



Ragout – a reference-assisted assembly tool for bacterial genomes

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ISMB 2014, Boston

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Quick Overview
- 3 Algorithm Description
- 4 Results
- 5 Further plans

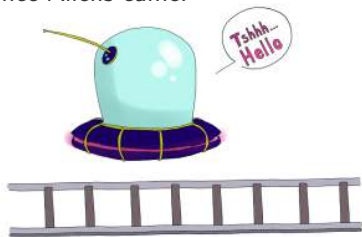
Trans-Siberian Railway

- ☞ The longest railroad in the world
- ☞ 9248 km
- ☞ ~ 15 000 000 railroad ties



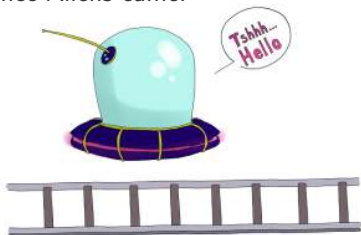
A Secret Story

☛ Once Aliens came:

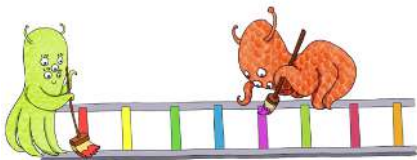


A Secret Story

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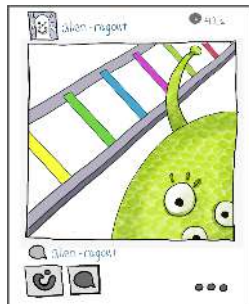
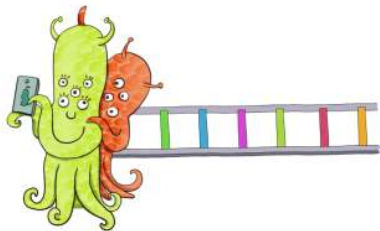


- And they have painted the ties in different colors:



A Secret Story II

☛ After, they took a lot of pictures:

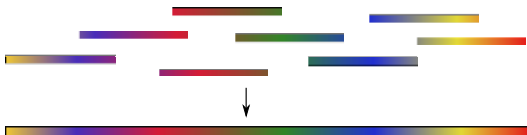


A Secret Story III

- ☹ And after they had been gone, rain has wanished all dyes from the railroad :(

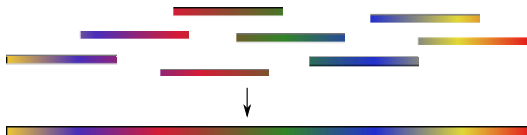
A Secret Story III

- ☹ And after they had been gone, rain has washed all dyes from the railroad :(
- ☹ Can we now reconstruct the original coloring using those pictures?



A Secret Story III

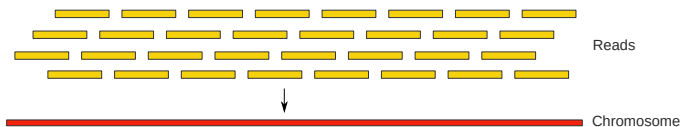
- ☹ And after they had been gone, rain has washed all dyes from the railroad :(
- ☹ Can we now reconstruct the original coloring using those pictures?



- ☹ This is exactly a problem that genome assemblers solve!
 - SPAdes
 - ABySS
 - Velvet
 - SOAPdenovo
 - SGA
 - ...

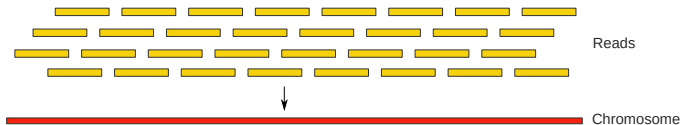
Genome Assembly

- Join short overlapping reads into chromosomes
- Expectation:

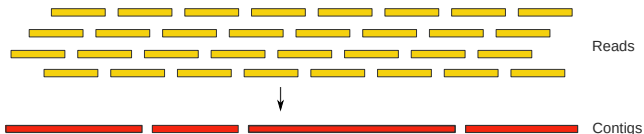


Genome Assembly

- Join short overlapping reads into chromosomes
- Expectation:



- Reality:



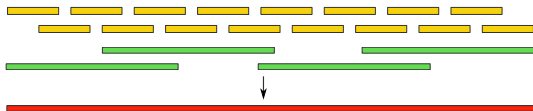
Complete Sequence?

