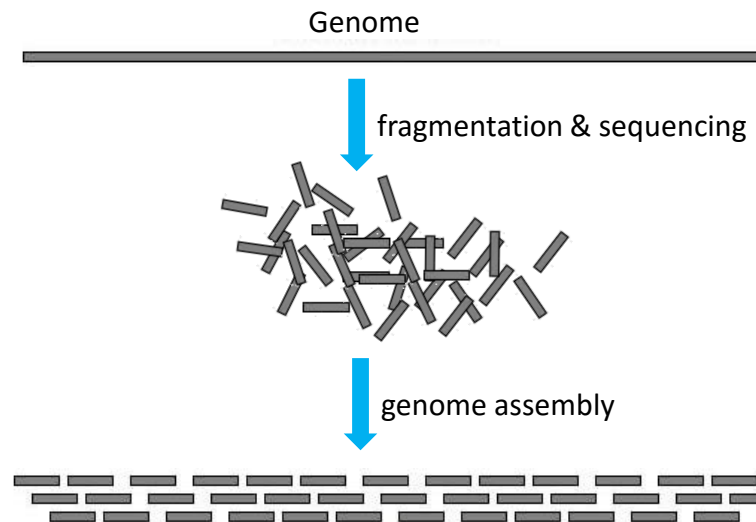


Genome Assembly

by Ahmet Sacan



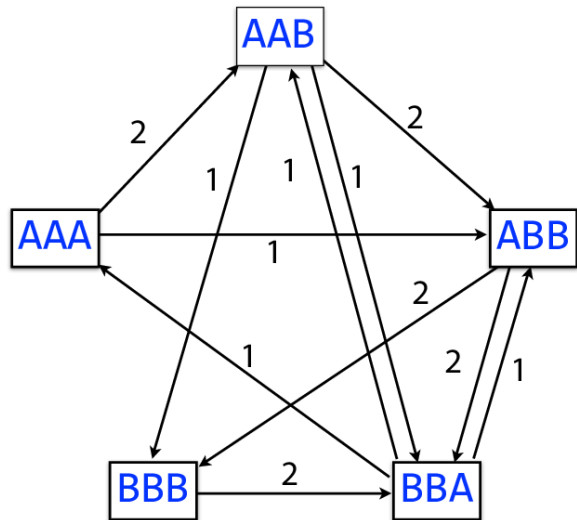
Genome Assembly

- Given Reads:
 - AAA, AAB, ABB, BBA, BBB
- What is the genome sequence?

