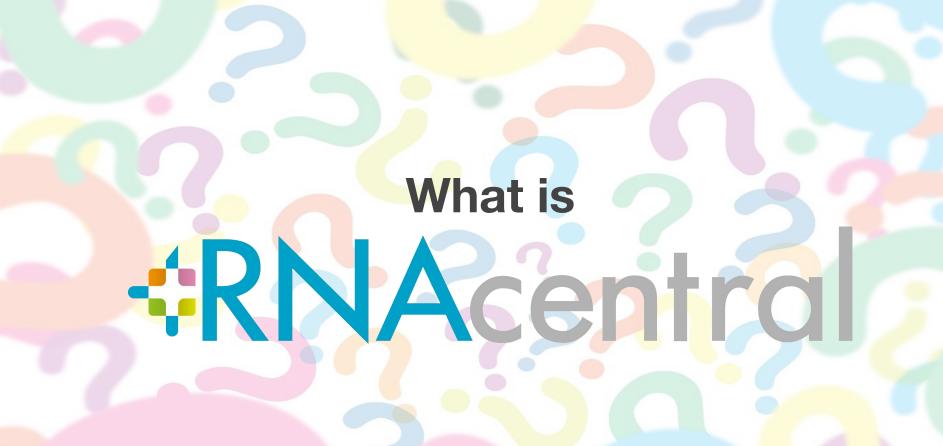
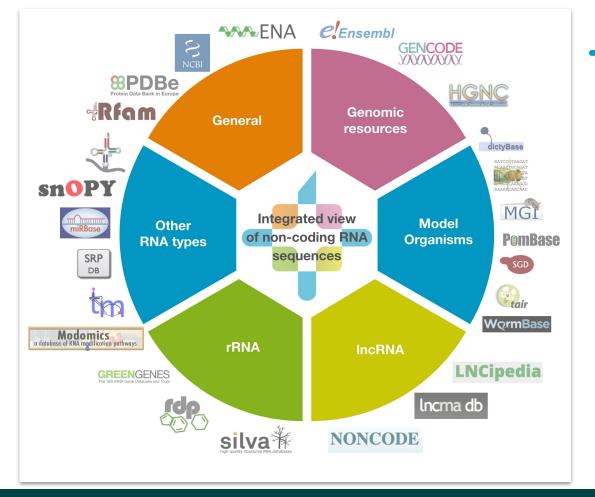
What's new in RNAcentral and Rfam

Anton Petrov apetrov@ebi.ac.uk





https://www.vecteezy.com/vector-art/92726-question-mark-background-vector





The non-coding RNA sequence database

rnacentral.org

- >10 million sequences
- 27 databases
- 800,000 species

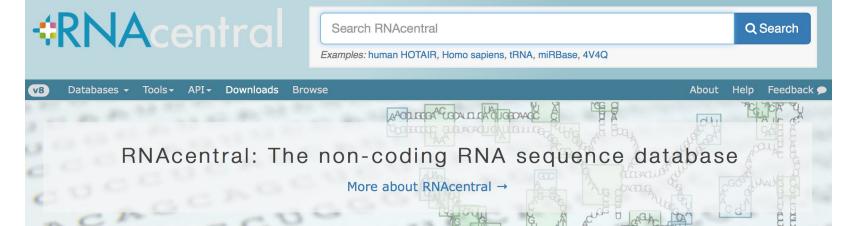


RNAcentral has lots of useful data

- Sequence
- Description
- RNA type
- Links to other databases
- Genome locations
- Publications
- RNA modifications from MODOMICS and PDB



http://rnacentral.org/rna/URS00005A4DCF/9606



Getting started

Q Text search

Search by gene, species, ncRNA type or any other keyword

Browse sequences

- Sequence search

Search for similar sequences or look up your sequence in RNAcentral

Search by sequence

Explore RNAcentral sequences in your favorite genome locations

Browse genomes

ncRNA data provided by 26 databases:













