

SMRT Sanger: A Smorgasbord **Tapas** of SMRT Sequencing at the Sanger Institute

Mike Quail, Senior Staff Scientist WTSI

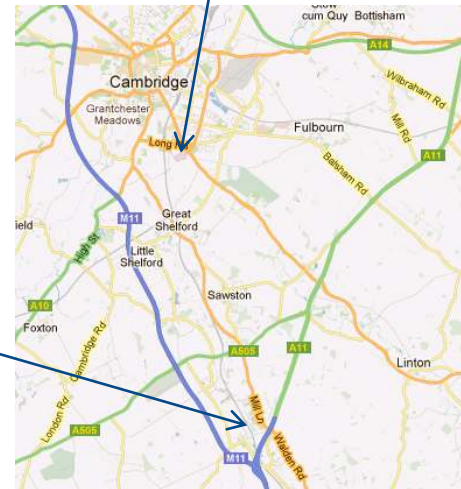
mq1@sanger.ac.uk

Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute



LMB

WTSI



A community of organisations

Research



EMBL-EBI



Learning & Engagement



CONFERENCE CENTRE



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT



ADVANCED COURSES AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

Enterprise & Innovation



Genomics
england



BIODATA
INNOVATION
CENTRE

14m
genomics

Ogilvie Building

Home of sequencing operations

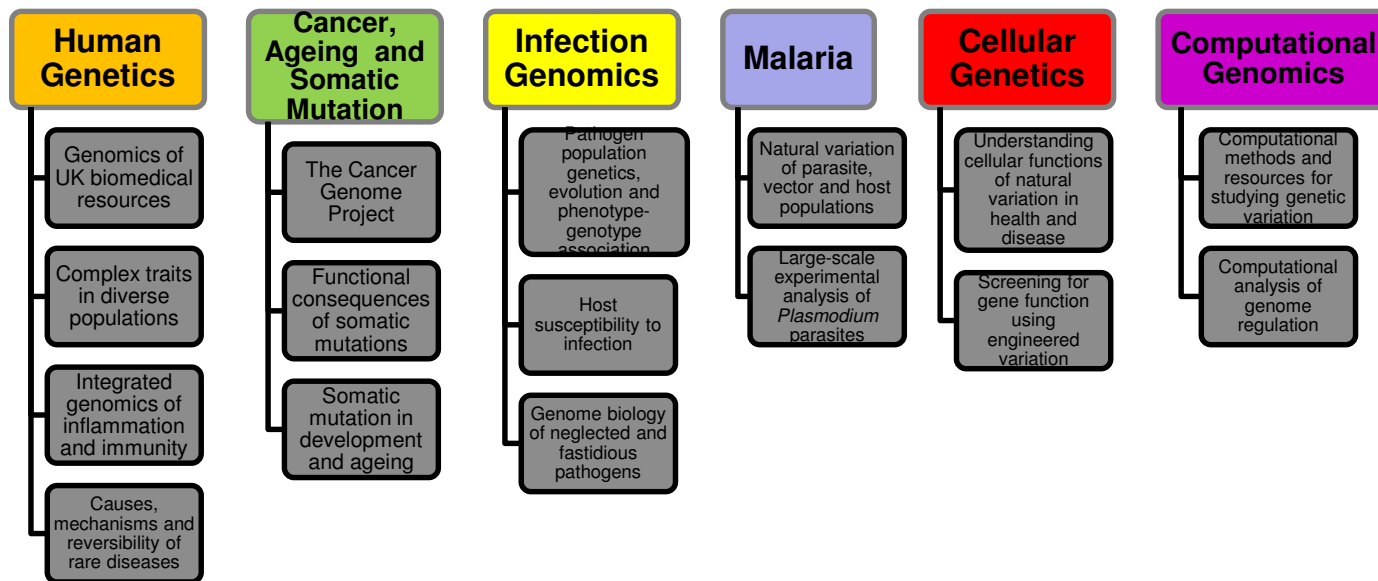


Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute

People, budget and platforms

- » 1300 people
- » Operating budget: ~£100m per year
- » Centre for large-scale biomedical science research
- » Largest DNA sequencing facility in Europe
- » One of the largest biological data-centres in Europe
- » High-throughput cell culture facility
- » Largest mouse vivarium in Europe

Strategic areas of science



Scientific Operations



- DNA pipelines
- Animal Facility and Mouse Pipeline
- Cellular Genetics and Phenotyping Facility
- Single Cell Genomics
- Information Technology



Instruments: production

2



10



10



5



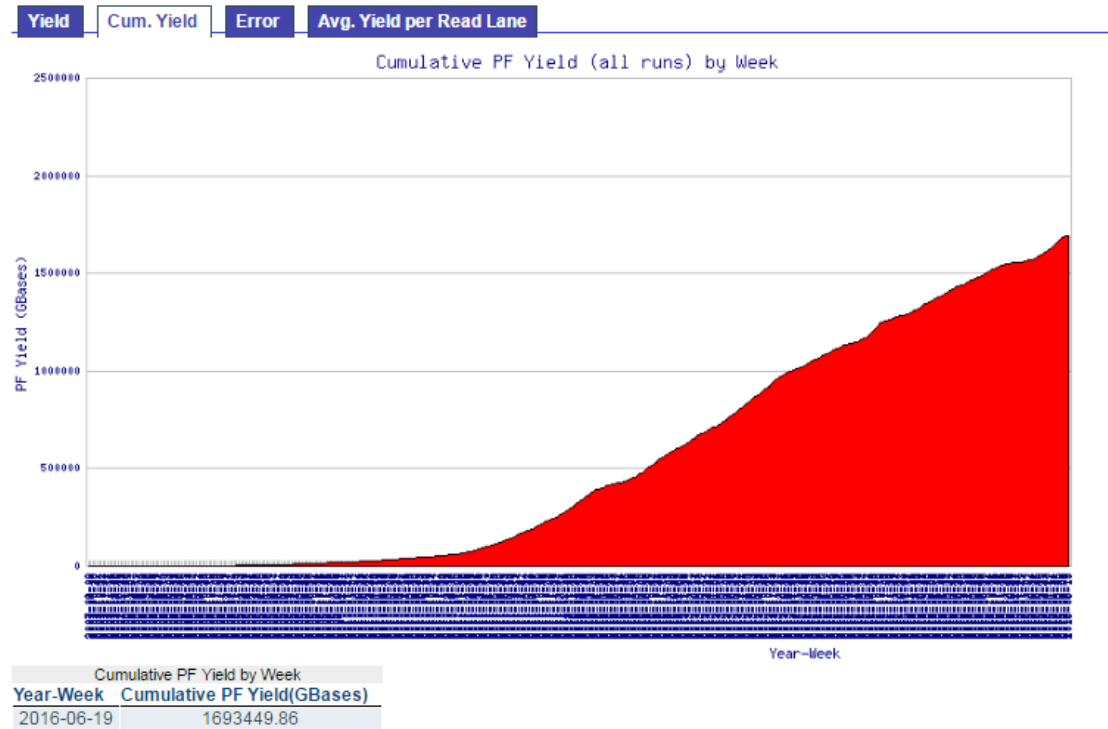
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Cumulative yield

>1 4Pb , Average monthly yield = >100Tb

Statistical Data by Week

Statistics by Run | Statistics by Week | Instrument Statistics | Error Rate for Latest Runs



PacBio RS II



Sequel



Sequel



Long Read Technologies



Michelle Smith



Kim Judge



PacBio RS II



The PacBio Team



Karen Oliver



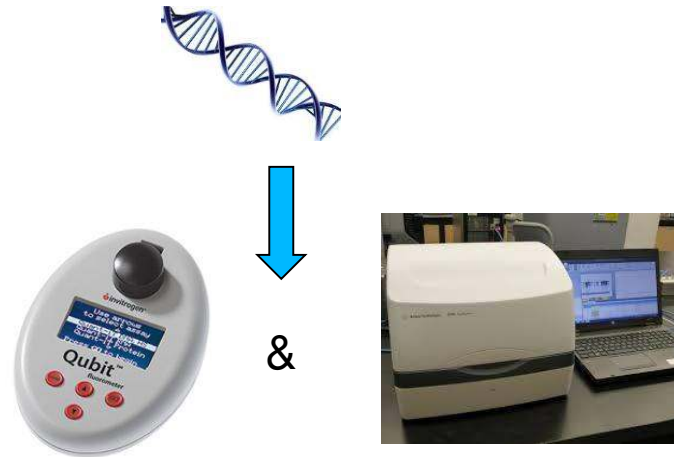
Jason Skelton



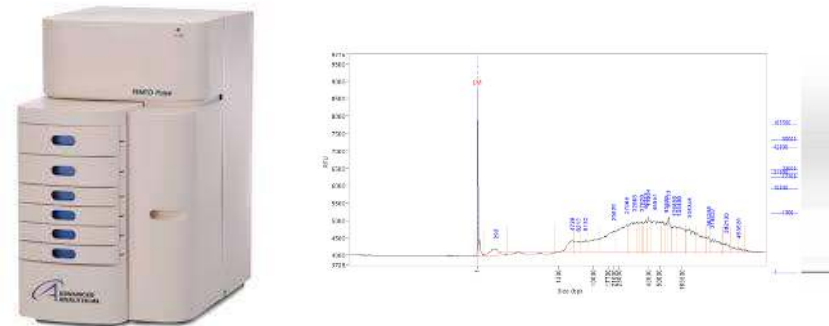
Craig Corton

Plus Emma Betteridge

What we do in the lab - QC



Sequel samples



What we do in the lab – Library prep

RSII



Library Prep

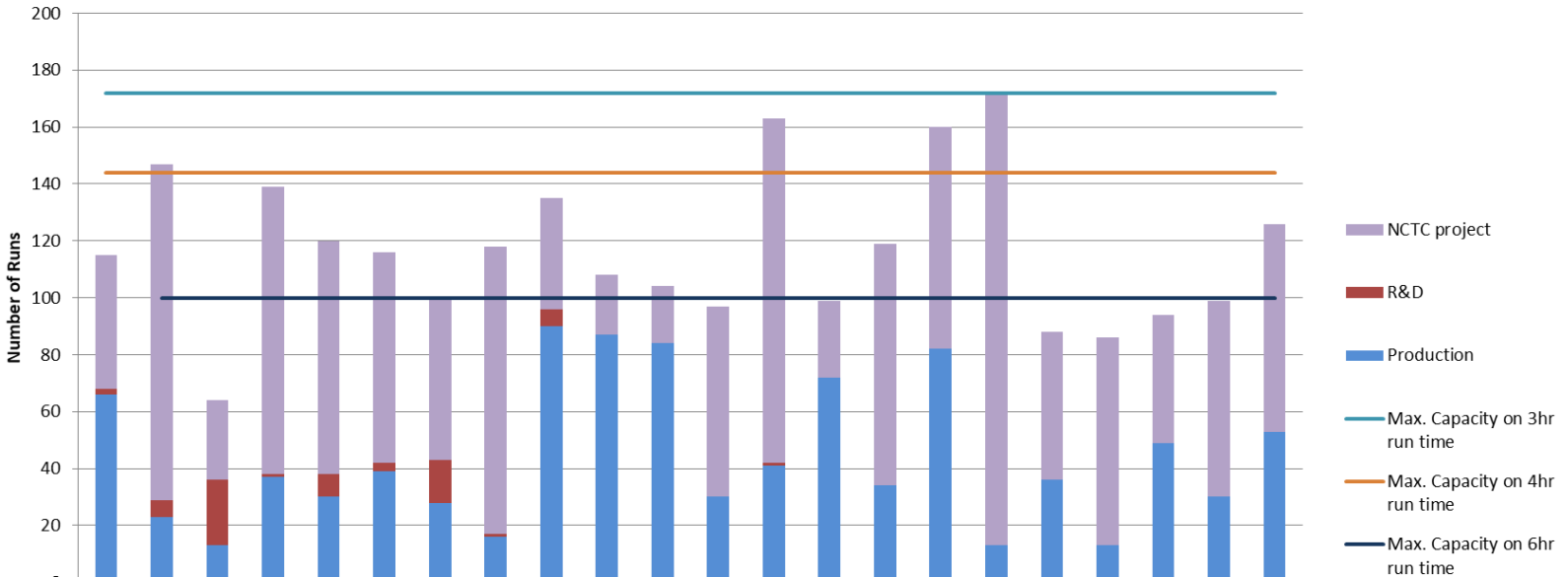
Sequel



Library Prep



PacBio RSII Sequencing number of SMRT cells processed by month

[illegible]

Sequencing 3000 Bacteria From Public Health England's National Collection of Type Cultures

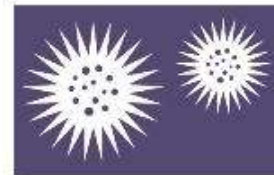


Nick Grayson (Sanger)
Sarah Alexander (PHE)



NCTC
National Collection
of Type Cultures

Operated by Public Health England



NCPV
National Collection
of Pathogenic Viruses

Operated by Public Health England

 @NCTC_3000

NCTC



NCTC
National Collection
of Type Cultures

Operated by Public Health England

- Founded in 1920
- >5000 bacteria > 300 species
- 900 type strains
- Medical / Veterinary importance
- Historical / Scientific interest
- www.phe-culturecollections.org.uk



Robert Koch



Alexander Fleming

NCTC Website

Bacteria Collection: *Neisseria weaveri*

NCTC Number:	NCTC 13585
Current Name:	<i>Neisseria weaveri</i>
Original Strain Reference:	Danderyd 6209
Other Collection No:	CCUG 30381
Other Names:	Formerly <i>Neisseria parelongata</i>
Type Strain:	No
Family:	Neisseriaceae
Hazard Group (ACDP):	2
Release Restrictions:	Terms & Conditions of Supply of Microbial Pathogens: Safety
Conditions for growth on solid media:	Chocolate blood agar, 37°C, CO ₂ , 1 day
Isolated From:	Human wound (dog bite)
Whole Genome Sequence:	http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/ERS627823
Annotated Genome:	ftp://ftp.sanger.ac.uk/pub/project/pathogens/NCTC3000/d...
Accession Date:	Jan 2012
Authority:	Holmes et al. 1993 (VP)
Depositor:	Culture Collection, University of Goteborg, Sweden (CCUG)
Biosafety Responsibility:	It is the responsibility of the customer to ensure that their facilities comply with biosafety regulations



NCTC
National Collection
of Type Cultures

Operated by Public Health England

Formats	Price
---------	-------

● **Ampoule (Bacteria)**

In Stock

£150.00

Quantity

Add to cart



Click for Delivery Prices

Credit Account orders accepted
or email / fax your order to us.



