

# **Day 6: Metabolic pathway analysis**

**MMB-114**

# Schedule

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

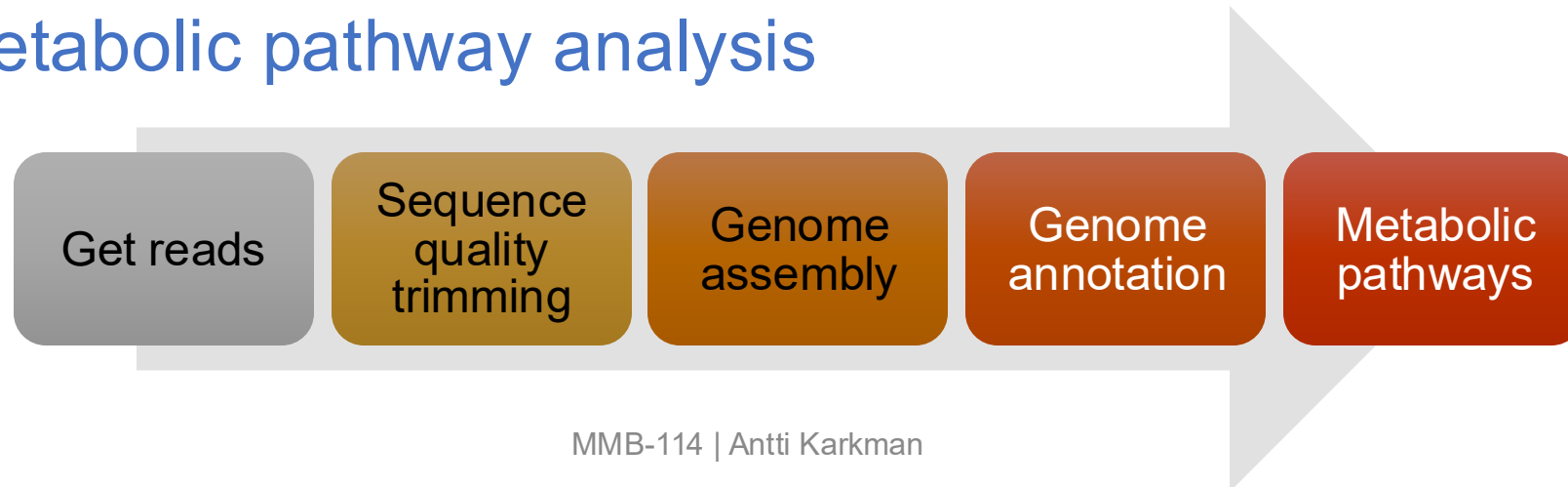
**Day 2:** Handling of Nanopore/Illumina data

