In pursuit of perfect personal genomes Michael Schatz

Feb 13, 2018 AGBT Informatics







"Without a doubt, this is the most important, most wondrous map ever produced by humankind." June 26, 2000

- The "reference" doesn't represent *any* human
- Your sample may contain unique genes, gene structures, and other sequences not in the reference
- Mapping short reads to the reference can bias the results
- The reference can limit analysis of how genome variant impact regulation and expression or allele-specific features

 De novo assembly, while greatly improved, is still slow, demanding and unpredictable

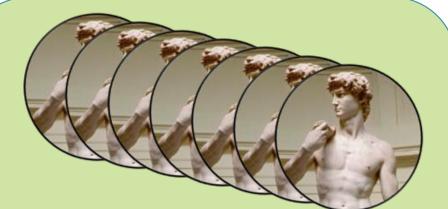
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Reference Guided Assembly



I. High quality reference

- Contig N50 over IMbp
- Scaffold N50 over 10Mbp
- High Quality Gene Annotation
- Your sample is sufficiently similar (~99%)



- 2. Sample specific data
- <u>SNPs and Indels</u>: Illumina-based (PE/IOX)
- <u>Structural Variants</u>: Long PacBio/ONT
- <u>Phasing Data</u>: IOX and/or HiC; trios

Comparative Genome Assembly ("AMOScmp")

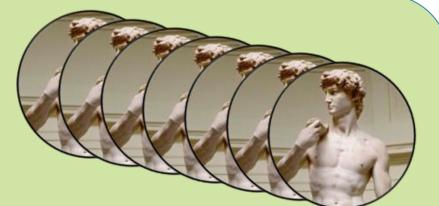
Pop et al (2004) Briefings in Bioinformatics. Sep;5(3):237-48.

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Data requirements similar to de novo, but less demanding, more accurate, and more predictable

