



# Bioinformatika és genomanalízis az orvostudományban

## Keresés adatbázisokban

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## A mai előadás

- Szekvenciakeresés:
  - FASTA
  - BLAST család
  - HMMER
- Párhuzamos változatok a keresésre
- A keresési eredmények értékelése
- Szöveges keresés: eTBLAST
- Adatbányászat



## Az adatbázis keresés jelentősége

- Össze tudunk hasonlítani két szekvenciát
- El tudjuk dönteni, hogy közös őstől származnak-e
- Tudunk illeszteni több, hasonló szekvenciát
- De hogyan találjuk meg a hasonlókat több millió szekvencia közt???



## Mit keresünk?

- Keresés az annotációban
  - Kódok
  - Kulcsszavak
  - Azonosított funkciók
- Ez alapkövetelmény minden adatbázissal szemben
- Keresés a szekvenciában
- Ez a biológiai adatbázisok jellegzetessége

## Hogy lehet gyorsan keresni?

- A szekvenciát feltördeljük rövid, összefüggő karakter-sorozatokra – *szavakra* (*wordsize*, *k-mer*, *k-tuple*)
- Az adatbázist indexeljük: elkészítjük a *k-mer*ek listáját és hozzárendeljük a helyüket
- Ezt csak egyszer kell megcsinálni
- A kereső szekvenciát is felbontjuk *k-mer*ekre
- És így keresünk az adatbázisban



GCTGACAGCAGCCGCTGCAGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTACCAATGCAG  
CTATTGCTGAAGCAA

GTC:1



GTCTGACAGCAGCCGCTGCAGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTACCAATGCAG  
CTATTGCTGAAGCAA

GTC:1 TCT:2



GTCTGACAGCAGCCGCTGCAGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTACCAATGCAG  
CTATTGCTGAAGCAA

GTC:1 TCT:2 CTG:3





GTCTGACAGCAGCCGCTGCAGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTACCAATGCAG  
CTATTGCTGAAGCAA

Táblázatos forma (lookup table):

AAG:55, AAT:39, ACA:6, ACC:36, AGC:8:11:20:23:44:56, ATG:40,  
ATT:48, CAA:38:58, CAG:7:10:19:22:43, CCA:37, CCG:13, CGC:14,  
CTA:34:46, CTG:3:16:25:28:31:52, GAA:54, GAC:5, GCA:9:18:21:42:57,  
GCC:12, GCT:15:24:27:30:33:45:51, GTC:1, TAC:35, TAT:47, TCT:2,  
TGA:4:53, TGC:17:26:29:32:41:50, TTG:49

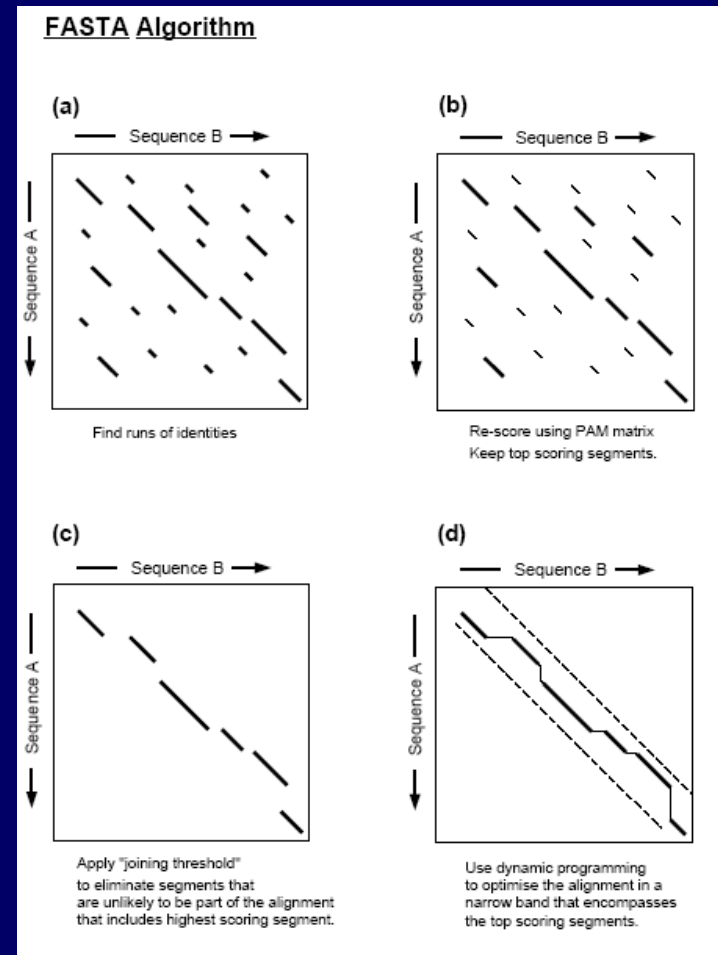


## A FASTA család

- Honlap: <http://fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/>
- Szolgáltatás itt és az EBI oldalán is
- Letölthető Linuxra és Windowsra is
- Dokumentáció és tutorial is elérhető
- Az egyik legnépszerűbb kereső
- Az algoritmus régi, de azóta is folyamatosan fejlesztik a programot

# Az algoritmus négy lépése

- Gyors keresés táblázat alapján (lookup table)
- Pontozás mátrix alapján
- Kiválasztás
- S-W illesztés, végeredmény





## A programcsalád tagjai

- A legfrissebb verzió a 3.6-os
  - „fasta”: egy szekvenciát összehasonlít egy adatbázis szekvenciái ellenében (fehérjét fehérjével vagy DNS-t DNS-sel), gyors algoritmust használ – táblázatos keresés
  - „ssearch”: S-W algoritmust használ a keresésre (fehérjét fehérjével vagy DNS-t DNS-sel), lassabb, de pontosabb



## Folytatás ...

- „ggsearch”: global:global keresés (fehérje és DNS)
- „glsearch”: global:local keresés (fehérje és DNS)
- „fastx”: lefordított DNS szekvenciát keres fehérje adatbázis ellen, három frame-et fordít, toldás és frame-eltolás is megengedett
- „fasty”: mint a „fastx”, de kódonon belüli eltolás is engedett



## Folytatás ...

- „tfastx” , „tfasty” : fehérje szekvenciát keres DNS adatbázis ellen
- „fastf” , „tfastf” : peptid keverék listáját keresi fehérje, illetve DNS adatbázis ellen, mintha részlegesen emésztett minta lenne
- „fasts” , „tfasts” : peptid fragmens listát keres fehérje, illetve DNS adatbázis ellen, mintha tömegspektrométerből származó minta lenne
- „lalign” : többszörös illesztő program



# A FASTA felület – EBI

STEP 1 - Select your databases

PROTEIN DATABASES

1 Databank Selected X Clear Selection

- UniProt Knowledgebase
- UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot
- UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot isoforms
- UniProtKB/TrEMBL
- ▶ UniProtKB Taxonomic Subsets
- ▶ UniProt Clusters
- ▶ Patents
- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Other Protein Databases

STEP 2 - Enter your input sequence

Enter or paste a PROTEIN sequence in any supported format:

or Upload a file: Browse... No file selected.

# Paraméterek

A program neve

Táblázat

Statisztika

STEP 3 - Set your parameters

PROGRAM  
FASTA

MATRIX	GAP OPEN	GAP EXTEND	KTUP	EXPECTATION UPPER VALUE	EXPECTATION LOWER VALUE
BLOSUM50	-10	-2	2	10	0 (default)
DNA STRAND	HISTOGRAM	FILTER		STATISTICAL ESTIMATES	
N/A	no	none		Regress	
SCORES	ALIGNMENTS	SEQUENCE RANGE	DATABASE RANGE	MULTI HSPs	
50	50	START-END	START-END	no	
SCORE FORMAT	ANNOTATION FEATURES				
Default	no				

STEP 4 - Submit your job

Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)

Submit

Mátrix paraméterek

Eredmény

Maszkolás



FASTA Sequence Comparison at the U. of Virginia

UVa FASTA Server

**About**

- Getting started
- fasta\_guide.pdf

**Other FASTA Servers**

- EMBL-EBI
- KEGG (Japan)

**References**

- FASTA
- FASTX/FASTY
- Statistics
- FASTS/FASTF

**Software**

- FASTA v36
- ChangeLog
- Downloads
- Sequence Libraries
- Developer Mailing list

**Other resources**

- CHAPS - Convert HMMs and Profiles
- Near optimal alignments
- FASTA Exercises
- NCBI BLAST server
- EMBL-EBI Server

The FASTA programs find regions of local or global (new) similarity between Protein or DNA sequences, either by searching Protein or DNA databases, or by identifying local duplications within a sequence. Other programs provide information on the statistical significance of an alignment. Like BLAST, FASTA can be used to infer functional and evolutionary relationships between sequences as well as help identify members of gene families.

