



# On the importance of curated databases

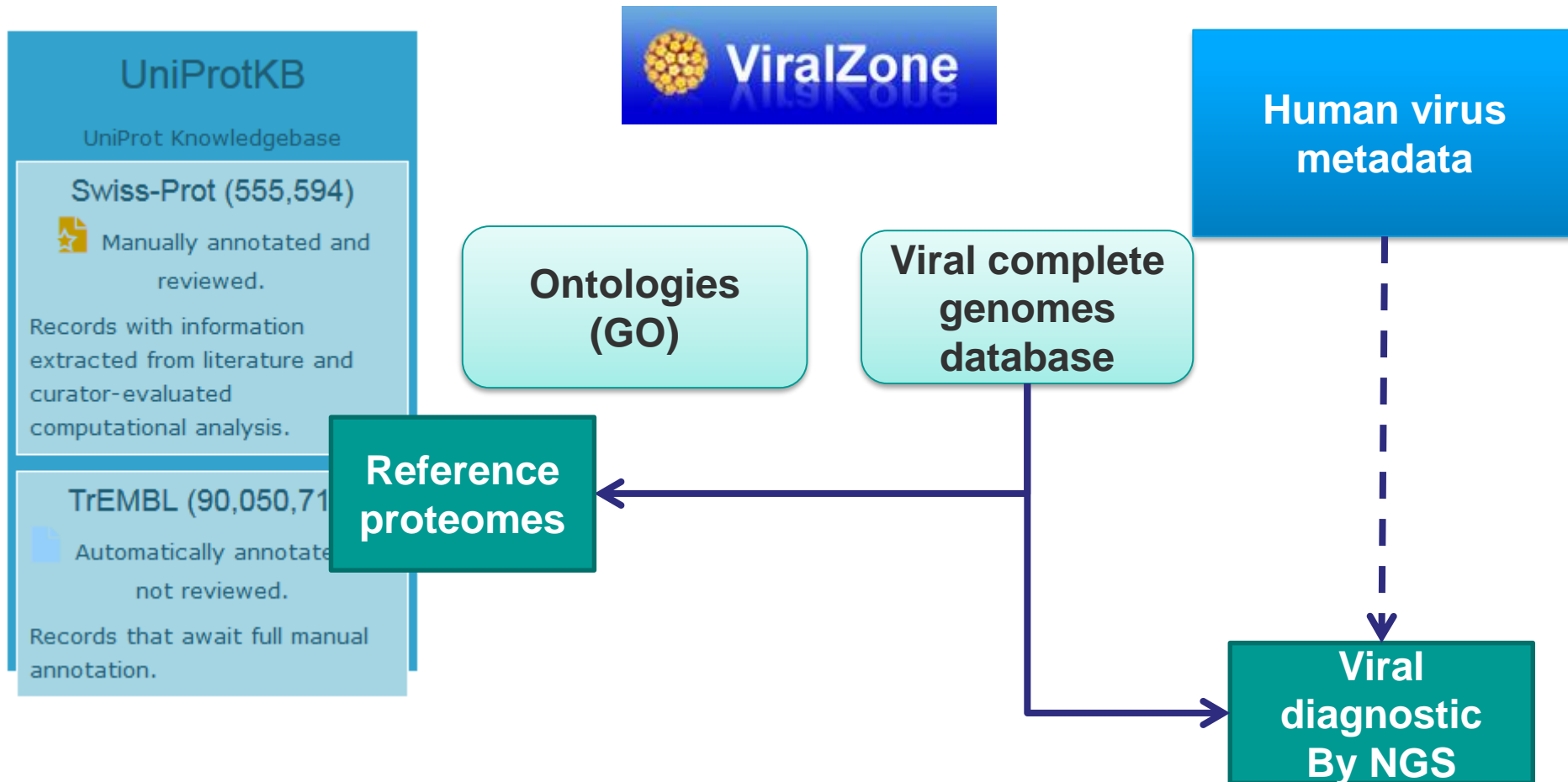
**SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics**  
Geneva, Switzerland



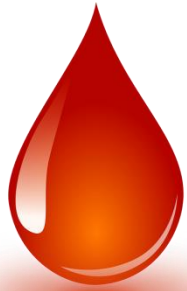
Swiss Institute of  
Bioinformatics

# Digitalisation of virus knowledge

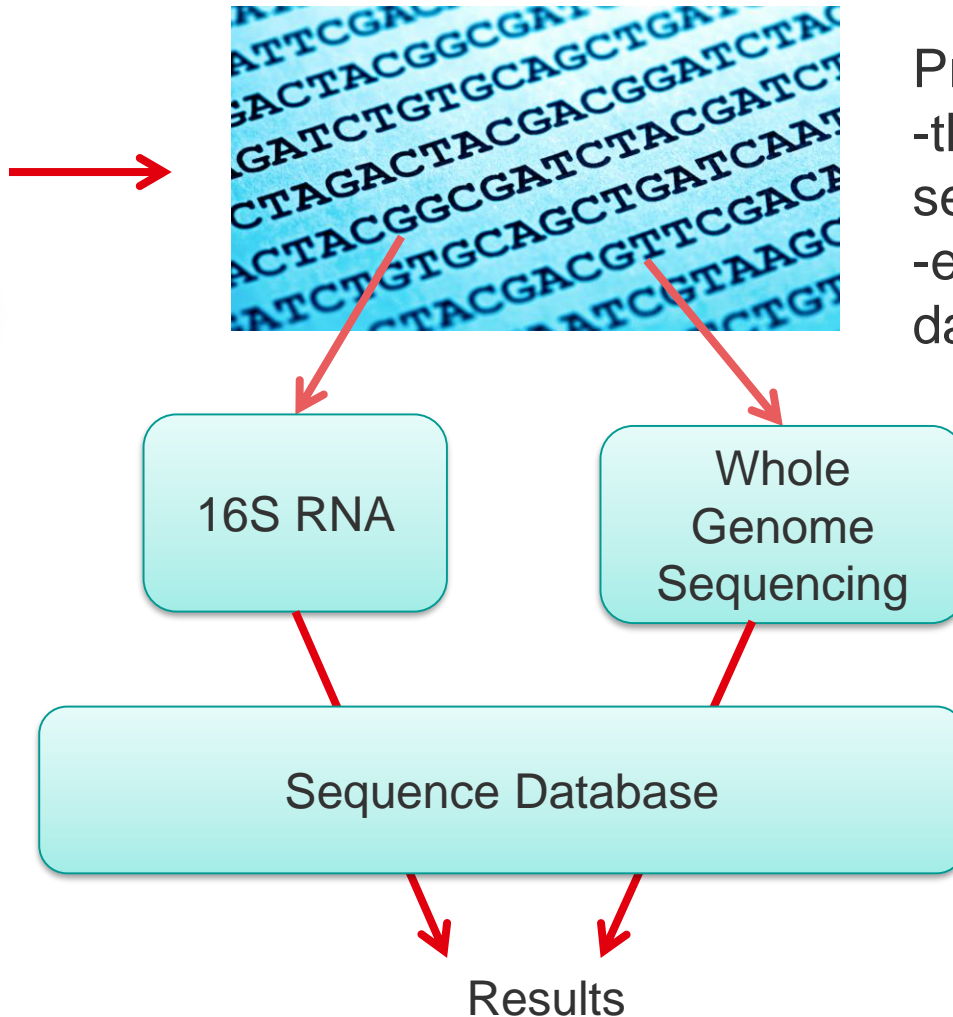
## SIB, SwissProt group



# Detection by next generation sequencing



Patient sample



Present challenge:  
-the analysis step (speed, sensitivity)  
-efficient references databases.

