

GYMNOTOA-APP

(Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation)

v0.17

A software package for automated functional annotation in Gymnosperms

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Disclaimer

The software package GYMNOTOA-APP (Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation) is available for free download from the GitHub repository:

<https://github.com/GGFHF/gymnoTOA-app>

under GNU General Public License v3.0.

Introduction

Functional annotation is the task of bioinformatics analysis that aims to determine the biochemical and biological functions of nucleotide sequences obtained in the assembly of massive high-throughput sequencing experiments. A common way to perform this annotation is to perform a search for homologous sequences and access related functional information deposited in genomic databases.

In order to structure functional information, several annotation ontology systems have been developed located in accessible databases that contain formally defined, normalized, and consistent words and identifiers of classes and relationships that represent the biochemical and biological phenomena of a domain. Among these systems are:

- Gene Ontology (GO): It is a database of gene functions, called GO terms, which have an associated unique alphanumeric identifier, name, and definition. They describe gene products through three separate domains (namespaces): molecular function (the elementary activities of a gene product at the molecular level), biological process (operations or sets of molecular events with a defined beginning and end relevant to the functioning of cells, tissues, organs, and organisms), and cellular component (the parts of the cell or its extracellular environment).
- Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG): It stores molecular functions represented in terms of functional orthologs of genes and proteins. KEGG modules and pathway maps represent higher level functions through networks of molecular interactions, reactions and relationships.
- MetaCyc Metabolic Pathway Database: It contains pathways involved in both primary and secondary metabolism, as well as associated metabolites, reactions, enzymes, and genes.
- EC (Enzyme Commission) number: it is a system used to classify enzymes according to the reaction they catalyze. Each identifier consists of four numbers: the first number defines the highest level of classification, and the following numbers indicate increasingly specific sub-classifications.

In the functional enrichment analysis, functional annotations that are significantly overexpressed and under expressed in experiments are detected using statistical methods.

Gymnosperms are a non-flowering seed plant clade of about 1,000 living species. Most gymnosperms are long-lived woody plant species of great economic and ecological importance widely distributed around the globe. However, their large genome sizes and lack of genomic resources if compared to other plant model species, limit the initiatives to address biological questions and the functional evolution of gymnosperms. Obtaining high quality genomes and annotations of gymnosperms remains a major challenge because specific gene functional annotation information is scattered, incomplete or with low curation level. It is very frequent to utilize genomic resources from other land plants, but this approach may not be adequate, due to the far evolutionary distance between the major lineages, especially between angiosperms and gymnosperms.

GYMNOTOA-APP is taxonomy-aware functional annotation tool and is intended to be a public reference database to help producing accurate functional annotation reports in genomics and transcriptomics experiments on gymnosperm species.

The whole gymnoTOA framework is designed in two separate parts with different functions:

- GYMNOTOA-DB is a database that includes curated records of gymnosperm proteins and related taxonomic, functional and structural information.
- GYMNOTOA-APP is a desktop application that allows to perform the functional annotation and enrichment analysis of transcriptomes yielded in gymnosperms experiments exploiting the cross-references uploaded in GYMNOTOA-DB.

The inputs to build GYMNOTOA-DB (Figure 1) are three sources of sequences:

- the NCBI protein database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein>)
- TAIR10 database (<https://www.arabidopsis.org/>)
- CANTATA lncRNA database (<http://cantata.amu.edu.pl/>).

First, all amino acid sequences of gymnosperms available in the NCBI protein database are loaded by the utility *esearch* of **Entrez Direct** software (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK179288/>). Redundant terms are removed using **MMseqs2** (<https://github.com/soedinglab/MMseqs2>) to produce clusters of sequences that are aligned with **MAFFT** (<https://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/software/>) to produce a consensus clustered sequence with **EMBOSS** (<http://emboss.open-bio.org/>). The overall quality of the set consensus sequences performed by BUSCO (<https://busco.ezlab.org/>).

Then, annotation records corresponding to the consensus sequences are searched using **InterProScan** and **eggno-mapper**. Both consensus sequences and associated records are uploaded into a SQLite database with `load-interproscan-annotations.py` and `load-interproscan-annotations.py` of **NGShelper** software package (<https://github.com/GGFHF/NGShelper>). Finally, TAIR10 protein sequences (downloaded from TAIR10 database) are processed by the program **makeblastdb** to get a BLAST+ database used by the program **blastx**, to find the *Arabidopsis thaliana* orthologs of consensus sequences, loaded into the SQLite database by the program `load-tair10-orthologs.py` of **NGShelper**.

On the other side, the consensus sequences and lncRNA sequences (downloaded from CANTATA lncRNA database) are processed by **makeblastdb** to build BLAST+ databases.

The SQLite database, BLAST+ consensus database, and BLAST+ lncRNA database (shapes filled in yellow color in Figure 1) constitute the gymnoTOA database: GYMNOTOA-DB. It is hosted at the CESVIMA server of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and can be downloaded directly (<https://blogs.upm.es/gymnoTOA-db/gymnoTOA-db/>) or (preferably) using GYMNOTOA-APP (<https://github.com/GGFHF/gymnoTOA-app>)

GYMNOTOA-DB is periodically updated by the development team, and statistics of the database are provided at the web page.

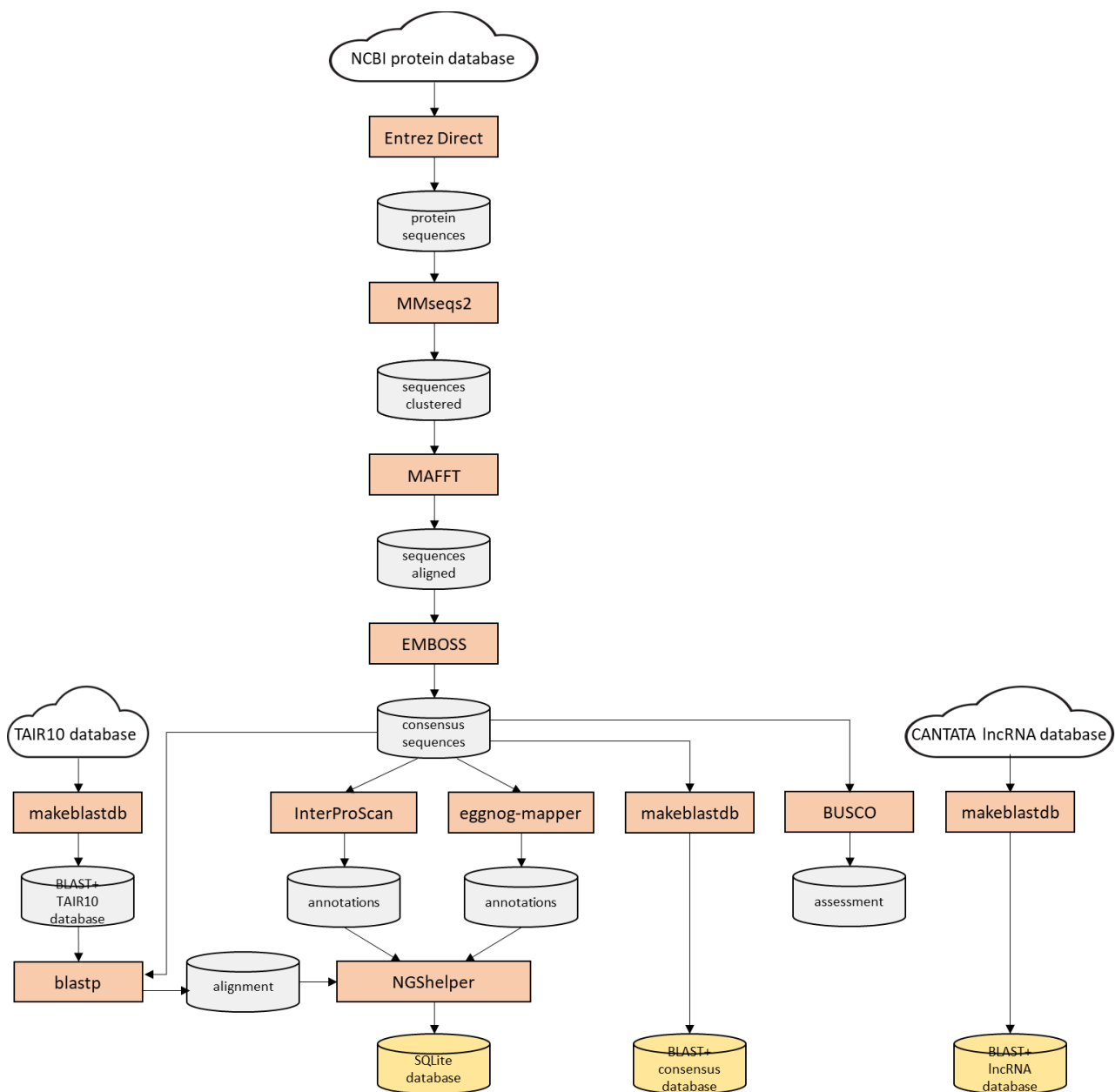


Figure 1. Flow-chart of the creation of the GYMNOTOA-DB.

Once GYMNOTOA-DB is downloaded by GYMNOTOA-APP, transcripts can be annotated (Figure 2). The transcript sequences of a genomics or transcriptomics experiment are processed by CodAn (<https://github.com/pedronachtigall/CodAn>) in order to get predict ORFs. These sequences are aligned to BLAST+ consensus database by **blastp**. Then, transcripts sequences are aligned to BLAST+ consensus database by **blastx**. And finally, transcript sequences are aligned to BLAST+ lncRNA database using **blastn**. All alignments are concatenated to their functional annotations by the program **concat-functional-annotations.py** included in GYMNOTOA-APP. This program yields two annotations files: a file with contains all annotations yielded by blast programs for every transcript sequence, and the other one contains the annotations of the subject sequence identification with best hit yielded by blast programs for every transcript sequence.

For a transcript sequence, the **blastp** annotations are chosen. If these annotations do not exist, the **blastx** annotations are taken. And finally, if they do not exist either, the **blastn** annotation are selected.

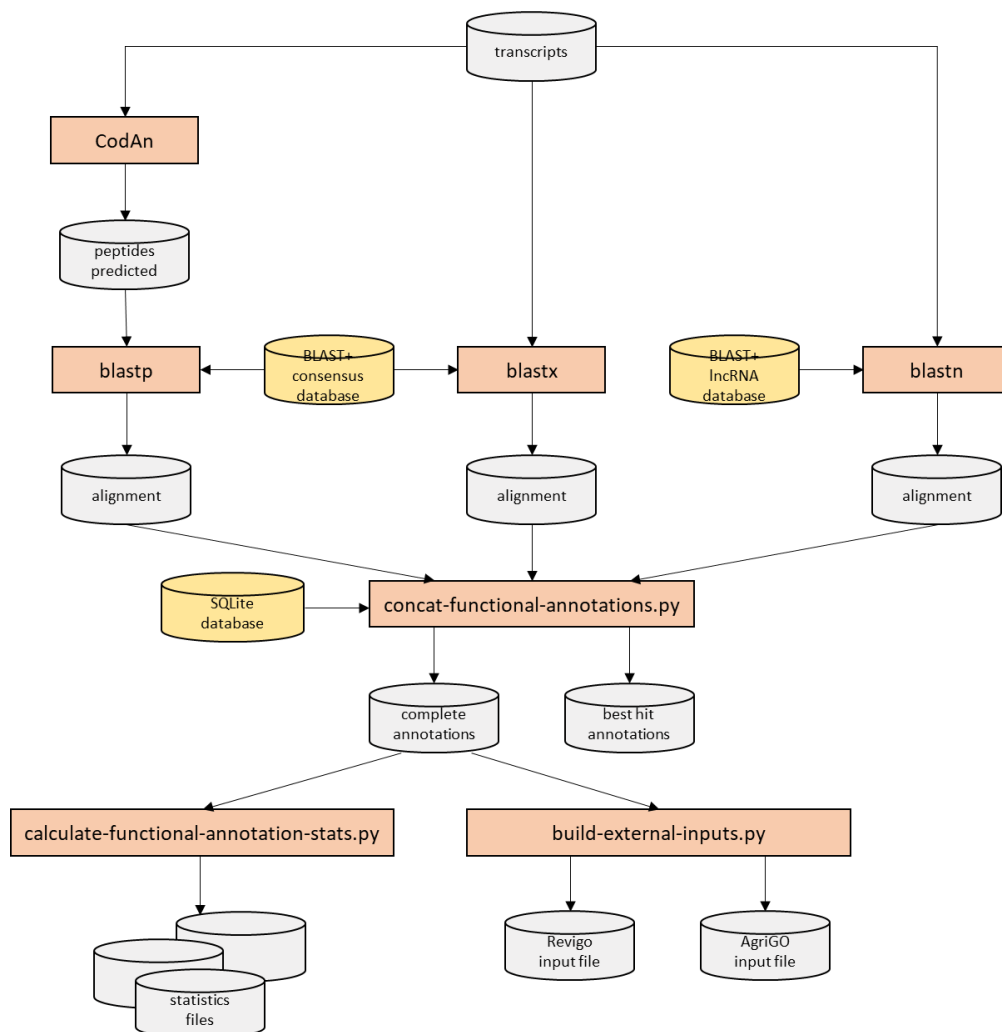


Figure 2. Flow-chart of the process of functional annotation in the GYMNOTOA-APP desktop application.

The annotations files contain the following data:

- qseqid: query (transcriptome) sequence identification
- sseqid: subject (BLAST+ databases of GYMNOTOA-DB) sequence identification
- pident: percentage of identical positions
- length: alignment length
- mismatch: number of mismatches
- gapopen: number of gap openings
- qstart: start of alignment in query
- qend: end of alignment in query
- sstart: start of alignment in subject
- send: end of alignment in subject
- evalue: expect value
- bitscore: bit score
- aligner: BLAST+ program that yielded the annotation
- ncbi_description: description from the NCBI protein sequence
- ncbi_species: species from the NCBI protein sequence
- tair10_ortholog_seq_id: ortholog sequence identification from TAR10
- interpro_goterm: concatenated list of GO terms from InterPro
- panther_goterm: concatenated list of GO terms from Panther
- metacyc_pathways: concatenated list of pathway identifications from MetaCyc
- eggnog_ortholog_seq_id: ortholog sequence identification from eggNOG
- eggnog_ortholog_species: species from eggNOG
- eggnog_ogs: OGs (Orthologous Groups) of proteins from eggNOG
- cog_category: COG (Cluster of Orthologous Genes) from eggNOG
- eggnog_description: description from eggNOG
- eggnog_goterm: concatenated list of GO terms from eggNOG
- ec: concatenated list of EC (Enzyme Commission) numbers
- kegg_kos: concatenated list of KO from KEGG
- kegg_pathways: concatenated list of pathway identifications from KEGG
- kegg_modules: concatenated list of module identifications from KEGG
- kegg_reactions: concatenated list of chemical reactions identifications from KEGG
- kegg_rclasses: concatenated list of reactions classification identifications from KEGG
- brite: functional hierarchy of OGs assigned to the sequence
- kegg_tc: T cell receptor (TCR) signaling pathway
- cazy: concatenated list of Carbohydrate-Active Enzymes (CAZymes)
- pfams: concatenated list of protein families from Pfam

The program **calculate-functional-stats.py** yields functional annotations statistics and **build-external-inputs.py** builds specific inputs for AgriGO and REVIGO servers.

From the annotation files, both complete annotations as the best hit annotations, GYMNOTOA-APP can run an enrichment analysis using as background the registries from GYMNOTOA-DB (Figure 3).

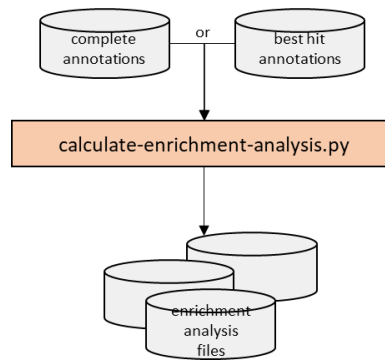


Figure 3. Flow-chart of the process of enrichment analysis in the GYMNOTOA-APP desktop application.

The program **calculate-enrichment-analysis.py** included in GYMNOTOA-APP software package yields files with enrichment analysis of GO terms, MetaCyc pathways, KEGG KOs, and KEGG pathways.

These files contain the following data:

- Identification: GO term, MetaCyc pathway, KEGG KO or KEGG pathway
- Description (only for GO terms)
- Namespace (only for GO terms)
- Sequence number with the identification in transcript annotations
- Sequence number with identifications in transcript annotations
- Sequence number with the identification in species or gymnosperms annotations
- Sequence number with identifications in species or gymnosperms annotations
- Enrichment
- p-value
- FDR (False Discovery Rate)

Programs **makeblastdb**, **blastn**, **blastx** and **blastp** are included in BLAST+, a NCBI suite of command-line tools (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/doc/blast-help/downloadblastdata.html>).

For further information refer to the manuscript:

Fernando Mora-Márquez, Mikel Hurtado & Unai López de Heredia (under review). GYMNOTOA-DB: a database and application to optimize functional annotation in gymnosperms. DOI: <https://doi.org/x>

Installation

GYMNOTOA-APP installation

GYMNOTOA-APP was programmed in Python 3 and it generates dynamic Bash scripts to perform annotation pipelines. TOA runs in any computer with Linux or macOS.