<p><b>Protein</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protein-protein FASTA</li> <li>Protein-protein Smith-Waterman (ssearch)</li> <li>(New) Global Protein-protein (Needleman-Wunsch) (ggsearch)</li> <li>(New) Global/Local protein-protein (glsearch)</li> <li>Protein-protein with unordered peptides (fasts)</li> <li>Protein-protein with mixed peptide sequences (fastf)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nucleotide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nucleotide-Nucleotide (DNA/RNA fasta)</li> <li>Ordered Nucleotides vs Nucleotide (fastm)</li> <li>Un-ordered Nucleotides vs Nucleotide (fasts)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Translated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translated DNA (with frameshifts, e.g. ESTs) vs Proteins (fastx/fasty)</li> <li>Protein vs Translated DNA (with frameshifts) (fastx/tfasty)</li> <li>Peptides vs Translated DNA (tfasts)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statistical Significance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protein vs Protein shuffle (prss)</li> <li>DNA vs DNA shuffle (prss)</li> <li>Translated DNA vs Protein shuffle (prtx)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local Duplications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Protein alignments with plots (lalign/plalign)</li> <li>Local DNA alignments with plots (lalign/plalign)</li> </ul>	





UVA FASTA Downloads

fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/fasta\_www2/fasta\_class.shtml

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Most Visited sajtó SOTE Logins Tool DAS IT Biosites Library Athénba mentem Post-Card-iff post-card-iff

FASTS/FASTF

Software

- FASTA v36
- ChangeLog
- Downloads
- Sequence Libraries
- Developer
- Mailing list

Other resources

- CHAPS - Convert HMMs and Profiles
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Most of the searches in this exercise should be done against a small protein database, e.g. the PIR1 database available at the FASTA WWW site. Searching a small database makes it practical to consider each of the high scoring similarities, and to evaluate further whether they are likely to be biologically meaningful.

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**Identifying homologs and non-homologs; effects of scoring matrices and algorithms**

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1. Use the [FASTA search page](#) to compare Drosophila glutathione transferase **GSTT1\_DROME (gi121694)** to the PIR1 Annotated protein sequence database.

- What is the highest scoring non-homolog? (How would you confirm that your candidate non-homolog was truly unrelated?)
- Note that this drosophila glutathione transferase shares significant similarity with both sequences from bacteria (SSPA\_SHIFL, stringent starvation protein) and mammals. How might you test whether the stringent starvation protein is homologous to glutathione transferases? (*Hint - search SwissProt for a more comprehensive view of the family*)
- Compare the expectation (E0) value for the distant relationship between GSTT1\_DROME and GSTM2\_RAT (class-mu). How would you demonstrate that GSTT1\_DROME is homologous to GSTM2\_RAT?
- Examine how the expectation value changes with different scoring matrices (BLOSUM62, BlastP62, PAM250) and different gap penalties. (The default scoring matrix for the FASTA programs is BLOSUM50, with gap penalties of -10 to open a gap and -2 for each residue in the gap - e.g. -12 for a one residue gap).  
  
What happens to the E0-value for the highest scoring unrelated sequence with the different matrices?  
  
Look at the distribution of scores and the E0-value of the highest scoring unrelated sequence when the gap-open/gap-ext penalties are small (-7/-1).
- Try the search with [ssearch](#) (Smith-Waterman). Again, look at the E0-values for distant homologs and the highest scoring unrelated sequence.
- (optional) Try the search with *ktup=1* ([What is ktup?](#)). FASTA uses the *ktup* parameter to adjust the sensitivity and speed of the search. With *ktup=2*, FASTA looks for "pairs" of matched identical residues to find regions of similarity. *ktup=1* looks for singly-aligned residues, and thus takes longer.

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2. Do the same search (121694) using the Course [BLAST](#) WWW page.

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

UVA FASTA Downloads RecName: Full=Glutathione S-transfe... FASTA Sequence Comparison

fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/fasta\_www2/fasta\_www.cgi

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**Choose: (A) Program, (B) Query (sequence/accession), (C) Database and (D) Start Search:**

Annotate Query Sequence  
 Annotate Database Sequences

**(A) Program:** FASTA: protein:protein

Compare your own sequences:

**(B) Query sequence:** FASTA format   Use Subset range

```
>FASTA exercise
MVDFFYYLPGSSPCRSVIMTAKAVGVELNKKLLNLQAGEHLKPEFLKINPOHTIPTLVNDG
FALWESRAIQ
VYLVKEYGKRTDSLYPEKPKKRAVINQRLYFDMGTLYQSFANYYPQVFAKAPADPEAFKK
IEAAFEFLNT
FLEGQDYAAGDSLTVADIALVATVSTFEVAKFEISKYANVNRWYENAKKVTGWEENWAG
CLEFKKYFE
```

[Entrez protein sequence browser](#)  
[Entrez DNA sequence browser](#)

Or upload query from file:

Protein  DNA (both-strands)  DNA (forward only)  DNA (rev-comp only)

**(C) Database:** Protein: PIR1 Annotated (rel. 66) DNA: GB170.0 Primate

Exclude low complexity (seg)

**(D) Start Search**

Comments (optional):

**Other search options:** Scoring matrix: open: ext: Ktup: Statistical estimates  
 Blossum50 (20%) -10 -2 ktup = 2 Default

**Output limits:**  Show Histogram  
 E(): Best E():

**Alignment Options:** Highlight  similarities  differences  compact differences.

[FASTA program information](#) | [Download FASTA](#) | [About the Author](#)

Copyright © 1988, 2006 by William R. Pearson and the University of Virginia. All rights reserved. The FASTA program and documentation may not be sold or incorporated into a commercial product, in whole or in part, without written permission.



```

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
FASTA UVA FASTA Downloads RecName: Full=Glutathione S-transfe... FASTA results
fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/fasta_www2/fasta_www.cgi
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Search Databases with FASTA | Find Duplications | Search Status

# fasta36 -p -q -w 80 -m 9i -m 6 -H -f -10 -S -g -2 TMP.q A 2
FASTA searches a protein or DNA sequence data bank
version 36.3.6 Sep, 2012 (preload9)
Please cite:
W.R. Pearson & D.J. Lipman PNAS (1988) 85:2444-2448

Query: TMP.q
1>>>FASTA exercise - 209 aa
Library: PIR1 Annotated (rel. 66)
5190221 residues in 13351 sequences

      opt      E ()
< 40      8      0:===
42      2      0:=          one = represents 3 library sequences
44     10      1:*===
46     13      5:*===
48     40     15:=====
50     54     37:=====*=====
52     89     70:=====*=====
54     69    107:=====*
56    142    142:=====*****
58    170    166:=====*****
60    179    177:=====*****
62    155    176:=====*****
64    129    165:=====*****
66    141    148:=====*****
68    131    129:=====*****
70     77    109:=====*****
72     88     90:=====*****
74     69     74:=====*****
76     79     59:=====*****
78     47     47:=====*****
80     61     38:=====*****
82     27     30:=====*****
84     22     23:=====*****
86     15     18:=====*****
88     16     14:=====*****
90     14     11:=====*****
92      8      9:=====*****
94     14      7:=====*****
96      6      5:=====*****
98      2      4:=====*****
100     4      3:=====*****
102     0      2:=====*****
104     3      2:=====*****
106     0      1:=====*****
108     2      1:=====*****
110     1      1:=====*****
112     1      1:=====*****
114     0      1:=====*****
116     1      0:=====*****
118     0      0:=====*****

      inset = represents 1 library sequences

