



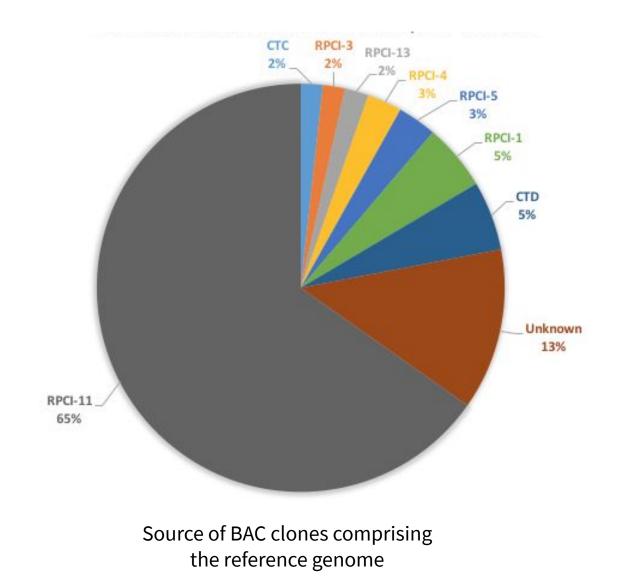
## Discovering non-reference sequences to assemble a pan-genome from 910 African-ancestry individuals

## **Rachel M Sherman**

Johns Hopkins University, Salzberg Lab Personal Genomics and International Cooperation October 24, 2019



## Human reference genome makeup



The majority of the human reference is from one individual

Green et al (2010). Science.

## Capturing human genetic diversity



Nature **526**, 75–81 (0

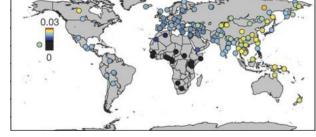
The international Genome sample resource (IGSR): A worldwide collection of genome variation incorporating the 1000 Genomes Project data 👌

Laura Clarke, Susan Fairley, Xiangqun Zheng-Bradley, Ian Streeter, Emily Perry,

Ernesto Lowy, Anne-Marie Tassé, Paul Flicek 🐱

Nucleic Acids Research, Volume 45, Issue D1, January https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw829

Published: 15 September 2016 Article history ▼



Article | Published: 21 September 2016

nature

International journal of science

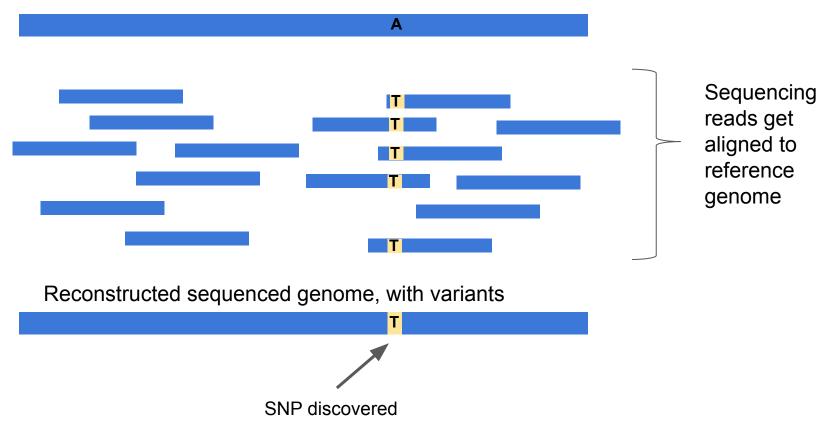
The Simons Genome Diversity Project: 300 genomes from 142 diverse populations

