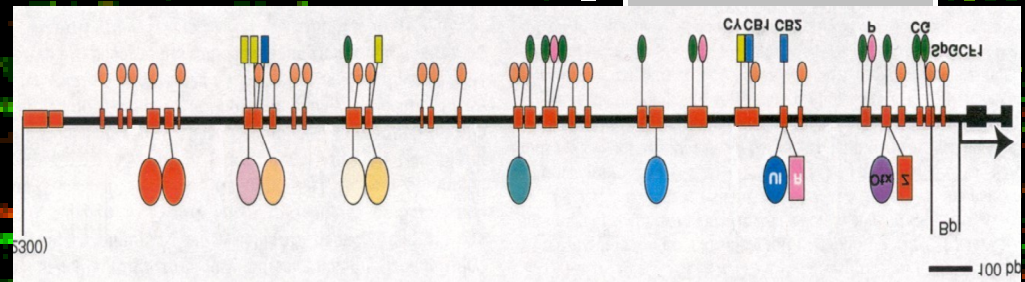
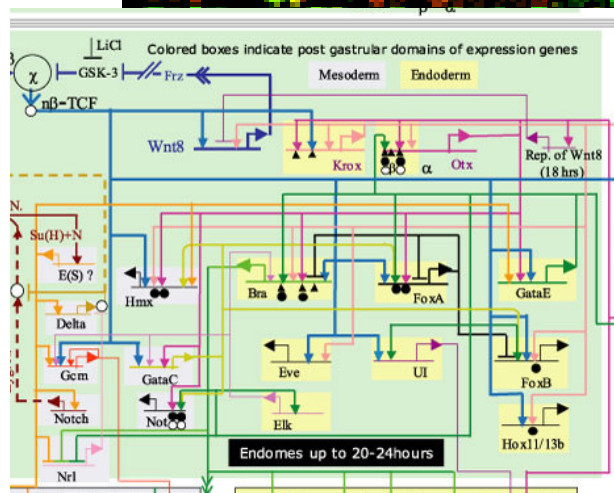


Scanned Image



<http://www.gen.stanford.edu/plotown/>

ECS 289A

- Prof. Vladimir Filkov
3023 Engineering II
filkov@cs.ucdavis.edu
- Office Hours: Thursday, 2:00pm-4:00pm

Administrativa

- ECS289A, 4 credits
- CRN 60478
- <http://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/~filkov/289a/>
- No text required, recommended reading is online
- Grading:
 - 50% project
 - 30% final exam
 - 20% presentation

- Projects will ideally combine biological knowledge and computational methods
- Presentations can be of papers or software
- Some projects and reading lists will be out next week
- Need volunteers to give first presentation (next week) on BioPerl and Genomic Databases (GenBank, SGD)