```





```

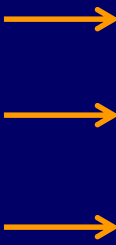
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
FASTA UVA FASTA Downloads RecName: Full=Glutathione S-transfe... FASTA results
fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/fasta_www2/fasta_www.cgi
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98 2 4:*=
100 4 3:*=
102 0 2:*
104 3 2:*
106 0 1:*
108 2 1:*          inset = represents 1 library sequences
110 1 1:*
112 1 1:*          :*
114 0 1:*          :*
116 1 0:=          *=
118 0 0:           *
120 0 0:           *
122 0 0:           *
124 0 0:           *
126 0 0:           *
128 0 0:           *
130 0 0:           *
132 1 0:=          *=
134 0 0:           *
136 1 0:=          *=
138 0 0:           *
>140 5 0:=          =====
S190221 residues in 13351 sequences
Statistics: Expectation n fit: rho(ln(x))= 7.1276+/-0.00254; mu= 7.1152+/- 0.130
mean_var=50.7864+/-10.249, 0's: 7 Z-trim(89.1): 32 B-trim: 0 in 0/51
Lambda= 0.179970
statistics sampled from 1889 (1896) to 1889 sequences
Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic: 0.0423 (N=19) at 52
Algorithm: FASTA (3.8 Nov 2011) [optimized]
Parameters: BL50 matrix (15:-5)XS, open/ext: -10/-2
ktup: 2, E-join: 1 (0.464), E-opt: 0.2 (0.142), width: 16
Scan time: 0.270

The best scores are:
opt bits E(13351) % id % sim alen
sp|P20432|GSTT1_DROME Glutathione S-transferase 1-1 (GS (209) 1399 370.6 1.6e-103 1.000 1.000 209 align
sp|P04907|GSTF3_MAIZE Glutathione S-transferase III (GS (222) 173 52.2 1.2e-07 0.264 0.557 212 align
sp|P12653|GSTF1_MAIZE Glutathione S-transferase I (GST- (214) 151 46.5 5.9e-06 0.276 0.525 181 align
sp|P0ACAS|SSPA_EC057 Stringent starvation protein A gi| (212) 140 43.7 4.2e-05 0.263 0.593 118 align
sp|P00502|GSTA1_RAT Glutathione S-transferase alpha-1 ( (222) 139 43.4 5.4e-05 0.286 0.566 182 align
sp|P14942|GSTA4_RAT Glutathione S-transferase alpha-4 ( (222) 97 32.5 0.1 0.282 0.563 174 align
sp|P08010|GSTM2_RAT Glutathione S-transferase Mu 2 (GST (218) 93 31.5 0.21 0.221 0.517 145 align
sp|P09211|GSTP1_HUMAN Glutathione S-transferase P (GST (210) 82 28.6 1.4 0.193 0.532 171 align
sp|P09457|ATPO_YEAST ATP synthase subunit 5, mitochondr (212) 79 27.8 2.5 0.286 0.556 63 align
sp|P00925|ENO2_YEAST Enolase 2 (2-phosphoglycerate dehy (437) 83 28.6 3 0.264 0.536 125 align
sp|P0A4L1|THIO1_ANASP Thioredoxin 1 (TRX-1) (Thioredoxi (107) 72 26.3 3.6 0.246 0.596 57 align
sp|P21163|ENGF_ELMIR Peptide-N(4)-(N-acetyl-beta-D-gluc (354) 80 27.9 4 0.307 0.557 88 align
sp|P23400|TRXM_CHLRE Thioredoxin M-type, chloroplast pr (140) 71 25.9 6.1 0.274 0.524 84 align
sp|P01577|IFNB3_BOVIN Interferon beta-3 precursor (186) 72 26.1 7.4 0.345 0.509 55 align
sp|P17472|VGLB_EHV4 Glycoprotein B precursor (919) 83 28.3 7.9 0.269 0.551 78 align

>>>FASTA, 209 aa vs A library
>>>sp|P20432|GSTT1_DROME Glutathione S-transferase 1-1 (GST class-t (209 aa)
initn: 1399 initl: 1399 Z-score: 1964.9 bits: 370.6 E(13351): 1.6e-103
Smith-Waterman score: 1399: 100.0% identity (100.0% similar) in 209 aa overlap (1:209:1-209)
    
```







```

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
FASTA UVA FASTA Downloads x RecName: Full=Glutathione S-transfe... x FASTA results
fasta.bioch.virginia.edu/fasta_www2/fasta_www.cgi
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160 170 180 190 200 210

>>sp|P0ACA5|SSPA_ECO57 Stringent starvation protein A gi|8117473 (212 aa)
  initn: 138 initl: 115 opt: 140 Z-score: 198.1 bits: 43.7 E(13351): 4.2e-05
  Smith-Waterman score: 140; 26.3% identity (59.3% similar) in 118 aa overlap (43-160:49-161)
  Entrez Lookup Re-search database General re-search
FASTA DFYYLPGSSPCRSVIMTAKAVGVELNKKLLNLQAGEHLKPEFLKINPQHTIPTLVNDGFALWESRAIQVYLVEKYGKTD
sp|P0A SVMTLFSGPTDIYSHQVRIVLAEKGVSEIEHVEKDNPPQDLIDLNPQSVPTLVDRLETLWESRIIMEYLDERFPHPP-
FASTA LYPKCPKRAVINQRLYFDMGTLYQSFANYYPQVFAKAPADPEAFKKIEAAFEFLNTFLEGQDYAAGDSLTVADIALVA
sp|P0A LMPVYVPVARG--ESRLY--MHRIEKDWYTLMNTIINGSASEADAARKQLREELLAIAIPVFGQKPYFLSDEFSLVDCYLAP
FASTA TVSTFEVAKFEISKYANVNRWYENAKKVTIPGWEENWAGCLEFKKYFE
sp|P0A LLWRLPQLGIEFSGPGAKELKGYMTRVFERDSFLASLTEAEREMRLGRS
FASTA

>>sp|P00502|GSTA1_RAT Glutathione S-transferase alpha-1 (Glutath
  initn: 109 initl: 62 opt: 139 Z-score: 196.2 bits: 43.4 E(13351): 5.4e-05
  Smith-Waterman score: 139; 29.6% identity (56.6% similar) in 182 aa overlap (1-175:6-173)
  Entrez Lookup Re-search database General re-search
FASTA MVDFYYLPGSSPCRSVIMTAKAVGVELNKKLLNLQAGEHLKPEFLKINPQ---HTIPTLVNDGFALWESRAIQVY
sp|P00 MSGKPVLYHFNARGRMCEIRWLLA--AAGVEFDEKFI--QSPEDL--EKLKKDGNLMPDQVPMVEIDGMKLAQTRAILNY
FASTA LVEKYGKTDLSLYPKCPKRAVINQRL--YFDMGTLYQSFANYYPQVFAK--APADPEAFKKIEAAFE--FLNTFLEGQDYA
sp|P00 IATKY----DLYGKMKERALIDMYTEGILDLETEMIMQLVICPPDQKEAKTALAKDRTHNRYLPAFEKVLKS--HGQDYL
FASTA AGDSLTVADIALVAIVSTFEVAKFEISKYANVNRWYENAKKVTIPGWEENWAGCLEFKKYFE
sp|P00 VGNRLTRVDIHLELL--LVVEEFDASLLTSFPPLLKAFKSRISLSPNVKFLQPGSQRKLPVDAKQIEEARKIFKF
FASTA

>>sp|P14942|GSTA4_RAT Glutathione S-transferase alpha-4 (Glutathio
  initn: 80 initl: 53 opt: 106 Z-score: 149.9 bits: 34.8 E(13351): 0.02
  Smith-Waterman score: 132; 28.2% identity (56.3% similar) in 174 aa overlap (4-168:7-168)
  Entrez Lookup Re-search database General re-search
FASTA
  
```



## A BLAST család

- Honlap:  
<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>
- Letölthető Linuxra és Windowsra is
- Web alapú szolgáltatás elérhető
- Alapos dokumentáció a honlapon
- Igen népszerű, megbízható
- Régóta van jelen az irodalomban, folyamatosan fejlesztik





# Az algoritmus

1. A szekvencia maszkolása
2. A szekvencia felbontása szavakra
3. A lista szűkítése a nagy pontértékű szavakra
4. Keresés az adatbázisban a lista alapján
5. A találatok kiterjesztése (HSP – high-scoring segment pair)
6. A HSP-k statisztikus kiértékelése
7. HSP-k összefűzése hosszabb illesztéssé



