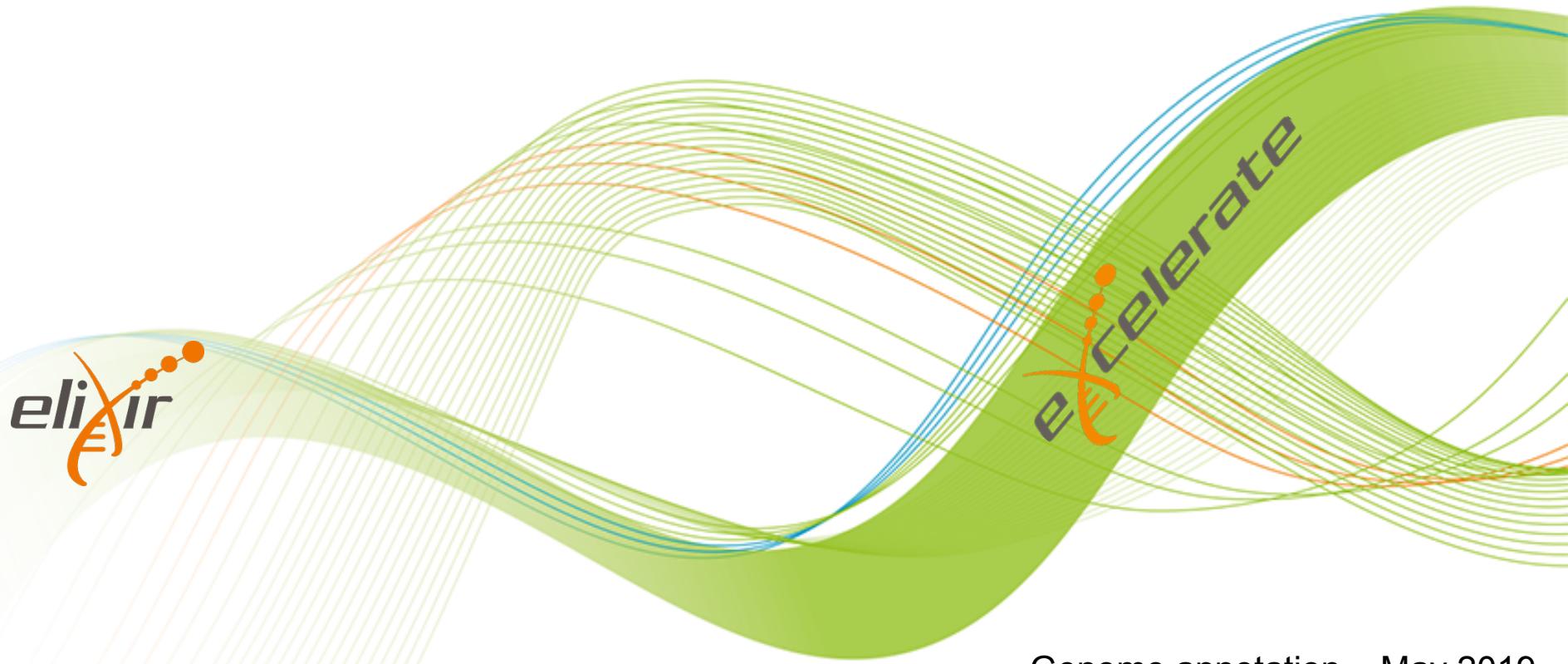


Henrik Lantz

Introduction to genome annotation



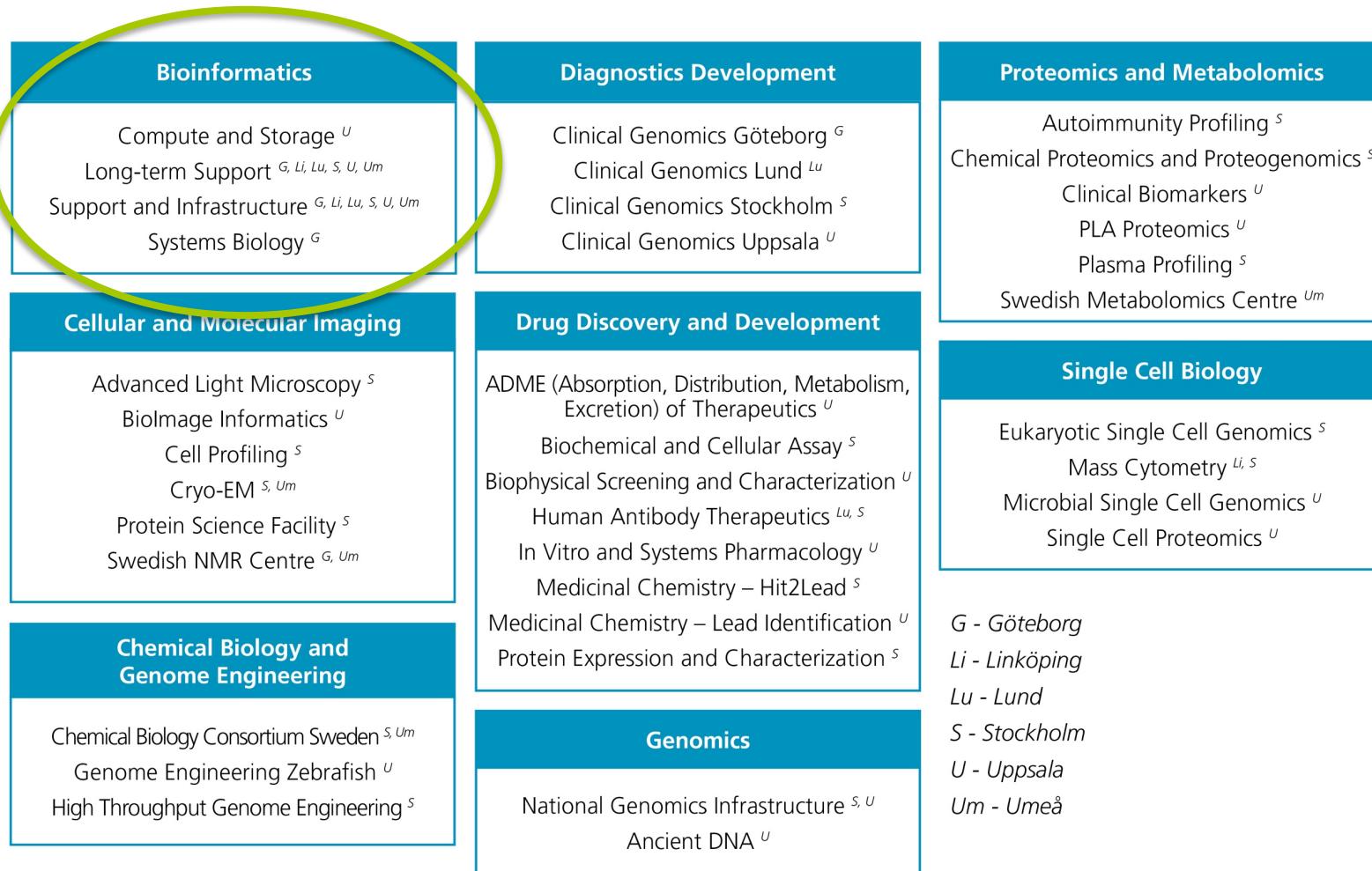
To be an internationally leading center that develops, uses and provides access to advanced technologies for molecular biosciences with focus on health and environment.