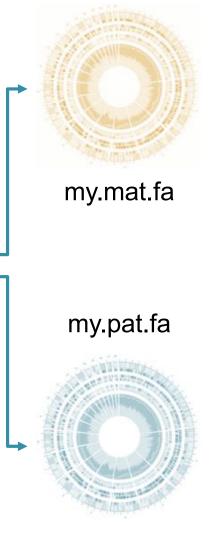


HQ Reference

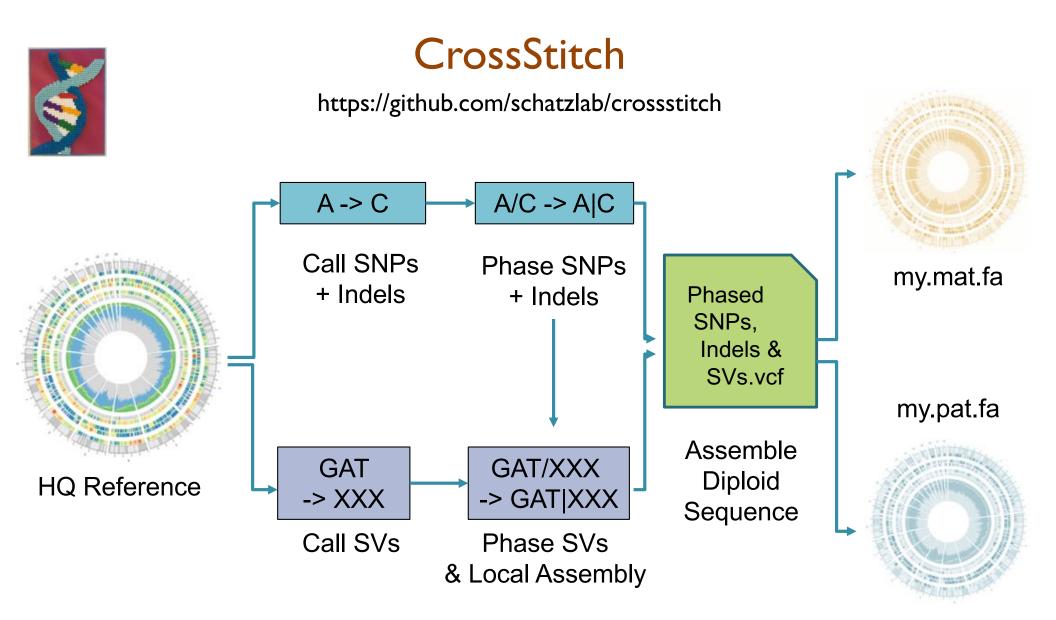
CrossStitch

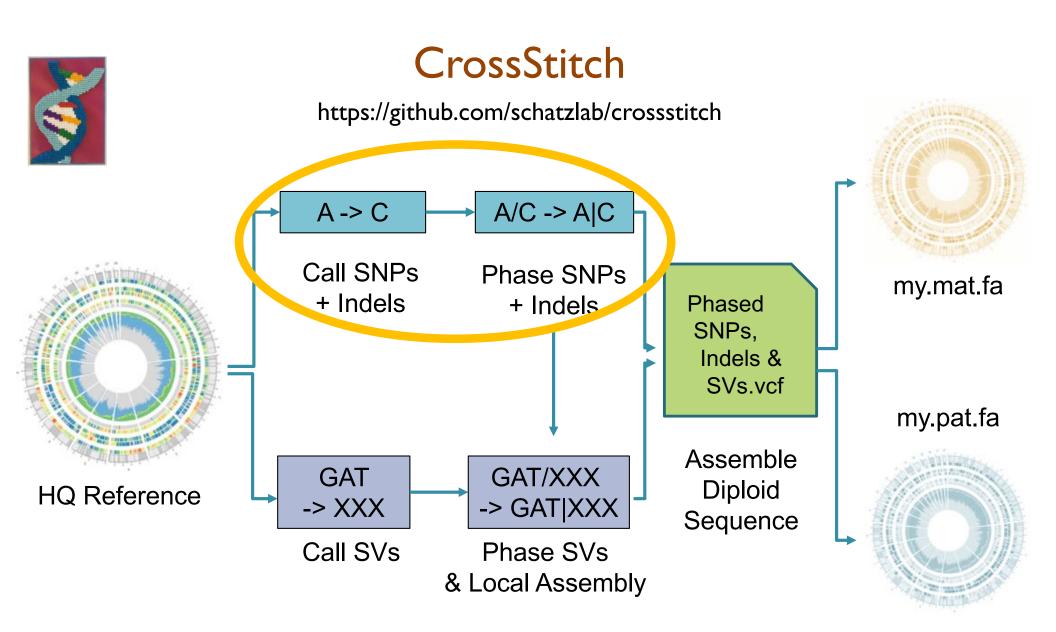
https://github.com/schatzlab/crossstitch