- Jumping libraries:



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- Long reads:

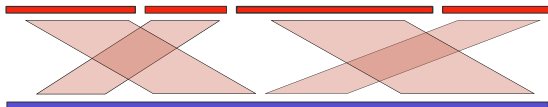


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- Still expensive and not as reliable as short reads
- Is there any alternative?

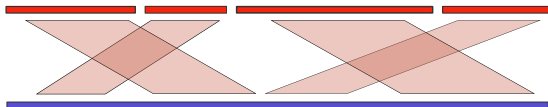
Reference-assisted Assembly

- ☛ Using a complete genome of another closely-related organism
- ☛ Contigs are being aligned on that *reference* genome



Reference-assisted Assembly

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- ☛ Contigs are being aligned on that *reference* genome



- ☛ **Structural variations?**

Rearrangement Approaches

- ☞ Gaul and Blanchette. "Ordering Partially Assembled Genomes Using Gene Arranements", *Springer, 2006*
 - Tries to minimize number of structural variations between two genomes
- ☞ Kim et. al. "Reference-assisted Chromosome Assembly", *PNAS, 2013*
 - First attempt to use multiple genomes simultaneously
 - One *reference* and multiple *outgroups*
 - Still heavily rely on that reference
- ☞ Both approaches may introduce errors

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 - First attempt to use multiple genomes simultaneously
 - One *reference* and multiple *outgroups*
 - Still heavily rely on that reference
- ☞ Both approaches may introduce errors
- ☞ So maybe we need multiple references?

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Ragout Recipe

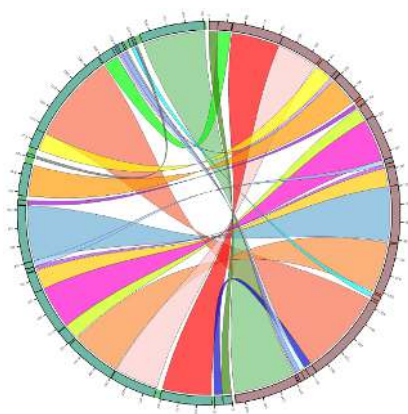
- ☞ Ragout – Reference-Assisted Genome Ordering UTility
- ☞ Written in Python/C++
- ☞ Ingredients:
 - Multiple references (in FASTA format)
 - Contigs/scaffolds from short-read assembly
 - Phylogenetic tree
- ☞ Output: scaffolds

Outline

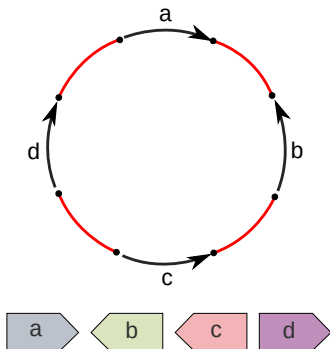
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Genome Representation

- Comparing nucleotide by nucleotide is expensive
- Extract conserved segments (synteny blocks)
- Assumption: each block is represented exactly once in each genome

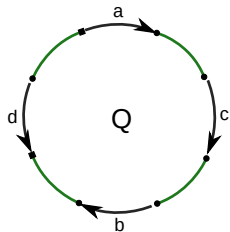
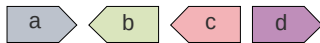
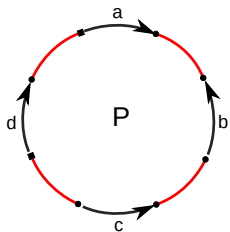


