# Statistical Methods for Genome Wide Regional Analysis with Next Generation Sequencing Data

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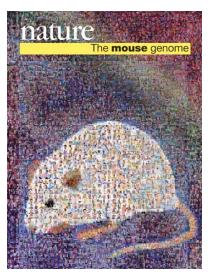
#### Outline

- Introduction to Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)
- Motivation for region finding
- ChIPSeq
- Whole genome bisulfite sequencing (WGBS)
- Computer Lab









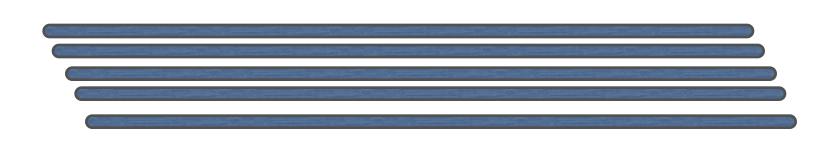
D. melanogaster, Science, 2000

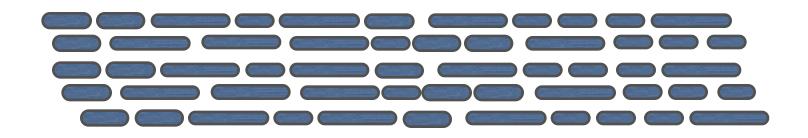
H. sapiens, Nature, 2000

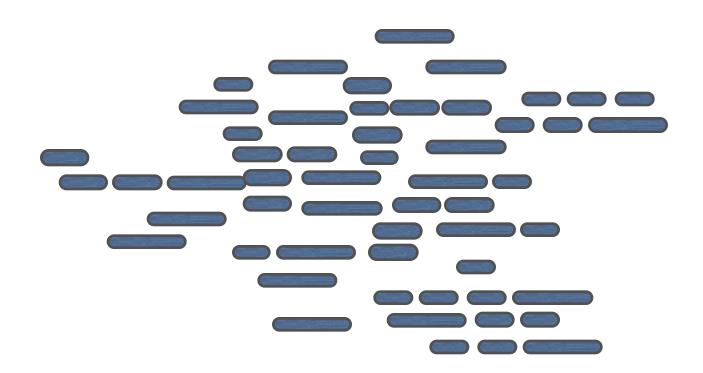
Science, 2000

M. musculus, Nature, 2002

- Back then: millions of clones (thousand bps) in 9 months for billions of dollars
- Today: billion of short reads (35-100 bps) in a week for thousands of dollars
- Claim: Assemble a genome in weeks for less than \$100,000







# Sequence first 35-400 bps: call them "reads"

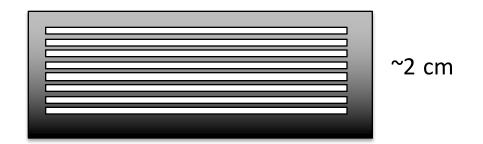
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# **Available platforms**

- Major player:
  - Illumina: HiSeq, MiSeq.
  - LifeTech: SOLiD, IonTorrent.
  - Roche 454.
- Others:
  - Complete Genomics
  - Pacific Bioscience
  - Helicos

