

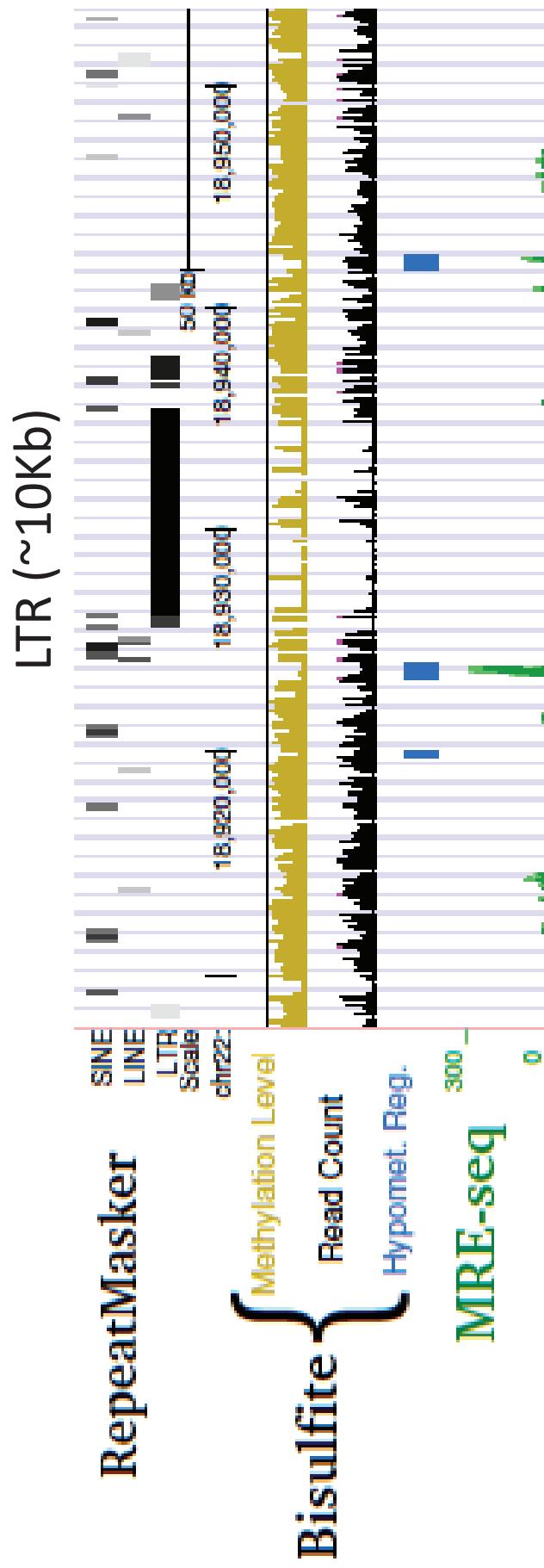
# Understanding methylome, metagenome, structural variants using SMRT sequencing

Shinichi Morishita  
University of Tokyo

Can we characterize methylome in **repeats**?

Bisulfite-treatment often divides DNA into ~600bp fragments.

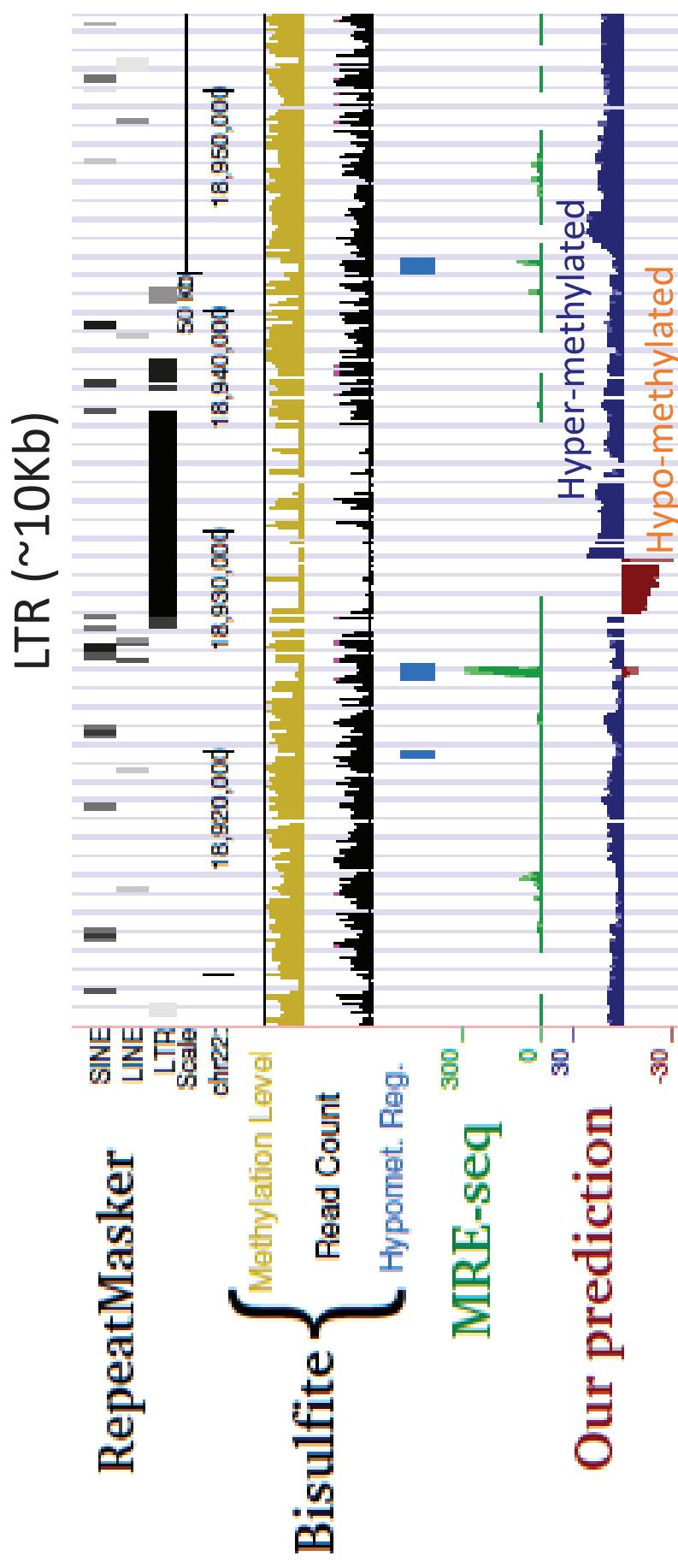
We extended SMRT sequencing.