Solna

Uppsala

National organisation



G - Göteborg

Li - Linköping

Lu - Lund

S - Stockholm

U - Uppsala

Um - Umeå

4 facilities, 80 FTEs

- **Short-term support and infrastructure**

Wide competence in bioinformatics, Assembly/Annotation, SysDev

- **Long-term support**

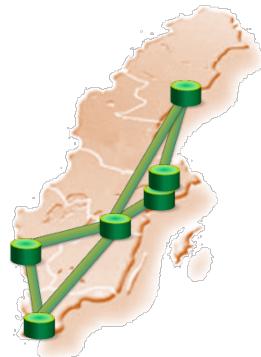
Large collaborative projects selected by scientific ranking

- **Systems biology**

Network analyses and Integrative bioinformatics

- **Compute and storage**

Computational and storage resources for bioinformatics, especially next-generation sequencing



Support, Infrastructure and Training

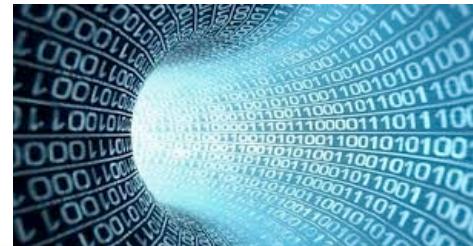
Future compute infrastructure



400 consultations



800 compute projects
200 software and databases



Data publishing and open science
Secure sharing of sensitive data



Efficient tools and
workflows



35 training events
500 PhD/post-docs



200 research projects



What is annotation ?

Structural annotation:

vs

Functional annotation:

Find out where the regions of interest (usually genes) are in the sequence data and what they look like.

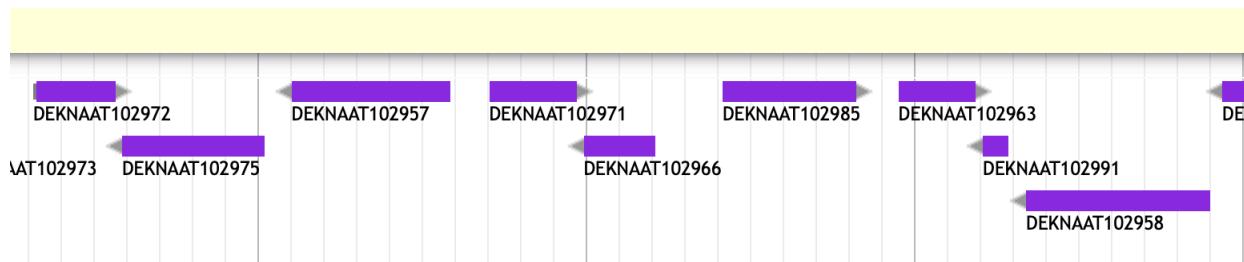
Find out what the regions do.
What do they code for?

*It is the **annotation** that bridges the gap from the sequence to the biology of the organism*

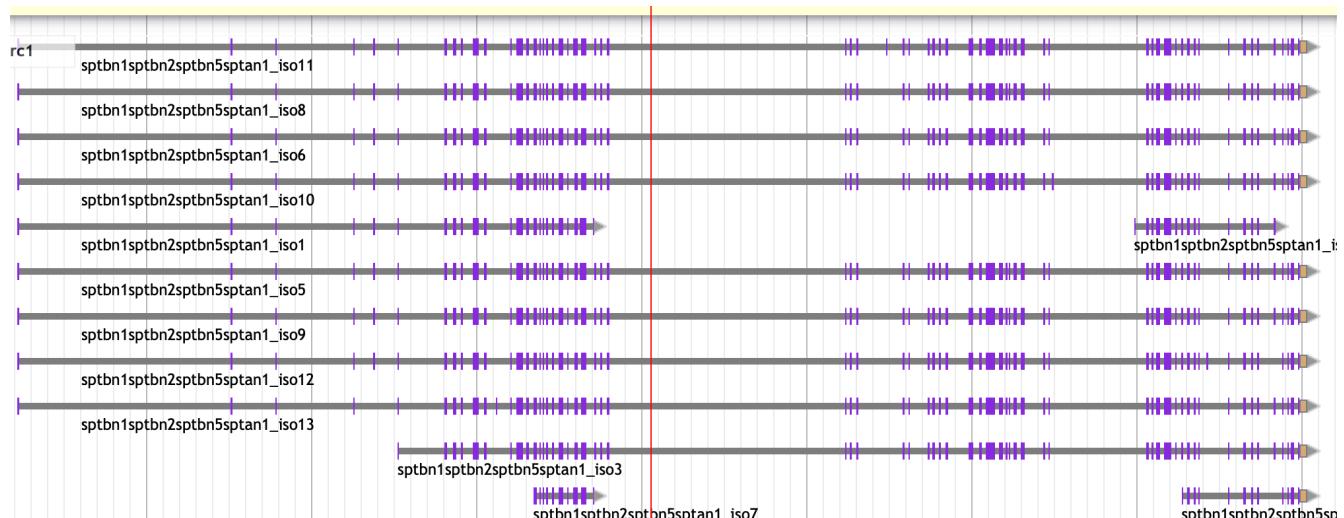


Organisms differ in genomic complexity

A yeast



A crustacean





Zoomed in



Introduction to annotation



From a genome...

