



Bioinformatics Summer School

Long-reads Transcriptomics

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- 1 Functional Annotation
- 2 IsoAnnot & IsoAnnotLite

Section 1

Functional Annotation

Understanding the functional impact of alternative splicing

Isoforms of the same gene can have different functions

So far, we have focused on **structural annotation**.
But how do novel transcripts differ from reference transcripts
in their **biological functions**?

Isoforms from the same gene can have **different**, even
opposite, **functions**.

We want to obtain **functional annotations** for transcript or
protein sequences and investigate differences between
isoforms.

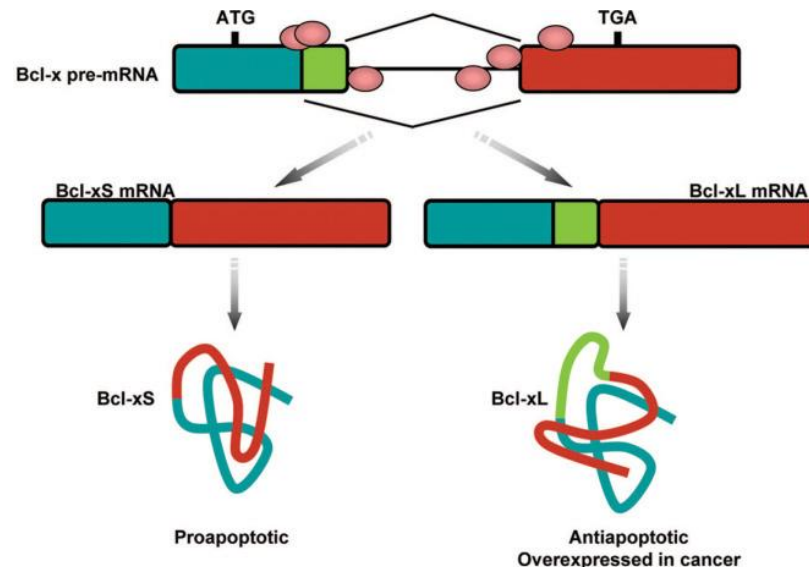


Diagram:

BCL2L1 xS and xL isoforms

Pio, Ruben, and Luis M. Montuenga. "Alternative splicing in lung cancer."
Journal of Thoracic Oncology 4.6 (2009): 674-678.

Intervention opportunities

Detection:

- Overexpression of splicing regulatory factors
- mRNA from cancer-related splice isoforms
- Proteins from cancer-related splice isoforms
- Autoantibodies

Treatment:

- Drugs affecting the activity of splicing factors
- Antisense oligonucleotides (SMOs)
- Drugs against cancer-related isoforms
- Vaccines

Many methods exist to add functional annotations to sequences

Blast2GO:

Links high-scoring BLAST hits to Gene Ontology terms for transcriptome/protein function inference.

InterProScan:

Scans sequences through InterPro member databases, e.g. for conserved domains, motifs, and family signatures, and maps to GO terms.

eggNOG-mapper:

Assigns functional annotations via fast orthology mapping, leveraging precomputed orthologous groups from the eggNOG database.

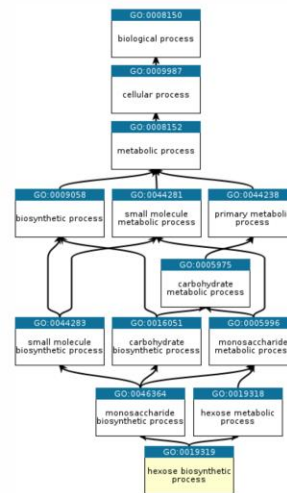
Deep Learning:

Emerging deep learning methods (**DeepGO**, **FANTASIA**, etc.) leverage deep neural networks to assign functions e.g. by prediction from sequence or inference from protein language model embeddings.

