

# Ensembl Gene Trees & Annotation propagation

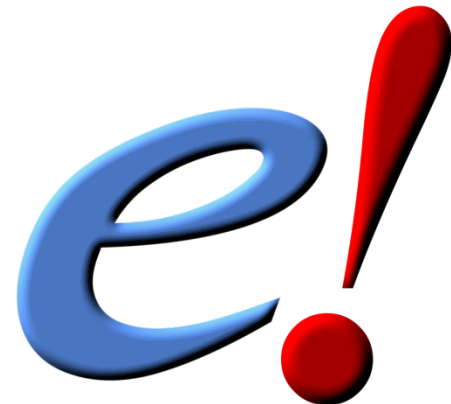
Javier Herrero & Glenn Proctor

Vertebrate Genomics Team

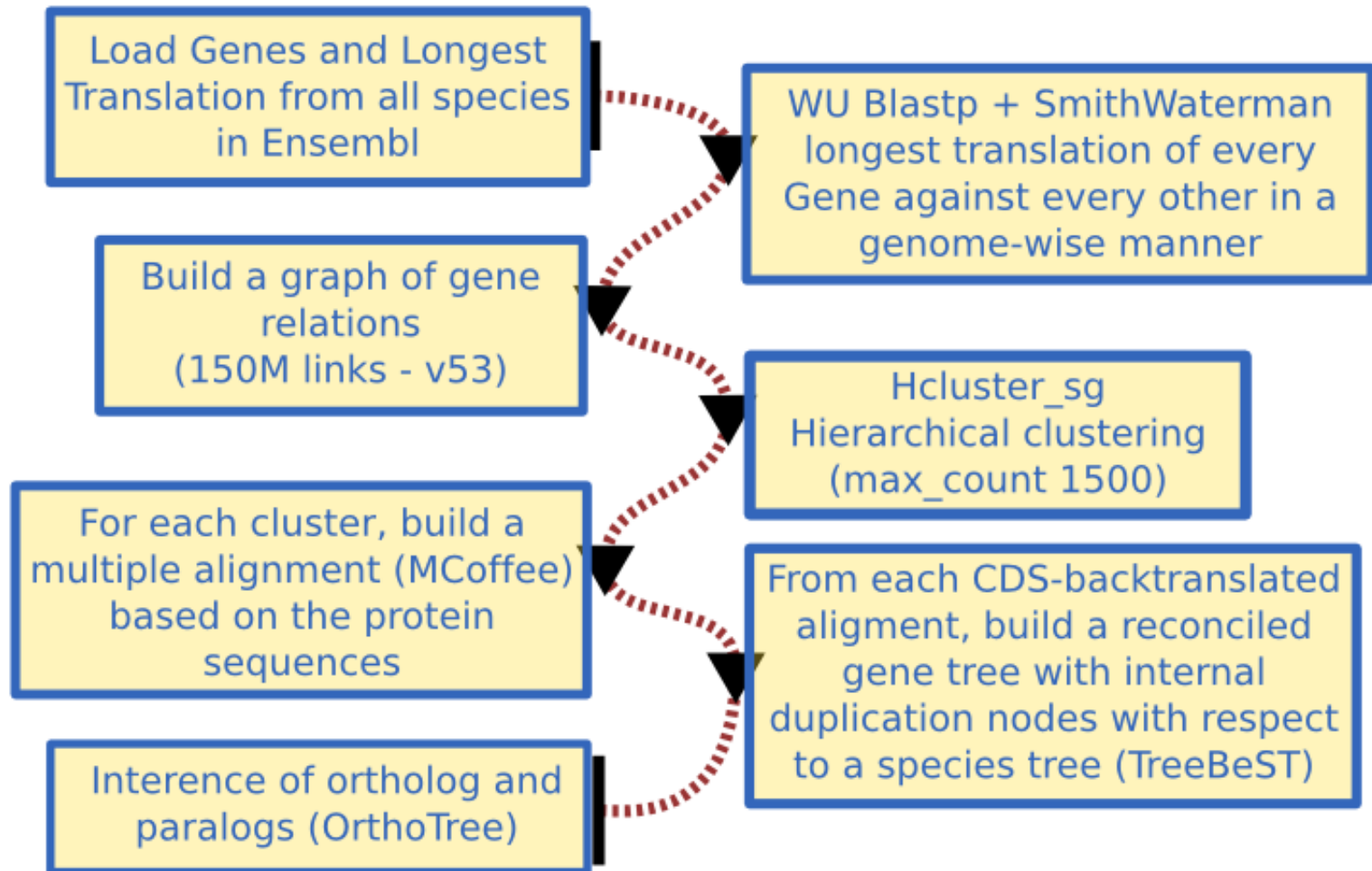
EMBL-EBI

Wellcome Trust Genome Campus

Hinxton CB10 1SD, UK



# GeneTree pipeline overview



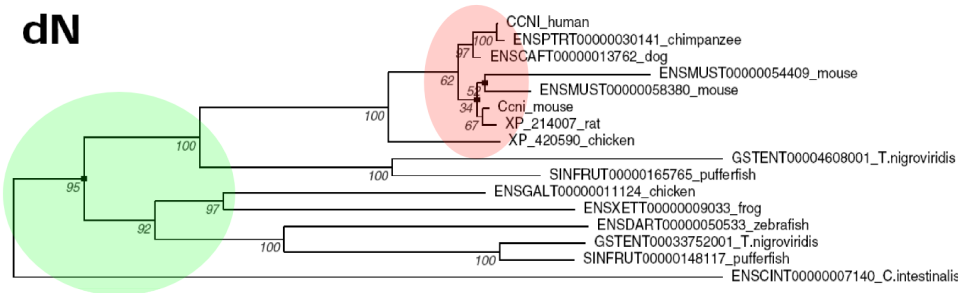
Vilella et al., Genome Res. 2009

# TreeBeST - treemerge

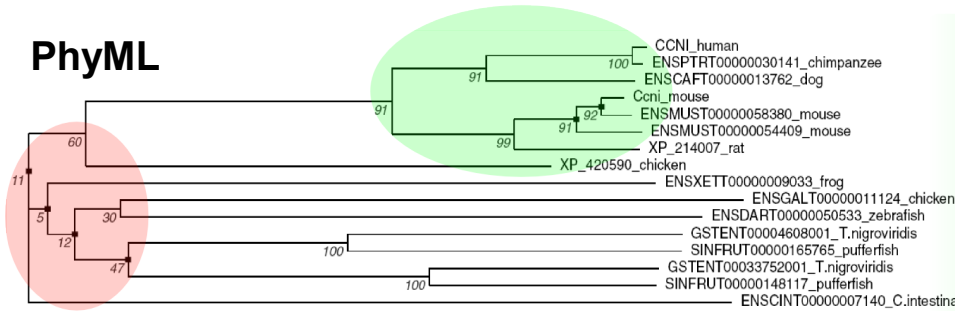
- ML-AA-WAG4 – WAG matrix aminoacidic model – Maximum Likelihood (PHYML)
- ML-NT-HKY85 – Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano nucleotidic model – Maximum Likelihood (PHYML)
- NJ-NT-p-distance – any substitutions – neighbor-joining with bootstrap
- NJ-NT-dN – non-syn substitutions – neighbor-joining with bootstrap
- NJ-NT-dS – synonymous substitutions – neighbor-joining with bootstrap
- Curated tree topology (if provided)

