

MissMap: A pipeline for visualizing sequence data availability in plant clades.

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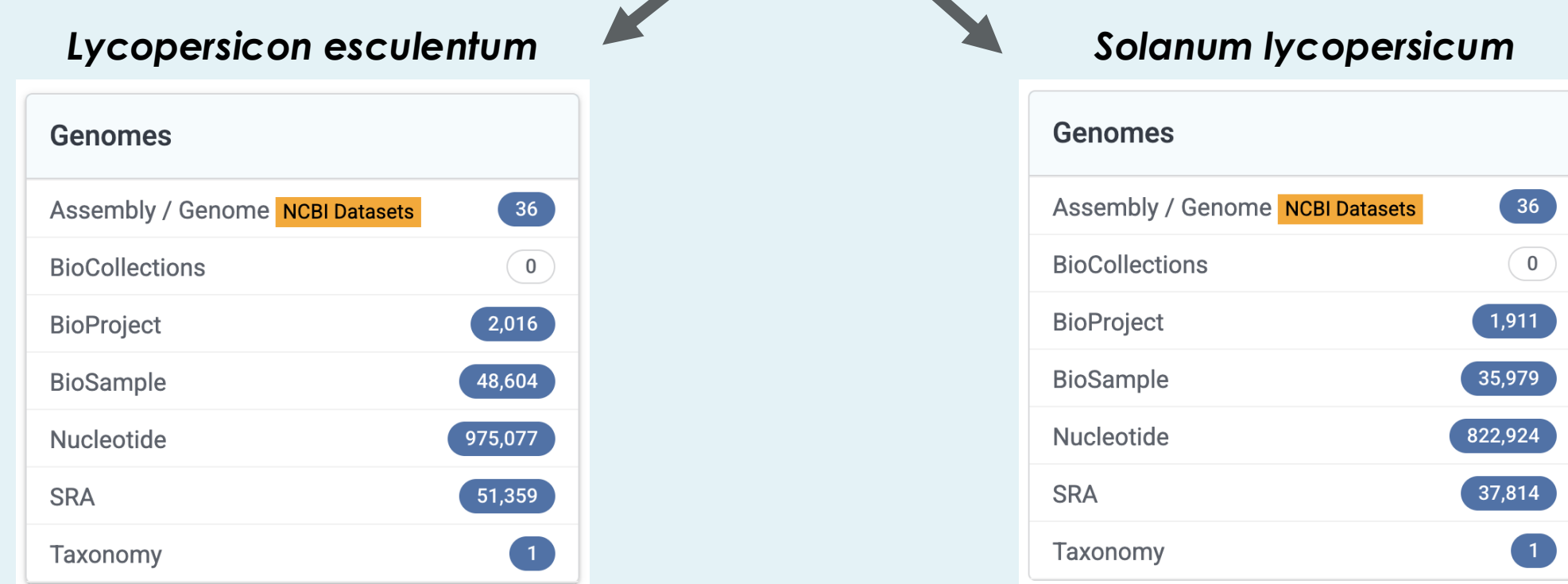
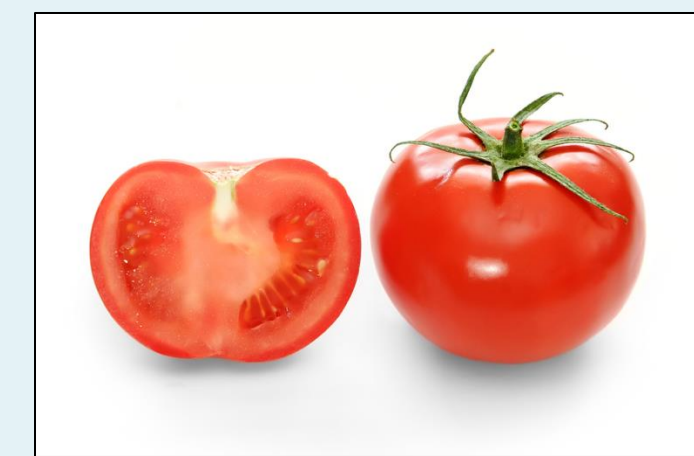
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The Problem

Taxonomy is rapidly changing and presents a challenge for databases that are not always up to date with the most recent changes, or if they are up to date, not all the molecular data gets changed.

Example:



In theory, using synonyms should yield identical results, but that's not always the case, and in many instances, you end up with a large set of the same results, along with some different ones. So why are they different, and are you missing information by only searching for one?