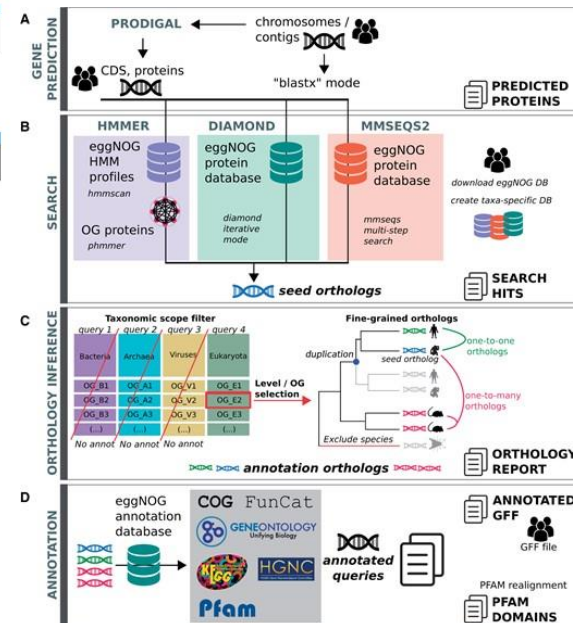
See:

[Gene Ontology Resource](#)
[About - InterPro](#)
[eggNOG-mapper](#)

Gene Ontology (GO)



eggNOG-mapper



Section 2

IsoAnnot & IsoAnnotLite

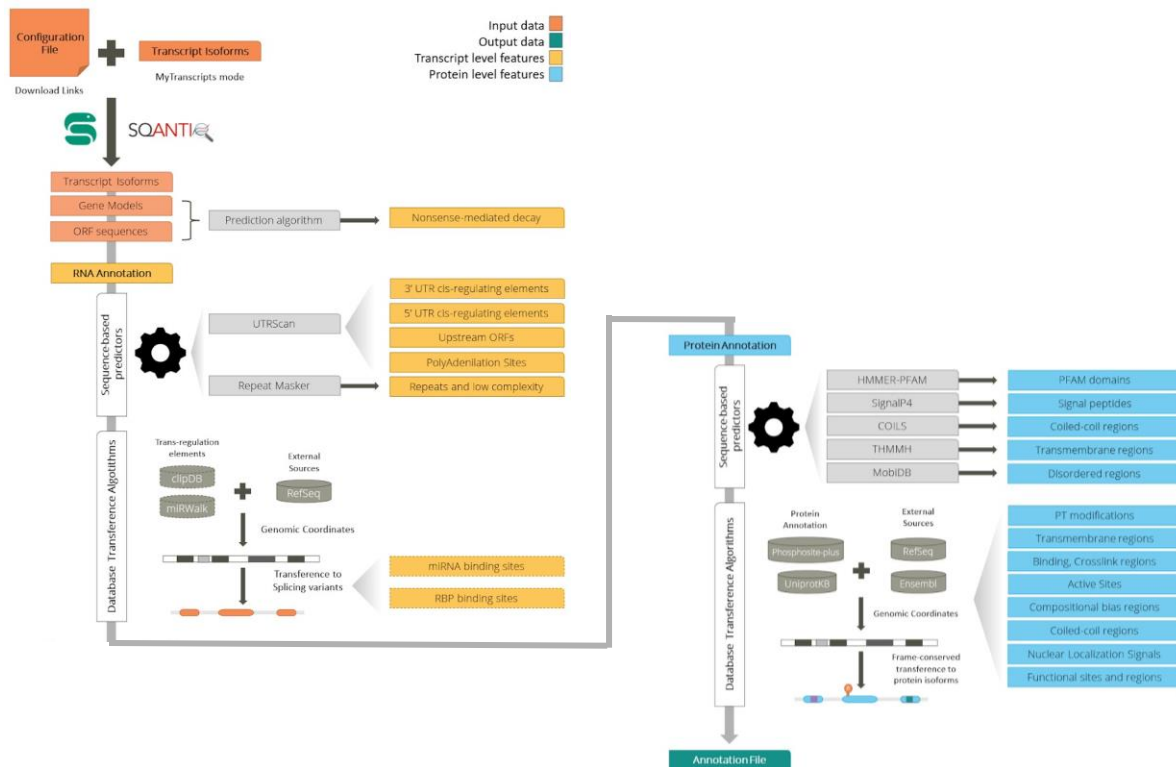
Understanding how to annotate functions to
custom transcriptomes

