Comparative Genomics

Isheng Jason Tsai

GSB
2017.11.21

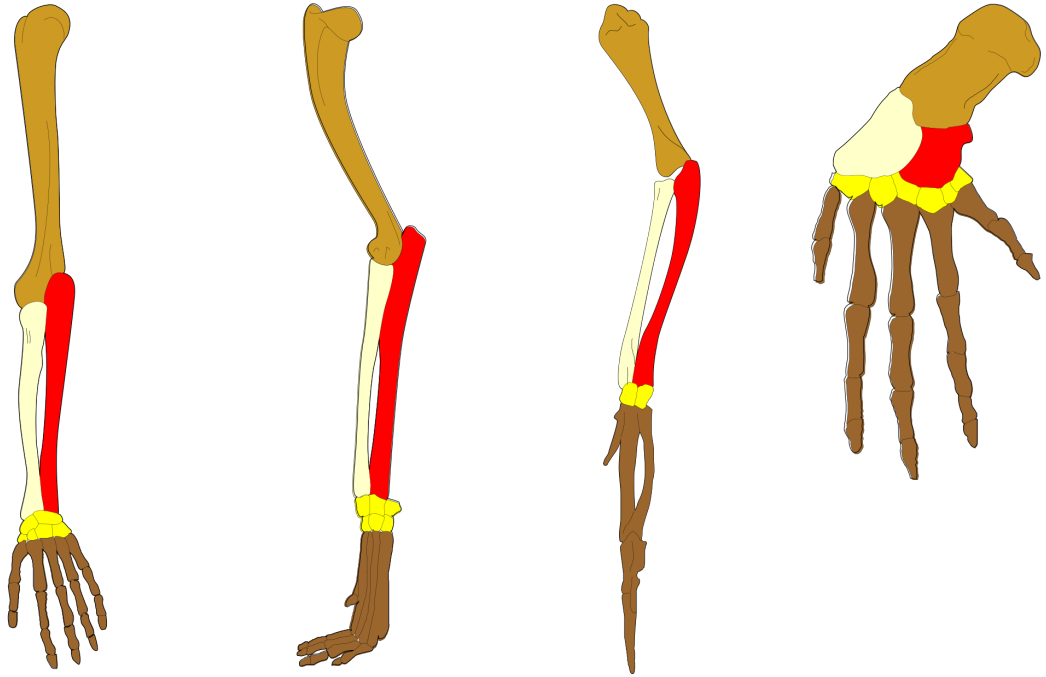
Homology

Termed before Darwin's time!

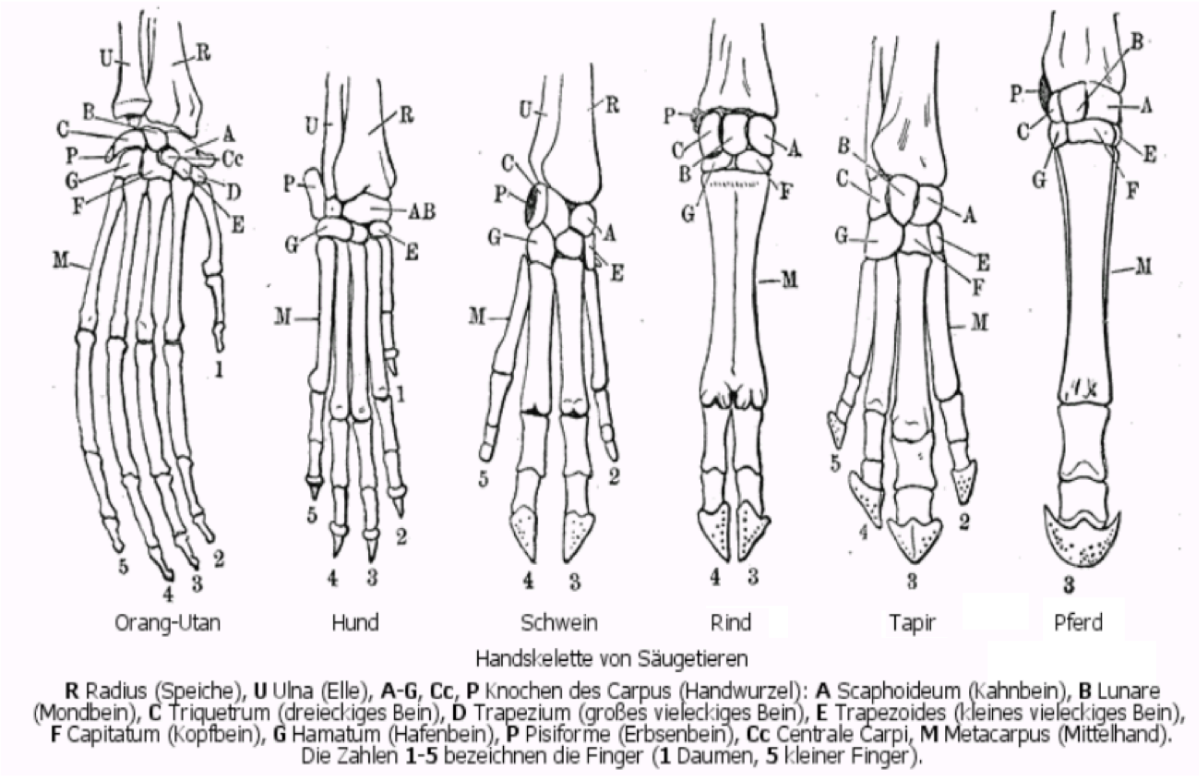
Sir Richard Owen KCB FRS (20 July 1804 – 18 December 1892) was an English biologist, comparative anatomist and paleontologist.

Wiki

Homology



Human Dog Bird Whale



Handskelette von Säugetieren

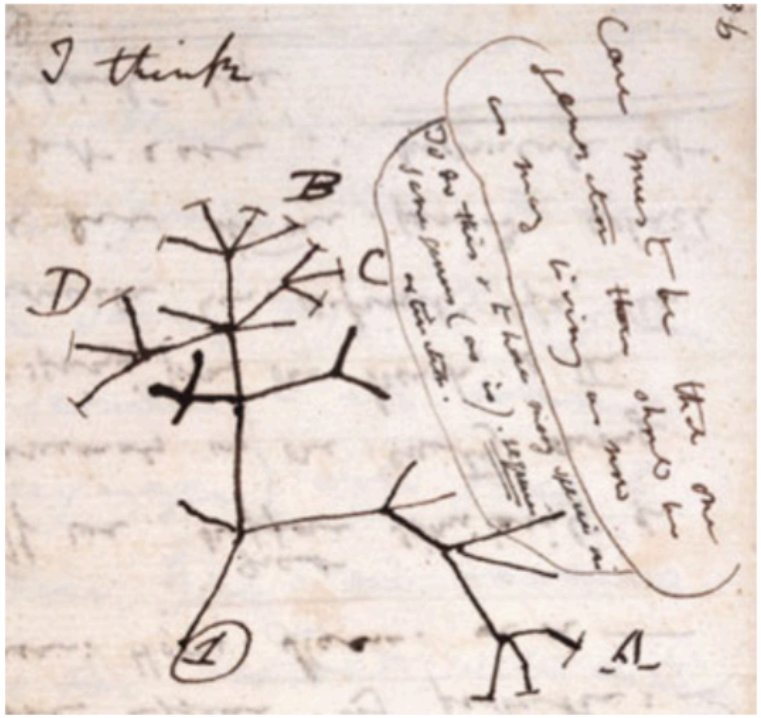
R Radius (Speiche), **U** Ulna (Elle), **A-G**, **Cc**, **P** Knochen des Carpus (Handwurzel): **A** Scaphoideum (Kahnbein), **B** Lunare (Mondbein), **C** Triquetrum (dreieckiges Bein), **D** Trapezium (großes vieleckiges Bein), **E** Trapezoides (kleines vieleckiges Bein), **F** Capitatum (Kopfbein), **G** Hamatum (Hafenbein), **P** Pisiforme (Erbsenbein), **Cc** Centrale Carpi, **M** Metacarpus (Mittelhand). Die Zahlen **1-5** bezeichnen die Finger (**1** Daumen, **5** kleiner Finger).

“the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function” – Richard Owen

Owen 1843, p.379

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homology_(biology)

Darwin later reformulated homology as a result of **“descent with modification”**



CHAPTER VI.

DIFFICULTIES ON THEORY.

Difficulties on the theory of descent with modification—Transitions—Absence or rarity of transitional varieties—Transitions in habits of life—Diversified habits in the same species—Species with habits widely different from those of their allies—Organs of extreme perfection—Means of transition—Cases of difficulty—Natura non facit saltum—Organs of small importance—Organs not in all cases absolutely perfect—The law of Unity of Type and of the Conditions of Existence embraced by the theory of Natural Selection, ... 154

CHAPTER XIII.

MUTUAL AFFINITIES OF ORGANIC BEINGS: MORPHOLOGY: EMBRYOLOGY: RUDIMENTARY ORGANS.

CLASSIFICATION, groups subordinate to groups—Natural system—Rules and difficulties in classification, explained on the theory of descent with modification—Classi-

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PLoS BIOLOGY

Historical and Philosophical Perspective

Darwin's Theory of Descent with Modification, versus the Biblical Tree of Life

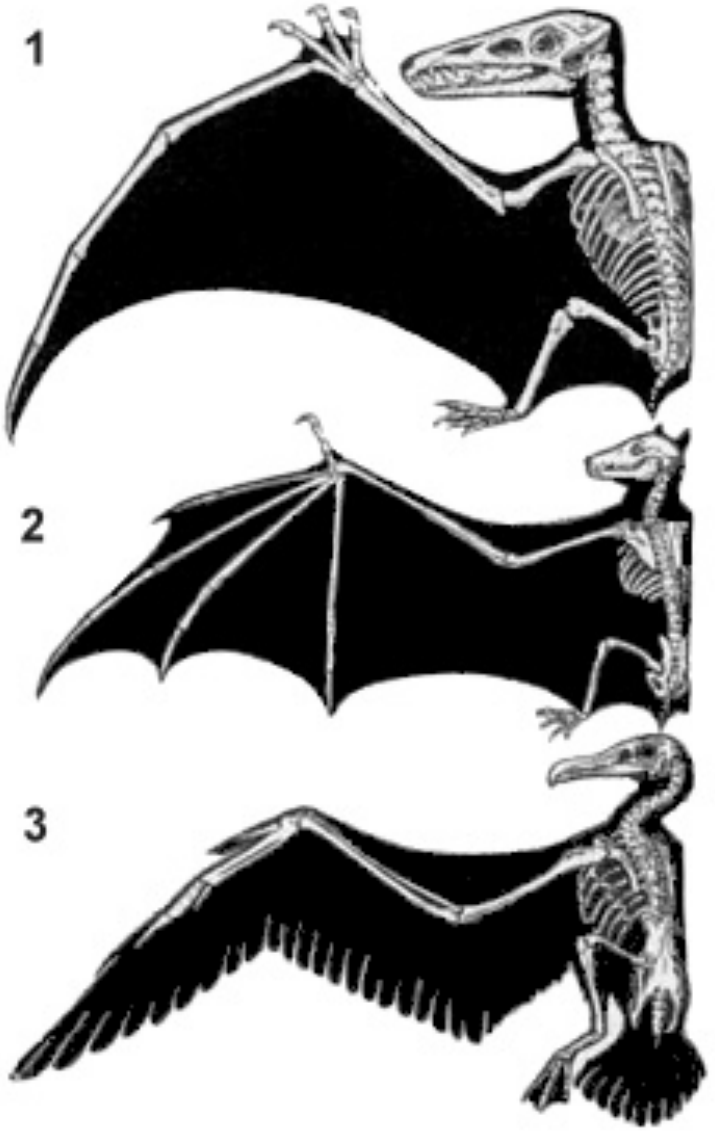
David Penny*

Institute for Molecular BioSciences, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Homology

The wings of pterosaus (1), bats(2) and birds (3) are **analogous** as wings, but **homologous** as forelimbs.

Homologs (any features: genes, trait, morphology) share **ancestry**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homology_(biology)

DISTINGUISHING HOMOLOGOUS FROM ANALOGOUS PROTEINS (1970)

WALTER M. FITCH

1929 - 2011

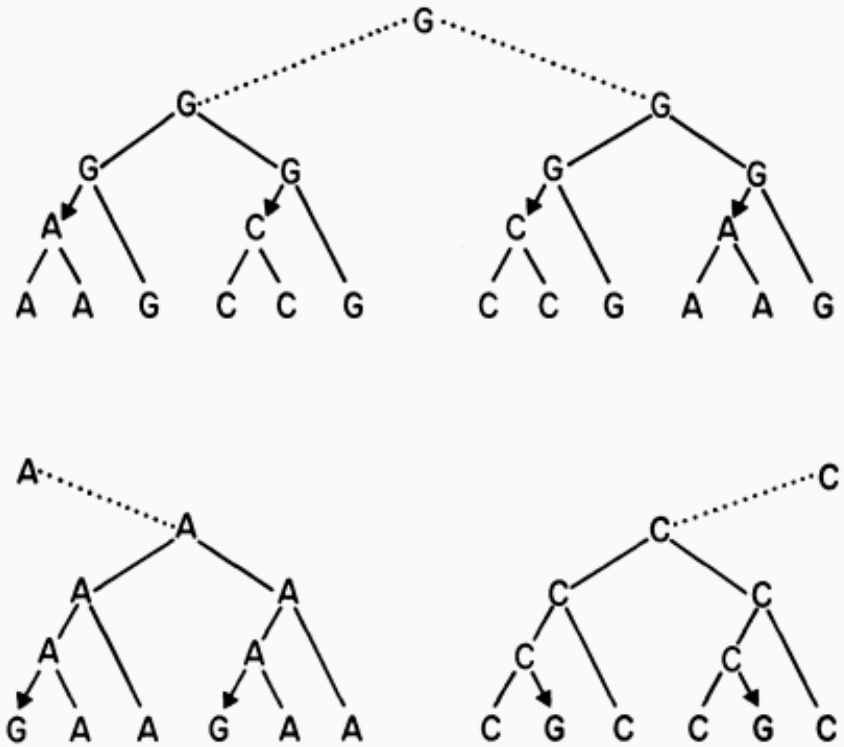
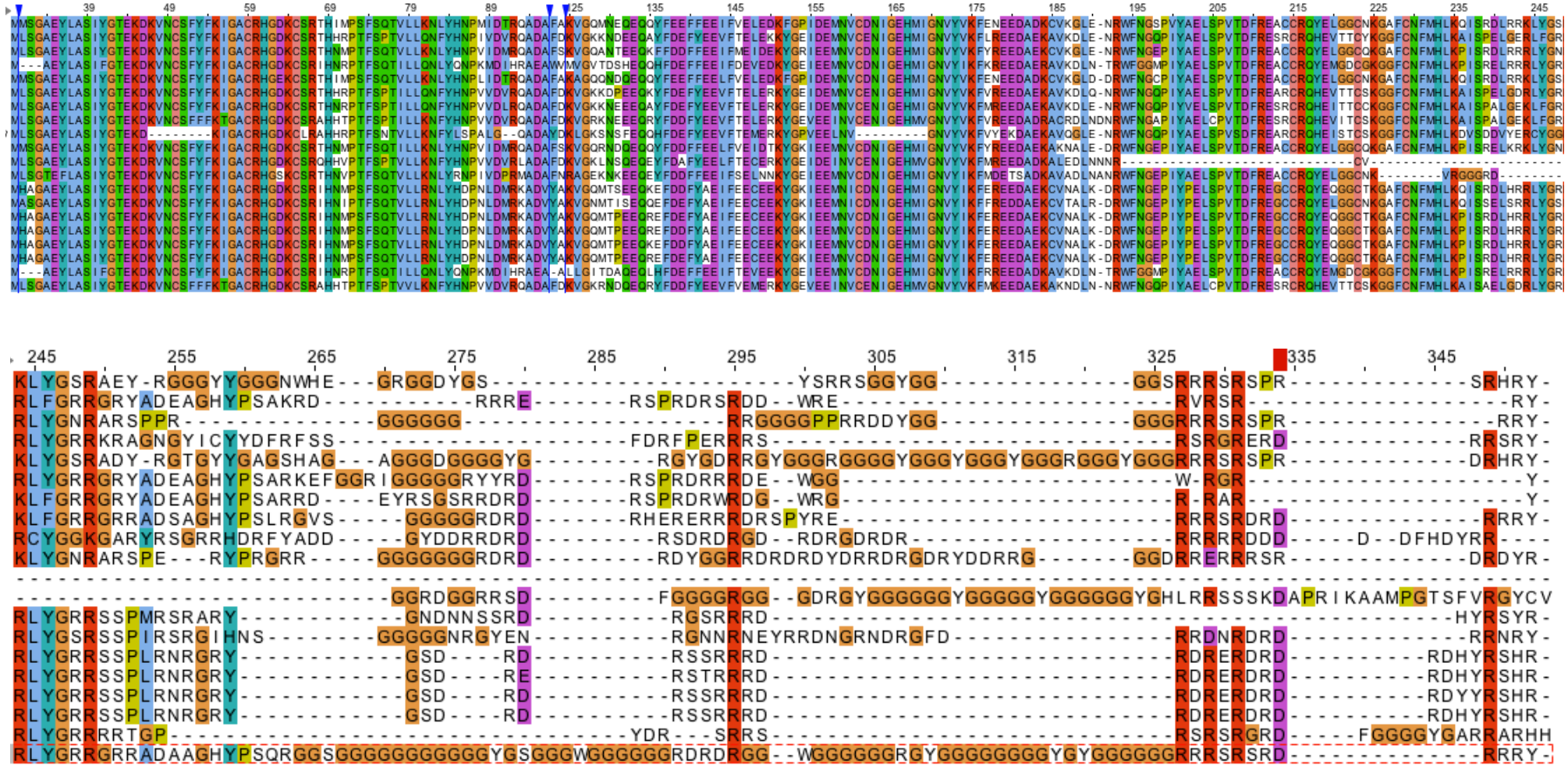


FIG. 1.—Distinguishing convergent from divergent types of nucleotide replacement patterns. Given are two groups of species (related within each group as shown by the solid lines) together with the nucleotide present at a specific position of the gene for each member species as shown at the branch tips. Given also the requirement that the ancestral nucleotide must permit the descendant nucleotides to be obtained in the minimum number of replacements, the ancestral nucleotide of the upper two groups must be set as G, with the required replacements indicated by the arrows. Were one to postulate a common ancestor for the two groups, no new mutations would need to be assumed; hence, this kind of pattern is called the divergent types. The lower two groups are identical except for rearranging the nucleotides at the branch tips, but now, in order to account for descendants in only four nucleotide replacements, the ancestral nucleotide of the lower two groups must be A and C. To postulate a common ancestor for these two groups would require, unlike the upper pair, an additional mutation. This situation shows different ancestral characters apparently converging toward the same descendant character, and hence is called the convergent type. One can calculate the frequency with which one might expect each type to be found in examining a large number of such nucleotide positions and compare that value to what is in fact found for a particular set of proteins. An abnormally large number of either type is evidence favoring that type of relation between the two groups examined.

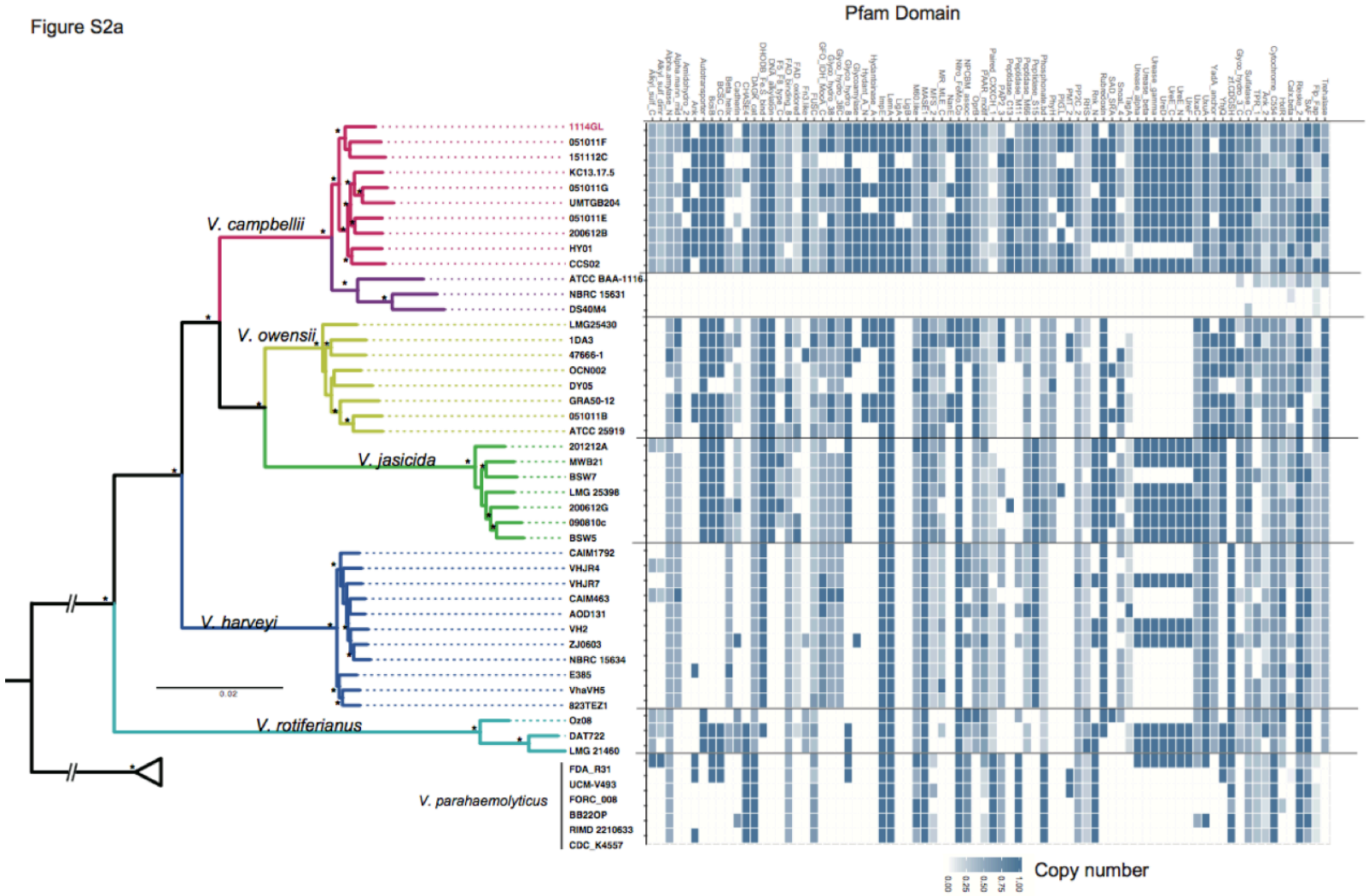
Extension of homology to sequences

Two sequences are homologous if they share the same a common ancestor



Extension of homology to genomes / species

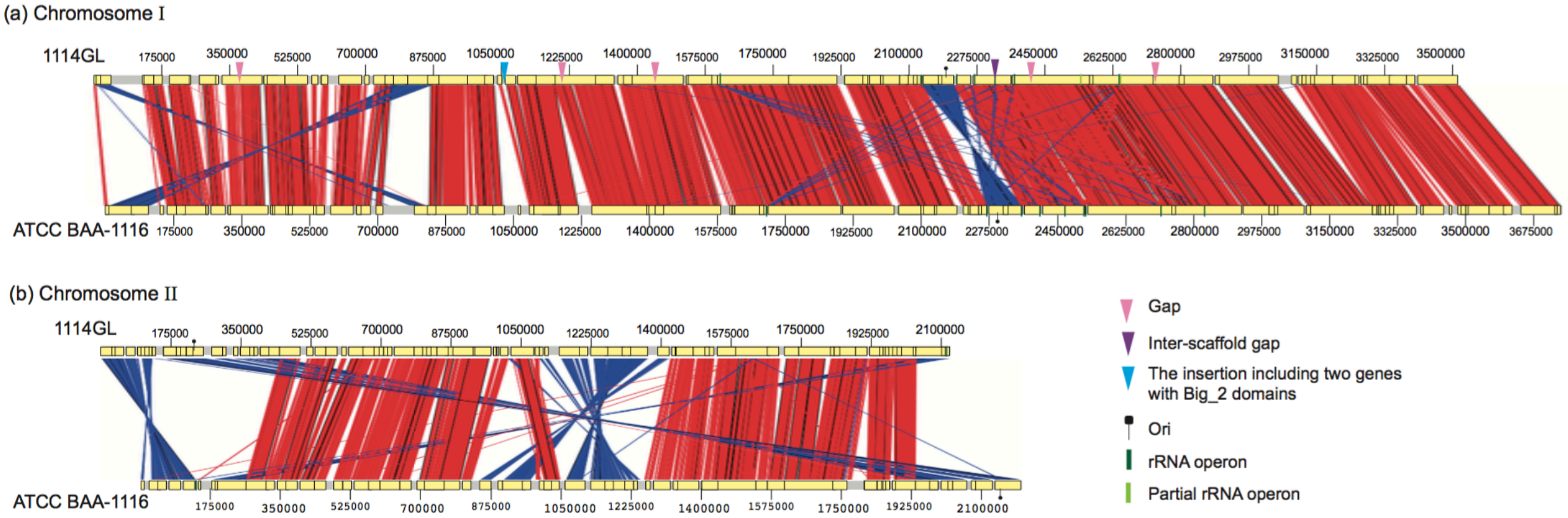
Similarity of individual sequences at different levels (sequence similarity ; domain combinations)



Hueimien Ke

Extension of homology to genomes / species

Similarity of individual features (ordering and rearrangement)



Hueimien Ke

Why comparative genomics?

Compare more than 2 genomes

Similarity and differences between genomes

Use genomes to study evolution of these species ;
Use evolution to study the genomes of these species

Why comparative genomics?

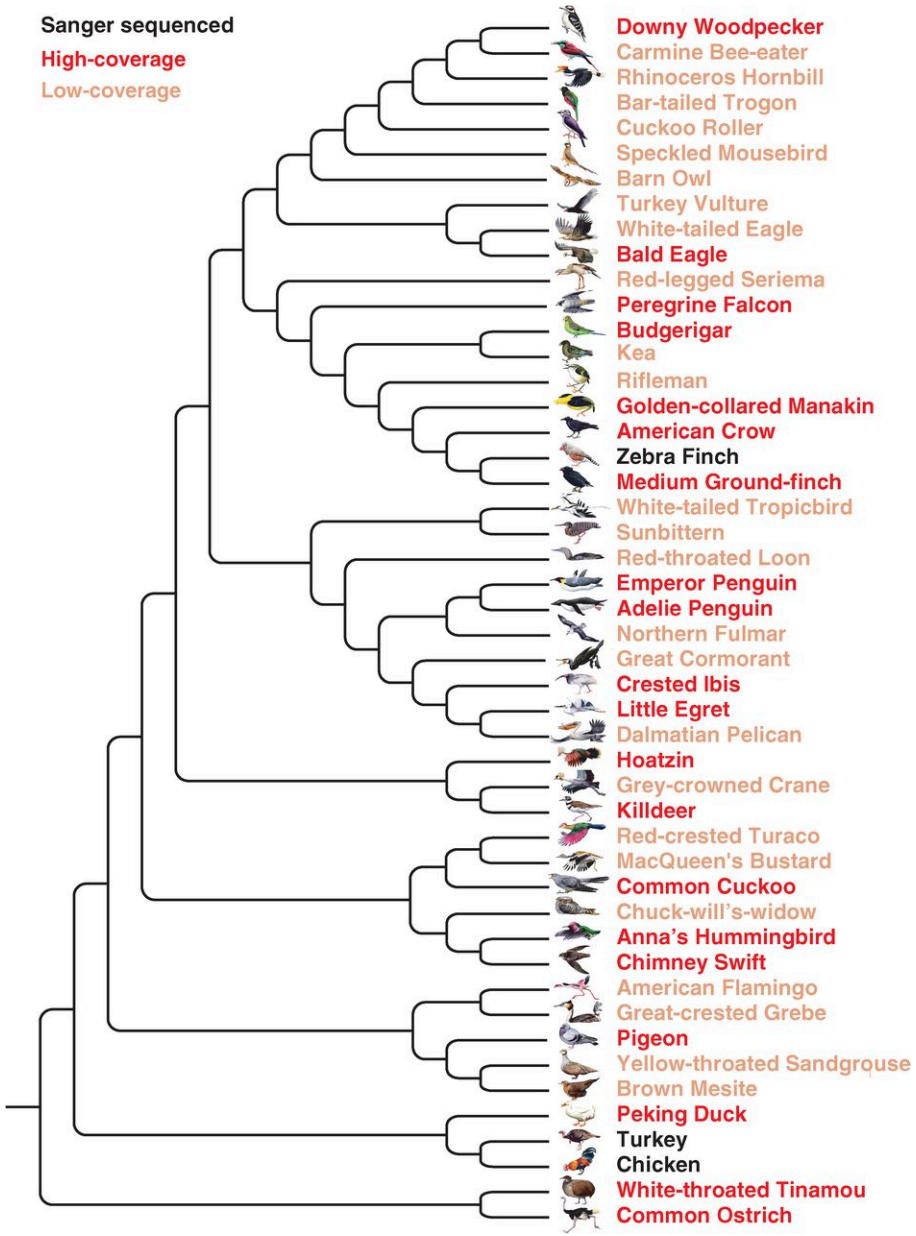
Compare more than 2 genomes

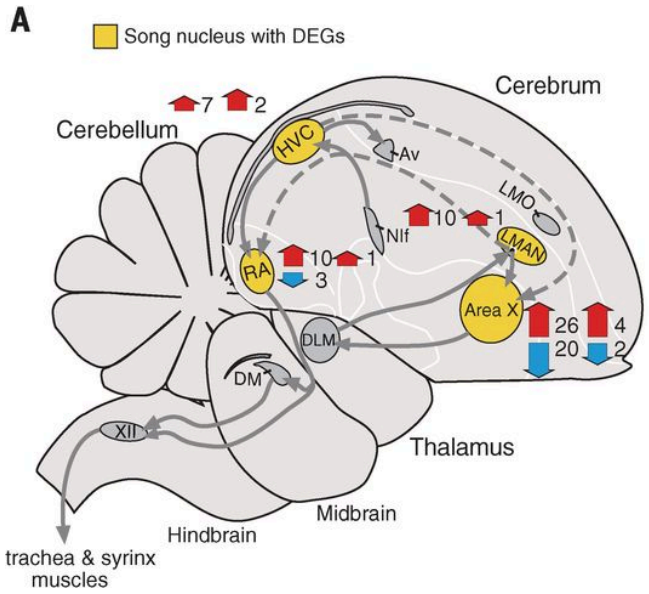
Similarity and differences between genomes

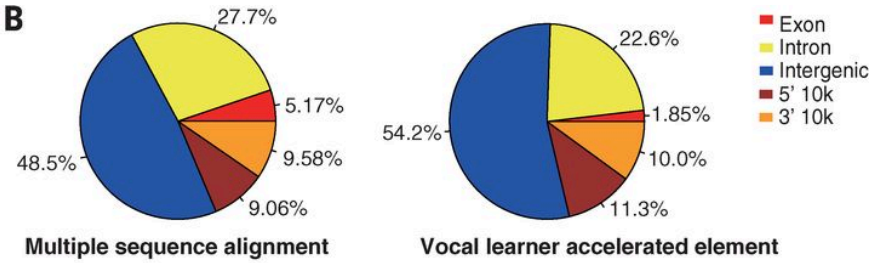
Transfer knowledge

Use genomes to study evolution of these species ;
Use evolution to study the genomes of these species

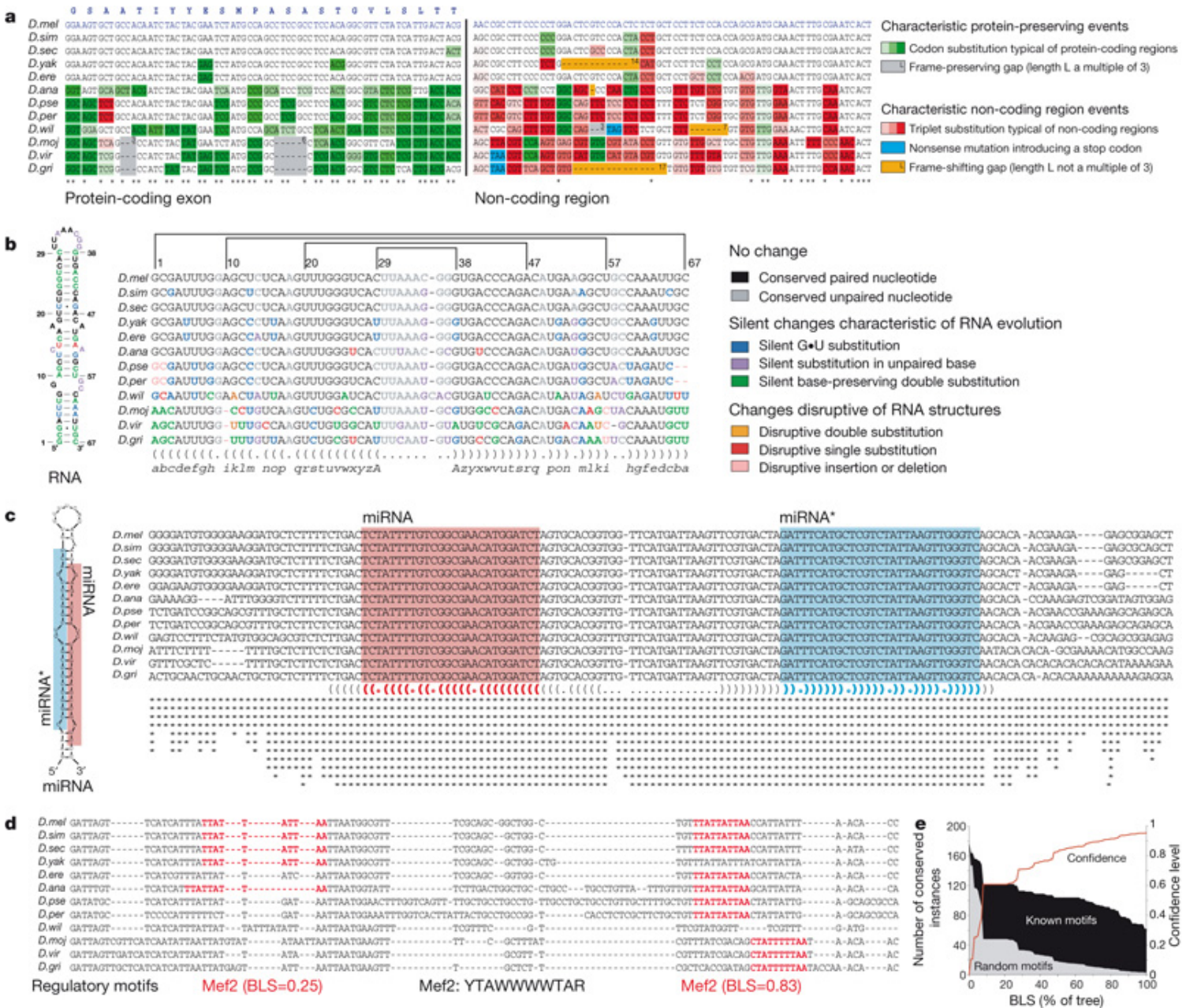
Reveal the evolutionary relationships among species







Link evolutionary processes with function

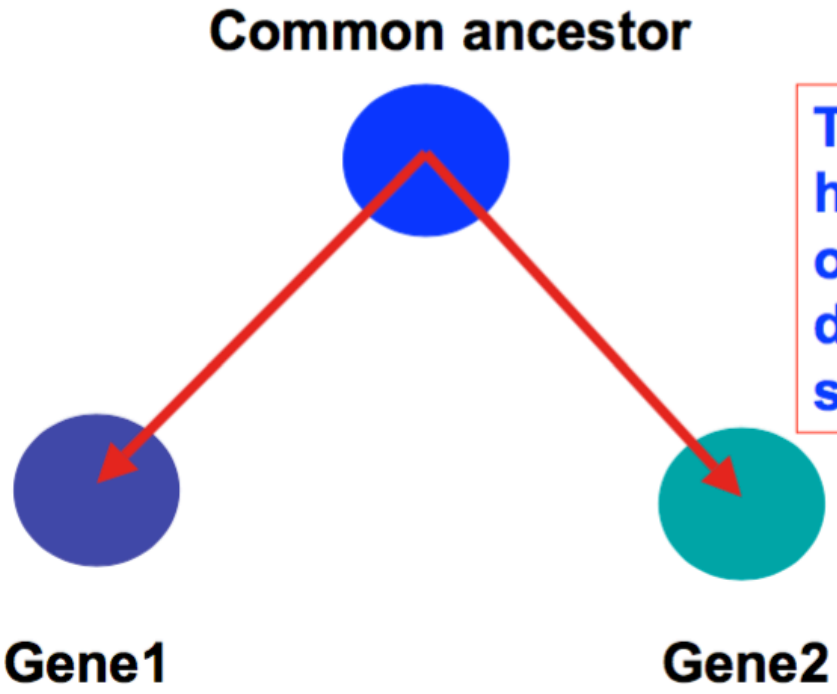


Clark et al (2007)

Search for similarity

Search for similarity

One of the most frequent activity in Bioinformatics



Two genes are homologs if and only if they derive from the same ancestor

Homology is almost uniquely inferred by sequence similarity

Slide of Fred Tekaia

Beware ; why?

~~Significant homology~~

~~Weak homology~~

If you think about the meaning of homology, **then it really makes no sense**

Significant similarity

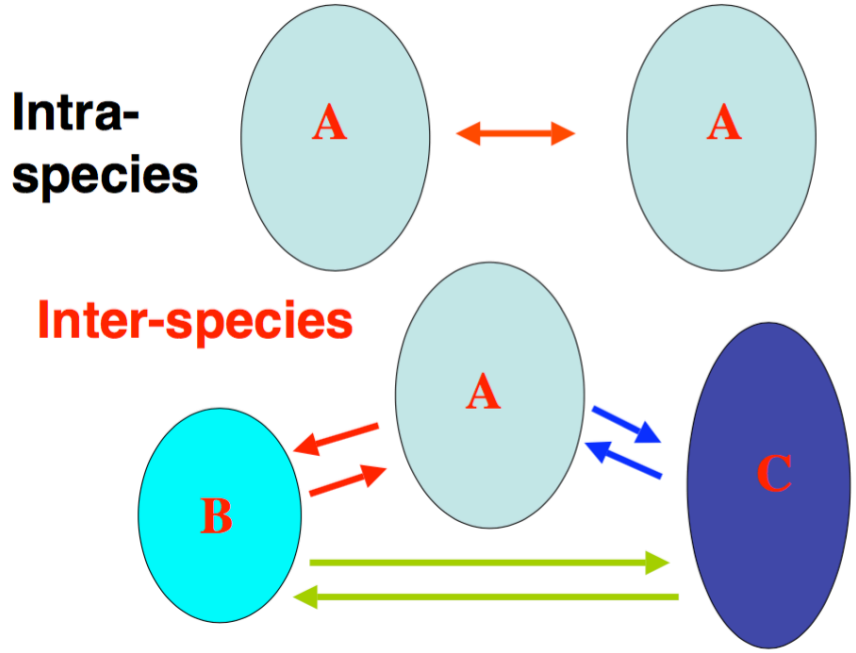
Weak similarity

Slide of Fred Tekaia

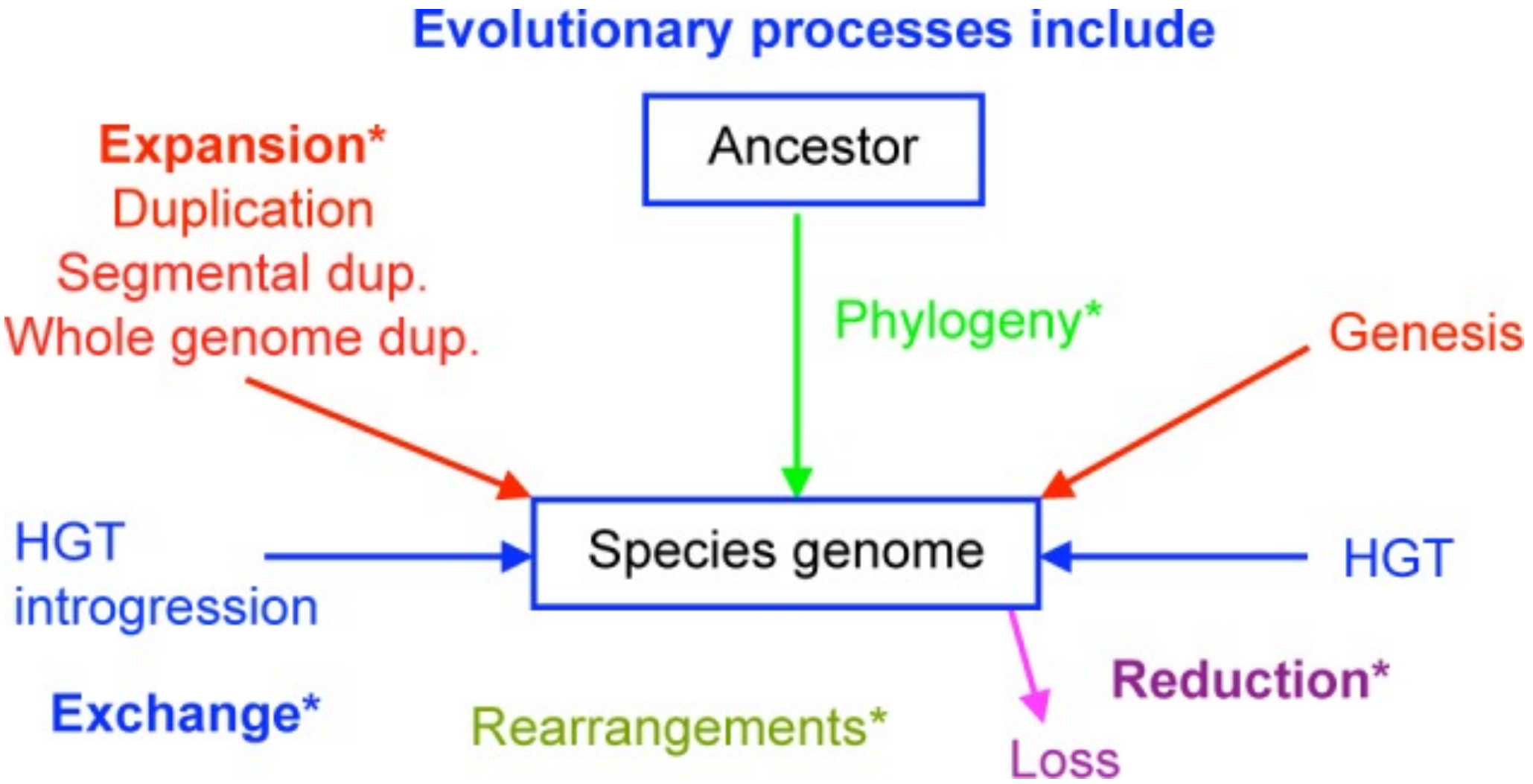
Comparing genomes

- Alignment of homologous regions
  - Inter-genomic: aligning genomic sequences from different species
  - Intra-genomic aligning genomic sequences from the same species

- Different levels of resolution
  - Comparative mapping (markers)
  - Synteny (~ gene content)
  - Colinearity (gene content + order conservation)
  - DNA-based alignments (base-to-base mapping)



Evolution process of a genome

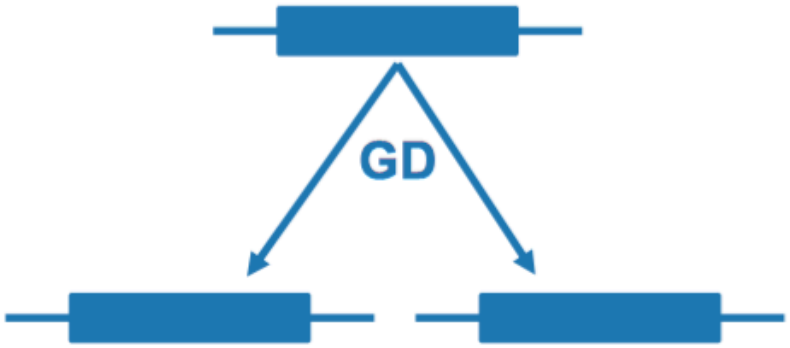


Tekaia (2016)

Sources of gene innovation
(Intuitive as genome gain genes of new functions)

Gene duplication (GD)

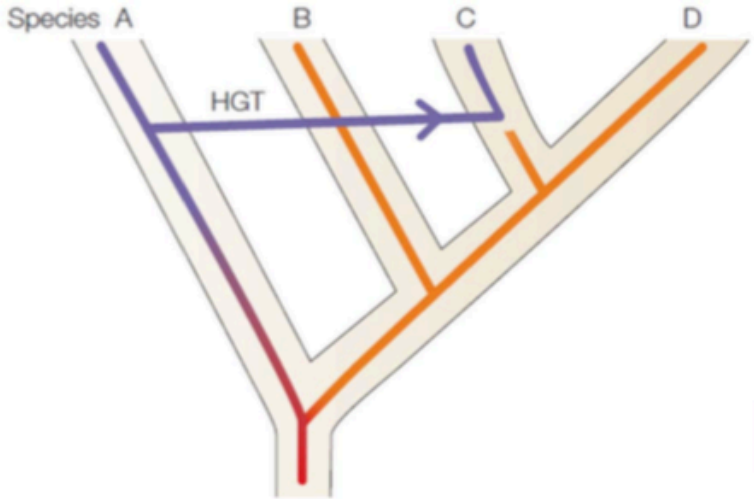
Any duplication of a region of DNA that contains a gene



- Plant organic material decay
- Starch catabolism
- Degradation of host tissues
- Toxin production

Horizontal gene transfer (HGT)

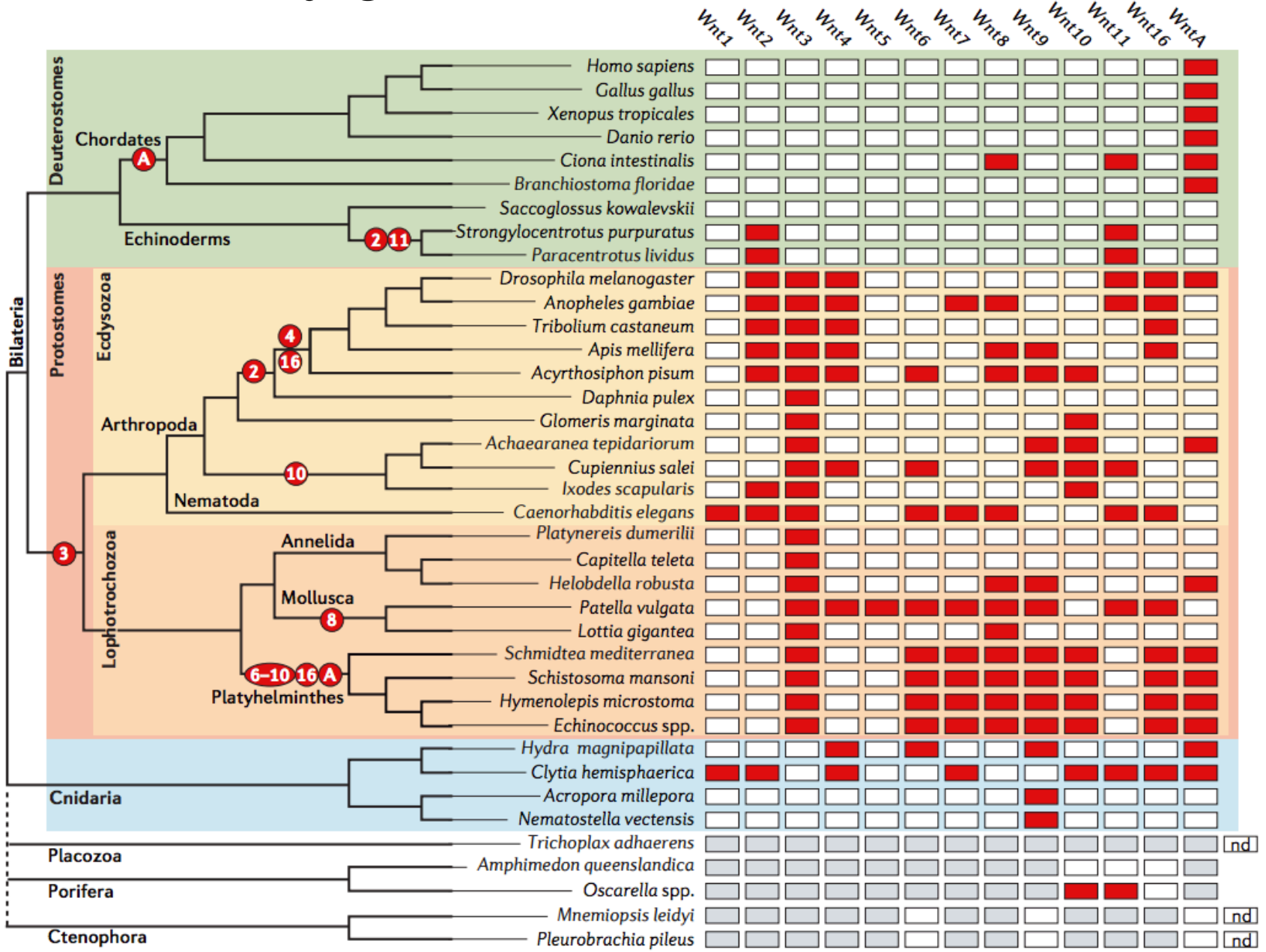
Exchange of genes between organisms other than through reproduction

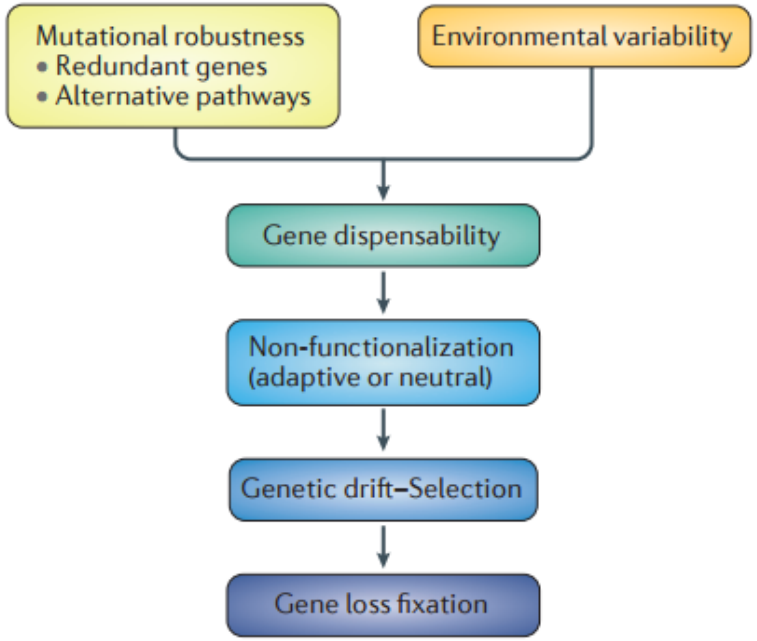


- Xenobiotic catabolism
- Toxin production
- Degradation of plant cell walls
- Wine fermentation