## A programcsomag tagjai

- „blastn”: DNS szekvencia keresése DNS adatbázis ellen
- „blastp”: fehérje szekvencia fehérje adatbázis ellen
- „psi-blast”: fehérjék iteratív keresése fehérje adatbázis ellen
- „blastx”: lefordított DNS szekvencia keresése fehérje adatbázis ellen
- „tblastx”: lefordított DNS szekvencia keresés lefordított DNS adatbázison
- „tblastn”: visszafordított fehérje keresés DNS adatbázis ellen
- „megablast”: sok szekvencia keresése egy futás során



The screenshot shows the NCBI BLAST website. The browser tabs include 'Mozilla Firefox Start Page', 'UVA FASTA Server', 'FASTA/SSEARCH/GSEARCH', 'Help: FASTA (Protein Database)', and 'BLAST: Basic Local Alignment'. The address bar shows 'https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi'. The page header includes 'U.S. National Library of Medicine' and 'NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information'. The main heading is 'BLAST Basic Local Alignment Search Tool'. A 'NEWS' box highlights 'Magic-BLAST 1.3.0 released' with the date 'Thu, 28 Sep 2017 16:00:00 EST'. Below this, the 'Web BLAST' section offers three options: 'Nucleotide BLAST' (nucleotide to nucleotide), 'blastx' (translated nucleotide to protein), and 'tblastn' (protein to translated nucleotide). 'Protein BLAST' (protein to protein) is also visible. The 'BLAST Genomes' section has a search input field with the placeholder 'Enter organism common name, scientific name, or tax id' and a 'Search' button. Below the input field are links for 'Human', 'Mouse', 'Rat', and 'Microbes'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock displaying '11:45 2017.10.10'.

**Standalone and API BLAST**

- Download BLAST**  
Get BLAST databases and executables
- Use BLAST API**  
Call BLAST from your application
- Use BLAST in the cloud**  
Start an instance at a cloud provider

**Specialized searches**

<b>SmartBLAST</b> Find proteins highly similar to your query	<b>Primer-BLAST</b> Design primers specific to your PCR template	<b>Global Align</b> Compare two sequences across their entire span (Needleman-Wunsch)	<b>CD-search</b> Find conserved domains in your sequence
<b>GEO</b> Find matches to gene expression profiles	<b>IgBLAST</b> Search immunoglobulins and T cell receptor sequences	<b>VecScreen</b> Search sequences for vector contamination	<b>CDART</b> Find sequences with similar conserved domain architecture
<b>Targeted Loci</b> Search markers for phylogenetic analysis	<b>Multiple Alignment</b> Align sequences using domain and protein constraints	<b>BioAssay</b> Search protein or nucleotide targets in PubChem BioAssay	<b>MOLE-BLAST</b> Establish taxonomy for uncultured or environmental sequences



NCBI BLAST+  
Protein Nucleotide Vectors Web services Help & Documentation

Tools > Sequence Similarity Searching > NCBI BLAST

### Protein Similarity Search

The emphasis of this tool is to find regions of sequence similarity, which will yield functional and evolutionary clues about the structure and function of your novel sequence.

A new, more accurate, search tool combining optimal searching with iterative profile generation and over-extension error prevention is available using [PSI-Search](#).

**STEP 1 - Select your databases**

**PROTEIN DATABASES**

1 Databank Selected X Clear Selection

- UniProt Knowledgebase
- UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot
- UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot isoforms
- UniProtKB/TrEMBL
- ▶ UniProtKB Taxonomic Subsets
- ▶ UniProt Clusters
- ▶ Patents
- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Other Protein Databases

**STEP 2 - Enter your input sequence**

Enter or paste a PROTEIN sequence in any supported format:

or upload a file: Browse... No file selected.

The screenshot shows the NCBI BLAST web interface. The browser address bar is 'www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/sss/ncbiblast/'. The search bar contains 'decathlon'. The left sidebar shows a tree view of protein databases, with 'UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot' selected. The main content area is divided into four steps:

- STEP 2 - Enter your input sequence:** A text input field is empty. Below it, there is an 'or upload a file:' section with a 'Browse...' button and the text 'No file selected.'
- STEP 3 - Set your parameters:**
  - PROGRAM:** blastp
  - MATRIX:** BLOSUM62
  - GAP OPEN:** 11
  - GAP EXTEND:** 1
  - EXP. THR:** 10 (default)
  - FILTER:** no
  - DROPOFF:** 0 (default)
  - SCORES:** 50 (default)
  - ALIGNMENTS:** 50 (default)
  - SEQUENCE RANGE:** START-END
  - GAPALIGN:** true
  - ALIGNMENT VIEWS:** pairwise
  - COMPOSITION-BASED STATISTICS:** F (default)
- STEP 4 - Submit your job:** A checkbox for 'Be notified by email' is unchecked. A green 'Submit' button is visible.

At the bottom, there is a footer with the EMBL-EBI logo and navigation links: Services, Research, Training, Industry, About us.

# Paraméterek

A program neve

Mátrix paraméterek

Eredmény

Statisztika

STEP 3 - Set your parameters

PROGRAM  
blastp

MATRIX	GAP OPEN	GAP EXTEND	EXP. THR	FILTER
BLOSUM62	11	1	10 (default)	no

DROPOFF	SCORES	ALIGNMENTS	SEQUENCE RANGE	GAP ALIGN
0 (default)	50 (default)	50 (default)	START-END	true

ALIGNMENT VIEWS  
pairwise

STEP 4 - Submit your job

Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)

Submit

Maszkolás



## Egy további változat

### BLAT:

- A cél a további gyorsítás
- Az ár: rosszabb érzékenység
  - Csak a nagyon hasonló szegmenseket találálja meg: 95% egyezés DNS-re, 80% fehérjére
  - Rövid egyezéseket nem talál meg
- Új generációs szekvenálásnál igen hasznos





## Profilkeresés

- Az aminosavak helyettesítési hajlandósága függ a pozíciótól
- Egy jó többszörös illesztés megadja ezt az információt
- A többszörös illesztést közvetlenül „profilá” alakítjuk
- Ezt használjuk a kereséshez
- Megnő az eljárás érzékenysége



