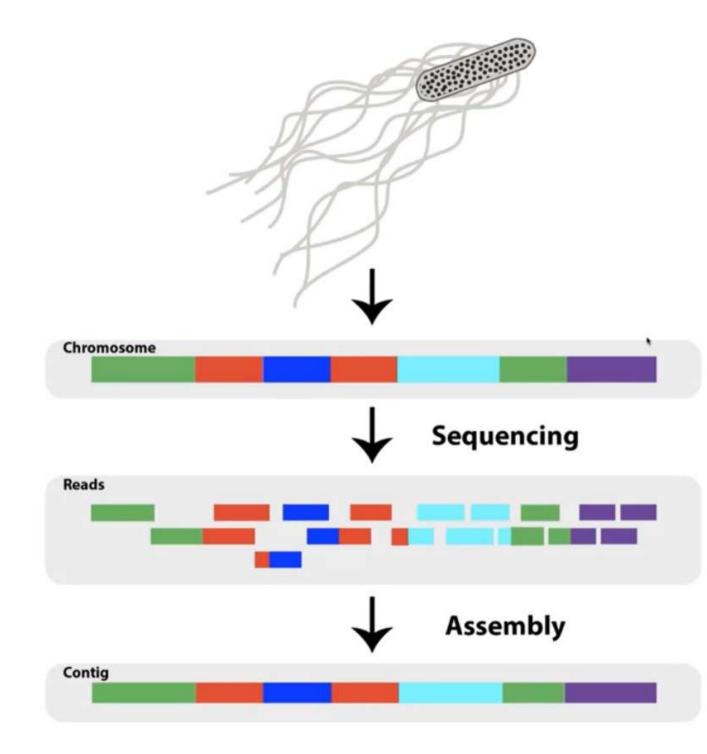
Genome Assembly

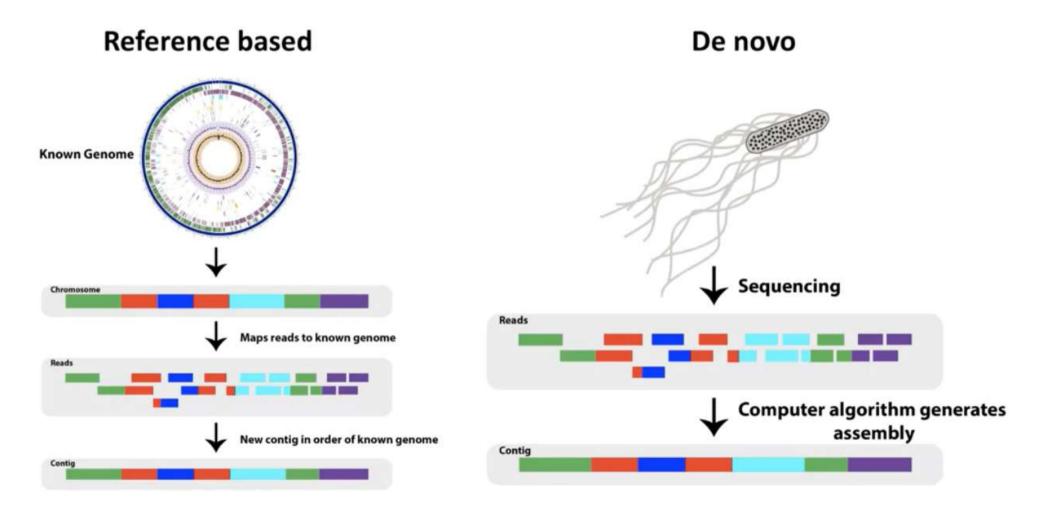
What does it mean to assemble a genome?