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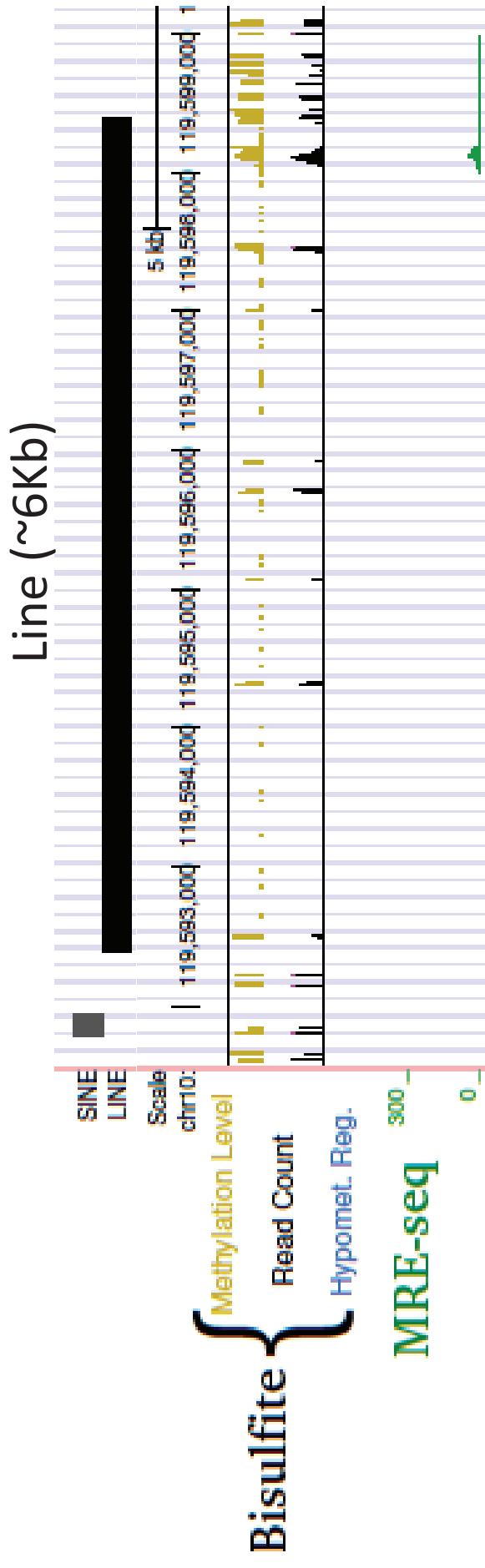
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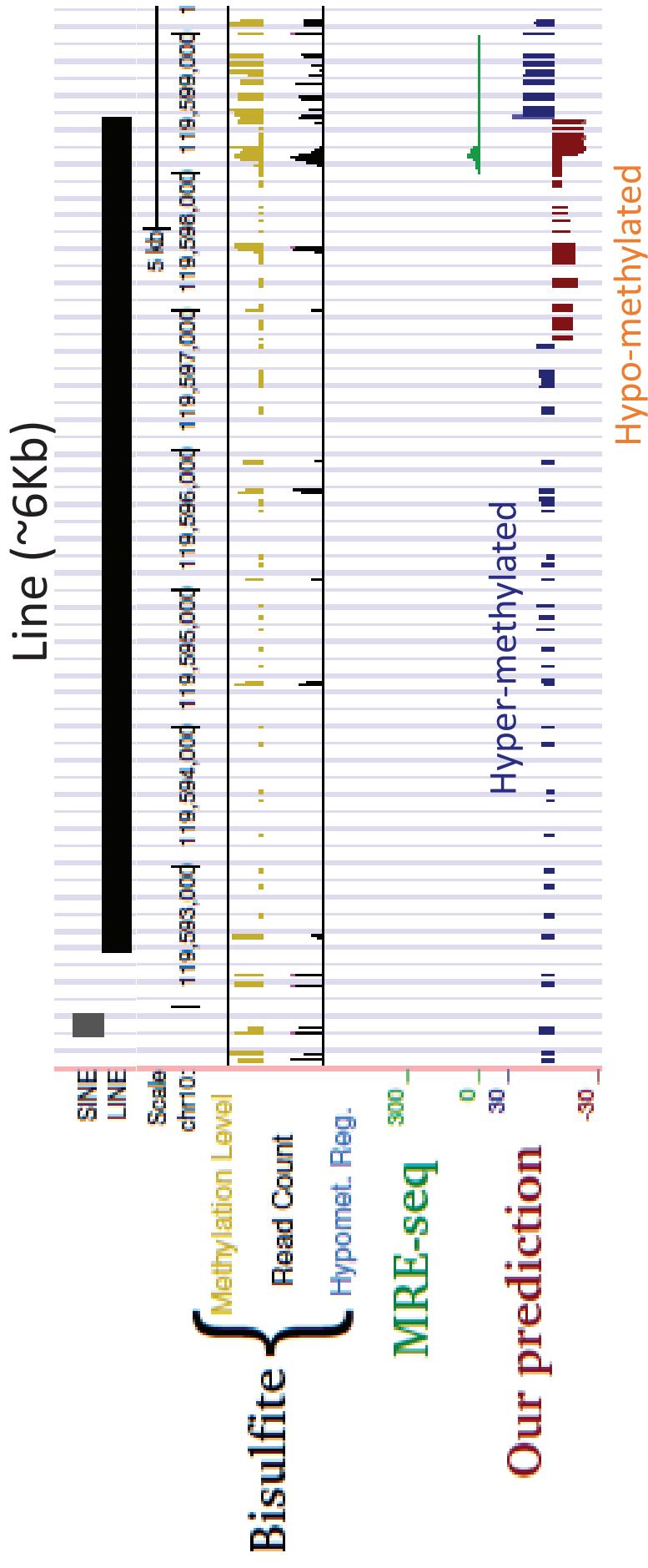
