HelmholtzZentrum münchen

German Research Center for Environmental Health



MIPS PlantsDB – infrastructure for the representation and analysis of plant genome data

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Bio *Green* formatics: From Models to Crops, from Pets to Beasts



Arabidopsis thaliana (Nature, 2000) Medicago (Nature, 2011) Tomato (Nature, 2012)

Sorghum (Nature, 2009) Brachypodium (Nature, 2010) Maize (Genome Research, 2006, Plant Phys. 2008, PNAS 2008)

Arabidopsis lyrata (Nature Genetics 2011) Physcomitrella patens (Science 2008) Aegilops tauschii (Nature, 2013)

Oryza (Genome Research 2001; Nature Genetics 2014) Lolium (Plant Phys 2013) Festuca (submitted) Spirodella (Nature Comm., 2014) Micromonas (Science 2009) Cardamine hirsuta (submitted) Rye (PNAS 2012; Plant Cell 2014)

Barley (Plant Phys. 2009, Plant Cell 2011, Nature 2012) Wheat (Plant Cell 2011; Plant Journal 2012, Nature 2012, 4xScience 2014)

"Reference datasets are the infrastructure" (*P. Kersey*)

What is MIPS PlantsDB?

Generic database schema+system for the integration, management and (comparative) analysis of plant genome data

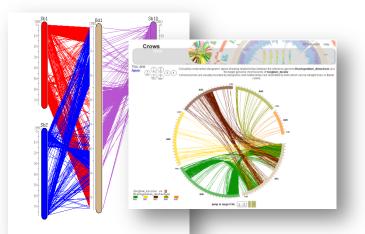
- modular design, extendable
- re-usable, flexible schema
- strong inter-connection with external databases
- standardized data retrieval
- tools available

MIPS PlantsDB structure

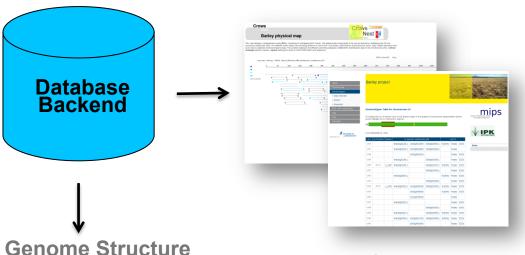
Web interfaces & download



Synteny & comparative genomics



Data integration & visualization



Web services & remote access



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What is stored in MIPS PlantsDB?

- whole genome sequences: pseudo-chromosome sequences if available, otherwise sequence contigs (also raw or assembled reads)
- gene and transcript annotation on these sequences
- non-coding transcripts/RNA, regulatory elements
- markers and genetic and physical maps
- repetitive elements and its annotation
- gene supporting evidences: fl-cDNAs, ESTs etc.
- transcriptomics data: RNA-seq
- comparative genome analysis results

MIPS PlantsDB – data content (Mar 2014)

















...and many more internal instances.

MIPS PlantsDB – infrastructure for the representation and analysis of plant genome data

MIPS PlantsDB provides a framework for plant genome research via:

- Access to distributed resources via BioMOBY web services and transPLANT data exchange
- Portal for bulk download (FTP)
- Visualization of syntenic relationships in the CrowsNest tool
- Plant genome resources registry
- Data integration and visualization, especially in complex grass species such as wheat and barley: Genome
 Zippers, integrated physical and genetic maps, homology search, ...
- Search & Browse interfaces, ...

MIPS PlantsDB – data exchange

















Funding















how do you plan to work to coordinate national activities?

what are you in the position to do for a European infrastructure? (either because you have funding in place, or because you are the recognised centre of expertise).

what is the green part of the german bioinformatics network planning to do?

what resources are you committed to maintaining?

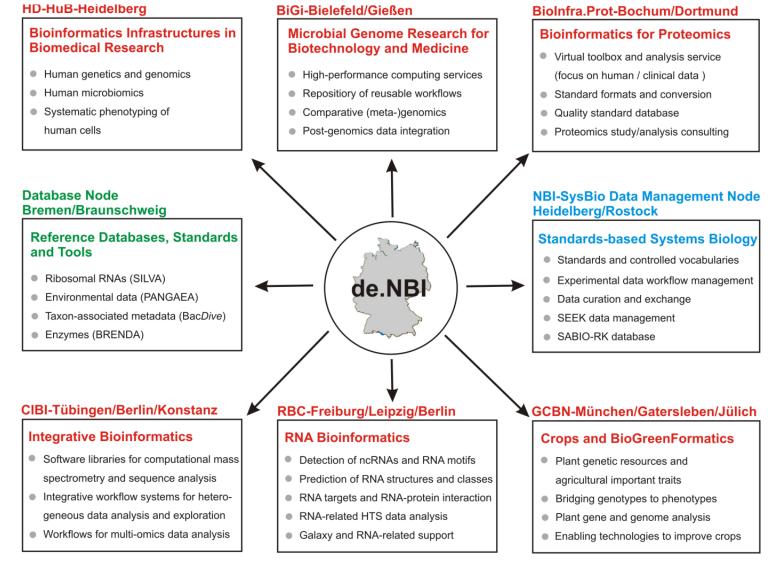
what emergent demand do you anticipate?

