

# LTC software for physical mapping: contig assembly, MTP selection and verification of clone overlaps at sequence level

by Abraham Korol

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# Acknowledgements



- Dina Raats
- Tzion Fahima



- Kellye Eversole



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- Bujie Zhan

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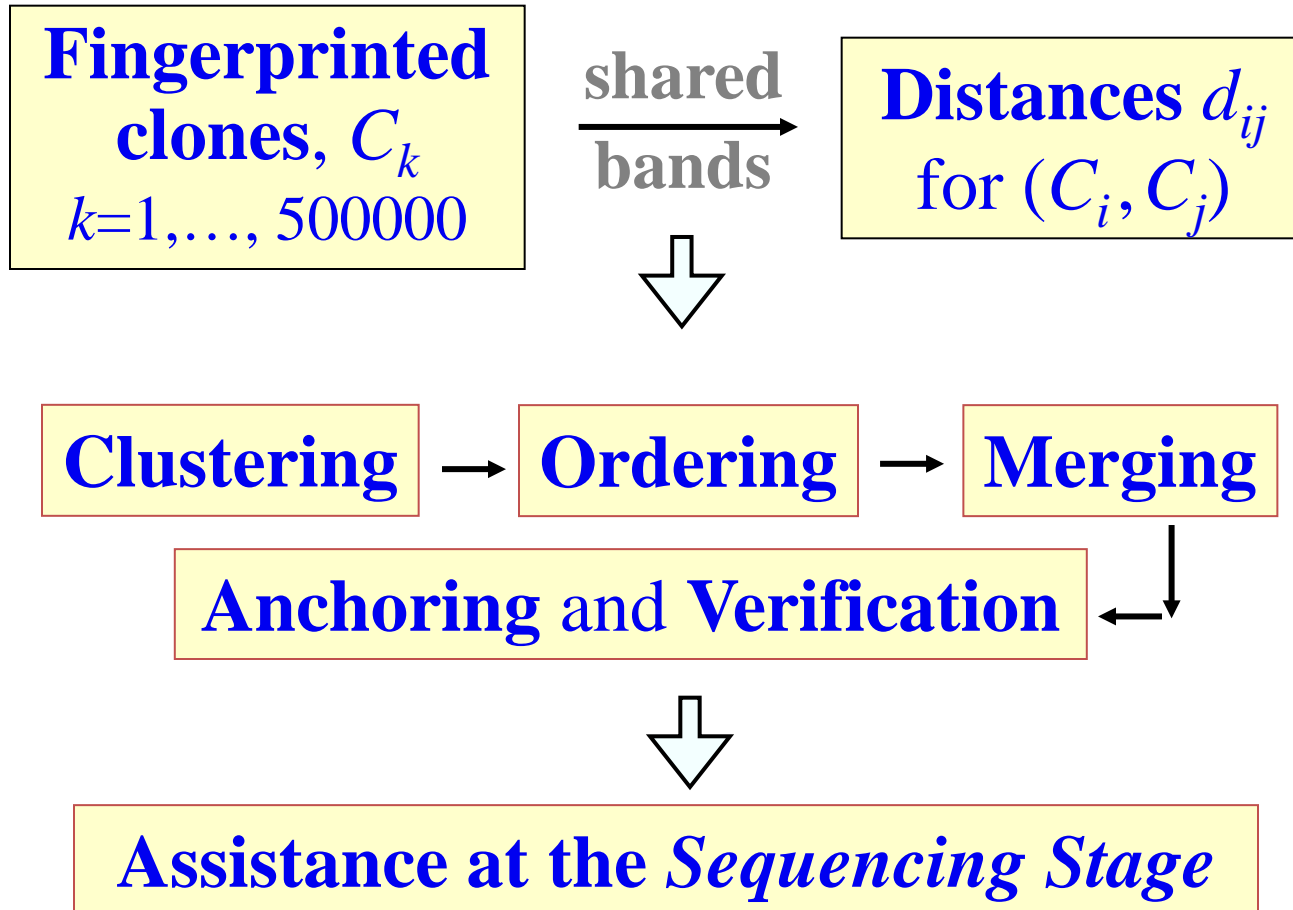