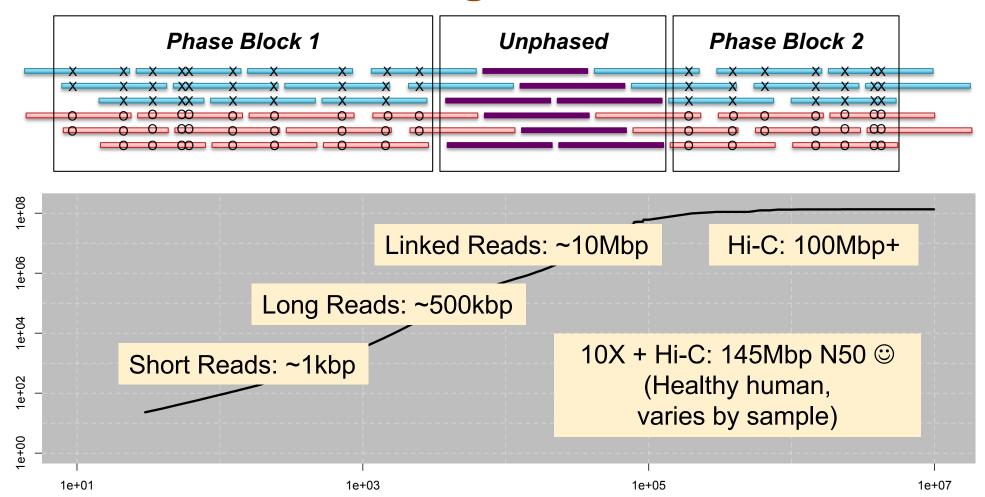


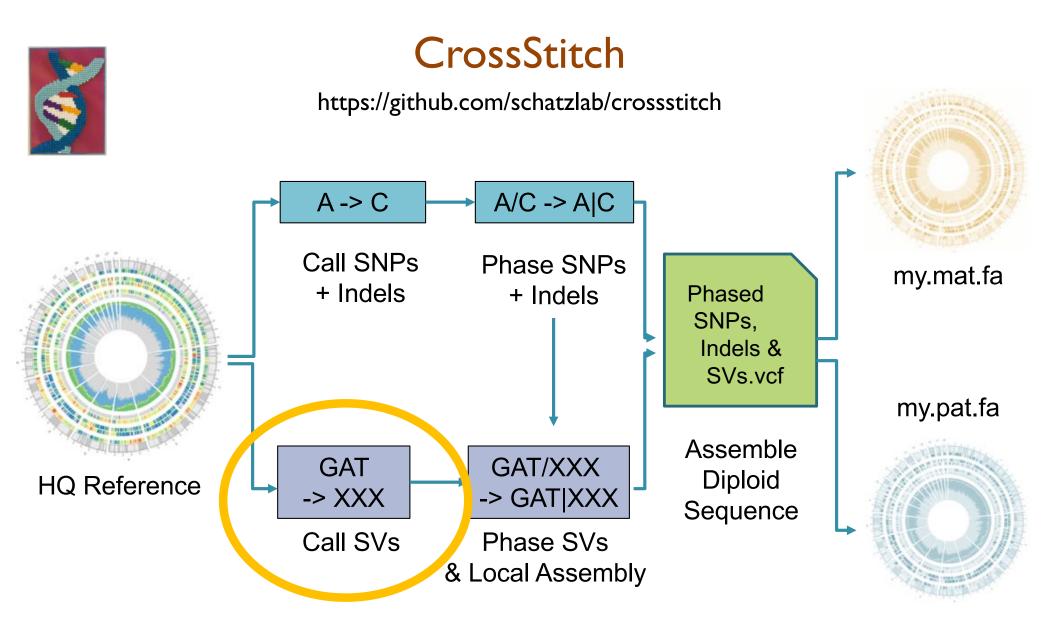
In collaboration with Sedlazeck, Gingeras, Guigo, Ring, & Gerstein labs





