How to use Fgenesh in Galaxy Australia

Anna Syme, November 2024

What is Fgenesh?

- Fgenesh is a tool for genome annotation

Can I use Fgenesh in Galaxy Australia to annotate a genome?

- Yes, but we recommend a basic understanding of Galaxy, repeat masking, and genome annotation.
 - See the Galaxy Training Network for tutorials: https://training.galaxyproject.org/
- To request access to Fgenesh:
 - https://site.usegalaxy.org.au/request/access/fgenesh

Preparing to use Fgenesh

- Log in to Galaxy Australia
- Upload your data
 - o genome assembly in fasta format, e.g. assembly.fasta
 - the same genome assembly, but masked, e.g.
 masked_assembly.fasta (Note: The developers of Fgenesh recommend to use a hard-masked rather than soft-masked genome)
- Sample data for this tutorial:
 - Genome assembly of fungal plant pathogen *Mucor mucedo*
 - Import this history to get test data:
 https://usegalaxy.org.au/u/anna/h/input-data-for-fgenesh-tutorial-new-copy
 - o The history information describes where this data is from.

Split input files (to speed up the next step)

- to split assembly.fasta:
 - find tool: **FGENESH split**
 - o for fasta file input: assembly.fasta
 - o output filename format: use sequence header
 - output file extension: fa (non-masked)
 - o run tool
 - output = a collection of assembly fasta files: one file per contig.
- to split masked assembly.fasta:
 - o find tool: **FGENESH split**
 - o fasta file input: masked assembly.fasta

- o output filename format: use sequence header
- output file extension: fa.masked (masked)
- o run tool
- output = a collection of fasta files: one file per contig

Annotate the assembly

- find tool: FGENESH annotate
- input type:
 - o choose: assembled genome, in multiple contigs
- multiple sequence:
 - collection of assembly fasta files (output from fgenesh split)
- use repeat masking sequence:
 - o choose: repeat masked genome in multiple contigs
- repeat masked sequence:
 - collection of repeat masked assembly files (output from fgenesh split)
- select matrix type:
 - o use a built-in index
- select a species matrix:
 - choose approximately nearest related species (e.g., for the sample data, type in "Mucor")
- select db type:
 - o use a built-in index
- select a reference database:
 - choose mammal or non-mammal (e.g., for the sample data, choose non-mammal)
- select nr db type:
 - this only applies if you are using a set of known protein sequences, and have selected the option further down: USE_PROTEINS = yes
 - o if you aren't using proteins, disregard this and leave as default setting
- all other settings: use defaults or change as needed.
- run tool
- outputs: a collection of gff3 files and a collection of txt files

Merge outputs

- find tool: **FGENESH merge**
- input file type: gff
- collection: the gff3 output from the annotation step
- run tool
- output: a a single gff3 file of annotations

Summarise results

- find tool: Genome annotation statistics
- Annotation to analyse: the merged FGENESH gff3 file
- Reference genome: use a genome from history
- Corresponding genome sequence: masked assembly.fasta
- run tool
- outputs: Genome annotation statistics, see the summary file