

Séquençage mate-pair

Assemblage et variabilité de structure

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²Plateforme Get-PlaGe

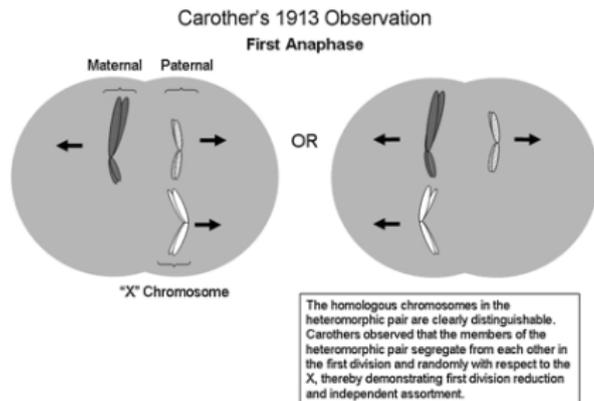
INRA, Toulouse

Toulouse, 30 septembre 2013

Théorie chromosomique de l'hérédité



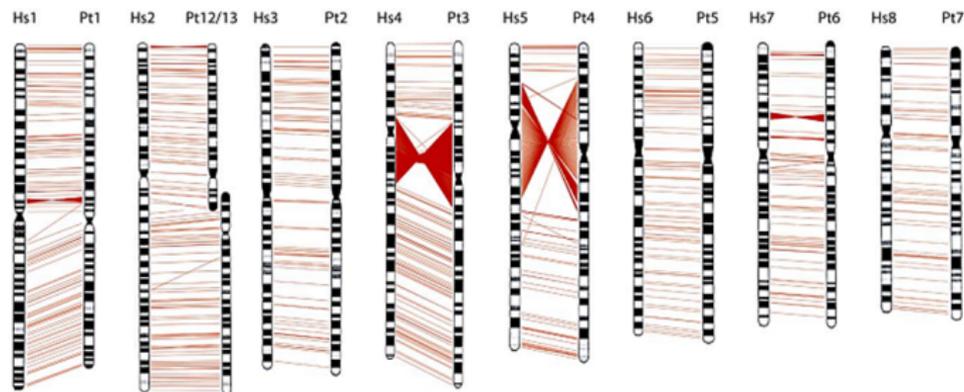
Estella Eleanor Carothers (1883-1957)



Variabilité de structure

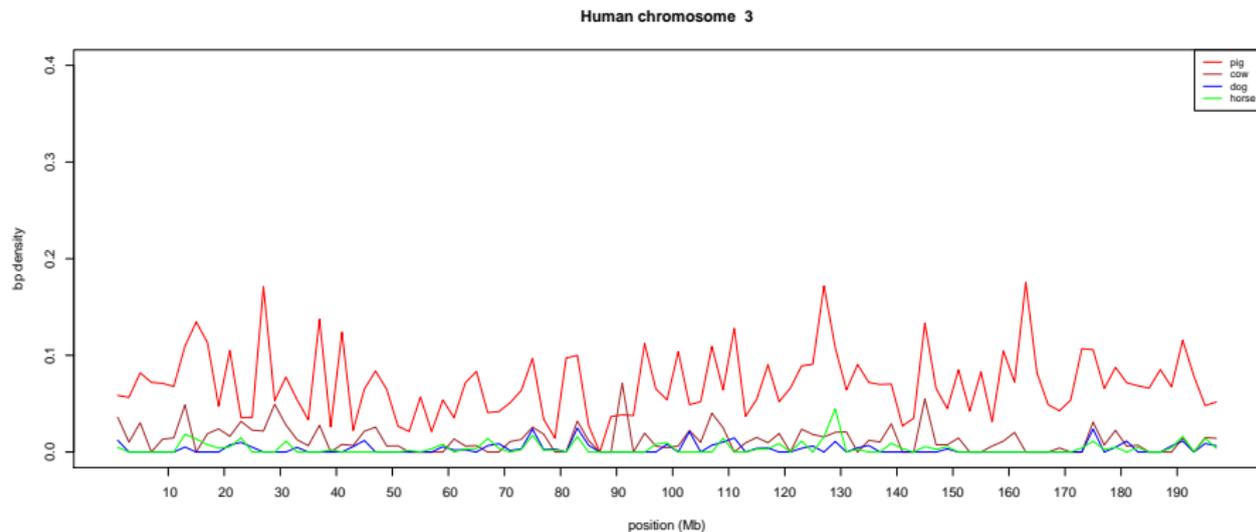
"[...] we're missing 50% of the variants out there because of the limitation of our methods and our technology."

