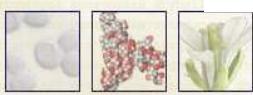
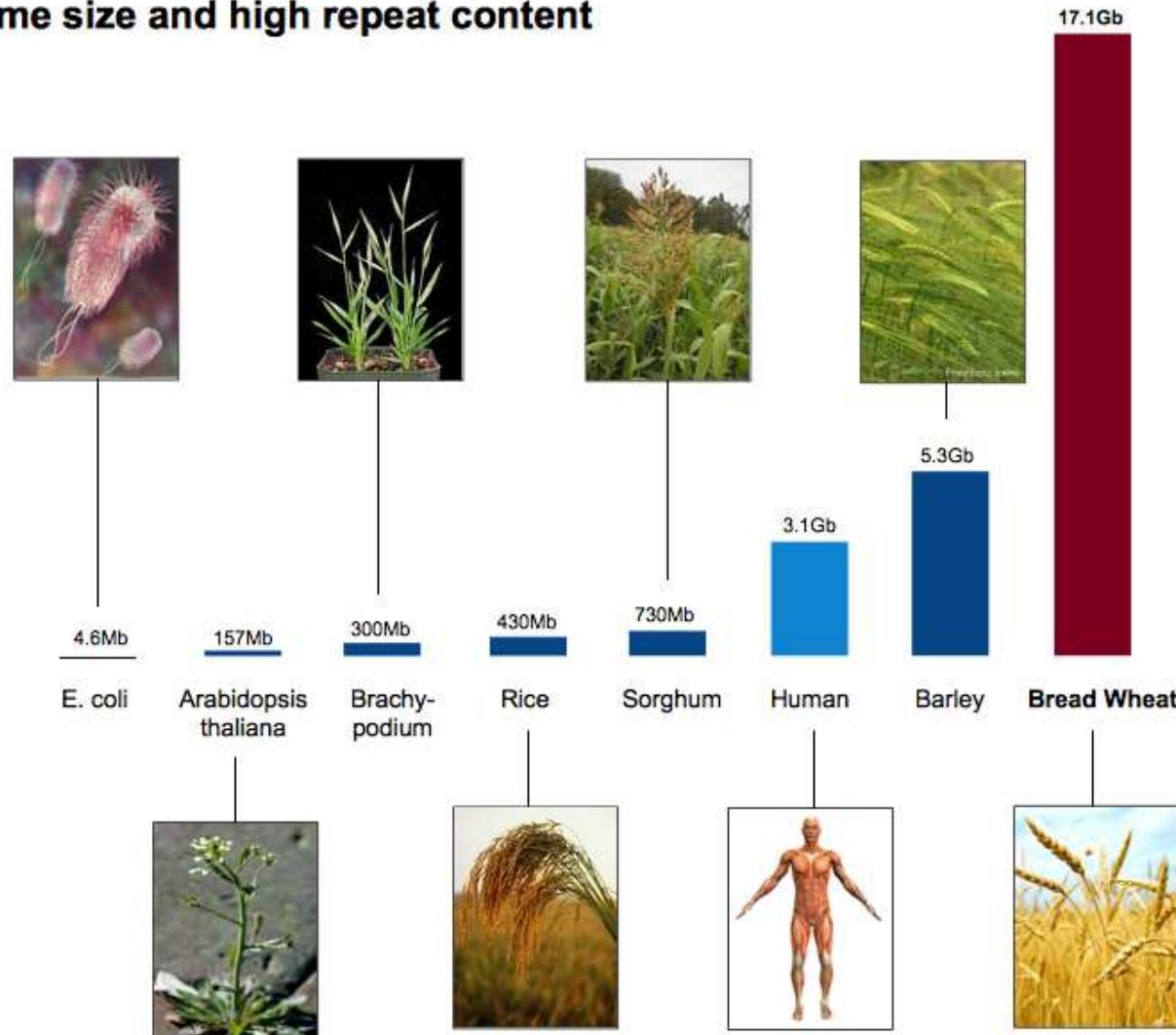


An Introduction into Triticeae genome analysis concepts and data generation

Klaus Mayer
MIPS, Helmholtz Center Munich

The Challenge

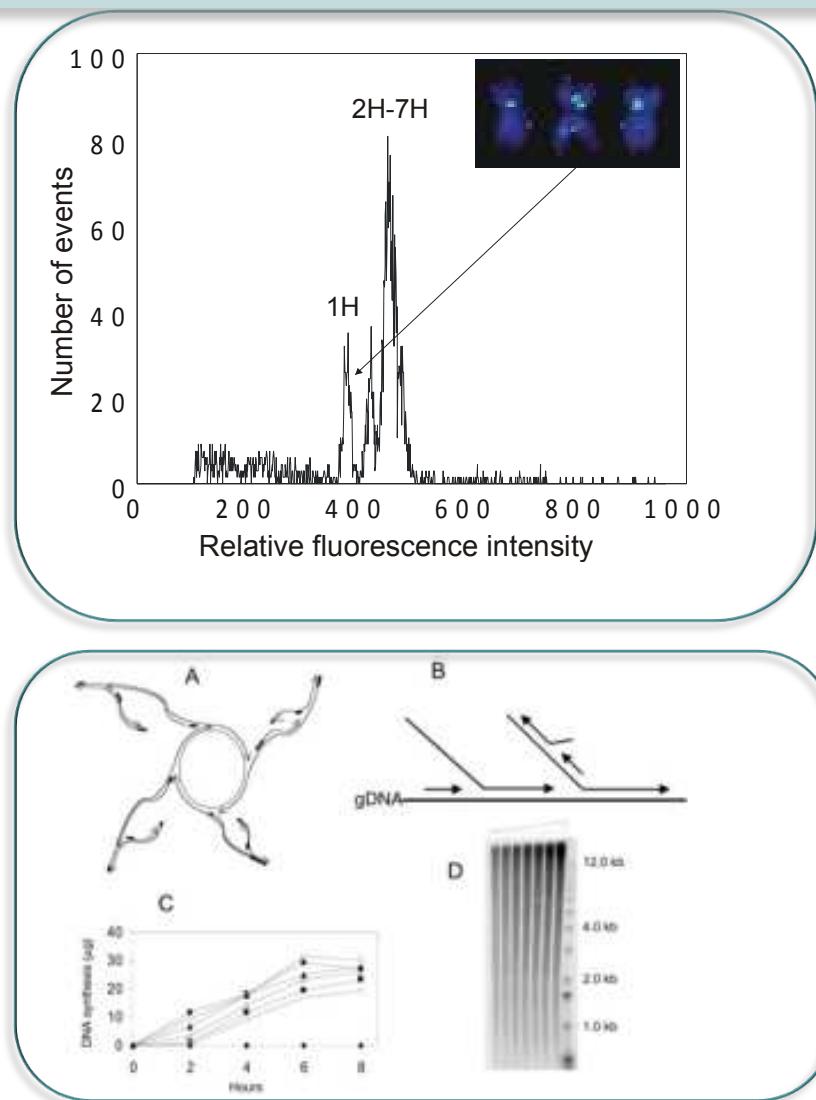
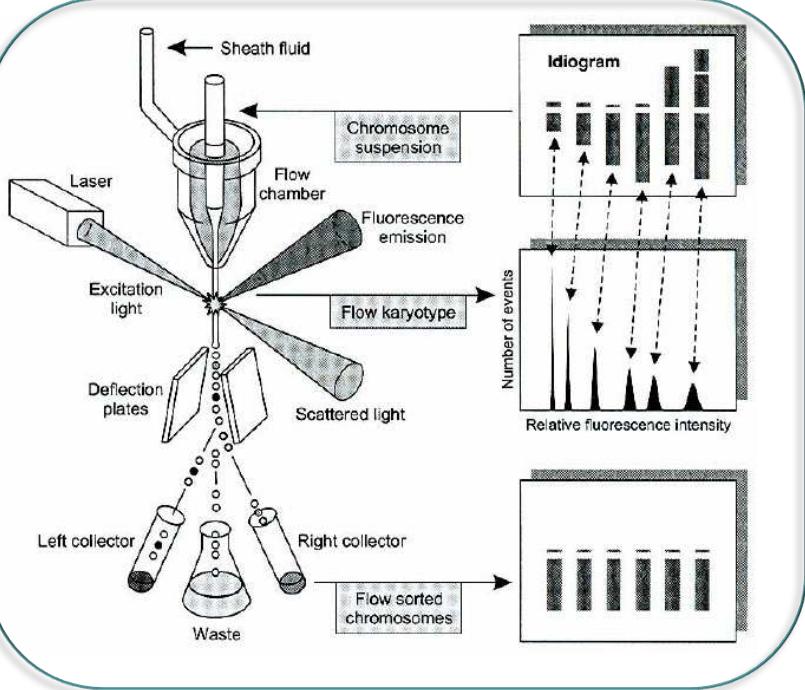
► Big genome size and high repeat content



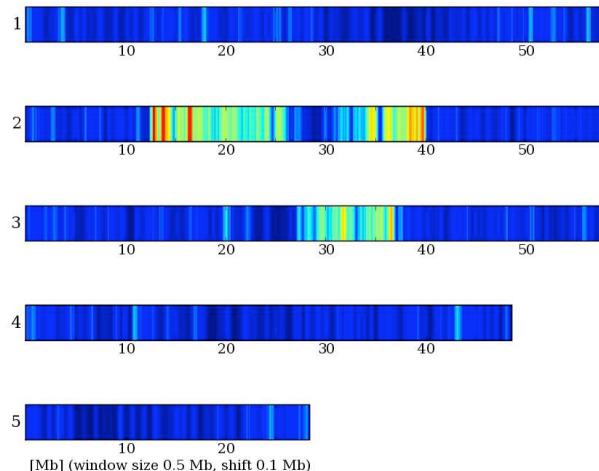
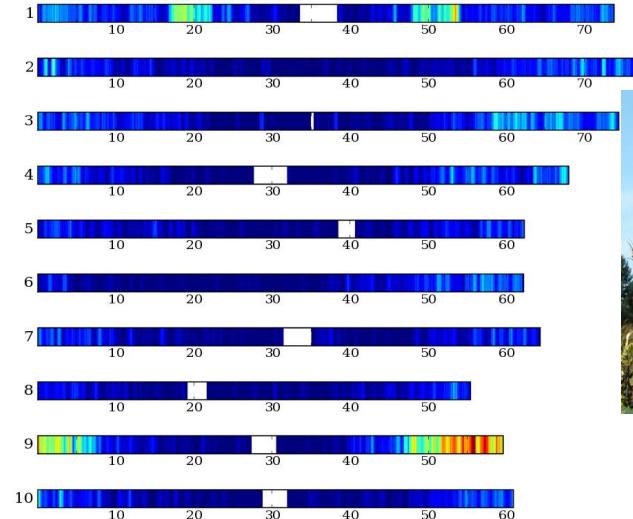
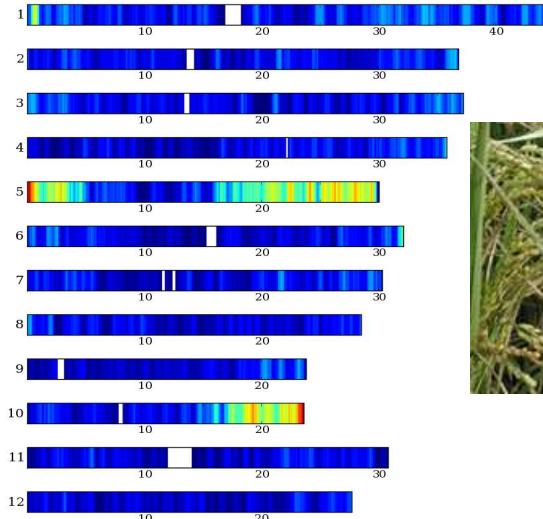
Outline

