Artemis

Introduction

Artemis is a free DNA viewer and annotation tool written by Kim Rutherford (Rutherford *et al.*, 2000). It is routinely used by the Parasite Genomics Group at the Wellcome Sanger Institute for annotation and analysis of both prokaryotic and eukaryotic genomes. The program allows the user to view simple sequence files, EMBL/Genbank entries and the results of sequence analyses in a highly interactive and intuitive graphical format. Artemis is designed to present multiple sets/types of information within a single context. This manifests itself as the ability to zoom in to inspect DNA sequence motifs and zoom out to view local gene architecture, several kilobases of a genome or even an entire genome in one screen. It is also possible to perform some analyses within Artemis with the output stored for later access.

Aims

The aim of this Module is for you to become familiar with the basic functions of Artemis using a series of worked examples. These examples are designed to take you through the most immediately useful functions. However, there will be time, and encouragement, for you to explore other menus; nooks and crannies of Artemis that are not featured in the exercises in this manual. Like all the Modules in this workshop, the key is 'if you don't understand please ask'.

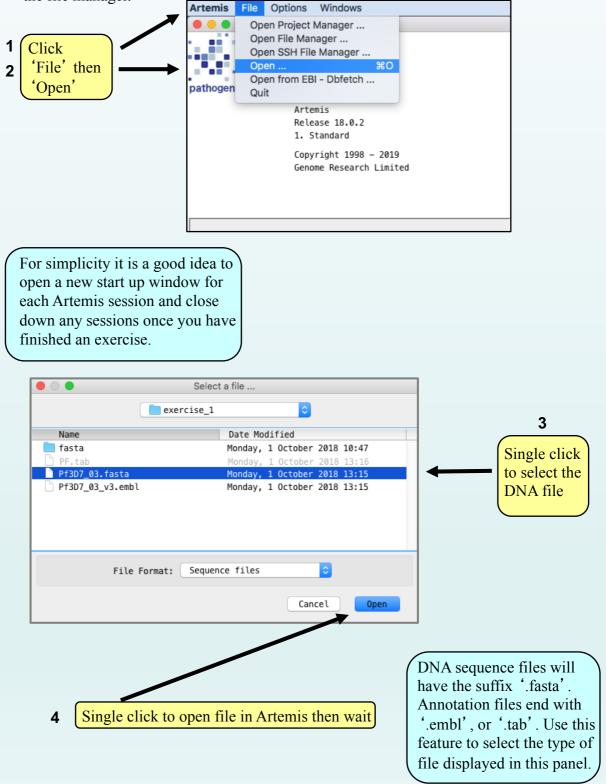
Artemis Exercise 1 Part I

1. Starting up the Artemis software

Double click the ARTEMIS Icon on your Desktop

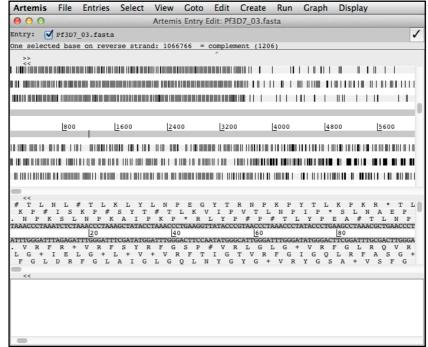
A small start-up window will appear (see below).

Navigate to the directory Module_1_Artemis, exercise_1 containing the file Pf3D7_03.fasta using the file manager.

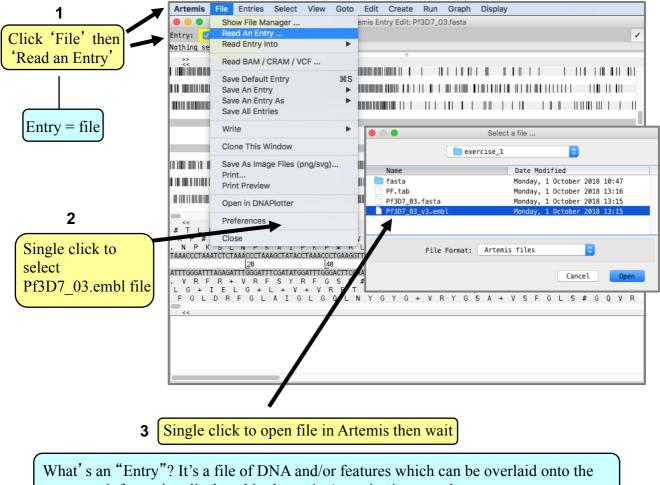


2. Loading annotation files (entries) into Artemis

Hopefully you will now have an Artemis window like this! If not, ask a demonstrator for assistance.



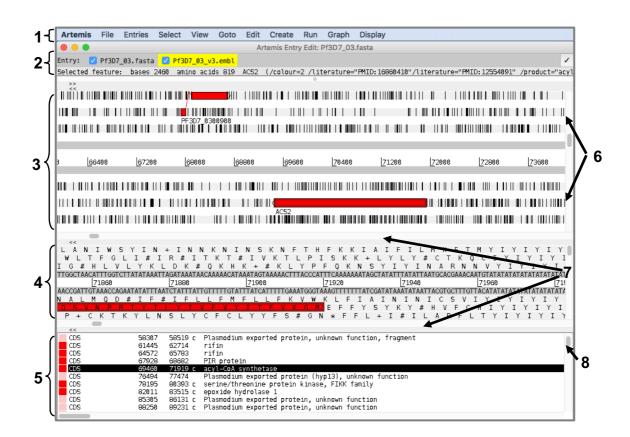
Now follow the numbers to load up the annotation file for *Plasmodium falciparum* 3D7 chromosome 3.



sequence information displayed in the main Artemis view panel.

3. The basics of Artemis

Now you have an Artemis window open let's look at what's in there.



Drop-down menus. There's lots in there so don't worry about them right now.
 Shows what entries are currently loaded (bottom line) and gives details regarding the feature selected in the window below; in this case an acyl-CoA synthetase (selected line).

- 3. This is the main sequence view panel. The central 2 grey lines represent the forward (top) and reverse (bottom) DNA strands. Above and below those are the 3 forward and 3 reverse reading frames. Stop codons are marked as black vertical bars. Genes and other features (eg. Pfam matches) are displayed as coloured boxes. We will refer to genes as coding sequences or CDSs from now on.
- 4. This panel has a similar layout to the main panel but is zoomed in to show nucleotides and amino acids. Double click on a gene in the main view to see the zoomed view of the start of that gene. Note that both this and the main panel can be scrolled left and right (7, below) zoomed in and out (6, below).
- 5. This panel lists the various features in the order that they occur on the DNA with the selected gene highlighted. The list can be scrolled (8, below).
- 6. Sliders for zooming view panels.
- 7. Sliders for scrolling along the DNA.
- 8. Slider for scrolling feature list.

4. Getting around in Artemis

The 3 main ways of getting to where you want to be in Artemis are the 'Goto' drop-down menu, the Navigator and the Feature Selector. The best method depends on what you're trying to do and knowing which one to use comes with practice.

4.1 The 'Goto' menu

The functions on this menu (ignore the Navigator for now) are shortcuts for getting to locations within a selected feature or for jumping to the start or end of the DNA sequence. Most are self-explanatory, so feel free to try any of them.