Slides of Antonis Rokas

Evolution by gene loss

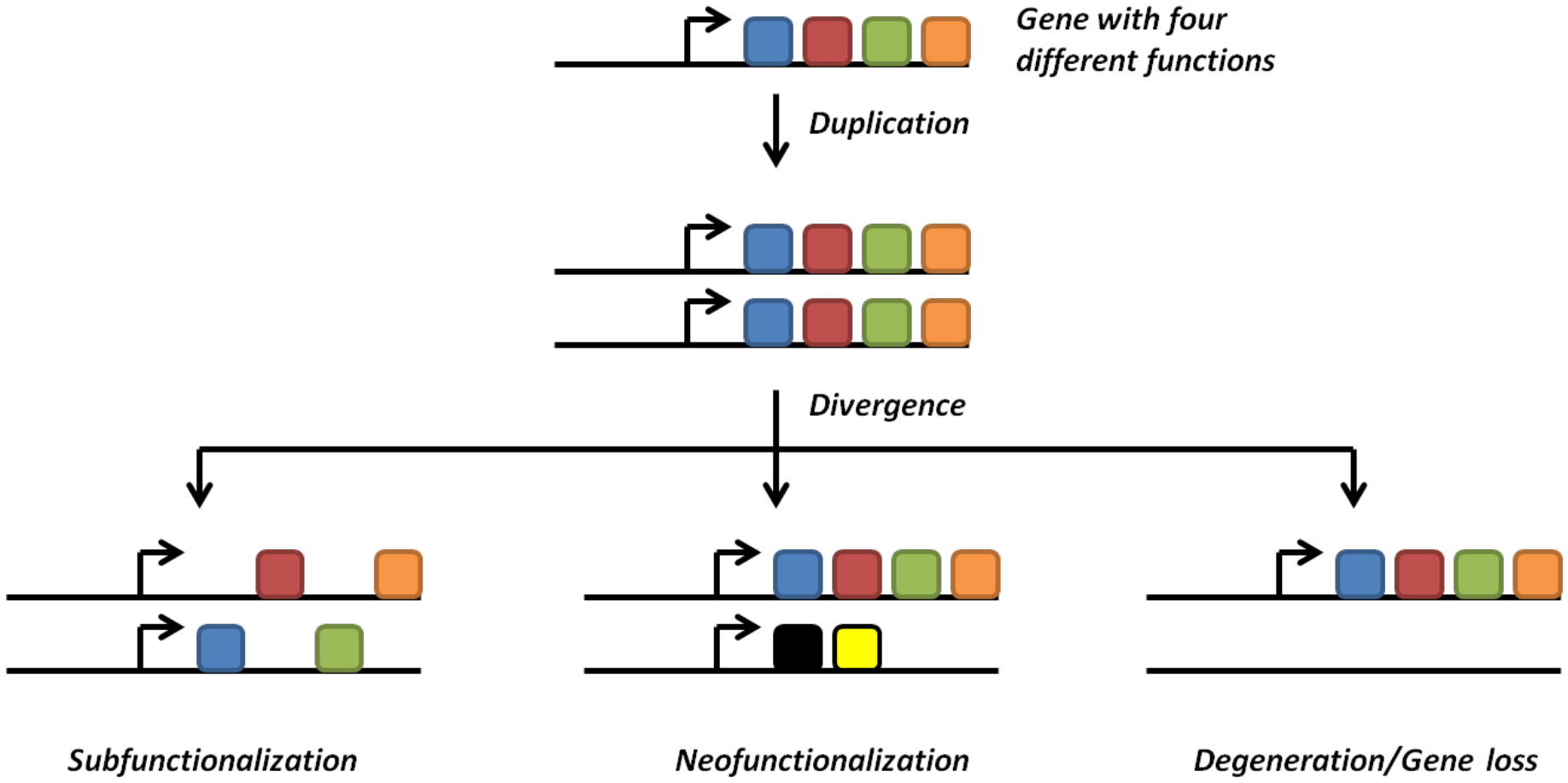




Albalat and Cañestro (2016)

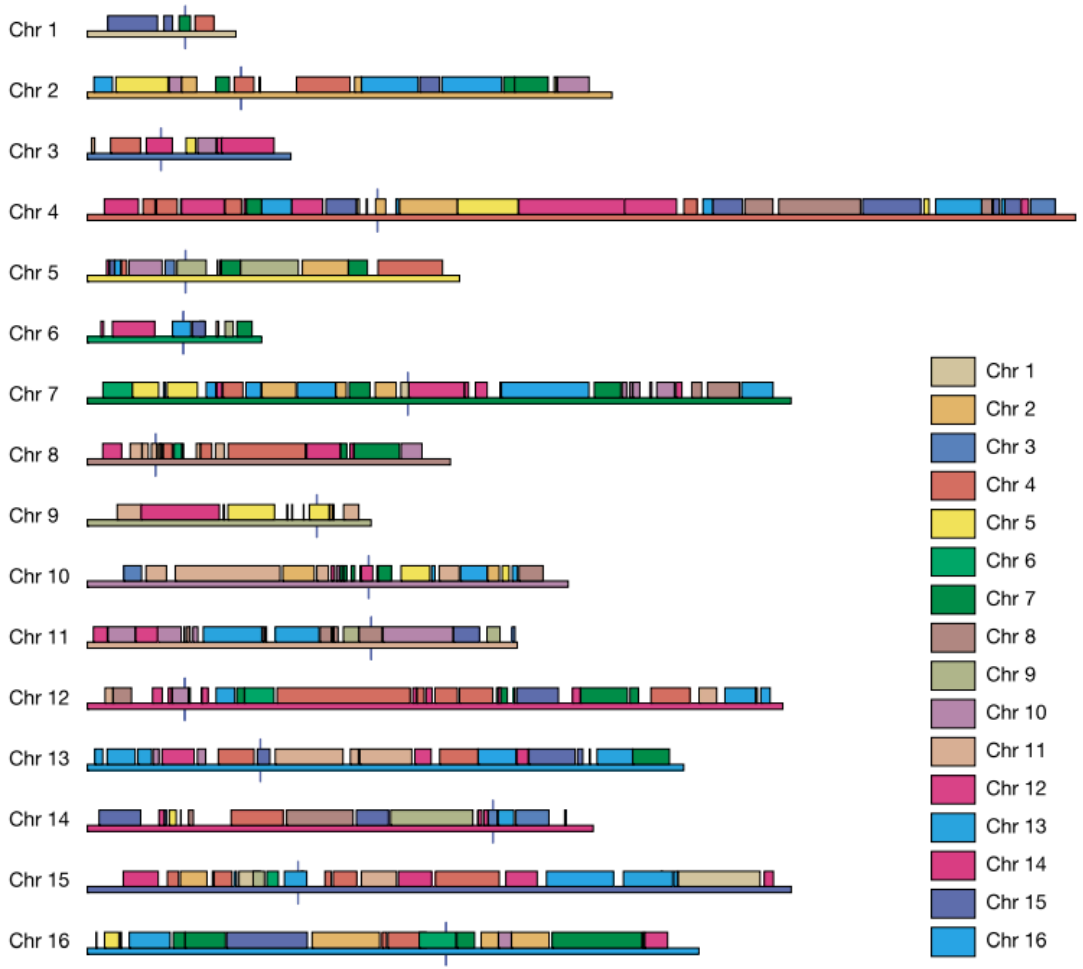
Duplication

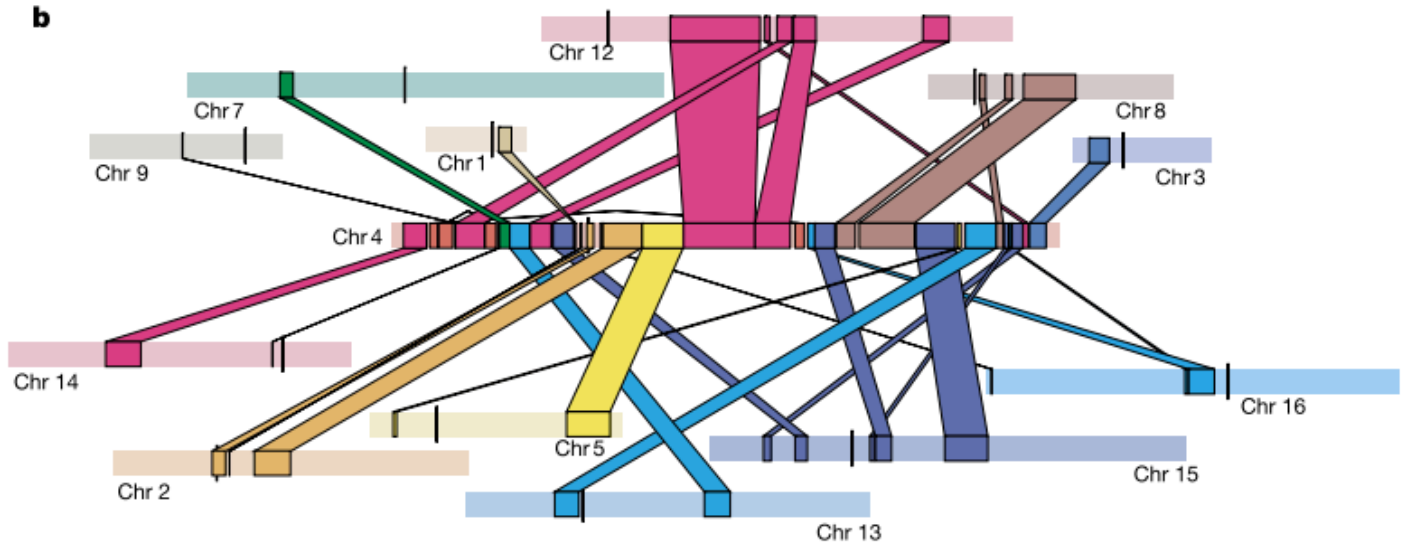
Gene duplications are traditionally considered as a major evolutionary source for protein new functions



Wiki

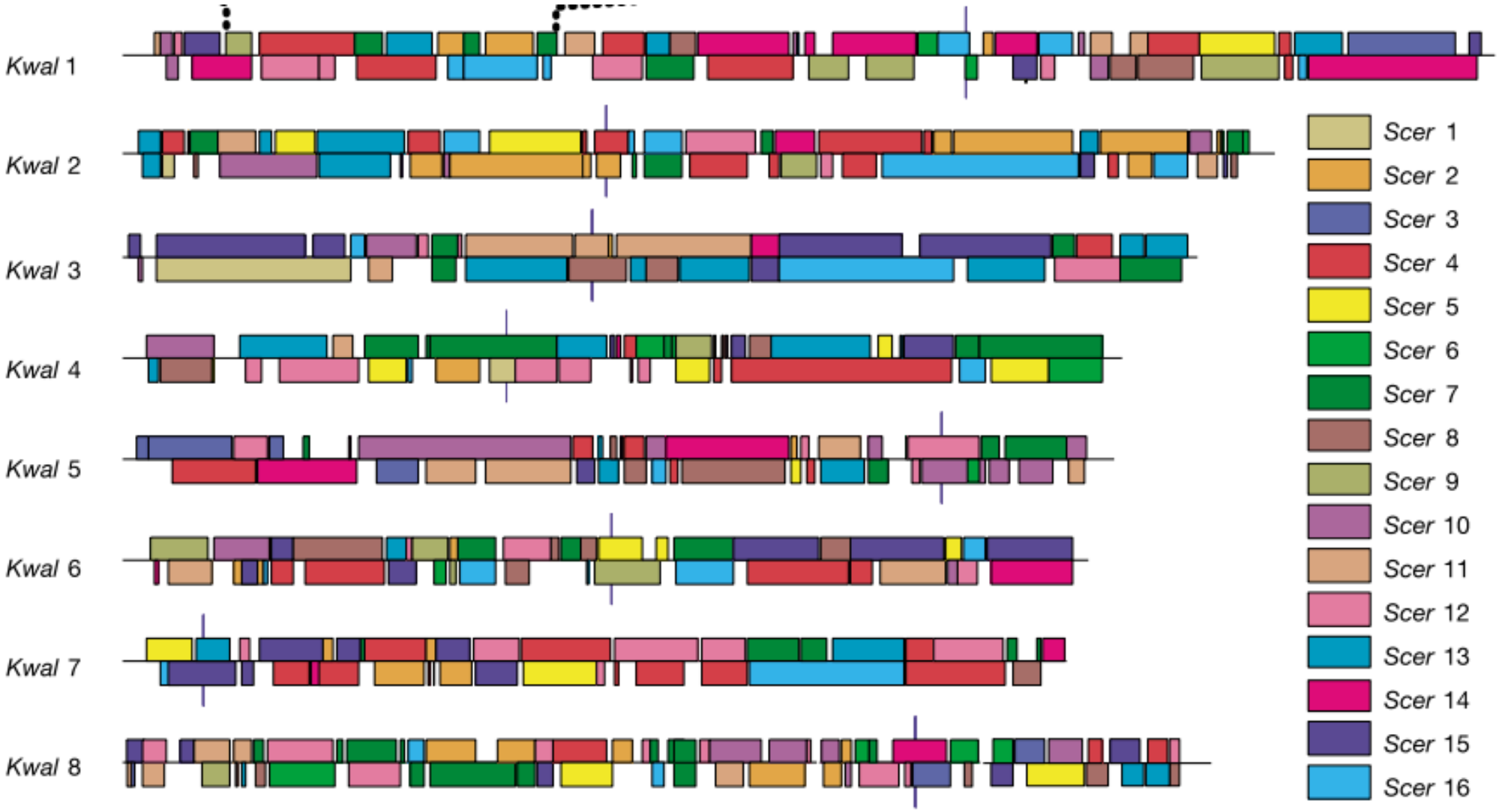
Within species





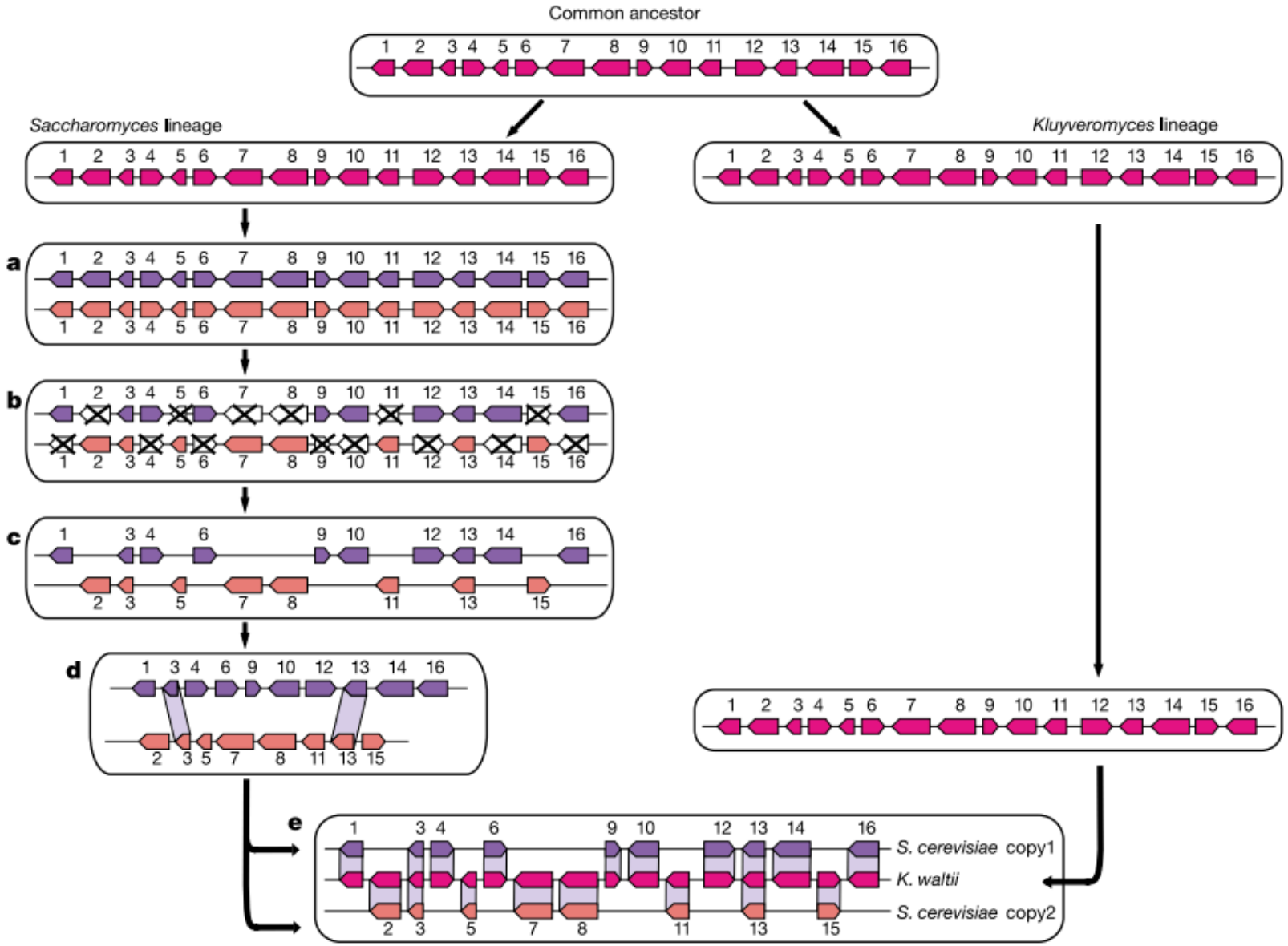
Kellis et al (2004)

Between species



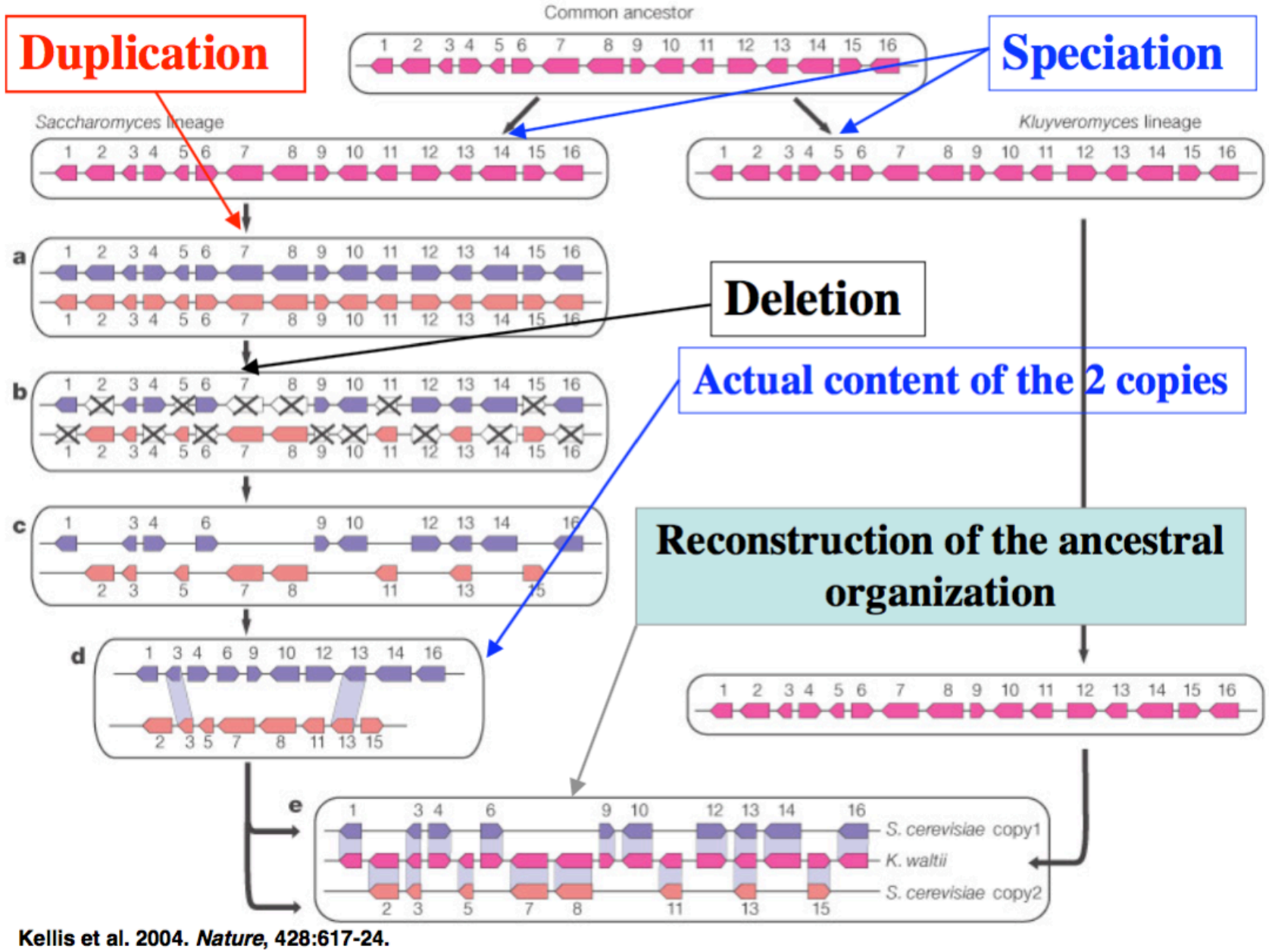
Kellis et al (2004)

Whole genome duplication model



Kellis et al (2004)

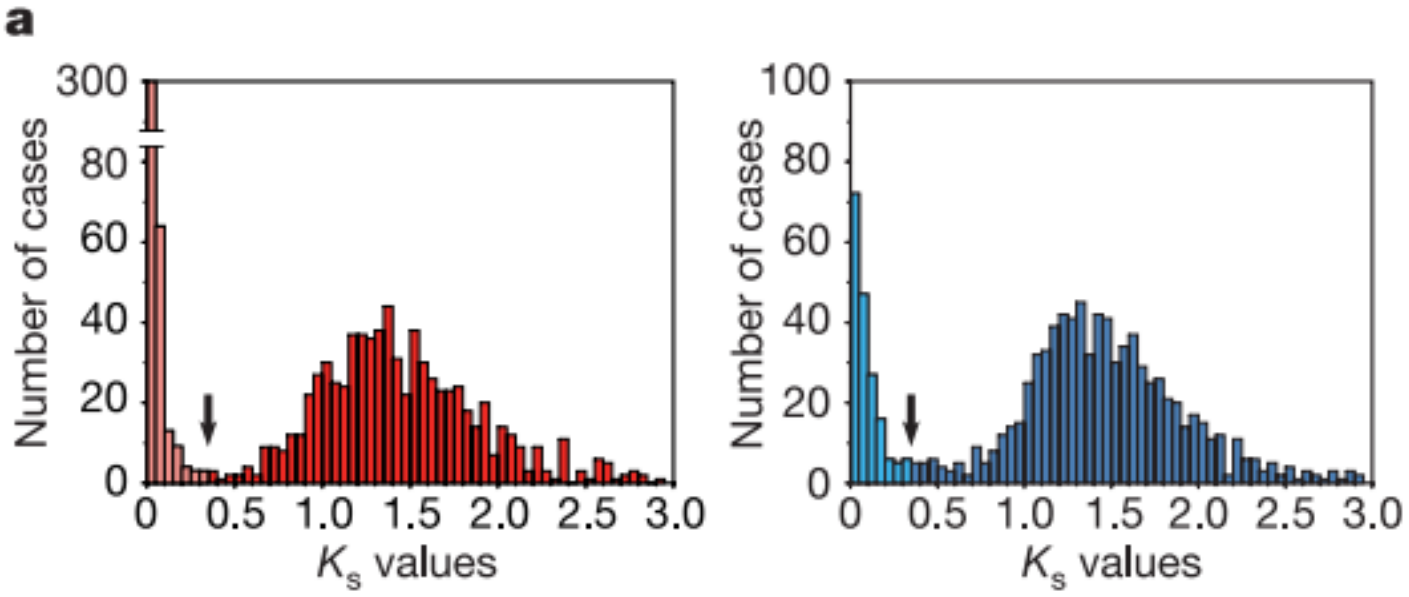
Determining ancestral conservation

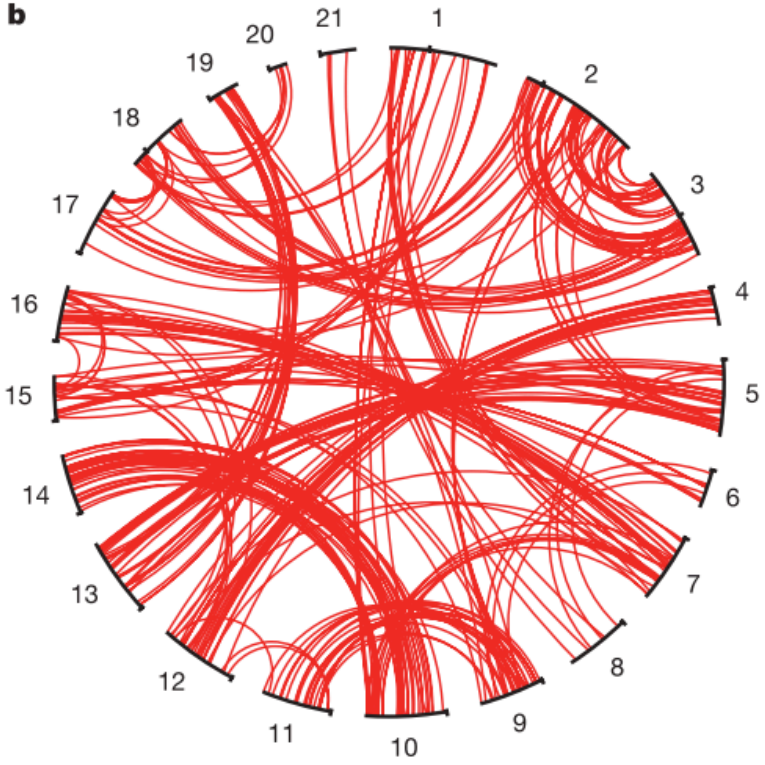


Kellis et al. 2004. *Nature*, 428:617-24.

Slide of Fred Tekaia

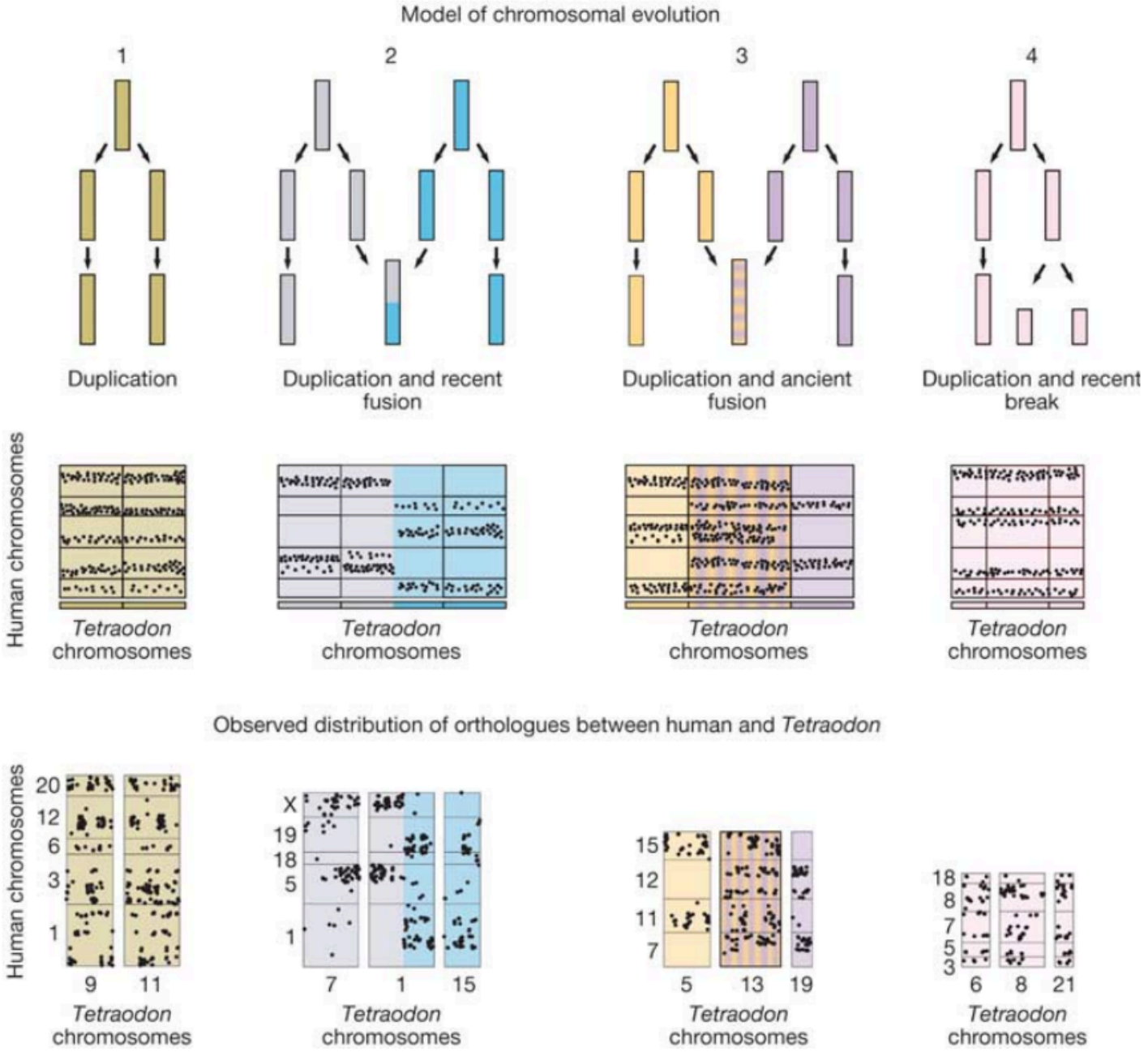
Genome duplication in the teleost fish *Tetraodon nigroviridis* reveals the early vertebrate proto-karyotype





Jaillon et al (2004)

Reconstructing ancient genome rearrangement



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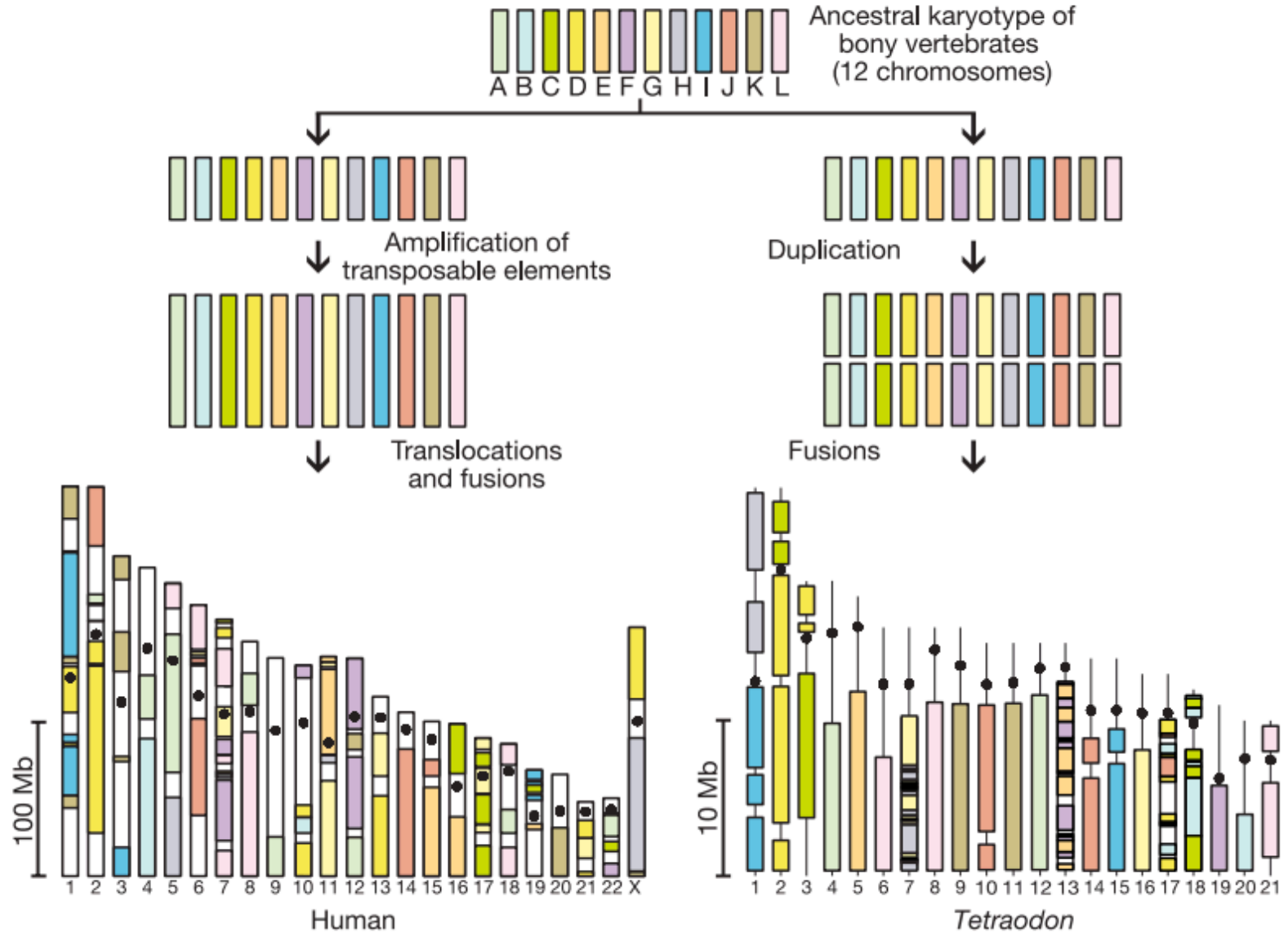
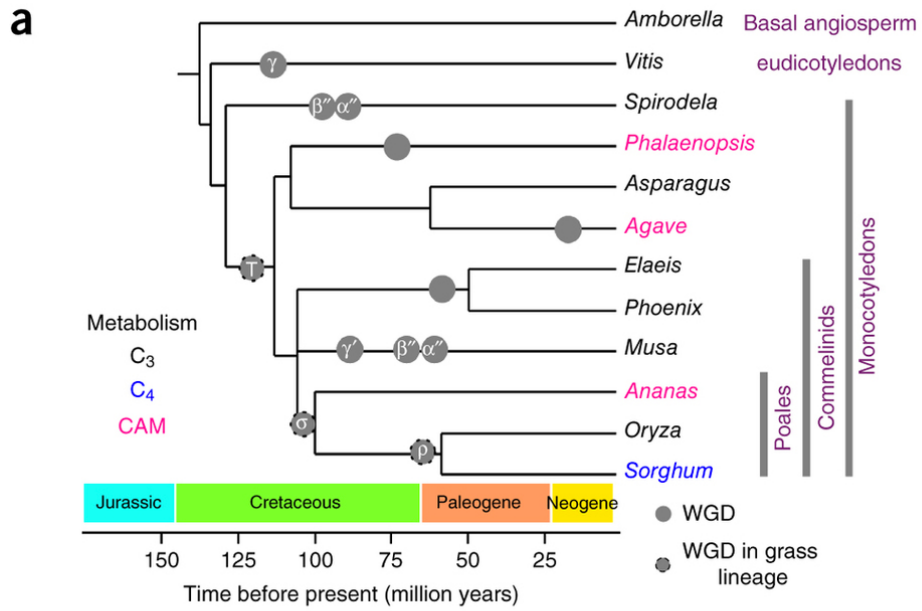
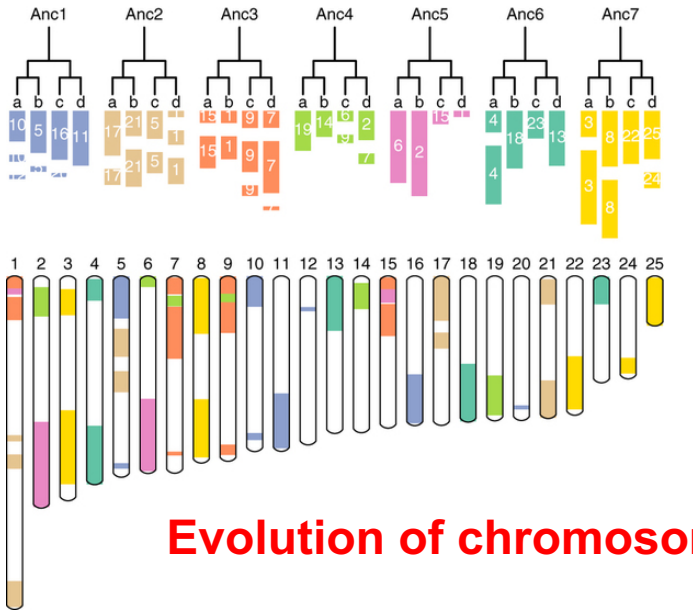


Jaillon et al (2004)

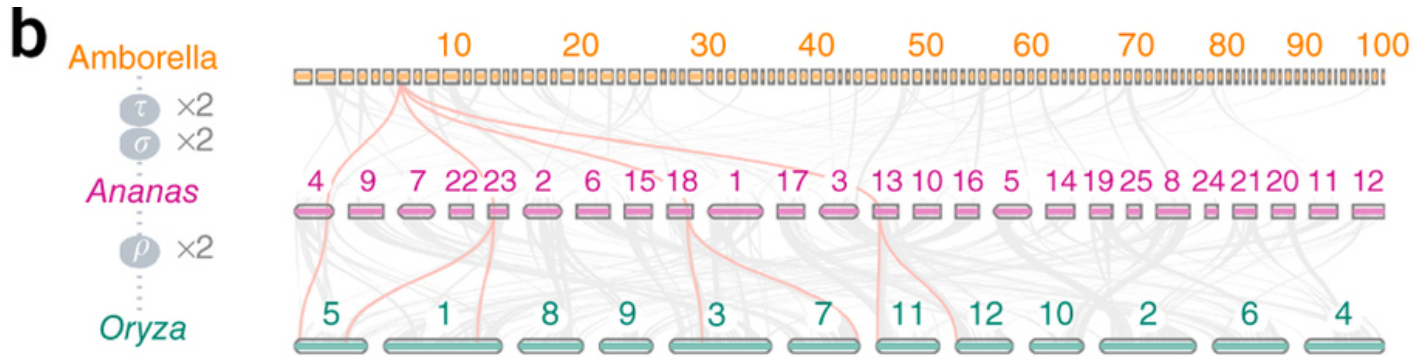
Pineapple genome

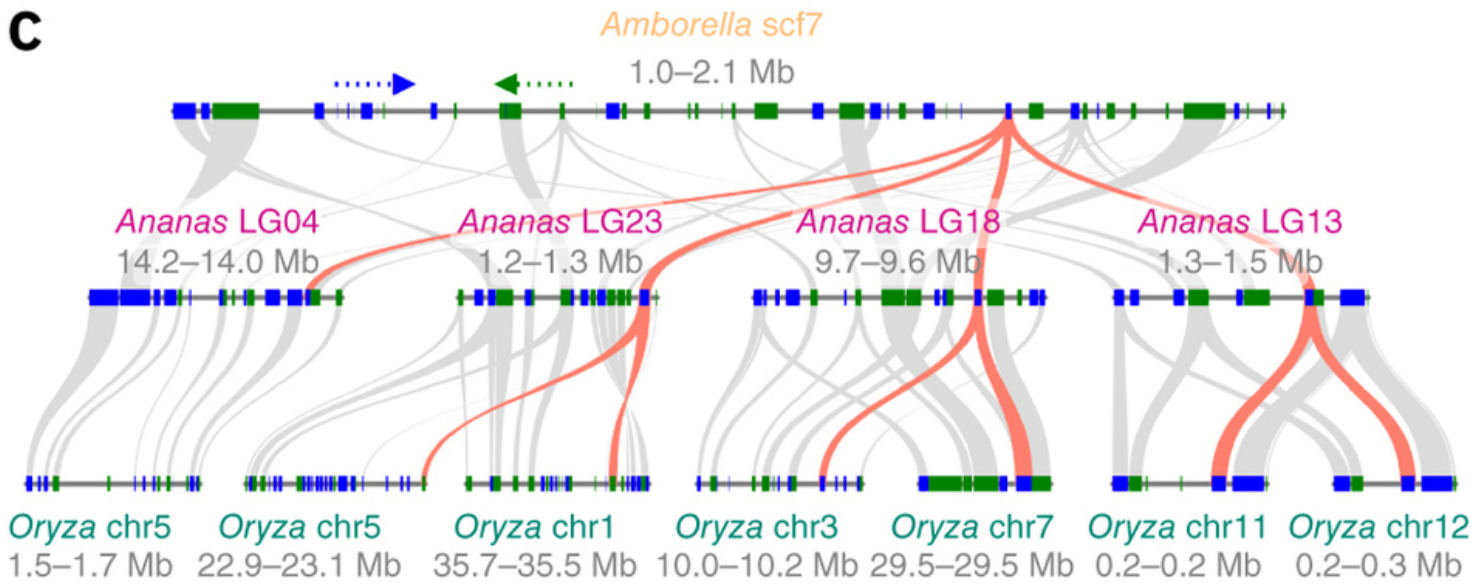




Evolution of chromosomes

Genome alignment





Colinearity of genes

Ming et al (2015)

We look for

- Duplication (genes, chromosome, segments, whole genome)
- Conservation (genes, chromosomes, segments);
- Specificity (species-specific genes);
- Inferring Paralogs, orthologs;
- Families (clusters) of paralogs, of orthologs;
- Shared motifs in clusters of paralogs, orthologs;
- Protein conservation profiles;
- Gene Transfer, introgression between species;

How genome evolved;
How genome functions

Slide of Fred Tekaia

Orthology

From homology to orthology

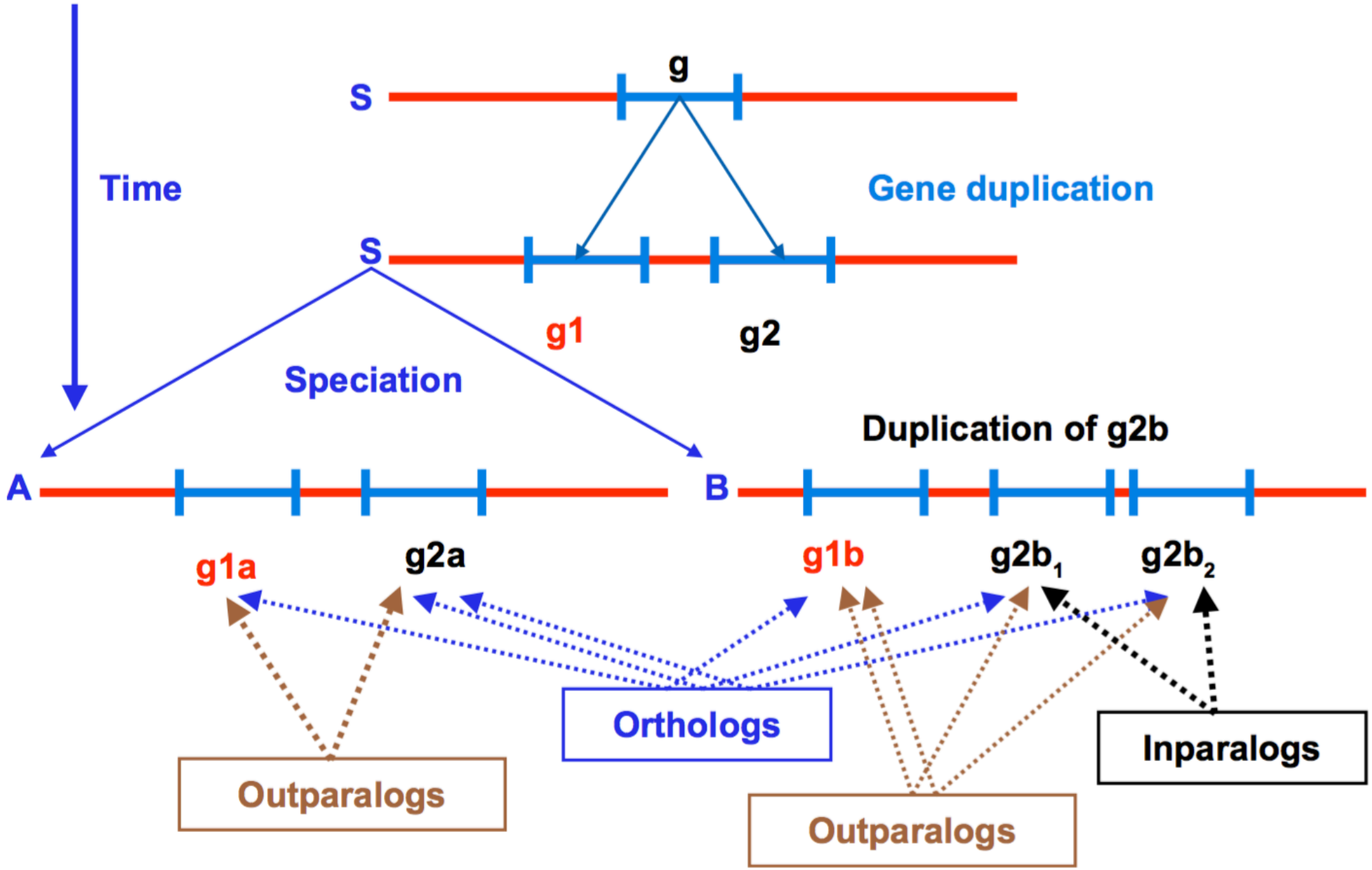
Homologues are sequences derived from a common ancestor...

- What are then orthologues? and paralogues?

Original definition of orthology and paralogy by Walter Fitch (1970, Systematic Zoology 19:99-113):

*"Where the homology is **the result of gene duplication** so that both copies have descended side by side during the history of an organism, (for example, alpha and beta hemoglobin) the genes should be called **paralogous** (para = in parallel).*

*Where the homology is **the result of speciation** so that the history of the gene reflects the history of the species (for example alpha hemoglobin in man and mouse) the genes should be called **orthologous** (ortho = exact)."*


Time
S
g
Gene duplication
S
g1
g2
Speciation
Duplication of g2b
A
B
g1a
g2a
g1b
g2b1
g2b2
Orthologs
Outparalogs
Outparalogs
Inparalogs

Tekaia (2016)

Why is orthology important?

Orthologs detection is of fundamental importance in:

- Reconstruction of the evolution of species and their genomes (Phylogenomics);

- Evolutionary studies of biological systems;

- Annotation of newly sequenced organisms;

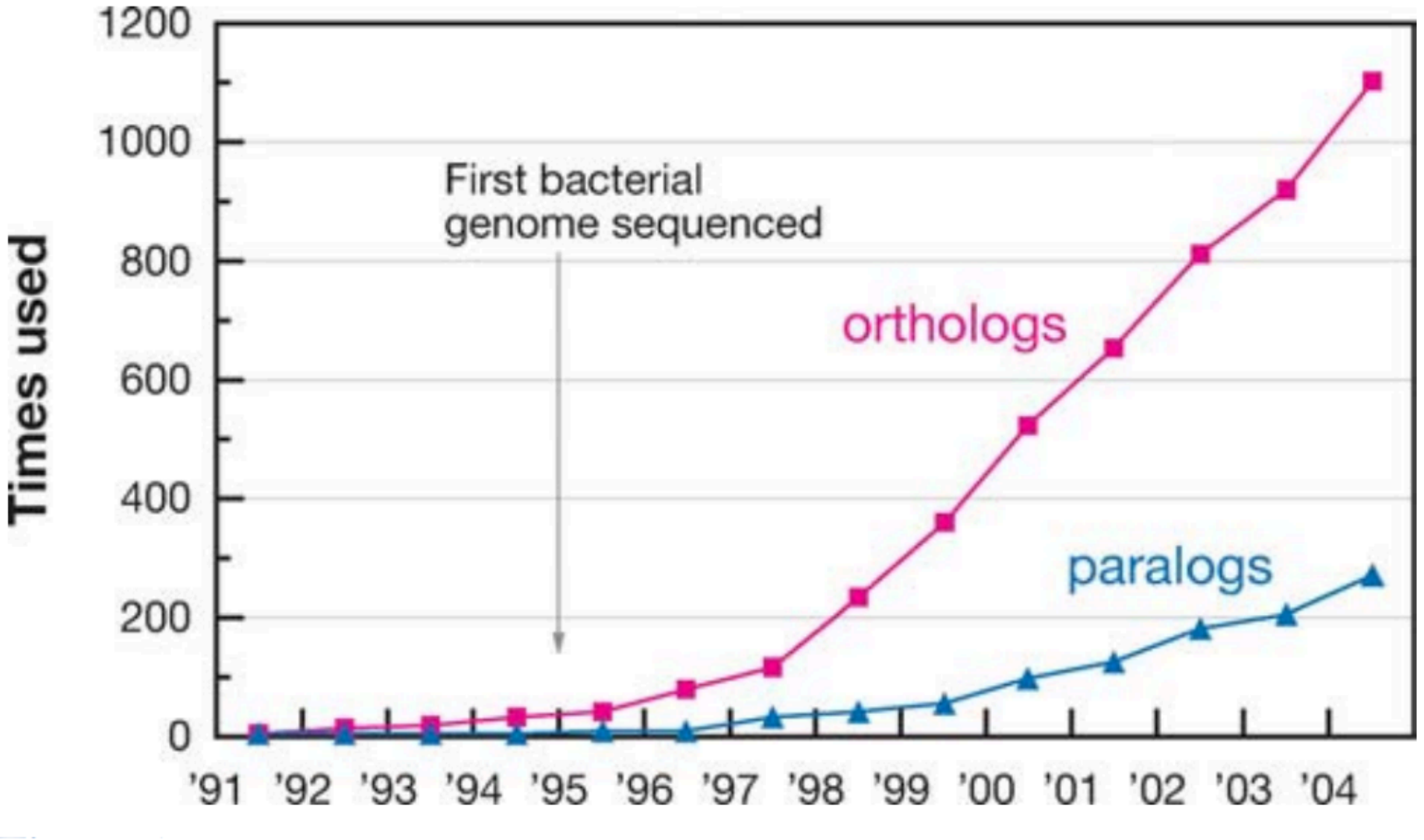
- Functional genomics (transfer of functional annotation predicted on "orthology-function conjecture");

- Gene organization in a given species.

Accurate determination of evolutionary relationships between orthologous gene families is of utmost importance for such goals.

Slide of Fred Tekaia

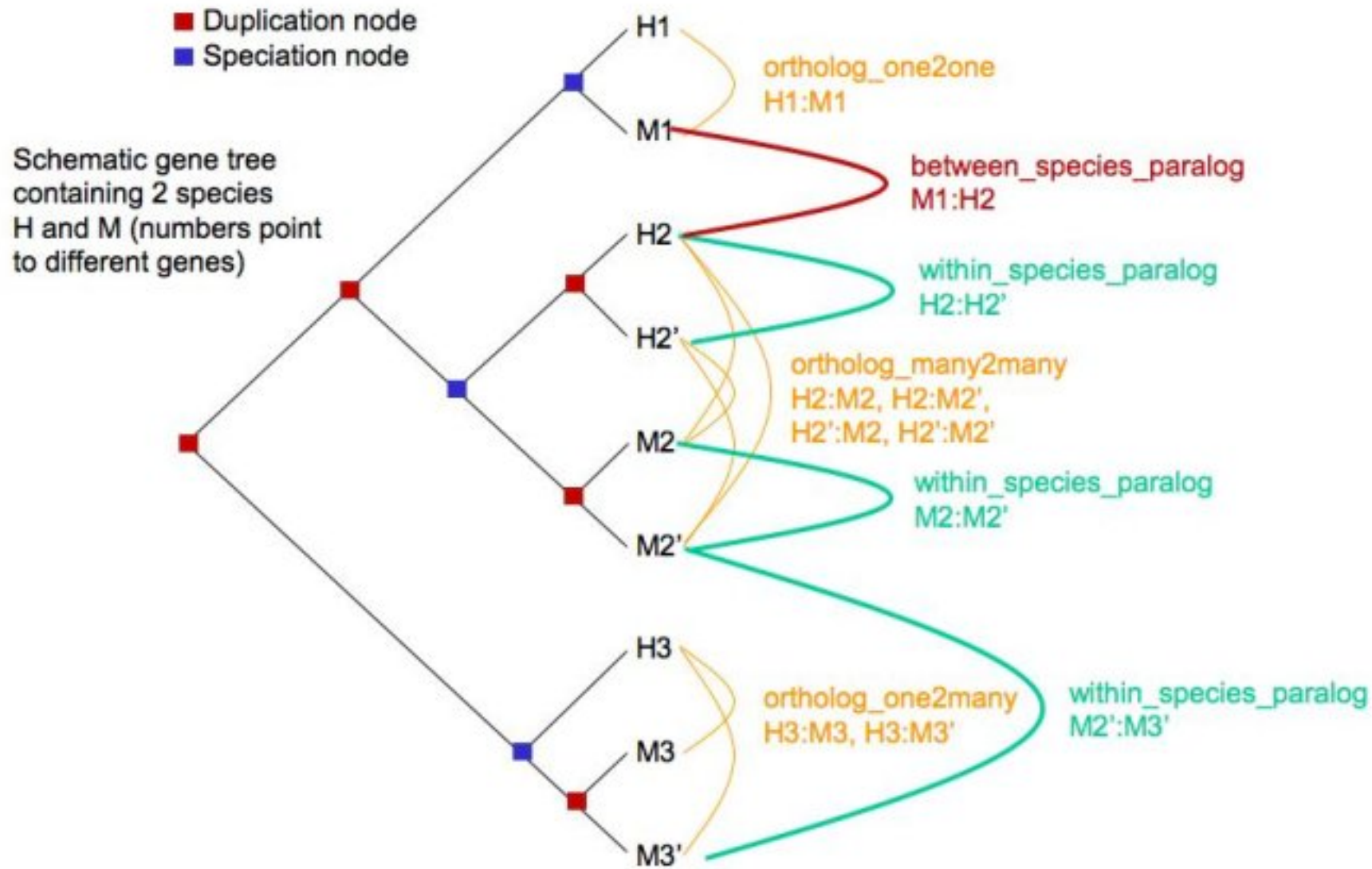
Usage of “ortholog” and ”paralog”



Koonin (2005)

Corollary

- Orthology definition is purely on evolutionary terms (not functional, not synteny…)
- There is no limit on the number of orthologs or paralogs that a given gene can have (when more than one ortholog exist, there is nothing such as "*the true ortholog*")
- Many-to-Many orthology relationships do exist (co-orthology)
- No limit on how ancient/recent is the ancestral relationship of orthologs and paralogs
- Orthology is non-transitive (as opposed to homology)



http://public-contigbrowser.sigenae.org:9090/info/data/compara/homology_method.html

Importance of assigning correct orthology

Important implications for phylogeny: only sets of orthologous genes are expected to reflect the underlying species evolution (although there are many exceptions)

The most exact way of **comparing two (or more) genomes** in terms of their gene content. Necessary to uncover how genomes evolve.

