

Phage Annotation Tools and Methods



Ramy K. Aziz^{1*}, Bhakti Dwivedi², Joe Anderson³, Bonnie Hurwitz⁴, Brad Hull¹, JP Massar⁵,
Mya Breitbart², Matthew Sullivan⁴, Jeff Elhai³, Robert A. Edwards^{1*}

¹San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; ²University of South Florida, Saint Petersburg, FL; ³Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; ⁴University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; ⁵Berkeley, California. *Presenting authors. For correspondence, email: ramy.aziz@salmonella.org, redwards@sciences.sdsu.edu

PHANTOME

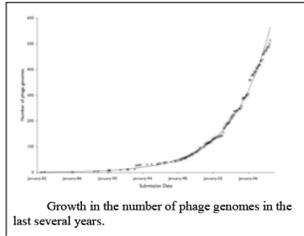
MOTIVATION

➔ Phages are the most ubiquitous and diverse biological entities on Earth. Understanding the function and evolution of their genomes is thus critical.

➔ The number of publicly available complete phage genome sequences is growing exponentially

➔ Nevertheless, the interpretation of these genomes suffers from the lack of a systematic, consistent, well-maintained system for phage genome annotation.

➔ Additionally, a "biologist-friendly" resource for bioinformatics analysis of phage genomes is desperately needed.



PROJECT AIMS

➔ To annotate phage genomes using SEED phage-specific subsystems for accurate, consistent, high-quality annotations

➔ To provide resources and tools, based on these subsystems, that allow researchers to extract and manipulate information in creative ways

➔ To create a rapid automated phage annotation pipeline using subsystems technology (Phi-RAST)

NEEDED ANNOTATION SYSTEM

➔ PhAnToMe (<http://www.phantome.org>) strategy is to invest time and use human expertise to identify and correctly annotate phage and prophage genomes using the SEED phage-specific subsystem approach.

SEED subsystem approach

consistency

biological relevance

automation/
rapid propagation

compatibility

offers

SUBSYSTEMS-BASED ANNOTATION

➔ A subsystem is simply a table of protein-encoding genes (Pegs) with related functional roles conserved across genomes.

	Peg 1	Peg 2	...	Peg n
Genome a				
Genome b				
...				
Genome z				

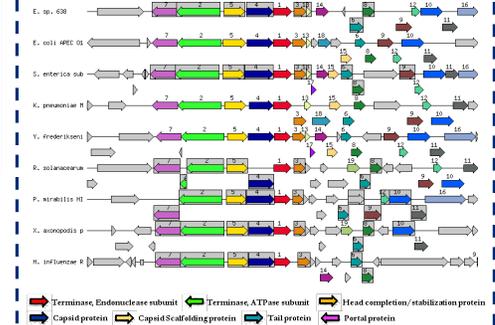
➔ Phage-specific subsystems are built for the universal phage biological functions (e.g., capsids, tails, integrases, lysins), but this set is being extended to include family-specific roles.

Current subsystems:

- ➔ Universal functions:
 - structural modules (capsids, tails, tail fibers, etc.)
 - functional modules (replication, lysis, integration, etc.)
- ➔ Phage family-specific functions:
 - T4-like phage core proteins, T4-like cyanophage core proteins, T7-like phage core proteins, etc.

EXAMPLE APPLICATION

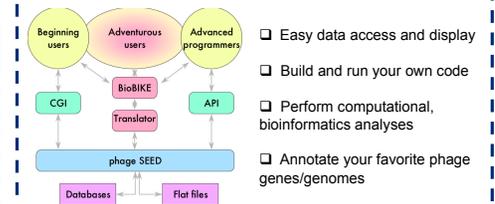
➔ Identifying conserved gene clusters of phage packaging genes across phage genomes.



Phage Packaging Clusters. Conserved clusters of terminase, portal, and scaffolding protein-encoding genes in phage genomes

ACCESSING ANNOTATIONS & TOOLS

➔ PhAnToMe's phage annotations and analytical tools will be accessed via BioBIKE (Biological Integrated Knowledge/Programming Environment, <http://biobike.csbc.vcu.edu>).



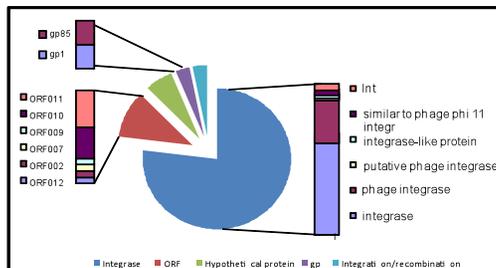
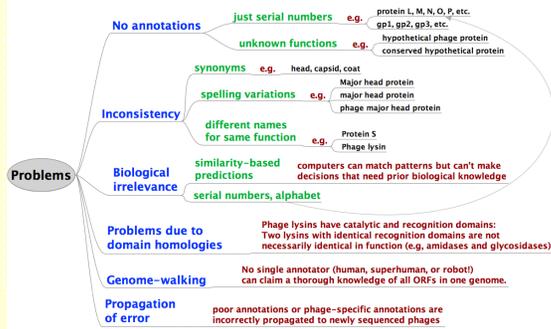
➔ BioBIKE functionality will allow users to extract and manipulate information in their own creative ways to answer specific questions and enable users to apply their expertise and insight to the annotations.

PHANTOME LABS

➔ PhAnToMe Labs (<http://www.phantome.org/index.php/labs>) is a collection of projects in development by the PhAnToMe team or outside programmers.

- ➔ The Labs currently include:
 - Phage Eco-locator (assessing phage distribution in metagenomes)
 - A repeat finder for identifying prophage attachment sites
 - A prophage-finding pipeline

PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT PHAGE ANNOTATIONS



Example of inconsistencies in phage gene annotation
Based on high sequence similarity, these homologs of phi11 integrase are assumed to perform similar functions; however, their names are variable.