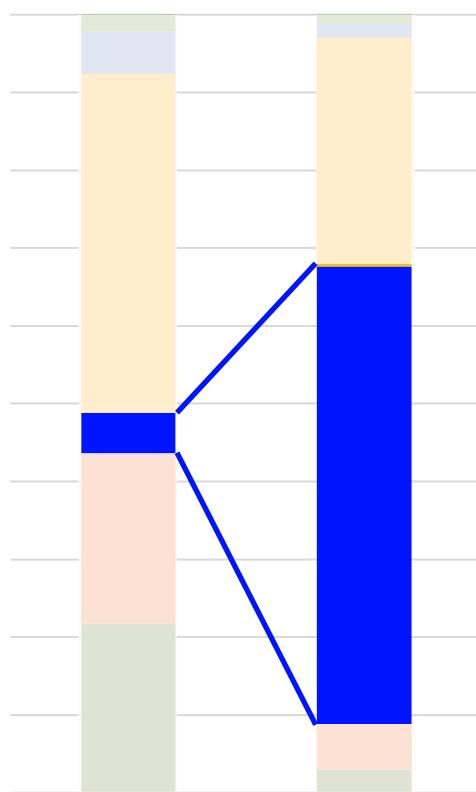


# *From reads to genomes*

Silas Kieser



Group A

Group B

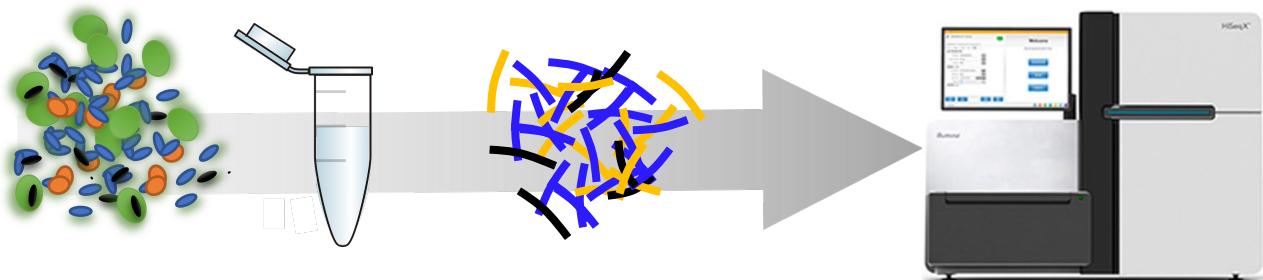
*Which one is it?*

# First metagenome study

Stein et al. 1996



# Sequence DNA directly from where they are

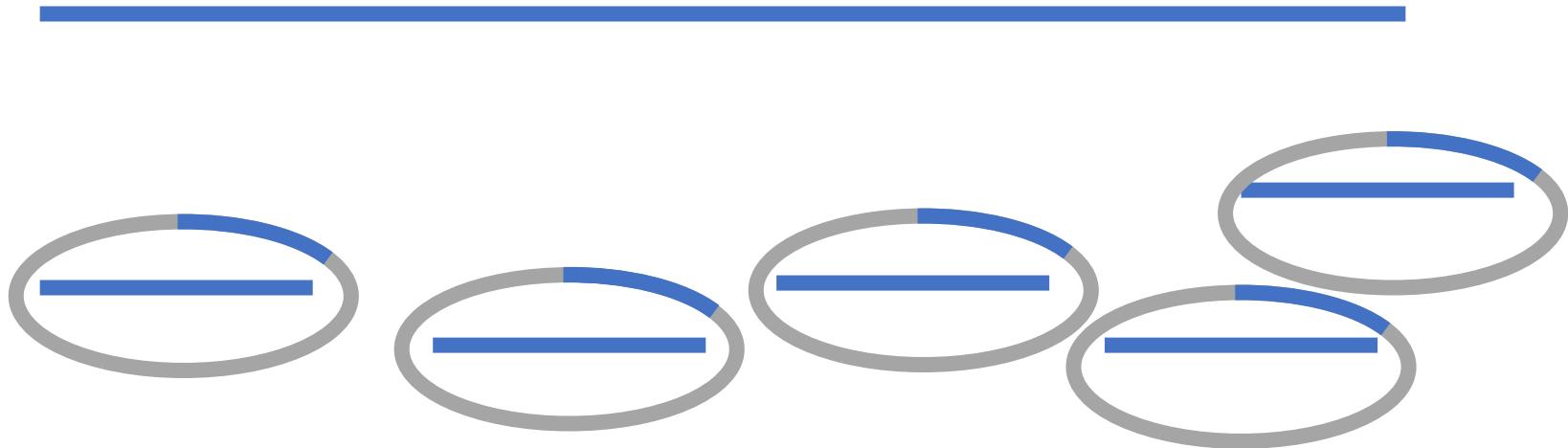


JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, Feb. 1996, p. 591–599  
0021-9193/96/\$04.00+0  
Copyright © 1996, American Society for Microbiology

Vol. 178, No. 3

## Characterization of Uncultivated Prokaryotes: Isolation and Analysis of a 40-Kilobase-Pair Genome Fragment from a Planktonic Marine Archaeon

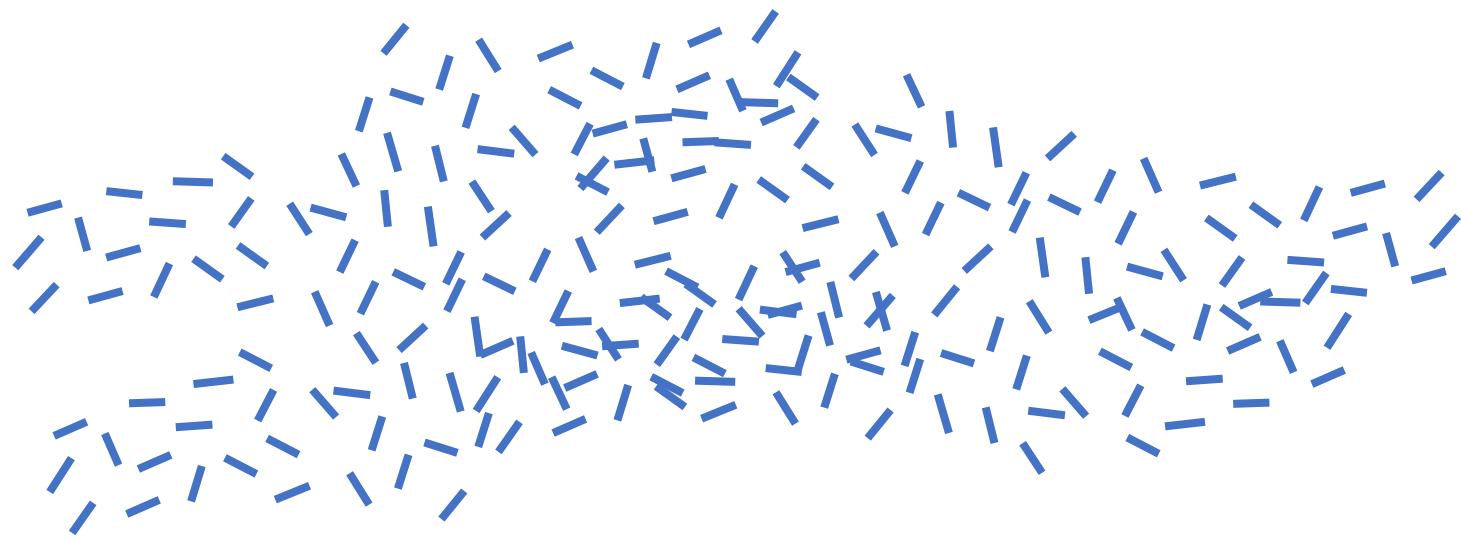
*Human genome project*



ATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT  
AATTCTATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT

A diagram showing two DNA sequences. The top sequence is ATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT. The bottom sequence is AATTCTATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT. A dashed blue line connects the 'T' at position 5 of the top sequence to the 'T' at position 5 of the bottom sequence, indicating a mutation or a comparison point between the two sequences.





ATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT  
AATTCTATCTCGTATTGTCTAGCTAATTCT

EXCLUSIVE Q&A  
DR. LAURA ON THE OFFENSIVE

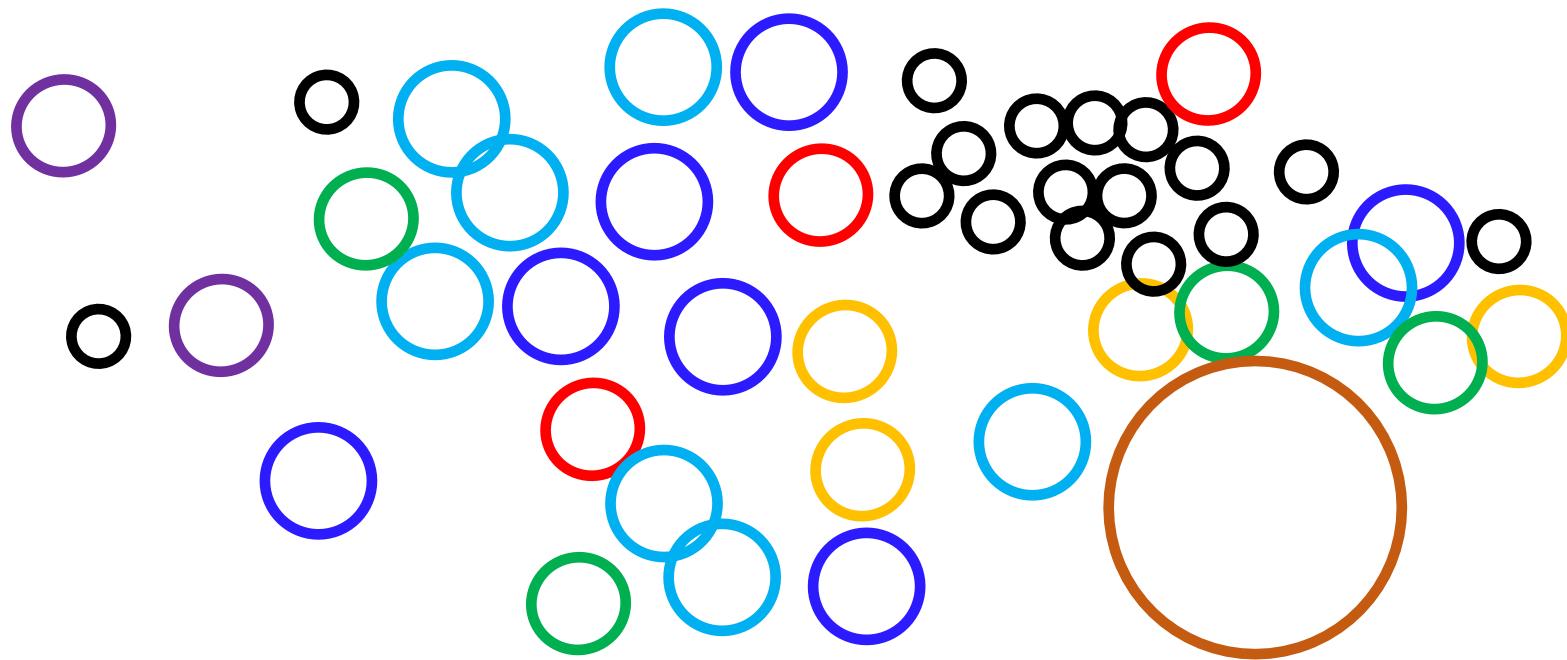
# Cracking The Code!

J. Craig Venter

Francis Collins

The inside story of how  
these bitter rivals mapped  
our DNA, the historic feat  
that changes medicine forever

Celebra



How do algorithms cope with  
this complexity?

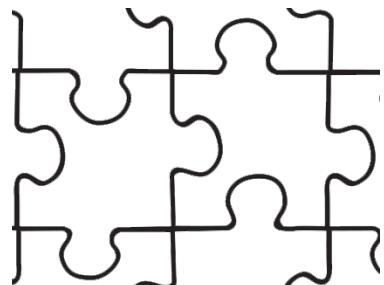
They don't



Children like puzzles, and they usually assemble them by trying all possible pairs of pieces and putting together pieces that match.