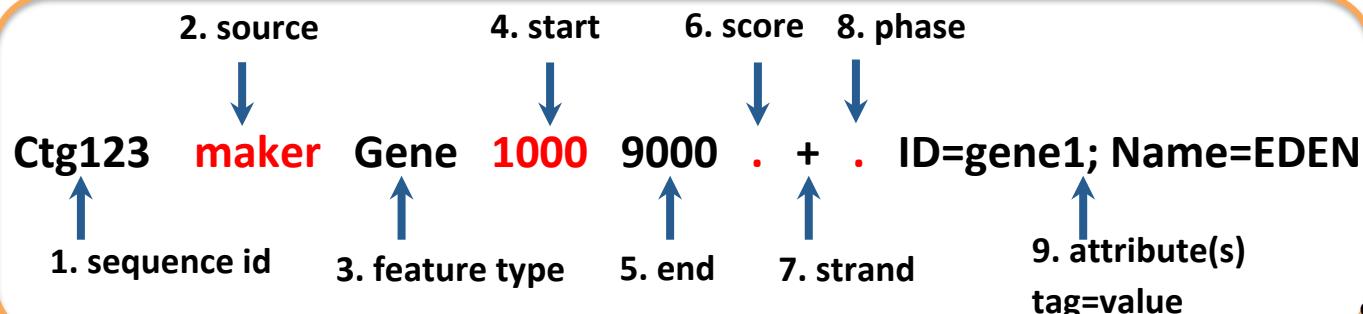
FASTA

...to an annotated gene

GTF/GFF



- 9 columns
 - 1 feature = 1 line



Introduction to annotation: GFF3



Header

##gff-version 3.2.1

##sequence-region ctg123 1 1497228

9 columns

1 feature = 1 line

```
##gff-version 3
scaffold_7 maker gene 133848 144662 . .
scaffold_7 maker mRNA 133848 144662 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 138974 139077 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 135098 135281 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 139616 139836 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 144511 144662 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 136342 136437 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 133848 134338 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 141262 141383 . .
scaffold_7 maker exon 144138 144296 . .
scaffold_7 maker five_prime_UTR 144592 144662 . .
scaffold_7 maker CDS 144511 144591 . 0
scaffold_7 maker CDS 144138 144296 . 0
scaffold_7 maker CDS 141262 141383 . 0
scaffold_7 maker CDS 139616 139836 . 1
scaffold_7 maker CDS 138974 139077 . 2
scaffold_7 maker CDS 136342 136437 . 0
scaffold_7 maker CDS 135098 135281 . 0
scaffold_7 maker CDS 134262 134338 . 2
scaffold_7 maker three_prime_UTR 133848 134261 . .
scaffold_7 maker gene 83101 117593 . +
scaffold_7 maker mRNA 83101 117593 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 95748 95871 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 99113 99137 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 90664 90748 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 110231 110356 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 113609 113679 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 94057 94117 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 84578 84670 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 115452 115536 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 111579 111669 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 102917 103016 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 96766 96849 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 86666 86750 . +
scaffold_7 maker exon 99944 100109 . +
```

- 1) sequence id
- 2) source
- 3) feature type
- 4) start
- 5) end
- 6) score
- 7) strand
- 8) phase
- 9) attributes
tag=value

(SO term = 2278 possibilities)

! Features are grouped by **parent** relationship

Introduction to annotation: GTF2.X



The diagram illustrates a genomic track with three exons. Each exon is represented by a green box with black outlines. The first exon starts at position 1000 and ends at 9000. The second exon starts at 1050 and ends at 9000. The third exon starts at 1300 and ends at 1500. Arrows point from the start and end coordinates of each exon to the corresponding start and end coordinates in the GTF2.X table below.

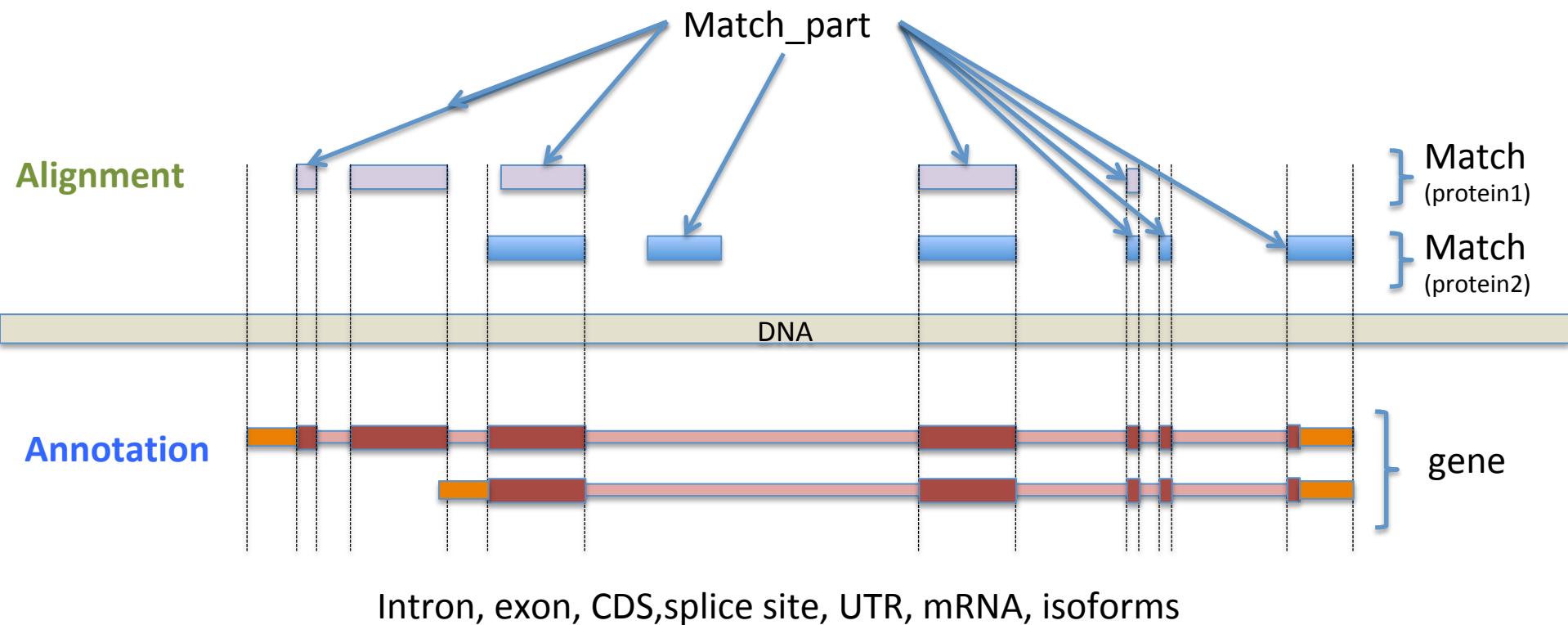
GTF2.X Annotation Table								
Header		Data Rows						
1) sequence id	2) source	3) feature type (9 possibilities)	4) start	5) end	6) score	7) strand	8) phase	9) attributes <i>tag value;</i>
Ctg123	.	Gene	1000	9000	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	Transcript	1050	9000	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	Transcript	1050	9000	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	1300	1500	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	1050	1500	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
tg123	.	exon	1050	1500	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	3000	3902	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	5000	5500	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	5000	5500	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	7000	9000	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	exon	7000	9000	.	+	.	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	CDS	1201	1500	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	CDS	3000	3902	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	CDS	5000	5500	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	CDS	7000	7600	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
Ctg123	.	CDS	1201	1500	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;
ctg123	.	CDS	5000	5500	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t1; name EDEN;
Ctg123	.	CDS	7000	7600	.	+	0	gene_id gene1; transcript_id=t2; name EDEN;

