

Creating new and updated codon usage tables in HIVE using species-specific genomic and tissue-specific transcriptomic information



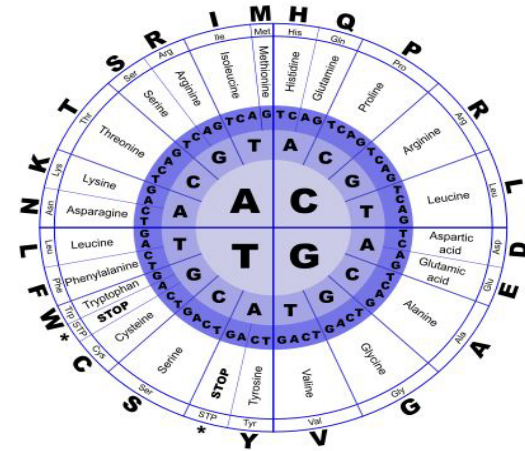
Luis Santana-Quintero, PhD
Office of Biostatistics and Pharmacovigilance
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

Outline

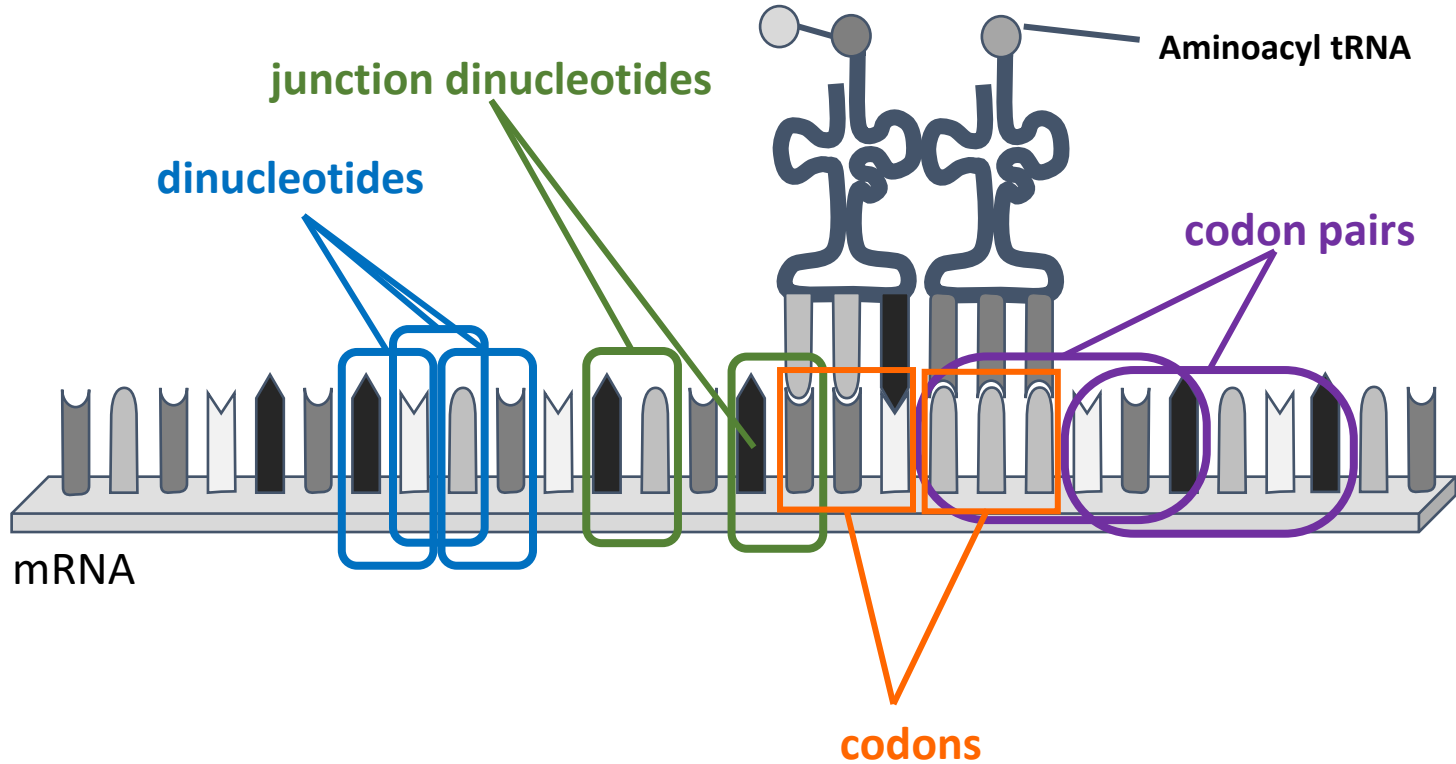
- Background
 - Codon, Codon Pairs, dinucleotides and junction dinucleotides
- Introduction
- Methods
 - Codon Usage Tables (CUT)
 - Transcriptomic Weighted Usage
- HIVE Platform
- Results and Examples
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

Background

- A codon is a DNA (or RNA) sequence of three nucleotides that encodes a particular **amino acid** or signaling the start/stop of protein synthesis.
- Genetic code is made up of codons and there are **64 different codons**.
- The codon usage tables are linked to a taxonomic reference, and they allow comparative analysis of the **codon usage frequencies**.



