SEQUENCHER®

Tutorial for Windows and Macintosh

Local-BLAST

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Local-BLAST

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Local-BLAST

Running BLAST searches locally can save time and provide you with flexibility in terms of which version of BLAST and database you choose to use. You can download pre-formatted BLAST databases from NCBI or create your own. With **Sequencher Connections'** simple interface for setting up and running BLAST searches, you'll find a system that meets your needs. Your BLAST results are shown in **Connections'** tabbed windows, which allow for easy viewing of the results in different formats.

In this tutorial, you will query the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence against a database of mitochondrial sequences. This tutorial also guides you through creating a Local-BLAST database from a FASTA file.

Information on using **Connections'** other powerful features can be found in the **Sequencher Connections** tutorial and chapter in the **Sequencer** User Manual.

ABOUT FILE FORMATS

In this tutorial, you will download a FASTA file from which you will use one of the tools of the BLAST toolkit to create your own database. If you want to use your own data, you will need to provide your own query sequence file(s) in **FASTA** or **FASTQ** format and a BLAST database. If you have been working with a well-characterized genome, then you will probably be able to obtain pre-formatted BLAST databases from the NCBI BLAST website at http://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/db/. Note: If you are on a Mac and prompted for a name and password when trying to access any of the ftp sites in this tutorial, select the "Connect as: Guest" radio button and click "Connect." Once you have downloaded the .tar.gz archive, unzip it and copy the files to your Local-BLAST database location described in the instructions below for Creating a New BLAST Database.

INSTALLING LOCAL-BLAST

In this tutorial, you will need to install BLAST locally on your machine and download the mito.nt FASTA file from NCBI. We recommend using BLAST version 2.2.40 as this is the default version in **Sequencher**. Windows and Mac installers for BLAST can be downloaded http://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/executables/blast+/.

After running the Local-BLAST installer, you will need to set up the **BLASTDB** environment variable. There are different instructions for Mac and Windows operating systems.

For Mac OS systems:

- From the Finder, open a Terminal window by clicking on the **Terminal icon** in the **Applications/Utilities/** folder.
- In the terminal window that appears, enter the following command line (you can also copy and paste this command) into the Terminal window.
 echo "[BLAST]" > ~/.ncbirc; echo "BLASTDB=/usr/local/ncbi/blast/db" >> ~/.ncbirc

This will create a hidden file called .ncbirc in your Home (\sim) directory. To ensure this change takes effect, you must log out and log back into your account.

For Windows operating systems:

- Select Start > Control Panel > System > Advanced system settings.
- Click on the Advanced tab and then on the Environment Variables.... button.
- Under "User variables for ..." click on the **New...** button.

Note: This will enable only the current user to use Local-BLAST. You can, however, enable Local-BLAST for all users by creating a new System variable.

- For the Variable name, enter **BLASTDB**.
- For the Variable value, enter C:\Program Files\NCBI\blast-2.2.28+\db.
- Click **OK**.
- At this point, in order to have the environment variable setting be recognized by Local-BLAST, a computer restart is required. Please restart your computer.

CREATING A NEW BLAST DATABASE

Before you can run Local-BLAST, you will also need to have a database which has a compatible format installed on your computer. You can download segments of the databases that are used on the BLAST servers at NCBI or you can use the makeblastdb utility to create a database from a file containing FASTA sequences. To create a database from such a file, follow these steps:

- Download mito.nt.gz from ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/db/FASTA/ and copy the file to the location where BLAST databases are stored (in this example, C: Program Files NCBI blast-2.2.28+ db on Windows or /usr/local/ncbi/blast/db on Mac). You may need to create this directory.
- Unzip the file. A FASTA file named **mito.nt** will appear in that folder.

If you are working on Windows using a Cygwin or DOS cmd command prompt or Terminal window on Mac, you now need to navigate to the db folder.

On Mac operating systems:

- From the Finder, open a Terminal window by clicking on the **Terminal icon** in the **Applications/Utilities/** folder.
- At the command prompt in the Terminal window, enter this command: cd /usr/local/ncbi/blast/db

On Windows operating systems:

- Click on the Start menu and, in the search bar, type cmd and press enter.
- Right-click Command Prompt and select Run as administrator.
- At the command prompt in the cmd window, enter this command: cd "C:\Program Files\NCBI\blast-2.2.28+\db"

You now need to verify that you are in the same folder as the mito.nt file by running the "list" command (Mac: ls, Windows: dir) at the command prompt.

