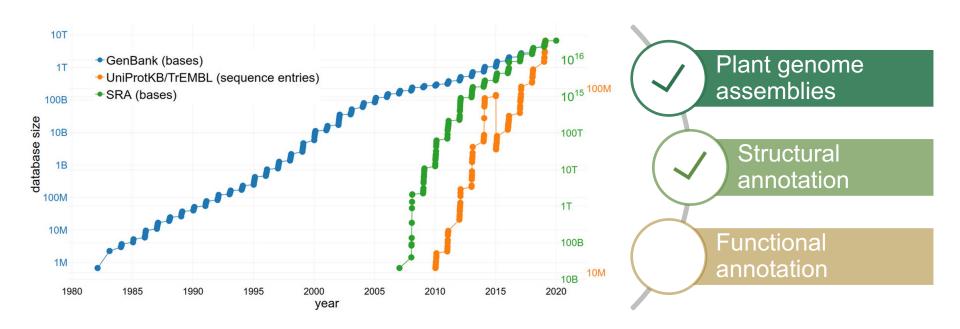


Automatic approaches for cross-species knowledge transfer based on orthology

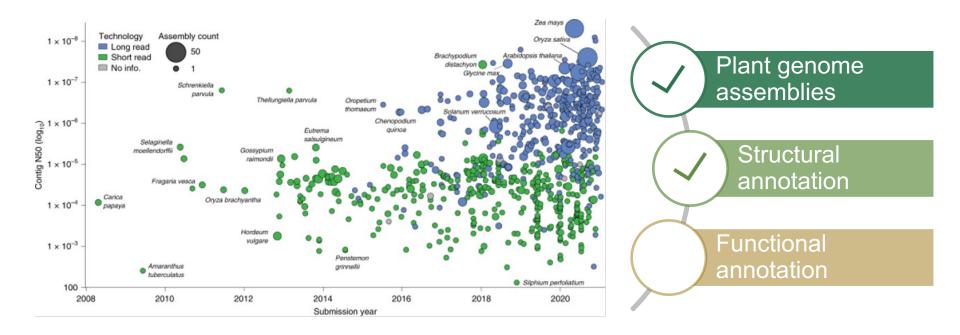
Corinna Thoben (Institute of Plant Biology & BRICS, TU Braunschweig, Germany)

Availability of plant genome sequences





Availability of plant genome sequences





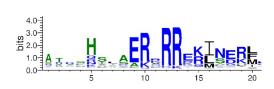
Functional annotation approaches

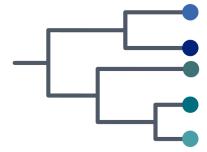
Three general methods:

Sequence similarity

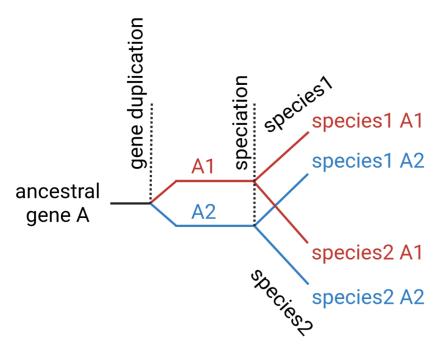
HMMs - Hidden Markov Models Phylogenetic approaches