Genome as Synteny Blocks and Adjacencies

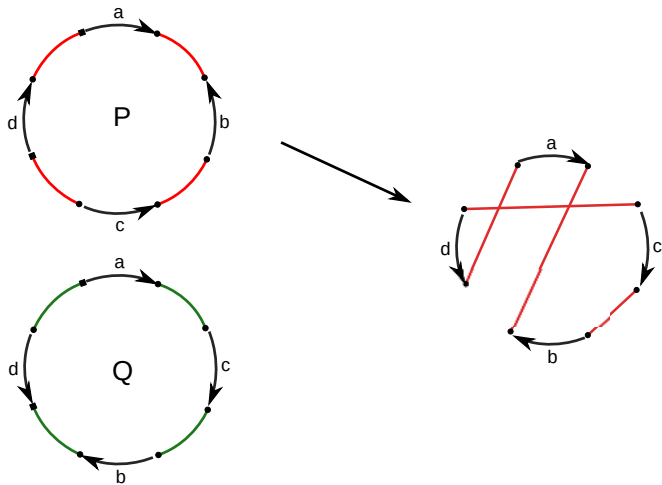


- ☛ Chromosome is represented as an alternating cycle of **directed black** and **undirected red** edges
- ☛ **Black** edges correspond to synteny blocks
- ☛ **Red** edges connect ends of adjacent synteny blocks

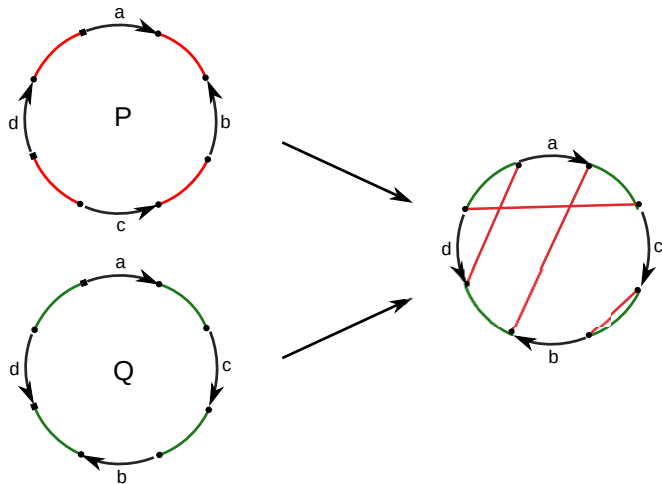
Breakpoint Graphs Are Simple!



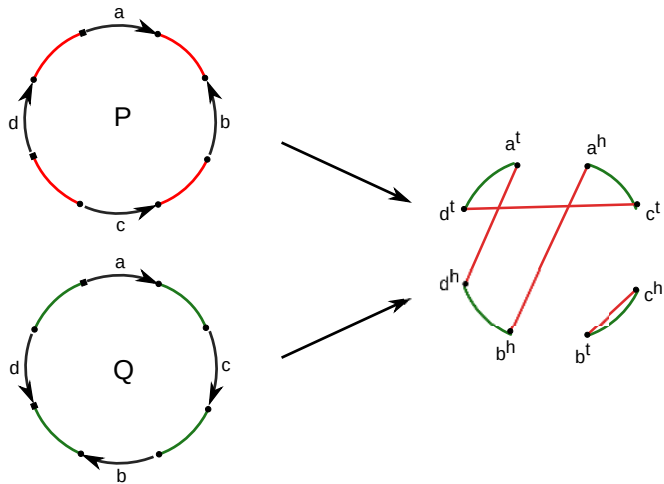
Breakpoint Graphs Are Simple!



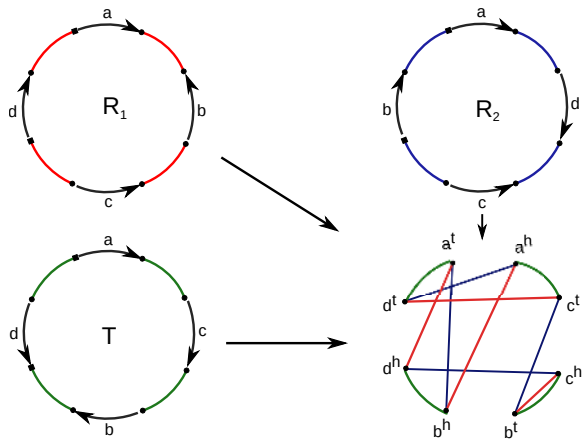
Breakpoint Graphs Are Simple!



