

Pangenome Structure?



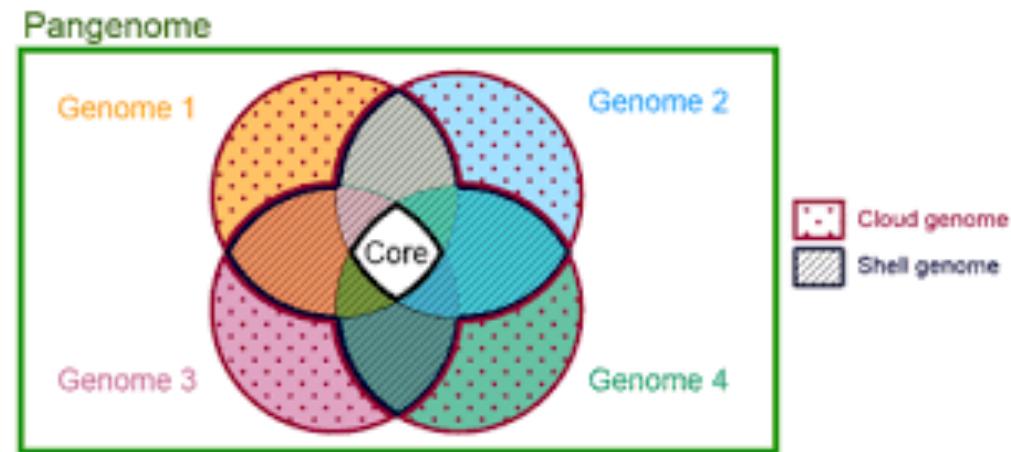
Ryan C. Fink

Let's have some fun first...

- Divide in groups of three
- Get a piece of paper and draw a line to get three columns
- Title the three columns “Essential”, “Optional”, and “Unique”
- Think about your car, your parent’s car, or your dream car
- ESSENTIAL: ALL cars must have them to be functioning vehicles
- OPTIONAL: not necessary, but you would love to have them in your car
- UNIQUE: they make a car different from any other (good or bad)

Pangenome structure

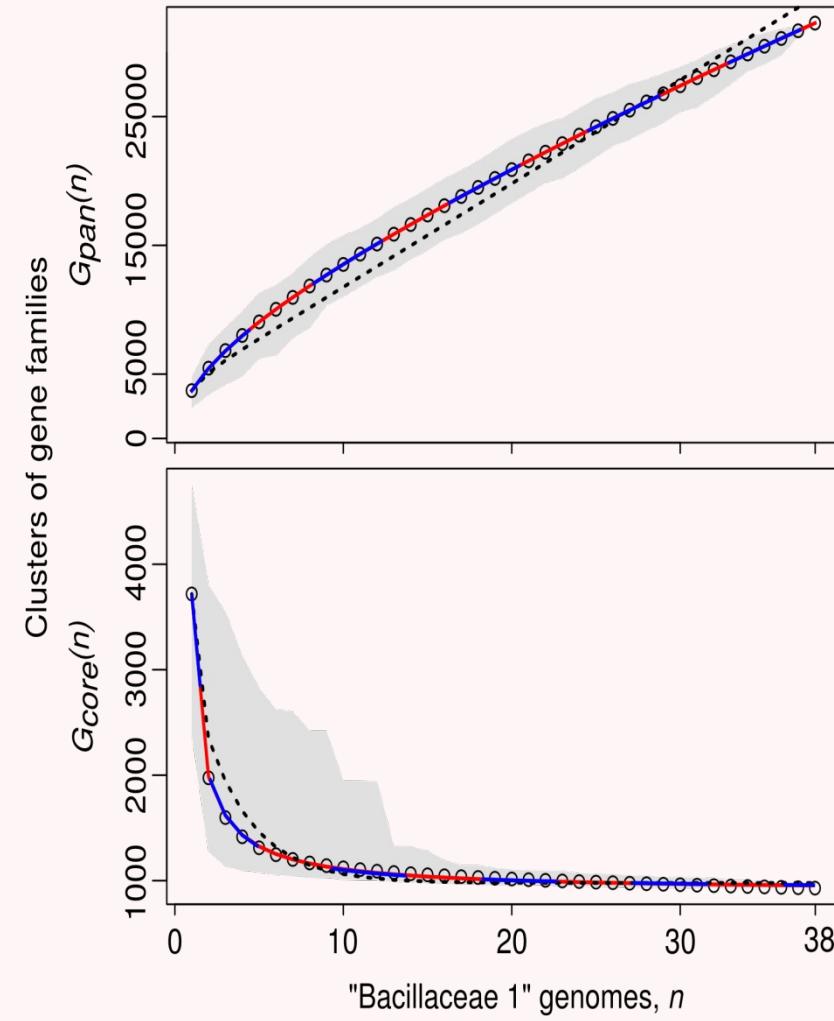
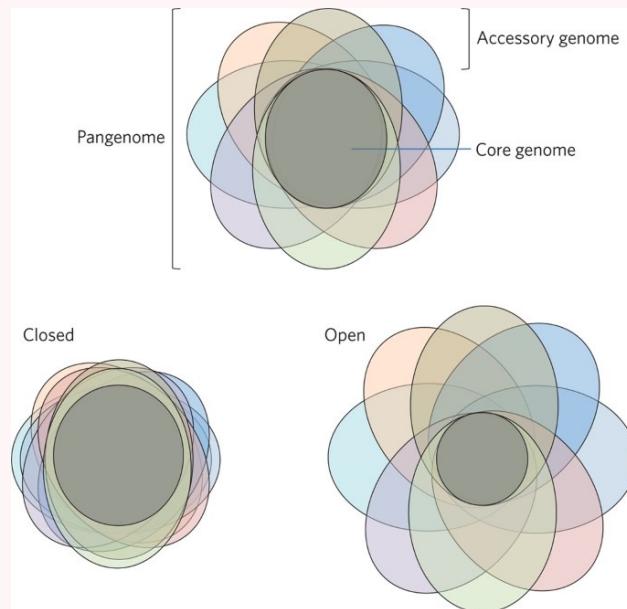
- **PANGENOME = ESSENTIAL + OPTIONAL + UNIQUE**
 - Πας, πασα, παν = all, every, each
- **OPTIONAL = ACCESSORY (SHELL + CLOUD)**
- **UNIQUE = CLOUD**



Open vs. Close

CLOSED: The pangenome size tends to a maximum as number of genomes increases

OPEN: The pangenome keeps increasing as you add new genomes



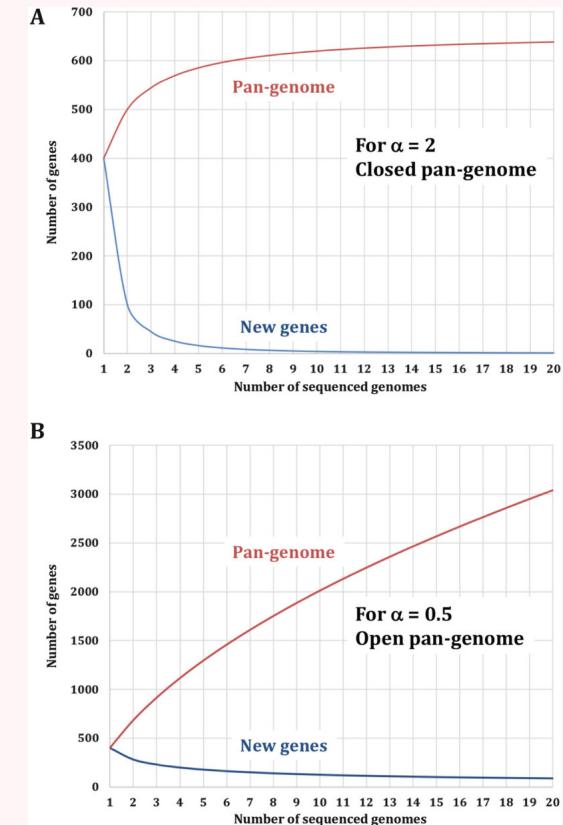
Open or closed?