# GenBank is a repository database

- Unexpected information you can find in

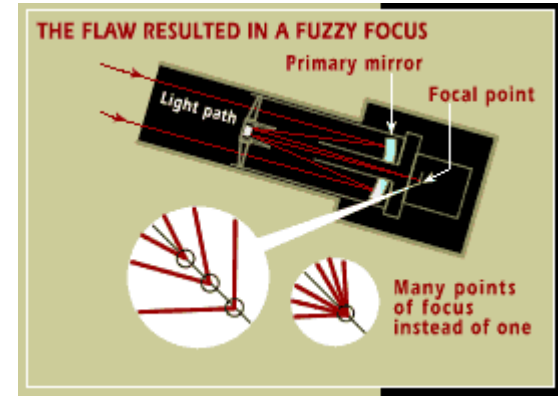
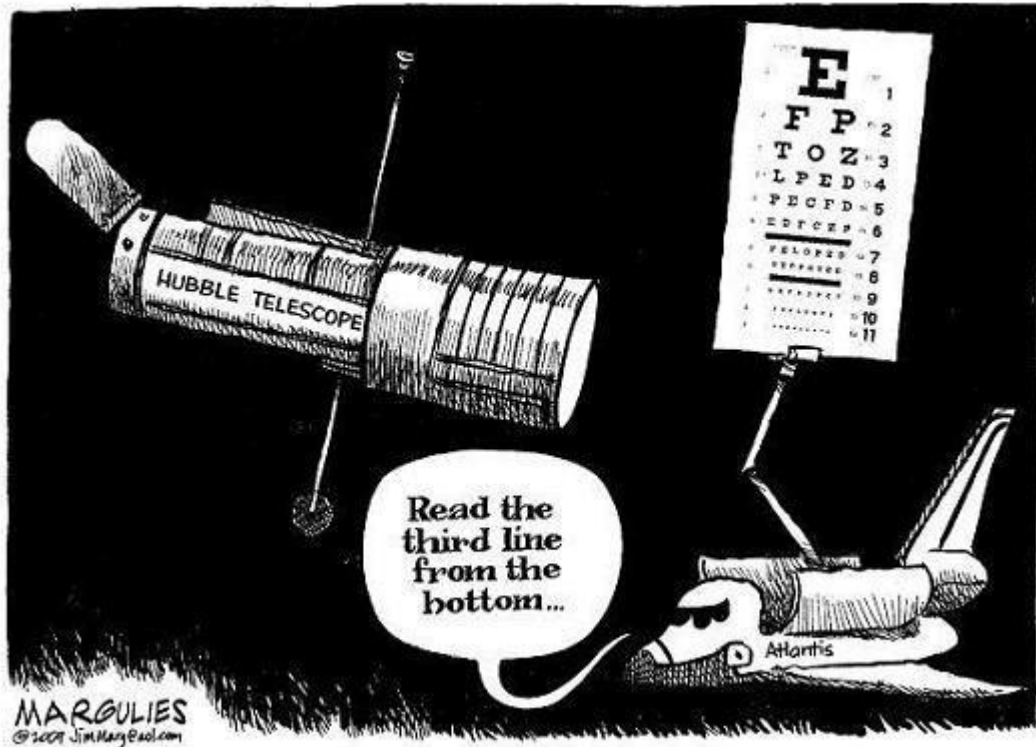
*INSDC=Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ:*

```
FT source      1..124
FT             /db_xref="taxon:4097"
FT             /organelle="plastid:chloroplast"
FT             /organism="Nicotiana tabacum"
FT             /isolate="Cuban cahibo cigar, gift from
FT                                     President Fidel Castro"
```



```
FT CDS        complement(45959..47332)
FT            /db_xref="SPTREMBL:Q9UZ71"
FT            /note="PAB2386"
FT            /transl_table=11
FT            /product="4-AMINO BUTYRATE qui se dilate AMINOTRANSFERASE
FT            (EC 2.6.1.19)"
FT            /protein_id="CAB50188.1"
FT            /translation="MDYPRIVVNPPGPKAKELIEREKRVLSTGIGVKLFPLVPKRGFGP
FT            FIEDVDGNVFIDFLAGAAASTGYSHPKLVKAVKEQVELIQHSMIGYTHSERAIRVAEK
FT            LVKISPIKNSKVLFGLSGSDAVDMAIKVSKFSTRRPWILAFIGAYHGQTLGATSVASFQ
FT            VSQKRGYSPLMPNVFWVPYPNPYRNPWINGYEEPQELVNRVVEYLEDYVFSHVPPDE
FT            VAAFFAEPIQGDAGIVVPPENFFKELKLLDEHGILLVMDEVQTGIGRTGKWFASEWFE
FT            VKPDMIIIFGKGVASGMLSGVIGREDIMDITSGSALLTPAANPVISAAADATLEIIIEE
FT            NLLKNAIEVGSFIMKRLNELKEQFDIIGDVRGKGLMIGVEIVKENGRPDPEMTGKICWR
FT            AFELGLILPSYGMFGNVIRITPPLVLTKEVAEKGLEIIIEKAIKDAIAGKVERKVVTWH"
```

# The importance of database



Whatever the quality of the samples, sequencing and bioinformatics, a flawed database can blur the results

# There was no database for virus complete genomes

## Ensembl Genomes: Extending Ensembl across the taxonomic space.

### Inter-Homoeologous Variants

13.8 million Inter-Homoeologous Variants (IHVs) in wheat called by alignments of the A,B and D component genomes were added as SNP markers

### Community annotation of *Botrytis cinerea*

Ensembl Genomes is developed by [EMBL-EBI](#) and is powered by [Ensembl](#) software system for the analysis and visualisation of genomic data. For details of our funding please [click here](#).



## What's New in Release 37 (September 2017)

### [Ensembl Bacteria](#)

No significant updates have been made for this release.

### [Ensembl Fungi](#)

Release 37 includes a complete re-load of fungal species from the European Nucleotide Archive along with a few species updated manually. Non-coding RNA gene predictions are available for all species, along with updated biomarts and peptide features.

### [Ensembl Metazoa](#)

Cross references and protein domain annotations have been updated.

### [Ensembl Plants](#)

This release of Ensembl Plants adds one of the two recently sequenced [Corchorus capsularis](#) (jute) genomes ([Nature 2017](#)) and [whole genome alignments](#) between the latest [Hordeum vulgare](#) (barley) assembly and [Oryza sativa](#) (rice), [summarised here](#), and [Brachypodium distachyon](#), [summarised here](#).