- One solution:
 - AAAAABABBBBABBB

Two classes of methods

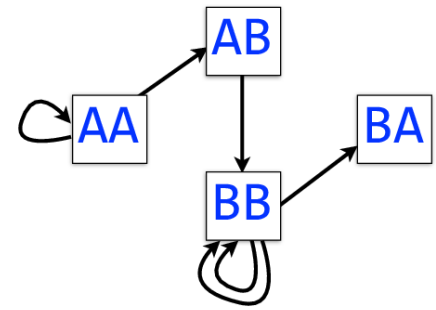
Overlap graph



Overlap-Layout-Consensus (OLC) assembly

One node for each read

De Bruijn graph

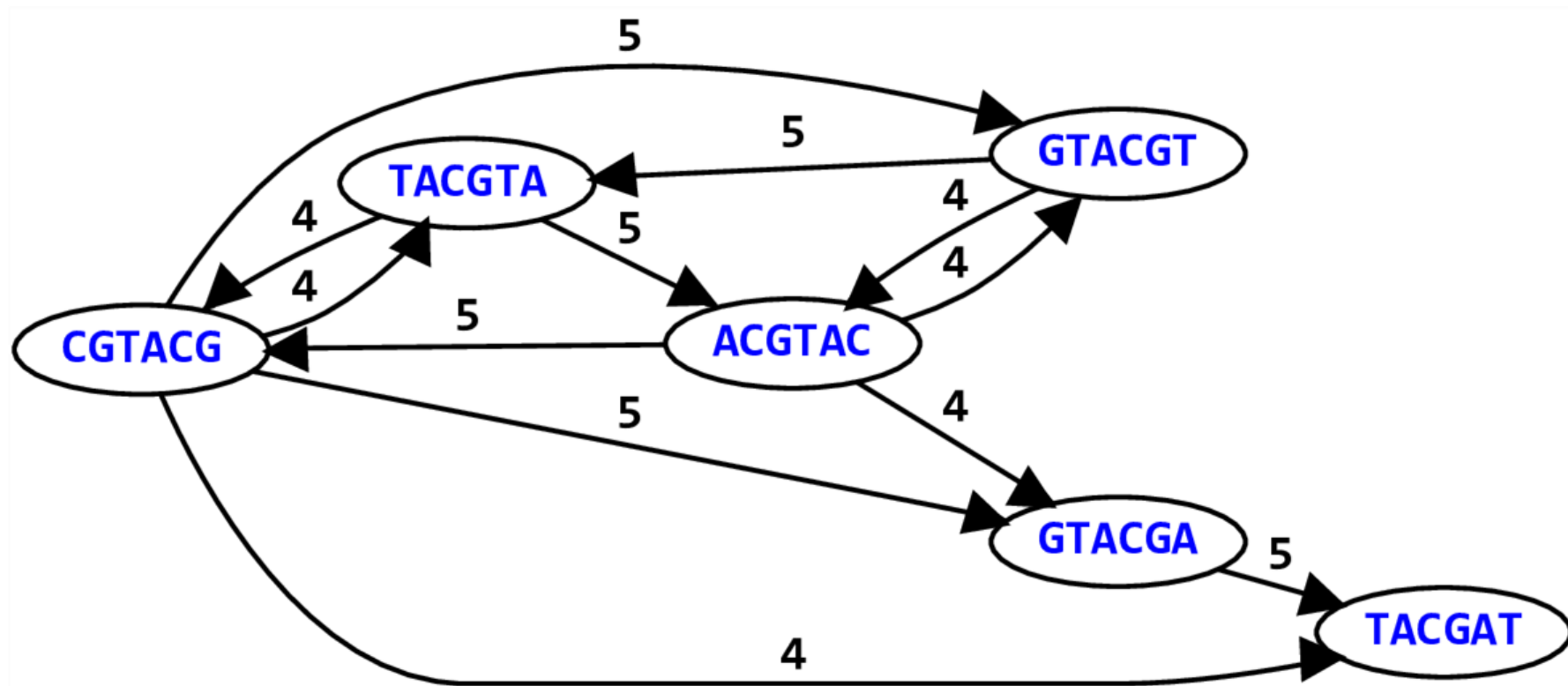


De Bruijn Graph based (DBG) assembly

One edge for each read

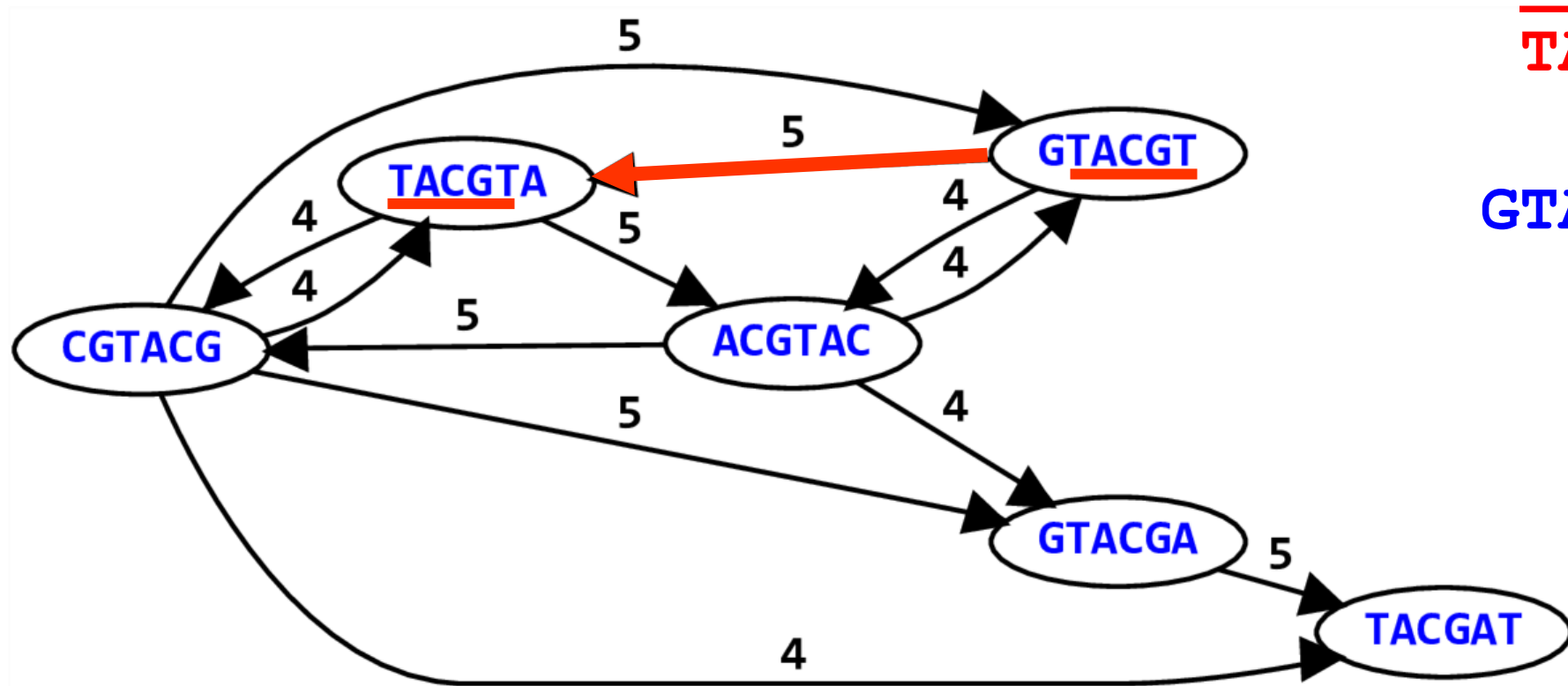
Overlap graph

- Reads: *CGTACG*, *TACGTA*, *GTACGT*, *ACGTAC*, *GTACGA*, *TACGAT*



Overlap graph

- Reads: CGTACG, TACGTA, GTACGT, ACGTAC, GTACGA, TACGAT

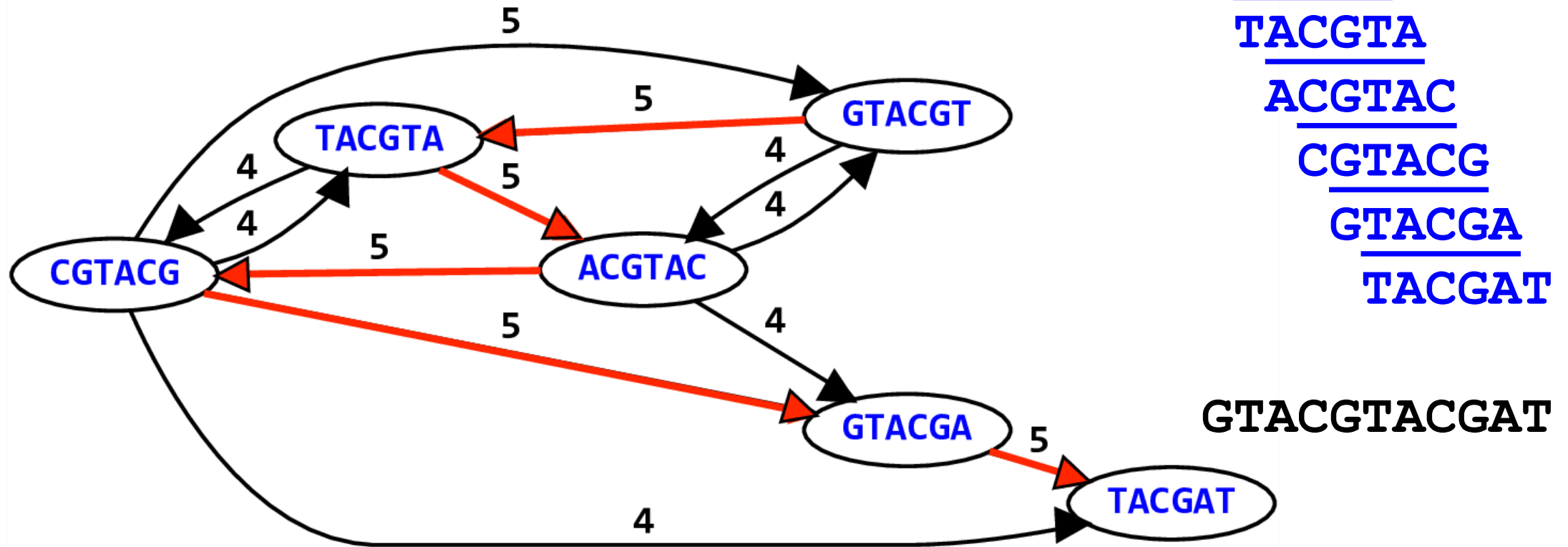


GTACGT
TACGTA

GTACGTA

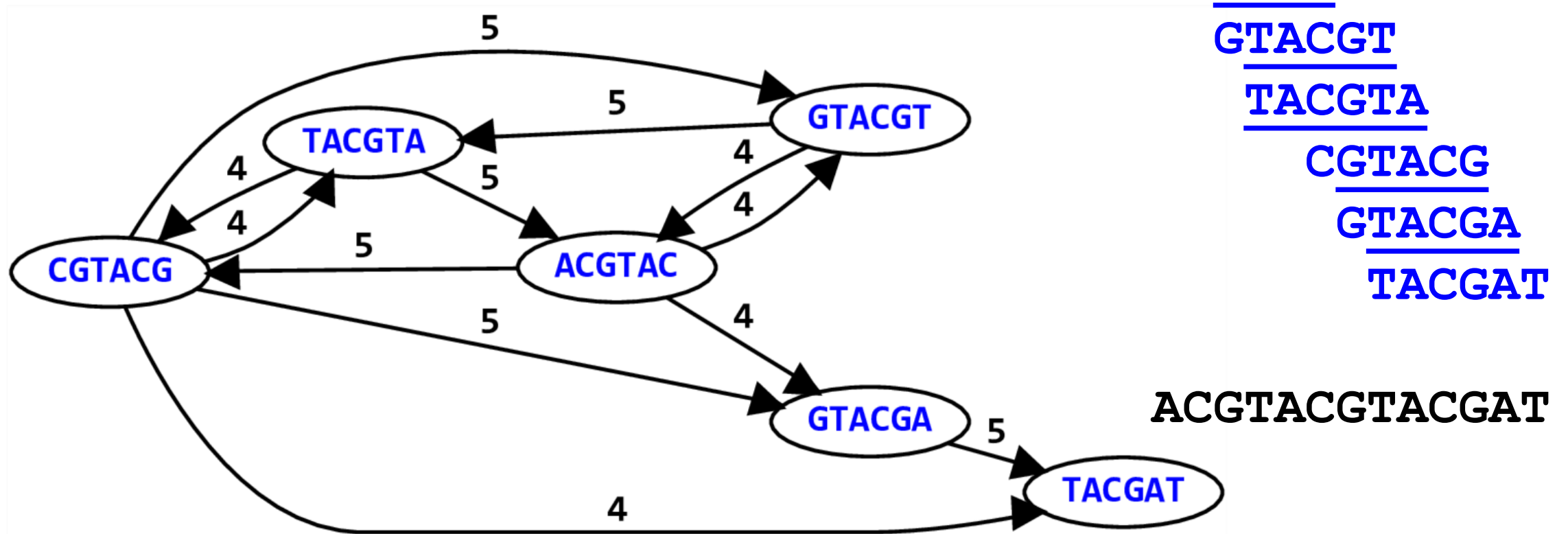
Reconstruction of Genome from Overlap Graph

- Find a walk that visits every node once. (Hamiltonian Path)



Reconstruction of Genome from Overlap Graph

- Find a walk that visits every node once. (Hamiltonian Path)

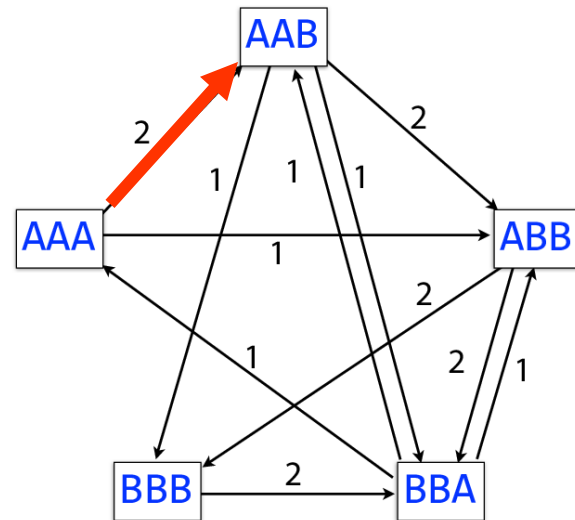


Shortest Common Superstring

