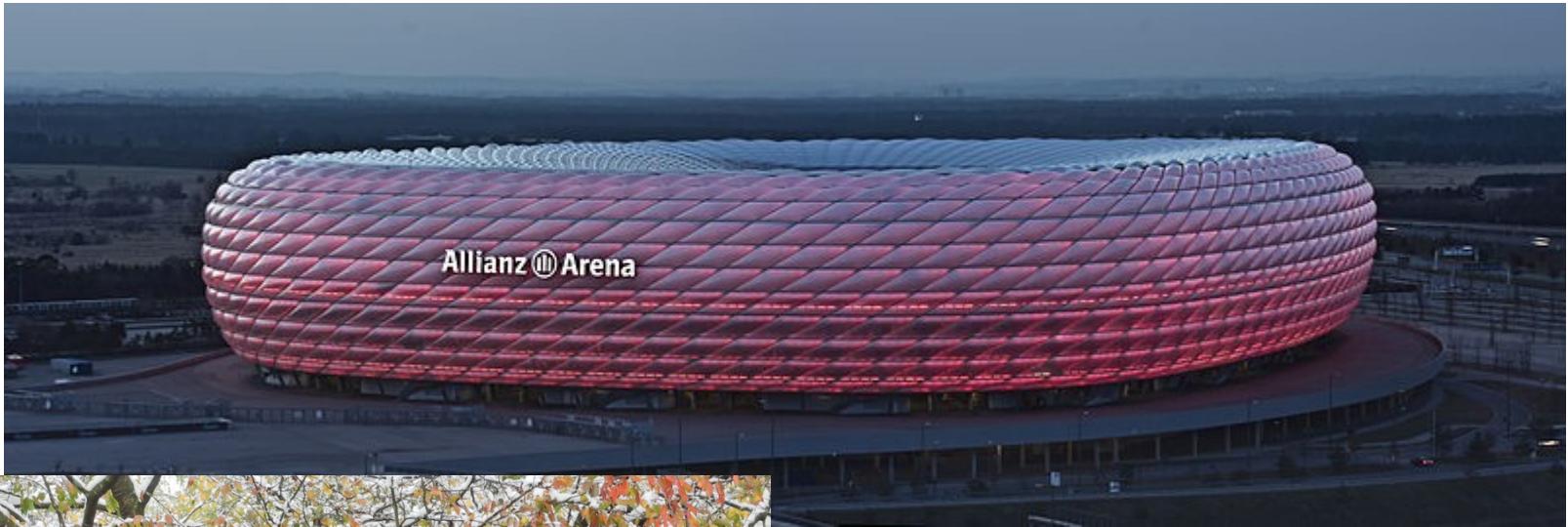


An Introduction into analysis and data generation concepts for complex triticeae genomes – barley&wheat

*How/where to access the barley&wheat genome data?
MIPS PlantsDB tutorial - exercises*

*Manuel Spannagl&Kai Bader
Klaus Mayer
MIPS, Helmholtz Center Munich*

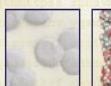
Who we are...



c/o Richard Bartz, wikipedia



Helmholtz
German Research Center for Environmental Health



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Outline(1)

- Short introduction into data generation and analysis concepts for complex triticeae genomes: **the barley genome:**
 - Barley „genome zipper“
 - Barley genome sequencing, physical+genetic map integration
 - Gene prediction and annotation in barley
 - Comparative genomics in triticeae genomes

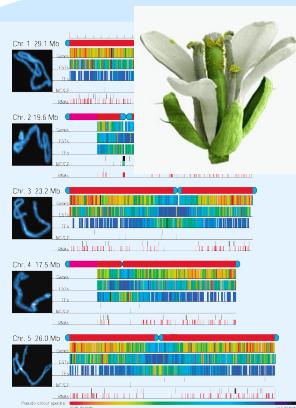
Outline(2)

- Analysing the 17 Gb **genome sequence of bread wheat** using NGS sequencing
- *Optional:* Access to the **Barley physical and genetic maps** – a tutorial intro (based on slides from [Nils Stein, IPK](#))

Outline(3)

- **Barley&Wheat genome database resources:**
 - **MIPS PlantsDB tutorial:** how to access and analyse barley&wheat genome data within a comparative database framework – **interactive exercises**
 - **Homework exercises:** a „real-world“ use case accessing the barley genome databases – solutions provided

BioGreenformatics: From Models to Crops, from Pets to Beasts



Arabidopsis thaliana (*Nature*, 2000)

Medicago (*Nature*, 2011)

Tomato (*Nature*, 2012)

Sorghum (*Nature*, 2009)

Brachypodium (*Nature*, 2010)

Maize (*Genome Research*, 2006, *Plant Phys.* 2008, *PNAS* 2008)

Barley (*Plant Phys.* 2009, *Plant Cell* 2011, *Nature* 2012) ***Arabidopsis lyrata*** (*Nature Genetics* 2011)

Physcomitrella patens (*Science* 2008) ***Aegilops tauschii*** (*Nature*, under revision)

Oryza (*Genome Research* 2001; *in prep*)

Wheat (*Plant Cell* 2011; *Plant Journal* 2012, *Nature* 2012)

Rye (*PNAS* 2012; *in prep.*)

Lolium (*submitted*) ***Festuca*** (*submitted*) ***Spirodella*** (*in prep.*) ***Micromonas*** (*Science* 2009)

While NGS democratized sequencing the analytical bottleneck gets more pronounced.
Cardamine hirsuta