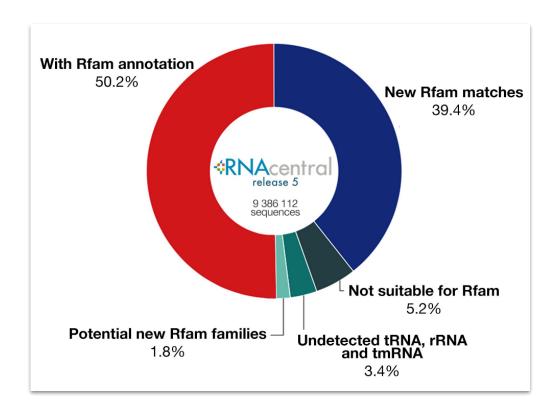
Until recently just data aggregation, now additional analysis

Two important new features

Quality control using Rfam models

Comprehensive genome mapping

1. Rfam models are used to annotate RNAcentral



- ~90% of RNAcentral sequences match Rfam models
- about 2% of RNAcentral sequences can be used to build new Rfam models



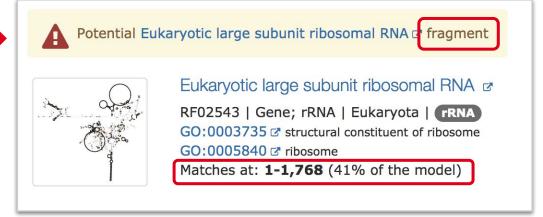
Natalia Quiñones Olvera

Rfam annotations help detect:

• truncated sequences

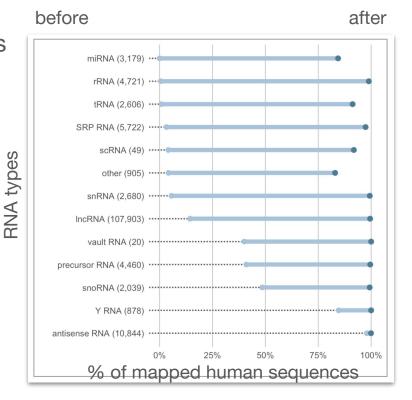
potential contamination

 missing annotations



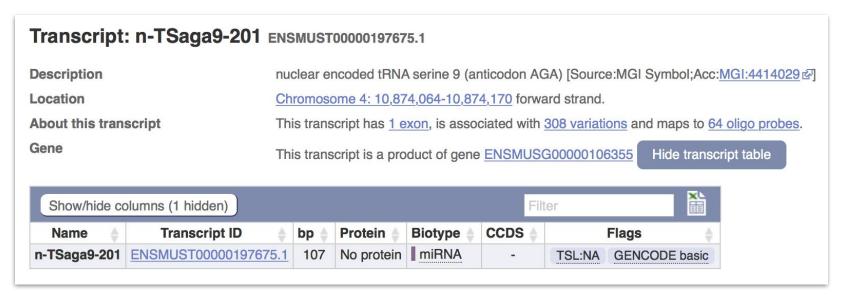
2. Comprehensive genome mapping for >250 species

- genome mapping Ensembl genomes and blat
- >95% of sequences mapped for human, mouse, and other key species
- one of the largest collections of ncRNA genome annotations



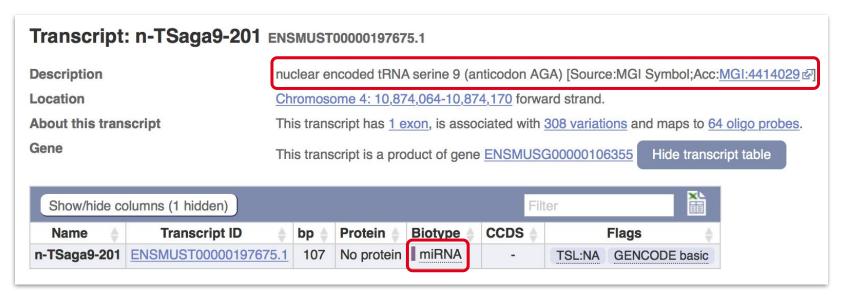
Example of Rfam quality control and genome mapping

