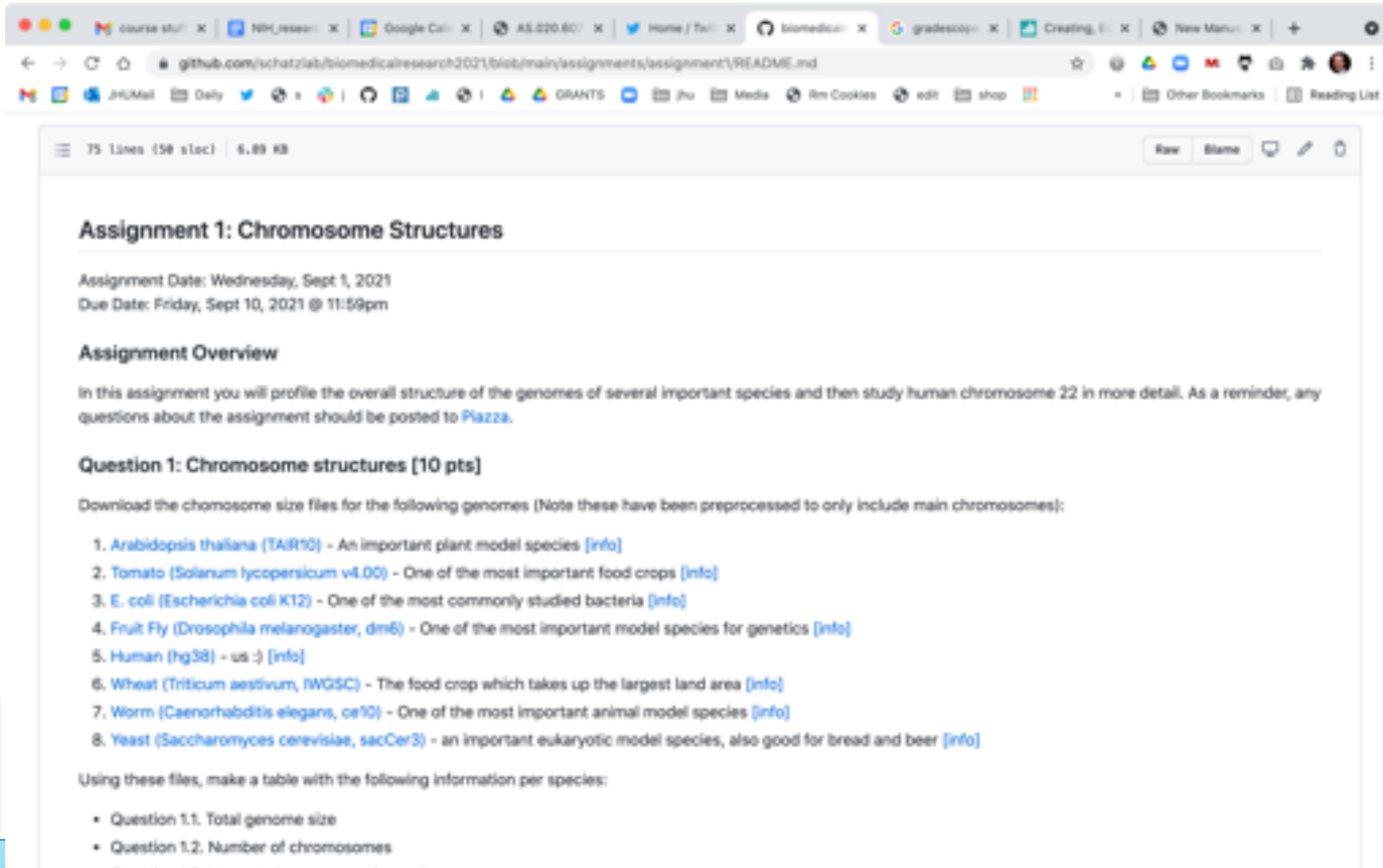
Genome Sequencing

Michael Schatz

Sept 1, 2021

Lecture 2: Biomedical Research

Assignment 1: Chromosome Structures
Due Friday Sept 10 @ 11:59pm



github.com/schatzlab/biomedicalresearch2021/blob/main/assignments/assignment1/README.md

75 lines (58 sloc) | 6.89 KB

Assignment 1: Chromosome Structures

Assignment Date: Wednesday, Sept 1, 2021
Due Date: Friday, Sept 10, 2021 @ 11:59pm

Assignment Overview

In this assignment you will profile the overall structure of the genomes of several important species and then study human chromosome 22 in more detail. As a reminder, any questions about the assignment should be posted to Piazza.

Question 1: Chromosome structures [10 pts]

Download the chomosome size files for the following genomes (Note these have been preprocessed to only include main chromosomes):

1. Arabidopsis thaliana (TAIR10) - An important plant model species [info]
2. Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum v4.00) - One of the most important food crops [info]
3. E. coli (Escherichia coli K12) - One of the most commonly studied bacteria [info]
4. Fruit Fly (Drosophila melanogaster, dm6) - One of the most important model species for genetics [info]
5. Human (hg38) - us :) [info]
6. Wheat (Triticum aestivum, IWGSC) - The food crop which takes up the largest land area [info]
7. Worm (Caenorhabditis elegans, ce10) - One of the most important animal model species [info]
8. Yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae, sacCer3) - an important eukaryotic model species, also good for bread and beer [info]

Using these files, make a table with the following information per species:

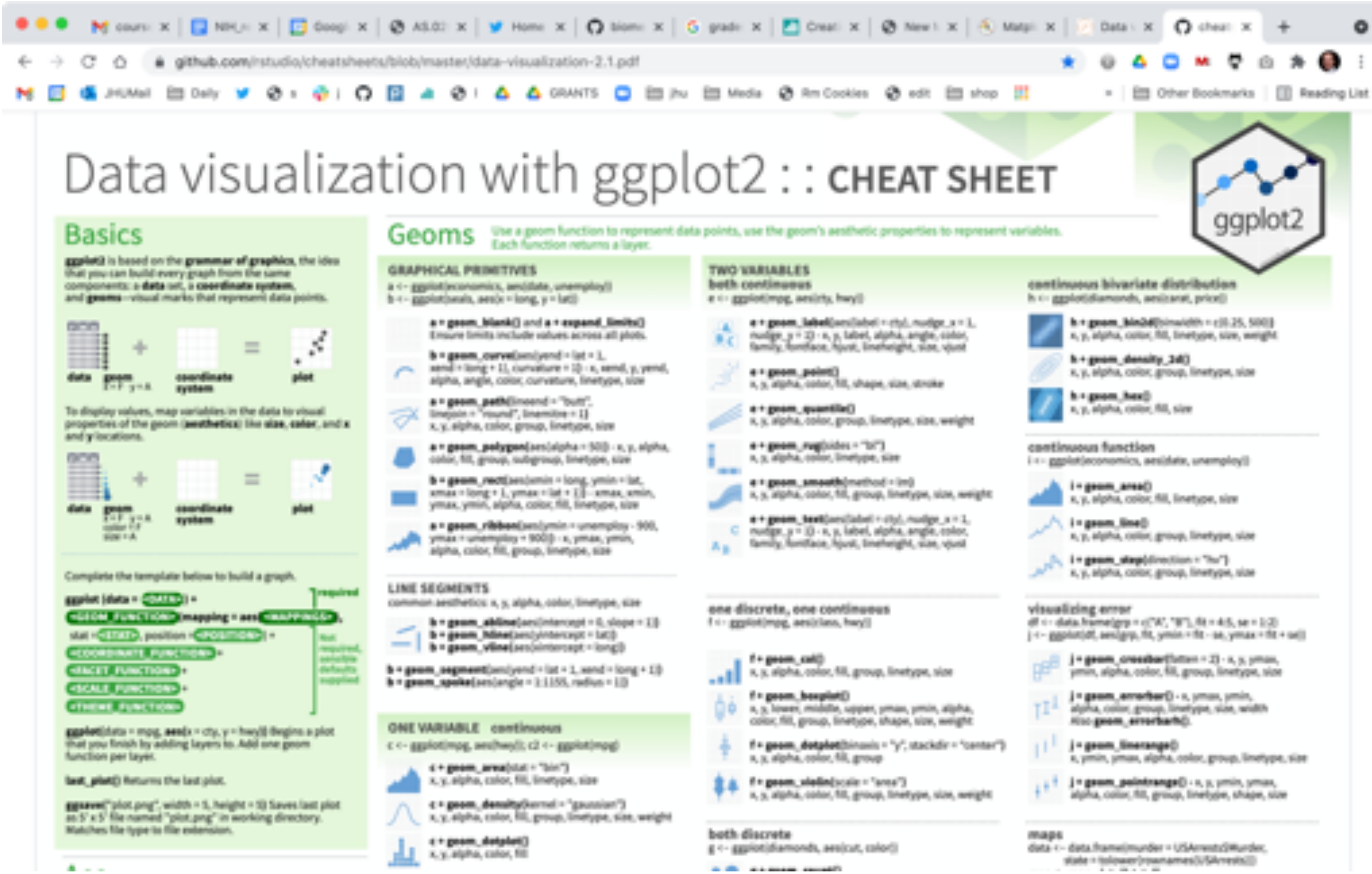
- Question 1.1. Total genome size
- Question 1.2. Number of chromosomes
- Question 1.3. Largest chromosome size and name