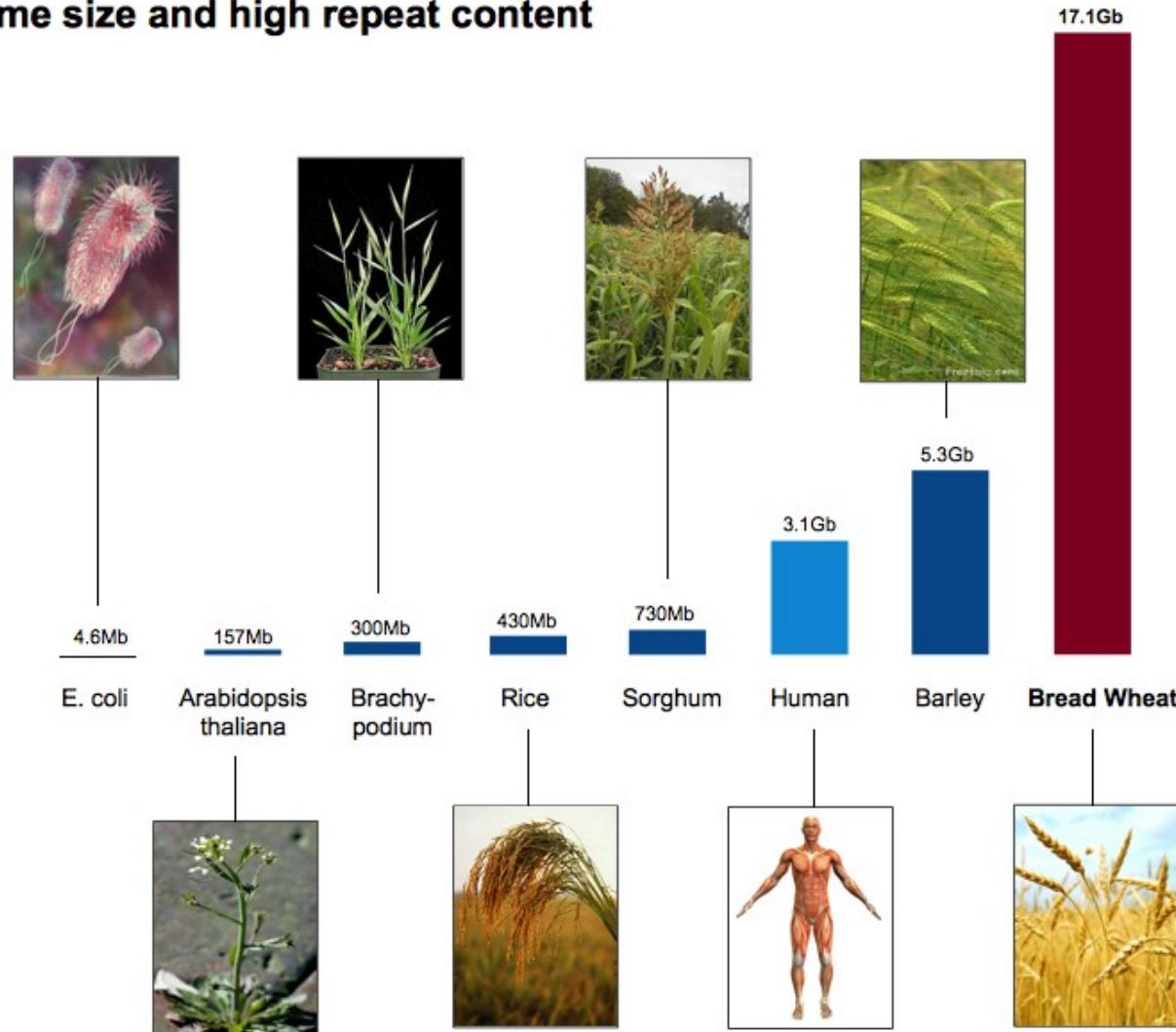


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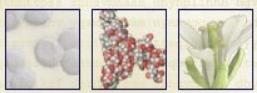
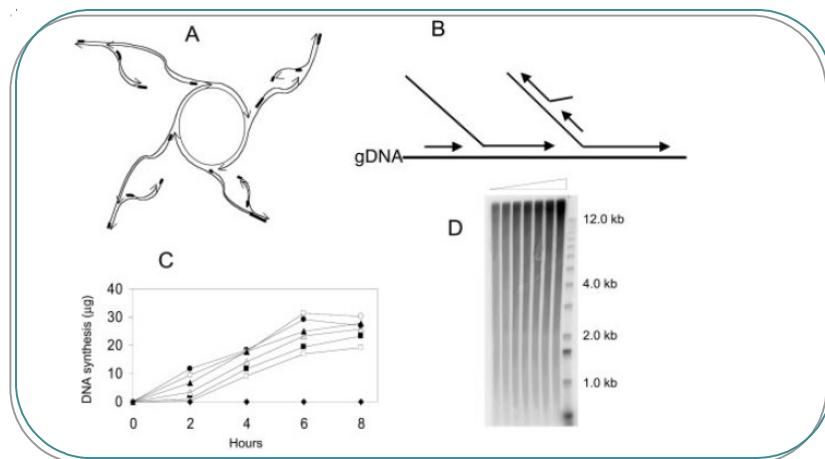
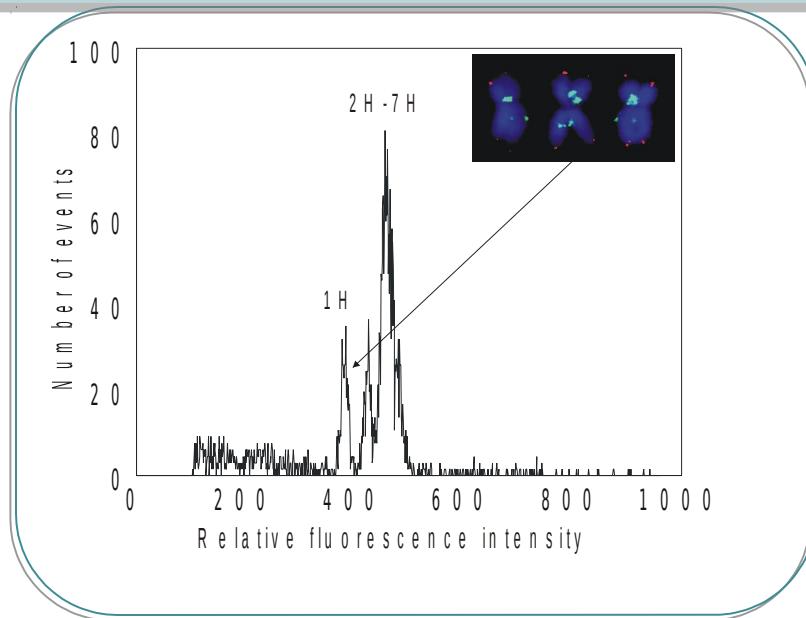
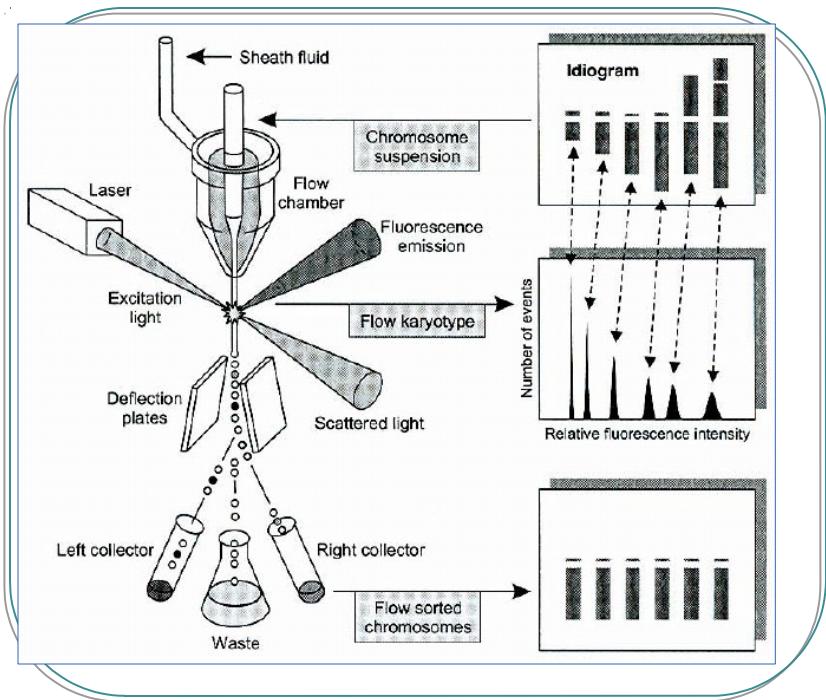


The Challenge

► Big genome size and high repeat content



Reduction of complexity by chromosome sorting



Barley WGS sequencing

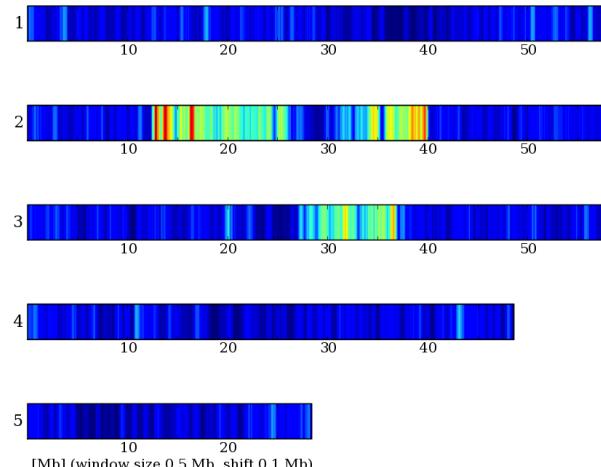
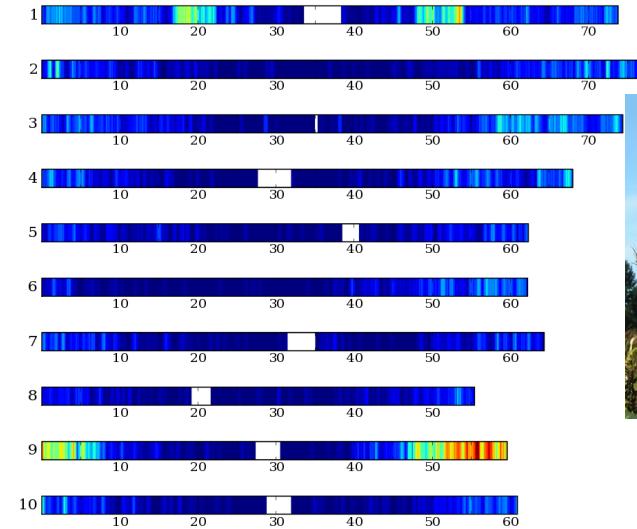
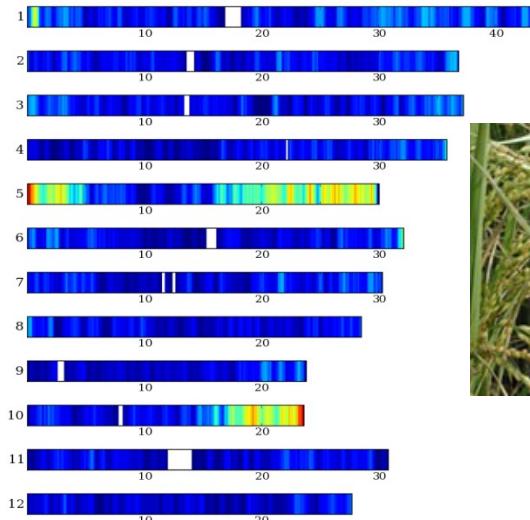
Barley reference sequence - Illumina

