# ChlamyCyc a comprehensive database and web-portal centered on Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

Jan-Ole Christian<sup>1,2</sup>, Patrick May<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Kempa<sup>2</sup>, Dirk Walther<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Max Planck Institute of Molecular Plant Physiology, Potsdam, Germany
- 2 Institute of Biology and Biochemistry, University Potsdam, Germany



#### Overview

The unicellular alga Chlamydomonas reinhardtii is an important eukaryotic model organism for the study of photosynthesis and growth, as well as flagella development and other cellular processes. It has recently attracted substantial interest in the context of bio-fuel and hydrogen production. In the era of modern high-throughput technologies there is an imperative need to integrate large-scale data sets from high-throughput experimental techniques using computational methods and database resources.

ChlamyCyc provides a curated and integrated systems biology repository that will enable and assist in systematic studies of fundamental cellular processes. The ChlamyCyc database and web-portal is freely available: http://chlamycyc.mpimp-golm.mpg.de. It provides comprehensive information about the whole cellular system of an single organism on all levels of molecular organization.

It was assembled using an integrative approach combining the recently published genome sequence, bioinformatics methods such as orthology and paralogy assignments, and experimental data from metabolomics and proteomics experiments such as metabolic profiling. We also analyzed and integrated a combination of primary and secondary database resources, such as existing genome annotations from JGI, EST collections, orthology information, and MapMan [1] classification.

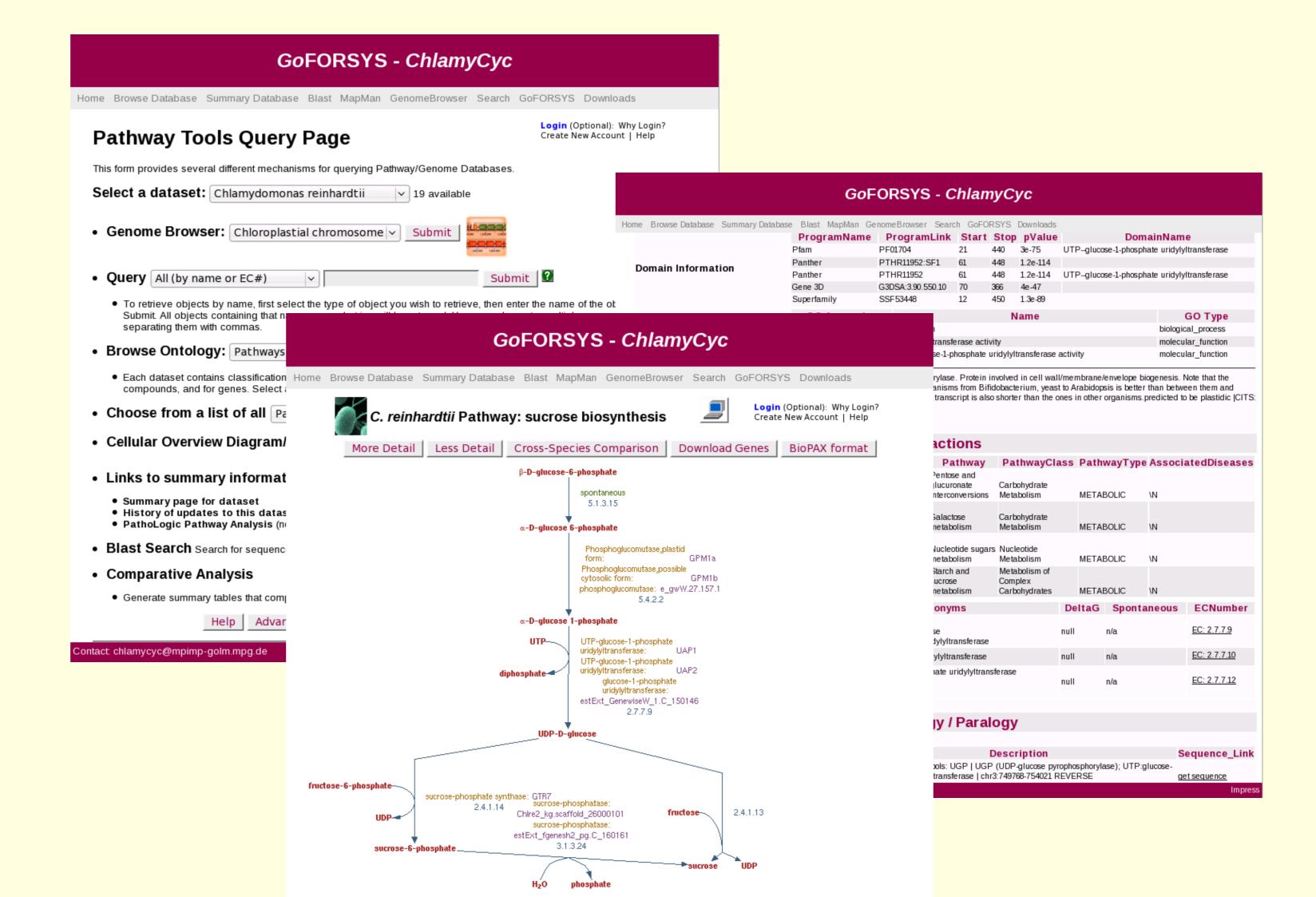
### Metabolomic network analysis and visualization

