

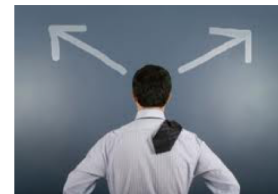
25th - 29th March 2019

Genome Assembly



Activities

- A paper genome assembly
- *de novo* Assembly of a bacterial genome sequence from an Illumina readset
- Annotation of the draft genome sequence



The first analysis step is either:

- ***de novo* assembly**

- reconstruct the original sequences from reads alone
- like a jigsaw puzzle but ambiguous

- **Align to reference (Read Mapping)**

- find where reads fit on a known sequence
- can not always be uniquely placed

de novo Assembly

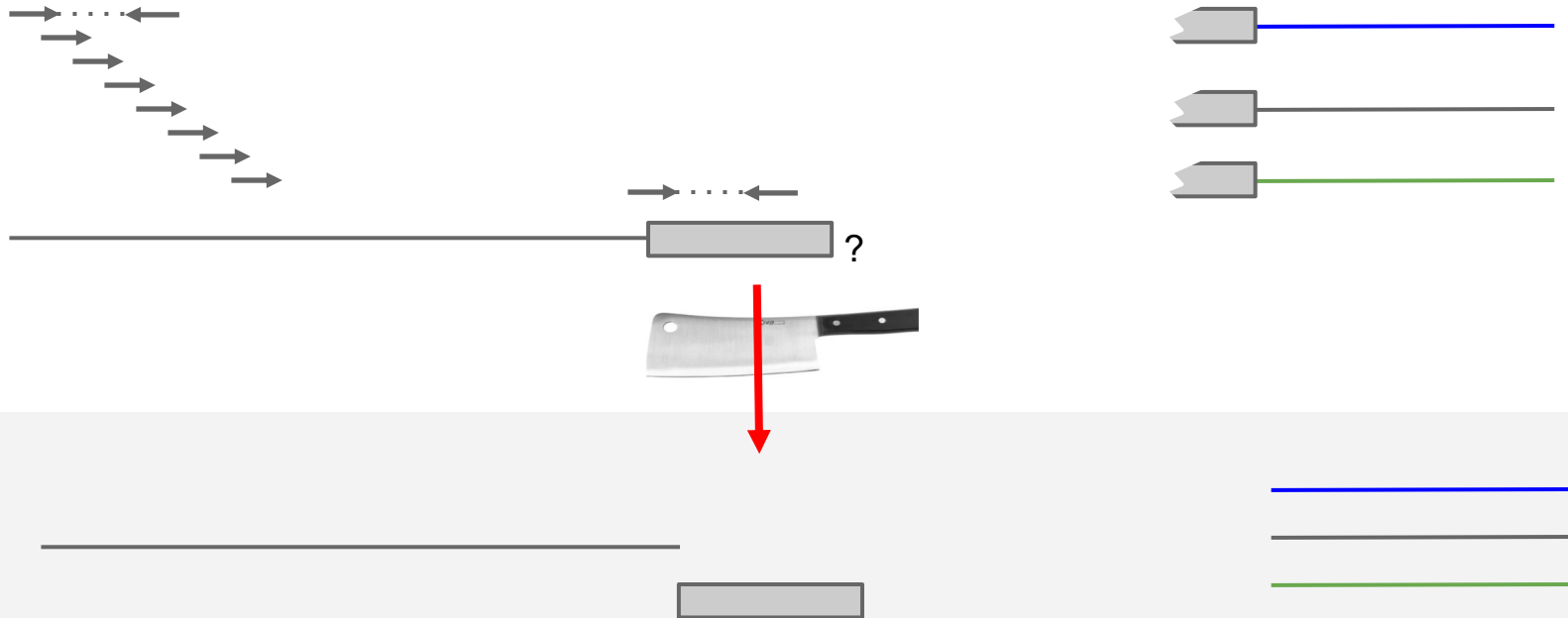


de novo Assembly

- *Reconstruct the original DNA sequences using the sequence reads alone*
- When is *de novo* assembly required?
 - new "non-model" organisms
 - no sufficiently related reference genome
 - novel DNA segments
 - novel RNA transcripts and splice variants
 - discover fusion genes
 - identify contamination

de novo Assembly

- *One contig per chromosome/plasmid*
 - not with current Illumina sequencing technology



Long Reads

- One contig per Chromosome?
 - When Reads are longer than Longest Repeated in a genome
 - Bacteria: rRNA operons, transposons: longest ~7 kb
 - PacBio, Oxford Nanopore - Reads longer than 7 kb
- Still expensive
 - extra information does not always justify the extra cost

de novo Assembly

What Purpose?

