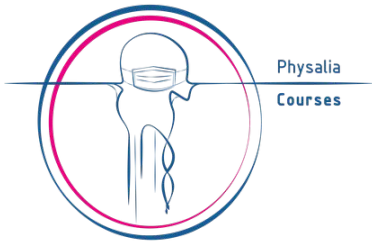
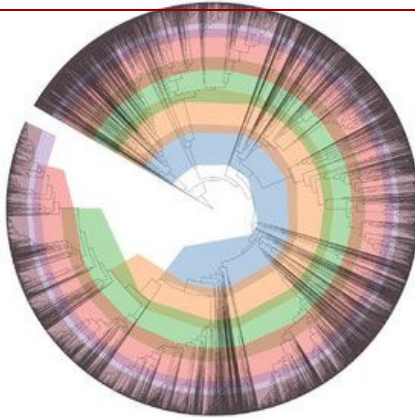


ENVIRONMENTAL METAGENOMICS

Physalia course, online, 11-15 November 2024

MAG functional annotation

Nikolay Oskolkov, Lund University, NBIS SciLifeLab
Luis Pedro Coelho, Queensland University of Technology



NB: original course material courtesy:
Dr. Antti Karkman, University of Helsinki
Dr. Igor Pessi, Finnish Environment
Institute (SYKE)

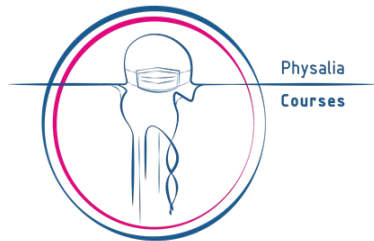
You got MAGs!

You know that they are good

Now what?

Functional annotation

- Genes
- *eggNOG*
- *RGI*
- *Other gene annotations databases*
- ...



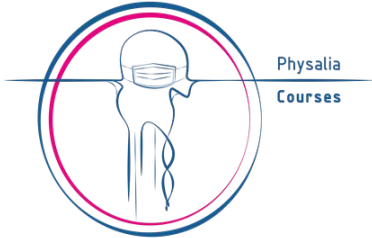
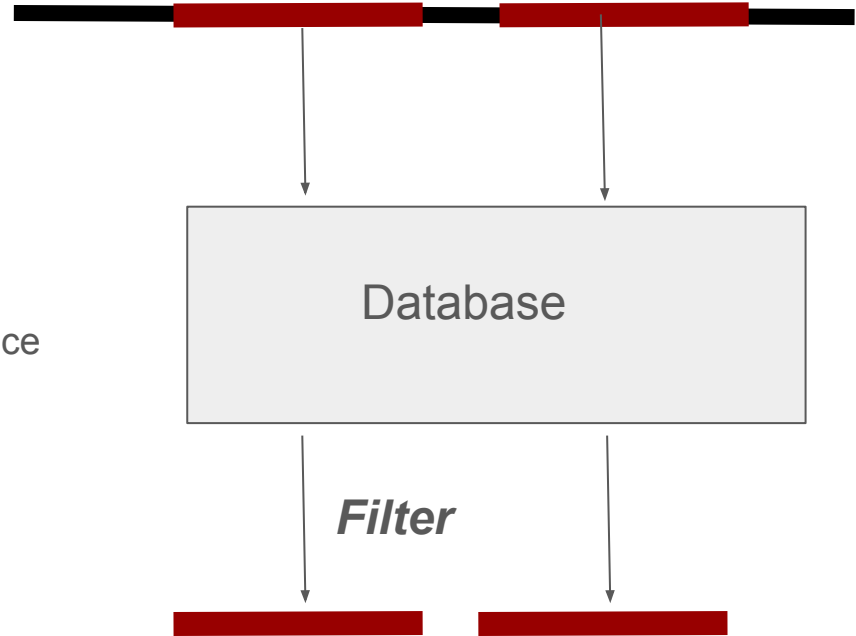
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```

Congrats!

You got big FASTA files!

Functional annotation

1. Predict genes
 - a. Prodigal
 - b. Pyrodigal
2. Predict function of genes
 - a. Eggnog-mapper (generic)
 - b. RGI (specialized to antibiotic resistance genes)
 - c. ...
3. Use informed human judgement!!