Here is an Ensembl miRNA



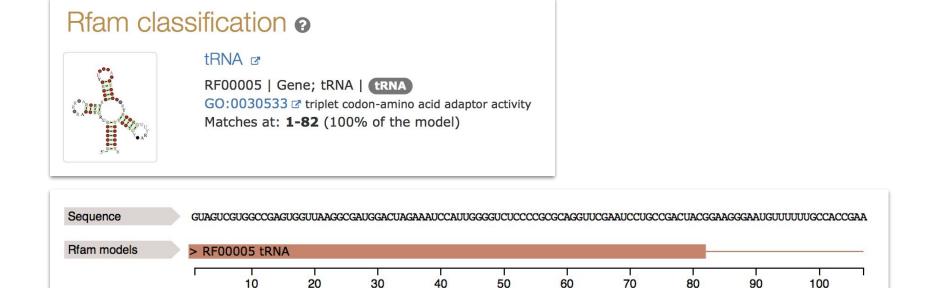
http://www.ensembl.org/Mus_musculus/Transcript/Summary?g=ENSMUSG00000106355;r=4:10874064-10874170;t=ENSMUST00000197675

But is it a miRNA or a tRNA?



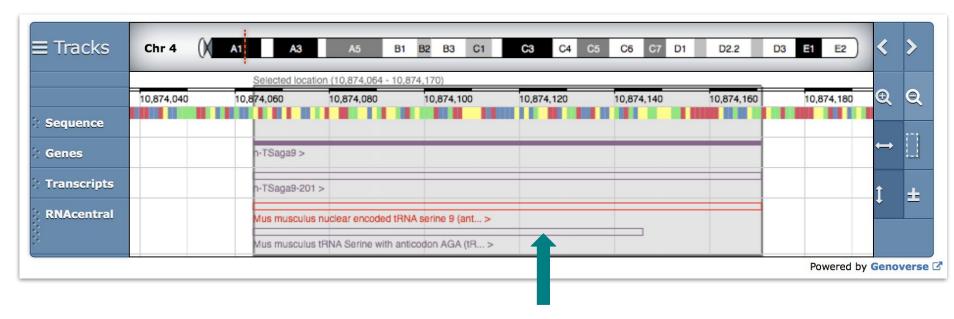
http://www.ensembl.org/Mus_musculus/Transcript/Summary?g=ENSMUSG00000106355;r=4:10874064-10874170;t=ENSMUST00000197675

RNAcentral shows a match to a tRNA Rfam model



http://rnacentral.org/rna/URS0000A85A32/10090

... and other annotation in this genomic location



The other sequence is a well-annotated tRNA from GtRNAdb: http://rnacentral.org/rna/URS000038D8D3/10090



RNAcentral makes data consistent across databases

- Automatically reconcile annotations for all sequences
- Report problems to member databases
- Prioritise sequences without inconsistencies

Overcoming important limitation of RNAcentral

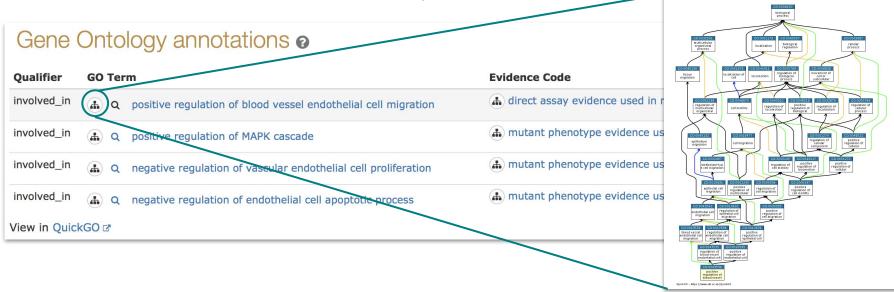
 Can we group related sequences into "genes" using genomic location, Rfam annotations and sequence metadata?



