

# Challenges in whole-genome annotation of pyrosequenced eukaryotic genomes

3rd IBC, April 17, 2009

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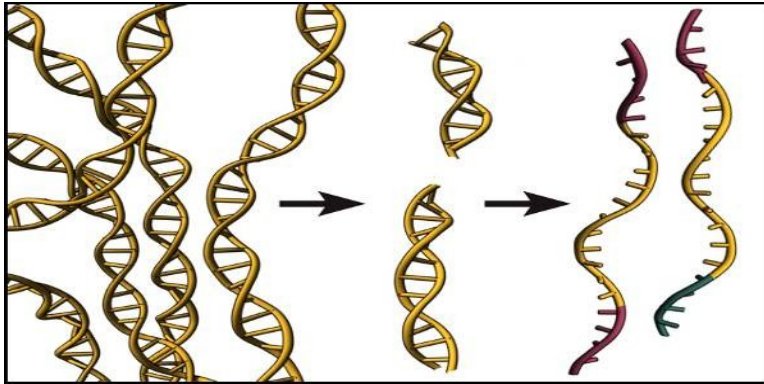
This work was performed under the auspices of the US Department of Energy's Office of Science, Biological and Environmental Research Program, and by the University of California, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory under contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC52-07NA27344, and Los Alamos National Laboratory under contract No. DE-AC02-06NA25396.

# Introduction

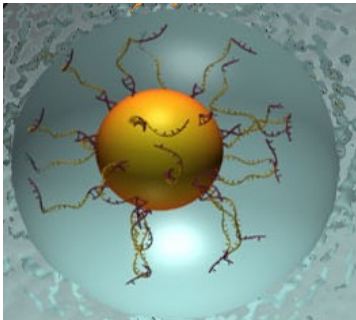
- Pyrosequencing technologies such as 454 and Solexa sequence DNA at much higher rate and lower cost than traditional Sanger technology.
- 454 is now mature enough to be used for **eukaryotic** genome sequencing and assembly.
- What will be the effect on **annotation**??
- A simple experiment to assess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

# 454 technology

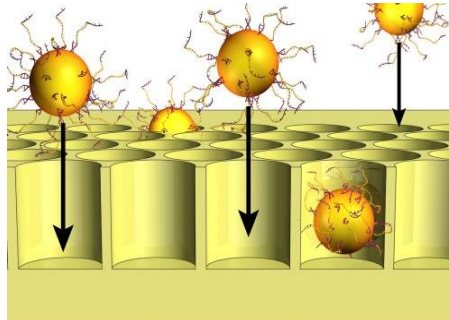
Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3191.1 : Posted 28 Apr 2009



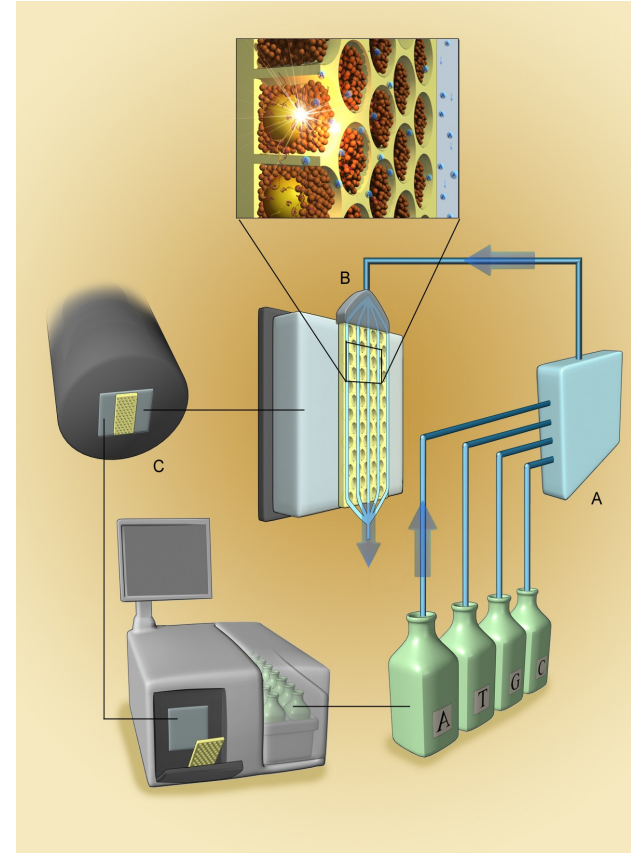
1. prepare adapter-ligated ssDNA library



