

# Git For Genomes

Version control through sequence graphs

*“The machine code of the genes is uncannily computer-like”*

R. Dawkins

Yet genetic engineering does not feel like software engineering.

# Genetic engineering: *auto-hopped beer*

**Task:** *insert genes responsible for hop aroma chemistry into the yeast genome.\**

## 1. Design

- a. Source genetic parts from the iGEM parts registry.
- b. Create combinations of variable parts.

## 2. Build

- a. Plan stepwise cloning strategy
- b. Order or reuse synthetic material (\$)
- c. Assemble intermediate constructs & edit genome



\* fictional account, but this has been done before: Denby, C.M., Li, R.A., Vu, V.T. et al. Industrial brewing yeast engineered for the production of primary flavor determinants in hopped beer. *Nat Commun* 9, 965 (2018).

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Efficient *Build* strategies  
require *Design* coordination

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# Genetic engineering: *auto-hopped beer*

## 3. Test

- Read back the genome (DNA sequencing)

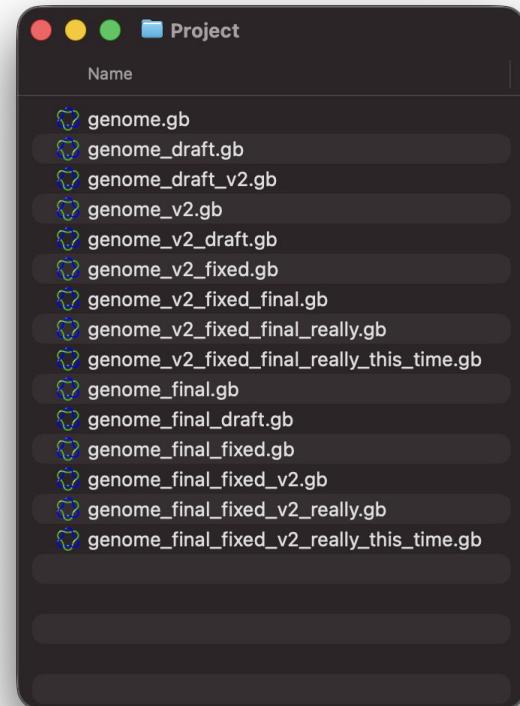
*“Did the genome edit work?”*



Yes  
No  
Kind of...

- Evaluate performance of experimental strains

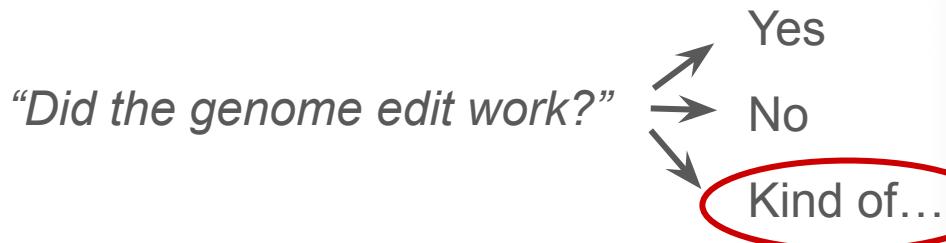
## 4. GOTO 1



# Genetic engineering: *auto-hopped beer*

## 3. Test

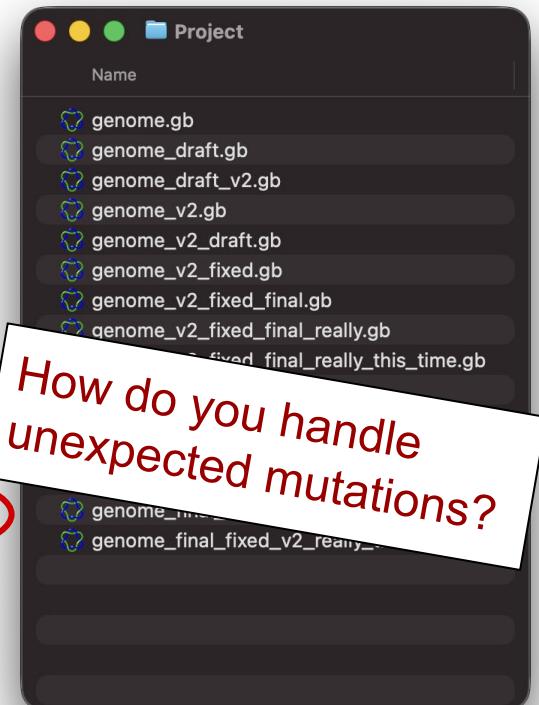
- Read back the genome (DNA sequencing)



- Evaluate performance of experimental strains

## 4. GOTO 1

Closing the Design-Build-Test loop is much harder than it should be



# Introducing the `gen` version control system for biology

- Rust crate with Command Line Interface, Terminal User Interface, Python bindings
- Organize sequences and samples in SQLite-backed repositories
- Changes tracked as operations (~commit)
- Familiar git commands
  - init, checkout, branch, reset, diff, push, pull, ...

