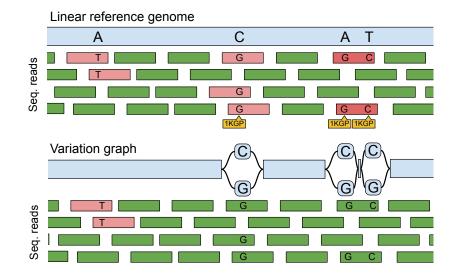
# Genotyping structural variants in TOPMed using pangenome graphs

Jean Monlong February 12-13, 2020



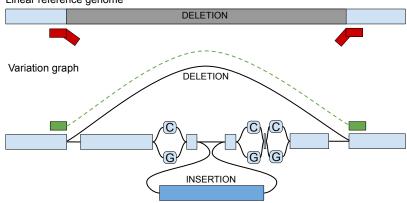
GSP-TOPMED ANALYSIS WORKSHOP

## Pangenome graphs and variant-aware read mapping



#### Mapping reads across structural variants

Structural variants (SVs) are genomic variants larger than 50 bp, e.g. insertions, deletions, inversions translocations.



#### Linear reference genome



The vg toolkit is a complete, open source solution for graph construction, read mapping, and variant calling.

https://github.com/vgteam/vg

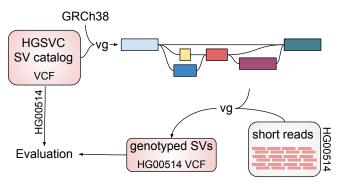
Garrison et al. Nature Biotech 2018

vg can genotype structural variants from short-read sequencing datasets starting from <u>public SV catalogs</u> or *de novo* assemblies.

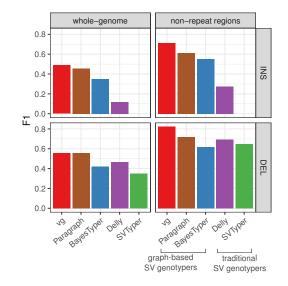
Hickey et al. bioRxiv 2019, in press at Genome Biology

# Genotyping SVs from long-read sequencing studies

Ref.	Project	Samples
Chaisson et al. 2019	Human Genome Structural	3
	Variation Consortium ( <b>HGSVC</b> )	0
Audano et al. 2019	SVPOP	15
Zook et al. 2019	Genome in a Bottle ( <b>GIAB</b> )	1



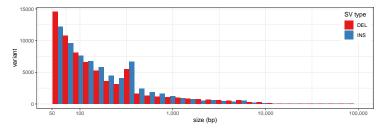
# SV genotyping accuracy for deletions and insertions



Non-repeat regions: regions not overlapping segmental duplications or simple repeats

## Combined SV catalogs from 3 long-read studies

Ref.	Project	Samples
Chaisson et al. 2019	Human Genome Structural Variation Consortium ( <b>HGSVC</b> )	3
Audano et al. 2019	SVPOP	15
Zook et al. 2019	Genome in a Bottle ( <b>GIAB</b> )	1



71K deletions and 70K insertions include most of the common deletions and insertions in the population.

# 760 TOPMed samples genotyped in 5 days



- Using **BioData Catalyst** as an alpha user.
- Workflow in **Dockstore**.
- TOPMed data imported from **Gen3**.
- Genotyping and exploratory analysis on **Terra** using workflows and notebooks.
- $\sim$ \$12 per sample (soon <\$4 with new read mapper).

# TOPMed data available in Gen3

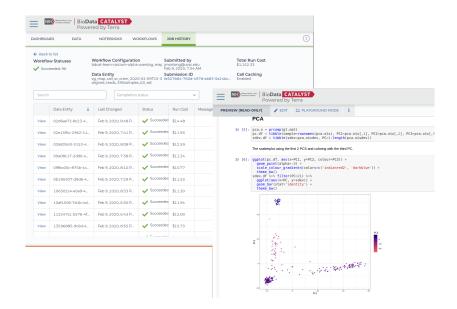
I selected the MESA cohort and exported the CRAM files to Terra.

