Nucleic Acids Research Advance Access published November 27, 2008

Nucleic Acids Research, 2008, ***1–6***
doi:10.1093/nar/gkn876

Aspergillus Genomes and the Aspergillus Cloud

Jane E. Mabey Gilsenan[1,*], Graham Atherton[1], Jennifer Bartholomew[1], Peter F. Giles[1], Teresa K. Attwood[2,3], David W. Denning[1] and Paul Bowyer[1]

[1]School of Medicine, The University Hospital of South Manchester (Wythenshawe), Manchester M23 9LT, [2]Faculty of Life Sciences and [3]School of Computer Science, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PT, UK

Received September 14, 2008; Accepted October 18, 2008

ABSTRACT

Aspergillus Genomes is a public resource for viewing annotated genes predicted by various *Aspergillus* sequencing projects. It has arisen from the union of two significant resources: the *Aspergillus*/Aspergillosis website and the Central *Aspergillus* Data REpository (CADRE). The former has primarily served the medical community, providing information about *Aspergillus* and associated diseases to medics, patients and scientists; the latter has focused on the fungal genomic community, providing a central repository for sequences and annotation extracted from *Aspergillus* Genomes. By merging these databases, genomes benefit from extensive cross-linking with medical information to create a unique resource, spanning genomics and clinical aspects of the genus. Aspergillus Genomes is accessible from http://www.aspergillus-genomes.org.uk.

INTRODUCTION

An important consequence of the impact of global climate change, brought to the fore by recent natural disasters, has been a stimulation of interest in fungal ecology. In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, for example, residential areas in New Orleans, having remained underwater for weeks, succumbed to rapid mould growth (1–3), facing residents with significant health hazards: exposure to high concentrations of some moulds (e.g. *Aspergillus, Cladosporium* and *Trichoderma*) can cause severe and sometimes life-threatening responses. Examination of samples taken from affected homes identified several *Aspergillus* species, *Aspergillus niger* being predominant amongst them. The concentration of this and other species reached levels generally associated with environmental health problems. The paucity of effective drugs available to treat *Aspergillus* infections, coupled with the speed of diagnosis required for successful treatment, raises concerns for residents and tradesmen who return to restore such areas without taking appropriate protective measures.

Generally, *Aspergillus* is a genus of fungus found worldwide: approximately 250 species descriptions have been published (4,5), several of which are of medical or industrial importance. *Aspergillus fumigatus* is the most common mould pathogen of humans, causing both life-threatening invasive disease of immuno-compromised patients and allergic disease in patients with atopic immune systems (6–8). *Aspergillus nidulans*, an occasional human pathogen, is a model organism that has contributed to our understanding of genetics, gene regulation and cellular biology (9,10), while *A. niger* (11,12) and *A. oryzae* (13) are both used in industrial processes. *Aspergillus flavus* is both a human and plant pathogen, being responsible for a disproportionate number of cutaneous and wound infections in man (14). Several other *Aspergillus* species are known to be significant allergens or to be responsible for mycotoxin production in stored food (15–17).

In light of their relevance to medicine and industry, and the desire to better understand this genus, the genomes of 10 Aspergilli have recently been sequenced, seven of which have been annotated in worldwide collaborative efforts. To be of maximum benefit to the community in general, this expanding pool of genomic data (the volume of which is likely to increase with the decreasing cost of sequencing) requires collation and long-term maintenance; more particularly, to benefit research into Aspergillosis and other illnesses caused by this genus, the accumulating genomic data needs to be cross-linked to the numerous *Aspergillus*-related medical reports now available. However, the standard model for genome databases [e.g. SGD (18)] is not appropriate for medically significant organisms, where the dissemination of information, such as patient care, drug resistance or toxins is equally important. Thus, Aspergillus Genomes was established in April 2008 to provide links between genomic and medical information and to provide access through one portal.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +44 161 2915908; Fax: +44 161 2915804 Email: jane.gilsenan@manchester.ac.uk

© 2008 The Author(s)
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/uk/) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

SOURCE DATA AND METHODS

This resource is a joint undertaking by two teams that have, until now, provided online medical and genomic information for different groups within the *Aspergillus* community.

Medical information

The *Aspergillus*/*Aspergillosis* website (http://www.aspergillus.org.uk) was designed to serve the medical and translational research communities, including medical consultants, scientists, patients and their relatives. Offering a wealth of information about *Aspergillus* and the multiple diseases (known collectively as Aspergillosis) it can cause, one section provides advice and a discussion group for patients, while other areas provide medical and species images, educational materials, meeting reports and publications. As part of Aspergillus Genomes, this large collection of material offers a valuable repository from which we can begin to derive much-needed medical insights from genome analyses (Some sections require registration, please refer to supplement 'Note: Access information').

Genomic information

The Central *Aspergillus* Data REpository, C*A*DRE (http://www.cadre-genomes.org.uk) (19), was developed primarily to serve the *Aspergillus* genomics community. Its principal role has been to manage genomic data and to offer web-based tools for analysis and visualization of genomic features. These tools offer simple displays for viewing annotation of predicted genes (e.g. function, GO terms, similarity matches) and of their protein products (e.g. family and domain similarity matches), as well as complex displays for viewing genes and other features (e.g. RNA-encoding genes, repeated sequences) in the context of an assembly.

Incorporation of this resource into Aspergillus Genomes provides access to seven annotated genomes, five of which are of particular importance to the *Aspergillus* genetics community (*A. fumigatus* Af293 and A1163, *A. nidulans, A. oryzae* and *A. niger*); of these, two are clinical isolates (*A. fumigatus* Af293 and A1163).

CONTENT OF CURRENT RELEASE

Aspergillus Genomes has been implemented using Ensembl version 22 (20), a suite devised for storing annotated eukaryotic genomes. The latest release (June 2008) contains information pertaining to seven genomes.

