

High-throughput technologies, omics data and analysis tools

Irene Pérez Díez

Unidad de Bioinformática y Bioestadística

18 de Junio de 2019



Unidad de
Bioinformática y
Bioestadística



PRINCIPE FELIPE
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION



CSIC
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS



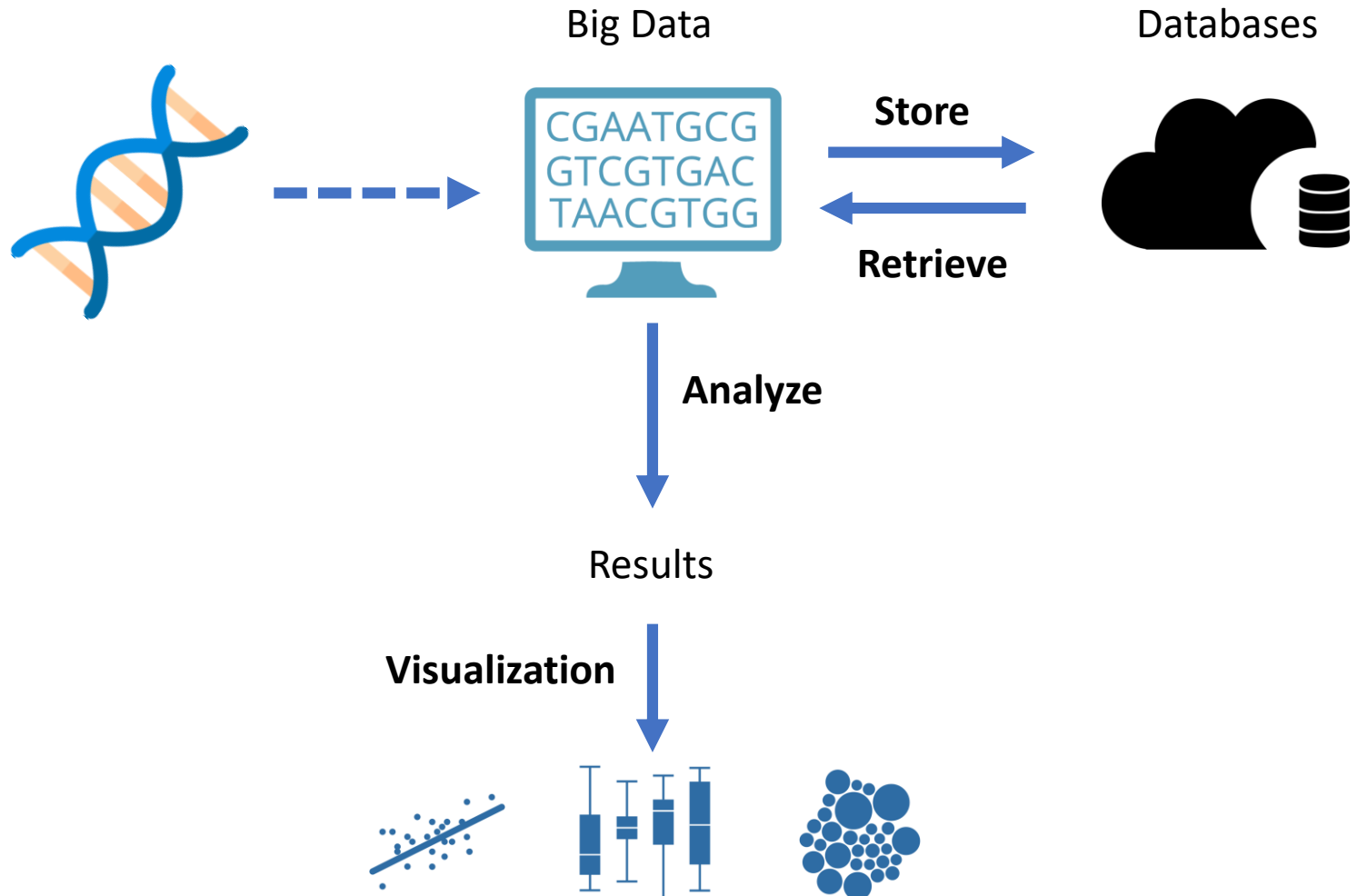
WODA

WEB-BASED OMICS DATA ANALYSIS

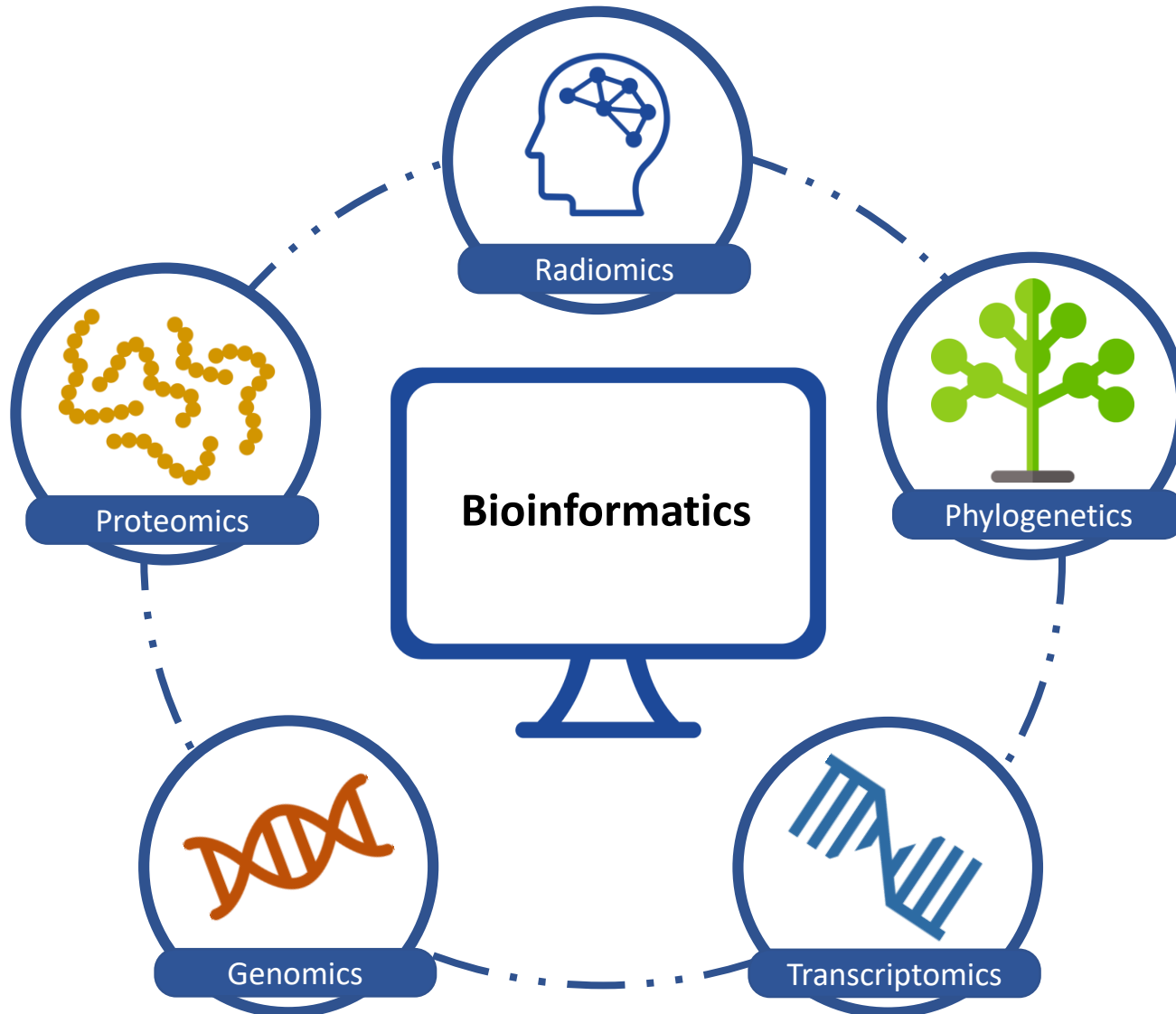
Outline

- Bioinformatics
- Omics and high-throughput technologies
- Workflow and tools
- Databases

What is bioinformatics?



What is bioinformatics?



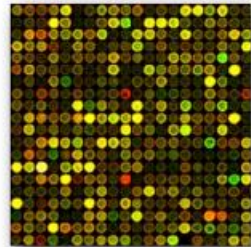
NGS technologies

NGS / High-throughput



Sanger DNA
Sequencing

Since 1977



Microarrays

Since mid-1990s



2nd generation
sequencing

Since 2007



3rd generation &
single-molecule
sequencing

Since 2010

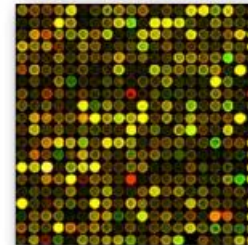
NGS technologies

Sanger



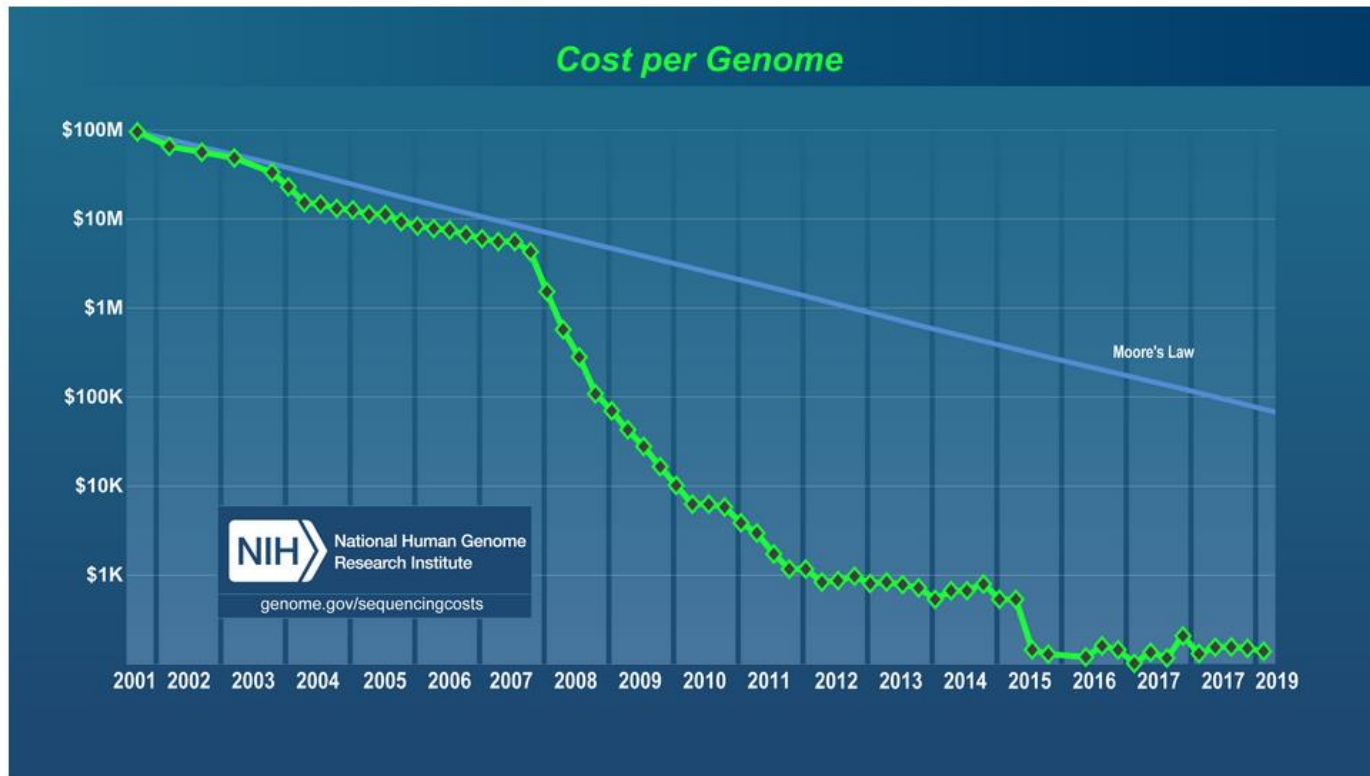
- *De novo* sequencing
- Targeted DNA sequencing
- NGS sequencing validation
- Microbial sequencing
- Mitochondrial sequencing