Certificate of Analysis

Bacterial Sequencing

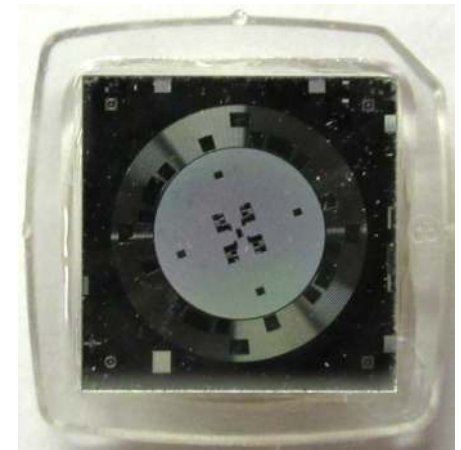
- PacBio RSII
- Fragment to ~15kb
- 400Mb / SMRT Cell
- 1.07 SMRT cells / genome
- 20/week
- Robust to GC %



New Ogilvie Building

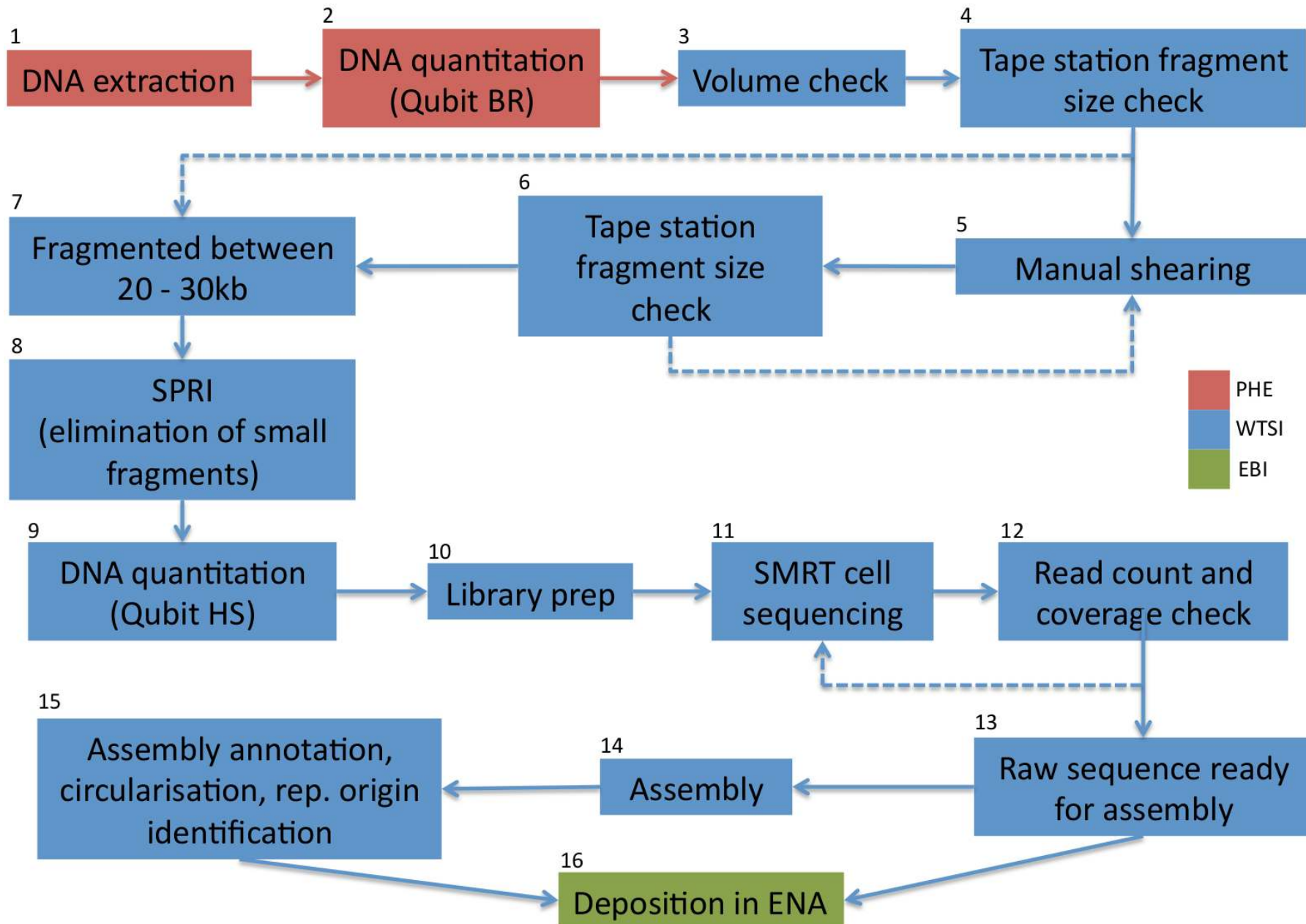


PacBio RSII

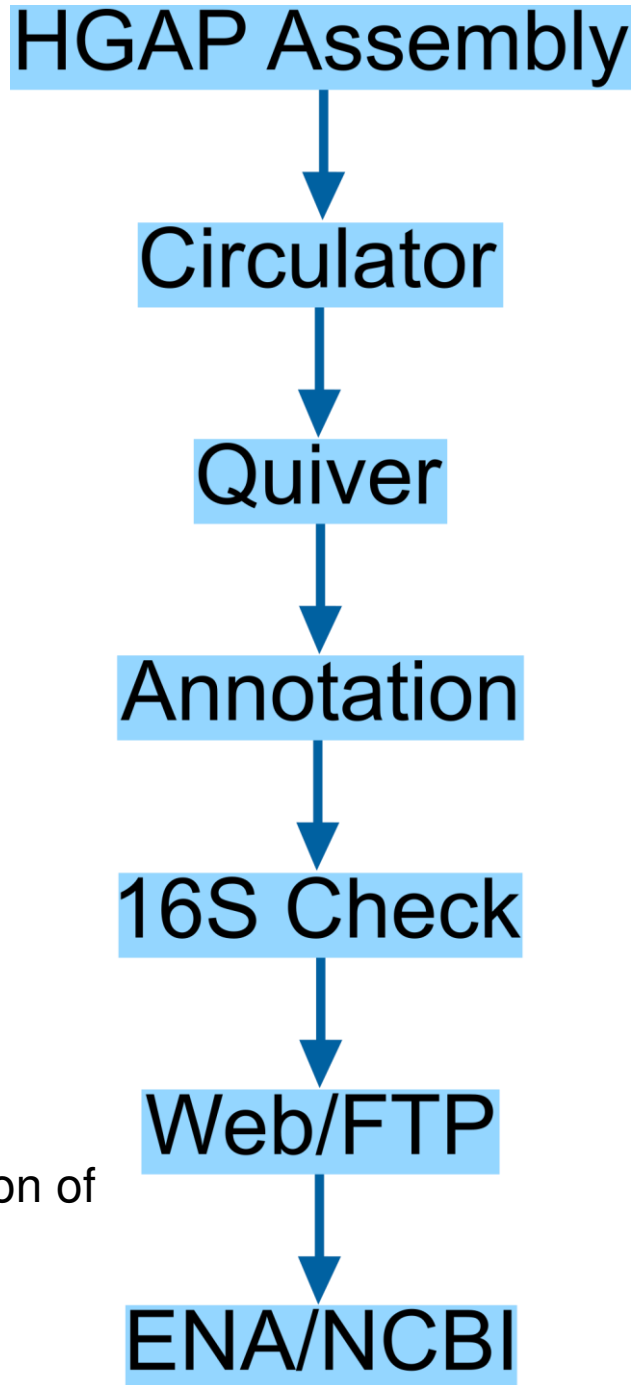


1st SMRT Cell

NCTC 3000 workflow



Analysis Pipeline

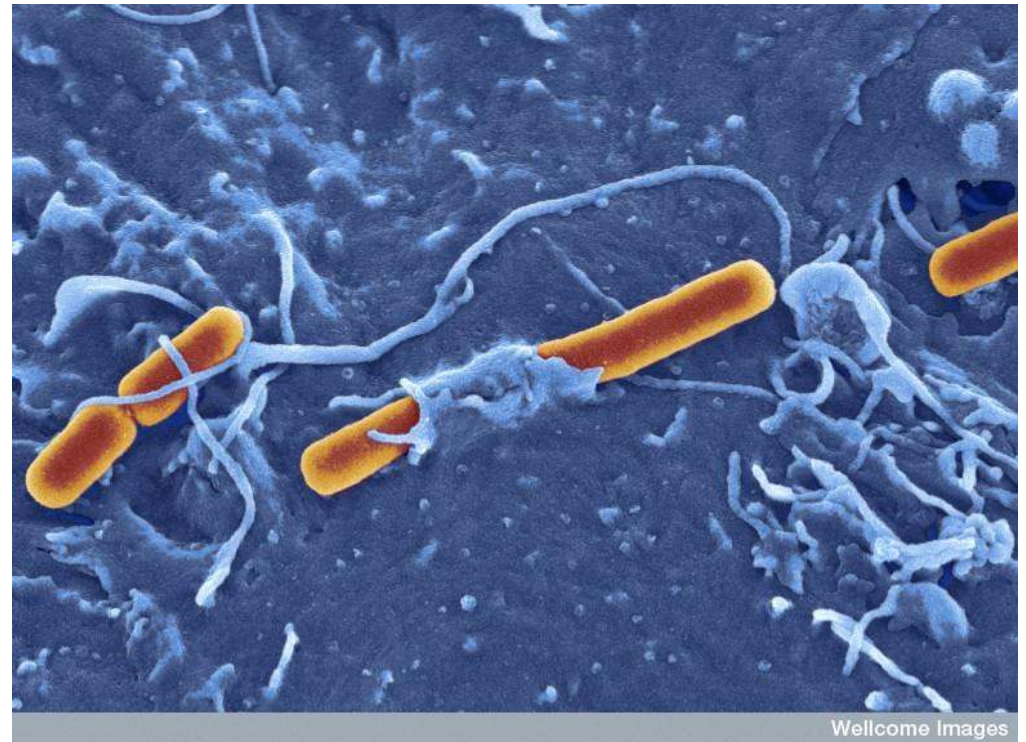


Circlator: automated circularization of genome assemblies using long sequencing reads. Hunt *et al.* Genome Biology 2015 16:294

NCTC1

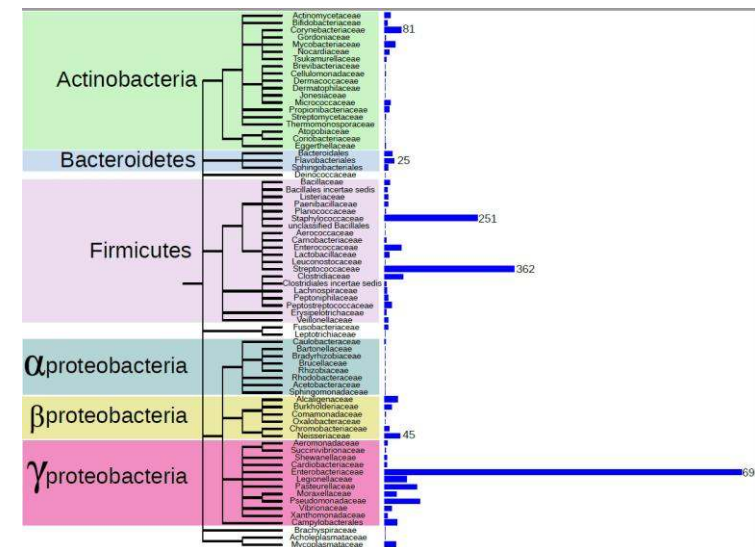
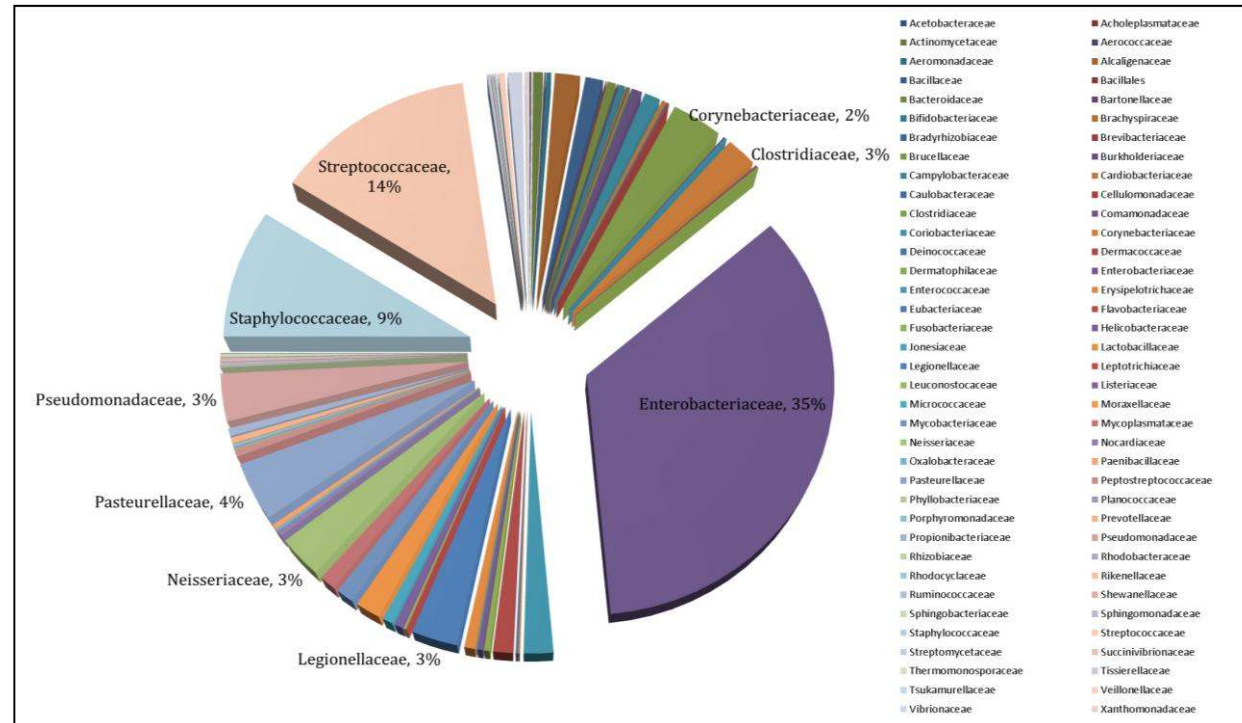
- Collected 1915
- Shigella Flexneri
- Antibiotic Resistant
- 98% genes conserved
- Vaccine development

The extant World War 1 dysentery bacillus NCTC1: a genomic analysis.
Kate S Baker *et al.* Lancet
Vol. 384, No. 9955, p1691–1697,
8/11/2014



Bacteria Sequenced To Date

- NCTC3000 Project:
 - 2169 strains
 - 832 species
 - 75 families represented
 - 85.4% Type strain completed
- Genomes:
 - 1255 publically available
 - 56.5% single contig
 - 23.1% - Evidence of =>1 plasmids



NCTC3000 – Data Sharing

- Data regularly uploaded on the WTSI website
- http://www.sanger.ac.uk/resources/downloads/bacteria/nctc/#t_2

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Public Health England reference collections

This project aims to provide annotated and assembled genomes for 3,000 bacteria and 500 viruses as part of a new eResource.

The project is split into two parts:

NCTC 3000: A joint collaboration between Public Health England, Pacific Biosciences and the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute to complete the sequencing of 3,000 bacterial strains from PHE's National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) using Pacific Biosciences' Single Molecule, Real-Time (SMRT) sequencing technology.

NCPV 500: A collaboration between PHE and Sanger to produce 500 viral genomes from PHE's National Collection of Pathogenic Viruses (NCPV) using the Illumina sequencing platform.

Collectively, the data generated will be housed in a publically accessible web-based eResource that integrates metadata and genome sequences for type and reference strains of biomedically important bacterial and viral pathogens. This resource will integrate accession, taxonomy and authentication information with publications, genome sequences, comparative analysis databases and other resources at EMBL and NCBI.

This is a community resource project. Data will be available from here, and from the NCTC. We will submit assembled, annotated sequences to the International Sequence Databases as they become available. We request that you cite this webpage in any publication using the data, and would appreciate it if you contact us to discuss the use of this data.

Data Downloads

- [Download annotated assemblies](#)
- [BLAST server](#)

Please note: these are pre-submission assemblies that should not be treated as final versions. Assemblies contain both chromosomal and plasmid contigs.

Background

The Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute will generate PacBio sequencing data and provide assembled and annotated genomes for the 3,000 bacteria from the NCTC collection.

The NCTC is one of the world's premier collections for bacterial strains, but most bacteria in NCTC currently have no genome references. Biological Resource Centres, such as NCTC and NCPV, are a vital part of the infrastructure underpinning life sciences, providing biomaterials of known provenance. Type and reference strains act as landmarks for mapping microbial diversity and measuring unique changes in properties and patterns of infection and response to clinical interventions. Combining reference genomes with the wealth of historical and biological information existing for these strains will generate a data set of enormous value for basic and clinical microbiology.

Pacific Biosciences' Single Molecule, Real-Time (SMRT) Sequencing technology achieves very long reads and high consensus accuracy, greatly improving the ability to finish bacterial genomes. And, because the technology can directly detect base modifications, the epigenomes for bacteria can also be obtained with no additional data acquisition, and this data will also be provided.

NCTC Strains

Related links

- [NCTC](#)
- [NCPV](#)
- [NCTC 3000 twitter](#)
- [PacBio](#)

Data Use Statement

This sequencing centre plans on publishing the completed and annotated sequences in a peer-reviewed journal as soon as possible. Permission of the principal investigator should be obtained before publishing analyses of the sequence/open reading frames/genes on a chromosome or genome scale. See our [data sharing policy](#).

 @NCTC_3000

Acknowledgements

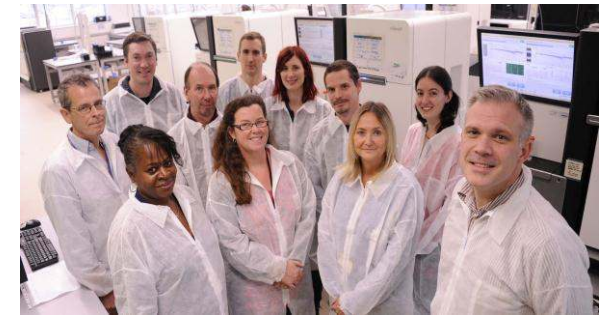
Sanger Institute

- Julian Parkhill
- Nancy Holroyd
- Jane Lomax
- Gemma Langridge
- Liz McMinn
- Theresa Feltwell
- Kate Baker
- Alison Mather
- Richard Rance
- Jacqui Brown
- Kirsty Ambridge
- Karen Oliver
- Craig Corton



Nick.grayson@sanger.ac.uk

 @nickegrayson



Public Health England

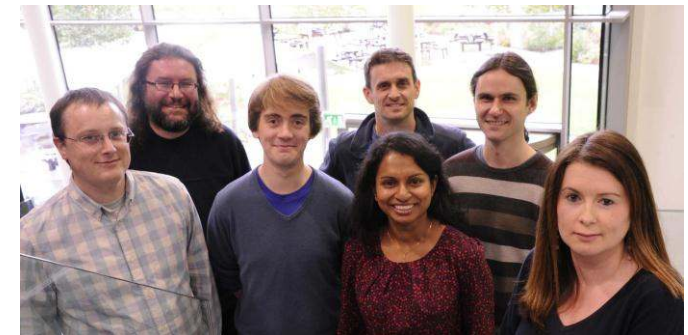
- Sarah Alexander
- Julie Russell

NCPV

- Karen Buttigieg
- Edward Burnett

NCTC

- Mohammed Fazal
- Trisha Rawat



Sequel



Scaling up the generation of reference quality genomes across a range of vertebrate diversity



Iliana Bista



@ilianailiana3 

Aims



Richard Durbin
Sanger VGP Lead

- Sanger Institute core funded project 2016-17 aiming to sequence 50-100 vertebrate genomes
- Generate novel reference quality genomes
- Evaluate sequencing technologies for reference sequence quality assemblies
- Engage with international Genome10K / VGP consortium



Target species

We are part of the international Vertebrate Genomes Project, with an initial goal of producing reference quality genome assemblies of a representative of every vertebrate order.

