

Sequence Analyses Using DDBJ Home Page

DDBJのホームページを用いた配列解析

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Abstract

The DDBJ (DNA Data Bank of Japan) home page features a submission system of nucleotide sequence data (SAKURA) and various tools for analyses of nucleotide and amino acid sequence data.

In this manuscript, we explain the methods of data retrieval by key words search, homology search, and multiple alignment using the DDBJ home page.

A. Accessing DDBJ Home Page

Start up your browser application and access the DDBJ home page (<http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/>). Fig. 1 shows the DDBJ home page (The URL for the home page written in Japanese is <http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/Welcome-j.html>).

B. SFGate-WAIS: Data Retrieval Using Key Words

Click "Database Searches and Data Analyses". The

要約

DDBJのホームページでは、塩基配列の登録から、塩基配列やアミノ酸配列の解析に役に立つようなさまざまな内容が充実しています。

ここでは、DDBJのホームページへのアクセス方法から、データの取得、相同性検索、多重整列の方法について説明します。

A. DDBJのHome Pageへのアクセス方法

ブラウザアプリケーションを用いて、アドレス<http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/>を開くと、図1の画面に出ます。ここでは、日本語と英語の両方のページが用意されています（日本語のページは<http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/Welcome-j.html>）。

B. SFGate-WAIS: キーワード検索による登録遺伝子の取得

"Database Searches and Data Analyses"をクリックして、"Da-

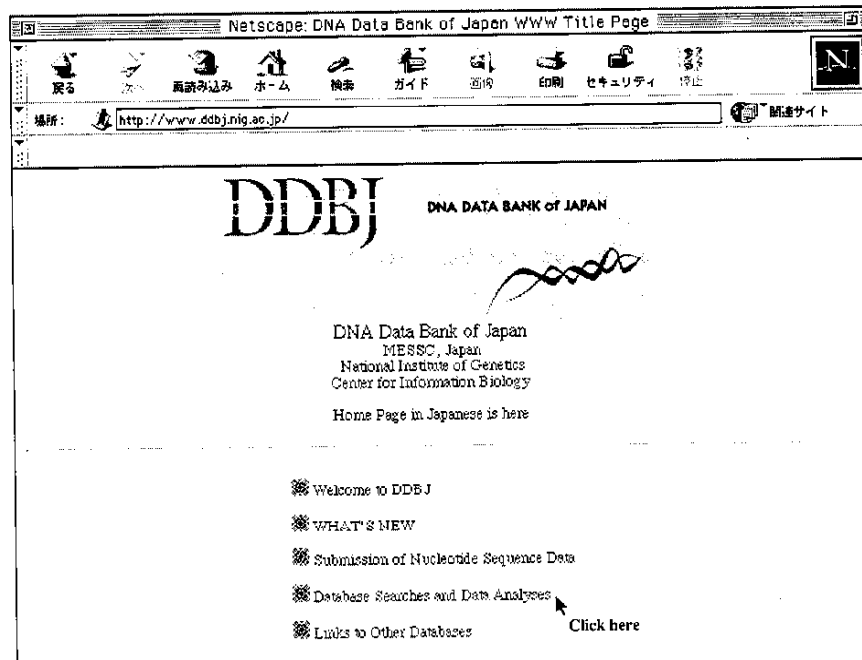


Fig. 1. DDBJ home page.