https://github.com/schatzlab/biomedicalresearch2021

Plotting in Python

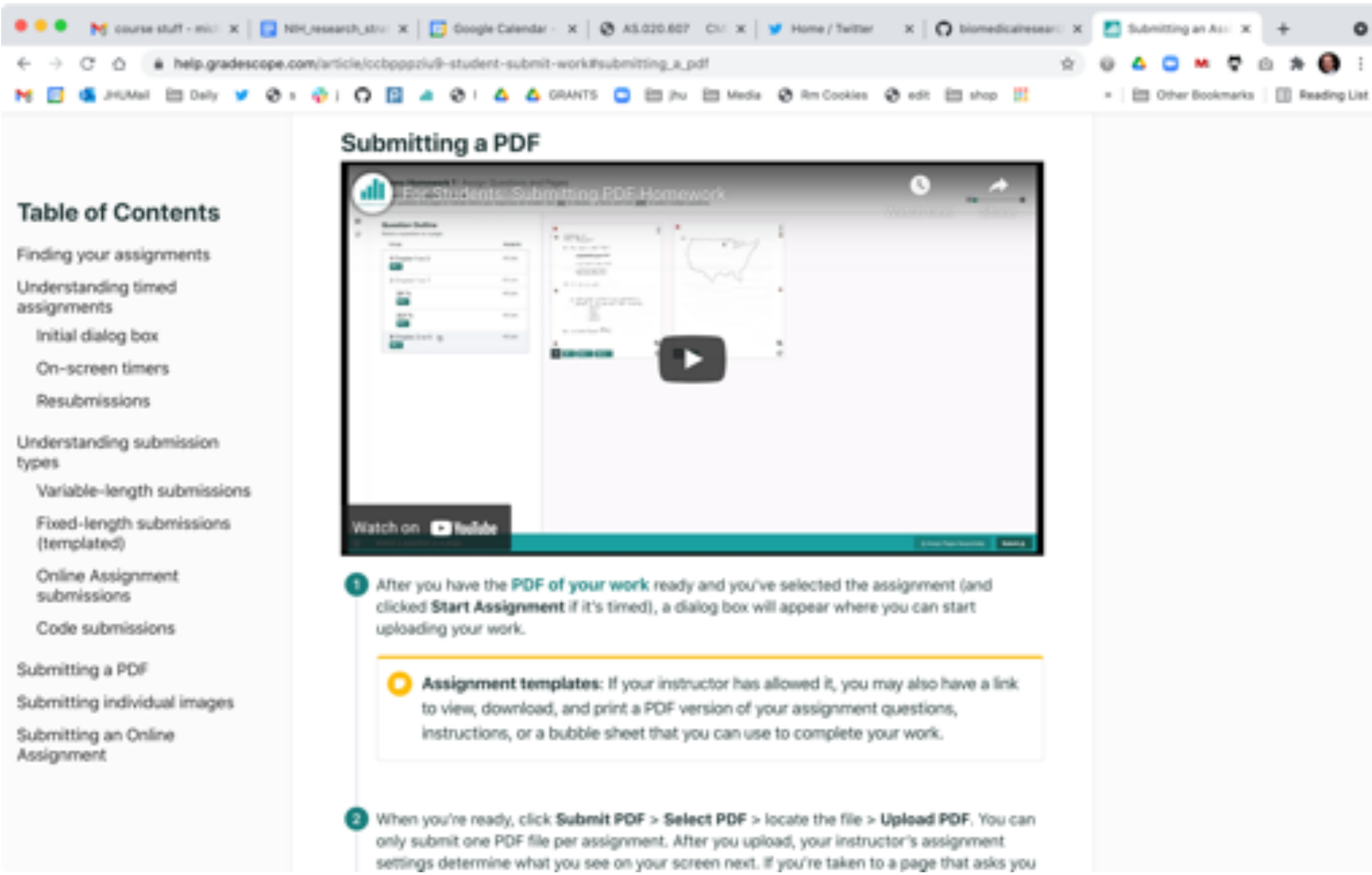
https://matplotlib.org/

Plotting in R / ggplot2



https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/

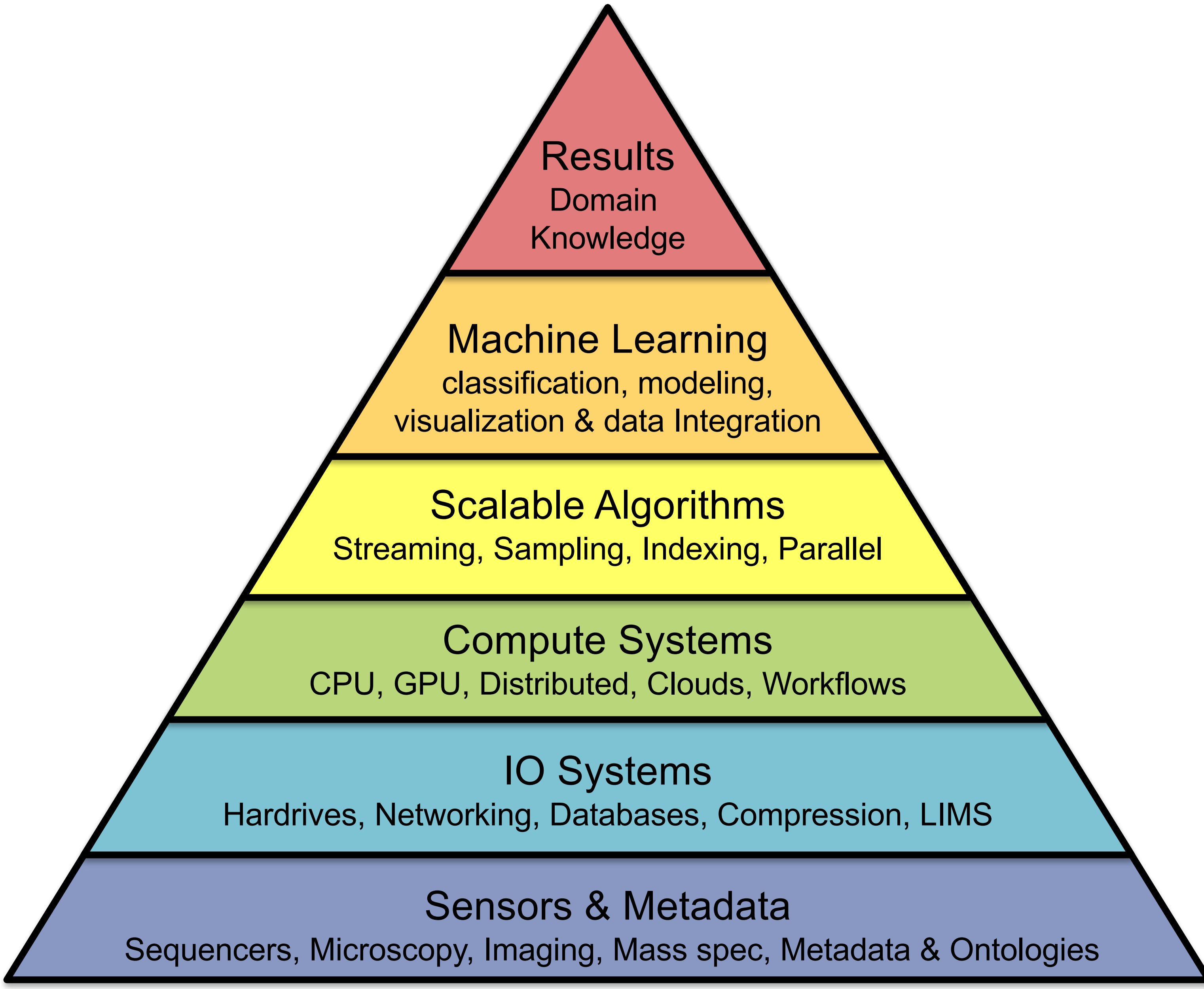
Submission with GradeScope



https://www.gradescope.com/

Entry Code:D5GDXP

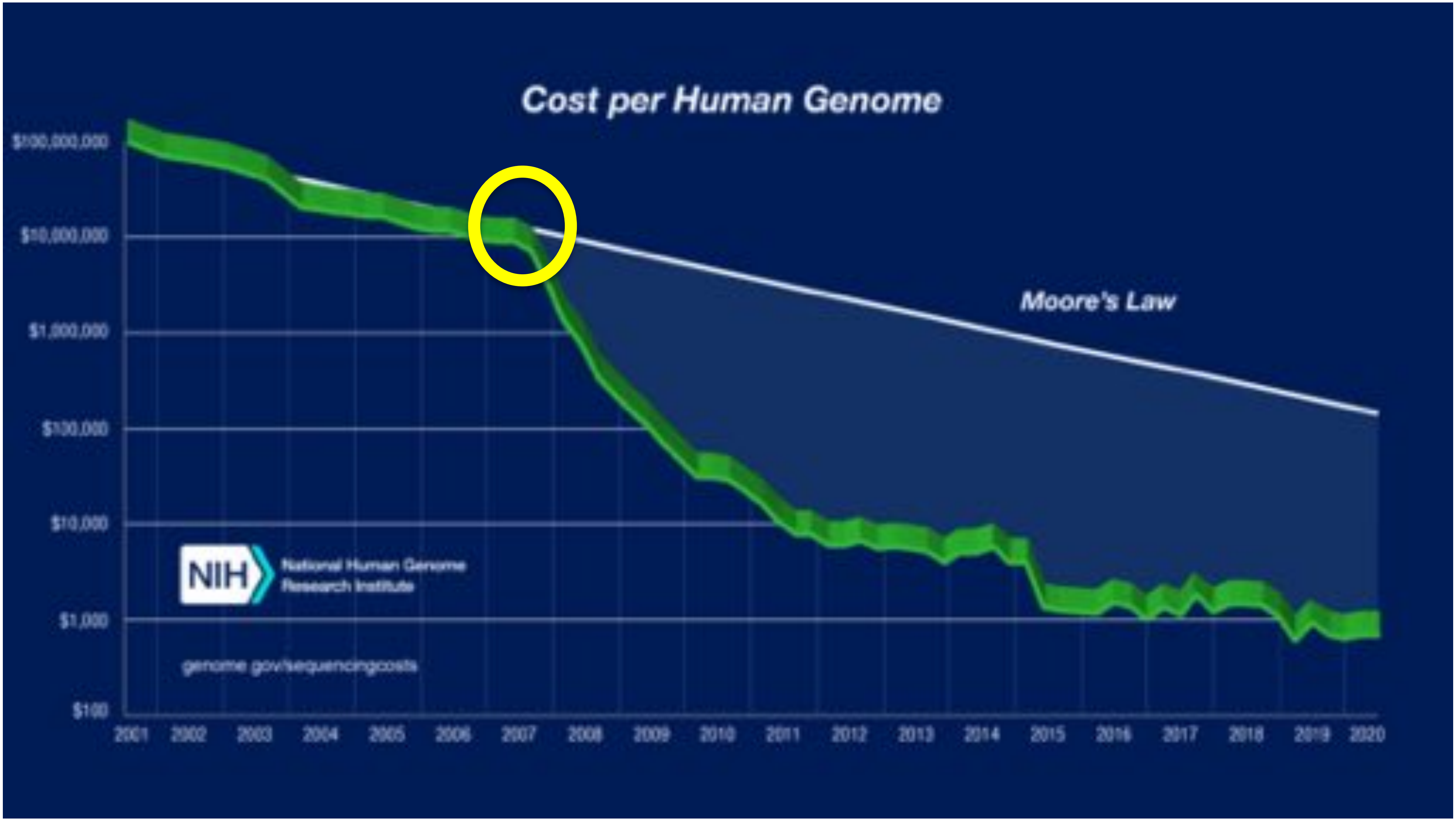
Biomedical Genomics Technologies



Part 1: Sequencing

The most wondrous map…

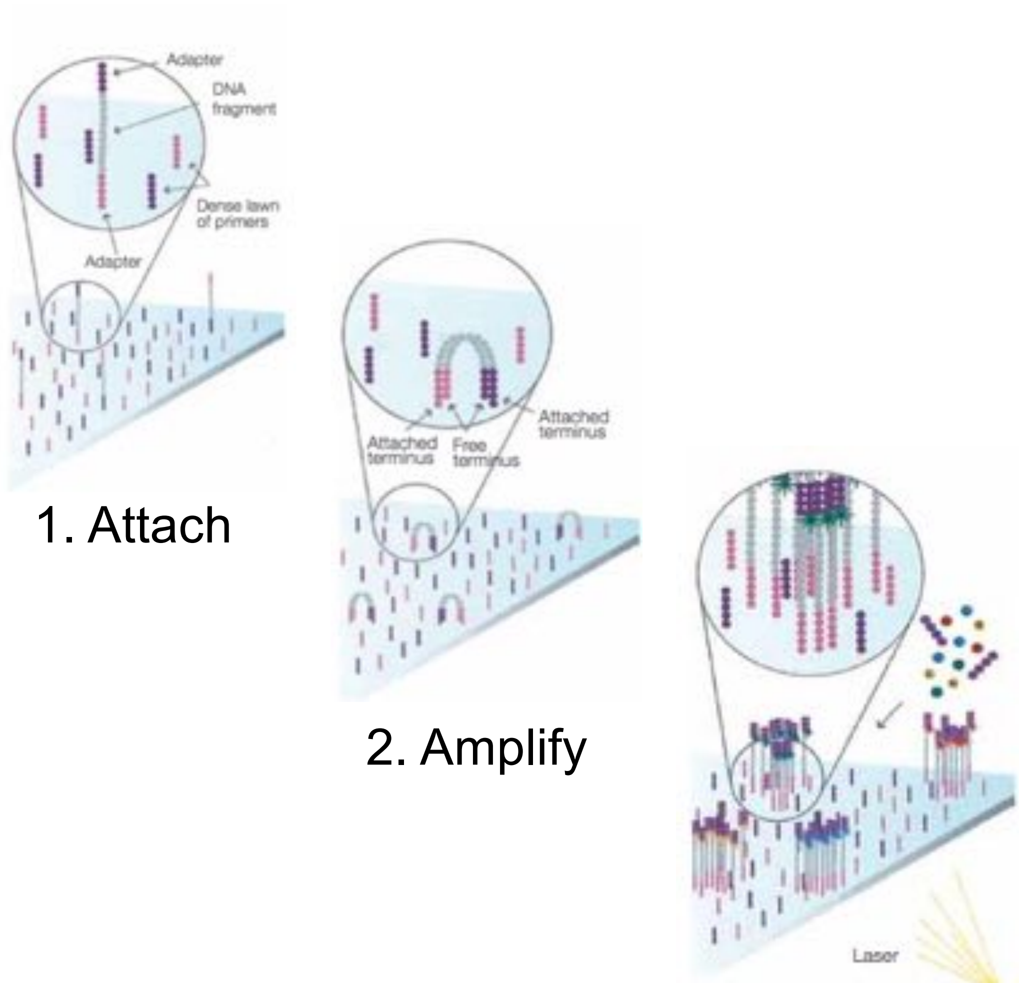
Cost per Genome



Second Generation Sequencing

Illumina NovaSeq 6000
Sequencing by Synthesis

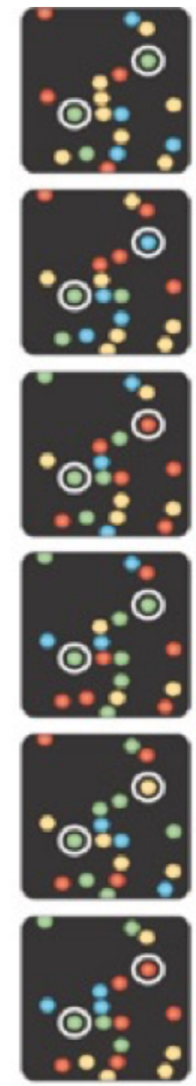
>3Tbp / day