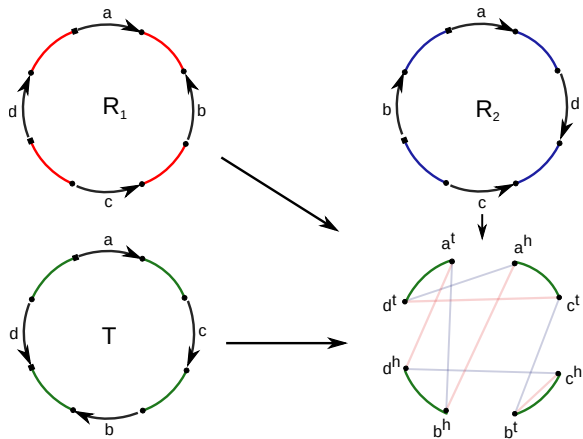
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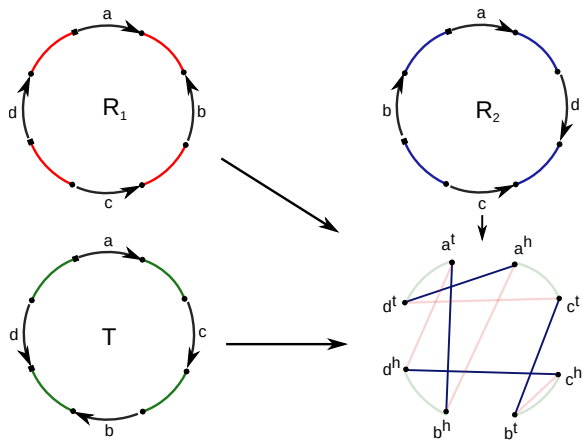


Breakpoint Graphs Are Simple!



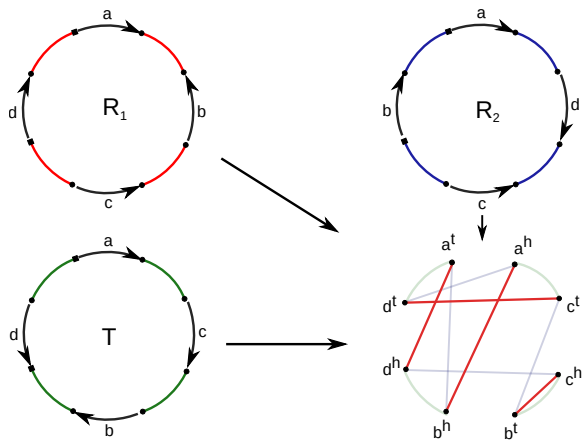
☞ Each color defines a perfect matching

Breakpoint Graphs Are Simple!



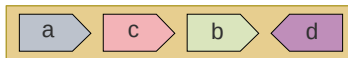
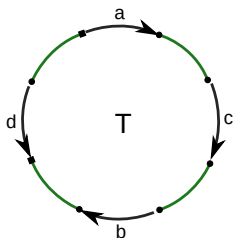
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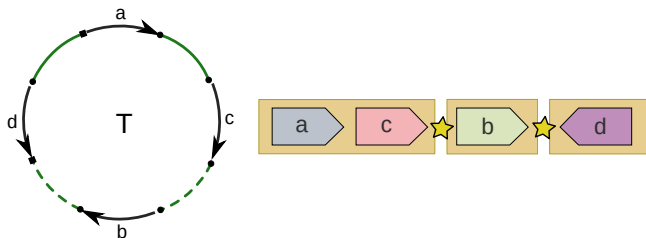