GYMNOTOA-APP is available from the GitHub repository <https://github.com/GGFHF/gymnoTOA-app/> (Figure 4), and it is distributed under GNU General Public License Version 3.

The screenshot displays the GitHub interface for the 'gymnoTOA-APP' repository. At the top, navigation tabs include Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, and Security. The repository is owned by 'fernandomoramarquez' and is public. A commit history table shows the following files and their commit times:

File	Commit	Time
DatabaseBuilding	Initial commit	18 minutes ago
CHANGELOG.md	Initial commit	18 minutes ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	1 hour ago
README.md	Initial commit	48 minutes ago

The README section is titled 'gymnoTOA-APP' and contains the following text:

gymnoTOA-APP enables users to download GYMNOTOA-DB and execute a comprehensive functional annotation pipeline for high-throughput sequencing-derived DNA or cDNA sequences.

Refer to the gymnoTOA-APP manual (<https://github.com/GGFHF/gymnoTOA-app/>)

Figure 4. GYMNOTOA-APP home at GitHub software repository.

To download GYMNOTOA-APP, click in *Code* and in the pup-up window click in *Download ZIP*.

To install GYMNOTOA-APP on Linux and macOS, simply decompress the gymnoTOA-app-master.zip into a directory, typing the following command in a terminal window:

```
$ unzip gymnoTOA-app-master.zip
```

Then, the execution permissions of the programs must be set by using this command:

```
$ chmod u+x *.py
```

Additional infrastructure software installation

Python 3, version 3.11 or higher, is necessary for a correct functioning of GYMNOTOA-APP. If Python 3 is not installed in your computer, you can download it from the official website (<https://www.python.org/>), or use one of the several distributions that include Python along with other software packages for standard bioinformatic analysis such as Anaconda (<https://www.continuum.io/>).

To work properly, GYMNOTOA-APP needs the following Python modules:

- PyQt5 (<https://www.riverbankcomputing.com/static/Docs/PyQt5/>), a Python interface for QT software package.
- Pandas (<https://pandas.pydata.org/>), a Python library for data analysis and manipulation tool
- Matplotlib (<https://matplotlib.org/>), a software for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python.
- Plotnine (<https://plotnine.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>), an implementation of a grammar of graphics in Python based on ggplot2

Next, we present how to install this additional software in two example environments: a) an Ubuntu Linux 22.04 (Bionic Beaver) where Python3 is pre-installed in the OS; b) a macOS 12.6.1 where Python is installed using Anaconda; c) a Windows 10 using WSL and Anaconda.

Ubuntu 22.04 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish)

On Ubuntu, Python 3 is pre-installed. To install PyQt5, if necessary, open a terminal window and type the following commands:

```
$ sudo pip3 install pyqt5
```

```
$ [sudo apt install libxcb-xinerama0]
```

And finally, install the Plotnine library, typing the following command in the terminal window, if necessary:

```
$ sudo pip3 install plotnine
```

macOS 13.10

First, install Homebrew and wget command, if necessary, typing the following commands in the terminal window:

```
$ /usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"
```

```
$ brew install wget
```

Now download the Anaconda software file, e.g. the version 2022.10, typing the command:

```
$ wget https://repo.anaconda.com/archive/Anaconda3-2022.10-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
```

And provide execution permission to this file and run it typing the commands:

```
$ chmod u+x Anaconda3-2022.10-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
```

```
$ ./Anaconda3-2022.10-MacOSX-x86_64.sh
```

During the Anaconda installation, read the Anaconda End User License Agreement, accept the license terms and indicate the location where Anaconda will be installed.

The appearance of the file `.zshrc` must be similar to the file shown in the Figure 5.

```
# >>> conda initialize >>>
# !! Contents within this block are managed by 'conda init' !!
__conda_setup="$(('/Users/user/anaconda3/bin/conda' 'shell.zsh' 'hook' 2> /dev/null)"
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    eval "$__conda_setup"
else
    if [ -f "/Users/user/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh" ]; then
        . "/Users/user/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh"
    else
        export PATH="/Users/user/anaconda3/bin:$PATH"
    fi
fi
unset __conda_setup
# <<< conda initialize <<<
```

Figure 5. An example of the file `macOS.zshrc`.

It is also possible to install the Anaconda distribution using a graphical installer available at the url <https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution/>.

PyQt5 is installed by default in Anaconda distribution.

Finally, install Plotnine, because other modules are by default when Anaconda is installed. To install it, type the following command:

```
$ conda install --channel conda-forge plotnine
```

Microsoft Windows 10 (64-bits)

GYMNOTOA-APP uses the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) and Ubuntu to run some scripts coded in Bash. Therefore, these two software applications have to be installed before using GYMNOTOA-APP. They can be installed from the Windows Store. For further clarification about WSL, you can see the URL <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/>.

In order to have Python 3 in a Windows computer, we can install the Anaconda distribution. This distribution also installs the PyQt5. There is a Anaconda graphical installer for Windows in the URL <https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution/>.

Next, you must review the window "Edit environment variable" in "System Properties" and verify that the following directories are declared as PATH variables:

- *Anaconda3_path*
- *Anaconda3_path*\Library\mingw-w64\bin
- *Anaconda3_path*\Library\usr\bin
- *Anaconda3_path*\Library\bin
- *Anaconda3_path*\Scripts

Anaconda3_path is the directory where Anaconda3 is installed (the default directory proposed in the installation was C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3, but it could be changed).

You can see below an example of this windows (Figure 6):

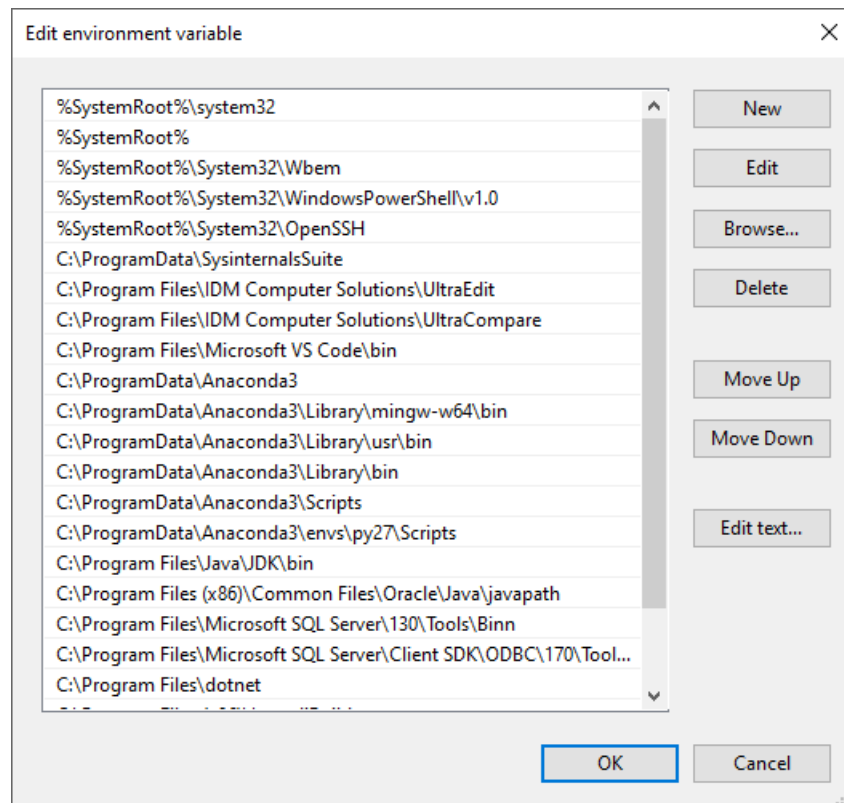


Figure 6. Environment variable window on Windows 10.

Starting GYMNOTOA-APP

GYMNOTOA-APP runs in graphical mode using the graphical user interface (GUI).

Start GYMNOTOA-APP typing the following command in a terminal window in the directory where the package of GYMNOTOA-APP is downloaded:

```
$ ./gymnoTOA.py
```

Initial appearance of GYMNOTOA-APP at application startup in GUI mode is shown in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Front-end of the GYMNOTOA-APP application interface at startup.

First steps

GYMNOTOA-APP menus

GYMNOTOA-APP is structured in several menus:

Application

Just to exit the application.

Configuration

This menu contains all the items related to:

- Recreate gymnoTOA-app config file
- View gymnoTOA-app config file
- Install Bioinfo software
 - Miniconda and additional infrastructure software
 - BLAST+
 - CodAn

Database

This menu contains all the items related to:

- Download gymnoTOA-db
- Statistics

Functional annotation

This menu contains all the items related to:

- Run pipeline
- Restart pipeline
- Browse results
- Statistics
 - Summary report
 - Species
 - Frequency distribution data
 - Frequency distribution plot
 - Gene Ontology
 - Frequency distribution per GO term data
 - Frequency distribution per GO term plot
 - Frequency distribution per namespace data
 - Frequency distribution per namespace plot

- Sequences # per GO terms # data
- Sequences # per GO terms # plot

Enrichment analysis

This menu contains all the items related to:

- Run analysis
- Restart analysis
- Browse results
 - GO enrichment analysis
 - Metacyc pathway enrichment analysis
 - KEGG KO enrichment analysis
 - KEGG pathway enrichment analysis

Logs menu

This menu allows the access to the application logs:

- Submitting logs
- Result logs

Help menu

It contains the documentation of the application.

Configuring the GYMNOTOA-APP environment

When GYMNOTOA-APP starts for the first time it is required to configure the GYMNOTOA-APP environment. To do so, we select the menu item with the following path:

Main menu > Configuration > Recreate gymnoTOA-app config file

The Figure 8 shows the window corresponding to this menu item. Default values are presented for *Miniconda directory*, *Database directory* and *Result directory*. If necessary, modify them and press the button *[Execute]*.

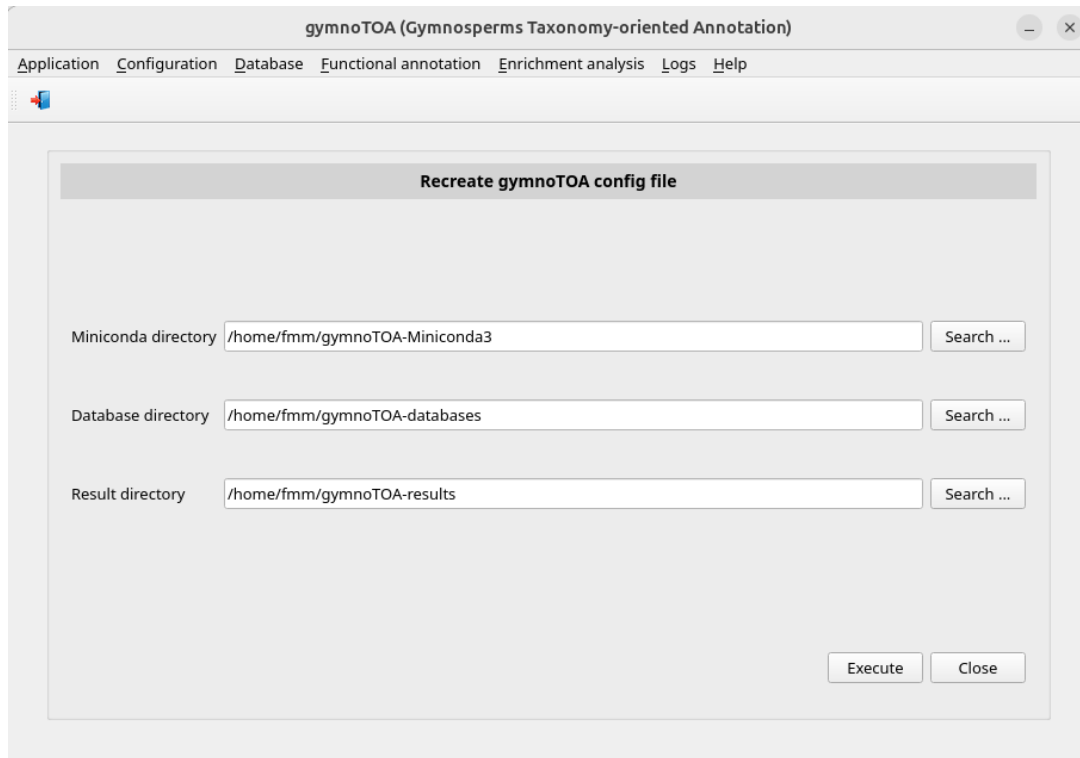


Figure 8. Window *Recreate gymnoTOA-app config file*.

Installing bioinformatic software

GYMNOTOA-APP's dependencies are the following:

- BLAST+ (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). It is used to find local similarity between transcripts or predicted peptides and sequences of genomic databases.
- CodAn (<https://github.com/pedronachtigall/CodAn/>). It is a software package to characterize the CDS and UTR regions on transcripts from any Eukaryote species.

The installation of these packages is automatic by using Bioconda (<https://bioconda.github.io/>), a channel of the Conda (<https://conda.io/>) package manager, which holds a large number of bioinformatics software packages.

First, install Miniconda (Bioconda infrastructure) selecting the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Configuration > Bioinfo software installation > Miniconda and additional infrastructure software [Execute]

Press the bottom *[Execute]*. A pop-up window will display the submission log (Figure 9).

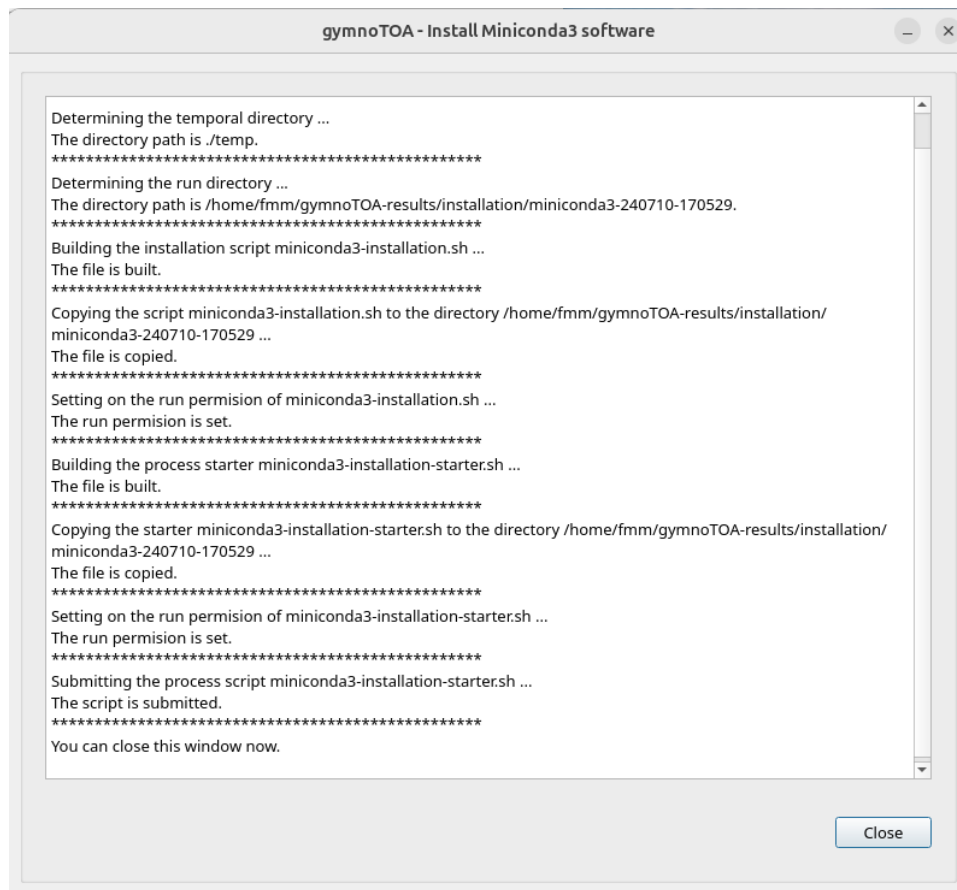


Figure 9. Submitting log of a Miniconda3 installation process.

To view the process log during and after the run, select the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Logs > Result logs

The Figure 10 shows the window *Browse results logs*.

