

Functional Annotation Final Results

Team 1 Functional Annotation

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Background/Review

- Antibiotic Resistance
 - Antibiotic Resistance
 - Colistin Resistance
- Next Generation Sequencing
 - Bioinformatics
 - Scalability
- Functional Annotation
 - Multi-Tool Approach
 - Gene Clustering

Antibiotic Resistance

High levels of antibiotic resistance found worldwide, new data shows

News release

29 JANUARY 2018 | BANGKOK - WHO's first release of surveillance data on antibiotic resistance reveals high levels of resistance to a number of serious bacterial infections in both high- and low-income countries.

WHO's new Global Antimicrobial Surveillance System (GLASS) reveals widespread occurrence of antibiotic resistance among 500 000 people with suspected bacterial infections across 22 countries.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2018/antibiotic-resistance-found/en/>

- Antibiotic resistance is a rapidly growing problem
- Strains have been shown to possess resistance to last line antibiotics such as colistin
- The power of sequencing technologies is ever increasing
- Bioinformatic analysis techniques must scale up

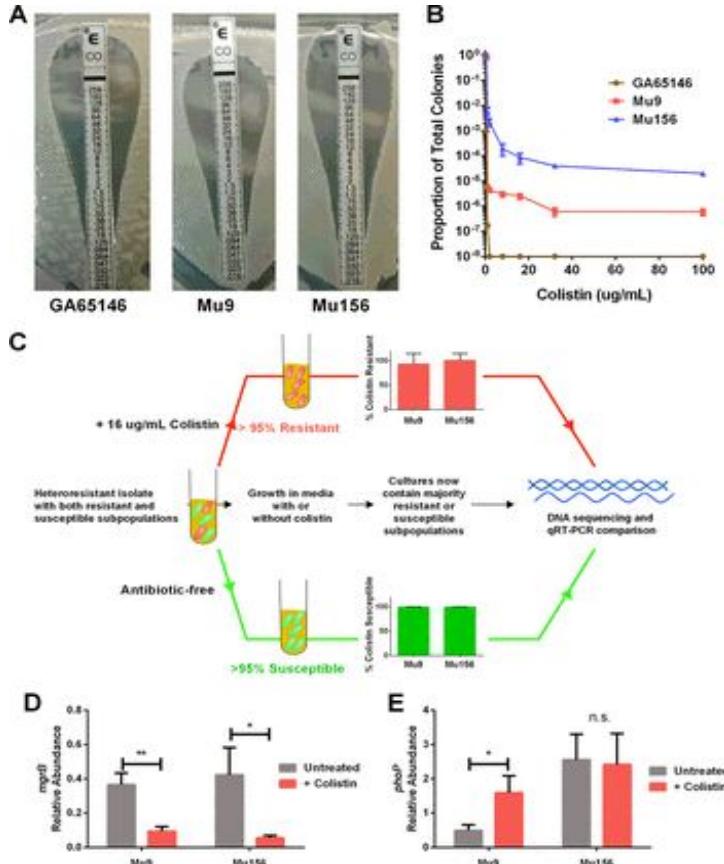
Colistin Resistance

- Significance
 - Last-Line Drug
 - Resistance Genes are Mobile
- Mechanism
 - Efflux pump
- Related Gene Family
 - MCR-1 to MCR-5 (Lipopolysaccharide modification)
 - PhoP
 - PhoQ

Heteroresistance

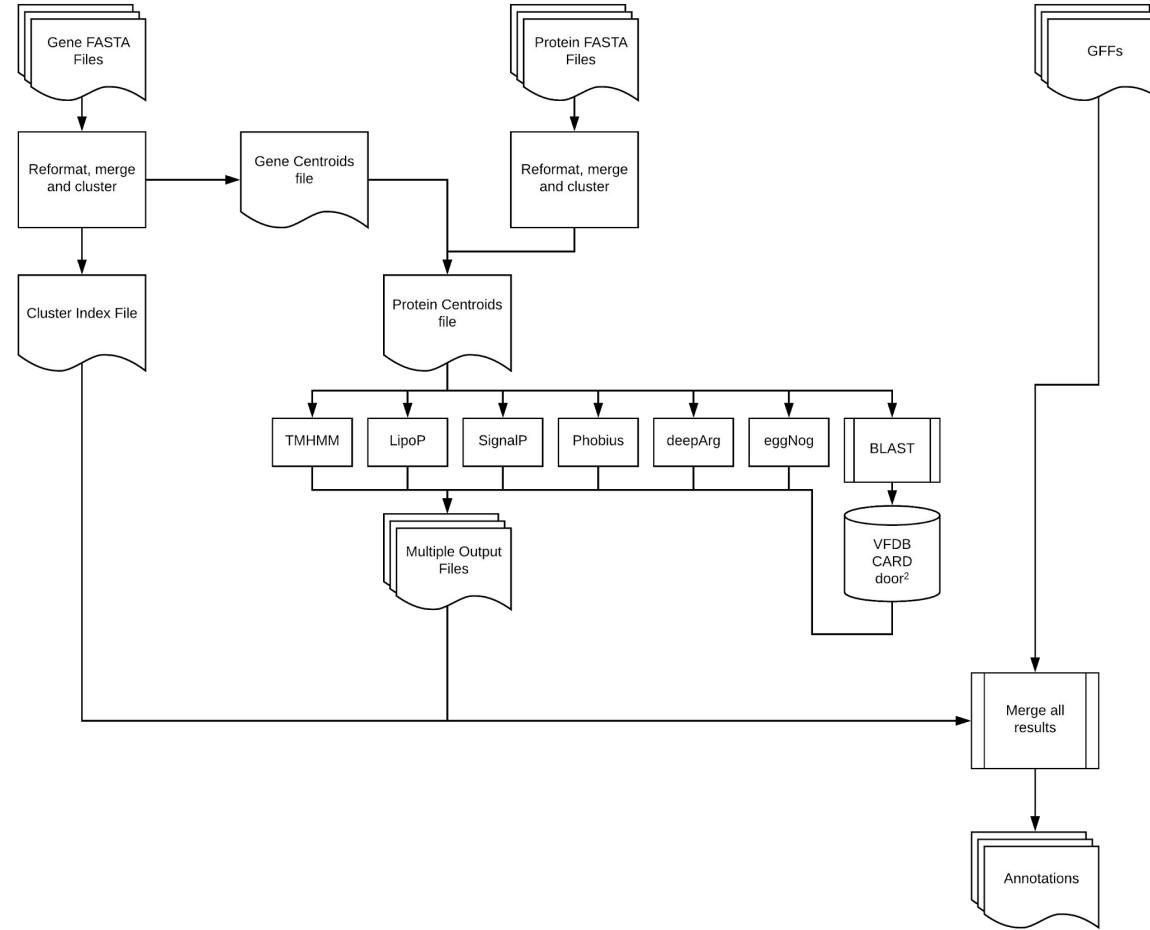
- Heteroresistance is an emerging concern for AMR research
- Isolates previously considered fully susceptible must now be reviewed
- Presence of a resistant subpopulation will affect treatment
- Ability to identify (culture independently) resistant subpopulation will save lives

Heteroresistance and Heterosusceptibility



- Heteroresistance exists in two “states”
- Untreated Isolate
 - 95% Susceptible
 - 5% Resistant
- Antibiotic Treated Isolate
 - 5% Susceptible
 - 95% Resistant
- Relative abundance of *mgrB*(D) and *phoP*(E) determined by qPCR
- <http://mbio.asm.org/content/9/2/e02448-17.full.pdf+html>

