

Community-assisted genome annotation: The *Pseudomonas* example

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Overview

Pseudomonas Community Annotation Project (PseudoCAP)

Past and present

Annotation issues

Pseudomonas Genome Database Version 2

- New ability to compare annotations within or between species
- New analyses/updates

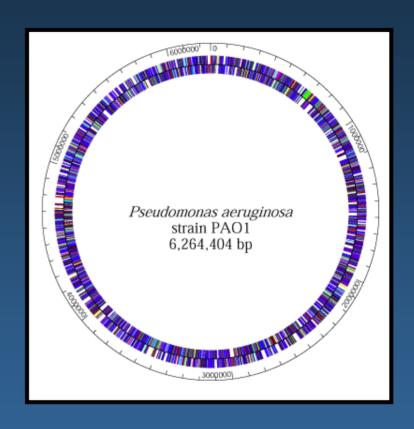
PseudoCAP: Pseudomonas aeruginosa Community Annotation Project

Goals

- Critical and conservative genome annotation
- Minimize project costs
- Capitalize on large Pseudomonas aeruginosa research community

Solution

 Community-aided and internet-based approach to continually updated, reviewed genome annotation



Winsor *et al.* (2005) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 33:D338-43. Brinkman *et al.* (2000) *Nature* 406:933 Stover *et al.* (2000) *Nature* 406:959-964

PseudoCAP: Past and present

PseudoCAP

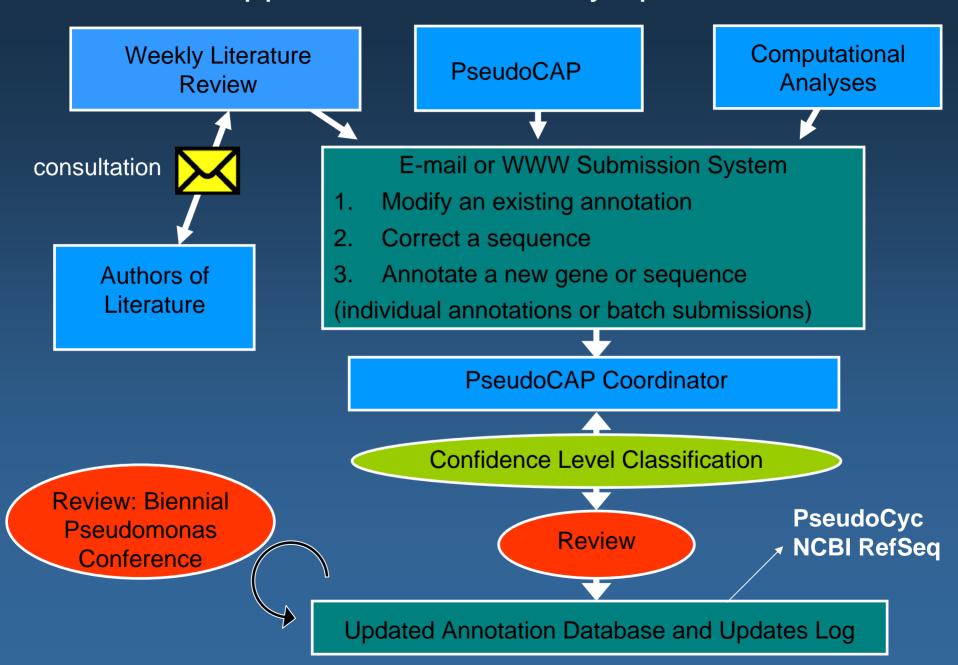
Initial PseudoCAP (1997 – 2000)

- 61 researchers, 1741 annotations
- Experts provide clarification on gene names
- Tables of data submitted by e-mail.
- Annotations incorporated by 3 annotators
- Increased initial annotation quality/consistency

Current PseudoCAP (2000 – present)

