An Extensible Genome Annotation Workbench based on the Galaxy Platform

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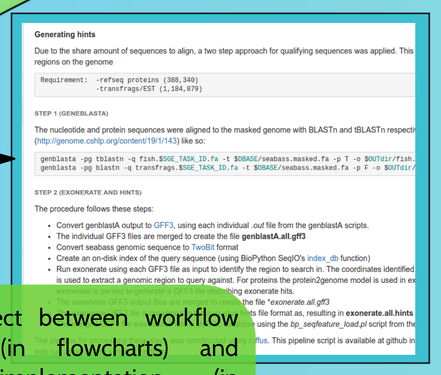
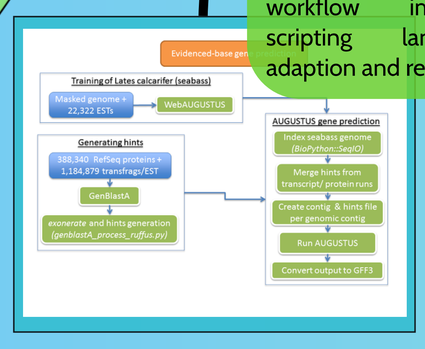
Introduction

Falling costs of genetic sequencing allows non-model organism sequencing, then annotation. In annotating non-model genomes, mRNA-seq data has great potential to improve annotation quality. For example the Asian sea bass (L. calcarifer) genome annotation effort drew on previously assembled mRNA-seq data provided by the Temasek Life Sciences Laboratory (TLL). At the South African National Bioinformatics Institute (SANBI) we undertook gene annotation on the Asian seabass genome using a pipeline built out of custom scripts. Simultaneously, a team at Saint Petersburg State University undertook the same task using MAKER2. Comparing the results of this annotation highlighted the impact of tool and parameter choice in gene prediction.

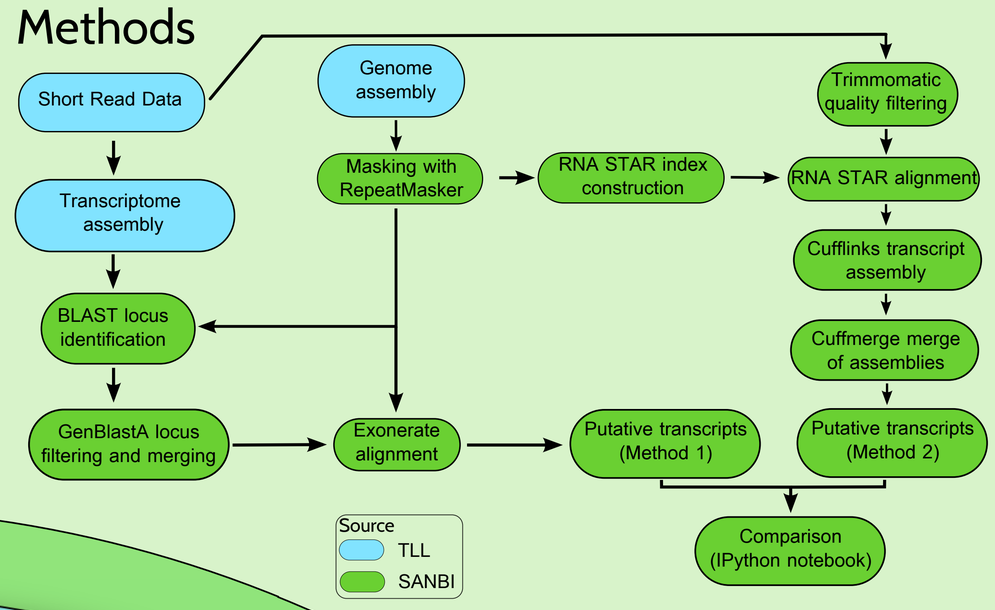
The Galaxy[1] framework allows workflows to be constructed in a high level workflow language that hides the system-specific details of their implementation. We implemented genome annotation workflows in Galaxy, demonstrating its suitability for constructing an annotation workbench that incorporates re-usable and replaceable modules.



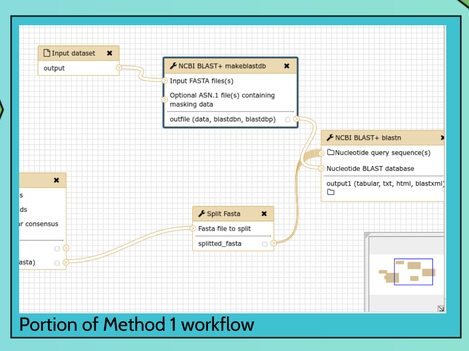


The disconnect between workflow description (in flowcharts) and workflow implementation (in scripting languages) hampers adaption and reproduction of results.

Methods

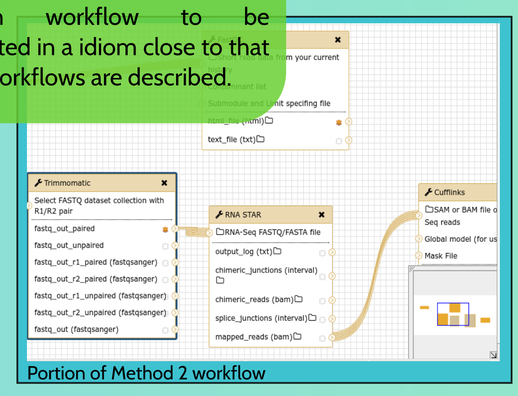


Three datasets were obtained from Temasek Life Sciences Laboratory: assembled[2] transcript data, comprising 1,184,879 contigs totalling 890 Mb, the assembled L. calcarifer genome (668 Mb, N50 1,191,366, in press) and two sets of Illumina HiSeq RNAseq reads (486 million reads after filtering for quality and length). Analysis was conducted using Galaxy workflows, an IPython notebook and custom scripts.



