

# An Introduction to Genome Versions and File Formats

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# Overview

- The Human Genome
- The Genome Reference Consortium
- What's new in GRCh38?
- What next for the human genome reference?
- File Formats Overview



Caenorhabditis elegans



Alfred Sturtevant

# A Very Brief History of the Human Genome

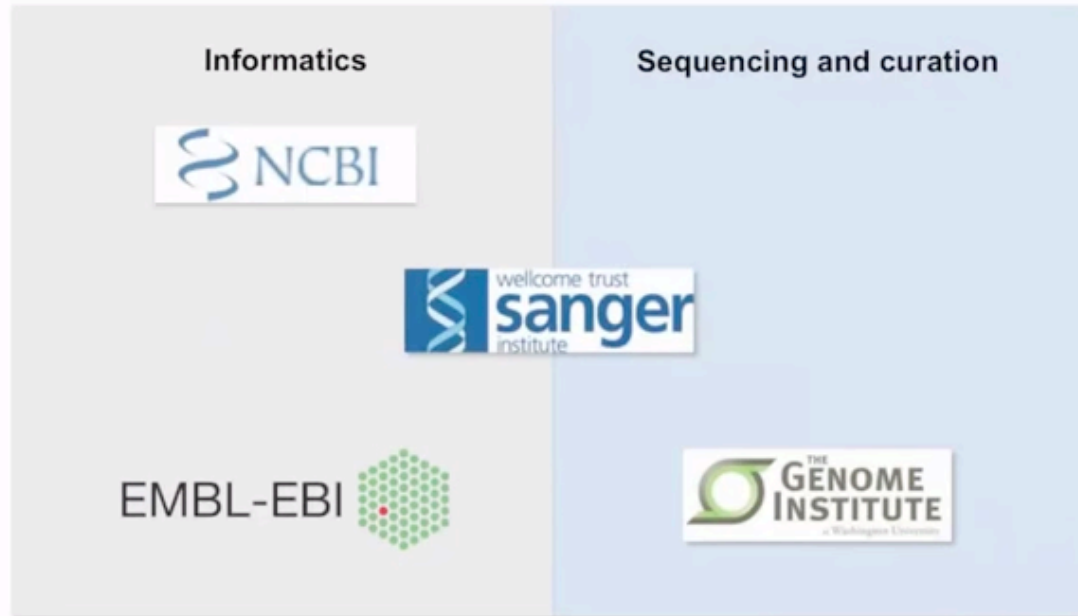
- Reference genomes trace their origins to gene maps, first seen around 1911
- In 1998 *C. elegans* became the first multi cellular organism with a fully assembled reference genome
- In February 2001 the Human Genome Project published its first results
- As of February 2014 there were 38 major updates to the human genome

# The Human Genome

- **Breaking news:** the human genome isn't really complete!
- Instead *most* of the human genome is assembled
- New iterations are released periodically by Genome Reference Consortium
- The most recent is GRCh38

# Who are the GRC?

## Genome Reference Consortium



- Make changes to the genomes in two phases
  - Minor release: coordinate unchanged
  - Major release: coordinates changed

# What's new in GRCh38?

- Alternate Sequences:
  - Some parts of the genome can't be represented by a single sequence
  - GRCh38 includes 261 alternative loci
- Centromere Modeling:
  - Centromeres are highly repetitive regions
  - GRCh38 attempts to model regions in order to attract centrosome reads and reduce noise

# What's new in GRCh38?

- Mitochondrial genome:
  - Updated to reflect most recent work done by MITOMAP
- Sequence Error Correction:
  - Data from 1000 genome project used to correct errors in previous release
  - 6183 SNVs, 489 Insertions, 910 deletions

