

Genome assembly and annotation

Day 5: Genome annotation

Antti Karkman

Department of Microbiology – UH

antti.karkman@helsinki.fi

Aims for this part of MMB-114

Day 1: Basics of UNIX and working with the command line

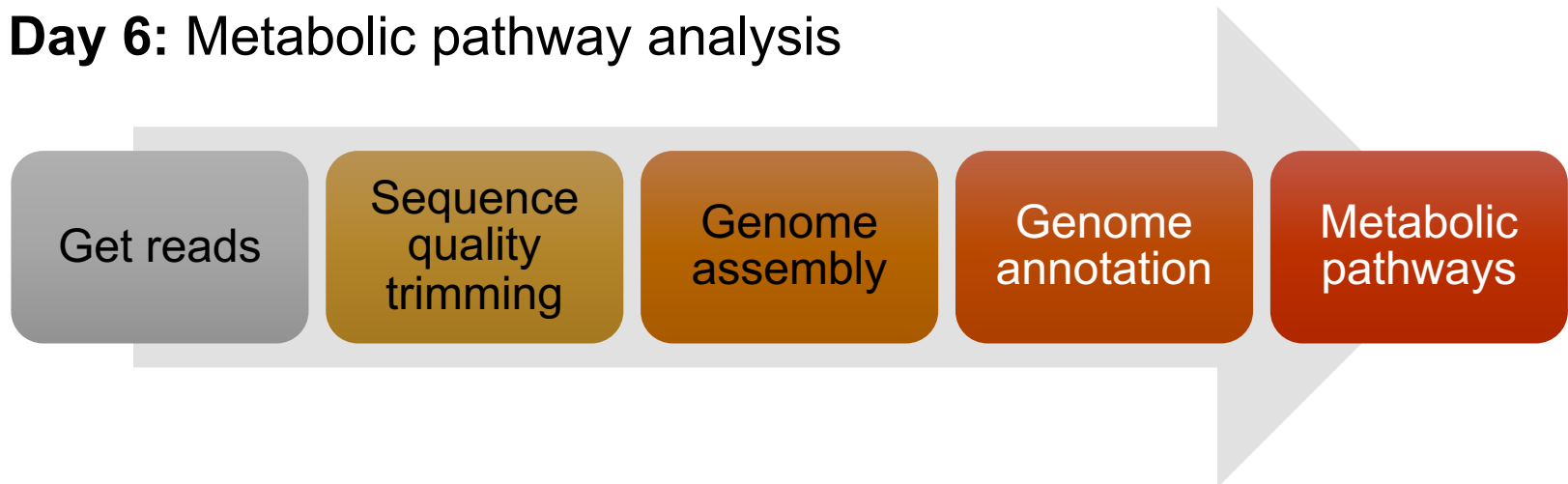
Day 2: Handling of Illumina data

Day 3: Genome assembly

Day 4: Check-up and report

Day 5: Genome annotation

Day 6: Metabolic pathway analysis



Recap from last week:



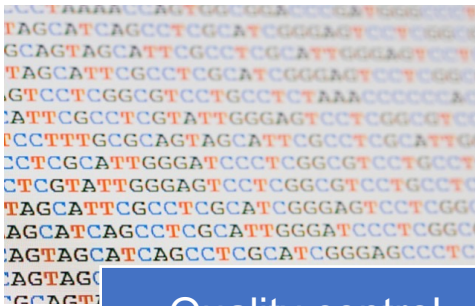
Isolation



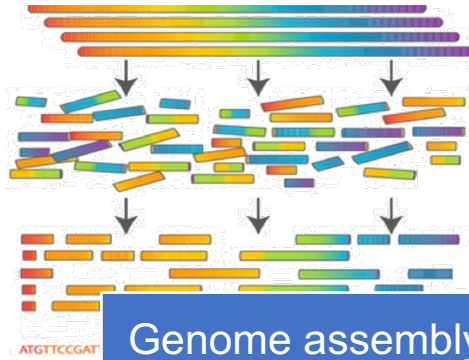
DNA extraction



Sequencing



Quality control



Genome assembly

[illegible]

