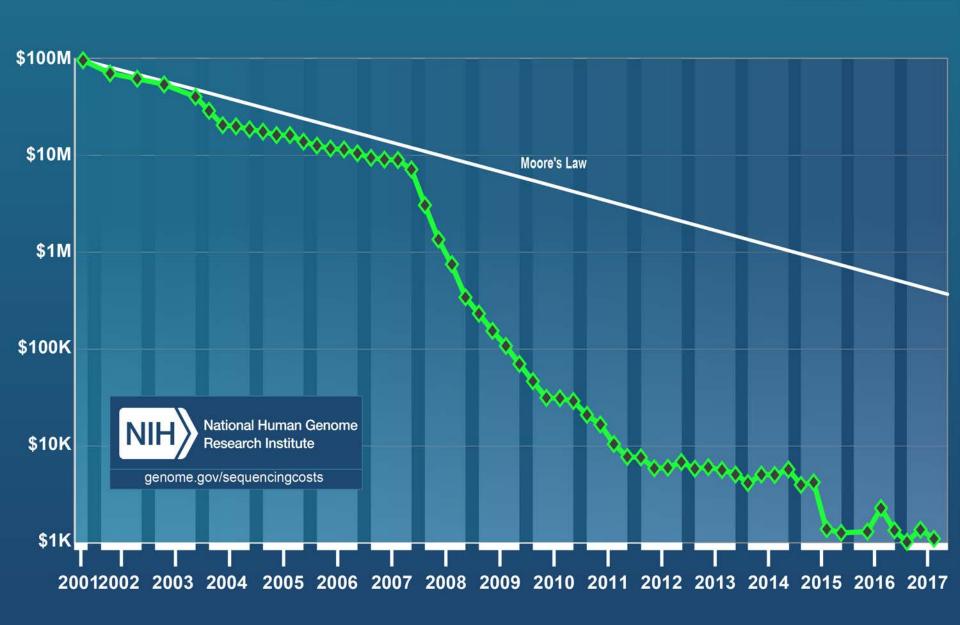
Functional genome annotation enabled by cloud computing

Leonardo Mariño-Ramírez, PhD NCBI / NLM / NIH

BIOL 7210 A – Computational Genomics 2/20/2018

Cost per Genome



The \$1,000 genome is here!

SAN DIEGO--(BUSINESS WIRE)--January 14, 2014-Illumina, Inc. (NASDAO:ILMN) today broke the 'sound barrier' of human genomics by enabling the \$1,000 genome.

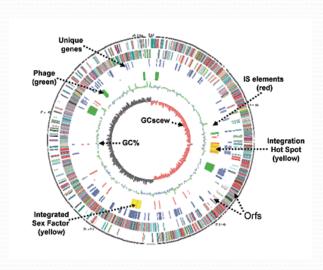
Population power. Extreme throughput. \$1,000 human genome.

The HiSeq X Ten is a set of ten ultra-high-throughput sequencers, purpose-built for large-scale human whole-genome sequencing.



Bioinformatics bottleneck





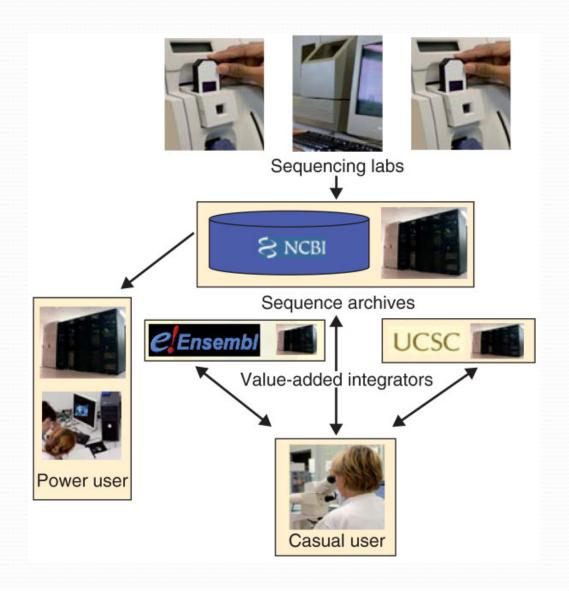
Bioinformatics challenges

- Methods: How do I analyze my data using procedures for various data types?
- Infrastructure: Where do I process my data? Large scale compute accessibility, Installing and maintaining software
- Standards: How do I ensure my results are useful?
 Common, shared formats using community developed software and tools

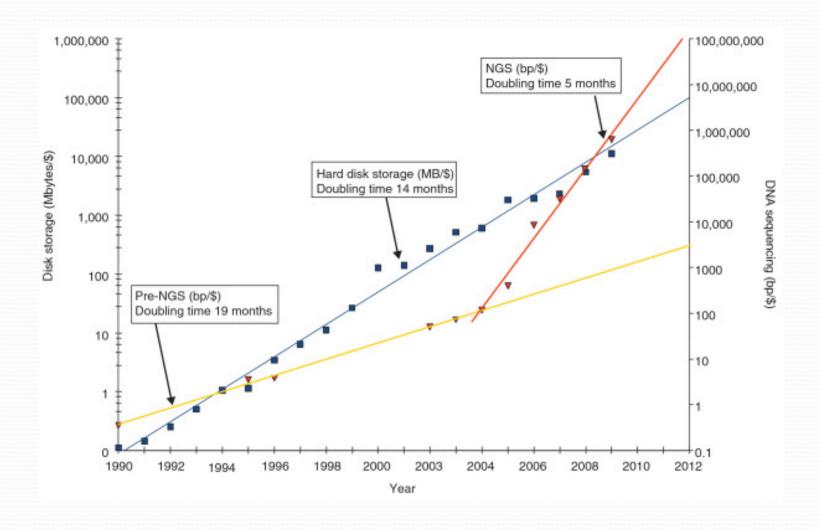
High throughput sequencing map



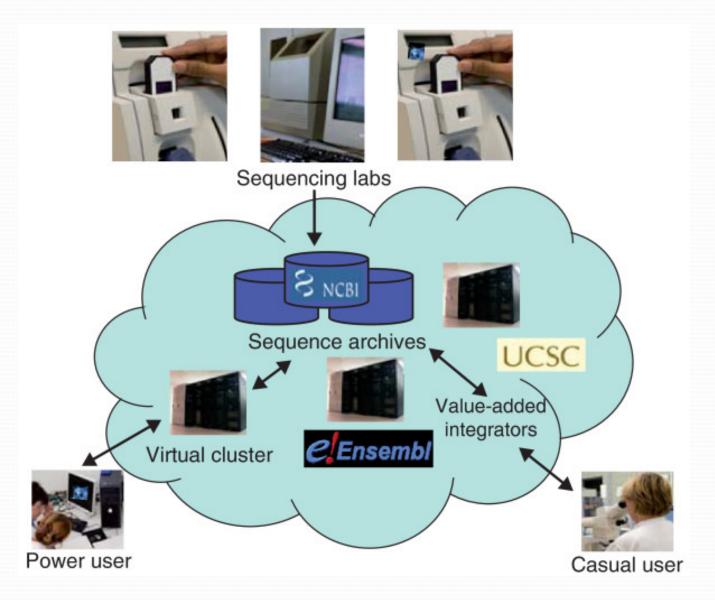
The case for cloud computing in genome informatics