Morex 50x WGS assembly 3, repeat masked

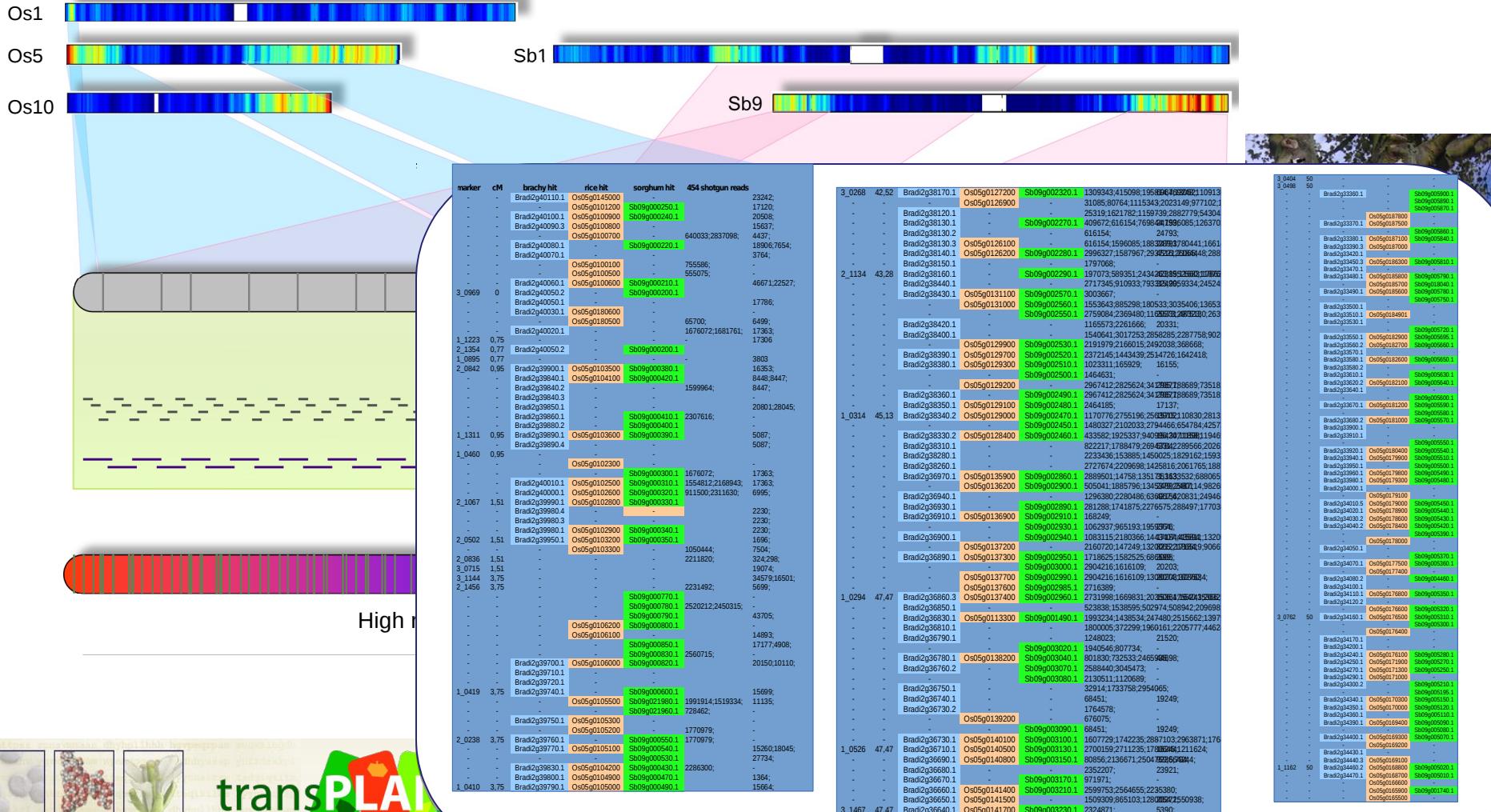
- 2,670,738 contigs
- 1,868,648,155 bp sequence (min 200bp, max 36 kbp, mean 700bp, N50 1,425 bp)
- 936,664,164 bp (50.13%) masked sequence
- chromosome arm sorting available (CarmA)
- add. varieties available: Barke, Bowman, ...



Barley vs *Brachypodium*, *Sorghum* and rice -Synteny on a per gene resolution-



Syntenic Integration generates a „GenomeZipper“



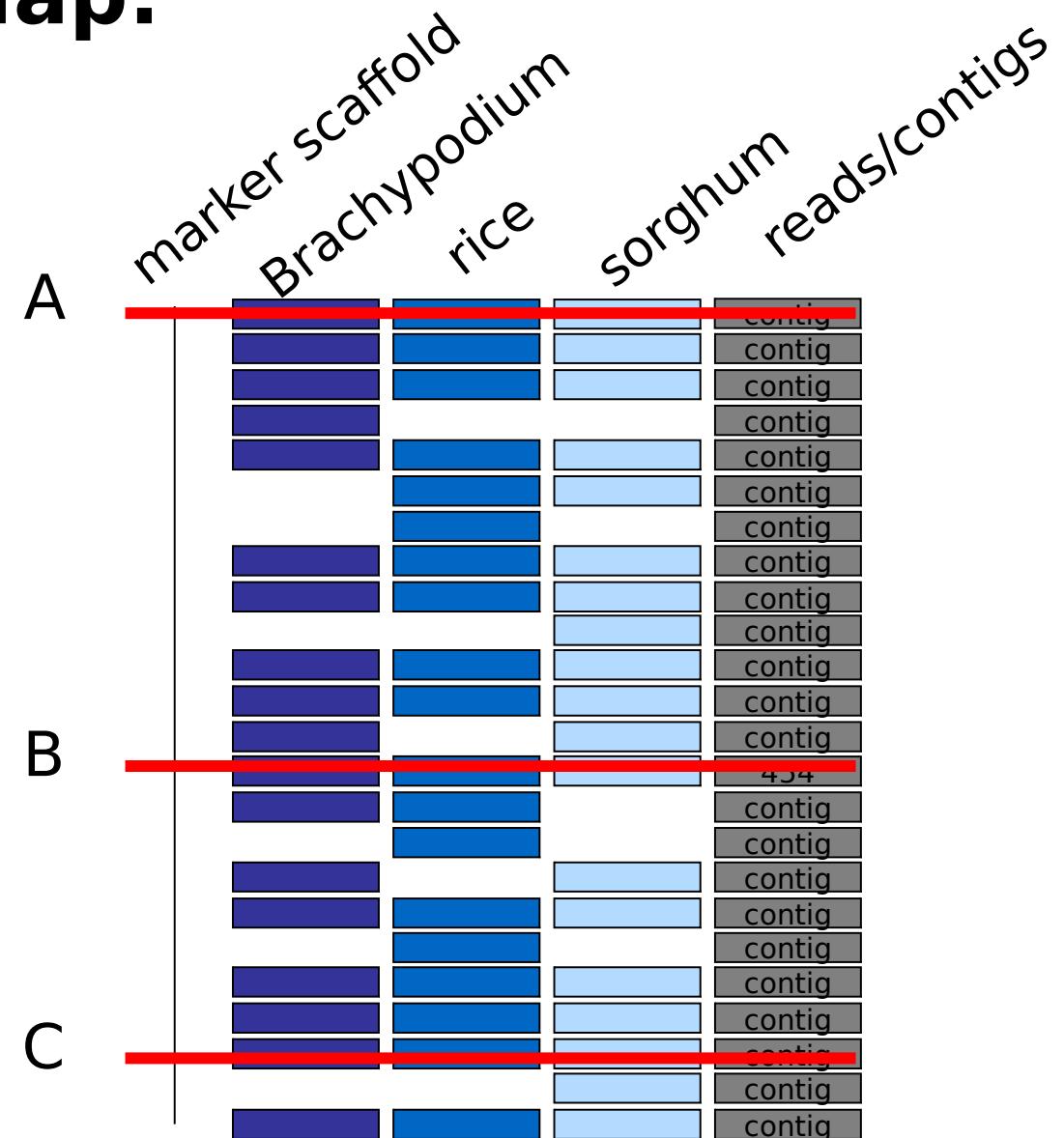
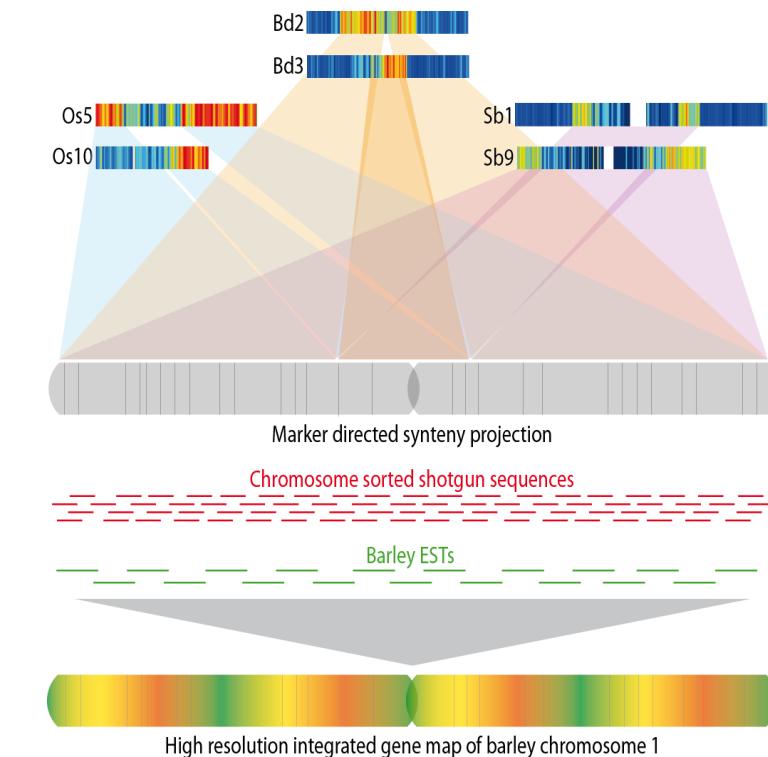
GenomeZipper...what is it? For what?

