

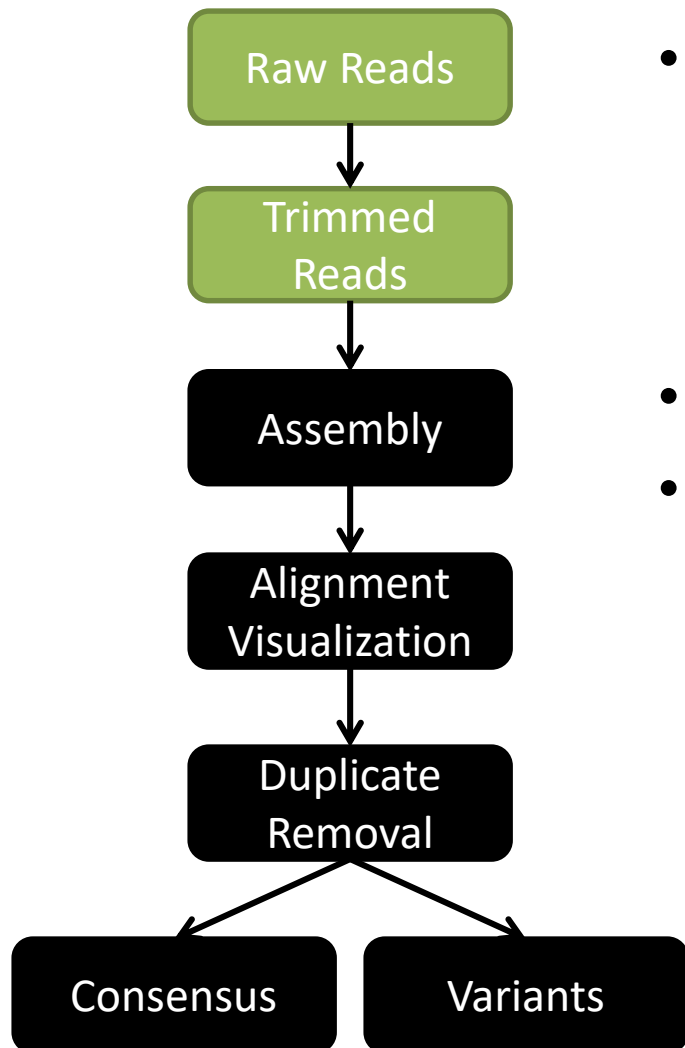
Reference Based Assembly

Why do we assemble reads?

