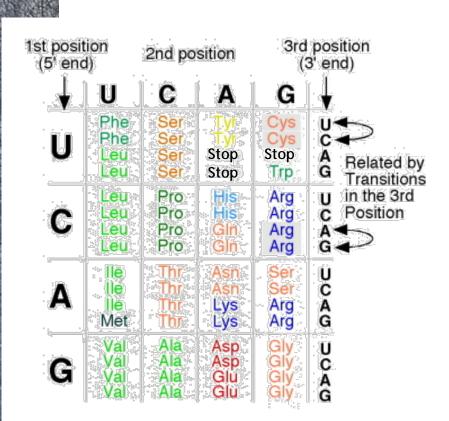


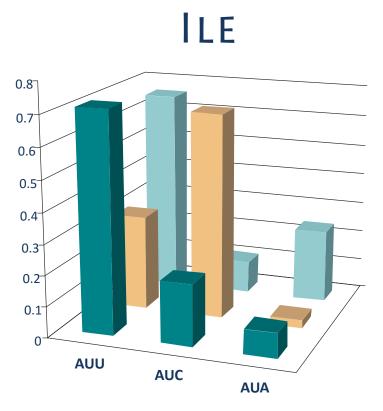
# Interactive analysis of codon usage in prokaryotes

Predicting protein expressivity

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## Synonymous codon usage







Deinococcus radiodurans

Haemophilus influenzae





### CU bias in microbial genomes

- Synonymous codons used differently
  - Between different species
    - GC content and AA composition
  - Within a single genome
    - "optimaly" encoded genes choose codons compatible to tRNA abundance and mRNA folding
      - Ribosomal proteins
      - Elongation factors
      - Chaperones
    - Background selection for "lifestyle specific" functions

# 'Measuring' Codon Usage

Take an ORF, count 64 frequencies, one for each codon

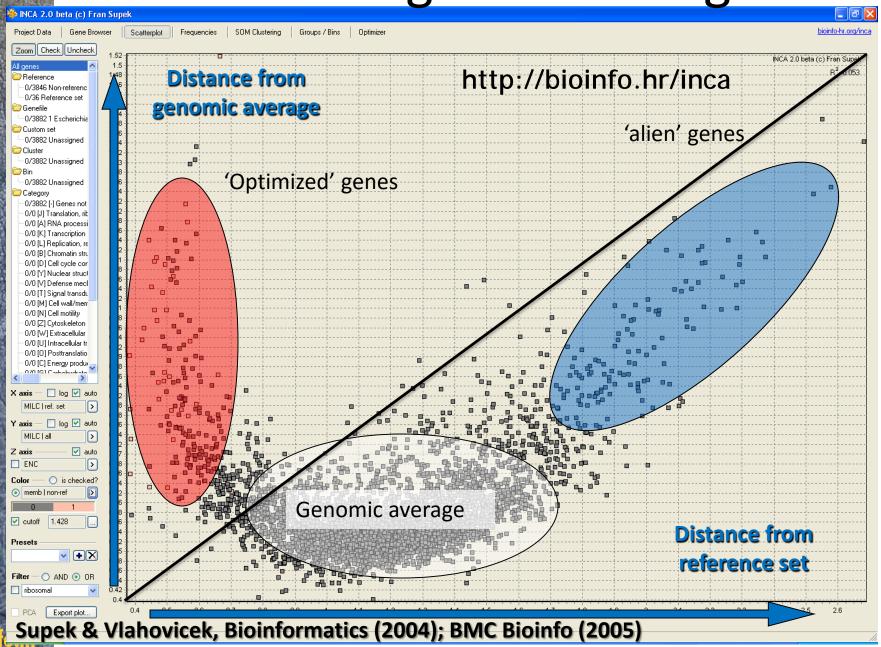
Single sequence Whole genome Reference sequence set





Compare CU distributions Calculate 'distance'

Measuring Codon Usage





## Predicted expressivity

- Distance to genomic mean vs. distance to the reference set
  - 'good' codons ensure optimal expression rates
    - Synechocystis sp.: photosynthesis genes
    - M. janaschii: methanogenesis genes
    - D. radiodurans: membrane and detox proteins



- https://github.com/BioinfoHR/coRdon
- Work in progress
- Analysis of large-scale data
- Loads collections of .fasta files
  - Annotated or not
- Calculates codon frequencies
- Calculates distances
- Good for metagenomic data analysis



