## Secondary structure:

a) Text formats:

- dot-brackets, one-line
dot-brackets, multi-line
- pair list
- CT (connection table)

BPSEQ (base-pairs sequence)
RNAML (XML)
b) Visualisation:

- plain
- tree
- arc
- dome
- circle
- graph

Dot-brackets, one-line AGUCGCAUUACAACAU .(...).([(..].))

Dot-brackets, multi-line
AGUCGCAUUACAACAU
.(...).(. (....))
........(....)...
Pair list
AGUCGCAUUACAACAU $\{(2,6),(8,16),(9,13),(10,15)\}$

| CT |
| :---: |
| >first_seq.ct |
| 1 A 0201 |
| 2 G 13102 |
| 3 U 2403 |
| 4 C 35124 |
| 5 G 4605 |
| 6 C 57146 |
|  |

BPSEQ
>first_seq.bpseq
RNAML

1 A 0
2 G 10
3 U 0
4C12
5 G 0
5 G 0
a)

$\underset{\substack{\text { rnaml> } \\<\text { mol }}}{\substack{\text { en }}}$
<molecule>
<identity>
<name >seq_name</name
</identity>
<sequence length=" 17
<seq-data>AGUCGCAUGCAUGCAGC</seq-data>
</sequence>
<structure>
<structure>
<base-pair

Tree

## Non-canonical interactions:

a) Classification standards

Saenger: 28 types selected according to composition and symmetry, consisting of only purine, only pyrimidine, or mixed purine/pyrimidine pairs and asymmetric or symmetric base-pairs.

- Leontis-Westhof: 12 classes constructed on the basis of the planar edge-to-edge interactions that involve one of three distinct edges: the Watson-Crick edge, the Hoogsteen edge, and the Sugar edge. Bases can interact in either of two orientations with respect to the glycosidic bonds, cis or trans relative to the hydrogen bonds. This gives 12 basic geometric types.
b) File formats:

Each program (eg. FR3D, RNA View, MCAnnotate ) has its own format. Non compatible with each other and hard to automatic processing.

Saenger notation:



MCAnnotate






## Three dimensional structure:

PDB: old, deprecated, but still de-facto standard; plain text format with many limitations; cannot store large structures; many variations and inconsistences with official specification exists;

- PDBx/mmCif: recommended by Protein Data Bank but still not so popular; most of applications and databases cannot cope with it;

PDBML: XML format for automatic management purposes

- MMTF: new format with high level of binary compression;

Non human readable but save a lot of time and transfer when downloading and save disk space in local repository.



MMTF


