Algorithms for studying the structure and function of genomes

Michael Schatz

April 7, 2015 LIIGH UNAM



Schatzlab Overview



Human Genetics

Role of mutations in disease

Narzisi et al. (2014) lossifov et al. (2014)



Plant Biology

Genomes & Transcriptomes

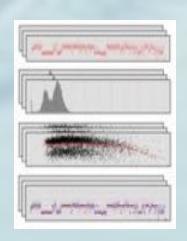
Schatz et al. (2014) Ming et al. (2013)



Algorithmics & Systems Research

Ultra-large scale biocomputing

Blood et al. (2014) Schatz et al. (2013)

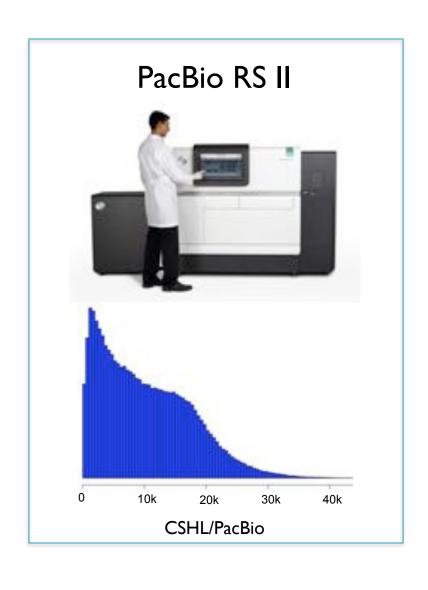


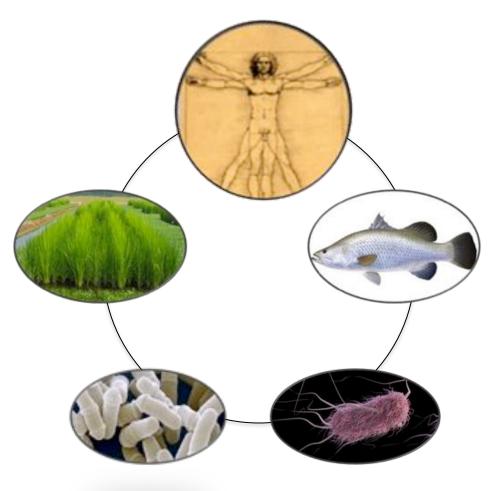
Single Cell & Single Molecule

CNVs, SVs, & Cell Phylogenetics

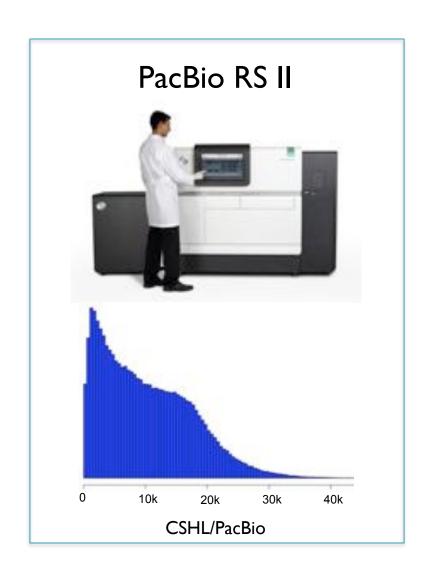
Garvin et al. (2014) Roberts et al. (2013)

