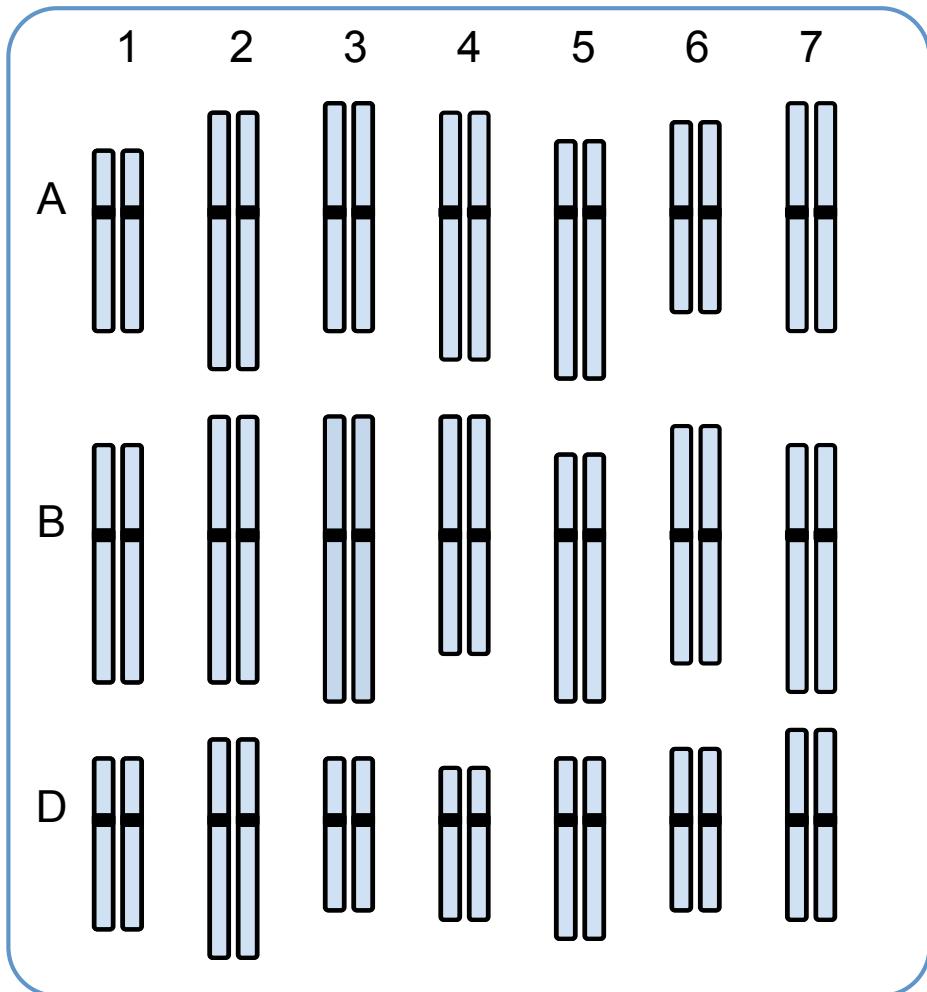


Challenges of the gene and repeat annotation of the wheat genome

Frédéric Choulet
GDEC, INRA, UCA, Clermont-Ferrand, France





IWGSC RefSeq v1
21 pseudomolecules

□ TriAnnot – gene modeling

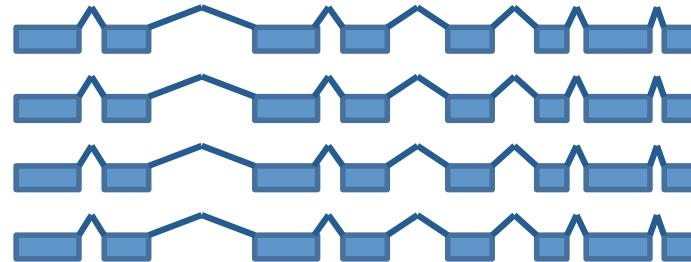
➤ Hélène Rimbert
➤ Philippe Leroy

- Uses 4 gene-modeling approaches
 - Augustus, FGENESH (ab-initio)
 - SIMSearch
 - BLASTX-Exonerate
- **Scoring**
 - based on alignment with best hit in *Poaceae* proteomes
 - $\text{score} = \text{QueryCoverage} * 2 + \text{HitCoverage} + \% \text{Identity}$
+/- penalties
- ➔ *1 CDS per locus*
- Assign **confidence index** (of the gene structure)
 - **HC/LC:** agreement with mapped evidence
 - **Pseudogenes**
- **Filtering out** doubtful predictions (=discard models with no similarity with RNASeq/IsoSeq OR proteins)

