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2 ABSTRACT

- 3 Abstract length and content varies depending on article type. Refer to http://
- 4 www.frontiersin.org/about/AuthorGuidelines for abstract requirement and length
- 5 according to article type.

1 INTRODUCTION

7 Hello, how are we doing?

2 METHODS

2.1 Generating Predictions

9 Used GOMAP on condo lalala. Input files are (usually) published along results.

10 **2.2 Clean up**

- All functional annotation sets were cleaned up the following way (using definitions from the Gene
- 12 Ontology version 2019-07-01):
- 13 1. Any annotations where the GO accession was marked as obsolete were removed.
- 14 2. Some terms in the GO have 'alternative ids'. When naively removing duplicates, two entries will not
- be recognized as duplicates if they have different accessions pointing to the same GO term. Therefore,
- all GO accessions were changed to their respecitve 'main id' and the dataset was again scanned for
- 17 duplicates.
- 18 3. Any annotations with modifiers (NOT, contributes_to...) were removed since no tool used in the
- 19 further analysis can handle them.

Psaroudakis et al. **Short Title**

- Table 1 provides information on the number of annotations that were removed this way from each dataset. 20
- 21 All further analyses were performed on the cleaned datasets since we assume the user will only be interested
- in still valid and non-redundant functional annotations. 22

23 Quantitative Evaluation

24 lalala lololo table xyz

2.4 Quality Evaluation 25

Quality evaluation of gene function predictions is not trivial and usually done by comparing the set of 26 predicted functions of a gene against a gold standard consisting of annotations that are assumed to be 27 correct. We used annotations that were created or in some way curated with human participation for gold 28 standards. There are a plethora of different metrics to perform the comparison of predictions against this 29 gold standard. When we first published GOMAP (Wimalanathan et al., 2018), we used a modified version 30 of the hierarchical evaluation metrics originally introduced in (Verspoor et al., 2006) because they were 31 simple, clear, and part of an earlier attempt at unifying and standardizing GO annotation comparisons 32 (Defoin-Platel et al., 2011). In the meantime, Plyusnin et al. (2019) have published an approach for 33 evaluating different metrics showing substantial differences within the robustness of different approaches. 34 TODO DESCRIBE THEIR APPROACH We have applied their method on the Gold Standards available 36 to us to determine which evaluation metric is the most appropriate in our case. The results of this analysis can be seen in TODO. 37

38 We then evaluated our predictions and the other annotation sets using the best performing metrics as well 39 as the one we previously used (Table TODO).

2.5 **Phylogenetic Tree Construction** 40

- To demonstrate that a more top-level and holistic use of whole-genome functional predictions can still be 41
- useful we devised some simple ways of applying phylogenetic methods to our predictions. ### Distance 42
- Based ### Character Based 43

Ensuring Reproducibility

45 containerization, github...

3 **RESULTS**

... a quantitative comparison of the datasets in Table.

Quality Evaluation 3.1 47

TODO If it turns out that our predictions are good with hF but bad with more approriate metrics, 48 explanation would be that score thresholds for the prediction tools used in the GOMAP pipeline have 49 been chosen to maximize this hF value. It now seems reasonable to re-adjust these thresholds to maximize 50 a different metric which will likely result in a drop in hF score but increase in other metrics. Again 51 emphasizes the importance of choosing the right evaluation metric. Also shows how comparison between 52 different pipelines/predictions can be difficult if chose different metric or optimized for different metric. 53 Also: if an annotation is not present in the gold standard, there is no way of knowing whether that gene

truly doesn't have that function or whether it has just never been characterized/examined. So we cannot

distinguish between a biologically true negative and an actually false negative in the gold standard. This

Psaroudakis et al. Short Title

Table 1. Number of removed annotations during cleanup.

