# Comparative genomics of parasitic helminths

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LSHTM Pathogen Genomics 2021

#### Overview



Comparative genomics of the major parasitic worms

• Evolutionary insight using chromosome-scale genomes

Shared parasite variation sheds light on adaption and migration

















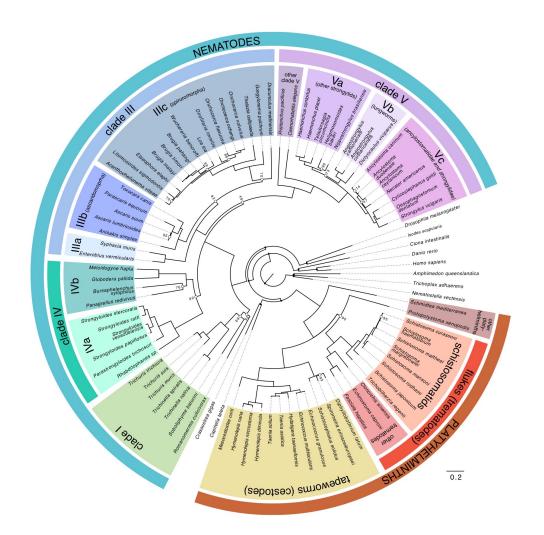




- Helminths represent a significant health and economic burdens on humans
- (arguably) genomics has revolutionised our understanding of helminth biology



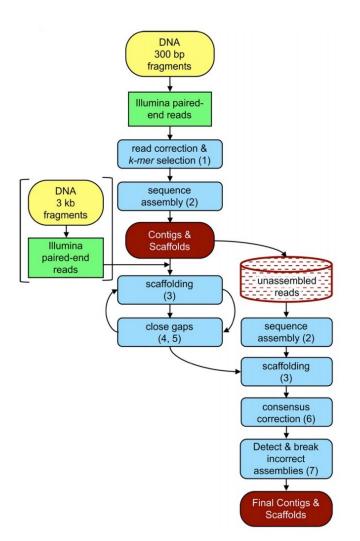


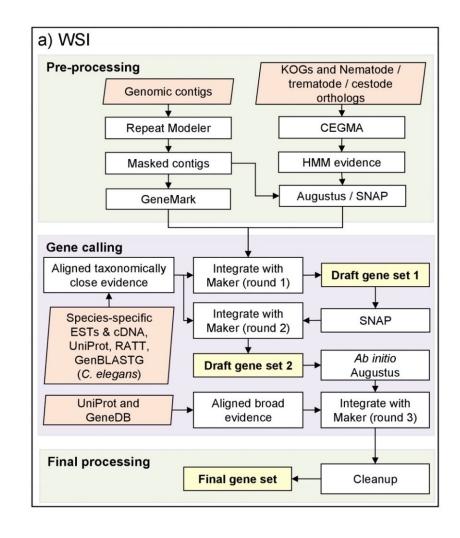


### **50 Helminths Genome Project**

- 1. To generate *draft* genome assemblies for:
- clinically and veterinary important organisms
- parasitic groups lacking exemplars in current genome projects
- comparators to 'reference' species
- 2. (Try to) ensure similar sequencing, assembly and annotation approaches for each genome so they are truly comparable