- Zeev Frenkel
- Vladimir Glikson



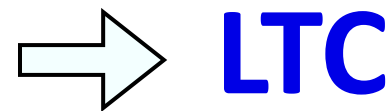
- Etienne Paux
- Catherine Feuillet

# The major steps of physical mapping



# Main difficulties in physical mapping

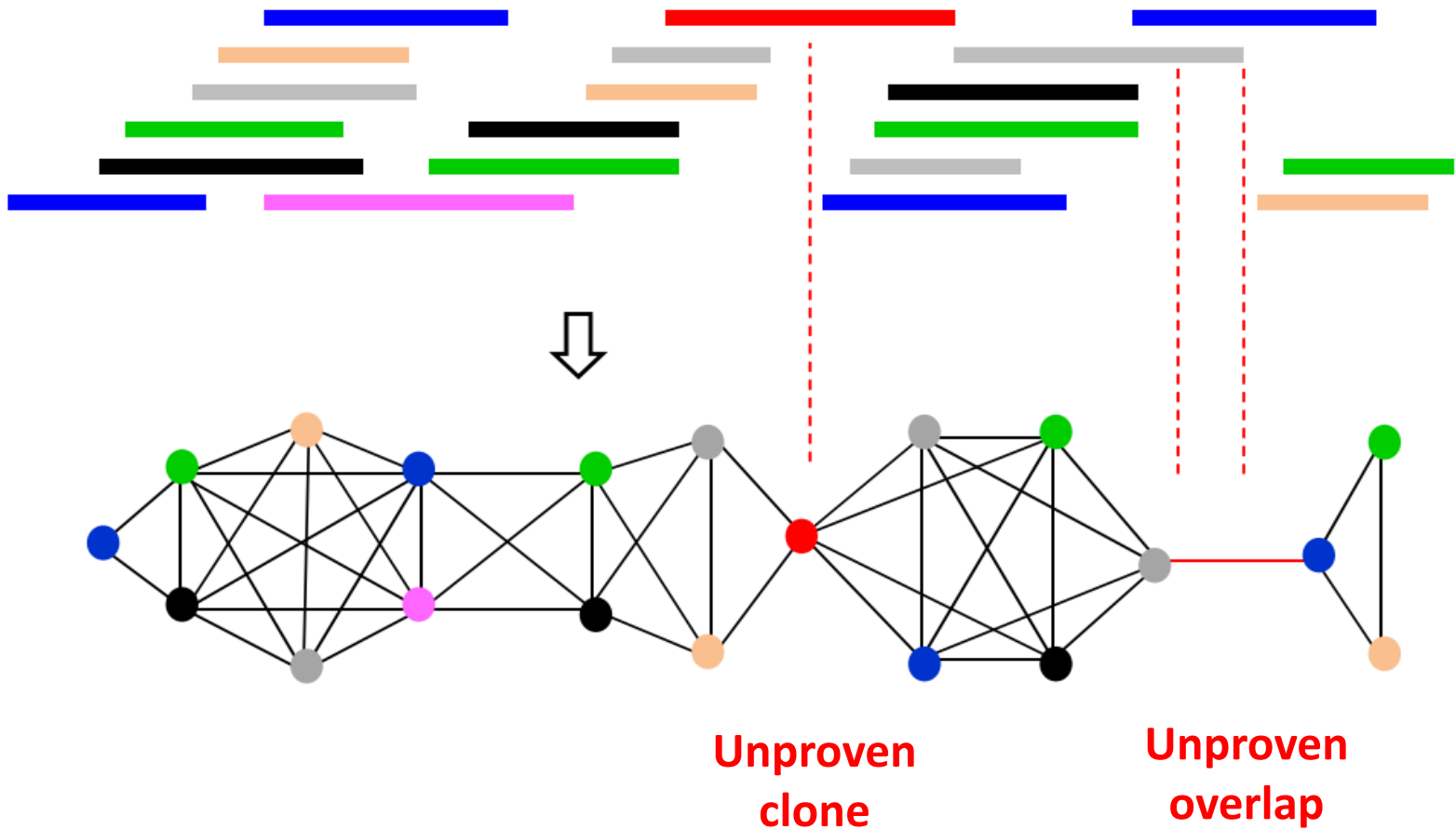
1. Chimerical clones
2. Low quality fingerprints
3. False clone overlaps due to repeats/duplications
4. 1-3 → chimerical contigs
5. 1-4 → problems in ordering
6. 1-5 → problems in merging and anchoring
7. 3 & 5 → gaps in MTP



# Contig assembly: LTC vs. FPC

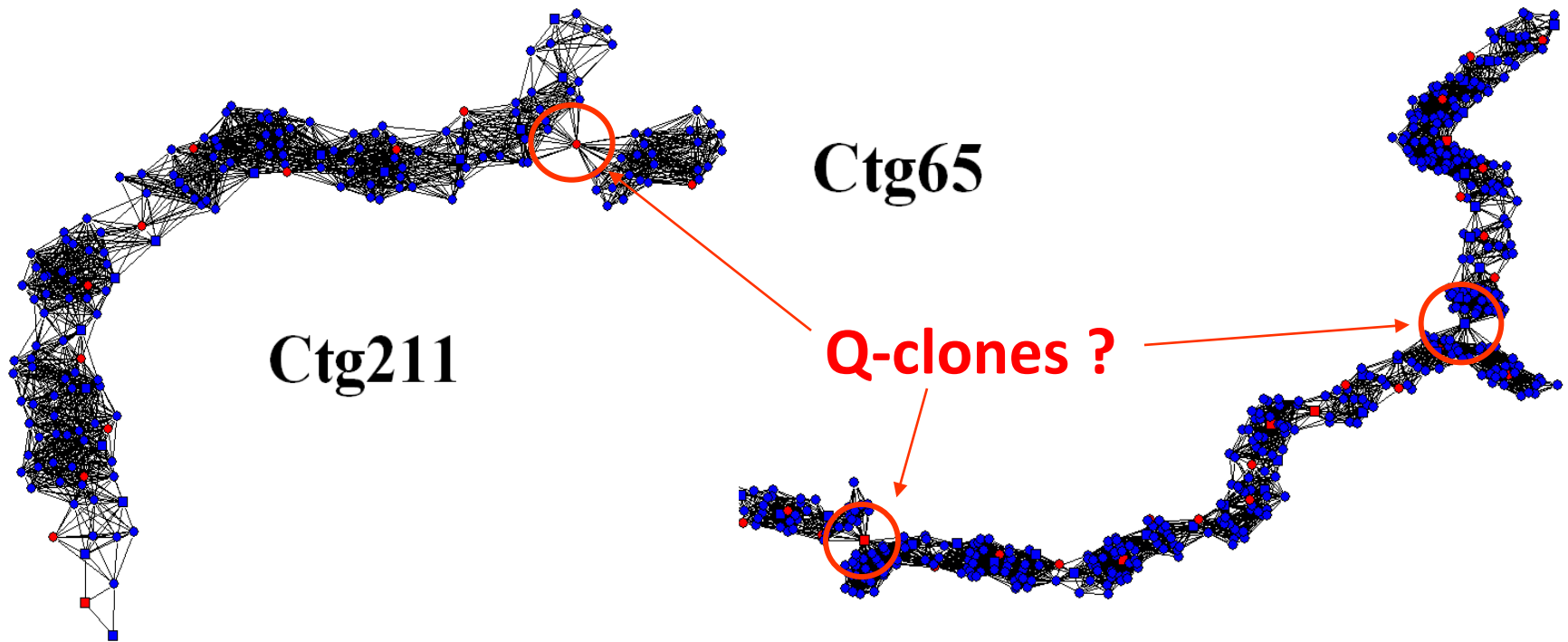
- **Parallel clone overlaps** instead of consensus band/tag maps → more powerful detection of problematic clones and clone overlaps
- **Linear structure** of the net of significant clone overlaps → No contradictions of the contig topology with chromosome linear structure
  - Longer and more reliable contigs
  - Simpler anchoring