Aspergillus fumigatus (Af293) 2.2.1

Using whole-genome shotgun (WGS) sequencing (carried out by TIGR) and optical mapping, this project yielded an assembly of 19 supercontigs (~28.8 Mb) mapping onto eight chromosomes. Using automated gene predictions, the University of Manchester coordinated an international manual annotation project, and data for 9926 genes were released in 2005 (21). This genome has since been re-annotated as part of an additional international comparative project led by the J. Craig Venter Institute (JCVI) and the University of Manchester. Data for 9630 predicted protein-coding genes were publicly released in 2008 (22).

Aspergillus nidulans (FGSC A4) 5.3.1

WGS sequencing of this genome was undertaken by the Broad Institute and publicly released in March 2003. This project yielded an assembly of 17 supercontigs (~30 Mb) assigned to eight linkage groups, a group of unassigned fragments (84 contigs) and 9520 predicted protein-coding genes. Further automated and manual annotation carried out by TIGR (2005) yielded a total of 10 542 genes (23)—using publicly available linkage data (John Clutterbuck, http://www.gla.ac.uk/ibls/molgen/aspergillus/index.html) and in-house analyses, we have updated the original Broad assembly to reflect these findings. More contigs have now been mapped, with correct orientation, within each supercontig; the supercontigs have also been orientated correctly within each linkage group.

Aspergillus oryzae (RIB 40) 1.1.1

WGS sequencing of this genome was undertaken by a Japanese Consortium, led by the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST). Using optical mapping, the project yielded an assembly of 22 supercontigs (~37.1 Mb) mapped to eight chromosomes and a group of unassigned fragments. Using automated annotation techniques, 12 074 protein-coding genes were predicted and publicly released in 2005 (24).

Aspergillus niger (CIB 513.88) 1.1.1

Using WGS sequencing and BAC walking (carried out by DSM Food Specialties), this project yielded 19 supercontigs (~33.9 Mb) mapping onto eight chromosomes. Using a base of automated gene predictions, DSM coordinated a European manual annotation project, predicting 14 086 protein-coding genes, and data were released in 2007 (25).

Aspergillus fumigatus (A1163) 1.1.1, *A. clavatus* (NRRL 1) 1.1.1 and *Neosartorya fischeri* (NRRL 181) 1.1.1

These genomes were sequenced using WGS sequencing (carried out by JCVI), as part of an international comparative project led by JCVI and the University of Manchester (2008) (22). The work on *A. fumigatus* yielded 55 scaffolds (~29 Mb), for which 9929 protein-coding genes were predicted; *A. clavatus* yielded 143 unassigned fragments (~27.8 Mb), for which 9121 protein-coding genes were automatically predicted; and *N. fischeri* yielded 976 unassigned fragments (~32.5 Mb), for which 10 406 protein-coding genes were automatically predicted.

DISPLAY AND SEARCH SOFTWARE

Several tools are provided (via C*A*DRE) for viewing genomic data within Aspergillus Genomes. GeneView (Supplementary Figure S1) is the principal data-visualization tool, offering detailed information about a particular gene, including the public locus, the chromosomal location and a short description of the gene. An overview of each predicted transcript is also provided: this consists of

structure information, a list of database cross-references to similar sequences (e.g. SGD) and protein features [e.g. InterPro (26)], and GO terms that have been mapped to the gene. Images are also displayed of each transcript structure and of domains or family signatures mapped to the protein.

In addition to the information provided in GeneView, Transview provides the transcript sequence, which can be marked up to highlight both codons and the peptide sequence. ExonView provides the nucleotide sequence for each exon, as well as the upstream and downstream regions, untranslated regions and introns. ProtView displays further information about a particular protein and, in addition to the GeneView summary it provides the sequence in FASTA format, which can be marked up to highlight exons. ProtView also provides some predicted peptide statistics and information about any matches to family- or domain-based databases [e.g. Pfam (27), PRINTS (28)].

Four search tools, all accessible from the homepage, are available for Aspergillus Genomes: UniSearch, Google™ customized search, the Aspergillus Cloud and BLAST. UniSearch, the in-built Ensembl search tool, allows users to search public identifiers assigned to genes (e.g. AFUB_063690 and An14g07380)—it is found on the homepage and throughout the website. A familiar tool is provided in the form of a customized Google™ search engine, thus enabling free-text searches on all information pages and genomes within the resource. A more recent addition is 'cloud' searching, which is described in more detail below. To allow similarity searches, BLAST can be performed against in-house sequences (i.e. genomic sequence, predicted ORFs and proteins), the results of which are presented in the context of the assembly rather than as stand-alone alignments.

THE ASPERGILLUS CLOUD

The results of UniSearch or Google™ searches are provided in the form of lists of pages and documents matching the given term. Although useful in many cases, this type of output does not empower the user to access and search related data. To remedy this, we have introduced the Aspergillus Cloud, a facility that uses 'cloud' searching (developed by Quintura™) across the medical and genomic information embraced by Aspergillus Genomes. Cloud searching provides a visual means of searching related terms: when a search term is entered, this generates a group (or cloud) of related terms from context, as well as a list of hyperlinks to relevant pages/documents. Furthermore, by exploring the cloud (i.e. by moving a mouse over any term), search results change to reflect relationships with the new highlighted term.

We can demonstrate the Aspergillus Cloud using documented research on point mutations in the cyp51a gene and its correlation to rising triazole drug resistance. By simply entering 'cyp51a' into the search box (Figure 1), a number of related terms are displayed, as well as a number of hyperlinks to relevant pages. Several links provide access to pages that are contained within the medical section of Aspergillus Genomes and refer to point mutations within the gene and drug resistance; one provides access to the relevant gene within the genomic section of Aspergillus Genomes. Medical terms can also be used to explore the Aspergillus Cloud (Figure 2). By entering the term 'Allergic Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis' (ABPA; an allergic reaction to *Aspergillus* spores), opportunities are given to explore articles written about the allergen to which ABPA patients are hypersensitive, as well as annotation provided for an ABPA-related gene.

The Aspergillus Cloud provides a powerful means of exploring Aspergillus data and finding medical reports linked to particular genes that would require several search attempts or would otherwise be missed using conventional search tools.