- Barley: genome zipping and genome stratification puts the pieces together
- Accessing wheat by WGS using „*in silico* exon capture“
- Rye, a highly rearranged *Triticeae* genome unzipped
- Rye B's: the path of the aliens

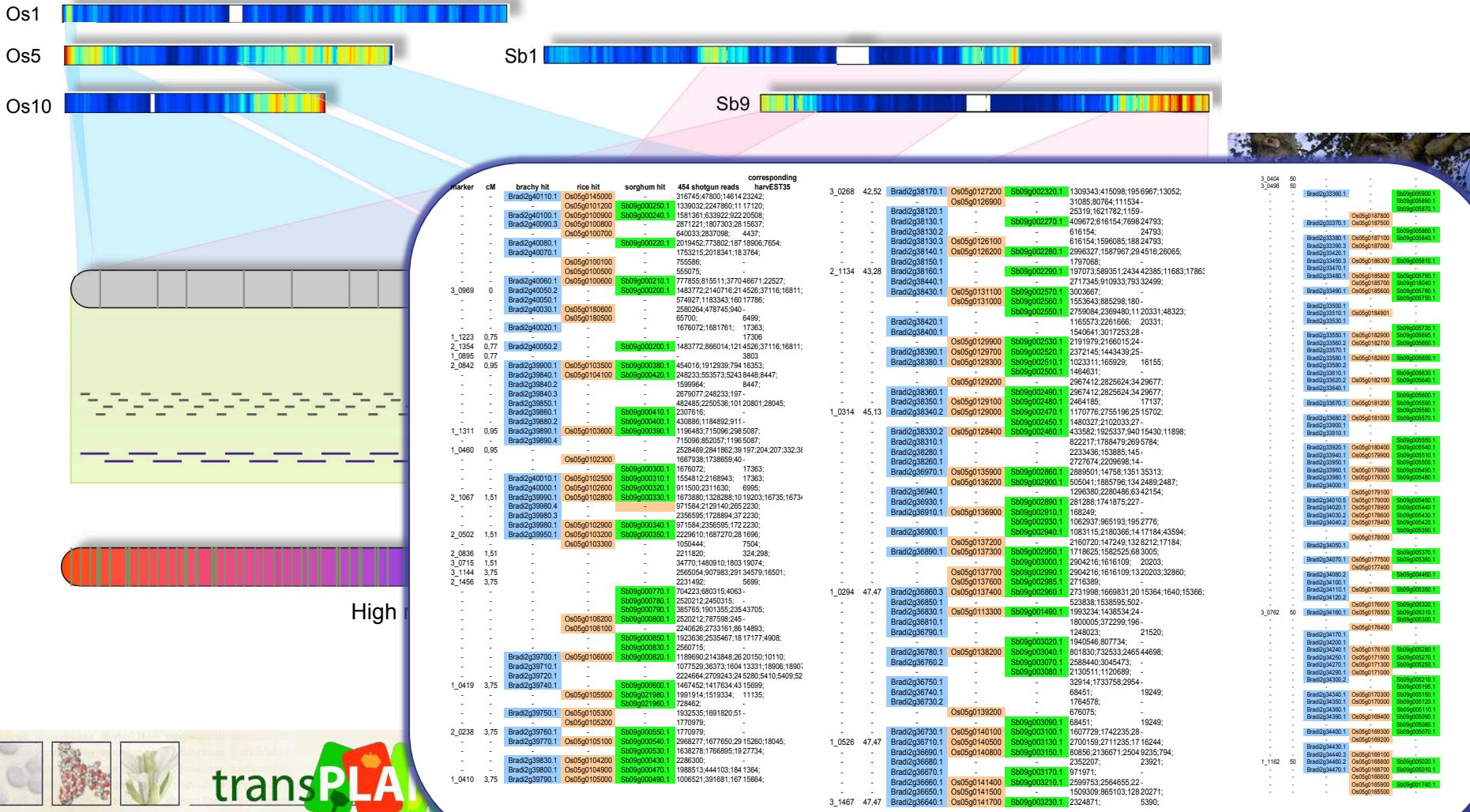
Reduction of complexity by chromosome sorting



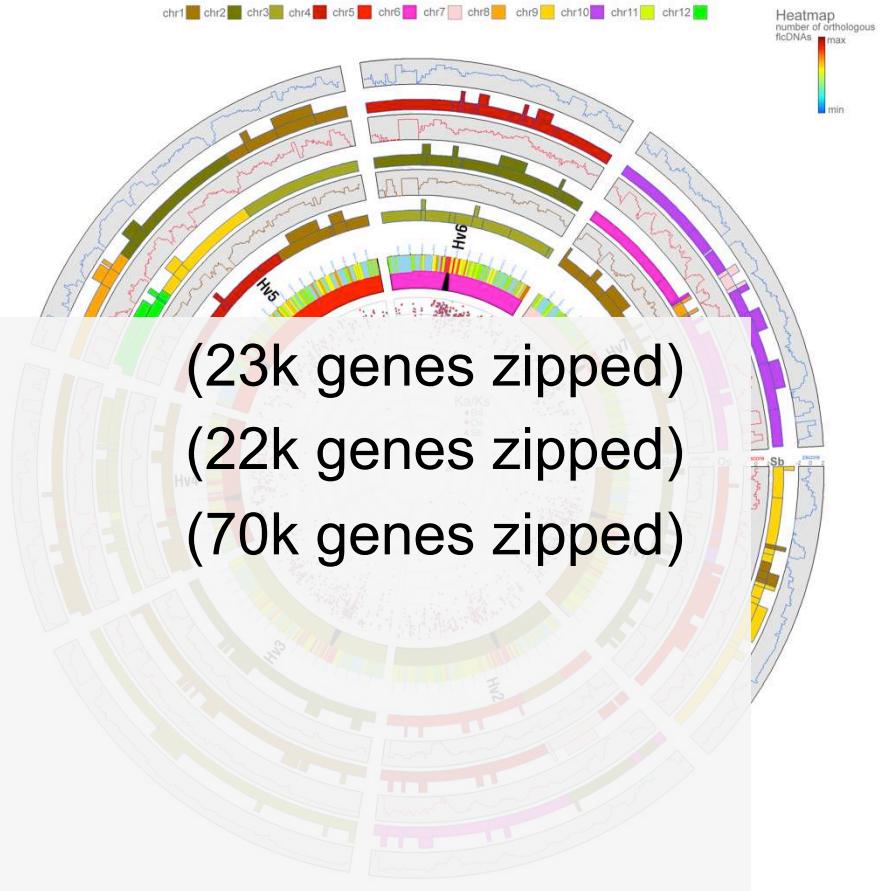
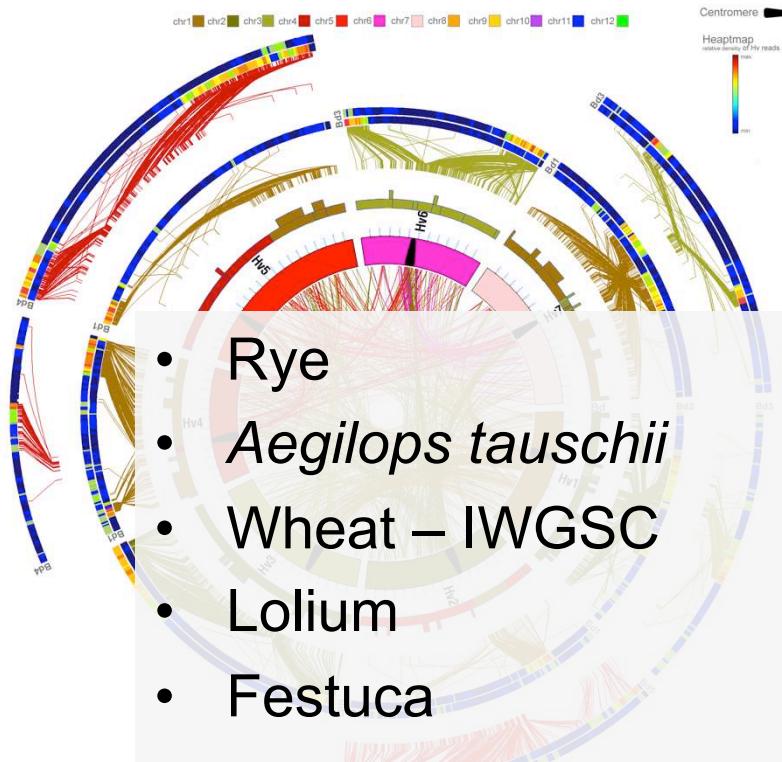
Barley vs *Brachypodium*, *Sorghum* and rice -Synteny on a per gene resolution-