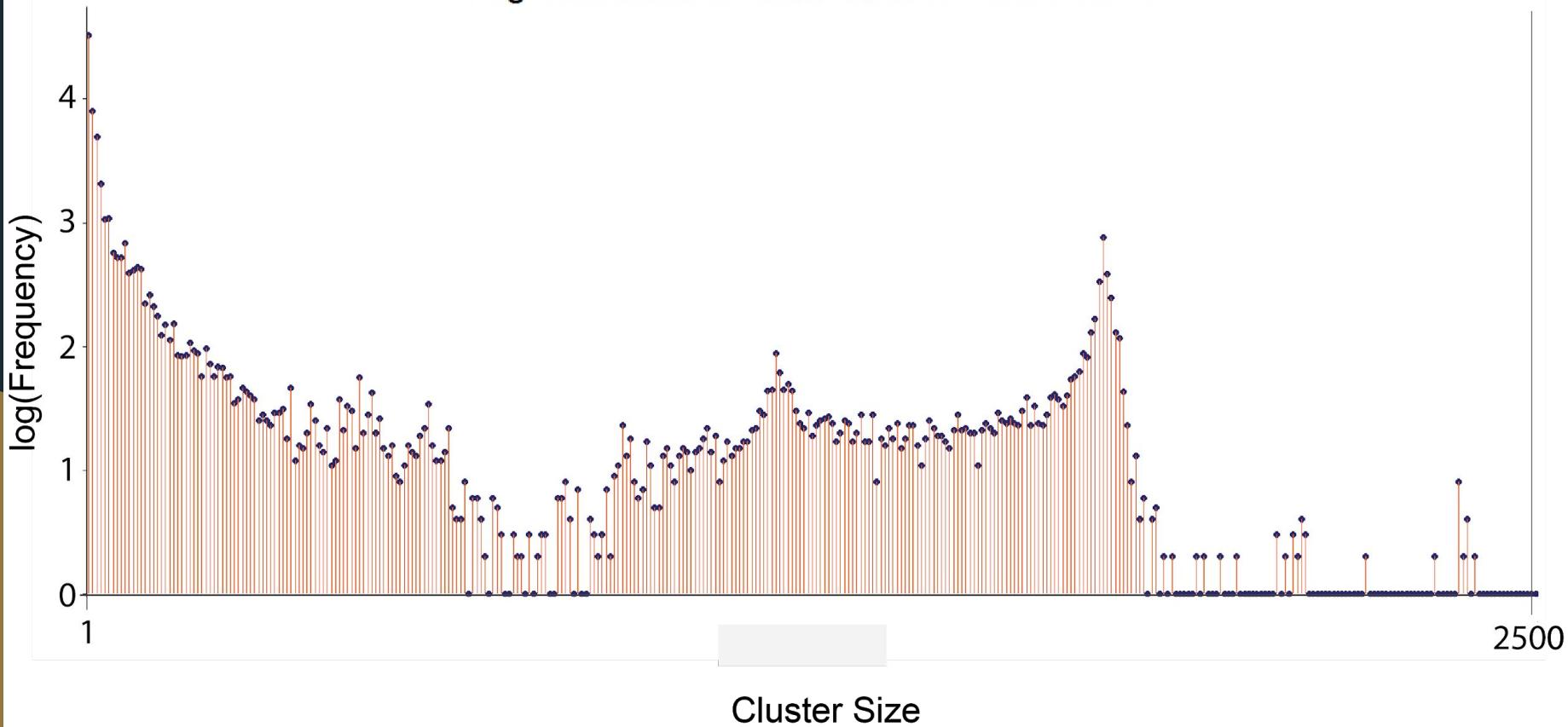
Pipeline



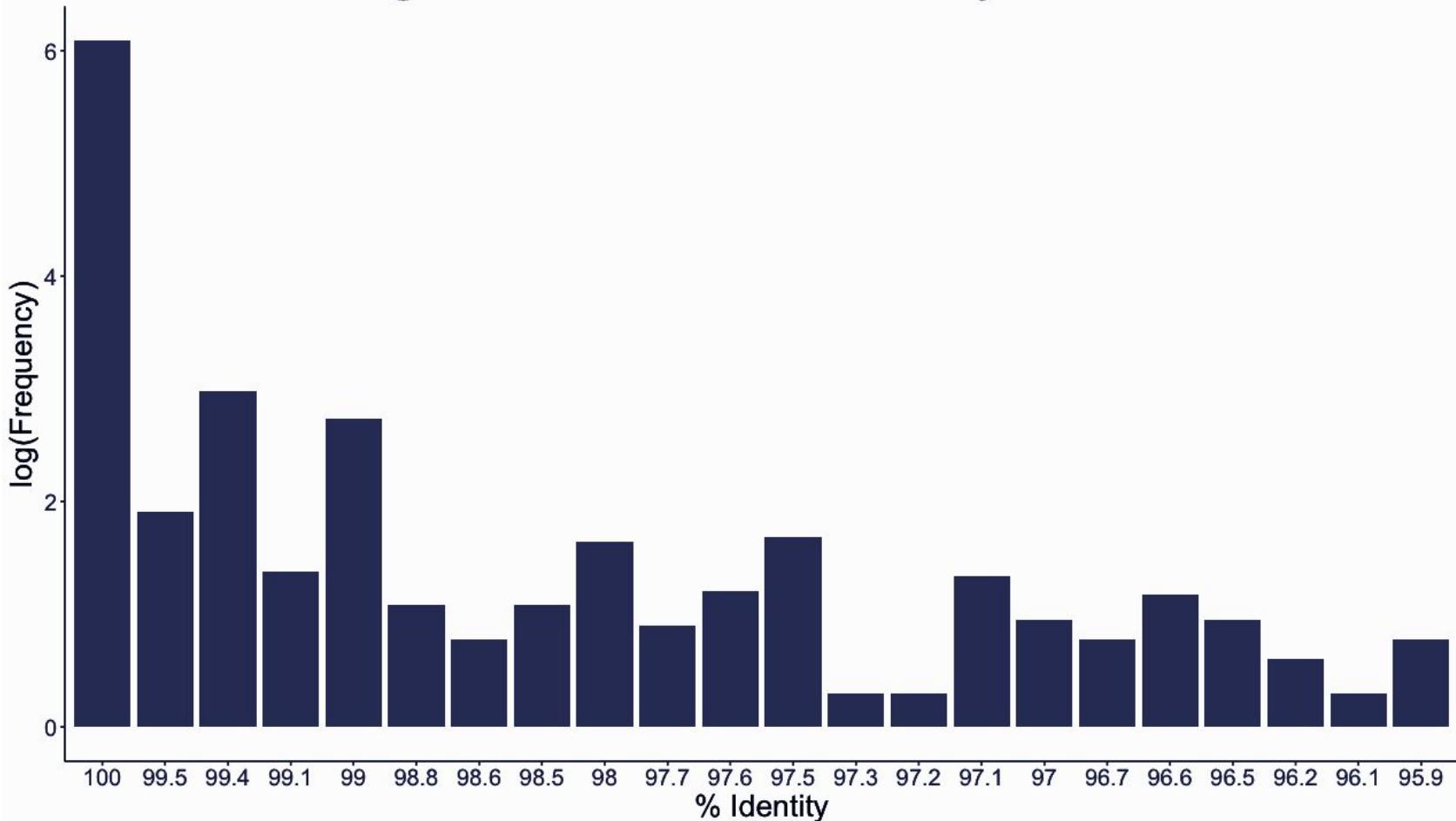
Clustering

- Tool used: uCLUST (uSEARCH)
- Identity threshold: 0.99
- # of clusters: 63,127
- # of singletons: 32,792
- Max size of clusters: 2,458

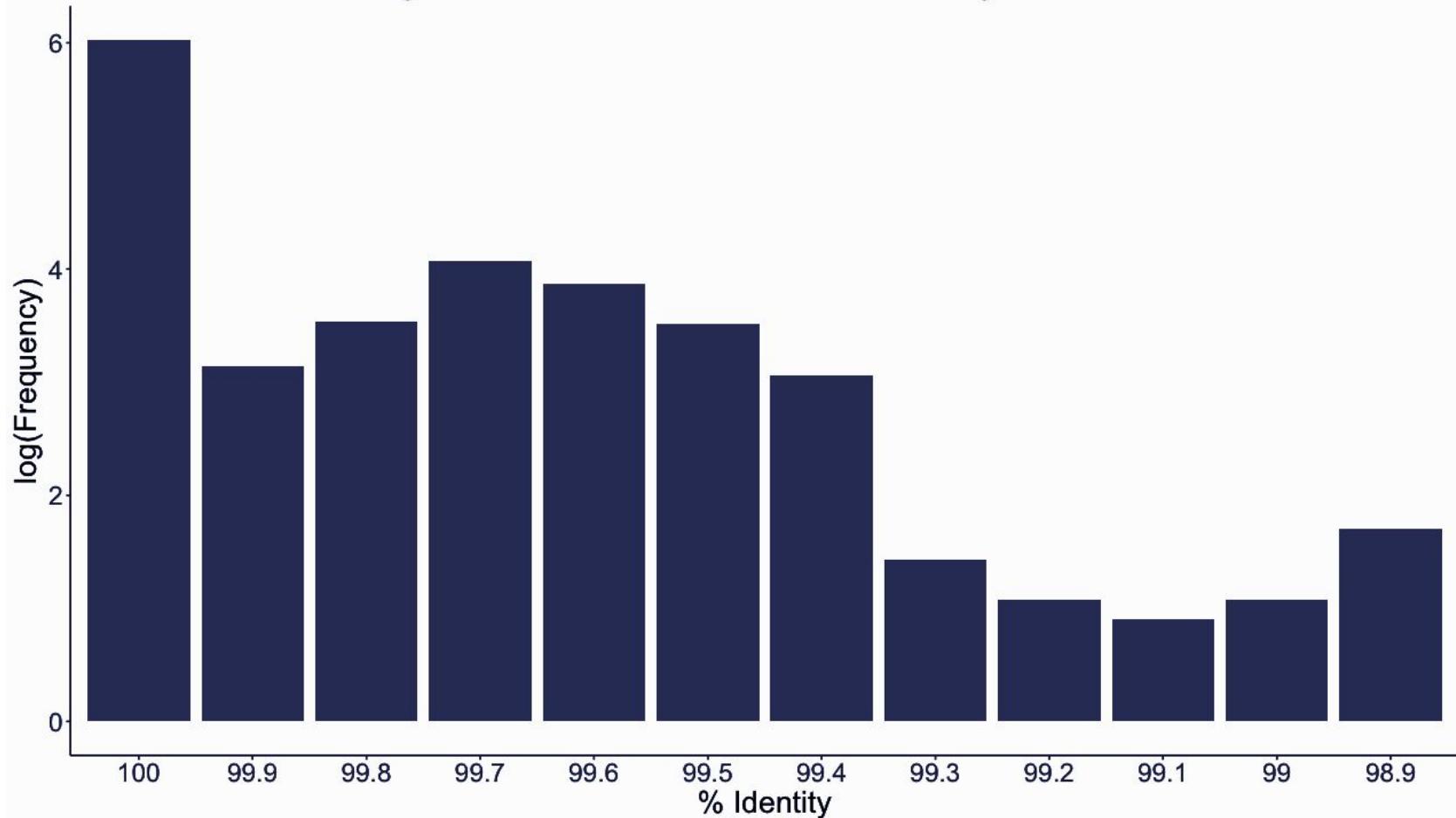
Log Transformed Distribution of Cluster Sizes