Click 'Goto'	Artemis	File	Entries	Select	View	Goto	Edit	Create	Run	Graph	Display		
CIICK OULD	000		and the second second		Arter	Navig	gator .	10100	жG				
	Entry: 3 selected >> <<	-	_03.fasta on forwar	<u> </u>	-	End	of Sele of Sele ure Sta	ction	光← 光→ 企,				1
	11 1 11						ire End		 .				
			RPN	12	_ > ∥			quence	# 1				
						Featu		e Position					
	520800		521600	5224	00	Featu		ino Acid		J00	<u>5</u> 25600	52640	0
	110 110 11		II						/=	menili	Ⅰ Ⅰ ■	GSK3	111
								1 I III III IIV	1 I III I I				
							📕						
	<<						-						
	FFFS FFF FFF	F F L F S F F FTTTTT 5264			PIG L+A YR TATAGGC 26420	Q F I N F P I F CAATTTT		FFI FLF FYF FTTTATTT 6440	L N P # I I K S FAAATCC	L I S D I CTGATAT	F N L C L I C # F V TTAATTTGTG		
	AAAAAAAAAG					GTTAAAA			ATTTAGG			526480 AAATCTATAT	
					ГР КҮА + LG	WNK LKI IK		К I К К К N # К # К	FG FIR LDI		LКН КІОТ #NТ		L F
	<<												
	PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03 PF3D7_03	12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12800	516793 521969 524154 529037 531213 531898 534239 536043 537621	522883 526439 530776 531289 531973 535238 537274	26S c glyd trai tRNA c tRNA 60S hype	proteas cogen sy nsporter A Valine A Isoleu ribosom othetica	ome re nthase , puta cine al pro l prot	tein L26,	subunit putati	ve			8
								1.0	.,				

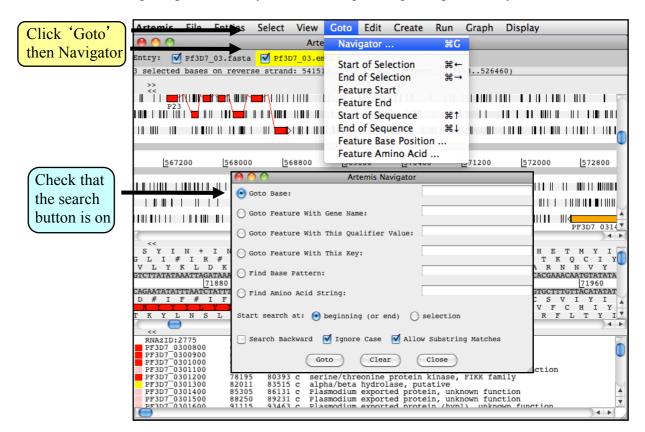
It may seem that 'Goto' 'Start of Selection' and 'Goto' 'Feature Start' do the same thing. Well they do if you have a feature selected but 'Goto' 'Start of Selection' will also work for a region which you have highlighted by click-dragging in the main window. So yes, give it a try! This is a very commonly used feature, so it is worth memorizing the keyboard shortcuts for these, ctrl<left arrow> and ctrl <right arrow> respectively.

Suggested tasks:

- 1. Zoom out, highlight a large region of sequence by clicking the left hand button and dragging the cursor, then go to the start and end of the highlighted region.
- 2. Select a gene then go to the start and end.
- 3. Go to the start and end of the genome sequence.
- 4. Select a gene. Within it, go to a base (nucleotide) and/or amino acid of your choice.

4.2 Navigator

The Navigator panel is fairly intuitive so open it up and give it a try.



Suggestions of where to go:

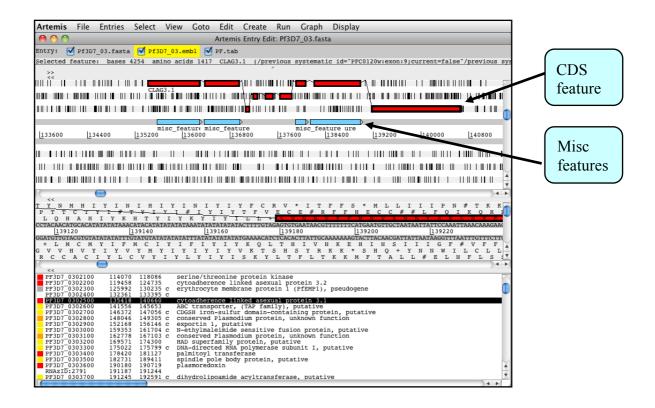
- 1. Think of a number between 1 and 1067971 and go to that base (notice how the cursors on the horizontal sliders move with you).
- 2. Your favourite gene name (it may not be there so you could try 'VAR').
- 3. Use 'Goto Feature With This Qualifier value' to search the contents of all qualifiers for a particular term. For example using the word 'pseudogene' will take you to the next feature with the word 'pseudogene' in any of its qualifiers. Note how repeated clicking of the 'Goto' button takes you through the pseudogenes as they occur on the chromosome.
- 4. tRNA genes. Type 'tRNA' in the 'Goto Feature With This Key'.
- 5. Amino acid consensus sequences (real or made up!). You can use 'X' s. Note that it searches all six reading frames regardless of whether the amino acids are encoded or not.

What are Keys and Qualifiers? See Appendix IV

Clearly there are many more features in Artemis which we will not have time to explain in detail. Before getting on with this next section it might be worth browsing the menus. Hopefully you will find most of them easy to understand.

Artemis Exercise 1 Part II

This part of the exercise uses the files and data you already have loaded into Artemis from Part I. By a method of your choice go to the region located between bases 134000 to 141000 on the DNA sequence. This region encodes the *CLAG3.1* gene which codes for cytoadherence linked asexual protein. You can use either the Navigator, Feature Selector or Goto functions discussed previously to get there. The region you arrive at should look similar to that shown below.



Once you have found this region have a look at some of the information that is available to you:

Information to view:

Annotation

If you click on a particular feature you can view the annotation attached to it: select a CDS feature (or any other feature) and click on the 'Edit' menu and select 'Selected Feature in Editor', or simply push 'E'. A window will appear containing all the annotation that is associated with that CDS.

Viewing amino acid or protein sequence

Click on the view menu and you will see various options for viewing the bases or amino acids of the feature you have selected, in two formats i.e. EMBL or FASTA. This can be very useful when using other programs that are not integrated into Artemis e.g. those available on the Web that require you to cut and paste sequence into them.

Plots/Graphs

Feature plots can be displayed by selecting a CDS feature then clicking 'View' and 'Feature Plots'. The window which appears shows plots predicting hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and coiled-coil regions for the protein product of the selected CDS.

Load additional files

The results from the Pfam protein motif searches are not shown, but can be viewed by loading the appropriate file. Click on 'File' then 'Read an Entry' and select the file PF.tab. Each Pfam match will appear as a coloured blue feature in the main display panel on the grey DNA lines. To see the details click the feature then click 'View' then 'Selection' or click 'Edit' then 'Selected Features in Editor'. You can also run Pfam by going to the Run menu and selecting 'Pfam search'. For this you need to select one CDS.