Background: Codons, Codon Pairs and Dinucleotides



Introduction

- We have created updated usage tables with the sequence information from GenBank and RefSeq. Including information for the non-random distribution of occurrences in genes within a given species:
 - Codon
 - Codon pair
 - Dinucleotide
 - Junction Dinucleotide
 - GC content

In total, 288 million coding sequences (35 million from GenBank, 253 million from RefSeq) were included in the database, resulting in the creation of over 855,000 codon usage tables.

- Accounting for differential gene expression profiles in various human tissues, we have also created usage tables for **normal human tissues** and for **human primary tumors**.

We created a publicly accessible repository of comprehensive, regularly updated Codon Usage Tables, HIVE-CUTs.

- CoCoPUTs – Codon and Codon Pair Usage Tables at species level (Genbank & RefSeq)
- TissueCoCoPUTs – 52 Human tissue-specific from GTEx Portal
- CancerCoCoPUTs – Tumor-specific contain transcriptome-derived data from 32 primary cancer types from TCGA

Codon Usage Table



Input: Listeria Genbank file (.gbff file)

Output: Listeria raw count and proportion of each codon that appears on the sequence

```

gene             1..1590
                 /gene="hly"
                 /locus_tag="lmo0202"
                 /db_xref="GeneID:987033"
CDS              1..1590
                 /gene="hly"
                 /locus_tag="lmo0202"
                 /experiment="EXISTENCE: [PMID:19448609]"
                 /codon_start=1
                 /transl_table=1
                 /product="Listeriolysin O precursor"
                 /protein_id="MF_463733.1"
                 /db_xref="GI:16802248"
                 /db_xref="GeneID:987033"
                 /translation=
                 MPASPKTIEKRR
                 KRKRSINQNDI
                 MTNQDNKIVVKN
                 AKFGTAFKAVNIS
                 EQLQALGVNAENP
                 TNIIRKNSFFKAVIIGSRKDEVFQIDNRDQDSDRDRKQVETKRFVFFVETITTFE
                 KDELAVIKINSSEYITTSKAYIDKINIDMSQVAFQIHWDEYVYDFEGNEIVQM
                 KKNSENNKSLAHFTSSLYLPGNARNINFYAKECTGLAENWRVYIDDRNLPVKNRN
                 ISINGTILYFKYSKVDNPIE"
ORIGIN
1 atgaaaaaaa taatgotagt tttaattaca atatatatag ttagtctacc aattgcgaaa
61 caaactgaag ataggatgc atctgacttc atcaaaqaaa atccaattc atccatggca
121 ccaccagatc ctccgctcga aagctcctaag agcccaatcg aaaaqaaaaa cggcagatga
181 atcgataaag atatacaagg attggatcac aatacaaaac atgtattagt ataccacgga
241 gatgcagtga caaatgtgcc gccacaqaaa agttcaaaag atggaaatga atatatgtt
301 gtggagaaaa agaagaatc catcaatcaa aataatgca acatcaagt tgtgaatga
361 atttcagacc taacctatcc agtctctctc gtaaaagcga atcgcgaatt agtaaaaat
421 caaccagatg ticcctcgtg aaacgcgat tcaatacac ccagactcga ttggcagct
481 atgactaatc aagacaataa atcgtctgta aaaaatgcca ctaaatcaaa cgttaaacac
541 cagcraaatc ggggaaaaat tgtctcaggt gatgtagaac taacaatat catcaaaat
601 agtcaaaaa atctgcgaaa atctgcgaaa atctgcgaaa
661 ttgggtacc ggcgaatcag ttgcgaagct
721 gaagggaaa gactactcgt cgtactcttg aaaaaagcgc ctactctcaa tcggaaaaa
781 aatgaacct cccagttgca ccagttgca
841 ggctgtgga ctatggcggc
901 caagtttat cgttttgat
961 gctgcgtaa ggggaaaaat tgtctcaggt gatgtagaac taacaatat catcaaaat
1021 tottccttca aagccgtaat ttaaggaagt tccgcaaaag atgaagttca aatcctcagc
1081 gcaaacctcg gactactcgt cgtactcttg aaaaaagcgc ctactctcaa tcggaaaaa
1141 ccaggagtcc caattgctta tacaacaaca ttccctaaaag acaatgaatt agctgttat
1201 aaaaaacaat cagaatata tgaacaacat tcaaaagctt atcagatga aaaaattac
1261 atogatcaat ctggagata cgttgtctca tcaaacatt ctggagatga agtaaatat
1321 gatcctgaag gtaacgaat tgttcaaat aaaaactgga cggcaaaaaa taagaacag
1381 ctacgctatc caactcttg caactcttg caaggaaac cgaagaatat taagcttcc
1441 gtaaaagatc gcaactgttc agcttggaaa tgcgtggaaa cgttaactga tgaccgagac
1501 ttaccacttg tgaaaaatg aaatatctcc atctggggca cccctcttca tcggaatat
1561 agtaataaag tagataatcc aatcgaataa
    
```

Protein sequence

CDS genomic sequence

Listeria (1637) Codon Usage Table

Table contains 12627246 CDSs (3847640570 codons), taken from RefSeq.