Addressing the Problem

The introduction of large language models (LLMs) has changed the way biological data can be summarized and queried. While LLMs have limitations and may be error prone, they excel at processing large amounts of text data and summarizing relevant information (e.g., doomharvest). Using MissMap, users can query taxa, which will utilize the NCBI Taxonomy Database and then LLMs to identify historical synonyms. The tool will summarize the results, determine the similarities and differences, and provide insights into the historical context behind taxonomic synonyms.

Objective & Research Question

Develop a tool that can provide all available molecular data for a given list of taxa or a specific taxonomic rank

To what extent do taxonomic synonyms affect the molecular data obtained from public databases such as NCBI?

Species Tested



For this poster, we tested these model taxa as they are easy to check manually, but in the future, the program will be run across a broader sample of the plant tree of life

Pipeline Overview

*Disclaimer: Groq AI is separate of Grok AI (Elon Musk). Additionally, since this is a large language model, outputs may not be 100% accurate and discretion is advised.

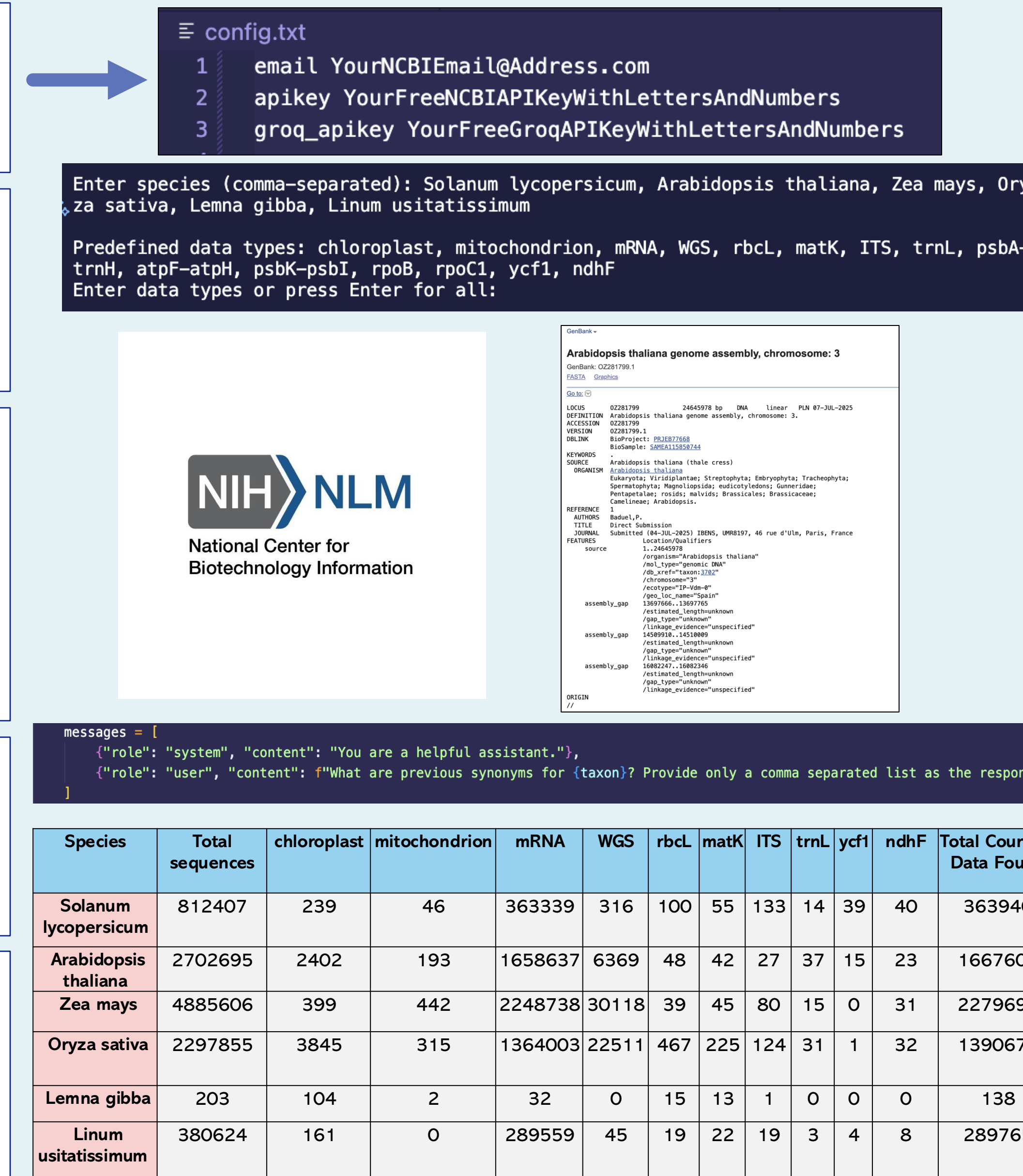
The user prepares a config file, and MissMap loads the NCBI Entrez API and Groq AI credentials

