# Content Update:

- Disease-related Genes
- Protein Abundance

ICYGMB; Aug 21, 2019





## Disease associations - background

- Collected human-yeast cross-species functional complementation data. 1014 total annotations from P-POD and SGD representing 569 genes available in YeastMine.
- A subset of papers refer to associations between human genes and disease. Connections between the yeast gene, the human homolog and associated diseases were collected using Disease Ontology (DO) terms.



• Identified 639 associations for 209 genes, using three evidence codes: IGI (genetic interaction), ISS (sequence similarity) and/or IMP (mutant phenotype).

## Human disease-related genes

Disease Summary

Association details:

□ DO term□ Evidence

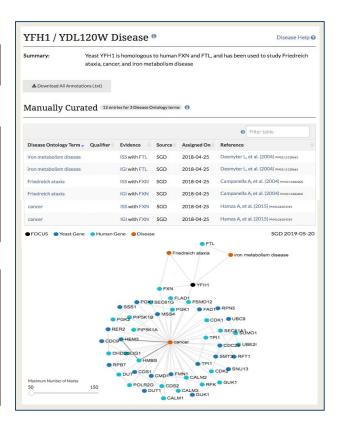
■ Source

Date assignedReference

Network Diagram:

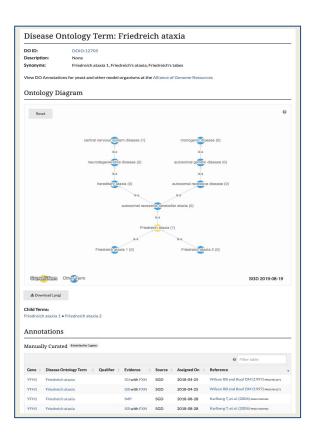
Connect genes, orthologs and shared DO terms

Move slider to adjust network (# of nodes)



Interactive DO diagram with relationships

DO term annotation table

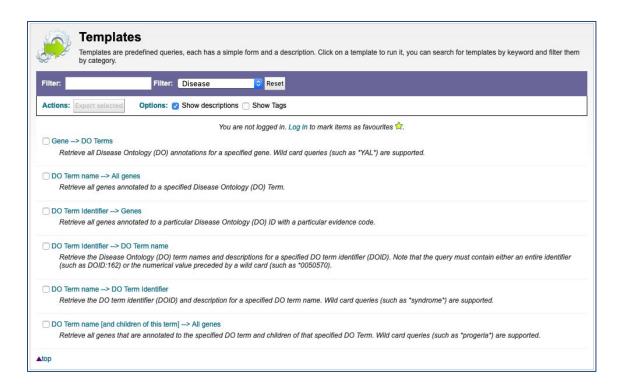


Tabbed page disease content

Disease Ontology term page



#### Data in YeastMine\*



\* https://yeastmine.yeastgenome.org/yeastmine/begin.do



#### **Future directions**

- Continue curating disease-associated genes from the literature while collecting human-yeast cross-species complementation data.
- Create a computational section of disease-associations using orthologous gene calls from the Alliance using the ortholog prediction tool, DIOPT, and the IEA (Inferred from Electronic Annotation) evidence code.

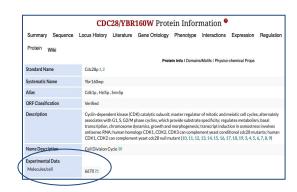
### Protein abundance - background

### Global analysis of protein expression in yeast

Sina Ghaemmaghami<sup>1,2</sup>, Won-Ki Huh<sup>1,3</sup>, Kiowa Bower<sup>1,2</sup>, Russeli W. Howson<sup>1,3</sup>, Archana Belle<sup>1,3</sup>, Noah Dephoure<sup>1,3</sup>, Erin K. O'Shea<sup>1,3</sup> & Jonathan S. Weissman<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Howard Hughes Medical Institute, <sup>2</sup>Departments of Cellular & Molecular Pharmacology and <sup>3</sup>Biochemistry & Biophysics, University of California–San Francisco, San Francisco, California 94143-2240, USA

- We used to display abundance data from this GFP-tagging study.
- Collected data from many other proteome-wide studies, but reported in various units (arbitrary units, molecules/cell)



Brandon Ho, Anastasia Baryshnikova and Grant Brown reanalyzed abundance data from 21 quantitative proteomic analyses (Ho et al. 2018; PMID: 29361465).