Phasing Results



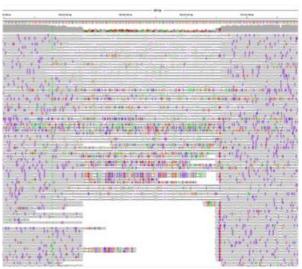


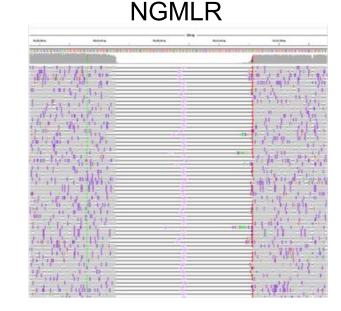


NGMLR + Sniffles

BWA-MEM

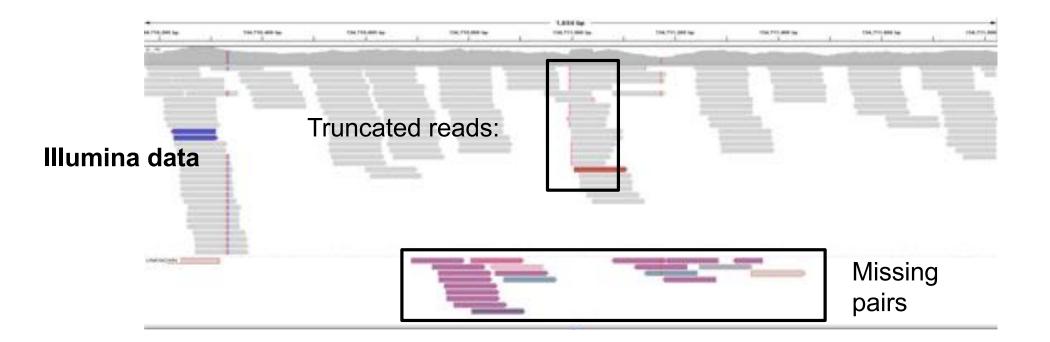
Fritz Sedlazeck Poster: 201

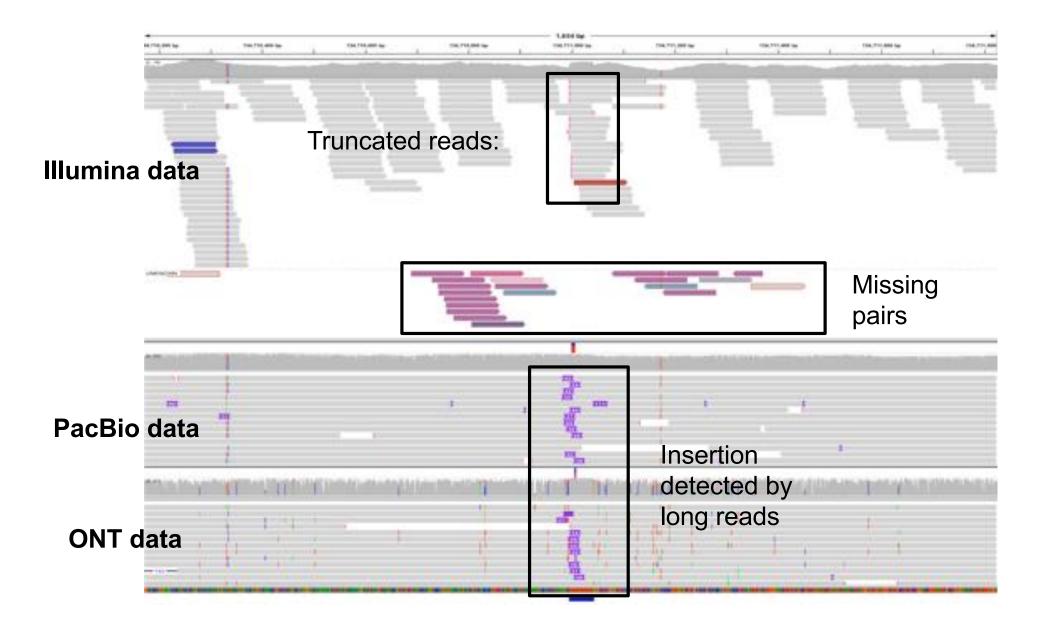




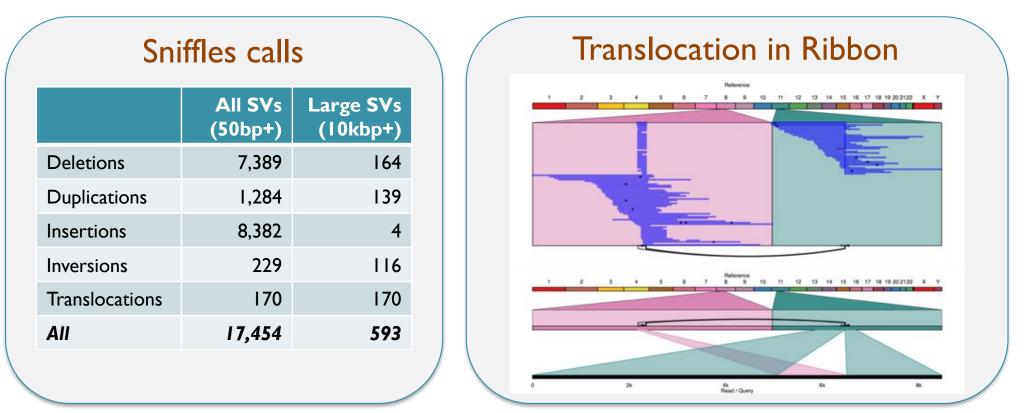
NGMLR: Convex gap penalty to balance frequent small sequencing errors with larger SVs Sniffles: Scan within and between split reads to accurately find SVs (Ins, Del, Dup, Inv, Trans) Mendelian concordance >95%, experimental validation also very high

Accurate detection of complex structural variations using single molecule sequencing Sedlazeck, Rescheneder et al (2017) bioRxiv https://doi.org/10.1101/169557



