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Monte, Hélène Touzet

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RNAspace: non-coding RNA annotation web platform

Philippe Bardou¹, Marie-Josée Cros², Christine Gaspin^{2,3}, Daniel Gautheret⁴, Benjamin Grenier-Boley⁵,
Jean-Marc Larré³, Jérôme Mariette³, Antoine de Monte⁵, Hélène Touzet⁵

¹ INRA, SIGENAE, UMR 444, F-31320 Castanet, ² INRA, Unité de Biométrie et Intelligence Artificielle, UR 875, F-31320 Castanet, ³ INRA, Plateforme bioinformatique, F-31320 Castanet, ⁴ IGM UMR 8621 CNRS-U Paris sud, ⁵ LIFL, UMR CNRS 8022 Université Lille 1 and INRIA LNE

Contact: rnaspace-project@lists.sourceforge.net

General presentation

The increasing number of ncRNA discovered since 2000 and the lack of user friendly tools for finding and annotating them, have made necessary to propose to biologists an *in silico* environment allowing structural and functional annotations of these molecules. For the purpose, RNAspace is developed as a collaborative and open software allowing to:

- **run a variety of non-protein-coding RNA (ncRNA) gene finders in an integrated environment**,
- **explore computed results** with dedicated tools for comparison, visualization, alignment and edition of putative ncRNAs
- and **export** them in various formats (FASTA, GFF, RNAML).

The platform is developed both as a web site rnaspace.org (with limitations on analyzed sequence size and execution time), and for local installation with user authentication. It is written in Python language using CherryPy web framework (see cherrypy.org) and Cheetah template engine (see cheetahtemplate.org).

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Main workflow

Gene finders are organized into 3 categories containing respectively:

- **known RNA based gene finders** including
 - (i) sequence homology search tools (BLAST[1], YASS[2]) on ncRNA databases (Rfam[3], fRNAdb[4]),
 - (ii) general purpose RNA motif search tools (darn![5], Erpin[6]),
 - (iii) specialized search tools (RNAmmer[7] for ribosomal RNAs, tRNAscan_SE[8] for transfer RNAs)
- **comparative analysis gene finders** (an *ad hoc* pipeline has been implemented based on BLAST or YASS for similarities search and caRNAC[9] or RNAz[10] for consensus structure inference),
- ***ab initio* gene finders** (just one based on detection of atypical GC% regions).

1. Enter genomic sequence(s)

Genomic sequence

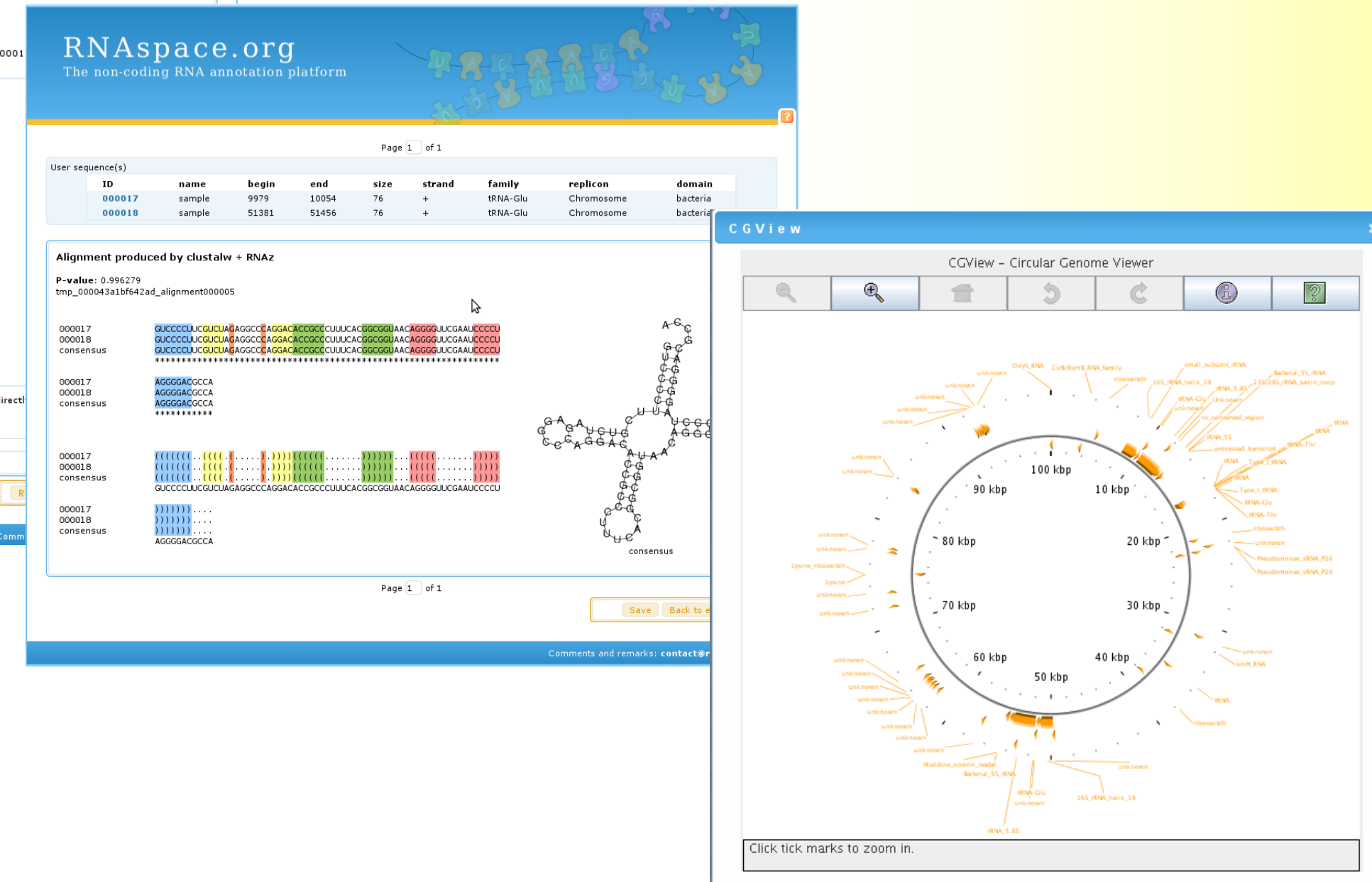
2. Predict ncRNAs

Parametrize gene finder

Edit ncRNA

PC or cluster

Generate and visualize ncRNAs alignment



3. Explore and export putative ncRNAs

Dynamic exploration (sorting and filtering) of putative ncRNAs found on the genomic sequence. Additional information can be computed and/or visualized on line (e.g., secondary structure, alignment of predictions), saved and stored.
It is also possible to edit and to delete any putative ncRNA.

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