To select all data, click on the table and then press Ctrl+A.

TTT	30.91	(118938555)	TCT	12.69	(48832316)	TAT	23.73	(91295446)	TGT	4.11	(15826247)
TTC	14.38	(55328760)	TCC	6.36	(24476826)	TAC	10.77	(41436606)	TGC	1.99	(7657220)
TTA	36.97	(142264519)	TCA	10.23	(39346546)	TAA	2.29	(8827467)	TGA	0.59	(2275879)
TTG	12.99	(49997367)	TCG	6.32	(24326534)	TAG	0.39	(1486335)	TGG	9.32	(35872854)
CTT	21.10	(81166995)	CCT	7.90	(30383779)	CA					
CTC	5.72	(21989291)	CCC	1.72	(6613497)	CA					
CTA	12.93	(49755746)	CCA	17.65	(67901523)	CAA	29.12	(112049842)	CGA	5.91	(22722832)
CTG	5.29	(20361616)	CCG	7.23	(27812164)	CAG	5.43	(20880675)	CGG	3.08	(11845696)
ATT	50.25	(193337084)	ACT	15.66	(60240444)	AAT	31.88	(122673962)	AGT	13.76	(52957091)
ATC	18.33	(70528562)	ACC	7.00	(26932588)	AAC	14.46	(55638648)	AGC	8.42	(32385364)
ATA	9.47	(36441806)	ACA	25.01	(96234848)	AAA	60.47	(232679709)	AGA	6.84	(26304995)
ATG	26.70	(102735509)	ACG	13.21	(50818597)	AAG	10.89	(41889161)	AGG	1.32	(5085993)
GTT	26.43	(101707555)	GCT	23.00	(88478148)	GAT	39.87	(153420147)	GGT	23.54	(90556103)
GTC	9.27	(35679738)	GCC	8.80	(33851641)	GAC	14.30	(55023297)	GGC	14.54	(55948592)
GTA	21.00	(80815623)	GCA	27.87	(107235318)	GAA	60.58	(233096896)	GGA	19.14	(73660319)
GTG	13.65	(52510924)	GCG	17.29	(66540277)	GAG	13.50	(51943665)	GGG	9.08	(34949864)

Codon usage table

Cancer CoCoPUTs



RNA-seq files from NCI containing counts from 32 primary cancer types from TCGA

- Primary tumor
- Solid Tissue Normal

<https://cancergenome.nih.gov/>



	1	2	3	...	19018	19019
AAA	1	3	6	...	1	4
AAT	2	4	1	...	3	1
AAC	6	34	1	...	11	31
...
GGC	2	19	9	...	5	13
GGG	0	23	11	...	3	7

Gene level usage
(codon and codon pair)



GENE	TPM-1	TPM-2
1	54	700
2	438	22
3	2	1754
...
19018	828	876
19019	9772	9821

Primary transcript quantifications
(TPM for each gene)



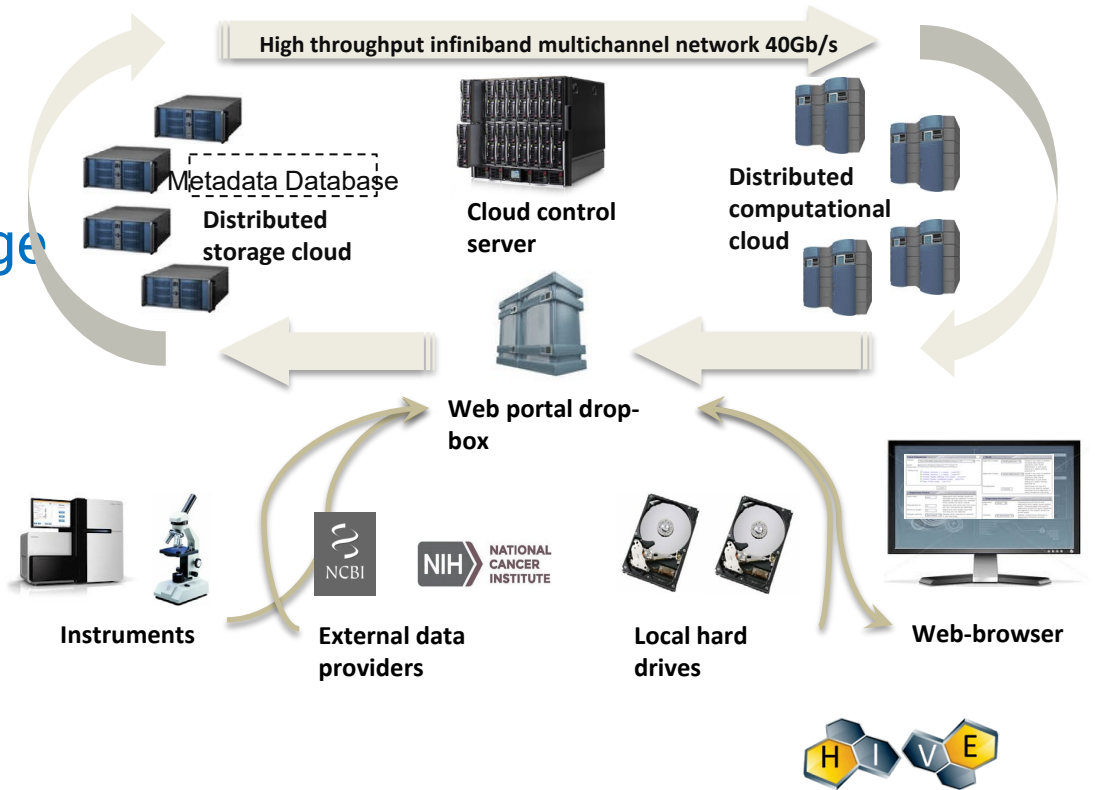
	Sample1	Sample2
AAA	568,695	846,256
AAT	592,587	187,695
AAC	113,968	257,665
...
GGC	12,896	385,411
GGG	1,898,987	75,850