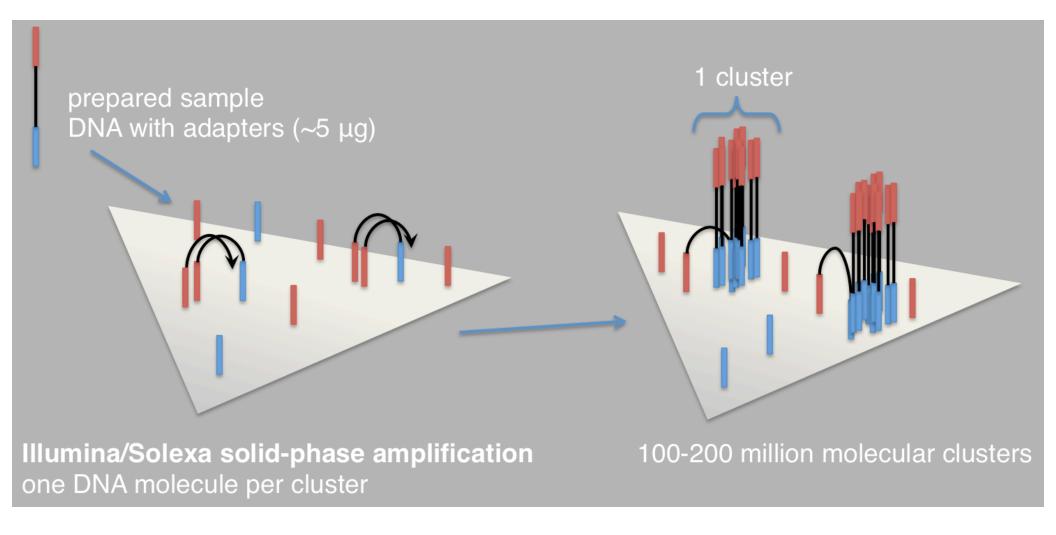


~7 cm

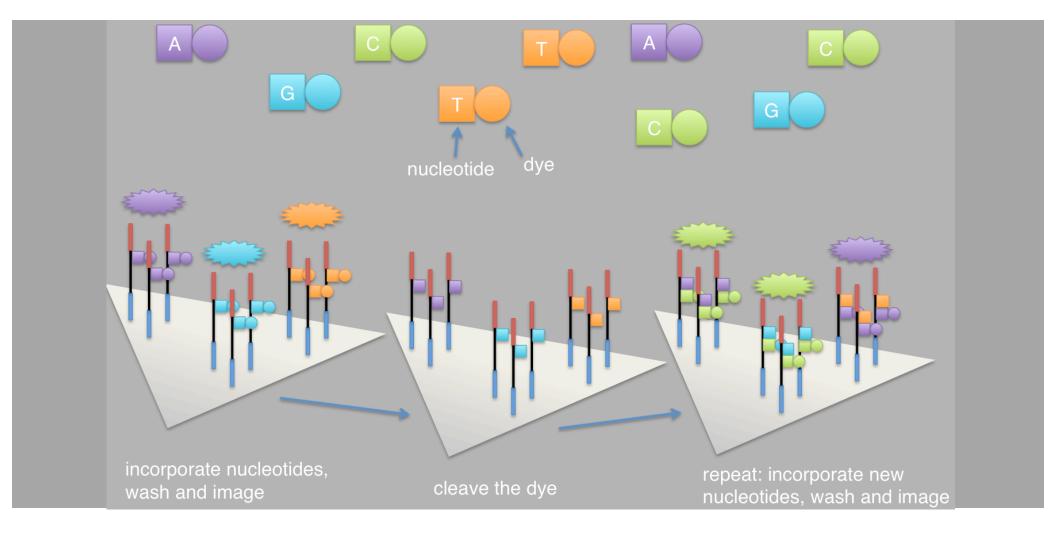


Illumina "flow cell"