Q5E940_BOVIN	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_HUMAN	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_MOUSE	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_RAT	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_CHICK	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFMKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFVVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_RANSY	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQQIRMSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---SALE	76				
Q7_ZUG3_BRARE	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLDDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQTIIRLSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0 ICTPU	-----MPREDRATWKS	NYFLKIIQL	LLNDYPKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMQTIIRLSLRGK	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PALE	76				
RLA0_DROME	-----MVRENKAAWKAQYF	IKVVELFDEFKCFIVGADNVGS	KOMONIRTSLRGL	AVVLMGKNTMMRKAIRGHLENN	---PQLE	76					
RLA0_DICDI	-----MSGAG-SKRK	KLFIEKATKLF	TTYDKMIVAEADVFVS	SQLOKIRKSIRGI	GAVLMGKKT	MIRKVIDRLADSK	---PELD	75			
Q54LP0_DICDI	-----MSGAG-SKRK	NVFEKATKLF	TTYDKMIVAEADVFVS	SQLOKIRKSIRGI	GAVLMGKKT	MIRKVIDRLADSK	---PELD	75			
RLA0_PLAF8	-----MAKLSKQQKQMYE	IKLSLIQQYSKILLVHVDNVGS	NOMASVRKSLRGK	ATILMGKNT	RIRTALKKNLQAV	---	PQIE	76			
RLA0_SULAC	-----MIGLAVTTT	KKIAKWKVDEVAELTE	EKLKTKHTIIIANIEGFP	PADKLHEIRKCLR	ADIKVT	KNNLNFNIALKNAG	-----YDTK	79			
RLA0_SULTO	-----MRIMAVITQERK	IAKWKIEEVKELEOK	KLREYHTIIIANIEGFP	PADKLHDIRKKMRGM	AEIKVT	KNTLFGIAAKNAG	-----LDVS	80			
RLA0_SULSO	-----MKRLALALKQ	RKVASWKL	EEVKELTELKNSNTILIGN	LEGFPADKLHEIRKCLR	ATIKVT	KNTLFGIAAKNAG	-----IDIE	80			
RLA0_AERPE	MSVVS	SLVGQMYKREKPI	PEWKTMLRELEELFS	KHRVVFADLTGTPT	FVVQRVRK	KLWKKYPMMVAKKRIILRAMKAAGLE	---LDDN	86			
RLA0_PYRAE	---MMLAIG	KRRYVRTQYP	PARKVKIVSEATELLQ	KYPYVFLFDLHGLSS	RILHEYRYRLRY	GVIKI	IKPTLFKIAFTKVYGG	---IPAE	85		
RLA0_METAC	-----MAEERHTEH	IPQWKDEIENIKELIQ	SHKVF	GMVIEGILATK	MOKIRRD	LKDVAVLKVSRNTLTERALNQLG	-----ETIP	78			
RLA0_METMA	-----MAEERHTEH	IPQWKDEIENIKELIQ	SHKVF	GMVIEGILATK	IQIRRD	LKDVAVLKVSRNTLTERALNQLG	-----ESIP	78			
RLA0_ARCFU	-----MAAVRGS	---PPEYK	VRAVEEIKRMIS	SKPVVAIVSFRNVP	AGOMQIR	REFRFGKAEIKVVKNTLLE	RALDALG	-----GDYL	75		
RLA0_METKA	MAVKAKG	QPPSGYE	PKVAE	WKRREVKELKELMDEY	ENVGLVDLEGIP	APQLQEI	RAKLRERDTIIRMSRNTLMRIA	EELKDER	---PELE	88	
RLA0_METTH	-----MAHVAE	WKKKEVQELHDL	IKGYEVV	GIANLADIPARQL	OKMRQTLRDS	ALIRMSKKTLLISL	LALEKAGREL	---ENVD	74		
RLA0_METTL	-----MITAESE	HKIAPWKIEEVNKL	KELLKNGQ	IVALVDMMEV	PARQLQEI	IRDKIRGTMTL	KMSRNTLIERAIKEVAE	ETGNPEFA	82		
RLA0_METVA	-----MIDAKSE	HKIAPWKIEEVN	NKLELLKSANVIAL	IDMMEV	PAVQLQEI	IRDKIRDQMTL	KMSRNTLIKRAVEE	VAEETGNPEFA	82		
RLA0_METJA	-----METKV	KAHVAPWKIEEV	KT	LKGLIKSKPVVAIV	DMMDVPAPQLQEI	IRDKIRDKVKLRMSRNTLII	RALKEAAEELN	NPKLA	81		
RLA0_PYRAB	-----MAHVAE	WKKKEVEELANL	IKSYPIALVDV	SSMPAYPLSQMRRL	IRENGGLL	RVSNTLIELAIKKA	AAQELGKPELE	77			
RLA0_PYRHO	-----MAHVAE	WKKKEVEELAKL	IKSYPIALVDV	SSMPAYPLSQMRRL	IRENGGLL	RVSNTLIELAIKKA	AAKELGKPELE	77			
RLA0_PYRFU	-----MAHVAE	WKKKEVEELANL	IKSYPIALVDV	SSMPAYPLSQMRRL	IRENGLL	RVSNTLIELAIKKA	VAAQELGKPELE	77			
RLA0_PYRKO	-----MAHVAE	WKKKEVEELANL	IKSYPIALVDV	AGVPAAYLSKMRDKLR	GKALLRVS	RNTLIELAIKRAA	QELGQPELE	76			
RLA0_HALMA	-----MSAESERKTET	IPQWKQEEVD	AIEMIESY	SGVVNIAGIPSRQLQ	DMRRDLHGT	AELRVS	RNTLLE	RALDDVD	-----DGLE	79	
RLA0_HALVO	-----MSESEVRQTEV	IPQWKREEVDEL	VDFIESY	ESVGVVGVAGIPSRQLQ	SMRRELHGS	AAVRMSRNTLVN	RALDEVN	-----DGFE	79		
RLA0_HALSA	-----MSAEEQRTTEE	VPEWKRQEV	AELVDLLET	YDSVGVVNV	TGIPSKQLQ	DMRRGLHGQ	AAIRMSRNTLL	VRALEEAG	-----DGLD	79	
RLA0_THEAC	-----MKEVS	QKKELVNETOR	IKASRSVAIVD	LAGIRTRQIQ	DIRGKNR	RGKINLKV	IKKTL	LLFKALENL	GD	---EKLS	72
RLA0_THEVO	-----MRKIN	PKKKEIVSELAQD	ITKSKAVAI	VDIKGVRTROMQ	DIRAKNRDK	VKIKV	VKTL	LLFKALDS	IND	---EKLT	72
RLA0_PICTO	-----MTEPAQW	KIDFVKNLENS	INSRKVA	AAIVS	IKGLRNNE	FQIRNS	IRDK	ARIKVS	RARLLRLAIENTGK	---NNIV	72
ruler	1.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....80.....90										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
A	$a_1$									
C										
D										
E										
F										
...										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
A	$a_1$									
C	$c_1$									
D										
E										
F										
...										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
A	$a_1$									
C	$c_1$									
D	$d_1$									
E	$e_1$									
F	$f_1$									
...										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
A	$a_1$	$a_2$								
C	$c_1$	$c_2$								
D	$d_1$	$d_2$								
E	$e_1$	$e_2$								
F	$f_1$	$f_2$								
...										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
A	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	$a_7$	$a_8$	$a_9$	
C	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$	$c_6$	$c_7$	$c_8$	$c_9$	
D	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$	$d_6$	$d_7$	$d_8$	$d_9$	
E	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$	$e_4$	$e_5$	$e_6$	$e_7$	$e_8$	$e_9$	
F	$f_1$	$f_2$	$f_3$	$f_4$	$f_5$	$f_6$	$f_7$	$f_8$	$f_9$	
...										



## Megvalósítás: PSI-BLAST

- Egy BLAST kereséssel megtaláljuk a közeli homológokat
- Ezekből többszörös illesztést készítünk
- Ebből származtatjuk a kerső profilt a következő BLAST kereséshez
- Ezzel bővül a homológok listája a távolabbi rokonokkal
- Az eljárást ismételjük



# Paraméterek

Statisztika

Mátrix paraméterek

STEP 3 - Set your parameters

PSI-BLAST THRESHOLD  
1.0e-3

MATRIX	GAP OPEN	GAP EXTEND	EXPECTED THRESHOLD	FILTER
BLOSUM62	11	1	10.0	no
SCORES	ALIGNMENTS	SEQUENCE RANGE	DROPOFF	FINAL DROPOFF
500	500	START-END	15 (default)	25 (default)

ALIGNMENT VIEW  
pairwise

USAGE MODE FOR PHI-BLAST  
blastpgp

UPLOAD A CHECKPOINT FILE (ASN.1 Binary Format)  
Browse...

UPLOAD A PATTERN FILE FOR PHI-BLAST  
Browse...

STEP 4 - Submit your job

Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)

Submit

Eredmény

Maszkolás



## Másik lehetőség HMMER

- Honlap: <http://hmmmer.org/>
- Letölthető Linux és Windows verzióban
- Bőséges dokumentáció a honlapon
- Fehérje szekvenciákat kezel
- Egyszerre gyors és pontos módszer
- Egy hatékony statisztikai modellen alapul – „Markov modell”



## A programcsalád tagjai

- „phmmer”: egy vagy több fehérje szekvenciát keres a fehérje adatbázis ellenében
- „hmmscan”: fehérje szekvenciákat keres profil adatbázis ellen
- „hmmsearch”: profilokat keres fehérje adatbázis ellenében
- “jackhammer”: interaktív változat



Ész Ventura: Lét... Python Programmi... Top 8 resources for... Python Pandas Tut... Services and Suppo... MetaXpress® and li... Telefonkönyv... Tájékoztató, Kli... FASTA UVA FASTA Ser... HMMER

hmmerr.org

**HMMER** DOWNLOAD DOCUMENTATION SEARCH PUBLICATIONS BLOG

## HMMER: biosequence analysis using profile hidden Markov models

Get the latest version

**v3.2.1**

[Download source](#)  
(archived older versions)

HMMER is used for searching sequence databases for sequence homologs, and for making sequence alignments. It implements methods using probabilistic models called profile hidden Markov models (profile HMMs).

HMMER is often used together with a profile database, such as [Pfam](#) or many of the databases that participate in [Interpro](#). But HMMER can also work with query *sequences*, not just profiles, just like BLAST. For example, you can search a protein query sequence against a database with **phmmer**, or do an iterative search with **jackhmmmer**.