Microarray



- Comparative genomics
- Gene expression profiling
- Clinical diagnostics
- Methylation analysis

NGS technologies



NGS technologies

Platform (Company)	Chemistry	Read length (bp)	No. reads	Raw error rate (%)	Applications
454 (Roche)	Pyro-sequencing	700	1×10^6	1	Bacterial and viral genomes, multiplex PCR, validation of point mutations, targeted somatic-mutation detection
HiSeq (Illumina)	Synthesis	150x2	5×10^9	0,8	Complex genomes (human, mouse and plants) and genome-wide NGS, RNA-seq, hybrid capture or multiplex-PCR, somatic-mutation detection, forensics, noninvasive prenatal testing
MiSeq (Illumina)	Synthesis	300x2	3×10^8	0,8	
SOLiD (Thermofisher)	Ligation	50	1×10^9	0,01	Complex genomes and genome-wide NGS, RNA-seq, hybrid capture or multiplex-PCR, somatic-mutation detection
Ion Torrent (Thermofisher)	Synthesis	200-400	6×10^7	1,7	Multiplex-PCR, microbiology and infectious diseases, somatic-mutation detection, validation of point mutations
3 rd generation					
SMRT (Pac Bio)	Real-time SMS	> 10,000	1×10^6	12,9	Complex genomes, microbiology and infectious-disease genomes, transcript-fusion detection, methylation detection
MinION PromethION (Oxford Nanopore)	Real-time SMS	> 5000	6×10^4	34	Pathogen surveillance, targeted mutation detection, metagenomics, bacterial and viral genomes


NGS chemistry overview

A. Library Preparation

B. Cluster Amplification

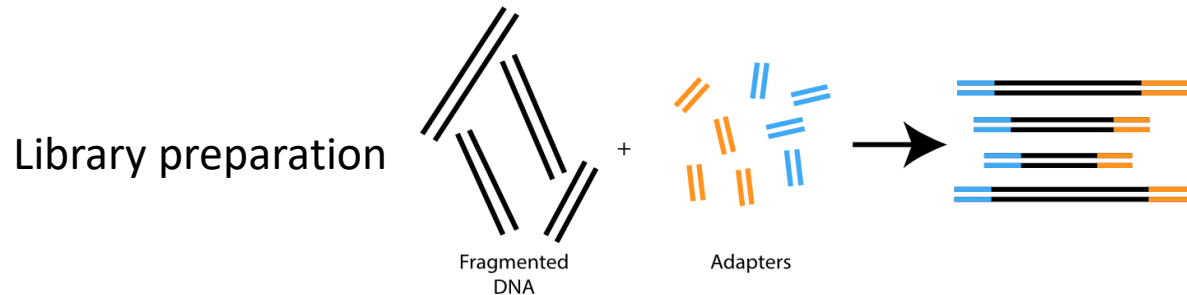
- Bridge PCR
- Emulsion PCR

C. Sequencing

- Pyrosequencing
- Sequencing by synthesis
- Ion semiconductor sequencing
- Sequencing by ligation
- Real-time SMS  No PCR!!