- Is an approach developed to create an ordered virtual gene map for a chromosome
- It smartly combines chromosome sorting, next generation sequencing, genetic maps, flcDNAs and systematic exploitation of conserved synteny with model grasses
- It provides a valuable surrogate for the gene space of the analyzed chromosome/genome
- Requirements:
 - Masked 454 reads/contigs
 - Orthologs from syntenic regions

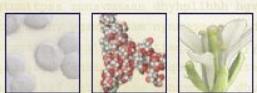
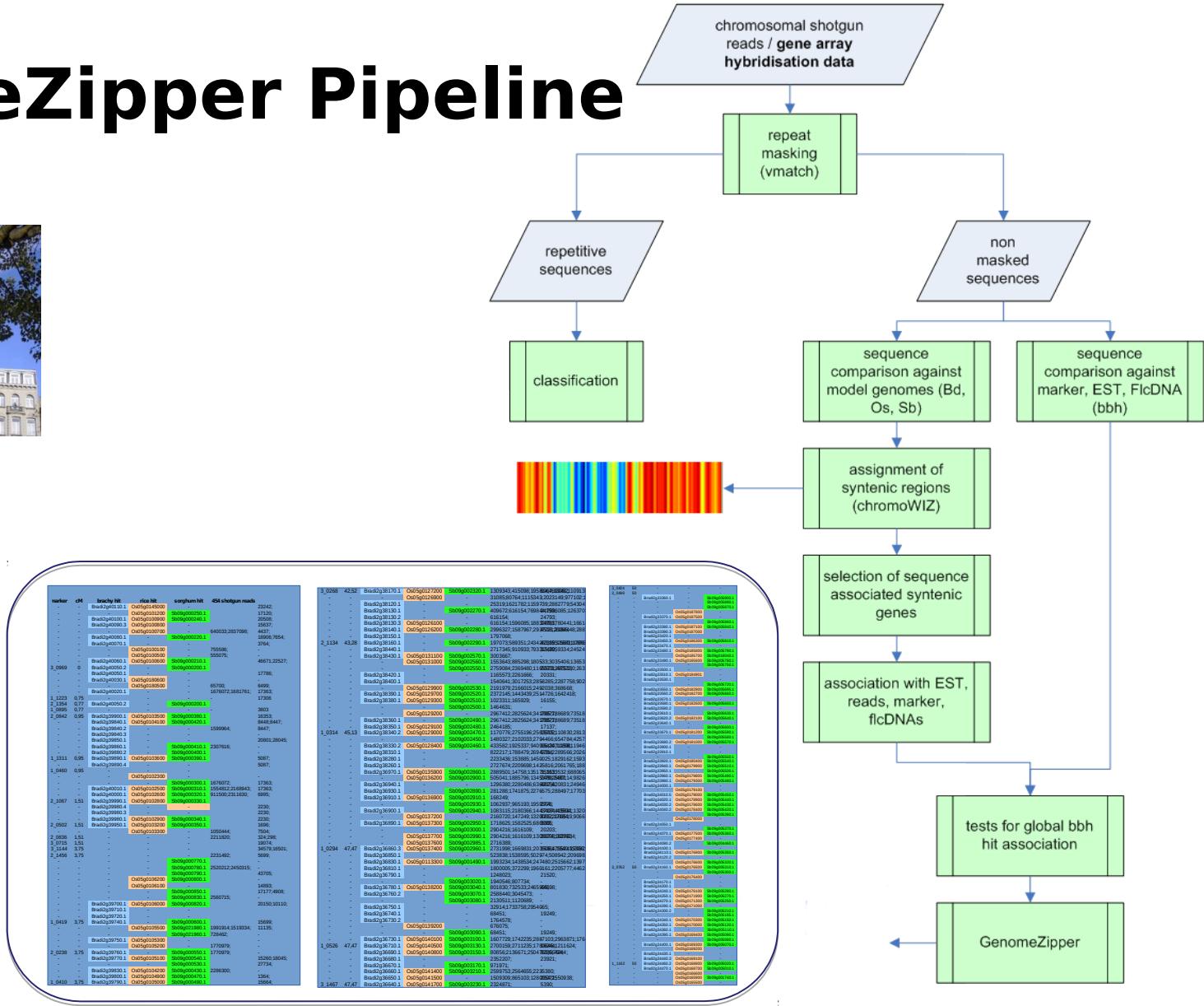
GZipper Input

marker	f _{lc} DNA	brachy	rice	sorghum	reads	ESTs
m1	c1	b1	o1	s1	r1	e1
m2	c2	b2	o2	s2	r2	e2
m3	c3	b3	o3	s3	r3	e3
m4	c4	b4	o4	s4	r4	e4
m5	c5	b5	o5	s5	r5	e5
m6	c6	b6	o6	s6	r6	e6
m7	c7	b7	o7	s7	r7	e7
m8	c8	b8	o8	s8	r8	e8
m9	c9	b9	o9	s9	r9	e9
.
.
.
mn	cn	bn	on	sn	rn	en

Virtual Gene Map: Syntenic Integration



GenomeZipper Pipeline

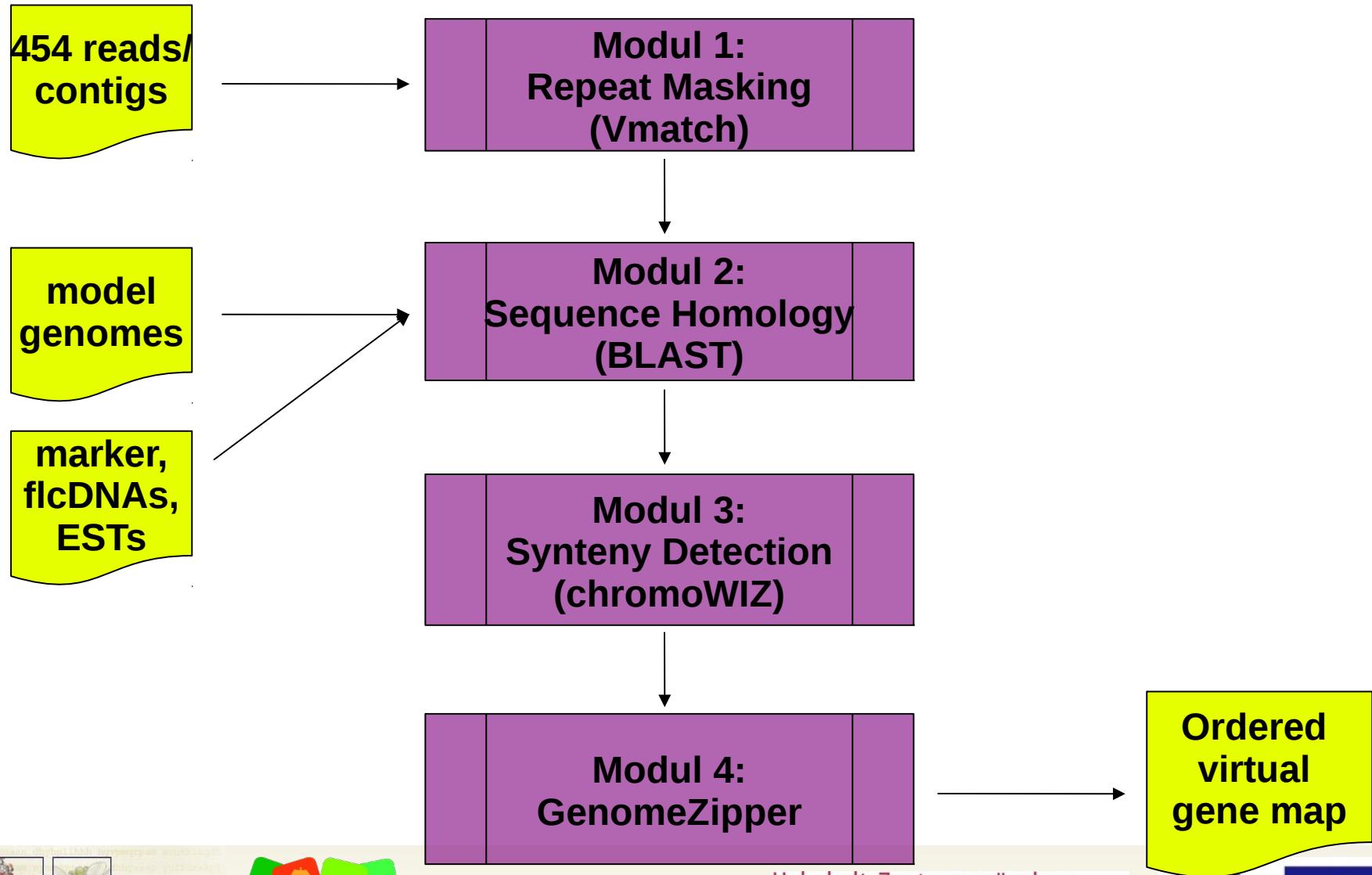


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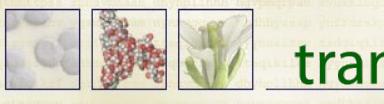
GenomeZipper pipeline



