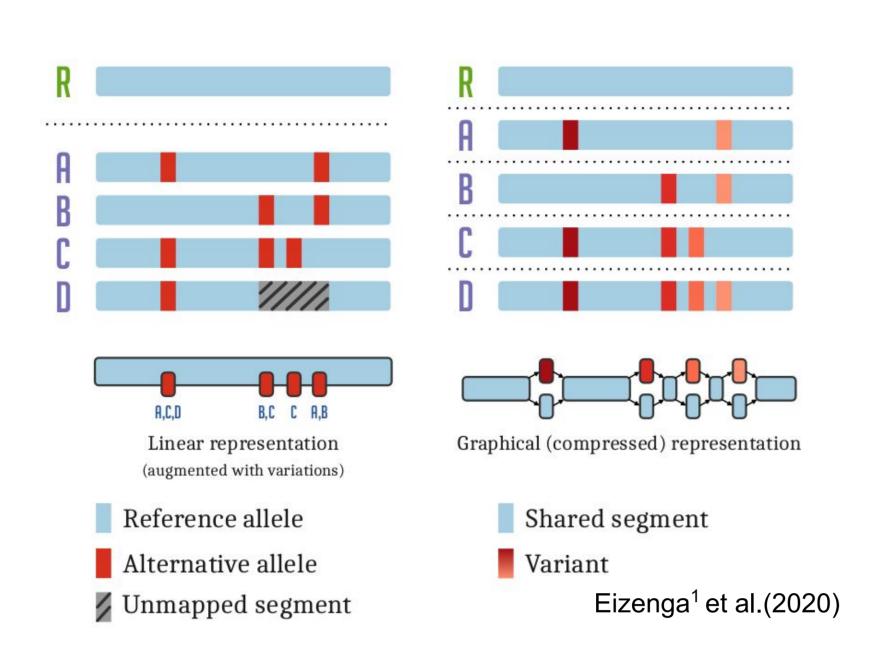
Scalable variant detection in pangenome models

Francesco Porto ^a , Flavia Villani ^b, Andrea Guarracino ^c, Christian Fischer ^d, Hao Chen ^e, Robert W. Williams ^d , Vincenza Colonna b, Gianluca Della Vedova a, Erik Garrison f, and Pjotr Prins d

^a Department of Informatics, Systems, and Communication, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, ^b National Research Council, Institute of Genetics and Biophysics 'A.Buzzati-Traverso', Naples, Italy, ^c Centre for Molecular Bioinformatics, Department of Biology, University Of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy, d Department of Genetics, Genomics and Informatics, College of Medicine, UTHS, e Department of Pharmacology, Addiction Science, and Toxicology, The University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN, USA, f Genomics Institute, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, United States.

We have implemented a two-step scalable approach to detect variants: first we construct a graph pangenome from a graphical fragment assembly (GFA) file that stores the fragments, where each fragment corresponds to a vertex of the graph, then we analyze the graph to detect all variants. We have tested our approach on a SARS-CoV-2 dataset with over 7800 fragments and on a dataset that contains all alternative sequences of the highly polymorphic human leukocyte antigen (HLA) complex.

Variation Graphs encode pangenomes



A graphical <u>pangenome</u> ¹ models the full set of genomic elements in a given species or clade.

The *variation graph* data model describes the all-to-all alignment of many sequences (genomes or genes for instance) as walks through a graph whose nodes are labeled with DNA sequences.

Bubbles

pangenome variation graphs, genetic variants appear as bubbles and ultrabubbles 2 (nested bubbles). These sites have a common starting context, a common exit point, and multiple possible paths that connect the two. Each path represents an allele.

2:ATTA

2:ATTA

1:CACTA

1:CACTA

3:AC

5:ACA

3:AC

5:ACA

HandleGraph interface

A compact and efficient data structure to represent large genomic variation graphs. (Optimized Dynamic **Implementation)** is a library implementing the HandleGraph interface with minimum memory overhead. This has required a careful encoding of the graph components