What This Course is About

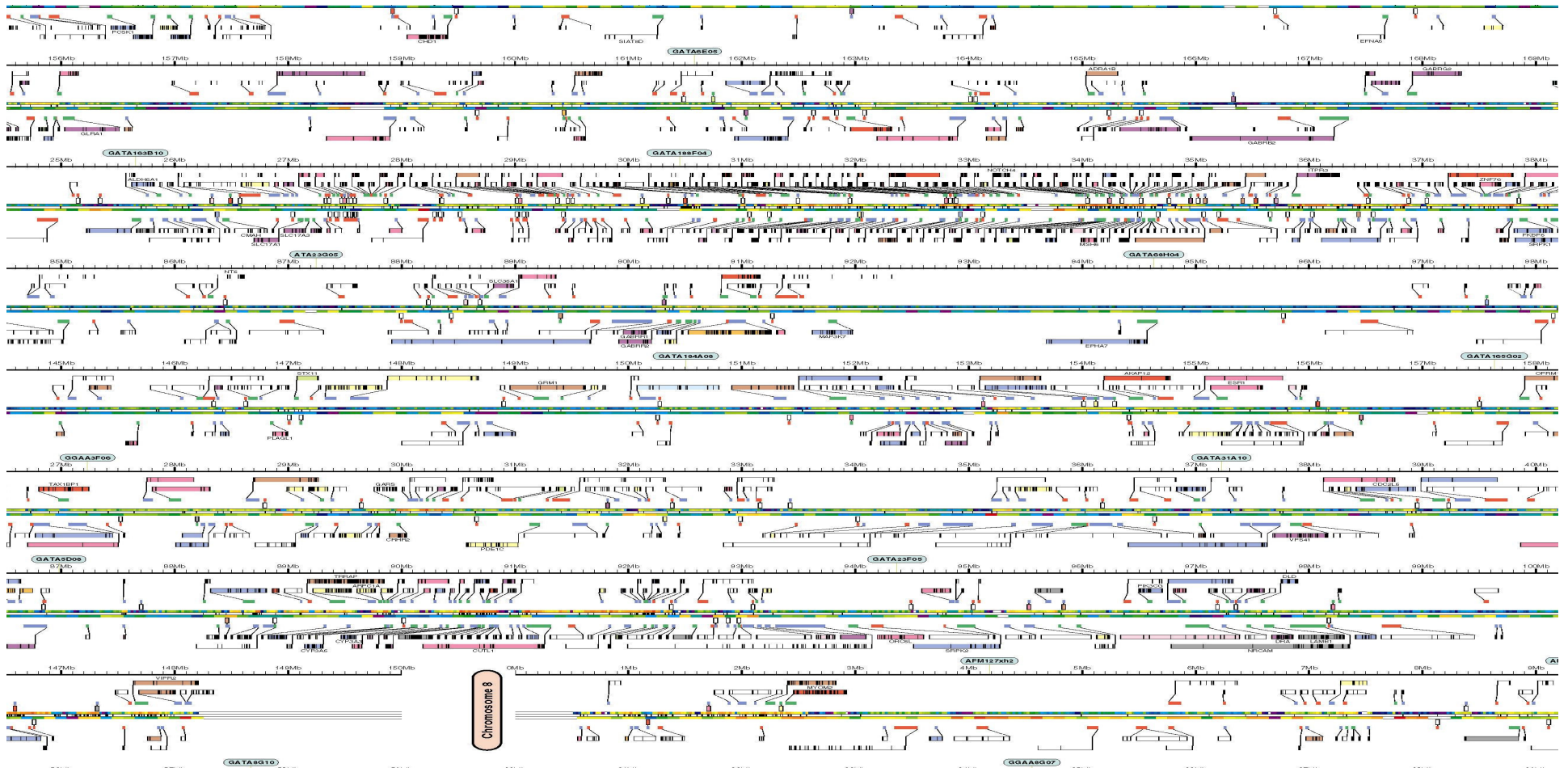
- Computational Models of Gene Regulation
 - Computational
 - Models
 - Gene Regulation

Computational Biology

- Computational Scientists working on Molecular Biology Problems
- Different Scientific Cultures: CS vs Biology vs Statistics

- No unique definition: bioinformatics, computational biology, etc.
- Sub-areas in Comp Biology:
 - Genomics
 - Functional Genomics
 - Proteomics
 - Phylogenetics
 - Etc.

What good is Comp. Bio?



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This Course

Intro to Computational
Functional Genomics

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Biological Preliminaries

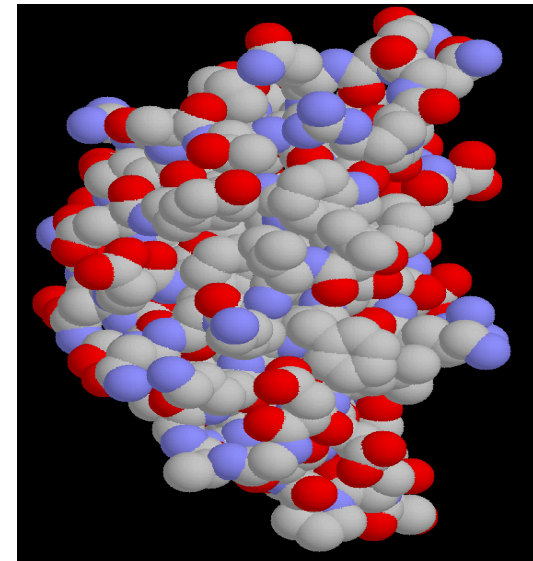
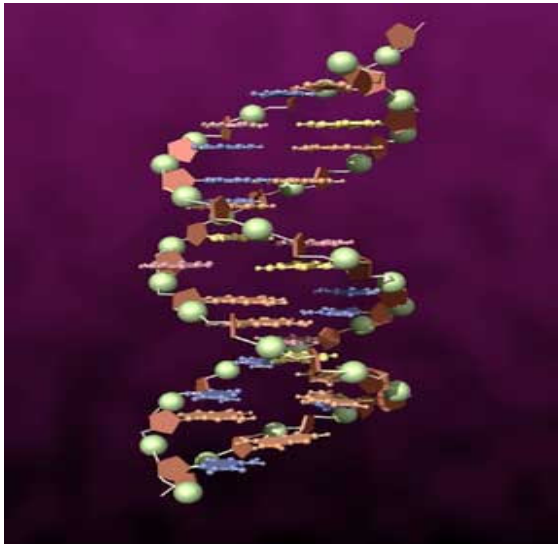
- Life is survival of information
- Properties of life:
 - Information exchange (communication)
 - Procreation (passing on information)
 - Evolution (change)
- **A machine that's set in motion and never stops**

