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Todd Vision

#### Workshop outcome:

- ■What research questions would you like us to enable?
- What data are required to answer those questions?
- □ How would you envision to query the system to ask those questions?
- How would you visualize the results?

#### Motivation & Background:

**Practical opportunity:** Possible to connect evolutionary phenotypes to genetics

**Research opportunity**: Genetic basis for evolutionary changes in phenotype?

AND OTHERS....

#### Door opener

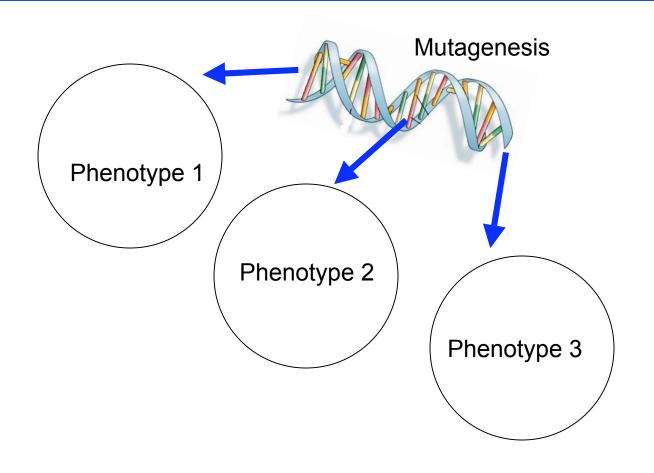
Model organism databases developed methods to computerize and compute on phenotype

-Zebrafish genetic database (zfin.org)

#### Zebrafish is a model organism: Genetic approach



#### Model organism (zebrafish): Mutagenesis produces phenotypes



#### Zebrafish phenotypes (relative to wt):

#### Morphology Mutant/gene

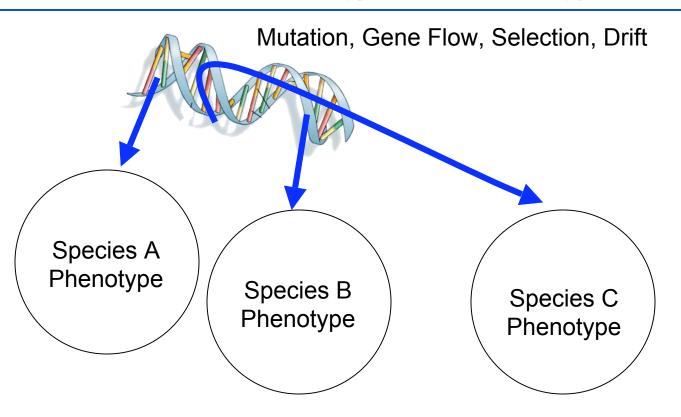
Maxilla: size reduction sox9ahi1134 **Dentary**: size reduction sox9ahi1134 □ Retroarticular: loss edn1 **Opercle**: size reduction; loss sox9ahi1134; lockjaw **Ceratohyal**: shape change val ■ **Branchiostegals**: numberdecrease edn1 **Branchiostegals**: shape change she, stu, edn1-MO Opercle: lost edn1, lockjaw **Opercle**: size increase edn1 **Hypobranchials**: loss val **Ceratobranchial 5**: size reduction sox9ahi1134 □ Arches 2—5: reduced or absence lockiaw □ Arches 4—6: loss duckbill, flathead **Ethmoid**: loss chameleon, cyclops, detour, etc. chameleon, cyclops, detour, etc. □ **Trabeculae**: fused **Pectoral fin:** loss Fqf24-MO ■ Median fins: loss lepidotrichia finless sox9a loss **□** Scapulocoracoid: loss **Neural and hemal spines**: alignment chordin

#### Simultaneously...

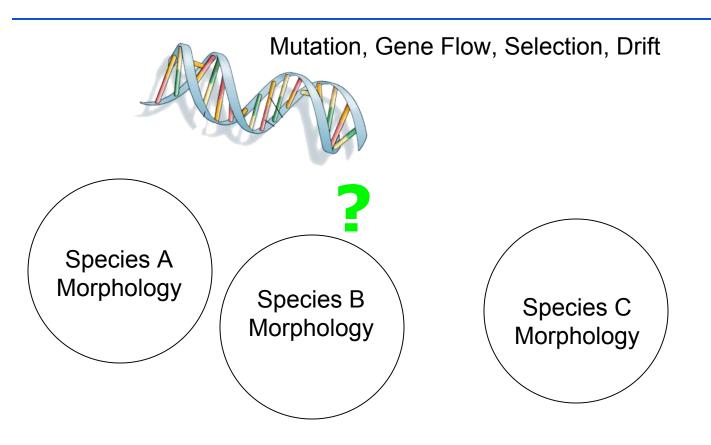
Phylogenetic community in process of developing databases for phenotype (e.g. ToLs, Treebase, Morphobank, Morphbank)



#### Evolution also produces phenotypes



### But, the genetic bases of morphology unknown



#### Cypriniform fish species

#### Morphology

- Branchiostegal rays: number
- Basibranchial 2: T-shaped
- **Basibranchial 4**: development
- Basibranchial 4: shape keeled
- Basihyal: shape
- Basihyal tooth plate
- Copula 3
- Hypobranchial 3: development
- Hypobranchial 4
- Ceratobranchial 5: size
- Ceratobranchial 5: teeth
- Infrapharyngeals; number
- ☐ Infrapharyngeal 1: presence
- Epibranchial 1: uncinate process
- Pharyngeal teeth: rows
- Interhyal: size
- □ Ceratohyal: shape
- Anterior ceratohyal: shape

### Genes



# Interdisciplinary Fish Working Group (NESCent):

- ■Zebrafish (zfin.org)
  - Researchers
  - Informaticians



- □ Fish evolution
  - Cypriniform Tree of Life
  - Other fish morphologists



#### Goals:

Communication

■Will model organism methods work for evolutionary biologists?