GenomeZipper: Barley Chromosomes

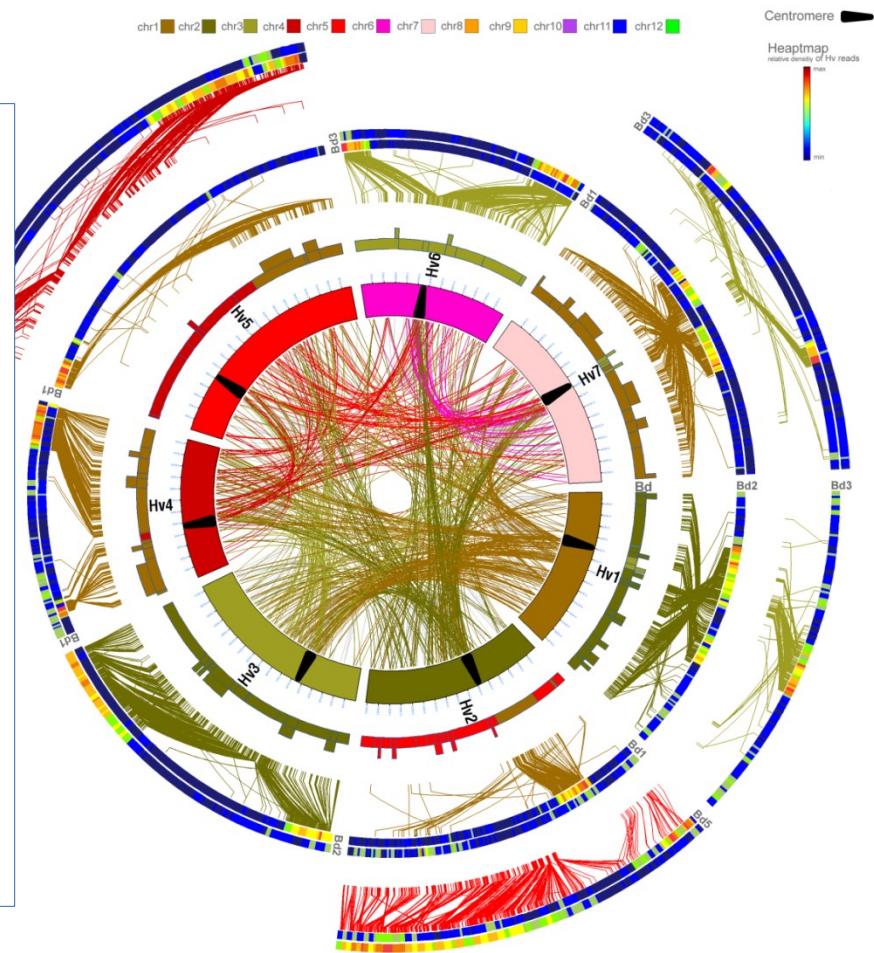
Data Sets	1H mobe	2H	3H	4H	5H	6H	7H	All
# nonredundant anchored gene loci	3,331	3,616	3,394	2,709	3,208	2,304	3,204	21,766
% markers with associated gene from ref. genome(s)	63.25	61.1	66.29	69.1	60.77	58.75	53.9	61.72
# matched barley fl-cDNAs	1,676	1,619	1,628	1,255	1,474	1,058	1,395	10,105
# nonredundant sequence reads & array hybridization probes	52,704	31,294	32,078	22,644	27,197	20,943	24,423	211,283
# nonredundant ESTs	3,543	3,678	3,392	2,605	3,354	2,387	3,120	22,079
# Brachypodium genes	2,141	2,379	2,363	1,876	2,159	1,588	1,915	14,421
# rice genes	1,845	2,073	2,016	1,614	1,576	1,348	1,621	12,093
# sorghum genes	1,833	1,946	2,039	1,284	1,695	1,369	1,721	11,887

Mayer et al. (2011): Unlocking the Barley Genome by Chromosomal and Comparative Genomics; The Plant Cell; DOI: 10.1105/tpc.110.082537



Barley - a high resolution genome scaffold

Chr./ Chr.-arm	expected Lander Waterman of high quality sequences	observed marker detection rate (sensitivity) of high quality sequences	specificity
1H (MoBe)	86,46%	98,19	88%
2HS	64,65%	82,35	97,9
2HL	79,20%	86,24	97,1
3HS	75,34%	80,58	98
3HL	83,14%	85,95	96,5
4HS	74,08%	80,55	97,9
4HL	78,56%	83,01	93,6
5HS	83,63%	90,29	97,9
5HL	75,83%	83,03	97,6
6HS	82,09%	86,29	97,8
6HL	80,60%	86,38	97,8
7HS	73,29%	80,97	97
7HL	71,35%	84,89	98



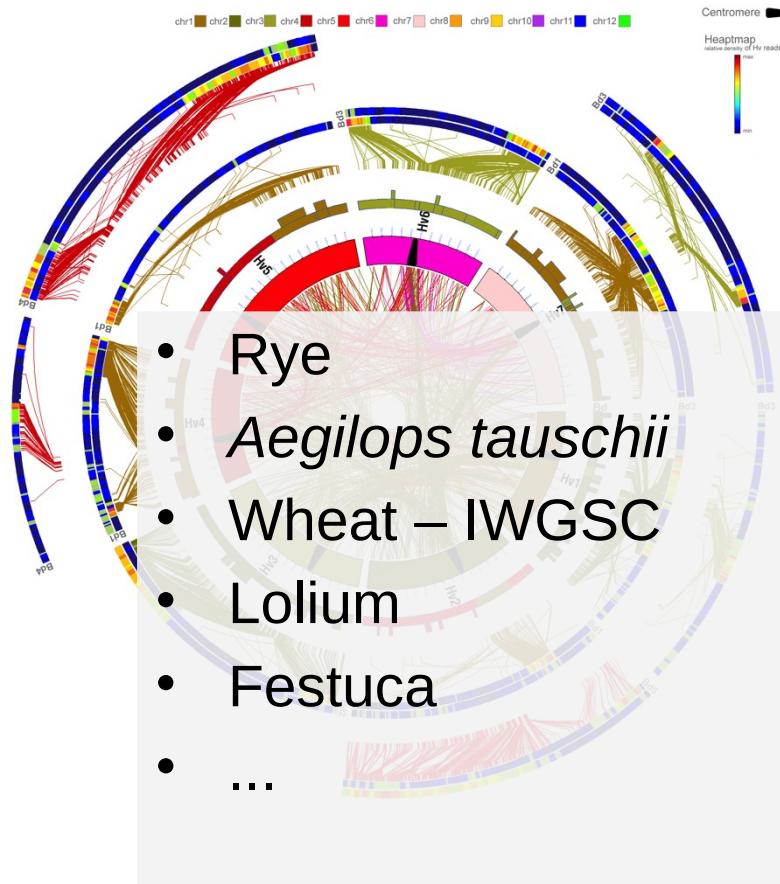
Barley Genome Zipper summary

- **22k barley genes** sequence tagged **positionally ordered and** in part associated with flcDNA & EST
- **Additional 6k genes with chromosome arm assignment**
- Resolution of appr. 0,05 (0,1) cM; 20 loci (9,3 fl-cDNAs) per cM
- >3000 (14%) genes are located in low/non-recombining regions
- All but 9 ordered and assigned to short and long arm respectively

Shortcomings:

- Can't resolve small local rearrangements
- Can't position genes that are out of syntenic context
- Pseudogenes, tandem duplicates, ...

