

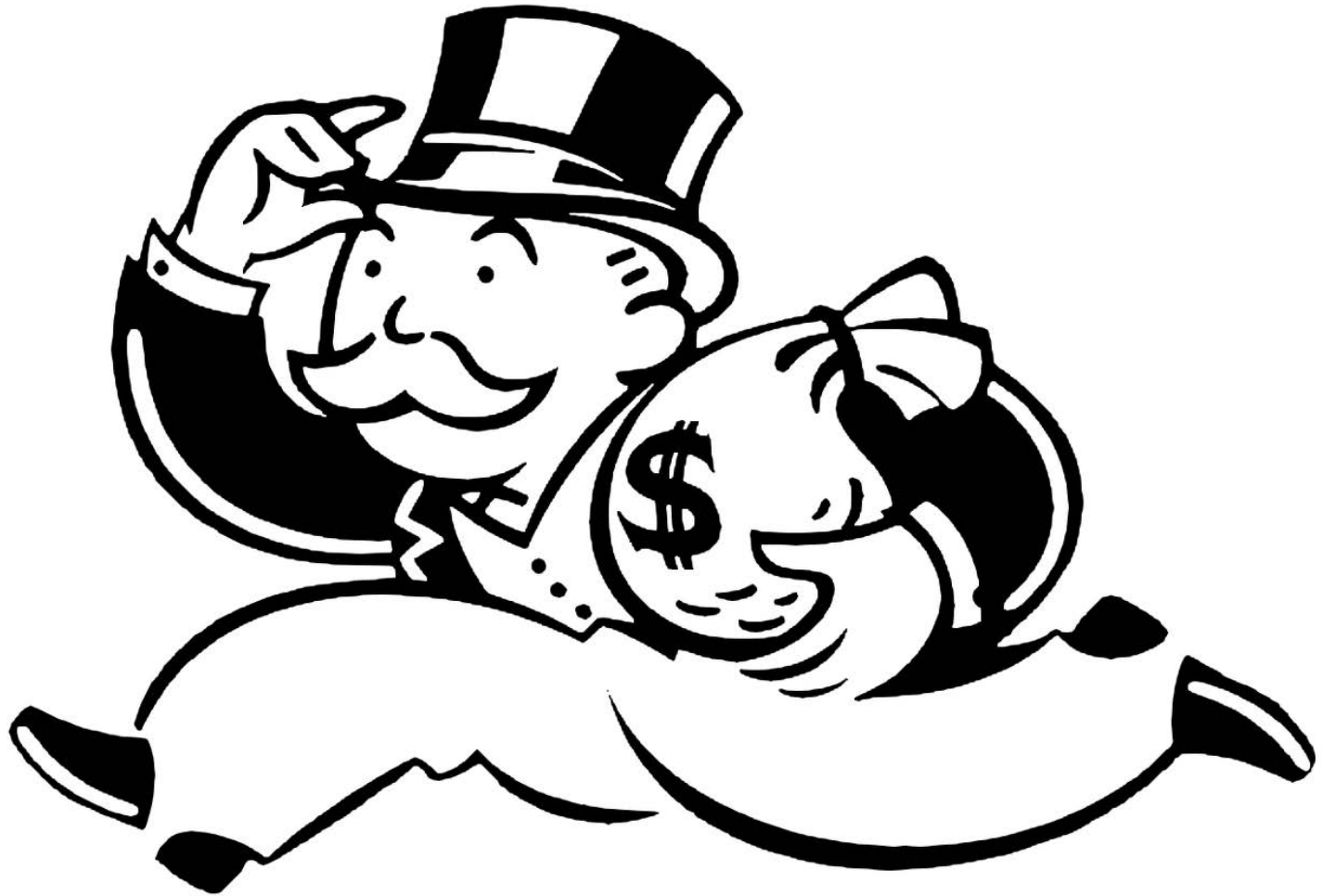
Target Capture: Where next?

Sonal Singhal
University of Michigan

In a non-zero-sum world, the dream would be one genome for every individual.



But, unless you are

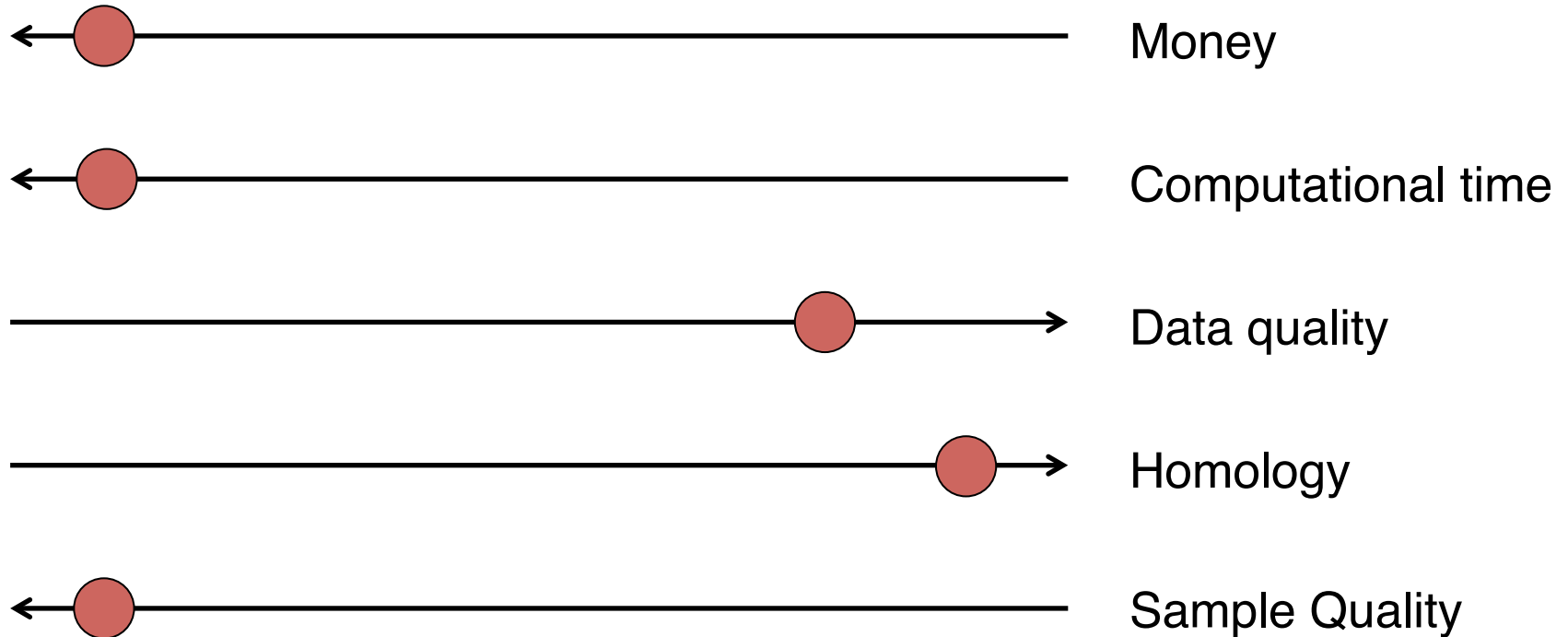


We need to subset the genome.

- Transcriptomes

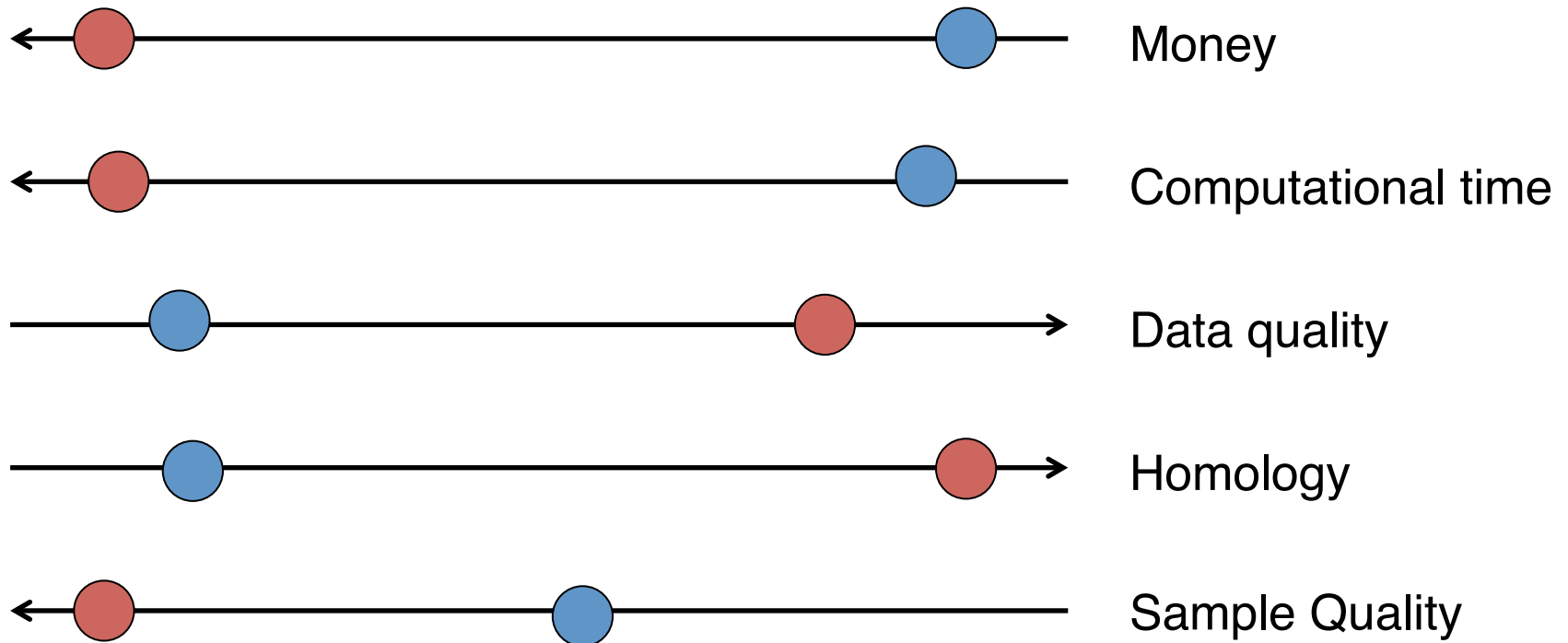
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- Transcriptomes



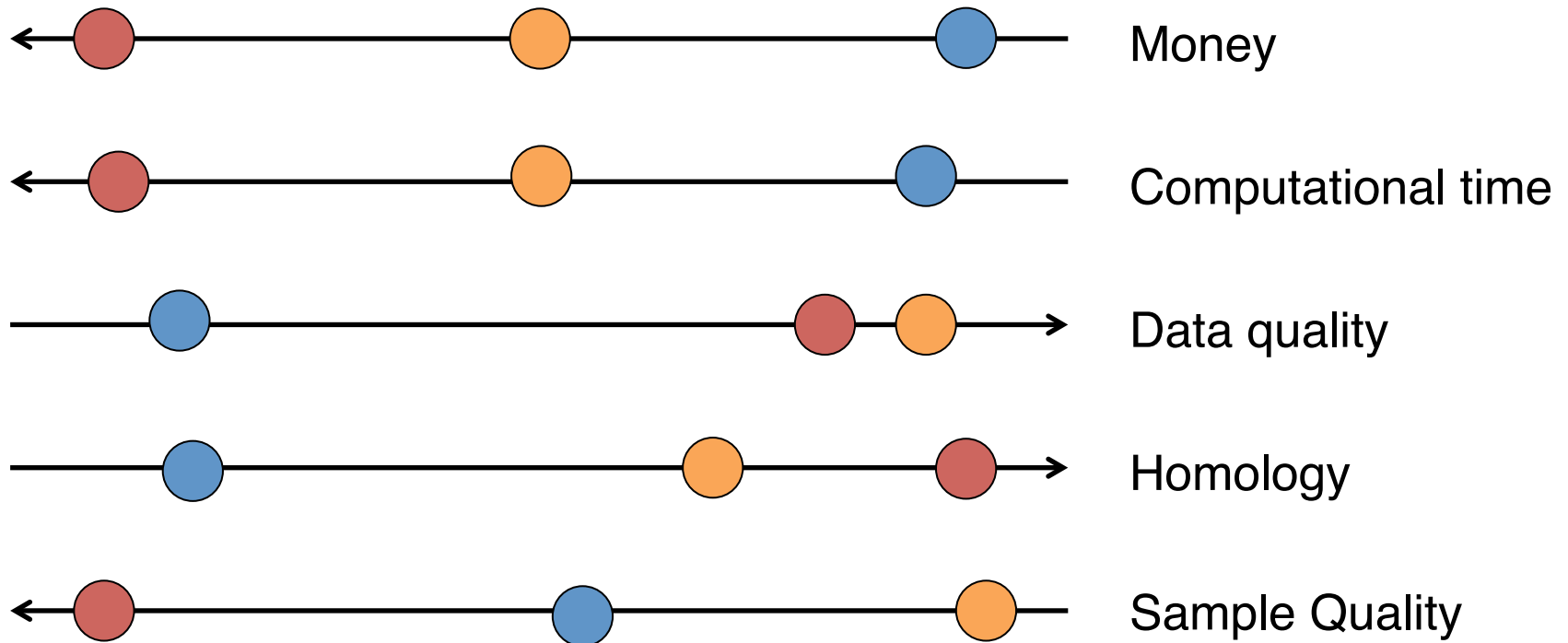
We need to subset the genome.

