

# DRAM annotation outputs

*With further caveats!*

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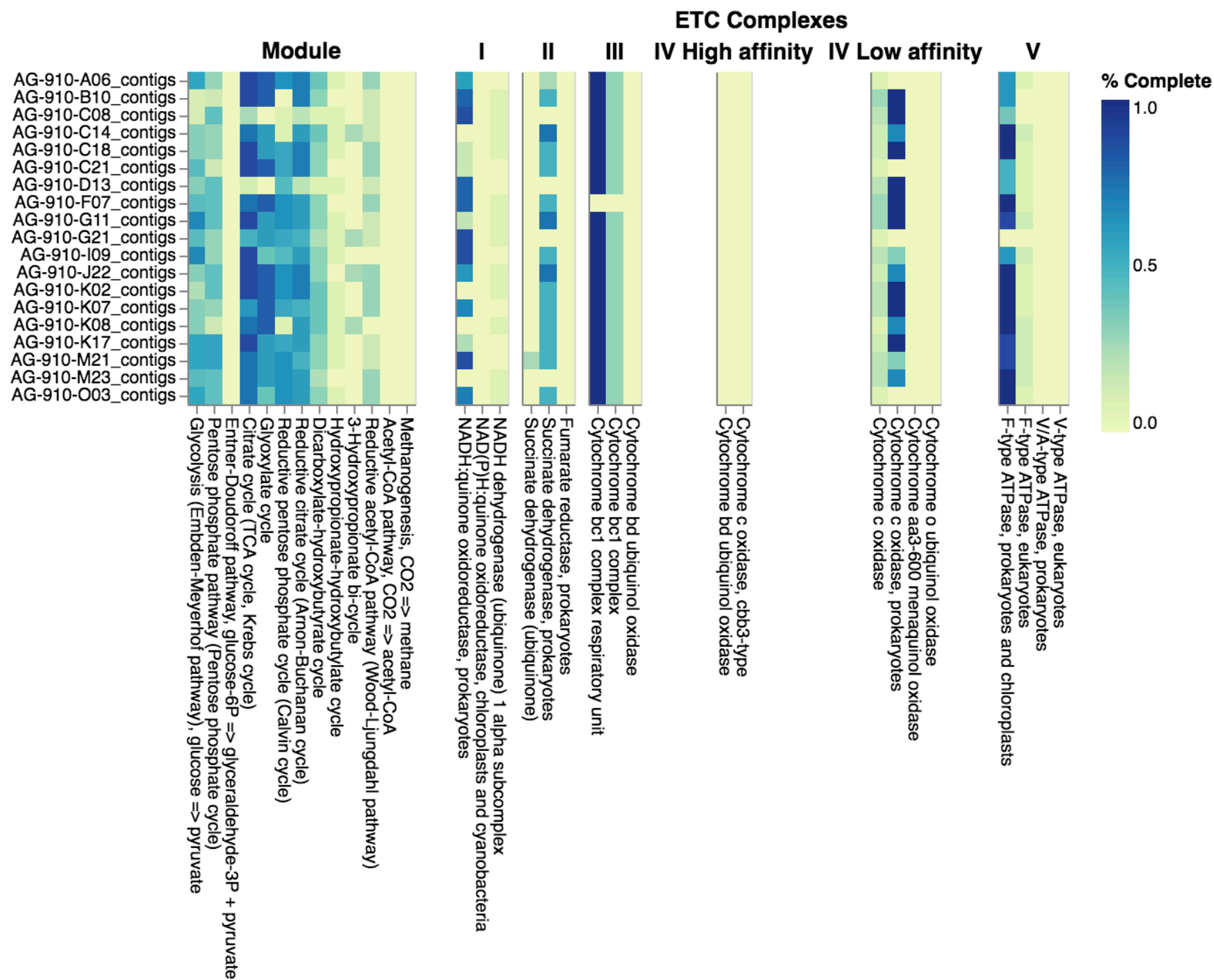
*SCGC Course Day 2 - PM*



# DRAM outputs

- First, let's go through the files you generated from the “annotate” and “distill” DRAM commands
- What are they, how can they be used? What will be most useful to you?
- Annotation summaries





- One example of visualization (made with DRAM in the “Distill” command) – we won’t do a whole lot with manipulating this data, but will show you how to access what goes into a dataset like this!