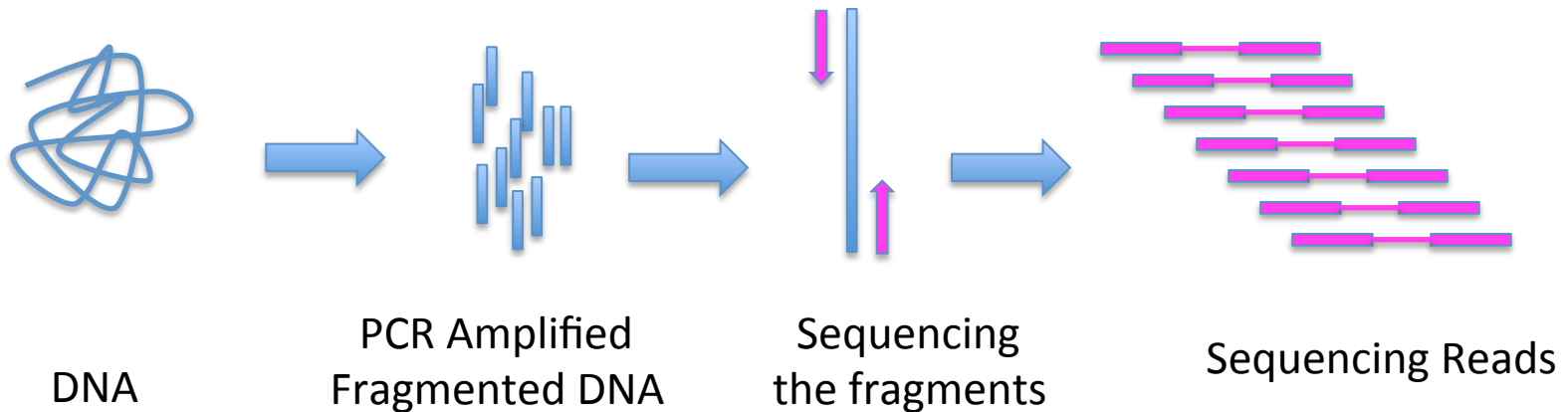
# What next for the Human Genome reference?

- No more “major releases”
  - As aligners become more competent with alternate loci the need for full scale revisions lessons
- A greater range of human assemblies
  - CHM1
  - NA12878
- More patches
  - First patch for GRCh38 released Sept 2014



# How is the reference used by bioinformaticians?

When we conduct a whole genome sequencing experiment we align “reads” back to the reference.



Reads aligned to the reference:



- # FASTA and FASTQ

[illegible]

- Used for: Aligned Sequences
- They look like this:

```

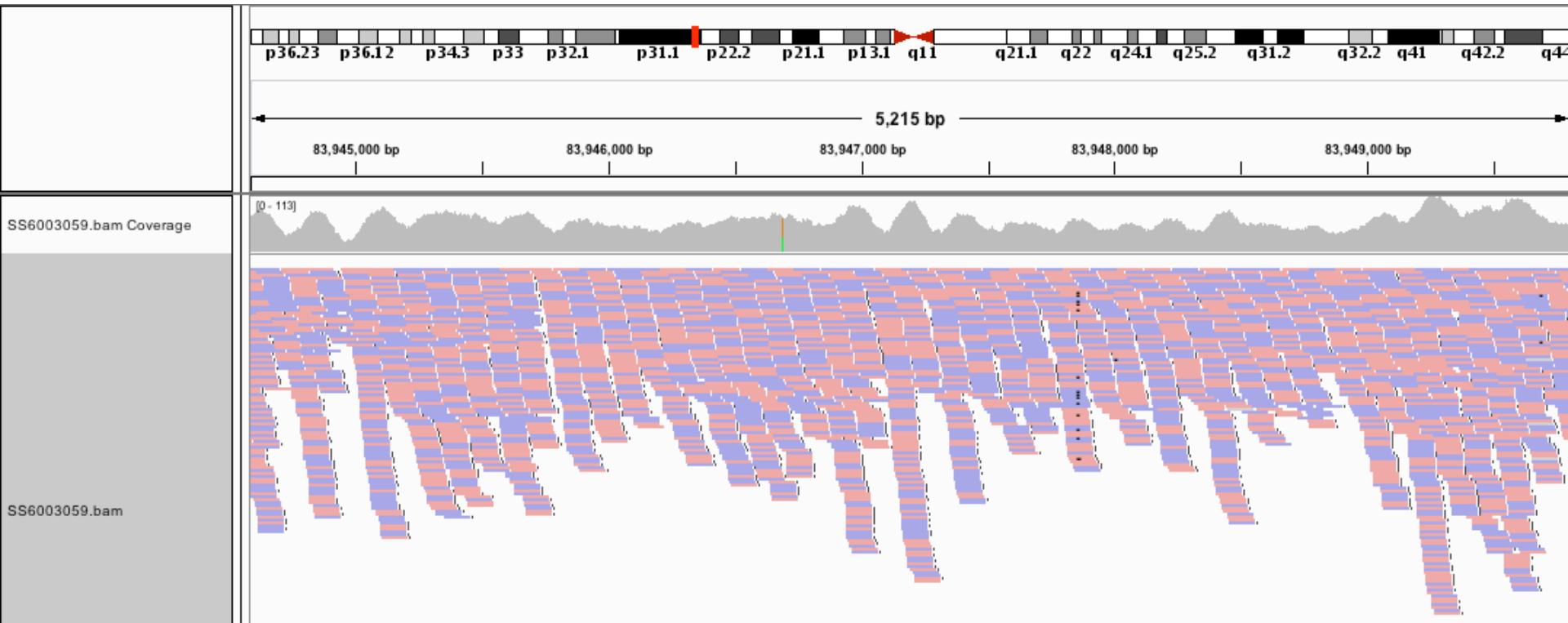
13894 HS2000-905_68:3:1307:14091:6825 137 chr2 92045101 254 28M1D72M * 0 0
ATAGACAACCTAACAGAGTGGGAACCTGCCCTGAACCTGACCCTGACCCCTAACCCCTGACCCTGACCACTAACCCCTGGCCATAACCCCTAACCCCTA