Implications for **functional inference**: orthologs, as compared to paralogs, are more likely to share the same function

More precise definitions

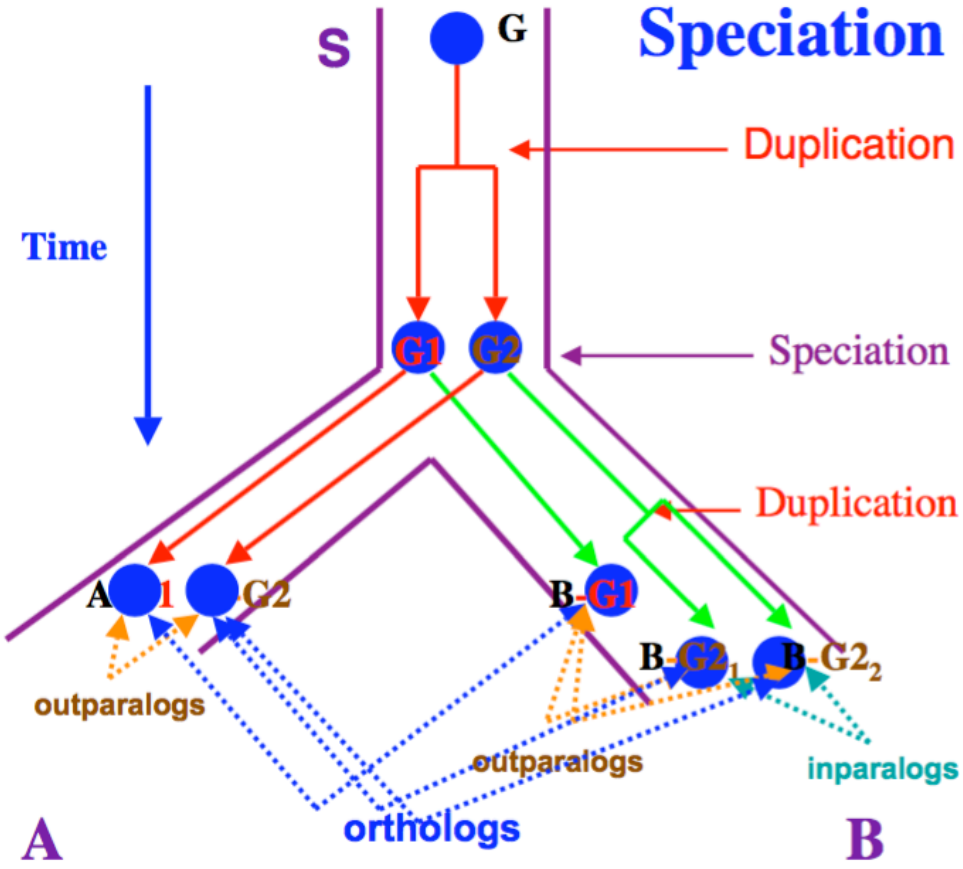


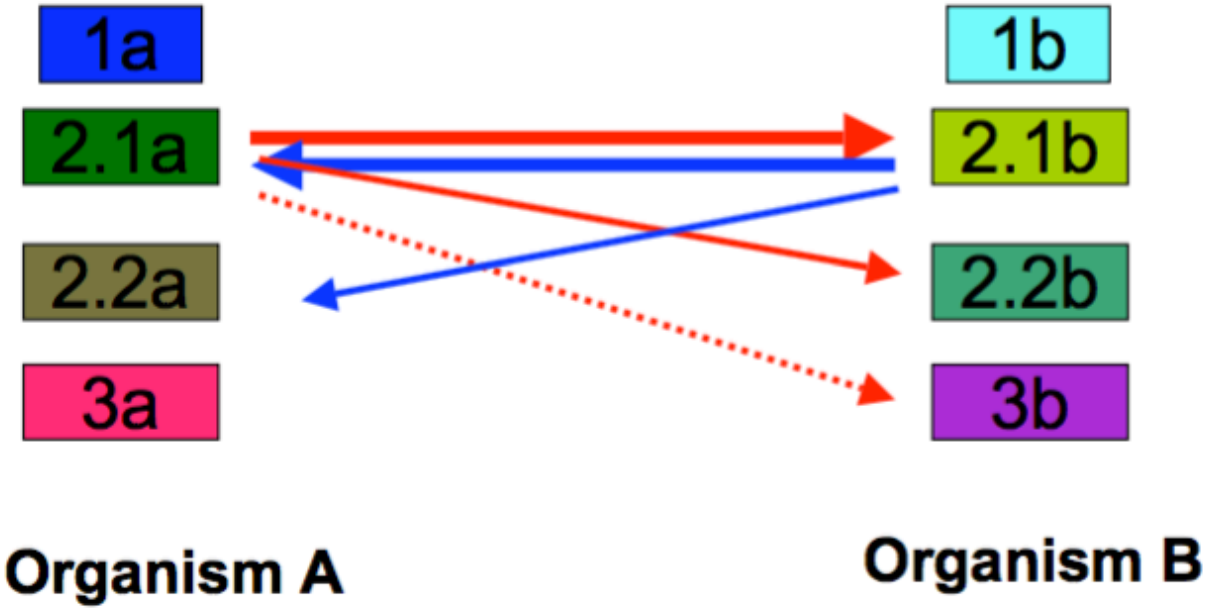
Table 1 Homology: terms and definitions

Homologs	**Genes sharing a common origin**
Orthologs	Genes originating from a single ancestral gene in the last common ancestor of the compared genomes.
Pseudoorthologs	Genes that actually are paralogs but appear to be orthologous due to differential, lineage-specific gene loss.
Xenologs	Homologous genes acquired via XGD by one or both of the compared species but appearing to be orthologous in pairwise genome comparisons.
Co-orthologs	Two or more genes in one lineage that are, collectively, orthologous to one or more genes in another lineage due to a lineage-specific duplication(s). Members of a co-orthologous gene set are inparalogs relative to the respective speciation event.
Paralogs	**Genes related by duplication**
Inparalogs (symparalogs)	Paralogous genes resulting from a lineage-specific duplication(s) subsequent to a given speciation event (defined only relative to a speciation event, no absolute meaning).
Outparalogs (alloparalogs)	Paralogous genes resulting from a duplication(s) preceding a given speciation event (defined only relative to a speciation event, no absolute meaning).
Pseudoparalogs	Homologous genes that come out as paralogs in a single-genome analysis but actually ended up in the given genome as a result of a combination of vertical inheritance and HGT.

Ortholog inference methods

How to detect orthologous genes?

- The most intuitive way: **Best Reciprocal Hit (RBH)**

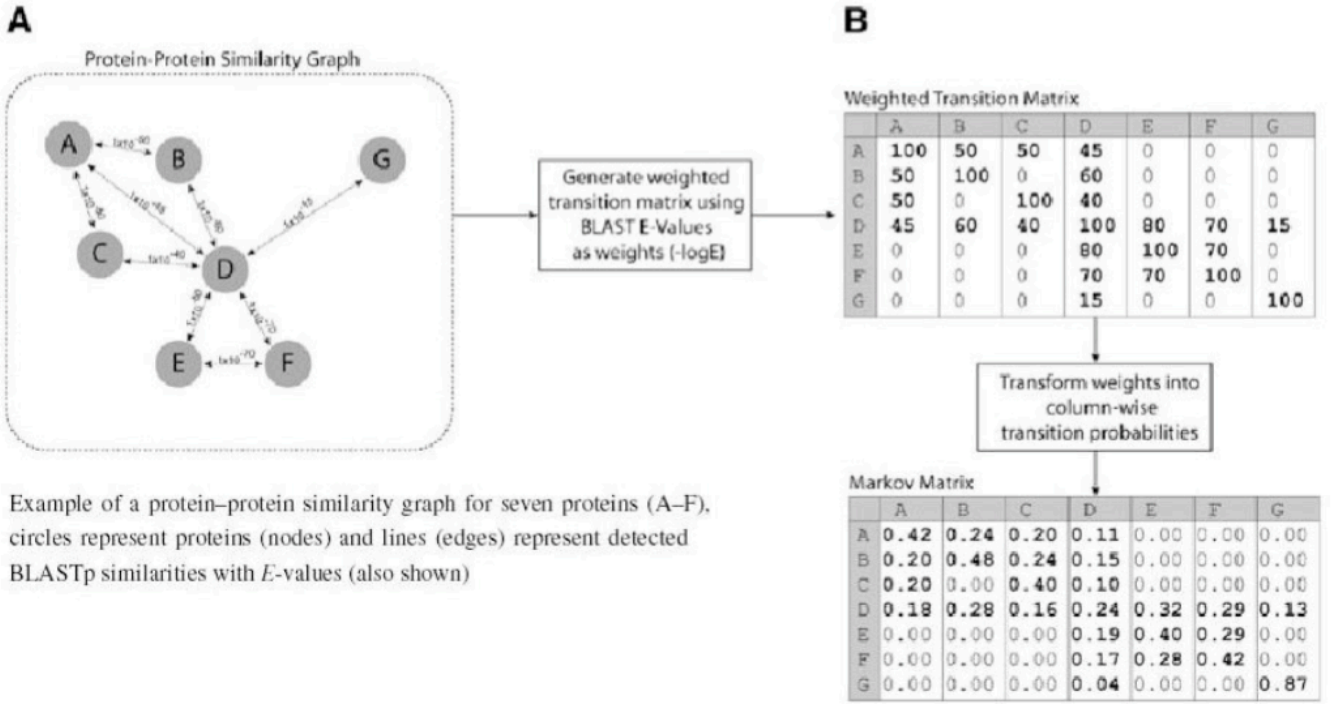


Slide of Fred Tekaia

Sequence by clustering

mcl: The Markov Cluster Algorithm

http://micans.org/mcl/ (Stijn Van Dongen)



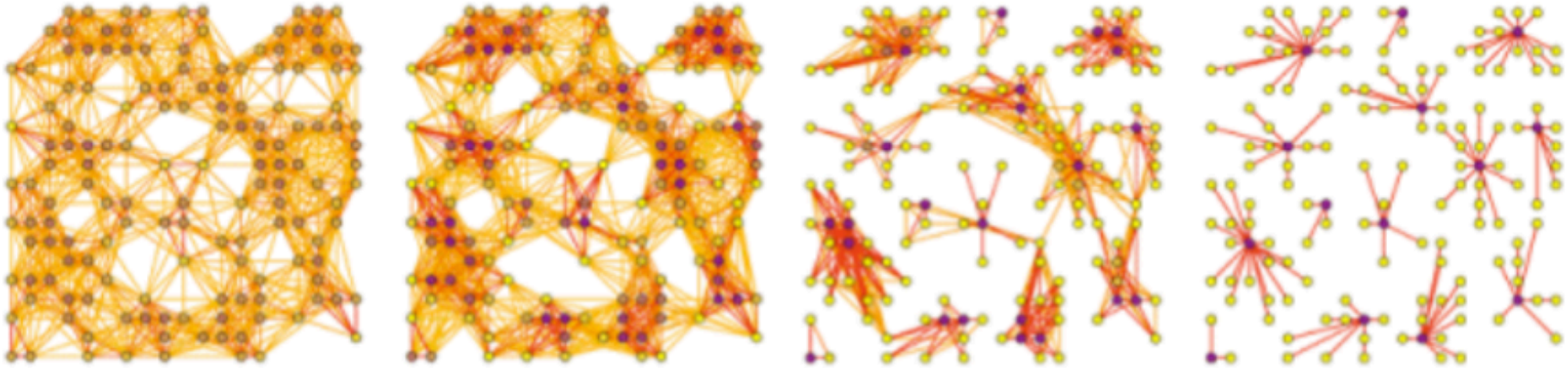
Example of a protein–protein similarity graph for seven proteins (A–F), circles represent proteins (nodes) and lines (edges) represent detected BLASTp similarities with *E*-values (also shown)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	100	50	50	45	0	0	0
B	50	100	0	60	0	0	0
C	50	0	100	40	0	0	0
D	45	60	40	100	80	70	15
E	0	0	0	80	100	70	0
F	0	0	0	70	70	100	0
G	0	0	0	15	0	0	100

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	0.42	0.24	0.20	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	0.20	0.48	0.24	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	0.18	0.28	0.16	0.24	0.32	0.29	0.13
E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.40	0.29	0.00
F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.42	0.00
G	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.87

Weighted transition matrix and associated column stochastic Markov matrix for the seven proteins shown in (A).

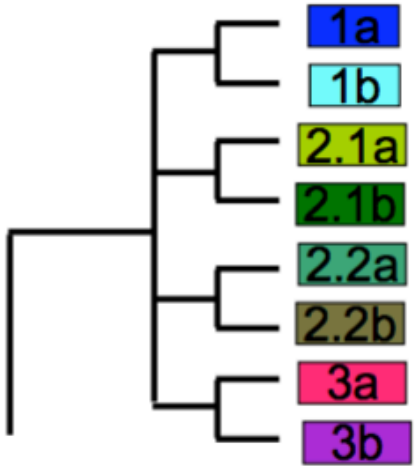
Produce clusters (gene families) using different inflation parameter



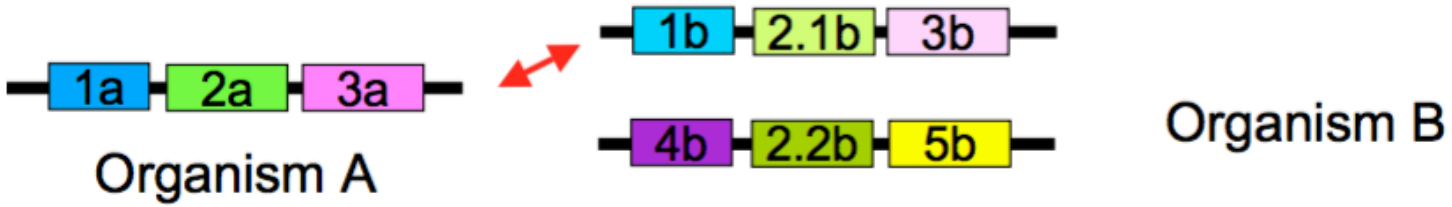
Slide of Fred Tekaia

How to detect orthologous genes?

- more rigorous: make a phylogenetic tree of the gene family



- more rigorous: look at synteny conservation

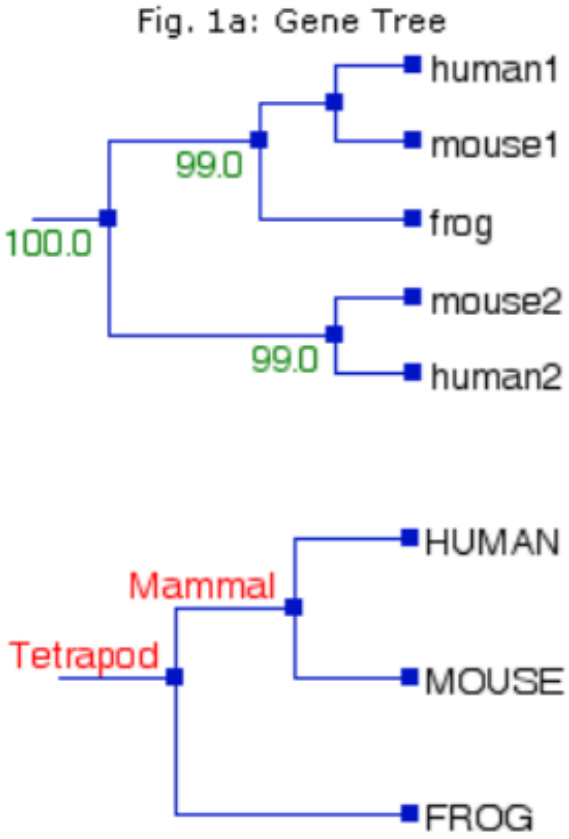


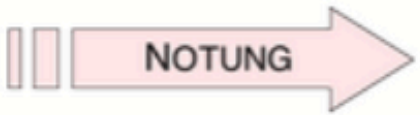
--> In fact inferring orthology is much more complicated particularly when considering more than 2 genomes!

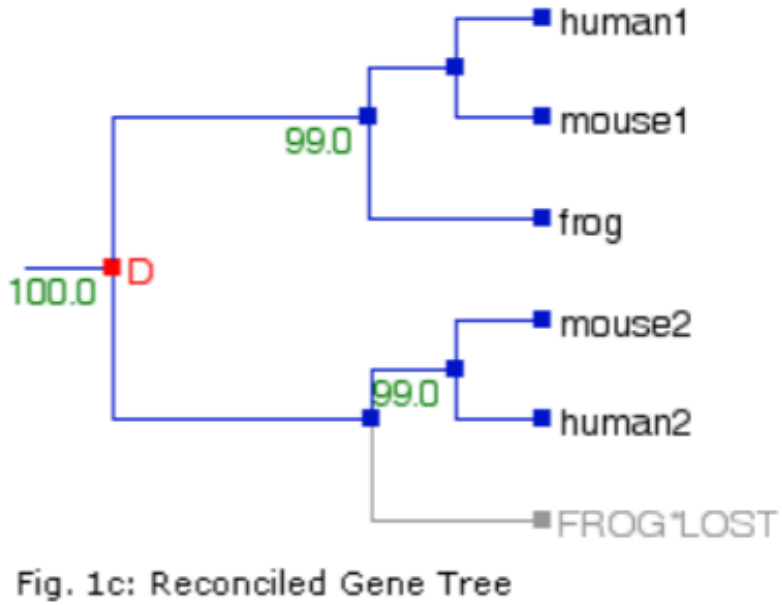
Slide of Fred Tekaia

Tree reconciliation

Detection of speciation and duplication events using a species tree and gene family tree

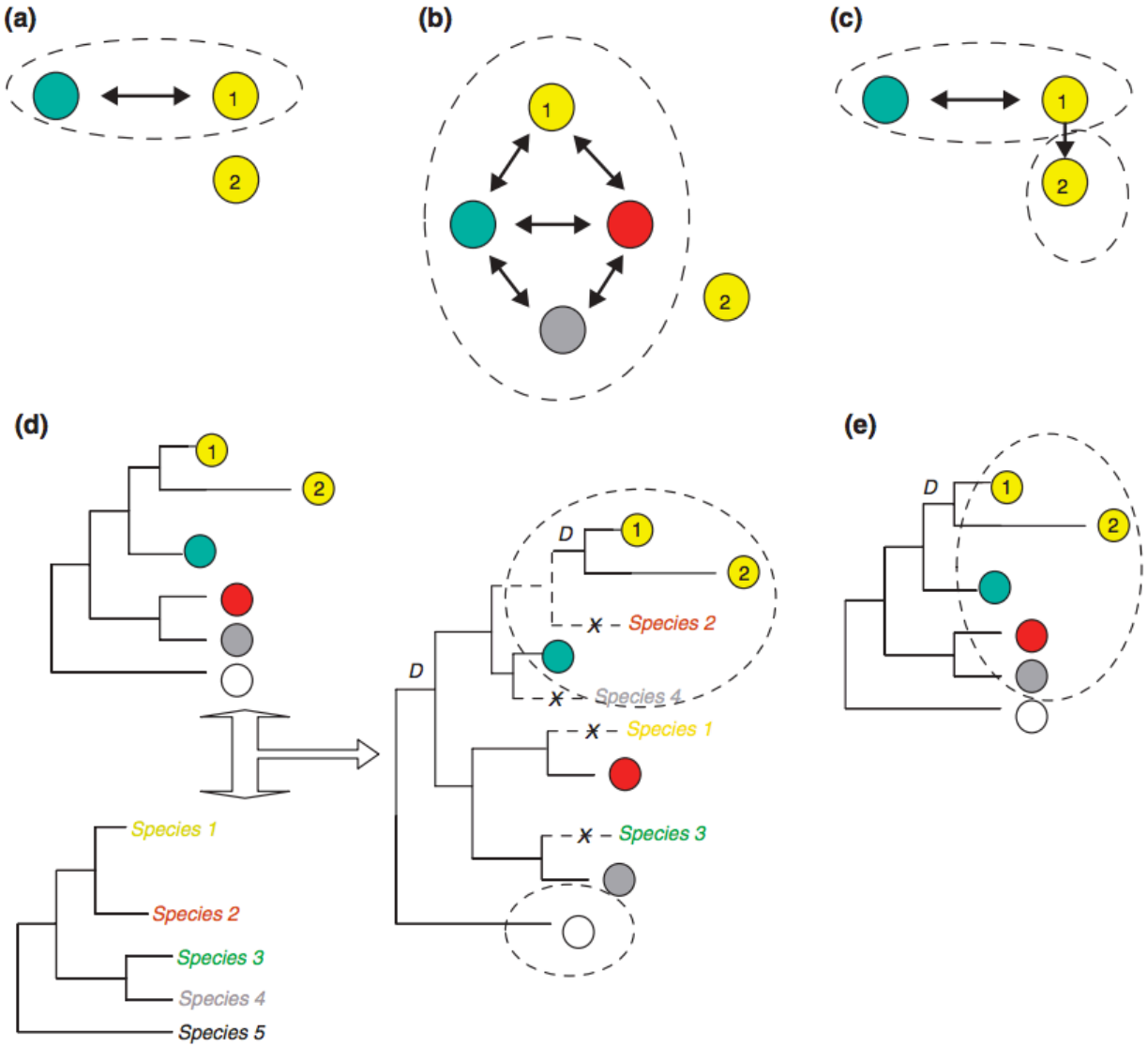






Stolzer et al (2012)

Orthology prediction methods



a) Best bidirectional hits
b) COG, MCL-clustering approach
c) InParanoid
d) Tree reconciliation
e) Species-overlap (PhylomeDB)

Gebaldon (2008)

Methods

Similarity

Rely on genome comparisons and clustering of highly similar genes to identify orthologous groups **(suitable for large genome datasets)**

Phylogeny

use candidate gene families determined by similarity and then rely on the reconciliation of the phylogeny of these genes with their corresponding species phylogeny to determine the subset of orthologs

(Good and more interpretable for small set of genomes)

Others

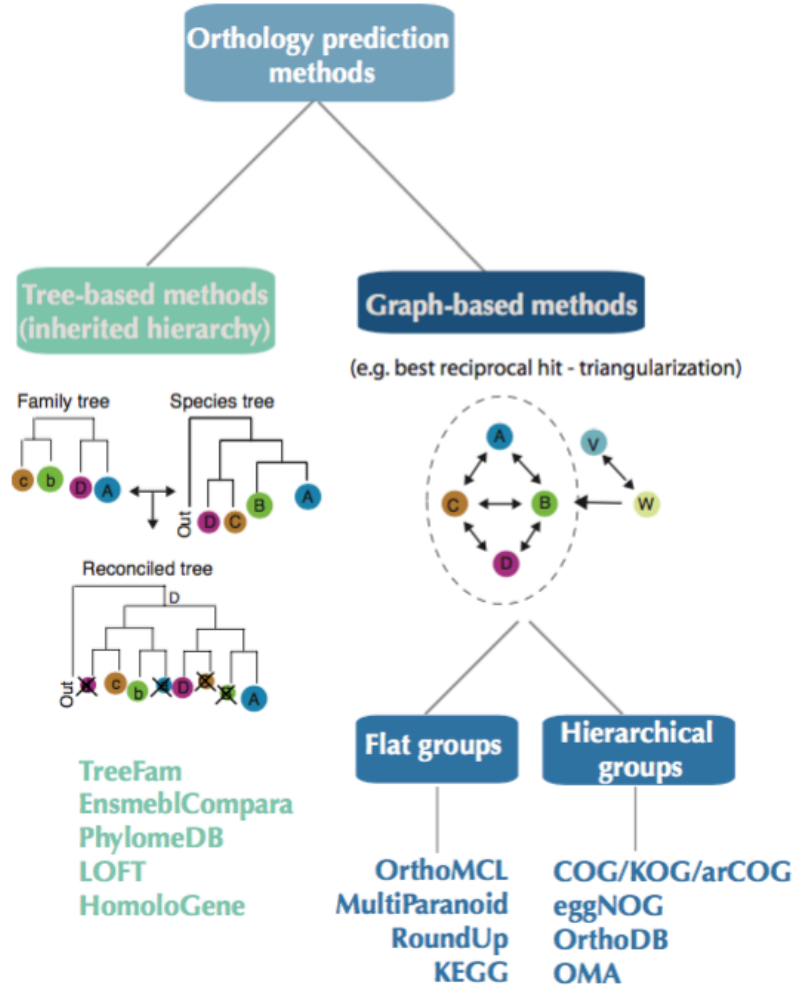
Combination of (1) and (2)

Some uses synteny

Tools

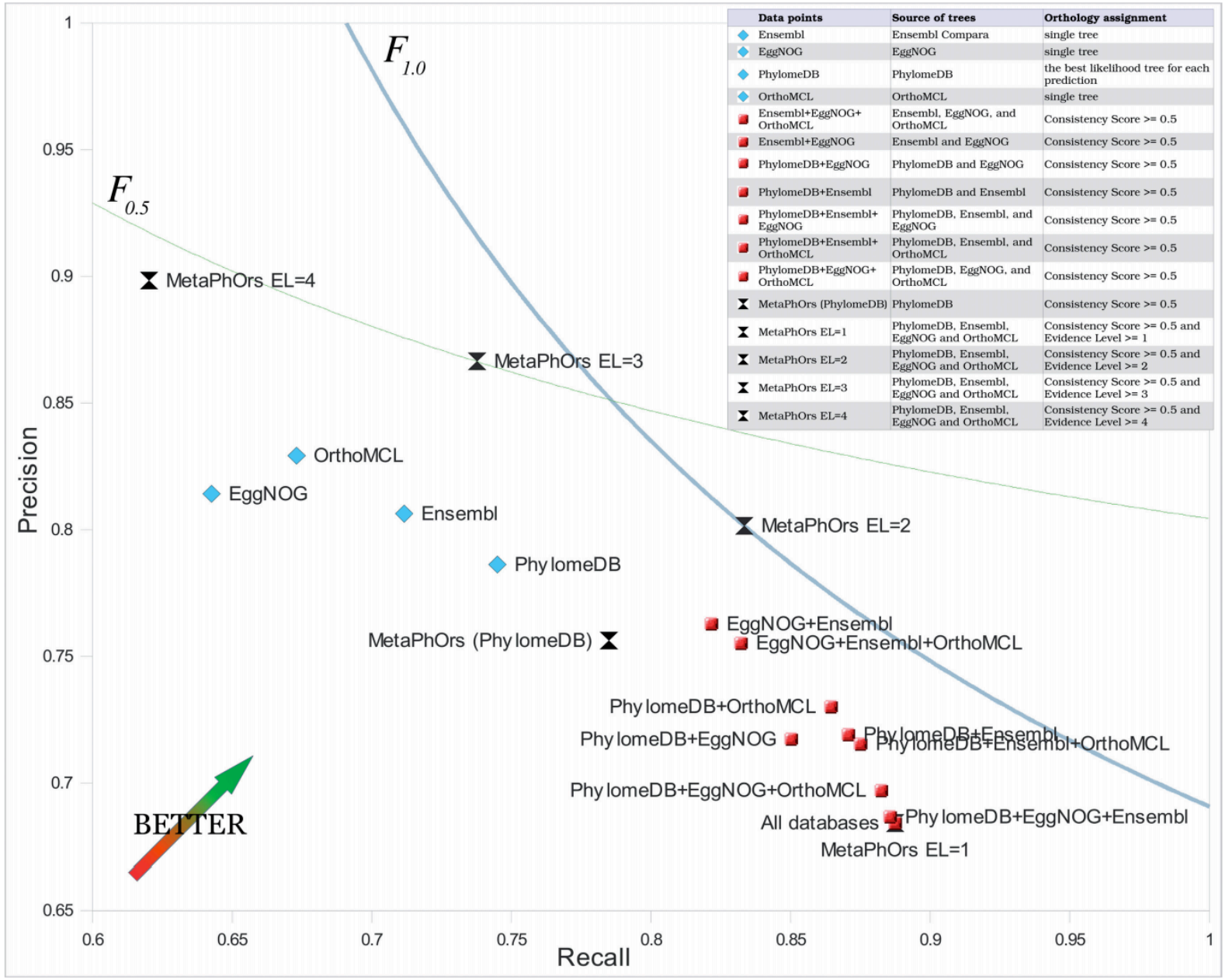
METHOD	ALGORITHM
COG[54]	Similarity—Single linkage clustering + Constraints
InParanoid/MultiParanoid[55]	Similarity (pair-wise species)/Extends to multiple species
OrthoMCL[56]	Similarity—MCL clustering algorithm
TribeMCL[57]	Similarity—MCL clustering algorithm
eggNOG[58]	Similarity—Detects false RBH due to gene fusion and protein domain shuffling
OrthoFocus[59]	Similarity—extended RBH to handle many-to-one and many-to-many relationships
OrthoInspector[60]	Smilarity
SPO[61]	Similarity (RBH)—Partition of orthologs includes Intra-species Partition and MCL clusteri
OrthoFinder[62]	Similarity—Clustering
Roundup[63]	Reciprocal Smallest Distance
RSD[64]	Reciprocal Smallest Distance (evolutionary distance = estimated number of amino acid s
OMA[65]	Similarity—Global sequence alignment
ME[66]	Minimum Evolution Method
MSOAR[67]	Similarity—Genome rearrangement—duplication
Orthostrapper[69]	Phylogeny—bootstrap
RIO[70]	Similarity (HMMER)—bootstrap—Phylogeny
PhIGs[71]	Similarity—Multiple sequence alignments—Phylogenetic trees
PhyOP[72]	Similarity (overlapping limits)—phylogeny based on d_S (synonymous substitution rates)
TreeFam[73]	Infer orthologs—paralog from the phylogenetic tree
LOFT[74]	Assigns hierarchical orthology numbers to genes based on a phylogenetic tree
EnsemblCompara GeneTrees[75]	Clustering—multiple alignment—tree generation based on TreeBeST method
SYNERGY[76]	Sequence similarity—species phylogeny—reconstruction of underlying gene evolutionary histories
PHOG[77]	Precomputed phylogenic trees followed by identification of orthologs as sequences from different species that are each others reciprocal nearest neighbors
COCO-CL[78]	Similarity—Correlation between sequences—single linkage clustering

Note: This table shows some orthology inference methods with corresponding reference and a short description of their underlying algorithm.



Tekaia (2016)

Every tool kind of disagrees…

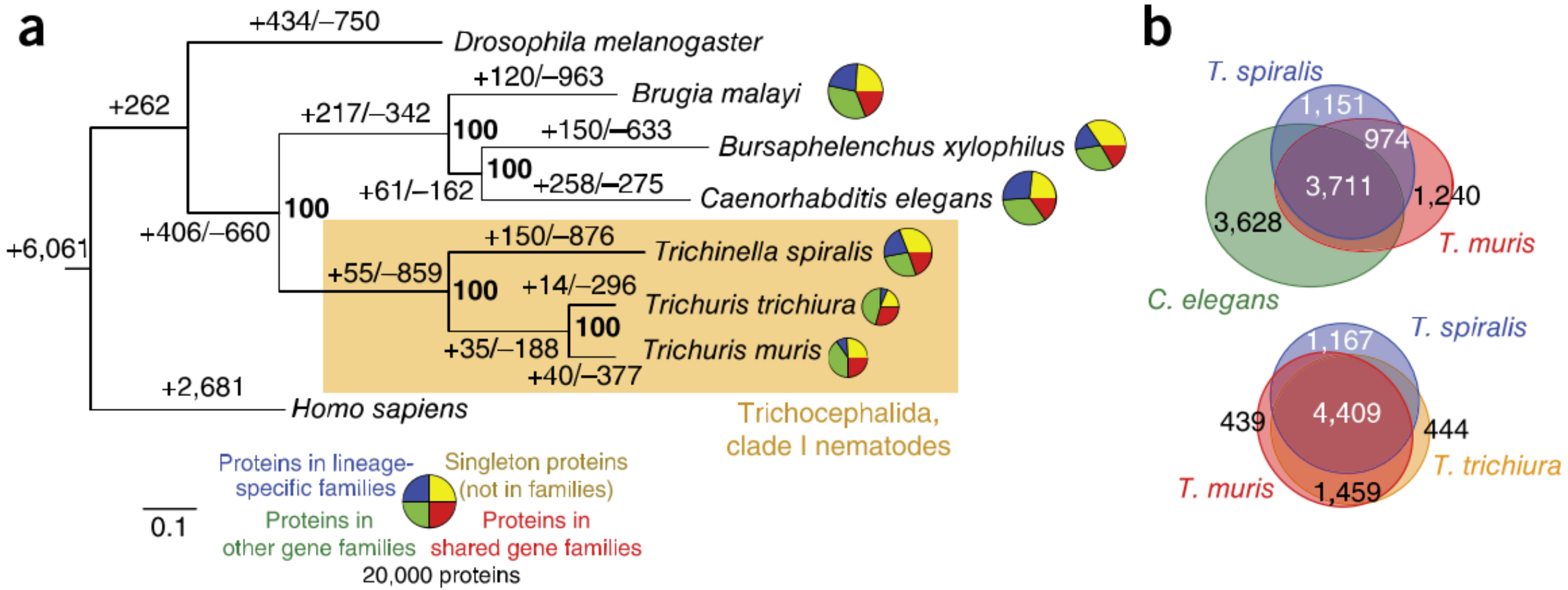


	Data points	Source of trees	Orthology assignment
◆	Ensembl	Ensembl Compara	single tree
◆	EggNOG	EggNOG	single tree
◆	PhylomeDB	PhylomeDB	the best likelihood tree for each prediction
◆	OrthoMCL	OrthoMCL	single tree
■	Ensembl+EggNOG+ OrthoMCL	Ensembl, EggNOG, and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	Ensembl+EggNOG	Ensembl and EggNOG	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	PhylomeDB+EggNOG	PhylomeDB and EggNOG	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	PhylomeDB+Ensembl	PhylomeDB and Ensembl	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	PhylomeDB+Ensembl+ EggNOG	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, and EggNOG	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	PhylomeDB+Ensembl+ OrthoMCL	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5
■	PhylomeDB+EggNOG+ OrthoMCL	PhylomeDB, EggNOG, and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5
⧗	MetaPhOrs (PhylomeDB)	PhylomeDB	Consistency Score >= 0.5
⧗	MetaPhOrs EL=1	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, EggNOG and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5 and Evidence Level >= 1
⧗	MetaPhOrs EL=2	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, EggNOG and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5 and Evidence Level >= 2
⧗	MetaPhOrs EL=3	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, EggNOG and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5 and Evidence Level >= 3
⧗	MetaPhOrs EL=4	PhylomeDB, Ensembl, EggNOG and OrthoMCL	Consistency Score >= 0.5 and Evidence Level >= 4

Pryszcz et al (2011)

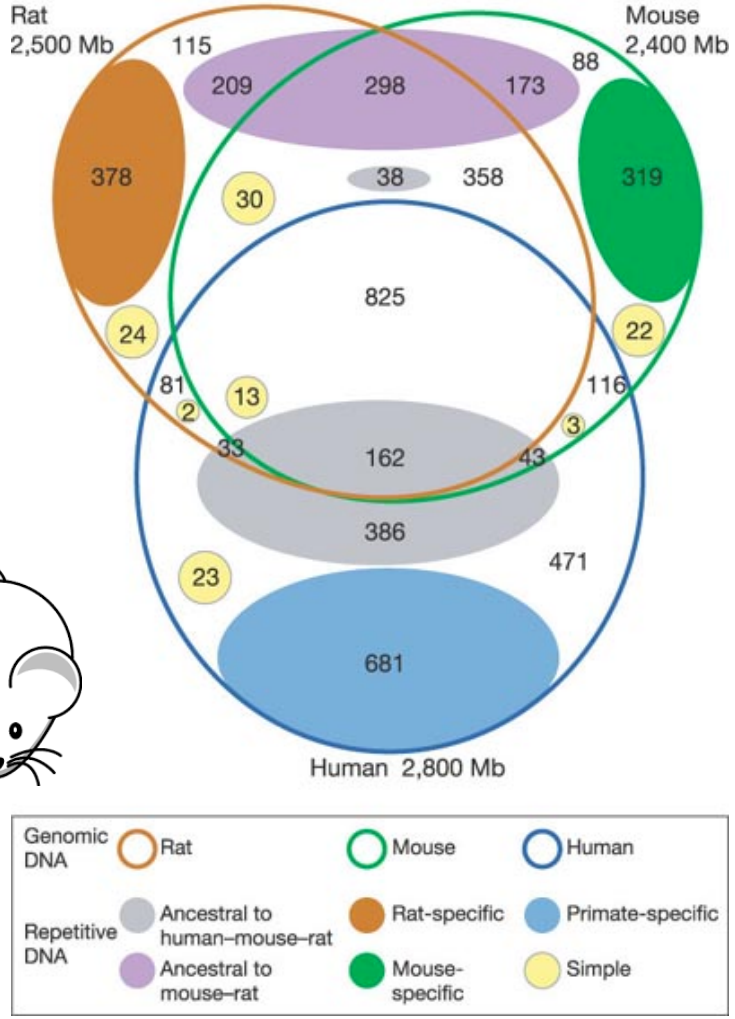
Visualisation of gene families

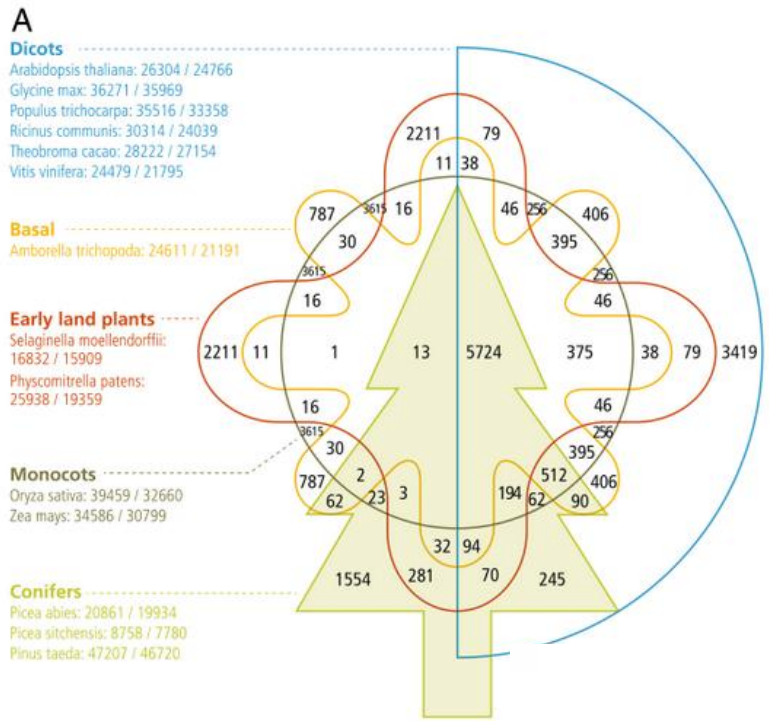
Phylogeny + Venn diagram to show expansion/loss

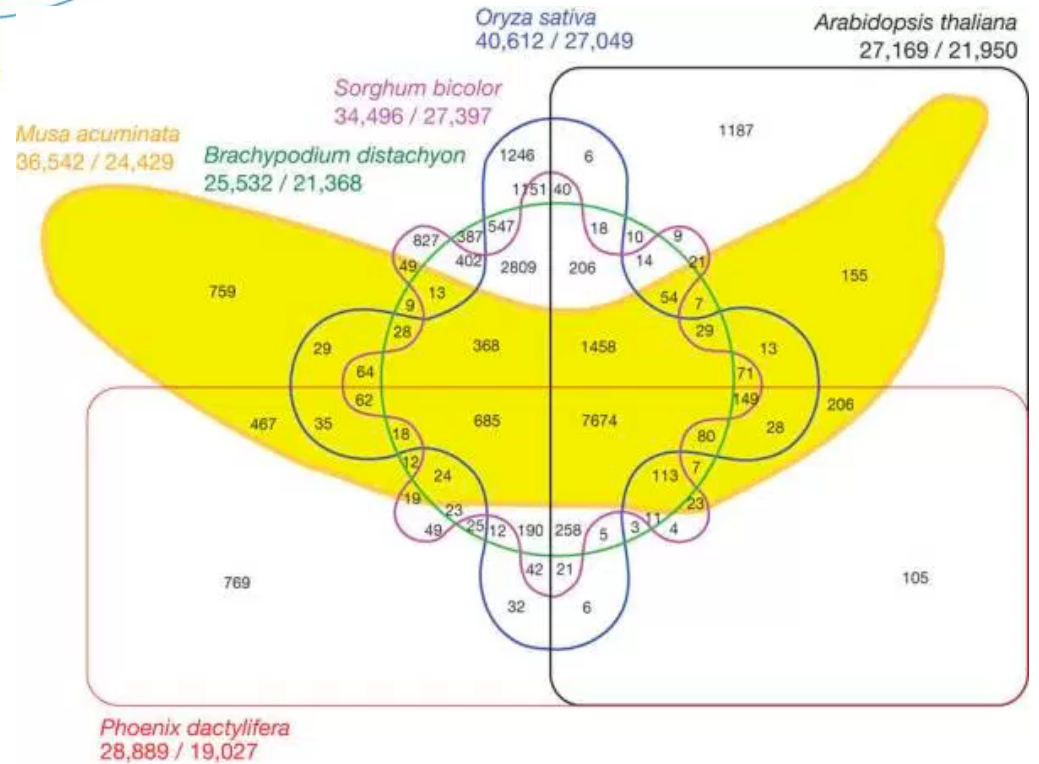


Foth (2014)

Trend of venn diagram…







Caveats

Evolution of multi-domain proteins

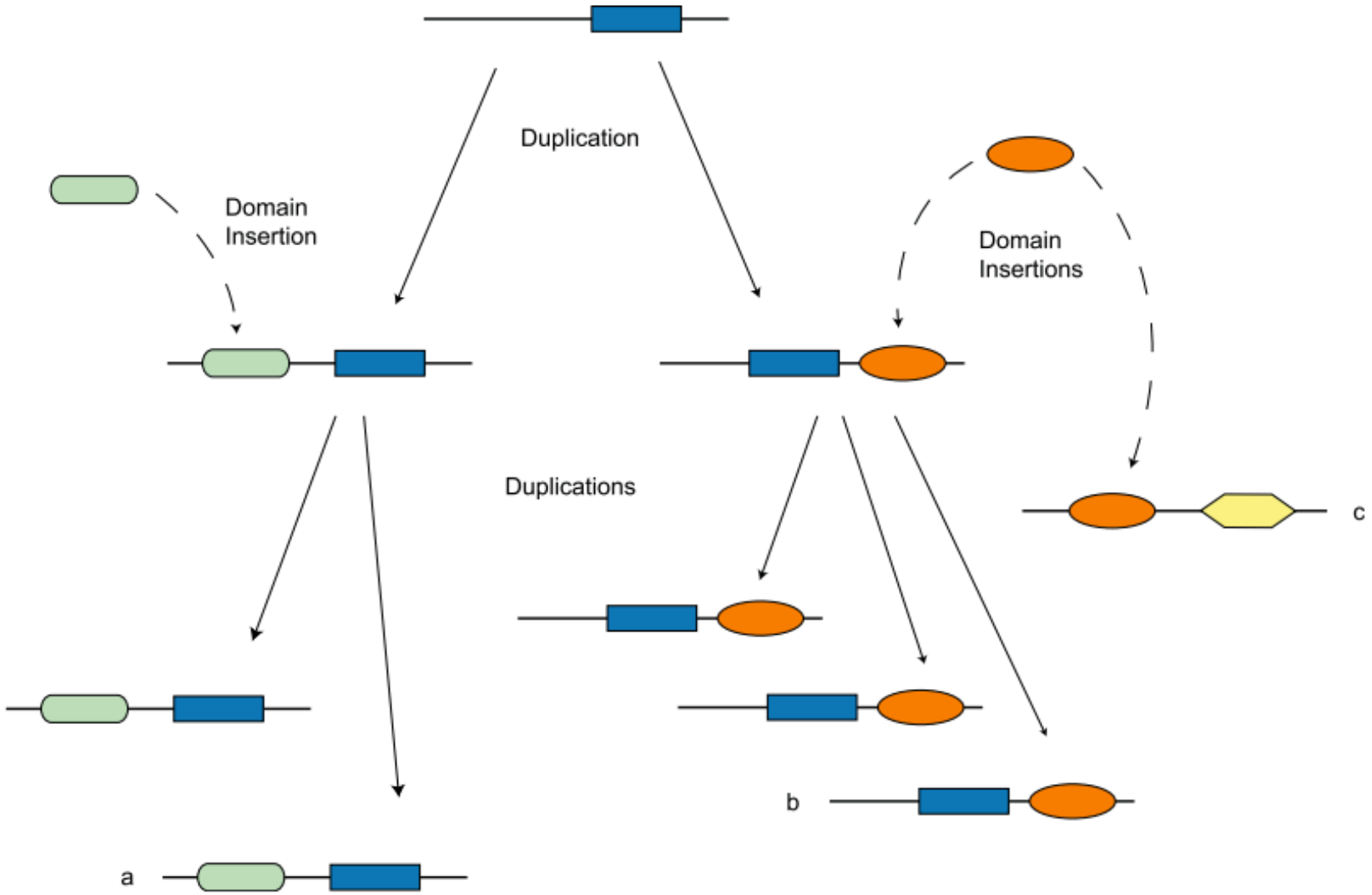
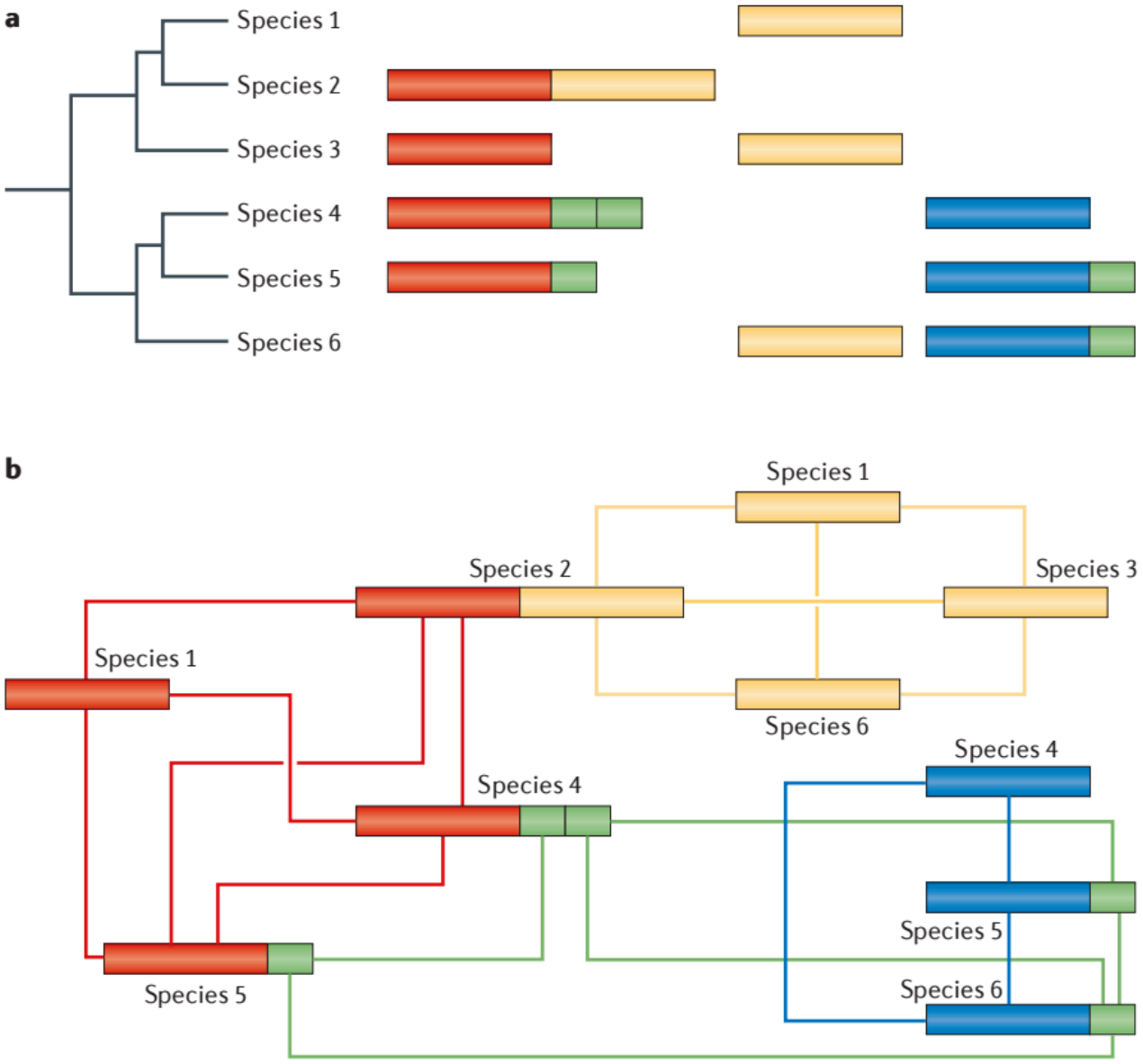


Figure 1. The evolution of a hypothetical multidomain family by gene duplication and domain insertion. Genes in the *a* and *b* subfamilies share a common ancestor but do not have identical domain composition. Gene *c* shares a homologous domain with genes in the *b* subfamily, but there is no gene that is ancestral to both *b* and *c*.
doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000063.g001

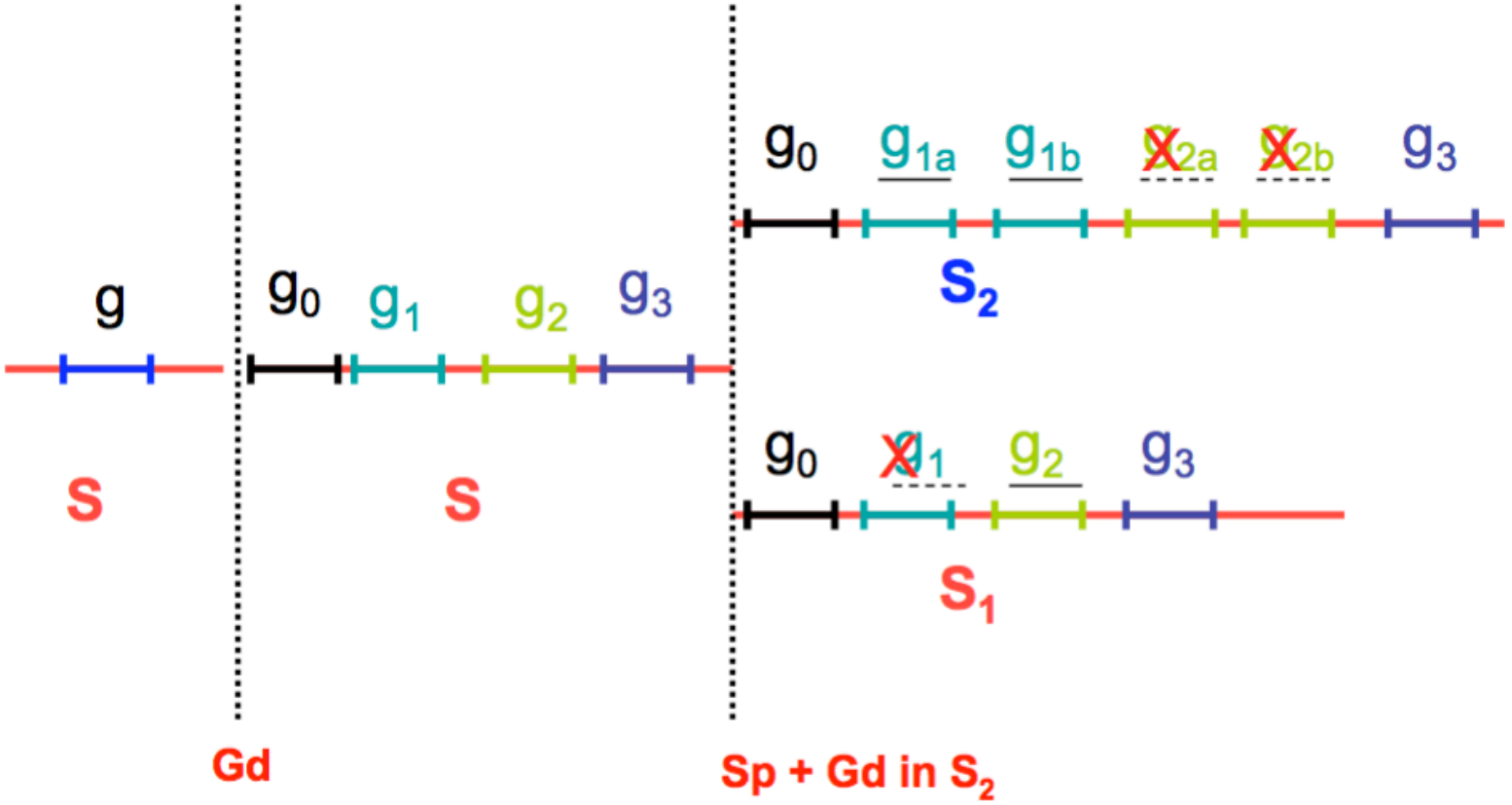
Song et al (2008)

Problem of clustering to assign gene families when comes to different domain combinations



Gabaldon and Koonin (2013)

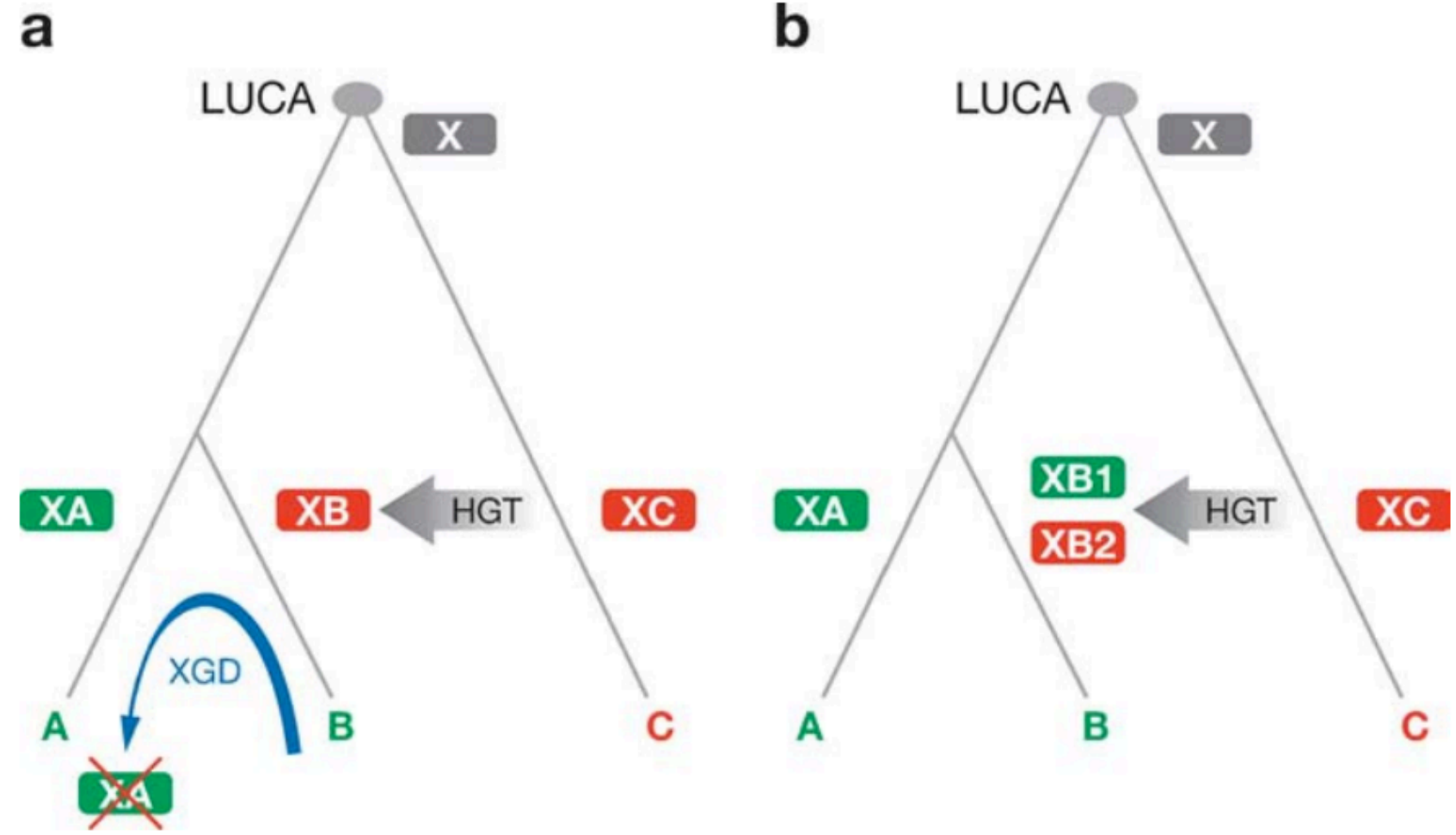
Detection can go wrong: Example of an orthology misleading situation



We assume that gene g_1 (in S_1) and genes g_{2a} and g_{2b} (in S_2) are lost, similarity and phylogenetic methods for orthology detection will assign erroneously orthology to g_2, g_{1a} and g_{1b}. Indeed these are not orthologous, because g_2, g_{1a} and g_{1b} do not result from the same ancestral gene after the speciation event.