— Pevzner et al., 2001

# Assembly before

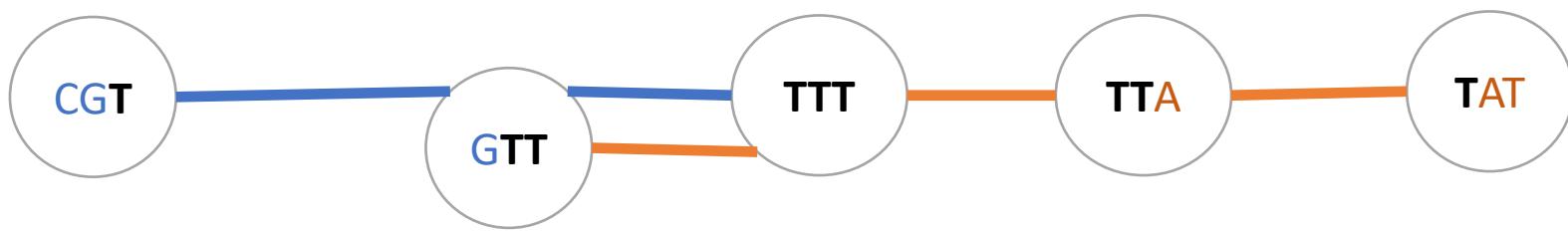


ATCGTCAC**GTTT**  
**GTTT**ATCGTCTG

# Assembly today

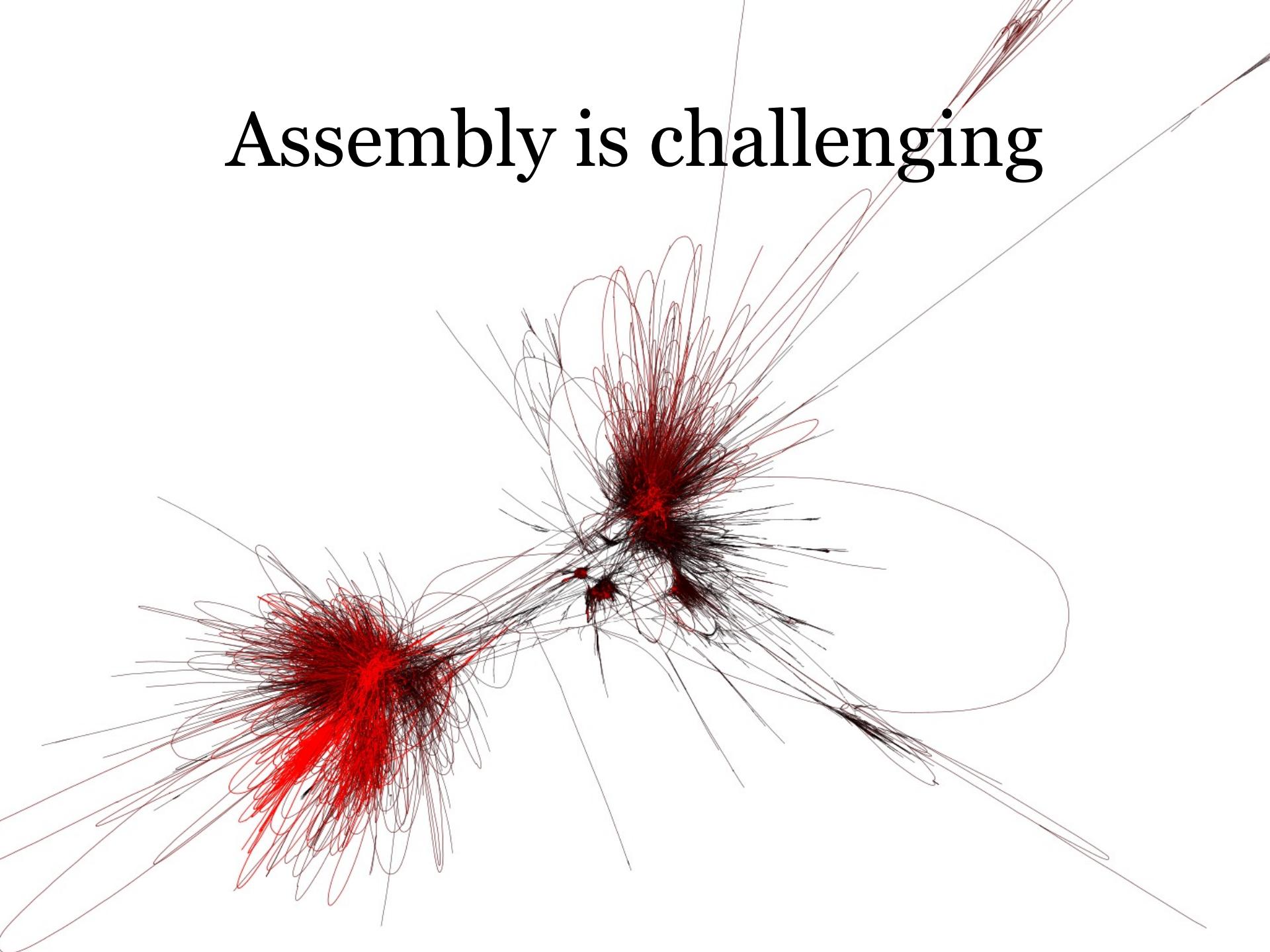
K=3

ATCGTCAC**GTTT**  
**GTTT**ATCGTCTG

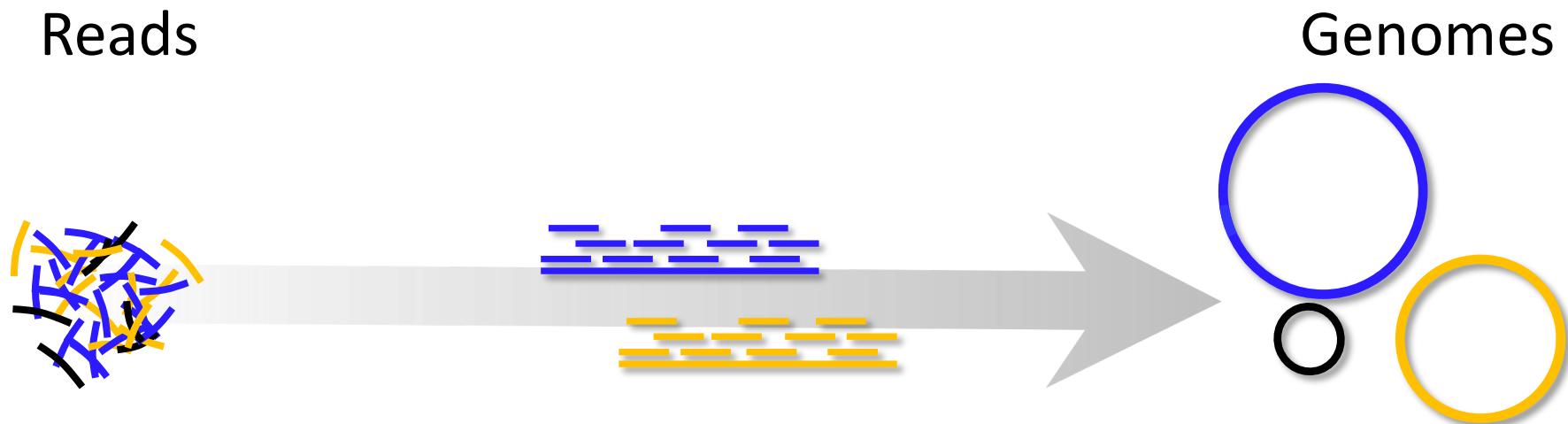


*K-mer*

# Assembly is challenging

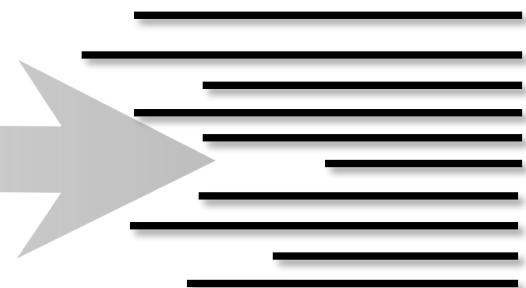
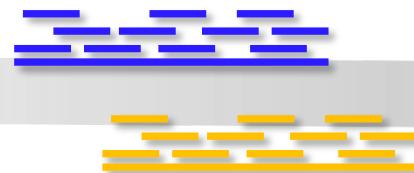
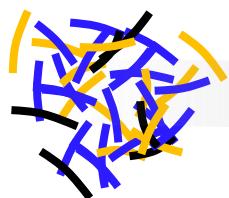


