

GeNLP: a web tool for NLP-based exploration and prediction of microbial gene function

Supplementary Material

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Visit the GeNLP website: <https://gnlp.bursteinlab.org>

The server is based on a pre-trained published model: "Deciphering microbial gene function using natural language processing" <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-33397-4>

Weights and trained model are available on the paper's GitHub repository.
<https://github.com/burstein-lab/genomic-nlp>

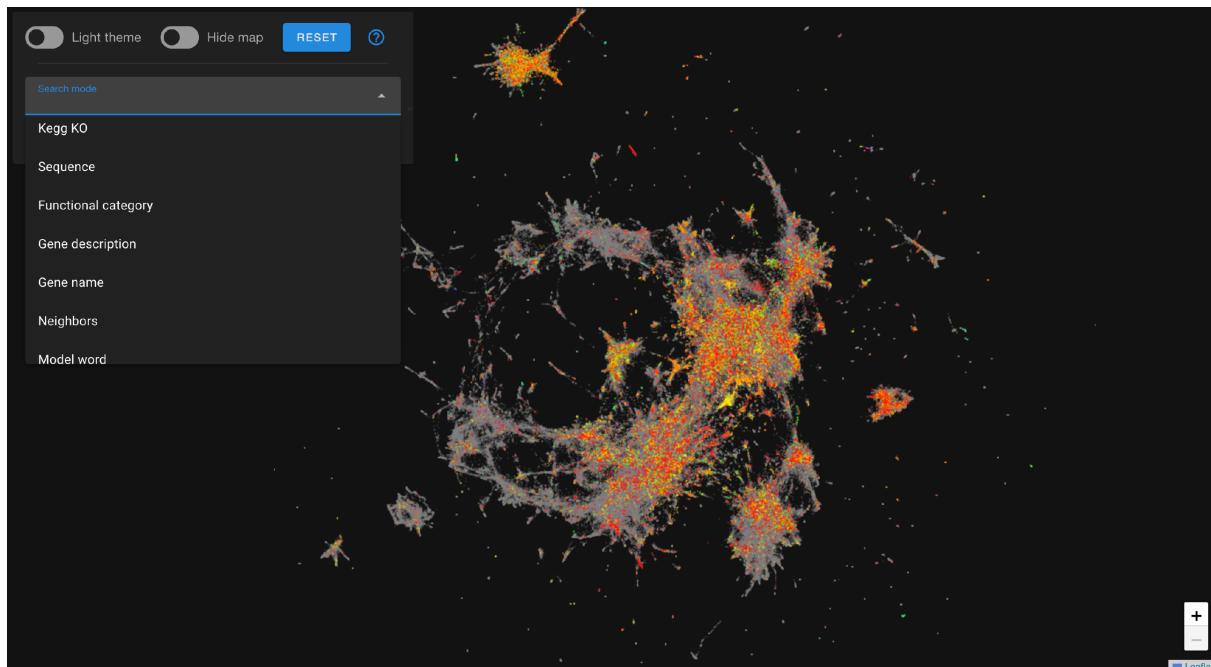
This is a quick user guide for the GeNLP website. It is also available under the GitHub wiki <https://github.com/burstein-lab/genomic-nlp-server/wiki>.
The Application contains two main modes:

- Explanatory Mode
- Predictive Mode

In the following pages, you will find a comprehensive, step-by-step demonstration of how the website functions.

Explanatory Mode

The map in the main display is an interactive map, where each gene is represented by a dot. The map is color-coded by functional group, where unknown proteins are colored in light grey. The map supports zoom-in and zoom-out. Upon sufficient zoom-in the points are clickable, providing additional information on a given gene family.



Supplementary Fig. 1: GeNLP home screen

Kegg KO

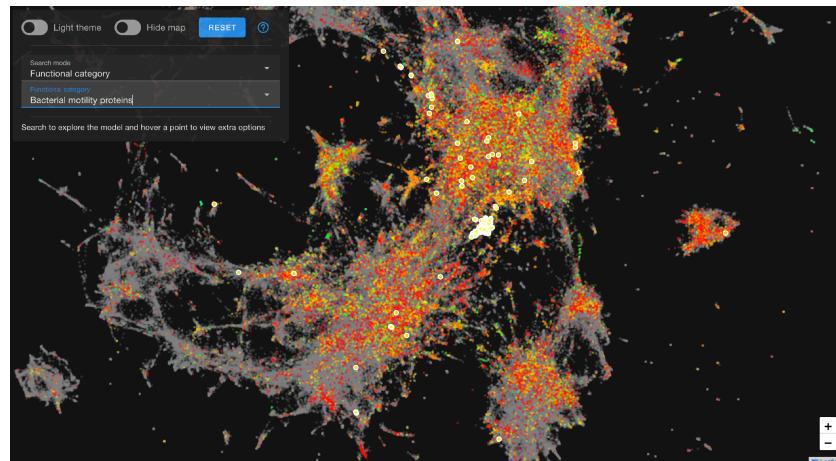
Search by KEGG ortholog group identifier (KO). For example, the KO **K07464** (*cas4*), The yellow circles mark the location of the highlighted interactive points of *cas4* representatives.