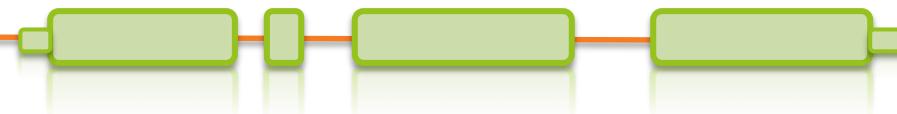
! Features grouped by a **common attribute** (gene_id / transcript_id)

Introduction to annotation

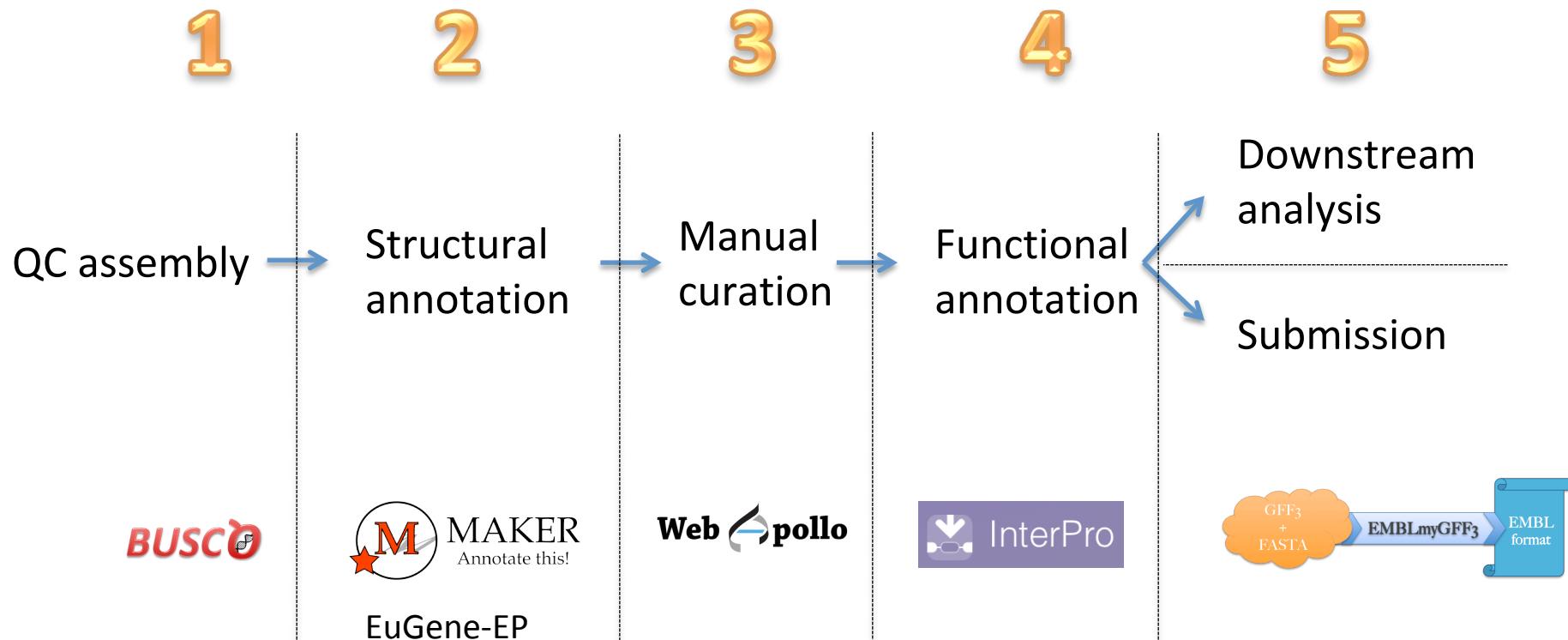


/!\ different type of gff: **annotation** / **alignment** / other





The main steps in genome annotation





Before annotation – check assembly quality

- The quality of the assembly will heavily influence the quality of the annotation
 - ❑ SNP-errors can change start/stop-codons
 - ❑ Indels can cause frame-shifts
 - ❑ High fragmentation could break loci
 - ❑ missing loci cannot be annotated

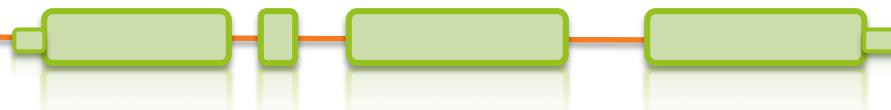
=> Annotation tools have difficulties to deal with those problems



Assembly check and preparation

- Fragmentation (N50, number of sequences, how many small contigs)
- Sanity of the fasta file (Ns, IUPAC, lowercase nucleotides)
- Completeness / duplication / fragmentation
- Presence of Organelles
- Other (GC content, how distant from other species)





BUSCO output

```
# BUSCO version is: 3.0.2
# The lineage dataset is: fungi_odb9 (Creation date: 2016-02-13,
number of species: 85, number of BUSCOs: 290)
#
# Summarized benchmarking in BUSCO notation for file genome.fa
# BUSCO was run in mode: genome
```

C: 98.6% [S: 97.9%, D: 0.7%], F: 0.0%, M: 1.4%, n: 290

286 Complete BUSCOs (C)

284 Complete and single-copy BUSCOs (S)

2 Complete and duplicated BUSCOs (D)

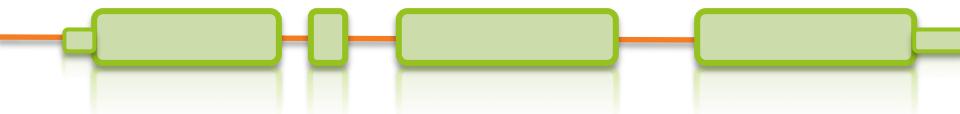
0 Fragmented BUSCOs (F)

