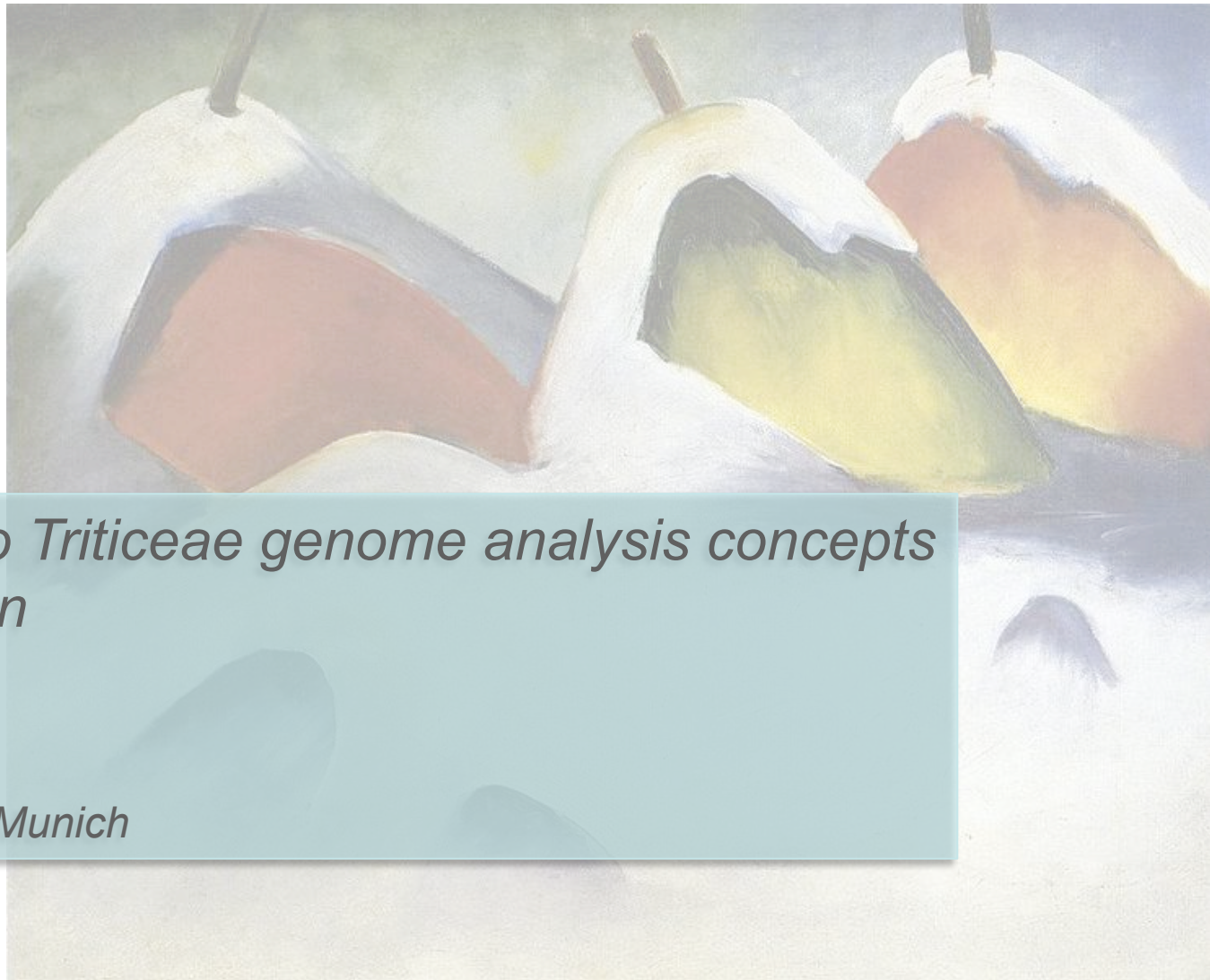




An Introduction into Triticeae genome analysis concepts and data generation

*Klaus Mayer
MIPS, Helmholtz Center Munich*



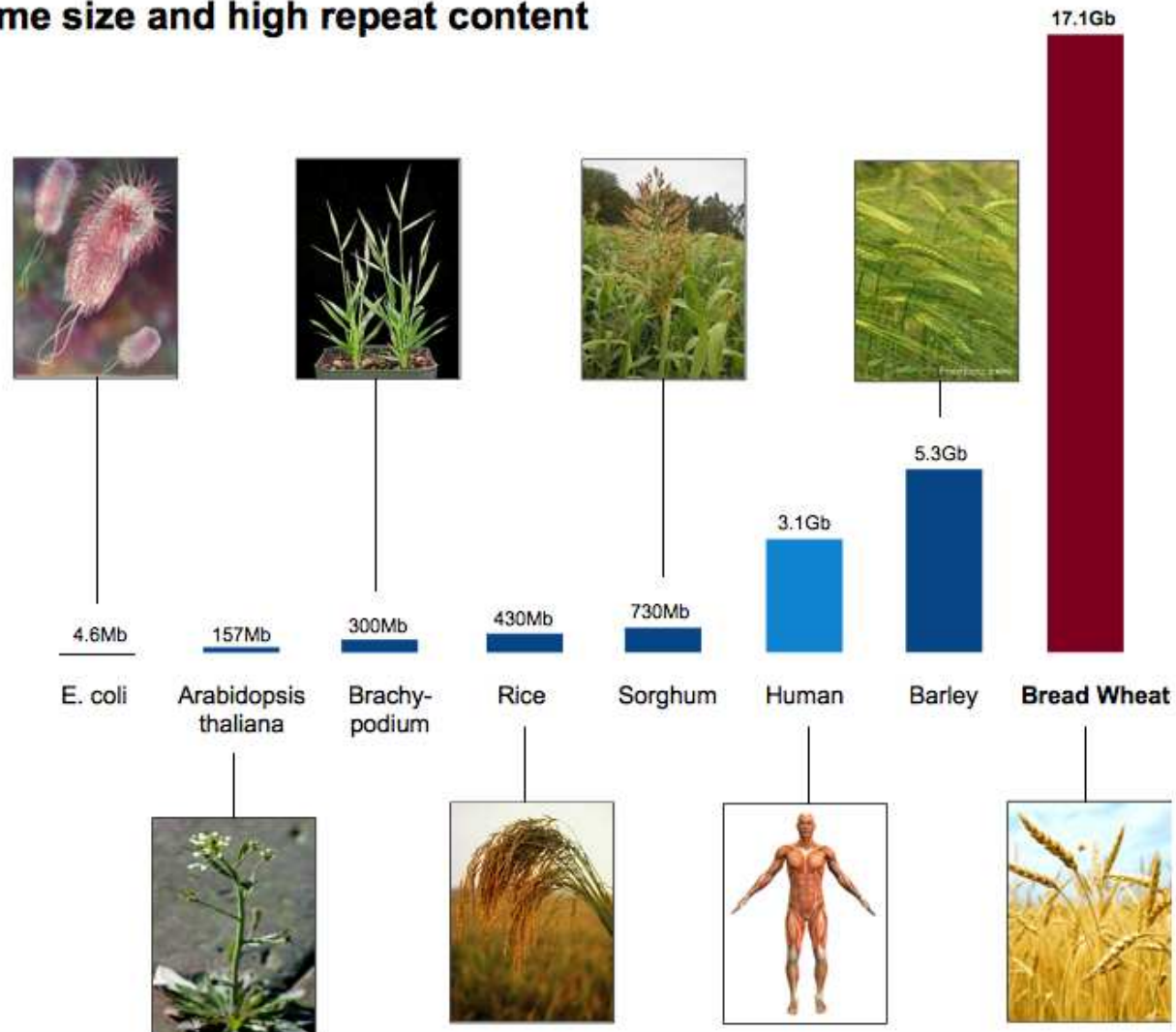
transPLANT

HelmholtzZentrum münchen
German Research Center for Environmental Health



The Challenge

► Big genome size and high repeat content

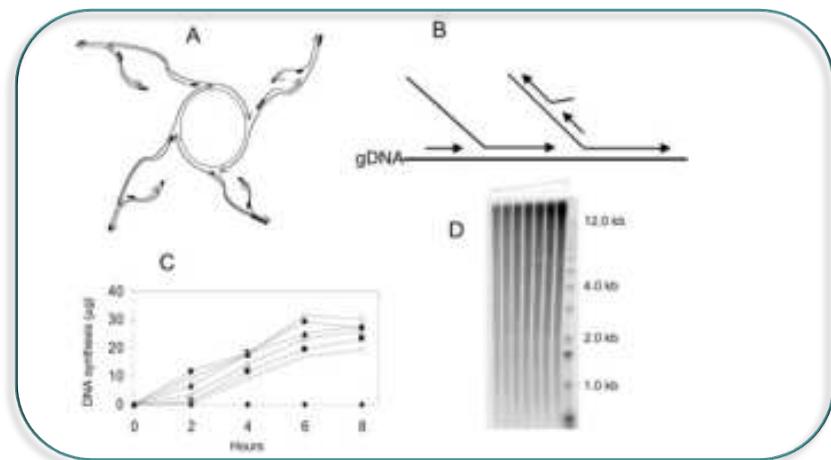
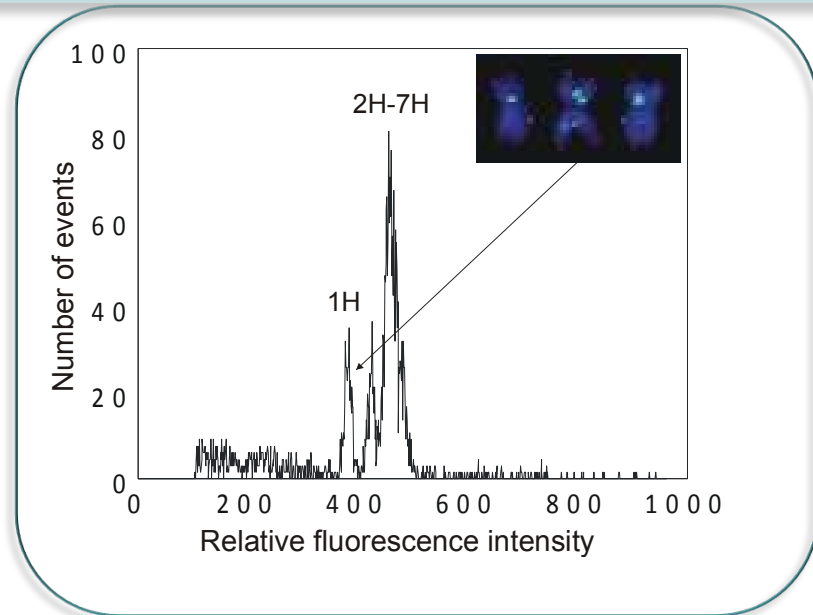
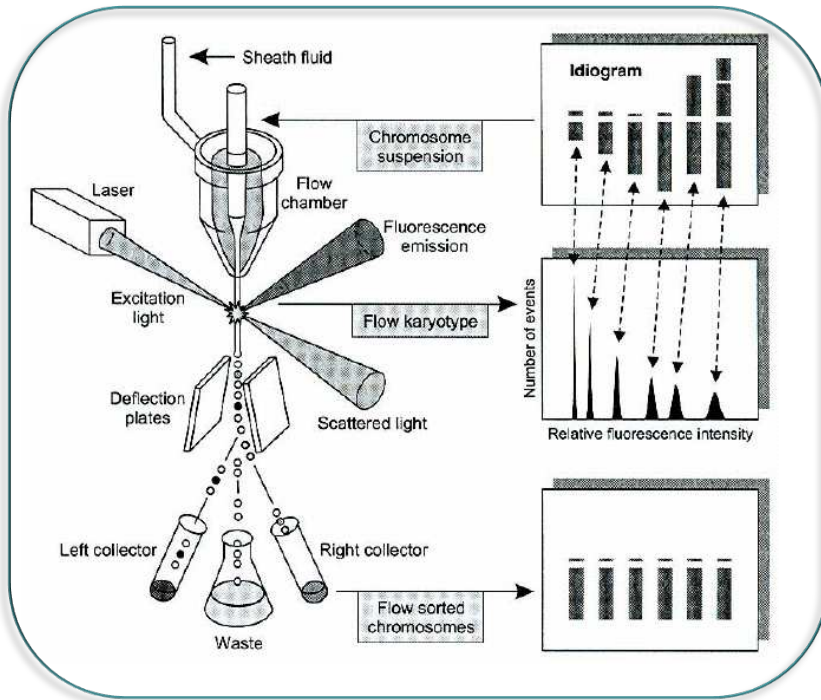