Preliminaries

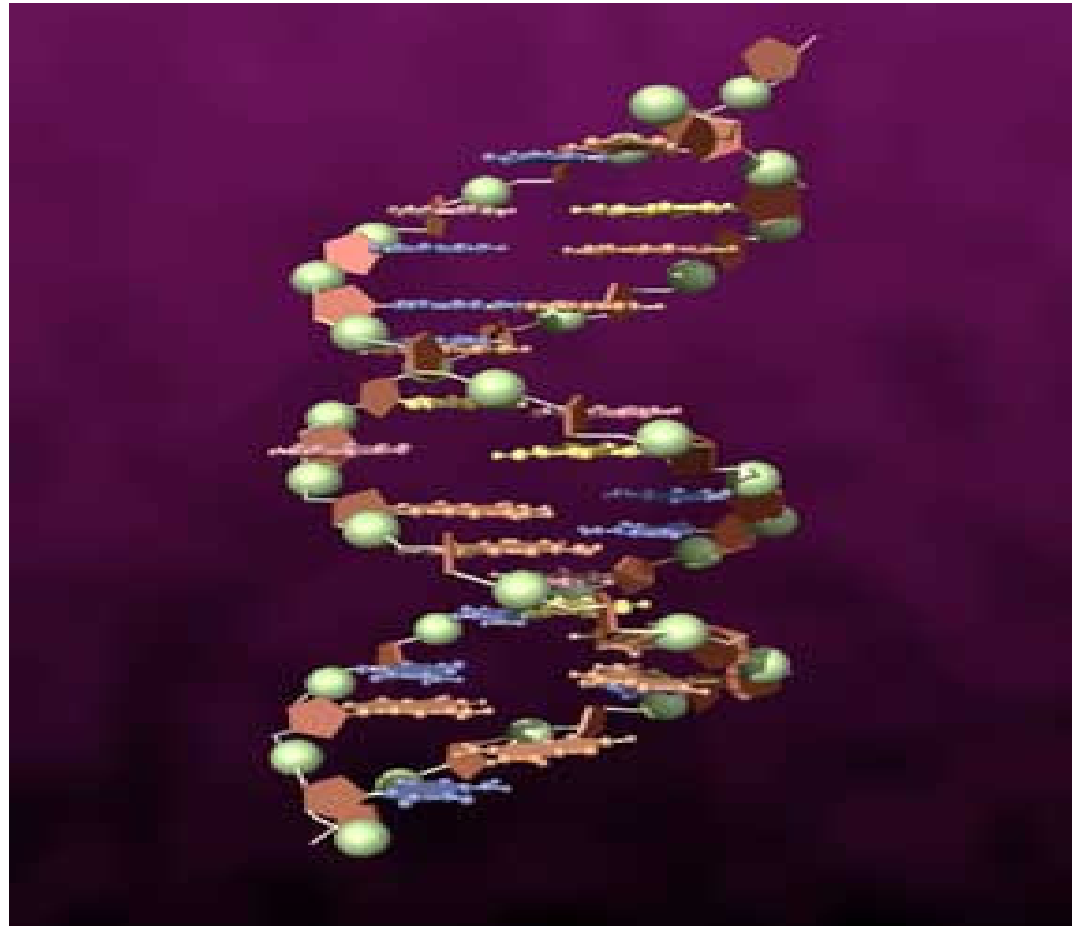
- Top-down Organization of life
 - Social groups etc.
 - Organisms
 - Species, etc.
 - Organs, Tissues
 - Cells: units of life