Based on the adopted MapMan ontology and highthroughput "omics" data, we reconstructed the metabolic network and built a pathway/genome database for Chlamydomonas reinhardtii with Pathway-Tools Software [2] 12.5. It currently features:

- 270 Pathways
- 1395 Reactions, 6919 Enzymatic Reactions
- 14 Regulation
- 1024 Compounds
- 14657 Proteins
- 93 tRNAs, rRNAs, microRNAs

#### **Comparative Analysis**

We are mirror for 20 other pathway/genome databases from the BioCyc [3] family. This brings the possibility to compute comparisons across 18 organism, including 12 plants, yeast, mouse and human



#### Gene report pages

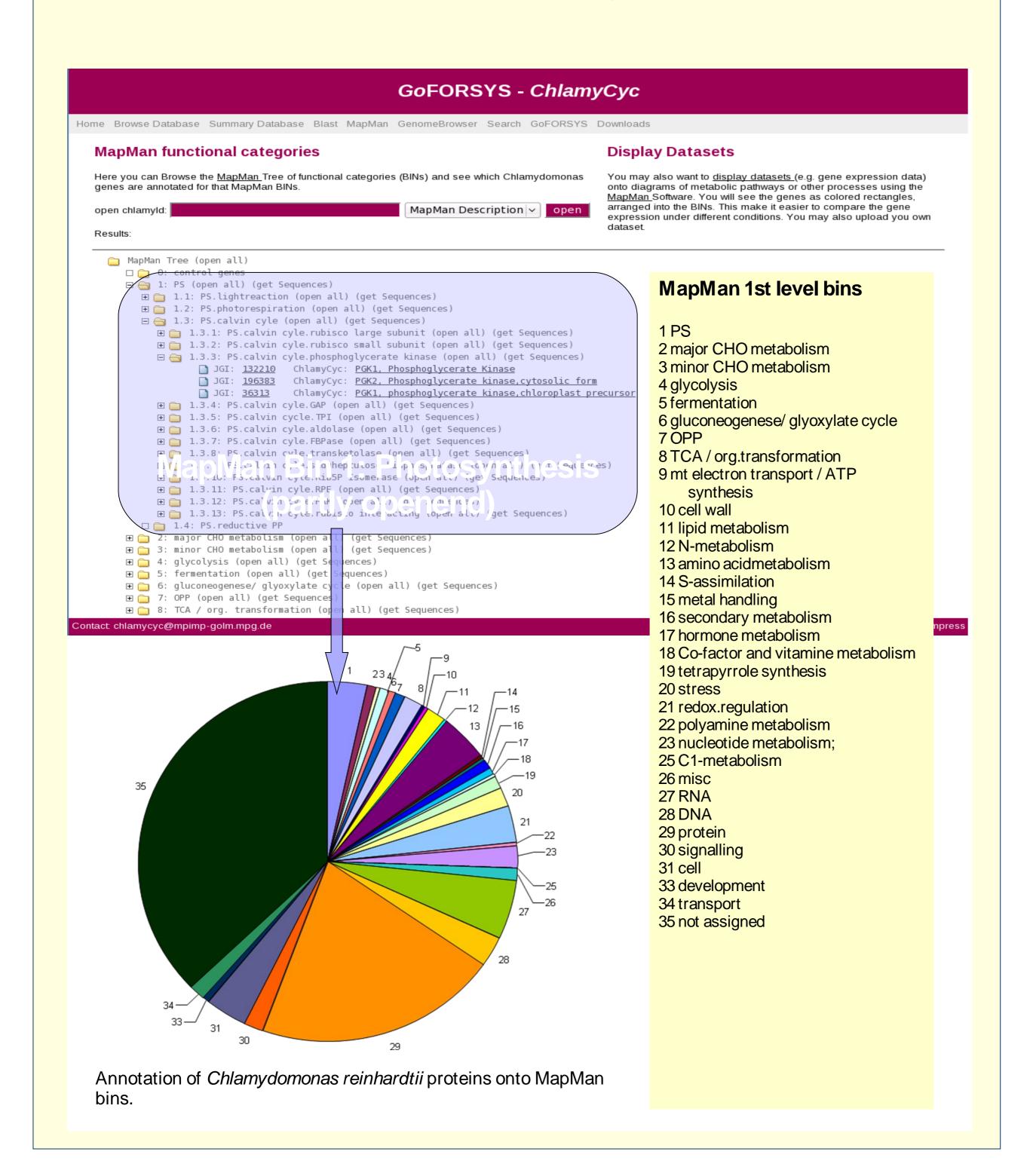
In addition to to pathway information, comprehensive gene-based annotation including sequence data, domain annotation, MapMan annotation, orthology and paralogy information, reactions, peptide support, links to genome browser, primer information and external databases is provided by gene centered report pages.