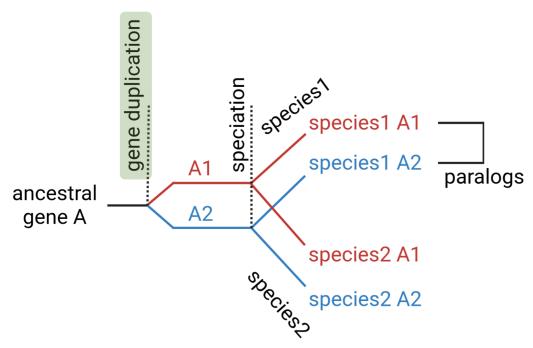




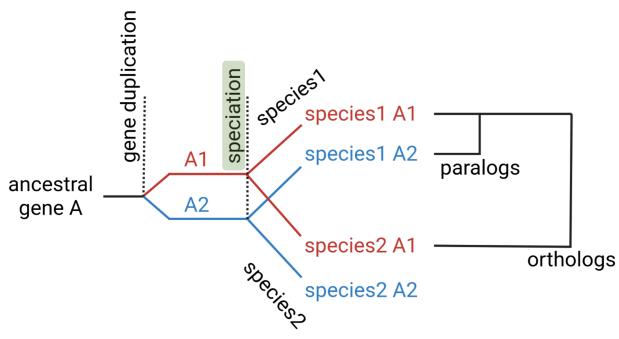


A phylogenetic approach:

Considering the evolutionary perspective



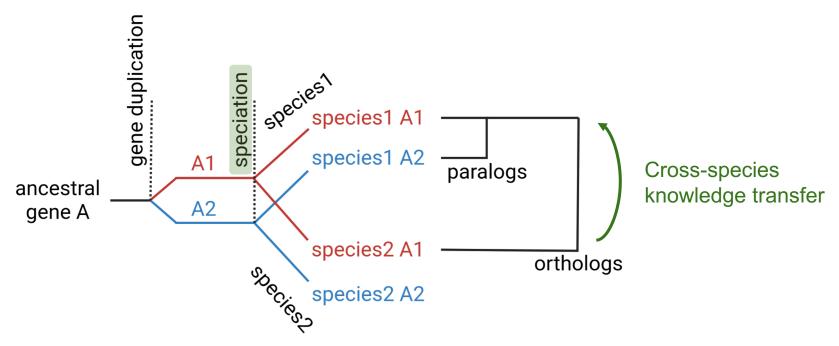






A phylogenetic approach:

Considering the evolutionary perspective

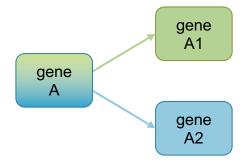




Paralogs:

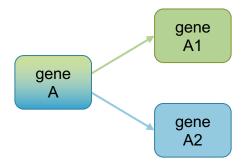


Paralogs:

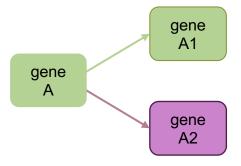


Subfunctionalization

Paralogs:



Subfunctionalization

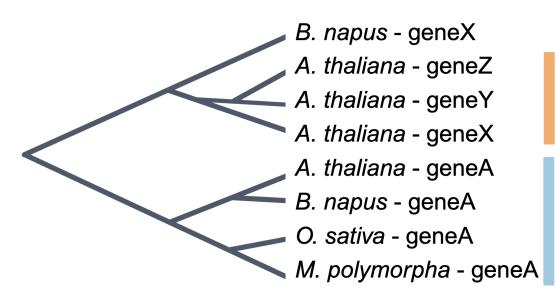


Neofunctionalization



A phylogenetic approach:

Functional annotation transfer between orthologs



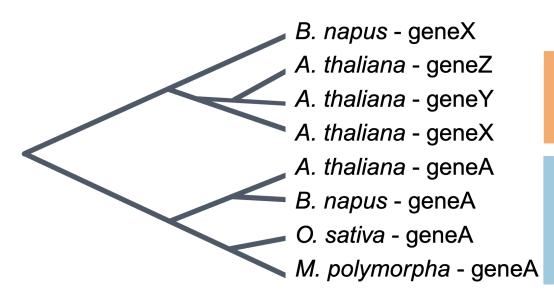
sub-/neofunctionalization of paralogs

same function among orthologs expected



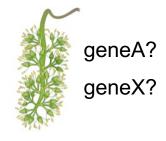
A phylogenetic approach:

Functional annotation transfer between orthologs



sub-/neofunctionalization of paralogs

same function among orthologs expected





• Aim: Functionally annotate geneA, geneX and geneY in Vitis vinifera

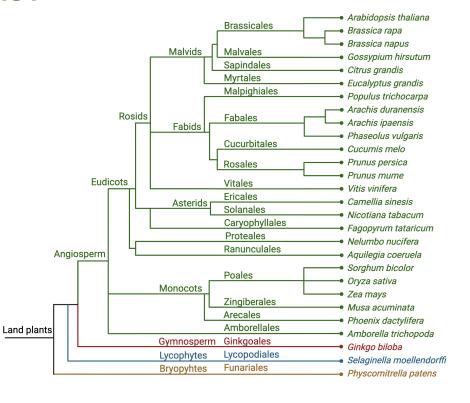
- Candidate identification via bona fide sequences as ,baits'
 - → Bait collection

- Transfer knowledge through orthologs of well characterized sequences
 - → Reference sequences



Bait collection

- → Described in literature
- → Broad phylogenetic coverage





geneA? geneX?

Annotation steps

(1)

Identification of candidates

 $\rightarrow \mathsf{BLAST} \ \mathsf{search}$



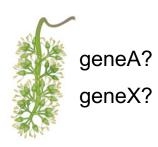
Annotation steps

(1)

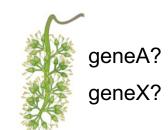
Identification of candidates

(2

Global alignment







Annotation steps

1 Identification of candidates

Global alignment



Local Alignment

Global Alignment



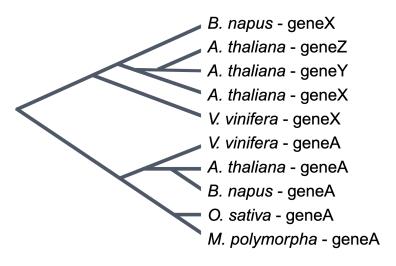


Annotation steps

1 Identification of candidates

Global alignment

Phylogenetic tree construction







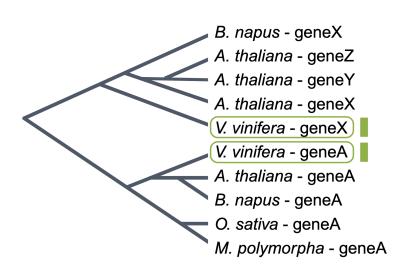
Annotation steps

1 Identification of candidates

Global alignment

Phylogenetic tree construction

4 Ortholog assignment





Automatic knowledge transfer

KIPEs

Knowledge-based Identification of Pathway Enzymes

MYB_annotator

Identification and annotation of MYB transcription factors

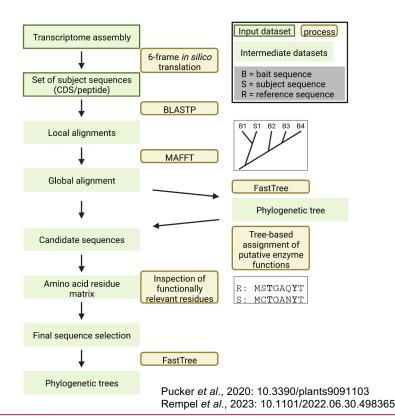
bHLH annotator

Identification and annotation of bHLH transcription factors

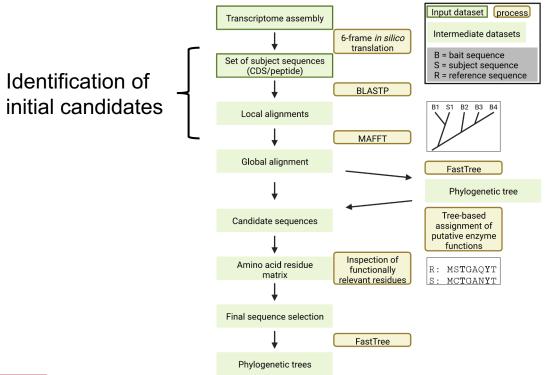


- Annotation of the flavonoid biosynthesis
- Bait sequences for each enzyme of the pathway