EXPLORING FEATURES OF INTEREST

The collation of *Aspergillus* data enables us to focus on and embellish features of medical interest. *Aspergillus fumigatus*, for example, possesses over 80 genes encoding allergen proteins and of these 22 have been cloned as IgE binding (29,30). We have documented these allergens within Aspergillus Genomes and provided links to annotated genes (http://www.aspergillus.org.uk/indexhome.htm?secure/sequence_info/genesofinterest/allergens.php). Another area of great interest is secondary metabolites. We have already extracted information on many secondary metabolites (http://www.aspergillus.org.uk/secure/metabolites/list_by_secmet.php) and intend to link this data to annotated genes. We also have begun the process of highlighting secondary metabolite clusters, such as the gliotoxin biosynthestic cluster. Gliotoxin is a toxin produced by *A. fumigatus* and possesses many biological properties, including the ability to act as an antibacterial and antiviral agent as well as an immunosuppressant (31,32). We have provided a view of the gene cluster within the assembly and links to the appropriate annotation (Figure 3).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

In the short term, we plan to add three more new genomes and to revise a fourth. The new genomes include *A. flavus* NRRL 3357 (TIGR, 2005), *A. terreus* (Broad Institute, 2006) and *A. niger* ATCC 1015 (DOE Joint Genome Institute, 2006): although these genomes have been sequenced with high coverage, only draft sequence and limited annotation are currently publicly available—we will add the sequence data to our collection for comparative work and add annotation as it becomes available. As for the latter, we are currently participating in Eurofungbase, a European project coordinated by Eurofung (http://www.eurofung.net), to manually re-annotate *A. nidulans* with the help of experts from 32 laboratories and 13 industrial partners. Our role is to house the corrected gene structures and annotation arising from this project, and to make the data publicly available: we are processing this information in-house, and will release it through C*A*DRE and Aspergillus Genomes.

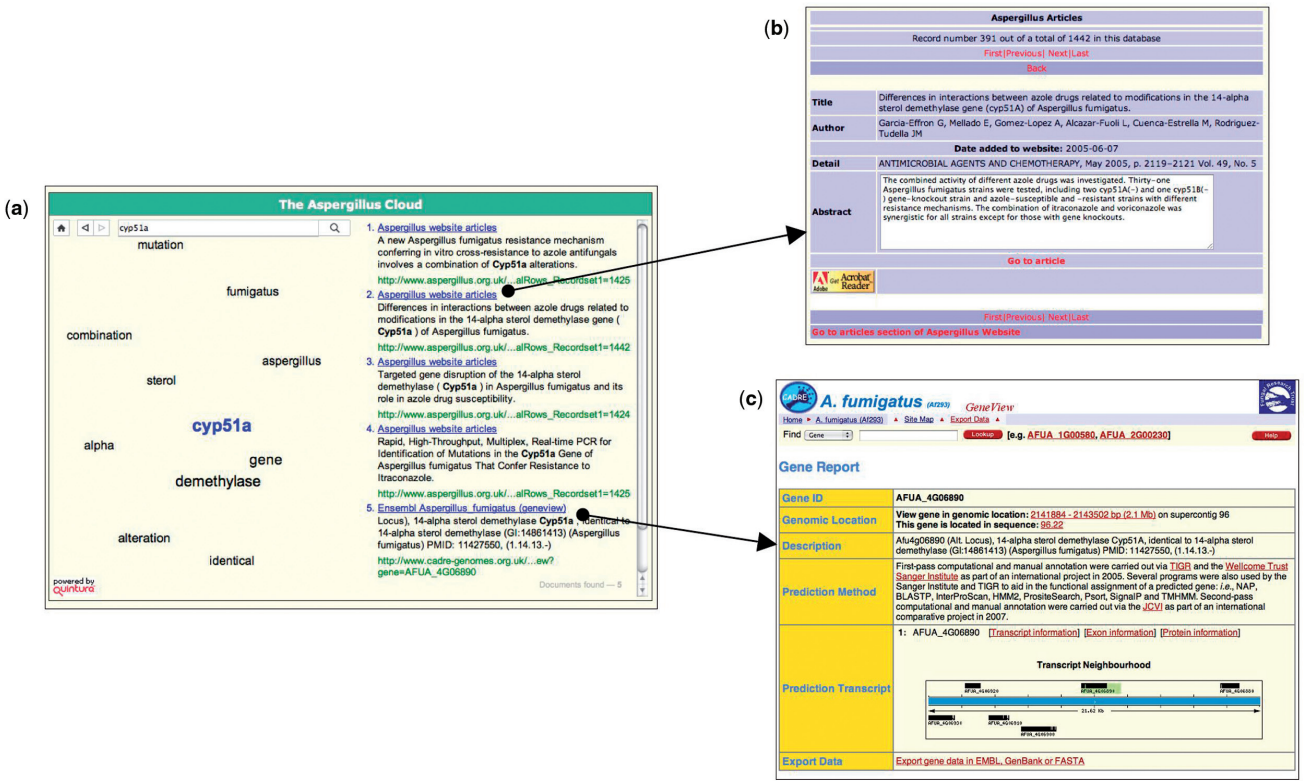


Figure 1. Using the Aspergillus Cloud to explore genes. Entering a gene name, such as 'cyp51a', into the search box at the top of the cloud search space (**a**) produces numerous related search terms immediately below and a list of relevant documents/records at the RHS. The document list provides an extract for each document enabling the user to assess the context of the search term found. By clicking on relevant links, the user can access both medical reports (**b**) and genomic annotation (**c**) for a given gene name.