## MapMan annotation

MapMan is an ontology developed to capture the functional capabilities of plants.

We could annotate 5.277 proteins (including 76 organelleencoded) into 681 non-trivial MapMan classification bins.

The visualization of *Chlamydomonas* gene expression experiments with MapManWeb is directly linked.



## **Genome Browser**

We have implemented a Chlamydomonas reinhardtii specific genome browser based on the GBrowse Software package [4] to provide a detailed view of the nuclear, plastid and mitochondrial genomes.

The GBrowse window can be used to display user defined combinations of 30 tracks including gene and protein annotation, various RNA-species as well as the EST and peptide coverage from inhouse proteomics experiments and external annotations.

## **BLAST** search

√ Chlamy ID Is In PTools

Is Anywhere

✓ PTools Gene ID

PTools Gene Commen

PTools Protein Name

Genomic Sequence

CHLREDRAFT 101274 | 101274 | CHLREDRAFT\_101274 | 4.1

CHI REDRAFT 81483 81483 CHI REDRAFT 81483 4.2

CHLREDRAFT 119219 119219 CHLREDRAFT 119219 4.2

tact\_chlamycyc@mpimp-golm.mpg.de

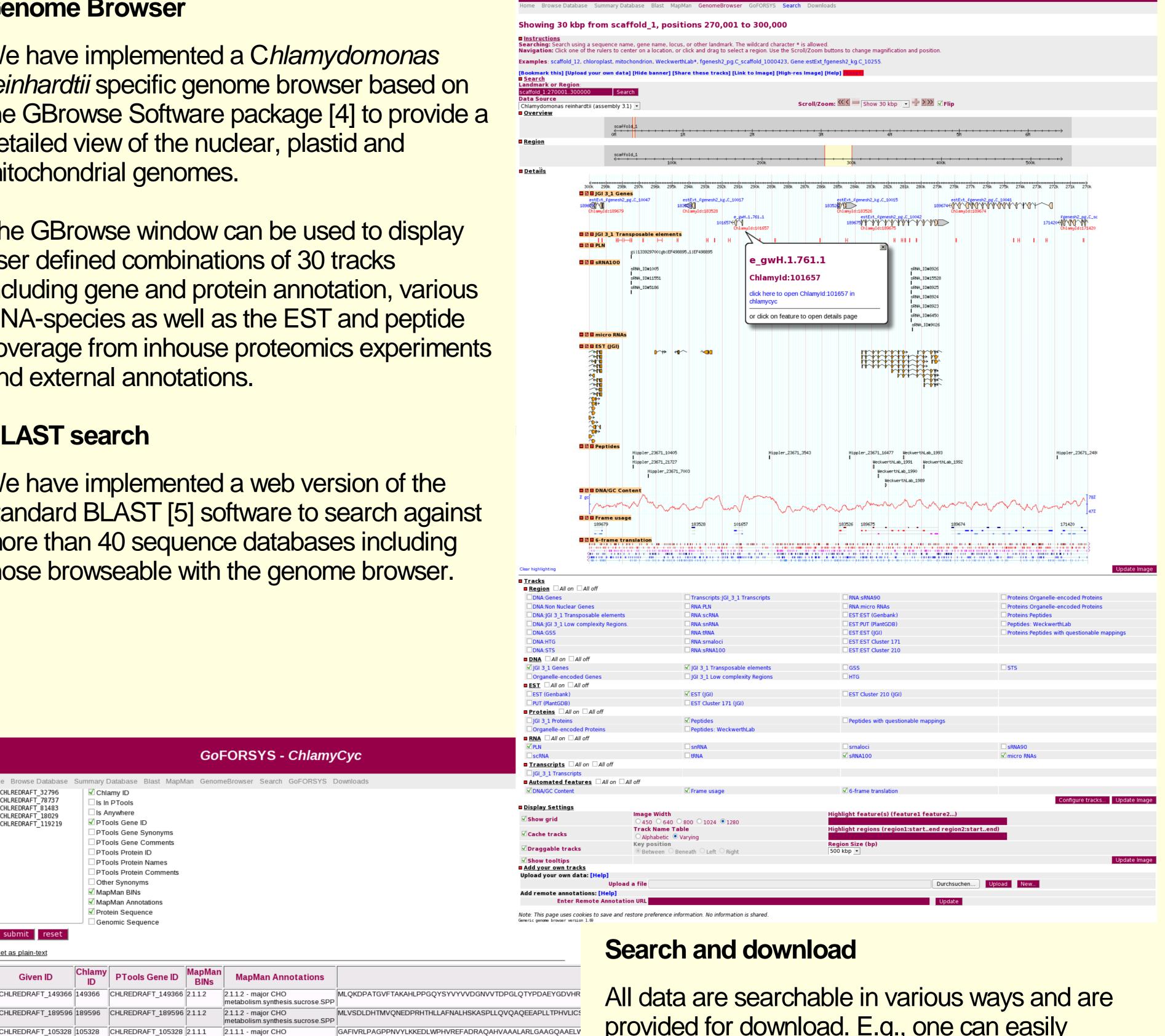
PTools Protein Commen

CHLREDRAFT 81483

submit reset

get as plain-text

We have implemented a web version of the standard BLAST [5] software to search against more than 40 sequence databases including those browseable with the genome browser.



provided for download. E.g., one can easily download all sequences involved in a certain pathway or find all proteins annotated for a given MapMan annotation.