HMMER is designed to detect remote homologs as sensitively as possible, relying on the strength of its underlying probability models. In the past, this strength came at significant computational expense, but as of the new HMMER3 project, HMMER is now essentially as fast as BLAST.

HMMER can be downloaded and installed as a command line tool on your own hardware, and now it is also more widely accessible to the scientific community via [new search servers](#) at the European Bioinformatics Institute.

---

**PERFORM A SEARCH**

An online interactive [search](#) service is available at the European Bioinformatics Institute. Go there to [search](#) against the latest Uniprot databases.

**DOCUMENTATION**

The HMMER User's Guide: [\[PDF\]](#).

**NEWS**

See the blog [Cryptogenomic](#) for more information and discussion about HMMER3.



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# HMMER

Biosequence analysis using profile hidden Markov Models

Home Search Results Software Help About Contact

## Quick search

Paste in your sequence or use the [example](#)

Reference Proteomes
  UniProtKB
  SwissProt
  Pfam

Submit Reset

[Alternative search options](#)

The HMMER web server: fast and sensitive homology searches. This site has been designed to provide near **interactive searches** for most queries, coupled with **intuitive and interactive results** visualisations.

[Quickstart tutorial](#)
[Online documentation](#)

● Blog news
August, 2015
◆ Download HMMER
■ Recent papers

hmmer.org is updating **v3.1b2** [HMMER web server: 2015 update](#)  
 hmmer.org is moving off of janelia tonight into the R.D. FINN, J. CLEMENTS, W. ARNDT, B.L. MILLER, T.J. WHEELER.



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# HMMER

Biosequence analysis using profile hidden Markov Models

Home Search Results Software Help About Contact

phmmer hmmscan hmmsearch jackhmmer

## protein sequence vs protein sequence database

[Paste a Sequence](#) | [Upload a File](#) | [Accession Search](#)

Paste in your sequence or use the [example](#)

Submit Reset

Sequence Database

Frequently used databases: [Reference Proteomes](#) [UniProtKB](#) [SwissProt](#) [PDB](#) [Ensembl](#)



www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/hmmer/search/phmmer

decahlon

Home Search Results Software Help About

**Sequence Database**

Frequently used databases

Reference Proteomes  UniProtKB  SwissProt  PDB

Representative Sets (UniProt)

rp75  rp55  rp35  rp15

Other databases

QfO  Pfamseq

► Restrict by Taxonomy

**Cut-Offs**

E-value  Bit score

Significance E-values: Sequence  Hit

Report E-values: Sequence  Hit

**Customize Results**

Select Visible Columns

Row Count  Identical Seqs

Secondary Accessions and Ids  Number of Hits

Description  Number of Significant Hits

Species  Bit Score

Kingdom  Hit Positions

Known Structure

Rows Per Page

50  100  250  1000  2500  All

**Gap Penalties**

open  extend

Substitution scoring matrix:

**Filters**

Turn off bias composition filter



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# HMMER

Biosequence analysis using profile hidden Markov Models

Home Search **Results** Software Help About Contact

Next release within a week, think about downloading your results

## PHMMER Results

Search Again

Score Taxonomy Domain Download

### Sequence Matches and Features

Pfam **GST\_C1** 209

hit coverage

hit similarity

disorder coiled-coil tm & signal peptide

Show hit details

### Distribution of Significant Hits

more significant

■ Bacteria ■ Eukaryota ■ Archaea ■ Viruses ■ Unclassified Sequences ■ Other Sequences

**Did you know?** Clicking the button customise, in the table header below, gives you the opportunity toggle up to twelve columns of data in this table. [hide this X](#)





Browser tabs: Ész Ventura, Python Program, Top 8 resources, Python Pandas, Services and Su..., MetaXpress®, Telefonköt..., Tájékoztató, UVA FASTA, RecName: F, score re X, HelioBLAST by I

Address bar: European Bioinformatics Institu... (GB) | https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/ | Search

Navigation: Home, Search, Results, Software, Help, About, Contact

Visualizations: Pfam, GST\_C, 209; hit coverage; hit similarity; disorder, coiled-coil, tm & signal peptide

Hide details

**Pfam Matches** Advanced

Family	Accession	Clan	Description	Cross-references	Start	End	Domain E-values	
Id							Ind.	Cond.
v GST_N	PF02798.20	CL0172	Glutathione S-transferase, N-terminal domain	xxx	2	75	2.4e-13	8.1e-17
<p>Model 10 <u>gsprahrirllla</u>.akgveyevvp<u>ldfeageekspellklnplgkvPaLedngkkl</u>tESraIleYia 75                      g + ++r ++ a a gve + + l+++age+ +pe+l+k+np +P+L+dnng+ l+ESraI Y++</p> <p>Query 9 <u>G-SSPCRSVIMTAKAVGV</u>ELNKKLLNLQAGEHLKPEFLKINPOHTIPTLV DNGFALWESRAIQVYLV 74                      PP 4.455666666666*****97</p>								
> GST_N_3	PF13417.6	CL0172 ✘	Glutathione S-transferase, N-terminal domain	xxx	4	86	4.8e-12	1.6e-15
> GST_C	PF00043.25	CL0497	Glutathione S-transferase, C-terminal domain	xxx	82	188	2.9e-10	9.7e-14
> GST_C_2	PF13410.6	CL0497 ✘	Glutathione S-transferase, C-terminal domain	xxx	91	186	2.2e-08	7.2e-12
> GST_C_3	PF14497.6	CL0497 ✘	Glutathione S-transferase, C-terminal domain	xxx	104	191	8.0e-08	2.7e-11
> GST_N_2	PF13409.6	CL0172 ✘	Glutathione S-transferase, N-terminal domain	xxx	10	76	4.3e-06	1.5e-09

Your search took: 0.03 secs



European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) HelioBLAST search results page.

Also, have a look at the new **Cross-references** column, showing references to other resources at the EBI.

« First « Previous Page 1 of 738 Next » Last »

**Significant Query Matches (55361) in uniprotkb (v.2018\_08)** Customise

Target	Description	Species	Identical Seqs	# hits	Hit Positions	E-value
> <a href="#">A0A1B0CJ28_LUTLO</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Lutzomyia longipalpis</a>		6		0.0e+00
> <a href="#">A0A182JTU9_9DIPT</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Anopheles christyi</a>		5		0.0e+00
> <a href="#">A0A0L0BYE0_LUCCU</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Lucilia cuprina</a>		3		0.0e+00
> <a href="#">B0W6B0_CULQU</a>	Glutathione S-transferase 1-6	<a href="#">Culex quinquefasciatus</a>		4		1.3e-283
> <a href="#">A0A182QC27_9DIPT</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Anopheles farauti</a>		4		5.6e-265
> <a href="#">A0A182UJV8_9DIPT</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Anopheles melas</a>		4		8.8e-261
> <a href="#">A0A1W4UME7_DROFC</a>	uncharacterized protein LOC108087889	<a href="#">Drosophila ficusphila</a>		2		2.3e-251
> <a href="#">A0A1B0CC62_LUTLO</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Lutzomyia longipalpis</a>		6		1.5e-246
> <a href="#">A0A182MSE4_9DIPT</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Anopheles culicifacies</a>		4		2.1e-244
> <a href="#">A0A2P8XIY1_BLAGE</a>	Uncharacterized protein (Fragment)	<a href="#">Blattella germanica</a>		9		6.7e-240
> <a href="#">A0A118MLE7_MUSDO</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Musca domestica</a>		2		9.9e-225
> <a href="#">B4K5W6_DROMO</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Drosophila mojavensis</a>		2		1.2e-219
> <a href="#">A0A182YGN2_ANOST</a>	Uncharacterized protein	<a href="#">Anopheles stephensi</a>		3		8.3e-208
<a href="#">(show all) alignments</a>	<a href="#">A0A111J06_9DIPT</a>	<a href="#">CLUMA_CG013690, isoform A</a>	<a href="#">Chrysomelidae</a>	6		1.8e-200

Your search took: 8.88 secs showing rows 1 - 100 of 73714



European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) HelioBLAST search results page. The browser address bar shows the URL: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/helios/search/blast. The page title is 'HelioBLAST by'. The search results are displayed in a table format with columns: Target, Description, Species, Identical Seqs, # hits, Hit Positions, and E-value.