Transcriptomic
Weighted Usage

HIVE Platform



- A **cloud-based environment** that comprises both a storage library of data and a powerful computing capacity.
- Can **consume, digest, analyze, manage, and share** all this data.



Results: CoCoPUTs



Homo sapiens (9606) Codon Usage Table

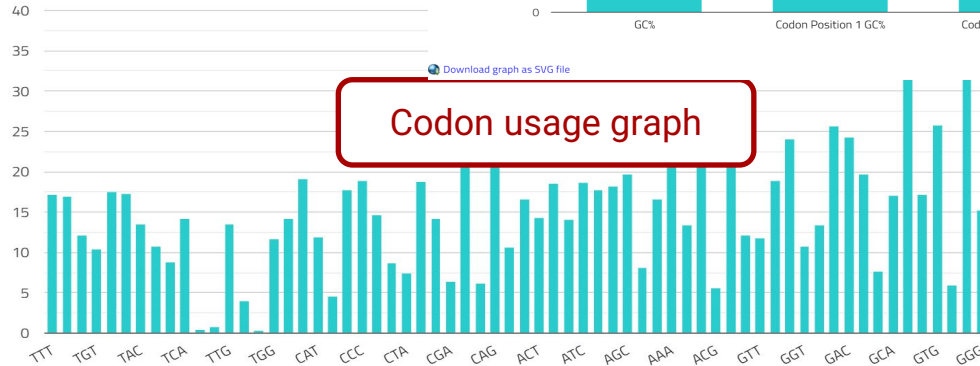
Table contains 120426 CDSs (78128862 codons), taken from RefSeq.

TTT	17.22 (1345484)	TCT	16.96 (1325110)	TAT	12.15 (949353)	TGT	10.47 (818211)
TTC	17.51 (1367806)	TCC	17.29 (1350473)	TAC	13.47 (1052006)	TGC	10.83 (846046)
TTA	8.82 (689115)	TCA	11.46 (1109355)	TAI	9.11 (734502)	TGA	0.80 (62824)
TTG	13.47 (10527354)	TGG	11.66 (910905)				
CTT	14.17 (11029989)	CGT	4.56 (356134)				
CTC	17.81 (1391429)	CCC	18.86 (1473428)	CAC	14.62 (1142446)	CGC	8.71 (680327)
CTA	7.48 (584767)	CCA	18.79 (1467896)	CAA	14.17 (1106752)	CGA	6.42 (501278)
CTG	36.01 (2813643)	CCG	6.15 (480590)	CAG	35.28 (2756517)	CGG	10.62 (829391)
ATT	16.58 (1295762)	ACT	14.30 (1117630)	AAT	18.52 (1446611)	AGT	14.06 (1098600)
ATC	18.68 (1459807)	ACC	17.11 (1330351)	ACA	16.51 (1278888)	AGC	14.06 (1098600)
ATA	8.16 (637556)	ACA	16.51 (1278888)	ACG	5.5 (430000)		
ATG	21.48 (1677888)	ACG	5.5 (430000)				
GTT	11.80 (922234)	GCT	18.81 (1467896)				
GTC	13.44 (1050009)	GCC	25.6 (2011761)				
GTA	7.71 (602084)	GCA	17.0 (1330351)				
GTG	25.75 (2011761)	GCG	5.9 (460000)				

Codon usage table

Codon Frequencies

Codon Frequencies (per 1000 codons)