Viewing the results of database searches

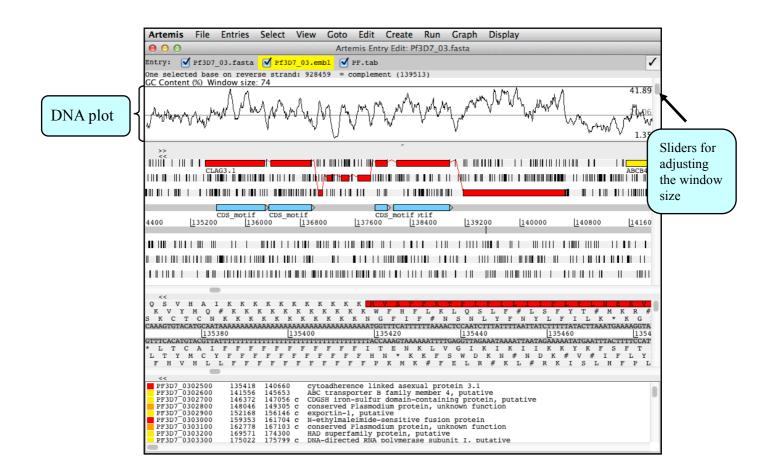
Click the 'View' menu, then select 'Search Results' and then 'Fasta results'. The results of the database search will appear in a scrollable window.

Further information on specific Pfam entries can be found on the web at http://pfam.xfam.org/

In addition to looking at the fine details of the annotated features it is also possible to look at the characteristics of the DNA covering the region displayed. This can be done by adding to the display various plots showing different characteristics of the DNA.

To view the graphs:

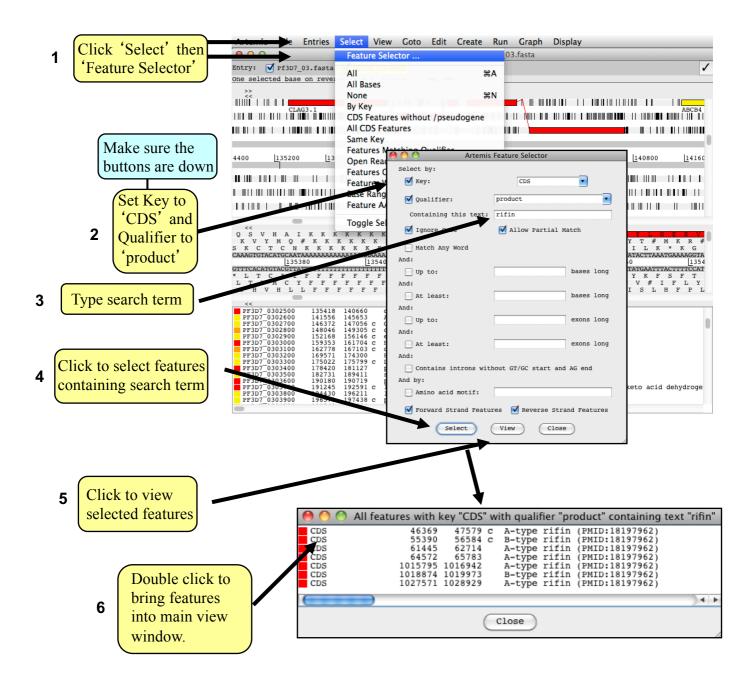
Click on the 'Graph' menu to see all those available. Some of the most useful plots for *P. falciparum* is the 'GC Content (%)' as shown below. G+C content is a very good indicator of coding capacity in Malaria. On average, the coding regions are $\sim 23\%$ G+C and the non-coding regions are $\sim 19\%$. Have a look at the G+C content for this region by selecting the appropriate graph. Left click within the graph window and then select by clicking on the exons to see how this relates to the G+C peaks on the graph.



Artemis Exercise 1 Part III

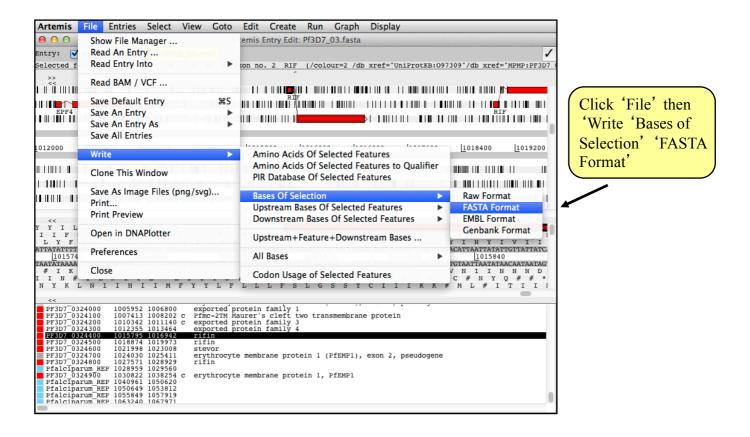
In this part of the Module we will be looking at methods of selecting and extracting features. We are going to extract different genes and regions and perform some more detailed analysis on it. We will aim to write and save new EMBL format files which will include just the annotation and DNA for this region.

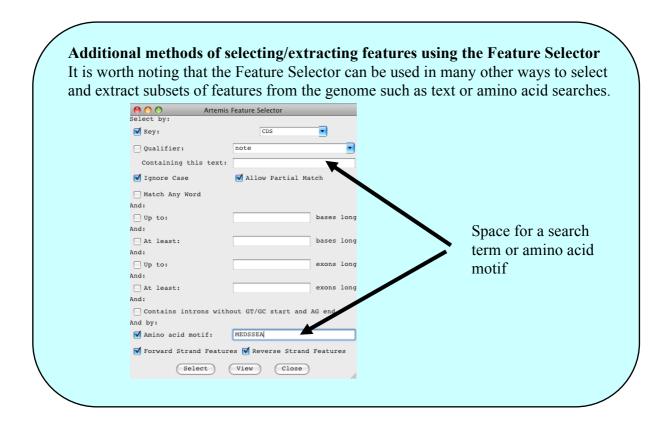
In Artemis you can select genes fitting different search criteria. One possibility is to look for a specific product, for example *rifin*, as shown below.