Swapan Mallick 🖾, Heng Li [...] David Reich 🖾

Nature 538, 201–206 (13 October 2016) 🔰 Download Citation 🕹

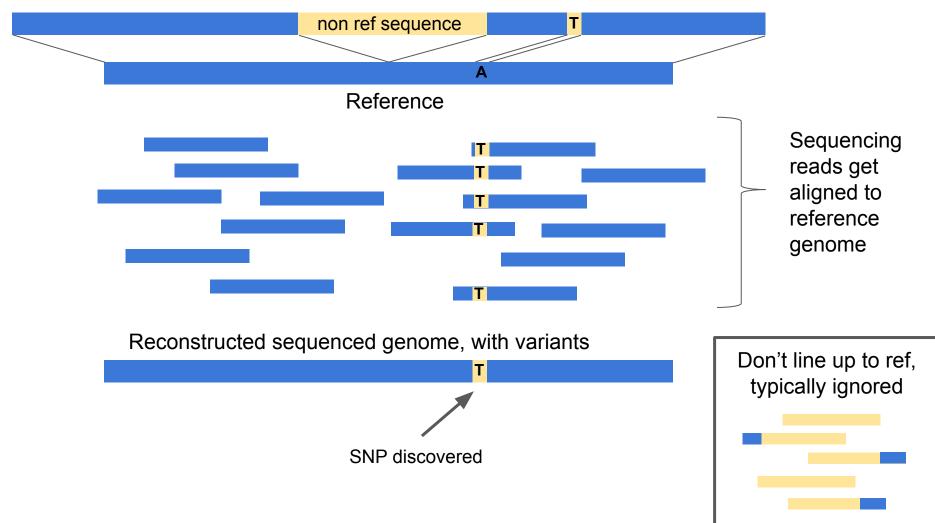
## Variant discovery via alignment

#### Reference



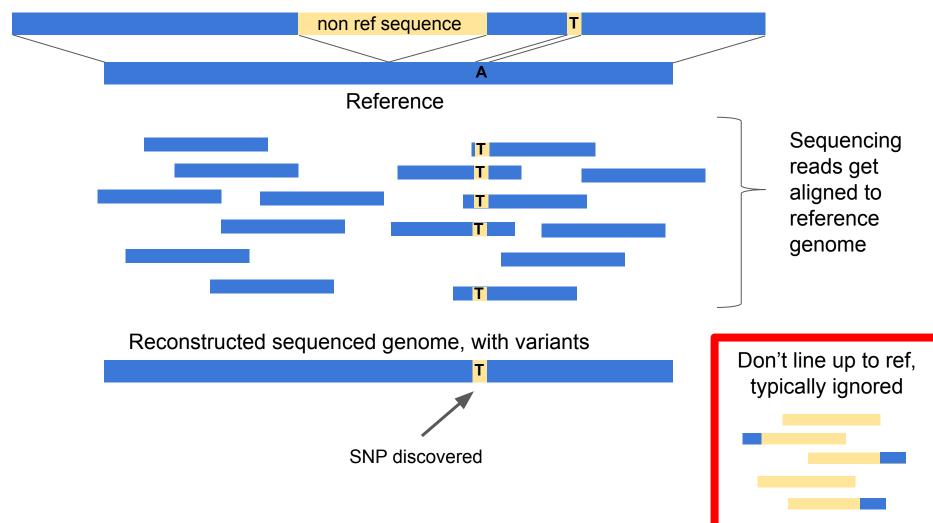
## Sequences missed by alignment

True sequenced genome (unknown)



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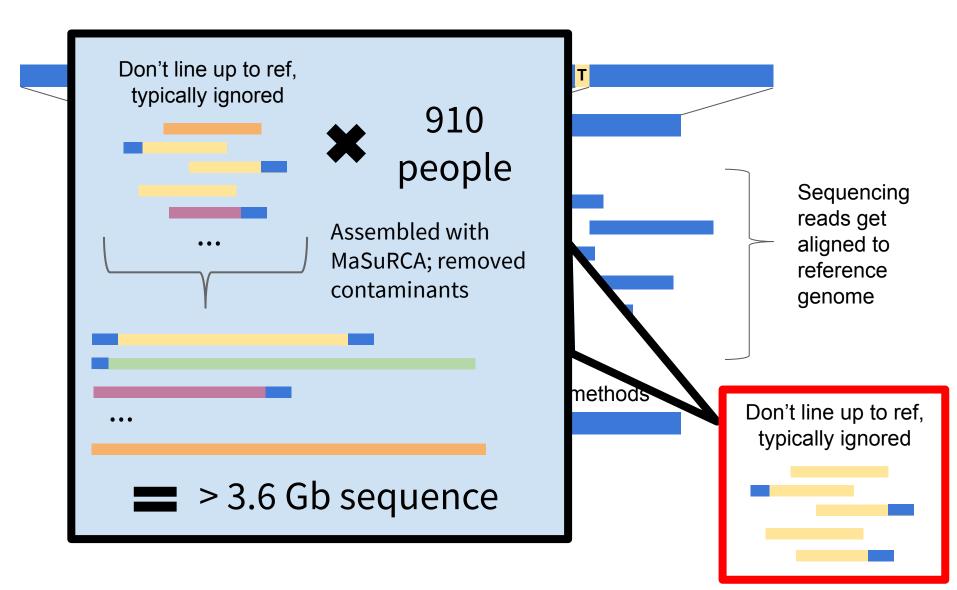
## African-ancestry population WGS data

Cohort	Number	of Samples	
African American (Atlanta)	50		
African American (Baltimore-DC)	50		•
African American (Chicago)	50	Consortium on Asthma	
African American (Detroit)	50	Con	
African American (Jackson, MS)	50	A CONTRACTOR	
African American (Nashville)	48		
African American (NYC)	48		
African American (San Francisco)	50	among African ancestry Populations in the	
African American (Winston-Salem)	50	rici	
Barbados	49	line of the	
Brazil	47	CAAL ST	
Colombia	50	can. inv	
Dominican Republic	47	Theestry Populations	
Gabon	34	-1910put	
Honduras	50		
Jamaica	50		
Palenque	34		
Nigeria	50		
Puerto Rico	53		