MissMap parses through the user's species and data type input arguments and initializes the NCBI Entrez API and Groq AI

The species and data types lists are split by comma, and sequence counts from GenBank are fetched manually using Entrez and stored in a Pandas data frame for each species

Groq AI utilizes the default prompt template to obtain more species synonyms using its LLM

The data frame with data counts and synonyms is saved to a CSV file, and a table is printed to the terminal



Results

Species	Total sequences	NCBI Taxonomy DB Synonyms	Groq Enhanced Synonyms	Synonym-only count	% Synonym-only
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	812407	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> var. <i>esculentum</i> , <i>Solanum esculentum</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> var. <i>humboldtii</i> , <i>tomato</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> var. <i>lycopersicum</i> , <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> , <i>Solanum pomiferum</i> , <i>Lycopersicon pomiferum</i> , <i>Solanum melongenum</i> , <i>Lycopersicon melongenum</i>	812407	100.0
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	2702695	<i>Arabis thaliana</i> , <i>thale cress</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> , <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (L.) Heynh., <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (L.) Knyl. & Grunth., <i>Sisymbrium thalianum</i> L., <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> var. <i>typica</i> , <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> var. <i>thaliana</i>	2702695	100.0
<i>Zea mays</i>	4885606	<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>indurata</i> , <i>Zea indurata</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>rugosa</i> , <i>Zea rugosa</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>tunicata</i> , <i>Zea tunicata</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> var. <i>saccharata</i> , <i>Zea saccharata</i>	4885606	100.0
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2297855	Asian cultivated rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i> var. <i>japonica</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> var. <i>indica</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> subsp. <i>japonica</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> subsp. <i>indica</i>	2297855	100.0
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	203	swollen duckweed	<i>Lenticula gibba</i> , <i>Lemna gibba</i> var. <i>gibba</i> , <i>Lemna gibba</i> var. <i>lecontei</i> , <i>Lemna lecontei</i> , <i>Lemna mexicana</i> , <i>Lemna minor</i> var. <i>gibba</i> , <i>Lemna trisulca</i> var. <i>gibba</i> , <i>Lenticularia gibba</i>	203	100.0
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	380624	flax	<i>Linum creticum</i> , <i>Linum edule</i> , <i>Linum humile</i> , <i>Linum macrosepalum</i> , <i>Linum pallidum</i> , <i>Linum sativum</i> , <i>Macrothymus linum</i>	380624	100.0

Figure 1: MissMap table output table representing synonyms and synonym-only count for each species