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

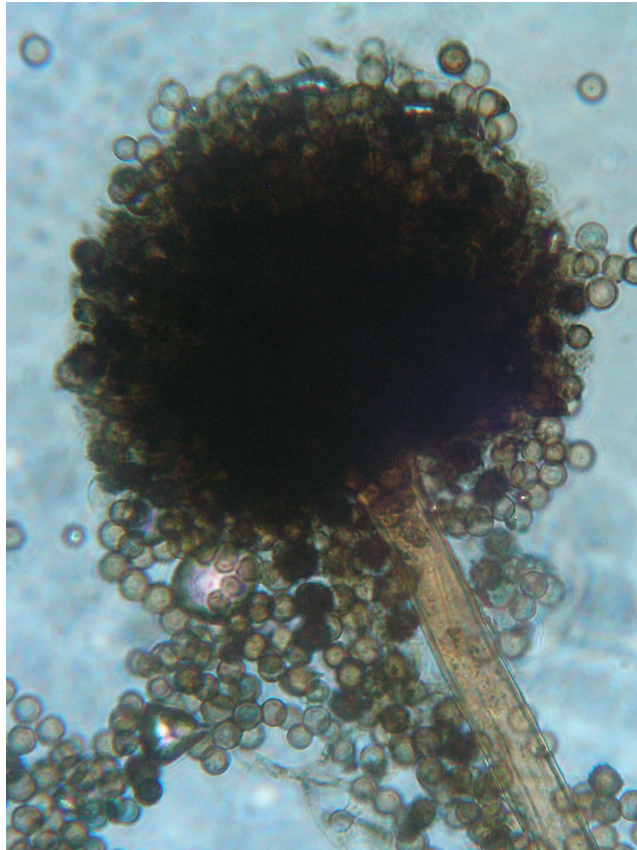
454 error

CGCACCCCC**C**TCATATAAG

R T P **L I \***

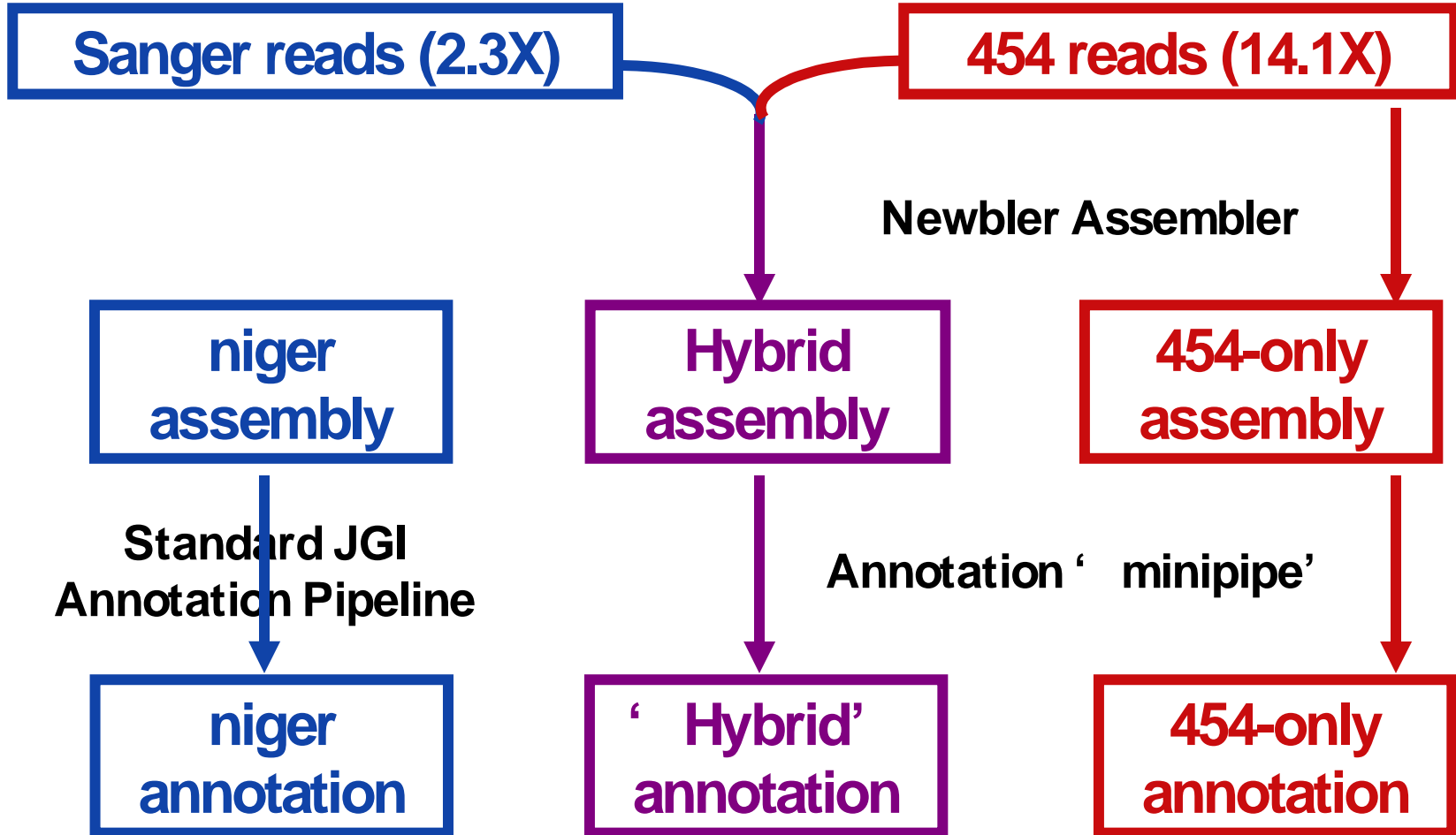
What is the effect of the stutter on automatic annotation?

