# **MycoCosm: Manual Gene Curation**

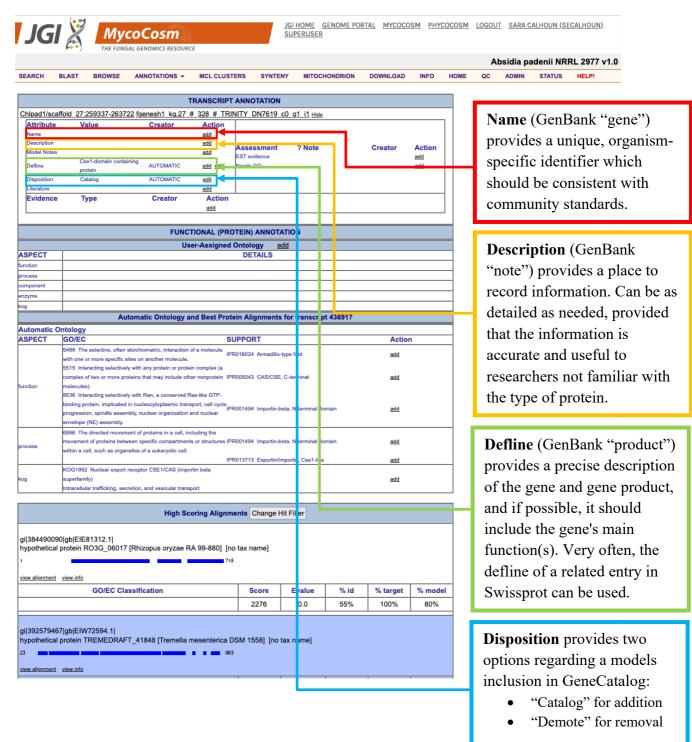
### 2.1 JGI MycoCosm: Gene models open to editing by collaborating scientists

The JGI Fungal annotation pipeline uses several gene prediction algorithms, including abinitio, homology, and EST-based gene modelers to produce multiple overlapping gene models for a given locus. A heuristic filtering process chooses the "best" model at each locus according to specific weights given to each model based on evidence, completeness, homology, presence of known domains and structures. These filtered models are stored in the "FilteredModels" track on the JGI browser. A copy of the FilteredModels is stored as the GeneCatalog. Users with specific privileges (collaborating scientists) can modify, add and remove models from the GeneCatalog using available manual curation tools. These corrected gene models eventually become the reference list of gene models for this organism.

# How to use the JGI MycoCosm platform

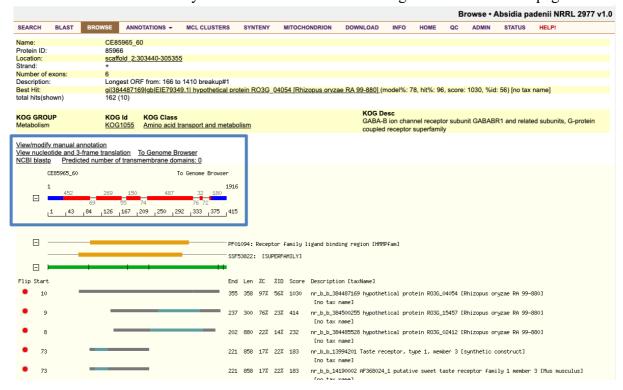
## The Transcript Annotation Page

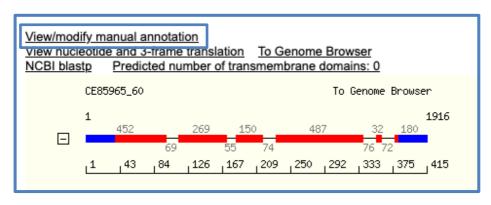
If you are a registered user, you can annotate a genome with information about the gene you are viewing. This is accomplished via the Transcript Annotation tool, which displays annotation information for the gene, and allows a user to modify several fields, including a model's Disposition by promotion (or demotion) to (or from) GeneCatalog.