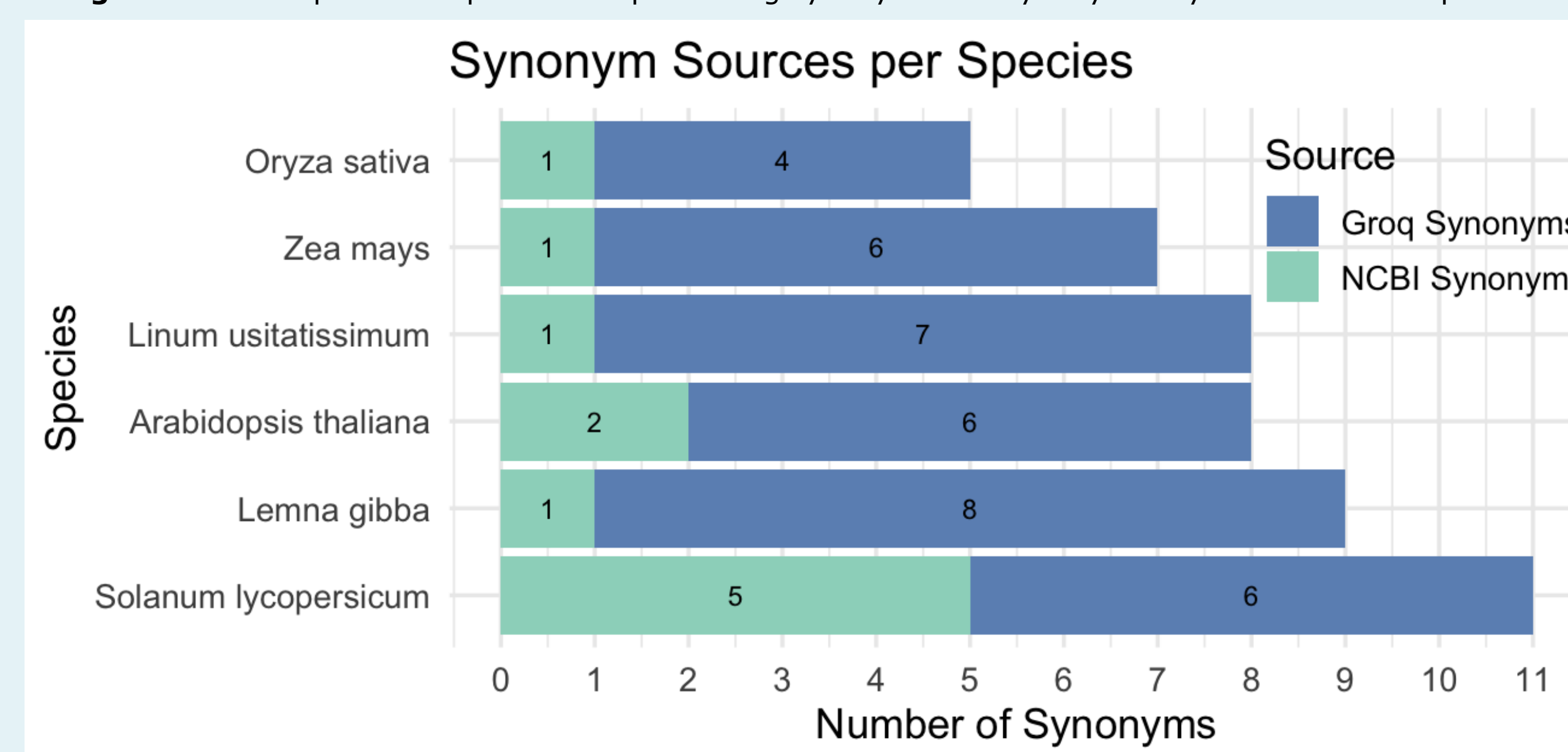


Figure 2: Stacked bar chart representing the number of synonyms extracted from NCBI Taxonomy database compared to synonym retrieval using Groq AI.

Conclusion

The resulting output from the test species suggests that for some species, like *Arabidopsis thaliana* or *Zea mays*, most sequence data on NCBI can be captured through the NCBI taxonomy database synonyms alone. However, this is only based on the small number of model taxa, which are typically highly curated. The difference in the number of results appears to be due to studies where nucleotide data from secondary species (e.g., bacterial data from an infection) are uploaded using a historical name of the primary species.

This explains the inconsistencies between the synonyms *Lycopersicon esculentum* and *Solanum lycopersicum*. Although these two synonyms represent the same tomato species and share the same NCBI Taxon ID, NCBI records return significantly different counts depending on which synonym is used. This discrepancy occurs because users have uploaded bacterial data under either *Lycopersicon esculentum* or *Solanum lycopersicum*, which, when they are not the focal species, have not been synonymized.

From this preliminary look, if you are interested in the focal species (e.g., the plant), then NCBI taxonomy works, but if you are interested in which species have been associated with the focal species (e.g., a bacteria that infects the plant), you will want to incorporate synonyms for the focal species.

Future Directions

MissMap is still in the early stages of development, and to fulfill its purpose of summarizing information available on NCBI, its functionality will be expanded to encompass more aspects of NCBI, making it easier to navigate. Since one of MissMap's strengths is to obtain data that would otherwise be difficult to parse manually from NCBI, one future goal is to test this on all species in the plant tree of life. The functionality will also be expanded to help navigate NCBI for literature searches and other areas where synonyms may be meaningful. Furthermore, the goal will be to eventually use the LLM to parse the metadata deposited with sequences, as it is not always deposited in standard formats.

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Feedback Form

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