E. Eichler in Baker et al. Nat Meth (2012)



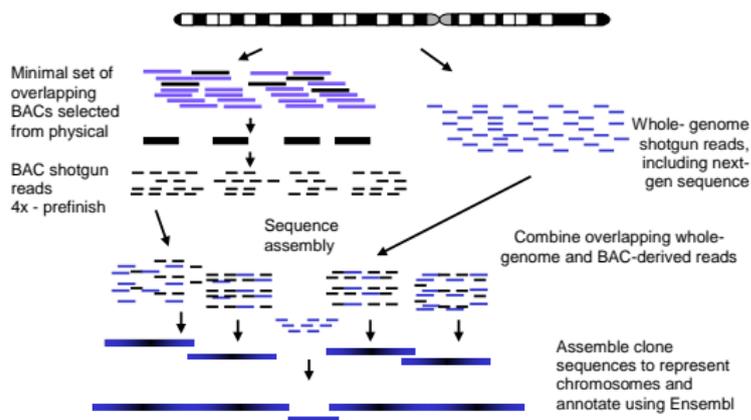
Feuk et al. Plos Genet (2005)

Assemblage porcin Sscrofa10.2

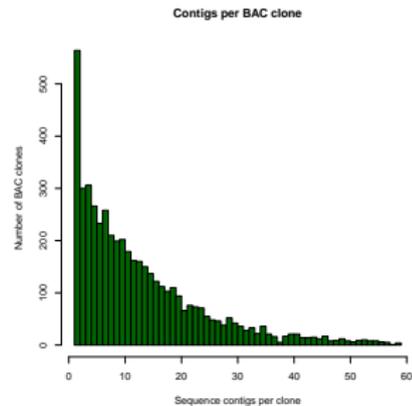


Assemblage porcin Sscrofa10.2

Le génome porcin a été séquencé en utilisant une approche *shotgun* hiérarchique :



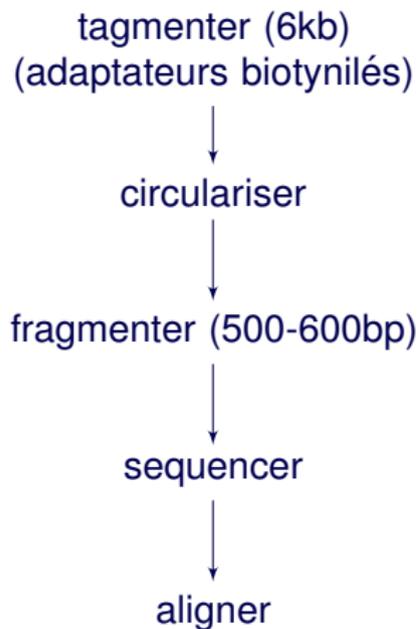
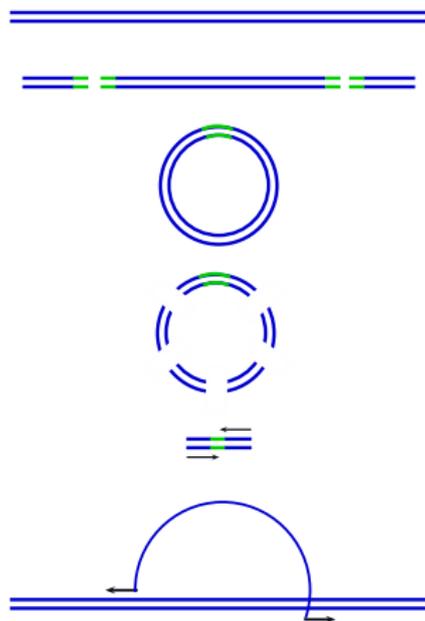
Archiblad *et al.* BMC Genomics (2010)



