Pattern Search in Noncoding RNA

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Summary

- Failure in 2018
- New work in 2019
- Bioinformatics, DNA / RNA
- Pearls
- Necklaces
- Examples

Failure in 2018

- I hoped to find microRNAs in the DNA genomes of simple cells like bacteria and nematode.
- Repeated patterns of 20bp found in DNA genomes did not match know microRNAs.

New Works in 2019

- Long-noncoding RNA (IncRNA) are better places to look for 20 bp microRNA-like patterns.
- IncRNAs are expressed genes which may control cell functions.

Bioinformatics, DNA

- Genome: DNA sequences contained in chromosomes.
- Coding DNA, <2% of genome expressed as mRNA to produce proteins.
- Non-Coding DNA, >98% of genome, or junk DNA.

Bioinformatics, RNA

- mRNAs, messenger RNA to produce proteins
- tRNA, transfer RNA
- rRNA, ribosomal RNA
- IncRNA, long non-coding RNA, 200 bp or more
- miRNA, microRNA 18-22 bp
- siRNA, snoRNA, piRNA, srRNA

Bioinformatics

- Information is transcribed from DNA to RNA.
- mRNA produce proteins.
- tRNA and rRNA assist protein production.
- miRNA control mRNA expression
- IncRNA, ???

Cell Computer

- A cell computer uses miRNAs as instructions.
- IncRNAs contain lists of miRNA.
- Some miRNAs transcribe mRNAs to produce proteins.
- Some miRNAs transcribe IncRNAs to perform complicated functions.

Cell Computer

- To prove the existence of cell computers, I have to demonstrate that IncRNAs constain lists of miRNAs.
- Known miRNAs are not enough to prove the above hypothesis.

Cell Computer

- The collections of IncRNA are complete enough to prove my hypothesis.
- Exhaustive search of 20 bp patterns in all IncRNAs yields a collection of pearls.
- IncRNAs contain lists of pearls, as necklaces.

What is information?

- Repeated patterns
- 3 bp code for amino acids
- Consecutive amino acid code for proteins
- 20 bp repeated code as pearls

Long Non-Coding RNA

- More than 80% of expressed RNA are long non-coding lncRNAs.
- Most abundant in testis and neural tissues.
- 80% of IncRNA are tissue specific.
- 270,044 RNA transcripts in human.

Ensembl

- European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Wellcome Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, CB10 1SD, UK.
- Release 97, July 2019
- GRCh38_ncrna.fa, 77,596KB
- GRCh38_cdna.fa, 361,405KB

Human Genome

- **3,088,286,481 bp**
- Coding DNA <2%</p>
- 203,903 transcripts
- 20,376 genes
- 57,624 non-coding ncRNA
- 189,154 cDNA

Nematode

- Genome, 99,147KB
- 7 chromosomes
- Non-coding RNA, 1,870KB
 - **3154 entries**

Exhaustive Search of Pearls

- Identify all pearls, unique and repeated 20-base patterns in genomes.
- Identify all necklaces, which are clusters of adjacent pearls.
- Pearls are related to microRNAs.
- Necklaces are related to noncoding RNAs

Advanced Forth Search

- Break IncRNA data file into 4096 threads, each associated with an unique 6-base pattern.
- Search repeated 20-base patterns in each thread and search time is greatly reduced.

Advanced Forth Search

- Big IncRNA files are searched in 4M bp chunks.
- Pearls in each chunk are identified.
- All unique pearls are combined, and each assigned an ID.

Pearls

- Huge numbers of repeated patterns in consecutive locations, caused by duplicated genes. These patterns must be deleted.
- 20 base patterns outside of genes are pearls.

Pearls and Necklaces

- Pearls addresses are identified in IncRNA data file.
- IncRNA annotations are inserted back into the pearl address list.
- Necklaces can be easily identified in the pearl address list.

Nematode

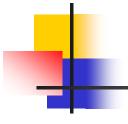
- IncRNA data file is only 1.8 MB, with 3155 IncRNAs.
- Search time is 10 minutes.
- **2705 pearls.**
- 107 miRNA matches.

Homo sapiens

- GRCh38_ncrna.fa data file is 77,596 KB, with 57,624 IncRNAs.
- Search time is 2 hours.
- **33,550 pearls.**
- 107 miRNA matches.

Pearls and Necklaces

- In my cell computer model,
 - Pearls and microRNAs are instructions.
 - Protein-coding genes are primitive instructions which produces messengerRNAs.
 - Necklaces are high level instructions with lists of pearls.



Questions?



Thank You!