☞ Each color defines a perfect matching

Incomplete Breakpoint Graph

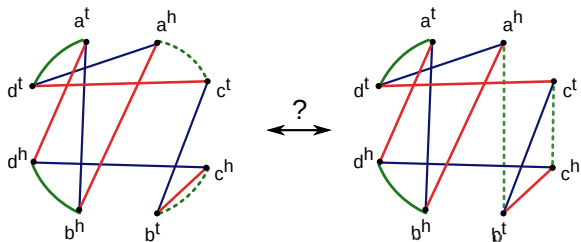


Incomplete Breakpoint Graph



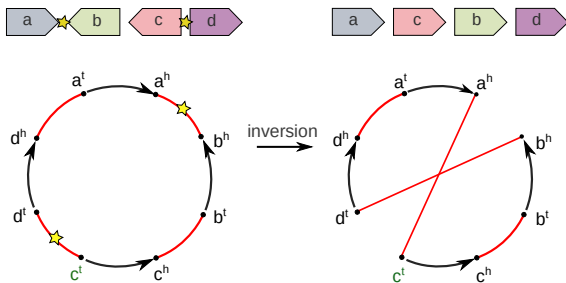
☹ Some adjacencies are missing

Incomplete Breakpoint Graph II



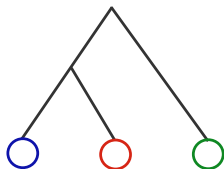
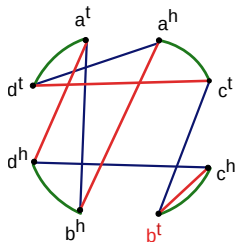
- Find missing edges
- = **Recover perfect matching**
- There are multiple variants of such matching
- How to find the correct one?

States of Adjacencies



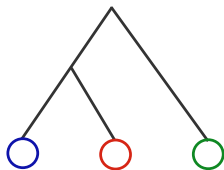
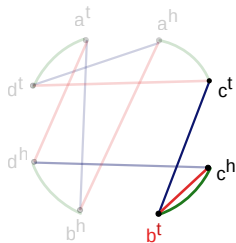
- ☞ *State* = adjacent vertex
- ☞ *State* of c^t : $d^t \rightarrow a^h$
- ☞ Rearrangements change *states* of adjacencies

Objective Function



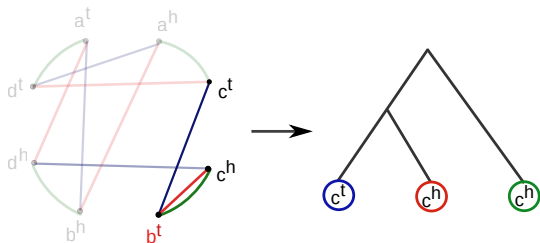
☛ Choose an arbitrary perfect matching

Objective Function



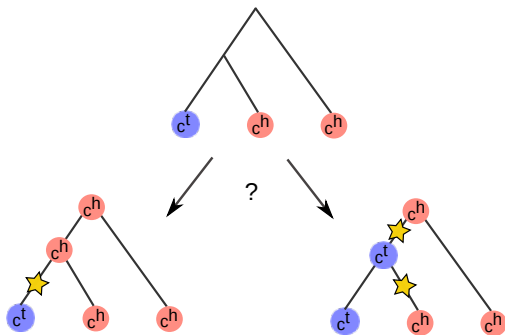
- ☛ Choose an arbitrary perfect matching
- ☛ Pick a vertex from the graph

Objective Function



- Choose an arbitrary perfect matching
- Pick a vertex from the graph
- Label tree nodes as *states* of chosen vertex in genomes
- The tree represents evolution of breakpoint states

Parsimony Procedure



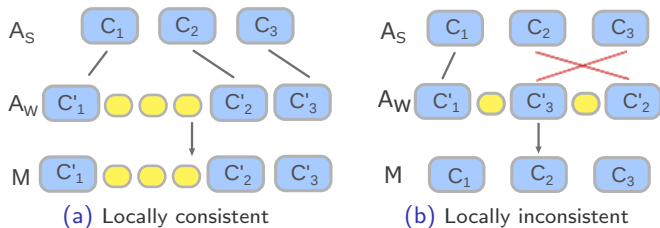
- Find scenario with minimum number of changes
- Associated cost for graph vertex u and tree T :

$$P(u, T) = \sum_{\text{branch } (i, j), i \neq j} W(\text{branchlength})$$

Optimal Contigs Order

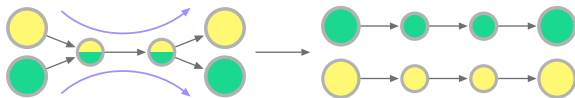
- ☞ Cost for a complete graph G : $\sum_{u \in G} P(u, T)$
- ☞ Want a perfect matching which minimizes this cost
- ☞ An efficient solution:
 - Node weight \rightarrow edge weight
 - Find minimum weight perfect matching
 - Blossom algorithm in $O(n^4)$