Pangenome measurements follow

Heap's law

"As more and more books are read, the number of different words grows as a power law of the total number of books read"

$$n = \kappa N^{-\alpha}$$



Core, Shell, Cloud... 😜

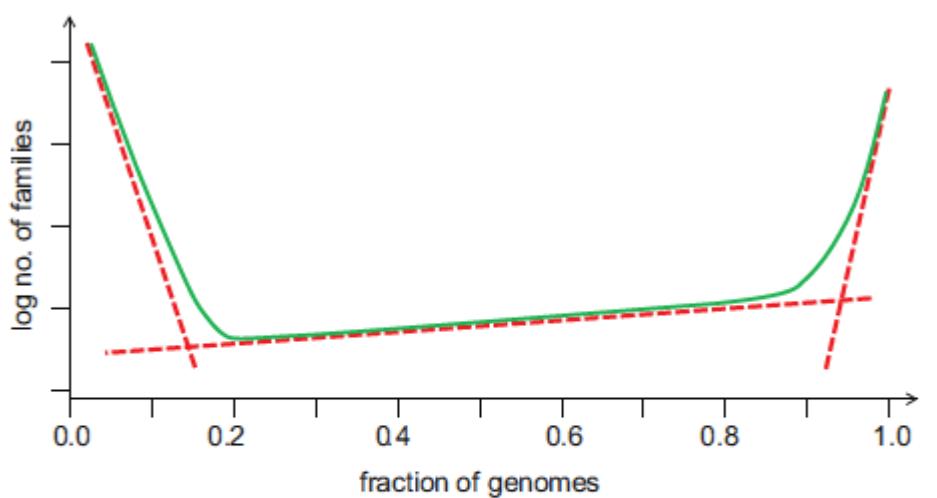


FIGURE 4 | The universal distribution of gene commonality in the microbial genomic universe: a generalized schematic. The three broken lines represent three exponential functions that fit the core (on the right), the shell (in the middle) and the cloud (on the left) of prokaryotic genes (O'Malley and Koonin, 2011).

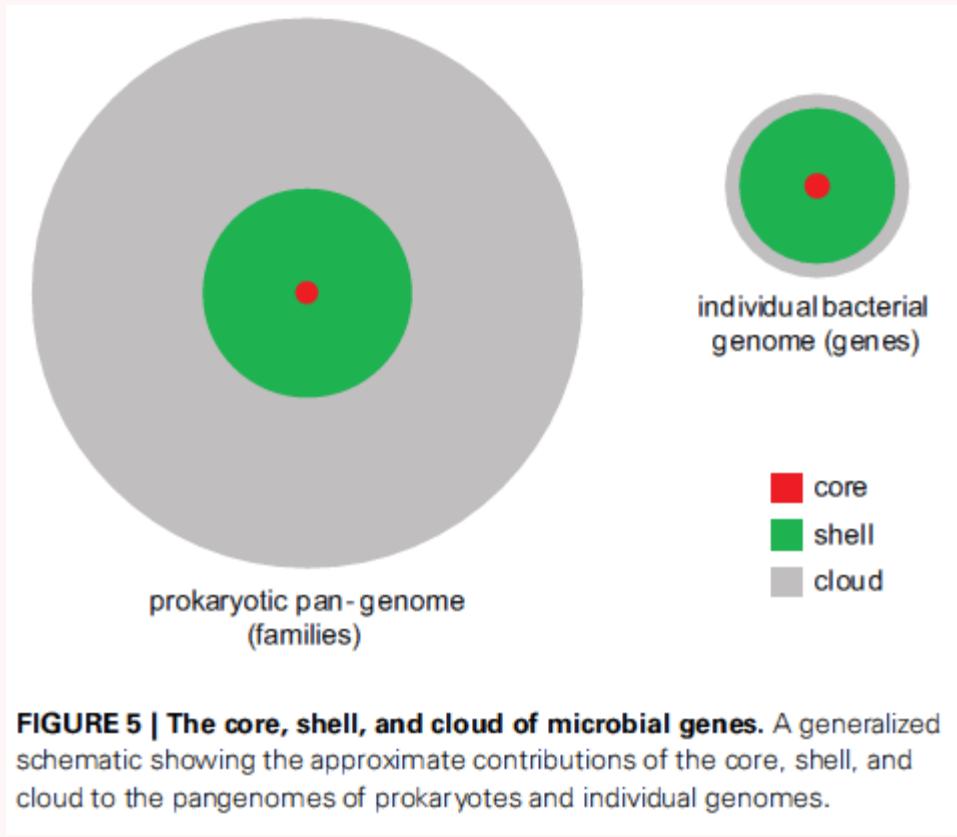
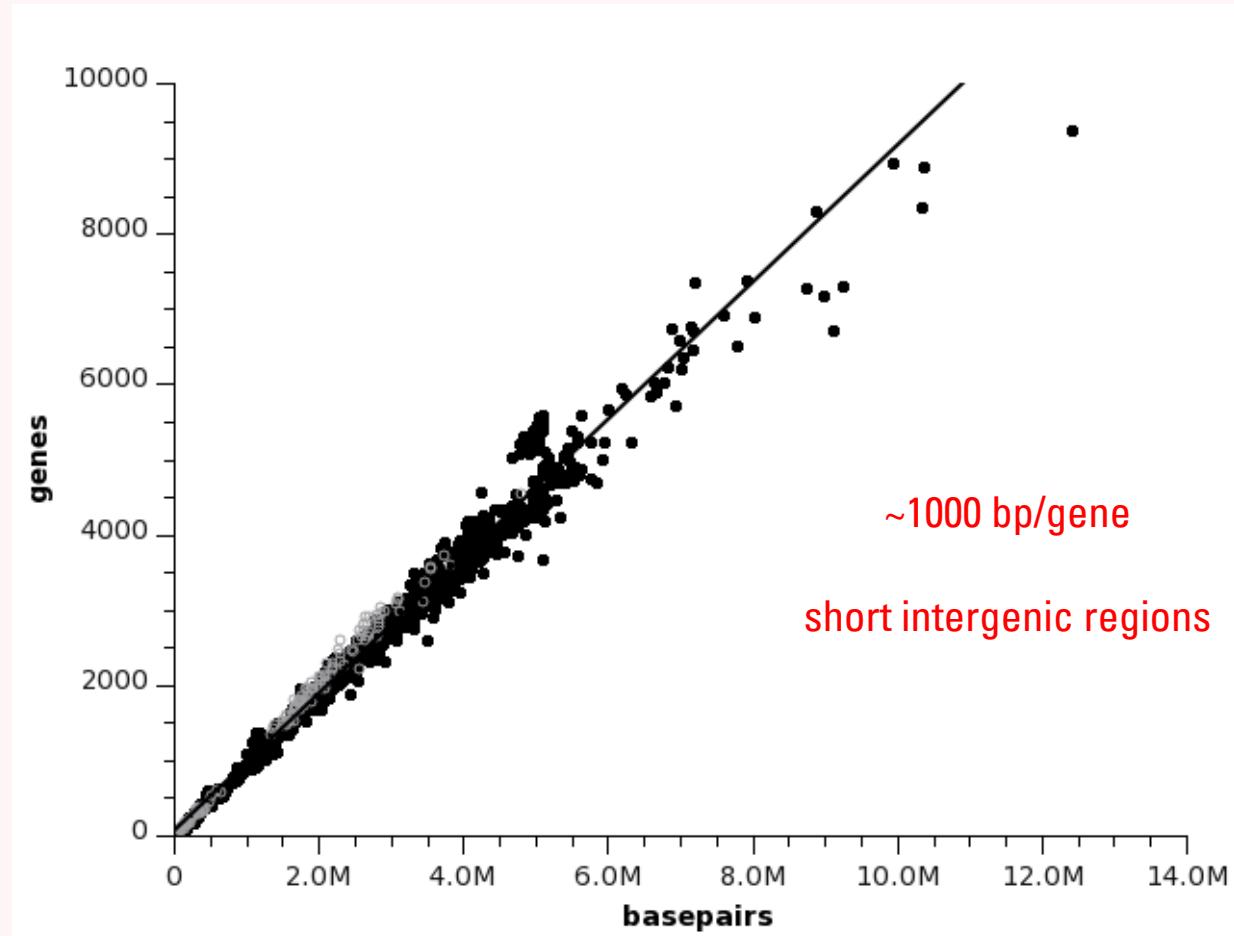
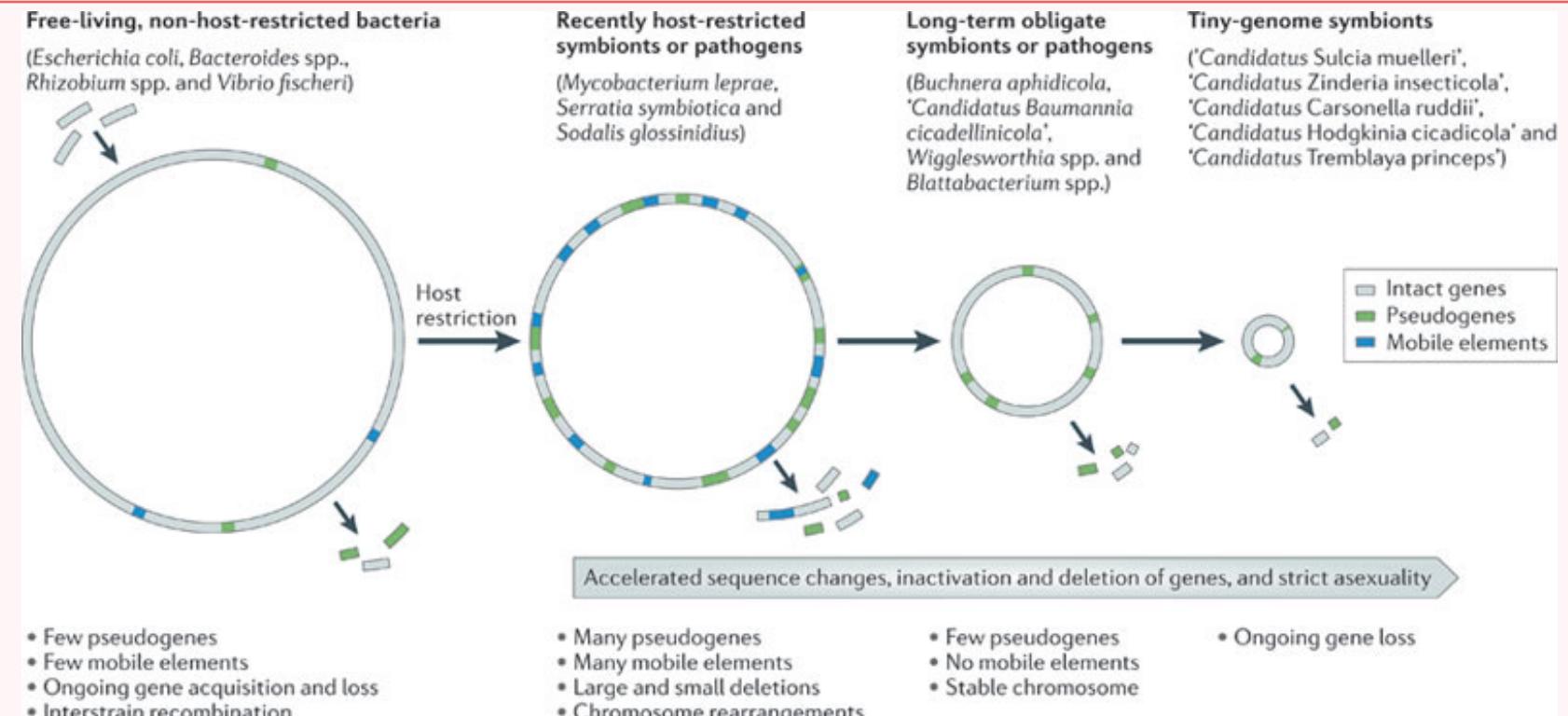


