

DEGREE CURRICULUM METHODS IN SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

Coordination: FERREZUELO MUÑOZ, FRANCISCO

Academic year 2016-17

Subject's general information

Subject name	METHODS IN SYSTEMS BIOLOGY				
Code	14705				
Semester	1st Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION				
Typology	Degree	Course	Typology	Modality	
	Master's Degree in Biomedical Research	1	OPTIONAL	Attendance- based	
ECTS credits	4				
Groups	GG				
Theoretical credits	2.6				
Practical credits	1.4				
Coordination	FERREZUELO MUÑOZ, FRANCISCO				
Department	CIENCIES MEDIQUES BASIQUES, MEDICINA EXPERIMENTAL				
Important information on data processing	Consult this link for more information.				
Language	English				

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
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Learning objectives

Learning:

After the course, students should know about:

- 1. What Systems Biology is.
- 2. The paradigm shift underlying the current surge in Systems Biology.
- 3. The methods that are available for Systems Biology studies and how they work.
- 4. The different types of problems that can be solved with those methods.

Capacities:

After the course, students should be able to:

1. Critically analyze Systems Biology research.

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- 2. Identify the best methods to solve a given problem.
- 3. Plan research using Systems Biology methods.

Competences

CB1 Knowledge and understanding that provide a basis or opportunity for originality in developing and / or applying ideas, often within a research context

CB2 Being able to apply the acquired knowledge and have the ability to solve problems in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to their field of study

CB3 Being able to integrate knowledge and handle complexity, and formulate judgments based on information that was incomplete or limited, include reflecting on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgments (*)

CB5 Acquiring learning skills to enable them to continue studying in a way that will be largely self-directed or autonomous

CG1 Knowing how to select and apply different analytical methods at the molecular, biochemical, cellular, genetic and phenotypic level for the diagnosis and study of the diseases.

CG5 Ability to prepare, process and interpret the results rigorously and applying appropriate technologies

CG6 Knowing to address research projects towards medical and translational interests (diagnosis and therapy)

CE4 Recognize high performance techniques (high throughput) and be able to use bioinformatics tools for data analysis.

CT2 Mastering a foreign language

CT3 Mastering ICT

Subject contents

SYSTEMS BIOLOGY: A PARADIGM

Evolving paradigms in Biology. Reductionism vs. holism vs. neo-reductionism. Modularity in living organisms.

What is needed to study the systems biology of an organism? Eukaryotes vs. prokaryotes.

GENOMICS:

Next-generation sequencing technologies.

DNA microarrays.

Variomic approach in Systems Biology.

Genotype vs. phenotype. Functional effects of genetic variants.

PROTEOMICS:

Protein identification by mass spectrometry.

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Gel-free approaches.

Quantitative proteomics.

METABOLOMICS:

Basic concepts on metabolomics.

Differential treatment of biological samples.

Metabolites databases.

SYSTEMS BIOLOGY:

Network representations.

Mathematical models of biological systems.

Development plan

1. SYSTEMS BIOLOGY: A PARADIGM

- 1.1 Evolving paradigms in Biology. Reductionism vs. holism vs. neo-reductionism. Modularity in living organisms. (1h Seminar)
- 1.2 What is needed to study the systems biology of an organism? Eukaryotes vs. prokaryotes. (1h Seminar)

2. GENOMICS:

- 2.1 Next-generation sequencing (NGS) platforms. (2 h Seminar)
- 2.2 DNA microarrays. (2h Seminar)
- 2.3 Applications of microarray and NGS technologies. (2h Seminar)
- 2.4 Concepts in DNA microarray data analysis. (2h Seminar)
- 2.5 Variomic approach in Systems Biology. (2h Seminar)
- 2.6 Variomic analysis: NGS data. (1h Seminar / 3h Practice)
- 2.7 Genotype vs. phenotype. Functional effects of genetic variants. (1h Seminar / 1h Practice)

3. PROTEOMICS:

- 3.1 Protein identification by mass spectrometry. (2h Seminar)
- 3.2 Gel-free approaches. (2h Seminar)
- 3.3 Quantitative proteomics. (2h Seminar)
- 3.4 Analysis of a selected problem by proteomic approaches. (2h Practice)

4. METABOLOMICS:

- 4.1 Basic concepts on metabolomics: applications. (1h Seminar)
- 4.2 Equipments and software: chromatography, QTOF, TripleQ. (2h Seminar)
- 4.3 The HMDB, MADISON and MASSTRIX databases. (1h Seminar / 2 h Practice)
- 4.4 Analysis of a selected problem. (2h Practice)

5. SYSTEMS BIOLOGY:

- 5.1 Network representations. (1h Practice)
- 5.2 Mathematical models of biological systems. (1h Seminar / 1h Practice)
- 5.3 Analyzing mathematical models of biological systems. (1h Seminar / 2h Practice)

Evaluation

Five evaluation activities. Each corresponding to the different parts of the subject. Genomics (NGS/microarrays), genomics (variomics), proteomics, metabolomics, and systems biology. For each evaluation there will be a written test counting up to 16 % of the global grading plus 4 % for attendance and active participation in class.

Bibliography

Textbooks

An Introduction to Systems Biology: Design Principles of Biological Circuits (2006) U. Alon. Chapman & Hall.

Biochemical Systems Analysis (1976) M. A. Savageau, Addison & Wesley.

DNA microarrays: a molecular cloning manual (2003). Ed. by D. Bowtell and J. Sambrook. CSHL Press.

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Metabolomics: Methods and Protocols (2007). Edited by Weckwerth W. Humana Press Inc.

Metabolomics: The Frontier of Systems Biology (2003). Edited by Tomita M and Nishioka T. Springer-Verlag Tokyo.

Reviews

Integrative Computational Biology: Perspectives and Possibilities for *in silico* network reconstruction in Molecular Systems Biology.

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Metzker ML. Nat Rev Genet. 2010 Jan;11(1):31-46.

Fabrication of DNA microarray.

Dufva M. Methods Mol Biol. 2009;529:63-79.

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Is proteomics the new genomics?

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Introducción a la espectrometría de masas para la caracterización de péptidos y proteínas en proteómica.

Abian, Carrasca, Gay. Proteómica. 2008 Diciembre; 2.

Mass-spectrometry-based metabolomics: limitations and recommendations for future progress with particular focus on nutrition research.

Scalbert A, et al. Metabolomics. 2009 Dec;5(4):435-458.

Exploring disease through metabolomics.

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Computational approaches to metabolomics.

Wishart DS. Methods Mol Biol. 2010;593:283-313.

Metabolomics, a novel tool for studies of nutrition, metabolism and lipid dysfunction.

Oresic M. Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis. 2009 Dec;19(11):816-24.

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Mass spectrometry: from proteomics to metabolomics and lipidomics.

Griffiths WJ, Wang Y. Chem Soc Rev. 2009 Jul;38(7):1882-96.

What is metabolomics all about?

Roessner U, Bowne J. Biotechniques. 2009 Apr;46(5):363-5.

Systems biology approaches and pathway tools for investigating cardiovascular disease.

Wheelock CE, et al. Mol Biosyst. 2009 Jun;5(6):588-602.

Database resources in metabolomics: an overview.

Go EP. J Neuroimmune Pharmacol. 2010 Mar;5(1):18-30.

Metabolomics: moving to the clinic.

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