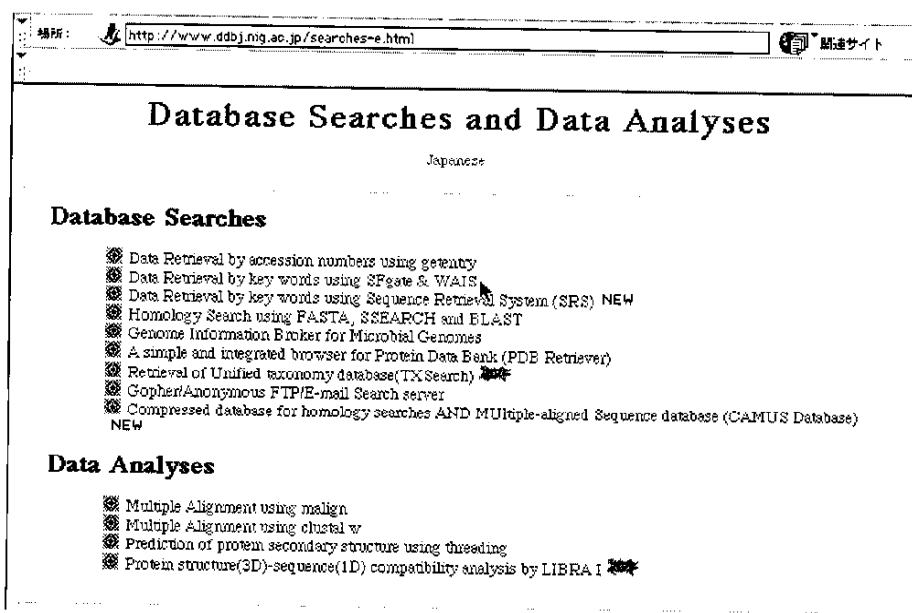


Fig. 2. Database searches and data analysis.

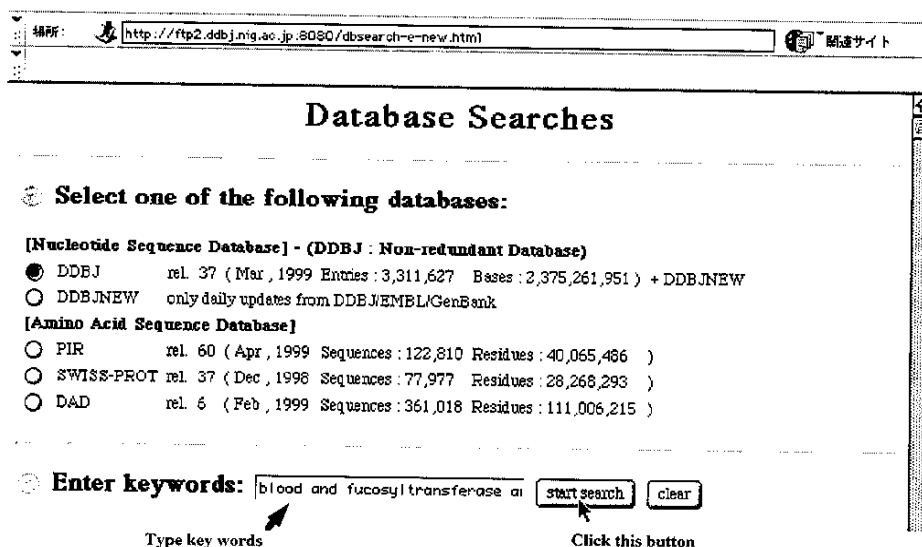


Fig. 3. Database searches.

“Database Searches and Data Analyses” page will appear (Fig. 2). Click “Data Retrieval by key words using SFgate & WAIS” in “Database Searches”. The “Database Searches” page will appear (Fig. 3).

Select the database from “Select one of the following databases:”. In this example, the database “DDBJ” is used. Input your key words in the “Enter keywords:” field. You can input plural words (Key words that appear very frequently in the database will be ignored.). In this example, four key words [blood and fucosyltransferase and Bombay and “Kaneko,M.”] are given (Keywords including special characters such as -,*,

tabase Searches and Data Analyses”のページに入ります (図2)。“Database Searches”の項目の中の“Data Retrieval by key words using SFgate & WAIS”をクリックすると図3の画面に出ます。

“Select one of the following databases:”から、検索するデータベースを選択します。この例では、遺伝子を検索するのでデフォルトで“DDBJ”のままです。まず、“Enter keywords:”のフィールド内にキーワードを入力します。これは、複数の語句を入力することができます (検索対象にならない語句があるので注意して下さい)。たとえば、blood and fucosyltransferase and bombay and “Kaneko,M.”と入力して {-(ハイフン)/(スラッシュ),(カンマ),(ピリオド)*(アスタリスク)といった記号を含むキーワードを検索する場合には、そのキーワードを引用符で囲みます}、“start search”をクリックします。

URL: <http://fb2.ddbj.nig.ac.jp:2080/cgi-bin/callsfgate-new.pl>

Database Searches

Your query was:
blood and fucosyltransferase and bombay and "kaneko,m."