FIGURE 5 | The core, shell, and cloud of microbial genes. A generalized schematic showing the approximate contributions of the core, shell, and cloud to the pangenomes of prokaryotes and individual genomes.

Genomic streamlining in prokaryotes: a needed little tangent



It will make sense by the end of this slide...



Horizontal Gene Transfer and Genome Stability

Horizontal gene transfer: transfer of genetic information between organisms, as opposed to vertical inheritance from parental organism(s)

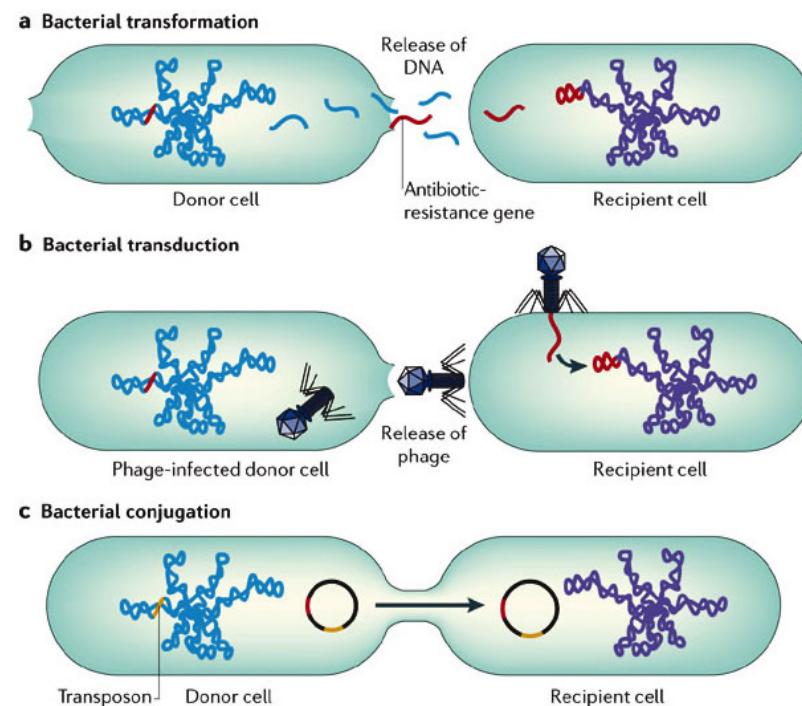
- May be extensive in nature
- May cross phylogenetic domain boundaries

Detecting horizontal gene flow

- Presence of genes typically found only in distantly related species
- Presence of a DNA with GC content or codon bias that differs significantly from remainder of genome