Target	Description	Species	Identical Seqs	# hits	Hit Positions	E-value						
start	end	start	end	start	end	Ind.	Cond.					
1	208	1	209	1	208	2.26	0.99	95.2 (198)	98.1 (204)	452.8	8.7e-133	5.1e-136

Query 1: mvdffyylpgs+pcrsvmtakavgvlnkkl+nlqagehlkpeflkinpghtiptlvdngfalwesraiqvylvekygkt 80  
 Target 1: MADFYLLPGSAPCRSVIMTAKAVGVLNKLLNLQAGEHLKPEFLKINPQHTIPTLVNDGFALWESRAIQVYLVEKYGKT 80  
 PP 78\*\*\*\*\*

Query 81: dslypkcpkkravinqrllyfdmgtlyqsfanyypq+ fakapadpeafkkieafelntflegqdyaaagdsltvadiat 160  
 Target 81: DSLYPKCPKRRVINGRLYFDMGTLYQSFANYYPQLFAKAPADPEAFKIEAFAPELNTFLEGQDYAAGDSLTVADIAT 160  
 PP \*\*\*\*\*

Query 161: vatvstfevakfeiskyanvnrwyenakkvtpgweenwagclefkkkf 208  
 Target 161: VASVSTFEVAGFEISKYANVNRWYENAKKVTPGWEENWEGCQEPKKEF 208  
 PP \*\*\*\*\*9

Query	Target Envelope	Target Alignment	Bias	Accuracy	% Identity (count)	% Similarity (count)	Bit Score	E-value				
start	end	start	end	start	end			Ind.	Cond.			
1	209	212	420	212	420	2.00	1.00	82.3 (172)	92.3 (193)	392.9	1.8e-114	1.1e-117

Query 1: mvdffyylpgs+pcrsvmtakavgvlnkkl+nlqagehlkpeflkinpghtiptlvdngfalwesraiqvylvekygkt 80  
 Target 212: MVDLYYPCSPCHPVEMTAKAVGVRLNKKLVNVWVDEHLKPEFLKINPQHTIPTLVNDGFALWESRAILVYLVEKYGKT 291  
 PP 89\*\*\*\*\*

(show all) alignments ..... Your search took: 8.88 secs ..... showing rows 1 - 100 of 73714







European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) | <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/>

# HMMER

## Biosequence analysis using profile hidden Markov Models

Home Search **Results** Software Help About Contact

Next release within a week, think about downloading your results


### PHMMER Results

Score	Taxonomy	Domain	Download
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Job:</b> 76F84AE6-CAFF-11E8-88C2-7DBB53F04F9B.1</li> <li>• <b>Started:</b> 2018-10-08 14:38:40</li> <li>• <b>Algorithm:</b> phmmmer</li> <li>• <b>HMMER Options:</b> -E 1 --domE 1 --incE 0.01 --incdomE 0.03 --mx BLOSUM62 --pextend 0.4 --popen 0.02 --seqdb uniprotkb</li> </ul>			

▼ **Format**


**Text**

A plain text file containing the hit alignments and scores.




**Tab Delimited**

A tab delimited text file containing the hit information. No alignments.




**XML**

An XML file formatted for machine parsing of the data.




**JSON**

All the results information encoded as a single JSON string.




**FASTA**

Download the significant hits from your search as a gzipped FASTA file.




**Full length FASTA**

A gzipped file containing the full length sequences for significant search hits.




**Aligned FASTA**

A gzipped file containing aligned significant search hits in FASTA format.




**STOCKHOLM**

Download an alignment of significant hits as a gzipped STOCKHOLM file.




**ClustalW**

Download an alignment of significant hits as a gzipped ClustalW file.




**PSI-BLAST**

Download an alignment of significant hits as a gzipped psiblast file.



**PHYLIP**

Download an alignment of significant hits as a gzipped phylip file.





## Paralell keresés

- A szekvenciák sorrendje egy adatbázisban esetleges
- Nem kell sorban haladni a keresés során
- Több processzoros, több magos architektúrán párhuzamosan lehet futtatni a keresést – GPU computing
- A párhuzamos futtatáshoz nemcsak a kódot kell átírni, de az algoritmust is

www.nvidia.com/object/tesla-supercomputing-solutions.html

NCBI BLAST < Sequence Si... x UVA FASTA Downloads x BLAST: Basic Local Alignm... x HMMER x High Performance Compu... x +

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## TESLA ACCELERATED COMPUTING

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<b>DEVELOPING WITH GPU's</b>  Get thousands of cores working for you >	<b>ACCELERATE YOUR CODE</b>  Test drive a Tesla K80 GPU Accelerator >	<b>WHERE TO BUY</b>  Find systems powered by Tesla GPUs >



Ész Vent: Python Prog: Top 8 resour: Python Pand: Services and: MetaXpress®: Telefonk: Tájékozt: UVA FAS: RecNam: downlo: HelioBLAST: live: Itthon: K: GPU X

← → ↻ 🏠 <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/gpu-accelerated-applicati...> 🔍 Search

**NVIDIA**

DATA CENTER PRODUCTS SOLUTIONS APPS FOR DEVELOPERS TECHNOLOGIES

# GPU APPLICATIONS CATALOG

## HUNDREDS OF APPLICATIONS ACCELERATED

Find out if your application is being accelerated by NVIDIA GPUs. Today, hundreds of applications are already GPU-accelerated and the number is growing. See the list below.

Industry ▼ Product Category ▼ Keyword search 🔍



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Data Center website. The browser address bar displays <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/gpu-accelerated-applications>. The navigation menu includes DATA CENTER, PRODUCTS, SOLUTIONS, APPS, FOR DEVELOPERS, and TECHNOLOGIES. Below the navigation is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'All' and a filter set to 'Bioinformatics & Genomics'. The main content area displays a grid of 20 application cards, each with a title and a brief description:

<b>SEQNFIND</b> Accelerated Technology Laborat...	<b>GHOST-Z GPU</b> Akiyama_Laboratory, Tokyo Insti...	<b>GPU-BLAST</b> Carnegie Mellon University	<b>SOAP3</b> Genomics
<b>G-BLASTN</b> Hong Kong Baptist University	<b>ARIOC</b> Johns Hopkins University	<b>BEAGLE-LIB</b> Open Source	<b>CUDASW++</b> Open Source
<b>CUSHAW</b> Open Source	<b>MUMMER GPU</b> Open Source	<b>NVBIO</b> Open Source	<b>NVBOWTIE</b> Open Source
<b>PEANUT</b> Open Source	<b>REACTA</b> Open Source	<b>WIDELM</b> Open Source	<b>MCUDA-MEME</b> Open Source
<b>SYNOMICS STUDIO</b> Row Analytics	<b>CAMPAIGN</b> SimTK	<b>SOAP3-DP</b> The University of Hong Kong	<b>UGENE</b> Unipro



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Data Center website with a grid of bioinformatics tools. A modal window for PEANUT is open, displaying the following information:

- PEANUT** (Open Source)
- \* Achieves supreme sensitivity and speed compared to current state of the art read mappers like BWA MEM, Bowtie2 and RazerS3
- \* PEANUT reports both only the best hits or all hits
- Read mapper for DNA or RNA sequence reads to a known reference genome.
- [View Quick Start Guide>](#)

The background grid includes tools such as SEQNFIND, G-BLASTN, CUSHAW, PEANUT, SYNOMICS STUDIO, MUMMER GPU, REACTA, CAMPAIGN, NVBIO, WIDELM, SOAP3-DP, NVBOWTIE, MCUDA-MEME, SOAP3, UDASW++, and UGENE.



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Data Center website. The browser address bar displays <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/gpu-accelerated-applications>. The page features a navigation bar with 'DATA CENTER' and various menu items. Below the navigation bar, there are search filters for 'All' and 'Molecular Dynamics', and a search bar. The main content area displays a grid of software options, each with a logo and a brief description:

- GROMACS**: FAST. FLEXIBLE. FREE. (Logo: a bird in flight). GROMACS. [View Quick Start Guide>](#)
- NAMD**: Scalable Molecular Dynamics. NAMD. University of Illinois at Champaign Urbana. [View Quick Start Guide>](#)
- HTMD**: Acellera Ltd.
- ACEMD**: Acellera Ltd.
- GPUGRID.NET**: Acellera Ltd.
- DESMOND**: David E. Shaw Research.
- ESPRESSO**: ESPResSo.
- HALMD**: HALMD.
- CHARMM**: Harvard University.
- MYPRESTO**: N2PC/AIST/JBIC, Japan.
- GENESIS**: RIKEN.
- SOP-GPU**: SOP-GPU.
- LAMMPS**: Sandia National Lab.
- OPENMM**: Stanford University.