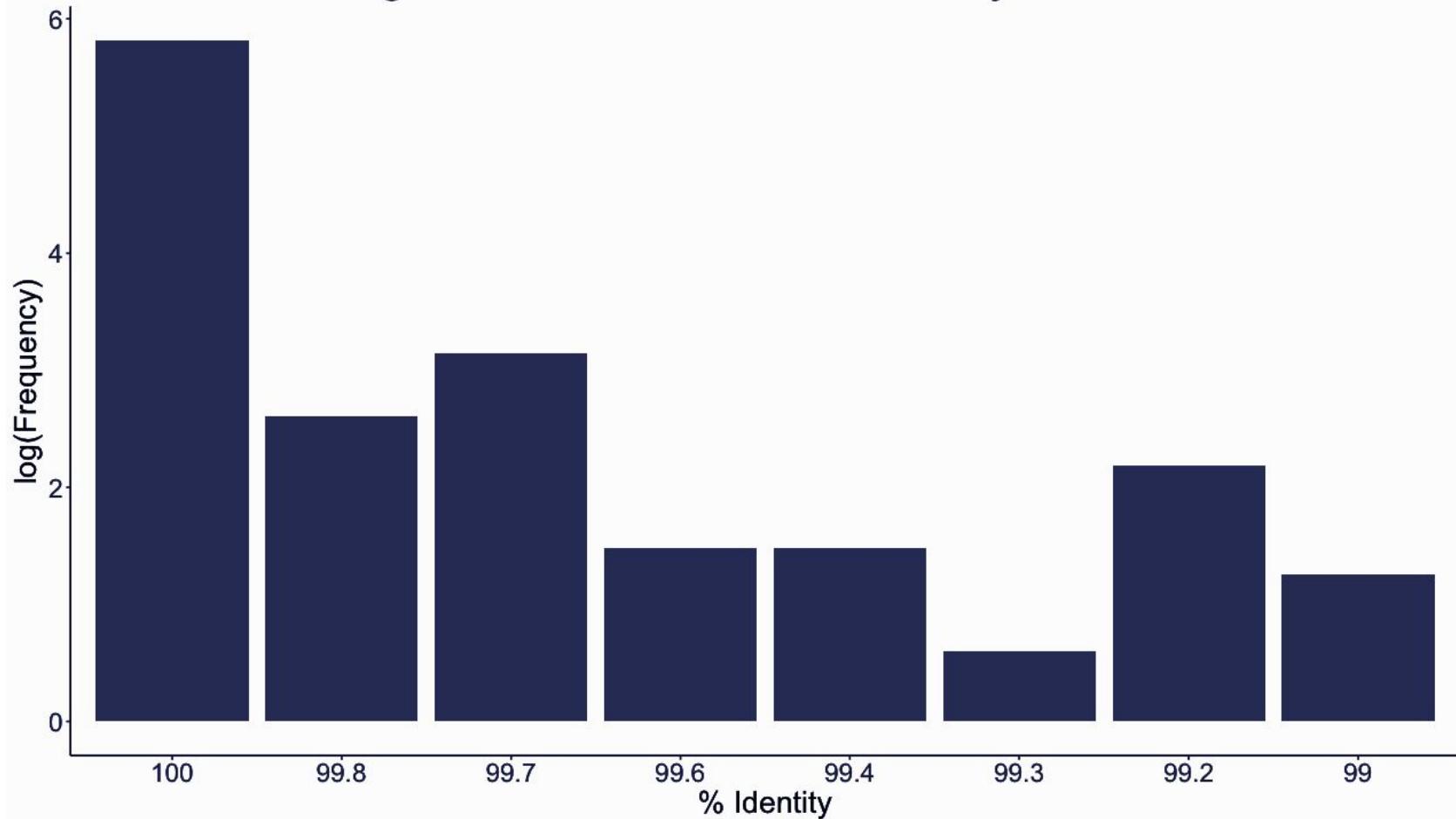
Log Transformed Distribution % Identity - Cluster 1



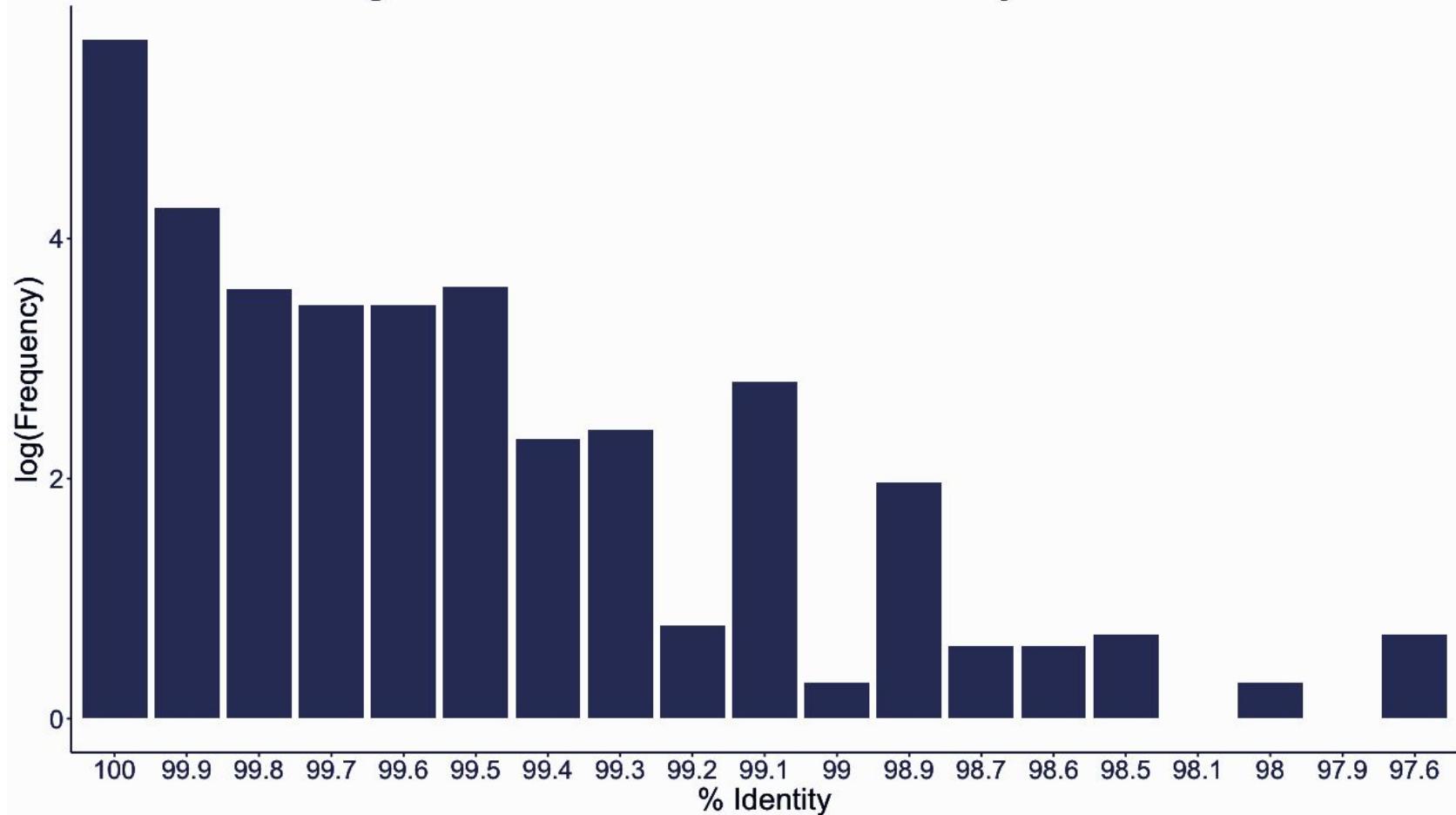
Log Transformed Distribution % Identity - Cluster 2