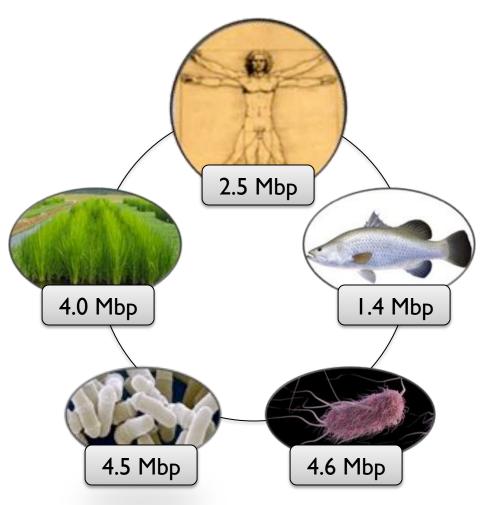
3rd Gen Long Read Sequencing



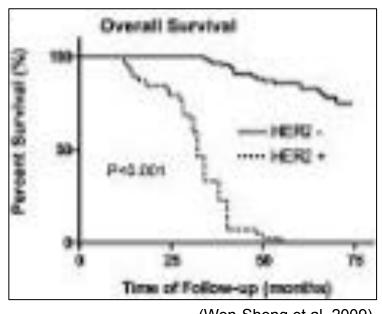


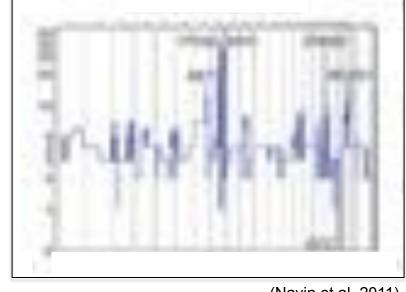
3rd Gen Long Read Sequencing





Long Read Sequencing of SK-BR-3





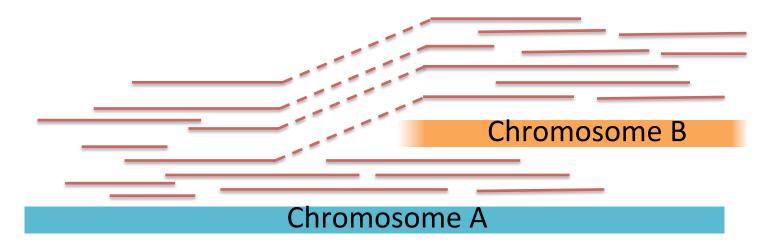
(Wen-Sheng et al, 2009)

(Navin et al, 2011)

Long read PacBio sequencing of SK-BR-3 breast cancer cell line

- Her2+ breast cancer is one of the most deadly forms of the disease
- SK-BR-3 is one of the most important models, known to have widespread CNVs
- Currently have 72x coverage with long read PacBio sequencing (mean: ~10kbp)
- Analyzing breakpoints in an attempt to infer the mutation history, especially around HER2
 In collaboration with McCombie (CSHL) and McPherson (OICR) labs

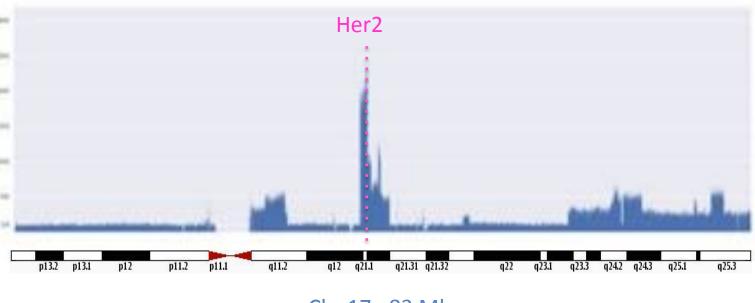
Structural variant discovery with long reads



- 1. Alignment-based split read analysis: Efficient capture of most events BWA-MEM + Lumpy
- 2. Local assembly of regions of interest: In-depth analysis with base-pair precision