The screenshot displays the command-line interface for the `gen` system. It includes three main panels:

- Operations:** A table showing two operations. The first operation has a hash of `77ad79f3c03237524057` and a type of `fasta_addition`, with a summary of `m123: 34 changes.`. The second operation has a hash of `0135c3782dbb15ef70c1` and a type of `vcf_addition`, with a summary of `Sample unknown m123: 4 changes.`
- Operation Summary:** A list of sample summaries:
  - `Sample unknown`: `m123: 4 changes.`
  - `Sample foo`: `m123: 2 changes.`
- Change Graph:** A visualization showing a sequence of nucleotides: ATC → G → ATCGA...GAGA. The letter `G` is highlighted in blue.

At the bottom, there is a keyboard shortcut: `ctrl+s save | esc leave panel`.

# Sequence specific commands (abridged)

**Task:** *insert genes responsible for hop aroma chemistry into the yeast genome.*

## 1. Design

- a. Source genetic parts from the iGEM parts registry. **gen import**
- b. Create combinations of variable parts. **gen import library**

## 2. Build

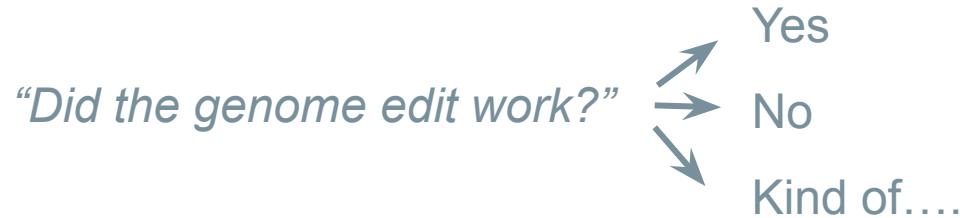
- a. Plan stepwise cloning strategy **gen derive chunks**
- b. Order or reuse synthetic material (\$) **gen**
- c. Assemble intermediate constructs & edit genome **gen make stitch**

# Sequence specific commands (abridged)

## 3. Test

- a. Read back the genome (DNA sequencing)

`gen update vcf`  
`gen view`



- b. Evaluate performance of experimental strains

`gen translate`  
`gen diff`  
`gen propagate-annotations`

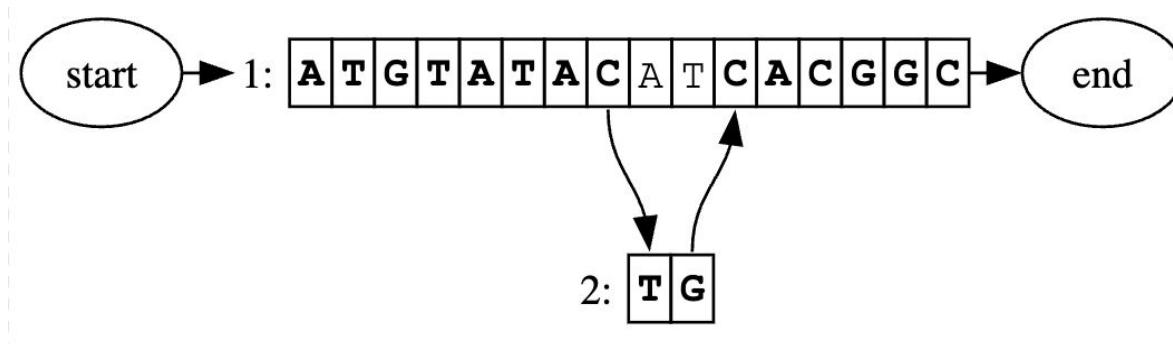
# Challenges of working with genetic sequences

- Coordinate frames are very **fragile**
- A genome is neither **uniform nor static.**
  - Real samples rarely match “the reference sequence”
- Need to handle both **intended** and **observed** variants
  - Sequencing to confirm a genotype drops information
  - Sequencing without priors loses engineering context



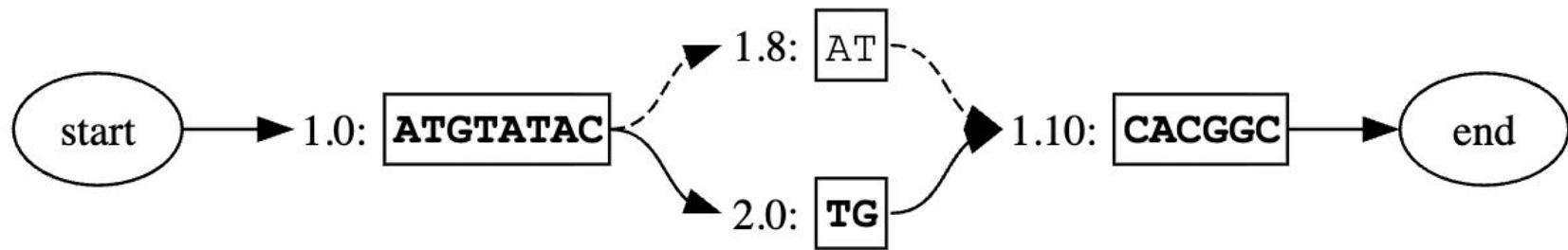
# Solution: graph representation of genetic sequences