# Goal: Assemble genomes from metagenomes



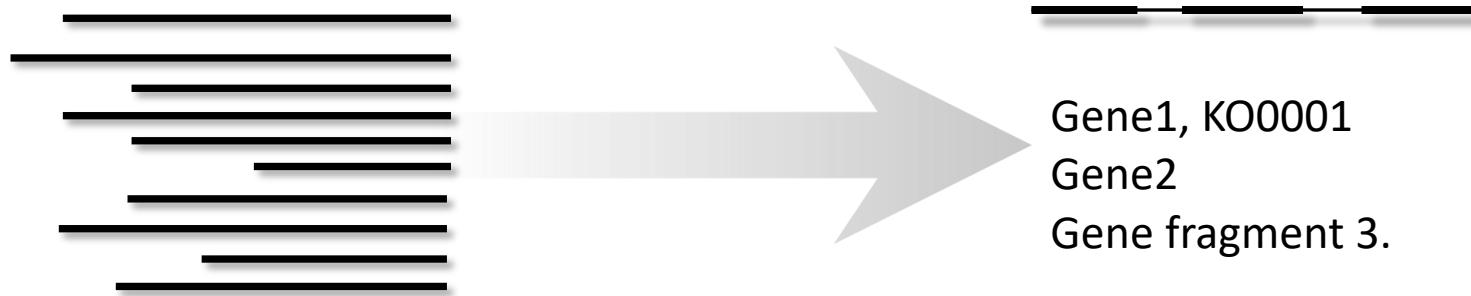
# Goal: Assemble genomes from metagenomes

Reads



Contigs

# Annotate genes on contigs



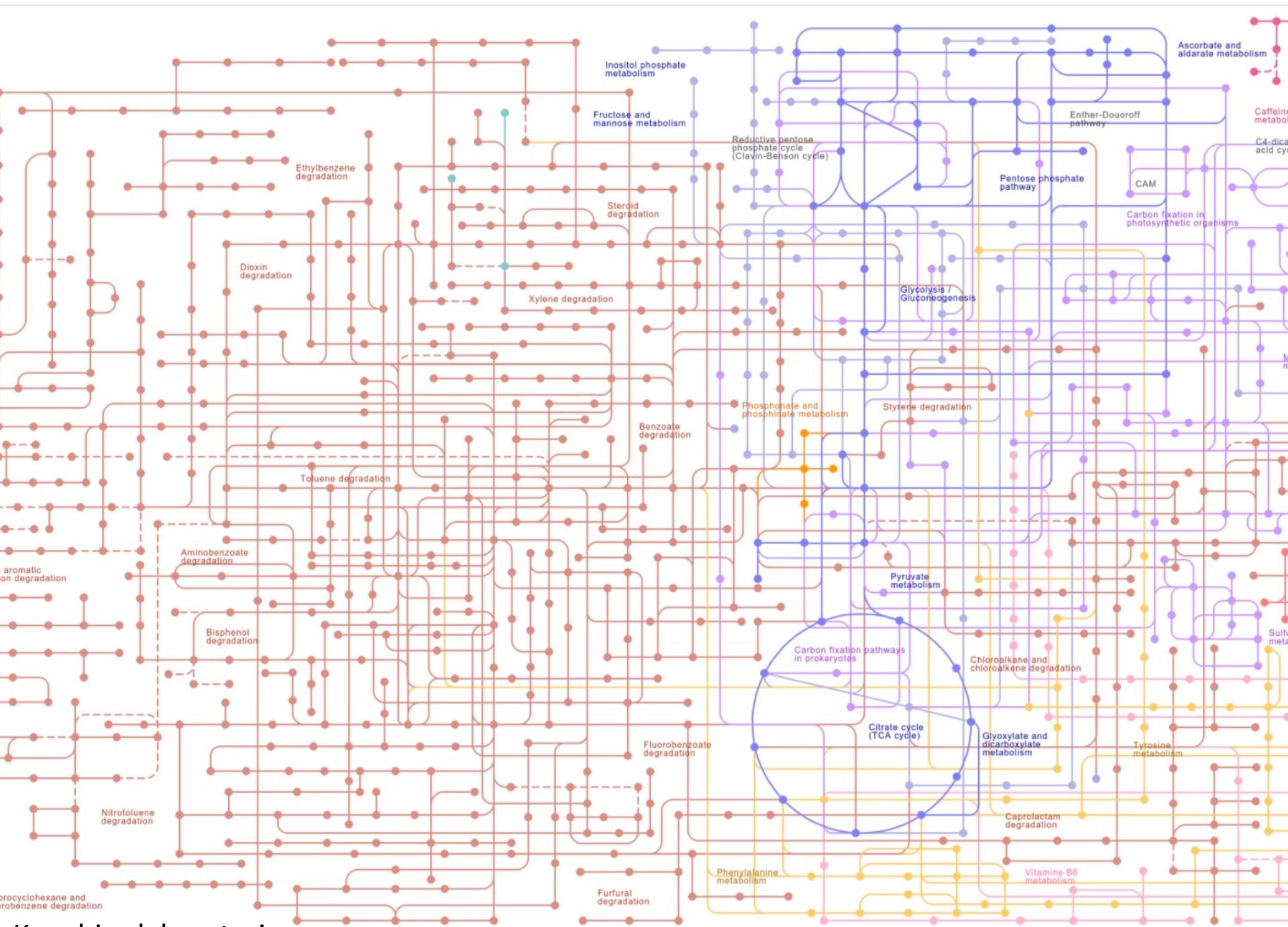
# Era of gene catalogs

# Functional potential



Bacteroidetes sp

# Taxonomy



# Analyze a metagenome

Who is there?

What are they doing?

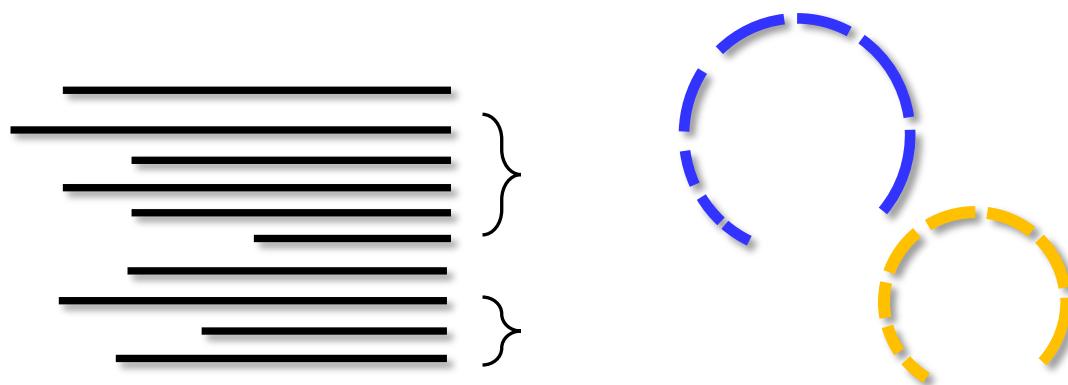
# Analyze a metagenome

Who is doing  
what?