### [Ensembl Protists](#)

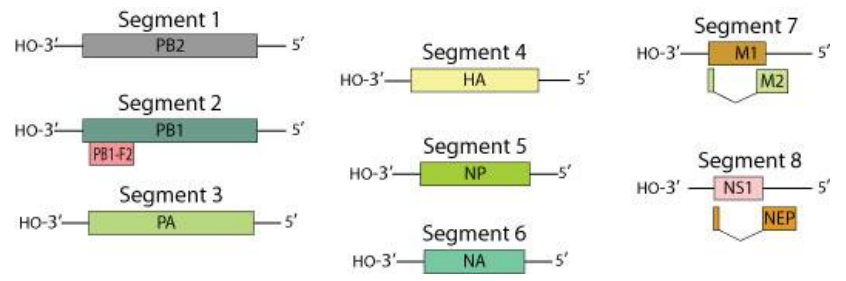
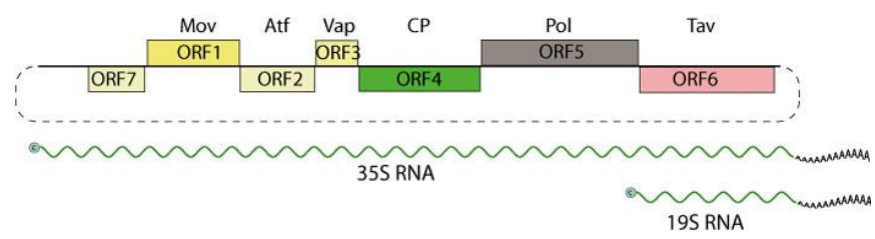
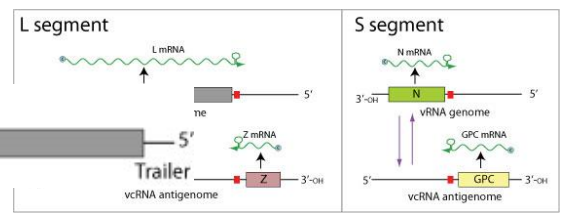
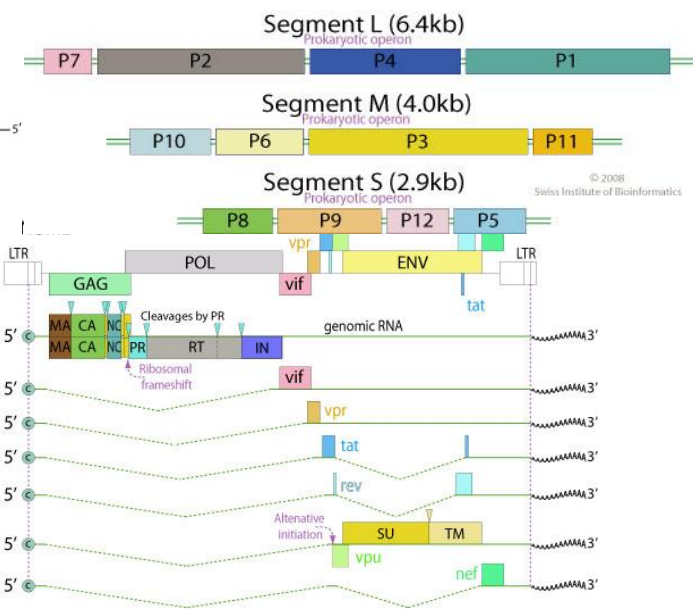
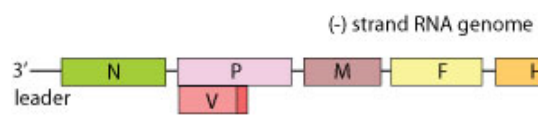
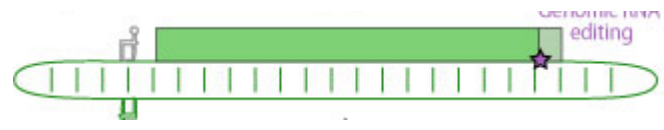
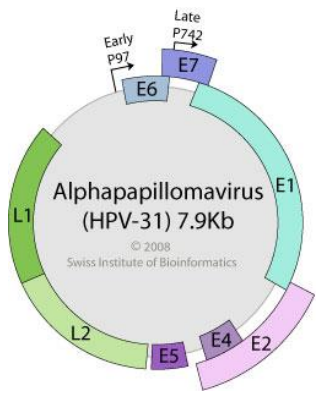
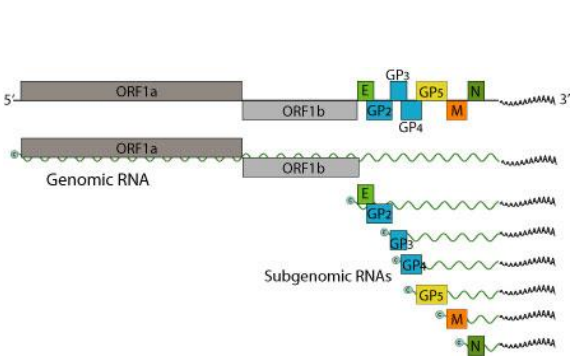
New genomes have been loaded from INSDC, and included in compara. New automatic ncRNA alignments have been added across all protists, using a [new algorithm](#) that aims to minimise false positive results by applying taxonomic (and other) filters. Cross references to other resources (such as UniProt and RefSeq) have been updated. Updated phenotypic information from PHI-base 4.3 have been added for phytopathogenic species.

## Have a question?

Frequently Asked Questions ([FAQs](#)) are now available for all domains of Ensembl Genomes. Have a question? Check if it's been asked before! If there is a FAQ missing, [contact us](#).

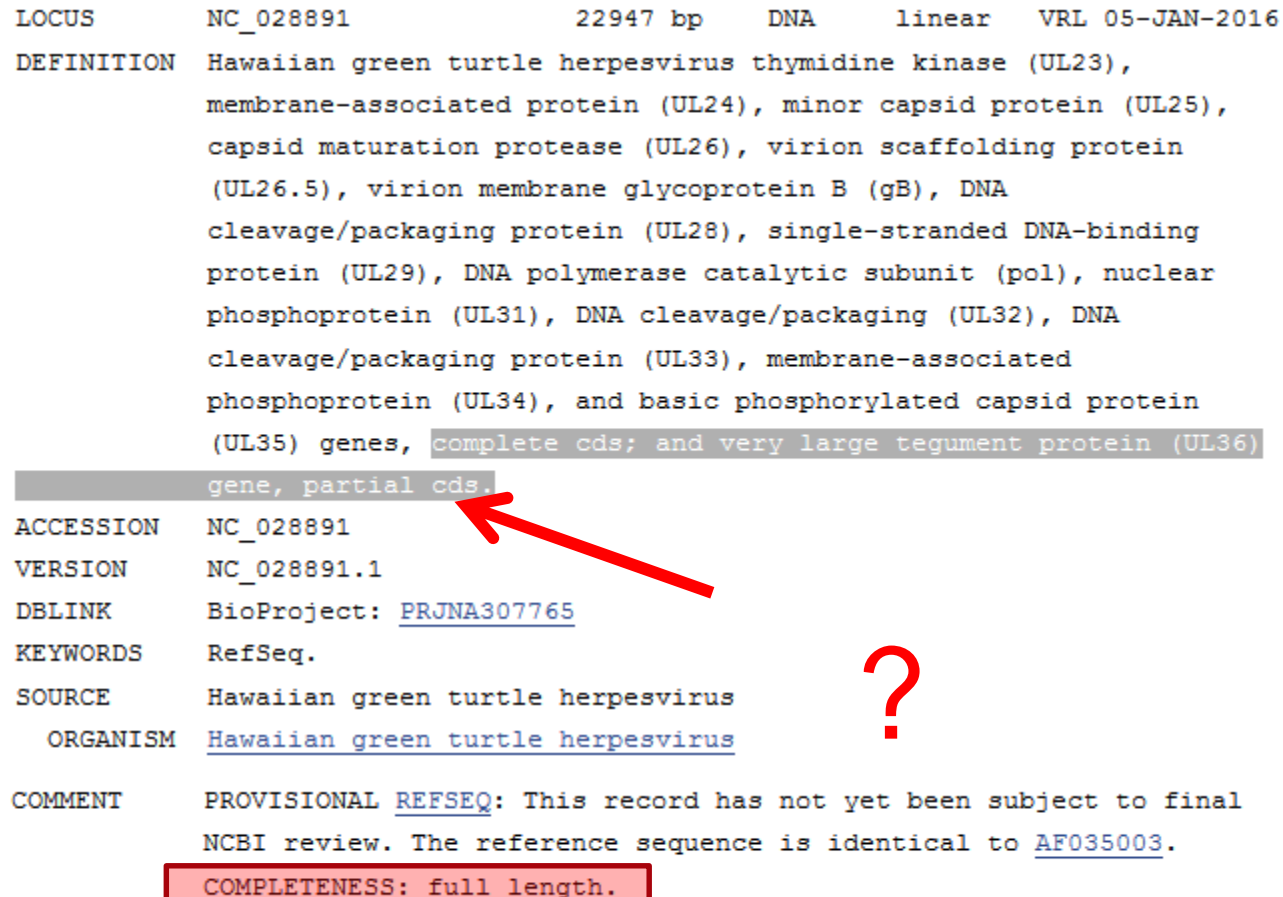
Virus??