The case for cloud computing in genome informatics



The case for cloud computing in genome informatics



http://genomebiology.com/2010/11/5/207

The National Center for Biotechnology Information

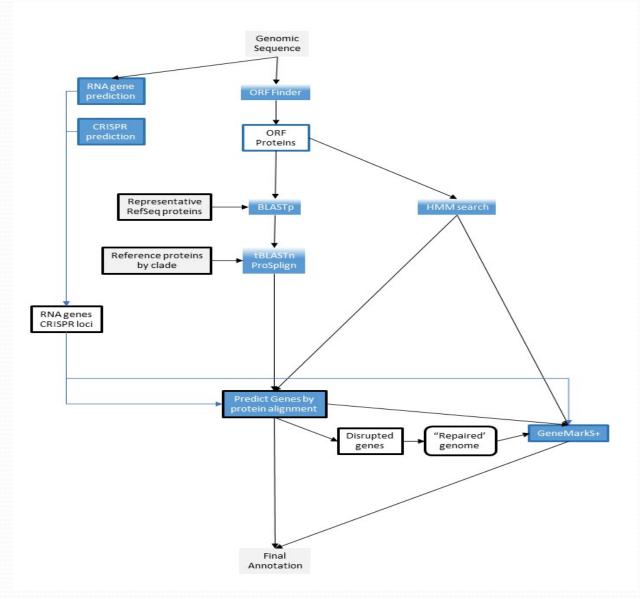




Created in 1988 as a part of the National Library of Medicine at NIH

- Establish public databases
- Research in computational biology
- Develop software tools for sequence analysis
- Disseminate biomedical information

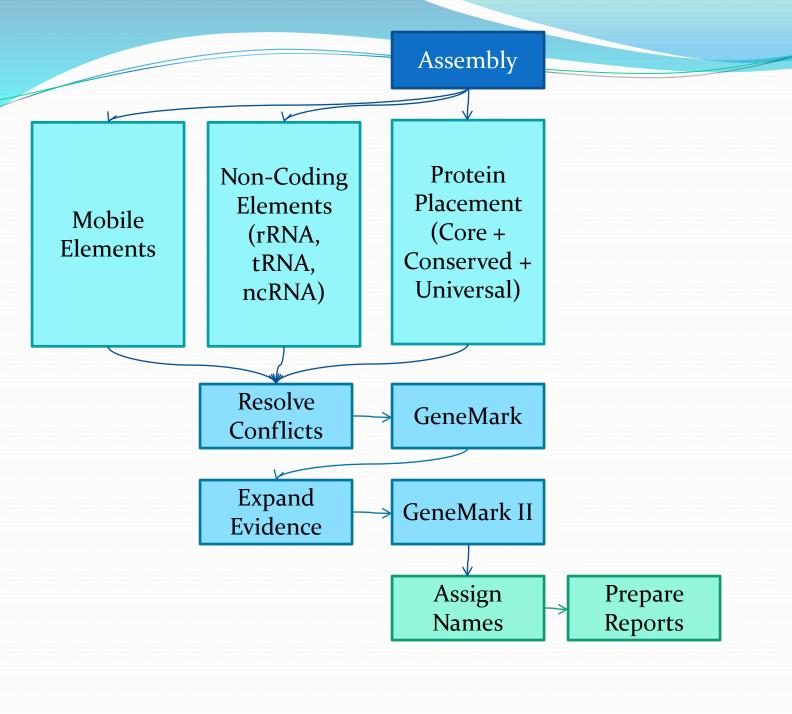
The NCBI microbial annotation pipeline

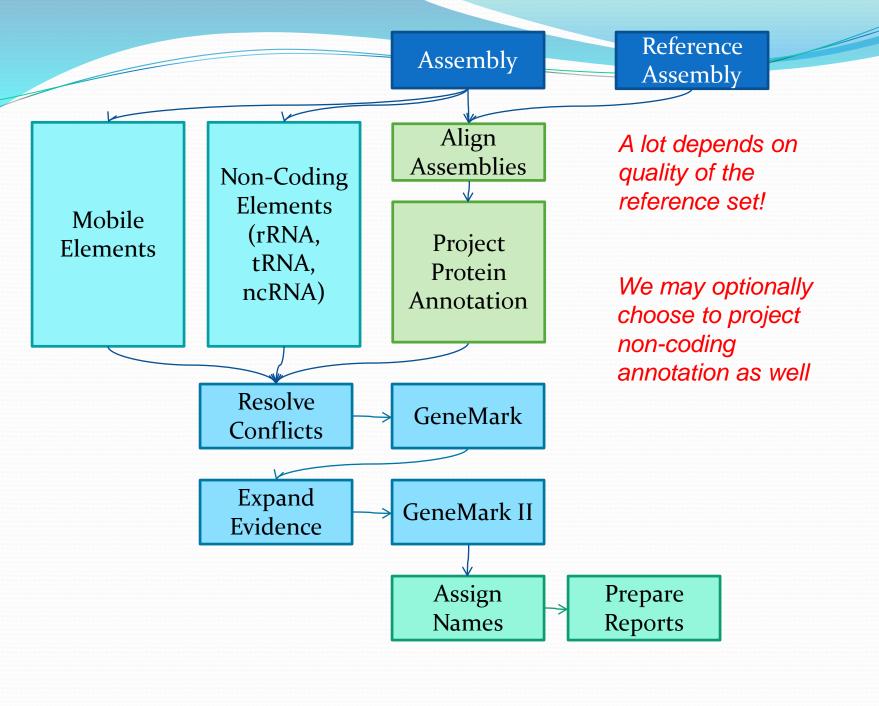


http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/annotation_prok/process/

Bacterial Annotation

- Released PGAP-2 replacement available for GenBank
- Support large throughput
 - 1,000 assemblies/day
- Current development tasks:
 - Replace dataflow to create RefSeq assemblies
 - Perform annotation via mapping from "close" assembly





Pathogen Analysis

- Rapid identification of species and strain
- Rapid assembly and annotation of bacterial short read sequences
- Rapid identification of key characteristics separating "outbreak" strains from background samples

Pathogen Analysis

Health > Pathogen Detection

Pathogen Detection **BETA**

NCBI Pathogen Detection integrates bacterial pathogen genomic sequences originating in food, environmental sources, and patients. It quickly clusters and identifies related sequences to uncover potential food contamination sources, helping public health scientists investigate foodborne disease outbreaks.

Find isolates now!

Examples:

- Search for isolates encoding a mobile colistin resistance gene and a KPC beta-lactamase search: <u>AMR_genotypes:mcr* AND AMR_genotypes:blaKPC*</u>
- 2. Search for Salmonella isolates from the USA search: geo_loc_name: USA AND taxgroup_name: "Salmonella enterica"

Explore the Data

Species	New Isolates	Total Isolates
Salmonella enterica	<u>518</u>	<u>104,696</u>
E.coli and Shigella	1	38,269
<u>Listeria monocytogenes</u>	1	<u>16,830</u>
<u>Campylobacter jejuni</u>	2	<u>14,984</u>

See more organisms...

Learn More

About

FAQ

Factsheet

Antimicrobial Resistance

Contributors

Data Resources

Isolates Browser

<u>Antimicrobial resistance reference gene</u> database

<u>Isolates with antibiotic resistant</u> phenotypes

Beta-lactamase resources

Download analysis results (FTP)

Submit

How to submit data

How to submit antibiotic resistance phenotypes

How to submit beta-lactamases

NCBI Submission Portal

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pathogens/

Pathogen Analysis Timeline

2016

May: NCBI Pathogen Browser released

9th GMI at Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy

July: "..the Pathogen Detection System ... identified *mcr-1* in the whole genome sequence of

an E. coli isolate from a Connecticut patient ... this is the fourth isolate from a U.S. patient to contain

the mcr-1gene."