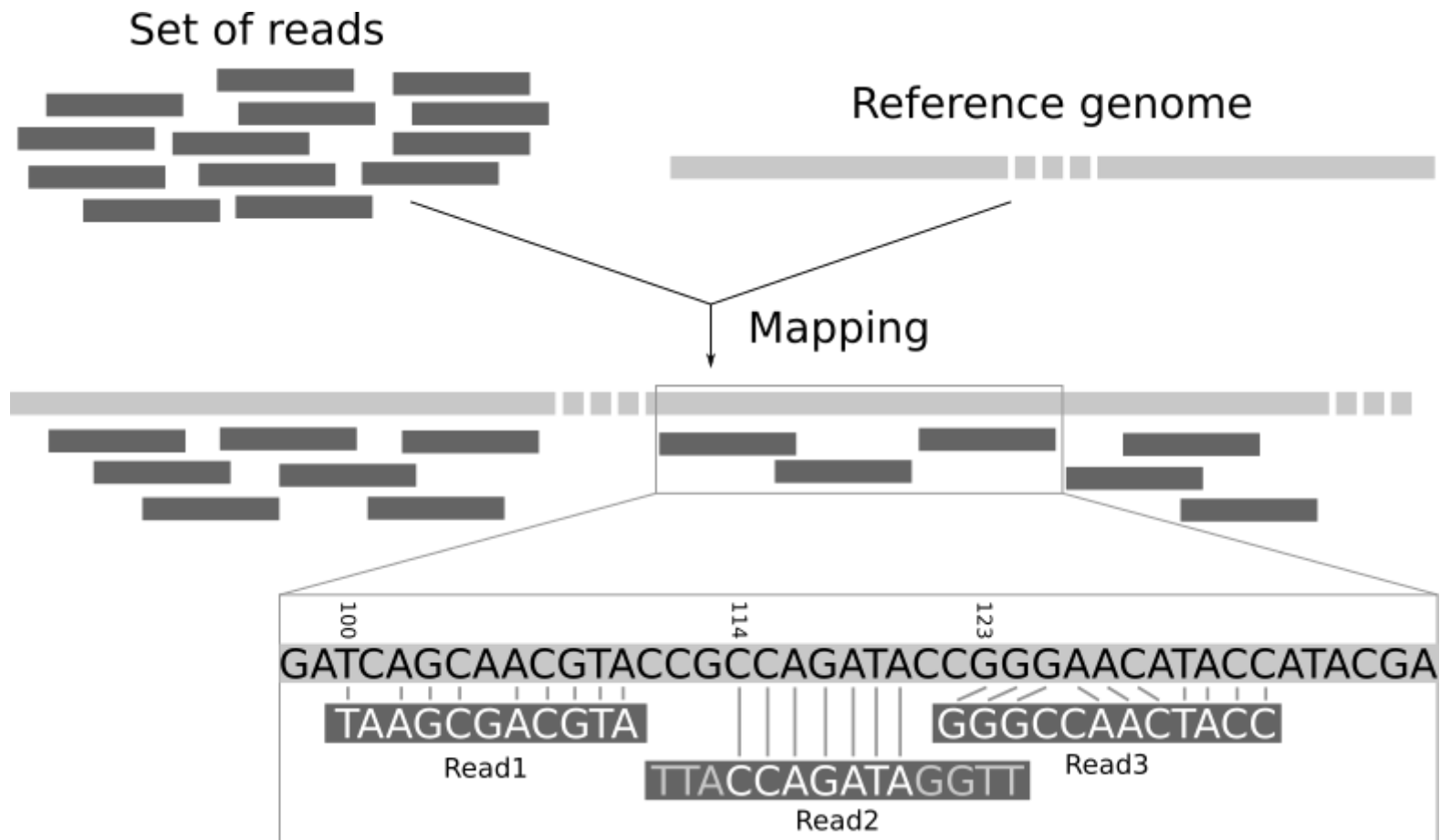
- Second Generation sequencing fragments genomic material which is then sequenced to give the reads
- We assemble these reads to identify the exact position of the genome they come from and their base-to-base correspondence.
- The two main methods of assembly are
 - Reference Bases Alignment
 - Denovo Assembly

Reference





- All we need for reference alignment are the trimmed reads and a reference sequence.
- What is a suitable reference?
- Can you map any reads to any reference?



Pos: 1 10 20 30

Ref: ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGGTTAACCGTAGCT

|||||

CGTAG

Match – 0/5
Mismatch – 5/5

Pos: 1 10 20 30

Ref: ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGGTTAACCGTAGCT

|||||

CGTAG

Match – 5/5
Mismatch – 0/5

Perfect Alignment

Pos:	1	10	20	30
Ref:	ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGTTAACCGTAGCT			
	CGTAG	TGCTA	GTTAA	CGTAG
	ACGTA		TAGCG	TAGCT
		ATTGC	GGTTA	
	TAGCA	CTAGC	TAACC	
	ACGTA		GCGGT	TAGCT

Viral Sequencing

- Viruses exist as a quasispecies distribution which introduces variants
- Variants can also be introduced by PCR errors and poor-quality sequencing
- Variants can be identified from read alignments

Reference	CCGTTAGAGTTACAATTCGA
Read 2	TTAGAGT A CAA
Read 3	CCGTTAGAGT T A
Read 4	TT ACAATTCGA
Read 5	GAGT A CAA
Read 6	TTAGAGT A ACAAT