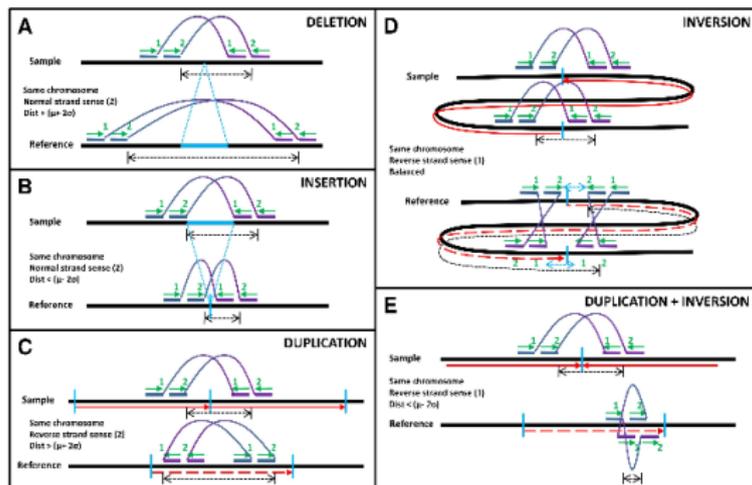
Projet PlastiPig

- Détecter les variants de structure chez le cochon à l'aide de séquençage mate-pair
- Pour chaque race (Duroc, Large White, Pietrain, Landrace, Meishan, ...), une librairie mate-pair est construite à partir d'un pool de 5 animaux
- Exploiter ces données pour améliorer l'assemblage porcin

Librairie mate-pair (Nextera)



Mate-pair et variants de structure



Zeitouni *et al.* Bioinformatics (2010)