Aug: CDC reports on pilot project for Listeria

with WGS number of clusters goes up, number of isolates per cluster goes down,

outbreaks solved increased, links to food isolates goes up

Nov: investigation into using wgMLST includes

SKESA assembler (other assemblers slow, inaccurate, memory and space regs)

wgMLST clustering (will improve accuracy and speed)

Dec: addition of antimicrobial resistant genotypes/phenotypes to pathogen browser

NCBI Town Hall - we need to do things differently

Pathogen Analysis Timeline

2017

Feb: maximum compatibility algorithm for reconstruction of recent evolutionary history

May: 10th GMI, Mexico

David Lipman leaves NCBI

development of rapid reports based on SKESA/wgMLST for FDA begins as current SNP pipeline has limitations

July: alpha release of new pathogen browser to FDA

in part to aid navigation as data submissions increases

wgMLST Rapid Reports in production

Sept: first tier1 review for pathogen

prioritize turnaround time to FDA and measurements

Pathogen Analysis 2017

2017 Examples

Large Outbreak, 3-4 months: Papaya

- 251 People from 25 states: Salmonella Thompson (144), Kiambu (54), Anatum (20), Agona (12), Gaminara (7), Urbana (7), Newport & Infantis (4), and Senftenberg (3)
- NCBI Pathogen Detection critical to helping us track and disseminate information about this event and triage product positives (not all positive samples linked to illness)

Warning Letter - Gold Star Smoked Fish Corp.

• https://www.fda.gov/iceci/enforcementactions/warningletters/2017/ucm589689.htm (resident pathogen)

Pathogen Analysis Timeline

2018

Jan: German FDA releases batch of Salmonella, genomes

meeting with FDA

new gene categories for reporting, including biocides, metal resistance, virulence

improvements to submission processes, rapid reports

Feb: 2nd meeting with GenFS steering committee to prioritize goals for the next 2 years

new browser released, 2nd tier1 review for pathogen, IEB Seminar

measurement of turnaround time for submissions for Rapid Reports and SNP processing

Apr: switch to wgMLST clustering, reduction in turnaround time for Salmonella

turnaround time should improve significantly

May: 11th GMI hosted by WHO

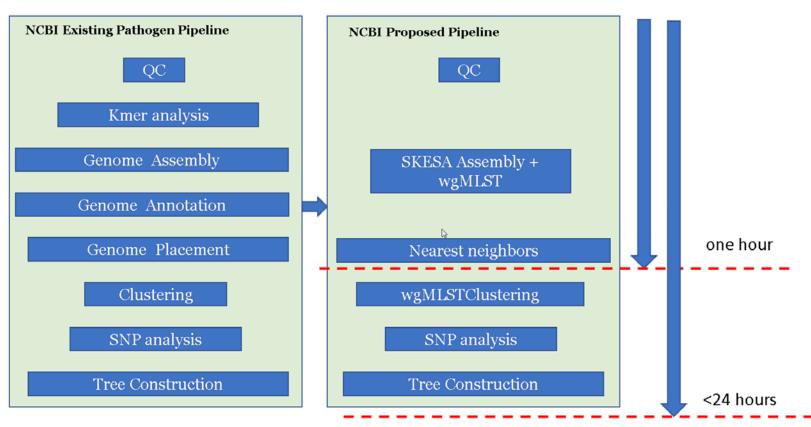
Fall: additional genes/proteins reported into pathogen browser

additional organisms like Staphylococcus added to the system

Dec: expect all 90 000 foodborne pathogens to be sequenced and submitted in real-time

~60 000 are Salmonella

Pathogen Analysis Pipeline



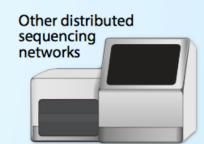
- SKESA de novo assembly + wgMLST will replace and speed up several parts of the existing pipeline
- delivery of nearest neighbors within one hour of data deposition into SRA

Basic Data Flow for Global WGS Public Access Databases

DATA ACQUISITION

Sequence and upload genomic and geographic data

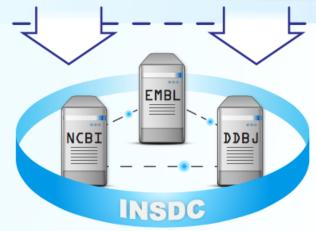




DATA ASSEMBLY, ANALYSIS, AND STORAGE

International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration (INSDC)
Shared Public Access Databases

- NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information
- EMBL European Molecular Biology Laboratory
- DDBJ DNA Databank of Japan

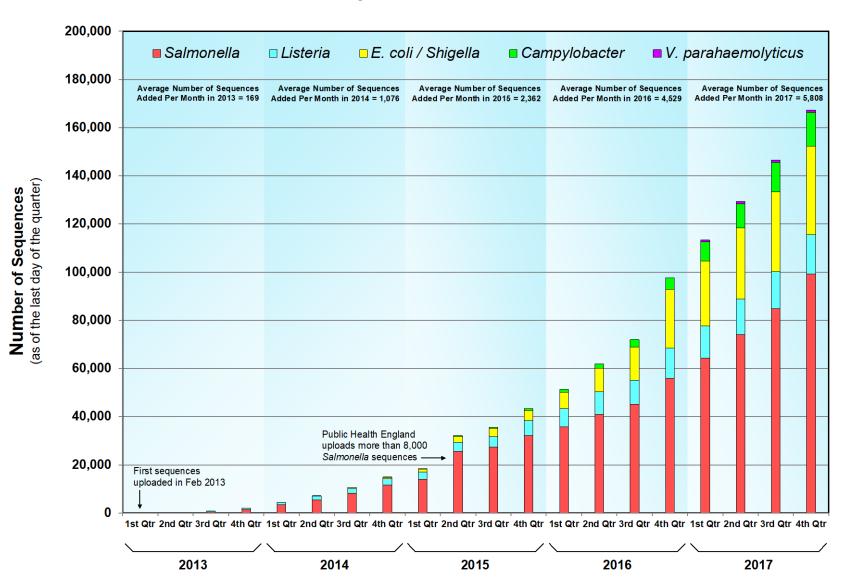


PUBLIC HEALTH APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

- Find clinical links
- Identify clusters
- Conduct traceback
- Develop rapid methods
- Develop culture independent tests
- Develop new analytical software



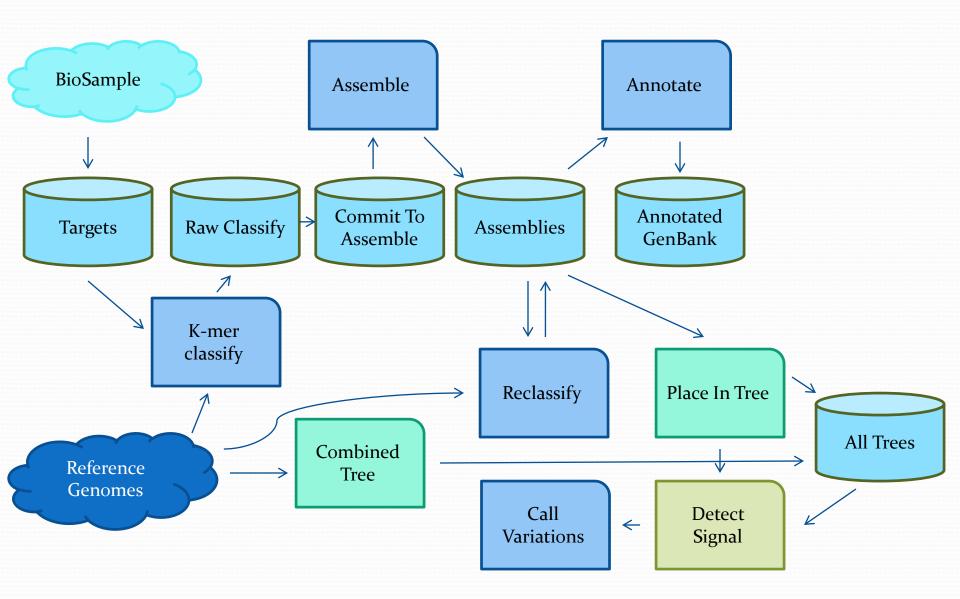
Total Number of Sequences in the GenomeTrakr Database