Outline

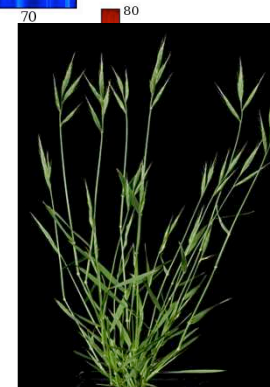
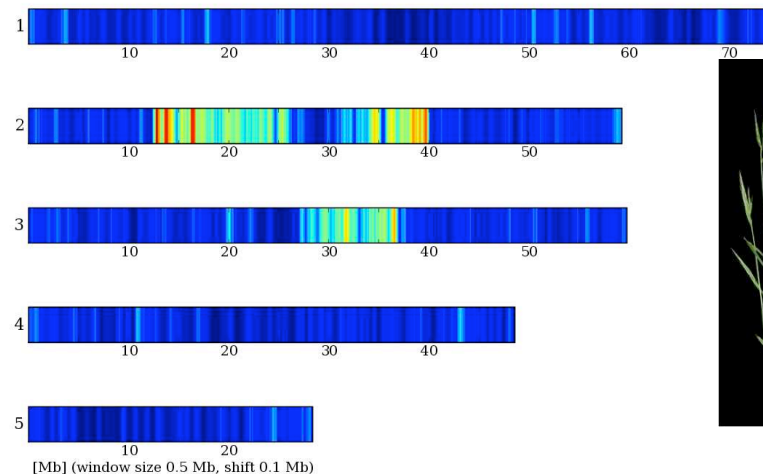
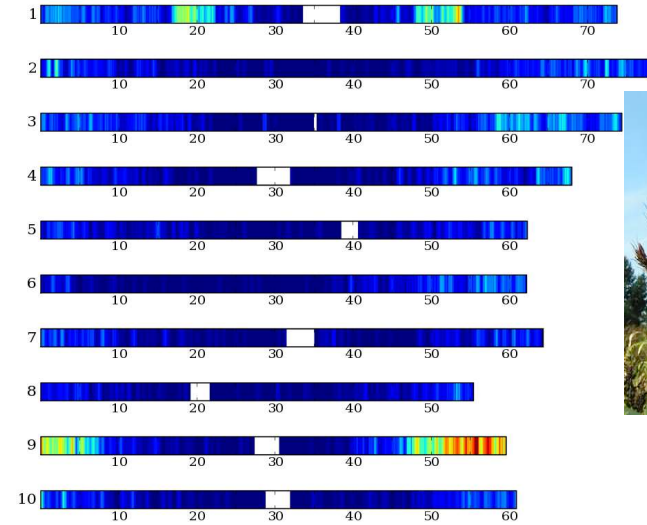
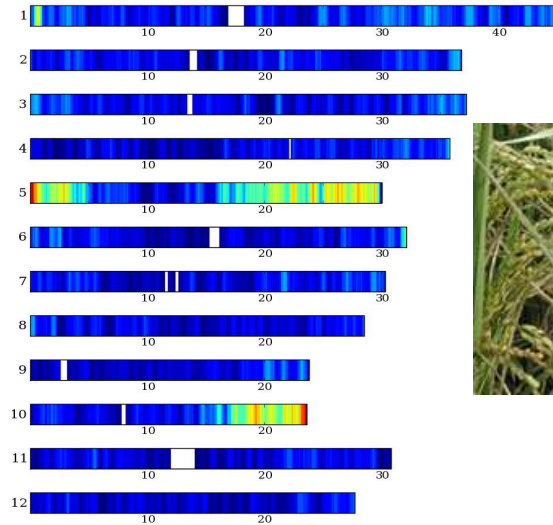
- Barley: genome zipping and genome stratification puts the pieces together
- Accessing wheat by WGS using „*in silico* exon capture“
- Rye, a highly rearranged *Triticeae* genome unzipped
- Rye B's: the path of the aliens



Reduction of complexity by chromosome sorting



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



[Mb] (window size 0.5 Mb, shift 0.1 Mb)

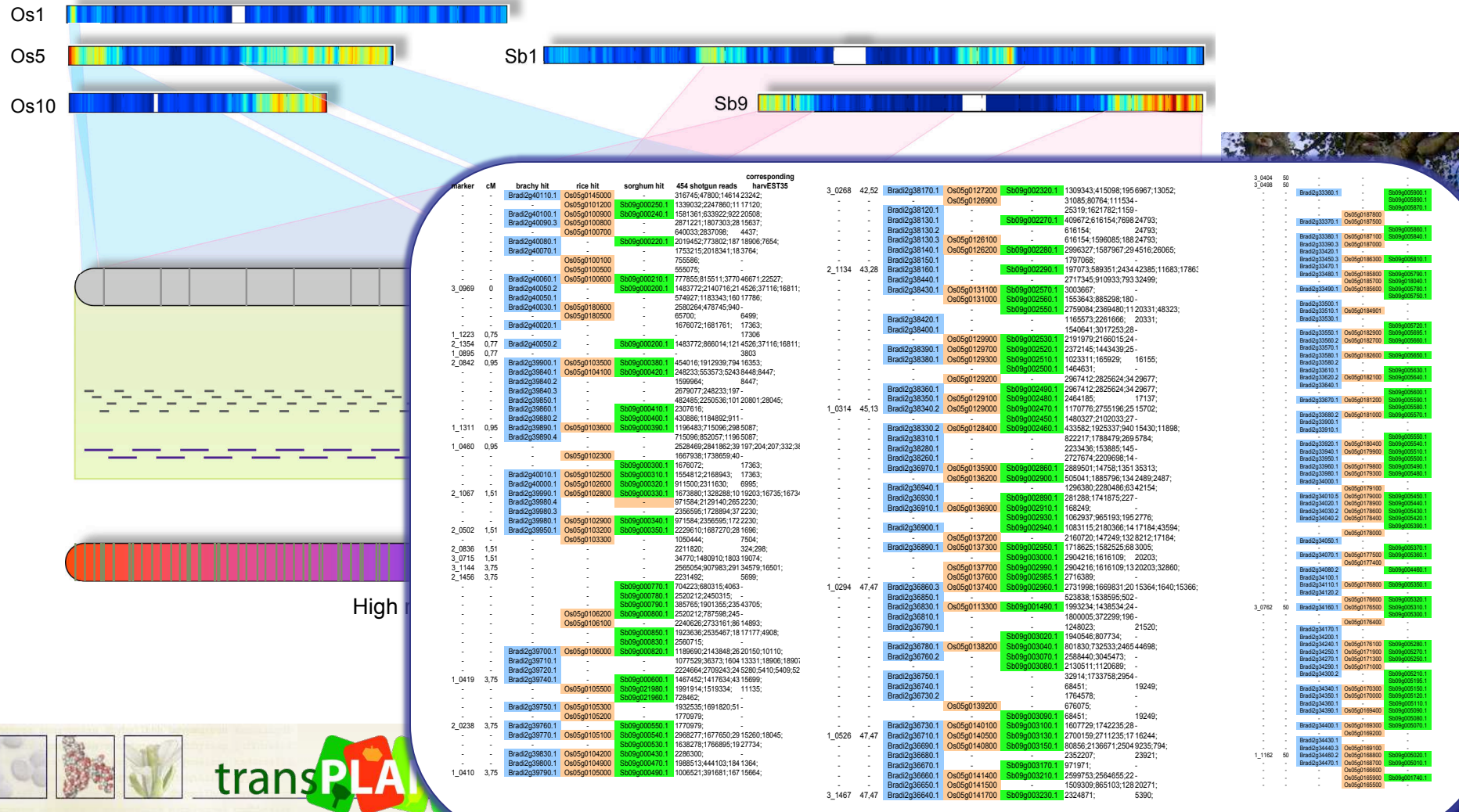


transPLANT

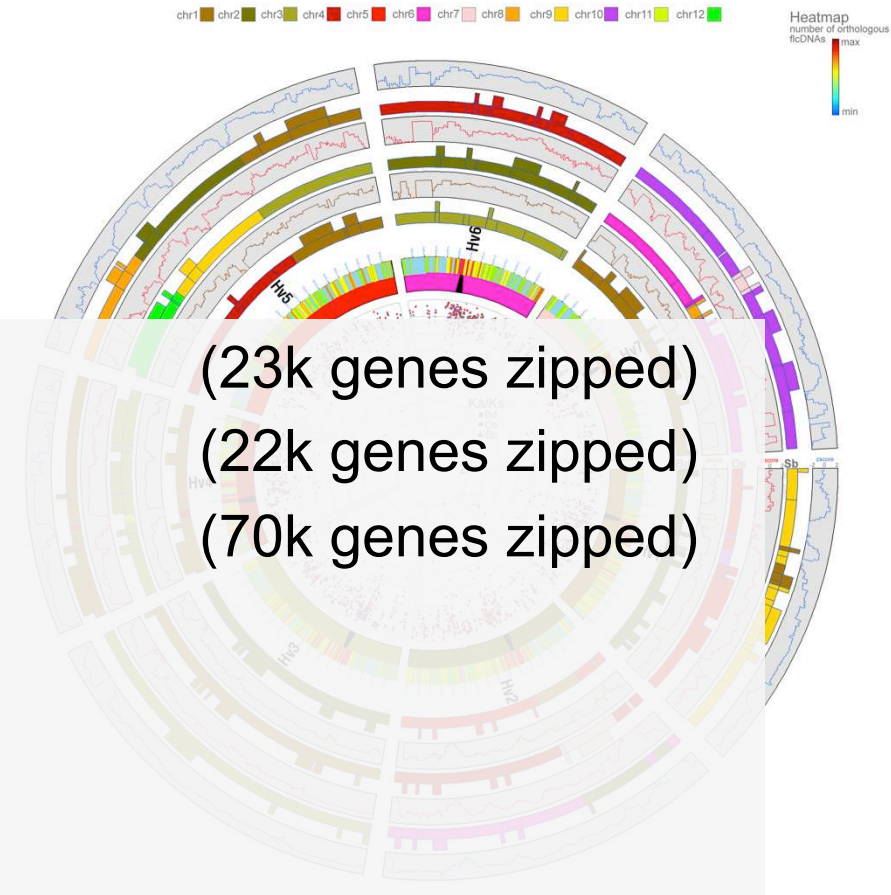
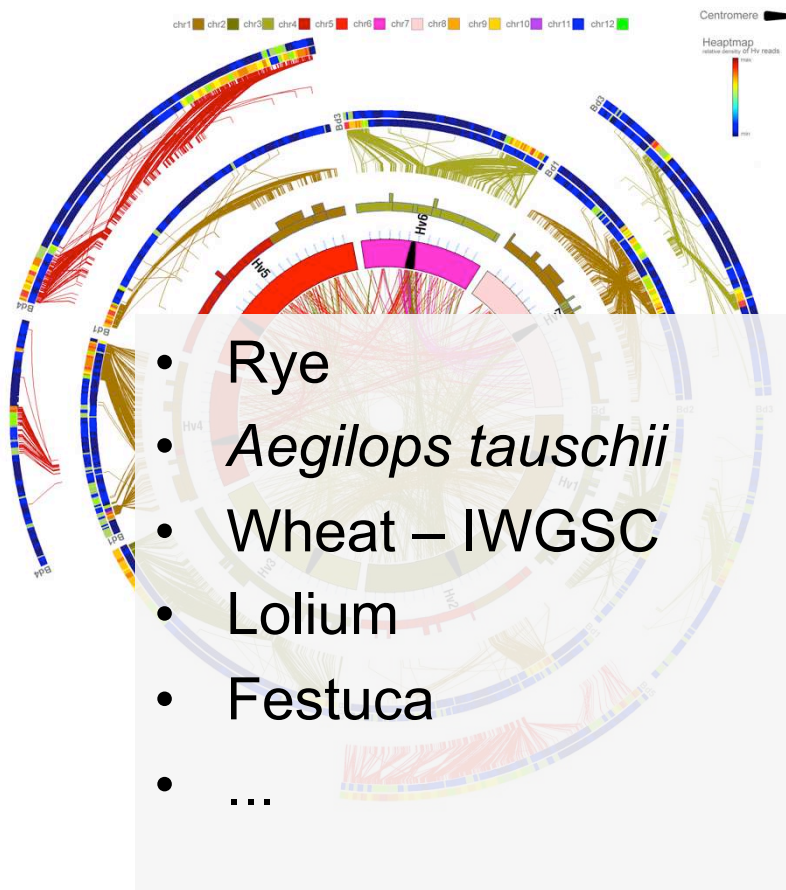
HelmholtzZentrum münchen
German Research Center for Environmental Health



