

World of biological sequences

HIGH QUALITY GENOME **ANNOTATION**

Boost your research with highest quality genome annotations.

Save time and efforts, and select annotations from the genome-catalog or let us annotate your genome assembly.

BEST **FASTEST** COMPLETE ANNOTATION



Get a full structural and functional annotation for your sequenced and RNA and protein-coding

FUNCTIONAL ANNOTATION

gene/protein name enzyme number domain architecture molecular function cellular location biological process

SNP | SV

single nucleotide polymorphisms structural variants

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE

here: of mutually exclusive exons

ALTERNATIVE SPLICING

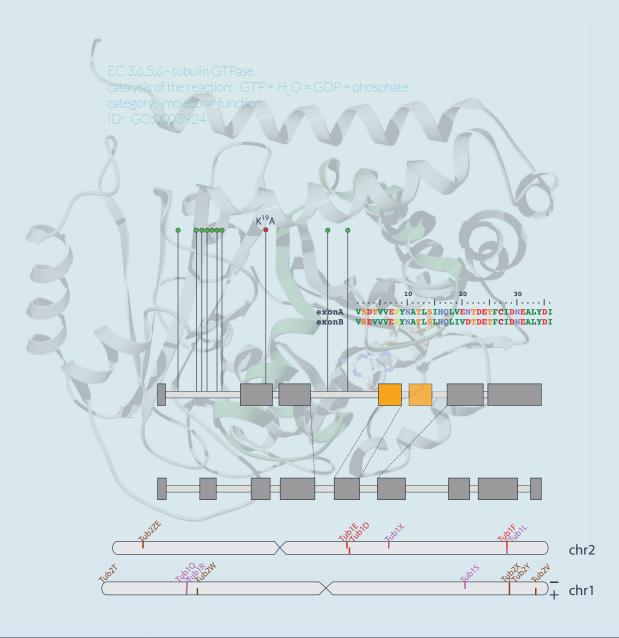
allowing multiple alternative transcripts from one gene

GENE STRUCTURE

characterized by exons (boxes) and introns (line)

GENE LOCUS

on contig or chromosome





AUTOMATED DATADRIVEN ANNOTATION

GOENOMICS developed proprietary data structures, software and databases to support your research with excellent genome annotations, be it for genetics, molecular biology, biotechnology, plant breeding, disease understanding, population genomics, proteogenomics or anyother research area in need of biological segmences

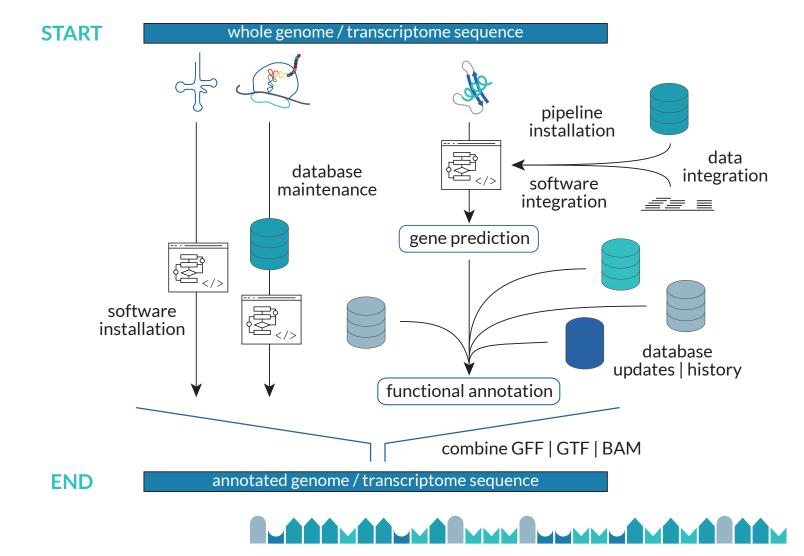
ONE CLICK SOLUTION

GOENOMICS offers a full annotation of protein-coding and most common RNA-family genes.

Annotation of UTRs and IncRNA

genes might be possible. Let us take care about all the hassel with installation of software, pipelines and databases, their maintenance and updates, and choosing

the best parameters for each genome. Each annotated feature is tracked over time with respect to structural and functional annotation.

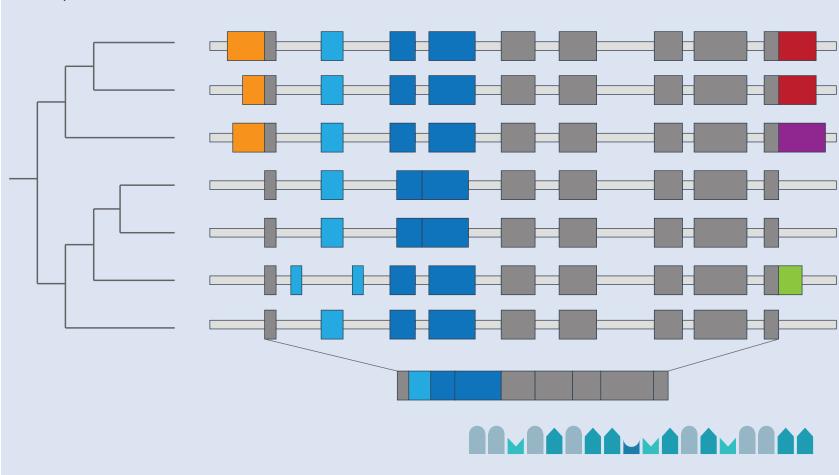




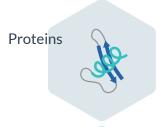
A HEXOKINASE IS A HEXOKINASE IS A HEXOKINASE