- Cufflinks (RNASeq)
- ➔ *splicing variants + UTRs*

Proteins

maize
sorghum
rice
brachy

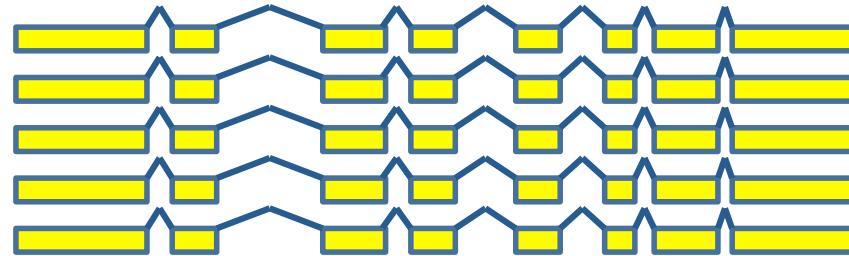


CDS model

High Conf

RNASeq
samples

start stop

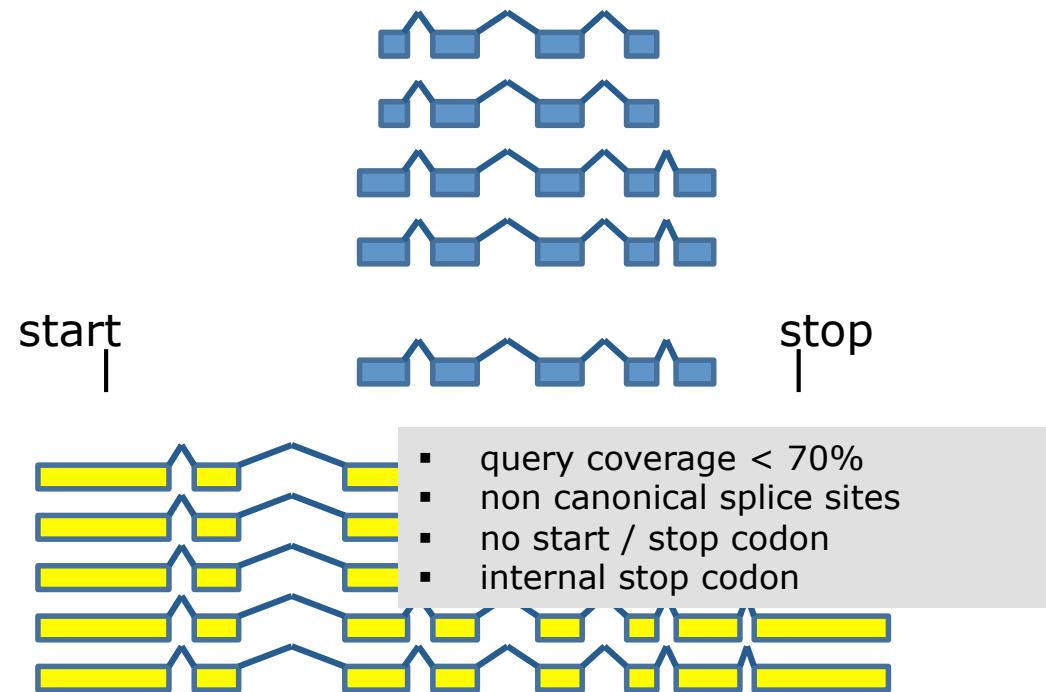


Proteins

CDS model

Pseudogene

RNASeq
samples



□ To do

- Protein-coding
 - **Combining** 2 sets of gene predictions
 - TriAnnot
 - PGSB pipeline
 - Integrate manually curated gene families
 - Function assignment
- ncRNAs??????
- NTRs (novel transcribed regions)