Syntenic Integration generates a „GenomeZipper“



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

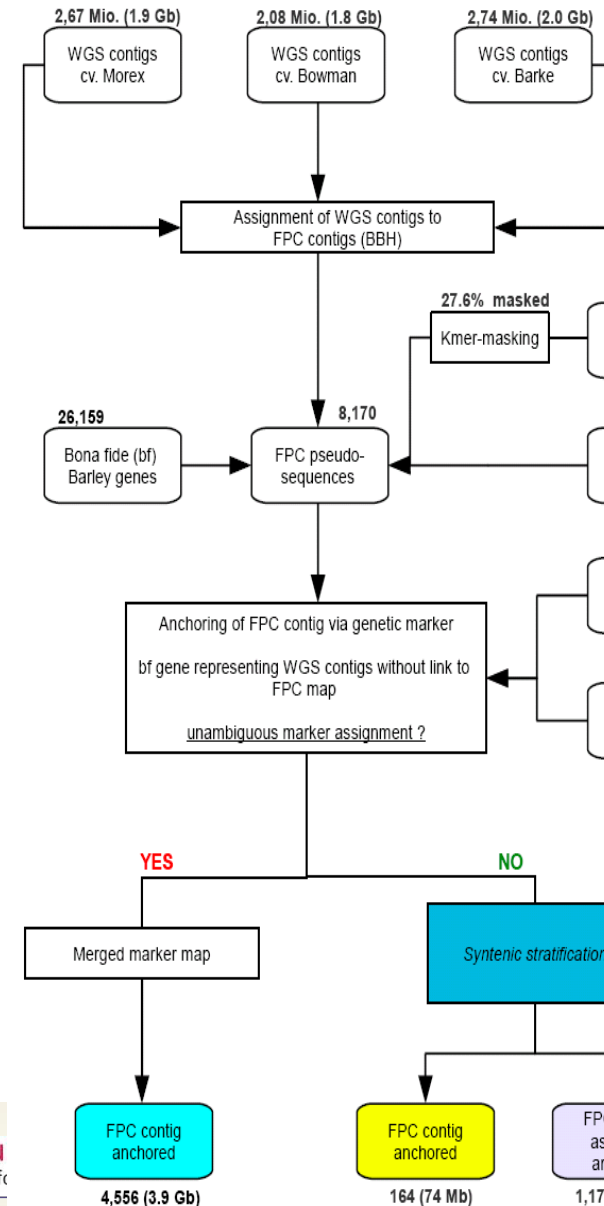


Genome stratification in barley

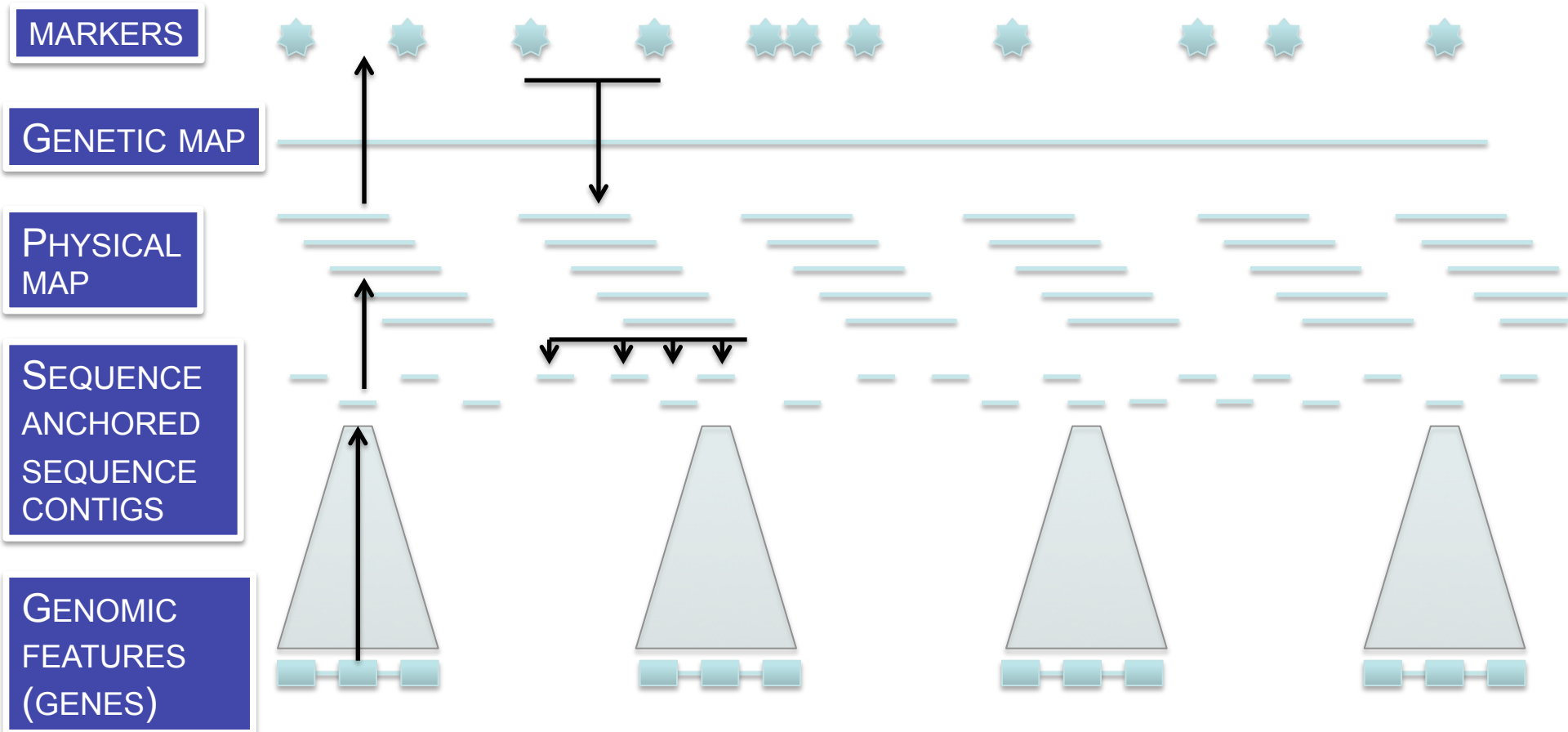
Combined genetic and physical map
build scaffold

+ 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

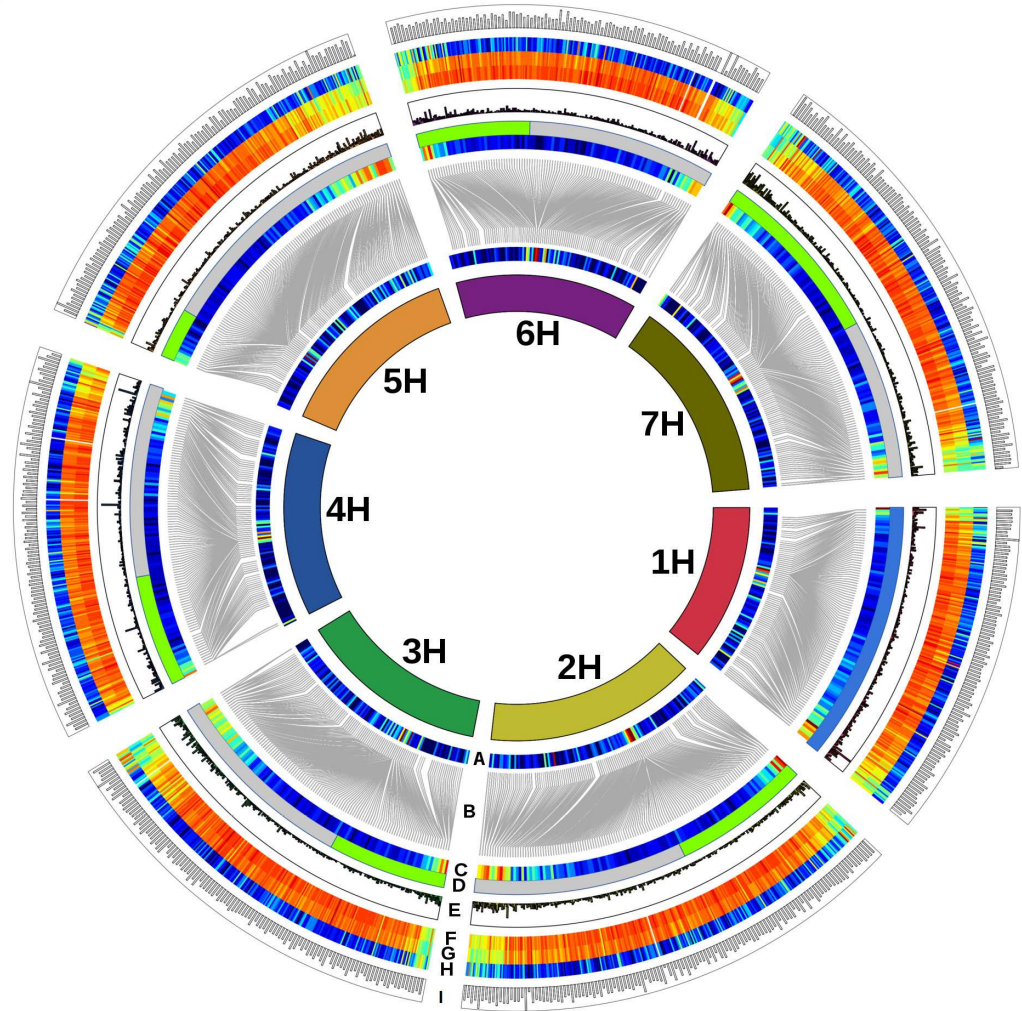


Different hierarchies of feature connection and different layers to start the navigation

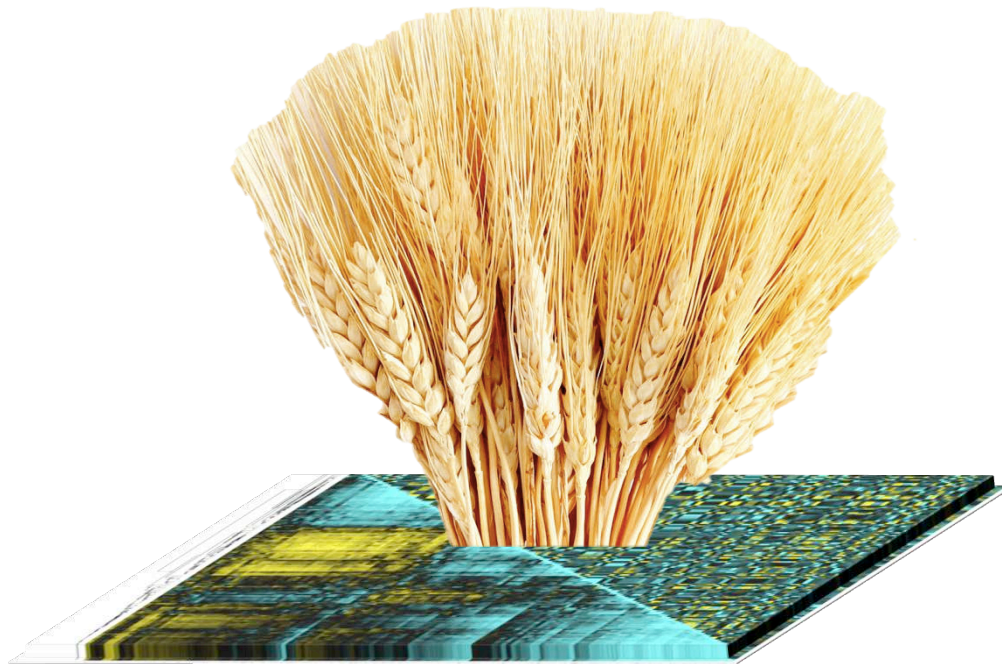


Genome stratification in barley cont.