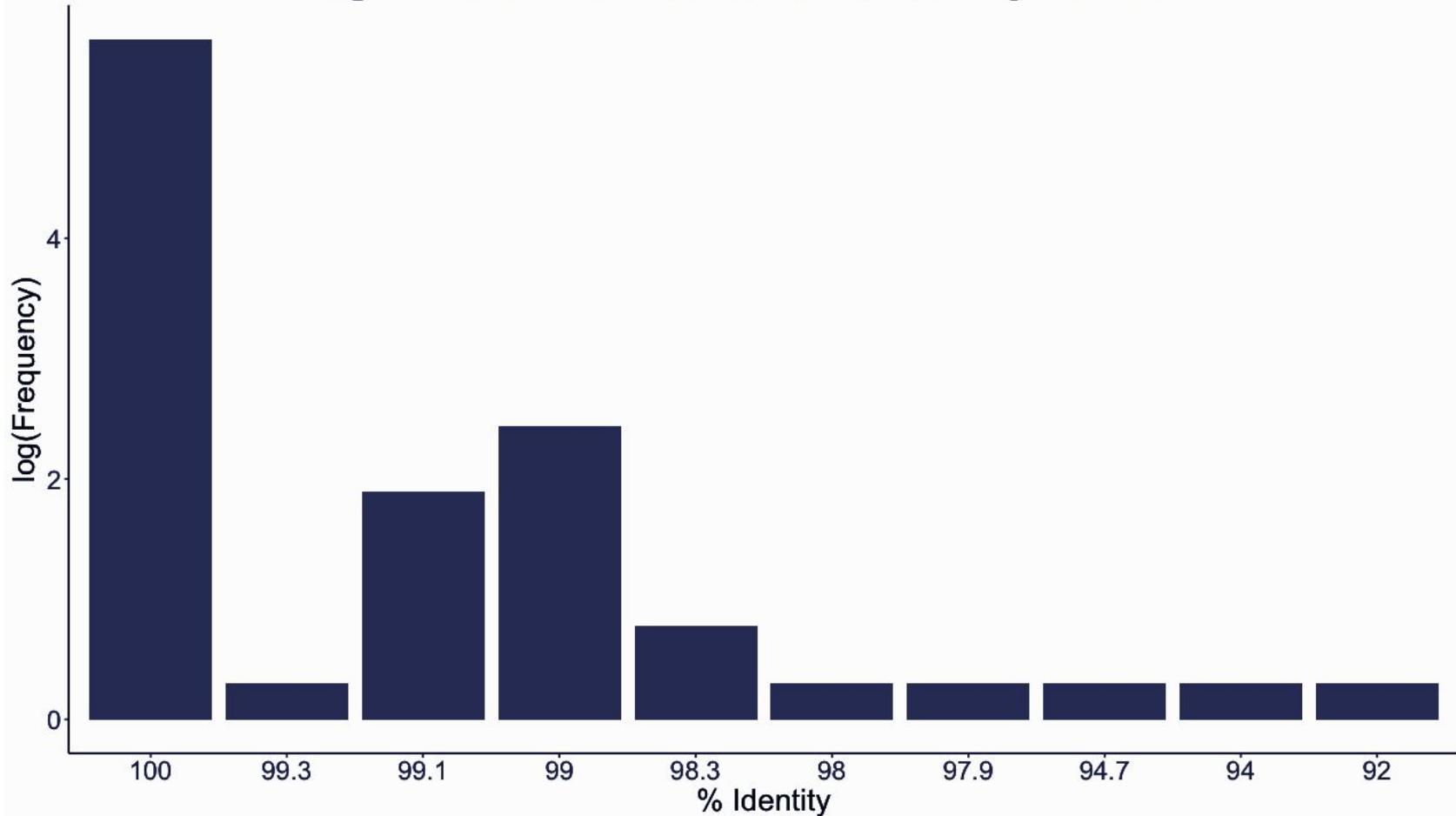
Log Transformed Distribution % Identity - Cluster 3



Log Transformed Distribution % Identity - Cluster 4



Log Transformed Distribution % Identity - Cluster 5



Annotation

- Eggnog
- SignalP
- LipoP
- VFDB
- CARD
- DeepARG
- DOOR²

Homology Based Functional Annotation

Uses databases of genomic features with known function

- Accuracy is dependent on database quality
 - Garbage in garbage out
- Databases for AMR genomic features are added to on a regular basis
- CARD and VFDB are examples of databases of homologous genomic features

Interproscan

Command:

```
time /projects/data/team1_functionalAnnotation/interproscan-5.28-67.0/interproscan.sh  
-applPfamA, CDD, HAMAP, PROSITEPATTERNS, PROSITESPROFILES, SFLD, SMART,  
SUPERFAMILY, TIGRFAM, Phobius, TMHMM, SignalP_GRAM_NEGATIVE -i  
<input.faa> -f gff3
```

Number of annotations for clustered centroids: 49831 (total sequences for analysis: 63127)

Running time: ~48h (could have been way faster if using cluster mode instead of standalone mode)

```
real    2895m30.857s  
user    6041m13.085s  
sys     377m0.426s
```

eggNog



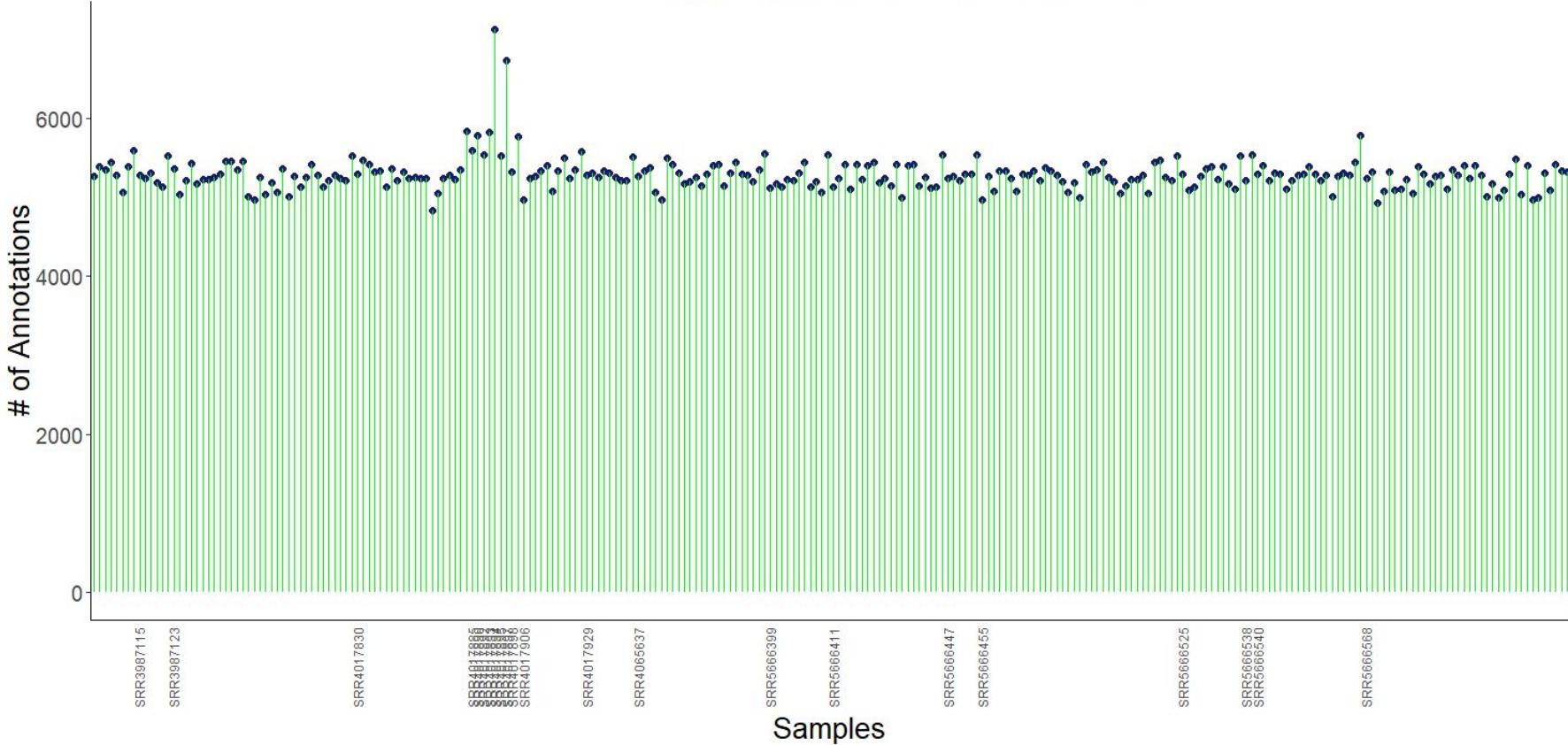
Command:

```
time python emapper.py -i <input.faa> --output test1_faa_maNOG  
-m diamond --translate --usemem --cpu 4
```

Number of annotations for clustered centroids: 49353 (total sequences
for analysis: 63127)

Running time: ~2h

Number of eggNog (Diamond) Annotations



eggNog vs. InterProScan

- eggNog able to perform just as well in terms of proteome coverage and precision
- 2.5 times faster than InterProScan
- Annotation sources kept up-to-date

Fast Genome-Wide Functional Annotation through Orthology Assignment by eggNOG-Mapper

Jaime Huerta-Cepas,^{†,1} Kristoffer Forslund,^{†,1} Luis Pedro Coelho,¹ Damian Szkłarczyk,^{2,3} Lars Juhl Jensen,⁴ Christian von Mering,^{2,3} and Peer Bork^{*,1,5,6,7}