Adding new types of data to RNAcentral

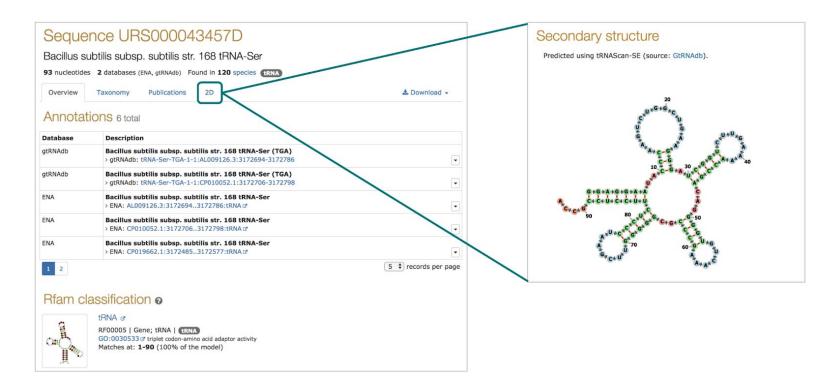
Manually assigned Gene Ontology terms

<u>hsa-mir-126</u> involved in heart development:



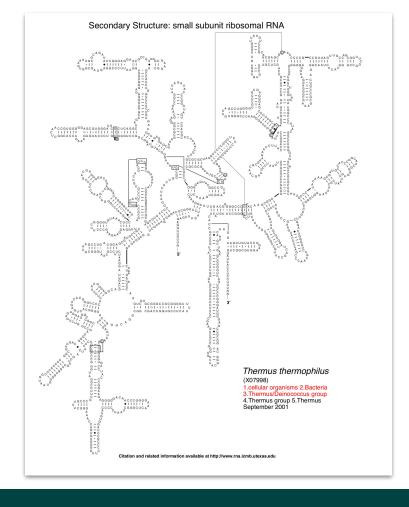
Huntley et al., 2018 http://rnajournal.cshlp.org/content/24/8/1005.long

Secondary structures from GtRNAdb

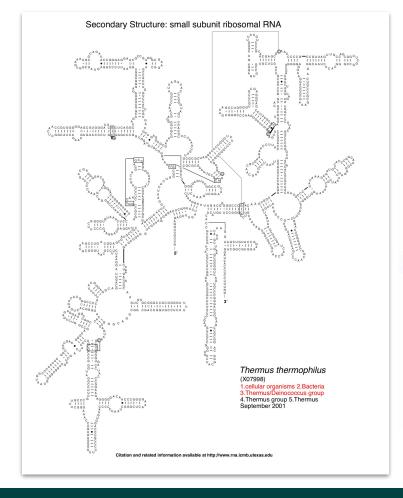


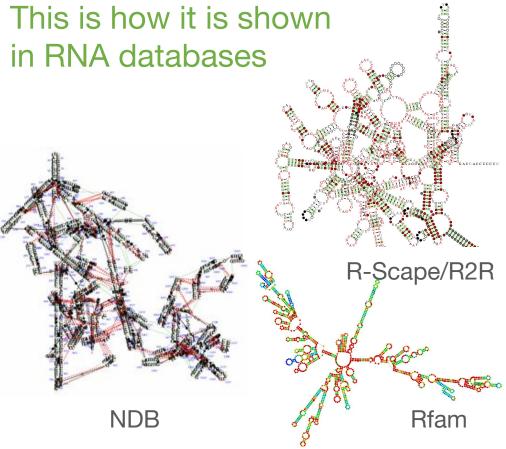
Benasque 2018 top-secret project:

display 2Ds for all rRNAs in RNAcentral using standard layouts



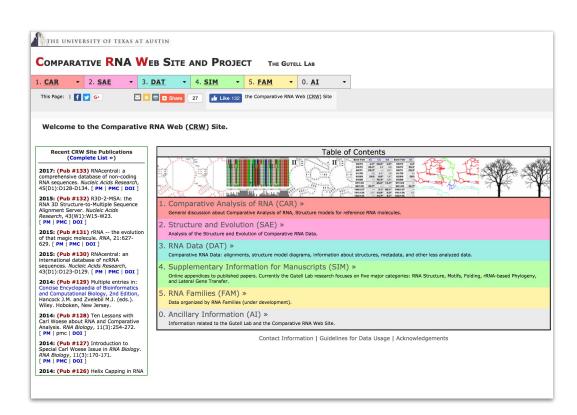
This is how RNA biologists want to see rRNA 2D





1. Comparative RNA Website (Robin Gutell's lab)

- Contains ~1,000 of RNA secondary structures in standard layouts
- Authoritative source of rRNA data





2. Traveler software

Elias and Hoksza *BMC Bioinformatics* (2017) 18:487 DOI 10.1186/s12859-017-1885-4

BMC Bioinformatics

SOFTWARE

Open Access

TRAVeLer: a tool for template-based RNA secondary structure visualization



Richard Elias and David Hoksza* @

Abstract

Background: Visualization of RNA secondary structures is a complex task, and, especially in the case of large RNA structures where the expected layout is largely habitual, the existing visualization tools often fail to produce suitable visualizations. This led us to the idea to use existing layouts as templates for the visualization of new RNAs similarly to how templates are used in homology-based structure prediction.