- SCS: Given a set of substrings, find the shortest superstring that contains these substrings
- e.g., given reads:
 - AAA, AAB, ABB, BBA, BBB
- What is the shortest genome sequence?

Greedy Solution to SCS

Greedy shortest common superstring

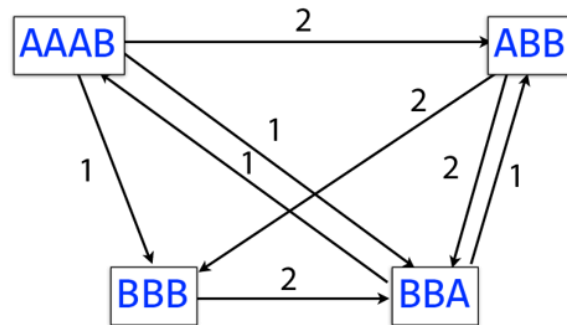


AAA AAB ABB BBA BBB

Greedy Solution to SCS

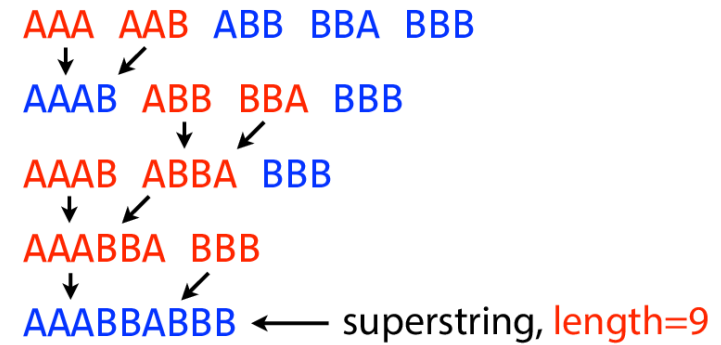
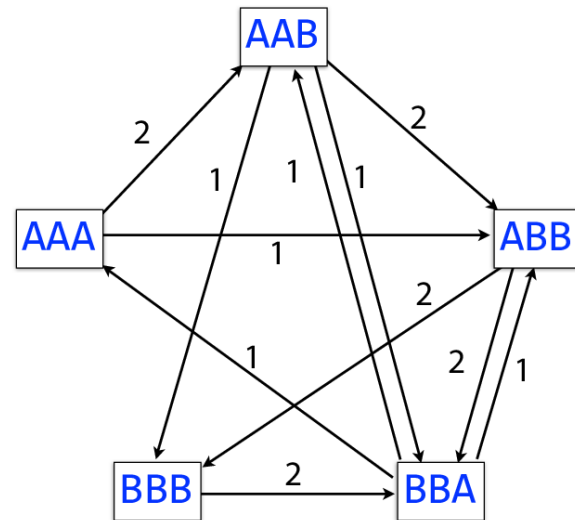
Greedy shortest common superstring

AAA AAB ABB BBA BBB
↓ ↓
AAAB ABB BBA BBB



Greedy Solution to SCS

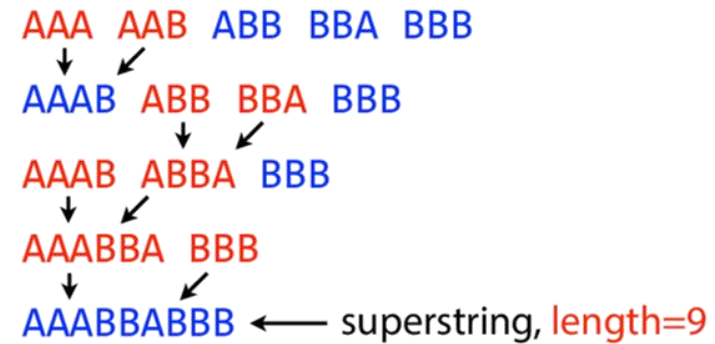
Greedy shortest common superstring



Greedy Solution to SCS

Greedy shortest common superstring

AAABBABBB ← superstring, length=9



Shorter Superstring: AAABBBA ← superstring, length=7

Problems with Overlap Graph

- No known efficient solution to SCS or Hamiltonian Path
- Heuristic approaches do not guarantee best solution
- It over-collapses the repeats in the genome, resulting in fewer copies than present in the genome.