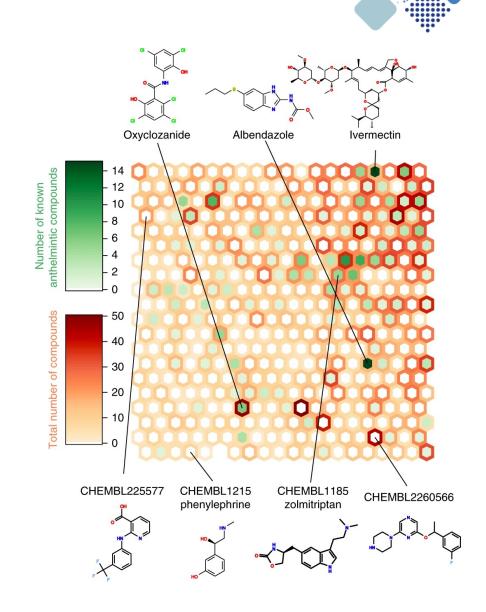
Genome assembly

Genome annotation

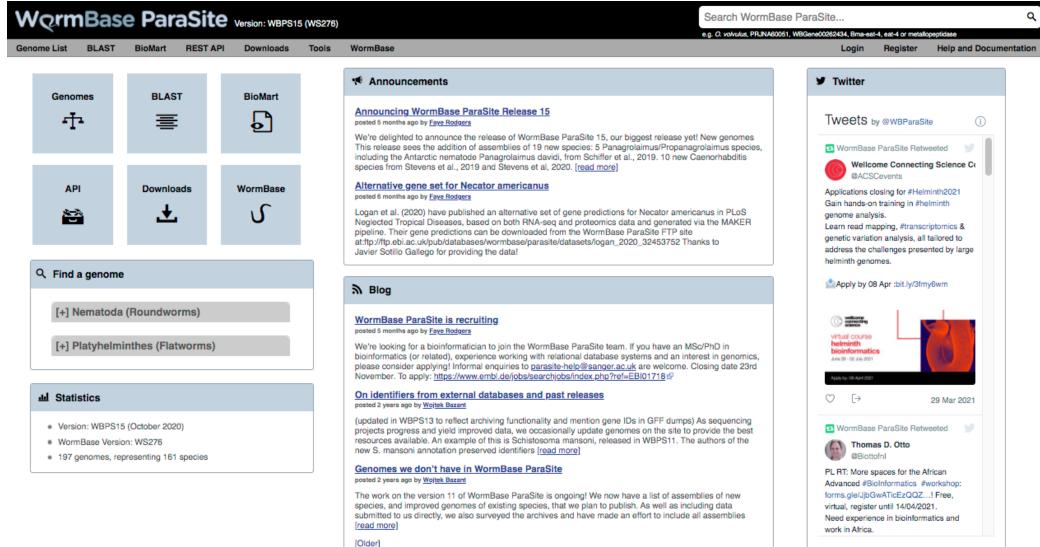




- 42 to 700 Mb in nematodes
- 104 to 1,259 Mb in platyhelminths.
- Genome content
  - >1.2 million protein coding genes
  - Highlights presence, absence, and expansions of gene families
- Highly conserved pathways
  - Important for interactions with environment, including host
  - Candidate drug targets ->





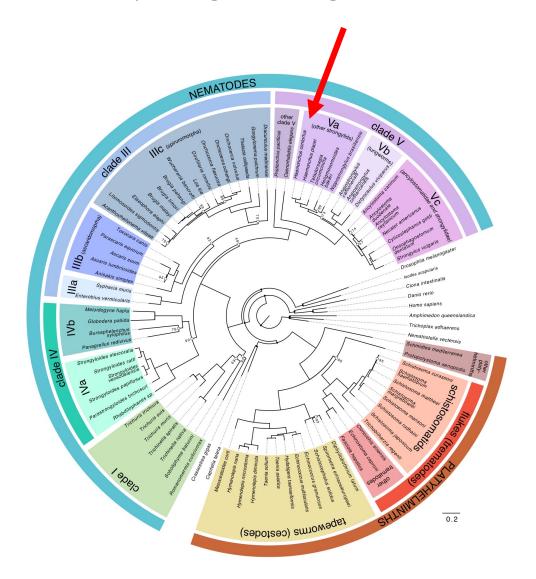




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- Draft genomes can provide broad overview of gene content
- Chromosome-scale genomes offer additional insight into genome biology
  - Genome-wide context important for certain experiments
- Haemonchus contortus



