The Ribosomal Operon Database (ROD): A full-length rDNA operon reference database

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The Ribosomal Operon Database: A Full-Length rDNA Operon **Database Derived From Genome Assemblies**

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TOOLS 🔧 TOOLS

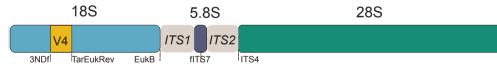




https://github.com/krabberod/ROD

Background and motivation

- Why a database of the entire rDNA operon?
- Recent advancements in sequencing technologies enable the sequencing of amplicons of several thousand base pairs.
 - A move from short reads (4-500bp) to long reads (5-10000 bp).
 - From V4 (or V9,ITS...) to full operon



• Longer reads provide better phylogenetic and taxonomic resolution.





The family of ONT



PacBio Revio

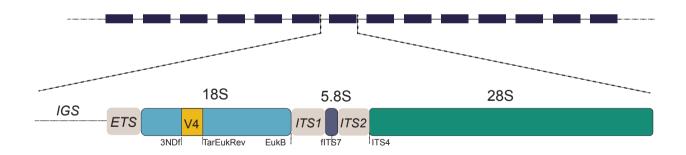
Background and motivation

- BUT: Most databases are tailored for short-read technology (e.g., Illumina)
- Limitations of Existing Databases
 - GenBank (NCBI): full of errors and incomplete sequences.
 - BOLD: Focuses on COI
 - PR2: Primarily covers 18S, very good for protists.
 - Silva: Contains 18S and 28S separately, not as a continuous segment.
 - First attempt was to concatenate 18S and 28S from Silva, with very poor result
 - No ITS



The Ribosomal Operon Database

- Enter ROD!
 - The Ribosomal Operon Database.
 - Full-length ribosomal operon from all available eukaryotic genomes in NCBI.



Eukaryotic Genomes from NCBI (35,000)

Scanned with HMMER3

Confirmed 18S and 28S (continuously) with Barrnap

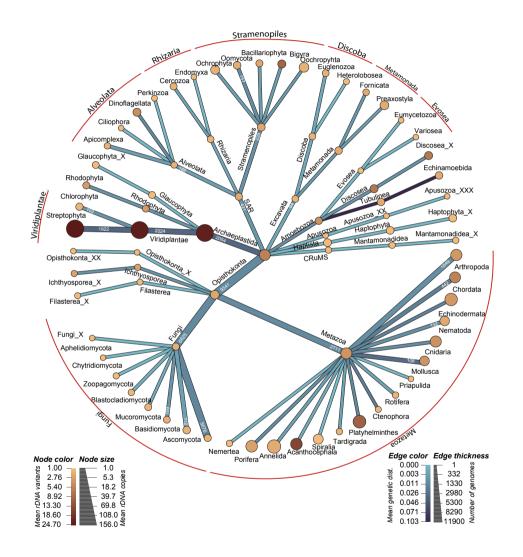
Removed contaminants

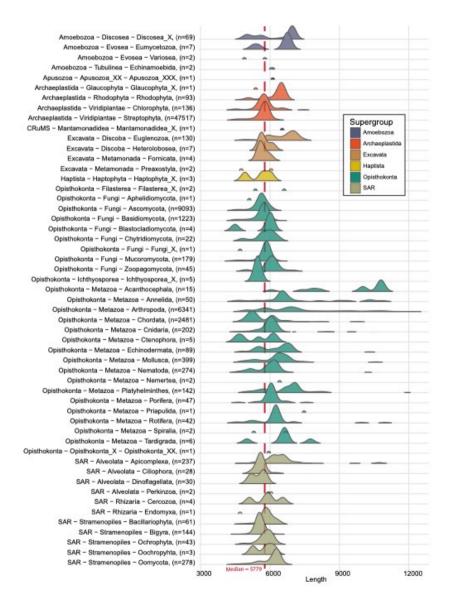
Clustered Intragenomically at 99%



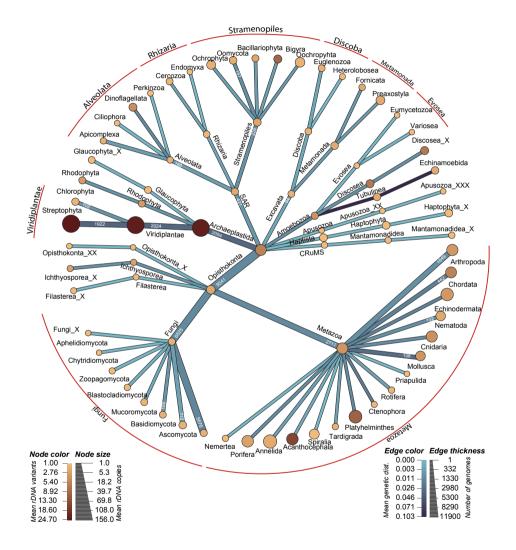
ROD v1.2 – Golden ROD

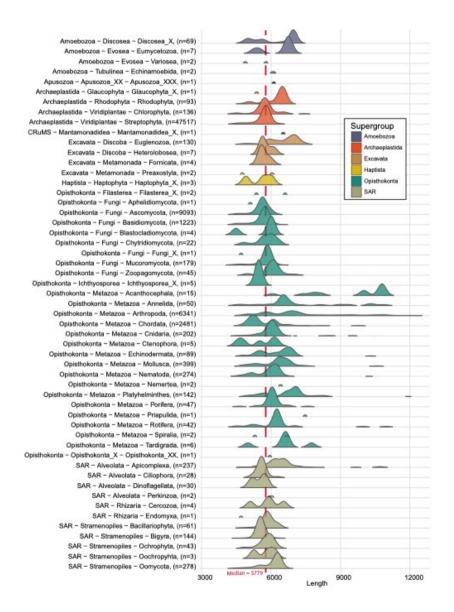
- 11,935 genomes
- 453,697 non-clustered operons
- 69,480 clustered operons
- Taxonomic
 - Supergroup: 8
 - Divisions: 19
 - Subdivsions: 54
 - Class: 151
 - Order: 422
 - Genus: 2446
 - Species: 5280
- Genomes with only 1 copy: 5,601
- Genomes > 100 copies: 708
- Max copy number: 5,947
 - Streptophyta; Zea mais













Median length: 5,779

Max length: 16,463

• Insecta; Bombylius major



The Ribosomal Operon Database

- Plans for the future:
- Integration in PR2 (included in v5.1.0)
- Update with more data as more genomes are sequenced.
- Look for genomes currently not in NCBI



Acknowledgment



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Ella Thoen



Inger Skrede



Embla Stokke



Oslo Mycology group



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