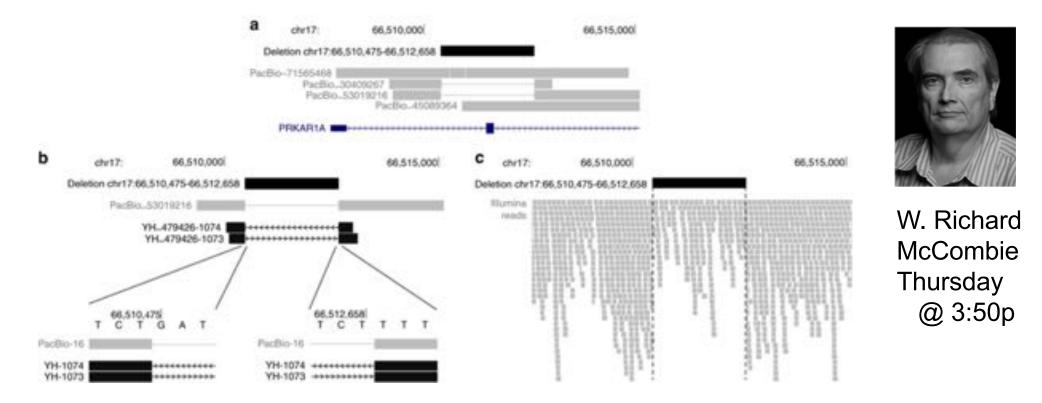


SVs in a typical healthy human

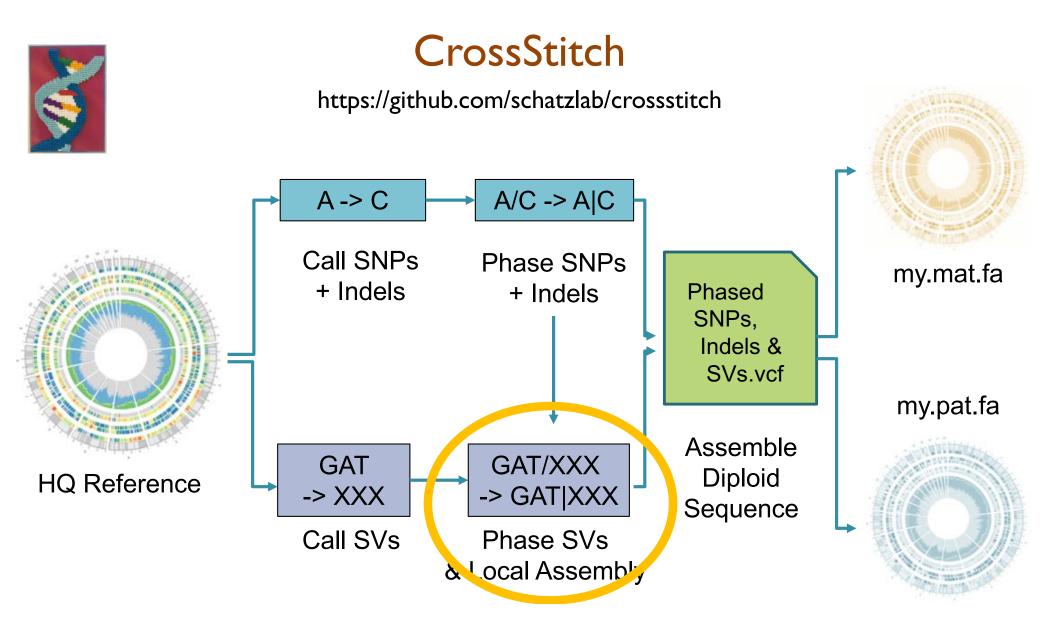


Ribbon: Visualizing complex genome alignments and structural variation Nattestad et al. (2016) *bioRxiv* doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/082123

