

Challenges in whole-genome annotation of pyrosequenced eukaryotic genomes

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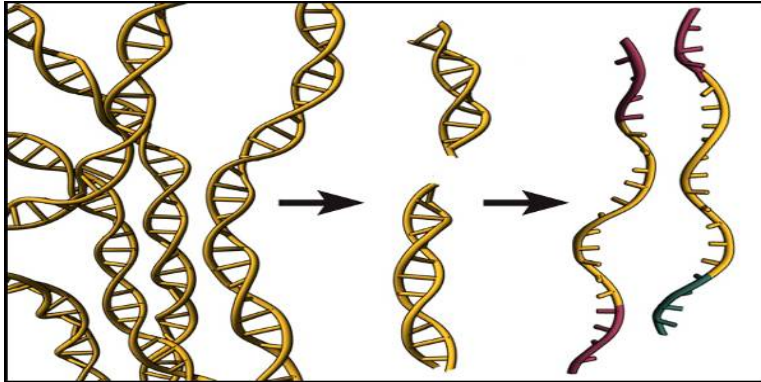
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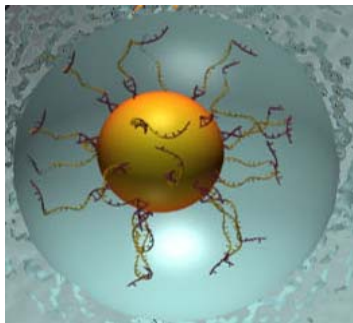
Introduction

- Pyrosequencing technologies such as 454 and Solexa sequence DNA at much higher rate and lower cost than traditional Sanger technology.
 - 454 is now mature enough to be used for **eukaryotic** genome sequencing and assembly.
 - What will be the effect on **annotation**??
1. A simple experiment to assess assemblies that use 454 reads.
 2. Successful production annotation of 2 assemblies that use 454.

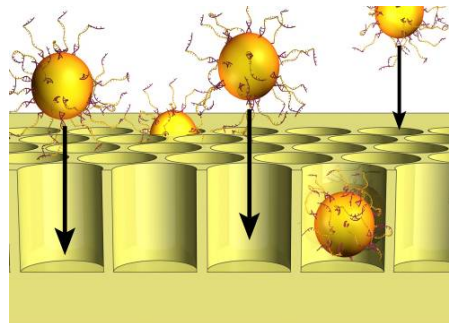
454 technology



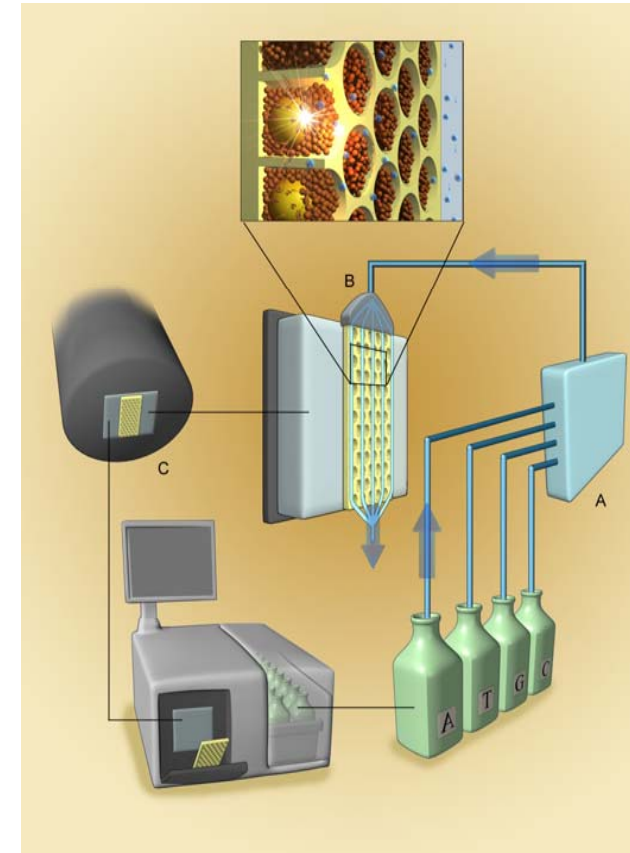
1. prepare adapter-ligated ssDNA library



