

Assembling Sequences Using Trace Signals and Additional Sequence Information

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Problem definition

dktz

Signal problems

DNA problems

• Chemical properties – Coiling of DNA – Problems with dye chemistry • Repetitive elements – Standard short term repeat (ALU, REPT etc.) – Long term repeats of sometimes several kb

Conventional assembly

dkiz.

Assembler: Input

- Collection of reads
	- unknown relationship
	- unknown direction

• Each read

- unknown error distribution
- sequencing vector tagged
- trace signal information
- opt. base quality values
- opt. quality clipping, marking HCRs (High Confidence Regions)
- opt. standard repeats tagged
- opt. template information

Assembly: Framework

- Establishing relationships of each read against each other results in full oversight over the whole assembly
- Problem: k reads \rightarrow time complexity $O(k^2)$
- Fast read comparison routines needed
- Smith-Waterman has O(mn), very slow

DNA-SAND algorithm

- Shift-AND algorithm: fault tolerant, O(cmn)
- modified Shift-AND for read comparison, DNA-SAND: fault tolerant, O(cn) with 0<c<12
- high sensitivity and specificity

– less than 0.75% missed overlaps

– around 45-50% false positive hits

Assembly: Framework

• Fault tolerant

- Sandsieve principle: obvious mismatches discarded, potential matches remembered
- Check each read in forward and reverse complement direction

Overlap confirmation

- Evaluates potential overlaps
- Standard (banded) Smith-Waterman algorithm: max(O(bm), O(bn))
- Rough calculation of SW match quality, eliminating false positive DNA-SAND matches
- Calculate an "alignment weight" for accepted overlaps

Overlap confirmation

- Accepted match
	- Overlap: 196 bases
	- Score: 180
	- Score ratio: 92%
- Weight: 151817

- Rejected match
	- Out of band!
	- Overlap: 204 bases
	- Score: 133
	- Score ratio: 65%

Building a weighted graph

Example: 6 reads

All possible overlaps for 2 reads

Building a weighted graph

Pruned by DNA-SAND

Building a weighted graph

Building contigs

- Multiple alignment is too slow
- Building a consensus by iteratively aligning reads against existing consensus
- Important:
	- Order of read alignments
	- Finding good alignment candidates
	- Possibility to reject candidates

Interaction: Pathfinder & Contig

• Pathfinder:

- search good starting point for contig building
- find good alignment candidates to add to existing contig
- always inspect alternative paths in overlap graph

• Contig:

- accept reads that match to existing consensus
- reject reads that do not match
- find inconsistencies that ´build up slowly´ and mark these

Pathfinder: Strategy

• Finding starting points: – Search for node with a high number of reasonably weighted edges – Exclude edges below threshold • Finding next alignment candidate: – Find reads with best nodes in contig – Recursively analyse best edges in graph

Contig: Strategy

- Align given read of given edge to existing contig at approximated position
- Accept read that match
- Reject reads that introduce
	- significantly higher error rates in contig than predicted by weighted edge
	- many non-editable errors in repetitive regions
	- inconsistencies with given template insert sizes

Contig: Raw

dKA

Contig: Edited

dkfz

Contig: Raw

dKA

Contig: Edited

dKA7

Extending HCRs

- ´beef up´existing contigs; trivial, very fast
- extend existing contigs; simple, quick
- find new contigs to build; bold, slow

Data preprocessing

Fast read comparison

Status

- beta-testing almost completed
- assembler & editor in use to assemble projects up to 10.000 reads
- first evaluation: human finished 35kb project (Golden Standard) without fine-tuning assembled contigs have 99,9x% identity
- whole genome shotgun with 23.000 reads in preparation
- other applications like EST clustering?

Canonical Homepage

http://www.dkfz-heidelberg.de/mbp-ased/

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