- Transcriptomes
- Restriction digest based approaches



We need to subset the genome.

- Transcriptomes
- Restriction digest based approaches
- Target capture



The best solution?



But, what to capture?

Multiplexed DNA Sequence Capture of Mitochondrial Genomes Using PCR Products

Tomislav Maricic , Mark Whitten, Svante Pääbo

Published: November 16, 2010 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0014004>

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Special Issue: Sequence Capture

Exon capture phylogenomics: efficacy across scales of divergence

Jason G. Bragg , Sally Potter, Ke Bi, Craig Moritz

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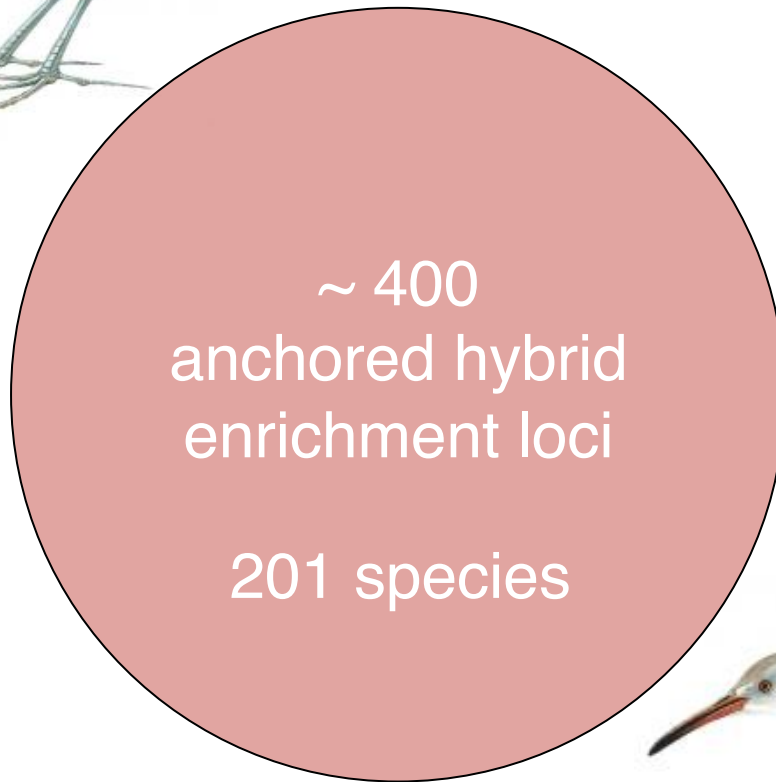
Published: March 21, 2016 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0151651>

Ultraconserved Elements Anchor Thousands of Genetic Markers Spanning Multiple Evolutionary Timescales

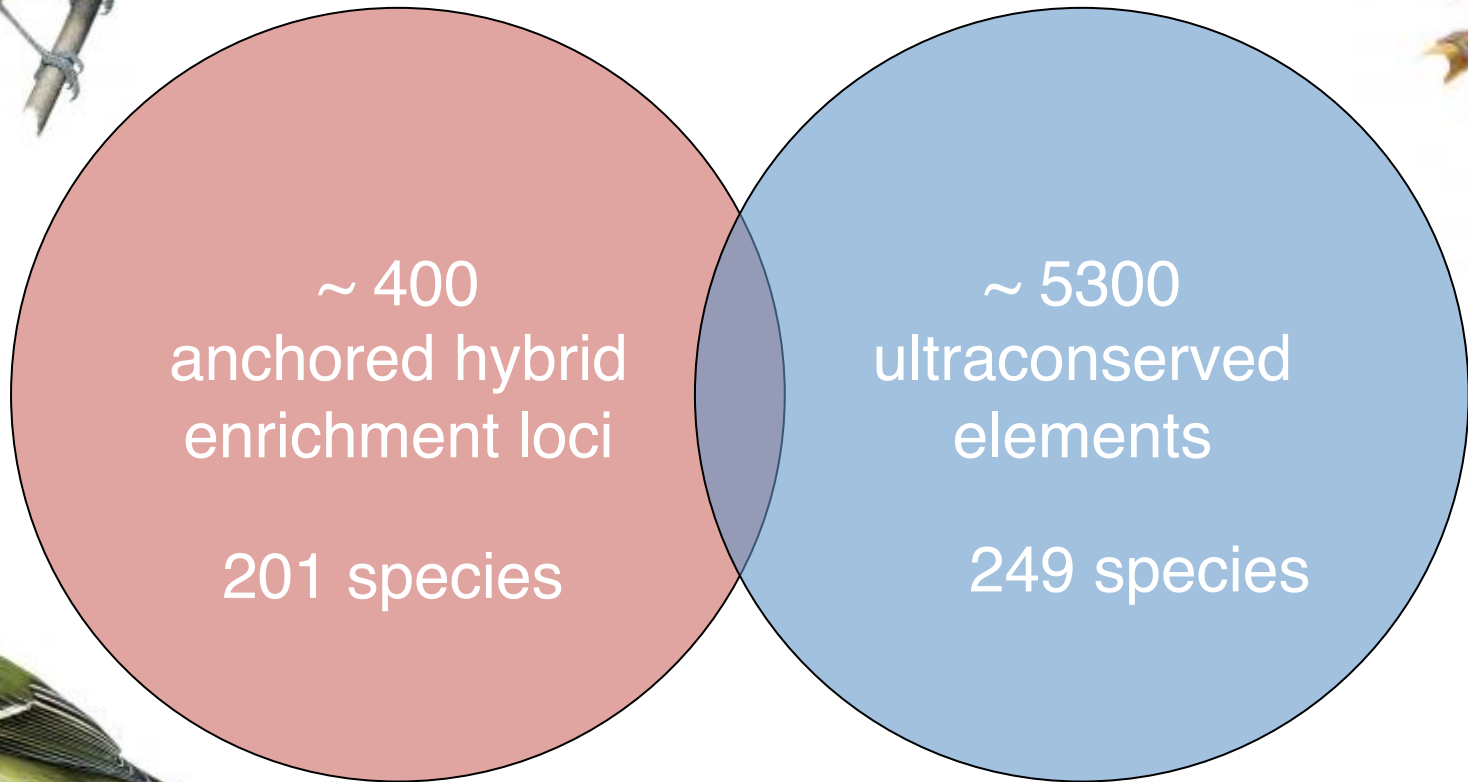
BRANT C. FAIRCLOTH^{1,*}, JOHN E. MCCORMACK², NICHOLAS G. CRAWFORD³,
MICHAEL G. HARVEY^{2,4}, ROBB T. BRUMFIELD^{2,4}, AND TRAVIS C. GLENN⁵

As a reviewer wisely pointed out, “everyone has their favorite probe set”.

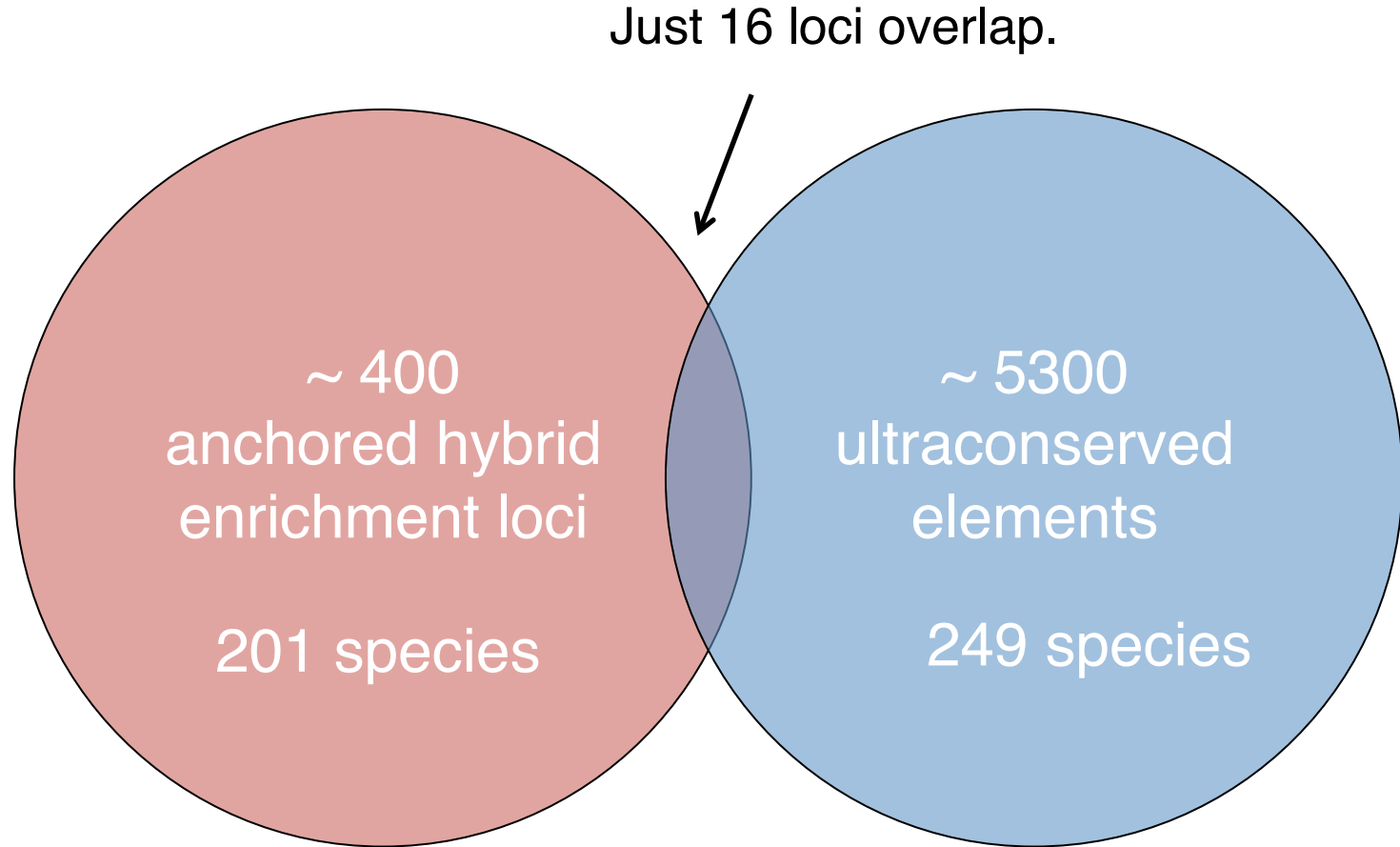
What happens if we cannot decide?



What happens if we cannot decide?



What happens if we cannot decide?



Early population genetics & phylogenetics necessarily targeted homologous markers across studies.