 Run the makeblastdb tool on the FASTA file: makeblastdb -in mito.nt -input_type fasta -dbtype nucl Note: The Mac installer may not update the PATH environment variable with the path to BLAST's
executables. As a result, you may need to run the above command as:

/usr/local/ncbi/blast/bin/makeblastdb -in mito.nt -input_type fasta - dbtype nucl



The BLAST database files created are mito.nt.nhr, mito.nt.nin and mito.nt.nsq.

• Quit the DOS command prompt or Terminal session.

€	:\Program Files\NCBI\b	- ↓	Search db 🔎	
Organize 🔻	Include in library 💌	Share with 👻 🛛 Burn	New folder	:= - 1 🔞
Name	^	Date modified	Туре	Size
🖉 mito.nt		10/7/2014 11:50 PM	NT File	133,624 KB
mito.nt.gz		10/8/2014 11:25 AM	GZ File	39,486 KB
inito.nt.nhr		10/8/2014 11:47 AM	NHR File	727 KB
📄 mito.nt.nin		10/8/2014 11:47 AM	NIN File	60 KB
📄 mito.nt.nsq		10/8/2014 11:47 AM	NSQ File	32,914 KB

INVOKING A CONNECTIONS SESSION

Now that you have Local-BLAST installed and have created a compatible database you are ready to run some searches. First you need to choose the sequence or sequences you will be using as queries and create a new session with them in **Connections**.

- Launch Sequencher.
- Go to the File menu and select New Project From Template>rCRS.

File	Edit	Select	Assemble	Contig	Sequen	ce	View	Window	Help
	New F	Project			-				1
	New F	Project Fr	om Templat	te	×		rCRS		C
	Open	Project			L	E			atically

- Select the sequence named rCRS. Go the Window menu and select Add to Connections Session...
- You will then see the **Session Launcher** dialog.
- Select the Add to new Connections Session for individual sequences radio button.

<u>141</u>		Session Launch	her		? ×		
 Add to new Connections Session for individual sequences Add to new Connections Session for grouped sequences 							
New S	ession Name: Loca	BLAST mito					
Add to	an existing Connec	tions Session					
	Session Name			Size	Created		
				OK	Canad		
				OK	Cancel		

- Enter "Local BLAST mito" into the New Session Name input field.
- Click on the **OK** button.
- A Connections session window will appear.

RUNNING LOCAL-BLAST

.....

When you launch a new **Connections** session for individual sequences, two default channels are created. These channels are BLAST (at NCBI) and Primer BLAST (at NCBI). You need to create a channel for Local-BLAST.

• Right-click on the column **BLAST-nr** and select **Insert Local-BLAST Channel Before**.

	Name	Length	BL	BLAST-nr		Primer-BLAST	
1 r	CRS	1122	Queue		Run o	on Each Sequence	
	k				Canc	el Running Jobs	
					Optio	ns	
					Insert	BLAST Channel Be	fore
_					Insert	Primer-BLAST Cha	nnel Before
+	GenBank Accession				Insert	Local-BLAST Char	nel Before
					Remo	we Channel	h

• Right-click on the column Local-BLAST and select Options...

Name	Length	BLAS	-nr Primer-BLAST	
1 rCRS	1122	Queue	Run on Each Sequence Cancel Running Jobs	
			Options	D
			Insert BLAST Channel Before Insert Primer-BLAST Channel	Before
+ GenBank Accession			Insert Local-BLAST Channel E	Before

• From the **Channel Options** dialog, select **mito.nt** from the Database drop-down menu.

Local-BLAST B	AST-nr Primer-BLAST				
Local BLAST S	earch Tool	Name	Local-BLAST		
This applies to	Individual Sequences Default	t Graphic Color			
App Folder:	C:/Program Files/NCBI/blast-2.2.28+/bi	in	Browse	Database:	mito.nt 🔻
					<not set=""> mito.nt</not>
Optimize for	Highly similar (megablast) 🔻		Descriptions	10	•

- If you prefer, you can name this channel to something more memorable by typing the new name into the Name input field, otherwise its default name will be Local-BLAST-mito.nt.
- Click on the **OK** button to close the **Options** dialog.
- Right-click on the Local-BLAST-mito.nt column and select Run on Each Sequence. The status
 of the channel will go from Queued to Pending to Done.