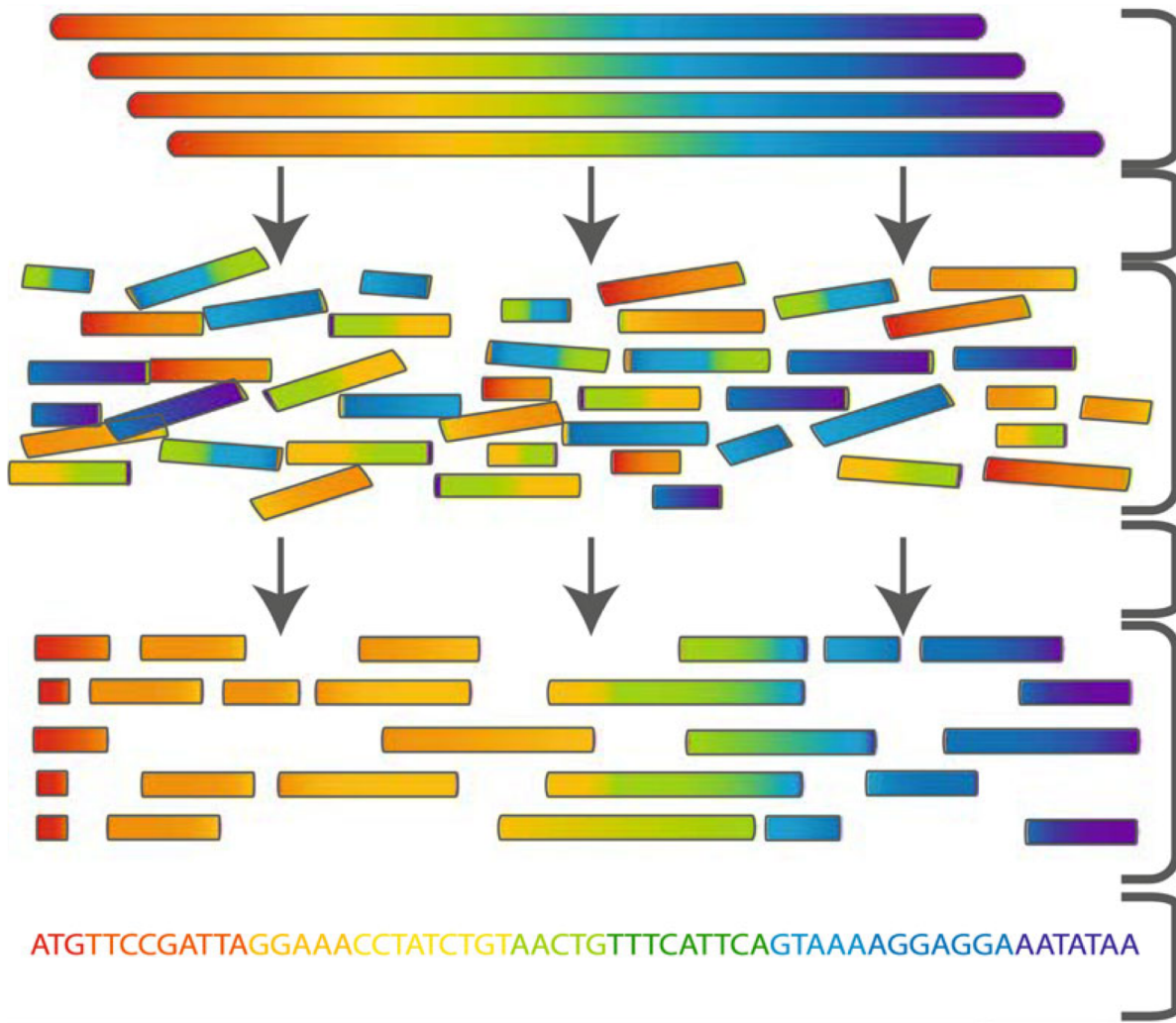
- Reconstruction of the genome sequence
 - conservative (no false joins!)

Output?

- A set of Contigs - multi-fasta file

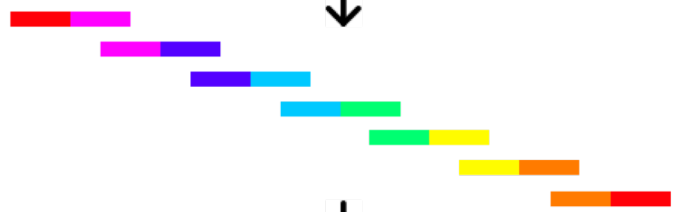
Software?

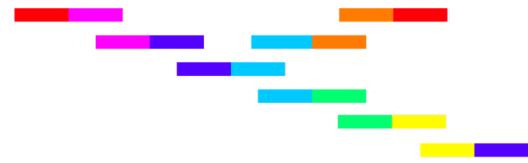
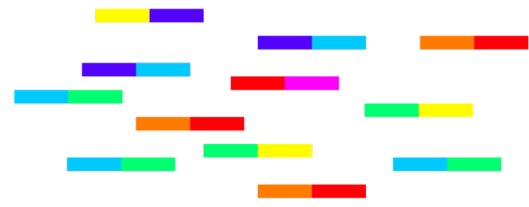
- Illumina reads: *Velvet*, *MegaHit* or *SPAdes* *Shovill*
Unicycler

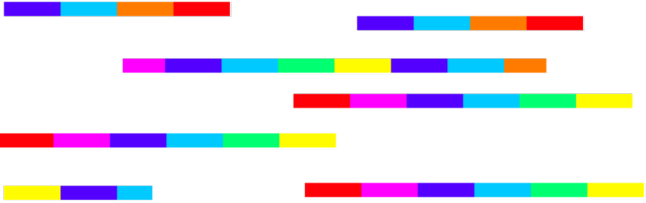












Exercise:
*Paper genome
assembly*

Assemble these 45 sequences

_ass _gen _gen mbly acte al_g al_g al_g al_g al_g asse

asse asse bact cter cter cter cter e_as e_as e_as enom

enom eria gejo geno ial_ ial_ ial_ me_a me_a me_a mial

ome_ ome_ ome_ ome_ me_a rial rial semb semb semb teri

Answer

bacterial_genome_assembly

Assessing assembly quality

- How many contigs?
- How long are the contigs?
- How correct are the contigs?