Syntenic Integration generates a „GenomeZipper“



A powerful shortcut towards an ordered gene map of the huge *Triticeae* genomes

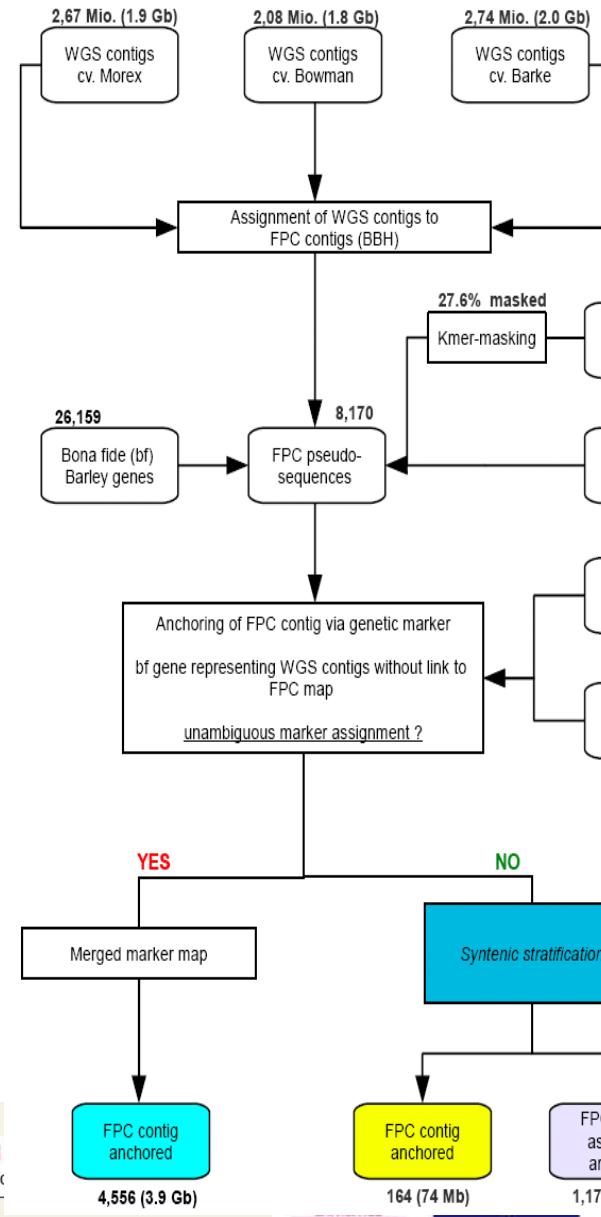


Genome stratification in barley

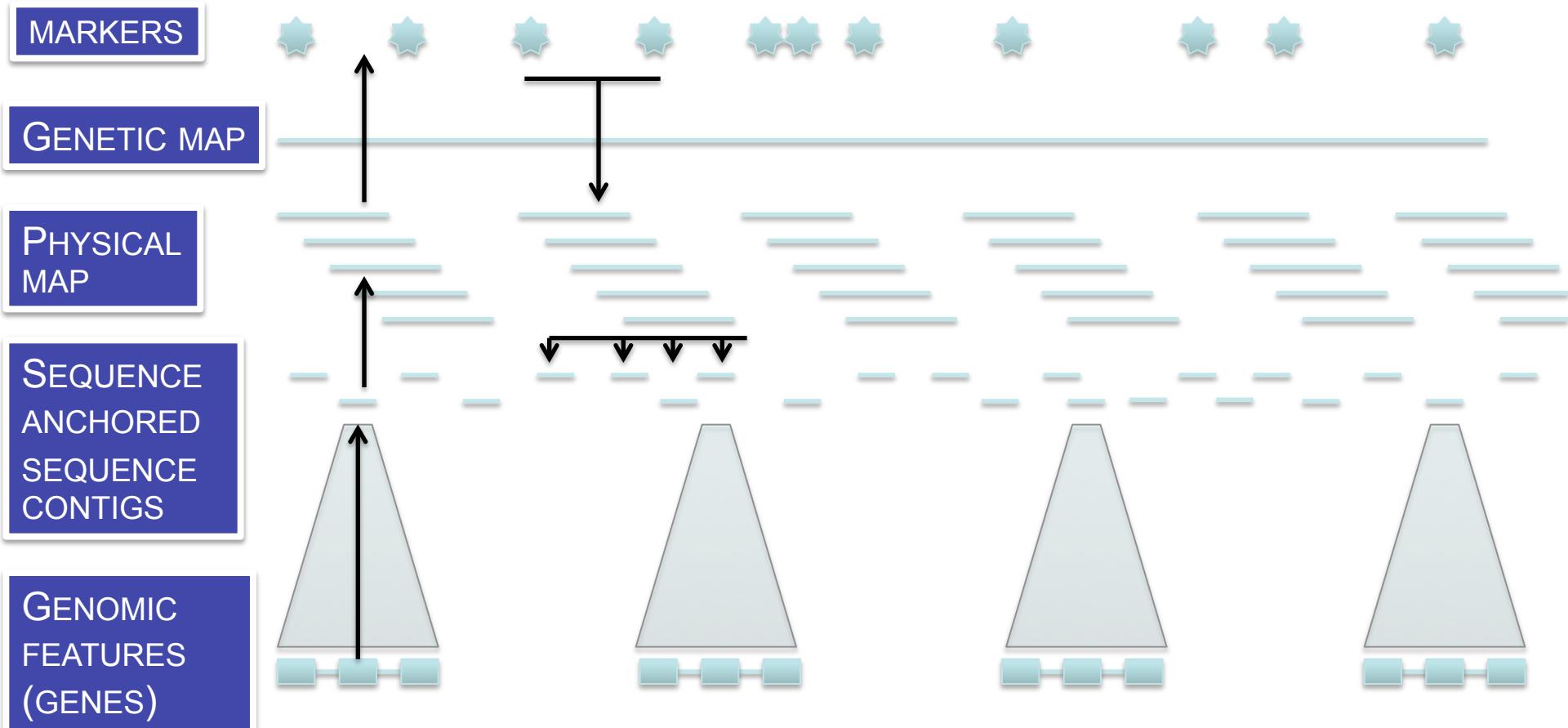
Combined genetic and physical map build scaffold

+ Sequence enriched via 80x WholeGenomeShotgun
6,200 BACs,
570,000 BacEndSeqs
500,000 genetic markers
250 Gb RNA Seq

=>3,9Gb (76%) anchored
+ 650 Mb (13%) chr. arm associated

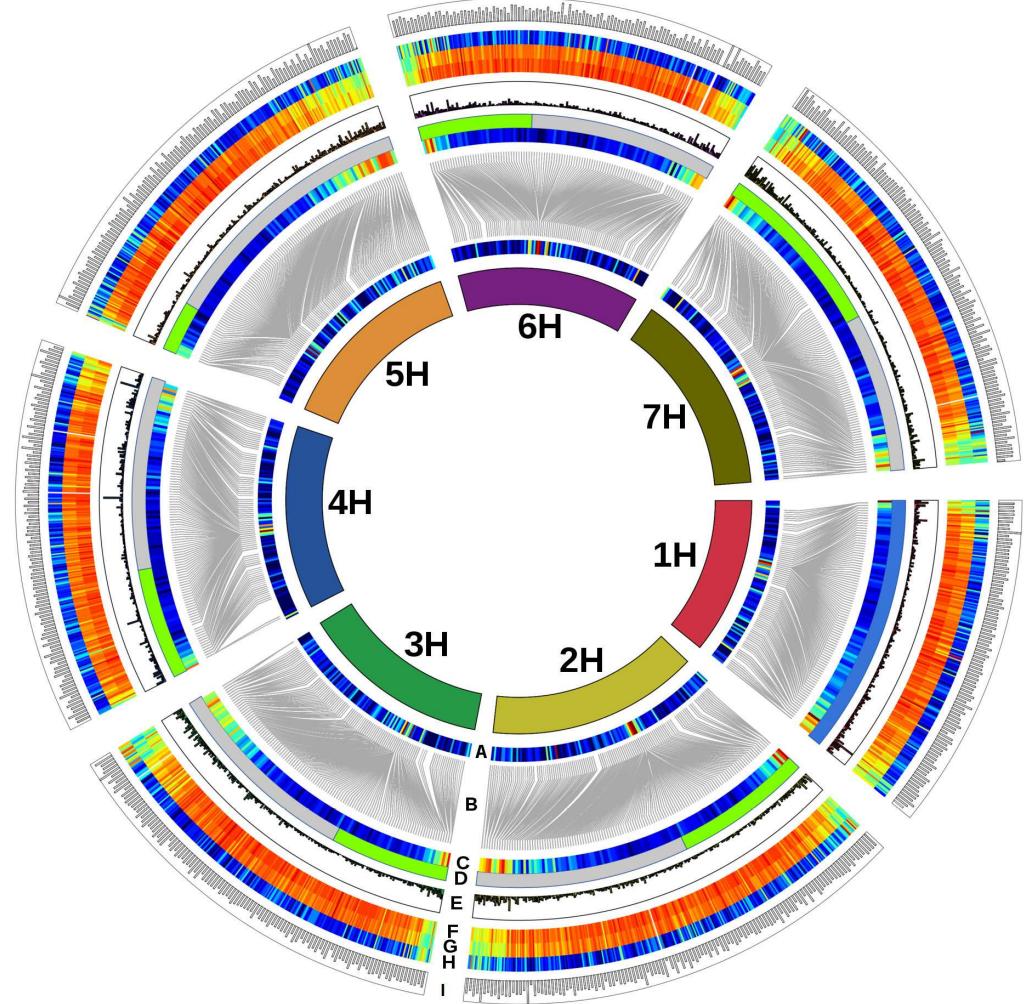


Different hierarchies of feature connection and different layers to start the navigation

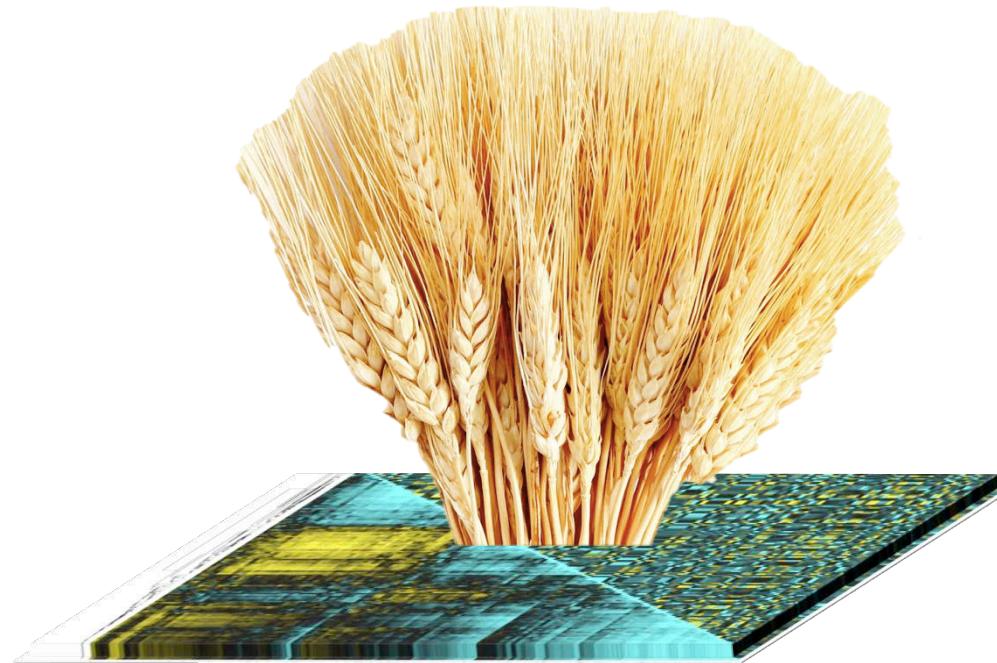


Genome stratification in barley cont.

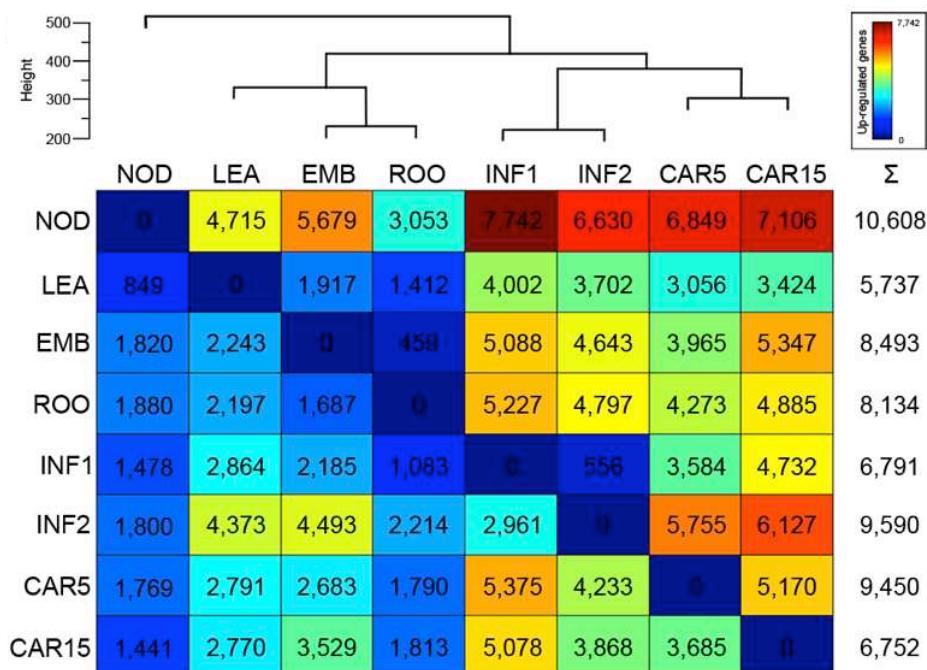
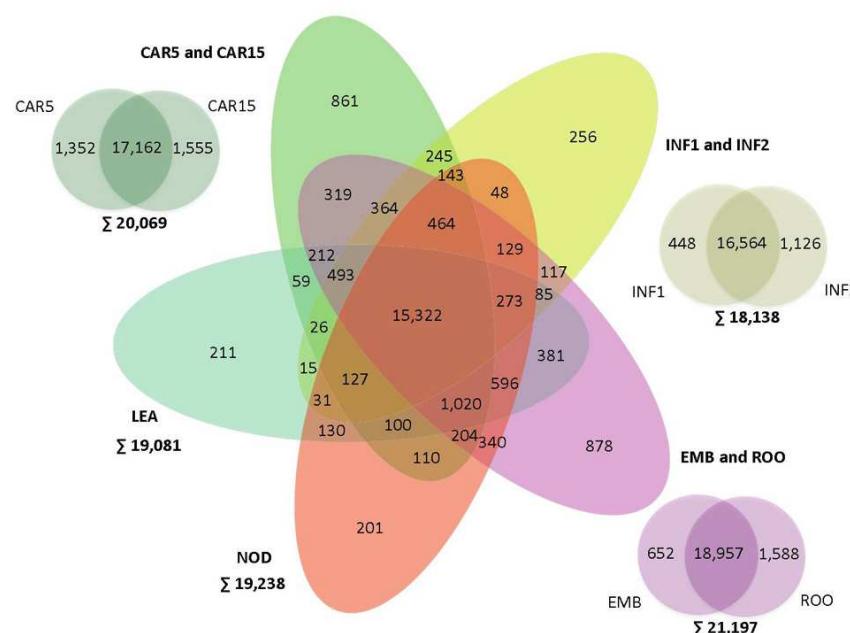
The Barley **Gene-ome**:
A **physical, genetic** and
functional sequence
assembly