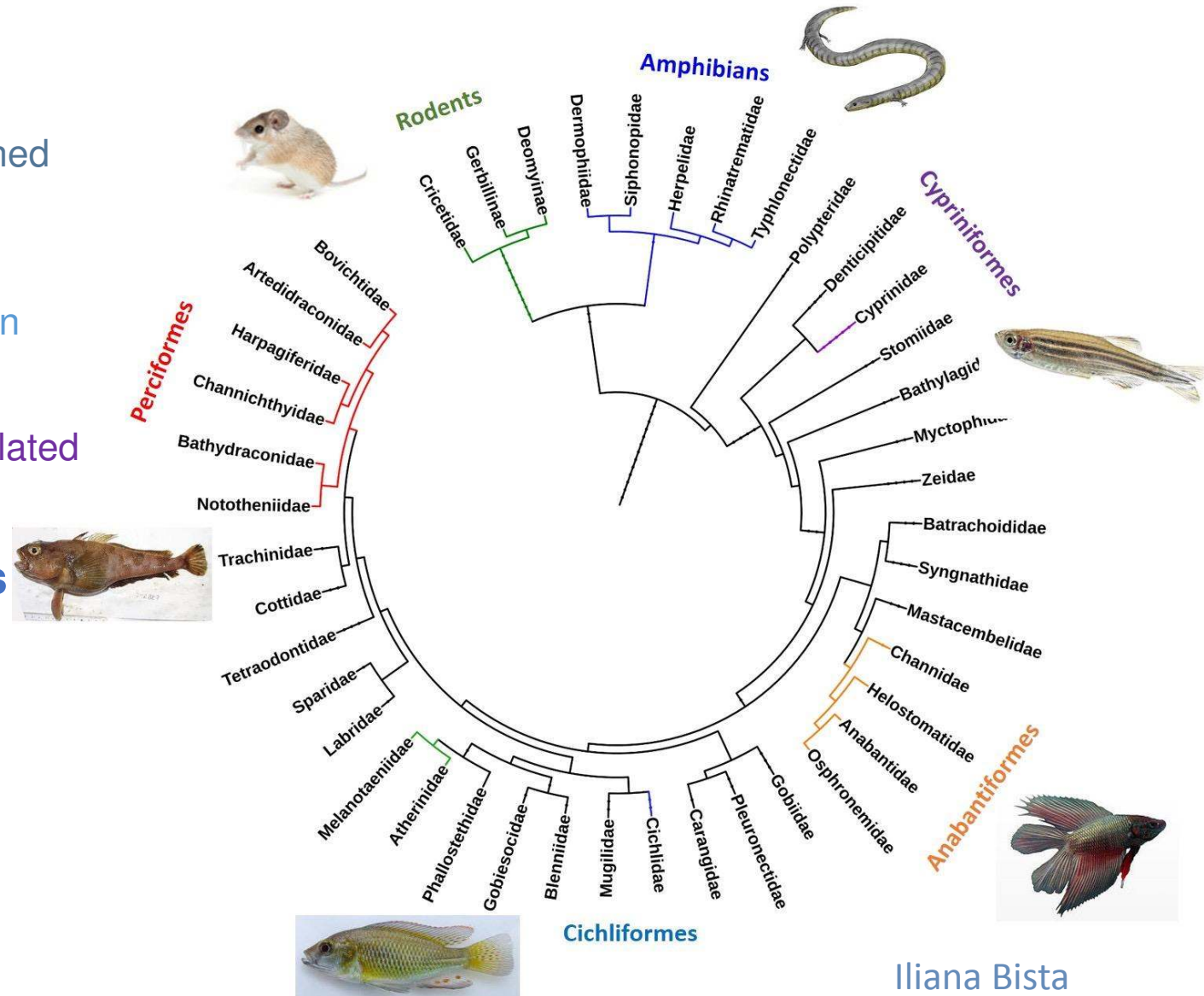
1. Fish

- Representatives of ray-finned fish orders
- The Antarctic radiation of notothenioid fish**
- The Malawi cichlid radiation**
- The anabantoid group (gouramis)**
- Strains of zebrafish and related cyprinids

2. Caecilian amphibians

3. Rodents

- selected species

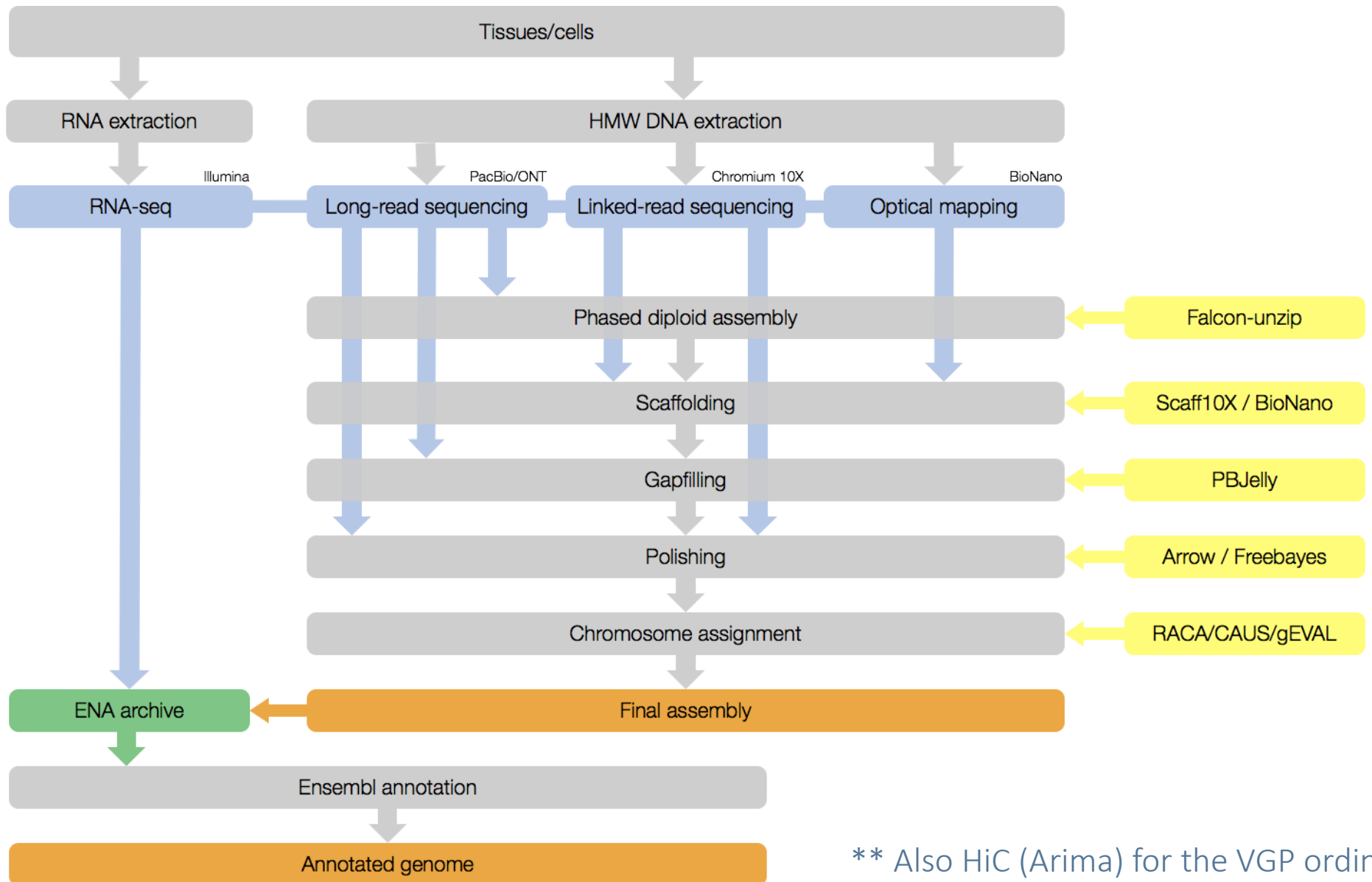


Iliana Bista

Data collection

- Collection of high quality tissue – flash frozen
 - ◉ Iliana has explored ethanol-fixed quick frozen samples for easier collection
- High Molecular Weight DNA extraction
 - ◉ Agarose plugs
 - ◉ Magnetic beads based extraction protocols
- PacBio Sequel (~60x)
- 10X Genomics - Chromium
- Bionano Irys (Saphyr when available)
- Arima HiC
- Oxford Nanopore GridION
- Ordinal project = PacBio+10X+BioNano Saphyr+Arima

Workflow

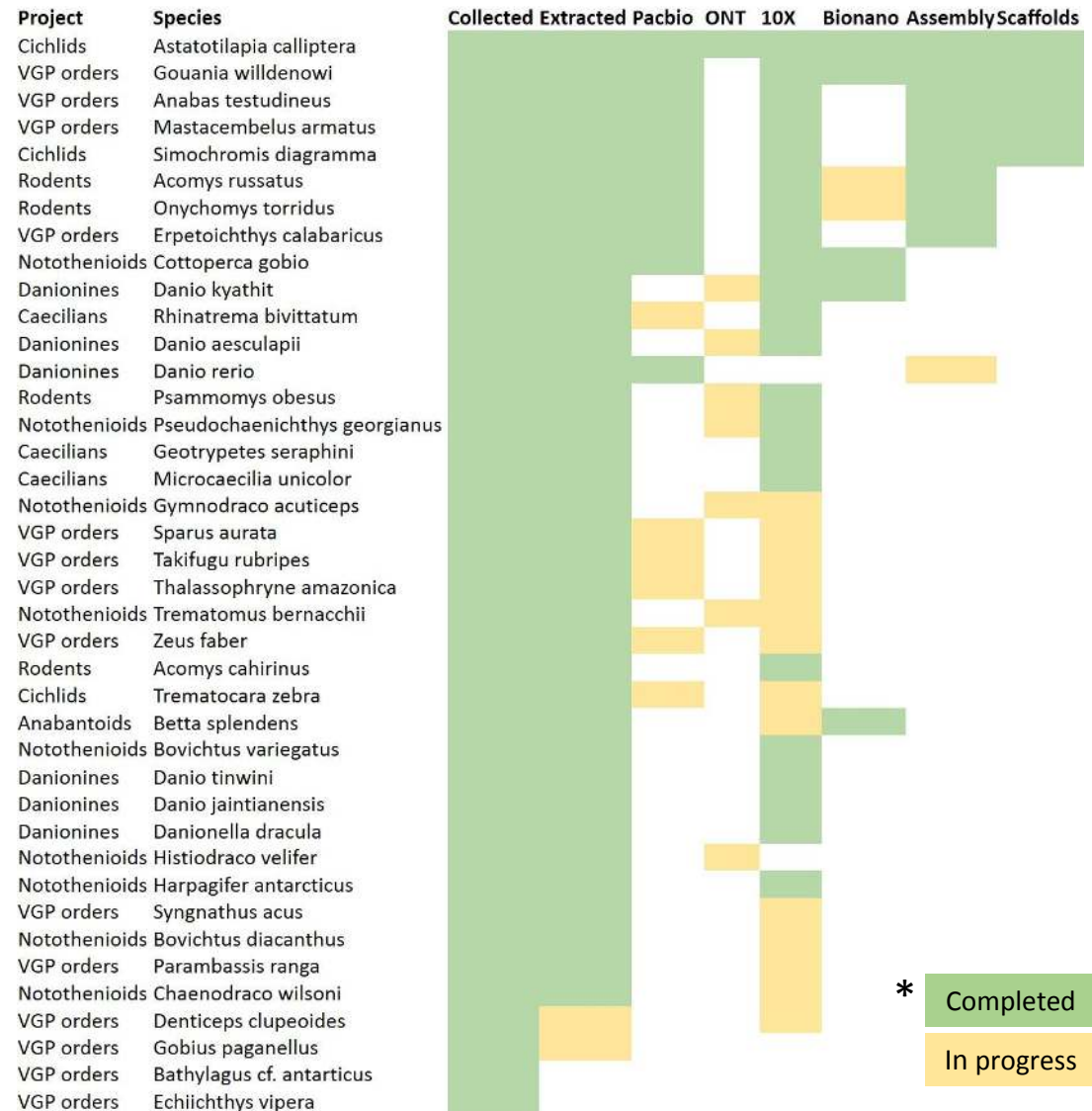


3.4.2q40 reference quality standard

- Project target of:
 - ⦿ >1Mb contig N50 and
 - ⦿ >10Mb scaffold N50
 - ⦿ Chromosome (or syntenic block) assignment of >90% through synteny or where possible genetic maps
 - ⦿ Average quality >Q40

Progress summary

- **PacBio**: 110 SMRT cells, 3.6 Gb/cell
- **10X Genomics**: data for 43 species
- **HiSeqX**: data for 36 species
- Complete **BioNano maps** for 4 species
- Chromosome group level assignment for the first 4 genomes – soon to be released



Current state of our assemblies

	Dazzler+Falcon			PacBio miniasm			Merged and Scaffolded					Gapfilled					Polishing	
	CtgN50 (Mb)	#Ctgs	Length (Gb)	CtgN50 (Mb)	#Ctgs	Length (Gb)	CtgN50 (Mb)	#Ctgs	ScaffN50 (Mb)	#Scaffs	Length (Gb)	CtgN50 (Mb)	#Ctgs	ScaffN50 (Mb)	#Scaffs	Length (Gb)	Arrow	10X
fAnaTes1	* 1.83	1,985	0.577	2.67	1,794	0.600	1.89	1,576	16.51	612	0.566	3.49	1,150	16.56	612	0.573	Y	Y
fAstCal1	2.47	1,089	0.877	1.06	5,068	1.04	2.47	1087	11.24	352	0.877	3.33	914	11.27	352	0.883	Y	
fCotGob3	* 0.158	10,731	0.644	1.32	1,641	0.646	1.10	3,575	3.39									
fErpCal1	* 0.506	19,458	3.48	0.837	13,339	3.77	0.925	12,813	1.26									
fGouWil2	* 0.402	8,201	0.975	0.903	6,181	1.13	0.434	6,679	7.11	2,216	0.931	0.822	4,673	7.10	2,216	0.974	Y	Y
fMasArm1	* 1.16	1,566	0.576	4.38	1,854	0.627	1.16	1,553	10.54	690	0.576	2.80	1,051	10.67	690	0.583	Y	Y
fSimDia1	1.22	3,301	0.848	1.09	5,447	1.01	1.24	3,294	6.10	1,593	0.848	1.81	2,827	6.16	1,593	0.864	Y	Y
fSpaAur1	* 0.785	4,560	0.834	1.72	2,863	0.890	0.785	4,553	1.90	2,880	0.834							
mAcoRus1	0.368	13,067	2.19	5.09	3,077	2.43												
mOncTor1	1.00	7,678	2.40	1.85	8,904	2.65												
fMasArm1	* 4.99	421	0.576	4.38	1,854	0.627	4.99	420	12.77	196	0.576	6.25	349	12.75	196	0.578	Y	



fAstCal1, *Astatotilapia calliptera*,
Eastern Happy Malawi cichlid



fAnaTes1: *Anabas testudineus*,
climbing perch



fGouWil2: *Gouania willdenowi*,
blunt-snouted clingfish



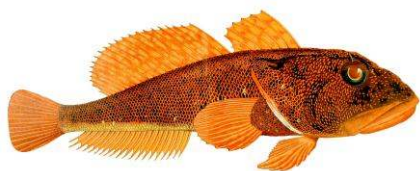
fMasArm1: *Mastacembelus armatus*,
tire track eel



fSimDia1: *Simochromis diagramma*,
Tanganyika cichlid

Current state of our assemblies

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fAnaTes1	* 1.83	1,985	0.577	2.67	1,794	0.600	1.89	1,576	16.51	612	0.566	3.49	1,150	16.56	612	0.573	Y	Y
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mOncTor1	1.00	7,678	2.40	1.85	8,904	2.65												
fMasArm1	* 4.99	421	0.576	4.38	1,854	0.627	4.99	420	12.77	196	0.576	6.25	349	12.75	196	0.578	Y	



fCotGob3: *Cottoperca gobio*,
Channel bull blenny



fSpaAur1: *Sparus aurata*,
gilt head sea bream



fErpCal1: *Erpetoichthys calabaricus*,
reedfish



mAcoRus1: *Acomys russatus*,
golden spiny mouse



mOncTor1: *Onychomys torridus*,
southern grasshopper mouse

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- Scaffolding here is with scaff10x + synteny with cross_genome (Zemin Ning)
- Short-molecule length for fSpaAur1 limits scaffolding
- Short-molecule length for fMasArm1 perhaps limits scaffolding, but still reached 10Mb target
- Too low-coverage 10X for fErpCal1 limits scaffolding
- Bottom fMasArm1 is using the Falcon-unzip assembly from the DNAnexus pipeline

