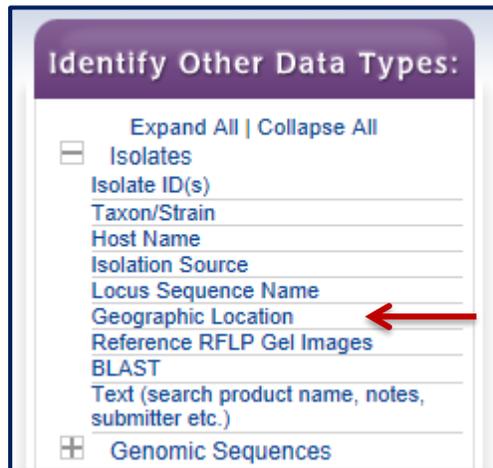
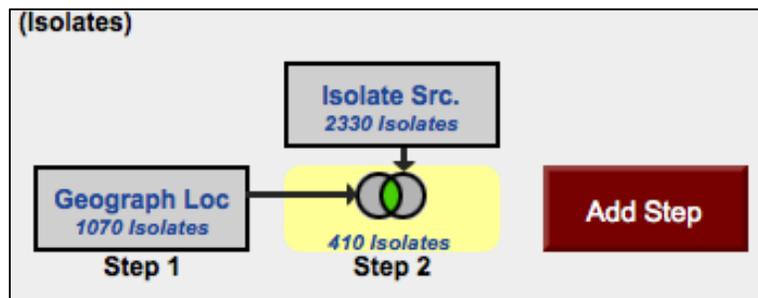


Exploring Isolate Data

1. Exploring isolates in *Cryptosporidium* and using the alignment tool. (<http://www.cryptodb.org>)
 - a. Identify all *Cryptosporidium* isolates from Europe. (hint: search for isolates by geographic location in the “Identify Other Data Types” section).



- b. How many of the *Cryptosporidium* isolates collected in Europe were isolated from feces? (hint: add another isolate search step - isolation source).



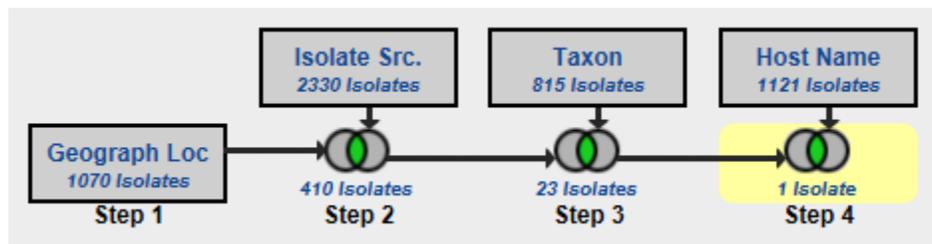
- c. What is the general distribution of these isolates in Europe? (hint: you can do this quickly in two ways: sort the geographic location column by clicking on the sort arrows, then look at the represented countries; or use the histogram tool on the Geographic Location column; or use the “Isolate Geographic Location” tab to view a map and results summary table).

**For a sneak preview of our proposed new map functionality following our merger with Vectorbase, have a look at: <https://www.vectorbase.org/popbio/map/> Try the filters (above the map) and tools to the left of the map.

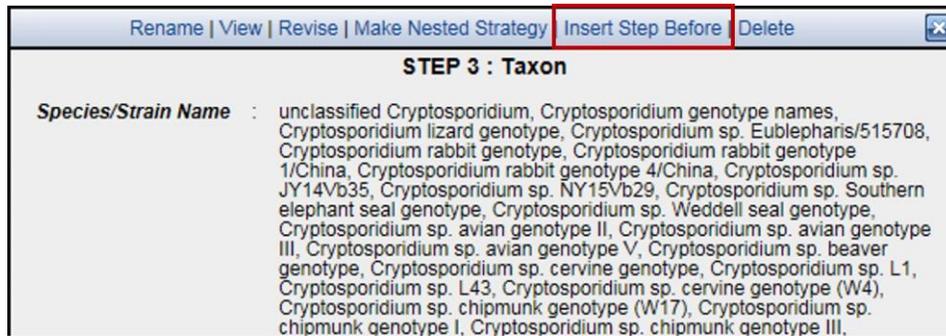
Sort by clicking on the arrows, or view data in histogram tool