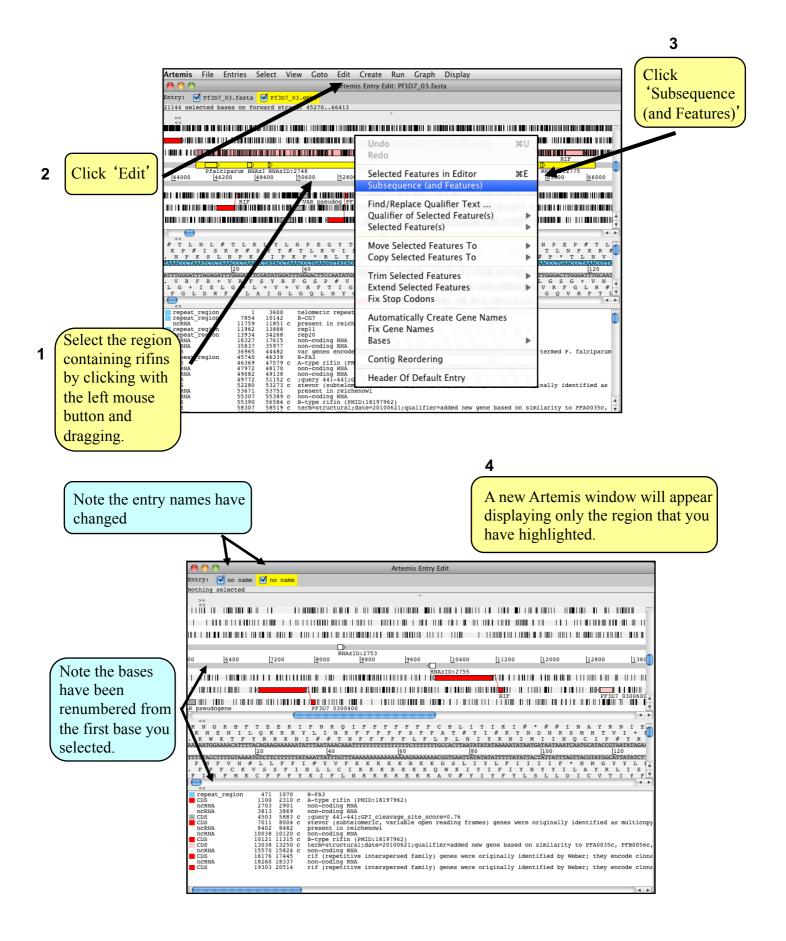
The genes listed in **6** (on the previous page) are only those fitting your selection criterion. They can be copied or moved in to a new entry so they can be viewed in isolation from the rest of the information within Pf3D7_03.embl. To create a new entry go to 'Create' and choose 'New Entry'.

In the next step of the exercise choose one of the selected genes and write out a fasta-file of the sequence.





In the next part of the exercise we will be looking at the region containing the *rifin* genes in more detail. They are located at the end of the chromosomes, in the subtelomeric region. We are going to extract this region from the whole chromosome sequence. Then we will aim to write and save new EMBL format files which will include just the annotation and DNA for this region.



Note that the two entries on the grey Entry line are now denoted 'no name', they represent the same information in the same order as the original Artemis window but simply have no assigned name. So click on the File menu then 'Save an entry as' and then 'New file'. Another menu will ask you to choose one of the entries listed. At this point they will both be called 'no name'. Left click on the top entry in the list. A window will appear asking you to give this file a name. The new files can be saved in different formats.

Artemis	File Entries Select View Goto	Edit Create Run Graph Display
	Show File Manager	Artemis Entry Edit
Entry: 🔽	Read An Entry	
Nothing se	Read Entry Into	
		n
~~	Read BAM / VCF	
	Save Default Entry #S	
	Save An Entry	
	Save An Entry As	New File no name
	Save All Entries	EMBL Format no name
00	Save full Entitles	GENBANK Format
	Write 🕨	Seguin Table Format
1 11010	Clone This Window	GFF Format
	Clone This window	
	Save As Image Files (png/jpeg)	EMBL Submission Format P RIF PF3D7 0300600
R pseudoge	Print	······································
10	Print Preview) 4 b
<< K N G		· F F F F F F C H L I Y I K I # * # # I N A Y R N I E
кме . к w к	Open in DNAPlotter	FFFFSFFAT#YI#KYNDNKSMHTVI+I FFFFLFLPLNIYKNIMIINQCIP#YR
AAAAATGGAA	Preferences	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGCCACTTAATATATATAT
TTTTTACCTT	Treferences	60 80 100 120
FHF	Close	K K K K K K G S L I Y L F I I I I F * H M G Y Y L I
F F F F	MKCFFFYKIFLN	. K K K K K Q W K I Y I F I Y H Y Y I L A Y R L I S K K K K K K K A V # Y I Y F Y L S L L D I C V T I Y F
) 4 H
repeat re		
CDS ncRNA	1100 2310 c A-type rifin (P 2703 2901 non-coding RNA	MID:18197962)
CDS	3813 3869 non-coding RNA 4503 5883 c ;query 441-441;	GPI cleavage site score=0.76
CDS	7011 8004 c stevor (subtelo	merīc, variable open reading frames) genes were originally identified as multicopy
ncRNA ncRNA	10038 10120 c non-coding RNA	
CDS CDS	10121 11315 c B-type rifin (P 13038 13250 c term=structural	MID:18197962) ;date=20100621;qualifier=added new gene based on similarity to PFA0035c, PFB0056c,
CDS	15570 15824 c non-coding RNA	interspersed family) genes were originally identified by Weber; they encode clona
ncRNA	18260 18337 non-coding RNA	interspersed family) genes were originally identified by Weber; they encode clone interspersed family) genes were originally identified by Weber; they encode clone
CDS	19303 20514 rif (repetitive	interspersed family) genes were originally identified by weber; they encode clona
1		
6		1 A 1

Once you have finished this exercise remember to close this Artemis session down completely before starting the next exercise.

Artemis Exercise 2

We are now switching to a different organism. The following exercise demonstrates how to use Artemis as a tool for structural annotation. Given a length of chromosome with no existing annotation Artemis can mark up ORFs above a given size. This also shows how codon usage plots can be exploited in gene model prediction.

If you haven't already closed the previous session of Artemis, do so now. Double click the ARTEMIS Icon on your Desktop and navigate to the directory Module_1_Artemis, exercise_2 and open the sequence file Lmjchr12.fasta.

Next, open the codon usage table file LmjF12codons by selecting 'Add Usage Plots' from the Graph menu. Codon usage is a very good indicator of coding capacity in *Leishmania* genomes where there is a much more prominent codon bias for some amino acids.

Note, we will cover the use of RNAseq data in gene prediction later on during the course.

Artemi	i s File	Entries	Select	View	Goto	Edit	Create	Run	Graph	Display		
000)					Artemis	Entry Edi	t: Lmjcl	Hide Al	l Graphs		
Entry:	<u> </u>	hr12.fasta s on rever		4. 67499	0 6749	92 = 0	omplomoni	+ 1166		age Plots		1
		res from Li					ompremen	C (400.	Add Us	er Plot		
<u> </u>	1040	A CON	500K*	<u> </u>	Mary	100		<u>xar</u> fa		itent (%) itent (%) With A 2.5 SD Cu	toff	¤ ()
Reverse	Codon U	sage Scores	s from I m	iF12cod	ons Wi	ndow si	~ ze: 120		AG Con	itent (%)		5
	<u></u>	Autor	$\sim \wedge \sim \sim$	Anna	~noved	<u>مہ ۲</u>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	m	GC Fran			<u>ē</u>
1000	Contraction of the second	and the second	of the second	MON.	Marine and	oxan (2 Address	N V		GC Frame Plot		
1										tion Scores		3
>>							~			Correlation Scores		
- ²²										iation $(G-C)/(G+C)$		
									Karlin S	iation (A-T)/(A+T)	on usage data file r	ame
									Other C			
									✓ Codon		se_2	÷
								_	✓ Couon	Name	Date Modif	
	800		1600	240	0	3200		4000	480			September 2014 11: September 2014 11:
	000	,	1000	240		0200		4000	1300			
	1 11									File Format: A	ll Files	\$]
												•
				• • •		11111						Cancel Open
										L		
P # 1	P # P	# P #	P # P	# P #	* P #	P #	P # P	# P	# P # F	P # P # P # F * K	RLCW	H R
. L T	LTI	TLT	LTI	TL	TL	TLI	LTI	LTL	TLT	LTLTLILK	APVL	APV
CCCTAACO	CCTAACCC?	ZAACCCTAAC	CCTAACCC?	FAACCCTA		CCCTAAC	CCTAACCC	FAACCCT		CTAACCCTAACCCTAATTCTGAAA	Gegeetgtgetgg	CACCGGT 120
GGGATTG	GATTGGG	TTGGGATTG	GGATTGGG		-	GGGATTG	GGATTGGG	ATTGGGA	TTGGGATTG	GATTGGGATTGGGATTAAGACTTT	CGCGGACACGACC	
RV	R V R	VRV	RVR	VR	VRV	RV	G L G R V R	VR	LGLO VRV	G L G L G L E S L R V R V R I R F	AQAP AGTSA	GT
. + G	+ G -	+ G + G	+ G -	+ G +	G +	G + G	+ G ·	+ G +	G + G	+ G + G + N Q F	RRHQ	CRH
<<												

Select the first 100 kbs of sequence on the positive strand either by highlighting the sequence in the sequence window (use shift and click to select the final base) or choose the 'Base Range' option in the select menu and enter '1..100000'.

