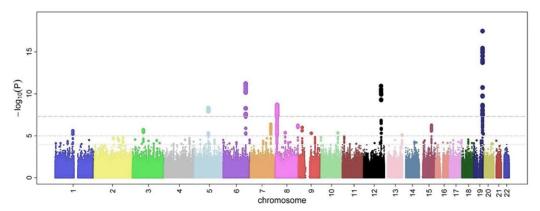
NGS - variant analysis

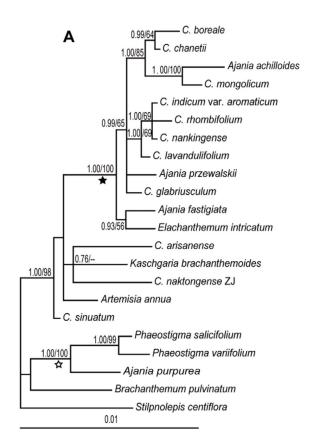
Introduction to variant analysis

Why study variants?

- Find causes for phenotypic variation
- Understand relatedness



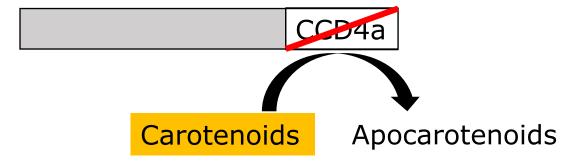
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genome-wide association study



Mutation

Causes variation
Change in DNA sequence





Mutations - causes

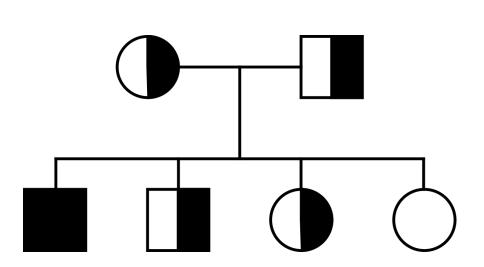
- Repair mistakes
- Unbalanced cell division
- Transposable elements

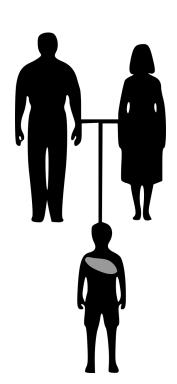


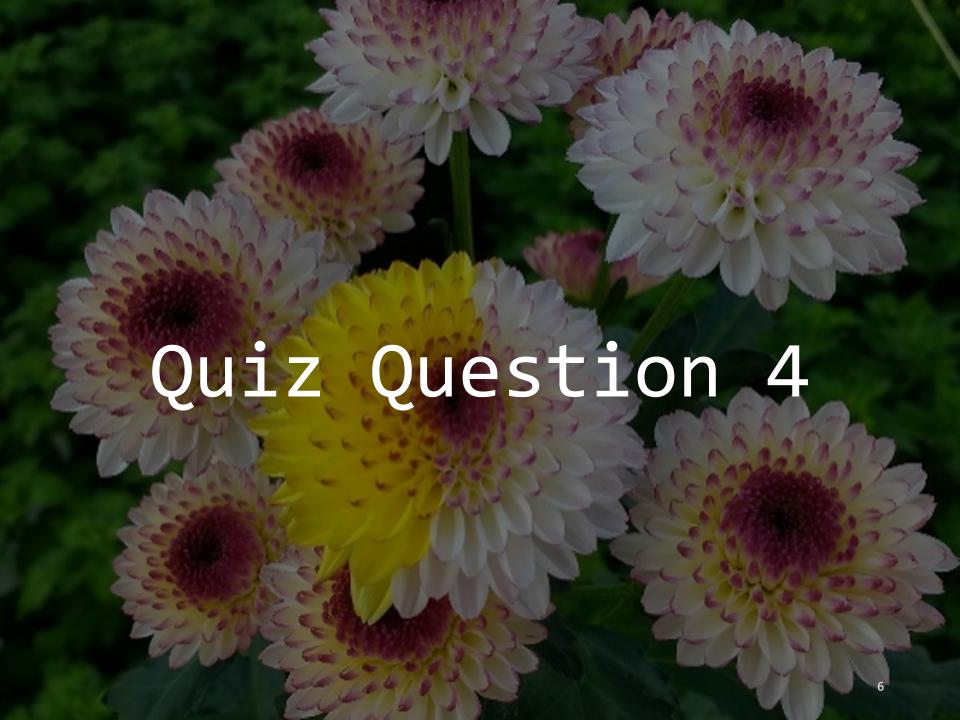
https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springend_gen