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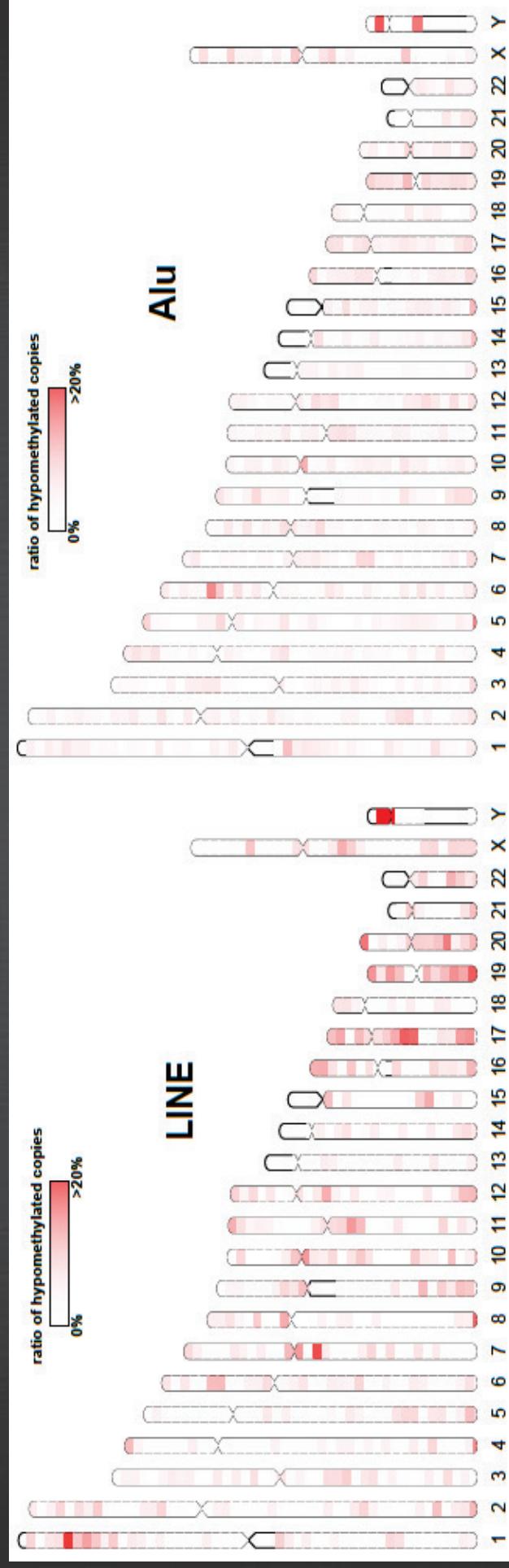
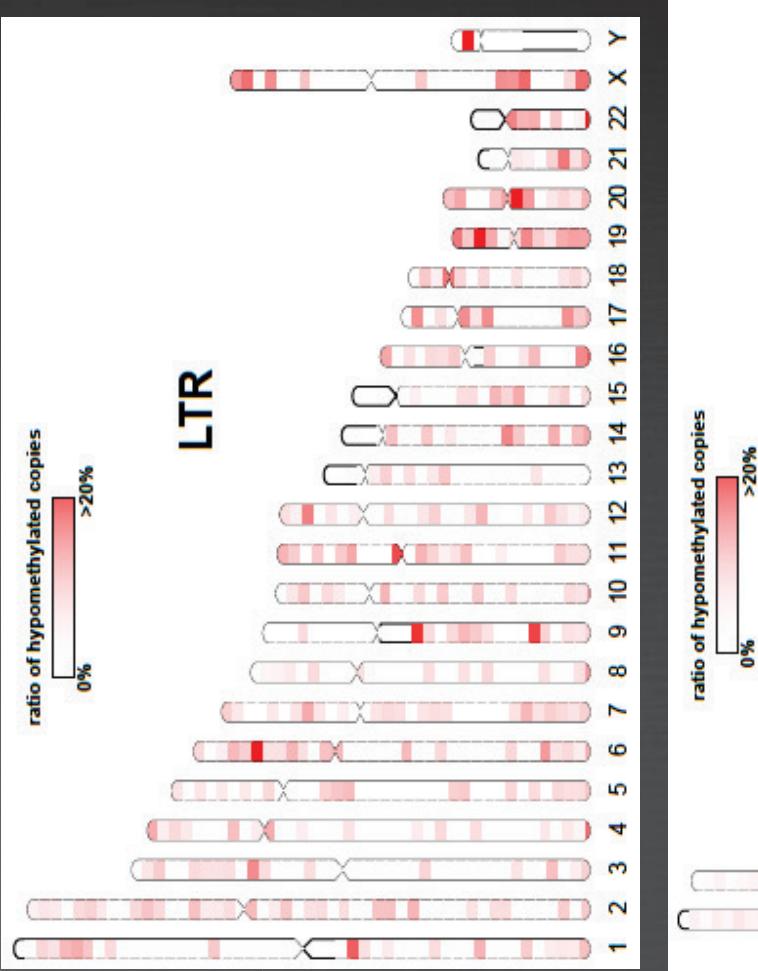
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Hypo-methylated