# The test bed

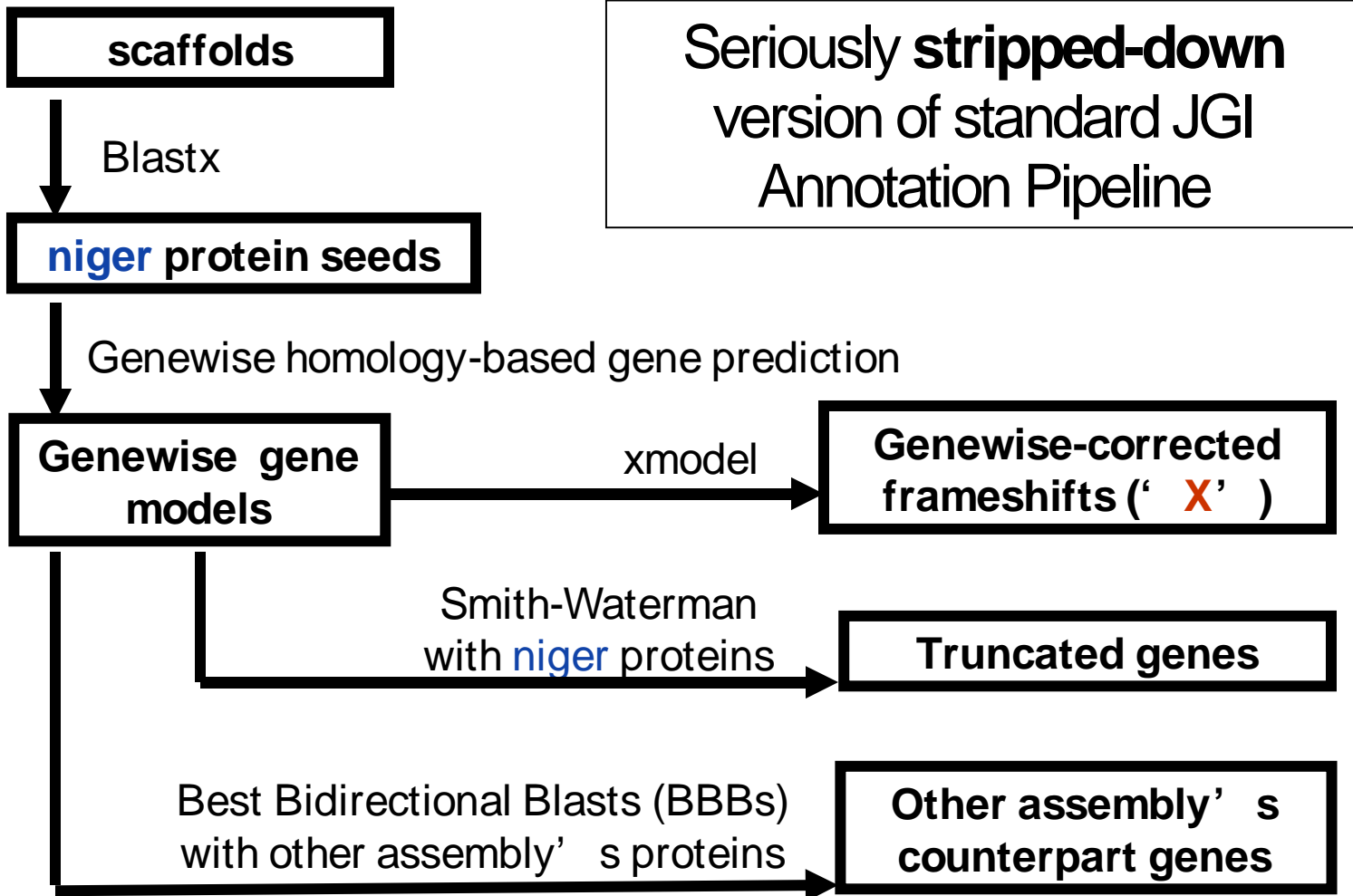


- *Aspergillus carbonarius*
- Ascomycote fungus
- Small (< 40Mbp)
- Haploid
- Well-known close relative:  
*Aspergillus niger* genome  
sequenced and annotated by  
JGI 2006

# 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

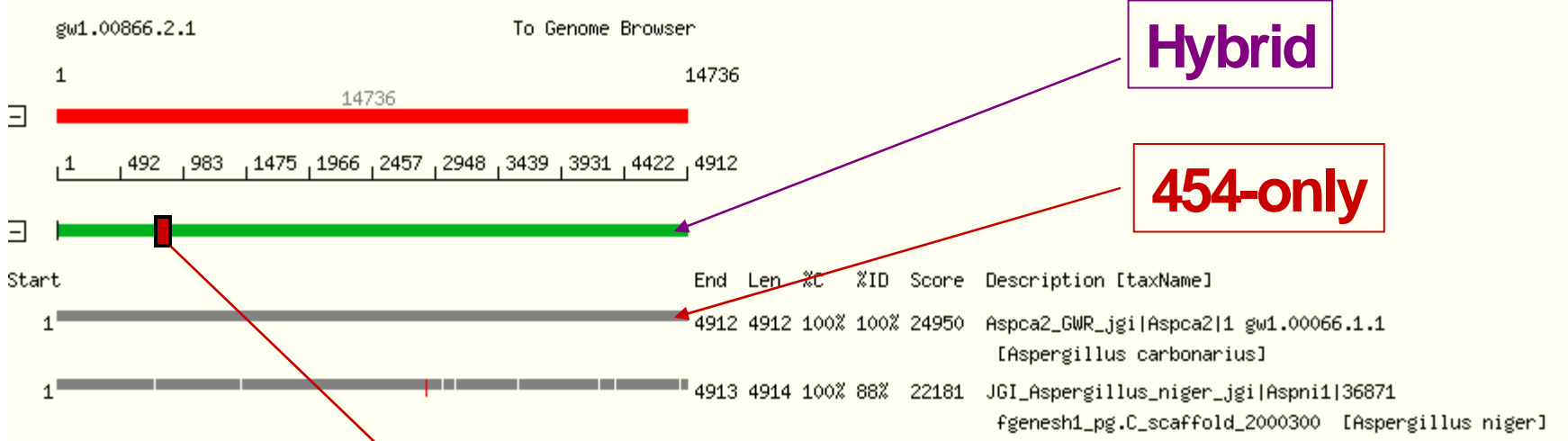
**Genes w/ IS corrected by Sanger**

**Uncorrected genes + real pseudogenes**

# An error, but not in the hybrid

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## JGI Portal view



**Hybrid**

**454-only**

**Hybrid**

**454-only**

ASKAAAA:  
||| |||  
ASKXAAA:

GCATCAAAAAGCTGCTGCTGC  
A S K A A A A

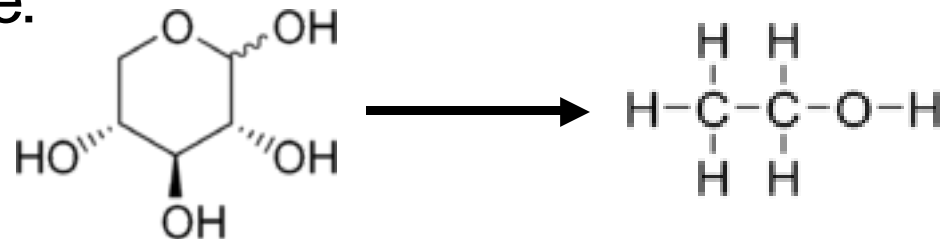
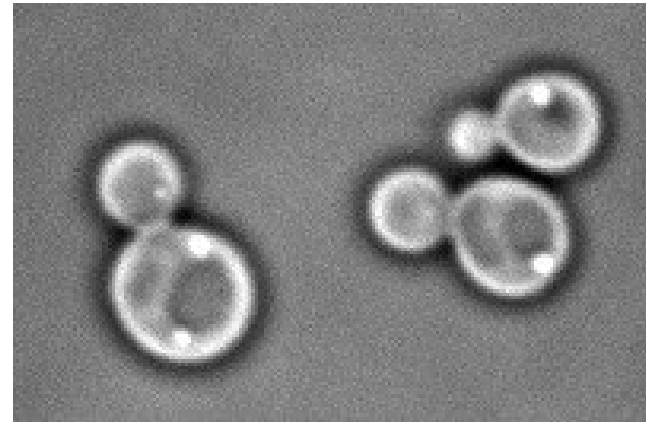
GCATCAAAAAGaCTGCTGCTGCG

protein view

gene 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

- **Assembly**
  - Alla Lapidus
  - Brian Foster
- **Annotation**
  - Andrea Aerts
  - Asaf Salamov
  - Frank Korzeniewski
  - Xueling Zhao
- **Informatics staff**

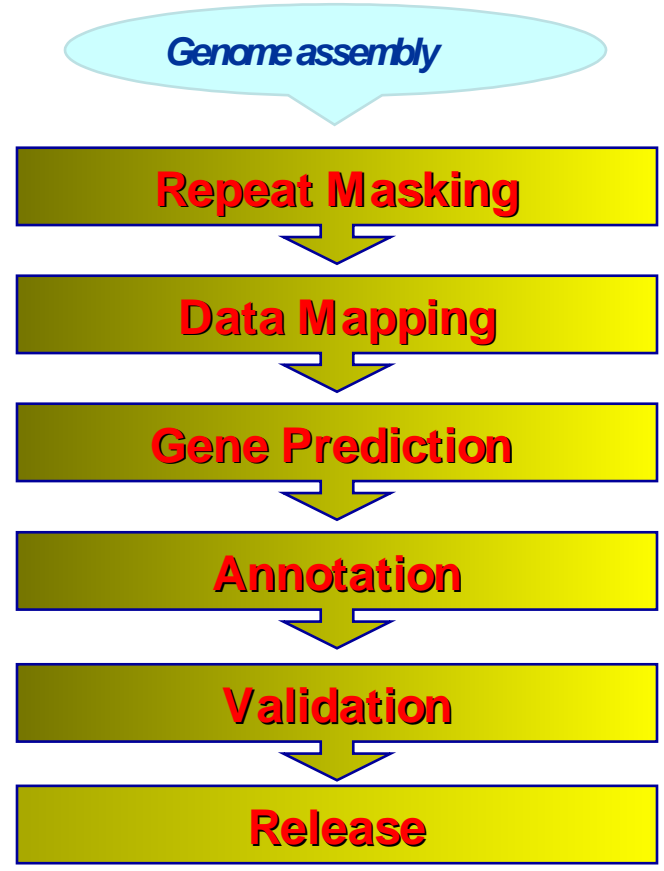
## Our collaborators

- **Aspergillus**
  - Scott Baker
  - Giancarlo Perrone
- **Yeasts**
  - Audrey Gasch
  - Dana Wohlbach
  - Tom Jeffries
- **NCGR**
  - Stephen Kingsmore
  - Joann Mudge

# JGI Annotation Pipeline

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3191.1 : Posted 28 Apr 2009

- Repeat Library
- EST/FLcDNA
- Training predictors
- External gene sets
- Experimental data
- Manual curation



Automated Pipeline

- Mini-portal: Blast/Download
- Genome Browser
- Protein Pages
- Full Portal
- GO
- KOG
- KEGG

Staged Portal Release