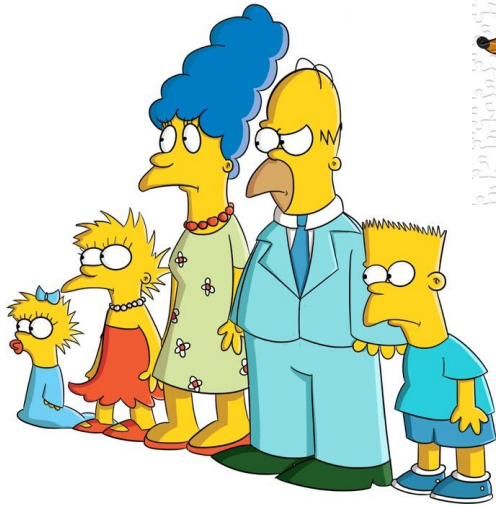


# Core and accessory genomes

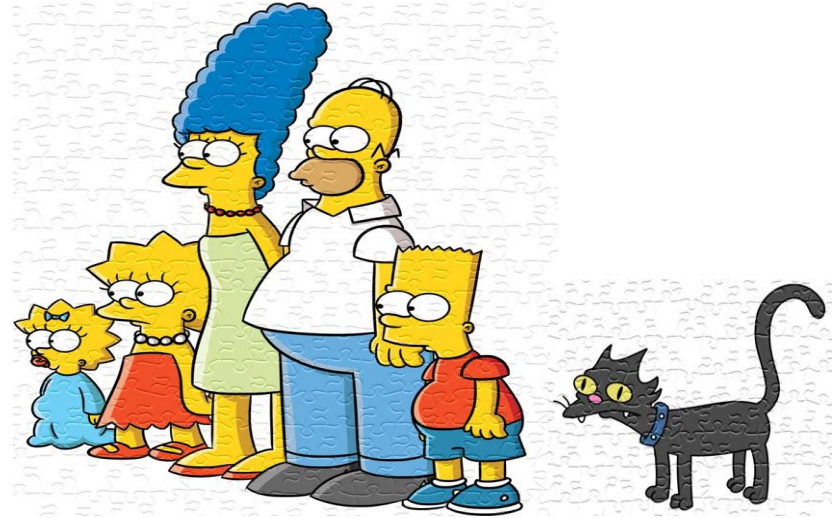
# What is the core/accessory/pangenome?

- Bacterial strains have different sets of genes
- Present in all/nearly all strains in a species – **core**
- Present only in some strains – **accessory**
- Everything seen in a species - **pangenome**

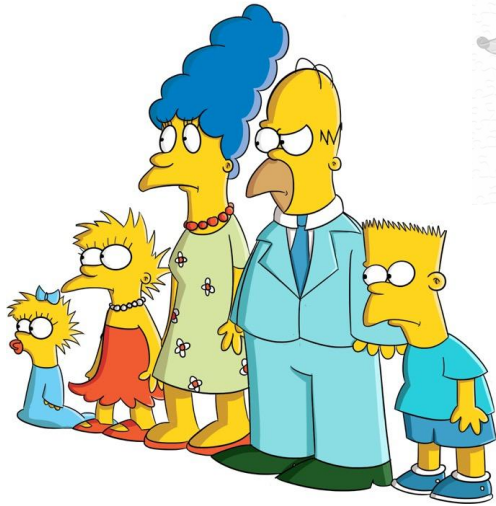
# Comparing genomes



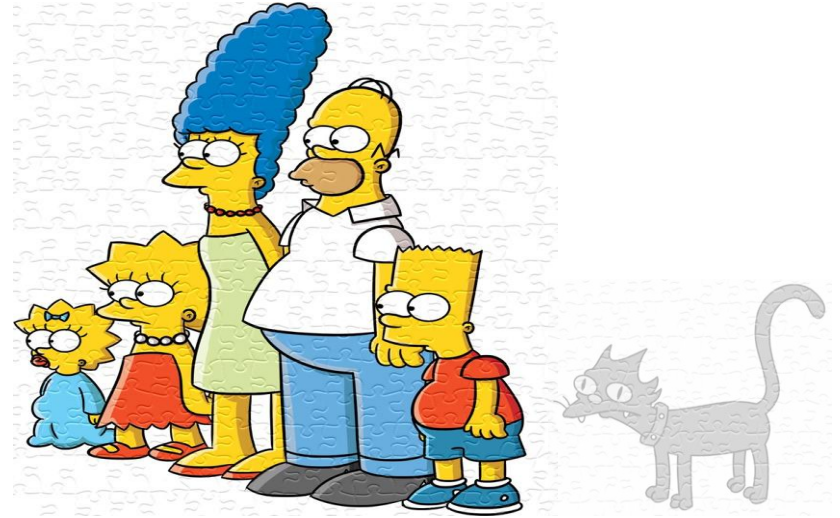
vs.