D. Alignment/mapping and Data Analysis

Types of libraries



Single-end sequencing

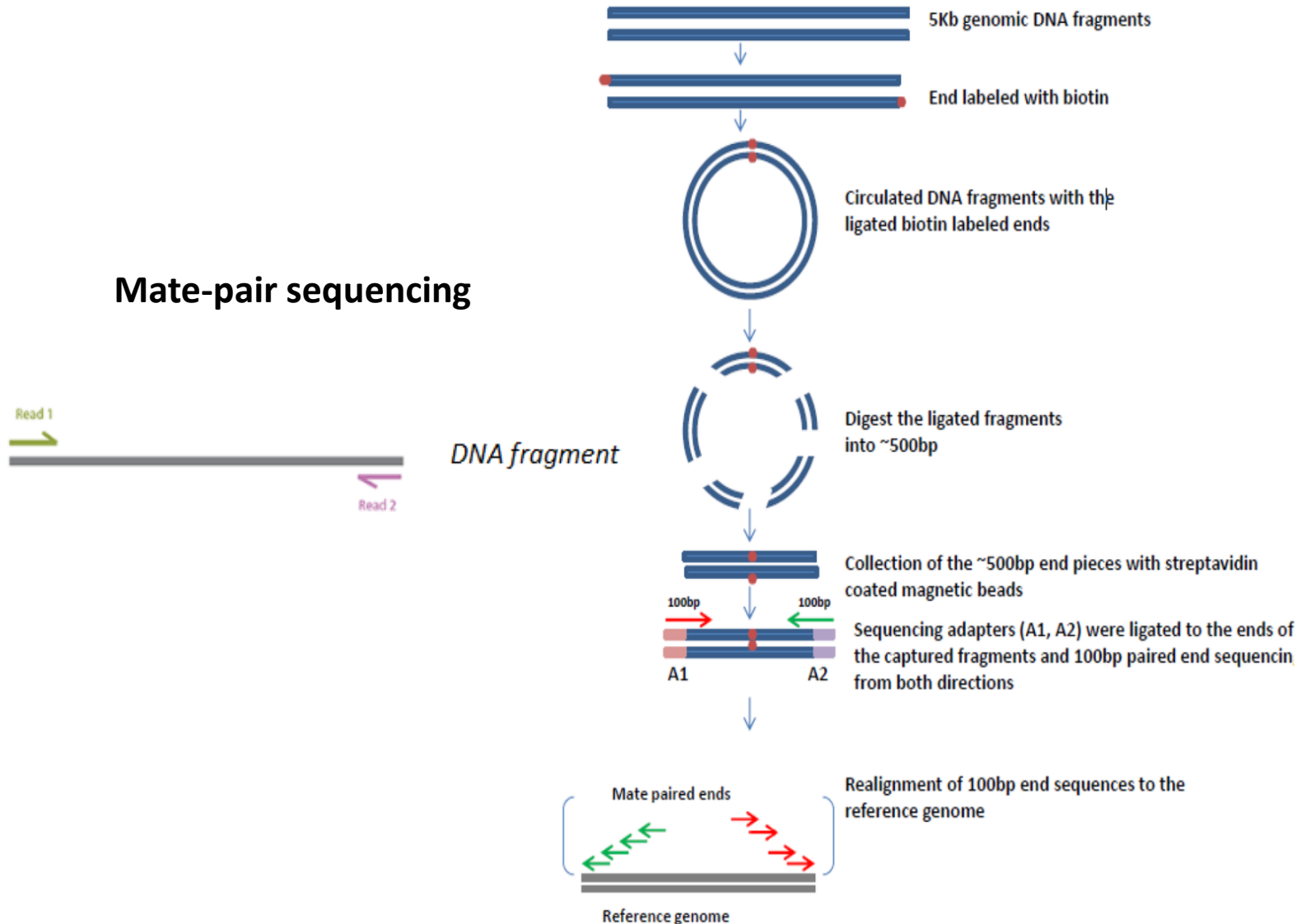


Paired-end sequencing

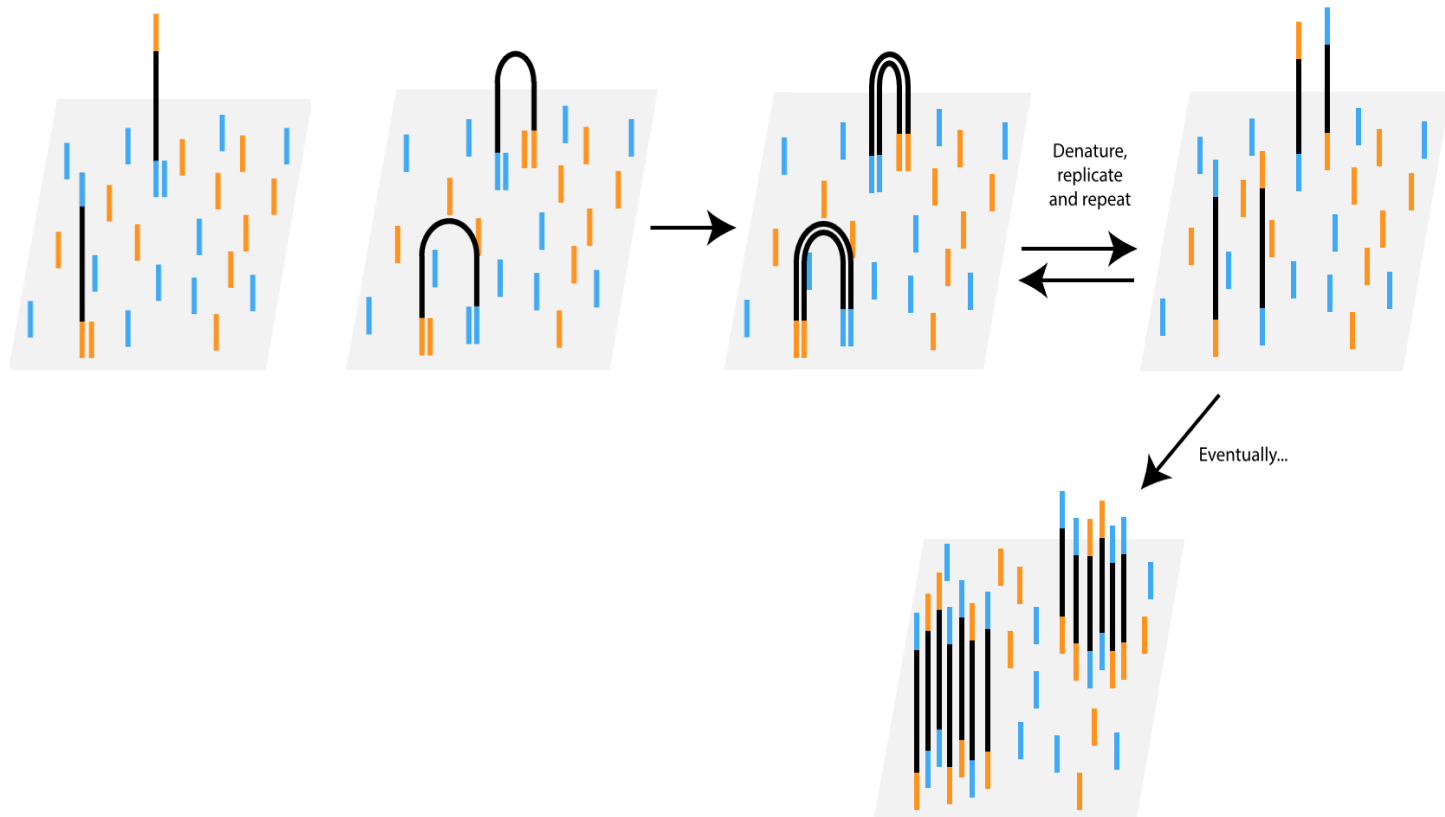


Types of libraries

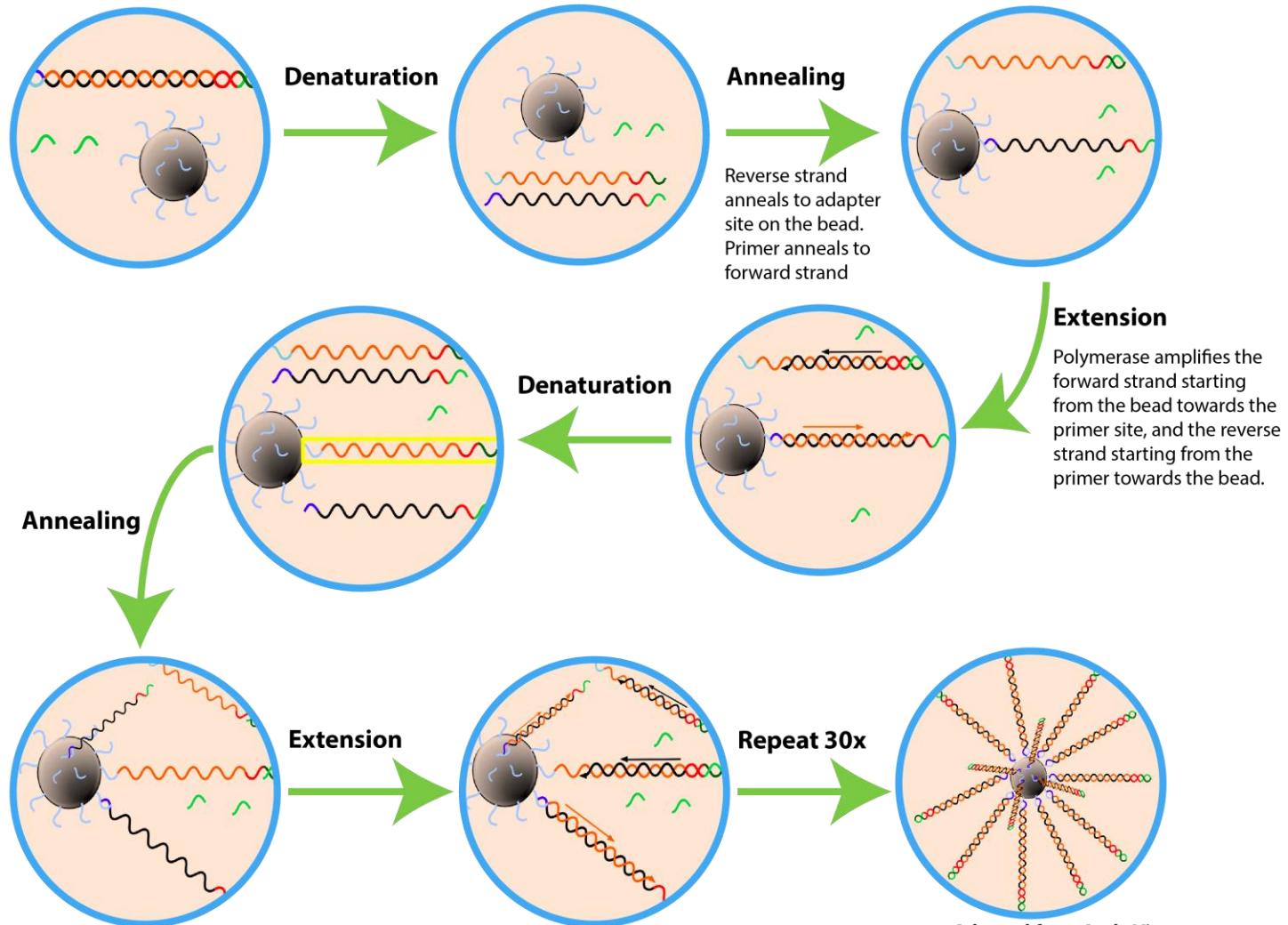
Mate-pair sequencing



Bridge PCR



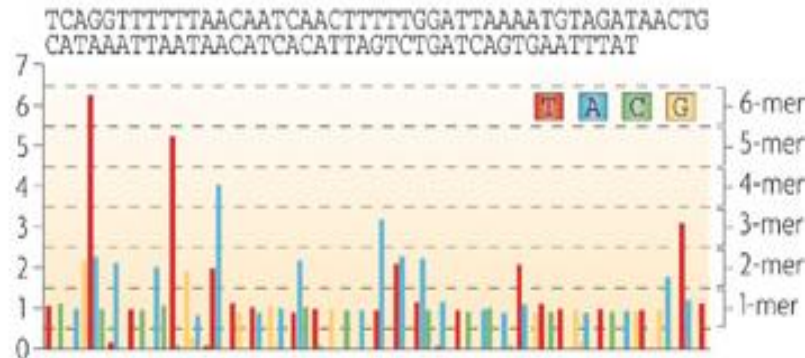
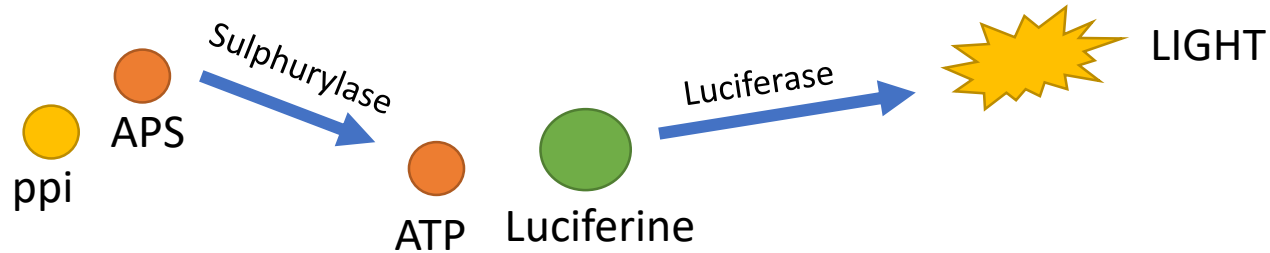
Emulsion PCR



Adapted from Andy Vierstraete 2012

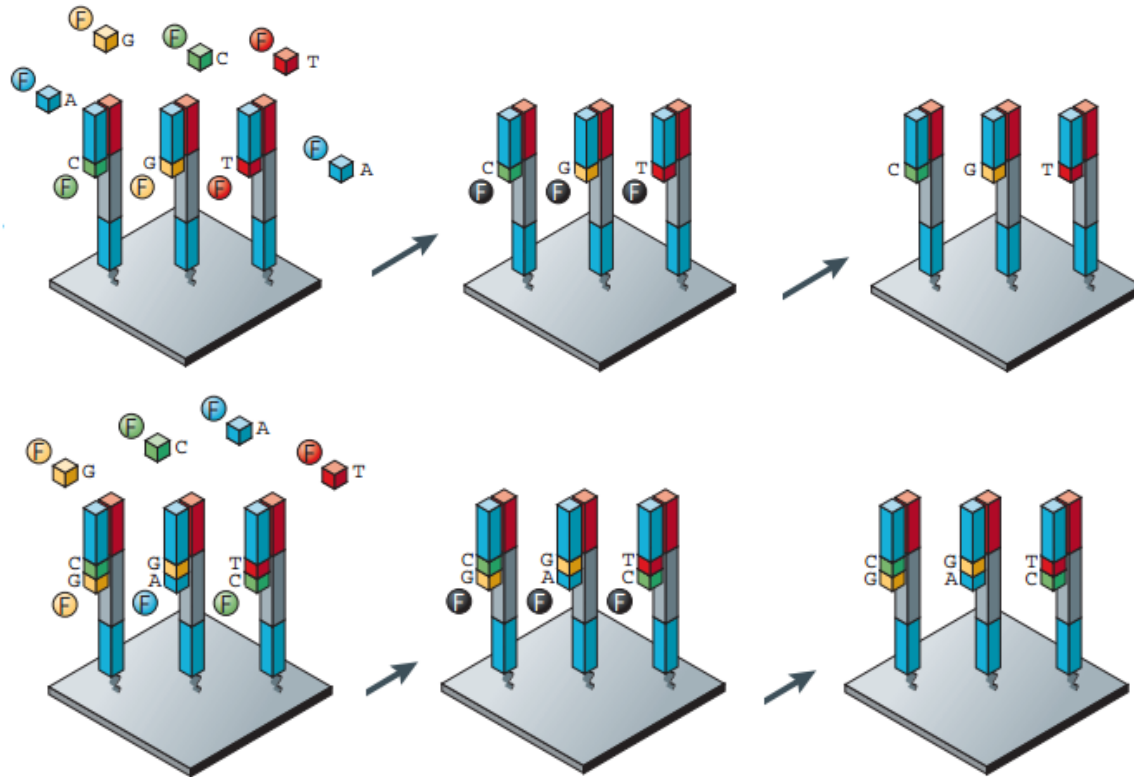
Roche

Pyrosequencing



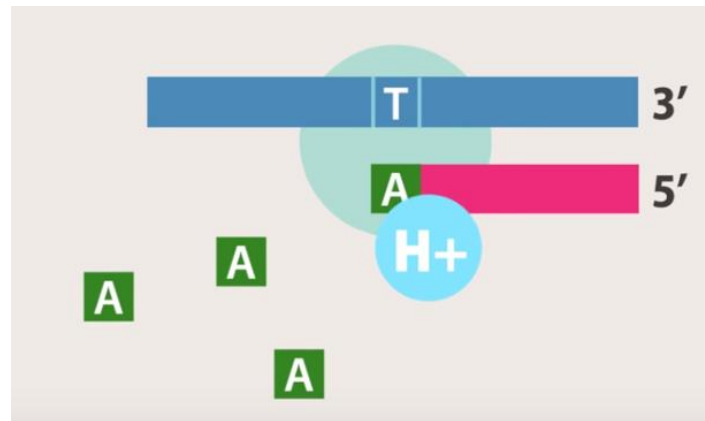
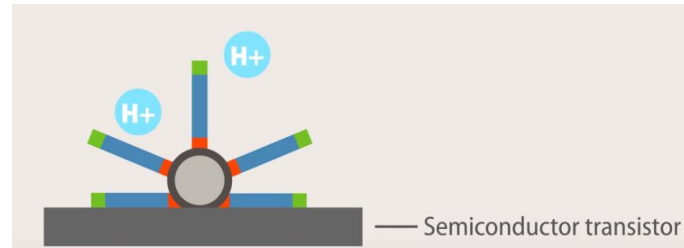
- Large read lengths generation
- High reagent cost
- High error rate over strings of 6+ homopolymer

Sequencing by synthesis



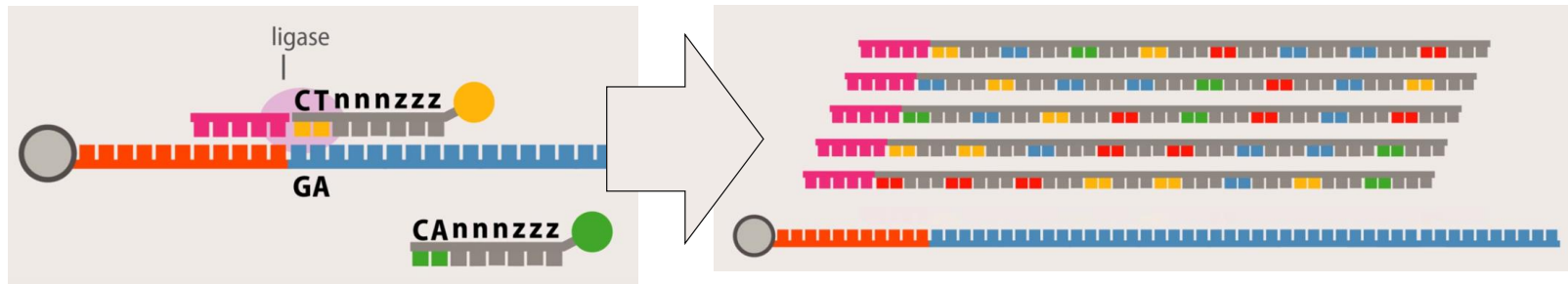
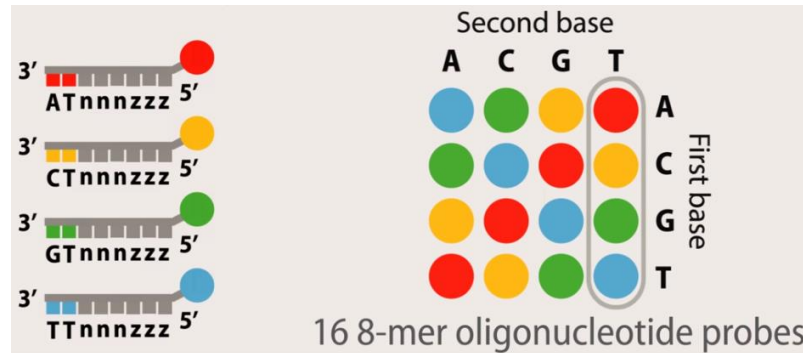
- Overcomes homopolymer issue due to terminated nucleotides
- Increased error rate with read length