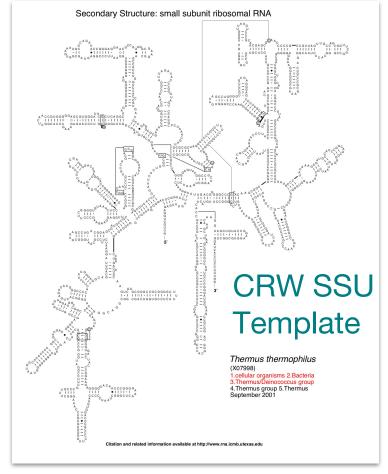
Results: This article introduces Traveler, a software tool enabling visualization of a target RNA secondary structure using an existing layout of a sufficiently similar RNA structure as a template. Traveler is based on an algorithm which converts the target and template structures into corresponding tree representations and utilizes tree edit distance coupled with layout modification operations to transform the template layout into the target one. Traveler thus accepts a pair of secondary structures and a template layout and outputs a layout for the target structure.

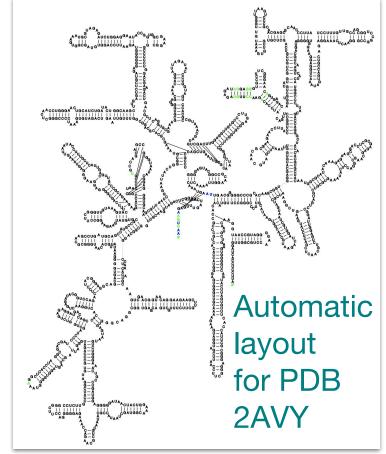
Conclusions: Traveler is a command-line open source tool able to quickly generate layouts for even the largest RNA structures in the presence of a sufficiently similar layout. It is available at http://github.com/davidhoksza/traveler.

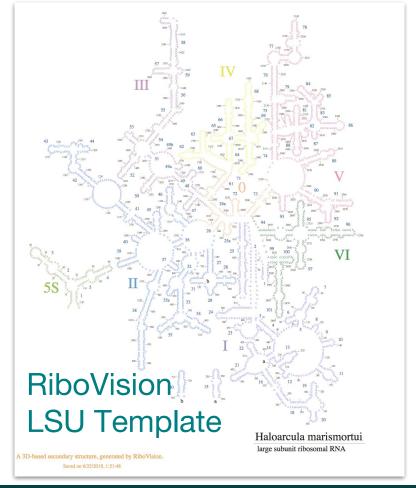
Keywords: Visualization, RNA secondary structure, Template-based modeling, Software tool