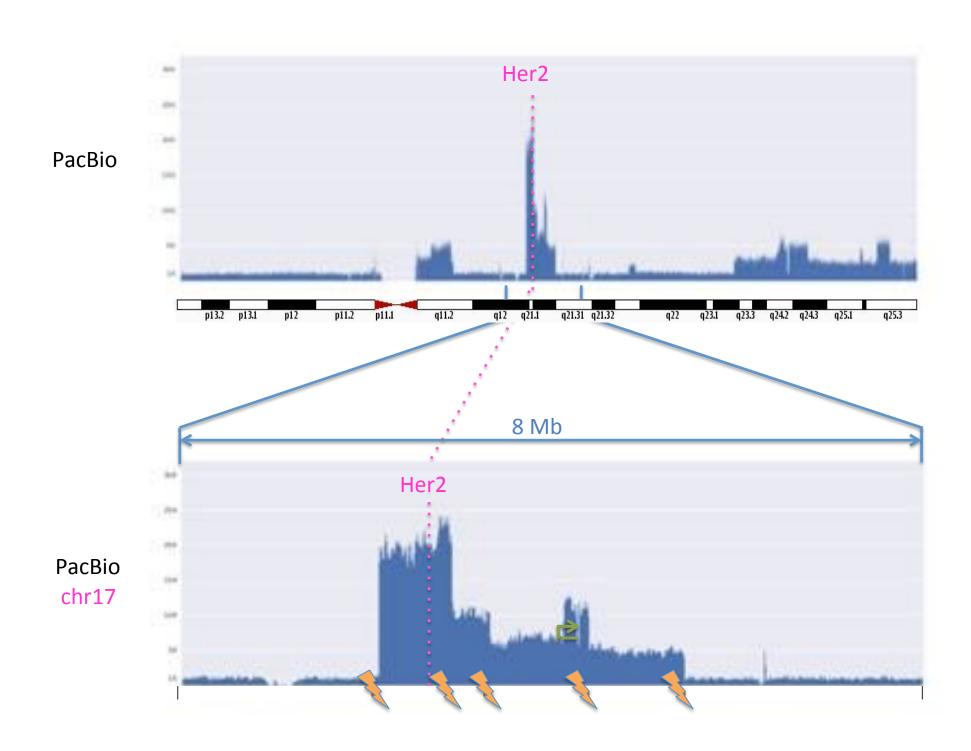
 Localized HGAP + Celera Assembler + MUMmer
- **3. Whole genome assembly: In-depth analysis including** *novel sequences* DNAnexus-enabled version of Falcon

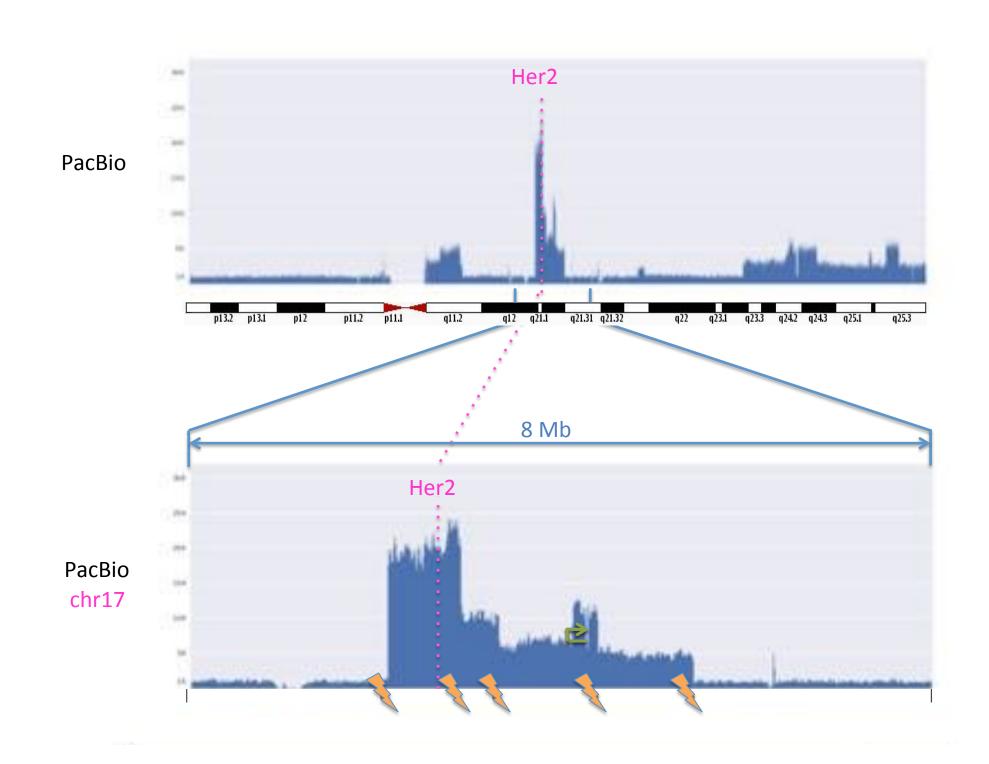
Total Assembly: 2.64Gbp Contig N50: 2.56 Mbp Max Contig: 23.5Mbp