CCCCFFFFHHHHHJJJJJFHIGIJJJJIJJJJJJJJJJIIJJJJIIJJJHIJJIIJJHHHHHFFFFFFCECDECDDBDDDDDDDDADDDBDDDDDDDBB
BC:Z:0 XD:Z:11T16^A$5A1C45A18 SM:i:328 AS:i:0

13895 HS2000-905_68:1:1305:12812:167908 147 chr2 92045105 254 100M = 92044908 -297
TCAAAGAGTGGGACCCCTGAACCTGACCTGACCCCTGACCCTGATCCCTAACCTCTGACCCTGACCCCTAACCCCTGACCCTAACCCCTAACCCCTAACCC
CDDDCDDDBDBDDDDCCCDDDCDDDB?DEEEEC@FFFFHGIGDC=IIIJHGGJJHEDJJJIGF?IJJIIHJJJIGFCJJHHHFHFFFD=@B
AM:i:0 BC:Z:0 XD:Z:A3CT1TCA1AGTGGGAACC1TGAC4A14C8C12A13A18 SM:i:0 AS:i:370

13896 HS2000-905_68:2:2107:9712:70649 163 chr2 92045106 254 100M = 92045307 301
CAACTATCAGAGGGGAACCCCTGACCCCTAACCCCTGACCCCTGACCCCTAACCCCTGACCCTGAGCACTAACCCCTGACCATAACCCCTAACCTCCAACCC
?8?1BBDB>DDFAG61EBCDB)?;?B):@FAB886(<3>=)8=C>@(-;57(.6=??3(;(;,(=(555@5::9A8?8A#####
BC:Z:0 XD:Z:12T51C27C1T5 SM:i:346 AS:i:797

