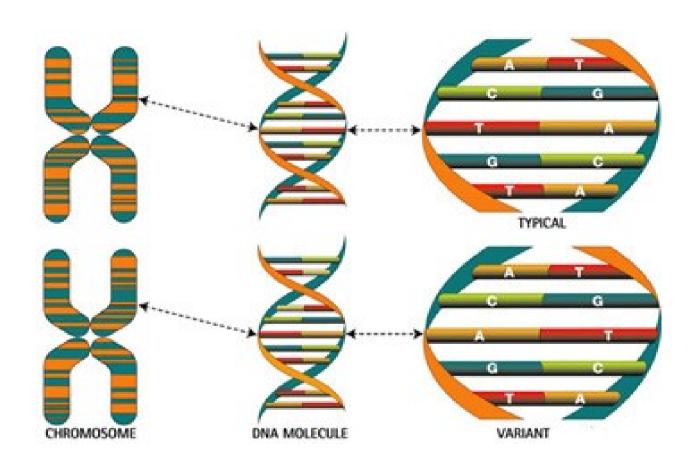
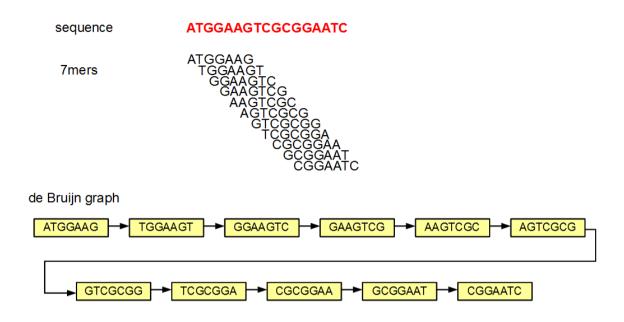
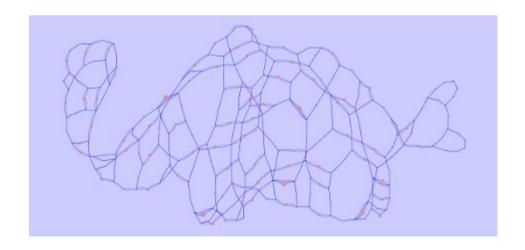
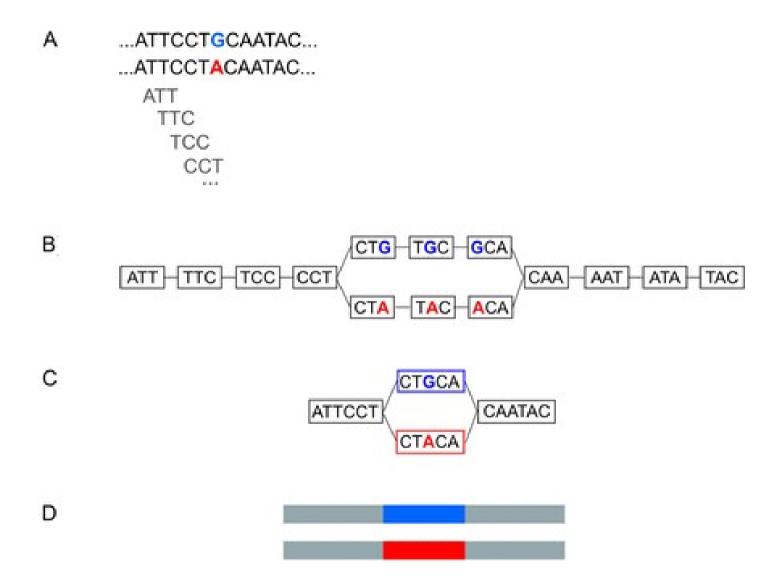
# Identifying Differences Between Sequencing Data Sets

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#### Overview

- Introduction
- 1 Problem statement and related work
  - Biological motivation
  - Genome sequencing
  - Genome alignment and assembly
  - Problem statement
  - Related work
    - Bidirected de Bruijn graph
    - · Bubble calling
    - Variant Calling
    - Probabilistic model for sequence assembly
    - Indexing techniques
    - A\*
- 2 Proposed probabilistic approach

- 3 Catchy name for our tool that will be implemented
  - Implementation problems
  - Data
    - Variant simulation
    - Read simulation
    - Paired read simulation
    - Real data
  - Metrics
  - Benchmarks
    - · Genome alignments
    - · Without paired reads
    - With paired reads
  - Results
  - Future improvements
- 4 Discussion

## Sequencing

#### Overview of technologies

Technology	Read	Paired	Error	Cost per million
	length (bp)	reads	rate (%)	bases (\$)
454 GS FLX	700	Yes	0.1	10
Titanium XLR70				
Illumina HiSeq 2000	150	Yes	0.8	502
Illumina GAIIx	150	Yes	0.76	148
Illumina MiSeq	1500	Yes	12.86	2000
Ion Torrent PGM	200	Yes	1.71	1000
PacBio RS	1500	No	12.86	2000
Sanger 3730xl	400-900	No	0.001	2400
SOLiDv4	50	Yes	0.04	0.13
Oxford Nanopore	200000	No	12	750
MK 1 MinION				

#### Genome assembly

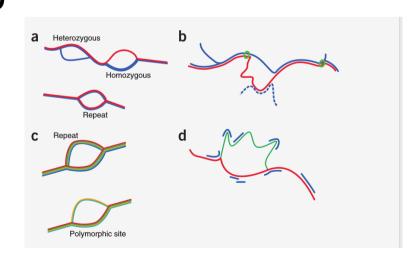
- Based on heuristics
- Paired reads are usually used only during postprocessing

#### Variant Calling

- Heng Li,
  - Not De Novo

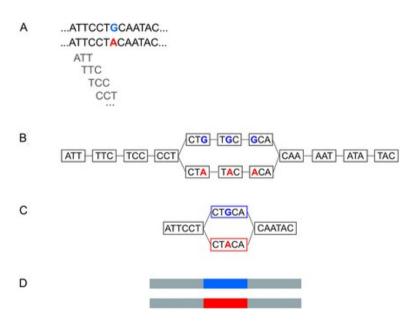
$$Q_s = \min\{q_2 - q_1 - 4.343 \log(n_2), 4 + (3 - k^*)(\hat{q} - 14) - 4.343 \log(P_1(3 - k^*, 28))\}$$

- Zamin Iqbal, Mario Caccamo
  - No use of paired reads
  - Basically bubble enumeration



#### **Bubble calling**

- Enumeration is NP-hard
  - Chung-Lun Li, S.Thomas McCormick
- Polynomial delayed algorithm
  - Sacomoto



### Indexing techniques

- K-ANNS with hierarchical navigable small world
- Logarithmic complexity