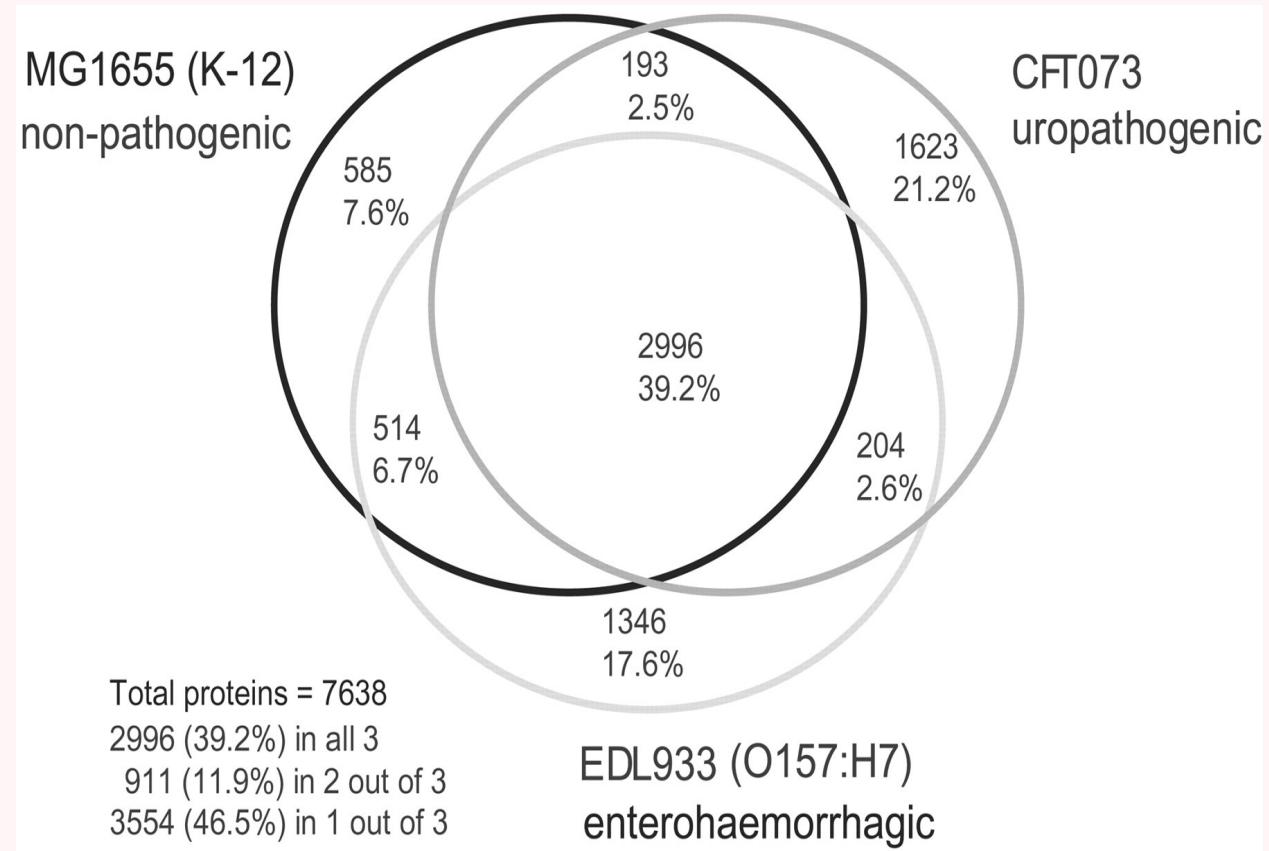
Horizontally transferred genes typically do not encode core metabolic functions

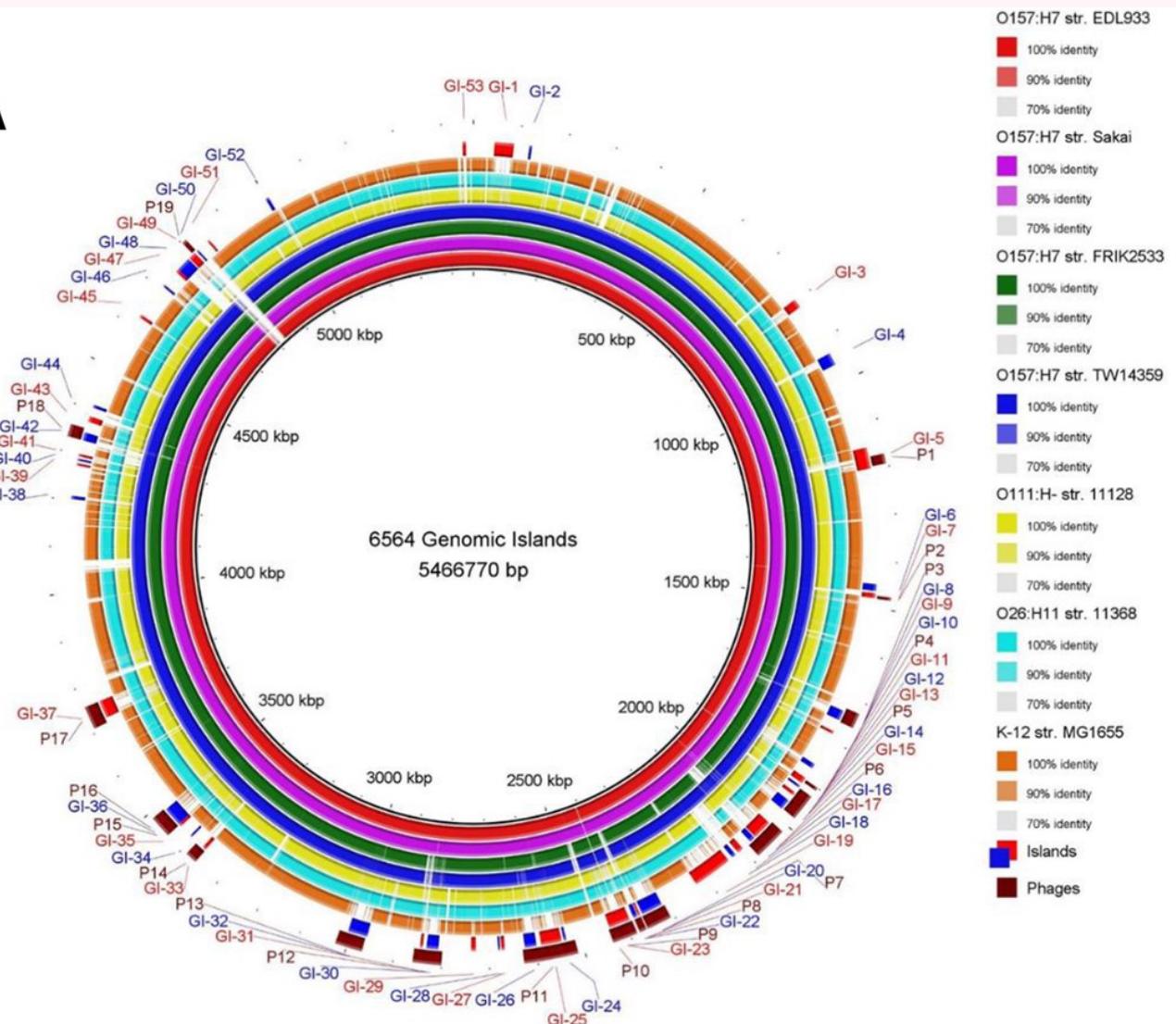
Where are the genes coming from?