#### Haemonchus contortus: a major pathogen of ruminants

• found worldwide in wild and domesticated ruminants







•Adult worms inhabit the abomasum, and feed on blood





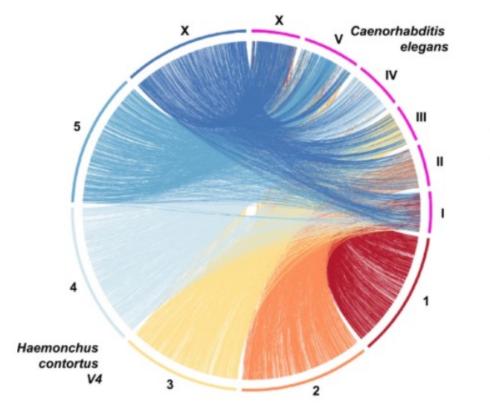


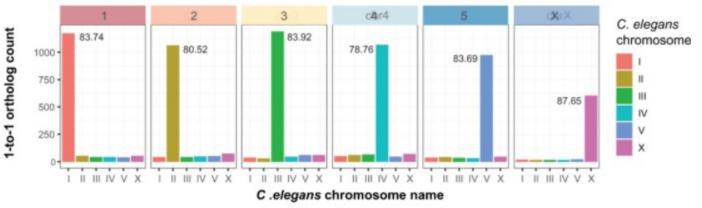
•Drug resistance is common (very high frequency in some regions), including all major classes of anthelmintics