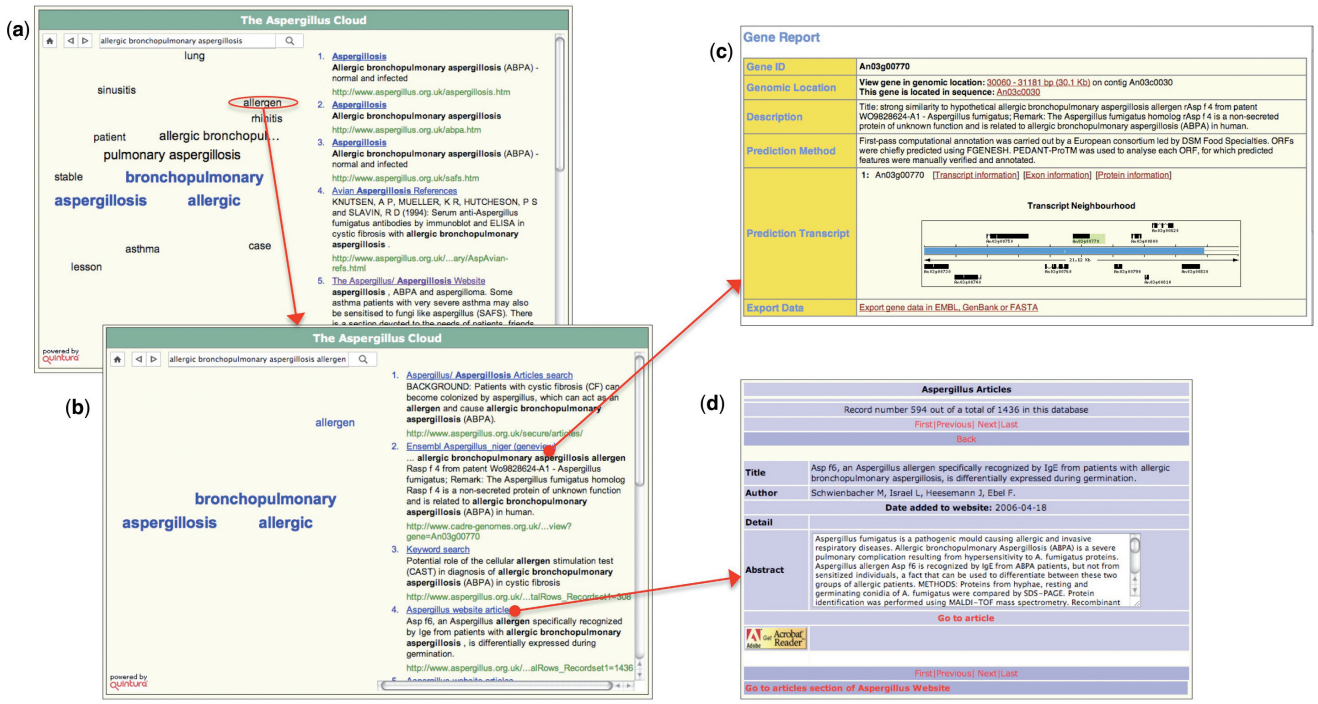


Figure 2. Using the Aspergillus Cloud to explore medical information. Entering a medical condition, such as ABPA, into the search box (**a**), produces several groups of related terms within the search space below. By moving the mouse over each term, new clouds arise temporarily. Clicking on a term will add the associated clouds into the search space and change the focus of the search to include the term (**b**). In this example, we find a list of documents on the RHS that includes links to an ABPA-related gene (**c**) and to an article regarding an allergen that is particular to the allergic response of ABPA patients (**d**).