1. Attach

2. Amplify

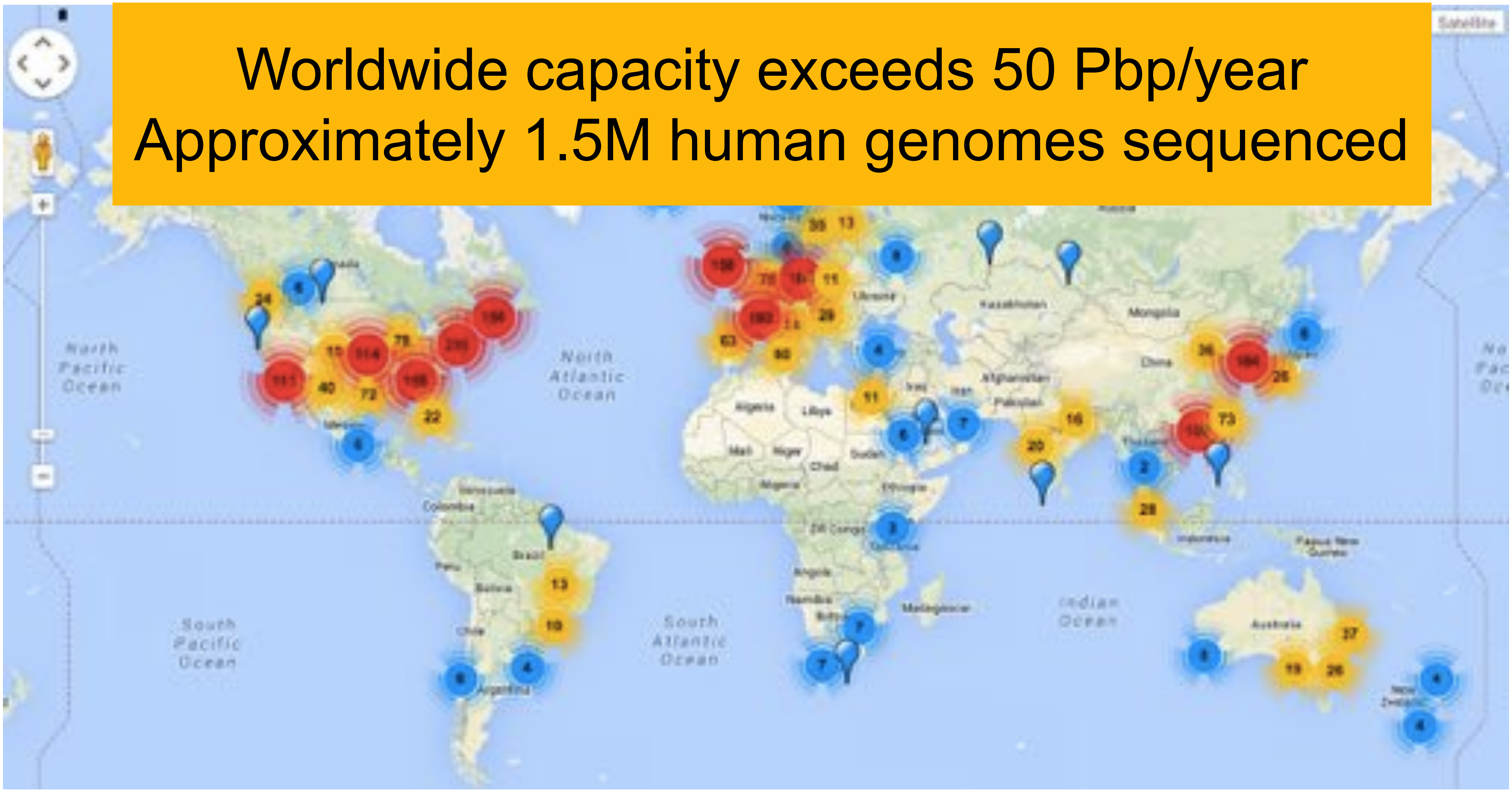
3. Image



Metzker (2010) Nature Reviews Genetics 11:31-46
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCd6B5HRaZ8

Sequencing Centers

Worldwide capacity exceeds 50 Pbp/year
Approximately 1.5M human genomes sequenced



Next Generation Genomics: World Map of High-throughput Sequencers
http://omicsmaps.com

How much is a petabyte?

Unit	Size
Byte	1
Kilobyte	1,000
Megabyte	1,000,000
Gigabyte	1,000,000,000
Terabyte	1,000,000,000,000
Petabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000

*Technically a kilobyte is 2^{10} and a petabyte is 2^{50}

How much is a petabyte?

