# Module 2

# The Vega and UCSC Genome Browsers

Using Web Browsers to View Genome Annotation

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### Genome Browsers / Gene Sets



http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq/



http://www.ensembl.org



http://vega.sanger.ac.uk

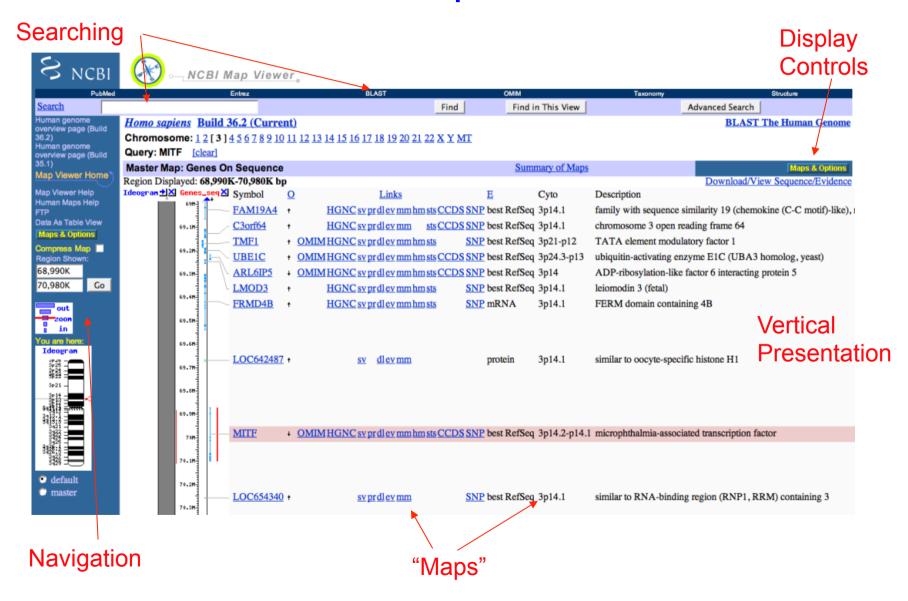


http://genome.ucsc.edu/



http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/CCDS/CcdsBrowse.cgi (CDS only)

# **NCBI** Map Viewer



# **NCBI** Map Viewer

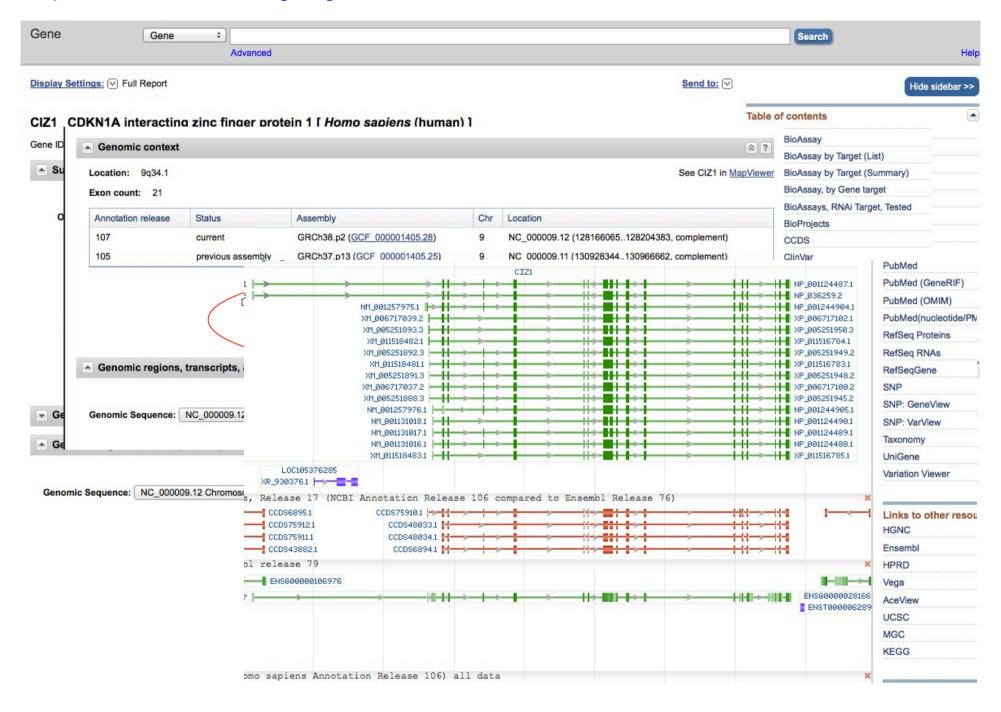
- Excellent integration with other NCBI resources
- Best "map" views of non-sequence maps (i.e. clone maps, genetic maps)
- Includes Celera assembly, alternate haplotypes, assemblies of everything available
- BLAST for sequence searching