Results of Search (1 - 5)

Select some of the following documents:
(It is impossible to show over 6 entries by the restriction of MSIE)

- 1: AB004860 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
Database: ddbj1, Size: 3.8 kbytes, Type: TEXT, Score: 445
- 2: AB004859 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
Database: ddbj1, Size: 3.6 kbytes, Type: TEXT, Score: 441
- 3: AB004861 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
Database: ddbj1, Size: 3.8 kbytes, Type: TEXT, Score: 441
- 4: AB004862 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
Database: ddbj1, Size: 3.8 kbytes, Type: TEXT, Score: 441
- 5: AB004863 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
Database: ddbj1, Size: 3.9 kbytes, Type: TEXT, Score: 440

Fig. 4. Result of database searches.

Your query was:
blood and fucosyltransferase and bombay and "kaneko,m."

AB004860 Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.

LOCUS AB004860 1097 bp DNA HUM 05-FEB-1999
DEFINITION Homo sapiens gene for alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase, complete cds.
ACCESSION AB004860
NID d1107307
VERSION AB004860.1
KEYWORDS alpha(1,2)fucosyltransferase.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (isolate:Japanese) DNA.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria;
Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 1097)
AUTHORS Kaneko,M.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (16-JUN-1997) to the DDBJ/EBL/GenBank databases. Mika
Kaneko, Institute of Life Science, Soka University, Division of
Cell Biology, Tangi-cho 1-236, Hachioji, Tokyo 192, Japan
(E-mail:mika@scc1.t.soka.ac.jp, Tel:+81-426-91-2495,
Fax:+81-426-91-9315)
STANDARD full_staff_review
REFERENCE 2 (sites)
AUTHORS Kaneko,M., Nishihara,S., Shinya,N., Kudo,T., Iwazaki,H., Seno,T.,
Okubo,Y. and Nishizaki,H.
TITLE Wide variety of point mutations in the H gene of Bombay and
para-Bombay individuals which inactivate H enzyme
JOURNAL Blood 90, 839-849 (1997)

```

/odon_start=1
/gene="h2"
/product="alpha(1,2)fucosyl transferase"
/protein_id="BA020557.1"
/translation="MHLRSHRQLCLAFLLVCLSUIFFLIHQDSFPHGLSLICPD
RRLUTPPUAFIFCLPOTRMPNASSCPNPRSLSGTWTUYVNGAFGNQNGQVATLLAL
AQLNARAFILPRMHRALPVRIFILPULAFVDSRTPHRELHLDHINSEYRDLRDP
FLKLSGFPCSWTFHHLREQIAREFTLHDHREERISLGLRLGRTGDPRATFVGH
UPRQDVLQMPQAKGVUGDSVLRORNDWFRARHERPULVTSNGHEUCKENIDTSD
QDUTFRGDDQERTPKKDFALLTQCNTHTIMTGTFFNARVLGGDTUVALNFLOTLS
S"
/transl_table=1
mutation 990
/replace="G to none"
BASE COUNT 184 a 368 c 305 g 240 t 0 others
ORIGIN
1 atatagctca gggaccatcg tcaactatgc ctggacttac tctagtctg tctactct
51 gtaattttet tctccatatt caatacaagc agctttccac atggaetagg actgtcagtc
121 ctgtgtccag acgcgcgcat ggtgacaccc caagtgccca tcttctgact gaagggtact
181 gagatgggac caaaagcctc ctcttactgt ccccaagcac ctgcttaact atccagcaac
241 tggactgtct acccaatagg caggtttggf aatcagatgg gacagatgc caagctgtg
301 gctctggccc agctcaacgg ccgacgggcc ttatctctgc ctgcaatgca tgcagcaatg
361 gccacggtat tccagatcac actgaccgtg ctggcccag agtggccacc ccagccactg
421 tggcgggagc tgcagattca agactggatg tggcggaggt accggactt gggagactc
481 tctctgaagc tctctgactt caactgtctt tggactttct taccactct ccaggacacg
541 atccagcagc agttccacct gaaagaccac atccagcag atcaggcag tctctgtgtt
601 cagctccacc tggcagccc agggaccacc atccagcag atcaggcag tctctgtgtt
661 agtggggact atctgaggtt tatgactcag cagtgcaagg atatgttggg caacagacc
721 taccctcggc aggcactgga ctggtctcgg gacagcagc agcccccgt ttctgtgtc
781 accagcagcc gactggatg gtgtcaagaa caactgaca actccacggg agatgtgag
841 ttgctggc atggcagga ggtacacag tggcaagact ttgcaatgt caacagtcg
901 caacacacac ttatgcaact tggcaacttc ggtcttggg ctgactacct ggtctggga
961 caactgtct aactggcaaa cttaacctc cagacttga gttctgag atctttagc
1021 cggagggagg ctctctgccc gagtgggtgg gacttaatgc agactgtct caactctga
1081 catctgctaa gacttga
//

```

Fig. 5. Example entry.

