

# GenFam: integrative system for gene family analysis, including a method of evolutionary event identification and evidences for an involvement in environmental stress response

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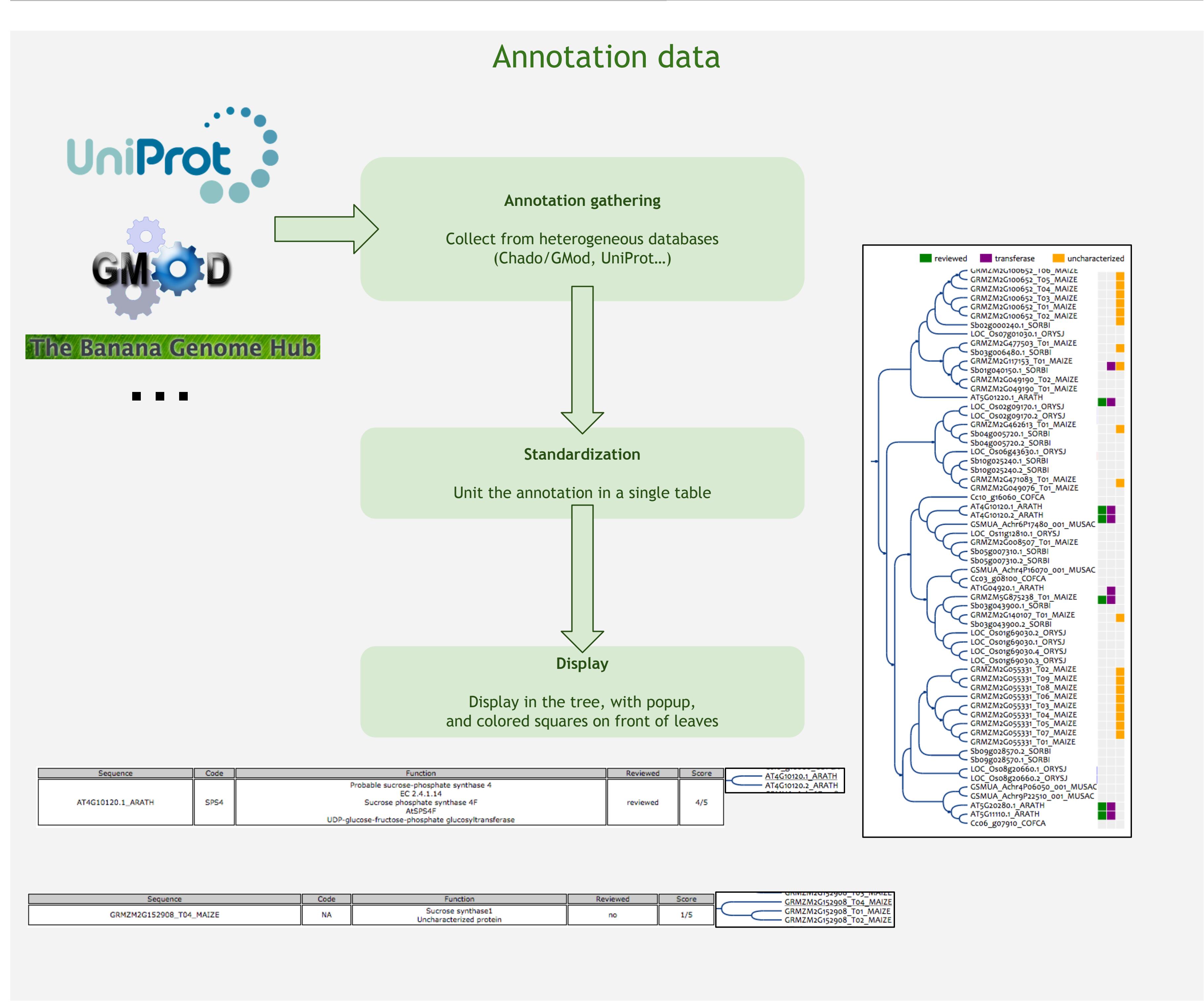
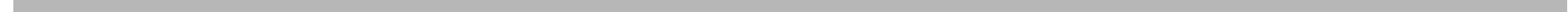
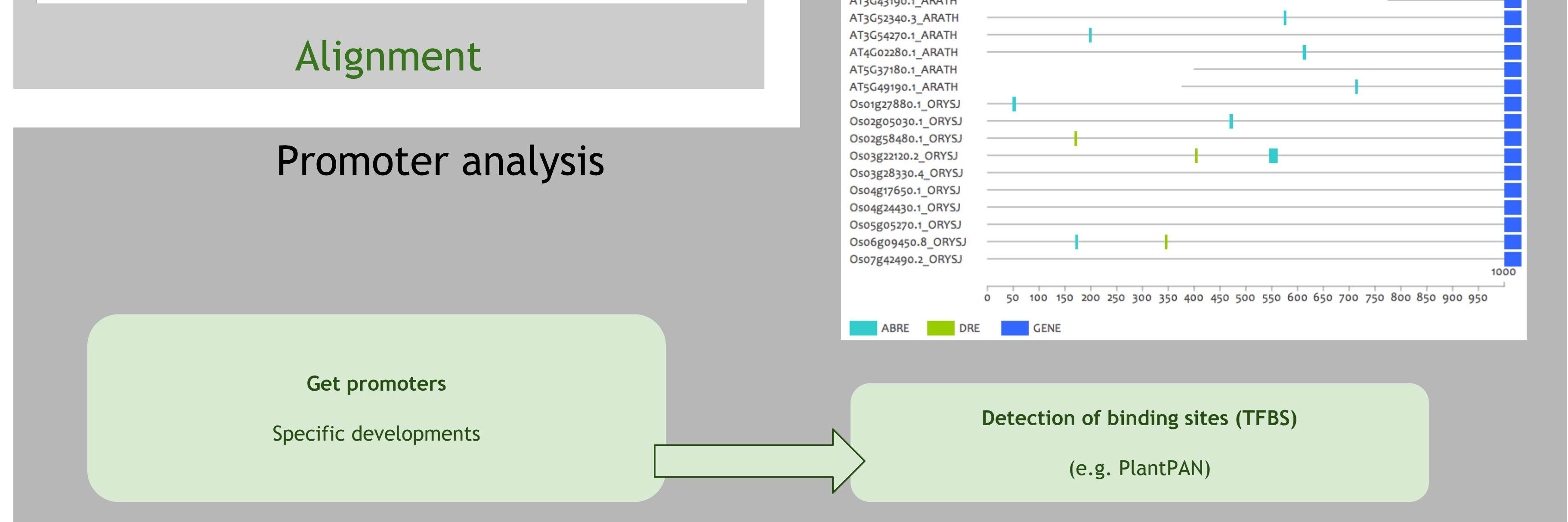
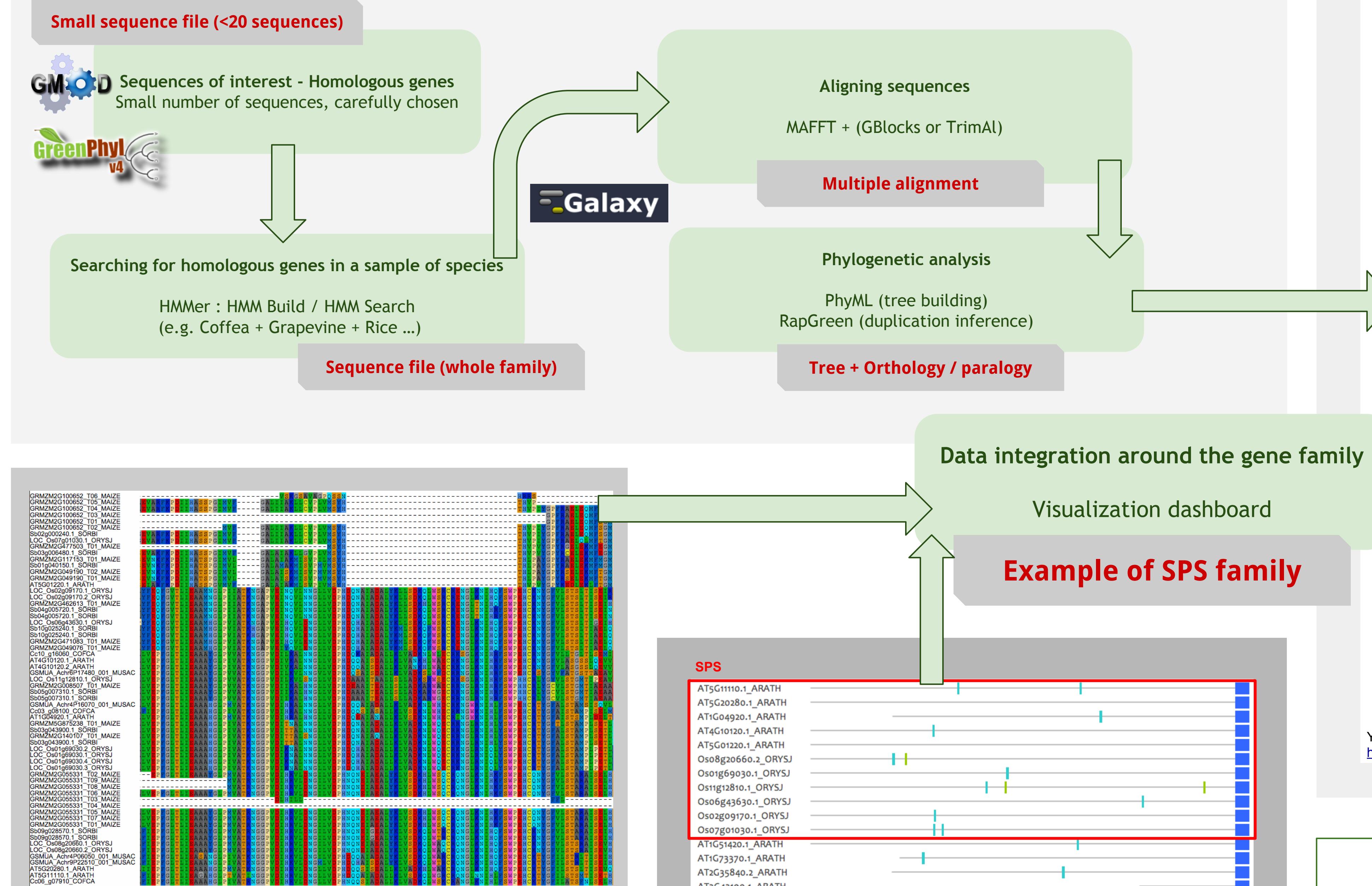
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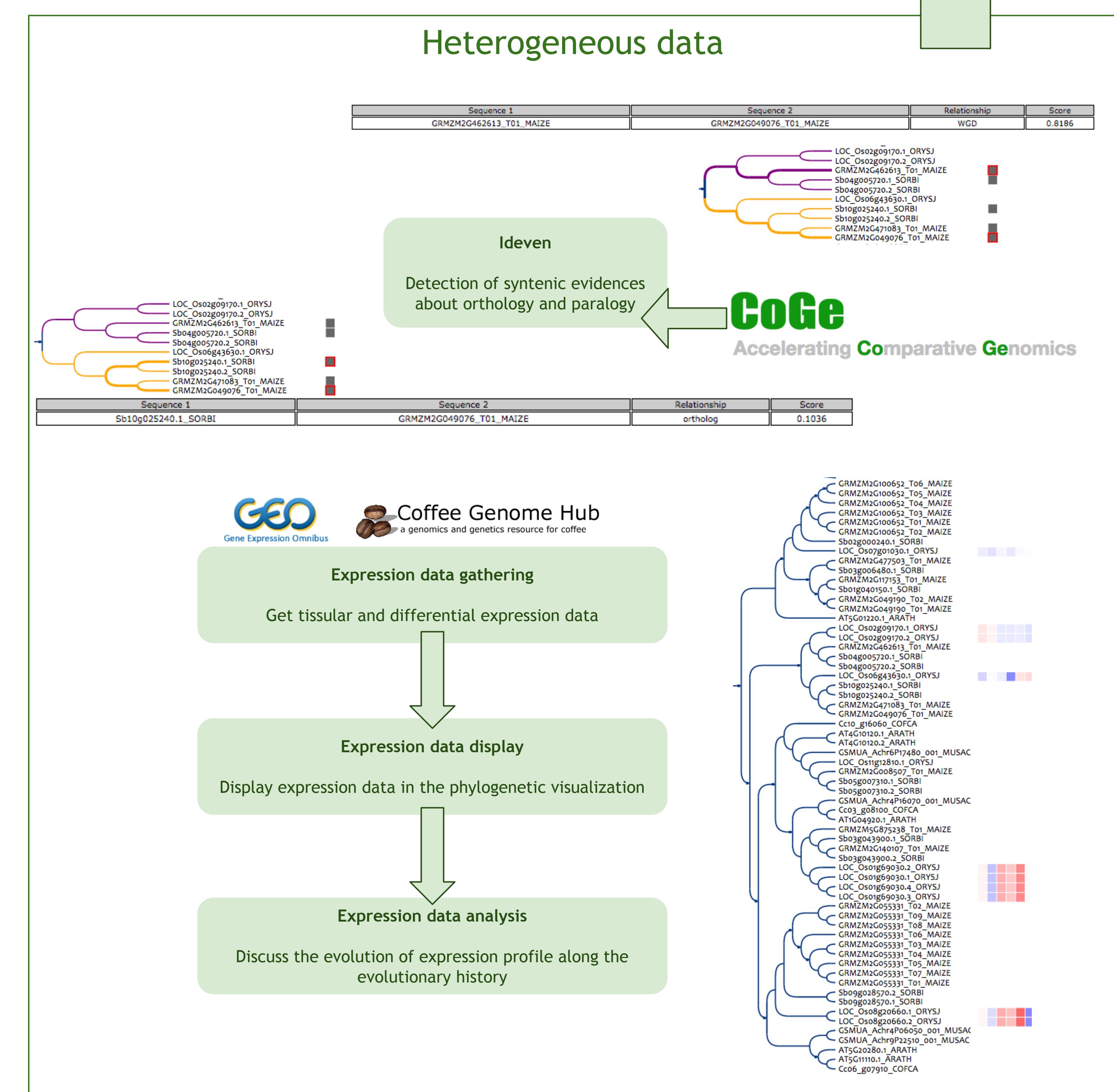
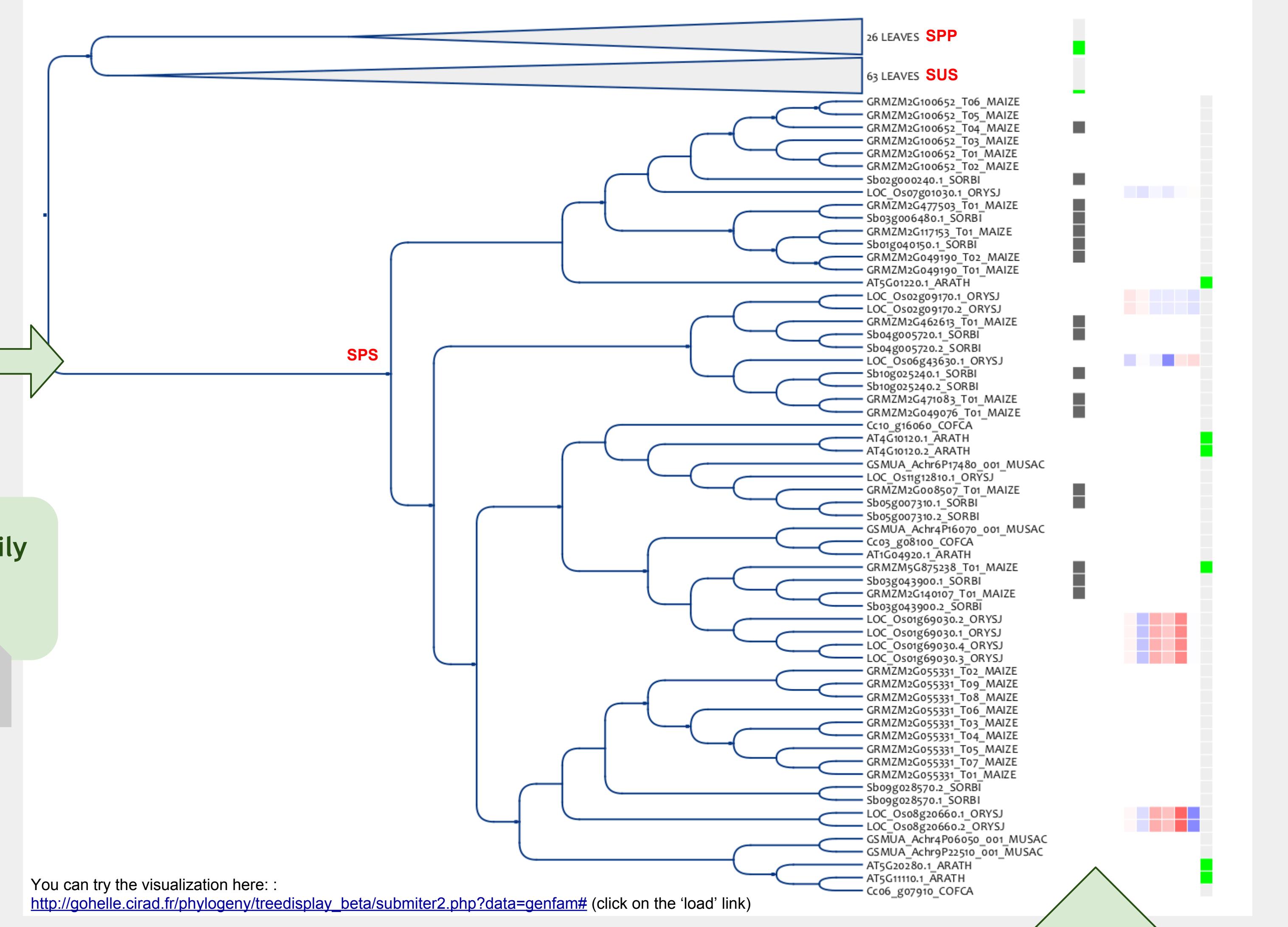