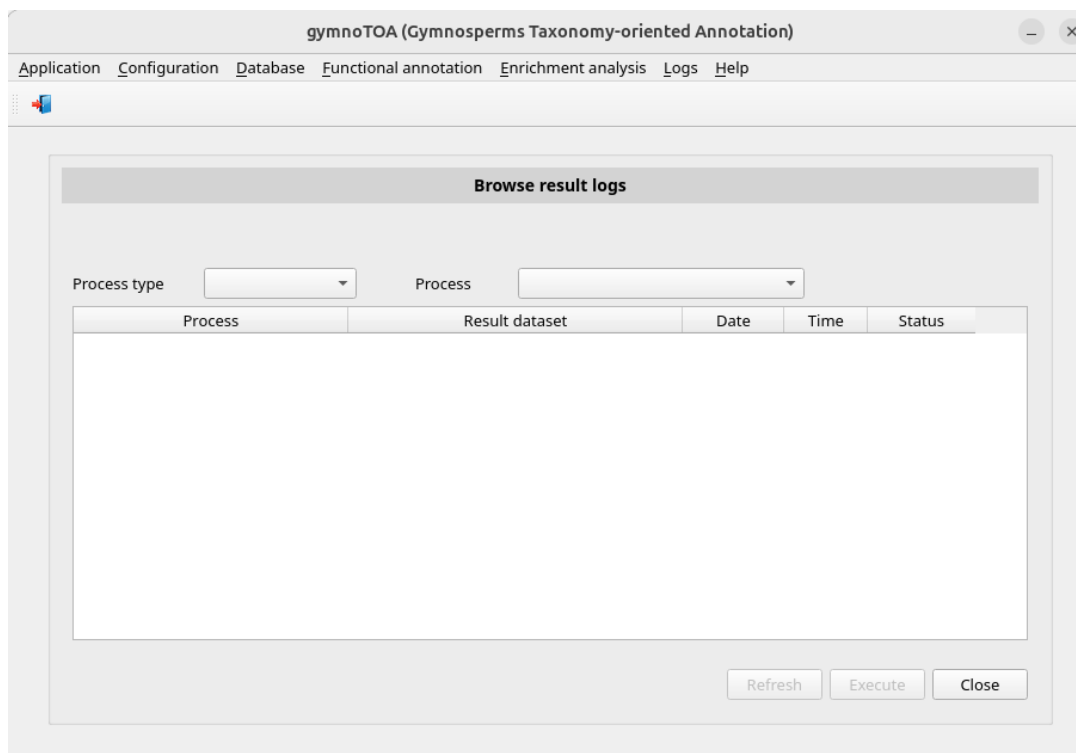


Figure 10. Initial appearance of the window *Browse results logs*.

Select **installation** in the *Process type* combo-box. Then the window is updated (Figure 11).

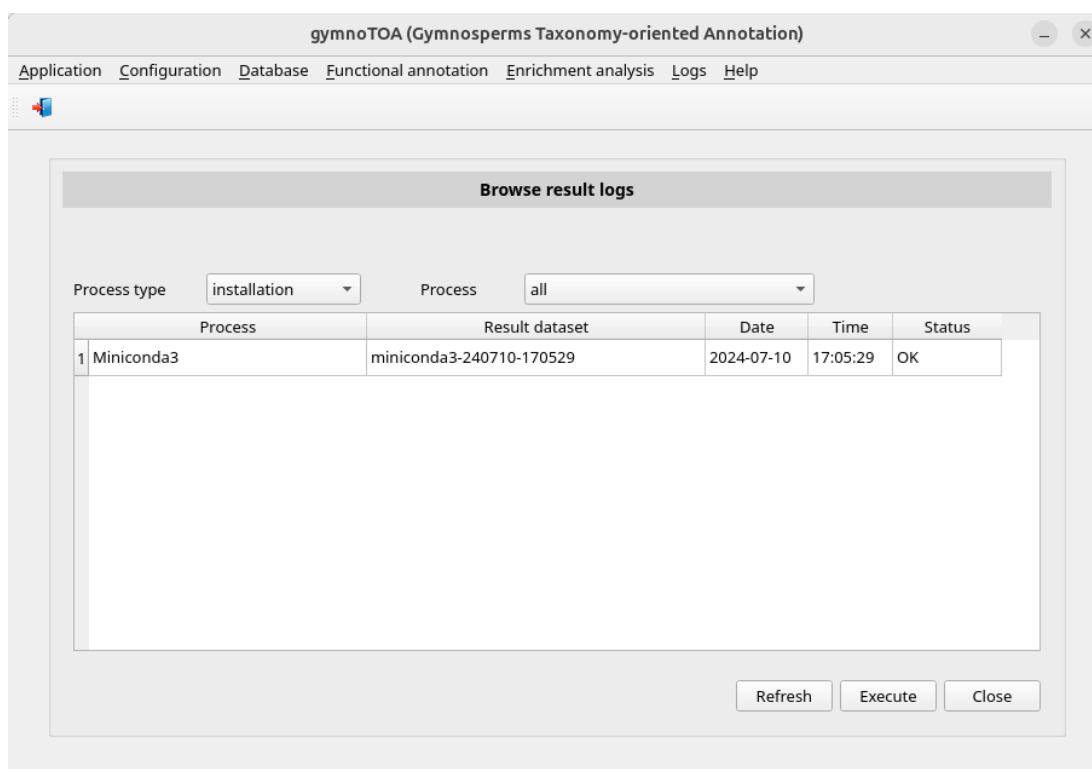


Figure 11. Window *Browse results logs* showing the Miniconda3 installation process finished.

So far, we have only performed a single installation process: the process, e.g. *miniconda3-20240710-170529*, corresponding to the last (and unique) Miniconda3 installation. By double-clicking on it or selecting its row with a click and pressing the Execute button, a new pop-up window appears with its corresponding log (Figure 12).

```

#####
Script started at 2024-07-10 17:05:29.
#####
Removing Miniconda3 directory ...
The directory is removed.
#####
Downloading the Miniconda3 installation file ...

The file is downloaded.
The run permission is set on.
#####
Installing Miniconda3 to create Python 3 environment ...
PREFIX=/home/fmm/gymnoTOA-Miniconda3
Unpacking payload ...

Installing base environment...

Preparing transaction: ...working... done
Executing transaction: ...working... done
installation finished.
Python 3 environment is created.
#####
Removing the Miniconda3 installation file ...
The file is removed.
#####
Adding the channel defaults ...
Warning: 'defaults' already in 'channels' list, moving to the top

#####
cffi      pkgs/main::cffi-1.16.0-py312h5eee18b_1 --> conda-forge::cffi-1.16.0-py312hf06ca03_0
conda-content-tru~ pkgs/main/linux-64::conda-content-tru~ --> conda-forge/noarch::conda-content-trust-0.2.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
conda-package-han~ pkgs/main/linux-64::conda-package-han~ --> conda-forge/noarch::conda-package-handling-2.3.0-pyh7900ff3_0
conda-package-str~ pkgs/main/linux-64::conda-package-str~ --> conda-forge/noarch::conda-package-streaming-0.10.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
distro      pkgs/main/linux-64::distro-1.9.0-py31~ --> conda-forge/noarch::distro-1.9.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
expat       pkgs/main::expat-2.6.2-h6a678d5_0 --> conda-forge::expat-2.6.2-h59595ed_0
idna        pkgs/main/linux-64::idna-3.7-py312h06~ --> conda-forge/noarch::idna-3.7-pyhd8ed1ab_0
jsonpatch  pkgs/main/linux-64::jsonpatch-1.33-py~ --> conda-forge/noarch::jsonpatch-1.33-pyhd8ed1ab_0
libssh2     pkgs/main::libssh2-1.11.0-h251f7ec_0 --> conda-forge::libssh2-1.11.0-h0841786_0
lz4-c       pkgs/main::lz4-c-1.9.4-h6a678d5_1 --> conda-forge::lz4-c-1.9.4-hcb278e6_0
menuinst    pkgs/main::menuinst-2.1.1-py312h06a43~ --> conda-forge::menuinst-2.1.1-py312h7900ff3_0
pip         pkgs/main/linux-64::pip-24.0-py312h06~ --> conda-forge/noarch::pip-24.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
pycosat     pkgs/main::pycosat-0.6.6-py312h5eee18~ --> conda-forge::pycosat-0.6.6-py312h98912ed_0
tk          pkgs/main::tk-8.6.14-h39e8969_0 --> conda-forge::tk-8.6.13-noxft_h4845f30_101
tqdm        pkgs/main/linux-64::tqdm-4.66.4-py312~ --> conda-forge/noarch::tqdm-4.66.4-pyhd8ed1ab_0
truststore  pkgs/main/linux-64::truststore-0.8.0~ --> conda-forge/noarch::truststore-0.8.0-pyhd8ed1ab_0
tzdata      pkgs/main::tzdata-2024a-h04d1e81_0 --> conda-forge::tzdata-2024a-h0c530f3_0
yaml-cpp    pkgs/main::yaml-cpp-0.8.0-h6a678d5_1 --> conda-forge::yaml-cpp-0.8.0-h59595ed_0

Preparing transaction: ...working... done
Verifying transaction: ...working... done
Executing transaction: ...working... done
Python 3 environment is updated.
#####
Script ended OK at 2024-07-10 17:08:26 with a run duration of 177 s (000:02:57).
#####

```

Figure 12. Begin and end of a log of Miniconda3 installation process.

There is a button to refresh the run status. Clicking it, the log will be updated.

All the process logs have:

- A header with the time when it started.
- At the bottom, a summary with the status (OK, if all the programs have ended without errors; WRONG, otherwise), the end time, and the duration of the script run.

When Miniconda3 is installed, we install BLAST+ and CodAn selecting the menu items with these paths:

Main menu > Configuration > Bioinfo software installation > BLAST+ [Execute]

Main menu > Configuration > Bioinfo software installation > CodAn [Execute]

The installation steps of each software are like for Miniconda3. Finally, the window corresponding to the installation processes will be similar to the Figure 13.

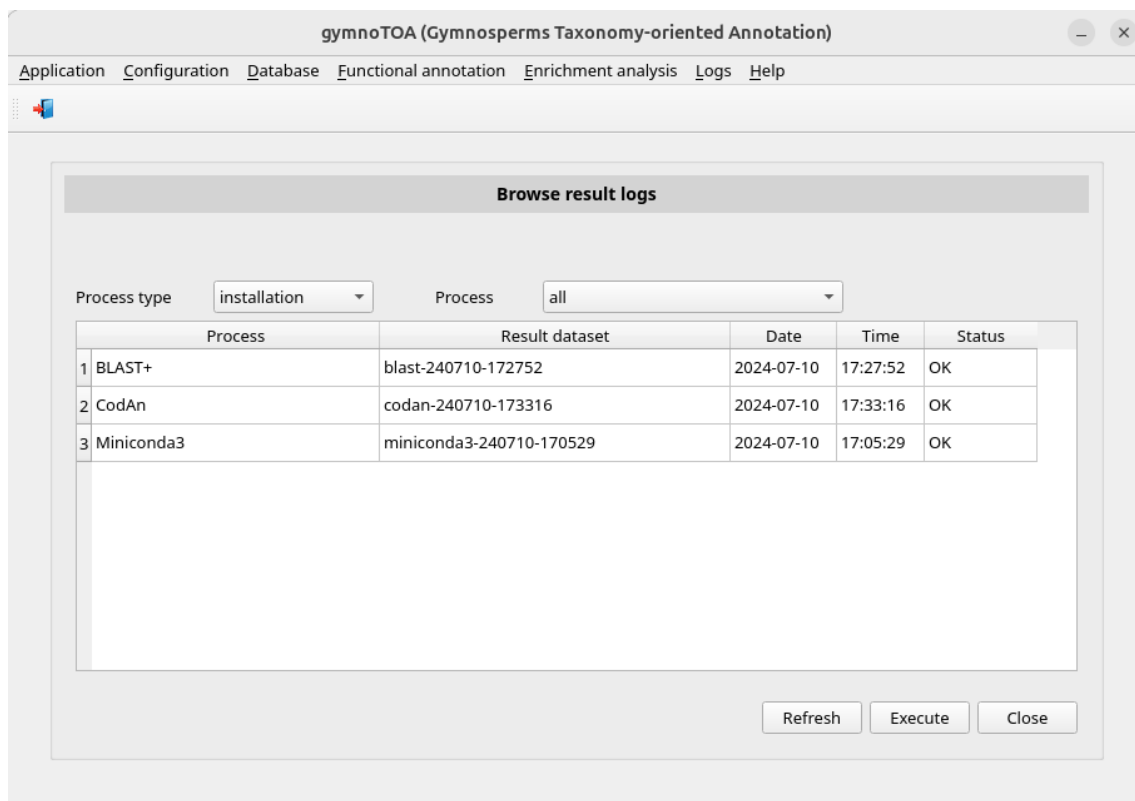


Figure 13. Window *Browse results logs* once all installation processes are finished.

Consulting submitted processes and troubleshooting

The correct operability of the submitted processes is controlled by logs similar to the Miniconda3 installation (Figure 12). Doing so, the user can monitor the performance of the process at any time and detect problems. Please, confirm that each process is ended before submitting other one.

A step by step example

We have sequencing data corresponding to an RNA-seq Illumina library of an experiment about the process of healing after wounding the xylem of the stem of the Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*). We are going to annotate the transcriptome yielded by the assemble phase and perform an enrichment analysis. In this example, we will use a subset of 1000 sequences included in the subdirectory sample-data of GYMNOTOA-APP.

The steps that we are going to do are:

- GYMNOTOA-DB
 - Download GYMNOTOA-DB
 - View statistics of GYMNOTOA-DB
 - Run a functional annotation pipeline
- Funtional annotation
 - Browse result of the functional annotation
 - View statistics of the functional annotation
- Enrichment analysis
 - Run an enrichment analysis
 - Browse results of the enrichment analysis

GYMNOTOA-DB has to be downloaded at the beginning of the use of GYMNOTOA-APP. We should only repeat the downloading when the database has been updated in the server.

GYMNOTOA-DB

Download GYMNOTOA-DB

We download the GYMNOTOA-DB dataset file selecting the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Database > Download gymnoTOA-db [Execute]

Then a process is submitted which will access the server, download the latest version of the database and decompress it.

You can check when the process has been completed reviewing its log. So, click the following menu item:

Main menu > Logs > Result logs

Select **database** in the *Process type* combo-box. Then the window is updated (Figure 14).

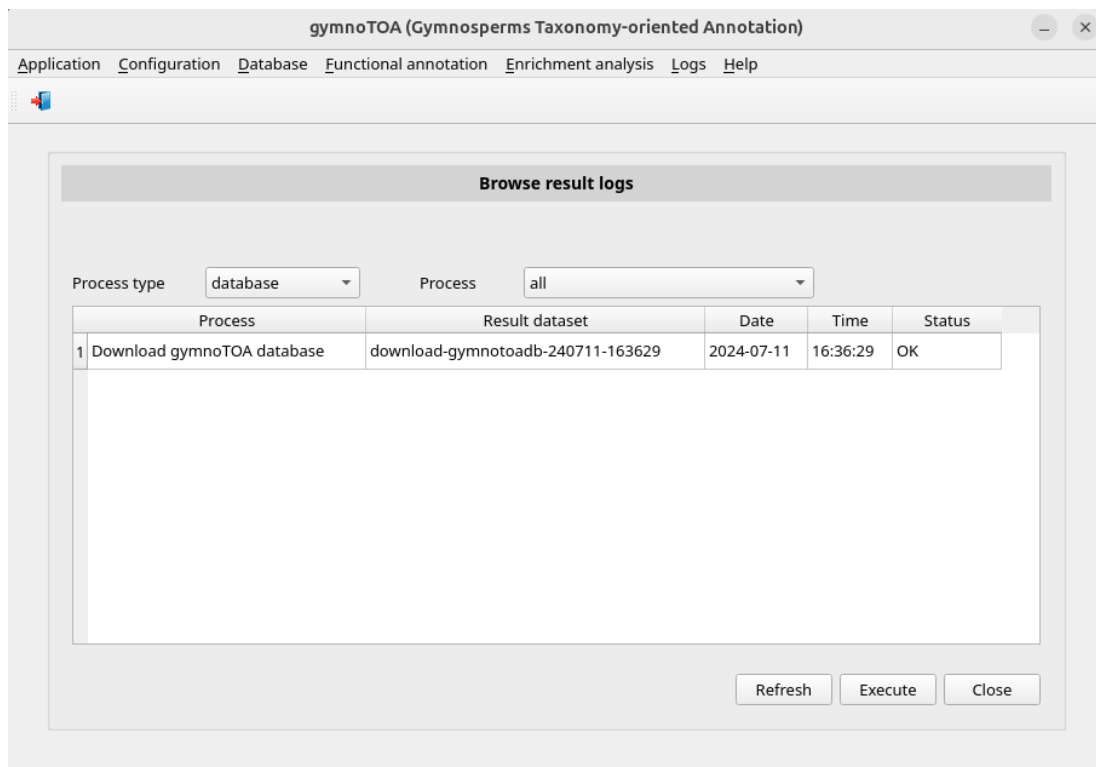


Figure 14. Window *Browse results logs* showing the database process finished.

View statistics of GYMNOTOA-DB

Then, the statistics of GYMNOTOA-DB can be consulted in the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Database > Statistics

The window *View gymnoTOA-db statistics* will be shown (Figure 15).