# Each method performs best at a given level

dN



PhyML

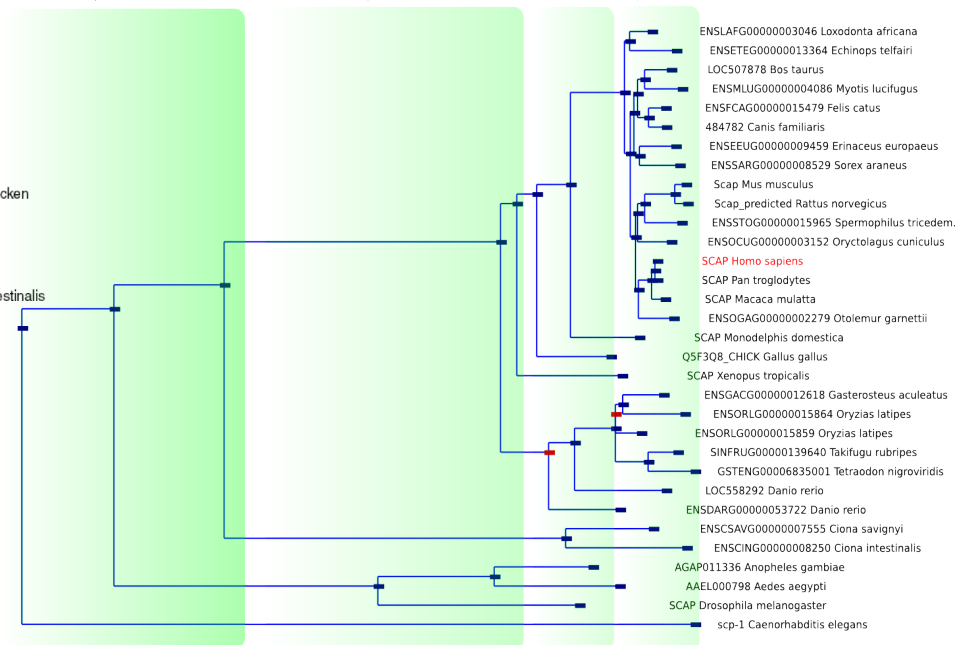


Method D

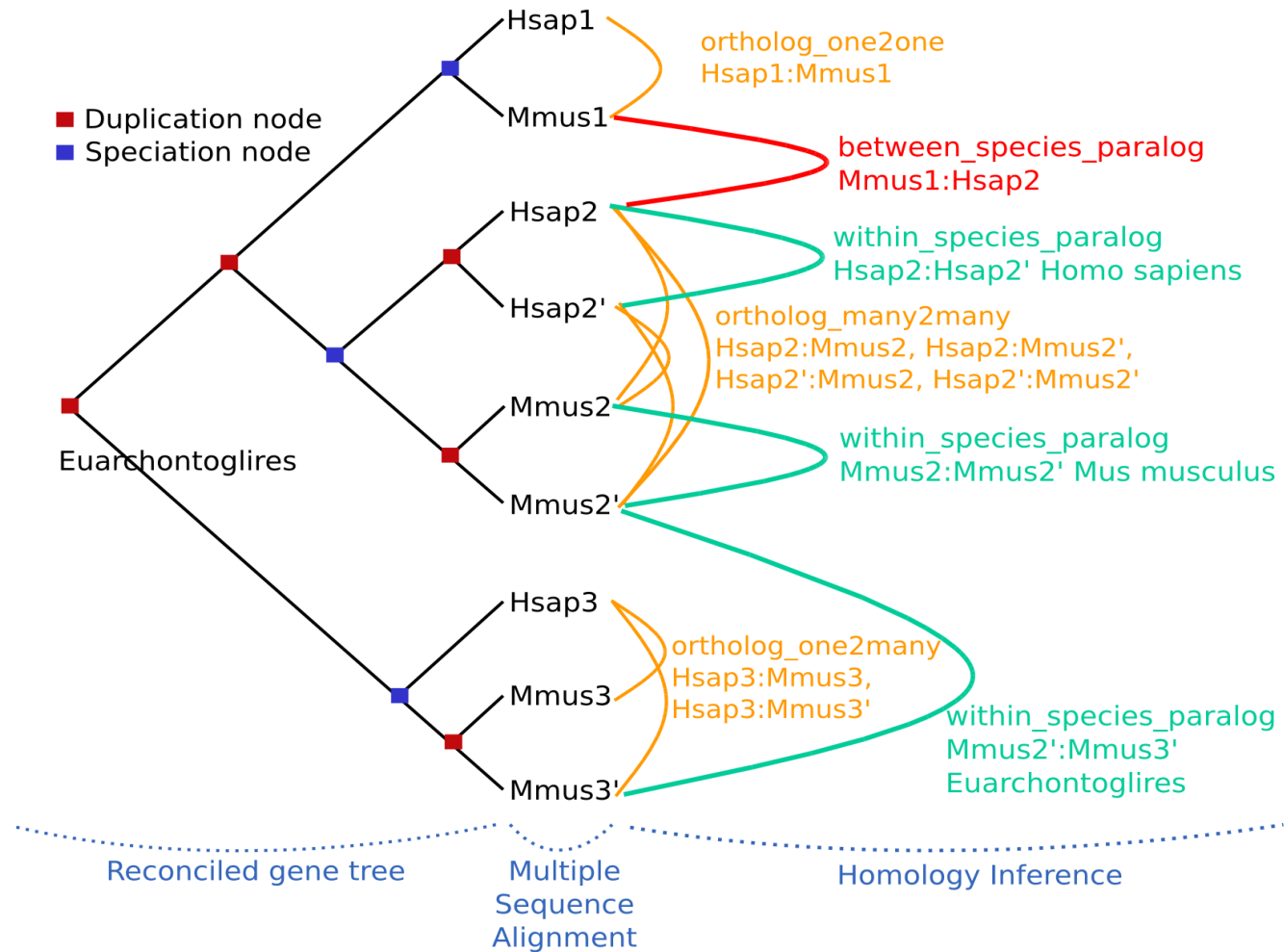
