

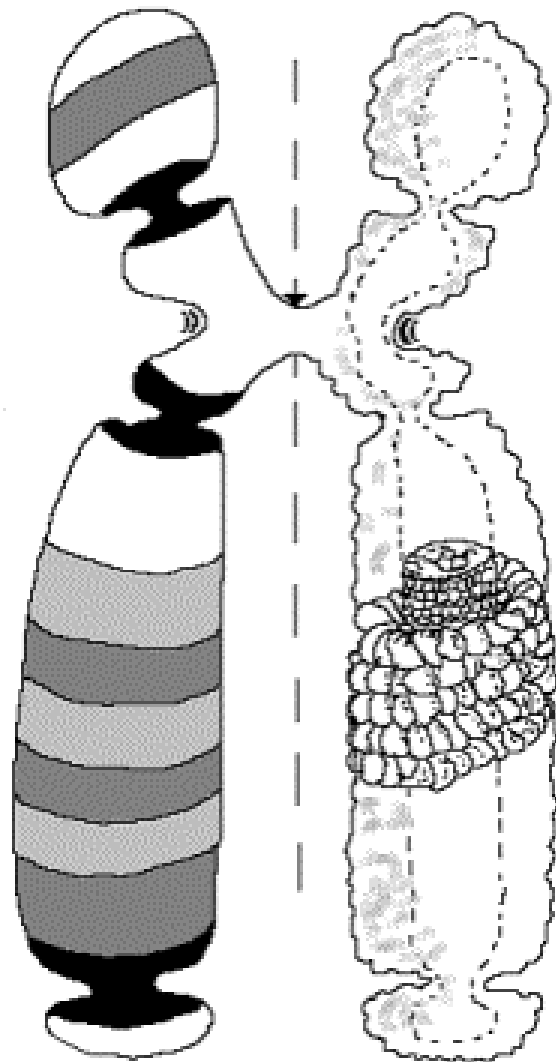
Open Source and the Human Genome Project

About this talk

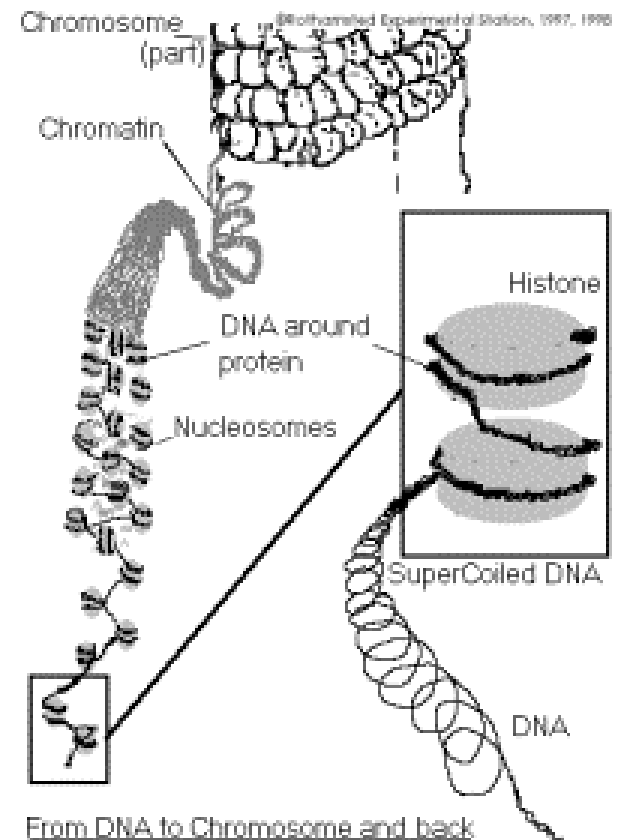
- who I am
- what I do
- overview»

- Introduction
- Crash course in Molecular biology
- The Human Genome Project
- “Gene patenting”
- Open Source bioinformatics
- The next wave