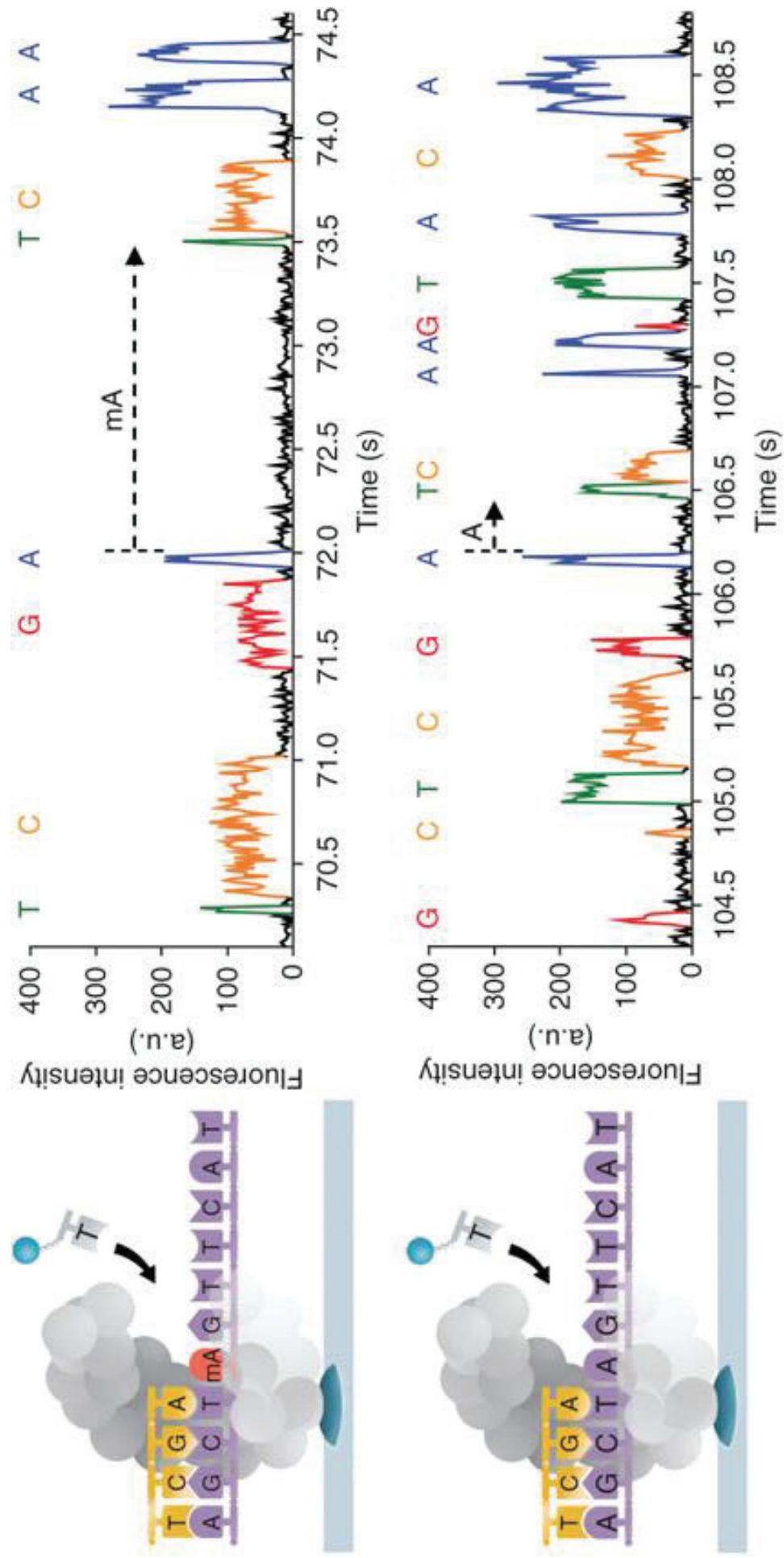
Yuta Suzuki

# Landscape of hypomethylated repeats in the human genome



Yuta Suzuki

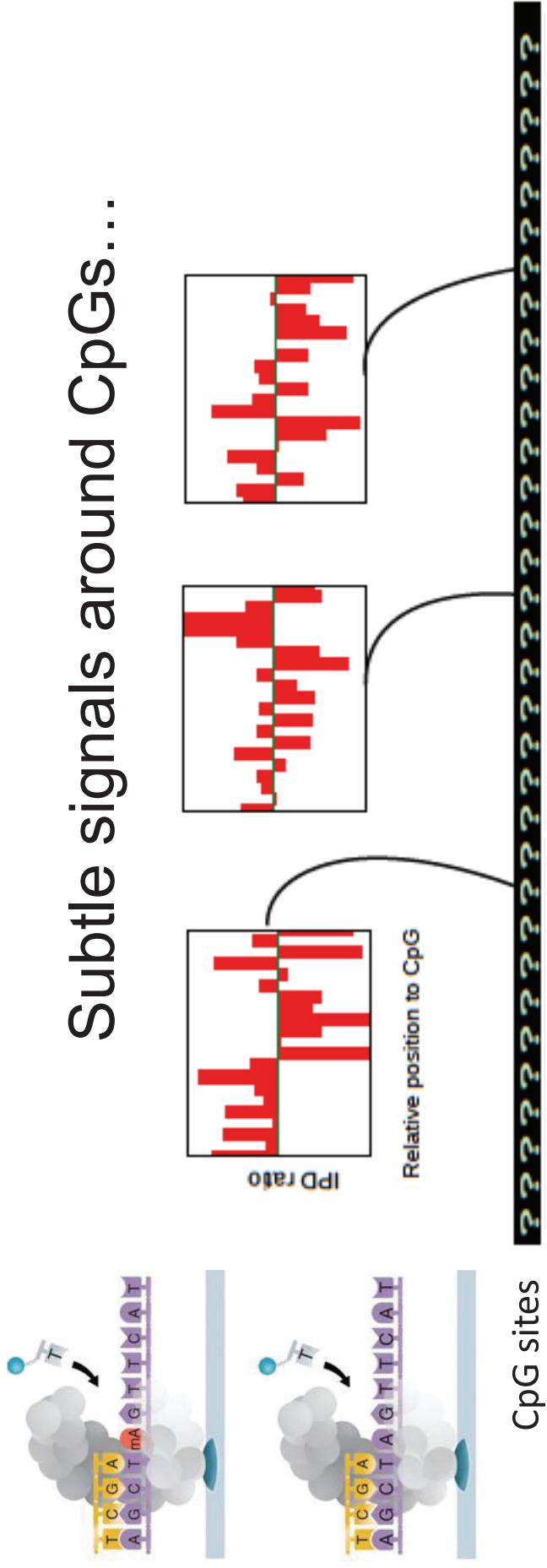
# Estimating CpG methylation using SMRT sequencing



Benjamin A Flusberg, Dale R Webster, Jessica H Lee, Kevin J Travers, Eric C Olivares, Tyson A Clark, Jonas Korlach & Stephen W Turner. Direct detection of DNA methylation during single-molecule, real-time sequencing. *Nature Methods* 7, 461 - 465 (2010)