IsoAnnot brings a wide variety of annotations to the isoform level

IsoAnnot combines a variety of databases and predictive algorithms to obtain **isoform-resolved functional annotations**.

Currently, it is challenging to use.

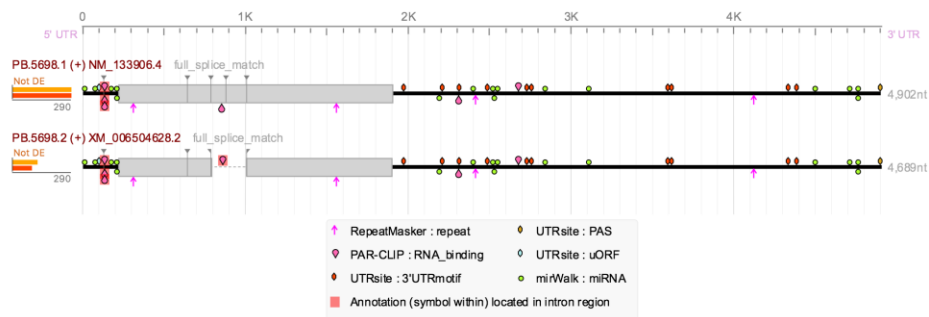
IsoAnnotLite offers easily usable transference of functional annotations from pre-computed and manually curated gff3 files.



