Fragment based detection of ncRNAs

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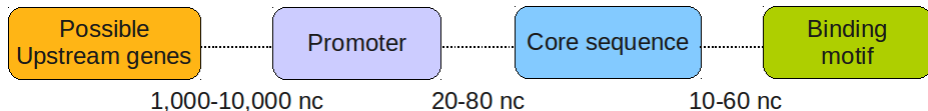
Introduction

- detection of ncRNAs is an important task in genome annotation
- many ncRNA classes and families known
- finding members in other species can be rather complex
- in most cases a combination of tools is necessary
- candidates have to be scored

Possible Upstream genes	Promoter	Core sequence	Binding motif

1,000-10,000 nc   20-80 nc   10-60 nc

Complexity of ncRNA detection - Features

- sequence similarity
- secondary structure
- promoter data
- terminator data
- protein interaction sites
- RNA interaction
- synteny
- specific distances

Complexity of ncRNA detection - Tools

- sequence: blast, GotohScan
- motifs: RNABOB, fragrep, RNAmotif
- secondary structure: RNA Vienna Package, RNAshape
- RNA-interaction: Petcofold, RIPalign
- terminators: TranstermHP
- covariance models: Infernal

Complexity of ncRNA detection - Result

Bioinformatician

- build a basically new pipeline for each RNA class
    1. evaluate features
    2. find suitable tools
    3. plug them together
    4. combine and assess results
    5. score the results
- time intensive
- manual labor

Complexity of ncRNA detection - Result

Bioinformatician

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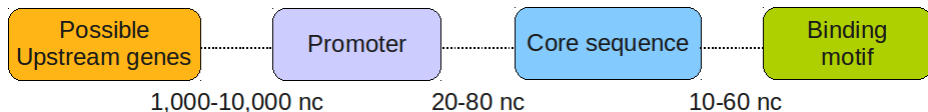
Biologist

WTF?!?!

Fragment based approach

Deals with

1. evaluate features
2. (find suitable tools)
3. plug them together
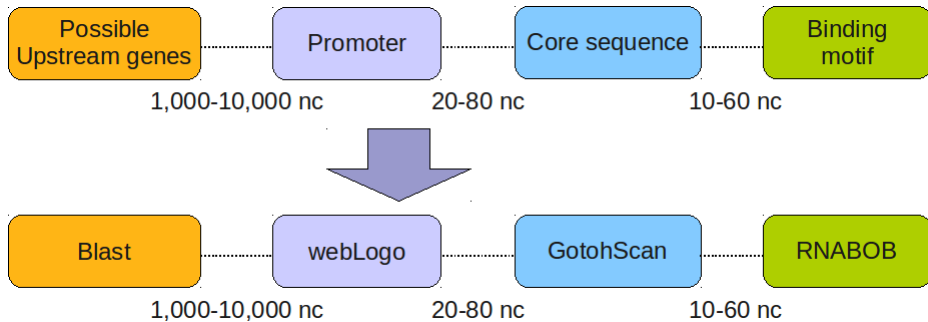4. combine and assess results
5. score the results

Applicable for

- bioinformatician with expert knowledge about the tools
  - command line tool
  - all-in-one online tool
- scientists with limited background in computer science
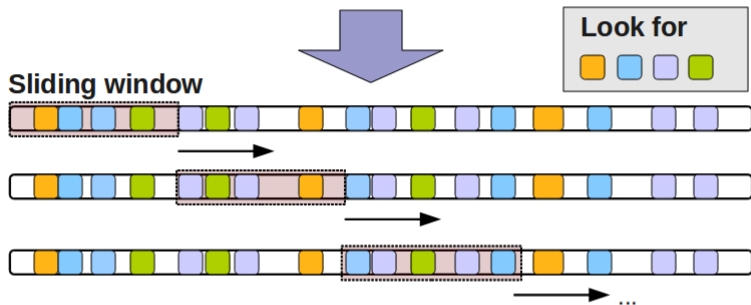 - all-in-one online tool

Starting point

Starting point

Solution

Evaluations step

How often does which object occur?

■ 8 ■ 4   ➡ Rarest: ■   Motif order: ■ ■ ■

■ 6 ■ 3

Look for

■ ■ ■ ■

Recursion step (for each window)

For each rarest object
extend the window to match maximal spread
findNextMotif()
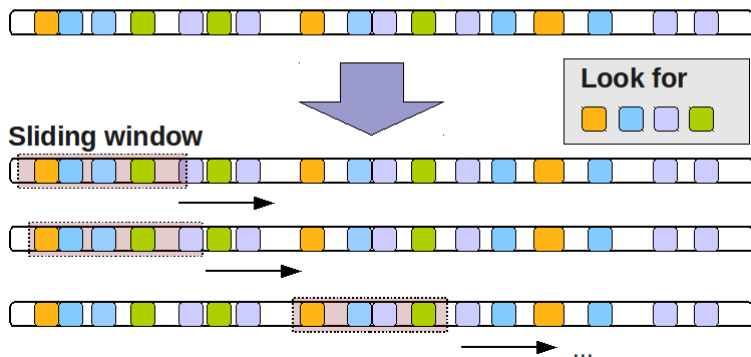
Example

Find rarest

Extend window

Find next...