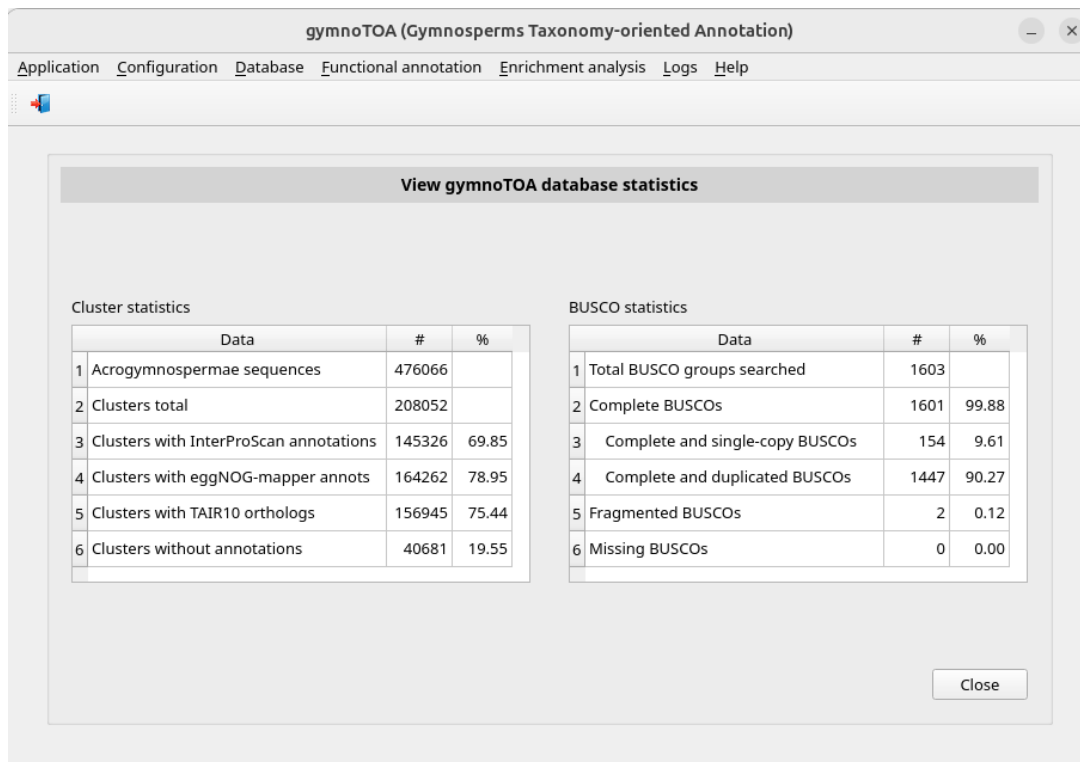


Figure 15. Window *View gymnoTOA-db statistics* with data of July 2024 version data.

Functional annotation

Run a functional annotation pipeline

To perform an annotation process (Figure 2) we are going to select the menu item with this path:

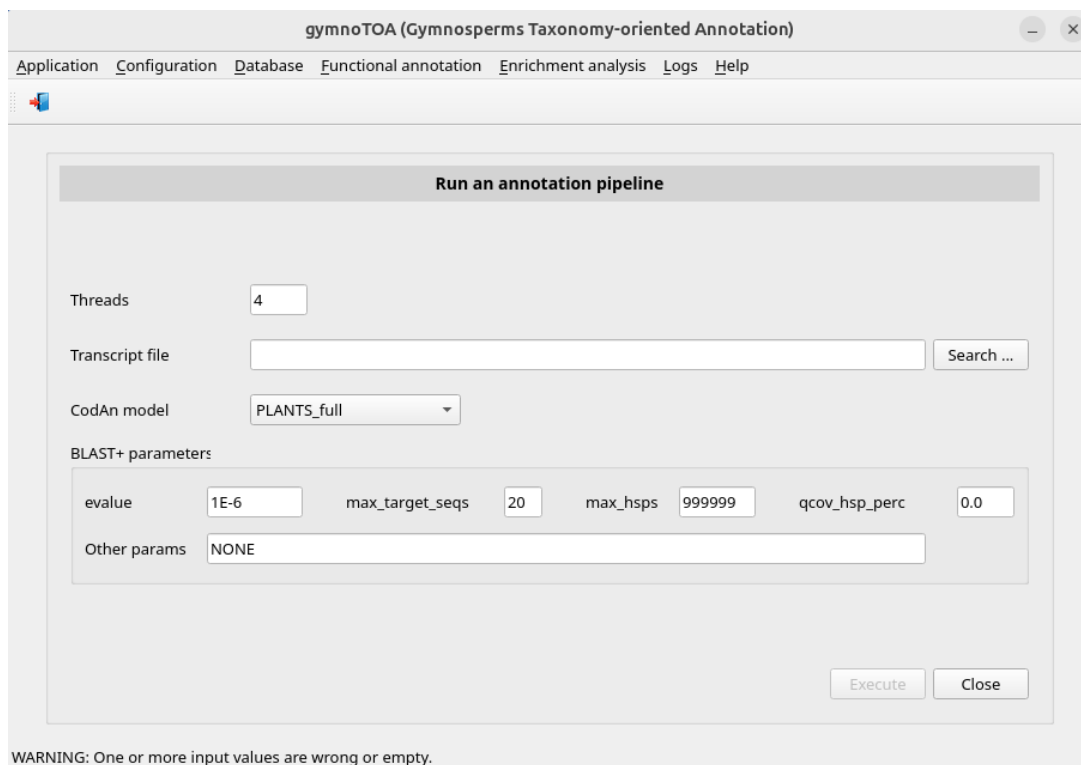
Main menu > Functional annotation > Run pipeline

The window *Run an annotation pipeline* appears (Figure 16). Then type the path of the transcript file or select it using the *Search ...* button). Then the *Execute* button will be available (Figure 17). Before running the process, you can also modify the default value of the threads number, CodAn model (PLANTS_full or PLANTS_partial) and parameters of BLAST+ program: e_value (number of expected hits of similar quality -score- that could be found just by chance), the number of aligned sequences to keep, the number of HSPs (high-scoring segment pairs) to keep and the query coverage per HSP. Once parameters as update, click the *Execute* button.

You can check the process status and when it has been completed reviewing its log. So, click the following menu item:

Main menu > Logs > Result logs

Select **run** in the *Process type* combo-box. Then the window is updated (Figure 18).



gymnoTOA (Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation)

Application Configuration Database Functional annotation Enrichment analysis Logs Help

Run an annotation pipeline

Threads: 4

Transcript file: Search ...

CodAn model: PLANTS_full

BLAST+ parameters:

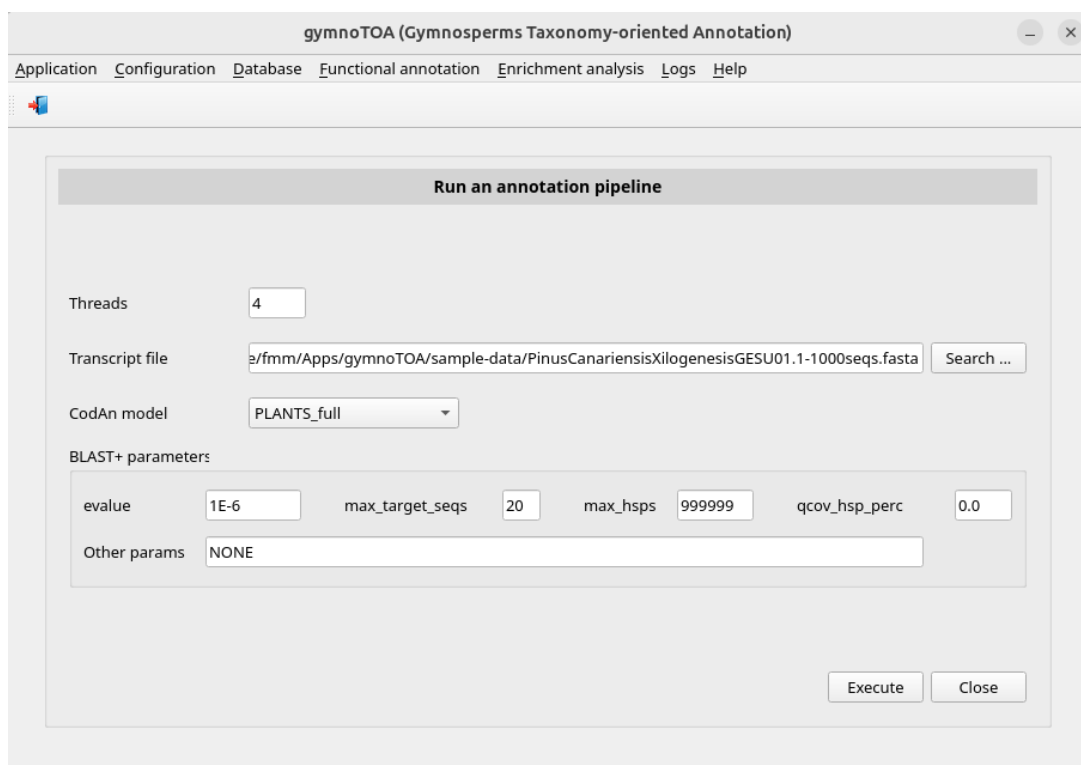
evaluate: 1E-6 max_target_seqs: 20 max_hsps: 999999 qcov_hsp_perc: 0.0

Other params: NONE

Execute Close

WARNING: One or more input values are wrong or empty.

Figure 16. Initial appearance of the window *Run annotation pipeline*.



gymnoTOA (Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation)

Application Configuration Database Functional annotation Enrichment analysis Logs Help

Run an annotation pipeline

Threads: 4

Transcript file: /fmm/Apps/gymnoTOA/sample-data/PinusCanariensisXilogenesisGESU01.1-1000seqs.fasta Search ...

CodAn model: PLANTS_full

BLAST+ parameters:

evaluate: 1E-6 max_target_seqs: 20 max_hsps: 999999 qcov_hsp_perc: 0.0

Other params: NONE

Execute Close

Figure 17. Window *Run annotation pipeline* once the transcriptome file has been typed.

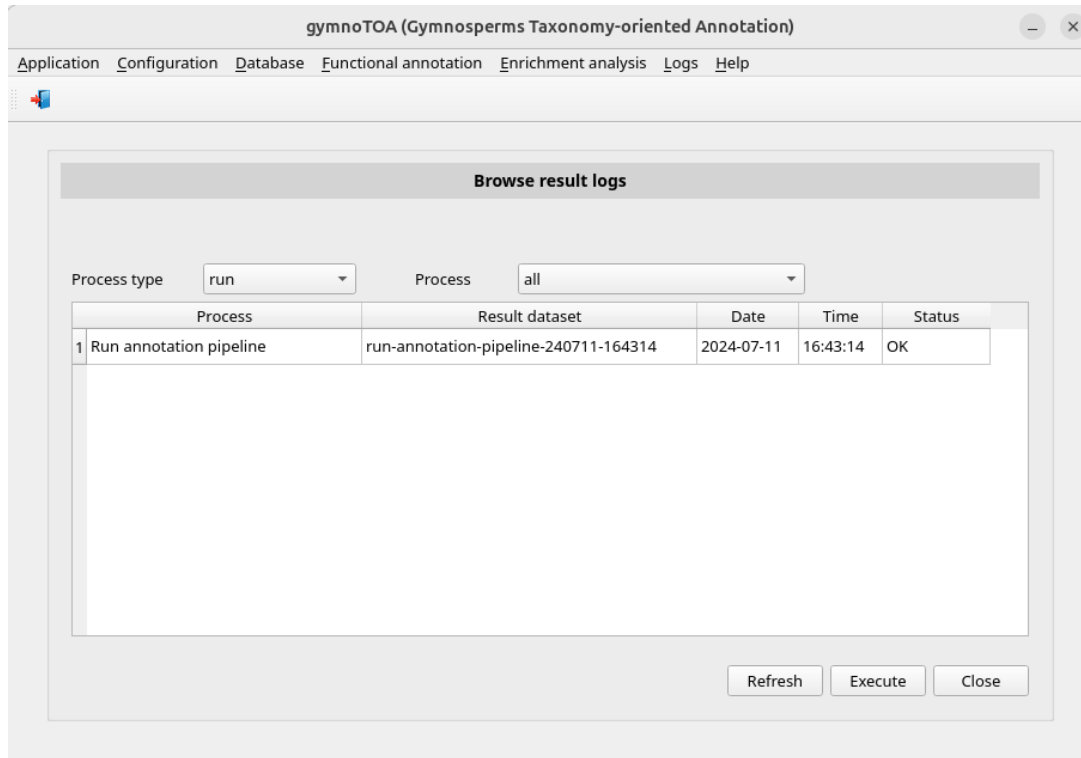


Figure 18. Window *Browse results logs* showing annotation pipelines finished.

When the process has finished, we could go the subdirectory of `...\\gymnoTOA-results\\run` corresponding to the script run, e.g. *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*, and consult the generated files (Figure 19). Some of these files are:

- Annotation:
 - *functional-annotations-complete.csv*: It contains all annotations yielded by blast programs for every query sequence identification.
 - *functional-annotations-besthit.csv*: It contains the annotations of the subject sequence identification with best hit yielded by blast programs for every query sequence identification.
- Statistics:
 - *stats-goterms.csv*: It contains
 - *stats-namespaces.csv*: It contains
 - *stats-seq-per-goterm.csv*: It contains
 - *stats-species.csv*: It contains
- Other applications inputs:
 - *agrigo-input-file.txt*: It contains data to be used as agriGO input.
 - *revigo-input-file.txt*: It contains data to be used as REVIGO input.



Home / gymnoTOA-results / run / run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314				
Name	Modified	Size		
codan_output	11/07/24 16:43	5 items		
status	11/07/24 16:57	11 items		
temp	11/07/24 16:50	3 items		
agrigo-input-file.txt	11/07/24 16:57	1.8 MB		
functional-annotations-besthit.csv	11/07/24 16:57	3.3 MB		
functional-annotations-complete.csv	11/07/24 16:57	66.0 MB		
log.txt	11/07/24 16:57	5.5 kB		
params.txt	12/07/24 18:43	258 bytes		
revigo-input-file.txt	11/07/24 16:57	68.1 kB		
run-annotation-pipeline-process.sh	11/07/24 16:43	15.5 kB		
run-annotation-pipeline-process-starter.sh	11/07/24 16:43	279 bytes		
stats-goterm.csv	11/07/24 16:57	392.5 kB		
stats-namespaces.csv	11/07/24 16:57	133 bytes		
stats-seq-per-goterm.csv	11/07/24 16:57	1.9 kB		
stats-species.csv	11/07/24 16:57	3.5 kB		

Figure 19. Folders and files in `.../gymnoTOA-results/run/run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314` yielded by the annotation pipeline.

Browse result of the functional annotation

If you edit the files *functional-annotations-complete.csv* or *functional-annotations-besthit.csv*, you will see the result of the function annotation. You can browse it using GYMNOTOA-APP in the following menu item:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Browse results of an annotation Pipeline

The window (Figure 20) allows you to choose **best hit per sequence** (*functional-annotations-besthit.csv*) or **all hits per sequence** (*functional-annotations-complete.csv*) in the combo-box *Result type*.

Click on the annotation pipeline that you are interested in consulting, in our example *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*. The window will be updated showing the parameters of the process (Figure 21).

Then click push button **Execute** and a popup window will appear showing the functional annotation data (Figure 22).

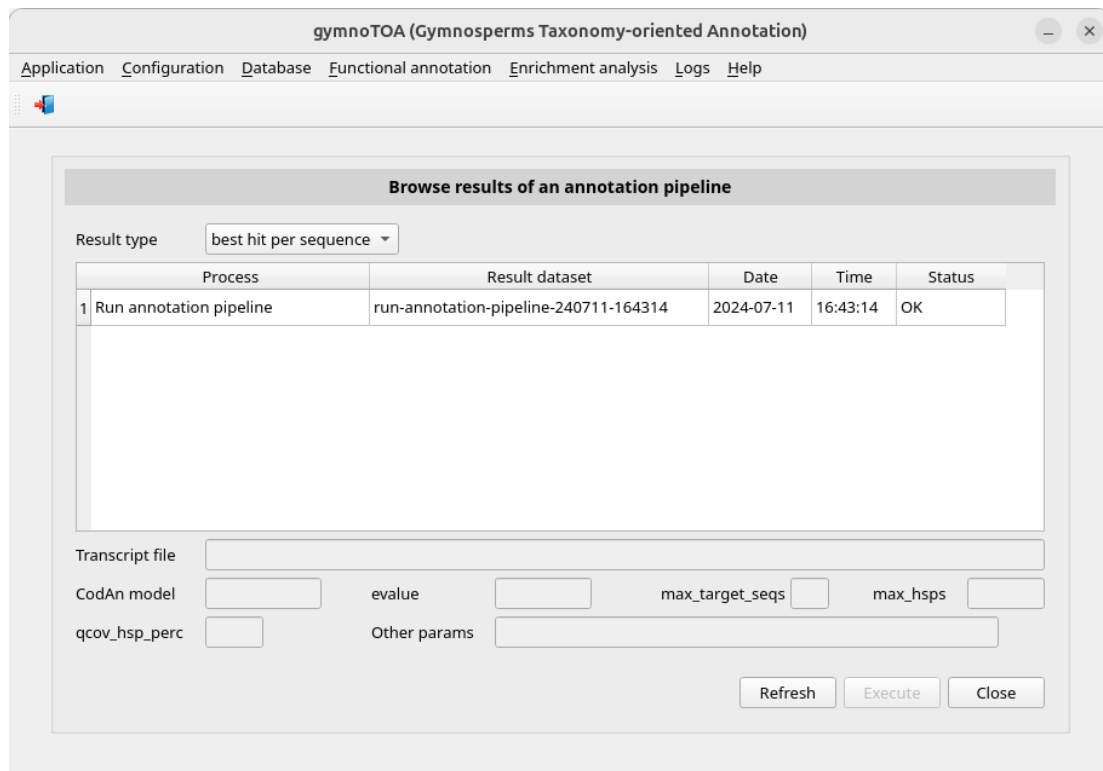


Figure 20. Window *Browse results of an annotation pipelines* showing annotation pipelines finished.