The Transcriptome of a Cereal

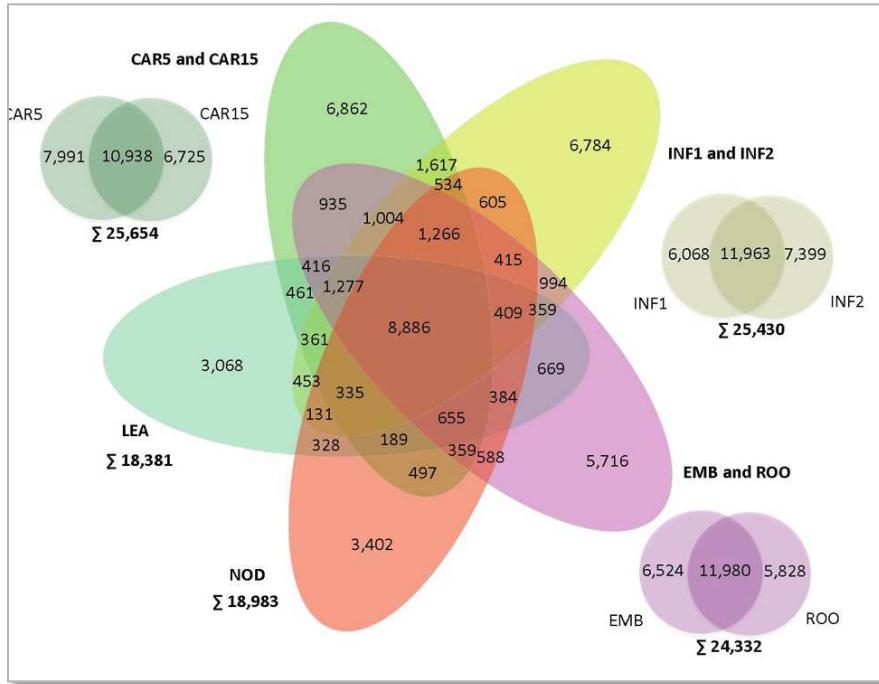


The Transcriptome of a Cereal - Overlap and Dynamics in Expression -

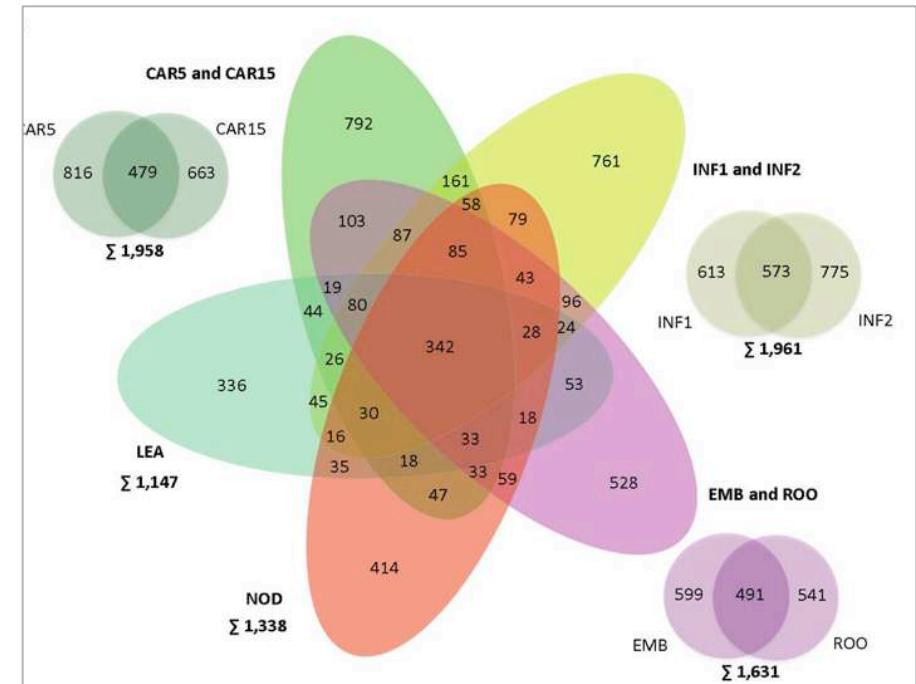


The Transcriptome of a Cereal

- A pronounced RNA based Regulatory Layer (?) -



Pronounced Differential
Alternative Splicing



Nonsense Mediated Decay (NMD) and
Premature Termination Codons (PTC) are
subject to translational and transcriptional
regulation



Wheat – a WGS approach

Aims and Goals

Challenges

- hexaploid structure AABBDD
- 7 chromosomes per genome (42 chrom.)
- 17.1Gb
- ~80% repeat content

Aims

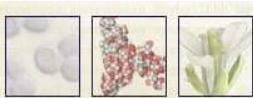
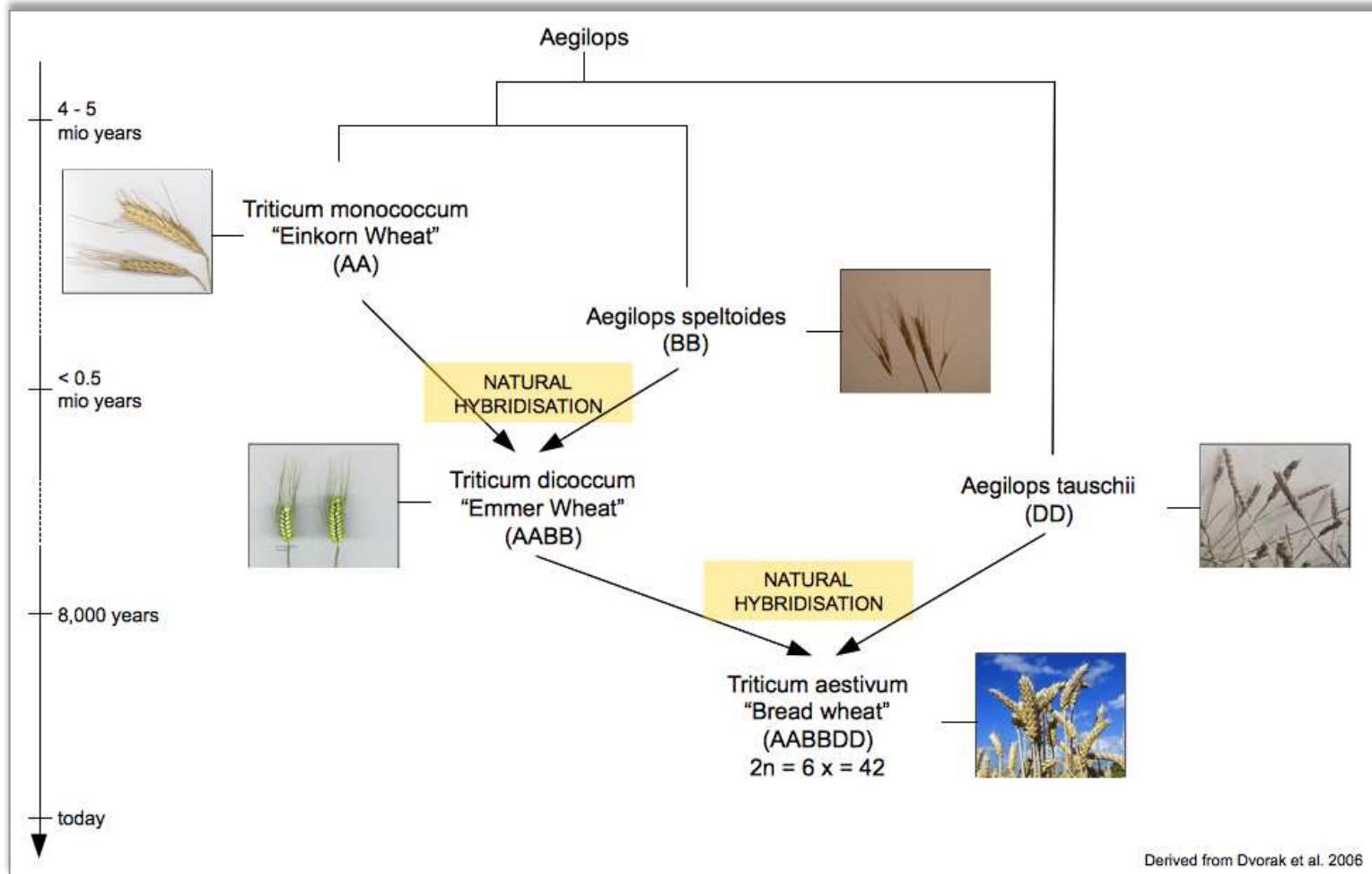
- ▶ Overview of the wheat gene content
- ▶ Gene retention rate
- ▶ Contracted / expanded gene families
- ▶ Pseudogenization
- ▶ Relationship of homeologous genes