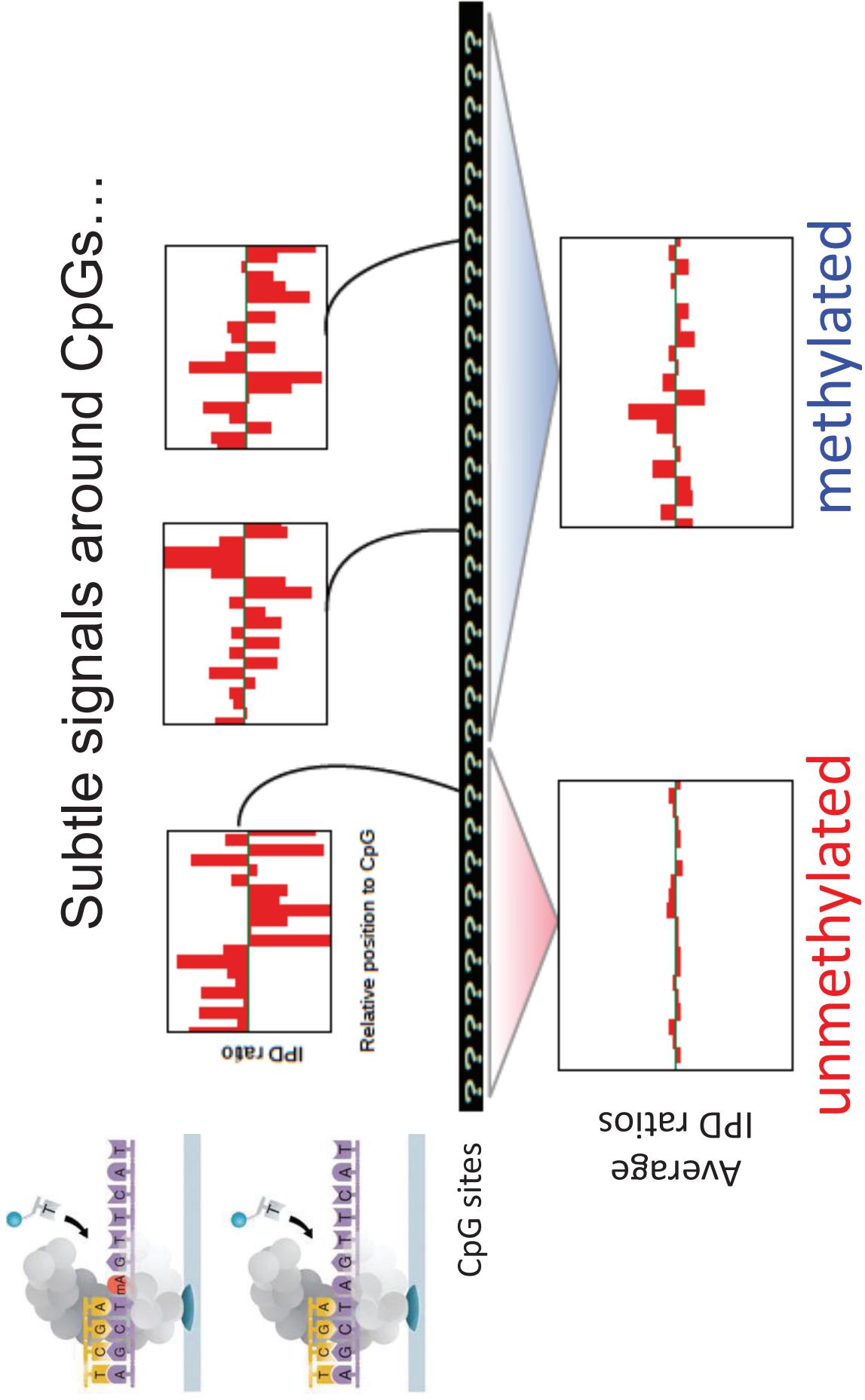
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# Estimating CpG methylation using SMRT sequencing



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