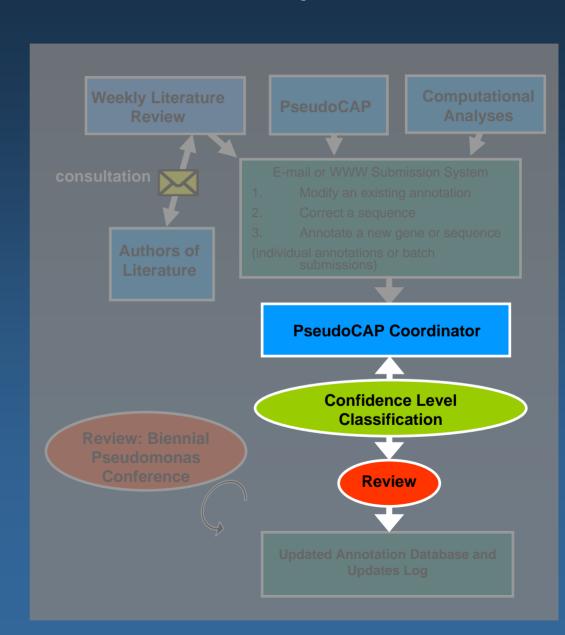
- 82 researchers, 1231 additional annotations
 (not including 24174 computationally-derived annotations)
- Submissions made using web-based forms or e-mail
- Annotations subject to review process
- Continually updated genome annotation

PseudoCAP approach to continually updated annotations



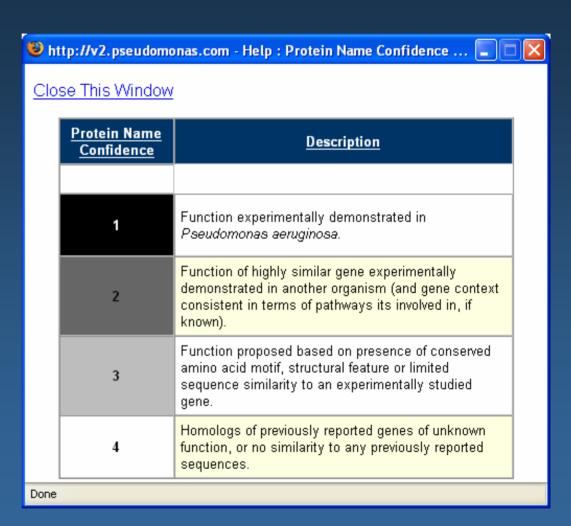
Annotation submission review process

- Coordinator examines initial submission
 - Looks for reference and contact info for corresponding author
- Responds with requests for any additional information and clarification, if required.
- Entry reviewed by additional reviewer from the research community, if required.
- Coordinator assigns product name confidence classification



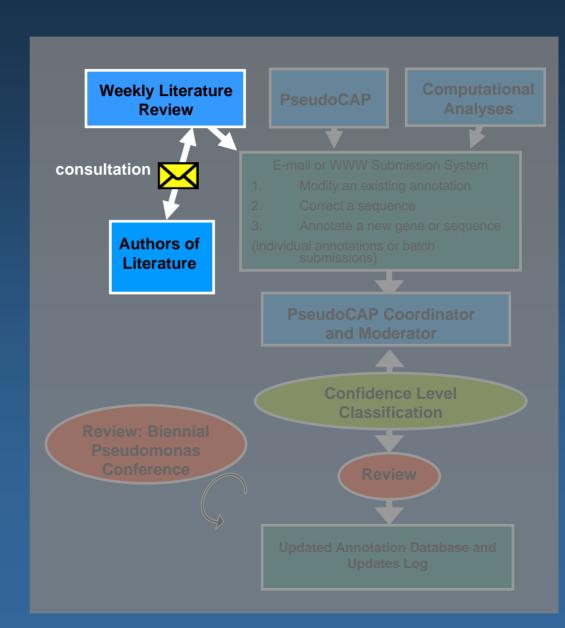
Product confidence level classification system

- Reflects the type of evidence upon which the gene/protein name was based.
- Similar confidence classification used for other data
- TIGR has requested our Class 1 annotations

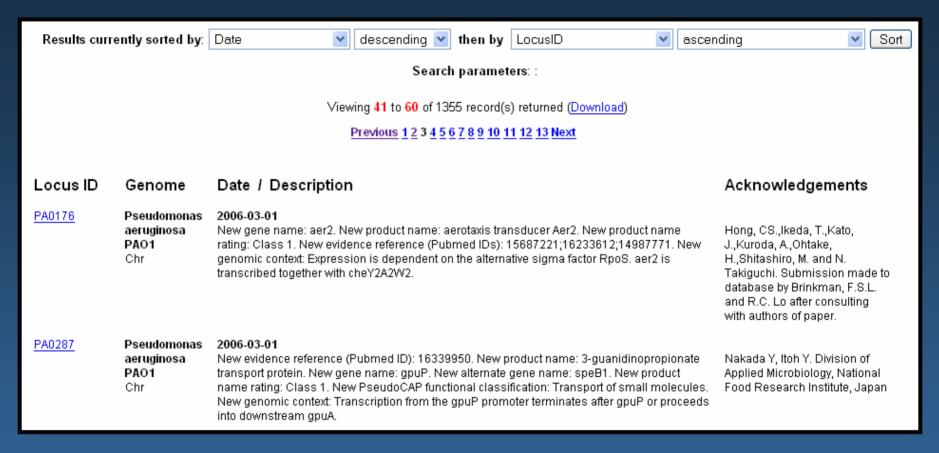


Literature review process

- Review literature once per week in order to keep number of submissions from growing too large
- Consult with author of paper to make sure they agree with submission
 - Not frequently subject to additional review because it has already been peer-reviewed