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**Abstract** - Important research efforts are made to characterize mechanisms of biological interest, such as stress tolerance, through gene family studies. The identification of these families allows the functional annotation of genes, as genes belonging to one family are supposed to have similar or related functions. We have developed an online comparative genomics application, GenFam, allowing the user to build custom gene families based on several data sources, to run analysis workflows, and to gather results into a synthetic visualization. It allows displaying functional evidences and evolutive history information through widely used tools and the new algorithm IDEVEN. This algorithm is complementing phylogenetic analyses by using syntenic block data and synonymous mutation rates (dS). The system contains additional modules oriented towards stress response study, such as (differential) gene expression data, functional annotations (gene ontologies), and the identification of specific stress-related cis elements in the promoter regions. The aim of this work is to facilitate knowledge representation and functional inference for scientists working on gene families, and an easier way to link stress-related evidences within a gene family tree. It can therefore highlight adaptive evolution within gene families in relation to stress-prone environments and identify candidate genes for drought tolerance in non-model crops by translational studies.

## Gene family composition and analysis - the first GenFam workflow



## Phylogenetic tree representation



## Conclusion

In this example, subfunctionalization following old duplication events is evidenced in the SPS gene family, in relation to drought induction. However data are still incomplete.

This on-going project will provide a toolbox facilitating translational biology, from model plants (Arabidopsis, rice) to newly sequenced crops (coffee, banana). The evolutionary history of gene families (duplications and speciation events) - carefully estimated from phylogenetic and synteny analysis - together with functional evidences (curated annotations, expression profiles, promoter structure...), all of this presented on a synthetic dashboard, provide candidates in non-model species for genes of interest in stress tolerance, as far as functional orthology can be confirmed.