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

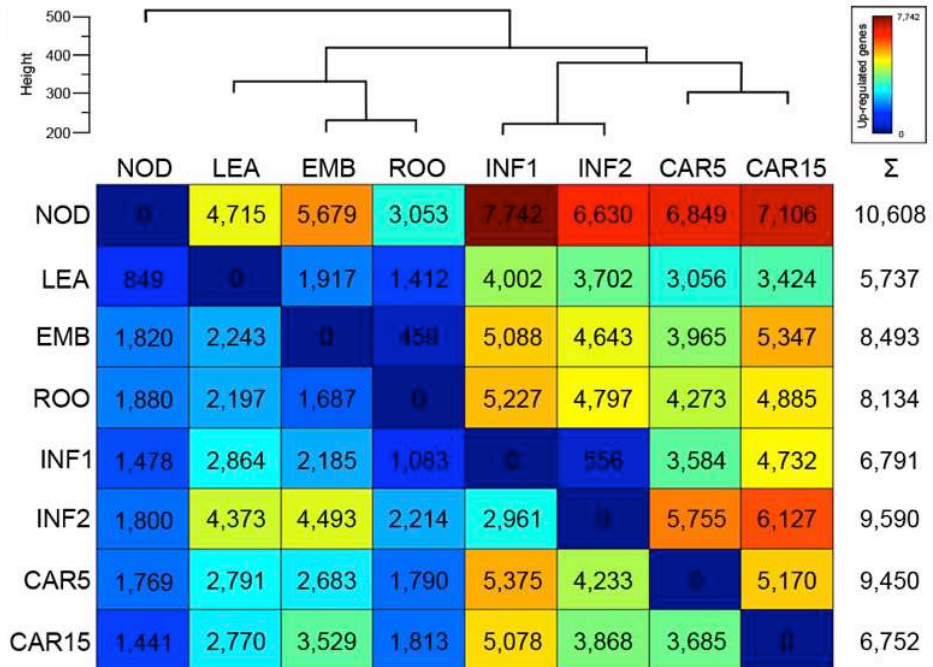
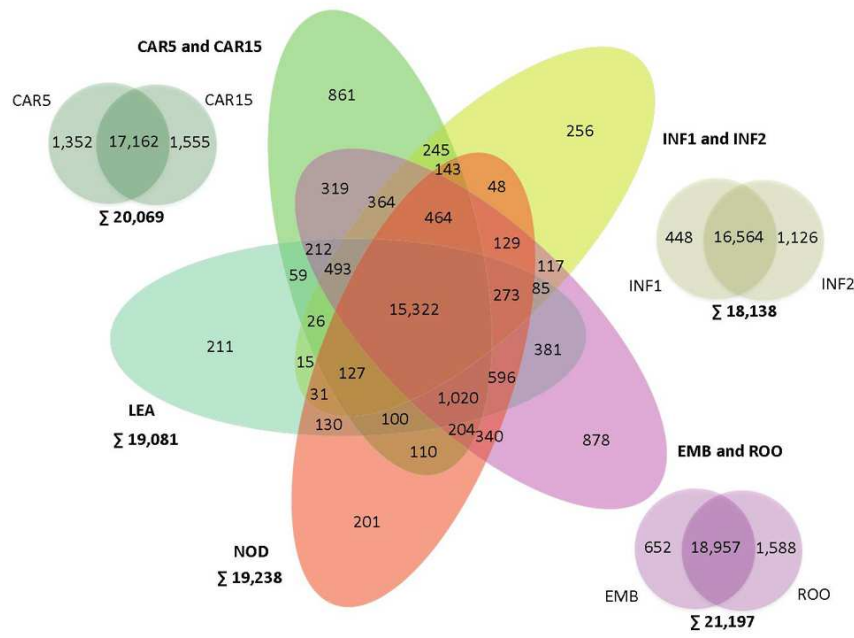


The Transcriptome of a Cereal

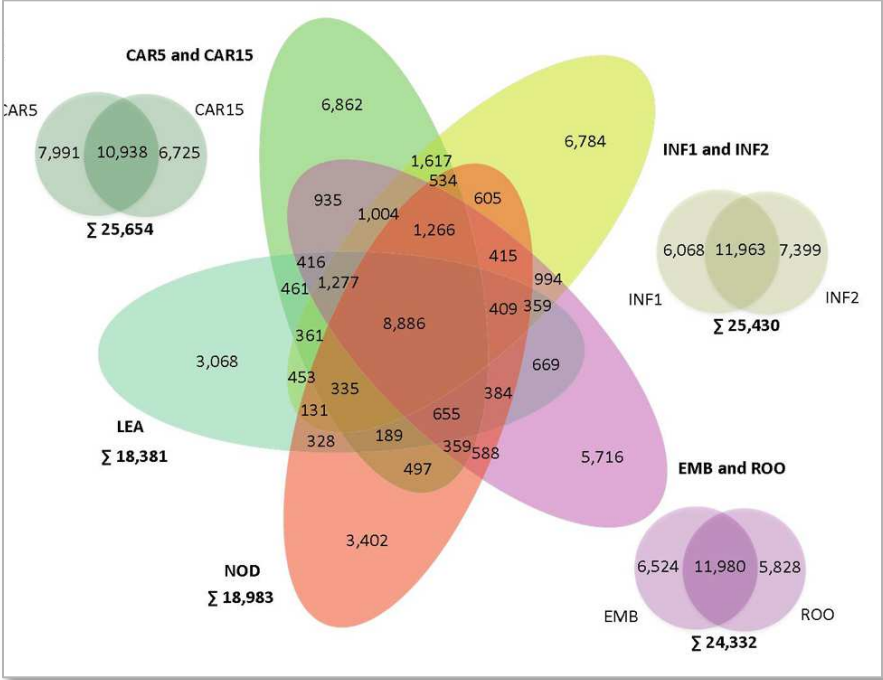


The Transcriptome of a Cereal

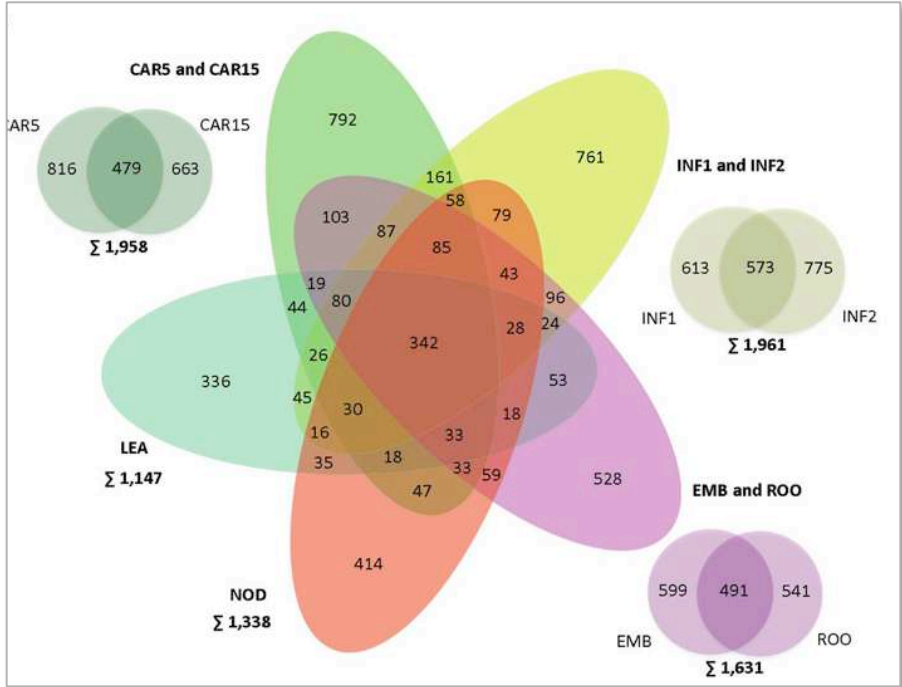
- *Overlap and Dynamics in Expression* -



The Transcriptome of a Cereal
- *A pronounced RNA based Regulatory Layer (?)*-



Pronounced Differential Alternative Splicing



Nonsense Mediated Decay (NMD) and Premature Termination Codons (PTC) are subject to translational and transcriptional regulation



transPLANT

HelmholtzZentrum münchen
German Research Center for Environmental Health



Wheat – a WGS approach

Aims and Goals

Challenges

- hexaploid structure AABBDD
- 7 chromosomes per genome (42 chrom.)
- 17.1Gb
- ~80% repeat content

Aims

- ▶ Overview of the wheat gene content
- ▶ Gene retention rate
- ▶ Contracted / expanded gene families
- ▶ Pseudogenization
- ▶ Relationship of homeologous genes