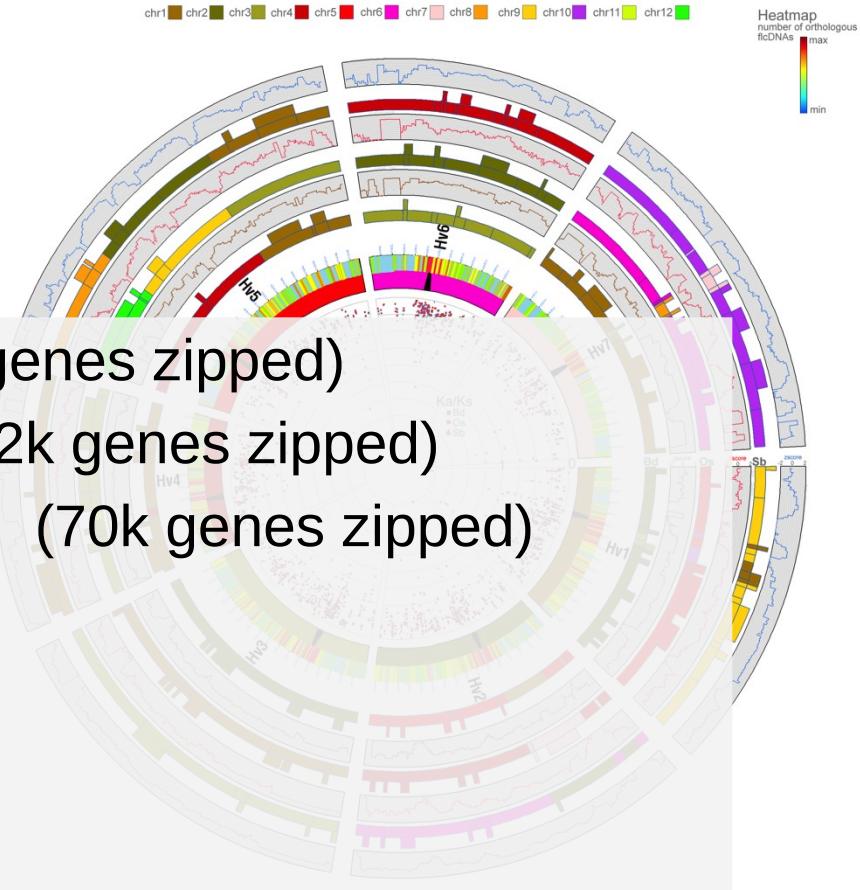
A powerful shortcut towards an ordered gene map of the huge *Triticeae* genomes



(23k genes zipped)

(22k genes zipped)

(70k genes zipped)

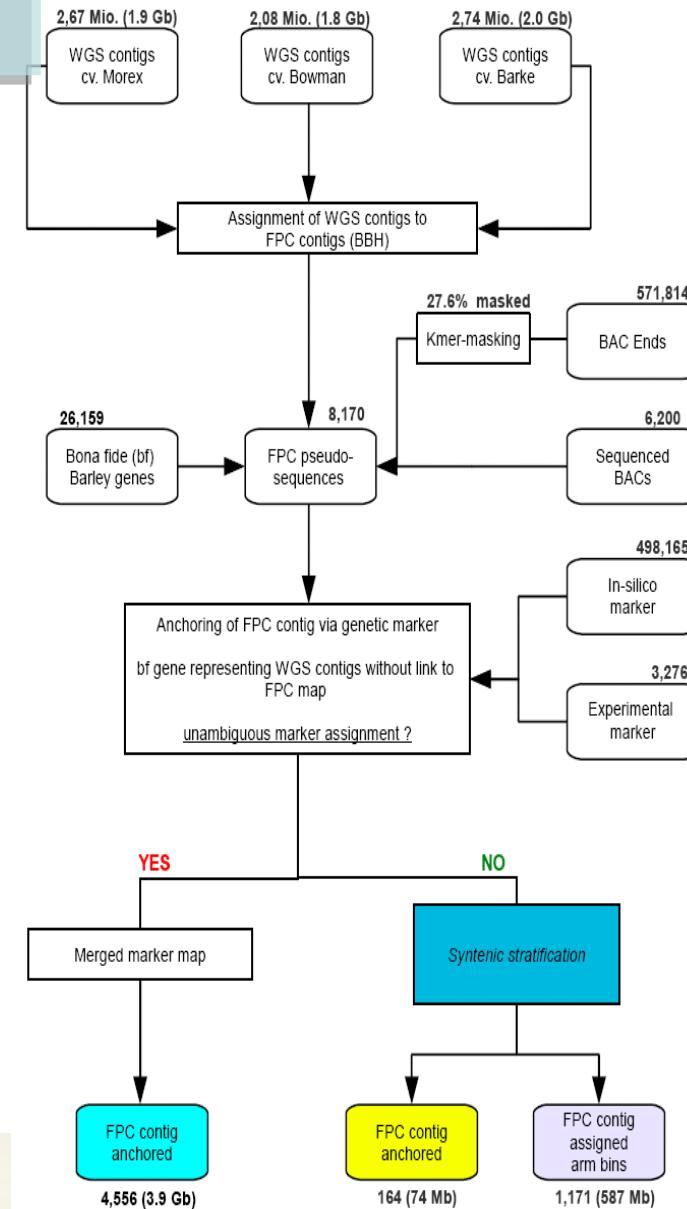


Genome stratification in barley

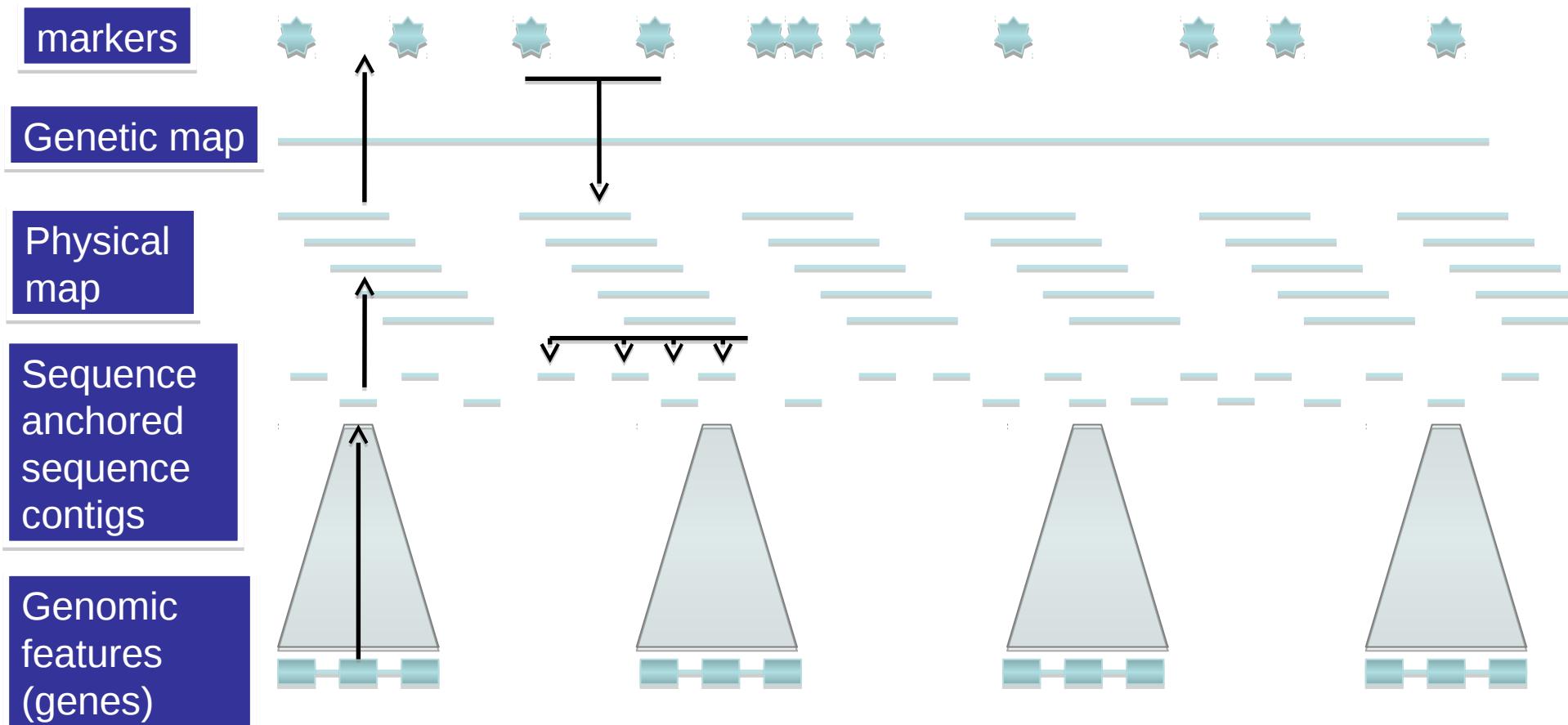
Combined genetic and physical map build scaffold

+ Sequence enriched via 80x WholeGenomeShotgun
6,200 BACs,
570,000 BacEndSeqs
500,000 genetic markers
250 Gb RNA Seq