Setti	ngs				
	Name	Length	Local-B	лст	
1	rCRS	1122	Queued		Cancel Running Jobs
					Options
					Insert BLAST Channel Before
					Insert Primer-BLAST Channel Before
-	- GenBank Accession	ı			Remove Channel
W	eb View Text	XML Sequence			

Note that if you close and reopen a session that had earlier search results, the **Done** status changes to **Done**. Also, if a session had previous search results and a new search is run but then cancelled before the search is completed, the earlier results will be restored.

VIEWING YOUR LOCAL-BLAST RESULTS

The results of your session can be viewed in the tabs labeled Web View and Text. The Sequence tab contains the original query sequence.

If you used the mitochondrial sequence and database used in this tutorial, then your results will look like the following image.

- Click the cell in the Local-BLAST-mito.nt channel that has a status of Done.
- The results will appear in the Web View tab.
- Now click in the Text tab. Notice that there are no hyperlinks to other parts of the results in this view.

```
Web View Text XML Sequence
Query=
Length=1122
                                                                                 Score
                                                                                             F
Sequences producing significant alignments:
                                                                                (Bits) Value
  gi|5835121|ref|NC_001643.1| Pan troglodytes mitochondrion, comp...
                                                                                 1173
                                                                                          0.0
  gi|5835135|ref|NC_001644.1| Pan paniscus mitochondrion, complet...
                                                                                 1151
                                                                                          0.0
 gi|251831106|ref|NC_012920.1| Homo sapiens mitochondrion, compl...
gi|251831106|ref|NC_012920.1| Homo sapiens mitochondrion, compl...
gi|292606408|ref|NC_011137.1| Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mit...
gi|292606408|ref|NC_013993.1| Homo sp. Altai mitochondrion, com...
gi|568192363|ref|NC_023100.1| Homo heidelbergensis mitochondrio...
gi|195952353|ref|NC_011120.1| Gorilla gorilla gorilla mitochond...
                                                                                 1064
                                                                                          0.0
                                                                                 <u>96</u>1
                                                                                          0.0
                                                                                929
                                                                                          0.0
                                                                                 843
                                                                                          0.0
                                                                                667
                                                                                          0.0
                                                                                625
  gi|5835149|ref|NC_001645.1| Gorilla gorilla mitochondrion, comp...
                                                                                          9e-178
  gi|S835834|ref|NC_002083.1| Pongo abelii mitochondrion, complet... 584
gi|S835163|ref|NC_001646.1| Pongo pygmaeus mitochondrion, compl... 556
                                                                                584
                                                                                          1e-165
                                                                                          3e-157
> gi|5835121|ref|NC 001643.1| Pan troglodytes mitochondrion, complete
genome
Length=16554
Score = 1173 bits (635), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 965/1124 (86%), Gaps = 24/1124 (2%)
Strand=Plus/Plus
Query 1
               TTCTTTCATGGGGAAGCAGATTTGGGTACCACCCAAGTATTGACTCACCCATCAACAACC 60
                Query 61 GCTATGTATTTCGTACATTACTGCCAGCCACCATGAATATTGTACGGTACCATAAATACT 120
                Sbjet 15501 GCTATGTATTTCGTACATTACTGCCAGCCACCATGAATATCGTACAGTACCAT-ATCACC 15559
Query 121
               TGACCACCTGTAGTACATAAAAAACCCAAT-CCACATCAAAAACCCCCTCCCCATGCTTACA 179
```

From within the Text, XML, or Sequence tabs, you can save the results by right-clicking and selecting "Save as Text..." for Text and Sequence tabs and "Save XML..." for the XML tab.

LOCAL-BLAST OPTIONS

The majority of options for Local-BLAST and BLAST are the same. The most important Local-BLAST difference is the option to use any database that you are able to obtain or create. BLAST at NCBI is updated at regular intervals, with Local-BLAST you are in control of the version you use. For this tutorial, we have used version 2.2.28. For more details on using these options, please refer to the chapter called "**Sequencher Connections**" in the Sequencher User Manual.

- Right-click on the column BLAST-nr and select Insert Local-BLAST Channel Before.
- Right-click on the new Local-BLAST column and select Options....
- Change the channel Name to "local blastn."
- Choose a new Default Graphic Color.
- Choose **mito.nt** from the **Database** drop-down menu.
- Choose blastn from the Optimize for drop-down menu.
- You are warned that you need to change the **Word Size** to 11, you can type the number **11** directly over the existing value.
- Click on the **OK** button to dismiss the dialog.
- Right-click on the new Local-BLAST-mito.nt column and select Run on Each Sequence.

