



#### Assembly and validation of a draft genome of Brassica napus using skim genotyping by sequencing

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#### **Overview**

- Genome assembly challenges
- Validating genome assemblies
- Genotyping by sequencing
- Placing missing contigs
- Clustering based validation



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# The challenge of genome sequencing





# The challenge of genome sequencing

#### Draft genome sequence of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) provides a resource for trait improvement

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Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) is the second most widely grown legume crop after soybean, accounting for a substantial proportion of human dietary nitrogen intake and playing a crucial role in food security in developing countries. We report the ~738-Mb draft whole genome shotgun sequence of CDC Frontier, a *kabuli* incickpea variety, which contains an estimated 28,269 genes. Resequencing and analysis of 90 cultivated and wild genotypes from ten countries identifies targets of both breeding-associated genetic sweeps and breeding-associated balancing selection. Candidate genes for disease resistance and agronomic traits are highlighted, including traits that distinguish the two main market classes of cultivated chickpea—*desi* and *kabuli*. These data comprise a resource for chickpea improvement through molecular breeding and provide insights into both genome diversity and domestication.



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#### Kabuli chickpea reference





#### ACPFG AUSTRALIAN AUSTRALIAN AUSTRALIAN FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS FULD

#### Kabuli chickpea reference





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## Desi chickpea reference





# How do we validate and fix a reference genome









- Determine SNPs by sequencing parents and running SGSautoSNP
- Low coverage skim sequence segregating population
- Map reads to the reference genome
- Call genotype where reads cover previously defined SNP
- Impute and clean to define haplotype blocks



Call genotype of previously predicted SNPs



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#### Haplotype blocks

Т	A	G	G	Т	С	С	А	G	G	А	Т	А	А	Т
Ν	Т	С	С	А	G	G	С	Т	С	G	С	G	G	С
TN1	А	G	G	Т	С	С	А	G	G	А	Т	А	А	Т
TN2	A	G	G	т	С	С	А	G	G	А	т	А	А	т
TN3	т	С	С	А	G	G	С	G	G	А	т	А	А	Т
TN4	А	G	G	Т	С	С	А	G	G	А	Т	А	А	Т
TN5	т	С	С	А	G	G	С	Т	С	G	С	G	G	С
TN6	А	G	G	т	С	С	А	G	G	А	Т	А	А	Т
TN7	т	С	С	А	G	G	С	т	С	G	С	G	G	С



#### Pre imputation







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## After imputation and cleaning





## Genotyping by sequencing

- 92 double haploid Tapidor x Ningyou individuals
- Called SNPs for parents, assigned parental genotypes to all alleles in the population
- Used these alleles to
  - create genetic maps
  - place unplaced contigs
  - identify misplaced and chimeric contigs



## **GBS** applications

Check for misplaced contigs based on recombination events shared between individuals



 Red:Tapidor, green: Ningyou, dark red: heterozygous allele, white: missing





## Placing unplaced contigs: contigPlacer

- Compare unplaced contigs with all placed contigs
- Use metaSNPs
- Penalized Hamming distance to compare alleles between two SNPs
- Places unplaced contig next to the best possible placed contig
- Possible to reverse contig if latter half of contig fits better to best partner than first half



### contigPlacer 1





Unplaced contig





## contigPlacer 2







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#### contigPlacer 3























## Clustering

LG1





## Placing contigs in Darmor

- Total size: 850 Mbp
- Was 645 Mbp placed in pseudomolecules
- Now 800 Mbp placed in pseudomolecules,
- 50 Mbp unplaced (contigs with no SNPs or chimeric)
- Genes on pseudomolecules from 63,904 to 75,955
- Only 3,528 genes remain unplaced



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