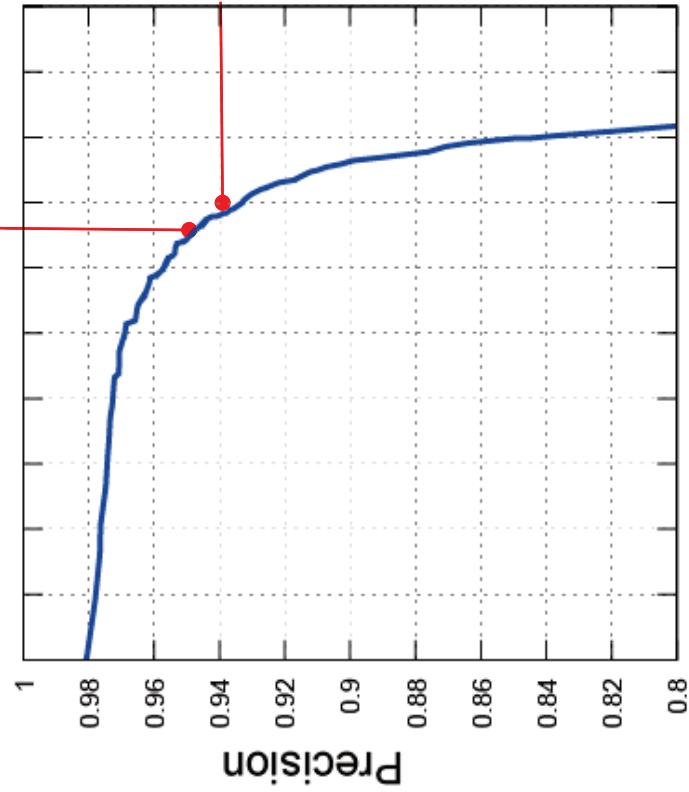
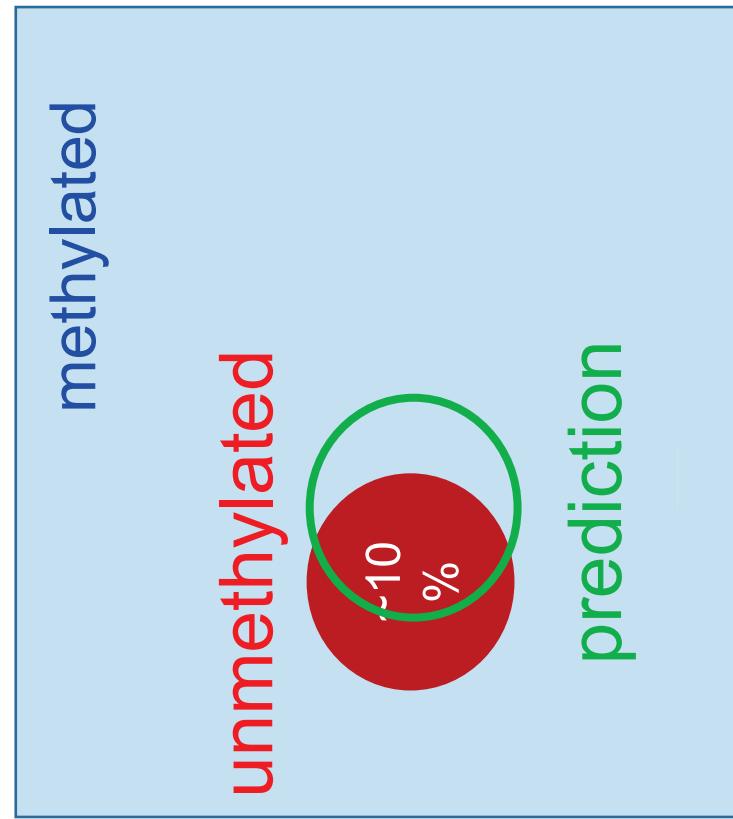
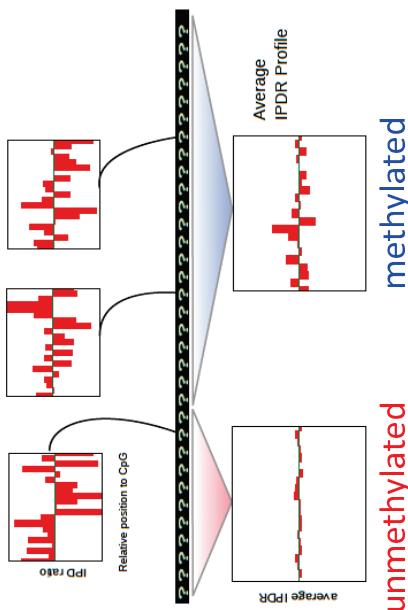
# Estimating CpG methylation using SMRT sequencing