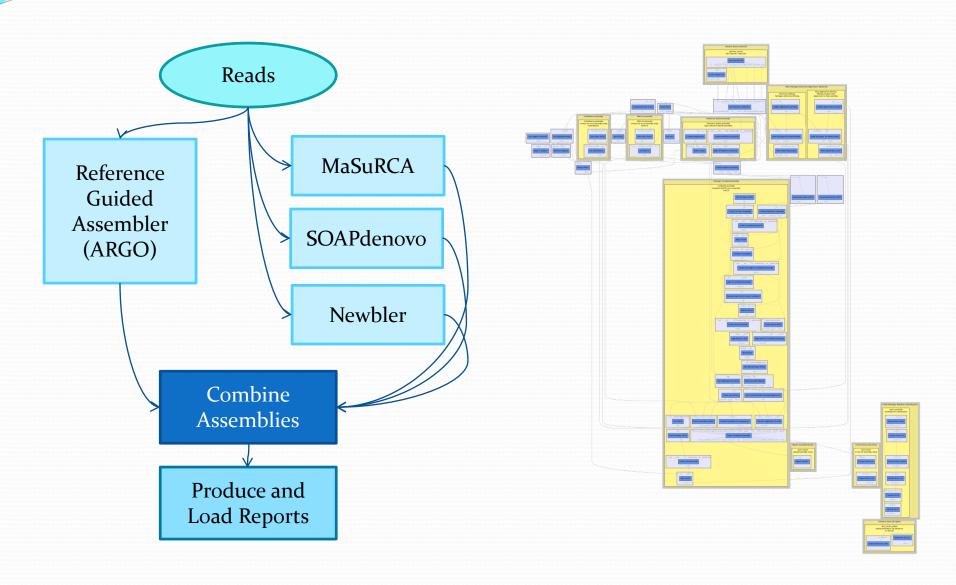
Pathogens of Interest

- Food-borne illness
 - Salmonella enterica
 - Listeria monocytogenes
 - Escherichia coli O157 (STEC)
 - Campylobacter jejuni
- Resistant / virulent hospital-acquired infections
 - Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
 - Resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Difficult to culture
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Pathogen Analysis



Assembly Process



Pathogen Future

- Increase throughput
 - Currently, see throughput of 400 samples/day
 - Goal is 1,000 samples/day
- Add automation tasks for signal detection
- Add automated submission and report back to submitter
- Predicting virulence and drug resistance
- Extending to more organisms
- Provide public browsing resources

NCBI BLAST in the Cloud!

Cloud BLAST

BLAST Searches at a Cloud Provider

The NCBI provides a BLAST server image hosted with these cloud vendors: Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Compute Engine (GCE). This allows users to run stand-alone searches with the BLAST+ applications, submit searches through a subset of the NCBI-BLAST URL API, and perform searches with a simplified webpage. The server image includes a FUSE client that will download BLAST databases during the first search. The server image runs on Ubuntu Linux. This page provides links to the latest server images as well as links to documentation about BLAST in the cloud.

The most recent BLAST+ server image for AWS

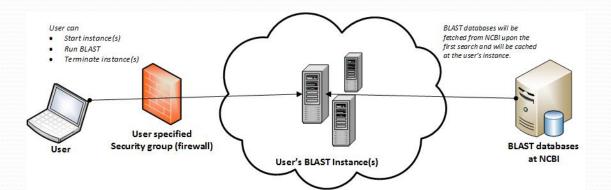
AWS Marketplace: https://aws.amazon.com/marketplace/pp/B00N44P7L6

The most recent BLAST+ server image for GCE

Google Compute Engine: https://googlegenomics.readthedocs.org/en/latest/use_cases/run_familiar_tools/ncbiblast.html

Resources

- . NCBI BLAST cloud documentation How to setup and use the server image, as well as documentation for the simplified URL API.
- BLAST+ user manual How to run stand-alone BLAST searches.
- <u>Sample PERL code</u> This script can submit URL API searches to your instance. It can be easily modified for specific tasks.
- You Tube Video recording from the BLAST in the Cloud webinar (July, 2014)
- CloudBlast Poster Presented at NIH in 2014.



Cloud Options for NCBI BLAST!

- Amazon Web Services
- Google Compute Engine
- Any cloud app with Galaxy project

Select the NCBI CloudBLAST AMI



Hello, Leonardo Marino, (Sign out)

Your Account | Help | Sell on AWS Marketplace

Amazon Web Services Home



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Search AWS Marketplace

NCBI BLAST

This BLAST AMI is a very exciting development as it allows users to perform sequence similarity searches without restriction thev might encounter at a public website and without the work of setting up stand-alone BLAST. The AMI includes a FUSE client that automatically downloads the most popular BLAST databases from the NCBI, and users can still upload their own custom databases. The AMI allows users to run stand-alone searches with the BLAST+ applications, submit searches through a subset of the NCBI-BLAST URL API, and perform searches with a simplified webpage.

Customer Rating Be the first to review this product Latest Version 2015-05-18-2.2.31 (Other available versions) Base Operating System Linux/Unix, Ubuntu 12.04 Delivery Method 64-bit Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (Learn more) Support See details below AWS Services Required Amazon EC2, Amazon EBS

Highlights

- This AMI is preconfigured with the latest BLAST+ release and has a simplified BLAST web page

 This AMI includes a FUSE client that automatically downloads and caches popular NCBI databases such as nr, nt, swissprot, refseq, and PDB.

 This AMI supports a subset of the NCBI BLAST URL API allowing remote submission and formatting of searches.

Recommended Products



ScaleArc for MySQL -Enterprise Starting from \$0.52/hr or from \$3,700/yr for Free Trial

Panzura Global NAS Plus Appliance \$2.06/hr for software

Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 \$0.018 to \$9.348/hr incl

Product Description

This BLAST AMI is a very exciting development as it allows users to perform sequence similarity searches without restriction they might encounter at a public website and without the work of setting up stand-alone BLAST. The AMI includes a FUSE client that automatically downloads the most popular BLAST databases from the NCBI, and users can still upload their own custom databases. The AMI allows users to run stand-alone searches with the BLAST+ applications, submit searches through a subset of the NCBI-BLAST URL API, and perform searches with a simplified webpage.

Product Details

Version: 2015-05-18-2.2.31

Available on AWS Marketplace Since: 08/28/2014

Note: Always ensure your operating system is current for your needs.

Resources

BLAST Searches at a Cloud Provider Documentation [3] Sample PERL script

Usage Instructions

Please follow the steps called out in the "Blast at AWS document", found under Resources at http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?

Show more

Support Details

NCBI BLAST blast-help@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov Please allow 24 hours

You will have an opportunity to review your order before launching or being charged. Continue

Pricing Details For region US East (N. Virginia)

Total hourly fees will vary by instance type and EC2 region.

EC2 Instance Type	EC2 Usage	Software	Total
cc2.8xlarge	\$2.00/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$2.00/hr
cr1.8xlarge	\$3.50/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$3.50/hr
g2.8xlarge	\$2.60/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$2.60/hr
m3.medium	\$0.07/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.07/hr
m3.large	\$0.14/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.14/hr
m3.xlarge	\$0.28/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.28/hr
m3.2xlarge	\$0.56/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.56/hr
i2.xlarge	\$0.853/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.853/hr
i2.2xlarge	\$1.705/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$1.705/hr
i2.4xlarge	\$3.41/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$3.41/hr
i2.8xlarge	\$6.82/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$6.82/hr
c3.large	\$0.105/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.105/hr
c3.xlarge	\$0.21/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.21/hr
c3.2xlarge	\$0.42/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.42/hr
c3.4xlarge	\$0.84/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.84/hr
c3.8xlarge	\$1.68/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$1.68/hr
r3.large	\$0.175/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.175/hr
r3.xlarge	\$0.35/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.35/hr
r3.2xlarge	\$0.70/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.70/hr
r3.4xlarge	\$1.40/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$1.40/hr
r3.8xlarge	\$2.80/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$2.80/hr
d2.xlarge	\$0.69/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$0.69/hr
d2.2xlarge	\$1.38/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$1.38/hr
d2.4xlarge	\$2.76/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$2.76/hr
d2.8xlarge	\$5.52/hr	\$0.00/hr	\$5.52/hr

EBS General Purpose (SSD) volumes @

\$0.10 per GB-month of provisioned storage

Assumes On-Demand EC2 pricing Learn about instance types [3]

Data Transfer Fees not included Learn more about Data Transfer Fees 3

For lower prices you can utilize: Reserved Instances 3 Spot Instances See all Pricing Details 3

There are no product reviews yet. Be the first to review this product.