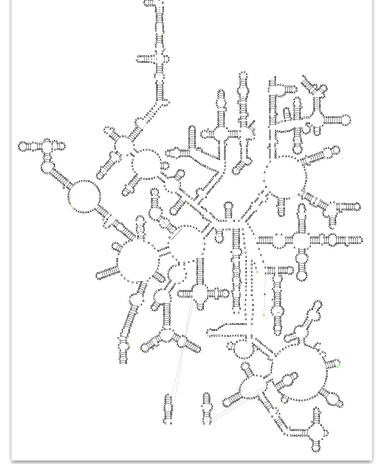


David Hoksza
Assistant Professor
Charles University, Prague









Automatic layout for PDB 1S72

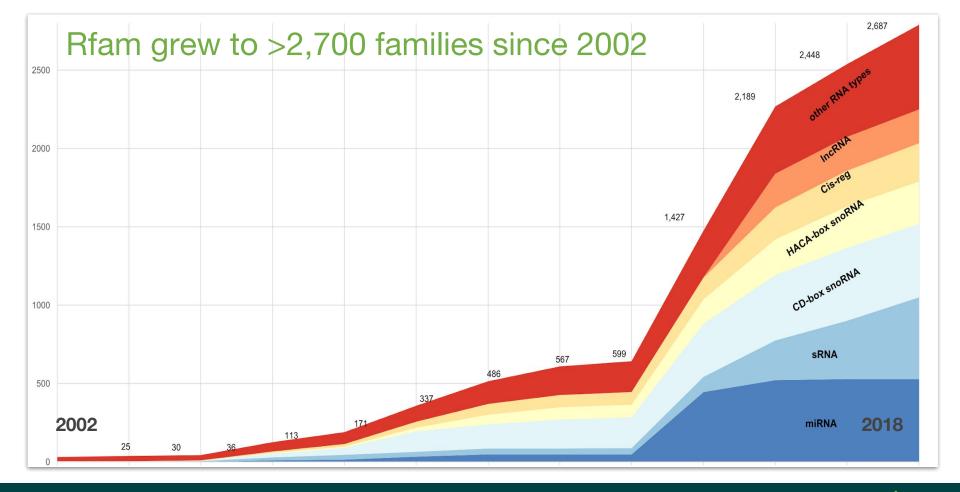
RNAcentral keeps evolving

- Try it and send us your feedback
- Help us improve

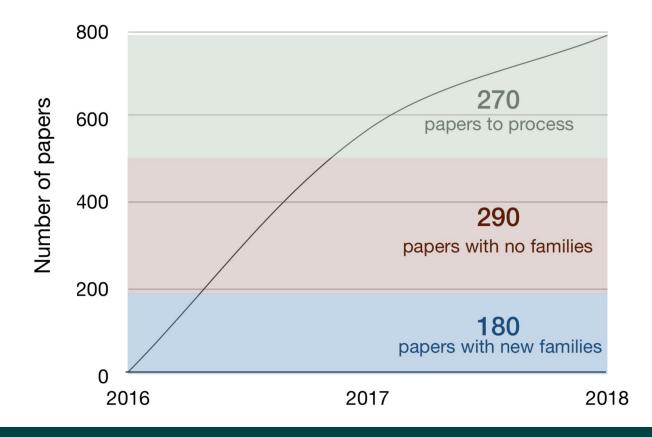


The transition to a genome-centric database of ncRNA families





There are still more RNA families to be added

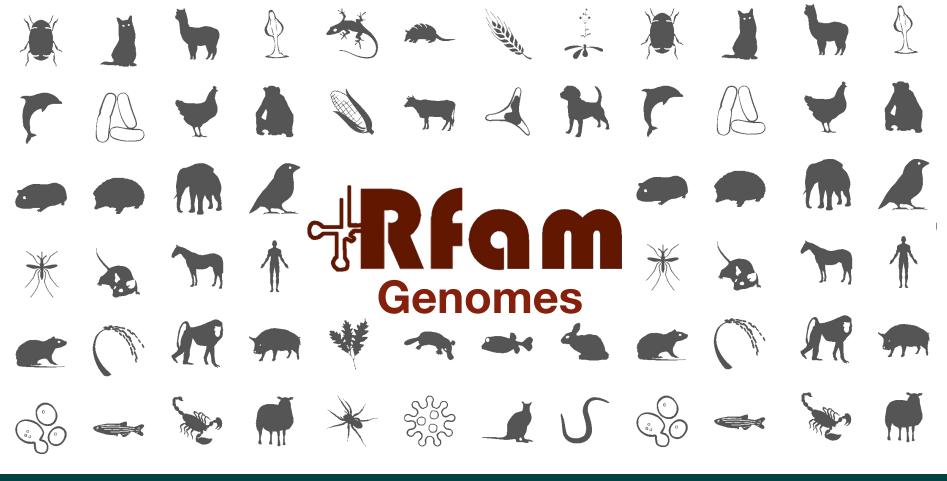


- 350 new familiescreated since 2016
- 30% of papers
 still waiting to be
 curated

What's new in Rfam



Can you guess the most common user request in Rfam 12.*?