The screenshot shows the NVIDIA Data Center website. The browser address bar displays <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/gpu-accelerated-applications>. The page features a navigation menu with categories: DATA CENTER, PRODUCTS, SOLUTIONS, APPS, FOR DEVELOPERS, and TECHNOLOGIES. Below the navigation is a search bar with filters for 'All' and 'Molecular visualization and Doc...'. The main content area displays a grid of application cards:

- MEGADOCK**
- BINDSURF** (Bioinformatics and High Perfor...)
- PIPER PROTEIN DOCK...** (Boston University)
- BUDE** (Bristol University Docking Station)
- FASTROCS** (Open Eye Scientific Software, Inc.)
- MOLEGRO VIRTUAL D...** (QIAGEN)
- PYMOLE** (Schrodinger, Inc.)
- AMIRA** (Thermo fisher Scientific)
- VEGA ZZ** (University of California, San Fra...)
- VMD** (University of Illinois)
- INTERACTIVE MOLEC...** (University of Illinois)

At the bottom, a green banner reads: **DOWNLOAD CATALOG- LAST UPDATED MARCH 2018**. Below this, it says: "Download the complete list of GPU-accelerated applications." with an upward-pointing arrow icon.



## Adatbányászat

- Keresés szöveges adatbázisokban
- MEDLINE: tudományos szövegek kivonatai
- Ez is elsődleges adatbázis
- Igen nagy és ingyenesen elérhető
- Egy cikk mennyire hasonlít egy másikra?
- „számítógépes nyelvészet” – adatbányászat



## eTBLAST

- Első fázis: súlyozott kulcsszó keresés
- Ez gyors, de nem túl érzékeny
- Második fázis: „mondat illesztő” lépés
- Ez az érzékenyebb
- Tartalmuk szerint hasonló cikkeket talál
- Javaslatot tesz a megfelelő újságra
- Hasonló érdeklődésű kutatókat azonosít
- <http://helioblast.heliotext.com/>



Előadások | Élettani Intézet x Központi Könyvtár - Tudásbázis x UVA FASTA Downloads x NCBI BLAST < Sequence Si... x HelioBLAST by HelioText x +

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# HelioBLAST

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## Ask HelioBLAST

Search in:  Medline Would you like to add your own database? [Get in touch with us.](#)

HelioBLAST is a free service provided by HelioText. The HelioBLAST text similarity engine finds text records that are similar to the submitted query. HelioBLAST uses our super-fast search engine, and this service is provided to demonstrate what can be done using text similarity searching. HelioBLAST can be customized to search a particular database or multiple ones; and proprietary databases can be created for individual clients.

[Submit to HelioBLAST](#)

MEDLINE index last updated Friday, October 07, 2016.

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Here, your query is searched against the citations (abstract and titles) in Medline/PubMed. **Submissions are limited to 1,000 words**, so we recommend your query should be an abstract or paragraph.





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# HelioText

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## HelioBLAST results similar to your query

The 50 best matches found by HelioBLAST in 2.829 sec:

**Algorithms for recollection of search terms based on the Wikipedia category structure.** Score:0.067  
 by Vandamme, Stijn; De Turck, Filip  
*in TheScientificWorldJournal (2014)*

Abstract: The common user interface for a search engine consists of a text field where the user can enter queries consisting of one or more keywords. Keyword query based search engines work well when the users have a clear vision what they are looking for and are capable of articulating their query using the same terms as indexed. For our multimedia ... [More>>](#)

Medline PMID: [24616630](#)

**Evaluating Open-Source Full-Text Search Engines for Matching ICD-10 Codes.** Score:0.066  
 by Jurcu, Daniel-Alexandru; Stoicu-Tivadar, Vasile  
*in Studies in health technology and informatics (2016)*

Abstract: This research presents the results of evaluating multiple free, open-source engines on matching ICD-10 diagnostic codes via full-text searches. The study investigates what it takes to get an accurate match when searching for a specific diagnostic code. For each code the evaluation starts by extracting the words that make up its text and continues with building full-text search queries from ... [More>>](#)

Medline PMID: [27350484](#)

**Identifying duplicate content using statistically improbable phrases.** Score:0.063  
 by Errami, Mounir; Sun, Zhaohui; George, Angela C; Long, Tara C; Skinner, Michael A; Wren, Jonathan D; Garner, Harold R  
*in Bioinformatics (Oxford, England) (2010)*

Abstract: Document similarity metrics such as PubMed's 'Find related articles' feature, which have been primarily used to identify studies with similar topics, can now also be used to detect duplicated or potentially plagiarized papers within literature reference databases. However, the CPU-intensive nature of document comparison has limited MEDLINE text similarity studies to the comparison of abstracts, which constitute only a small ... [More>>](#)

## Analysis Tools

A few tools to do more:

**Find An Expert**

Experts are potential reviewers, collaborators or competitors. Experts are identified from their publication history in this search.

1. Garner, Harold R ★★ ★
2. Lyu, Ping-Chiang ★★ ★
3. Errami, Mounir ★★ ★
4. Hanauer, David A ★★ ★
5. Sternberg, Paul W ★★ ★
6. Lo, Wei-Cheng ★★ ★
7. Gibney, Gretchen ★★ ★

**Implicit Keywords**

Implicit Keywords help identify concepts that were not originally mentioned in the query. Words are extracted from the 50 best matches found by HelioBLAST.

[View Implicit Keywords>>](#)



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# HelioText

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## HelioBLAST results

The 50 best matches found by HelioText

**Algorithms for recollection structure.**  
by Vandamme, Stijn; De Turck, Filip in *TheScientificWorldJournal* (2014)  
Abstract: The common user interface for search engines consists of one or more search boxes. The users have a clear vision what they want to search for. The same terms as indexed. For more information see the full text.  
Medline PMID: [24616630](#)

**Evaluating Open-Source Full-Text Search Engines.**  
by Jurcu, Daniel-Alexandru; Stoicu-Tivada, Daniela in *Studies in health technology and informatics* (2010)  
Abstract: This research presents a method for evaluating full-text search engines. The method is based on ICD-10 diagnostic codes via full-text search. The method is based on the match when searching for a specific term. The method is based on the words that make up its text.  
Medline PMID: [27350484](#)

**Identifying duplicate content in scientific literature.**  
by Errami, Mounir; Sun, Zhaohui; George, Harold R in *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)* (2010)  
Abstract: Document similarity measures are primarily used to identify studies that are potentially plagiarized papers with similar content. Document comparison has limitations. Document comparison has limitations which constitute only a small ...

### Implicit Keyword | Average Frequency

information	1.0
data	0.9
system	0.8
searches	0.7
users	0.7
use	0.6
engines	0.6
web	0.6
used	0.6
user	0.6
queries	0.6
also	0.6
image	0.5
two	0.5
biomedical	0.5
one	0.5
articles	0.5
between	0.4
available	0.4
based	0.4
more	0.4
images	0.4
literature	0.4
all	0.4
medical	0.4
concepts	0.4
pubmed	0.4

Implicit Keywords [close](#)

## Analysis Tools

tools to do more:

**An Expert**  
Experts are potential reviewers, collaborators or competitors. Experts are identified from their citation history in this search.

Erner, Harold R ★★★  
Lu, Ping-Chiang ★★★  
Rami, Mounir ★★  
Sauer, David A ★★★  
Sternberg, Paul W ★★★  
Wei-Cheng ★★  
Woney, Gretchen ★★★

**Implicit Keywords**  
Implicit Keywords help identify keywords that were not originally mentioned in the query. Words are selected from the 50 best matches found by HelioBLAST.  
[View Implicit Keywords>>](#)



## Mit tanultunk ma?

- Az adatbázis keresés lényegében nagyléptékű szekvenciaillesztés.
- Nagyon kiforrott technika.
- Gyakran a bioinformatikai vizsgáldás kiindulópontja.



## Feladat 5.

- Válassz ki egy érdekes cikket és a kivonatával keress hasonlókat az et-blast rendszerben. Mennyire hatékony a szolgáltatás?
- Esetleg fogalmazd meg egy néhány mondatos kivonatban a téged érdeklő problémát és azzal keress.