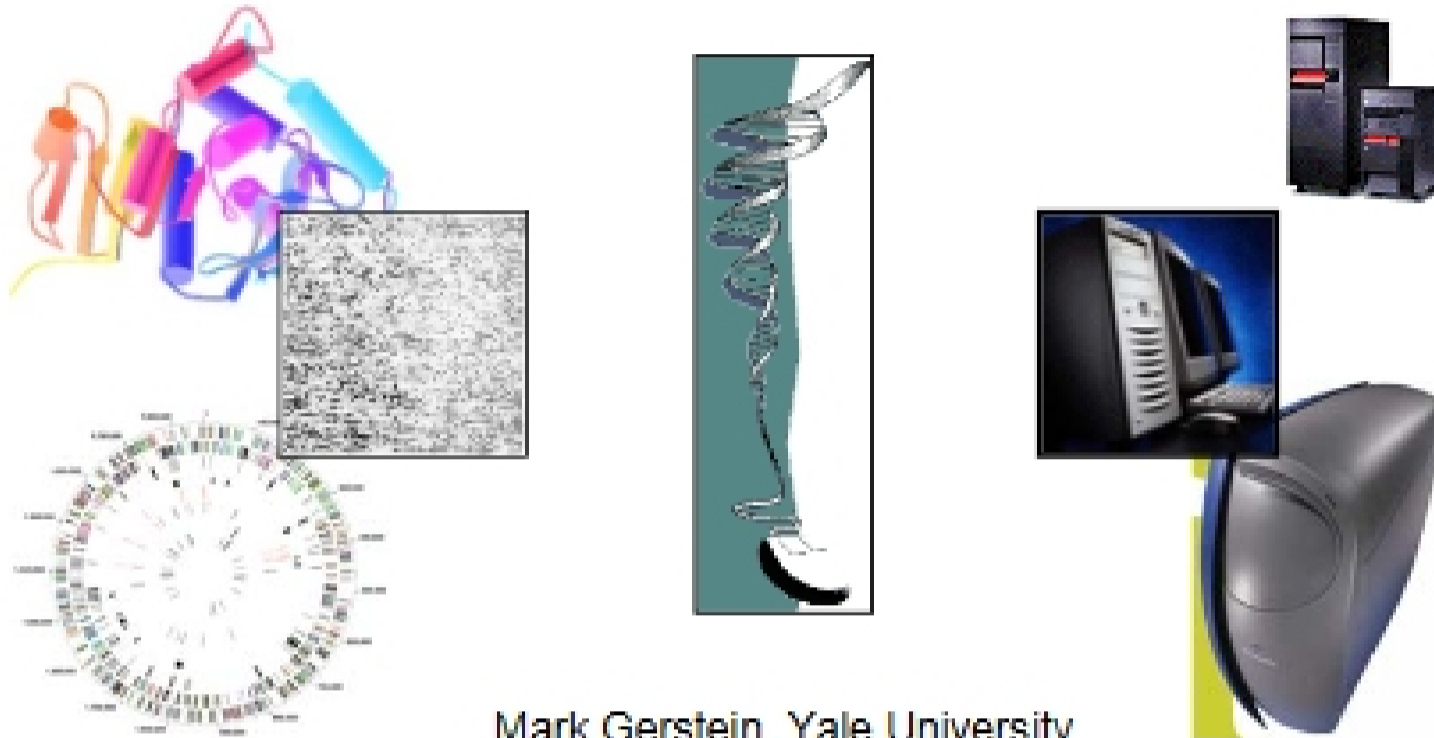


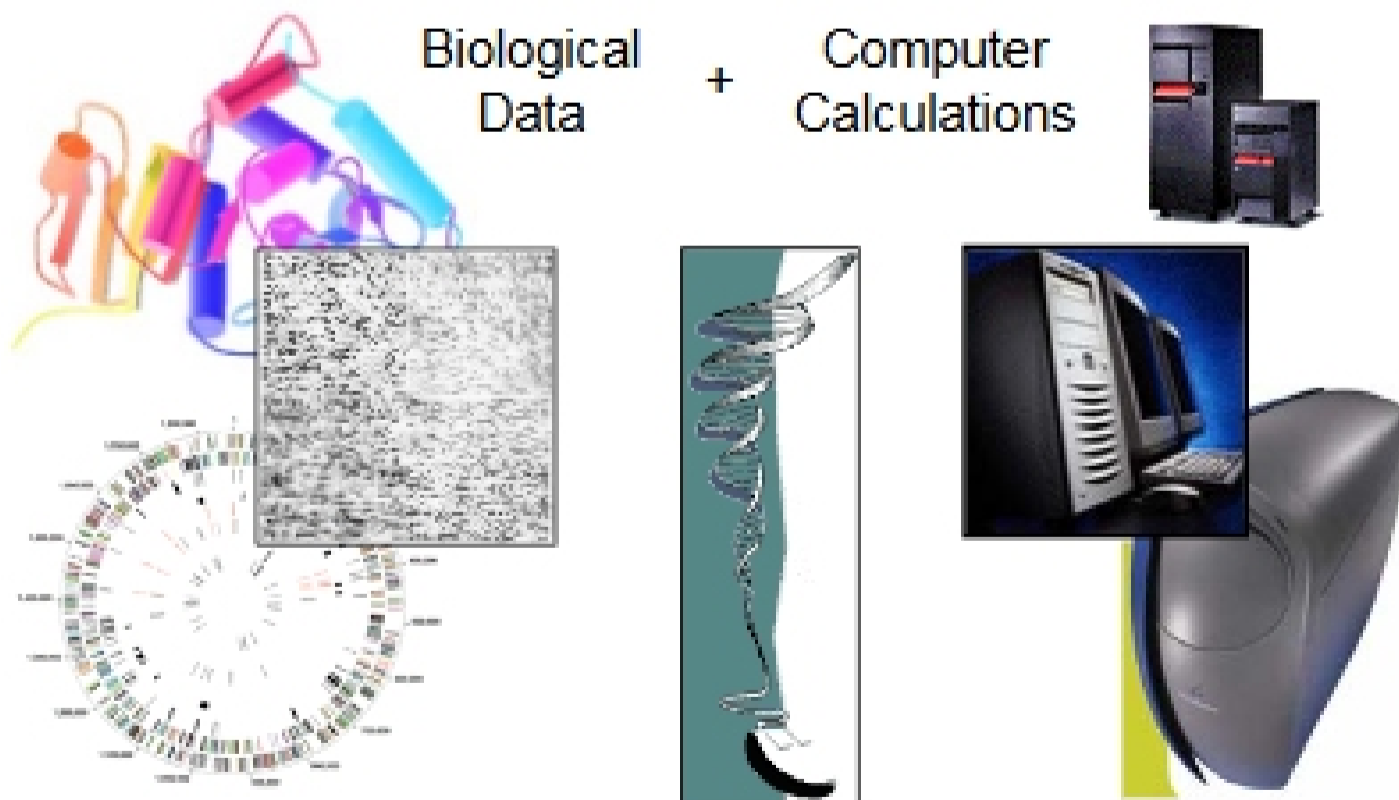
# BIOINFORMATICS

## Introduction



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## Bioinformatics



# What is Bioinformatics?

Core

- *(Molecular) Bio - informatics*
- One idea for a definition?  
Bioinformatics is conceptualizing **biology in terms of molecules** (in the sense of physical-chemistry) and then applying **“informatics” techniques** (derived from disciplines such as applied math, CS, and statistics) to understand and **organize the information associated** with these molecules, **on a large-scale.**
- Bioinformatics is “MIS” for Molecular Biology Information. It is a practical discipline with many **applications.**

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## What is the Information? Molecular Biology as an Information Science

- Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

DNA  
-> RNA  
-> Protein  
-> Phenotype  
-> DNA

- Molecules
  - ◊ Sequence, Structure, Function
- Processes
  - ◊ Mechanism, Specificity, Regulation



•Genetic material



•Information transfer (mRNA)  
•Protein synthesis (RNA/mRNA)  
•Some catalytic activity

- Central Paradigm for Bioinformatics

Genomic Sequence Information  
-> mRNA (level)  
-> Protein Sequence  
-> Protein Structure  
-> Protein Function  
-> Phenotype

- Large Amounts of Information
  - ◊ Standardized
  - ◊ Statistical



•Most cellular functions are performed or facilitated by proteins.  
•Primary biocatalyst  
•Cofactor transport/storage  
•Mechanical motion/support  
•Immune protection  
•Control of growth/differentiation

(Ideas from D Brufag, Stanford, graphics from S Strobel)

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