We present an integrated analysis of the molecular repertoire of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. Bioinformatics annotation methods combined with GCxGC/MS-based metabolomics and LC/MS-based shotgun proteomics profiling technologies have been applied to characterize abundant proteins and metabolites. Based on the adopted MapMan annotation and highthroughput "Omics" data we reconstructed the metabolic network and built the pathway/genome database ChlamyCyc. The web resource combines network analysis and visualization, sequence analysis, and genome annotation.

## References

- 1 Thimm O, Bläsing O, Gibon Y, Nagel A, Meyer S, Krüger P, Selbig J, Müller LA, Rhee SY, Stitt M: "MAPMAN: a user-driven tool to display genomics data sets onto diagrams of metabolic pathways and other biological processes"; Plant J. 2004 Mar; 37(6):914-39
- 2 Karp PD, Paley S, Romero P: " The Pathway Tools software"; Bioinformatics 2002; 18 Suppl 1:225-32 3 Caspi R, Foerster H, Fulcher CA, Kaipa P, Krummenacker M, Latendresse M. Paley S, Rhee SY, Shearer AG, Tissier C, Walk TC, Zhang P, Karp PD: "The MetaCyc Database of metabolic pathways and
- enzymes and the BioCyc collection of Pathway/Genome Databases"; Nucleic Acids Res. 2008 Jan; 36 (Database issue): D623-31. 4 Stein LD, Mungall C, Shu S, Caudy M, Mangone M, Day A, Nickerson E, Stajich JE, Harris TW, Arva A, Lewis S: "The generic genome browser: A building block for a model organism system database.";
- Genome Res. 2002; 12:1599-610
- 5 Altschul SF, Madden TL, Schäffer AA, Zhang J, Zhang Z, Miller W, Lipman DJ: "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs."; Nucleic Acids Res. 1997 Sep 1;25(17):3389-402



Society.

MAGDFAAFEAKMKAANLSQAAIAAFKKNYDQLVAGVTGMVAEADISSADGI MMLSSKVHTSRASVPRSAKSAVPFTGVRRGTSVRGSASMAPVAGVTVKPVF

MAPVAGVTVKPVPTKPYEGQKTGTSGLRKKTKEFMQPNYLANWVQSLFNALG

LONGSDIRGIALEGVPNEPVTLSAGAVFFIGVAFARWLRSKGHSAPKVSVGRD



This research is funded by the FORSYS BMBF grant

(GoFORSYS Grant Nr. 0313924) and the Max Planck