Create Your Own Review

Shop All Categories ▼

Search AWS Marketplace





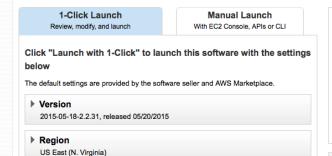


Select a Reasonable*
Instance

Version 2015-05-18-2.2.31 of this software is now available. See release notes

Launch on EC2:

NCBI BLAST



▼ EC2 Instance Type

Memory	30 GiB
CPU	26 EC2 Compute Units (8 virtual
	cores with 3.25 EC2 Compute
	Units each)
Storage	EBS storage only
Platform	64-bit
Network	High
performance	
API Name	m3.2xlarge
	CPU Storage Platform Network performance

VPC Settings

Will launch into: subnet-1e506b24

▼ Security Group

A security group acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances. Learn more about Security Groups.

You can create a new security group based on seller-recommended settings or choose one of your existing groups.

NCBI BLAST-2015-05-18-2-2-31-AutogenByAWSMP-

Description

This security group was generated by AWS Marketplace and is based on recommended settings for NCBI BLAST version 2015-05-18-2.2.31 provided by NCBI

Connection Method	Protocol	Port Range	Source (IP or Group)
SSH	tcp	22 - 22	0.0.0.0/0
HTTP	tcp	80 - 80	0.0.0.0/0

Warnin

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allows all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend limiting access to only known IP addresses.

▶ Key Pair

Blast-demo



\$0.56 / hour

\$0.56 m3.2xlarge EC2 Instance usage fees +

\$0.00 hourly software fee

\$0.10 / GB / month

EBS General Purpose (SSD)

Launch with 1-Click

▼ Cost Estimator

\$403.20 / month

m3.2xlarge EC2 Instance usage fees

Assumes 24 hour use over 30 days

Software Charges

\$0.00 / month

\$0.00 hourly software fees for m3.2xlarge

AWS Infrastructure Charges

\$403.20 / month

Cost varies for storage fees

\$403.20 hourly EC2 Instance fees for m3.2xlarge

Varied EBS Storage and data transfer fees

Launch the instance

An instance of this software is now deploying on EC2.

- If you would like to check the progress of this deployment, go to the AWS Management Console 🗗
- The software will be ready in 2-3 minutes.

Usage Instructions

Please follow the steps called out in the "Blast at AWS document", found under Resources at http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi? CMD=Web&PAGE_TYPE=BlastDocs&DOC_TYPE=CloudBlast...

Software Installation Details

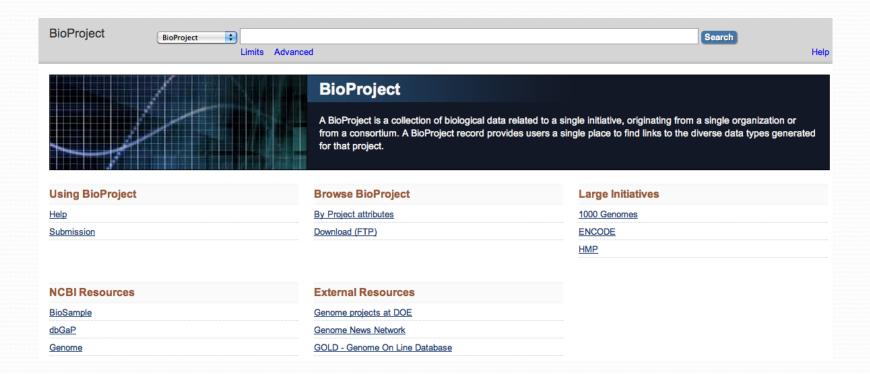
Product	NCBI BLAST
Version	2015-05-18-2.2.31, released 05/20/2015
Region	US East (N. Virginia)
EC2 Instance Type	m3.2xlarge
VPC	vpc-cbc7f8ae
Subnet	subnet-1e506b24
Security Group	NCBI BLAST-2015-05-18-2-2-31-AutogenByAWSMP-
Key Pair	Blast-demo

How the Genome has changed?

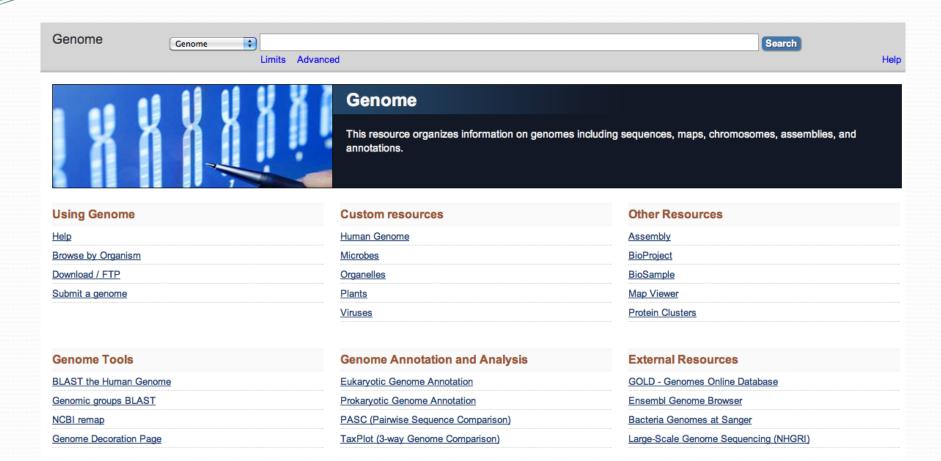
- More complex genome structures (chromosomes, organelles, plasmids)
- Genome sequencing NextGen sequencing
- More complex genome assembly (chromosomes, scaffolds, contigs)
- Genome-scale projects (transcriptome, exome, epigenomics, proteomics)
- Multi-isolate genome sequencing (1001 Arabidopsis, 1000 human genomes)
- Meta-genomes
- Now useful for drug development



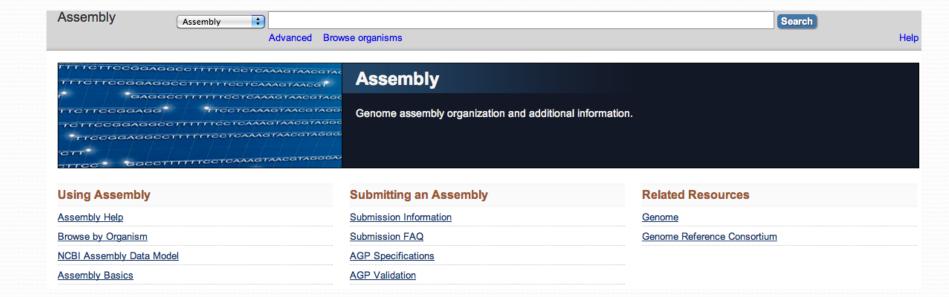
New resources at NCBI



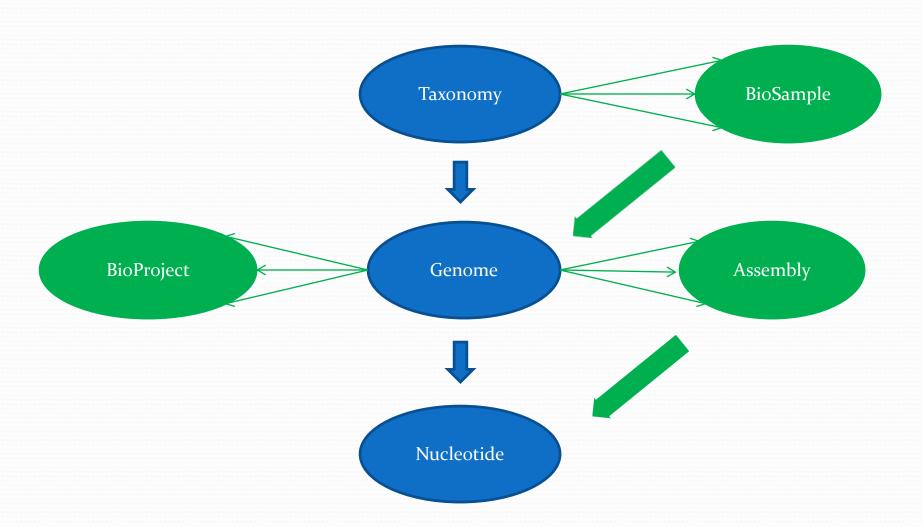
New genomic resources at NCBI



New resources at NCBI



Why do we need new databases?