495K cytochrome b

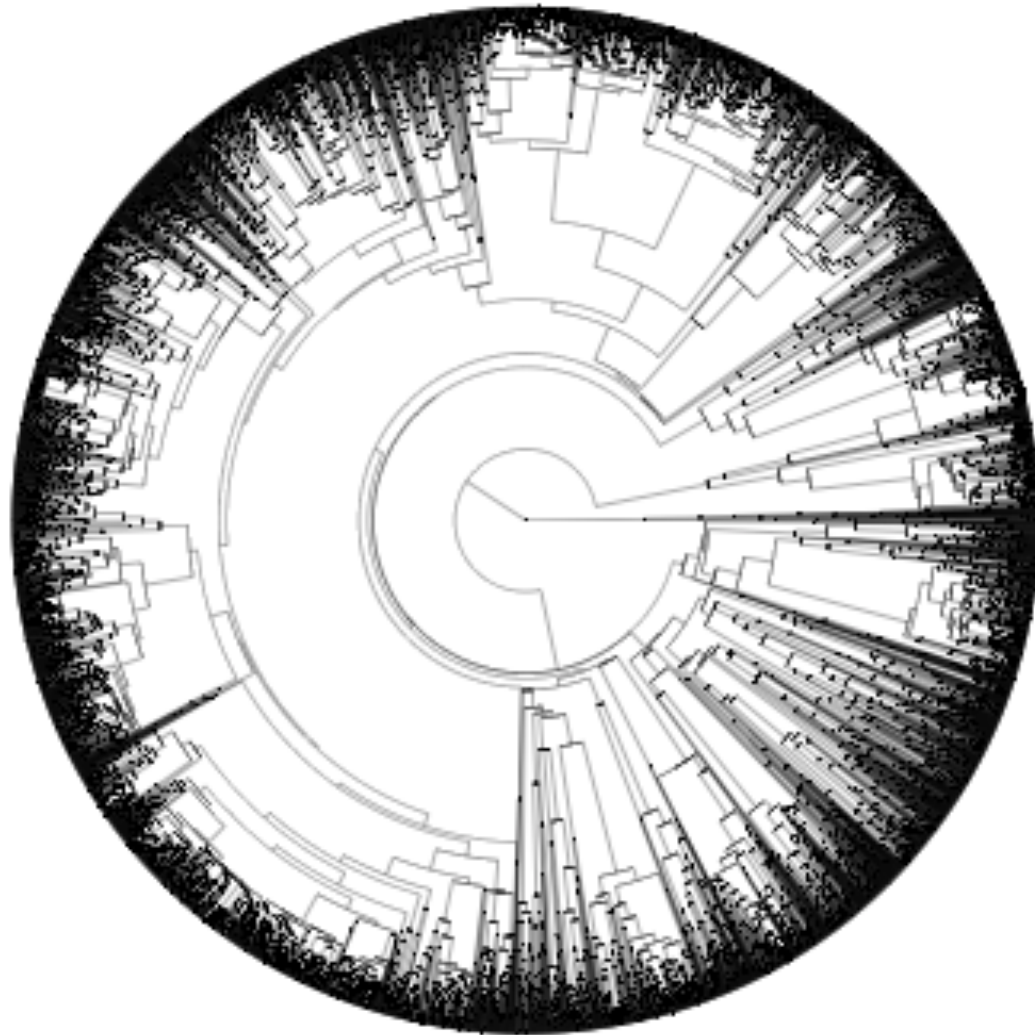
424K cytochrome oxidase

356K 16S ribosomal RNA

164K 18S ribosomal RNA

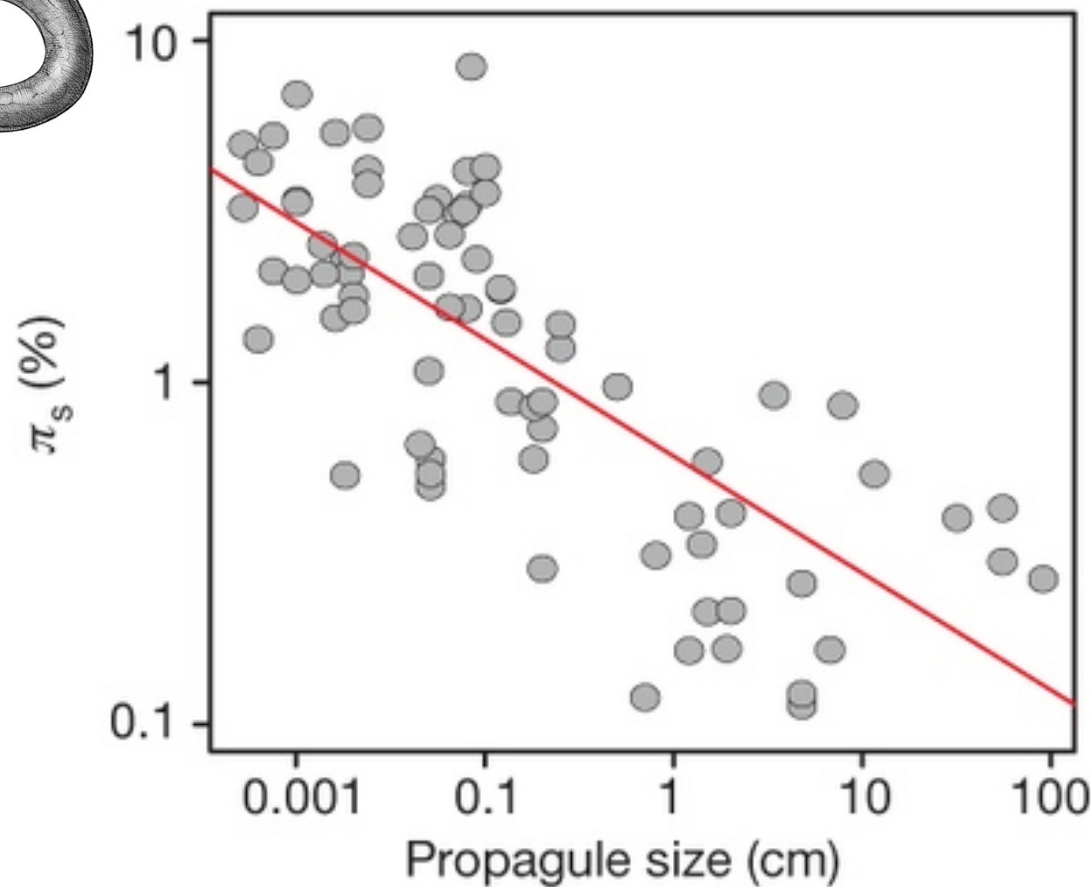
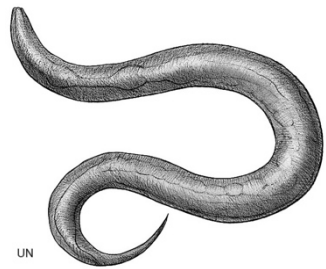
110K NADH 4

Our failure to do so now hinders comparative phylogenetics.



Jetz et al 2012
(see also
Fritz et al 2009,
Pyron et al 2013,
Zanne et al 2014)

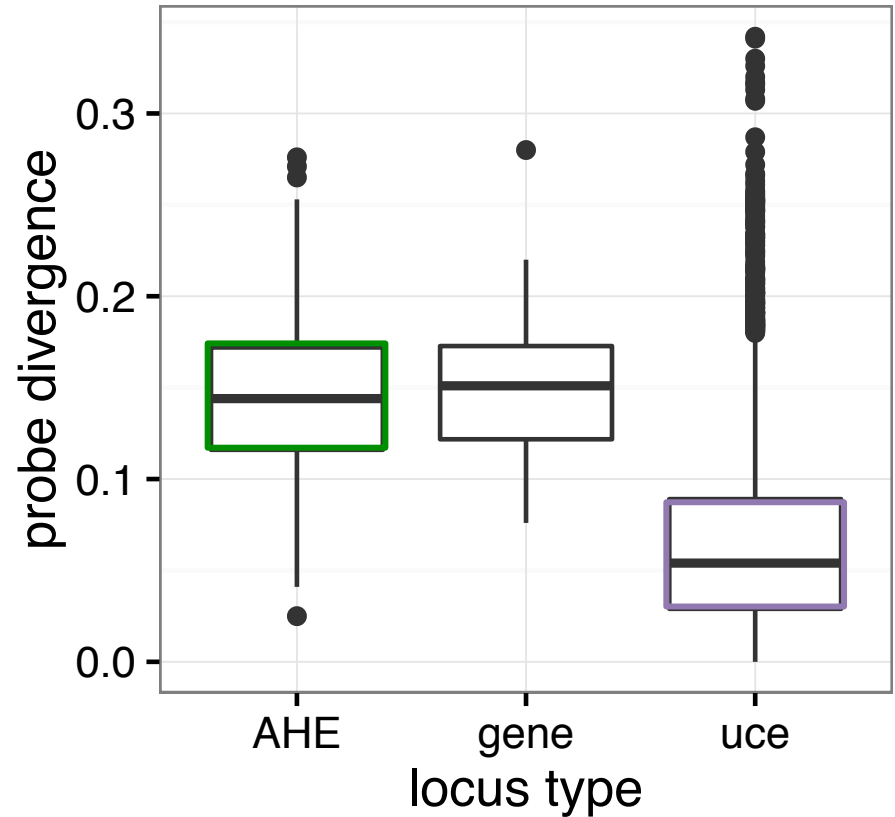
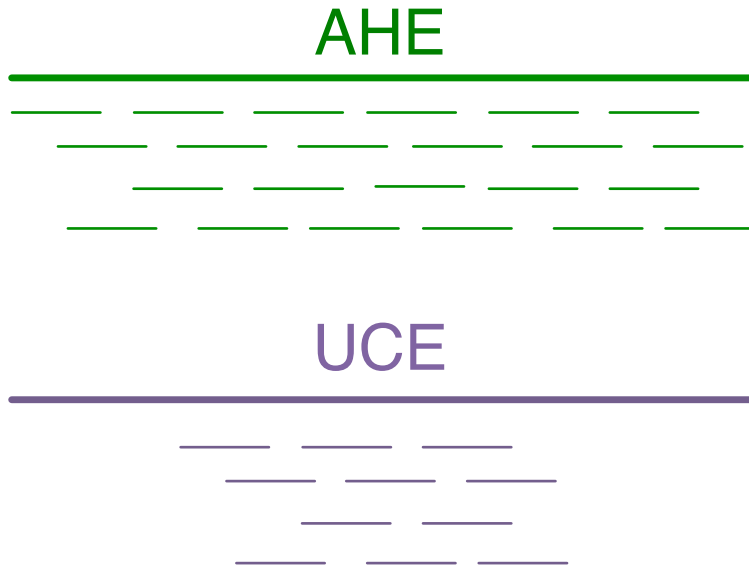
And, it hinders comparative population genomics.