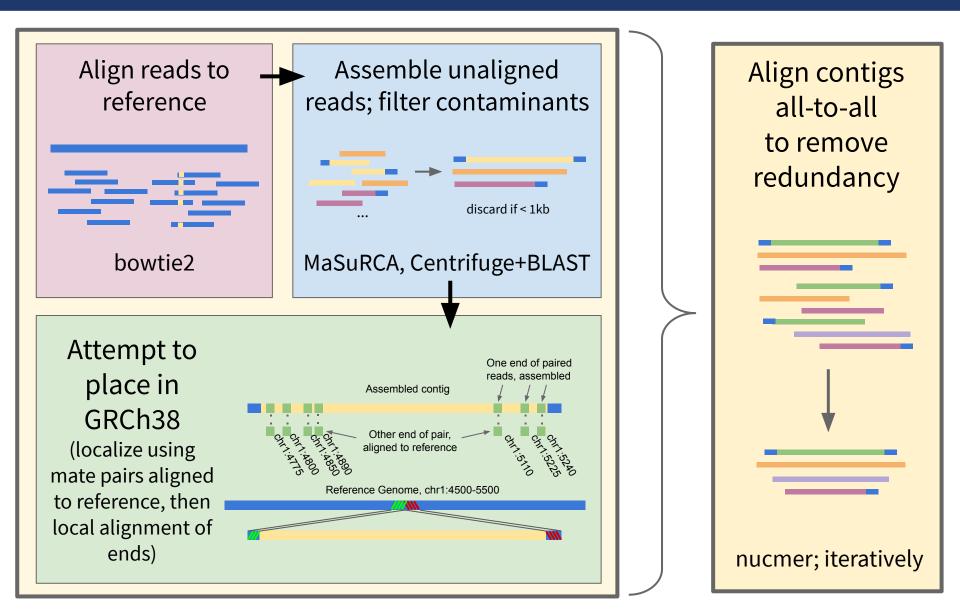
Data was collected from 19 distinct cohorts across the Americas, the Caribbean, and Africa resulting in 910 analyzed samples.

Sherman et al (2019). Nature Genetics.