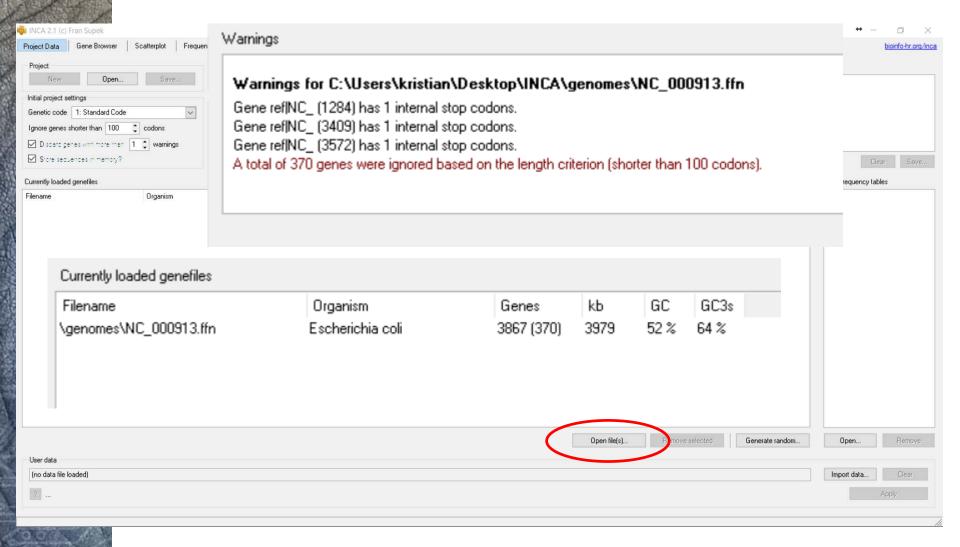


# INCA – interactive codon usage analyzer

Download

http://www.bioinfo.hr/research/inca/inca-registration/inca-download/

- Download version 2.1
- Unzip to Desktop
- Start INCA2
- Open file genomes/NC\_000913.ffn