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Gene Content Variation among *E. coli*/genomes. Evidence for horizontal transfer –



A

Accessory Genome: a treasure trove of information

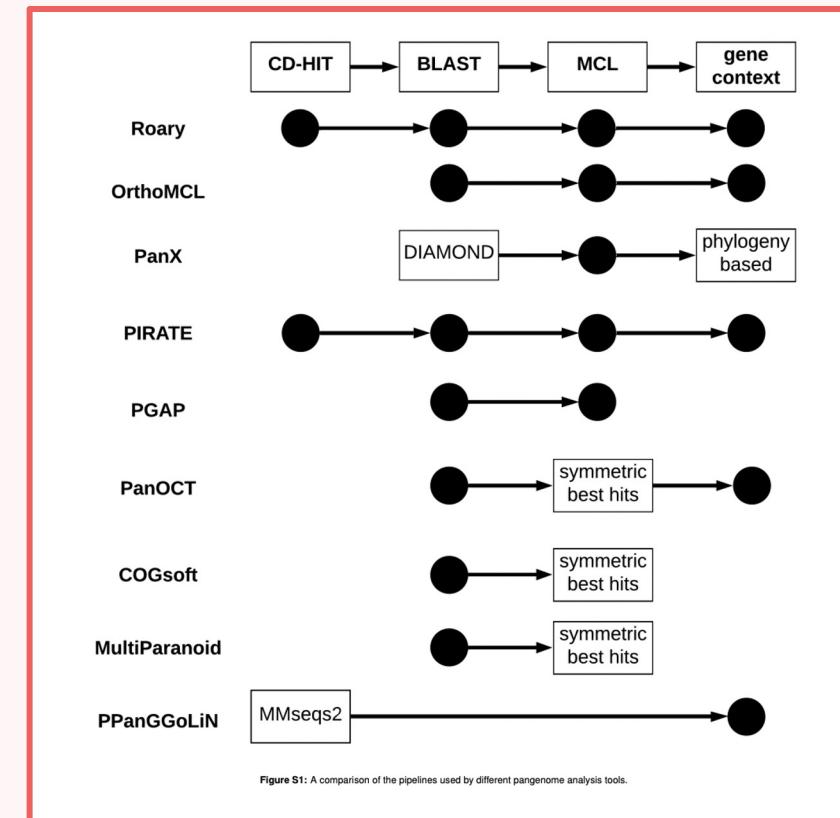
- Host specificity
- Lifestyle
- Potential vectors
- Superpowers!



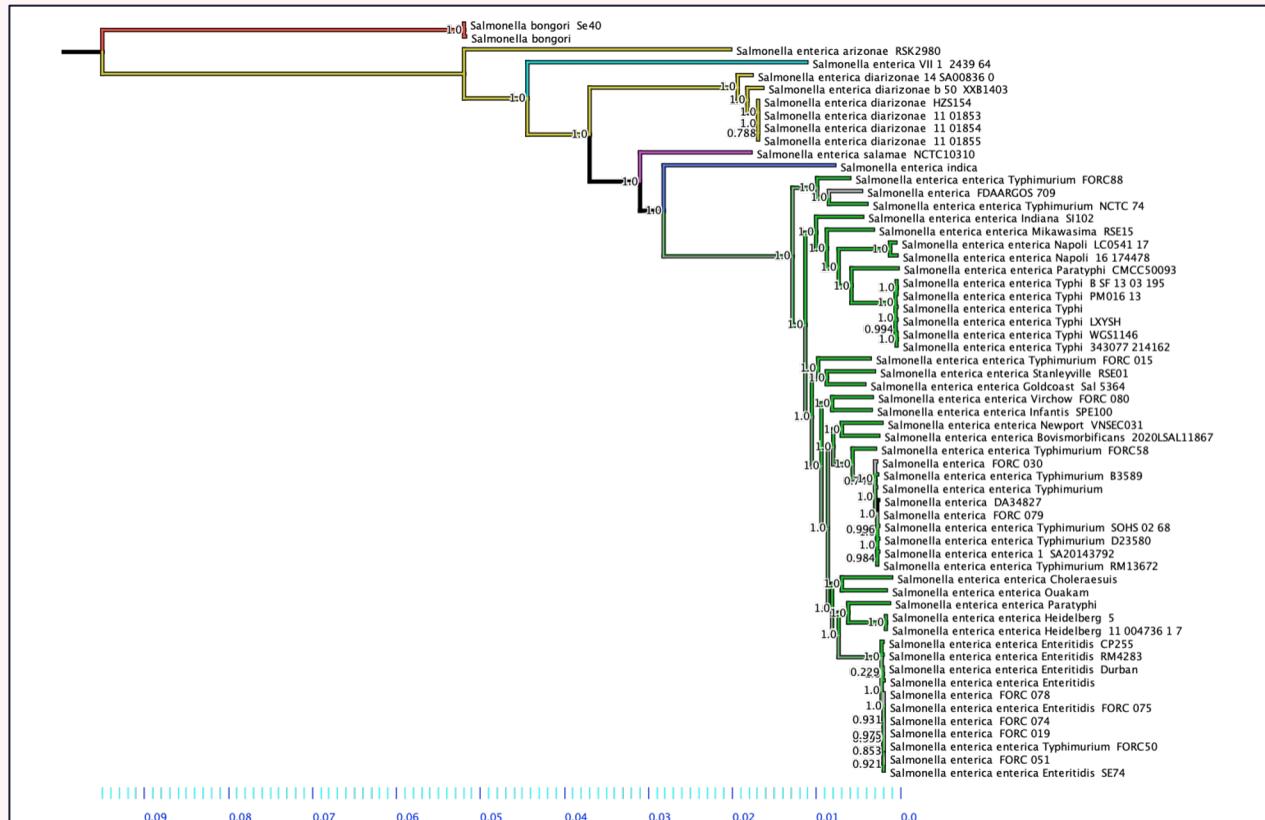
How can we find the accessory, juicy genes?

Different softwares

- Roary
 - 98% ID, 98% match length
 - No easy way to change them
- Panaroo
 - 98% ID, 98% match length
 - Easy way to change them
- PPanGGOLiN
 - It's... different