With this region selected, select 'Mark ORFs in Range' from the Create menu. When prompted for minimum ORF size enter 100. Note that this results in the creation of a new entry called 'ORFS_100+'. You can experiment with a range of ORF sizes by deselecting this entry and repeating the first steps in this process.

Note that the marked up ORFs vary in colour from pale to navy blue. This colouring reflects the codon usage support for this model with darker blue being highly supported by codon usage.

Try selecting some of the newly created features in the gene window. Double clicking on one of these will bring up the predicted peptide sequence in the bottom window. You can rapdily move to the N- or C-terminus of the predicted peptide by holding down ctrl, and then left or right arrow respectively.

Note that we have chosen only to generate ORFs for the positive strand for this example. In a genome not organized into transcription units we would normally do likewise for the reverse strand as well.

Artemis	File	Entries	Select	View	Goto	Edit	Create	Run	Graph	Display				
$\Theta \odot \odot$						Arten	New F	eature	child fai	ta -				
Entry:	🗹 Lmjcl	hr12.fasta	orf:	s_100+					Base Ra					1
Selected	feature	e: bases res from L	797 amin	no acids	s 264 (CDS (/		Model I Featur	From Bas	e Range	one")	1	_ 2 _ 3	
Couon os	age seo	ites nom E	12000	10113 1111	. N	M		enic Fe				M		1.24
SAC VAL	han me	A	- ale	Mar M	mon a	\mathcal{N}		Feature			- Antony	man)	www.	~
Paularsa C	N	ew Ent	try [V~V V	lons Wi		Gene	Feature	5			" ~~~~~		0.85
Reverse C	~	A		<u>1]F12C00</u>		maow s	New E	ntrv			Annon	Max more		1.16
1 prover	Carp	CACHOR COLOR	a the second sec	MARX.	W. w	2000		10.			- Carpenter	WAX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	~
1									eading F ORFs	rames				0.73
>>									Range					
	26	CDS				_	Mark		attern		CDS			DS
	Î II	CDS			II III		Mark	Ambigu						.03
111							1 1111		III I II	CDS		CDS		
		CDS								CDS		CDS		-1
	Гр	redicte	d OR	F 4	00	320	0	4000	4	800	5600	6400	7200	
	Ļ	Tealer				1.11								
	1													
								_						
A D G		R K C G		PF SRS	CA		MRH	NL S		LCLS	A P S S L H H L	Y I L	E C C F	A A
		GCAAATGTGG	TTCTCGAA	A V F GCCGTTCG	STGTGCT			ATCTCT		TCTGCTTGTCG		TACATACTCO	AATGCTGCTTTG	
1720 GTCTACCGC							ACGCGGTAT				GAGGTAGTAGA	1820 TATGTATGAGO	18 TTACGACGAAAC	GACG
SPPCIA	ER	L H P A F T T	ERL	R E A T R		кті + N			SRR	EAQR	S W * R E M M +			A S C
LHR	S G	СІН	NEF	G N I	гне	L #	A G Y	DR	A G E	RSTA	GDD	L C V R	ISSQ	Q
<<		460	960	none										
CDS		964 1188	1617 1583	none										
CDS CDS		1783 2707	2577 3735	none										
CDS CDS		3986 4965	4798 6044	none										
CDS CDS		5917 6405	6288 8081	none none										

Although some of these predictions are likely to be correct, there is considerable overlap between predicted ORFs, and many are small and unsupported by codon usage. To validate/negate our predicted models we need to do further sequence comparison. This can be done with a tool such as ACT (to be discussed later in the Comparative Genomics Module), or with one of the integrated Blast options in Artemis. Select the ORF at position 12745, click on it, then select RUN>NCBI Searches>blastx. This will open a browser window with NCBI results.

Artemis File Entries Select View Goto Edit Create	Run Graph Display	
\varTheta O O Artemis Entry E	NCBI Searches blastp	1
Entry: Vinjchr12.fasta V ORFS_100+ Selected feature: bases 1902 amino acids 633 CDS (/score=64 Codon Usage Scores from LmjF12codons Window size: 120	Pfam Search tblastn Rfam Search blastn	-
Cool Cool <td< td=""><td>Run fasta on selected features against Run sigcleave (0) on selected features Run pepstats on selected features Run blastp on selected features Run thastn on selected features Run smart on selected features Run clustalx (PROTEIN) on selected features Run blastn on selected features against Run blastn on selected features against Run blastx on selected features Run clustalx (%uniprot) on selected features Run jalview on selected features Run jalview on selected features</td><td>-3 (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (1) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1</td></td<>	Run fasta on selected features against Run sigcleave (0) on selected features Run pepstats on selected features Run blastp on selected features Run thastn on selected features Run smart on selected features Run clustalx (PROTEIN) on selected features Run blastn on selected features against Run blastn on selected features against Run blastx on selected features Run clustalx (%uniprot) on selected features Run jalview on selected features Run jalview on selected features	-3 (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (1) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Set fasta options Set sigcleave options Set pepstats options Set blast options Set tblastn options Set tblastn options Set tblastn options Set sigcleave options Set tblastn options Set sigcleave options Set tblastn options Set clustalx options Set clustalx options Set tblastx options Set blastn options Set blastn options Set blastn options Set blast options Set blast options Set clustalx options Set blast options Set clustalx options	