Transcript annotations

Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1

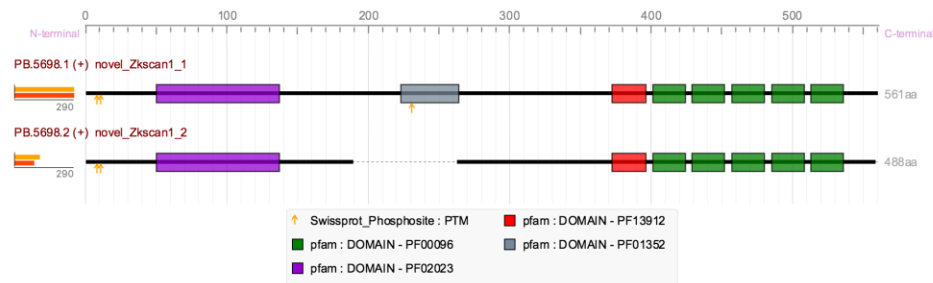
Transcripts View - Aligned



Protein annotations

Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1

Proteins View - Aligned



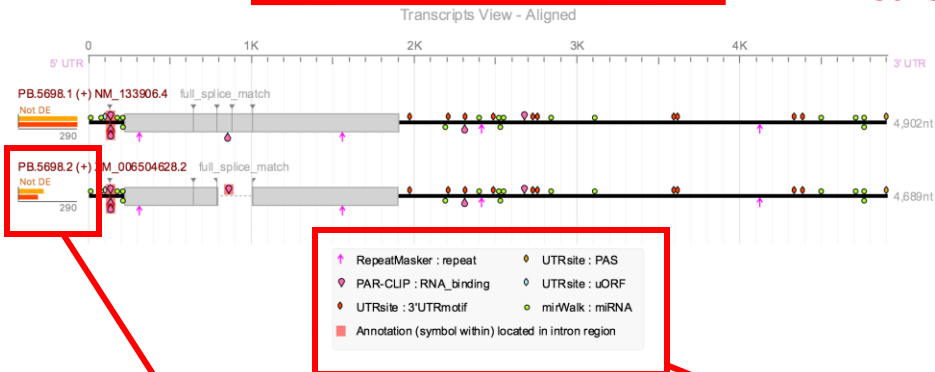
Transcript annotations

Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1

Gene name

Protein annotations

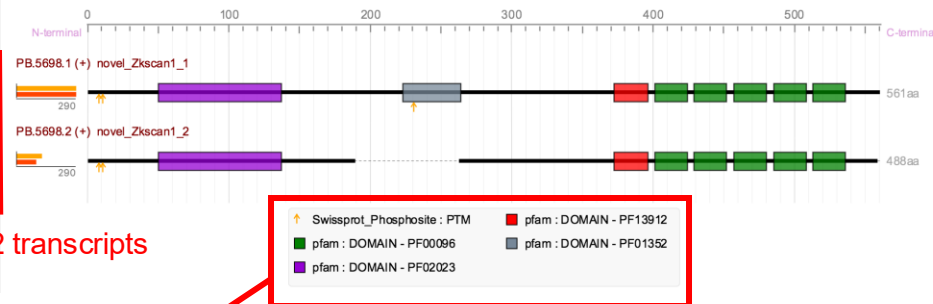
Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1



Expression in 2 conditions and whether there is differential expression.

Present transcript / protein annotations and their sources.

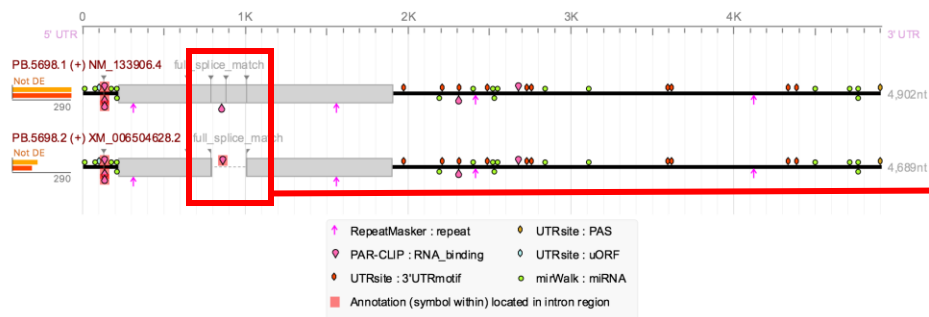
2 transcripts



Transcript annotations

Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1

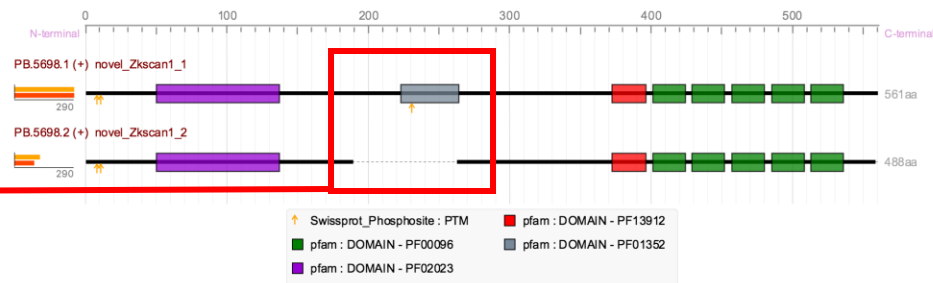
Transcripts View - Aligned



Protein annotations

Zkscan1 - Zinc finger with KRAB and SCAN domains 1

Proteins View - Aligned



Missing exon caused loss of PFAM domain PF01352 which included a post-translational modification (phosphorylation site).

- Why is functional annotation at isoform-resolution useful?
- Which types of functional annotations provided by IsoAnnot(Lite) can you remember?

Thank You!



For more information about the LongTREC Summer School:

<https://longtrec.eu>