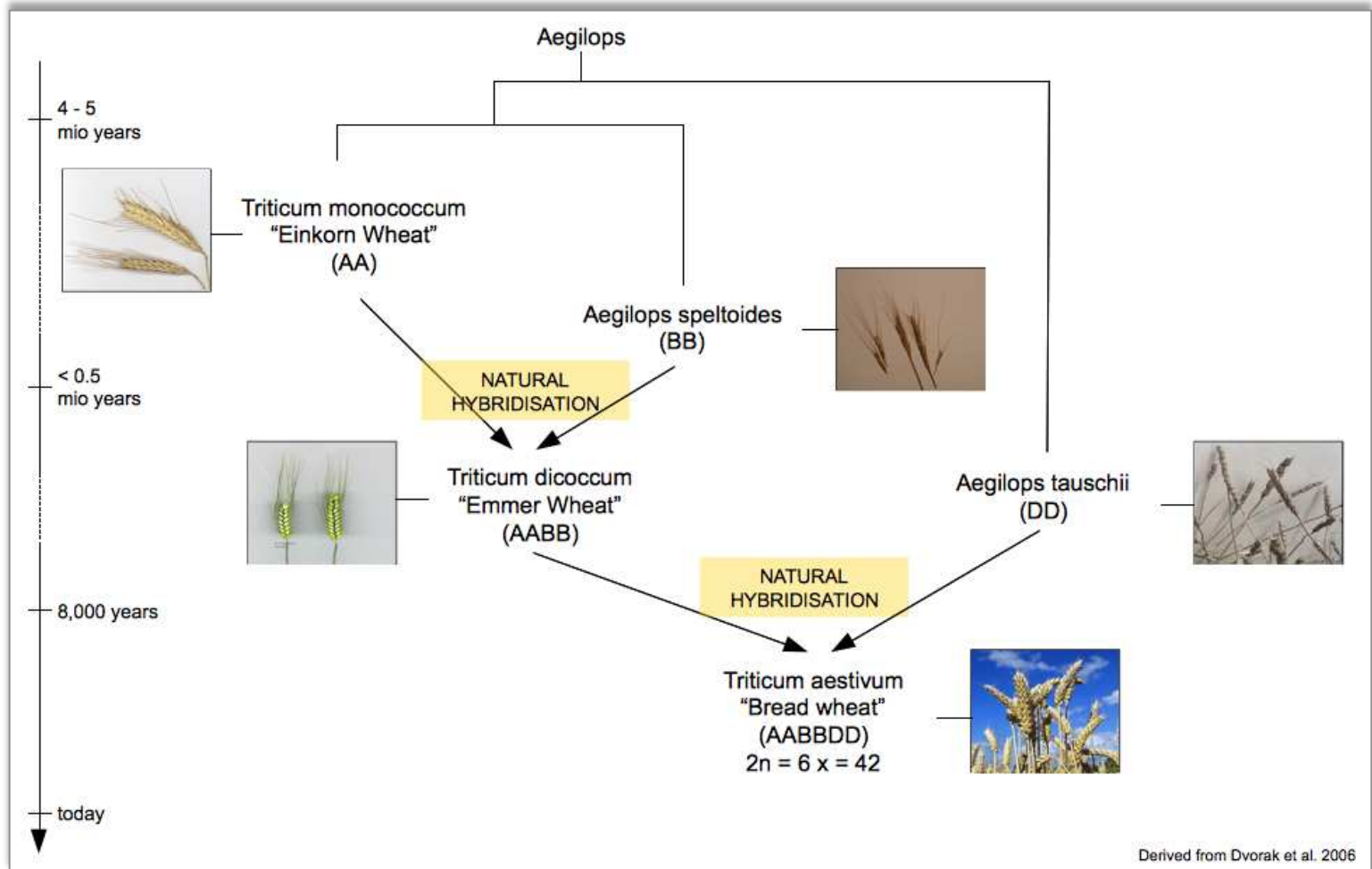


WGS assembly using „*in silico* exon capture”

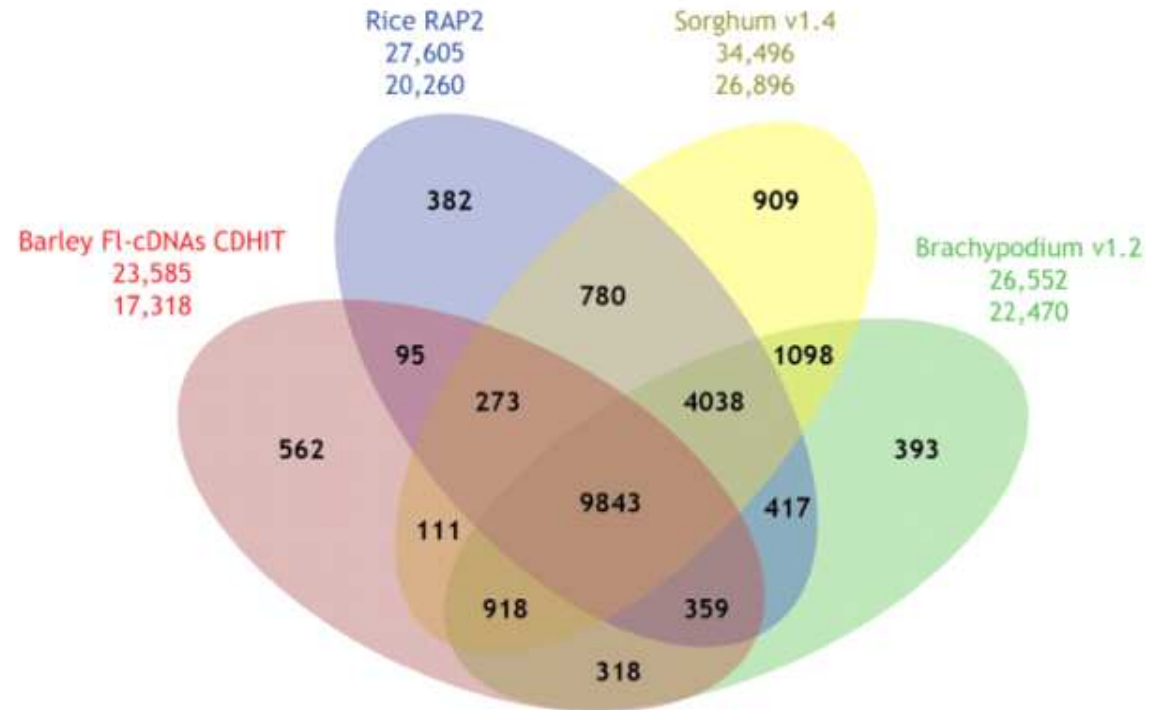
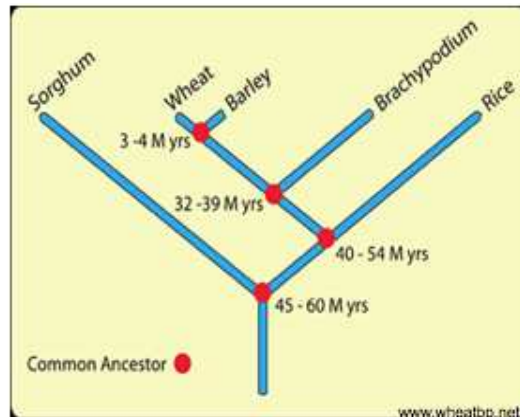
- ① Use fully sequenced and analysed reference genomes (rice, *Brachypodium*, sorghum)
- ② Group genes into families (Orthologous Groups)
- ③ Use the orthologous group representatives as sequence baits to capture corresponding sequence reads.
- ④ Do sub-assembly for each „orthologous bin“ separately



Bread Wheat Genaology



Ortholome directed assembly circumvents limitations faced by WGS assembly



7,996 Brachypodium genes
 3,582 Sorghum genes
 5,337 Rice genes
 5,337 Barley FL-cDNAs
20,051 orthologous gene (Og) representatives



used as templates to guide stringent assemblies

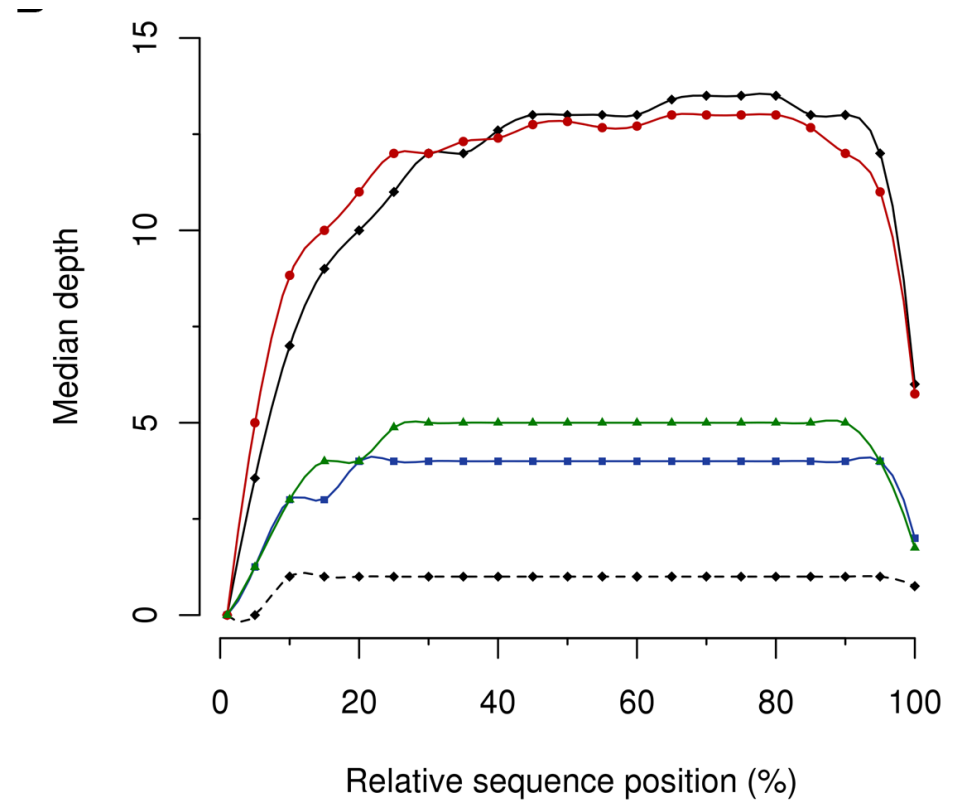
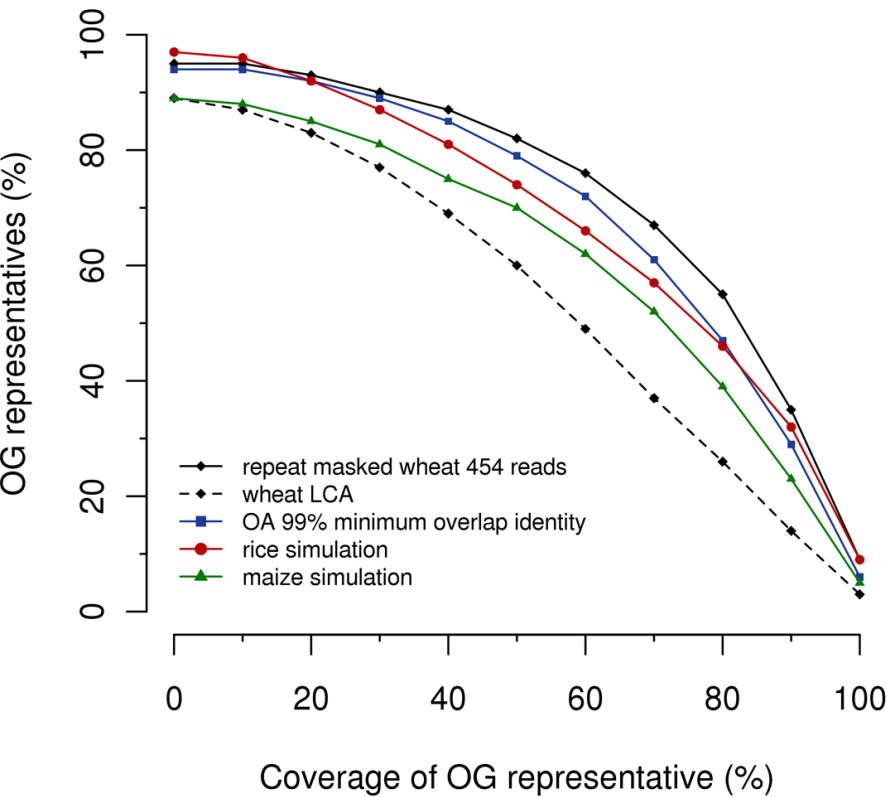