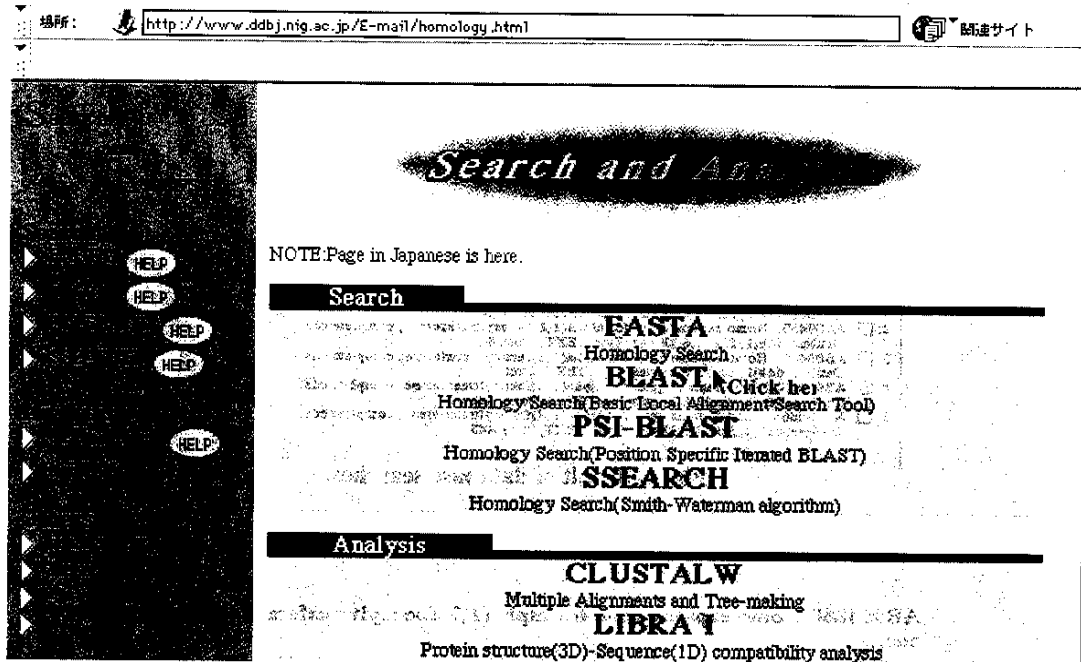


Fig. 6. Search and analysis.