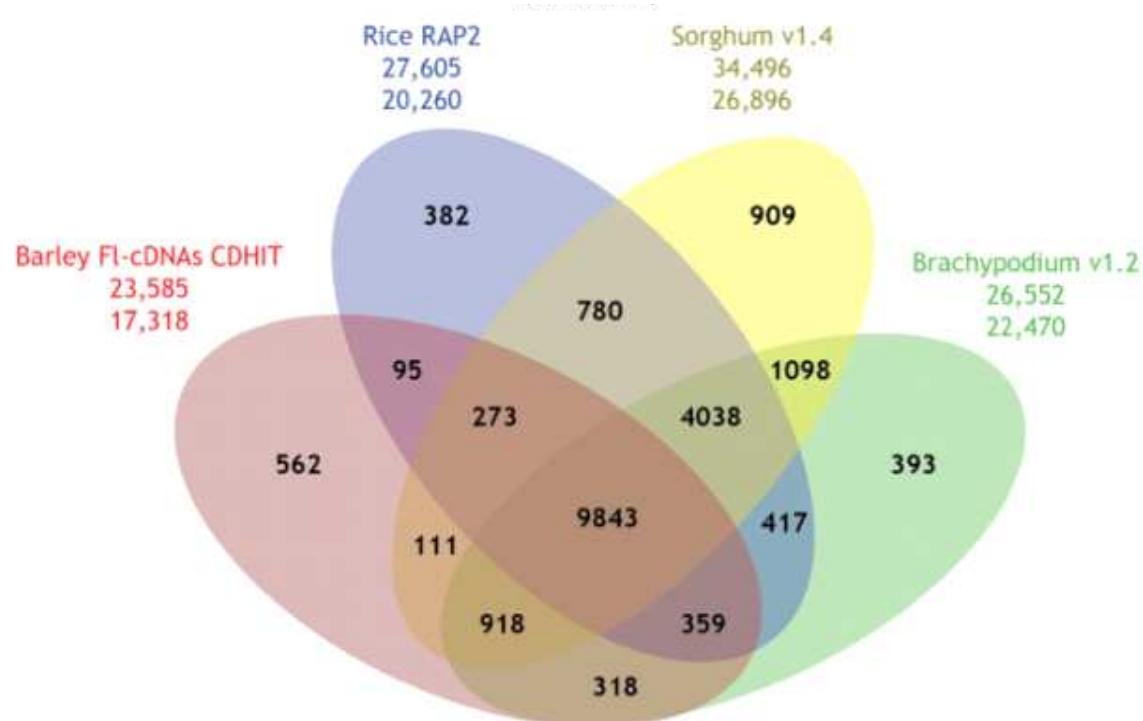
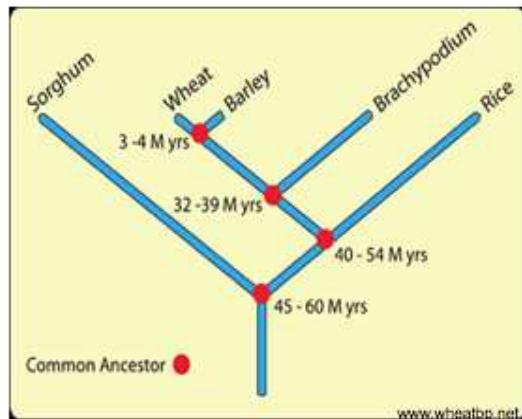
WGS assembly using „*in silico* exon capture“

- ① Use fully sequenced and analysed reference genomes (rice, *Brachypodium*, sorghum)
- ② Group genes into families (Orthologous Groups)
- ③ Use the orthologous group representatives as sequence baits to capture corresponding sequence reads.
- ④ Do sub-assembly for each „orthologous bin“ separately

Bread Wheat Genaology



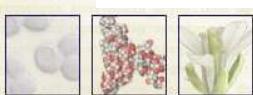
Ortholome directed assembly circumvents limitations faced by WGS assembly



7,996 Brachypodium genes
3,582 Sorghum genes
5,337 Rice genes
5,337 Barley FL-cDNAs
20,051 orthologous gene (Og) representatives



used as templates to guide stringent assemblies

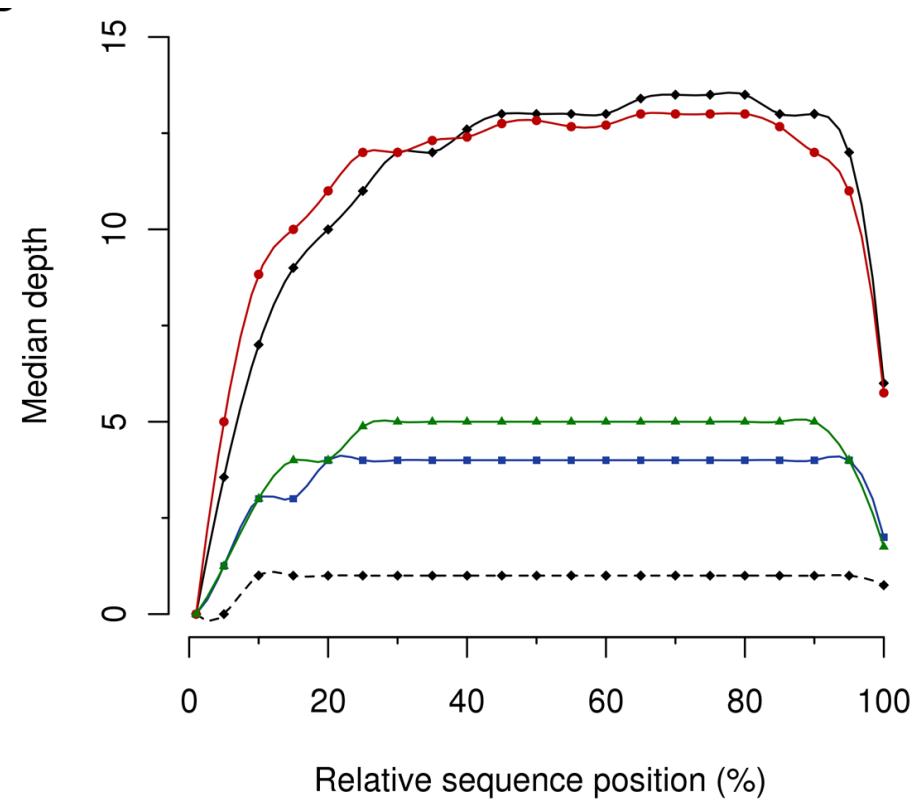
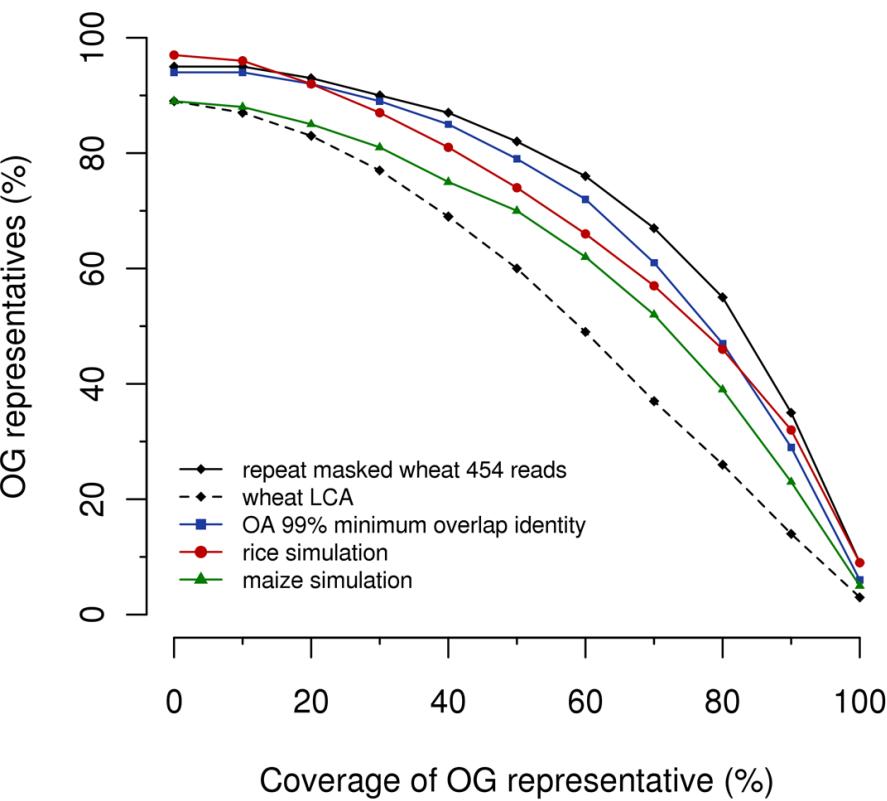


transPLANT

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German Research Center for Environmental Health



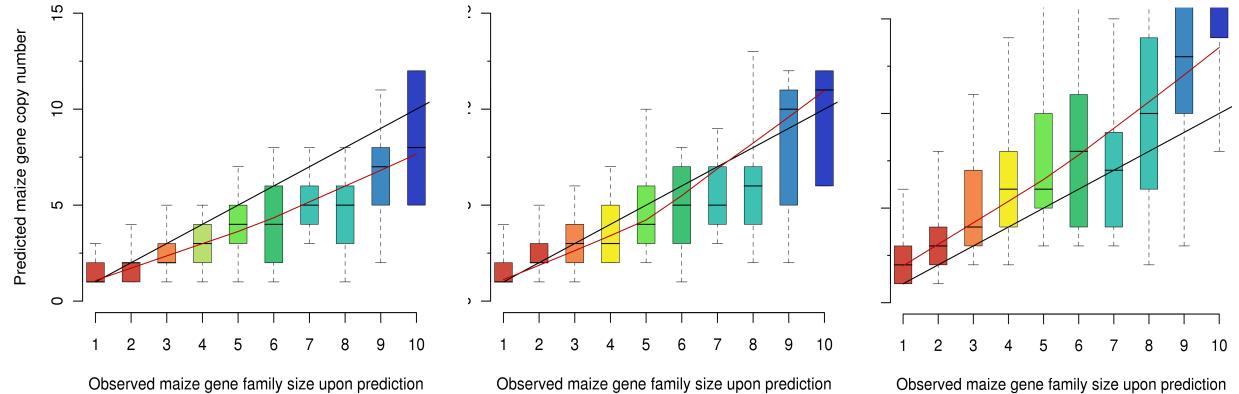
Coverage of Orthologous Group



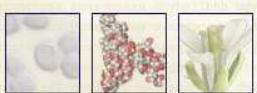
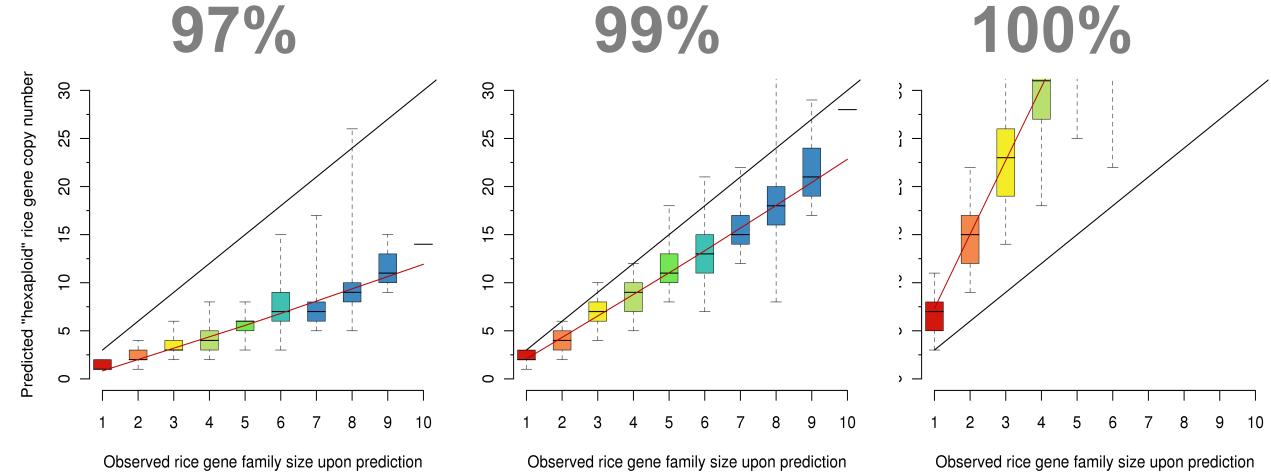
Gene Copy Retention after Polyploidization