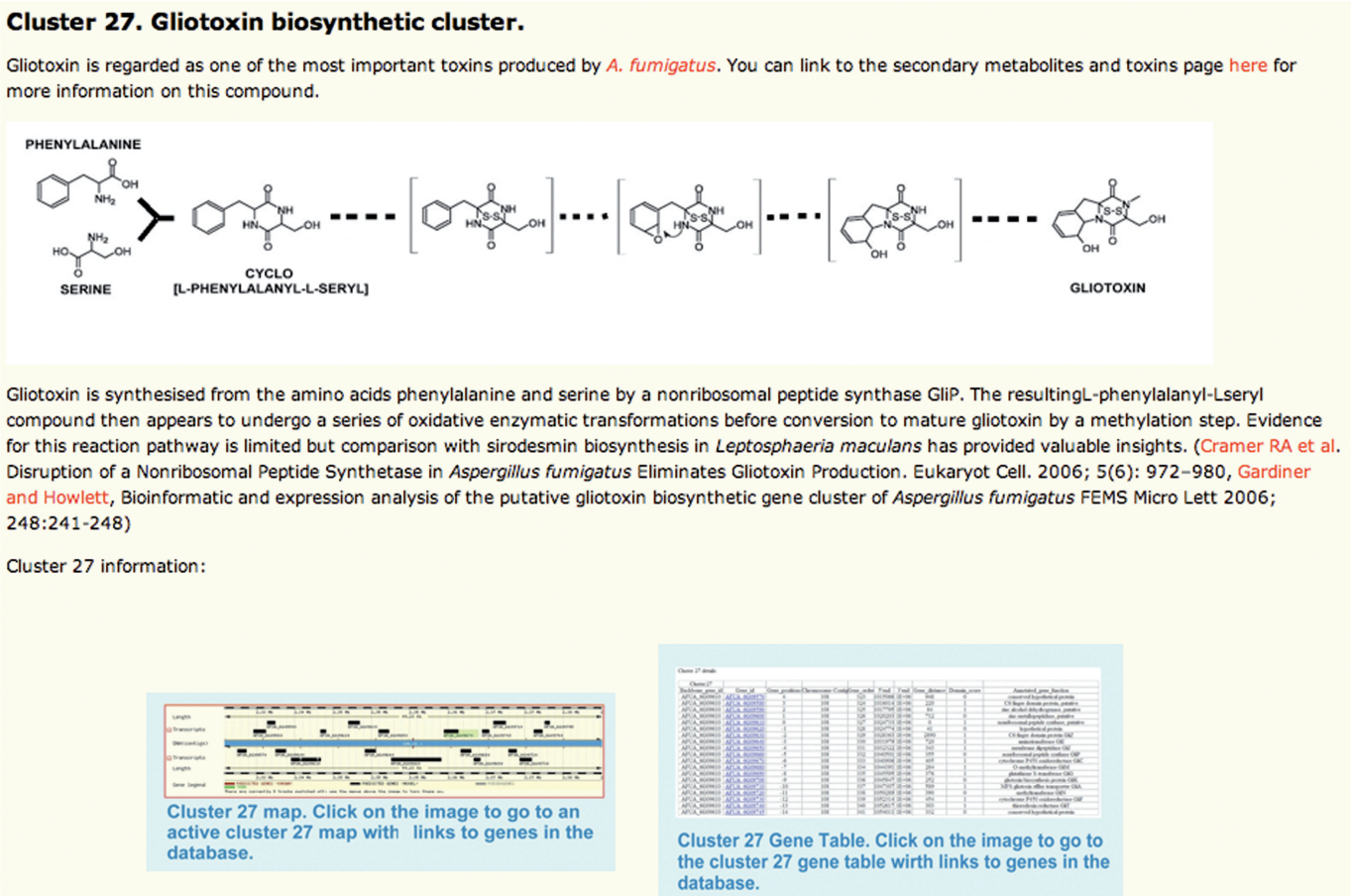


Figure 3. Screenshot of Gliotoxin biosynthetic cluster. We have constructed a web page for this significant cluster that aims to pull together disparate data (e.g. structural, experimental, medical and genomic) from the underlying resources of Aspergillus Genomes. By gathering information pertaining to this cluster, we are able to improve data assimilation and highlight data availability. This web page is accessible from http://www.aspergillus.org.uk/secure/sequence_info/genesofinterest/gliotoxin_cluster.html.

In the longer term, we will continue to expand the section dealing with areas of medical interest. Explicit links and clustering of such data enables rapid assimilation of essential information. In addition, to support in-house work and provide users with value-added data, we will expand our comparative analyses and include resultant data within Aspergillus Genomes. Access to similar data is currently facilitated by the Broad *Aspergillus* Comparative Database (http://www.broad.mit.edu/annotation/genome/aspergillus_group/MultiHome.html); however, in contrast with Aspergillus Genomes, which places much attention on the underlying data, the Broad site focuses on function. By providing up-to-date primary data, we hope to yield consistent secondary data, as well as relevant links to current medical information.

CONCLUSIONS

The *Aspergilli* garner interest owing to their medical and industrial significance, but changes in the environment are making the interest in this genus and its effects on the human condition more prominent. It is therefore timely to begin the process of marrying medical and genomic information. By maintaining a resource that accommodates both such data types, and by providing several means of viewing, searching and analysing the data, we hope to better serve the *Aspergillus* research community.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data are available at NAR Online.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank all those who have contributed to Aspergillus Genomes by their involvement in the sequencing and annotation projects. Interactions with the *A. nidulans* research community are facilitated by workshops organized by Eurofung (Eurofungbase project—EC 1274195).

FUNDING

The Fungal Research Trust.