100 GB / Genome
4.7GB / DVD
~20 DVDs / Genome

X

10,000 Genomes

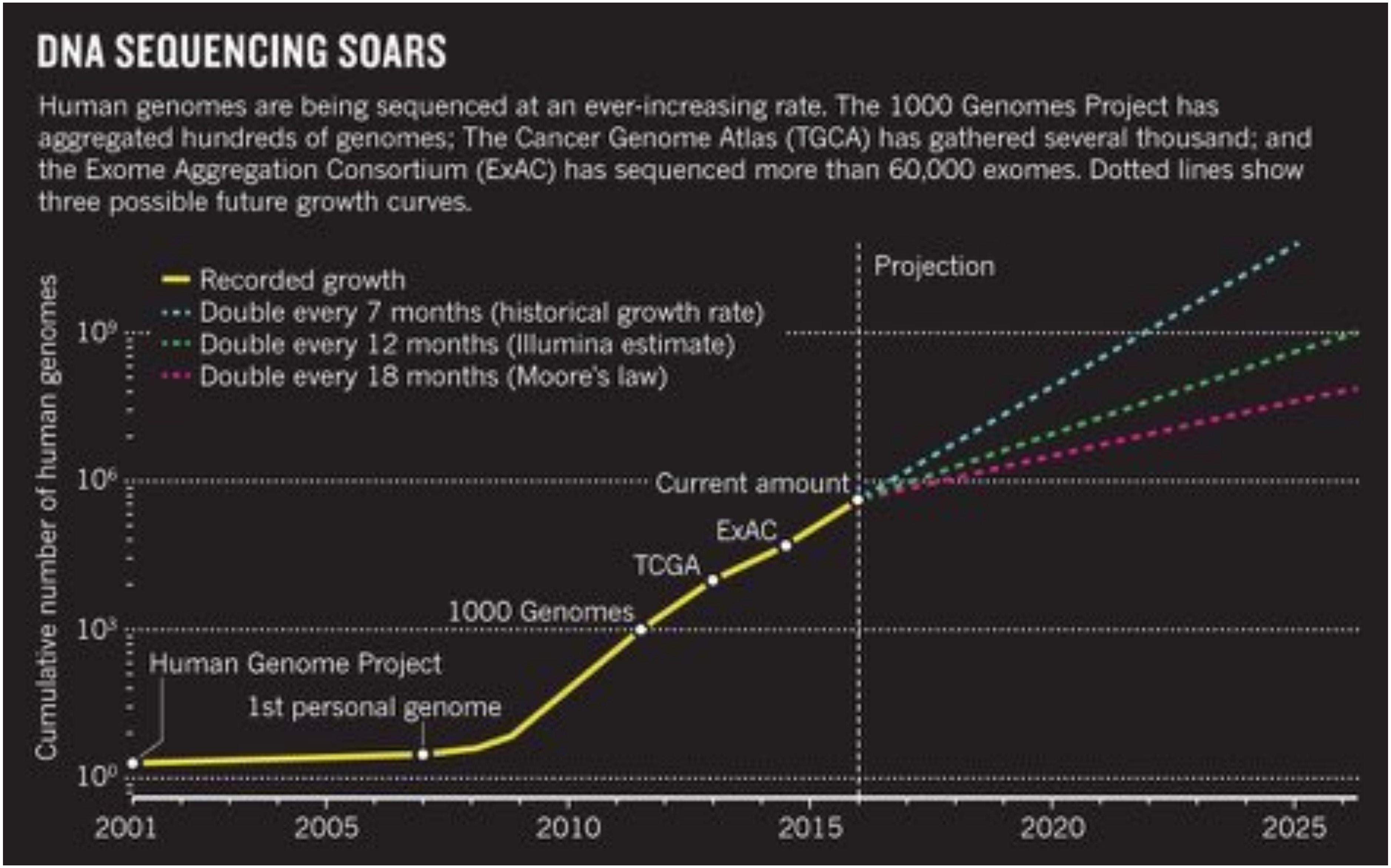
=

1PB Data
200,000 DVDs

787 feet of DVDs
~1/6 of a mile tall

500 2 TB drives
$50k

Sequencing Capacity



Big Data: Astronomical or Genomical?
Stephens, Z, et al. (2015) PLOS Biology DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1002195

How much is a zettabyte?

Unit	Size
Byte	1
Kilobyte	1,000
Megabyte	1,000,000
Gigabyte	1,000,000,000
Terabyte	1,000,000,000,000
Petabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000
Exabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
Zettabyte	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

How much is a zettabyte?

100 GB / Genome
4.7GB / DVD
~20 DVDs / Genome

X

10,000,000,000 Genomes

=

1ZB Data
200,000,000,000 DVDs

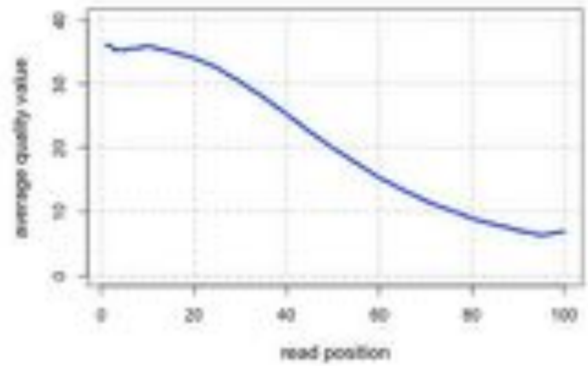
150,000 miles of DVDs
~ ½ distance to moon

Both currently ~100Pb
And growing exponentially

Illumina Quality

QV	p_{error}
40	1/10000
30	1/1000
20	1/100
10	1/10

$$Q_{\text{sanger}} = -10 \log_{10} p$$

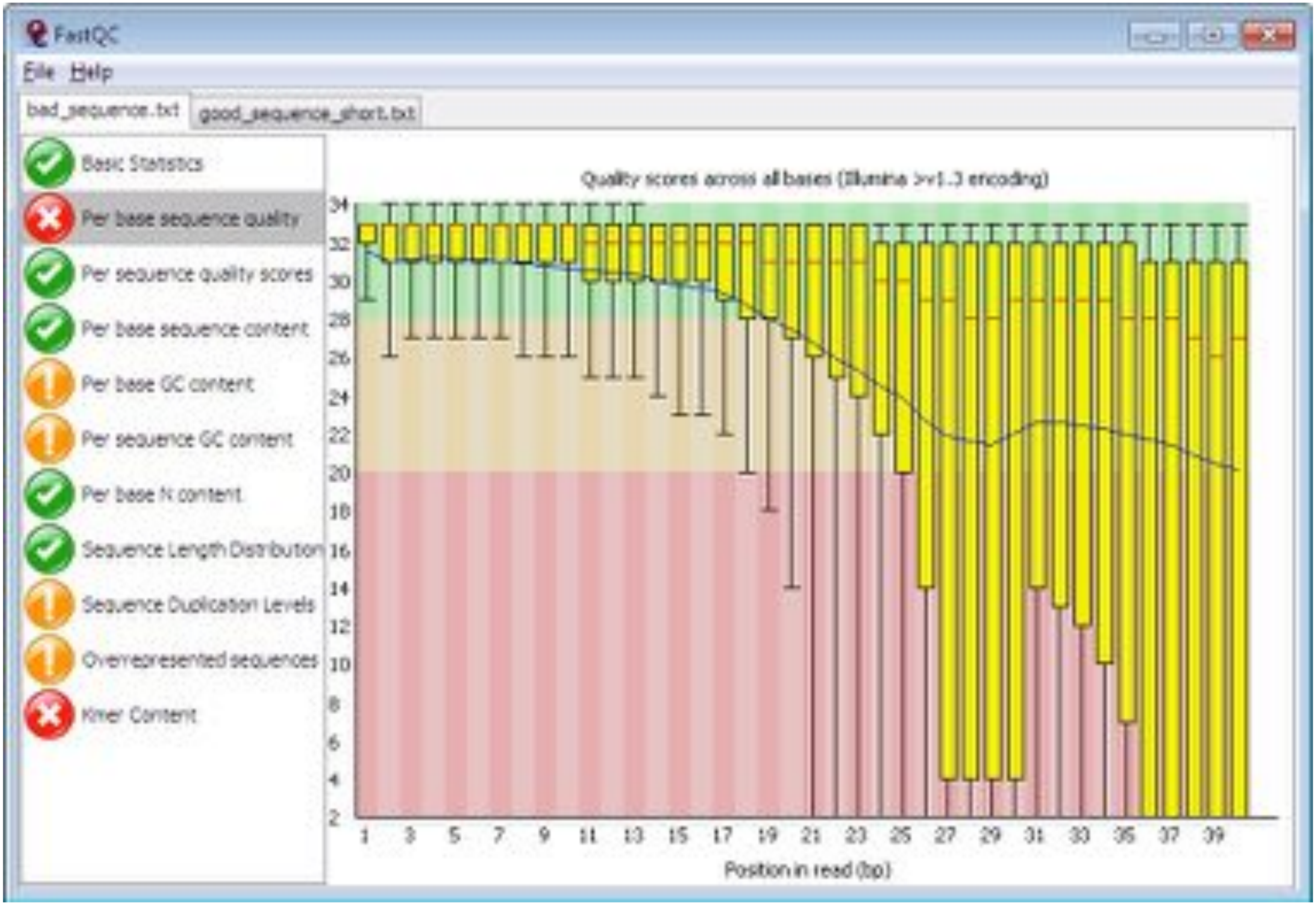



```
SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS.....................................................
..........................XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX......................
...............................IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII......................
.................................JJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJJ......................
LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL....................................................
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~
|                         |    |        |                              |                     |
33                       59   64       73                            104                   126

S - Sanger        Phred+33,  raw reads typically (0, 40)
X - Solexa        Solexa+64, raw reads typically (-5, 40)
I - Illumina 1.3+ Phred+64,  raw reads typically (0, 40)
J - Illumina 1.5+ Phred+64,  raw reads typically (3, 40)
   with 0=unused, 1=unused, 2=Read Segment Quality Control Indicator (bold)
   (Note: See discussion above).
L - Illumina 1.8+ Phred+33,  raw reads typically (0, 41)
```

