

Module 9: RNA Family

Objective

- The objective of this module is to:
 - To determine if the nucleotide sequence under investigation has characteristics to define it as a non-coding RNA.

Rfam

- The Rfam database is similar to Pfam in that multi-sequence alignments are used to build families.
- Rfam uses models built on conserved sequences and secondary structures to search through an unknown sequence for non-coding RNA genes (e.g. rRNAs, tRNAs, and other small RNAs), regulatory motifs within the transcribed regions of protein-coding genes (e.g., riboswitches), and motifs associated with self-splicing RNAs.

- This module should be run on the nucleotide sequence of hypothetical genes if no other hits have been found in modules to this point.
- If you have good evidence that your gene encodes a functional or highly conserved (even if hypothetical) protein from other module results, this module will likely not offer any additional information.

Procedures

- Navigate to Rfam at <http://xfam.org>.
- Enter the *nucleotide sequence* of the gene being annotated.

Rfam 14.1 (January 2019, 3016 families)

The Rfam database is a collection of RNA families, each represented by **multiple sequence alignments**, **consensus secondary structures** and **covariance models (CMs)**. [More...](#)

Try the **new Rfam search** and [let us know](#) if you have any feedback

Examples: [SAM](#), [Homo sapiens](#), [snoRNA](#), [author:"Weinberg"](#)

Browse [Families](#), [Clans](#), [Motifs](#), [New](#) [Genomes](#), or [Families with 3D structures](#)

QUICK LINKS

SEQUENCE SEARCH

VIEW AN RFAM FAMILY

VIEW AN RFAM CLAN

KEYWORD SEARCH

TAXONOMY SEARCH

JUMP TO

YOU CAN FIND DATA IN RFAM IN VARIOUS WAYS...

Analyze your RNA sequence for Rfam matches

View Rfam family annotation and alignments

View Rfam clan details

Query Rfam by keywords

Fetch families or sequences by NCBI taxonomy

Enter any type of accession or ID to jump to the page for a Rfam family, sequence or genome

Or view the [help](#) pages for more information

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ANALYZE YOUR RNA SEQUENCE FOR RFAM MATCHES

Paste your RNA sequence here to find matching Rfam families.

Annotate a sequence with Rfam families using [Infernal cmscan](#).

Try the **new Rfam search** and [let us know](#) if you have any feedback

Examples: [SAM](#), [Homo sapiens](#), [snoRNA](#), [author:"Weinberg"](#)

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ANALYZE YOUR RNA SEQUENCE FOR RFAM MATCHES

Paste your RNA sequence here to find matching Rfam families.

```
>|16S ribosomal RNA [Kytococcus sedentarius DSM 20547: NC_013169] (+)strand
TTCTACGGAGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAGGACGAACGCTGGCGGCGTGCTT
AACACATGCAAGTCGAACGGTGAAGCGAGTGCTTGCACTCGTGGATCAGT
GGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGAGTAACCTGCCCTCCACTCTGGGATAA
GCGCTGGAACGGCGTCTAATACTGGATACGACCGACCCTCGCATGGGGT
GTTGGTGGAAGATTTATCGGTGGTGGATGGACTCGCGGCCATCAGCTT
GTTGGTGGGGTAATGGCCTACCAAGGCGACGACGGGTAGCCGGCCTGAGA
GGGCGACCGGCCACACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAG
GCAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGCACAATGGGCGAAAGCCTGATGCAGCGACGC
CGCGTGAGGGATGACGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAAACCTCTTTCAGCAGGGAAAG
AAGCTTTGTGACGGTACCTGCAGAAGAAGCACCGGCTAACTACGTGCCA
GCAGCCGGGTAATACGTAGGGTGCAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTATTGGGCG
TAAAGAGCTTGTAGGCGGTTGTGCGCTCTGCTGTGAAAATTCAGGGCTT
AACCTGGACGTGCAGTGGGTACGGGCAGACTAGAGTATGGTAGGGGAGA
CTGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGGAATGCGCAGATATCAGGAGGAACACC
GATGGCGAAGGCAGGTCTCTGGGCCATTACTGACGCTGAGAAGCGAAAGC
ATGGGGAGCGAACAGGATTAGATACCCTGGTAGTCCATGCCGTAACGTT
GGGCGCTAGGCGTGGGTCTCATTCCACGAGATCCGTGTGCGAGCTAACGC
ATTAAGCGCCCCGCTGGGGAGTACGGCCGCAAGGCTAAAACCTCAAAGGA
ATTGACGGGGGCCGACAAGCGCGGAGCATGCTGATTAATTCGATGCA
ACGCGAAGAACCTTACCAAGGCTTGACATGCACTGGATCGCCTCAGAGAT
GGGGTTCCCTTTGGGCTGGTGCACAGGTGGTGCATGGTTGTCGTCAGCT
CGTGTGCTGAGATGTTGGGTTAAGTCCCGCAACGAGCGCAACCCTCGTTC
TATGTTGCCAGCACGTAATGGTGGGACTCATAGGAGACTGCCGGGGTCA
ACTCGGAGGAAGGTGGGATGACGTCAAATCATCATGCCCTTATGTCTT
GGCTTAAGATGATGATGAGGCGGCTAGCAGAGCTTCCGTAAGCTTAAGCTTA
```

Annotate a sequence with Rfam families using [Infernal cmscan](#).