2. clonally amplify
on 28 μm beads



3. Load beads and enzymes
in PicoTiterPlate™



4. Sequence by synthesis on
the 454 Instrument

454 vs. Sanger

	Sanger	454
Mbp per run	0.3	100
US\$ per kbp	\$1.0	\$0.1
Read length (nt)	800	240
Paired ends distance (kb)	40	3
Error rate (%)	0.1	0.5

High coverage
and depth of
coverage

Poor assembly of
repetitive regions

Many small gaps

Frameshifts genes

Homopolymer stutter

Real sequence

CGCACCCCCCTCATATAAG

R T P S Y K

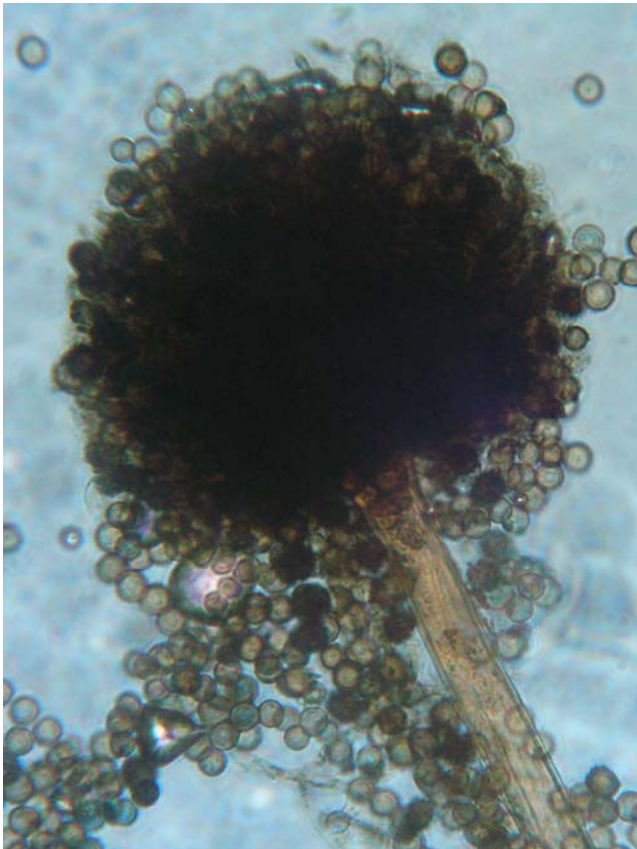
454 error

CGCACCCCCCTCATATAAG

R T P L I *

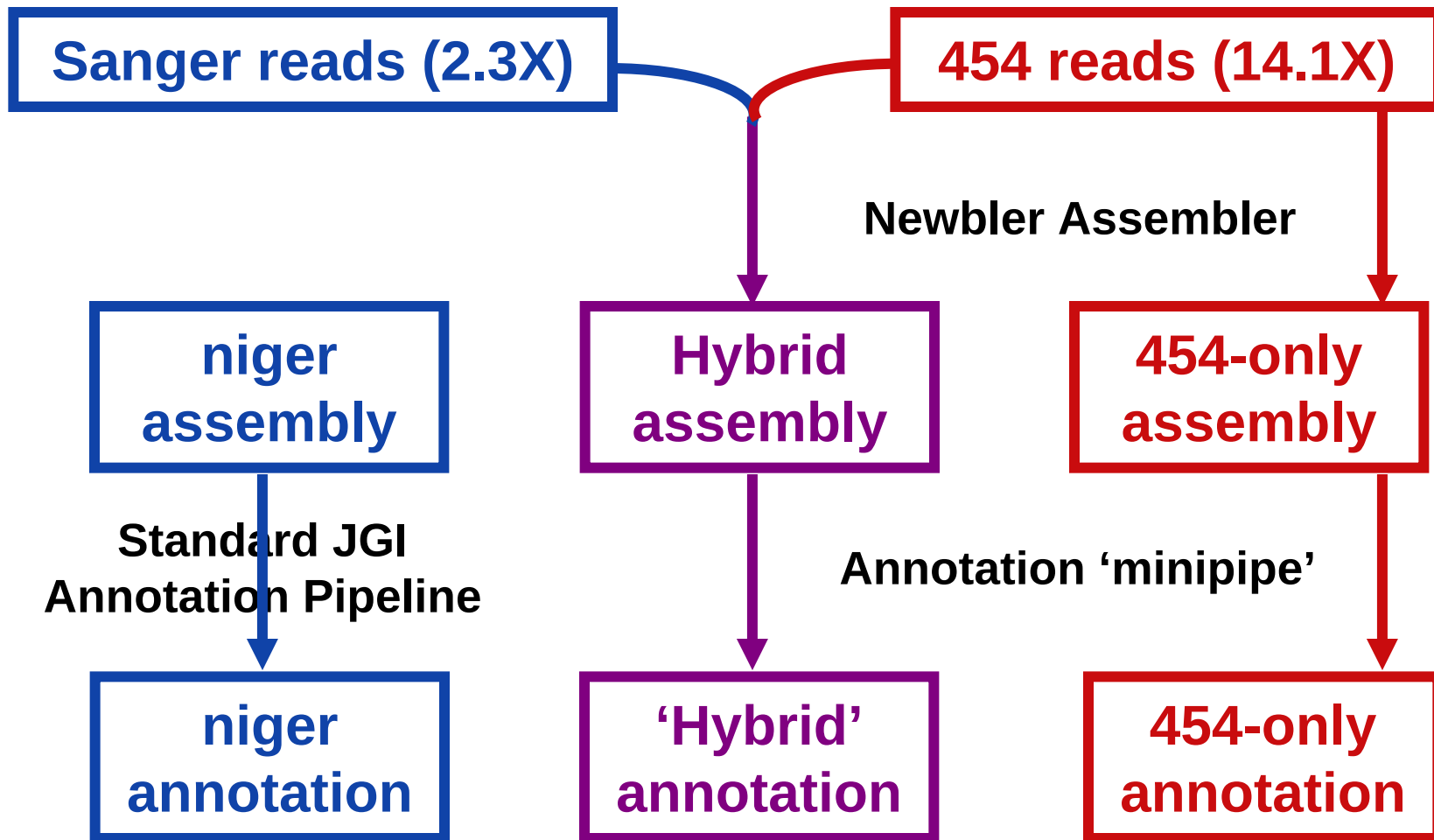
What is the effect of the stutter on automatic annotation?