Ion semiconductor



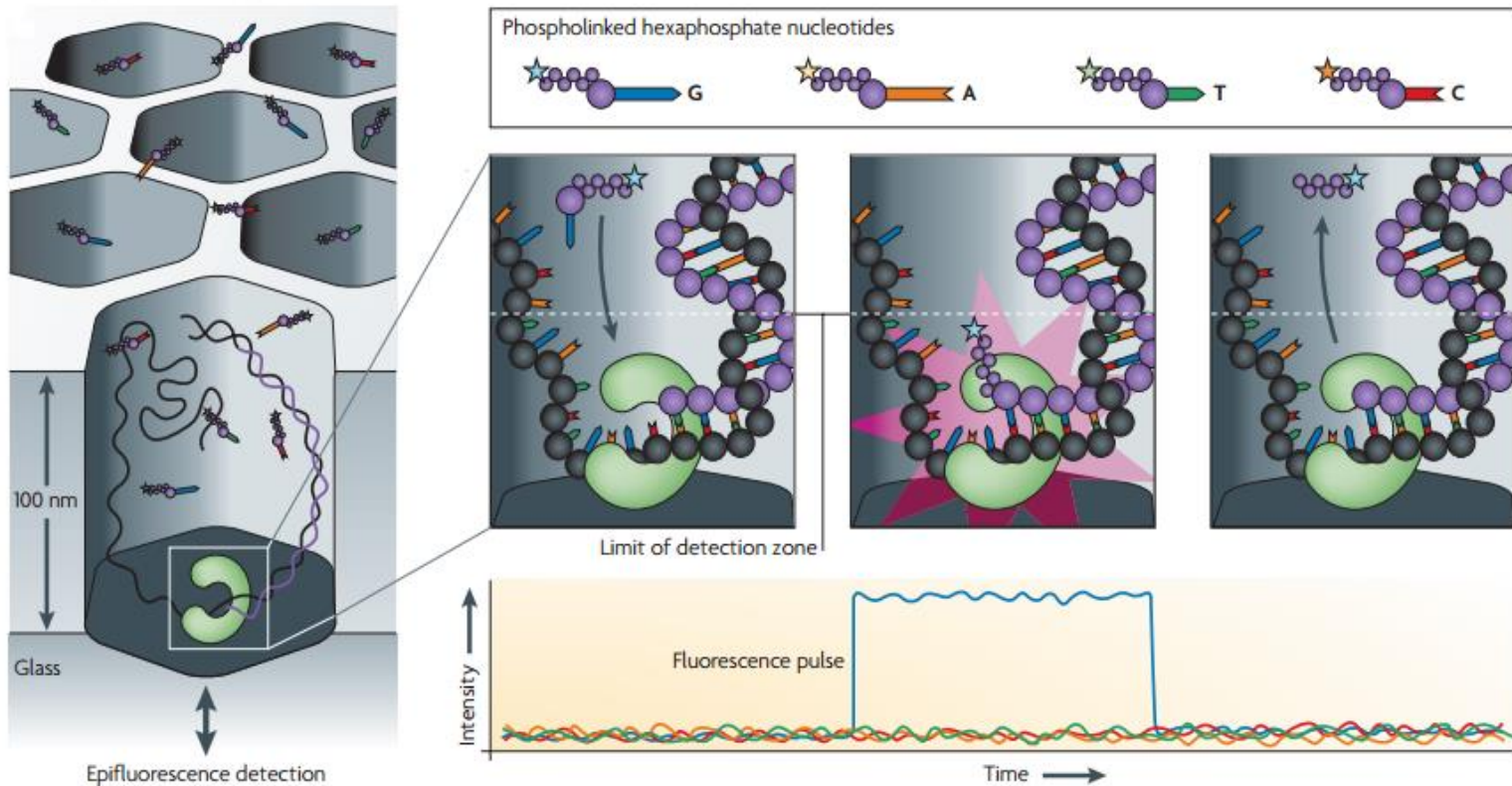
- Similar to pyrosequencing, but measures the release of H⁺ instead of pyrophosphate
- More cost-effective and time-efficient

Sequencing by ligation



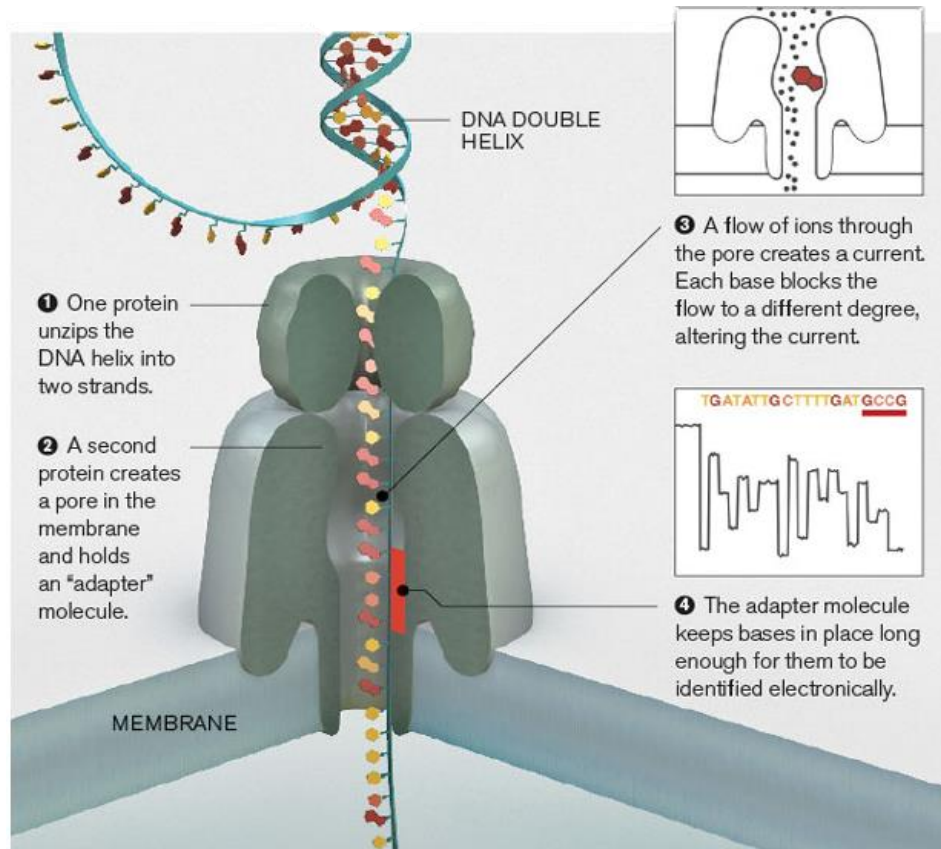
- Oligonucleotide probes used rather than DNA polymerase
- Very short read lengths

Real-time SMS



- Non-stop sequencing, no need to “wash and scan”
- DNAPol fixed at the bottom of the well, the laser detector aims at the active site

Real-time SMS



- Non-stop sequencing, no need to “wash and scan”
- High error rate, this technology is still improving

Applications

Whole Genome Sequencing
(WGS)

Variant Calling

RNA-seq

De novo sequencing

Metagenomics

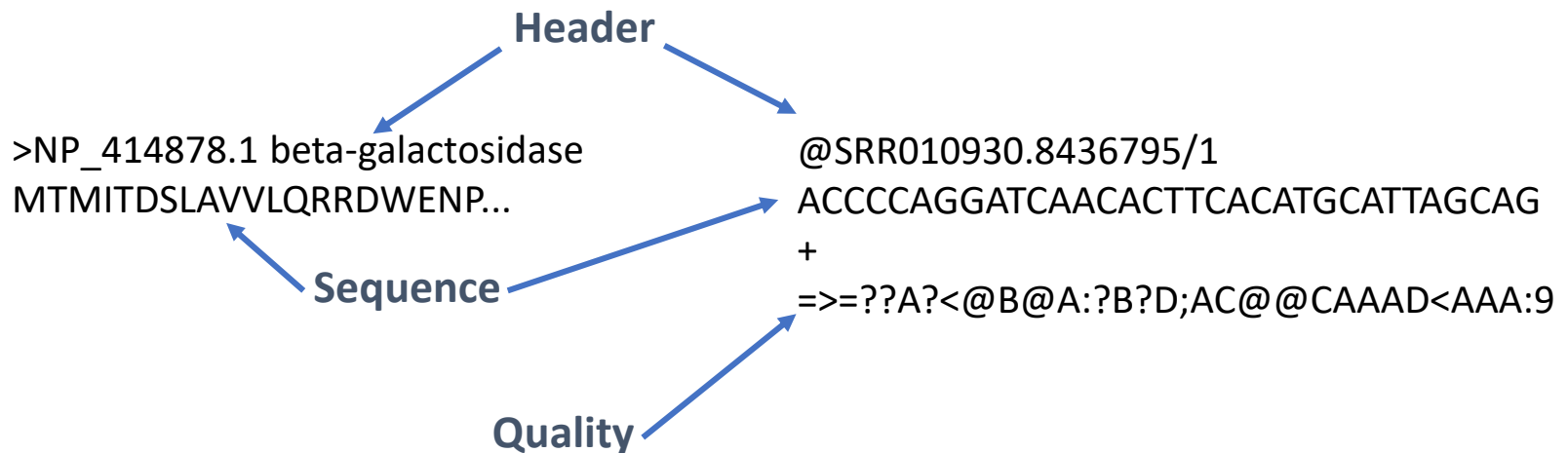
FASTA - FASTQ

- Fasta

- .fasta
- .fa

- Fastq

- .fastq
- .fq



PHRED quality

- Encodes the probability of an erroneous call
 - Phred quality score $Q = -10 \log_{10} P$
 - Base-calling error probabilities $P = 10^{-Q/10}$
 - ASCII encoding

Example: call with $Q = 30$ has error probability $P = 10^{-3} = 1$ in 1000

Encoding	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1	2	3	4
Q score	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Computing requirements

Conditioned data center (server rooms)

Computing cluster

Many computer nodes (servers)

High performance and storage capacity

Fast networks

Sysadmins and developers

Computational infrastructure



- 44 computer nodes
- 600 CPUs
- 11 TB RAM memory
- 1 PB storage capacity

Public resource devoted to the storage and analysis of data coming from:

1. Precision medicine data
2. Bioimage
3. Biomedical data

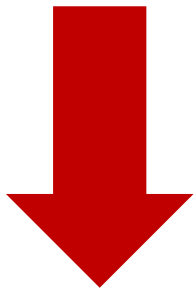
The use of the cluster is open to public institutions and research groups in the Comunitat Valenciana working in biomedical fields.