CARD

Input: Protein sequence collection of all samples (mergedProtein.fasta)

Command used:

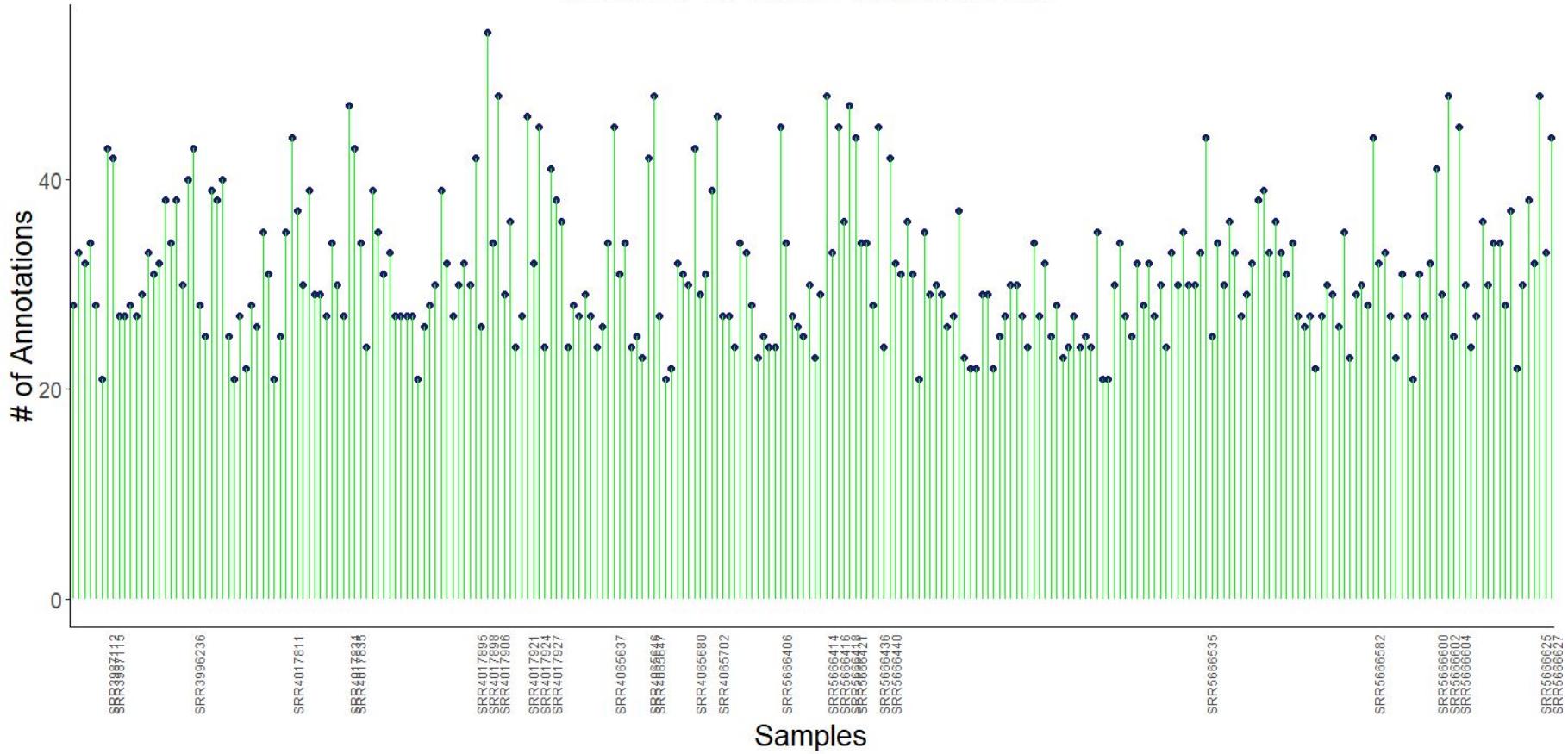
```
time blastp -query ./final_fna_faa/mergedProtein.fasta -db  
protein.fasta_protein_homolog_model.fasta -outfmt "6 qseqid qstart qend qlen length qcovs pident evalue  
stitle" -max_hsps 1 -max_target_seqs 1 -num_threads 5 > CARD_larger_top1_nucl.out  
  
awk '{if($6>=90 && $7>=90) print $0}' CARD_larger_top1_nucl.out >card_90_90.out
```

Size of database: 2239

Number of queries return >90% coverage and >90% identity: 8051 (# of queries:
1,501,569)

Running time: 248 mins

Number of CARD Annotations



VFDB

Input: Nucleotide sequence collection of all samples (mergedNucleotide.fasta)

Command used:

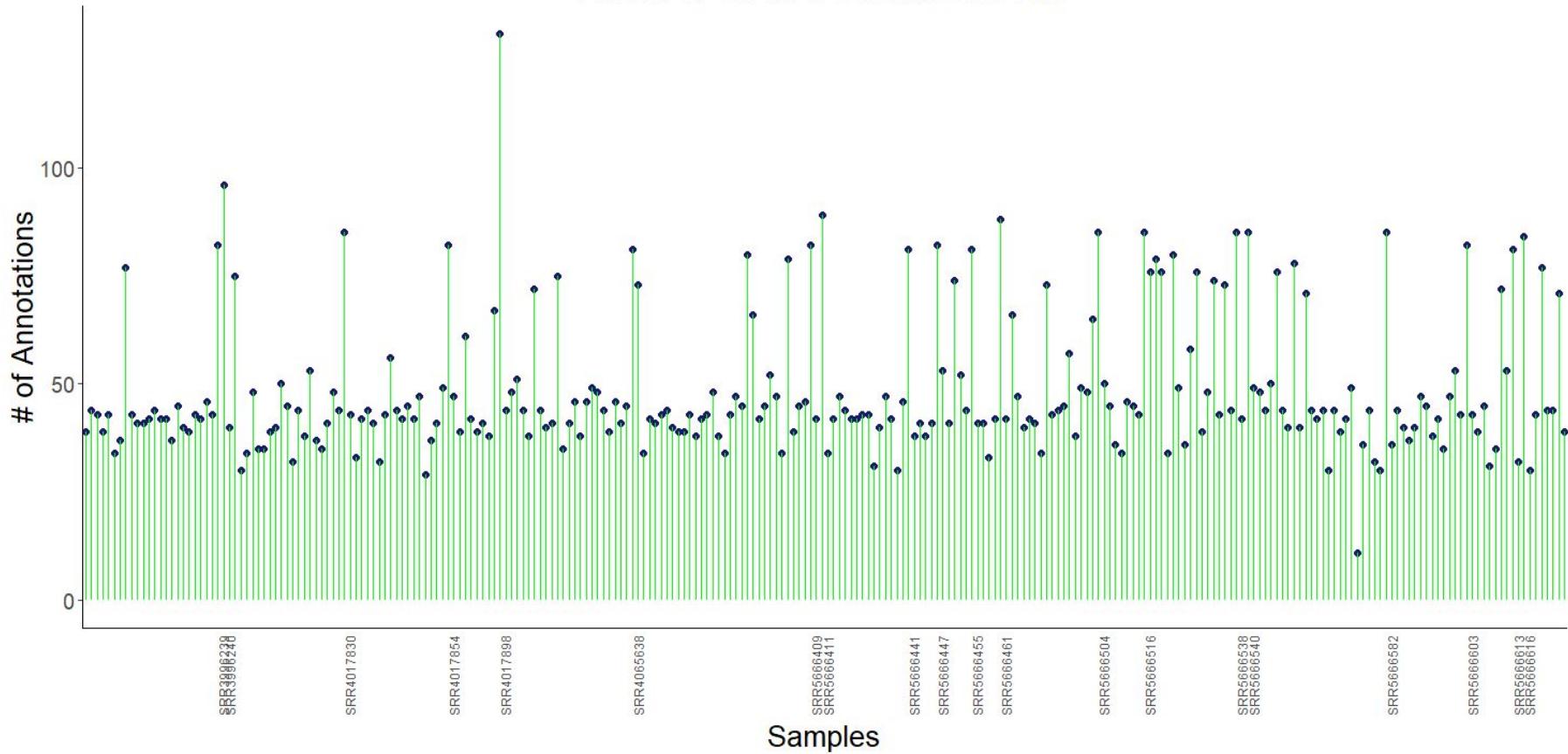
```
time blastn -query <input.fna> -db ./VFDB_setB_nt.fas -outfmt "6 qseqid qstart qend qlen length  
qcovs pident evalue stitle" -dust no -max_hsps 1 -max_target_seqs 1 > VFDB_setB_top1_nucl.out  
  
awk '{if($6>=90 && $7>=90) print $0}' CARD_larger_top1_nucl.out >card_90_90.out
```

Size of database: 30318

Number of queries return >90% coverage and >90% identity: 12,517 (# of queries: 1,501,569)

Running time: ~7 mins

Number of VFDB Annotations



DOOR²

Input: Protein sequence collection of clustered centroids (centroidsProtein.fasta)