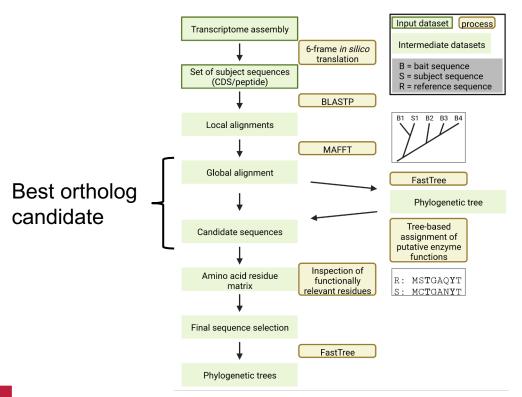
 Reference sequences conserving functional relevant amino acid positions



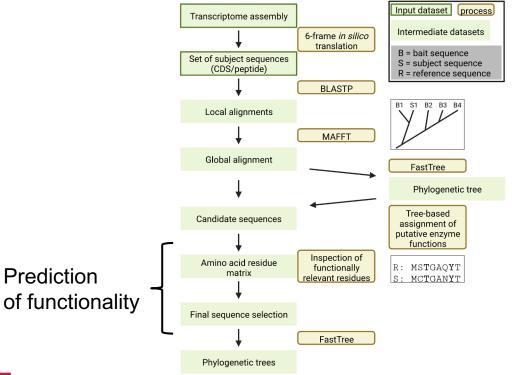




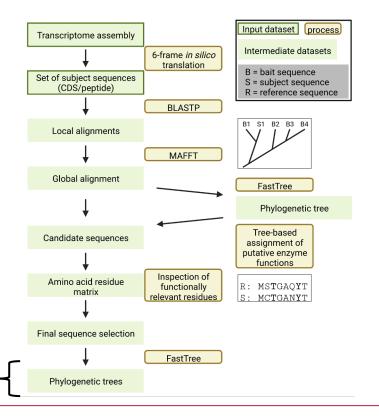












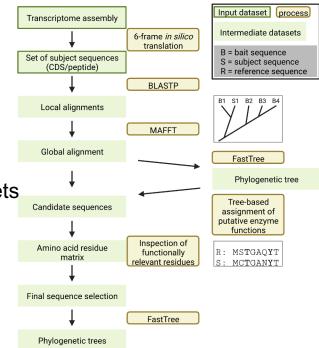


Identification of flavonoid pathway enzymes

Prediction of functionality by existing knowledge

Effective and automatic screening of large data sets possible

Systematic comparisons of flavonoid biosynthesis across species



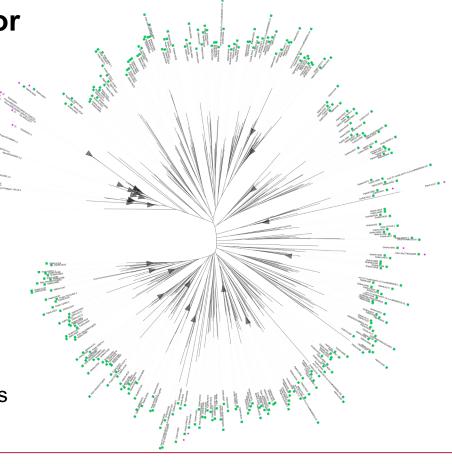


MYB_annotator & bHLH_annotator

Annotation of transcription factor families

- Phylogenetic distinct outgroup
 - → BLAST: false positives
 - → similar non-homologs vs. homolog family members

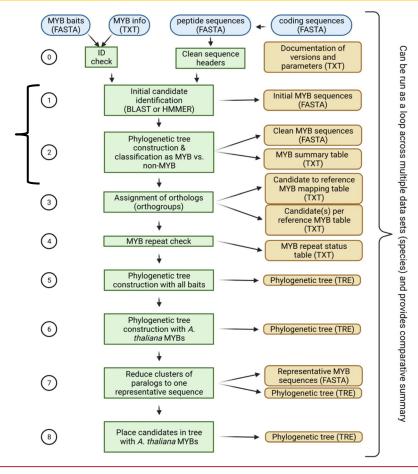
Functionally annotated reference sequences