Genome annotation

Annotation

Adding biological information to sequences (contigs)

Information that there is a gene x in contig y at location z

- Size of the gene
- Name of the gene
- Protein product



Contig y = 2,035 bp

Bacterial genes

Promoter

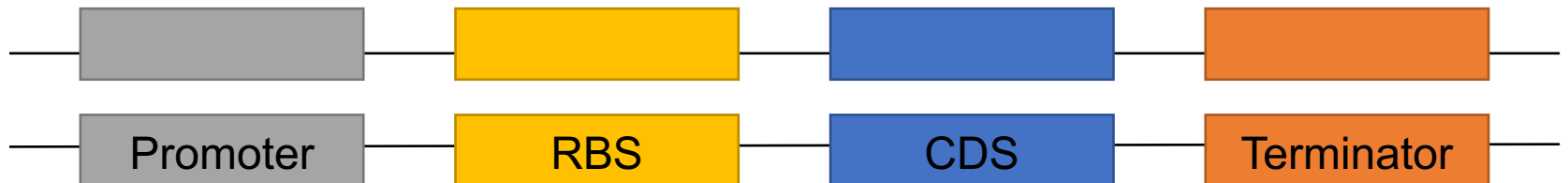
Ribosome binding site (RBS)

Coding sequence (CDS)

Terminator

Also non-coding genes

- tRNA
- rRNA



Two ways to identify protein-coding genes

Sequence alignment (e.g. BLAST)

Search contigs against a database

Computationally-intensive

Gene finding

Start codon

- ATG

Open reading frame (ORF)

Stop codon

- TAA, TAG, TGA

```
1. ATG CAA TGG GGA AAT GTT ACC AGG TCC GAA CTT ATT GAG GTA AGA CAG ATT TAA
2. A TGC AAT GGG GAA ATG TTA CCA GGT CCG AAC TTA TTG AGG TAA GAC AGA TTT AA
3. AT GCA ATG GGG AAA TGT TAC CAG GTC CGA ACT TAT TGA GGT AAG ACA GAT TTA A
```