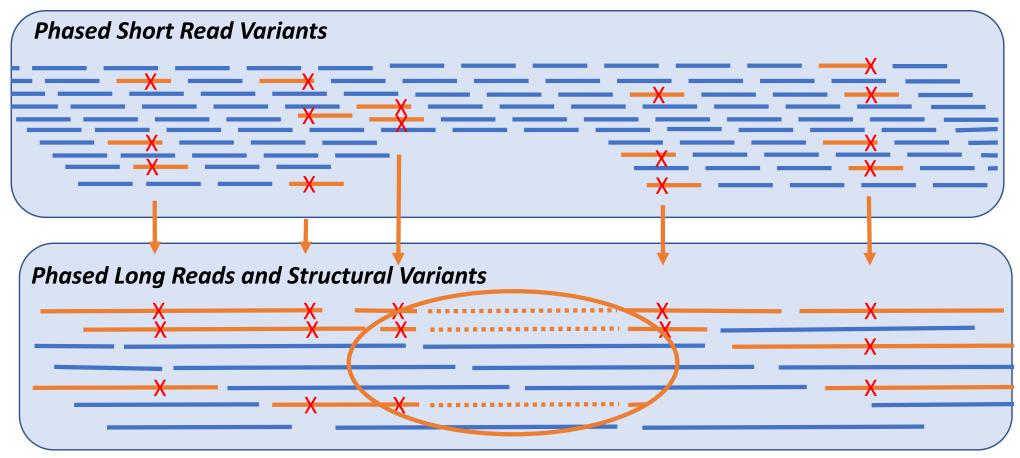
Structural Variations in Human Disease



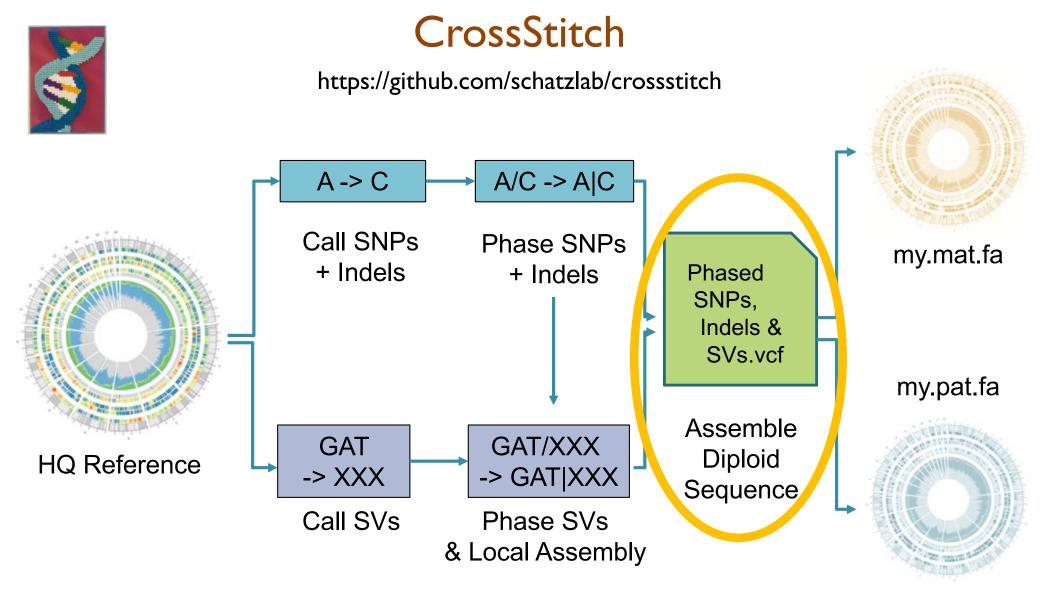
Long-read genome sequencing identifies causal structural variation in a Mendelian disease Merker et al (2017) Genetics in Medicine. doi:10.1038/gim.2017.86



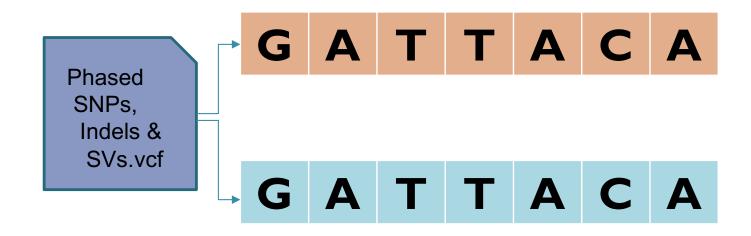
Hybrid Phasing and Local Assembly



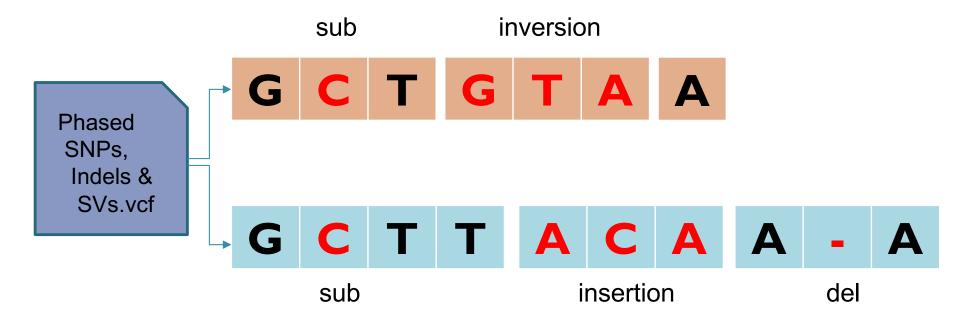
Phase SVs: Determine the haplotype of each read and each SV *Local Assembly*: Refine sequence of insertions, resolve complex nested variants