| Genome | Dataset | Obsolete Annotations | Duplicates | Annotations with Modifiers |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Arachis hypogaea | GOMAP | 3437 | 13 | 912 |
| Rrachynodium distachyon | GOMAP | 2512 | 49 | 789 |
| | GoldStandard | 21 | 204 | (|
| Brachypodium distachyon | Gramene63-IEA | 166 | 114 | (|
| | Phytozome12 | 99 | 18 | (|
| Cannabis sativa | GOMAP | 1714 | 6 | 757 |
| Glycine max | GOMAP | 3333 | 10 | 930 |
| Gossypium raimondii | GOMAP | 1781 | 7 | 822 |
| | GOMAP | 1877 | 8 | 815 |
| Hordeum vulgare | GoldStandard | 1 | 9 | (|
| 0 | Gramene63-IEA | 282 | 147 | (|
| | GOMAP | 2673 | 10 | 798 |
| | GoldStandard | 2 | 23 | (|
| Medicago truncatula A17 | Gramene62-IEA | 429 | 251 | Ó |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 309 | 243 | Ó |
| | Phytozome12 | 132 | 17 | (|
| Medicago truncatula R108 | GOMAP | 4168 | 7 | 803 |
| | GOMAP | 1642 | 7 | 869 |
| | GoldStandard | 37 | 833 | (|
| Oryza sativa | Gramene61-IEA | 242 | 28 | |
| 2. J 200 3000 7 00 | Gramene63-IEA | 238 | 64 | Ó |
| | Phytozome12 | 119 | 19 | |
| Phaseolus vulgaris | GOMAP | 1190 | 6 | 783 |
| Pinus lambertiana | GOMAP | 1839 | 4 | 587 |
| | GOMAP | 2384 | 66 | 783 |
| G 1 1: 1 | GoldStandard | 178 | 219 | (|
| Sorghum bicolor | Gramene63-IEA | 278 | 198 | |
| | Phytozome12 | 131 | 12 | Č |
| | GOMAP | 9624 | 17 | 1132 |
| TT 1.1 | GoldStandard | 1 | 5 | |
| Triticum aestivum | Gramene61-IEA | 706 | 88 | Ó |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 584 | 319 | Č |
| | GOMAP | 1269 | 6 | 811 |
| Vigna unguiculata | Phytozome12 | 122 | 27 | (|
| | GOMAP | 2077 | 89 | 848 |
| Zea mays B73.v4 | GoldStandard | 50 | 633 | (|
| Zea mays D13.VT | Gramene63-IEA | 306 | 140 | |
| | GOMAP | 2346 | 83 | 823 |
| Zea mays Mo17 | GoldStandard | 36 | 1489 | (|
| DIIICOT | GOMAP | 2676 | 82 | 830 |
| Zea mays PH207 | GoldStandard | 37 | 2702 | (|
| | GOMAP | 2681 | 88 | 840 |
| Zea mays W22 | GoldStandard | 30 | 499 | (|

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58 59 poses a problem when annotations are predicted that are not found in the gold standard: Is this truly a wrong prediction or is the gold standard incomplete? Especially in our case where the predictions not only contain more annotations than the gold standard, but are also more diverse. In effect this means that a quality

Frontiers 3

Psaroudakis et al. **Short Title**

Table 2. Quantitative metrics of the cleaned functional annotation sets. CC, MF, BP, and A refer to the aspects of the GO: Cellular Component, Molecular Function, Biological Process, and Any/All.

| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|
| | | | Genes Annotated[%]a | | | Annotations ^b | | | | Median Ann. per G.c | | | | |
| Genome | Genes | Dataset | CC | MF | BP | A | CC | MF | BP | A | CC | MF | BP | A |
| Arachis hypogaea | 67,124 | GOMAP | 85.85 | 84.68 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 150,525 | 132,144 | 493,145 | 775,814 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| | | GOMAP | 81.33 | 85.35 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 74,172 | 69,213 | 255,397 | 398,782 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Brachypodium distachyon | 34,310 | GoldStandard Gramene63-IEA | 21.54 33.12 | 19.53 49.29 | 18.20 38.29 | 26.66 63.60 | 10,985 | 10,436 36,372 | 11,120 23,899 | 32,673 82,026 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Phytozome12 | 10.25 | 37.21 | 26.86 | 43.11 | 4,186 | 18,597 | 11,070 | 34,060 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cannabis sativa | 33,677 | GOMAP | 94.22 | 95.48 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 85,755 | 73,614 | 262,741 | 422,110 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Glycine max | 52,872 | GOMAP | 86.95 | 88.92 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 126,470 | 113,068 | 416,989 | 656,527 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Gossypium raimondii | 37,505 | GOMAP | 93.00 | 92.37 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 95,419 | 84,910 | 307,470 | 487,799 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| ** 1 | 20.724 | GOMAP | 88.57 | 91.76 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 86,489 | 79,727 | 272,420 | 438,636 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Hordeum vulgare | 39,734 | GoldStandard Gramene63-IEA | 28.23 36.19 | 26.30 50.90 | 23.43 41.71 | 35.64 65.03 | 15,734 29,826 | 15,391 44,789 | 15,267 29,425 | 46,414 104,178 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | GOMAP | 83.79 | 86.69 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 104.902 | 99,155 | 363,608 | 567,665 | 1 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| | -0.444 | GoldStandard | 25.45 | 23.26 | 21.51 | 32.12 | 17,938 | 18,416 | 18,461 | 54,827 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Medicago truncatula A17 | 50,444 | Gramene63-IEA | 34.25 | 50.84 | 40.26 | 66.14 | 32,753 | 63,470 | 40,441 | 137,001 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Phytozome12 | 8.87 | 36.05 | 25.83 | 41.07 | 5,315 | 25,950 | 15,576 | 47,098 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Medicago truncatula R108 | 55,706 | GOMAP | 72.10 | 90.14 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 108,388 | 107,499 | 381,831 | 597,718 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| | 35,825 | GOMAP | 79.78 | 83.31 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 71,306 | 64,150 | 248,304 | 383,760 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Oryza sativa | | GoldStandard | 29.95 32.21 | 27.29 45.83 | 25.33 36.75 | 37.57 60.13 | 15,492 | 15,176 | 16,536 | 47,339 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| - / | | Gramene63-IEA Phytozome12 | 10.31 | 40.10 | 29.18 | 46.09 | 21,935 4,361 | 37,425 20,842 | 24,255 12,451 | 83,645 37,884 | 0 | 1 | 1 1 | 2 |
| Phaseolus vulgaris | 27,433 | GOMAP | 94.48 | 93.06 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 70,987 | 64,022 | 229,230 | 364,239 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Pinus lambertiana | 31,007 | GOMAP | 92.67 | 95.91 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 71,247 | 68,315 | 212,248 | 351,810 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| | 34,129 | GOMAP | 82.44 | 85.98 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 75,145 | 69,659 | 259,004 | 403,808 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Sorghum bicolor | | GoldStandard | 34.48 | 32.91 | 30.90 | 42.84 | 16,837 | 17,614 | 17,850 | 52,593 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| sorgham occor | | Gramene63-IEA | 35.91 | 52.11 | 42.36 | 67.41 | 23,608 | 39,418 | 27,074 | 90,313 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 2 |
| | | Phytozome12 | 10.54 | 39.19 | 27.90 | 45.10 | | 19,724 | 11,432 | 35,599 | | | | |
| Triticum aestivum | 107,891 | GOMAP GoldStandard | 88.53 2.98 | 90.98 2.78 | 100.00 2.56 | 100.00 3.82 | 259,318 4,727 | 217,467 4,512 | 785,051 4,793 | 1,261,836 14,035 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| | 107,091 | Gramene63-IEA | 29.12 | 58.62 | 38.72 | 70.41 | 47,595 | 111,889 | 62,977 | 222,721 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vigna unguiculata | 20.772 | GOMAP | 91.21 | 91.08 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 74,791 | 67,734 | 242,847 | 385,372 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| | 29,773 | Phytozome12 | 13.91 | 45.68 | 34.14 | 53.06 | 5,107 | 19,962 | 12,209 | 37,534 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Zea mays B73.v4 | 39,324 GoldStar | GOMAP | 93.16 | 94.92 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 87,648 | 81,665 | 278,305 | 447,618 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| | | GoldStandard | 37.92 39.16 | 34.78 58.16 | 32.67 48.21 | 46.85 73.87 | 22,531 30,189 | 21,292 53,748 | 23,153 35,276 | 67,285 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Gramene63-IEA | | | | | | | | 119,273 | 1 | | | |
| Zea mays Mo17 | 38,620 | GOMAP GoldStandard | 86.98 27.56 | 90.87 25.20 | 100.00 23.73 | 100.00 33.98 | 86,074 16,128 | 78,650 15,384 | 277,395 16,489 | 442,119 48,220 | 2 | 2 | 6 1 | 10 |
| 7 DI 1207 | 40,557 | GOMAP | 86.55 | 90.61 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 88,962 | 84,910 | 288,208 | 462,080 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Zea mays PH207 | 40,337 | GoldStandard | 28.18 | 25.82 | 24.26 | 34.66 | 17,370 | 16,580 | 17,791 | 51,984 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Zea mays W22 | 40,690 | GOMAP | 90.77 | 92.58 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 93,622 | 84,450 | 289,364 | 467,436 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| | - 7 | GoldStandard | 25.40 | 23.15 | 21.80 | 31.29 | 15,518 | 14,818 | 15,850 | 46,402 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

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score as calculated above may not only describe the quality of the prediction, but to some extent also the completeness of the gold standard itself. At least we can see here that gold standards with a median of 3 annotations per gene resulted in higher quality scores than gold standards with less annotations per gene, even though predictions were generated the same way in all cases. TODO maybe put a figure with regression quality score/median annotions per gene or something In conclusion this means that truly making a statement about the quality of a prediction set would require the ideal and complete gold standard. The scores we can generate so far are by far not as meaningful.

