Annotation pointers

1- Read the abstract to make sure there is something to annotate

Genome of Helicobacter pylori strain XZ274, an isolate from a tibetan patient with gastric cancer in China.

Guo Y¹, Wang H, Li Y, Song Y, Chen C, Liao Y, Ren L, Guo C, Tong W, Shen W, Chen M, Mao X, Guo G, Zou Q.

Author information

Abstract

The infection rate of Helicobacter pylori is high all over the world, especially in the Chinese Tibetan Plateau. Here, we report the genome sequence of Helicobacter pylori strain XZ274 isolated from a Tibetan patient with gastric cancer. The strain contains 1,634,138 bp with 1,654 coding sequences and a pXZ274 plasmid of 22,406 bp with 26 coding sequences. This is the first complete genome sequence of Helicobacter pylori from the Tibetan Plateau in China.





Where in a paper do I get annotations from?

RESULTS section usually a figure a table

BE careful with information in introduction, it can very general information and not related to the experiment

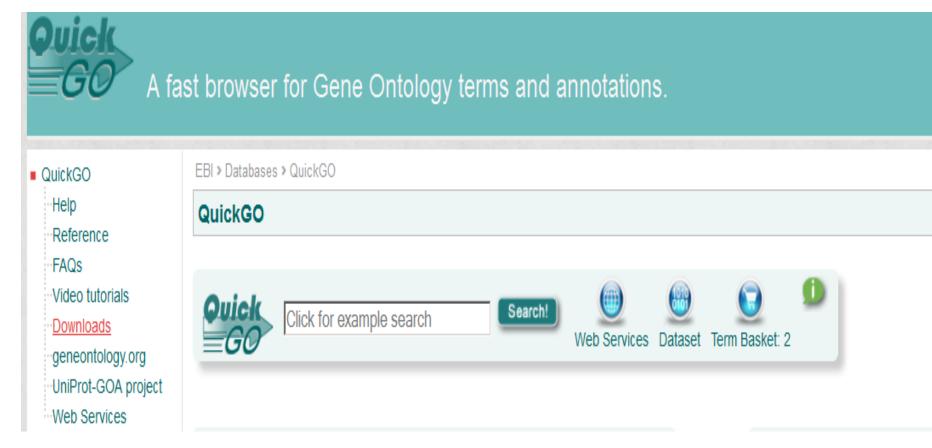


Use of the discussion section

- check that statements are similar to the annotations you have made



How do I know whether my terms are redundant or not



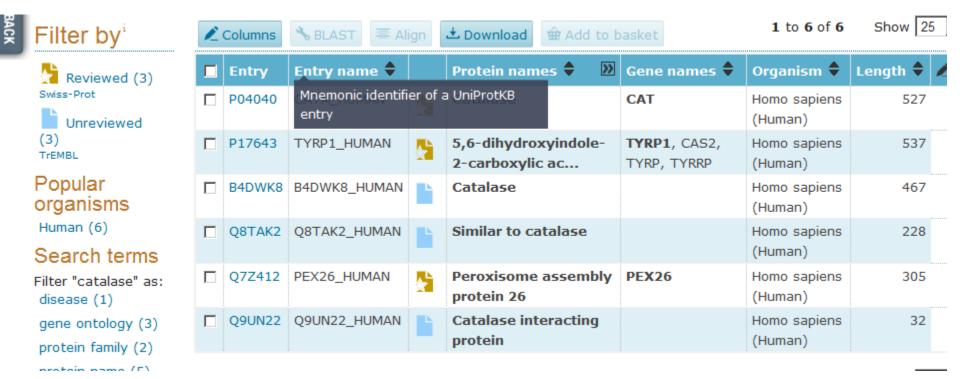
Page 26 of the tutorial-GOA tutorial September 2014



Unknown proteins/Sequences

Sequences –listed in a paper but not given in UniProt Request from UniProt help

Annotate mainly to reviewed UniProt sequence where available





QUICKGO paper search



A fast browser for Gene Ontology terms and annotations.

QuickGO

Help

Reference

·FAQs

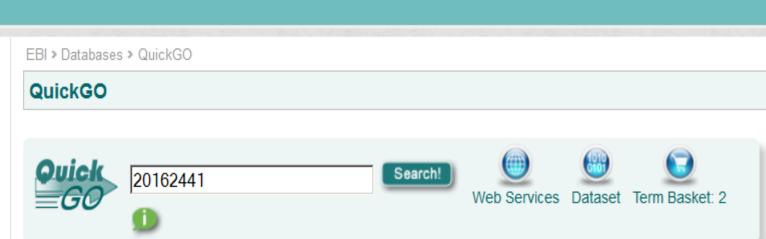
Video tutorials

Downloads

geneontology.org

UniProt-GOA project

Web Services



Search and Filter GO annotation sets



Extensive filters are available from this page to allow the generation of specific subsets of GO annotations, mapped to sequence identifiers of your choice.

QuickGO News

4 19 August 2011 - Changes to the Term Basket





Crystal structure papers:

- -Look for the evidence
- Look for relevant biology
- - be careful of models with no biological backing