Données



Piétrain

153,631,248 lectures



Duroc

237,351,966 lectures



Large White

179,873,726 lectures

Données

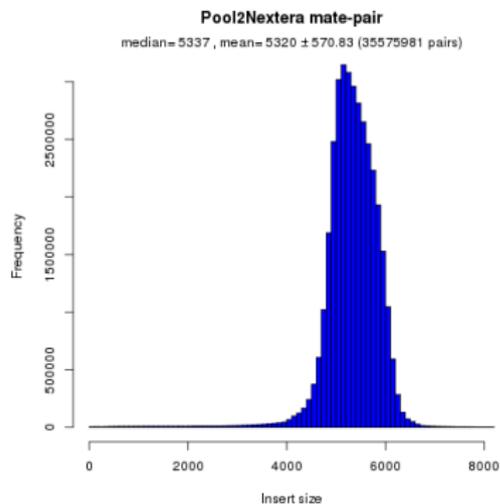
La librairie Piétrain

Reads

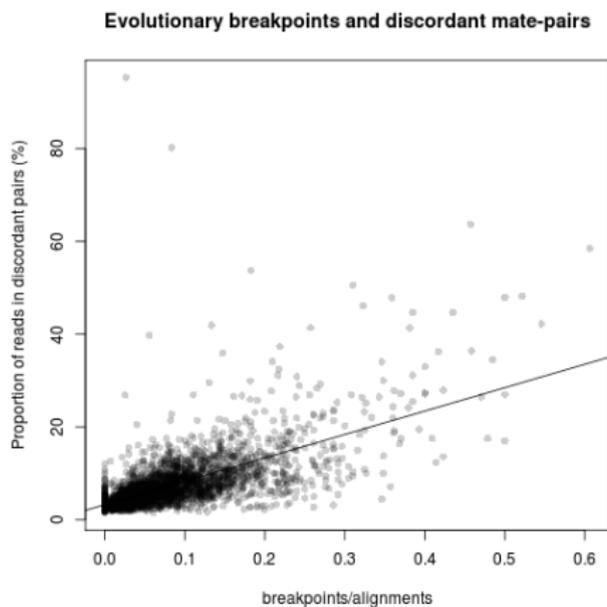
| | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|
| total | 153,631,248 | 100% |
| mapped | 119,273,286 | 77.6% |
| duplicates | 12,439,227 | 8.0% |
| mapped nodup | 89,797,907 | 58.4% |

Mapped pairs

| | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| total unique | 44,898,953 | 100% |
| trans chrom | 2,175,820 | 4.8% |
| cis | 42,723,133 | 95.1% |
| same sense | 711,677 | 1.5% |
| convergent | 41,766,481 | 93.0% |
| proper pairs | 41,436,485 | 92.2% |
| divergent | 244,975 | 0.5% |
| paired-ends | 19,680 | 0.0004% |

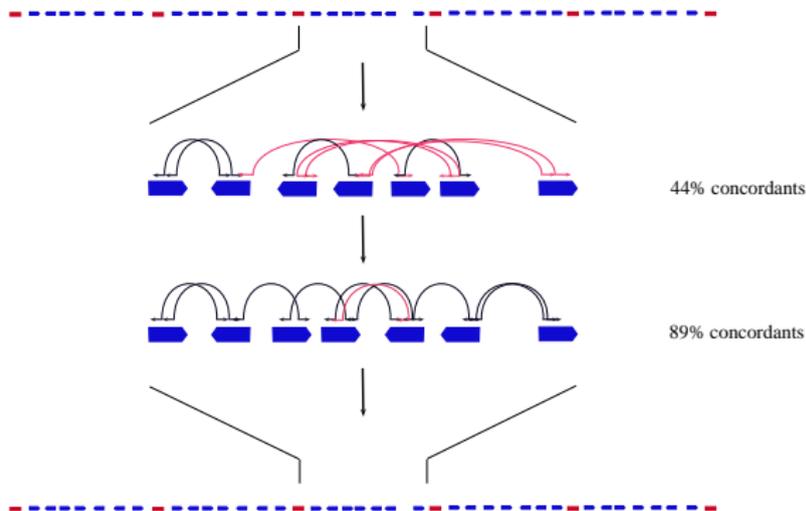


Mate-pair et points de cassure



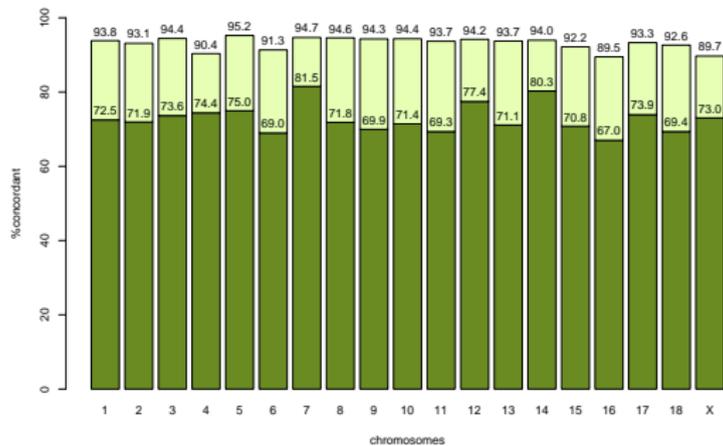
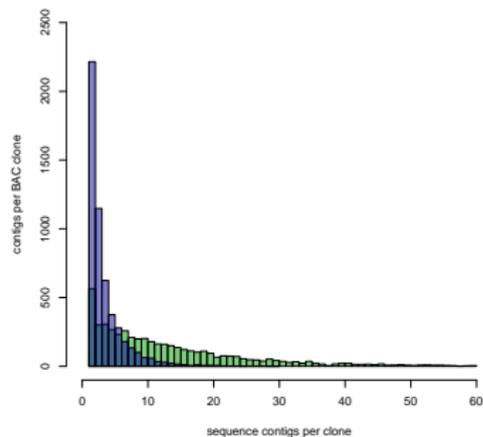
Algorithme