ubb@cipf.es

Cloud computing

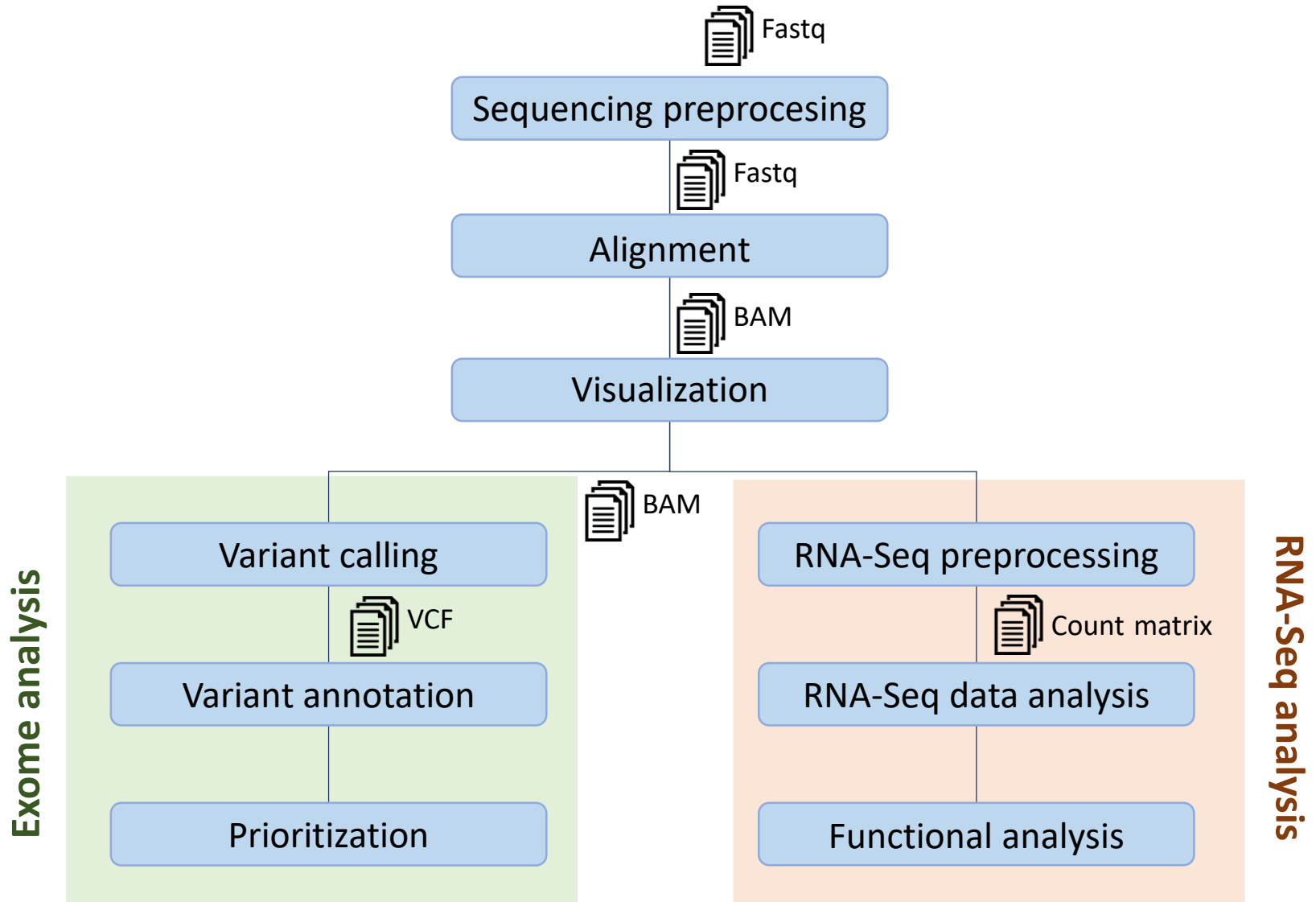


- Flexibility
- You pay what you use
- Don't need to maintain a data center

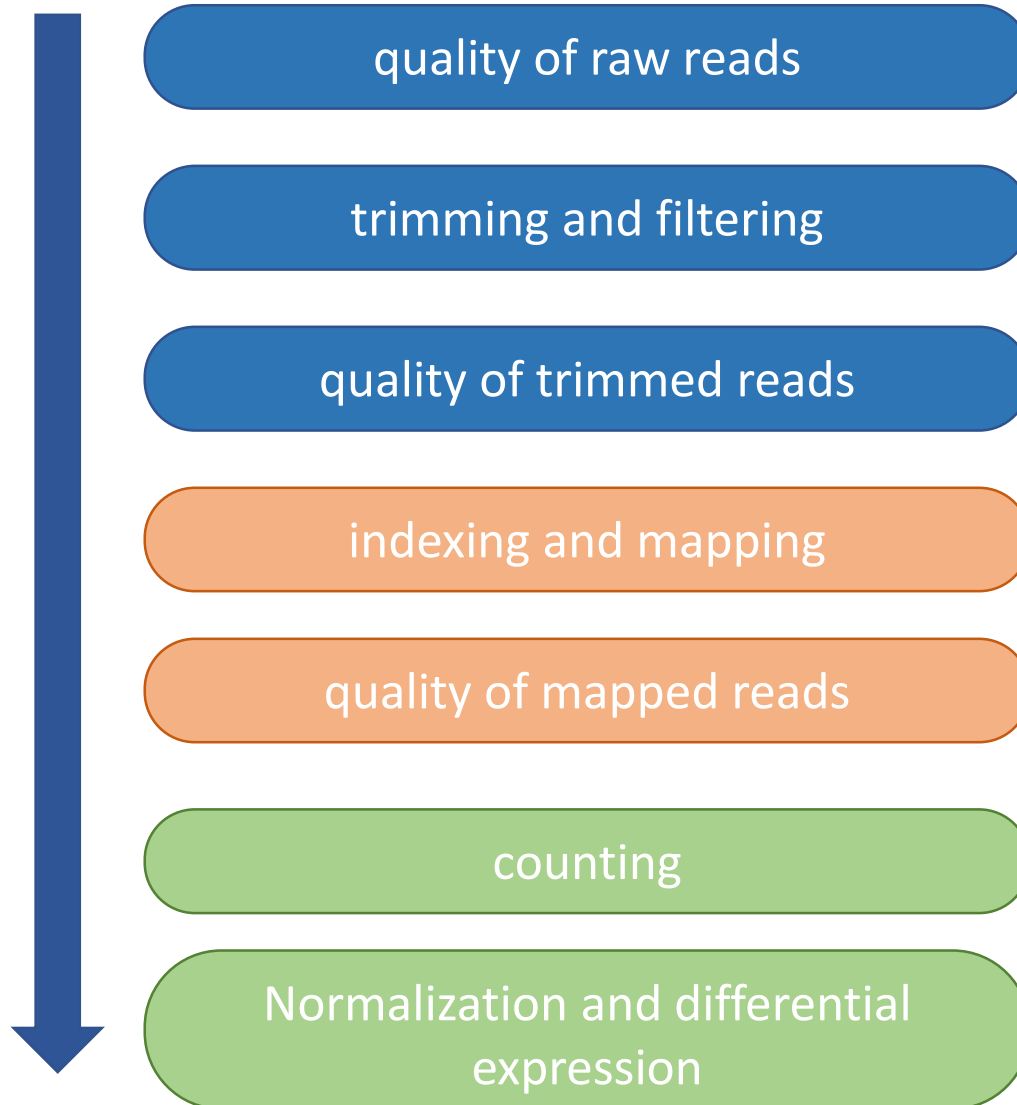


- Transfer datasets through the internet is slow
- Lower performance
- Privacy and security concerns
- More expensive for big and long term projects

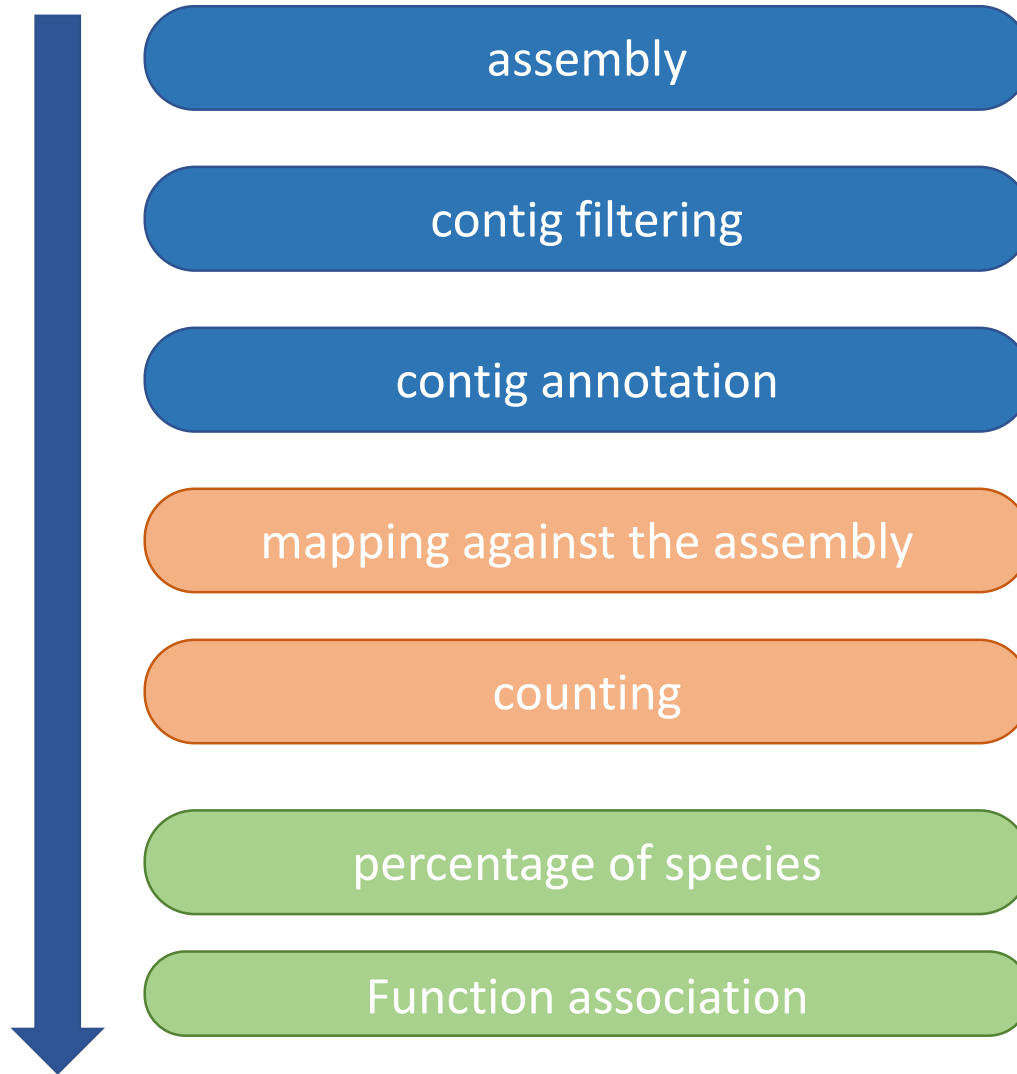
Basic workflow



RNAseq pipeline



Metagenomics pipeline



NGS tools

FastQC

<https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>

Quality control

Blast2GO

<https://www.blast2go.com/>

Functional annotation and analysis

Cutadapt

<https://cutadapt.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

Trimming: remove adaptors and other sequences

Samtools

<http://www.htslib.org/>

Work with SAM/BAM/CRAM files

Bowtie2

<http://bowtie-bio.sourceforge.net/bowtie2/index.shtml>

Alignment

Vcftools

<https://vcftools.github.io/index.html>

Work with VCF files

Bwa

<http://bio-bwa.sourceforge.net/>

Alignment

GATK

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/gatk/>

From variant discovery to metagenomics

STAR

<https://github.com/alexdobin/STAR>

RNA-seq aligner

HISAT2

<http://ccb.jhu.edu/software/hisat2/index.shtml>

RNA / DNA aligner

NGS tools

Cufflinks

<http://cole-trapnell-lab.github.io/cufflinks/>

Transcriptome assembly and differential expression

Mothur

<https://www.mothur.org/>

Microbial ecology toolbox

ABYSS

<https://github.com/bcgsc/abyss>

de novo sequence assembler (large genomes)

Bismark

<https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/bismark/>

Bisulfite converted sequence reads – cytosine methylation

SPAdes

<http://cab.spbu.ru/software/spades/>

Genome assembler (small genomes)