Viral Alignment

Pos: 1102030

Ref: ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGTTAACCGTAGCT

CGTAGTGATA GTTAA CGTAG

ACGTA TAGCG T-GCA

ATTGC GCTTA

TTGCA CTAGC TAACC

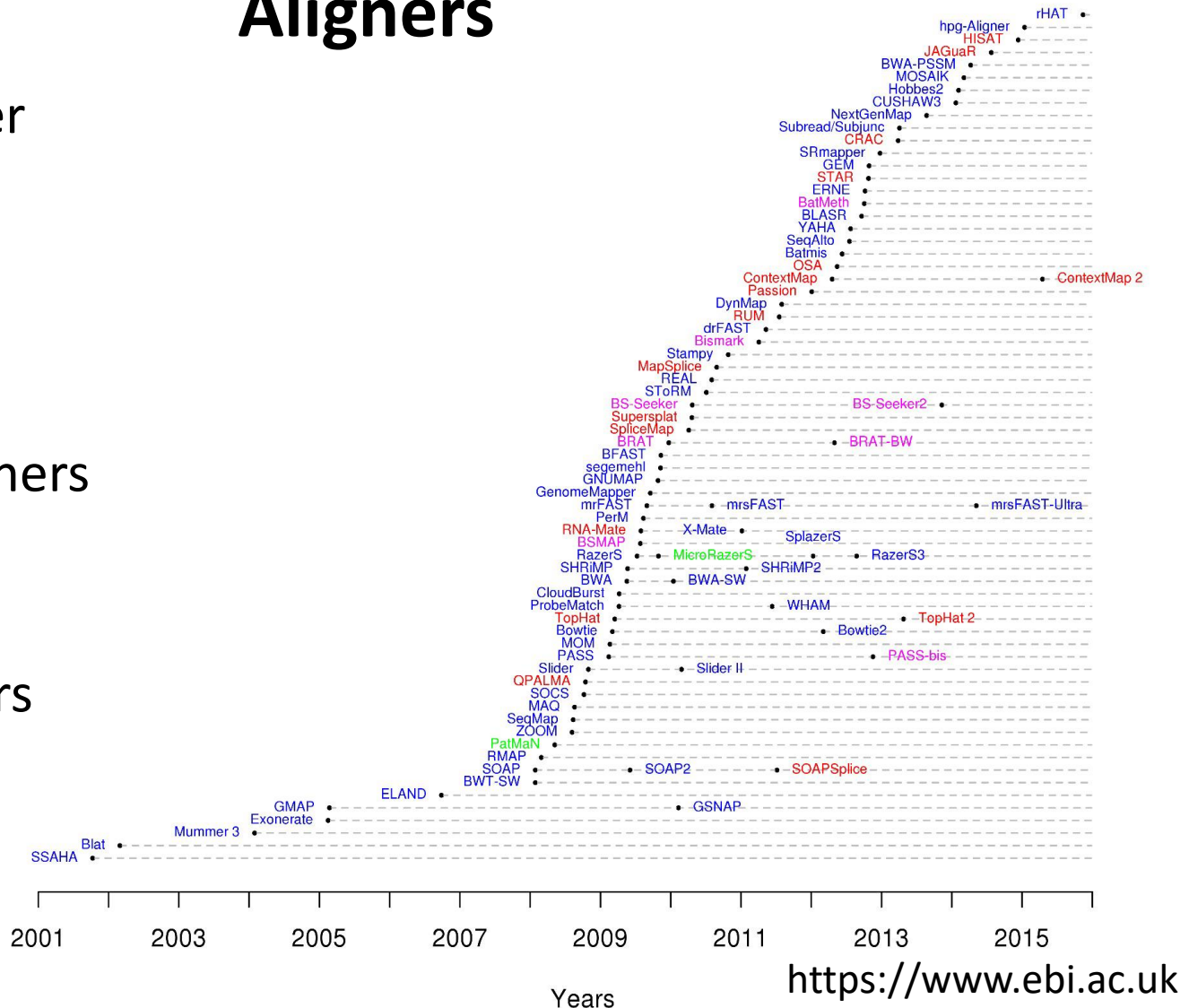
ACGTA GCGGT TAGCT

CIGAR: Pos4 1M1X3M

CIGAR: Pos 26 1M1D2M1X

Aligners

- Short Read Aligner
 - BWA
 - Bowtie
 - Tanoti
 - NovoAlign
- Splice Aware Aligners
 - Tophat
 - BBMap
- Long Read Aligners
 - Minimap
 - LAST



Which Aligner?