Conflict of interest statement: None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Chew,G.L., Wilson,J., Rabito,F.A., Grimsley,F., Iqbal,S., Reponen,T., Muilenberg,M.L., Thorne,P.S., Dearborn,D.G., Morley,R.L. *et al.* (2006) Mold and endotoxin levels in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: a pilot project of homes in New Orleans undergoing renovation. *Environ. Health Perspect.*, **114**, 1883–1889.
2. Solomon,G.M., Hjelmroos-Koski,M., Rotkin-Ellman,M. and Hammond,S.K. (2006) Airborne mold and endotoxin concentrations in New Orleans, Louisiana, after flooding, October through November 2005. *Environ. Health Perspect.*, **114**, 1381–1386.
3. Rao,C.Y., Riggs,M.A., Chew,G.L., Muilenberg,M.L., Thorne,P.S., Van Sickle,D., Dunn,K.H. and Brown,C. (2007) Characterization of airborne molds, endotoxins, and glucans in homes in New Orleans after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, **73**, 1630–1634.
4. Pitt,J.I., Samson,R.A. and Frisvad,J.C. (2000) Accepted species and their synonyms in the Trichocomaceae. In Samson,R.A. and Pitt,J.I. (eds), *Integration of Modern Taxonomic Methods for Penicillium and Aspergillus classification*, Harwood Publishers, Amsterdam, pp. 9–49.
5. Geiser,D.M., Klich,M.A., Frisvad,J.C., Peterson,S.W., Varga,J. and Samson,R.A. (2007) The current status of species recognition and identification in Aspergillus. *Stud. Mycol.*, **59**, 1–10.
6. Denning,D.W. (1998) Invasive Aspergillosis. *Clin. Infect. Dis.*, **26**, 781–803.
7. Latgé,J.-P. (1999) *Aspergillus fumigatus* and Aspergillosis. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.*, **12**, 310–350.
8. Marr,K.A., Patterson,T. and Denning,D. (2002) Aspergillosis. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, and therapy. *Infect. Dis. Clin. North Am.*, **16**, 875–894.
9. Pontecorvo,G., Roper,J.A., Hemmons,L.M., MacDonald,K.D. and Bufton,A.W.J. (1953) The genetics of *Aspergillus nidulans*. *Adv. Genet.*, **5**, 141–239.
10. Martinelli,S.D. and Kinghorn,J.R. (eds) (1994) *Aspergillus: 50 years on*. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
11. Bennett,J.W. and Klich,M.A. (1999) Aspergillus. In Flickinger,M.C. and Drew,S.W. (eds), *Encyclopedia of Bioprocess Technology: Fermentation, Biocatalysis, and Bioseparation*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, pp. 213–220.
12. Ruijter,G.J.G., Kubicek,C.P. and Visser,J. (2002) Production of organic acids by the fungi. In Osiewacz,H.D. (ed.), *Industrial Applications,* Vol. X, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, pp. 213–230.
13. Nout,M.J. and Aidoo,K.E. (2002) Asian fungal fermented food. In Osiewacz,H.D. (ed.), *Industrial Applications,* Vol. X, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, pp. 23–47.
14. Hedayati,M.T., Pasqualotto,A.C., Warn,P.A., Bowyer,P. and Denning,D.W. (2007) Aspergillus flavus: human pathogen, allergen and mycotoxin producer. *Microbiology*, **153**, 1677–1692.
15. Blyth,W., Grant,I.W., Blackadder,E.S. and Greenberg,M. (1977) Fungal antigens as a source of sensitization and respiratory disease in Scottish maltworkers. *Clin. Allergy*, **7**, 549–562.
16. Jarvis,J.Q. and Morey,P.R. (2001) Allergic respiratory disease and fungal remediation in a building in a subtropical climate. *Appl. Occup. Environ. Hyg.*, **16**, 380–388.
17. Pitt,J.I. (2000) Toxigenic fungi: which are important? *Med. Mycol.*, **38(Suppl. 1)**, 17–22.
18. Hirschman,J.E., Balakrishnan,R., Christie,K.R., Costanzo,M.C., Dwight,S.S., Engel,S.R., Fisk,D.G., Hong,E.L., Livstone,M.S., Nash,R. *et al.* (2006) Genome snapshot: a new resource at the Saccharomyces Genome Database (SGD) presenting an overview of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **34**, D442–D445.
19. Mabey,J.E., Anderson,M.J., Giles,P.F., Miller,C.J., Attwood,T.K., Paton,N.W., Bornberg-Bauer,E., Robson,G.D., Oliver,S.G. and Denning,D.W. (2004) C*A*DRE: the Central *Aspergillus* Data REpository. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **32**, D401–D405.
20. Flicek,P., Aken,B.L., Beal,K., Ballester,B., Caccamo,M., Chen,Y., Clarke,L., Coates,G., Cunningham,F., Cutts,T. *et al.* (2008) Ensembl 2008. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **36**, D707–D714.
21. Nierman,W.C., Pain,A., Anderson,M.J., Wortman,J.R., Kim,H.S., Arroyo,J., Berriman,M., Abe,K., Archer,D.B., Bermejo,C. *et al.* (2005) Genomic sequence of the pathogenic and allergenic filamentous fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. *Nature*, **438**, 1151–1156.
22. Fedorova,N.D., Khaldi,N., Joardar,V.S., Maiti,R., Amedeo,P., Anderson,M.J., Crabtree,J., Silva,J.C., Badger,J.H., Albarraq,A. *et al.* (2008) Genomic islands in the pathogenic filamentous fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. *PLoS Genet.*, **4**, e1000046.
23. Galagan,J.E., Calvo,S.E., Cuomo,C., Ma,L.J., Wortman,J.R., Batzoglou,S., Lee,S.I., Basturkmen,M., Spevak,C.C., Clutterbuck,J. *et al.* (2005) Sequencing of Aspergillus nidulans and comparative analysis with A. fumigatus and A. oryzae. *Nature*, **438**, 1105–1115.
24. Machida,M., Asai,K., Sano,M., Tanaka,T., Kumagai,T., Terai,G., Kusumoto,K., Arima,T., Akita,O., Kashiwagi,Y. *et al.* (2005) Genome sequencing and analysis of Aspergillus oryzae. *Nature*, **438**, 1157–1161.
25. Pel,H.J., de Winde,J.H., Archer,D.B., Dyer,P.S., Hofmann,G., Schaap,P.J., Turner,G., de Vries,R.P., Albang,R., Albermann,K. *et al.* (2007) Genome sequencing and analysis of the versatile cell factory Aspergillus niger CBS 513.88. *Nat. Biotechnol.*, **25**, 221–231.
26. Mulder,N.J., Apweiler,R., Attwood,T.K., Bairoch,A., Bateman,A., Binns,D., Bork,P., Buillard,V., Cerutti,L., Copley,R. *et al.* (2007) New developments in the InterPro database. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **35**, D224–D228.
27. Finn,R.D., Mistry,J., Schuster-Bockler,B., Griffiths-Jones,S., Hollich,V., Lassmann,T., Moxon,S., Marshall,M., Khanna,A., Durbin,R. *et al.* (2006) Pfam: clans, web tools and services. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **34**, D247–D251.
28. Attwood,T.K., Bradley,P., Flower,D.R., Gaulton,A., Maudling,N., Mitchell,A.L., Moulton,G., Nordle,A., Paine,K., Taylor,P. *et al.* (2003) PRINTS and its automatic supplement, prePRINTS. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **31**, 400–402.
29. Bowyer,P., Fraczek,M. and Denning,D.W. (2006) Comparative genomics of fungal allergens and epitopes shows widespread distribution of closely related allergen and epitope orthologues. *BMC Genomics*, **7**, 251.
30. Crameri,R., Limacher,A., Weichel,M., Glaser,A.G., Zeller,S. and Rhyner,C. (2006) Structural aspects and clinical relevance of Aspergillus fumigatus antigens/allergens. *Med. Mycol.*, **44**, S261–S267.
31. Cramer,R.A. Jr., Gamcsik,M.P., Brooking,R.M., Najvar,L.K., Kirkpatrick,W.R., Patterson,T.F., Balibar,C.J., Graybill,J.R., Perfect,J.R., Abraham,S.N. *et al.* (2006) Disruption of a nonribosomal peptide synthetase in Aspergillus fumigatus eliminates gliotoxin production. *Eukaryot Cell*, **5**, 972–980.
32. Gardiner,D.M. and Howlett,B.J. (2005) Bioinformatic and expression analysis of the putative gliotoxin biosynthetic gene cluster of Aspergillus fumigatus. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.*, **248**, 241–248.

(a)

A. nidulans GeneView

Home ▸ Nidulans ▲ Site Map ▲ Export Data ▲

Find Gene Lookup [e.g. AN5799.3] Help

Gene Report

Gene ID	AN5846.3
Genomic Location	**View gene in genomic location:** 156726 - 158341 bp (156.7 Kb) on contig 1.100 **This gene is located in sequence:** 1.100
Description	conserved hypothetical protein, hypothetical protein
Prediction Method	First-pass computational annotation was carried out by the Broad Institute and TIGR. Several programs were used by the Broad Institute to automate gene predictions: *i.e.*, GeneWise, FGENESH and BLASTX. Several programs were also used by the Broad Institute and TIGR to aid in the functional assignment of a predicted gene: *i.e.*, NAP, BLASTP, InterProScan, HMM2, PrositeSearch, Psort, SignalP and TMHMM.
Prediction Transcript	1: AN5846.3 [Transcript information] [Exon information] [Protein information] Transcript Neighbourhood
Export Data	Export gene data in EMBL, GenBank or FASTA