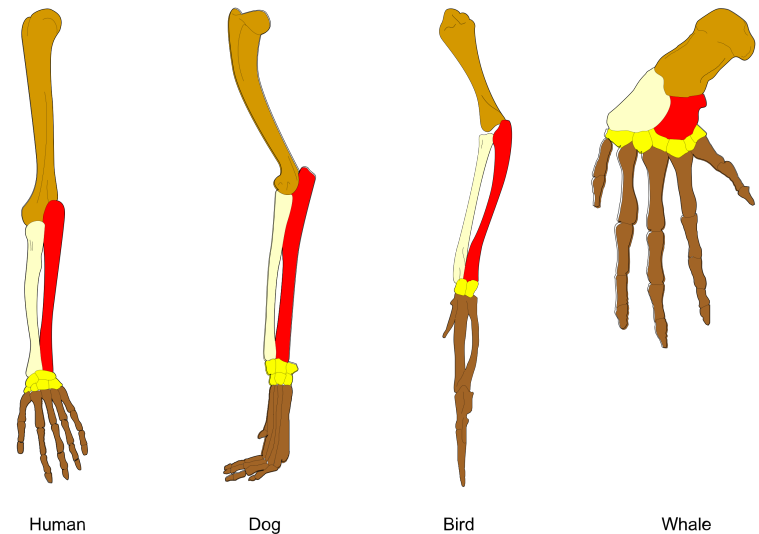
Annotating genes

Homology

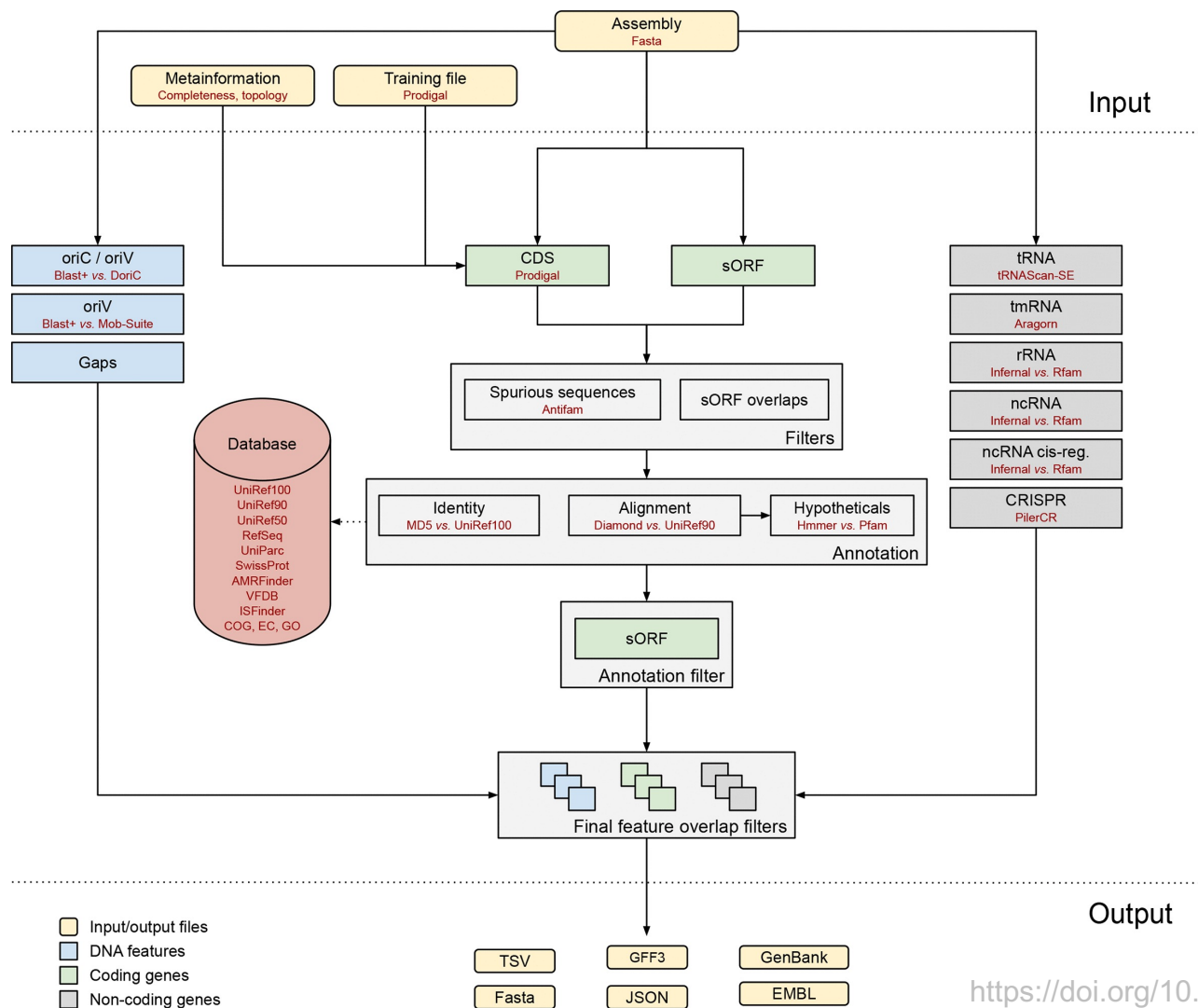
Statistical modelling of protein families/domains

Annotated databases

- NCBI
- KEGG
- COG
- SEED
- GO
- UNIPROT
- INTERPRO
- PFAM
- TIGR



BAKTA: rapid and standardized annotation of bacterial genomes via alignment-free sequence identification



Let's annotate our genome

https://github.com/karkman/MMB-114_Genomics

(Day 5: Genome annotation)