transPLANT

HelmholtzZentrum münchen
 German Research Center for Environmental Health

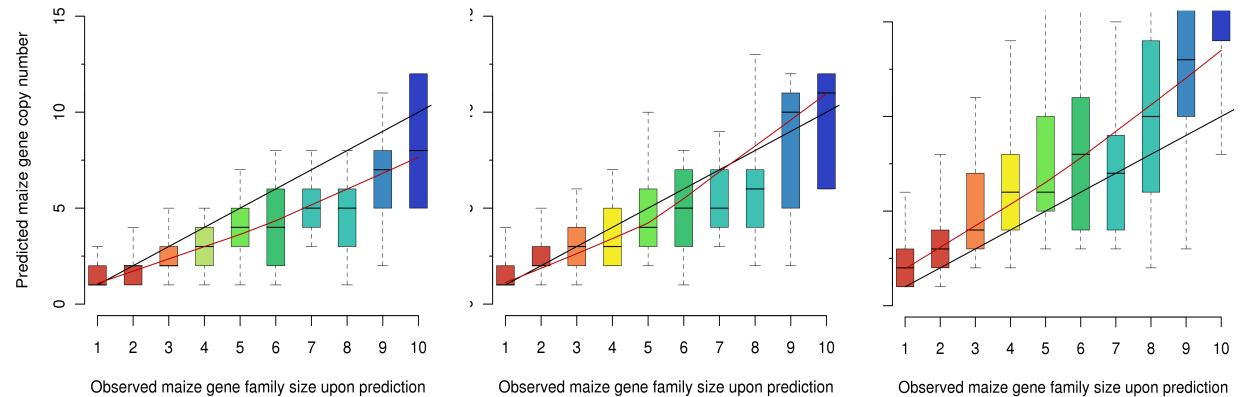


Coverage of Orthologous Group

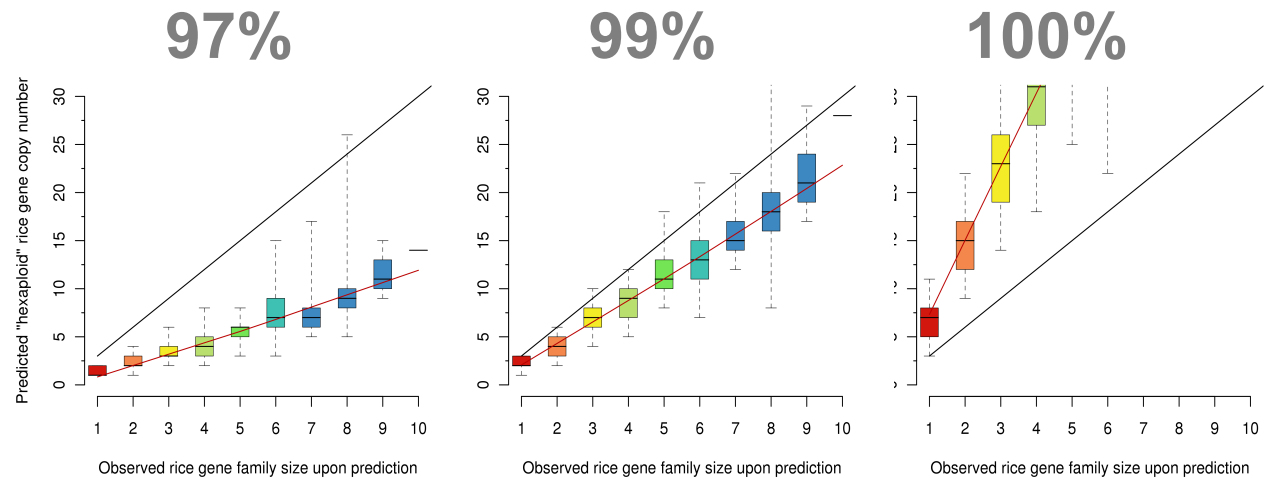


Gene Copy Retention after Polyploidization - Calibration of the method-

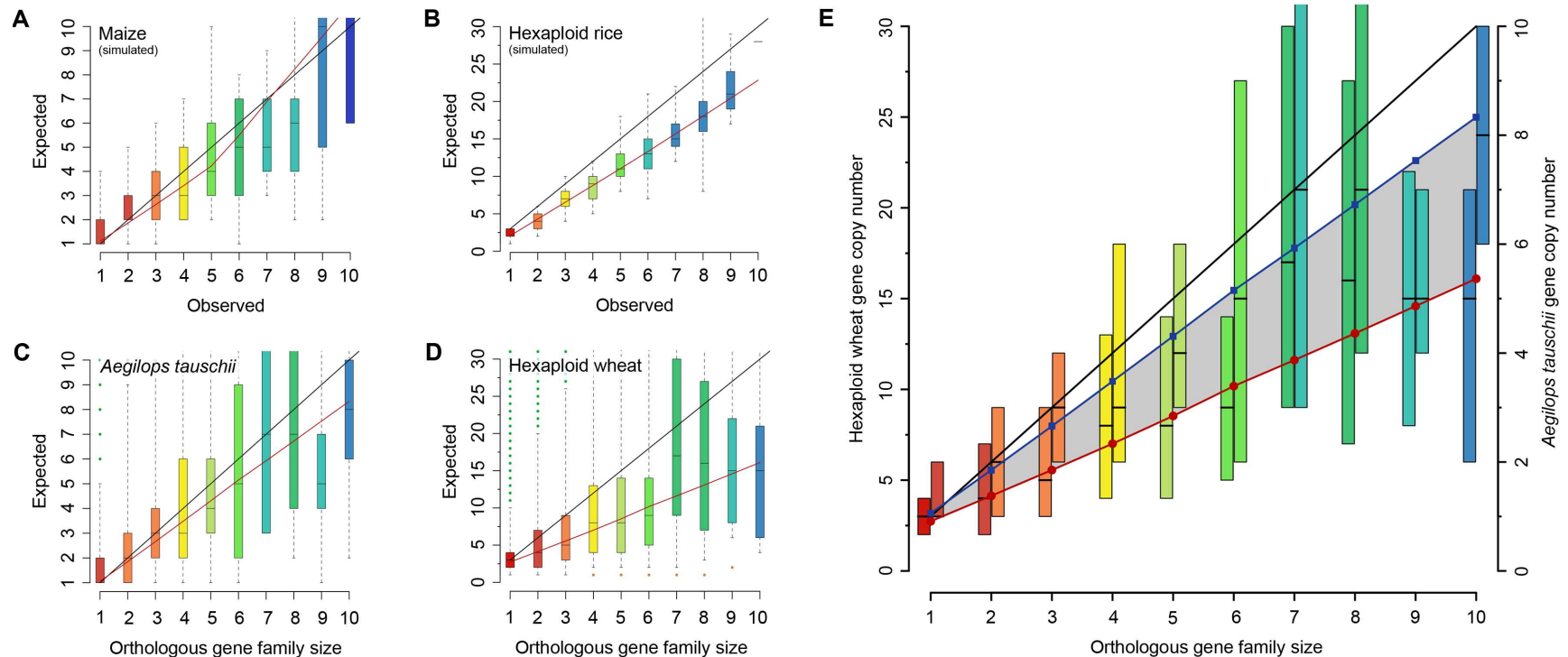
Maize



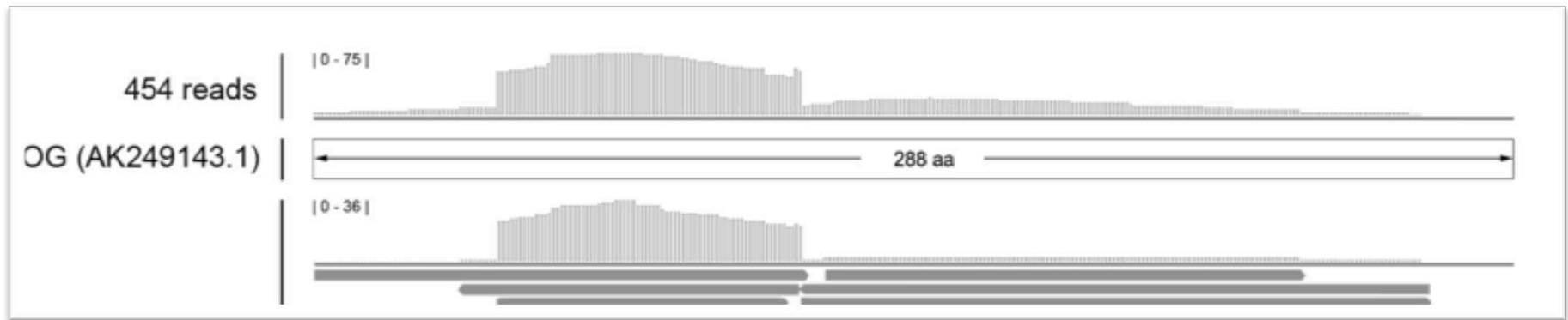
Hexaploid Rice
„TRice“



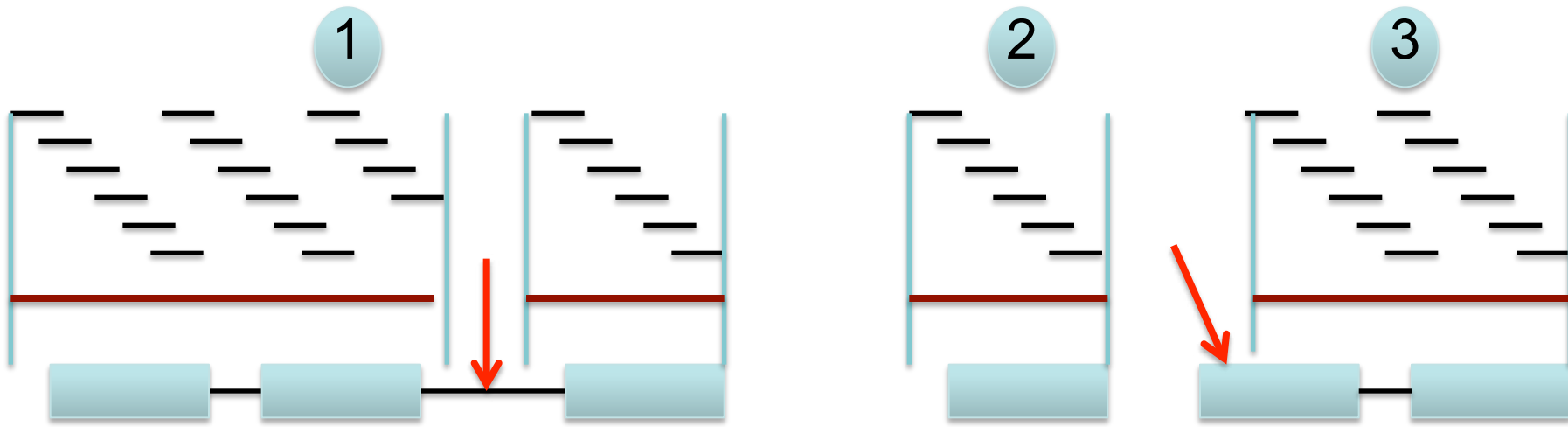
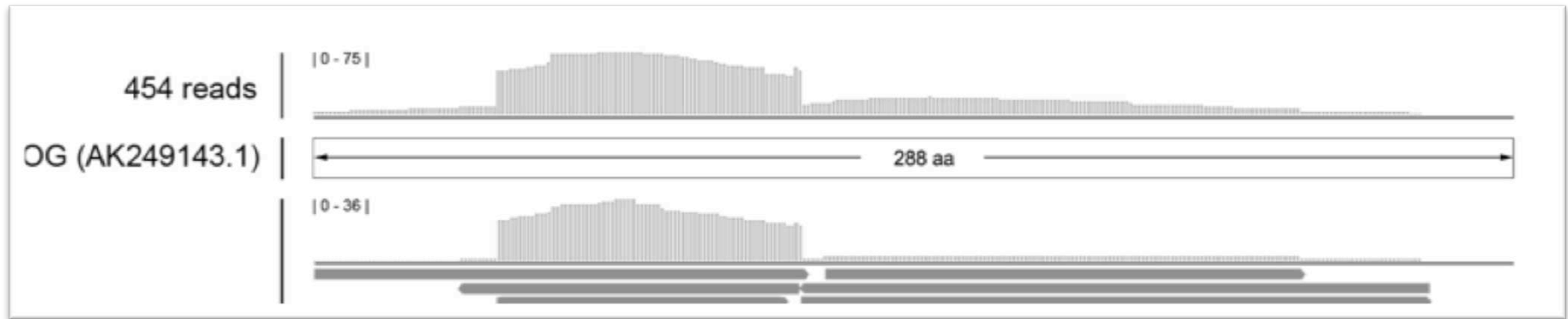
Gene Copy Retention after Polyploidization