Result

Online tool

Serach options

Submit Query

Motif 1

Naming
Name: upstream_gene

Distance to motif 0
Min.:   Max.:

Program
Blastn ∨

Program details
E-Value: 1e-10 ∨ Fasta sequence(s): CCAACTCCCG
TGAGCCTTTAGTTGCTGCGACTGGAGGTCT
CCCTCTTGCCATTATCTCAAGATCGAGAA

[+]

Motif 2

Naming
Name: promoter

Distance to motif 1
Min.: 1000   Max.: 10000

Program
Sequence ∨

Program details
Sequence: TATAAT   Strand: + only ∨ Mutations: 2 ∨

[+]

Motif 3

Naming
Name: ncRNA

Distance to motif 2
Min.: 10   Max.: 100

Program
Sequence ∨

Program details
Sequence: TGAGCCTTTAGTTGCT   Strand: + only ∨ Mutations: 5 ∨

[+]

Submit Query

Data format

```
motif: 1
name: upstream_gene
method: Blastn
evalue: 1e-10
fasta: EMBEDDED
>WMT1
TTGCCAACACAAGACTCGGTATTGATGCTACCCATTATCTCAACCACCTCCTGACCGACCCCAACTCCCG
TGAGCCTTTAGTTGCTGCGACTGGAGGTCTCCCTCTTGCCATTATCTCCAAGATCGAGAATGATTTGCGT
GCTCTCGAGCGCCATGCCATCAAACCCGTCTTCGTGTTTCCCCGGCCTTCCGCTTGCTTCTCGACCTCCTC
CTAAGGGTCCCGATATCAAGGCTGAGCGAGAAAACCAGATTAAGAATGAGGCCTGGGCGCTTTATGATGA
END_EMBEDDED

motif: 2
name: promoter
mindistance: 1000
maxdistance: 10000
method: Sequence
seq: TATAAT
strand: + only
mutations: 2

motif: 3
name: ncRNA
mindistance: 10
maxdistance: 100
method: Sequence
seq: TGAGCCTTTAGTTGCT
strand: + only
mutations: 5
```
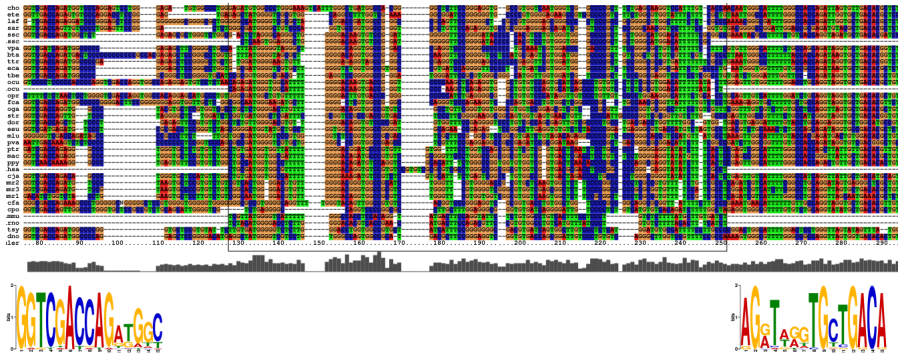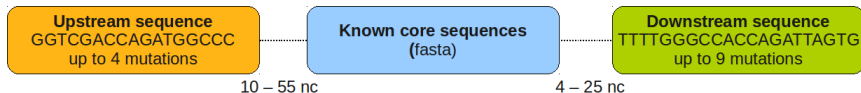
Does it work? - A test with paRNAs

paRNA

- promoter associated RNAs
- complementary in sequence to the rDNA promoter
- needed for rDNA methylation an silencing

Does it work? - A test with paRNAs

Upstream sequence
GGTCGACCAGATGGCCC
up to 4 mutations

10 – 55 nc

Known core sequences
(fasta)

Downstream sequence
TTTTGGGCCACCAGATTAGTG
up to 9 mutations

4 – 25 nc

Run with genome of Bos taurus

```
M4                              124452425    124452607    MATCH_1  .           +
#MATCH_1       M4               124452425    124452441    up       .           +    |GGTCGACCAGATGACTC|
#MATCH_1       M4               124452471    124452577    paRNA    9e-50       +
#MATCH_1       M4               124452587    124452607    down     .           +    |TTTTCTACCACCAGATAAGCA|
MUn.004.5853                    2895         3083         MATCH_2  .           +
#MATCH_2       MUn.004.5853     2895         2911         up       .           +    |GGTCGACCAGATGACTC|
#MATCH_2       MUn.004.5853     2945         3043         paRNA    1e-48       +
#MATCH_2       MUn.004.5853     3063         3083         down     .           +    |TTTTTTACCACCAGATAAGTG|
M21                             52061934     52062120     MATCH_3  .           -
#MATCH_3       M21              52061934     52061954     down     .           -    |TTTTTTACCACCAGGTAAGTG|
#MATCH_3       M21              52061964     52062070     paRNA    9e-50       -
#MATCH_3       M21              52062104     52062120     up       .           -    |GGTCGACCAGATGACTC|
MUn.004.7994                    2594         2789         MATCH_4  .           -
#MATCH_4       MUn.004.7994     2594         2614         down     .           -    |TTTTTTACCACCAGGTAAGTG|
#MATCH_4       MUn.004.7994     2624         2730         paRNA    4e-52       -
#MATCH_4       MUn.004.7994     2773         2789         up       .           -    |GGTCGACCAGATGACTC||
```

Does it work? - A test with paRNAs

bta	4		mmr	13
cfa	1		mmu	1
cho	6		ocu	37
cja	7		oga	1
cpo	3		opr	30
dno	6		pca	2
dor	33		ppy	1
eca	8		ptr	1
eeu	1		pva	4
ete	10		rno	2
fca	7		sar	10
hsa	0		ssc	1
laf	27		str	6
mac	15		tbe	20
mlu	4		tsy	1
			ttr	12

Have

- all-in-one tool
- web interface
- command line interface
- export and import function
- replicability
- extendable
- parallelization
- .bed output

Outlook

- add more tools
- some applications
- add chose from a list of genomes instead of upload
- predefined search patterns
- flexible scoring scheme
- .bed input
- more fancy output
- output of necessary citations
- small tutorial scientists with limited background in computer science

Thank you