Isolate	Geographic Location	Organism	Strain/Isolate Name	Host	Isolation
AB247224	Serbia	Cryptosporidium parvum	#6	Unknown	fecal sample
AB247225	Serbia	Cryptosporidium parvum	#24	Unknown	fecal sample
AB247226	Serbia	Cryptosporidium parvum	#42	Unknown	fecal sample
AB247227	Serbia	Cryptosporidium parvum	#58	Unknown	fecal sample
		Cryptosporidium parvum	#80	Unknown	fecal sample
		Cryptosporidium parvum	#112	Unknown	fecal sample
		Cryptosporidium parvum	Fox3	Unknown	fecal materi
		Cryptosporidium parvum	Fox8	Unknown	fecal materi

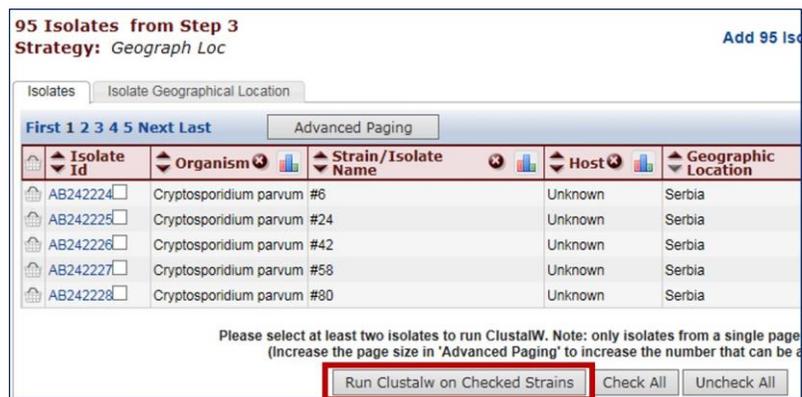
- d. Out of those in step ‘b’, how many are unclassified *Cryptosporidium* species? (hint: add another isolate search step and select taxon/strain then select the unclassified isolates)
- e. How many of step ‘d’ isolates originated from humans?



- f. How many of the isolates in step ‘b’ were typed using GlycoProtein GP40/15 (GP60)? (hint: you can insert a step within a strategy. Click “edit” on the step of interest then select “Insert step before”).



- g. Compare some of these isolates using the multiple sequence alignment tool (ClustalW). Note: you must check the little square box next to the Isolate ID in order to include it in a Multiple Sequence Alignment. Do you see any sequences with insertions or deletions?



- h. Take a look at the 'guide tree' that was built to help generate this alignment. The guide tree is located below the ".dnd" text located at the end of your multiple sequence alignment file. It may look something like the text below. The dendrogram is in a "newick" file format.

```
(
AB242228:0.00305,
(
AB242229:-0.00778,
(
(
AY508961:0.86194,
EF576957:-0.01467)
:0.03332,
EF576958:0.02143)
:0.03432)
:0.00778,
EF576956:0.00000);
```

Note: the beginning "(" and closing ";" are important parts of the file format. You can use your mouse to select the text at the end of your file, copy it, and paste it into the box at the [tree viewer site](#) (remove the sample file in the box before adding your own sequence). Click on "view tree" to visualize the tree encoded in the text.

Change the isolates that you selected for alignment - how does the tree change?
Do isolates from the same country cluster together?

2. Typing an unclassified *Cryptosporidium* isolate. (<http://www.cryptodb.org>)

- a. You have just finished sequencing part of the 18S small subunit ribosomal RNA gene from isolates you retrieved from a *Cryptosporidium* outbreak at a public swimming pool in Uppsala. The sequence was identical from all the isolates and is pasted below. Can you use CryptoDB to get an idea of which reference isolate this is most similar to? (hint: blast your sequence against the reference isolates using the BLAST tool found in Popset).

```
AAGCTCGTAGTTGGATTTCTGTTAATAATTTATATAAAATATTTTGATGAATATTTATAT
AATATTAACATAATTCATATTACTATATATTTTAGTATATGAAATTTACTTTGAGAAAA
TTAGAGTGCTTAAAGCAGGCATATGCCTTGAATACTCCAGCATGGAATAATATTAAGAT
TTTTATCTTTCTTATTGGTTCTAAGATAAGAATAATGATTAATAGGGACAGTTGGGGGCA
TTTGTATTTAACAGTCAGAGGTGAAATTCTTAGATTTGTTAAAGACAACTAATGCGAAA
GCATTTGCCAAGGATGTTTTCATTAATCAAGAACGAAAGTTAGGGGATCGAAGACGATCA
GATACCGTCGTAGTCTTAACCATAAACTATGCCAACTAGAGATTGGAGGTTGTTCCCTTAC
TCCTTCAGCACCTTA
```

- b. You can get to the isolate BLAST page from the home page (BLAST link under popset isolate sequences) select “BLAST”. Configure the BLAST search page: select isolates and make sure only the reference isolates are selected in the target organism window.