NH) National Heart, Lung. BioData CA Powered by			Dictionary	Exploration	Query	図』 Workspace	) Profile
Data Files							
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parent-WHI_HMB-IRB_ 117676 parent-WHI_HMB-IRB-NPU_ 25538	Annotated Sex			R	ice		_
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parent-MESA_HMB_ 7440	Project Id Data Format Race Annotated	Sex Ethnicity BP Diastolic HD	DL LDL				
parent-CHS_HMB-IRB-MDS_ 5353	topmed- CRAMVCF MESA_HMB						
topmed-JHS_HMB 4879	topmed- CRAMVCF MESA_HMB						

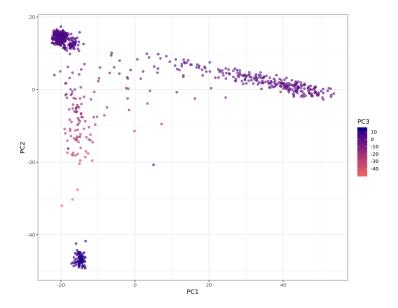
## WDL workflow for vg in Dockstore

Q Search 🔐 Organizations 🗋 Docs	jmonlong
Workflows	
ithub.com/vgteam/vg_wdl/vg_map_call_sv_cram:svpack ast Modified: 13 days ago renom-graph (genomics) genotyping istructural-variant isv variation-graph	*
Info Launch Versions Files Tools	Launch with
Workflow Information	DNAstack »
	X DNAnexus »
Source Code: github.com/vgteam/vg_wdl:svpack	🕞 Terra »
TRS: #workflow/github.com/vgteam/vg_wdl/vg_map_call_sv_cram Workflow Path: /workflows/vg_map_call_sv_cram.wdl	
Test File Path: /params/vg_map_call_sv_cram.wdi	AnVIL »
Checker Workflow: n/a	
Descriptor Type: WDL	Recent Versions
DOI: n/a	
	svpack Jan 28, 2020
	See all versions
Workflow Version Information	
svpack	Source Repositories
DOI: n/a	GitHub 🔼
Author: Jean Monlong	
E-mail: jmonlong@ucsc.edu	Collections
Export as ZIP	
Description:	Structural Variant Calling
Read mapping and SV genotyping using vg. It takes a CRAM file and graphs containing the structural variants	vg - Variation Graphs Toolkit
to genotype. The XG and GCSA graph indexes as required, as well as the original VCF used to create the	+ Add to my collection

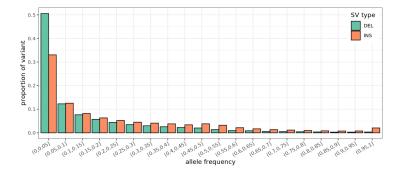
#### Genotyping and analysis on Terra



## SV genotyped in 760 diverse genomes



## Frequency estimates



- Insertions slightly more frequent than deletions...
  - ...especially for larger variants.
- Hundreds of fixed SVs, especially insertions.

#### Fixed insertions

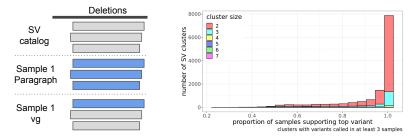
- 736 insertions with allele frequency >0.99.
- Two repeat expansions in coding regions of SAMD1 and FOXO6.



Screenshots from https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/

# Fine-tuning breakpoints of deletions

• Although sequence-resolved, many deletions are extremely similar and likely near-duplicates of the same real deletion.

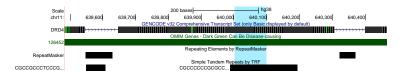


► In >9K clusters, the 760 samples supported mostly one variant.

## Coding deletions with fine-tuned breakpoints

▶ 95 of the fine-tuned deletions overlap coding regions.

- Two near-duplicated deletions overlapped DRD4 gene.
  - Within long short tandem repeat...
  - ▶ 96 bp or 97 bp deletion?
    - $\rightarrow$  All samples supported the 96 bp deletion.
  - ► Known 2-copies version of the 48nt repeat (DRD4-2R).