Gene annotation with eggnog-mapper

Basic concept: *eggNOG orthologous group*

EggNOG 6.0.0 Search protein or OG: P53 sapiens, COG1234...

Showing matching OGs

Orthologous Groups

Filter by taxonomy...

LCOG0787 (root) alanine racemase [EC:5.1.1.1], Alr-MurF fusion protein [EC:5.1.1.1 6.3.2.10], amino-acid racemase [EC:5.1.1.10] 12540 pr

Pfam domain Ala_racemase_N (96.14%), Ala_racemase_C (93.13%), Mur_ligase_M (6.48%)

Smart domain Ala_racemase_C (92.03%), SIGNAL (1.34%), TRANS (0.33%)

GO slim GO:0006520 (65.04%), GO:0071554 (1.71%), GO:0006399 (0.67%)

KEGG pathway map01100 (21.92%), ko01100 (21.92%), ko00470 (21.90%)

KEGG module M00652 (0.13%), M00876 (0.02%)

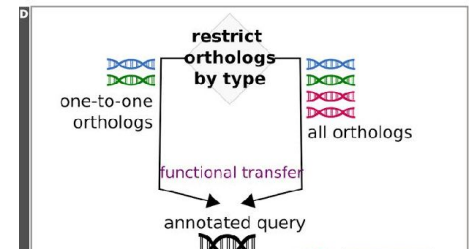
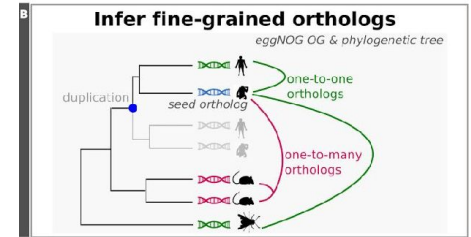
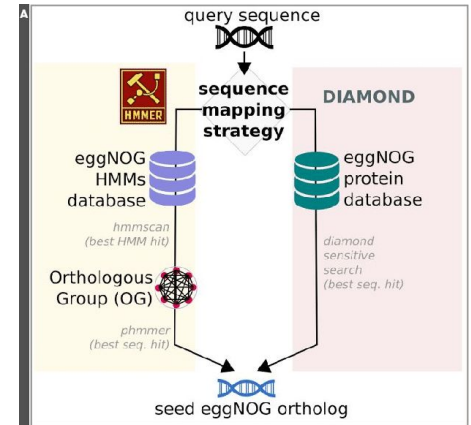
KEGG ortholog K01775 (20.37%), K01798 (1.04%), K25317 (0.46%)

KEGG gene symbol alr (20.84%), alr-murF (1.04%), bsrV (0.46%)

KEGG gene name alanine racemase [EC:5.1.1.1] (20.37%), Alr-MurF fusion protein [EC:5.1.1.1 6.3.2.10] (1.04%), amino-acid (0.46%)

OG members Taxonomic profile Functional profile

eggNOG-mapper v2
(Batch Functional Annotation)



Gene annotation with RGI (CARD)

CARD
Use or Download Copyright & Disclaimer
Help Us Curate #AMRCuration #WorkTogether

[Browse](#) [Analyze](#) [Download](#)

Similar principle:
annotate to existing
database of functions

adeF

[Download Sequences](#)

Accession	ARO:300077
CARD Short Name	<i>adeF</i>
Definition	AdeF is the membrane fusion protein of the multidrug efflux complex AdeFGH.
AMR Gene Family	resistance-nodulation-cell division (RND) antibiotic efflux pump
Drug Class	tetracycline antibiotic , fluoroquinolone antibiotic
Resistance Mechanism	antibiotic efflux
Efflux Component	efflux pump complex or subunit conferring antibiotic resistance
Resistomes with Perfect Matches	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ^{R+WS}
Resistomes with Sequence Variants	<i>Achromobacter insolitus</i> ^{R+WS} , <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> ^{R+WS+R} , <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ^{R+D+WS} , <i>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</i> ^{R+WS} , <i>Acinetobacter haemolyticus</i> ^{R+WS+R} , <i>Acinetobacter johnsonii</i> ^{R+D+WS+R} , <i>Acinetobacter junii</i> ^{R+WS} , <i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i> ^{WS} , <i>Acinetobacter nosocomialis</i> ^{R+D+WS} , <i>Acinetobacter pittii</i> ^{R+D+WS} , <i>Aeromonas caviae</i> ^{R+D+WS} , <i>Aeromonas enteropelogenes</i> ^{R+WS} , <i>Aeromonas</i>



