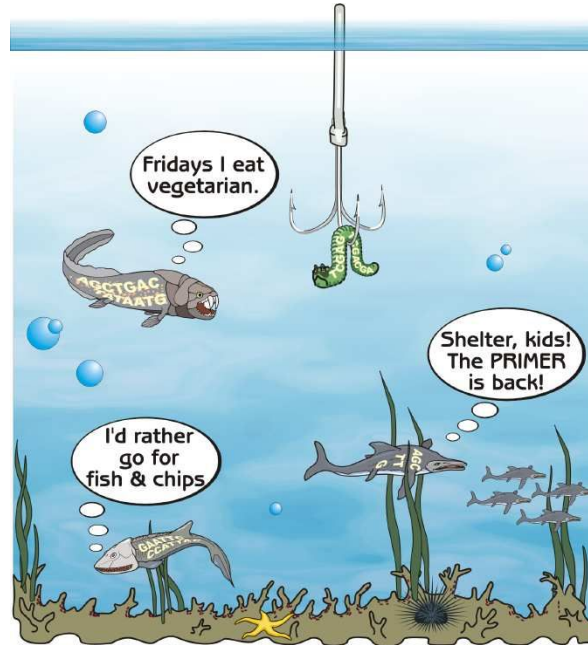
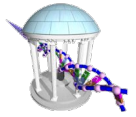


BCB 716 - Sequence Analysis



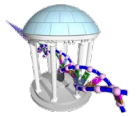
"The Art of Gene Fishing"

Final exam:

- Take home available to download from the website after midday on 12/1 (Friday)
- Read a paper
- ~5 Short answers that integrate concepts from class

Reference Free DNA Sequence Analysis

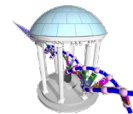
Reference Sequences Introduce bias



- **Relying on a reference sequence makes many assumptions**
 - All samples are assumed to be similarly organized
 - The "reference" allele is assumed to be common when sometimes it isn't
 - The reference is missing things
- **How do you overcome this problem?**
 - Consensus? Depends on population
 - Many references?



Novel idea

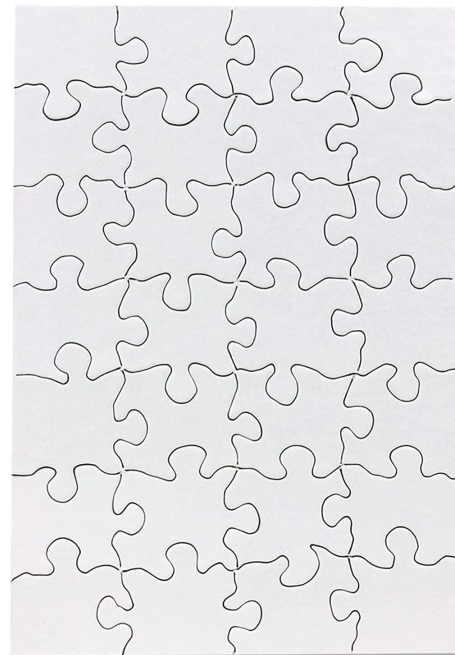


Rather than aligning reads to a reference, why not align them to each other. Not quite an assembly, but just enough to search for all and any sequence substrings.

Like assembling a jigsaw puzzle without an image of the assembled version. Or with no image at all!

Let's align every read with all other reads.

Rather than index a reference genome for searching, we build a BWT index of every read.



MSBWT



A BWT of a **string collection** instead of just a single string

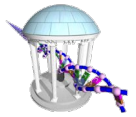
- Earliest: Mantaci et al. (2005), used concatenation approach
- Bauer et al. (2011) - proposed version we will discuss today

Analogy:

- Instead of searching for a substring within a single book, search every book of a library
 - Each book has its own text, suffix array, and end-of-text delimiter
 - Searching allows us to find how many times a substring appears and in which texts

Bioinformatics?

- Search all genomes? You could, but that's not the main application.
- Search multiple chromosomes of an organism? You should, but even that is not the killer app



Naive Construction

- Create all rotations for all strings in the collection
- Sort all rotations together (Suffix Array)
- Store the predecessor of each suffix
- Strings are “cyclic”
- The predecessor is always from the same string
- Impossible to “jump” from one string to another
- Strings can have different lengths

String1

ACCA\$
CCA\$A
CA\$AC
A\$ACC
\$ACCA

(Unsorted suffixes)

Sorted

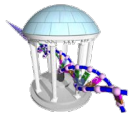
\$ACCA
\$CAAA
A\$ACC
A\$CAA
AA\$CA
AA\$CA
AA\$CA
A\$CAA
\$CAAA
ACCA\$
CA\$AC
CAAA\$
CCA\$A

(Merged and sorted)

MSBWT

A
A
C
A
A
C
C
\$
C
\$
A

(multi-string BWT
Note the 2 '\$'s)

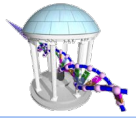


Merging msBWTs

- BETTER YET! Rather than inserting new strings, build a BWT of the new strings and merge the new and old BWTs
- Suffixes of BTWs are already sorted
- BTWs are interleaved
- In the worse case (ties) the entire suffix must be considered, but generally the longest common prefix of suffixes is smaller
- Minimal overhead
- Well suited for divide and conquer approaches (like merge sort)
- Easy to merge multiple data sets!
- Compression improves!