## Analyzing the unaligned reads

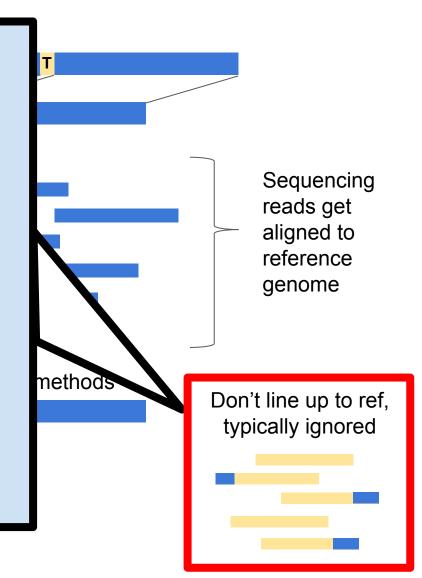


## Analyzing the unaligned reads

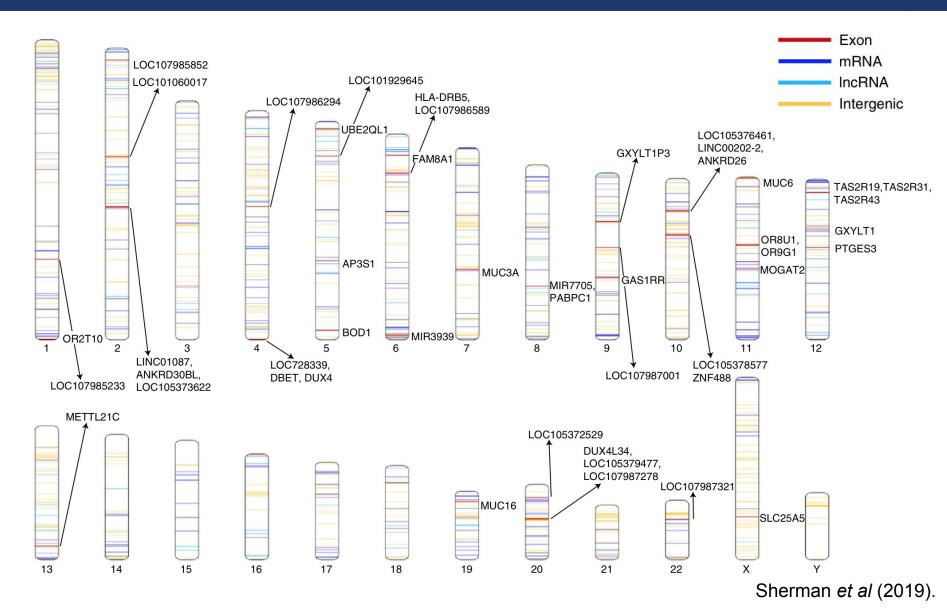


## Sequences missed by alignment

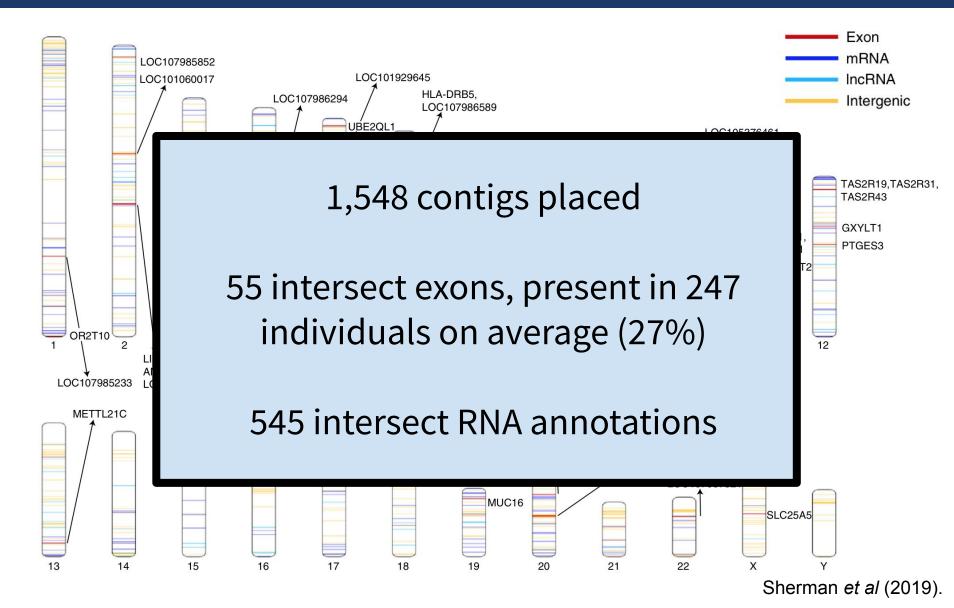
**296.5 Mb** non-reference insertion sequences in 125,715 non-redundant contig sequences from **910** African-ancestry individuals



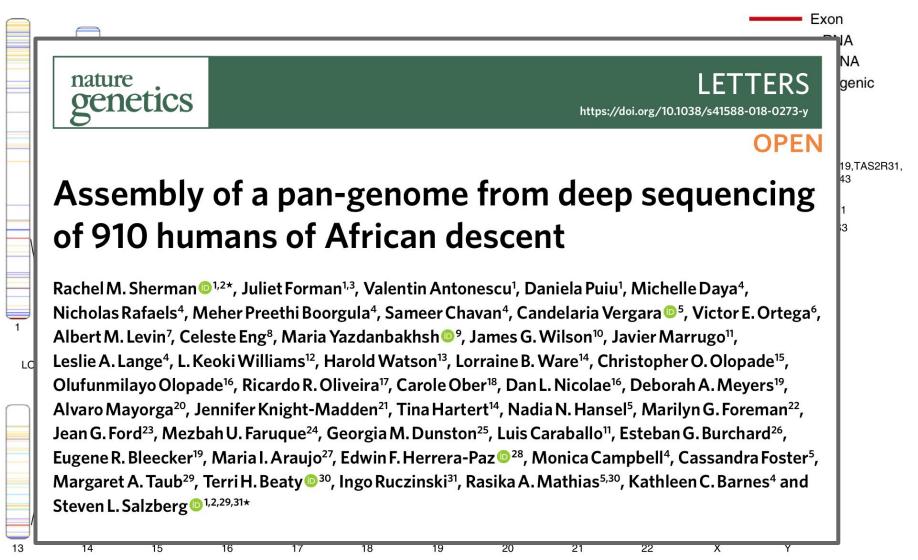
## Pan-genome insertion locations



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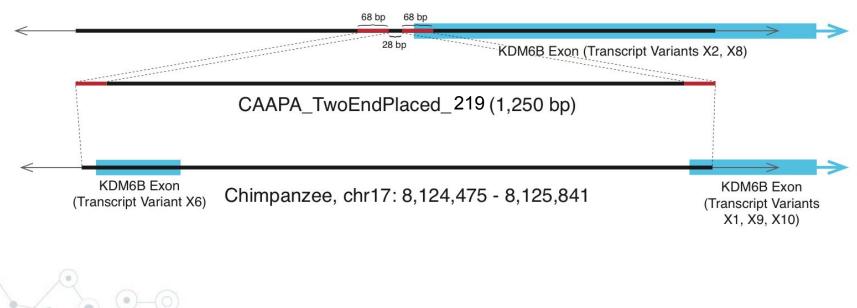


## Pan-genome insertion locations



## Are any of these sequences transcribed?

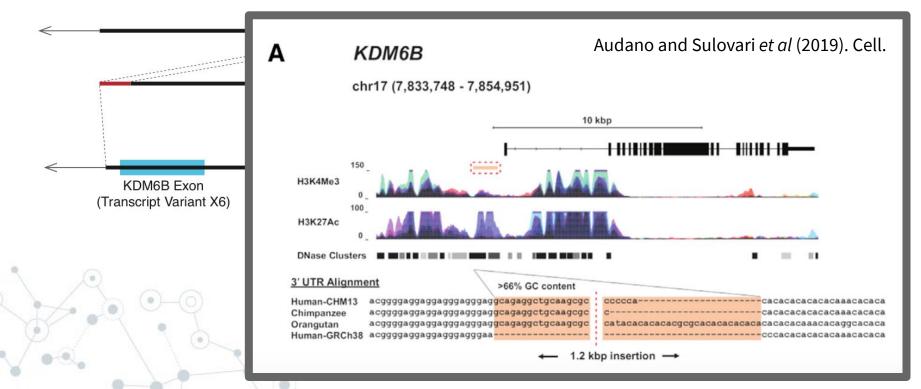
Insertion in at least 769 individuals (85%), intersects a known primate exon in KDM6B that isn't annotated in GRCh38:



GRCh38, chr17: 7,837,742 - 7,839,127

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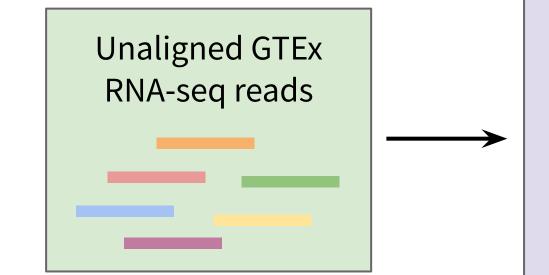
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GRCh38, chr17: 7,837,742 - 7,839,127

## GTEx reads align to pan-genome contigs

Preliminary analysis with 93 GTEx RNA-seq samples 31 tissues, 3 samples each



# Spliced alignments to pan-genome contigs





## GTEx reads align to pan-genome contigs

### **Preliminary results on 93 samples**

Alignments to 17,878 of 125,715 APG contigs (14%)

ts to

ntigs

## Canonically spliced alignments to 268 contigs (0.2%)

#### **Ideal candidates are:**

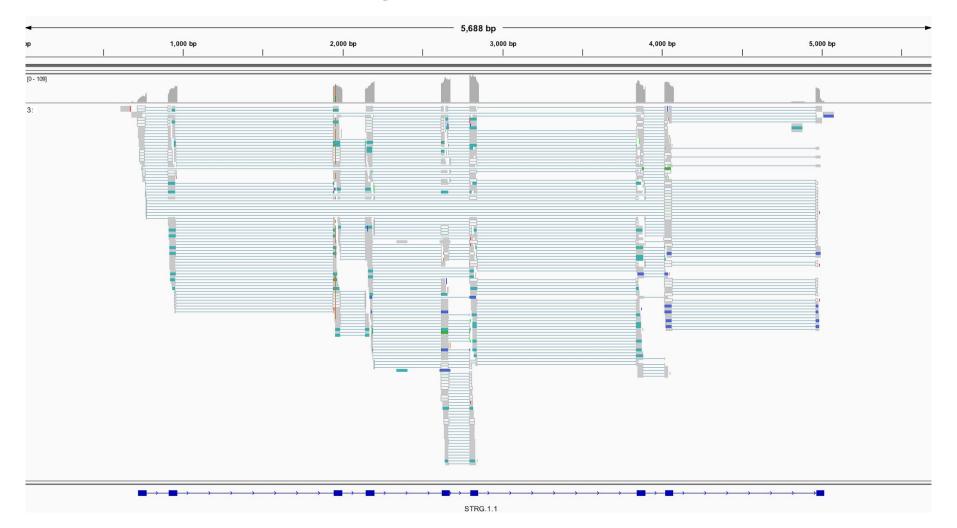
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- Non-repetitive (unmasked)
- Many reads align with splicing
  - Stringtie can assemble into transcript(s)

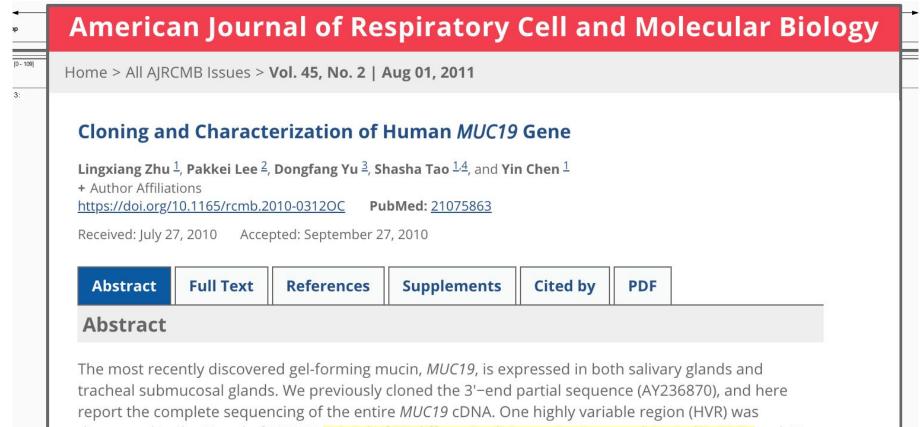
## Non-reference exons present in insertions