A linear-time optimization algorithm (2.265 s to process 1 Mbp on an Intel i7-3612QM processor)

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# Estimating CpG methylation using SMRT sequencing



minimum window size = 35bp  
~20-fold SMRT subread coverage

Bisulfite sequencing

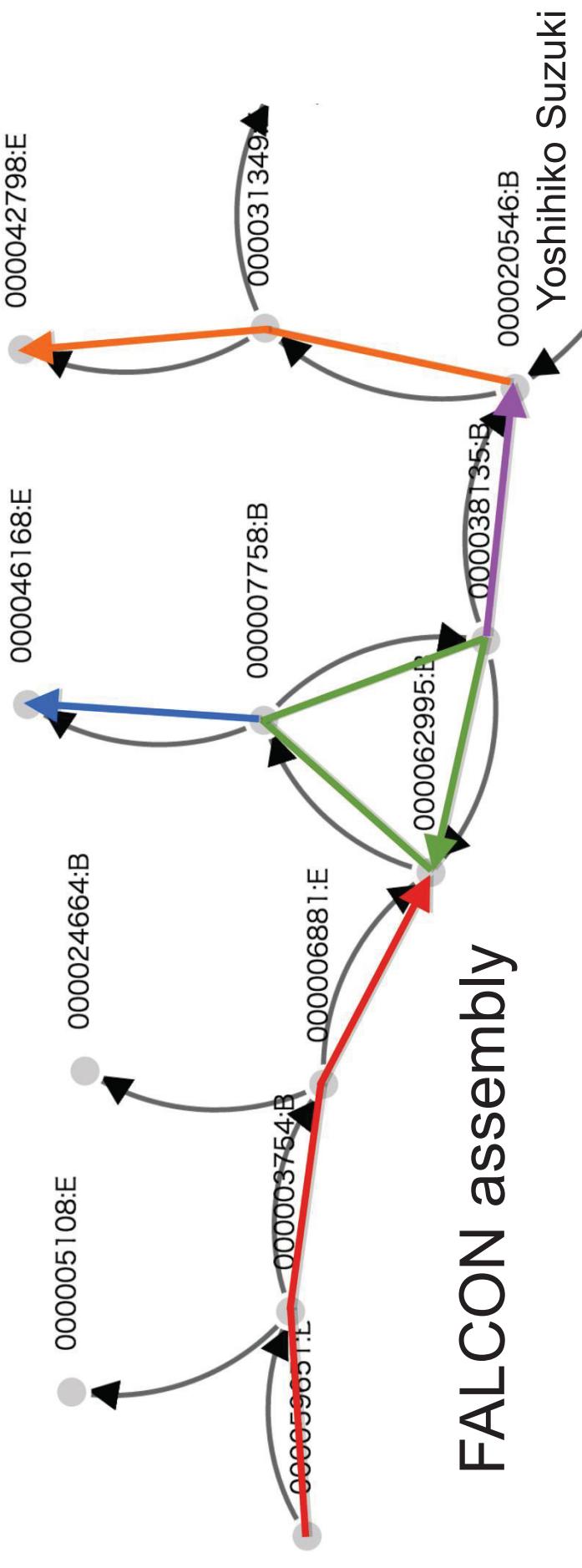
Yuta Suzuki

# SMRT sequencing of **un-isolated** bacteria in flora

How much of bacterial genomes are unknown?