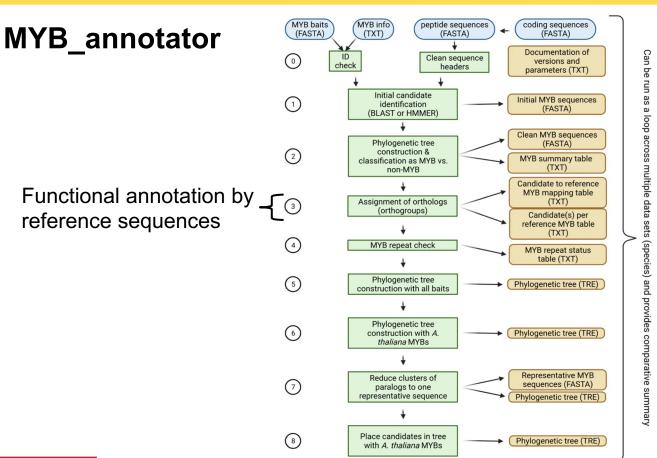


MYB_annotator

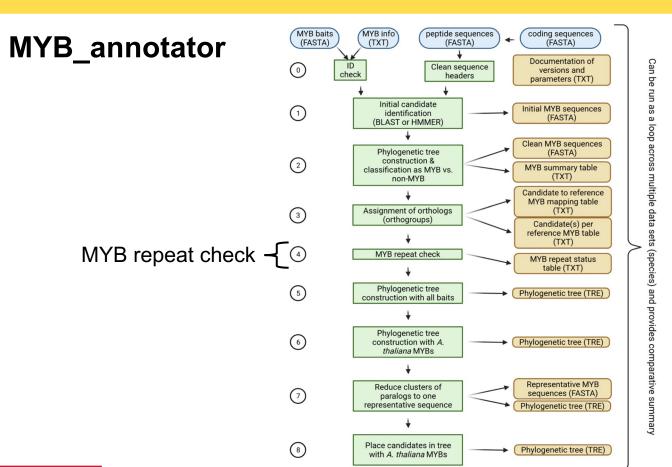
Identification of candidates



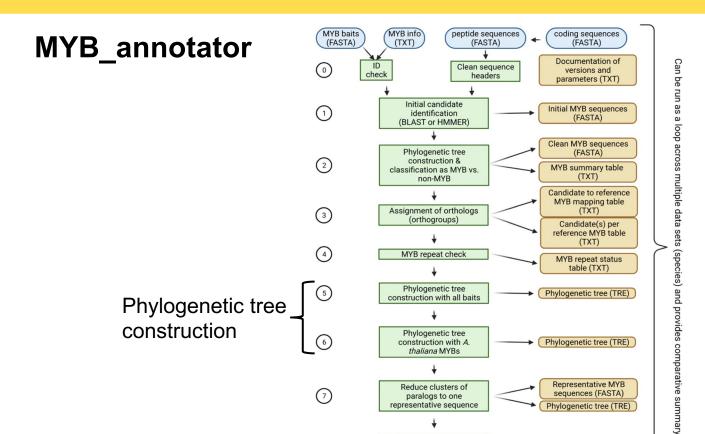












(7)

8



Pucker, 2022: 10.1186/s12864-022-08452-5

paralogs to one representative sequence

Place candidates in tree

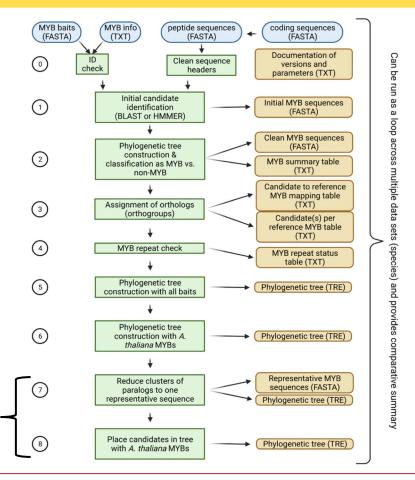
with A. thaliana MYBs

sequences (FASTA)