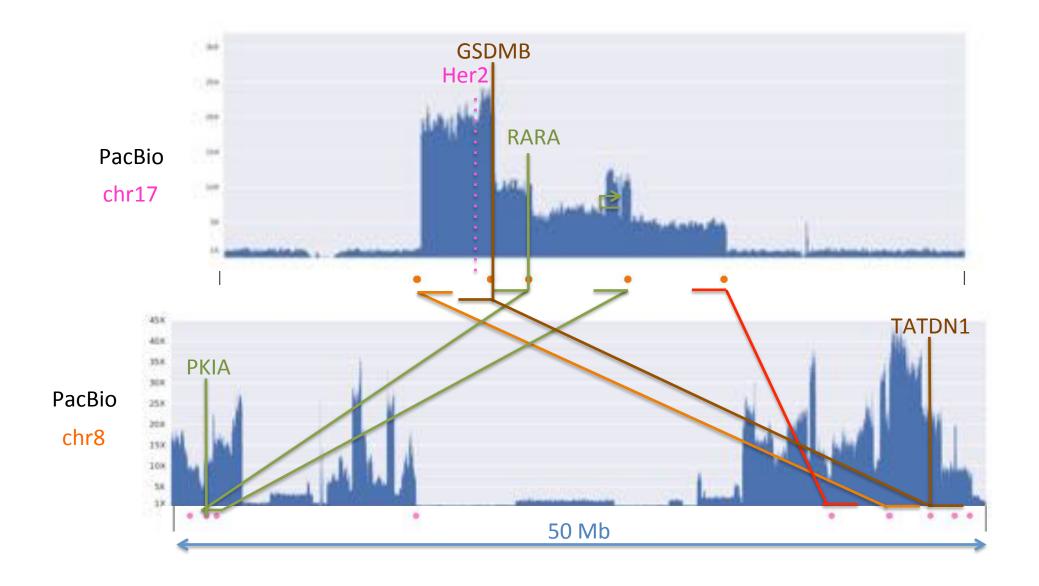


PacBio

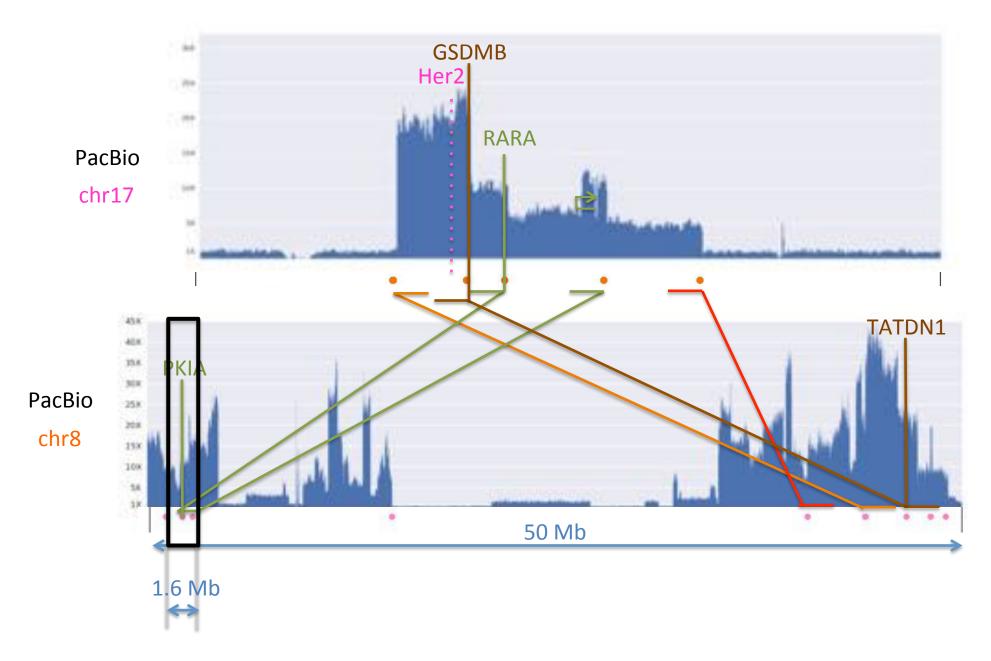
Chr 17: 83 Mb



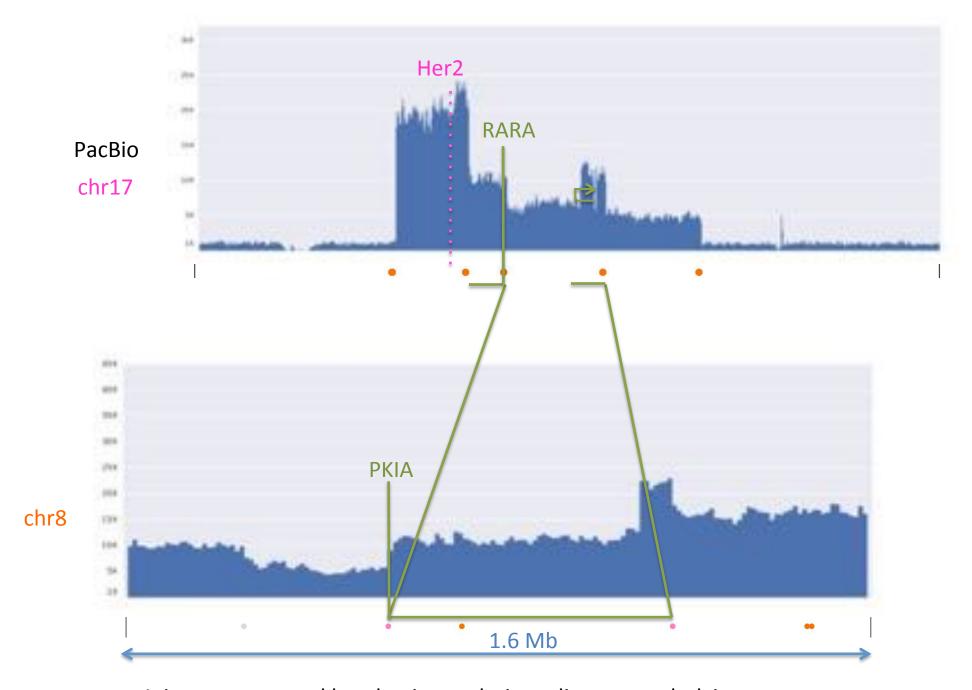




Confirmed both known gene fusions in this region

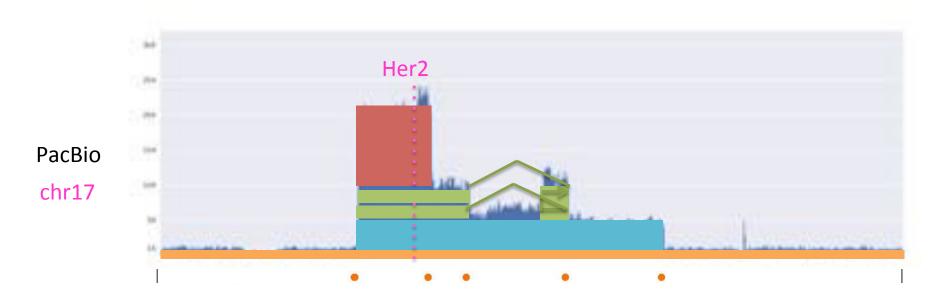


Confirmed both known gene fusions in this region



Joint coverage and breakpoint analysis to discover underlying events

Cancer lesion Reconstruction



By comparing the proportion of reads that are spanning or split at breakpoints we can begin to infer the history of the genetic lesions.