The test bed

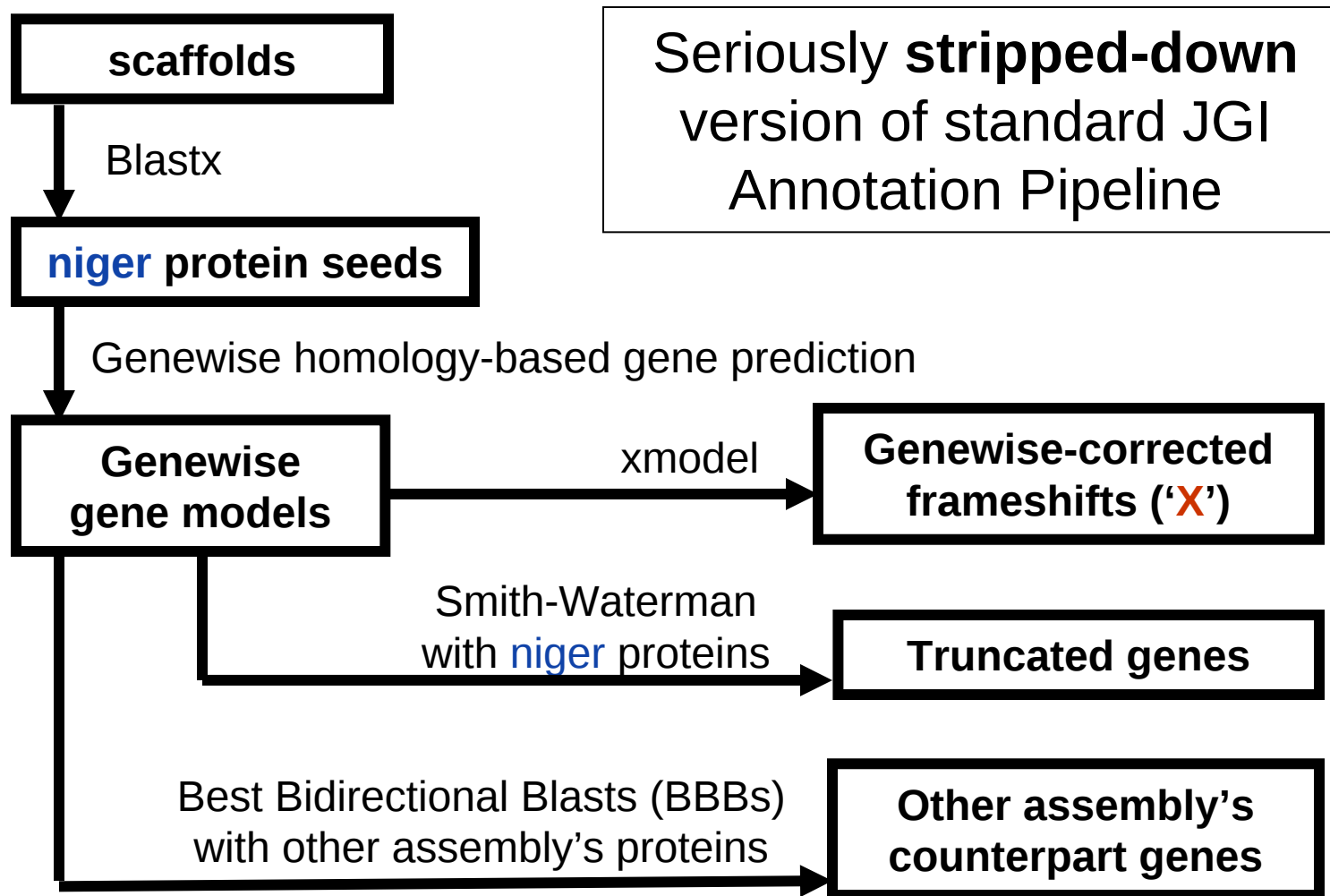


- *Aspergillus carbonarius*
- Ascomycote fungus
- Small (< 40Mbp)
- Haploid
- Well-known close relative: *Aspergillus niger* genome sequenced and annotated by JGI 2006

Experimental design



What is a 'minipipe' ?



Aspergillus assemblies

	niger	Hybrid	454-only
Assembly size (Mbp)	37.2	34.9	32.2
# scaffolds	143	873	78
N50/L50 (# / Mbp)	6 / 2.0	8 / 1.8	10 / 0.9
Total gap space (Mbp)	2.4 (6%)	2.5 (7%)	0.5 (2%)
# gaps		556	1482
Ave. gap size (nt)		4420	367
Std. dev. gap size (nt)		6068	294

minipipe results

	Hybrid	454-only
# Genewise models	9730	9595
Model density (# / Mbp)	279	297
Models with 'X' (frameshift)	1048 (11%)	1161 (12%)
# aligned <i>niger</i> proteins	10494 (94%)	10406 (93%)
# <i>niger</i> proteins < 80% covered (truncated)	2710 (16%)	4115 (27%)