De Bruijn Graph

WILL

ILLY

LLYN

LYNI

YNIL

NILL

WILL

ILLY

LLYN

LYNI

YNIL

NILL

ILLY

WILLYNILLY

De Bruijn Graph

W

ILLY

N

W

ILLY

N

ILLY

WILLYNILLY

De Bruijn Graph

WILL

ILLY

LLYN

LYNI

YNIL

NILL

WILL

ILLY

LLYN

LYNI

YNIL

NILL

ILLY

WILLYNILLY

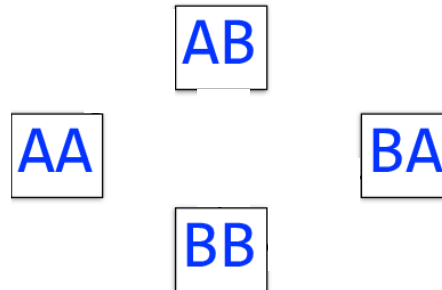
De Bruijn Graph

genome: AAABBBBA

k=3: k-mers: AAA, AAB, ABB, BBB, BBB, BBA

k-1 -mers:

AA, AA AA, AB AB, BB BB, BB BB, BB BB, BA



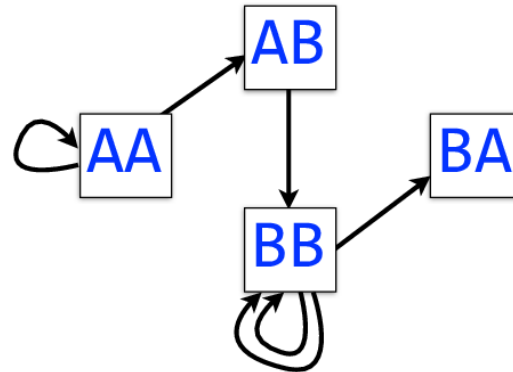
One node per distinct k-1-mer

De Bruijn Graph

genome: AAABBBBA

k=3: k-mers: AAA, AAB, ABB, BBB, BBB, BBA

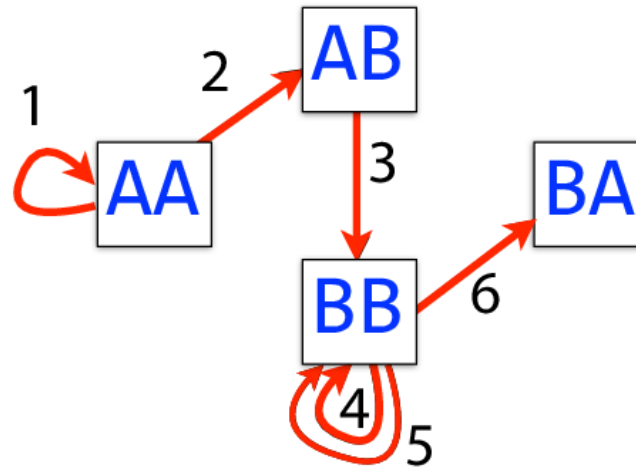
k-1-mers: AA, AA AA, AB AB, BB BB, BB BB, BB BB, BA



One node per distinct k-1-mer

One edge per k-mer

Genome Reconstruction from De Bruijn Graph

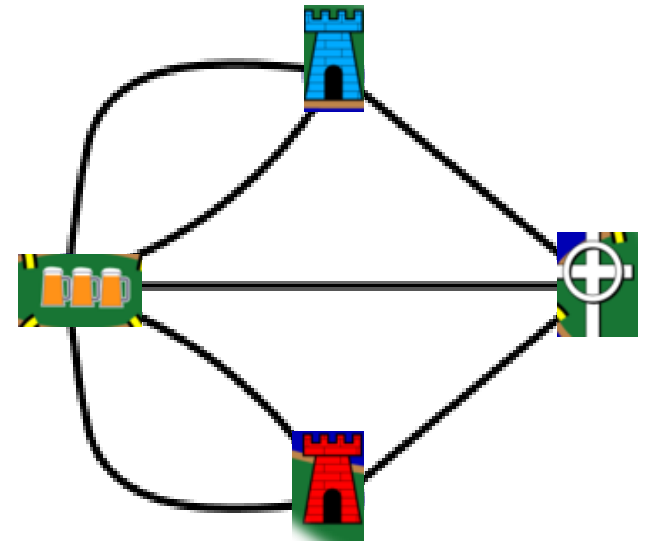
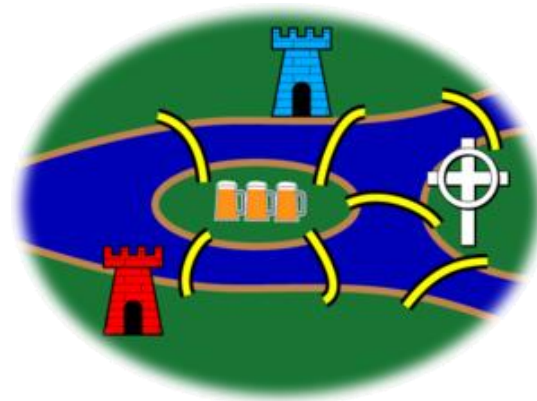
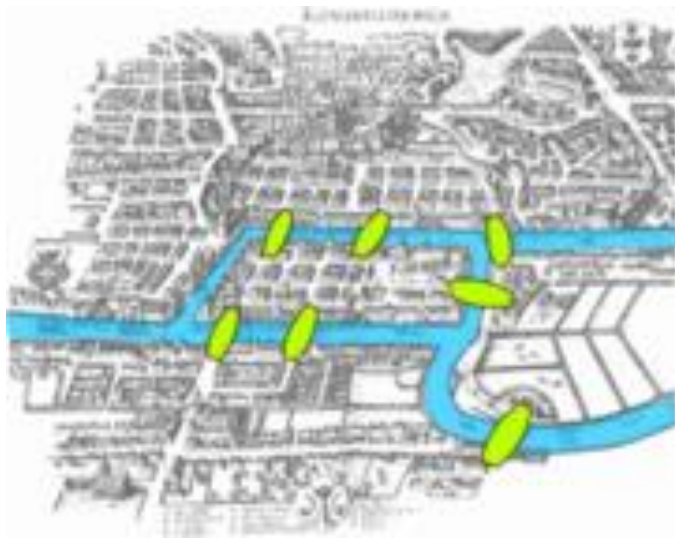


AAABBBBA

Walk crossing each edge exactly once (Eulerian Path) gives a reconstruction of the genome.

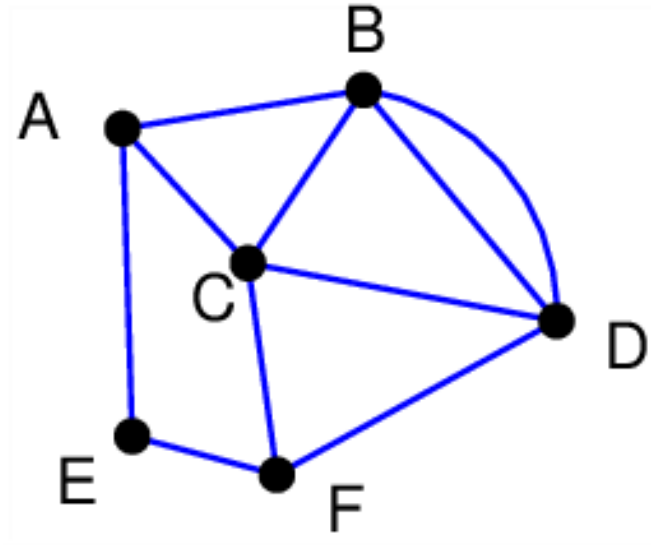
Seven Bridges of Königsberg

- Find a walk that crosses each bridge exactly once.