Preliminaries

- Inheritable information: Chromosomes (DNA)
- Day-to-day footwork: Proteins
- Both are complex polymer molecules



DNA



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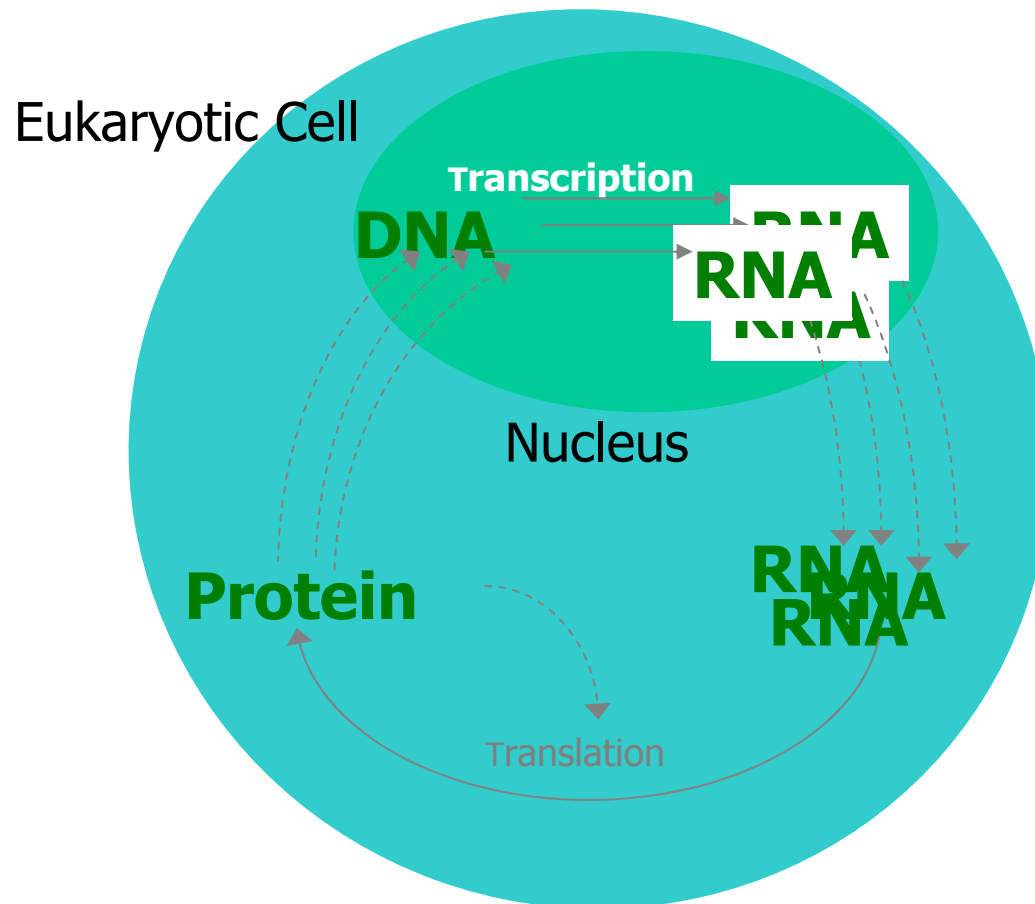
- DNA: String over the alphabet {A,C,G,T}
- A,T and C,G are complementary bases
- DNA codes for genes (proteins): genomics
- DNA codes for regulation: functional genomics

Genes and Proteins

- Nucleotides, i.e. bases, A, C, G, and T
- Genes: units of inheritability
- Genes code for proteins!

