

Building decentralized indexes for public genomic data

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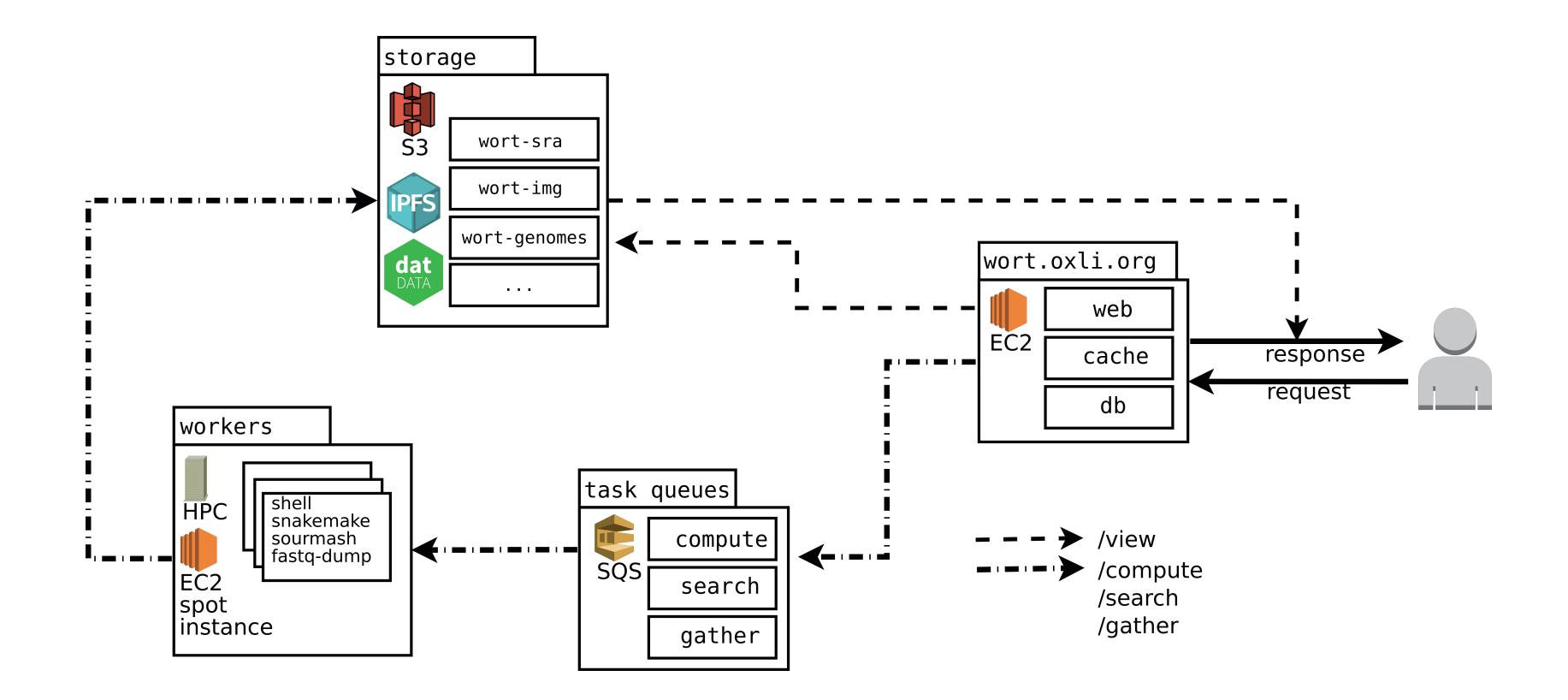
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Introduction

Traditional algorithms for searching genomic sequences don't scale well for the large public genomic databases currently available. With data archives like the SRA reaching multiple petabases of data and with decreasing costs for sequencing the rate of data generation is only increasing, and new computational methods are necessary. Sequence Bloom Trees [Solomon, 2016] allow searching for specific sequences in large databases, opening a path to solve other problems with similar data structures.

On top of the data discoverability problem, data access is also another issue. Downloading and sharing large collections don't take advantage of subsets of the data available outside the central servers hosting the full data, and traditional solutions involve explicit caches that need to be maintained and updated frequently.

Current architecture



Future Work

The current architecture is a proof of concept, with a concrete, then abstract approach: have something working first with a public API, then refactor and generalize. While it is deployed on AWS it can also be run in other cloud providers, and the next goal is to replace most of the task queue and communication with P2P technologies, using more of IPFS and dat (and not only as file storage).

The WebAssembly support in sourmash also allows doing more data processing in the browser, instead of transferring large datasets to the server. Currently wort is more focused on the API and command line usage, but more functionality will be added to the web frontend.

NCBI provides an alpha feature based on STAT to report the taxonomic composition of reads within a sequencing run. This analysis can also be done with sourmash gather, and a browser extension can overlay these results in the SRA Run Browser. This extension idea is similar to what the **BioJupies** project [Torres, 2018] does for RNA-Seq datasets.

Any public database can be store and queried using wort, and we intend to add more over time.

sourmash signatures

A sourmash signature is a collection of MinHash sketches from the same original dataset but with distinct parameters. A MinHash sketch [Broder, 1997] is a data structure that allows fast similarity and containment estimates for datasets, first used by Mash [Ondov, 2016] for genomic data. In sourmash we extended MinHash sketches to take the complexity of the dataset into account and make it possible to compare from microbial genomes to metagenomes. These signatures are most useful when they are easily available, especially for public genomic databases like RefSeq or the SRA.

sourmash also includes a Sequence Bloom Tree implementation for indexing MinHashes, allowing both searching for similarity and taxonomic classification of datasets. But there is no functionality to make it easier to **share** these indexes, and it is up to the user to send these sketches around or **build their own indexes**.

wort

wort is a database for sourmash signatures, providing APIs to allow searching public genomic databases for dataset similarity, performing taxonomic classification of samples and submission of signatures for inclusion in search indexes.

wort also aims to explore data locality on networks to overcome the bandwidth limitations in centralized databases, and move data preprocessing into web browsers using WebAssembly to allow novel solutions where the user data doesn't need to leave their computers to be able to participate in the ecosystem.

The main goal for wort is to create a resource that allows permissive improvements without depending on central coordination, using decentralized web technologies like IPFS [Benet, 2014] and dat [Ogden, 2017] as building blocks.

Currently there are 686k microbial SRA runs and 65k JGI-IMG datasets available for download in wort. They can be downloaded using the public HTTP API, via IPFS or dat. We are also moving the sourmash prepared indexes to wort, providing RefSeq and GenBank signatures too.

References

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