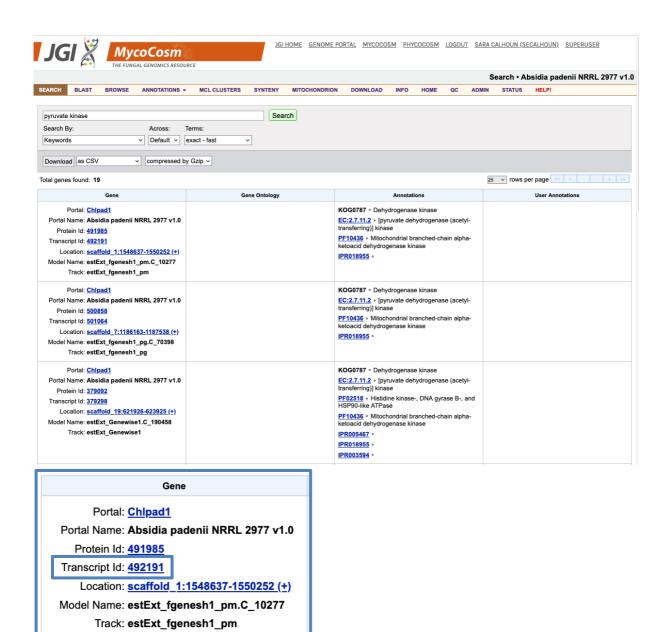
There are multiple ways of accessing the transcript annotation page for a given gene model:

1. Via the View/Modify manual annotation link on the gene model's Protein page:



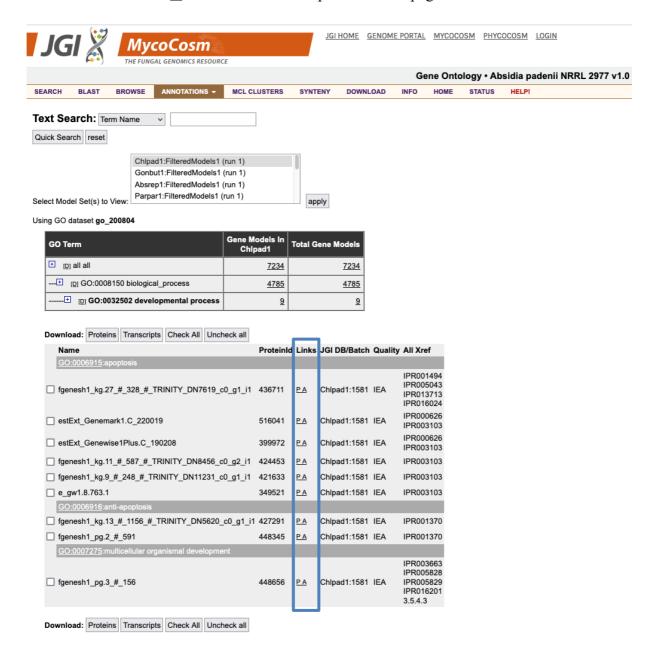


- 2. Via Advanced Searching directly against annotations
  - a. Gene models which match the specified search criteria are returned as a table, sorted by relevance score. The Gene column provides the following links:
    - Protein Id: Link to the Protein page
    - Transcript Id: Link to the Transcript Annotation page
    - <u>Location</u>: Link to the genome browser, zoomed on the gene model