- Gen models sequences as **walks through a graph**
  - Inspired by the field of pangenomics
- Nodes: sequence fragments
- Edges: variant routes

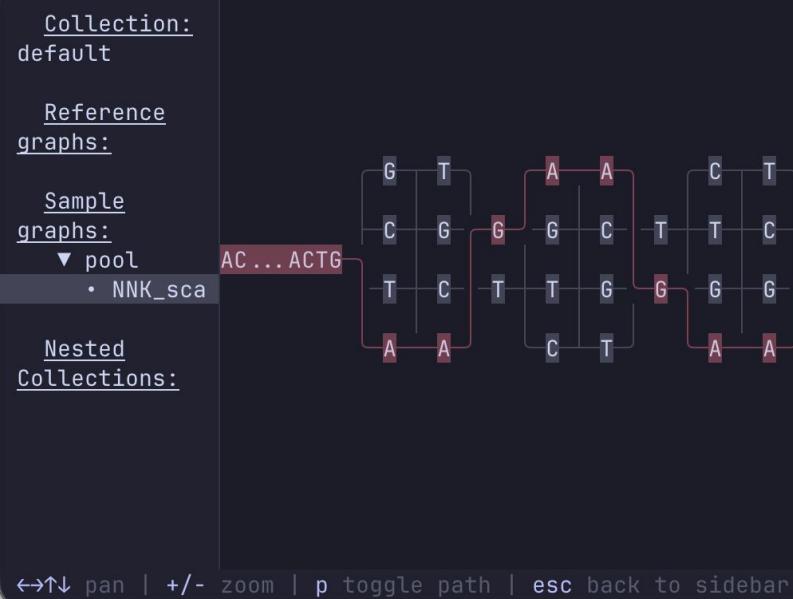


# Graph representation of genetic sequences

- Fork: multiple variants exist at this locus
  - Mixed populations, polyploidy
  - Historical variants (changelog)
  - Screening library



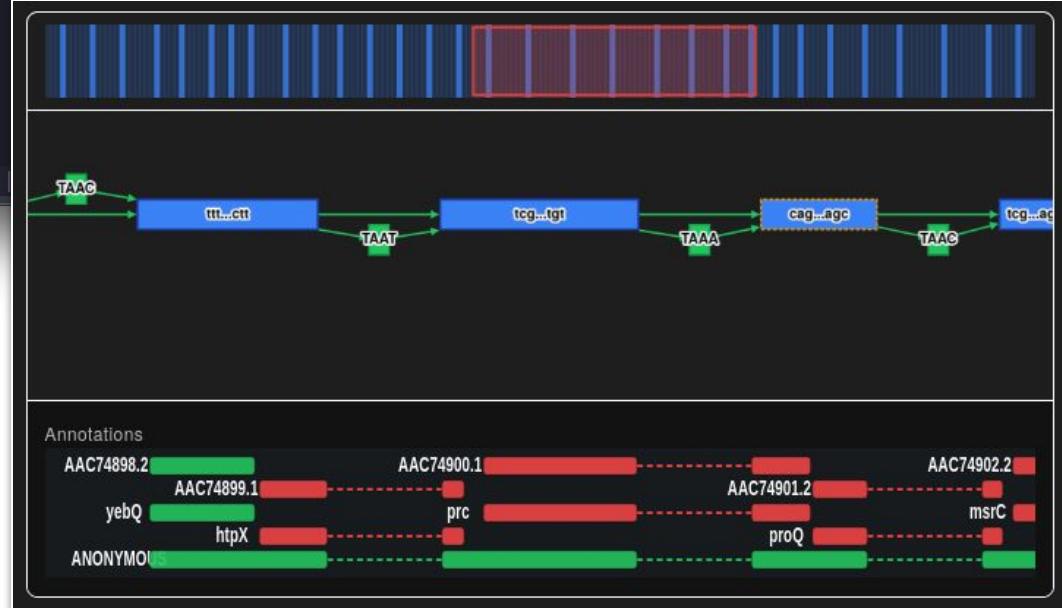
*“Schrödinger’s molecule”*



Terminal User Interface ↑

Web interface (genhub.bio) →

Tools to work with graphs:  
Visualization, subgraph extraction, stitching, ...



# Promoting collaborative engineering

- Support for common bioinformatics file formats
  - FASTA, VCF, GFA, GenBank
- Decentralized distribution via patch files
- Synchronize to remote repositories
  - file:// protocol
  - https:// to genhub.bio
- <https://github.com/genhub-bio/gen>

**Then**

In some embodiments, the one or more amino acid comprising: R at a residue corresponding to e corresponding to position 354 in SEQ ID NO: 7 in SEQ ID NO: 1; or a combination thereof. It arises one or more amino acid alterations selected S299W, A238G, A134E, A134R, M389S, I48V, thereof. In some embodiments, the engineered