Gene annotation with RGI (CARD): Annotation foibles

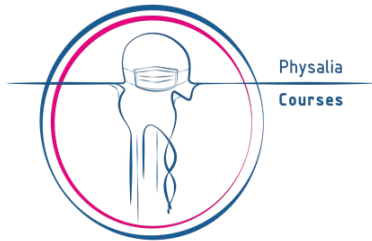
Strict: a match above threshold

Loose: a match below threshold

Nudged: a match below threshold, but high identity over a fragment

Beware the false positives!

- Efflux pumps!
- vanR (the regulator) without the regulatees
 - probably not ARG
- ...



There are other specialized databases

- CAZy is very popular
- <https://www.cazy.org/>



The screenshot shows the CAZy (Carbohydrate-Active enZymes) database homepage. The header includes the CAZy logo and navigation links: HOME, ENZYME CLASSES, ASSOCIATED MODULES, GENOMES, and FUNCTIONAL DATA. Below the header is a sidebar with a list of links: What's new, Definitions and Terminology, Help, Functional Data, Citing CAZy, PULDB, Enzyme & Glyco Resources, Commercial Providers, Scientific Meetings, About Us, and Position(s) available. The main content area features a welcome message and two informational boxes. The first box, titled 'The October 2024 update of CAZy', states that no new family was published this month. The second box, titled 'CAZy now offers a platform facility...', describes the automatic annotation and human curation services. The footer section includes a description of the database's purpose and a link to the CAZypedia resource.

CAZY
CARBOHYDRATE-ACTIVE ENZYMES

HOME ENZYME CLASSES ASSOCIATED MODULES GENOMES FUNCTIONAL DATA

Carbohydrate-Binding Modules

Welcome to the Carbohydrate-Active enZymes Database

The October 2024 update of CAZy

This month, no new family, for the first time in a while... If we missed your newly published family, please feel free to contact us

CAZy now offers a platform facility that provides either automatic annotation or human curation service

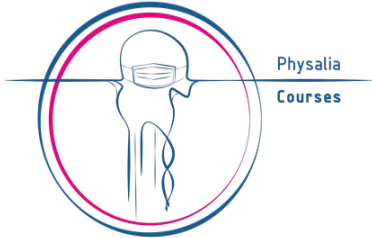
The fully automatic annotation is to provide users with high quality and most up-to-date results. However, since automatic annotation is never error-free, and while we are working at constantly improving our pipeline, a "human curation" is required. Because human curation requires expertise and time, and because such resources are limited, a query for human curation will be prioritized. If you are interested, please visit [CAZy bioinformatics web page](#) and contact : cazy@univ-amu.fr.

The CAZy database describes the families of structurally-related catalytic and carbohydrate-binding modules

Online since 1998, CAZy is a specialist database dedicated to the display and analysis of genomic, structural and biochemical information. CAZy data are accessible either by browsing sequence-based families or by browsing the content of genomes in carbohydrate-active enzymes. New families are created based on published evidence for the activity of at least one member of the family and all families are regularly updated.

An original aspect of the CAZy database is its attempt to cover all carbohydrate-active enzymes across organisms and across subcellular compartments.

For a more extensive encyclopedic resource on the particular features of carbohydrate active enzymes, please visit [CAZypedia](#).



What about small genes?

Traditionally ignored

We (and [others](#)) have started to look into it.