=>3,9Gb (76%) anchored
+ 650 Mb (13%) chr. arm associated



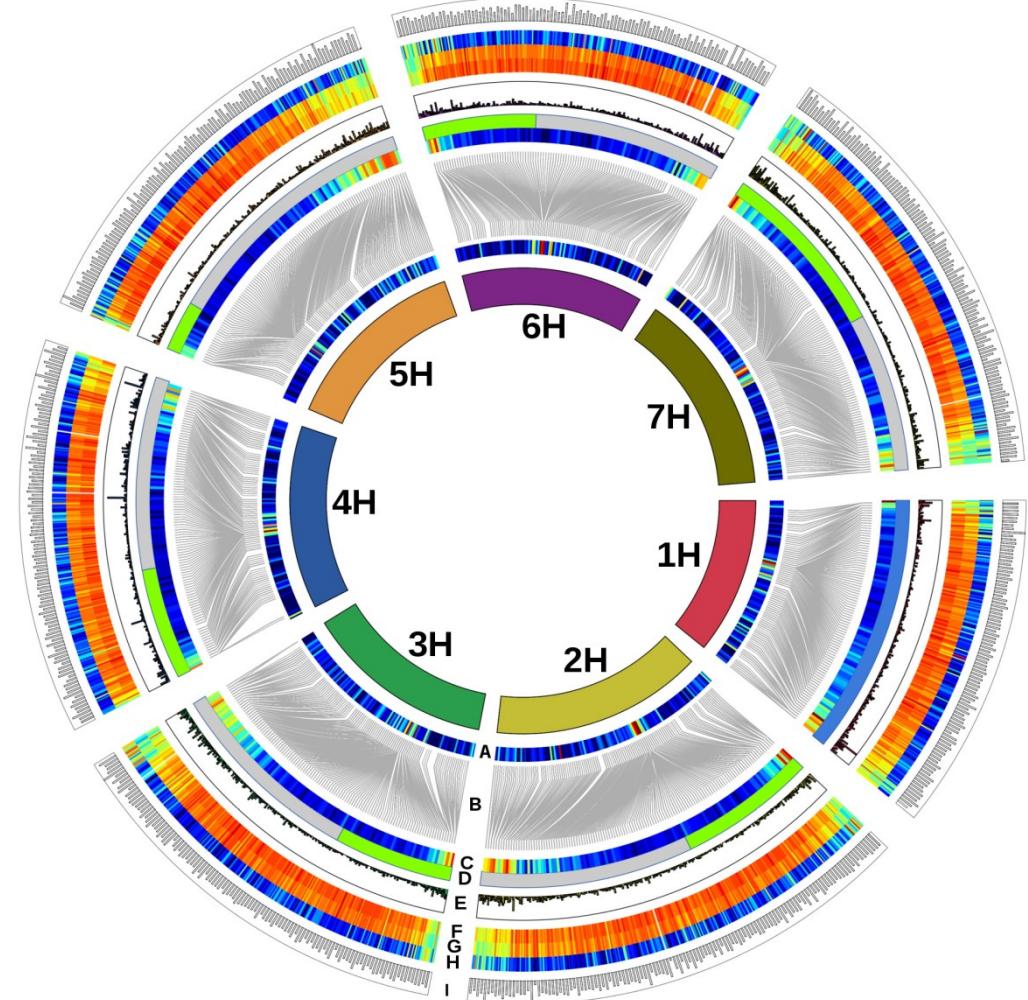
Different hierarchies of feature connection and different layers to start the navigation



Genome stratification in barley cont.

The Barley **Gene-ome**:
A **physical, genetic** and
functional sequence
assembly

More on barley physical
and genetic map
(integration) in separate
presentation!



Gene prediction in barley

Barley RNA-seq data from SCRI

Platform	Read Length [bp]	Paired End	Material	Genotype	Reads [#]	Sequence [bp]
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Morex	23,250,889	1,767,067,564
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Quench	26,946,706	2,047,949,656
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Optic	23,252,182	1,767,165,832
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Barke	25,663,186	1,950,402,136
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Tocada	23,868,881	1,814,034,956
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Betzes	22,204,022	1,687,505,672
Illumina GA2 SE	76	no	4 days germination embryo	Sergeant	24,480,462	1,860,515,112
					$\Sigma 169,666,328$	$\Sigma 12,894,640,928$

=> Barley reference assembly sequence
from IPK

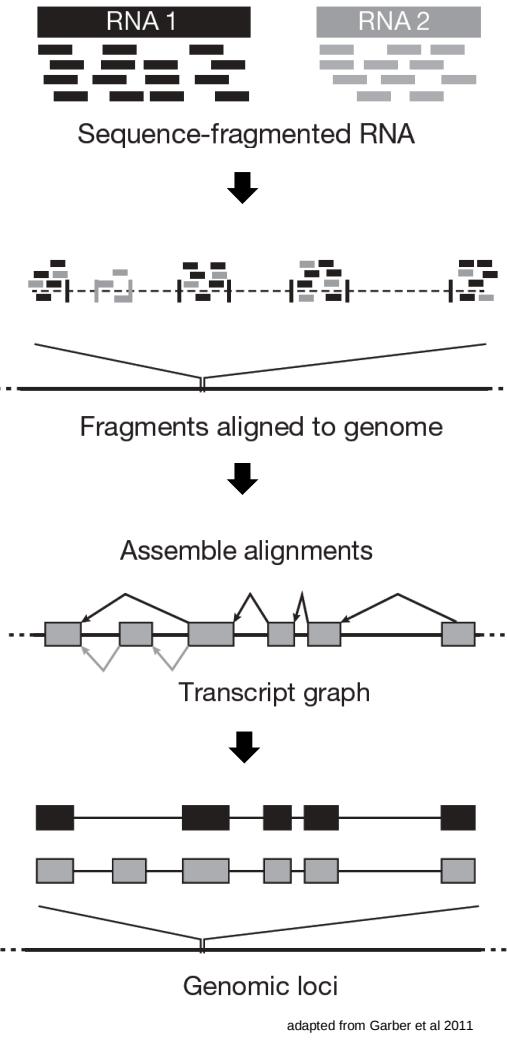


Morex x50xWGS assembly 3, repeat masked

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Gene prediction in barley



Alignment of reads to reference genome and
identification of splice junctions

Identification of genes and transcripts
based on the location of the alignments
of spliced reads



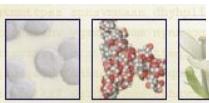
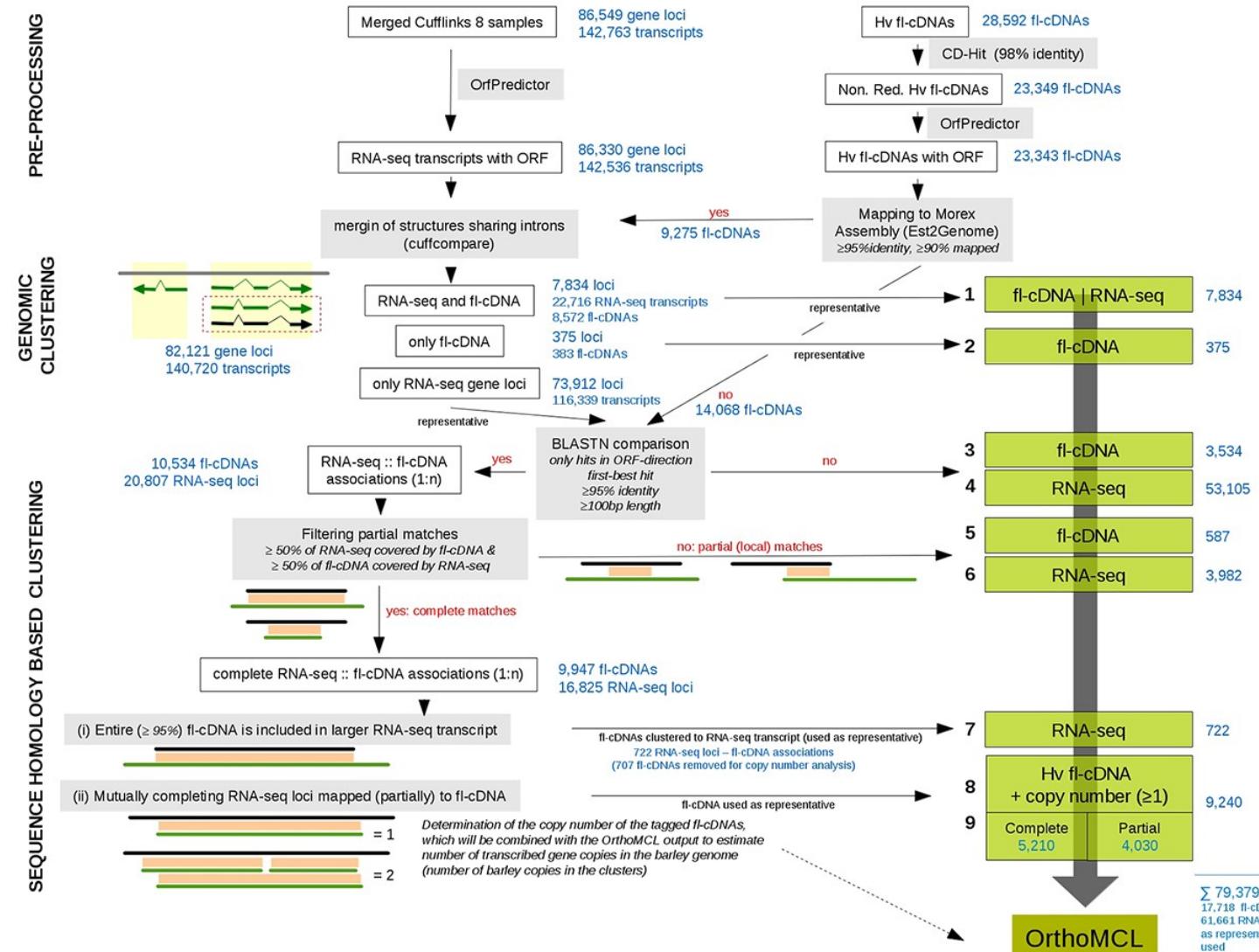
=> 86,330 barley CuffLink