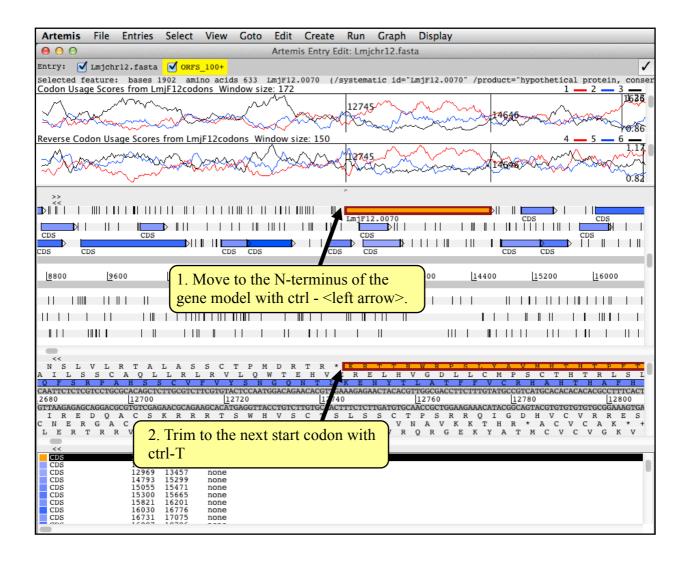
	T HIOTE I	itle(s)						
Range 1	1: 1 to 6:	to GenPept				Vext Match 🔺 P	revious Match	
Score			Method		Identities	Positives	Gaps	Fra
1238 0	oits(320)	5) 0.0	Compositional r	natrix adjust.	620/620(100%)	620/620(100%)	0/620(0%)	+1
Query	40				IGAGLLRQPQVLRMS		219	
Sbjct	1	MHTHTPFT	SFSSFSPPFVSAP	LSSPIAHDLAH	IGAGLLRÖPÖVLRMS	GEFSLLQHLGVTV	60	
Query	220				CGTAEETCGVLEKKF CGTAEETCGVLEKKF		399	
Sbjct	61	DKCDSSAD	LTPPTHSAKAAFR	WAPTOHPPSKO	CGTAEETCGVLEKKF	REGAHPSYADPTGE	120	
Query	400				MEREREENSPLFKY		579	
Sbjct	121				MEREREENSPLFKY		180	
Query	580				AHERAVVQYKAGET#		759	
Sbjct	181				AHERAVVQYKAGETA		240	
Query	760				INGKEEDDRRRLAAF		939	
Sbjct	241				NGKEEDDRRRLAAF		300	
Query	940				RVKDLEGHRRNAEF		1119	
Sbjct	301				RVKDLEGHRRNAE		360	
Query	1120				QKRMEDTAVNVRLA OKRMEDTAVNVRLA		1299	
Sbjct	361				QKRMEDTAVNVRLA		420	
Query	1300				ELQDAAEATAKVRQA ELQDAAEATAKVRQA		1479	
Sbjct	421				SLQDAAEATAKVRQA		480	
Query	1480				QKRDERAQEEEAEF SOKRDERAQEEEAEF		1659	
Sbjct	481				SQKRDERAQEEEAEF		540	
Query	1660				GAVGDRHACAAADVI		1839	
Sbjct	541				GAVGDRHACAAADV GAVGDRHACAAADV		600	
Query	1840		ASAYDFGVQRRR	1899				
Sbjct	601		ASAYDFGVQRRR	620				

Not surprisingly, the top hit is to a gene on chromosome 12 in *L. major*, a hypothetical protein. Now that we know that this is a real gene we can make a few adjustments. First, open the gene builder window by selecting the ORF and pressing E. This will open a text window where we can add annotations on the gene. Start by deleting the current 'automatic' annotations in this window. Try entering the text in the gene builder shown below to record gene ID, predicted product and a colour code that will distinguish this gene from the automatically generated ORFs.

00	Artemis Entry Edit: Lmjchr12.fasta
	Lmjchr12.fasta 🗹 ORFS_100+
Selected f Codon Usa	eature: bases 1902 amino acids 633 CDS (/score=51 /colour=128 128 255 /note="none") ge Scores from LmjF12codons Window size: 120 1 2 3
<u> </u>	12745 / M.
X	den lister scores from unitilized Press 'E' to open the gene builder
Reverse Co	
WWW	for this ORF
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0.81
This is a coding	^
sequence	
(CDS). To get	● ○ ○ Artemis Feature Edit: CDS
an idea of other	DS Key: CDS V Add Qualifier: note V
	2600 Location: 1274514646
feature types	Complement Grab Range Remove Range Goto Feature Tidy TAT ObjectEdit User Qualifiers
available, open	/systematic_id="LmjF12.0070" /product="hypothetical_protein, conserved"
this pull-down	/colour=10
menu.	
A I L S	
Q F S CAATTCTCTC	R P A H
2680 GTTAAGAGAG	L CAGGACGCGT
	D Q A S G A C + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	T R R V OK Cancel Apply
CDS CDS	12745 14646 none 12923 13297 none
CDS CDS CDS	12969 13457 none 14793 15299 none 15055 15471 none
CDS	15300 15665 none 15821 16201 none
CDS CDS	16030 1/37C
	When done, push the apply button.

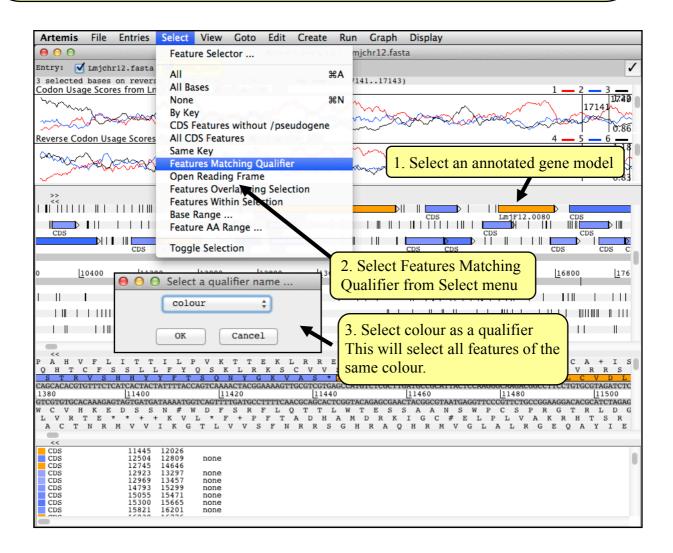
Based on the NCBI blast results we can adjust the N-terminus of this model to the correct start codon. To automatically position the sequence window at the N-terminus of the gene model push ctrl-<left arrow>.

Go to Edit>Trim Selected Feature>To Next Met (or ctrl-T), then reposition the sequence window at the new start as described above. Continue until the start resembles the NCBI blast results. If trimmed passed the desired start codon the model can be reset through Edit>Extend Selected Feature>To Previous Stop Codon, or ctrl-Q.



There are more than 20 protein coding genes in the first 100 kbs of chromosome 12. See how many of these you can find by repeating the steps in the past slides.

IMPORTANT!! Any changes made to the predicted ORFs will be written to an entry file called ORFS_100+. When you' re done with gene predictions follow the steps below to save these entries to the sequence file instead. Make sure all of the annotated features have a /colour=10 in their gene builder window.