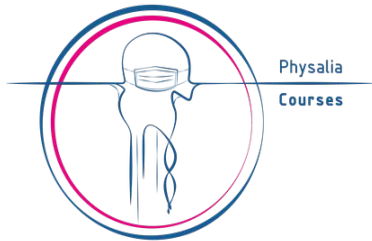
Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 31 August 2024

A catalog of small proteins from the global microbiome

[Yiqian Duan](#), [Célio Dias Santos-Júnior](#), [Thomas Sebastian Schmidt](#), [Anthony Fullam](#), [Breno L. S. de Almeida](#), [Chengkai Zhu](#), [Michael Kuhn](#), [Xing-Ming Zhao](#) ✉, [Peer Bork](#) & [Luis Pedro Coelho](#) ✉

[Nature Communications](#) **15**, Article number: 7563 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

4348 Accesses | **58** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

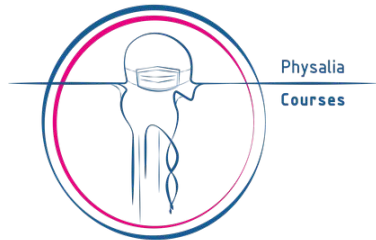
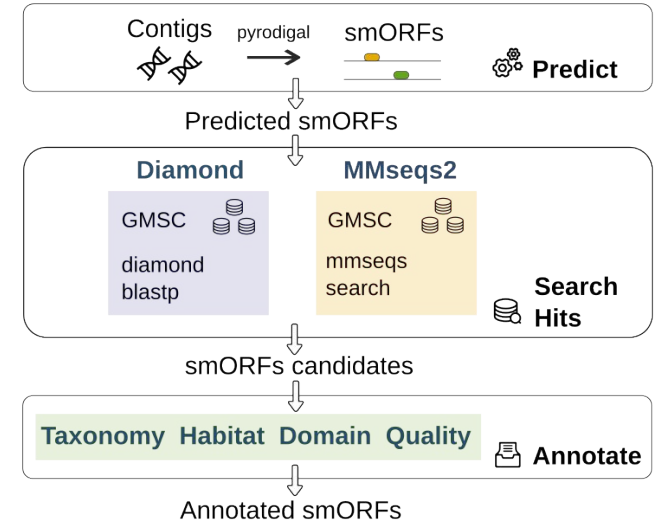


GLOBAL MICROBIAL smORFs CATALOGUE v1.0

The global microbial smORF catalogue (GMSC) is an integrated, consistently-processed, smORFs catalogue of the microbial world, combining publicly available genomes. A total of non-redundant ~965 million 100AA ORFs were predicted from 63,410 metagenomes across global habitats from the [SPIRE database](#) and the [ProGenomes2 database](#). The smORFs were clustered at 90% amino acid identity resulting in ~288 million 90AA smORFs families.

- The annotation of GMSC contains:
 - taxonomy classification
 - habitat assignment
 - quality assessment
 - conserved domain annotation
 - cellular localization prediction

[Search from identifier or find homologues by sequence \(GMSC-mapper\)](#)



Public databases of MAGs



Global Microbial Gene Catalog v1.0

The Global Microbial Gene Catalog is an integrated, consistently-processed, gene catalog of the microbial world, combining billion ORFs from 13,174 m database were clustered to unigenes. [Read more...](#)

GlobDB

Query by sequence
or identifier

[Find a u
\(eggNC](#)

Find homologues by sequence



Physalia
Courses

Welcome to the GlobDB genomes database

This website hosts the GlobDB, a dereplicated set of species representative microbial genomes. The genomic era offers great opportunities for microbial genome analyses, and individual (meta)genome studies can generate thousands of microbial genomes. Although multiple databases are available to store these datasets, the integration of large scale studies sometimes has proven challenging. The GlobDB aims to integrate several resources that are currently not (yet) consolidated otherwise.

SPIRE

SPIRE

The microbial
world at your
fingertips.

Searchable Planetary-scale
microbiome **RE**source: a one stop
shop for microbial data,
integrated and consistently
processed across habitats and
phylogeny, at global scales.

[Explore Environments](#)

[Explore Taxonomy](#)

What can you do with these databases?

1. Download their MAGs
2. Compare your MAGs to theirs (dereplication/pangenomes)
3. Check geographic distributions &c