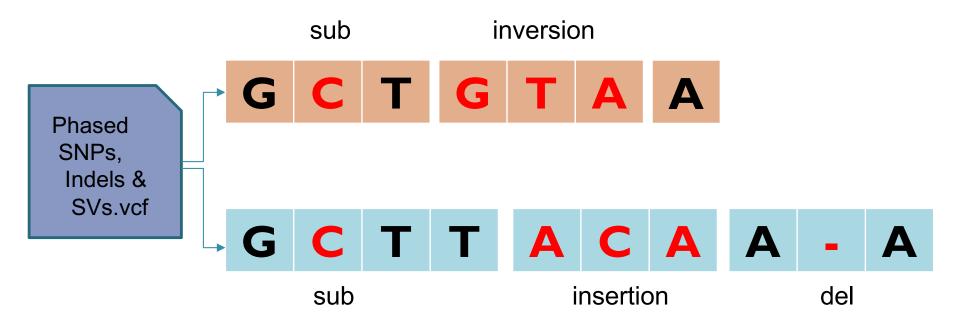
Assembling a "Perfect" Personalized Diploid Genome



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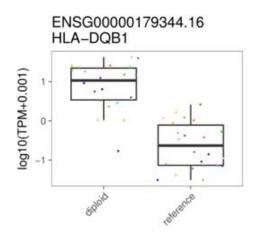
Stitching based on AlleleSeq pipeline enhanced for SVs (Rozowsky et al, 2011)

• Maintains a mapping from reference to personal genome coordinates for liftover

Using IOX + HiC + PacBio, assemble nearly perfect diploid human genomes

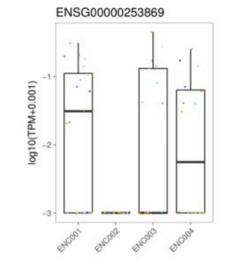
• Phased diploid genome can be aligned or aligned against





 Typically 10k – 100k additional mapped RNAseq reads per sample; mappability more complicated

Expression of deleted genes and promoters



 Heterozygous or homozygous deletions of genes and promoters often show reduced expression

<section-header>

 Deletions overlapping a SNP eQTL affects the expression of the target gene; further analysis in progress

Reference-quality Genomes without de novo assembly

Why should we assemble perfect personal genomes?

- Pathogenic and other important variants might be missed
- Improved mapping, fixes "differential" expression, allele-specific
- Explore interplay between variation, regulation, and expression

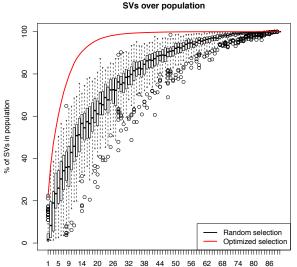
Multiple sequencing technologies & approaches needed

- >20x coverage PacBio/ONT: Best Resolution of SVs
- >20x coverage 10X/HIC: Best Phasing
- Trio or Population-based phasing also possible to reduce costs

We have just begun to explore the universe of variants present

• Also need to push these ideas into single cell and population scale analysis





Acknowledgements

Schatz Lab

Mike Alonge Amelia Bateman Charlotte Darby Han Fang Michael Kirsche Sam Kovaka Laurent Luo Srividya Ramakrishnan T. Rhyker Ranallo-Benavide ***Your Name Here***