- c. Paste the DNA sequence in the input window and select the blastn program. Click on “Get Answer”.

Target Data Type ? Transcripts
 Proteins
 Genome
 EST
 ORF
 Isolates

BLAST Program ? blastn
 blastp
 blastx
 tblastn
 tblastx

Target Organism ? [select all](#) | [clear all](#) | [expand all](#) | [collapse all](#) | [reset to default](#)
 Chromerida Popset/Genbank Isolates
 Cryptosporidiidae Popset/Genbank Isolates
 Cryptosporidiidae SSU_18srRNA Reference Isolates
 Gregarinidae Popset/Genbank Isolates
[select all](#) | [clear all](#) | [expand all](#) | [collapse all](#) | [reset to default](#)

Input Sequence ?

```
GAAATTCTTAGATTTGTTAAAGA  
CAAACCTAATGCGAAA  
GCATTTGCCAAGGATGTTTCA  
TTAATCAAGAACGAAAGTTAGG  
GGATCGAAGACGATCA  
GATACCGTCGTAGTCTTAACCA  
TAAACTATGCCAACTAGAGATT  
GGAGGTTGTTCCCTTAC  
TCCTTCAGCACCTTA
```

Note: only one input sequence allowed.
maximum allowed sequence length is 31K bases.

Expectation value ?

Maximum descriptions/alignments (V=B) ?

Low complexity filter ?

Advanced Parameters

- d. Explore your results. Based on the similarity which reference isolate is this one closest to?

BLAST

Popset Isolate Sequences

Popset Isolate Sequences Geographical Location

BLASTN 2.2.28+

Reference: Stephen F. Altschul, Thomas L. Madden, Alejandro A. Schaffer, Jinghui Zhang, Zheng Zhang, Webb Miller, and David J. Lipman (1997), "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs", Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402.

Database: Cryptosporidiidae_SSU_18SrRNA_Reference_Isolates.fasta 73 sequences; 78,063 total letters

Query= MySeq1

Length=435

		Score	E
AF093490	organism=Cryptosporidium parvum description=Crypto...	785	0.0
AF164102	organism=Cryptosporidium parvum strain IOWA descri...	785	0.0
AF093491	organism=Cryptosporidium hominis renamed from C. pa...	762	0.0
AF112571	organism=Cryptosporidium tyzzeri - renamed from C. p...	760	0.0
AF112572	organism=Cryptosporidium parvum ferret genotype d...	756	0.0

> AF093490 | organism=Cryptosporidium parvum | description=Cryptosporidium parvum strain Bovine C. parvum genotype (BOH6) small subunit ribosomal RNA gene, complete sequence. | length=1746 Length=1746

Score = 785 bits (870), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 435/435 (100%), Gaps = 0/435 (0%)
Strand=Plus/Plus

Query 1 AAGCTCGTAGTTGGATTTCTGTTAATAAATTTATATAAAATATTTTGATGAATATTTATAT 60
Sbjct 601 AAGCTCGTAGTTGGATTTCTGTTAATAAATTTATATAAAATATTTTGATGAATATTTATAT 660
Query 61 AATATTAACATAAATTCATATTACTATATATTTTAGTATATGAAATTTTACTTTGAGAAAA 120
Sbjct 661 AATATTAACATAAATTCATATTACTATATATTTTAGTATATGAAATTTTACTTTGAGAAAA 720
Query 121 TTAGAGTGCTTAAAGCAGGCATATGCCTTGAATACTCCAGCATGGAATAATATTAAGAT 180
Sbjct 721 TTAGAGTGCTTAAAGCAGGCATATGCCTTGAATACTCCAGCATGGAATAATATTAAGAT 780
Query 181 TTTTATCTTTCTTATTGGTTCTAAGATAAGAATAATGATTAATAGGGACAGTTGGGGGCA 240
Sbjct 781 TTTTATCTTTCTTATTGGTTCTAAGATAAGAATAATGATTAATAGGGACAGTTGGGGGCA 840
Query 241 TTTGTATTTAACAGTCAGAGGTGAAATTCCTTAGATTTGTTAAAGACAACTAATGCGAAA 300
Sbjct 841 TTTGTATTTAACAGTCAGAGGTGAAATTCCTTAGATTTGTTAAAGACAACTAATGCGAAA 900
Query 301 GCATTTGCCAAGGATGTTTTTCATTAATCAAGAACGAAAGTTAGGGGATCGAAGACGATCA 360
Sbjct 901 GCATTTGCCAAGGATGTTTTTCATTAATCAAGAACGAAAGTTAGGGGATCGAAGACGATCA 960