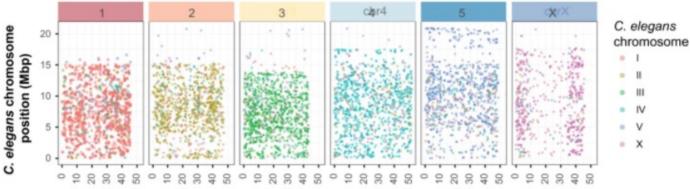








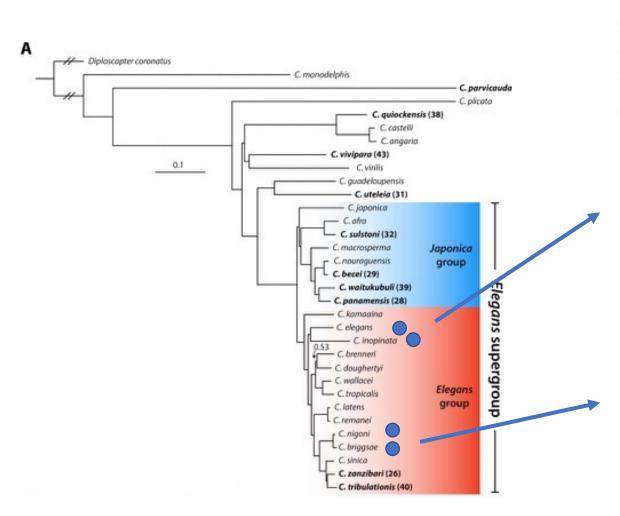


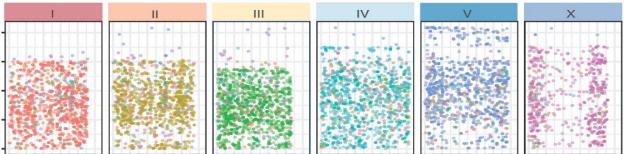


H. contortus chromosome position (Mbp)

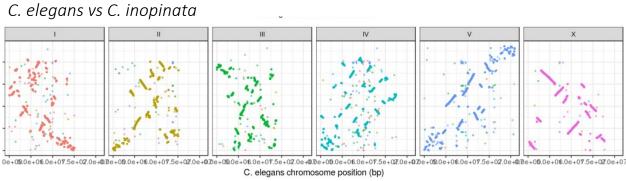


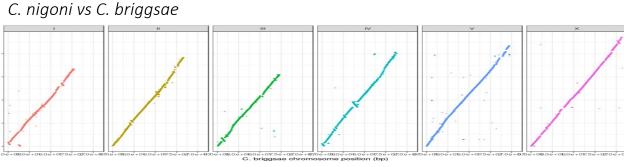




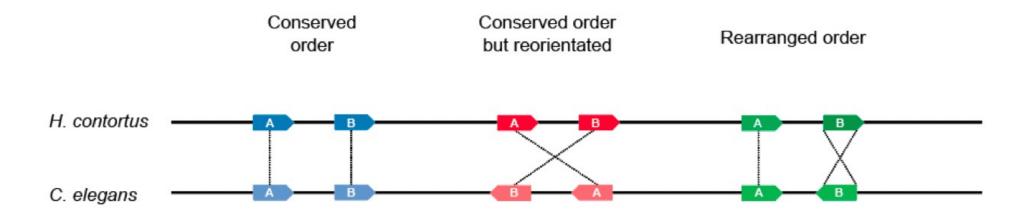


H. contortus vs C. elegans

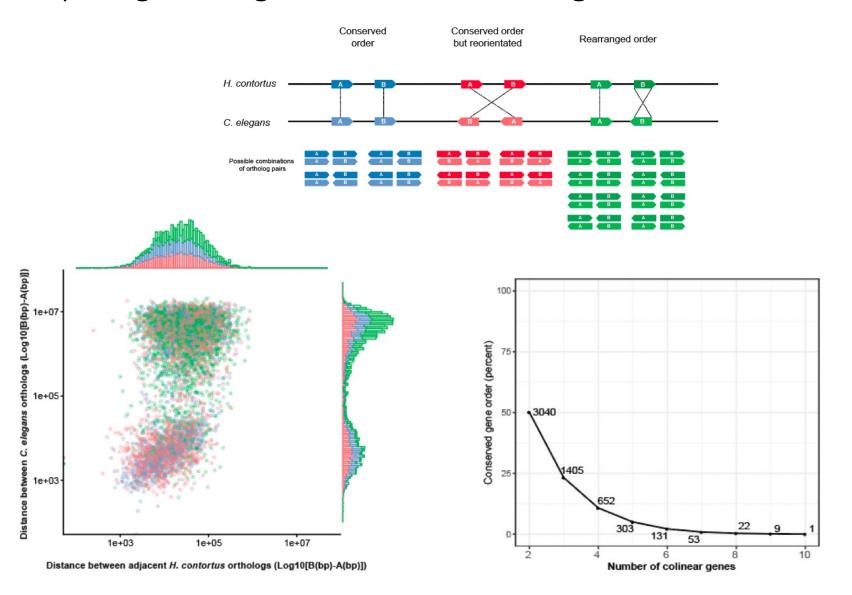








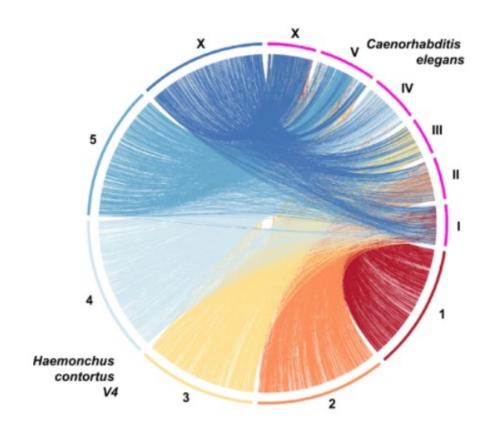












 Between species comparisons can tell us about deep evolutionary relationships

 Within species variation can inform more recent selection / adaptation

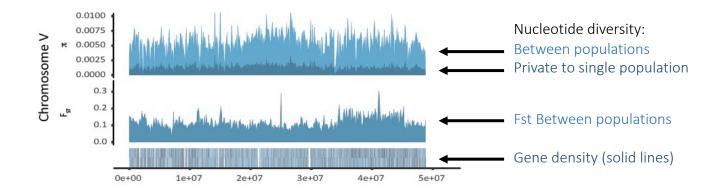
 How is genetic variation distributed among chromosomes?