BioProject, Genome, Assembly

- BioProject is an administrative object (defined by goal, target, funding, collaboration)
- Genome is a biological object defining an organism at molecular level
- Genome assembly is a complex data structure that defines the structure, relative position (scaffold) and chromosome placement of DNA sequences originated from a single sample

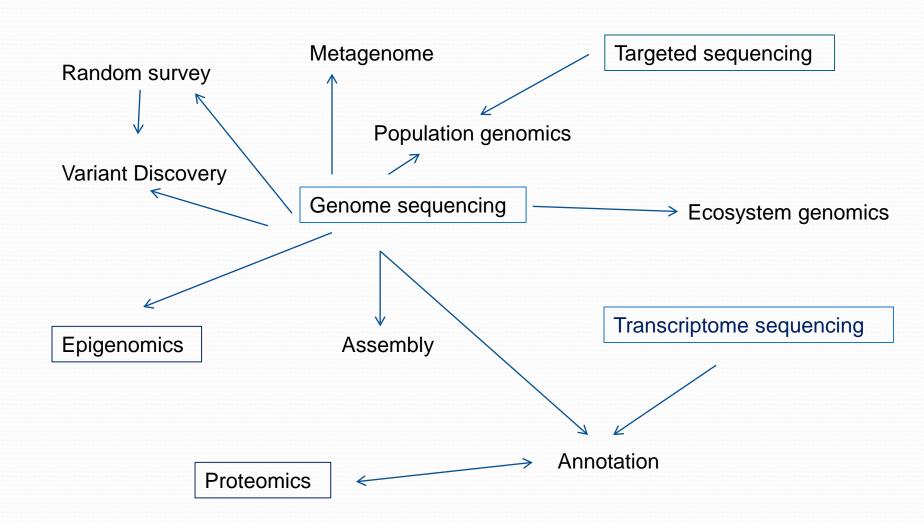
What is a Genome project?

 Genome project is a <u>scientific</u> endeavor that ultimately aims to determine the complete <u>genome</u> sequence of an <u>organism</u> and ...

Aims to annotate protein-coding genes and other important genome-encoded features and ...

Aims to understand the biology, physiology, and evolution of the organism.

Genome Project -> BioProject



BioProject data model

Scope

Mono-isolate Multi-isolate Multi-species Environmental Target

Objective

Mono-isolate Multi-isolate Multi-species Environmental Capture

Mono-isolate Multi-isolate Multi-species Environmental

Material

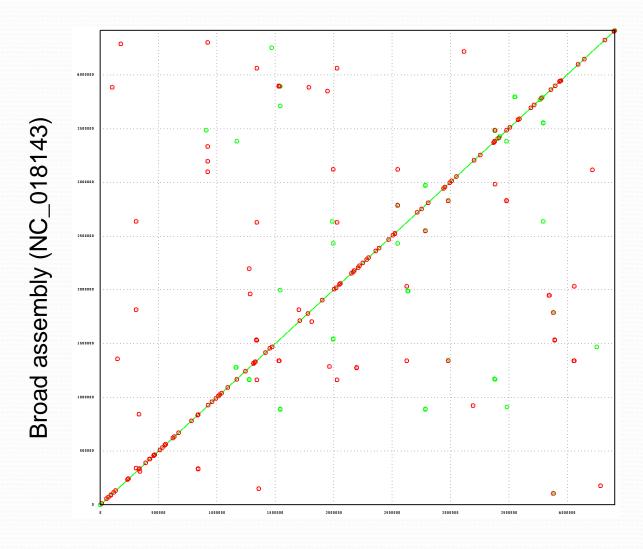
DNA RNA Protein Method

sequencing array proteomics

Why do we need a database of genome assemblies?

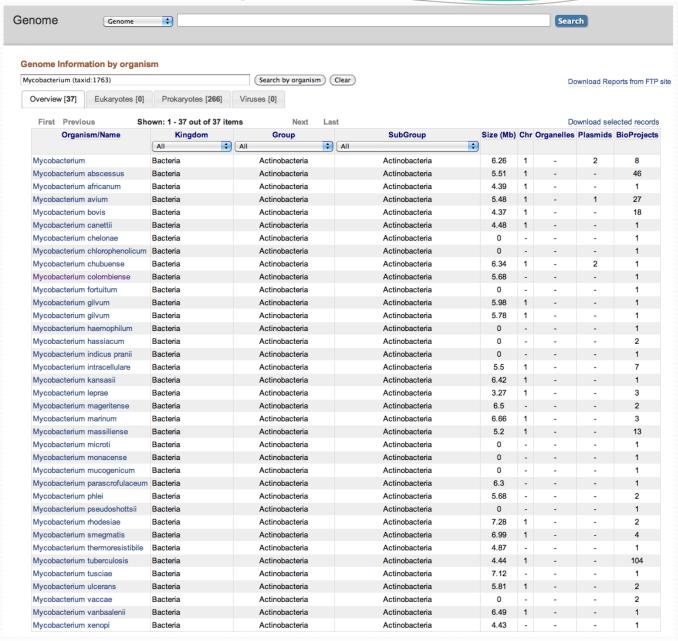
- We are in a period of extraordinary growth in genomics data.
- To get the full benefit from all this data, it is important that users can integrate data from different sources.
 Integration only works, if users know whether or not the different data were reported in the same coordinate system.

TB H37Rv Sanger vs. Broad



Sanger assembly (NC_000962)

