regulation, etc.

• Function of a protein depends on proteins it interacts with

• Methods for generating PPI db
  – biochemical purifications, Y2H, synthetic lethals, in silico predictions, mRNA-co-expression

• Contain many false positives & false negatives

Exercise: Name a PPI database
Any Question?
Acknowledgements

• Most of the slides used in this lecture are based on original slides created by
  – Ken Sung
  – Anthony Tung

• But you should blame me for any errors
References

• S.K. Ng, “Molecular Biology for the Practical Bioinformatician”, *The Practical Bioinformatician*, Chapter 1, pages 1-30, WSPC, 2004

• Lots of useful videos,  