#### 5.7 kb CAAPA contig placed within MUC19 on chr12



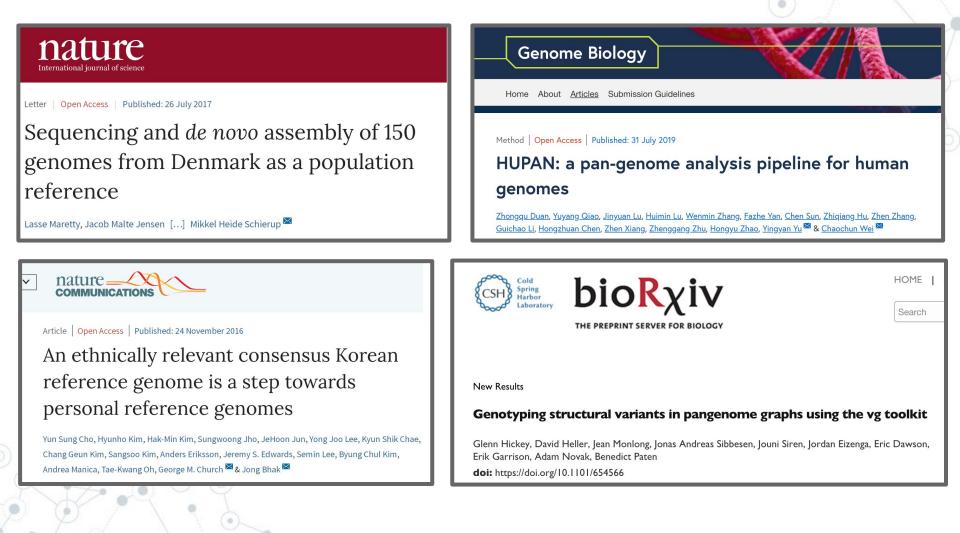
## Non-reference exons present in insertions

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discovered in the 5' end of *MUC19*. A total of 20 different splicing variants were detected in HVR, and 18 variants are able to translate into proteins along with the rest of the *MUC19* sequence. The longest variant of *MUC19* consists of 182 exons, with a transcript of approximately 25 kb. A central exon of approximately

## We need more than just a variant catalog

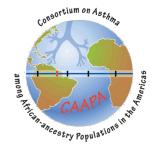


## Acknowledgments

#### Steven Salzberg

Daniela Puiu Valentin Antonescu Juliet Forman William Cho







National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

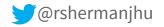


LETTERS https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-018-0273-y

#### OPEN

## Assembly of a pan-genome from deep sequencing of 910 humans of African descent

Rachel M. Sherman <sup>1,2\*</sup>, Juliet Forman<sup>1,3</sup>, Valentin Antonescu<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Puiu<sup>1</sup>, Michelle Daya<sup>4</sup>, Nicholas Rafaels<sup>4</sup>, Meher Preethi Boorgula<sup>4</sup>, Sameer Chavan<sup>4</sup>, Candelaria Vergara <sup>5</sup>, Victor E. Ortega<sup>6</sup>, Albert M. Levin<sup>7</sup>, Celeste Eng<sup>8</sup>, Maria Yazdanbakhsh <sup>9</sup>, James G. Wilson<sup>10</sup>, Javier Marrugo<sup>11</sup>, Leslie A. Lange<sup>4</sup>, L. Keoki Williams<sup>12</sup>, Harold Watson<sup>13</sup>, Lorraine B. Ware<sup>14</sup>, Christopher O. Olopade<sup>15</sup>, Olufunmilayo Olopade<sup>16</sup>, Ricardo R. Oliveira<sup>17</sup>, Carole Ober<sup>18</sup>, Dan L. Nicolae<sup>16</sup>, Deborah A. Meyers<sup>19</sup>, Alvaro Mayorga<sup>20</sup>, Jennifer Knight-Madden<sup>21</sup>, Tina Hartert<sup>14</sup>, Nadia N. Hansel<sup>5</sup>, Marilyn G. Foreman<sup>22</sup>, Jean G. Ford<sup>23</sup>, Mezbah U. Faruque<sup>24</sup>, Georgia M. Dunston<sup>25</sup>, Luis Caraballo<sup>11</sup>, Esteban G. Burchard<sup>26</sup>, Eugene R. Bleecker<sup>19</sup>, Maria I. Araujo<sup>27</sup>, Edwin F. Herrera-Paz <sup>28</sup>, Monica Campbell<sup>4</sup>, Cassandra Foster<sup>5</sup>, Margaret A. Taub<sup>29</sup>, Terri H. Beaty <sup>30</sup>, Ingo Ruczinski<sup>31</sup>, Rasika A. Mathias<sup>5,30</sup>, Kathleen C. Barnes<sup>4</sup> and Steven L. Salzberg <sup>1,2,29,31\*</sup>