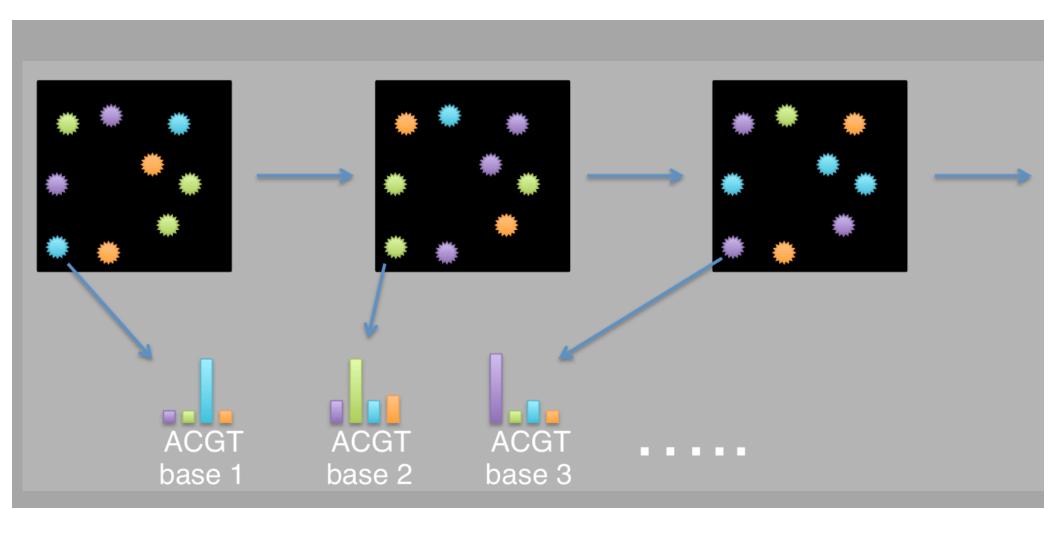
- Eight lanes
- ~160M short reads (~50-70 bp) per lane



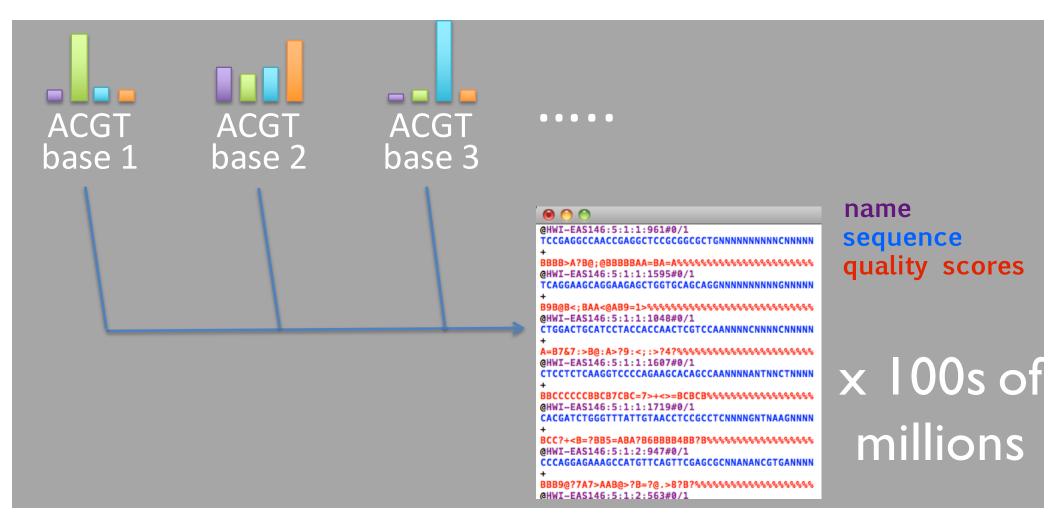
Bridge amplification



Sequencing all bases at once



Images from sequencing machine



#### Raw sequence reads from NGS

- Large text file (millions of lines) with simple format.
  - Most frequently used: fasta/fa format for storing the sequences, or fastq format storing both the sequence and corresponding quality scores.
- fasta format:

```
read name >5_143_428_832
GATATTGTAGCATAACGCAACTTGGGAGGTGAGCTT
>5_143_984_487
GTTTTCATGCCTCCAAATCTTGGAGGCTTTTTTATG
>5_143_963_690
GGTATATGCACAAAATGAGATGCTTGCTTATCAACA
>5_143_957_461
GGAGGGTGTCAATCCTGACGGTTATTTCCTAGACAA
>5_143_808_403
GATAACCGCATCAAGCTCTTGGAAGAGATTCTGTCT
```

# fastq format

read name read sequence separator quality scores

#### Single-end vs. paired-end sequencing

- Sequence one or both ends of the DNA segments.
- Single-end sequencing: sequence one end of the DNA segment.
- Paired-end sequencing: sequence both ends of a DNA segments.
  - Result reads are "paired", separated by certain length (the length of the DNA segments, usually a few hundred bps).
  - Paired-end data can be used as single-end, but contain extra information which is useful in some cases, e.g., detecting structural variations in the genome.
  - Modeling technique is more complicated.