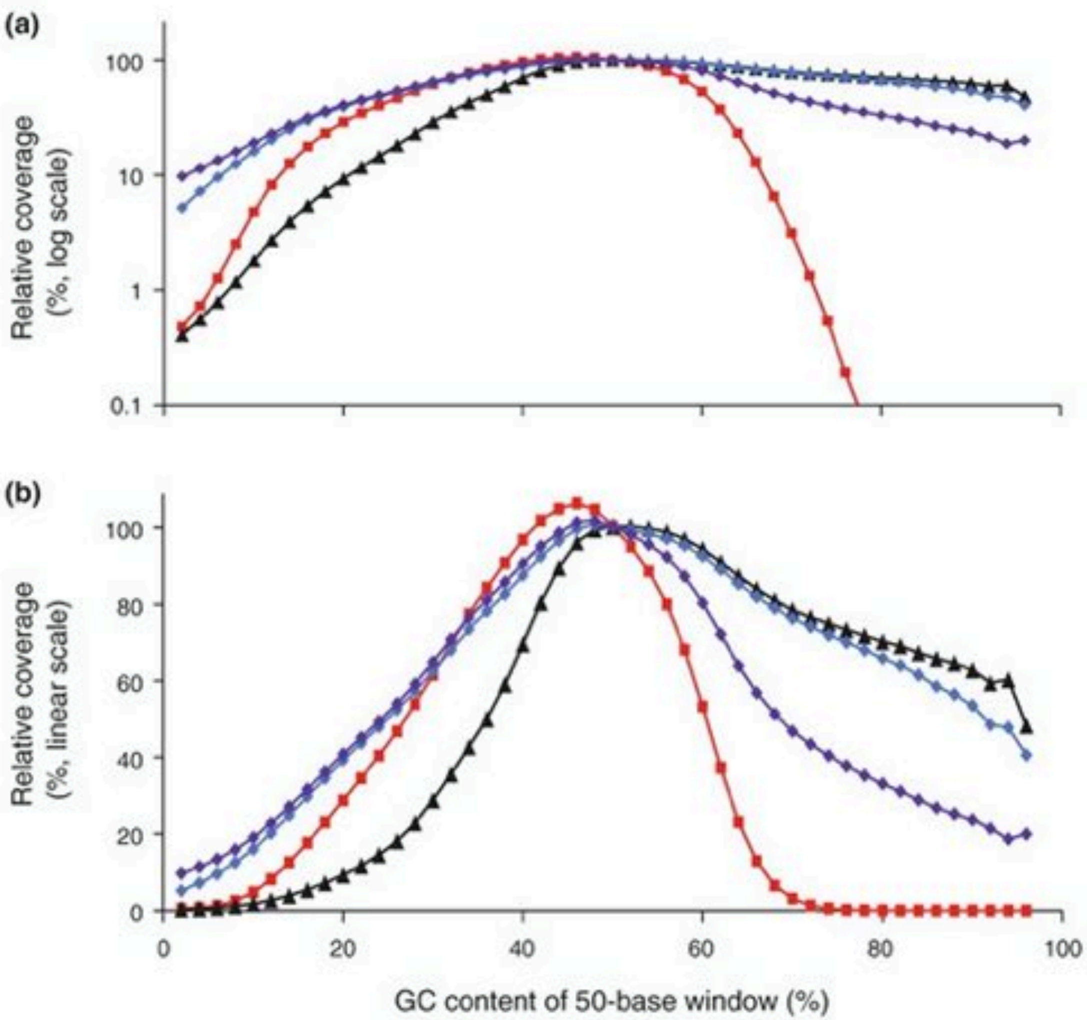
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ_format

FASTQC: Is my data any good?



http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/

Beware of GC Biases



Illumina sequencing does not produce uniform coverage over the genome

- Coverage of extremely high or extremely low GC content will have reduced coverage in Illumina sequencing
- Biases primarily introduced during PCR; lower temperatures, slower heating, and fewer rounds minimize biases
- This makes it very difficult to identify variants (SNPs, CNVs, etc) in certain regions of the genome

Analyzing and minimizing PCR amplification bias in Illumina sequencing libraries.
Aird et al. (2011) *Genome Biology.* 12:R18.

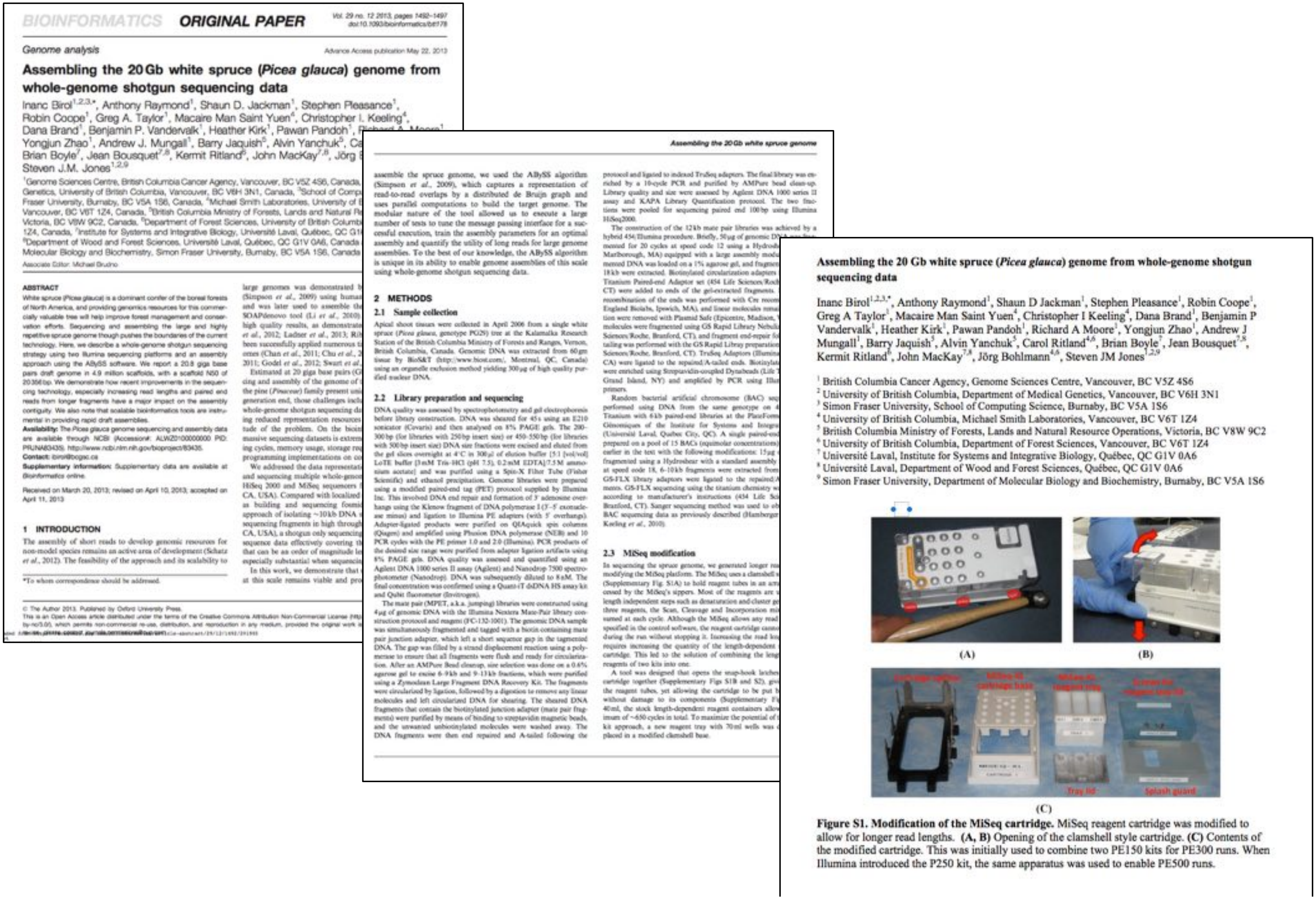
Question?

Genomes are big, Illumina reads are short.

We would love to generate
longer and longer reads with this technology

What can we do?

Illumina Hacking



BIOINFORMATICS ORIGINAL PAPER

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doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btt178

Genome analysis

Advance Access publication May 22, 2013

Assembling the 20 Gb white spruce (*Picea glauca*) genome from whole-genome shotgun sequencing data

Assembling the 20 Gb white spruce genome

2 METHODS

2.1 Sample collection

2.2 Library preparation and sequencing

2.3 MiSeq modification

Assembling the 20 Gb white spruce (*Picea glauca*) genome from whole-genome shotgun sequencing data

Inanc Birol[1,2,3,*], Anthony Raymond[1], Shaun D Jackman[1], Stephen Pleasance[1], Robin Coope[1], Greg A Taylor[1], Macaire Man Saint Yuen[4], Christopher I Keeling[4], Dana Brand[1], Benjamin P Vandervalk[1], Heather Kirk[1], Pawan Pandoh[1], Richard A Moore[1], Yongjun Zhao[1], Andrew J Mungall[1], Barry Jaquish[5], Alvin Yanchuk[5], Carol Ritland[4,6], Brian Boyle[7], Jean Bousquet[7,8], Kermit Ritland[6], John MacKay[7,8], Jörg Bohlmann[4,6], Steven JM Jones[1,2,9]

[1] British Columbia Cancer Agency, Genome Sciences Centre, Vancouver, BC V5Z 4S6
[2] University of British Columbia, Department of Medical Genetics, Vancouver, BC V6H 3N1
[3] Simon Fraser University, School of Computing Science, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6
[4] University of British Columbia, Michael Smith Laboratories, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4
[5] British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Victoria, BC V8W 9C2
[6] University of British Columbia, Department of Forest Sciences, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4
[7] Université Laval, Institute for Systems and Integrative Biology, Québec, QC G1V 0A6
[8] Université Laval, Department of Wood and Forest Sciences, Québec, QC G1V 0A6
[9] Simon Fraser University, Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6

(A) (B)

(C)

Figure S1. Modification of the MiSeq cartridge. MiSeq reagent cartridge was modified to allow for longer read lengths. **(A, B)** Opening of the clamshell style cartridge. **(C)** Contents of the modified cartridge. This was initially used to combine two PE150 kits for PE300 runs. When Illumina introduced the P250 kit, the same apparatus was used to enable PE500 runs.

