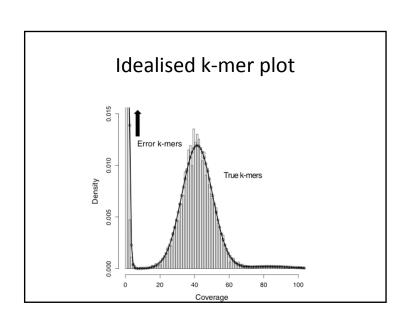
De novo assembly of short reads using Velvet

Adapted from Nick Loman University of Birmingham

Read GACCTACA GAC K-mers (K=3) CCT CTA TAC ACA K-1 bases overlap

Velvet

- One of the first short read assemblers
- Developed by Daniel Zerbino of EBI
- A de Bruijn graph assembler, like:
 - SPAdes
 - SOAPdenovo
 - ABYSS
 - ALLPATHS
 - Etc.



Counting k-mers

- Plotting k-mer frequencies is a quick and easy way of:
 - Estimating genome size
 - Seeing copy number variation in genome
 - Estimating sequence read error
 - Planning a short-read assembly

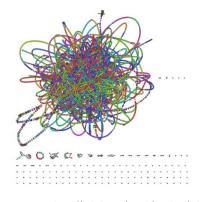
K-mer value effects

- Bigger K:
 - Solves more repeats
 - Fewer overlaps
 - Lower k-mer coverage
- Smaller k:
 - More overlaps
 - Higher k-mer coverage
- Larger: longer contigs, fewer connections
- Smaller: short contigs with lots of connections

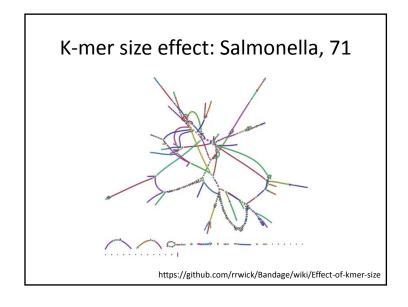
K-mers and K

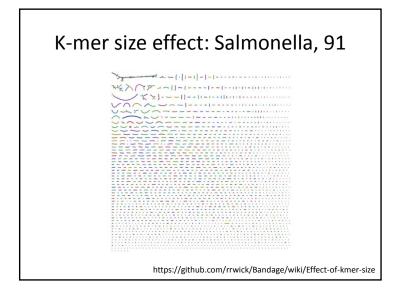
- No magical value of k
- Depends on
 - read length
 - sequencing error
 - rate of polymorphism
 - coverage
- Some rules:
 - k must be less than the read length
 - k can't be an even number (can produce palindromes)

K-mer size effect: Salmonella, 51



https://github.com/rrwick/Bandage/wiki/Effect-of-kmer-size





Metrics

- contigs
 - how many
 - total bases
 - N50

- scaffolds
 - how many
 - total bases
 - N50
 - how many gaps
 - total gap bases

N50

•Size of contig such that 50% of total bases are in contigs of this length or more

•OR

•Shortest of the longest contigs that together make up 50% of the assembly

N50 - NG50

•N50:

•Size of contig such that 50% of total bases are in contigs of this length or more

•NG50:

•Replace 'total bases' with 'genome length'

N50

•Size of contig such that 50% of total bases are in contigs of this length or more

→longer N50 is better

•N50 count:
•number of contigs of at least N50 size

N50

- Minimum contig length influences N50
- Take away shorter contigs → N50 goes up

N50

- High N50 → better assembly
 - BUT
 - says nothing of quality