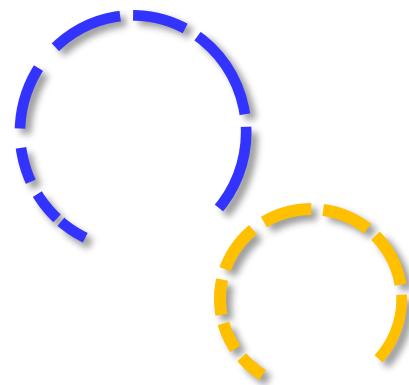
“Genes are expressed within  
cells, not in a homogenized  
cytoplasmic soup.”

Katherine McMahon

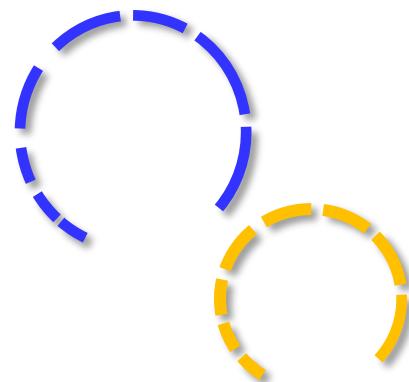
# Binning



# Binning



# Metagenome-assembled genomes (MAGs)

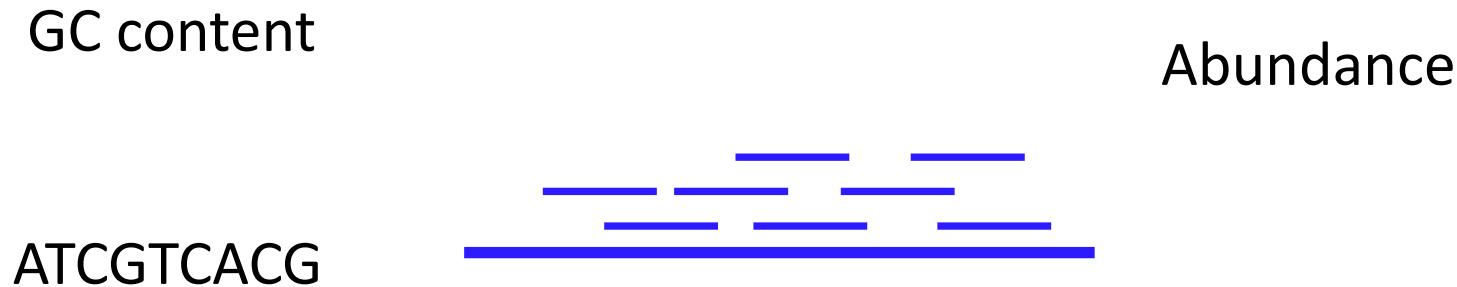


# The beginning of binning

Tyson et al. 2004

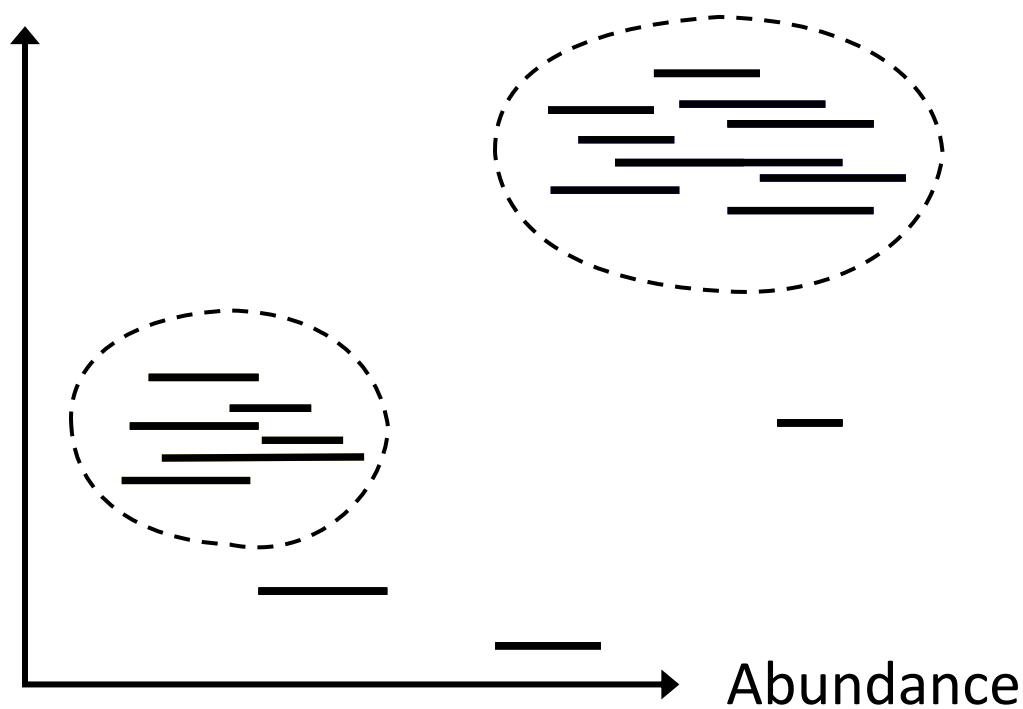


# How do we bin contigs into genomes?

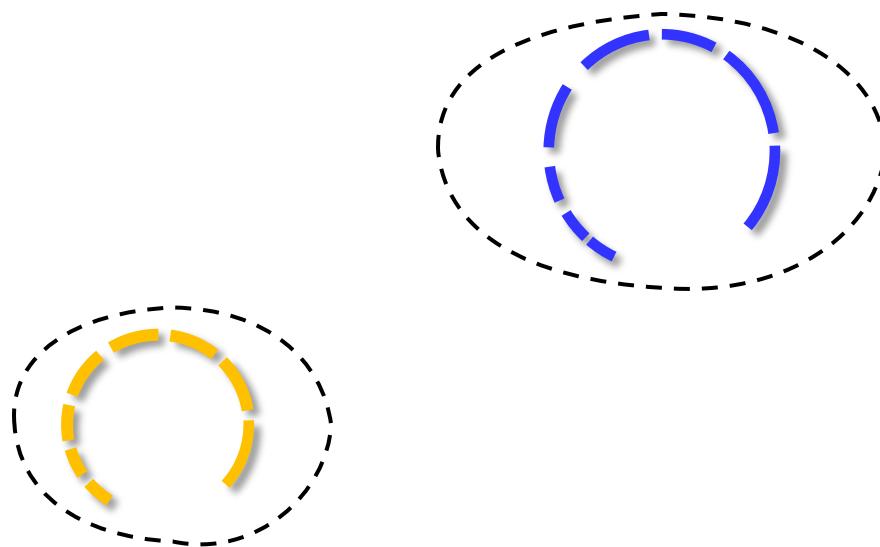


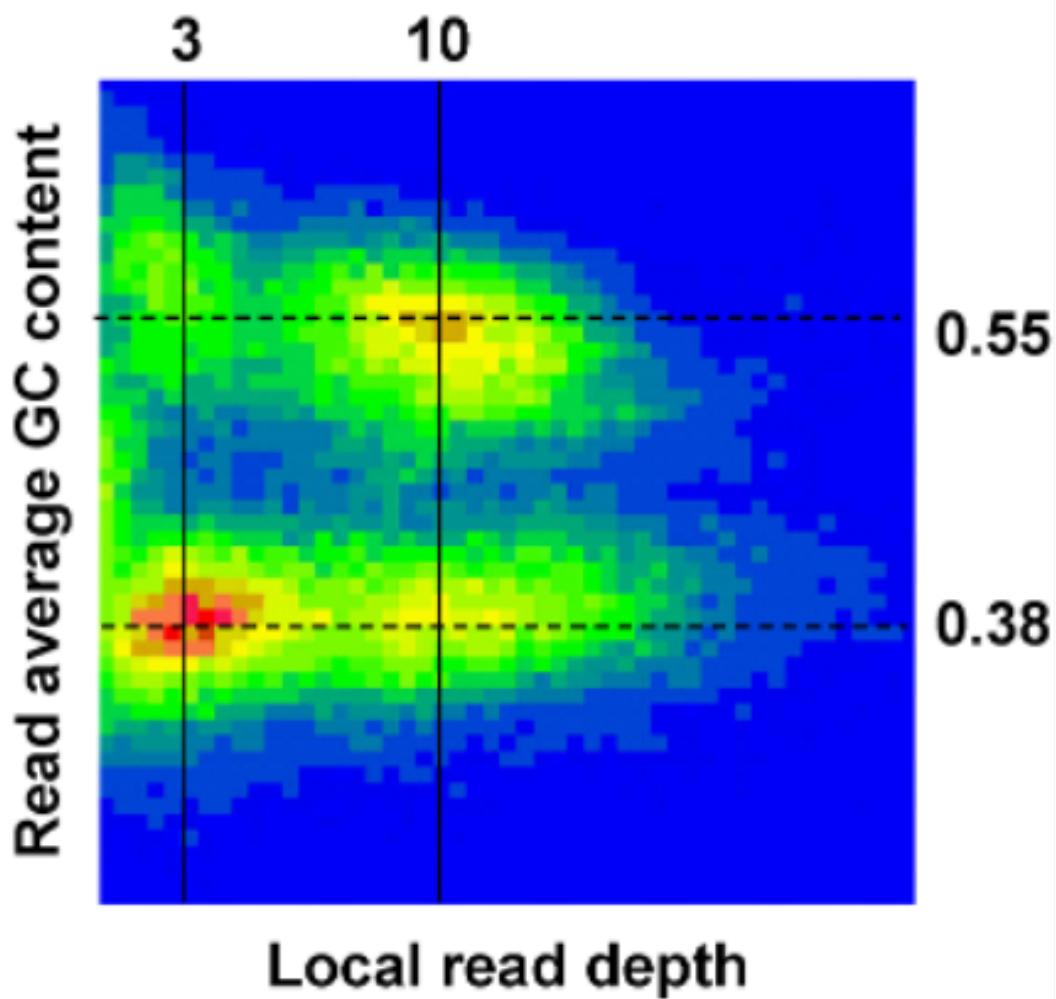
# Binning

GC content

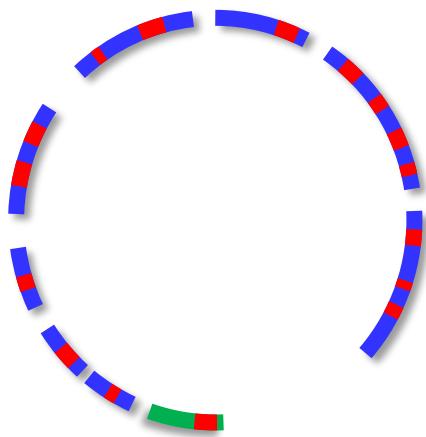


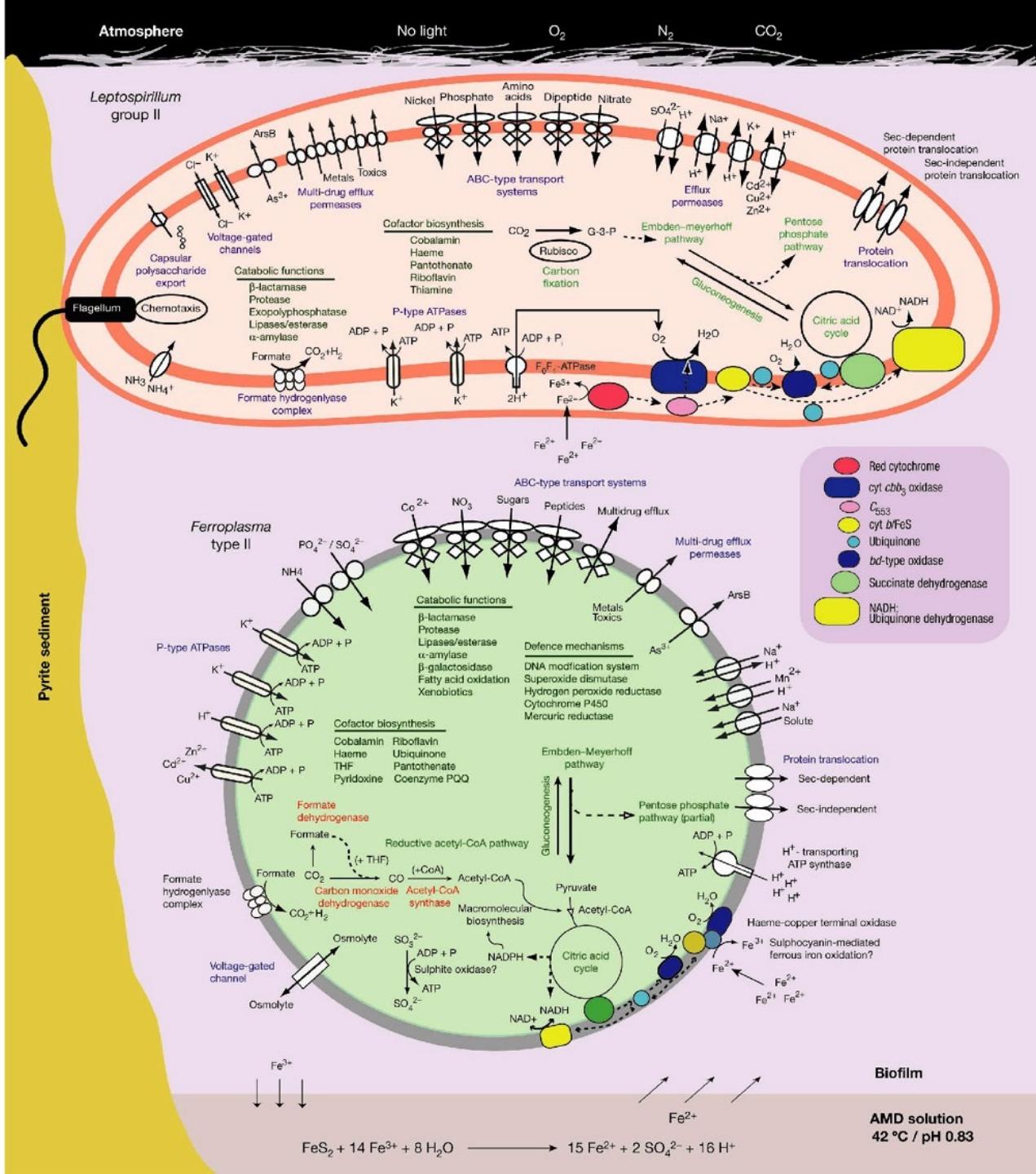
# Metagenome-assembled genomes (MAGs)