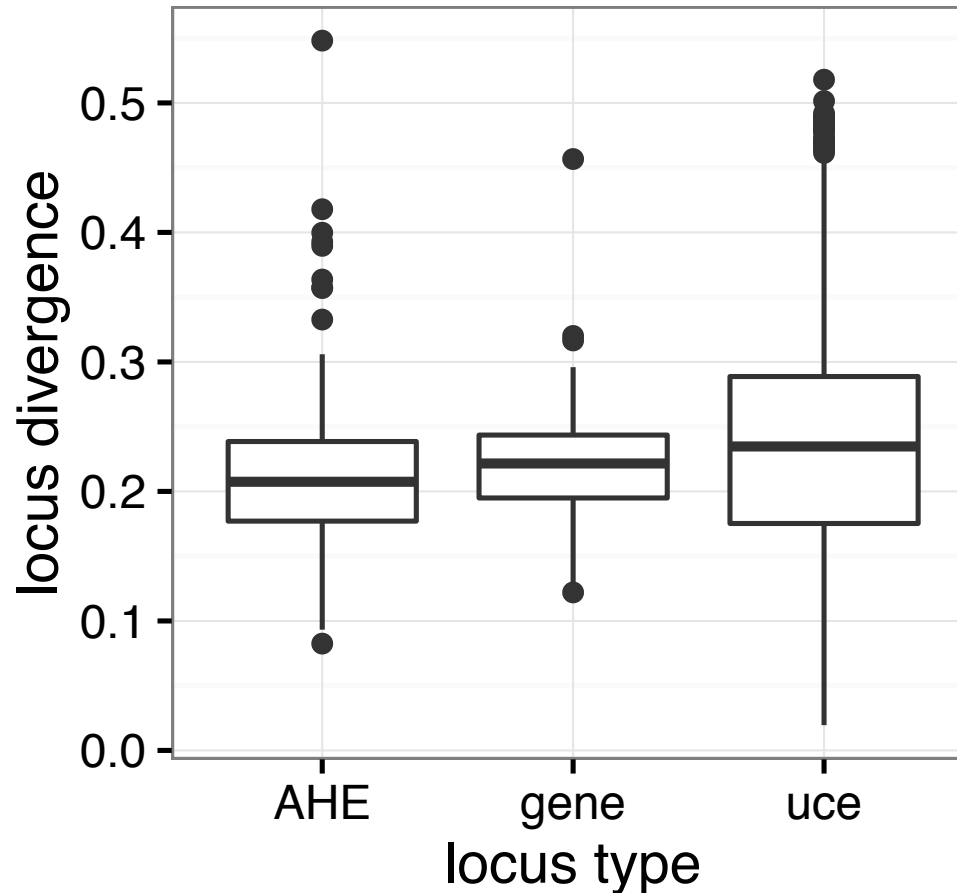
A simple way forward: create integrated probe sets.

anchored hybrid enrichment loci
+
ultraconserved elements
+
genes traditionally used in multiple-locus phylogenetics
+
fishing out the mitochondrial by-catch
=
~5400 markers that can be maximally integrated
with most phylogenomic studies

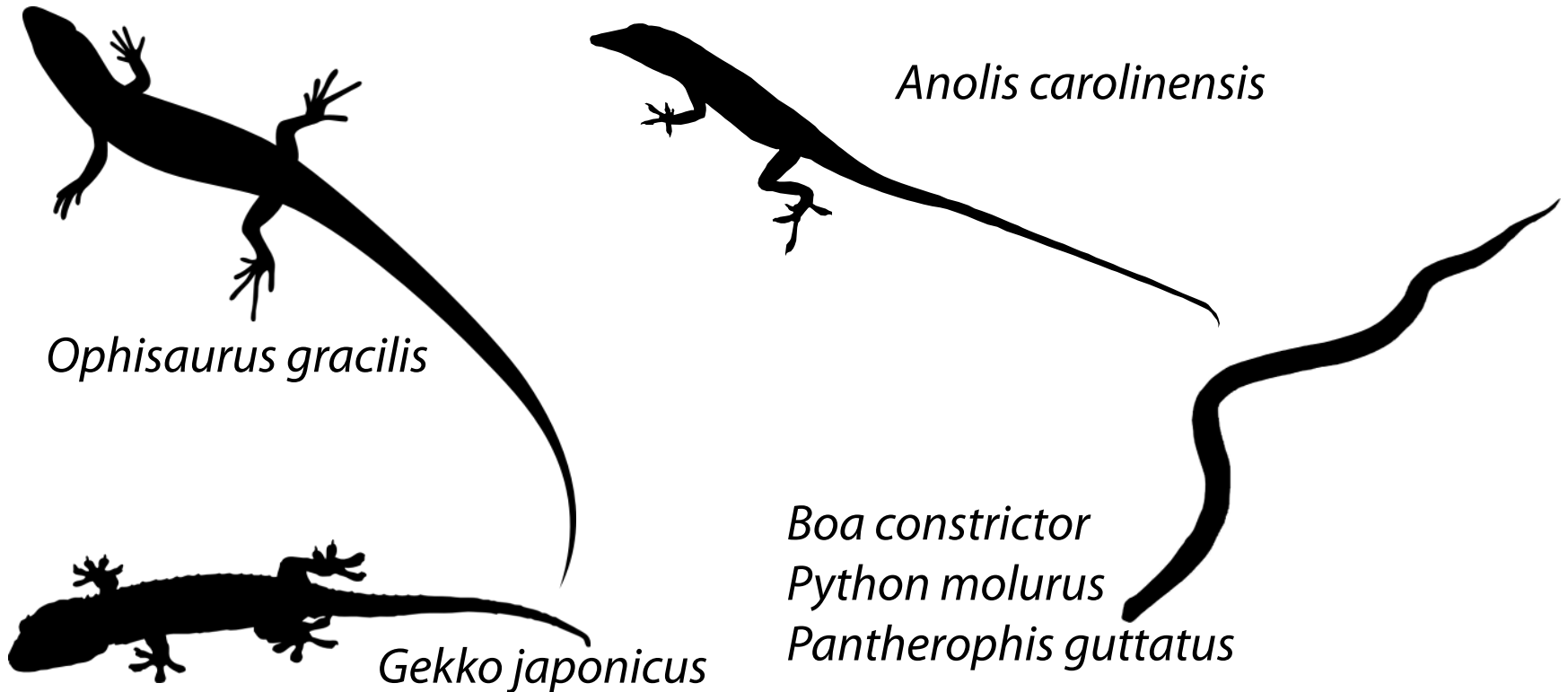
The markers have different logics.



But the markers they generate are similar.



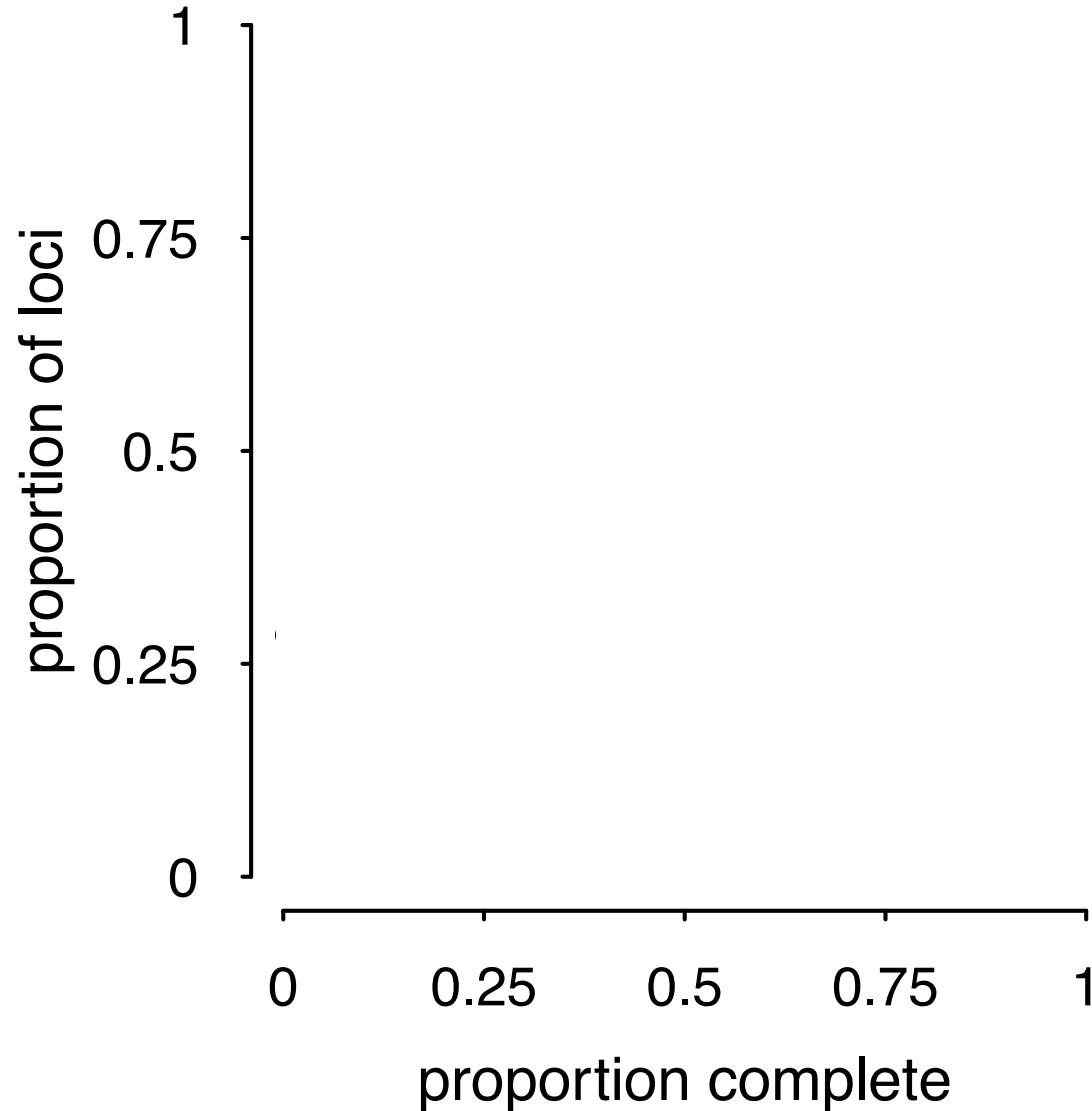
We filtered & refined the markers
based on available squamate
genomes.



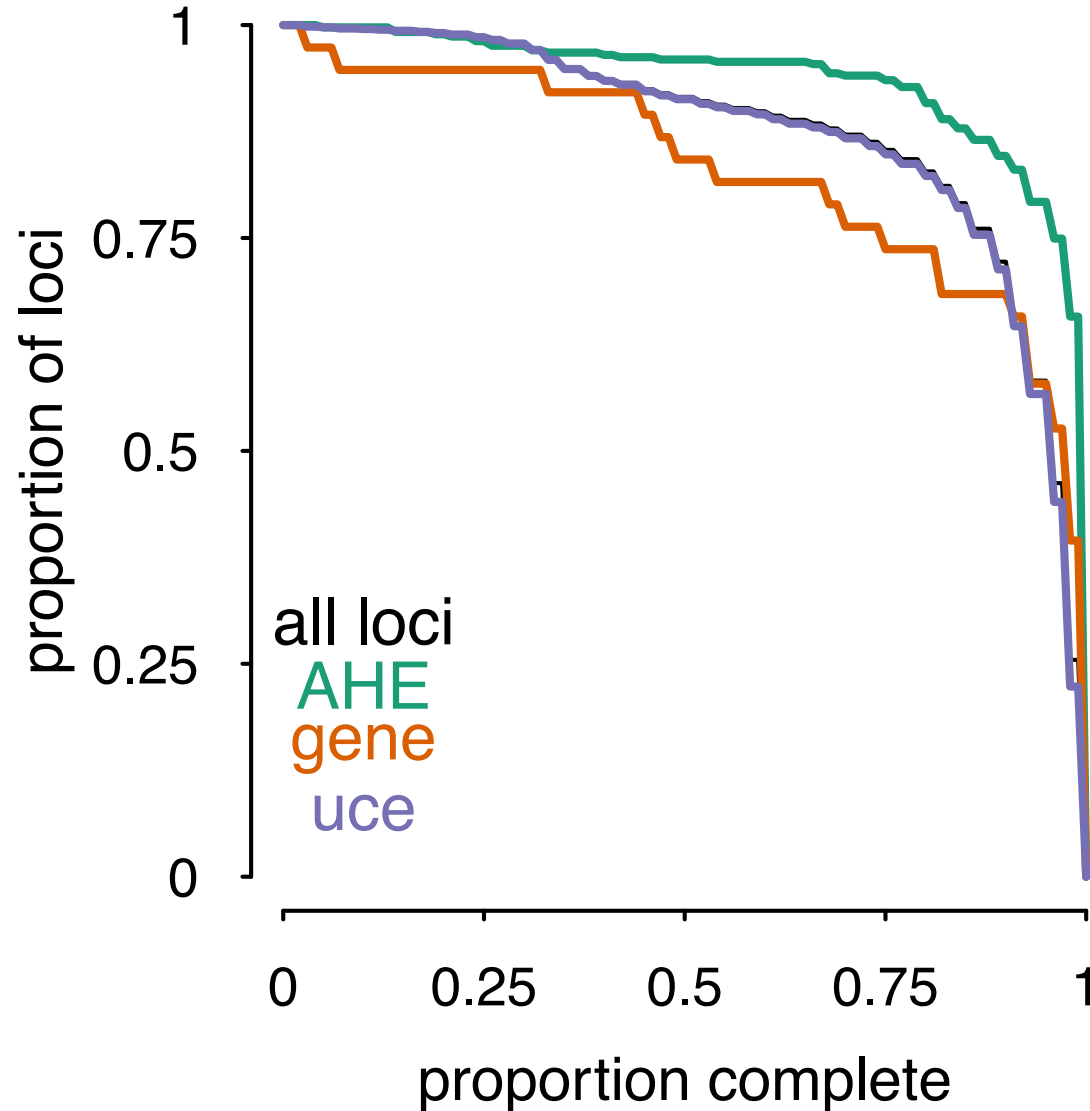
We tested this approach with Brazilian squamates.