# Viral genomes



# Avoid RefSeq to assess full length criteria

LOCUS NC\_028891 22947 bp DNA linear VRL 05-JAN-2016  
DEFINITION Hawaiian green turtle herpesvirus thymidine kinase (UL23),  
membrane-associated protein (UL24), minor capsid protein (UL25),  
capsid maturation protease (UL26), virion scaffolding protein  
(UL26.5), virion membrane glycoprotein B (gB), DNA  
cleavage/packaging protein (UL28), single-stranded DNA-binding  
protein (UL29), DNA polymerase catalytic subunit (pol), nuclear  
phosphoprotein (UL31), DNA cleavage/packaging (UL32), DNA  
cleavage/packaging protein (UL33), membrane-associated  
phosphoprotein (UL34), and basic phosphorylated capsid protein  
(UL35) genes, complete cds; and very large tegument protein (UL36)  
gene, partial cds.  
ACCESSION NC\_028891  
VERSION NC\_028891.1  
DBLINK BioProject: [PRJNA307765](#)  
KEYWORDS RefSeq.  
SOURCE Hawaiian green turtle herpesvirus  
ORGANISM [Hawaiian green turtle herpesvirus](#)  
COMMENT PROVISIONAL [REFSEQ](#): This record has not yet been subject to final  
NCBI review. The reference sequence is identical to [AF035003](#).  
COMPLETENESS: full length.





# Refseq provisional

Mogiana tick virus			
Mogiana tick virus	(2963 nt)	<a href="#">NC_034222</a>	proteins: 1
Mogiana tick virus	(2728 nt)	<a href="#">NC_034224</a>	proteins: 1
Mogiana tick virus	(2629 nt)	<a href="#">NC_034225</a>	proteins: 1
Mogiana tick virus	(2705 nt)	<a href="#">NC_034223</a>	proteins: 1

Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz. 2014 Feb;109(1):38-50. doi: 10.1590/0074-0276130166. Epub 2013 Oct 10.

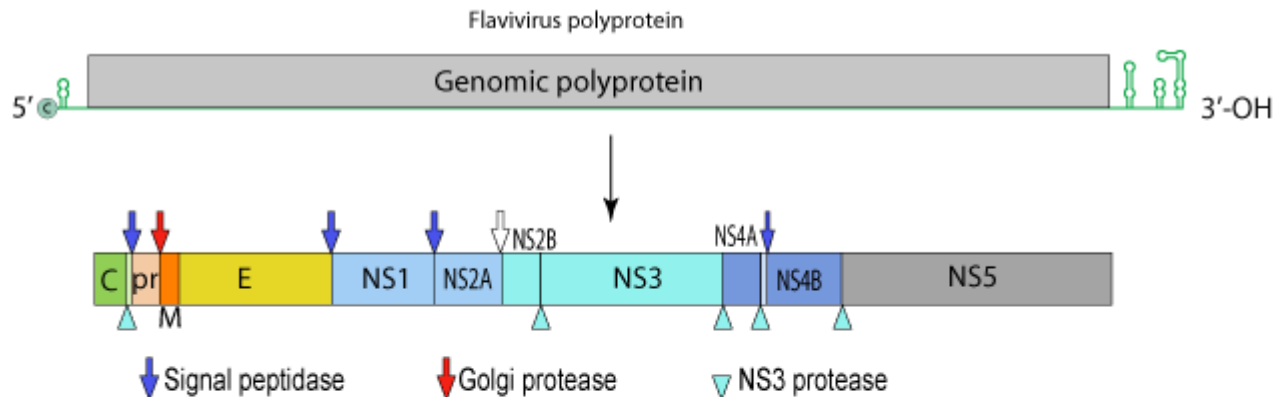
**Characterisation of divergent flavivirus NS3 and NS5 proteins detected in *Rhipicephalus microplus* ticks from Brazil.**

Maruyama SR<sup>1</sup>, Castro-Jorge LA<sup>1</sup>, Ribeiro JM<sup>1</sup>, Gardinassi LG<sup>2</sup>, Garcia GR<sup>1</sup>, Brandão LG<sup>1</sup>, Rodrigues EP<sup>1</sup>, Ferreira BR<sup>5</sup>, Fonseca BA<sup>1</sup>, Miranda-Santos IK<sup>1</sup>.

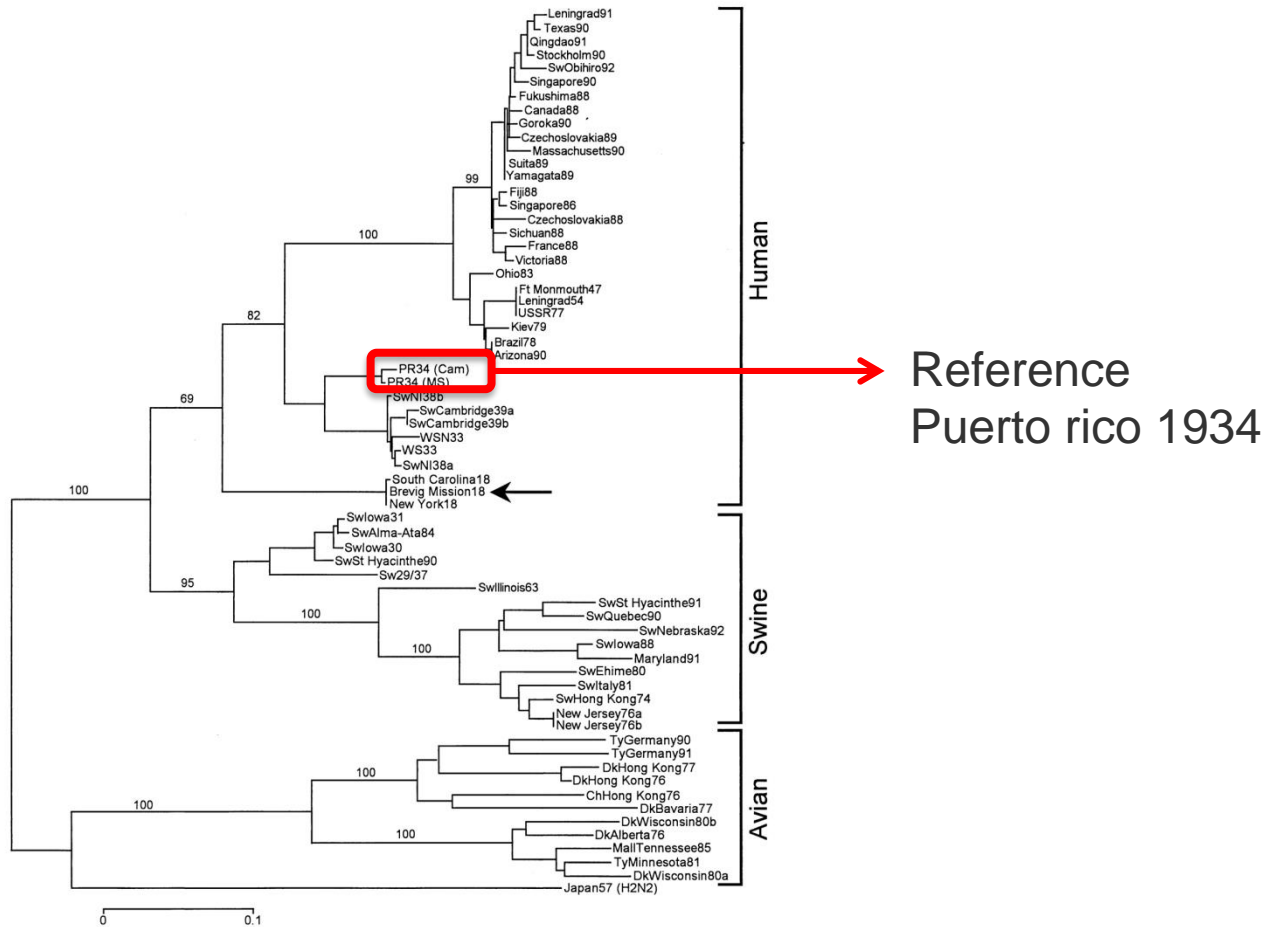
**VP2-3 gene, complete cds,**

COMMENT PROVISIONAL [REFSEQ](#): This record has not yet been subject to final NCBI review. The reference sequence is identical to [AF035003](#).