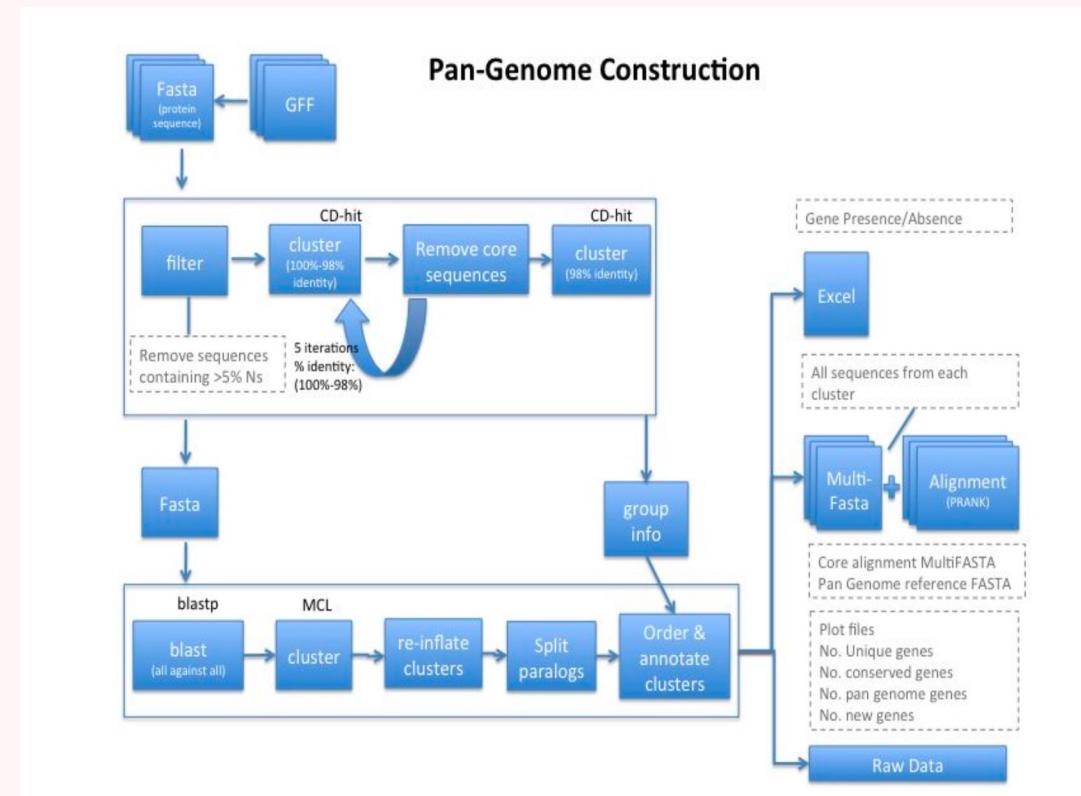


Pet Set of *Salmonella*

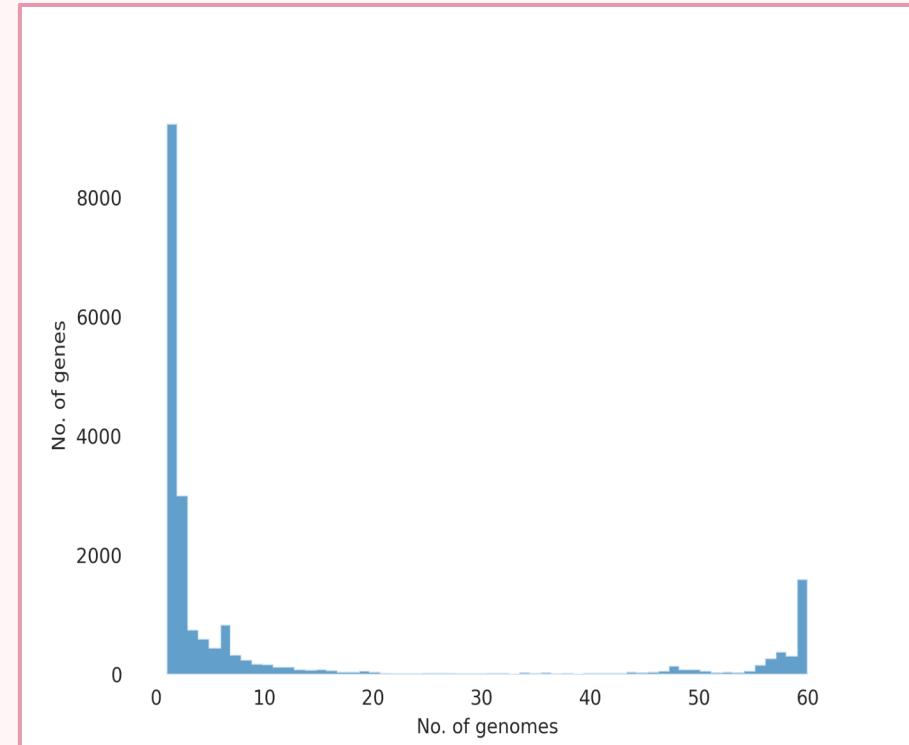
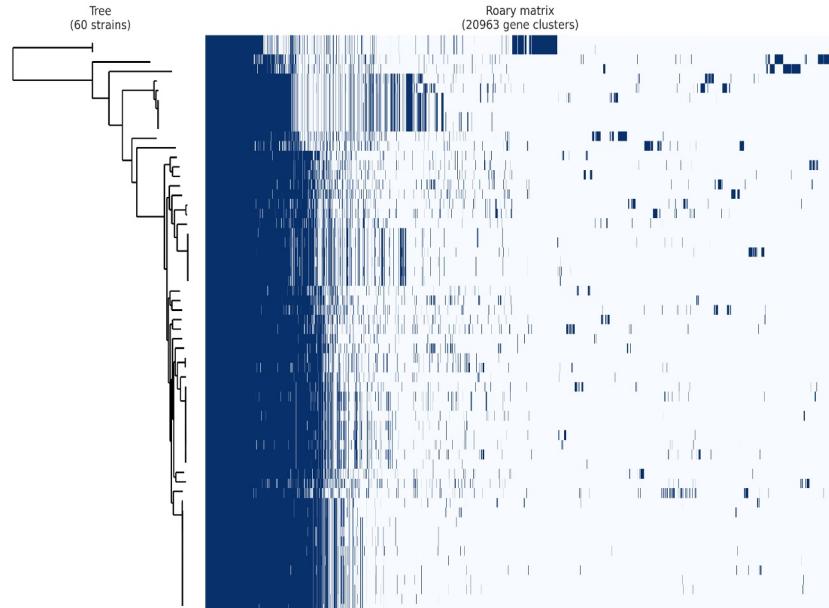


ROARY

- ASSUMPTION:
 - All entries from the same species
- Filter and precluster the proteins
- All against all comparison using BLASTP
- Cluster with MCL