**Day 3:** Check-up

**Day 4:** Genome assembly

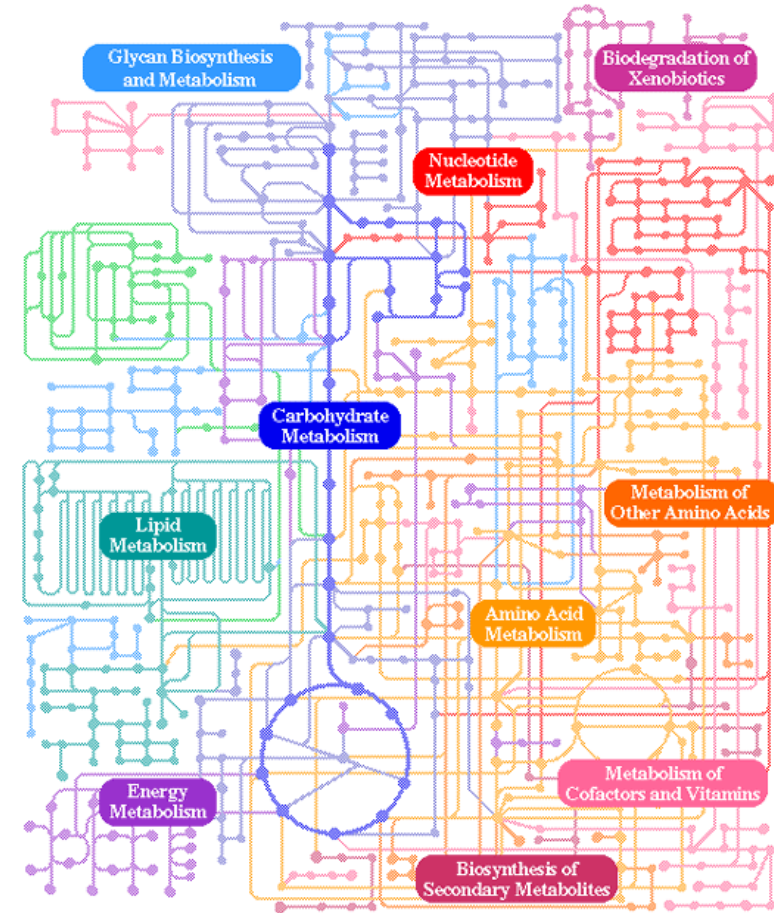
**Day 5:** Genome annotation

**Day 6:** Metabolic pathway analysis



# Metabolic pathways

- Biochemistry meets molecular biology
- Series of linked chemical reactions occurring within a cell
- Metabolism:
  - Catabolism: The processes by which a living organism obtains energy and raw materials from nutrients
  - Anabolism: The processes by which energy and raw materials are used to build macromolecules and cellular structures (biosynthesis)



# Gene databases

<b>KEGG</b>	Collection of databases dealing with genomes, biological pathways, diseases, drugs and chemical substances
<b>UniProt</b>	Aggregate of two databases: SwissProt with functional annotations obtained from the literature and subjected to human review and TrEMBL with functional annotations computationally assigned
<b>Pfam</b>	Curated database of protein families
<b>Interpro</b>	Curated database of protein families
<b>Metacyc</b>	Highly curated metabolic database that contains metabolic pathways, enzymes, metabolites, and reactions from all domains of life
<b>GO</b>	The Gene Ontology project provides a controlled vocabulary to describe gene and gene product attributes in any organism. Three structured, controlled vocabularies (ontologies): biological processes, cellular components and molecular functions
<b>SEED</b>	A comparative genomics environment consisting of databases of protein families (FIGfam) and metabolic pathways (Subsystems)

# KEGG: Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes



<http://www.genome.jp/kegg>

- Collection of databases dealing with genomes, biological pathways, diseases, drugs and chemical substances
- KEGG PATHWAYS: collection of manually drawn pathway maps representing our knowledge on the molecular interaction, reaction and relation networks
- KEGG MODULES: collection of manually defined functional units used for annotation and biological interpretation of sequenced genomes

# antiSMASH



<https://antismash.secondarymetabolites.org/>

- Web server for **identification, annotation and analysis** of **secondary metabolite synthesis gene clusters** in bacterial and fungal genomes
- Glossary:
  - BGCs: Biosynthetic Gene Clusters
  - NPs: Natural Products (secondary metabolites)
- Full documentation at:  
<https://docs.antismash.secondarymetabolites.org/>

# **Alternative workflows for bacterial genomes**

# Kbase web platform



- Graphical user interface (GUI)
- Free and “easy” to use
- Workflows are called “Narratives”, an interactive notebook of the analyses
- Easy to share data, workflows and results
- Limited number of “apps”



# Bactopia



- “Flexible pipeline for complete analysis of bacterial genomes”
- Runs locally, no web interface
- No GUI, works on command line

# SeqHub



<https://seqhub.org>

- “Our mission is to make biological sequence data easy to find, understand, and share.”
- Annotation server
- Free for academics

# Genome announcement format

See examples at Microbiology Resource Announcements:

<https://journals.asm.org/journal/mra>

Or one of our recent announcements:

<https://doi.org/10.1128/mra.00120-25>

# Let's see what your strain is capable of

Look for pathways of interest

How does the strain

- Gets energy
- Gets carbon and nitrogen
- Survives in stress
- Move around

[https://github.com/karkman/MMB-114\\_Genomics](https://github.com/karkman/MMB-114_Genomics)

(Day 6: Metabolic pathway analysis)