BLAST

<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>

Alignment

GLIMMER

<https://ccb.jhu.edu/software/glimmer/>

Gene predictor - microbial DNA

Augustus

<http://bioinf.uni-greifswald.de/augustus/>

Gene predictor – eukaryotic DNA

IGV

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/software/igv/>

Genome visualization

Qiime2

<https://qiime2.org/>

Microbiome bioinformatics platform

NGS tools



Babelomics 5

[log in](#) [sign up](#) [?](#)



Babelomics 5

GENE EXPRESSION, GENOME
VARIATION AND FUNCTIONAL
PROFILING ANALYSIS SUITE

[Try it now](#)

Note

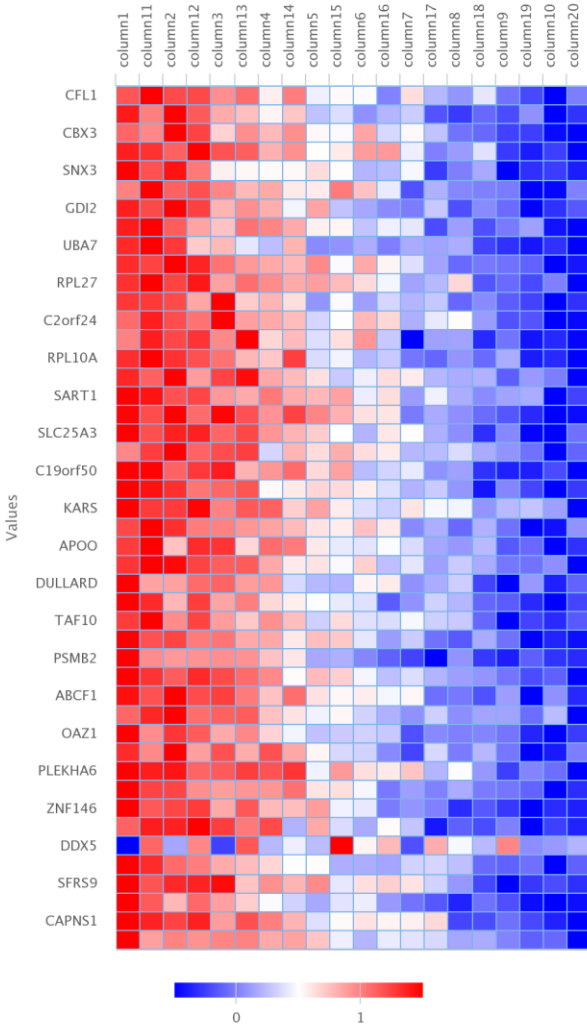
Web optimized for Chrome. Only modern web browsers are fully supported, these include Chrome 36+, Firefox 36+, Safari 8+ and Opera 24+.

For teaching activities with Babelomics we recommend you to use:
courses.babelomics.org

BABELOMICS: developed by the Computational Genomics Department
bioinfo.cipf.es: babelomics@cipf.es
Príncipe Felipe Research Center

NGS tools

HeatMap



#NAMES	statistic	coefs.	p-value	adj. p-value
CFL1	3.16	1.05	0.0016	0.019
CCL5	3.12	1.04	0.0018	0.019
CBX3	3.04	1.06	0.0024	0.019
RPL19	2.99	1.02	0.0028	0.019
SNX3	2.95	0.85	0.0032	0.019
JTB	2.95	0.94	0.0032	0.019
GDI2	2.93	1.04	0.0034	0.019
RPS24	2.93	0.96	0.0034	0.019
UBA7	2.92	0.91	0.0034	0.019
MYST2	2.9	1.11	0.0037	0.019

46 Results < 1 of 5 >

Term	Term size	Term size(in genome)	annotated_genes lists	converged ids list	lor	adj_pvalue
positive regulation of developmental process(GO:0051094)	8	1937	THRA SART1 PAX8 RHOA EPHB3 BAD	true	-0.51	0.049
negative regulation of cellular biosynthetic process(GO:0031327)	11	2778	THRA CBX3 NONO TARDBP RPS27A KHDRBS1	true	-0.52	0.024
heterocycle metabolic process(GO:0046483)	64	20258	RPL18 ABCF1 RPL17 CHURC1 THRA RPL19 RPL14	true	-0.4	0.02

NGS tools

The screenshot displays the Galaxy web interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'Galaxy', 'Analyze Data', 'Workflow', 'Visualize', 'Shared Data', 'Help', 'User', and a 'Using 0%' indicator. The left sidebar contains a 'Tools' section with a search bar and categories: 'GENOMIC FILE MANIPULATION' (FASTA/FASTQ, FASTQ Quality Control, SAM/BAM, BED, VCF/BCF, Nanopore, Convert Formats, Lift-Over), 'COMMON GENOMICS TOOLS' (Operate on Genomic Intervals, Fetch Sequences/Alignments), and 'GENOMICS ANALYSIS' (Assembly, Annotation, Mapping, Variant Calling, ChIP-seq, RNA-seq, Multiple Alignments). The central content area features a tutorial titled 'Running Your Own Understanding how Galaxy works' with the subtitle 'An in-depth tutorial'. Below the tutorial is a 'Tweets' section by @galaxyproject, showing a retweet from IFB_Bioinformatique (@IFB_Bioinfo) with the text: 'Are We Ready? Yes We Are !!! #Elixir19 @ELIXIREurope @BioSchemas @galaxyproject @FAIRsharing_org @ElixirTess @EGAarchive and much more'. The right sidebar shows a 'History' panel with a search bar, 'Variant Calling' statistics (6 shown, 12 deleted, 334.93 MB), and a list of datasets: 18: bamsorted, 16: AlnBam, 15: Aln2 trimmed, 14: Aln1 trimmed, 13: aln2.fastq.gz, and 12: aln1.fastq.gz.

Galaxy Analyze Data Workflow Visualize Shared Data Help User Using 0%

Tools ☆ ↗

search tools

GENOMIC FILE MANIPULATION

- FASTA/FASTQ
- FASTQ Quality Control
- SAM/BAM
- BED
- VCF/BCF
- Nanopore
- Convert Formats
- Lift-Over

COMMON GENOMICS TOOLS

- Operate on Genomic Intervals
- Fetch Sequences/Alignments

GENOMICS ANALYSIS

- Assembly
- Annotation
- Mapping
- Variant Calling
- ChIP-seq
- RNA-seq
- Multiple Alignments

Galaxy is an open source, web-based platform for data intensive biomedical research. If you are new to Galaxy start here or consult our help resources. You can install your own Galaxy by following the tutorial and choose from thousands of tools from the Tool Shed.

Running Your Own Understanding how Galaxy works

An in-depth tutorial

Tweets by @galaxyproject

Galaxy Project Retweeted

IFB_Bioinformatique
@IFB_Bioinfo

Are We Ready? Yes We Are !!! #Elixir19
@ELIXIREurope @BioSchemas
@galaxyproject @FAIRsharing_org
@ElixirTess @EGAarchive and much more

History ↕ + 🗑 ⚙

search datasets

Variant Calling

6 shown, 12 deleted

334.93 MB

- 18: bamsorted
- 16: AlnBam
- 15: Aln2 trimmed
- 14: Aln1 trimmed
- 13: aln2.fastq.gz
- 12: aln1.fastq.gz

NGS tools

Bowtie2 - map reads against reference genome (Galaxy Version 2.3.4.2) ☆ Favorite 🔄 Versions ▼ Options

Is this single or paired library

Paired-end

FASTA/Q file #1

📁

Must be of datatype "fastqsanger" or "fasta"

FASTA/Q file #2

📁

Must be of datatype "fastqsanger" or "fasta"

Write unaligned reads (in fastq format) to separate file(s)

--un/--un-conc (possibly with -gz or -bz2); This triggers --un parameter for single reads and --un-conc for paired reads

Write aligned reads (in fastq format) to separate file(s)


--al/--al-conc (possibly with -gz or -bz2); This triggers --al parameter for single reads and --al-conc for paired reads

Do you want to set paired-end options?

No

See "Alignment Options" section of Help below for information

Will you select a reference genome from your history or use a built-in index?

 **19: Bowtie2 on data 13 and data 12: aligned reads (BAM)** 👁️ ✎ ✕

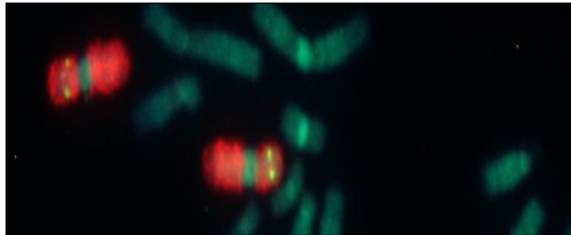
13: aln2.fastq.gz 👁️ ✎ ✕

12: aln1.fastq.gz 👁️ ✎ ✕

Databases

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

Gene [Advanced](#) [Help](#)



Gene

Gene integrates information from a wide range of species. A record may include nomenclature, Reference Sequences (RefSeqs), maps, pathways, variations, phenotypes, and links to genome-, phenotype-, and locus-specific resources worldwide.

Using Gene

[Gene Quick Start](#)

[FAQ](#)

[Download/FTP](#)

[RefSeq Mailing List](#)

[Gene News](#) 

[Factsheet](#)

Gene Tools

[Submit GeneRIFs](#)

[Submit Correction](#)

[Statistics](#)

[BLAST](#)

[Genome Workbench](#)

[Splign](#)

Other Resources

[HomoloGene](#)

[OMIM](#)

[RefSeq](#)

[RefSeqGene](#)

[UniGene](#)

[Protein Clusters](#)

