



# BRAKER2: A pipeline integrating data on genomic, RNA and protein sequences into inference of plant and animal genome annotation

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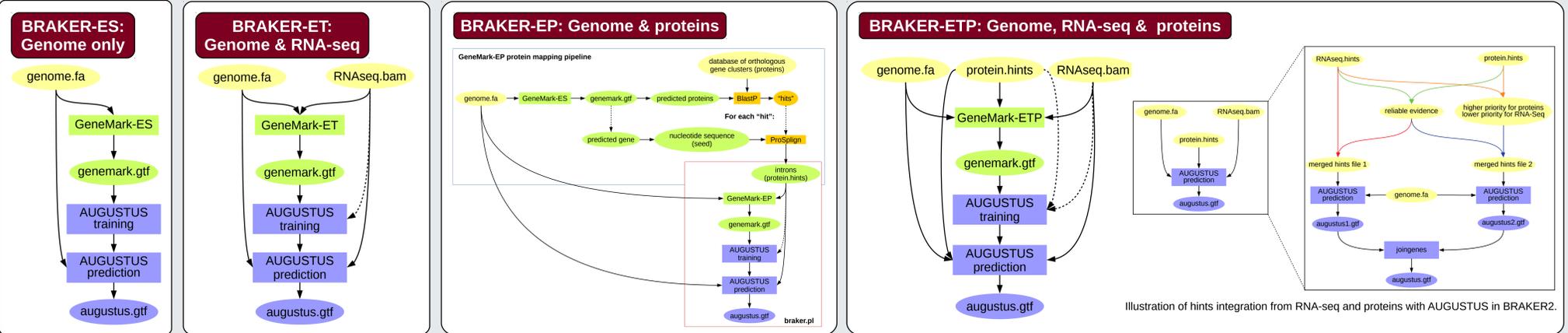


## Abstract

The rapidly growing number of sequenced eukaryotic genomes requires fully automated methods for accurate gene structure annotation. With this goal in mind, we had developed BRAKER1 [1], a combination of self-training GeneMark-ET [2] and AUGUSTUS [3], that uses genomic and RNA-seq data to automatically generate full gene structure annotations in novel genomes (including alternative isoforms).

BRAKER2 [4] is an extension of BRAKER1. The new tool supports diverse annotation modes: i/ use of genome sequence only (ES), ii/ use of genome and RNA-seq data (ET), iii/ use of genome and proteins of possibly distant evolutionary origin (EP), iv/ use of genome, RNA-seq data and proteins. We have assessed gene prediction accuracy of BRAKER2 for two model organisms *Caenorhabditis elegans* and *Drosophila melanogaster*. In addition, we applied BRAKER2 to ten non-model organisms, using VARUS [5] as RNA-seq sampling tool and OrthoDB [6] as protein data resource.

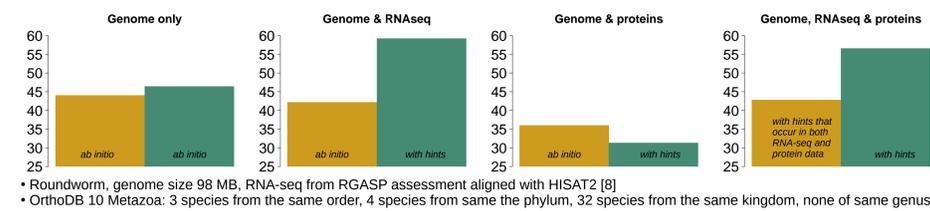
BRAKER2 is available for download at <http://github.com/Gaius-Augustus/BRAKER>, the GeneMark-EP protein mapping pipeline is available for download at [http://exon.gatech.edu/GeneMark/Braker/protein\\_mapping\\_pipeline.tar.gz](http://exon.gatech.edu/GeneMark/Braker/protein_mapping_pipeline.tar.gz).