## CAZy

## Nitrogen metabolism

## Sulfur metabolism

## Other Reductases

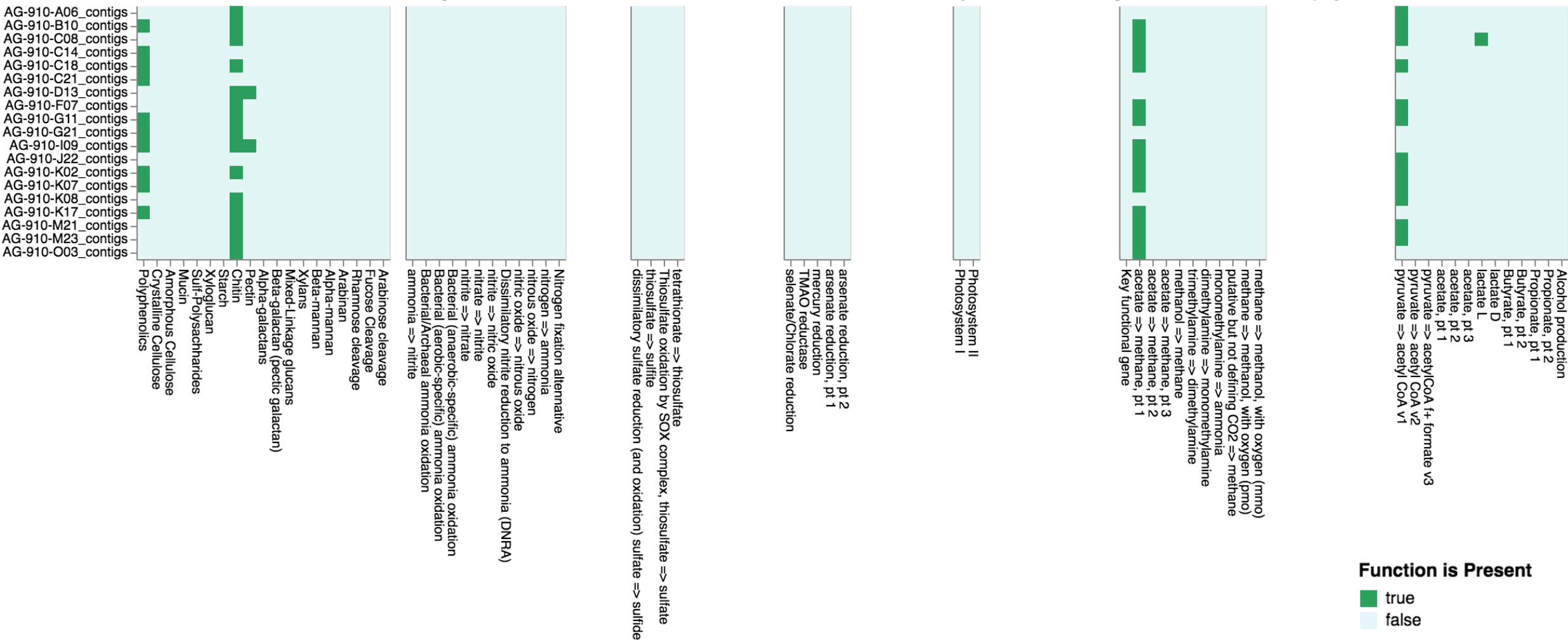
## Photosynthesis

## Methanogenesis and methanotrophy

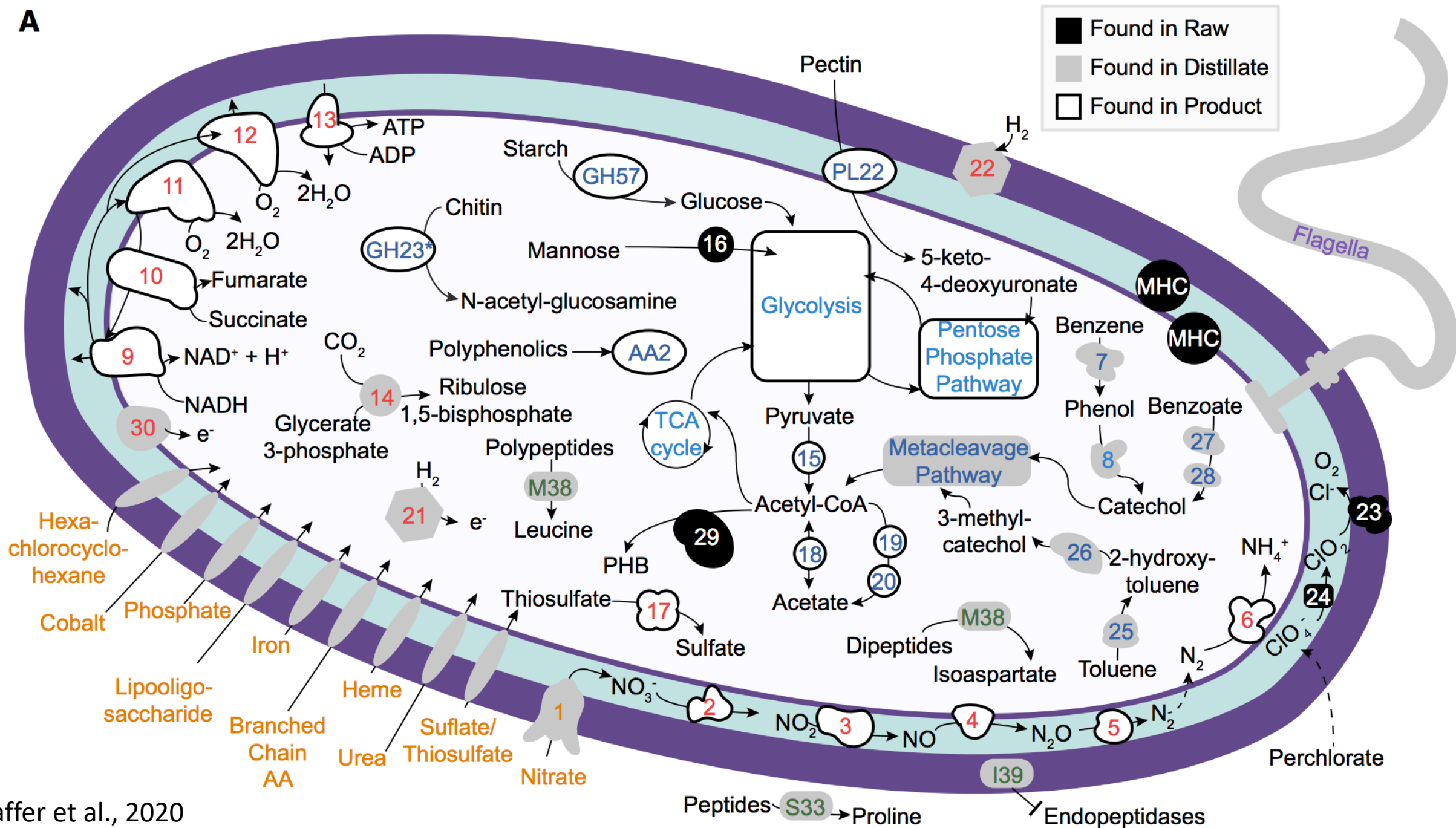
## SCFA and alcohol conversions

### Function is Present

true  
false



**A**

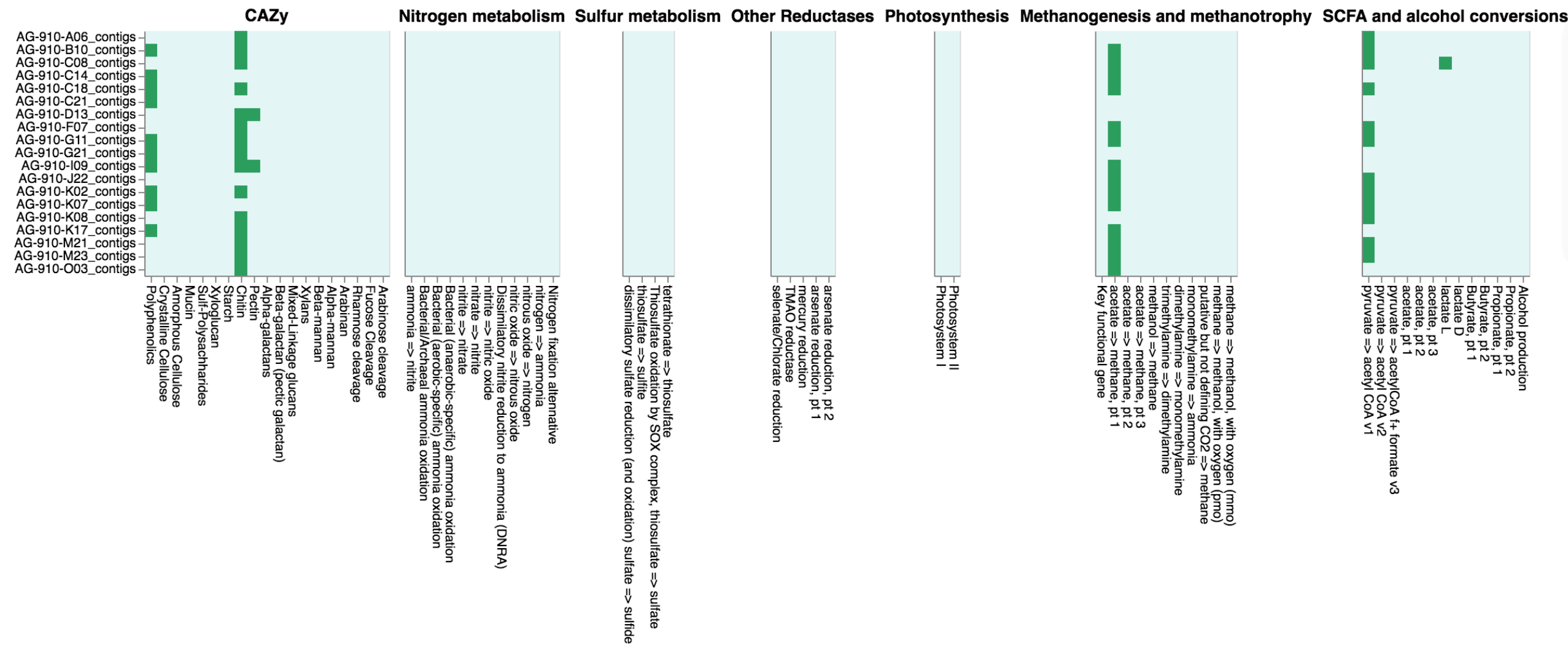




# Misannotations, or genes involved in multiple pathways

- Rampant in databases, particularly as larger and larger sequence datasets are deposited using automated annotation programs
- How would misannotations become “the norm” for some genes?
- Do you know of any common misannotations in data from organisms you work with/might work with in the future?
- Common genes?





Notice anything suspicious?

How would you go about verifying?

# Check databases (KEGG)



## ORTHOLOGY: K01895

[Help](#)

<b>Entry</b>	K01895	KO
<b>Symbol</b>	ACSS1_2, acs	
<b>Name</b>	acetyl-CoA synthetase [EC:6.2.1.1]	
<b>Pathway</b>	<a href="#">map00010</a> Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis <a href="#">map00620</a> Pyruvate metabolism <a href="#">map00630</a> Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism <a href="#">map00640</a> Propanoate metabolism <a href="#">map00680</a> Methane metabolism <a href="#">map00720</a> Carbon fixation pathways in prokaryotes <a href="#">map01100</a> Metabolic pathways <a href="#">map01110</a> Biosynthesis of secondary metabolites <a href="#">map01120</a> Microbial metabolism in diverse environments <a href="#">map01200</a> Carbon metabolism	
<b>Module</b>	<a href="#">M00357</a> Methanogenesis, acetate => methane	