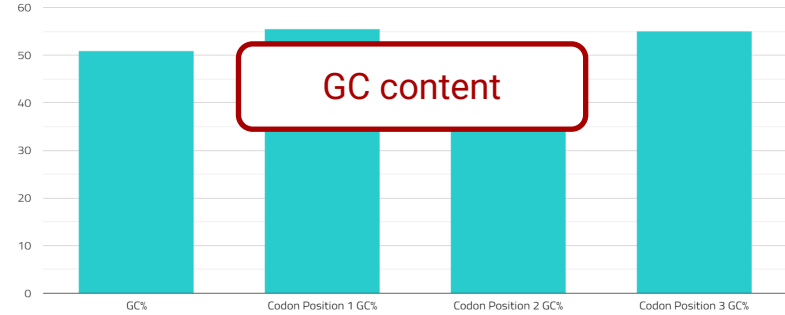


Codon usage graph

Download graph as SVG file

Homo sapiens (9606) GC%

Homo sapiens (9606) GC%



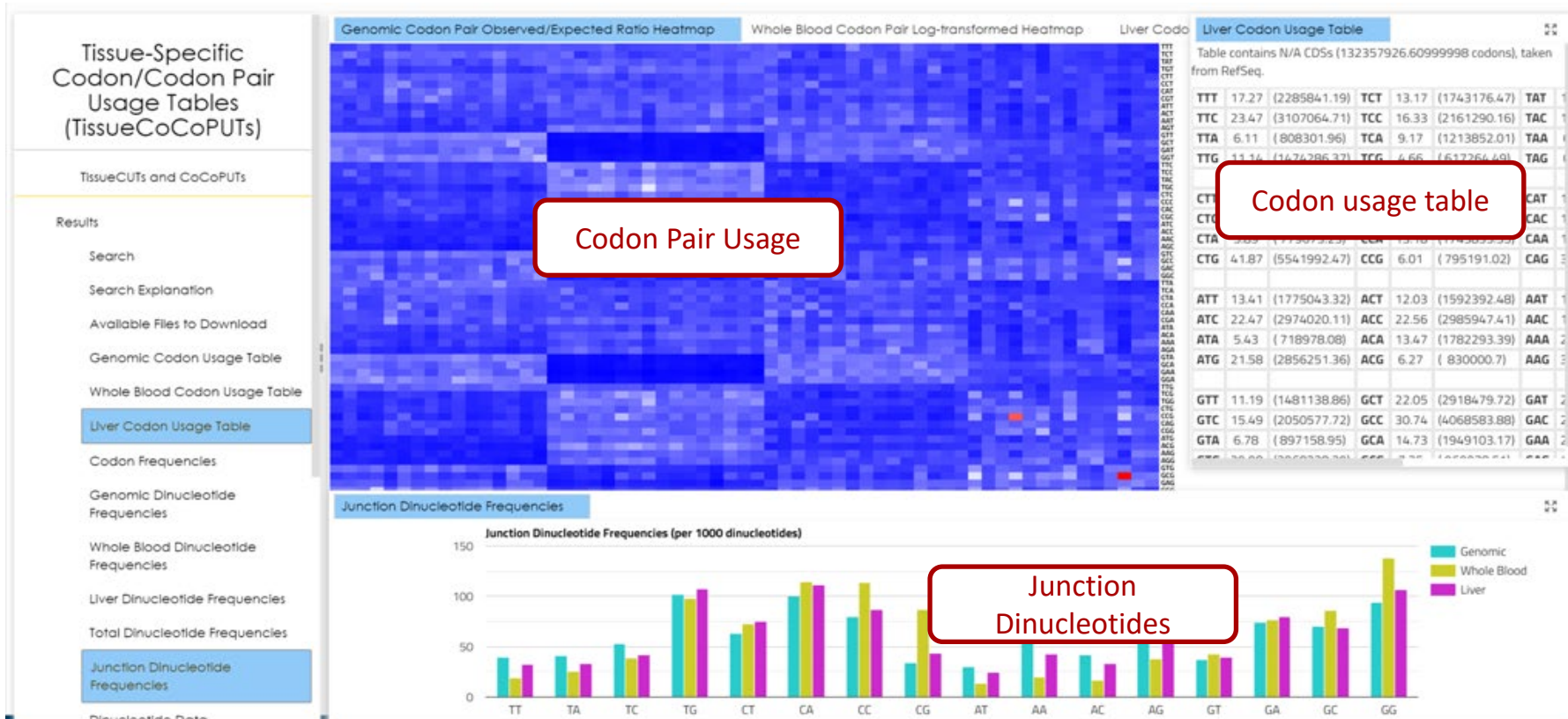
Codon Pair Usage

Dinucleotides

Junction
Dinucleotides

Download graph as SVG file

Results: TissueCoCoPUTs



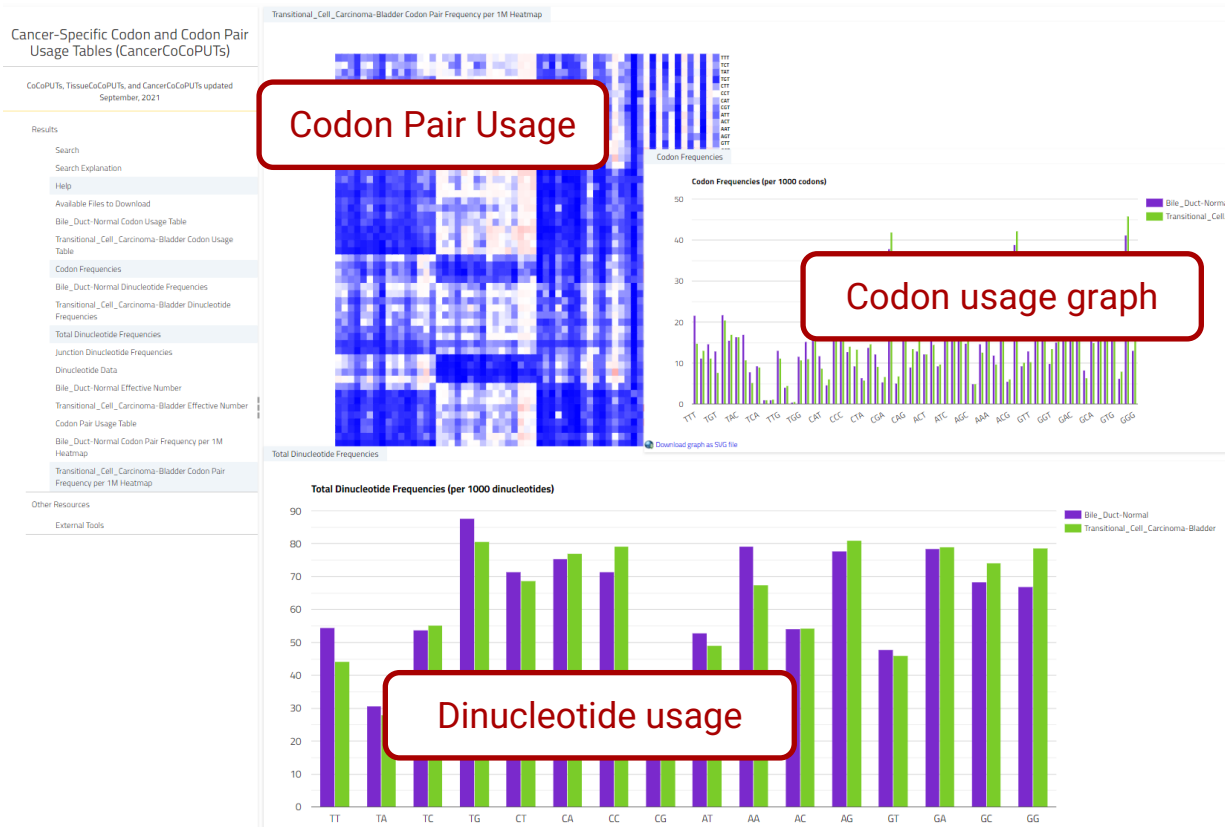
Results: CancerCoCoPUTs



Search

- Select Tumor / Tissue
- Select Tumor / Tissue
- Bile Duct-Normal
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Bladder-Normal
- Transitional Cell Carcinoma-Bladder
- Papillary Transitional Cell Carcinoma-Bladder