```

- In IGV they look like this:

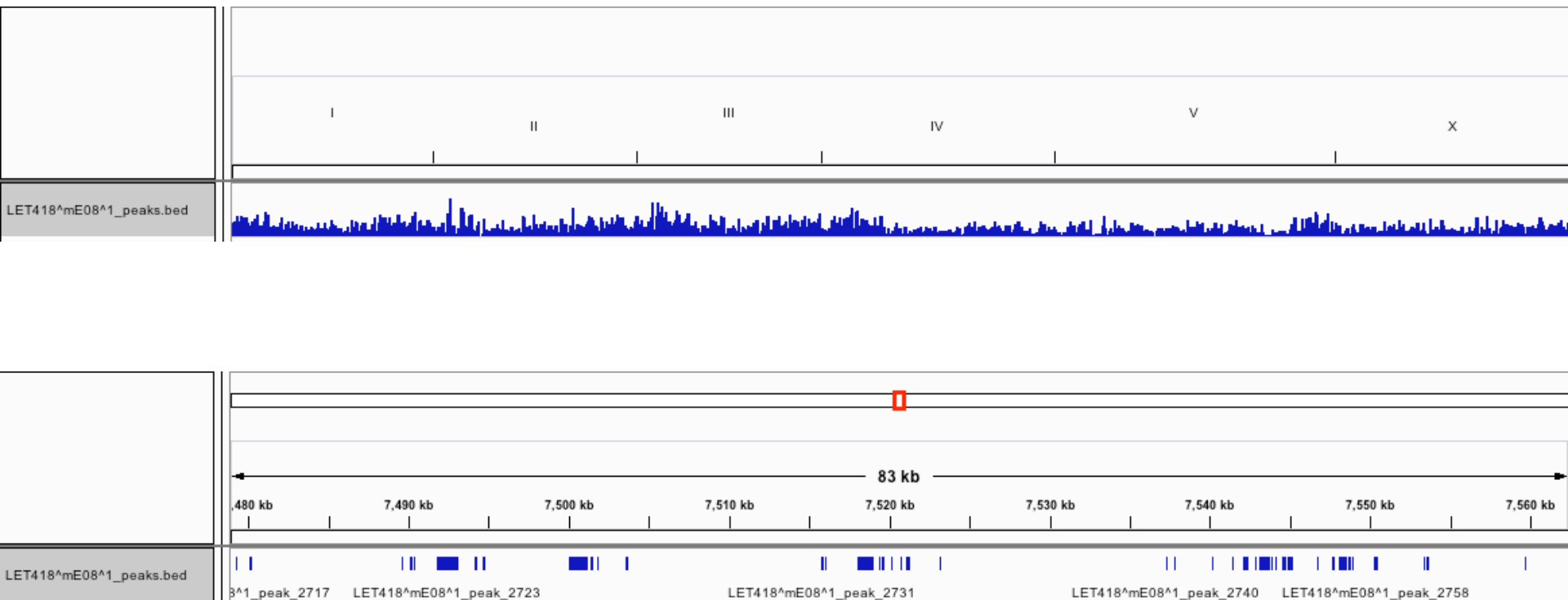


# BED Files + Big BED

- Used for: Specifying Regions
- They look like this:

1	chrI	3744	3955	LET418^mE12^3_peak_1	4.79185
2	chrI	22269	22502	LET418^mE12^3_peak_2	10.62470
3	chrI	33751	33819	LET418^mE12^3_peak_3	2.97262
4	chrI	34166	34380	LET418^mE12^3_peak_4	4.94198
5	chrI	34882	35036	LET418^mE12^3_peak_5	2.97262
6	chrI	39928	40023	LET418^mE12^3_peak_6	2.69490
7	chrI	40214	40360	LET418^mE12^3_peak_7	4.24828
8	chrI	40792	40821	LET418^mE12^3_peak_8	2.41987
9	chrI	41058	41092	LET418^mE12^3_peak_9	2.97262
10	chrI	41976	42120	LET418^mE12^3_peak_10	2.94172
11	chrI	42188	42288	LET418^mE12^3_peak_11	3.59079

- In IGV they look like this:



# Wig and BigWig

- Displaying dense genomic data in density format
- Wig files look like this:

```
1 |variableStep chrom=chr21 span=5
2 |9411191 50
3 |9411196 40
4 |9411201 60
5 |9411206 20
6 |9411211 20
7 |9411216 20
8 |9411221 40
9 |9411226 60
10|9411231 40
11|9411236 40
12|9411241 40
13|9411246 40
14|9411251 40
15|9411256 60
16|9411261 20
17|9411266 60
18|9411271 60
19|9411276 40
20|9411281 20
21|9411286 40
22|9411291 60
23|9411296 60
24|9411301 60
25|9411306 20
```