- 1: **for** each chromosome **do**
- 2: **for** each clone **do**
- 3: extract inter-contig discordant mate-pairs
- 4: reassemble them using opera
- 5: **end for**
- 6: concatenate clones back into chromosomes
- 7: **end for**

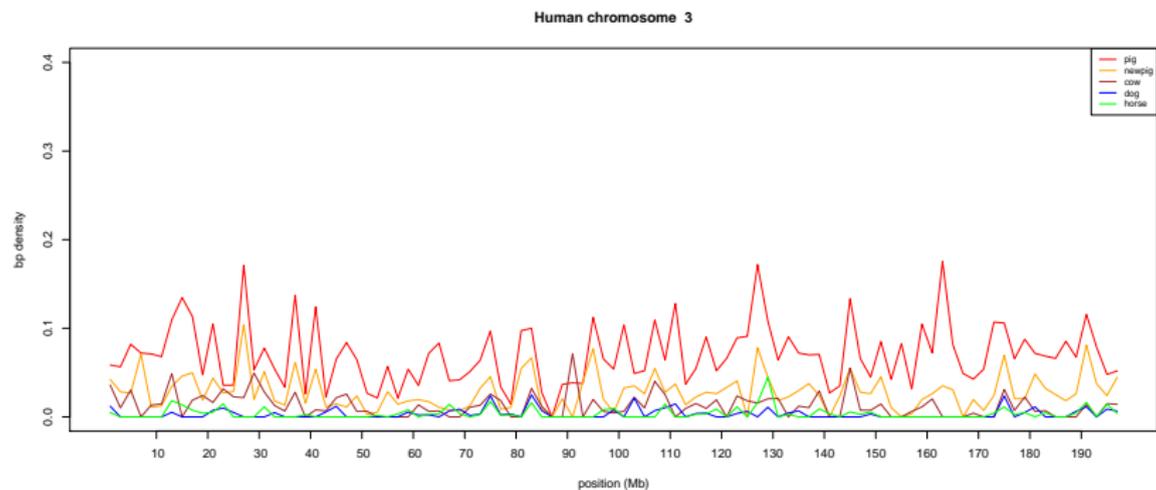


Résultats

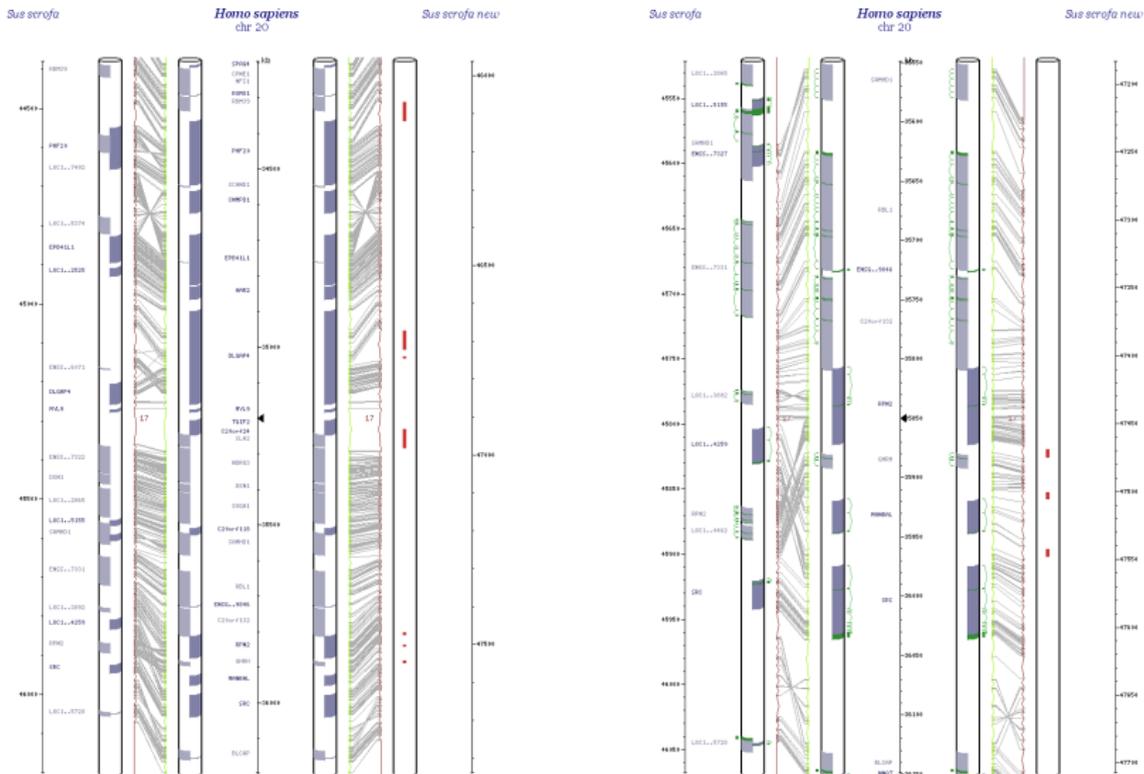
De 73,372 contigs à 15,522 contigs