4 Missing BUSCOs (M)

290 Total BUSCO groups searched

Repeat Masking

- Repeatmodeler to find new repeats
<http://www.repeatmasker.org/RepeatModeler/>
- Repeatmasker to mask known repeats
<http://www.repeatmasker.org>
 - + Save time
 - + Increase quality of the annotation



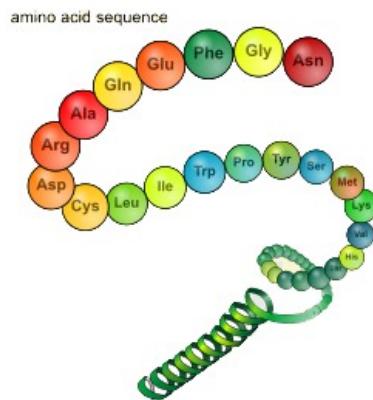
Types of external data used

∅

Proteins

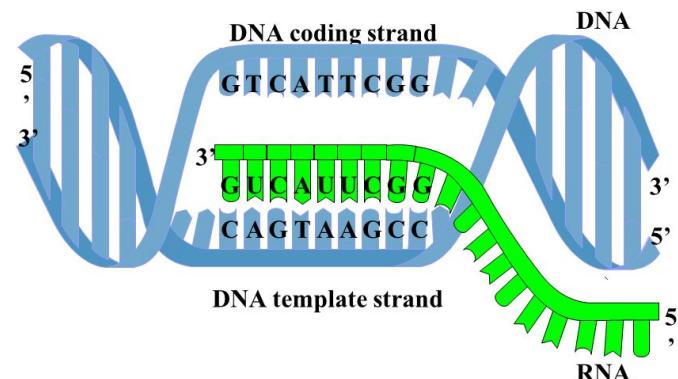
- Known amino acid sequences from other organisms