Updated annotations are recorded in an updates log



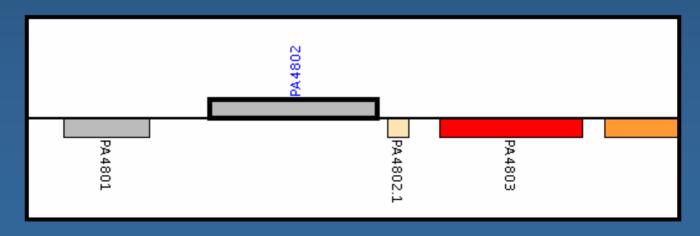
- Individual gene pages link to all entries in log for that gene and protein
- Boolean search page allows search by locus ID, participant, update description and date updated
- Sort results and download to text file
- Updates log made available for review at *Pseudomonas* conference

Annotation issues

Annotation issues encountered

- Unpublished data submitted
 - Review by at least one additional member of the research community
 - If gene and protein names are offered, recorded as alternate names until published or other equivalent consensus is reached.
- Addition of new genes (e.g. recently added rRNA, tRNA genes)
 - Decimal numbering system

Example, PA4802.1 would be used to indicate the gene PA number for a new gene identified between PA4802 and PA4803. PA4802.01 would be used to identify a new gene between PA4802 and PA4802.1.



Annotation issues encountered

- More than one gene with same name OR one gene with multiple proposed primary names
 - Conflicts should be resolved within reasonable time frame to avoid confusion in the literature
 - All researchers involved in the conflict should be involved in the resolution
 - In absence of researcher consensus, the more predominant name used in the literature and by research groups is favored
 - In the absence of literature and researcher consensus, the first published name in the literature will be given priority
 - Alternate names are still recorded under the "alt gene" name field
 - Biennial Pseudomonas conference review

Pseudomonas Genome Database Version 2

New ability to compare annotations within or between species

Search annotations associated with any Pseudomonas genome made publicly available

Text-based annotation search page

Boolean search engine

Sequence-based search page

BLAST search of nucleotide or protein sequence database



View results as list of proteins

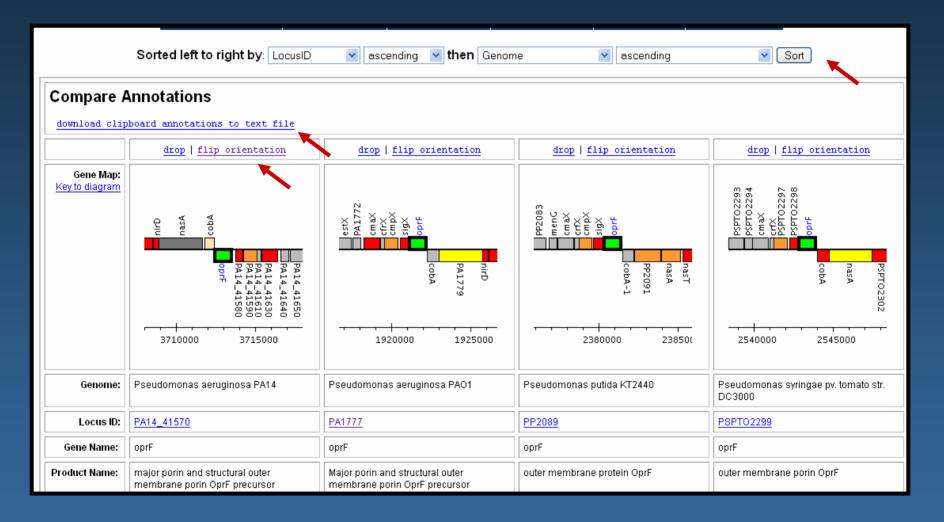
(BLAST output including pairwise alignments is still provided with BLAST Search Results)