# Net representation of clone overlaps



# Testing FPC contig quality by using LTC

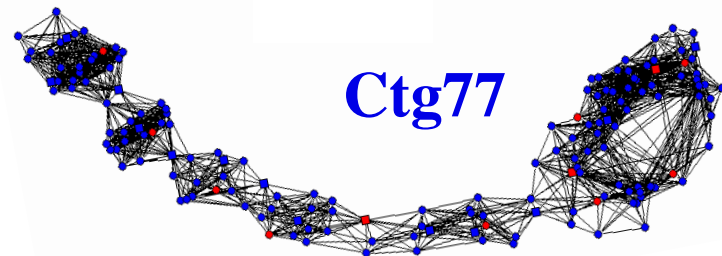
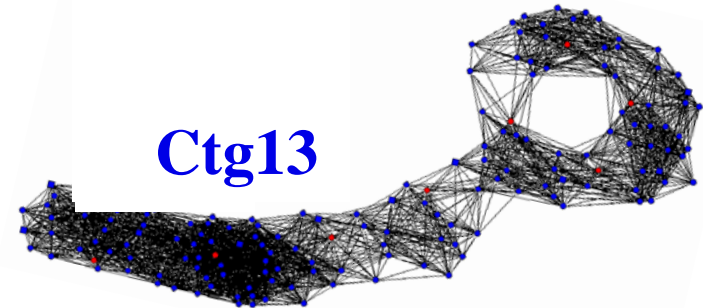
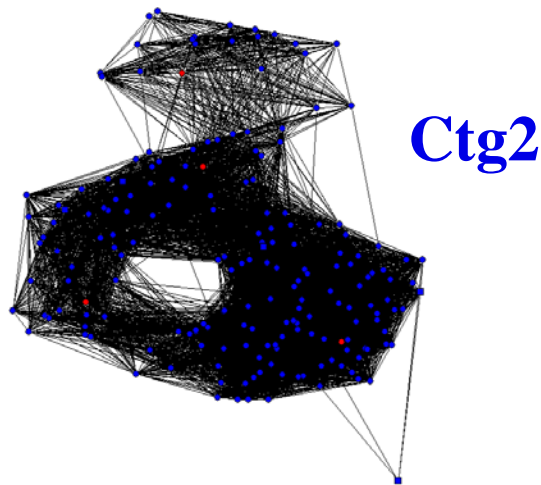
Some FPC contigs have non-linear topological structure inconsistent with chromosome linear structure:



**Vertices** represent the clones; **edges** represent the significant overlaps (with cutoff  $1e-25$  Sulston score)

# Testing FPC contig quality by using LTC

FPC contigs with non-linear topology and even cycles



Edges represent significant overlaps (with cutoff  $1e-25$  Sulston score). Increasing the stringency up to  $e-75$  **does not help in non-trivial linearization!**



# Scaffolding of physical contigs

- Visual and analytical control of the net of significant clone overlaps
  - Coordinating of scaffolding with anchoring
- Long well anchored physical scaffolds

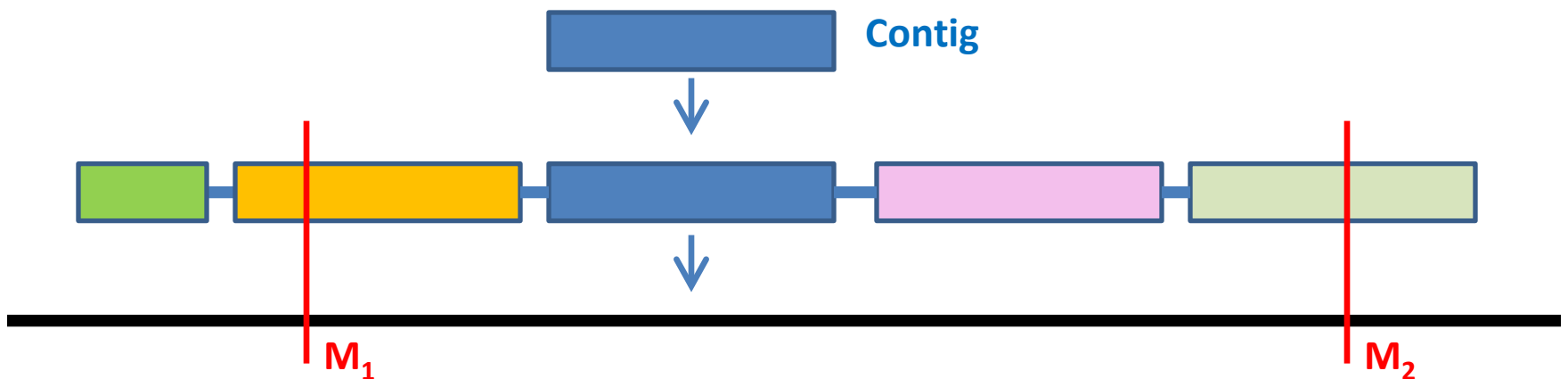
Example: wheat 1BS (314 Mb, HICF, x15, ~50,000 BACs)

	FPC	LTC contigs	LTC scaffolds
Clones in contigs ( $\geq 6$ )	34,104	33,846	34,027
Longest contig (Mb)	4.7	7.0	20.9
N50 (Mb)	1.0	2.4	8.5
L50 (contigs)	81	35	11