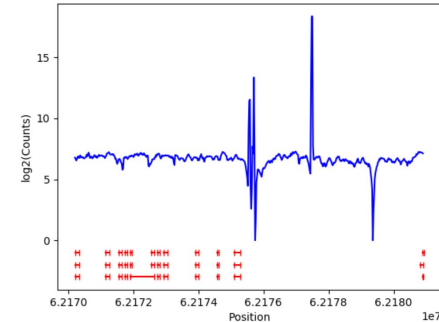
\$ACAT	\$ACAT
\$ATAG	\$ATAG
ACAT\$	\$GAGA
AG\$AT	\$TATA
AT\$AC	A\$GAG
ATAG\$	A\$TAT
CAT\$A	ACAT\$
G\$ATA	AG\$AT
T\$ACA	AGA\$G
TAG\$A	AT\$AC
	ATA\$T
\$GAGA	ATAG\$
\$TATA	CAT\$A
A\$GAG	G\$ATA
A\$TAT	GA\$GA
AGA\$G	GAGAS
ATA\$T	T\$ACA
GA\$GA	TA\$TA
GAGAS	TAG\$A
TA\$TA	TATAS
TATAS	

Reference-based Searches

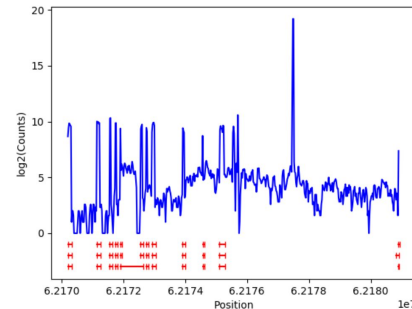


- Rather than align reads to a reference search for reference k-mers in the read dataset.
- Given a reference genome and region
- Split reference into overlapping k-mers
- Count the abundance of each k-mer and plot
- Fast - $O(k)$ time per k-mer
- With preprocessing (sorting k-mers in suffix order) it can be even faster approaching $O(1)$ for many k-mers
- Similar to an alignment pileup

Gene: *Alad* (ENSMUSG00000028393)
CC010_MRCA_2020: 730,665,362 strings with 110,330,469,662 bases and index size of 14,976,208,773 bytes (1.09 bits per base)
Chromosome 4: 62,170,203 - 62,180,952

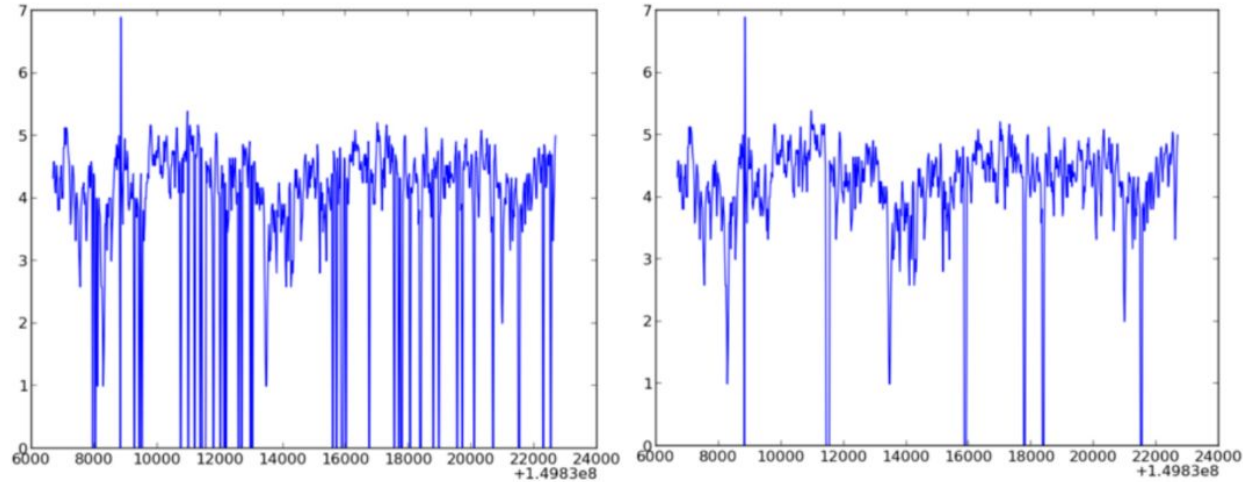


Gene: *Alad* (ENSMUSG00000028393)
CC010_M4424: 453,723,401 strings with 45,826,063,501 bases and index size of 3,964,874,160 bytes (0.69 bits per base)
Chromosome 4: 62,170,203 - 62,180,952





Iterative Reference Correction



Uncorrected

149,838,013: 0 TTGATGGCTCGATGCATTCATTACCTGATCACTGCTCCCG
149,838,033: 0 TTACCTGATCACTGCTCCCGTTATGTAGGGAATGGGTACA

Corrected

149,838,013: 18 TTGATGGCTCGATGCATTCATTACTTGATCACTGCTCCCG
149,838,033: 17 TTA~~CT~~TGATCACTGCTCCCGTTATGTAGGGAATGGGTACA

CAST/EiJ DNA-seq for annotated gene *Igf2*



Next Time

Reference-free RNAseq Analysis Approaches