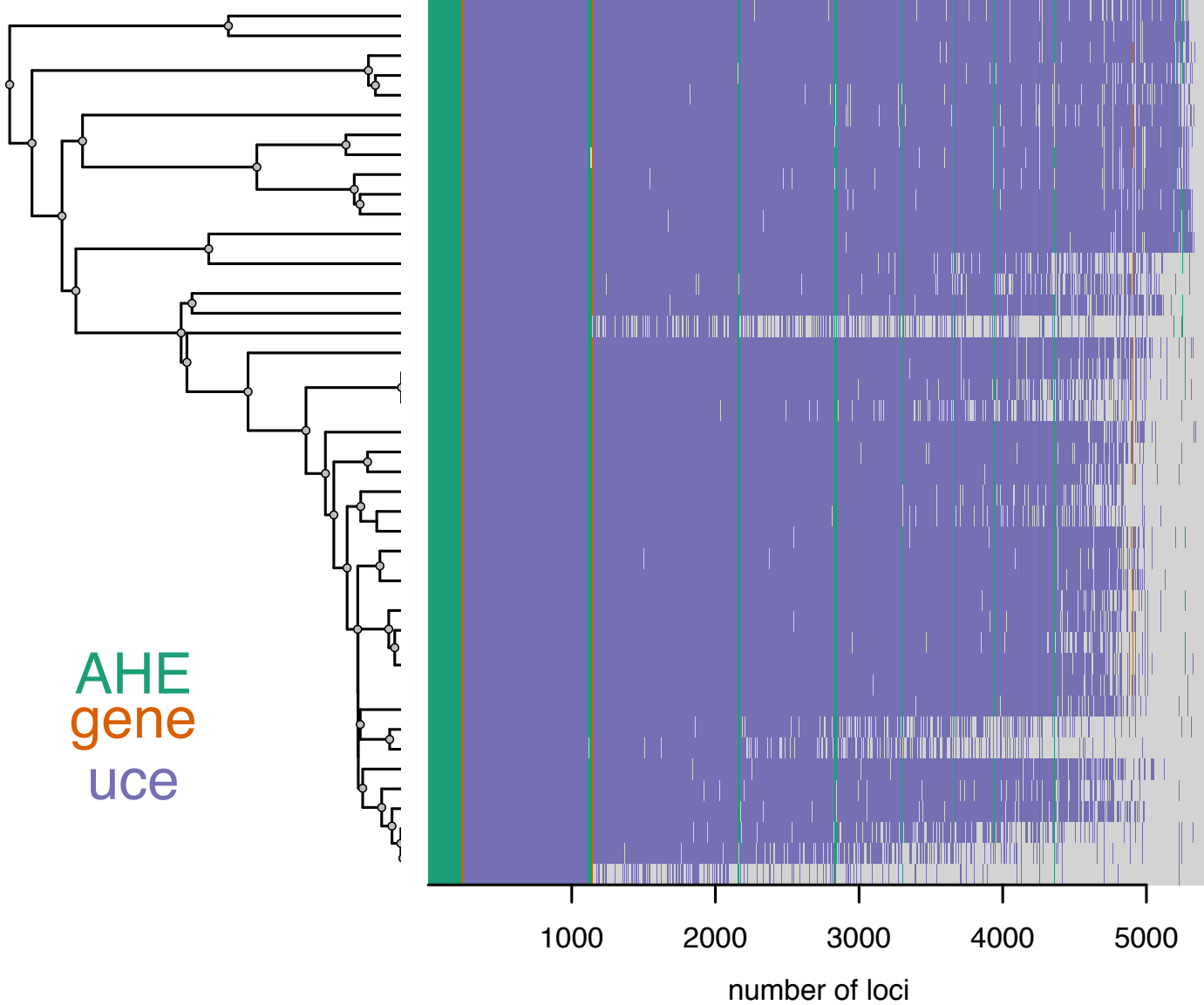
It works! (Quite well.)



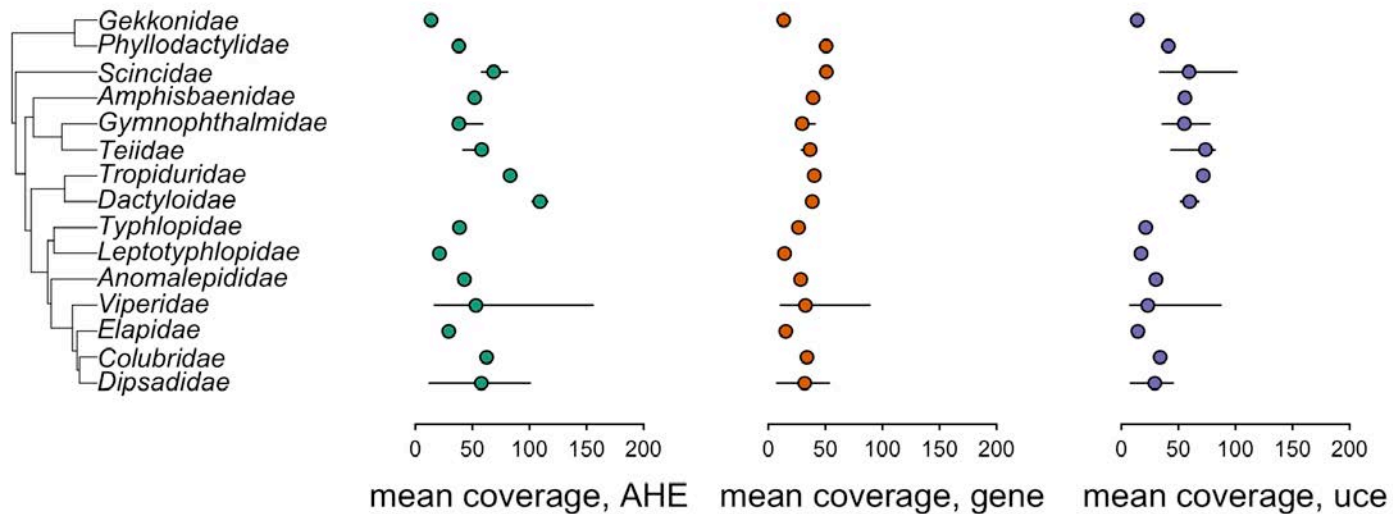
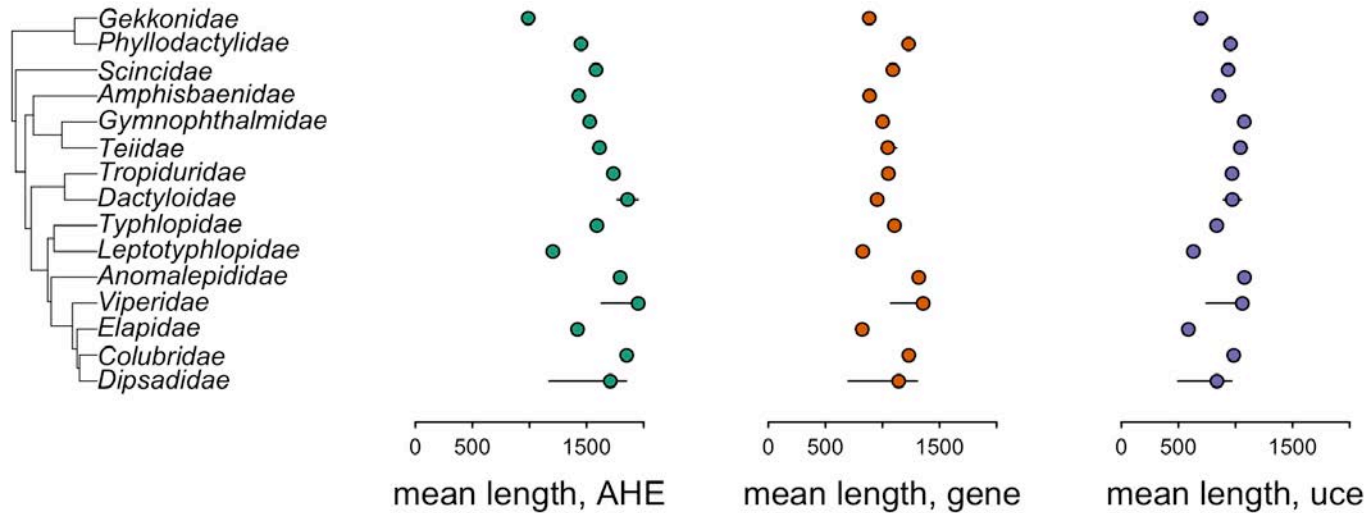
It works! (Quite well.)



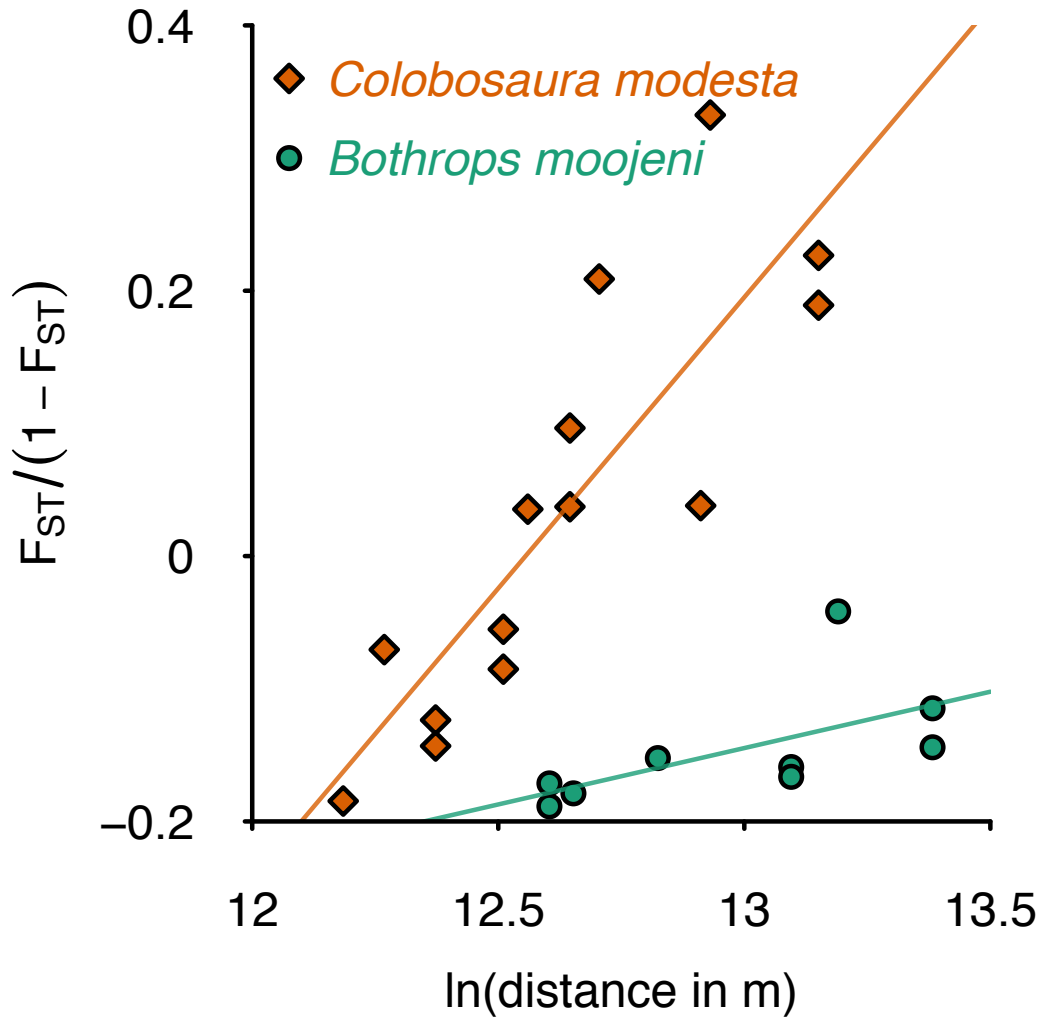
We generated a fairly complete data matrix.