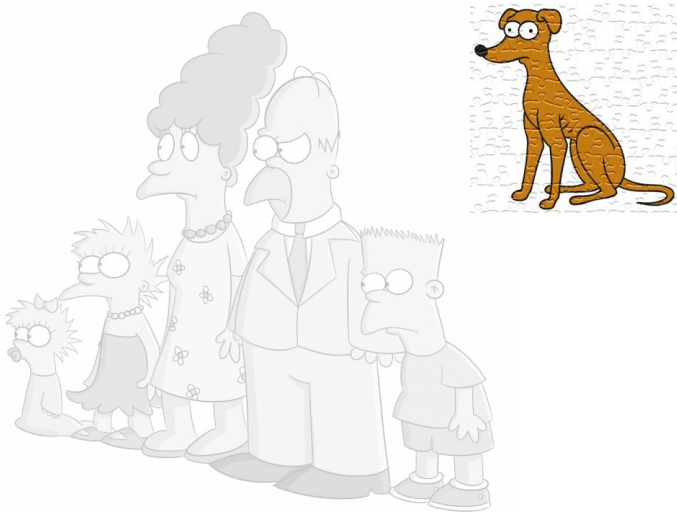
# Core



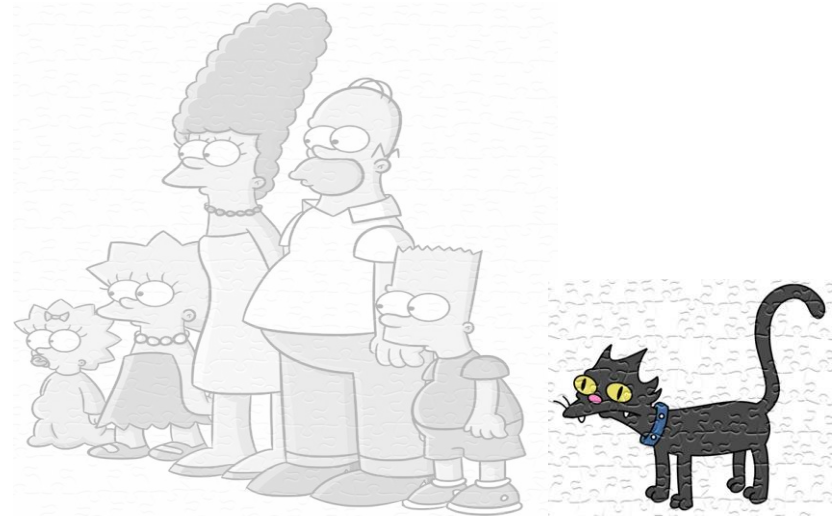
vs.



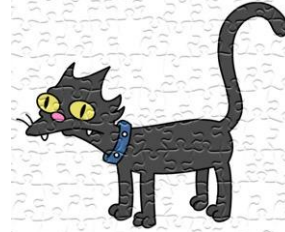
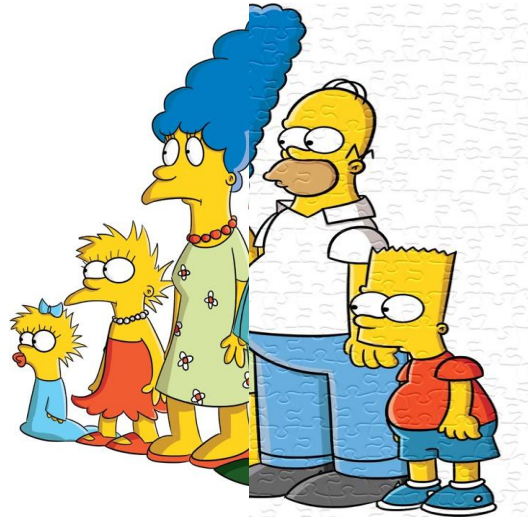
# Accessory



vs.