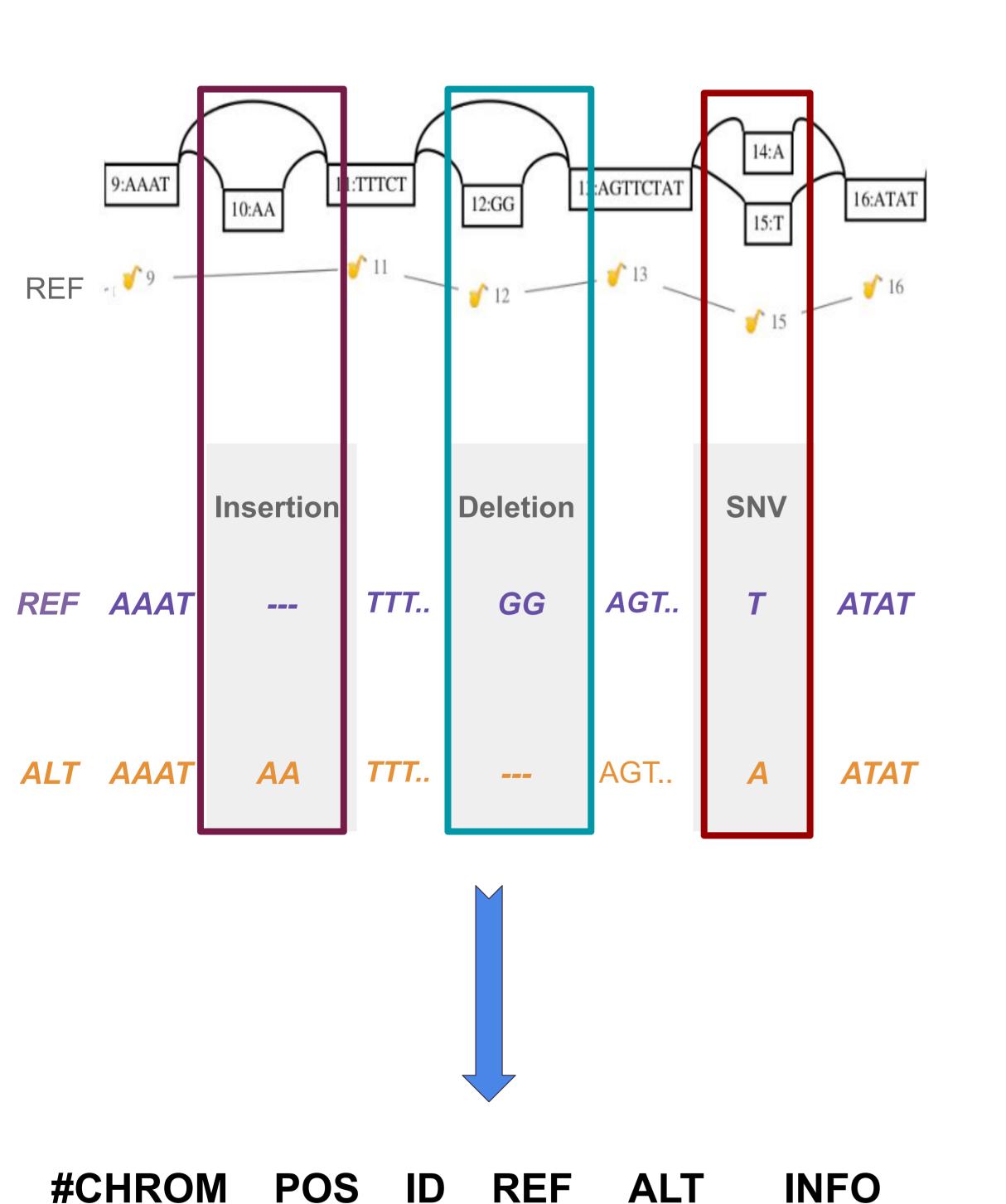
Why Rust?



Rust is a programming language focused on performance and safety.

- Great ecosystem (Cargo, crates.io, docs.rs).
- Much safer than C++ while having a similar **speed**.
- Friendly and helpful community.
- Used in many open source projects, such as Firefox.

Variant detection in variation graphs





6

13

22

Dataset HLA-DRB1-3123 Pangenome

Bubble

4:AAA

4:AAA

Ultrabubble

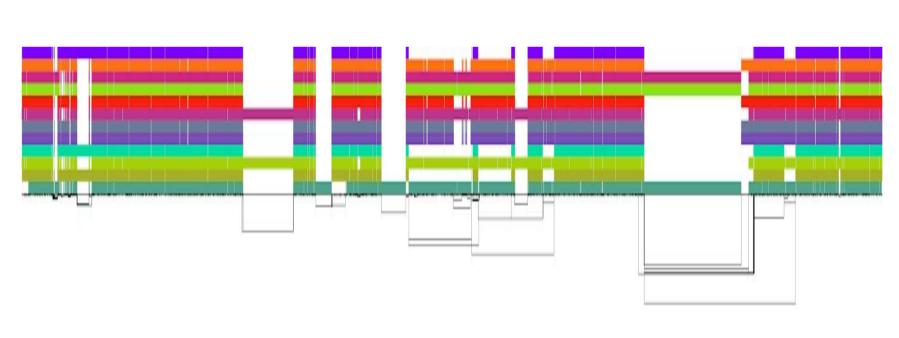


Image obtained via https://github.com/vgteam/odgi

- From 12 sequences
- ❖ Size: 163416 nucleotides
- ❖ Run time: ~0.1s
- Variants found: 7505