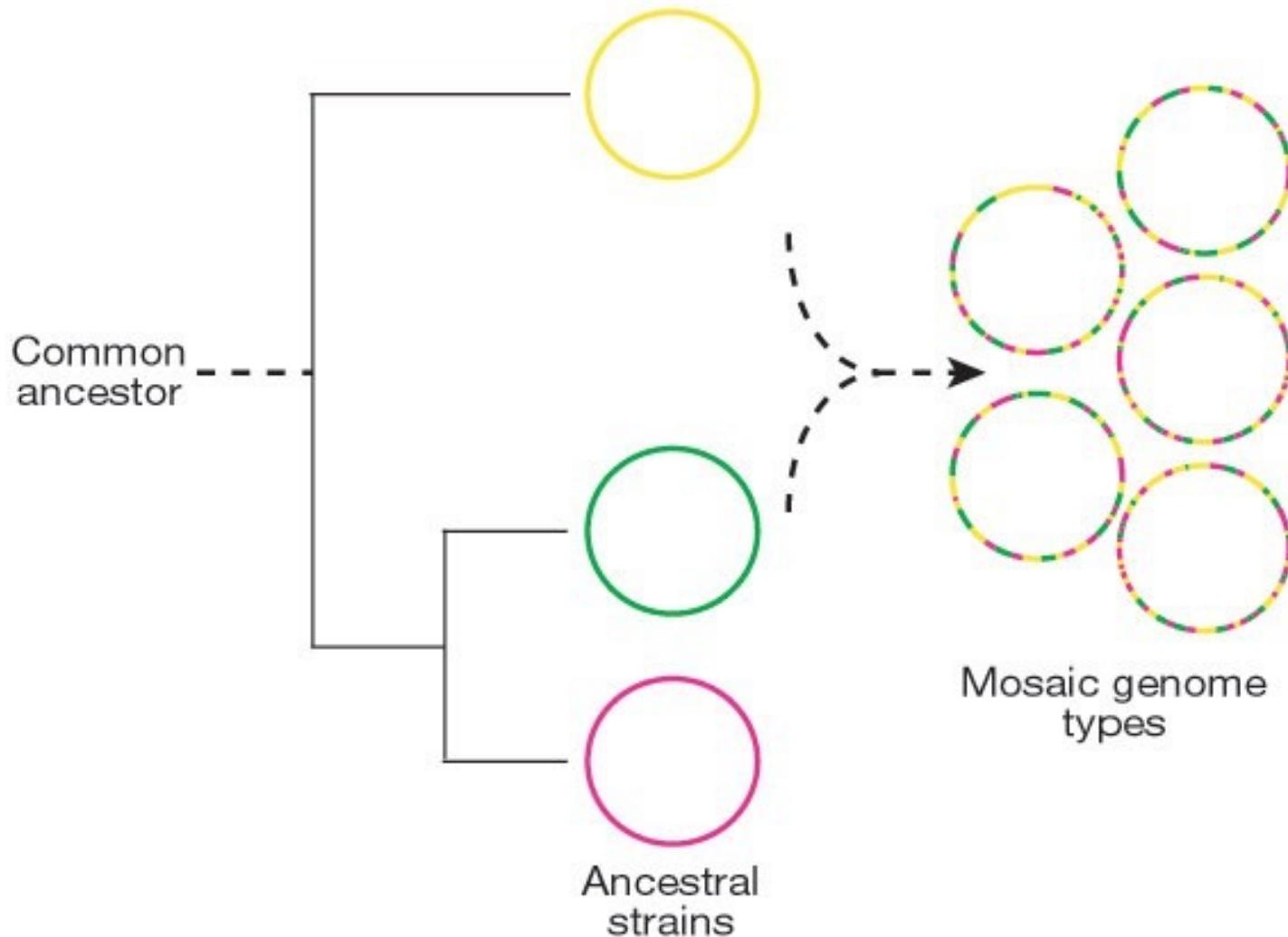


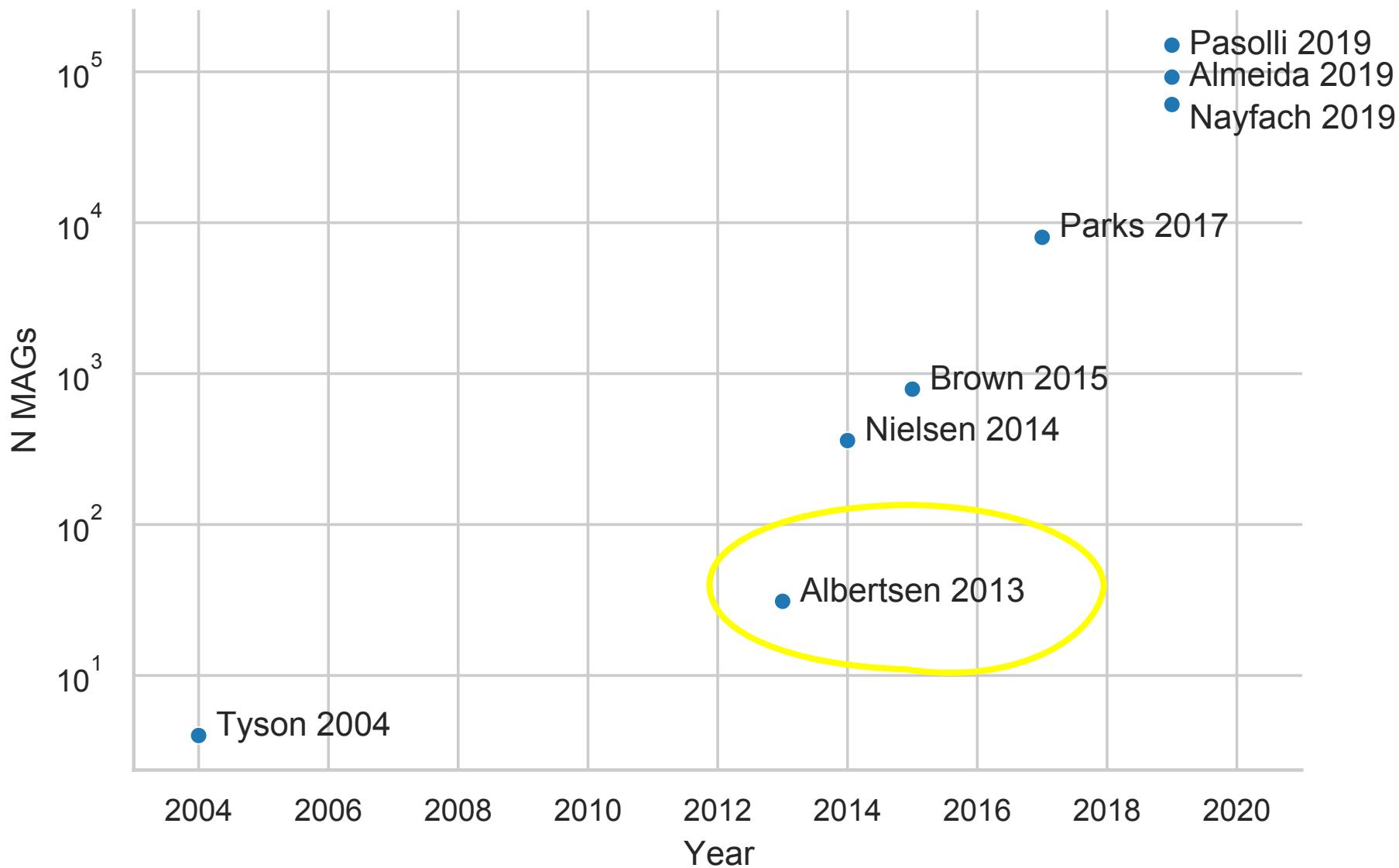


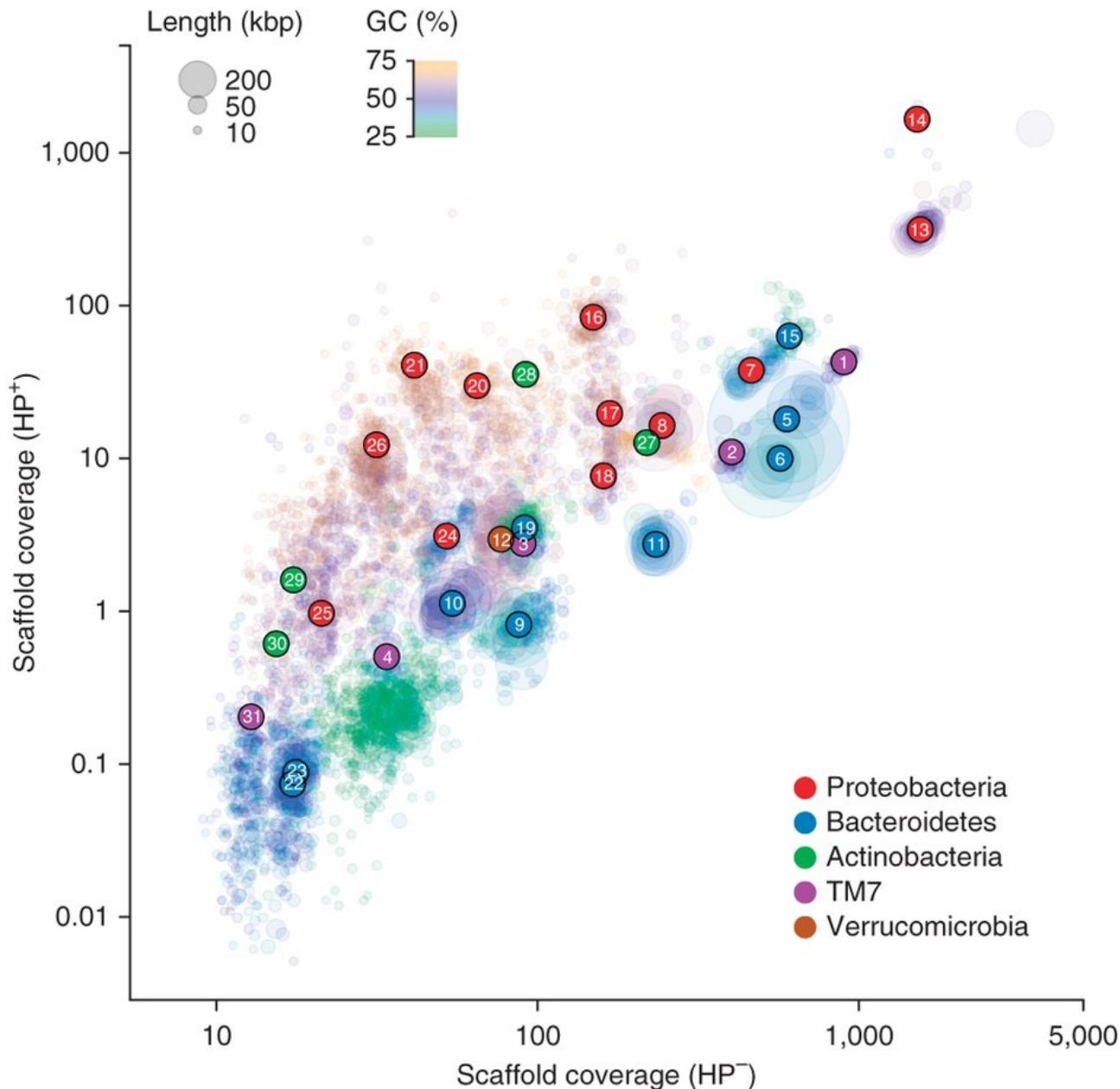
# Quality assessment of MAGs using essential genes