## Results for model species

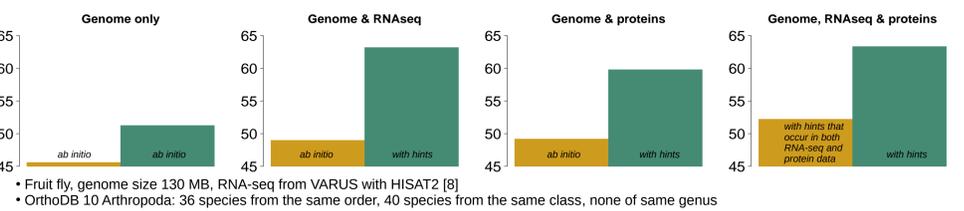
$$Gene\ Level\ Accuracy\ F1 = \frac{2 * Sensitivity * Specificity}{Sensitivity + Specificity}$$

### Caenorhabditis elegans



• Roundworm, genome size 98 MB, RNA-seq from RGASP assessment aligned with HISAT2 [8]  
• OrthoDB 10 Metazoa: 3 species from the same order, 4 species from same the phylum, 32 species from the same kingdom, none of same genus

### Drosophila melanogaster

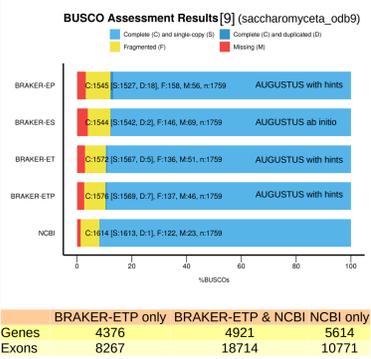


• Fruit fly, genome size 130 MB, RNA-seq from VARUS with HISAT2 [8]  
• OrthoDB 10 Arthropoda: 36 species from the same order, 40 species from the same class, none of same genus

## Results for non-model species

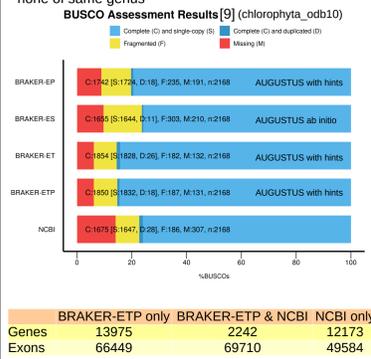
### Verticillium dahliae

Genome: GCF\_000150675.1\_ASM15067v2\_genomic.fna  
Genome size: 33MB  
RNA-seq: 50 M reads by VARUS with STAR [6]  
Protein mapping pipeline with OrthoDB v10 Fungi:  
• 12 species from the same order  
• 75 species from the same class  
• none of same genus



### Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

Genome: GCF\_000002595.1\_v3.0\_genomic.fna  
Genome size: 117 MB  
RNA-seq: 50 M reads sampled by VARUS with STAR [6]  
Protein mapping pipeline with OrthoDB v10 Plants:  
• 3 species from the same order  
• 4 species from the same class  
• 14 species from the same phylum  
• none of same genus



## References

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 [2] Lomsadze, Alexandre, Paul D. Burns, and Mark Borodovsky. "Integration of mapped RNA-Seq reads into automatic training of eukaryotic gene finding algorithm." *Nucleic acids research* 42.15 (2014): e119-e119.  
 [3] Stanke, Mario, et al. "Using native and syntenically mapped cDNA alignments to improve de novo gene finding." *Bioinformatics* 24.5 (2008): 637-644.  
 [4] Hoff, Katharina J., et al. "Whole-Genome Annotation with BRAKER" *Springer Protocols* (2019), in press.

[5] Stanke, Mario et al. "Automatic Genome Annotation Looping over Species" Poster PE0094 at PAG XXVII (2019).  
 [6] Kriventseva, Evgenia V., et al. "OrthoDB v10: sampling the diversity of animal, plant, fungal, protist, bacterial and viral genomes for evolutionary and functional annotations of orthologs. *Nucleic acids research* (2018): doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky1053.  
 [7] Dobin, Alexander, et al. "STAR: ultrafast universal RNA-seq aligner." *Bioinformatics* 29.1 (2013): 15-21.  
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 [9] Waterhouse, Robert M., et al. "BUSCO applications from quality assessments to gene prediction and phylogenomics." *Molecular biology and evolution* 35.3(2017):543-548