Method C

Method B

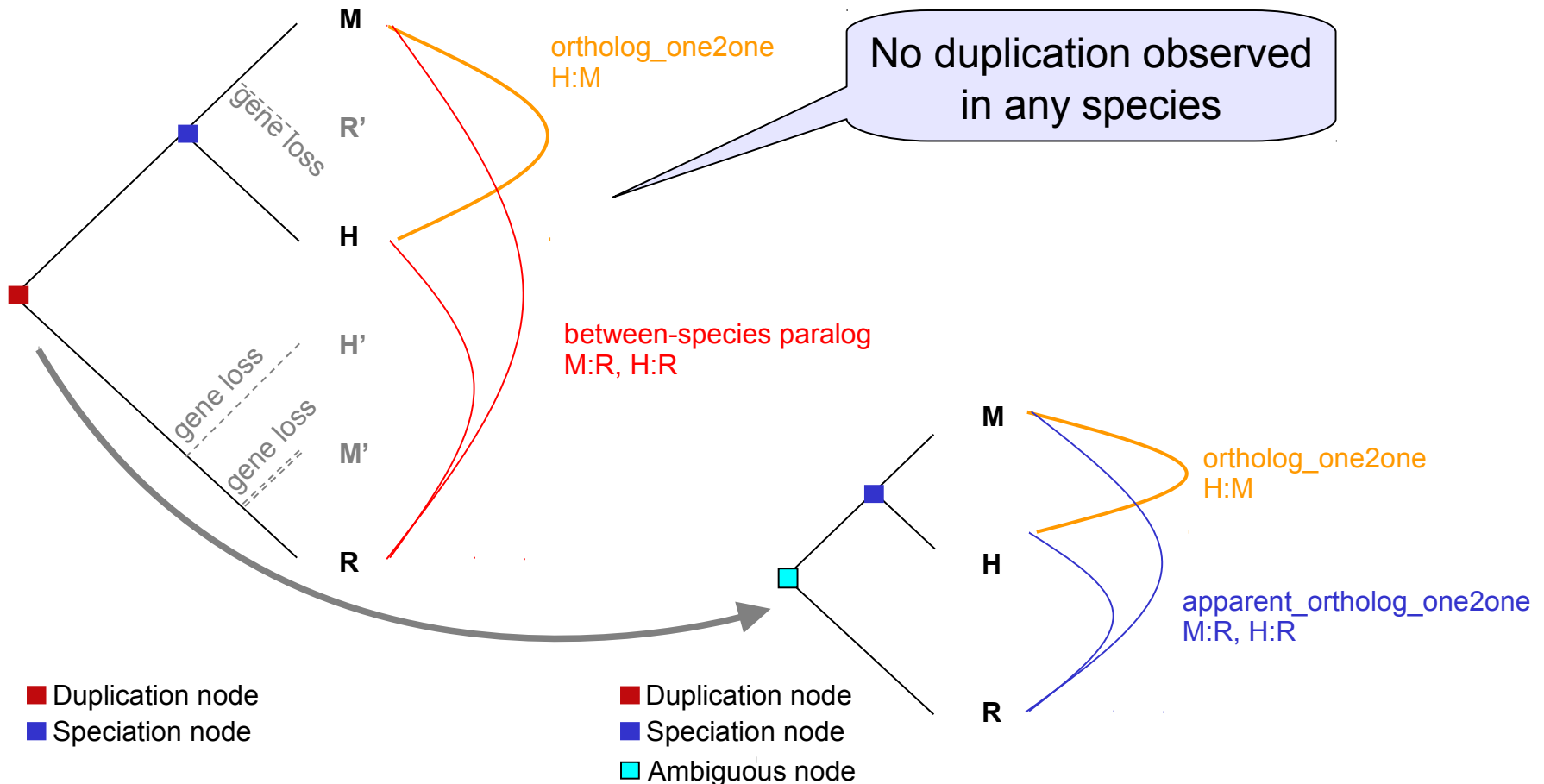
Method A



# Homology inference



# A special case of homology