# NCBI - RefSeq

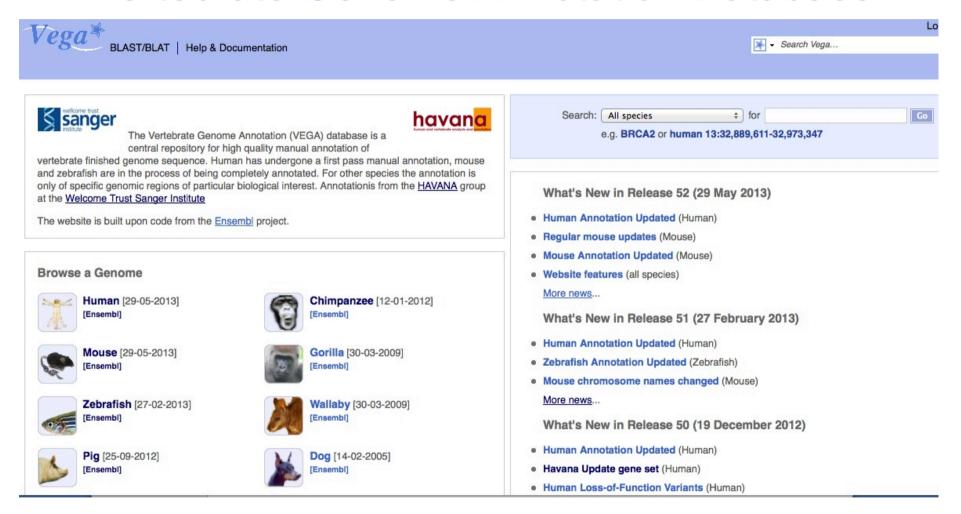
- Non-redundant gene set
- Accessed via browsers or Entrez Gene
- Accessions for genomic DNA, transcripts and proteins
- Primarily protein-coding
- Semi-curated

	<b>Automated</b>	Curated
Genomic	NC_12345	
mRNA	XM_12345	NM_12345
ncRNA	XR_12345	NR_12345
Protein	XP_12345	NP_12345

#### http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene



### Vertebrate Genome Annotation Database

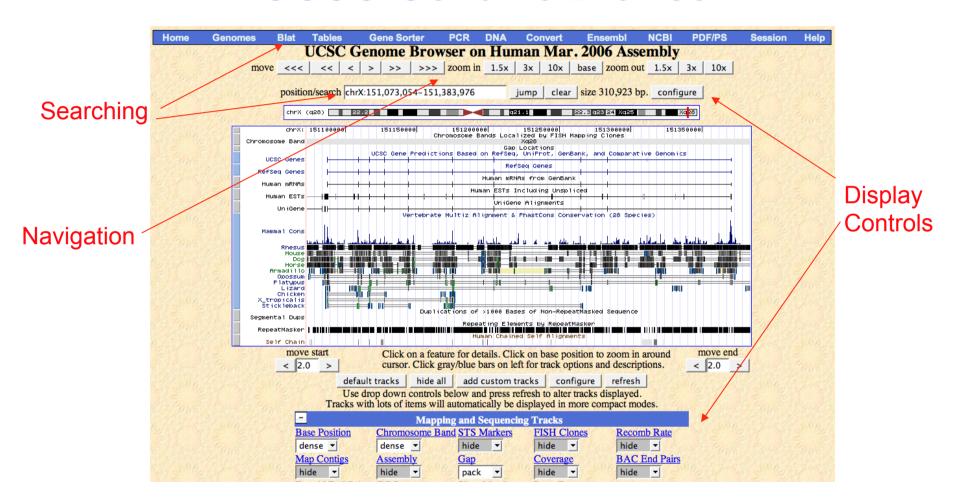


http://vega.sanger.ac.uk

### VEGA gene set

- Manually annotated using Otterlace/Zmap annotation software
- Based on direct pairwise alignment of mRNA, EST and protein evidence (including cross-species)
- Multiple biotypes, reflect confidence levels
- Includes additional data sources as DAS tracks (eg. CAGE tags, RNAseq)

### **UCSC Genome Browser**



Annotations called "tracks"