- The results will show if any families of RNA were found, the position of the hit along with the score, and the alignment of the sequence to the family.
- Report the score and record the alignment in the Lab Notebook.

Rfam matches

Download your results as: [JSON](#) [TSV](#)

[Show](#) or [hide](#) all alignments.

Id	Accession	Start	End	Bits score	E-value	Strand	Show/hide alignment
SSU_rRNA_archaea	RF01959	7	1523	1060.4	0	+	Show
SSU_rRNA_bacteria	RF00177	2	1525	1593.2	0	+	Show
SSU_rRNA_microsporidia	RF02542	7	1520	715.8	9.9e-218	+	Show
SSU_rRNA_eukarya	RF01960	7	1520	702.1	8.4e-211	+	Show



Rfam is part of the ELIXIR infrastructure

Rfam is an Elixir service [Read more](#)

Family: *SSU_rRNA_bacteria* (RF00177)

Description: *Bacterial small subunit ribosomal RNA*



22047 sequences



6962 species



750 structures

Summary

[Sequences](#)

[Alignment](#)

[Secondary structure](#)

[Species](#)

[Trees](#)

[Structures](#)

[Motif matches](#)

[Database references](#)

[Curation](#)

Summary

Clan

This family is a member of clan ([CL00111](#)), which contains the following 5 members:

[SSU_rRNA_archaea](#) [SSU_rRNA_bacteria](#) [SSU_rRNA_eukarya](#) [SSU_rRNA_microsporidia](#) [SSU_trypano_mito](#)

Wikipedia annotation

[Edit Wikipedia article](#)

The Rfam group coordinates the annotation of Rfam families in [Wikipedia](#)[¶]. This family is described by a Wikipedia entry [Ribosomal RNA](#). [More...](#)

Ribosomal ribonucleic acid (rRNA) is the [RNA](#) component of the [ribosome](#), and is essential for [protein synthesis](#) in all living organisms. It constitutes the predominant material within the ribosome, which is approximately 60% rRNA and 40% protein by weight, or 3/5 of ribosome mass. Ribosomes contain two major rRNAs and 50 or more [proteins](#). The ribosomal RNAs form two subunits, the large subunit ([LSU](#)) and small subunit ([SSU](#)). The LSU rRNA acts as a [ribozyme](#), catalyzing [peptide bond formation](#). The SSU and LSU rRNA sequences are widely used for working out [evolutionary relationships](#) among organisms, since they are of ancient origin and are found in all known forms of life.

Structure

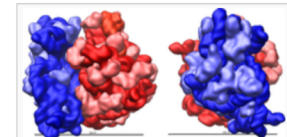
The ribosomal RNAs complex with proteins to form two subunits, the large subunit (LSU) and small subunit (SSU). During translation, [mRNA](#) is sandwiched between the small and large subunits, and the ribosome catalyzes the formation of a peptide bond between the two amino acids that are contained in the rRNA.

A ribosome also has three binding sites called A, P, and E.

- The A site in the ribosome binds to an aminoacyl-tRNA (a [tRNA](#) bound to an amino acid).
- The amino (NH₂) group of the aminoacyl-tRNA, which contains the new amino acid, attacks the ester linkage of peptidyl-tRNA (contained within the P site), which contains the last amino acid of the growing chain, forming a new peptide bond. This reaction is catalyzed by [peptidyl transferase](#).
- The tRNA that was holding onto the last amino acid is moved to the E site, and what used to be the aminoacyl-tRNA is the peptidyl-tRNA.

A single mRNA can be translated simultaneously by multiple ribosomes.

Subunits and ribosomal RNA genes



Three-dimensional views of the ribosome, showing rRNA in dark blue (small subunit) and dark red (large subunit). Lighter colors represent ribosomal proteins.

RNA Module

[Module Instructions](#)

Rfam

go to <http://rfam.sanger.ac.uk>

Rfam number (RF#####)

```
| save for annotation report |
```

Rfam name

```
| save for annotation report |
```

Score

```
score
```

E-value

```
e-value
```

Pairwise Alignment

```
alignment
```

Be sure to save this document after completing the RNA module!