PGSB, Munich

- *S. Twardziok*
- *M. Spannagl*
- *K. Mayer*

IE, Norwich

- *D. Swarbreck*
- *L. Venturini*

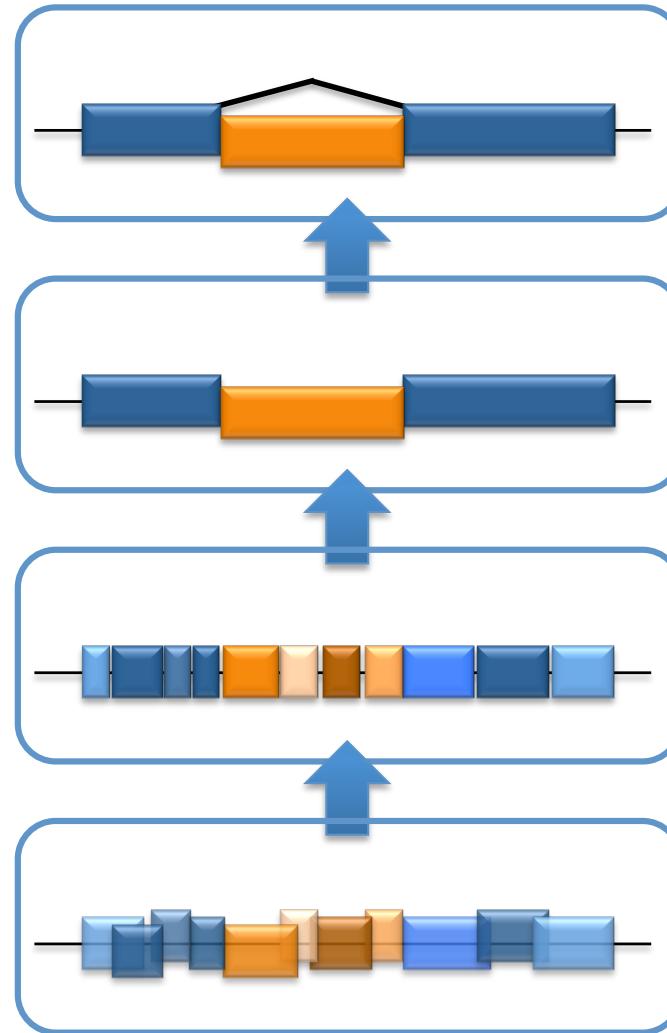
□ Homeologs / Orthologs / Paralogs

work in progress...

➤ Romain De Oliveira

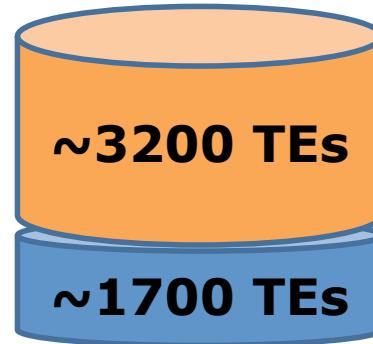
- 5 species:
wheat, rice, Brachypodium, maize, sorghum
 - 3 tested approaches:
 - [orthoMCL](#) (*Li et al. Genom Res 2003*)
 - [Silix](#) (*Miele et al. BMC Bioinfo 2011*)
 - [OMA](#) (*Altenhoff et al. NAR 2015*)
- => define **homeologs, orthologs, gene families**