how do you plan to work to coordinate national activities?

what are you in the position to do for a European infrastructure (either because you have funding in place, or because you are the recognised centre of expertise).

De.NBI Mission statement

The 'German Network for Bioinformatics Infrastructure' provides comprehensive first-class bioinformatics services to users in basic and applied life sciences research. The de.NBI program coordinates bioinformatics training and education in Germany and the cooperation of the German bioinformatics community with international bioinformatics network structures.



Overview of the research topics and the related services offered by the units of the 'German Network for Bioinformatics Infrastructure (de.NBI)'. Each unit of the network, **including six service centers (red)** and two local data resource nodes (green, blue), provides bioinformatics services in a defined field of scientific expertise, thereby covering many areas of life sciences research.

De.NBI

GCBN - Planed Work Packages HMGU, IPK, FZJ/RWA

WP: Transparent Access to Germplasms and

Germplasm metadata (lead IPK)

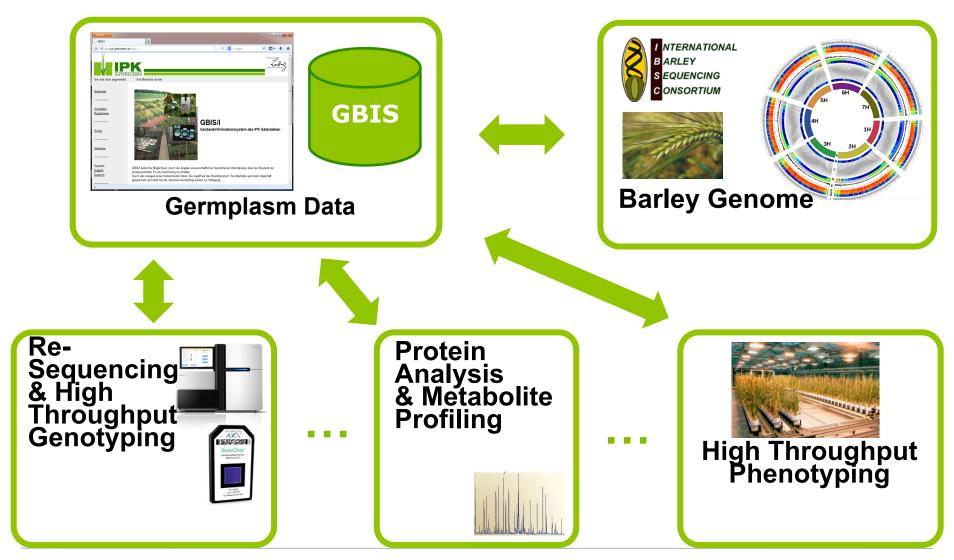
WP: Bridging Multiple Genotypes to Phenotypes

(Lead HMGU)

WP: Improved Workflows for Plant Gene

Annotation (Lead HMGU)

WP: Transparent Access to Germplasms and Germplasm metadata: Example Barley



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Some Hypothesis

- Connectivity of infrastructure and research essential to develop need and research oriented platforms
 - Embedding and tight connectivity of bioinfo platforms into nat./internat. genome-oriented/phenome-oriented/functional oriented etc. consortia; also as back-ends/front-end of the consortia
 - Need for a precise definition of "the community". "The community" often has a non-structured, amorphous swarm phenotype… => generic solutions often difficult or not adequate
- Federation of genome, phenome etc. datasets to also buffer for funding bottlenecks and the death of dbs.
 - However data asymetry problems remain

Some Hypothesis cont.

- What is the limiting factor in a national and transnational platforms?
 - Technology, ego's, funding constraints...?
- Is top-down preferable to bottom-up?
 - Can a platform with nodes be decided top-down or is rather a process that generates new important resources at often unforeseeable places due to research projects that disseminate data in new and important areas. => Dynamic organisation of network to allow for "evolutionary novelty"
- How to measure succesful service?
 - What would be adequate means of "tipping"?