- All Transitional Cell Carcinoma-Bladder
- Breast
- Duct an
- Ductal C
- Lobular Carcinoma-Breast
- Carcinoma-Breast
- Colon-Normal
- Colorectal Adenocarcinoma
- Left Colon-Normal
- Left Colorectal Adenocarcinoma
- Right Colon-Normal
- Right Colorectal Adenocarcinoma
- Endometrium-Normal
- Adenocarcinoma-Endometrium

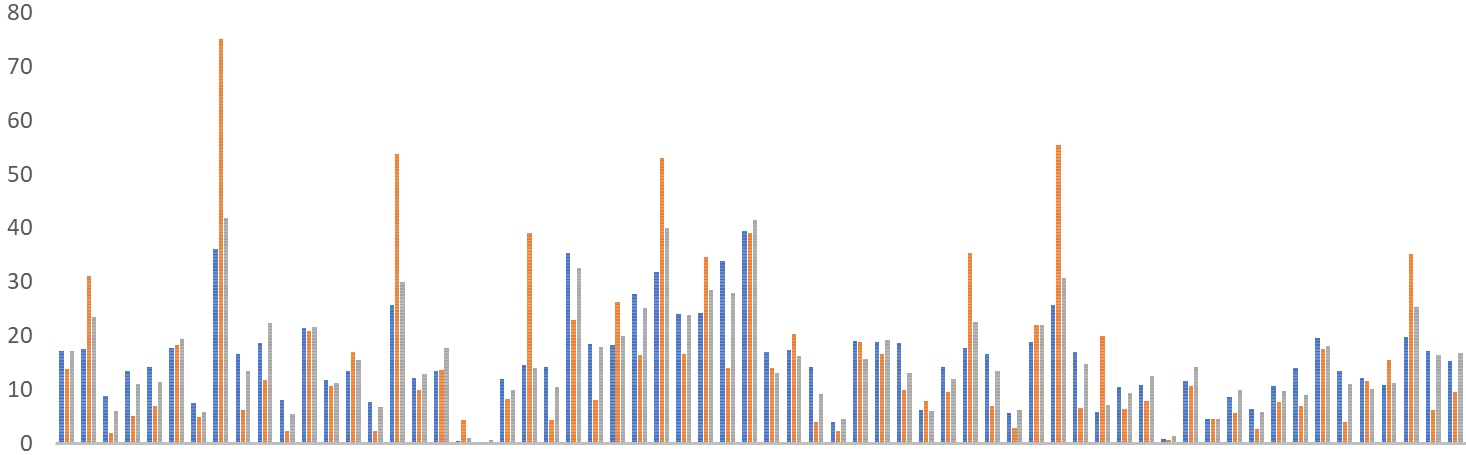
Search



Example: Tissue-Specific Codon Usage

- Calculated from tissue-specific transcriptome (GTEx Portal and Protein Atlas) and human codon usage per CDS
- Results show large variability between tissues