Profit from consistent naming and function assignment in our database. Whenever revisions become necessary, former annotations are available and searchable in the history. Multi-domain proteins get multiple annotations.

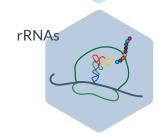
Hexokinase EC 2.7.1.1 Hexokinase_1 (PF00349) GO:0004396 hexokinase activity | molecular functi



CONSISTENT ANNOTATION across the TREE of LIFE









GENOMES and GENOME ASSEMBLIES

GOENOMICS examines all assemblies according to statistical criteria and performs quality checks. The data from the analyses will be presented in comparison to data from related/similar genomes.

ASSEMBLY GENERATION

Preferably, a genome assembly consists of as few contigs as possible (ideally just the number of chromosomes and organellar genomes) nevertheless also being as complete as possible. The genome assembly process is a balance between longer contigs versus higher per-base coverage.

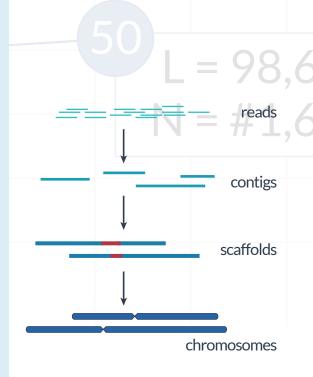
ASSEMBLY QUALITY EVALUATION

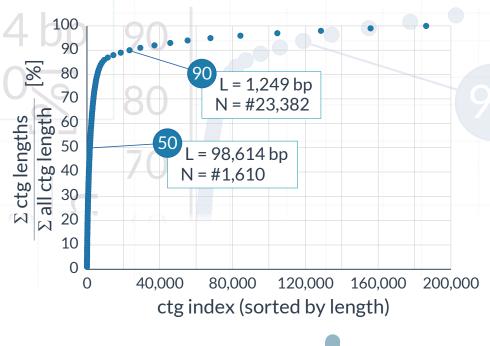
The N50/L50 are metrics to describe the quality of a genome assembly. Because these numbers can at least slightly be tweaked by applying minimum contig length cut-offs or by adjusting the accuracy bounding for aligning reads, it is best to inspect the trend of contig lengths and numbers over the entire genome assembly.

We are aware that the N50 and L50 are often switched, e.g. the N50

denoting the length of the contig and L50 referring to the number of contigs. Also, the descriptions to compute N/L50 vary between publications and webpages.

If the genome size is known, often used metrics are NG50 and LG50, which are identical to N50 and L50 except that the computation is not related to the total genome assembly lenght but the (real/estimated) genome size.







ecifying the GFF-version (mandatory), further comments are optional

GENOME ANNOTATIONS WILL BE

PROVIDED IN FORMATS TAILORED TO YOUR NEEDS IN DOWNSTREAM ANALYSES/PROCESSES

FASTA

The FASTA-format is the most common file format for biological sequences.

The first line of each sequence starts with the character ">" immediately followed (no space) by a description of the sequence. The lines until the next sequence header or the end of the file contain the sequence.

GFF | GTF

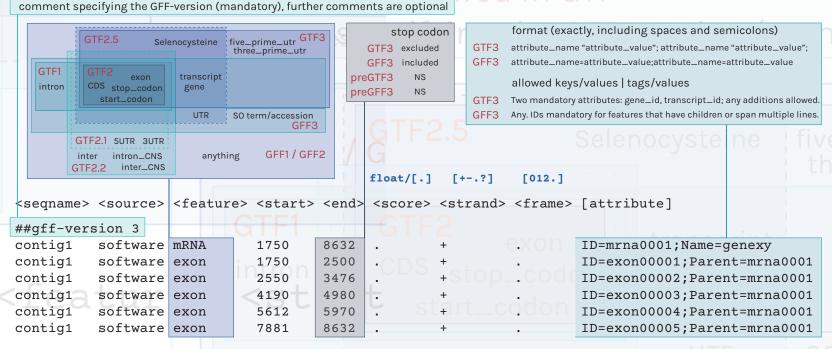
GFF (General Feature Format) and GTF (Gene Transfer Format) are file formats that hold information about gene and genome annotation. The format has initially been designed to define gene structures with respect to sequences, which could either be included in the file or present in an accompanying file. Both formats in their current versions require data in nine tab-delimited columns (not space delimited).

RESULTS IN COMMON FILE FORMATS





GFF only | not allowed in GTF Wed in GTF







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