□ TE modeling with CLARI-TE



Daron et al. *Genome Biol* 2015

□ ClariTeRep

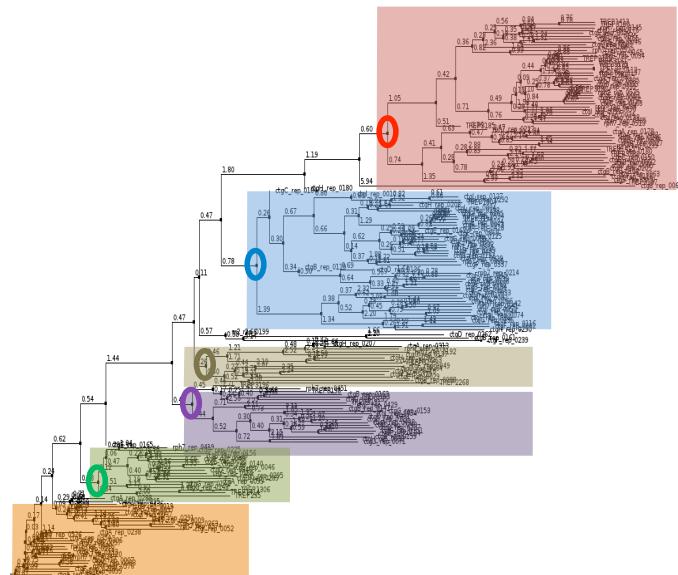


**Choulet et
al. 2010**

CACTA++

TREP

=> MCL denovo clustering + manual curation



RLG_famc1.1

RLG_famc1.2

RLG_famc1.3

RLG_famc1.4

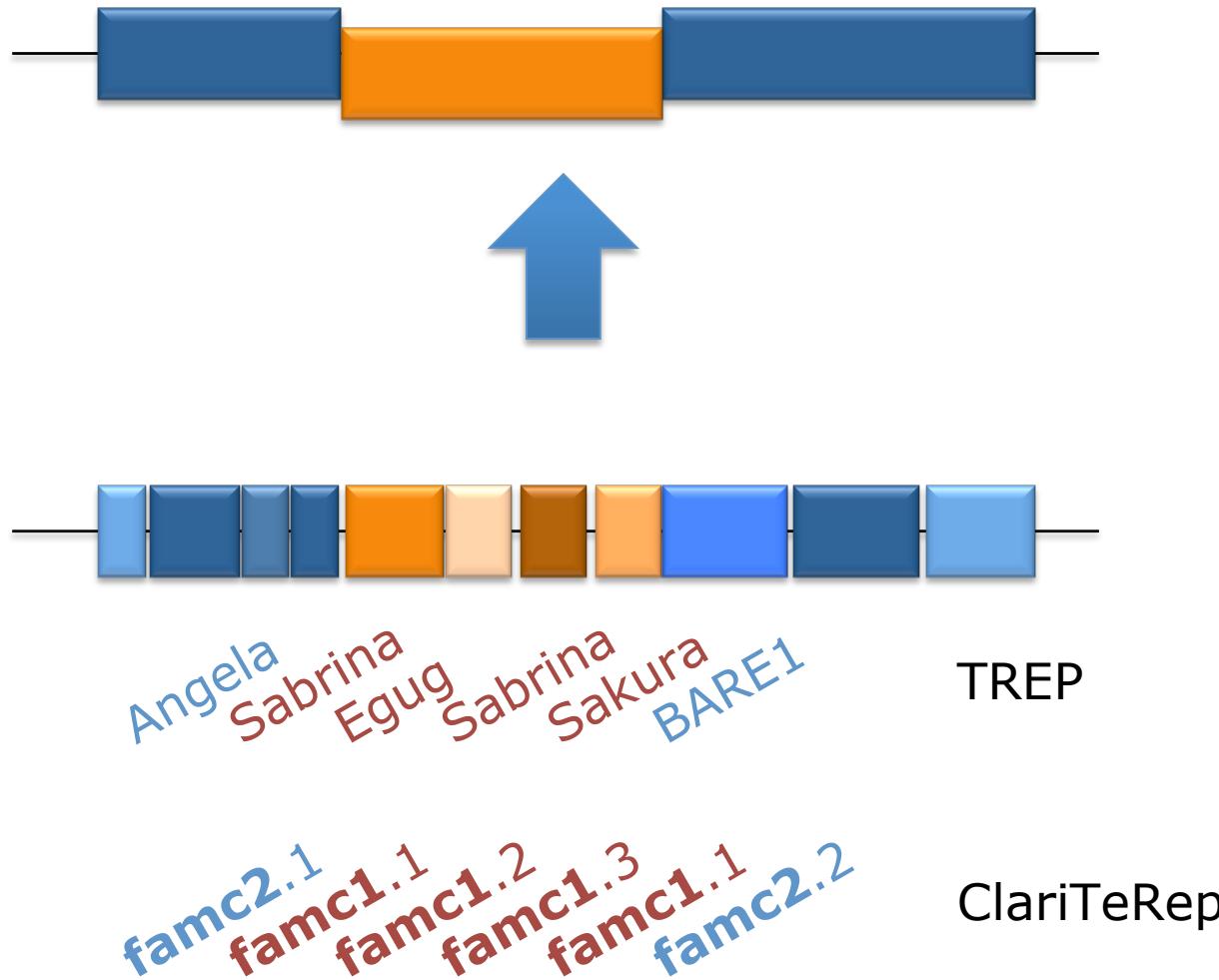