#### Conclusions

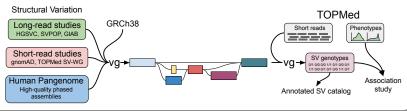
- The vg toolkit can integrate and genotype SVs.
- 760 TOPMed samples genotyped in 5 days using the BioData Catalyst ecosystem.
- SV catalog from long-read studies annotated with frequencies and better breakpoint resolution.

#### Conclusions

- The vg toolkit can integrate and genotype SVs.
- ◆ 760 TOPMed samples genotyped in 5 days using the BioData Catalyst ecosystem.
- SV catalog from long-read studies annotated with frequencies and better breakpoint resolution.

#### Future directions

- Documented workflows for the BioData Catalyst community (and GSP through NHGRI AnVIL).
- More SVs genotyped in more TOPMed samples for association studies.



# Acknowledgment

vg Team **Benedict** Paten Glenn Hickey David Heller Adam Novak Erik Garrison Jouni Siren Jordan Eizenga Charles Markello Xian Chang Robin Rounthwaite Jonas Sibbesen Eric T. Dawson

#### **BioData Catalyst Team** Beth Sheets (talk to her!) Michael Baumann

Brian Hannafious





European Molecular Biology Laboratory

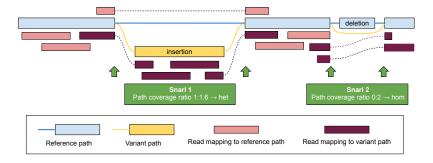




National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

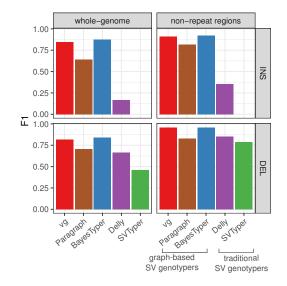
BioData CATALYST

# Genotyping variants in vg



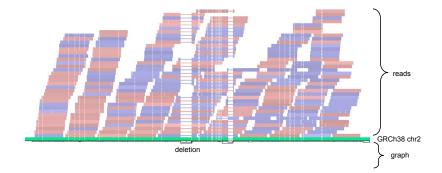
- Genotyping is based on the path coverage.
- A snarl is a variant site in the graph, a "bubble".

#### Results on HGSVC - Simulated reads



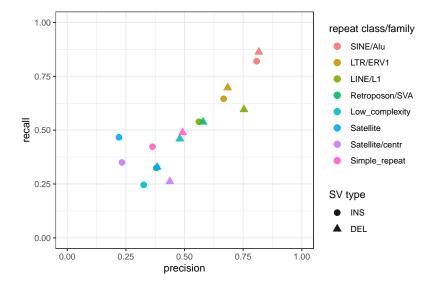
Non-repeat regions: regions not overlapping segmental duplications or simple repeats

## Deletion correctly genotyped by vg



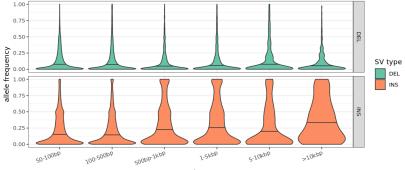
51 bp homozygous deletion in the 3' UTR of the LONRF2 gene.

# Simple repeat/low complexity regions are challenging



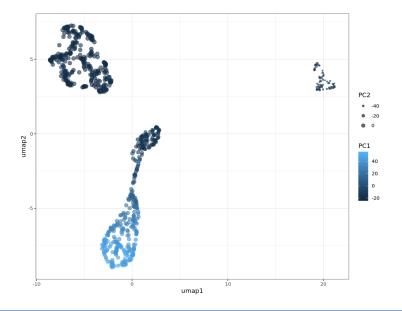
SV sequence annotated with RepeatMasker. Class assigned if covered  $\geq 80\%$  by a repeat element.

#### Frequency distribution vs variant size



SV size

## UMAP



## Genotype quality and samples with genotype calls