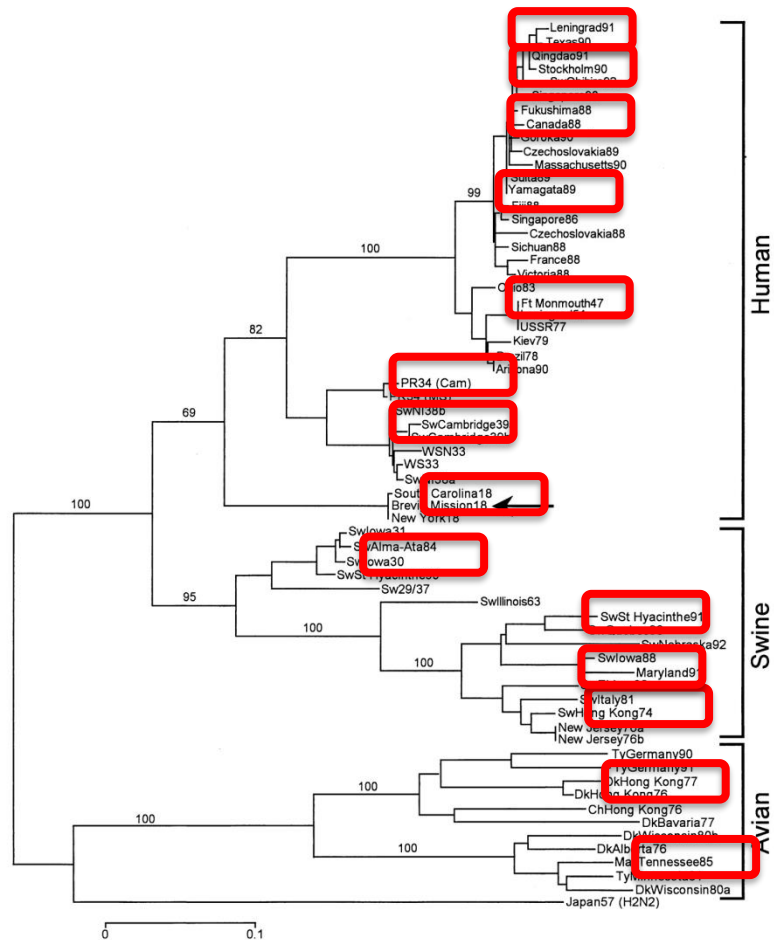
COMPLETENESS: full length.



# Refseq is for annotation

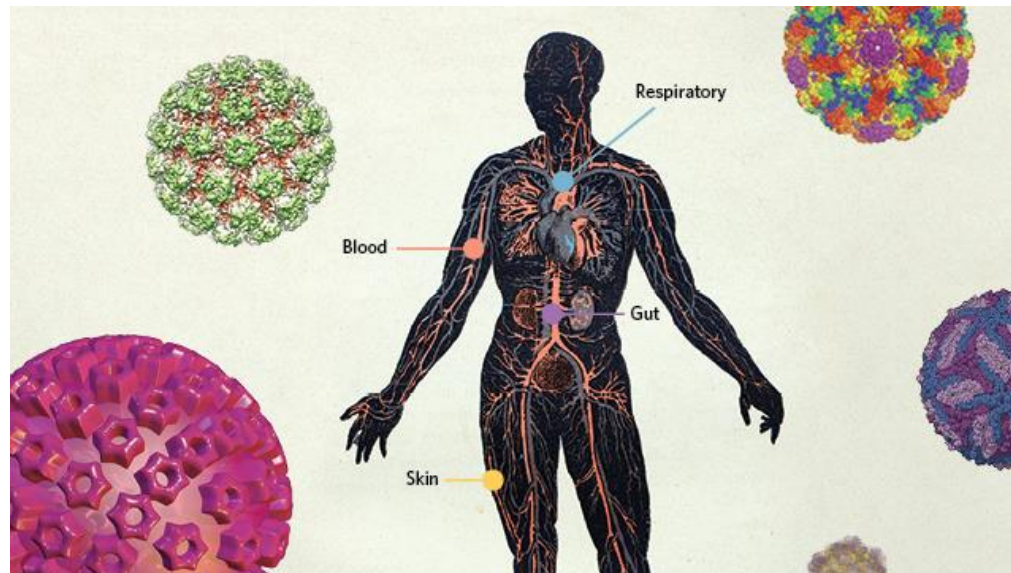


# Representing the diversity calls for many references



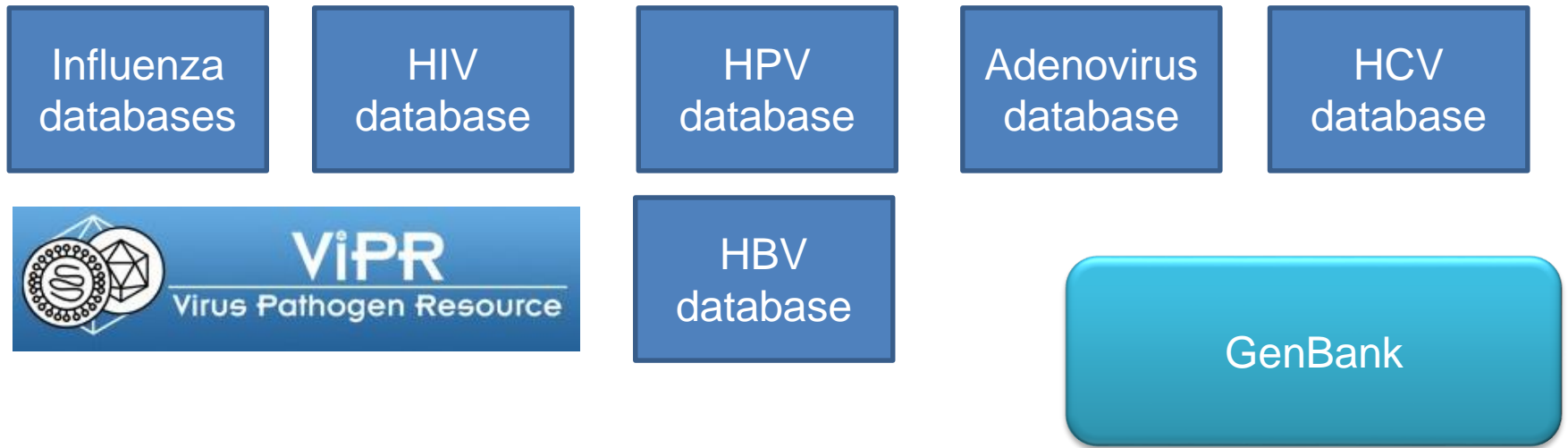
# Toward detecting all viruses

- Virology have focused on pathogens
- Recent genomic explorations of human samples have revealed dozens of previously unrecognized viruses.