Baylor Medicine

Fritz Sedlazeck

CSHL

Gingeras Lab McCombie Lab

GRC

Roderic Guido Alessandra Breschi Anna Vlasova

University of Vienna

Arndt von Haeseler Philipp Rescheneder

DNAnexus

Maria Nattestad

PacBio Greg Concepcion

ENCODE Partners

Berstein Lab Gerstein Lab Myers Lab Ren Lab Snyder Lab Stam Lab Wold Lab

+ All ENCODE Members



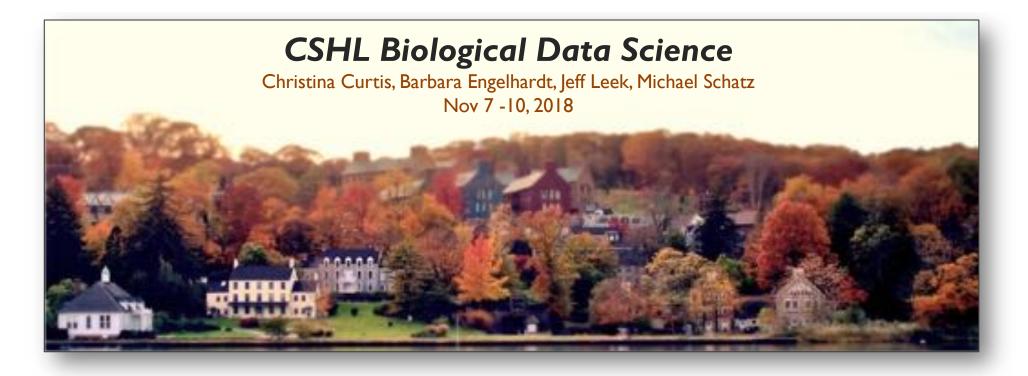


National Human Genome Research Institute





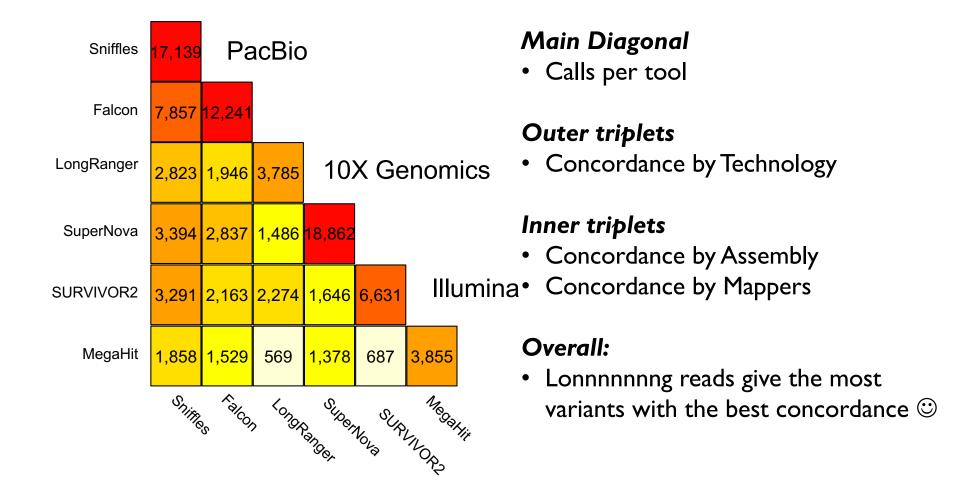
ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION



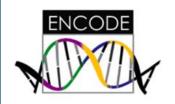
Thank you

http://schatz-lab.org @mike_schatz

SVs using short, long, and linked reads



Expression & Regulation

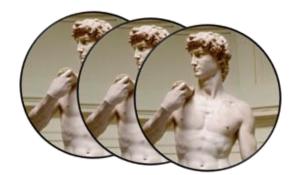




Foundation for mapping functional data

- Discover novel genes and gene fusions
- Analyze differential expression in CNVs
- Discover new regulatory regions, allele-specific binding and expression

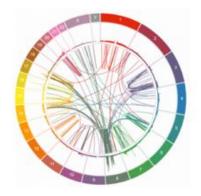
Population Genetics



Framework for GWAS of Structural Variations

- Many GWAS SNPs appear to be in linkage with SVs that are the likely functional variant
- Resequencing key individuals with phenotype data available

Tumor Progression



Chromosome instability in breast cancer

- 10X, PacBio and Oxford Nanopore sequecning of breast cancer samples from Northwell Health
- Cell lines, patient tissues, and patient-derived organoids

Analysis in progress...

- Construct personal genome and personal annotation for all individuals
- Expression changes due to SVs overlapping functional elements, i.e. enhancers, eQTLs SNPs and short indel analysis
- Novel transcription elements in insertions
- Chimeric transcripts in reference and personal genomes
- Allele specific expression and binding
- Integrate other functional assays to perform tissue specific analysis, i.e. smallRNAs, RAMPAGE, ChiP-seq

• ... and many more ...