# Questions?

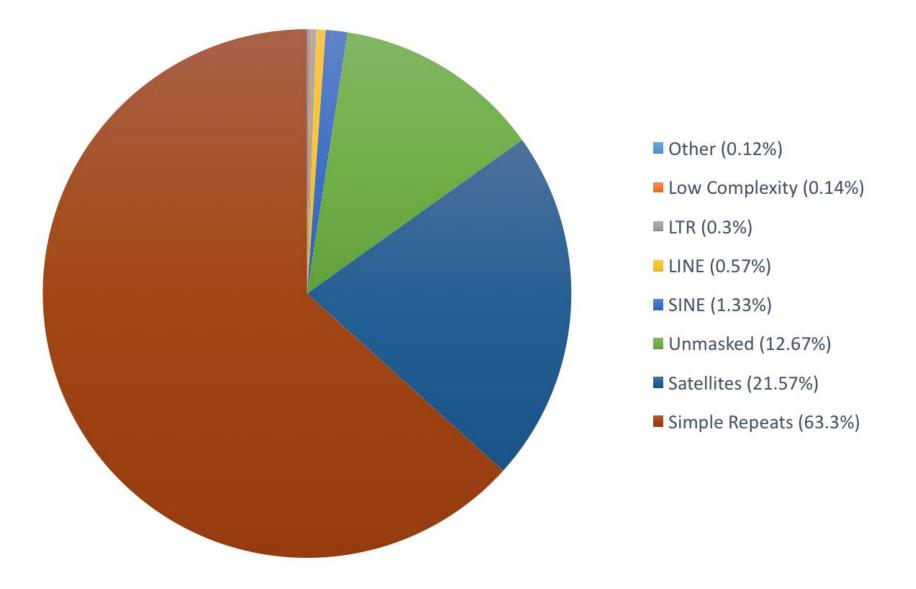
# **Additional Slides**

### Pan-genome stats

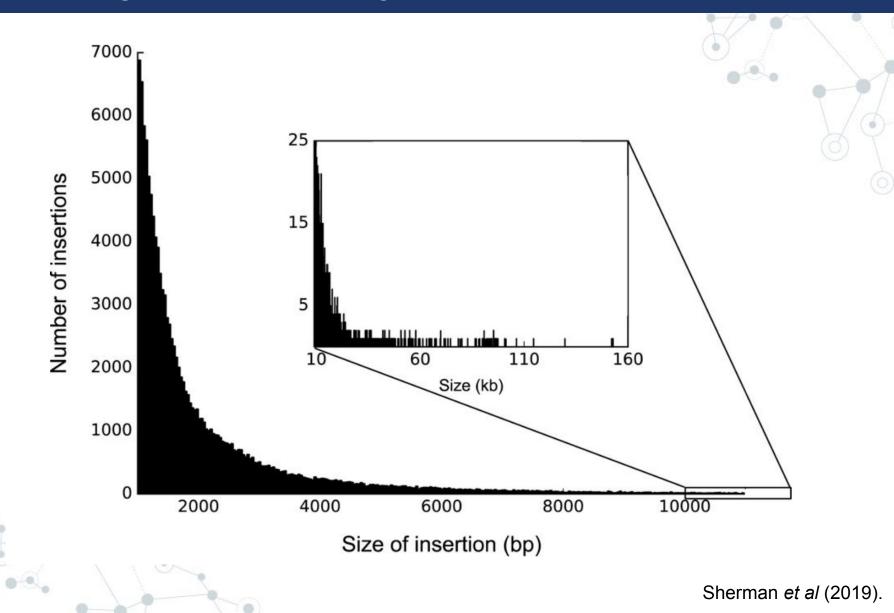
	# Contigs	Total Length (bp)	Longest Contig
Placed	1,548	4,354,696	79,938
Unplaced	124,167	292,130,588	152,806
Total	125,715	296,485,284	152,806
Non-singleton	61,410	160,475,353	152,806

- 51% of contigs are singletons
- 34% of contigs align to HX1 or KOREF
- 98% of contigs have some alignment to Chimpanzee or Rhesus Macaque, demonstrating these are not contaminants