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Transcripts

- Assembled from RNA-seq or downloaded ESTs





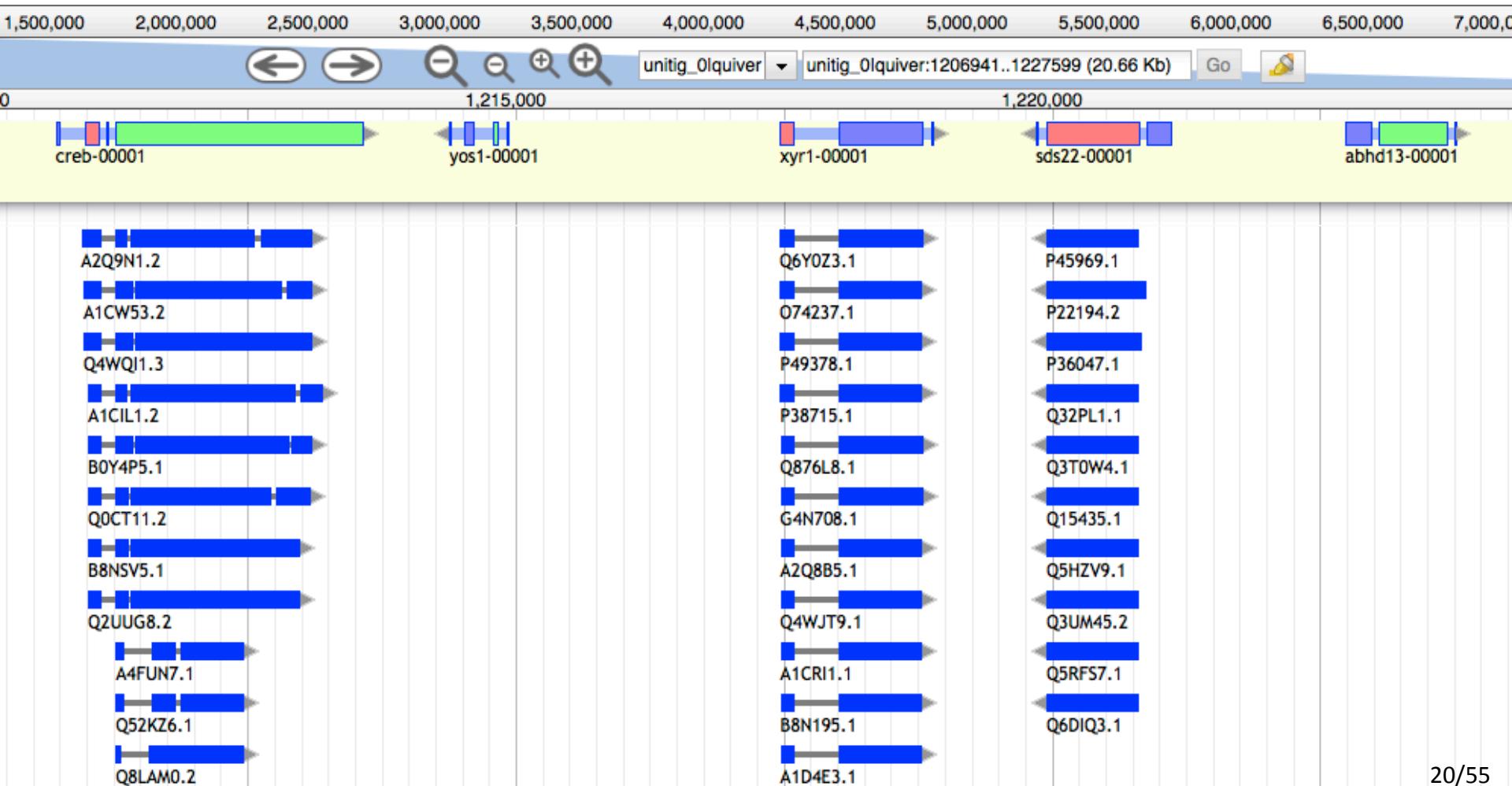
Types of data used: Proteins

- Conserved in sequence => conserved annotation with little noise
- Proteins from model organisms often used => bias?
- Proteins can be incomplete => problems as many annotation procedures are heavily dependent on protein alignments

```
>ENSTGUP00000017616 pep:novel chromosome:taeGut3.2.4:8_random:2849599:2959678:-1 gene:ENSTGUG00000017338 transcript:ENSTGUT00000018018 gene:  
RSPNATEYNWHLRYPKIPERLNPPAAGPALSTAEGWMILPWNGQHPLLARAPGKGRER  
DGKELIKKPPTFKFTFLKKKKKKKKTFK  
>ENSTGUP00000017615 pep:novel chromosome:taeGut3.2.4:23_random:205321:209117:1 gene:ENSTGUG00000017337 transcript:ENSTGUT00000018017 gene:  
PDLRELVLMFEHLHRVRNGGFRNSEVKWPDRSPPYHSFTPQAQKSFSLAGCSEGESTKMG  
IKERMRLSSSQRQGSRGRQQHLGPPLHRSPSPEDVAEATSPTKVQKWSFNDRTRFRASL  
RLKPRIPAEGDCPPEDSGEERSSPCDLTFEDIMPAAVTLIRAVRILKFLVAKRKFKETLR  
PYDVKDVIEQYSAGHLDMLGRIKSLQTRVEQIVGRDRALPADKKVREKGEKPALEAELVD  
ELSMMGRVVKVERQVQSIIEHKLDLLGLYSRCLRKGANSVLAAVRVPPGEPDVTSDYQ  
SPVEHEDISTSAQSLISRLASTNMD
```



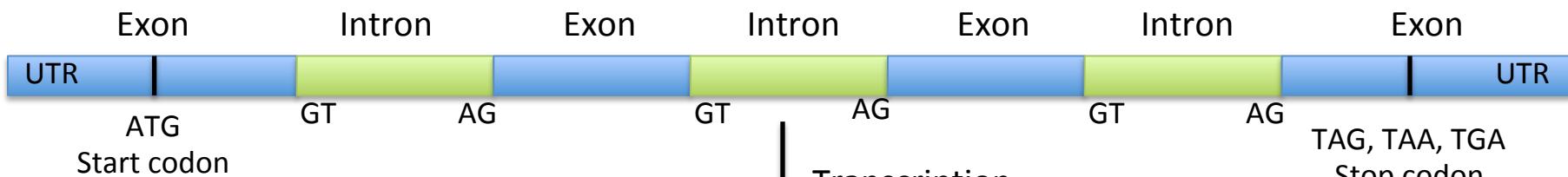
Protein sequences are aligned to the genome



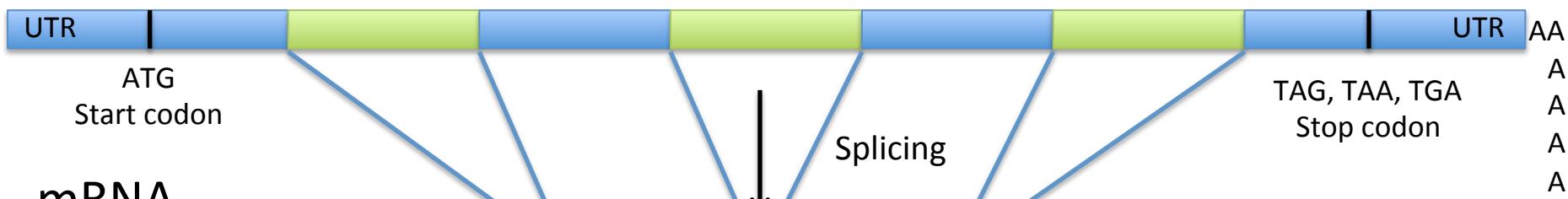


Types of data used: RNA-seq

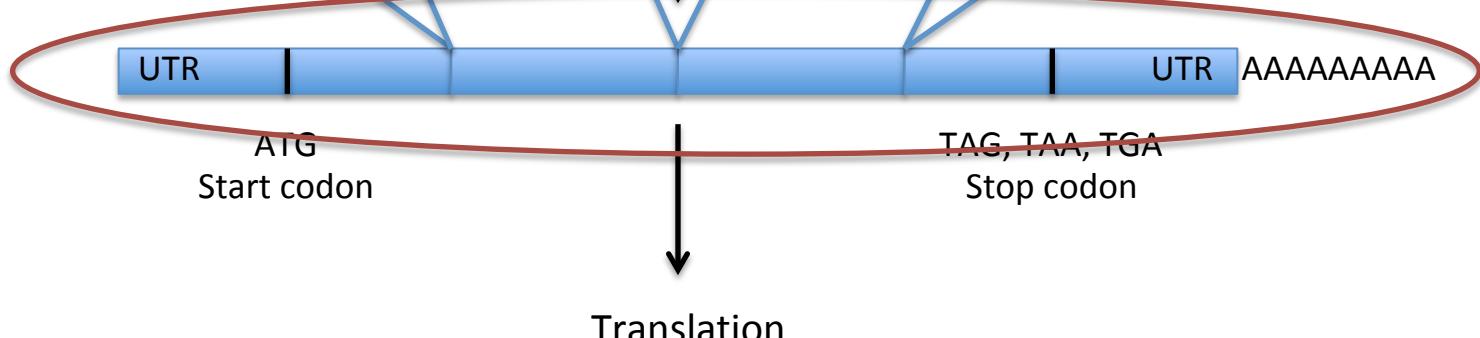
DNA



Pre-mRNA



mRNA



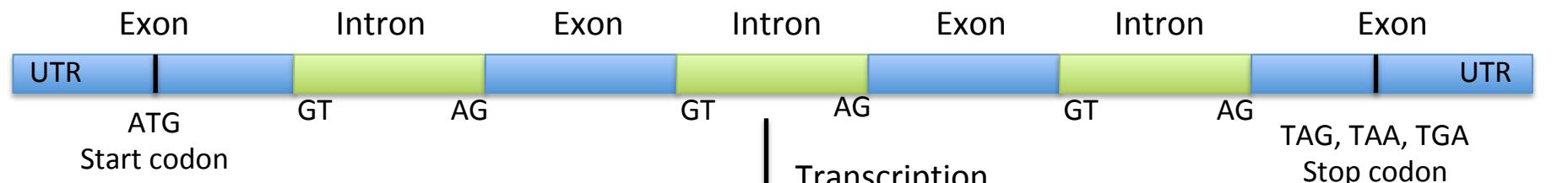


Types of data used: RNA-seq

- Should always be included in an annotation project
- From the same organism as the genomic data => unbiased
- /!\ Can be very noisy (tissue/species dependent), can include pre-mRNA
- Sample different tissues or life stages if possible
- Avoid gonads; muscle or liver is good