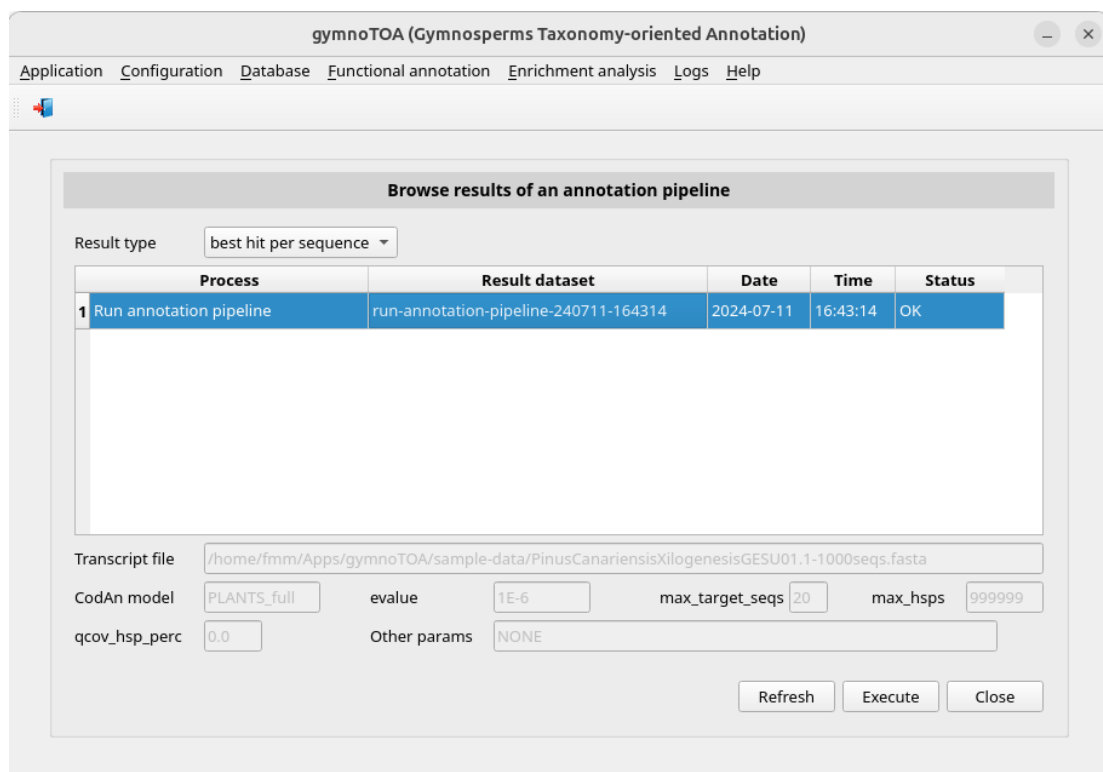


Figure 21. Window *Browse results of an annotation pipelines* after *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314* was selected.

gymnoTOA - Functional annotation file /home/fmm/gymnoTOA-results/run/run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314/functional-annotations-besthit.csv

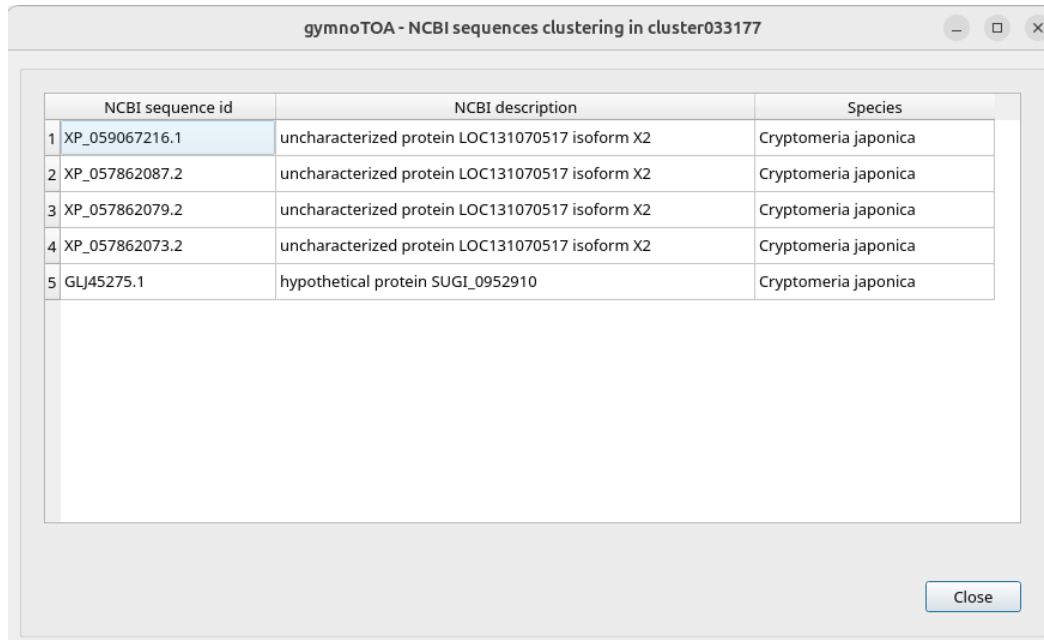
	Transcript id	Cluster id	Ident (%)	evaluate	Aligner	NCBI description	NCBI species	TAIR10 c
1	gb GESU01000001.1	cluster171118	82.407	3.61e-56	blastp	hypothetical protein SUGI_0612130	Cryptomeria japonica	AT4G16490.1
2	gb GESU01000002.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
3	gb GESU01000003.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
4	gb GESU01000004.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
5	gb GESU01000005.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
6	gb GESU01000006.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
7	gb GESU01000007.1	cluster197397	94.615	5.26e-90	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT5G17190.1
8	gb GESU01000008.1	cluster157601	92.827	1.83e-166	blastp	tau class glutathione S-transferases	Pinus densata	AT1G10360.1
9	gb GESU01000009.1	cluster157601	97.046	8.26e-171	blastp	tau class glutathione S-transferases	Pinus densata	AT1G10360.1
10	gb GESU01000010.1	cluster157601	89.451	4.78e-157	blastp	tau class glutathione S-transferases	Pinus densata	AT1G10360.1
11	gb GESU01000011.1	cluster157601	93.671	1.06e-161	blastp	tau class glutathione S-transferases	Pinus densata	AT1G10360.1
12	gb GESU01000012.1	cluster069357	94.093	2.11e-164	blastp	tau class glutathione S-transferases	Pinus densata	AT1G10360.1
13	gb GESU01000013.1	cluster067798	81.967	1.42e-30	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	-
14	gb GESU01000014.1	cluster039922	96.951	9.67e-113	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT2G36620.1
15	gb GESU01000015.1	cluster039922	95.732	3.82e-111	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT2G36620.1
16	gb GESU01000016.1	cluster039922	96.951	9.67e-113	blastp	unknown	Picea sitchensis	AT2G36620.1
17	gb GESU01000017.1	cluster081373	90.453	0.0	blastp	hypothetical protein SUGI_0829200	Cryptomeria japonica	AT5G52640.1
18	gb GESU01000018.1	cluster081373	90.931	0.0	blastp	hypothetical protein SUGI_0829200	Cryptomeria japonica	AT5G52640.1
19	gb GESU01000019.1	cluster042273	68.421	2.46e-103	blastp	polyubiquitin	Pseudotsuga menziesii var. ...	AT4G05050.3
20	gb GESU01000020.1	cluster112832	79.036	0.0	blastp	hypothetical protein SUGI_0577640	Cryptomeria japonica	AT1G56110.1

Double-clicking on a cluster displays the NCBI sequence identifiers clustered in it.

Close

Figure 22. Popup window showing the annotation performed by the process *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*.

If you double-click on a cluster identification, e.g. *cluster033177*, other popup will appear with the NCBI sequences that make up the cluster (Figure 23).



	NCBI sequence id	NCBI description	Species
1	XP_059067216.1	uncharacterized protein LOC131070517 isoform X2	Cryptomeria japonica
2	XP_057862087.2	uncharacterized protein LOC131070517 isoform X2	Cryptomeria japonica
3	XP_057862079.2	uncharacterized protein LOC131070517 isoform X2	Cryptomeria japonica
4	XP_057862073.2	uncharacterized protein LOC131070517 isoform X2	Cryptomeria japonica
5	GLJ45275.1	hypothetical protein SUGI_0952910	Cryptomeria japonica

Figure 23. Popup window showing the sequence composition of the cluster *cluster033177*.

View statistics of the functional annotation

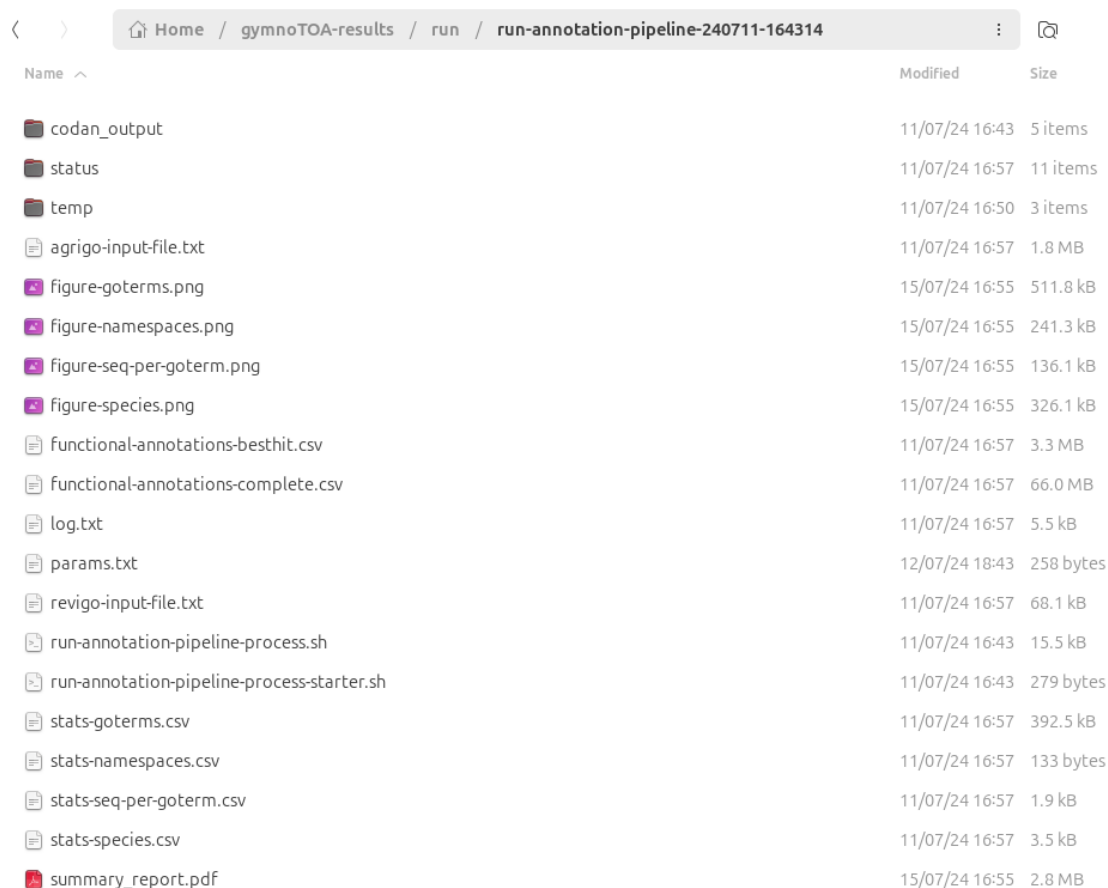
Annotation pipelines generate some statistics: frequency distribution of species, frequency distribution per GO term, frequency distribution per namespace and sequence number per GO term number.

First, we build a summary report using the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Summary report [Execute]

A PDF document will be show with plots of above statistics. If you go the subdirectory of *... \gymnoTOA-results \run* corresponding to the script run and consult the files (Figure 24), you will see these new files:

- *summary_report.pdf*: report including the following PNG files
- *figure-species.png*: frequency distribution of species
- *figure-goterms.png*: frequency distribution per GO term
- *figure-namespaces.png*: frequency distribution per namespace
- *figure-seq-per-goterm.png*: sequence number per GO term number



Home / gymnoTOA-results / run / run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314			
Name	Modified	Size	
codan_output	11/07/24 16:43	5 items	
status	11/07/24 16:57	11 items	
temp	11/07/24 16:50	3 items	
agrigo-input-file.txt	11/07/24 16:57	1.8 MB	
figure-goterms.png	15/07/24 16:55	511.8 kB	
figure-namespaces.png	15/07/24 16:55	241.3 kB	
figure-seq-per-goterm.png	15/07/24 16:55	136.1 kB	
figure-species.png	15/07/24 16:55	326.1 kB	
functional-annotations-besthit.csv	11/07/24 16:57	3.3 MB	
functional-annotations-complete.csv	11/07/24 16:57	66.0 MB	
log.txt	11/07/24 16:57	5.5 kB	
params.txt	12/07/24 18:43	258 bytes	
revigo-input-file.txt	11/07/24 16:57	68.1 kB	
run-annotation-pipeline-process.sh	11/07/24 16:43	15.5 kB	
run-annotation-pipeline-process-starter.sh	11/07/24 16:43	279 bytes	
stats-goterms.csv	11/07/24 16:57	392.5 kB	
stats-namespaces.csv	11/07/24 16:57	133 bytes	
stats-seq-per-goterm.csv	11/07/24 16:57	1.9 kB	
stats-species.csv	11/07/24 16:57	3.5 kB	
summary_report.pdf	15/07/24 16:55	2.8 MB	

Figure 24. Folders and files in `.../gymnoTOA-results/run/run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314` after summary report was built.

You also can browse statistics data or make plots with different formats and resolutions using GYMNOTOA-APP. First, we consult data of frequency distribution of species in the following menu item:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Species > Frequency distribution data

In the new window (Figure 25), double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with data of frequency distribution of species (Figure 26).

We view the plot corresponding to the top ten data selecting the menu item

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Species > Frequency distribution data

In the window shown below (Figure 27), you can modify the default values of the file name and its format and resolution. After, double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with the plot of frequency distribution of species (Figure 28). The corresponding file is saved in the subdirectory of `.../gymnoTOA-results/run` corresponding to the script run.

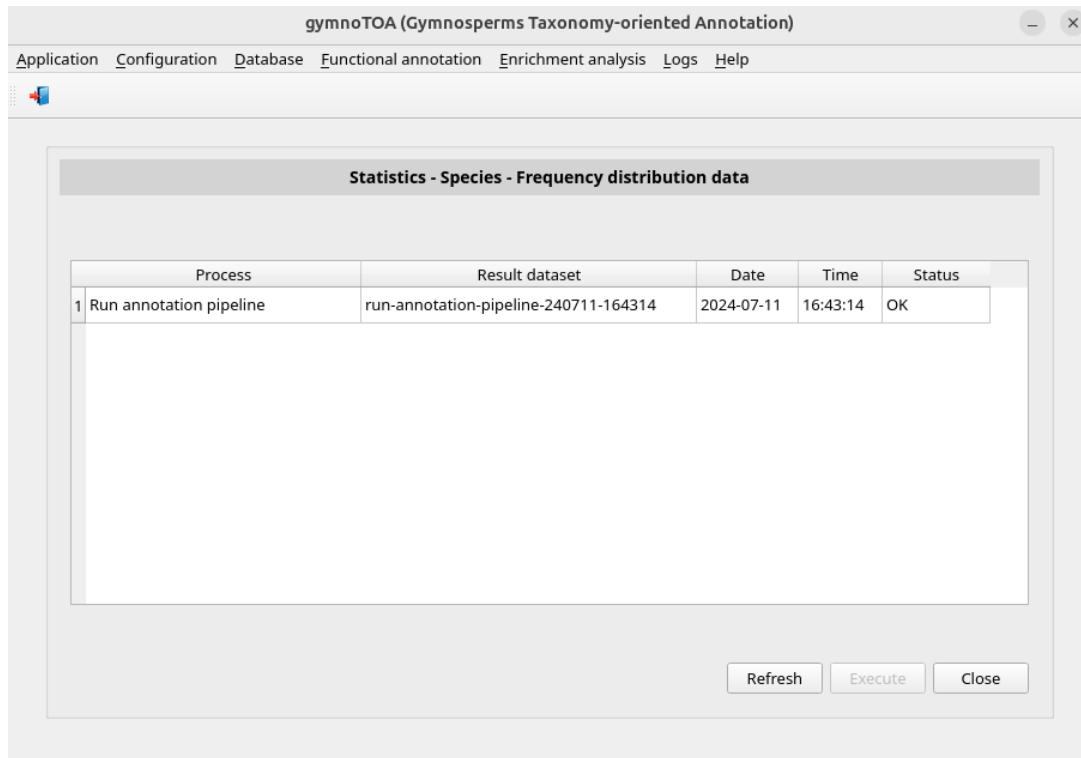


Figure 25. Window *Statistics - Species - Frequency distribution data* showing annotation pipelines finished.

	Species	Best hit per sequence	All hits per sequence
1	Abies alba	0	7
2	Abies balsamea	0	1
3	Abies beshanzuensis	0	1
4	Abies lasiocarpa	0	1
5	Abies nordmanniana	0	2
6	Abies pinsapo	0	2
7	Abies religiosa	0	5
8	Araucaria angustifolia	0	5
9	Araucaria biramulata	0	1
10	Araucaria columnaris	0	1
11	Araucaria cunninghamii	28	1211
12	Araucaria humboldtensis	0	1
13	Araucaria montana	0	1
14	Araucaria muelleri	0	1

Figure 26. Popup window showing the complete list of frequency distribution performed by the process *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*.