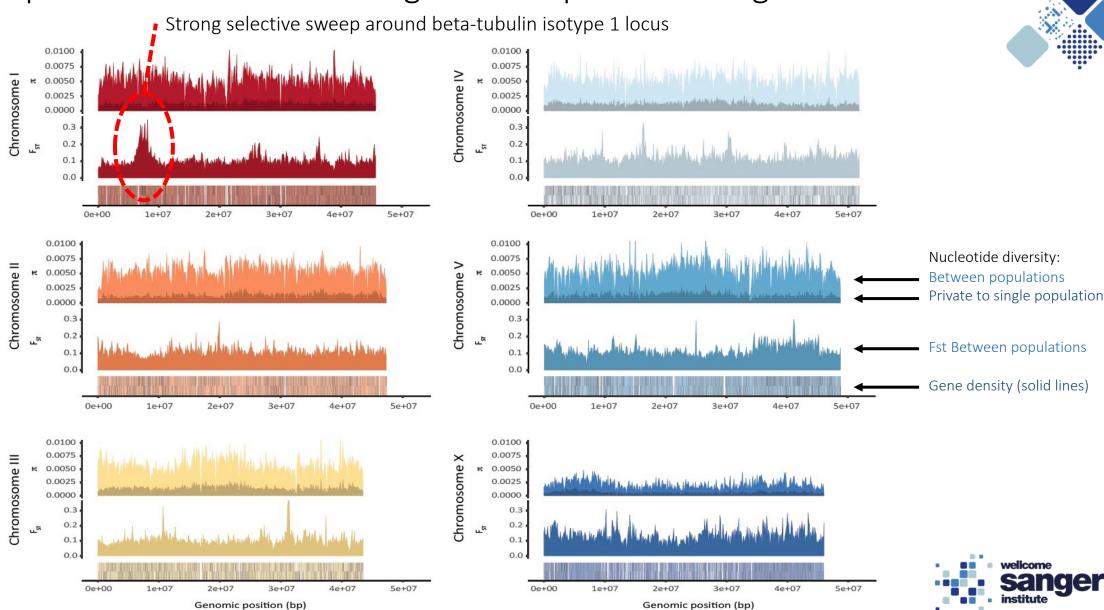


Whole genome sequencing of *H. contortus*:

- 338 samples from 35 populations
- ~20 million single nucleotide variants

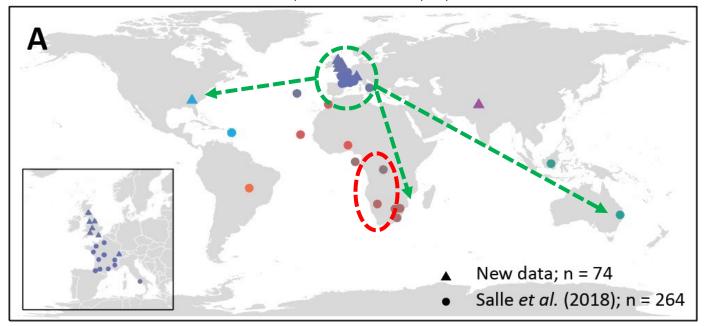


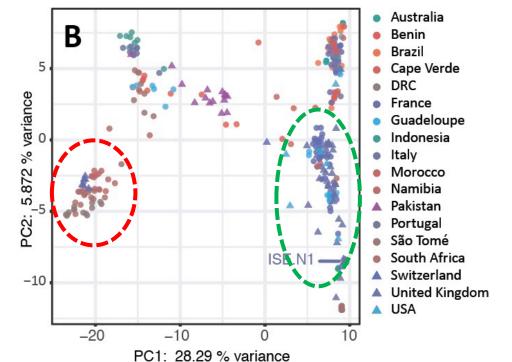




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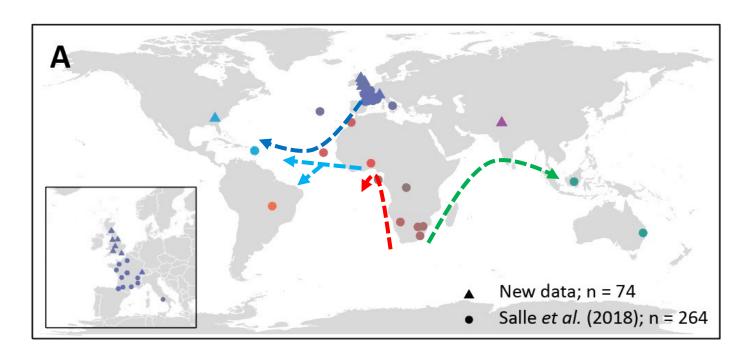


