

Experimental design for long read sequencing

If you have data, or will have data soon, please go to
“**Experimental design**” in the wiki and fill out the
spreadsheet there. We will take a look later.

The trade-off

Genome size

Heterozygosity

Repeat content

Material availability

Data production time

Computational constraints



Genome size

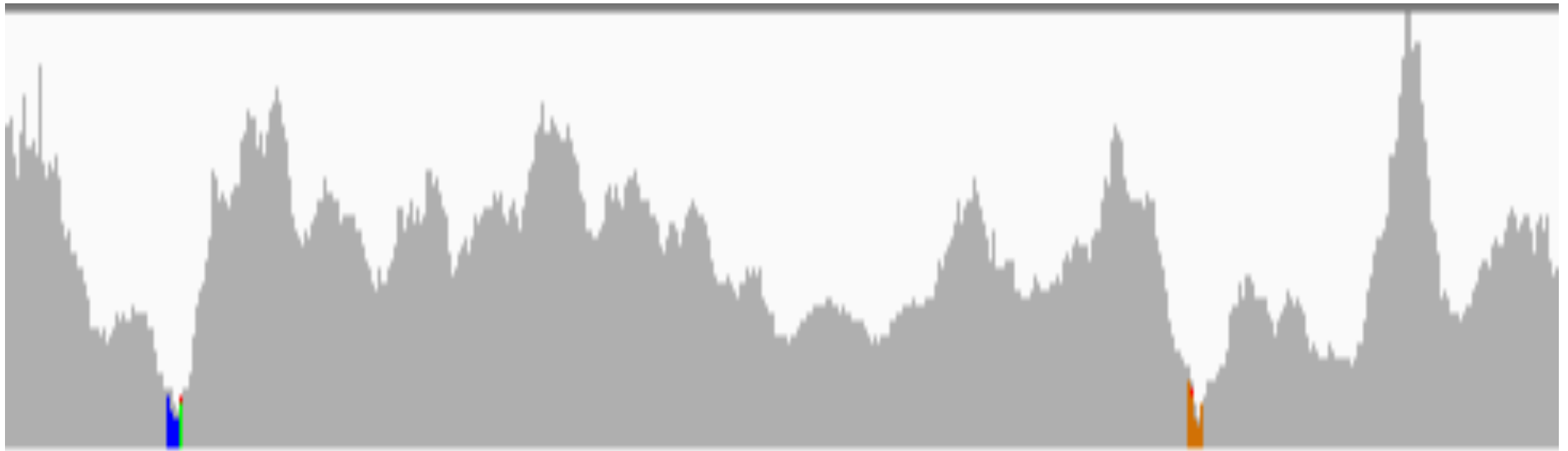
↑ Genome = ↑ Sequencing

(for same coverage)