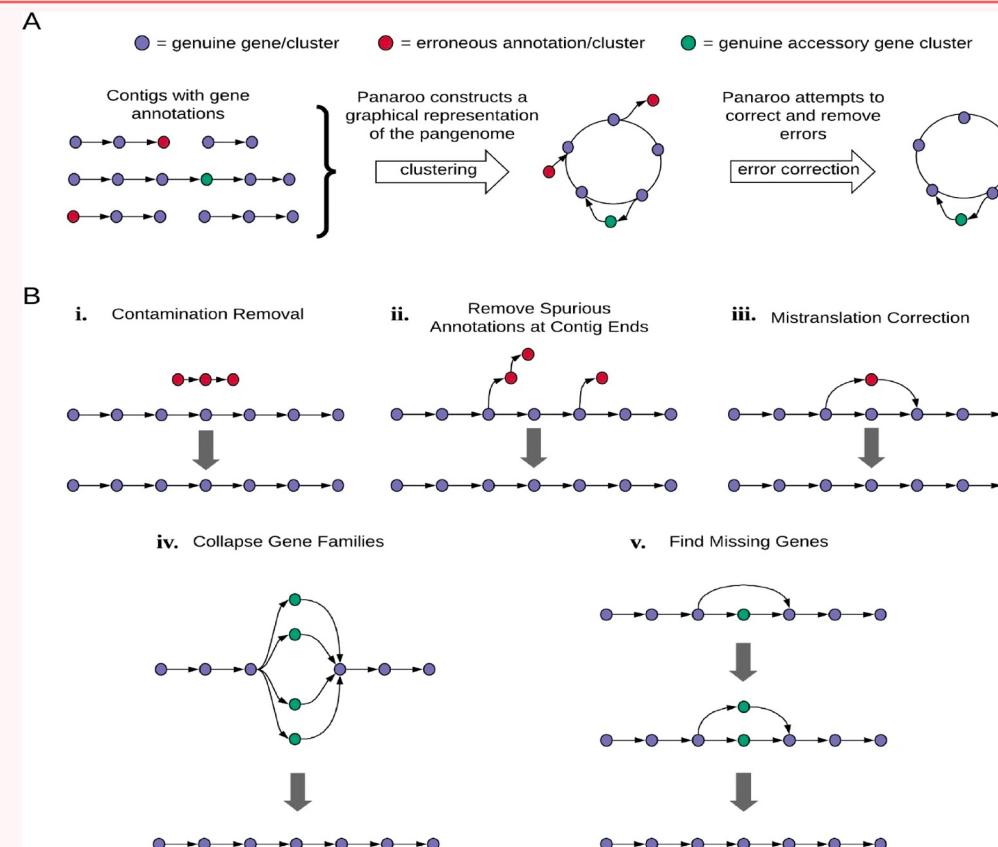


Roary's Output

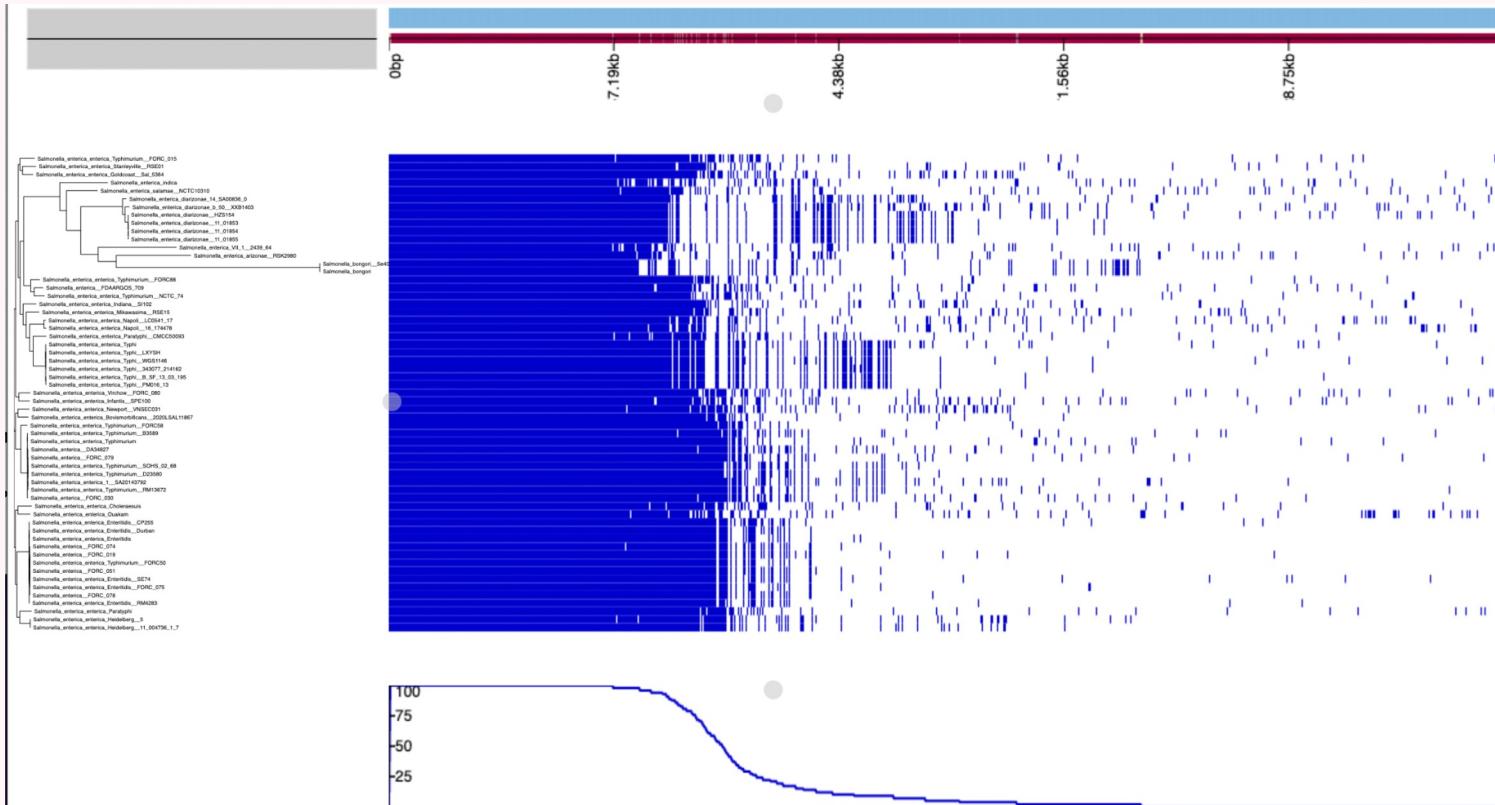


Panaroo

- Panaroo corrects annotation errors
- Contamination appears in the graph as poorly supported components
- Genes are often mis-annotated near contig breaks
- Corrects same DNA sequence translated in multiple reading frames
- Combine diverse gene families into a single gene

