Assembly of long, error-pront reads using repeat graphs

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Long read assembly

error rate long read <-> short read

Long read assembly

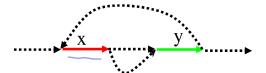
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- assembly fragmentation -> repeats

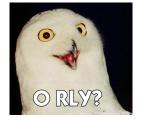
Long read assembly

- error rate long read <-> short read
- assembly fragmentation -> repeats
- ► Flye shoult resolve these repeats correctly

Disjointigs

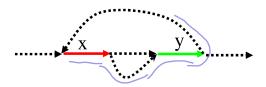
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- Flye uses a different approach:
- generate paths from overlapping reads without checking for correct assembly -> disjointigs





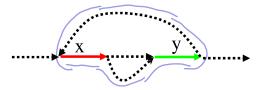
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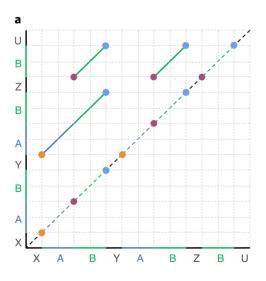
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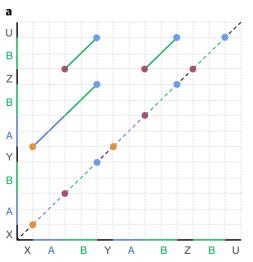


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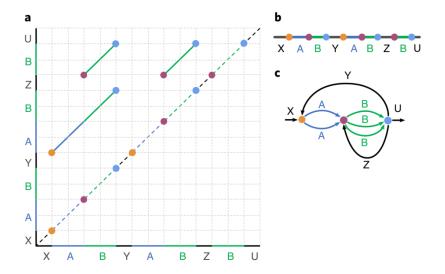
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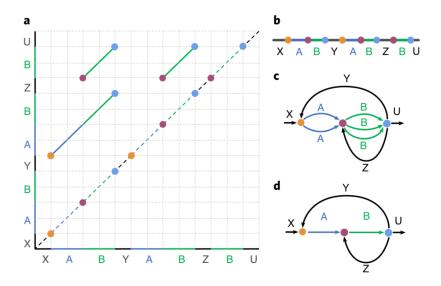






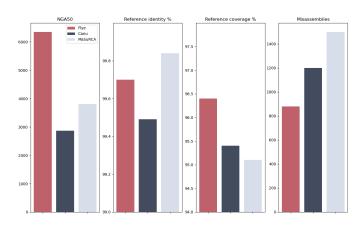






Repeat resolution

Results

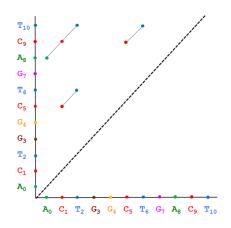


References

Appendix

Dot plot creation

```
- 9 10 - - 9 10 - - 5 6
8 5 6 - - 1 2 - 0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
A C T G G C T G A C T
```



Repeat graphs

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- >- means the repeat graph hasn't to be known

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- structure
- creation
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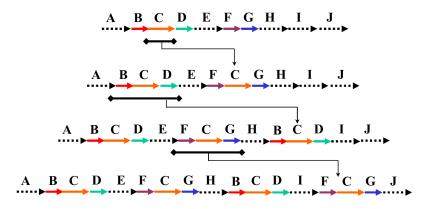
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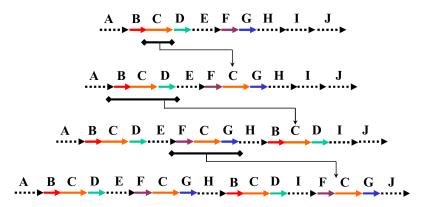
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- de Bruijn graphs need correct bases
- otherwise tangled graph

Segmental duplications



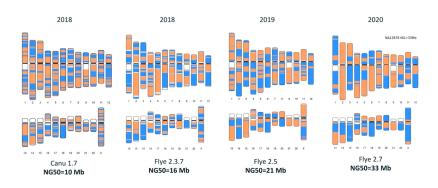
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Segmental duplications



- Segmental duplications are duplicated blocks of genomic DNA typically ranging in size from 1-200 kb (IHGSC 2001)
- ➤ They often contain sequence features such as high-copy repeats and gene sequences with intron-exon structure.

Contigity improvement



- colors are contigs
- color changes -> fragmented