- Calibration of the method-

Maize



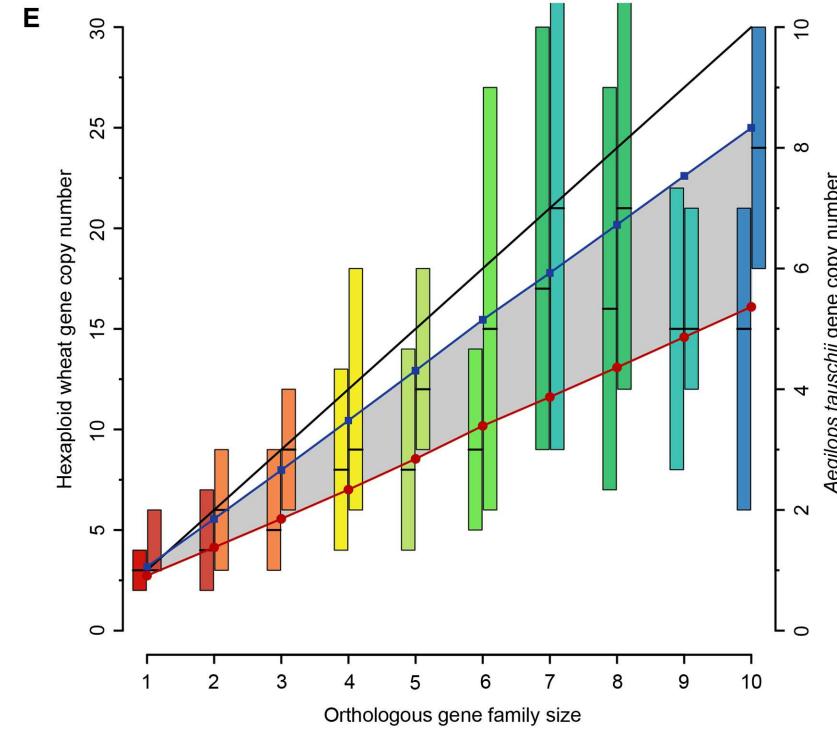
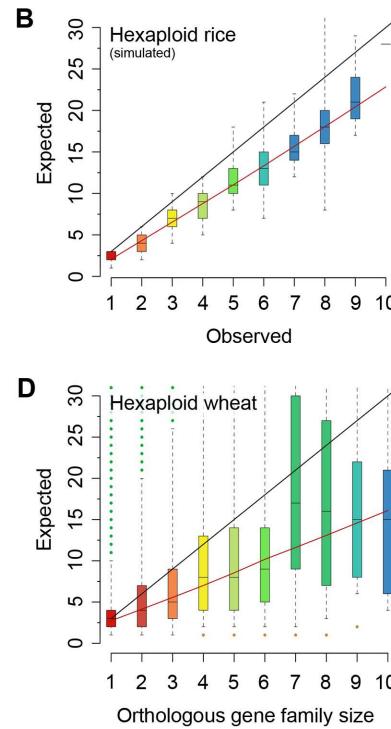
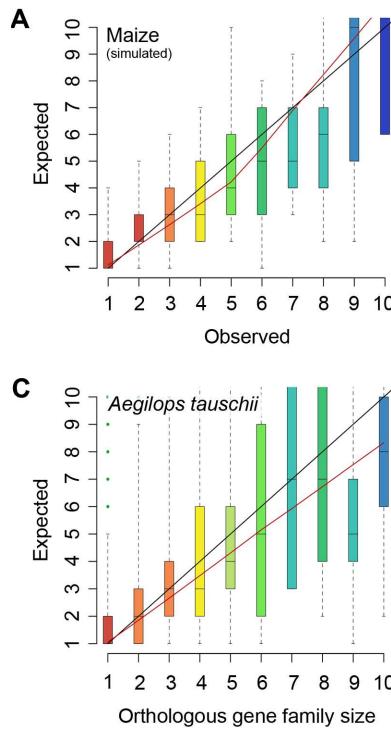
Hexaploid Rice
„TRice“



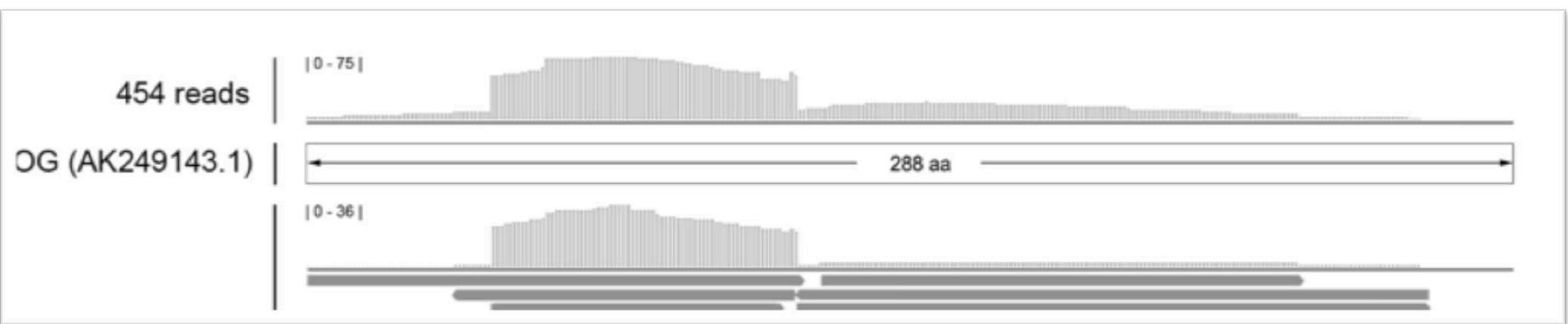
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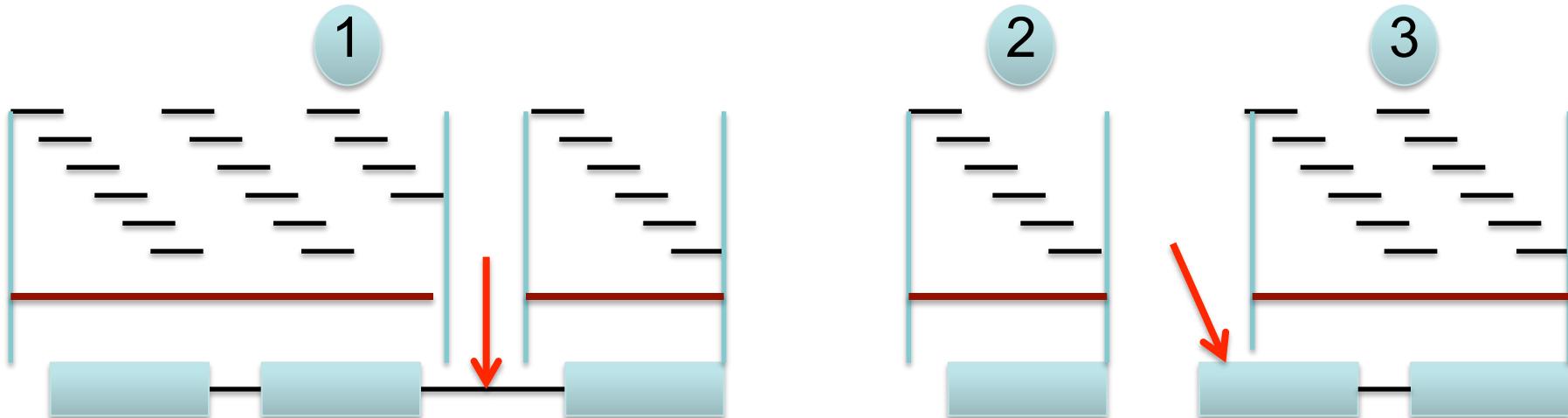
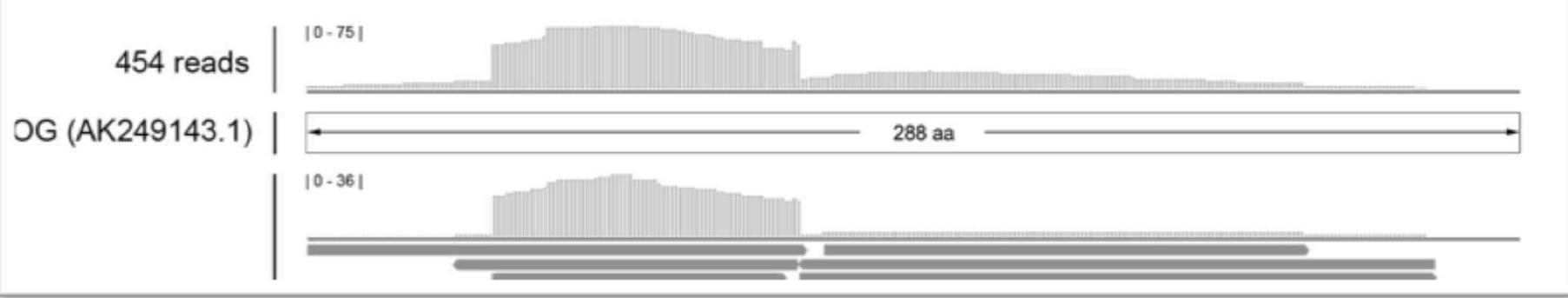
Gene Copy Retention after Polyplloidization



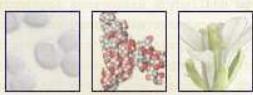
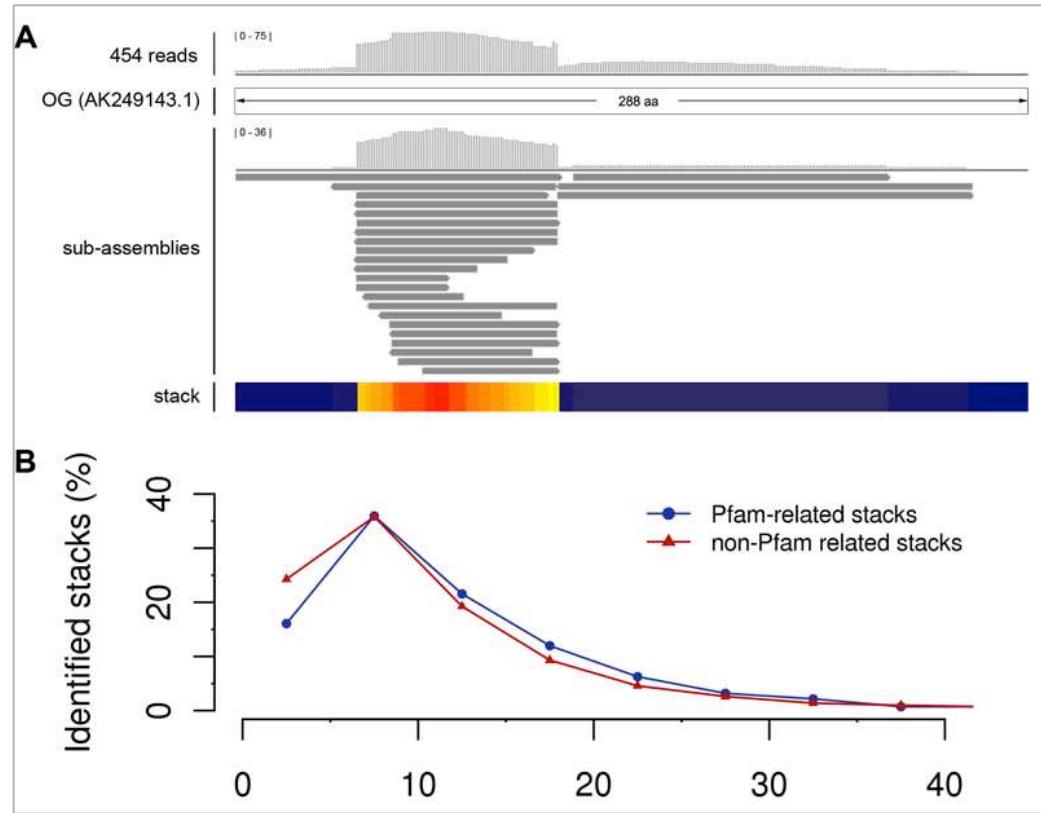
The ortholome direct assembly delivers ordered segments