Iterative Assembly



- ☛ Solve the dilemma about choice of synteny block size
- ☛ Merge scaffolds with different precision into one assembly

Refinement with Assembly Graph



- Incorporate very small/repetitive contigs
- Analogously to repeat resolution in short-read assembly

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Toy Test – One *E. Coli* Reference

	Ragout	MCM	OSLay
Scaffolds	1	1	8
Contigs (coverage)	129 (97.9%)	77 (97.6%)	80 (96.7%)
Miss-ordered	0	0	1

- ☛ One *E. Coli* reference without rearrangements
- ☛ #Contigs – 156 (98.18%)

Assembly with Rearrangements – Four *H. Pylori* References

#References	Scaffolds	Contigs (cov.)	Miss-ordered
Ragout			
1	2	91 (97.7%)	6
2	2	95 (97.8%)	1
3	1	95 (97.8%)	1
4	1	93 (97.6%)	0
RACA			
2	3	35 (83.6%)	2
3	2	35 (83.6%)	1
4	2	35 (83.8%)	1

- ☛ Four *H. Pylori* references with rearrangements
- ☛ #Contigs – 183 (98.57%)

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ARTICLES

A hybrid approach for the automated finishing of bacterial genomes

Ali Bashir^{1,2,7}, Aaron A Klammer^{1,7}, William P Robins³, Chen-Shan Chin¹, Dale Webster¹, Ellen Paxinos¹, David Hsu¹, Meredith Ashby¹, Susana Wang¹, Paul Peluso¹, Robert Sebra¹, Jon Sorenson¹, James Bullard¹, Jackie Yen¹, Marie Valdovino¹, Emilia Mollova¹, Khai Luong¹, Steven Lin¹, Brianna LaMay¹, Amruta Joshi¹, Lori Rowe⁴, Michael Frace⁴, Cheryl L Tarr⁴, Maryann Turnsek⁴, Brigid M Davis^{3,6}, Andrew Kasarskis¹, John J Mekalanos⁵, Matthew K Waldor^{3,5,6} & Eric E Schadt^{1,2}

- ☞ 40 bp non-paired Illumina reads
- ☞ Roche 454 reads
- ☞ PacBio reads

The image shows the top portion of a research article cover from Nature Biotechnology. The journal logo is in the top left, and the word 'ARTICLES' is in the top right. The title is centered, and the authors' names are listed below it.

**nature
biotechnology** ARTICLES

A hybrid approach for the automated finishing of bacterial genomes

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- ☞ 40 bp non-paired Illumina reads
- ☞ Roche 454 reads?
- ☞ PacBio reads?
- ☞ Can we replace long reads with Ragout here?

Long Reads or Reference-assisted Assembly?

#References	Scaffolds	Contigs (cov.)	Miss-ordered
Ragout			
1	3	185 (94.8%)	3
2	2	179 (94.7%)	4
3	2	174 (94.7%)	0
RACA			
2	6	124 (85.8%)	0
3	3	127 (90.0%)	0

- ☹ Three *V. Cholerae* references with rearrangements
- ☹ #Contigs – 1407 (96.89%)
- ☹ Results are shown without refinement (poor assembly quality)

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New results & further plans

- Assembly of *Drosophila yakuba* with three other *Drosophila* species:

Scaffolds	10
Contigs	1538 (94.92%)
Miss-ordered	26
Contigs N50	162 216
Scaffolds N50	30 316 814

- Assembly of multiple mouse lines
- Capturing rearrangements with assembly graph
- Illumina BaseSpace integration

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Benedict Paten



Tamara Panesh



Anna Arthuykhova

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<http://fenderglass.github.io/Ragout>