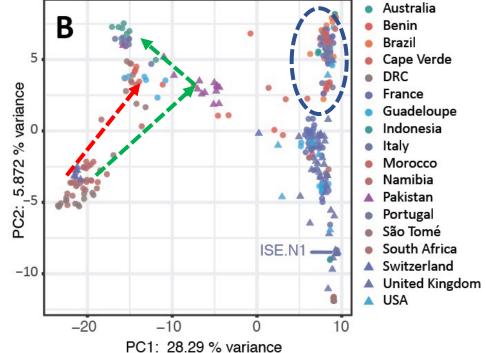
"Older" African diversity – South/Central

Modern European – spread broadly









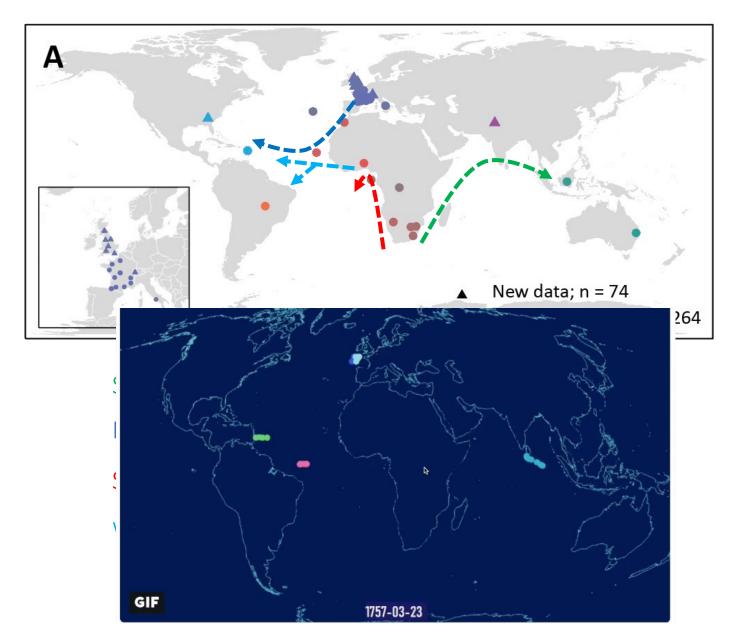
South Africa to Asia

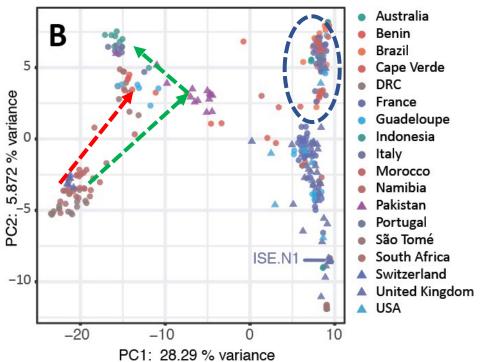
Europe (France) to South America via Atlantic

South Africa toward Central / West Africa

West Africa to Americas









# Comparative genomics of helminth parasites



- Provides great insight into helminth biology
  - what makes a worm?
  - What allows a worm to become an effective parasite?
- Helps describe deep evolutionary history
  - First genes, now chromosomes
  - Reconstructing divergence from last common ancestor
  - Understanding how/why chromosomes are structured

- Genetic variation allows us to explore recent evolutionary events
  - Transmission, migration, recrudescence
  - Adaptation under pressure drugs, climate



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