# Pan



# Why look at the pangenome?

- Choice of reference genome biases the gene content
- Find pathways/genes present in only some strains
  - virulence genes, antibiotic resistant genes, metabolic pathways
- Association of genes with other characteristics
  - virulence, environmental vs clinical isolates, disease severity
- Core genome are in every strain, represent essential genes

# Five genomes



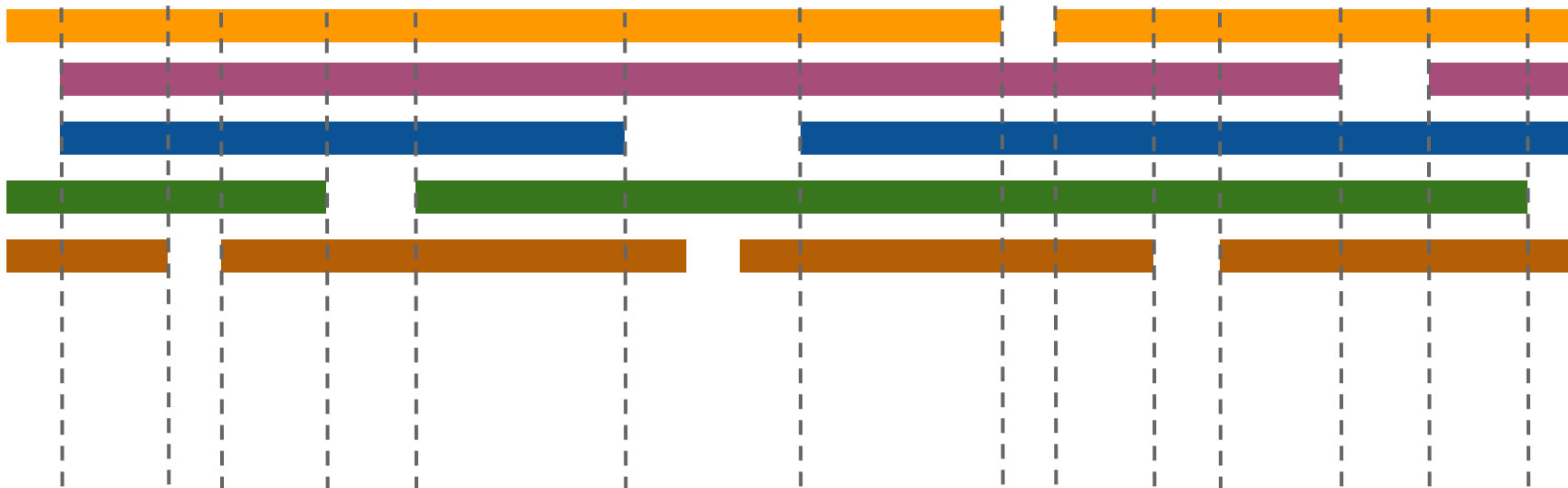


# Whole genome multiple alignment ^

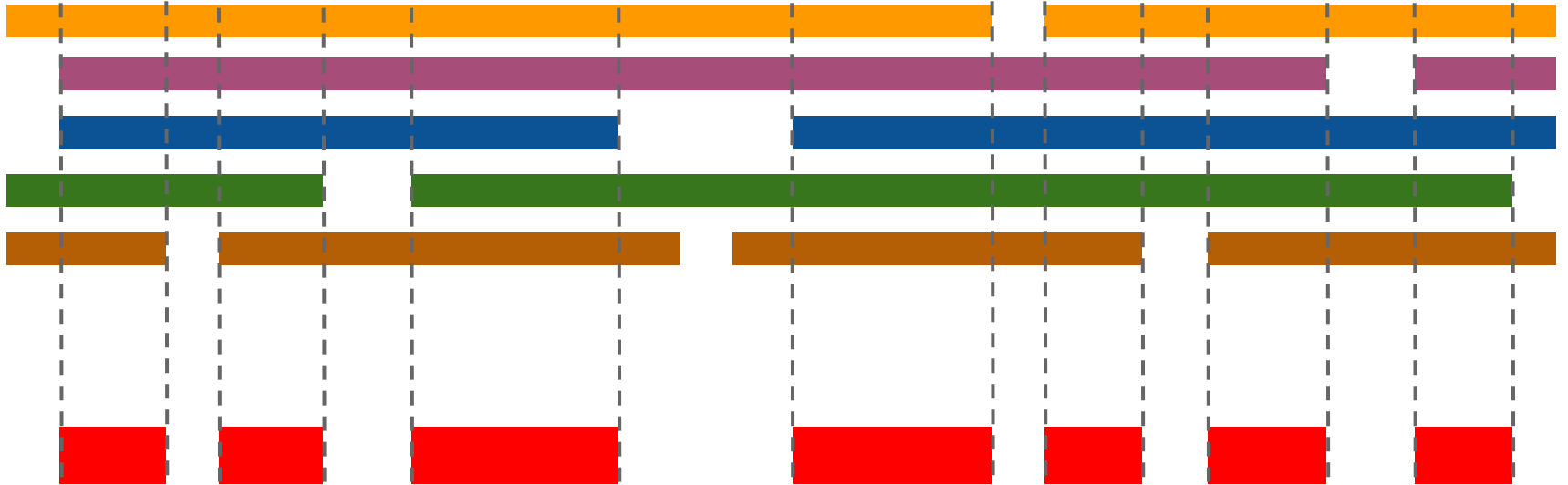