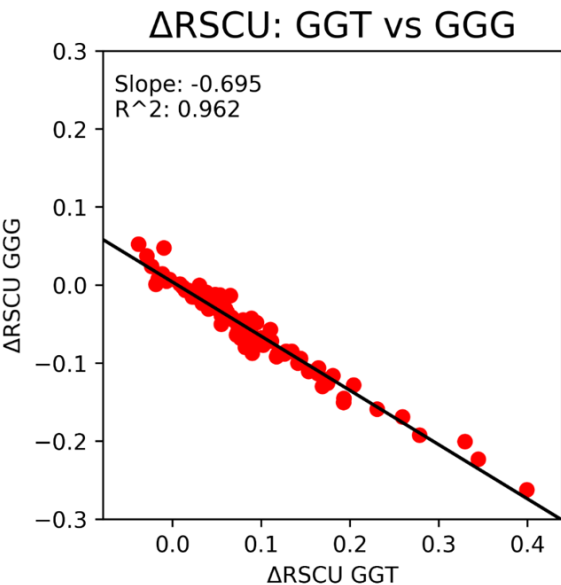
Codon Usage Frequencies between **Genomic**,
Whole Blood and **Liver**



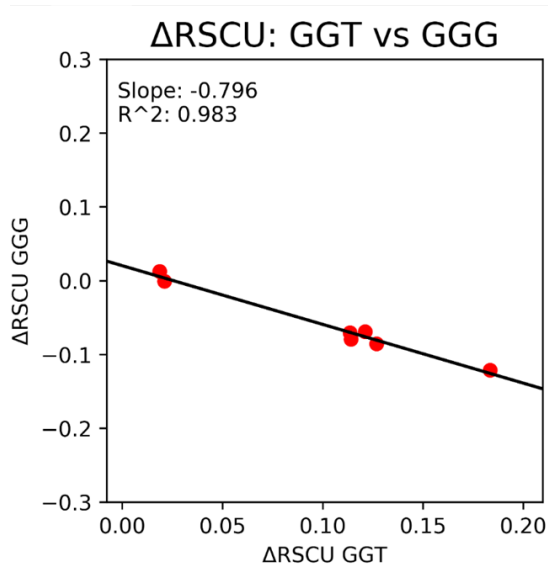
Example: Strong Negative Relationship Between GGT and GGG across Breast Cancer Subtypes