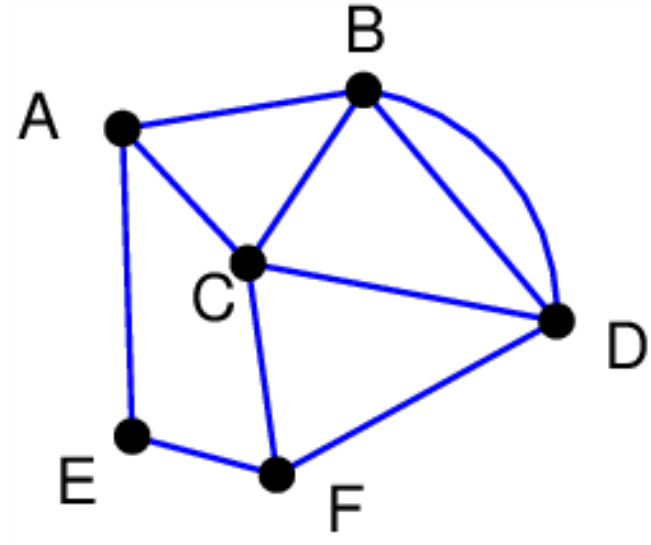
Euler Path/Cycle

- Is there an Euler Path/Cycle?



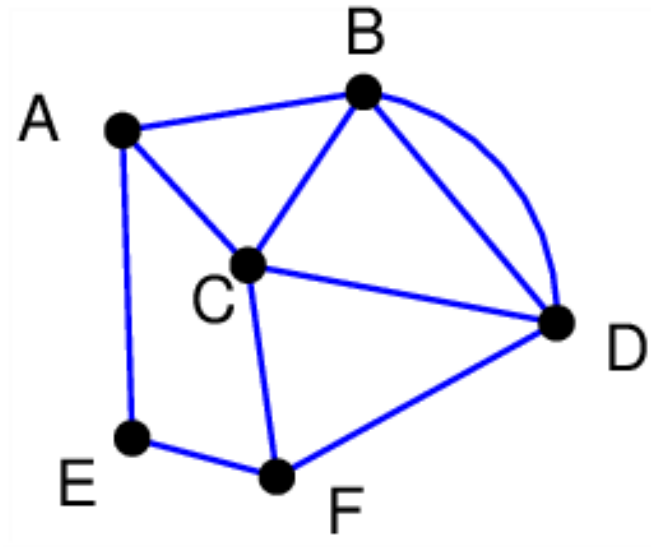
Euler Path/Cycle

- Is there an Euler Path/Cycle?



Euler Path/Cycle

- Find a Euler Path in the following graph

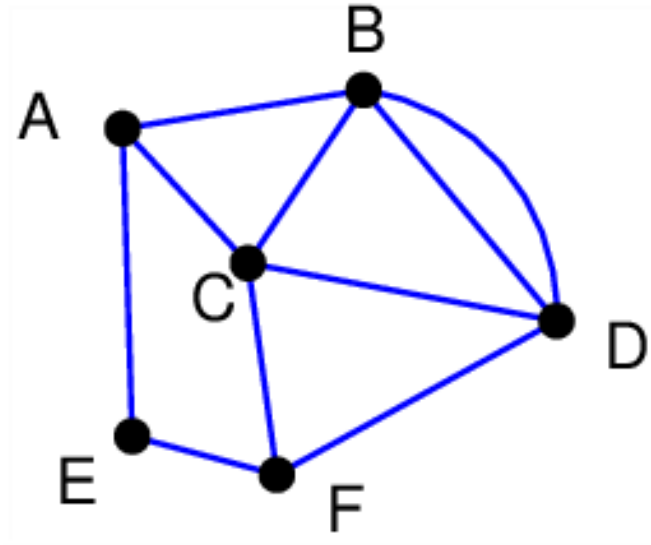


Fleury's Algorithm

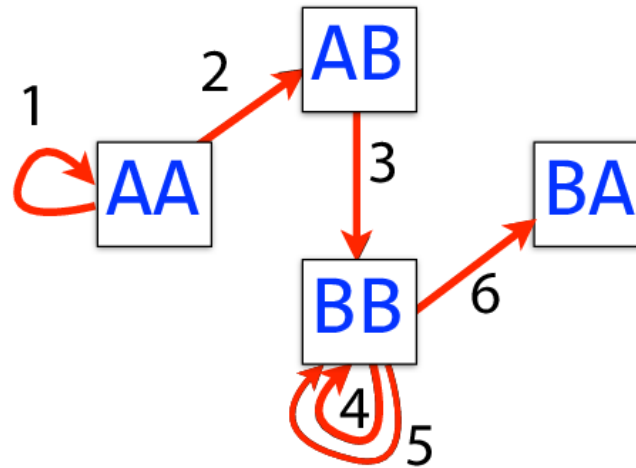
- Refuse if graph doesn't have 0 or 2 odd nodes.
- Start:
 - If 2 odd nodes: start from one of the odd nodes.
 - If no odd node: start from any node
- Keep walking.
- If you have a choice between a "bridge" and a "non-bridge" edge, always choose the non-bridge edge.
 - A "bridge" edge is one whose removal would disconnect the remaining graph

Fleury's Algorithm

- Find a Euler Path in the following graph



Genome Reconstruction from De Bruijn Graph



AAABBBBA

Walk crossing each edge exactly once (Eulerian Path)
gives a reconstruction of the genome.

DeBruijn + Euler Path

Genome Reconstruction Example (k=5)

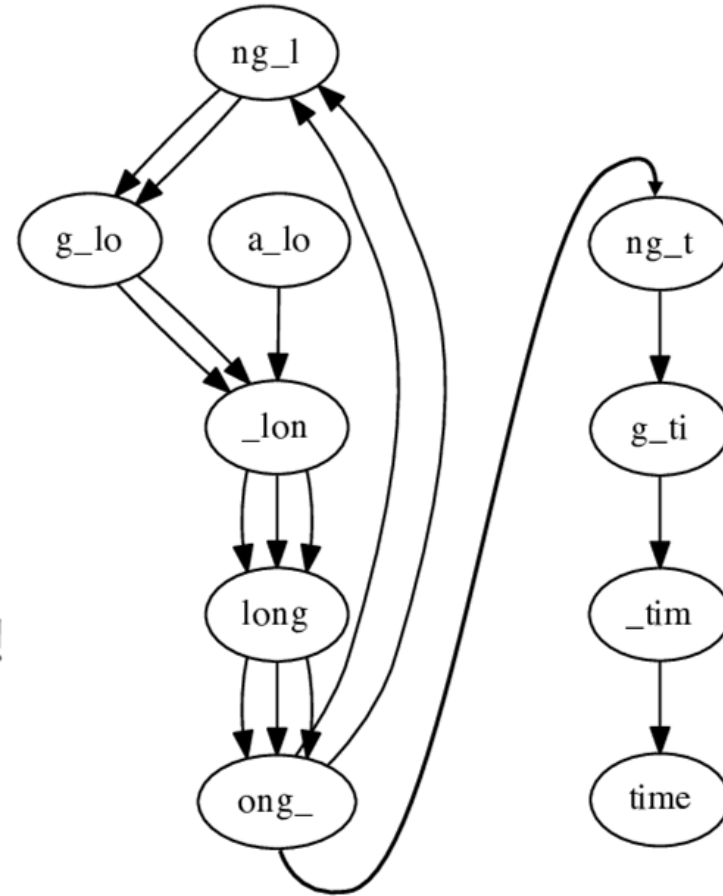
a_long_long_long_time

```
a_lon      ng_lo
 _long     g_lon
 long_     _long
 ong_l     long_
 ng_lo     ong_t
 g_lon     ng_ti
 _long     g_tim
 long_     _time
 ong_l
```