Loci are long & have high coverage.



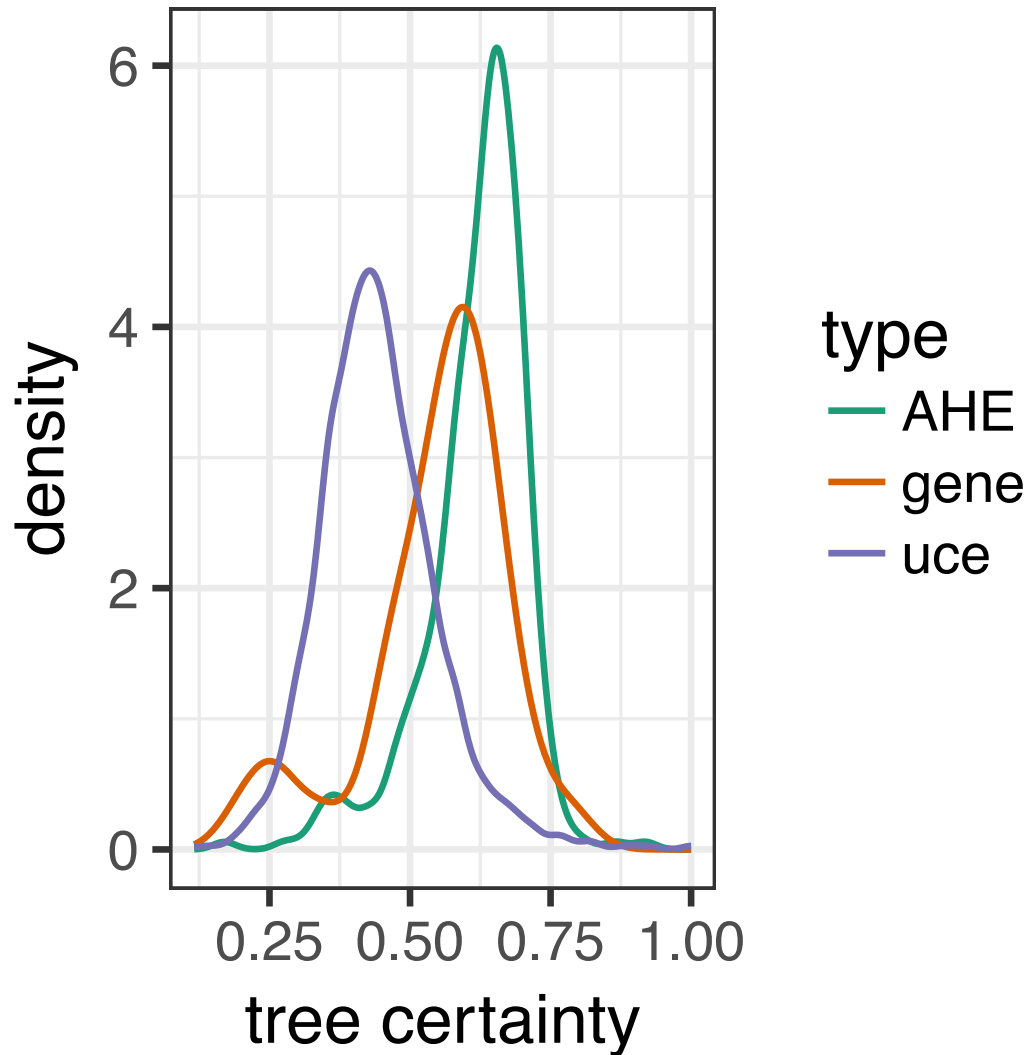
It is useful for population genetic applications, as well.



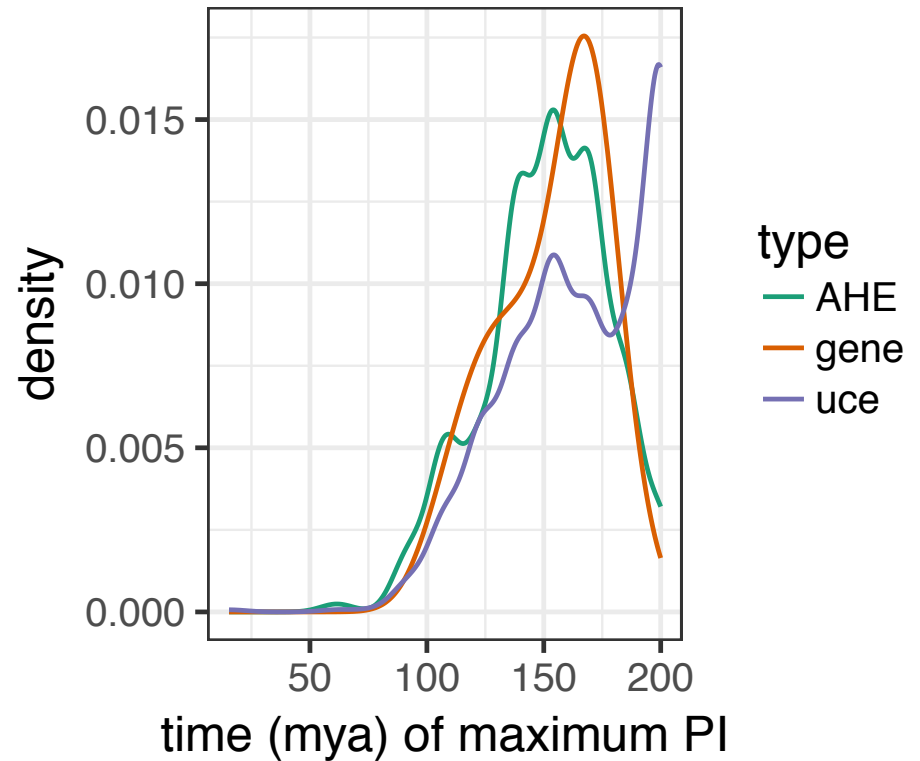
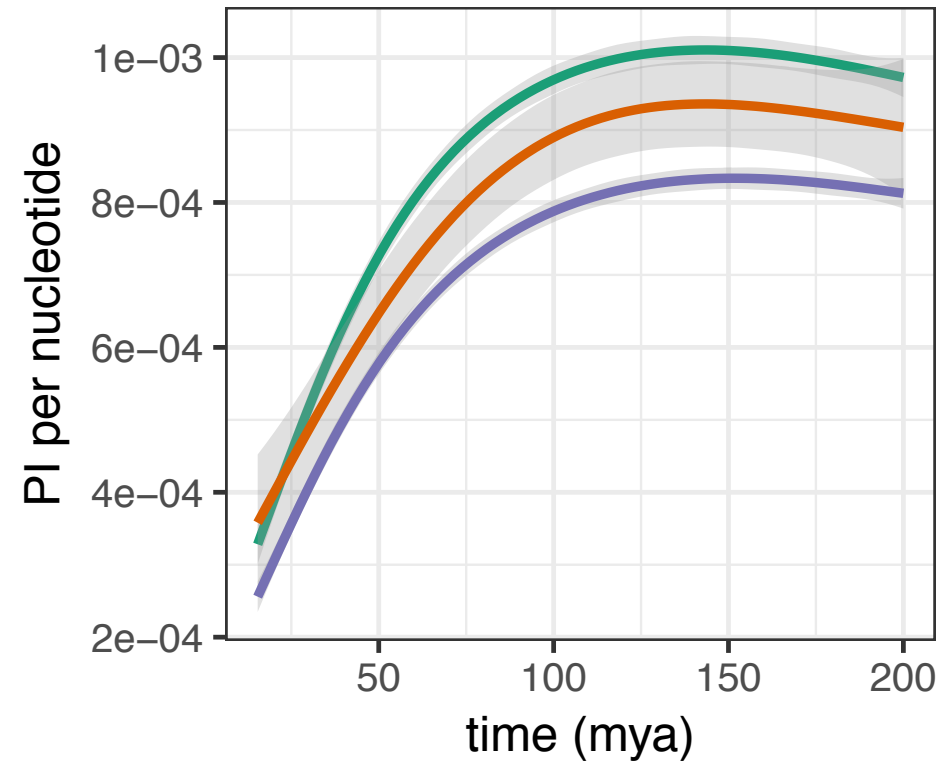
wikimedia.org

To be clear, most evolutionary genetic applications don't require thousands of markers.

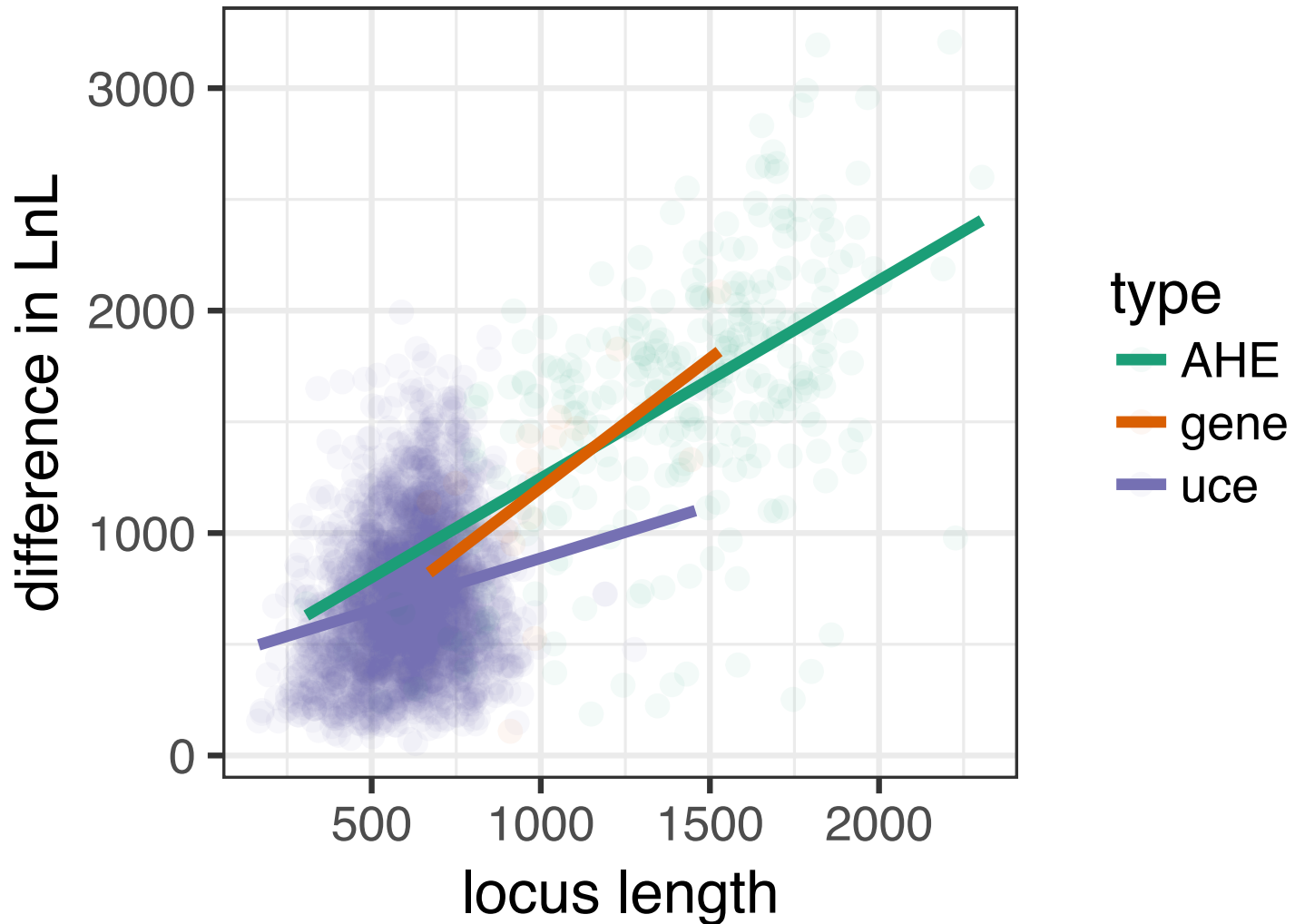
More markers, more filtering.