^ this problem is intractable

# Find “common” segments

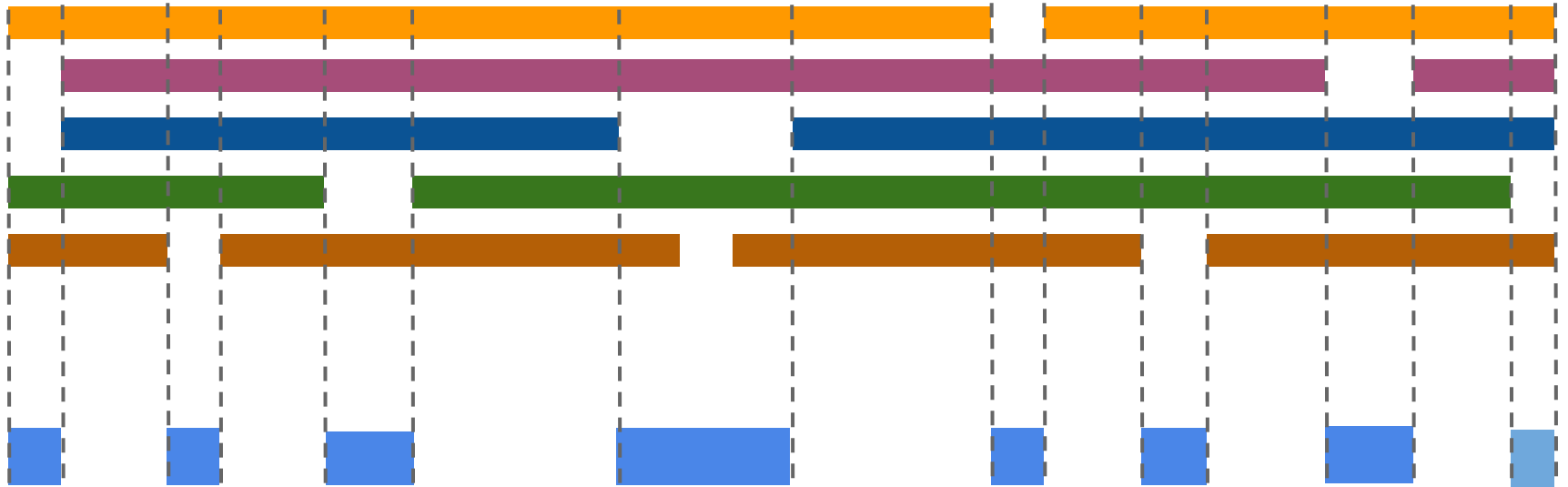


# The core genome



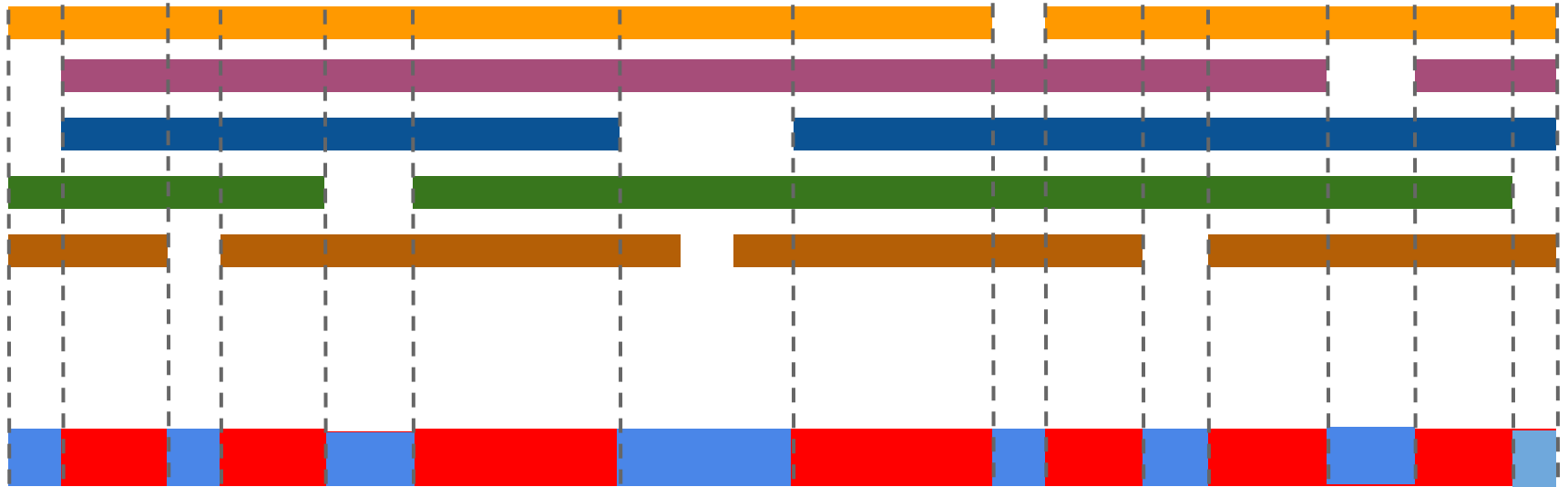
Core is common to all & has similar sequence.

# The accessory genome



Accessory = not core (but still similar within)

# The pan genome



$$\text{Pan} = \text{Core} + \text{Accessory}$$

# Determining the pan genome

# Whole genome alignment is difficult !



Rearrangements.  
Sequence divergence.  
Duplications.

Does not scale  
computationally.

# Reframing the problem

Align whole genomes  