- Hash based Aligners
- Burrows Wheeler Aligners
- Global vs Local Aligners
- Effect on Consensus Calling
- Effect on Variant Calling

Always good to keep aligners consistent across any experiment

Which Reference?

- Choosing the wrong species
- Choosing the wrong genotypes (divergent sequences)
- If you do not have information on correct reference may have to map to panel of references
- If species not known Denovo Assembly

Identifying incorrect Reference

Bit	Description
1	0x1 template having multiple segments in sequencing
2	0x2 each segment properly aligned according to the aligner
 4	0x4 segment unmapped
8	0x8 next segment in the template unmapped
16	0x10 SEQ being reverse complemented
32	0x20 SEQ of the next segment in the template being reverse complemented
64	0x40 the first segment in the template
128	0x80 the last segment in the template
256	0x100 secondary alignment
512	0x200 not passing quality controls
1024	0x400 PCR or optical duplicate
2048	0x800 supplementary alignment

QNAME	FLAG	RNAME	POS	MAPQ	CIGAR	RNEXT	PNEXT	TLEN	SEQ	QUALITY
ReadN	4	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	ACGTAG	IHGFFF
ReadN2	4	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	GGGGGGG	IIHHGG

- Looking at assembly stats
- Visually inspecting the alignment

Sequence Alignment

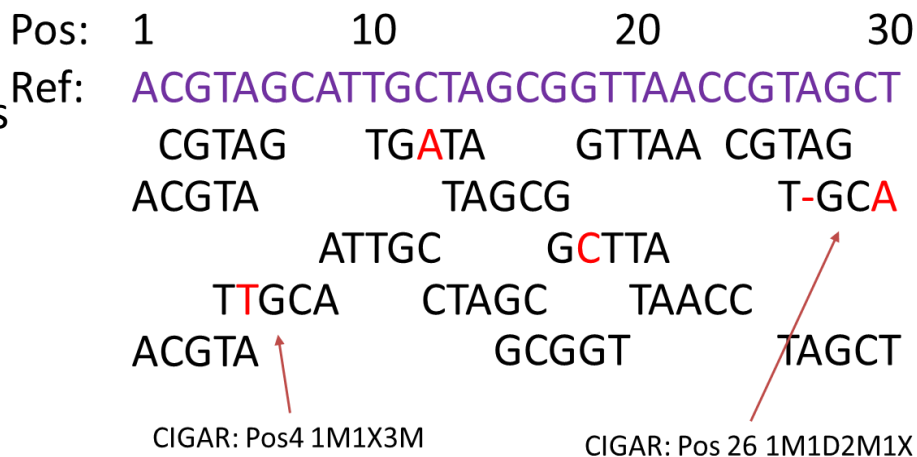
- Usually output as SAM file
 - Sequence Alignment Map contains coordinates and quality of mapping.
- Converted to BAM file
 - Binary Alignment Map is compressed
- Files are sorted and indexed
 - Makes it faster to access and work with the data

Pos: 1 10 20 30
 Ref: ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGTTAACCGTAGCT

CGTAG TGATA GTTAA CGTAG
 ACGTA TAGCG T-GCA

ATTGC GCTTA
 TTGCA CTAGC TAACC
 ACGTA GCGGT TAGCT

CIGAR: Pos4 1M1X3M CIGAR: Pos 26 1M1D2M1X




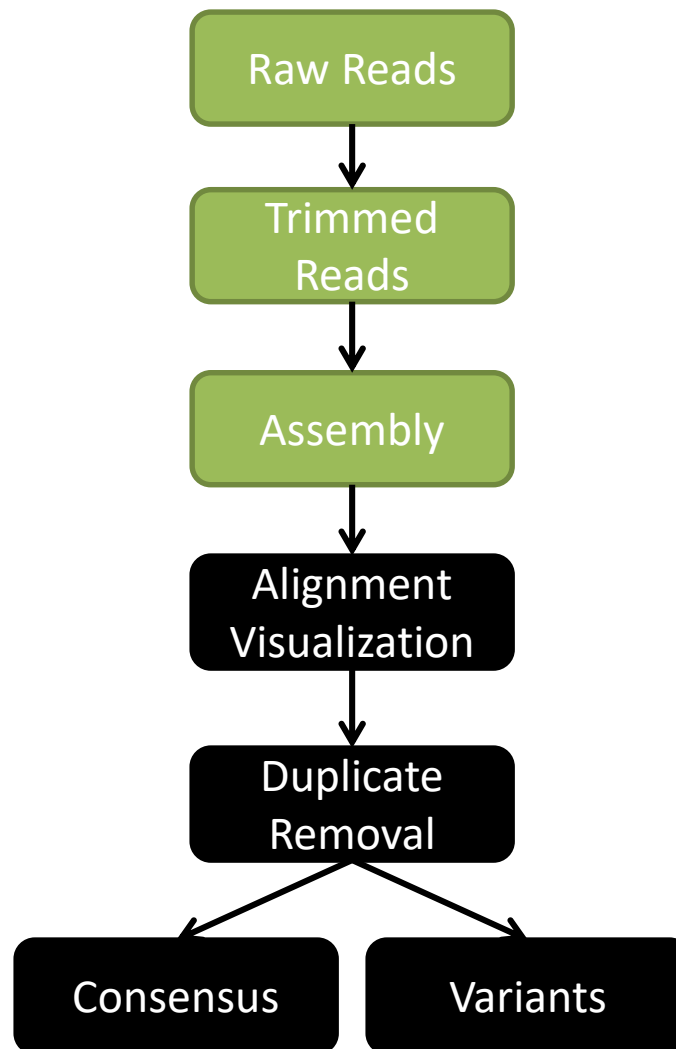
Pos: 1 10 20 30
 Ref: ACGTAGCATTGCTAGCGGTTAACCGTAGCT

ACGTA ATTGC GCTTA CGTAG
 ACGTA TGATA GTTAA T-GCA

CGTAG CTAGC TAACC TAGCT
 TTGCA TAGCG
 GCGGT

CIGAR: Pos4 1M1X3M CIGAR: Pos 26 1M1D2M1X





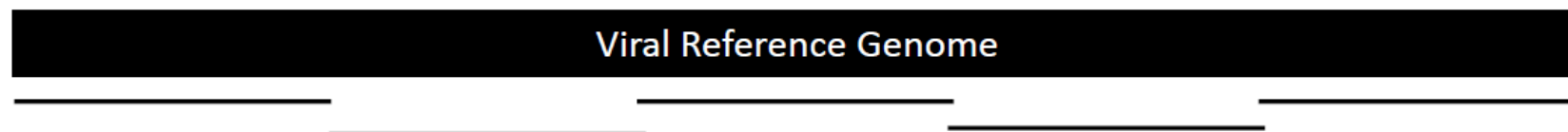
Alignment Stats/Visualization

- Summary stats give an idea of the mapping
 - Mapped vs Unmapped reads
 - Average depth of coverage
 - Breadth of Coverage
- Coverage Plots
- Visualization of complete alignment