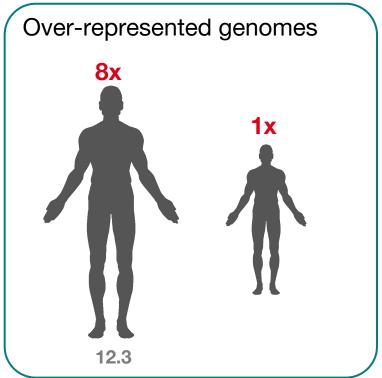
Previously Rfam analysed WGS and STD sequences from ENA and GenBank

The data were redundant

Taxonomic comparisons were difficult

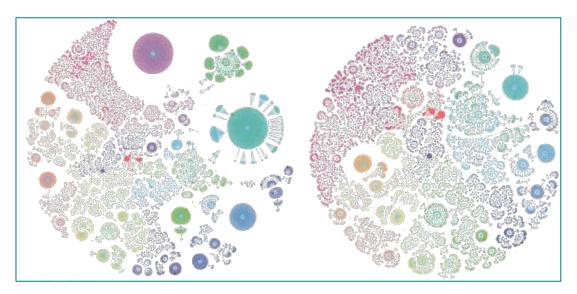
Redundant strains

Mycobacterium tuberculosis 77
Escherichia coli 348



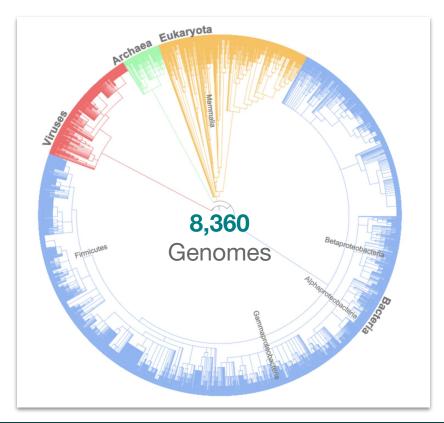
Rfam now annotates **complete**, **representative**, and **non-redundant** genomes

Based on the UniProt Reference Proteome collection



https://doi.org/10.1093/database/baw139

Rfam 13.0 is based on 8,360 genomes



Need to further expand Rfam sequence database

- Viruses
- Metagenomes
- 3D structures
- RNAcentral sequences that do not match Rfam families

Find out more about genome-centric Rfam

Nucleic Acids Research, 2017 1 doi: 10.1093/nar/gkx1038

Rfam 13.0: shifting to a genome-centric resource for non-coding RNA families

Ioanna Kalvari¹, Joanna Argasinska¹, Natalia Quinones-Olvera², Eric P. Nawrocki³, Elena Rivas⁴, Sean R. Eddy⁵, Alex Bateman¹, Robert D. Finn¹ and Anton I. Petrov^{1,*}

¹European Molecular Biology Laboratory, European Bioinformatics Institute, Wellcome Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridge CB10 1SD, UK, ²Systems Biology Graduate Program, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, ³National Center for Biotechnology Information; National Institutes of Health; Department of Health and Human Services; Bethesda, MD 20894, USA, ⁴Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA and ⁵Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Harvard University, 16 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

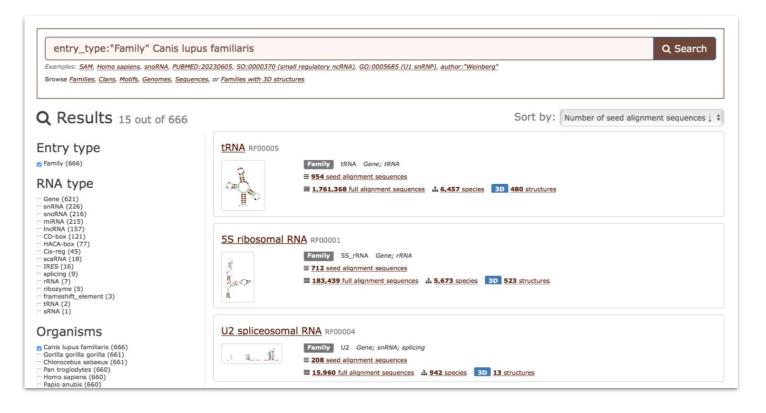
Received September 15, 2017; Revised October 12, 2017; Editorial Decision October 13, 2017; Accepted October 19, 2017