Transcript/Translation Summary

AN5846.3	**Exons:** 3 **Transcript length:** 1419 bp **Translation length:** 472 residues [Transcript information] [Exon information] [Protein information]
Similarity Matches	**This Ensembl entry corresponds to the following database identifiers:** **Interpro:** PR001575
Transcript Structure	
Protein Features	

(b)

Transcript Report

Transcript ID	AN5846.3
Transcript Details	**Exons:** 3 **Transcript length:** 1419bp **Translation length:** 472 residues This transcript is a product of gene: AN5846.3 [Exon information] [Protein information]
Genomic Location	**View transcript in genomic location:** 156726 - 158341 bp (156.7 Kb) on chromosome fragment 1.100 **This transcript is located in sequence:** 1.100
Description	conserved hypothetical protein, hypothetical protein
Prediction Method	First-pass computational annotation was carried out by the Broad Institute and TIGR. Several programs were used by the Broad Institute to automate gene predictions: *i.e.*, GeneWise, FGENESH and BLASTX. Several programs were also used by the Broad Institute and TIGR to aid in the functional assignment of a predicted gene: *i.e.*, NAP, BLASTP, InterProScan, HMM2, PrositeSearch, Psort, SignalP and TMHMM.
Similarity Matches	**This Ensembl entry corresponds to the following database identifiers:** **Interpro:** IPR001575
Export Data	Export transcript data in EMBL, GenBank or FASTA

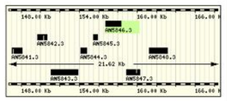
Transcript cDNA Sequence

No markup | No numbers

```
ATGCCGTTCATGGACTATAGTCTGGTTCAGGAGTTGAGGCAGCAGCTGGCCGGCACCCAG
GCGGAGATCACCTCCCTTGGCTCTGCAGACTATACCGAGAGCATTCGGTCGTGGAGTGAT
GCCTGCAAGAGCGATGCGGGAGCCGTCGTCCACGCCCACCTGCACTAGTGAGGTCTGCCTG
GTCGTCACATTTGCGCCGGGATCACCATGTCGAATTGTCGTCAAGGGCGGGGGGTACTCG
ACCAGCGGCGAGTCCGCAACTCAGGGAGGCATCGTGATCAGCCTAGACCGCATGCGCGGG
GTCTCGGTCGATCCCAAGACCCAGATGGTGCGCGTACAAGGGGGTGCGCGCTGGGACGAC
GTCAACAGGGCCACTGCCGCCCTACGGGCTCCCCGTGGTGGGGGCGACAGCCAGCCAGACG
GGTGTAGCGGCTCGACGCTGGGGGGAGGGTACGGCTGGCTCACAGGGCGATACGGGCTG
ATCGTCGACAGTCTGCTGCGCGCAACGGTGGTGCTCGCTAACGGCAGCGTCCTCGAAGCA
TCGGACGAGGCCCATCGAGACCTCTTCTGGGCGATCCCGCGTGCAGGCCAGGCATTTGGC
GCGGTGACCGAGCTGGAGTTCCGGGCACATAGGCTGCCGGACCAGGTGTTTGGCGGGCTG
CTCTACTTCAAAGCCAGCAAGCTGTTCAAGGTCATCGACTTCGCCAACTGGTTCCACGAG
CAGCAGGACGAGGACAGCGGCCTCTTCTTTGGGTTCAGGGCCGCGCCAAAGTCTGCAGAC
GAATCGGTGATCATGGCCGTGCTCTTCTACAACGGGTGCCAGGAACGGCGACGACCTTC
TTTCGCGCCCCTGCTCGCCCTGGACCCGGTCATCAACCACACAGGCATGATGCCCTACTGG
CAACTGGCGCGTCAGGCCAACGTCCGGTTCGACCGTCGCCGCAGTCGAAAGAGCGGCGGT
GGCACCAAGCTGCGCTTCCCACCAGACAAGGACCTTATCCCCGTGCTCTGGCGCGACTTT
GACCAGGTCATGCAGGAGTTTCCACAGATGGGGGACAGCGTGCTCGCCATGCAGCTCCTG
CCTTTCTCCAAACTGATGAGCGTCCCGGTGGAAGCGACTGCGTGCGCGAATCGAGACCAC
CTCTACAACGTCGGTCTGCTGCTGTGCTGGCAGGATCCGCGCCTCGACGTCTTCATTGAT
CGATACCGACAGGCTACGCTGGCCAAGATCCAGAACTCGCAATACTGGGCCCAGGTTGCT
GGTGGAGGTGTGGCCGCGTATCCAAATTATGCAGGGCACGATTTCGCTGCCAGGTACCTC
TTTGGACCCAACCTGCCTCGACTGCAGCAGCTGAAGAAGATCTACGACCCATACAATGCA
TTCCGTAAGTGGCAGCACCTACTCTCCTCTCCCGCTTGA
```

Transcript Structure

Transcript Neighbourhood



(c)

Exon Report

Transcript ID	AN5846.3
Transcript	This transcript is a product of gene AN5846.3 [Transcript Information] [Peptide Information]
Genomic Location	**View transcript in genomic location:** 156726 - 158341 bp (156.7 Kb) on chromosome fragment 1.100 **This transcript is located in sequence:** 1.100
Description	conserved hypothetical protein, hypothetical protein