Mutations - types

- inherited germline variant
- cells caused by somatic mutation



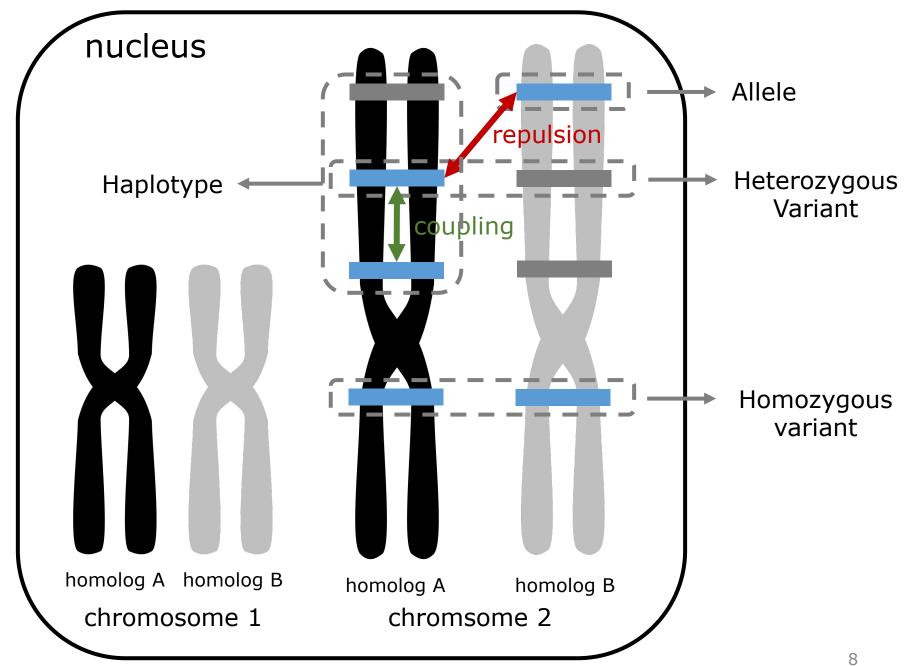




Some definitions..

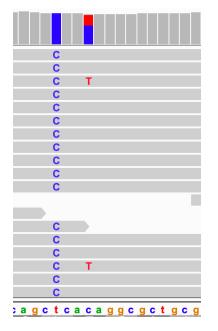
- Mutation: a change in DNA
- Variant: any difference that exists between any DNA
- Polymorpism: variation that is common in a population (often AF > 1%)

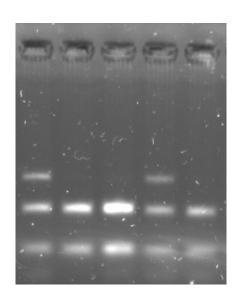
Variant vs polymorphism can be problematic: depends on the population



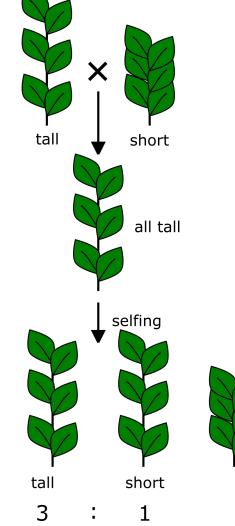
Detecting variants

- Phenotypic analysis
- Molecular analysis
 - Sequencing









Small variants

Single nucleotide variant (SNV)

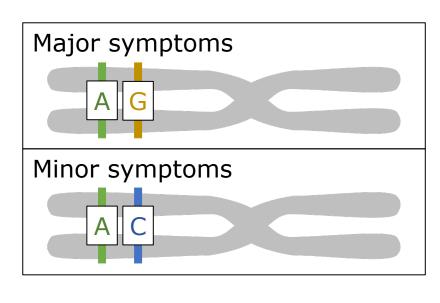
ATCATGACCGTCA ATCATGTCCGTCA

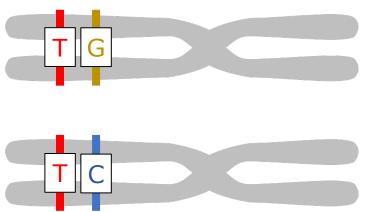
Insertion/deletion (INDEL)

ATCATGACCGTCA ATCATG---GTCA

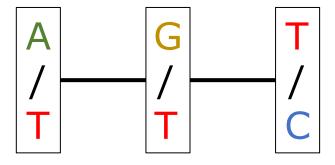
Haplotypes

- NGS variants: mostly SNP
- Most SNPs are biallelic e.g. [A/T], [G/C]
- Genetic variation is often multi-allelic



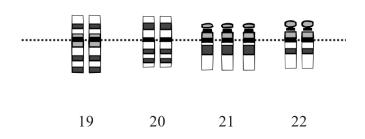


Quiz Question 5



Large variants

- Structural variance (> 1,000 base pairs)
 - Copy number variation
 - Translocations
 - Inversions
 - Deletions/insertions
- Chromosomal abberation

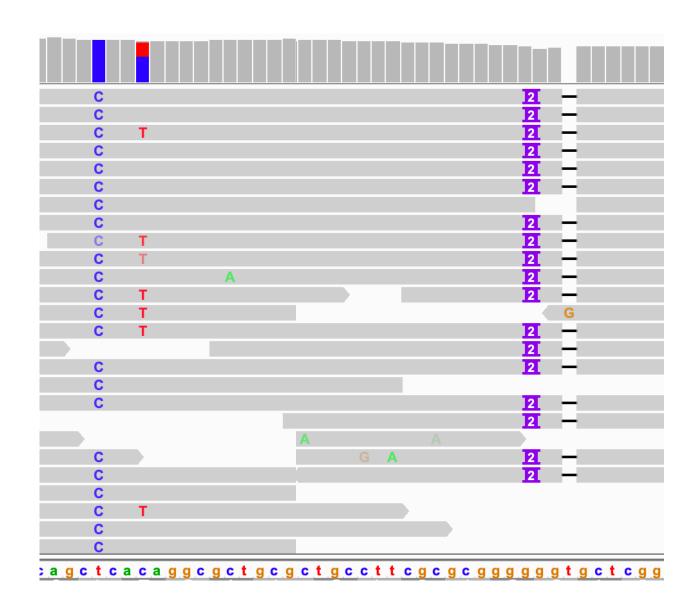


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aneuploidy



This course

- Inherited (germline) small variants
- Detection by next generation sequencing (NGS)



GATK