Mycobacterium genomes at NCBI



Mycobacterium tuberculosis genomes

Genome Genome + Search Genome Information by organism Mycobacterium tuberculosis (taxid:1763) Search by organism Download Reports from FTP site Overview [1] Eukaryotes [0] Prokaryotes [104] First Previous Shown: 1 - 100 out of 104 items Next Last Download selected records Organism/Name **BioProject** Group SubGroup Size GC% Chromosomes **Plasmids** Scaffolds Gene Protein Release Modify Status (Mb) Date -- All Prokaryotes --✓ All -- All Prokaryotes -- 💠 RefSeq RefSeq INSDC Complete Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5079 PRJNA161943 Actinobacteria 65.60 NC 017523.1 CP001641.1 3646 2011/07/05 2012/06/1 Actinobacteria No data PRJNA19585 SRA or Traces Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5180 PRJNA161941 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria NC 017522.1 CP001642.1 2011/07/05 2012/06/1 3590 Scaffolds or contigs PRJNA19583 PRJNA57775 Mycobacterium tuberculosis CDC1551 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 65.60 NC 002755.2 AE000516.2 4189 2001/10/02 2012/01/19 Complete PRJNA223 Mycobacterium tuberculosis CTRI-2 PRJNA161997 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.4 65.60 NC_017524.1 CP002992.1 3944 2011/08/25 2012/06/13 Complete PRJNA43171 Mycobacterium tuberculosis F11 PRJNA58417 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 65.60 NC 009565.1 2007/06/07 2010/05/12 Complete PRJNA15642 Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra PRJNA58853 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.42 65.60 NC_009525.1 CP000611.1 4084 4034 2007/05/31 2012/01/26 Complete PRJNA18883 Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv PRJNA57777 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.41 65.60 NC_000962.2 4003 2001/09/07 2012/06/12 Complete PRJNA224 Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv PRJNA170532 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.41 65.60 NC 018143.1 CP003248.1 4111 2012/07/12 2012/07/25 Complete PRJNA37301 Mycobacterium tuberculosis KZN 1435 PRJNA59069 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.4 65.60 NC 012943.1 CP001658.1 4059 2009/07/09 2011/11/21 Complete PRJNA21055 Mycobacterium tuberculosis KZN 4207 PRJNA83619 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 65.60 NC_016768.1 CP001662.1 3996 2011/04/07 2012/06/18 Complete PRJNA21053 Mycobacterium tuberculosis KZN 605 PRJNA54947 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 65.60 NC 018078.1 CP001976.1 4001 2012/06/19 2012/06/20 Complete PRJNA21057 Mycobacterium tuberculosis RGTB327 Actinobacteria PRJNA157907 Actinobacteria 65.60 NC 017026.1 CP003233.1 2012/03/20 2012/08/01 Complete PRJNA73717 Mycobacterium tuberculosis RGTB423 PRJNA162179 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 65.60 NC_017528.1 CP003234.1 3622 2012/03/20 2012/08/08 Complete PRJNA73719 Mycobacterium tuberculosis UT205 PRJEA162183 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria NC 016934.1 HE608151.1 3796 2012/02/24 2012/08/23 Complete PRJEA74573 Mycobacterium tuberculosis '98-R604 PRJNA55399 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4.29 65.50 ABVM01 4112 2009/01/13 2010/06/08 Scaffolds or INH-RIF-EM' PRJNA30979 contigs 4.44 65.30 ABLM01 Scaffolds or Mycobacterium tuberculosis 02_1987 PRJNA55097 Actinobacteria Actinobacteria 4081 2008/05/30 2010/06/08 PRJNA29167 contias

Mycobacterium tuberculosis overview

Organism Overview; Genome Project Report; Genome Annotation Report



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Causative agent of tuberculosis

Lineage: Bacteria[3351]; Actinobacteria[547]; Actinobacteria[547]; Actinobacteridae[502]; Actinomycetales[485]; Corynebacterineae[219]; Mycobacteriaceae[38]; Mycobacterium[37]; Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex[5]; Mycobacterium tuberculosis[1]

Mycobacterium. This genus comprises a number of Gram-positive, acid-fast, rod-shaped aerobic bacteria and is the only member of the family Mycobacteriaceae within the order Actinomycetales. Like other closely related Actinomycetales, such as Nocardia and Corynebacterium, mycobacteria have unusually high More...

Representative

☐ Calculated, Reference genome : Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv

Mycobacterium tuberculosis strain H37RV. This strain has been derived from the original human-lung H37 isolate in 1934, and has been used extensively worldwide in biomedical research. Unlike some clinical isolates, it retains full virulence in animal models of tuberculosis and is susceptible to drugs and receptive to genetic manipulation.

Human Pathogen: yes

Type	Name	RefSeq	INSDC	Size (Mb)	GC%	Protein	rRNA	tRNA	Other RNA	Gene	Pseudogene
Chr	-	NC_000962.2	AL123456.2	4.41	65.6	4,003	3	45	2	4,062	8

Biological Properties

- MorphologyGram : Positive
 - Shape : Bacilli
- Motility : No
 Environment

- OxygenReq : Aerobic
 OptimumTemperature : 37
 TemperatureRange : Mesophilic
- Habitat : HostAssociated
- PhenotypeDisease : Tuberculosis

■ Dendrogram (based on genomic BLAST)



Genome Sequencing Projects

	♦ Chromosomes [14] ♦ Scaffolds or contigs [46] ♦ SRA or Traces [25] ♦ No								
Organism	BioProject	Assembly	Status	Chrs	Size (Mb)	GC%	Gene	Protein	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv	PRJNA57777, PRJNA224	ASM19595v1	•	1	4.41	65.6	4,062	4,003	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis F11	PRJNA58417, PRJNA15642	ASM1692v1	*	1	4.42	65.6	3,998	3,941	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5079	PRJNA161943, PRJNA19585	ASM27034v1	•	1	4.4	65.6	3,695	3,646	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5180	PRJNA161941, PRJNA19583	ASM27036v1	*	1	4.41	65.6	3,638	3,590	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis CDC1551	PRJNA57775, PRJNA223	ASM858v1	*	1	4.4	65.6	4,293	4,189	

See more...

Other BioProjects

Epigenomics	
Other	
Transcriptome or Gene expression	8
Variation	

Tools

1. BLAST Genome

Publications

- 1. Whole genome shotgun sequencing of one Colombian clinical isolate of Mycobacterium tuberculosis reveals DosR regulon gene deletions. Isaza JP, et al. FEMS Microbiol Lett 2012 May
- 2. Whole-Genome Sequences of Two Clinical Isolates of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from Kerala, South India. Madhavilatha GK, et al. J Bacteriol 2012 Aug

Mycobacterium tuberculosis genome annotation

Genome **\$** Genome Search Limits Advanced Help Organism Overview; Genome Project Report; Genome Annotation Report Mycobacterium tuberculosis Feature counts are from RefSeq where it is available Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv See Protein Details Sanger Institute Causative agent of tuberculosis Other RNA Name RefSeq INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Gene Pseudogene Type NC 000962.2 AL123456.2 4.41 65.6 4,003 3 45 2 4,062 Chr Mycobacterium tuberculosis F11 See Protein Details Broad Institute Predominant strain in South African epidemic RefSeq INSDC Size (Mb) rRNA tRNA GC% Protein Gene Pseudogene Type Name CP000717.1 45 Chr NC_009565.1 4.42 65.6 3,941 3 3,998 Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5079 See Protein Details Beijing Genomics institute and National Institute for Communicable Disease Control and Prevention Drug-susceptible isolate belonging to the Beijing family. INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Type Name Gene Pseudogene Chr NC 017523.1 CP001641.1 4.4 45 3.695 65.6 3.646 3 Mycobacterium tuberculosis CCDC5180 See Protein Details Beijing Genomics institute and National Institue for Communicable Disease Control and Prevetion Multidrug-resistant clinical isolate. RefSeq INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Gene Type Name NC_017522.1 Chr CP001642.1 4.41 65.6 3,590 3 45 3,638 See Protein Details Mycobacterium tuberculosis CDC1551 Causative agent of tuberculosis Name RefSeq INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Gene Pseudogene Type Chr NC_002755.2 AE000516.2 4.4 65.6 4,189 3 45 4,293 Mycobacterium tuberculosis CTRI-2 See Protein Details Research Institute for Physical-Chemical Medicine, Moscow, Russia Mycobacterium tuberculosis CTRI-2 genome sequencing Type Name RefSea INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Gene Pseudogene Chr NC_017524.1 CP002992.1 4.4 65.6 3.944 3 45 4.001 Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra See Protein Details Chinese National Human Genome Center at Shanghai An avirulent strain derived from its virulent parent strain H37 Type Name RefSea INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Other RNA Gene Chr NC_009525.1 CP000611.1 4.42 65.6 4.034 3 45 2 4.084 Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv See Protein Details Broad Institute Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv genome sequencing Type Name RefSeq INSDC Size (Mb) GC% Protein rRNA tRNA Gene Pseudogene Chr NC 018143.1 CP003248.1 4.41 65.6 4,111 3 45 4,170 9

Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv

Organism Overview; Genome Project Report; Genome Annotation Report



Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv

Causative agent of tuberculosis.