Sequel QC

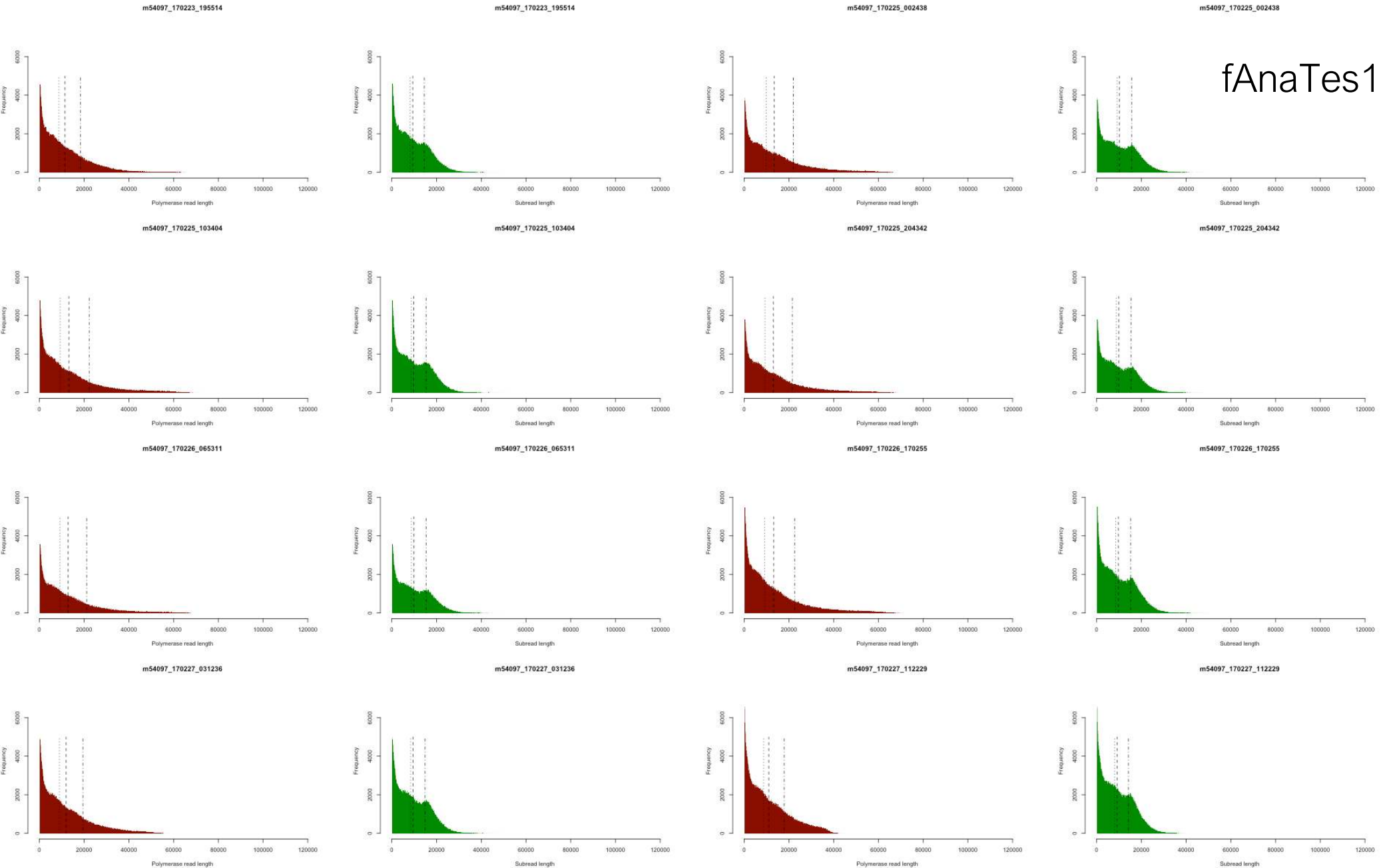
<https://github.com/VertebrateResequencing/SEQUELstats>

- Inputs are the subreads and scraps BAM files from each SMRTcell of the Sequel, i.e.
 - ◉ <smrtcell>.subreads.bam
 - ◉ <smrtcell>.scraps.bam
- Parses tags and readnames in the BAM files to determine ZMW IDs, classification of the reads etc.

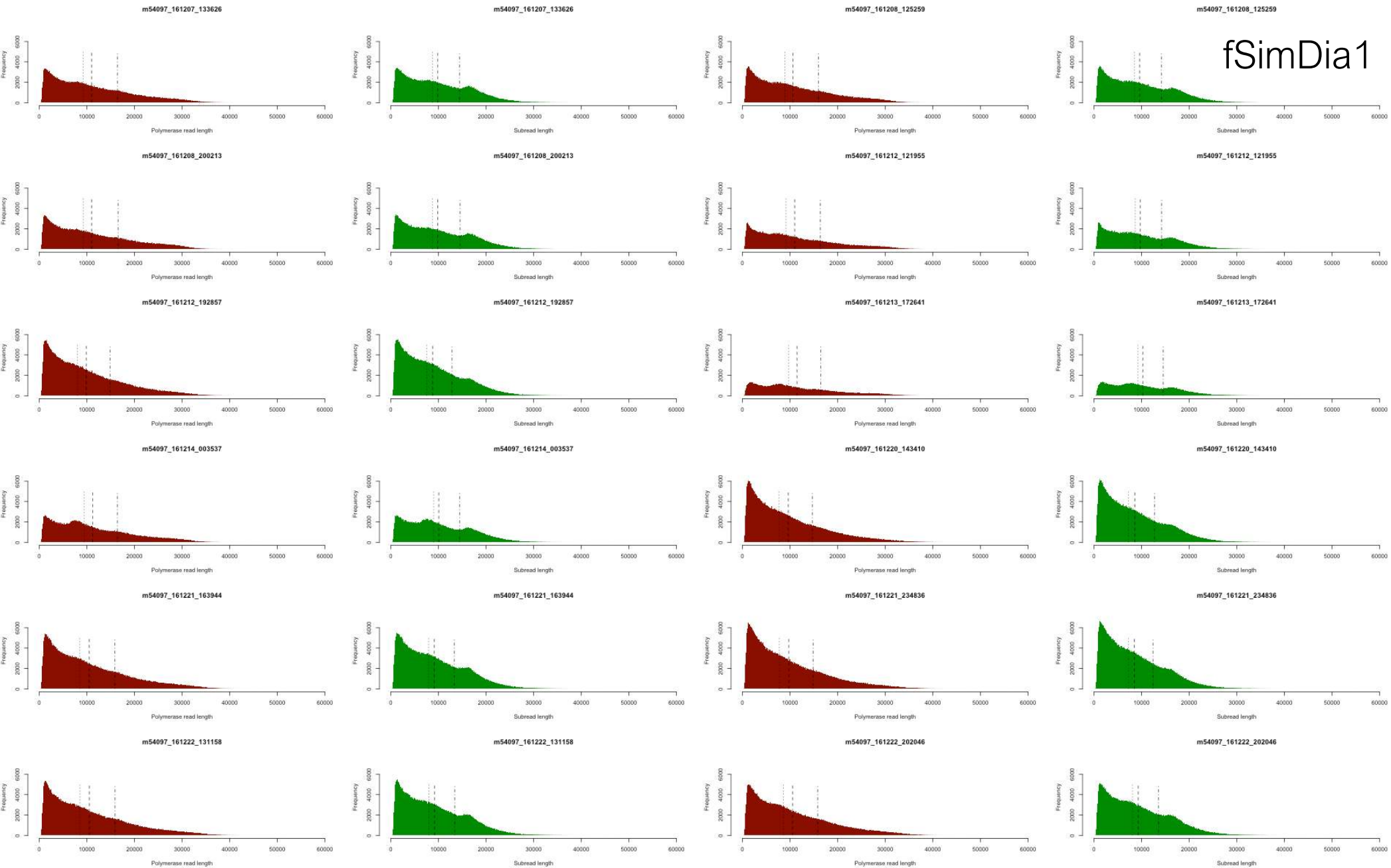
[`http://vertreseq.internal.sanger.ac.uk:8000/vgp/`](http://vertreseq.internal.sanger.ac.uk:8000/vgp/)

Polymerase and subread length distribution

fAnaTes1



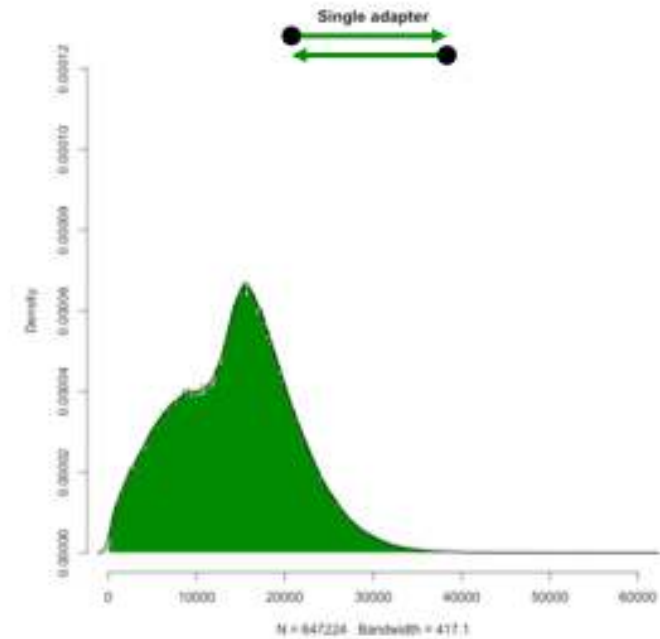
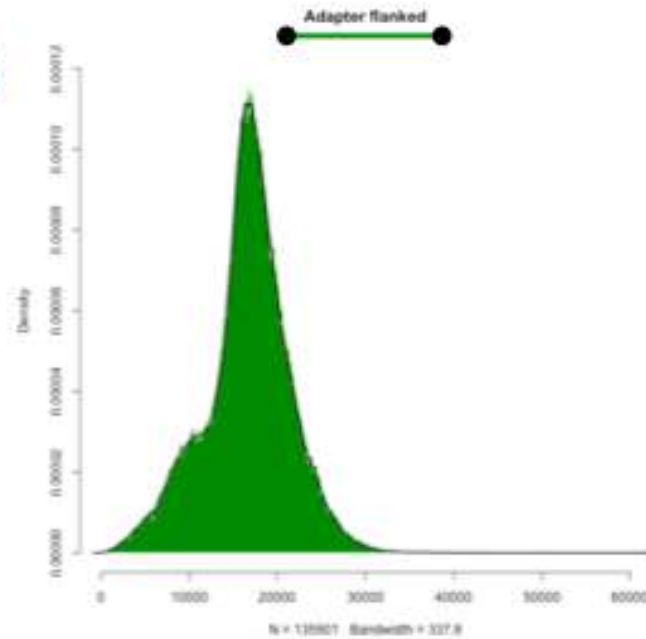
Polymerase and subread length distribution



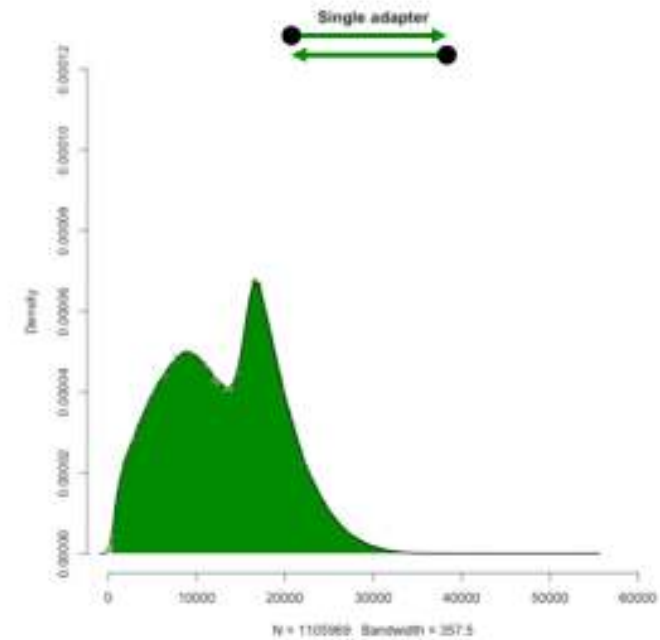
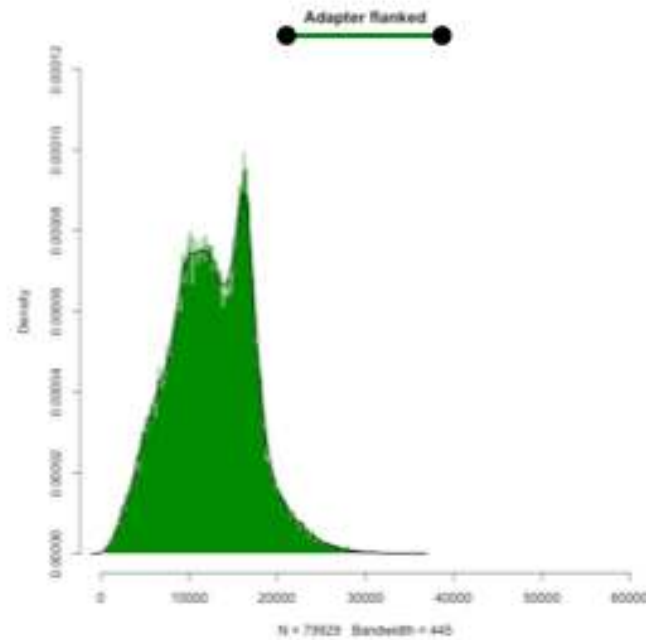
Estimated library size distribution

(Longest subread only)

fAnaTes1

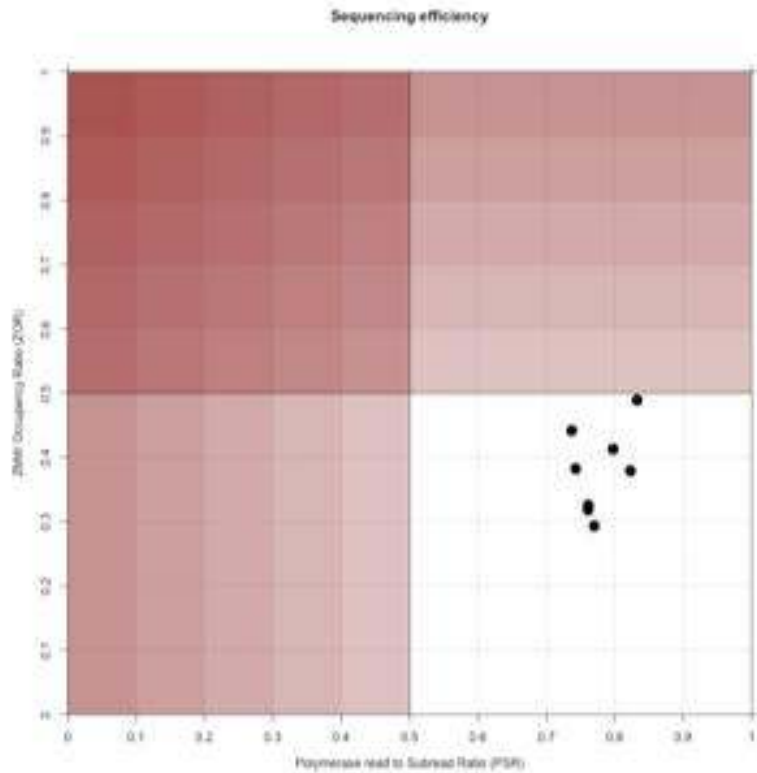


fSimDia1

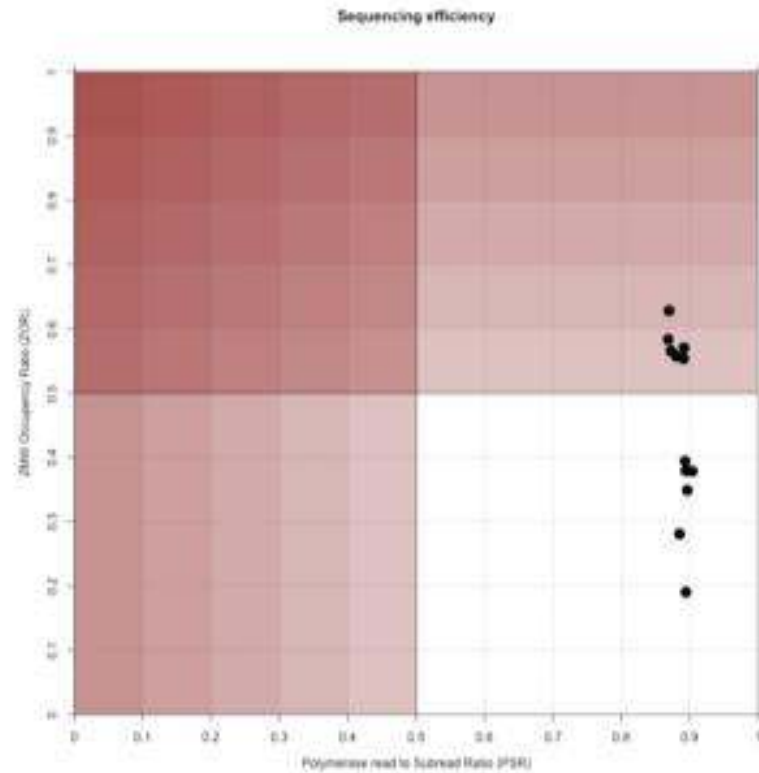


SMRTcell efficiency

fAnaTes1



fSimDia1



"ZOR" = # of ZMWs in HQ data / # of ZMWs per SMRTcell

"PSR" = Sum of longest subreads (nt) / Sum of polymerase reads (nt)