# ViralZone complete genome dataset

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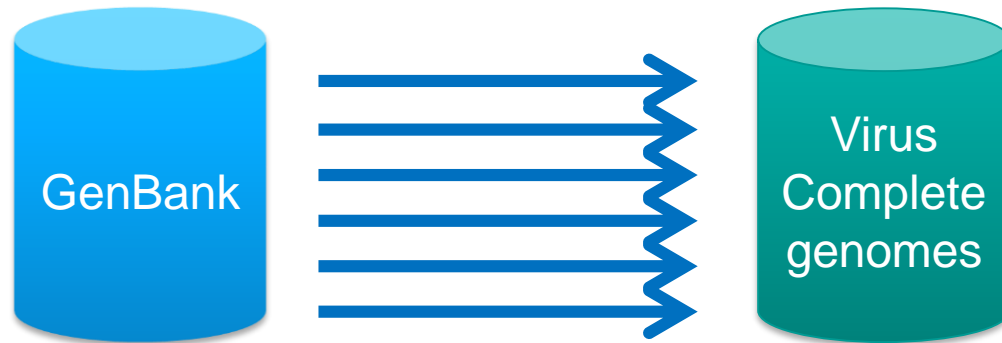


Extraction and  
Curation by families

**For Eukaryotic viruses: 70,352 complete genomes  
317,979 sequences**

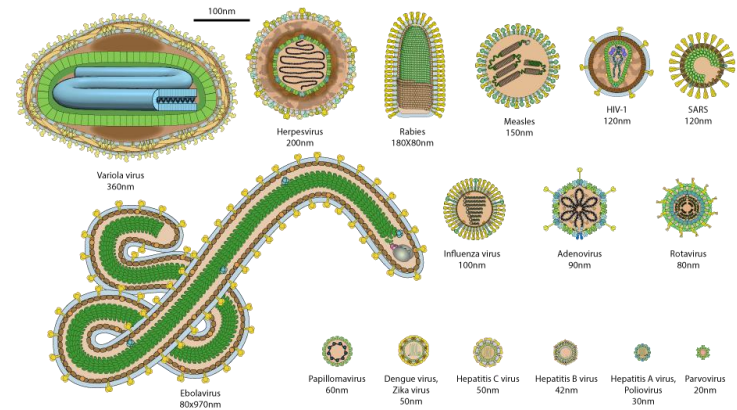
# Toward an automatic detection of virus complete genomes

Individual criteria  
for each 121 virus families



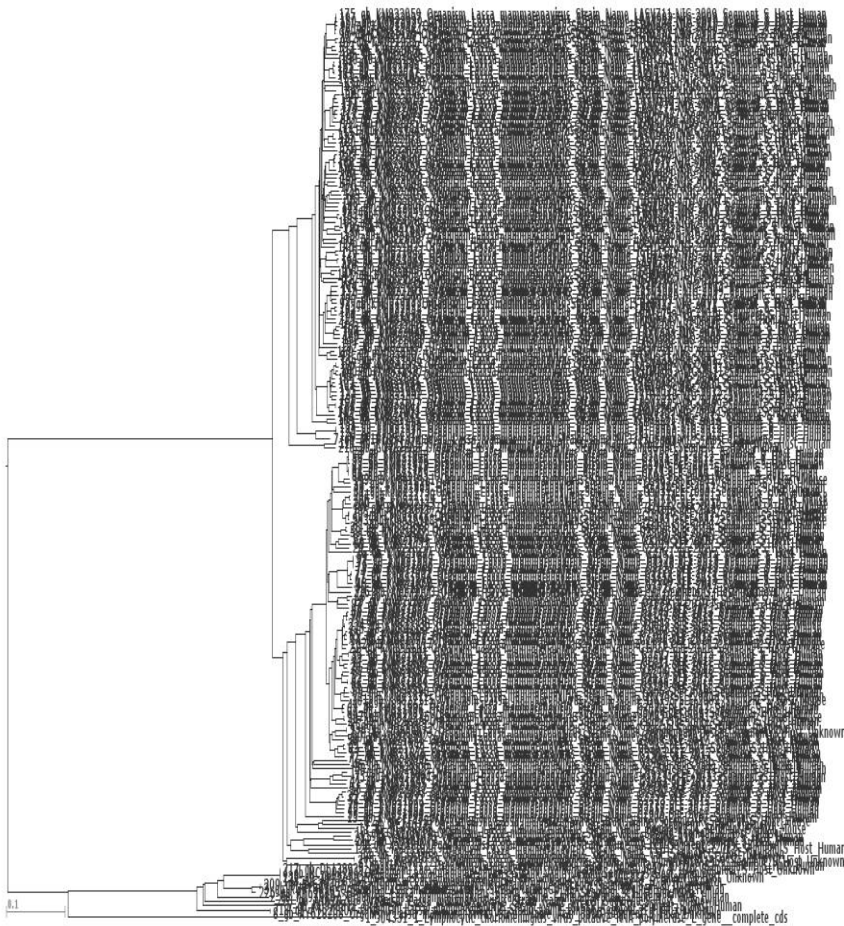
Testing negative selection by families;