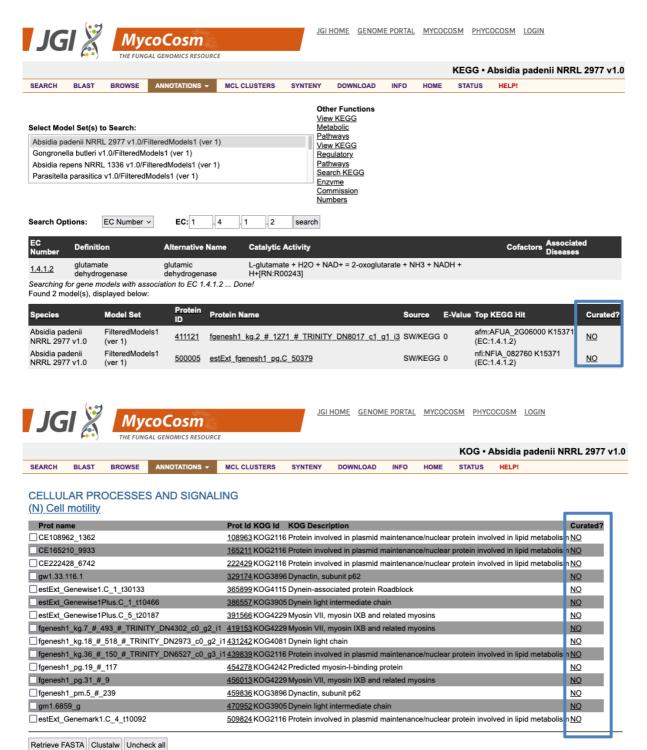


#### 3. Via the GO/KEGG/KOG functional tools

- a. These utilities provide dynamic lists of gene models which match functional search criteria specific to the particular functional category
- b. (GO) For gene models belonging to a particular GO category, the Links column contains the following:
  - P: Link to the Protein page
  - A: Link to the Transcript Annotation page

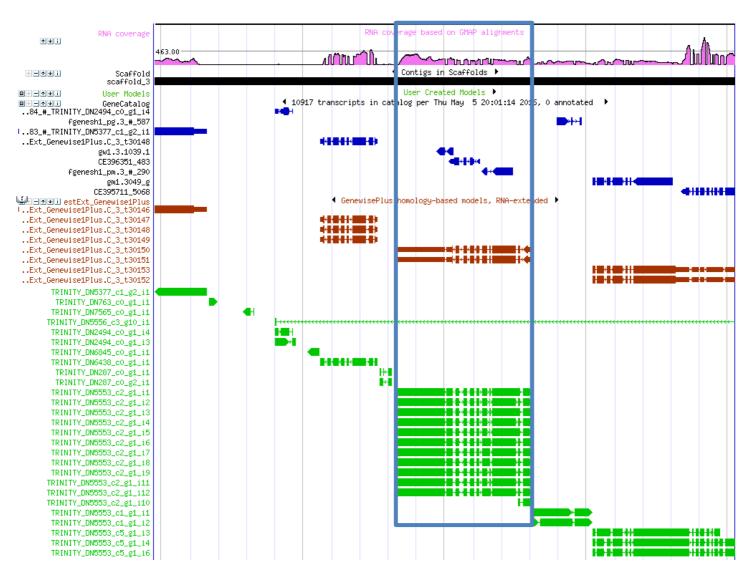


c. (KEGG/KOG) For gene models belonging to a particular KEGG metabolic pathway (EC designation) or KOG functional group (KOG id), the Curated? column contains a YES/NO link to the Transcript Annotation page



#### **Model Promotion**

To search for and evaluate alternative models at a given locus, expand all model tracks (red) and EST tracks (green). In many cases, a better model has already been generated by one of the gene predictors but was not promoted to GeneCatalog. For example, below is a view of select tracks displaying a long model covering three short fragment models, with EST and RNA coverage:



If an alternative model exists and is determined to be more accurate than the current model, it should be promoted to GeneCatalog. Use the Disposition field on the Transcript Annotation page to promote a model to GeneCatalog by setting the value to "Catalog".

#### **Model Creation**

If none of the alternative models are of acceptable quality, it will be necessary to create a model using the Track Editor tool: http://genome.jgi.doe.gov/help/track\_editor.html

Using the Track Editor, it is possible to:

- Create a new model by copying an existing model
- Edit a new model
- Add existing exons to a new model
- Create an ab initio model

Once editing is finished, the model should be released in order to initiate protein analysis. However, since releasing a model does not automatically add it to the GeneCatalog, the model's Disposition must also be set to "Catalog" via the model's Transcript Annotation page (similar to Model Promotion).

#### **Model Demotion**

Regardless of whether an existing model was promoted or a new model was created, the old/incorrect model should be demoted; otherwise, it will appear concurrently with the new/correct model. Similar to Model Promotion, use the Disposition field on the Transcript Annotation page to demote a model from GeneCatalog by setting the value to "Demote". This option does not delete the model or its annotation from the database. It simply removes it from the Catalog track.