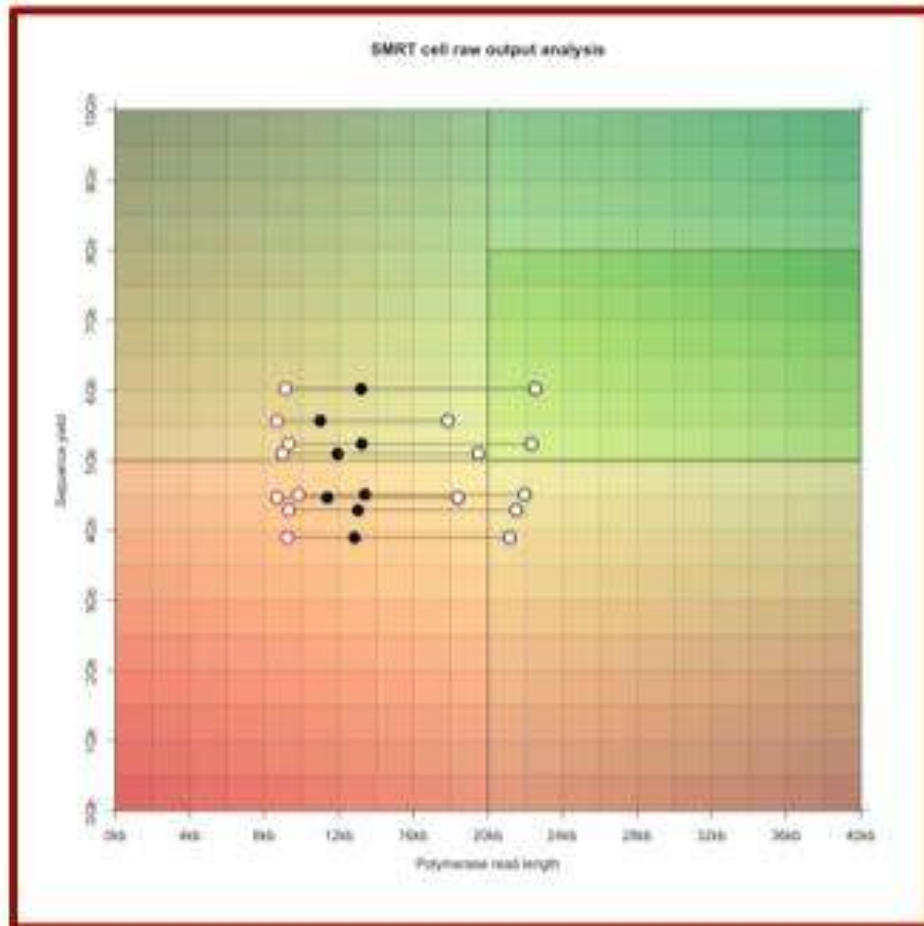
ZOR: How many of the ZMWs in the SMRTcell contained at least one DNA fragment for sequencing. Values >0.5 usually indicate overloading.

PSR: For assembly a PSR=1 would be ideal as in that case the fragment would have been read only once without reaching the end.

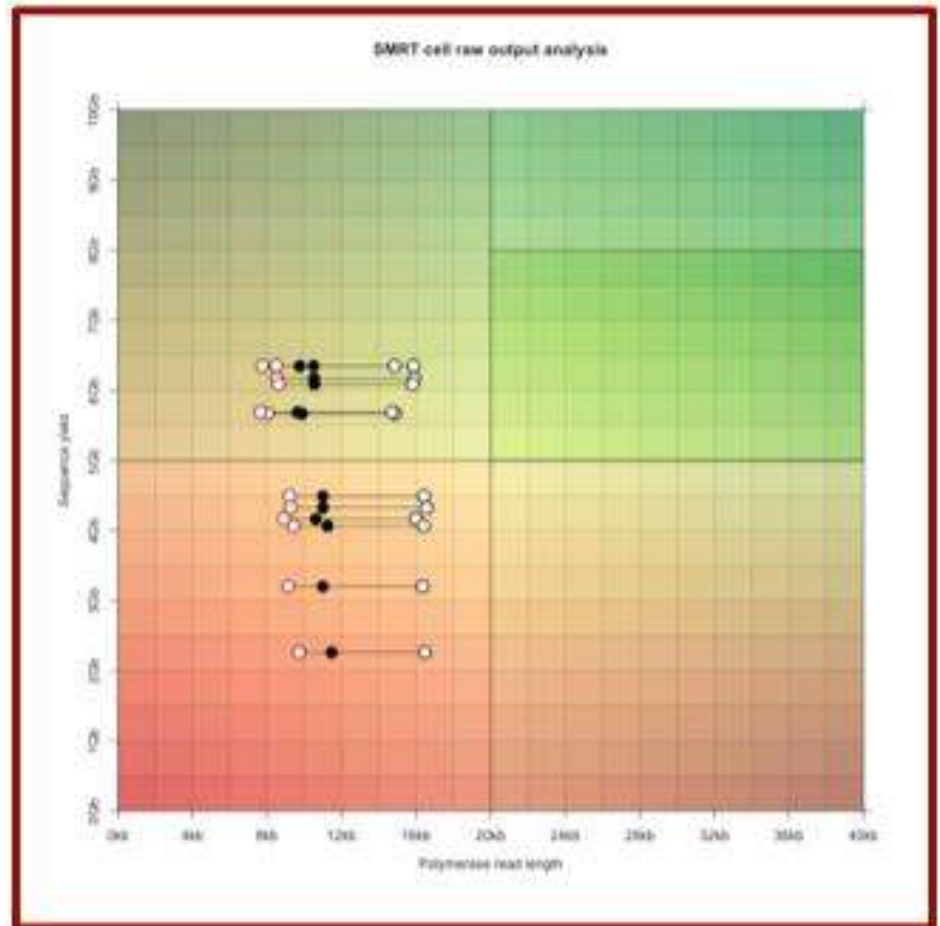
Yield (polymerase)

- Median
- Mean
- NSO

fAnaTes1



fSimDia1

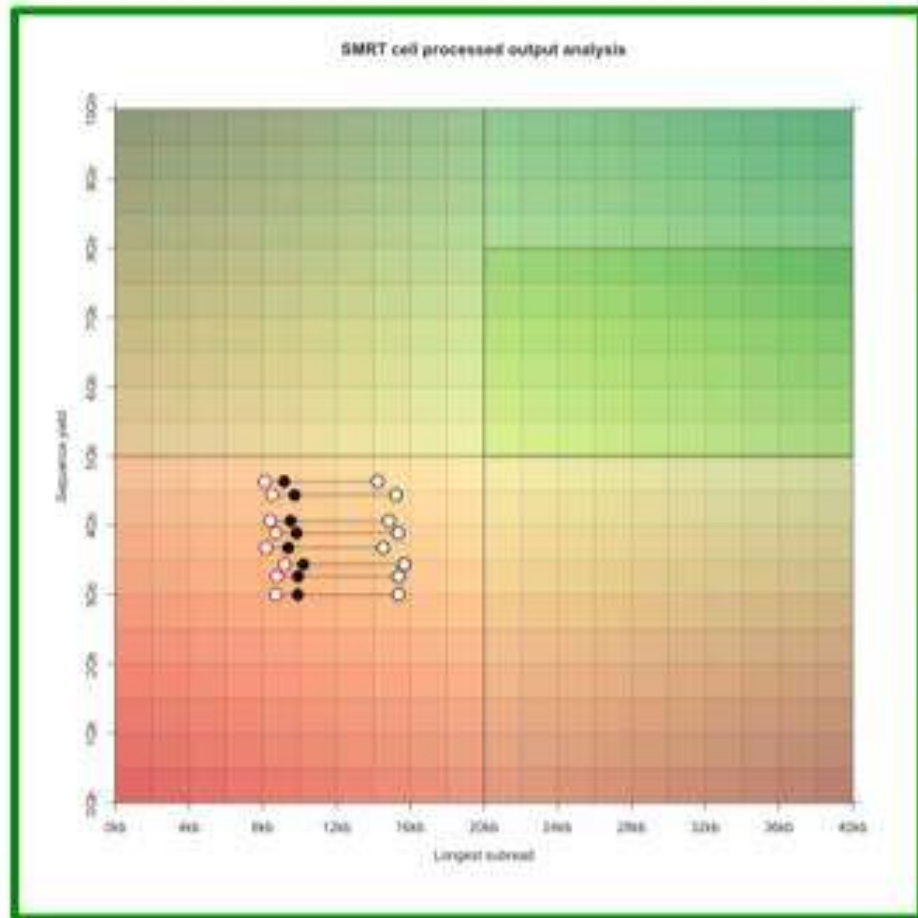


(Polymerase reads)

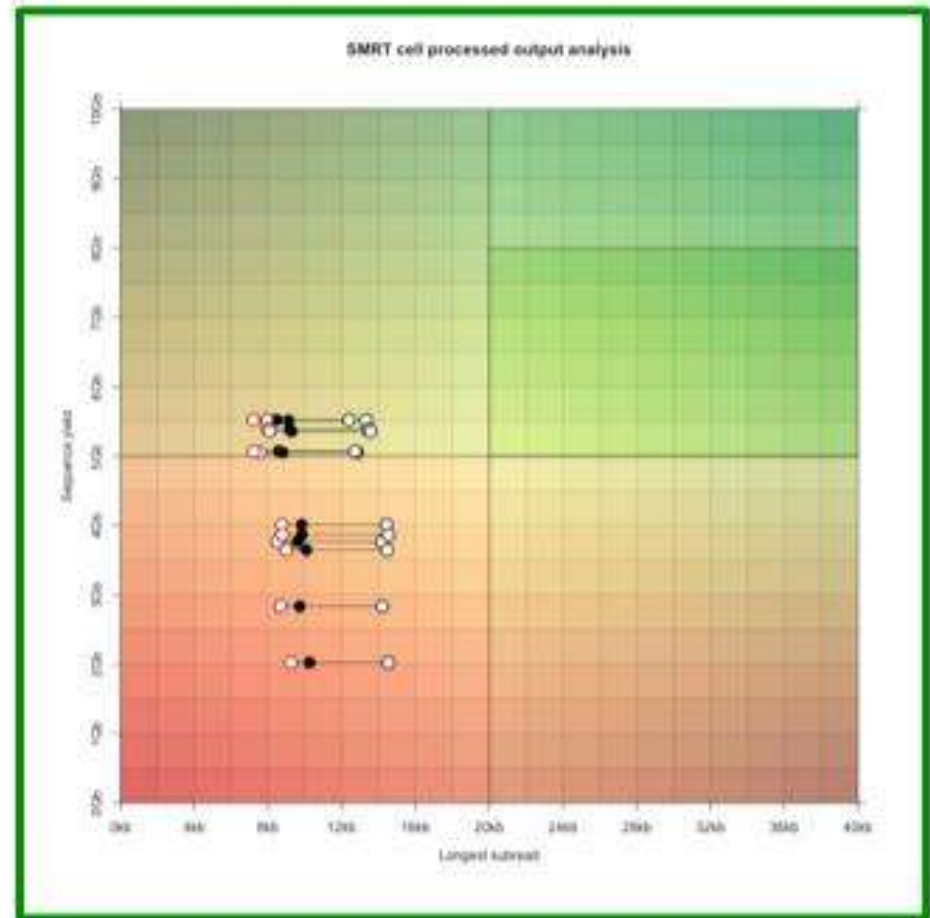
Yield (subreads)

- Median
- Mean
- N50

fAnaTes1



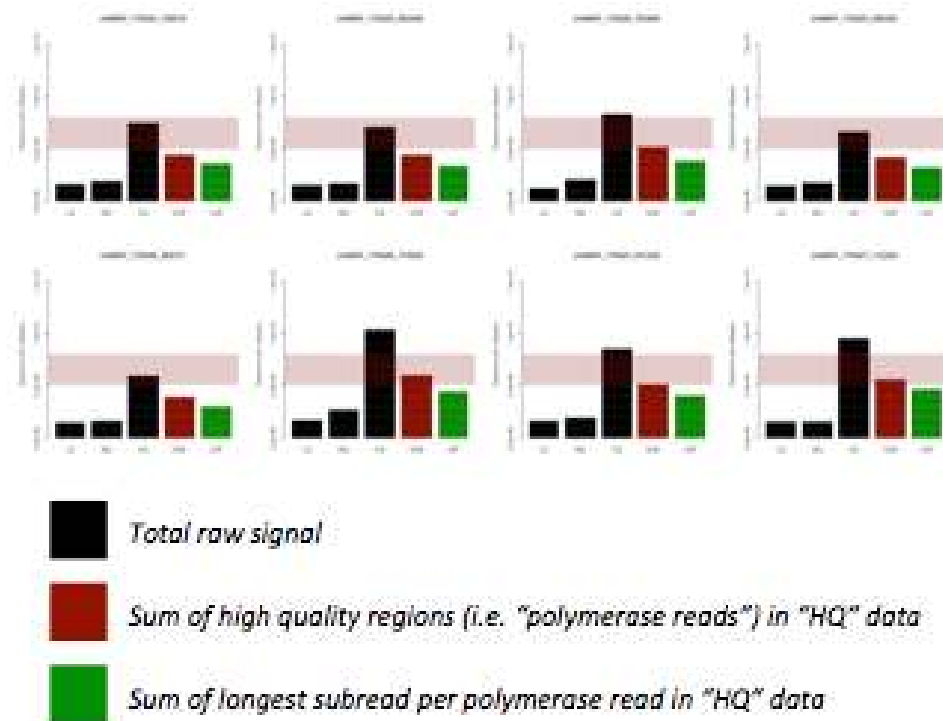
fSimDia1



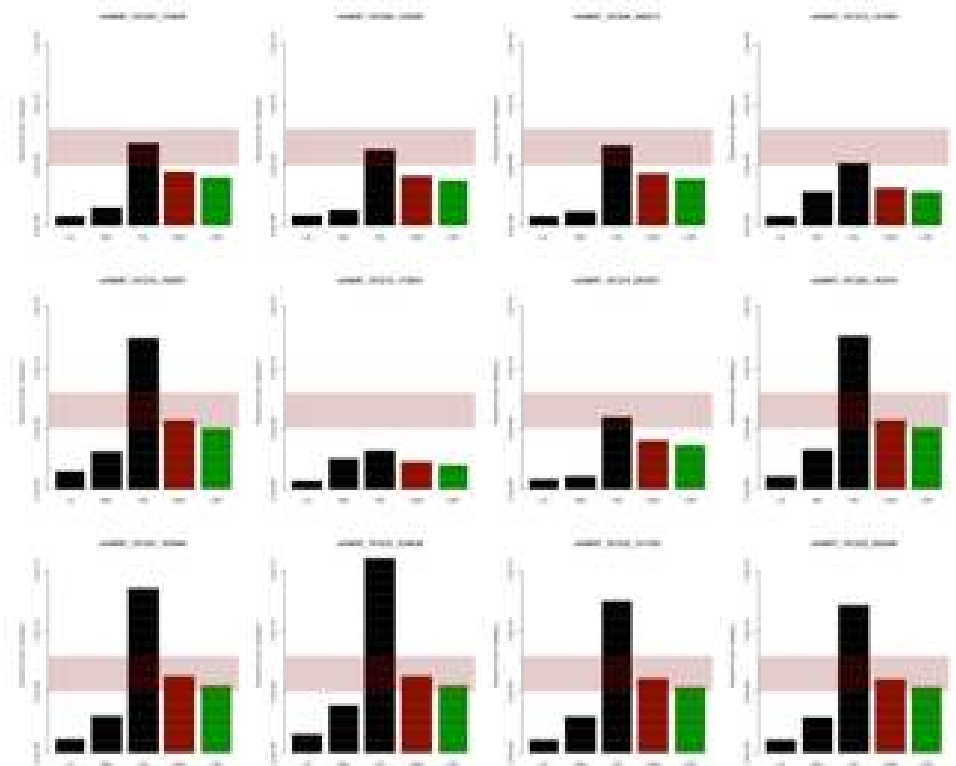
(Longest subreads)