Genes to Proteins

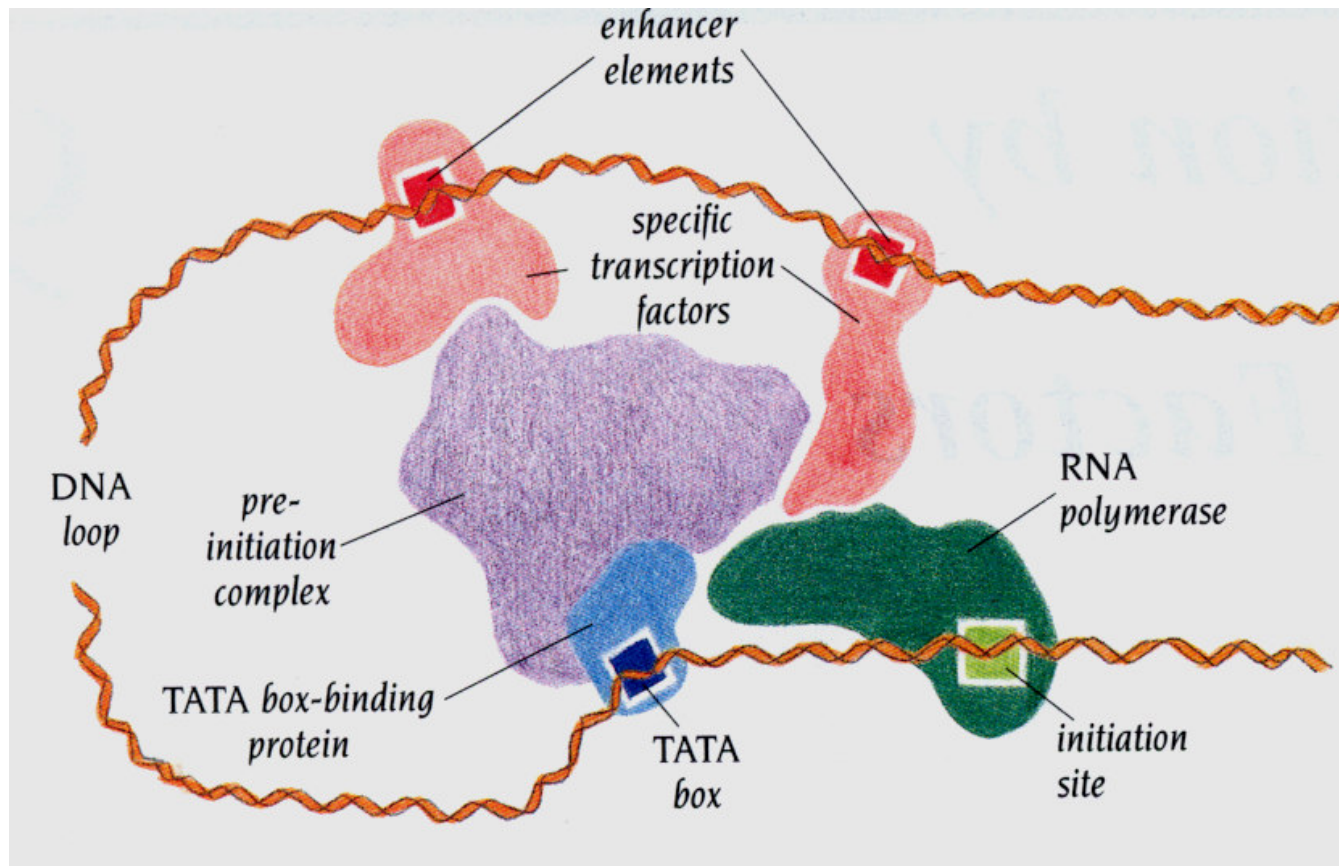
Standard Dogma: DNA \Rightarrow RNA \Rightarrow Proteins