RLG_famc1.5

ClariTeRep

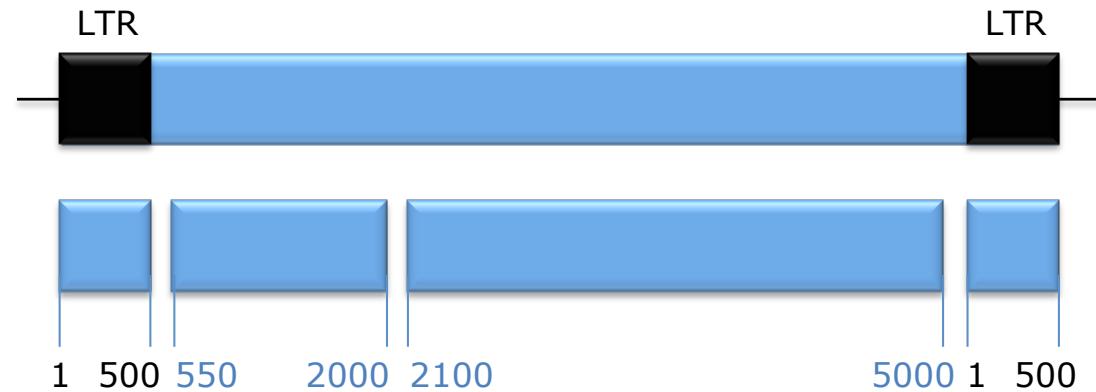


download @ github.com/.../CLARI-TE

- CLARI-TE uses new classification for defragmentation



- CLARI-TE uses new classification for better defragmentation
- CLARI-TE uses info from LTR coordinates