Paired-end and Mate-pairs

Paired-end sequencing

- Read one end of the molecule, flip, and read the other end
- Generate pair of reads separated by up to 500bp with inward orientation

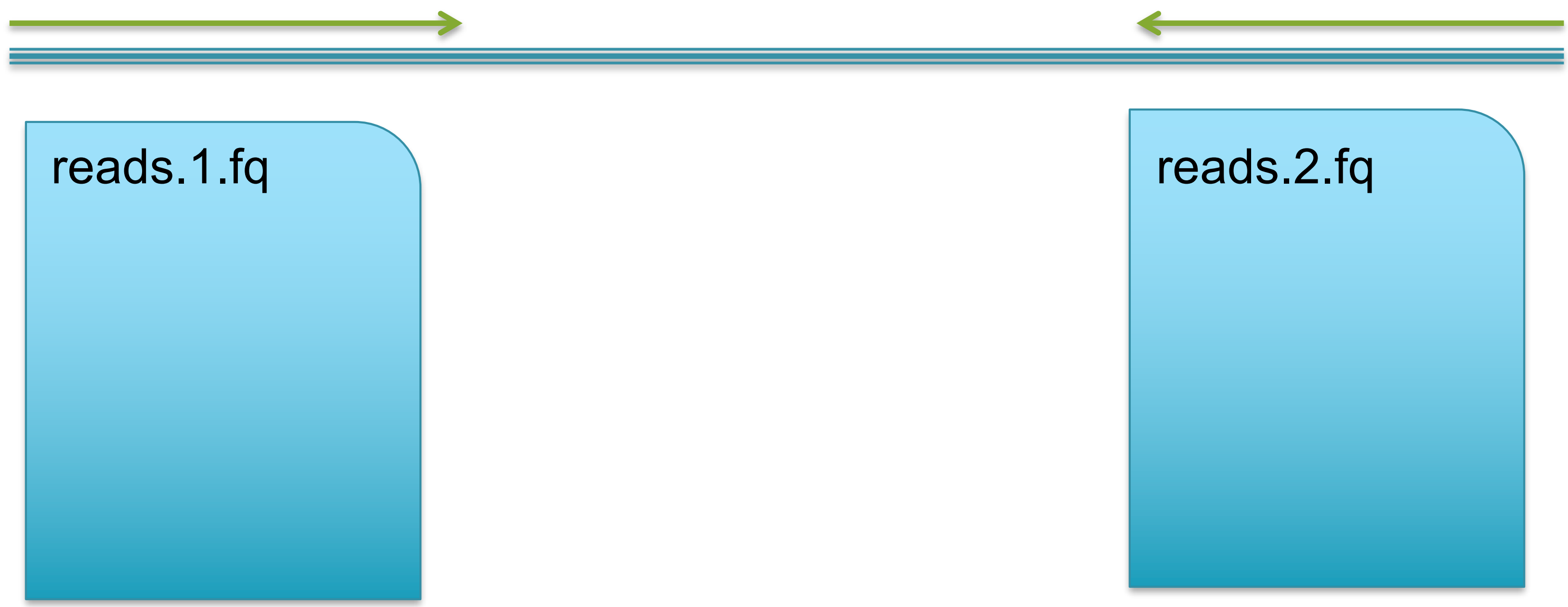
300bp

Mate-pair sequencing

- Circularize long molecules (1-10kbp), shear into fragments, & sequence
- Mate failures create short paired-end reads

10kbp

FASTQ Files




```
@SEQ_ID
GATTTGGGGTTCAAAGCAGTATCGATCAAATAGTAAATCCATTTGTTCAACTCACAGTTT
+
!''*((((***+))%%%++)(%%%%).1***-+*''))**55CCF>>>>>>CCCCCCC65
```

@Identifier
Sequence
+Separator
Quality Values
…

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ_format

Illumina Sequencing Summary

Advantages:

- Best throughput, accuracy and read length for any 2nd gen. sequencer
- Fast & robust library preparation

Disadvantages:

- Inherent limits to read length (practically, 150bp)
- Some runs are error prone
- Requires amplification, sequences a population of molecules

Illumina HiSeq
~3 billion paired 100bp reads
~600Gb, $10K, 8 days
(or "rapid run" ~90Gb in 1-2 days)

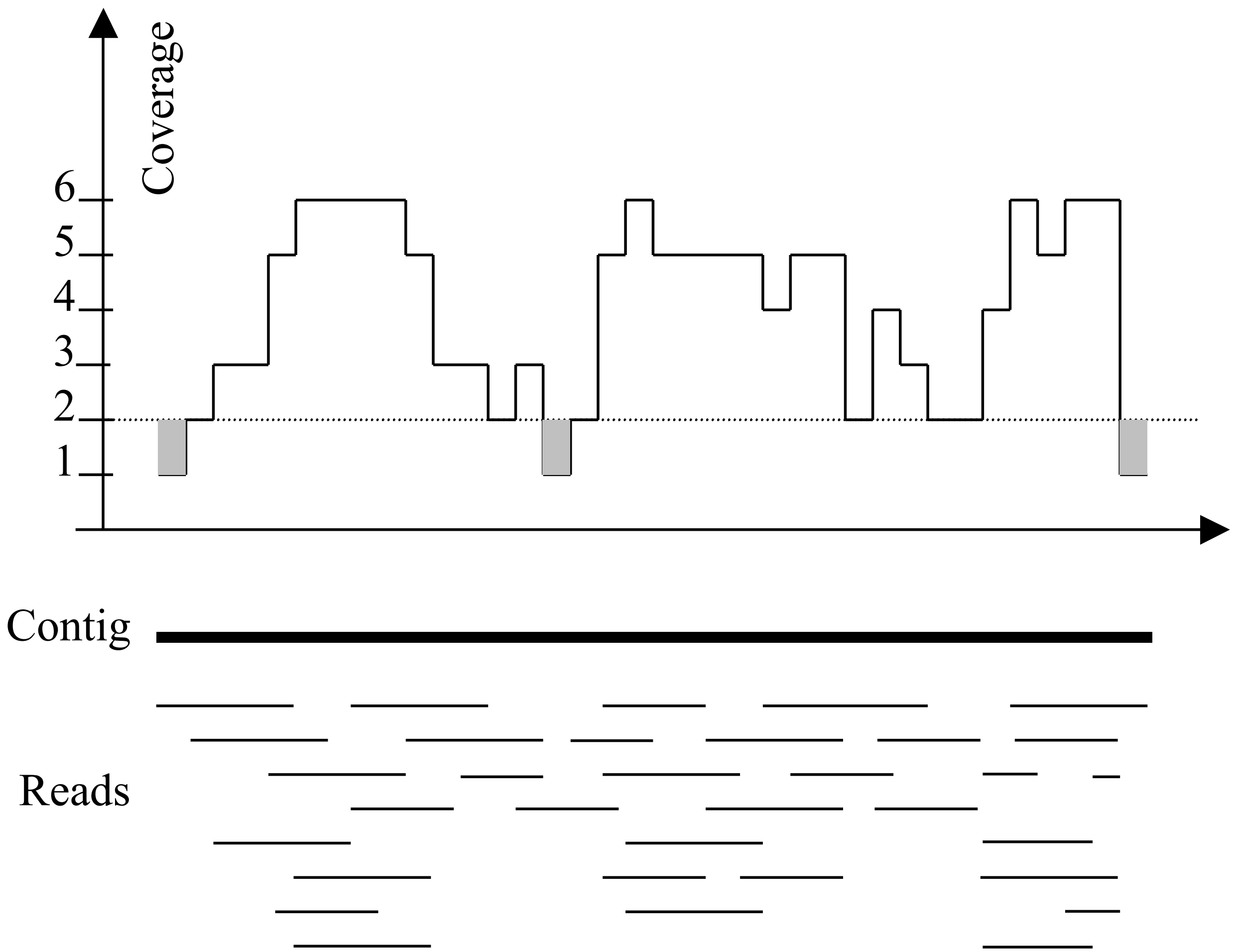
Illumina X Ten / NovaSeq
~6 billion paired 150bp reads
1.8Tb, <3 days, ~1000 / genome($$)
(or "rapid run" ~90Gb in 1-2 days)