In this case solely the environment conservation, will help in detecting the gene duplication and loss event, and hypothesise their non-orthology.

Effect of HGT on orthology and paralogy
(If orthology is simply inferred by gene content)



xenologous gene displacement

Figure 4

Effect of horizontal gene transfer on orthology and paralogy. (*a*) A hypothetical evolutionary scenario with HGT leading to xenology. (*b*) A hypothetical evolutionary scenario with HGT leading to pseudoparalogy. LUCA, Last Universal Common Ancestor (of all extant life forms).

Koonin (2005)

Caveat: Do orthologs, as compared to paralogs, are more likely to share the same function?

How confident can we be that orthologs are similar, but paralogs differ?

Romain A. Studer and Marc Robinson-Rechavi

Department of Ecology and Evolution, Biophore, Lausanne University, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland and Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

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PLoS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

Resolving the Ortholog Conjecture: Orthologs Tend to Be Weakly, but Significantly, More Similar in Function than Paralogs

Adrian M. Altenhoff[1,2], Romain A. Studer[2,3,4], Marc Robinson-Rechavi[2,3], Christophe Dessimoz[1,2,5]*

1 ETH Zurich, Department of Computer Science, Zürich, Switzerland, 2 Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland, 3 Department of Ecology and Evolution, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, 4 Institute of Structural and Molecular Biology, Division of Biosciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom, 5 EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute, Hinxton, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Some designs for the study of gene duplication.

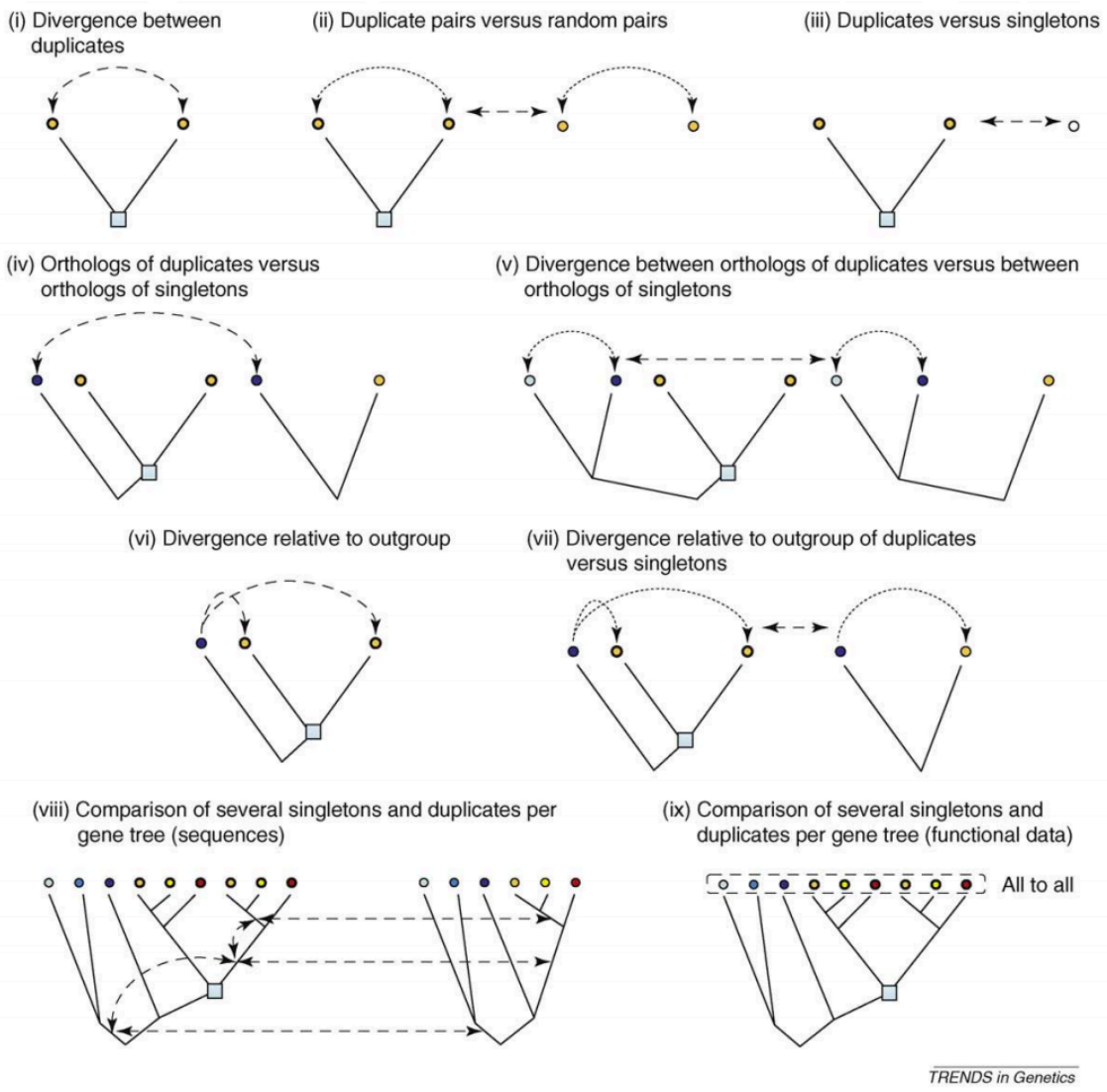


Table 1. The impact of study design on tests of evolution after duplication

Study design[a]	Data type[b]	Predictions under simple evolutionary models			Refs
		Preferential change after duplication		Function change after duplication or speciation	
		Subfunctionalization[c]	Neofunctionalization		
(i) Divergence between duplicates	Functional	Differences between paralogs			[19,20,55]
(ii) Duplicate pairs versus random pairs	Functional	Paralogs more similar than random pairs, but not identical			[11,19,54]
(iii) Duplicates versus singletons	Functional	Measure of retention bias, confused by evolution after duplication			[11,19,25]
(iv) Orthologs of duplicates versus orthologs of singletons	Functional	Measure of retention bias			[12]
(v) Divergence between orthologs of duplicates versus between orthologs of singletons	Sequence	Measure of retention bias			[12,53]
(vi) Divergence relative to outgroup	Sequence	No prediction relative to symmetry, relaxed purifying selection	Asymmetry between paralogs, positive selection[e]		[11,17,58]
	Functional	Two paralogs different, complementary to full outgroup function	One paralog similar to outgroup, one different		[18,21]
(vii) Divergence relative to outgroup of duplicates versus singletons	Sequence	Higher divergence of duplicates[d], confused by retention bias			[62]
	Functional	Two paralogs different, complementary to outgroup; singleton similar to outgroup	One paralog similar to outgroup, one different; singleton similar to outgroup	No specific prediction[f]	[18,24,25]
(viii) Comparison of several singletons and duplicates per gene tree	Sequence	Higher relaxation of purifying selection on branches after duplication	More positive selection on branches after duplication	Positive selection in various branches of the tree[g]	[13,43,48,56]
(ix) *idem*	Functional	Conservation of pattern among singletons; sub-patterns in duplicates	Conservation in most homologs; new patterns[h] in some duplicates	Variation in pattern among homologs, with gain of new patterns[h]	

Studer and Robinson-Rechavi (2009)

Testing duplication combining transcriptome dataset

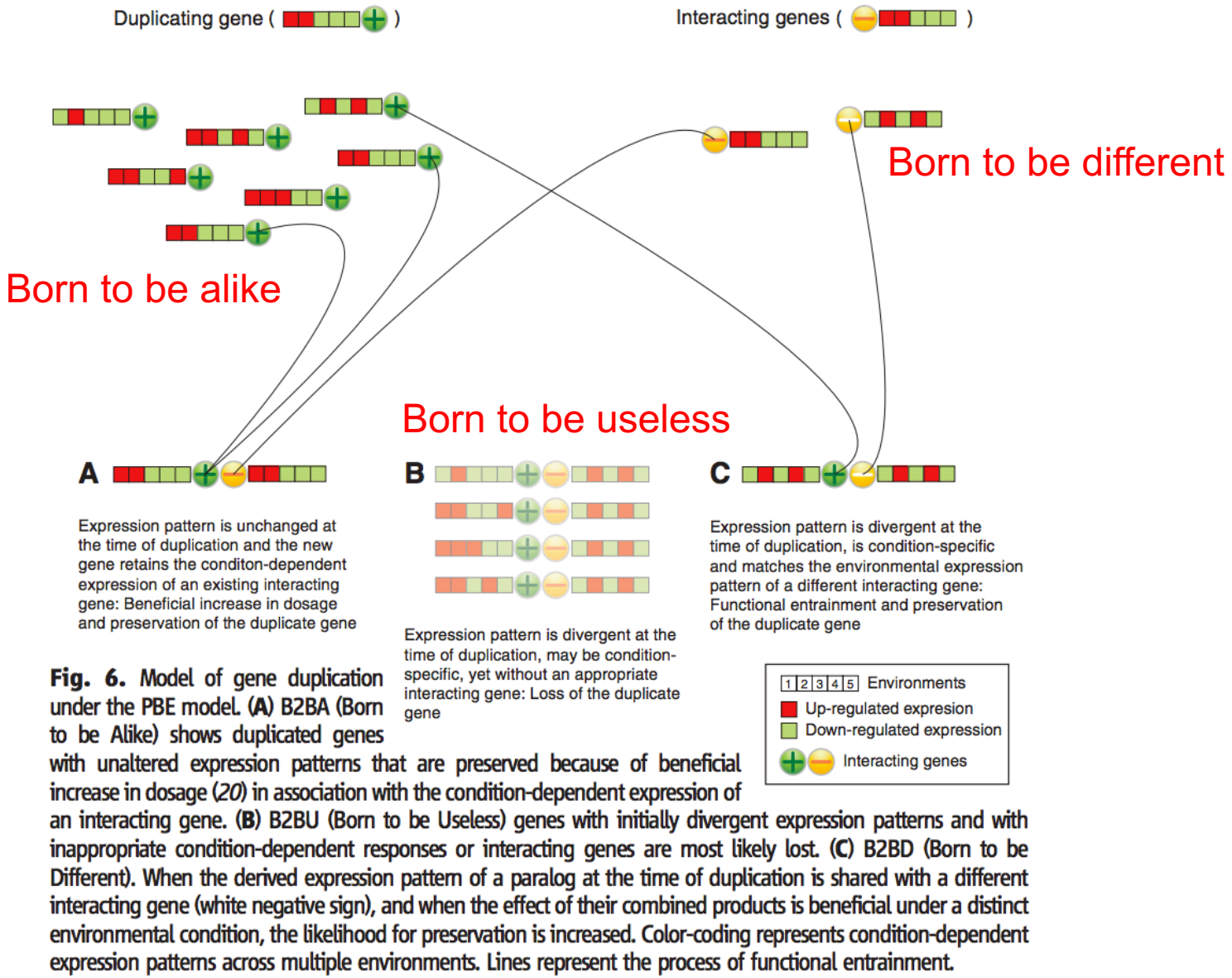


Fig. 6. Model of gene duplication under the PBE model. **(A)** B2BA (Born to be Alike) shows duplicated genes with unaltered expression patterns that are preserved because of beneficial increase in dosage (*20*) in association with the condition-dependent expression of an interacting gene. **(B)** B2BU (Born to be Useless) genes with initially divergent expression patterns and with inappropriate condition-dependent responses or interacting genes are most likely lost. **(C)** B2BD (Born to be Different). When the derived expression pattern of a paralog at the time of duplication is shared with a different interacting gene (white negative sign), and when the effect of their combined products is beneficial under a distinct environmental condition, the likelihood for preservation is increased. Color-coding represents condition-dependent expression patterns across multiple environments. Lines represent the process of functional entrainment.

Colbourne et al (2011)

Summary point

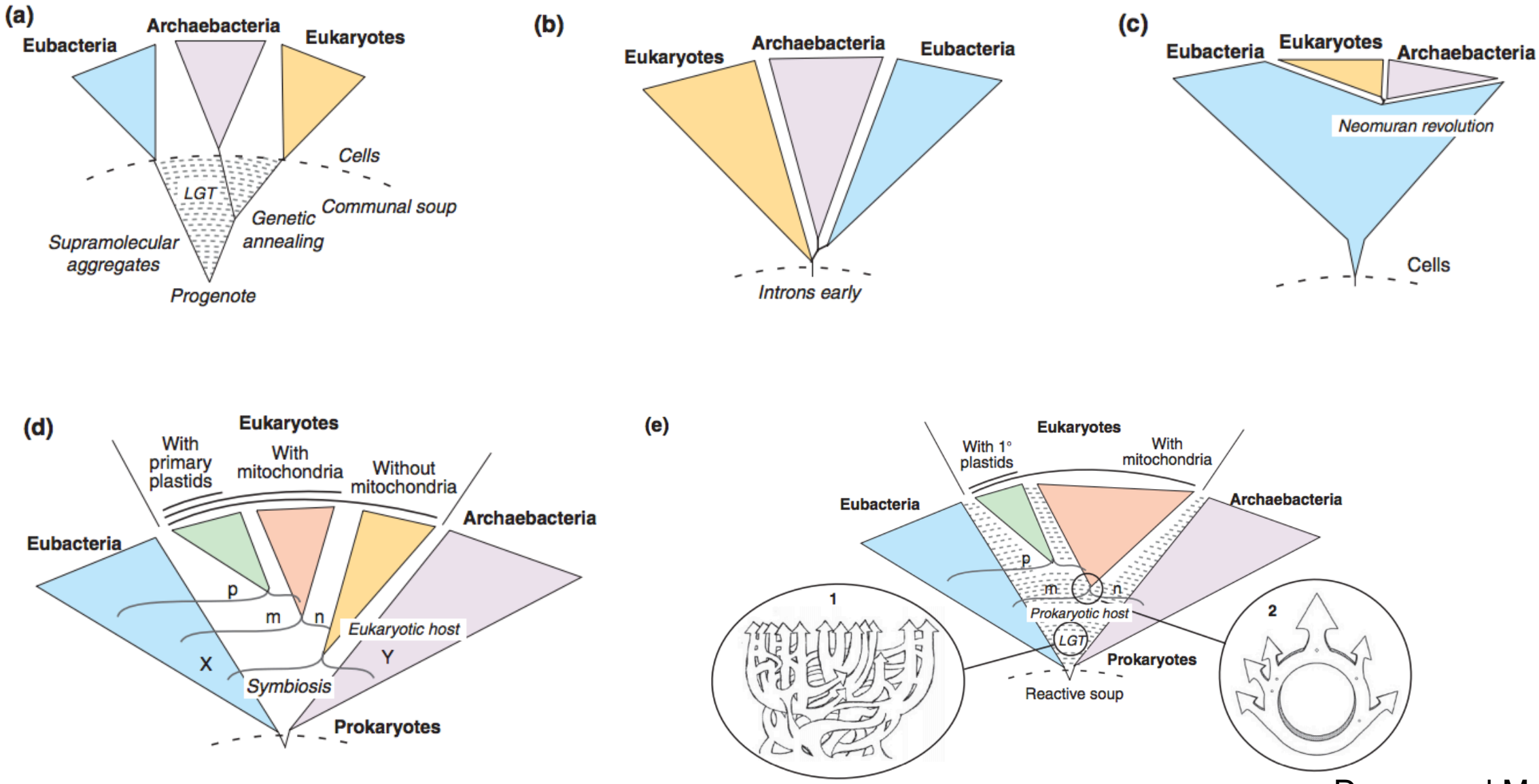
SUMMARY POINTS

1. Orthologs and paralogs are two types of homologous genes that evolved, respectively, by vertical descent from a single ancestral gene and by duplication.
2. Distinguishing between orthologs and paralogs is crucial for successful functional annotation of genomes and for reconstruction of genome evolution.
3. A finer classification of orthologs and paralogs has been developed to reflect the interplay between duplication and speciation events, and effects of gene loss and horizontal gene transfer on the observed homologous relationship.
4. Methods for identification of sets of orthologous and paralogous genes involve phylogenetic analysis and various procedures for sequence similarity–based clustering.
5. Analysis of clusters of orthologous and paralogous genes is instrumental in genome annotation and in delineation of trends in genome evolution.
6. Rearrangements of gene structure confound orthologous and paralogous relationships.
7. The gene-centered concepts of orthology and paralogy can be generalized downward, to the level of strings of nucleotides and even single base pairs, and upward, to multigene arrays.

Koonin (2005)

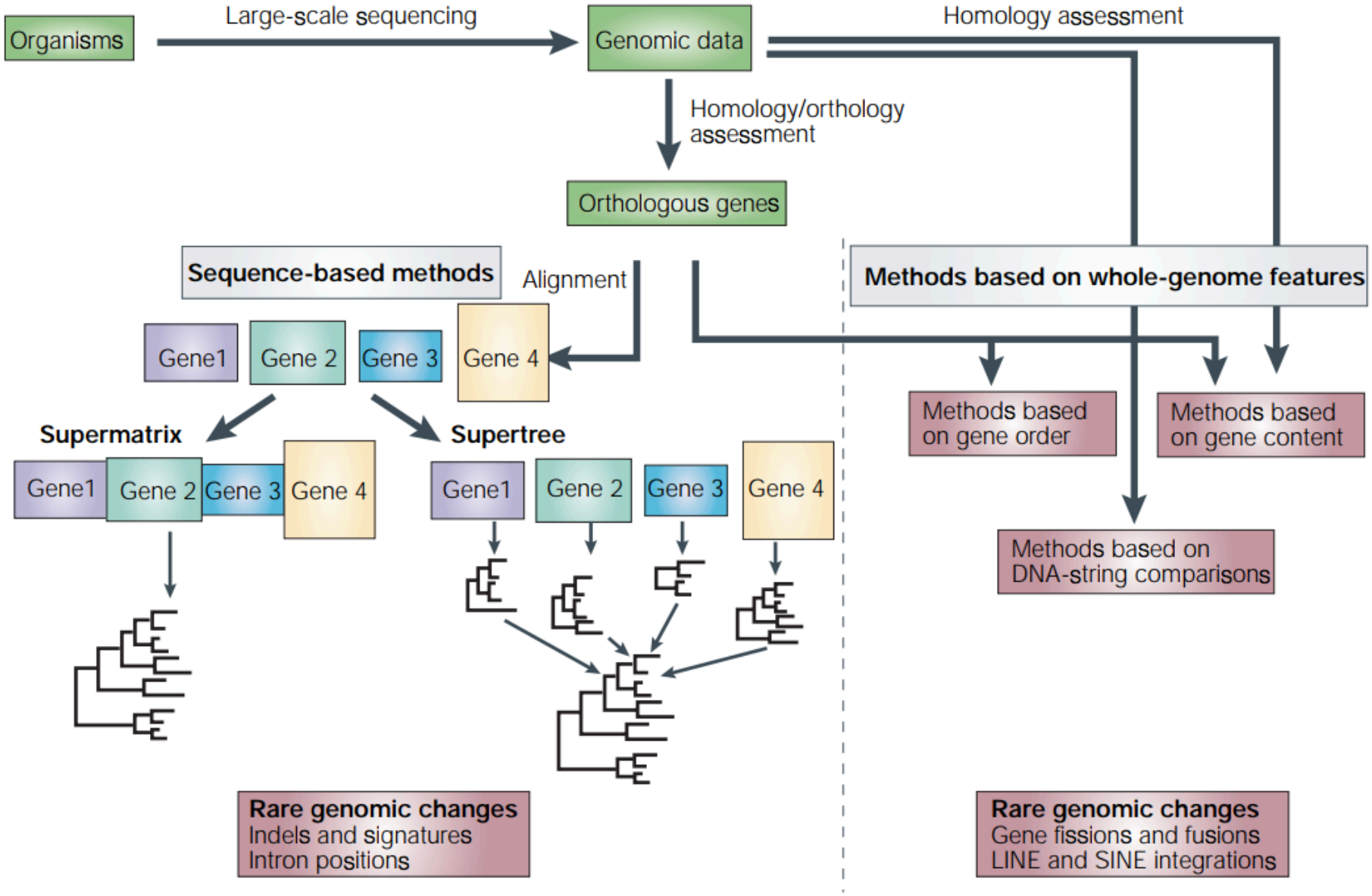
Phylogenomics

Five models models of tree of life

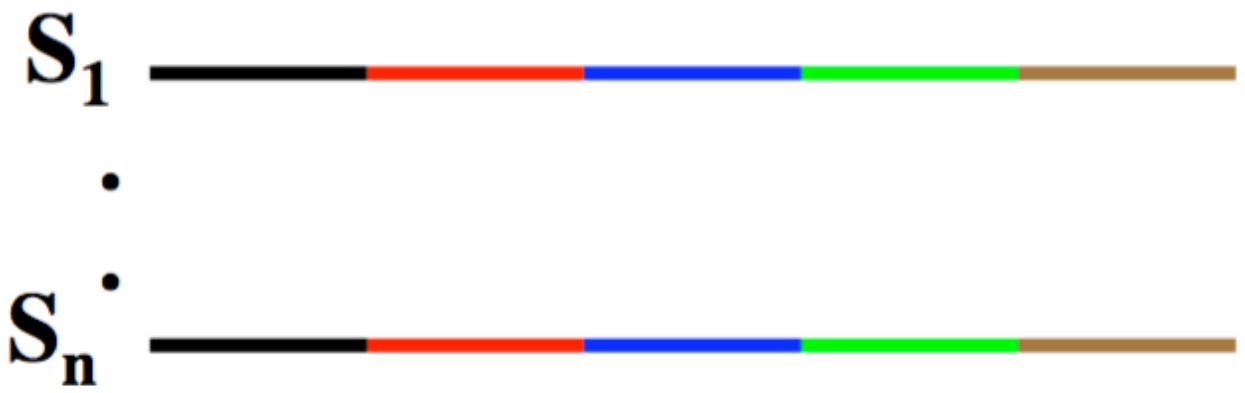


Dagan and Martin (2006)

Probably the most common (easy) way to construct alignment of concatenated gene shared across all species



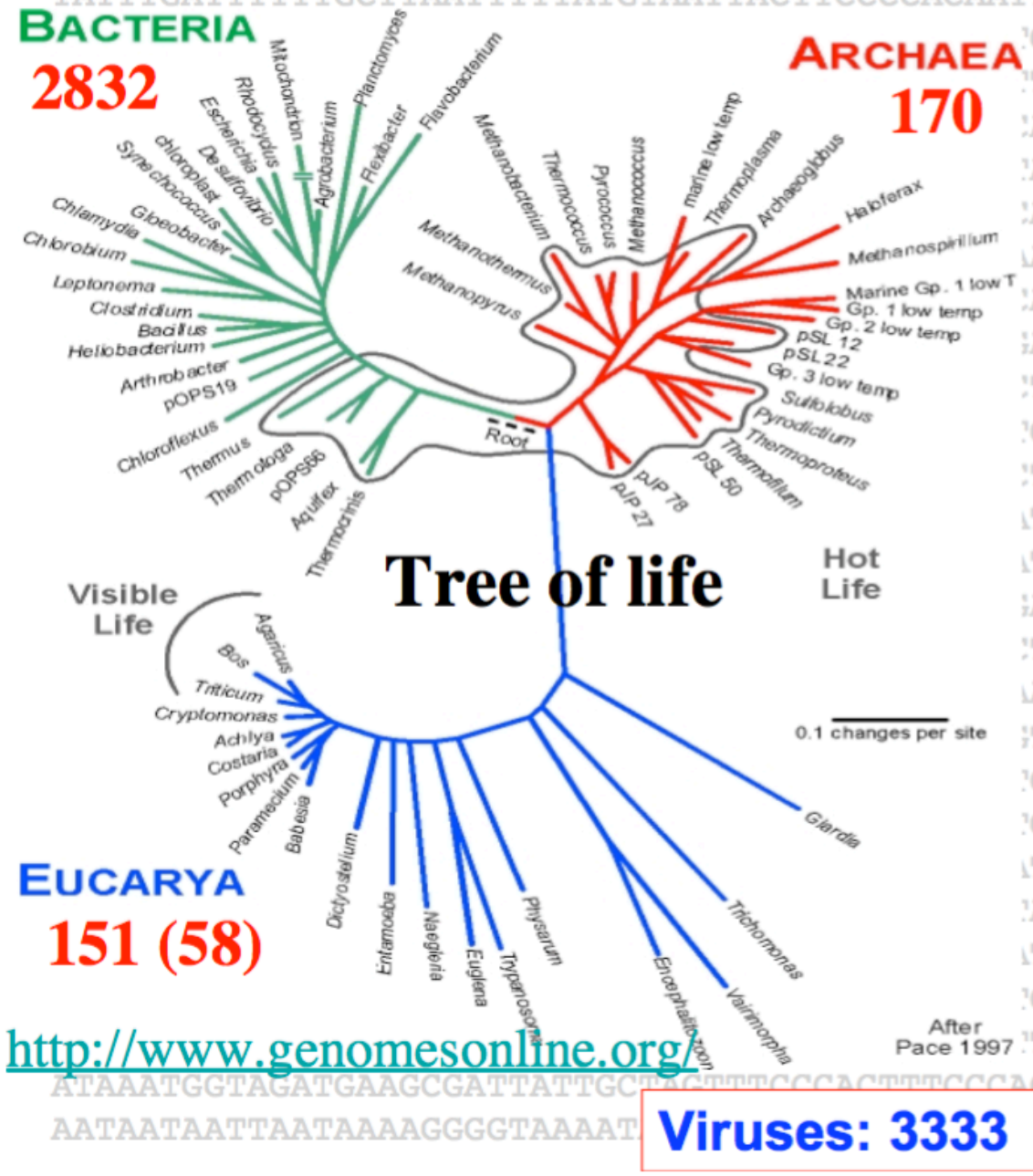
Probably the most common (easy) way to construct alignment of concatenated gene shared across all species



Limitations:

- **genes don't evolve at the same rate nor in the same way;**
- **a limited number of genes are shared among all species;**

Tree of life



Complete finished genomes: 3060 (04/09/14)

- 2832 Bacteria
- 170 Archaea
- 58 eukaryotes

Incomplete genomes projects: 38262

- 32068 Bacteria
- 664 Archaea
- 5530 Eukaryotes

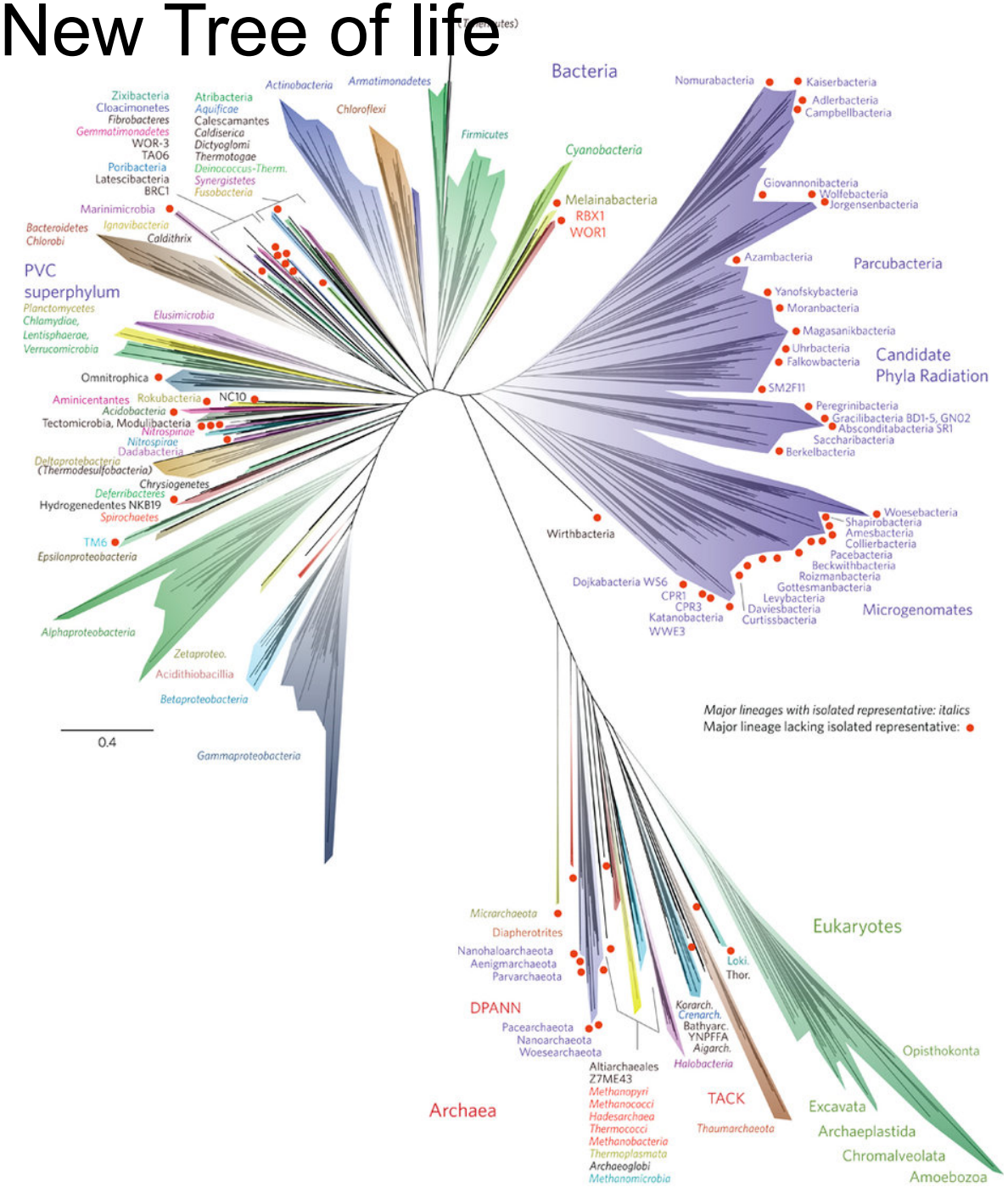
Transciptomes: 947

- 76 Bacteria
- 11 Archaea
- 860 Eukaryota

Viruses: 3333

http://www.genomesonline.org/

New Tree of life



The third trunk that Woese and his colleagues identified included little-known [microbes that live in extreme places] like hot springs and oxygen-free wetlands. Woese and his colleagues called this third trunk Archaea.

Dr. Banfield said she expected new branches to be discovered for eukaryotes, especially for tiny species such as microscopic fungi. “That’s where I think the next big advance might be found,” Dr. Banfield said.

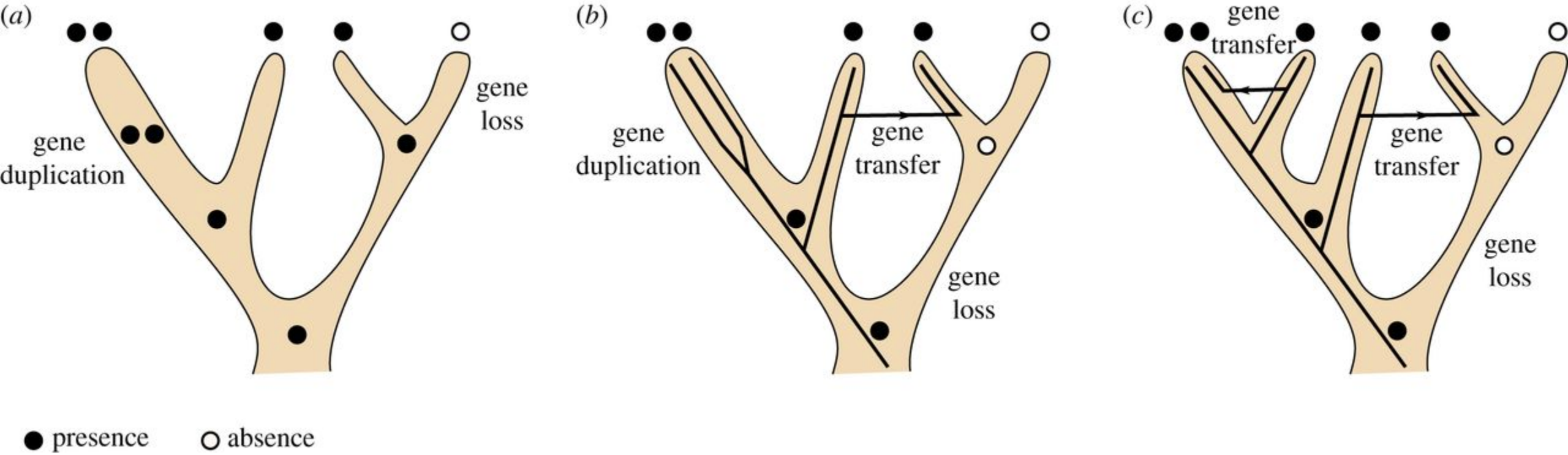
Dr. Hug disagreed that scientists were done with bacteria. “I’m less convinced we’re hitting a plateau,” she said. “There are a lot of environments still to survey.”

Hug et al (2016)

http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/12/science/scientists-unveil-new-tree-of-life.html?_r=0

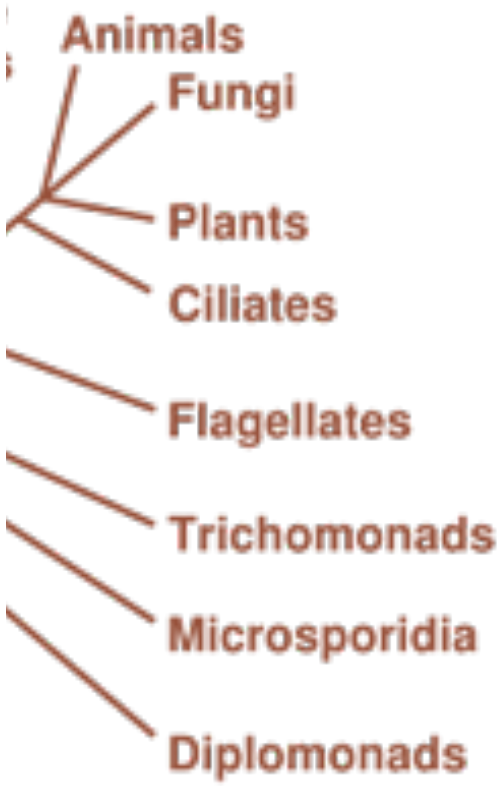
Horizontal gene transfer (HGT)

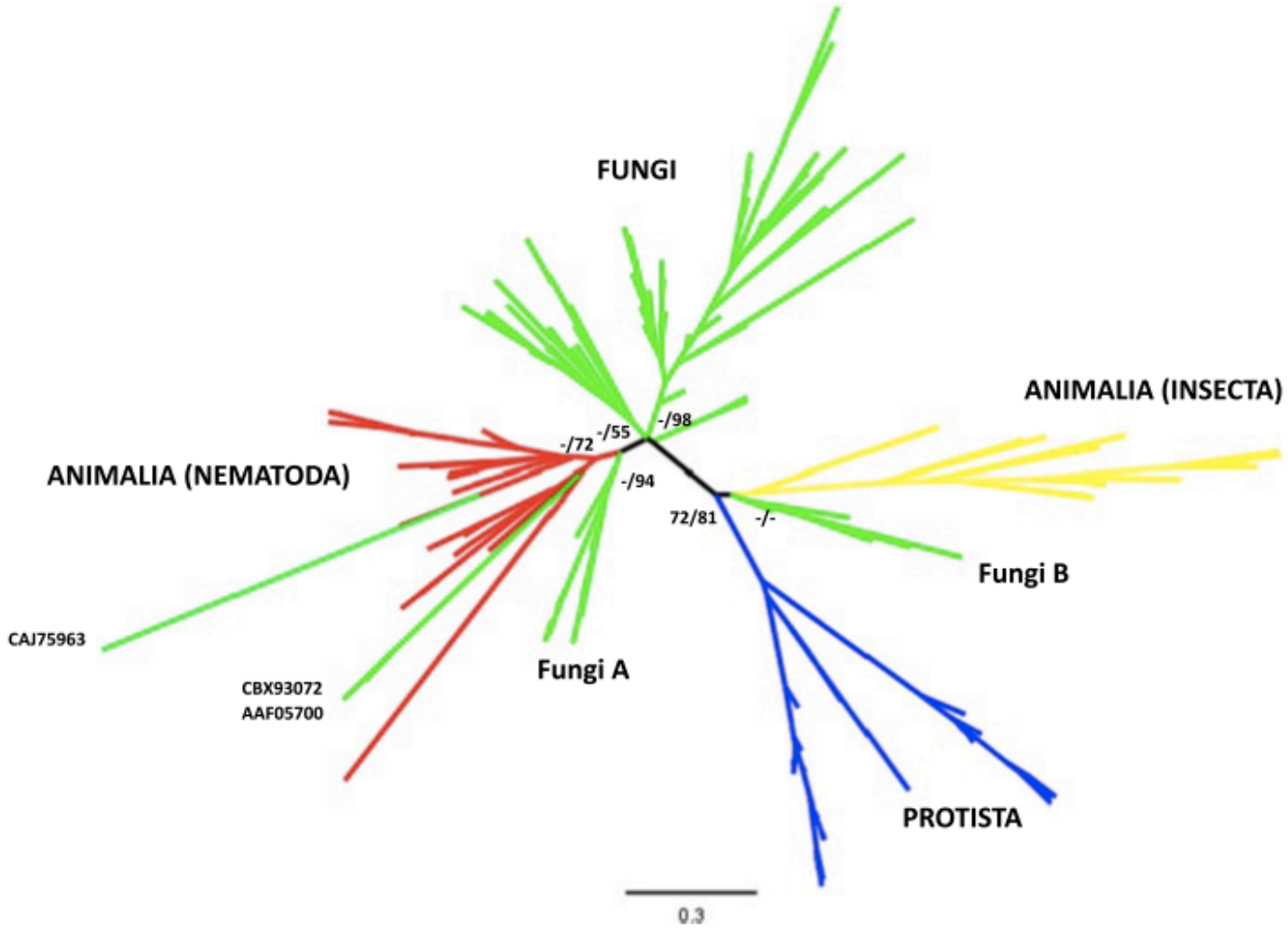
Inferring HGT require
1) species phylogeny ; 2) gene phylogeny
3) extensive taxon sampling



Szöllősi et al (2015)

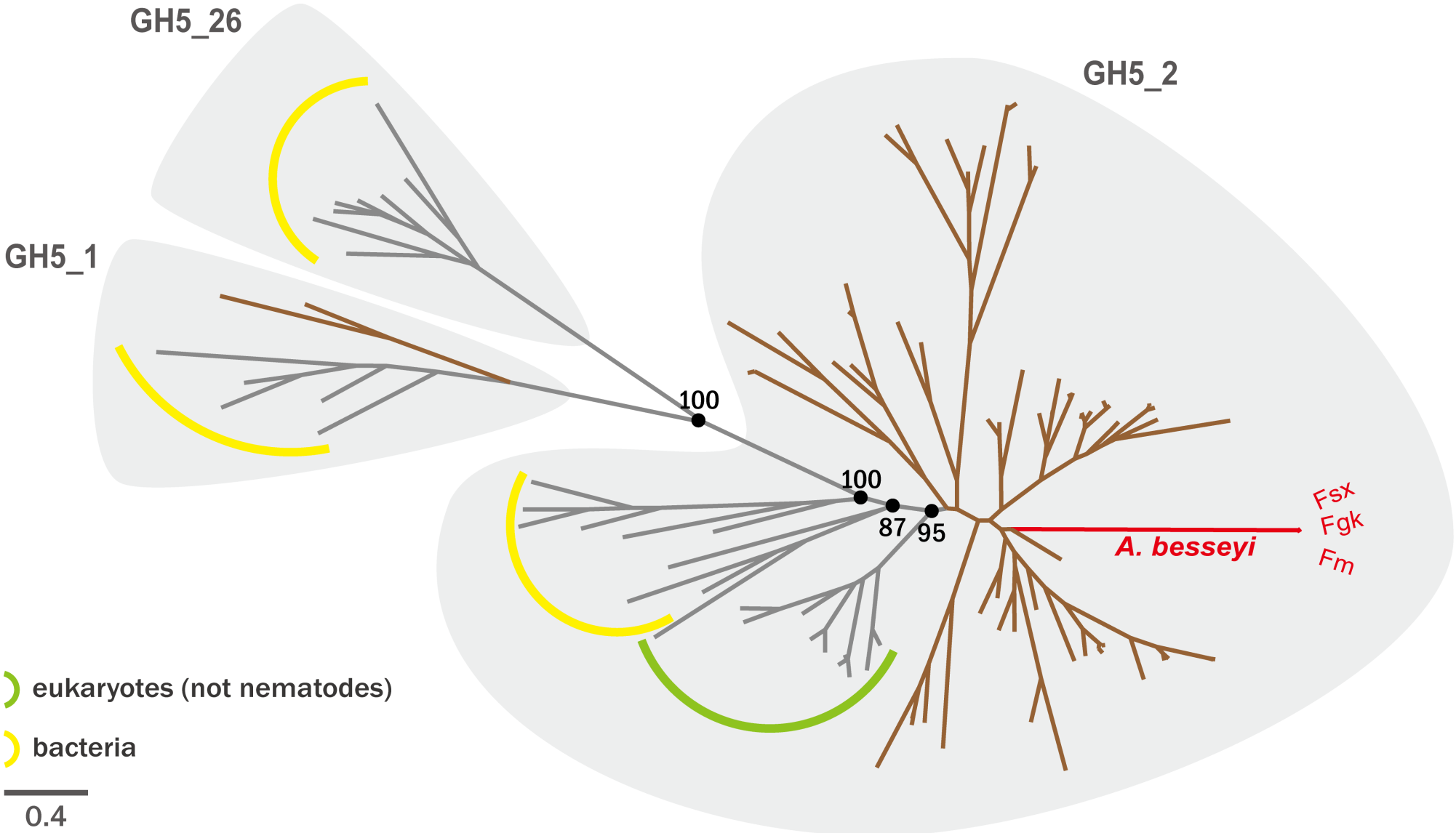
HGT of GH45 enables plant parasitism in nematodes





Juan E Palomares-Rius, et al., BMC Evo. Biology (2014)

HGT of GH5 from bacteria in nematodes



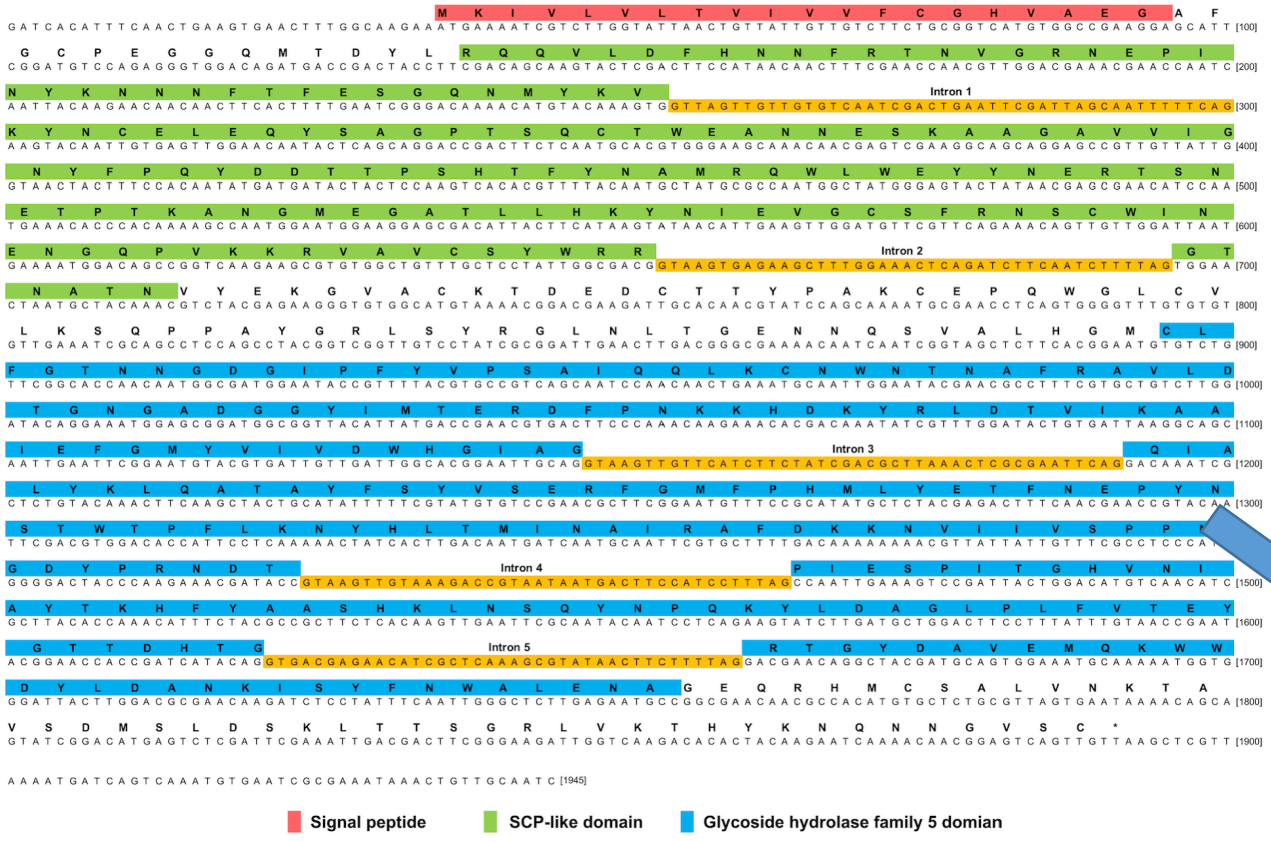
Complicated history of genes: dig into finer details