Command used:

```
blastp -db kop_final.table -query ../centroidsProtein.fasta -out $out -max_target_seqs 1 -max_hsps 1  
-num_threads 6 -outfmt "6 qseqid sseqid qstart qend evalue pident qcovs" > operon_intermediate.txt
```

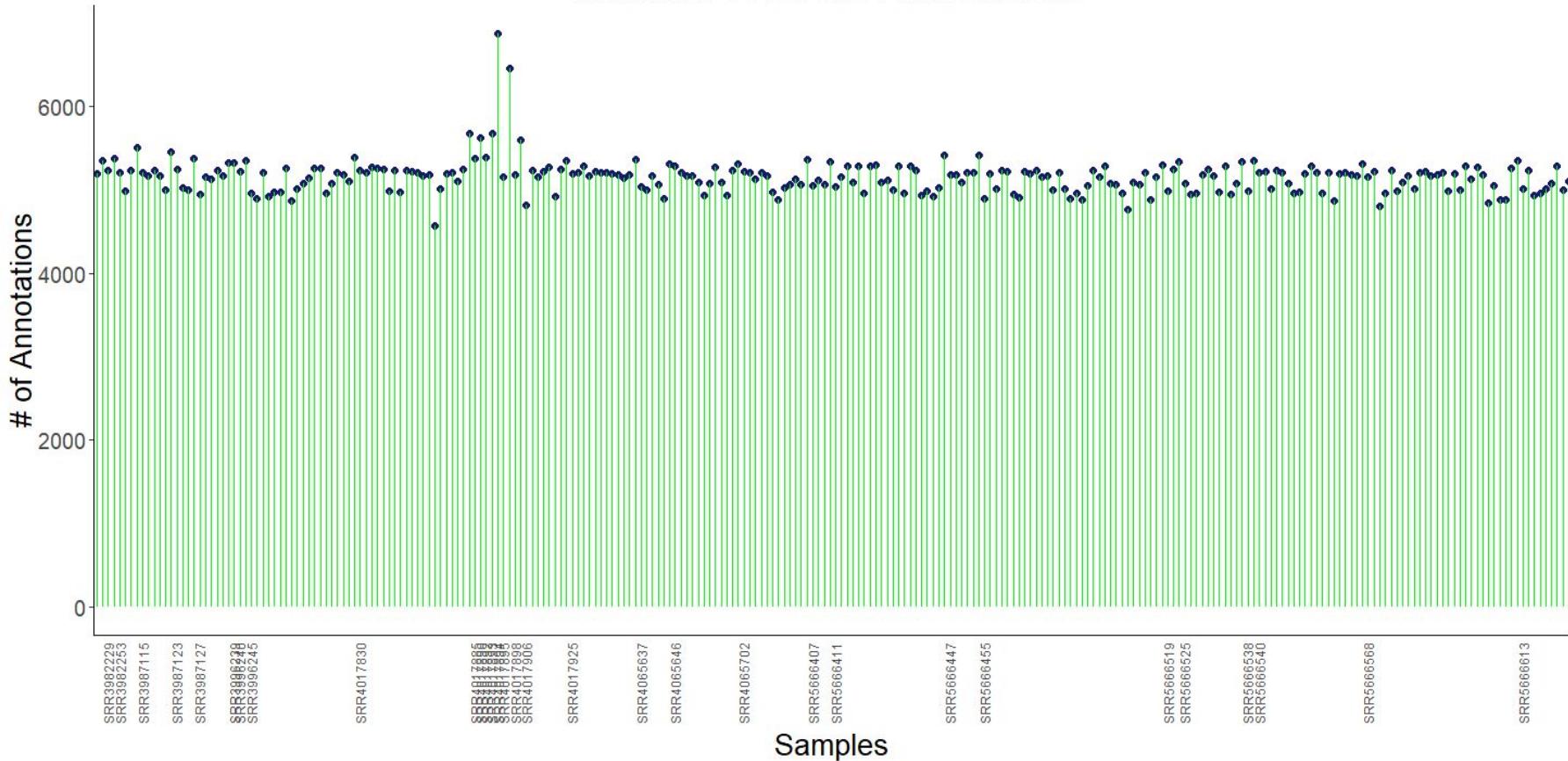
Created a perl script that uses other files to link the blast output sseqid to its GID located in the DOOR² operon tables and adds the operon id, cog, and product to the blast results

Size of database: 97073

Number of queries return >=90% coverage and >=90% identity: 38469(# of queries: 63127)

Running time: ~270 minutes

Number of Door2 Annotations



DeepARG

Output files: (% identity range: 30% to 100%; e-value < 1e-10)

- 1) ARG: probability ≥ 0.8 ; best-hit: found in DeepARG-DB (from CARD, ARDB, and UNIPROT)
- 2) Potential ARG:
 - a) probability ≥ 0.8 ; best-hit: “undefined” (one of the 30 categories defined by the deepARG model).
 - b) probability < 0.8

Command used:

```
time python ./deeparg-ss/deepARG.py --align --type nucl --genes --input  
mergedNucleotide.fasta --out ./raw_fasta_gene/larged_merged_nucl.out
```

Running time: 44 mins

DeepARG

Output files: (% identity range: 30% to 100%; e-value < 1e-10)

- 1) ARG: probability ≥ 0.8 ; best-hit: found in DeepARG-DB (from CARD, ARDB, and UNIPROT)
- 2) Potential ARG:
 - a) probability ≥ 0.8 ; best-hit: undefined (one of the 30 categories defined by the deepARG model.
 - b) probability < 0.8

% identity distribution	ARG	Potential ARG
[30, 50)	30070 (77.5%)	43960 (94.7%)
[50, 70)	4827 (12.4%)	861 (1.9%)
[70, 90)	3201 (8.3%)	1077 (2.3%)
[90, 100]	701 (1.8%)	538 (1.1%)
Total	38799 (100%)	46436 (100%)

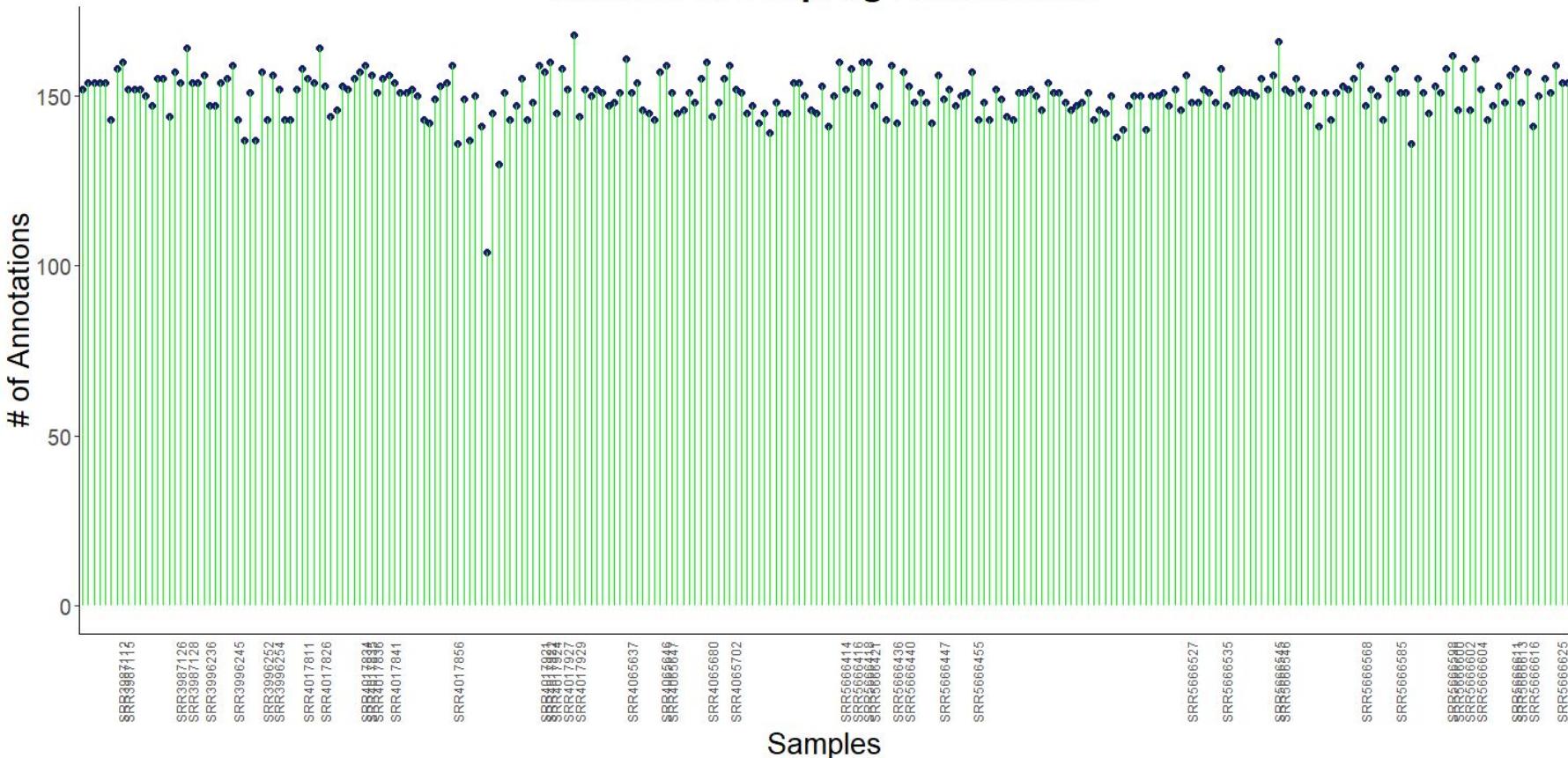
	ARG	Potential ARG
Total ARGs	38799 (100%)	46436 (100%)
Unique ARGs	261	67
Average number	~149	~693