Exon Information

No.	Exon / Intron	Chr	Strand	Start	End	Length	Sequence
	5' upstream sequence						.....ttaaagatagccctcgccagtcccagctgccgtcaagcacagcatttaag
1		1.100	1	156726	156863	138 bp	ATGCCGTTCATGGACTATAGTCTGGTTCAGGAGTTGAGGCAGCAGCTGGCCGGCACCCAG GCGGAGATCACCTCCCTTGGCTCTGCAGACTATACCGAGAGCATTCGGTCGTGGAGTGAT GCCTGCAAGAGCGATGCG
	Intron 1-2	1.100	1	156864	156974	111 bp	gtaagtaccttcttttcttcgtttg.....ggggcttccgagctgatgcttctag
2		1.100	1	156975	158130	1156 bp	GGAGCCGTCGTCCACGCCACCTGCACTAGTGAGGTCTGCCTGGTCGTCACATTTGCGCGG GATCACCATGTCGAATTTGTCGTCAAGGGCGGGGGGGTACTCGACCAGCGGCGAGTCCGCA ACTCAGGGAGGCATCGTGATCAGCCTAGACCGCATGCGCGGGGGTCTCGGTCGATCCCAAG ACCCAGATGGTGCGCGTACAAGGGGGTGCGCGCTGGGACGACGTCAACAGGGCGACTGCG CCCTACGGGCTCGCCGTGGTGGGGGCGACAGCCAGCCAGACGGGTGTAGGCGGCTCGACG CTGGGGGGAGGGTACGGCTGGCTCACAGGGCGATACGGGCTGATCGTCGACAGTCTGCTG CGCGCAACGGTGGTGCTCGCTAACGGCAGCGTCCTCGAAGCATCGGACGAGGCCCATCGA GACCTCTTCTGGGCGATCCCGCGGTGCAGGCCAGGCATTTGGCGCGGTGACCGAGCTGGAG TTCCGGCACATAGGCTGCCGGACCAGGTGTTTGGCGGGCTGCTCTACTTCAAAGCCAGC AAGCTGTTCAAGGTCATCGACTTCGCCAACTGGTTCCACGAGCAGCAGGACGAGGACAGC GGCCTCTTCTTTGGGTTCAGGGCCGCGCCAAAGTCTGCAGACGAATCGGTGATCATGGCC GTGCTCTTCTACAACGGGTGCCAGGAACGGGCGACGACCTTCTTTGCGCCCCTGCTCGCC CTGGACCCGGTCATCAACCACACAGGCATGATGCCCTACTGGCAACTGGCGCGTCAGGCC AACGTCCGGTTCGACCGTCGCCGCAGTCGAAAGAGCGGCGGTGGCACCAAGCTGCGCTTC CCACCAGACAAGGACCTTATCCCCGTGCTCTGGCGCGACTTTGACCAGGTCATGCAGGAG TTTCCACAGATGGGGGACAGCGTGCTCGCCATCGAGCTGCTGCCTTTCTCCAAACTGATG AGCGTCCCGGTGGAAGCGACTGCGTGCGCGAATCGAGACCACCTCTACAACGTCGGTCTG CTGCTGTGCTGGCAGGATCCGCGCCTCGACGTCTTCATTGATCGATACCGACAGGCTACG CTGGCCAAGATCCAGAACTCGCAATACTGGGCCCAGGTTGCTGGTGGAGGTGTGGCCGCG TATCCAAATTATGCAG
	Intron 2-3	1.100	1	158131	158216	86 bp	gtgagtgggaggccggtcctggtca.....ttgctaaaacttctctcccggttag
3		1.100	1	158217	158341	125 bp	GGCACGATTTCGCTGCCAGGTACCTCTTTGGACCCAACCTGCCTCGACTGCAGCAGCTGA AGAAGATCTACGACCCATACAATGCATTCCGTAAGTGGCAGGACCTACTCTCCTCTCCCG CTTGA
	3' downstream sequence						ttatctttggcatttcgccagtaggcggatgtcgtcttgattaaaagtct.....

(d)

Protein Report

Translation ID	AN5846.3
Translation	This peptide is a product of gene AN5846.3 [Transcript Information] [Exon Information]
Description	conserved hypothetical protein, hypothetical protein
Prediction Method	First-pass computational annotation was carried out by the Broad Institute and TIGR. Several programs were used by the Broad Institute to automate gene predictions: *i.e.*, GeneWise, FGENESH and BLASTX. Several programs were also used by the Broad Institute and TIGR to aid in the functional assignment of a predicted gene: *i.e.*, NAP, BLASTP, InterProScan, HMM2, PrositeSearch, Psort, SignalP and TMHMM.
Protein Features	
Export Data	Export peptide data in EMBL, GenBank or FASTA

Peptide Sequence

No markup | No numbers

```
MPFMDYSLVQELRQQLAQTQAEITSLGSADYTESIRSWSDACKSDAGAVVHATCTSEVCL
VVTFARDEHVEFVVKGGGYSTSGSESATQGGIVISLDRMRGVSVDPKTQMVRVQGCARWDD
VNRATAPYGLAVVGATASQTGVGGSTLGGGYGWLTGRYGLIVDSLLRATVVLANGSVLEA
SDEAHRDLFWAISGAQAFGAVTELEFRAERLPQGVFGGLLYFKASKLFKVIDFANWFHE
QQDEDSGLFFGFRAAPKSADESVIMAVLFYNGCGERATTFFAPLLALDPVINHTGMMPYW
QLARQANVRFDRRRSRKSGGCTKLRFPPDKDLIPVLWRDFDQVMQEFPQMGDSVLAIELL
PFEKLMGVPVEATACANRHDLYNVGLLLCWQDPRLVFIDRYRQATLAKIQNSGYWAQVA
CGGVAAYPNYAGHDFAARYLFGPNLPRLQQLKKIYDPYNAFRKWQDLLSSPA
```

Peptide Stats

Isoelectric point = 6.9964
Charge = 2.5
Molecular weight = 52103.00
Number of residues = 472
Ave. residue weight = 110.388

Domain type	Accession number	Description	Start	End
PROSITE	PS00339		92	101
TIGRfam	PF01565		46	181

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note: Access information

The vast majority of the Aspergillus Website is available to all, with only the Treatment, Case History and Image sections requiring registration for access. Registration (http://www.aspergillus.org.uk/indexhome.htm?login.php) is free of charge and is quick and simple. Registration also entitles the user to an entry in the address book and a monthly copy of the Aspergillus Newsletter.

Figure S1. Screenshots of GeneView, TransView, ExonView and ProtView

GeneView (a) contains hyperlinks to pertinent pages, which duplicate some annotation but also provide additional information. TransView (b) provides the transcript sequence and a clickable image displaying the transcript neighbourhood. ExonView (c) provides exonic, intronic, upstream and downstream sequences. ProtView (d) displays the amino acid sequence, peptide statistics, and details regarding matches to protein features.