(DNA)

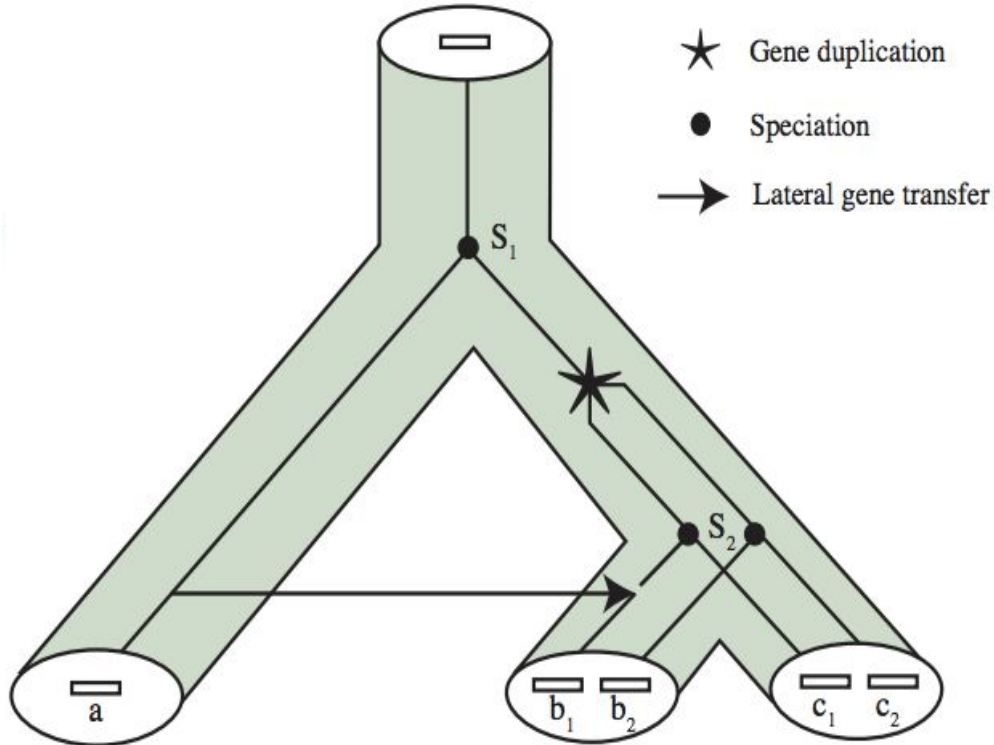


Cluster homologous genes  
(DNA or AA)





# Homologs = common ancestor



Ortholog  
Speciation

Paralog  
Duplication

Xenolog  
Lateral transfer

# Homolog clustering



- :: Group homologous proteins together
  - : exploit sequence similarity + synteny + operons
  - : all versus all sequence comparison (not scalable)
    - DNA or amino acid (fast heuristics)
  - : difficulty increases with taxa distance
- :: Depends on annotation quality
  - Missing genes
  - False genes