https://academic.oup.com/nar/article/4588106

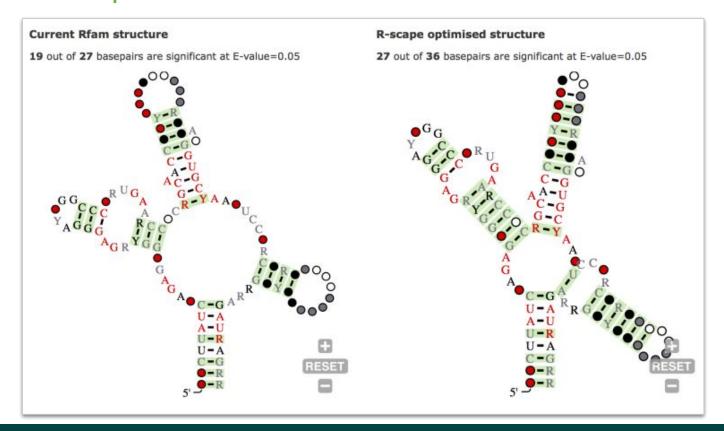


New website functionality

New faceted text search and search API



R-Scape visualisations



Find how to search Rfam, query public MySQL database, and more



in Bioinformatics

UNIT

Non-Coding RNA Analysis Using the Rfam Database

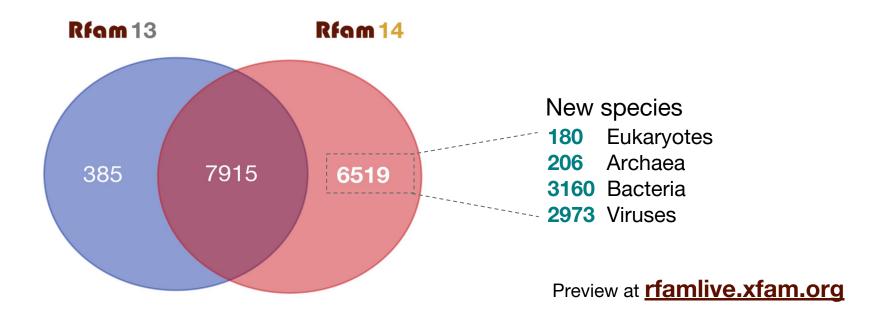
Ioanna Kalvari, Eric P. Nawrocki, Joanna Argasinska, Natalia Quinones-Olvera, Robert D. Finn, Alex Bateman, Anton I. Petrov

First published: 05 June 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1002/cpbi.51

https://doi.org/10.1002/cpbi.51



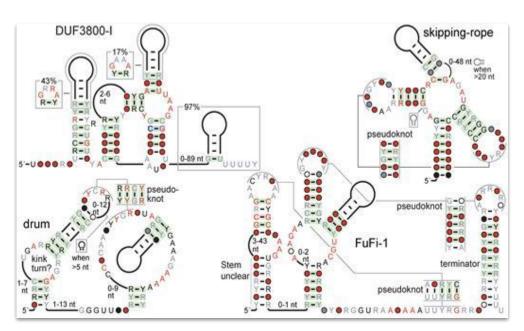
Upcoming Rfam 14.0 annotates 60% more genomes

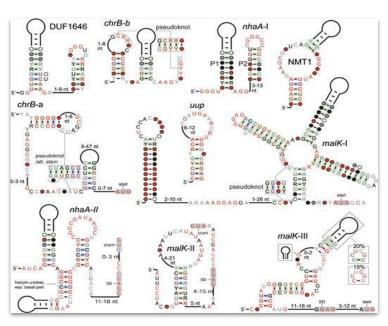


8,360 genomes _____ **14,434** genomes

Expect Rfam 14.1 later this year

No new genomes but lots of new families from Zasha Weinberg





https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx699

Do you want to build Rfam families?

- Family curation by approved experts
- Cloud-based Rfam pipeline
- Command line or Galaxy access



Special session

Wednesday 3pm

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NCBI

Eric Nawrocki



Harvard University

Sean Eddy Elena Rivas Natalia Quinones-Olvera