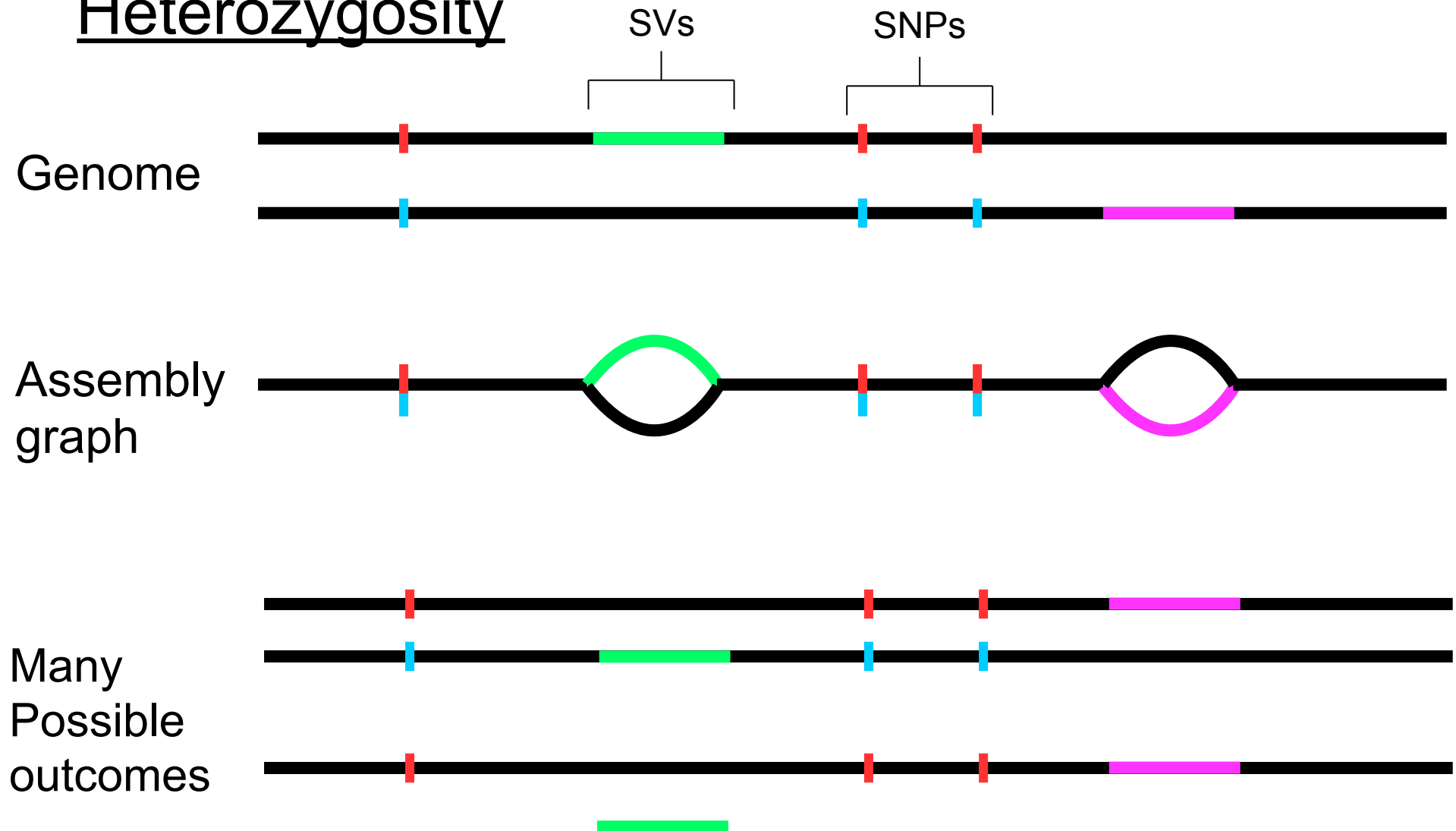
<http://www.genomesize.com/>



Remember . . . coverage is anything but uniform



Heterozygosity

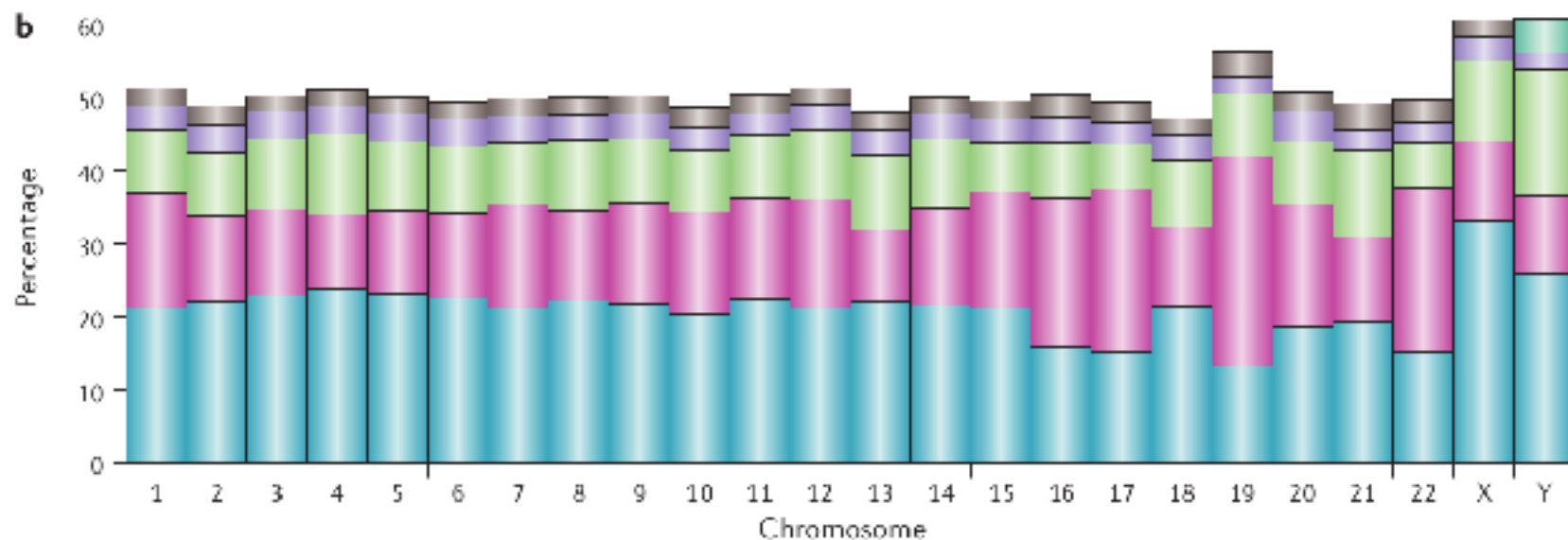


Retrieving true haplotypes requires adequate sequencing depth for BOTH haplotypes!

Repeat content

a

Repeat class	Repeat type	Number (hg19)	Cvg	Length (bp)
Minisatellite, microsatellite or satellite	Tandem	426,918	3%	7–100
SINE	Interspersed	1,797,575	15%	100–300
DNA transposon	Interspersed	463,776	3%	200–2,000
LTR retrotransposon	Interspersed	718,125	9%	700–5,000
LINE	Interspersed	1,506,845	21%	500–8,000
rDNA (16S, 18S, 5.8S and 28S)	Tandem	698	0.01%	2,000–43,000
Segmental duplications and other classes	Tandem or interspersed	2,270	0.20%	1,000–100,000



Tandem repeats



Possible (wrong) assembly - collapse repeats, split unique sequence into different contigs.



Interspersed repeats



Possible (wrong) assembly - collapse repeats, split unique sequence into different contigs.