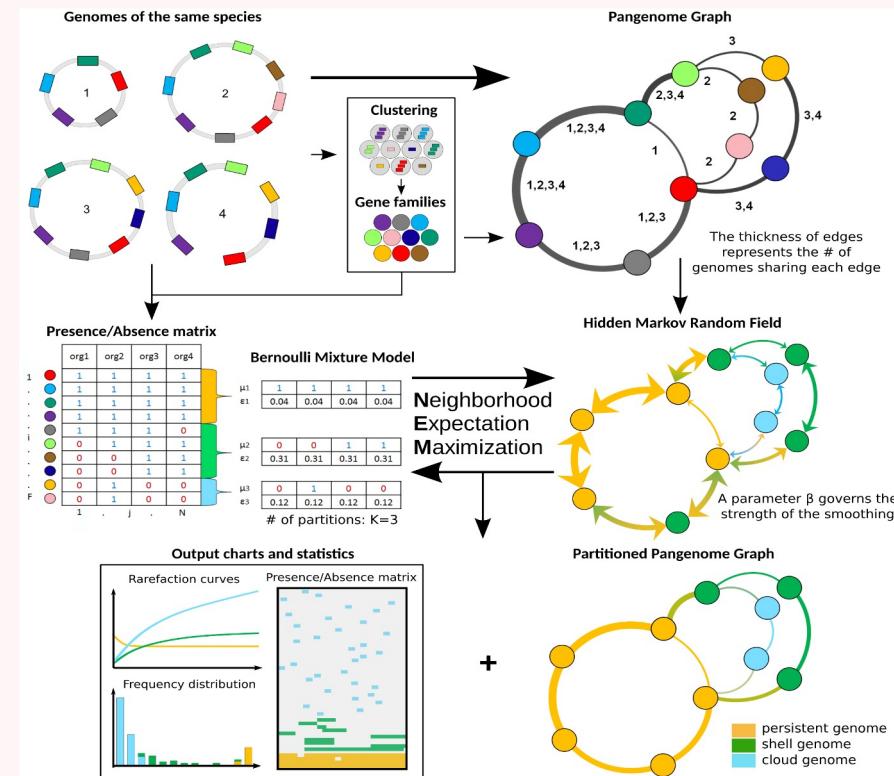


Panaroo's Output

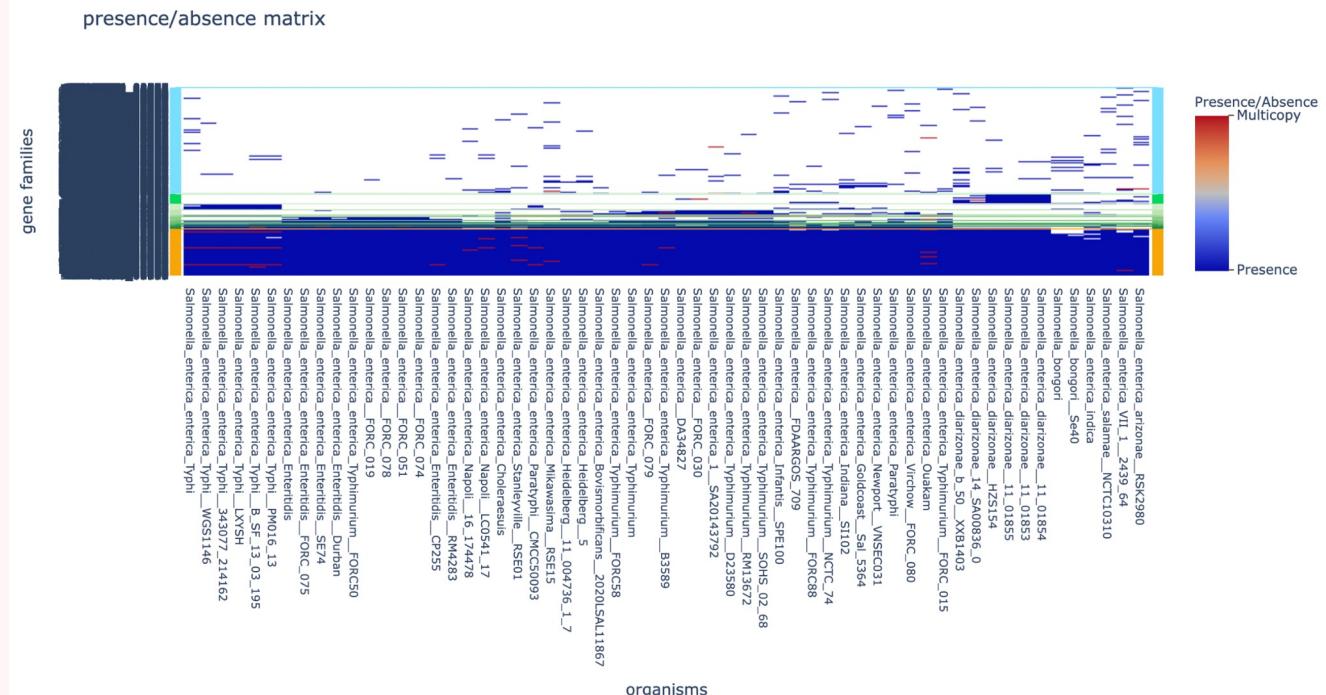
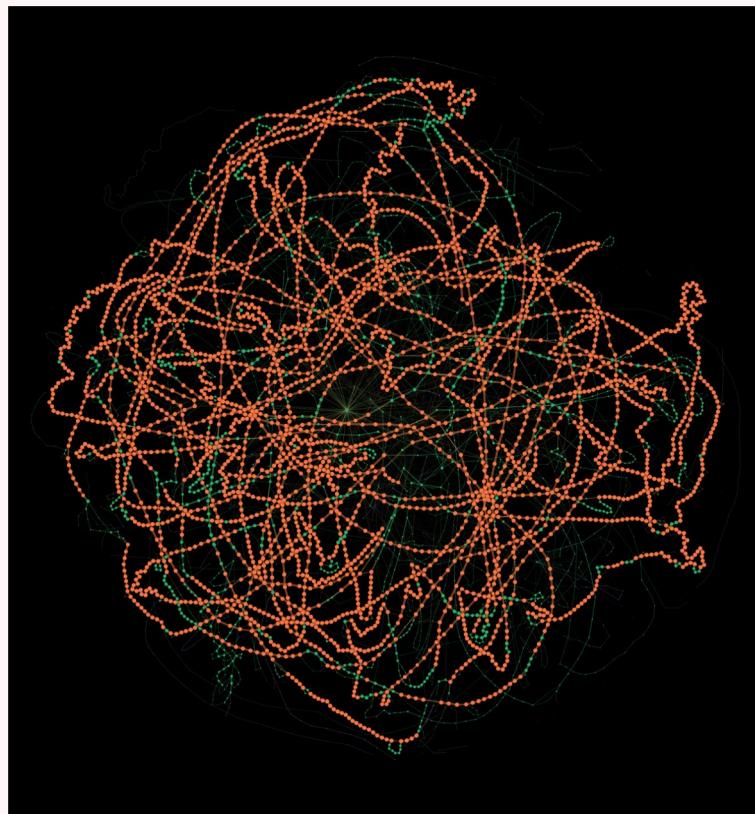


PPanGGOLiN

- Clustering through MMSeqs
- Statistical analysis to assign families to partitions
- No reference tree (but can be produced)
- Can be used for different taxonomic levels
- PPanGGOLiN returns a partitioned pangenome graph
 - persistent, shell and cloud partitions
 - overlaid on the neighborhood graph

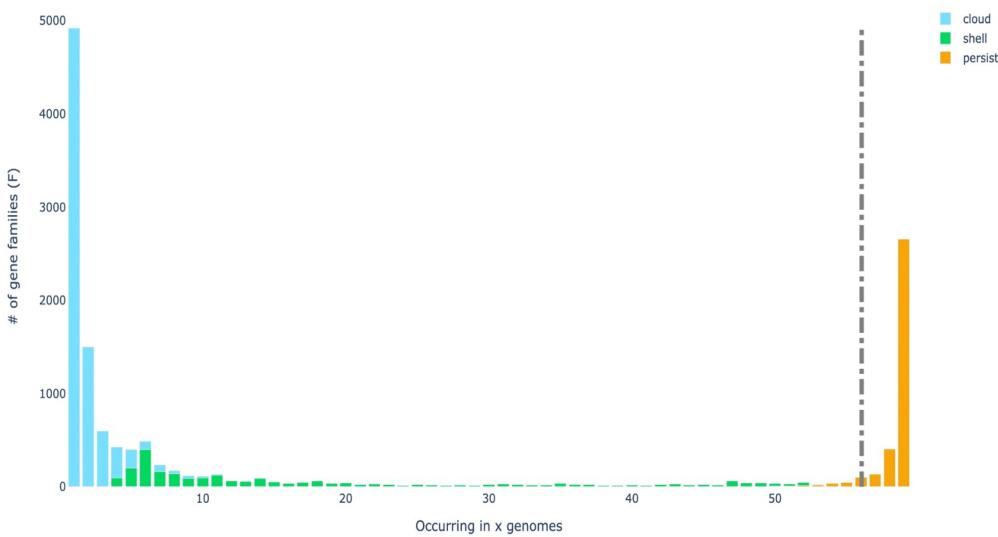


PPanGGOLiN's Output

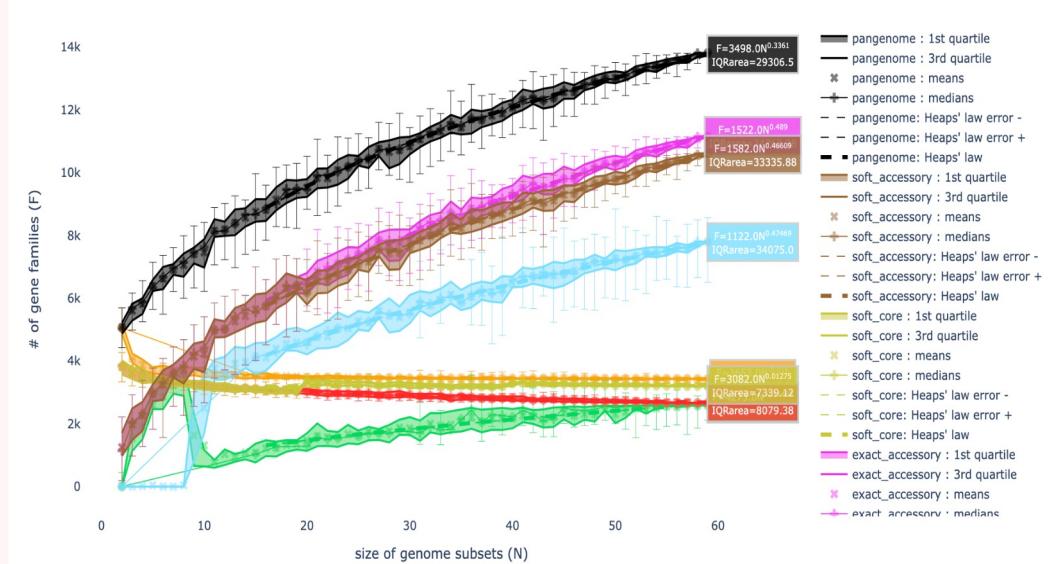


PPanGGOLiN's Output -2

Gene families frequency distribution (U shape), chao=13813.0



Rarefaction curve



How to Choose a Tool?

Considerations:

- Desired visualization(s)
- Data set size and computational resources
- Sensitivity vs specificity