loci
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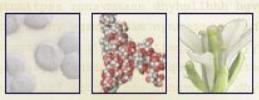
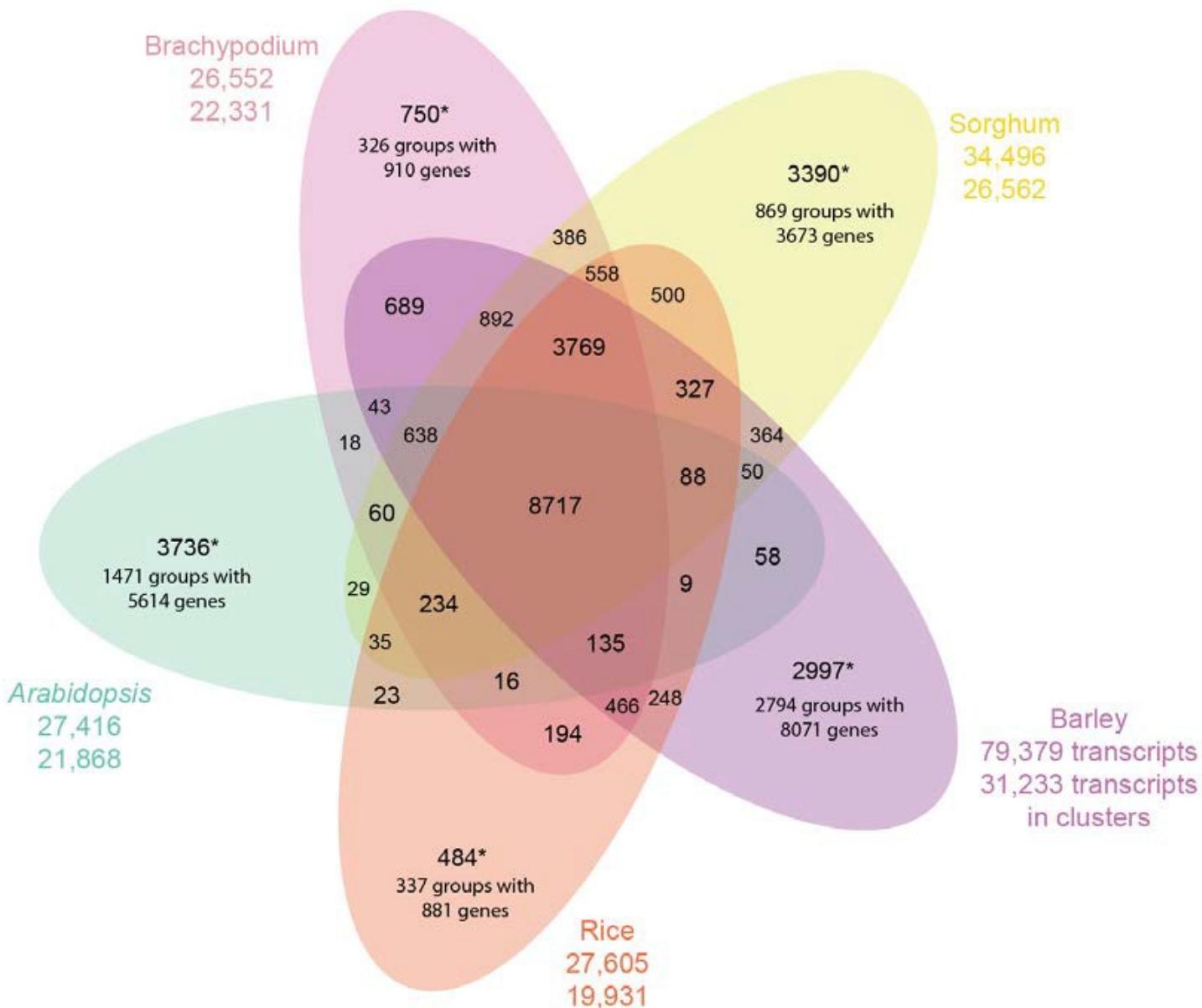
Gene prediction in barley - pipeline



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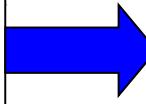




Gene prediction in barley - results

Total # transcripts
clustered for barley
(+filtered): **26,159**

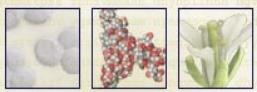
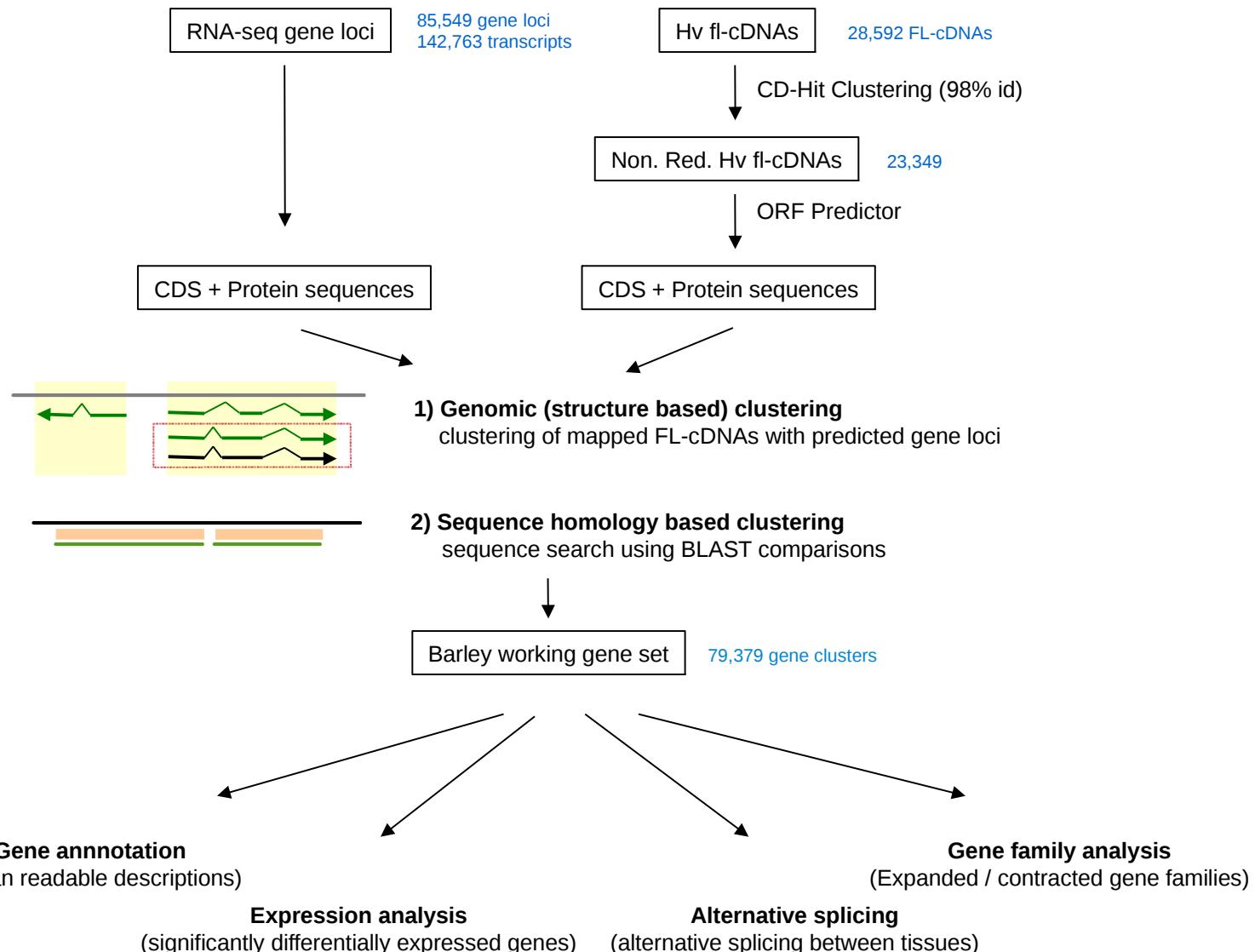
Total # barley
Singletons: **53,220**



“High-confidence”
barley genes

“Low-confidence”
barley genes
(likely to contain many
pseudogenes & nTARs –
novel transcriptional active
regions)

Gene prediction in barley - summary



acknowledgements

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Mincheng Luo
Olin Anderson

Kansas State University

Bikram Gill
Sunish Segal

EBI

Paul Kersey
Dan Bolser



Bundesministerium
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Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
DFG

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

Triticaceae Genome