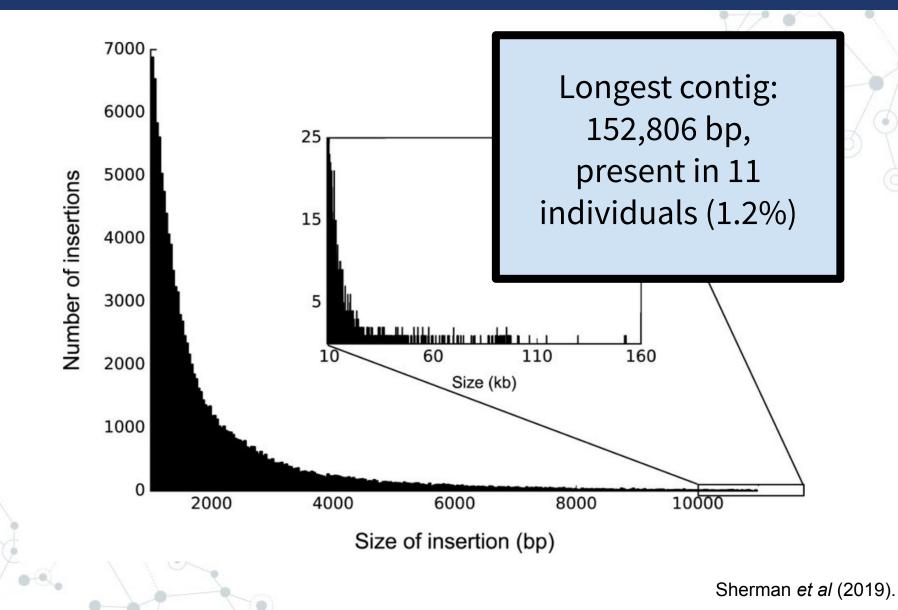
## Repeat content in pan-genome contigs



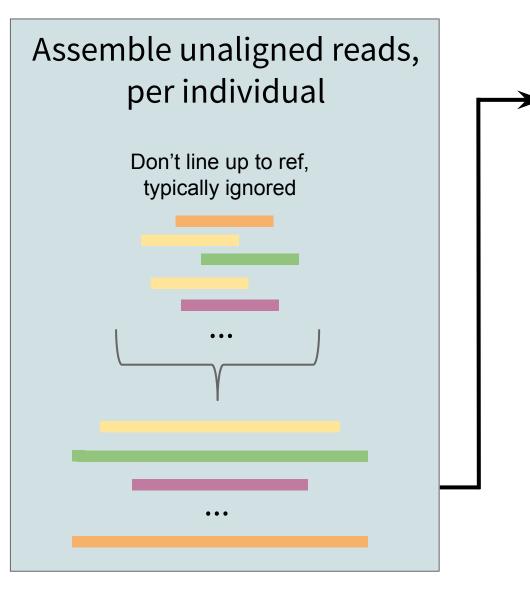
## Pan-genome contig size distribution

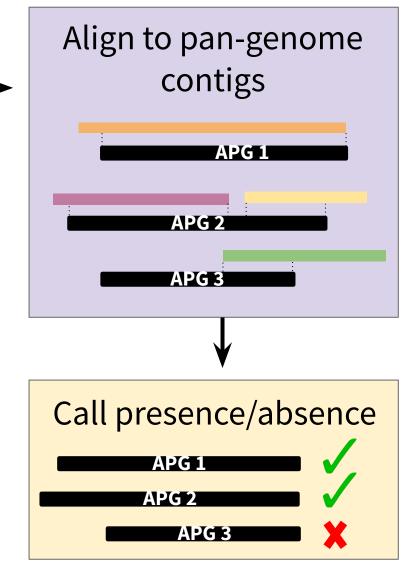


## Pan-genome contig size distribution

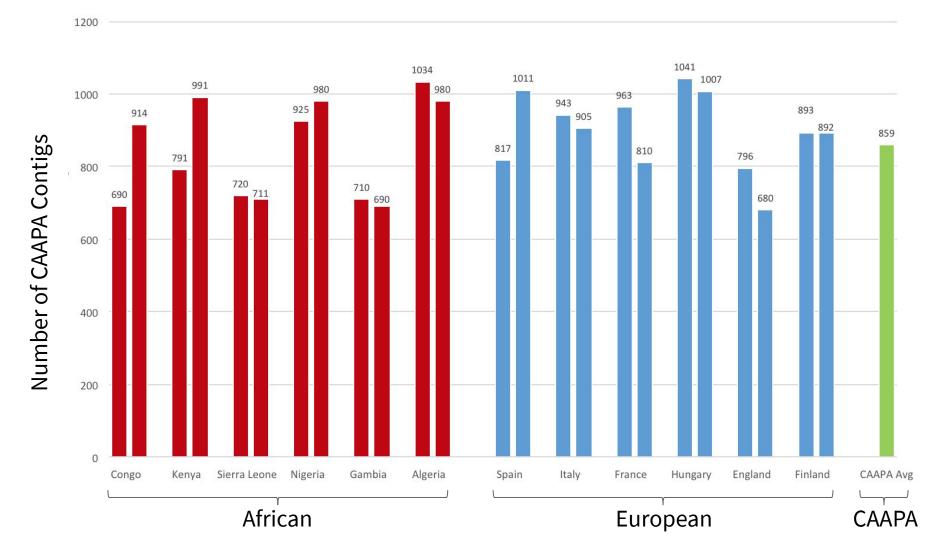


## Pan-genome contigs in other WGS cohorts



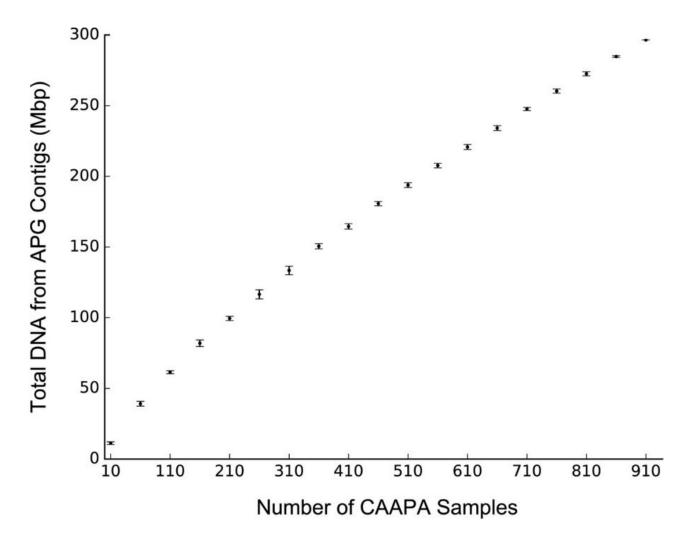


## Pan-genome contigs in SGDP populations



data from Sherman et al (2019), Simons Genome Diversity Project samples from Mallick et al (2016).

## The pan-genome is still open



Sherman *et al* (2019).