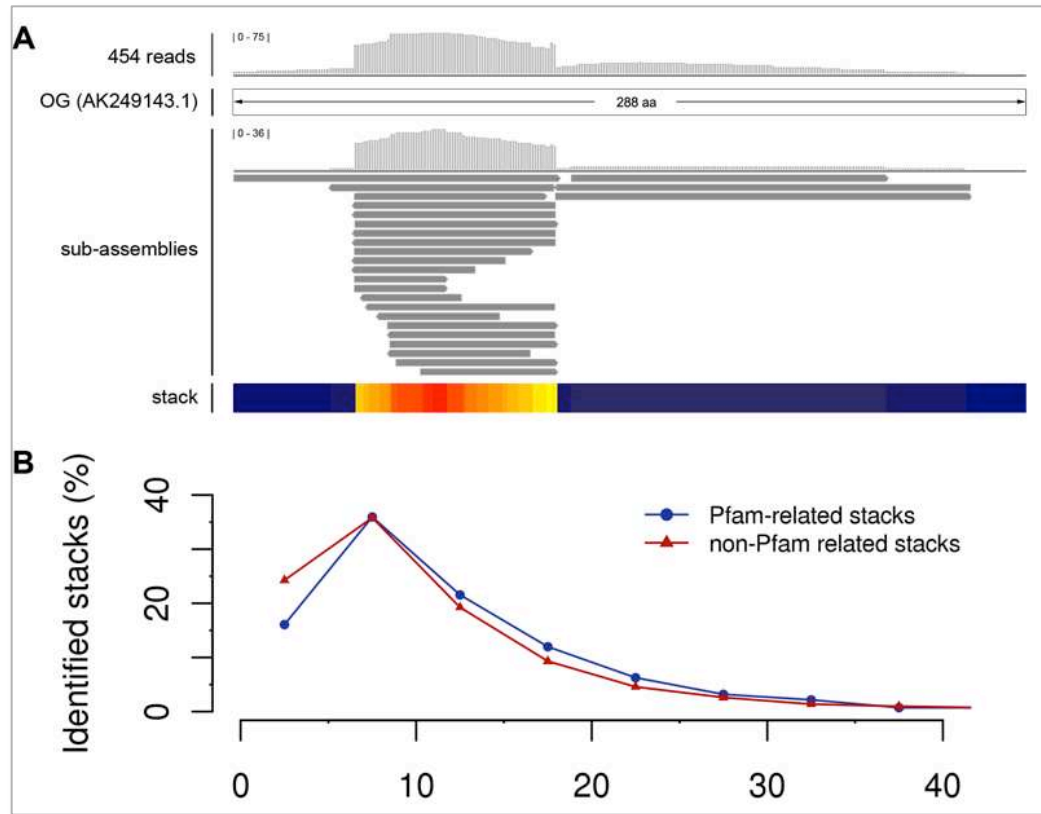
The ortholome direct assembly delivers ordered segments



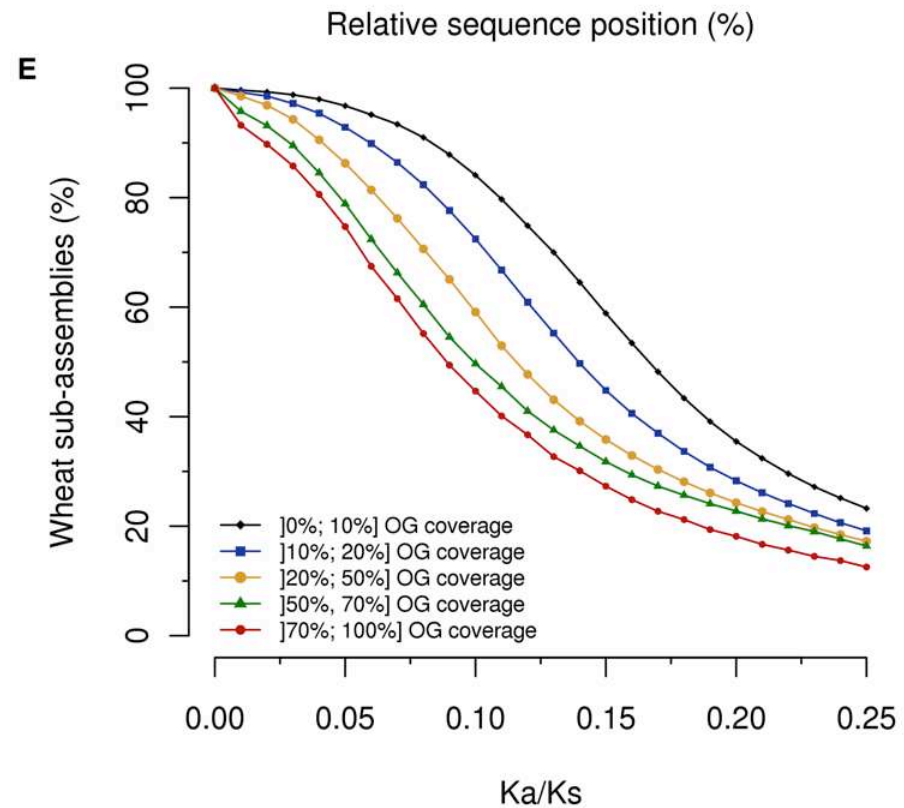
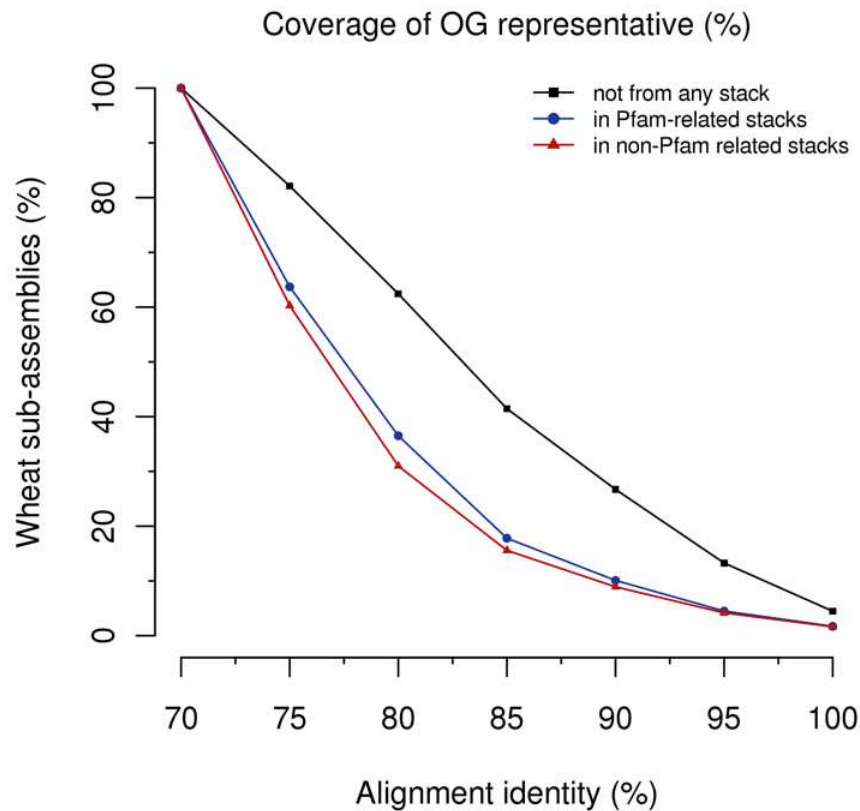
The ortholome direct assembly delivers ordered segments II