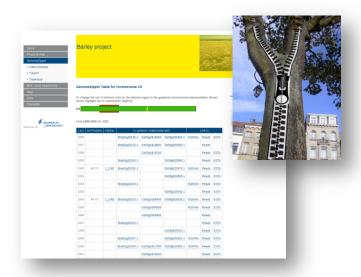
What is NOT (yet) stored in MIPS PlantsDB?

- primary sequence data
- re-sequencing data and its results (under construction)
- phenotypic information
- metabolic/pathway information
- no community annotation interface

Access to MIPS PlantsDB data

- Web browser:
 - http://mips.helmholtz-muenchen.de/plant/genomes.jsp
- FTP:
 - ftp://ftpmips.helmholtz-muenchen.de/plants/
- BioMoby web services
 - Biomoby.org
- Java API (internal use)

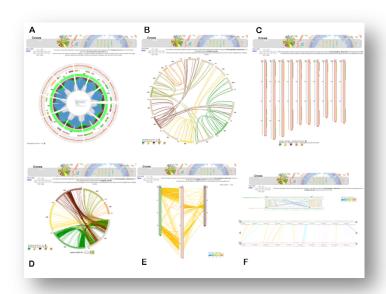
MIPS PlantsDB – cereal genomes



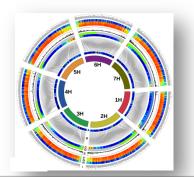
Genome Zippers for barley, wheat, rye and lolium



Search, browse and download cereal genome data



CrowsNest synteny browser for barley, *Ae. tauschii*, Brachypodium, sorghum and rice



Data integration layer
Physical & genetic maps
Variation data

. . .

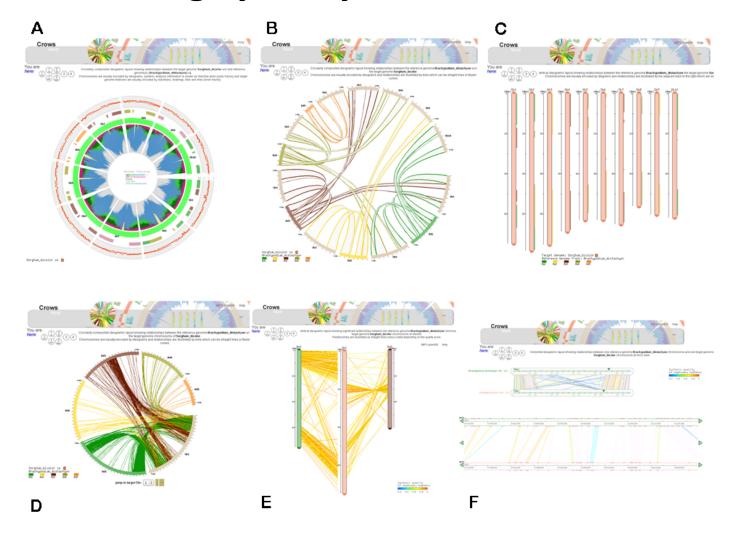
Data content in MIPS PlantsDB *triticeae* instances - barley

- Morex WGS sequence assembly (+ add. varieties)
- Gene annotation (+ functional annotation)
- Genome zipper results
- Marker maps, genetic and physical maps, gene anchoring
- Synteny to Brachy, Sorghum and Rice CrowsNest tool
- Orthologous gene families
- BLAST server @ IPK
- Structured batch download via FTP
- ...

Data content in MIPS PlantsDB *triticeae* instances - wheat

- UK 5x 454 Triticum aestivum WGS sequence assembly
- wheat gene sub-assemblies for ~ 20,000 grass orthologous gene representatives
- Sub-genome classification (A,B,D) for sub-assemblies
- BLAST server to search OGRs
- Genome zipper results for flow-sorted IWGSC wheat sequences (under construction)
- IWGSC gene annotations (+functional annotation) (u.c.)
- IWGSC chromosome-sorted assembly sequences (u.c.)
- Batch download via FTP
- Synteny: Ae. tauschii as a proxy for wheat to barley,
 Brachy, Sorghum and Rice CrowsNest tool

Visualizing synteny – CrowsNest tool



http://mips.helmholtz-muenchen.de/plant/crowsNest/index.jsp

The MIPS Plant team...