Illumina NextSeq
One human genome in **<30 hours**

Ira Hall

Part 2: Coverage

Typical sequencing coverage

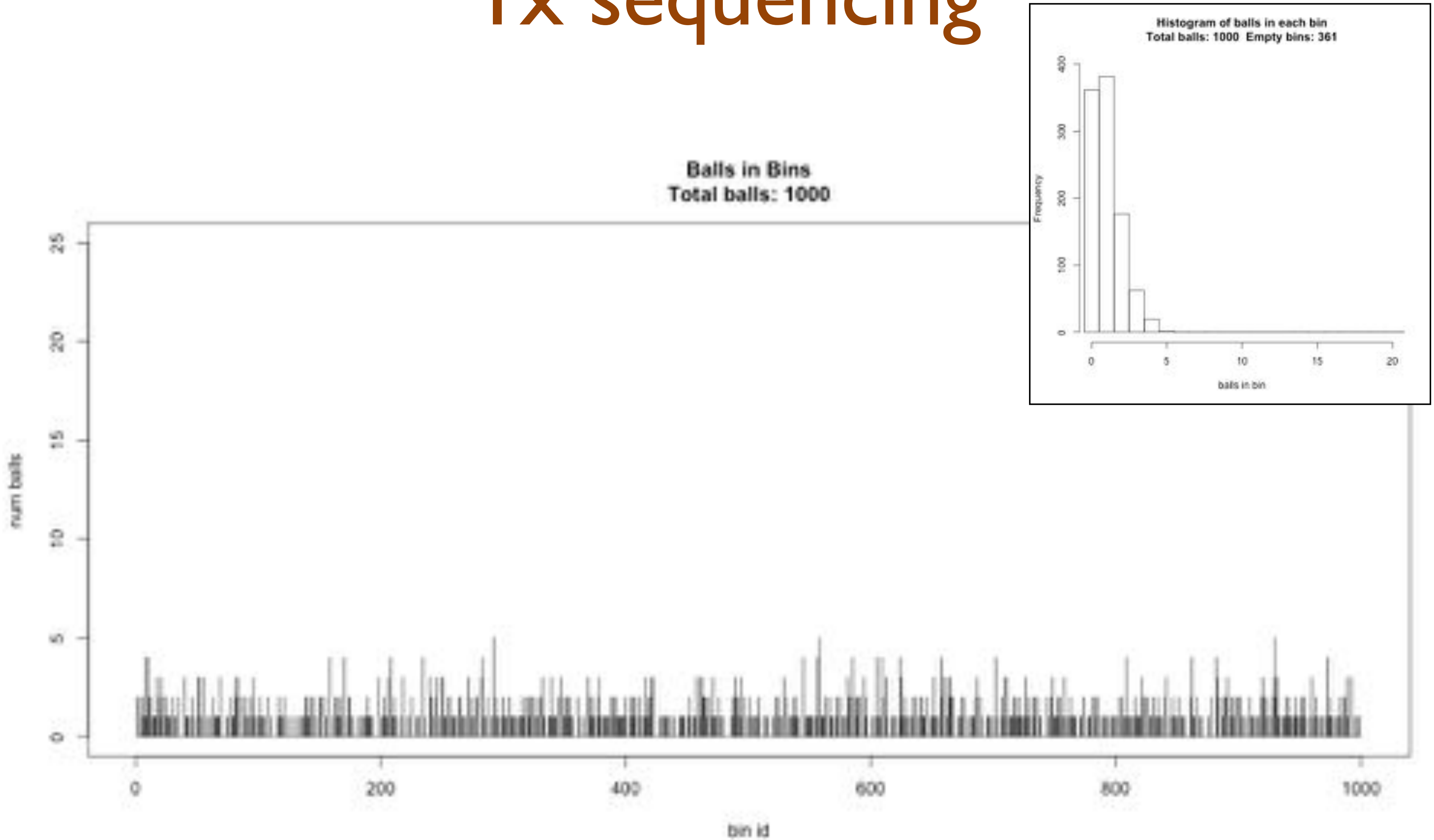


Imagine raindrops on a sidewalk

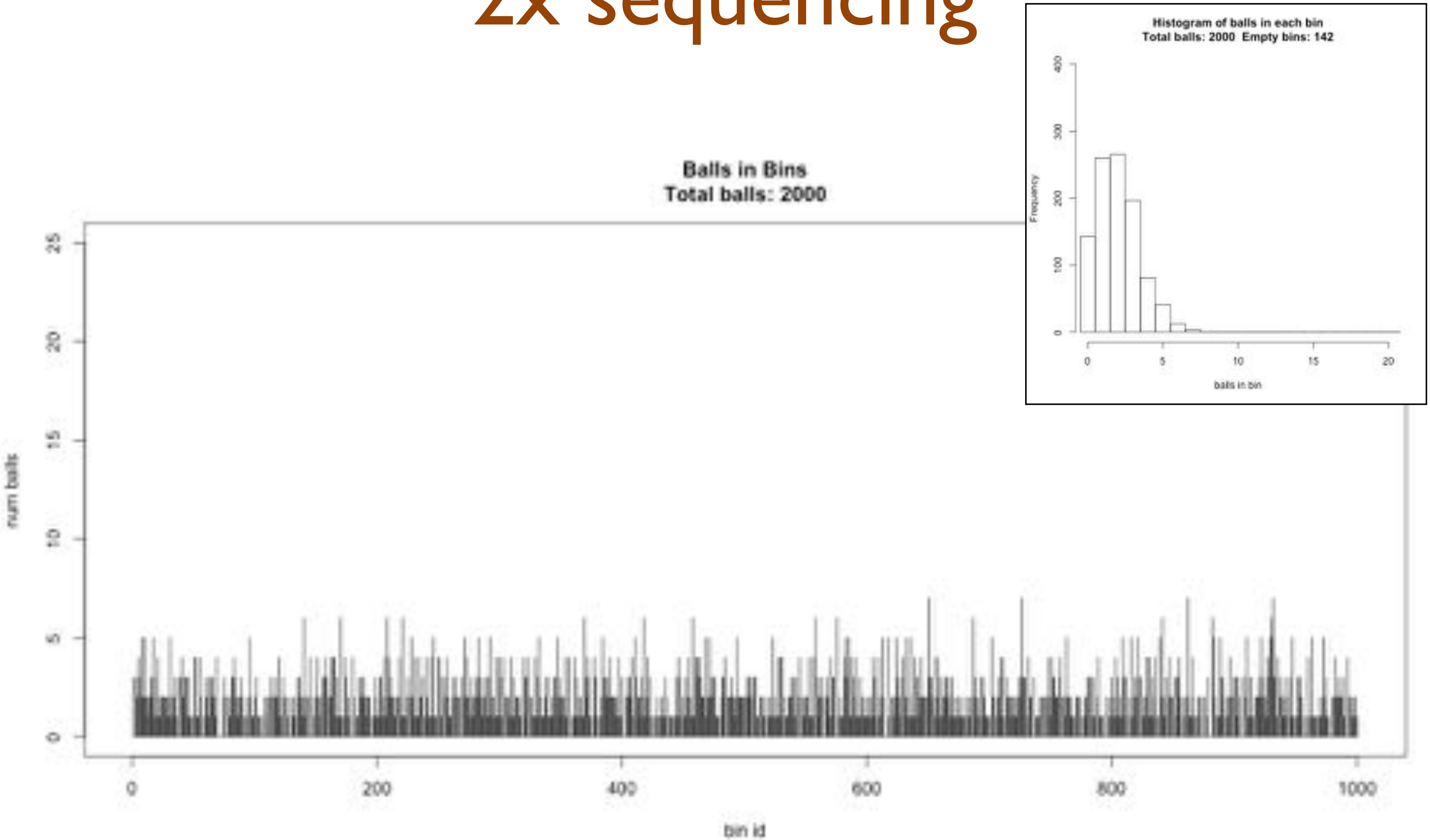
We want to cover the entire sidewalk but each drop costs $1

If the genome is 10 Mbp, should we sequence 100k 100bp reads?