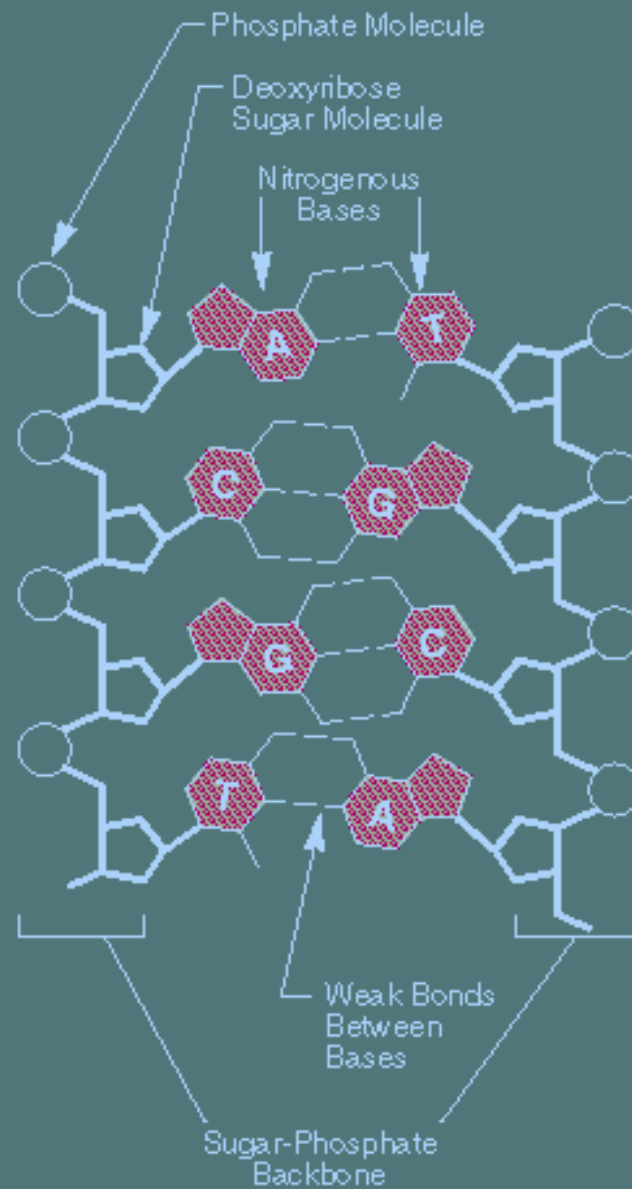
Molecular biology: a crash course



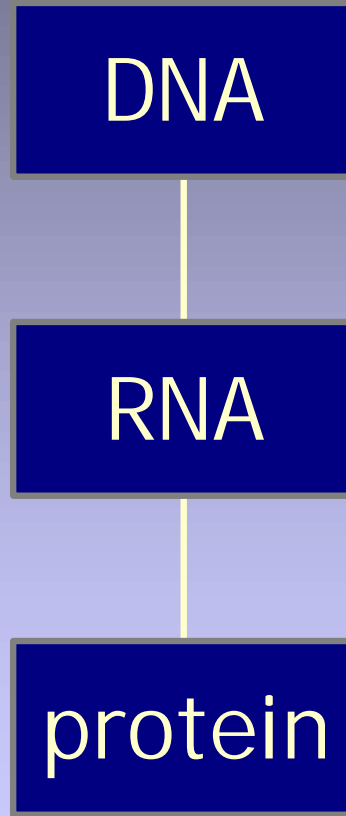
Metaphasic Chromosome



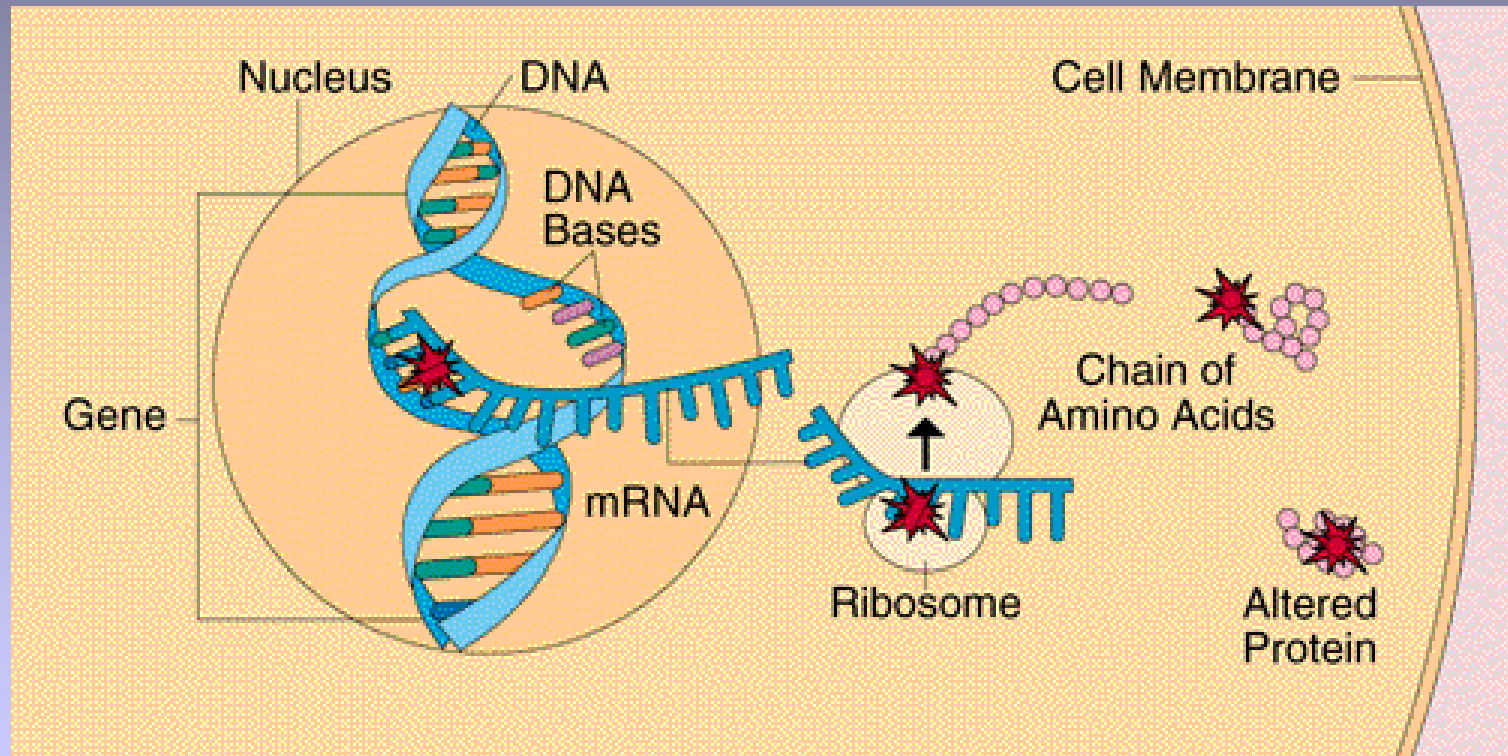
From DNA to Chromosome and back



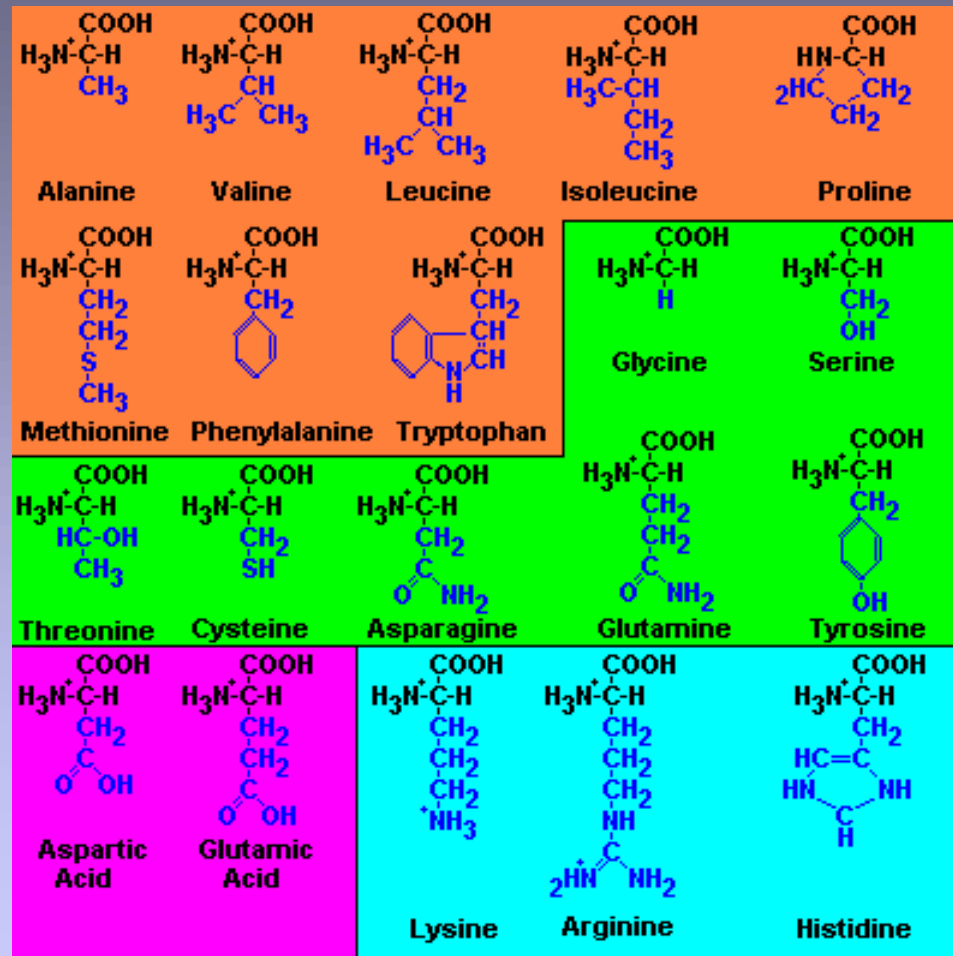