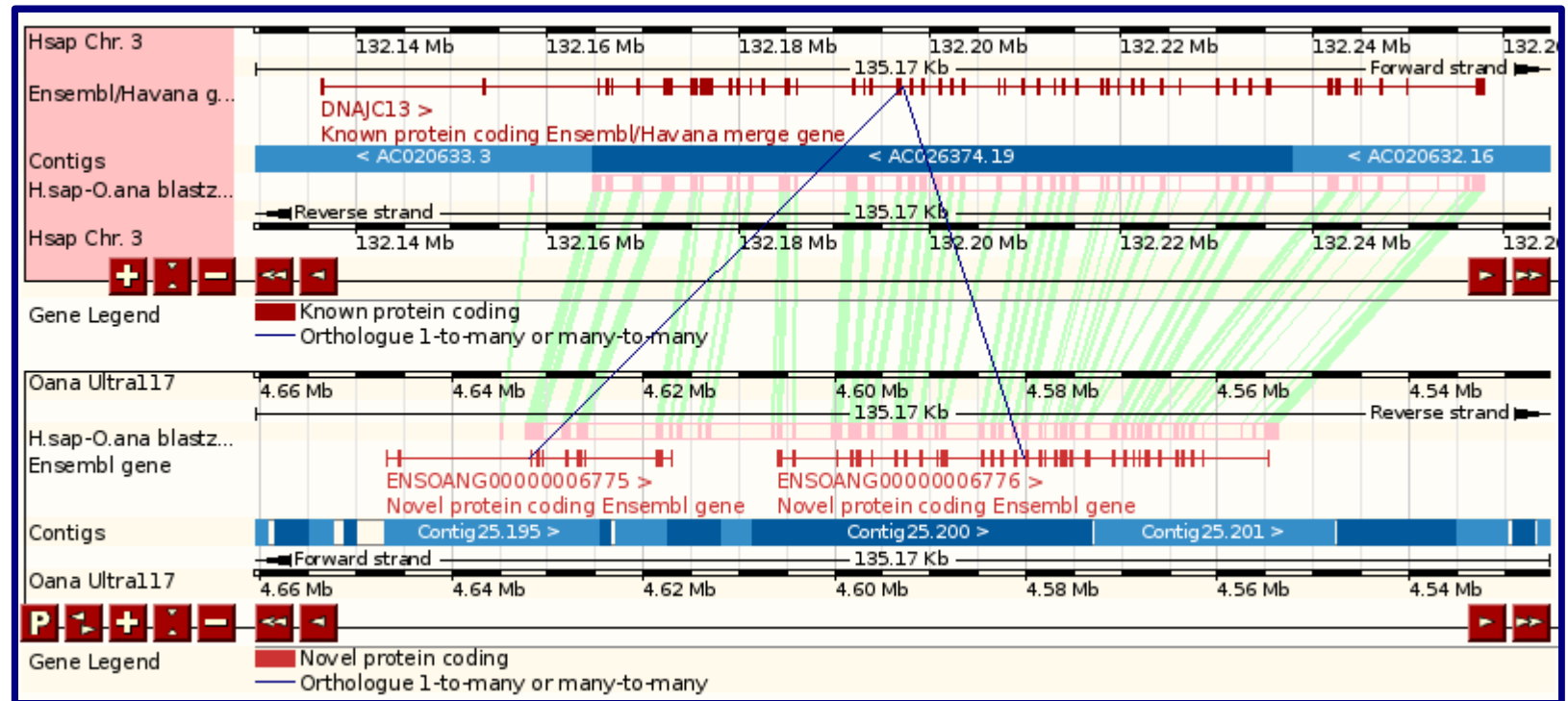


**Orthologues** : any gene pairwise relation where the ancestor node is a SPECIATION event.

**Paralogues** : any gene pairwise