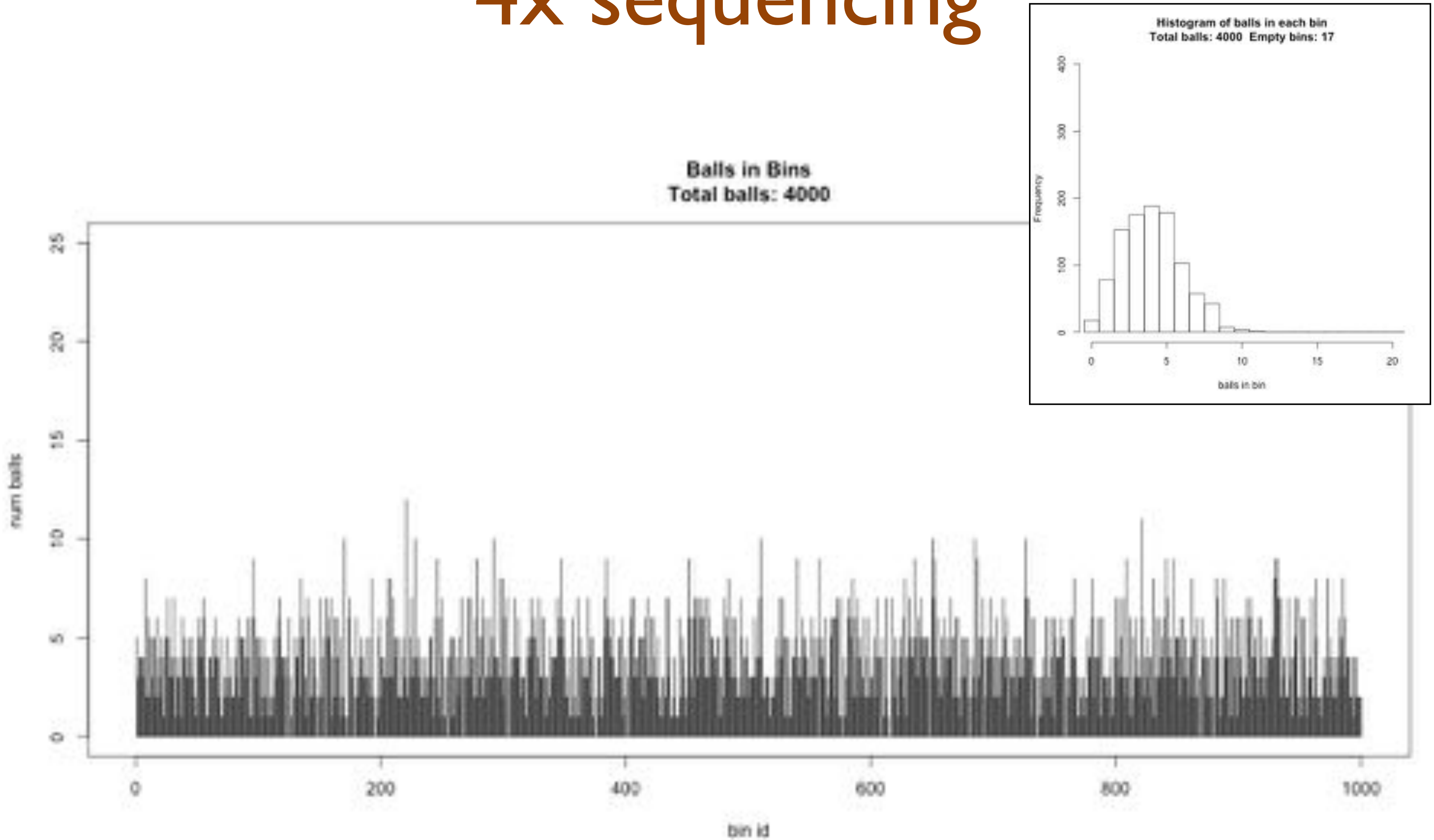
1x sequencing



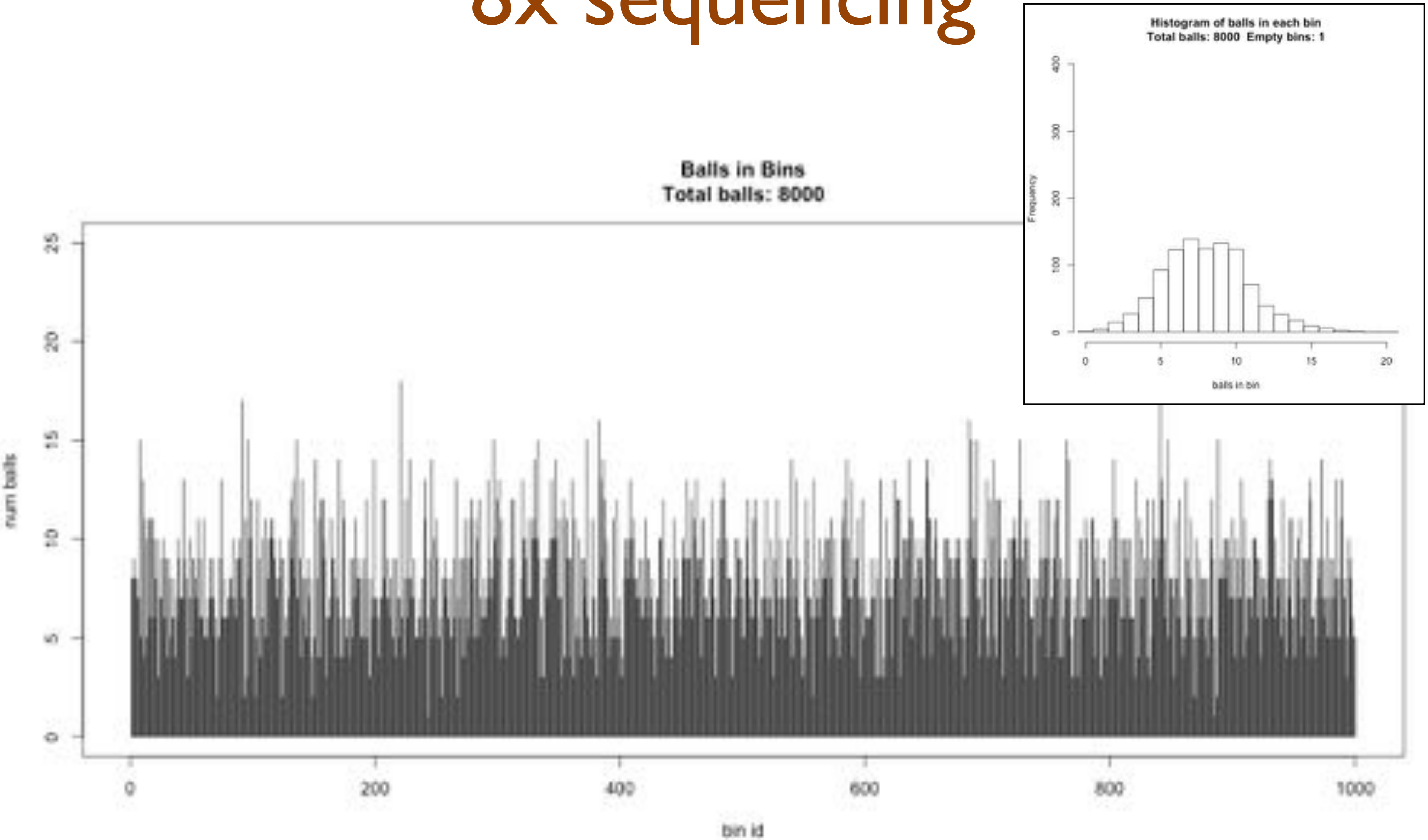
2x sequencing



4x sequencing



8x sequencing

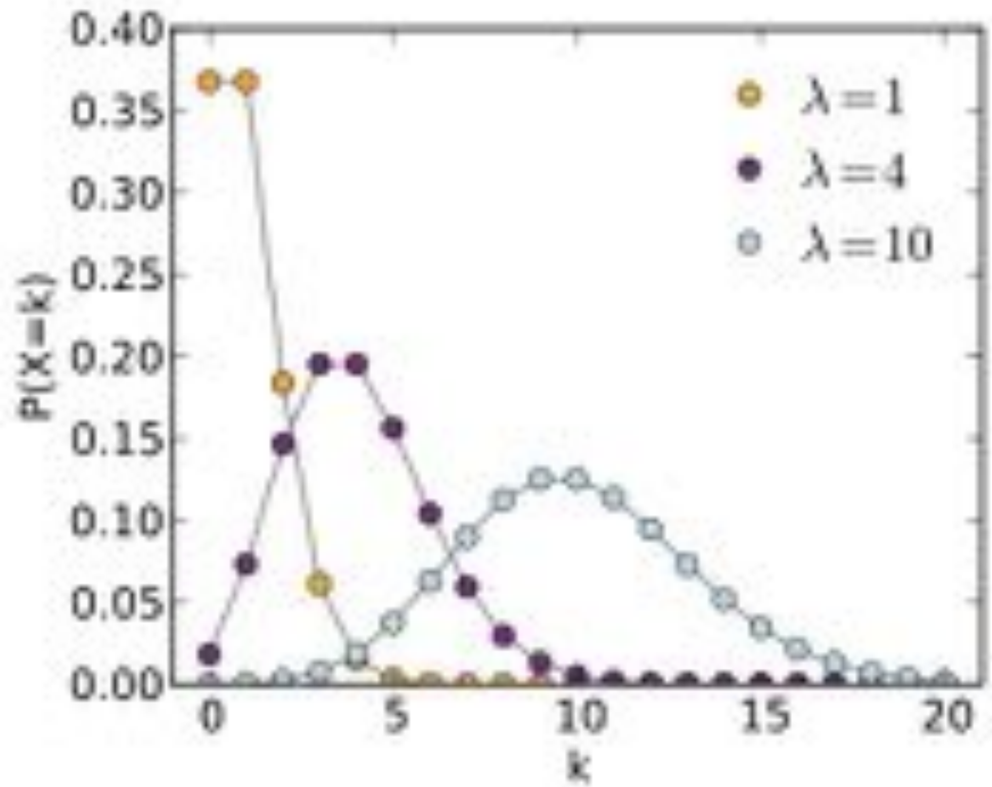


Poisson Distribution

The probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time and/or space if these events occur with a known average rate and independently of the time since the last event.

$$P(k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Formulation comes from the limit of the binomial equation

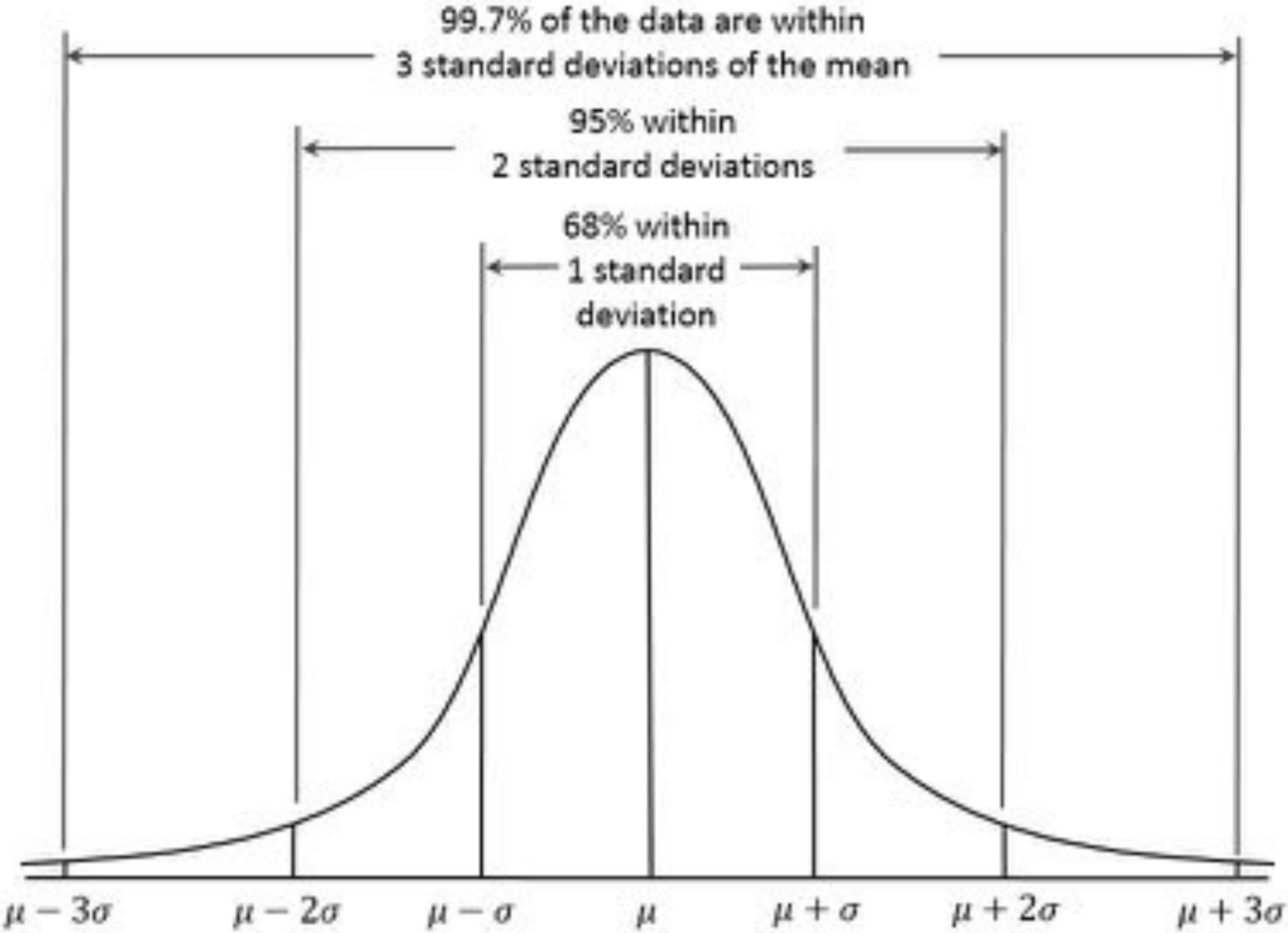


Resembles a normal distribution, but over the positive values, and with only a single parameter.

Key properties:

- ***The standard deviation is the square root of the mean.***
- ***For mean > 5, well approximated by a normal distribution***

Normal Approximation



Can estimate Poisson distribution as a normal distribution when $\lambda > 10$

Pop Quiz!

I want to sequence a 10Mbp genome to 24x coverage.
How many 120bp reads do I need?

I need 10Mbp x 24x = 240Mbp of data
240Mbp / 120bp / read = 2M reads

I want to sequence a 10Mbp genome so that
>97.5% of the genome has at least 24x coverage.
How many 120bp reads do I need?

Find X such that X-2*sqrt(X) = 24

36-2*sqrt(36) = 24

I need 10Mbp x 36x = 360Mbp of data
360Mbp / 120bp / read = 3M reads