More markers, more filtering.



More markers, more filtering (this figure is useless!).



So why not take an inclusive approach?



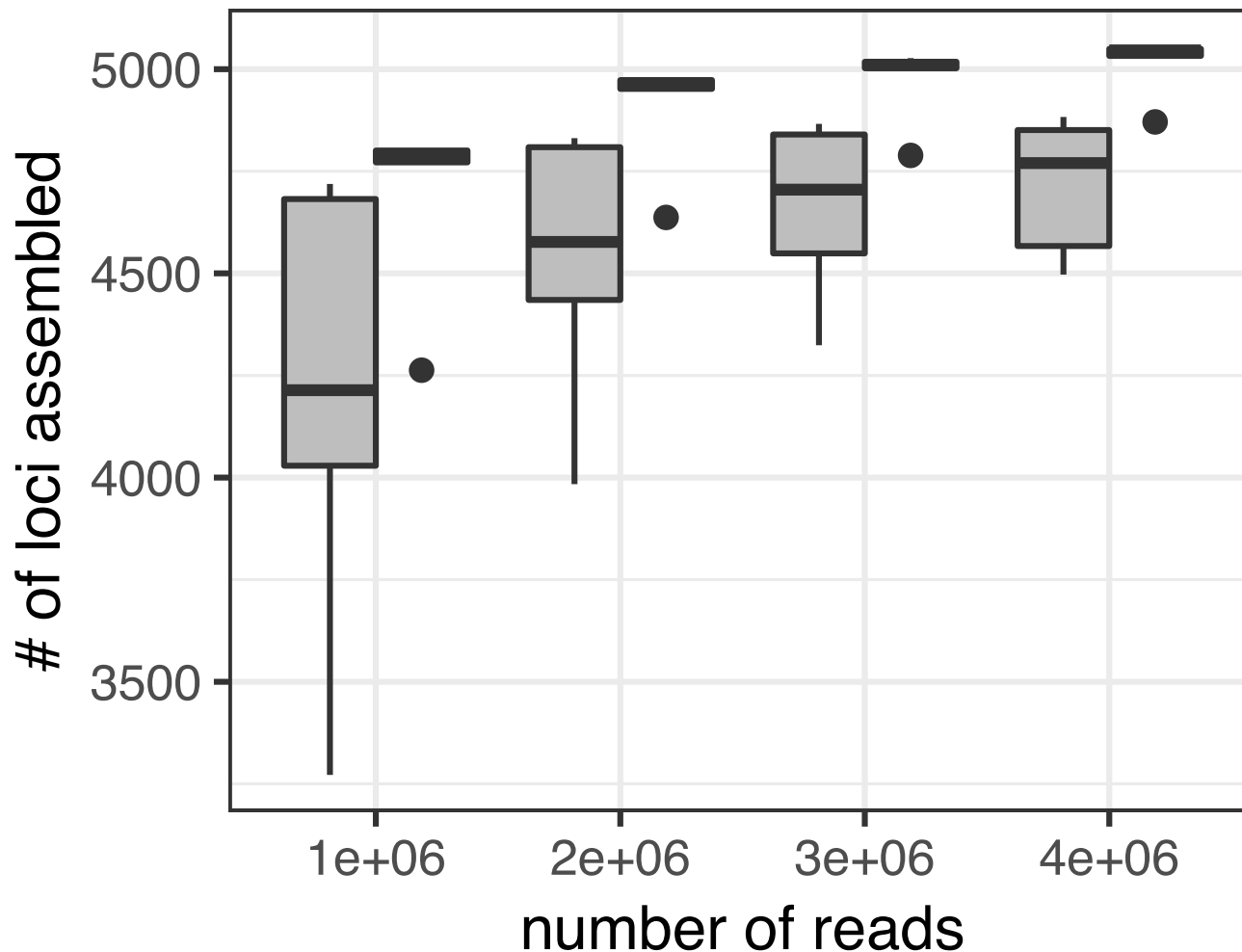
money



time

It took no extra time, and it increased the cost per sample 6%.

And, there are more cost-savings to be had.

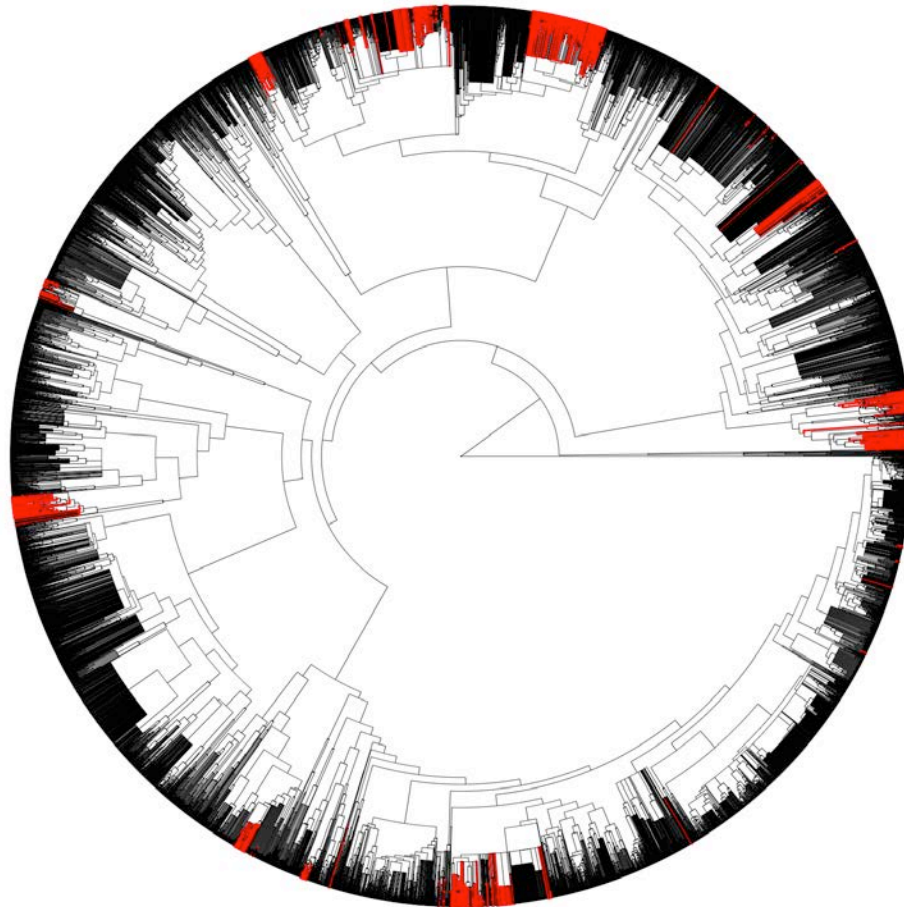


This is extensible to other vertebrate systems.



2446 UCEs
71 AHEs
9 "traditional" genes

We are now using it to build a well-dated phylogeny for Australian squamates.



Do Macrophylogenies Yield Stable Macroevolutionary Inferences? An Example from Squamate Reptiles

Pascal O. Title; Daniel L. Rabosky

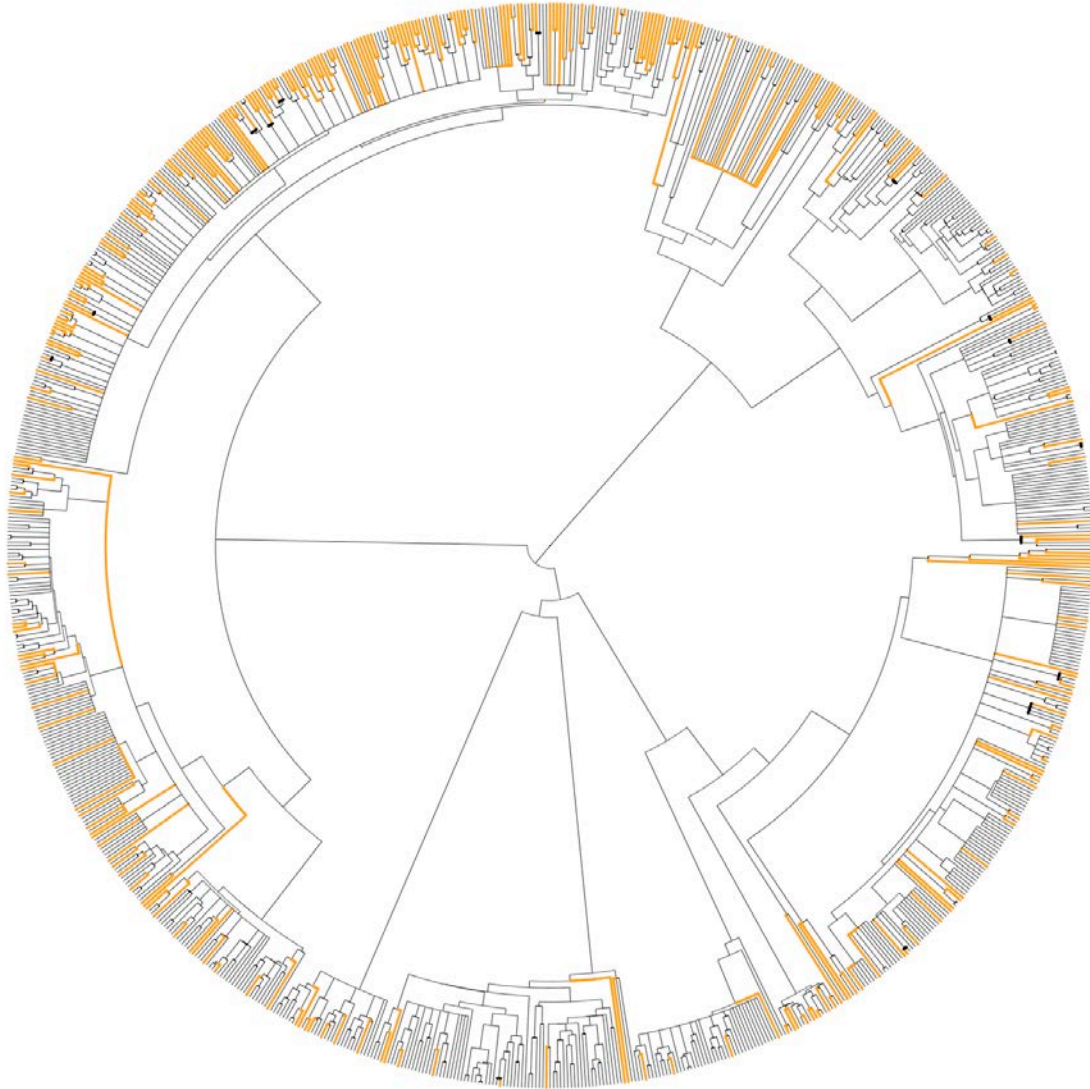
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No.