- 1. Healthy diploid genome
- 2. Original translocation into chromosome 8
- 3. Duplication, inversion, and inverted duplication within chromosome 8
- 4. Final duplication from within chromosome 8

Cancer lesion Reconstruction

Available today under the Toronto Agreement:

- Fastq & BAM files of aligned reads
- Interactive Coverage Analysis with BAM.IOBIO
- Whole genome assembly

Available soon

- Whole genome methylation analysis
- Full length cDNA transciptome analysis
- Comparison to single cell analysis of >100 individual cells

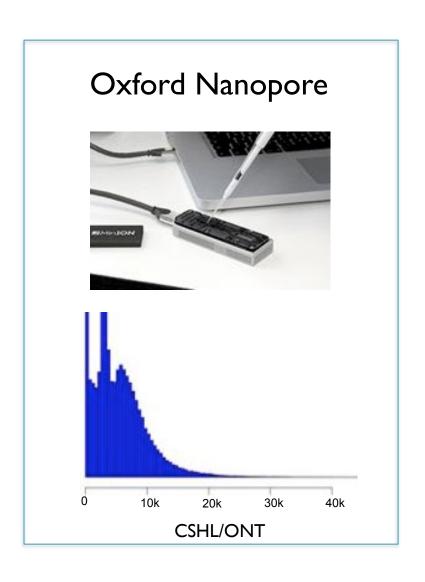
http://schatzlab.cshl.edu

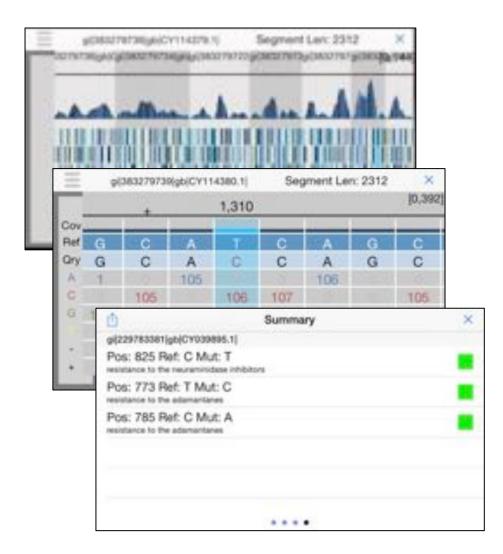
4. Final duplication from within chromosome 8

Genomic Futures?



Mobile Sequencing





Understanding Genome Structure & Function

Reference quality genome assembly is here

- Driven by new technologies for long read sequencing
- Provide us new insights into the origins of disease,
 the stages of development, and the forces of evolution

Focus on population analysis

- Large scale sequencing of many individuals, many cells, & many assays
- Shift from relatively straightforward analysis of protein coding changes into more and more subtle signals across the genome and environment
- Informatics is the key for integrating these data all together

Ultimately the discoveries will come from the next generation of students and researchers!

Acknowledgements

Schatz Lab

Rahul Amin **Eric Biggers**

Han Fang

Tyler Gavin

James Gurtowski

Ke Jiang

Hayan Lee

7ak Lemmon

Shoshana Marcus

Giuseppe Narzisi

Maria Nattestad

Aspyn Palatnick

Srividya

Ramakrishnan

Fritz Sedlazeck

Rachel Sherman

Greg Vurture

Alejandro Wences

CSHL

Hannon Lab

Gingeras Lab

lackson Lab

Hicks Lab

Tossifov Lab

Levy Lab

Lippman Lab

Lyon Lab

Martienssen Lab

McCombie Lab

Tuveson Lab

Ware Lab

Wigler Lab

OICR

Karen Ng

Timothy Beck

Yoqi Sundaravadanam

John McPherson

NBACC



Adam Phillippy

Serge Koren

















Thank you

http://schatzlab.cshl.edu @mike_schatz