The central dogma

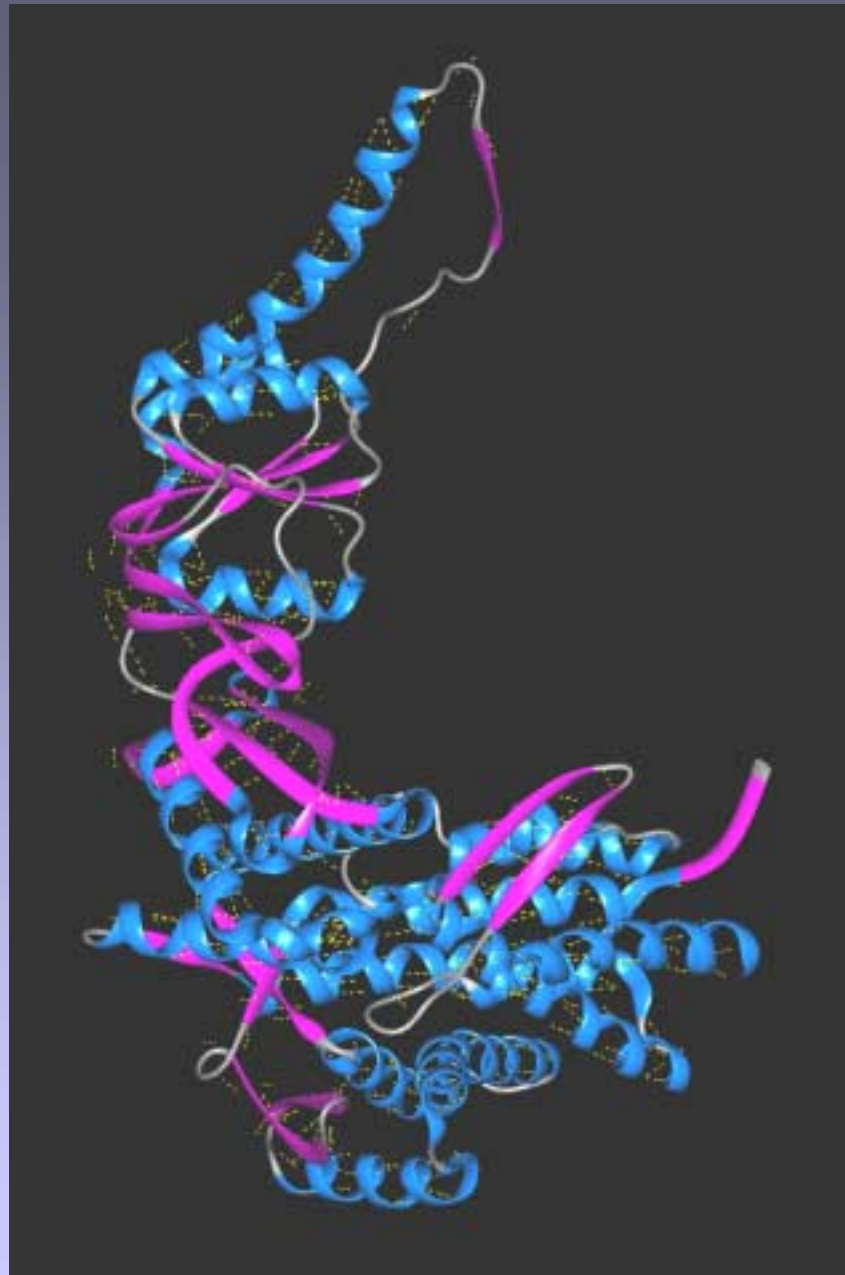


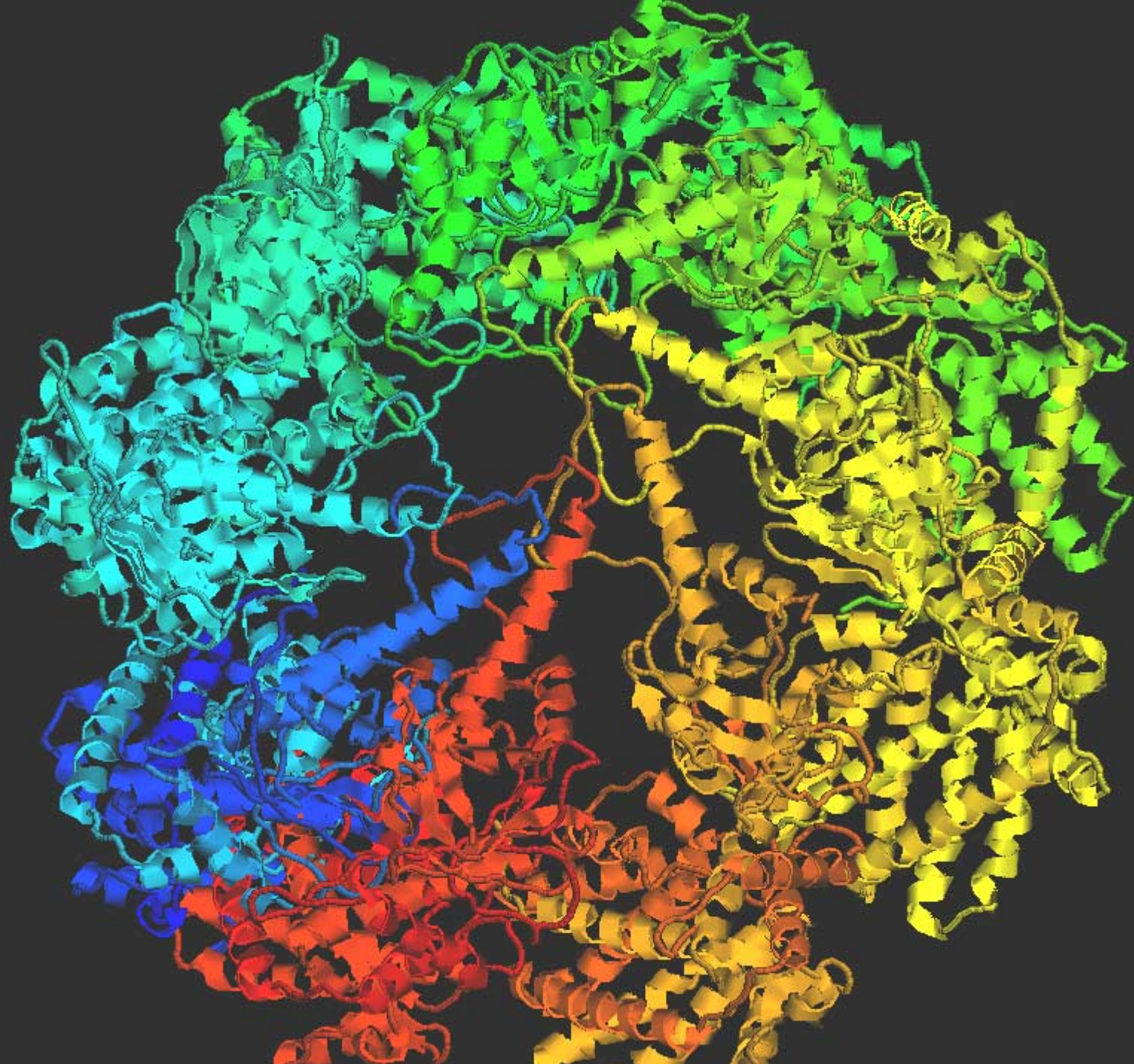
Protein synthesis and disease



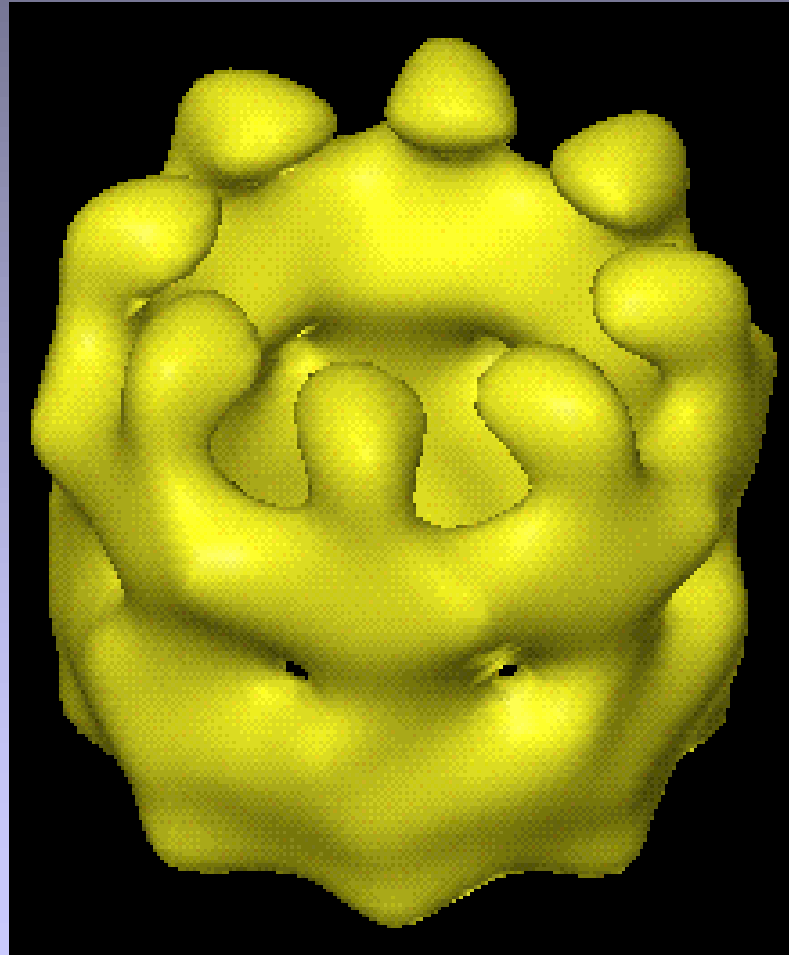
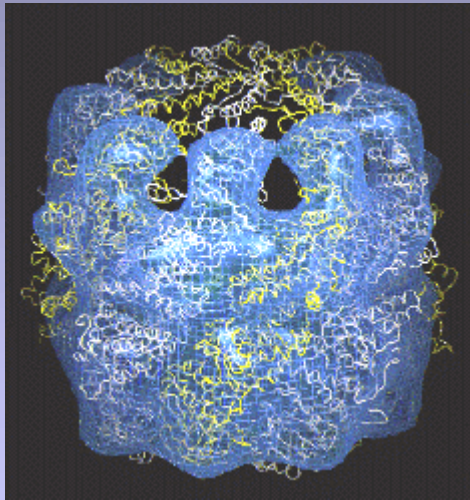
The beads of a protein chain