### **UCSC Genome Browser**

- Straightforward display, easy navigation
- Third-party annotations
- Evolutionary conservation
- "Wiggle" tracks for continuous data
- Fast sequence searching with BLAT
- View your own data
- ENCODE annotations

# UCSC gene set

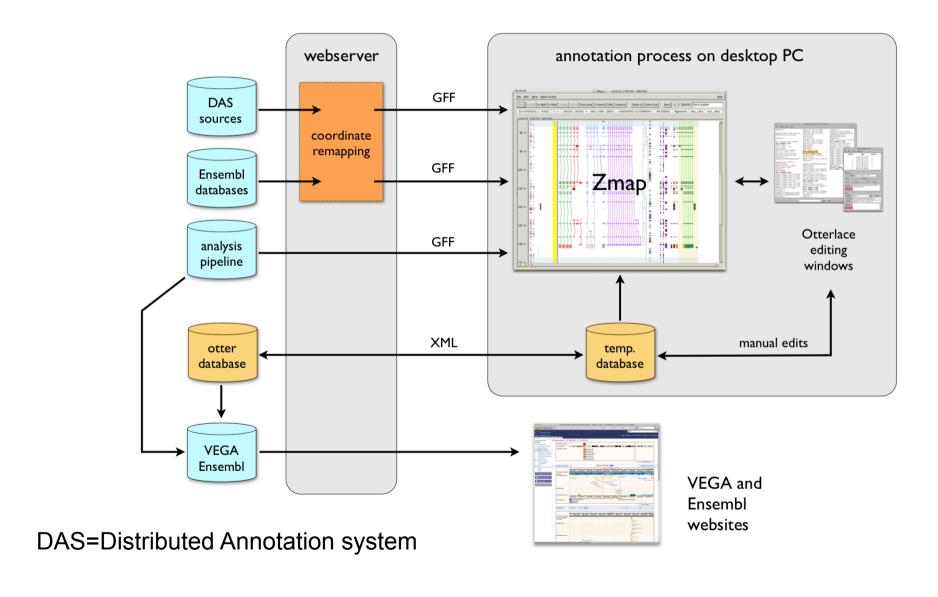
- Non-redundant gene set
- Automatic annotation based on BLAT alignments
- Transcripts require Genbank accession plus one other supporting feature (eg. Uniprot)
- Includes RefSeq models (require no additional support)
- Both protein-coding and non-coding
- Data hub for ENCODE data, displays GENCODE geneset

http://genome.ucsc.edu/

# **Common Functionality**

- Navigational tools
  - Searching for markers by name or sequence (BLAST, BLAT)
  - Zooming in and out
  - Choose annotations to display
- Download of annotations
  - Whole genome
  - Specific regions
- Links to other resources
- View own data in browser