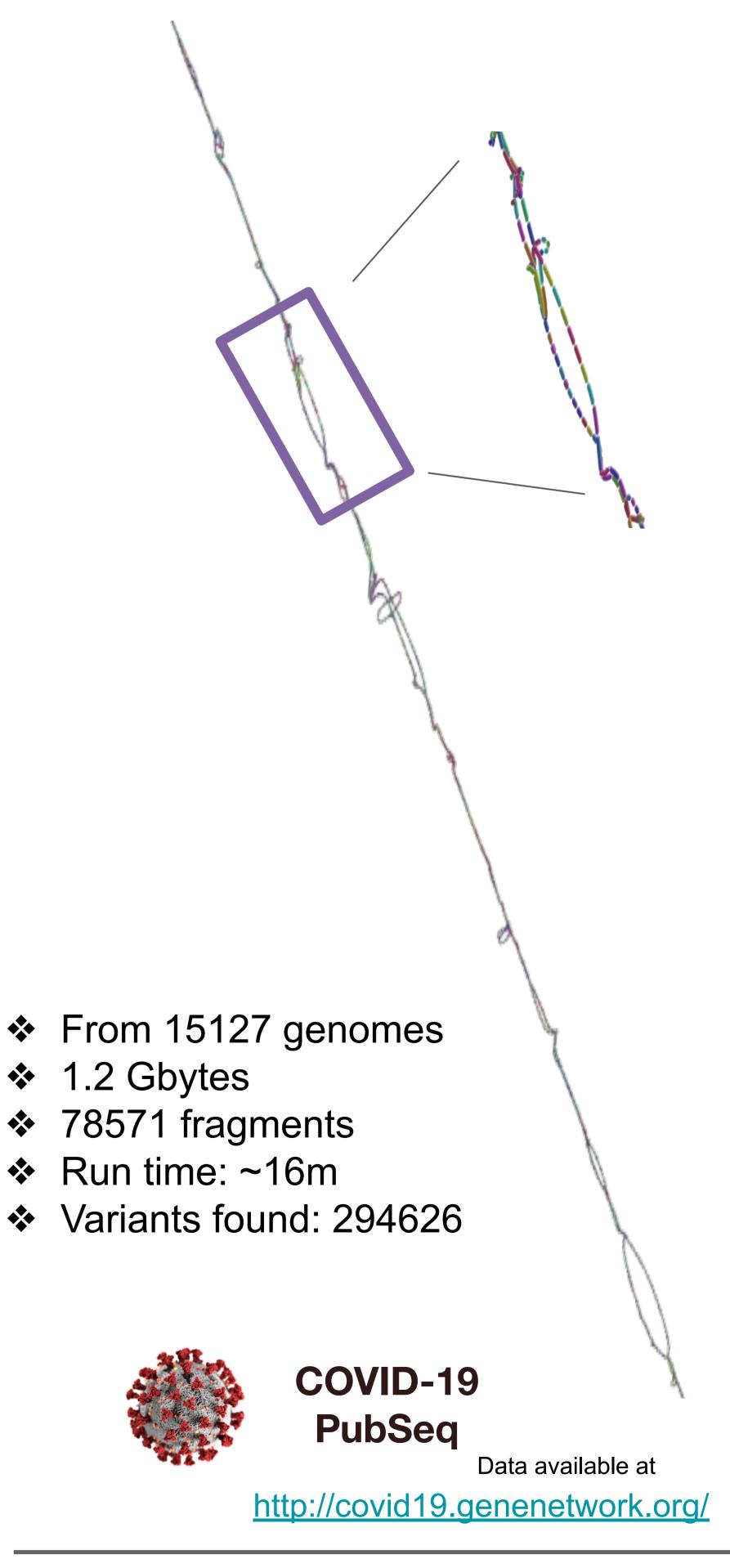




Google Summer of Code



Dataset SARS-CoV-2 Pangenome



Future work

- implementation Parallel to improve speed.
- Identification bubbles complex (Superbubbles, Ultrabubbles, and Cacti).

- Eizenga et al. (2020). Pangenome graphs. Annual Reviews of Genomics and Human Genetics, 21.
- Computational Biology 25.7 (2018): 649-663.

AA

A

TYPE=ins

TYPE=del

TYPE=snv

GG