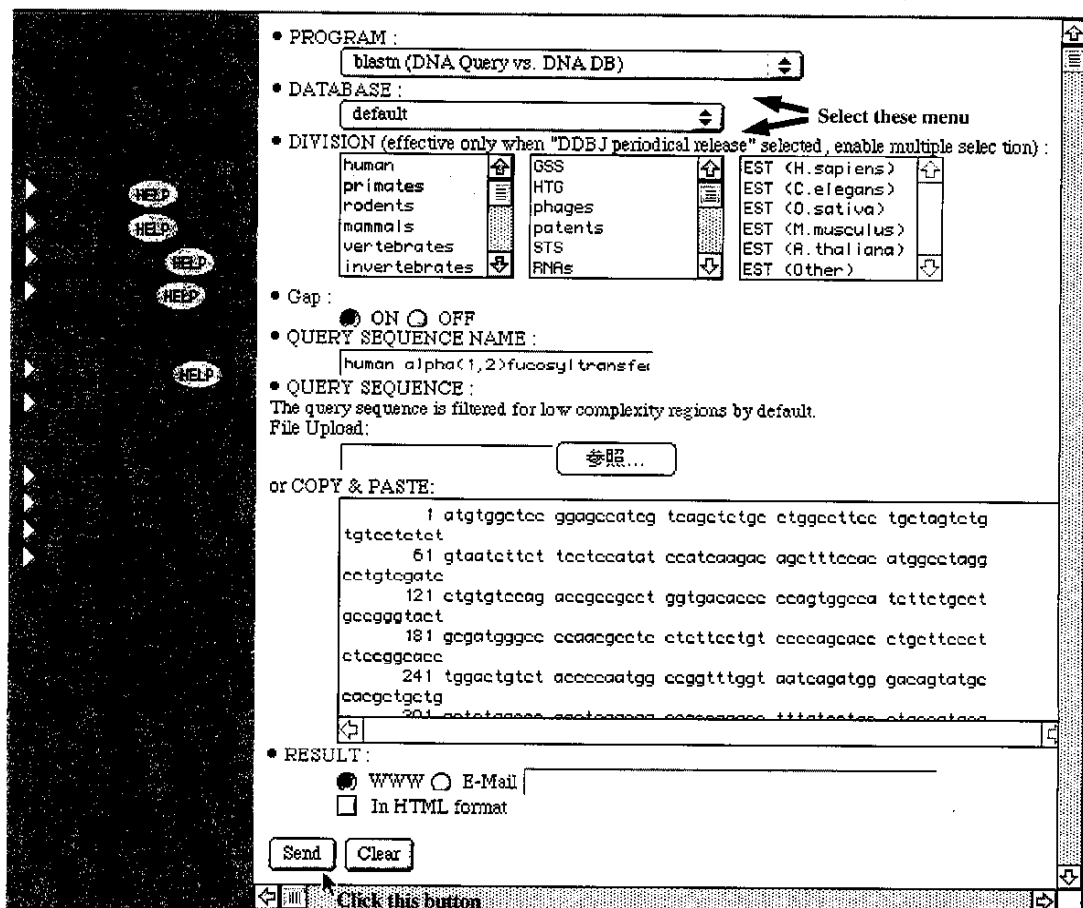


Fig. 7. Blast search.

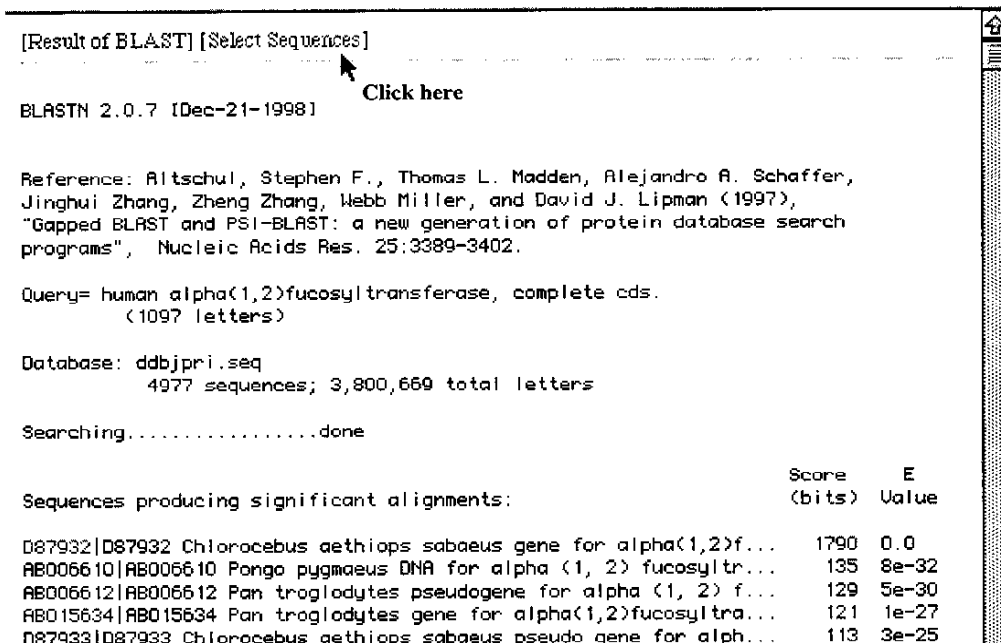


Fig. 8. Result of blast search.

can be specified by using double or single quotation marks), and click "start search".

Fig. 4 shows the result of database searches using the four key words above. In this example, five database entries were retrieved. Click an accession number and the corresponding entry will appear (Fig. 5).

C. Homology Search Using FASTA, SSEARCH and BLAST

You can analyze your nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences obtained by using homology searches (FASTA/SSEARCH/BLAST).

Click "Homology Search using FASTA, SSEARCH and BLAST" of "Database Searches" in the "Database Searches and Data Analyses" page (Fig. 2). The "Search and Analysis" page will appear (Fig. 6).