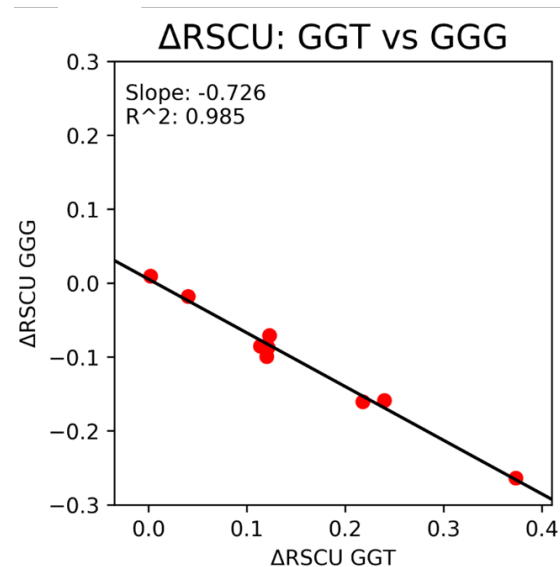
Ductal Carcinoma



Lobular Carcinoma



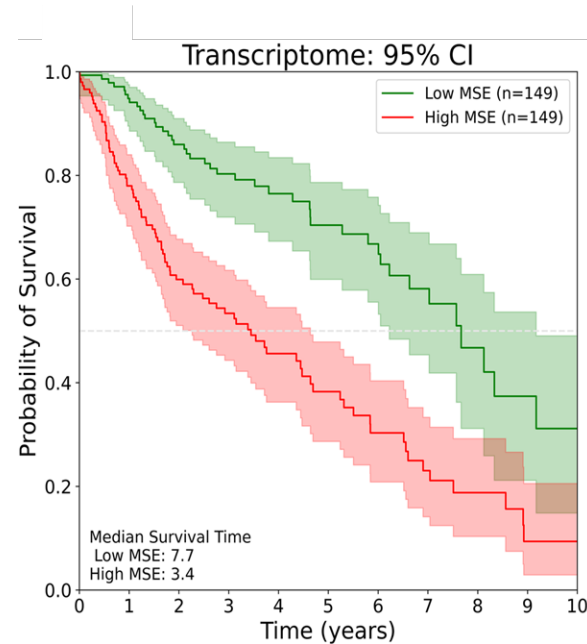
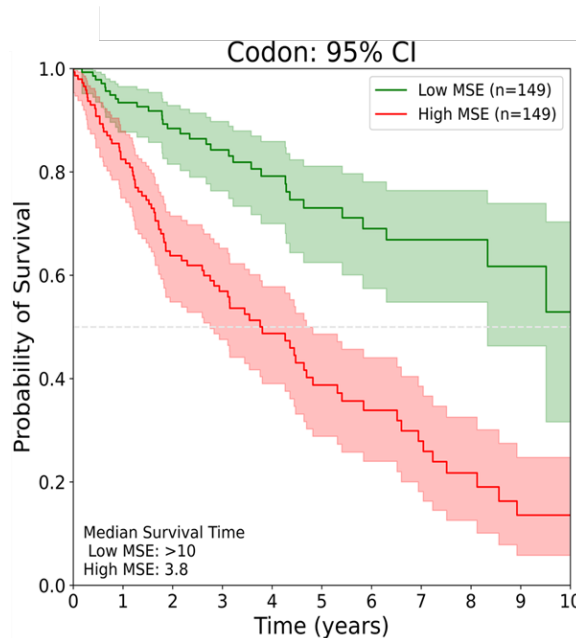
Duct and Lobular Carcinoma



Example: Change in Codon Usage Associated with Patient Survival Across All Cancers



MSE (Mean Squared Error):
Degree of Change



Conclusions

Codon Usage Tables provide the frequency of occurrence of codons and is essential in many biological studies and applications, e.g.

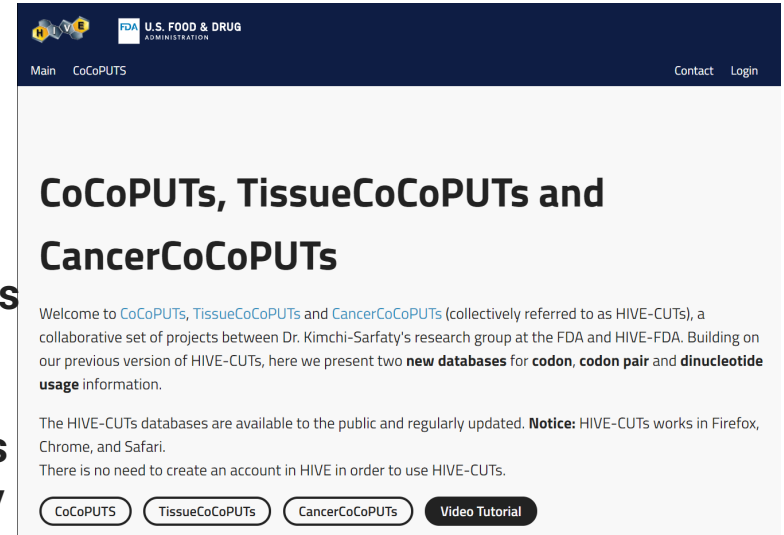
- Drug Development
- Gene Therapy
- Vaccine Development
- Implications of synonymous variants
- Recombinant Therapeutic protein
- Personalized Cancer Medicine
- Virus de-optimization design
- Evolutionary and Translational studies

Availability

https://dnahive.fda.gov/dna.cgi?cmd=cuts_main



1. Clickable **heatmap** displaying codon pair information
2. Text-based **codon usage table**
3. Graphs plotting the **codon frequencies per 1000 codons**
4. Graphs showing **total dinucleotide and junction dinucleotide frequencies**
5. Graphs showing the **GC% content**
6. Effective Number of Codons (ENC) and Codon Pairs (ENCP), metrics measuring codon and codon pair usage bias
7. **Taxonomy tree** that displays each query and traces the route back to their last shared classification (only available for species related queries)

A screenshot of the HIVE website interface. The top navigation bar includes the HIVE logo, the FDA U.S. Food & Drug Administration logo, and links for 'Main', 'CoCoPUTs', 'Contact', and 'Login'. The main heading reads 'CoCoPUTs, TissueCoCoPUTs and CancerCoCoPUTs'. Below this, a welcome message states: 'Welcome to CoCoPUTs, TissueCoCoPUTs and CancerCoCoPUTs (collectively referred to as HIVE-CUTs), a collaborative set of projects between Dr. Kimchi-Sarfaty's research group at the FDA and HIVE-FDA. Building on our previous version of HIVE-CUTs, here we present two new databases for codon, codon pair and dinucleotide usage information.' It further notes that the databases are available to the public and regularly updated, and that there is no need to create an account in HIVE to use HIVE-CUTs. At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'CoCoPUTs', 'TissueCoCoPUTs', 'CancerCoCoPUTs', and 'Video Tutorial'.

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Thank you!



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