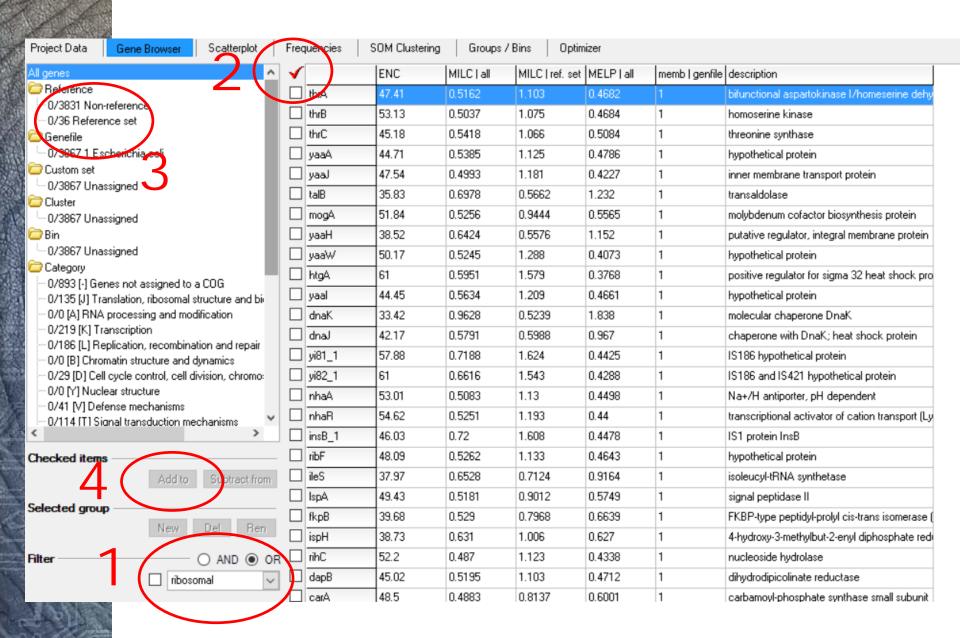


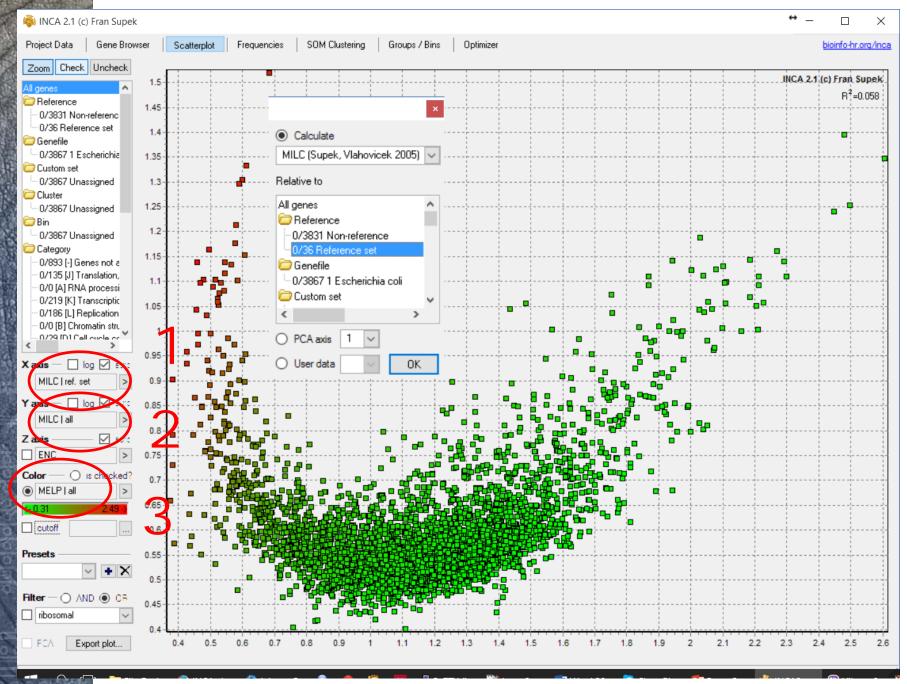




#### INCA Demo cont'd

- Go to gene browser
- Filter genes by keyword 'ribosomal'
- Select all ribosomal protein genes
- Add them to reference set
- Visualize the scatterplot
  - Select different preset methods
  - Compare MILC and Karlin&Mrazek plots



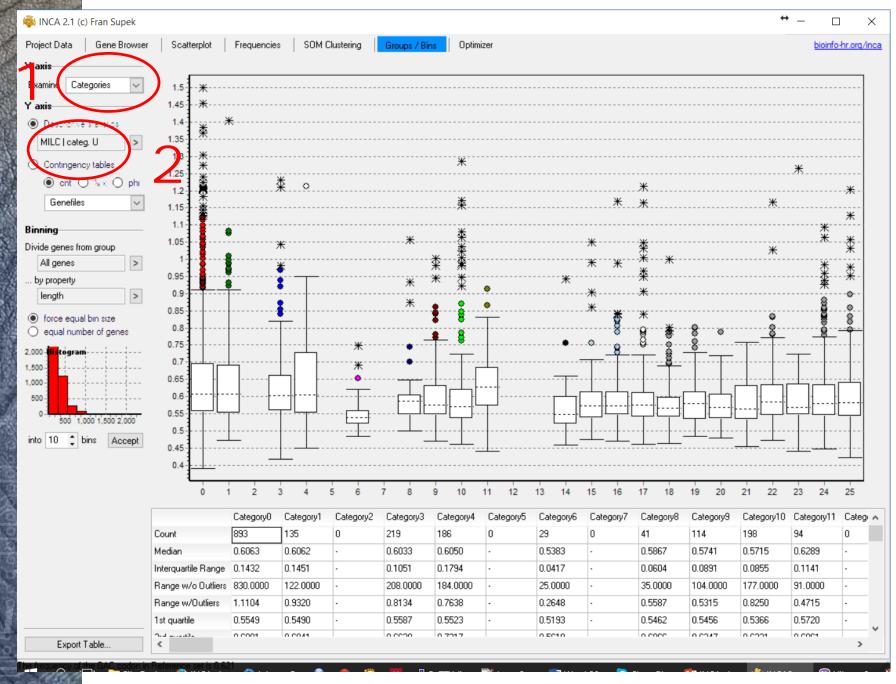




#### More tricks

- Visualize codon usage frequencies in the reference set and the whole genome
- View expression prediction binned by COG categories
  - Go to Groups/bins
  - Select Categories on X axis
  - Select MELP on Y axis







## Are you into over-expression?

- Fetch a file from <u>http://hex.bioinfo.hr/~kristian/my\_overex</u> <u>pression\_target.txt</u>
- Paste into optimizer
  - Notice the very rare codons!
- Optimize towards the reference set
- Optimize towards all genes
- Synthesize, clone into *E. coli*, over-express and compare ©