# Anchoring of long contigs

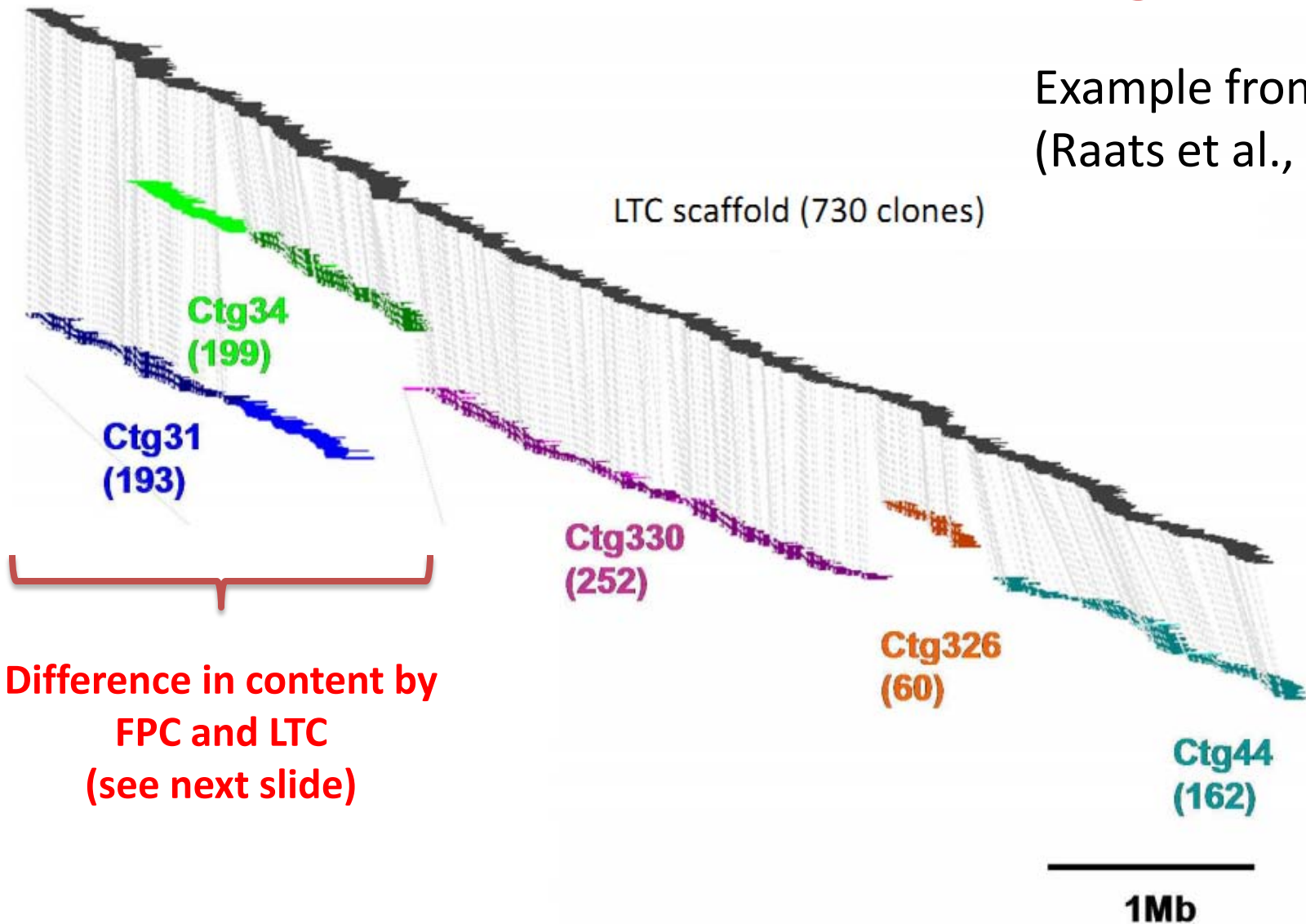
- Much less markers are needed
- Especially useful for regions with suppressed recombination, e.g., “near” the centromeres
- More effective contig orientation in chromosomes

Scaffolds → possible anchoring and orientation even for contigs having no markers