Run yield efficiency

fAnaTes1



fSimDia1

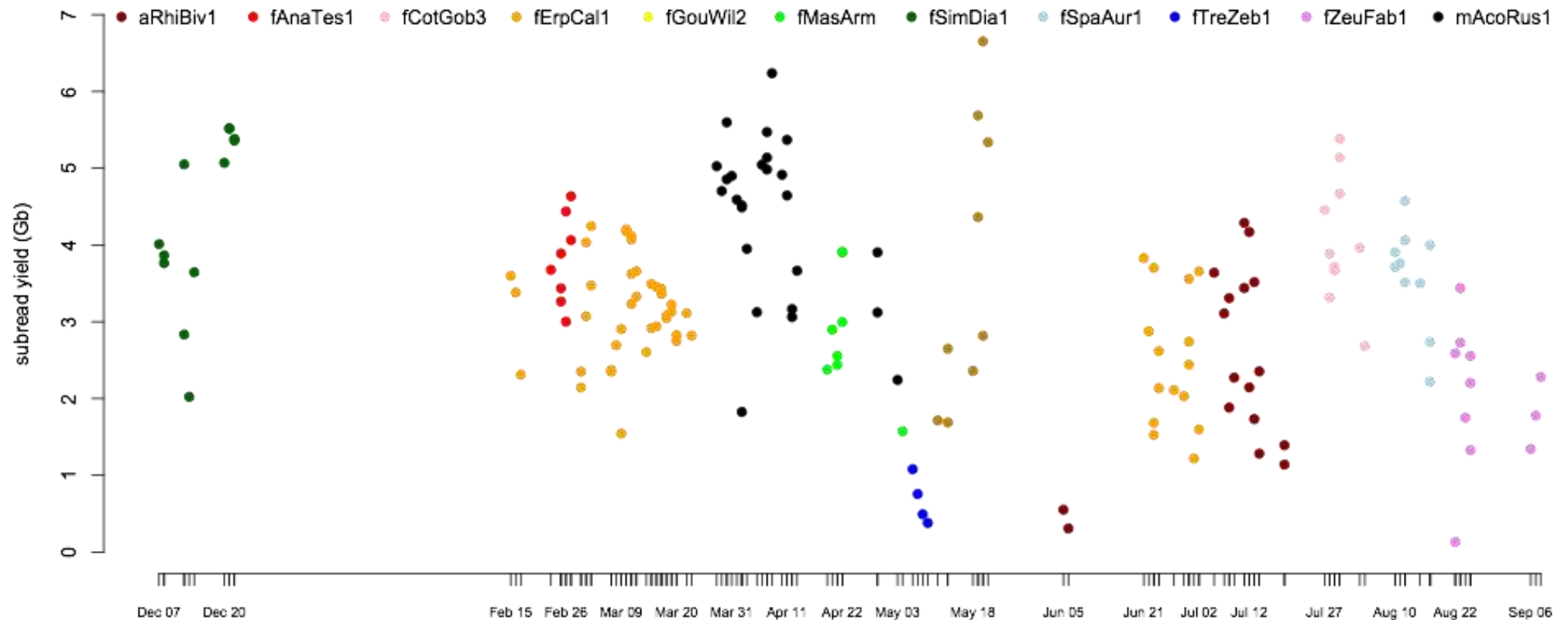


"LQ" = no high quality region found in raw signal

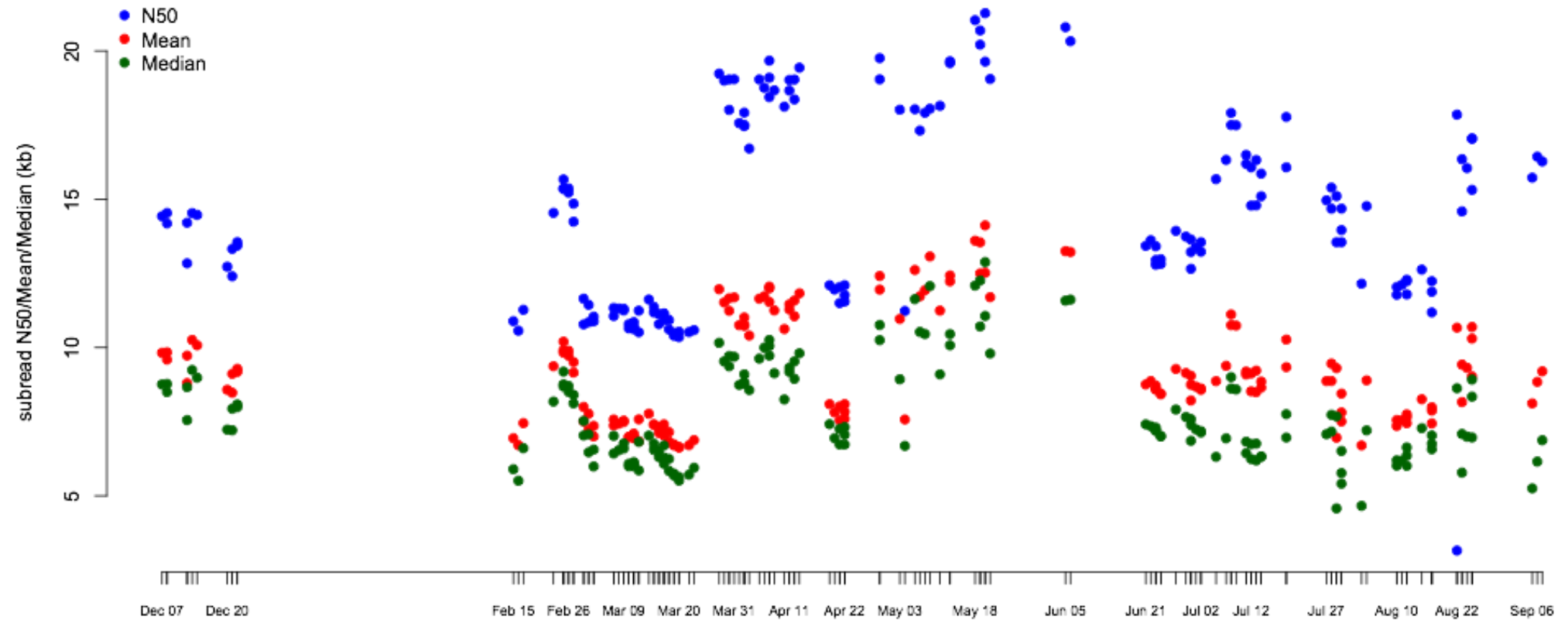
"MQ" = high quality region found but all contained subreads were discarded

"HQ" = high quality region found, at least one accepted subread

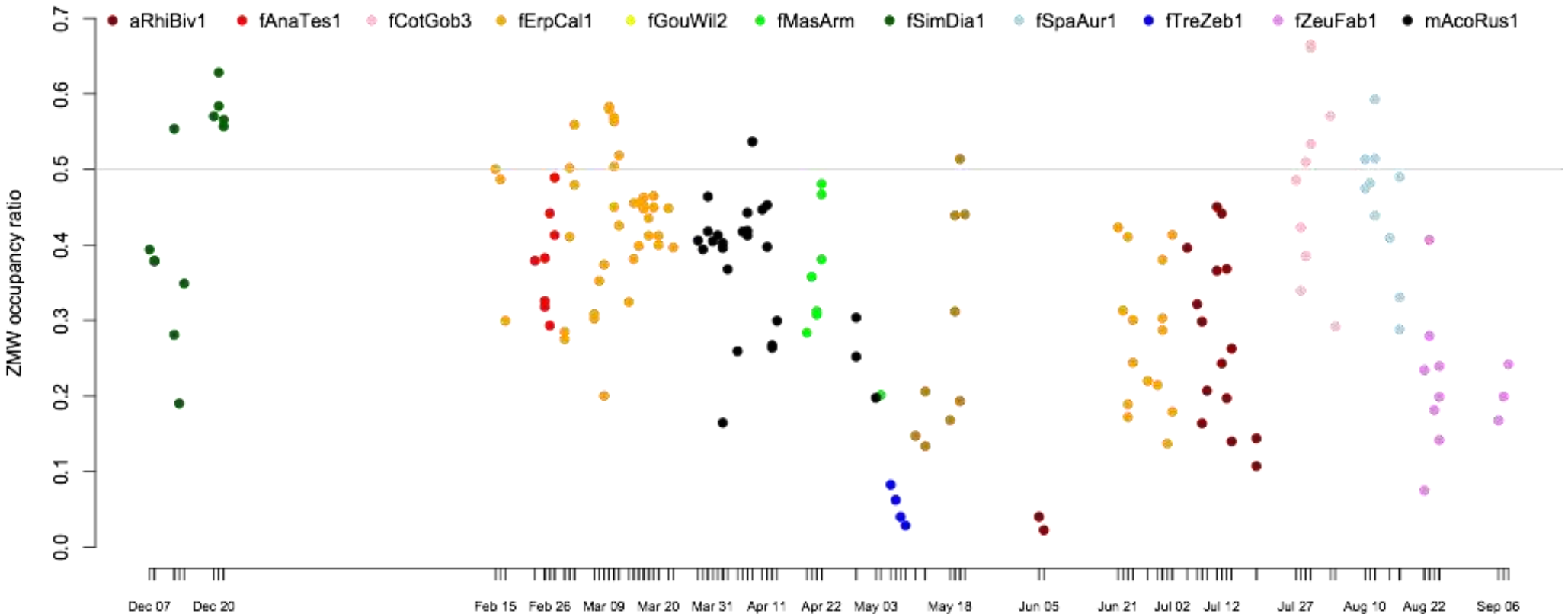
PacBio subread yield over time



PacBio subread length over time

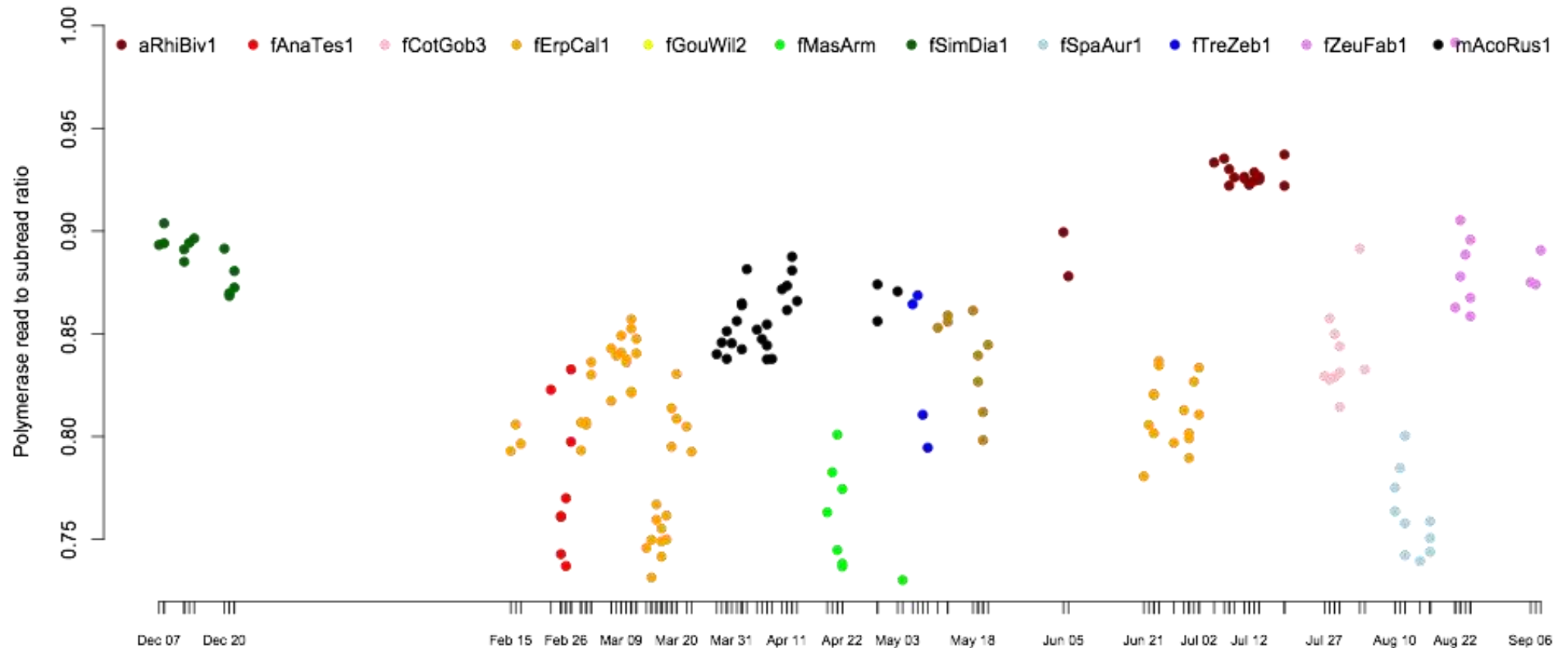


PacBio ZMW occupancy ratio over time



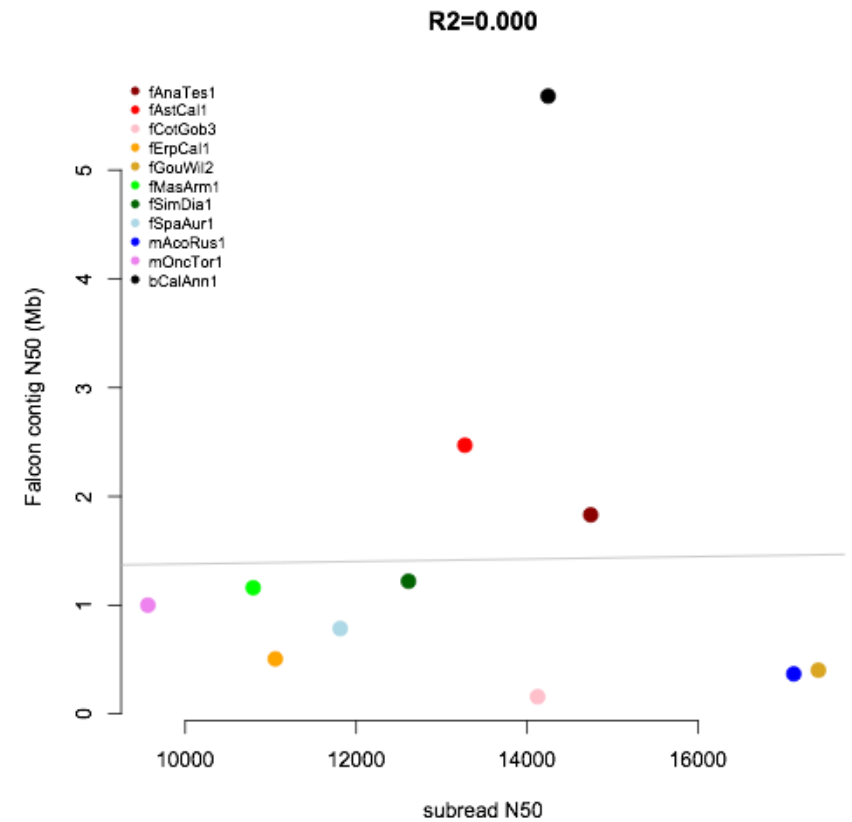
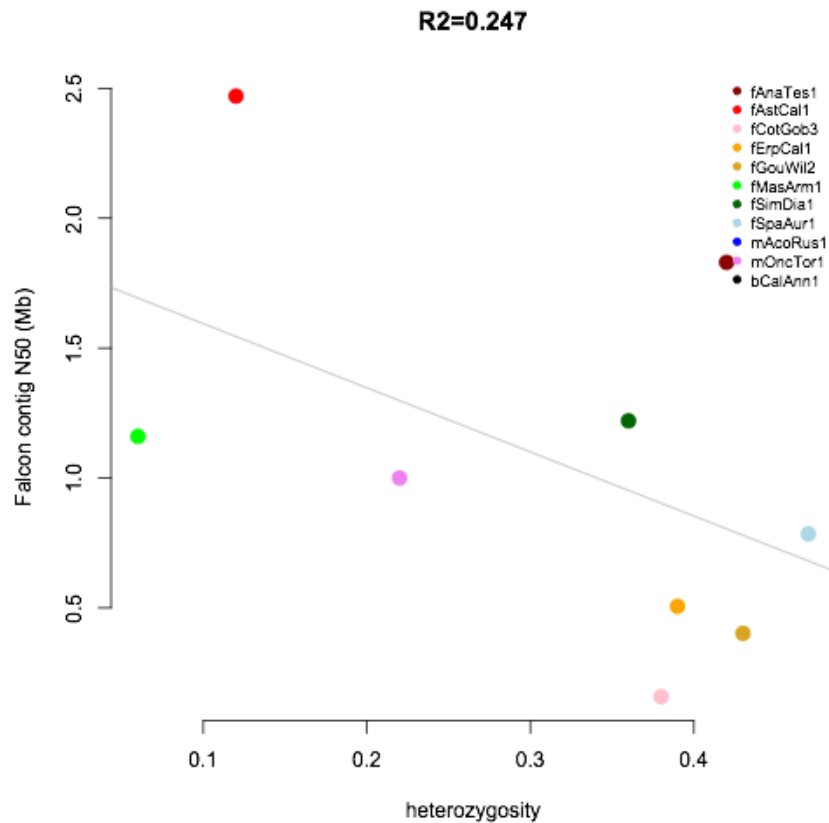
i.e. how many of the ZMWs in the SMRTcell contained at least one DNA fragment for sequencing. Values >0.5 usually indicate overloading.