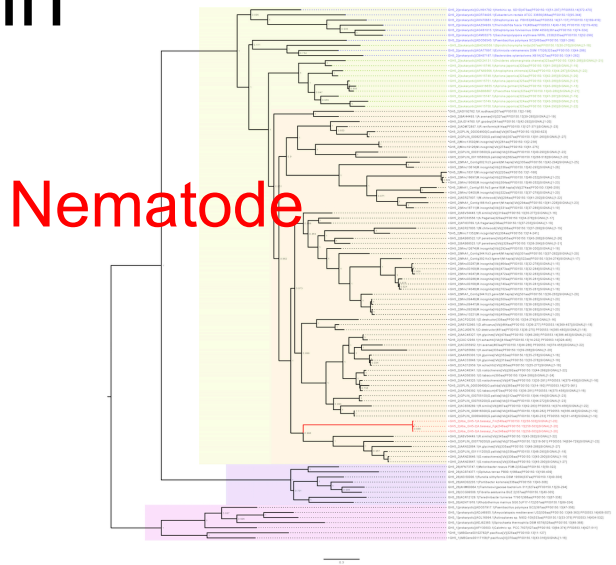
Gene fusion

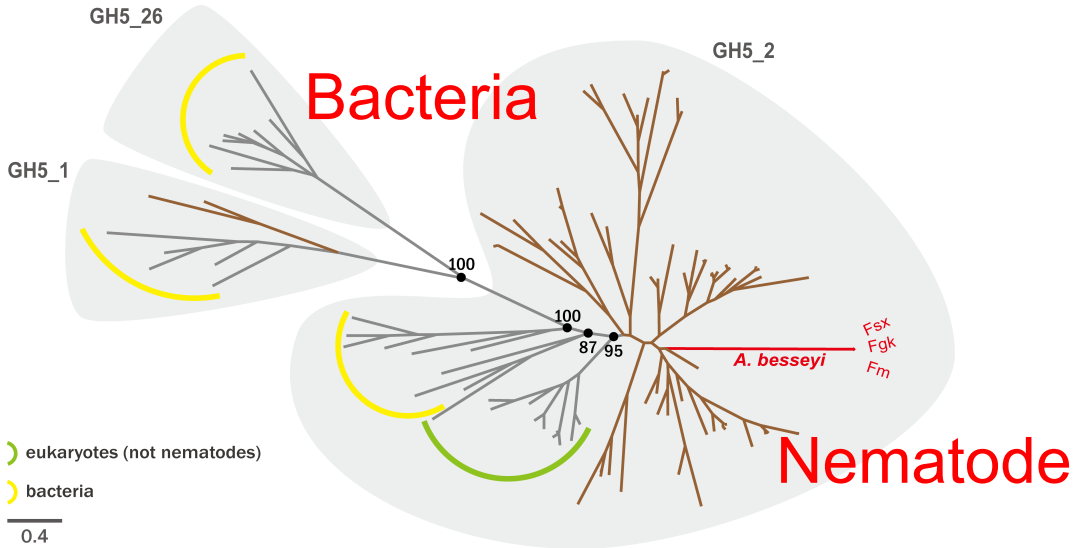
Gene fission

Domains shuffling

A gene with domains of different history
one HGT + one nematode ancestor origin

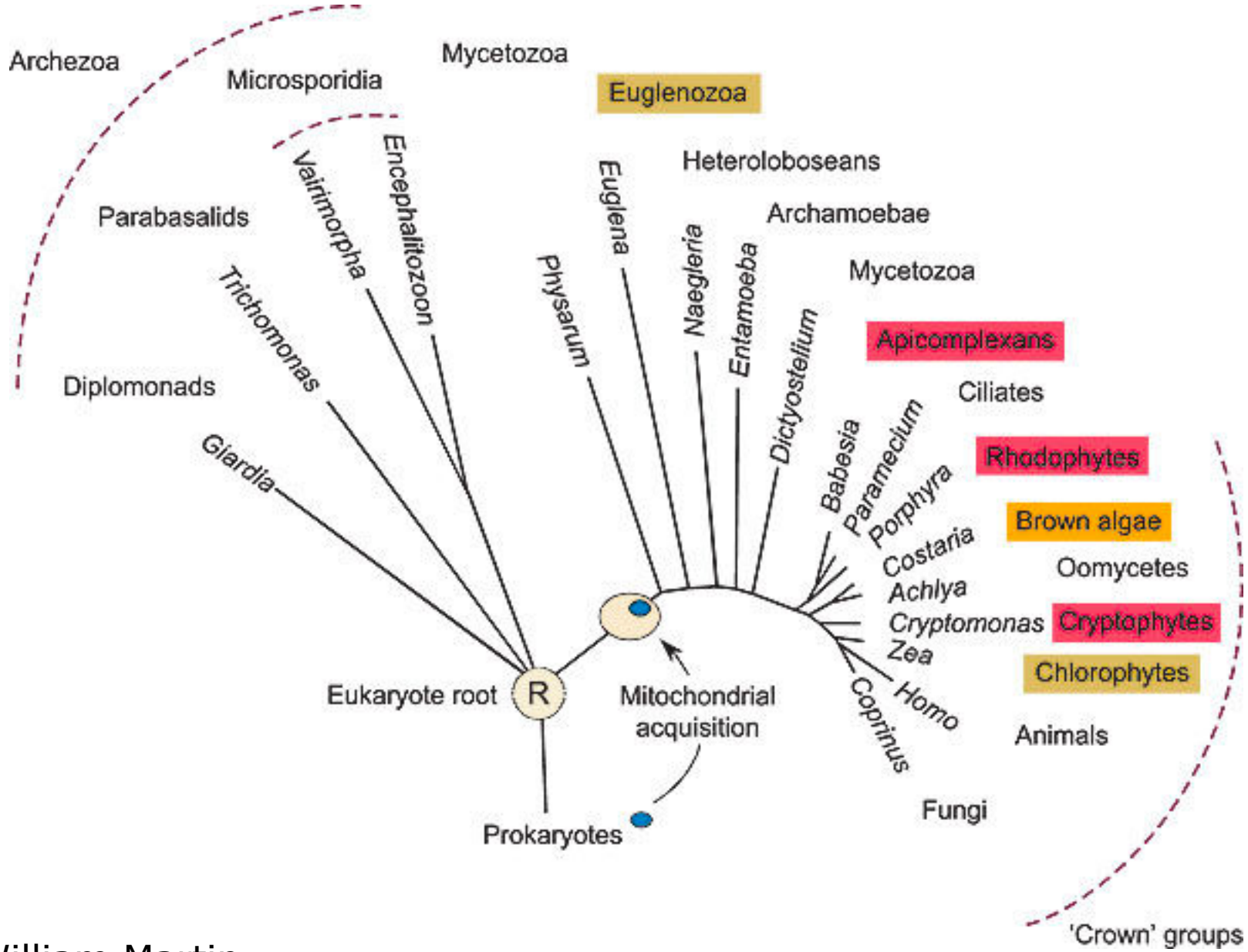






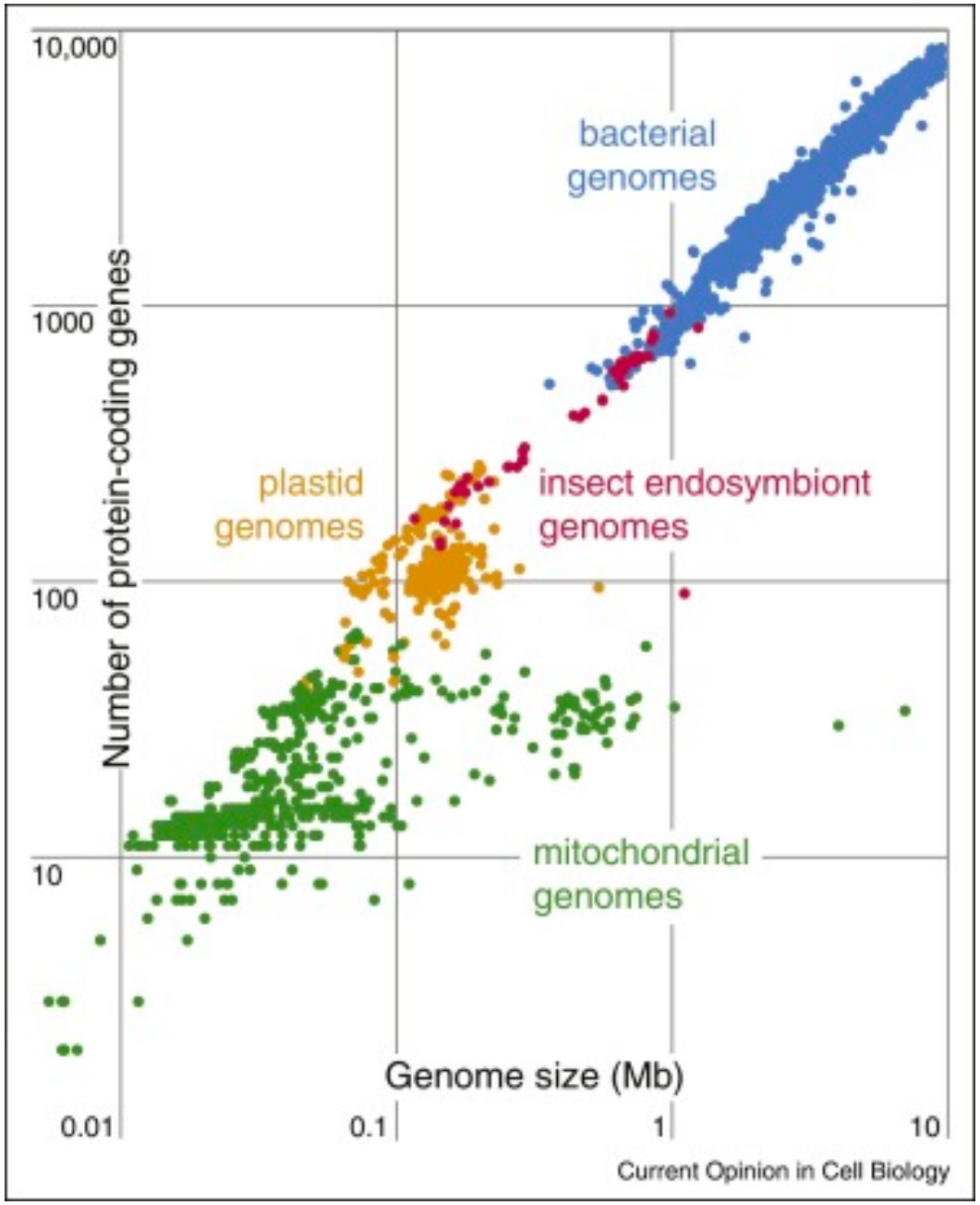
Wu and Guo et al (in press)

Symbiosis



Martin Embley & William Martin
Nature **440**, 623-630(30 March 2006)

Genomes from bacteria, insect endosymbionts, chloroplasts, and mitochondria form an unbroken continuum of size and coding density. The plot is truncated at 10 Mb and 10,000 genes.

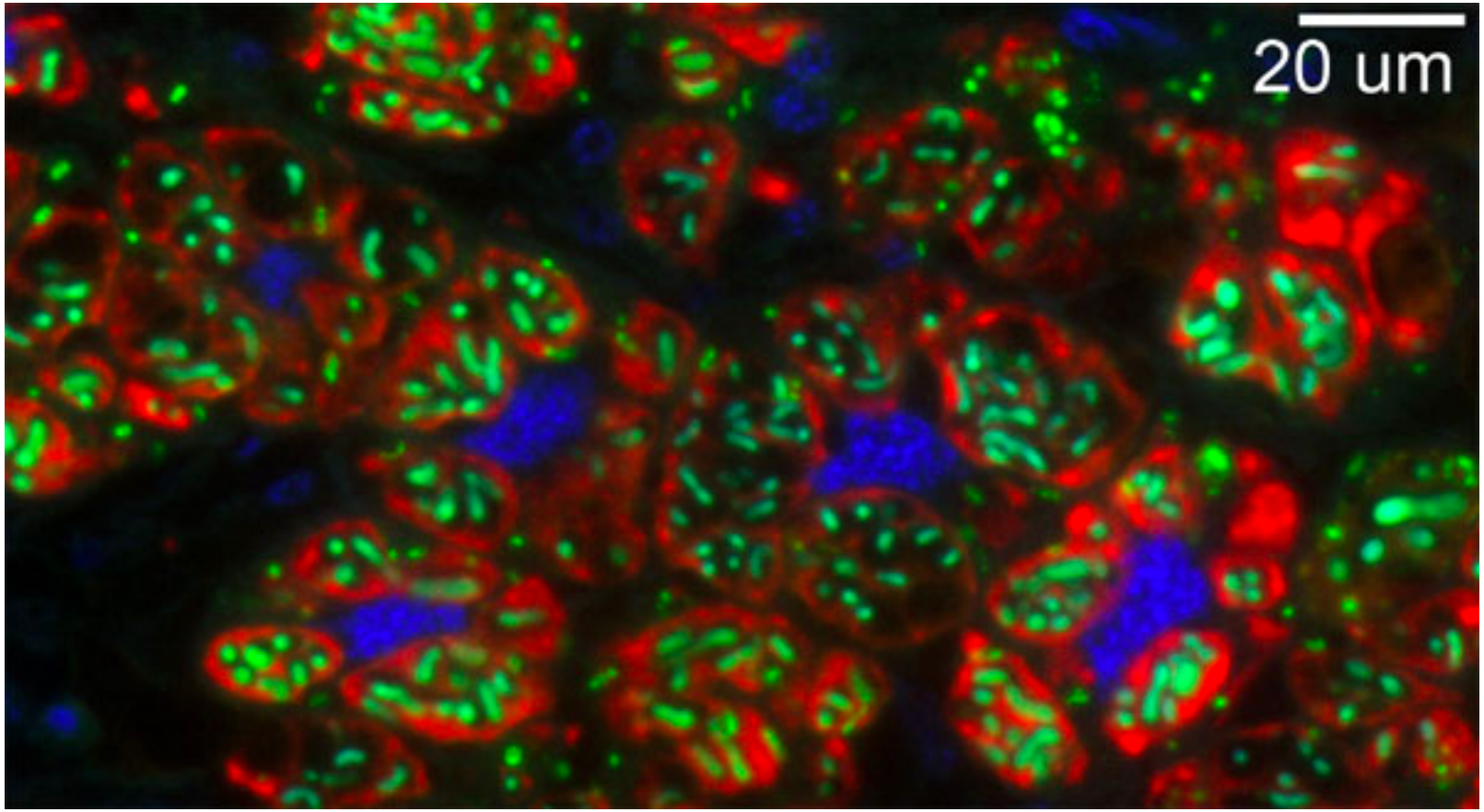


“Insect endosymbionts are missing (genomic) links between bacteria and organelles. It is now widely appreciated that all animals form symbioses with bacteria. Insects are especially interesting in this regard because they form many intracellular symbioses — that is, they allow bacteria to live inside their cells — that are not pathogenic from the host perspective”

McCutcheon (2016) Current Opinion in Cell Biology

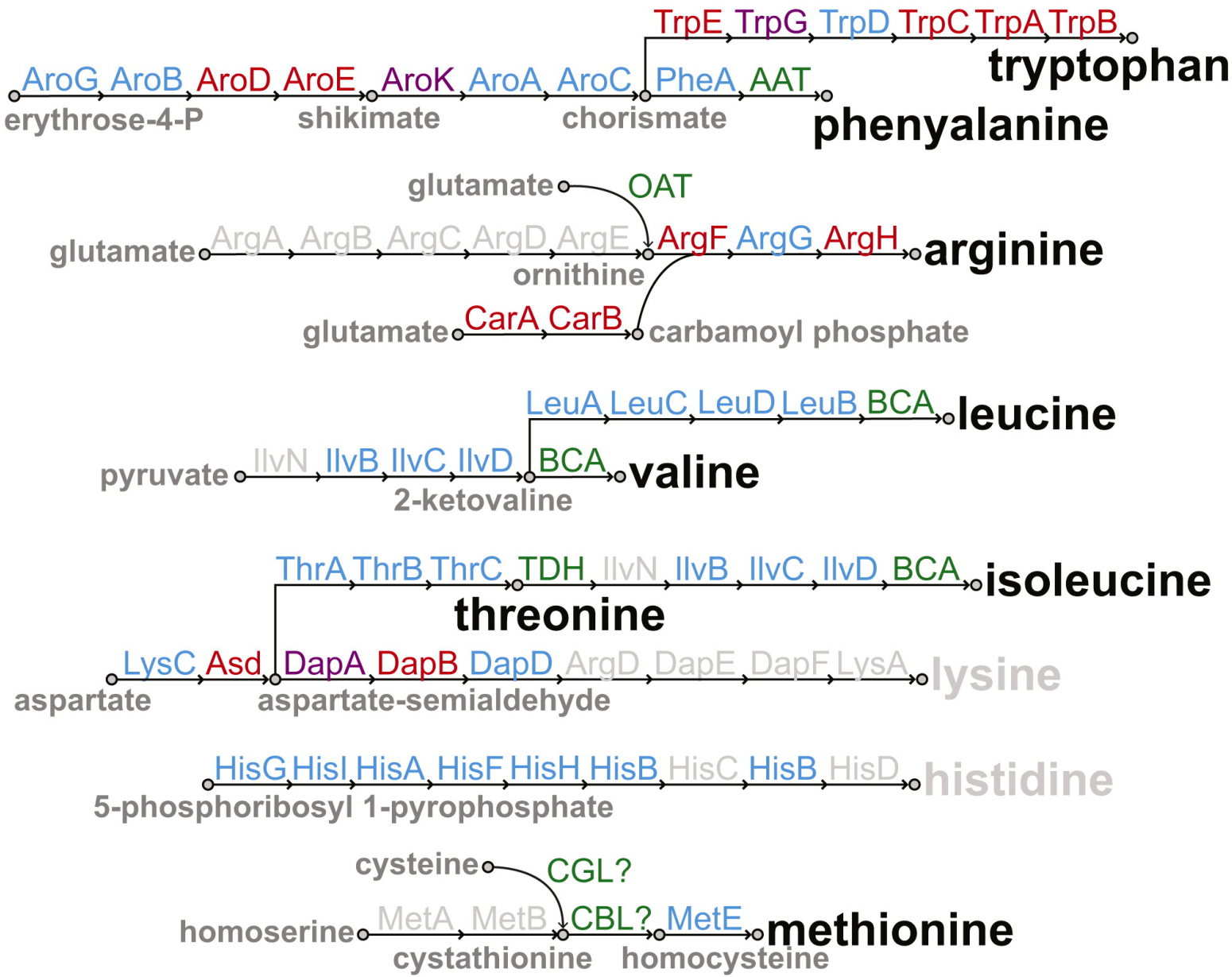
Case study: Mealybugs

Triple Symbiotic Relationship between Mealybugs, *Tremblaya princeps*, and *Moranella endobia*



Mealybug cells, showing Tremblaya (red), Moranella (green) and mealybug nuclei (blue).
Credit: Ryuichi Koga, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan

Predicted Essential Amino Acid Metabolic Contributions of the Mealybug-Tremblaya-Moranella Symbiosis



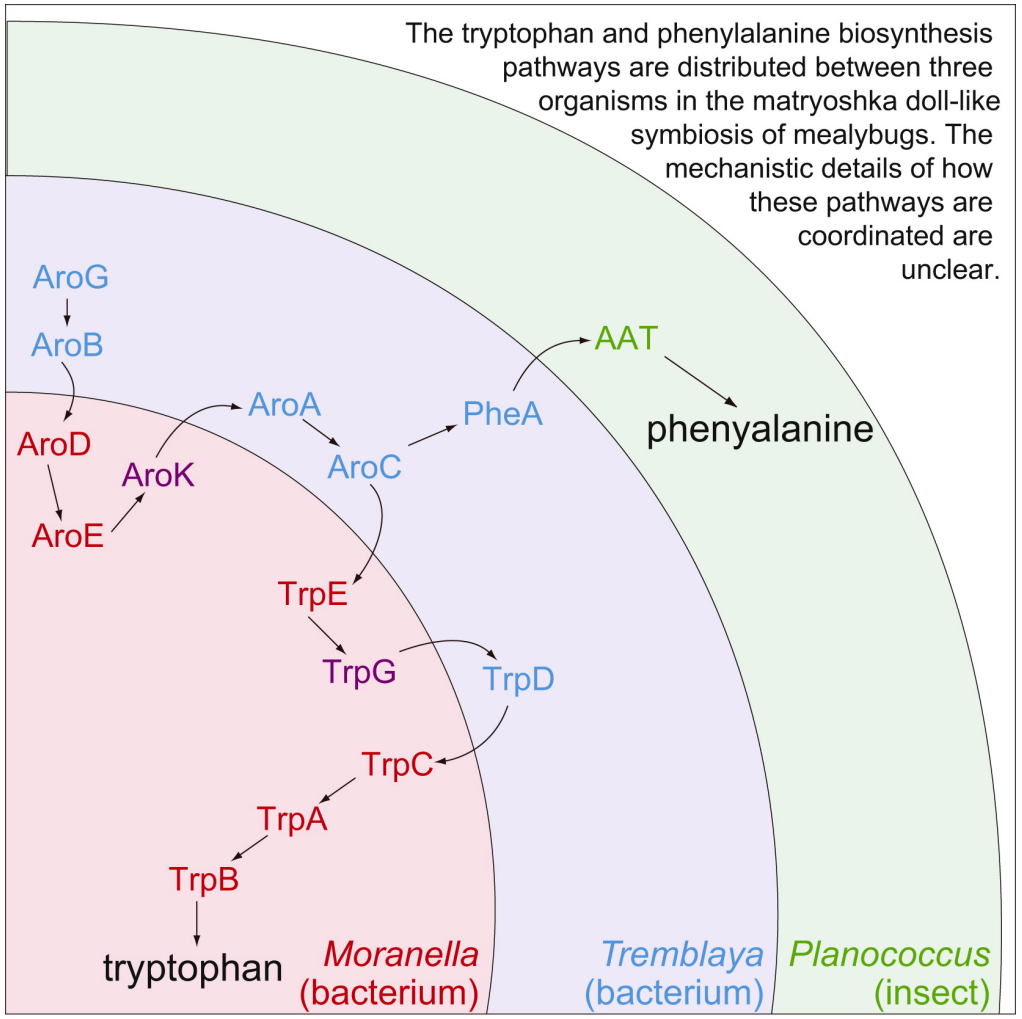
Gene homologs found in the Tremblaya genome are blue; the Moranella genome, red; both the Tremblaya and Moranella genomes, purple; neither the Tremblaya nor the Moranella genome, gray; activities not found in either bacterial genome but predicted to be encoded in the mealybug genome, green.

McCutcheon and Dohlen (2011) Current Biology

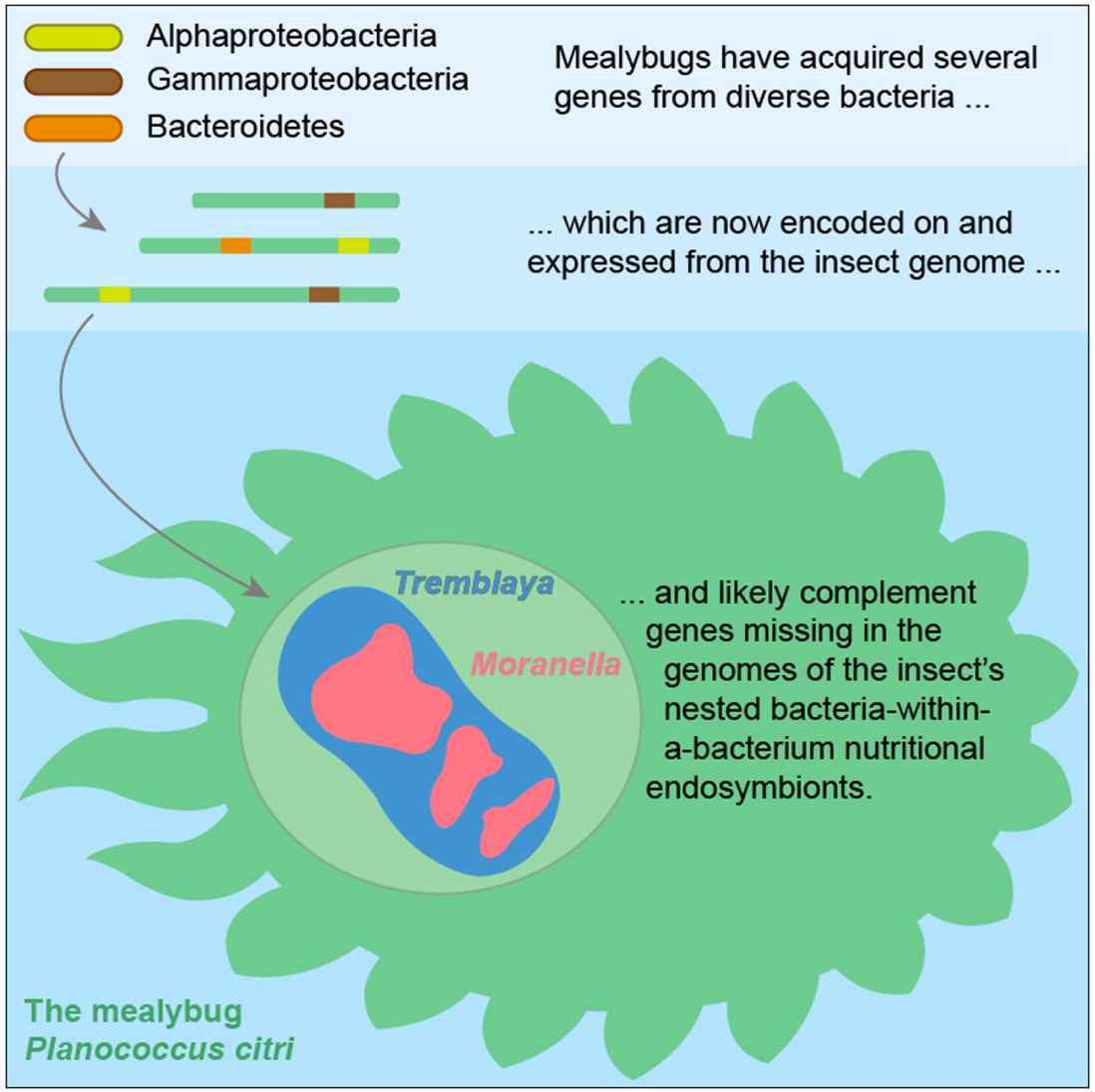
Genome degeneracy of a bacterial endosymbiont is driven by its own endosymbiont

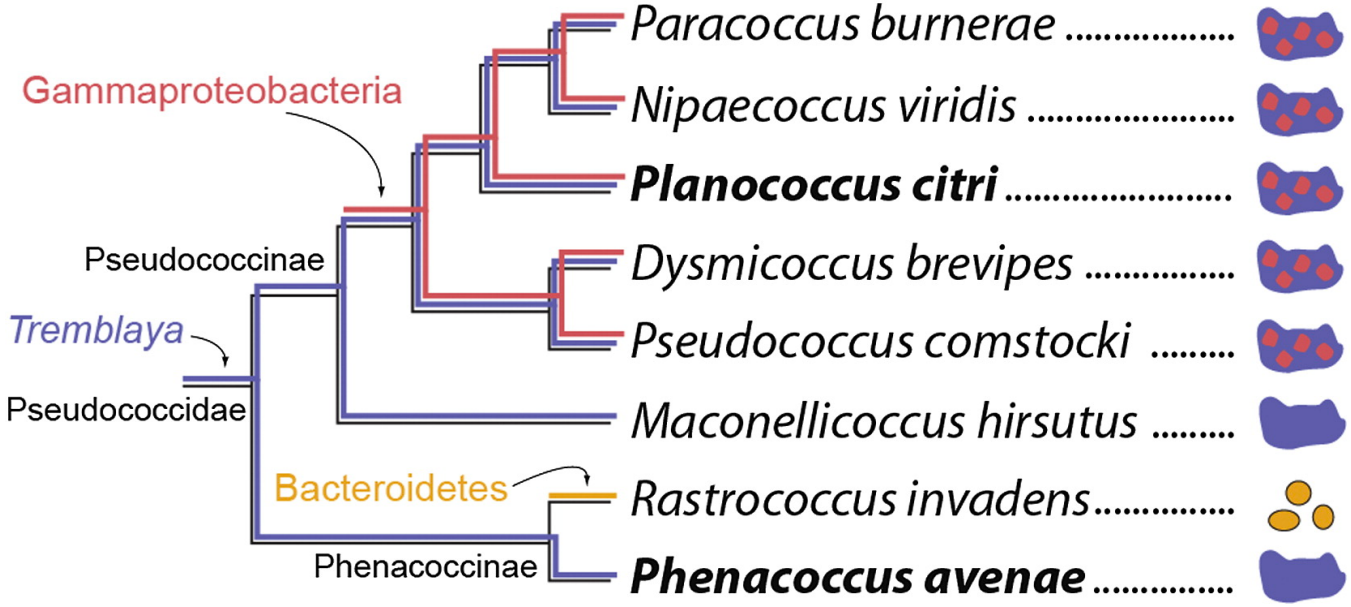
•HGT from diverse bacteria to the insect host genome support the three-way symbiosis

•Endosymbiont genomes can massively degrade without transfer of genes to the host

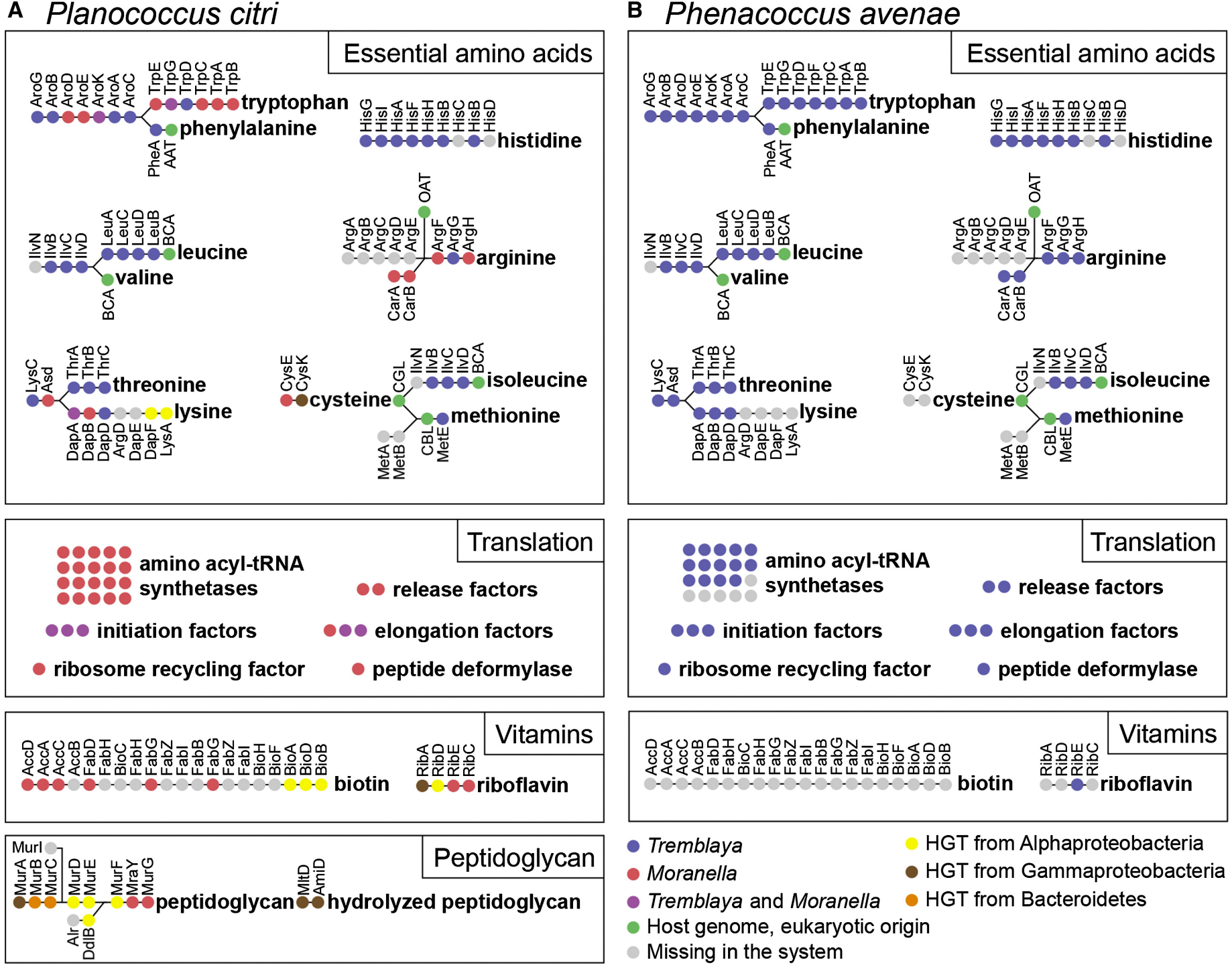


Horizontal Gene Transfer from Diverse Bacteria to an Insect Genome Enables a Tripartite Nested Mealybug Symbiosis





FilipHusnik et al., (2013) Cell


A Planococcus citri
Essential amino acids
AroG AroB AroD AroE AroK AroA AroC
TrpE TrpG TrpD TrpC TrpA TrpB
tryptophan
PheA AAT
phenylalanine
HisG HisI HisA HisF HisH HisB HisC HisB HisD
histidine
IlvN IlvB IlvC IlvD
LeuA LeuC LeuD LeuB BCA
leucine
valine
BCA
OAT
ArgA ArgB ArgC ArgD ArgE
ArgF ArgG ArgH
arginine
CarA CarB
LysC Asd
ThrA ThrB ThrC
threonine
lysine
DapA DapB DapD ArgD DapE DapF LysA
CysE CysK
cysteine
CGL
IlvN IlvB IlvC IlvD BCA
isoleucine
methionine
MetA MetB
CBL MetE
Translation
amino acyl-tRNA synthetases
release factors
initiation factors
elongation factors
ribosome recycling factor
peptide deformylase
Vitamins
AccD AccA AccC AccB FabD FabH BioC FabH FabG FabZ FabI FabB FabG FabZ FabI BioH BioF BioA BioD BioB
biotin
RibA RibD RibE RibC
riboflavin
Peptidoglycan
MurI
MurA MurB MurC MurD MurE MurF MraY MurG
peptidoglycan
MltD AmiD
hydrolyzed peptidoglycan
Alr DdlB
B Phenacoccus avenae
Essential amino acids
AroG AroB AroD AroE AroK AroA AroC
TrpE TrpG TrpD TrpF TrpC TrpA TrpB
tryptophan
PheA AAT
phenylalanine
HisG HisI HisA HisF HisH HisB HisC HisB HisD
histidine
IlvN IlvB IlvC IlvD
LeuA LeuC LeuD LeuB BCA
leucine
valine
BCA
OAT
ArgA ArgB ArgC ArgD ArgE
ArgF ArgG ArgH
arginine
CarA CarB
LysC Asd
ThrA ThrB ThrC
threonine
lysine
DapA DapB DapD ArgD DapE DapF LysA
CysE CysK
cysteine
CGL
IlvN IlvB IlvC IlvD BCA
isoleucine
methionine
MetA MetB
CBL MetE
Translation
amino acyl-tRNA synthetases
release factors
initiation factors
elongation factors
ribosome recycling factor
peptide deformylase
Vitamins
AccD AccA AccC AccB FabD FabH BioC FabH FabG FabZ FabI FabB FabG FabZ FabI BioH BioF BioA BioD BioB
biotin
RibA RibD RibE RibC
riboflavin
Tremblaya
Moranella
Tremblaya and Moranella
Host genome, eukaryotic origin
Missing in the system
HGT from Alphaproteobacteria
HGT from Gammaproteobacteria
HGT from Bacteroidetes

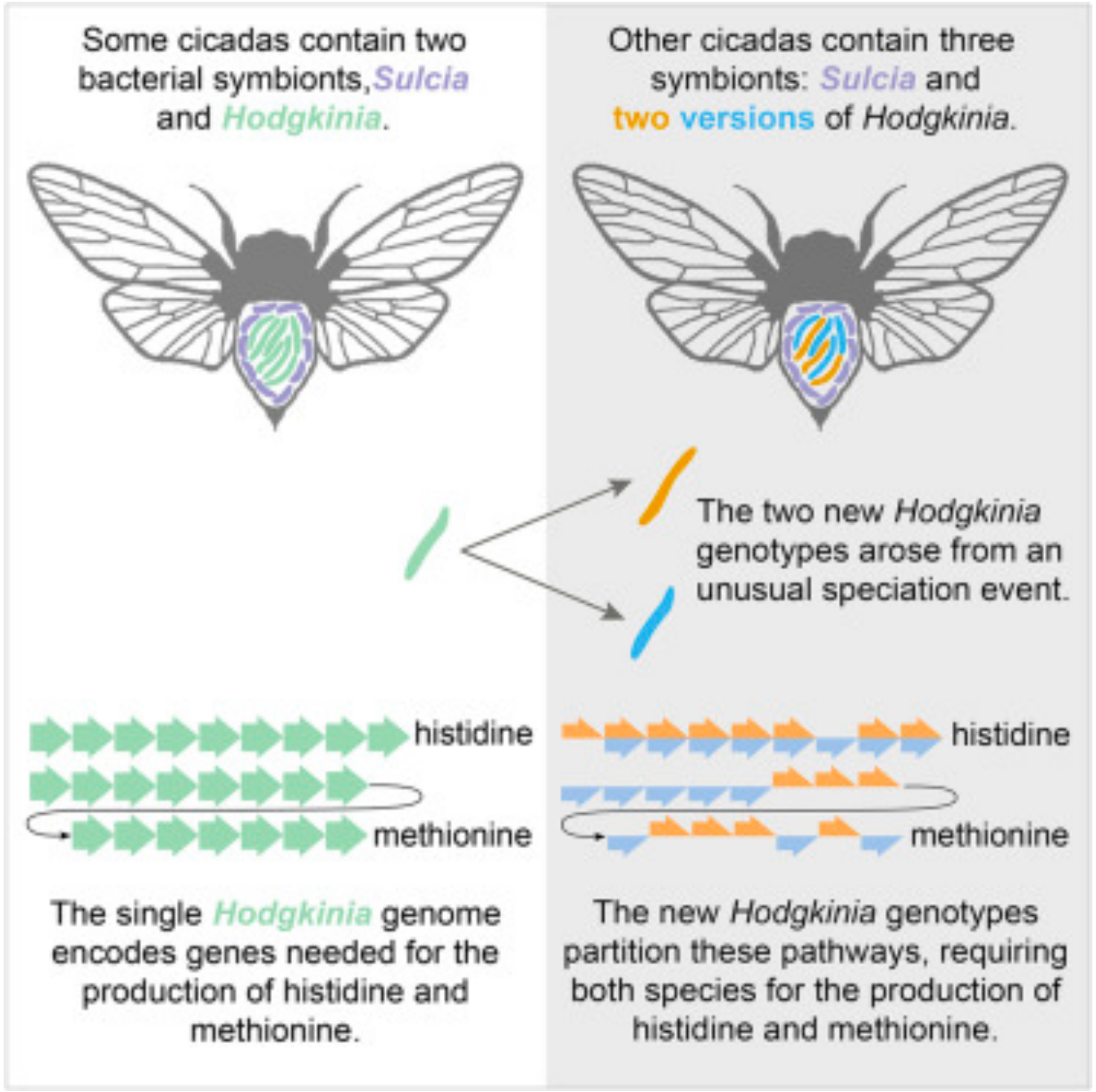
Even more fascinating case

Cell

Sympatric Speciation in a Bacterial Endosymbiont Results in Two Genomes with the Functionality of One

James T. Van Leuven,[1] Russell C. Meister,[2] Chris Simon,[2] and John P. McCutcheon[1,3,*]
[1]Division of Biological Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, USA
[2]Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, USA
[3]Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, CIFAR Program in Integrated Microbial Biodiversity, Toronto, ON M5G 1Z8, Canada
*Correspondence: john.mccutcheon@umontana.edu
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2014.07.047

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRI2JxTzJ-0&list=UUlSV2Tk7x-wBBXP6-VCNbNw



Comparing genomes (at gene level)

Extension of homology to genomes

Gene family gains and losses in previous lecture

Comparing genomes at **different resolution**

- Synteny (gene content on the same chromosome)
- Colinearity (gene content + order conservation)
- DNA-based alignments (base-to-base mapping)

Extension of homology to genomes: synteny

Synteny Conservation and Chromosome Rearrangements During Mammalian Evolution

Jason Ehrlich,*,[1] David Sankoff† and Joseph H. Nadeau*,[2]

**Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609 and †Centre de recherches mathématiques, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, H3C 3J7 Canada*

Manuscript received December 13, 1996
Accepted for publication June 4, 1997

MAPS of LINKAGE and SYNTENY HOMOLOGIES between MOUSE and MAN

JOSEPH H. NADEAU

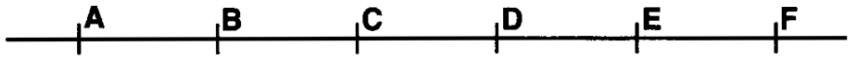
1989

Synteny refers to the occurrence of two or more genes on the same chromosome, whereas *conserved synteny* refers to two or more homologous genes that are syntenic in two or more species, regardless of gene order on each chromosome, *i.e.*, synteny but not necessarily gene order is conserved (Figure 2; see also NADEAU 1989). *Conserved linkage* pertains to the conservation of both synteny and order of homologous genes between species (Figure 2; see also NADEAU 1989). A *disrupted synteny* refers to circumstances where a pair of genes are located on the same chromosome in one species but their homologues are located on different chromosomes in another species, *i.e.*, the genes are syntenic in only one of the two species. Syntenic genes can be identified by examining published genetic maps and conserved segments can be identified by comparing

Synteny

conservation of gene content

A. Genetic map in reference species



Each unit is gene

Conserved synteny and linkage

Gene arrangement:

Definition: **Same gene order and similar genetic distances.**

Count:
One *conserved linkage* involving genes,
one conserved synteny. involving genes A,B,C,E,F.

Possible cause:
No inter-chromosomal rearrangement.
No intra-chromosomal rearrangement.

Conserved synteny, conserved linkage, disrupted linkage

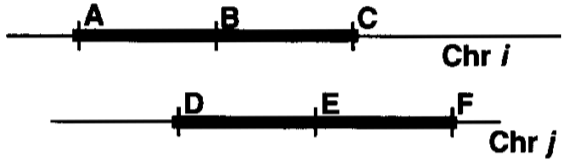
Gene arrangement:

Count:
One *conserved linkage* involving genes B,C,D;
One *conserved linkage* involving genes E,F.
One *disrupted linkage* involving genes B,C,D vs E,F vs A.
One *conserved synteny* involving genes A,B,C,D,E,F.

Possible causes:
An intra-chromosomal rearrangement,
such as a paracentric inversion.

Conserved synteny, disrupted synteny, conserved linkage, disrupted linkage

Gene arrangement:



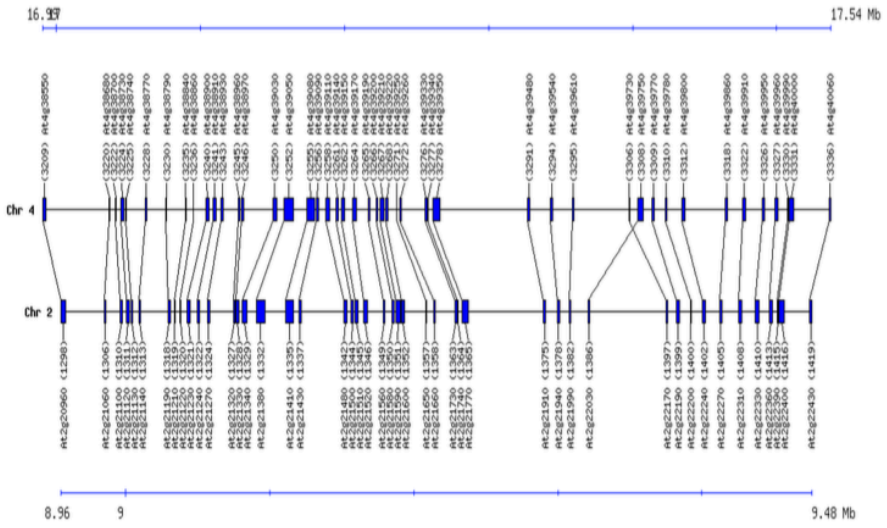
Count:
One *conserved linkage* involving genes A,B,C;
One *conserved linkage* involving genes D,E,F.
One *disrupted linkage* involving genes A,B,C vs D,E,F .
One *conserved synteny* involving genes A,B,C.
One *conserved synteny* involving genes D,E,F.
One *disrupted synteny* involving genes A,B,C vs D,E,F.

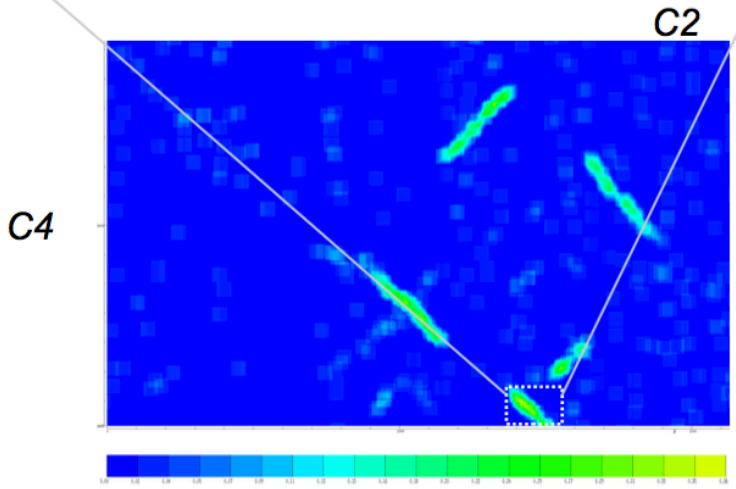
Possible causes:
An inter-chromosomal rearrangement,
such as a reciprocal translocation.

Ehrlich (1997)

Synteny and colinearity

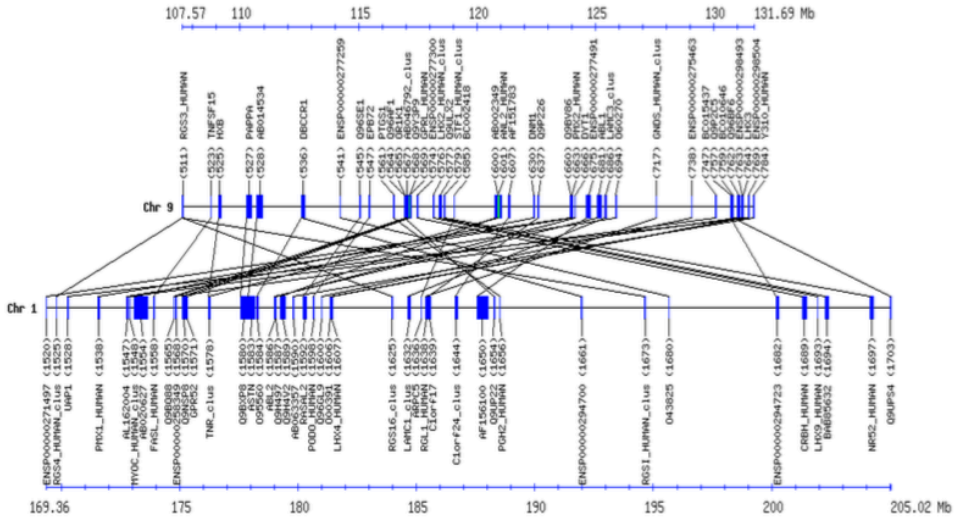
recent duplication

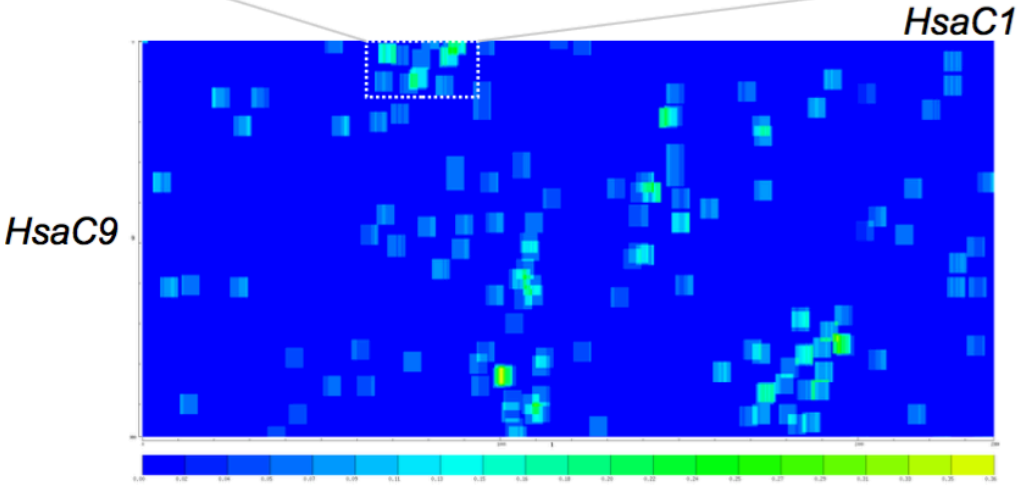




colinearity

ancient duplication

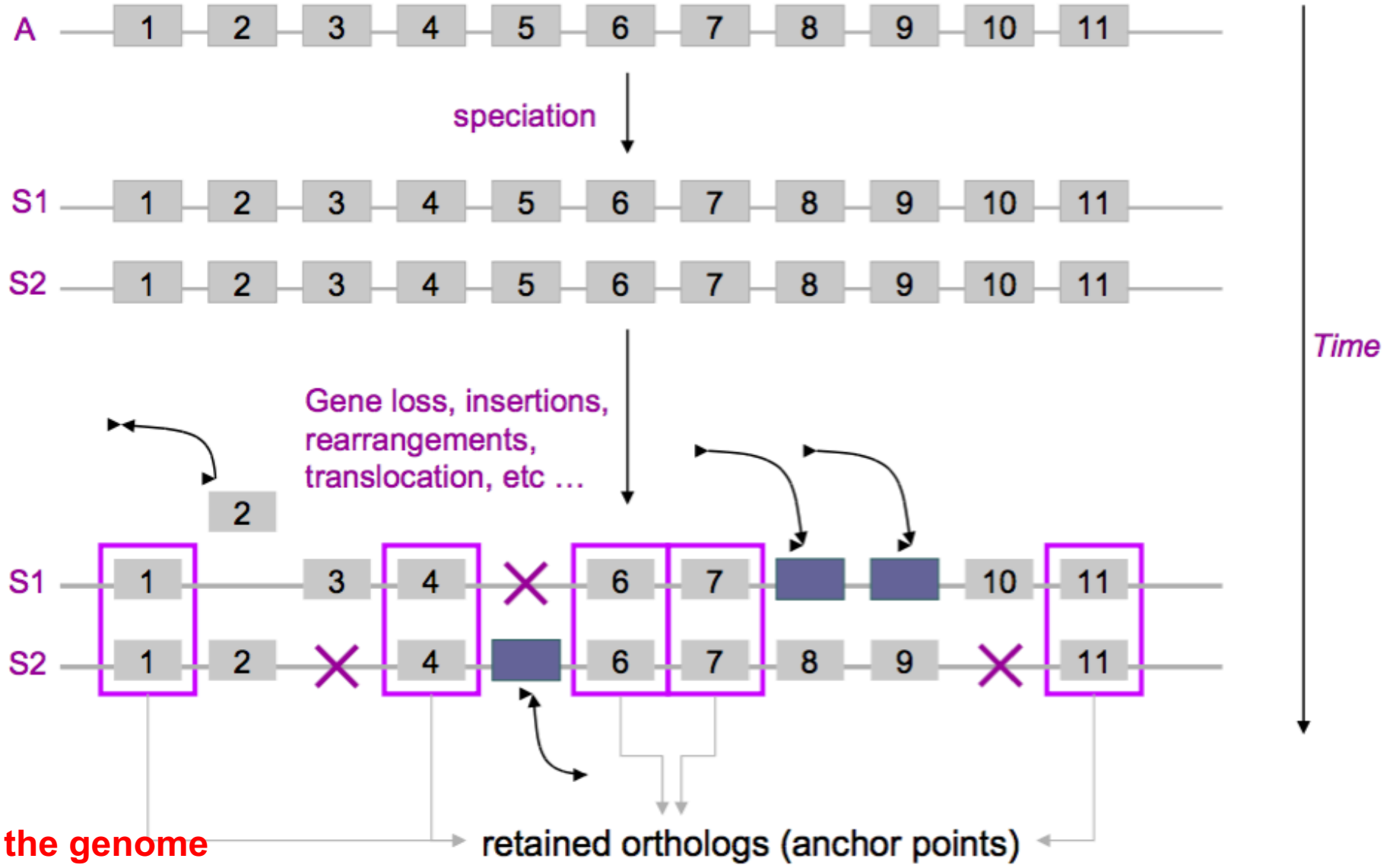




synteny

Slide by Klaas Vandepoele

Inferring gene collinearity



Correctly identify orthologs

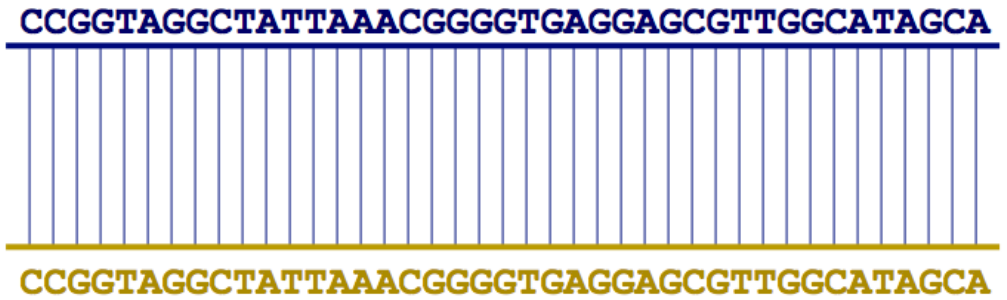
+

Determine their position on the genome

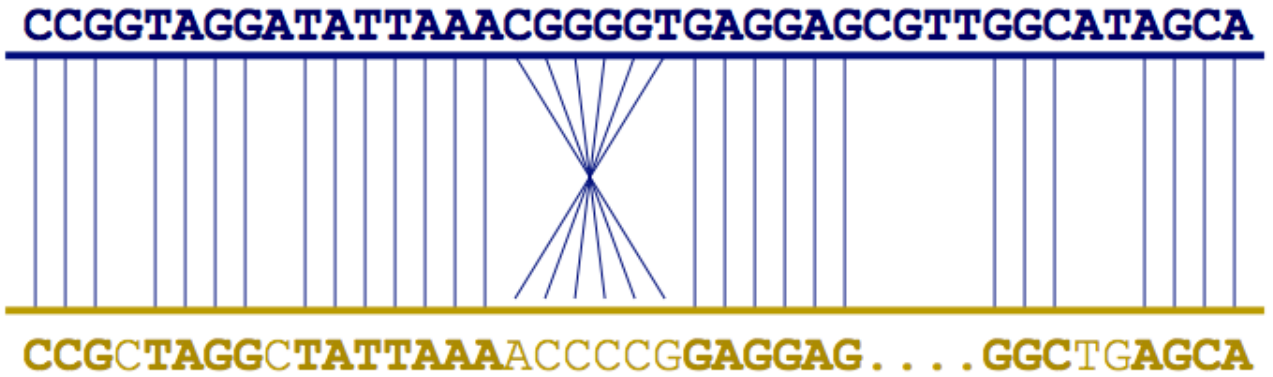
Slide by Klaas Vandepoele

Whole genome alignment

For two genomes, A and B, find a mapping from each position in A to its corresponding position in B