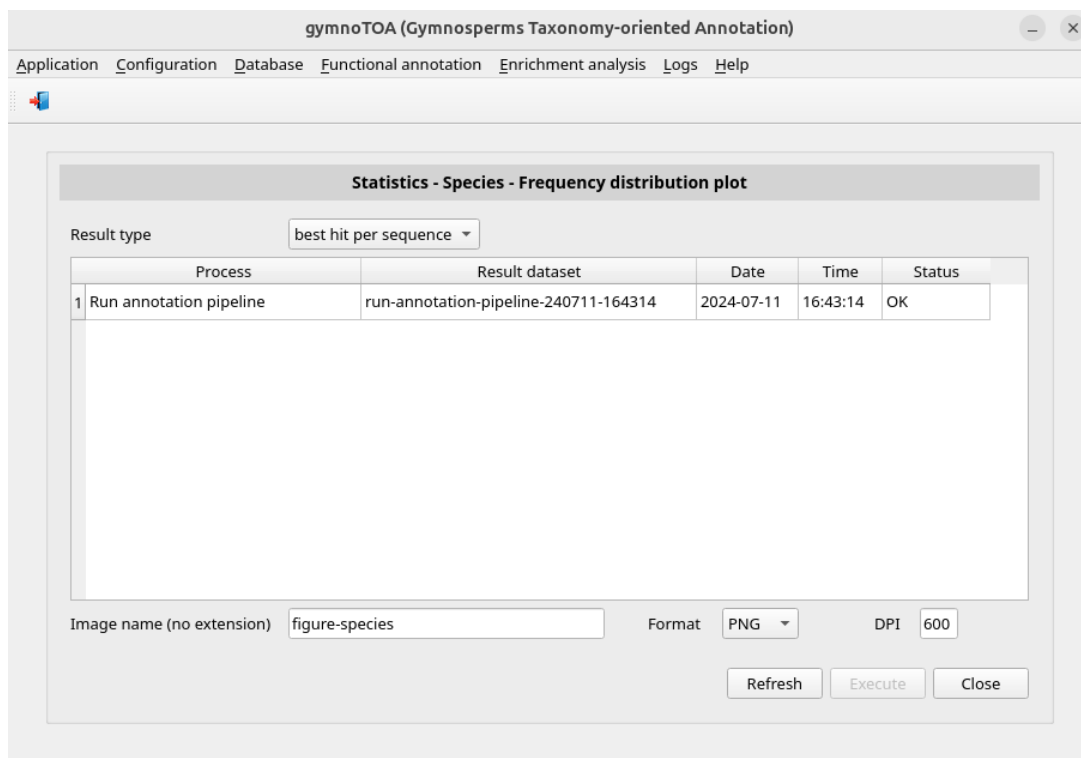


Figure 27. Window *Statistics - Species - Frequency distribution plot* showing annotation pipelines finished.

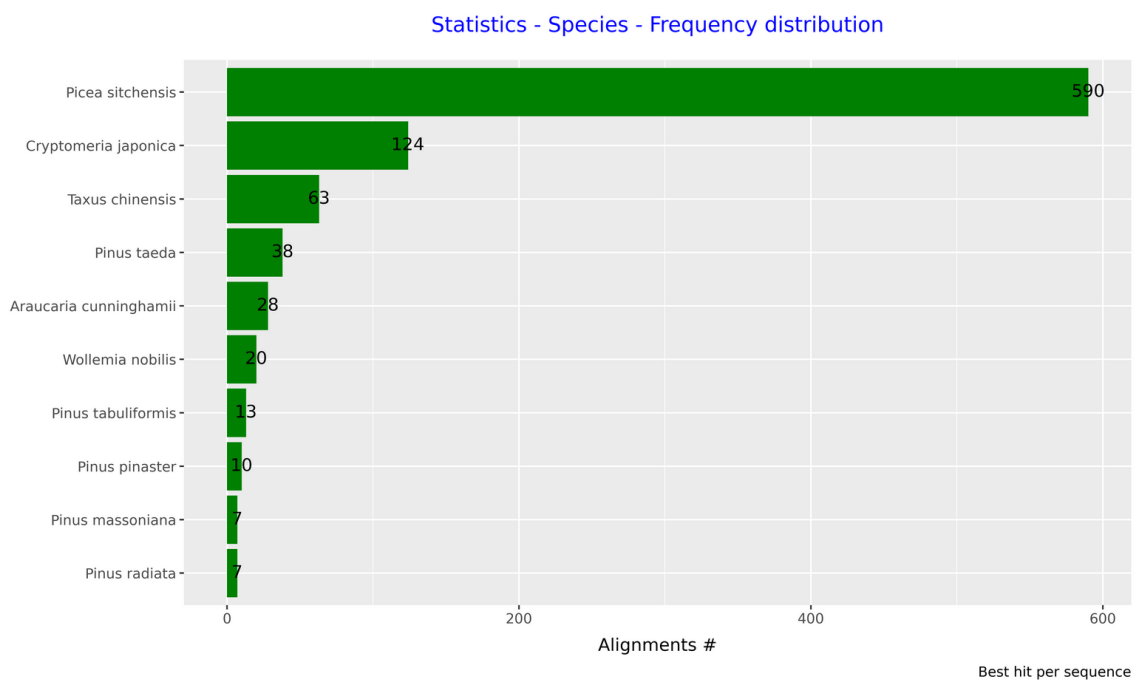


Figure 28. Plot *Statistics - Species - Frequency distribution* with the top ten of species.

The frequency distribution per GO term can be consulted in the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Frequency distribution per GO term data

In the new window (Figure 29), double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with data of frequency distribution per GO term (Figure 30).

We view the plot corresponding to the top ten data selecting the menu item

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Frequency distribution per GO term plot

In the window shown below (Figure 31), you can modify the default values of the file name and its format and resolution. After, double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with the plot of frequency distribution per GO term (Figure 32). The corresponding file is saved in the subdirectory of ...\\gymnoTOA-results\\run corresponding to the script run.

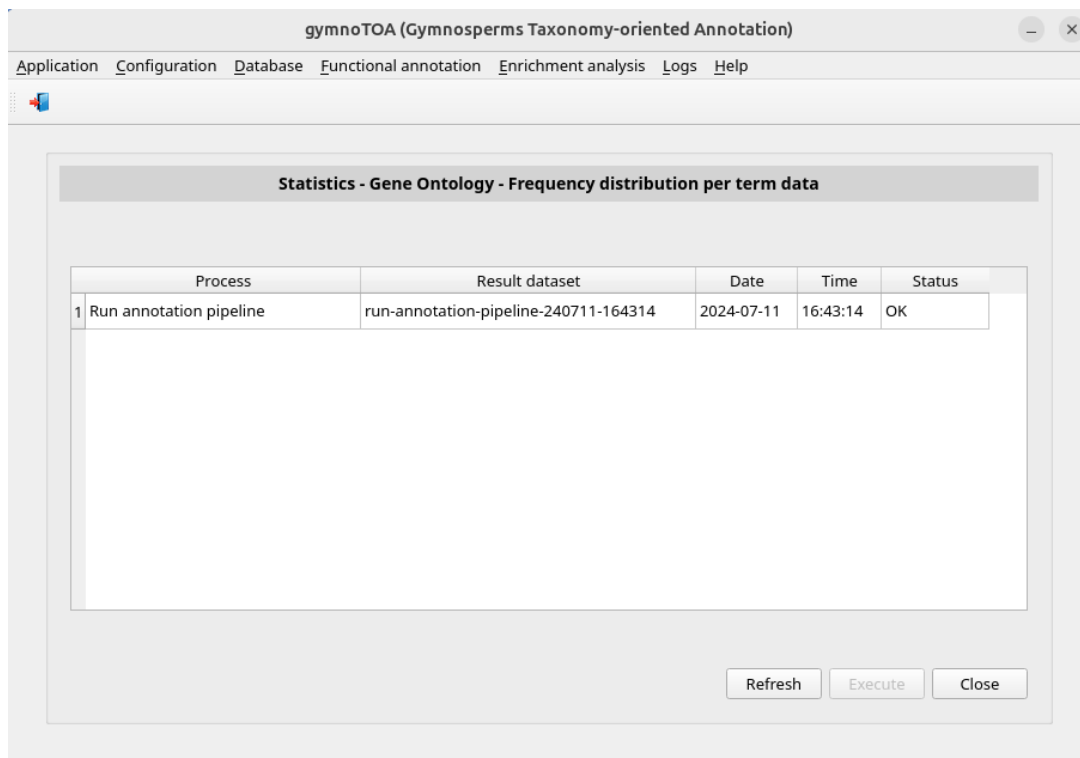


Figure 29. Window *Statistics – Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per term data* showing annotation pipelines finished.

gymnoTOA - Browse stats-goterms.csv

	GO term	Description	Namespace	Best hit per sequence	All hits per sequence
1	GO:0000001	mitochondrion inheritance	biological process	0	2
2	GO:0000002	mitochondrial genome maintenance	biological process	0	4
3	GO:0000003	obsolete reproduction	biological process	47	969
4	GO:0000011	vacuole inheritance	biological process	0	2
5	GO:0000015	phosphopyruvate hydratase complex	cellular component	1	19
6	GO:0000027	ribosomal large subunit assembly	biological process	4	79
7	GO:0000028	ribosomal small subunit assembly	biological process	2	15
8	GO:0000030	mannosyltransferase activity	molecular function	2	18
9	GO:0000035	acyl binding	molecular function	1	13
10	GO:0000036	acyl carrier activity	molecular function	1	13
11	GO:0000038	very long-chain fatty acid metabolic process	biological process	1	7
12	GO:0000041	transition metal ion transport	biological process	1	23
13	GO:0000045	autophagosome assembly	biological process	1	22
14	GO:0000054	ribosomal subunit export from nucleus	biological process	2	18

Close

Figure 30. Popup window showing the complete list of frequency distribution performed by the process *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*.

gymnoTOA (Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation)

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Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per GO term plot

Result type: best hit per sequence

	Process	Result dataset	Date	Time	Status
1	Run annotation pipeline	run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314	2024-07-11	16:43:14	OK

Image name (no extension): figure-goterms Format: PNG DPI: 600

Refresh Execute Close

Figure 31. Window *Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per GO term* showing annotation pipelines finished.

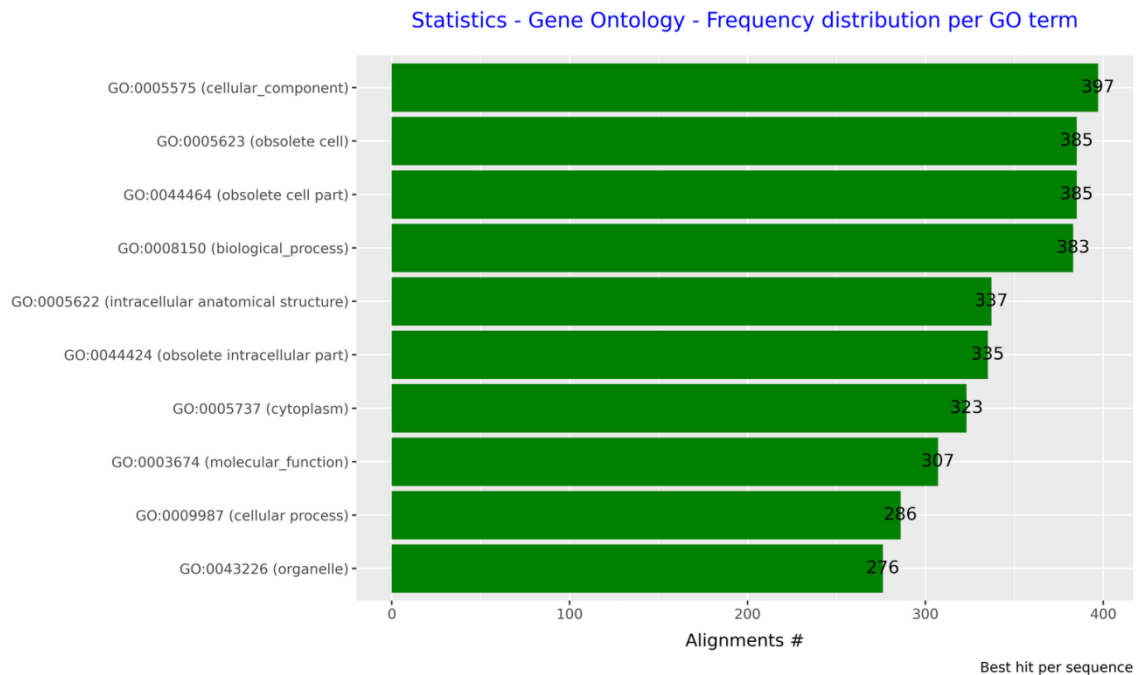


Figure 32. Plot Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per GO term with the top ten of GO terms.

In order to consult the frequency distribution per namespace, go to the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Frequency distribution per namespace data

In the new window (Figure 33), double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with data of frequency distribution per namespace (Figure 34).

We view the plot corresponding to this data selecting the menu item

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Frequency distribution per namespaces data

In the window shown below (Figure 35), you can modify the default values of the image name and its format and resolution. After, double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with the plot of frequency distribution per namespace (Figure 36). The corresponding file is saved in the subdirectory of ...\\gymnoTOA-results\\run corresponding to the script run.

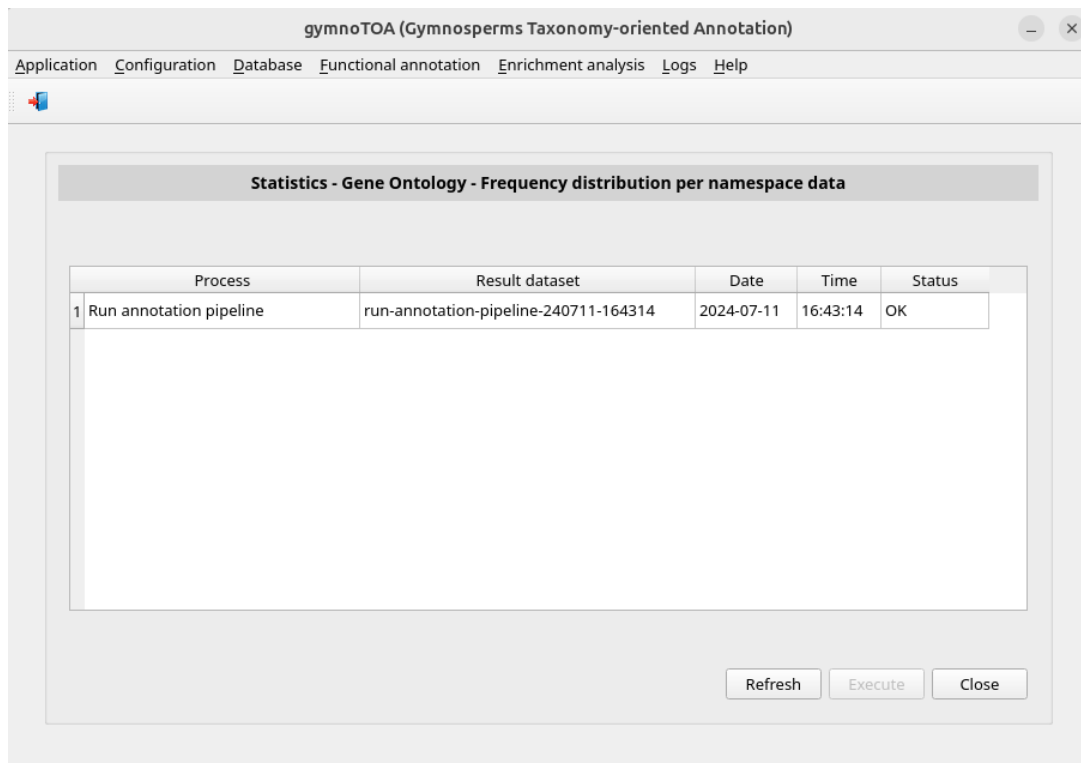


Figure 33. Window *Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per namespace data* showing annotation pipelines finished.

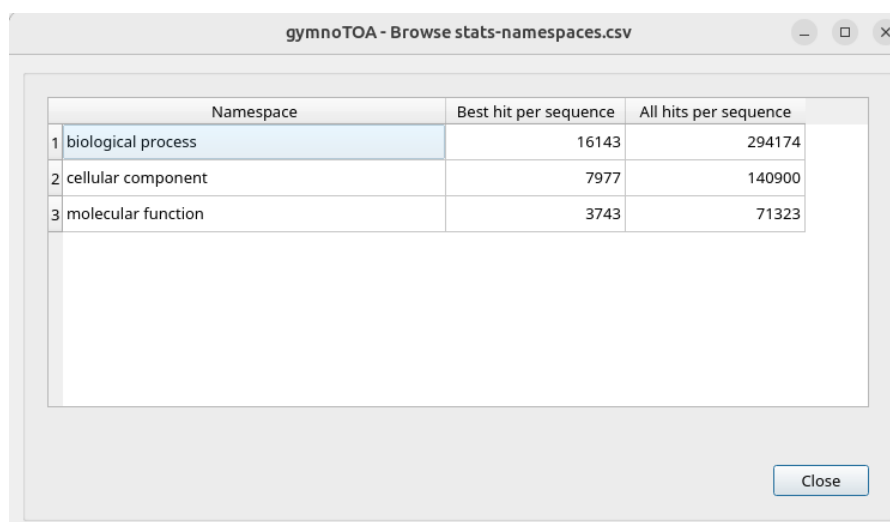


Figure 34. Popup window showing the complete list of frequency distribution per namespace performed by the process *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*.