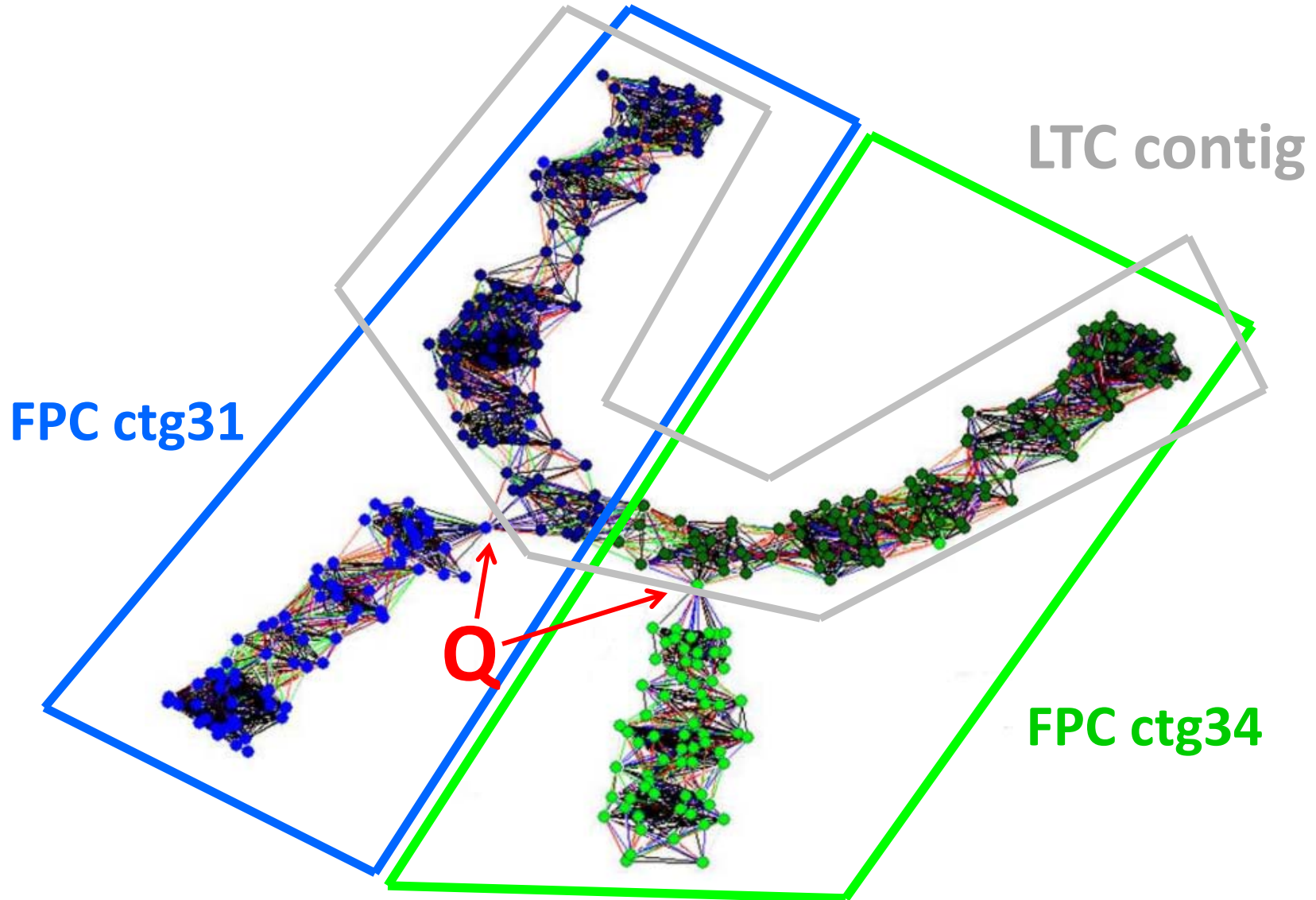


# LTC scaffolds vs. FPC contigs

Example from 1BS  
(Raats et al., 2013)



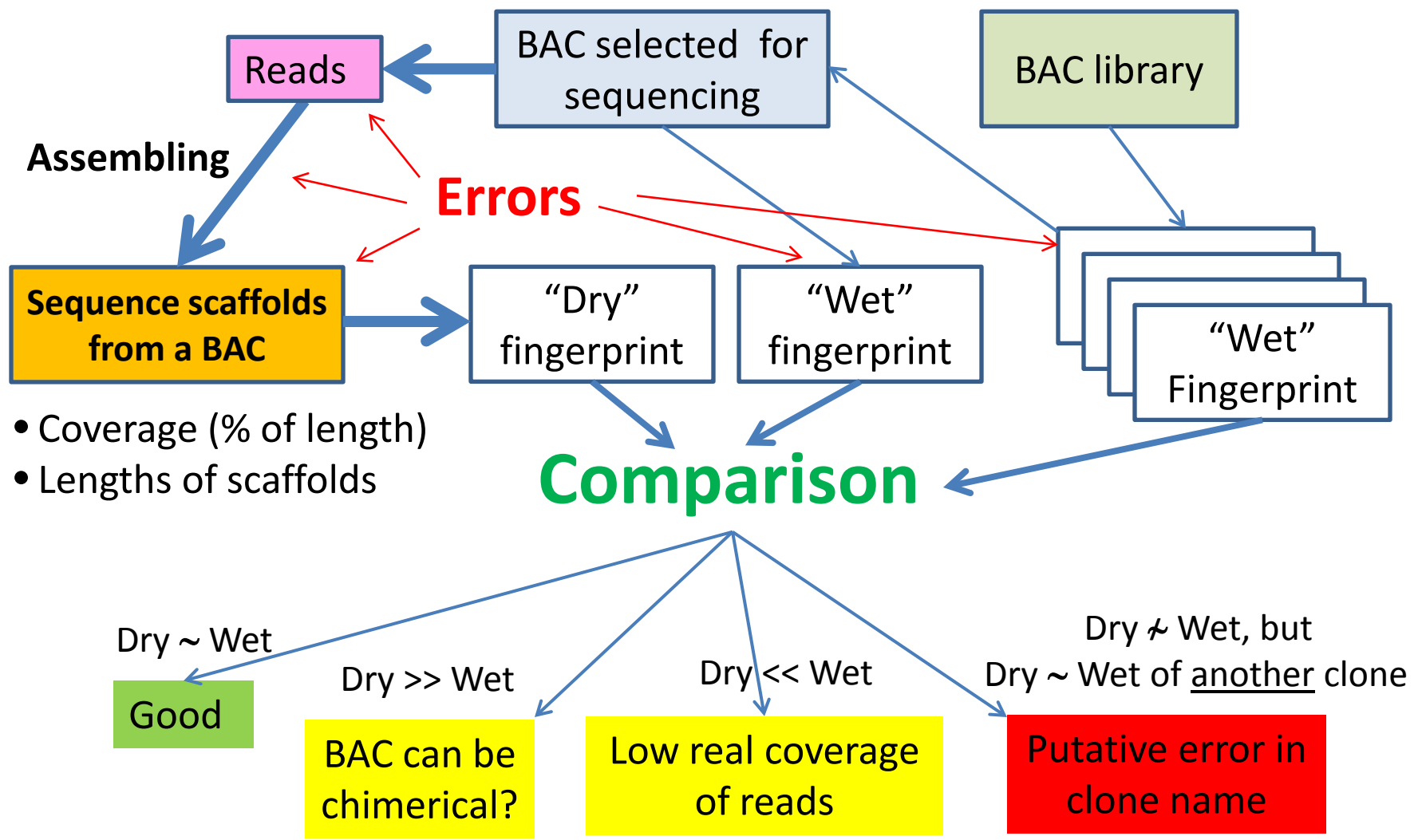
# LTC scaffolds vs. FPC contigs



# Selecting clones for sequencing by LTC

- Possibility to give priority to previously selected MTP clones (for anchoring or for BAC-end sequencing)
- Larger (more sure) overlaps of neighbor clones to avoid non-significant overlaps at sequence level in highly repeated genomes → **less gaps**
- Reducing the risk of errors caused by Q-clones and false clone overlaps → **more reliable MTP**
- Supplementing the list of MTP clones by potential “bridges” for end-to-end merging → **longer contigs**