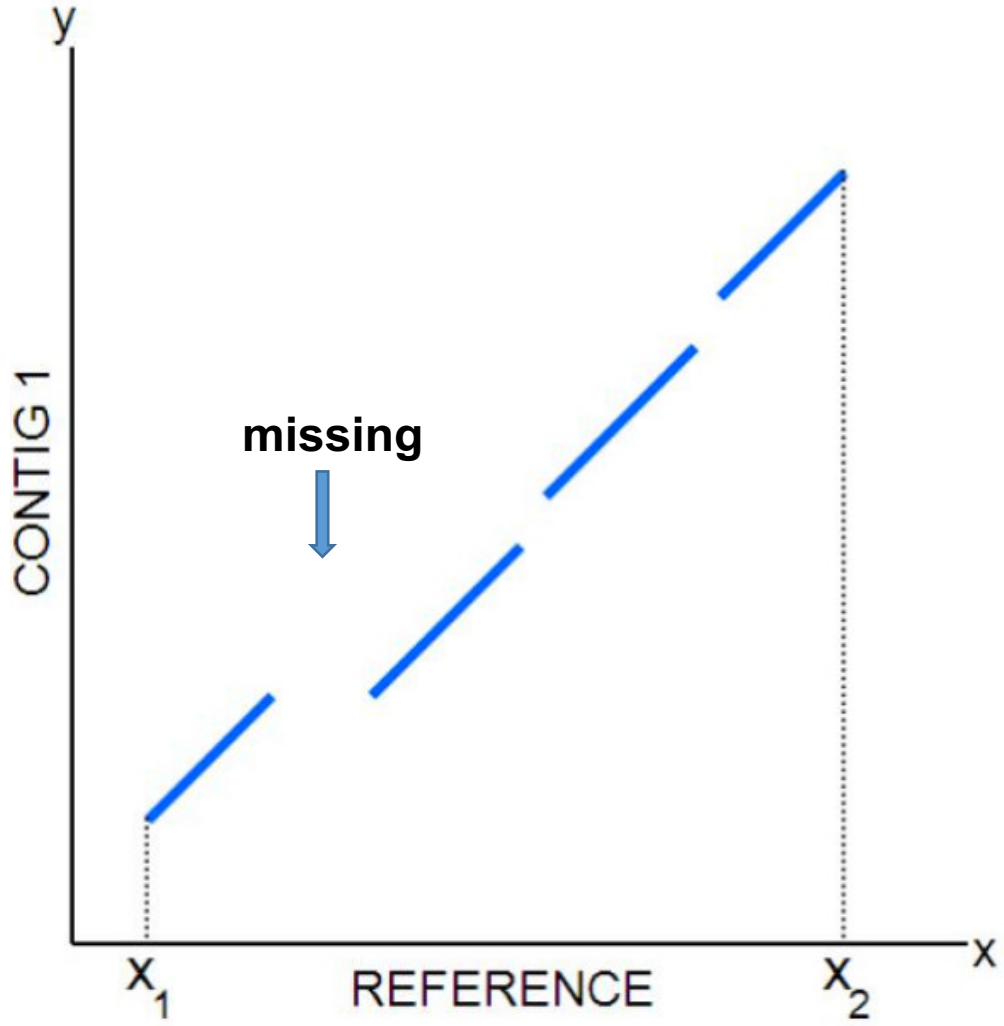


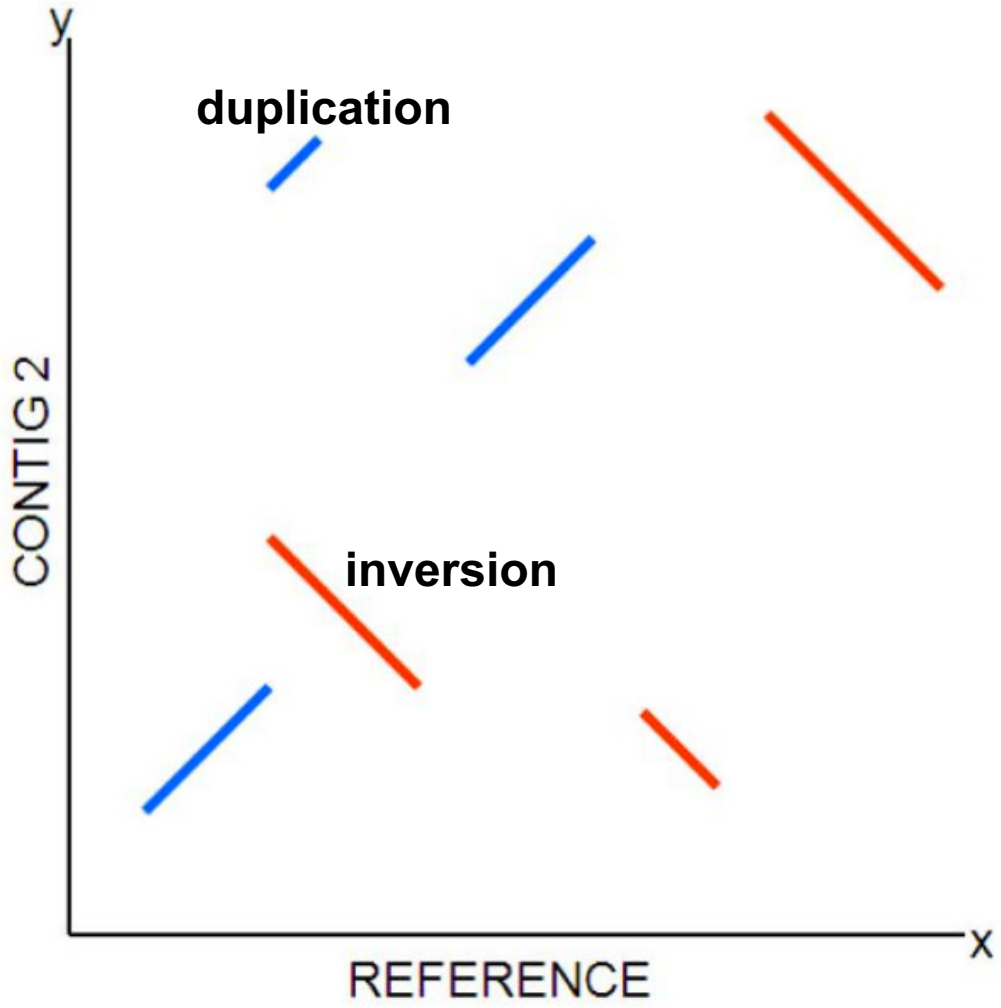
In reality, Genome A may have insertions, deletions, translocations, inversions, duplications or SNPs with respect to B (sometimes all of the above)



Slide of Mike Schatz

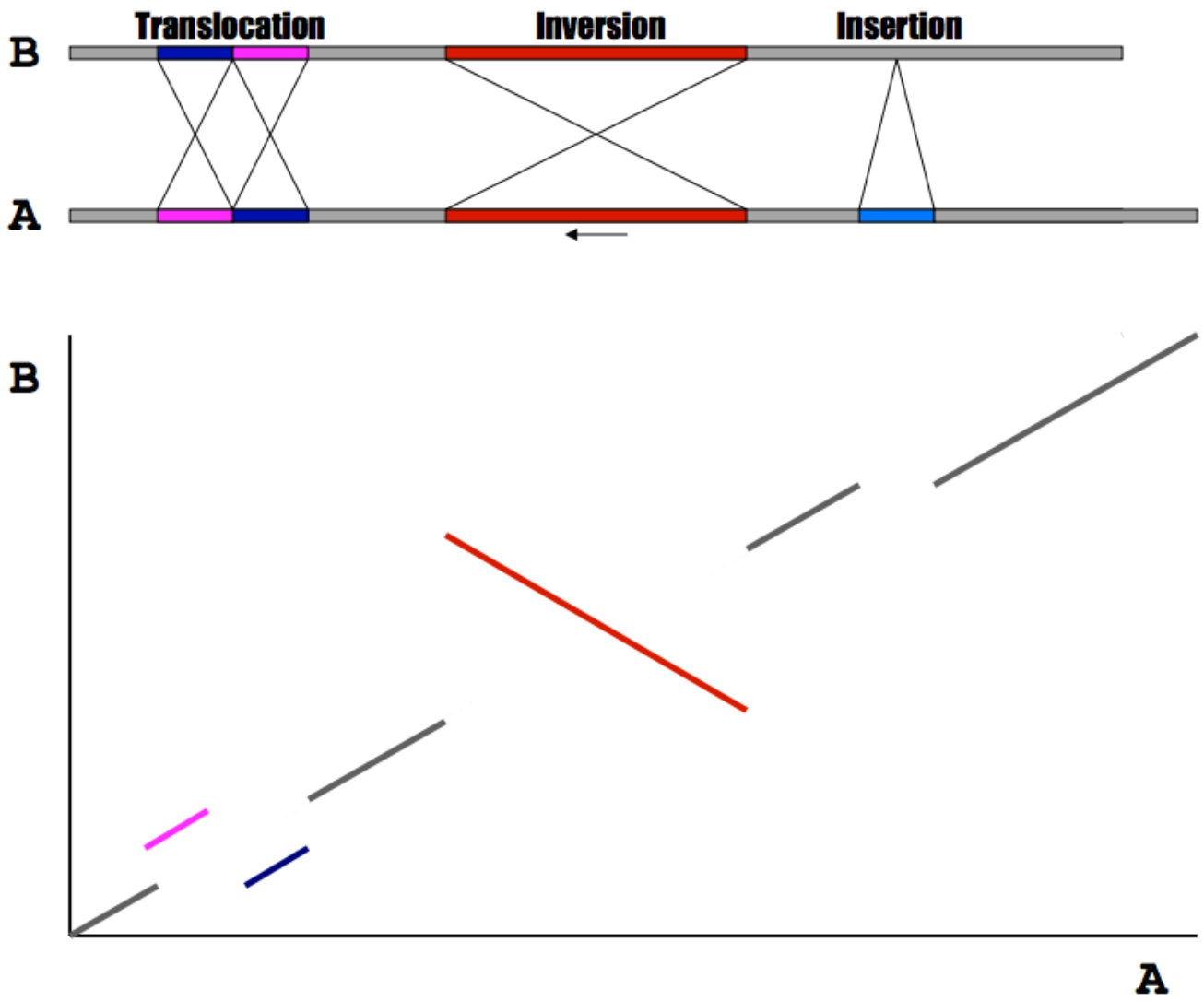
Aligning genome at nucleotide / amino acid level
Visualise through **dotplot**





González and Liao (2008)

Aligning genome at nucleotide / amino acid level
Visualise through **dotplot**



Slide of Mike Schatz

Available tools

Synteny inference:
i-ADHoRe 3.0
DAGchainer
Mercator
MCscanX

Genome alignment:

MUMMER (nucmer and promer; http://mummer.sourceforge.net/)
LASTZ (http://www.bx.psu.edu/~rsharris/lastz/)
BLAT (http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath)
Mugsy (http://mugsy.sourceforge.net/)
megaBLAST (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/) • MUMmer
LAGAN (http://lagan.stanford.edu/lagan web/index.shtml)

Mummer usage

nucmer –maxmatch CO92.fasta KIM.fasta

```
-maxmatch    Find maximal exact matches (MEMs)
```

delta-filter –m out.delta > out.filter.m

```
-m   Many-to-many mapping
```

show-coords -r out.delta.m > out.coords

```
-r   Sort alignments by reference position
```

dnadiff out.delta.m

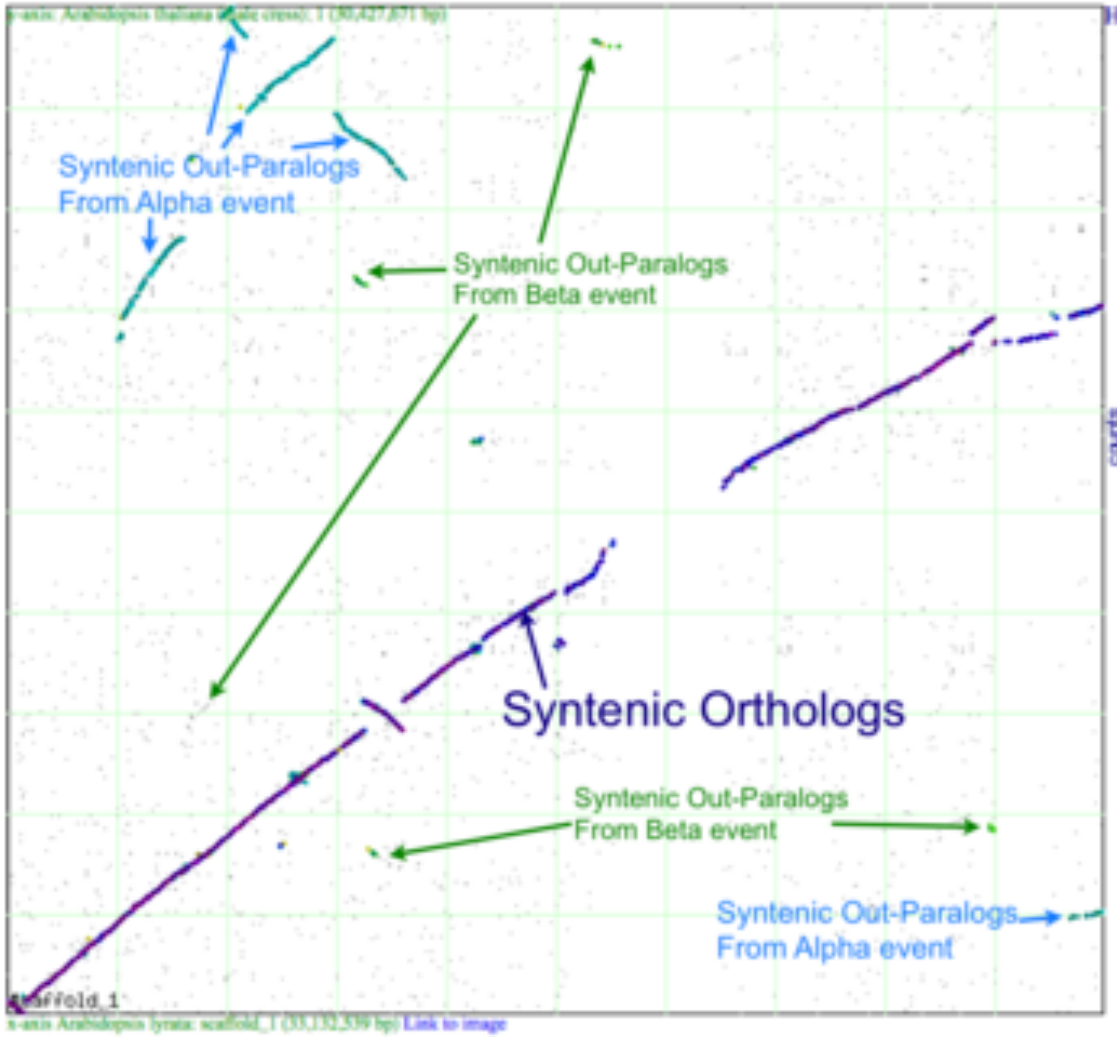
```
Construct catalog of sequence variations
```

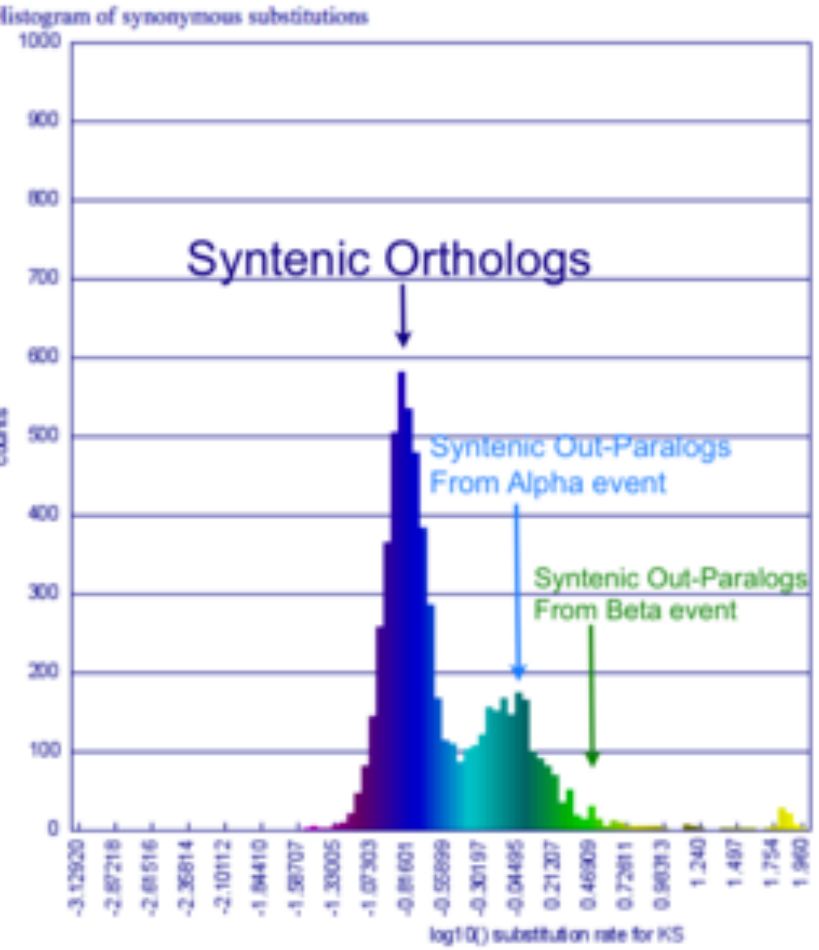
mummerplot --large --layout out.delta.m

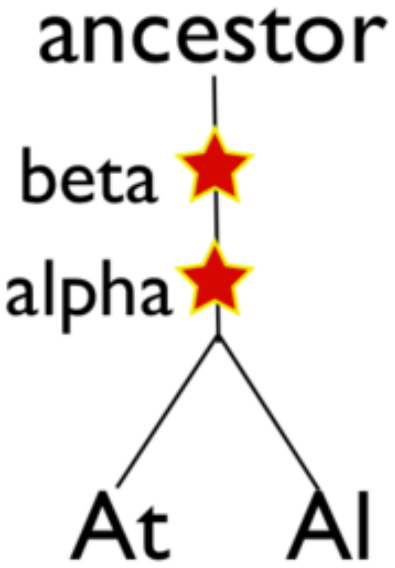
```
--large      Large plot
--layout Nice layout for multi-fasta files
--x11        Default, draw using x11 (--postscript, --png)
*requires gnuplot
```

Slide of Mike Schatz

Relationship between genome synteny, syntenic orthologs and duplications

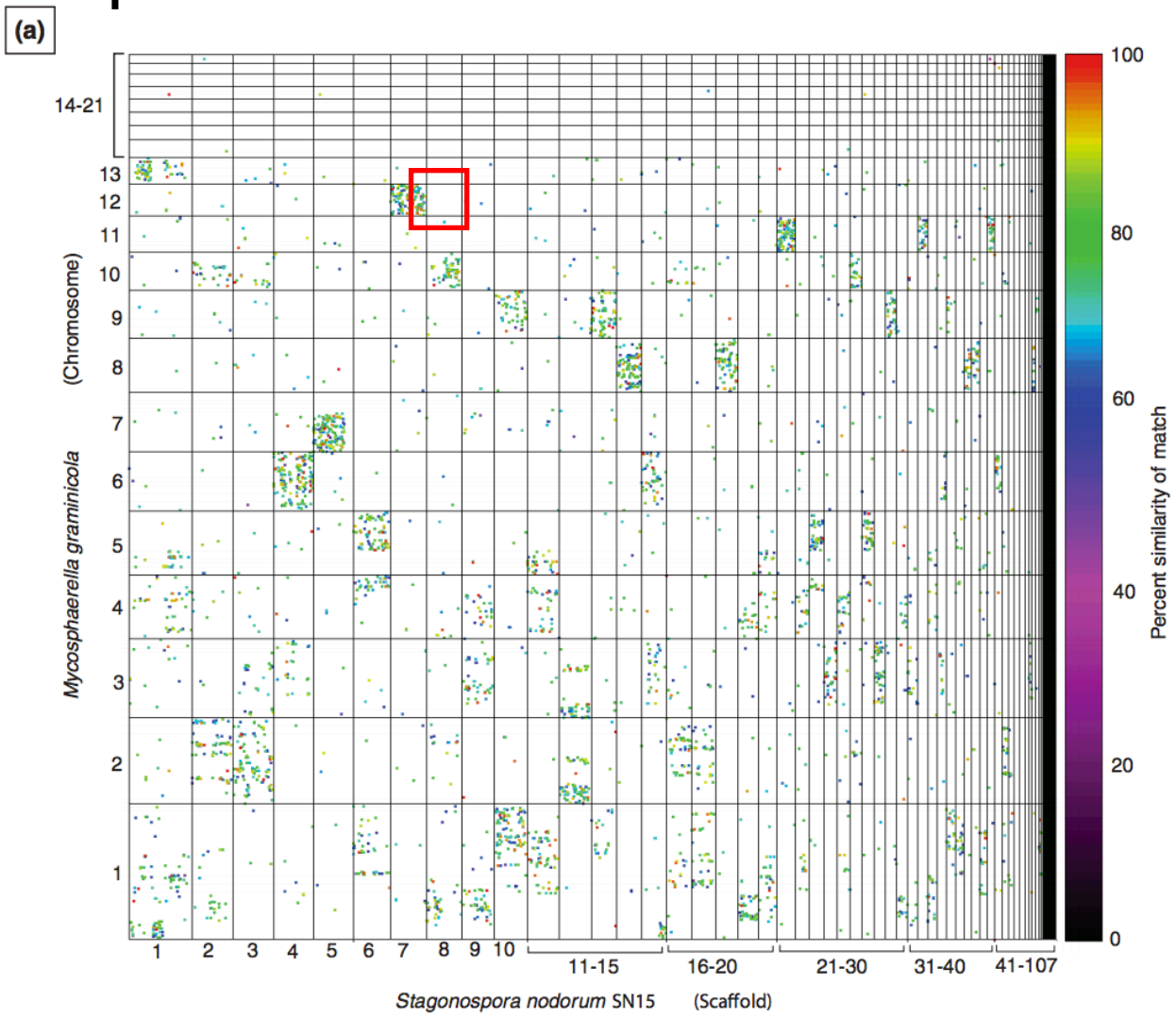


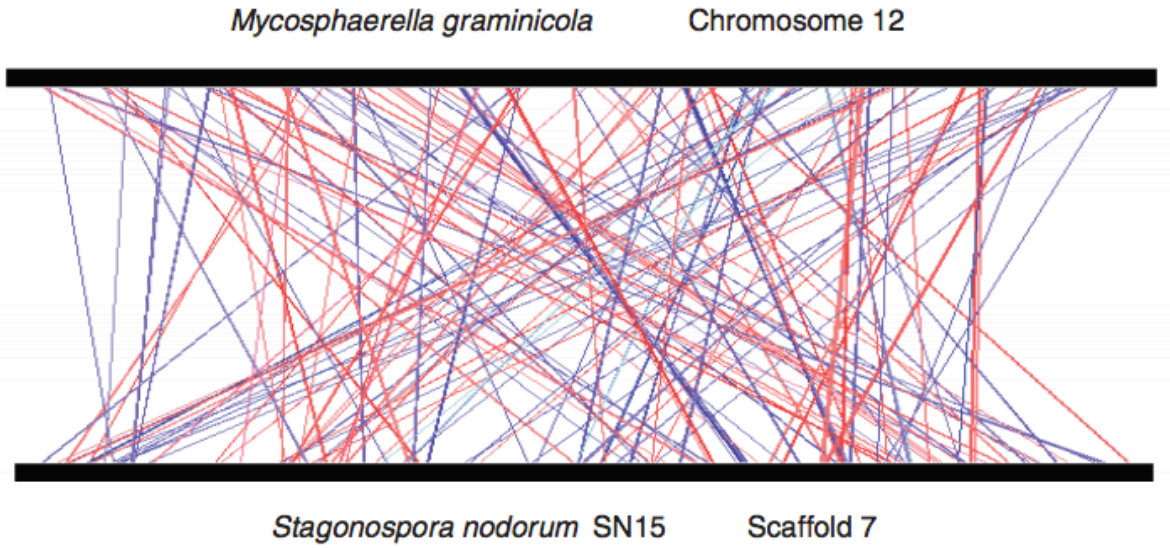




https://genomevolution.org/wiki/index.php/Syntenic_comparison_of_Arabidopsis_thaliana_and_Arabidopsis_lyrata

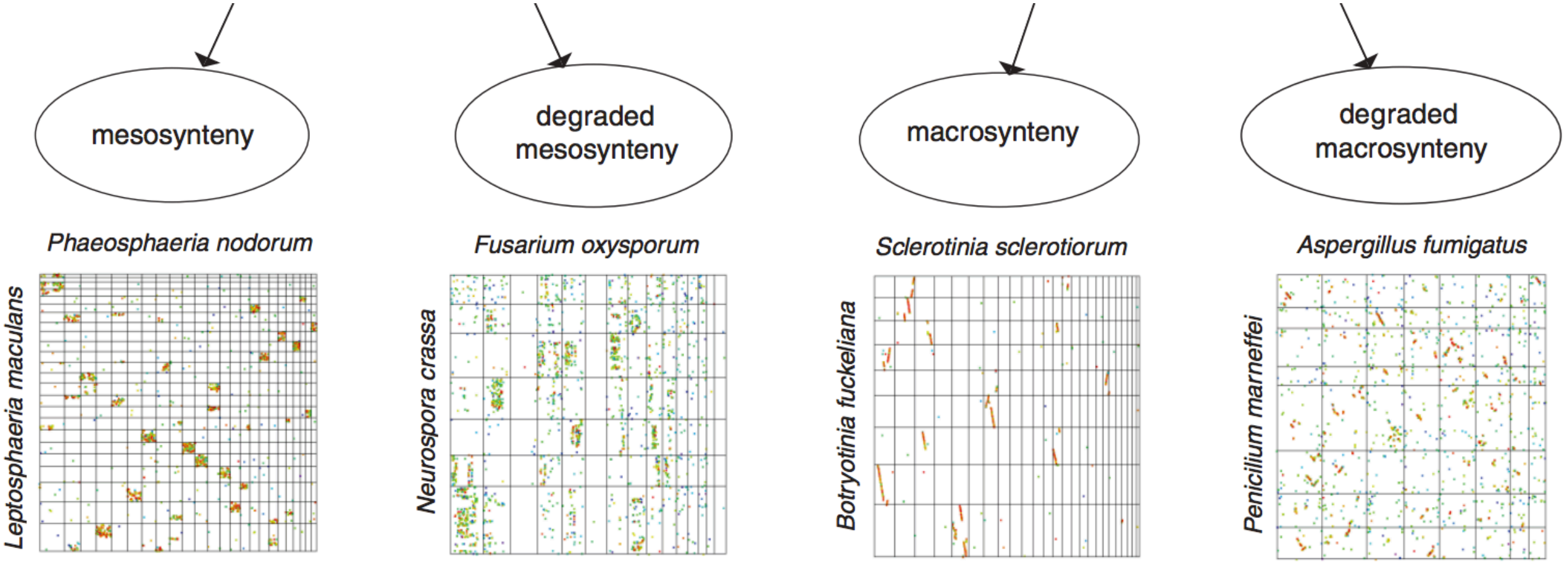
Relationship between genome synteny, syntenic orthologs and duplications





Hane et al (2011)

Different kinds of genome synteny



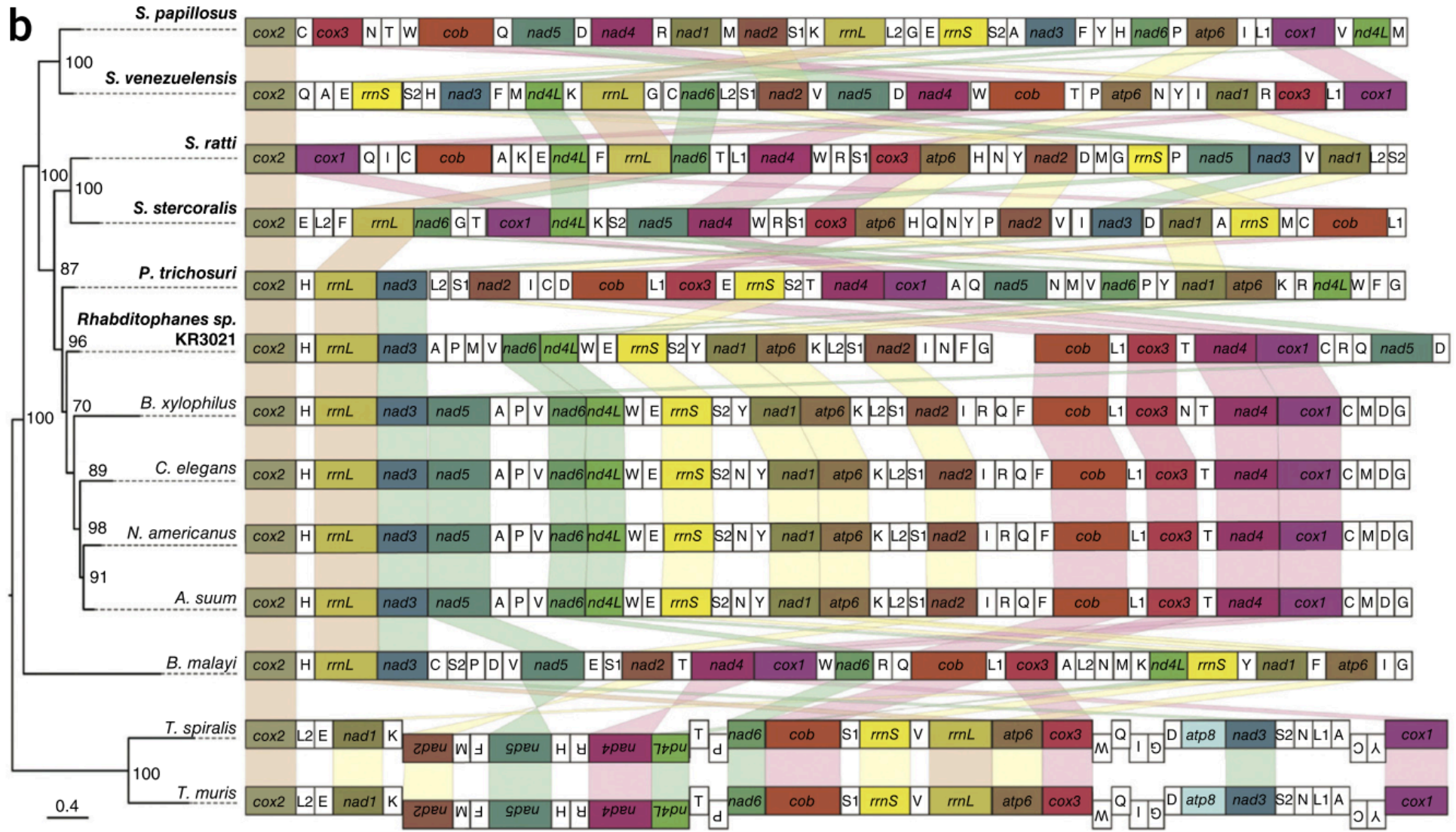
genes are conserved within homologous chromosomes, but with randomized orders and orientations

genes are conserved within homologous chromosomes, and with colinear gene regions

Hane et al (2011)

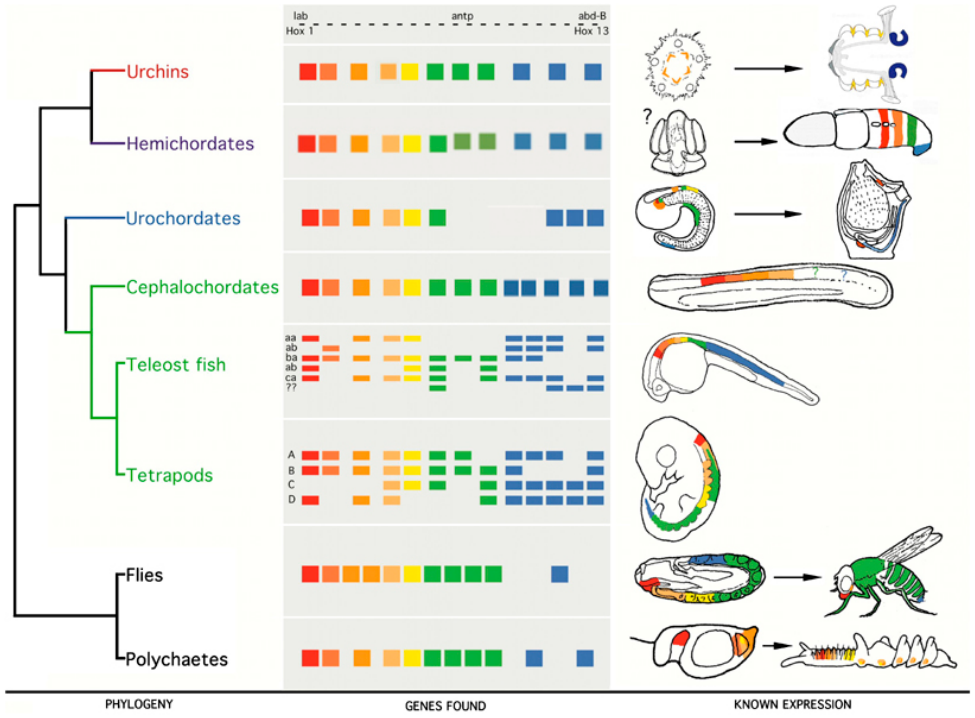
Why are we interested in synteny and collinearity?

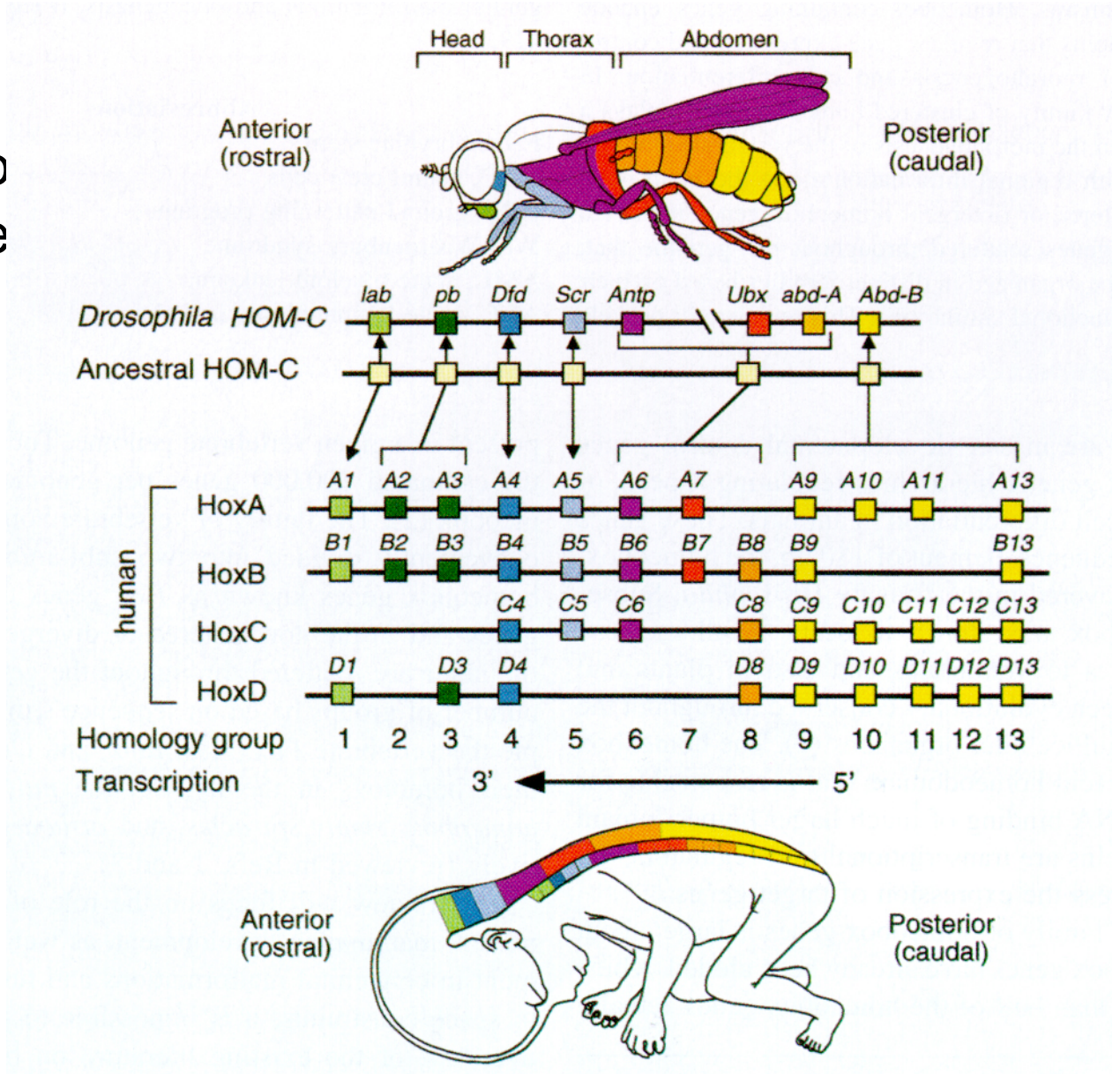
Establish relationship between species



Why are we interested in synteny and collinearity?

Evolutionary conserved features (orthologs, synteny, collinearity) are goo indicators of functionally important genome regions

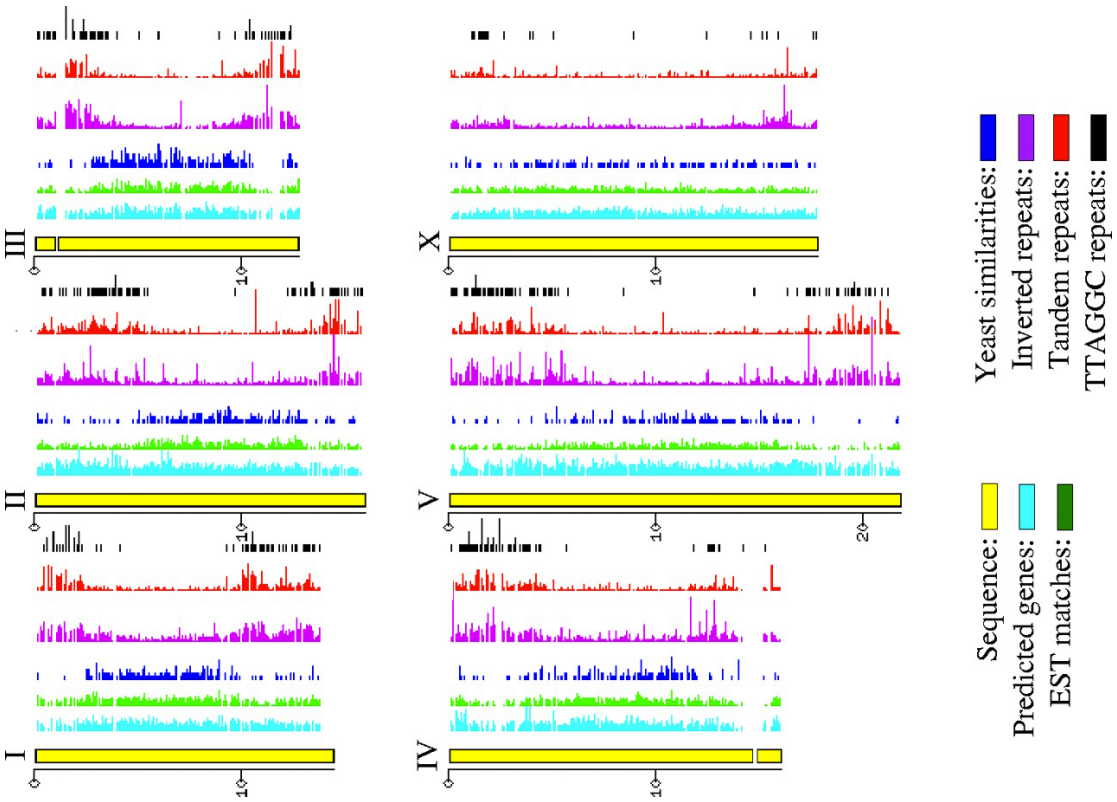


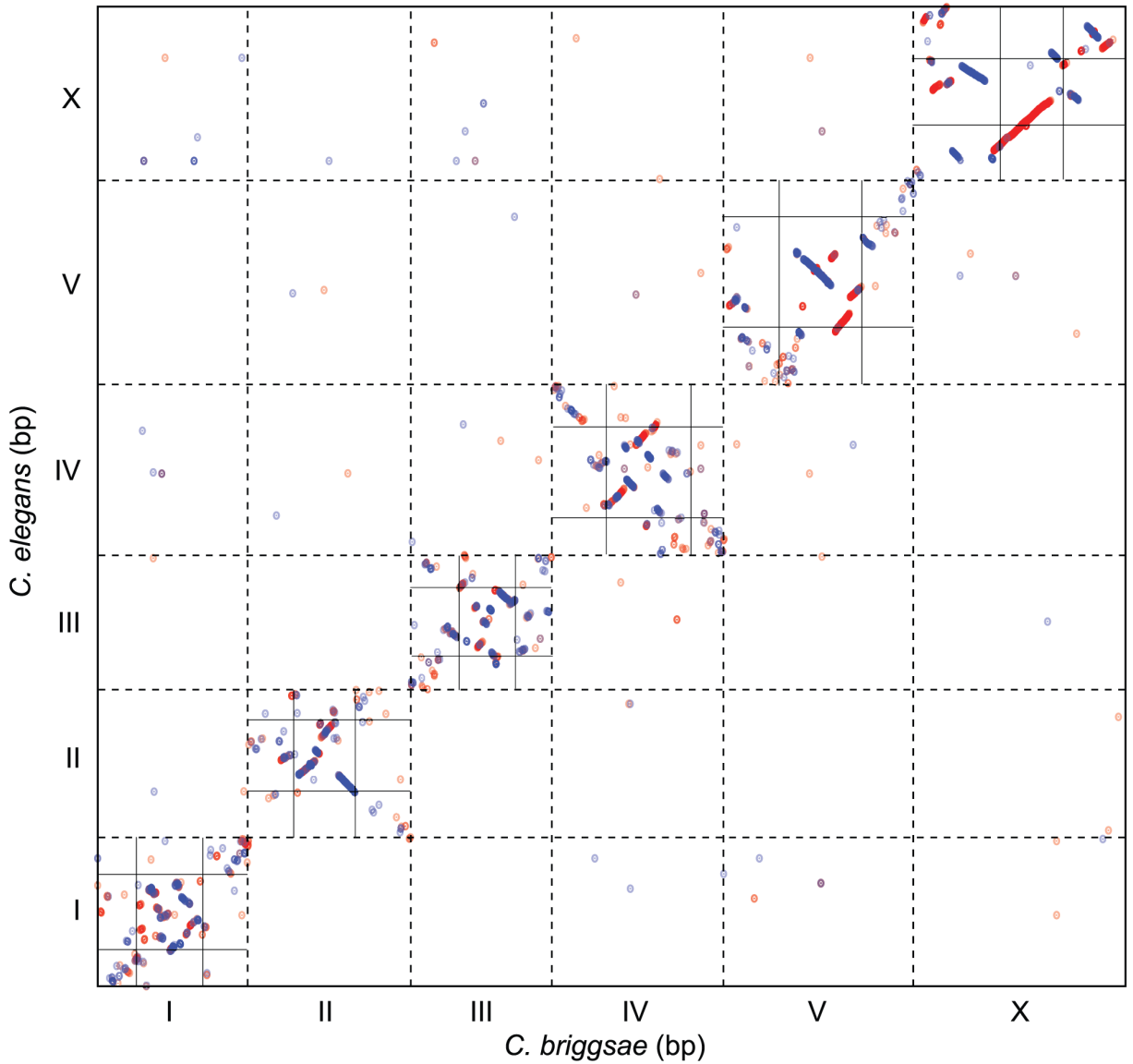


Swalla (2006) ; Mark et al (1997)

Why are we interested in synteny and collinearity?

Evolutionary conserved features (orthologs, synteny, collinearity) relate to genome biology



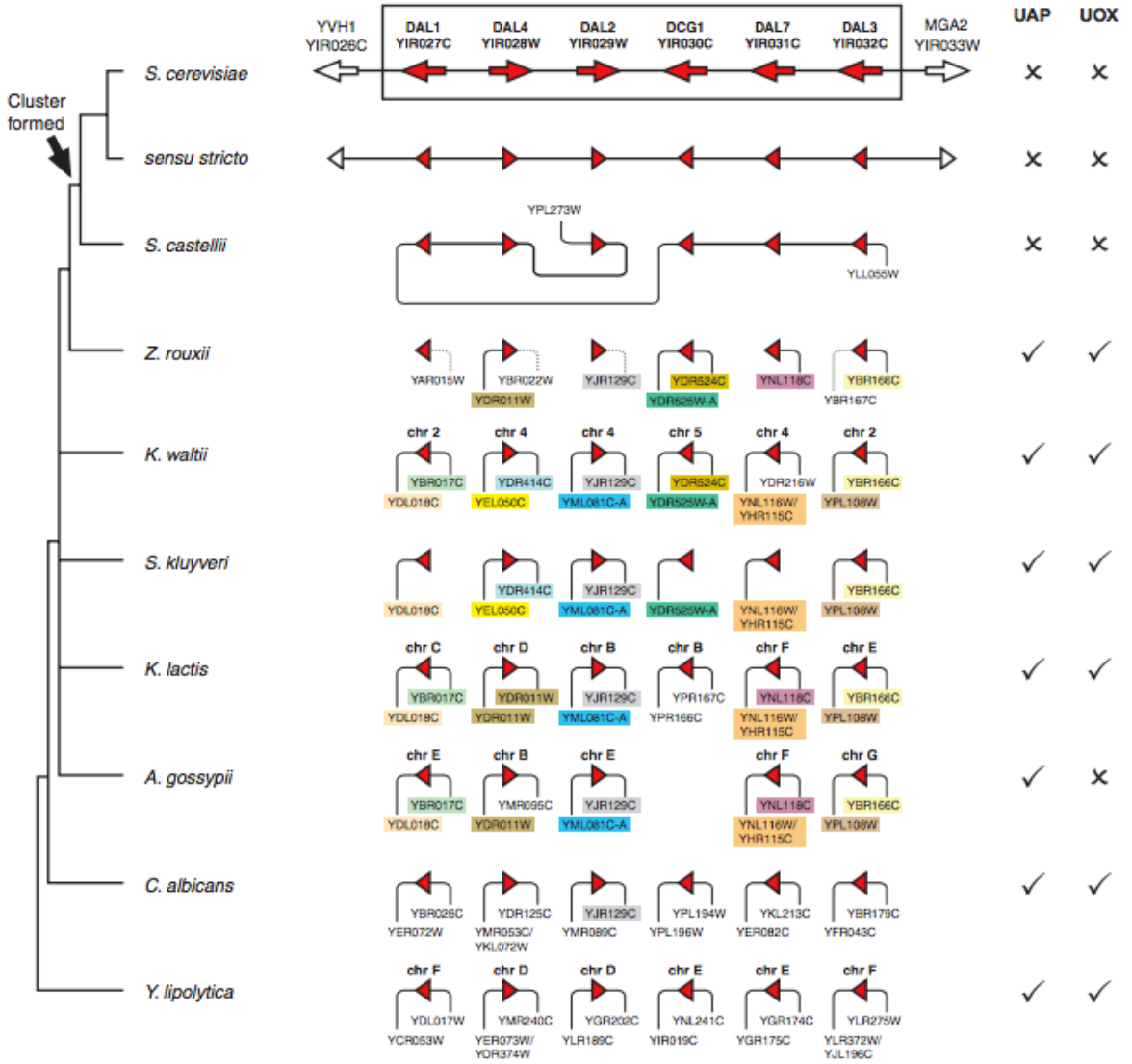


Stein *et al.*, PLOS Biology 2003

The *C. elegans* Sequencing Consortium Science 1998

Why are we interested in synteny and collinearity?