RNA-seq - Spliced reads

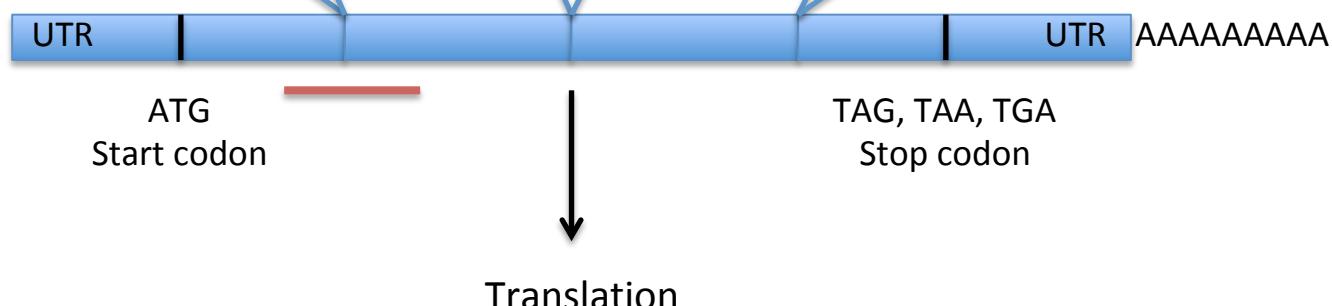
DNA

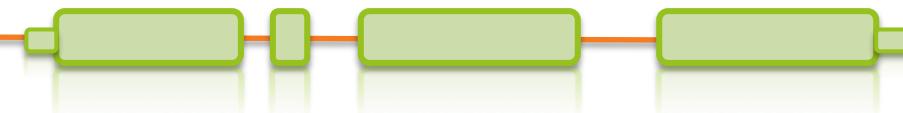


Pre-mRNA

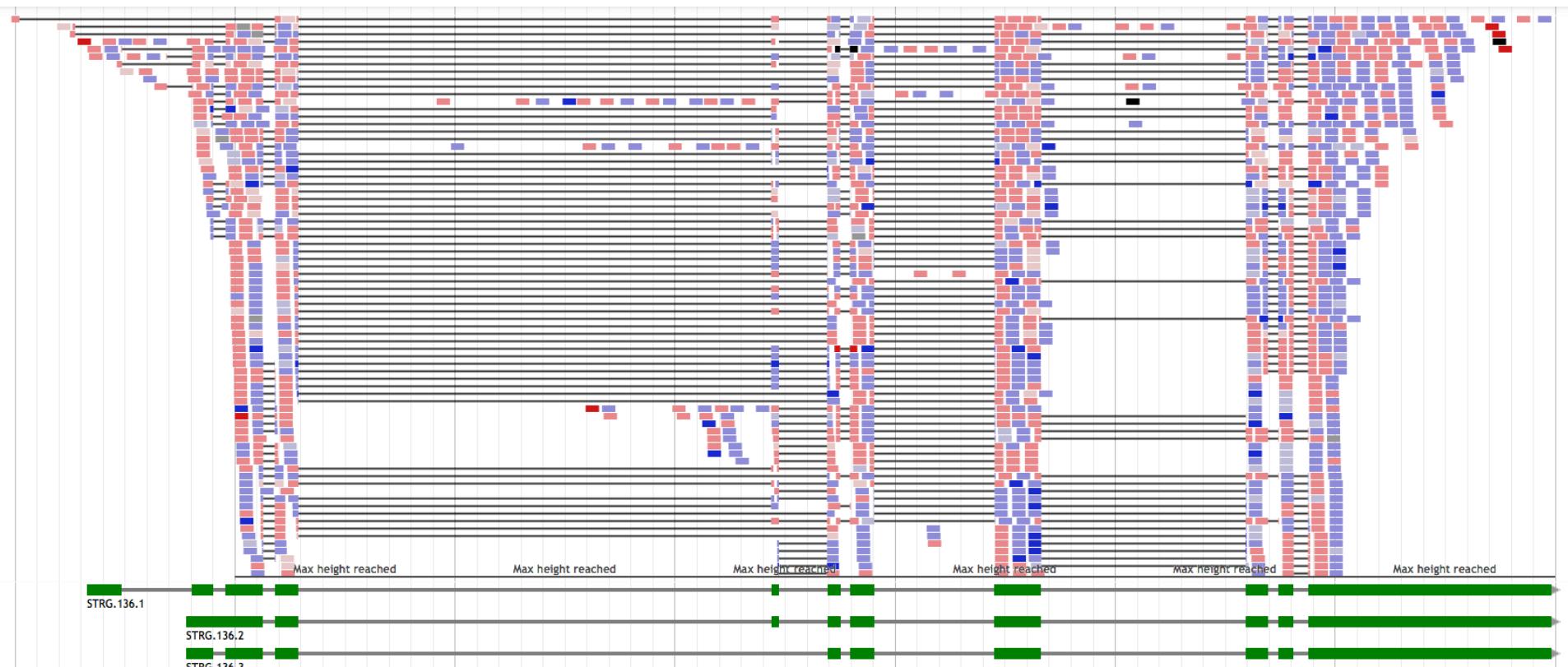


mRNA

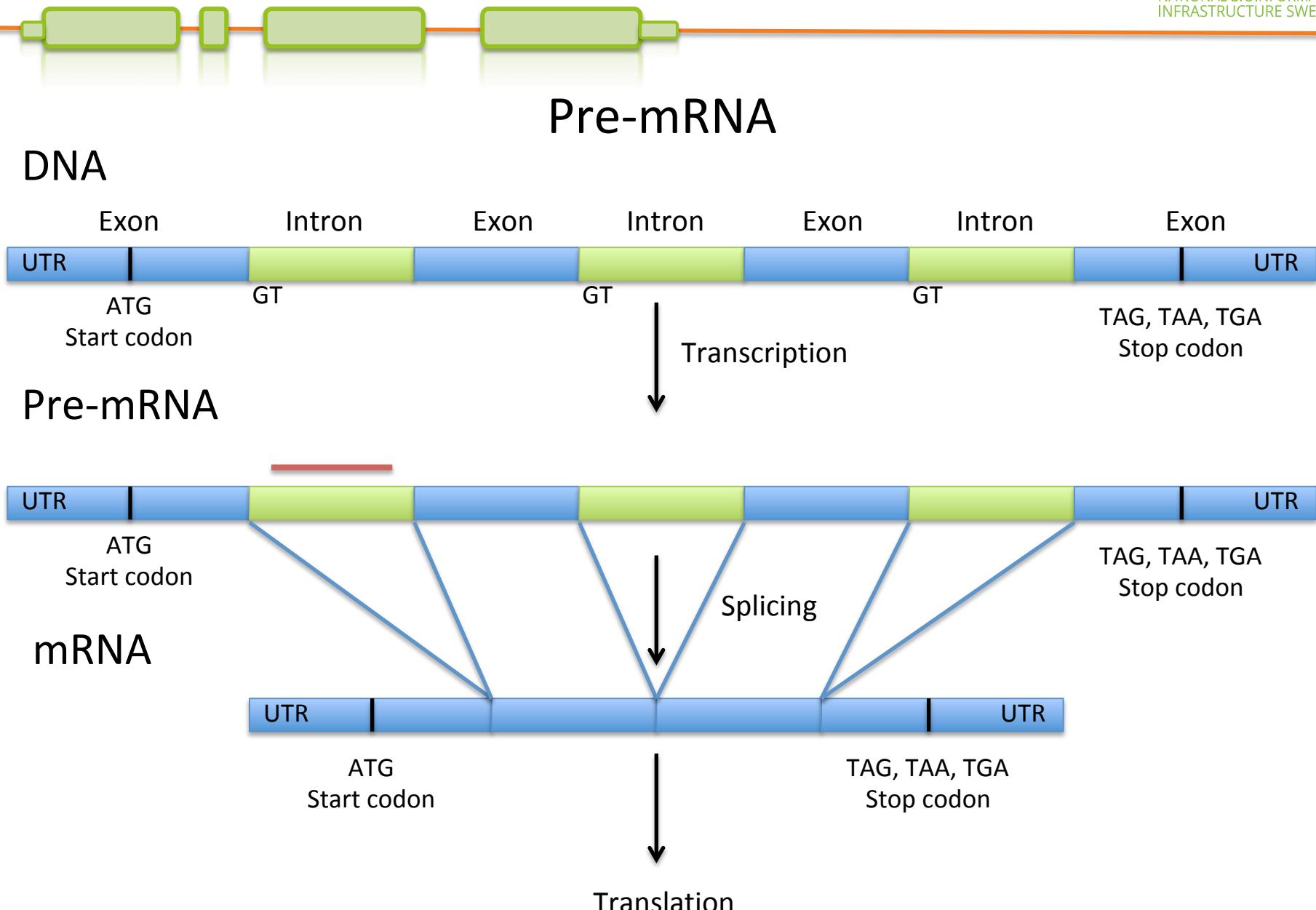


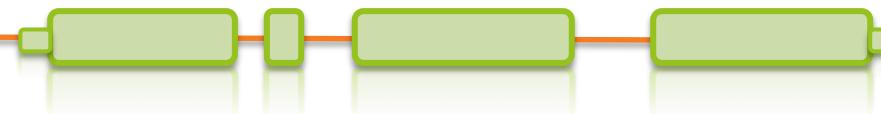


RNA-seq - Spliced reads

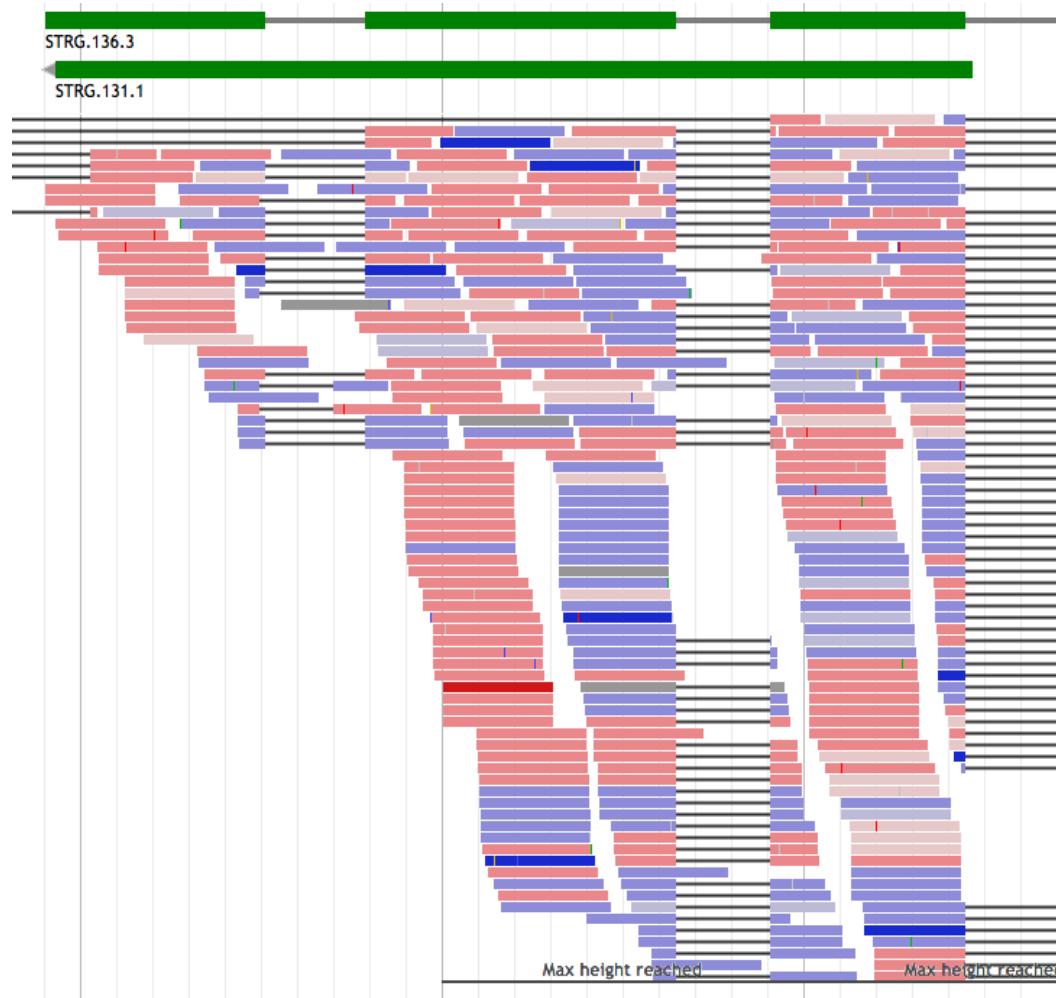


Introduction to annotation





RNA-seq – pre-mRNA noise





Types of data used: RNA-seq

RNA-seq (short-reads) need to be assembled first

- Genome guided assembly

=> e.g., Stringtie: mapped reads -> transcripts

- *De novo*

=> e.g., Trinity: assembles transcripts without a genome