Sanger fixes 454 errors

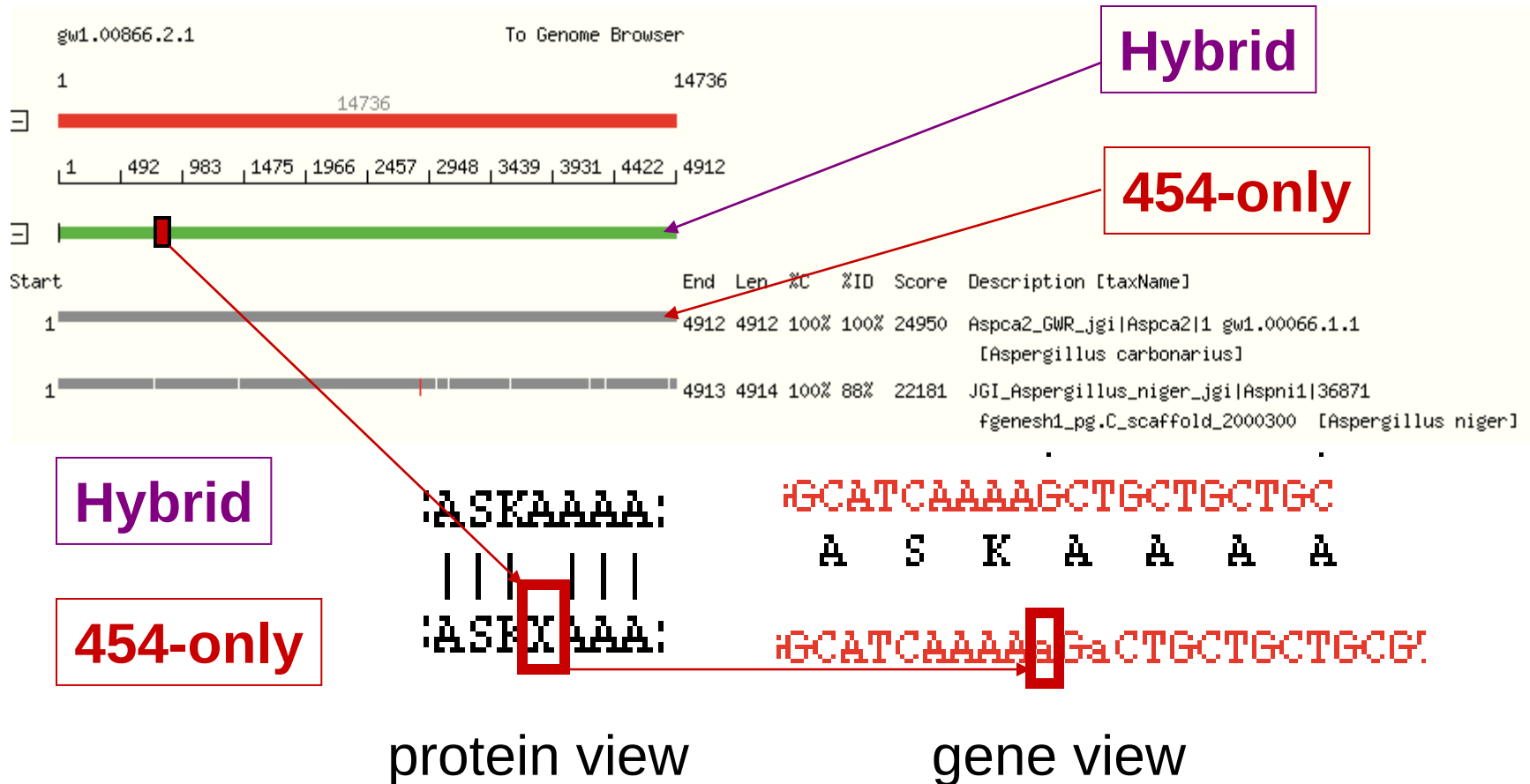
BBBs between the 2 annotations		454-only	
		w/o 'X'	w/ 'X'
Hybrid	w/o 'X'	8359	238
	w/ 'X'	34	912