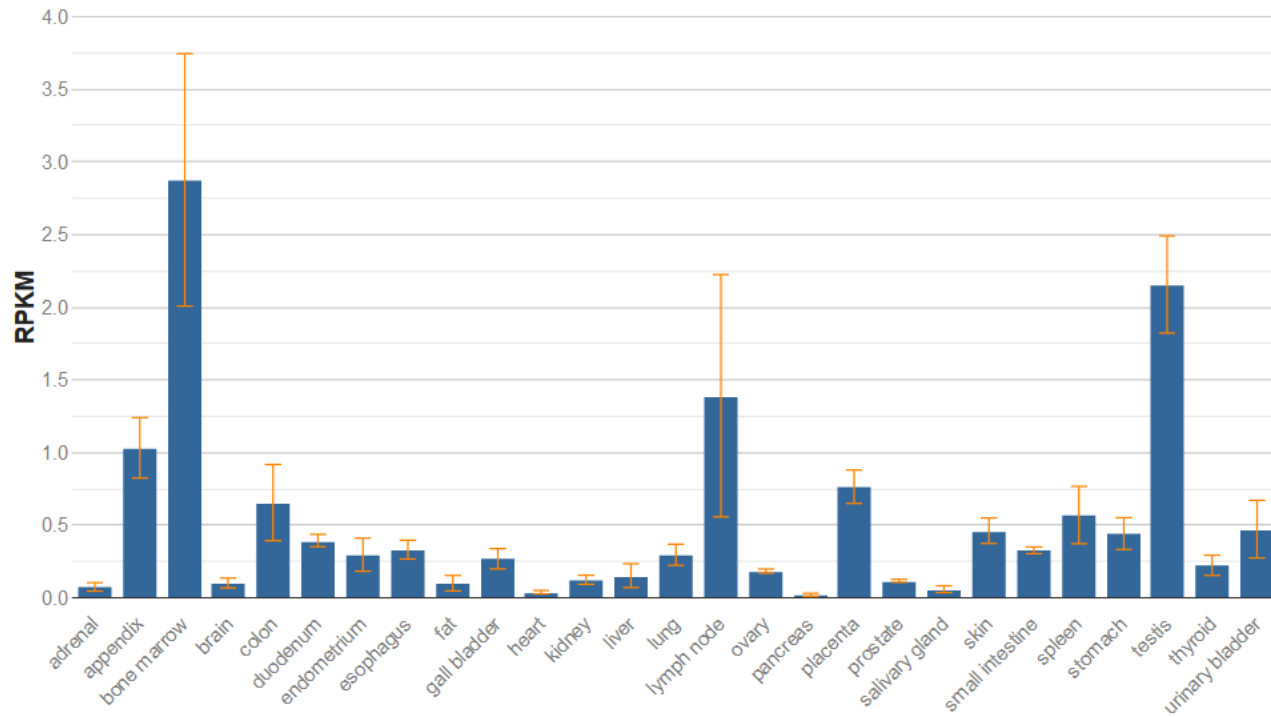
Databases

Summary

Official Symbol	BRCA2 <small>provided by HGNC</small>
Official Full Name	BRCA2 DNA repair associated <small>provided by HGNC</small>
Primary source	HGNC:HGNC:1101
See related	Ensembl:ENSG00000139618 MIM:600185
Gene type	protein coding
RefSeq status	REVIEWED
Organism	Homo sapiens
Lineage	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo
Also known as	FAD; FACD; FAD1; GLM3; BRCC2; FANCD; PNCA2; FANCD1; XRCC11; BROVCA2
Summary	Inherited mutations in BRCA1 and this gene, BRCA2, confer increased lifetime risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer. Both BRCA1 and BRCA2 are involved in maintenance of genome stability, specifically the homologous recombination pathway for double-strand DNA repair. The BRCA2 protein contains several copies of a 70 aa motif called the BRC motif, and these motifs mediate binding to the RAD51 recombinase which functions in DNA repair. BRCA2 is considered a tumor suppressor gene, as tumors with BRCA2 mutations generally exhibit loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of the wild-type allele. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008]
Expression	Broad expression in bone marrow (RPKM 2.9), testis (RPKM 2.2) and 17 other tissues See more
Orthologs	mouse all

Databases

Expression



Samples

Genomic context



Bibliography



Variation



Databases



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Collaborative Spanish Variant Server (CSVS). At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BIER logo, the text "Collaborative Spanish Variant Server", and several utility icons (search, pie chart, line graph, download). A help icon is also present in the top right corner. The main content area features a large BIER logo on the left and the text "CSVS" on the right. Below "CSVS" is a prominent "Start" button with a right-pointing arrow icon. Underneath, the word "Overview" is displayed in a large font, followed by a paragraph of introductory text. At the bottom, the text "Supported by" is followed by a row of logos for various organizations: ciberer BIER, ciberer, JUNA DE MADRID, Fundación Progreso y Salud CONSEJERÍA DE SALUD, a white car icon, the Spanish flag, MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACION, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, and elixir.

Collaborative Spanish Variant Server

BIER

CSVS

➔ Start

Overview

Welcome to the Collaborative Spanish Variant Server. CSVS was created to provide information about the variability of the Spanish population to the scientific/medical community. It is useful for filtering polymorphisms and local variations in the process of prioritizing candidate disease genes. CSVS currently stores information on 1644 unrelated Spanish individuals. We accept submissions from WES or WGS.

Supported by

ciberer BIER ciberer JUNA DE MADRID Fundación Progreso y Salud CONSEJERÍA DE SALUD MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACION Instituto de Salud Carlos III elixir

CSVS: created by Clinical Bioinformatics Area
Fundación Progreso y Salud
2015-2017

Databases

Position

Chromosomal location:

1:1-1000000,2:1-1000000

Gene:

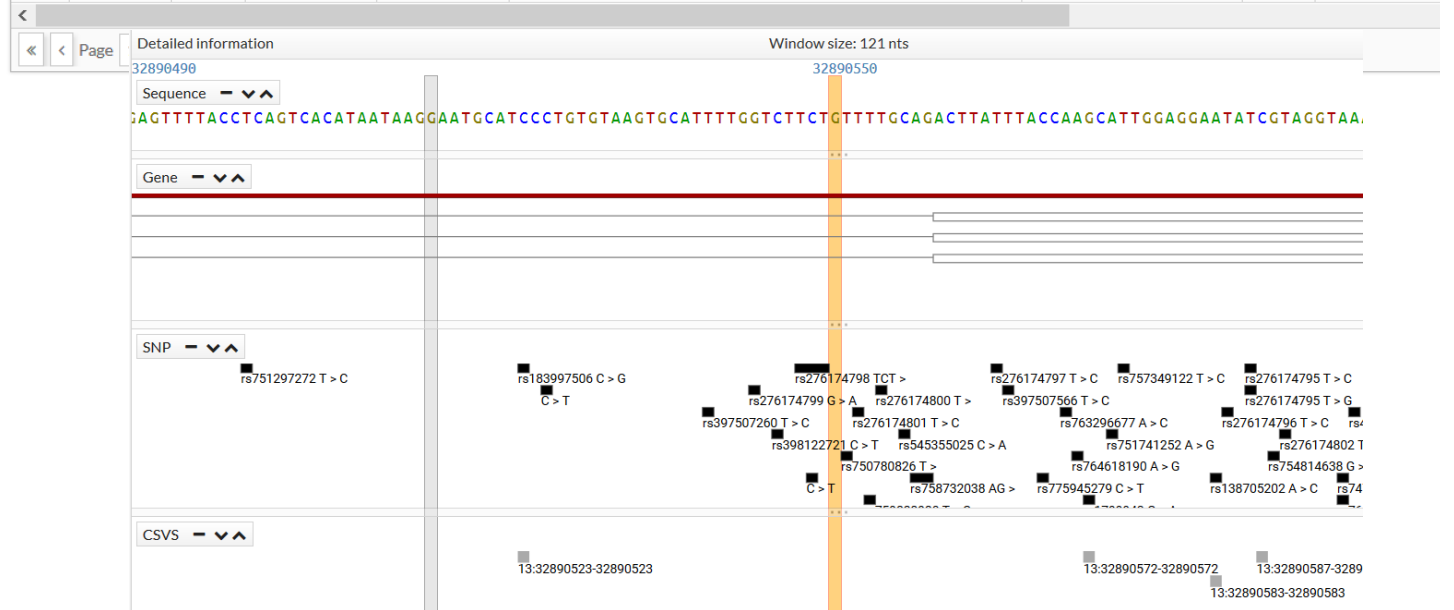
BRCA2

Subpopulations



- MGP (267 healthy controls)
- IBS (107 Spanish individuals from 1000genomes)
- Healthy controls
- I Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
- II Neoplasms
- III Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
- IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
- V Mental and behavioural

Chr	Position	Alleles	Gene	Id	MAF							1000G MAF (phase 3)		ExAC	ESP 6500	
					Genotypes				Freq.			ALL	EUR	ALL	ALL	Eur. Am
					0/0	0/1	1/1	./.	0 Freq	1 Freq	MAF					
13	32889792	A>G	ZAR1L,BRCA2	rs206118	1519	5	2	56	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.149	0.193	.	.	.
13	32889968	G>A	ZAR1L,BRCA2	rs206119	1581	0	1	0	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.259	0.216	.	.	.
13	32890404	A>G	BRCA2,ZAR1L	.	1581	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
13	32890523	C>G	ZAR1L,BRCA2	rs183997506	1579	3	0	0	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.000	.	.	.	.
13	32890572	G>A	ZAR1L,BRCA2	rs1799943	920	547	100	15	0.762	0.238	0.238	0.209	0.216	0.247	0.209	0.260
13	32890583	A>C	BRCA2,ZAR1L	rs138705202	1581	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.001	.	0.000	0.000	.
13	32890587	C>T	BRCA2,ZAR1L	rs76874770	1643	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.004	.	0.002	0.006	0.000
13	32890629	T>A	BRCA2	.	1643	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
13	32890726	T>G	BRCA2,ZAR1L	rs11571574	1436	1	0	145	1	0	0	0.003	0.002	.	0.004	0.000
13	32893197	AT>A,ATT	BRCA2,ZAR1L	.	1562	14	0	6	0.996	0.004	0.004	.	.	.	.	.



Databases

dbSNP Short Genetic Variations

Search

Example: rs268

Reference SNP (rs) Report

 Download




[← Switch to classic site](#)

rs757349122

Current Build 152

Released October 2, 2018

Organism	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Clinical Significance	Reported in ClinVar
Position	chr13:32316438 (GRCh38.p12) 	Gene : Consequence	BRCA2 : 5 Prime UTR Variant
Alleles	T>C	Publications	0 citations
Variation Type	SNV Single Nucleotide Variation	Genomic View	See rs on genome
Frequency	C=0.00001 (2/245764, GnomAD) C=0.00001 (1/118930, ExAC)		

Variant Details

Clinical Significance

Frequency

Aliases

Submissions

History

Publications

Databases



[Search](#)

[Download](#)

[Help](#)

[My Data](#)

Welcome to STRING

Protein-Protein Interaction Networks

ORGANISMS

5090

PROTEINS

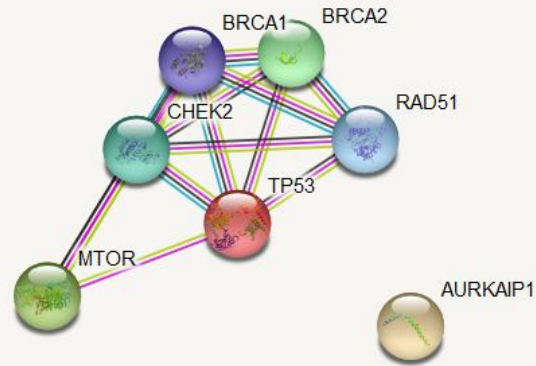
24.6 mio

INTERACTIONS

>2000 mio

SEARCH

Databases



Viewers >

Legend v

Settings >

Analysis >

Exports >

Clusters >

+ More

- Less

Nodes:

Network nodes represent proteins

splice isoforms or post-translational modifications are collapsed, i.e. each node represents all the proteins produced by a single, protein-coding gene locus.

Node Color



*colored nodes:
query proteins and first shell of interactors*



*white nodes:
second shell of interactors*

Node Content



*empty nodes:
proteins of unknown 3D structure*



*filled nodes:
some 3D structure is known or predicted*

Edges:

Edges represent protein-protein associations

associations are meant to be specific and meaningful, i.e. proteins jointly contribute to a shared function; this does not necessarily mean they are physically binding each other.

Known Interactions

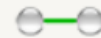


from curated databases



experimentally determined

Predicted Interactions



gene neighborhood



gene fusions



gene co-occurrence

Others



textmining



co-expression



protein homology

Databases

BRCA2

Information

Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein; Involved in double-strand break repair and/or homologous recombination. Binds RAD51 and potentiates recombinational DNA repair by promoting assembly of RAD51 onto single-stranded DNA (ssDNA). Acts by targeting RAD51 to ssDNA over double-stranded DNA, enabling RAD51 to displace replication protein-A (RPA) from ssDNA and stabilizing RAD51-ssDNA filaments by blocking ATP hydrolysis. Part of a PALB2-scaffolded HR complex containing RAD51C and which is thought to play a role in DNA repair by HR. May participate in S phase checkpoint activation. B [...]