Portion of Method 1 workflow

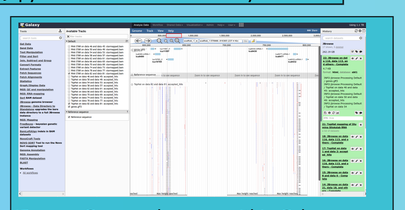
Galaxy workflows allow the annotation workflow to be implemented in a idiom close to that in which workflows are described.

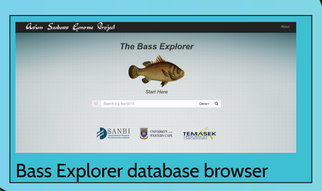


Portion of Method 2 workflow

Data analysis with Jupyter Notebook within Galaxy

Annotation can be updated, visualised and analysed within Galaxy


JBrowse Genome browser within Galaxy



Bass Explorer database browser

SANBI
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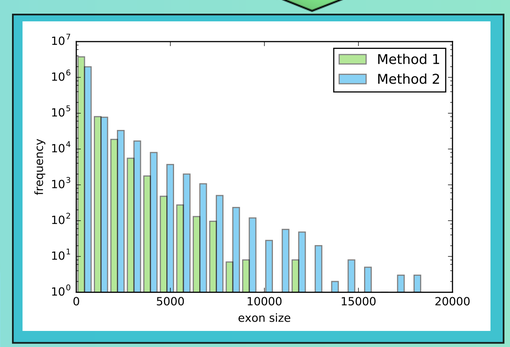
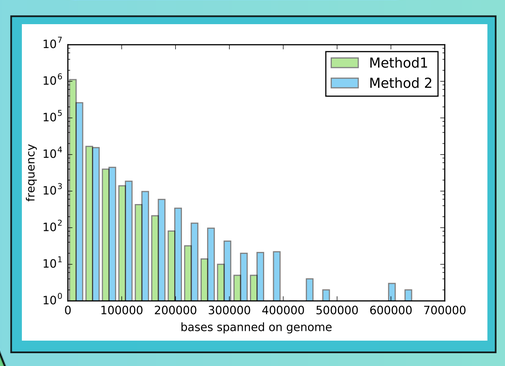


Method 2, the faster method, generates some artificially long isoforms but 96% of exons predicted overlap with those predicted by Method 1.



Conclusion

- Repeatable genome analysis workflows allow reuse of methods and reproducibility of results
- Galaxy workflows allow workflow construction in a flowchart-like idiom similar to the way in which workflows are documented
- We demonstrate the construction of two workflows as part of a larger annotation workbench and their use in the annotation of the L. calcarifer genome
- Exposing results through Jupyter notebooks and export to browsers such as JBrowse and the (SANBI-authored) Bass Explorer allows results to be examined seamlessly within Galaxy

Future work

- We intend to implement further workflows to provide a complete Galaxy-based eukaryotic genome annotation workbench
- We will enhance tools that export to an annotation database browser modelled on the Bass Explorer

Results and Discussion

Method	Max Parallelism	Run time
1. Align assembled transcripts	40 way data split	12 days
2. Map reads & assemble transcripts	14 way data split	5 days

The tools in the two transcript-alignment and reconstruction workflows make use of different degrees of multithreading, but in both workflows extra parallelism was achieved by using Galaxy dataset collections. Even with parallelisation the BLAST, GenBlastA and Exonerate steps of the workflow, the RNA STAR and Cufflinks based Method 2 was more than twice as fast as Method 1.

The assembled transcripts used in Method 1 were assembled independently in different libraries, resulting in overlapping transcript alignments and a substantially higher number of aligned transcripts compared to Method 2, which merged transcript alignments from multiple libraries into final transcripts. Method2 predicted significantly (according to Mann-Whitney test) larger exons and on-genome isoforms, with 460 spanning more than 200Kb. We suspect that these suspiciously large isoforms are artifacts possibly caused by matches to unmasked repeats. Despite these suspicious artifacts, 2,040,178 out of 2,120,605 (96%) exons predicted by Method 2 overlapped with exons predicted by Method 1, suggesting that Method 2 is worth further investigation.

Method	No. of transcripts	No. of exons	Exons per transcript	Exon size mean / stddev	Isoform size mean / stddev
1. Align assembled transcripts	1,137,181	3,853,944	3.4	210 / 291	3718 / 9624
2. Map reads & assemble transcripts	284,104	2,120,605	7.5	295 / 587	11308 / 21862

Bibliography and Acknowledgements

1. **The Galaxy Team.** *The Galaxy Project: Online bioinformatics analysis for everyone.* [cited 2016 Mar 29]. Available from: https://www.galaxyproject.org/
2. **Thevasagayam NM, et al.** *Transcriptome Survey of a Marine Food Fish: Asian Seabass (Lates calcarifer).* J Mar Sci Eng. 2015 Jun 2;3(2):382–400.

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