Supplementary Fig. 2: Kegg KO example

Functional category

Highlight a specific functional category. For example, selecting **Bacterial Motility Proteins** will result in all related proteins being highlighted as interactive points



Supplementary Fig. 3: Functional category example

Gene description

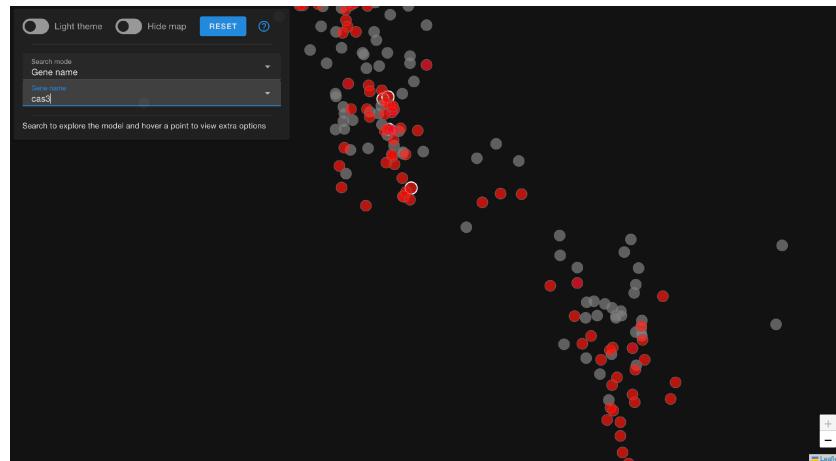
Highlight genes sharing the same gene description. For example, selecting **CRISPR system Cascade subunit casB** will result in all related proteins being highlighted as interactive points.



Supplementary Fig. 4: Gene description example

Gene name

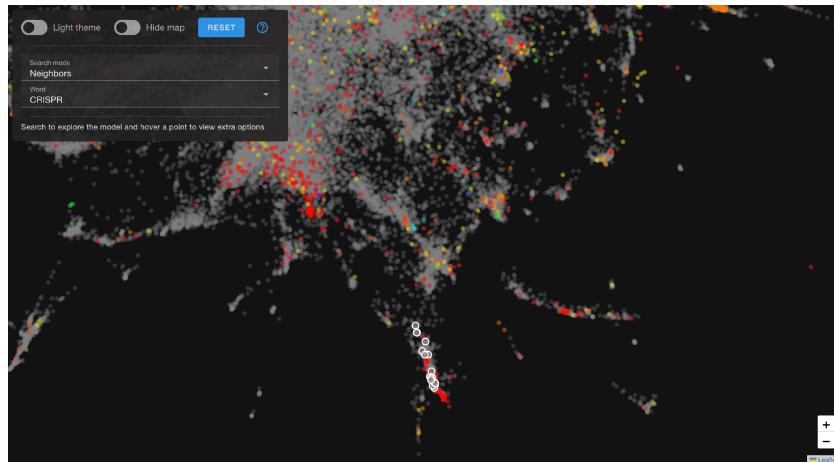
Highlight genes according to their gene name. For example, selecting *cas3* will result in all related proteins being highlighted as interactive points. In this detailed zoom-in resolution, all points are interactive, and the selected points are distinctly highlighted with a white edge color.



Supplementary Fig. 5: Gene name example

Neighbors

Highlight the 10-closest genes for a selected gene family. For example, selecting the word **CRISPR** (which corresponds to a CRISPR array identifier will highlight its neighbors as interactive points.

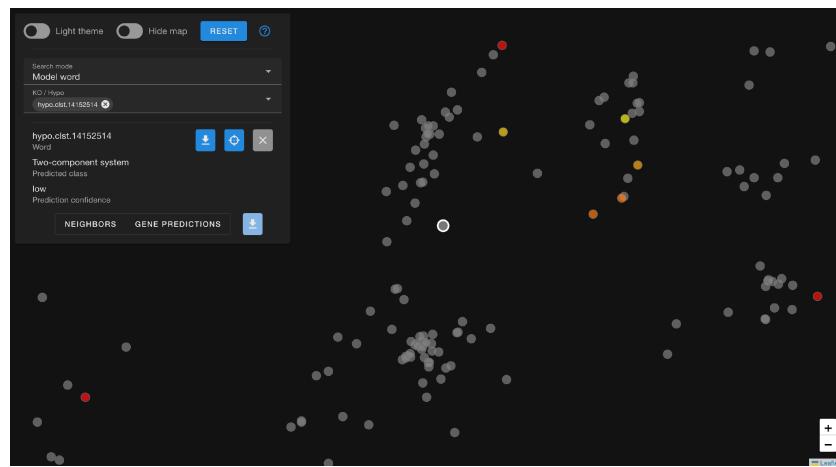


Supplementary Fig. 6: Neighbors example

Notice: The distance calculations were performed in a 300-dimensional space. As a result, it is possible that the genes closest to each other may appear to be far apart in the two-dimensional projections.