Lineage: Bacteria[3351]; Actinobacteria[547]; Actinobacteria[547]; Actinobacteridae[502]; Actinomycetales[485]; Corynebacterineae[219]; Mycobacteriaeae[38]; Mycobacterium[37]; Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex[5]; Mycobacterium tuberculosis[1]; Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv[0]

Mycobacterium tuberculosis strain H37RV. This strain has been derived from the original human-lung H37 isolate in 1934, and has been used extensively worldwide in biomedical research. Unlike some clinical isolates, it retains full virulence in animal models of tuberculosis and is susceptible to drugs and receptive to genetic manipulation.

Genome Sequencing Projects

			•	Chromosom	ies [1] 🔷 Scaffolds or	contigs [0] 🄷 5	SRA or Traces [0)] 🌄 No data [0]
Organism	BioProject	Assembly	Status	Chrs	Size (Mb)	GC%	Gene	Protein
Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv	PRJNA57777, PRJNA224	ASM19595v1	♦	1	4.41	65.6	4,062	4,003

Genome Region

		Go to nucleotide Graphics FASTA Genta
1 200 K 400 K 600 K 800 K 1 M 1,2	00 K 1,400 K 1,600 K 1,800 K 2 M 2,200 K 2,400 K 2,600 K	2,800 K 3 M 3,200 K 3,400 K 3,600 K 3,800 K 4 M 4,411
	ta a martia dan ayanta a a a santan da aya	<u> 5 . . . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . .</u>
0.000 do 0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00		1

Tools

GenePlot

Publications

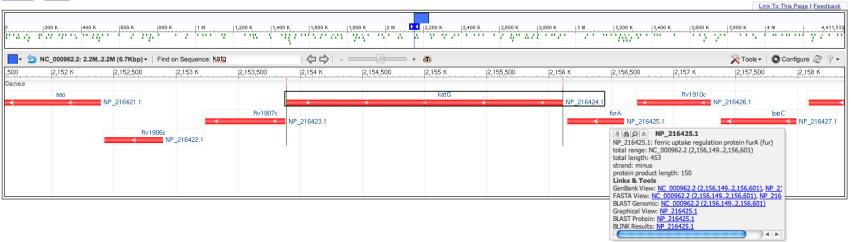
- 1. Proteomic definition of the cell wall of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Wolfe LM, et al. J Proteome Res 2010 Nov 5
- From Corynebacterium glutamicum to Mycobacterium tuberculosis--towards transfers of gene regulatory networks and integrated data analyses with MycoRegNet. Krawczyk J, et al. Nucleic Acids Res 2009 Aug
- Identification of outer membrane proteins of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Song H, et al. Tuberculosis (Edinb) 2008 Nov More...

Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv browser

Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv chromosome, complete genome

NCBI Reference Sequence: NC_000962.2

GenBank FASTA



From the Gene record

GeneRIFs: Gene References Into Functions What's a GeneRIF?

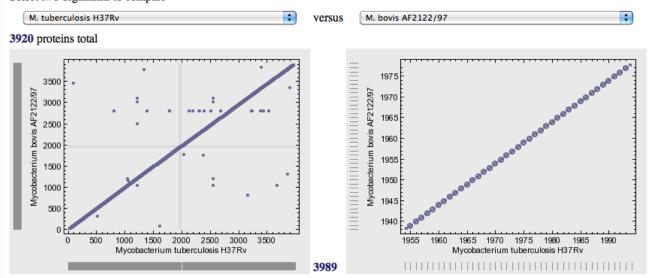
- 1. mechanism of the time-dependent transition from one high spin ferric haem form to another must be more complex than a simple single site oxidation.
- 2. Findings suggest that OxyS is a negative regulator of katG in mycobacteria.
- 3. Hotspot mutations within the katG 315 and inhA-15 genes can be used as genetic markers for detection of isoniazid resistance.
- 4. Downregulation of katG expression is associated with isoniazid resistance.
- 5. 9 novel KatG mutants with a single-amino-acid substitution were found; all mutants had lower INH oxidase activities than wild type and each had various levels of activity; isolates with mutations with relatively low activity had high-level INH resistance
- 6. the catalytic properties of the wild-type enzyme to 23 KatG mutants which have been associated with isoniazid resistance in clinical M. tuberculosis isolates were compared.
- 7. <u>Drug resistance in M tuberculosis is due to mutations in relatively restricted regions of the genome: rpoB for RIF, katG and inhA for INH, embB for ethambutol, pncA for pyrazinamide, and so on.</u>
- 8. the analysis of region 1 results in an increase in the rate at which the genotypic diagnosis of INH resistance-arising from mutations, deletions or insertions in the katG gene-is reached.
- 9. An oxyferrous heme/protein-based radical intermediate is catalytically competent in the catalase reaction of Mycobacterium tuberculosis catalase-peroxidase (KatG).
- 10. Role of the oxyferrous heme intermediate and distal side adduct radical in the catalase activity of Mycobacterium tuberculosis KatG revealed by the W107F mutant

Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv GenePlot

Pairwise genome comparison of protein homologs (symmetrical best hits)

Query organism: Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv

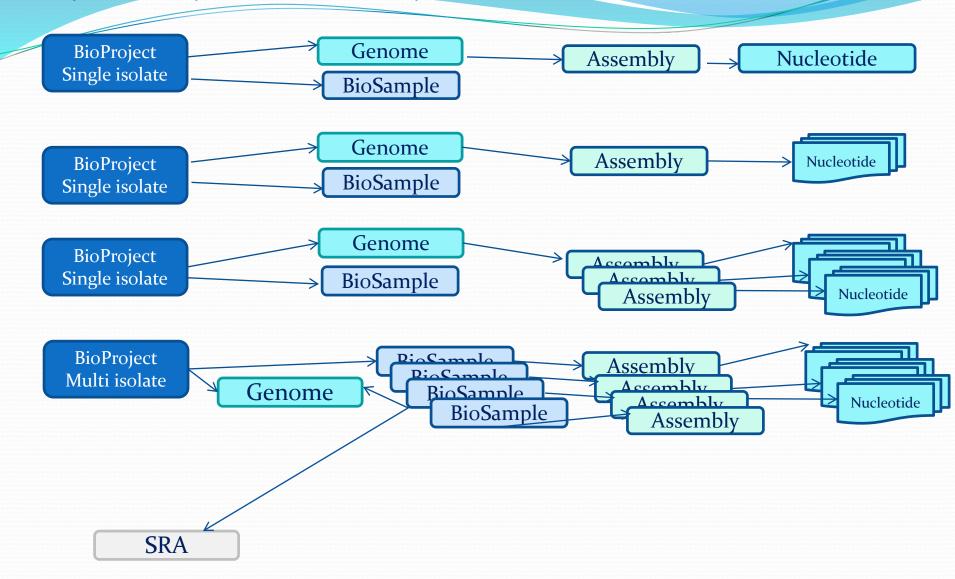
Select two organisms to compare



Total number of bets 3872. Save all bets in order on genome.

bl2seq	Locus tags	Protein name
•	Mb1958 - Rv1923	lipase LIPD [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1959c - Rv1924c	hypothetical protein Rv1924c [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1960 - Rv1925	fatty-acidCoA ligase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1961c - Rv1926c	hypothetical protein Rv1926c [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1962 - Rv1927	hypothetical protein Rv1927 [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1963c - Rv1928c	short-chain dehydrogenase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1964c - Rv1929c	hypothetical protein Rv1929c [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1965c - Rv1930c	hypothetical protein Rv1930c [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1966c - Rv1931c	transcriptional regulator [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1967 - Rv1932	thiol peroxidase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1968c - Rv1933c	acyl-CoA dehydrogenase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•		acyl-CoA dehydrogenase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•		enoyl-CoA hydratase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]
•	Mb1971 - Rv1936	monooxygenase [Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv]

BioProject, BioSample, Genome, Assembly, Nucleotide



NCBI genome submission dataflow