Coverage

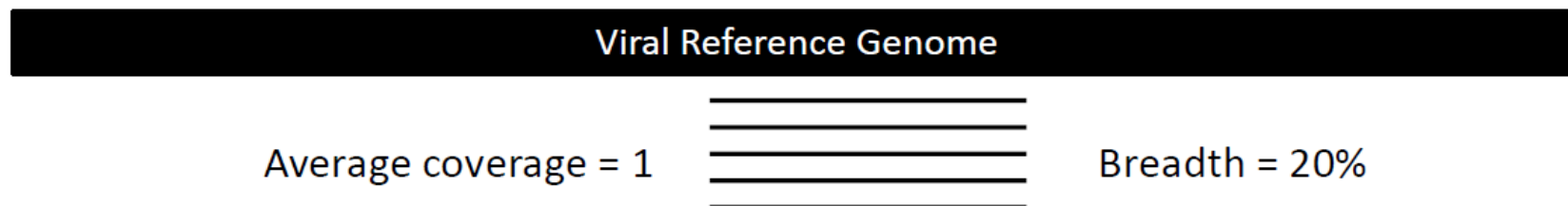
	1										2										3															
Pos :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4		
Ref :	ACGGTGACACGTAGCAGTACGCGGGTTACACAGA																																			
	ACGG C GA										CAGT T CG										AC- C AGA															
	AG A CGTA										GCGGGTT																									
	GTAGCAGT										TTACACAG																									
	G C GACAC										T C GCGGG																									
	CGG C GAC										AGT T CGC										TACACAT T															
	ACG-AGC										GGG G TAC																									
Cov :	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1			

Coverage Depth vs Breadth



Average coverage = 1

Breadth = 100%

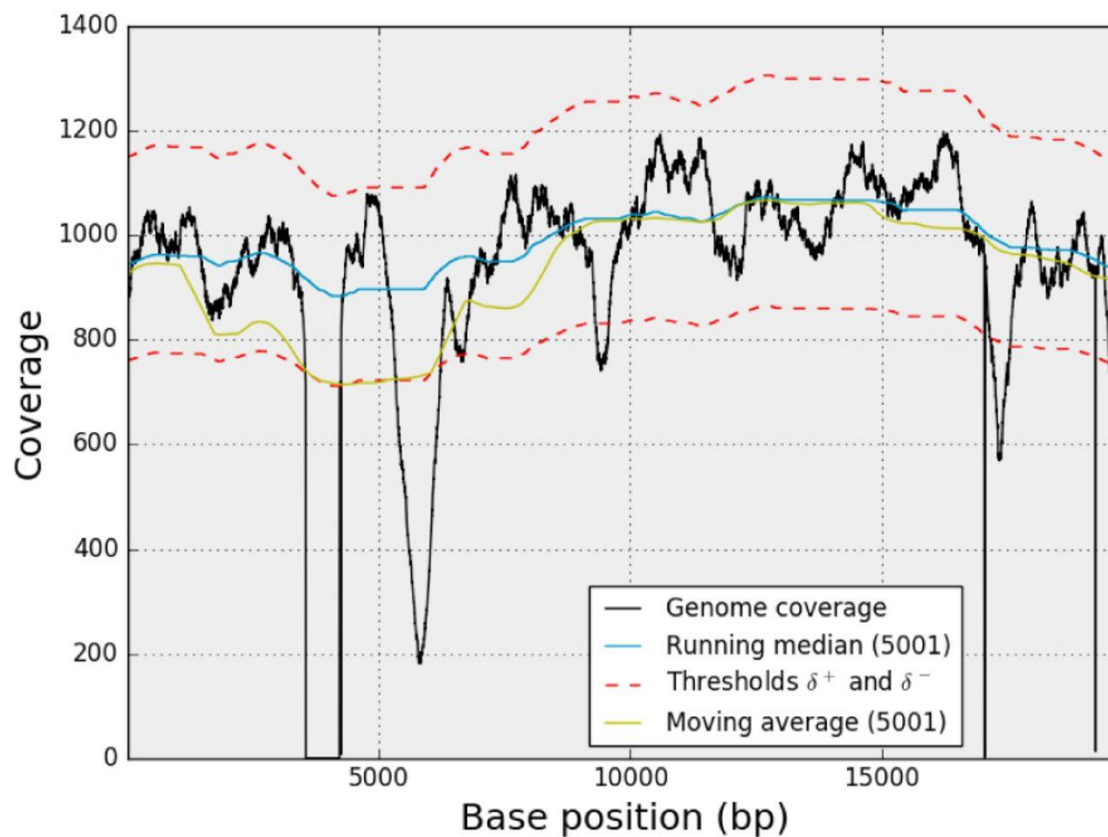


Average coverage = 1

Breadth = 20%

Mode, Median, Quartiles would be different

Coverage Plot



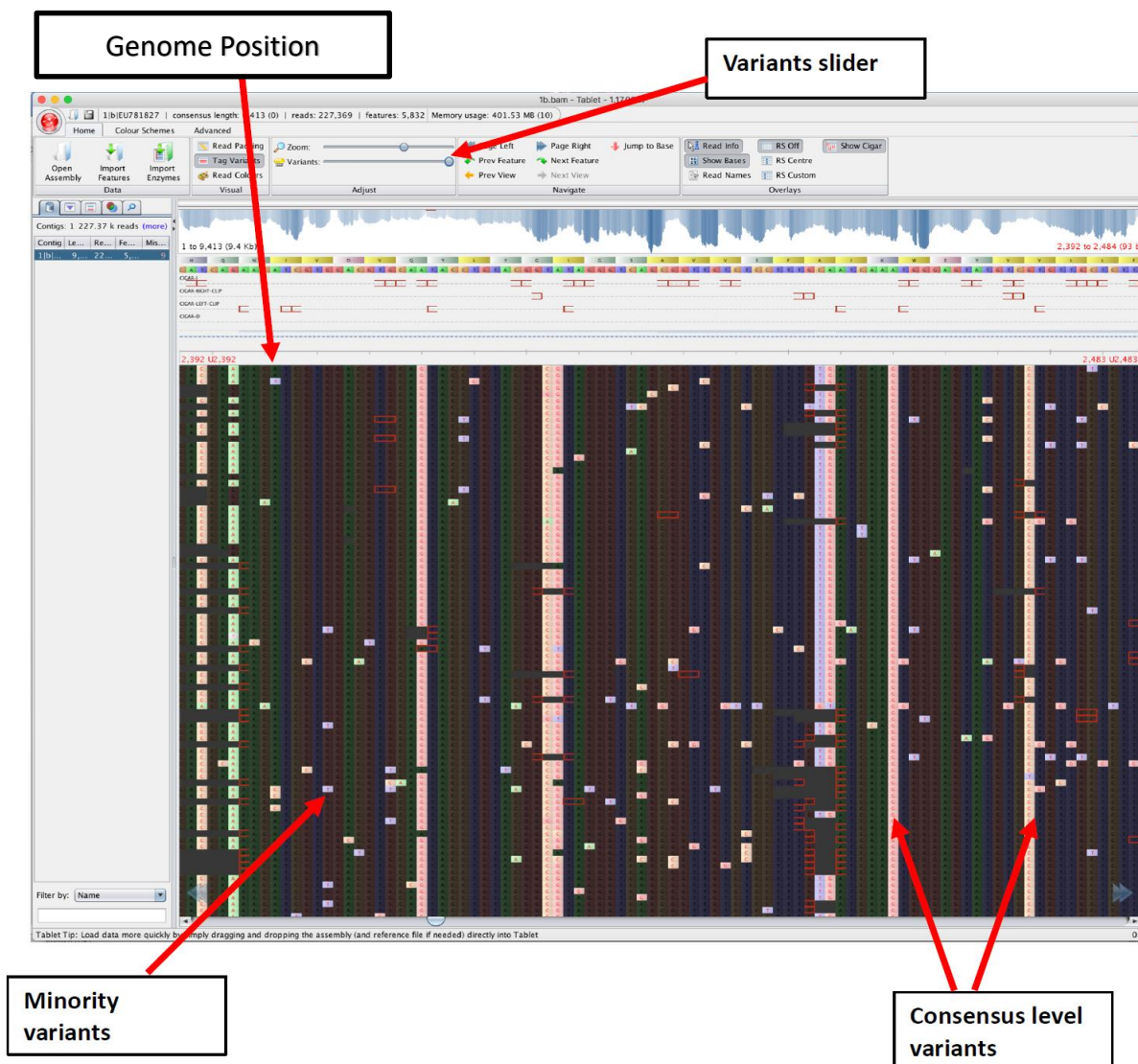
Visualization - Tablet

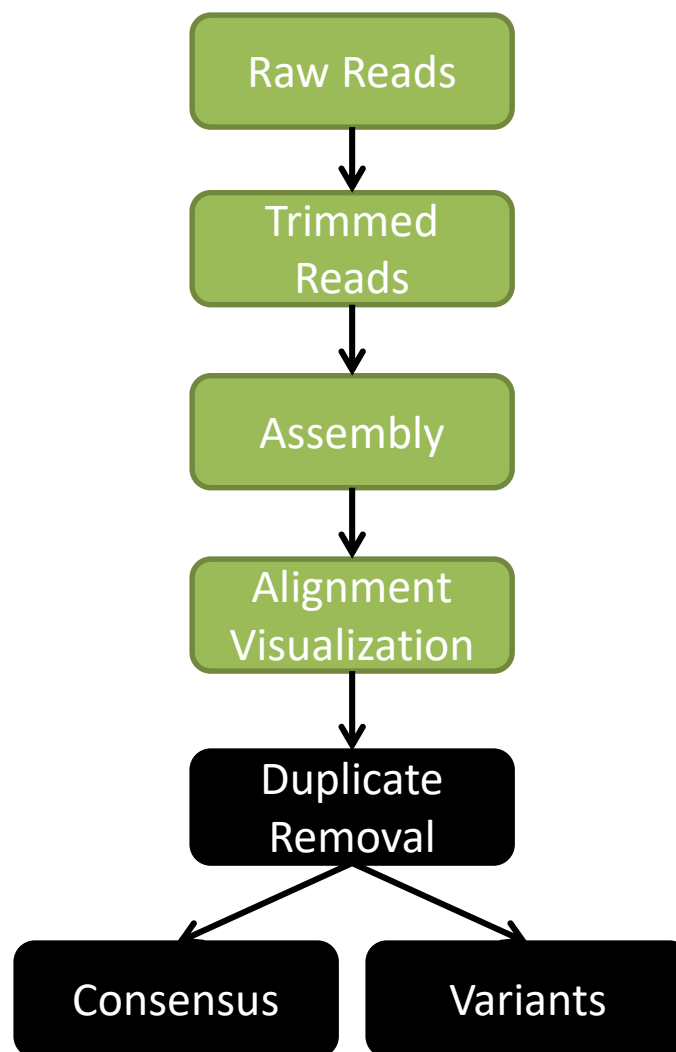


BAM File + Reference File

<https://ics.hutton.ac.uk/tablet/>







Duplicate Removal

- Types of Duplicates
 - Optical Duplicates
 - PCR Duplicates
- Relationship of starting genomic material, sequencing depth and PCR Duplicates
- Why remove PCR Duplicates
 - Effect on Consensus Calling
 - Effect on Variant Calling
- **Note:** Only remove duplicates if library preparation has PCR steps

Duplicate Removal

```

*
TTCATACTAACTAGCCTGCGGTCTGTGTTTCCCGACTTCTGAGTCATGGGGTTTCAATGCCTATAGATTC
.....C.
.....
.....T.....
.....C.....
.....
.....
.....
.....C.....
.....C.....

```

```

*
TTCATACTAACTAGCCTGCGGTCTGTGTTTCCCGACTTCTGAGTCATGGGGTTTCAATGCCTATAGATTC
.....
.....T.....
.....C.....
.....C.....
.....C.....
.....C.....
.....
.....
.....

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