KEGG database



# Other Misannotations?

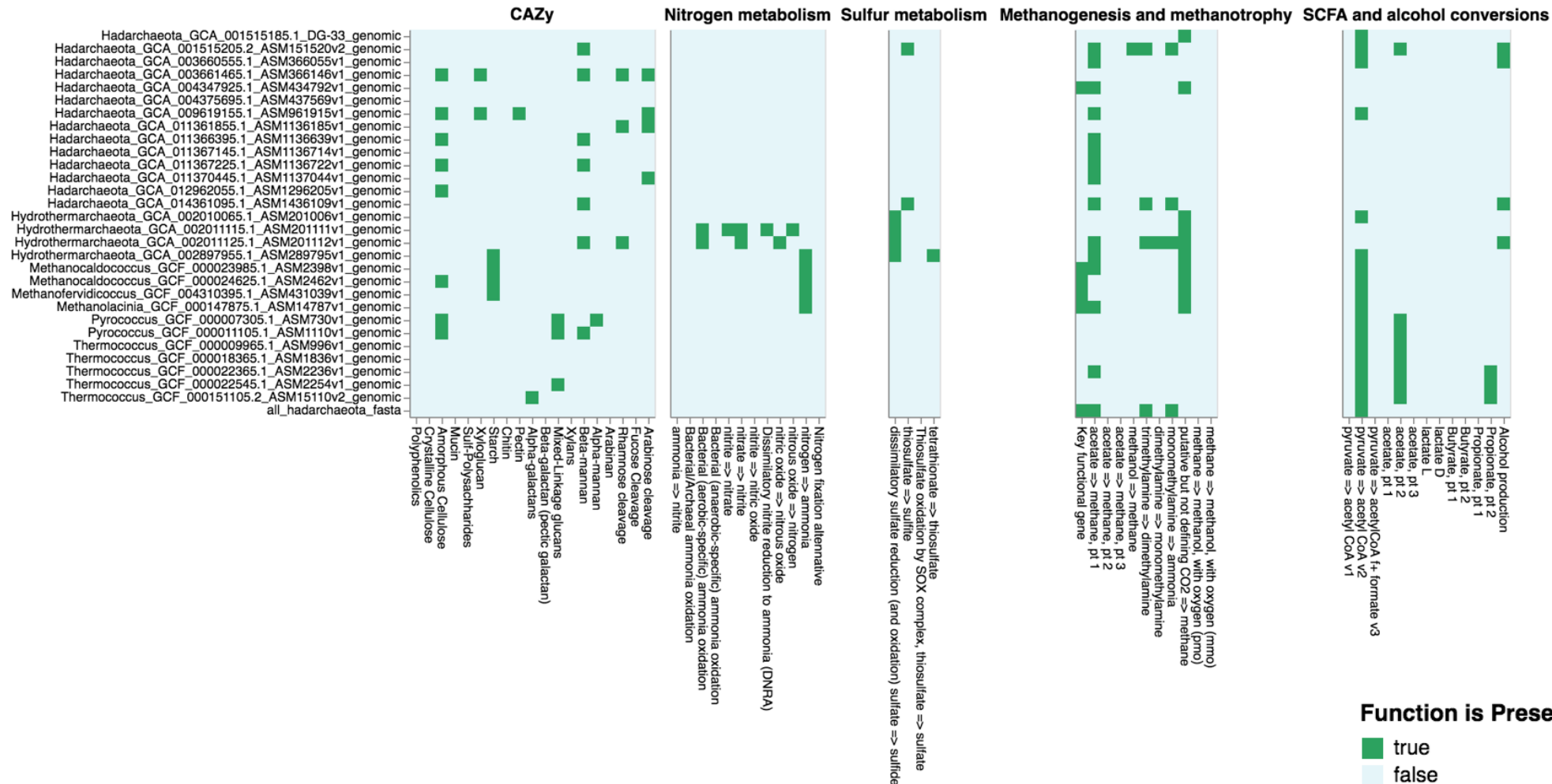
- Gene involved in nitrogen assimilation – flagged as dissimilatory nitrate to ammonium
- Carbon fixation – TCA cycle, ATP citrate lyase involved in carbon fixation (appear to be TCA cycle, unless you blast with another ATP citrate lyase). **Challenge: how would you do this?**
- Arsenic reduction misannotation – one of the genes that is a regulation factor (actually in multiple pathways, need to verify that other genes are present in the arsenic reduction pathway!)

# Other ways to check for potential misannotations? Or divergence?

- Do you have any commonly misannotated genes that you know of?
- Active sites for enzymes (do they possess key motifs)?
  - Example: cytochromes
  - Example: hydrogenases
- Databases of your choice
  - Examples: hydrogenases/HydDB, cytochrome P450 database



# Other ways to check for potential misannotations? Or divergence?



	A	B	C	D	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	gene_id	gene_description	module	header	294-B02_co	294-C15_co	294-C19_co	294-C23_co	294-D03_co	294-D11_co	294-D14_co
174	K00320	coenzyme F420-dependent N5,N10-methenyltetrahydromethan	Methanogenesis, CO2 => methane	C1-methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	K00399	methyl-coenzyme M reductase [EC:2.8.4.1] [RN:R04541]	Methanogenesis, CO2 => methane	C1-methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	K00401	methyl-coenzyme M reductase [EC:2.8.4.1] [RN:R04541]	Methanogenesis, CO2 => methane	C1-methane	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
177	K00402	methyl-coenzyme M reductase [EC:2.8.4.1] [RN:R04541]	Methanogenesis, CO2 => methane	C1-methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	K00577	tetrahydromethanopterin S-methyltransferase [EC:2.1.1.86] [RN:R04541]	Methanogenesis, CO2 => methane	C1-methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**KAAS - KEGG Automatic Annotation Server**  
for ortholog assignment and pathway mapping

# mcrB tree

Lindsay et al., in prep