

Teachers

- Esa Pitkänen, Department of Computer Science, University of Helsinki
- Prof. Elja Arjas, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Helsinki

Introduction to bioinformatics, Autumn 2006

• Prof. Samuel Kaski, Helsinki University of Technology

How to enrol for the course?

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• Use the registration system of the Computer Science department: https://ilmo.cs.helsinki.fi

How to successfully pass the course?

- You can get a maximum of 60 points
 - Course exam: maximum of 50 points
 - Exercises: maximum of 10 points
 - 0% completed assignments gives you 0 points, 80% gives 10 points
- Course will be graded on the scale 0-5
- To get the lowest passing grade 1/5, you need to have at least 30 points
- Course exam: Monday 16.10. at 16.00-19.00

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course web page





Bioinformatics courses at the University of Helsinki

- · Department of Computer Science
 - Practical course in biodatabases (II period): techniques for accessing and integrating data in biology databases.
 - Computational neuroscience (II period): mathematical modeling of information processing taking place in the brain.
 - Biological sequence analysis (III period): basic probabilistic methods for modelling and analysis of biological sequences.
 - Modeling of vision (III period): mechanisms and modeling of human perception.
 - Metabolic modeling (IV period): metabolic networks, fluxes and regulation of metabolism.

10

12

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Bioinformatics courses at the University of Helsinki

- · Department of Mathematics and Statistics
 - Modelling fluctuating populations (I and II periods): systems driven by fluctuating parameters
 - Evolution and the theory of games (III period): introduction to game theory with emphasis on applications in evolutionary and behavioural biology

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11

Bioinformatics courses at Helsinki University of Technology • Laboratory of Computer and Information Science

- Special course in bioinformatics II (I and II periods): data integration and fusion in bioinformatics.
- Signal processing in neuroinformatics (I and II periods): overview of some of the main biomedical signal processing techniques
- High-throughput bioinformatics (III and IV periods): computational and statistical methods for analyzing modern high-throughput biological data
- Image analysis in neuroinformatics (III and IV periods): biomedical image processing techniques Introduction to bioinformatics, Autumn 2006









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What is not bioinformatics?

· Biologically-inspired computation, e.g., genetic algorithms

· However, application of neural networks to solve some

biological problem, could be called bioinformatics

16

18

- Solving biological problems with computation?
 Collecting, storing and analysing biological data?
- Informatics library science?

- What is bioinformatics?
- Bioinformatics, *n*. The science of information and information flow in biological systems, esp. of the use of computational methods in genetics and genomics. (Oxford English Dictionary)
- "The mathematical, statistical and computing methods that aim to solve biological problems using DNA and amino acid sequences and related information."
- "I do not think all biological computing is bioinformatics, e.g. mathematical modelling is not bioinformatics, even when connected with biology-related problems. In my opinion, bioinformatics has to do with management and the subsequent use of biological information, particular genetic information." -- Richard Durbin

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17

• What about DNA computing?

and neural networks

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