Changes required for use by evolutionary biologists?

#### **Results:**

- 1. Phenotype is common ground for model organism & evolutionary biologists.
- 2. If evolutionary phenotypes are databased using ontologies, they can be connected to zebrafish phenotypic & genomic data.

## Conservation of gene sequence & function



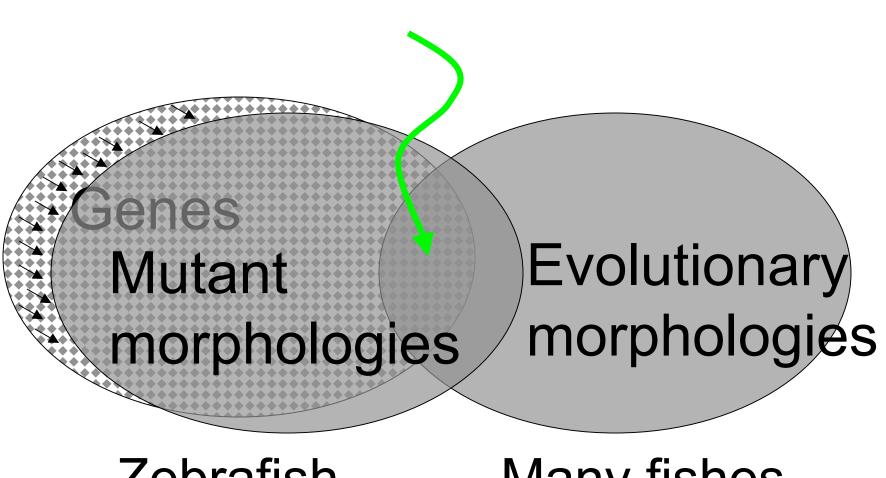
(Lamason et al., 2005)

Zebrafish Human

Conservation of gene sequence & function 16 December 2005: The lightly pigmented golden

zebrafish show a striking resemblance to lighter skinned humans. The zebrafish pigment gene

#### Uses: co-query data



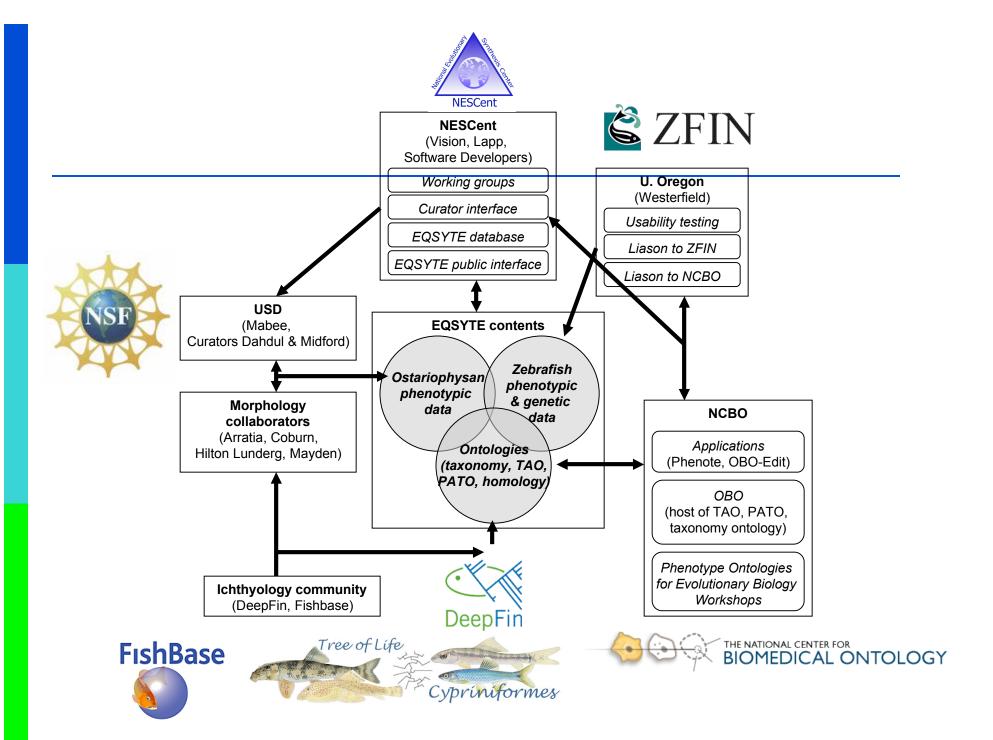
Zebrafish

Many fishes





- Prototype using fishes/zebrafish
- Develop database of phenotypic characters (skeletal) for fishes
- Connect to database of mutant phenotypes (skeletal) for zebrafish
- Access genetic and associated molecular data via shared phenotypes



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