# Segment 2 – Applications of NGS in Genomics (do not include this slide in video)



#### Not just Assembly

- Resequencing
- SNP discovery and genotyping
- Variant discovery and quantification
- TF binding sites: ChIP-Seq
- •Gene expression: RNA-Seq
- Measuring methylation

# What to do with all these sequences?

GTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTTTGGTACGCTGGACTTTGT GTACTCGTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTTGCGTTTTTTGGT ATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTTT TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC CTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATAC TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC GCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCT GAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGG GCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGATTTT CGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTC ATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTTT GTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCG TCTCGTGCTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTA TGCTCGTCGCTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTA GCTCGTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTTGCGTTTATGGTAC TATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTT TCGTGCTCGTCGCTTGCGTTTGAGGCTTTGCGTTTTTG CGTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCT GTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGGCTTTTT TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC

#### Most apps: Start by matching to reference

GTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTTTTGGTACGCTGGACTTTGT GTACTCGTCGCTTGCGTTGAGGCTTTGCGTTTTTTGGT

ATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTTT

TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC

CTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATAC

TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC

GCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCT

GAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGG

GCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGATTTT

CGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTC

ATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTTT

GTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCG

TCTCGTGCTCGTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTA

TGCTCGTCGCTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTA

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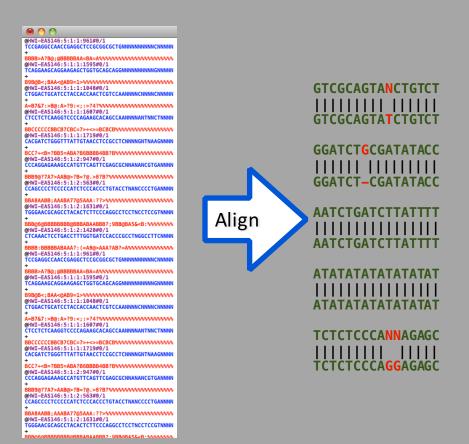
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TTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACC

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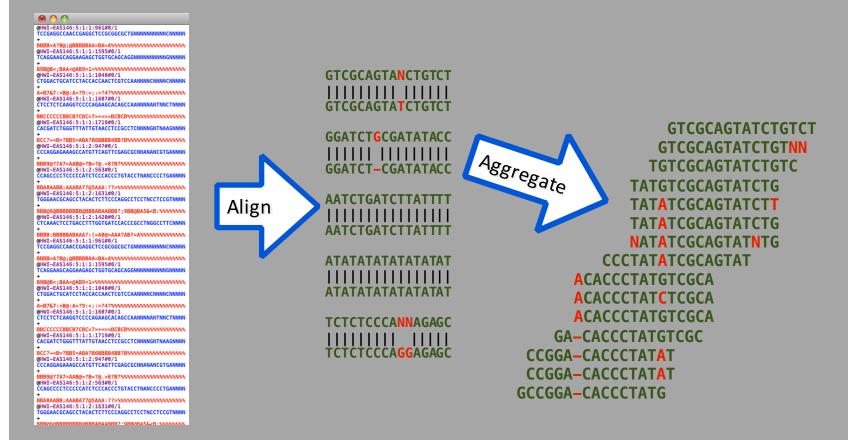