Artemis File Entries Select View Goto Edit Create Run Graph Display
● O O Undo Undo #U
Entry: 🗹 Lmjchr12.fasta 🗹 ORFS_100+ Redo 🗸
3 selected features total bases 3231 total ami Codon Usage Scores from LmjF12cgdons Window siz Selected Features in Editor #E 1 - 2 - 3 -
Subsequence (and Features)
Find/Replace Qualifier Text 4. From the Edit menu, select 'copy
Qualifier of Selected Feature(s selected features' then select the
Selected Feature(s) sequence file I michr12 fasta
Move Selected Features To
Copy Selected Features To Lmjchr12.fasta 0.83
Trim Selected Features
Image: International state in the
CDS
CDS ImjF12.0060 CDS Automatically Create Gene Names CDS
0 <u> 10</u> 00 <u> 1</u> 2000 <u> 1</u> 8ases ▶ <u> 16000 1</u> 6800 <u> </u> 176
Contig Reordering
5. After the features have III Header Of Default Entry III IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
been copied to
Lmjchr12.fasta, de-select TEKLRREPCLA*CRITPRARRPSCA+IS
ORFS 100+. Only
annotated ORFs should record to a transformed and transformed
PFTADHAMDRKIGC#ELPLVAKRHTSR
remain. VSFNRRSGHRAQHRMVGLALRGEQAYIE
CDS 11445 12026
CDS 12504 12809 none CDS 12745 14646
CDS 12923 13297 none CDS 12969 13457 none
CDS 14793 15299 none

Artemis File Entries Select View Goto	Edit Create Run Graph Display
● ● ● Show File Manager	Artemis Entry Edit: Lmjchr12.fasta
Entry: 🗹 Read An Entry 3 selected Read Entry Into 🕨	o acids 1074 (ImjF12.0060 I 6. From the File menu, select save
Read BAM / VCF	an Entry as > EMBL format
Save Default Entry #S Save An Entry	>Lmjchr12.fasta.
Reverse Coc Save An Entry As	New File
Save All Entries	EMBL Format > Lmjchr12.fasta
Write	GENBANK Format
Clone This Window	GFF Format
Save As Image Files (png/svg)	EMBL Submission Format
Print Print Preview	
0 Dpen in DNAPlotter	2800 <u> 1</u> 3600 <u> 1</u> 4400 <u> 1</u> 5200 <u> 1</u> 6800 <u> 1</u> 6800 <u> 1</u> 6600
Preferences	
Close	
<pre><< P A H V F L I T T I L P V K T T Q H T C F S S L L F Y Q S K L R S T R V S H H Y Y F T S Q N Y C CAGCACACGTGTTCTCATACTACTACTACTACTACTACTACTACTACTACT</pre>	E K L R R E P C L A * C R I T P R A R R P S C A + I S K S C V V S H V S L D A A L L Q G Q D G L P V R R S G K V A S * [A M S R L M P H Y S K G K T A F L C V D L GAAAGTEGGETGEGTEGECTATEATECCAAGEGEGETECTETGEGETGATEAGEAGEGEGETECTETGEGETGATEATE
1380 11400 11420	<u>11440</u> <u>11460</u> <u>11480</u> <u>11500</u>
W C V H K E D S S N # W D F S R	F L Q T T L W T E S S A A N S W P C S P R G T R L D G
L V R T E * * + + K V L * F + P A C T N R M V V I K G T L V V S	FTADHAMDRKIGC#ELPLVAKRHTSR FNRRSGHRAQHRMVGLALRGEQAYIE
<	
CDS 11445 12026 CDS 12745 14646 CDS 16030 16776	
•	

00	Save to	
s	ave As: Lmjchr12.new.embl	
	exercise_2	\$
🗹 Add EMBL Header	Name	Date Modified
0	Imjchr12.fasta	Sunday, 28 September 2014
	LmjF12codons	Sunday, 28 September 2014
F	ile Format: Artemis files	*
New Folder		Cancel Save

Save the sequence file as Lmjchr12.new.embl.

Optional exercise

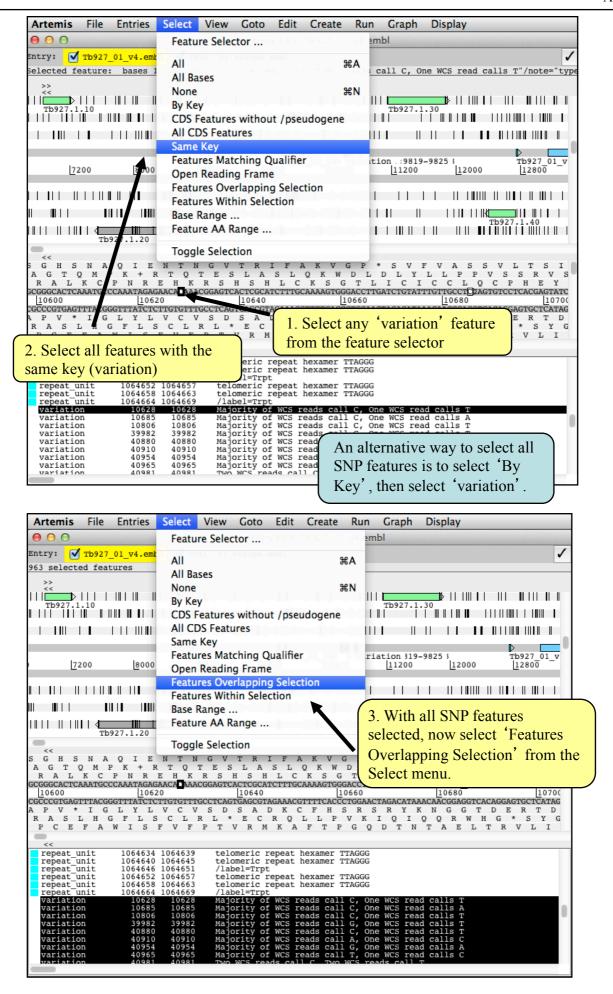
This optional exercise demonstrates how to use Artemis to construct queries for features within features. In the exercise below we will load a file containing SNP data, then retrieve a list of all CDS that overlap with SNP features.

Files required:

Tb927_01_v4.embl - Contains sequence and annotation for *T. brucei* chromosome 1 Tb927_01_v4snps.embl - Contains SNP features for *T. brucei* chromosome 1

Navigate to the directory Module_1_Artemis, optional_exercise. Use the file manager to open Tb927_01_v4.embl, then as shown in previous exercises select File>Read Entry >Tb927_01_v4snps.embl.

Artemis	File	Entries	Select	View	Goto	Edit	Create	Run	Graph	Display	
$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$				Arte	mis Entry	y Edit: 1	гь927_01	_v4.em	bl		
Entry: 🗹	Tb927	_01_v4.emb	ol 🗹 Tb	927_01_	v4snps.e	embl					1
Selected f	eature	: bases 1	variat	ion (/	note="Ma	ajority	of WCS 1	eads c	all C, On	e WCS read calls	T"/note="type
>> Tb927.1	 .10 								Tb927.1		
								D D			
7	200	8000	l	8800	96	Tb927	_01_V4: V 1010	ariati 0	on ::9819- 11200	-9825 } 12000	Tb927_01_v 12800
									SNP featur		
		927.1.20			II I	I				Tb92	7.1.40
<pre><< S G H S A G T G R A L GCGGGCACTCC [10600 CGCCCGTGAG A P V * R A S D P C E </pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre><</pre> <pre></pre> <pre><</pre>	N A Q M I K C AAAATGCO I G L H O F A mit init init init init init init init	Q I E P K + F P N R CCAAATAGAG GTTTATCTC L Y L 3 F L S W I S 1064634 1064640 1064646 1064658	CAACA AAAA 20 CTTGTGTTF V C V 5 C L F V F 1064639 1064645 1064651 1064651 1064663 1064663	CGGAGTC. GCCTCAG S D R L * P T telc telc telc telc telc	ACTCGCAT 10640 TGAGCGTP S A E E C V R M omeric r meric r meric r meric r meric r meric r	AGAAACG R Q K A epeat h epeat h epeat h	1 TTTTCACCO	0660 TGGAAC R S V K G Q TAGGG TAGGG		Tb927_01 file the SN appear in below the	ing in the _v4snps.embl VP features will the feature list last feature in _01_v4.embl
variatic variatic variatic variatic variatic variatic variatic	on on on on on on	10025 10685 10806 39982 40880 40910 40954 40955 40981	10685 10806 39982 40880 40910	Majo Majo Majo Majo Majo Majo	prity of prity of prity of prity of prity of prity of prity of prity of	WCS re WCS re WCS re WCS re WCS re WCS re	eads call eads call eads call eads call eads call eads call	C, One G, One C, One A, One G, One T, One	WCS read WCS read WCS read WCS read WCS read WCS read WCS read	d calls A d calls T d calls T d calls T d calls C d calls C d calls C d calls C	0



Features to open a new window

containing these selected results.