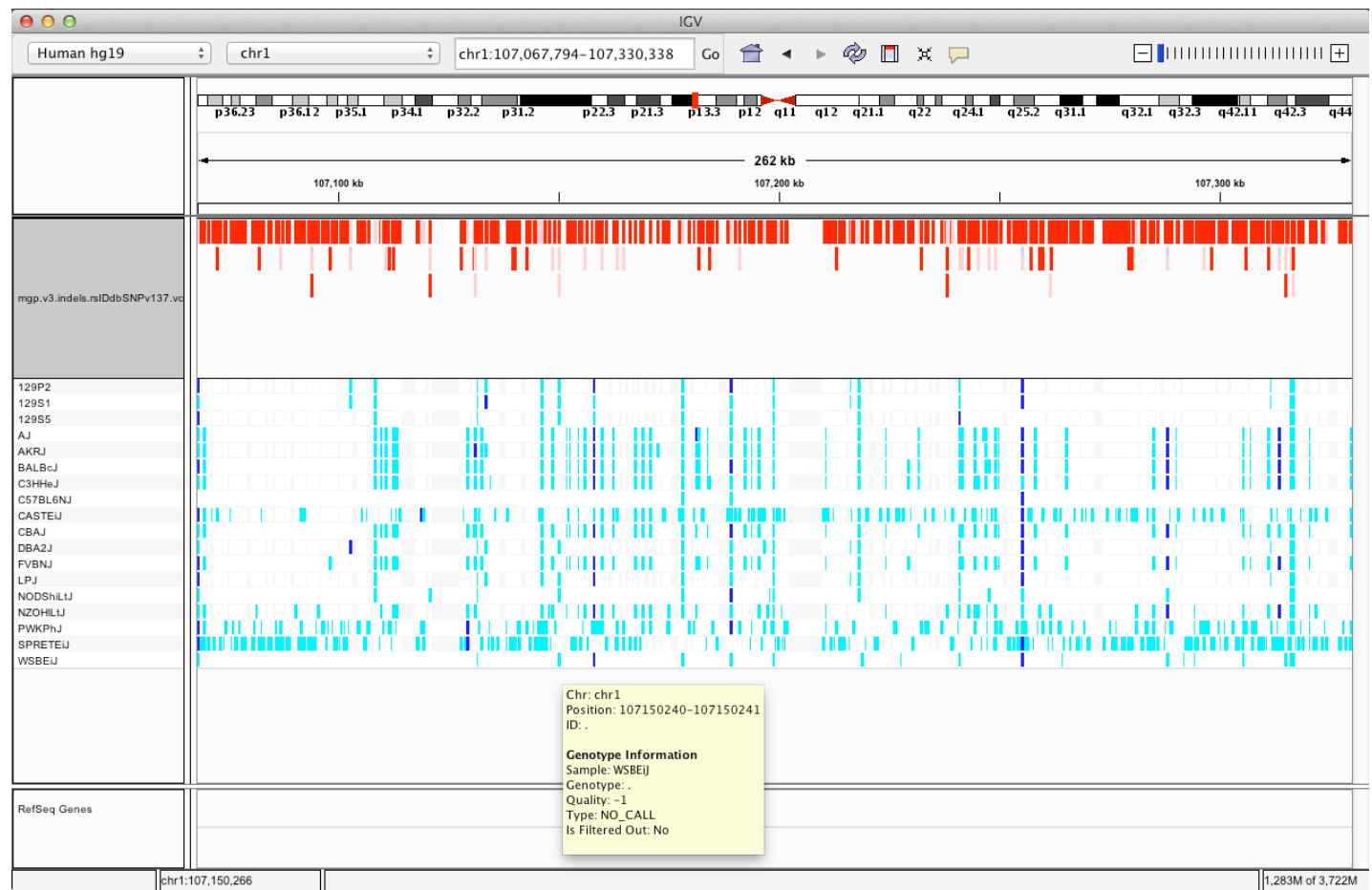
- Used for specifying variants (SNPs, SNVs and Indels)
- VCF files look like this:

# VCF

```

69 1 3000019 . G GA 40.49 Qual;MinAB;MinDP AC1=1;AC=36;AF1=1;AN=36;DP4=0,0,71,0;DP=75;INDEL;MQ=2
70 1 3000112 . TTTTTTTTTT T 29.50 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=0.5718;AN=2;DP4=0,1,5,0;DP=16;INDEL;MC
71 1 3000113 . TTTTTTTTTT T 38.50 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=1;AN=2;DP4=1,0,6,0;DP=20;INDEL;MDV=99;
72 1 3000258 . G GT 26.50 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=1;AN=2;DP4=1,0,19,5;DP=31;INDEL;MDV=90;MQ=51;MSD=2
73 1 3000470 . TG T 217.00 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=1;AN=2;DP4=0,0,20,15;DP=42;INDEL;MQ=54;VDB=0.0371
74 1 3001236 . A ATTTT,ATTTT,ATTTT,ATTT,ATTT 157.68 Het AC1=1;AC=11,1,1,4,5;AF1=1;AN=22;DP4=0
75 1 3001242 . T TTTG 53.50 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=0.5;AN=2;DP4=5,5,14,12;DP=55;INDEL;MDV=99;MQ=5
76 1 3003197 . A AG 33.69 Qual;MinAB AC1=1;AC=32;AF1=1;AN=32;DP4=0,0,44,4;DP=416;INDEL;MQ=42;VDB=0
77 1 3003570 . C CA 217.00 PASS AC1=1;AC=2;AF1=1;AN=2;DP4=0,0,22,17;DP=40;INDEL;MQ=48;VDB=0.0308
78 1 3003640 . CGGGG C,CG,CGGGGG,CGGGGGG,CGGGGGGG 134.47 Qual;Het AC1=1;AC=16,4,9,2,1;AF1=1;AN=

```



- Used to display genomic features
- GFF files look like this:

```

1  ##gff-version 3
2  ctg123  Genbank  exon  1300  1500  1  +  0  ID=exon00001
3  ctg123  Genbank  exon  1050  1500  1  +  0  ID=exon00002
4  ctg123  Genbank  exon  3000  3902  23  +  0  ID=exon00003
5  ctg123  Genbank  exon  5000  5500  1  +  0  ID=exon00004
6  ctg123  Genbank  exon  7000  9000  1  +  0  ID=exon00005

```

# GFF3 (GTF)



# Thanks for listening...

...now for something more interesting!