BLAST-nr local	megablast Primer-BLAST	Т			
Local BLAST S	earch Tool	Name	local blastn]
This applies to	Individual Sequences	Default Graphic Color			
App Folder:	C:/Program Files/NCBI/blas	t-2.2.28+/bin	Browse	Database: mito.nt	-
					_
Optimize for	Somewhat similar (blastn)	•	Descriptions	10 -	
E Value	1 🔹 10E 1 🔹			✓ Masking	
Alignments	10	•		Filter for Low Complexity	,
Word Size	11	•		Filter Human Repeats	

You now have results using two different Local-BLAST algorithms – blastn and megablast. You can compare the results using **Connections Schematic** and you can look at the alignments. To compare the results using the **Schematic**, perform the following steps:

- Right-click on either the number next to the sequence whose schematic you wish to view or its name. In this case, right-click on **rCRS**.
- Choose Show Schematic from the menu. If you hold the cursor over a single alignment in the Schematic, you will see a tooltip showing information about that alignment.

ocal-BLASTn		
ocal-BLASTn	 	
ocal-BLASTn	 	
ocal-BLASTn		
ocal-BLASTn		
ocal-BLASTn	 	

- Click on the cell in the Local-BLAST-mito.nt channel that has the status of Done.
- Click on the cell in the Local-BLASTn channel that has a status of Done.
- Compare the two lists of results and view the actual alignments.

The top image shows the list of alignments obtained using the megablast algorithm while the second image shows the list of alignments obtained using the blastn alogorithm with a Word size of 11. Note how the list of results differs. If you go on to explore the alignments, you will see that even where the same sequence is reported, it may have fewer aligned bases.

Local-BLAST using megablast

	Score	E
Sequences producing significant alignments:	(Bits)	Value
gi 5835121 ref NC_001643.1 Pan troglodytes mitochondrion, comp	<u>1173</u>	0.0
gi 5835135 ref NC_001644.1 Pan paniscus mitochondrion, complet	<u>1151</u>	0.0
gi 251831106 ref NC_012920.1 Homo sapiens mitochondrion, compl	<u>1064</u>	0.0
gi 196123578 ref NC_011137.1 Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mit	961	0.0
gi 292606408 ref NC_013993.1 Homo sp. Altai mitochondrion, com	929	0.0
gi 568192363 ref NC_023100.1 Homo heidelbergensis mitochondrio	843	0.0
gi 195952353 ref NC_011120.1 Gorilla gorilla gorilla mitochond	667	0.0
gi 5835149 ref NC_001645.1 Gorilla gorilla mitochondrion, comp	625	9e-178
gi 5835834 ref NC 002083.1 Pongo abelii mitochondrion, complet	584	1e-165
gi 5835163 ref NC_001646.1 Pongo pygmaeus mitochondrion, compl	556	3e-157
_		

Local-BLAST using blastn

	Score	E	
Sequences producing significant alignments:	(Bits)	Value	
gi 5835121 ref NC_001643.1 Pan troglodytes mitochondrion, comp	<u>1260</u>	0.0	
gi 5835135 ref NC_001644.1 Pan paniscus mitochondrion, complet	1242	0.0	
gi 251831106 ref NC_012920.1 Homo sapiens mitochondrion, compl	<u>1040</u>	0.0	
gi 196123578 ref NC_011137.1 Homo sapiens neanderthalensis mit	957	0.0	
gi 292606408 ref NC_013993.1 Homo sp. Altai mitochondrion, com	915	0.0	
gi 568192363 ref NC_023100.1 Homo heidelbergensis mitochondrio	845	0.0	
gi 195952353 ref NC_011120.1 Gorilla gorilla gorilla mitochond	722	0.0	
gi 5835149 ref NC_001645.1 Gorilla gorilla mitochondrion, comp	693	0.0	
gi 5835834 ref NC 002083.1 Pongo abelii mitochondrion, complet	648	0.0	
gi 408772040 ref NC 018753.1 Nomascus gabriellae mitochondrion	594	2e-168	
—			

CONCLUSION

In this tutorial, you have created your own Local-BLAST database using a FASTA file as the source of your sequences. You have learned how to query this database using locally installed version of BLAST. You have also learned how to create additional channels so that you can test the veracity of your results using a second algorithm and different BLAST options. Finally you have learned how to use the Schematic and compare results.