Artemis File Entries Select	View Goto Edit Create Ru	un Graph Display
000	Sciected i catales to i	1_v4.embl
Entry: Tb927_01_v4.embl Tb	Selection	✓
<pre>225 selected features >></pre>	Search Results	
	CDS Genes And Products	
Tb927.1.10	Feature Filters	Suspicious Start Codons
	Overview #O	Suspicious Stop Codons Stop Codons In Translation
	Forward Strand Overview	Introns without GT/GC start and AG end
lana lana	Reverse Strand Overview	Non EMBL Keys 4
7200 8000	Bases 🕨	Duplicated Features
	Amino Acids	Overlapping CDS Features
	Feature Statistics	CDSs Sharing Stop Codons Features Missing Required Qualifiers
	Feature Plots #W	Duplicate Systematic Name Qualifier
Tb927.1.20		Validation checks
< SGHSNAOIENTN	GVTRIFAKVG	Apply All Filters Above
AGTQMPK+RTQ RALKCPNREHK	TESLASLQKWD RSHSHLCKSGT	
GCGGGCACTCAAATGCCCAAATAGAGAACACACAAA 10600 10620		Filter By Key Ended Selected Features
CGCCCGTGAGTTTACGGGTTTATCTCTTGTGTTT	GCCTCAGTGAGCGTAGAAACGTTTTCACCCTG	
RASLHGFLSCL	R L * E C R Q L L P V	KIQIQQRW G*SYGCK
PCEFAWISFVF	PTVRMKAFTPG	4. With the overlapping feature
< repeat region 13141 40153	/label=50	
CDS 41026 41283 CDS 41927 43909	c InterPro: IPR007120 : RNA poly	merase Rpb2, do selected, now got to View selected
CDS 44937 46994 CDS 49869 50099	c unlikely gene predicted by gl	immer for a
CDS 50428 52205 repeat unit 56189 56194	c InterPro:IPR006518 : Trypanos telomeric repeat hexamer TTAG	

All the features overlapping with the SNP features should now appear in a new window. Note that this window contains not only CDS features, but features such as 5' UTRs, repeat regions and other miscellaneous features that overlap with SNPs. To see only CDS features we need to apply a second filter. With the nonoverlapping features still selected, select View>Feature Filters>Filter by Key. Select CDS for the Key, and only CDS containing SNPs should appear in the filter window.

d

57401

60266

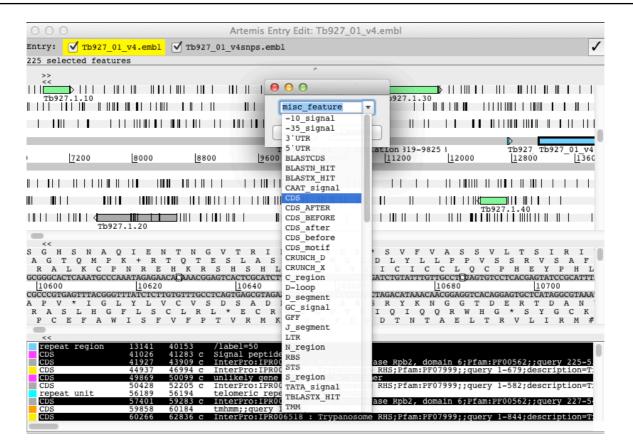
59283 c InterPro:IPR007120 : RNA

60184 tmhmm;;query 1-108; 62836 c InterPro:IPR006518 : Trypanosome RHS:Pfam:PF

repeat unit

CDS

Artemis File Entries Select	View Goto Edit Create Run Gr	aph Display
00	Selected Features #V 1_v4.em	bl
ntry: 🗹 Tb927 01 v4.embl 🗹 Tb	Selection	1
25 selected features		•
>>	Search Results	
<<	CDS Genes And Products	
Tb927_1_10	Feature Filters > Susp	icious Start Codons
	Susp	icious Stop Codons
		Codons In Translation
	Earward Strand Overview	ns without GT/GC start and AG end
	Powerce Strand Overview	
7200 8000		EMBL Keys 4
6	Dases	icated Features
		lapping CDS Features
		Sharing Stop Codons
	Feature Statistics Feature	ures Missing Required Qualifiers
	Feature Plots #W Dupl	icate Systematic Name Qualifier
Tb927.1.20		ation checks
GHSNAQIENTN	GVTRIFAKVG App	y All Filters Above
AGTQMPK+RTQ	TESLASLQKWD	
R A L K C P N R E H K	R S H S H L C K S G T CGGAGTCACTCGCATCTTTGCAAAAGTGGGAC Filter	r By Key
10600 10620		ted Features
GCCCGTGAGTTTACGGGTTTATCTCTTGTGTTT	S D S A D K C F H S R S R	A X K N G G T D F F T D A N
RASLHGFLSCL	R L * E C R Q L L P V K I (I Q Q R W H G * S Y G C K
PCEFAWISFVF	PTVRMKAFTPGQD	TNTAELTRVLIRM#
~~		
repeat region 13141 40153	/label=50	
CDS 41026 41283 CDS 41927 43909	<pre>c Signal peptide c InterPro:IPR007120 : RNA polymerase</pre>	Rpb2, domain 6;Pfam:PF00562;;query 225-5.
CDS 44937 46994	c InterPro: IPR006518 : Trypanosome RHS	;Pfam:PF07999;;query 1-679;description=T:
CDS 49869 50099 CDS 50428 52205		;Pfam:PF07999;;query 1-582;description=T:
repeat unit 56189 56194	telomeric repeat hexamer TTAGGG	
CDS 57401 59283 CDS 59858 60184	c InterPro:IPR007120 : RNA polymerase tmhmm;;query 1-108;	Rpb2, domain 6;Piam:Pr00562;;query 227-5
CDS 60266 62836		;Pfam:PF07999;;guery 1-844;description=T:



Other Queries to Try:

- 1. Try performing the 'reverse' query, select all SNPs that overlap with CDS features.
- 2. Save a list of features to a file by right clicking on the feature filter window and Selecting 'Save List to File'
- 3. Use the Select Menu to select all features with the same 'key'
- 4. Use the Filter menu to look for suspicious gene models missing start codons, missing stop codons, stop codons in translation and duplicated features.
- 5. Search for a qualifier value (try 'hypothetical protein'), in the Edit menu, select 'Find/Replace Qualifier Text'. Try doing a boolean search in the same way (try 'hypothetical AND conserved, or 'hypothetical AND unlikely').
- 6. Using the same option, find features containing duplicate qualifiers (more than one qualifier with the same value)