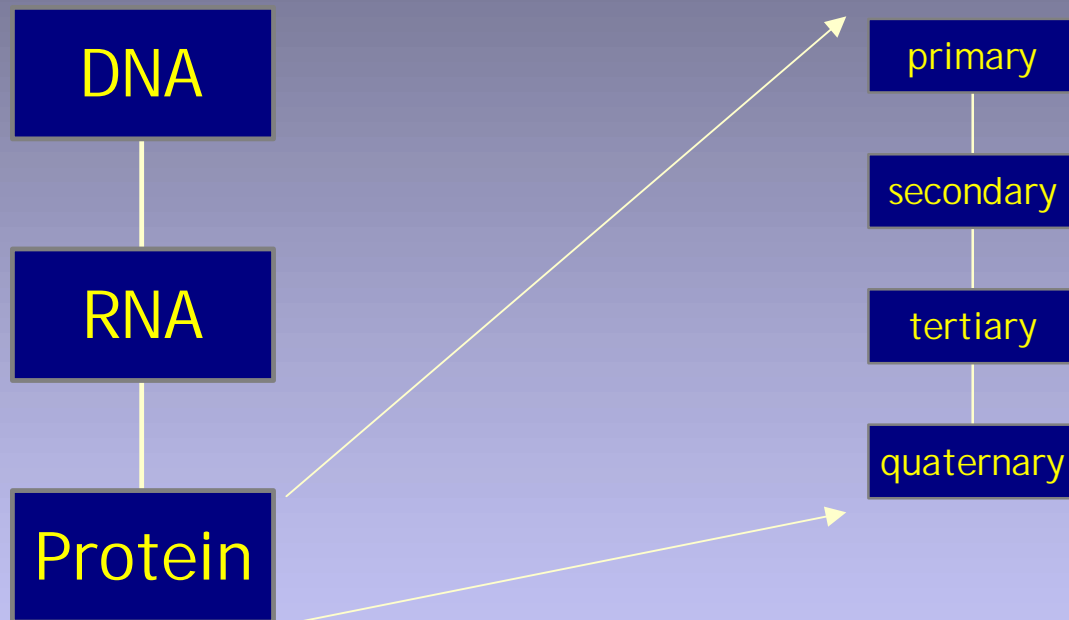


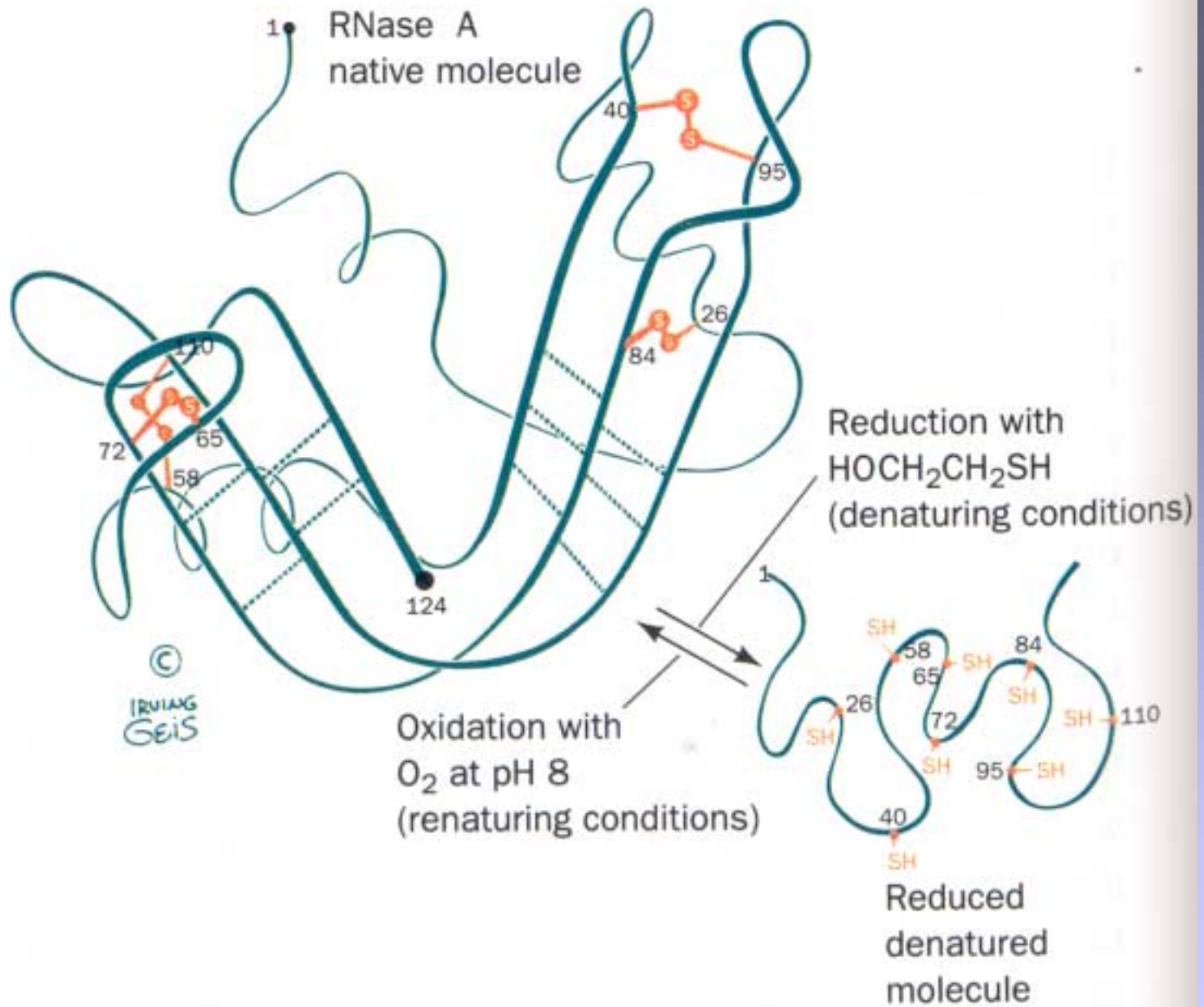
Cryo-electron micrograph of very large protein machine