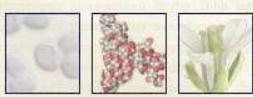
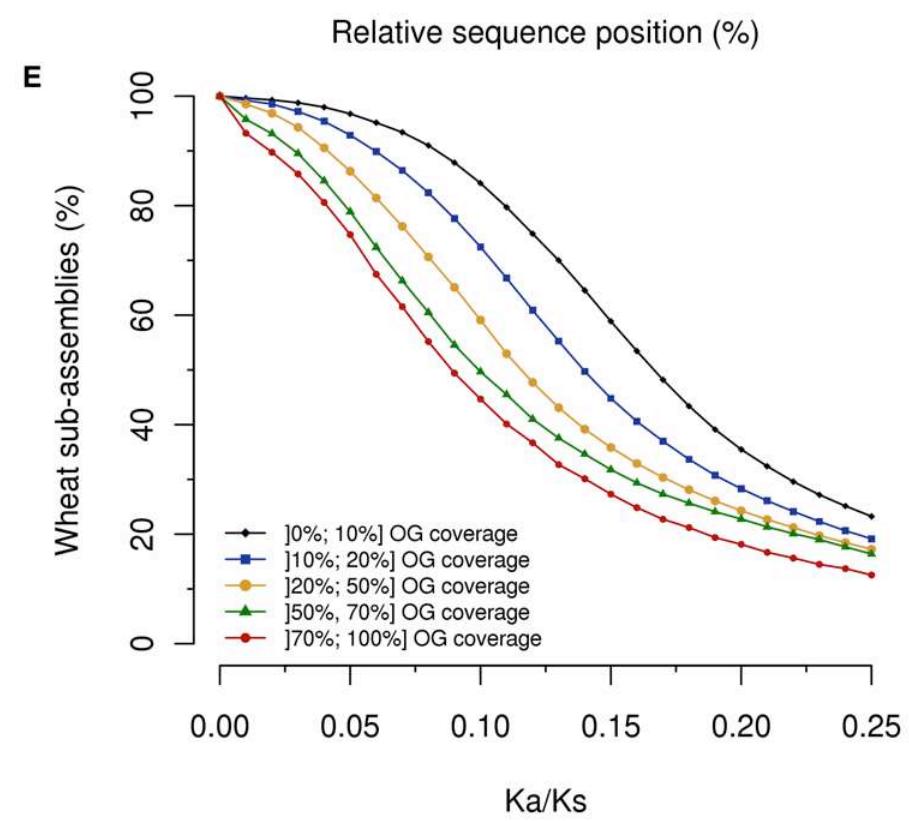
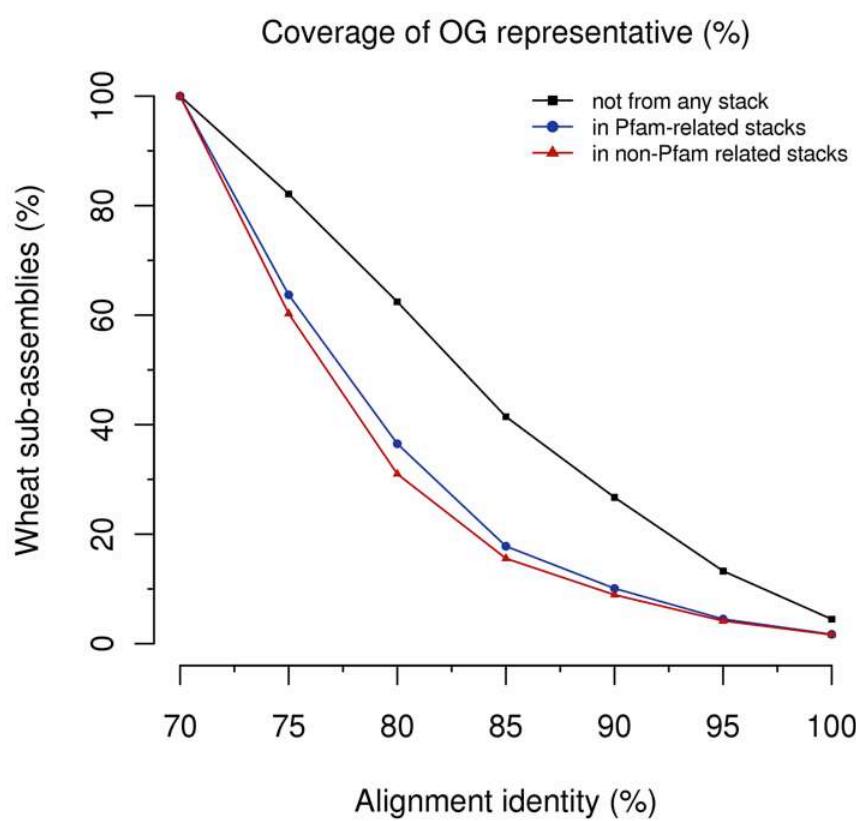
The ortholome direct assembly delivers ordered segments II



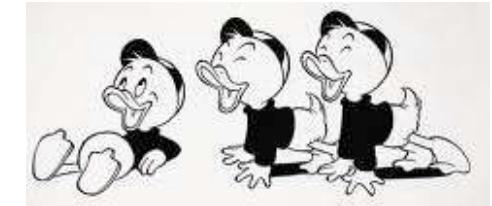
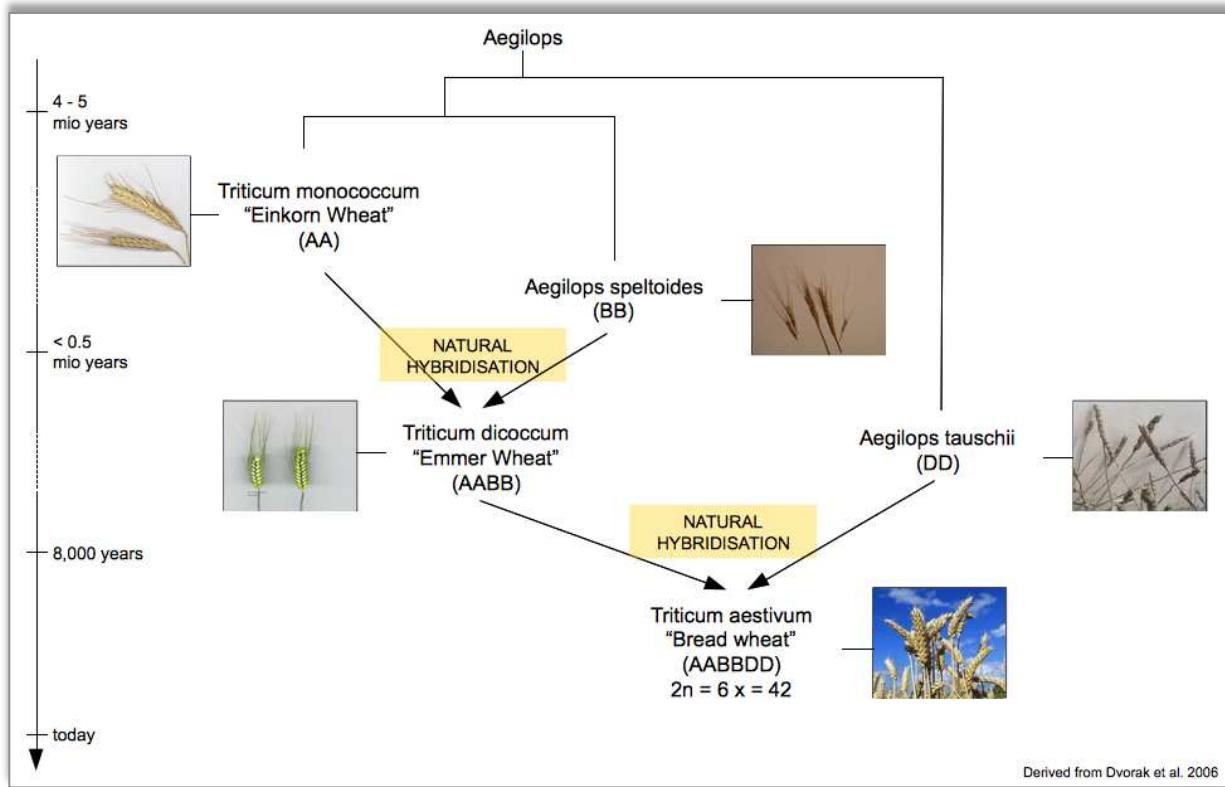
Gene fragments are abundant in wheat



Gene fragments are abundant in the wheat genome



The Three Nephews: the A, B and D's of wheat



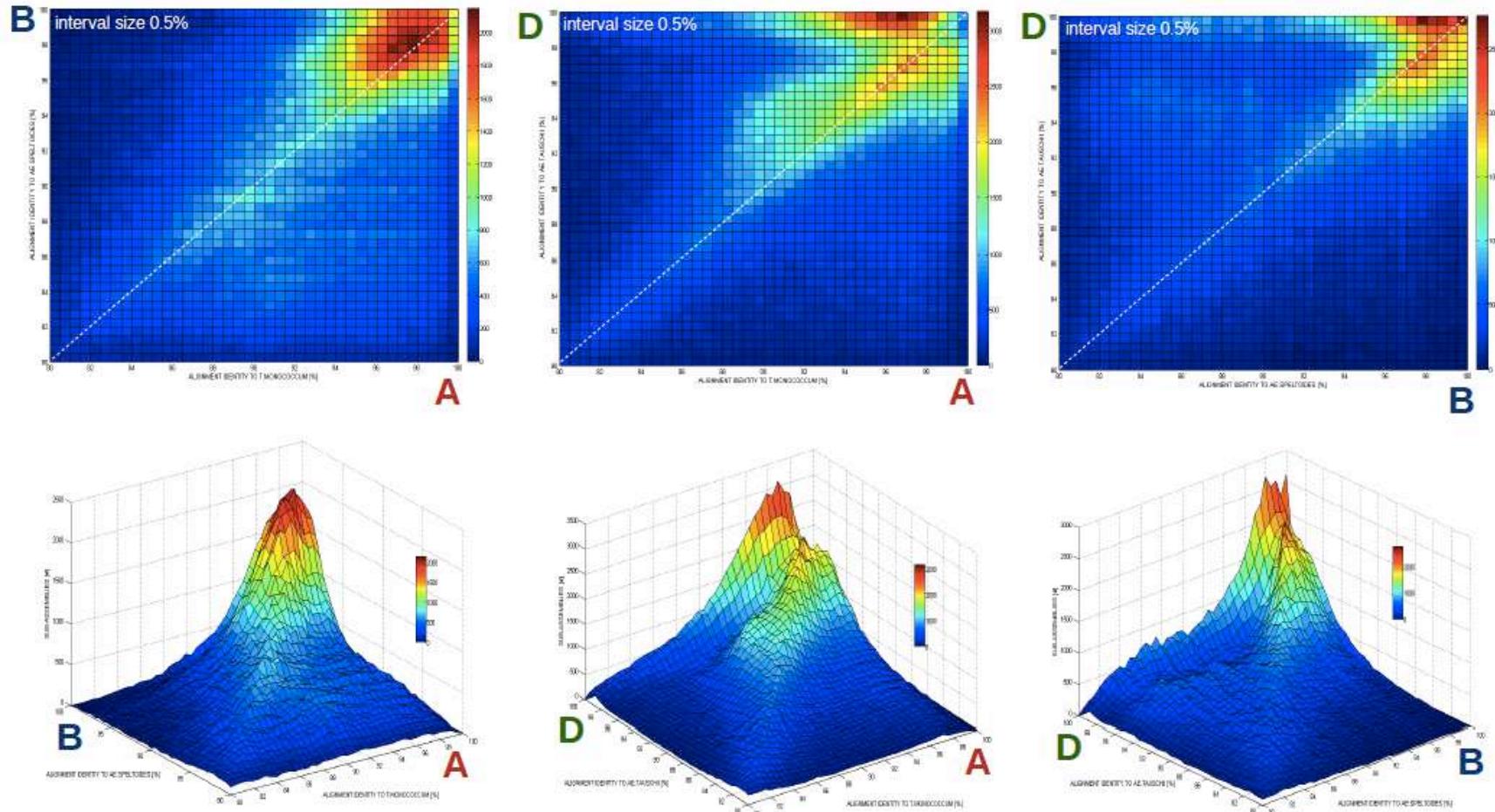
Shotguns (Illumina 80x (*T.monococcum*)) and 454 (3x (*Ae.tauschii*))

cDNA seq's from the *Ae.speltoides* group (B)