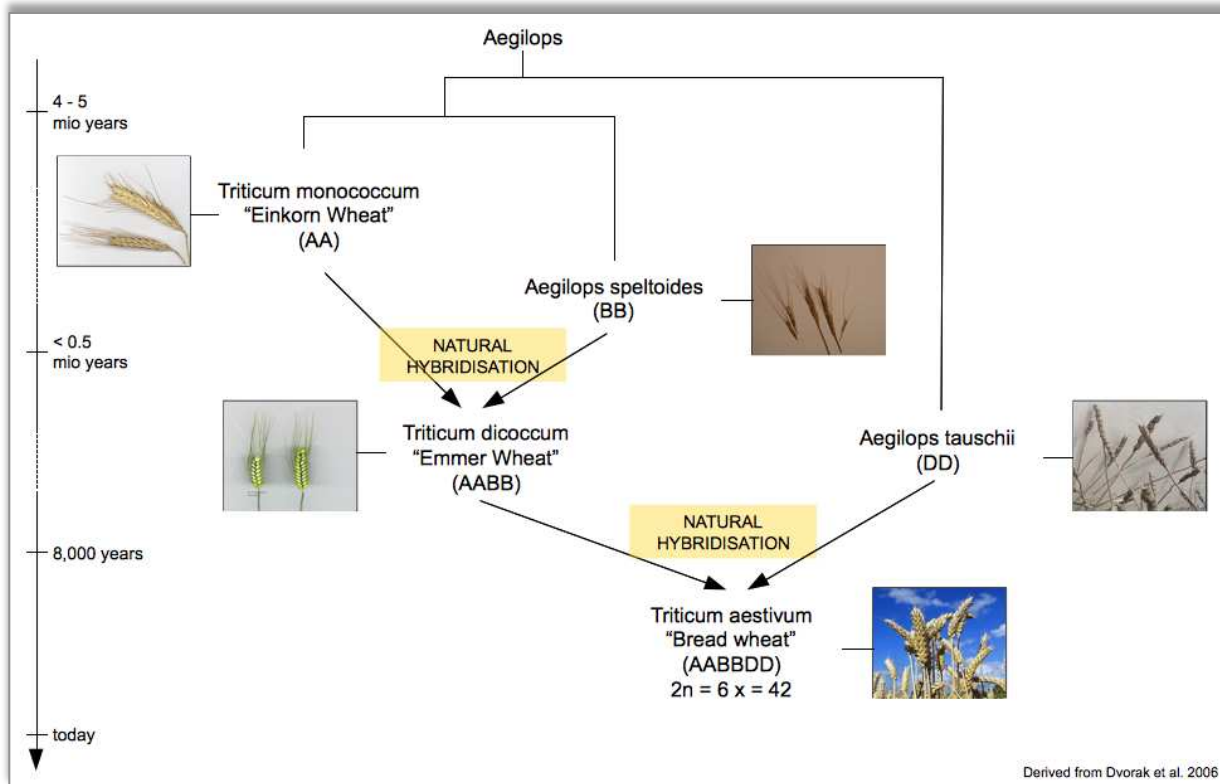
Gene fragments are abundant in wheat



Gene fragments are abundant in the wheat genome



The Three Nephews: the A, B and D's of wheat



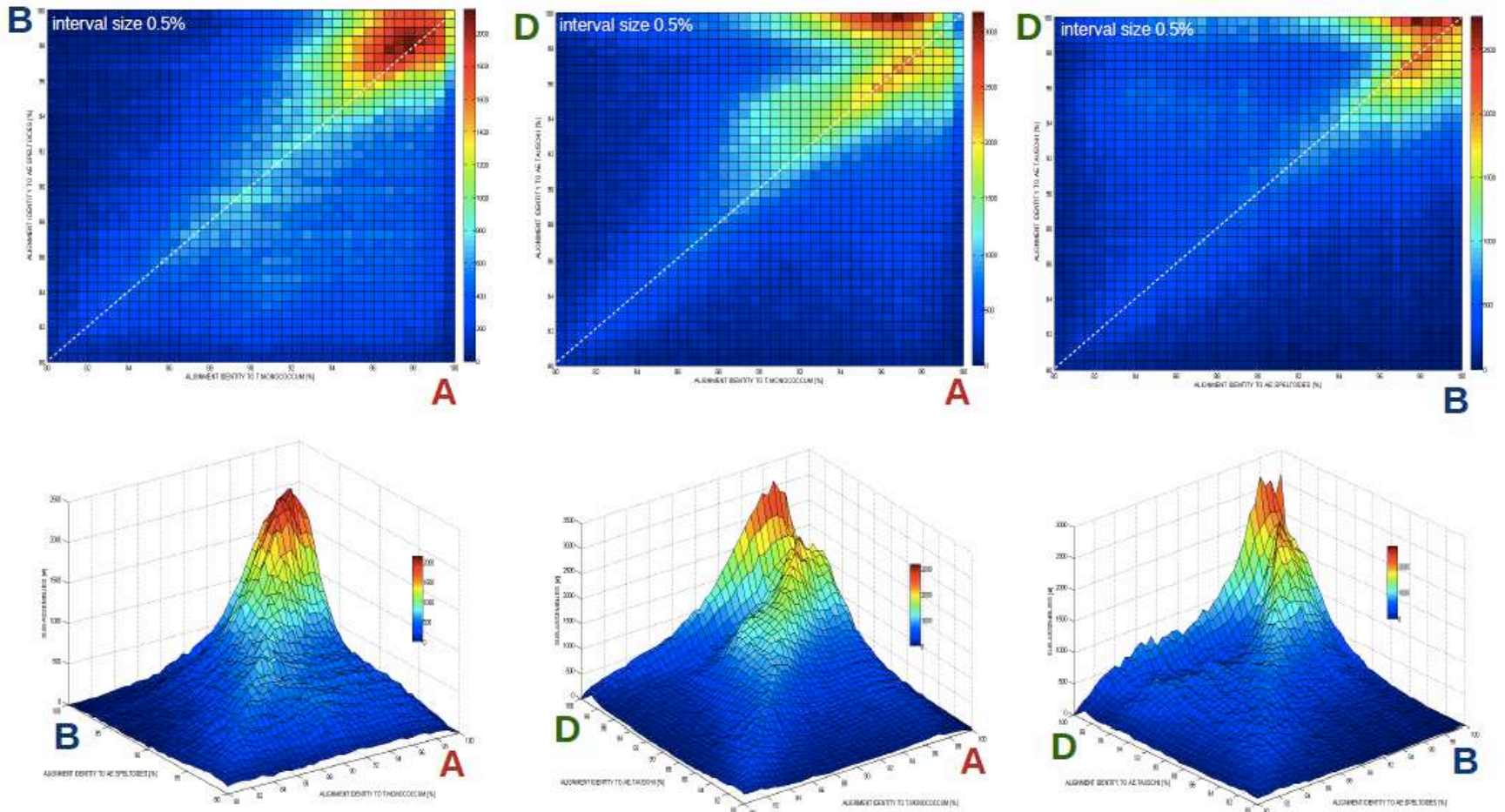
Shotguns (Illumina 80x (*T.monococcum*)) and 454 (3x (*Ae.tauschii*))

cDNA seq's from the *Ae. speltoides* group (B)

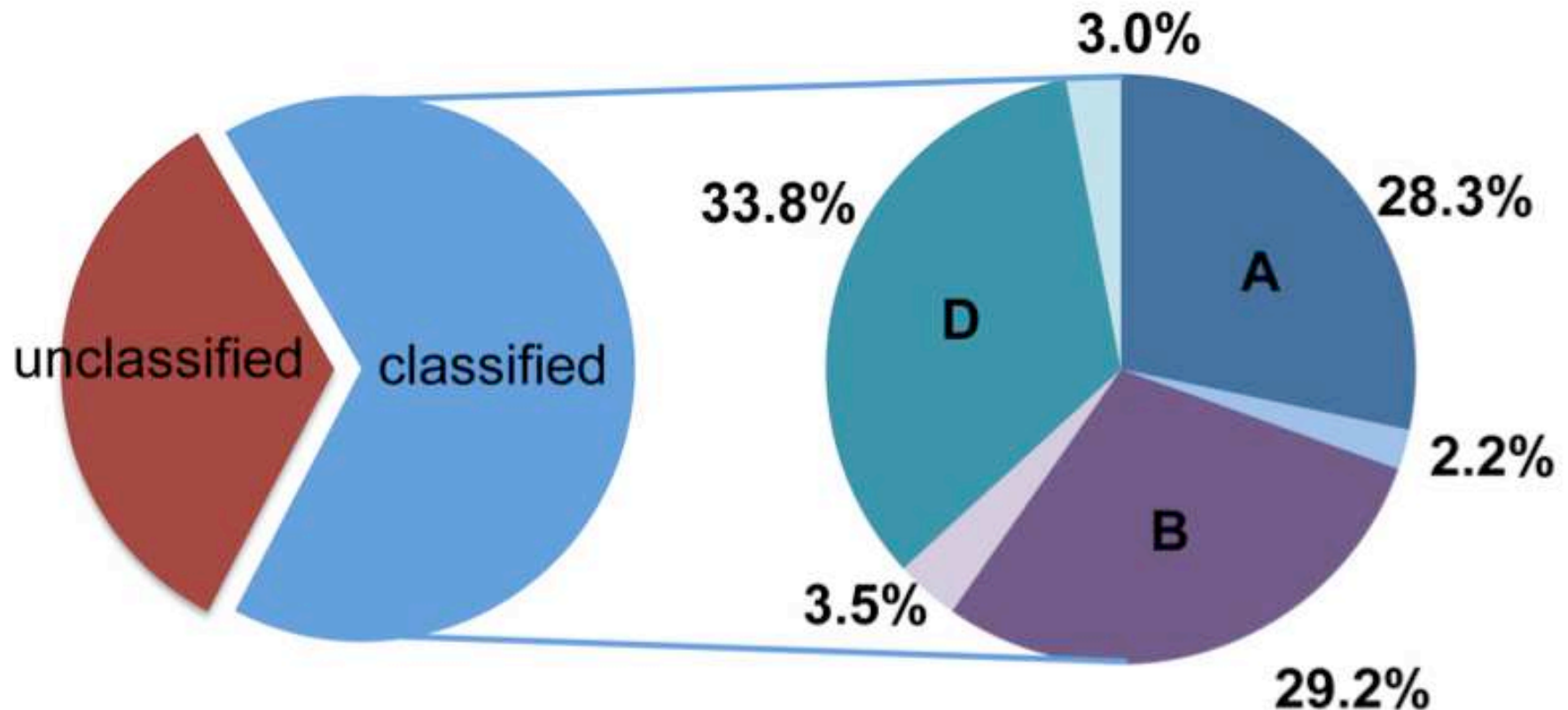
Can A and D genome shotgun data be used to dissect the ABD of wheat?



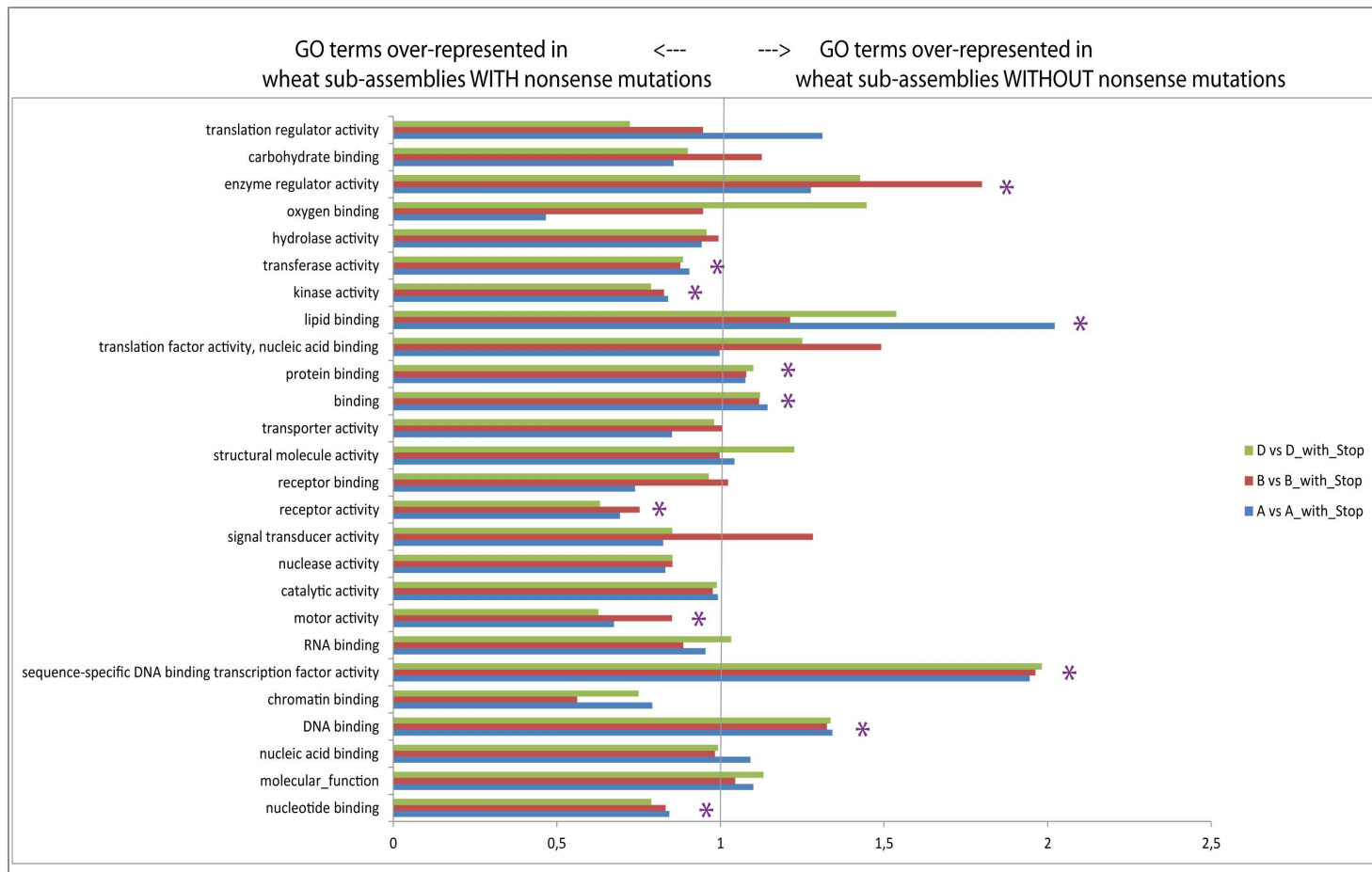
The Three Nephews: Similarity on a Sequence Basis



Wheat A, B and D Assignment using Machine Learning (SVM)



Particular Gene Categories are preferentially retained



Haystack -omics

Almost full gene complement detected and structured

10000s of pseudogenes detected

Separation of A, B and D using machine learning with > 75% accuracy

Complementary to chromosome sorting approaches

Applicable to polyploids in general to get genome overview

Rapid and economic approach to pragmatically cope with limitations in sequence technology



Take home messages

- A shortcut to access average sized plant genomes can be accessed using WGS, WCS and Genome Zipping
- Join of heterogeneous but complementary datasets delivers *Triticeae* „gene-omes“
- Provide jumboards for gene isolation, meta-analysis, genome wide functional analysis, comparative analysis, the $\times 10^3$ barley's/wheat's/rye's,
- B's are likely products of WGD/introgression events



acknowledgements

MIPS

Thomas Nussbaumer
Matthias Pfeifer
Manuel Spannagl
Mihaela Martis
Sapna Sharma
Tsuyoshi Tanaka
Heidrun Gundlach
Stephan Roessner
Michael Seidel
Georg Haberer

IPK

Nils Stein
Andreas Graner
B Steuernagel
Uwe Scholz

FLI Jena

Stefan Taudien
Marius Felder
Andreas Petzold
Matthias Platzer

IEB Olomouc

Hana Simkova
Pavla Suchankova
Jaroslav Dolezel

WZW/ Technical University Munich

Eva Bauer
Grit Haseneyer
Chris Schön

The IWGSC

SCRI

Pete Hedley
Hui Liu
Robbie Waugh

NIAS/Okayama

Takashi
Matsumoto
Tsuyoshi Tanaka
Takeshi Itoh
Kaz Sato et al.

The UK Wheat Consortium

Mike Bevan
Neil Hall
Anthony Hall
Keith Edwards

The IBSC

CSHL

Dick McCombie

UC Davis & USDA Albany

Jan Dvorak
Mincheng Luo
Olin Anderson

Kansas State University

Bikram Gill
Sunish Segal