Select the homology search method in "Search". In this example, "BLAST" has been selected. Click "BLAST", and the "BLAST Search" page will appear (Fig. 7).

Specify the search program from "PROGRAM :". Choose one of four programs. The default is "blastn" (compares your DNA sequence with nucleotide sequence database). Specify the database in which homologous sequences are to be searched. Several databases are currently available. "DNA" is a non-redundant database which contains all available nucleotide sequences at present. Specify the division in which homologous sequences are to be searched. This option is effective only when "DDBJ periodical release" is selected. In this example, "primates" has been selected, and it means data of non-human pri-

それぞれの単語はandでつないだので、上記の例では4つの語句をすべて持つエントリーを検索します。なお、"Options"は通常、デフォルトのままが良いと思います。

図4は上記の4つの語句を用いたときの検索結果です。この例では、5つのエントリーが得られました。それぞれのエントリーの文字をクリックすると、図5のような個々のデータが得られます。

C. 相同性検索 (FASTA/SSEARCH/BLAST) による相同遺伝子の検索

自分で配列決定した遺伝子やキーワード検索によって取得した遺伝子、またはアミノ酸配列などと相同性のある遺伝子を実験性検索 (FASTA/SSEARCH/BLAST) によって分析することができます。

"Database Searches and Data Analyses"のページ (図2) の"Database Searches"の項目の中の"Homology Search using FASTA, SSEARCH and BLAST"をクリックすると図6の画面に出ます。

"Search"の項目からどの方法で相同性検索を行うかを決めます。この例では、"BLAST"を選択しています。"BLAST"の文字をクリックするとデータ入力画面に入ります (図7)。

まず"PROGRAM:"で、検索オプションを指定します。解析の用途に合わせ、4つのプログラムのうちのいずれかを指定します。デフォルトでは、"blastn" (これは、あなたの塩基配列を塩基配列データベースと比較します) が設定されます。次に、"DATABASE:"で、検索対象となるデータベースを指定します。デフォルトは、"blastn"と"tblastn"の場合は"DDBJ release (DNA)"、"blastp"と"blastx"の場合は"Protein ALL (Protein)"です。"DDBJ release (DNA)"を選択した場合、"DIVISION"からより詳細に検索対象を絞り込むこともできます。ここでは"primates"を選択しています。これは、ヒト以外の霊長類のデータを意味し


```

***** [align] *****
options = -align -output=clustal -matrix=blosu -gapdist=8 -maxdiv=40 -outorder=aligned -pmatrix=blosu

CLUSTAL W (1.74) Multiple Sequence Alignments

Sequence format is Pearson
Sequence 1: human      1097 bp
Sequence 2: D87932-1   1101 bp
Sequence 3: AB015634-1  281 bp
Sequence 4: AB015635-1  276 bp
Sequence 5: D87934-1   273 bp
Sequence 6: AB015636-1  276 bp
Unknown OUTPUT type: clustal

Start of Pairwise alignments
Aligning...
Sequences (1:2) Aligned. Score: 95
Sequences (1:3) Aligned. Score: 80
Sequences (1:4) Aligned. Score: 80
Sequences (1:5) Aligned. Score: 79
Sequences (1:6) Aligned. Score: 79
Sequences (2:3) Aligned. Score: 80
Sequences (2:4) Aligned. Score: 79
Sequences (2:5) Aligned. Score: 79
Sequences (2:6) Aligned. Score: 79
Sequences (3:4) Aligned. Score: 99
Sequences (3:5) Aligned. Score: 96
Sequences (3:6) Aligned. Score: 97
Sequences (4:5) Aligned. Score: 96
Sequences (4:6) Aligned. Score: 96
Sequences (5:6) Aligned. Score: 95
Guide tree      file created:  [/export/www/html/homology/c_results/990508075233_6258/query.dnd]
Start of Multiple Alignment
There are 5 groups
Aligning...
Group 1: Sequences:  2      Score:5225
Group 2: Sequences:  3      Score:5080
Group 3: Sequences:  4      Score:4975
Group 4: Sequences:  2      Score:19920
Group 5: Sequences:  6      Score:4187
Alignment Score 32887
CLUSTAL-Alignment file created  [/export/www/html/homology/c_results/990508075233_6258/query.cln]

query.cln
CLUSTAL W (1.74) multiple sequence alignment

AB015634-1  -----
AB015635-1  -----
AB015636-1  -----
D87934-1    -----

```

```

query.ph
<
<
<
AB015634-1:-0.00027,
AB015635-1:0.00391)
:0.00876,
AB015636-1:0.02096)
:0.00604,
D87934-1:0.02070,
<
human:0.01416,
D87932-1:0.02714)
:0.19071);

```

Fig. 11. Result of multiple alignment.

the left. In this example, five sequences has been checked. Then, click "CLUSTALW SETUP", and the "Clustal W Analyzing System" screen will appear (Fig. 10).