DeBruijn + Euler Path

Genome Reconstruction Example (k=5)

a_lon ng_lo
 _long g_lon
 long_ _long
 ong_l long_
 ng_lo ong_t
 g_lon ng_ti
 _long g_tim
 long_ _time
 ong_l



a_long_long_long_time

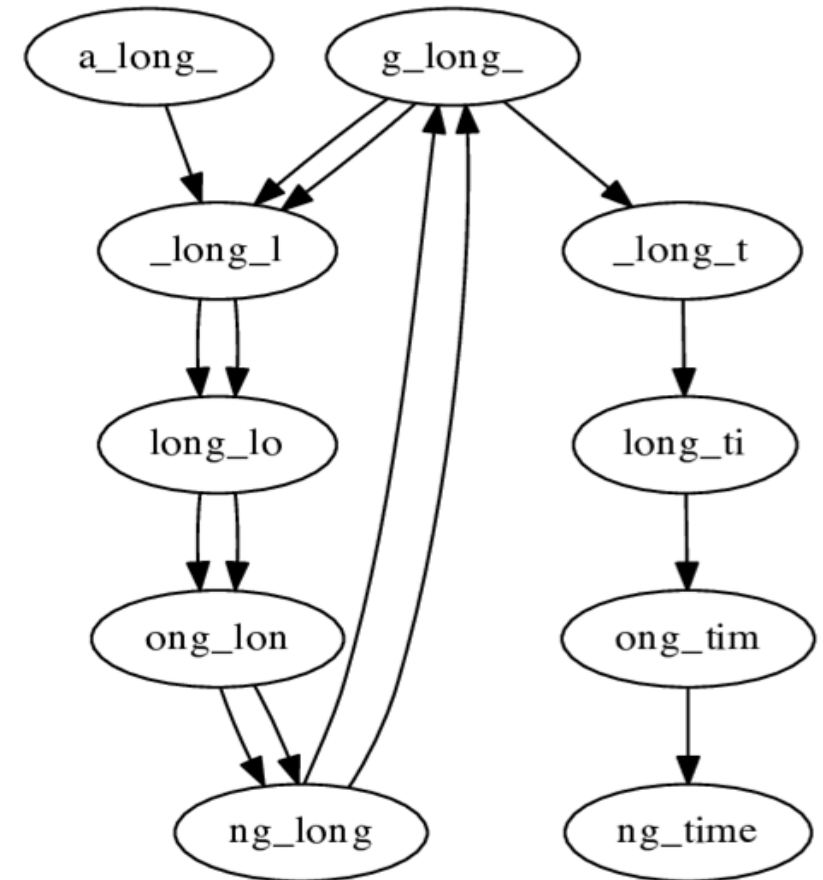
Problem: Reads are not perfect

- Reads are:
 - longer than k
 - non-uniform
 - incomplete

Genome: `a_long_long_long_time`

Reads: `a_long_long_long`, `ng_long_l`, `g_long_time`

k=8: k-mers: `a_long_l` `ng_long` `g_long_t`
`_long_lo` `g_long_l` `_long_ti`
`_long_lon` `_long_tim`
`ong_long` `ong_time`
`ng_long`
`g_long_l`
`_long_lo`
`_long_lon`
`ong_long`