# Typical workflow

- :: *De novo* assembly - SPAdes
- :: Annotation - Prokka
- :: Pan-genome - Roary
- :: Visualise - Phandango

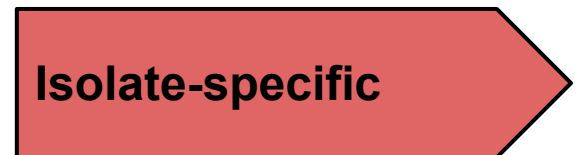
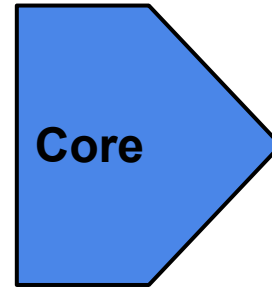


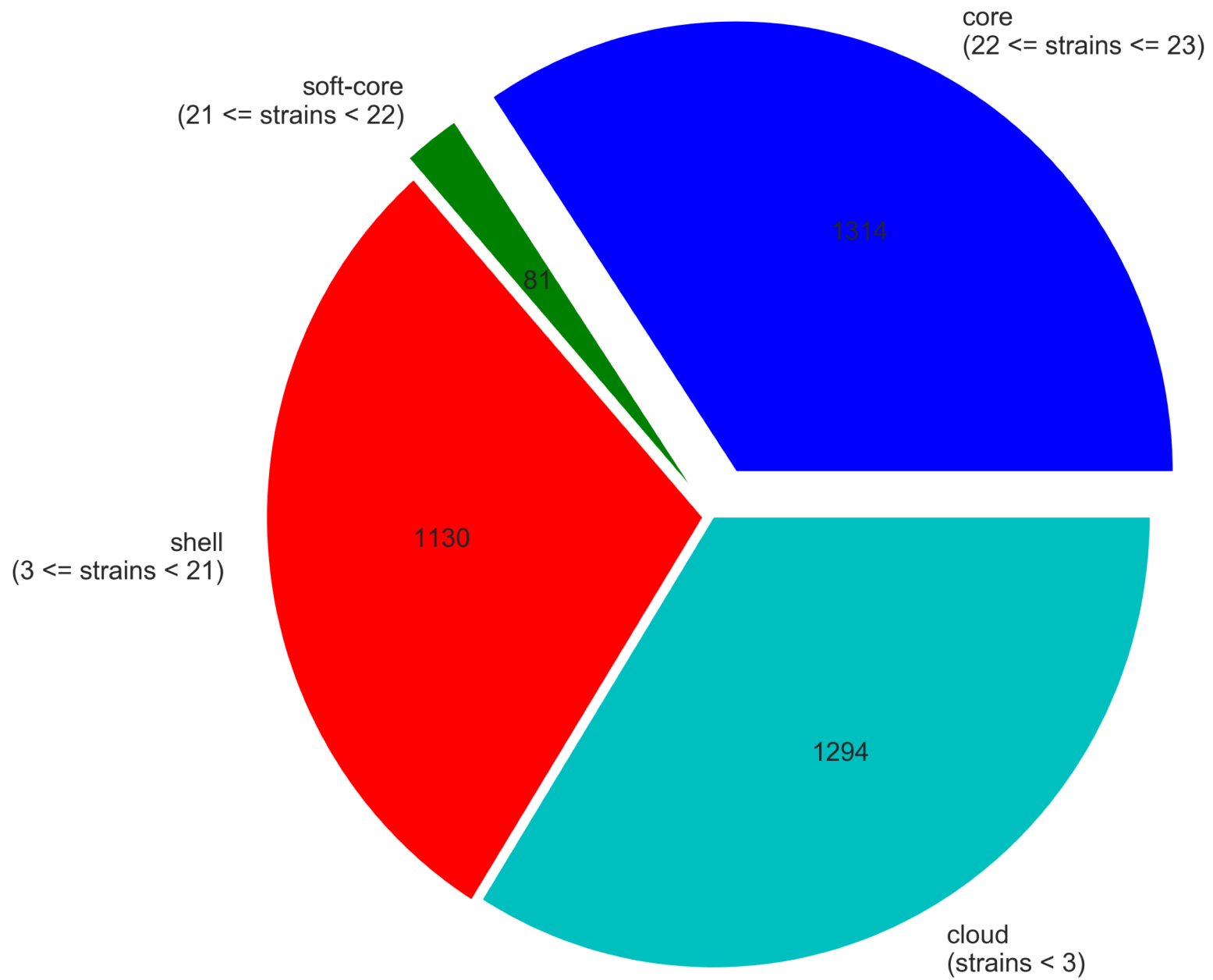
Roary: the Pan  
Genome Pipeline

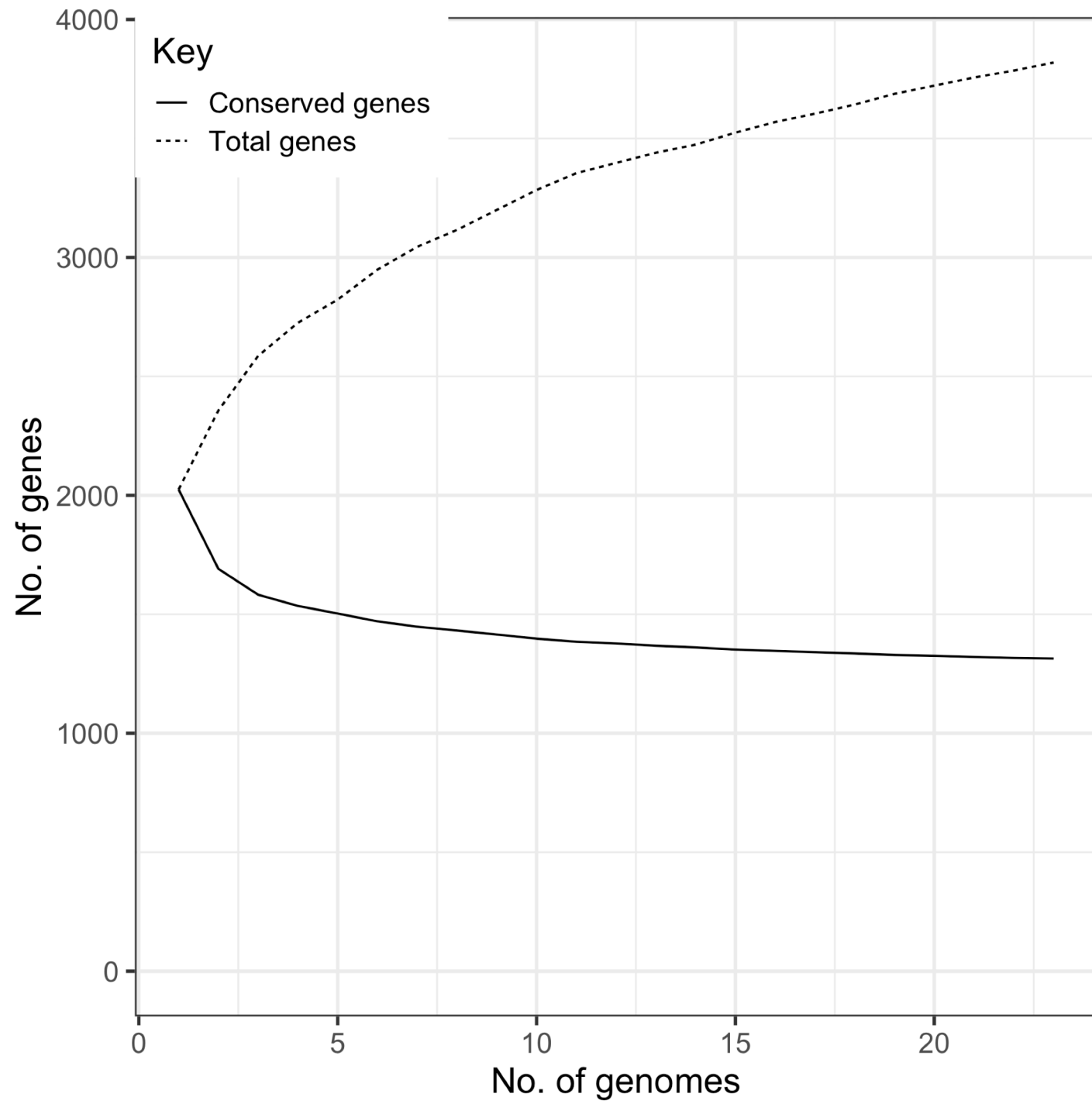


# Roary → matrix / spreadsheet

<b>CLUSTER</b>	<b>STRAIN1</b>	<b>STRAIN2</b>	<b>STRAIN3</b>
00001	DNO1000	EHEC1000	MRSA_1000
00002	DNO1001	EHEC1002	MRSA_1001
00003	DNO1002	EHEC1003	MRSA_1002
00004	DNO1003	EHEC1004	MRSA_1003
00005	DNO1004	EHEC1005	MRSA_1022
:	:	:	:
02314	DNO1005	na	MRSA_1023
02315	DNO1451	EHEC3215	na
02316	na	EHEC3216	MRSA_1923
:	:	:	:
04197	DNO1456	na	na
04198	na	EHEC3877	na
04199	na	na	MRSA_0533