# Controlling the sequencing quality



# LTC control of MTP clone-overlaps at sequence level

Part of LTC contig 1

Fragment of the net of significant clone overlaps (7BS data)  
**Vertices** represent the clones: Disk indicate that the clone was sequenced:

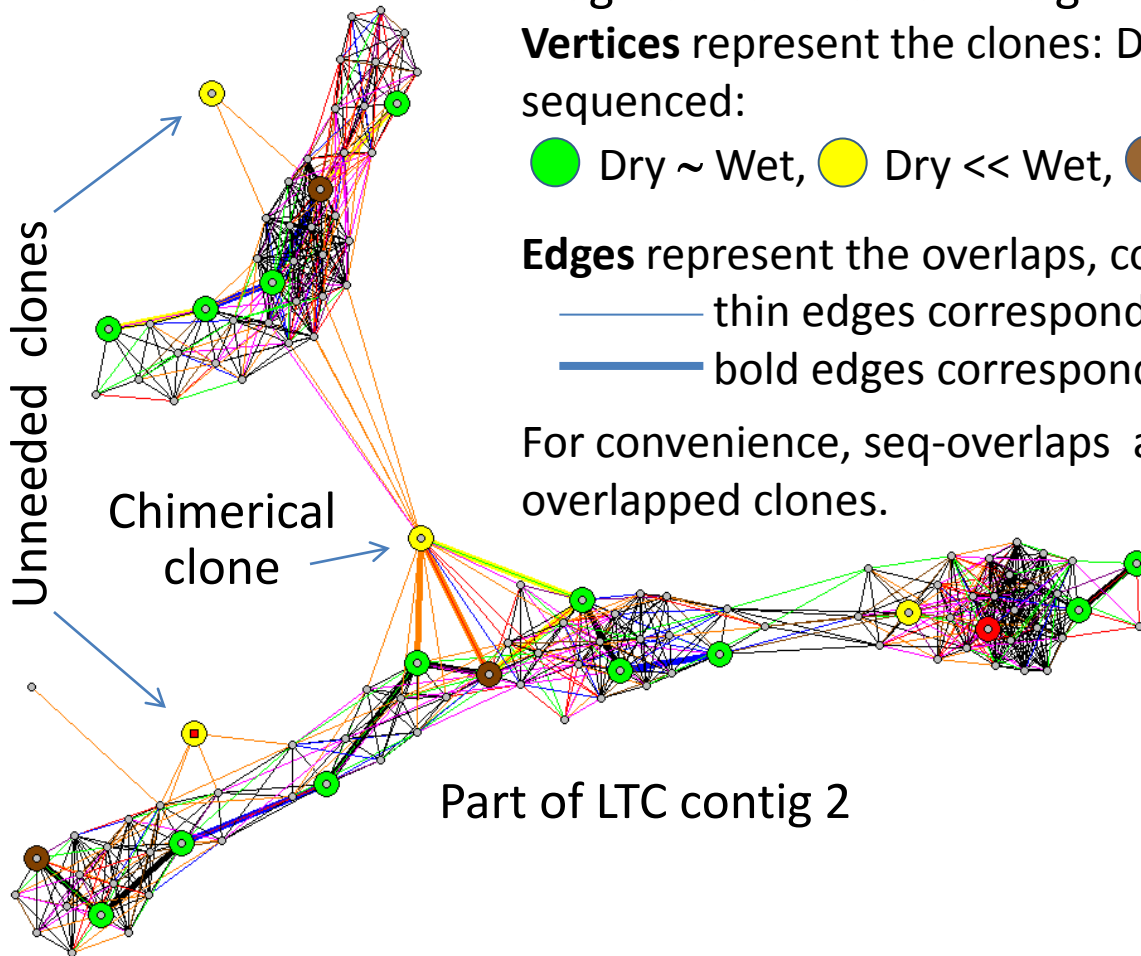
● Dry ~ Wet, ● Dry << Wet, ● Dry >> Wet, ● Dry ~ Wet

**Edges** represent the overlaps, color reflects significance:

— thin edges correspond to HICF-based overlaps

— bold edges correspond to seq-based overlaps

For convenience, seq-overlaps are shown only for HICF-overlapped clones.