We can **reconstruct evolutionary histories of gene & gene families** and eventually lead to functioning of species

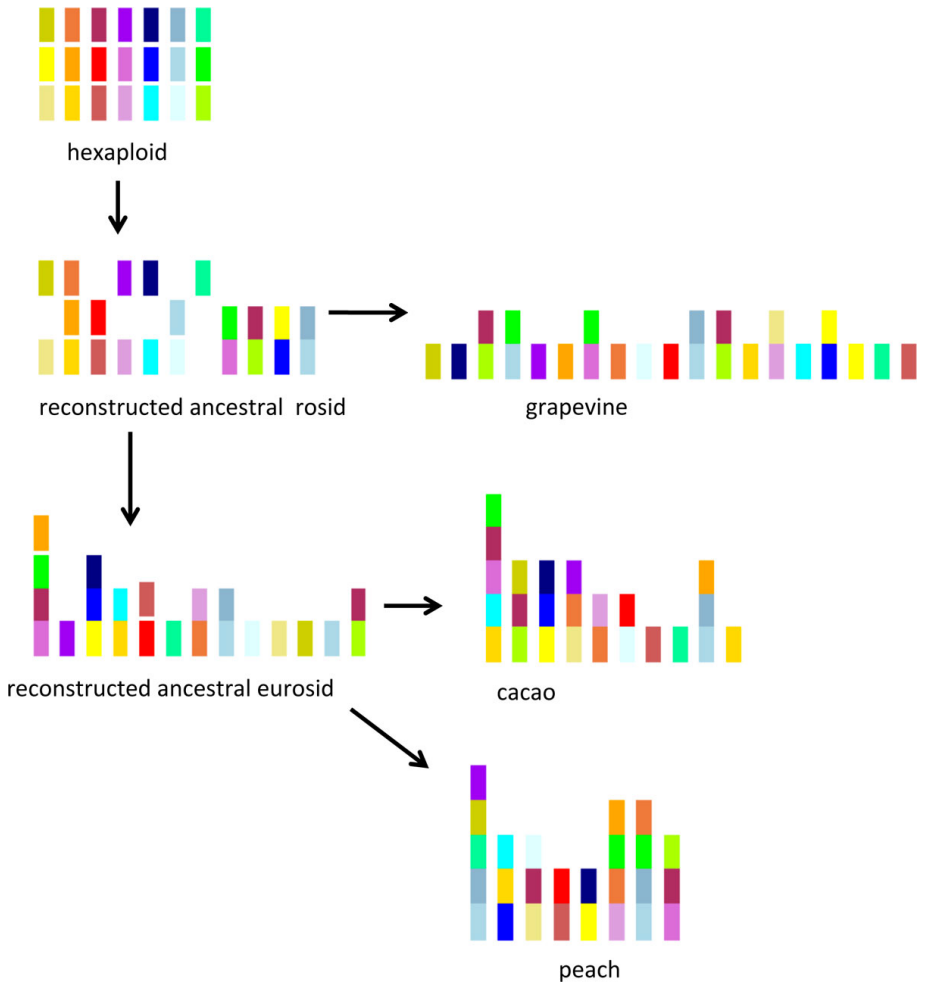


Birth of a metabolic gene cluster in yeast by adaptive gene relocation

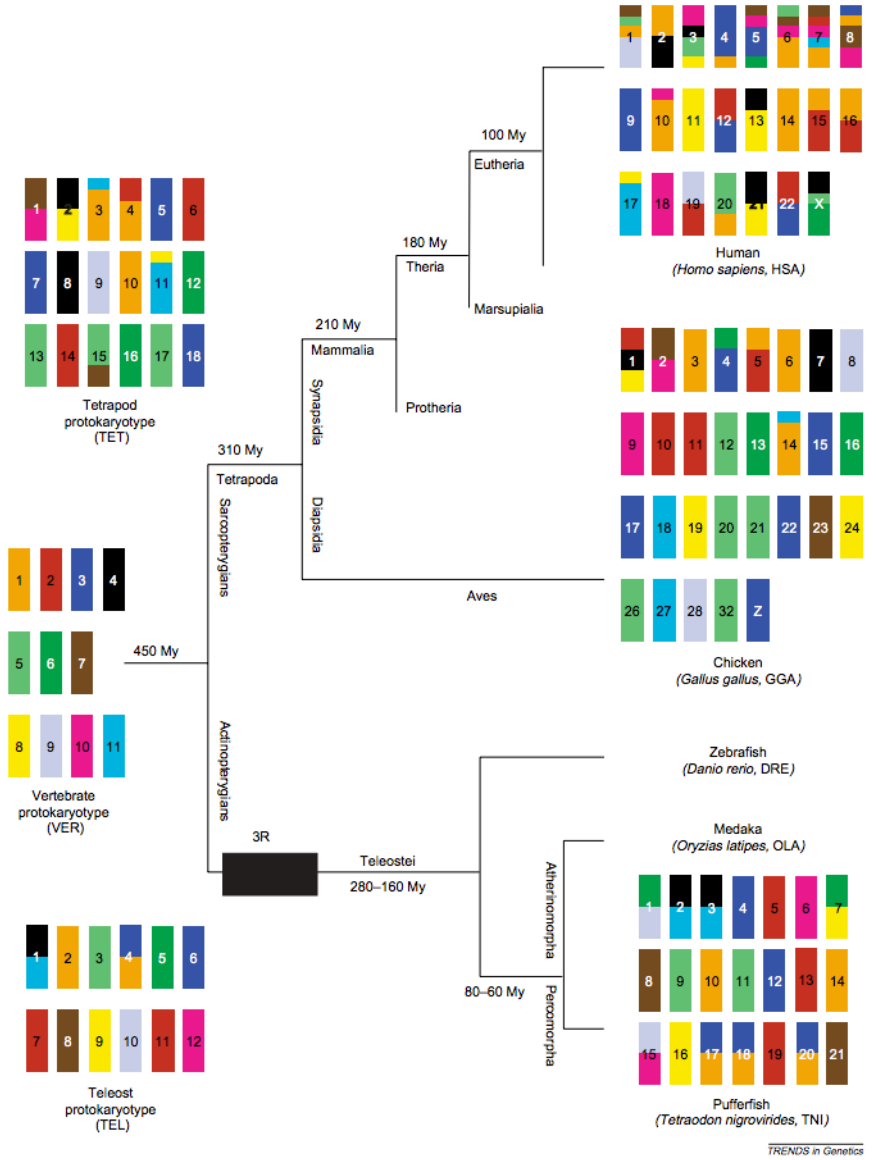
Simon Wong & Kenneth H Wolfe

Why are we interested in synteny and collinearity?

We can **reconstruct ancient karyotypes** that eventually lead to better understanding of evolution of species



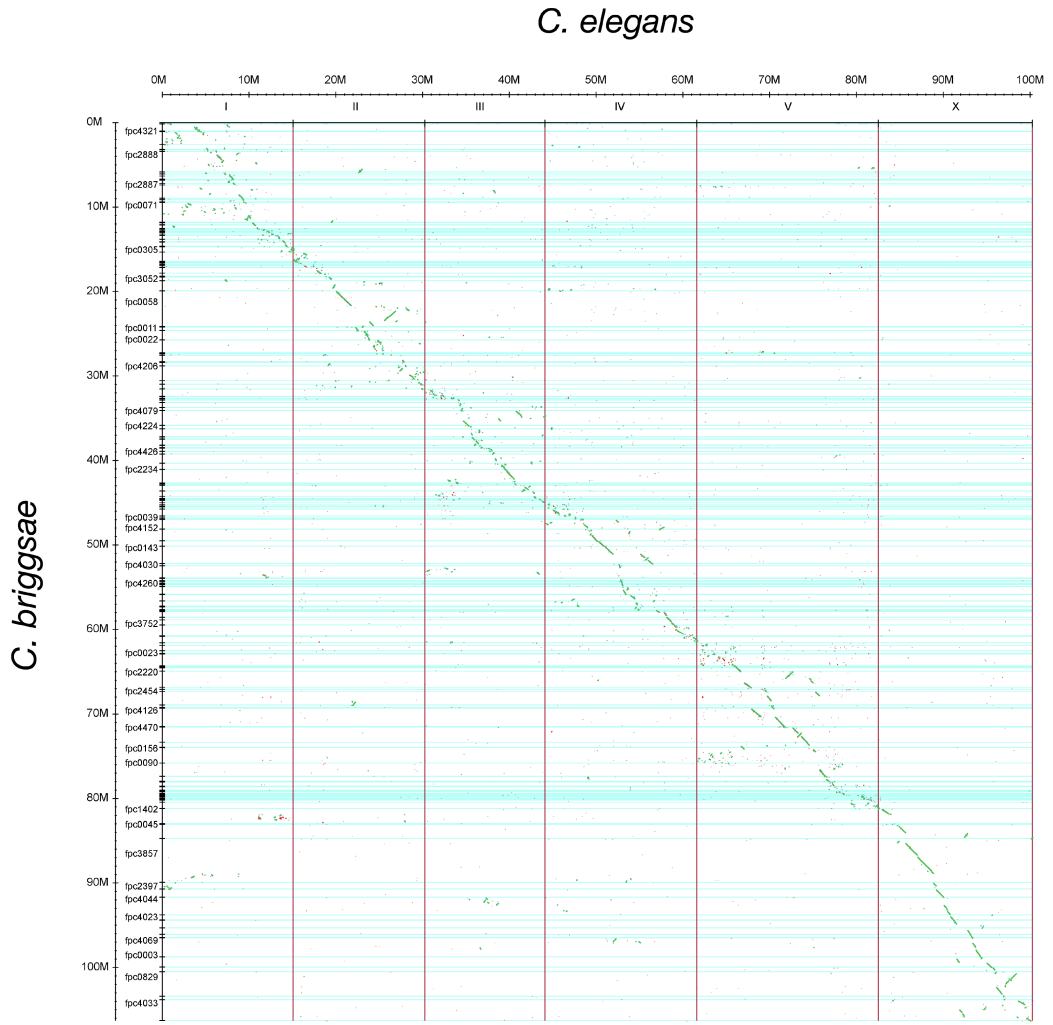
Zheng et al (2013)



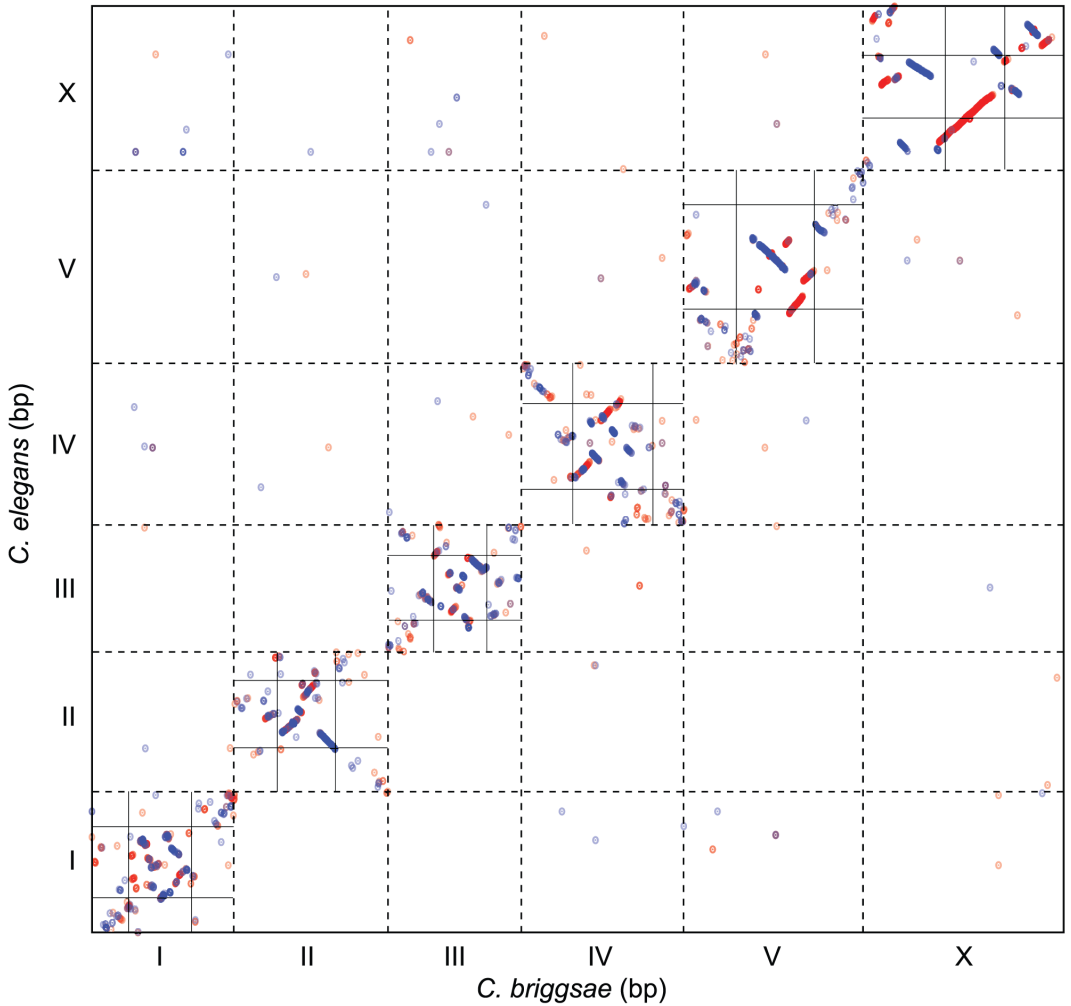
Kohn et al (2006)

Some caveats

Assembly quality likely to influence synteny observation



Stein *et al.*, PLOS Genetics (2003)



Ross *et al.*, PLOS Genetics (2011)

Comparing genomes beyond gene level

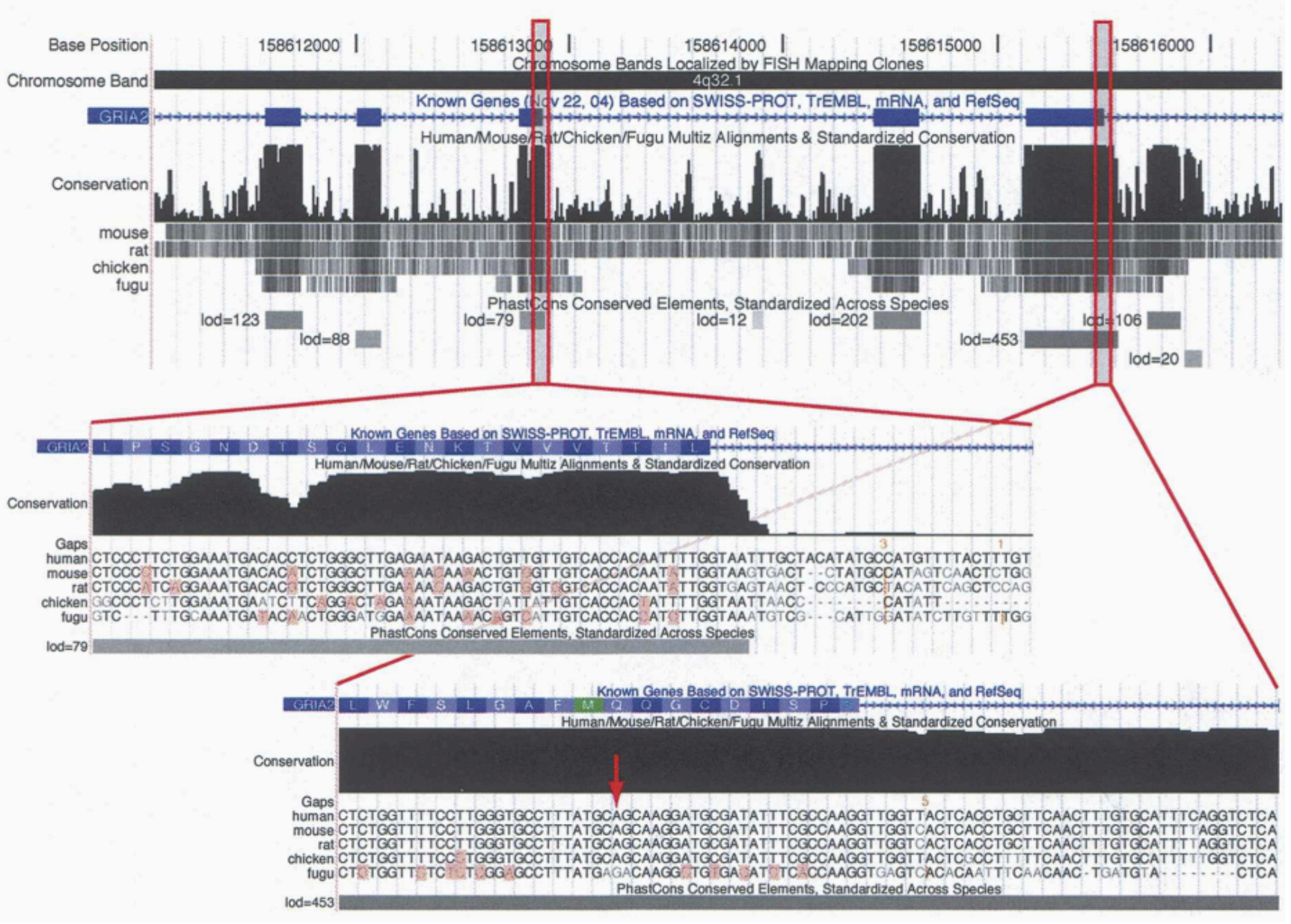
Article

Evolutionarily conserved elements in vertebrate, insect, worm, and yeast genomes

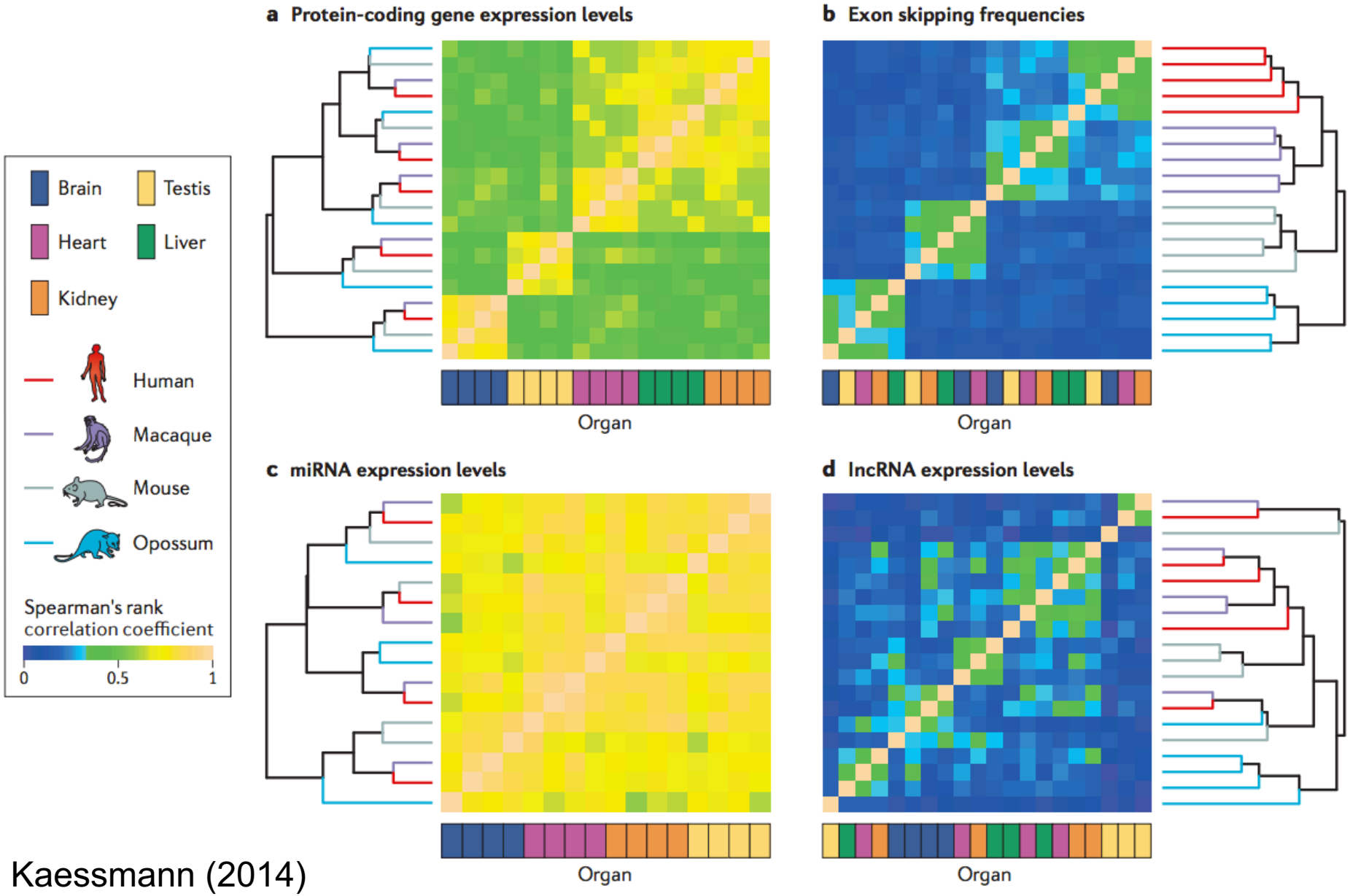
Adam Siepel,[1,6] Gill Bejerano,[1] Jakob S. Pedersen,[1] Angie
Kate Rosenbloom,[1] Hiram Clawson,[1] John Spieth,[4] LaDe
Stephen Richards,[5] George M. Weinstock,[5] Richard K. W
W. James Kent,[1] Webb Miller,[3] and David Haussler[1,2]

*[1]Center for Biomolecular Science and Engineering, [2]Howard Hughes Medical Institut
Cruz, California 95064, USA; [3]Center for Comparative Genomics and Bioinformatics
Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA; [4]Genome Sequencing Center, Washington Universi
63108, USA; [5]Human Genome Sequencing Center, Department of Molecular and H
Houston, Texas 77030, USA*

PhastCons

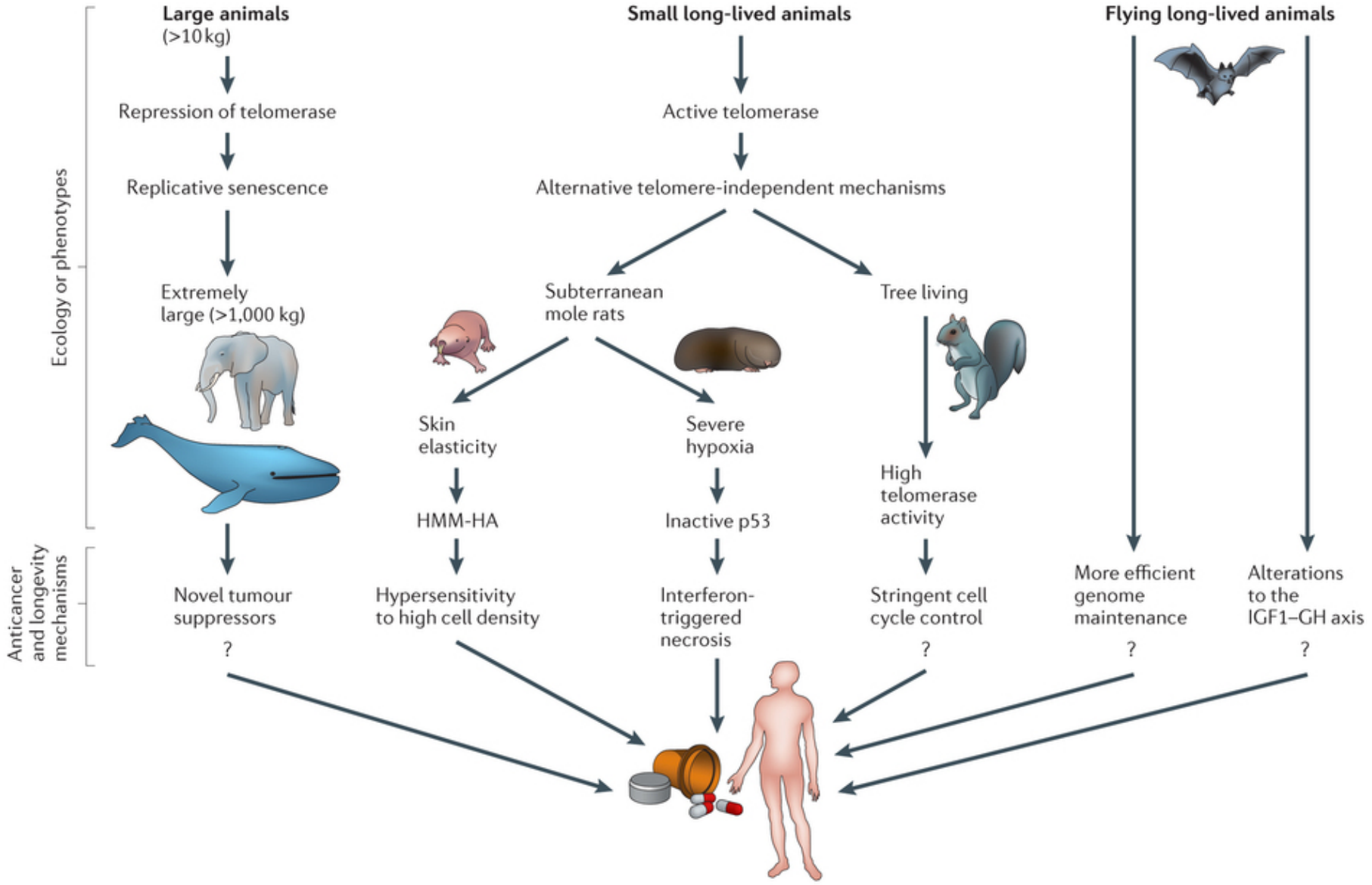


Global patterns of evolution for different aspects of the transcriptome



Necsulea and Kaessmann (2014)

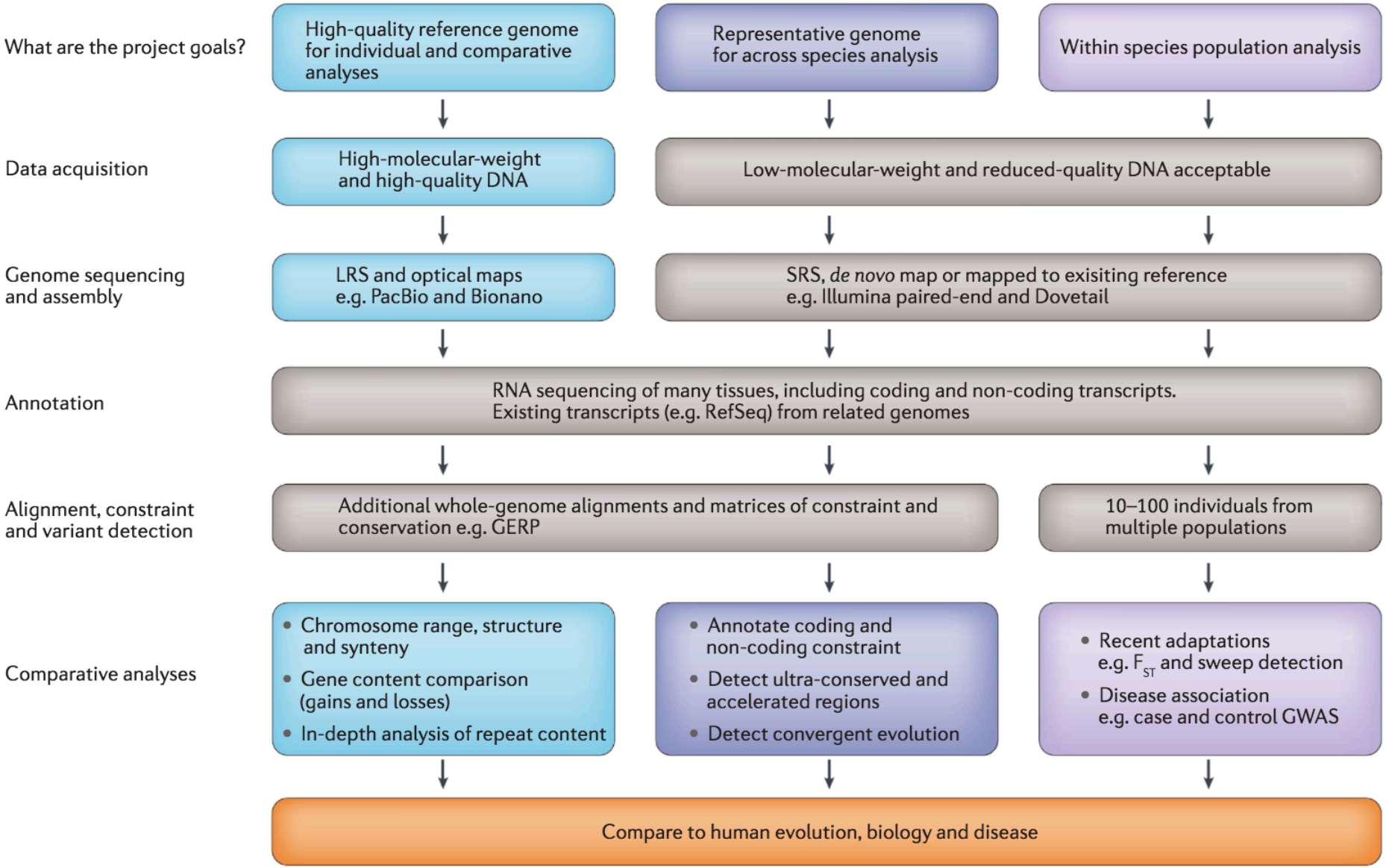
Comparative genomics of longevity ageing (with focus)



Gorbunova et al (2014)

Nature Reviews | Genetics

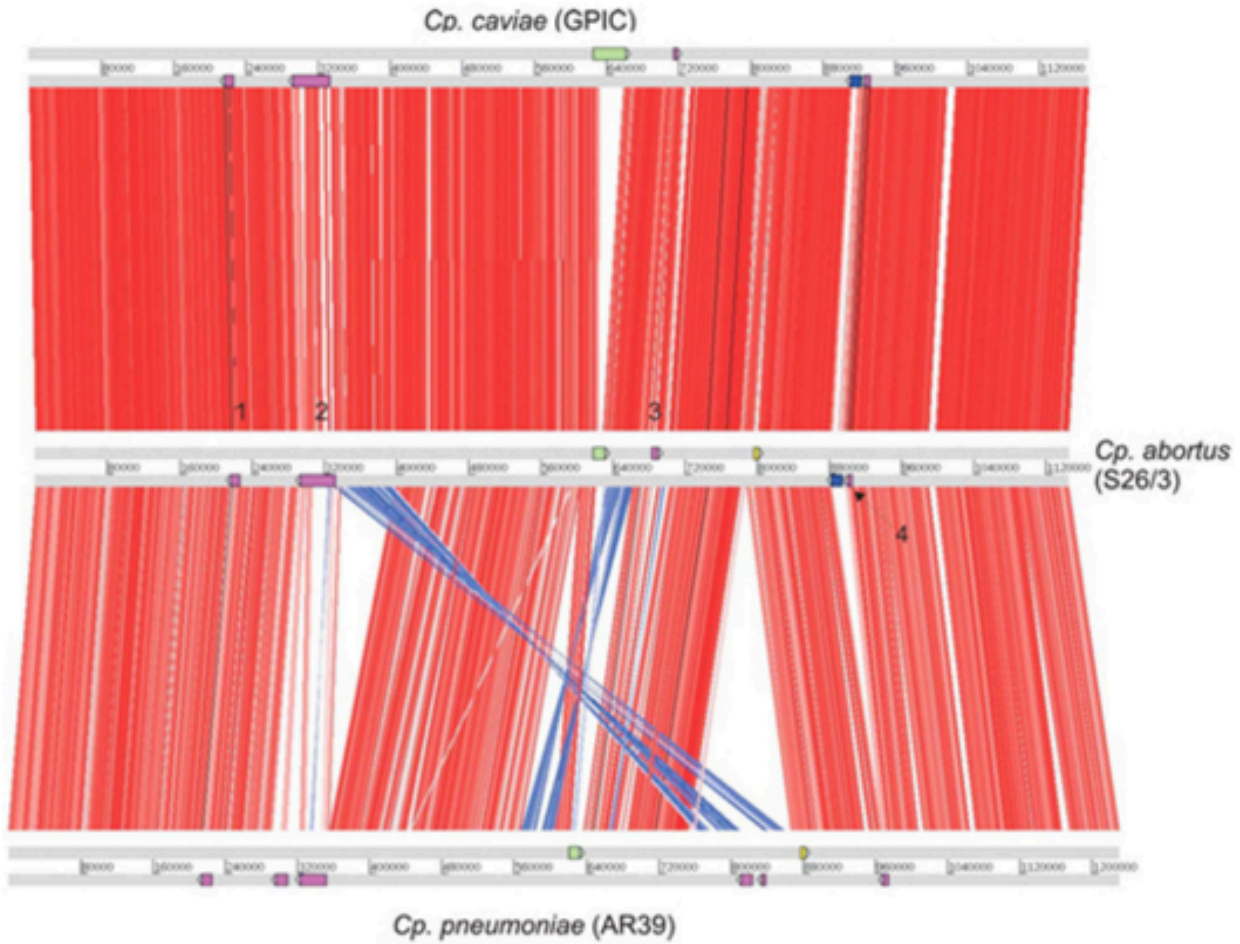
Designing a sequencing project: 2017 version



Meadows and Toh (2017) Nature Review Genetics

Genome visualisation

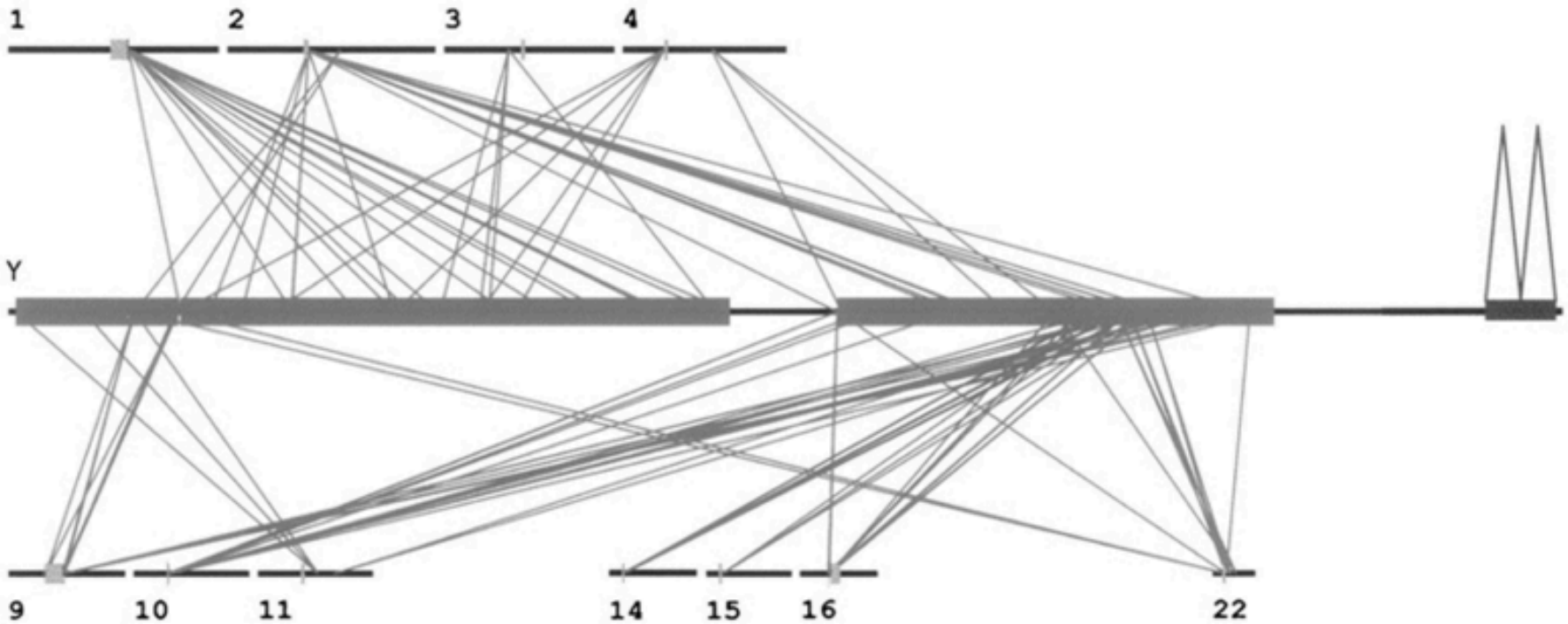
- this is the most common way to represent relationships within genomic positions
  - works when the number of cross-overs is limited



Genome Res. 2005 May;15(5):629-40

http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

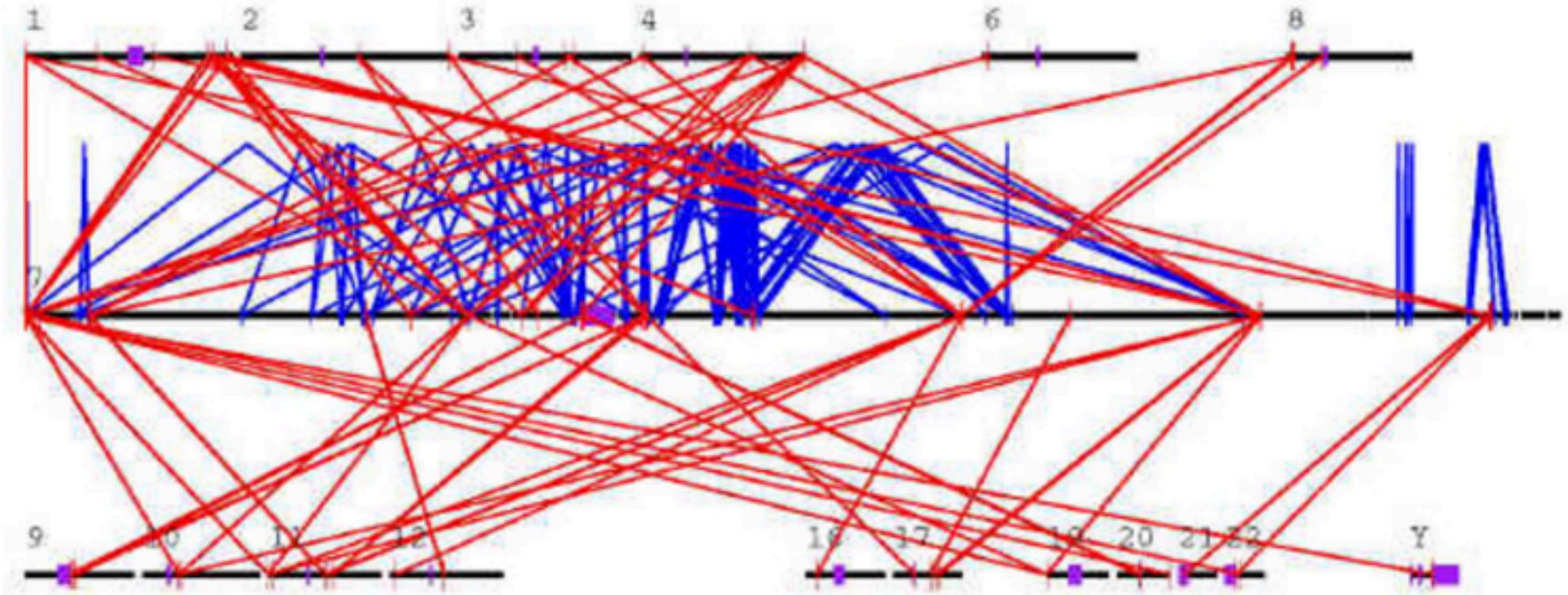
- when complexity is increased, the figure starts to lose cohesion
  - routing becomes difficult to follow
  - there is no focus point for the eye – your eye wanders over the figure



Genome Res. 2003 Jan;13(1):37-45

http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

- things get worse and worse when mappings that link both neighbouring (blue) and distant (red) positions are shown

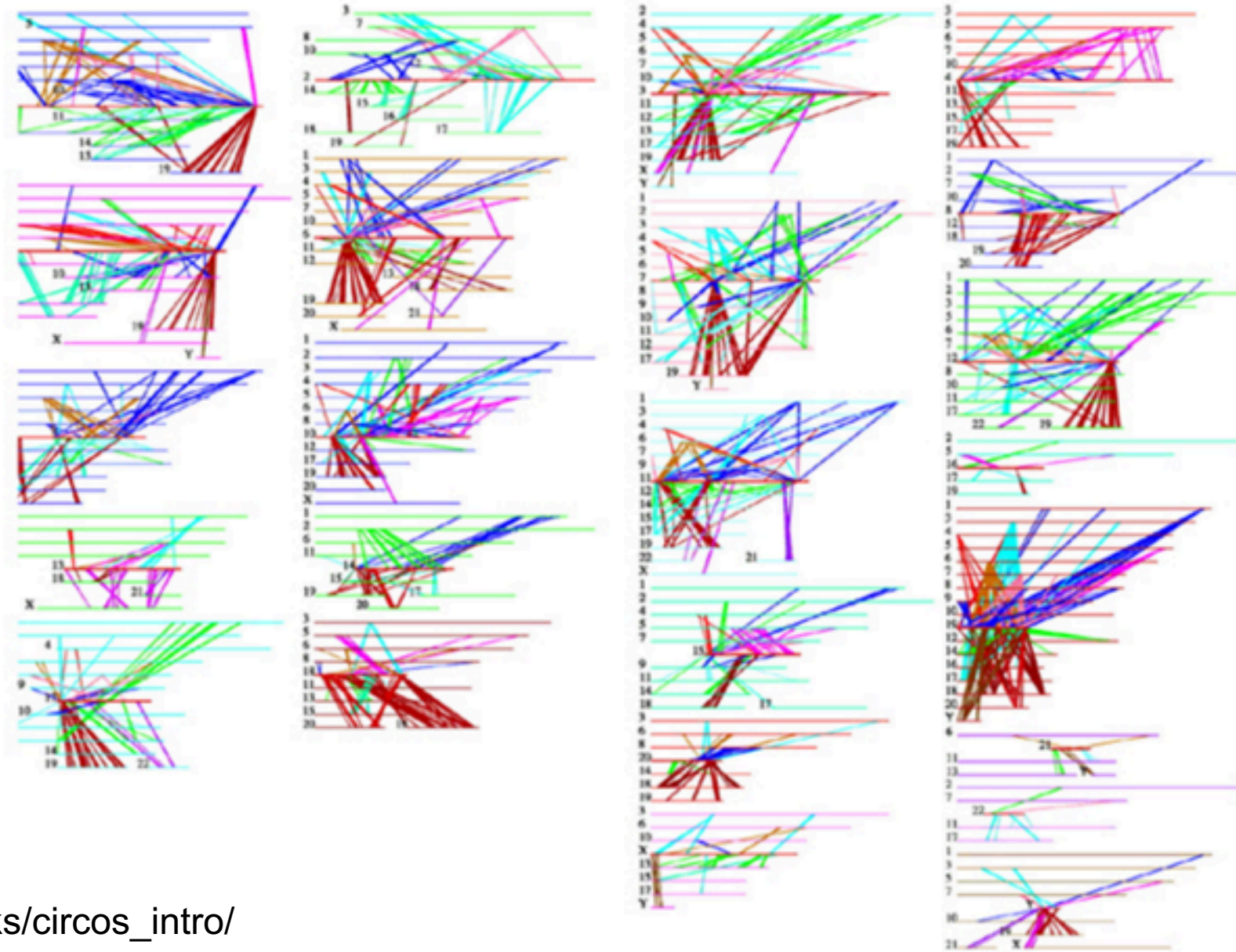


http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

http://www.genome.wustl.edu/projects/human/chr7paper/chr7data/030113/segmental/index.php

- you can try to fix things by partitioning your data set (somehow)

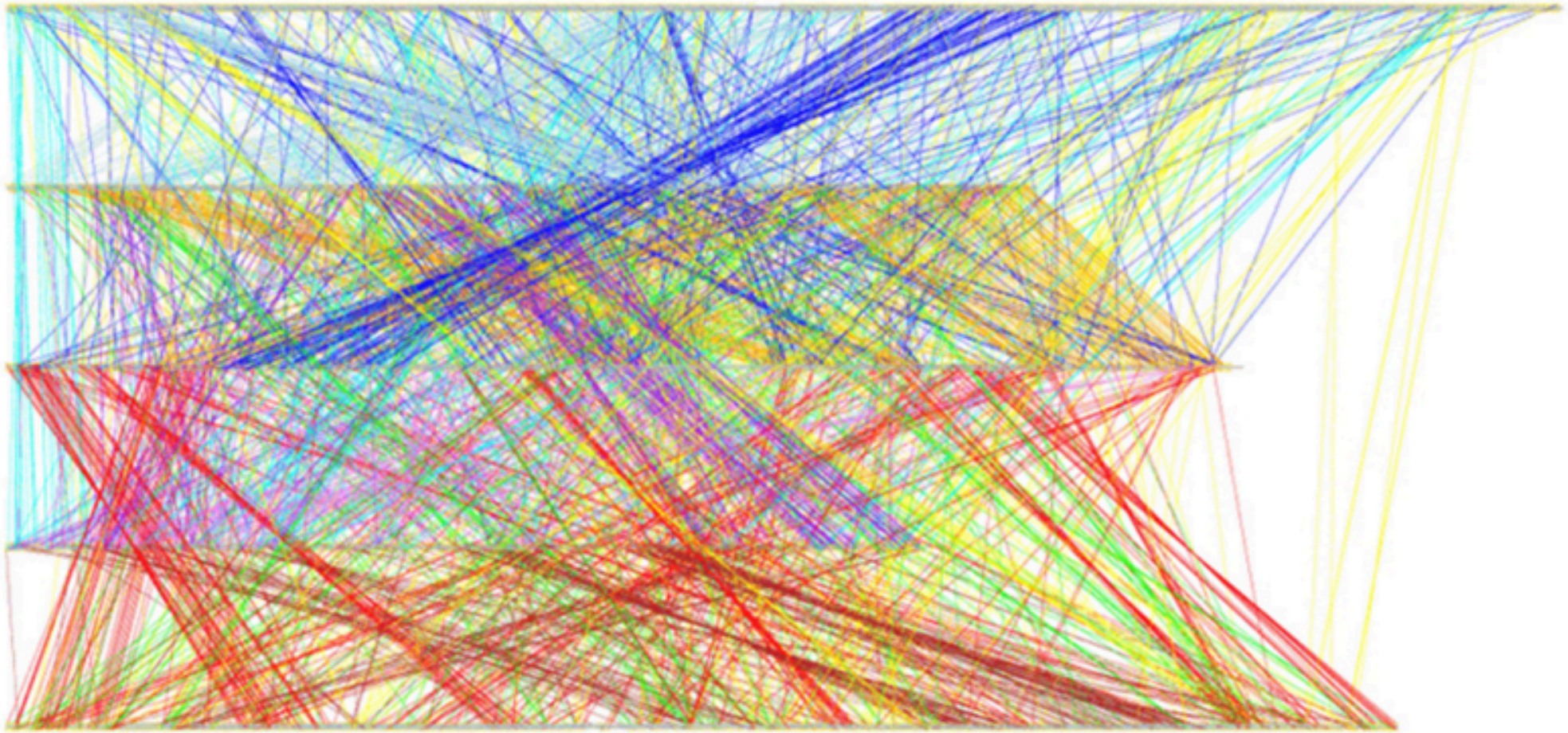
- mileage varies
  - generally poor



http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

Venter, J. C., M. D. Adams, et al. (2001). "The sequence of the human genome." Science 291(5507): 1304-51.v

- finally, you descend into data overload and information hell
  - this is not an informative plot, although a pretty one

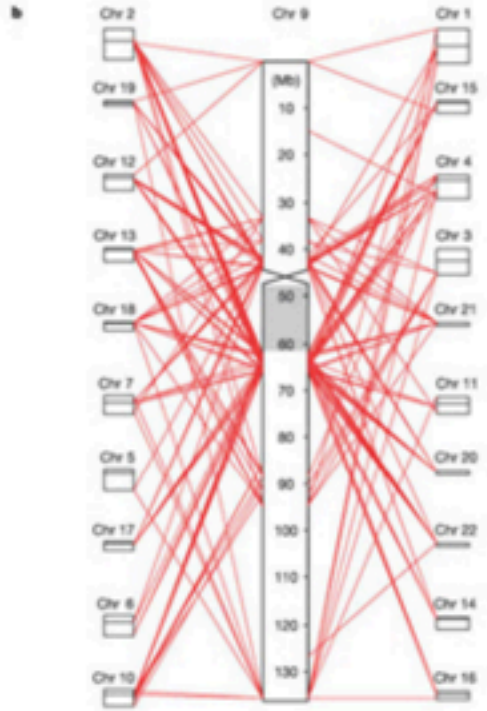


Segmental Duplications in Arabidopsis Genome. Alexander Kozik and Richard Michelmore, UC Davis, California

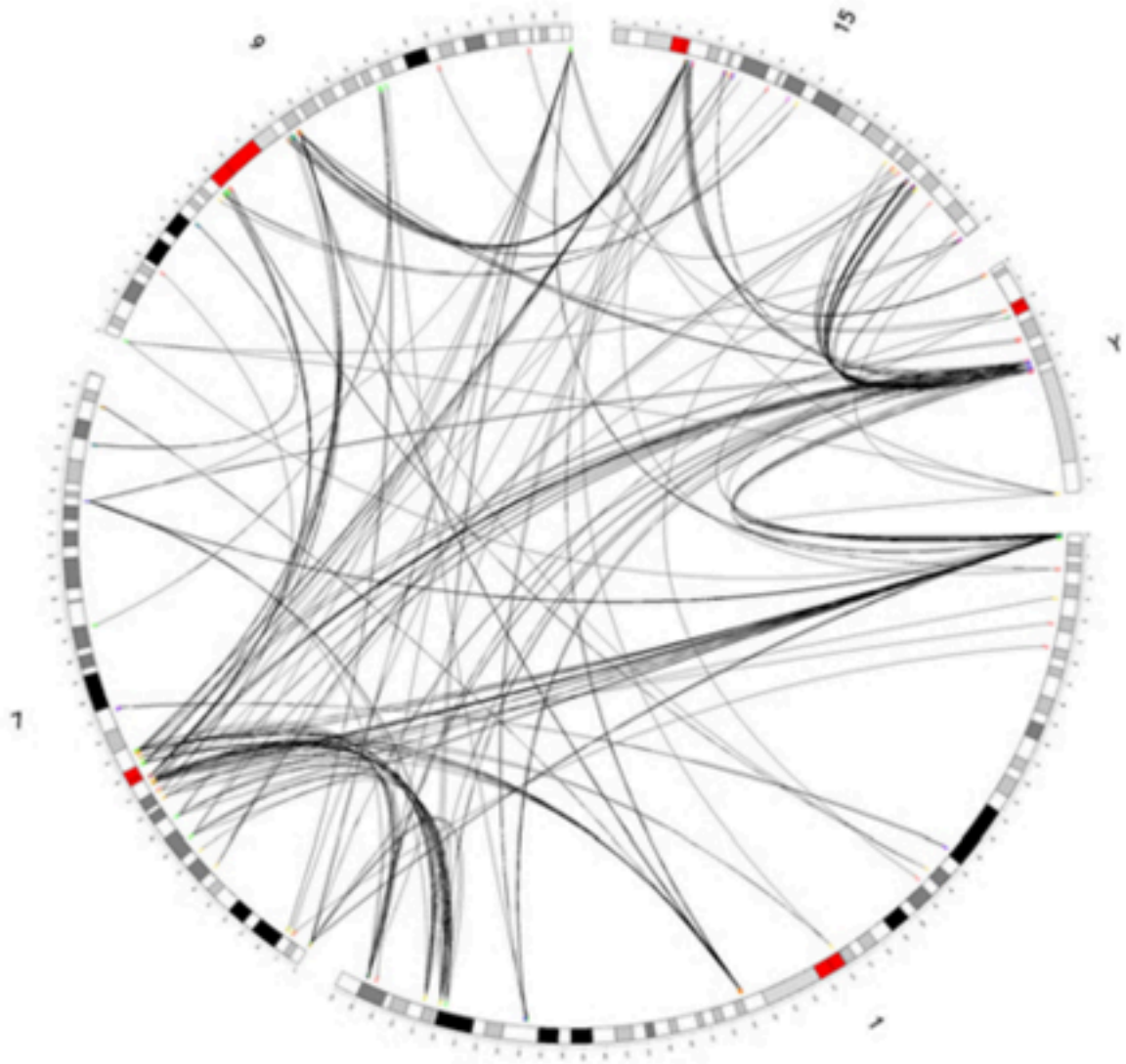
Image created with GenomePixelizer

http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

Circos



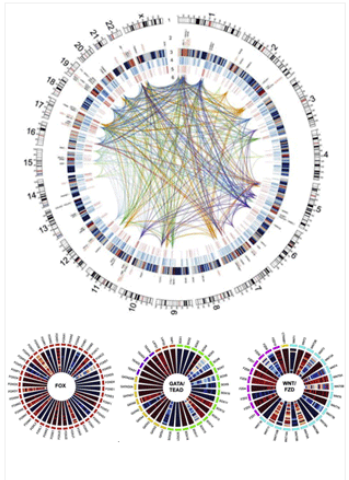
Humphray, S. J., K. Oliver, et al. (2004).
"DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9."
Nature 429(6990): 369-74.



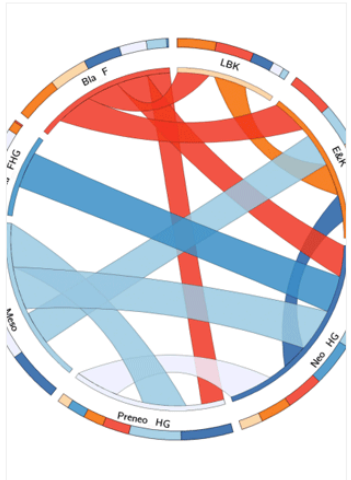
Circos image

http://circos.ca/presentations/talks/circos_intro/

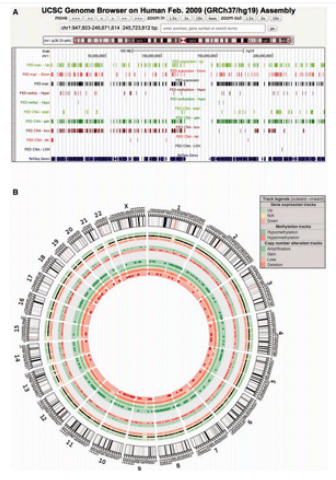
Circos



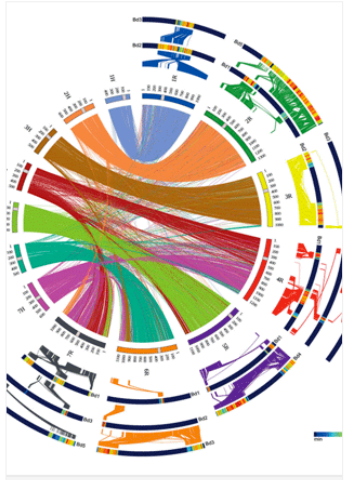
▲ **1** · 1 Dec 2013 | Saben J, Zhong Y, McKelvey S *et al.* (2014) A comprehensive analysis of the human placenta transcriptome *Placenta* **35**:125-131.