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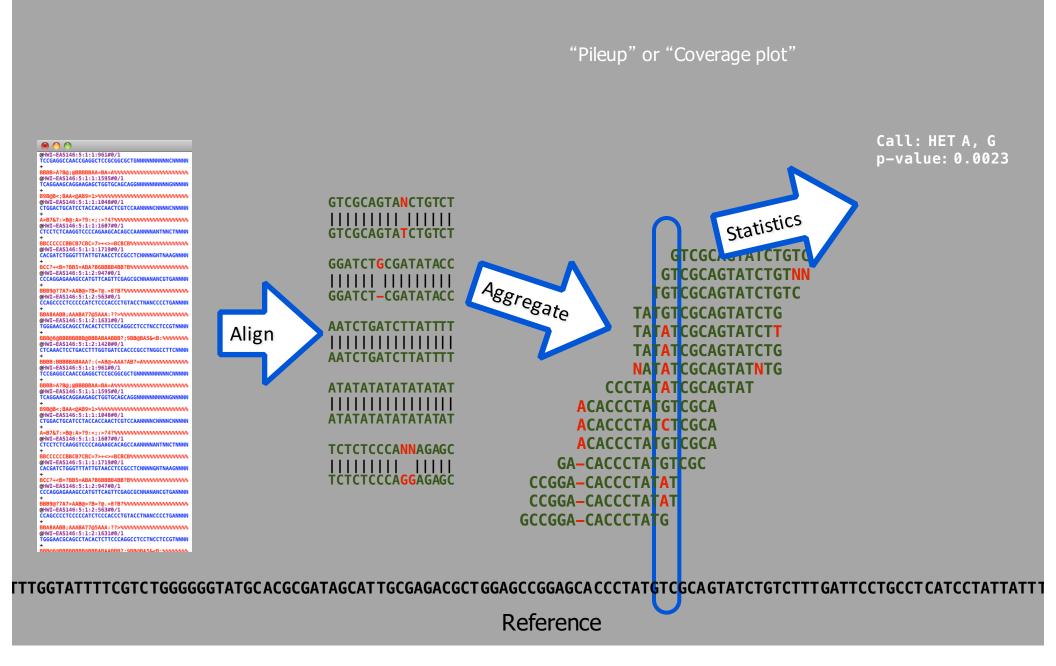


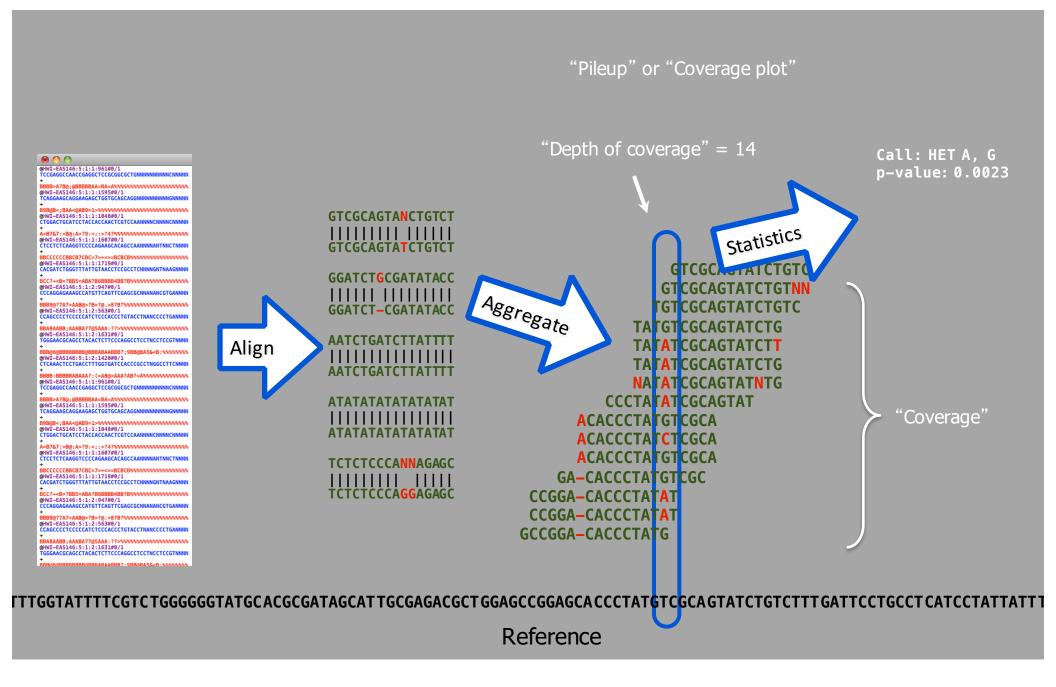
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"Pileup" or "Coverage plot"