Phylogenetic tree (TRE)

Phylogenetic tree (TRE)

MYB_annotator



Large data sets
Identification of
representatives

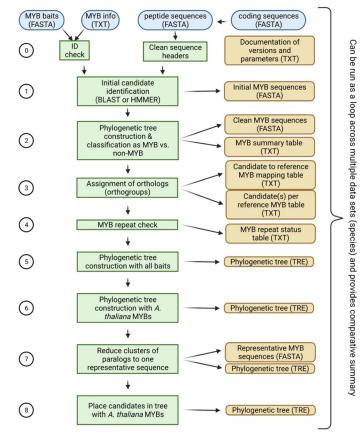


MYB_annotator

 Identification and functional annotation of MYB transcription factor family

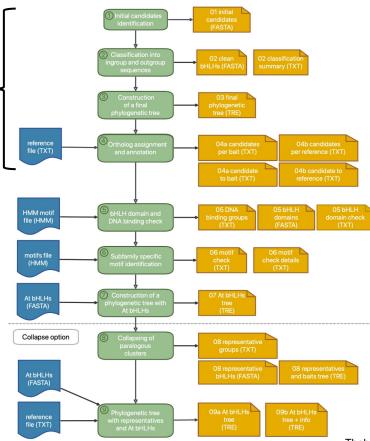
Family-specific characteristics: MYB repeat check

- Identification of candidates with lost domain
 - → Loss of function



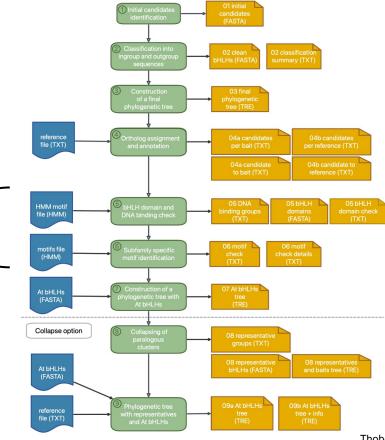


Identification of ortholog candidates



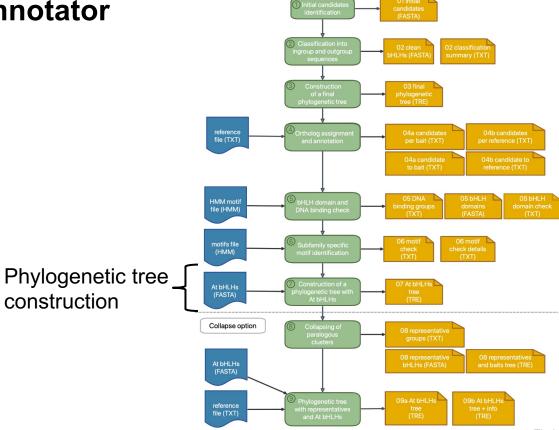


Subfamily specific motifs & DNA binding check

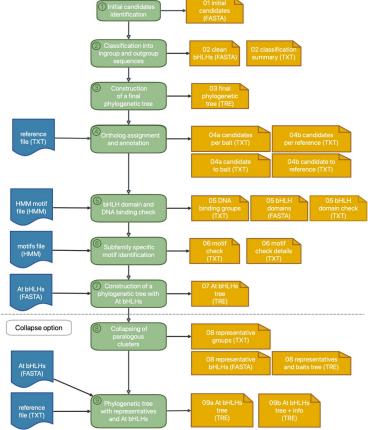




construction







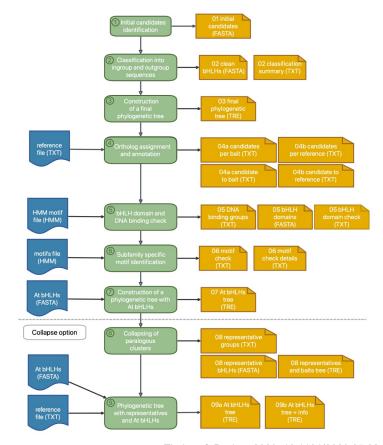
Large data sets Identification of representatives



bHLH transcription factor gene family

- Family-specific characteristics:
 - → Subfamily motifs
 - → Prediction of DNA binding group