Transcription

- Protein Binding
- Initiation
- Elongation
- Copying
- Termination

Regulating Gene Expression



Translation

		Second Base of Codon								
		U		C		A		G		
First Base of Codon	U	UUU	phe	UCU	ser	UAU	tyr	UGU	cys	Third Base of Codon
		UUC	phe	UCC	ser	UAC	tyr	UGC	cys	
		UUA	leu	UCA	ser	UAA	STOP	UGA	STOP	
		UUG	leu	UCG	ser	UAG	STOP	UGG	trp	
	C	CUU	leu	CCU	pro	CAU	his	CGU	arg	
		CUC	leu	CCC	pro	CAC	his	CGC	arg	
		CUA	leu	CCA	pro	CAA	gln	CGA	arg	
		CUG	leu	CCG	pro	CAG	gln	CGG	arg	
	A	AUU	ile	ACU	thr	AAU	asn	AGU	ser	
		AUC	ile	ACC	thr	AAC	asn	AGC	ser	
		AUA	ile	ACA	thr	AAA	lys	AGA	arg	
		AUG	met*	ACG	thr	AAG	lys	AGG	arg	
		* = START								
G	GUU	val	GCU	ala	GAU	asp	GGU	gly		
	GUC	val	GCC	ala	GAC	asp	GGC	gly		
	GUA	val	GCA	ala	GAA	glu	GGA	gly		
	GUG	val	GCG	ala	GAG	glu	GGG	gly		

Standard Dogma

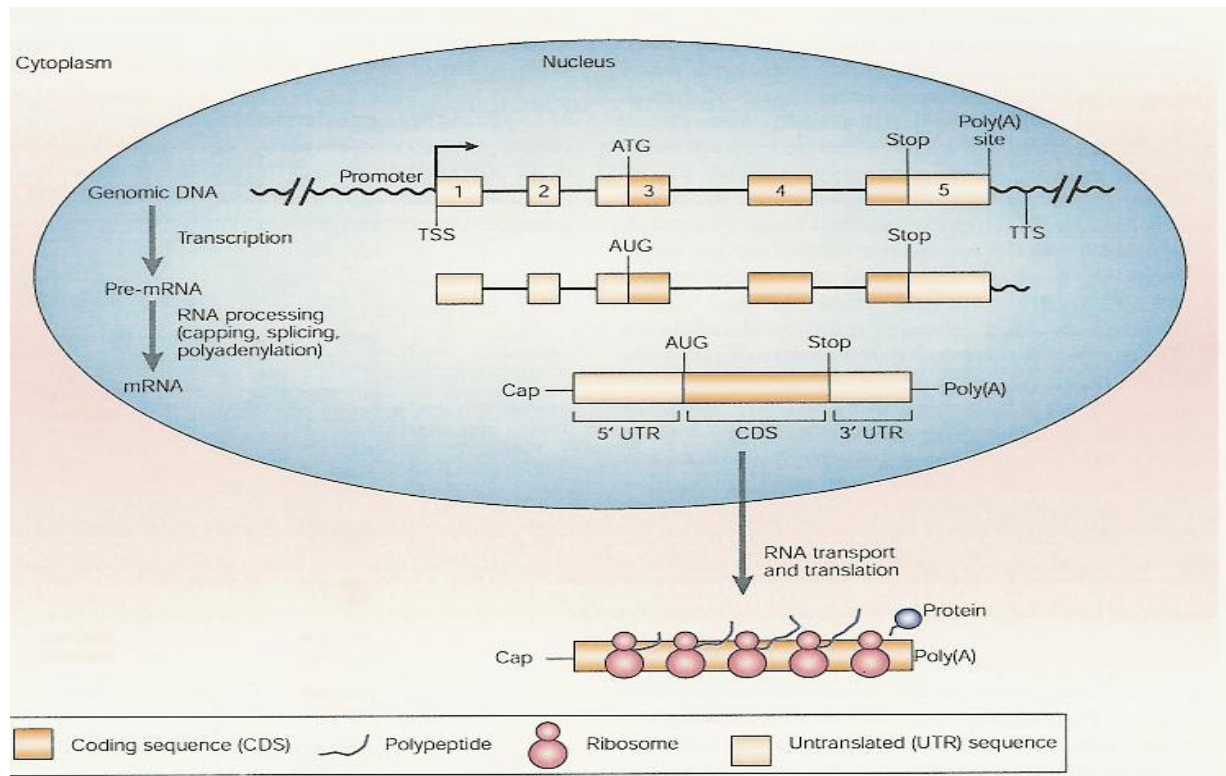


Figure 1-17 The standard dogma of gene expression. In the typical process of eukaryotic gene expression, a gene is transcribed

Gene Regulation Simplified