Polymerase to subread ratio over time

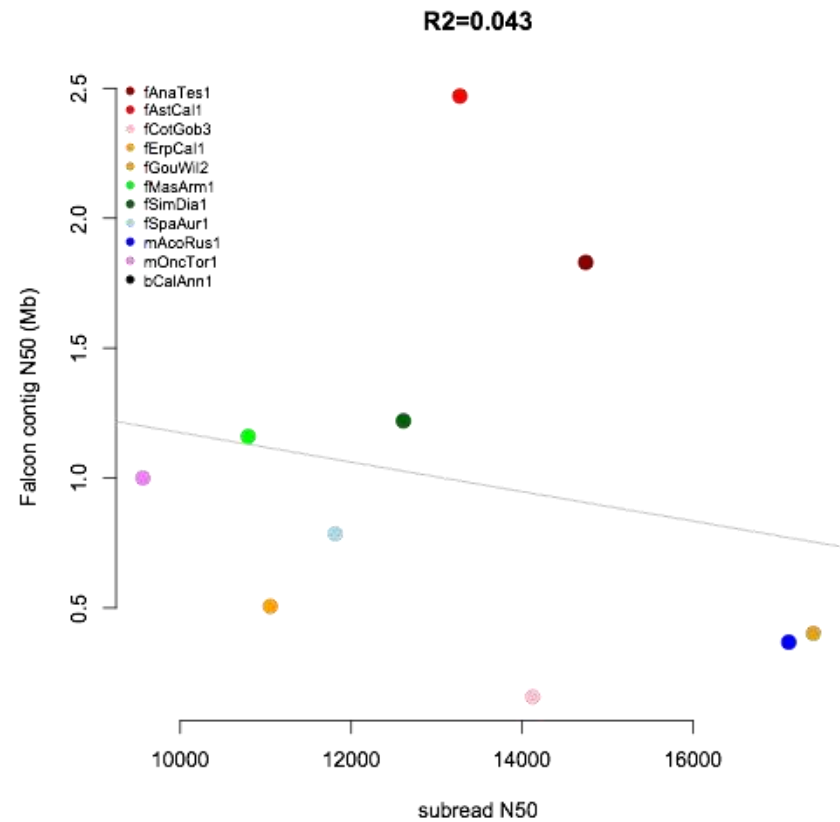
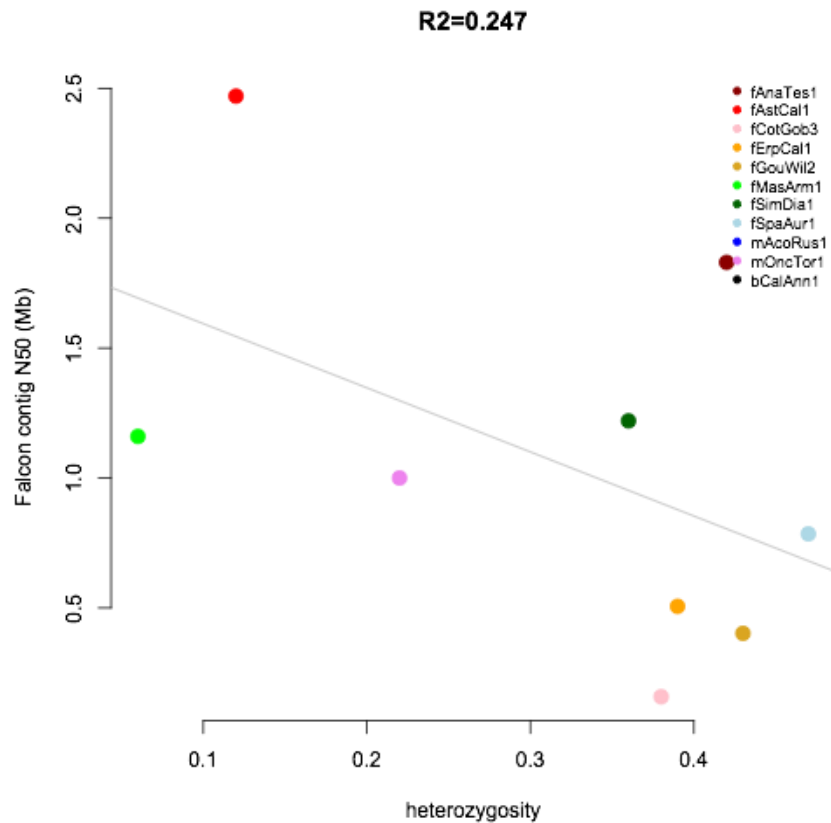


For assembly a PSR=1 would be ideal as in that case the fragment would have been read only once

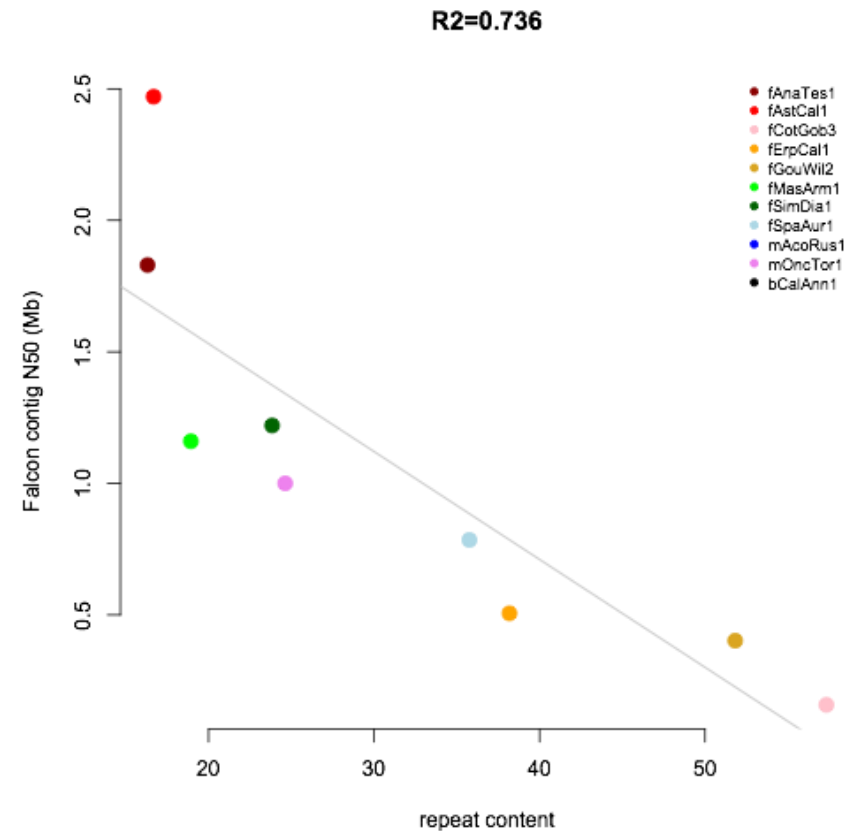
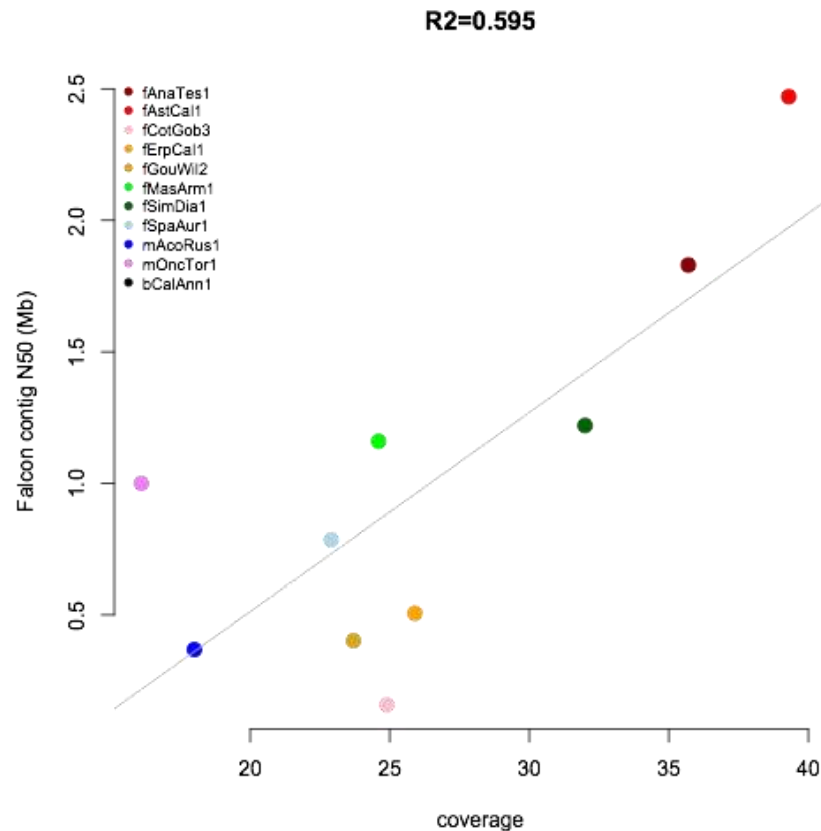
Contig N50 correlations



Contig N50 correlations



Contig N50 correlations



- Correlation with coverage quite sensitive to how you calculate coverage, which is sensitive to how one estimates genome size (see later)

Acknowledgements

EBI

Thomas Keane



Notothenioids

Melody Clark

Christina Cheng

Bill Detrich

John Postlethwait

Thomas Desvignes



International Collaboration

Ventakesh Byrappa

Gene Myers



Caecilians

Mark Wilkinson



Rodents

David Thybert



Cichlids

George Turner

Martin Genner

Axel Meyer

Walter Salzburger

Milan Malinsky

Alexandra Tyers

Antonia Ford

Craig Albertson



Cyprinids

Lukas Ruber

Ralf Britz

Braedan McCluskey

Andrew Whiteley

Bill Trevarrow

Uwe Irion

Elisabeth Busch-Nentwich

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Mike Quail

Michelle Smith

Karen Oliver

Kim Judge

Craig Corton

Jason Skelton

Carol Scott

Steven Leonard

Daniel Mead



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

<http://www.sanger.ac.uk/science/data/vertebrate-genomes-project>

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Vollhard



Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology



The MHC Diversity in Africa Resource

a roadmap to understanding HLA diversity in Africa



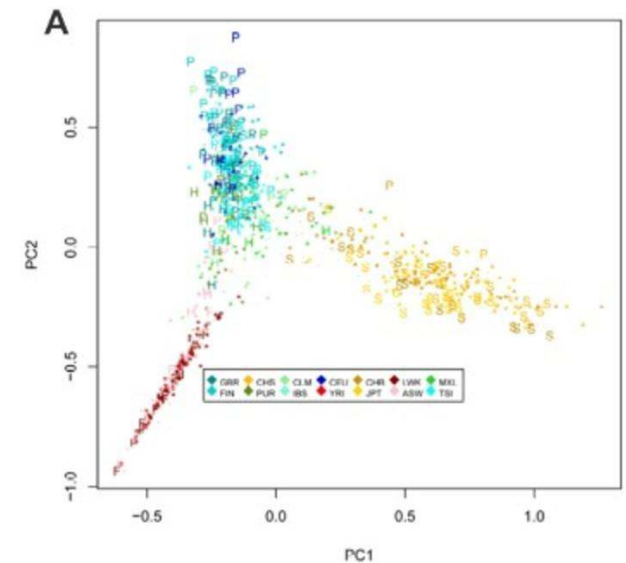
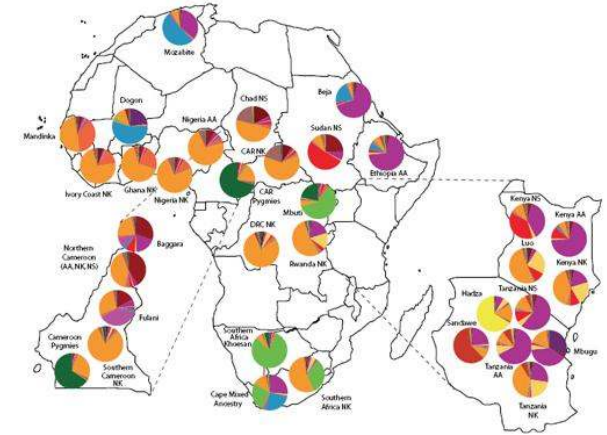
Tarryn Porter and Martin Pollard

PI: Manj Sanhu



Introduction

- Africa - genetically most diverse region in the world
- Evolutionary adaptation to selective pressures
- HLA - one of the most genetically diverse regions
- High HLA diversity relative to Europeans
- Understudied in Africa
 - X sequences in IMGT European
 - X sequences from Africa



Combination of approaches to develop the largest reference resource of African HLA sequences

PacBio based pipeline for typing HLA alleles

- PCR approach (commercial solution, GenDX) long range (3.4-5.8kb)- Class I & Class II
- Sequence- RS-II and Sequel
- Analysis- PacBio software and own purpose built in-house typing software
- Additional validation by commercial sequencing providers

Whole Genome Sequencing of African genome

- PacBio 50x (Sequel) currently 30x
- Illumina 10x Genomics
- BioNano Irys and Saphyr