Identifier: ENSP00000369497, BRCA2

Organism: Homo sapiens



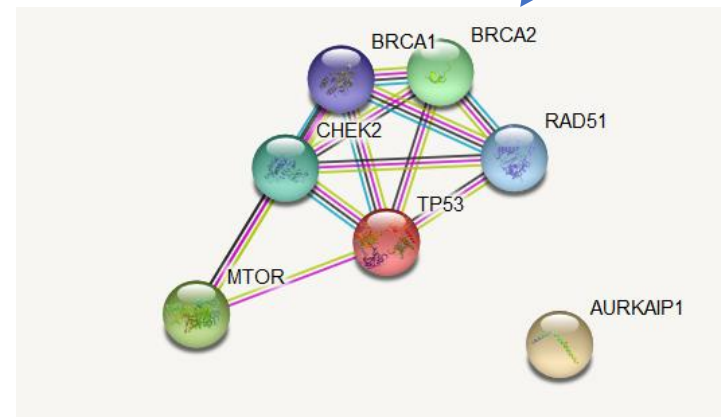
Actions

- re-center network on this node
- remove this node from input nodes
- show protein sequence
- homologs among STRING organisms
- Pathways, Functions, Resources (GeneCards)



PDB

◀ 1 of 4 ▶
PDB structure (3eu7)
identity: 100%



Databases

Interaction

RAD51
[ENSP00000372088]

DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1; Fanconi anemia complementation groups



BRCA2 [ENSP00000369497]

Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein; Involved in double-strand break repair and/or homologous recombination. Binds RAD51 and potentiates recombinational DNA repair by promoting assembly of RAD51 onto single-stranded DNA (ssDNA). Acts by targeting RAD51 to ssDNA over double-stranded DNA, enabling RAD51 to displace replication protein-A (RPA) from ssDNA and stabilizing RAD51-ssDNA filaments by blocking ATP hydrolysis. Part of a PALB2-scaffolded HR complex containing RAD51C and which is thought to play a role in DNA repair by HR. May participate in S phase checkpoint activation. B [...]

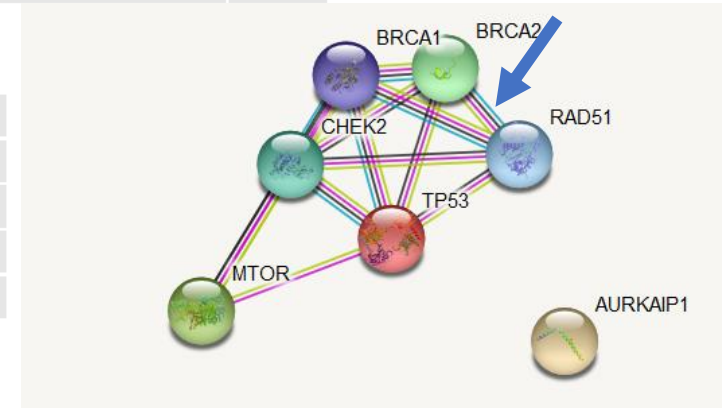
Evidence suggesting a functional link:

Neighborhood in the Genome:	none / insignificant.	
Gene Fusions:	none / insignificant.	
Cooccurrence Across Genomes:	none / insignificant.	
Co-Expression:	yes (score 0.137). In addition, putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.088).	Show
Experimental/Biochemical Data:	yes (score 0.689). In addition, putative homologs were found interacting in other species (score 0.741).	Show
Association in Curated Databases:	yes (score 0.900).	Show
Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts:	yes (score 0.956). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.487).	Show

Combined Score: 0.999

Predictions for specific actions:

Activation:	yes (score: 0.741)	Show
Binding:	yes (score: 0.972)	Show
Catalysis:	yes (score: 0.900)	Show
Post-translational modification:	yes (score: 0.637)	Show
Reaction:	yes (score: 0.964)	Show



Databases

Functional enrichments in your network

Biological Process (GO)			
<i>GO-term</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>count in gene set</i>	<i>false discovery rate</i>
GO:0006978	DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class m...	4 of 17	4.07e-08
GO:0010212	response to ionizing radiation	5 of 149	2.33e-07
GO:0009314	response to radiation	6 of 425	2.33e-07
GO:0006281	DNA repair	6 of 491	4.25e-07
GO:0051726	regulation of cell cycle	7 of 1129	4.33e-07
<i>(more ...)</i>			

Molecular Function (GO)			
<i>GO-term</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>count in gene set</i>	<i>false discovery rate</i>
GO:0019899	enzyme binding	6 of 2197	0.0018
GO:0140296	general transcription initiation factor binding	2 of 39	0.0064
GO:0042802	identical protein binding	5 of 1754	0.0064
GO:0031625	ubiquitin protein ligase binding	3 of 311	0.0064
GO:0003684	damaged DNA binding	2 of 64	0.0064
<i>(more ...)</i>			

Cellular Component (GO)			
<i>GO-term</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>count in gene set</i>	<i>false discovery rate</i>
GO:0016605	PML body	4 of 98	2.79e-06
GO:0000800	lateral element	3 of 16	2.79e-06
GO:0005654	nucleoplasm	7 of 3446	0.00010
GO:0044454	nuclear chromosome part	4 of 480	0.00020
GO:0000784	nuclear chromosome, telomeric region	2 of 51	0.0010
<i>(more ...)</i>			

Reference publications			
<i>publication</i>	<i>(year) title</i>	<i>count in gene set</i>	<i>false discovery rate</i>
PMID:26599019	(2015) Metformin Radiosensitizes p53-Deficient Colorectal ...	6 of 15	8.61e-13
PMID:29113422	(2017) Novel DNA targeted therapies for head and neck can...	6 of 34	1.54e-11
PMID:28825622	(2017) FANCD2 and DNA Damage.	6 of 32	1.54e-11
PMID:24063014	(2013) New hypothesis on pathogenesis of ovarian cancer l...	6 of 30	1.54e-11
PMID:23137030	(2012) DNA damage signaling assessed in individual cells i...	6 of 31	1.54e-11

Databases

Gene Expression Omnibus



GEO is a public functional genomics data repository supporting MIAME-compliant data submissions. Array- and sequence-based data are accepted. Tools are provided to help users query and download experiments and curated gene expression profiles.

Getting Started

- Overview
- FAQ
- About GEO DataSets
- About GEO Profiles
- About GEO2R Analysis
- How to Construct a Query
- How to Download Data

Tools

- Search for Studies at GEO DataSets
- Search for Gene Expression at GEO Profiles
- Search GEO Documentation
- Analyze a Study with GEO2R
- Studies with Genome Data Viewer Tracks
- Programmatic Access
- FTP Site

Browse Content

Repository Browser	
DataSets:	4348
Series:	114167
Platforms:	19798
Samples:	3098023

Databases

GEO DataSets

- [BRCA2 abrogation triggers innate immune responses potentiated by treatment with PARP inhibitors](#)
 5. (Submitter supplied) Heterozygous germline mutations in **BRCA2** predispose to breast and ovarian cancer. Contrary to non-cancerous cells, where **BRCA2** deletion causes cell cycle arrest or cell death, **BRCA2** inactivation in tumors is associated with uncontrolled cell proliferation. We set out to investigate this conundrum by exploring modalities of cell adaptation to loss of **BRCA2** and focused on genome-wide transcriptome alterations. [more...](#)

Organism: **Homo sapiens**
Type: Expression profiling by high throughput sequencing
Platform: GPL20301 48 Samples
Download data: TXT
Series Accession: GSE123631 ID: 200123631
[SRA Run Selector](#)

- [Breast tumor subtypes correlate with prognosis](#)
 6. (Submitter supplied) To advance in our understanding of the biological pathways involved in **breast cancer** tumor progression we have analyzed a set of breast tumor biopsies in order to identify the genomic pathways in which tumor may develop. With this objective, a cDNA microarray platform containing 800 genes was constructed. These genes were chosen because they are in several representatives signaling pathways, namely estrogen and progesterone receptor related pathways, cell cycle, DNA repair, chromatin remodeling, cell proliferation, apoptosis, cell adhesion, cell invasion and angiogenesis. [more...](#)

Organism: **Homo sapiens**
Type: Expression profiling by array
Platform: GPL5953 111 Samples
Download data: GPR
Series Accession: GSE18908 ID: 200018908
[Analyze with GEO2R](#)

Databases

GEO Profiles

- [Bccip - Niacin-bound chromium effect on the subcutaneous fat tissue of a model for type 2 diabetes with obesity](#)

11.

Annotation: *Bccip*, **BRCA2** and CDKN1A interacting protein

Organism: *Mus musculus*

Reporter: GPL1261, 1448542_at (ID_REF), GDS2605, 66165 (Gene ID), NM_025392

DataSet type: Expression profiling by array, count, 8 samples

ID: 35750542

[GEO DataSets](#)

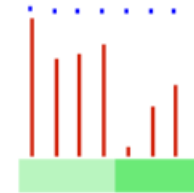
[Gene](#)

[UniGene](#)

[Profile neighbors](#)

[Chromosome neighbors](#)

[Homologene neighbors](#)



- [BRCA2 - Oncogenic BRAF harboring melanoma cell line response to BRAF inhibition](#)

12.

Annotation: **BRCA2**, **BRCA2**, DNA repair associated

Organism: *Homo sapiens*

Reporter: GPL6244, 7968484 (ID_REF), GDS5085, NM_000059, DQ897648, U43746, chr13:32889617-32973809 (SPOT ID)

DataSet type: Expression profiling by array, transformed count, 6 samples

ID: 112035057

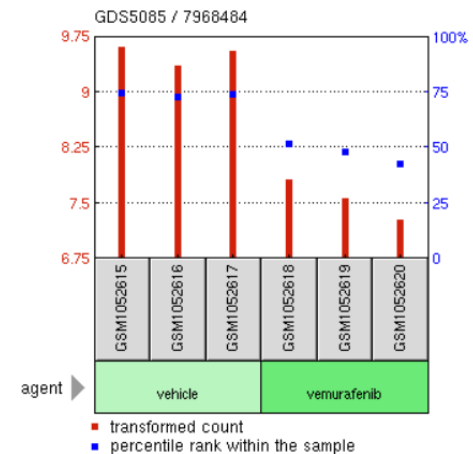
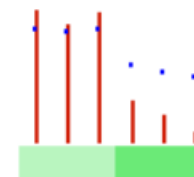
[GEO DataSets](#)

[Gene](#)

[UniGene](#)

[Profile neighbors](#)

[Chromosome neighbors](#)





THANKS!

VCF

```
##fileformat=VCFv4.2
##fileDate=20090805
##source=nyImputationProgramV3.1
##reference=file:///seq/references/1000GenomesPilot-NCBI36.fasta
##contig=<ID=20,length=62435964,assembly=B36,md5=f126cdf8a6e0c7f379d618ff66beb2da,species="Homo sapiens",taxonomy=x>
##phasing=partial
##INFO=<ID=NS,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Number of Samples With Data">
##INFO=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Total Depth">
##INFO=<ID=AF,Number=A,Type=Float,Description="Allele Frequency">
##INFO=<ID=AA,Number=1,Type=String,Description="Ancestral Allele">
##INFO=<ID=DB,Number=0,Type=Flag,Description="dbSNP membership, build 129">
##INFO=<ID=H2,Number=0,Type=Flag,Description="HapMap2 membership">
##FILTER=<ID=q10,Description="Quality below 10">
##FILTER=<ID=s50,Description="Less than 50% of samples have data">
##FORMAT=<ID=GT,Number=1,Type=String,Description="Genotype">
##FORMAT=<ID=GQ,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Genotype Quality">
##FORMAT=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Read Depth">
##FORMAT=<ID=HQ,Number=2,Type=Integer,Description="Haplotype Quality">
#CHROM POS ID REF ALT QUAL FILTER INFO FORMAT NA00001 NA00002 NA00003
20 14370 rs6054257 G A 29 PASS NS=3;DP=14;AF=0.5;DB;H2 GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:48:1:51,51 1|0:48:8:51,51 1/1:43:5:.,.
20 17330 . T A 3 q10 NS=3;DP=11;AF=0.017 GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:49:3:58,50 0|1:3:5:65,3 0/0:41:3
20 1110696 rs6040355 A G,T 67 PASS NS=2;DP=10;AF=0.333,0.667;AA=T;DB GT:GQ:DP:HQ 1|2:21:6:23,27 2|1:2:0:18,2 2/2:35:4
20 1230237 . T . 47 PASS NS=3;DP=13;AA=T GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:54:7:56,60 0|0:48:4:51,51 0/0:61:2
20 1234567 microsat1 GTC G,GTCT 50 PASS NS=3;DP=9;AA=G GT:GQ:DP 0/1:35:4 0/2:17:2 1/1:40:3
```