Part of LTC contig 2

# LTC candidate solutions to cure the detected gaps

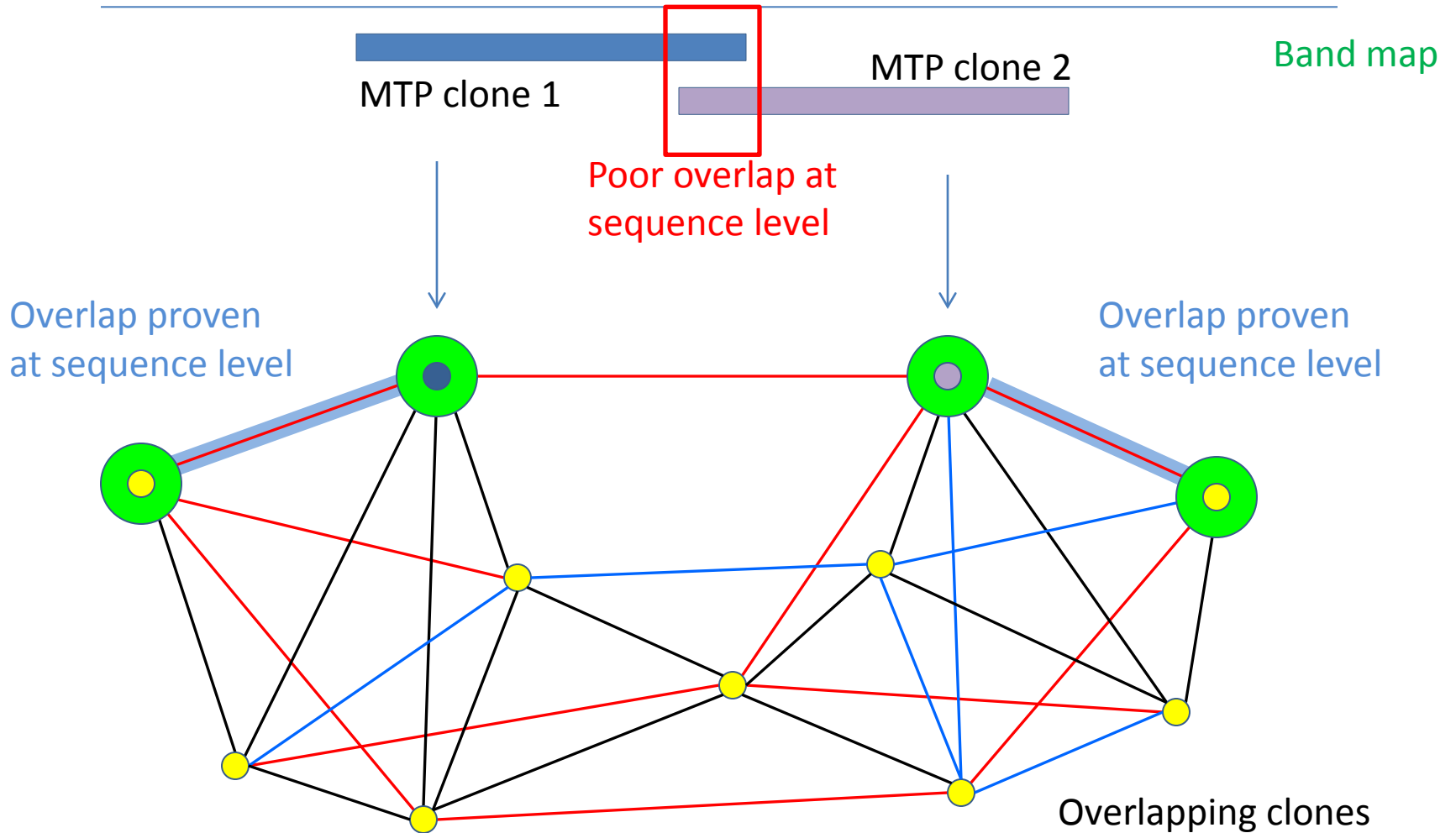
- **Check the physical contig** (a gap can be a result of error in physical contig assembly)
- **Check overlaps** based on fingerprint and sequencing quality
- **Add clones** to connect the sides of the gap via significant fingerprint-based overlaps
- If well sequenced clones appeared to overlap on fingerprint but not sequence level, try to **increase cutoff at the fingerprint level**