Imputation Panel for medical genetics

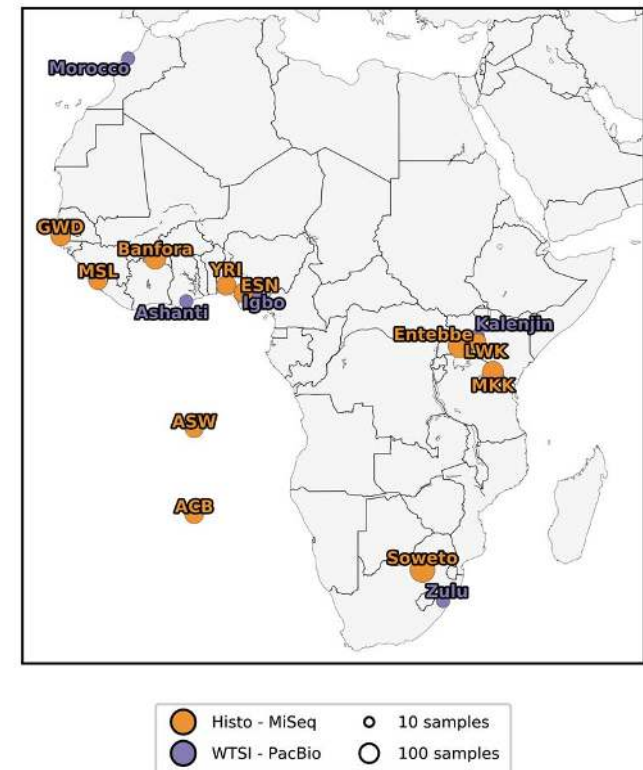
HLA Diversity in Africa panel

Expected high diversity

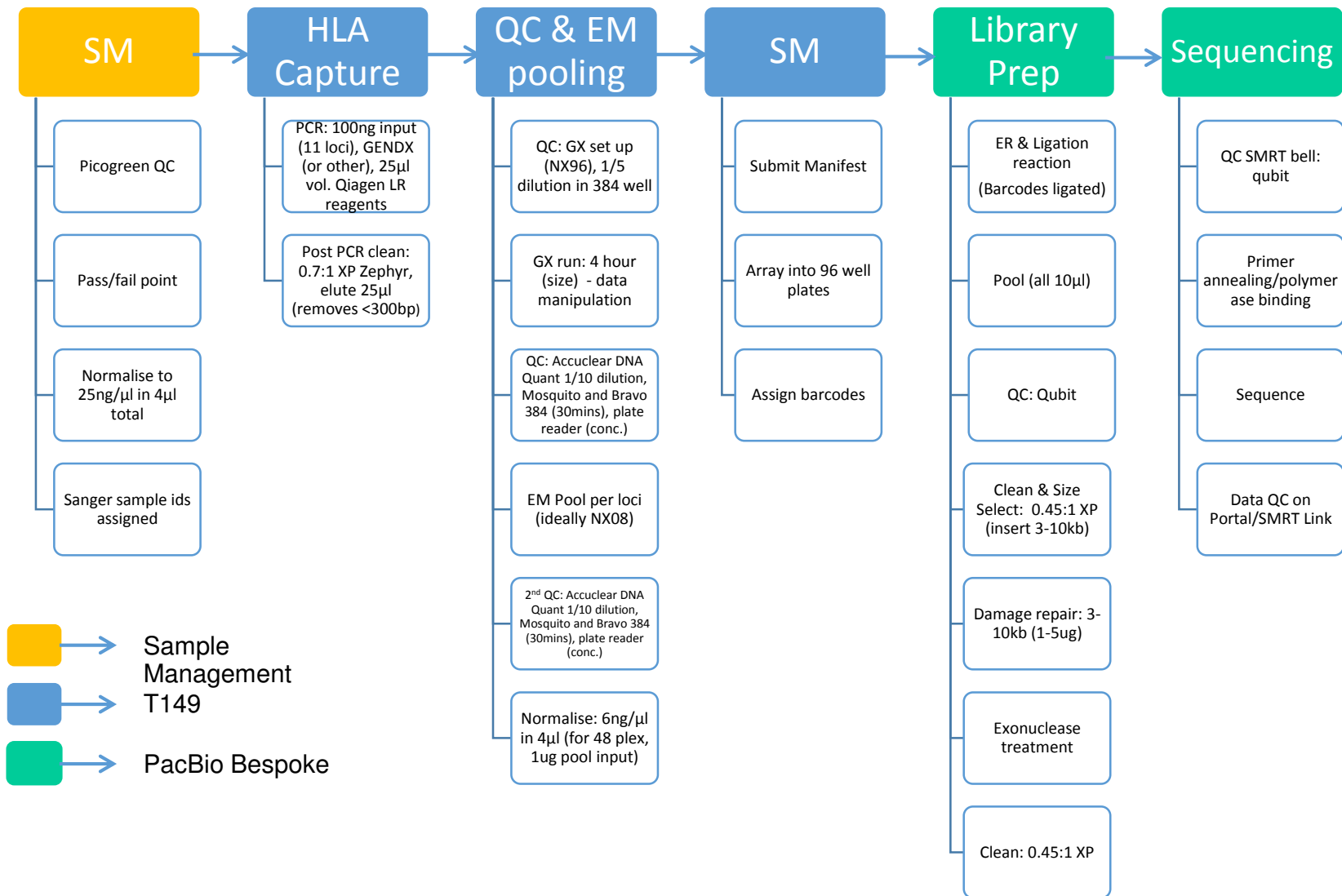
- Majority of alleles have an allele frequencies below 10%.
- Important functional & clinically significant alleles observed

**1,831 HLA sequences
16 diverse populations**

Population	Samples
Urban – Entebbe, Uganda	330
Urban – Banfora, Burkina Faso	167
Urban – Soweto, South Africa	204+196
Moroccan Expat – Netherlands	25
Igbo – Nigeria	25
Kalenjin – Kenya	25
Ashanti – Ghana	25
Zulu – South Africa	25
Yoruba – Ibadan, Nigeria (YRI)	110
Esan – Nigeria (ESN)	99
Maasai – Kinyawa, Kenya (MKK)	166
Gambian – Western Division, The Gambia (GWD)	112
Mende – Sierra Leone (MSL)	84
Americans of African Ancestry, SW USA (ASW)	62
Afro Caribbean – Barbados (ACB)	79
Luhya – Webuye, Kenya (LWK)	97



Initial HLA Workflow (Pilot)



Whole Genome Sequencing on Sequel

Large Insert Libraries	>20 kb Library (8 SMRT cells)	>40 kb Library (1 SMRT cell)
Yield (GB)	1 - 8	8.1
Polymerase Read Avg. (KB)	14.3	13.6
Polymerase Read N50 (KB)	23.8	23.3
Longest Subread Avg. (KB)	11.5	12.8
Longest Subread N50 (KB)	18.8	21.8

- Agarose plug extraction
- 5GB average yield, 8GB with newer SMRT cells
- Magbead loading
- Good results, next steps- diffusion loading and new sequencing chemistry

Whole Genome Sequencing on Sequel

Large Insert Libraries	>20 kb Library (8 SMRT cells)	>40 kb Library (1 SMRT cell)	2.1a	2.1b
Yield (GB)	1 - 8	8.1	2.76	3.85
Polymerase Read Avg. (KB)	14.3	13.6	19405	15505
Polymerase Read N50 (KB)	23.8	23.3	33250	27750
Longest Subread Avg. (KB)	11.5	12.8	18044	14613
Longest Subread N50 (KB)	18.8	21.8	30250	25750

- Agarose plug extraction
- 5GB average yield, 8GB with newer SMRT cells
- Magbead loading
- Good results, next steps- diffusion loading and new sequencing chemistry

Challenges and Observations

HLA PacBio PCR pipeline

- Current commercial method £££££ (primers and barcoded adapters)
- Variable PCR yields and sizes can create downstream equimolar pooling difficulties
- Automation possible but challenging
- Chimeras
- Highly diverse, understudied populations = many novel alleles (Repeat PCR as validation)

Issues largely overcome by barcoding at PCR step (primer design and optimisation required)

DNA input and quality

- Multiple collaborators often with limited DNA available
- Potential viral risk requires CL3 extraction
- Old or degraded DNA not suitable for long read platforms

25 Genomes Project

Overview

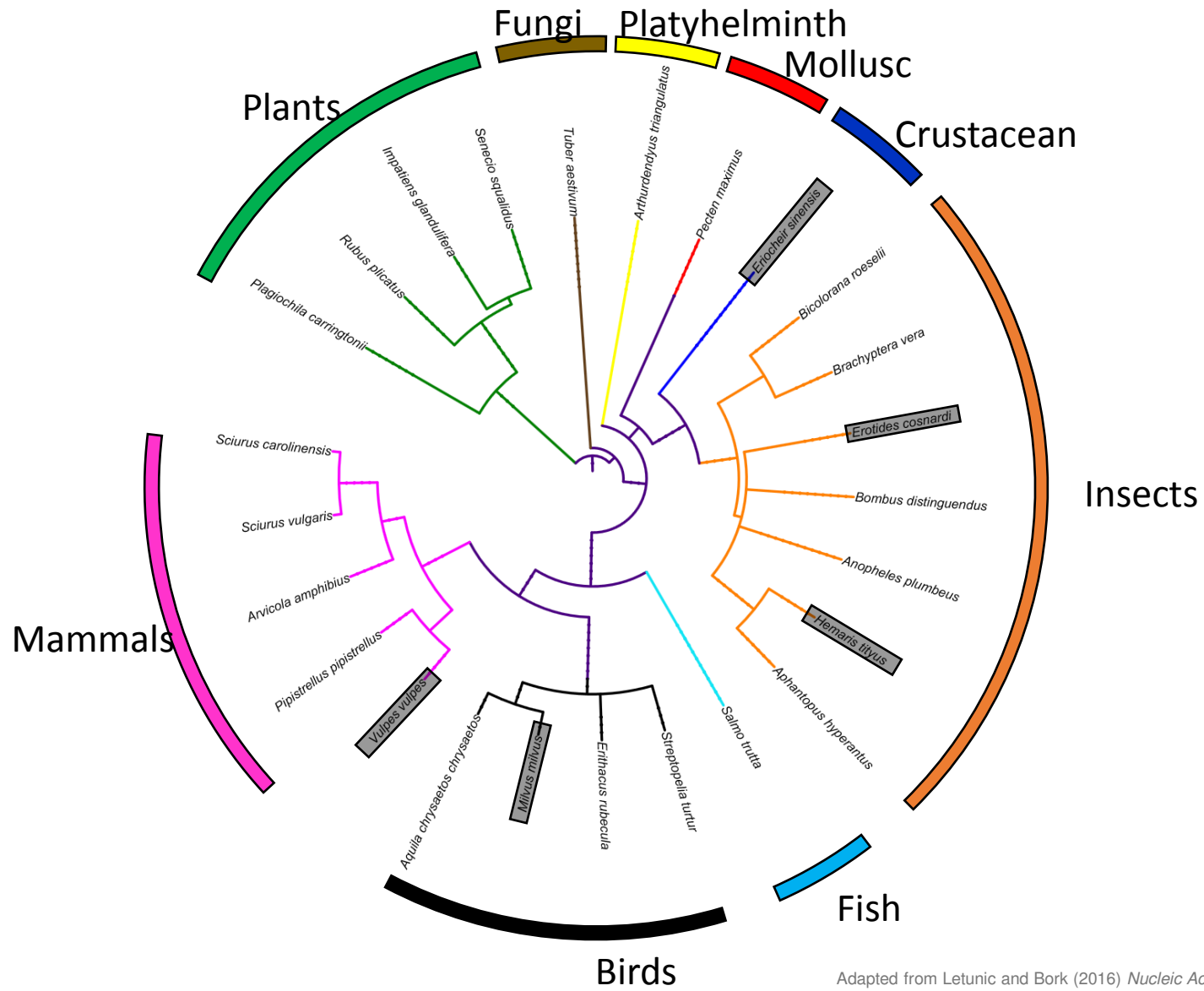
- 25 reference quality genomes (32-48Gb)
- Combined sequencing technologies
 - 50x Illumina plus 10x Genomics
 - 50x Long read
- Varied organisms
 - Vertebrates
 - Mammals
 - Birds
 - Reptiles
 - Invertebrates
 - Insects
 - Molluscs
 - Plants
 - Fungi

20+5 Species decided in house

Cryptic	Dangerous	Iconic	Flourishing	Floundering
Brown Trout	British Mosquito	Golden Eagle	Roesel's Bush-cricket	Red Squirrel
Carrington's Featherwort	King Scallop*	Red Fox	Oxford Ragwort	Water Vole
Narrow-bordered Bee Hawkmoth	Indian Balsam	Blackberry	Red kite	Turtle Dove
Common Pipistrelle	New Zealand Flatworm*	European robin	Ringlet butterfly	Cosnard's Net-winged Beetle*
Summer truffle	Chinese Mitten Crab	Great yellow bumblebee	Grey squirrel	Northern February red stonefly

Source not yet in contact
Sample at Sanger
Source agreed

*subject to change



Adapted from Letunic and Bork (2016) *Nucleic Acids Res* [doi: 10.1093/nar/gkw290](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw290)



Students talk with scientists

A free online event where school students meet and interact with scientists. It's an **X Factor-style competition** between scientists, where students are the judges.

Students challenge the scientists over fast-paced online text-based live **CHATS**. They **ASK** the scientists anything they want, and **VOTE** for their favourite scientist to win a prize of £500 to communicate their work with the public.



I'm a Scientist - An Introduction in 60 seconds



Login to I'm a Scientist UK

Log in using the username and password we sent you!

Username:

Password:

[LOG IN](#)[Lost your password?](#)

The Next Event:
6 - 17 November 2017

IASGMOOH

Cryptic

Abyssal Grenadier
Baltic Clam
Brachiopod
Common Starfish
Orkney Vole
Scottish Crossbill
Snake Pipefish
The Naval Shipworm
Twisted-Wing Fly

Dangerous

Asian Hornet
Blue-Green Algae
Daubenton's Bat
Giant Hogweed
Leathery Sea Squirt
Oak Apple Gallwasp
Turkey Oak

Iconic

lesser-spotted catshark [mermaids purse]
Barn Owl
Common Crane
Emperor Dragonfly
Hazel Dormouse
Jeremy, Brown Garden Snail
Orange-Tailed Mining Bee
Scotch Thistle
St Kilda Wren

Floundering

Barbastelle Bat
Eurasian Otter
European Flat Oyster
Glow Worm
Lundy Cabbage
Scottish Wildcat
Spotted Flycatcher
Strapwort
The Scaly Cricket

Flourishing

Beaver
Canada Goose
Cirl Bunting
Danish Scurvygrass
Fen Raft Spider
Pill Millipede
Small Red-Eyed Damselfly
Tree Lichen



25 Genomes: Mapping Nature's Code

The [Wellcome Sanger Institute](#) is one of the world's leading genomics research centres. It was the UK home for the [Human Genome Project](#) – which revealed the entire DNA code of life.

In celebration of its 25th Anniversary, the Institute is going to decode the DNA of 25 UK species for the first time... **and you can vote to decide 5 of them!**

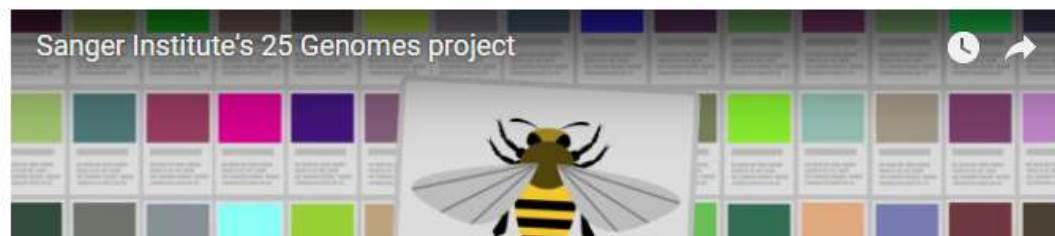
From 6th November – 8th December, a team of scientists and wildlife experts will each champion a species they think should have its entire DNA sequence decoded.

We need you to...

- read their pitches
- get to know the species
- vote for the ones whose genetic code you want to see fully unravelled for the first time



The winning species in each Zone will have its entire DNA sequence decoded by the Wellcome Sanger Institute!



Sign up for updates

The public vote opens on the **6th November**, when you can vote for the species you want to see have its entire DNA sequence decoded.

Add your email to receive an update when you can vote for your favourite species.

Enter Email

Confirm Email

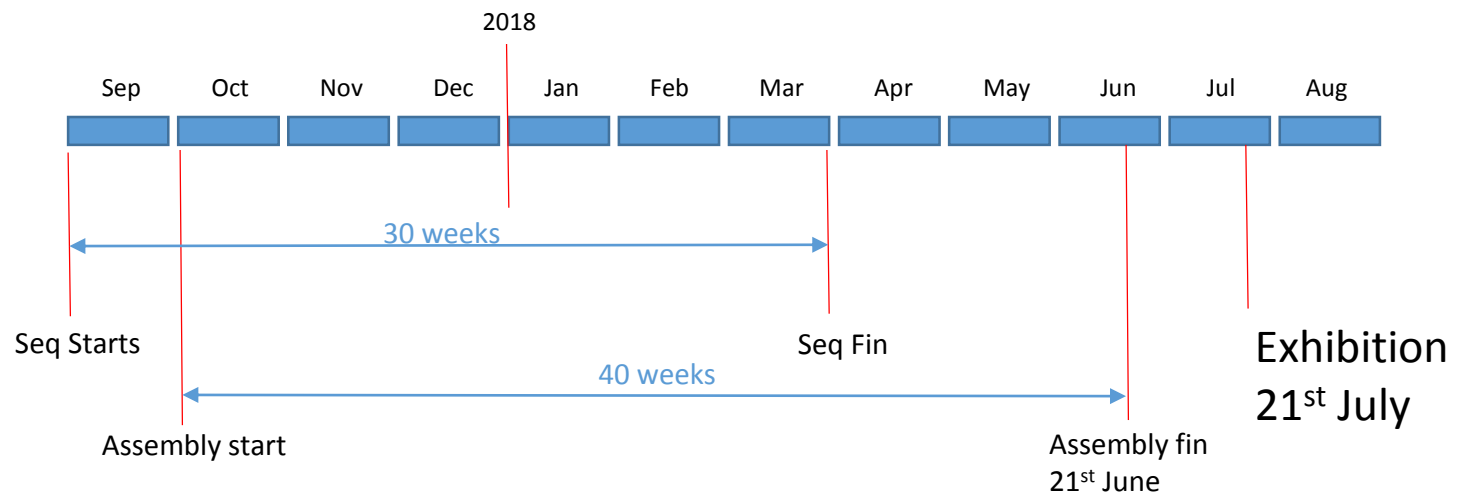
If you'd like to receive updates on the competition give us your email address, and we'll let you know when voting is open.



Zone News

Other Activities

- Public vote to determine 5 species
 - IASGMOOH
 - October-December
 - Species Champions
- Citizen Science for Annotation
 - IRIS
 - App
- Springwatch
 - Sequencing in the field
- Exhibition
 - Conference centre





THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
The Royal (Dick) School
of Veterinary Studies



EMBL-EBI

NOTTINGHAM
TRENT UNIVERSITY



PACBIO



Royal
Botanic Garden
Edinburgh



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN



Lancashire,
Manchester &
N Merseyside



With Special Thanks to:

- Tarryn Porter

- Karen Oliver

- Craig Corton

- Jason Skelton

- Shane McCarthy

- Daniel Mead