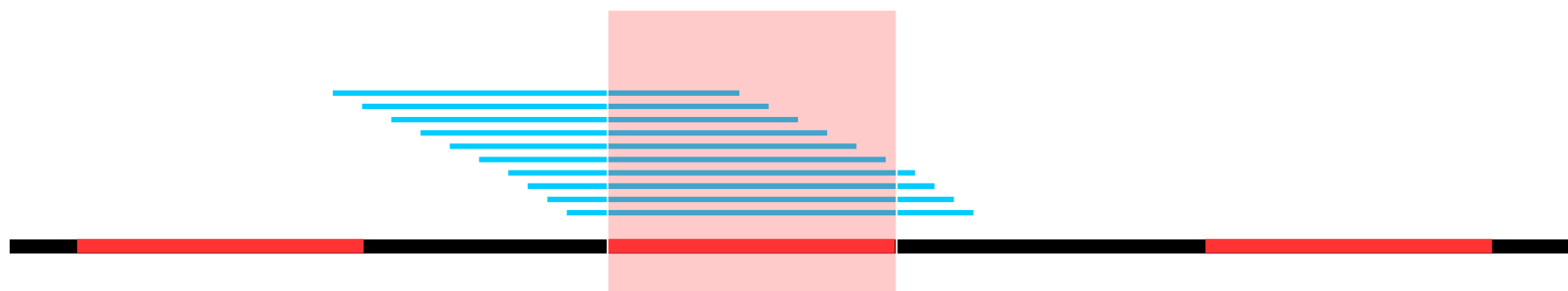


Possible (wrong) assembly - Chimeric contigs



Long reads to the rescue

The longer your reads, the better chance of resolving these regions



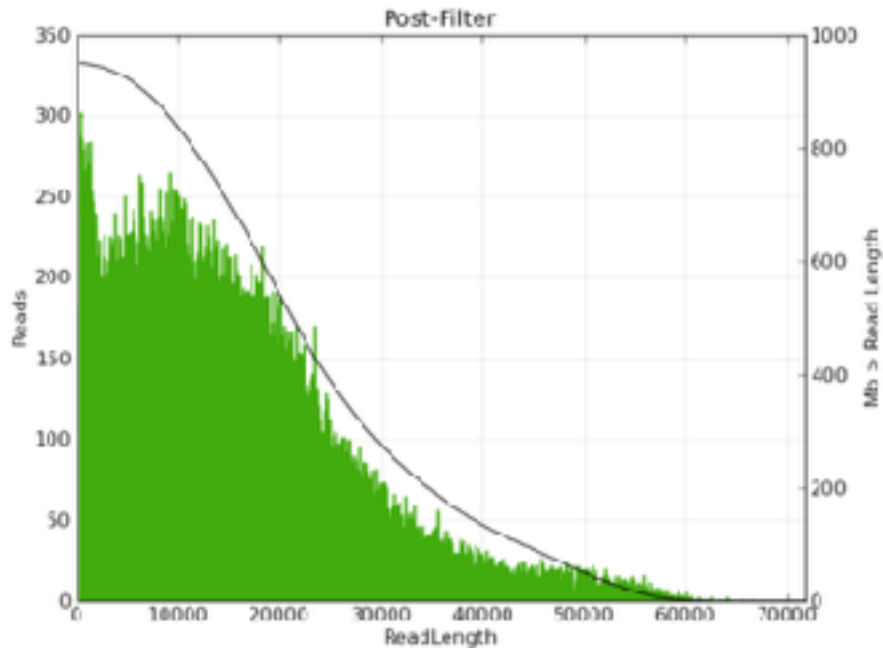
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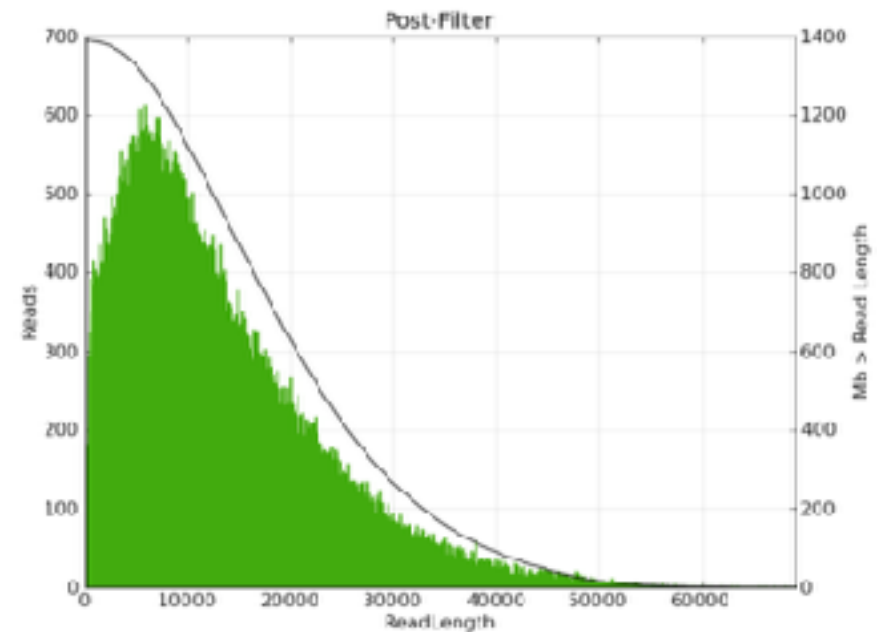
Material availability

Lots of high molecular weight DNA required!

Polymerase Read Length



Polymerase Read Length



————— > Frozen once —————>

13.9 kb mean subread length

12 kb mean subread length

Data production time . . .



Computational constraints

UNIL has 6000 cores, 6 petabytes of storage

Yet my 4.5 Gb genome with x50 coverage would have taken >4 months to assemble

So I paid some people lots of money to do it

DNA^Anexus