DeepARG

Interesting results: “fosfomycin” is one of the thirty categories generated by deepARG (already trained).

```
qzhuang8@ubuntu:~/7210/func_annotation/final_fna_faa$ grep 'colistin' ./raw.fasta_gene/larged_merged_nucl.out.mapping.potential.ARG |wc -l
0
qzhuang8@ubuntu:~/7210/func_annotation/final_fna_faa$ grep 'colistin' ./raw.fasta_gene/larged_merged_nucl.out.mapping.potential.ARG |wc -l
0
qzhuang8@ubuntu:~/7210/func_annotation/final_fna_faa$ grep 'fosfomycin' ./raw.fasta_gene/larged_merged_nucl.out.mapping.ARG |wc -l
514
qzhuang8@ubuntu:~/7210/func_annotation/final_fna_faa$ grep 'fosfomycin' ./raw.fasta_gene/larged_merged_nucl.out.mapping.potential.ARG |wc -l
0
```

Number of DeepArg Annotations



Ab Initio Functional Annotation

- Looks for intrinsic characteristics of particular gene feature types
- Signal Peptide and Transmembrane Proteins can be identified in this way
 - These regions are of particular importance to this project because of their significance to AMR

SignalP

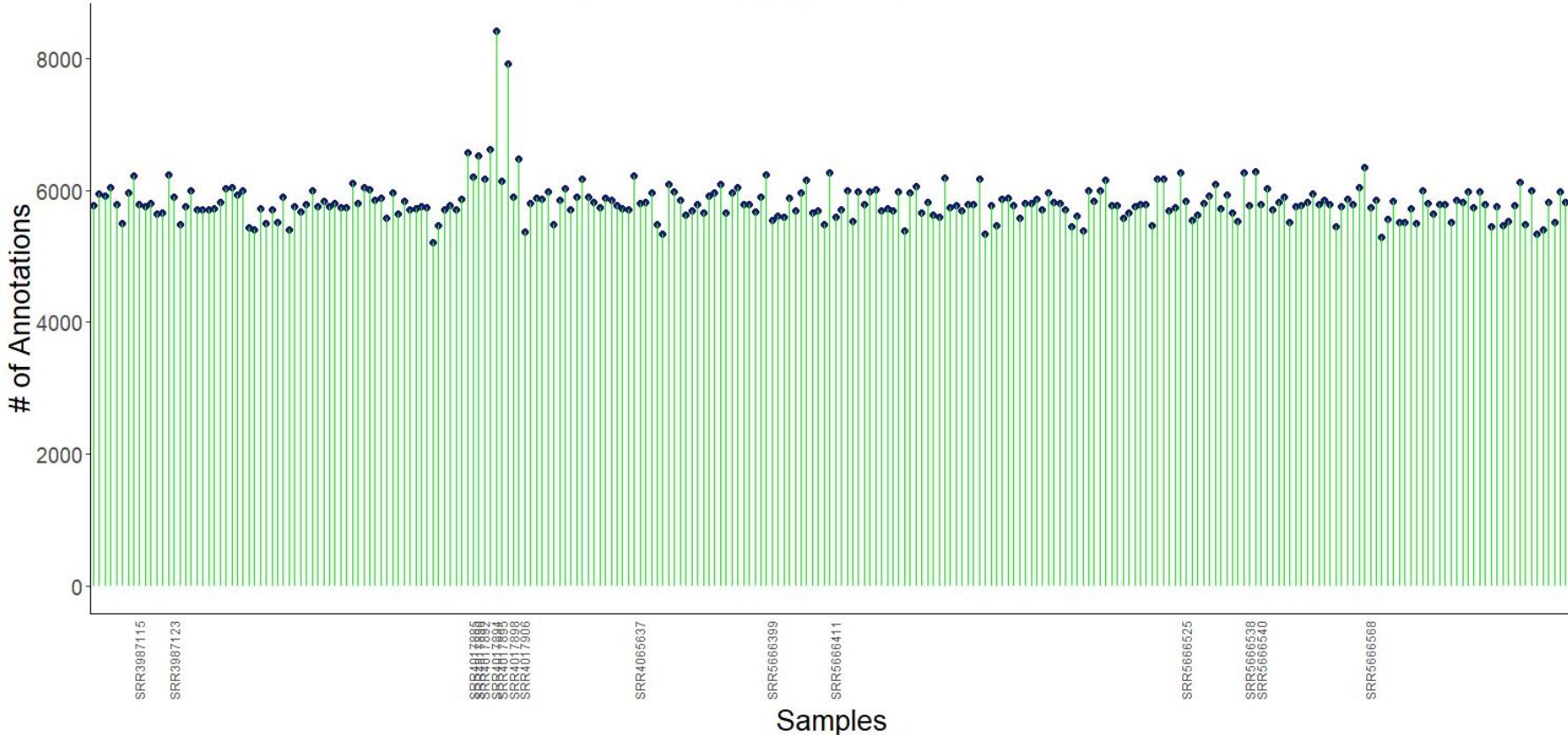
Input: Protein sequence collection of clustered centroids
(centroidsProtein.fasta)

Algorithm: combination of several trained neural networks

Command used:

```
signalp -t <organism_type> -f <output_format> <input_file> >  
<output_file>
```

Number of SignalP Annotations



Phobius

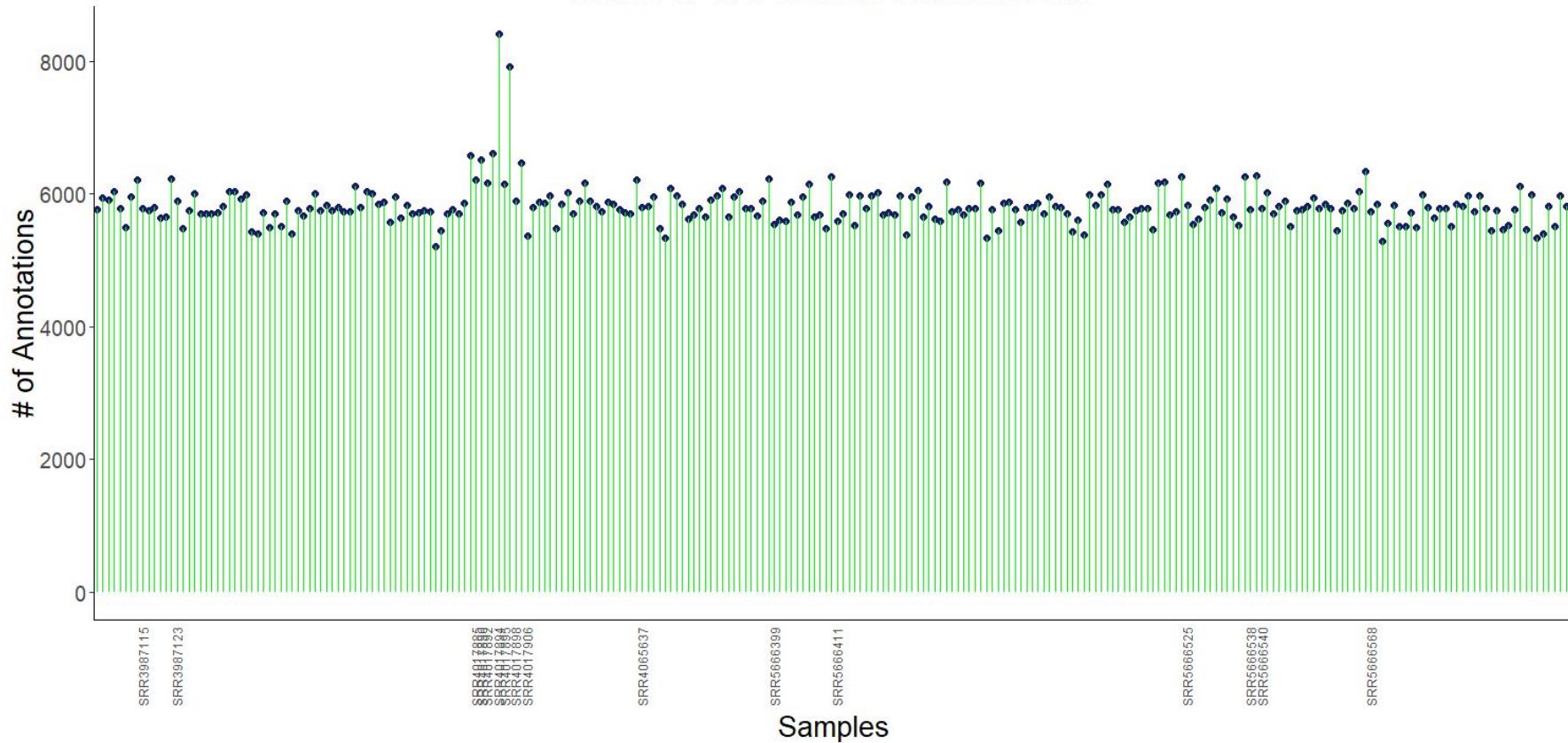
Input: Protein sequence collection of clustered centroids
(centroidsProtein.fasta)