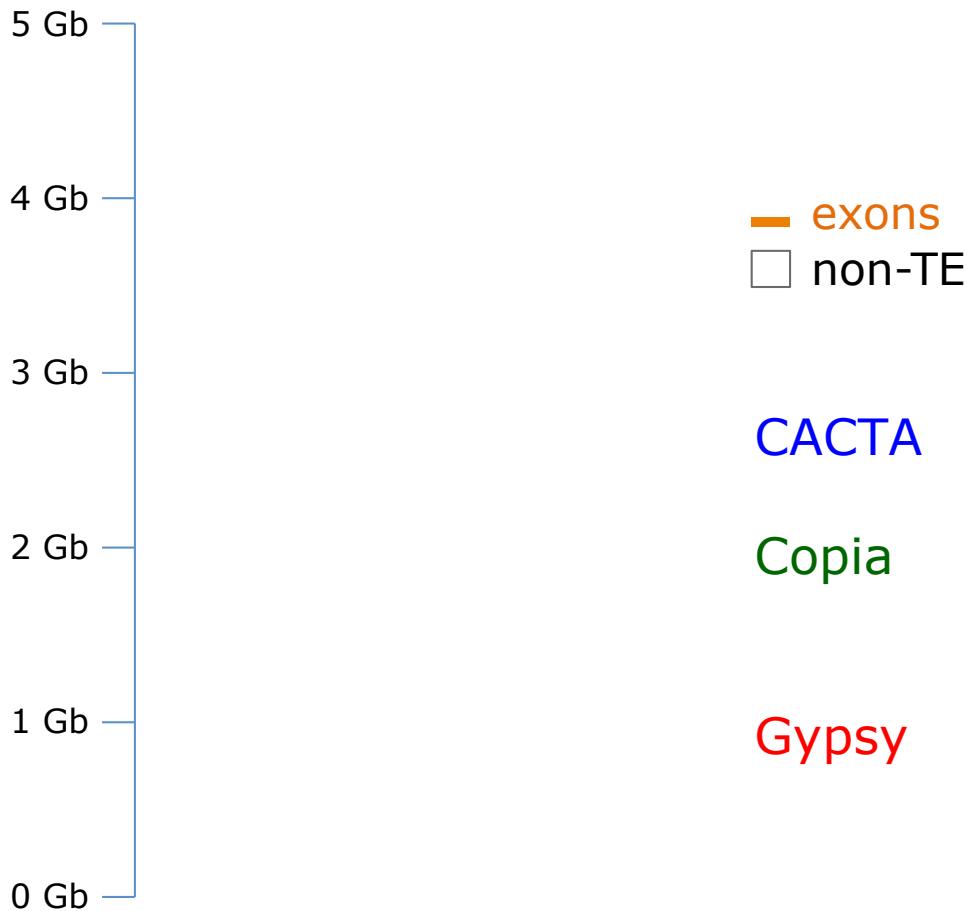


□ TE content – IWGSC RefSeq v1

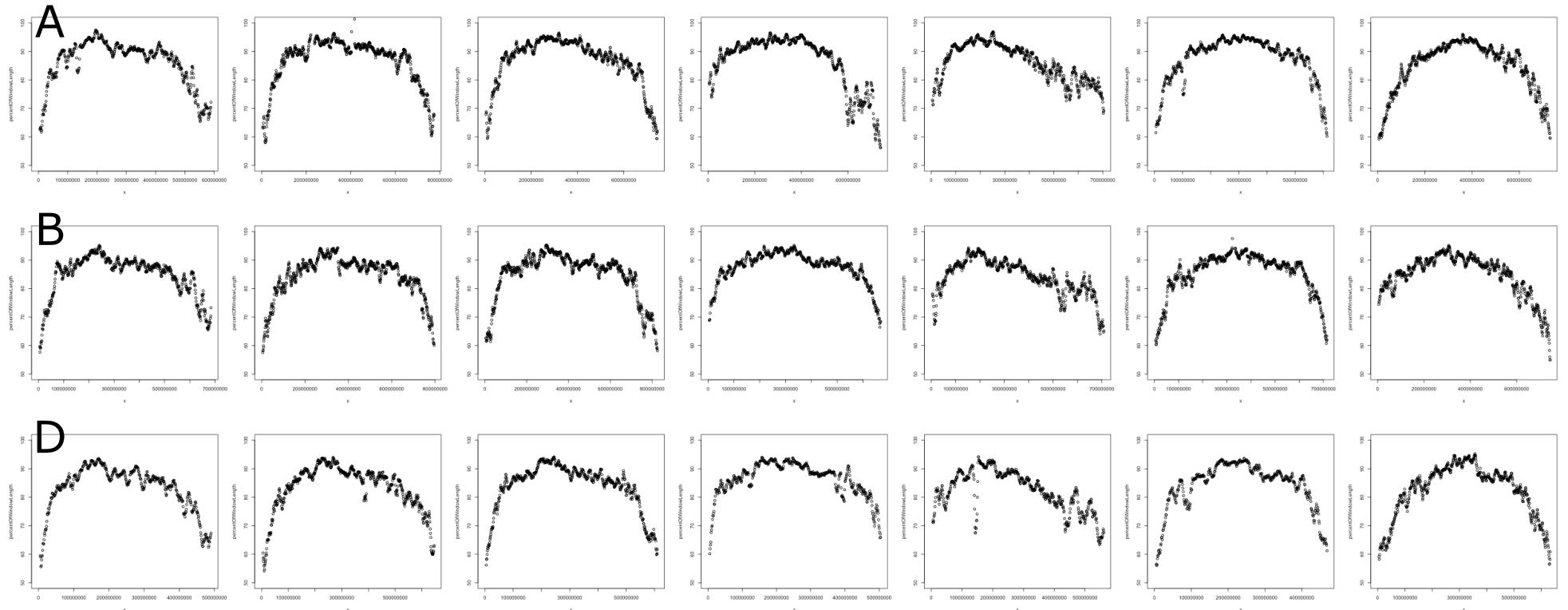
4.0M TEs (from 8.8M RepeatMasker matches)

14% 

			A	B	D
• All TEs		84.8%	86	85	83
• ClassI	• Gypsy	45.2%	51	47	41
	• Copia	16.1%	17	16	16
	• Others	3.1%			
	• LINE	0.9%			
	• SINE	0.0%			
• ClassII	• CACTA	15.0%	13	16	19
	• Mutator	0.4%			
	• Mariner	0.1%			
	• Harbinger	0.1%			
	• hAT	0.0%			
	• Helitron	0.0%			
• Unk	• Unk	0.7%			