the central dogma

the levels of protein organization



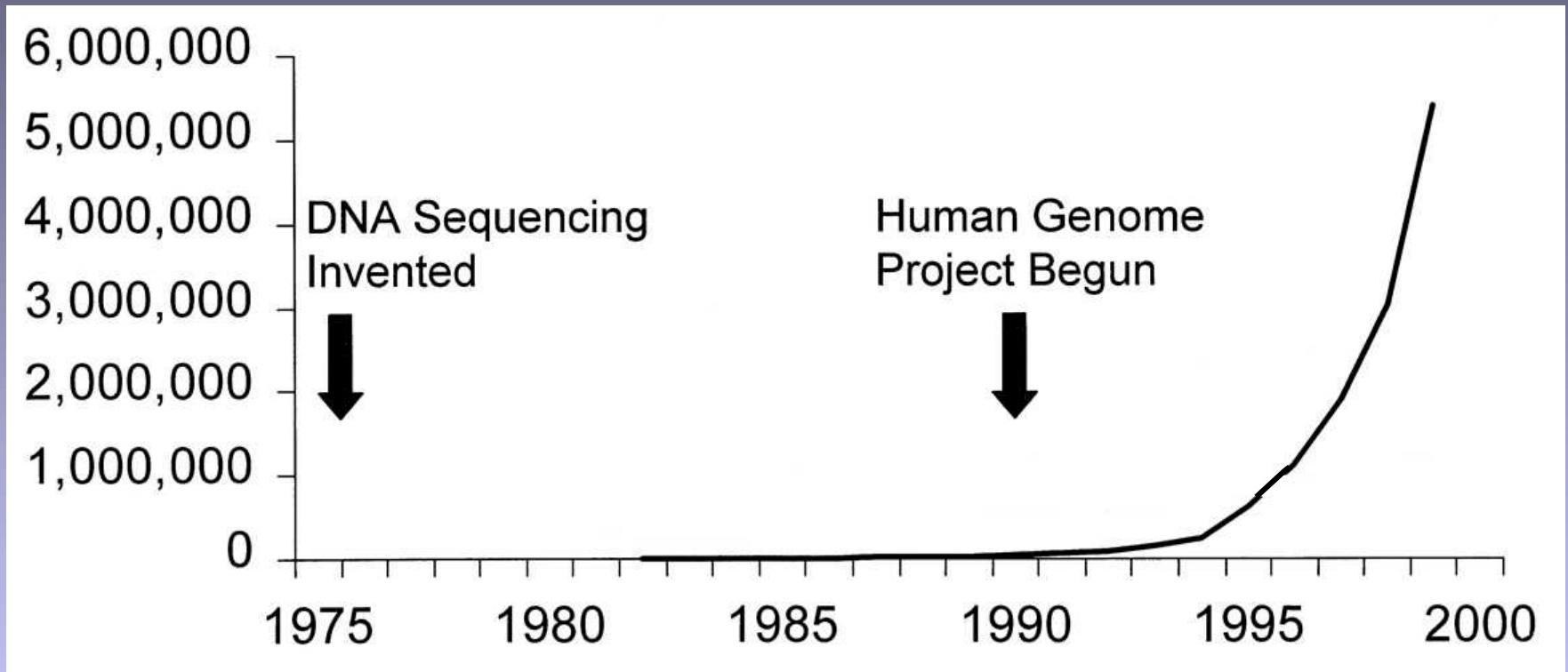


The big three

- Sexual reproduction
- Consciousness
- Protein folding

The Human Genome Project

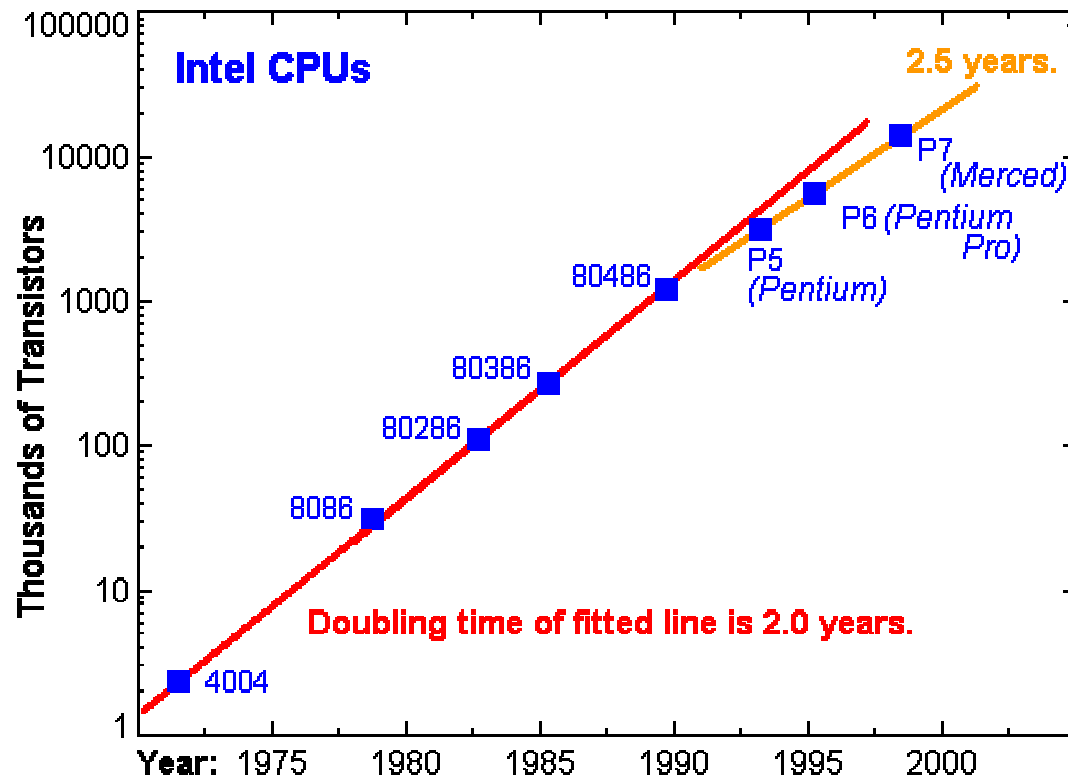
Growth in number of DNA sequences obtained



slightly modified from:

Boguski: *Science* (1999) vol. **286**, pp453-455

Moore's Law as applied to Intel CPUs



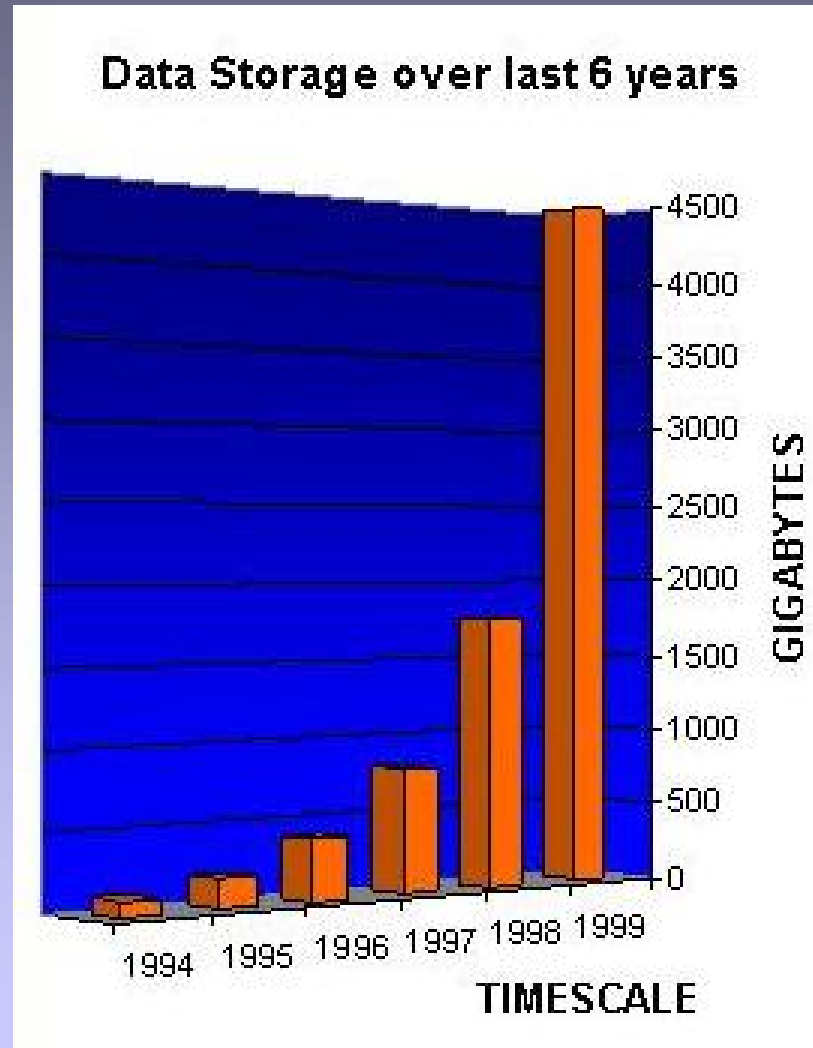
The Sanger Centre



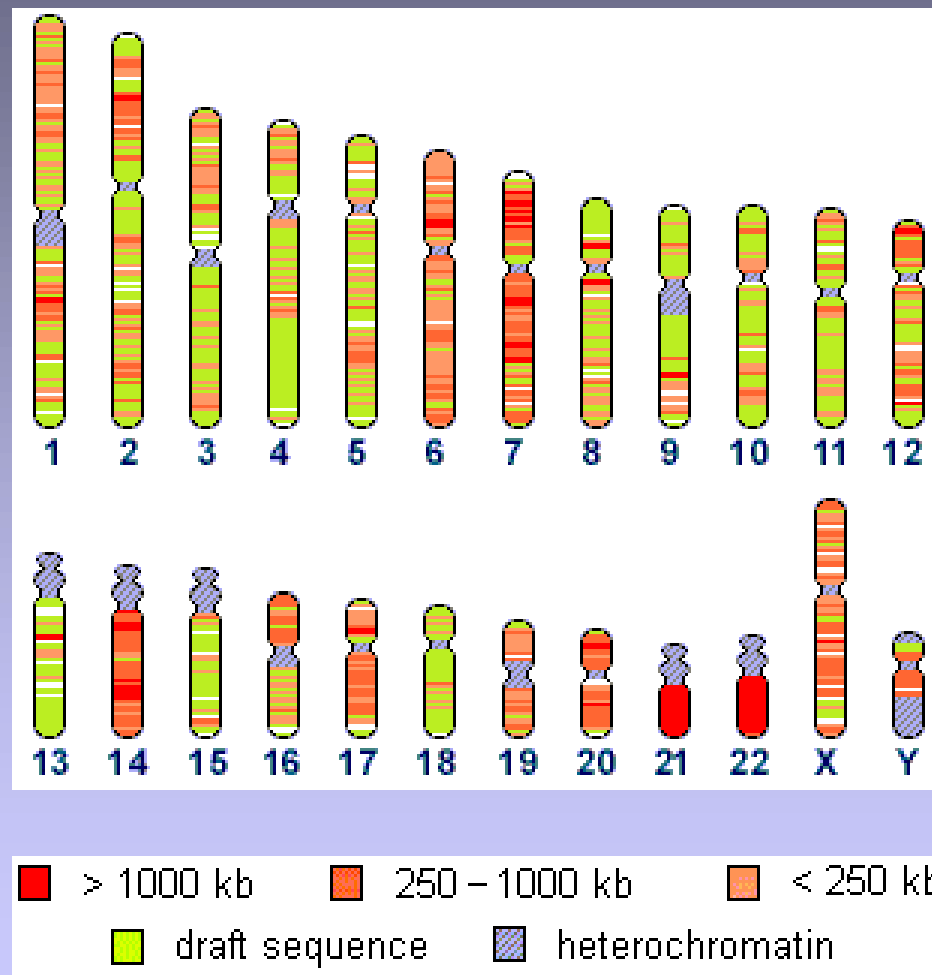
A sequencing farm



Sanger Centre data storage



Progress in HGP



Structure of a gene

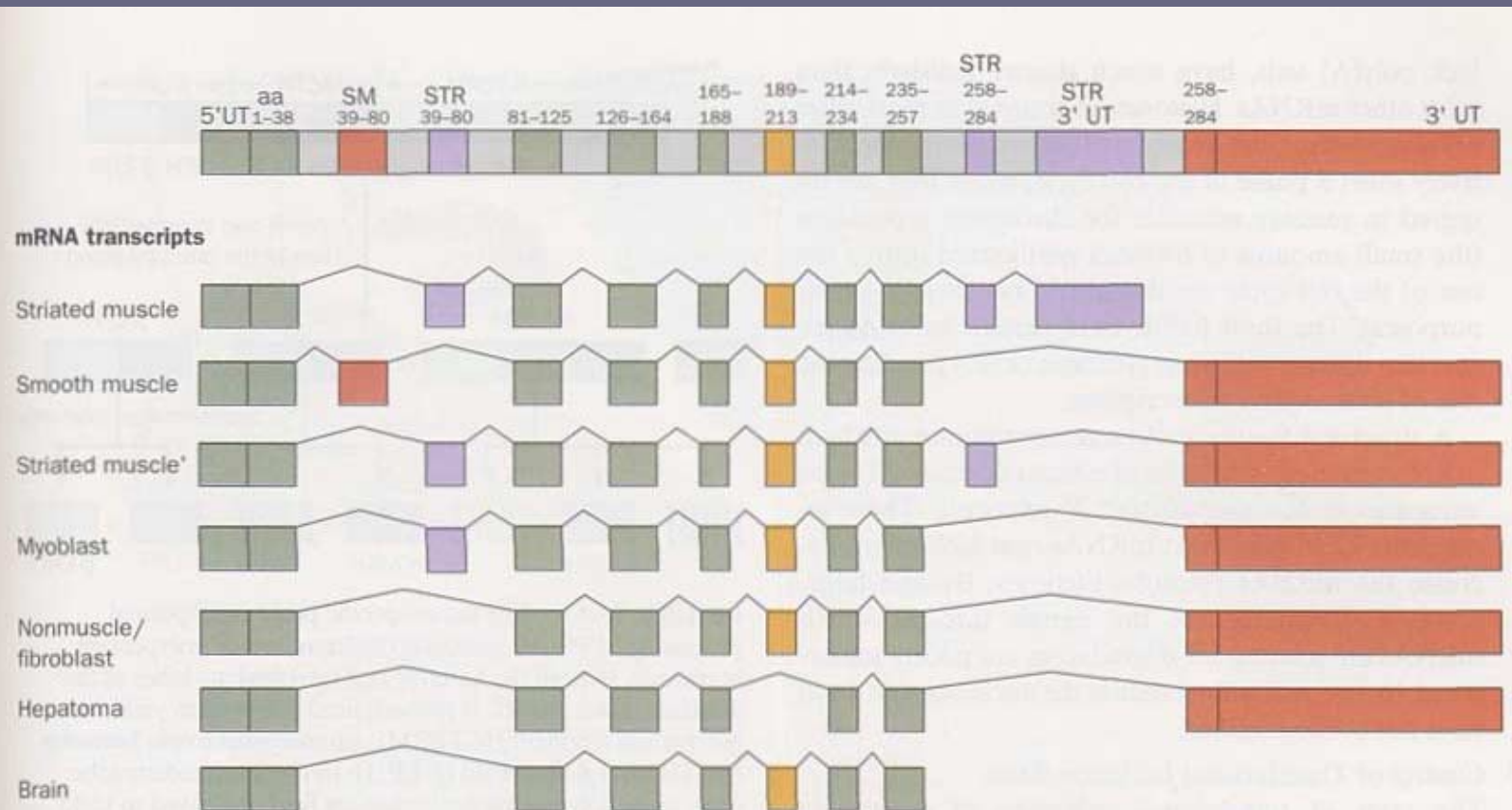
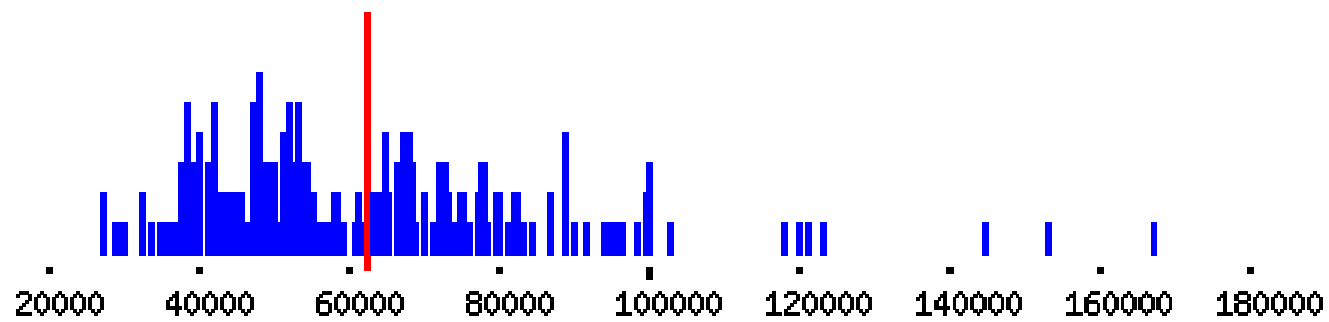