Model word

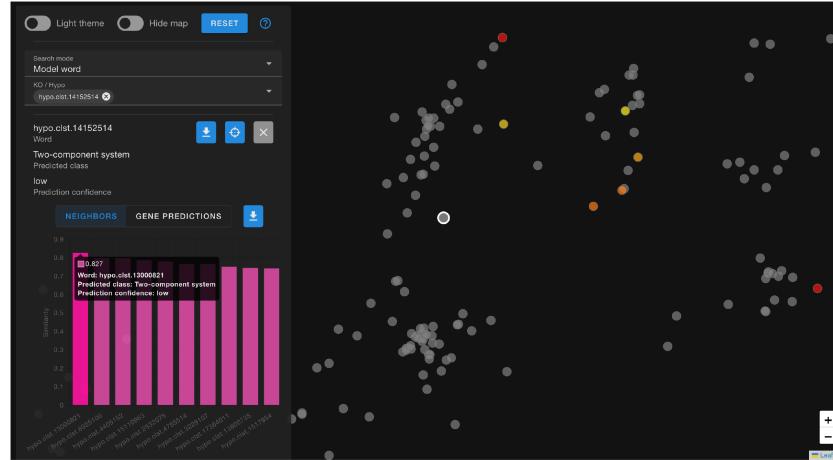
Search by KEGG ortholog group (KO) sub-cluster or by a hypothetical identifier (used for uncharacterized genes). Multiple selections are supported. The aforementioned description also applies when selecting points in interactive mode. When selecting a specific word (point), we offer relevant information about the associated gene, which may vary depending on whether the gene is known or unknown. Furthermore, we provide two interactive panels: **NEIGHBORS** and **GENE PREDICTIONS**, offering additional interactive functionalities for further exploration and analysis.



Supplementary Fig. 7: Model word example

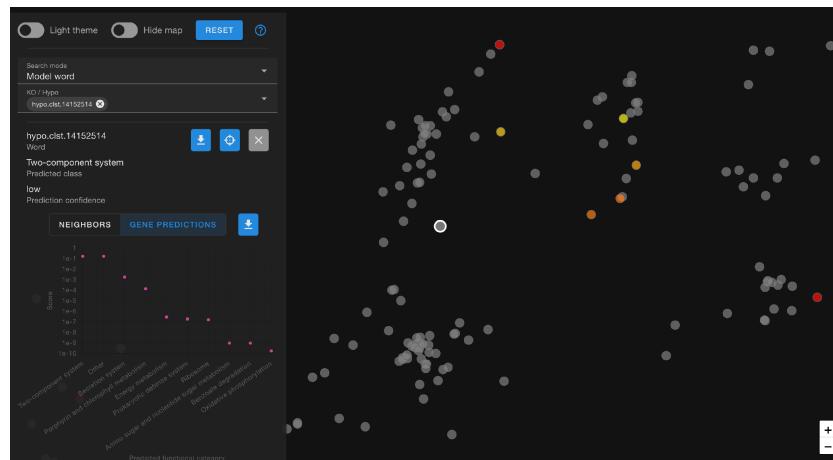
For hypothetical proteins, the field *Prediction confidence* denotes whether the prediction assigned by the model is reliable.

Upon selecting the **NEIGHBORS** tab, a graph displaying the ten closest gene families will be presented. Clicking on a specific neighbor within the graph will trigger a zoom-in effect on the corresponding neighboring genes, providing a more detailed view.



Supplementary Fig. 8: Model word NEIGHBORS example

Upon selecting the **GENE PREDICTIONS** tab, a graph displaying the prediction score per inspected category will be presented.



Supplementary Fig. 9: Model word GENE PREDICTIONS example

You have the option to download all the results by utilizing the designated download button, including gene family sequences, neighbor information, and predictions. However, please note that the Gene Predictions feature is disabled for known genes.

Predictive Mode

This mode allows users to submit a sequence query in Fasta format or by direct pasting a protein sequence (with a proceeding `>`). The web server will provide the predictions for a specific gene or set of genes.

The results will be accessible for download and will be displayed in the information bar on the left. This will encompass essential information about each gene family, along with details regarding the quality of the hit when mapping a sequence to a model word in our database. It is important to note that we only support sequences that exhibit a substantial hit to our database. Sequences that are rare or do not demonstrate a significant hit may not be linked to our resources, as the model was not trained on them. An elaborated case study can be found here: <https://github.com/burstein-lab/genomic-nlp-server#getting-started>