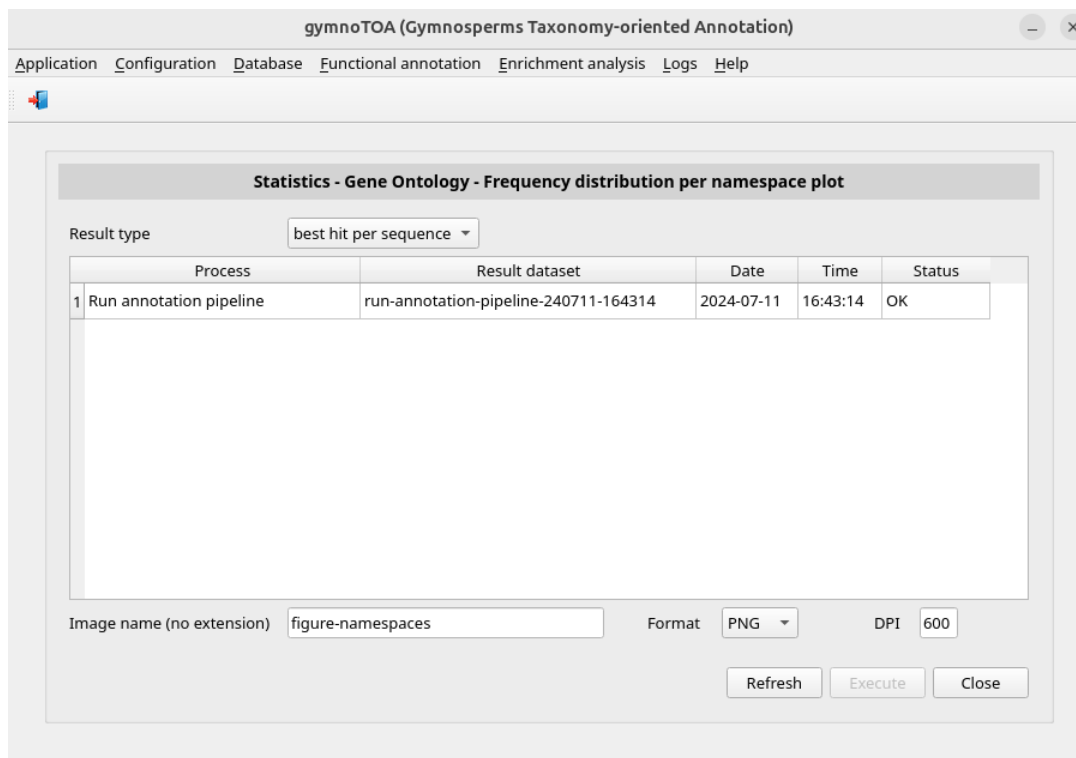


Figure 35. Window *Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per namespace plot* showing annotation pipelines finished.

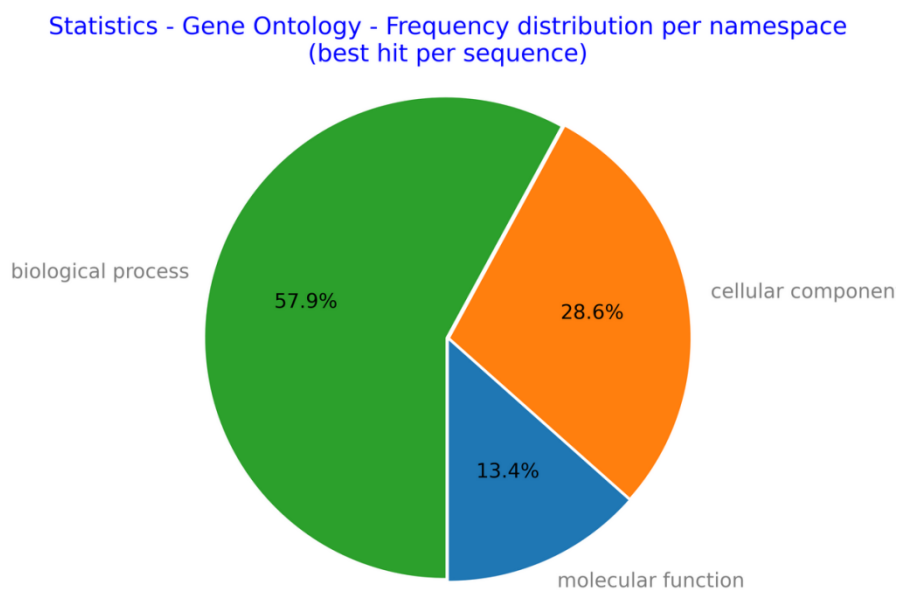


Figure 36. Plot *Statistics - Gene Ontology - Frequency distribution per namespace*.

The statistics of sequences number per GO terms number can be consulted in the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Sequences # per GO terms # data

In the new window (Figure 37), double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with data of sequences number per GO terms number (Figure 38).

We view the plot corresponding to the top ten data selecting the menu item

Main menu > Functional annotation > Statistics > Gene Ontology > Sequences # per GO terms # plot

In the window shown below (Figure 39), you can modify the default values of the file name and its format and resolution. After, double-click on the annotation process or select with a click on it and press the *Execute* button. Pop-up window will appear with the plot of sequences number per GO terms number (Figure 40). The corresponding file is saved in the subdirectory of ...\\gymnoTOA-results\\run corresponding to the script run.

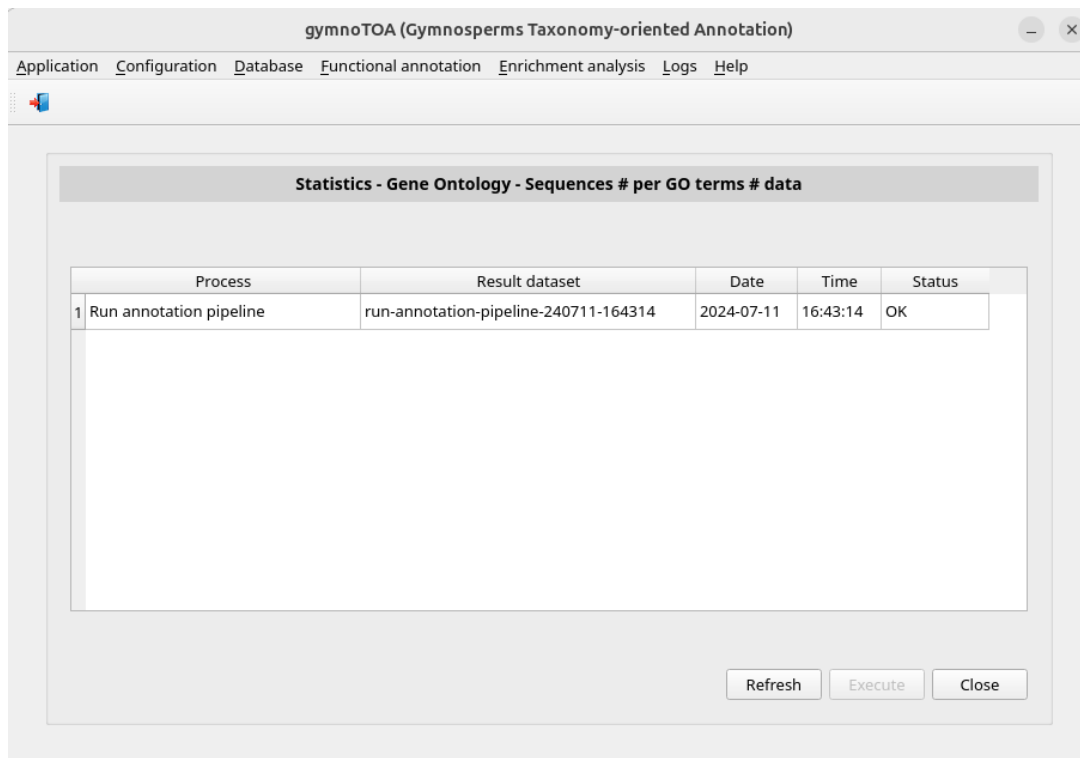


Figure 37. Window *Statistics - Gene Ontology – Sequences # per Go terms # data* showing annotation pipelines finished.

gymnoTOA - Browse st...

	GO terms #	Sequences #
1	0	153
2	1	41
3	2	27
4	3	23
5	4	17
6	5	4
7	6	20
8	7	6
9	8	4
10	9	2
11	10	1
12	11	4
13	12	3
14	13	2
15	14	3

Close

Figure 38. Popup window showing the complete list of GO terms number per sequences number performed by the process *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*.

gymnoTOA (Gymnosperms Taxonomy-oriented Annotation)

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Statistics - Gene Ontology - Sequences # per GO terms # plot

Result type: best hit per sequence

Process	Result dataset	Date	Time	Status
1 Run annotation pipeline	run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314	2024-07-11	16:43:14	OK

Image name (no extension): figure-seq-per-goterm Format: PNG DPI: 600

Refresh Execute Close

Figure 39. Window *Statistics - Gene Ontology - Sequences # per Go terms # plot* showing annotation pipelines finished.

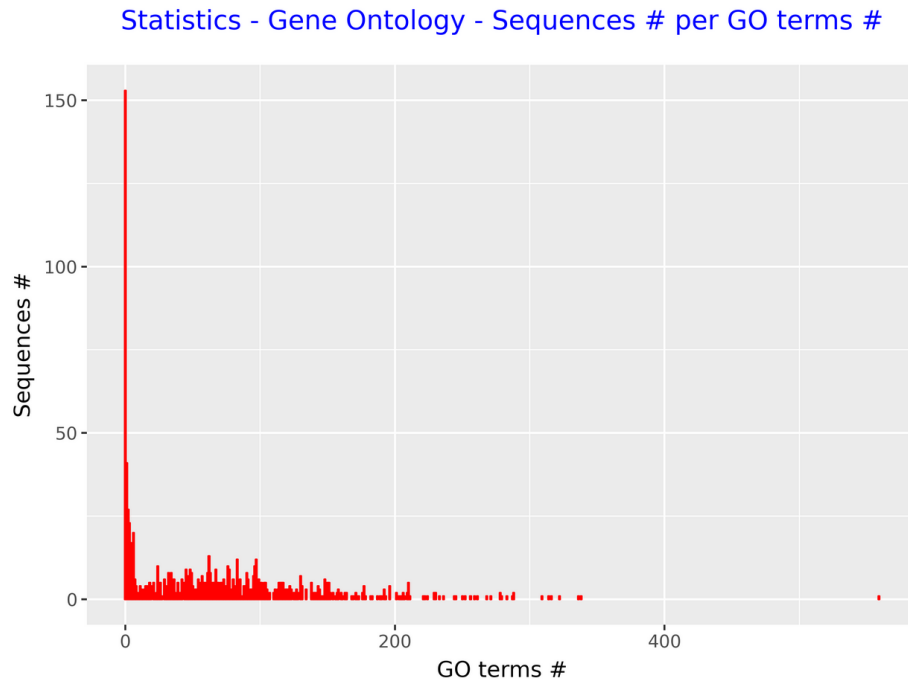


Figure 40. Plot *Statistics - Gene Ontology – Sequences # per GO terms #*.

Enrichment analysis

Run an enrichment analysis

To perform the enrichment analysis (Figure 3) with data of an annotation process we are going to select the menu item with this path:

Main menu > Enrichment analysis > Run analysis

The window *Run an enrichment analysis* appears (Figure 41). Then select the annotation pipeline to be studied, in our example *run-annotation-pipeline-240711-164314*. The window will be update showing the transcript file of the annotation process (Figure 42). Then you can modify the default values choosing **all species** or a specific species, changing the FDR method (**Benjamini-Hochberg** or **Benjamini-Yekutieli**), ant the minimum sequence number of annotations and species to be considered. Below, click on the push button *Execute*.

You can check the process status and when it has been completed reviewing its log. So, click the following menu item:

Main menu > Logs > Result logs

Select **run** in the *Process type* combo-box. Then the window is updated (Figure 43).

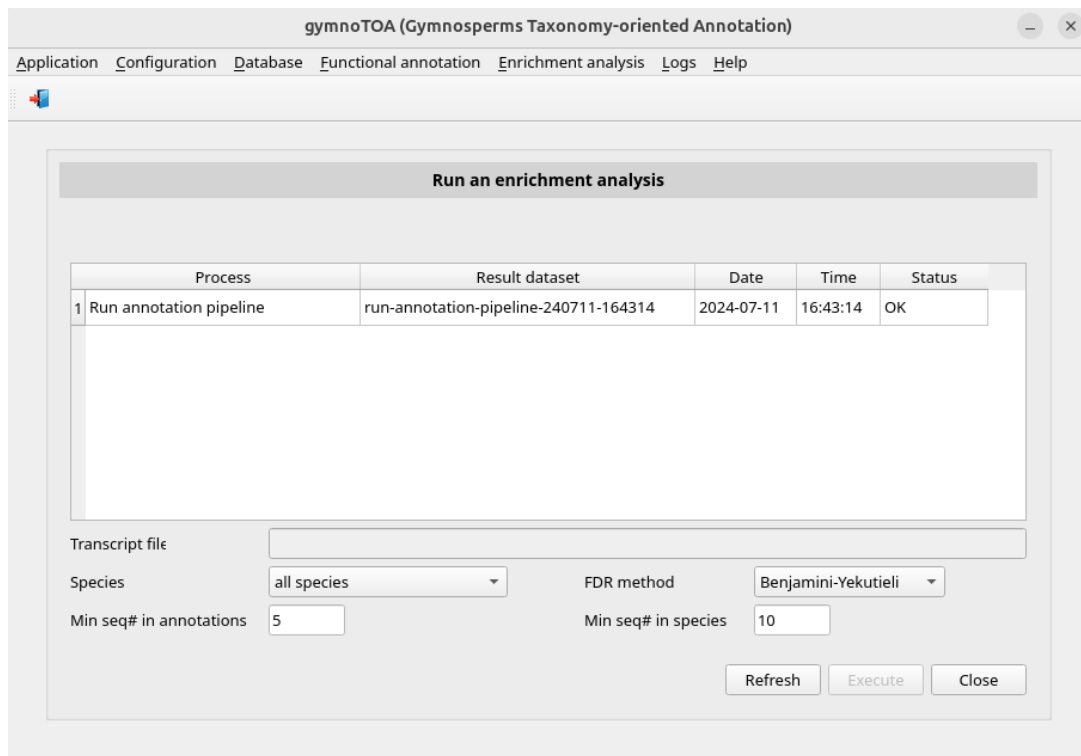


Figure 41. Initial appearance of the window *Run an enrichment analysis*.

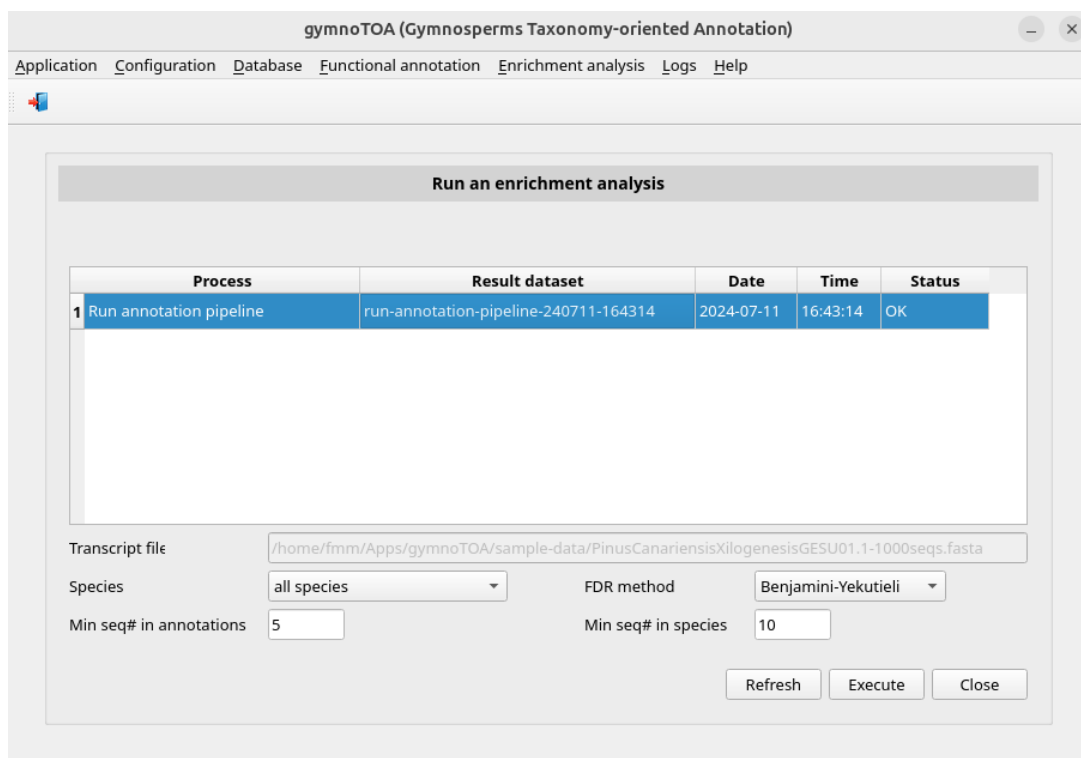


Figure 42. Window *Run an enrichment analysis* once the annotation pipeline has been selected.