## Manual Analysis and Annotation pipeline: Otterlace

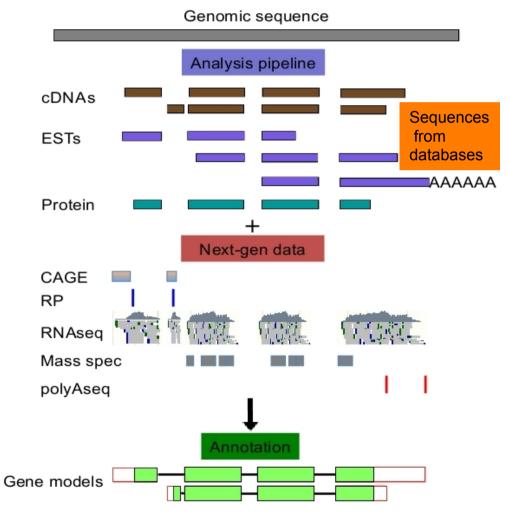


#### All annotation is supported by a combination of cDNA, EST and/or protein evidence



### Manual Annotation and Biotypes:

# Annotation: based on transcriptional evidence



### **Biotypes**

#### **Protein Coding**

Known\_CDS Novel\_CDS Putative CDS

Nonsense\_mediated\_decay

#### Transcript retained intron

putative

Non-coding lincRNA

Antisense

Sense\_intronic Sense\_overlapping 3' overlapping ncRNA

#### **Pseudogene**

Processed
Unprocessed
Transcribed
Translated
Unitary
Polymorphic

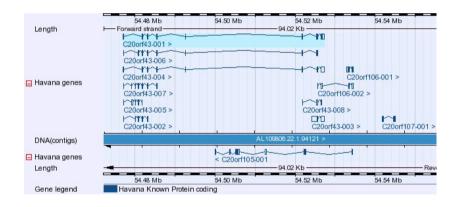
#### Immunoglobulin

IG\_pseudogene IG Gene

TR\_Gene

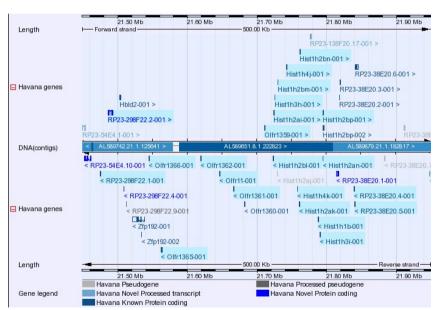
# Manual annotation is advantageous for:

- Overlapping genes
- Alternative splicing



- Non-coding genes
- Complex loci e.g GNAS
- RNA seq data

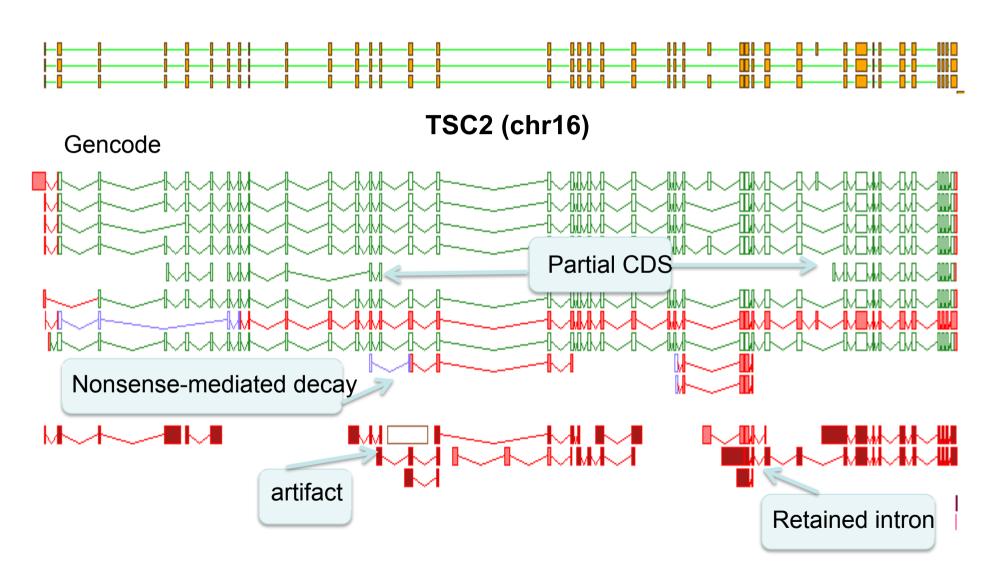
- Pseudogenes
- Duplications/gene clusters



Anything out of the ordinary

### Classifying Functional Transcripts within a protein coding gene:

RefSeq



### Ensembl view: Gencode geneset

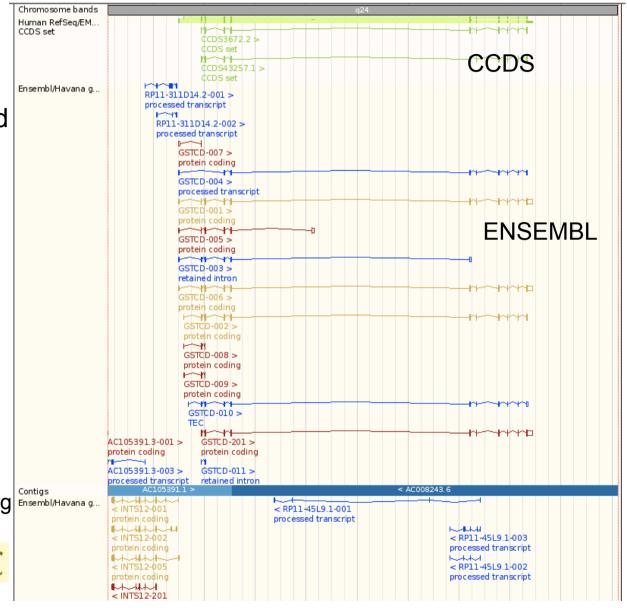
Gold (merged): agreed ensembl/havana

Red: coding (001 Havana, 201 Ensembl)

Blue: non-coding

http://www.gencodegenes.org





# Worked Example