Algorithm: Hidden Markov Model

Command used:

```
phobius.pl -<output_format> <input_file> > <output_file>
```

Number of Phobius Annotations



LipoP

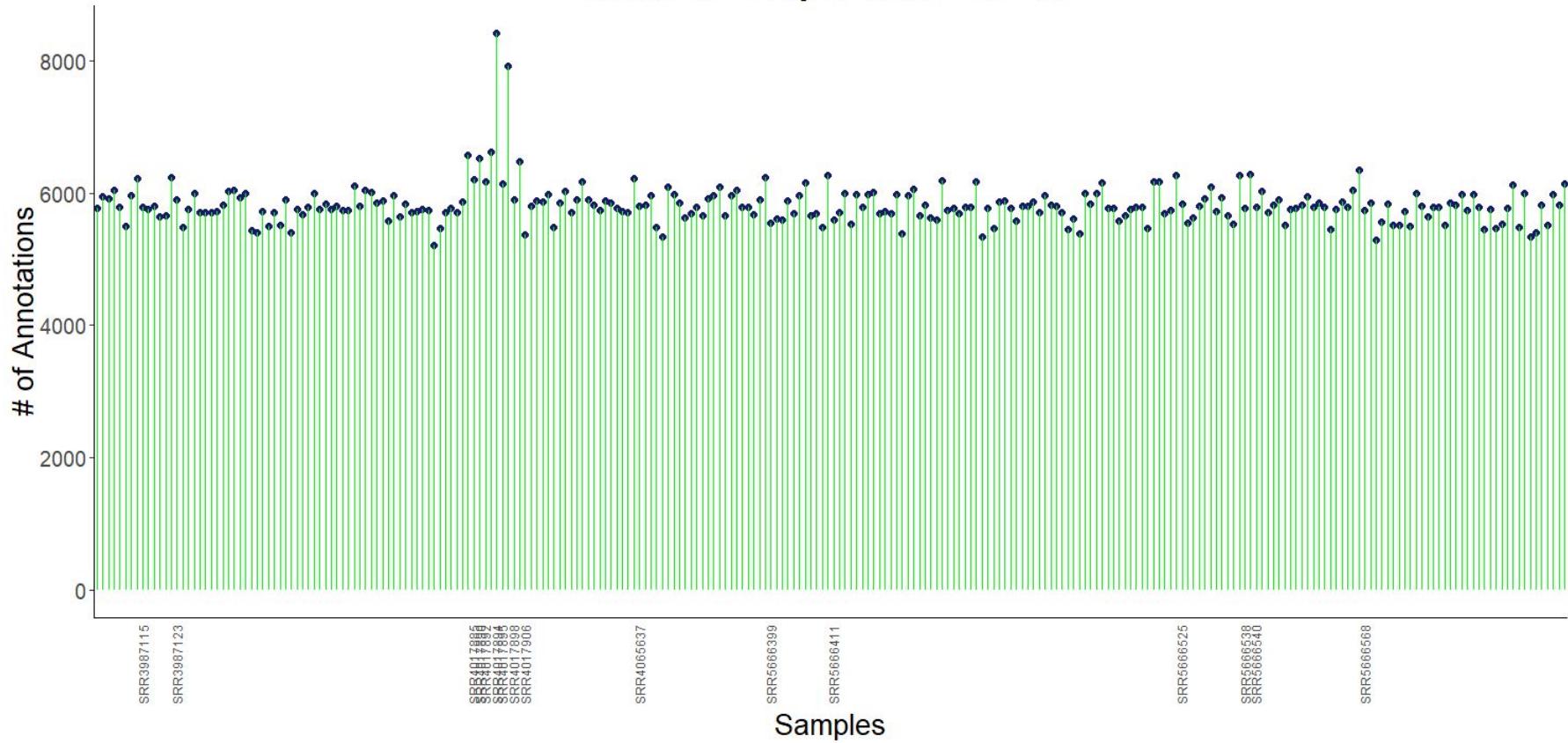
Input: Protein sequence collection of all samples
(mergedProtein.fasta)

Algorithm: Hidden Markov Model

Command used:

LipoP -<output_format> -<input_file> > <output_file>

Number of LipoP Annotations



TMHMM

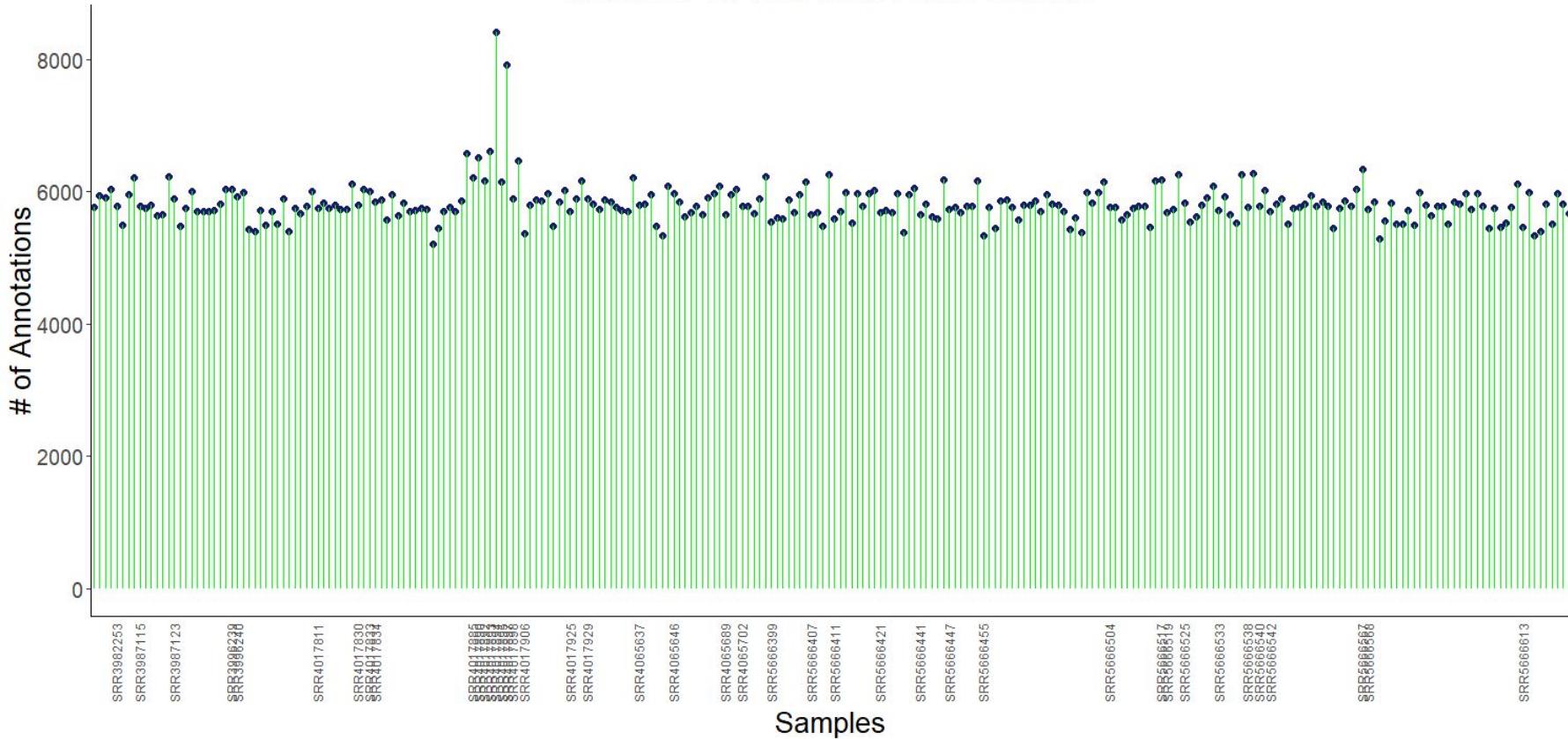
Input: Protein sequence collection of clustered centroids
(centroidsProtein.fasta)

Algorithm: Hidden Markov Model

Command used:

```
tmhmm -<output_format> <input_file> > <output_file>
```

Number of TMHMM Annotations



Overall statistics

Tools / Database	Total # of annotations	Average # of annotations
CARD	8,051	31
DeepARG	38,799	150
Door2	1,330,879	5158
EggNOG (diamond)	1,364,546	5289
GeneMark.hmm	110,235	427
LipoP	1,502,024	5822
Phobius	1,501,560	5820
Prodigal	1,391,789	5395
SignalP	1,501,569	5820
TMHMM	1,501,577	5820
VFDB	12,517	49