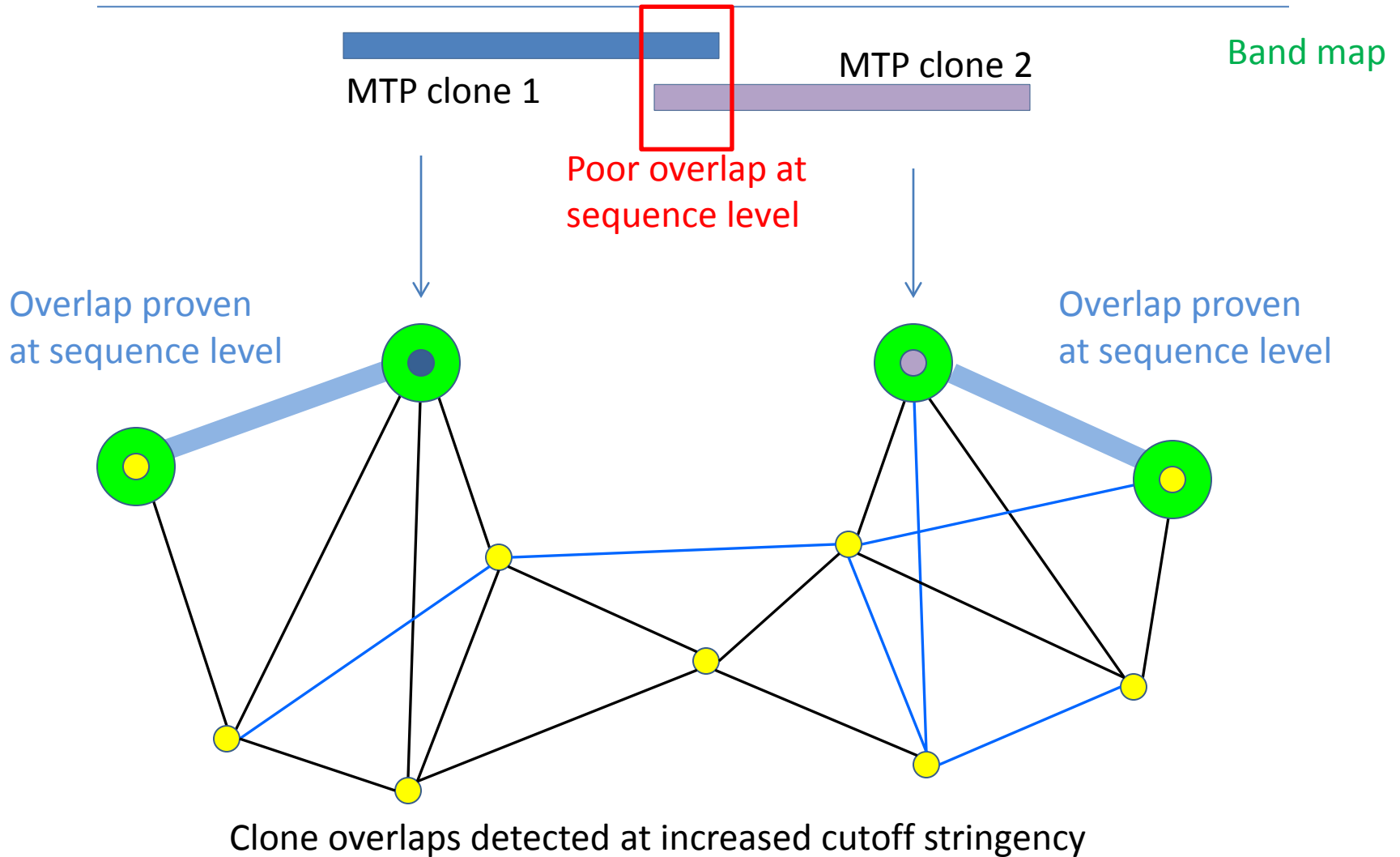
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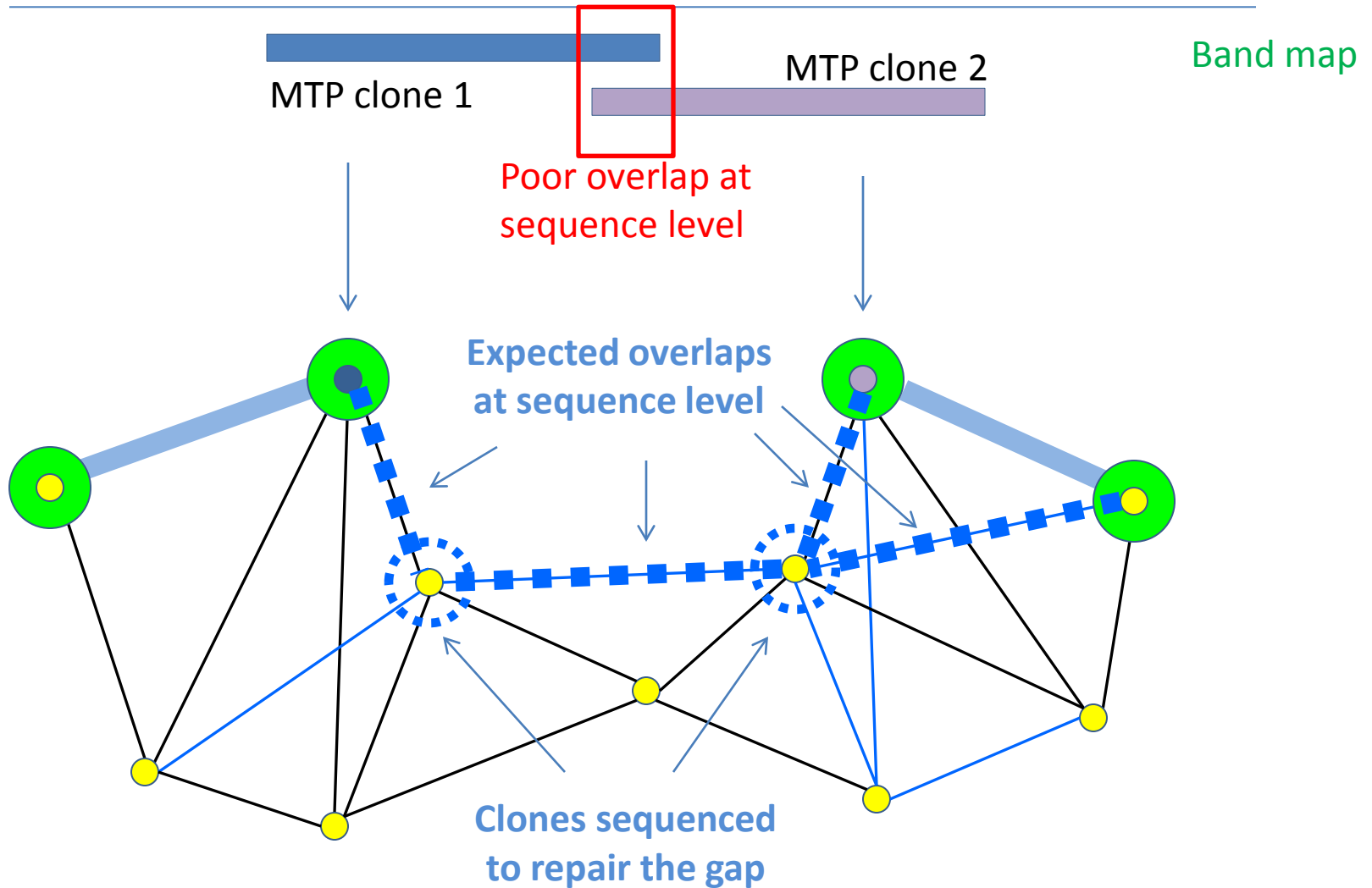
# Example of gap repairing



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# Some prospects

- Simplification of scaffolding of physical contigs coordinated with anchoring
- Optimization of MTP selection by taking into account clone length, clone overlaps and putative (calculated) local coverage and repetitiveness
- Orientation, ordering and merging of sequence scaffolds assisted by fingerprinting information from overlapped fingerprinted clones (even not yet sequenced)

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Thank you for your attention

# Phasing of wheat sequencing activities

- Selection of clones for sequencing: providing high quality physical contigs and selection of MTP clones, enabling to start the sequencing.
- Quality control of assembled sequence contigs based on cross-talks with fingerprints (a proof of principle: our ongoing collaboration with the Norwegian group on 7B).
- Curing of gaps at sequence level: by revising the physical scaffolds; will be assisted by anchoring of the physical contigs to existing maps and to sequences of orthologous genomic regions of related species.
- Improving within-clone sequence assemblies using fingerprinting information of overlapping BAC clones.