relation where the ancestor node is a DUPLICATION event.

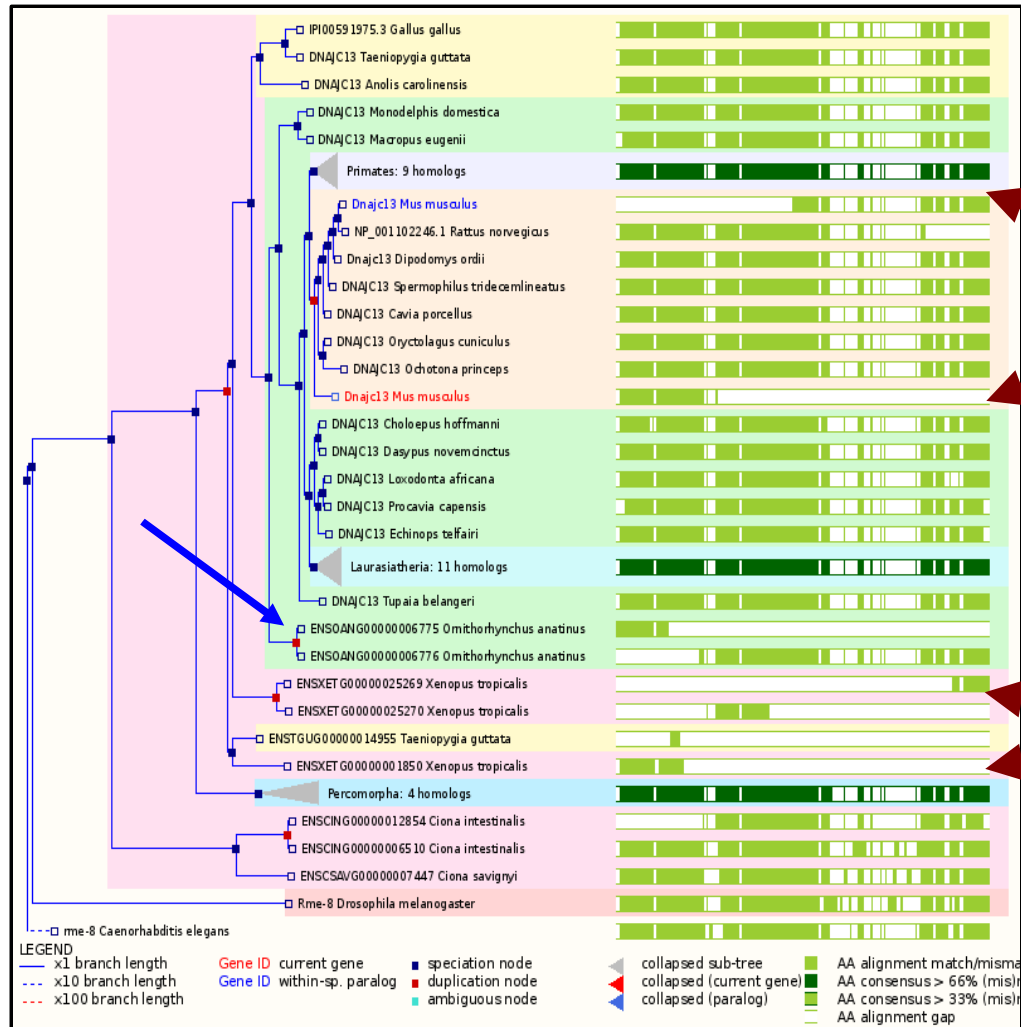
# Gene splits

- DNAJC13 is split in platypus:



- We annotate them as gene split instead of within-species paralogues

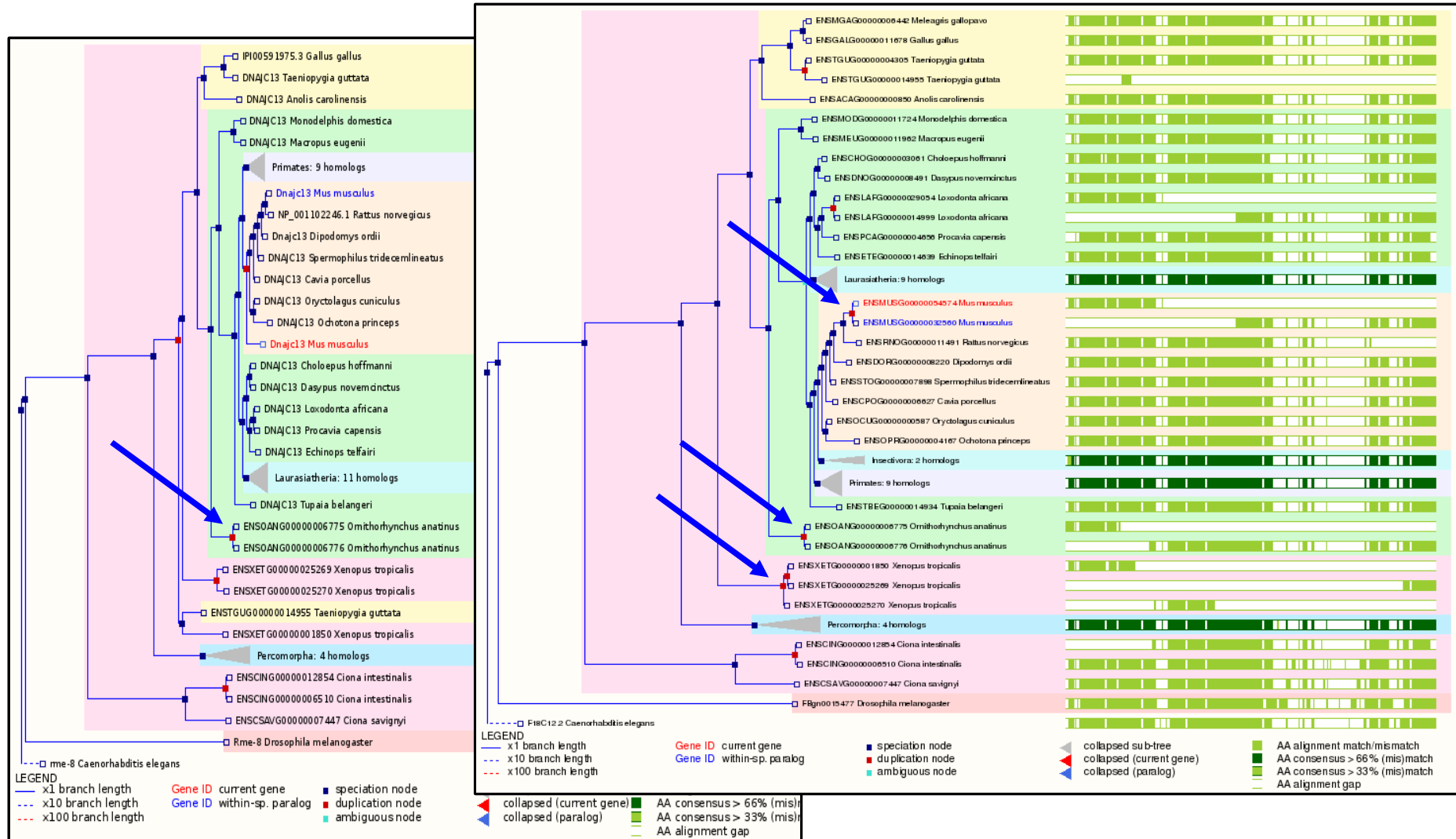
# Gene splits



- Most of the splits are in:
  - anole lizard, platypus, zebrafish, macaque, frog, dog, zebra finch
- Feedback to genebuilders
- Ideally, we want to see them together in the tree
- Copy & paste the missing sequence to the other part of the gene



# Gene splits



# Orthologues in forthcoming e! 58

- Human-dog

Orthology type	Pairwise events
1:1 orthologues	14932
Apparent 1:1 orthologues	445
1:many orthologues	2193 (1520 human genes)
many:many orthologues	2095 (358 human genes)

- Human-zebrafish

Orthology type	Pairwise events
1:1 orthologues	8779
Apparent 1:1 orthologues	187
1:many orthologues	8633 (4582 human genes)
many:many orthologues	5034 (933 human genes)

NB: These values include ncRNA genes as well

# Gene name projections

- From human and mouse to all vertebrates
  - Use the 1:1 orthologs
- From human to fish
  - Use the 1:many orthologs
  - Names become NAME (1 of 3), NAME (2 of 3), etc.
- Rules:
  - if source gene has an HGNC name, and target gene has no name or only a RefSeq predicted name, add name to target gene.
  - Change status to “KNOWN\_BY\_PROJECTION”

# GO term projections

- Use the 1:1 orthologs only
- From human and mouse to all vertebrates
- From rat to human and mouse
- From zebrafish to other fish
- From human to zebrafish
- Rules:
  - add GO terms from source gene to target gene, avoiding duplicates. Only project source GO terms with evidence codes IDA, IEP, IGI, IMP, IPI.
  - Projected GO terms on target gene are given evidence code IEA.