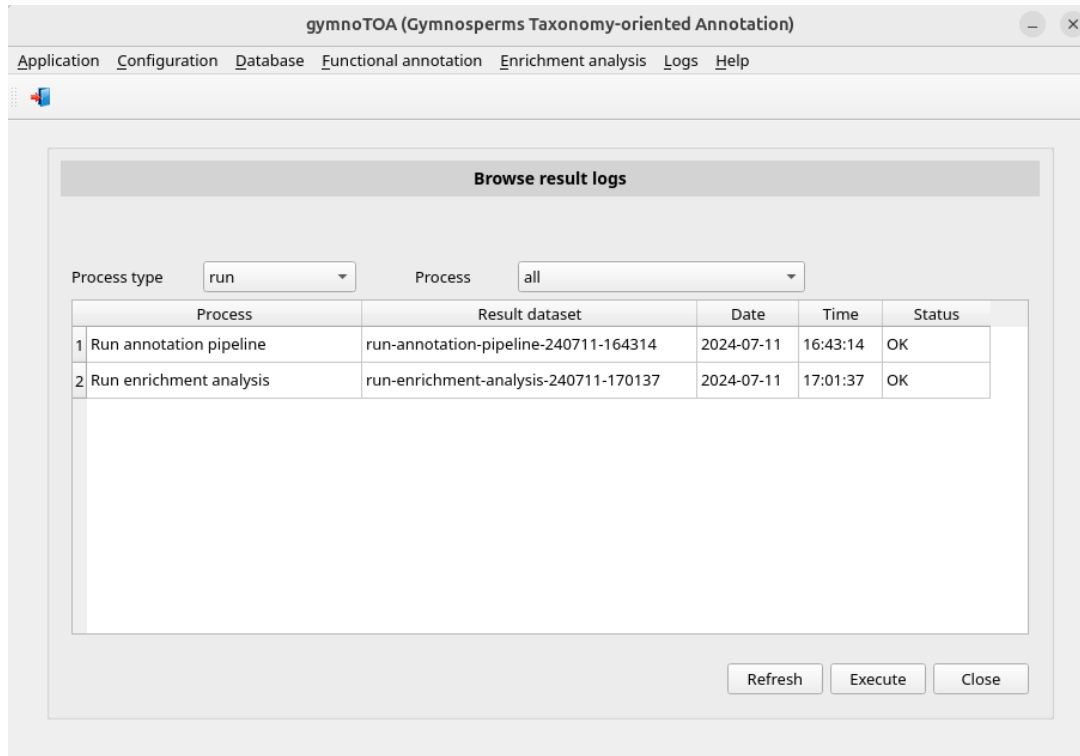
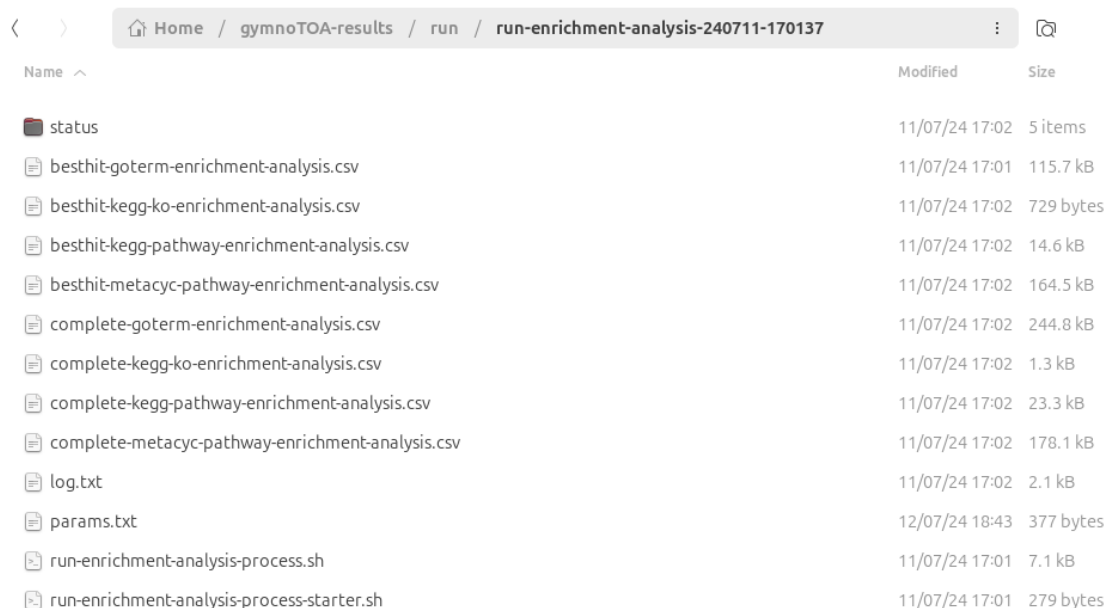


Figure 43. Window *Browse results logs* showing the annotation process and enrichment analysis finished.

When the process has finished, we could go the subdirectory of `...\\gymnoTOA-results\\run` corresponding to the script run, e.g. `run-enrichment_analysis-240711-170137`, and consult the generated files (Figure 44). Some of these files are:

- Analysis using the file that contains the annotations of the subject sequence identification with best hit yielded by blast programs for every query sequence identification:
 - *besthit-goterm-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of GO terms
 - *besthit-kegg-ko-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of KEGG KOs
 - *besthit-kegg-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of KEGG pathways
 - *besthit-metacyc-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of MetaCyc pathways
- Analysis using the file that contains all annotations yielded by blast programs for every query sequence identification.
 - *complete-goterm-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of GO terms
 - *complete-kegg-ko-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of KEGG KOs
 - *complete-kegg-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of KEGG pathways
 - *complete-metacyc-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv*: enrichment of MetaCyc pathways



Name	Modified	Size
status	11/07/24 17:02	5 items
besthit-goterm-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:01	115.7 kB
besthit-kegg-ko-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	729 bytes
besthit-kegg-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	14.6 kB
besthit-metacyc-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	164.5 kB
complete-goterm-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	244.8 kB
complete-kegg-ko-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	1.3 kB
complete-kegg-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	23.3 kB
complete-metacyc-pathway-enrichment-analysis.csv	11/07/24 17:02	178.1 kB
log.txt	11/07/24 17:02	2.1 kB
params.txt	12/07/24 18:43	377 bytes
run-enrichment-analysis-process.sh	11/07/24 17:01	7.1 kB
run-enrichment-analysis-process-starter.sh	11/07/24 17:01	279 bytes

Figure 44. Folders and files in `.../gymnoTOA-results/run/run-enrichment_analysis-240711-170137` yielded by the enrichment analysis.

Browse results of the enrichment analysis

If you edit the files **-enrichment-analysis*, you will see the result of the enrichment analysis. You can browse them using GYMNOTOA-APP. For example, if you want to browse the enrichment analysis of GO terms, select the menu item:

Main menu > Enrichment analysis > Browse results > GO enrichment analysis

Below, the window (Figure 45) allows you to choose **best hit per sequence** (to see functional-annotations-besthit.csv) or **all hits per sequence** (to see functional-annotations-complete.csv) in the combo-box Result type. Then, select the enrichment analysis process that you are interested in consulting clicking on the corresponding row, in our example *run-enrichment-analysis -240711-170137*. The parameters of the process will be shown (Figure 46). Finally, click on the push button *Execute*. A popup window will appear showing the enrichment analysis data (Figure 47).

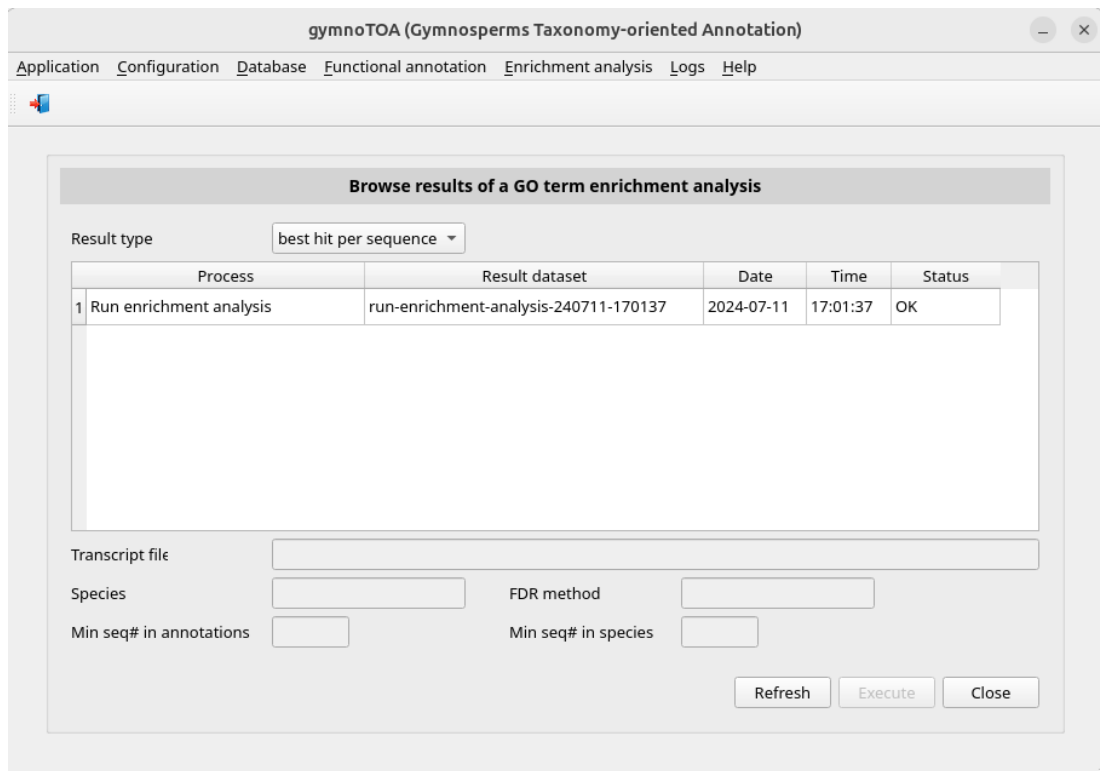


Figure 45. Window *Browse results of a GO term enrichment analysis* showing enrichment analysis finished.

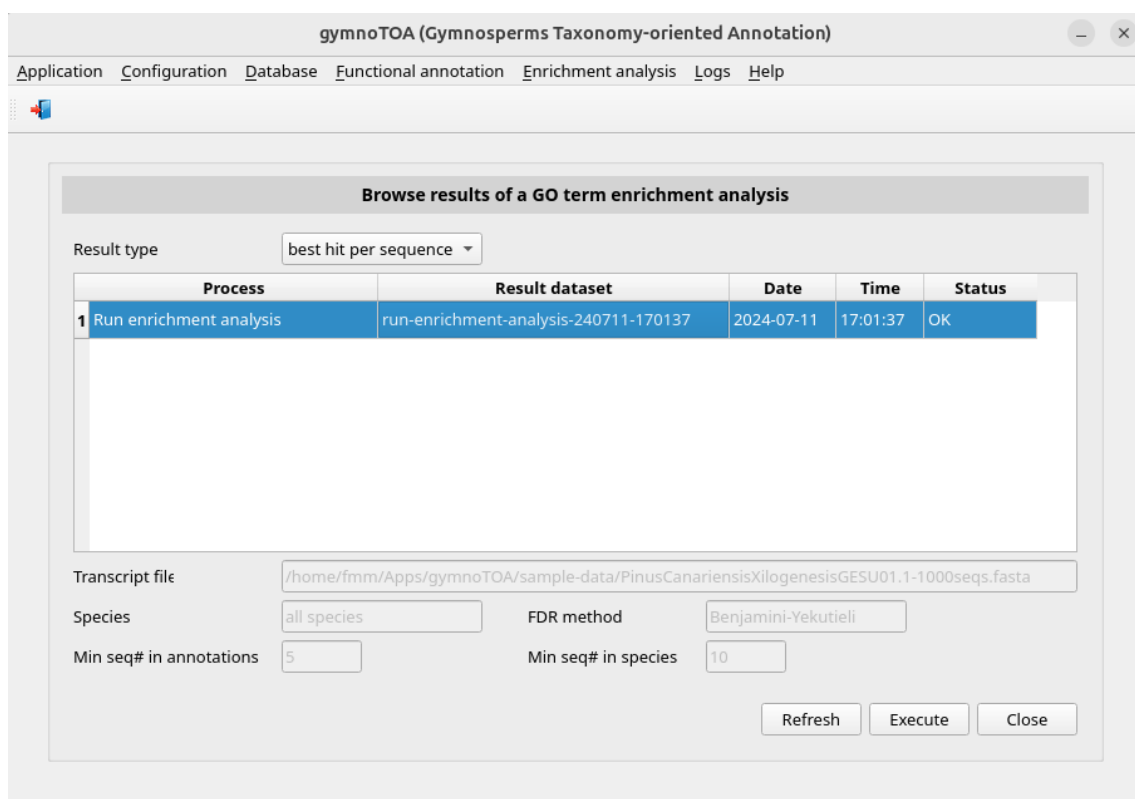


Figure 46. Window *Browse results of a GO term enrichment analysis* after *run-enrichment-analysis-240711-170137* was selected.

gymnoTOA - Enrichment analysis file /home/fmm/gymnoTOA-results/run/run-enrichment-analysis-240711-170137/besthit-goterm-enrichment-analysis.csv

	GOTerm	Description	Namespace	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Enrichment	p-value	FDR
1	GO:0005730	nucleolus	cellular component	48	739	2812	139962	3.232895169936691	1.8364832034513374e-11	5.384404939074765e-07
2	GO:0006457	protein folding	biological process	26	739	1116	139962	4.41239978465523	1.4970422076180436e-09	7.315323695449899e-06
3	GO:0006888	endoplasmic reticulum to Gol...	biological process	18	739	518	139962	6.581250881656835	1.3011110437903584e-09	7.315323695449899e-06
4	GO:0009651	response to salt stress	biological process	48	739	3197	139962	2.8435724797816624	1.0598955746931777e-09	7.315323695449899e-06
5	GO:0090376	seed trichome differentiation	biological process	10	739	113	139962	16.760511094878275	1.4924117569610166e-09	7.315323695449899e-06
6	GO:0090378	seed trichome elongation	biological process	10	739	113	139962	16.760511094878275	1.4924117569610166e-09	7.315323695449899e-06
7	GO:0070973	protein localization to ...	biological process	6	739	26	139962	43.70625585510565	1.73851914811719e-08	7.281690095975793e-05
8	GO:0009628	response to abiotic stimulus	biological process	109	739	11469	139962	1.7999757185074174	6.840475378326018e-08	0.0002506957955255122
9	GO:0016049	cell growth	biological process	30	739	1784	139962	3.184872904239762	1.1105769428883215e-07	0.0003617902815115136
10	GO:0034976	response to endoplasmic ...	biological process	13	739	356	139962	6.9160648310045465	1.3679869895727756e-07	0.0004010815829626426
11	GO:0006970	response to osmotic stress	biological process	44	739	3412	139962	2.4423581818210662	2.924533069334387e-07	0.0007794972811185169
12	GO:0009938	negative regulation of ...	biological process	5	739	32	139962	29.592777401894455	1.5436203595391998e-06	0.002828598252470849
13	GO:0022625	cytosolic large ribosomal ...	cellular component	25	739	1527	139962	3.1007494330734198	1.8246798179775292e-06	0.003146940273954138
14	GO:0031428	box C/D methylation guide ...	cellular component	5	739	34	139962	27.852025790018306	2.0210253323619874e-06	0.00318040419435699
15	GO:0060560	developmental growth involv...	biological process	25	739	1538	139962	3.07857242152348	2.061034042480514e-06	0.00318040419435699
16	GO:0040007	growth	biological process	32	739	2317	139962	2.6157103202019787	2.6630773847726432e-06	0.0037180501651874662
17	GO:0140662	ATP-dependent protein foldin...	molecular function	13	739	468	139962	5.260938204781236	2.6041928374281215e-06	0.0037180501651874662
18	GO:0009826	unidimensional cell growth	biological process	21	739	1180	139962	3.3705671888259445	3.348720755189445e-06	0.00446279570449415
19	GO:0032040	small-subunit processome	cellular component	9	739	218	139962	7.819009074995965	4.287769685519947e-06	0.005037870064832894
20	GO:0051082	unfolded protein binding	molecular function	18	739	938	139962	3.634422128676163	5.9684070516938044e-06	0.006730321960170392

(1) Sequences# with this GOTerm in annotations - (2) Sequences# with GOTerms in annotations - (3) Sequences# with this GOTerm in species - (4) Sequences# with GOTerms in species

Close

Figure 47. Popup window showing the analysis performed by the process *run-enrichment-analysis-240711-170137*.

How to cite

If you are using GYMNOTOA-APP or GYMNOTOA-DB, you should cite the following paper:

Fernando Mora-Márquez, Mikel Hurtado & Unai López de Heredia (under review). GYMNOTOA-DB: a database and application to optimize functional annotation in gymnosperms. DOI: <https://doi.org/x>