- genome length
- CDS all complete
- Number of CDS

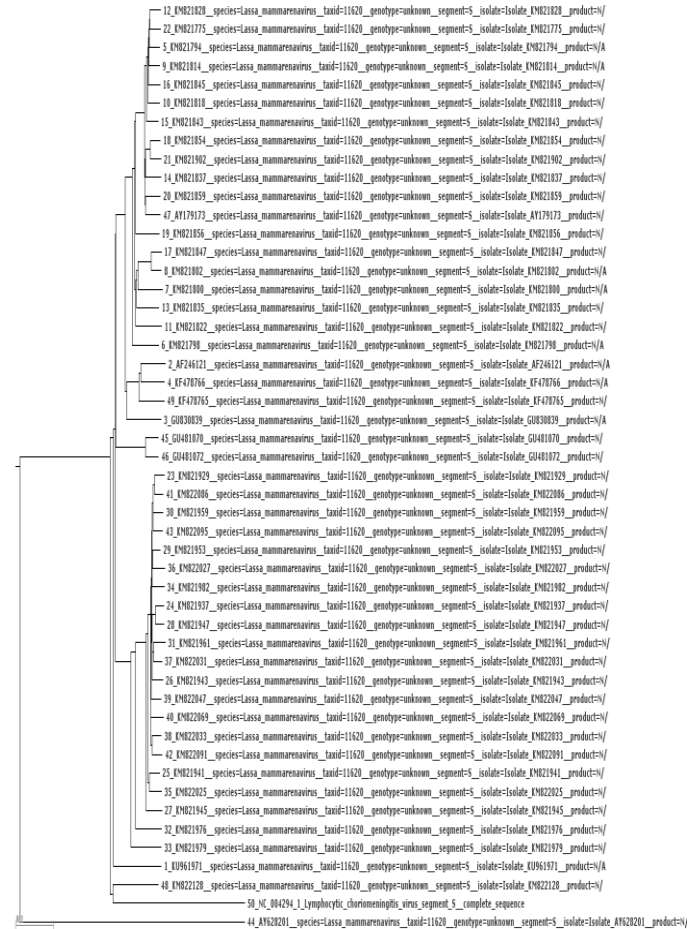


# Trimming the branches

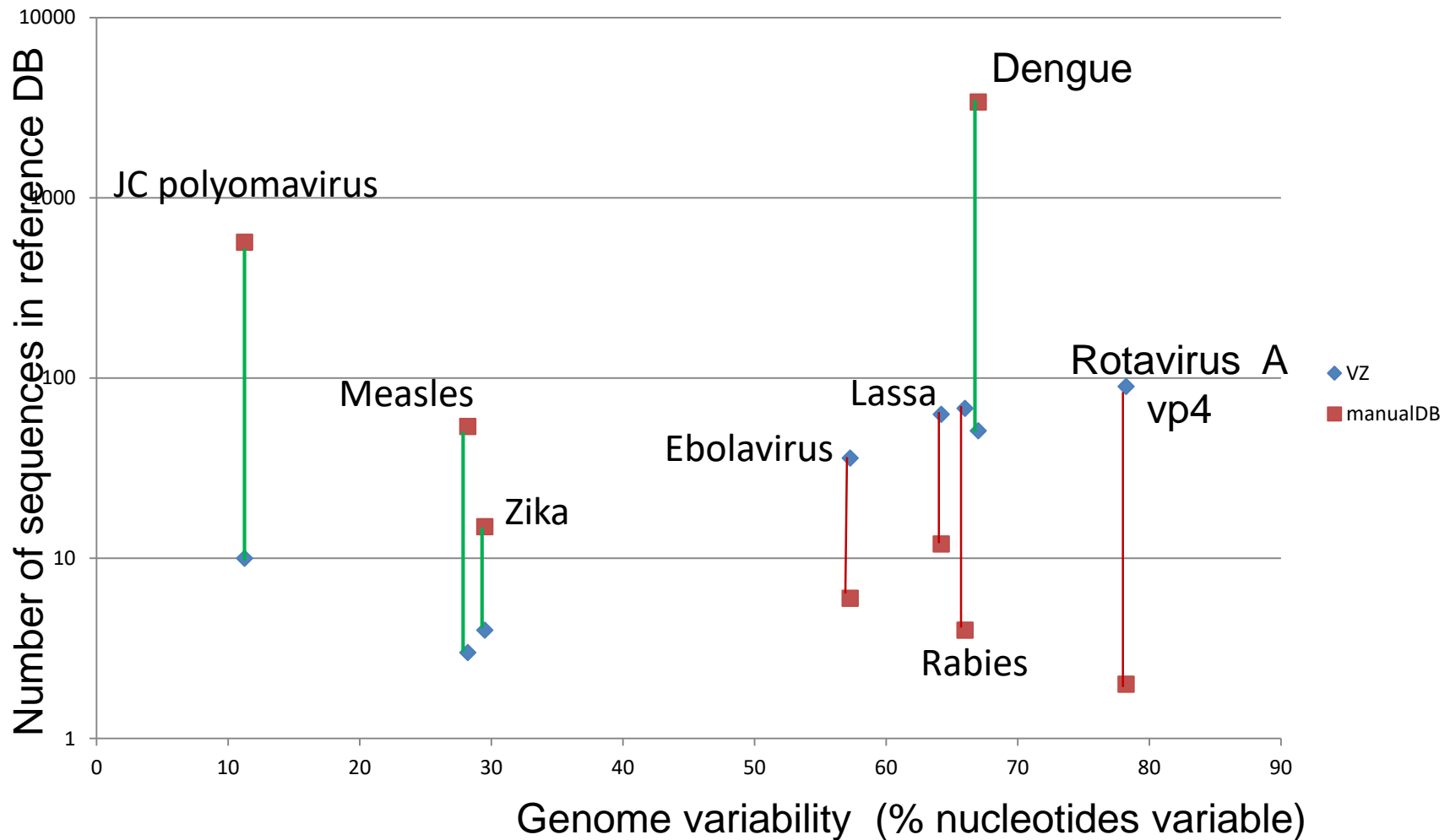
223 complete sequences



54 clusters at 95% identity



# Manual vs clustering regarding virus variability





# Adding annotation to reference sequences

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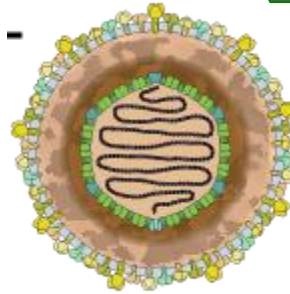
GenBank  
TaxID

Species

genotype

Isolate  
name

GenBank  
accession

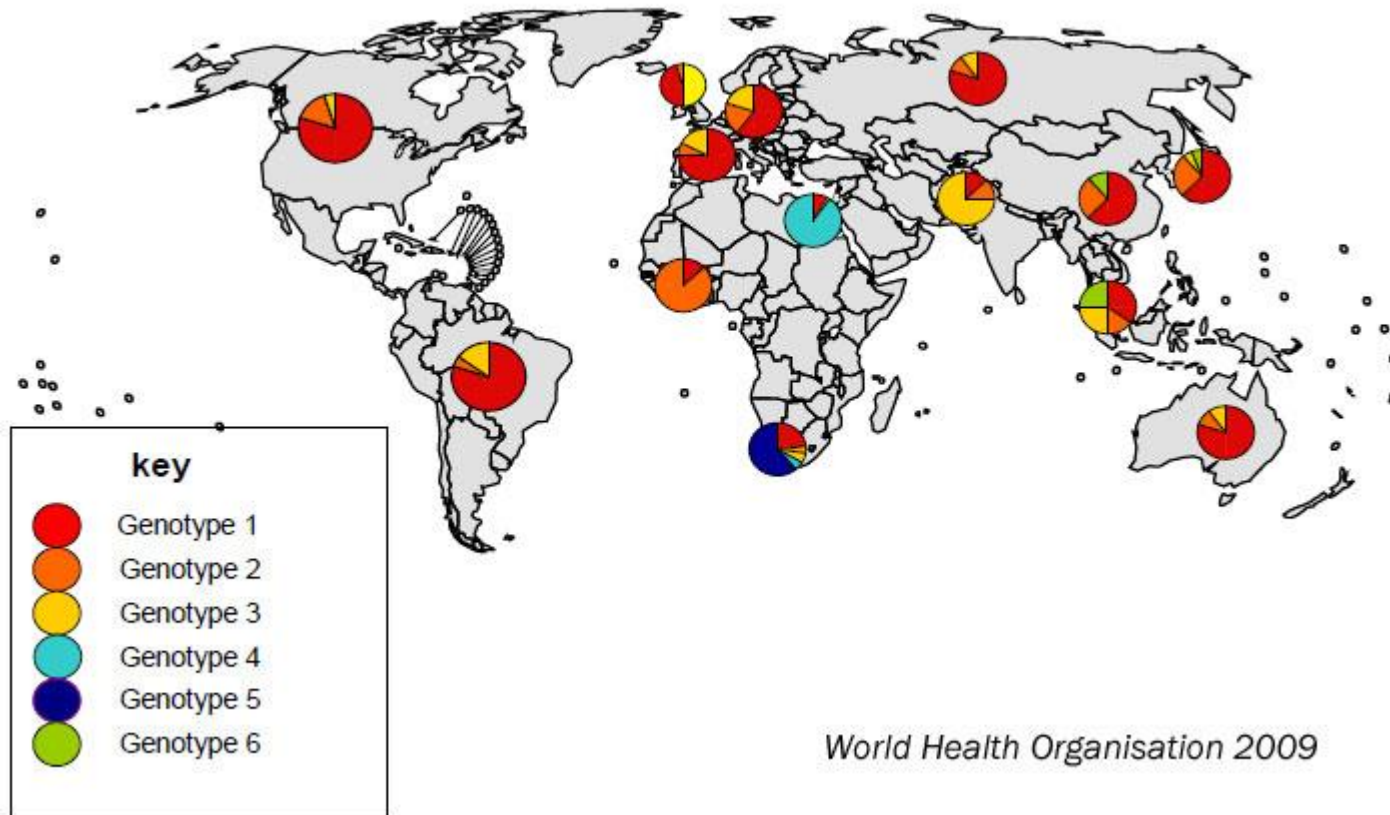


**Virus sequence**

Segment

# Genotyping within a virus species

Global distribution of HCV genotypes



# Genotype references data

We are gathering data from various sources: WHO, CDC, publications, Book, virus databases...