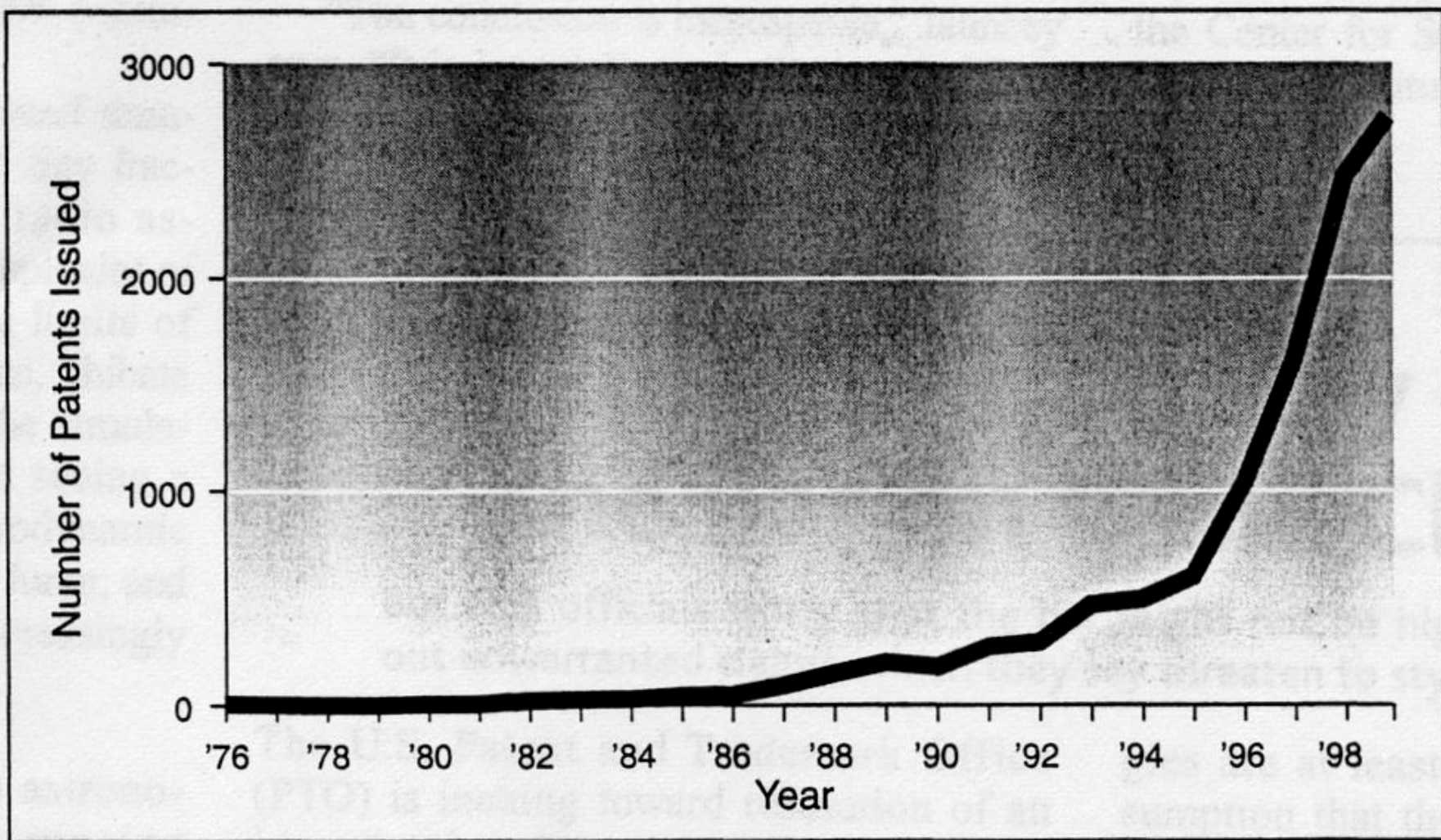
FIGURE 33-60. The organization of the rat α -tropomyosin gene and the seven alternative splicing pathways that give rise to cell-specific α -tropomyosin variants. The thin kinked lines indicate the positions occupied by the introns before they are spliced out to form the mature mRNAs. Tissue-specific exons are indicated together with the amino acid (aa) residues they encode: "constitutive" exons (those expressed in all tissues) are

green; those expressed only in smooth muscle (SM) are brown; those expressed only in striated muscle (STR) are purple; and those variably expressed are yellow. Note that the smooth and striated muscle exons encoding amino acid residues 39 to 80 are mutually exclusive and, likewise, there are alternative 3'-untranslated (UT) exons. [After Breitbart, R.E., Andreadis, A., and Nadal-Ginard, B., *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **56**, 481 (1987).]



GeneSweep entries

“Patenting genes”



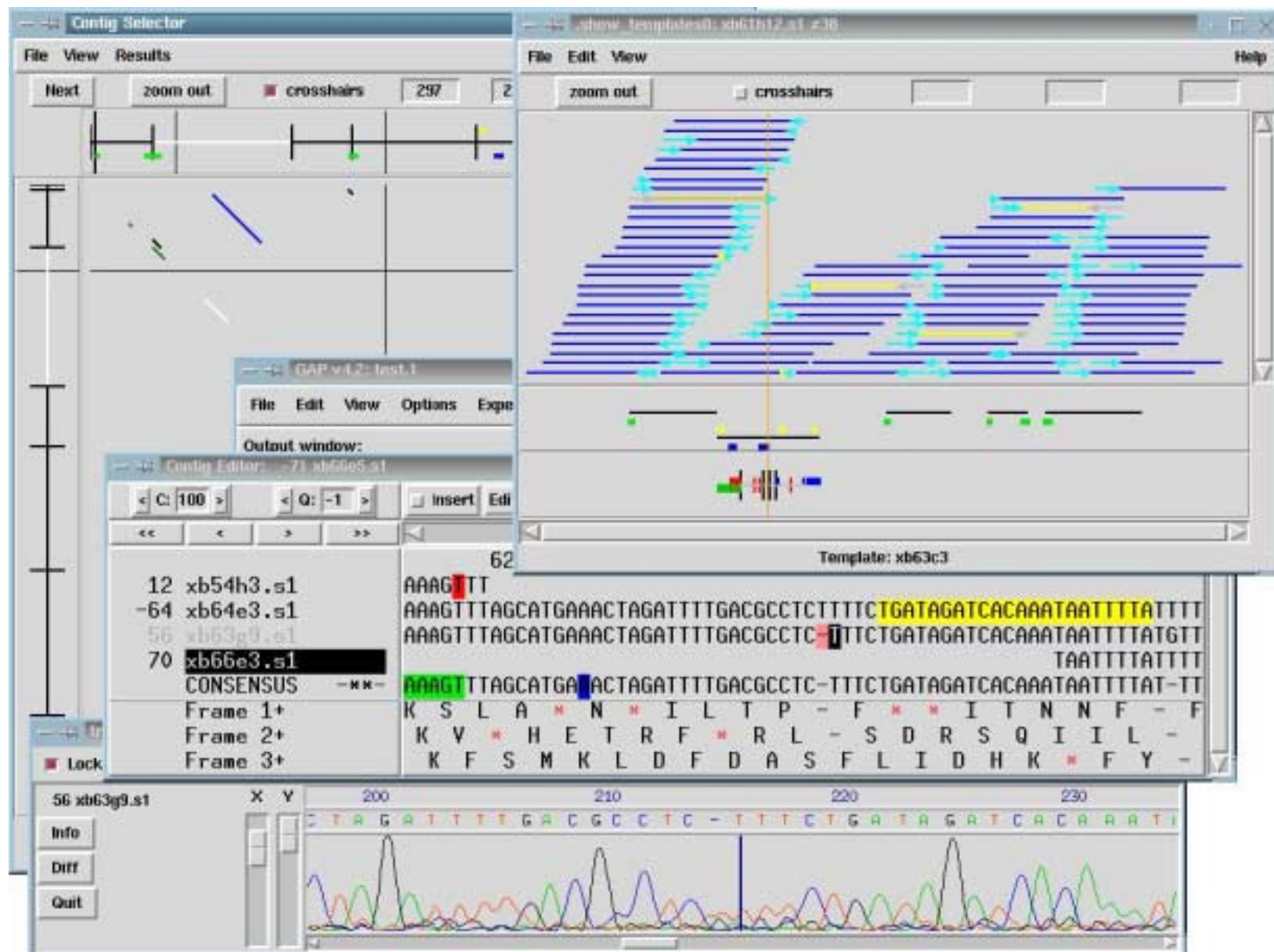
Gene boom. The number of patent applications containing a genetic sequence has exploded over the past decade.