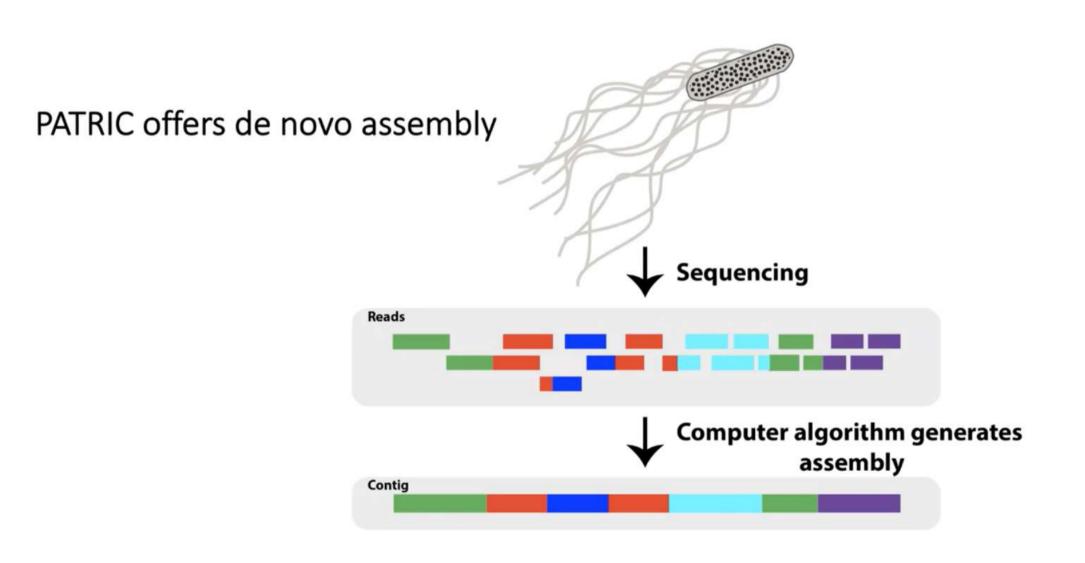
Genome assembly

- Chromosomes fragmented
- Fragments sequenced
- Sequences put back together



Types of Assembly





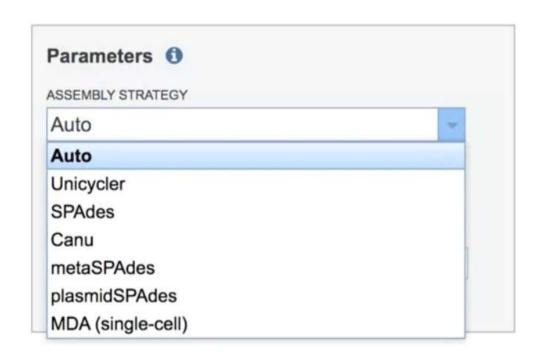
Sequencing reads

- Illumina
 - Average read length typically 50-300 nucleotides per read
- Ion Torrent
 - Average read length of approximately 400 nucleotides per read
- PacBio
 - Average read length 10-16 kb nucleotides per read, but sometimes shorter
- Nanopore
 - Read length ranges from 500 to 2.3 Mb nucleotides per read



Sequencing strategies

- Unicycler
 - · Can be used for hybrid assembly
- SPAdes
 - · Short reads only
- Canu
 - Long-reads
- metaSPAdes
 - Metagenomes
- plasmidSPAdes
 - Assemblying plasmids from whole genome sequencing data
- Multiple Displacement Amplification (MDA)
 - · Whole genome amplification prior to single-cell sequencing
 - · SPAdes strategy



Hybrid genome assembly

- Combines long and short reads to assemble a genome
 - Unicycler
 - Can first do Canu, and then polish with short reads using the pylon iterations

Polishing the assembly

- Tries to fix small errors in the assemblies
 - Goes through the reads to correct base pair errors or short regions
- Racon is for long reads
- Pylon is for short reads

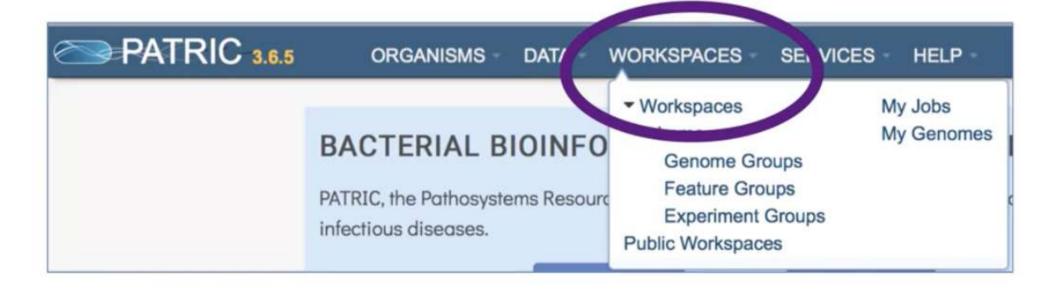


Assembly course

- Several short instructional videos
- Question follows each video
- Location of test data

Assembly course

- Several short instructional videos
- Question follows each video
- Location of test data





Assembly Homework Assignment

Platform	Strategy	Name	Time to assemble	Short read coverage	Total contigs	Largest contig	Total length	#Ns per 100 kbp	Notes
Ion Torrent	Unicycler							n	
	SPAdes								
	Canu								
	metaSPAdes								
	plasmid SPAdes								
	MDA								
Illumina	Unicycler	I.							
	SPAdes								
	Canu								
	metaSPAdes								
	plasmid SPAdes								
	MDA								