 Generalized concept: Annotation of other (transcription factor) gene families





Automatic knowledge transfer based on orthology

KIPEs

→ Adaption for own research purposes

Bait collection

Reference sequences

Additional analysis

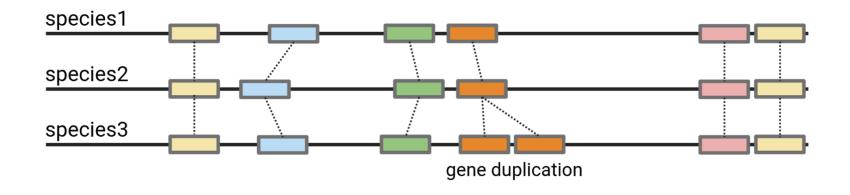
Additional analysis

→ Evaluation of findings

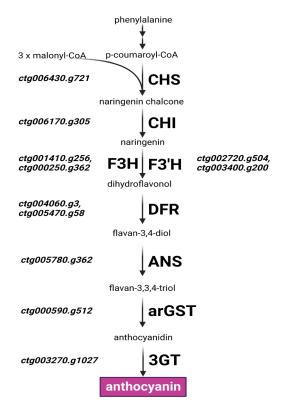
MYB_annotator

bHLH_annotator

Outlook: Integration of synteny analysis



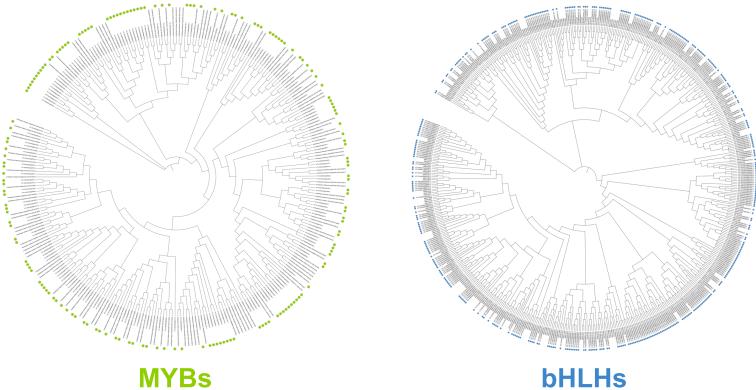
Application: Anthocyanin biosynthesis in Digitalis purpurea







Application: Identification of MYBs and bHLHs in Vitis vinifera





Availability

BioInfToolServer

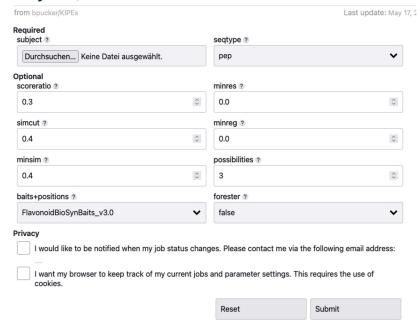


GitHub

https://github.com/bpucker/KIPEs https://github.com/bpucker/MYB_annotator https://github.com/bpucker/bHLH_annotator



KIPEs (Knowledge-based Identification of Pathway Enzymes)



https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/en/ifp/pbb/tools



Acknowledgements

- Plant Biotechnology and Bioinformatics (TU Braunschweig): **Boas Pucker** Nancy Choudhary
- Genetics and Genomics of Plants (Bielefeld University): Hanna Schilbert
- Genome Informatics (Bielefeld University): Andreas Rempel





Plant Biotechnology and Bioinformatics (July 2023)



Hanna Marie Schilbert



Andreas Rempel



Nancy Choudhary



Boas Pucker



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung