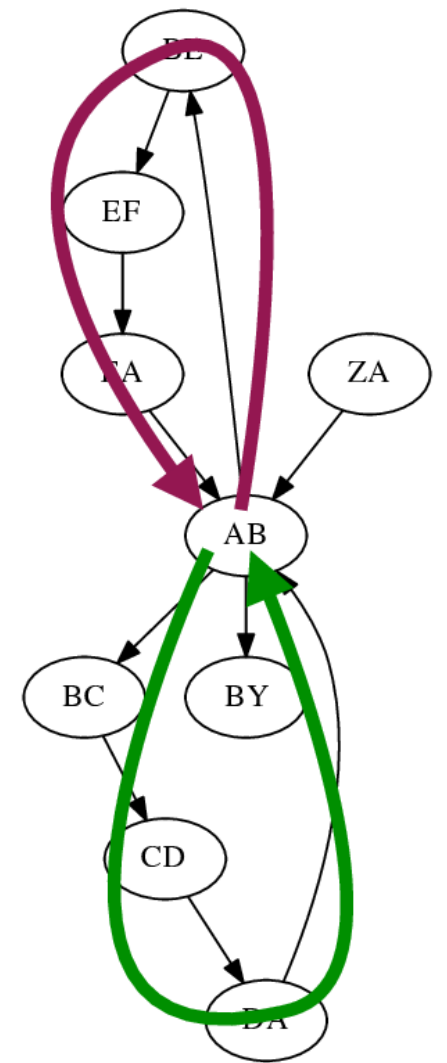


Biggest Problem: Repeats

Right: graph for **ZABCDABEFABY**, $k = 3$

ZA → **AB** → **BE** → **EF** → **FA** → **AB** → **BC** → **CD** → **DA** → **AB** → **BY**

ZA → **AB** → **BC** → **CD** → **DA** → **AB** → **BE** → **EF** → **FA** → **AB** → **BY**

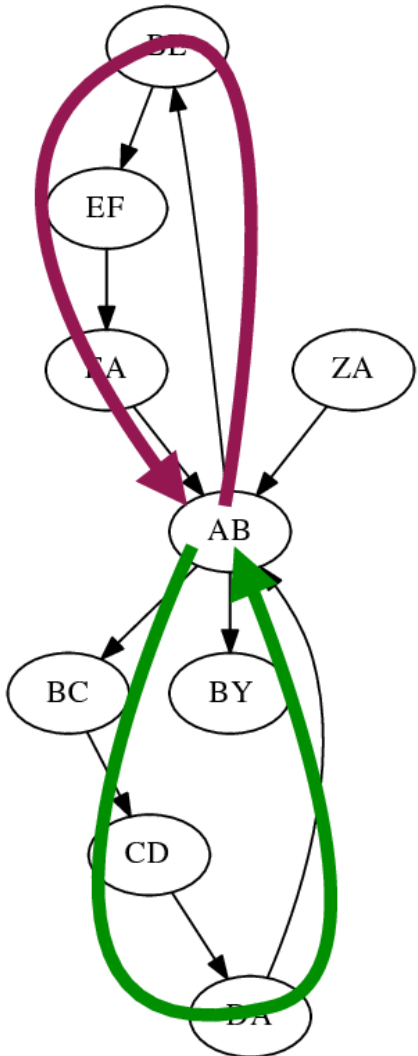


Biggest Problem: Repeats

Right: graph for **ZABCDABEFABY**, $k = 3$

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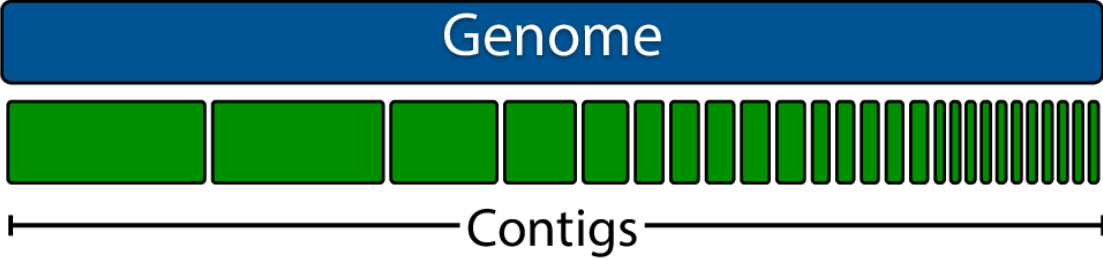
Contigs:

ZA → **AB** → ZAB

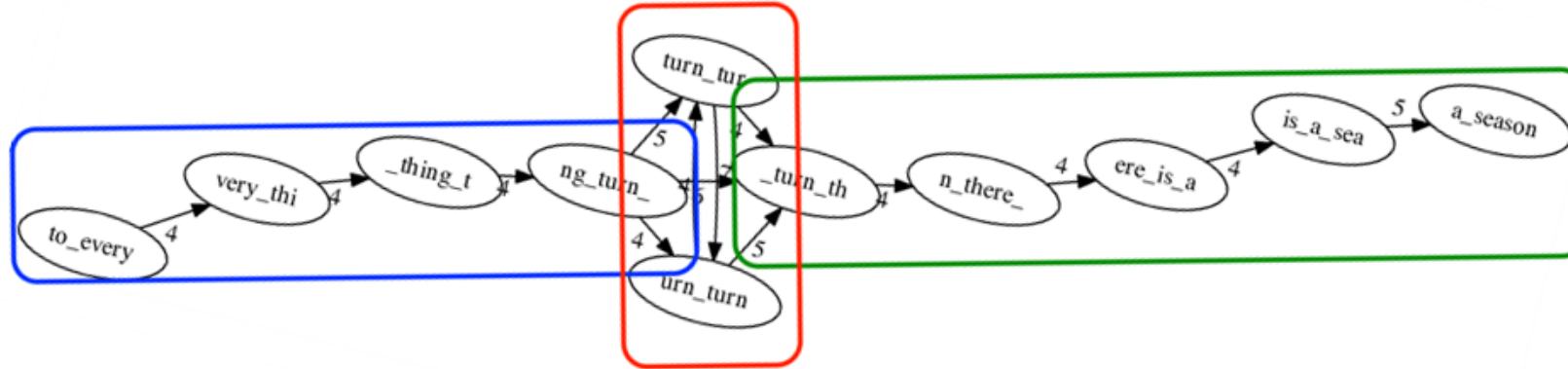
AB → **BY** → ABY

AB → **BE** → **EF** → **FA** → **AB** → ABEFA

AB → **BC** → **CD** → **DA** → **AB** → ABCDA

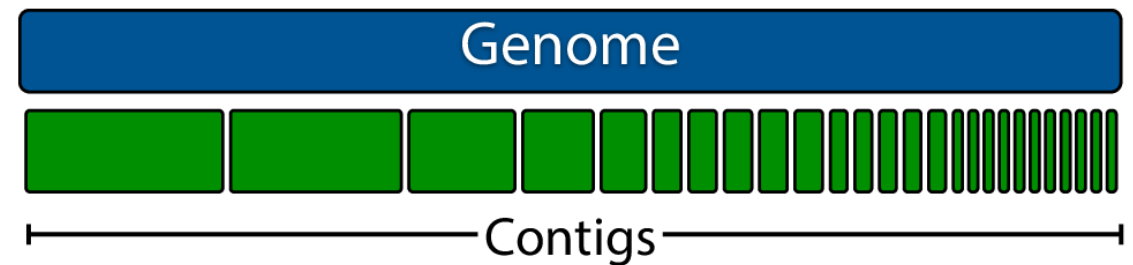


More repeats

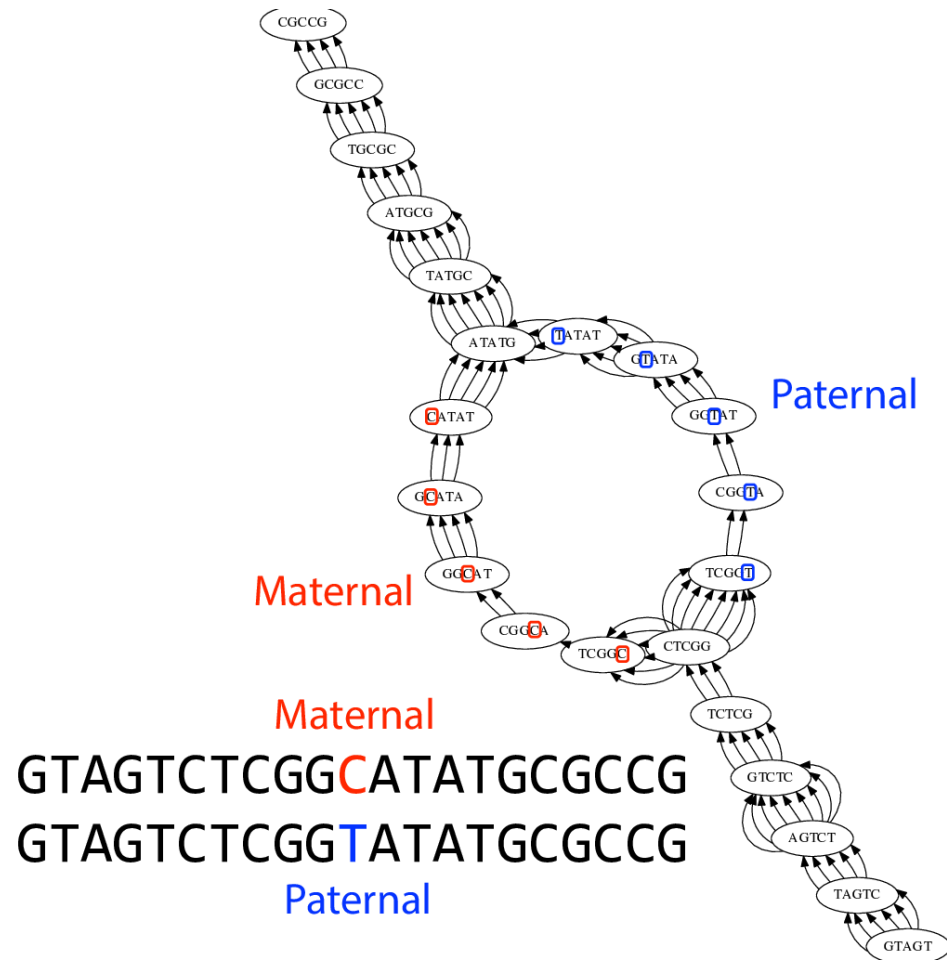


to_every_thing_turn_ _turn_there_is_a_season

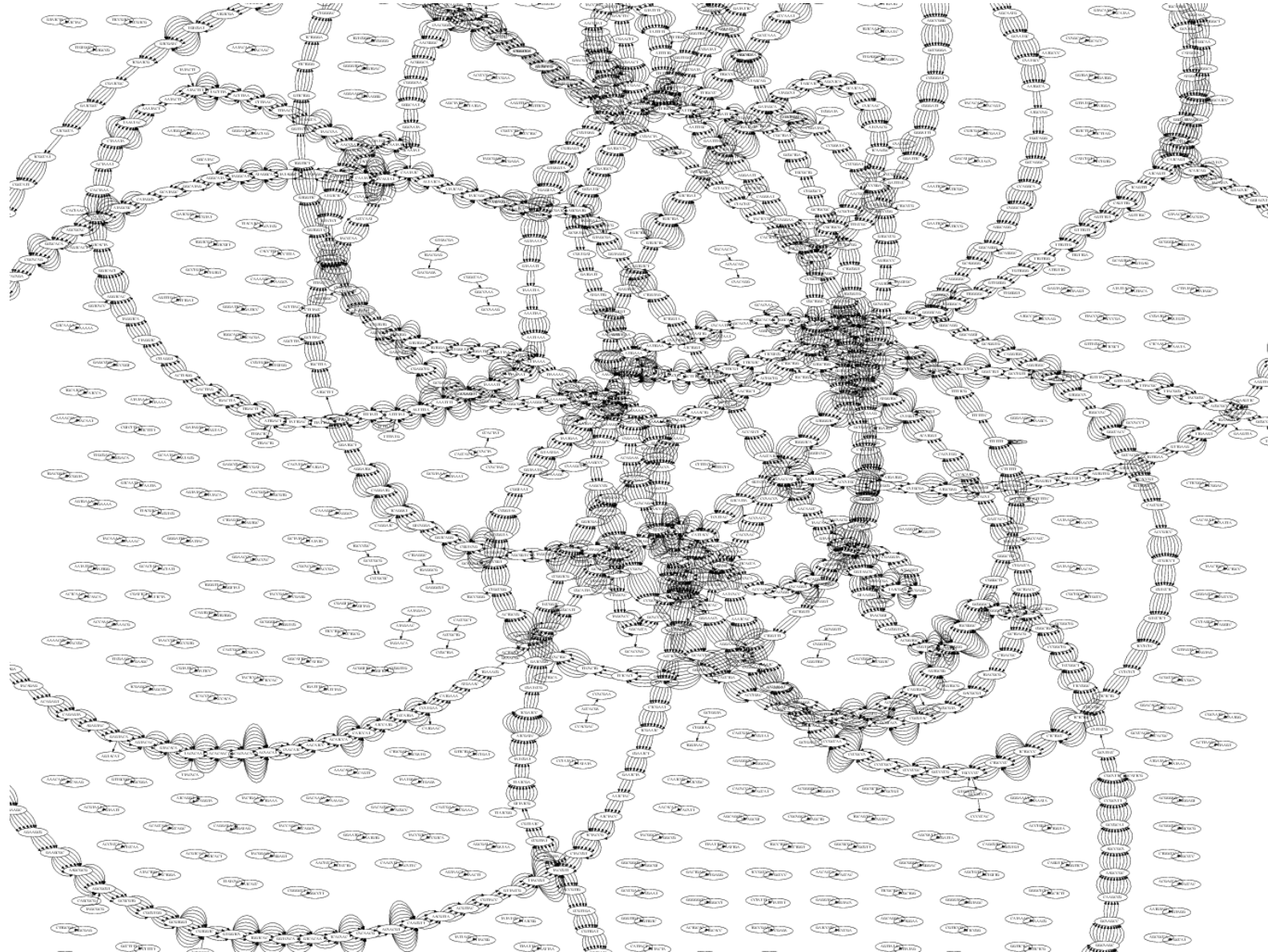
_turn (repeated)



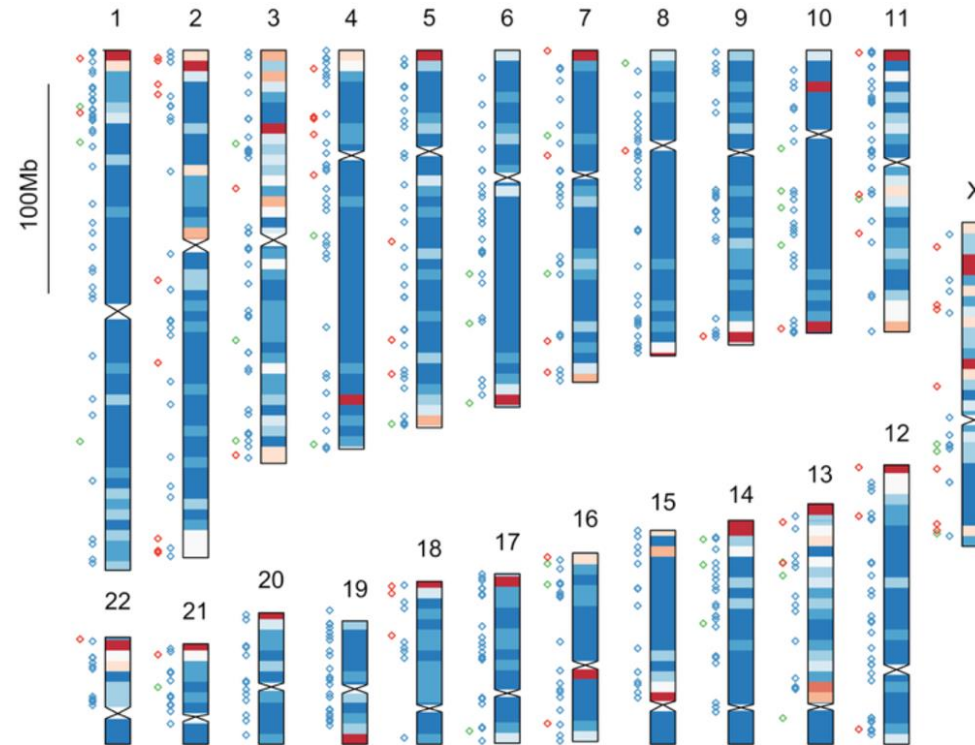
More Problems: Polyploidy



More Problems: Sequencing Errors



Reference Genomes are incomplete



- Complex event
- Inversion
- Closed gap
- STR Density
- High
- Low

Chaisson MJ, et al. Resolving the complexity of the human genome using single-molecule sequencing. *Nature*. 2015 Jan 29;517(7536):608-11.