Add proteins in list to clipboard utility

Download text file

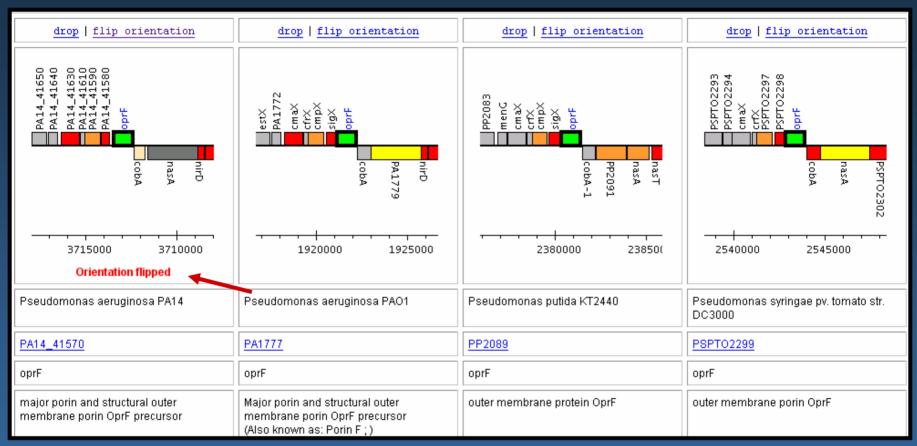
Compare annotations from within or between genomes

View and compare annotations within a Pseudomonas species or between species.



- Get to this point using text- or sequence-based search
- Sort results, download clipboard annotations to text file, flip genome orientation

View and compare annotations within a Pseudomonas species or between species.



- Perform pre-formatted BLAST searches, multiple sequence alignment (ClustalW)
- Go to individual gene pages for links to:

GBrowse, PseudoCyc, KEGG, TIGR, updates log

New analyses and updates

New and updated analyses from Brinkman Lab PSORTb...very accurate protein location prediction



Multi-component (or module) approach to localization prediction

Modules included with PSORTb:

Signal peptides: Non-cytoplasmic

- HMM

Amino acid composition/patterns: All localizations

- Support Vector Machine's trained with frequent subsequences

Transmembrane helices: Cytoplasmic membrane

- HMMTOP

PROSITE motifs with 100% precision: All localizations

Outer membrane motifs: Outer membrane

- Identified by association-rule mining

Homology to proteins of experimentally known localization: All localizations

- "SCL-BLAST" against database of proteins of known localization

Integration with a Baysian Network



96% precision 82% recall

New and updated analyses from Brinkman Lab PSORTb...very accurate protein location prediction

ednose

96% precision 82% recall

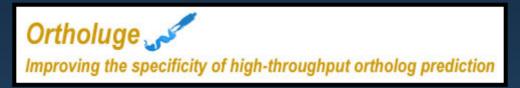
- Most precise subcellular localization prediction method available
- •First computer-based method that exceeded the accuracy of high-throughput laboratory methods (and more than 500x faster)
- New version in development (improved recall)

http://www.psort.org/psortb

Gardy et al. (2005) Bioinformatics 21(5):617-623

Rey et al. (2005). BMC Genomics 6:162.

New and updated analyses from Brinkman Lab



Improved (more precise) ortholog predictions using Orthologe

- http://www.pathogenomics.ca/ortholuge
- Fulton et al. (2006) BMC Bioinformatics 7:270
- High throughput method for evaluating ortholog predictions
- Examines phylogenetic distance ratios between two comparison species and an outgroup species
- Identifies predicted orthologs undergoing unusual rates of divergence
- Assigns ortholog predictions as 'probable orthologs', 'uncertain' or 'probable paralogs'
- Notable number of orthologs predicted by reciprocal best-BLAST-hit analysis are likely false positives (i.e. are paralogs)
 - Bacterial genome dataset (~5%), eukaryotic genome dataset (~10%)

New and updated analyses

PseudoCyc

- Romero and Karp (2003) *J Mol Microbiol Biotechnol*. 5(4):230-239.
- Pathway/Genome database for Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1 developed by SRI International
- Now maintained by PseudoCAP
- Using Pathway Tools version 9.5

Updates

- Gene, product names updated to include latest annotation submissions
- Genomic DNA sequence and base pair coordinates updated to accommodate nucleotide insertion at position 2669175
- Primary keys in database updated

Acknowledgments

- Fiona SL Brinkman
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- Raymond Lo, Brinkman Lab
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- PseudoCAP participants





- v2.pseudomonas.com
- www.pseudomonas.com
- All web site source code freely available under GNU public license