- Mode-shift normalization and scaling were used to convert all data to the same abundance unit (molecules per cell).
- Asked to incorporate this data into SGD.

#### Unification of Protein Abundance Datasets Yields a Quantitative Saccharomyces cerevisiae Proteome

Brandon Ho, 1 Anastasia Baryshnikova, 2,3 and Grant W. Brown 1,4,\*

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<sup>2</sup>Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA

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<sup>4</sup>Lead Contact



## Abundance data integration



We added normalized values and metadata (media, visualization and strain background) from both untreated cells and cells treated with various environmental stressors.



- Used several ontologies for the metadata:
  - Experimental Factor Ontology (EFO) growth media
  - Evidence & Conclusion Ontology (ECO) visualization
  - Chemical Entities of Biological Interest (ChEBI) and GO treatments

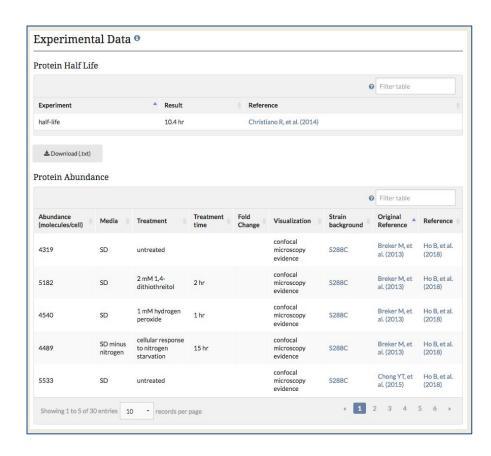


 Fold change was included when abundance in stressed cells was more than two standard deviations from the untreated average.



# Protein tab page

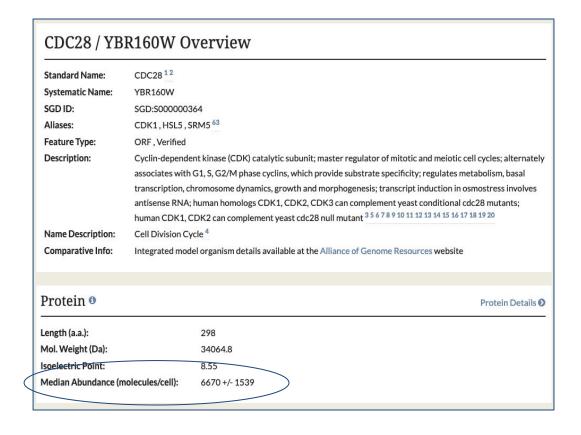
Display data and metadata in a table within the experimental data section of the protein tab page



## Locus Summary page

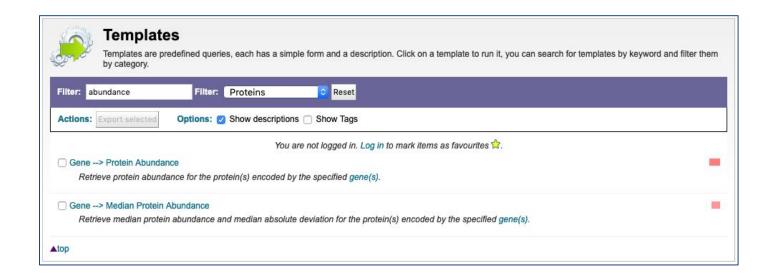
Authors requested that we include the median value for untreated cells.

- They calculated the median value and median absolute deviation.
- Displayed these on Locus Summary Pages





#### Data in YeastMine





# Thank you!

SGD Website

yeastgenome.org

**Questions/Comments** 

sgd-helpdesk@lists.stanford.edu

YouTube Channel

youtube.com/SaccharomycesGenomeDatabase

Download this presentation bit.ly/ICYGMB-2019