Genes w/ IS
corrected by
Sanger

Uncorrected genes +
real pseudogenes

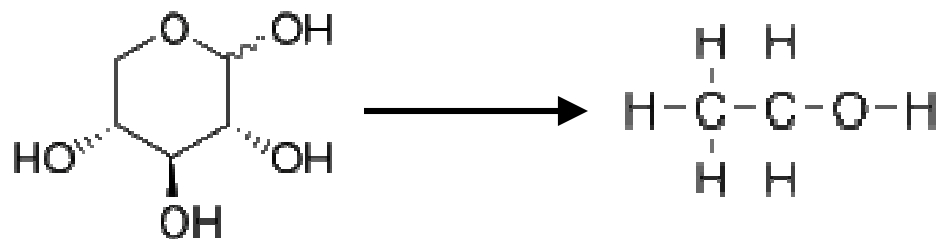
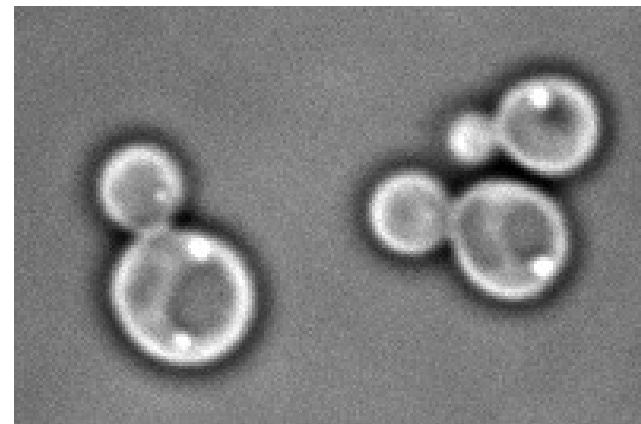
An error, but not in the hybrid

JGI Portal view



Production annotation of hybrid assemblies

- Yeasts *Candida tenuis* and *Spathaspora passalidarum*
- do xylose -> ethanol
- Tiny haploid genomes, few introns
- Well-known close relative: *Pichia stipitis* genome released by JGI 2006



454 vs. Sanger, round 2

	Sanger	Old 454	New 454
Mbp per run	0.3	100	450
US\$ per kbp	\$1.00	\$0.10	\$0.02
Read length (nt)	800	240	450
Paired ends distance (kb)	40	3	20
Error rate (%)	0.1	0.5	??

Quality of yeast assemblies

	Pichia	Spatha	tenuis
Assembly size (Mbp)	15.4	13.3	10.7
# scaffolds	9	47	25
N50/L50 (# / Mbp)	4 / 1.8	4 / 1.7	3 / 1.2
Total gap space (Mbp)	0.0 (0%)	0.3 (2%)	0.2 (2%)
'X' rate (frameshifted)	2.0%	3.4%	2.4%
% Pichia proteins aligned		95.7%	94.6%
% Pichia aligned proteins <80% covered (truncated)		3.2%	5.8%

Production yeast annotations

	Pichia	Spatha	tenuis
# genes	5841	5726	5452
Gene density (# / Mbp)	378	431	507
Avg. gene length (nt)	1627	1472	1459
Avg. protein length (aa)	493	478	477
# exons / gene	1.4	1.3	1.2
% genes w/ Pfam	62.4	71.3	73.4
% genes w/ SwissProt	88.3	91.9	92.3

Unexceptional -- A GOOD THING!

Conclusion

- 454 technology poses challenges to both assembly and annotation.
- Hybrid assembly helps resolve many of these challenges, including correction of many 454 sequence errors.
- The JGI Annotation Pipeline successfully annotated 2 yeasts of bioenergy significance.
- Hybrid assemblies of small eukaryotic genomes can be suitable substrates for production annotation.

Acknowledgments

JGI

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JGI Annotation Pipeline