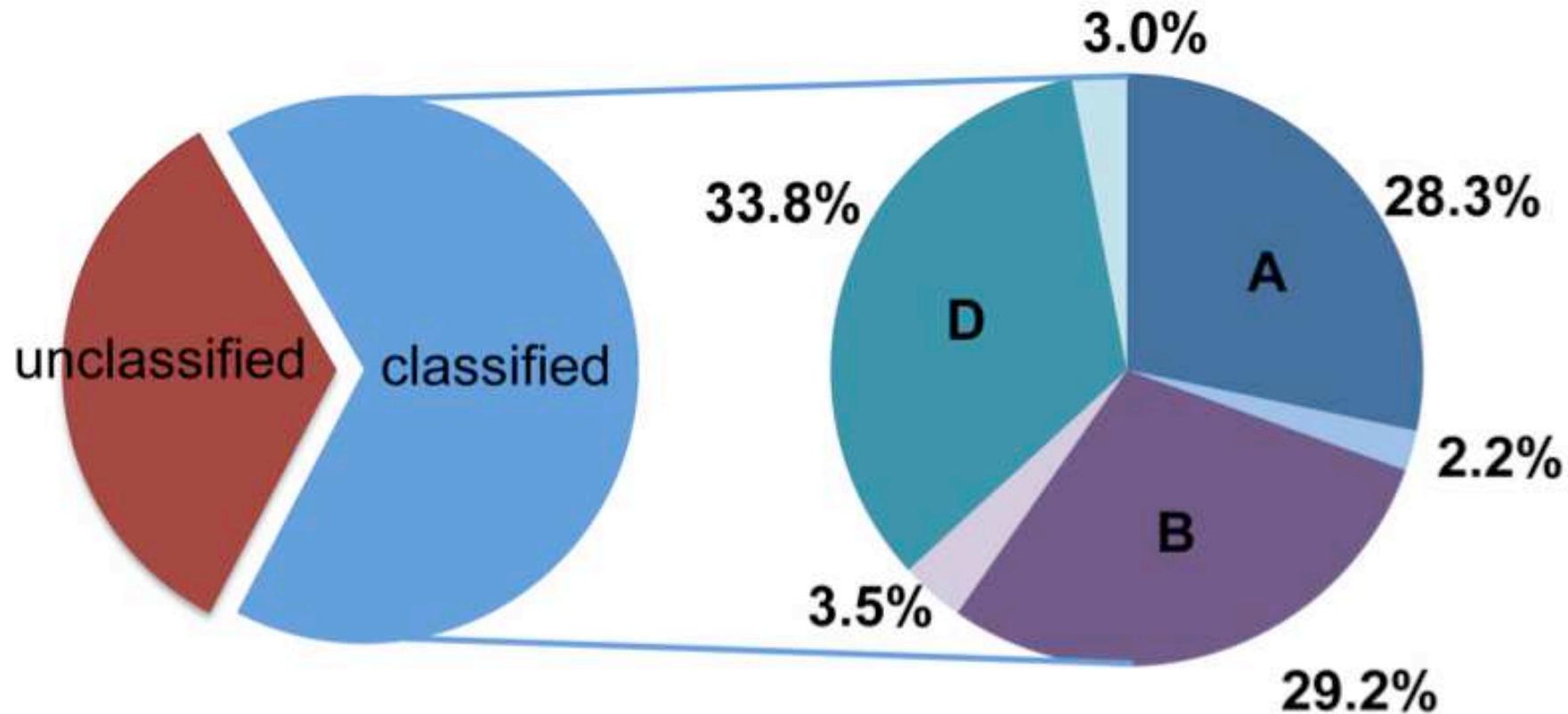
Can A and D genome shotgun data be used to dissect the ABD of wheat?



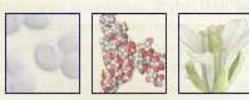
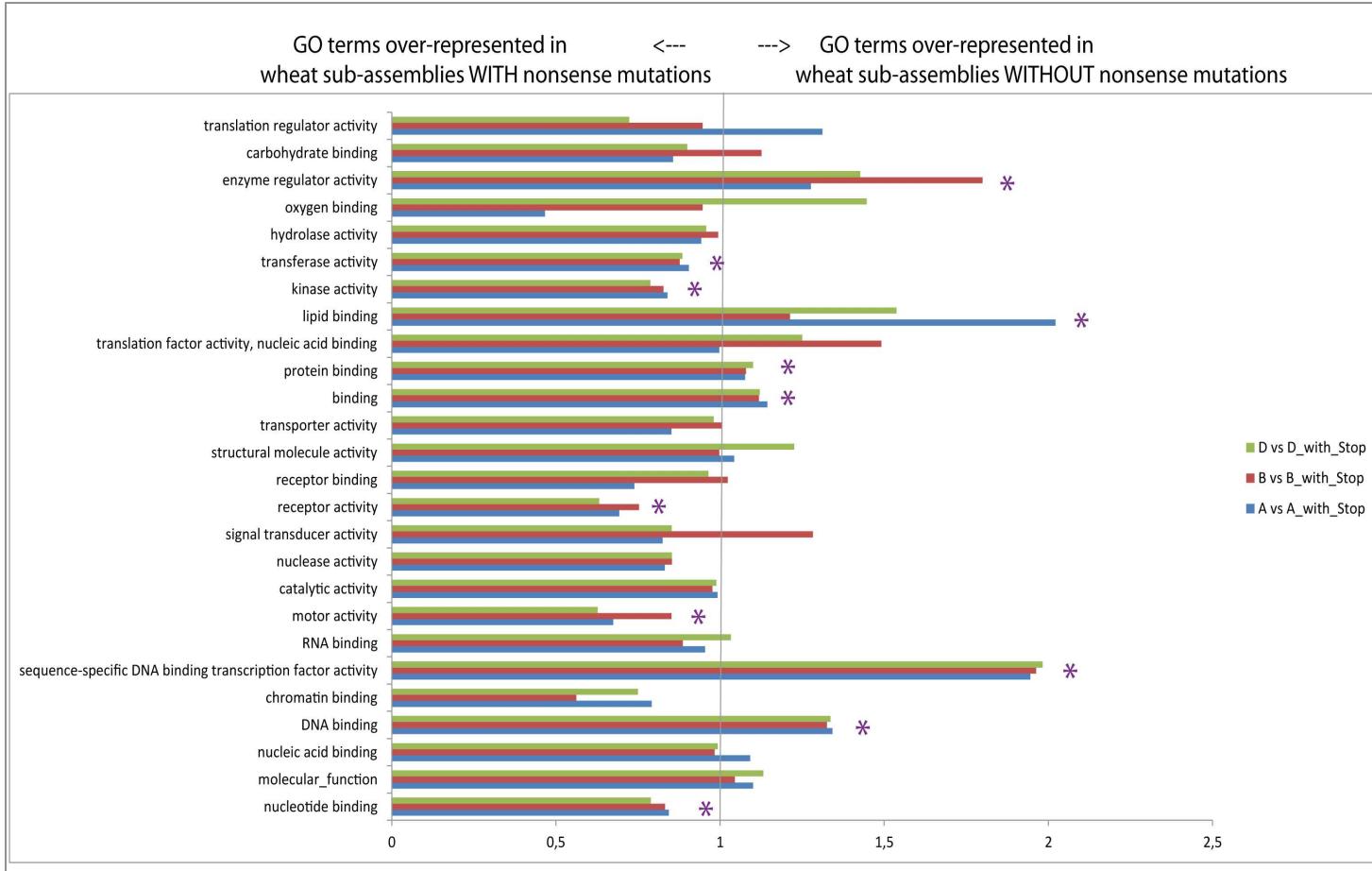
The Three Nephews: Similarity on a Sequence Basis



Wheat A, B and D Assignment using Machine Learning (SVM)



Particular Gene Categories are preferentially retained



Haystack -omics

Almost full gene complement detected and structured

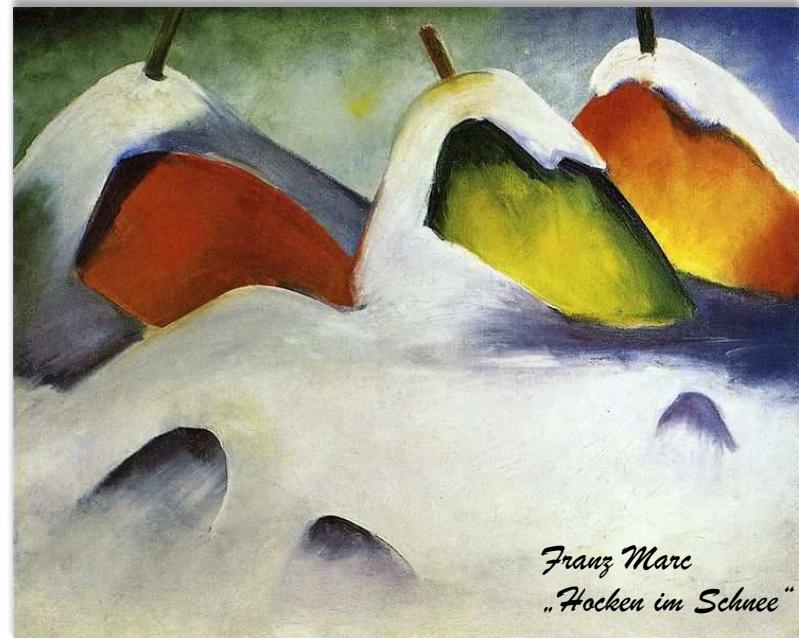
10000s of pseudogenes detected

Separation of A, B and D using machine learning with > 75% accuracy

Complementary to chromosome sorting approaches

Applicable to polyploids in general to get genome overview

Rapid and economic approach to pragmatically cope with limitations in sequence technology



Franz Marc
„Hockey im Schnee“

Take home messages

- A shortcut to access average sized plant genomes can be accessed using WGS, WCS and Genome Zipping
- Join of heterogeneous but complementary datasets delivers *Triticeae „gene-omes“*
- Provide jumboards for gene isolation, meta-analysis, genome wide functional analysis, comparative analysis, the $\times 10^3$ barley's/wheat's/ rye's,
- B's are likely products of WGD/introgression events

acknowledgements

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