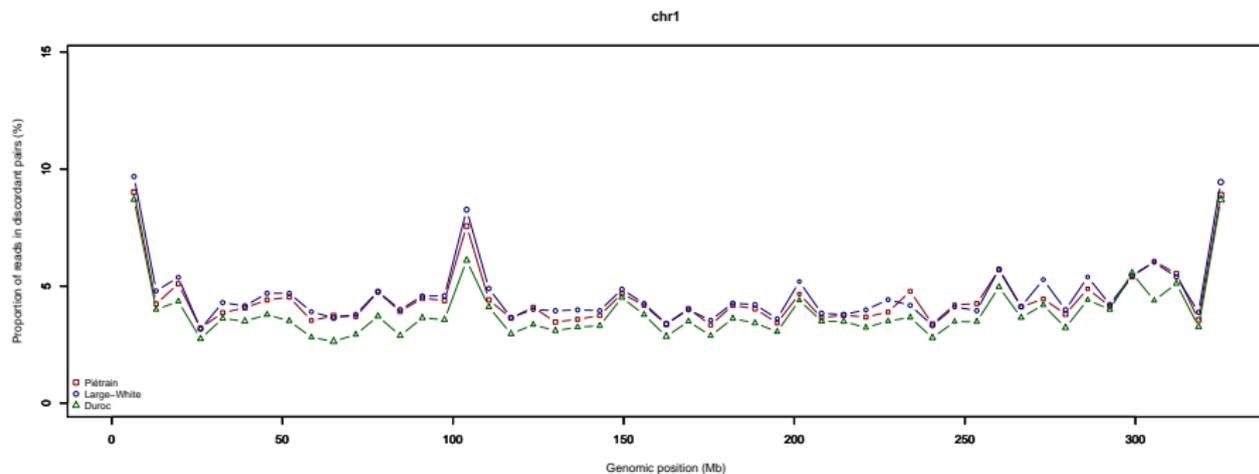
Résultats



Nouvel assemblage



Variants de structure



Perspectives

- Exploiter les mate-pair inter-clones
- Utiliser *a priori* l'information apportée par l'assemblage actuel
- Détecter les variants de structure

Remerciements

- Claire Kuchly et Frédéric Escudé
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- Emmanuel Courcelle (Narcisse)