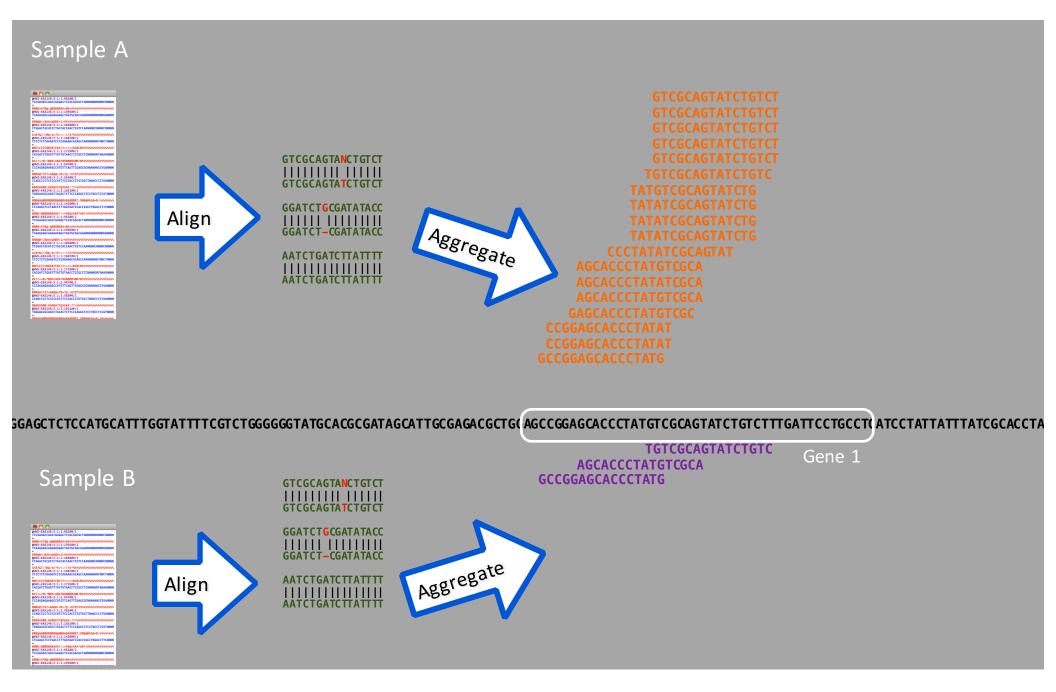
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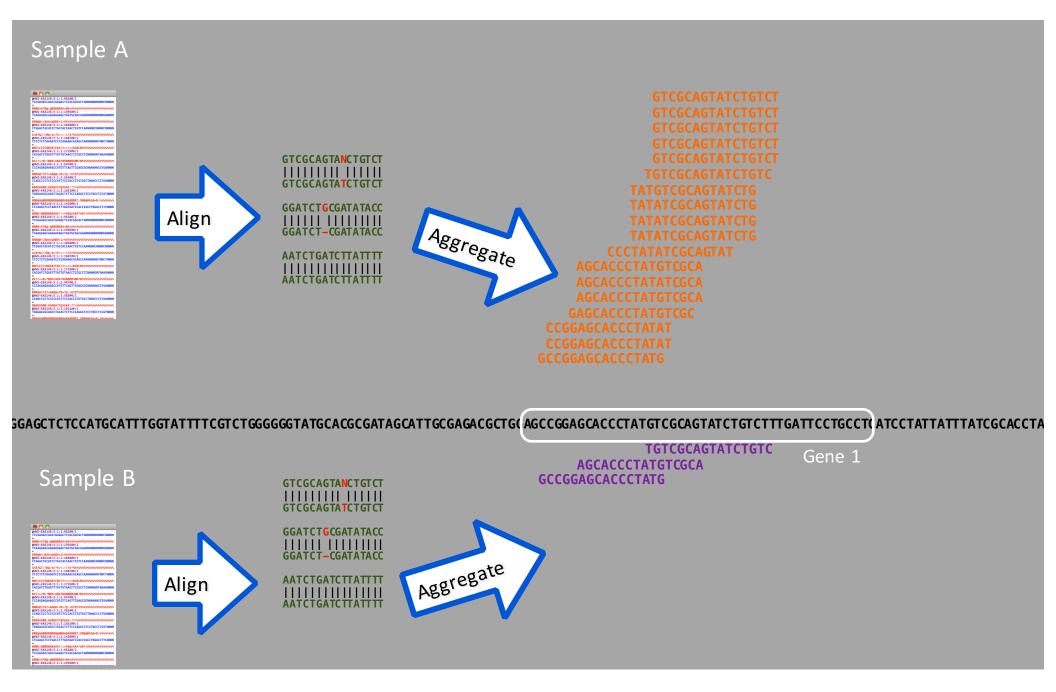