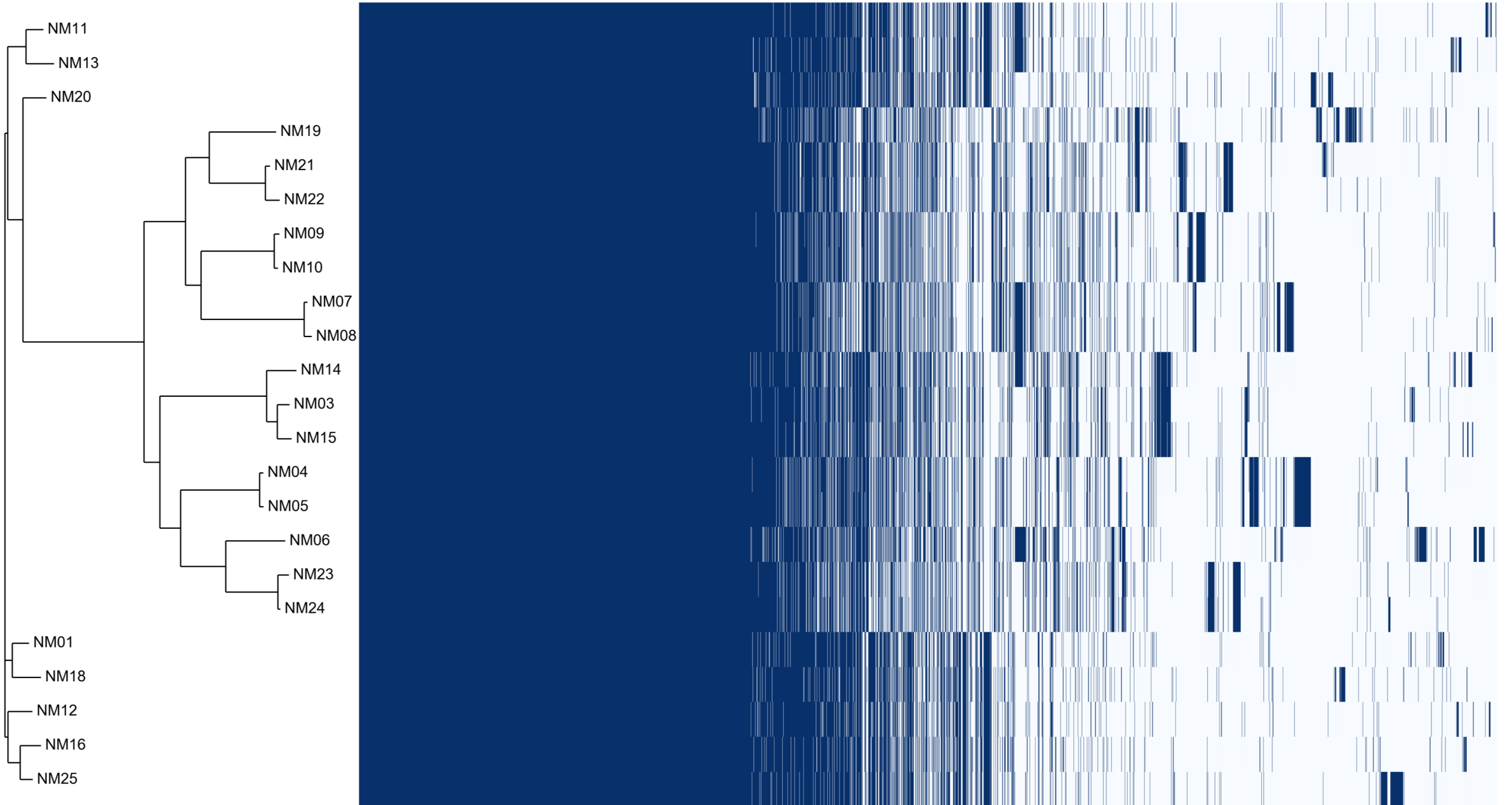






Roary matrix  
(3819 gene clusters)

Tree  
(23 strains)



# Visualisation tools

- Phandango demo