- Novelty
- Invention
- Utility
- not Excluded

Differences in U.S.

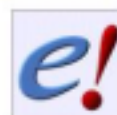
- Year's grace
- "Utility" narrower
e.g. U.S. requires clinical data
- Filing date
U.S. "first to invent"

Open Source Bioinformatics



Ensembl aims

- Find all protein-coding genes
- (guess at gene identity)
- distribute the data
- find additional features

You are here: [Home](#)[Ensembl Home](#)[EBI Home](#)[Sanger Home](#)[News](#)[Press Releases](#)[GeneSnap](#)[About Ensembl](#)[Genome Data](#)[Blast Search](#)[Genes](#)[Transcripts](#)[Pfam](#)[Contig Map](#)[Sequence Entries](#)[Map Markers](#)[Documentation](#)[Developers](#)[Mailing Archives:](#)[\[Developers\]](#)[\[Announcements\]](#)[\[DAS\]](#)[People](#)[Bug Track](#)[Bug Track Admin](#)[Web CVS](#)[Install](#)[FTP Site](#)

The Ensembl Project

Ensembl is a joint project between EMBL-EBI and the Sanger Centre to develop a software system which produces and maintains automatic annotation on eukaryotic genomes. Human data are available now; worm and mouse will be added soon ([more...](#)).

News 20th July 2000

The Wellcome Trust today announced a major investment of at least £8 million over five years in the Ensembl project, the database providing automatic annotation of the human genome.

The increased resources in staff and computer power for the gene "software" will mean a much speedier collection and dissemination of information on the function of genes, greatly aiding the work of researchers around the world in finding new diagnostic methods and treatments for a huge variety of diseases.

See the [full press release](#) over at the Sanger Centre.

News 5th July 2000

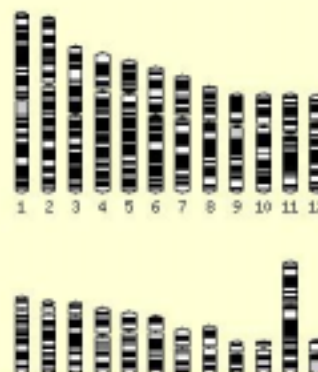
Human genome resources spanning the entire working draft are now available. <http://www.ensembl.org/Analysis/Human/> is a stable URL that provides links to a range of resources for the human genome. Ensembl is providing automatic annotation on a May 24th "frozen" data set at <http://m24.ensembl.org>.

We are actively developing a range of other resources that will be incorporated into the main Ensembl website.

Ensembl Human Data Entry Points

Select a chromosome or search by one of the following data categories:

- ▶ [BLAST](#)
- ▶ [Sequences](#)
- ▶ [Contigs](#)
- ▶ [Genes](#)
- ▶ [Pfam domain id](#)
- ▶ [Map marker](#)



Site Search

Ensembl Statistics

Last Update: 06/06/2000

Confirmed genes: 35295
 Predicted genes: 222041
 Confirmed exons: 122448
 Predicted exons: 563271
 Transcripts: 30800
 Contigs: 378924
 Sequences: 22331
 Base Pairs: 3084996493

Data Update Information

New/updated clones: [1122](#)

Pfam Top 40 Domains

Ensembl Pfam domain hits

[top 40](#)

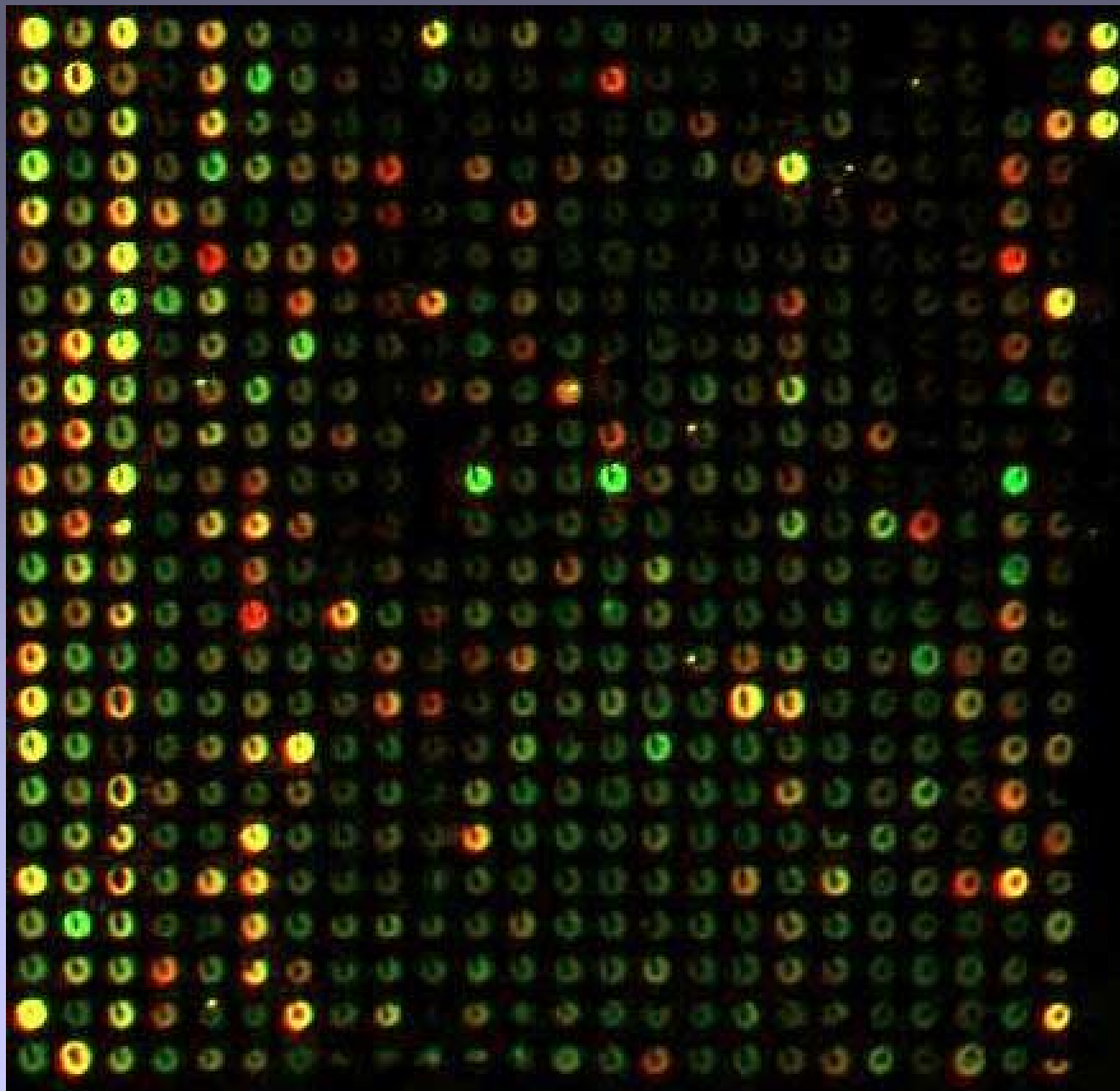
Download Human Data

- ▶ [confirmed peptides](#) database
- ▶ [confirmed cDNAs](#) database
- ▶ [predicted peptides](#) database
- ▶ [DNA](#) database
- ▶ [cDNA](#) database (modified)

EMBOSS

- EMBOSS
- NUCLEUS
 bioinformatics-specific code
- AJAX
 data structures

The next wave



Acknowledgments

- Steve Roberts
- Keith Willison
- Malcom Herbert
- Gino Bellavia