Status: in construction

Already done: HAV, HBV, HCV, HSV-1, HEV, HRV, HPV, measles virus, pegivirus, rotavirus, rubella virus, TTV, VZV, West Nile virus, Yellow fever virus, Zika virus

Example: WHO measles

Genotype – Genotype	Last observed* – Dernière observation*	Reference strain – Souche de référence	GenBank H	sp Genbank N
A	2008	MVii/Maryland.USA/0.54	U03669	U01987
B1*	1983	MVii/Yaounde.CMR/12.83	AF079552	U01998
B2	2011	MVii/Libreville.GAB/0.84	L46753	U01994
B3	2011	MVii/New York.USA/0.94	L46752	L46753
C1*	1992	MVii/Ibadan.NGA/0.97/1	AJ239133	AJ232203
C2	2007	MVii/Tokyo.JPN/0.84	AY047365	AY043459
		MVii/Maryland.USA/0.77	M81898	M89921
		MVii/Erlangen.DEU/0.90	Z80808	X84872
D1*	1986	MVii/Bristol.GBR/0.74	Z80805	D01005
D2	2005	MVii/Johannesburg.ZAF/0.88/1	AF085498	U64582
D3	2004	MVii/Illinois.USA/0.89/1	M81895	U01977
D4	2011	MVii/Montreal.CAN/0.89	AF079554	U01976
D5	2010	MVii/Palau/0.93	L46757	L46758
		MVii/Bangkok.THA/0.93/1	AF009575	AF07955
D6	2007	MVii/New Jersey.USA/0.94/1	L46749	L46750
D7	2007	MVii/Victoria.AUS/16.85	AF247202	AF243450
		MVii/Illinois.USA/50.99	AY043461	AY037020
D8	2011	MVii/Manchester.GBR/30.94	U29285	AF280803
D9	2011	MVii/Victoria.AUS/12.99	AY127853	AF481485
D10	2005	MVii/Kampala.UGA/51.01/1	AY923213	AY923185
D11	2011	MVii/Menglian.Yunnan.CHN/47.09	GU440576	GU440571
E*	1987	MVii/Goettingen.DEU/0.71	Z80797	X84879
F*	1994	MVs/Madrid.ESP/0.94 (SSPE)	Z80830	X84865
G1*	1983	MVii/Berkeley.USA/0.83	AF079553	U01974
G2	2004	MVii/Amsterdam.NLD/49.97	AF171231	AF171232
G3	2011	MVii/Gresik.IDN/17.02	AY184218	AY184217
H1	2011	MVii/Hunan.CHN/0.93/7	AF045201	AF045212
H2	2003	MVii/Beijing.CHN/0.94/1	AF045203	AF045217

# Adding annotation to reference sequences

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## Virus sequence

>LC190490; **species**=Rotavirus A; **taxid**=28875; **genotype**=unknown; **segment**=1; **isolate**=Isolate LC190490;

```
AGTTGTTGATCTGTGTGAATCAGACTGCGACAGTTCGAGTTTGAAGCGAAAGCTAGCAACAGTATCAACA
GGTTTTATTTTGGATTTGGAAACGAGAGTTTCTGGTCATGAAAAACCCAAAAAAGAAATCCGGAGGATTC
CGGATTGTCAATATGCTAAAACGCGGAGTAGCCCGTGTGAGCCCCTTTGGGGGCTTGAAGAGGCTGCCAG
CCGGACTTCTGCTGGGTTCATGGGCCATCAGGATGGTCTTGGCAATTCTAGCCTTTTTGAGATTCACGGC
AATCAAGCCATCACTGGGTCTCATCAATAGATGGGGTTCAGTGGGGAAAAAAGAGGCTATGGAAATAATA
AAGAAGTTCAAGAAAGATCTGGCTGCCATGCTGAGAATAATCAATGCTAGGAAGGAGAAGAAGAGACGAG
GCGCAGATACTAGTGTCGGAATTGTTGGCCTCCTGCTGACCACAGCTATGGCAGCGGAGGTCACTAGACG
TGGGAGTGCATACTATATGTA CTGGACAGAAACGATGCTGGGGAGGCCATATCTTTTCCAACCACATTG
GGGATGAATAAGTGTTATA
```

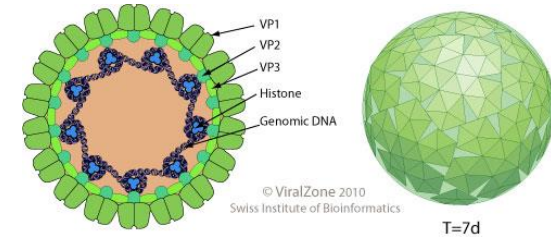
# Reads can be assigned to a species level

## Isolates



## Species

**Human Polyomavirus 2  
(polyomavirus JC)**



# In search of the best database

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## Classical approach

Manual Db  
(11,256)

Complete  
genomes  
Database  
(16,980)

Source: ViralZone  
(247,326)

Can be used in existing pipelines

## Research approach

ORF  
database  
(102,280)

Source: GenBank  
(1,423,048)

Better representation of virus variability  
Haplotypes

# Getting a «16S RNA» for viruses



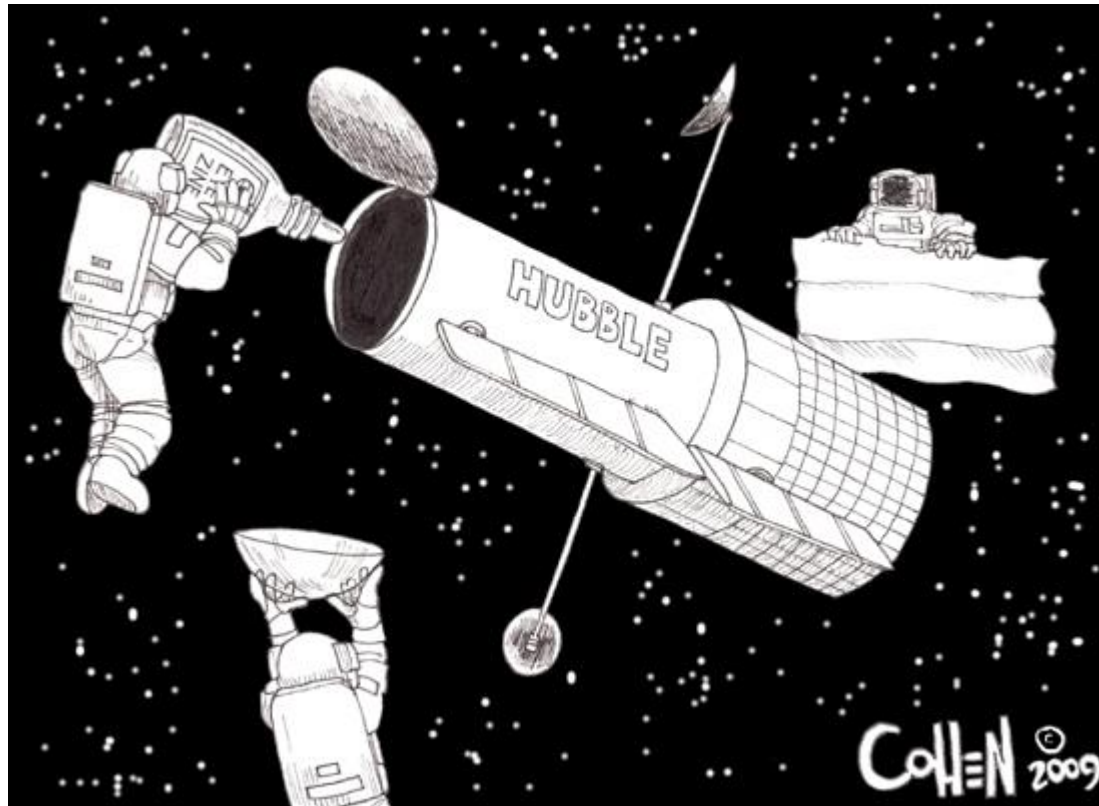
All paramyxoviridae can be identified by their L polymerase polymorphism

# Conclusion

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- Databases are a **key element** to identify/characterize microbial organisms
  - Clinical metagenomics needs **dedicated databases**
  - **Sequence curation** with clinical focus facilitates the interpretation of results
-





**Thank you for your attention**

# Acknowledgements

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## Swiss-Prot and Vital-IT

Ioannis Xenarios

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