Select "type of sequences", "output format", "order of sequences", "model matrix (in the case of amino acid sequences)", and some gap parameters of "ALIGN :".

ています。それから、“CLUSTALW SETUP”ボタンをクリックすると、Clustal Wを用いた多重整列を行う画面に入ります (図 10)。

まず、“ALIGN :”の項目で、解析する配列のタイプ (塩基かアミノ酸か)、出力形式、配列の出力順序、アミノ酸を用いたときの遷移置換行列表、およびいくつかのギャップ変数を設定します (Optionsは通常、そのままが良いと思います)。次の

“QUICKTREE (Effective only when “ALIGN” is selected):” use FAST algorithm for the alignment guide tree. In “TREE:”, select “KIMURA (use Kimura’s correction. Default: ON)”, “TOSSGAPS (ignore positions with gaps. Default: ON)”, and “OUTPUTTREE (Phylip, clustal, Phylip or distance. Default is phylip)”. If you want to obtain bootstrap probabilities, you should check “BOOTSTRAP:”. Selected sequences from Fig. 9 are inputted in the “SEQUENCES:” window. Then click the “Send” button.

Figure 11 shows the result of Clustal W analyzing system. The multiple alignment is shown below “query.aln”. You can download this data by clicking “query.aln”. The tree data is shown below “query.ph”. You can download this data by clicking “query.ph”. The corresponding tree can be shown by some application such as TreeView (<http://taxonomy.zoology.gla.ac.uk/rod/treeview.html>) and DendroMaker (<http://www.cib.nig.ac.jp/dda/timanish/dendromaker/home.html>).

You also enter the “Clustal W Analyzing System” from the screen of “Search and Analysis” (Fig. 6).

“QUICKTREE (ALIGN 指定時のみ有効):”は、FAST algorithmで実行するときに用います。速く計算したいときに用いると良いかもしれませんが。次の“TREE:”の項目では、“KIMURA”（系統樹計算時に、Kimura’s correction を使用するかどうか）、“TOSSGAPS”（系統樹計算時に、gapを無視するかどうか）、“OUTPUTTREE”（系統樹計算結果の出力フォーマット）を指定します。ブートストラップの計算を行ないたいときは“BOOTSTRAP:”の項目で設定します。“SEQUENCES:”のウインドウにはさきほどの図9で選択した配列が入っています。そして、“Send”のボタンをクリックします。

図11はClustal Wによる解析結果を示しています。“query.aln”の下に多重整列の結果が表示されています。また、“query.aln”をクリックすると、このデータがダウンロードされます。計算された系統樹のデータは一番下の“query.ph”に示されています。“query.ph”をクリックすると、このデータがダウンロードされます。これは TreeView（ダウンロードできるアドレスは、<http://taxonomy.zoology.gla.ac.uk/rod/treeview.html>）やDendroMaker（アドレスは、<http://www.cib.nig.ac.jp/dda/timanish/dendromaker/home.html>）などのアプリケーションで系統樹を見ることができます。

なお、Clustal Wによる多重整列は、図6のAnalysisの項目の中の“CLUSTAL W”からも入ることができます。

Profile of the Authors



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Graduated from Hirosaki University in 1994, and obtained a Ph.D. in Genetics at the Graduate University for Advanced Studies in 1999. He is currently COE postdoctoral fellow at National Institute of Genetics.

(Main themes)

He studied the evolution of Rh blood group genes using both experimental and statistical techniques.

HHHHHHHHHH

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Graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1979, and obtained a Ph.D. in Genetics at University of Texas at Houston in 1986. He is currently associate professor at the National Institute of Genetics and at the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (joint appointment).

(Main themes)

He is studying the evolution of genes in various organisms, in particular humans.