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Bowlindar this table (CS^*) a How many genes in the genome have at least one GO term from the CC, MF, BP aspect annotated to them? A = How many at least one from any aspect? $(A = CC \cup MF \cup BP)$

^b How many annotations in the CC, MF, and BP aspect does this dataset contain? A = How many in total? A = CC + MF + BP

c Take a typical gene that is present in the annotation set. How many annotations does it have in each aspect? A = How many in total? Please note that $A \neq CC + MF + BP$

Psaroudakis et al. Short Title

Table 3. Quality evaluation of the used GO annotation sets.

| | | SimGIC2 TC-A | | | TC-AUCPC | R | | Fmax | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Genome | Dataset | CC | MF | BP | CC | MF | BP | CC | MF | BP |
| Brachypodium distachyon | GOMAP | 0.404149 | 0.464127 | 0.223830 | 0.233442 | 0.230701 | 0.118526 | 0.741361 | 0.740897 | 0.526881 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.317801 | 0.420859 | 0.349406 | 0.129163 | 0.192507 | 0.111361 | 0.691016 | 0.738542 | 0.650325 |
| | Phytozome12 | 0.370264 | 0.370521 | 0.352206 | 0.112582 | 0.136832 | 0.085628 | 0.717759 | 0.697076 | 0.660603 |
| Hordeum vulgare | GOMAP | 0.400087 | 0.470012 | 0.238177 | 0.237231 | 0.261399 | 0.130784 | 0.745272 | 0.750213 | 0.560096 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.306119 | 0.426601 | 0.381010 | 0.157352 | 0.228797 | 0.136002 | 0.680996 | 0.742638 | 0.665696 |
| Medicago truncatula A17 | GOMAP | 0.371795 | 0.451258 | 0.213407 | 0.272809 | 0.282650 | 0.139032 | 0.730838 | 0.726991 | 0.531406 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.329600 | 0.437274 | 0.343561 | 0.176497 | 0.265887 | 0.133503 | 0.701093 | 0.749900 | 0.654297 |
| | Phytozome12 | 0.358311 | 0.367257 | 0.363013 | 0.144247 | 0.170863 | 0.110386 | 0.717307 | 0.698429 | 0.661233 |
| Oryza sativa | GOMAP | 0.408945 | 0.482650 | 0.248207 | 0.298502 | 0.303384 | 0.159724 | 0.751121 | 0.757181 | 0.559221 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.328761 | 0.423191 | 0.341193 | 0.167619 | 0.265410 | 0.135451 | 0.711309 | 0.738732 | 0.643827 |
| | Phytozome12 | 0.049975 | 0.041007 | 0.044279 | 0.000003 | 0.000003 | 0.000002 | 0.470134 | 0.266628 | 0.239256 |
| Sorghum bicolor | GOMAP | 0.404852 | 0.466708 | 0.224011 | 0.316873 | 0.337380 | 0.169883 | 0.746540 | 0.742001 | 0.534258 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.323037 | 0.400241 | 0.353135 | 0.177038 | 0.260198 | 0.154157 | 0.711107 | 0.712170 | 0.653591 |
| | Phytozome12 | 0.356091 | 0.348264 | 0.340124 | 0.151947 | 0.177579 | 0.110483 | 0.715714 | 0.675147 | 0.641535 |
| Triticum aestivum | GOMAP | 0.410582 | 0.489881 | 0.229271 | 0.050762 | 0.030610 | 0.019360 | 0.736476 | 0.762420 | 0.533897 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.362452 | 0.476685 | 0.395112 | 0.040992 | 0.043701 | 0.027872 | 0.737769 | 0.762059 | 0.670953 |
| Zea mays B73.v4 | GOMAP | 0.417455 | 0.467339 | 0.245373 | 0.302761 | 0.290371 | 0.153011 | 0.759504 | 0.746870 | 0.564707 |
| | Gramene63-IEA | 0.303231 | 0.416301 | 0.346308 | 0.175735 | 0.250075 | 0.138275 | 0.662987 | 0.732860 | 0.647725 |
| Zea mays Mo17 | GOMAP | 0.399521 | 0.464265 | 0.225632 | 0.236209 | 0.239598 | 0.125599 | 0.744360 | 0.743026 | 0.537489 |
| Zea mays PH207 | GOMAP | 0.394481 | 0.436266 | 0.224226 | 0.221709 | 0.221266 | 0.117086 | 0.743111 | 0.718933 | 0.533092 |
| Zea mays W22 | GOMAP | 0.397602 | 0.463499 | 0.223511 | 0.210198 | 0.217609 | 0.113262 | 0.743783 | 0.742341 | 0.535572 |

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Frontiers 5