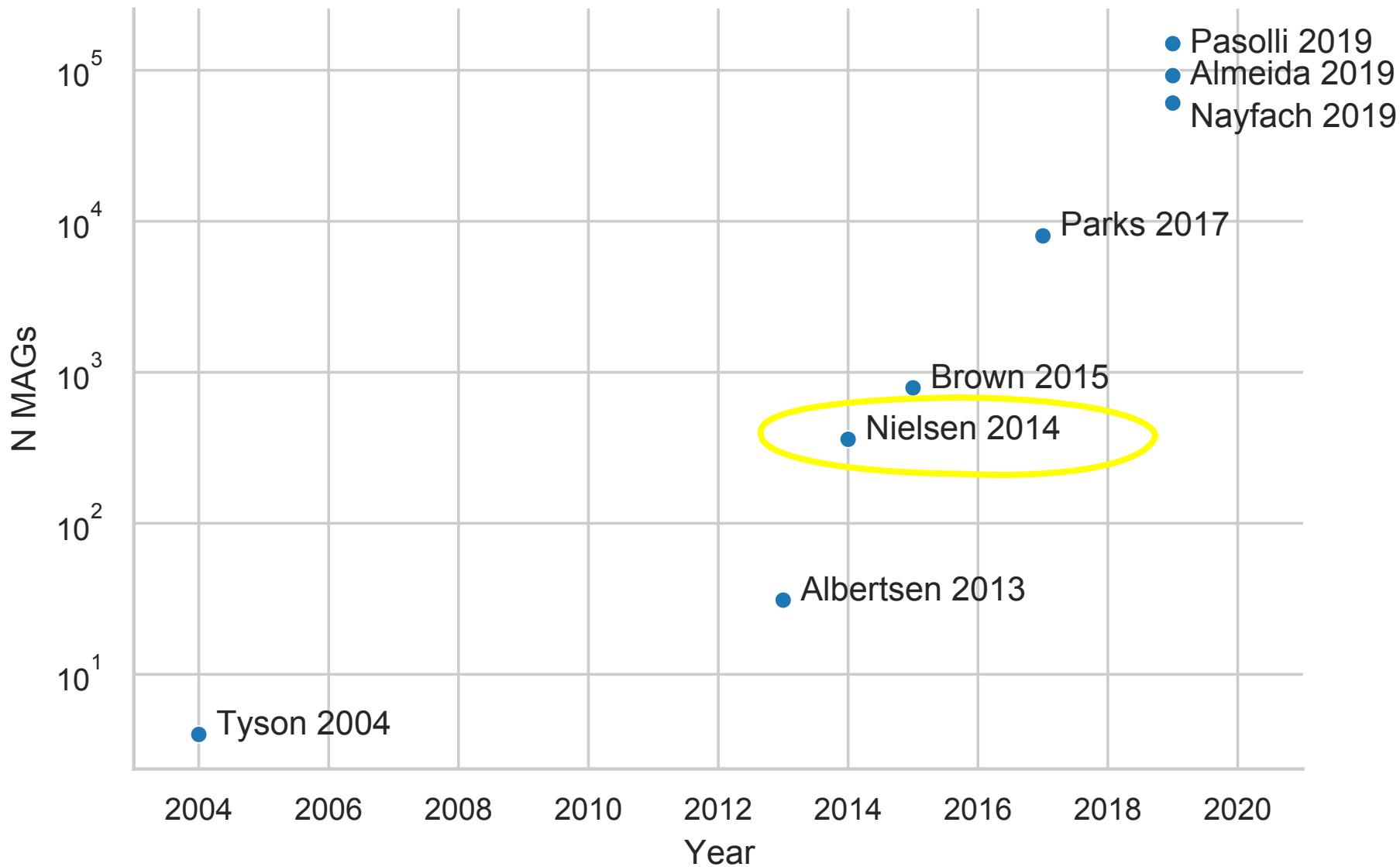


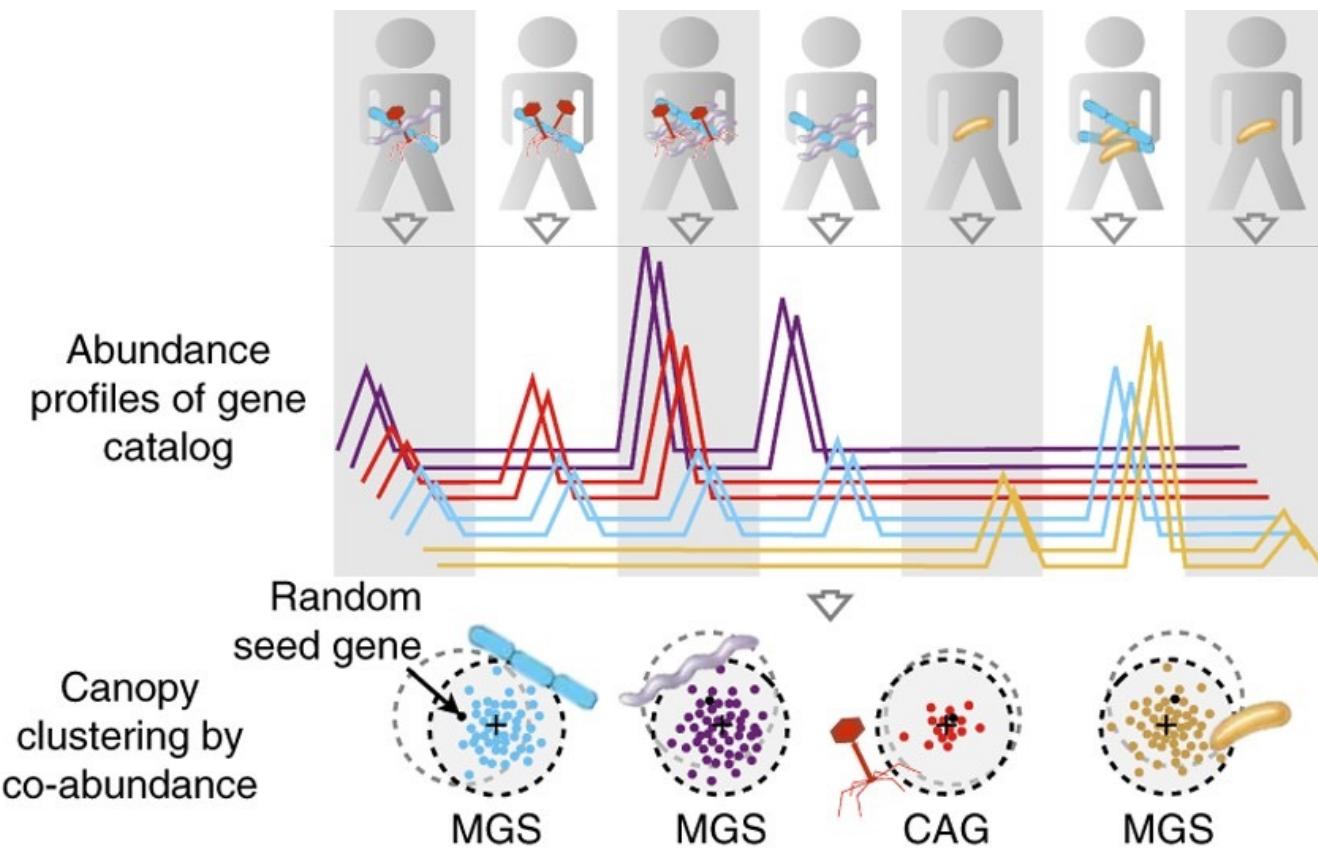


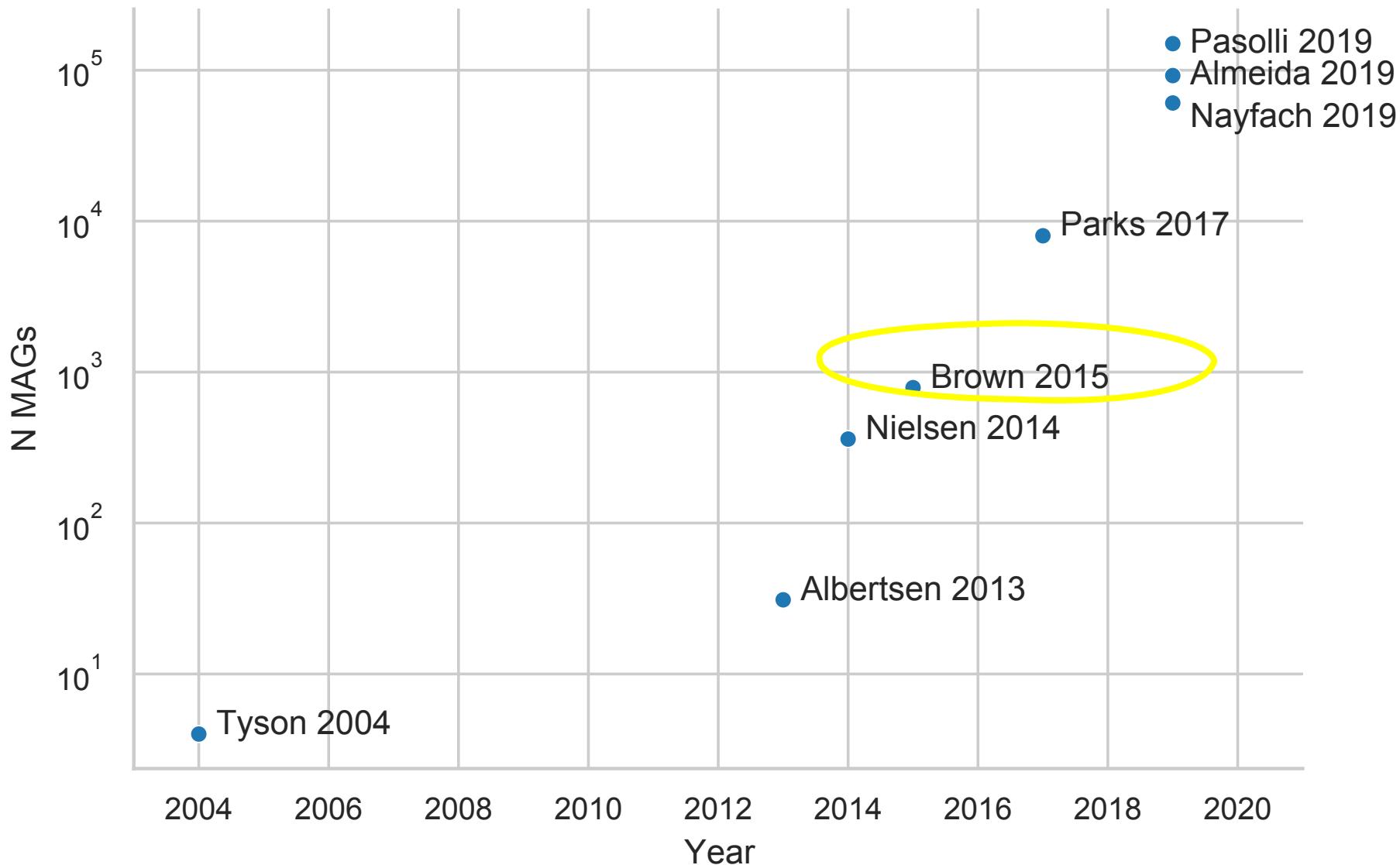


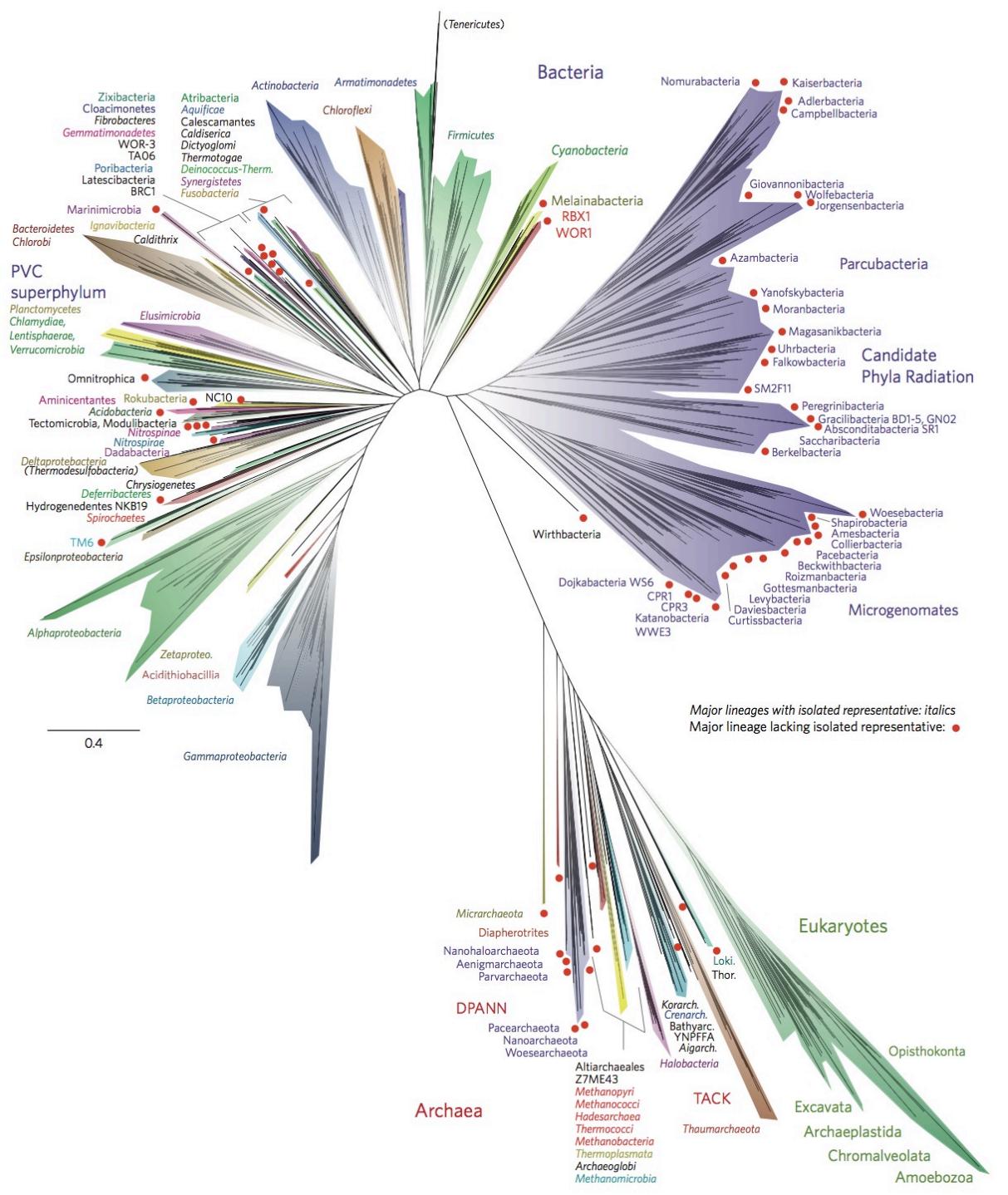




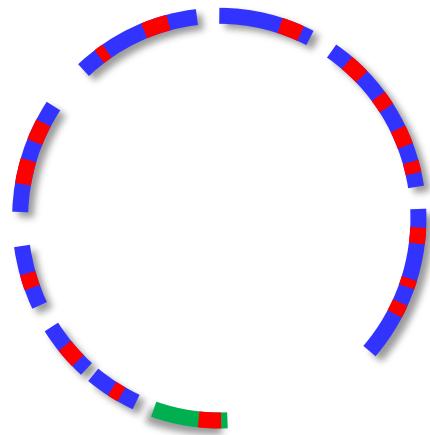


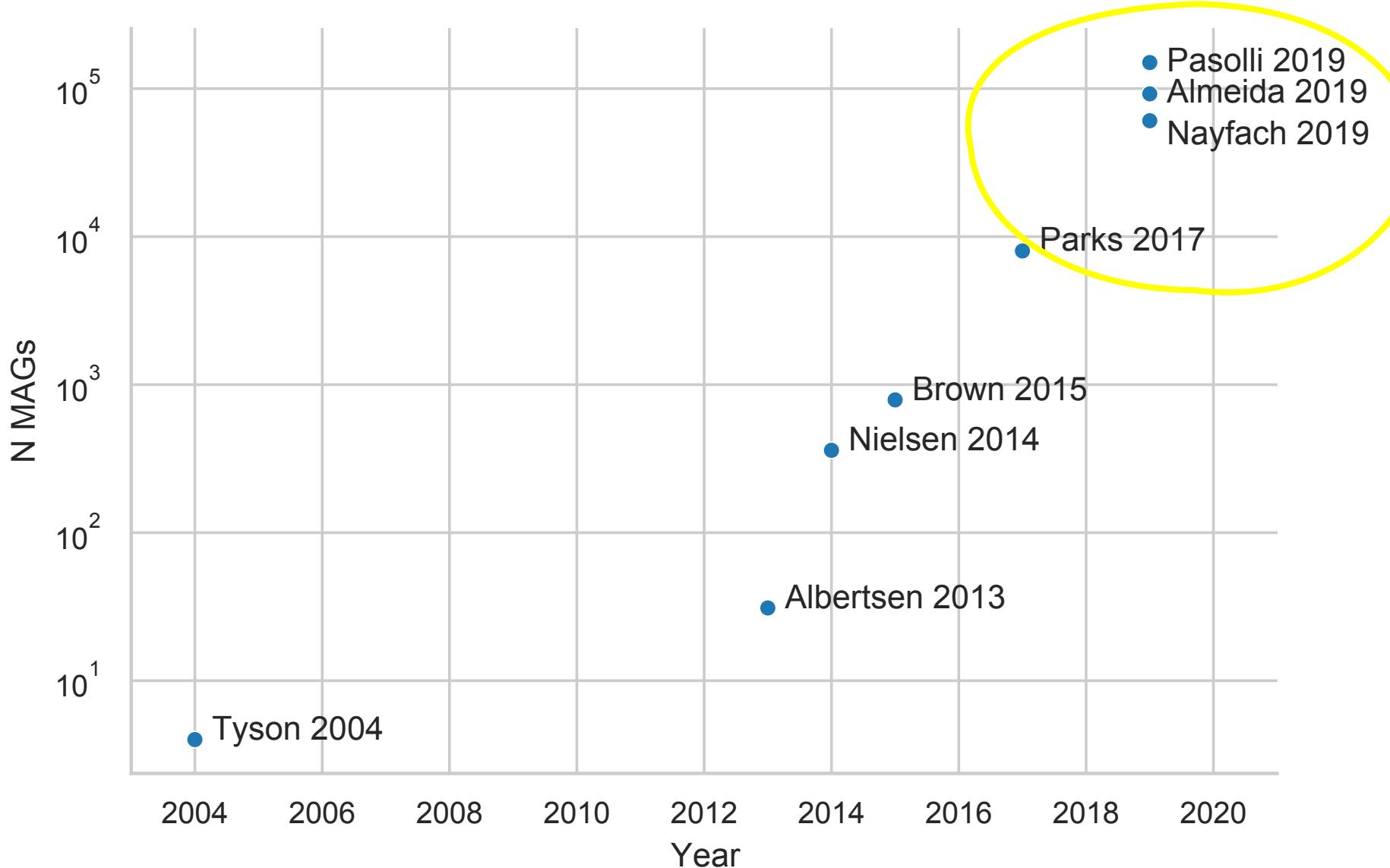






*Patescibacteria don't have all universal marker genes!*





Large-scale re-assembly  
era

# Recovery of nearly 8,000 metagenome-assembled genomes substantially expands the tree of life

Donovan H. Parks<sup>ID</sup>, Christian Rinke<sup>ID</sup>, Maria Chuvochina, Pierre-Alain Chaumeil, Ben J. Woodcroft, Paul N. Evans, Philip Hugenholtz<sup>ID\*</sup> and Gene W. Tyson\*

# A unified catalog of 204,938 reference genomes from the human gut microbiome

# Post-assembly era

# Analyze a metagenome