○ TE distribution



- Cereba+Quinta (centrom. gypsy families) distribution

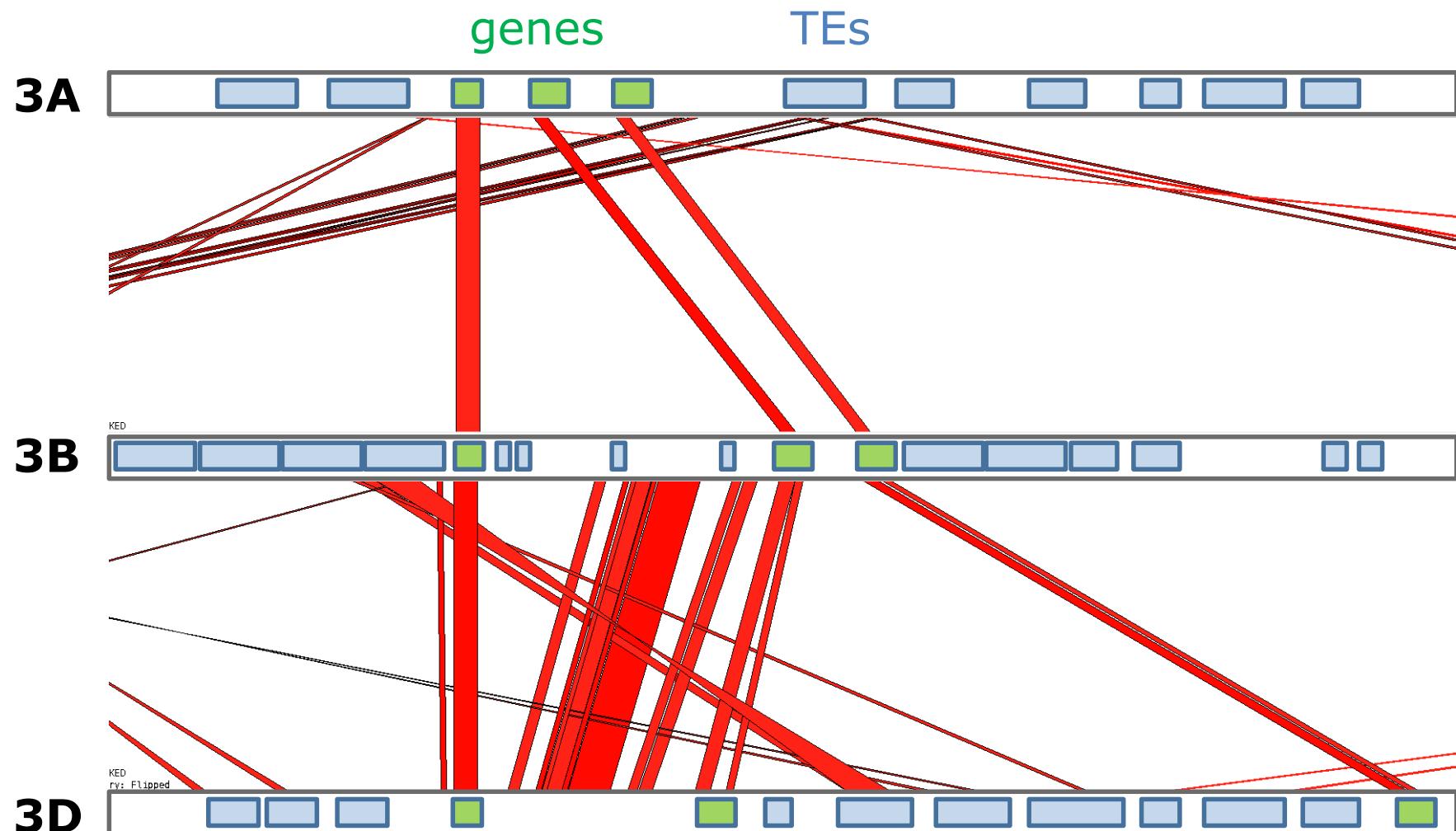
A

B

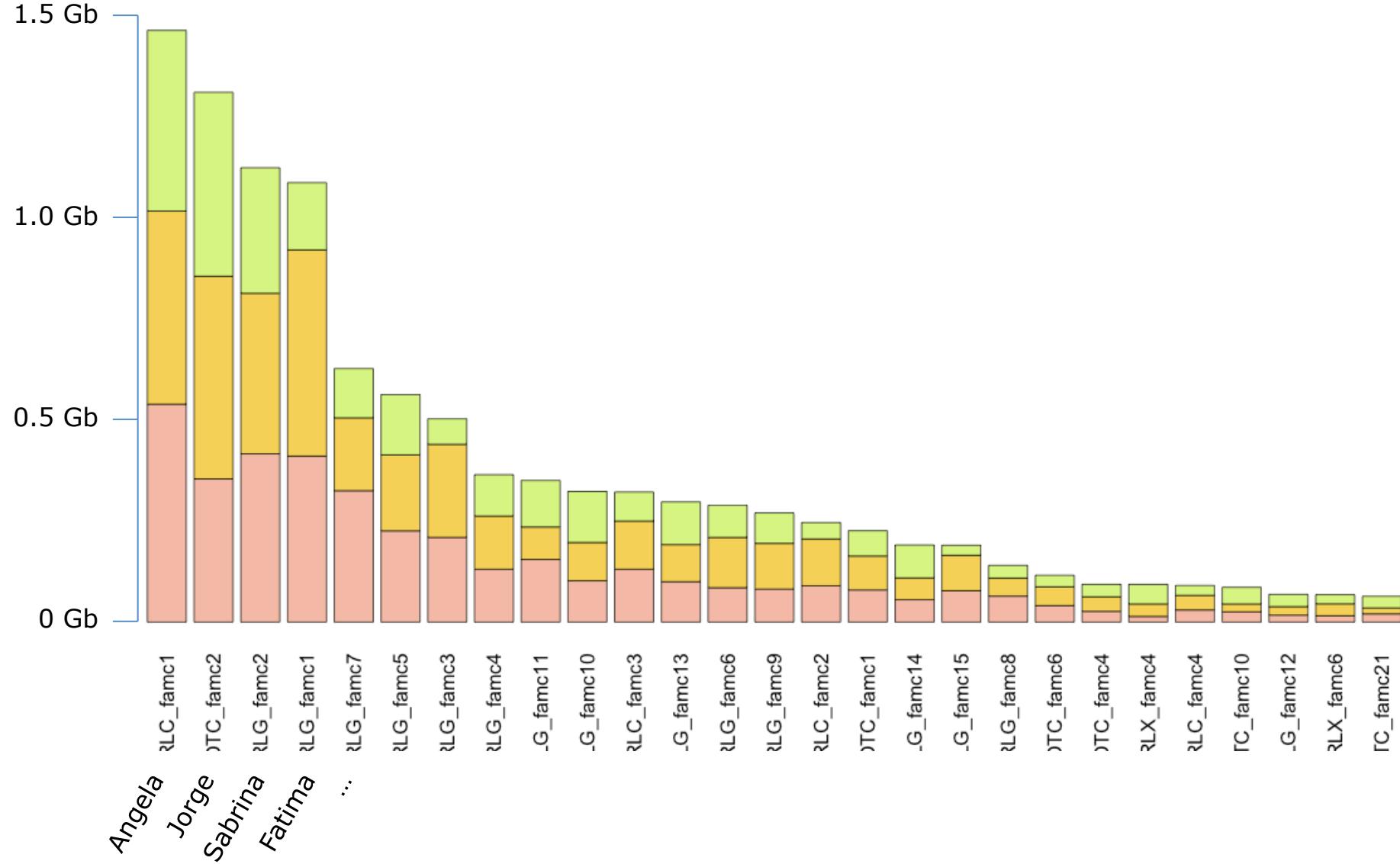
D

□ TE: work in progress

- **Thomas Wicker**
 - explore the unannotated part of the genome
 - chromosome "niche" specificity
- **Heidrun Gunlach**
 - genome-wide characterization of the TE content and distribution
- **Frédéric Choulet**
 - evolutionary dynamics of wheat TEs
 - relationships TE/genes, especially CACTAs



- What is the level of TE specificity in A-B-D?
 - 1% (6/505) of TE families specific to 1 subgenome
 - ➔ absence (almost) of subgenome specific TE families!!!



The figure displays a grid representing the distribution of genomic regions across chromosomes 1A through 7D. The y-axis is labeled "iwgsc_wga_v04_nonTE" and lists regions from 1A to 7D. The x-axis lists chromosomes 1A through 7D. Blue boxes highlight specific regions, and diagonal lines indicate relationships between regions.

Key highlighted regions include:

- 1B: A large blue box covers the first few rows of 1B, and smaller blue boxes are located in the first few rows of 2B, 3A, 3B, 3D, 4A, 4B, 4D, 5A, 6A, 6B, 6D, 7A, 7B, and 7D.
- 2B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 2B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 3A.
- 3A: A blue box covers the first few rows of 3A, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 3B.
- 3B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 3B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 3D.
- 3D: A blue box covers the first few rows of 3D, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 4A.
- 4A: A blue box covers the first few rows of 4A, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 4B.
- 4B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 4B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 4D.
- 4D: A blue box covers the first few rows of 4D, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 5A.
- 5A: A blue box covers the first few rows of 5A, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 5B.
- 5B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 5B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 5D.
- 5D: A blue box covers the first few rows of 5D, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 6A.
- 6A: A blue box covers the first few rows of 6A, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 6B.
- 6B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 6B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 6D.
- 6D: A blue box covers the first few rows of 6D, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 7A.
- 7A: A blue box covers the first few rows of 7A, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 7B.
- 7B: A blue box covers the first few rows of 7B, and another blue box is located in the first few rows of 7D.

Acknowledgments



IWGSC-WGA working group

INRA GDEC

- Hélène Rimbert
- Philippe Leroy
- Romain De Oliveira
- Etienne Paux