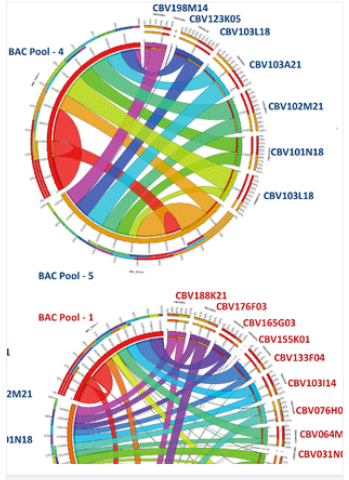
▲ **2** · 25 Oct 2013 | Bollongino R, Nehlich O, Richards MP *et al.* (2013) 2000 years of parallel societies in Stone Age Central Europe *Science* **342**:479-481.



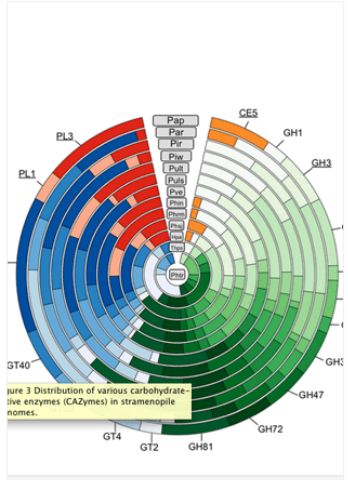
▲ **3** · 25 Oct 2013 | Dayem Ullah AZ, Cutts RJ, Ghetia M *et al.* (2013) The pancreatic expression database: recent extensions and updates *Nucleic Acids Res*



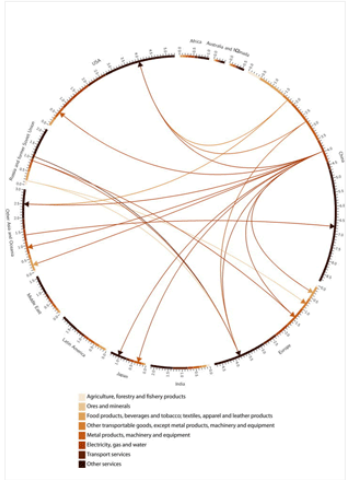
▲ **13** · 8 Oct 2013 | Martis MM, Zhou R, Haseneyer G *et al.* (2013) Reticulate Evolution of the Rye Genome *Plant Cell*



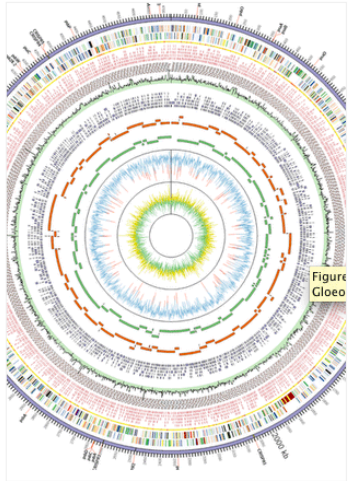
▲ **14** · 8 Oct 2013 | Buyyarapu R, Kantety RV, Yu JZ *et al.* (2013) BAC-Pool Sequencing and Analysis of Large Segments of A12 and D12 Homoeologous Chromosomes in Upland Cotton *PLoS One* **8**:e76757.



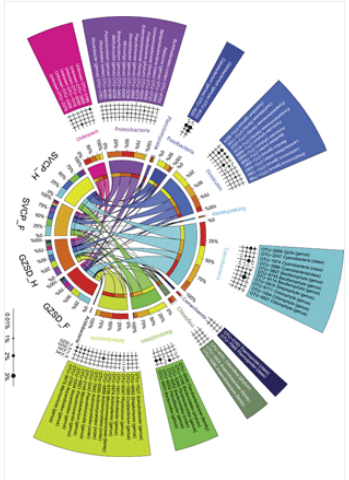
▲ **15** · 4 Oct 2013 | Adhikari BN, Hamilton JP, Zerillo MM *et al.* (2013) Comparative Genomics Reveals Insight into Virulence Strategies of Plant Pathogenic Oomycetes *PLoS One* **8**:e75072.



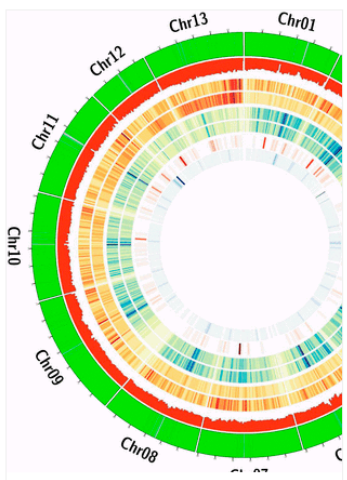
▲ **4** · 23 Oct 2013 | Kanemoto K, Moran D, Lenzen M *et al.* (2013) International trade undermines national emission reduction targets: New evidence from air pollution *Global Environmental Change*



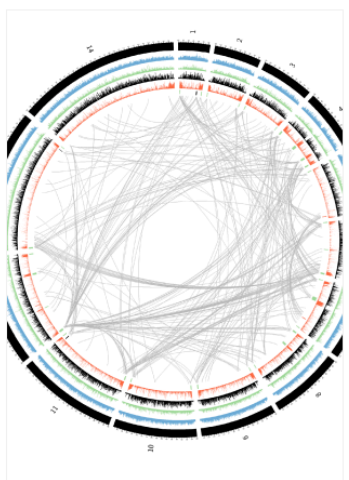
▲ **5** · 23 October 2013 | Saw JHW, Schatz M, Brown MV *et al.* (2013) Cultivation and Complete Genome Sequencing of Gloeobacter kilaueensis sp. nov., from a Lava Cave in Kilauea Caldera, Hawai'i *PLoS One* **8**:e76376.



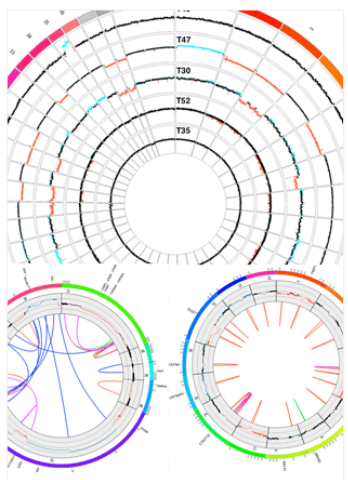
▲ **6** · 17 Oct 2013 | Ye L, Amberg J, Chapman D *et al.* (2013) Fish gut microbiota analysis differentiates physiology and behavior of invasive Asian carp and indigenous American fish *The ISME journal*



▲ **16** · 1 Oct 2013 | Page JT, Huynh MD, Liechty ZS *et al.* (2013) Insights into the Evolution of Cotton Diploids and Polyploids from Whole-Genome Re-sequencing *G3: Genes|Genomes|Genetics* **3**:1809-1818.



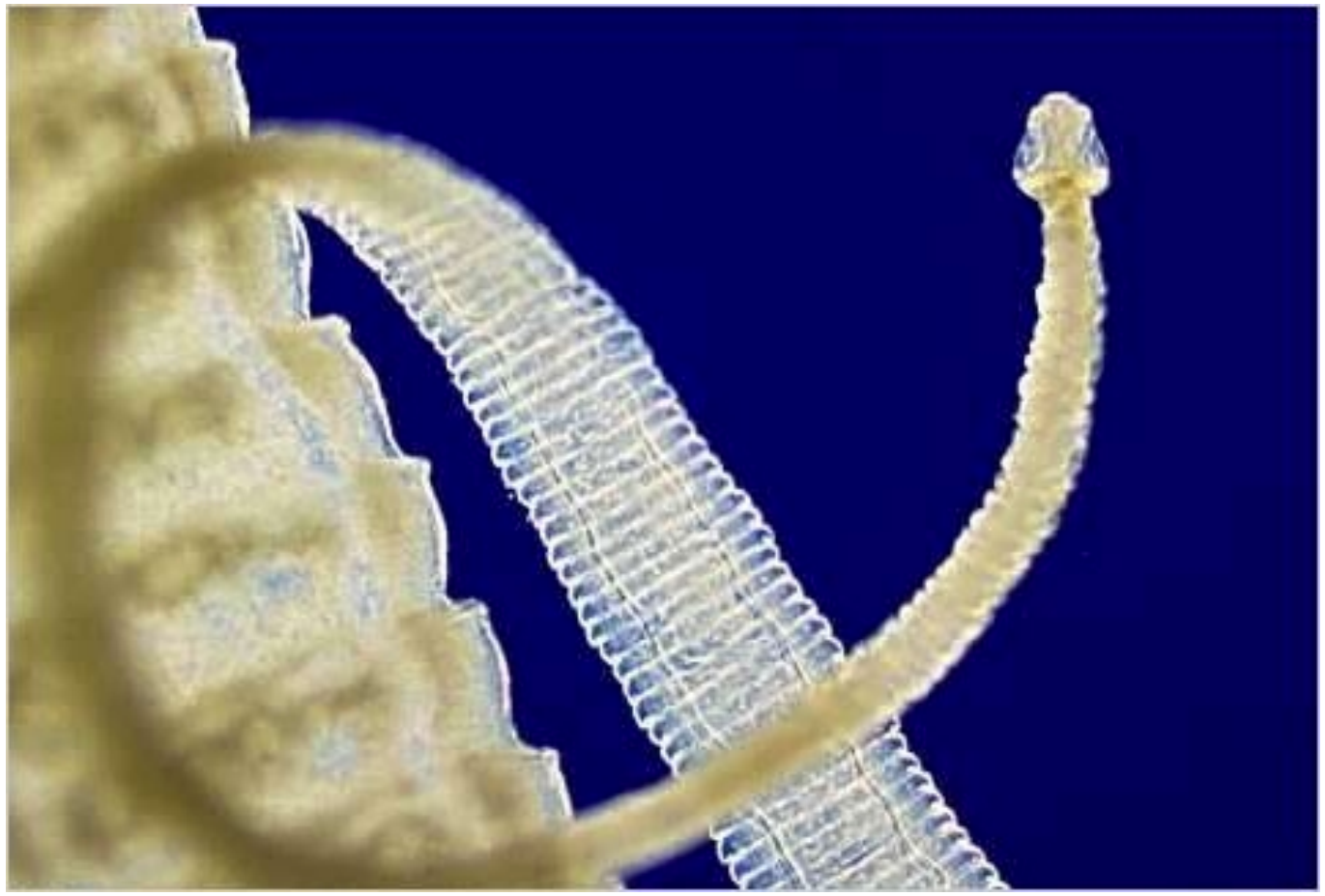
▲ **17** · 30 Sep 2013 | Lemieux JE, Kyes SA, Otto TD *et al.* (2013) Genome-wide profiling of chromosome interactions in Plasmodium falciparum characterizes nuclear architecture and reconfigurations associated with antigenic variation *Molecular microbiology*



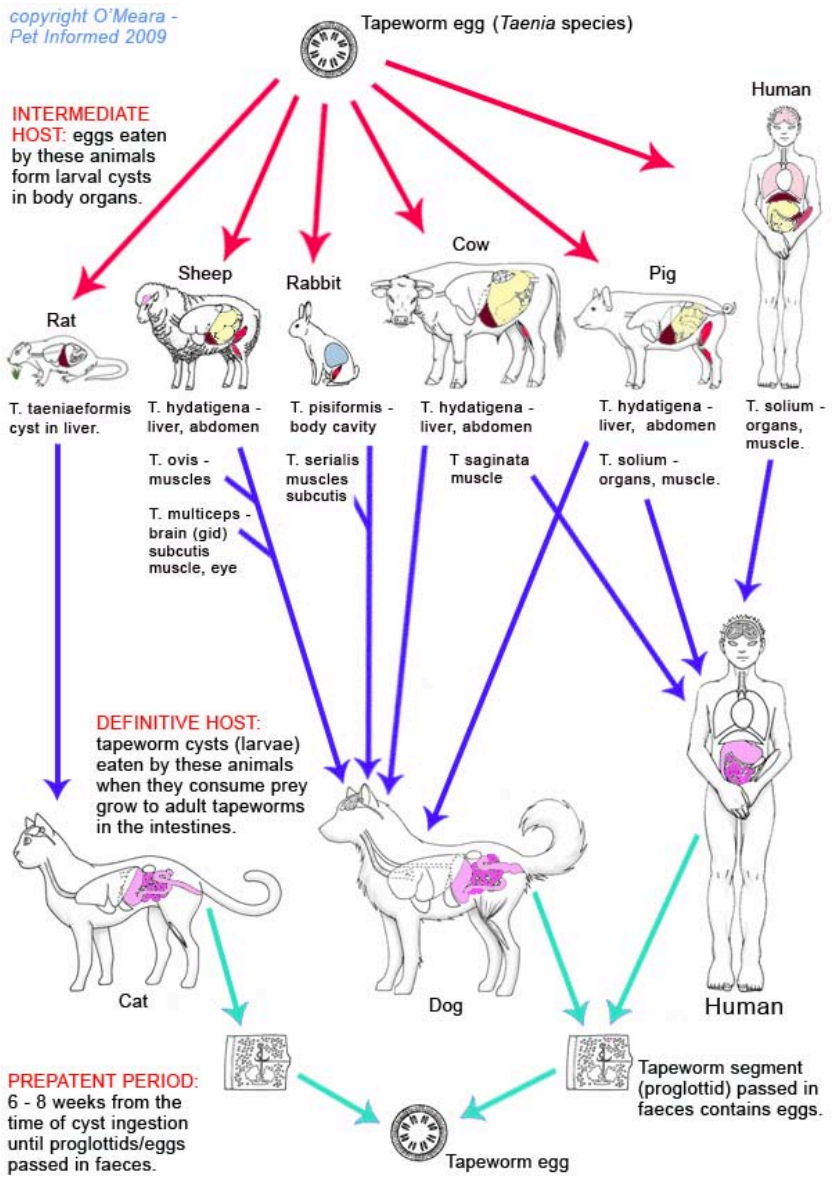
▲ **18** · 30 Sep 2013 | Beck J, Hennecke S, Bornemann-Kolatzki K *et al.* (2013) Genome Aberrations in Canine Mammary Carcinomas and Their Detection in Cell-Free Plasma DNA *PLoS One* **8**:e75485.

Case study: tapeworm genomes

Tapeworms

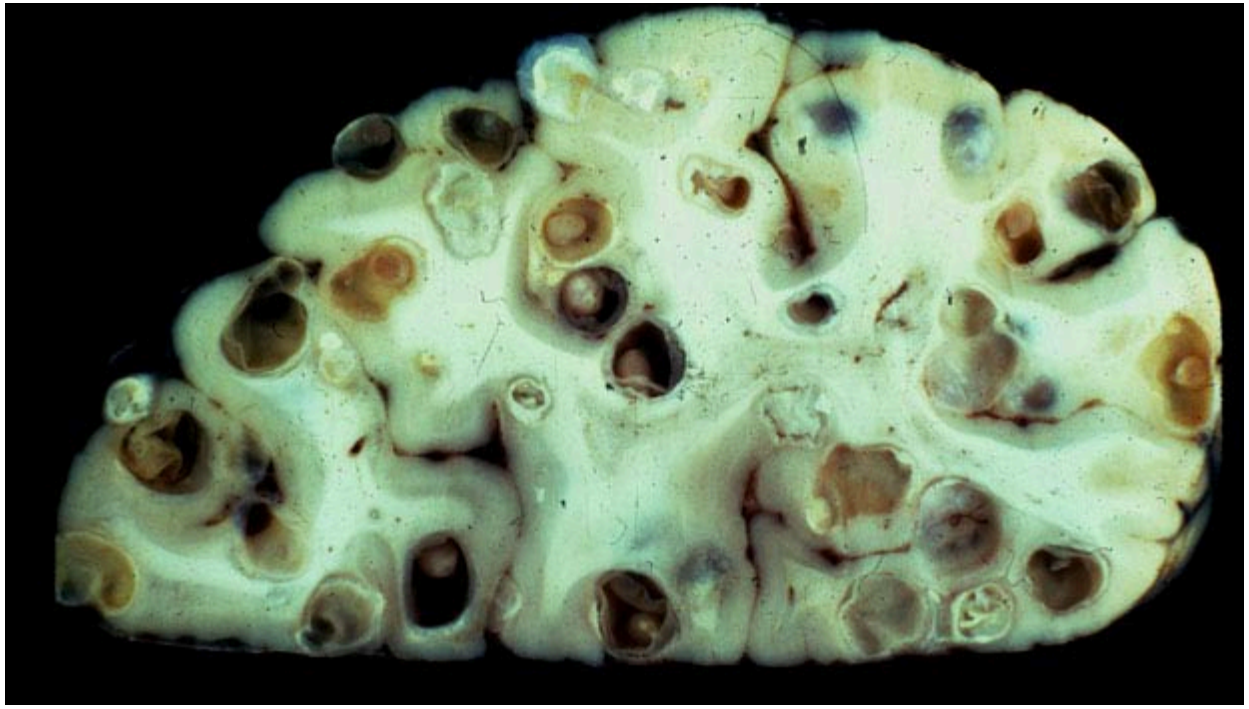


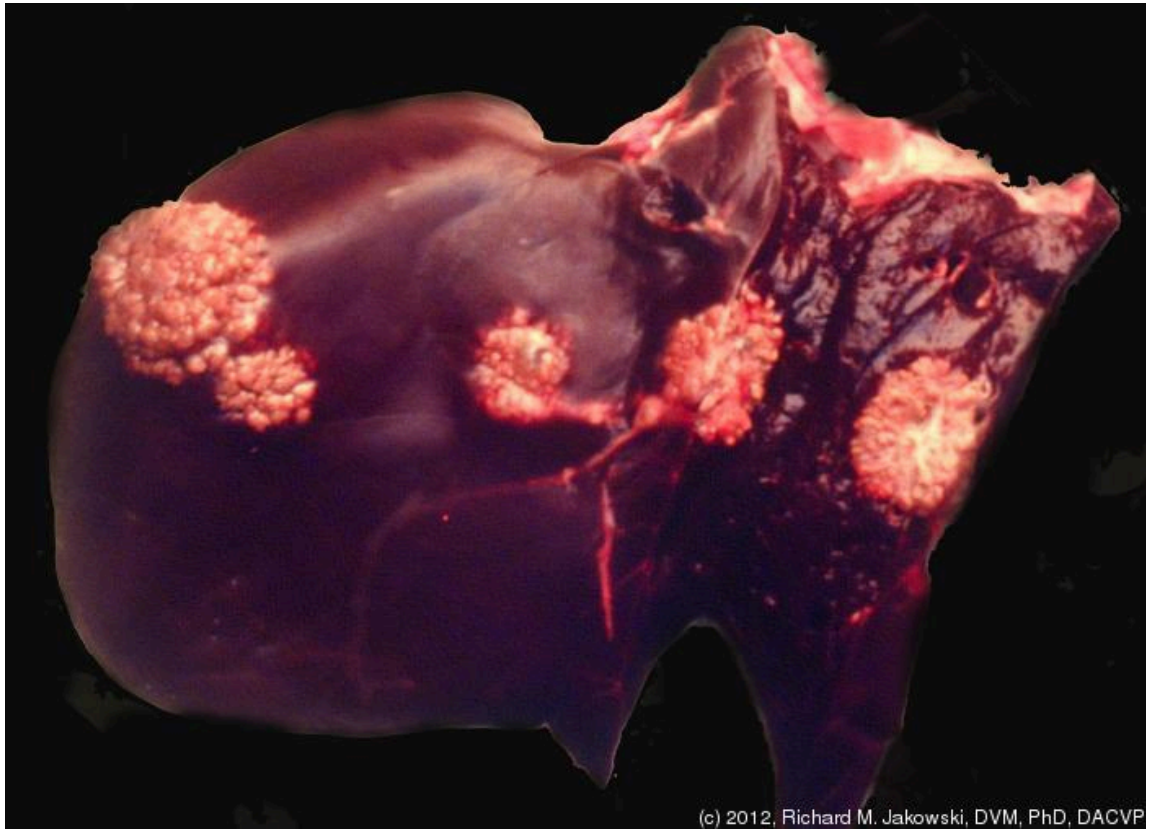
- Affects 10 million people worldwide
- Annual loss of US$2 billion in livestock
- Genome size ~100Mb



Life cycle involving many hosts

Tapeworms can be deadly





cyst in different organs

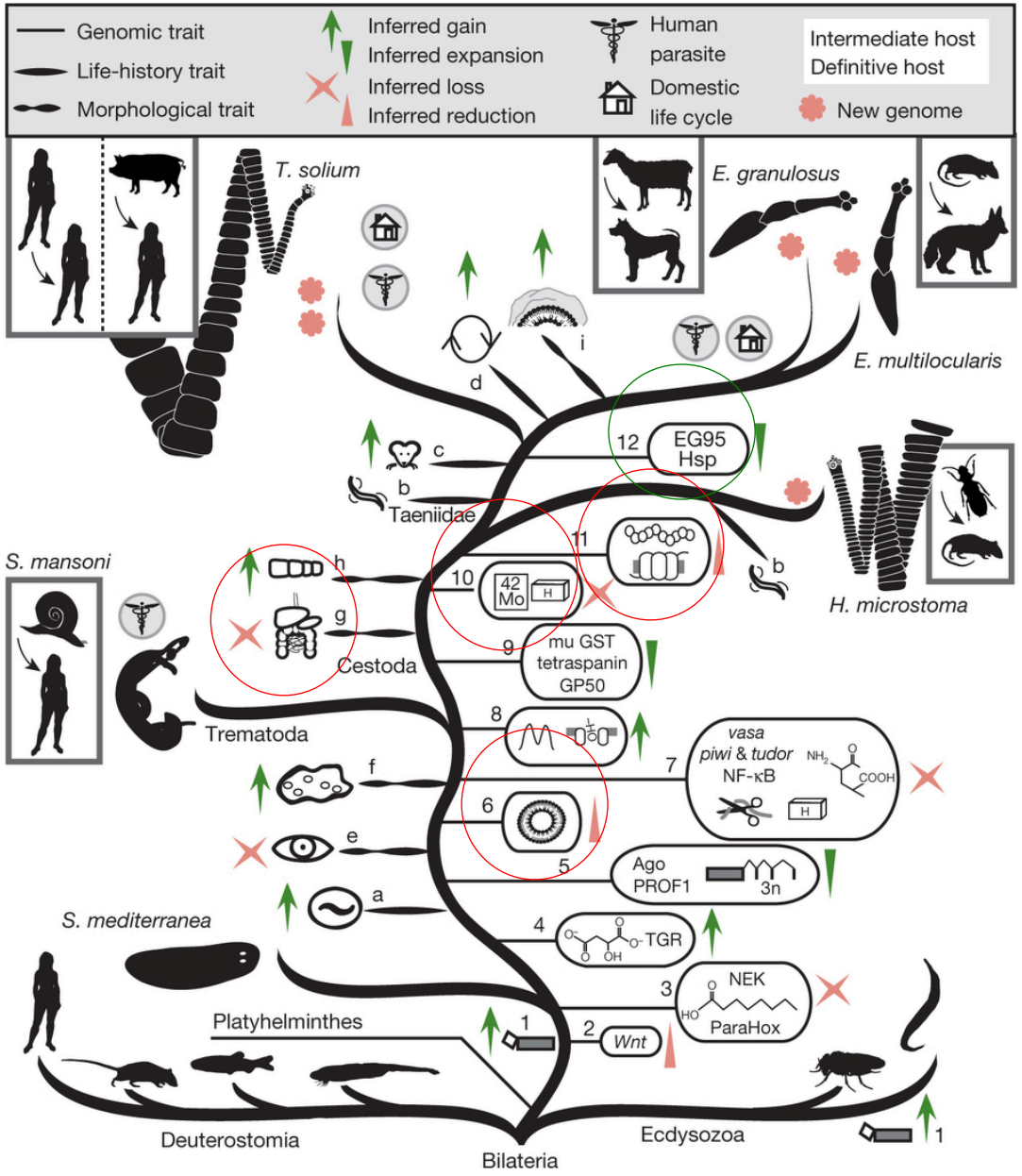
Comparative genomics of tapeworms

tapeworms

Blood fluke

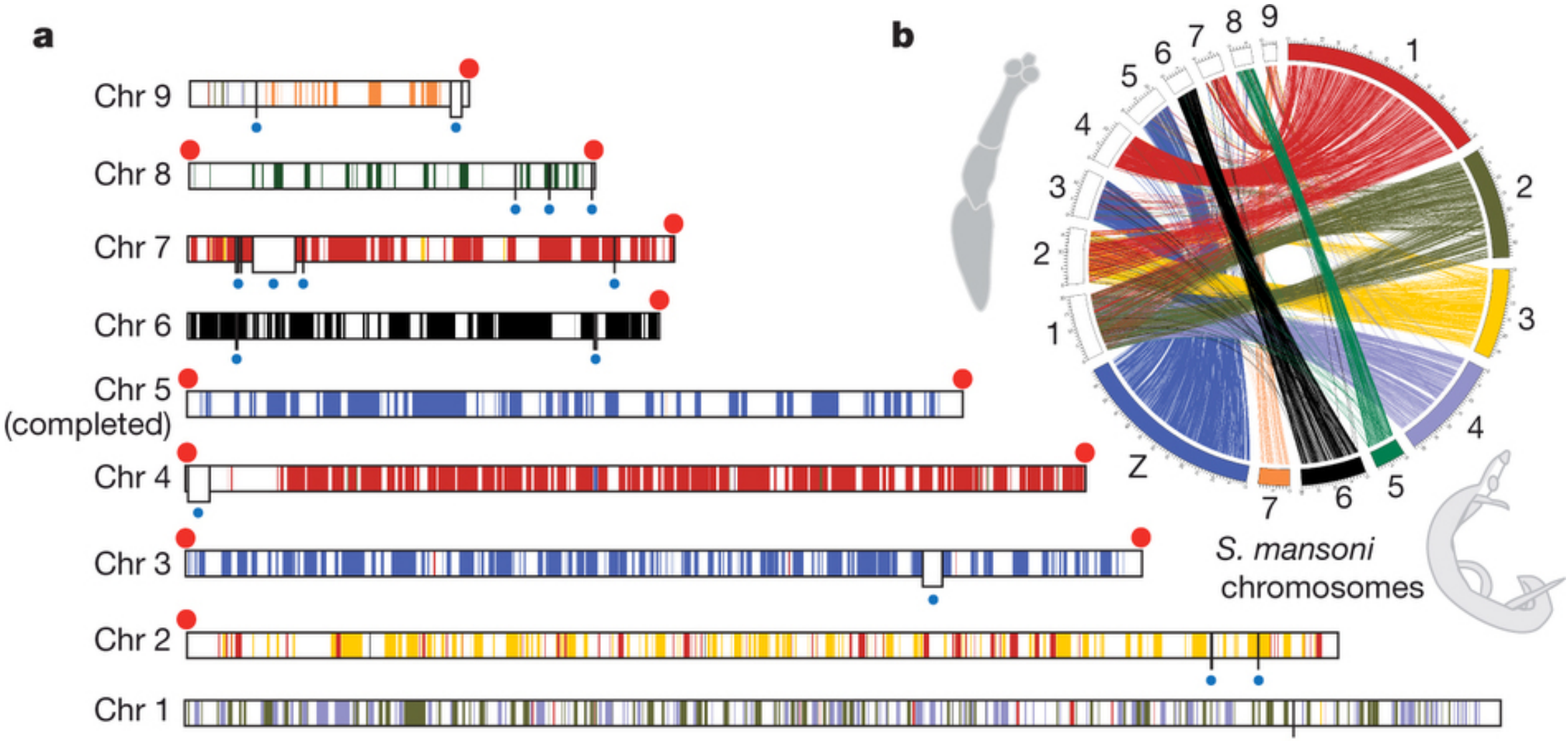
Free-living

Model

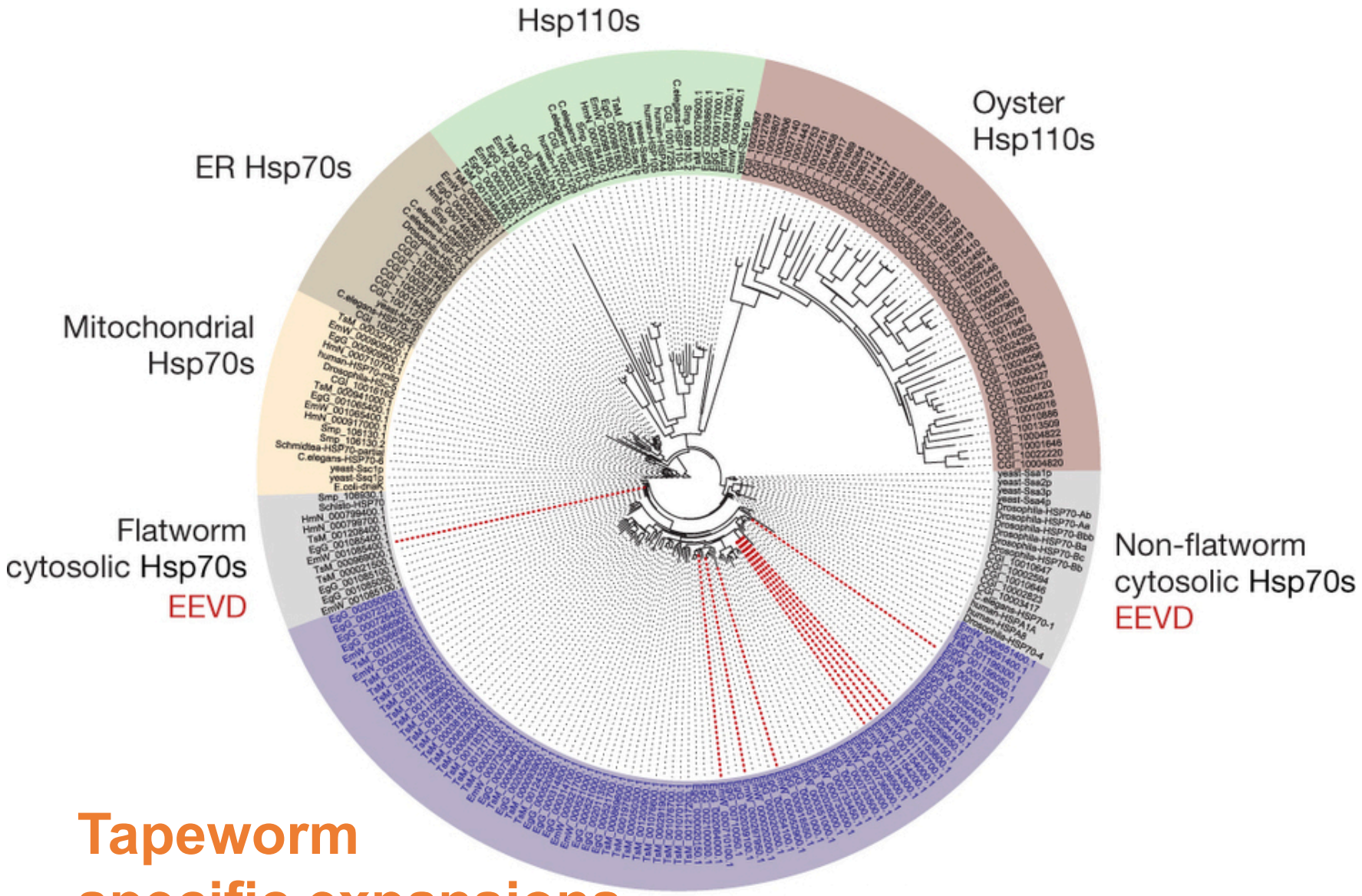


- A total of four tapeworm genomes were sequenced
- We compare with free-living and other parasite genomes
- ‘A route’ to complete parasitism

Genome of *E. multilocularis*

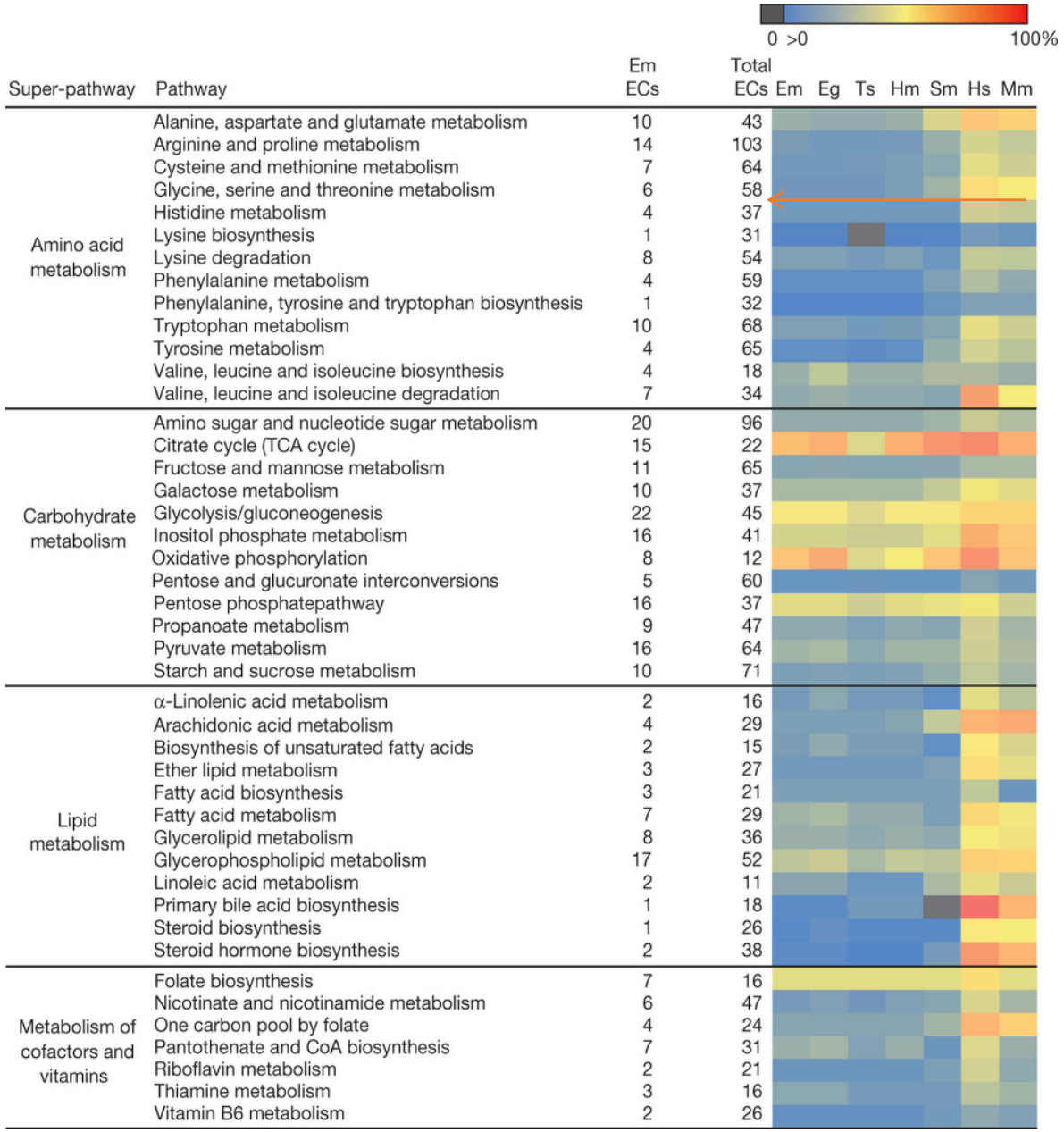


Heat shock protein expansion in tapeworms



Tapeworm specific expansions

Reduced metabolism in tapeworms



Super-pathway	Pathway	Em ECs	Total ECs
Amino acid metabolism	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	10	43
	Arginine and proline metabolism	14	103
	Cysteine and methionine metabolism	7	64
	Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism	6	58
	Histidine metabolism	4	37
	Lysine biosynthesis	1	31
	Lysine degradation	8	54
	Phenylalanine metabolism	4	59
	Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis	1	32
	Tryptophan metabolism	10	68
	Tyrosine metabolism	4	65
	Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis	4	18
	Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation	7	34
Carbohydrate metabolism	Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism	20	96
	Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)	15	22
	Fructose and mannose metabolism	11	65
	Galactose metabolism	10	37
	Glycolysis/gluconeogenesis	22	45
	Inositol phosphate metabolism	16	41
	Oxidative phosphorylation	8	12
	Pentose and glucuronate interconversions	5	60
	Pentose phosphatepathway	16	37
	Propanoate metabolism	9	47
	Pyruvate metabolism	16	64
	Starch and sucrose metabolism	10	71
Lipid metabolism	α-Linolenic acid metabolism	2	16
	Arachidonic acid metabolism	4	29
	Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids	2	15
	Ether lipid metabolism	3	27
	Fatty acid biosynthesis	3	21
	Fatty acid metabolism	7	29
	Glycerolipid metabolism	8	36
	Glycerophospholipid metabolism	17	52
	Linoleic acid metabolism	2	11
	Primary bile acid biosynthesis	1	18
	Steroid biosynthesis	1	26
	Steroid hormone biosynthesis	2	38
Metabolism of cofactors and vitamins	Folate biosynthesis	7	16
	Nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism	6	47
	One carbon pool by folate	4	24
	Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis	7	31
	Riboflavin metabolism	2	21
	Thiamine metabolism	3	16
	Vitamin B6 metabolism	2	26

Reduced metabolism

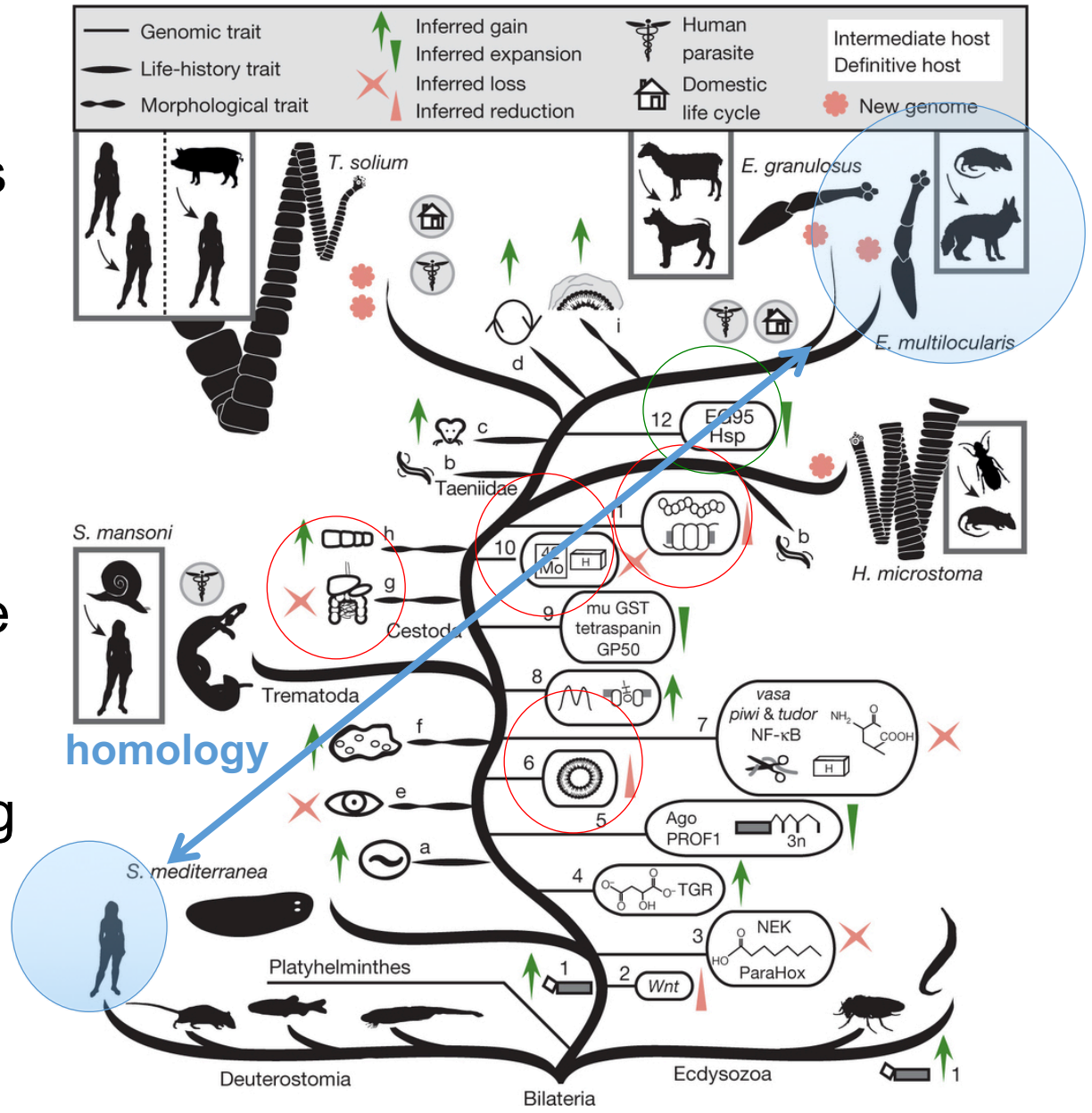
Tapeworm’s road to parasitism

tapeworms

Blood fluke

Free-living

Model

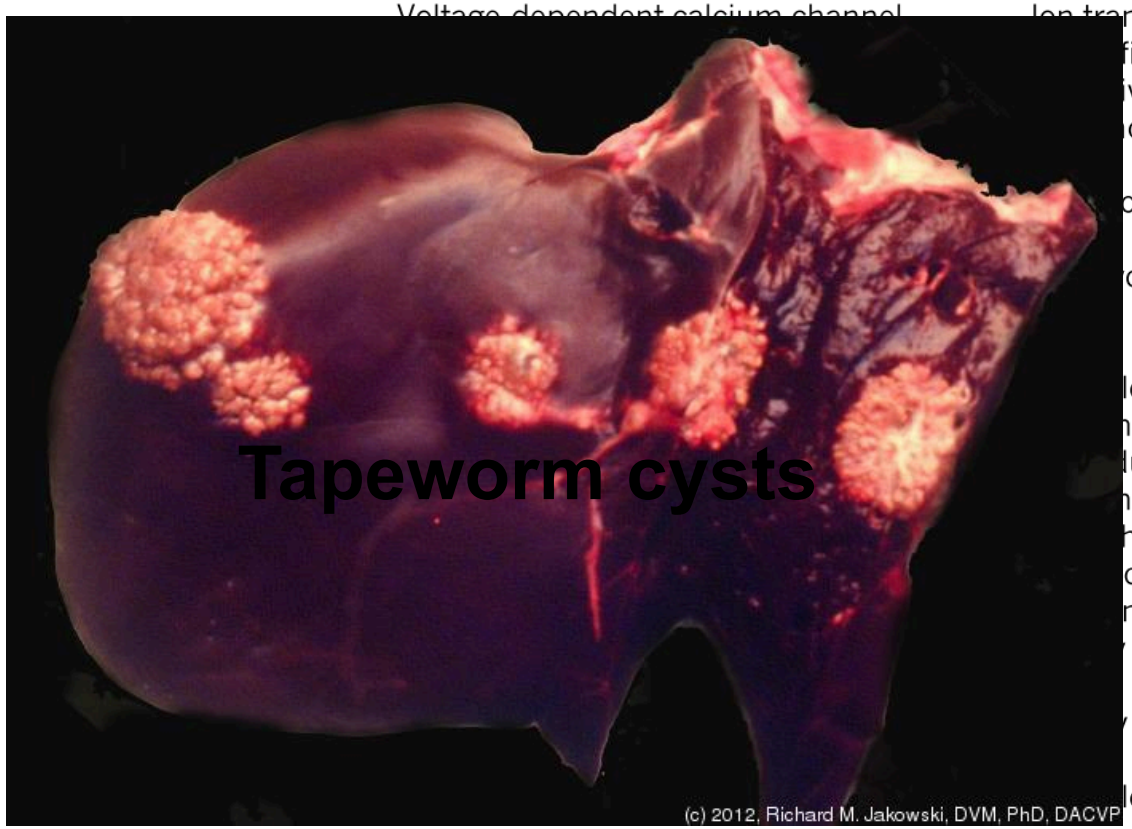


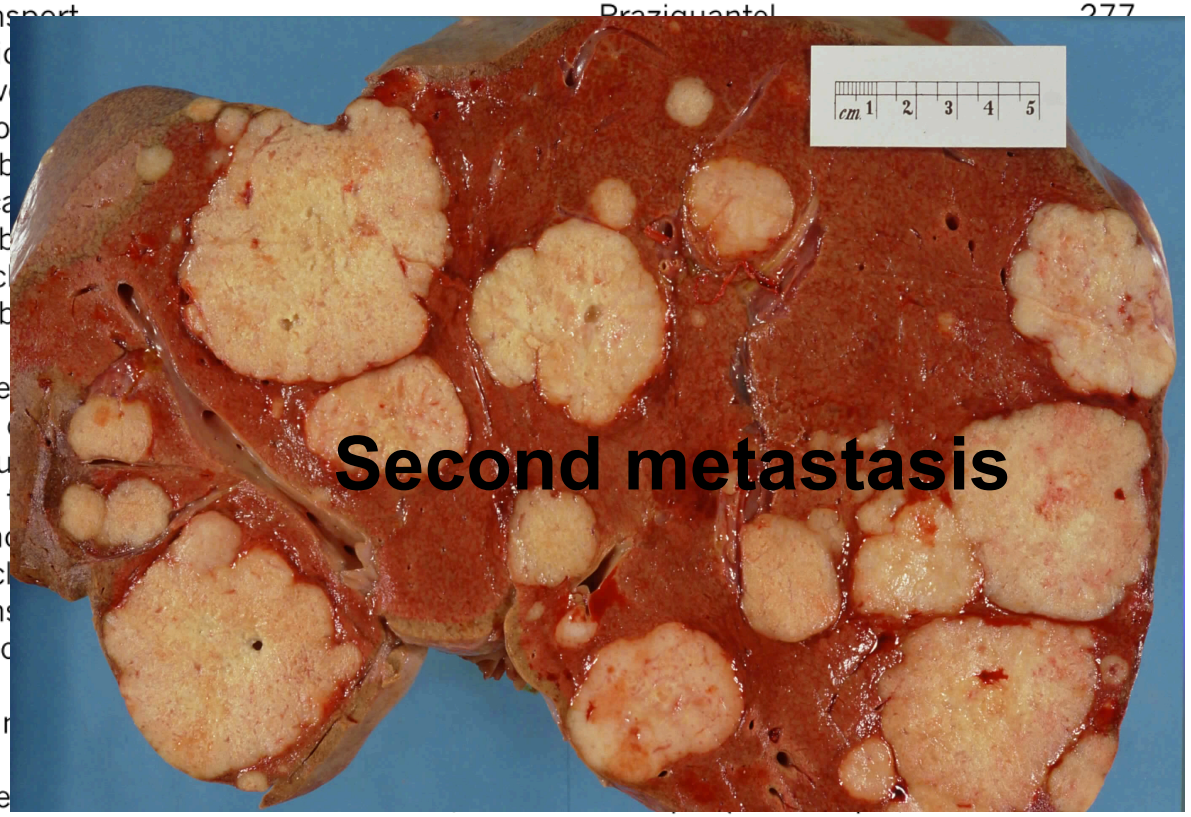
Predict candidate drugs

Promising drug targets in tapeworms

Table 1 | Top 20 promising targets in *E. multilocularis*

Target category	Target	Action	Expression	Drug	Rank
Current targets	Tubulin β-chain	Cytoskeleton	M,A	Albendazole	406
	Voltage-dependent calcium channel	Ion transport		Praziquantel	277
				Lorazepam)	
	Elongation factor 2	Translation	M,A	Experimental compounds	54
	Cathepsin B	Protease	M	Experimental compounds	55
	Dual-specificity mitogen activated protein	Signalling, activation of p38	M	Experimental compounds	56
	Purine nucleoside phosphorylase	Purine metabolism	M,A	Didanosine	63





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metastasis
http://ocw.tufts.edu/data/

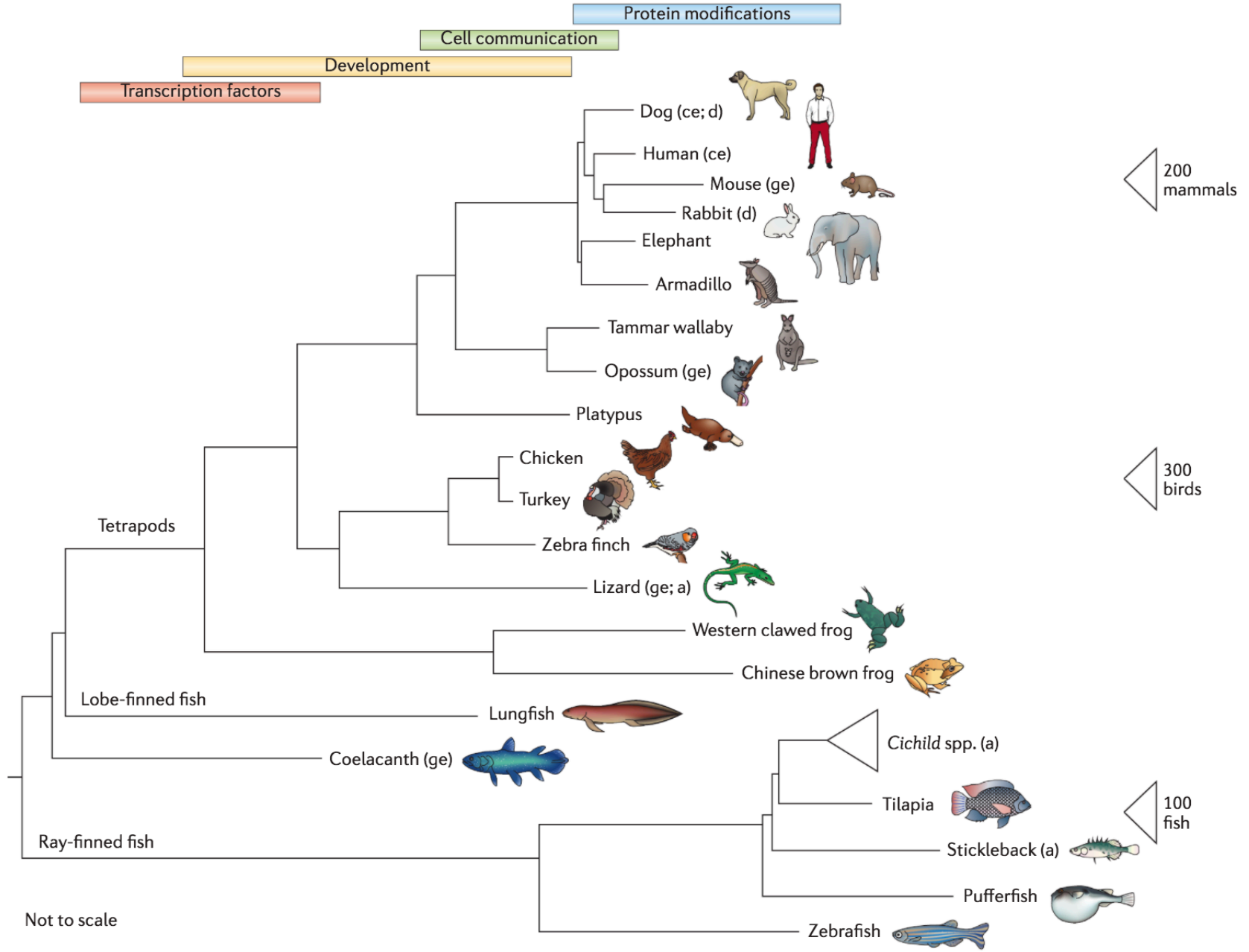
Good review – recent update

Dissecting evolution and disease using comparative vertebrate genomics

Jennifer R. S. Meadows[1] and Kerstin Lindblad-Toh[1,2]

Abstract | With the generation of more than 100 sequenced vertebrate genomes in less than 25 years, the key question arises of how these resources can be used to inform new or ongoing projects. In the past, this diverse collection of sequences from human as well as model and non-model organisms has been used to annotate the human genome and to increase the understanding of human disease. In the future, comparative vertebrate genomics in conjunction with additional genomic resources will yield insights into the processes of genome function, evolution, speciation, selection and adaptation, as well as the quantification of species diversity. In this Review, we discuss how the genomics of non-human organisms can provide insights into vertebrate biology and how this can contribute to the understanding of human physiology and health.

Meadows and Toh (2017) Nature Review Genetics



Meadows and Toh (2017) Nature Review Genetics

What we didn’t discuss today

Complexities behind whole genome alignment
Detailed complexities behind orthology assignment