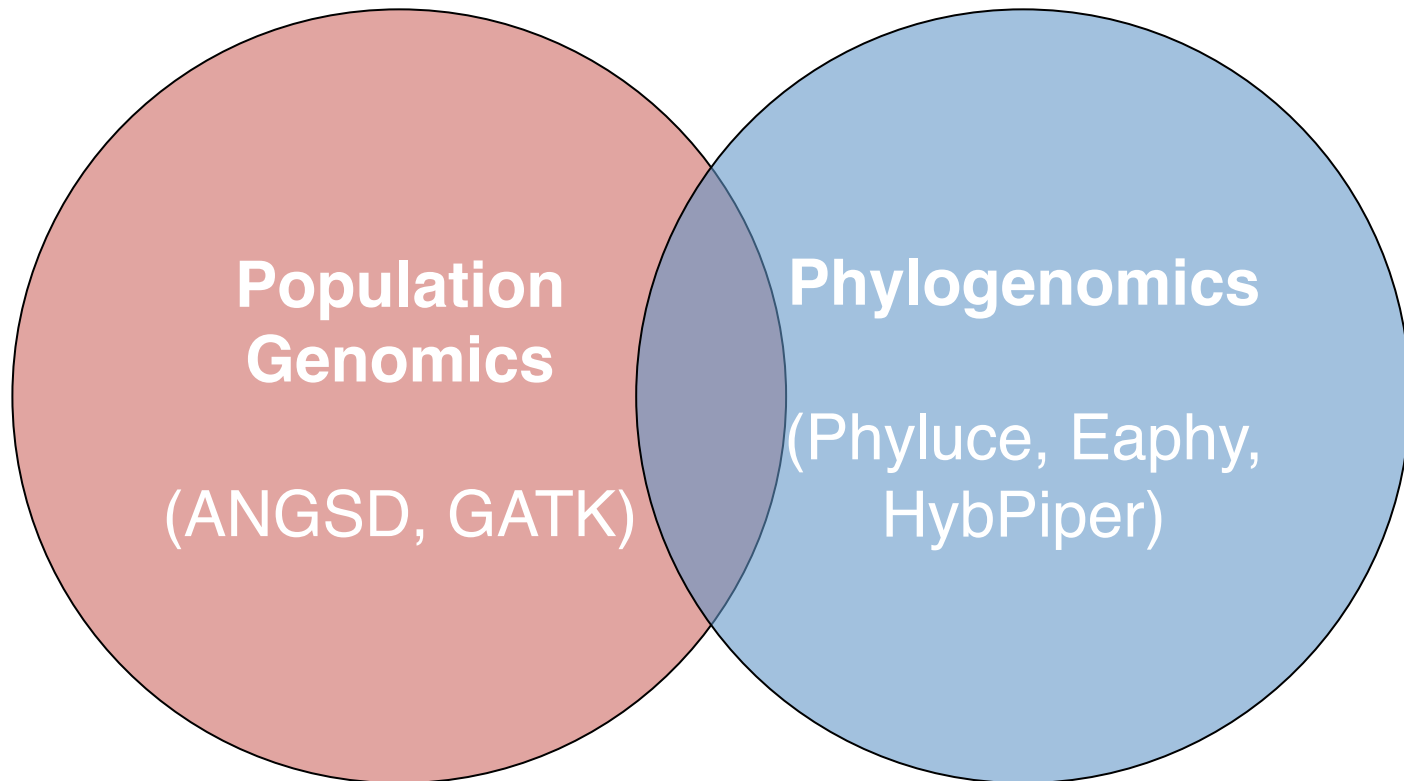
(Short answer.)

We are sampling about $\sim 30\%$ of Oz
squamates.

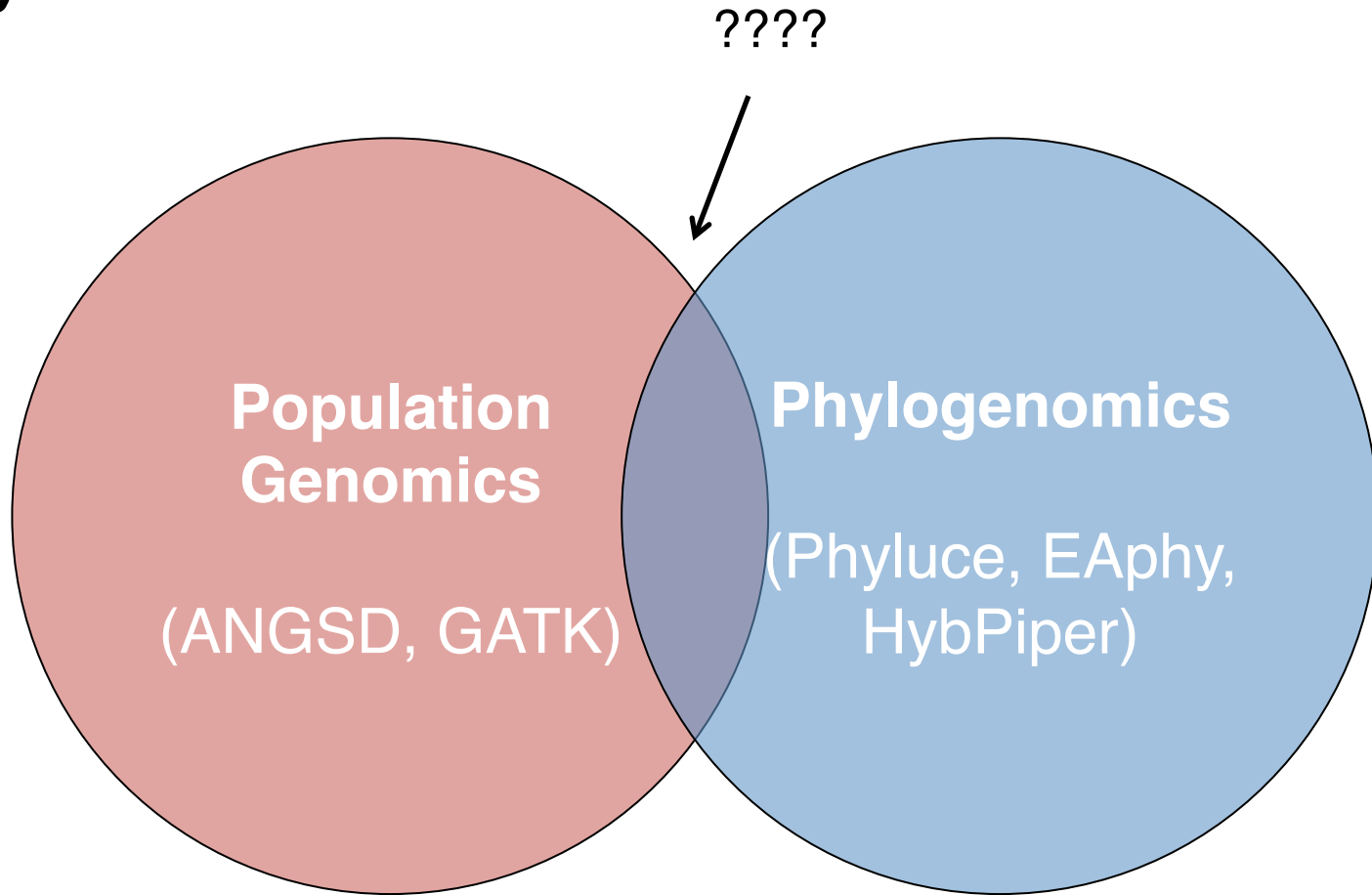


Once we get the data, how do we
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Challenges with the interface

- Phasing & recombination

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Challenges with the interface

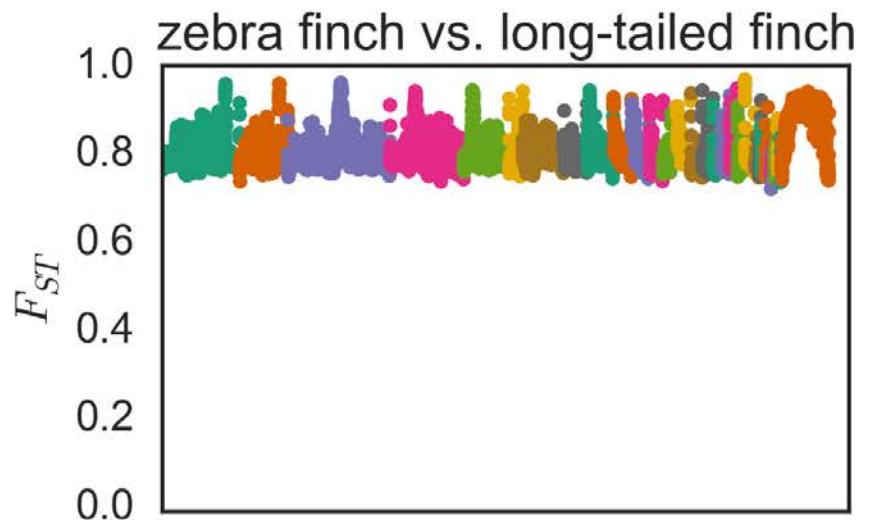
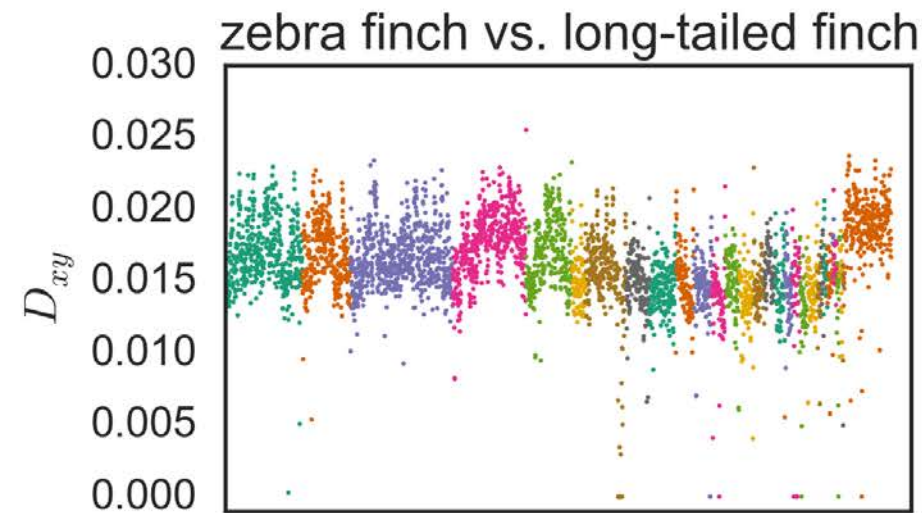
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- Allowing for incomplete lineage sorting

Challenges with the interface

- Phasing & recombination
- Reference bias
- Multi-species SNP data sets
- Allowing for incomplete lineage sorting
- Subsampling data for full-likelihood programs

And a persistent challenge across all these methods ...

Plotting & visualizing data is non-trivial.



Things we might want to plot

- Short read alignments, coverage, SNP quality

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- Diversity, differentiation, and linkage disequilibrium across the genome

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Things we might want to plot

- Short read alignments, coverage, SNP quality
- Diversity, differentiation, and linkage disequilibrium across the genome
- Multi-species alignments
- Variation in gene trees

How can we improve these methods to allow researchers more intuition over their own data?

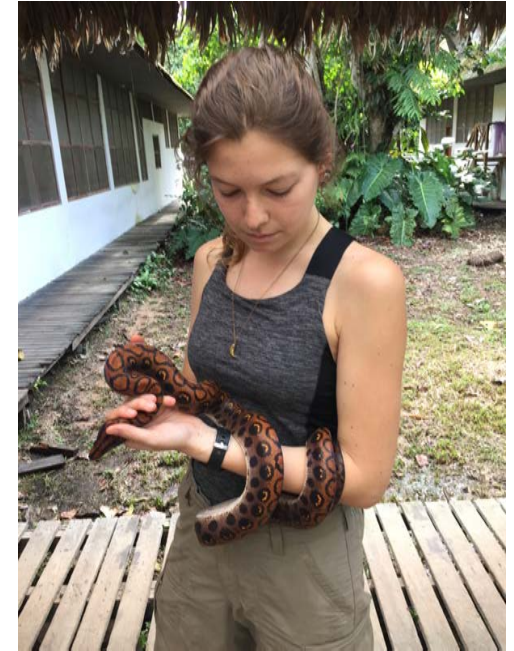
Collaborators & Funding



Pascal Title



Daniel Rabosky



Maggie Grundler



the David &
Lucile Packard
FOUNDATION