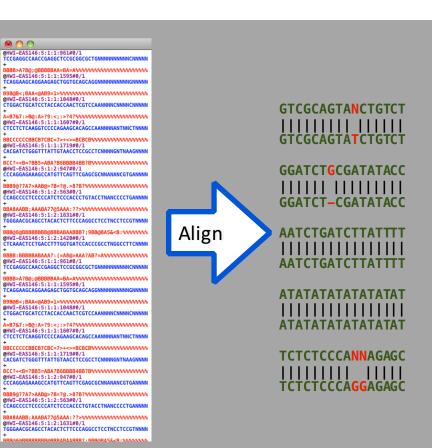






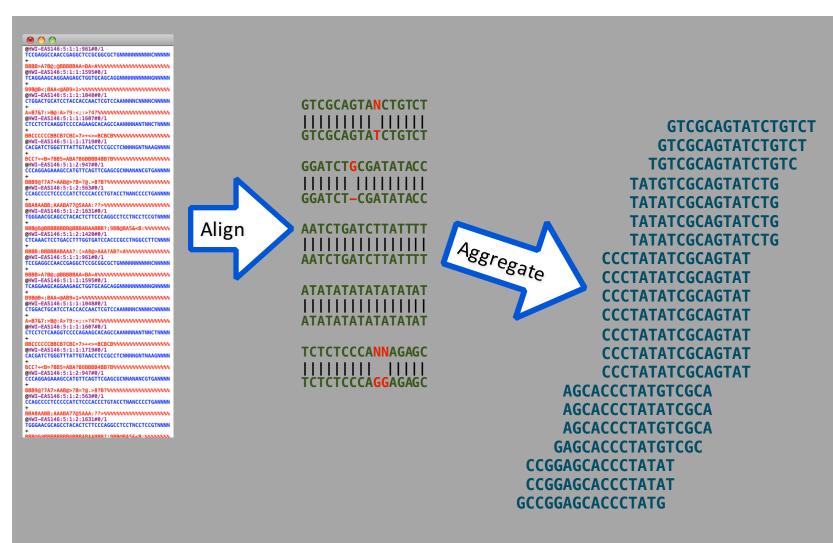
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Reference



TTGGTATTTTCGTCTGGGGGGTATGCACGCGATAGCATTGCGAGACGCTGGAGCCGGAGCACCCTATGTCGCAGTATCTGTCTTTGATTCCTGCCTCGGGAGCTCTCCA

Reference



GATAGCATTGCGAGAC TATGCACGCGATAGCA

GATTCCTGCCTC

'TTGGTATTTTCGTCTGGGGGGTATGCACGCGATAGCATTGCGAGACGCTGGAGCCGGAGCACCCTATGTCGCAGTATCTGTCTTTGATTCCTGCCTCGGGAGCTCTCCA

Reference