- Used lysozyme instead of QIAamp DNA Stool Mini Kit (Morita et al. Microbes and Environments, 2007)
  - Avg. subread length = 7-9Kb, N50 = 13-15Kb (4 samples)
  - 61 contigs of >1Mb in size, **67% are unknown**

Assembly considering **abundance** of organisms

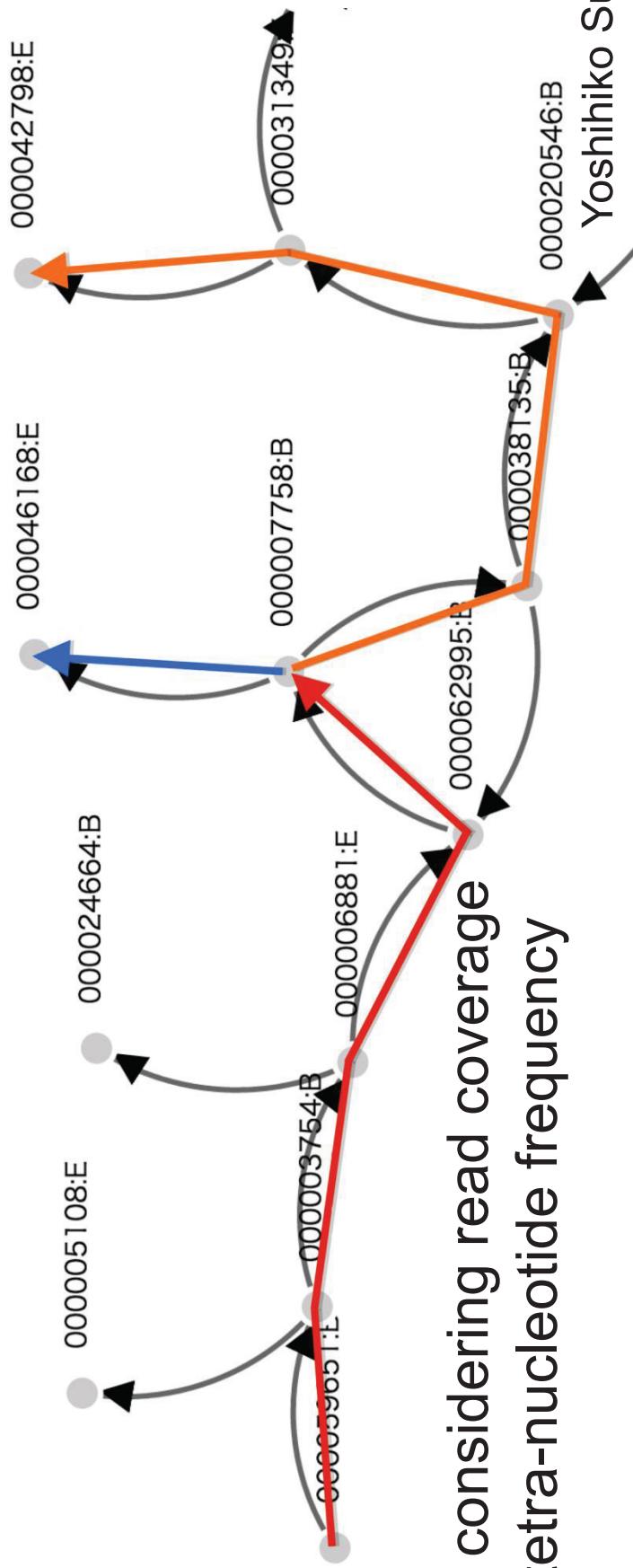


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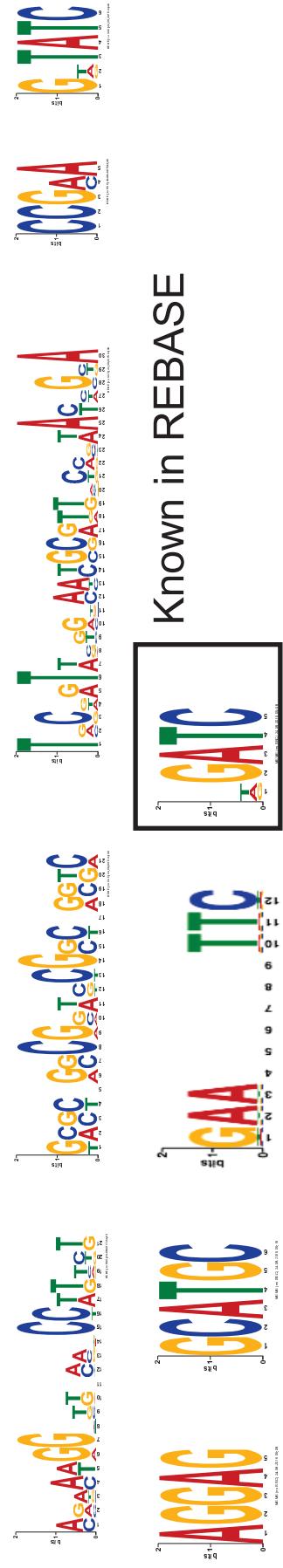
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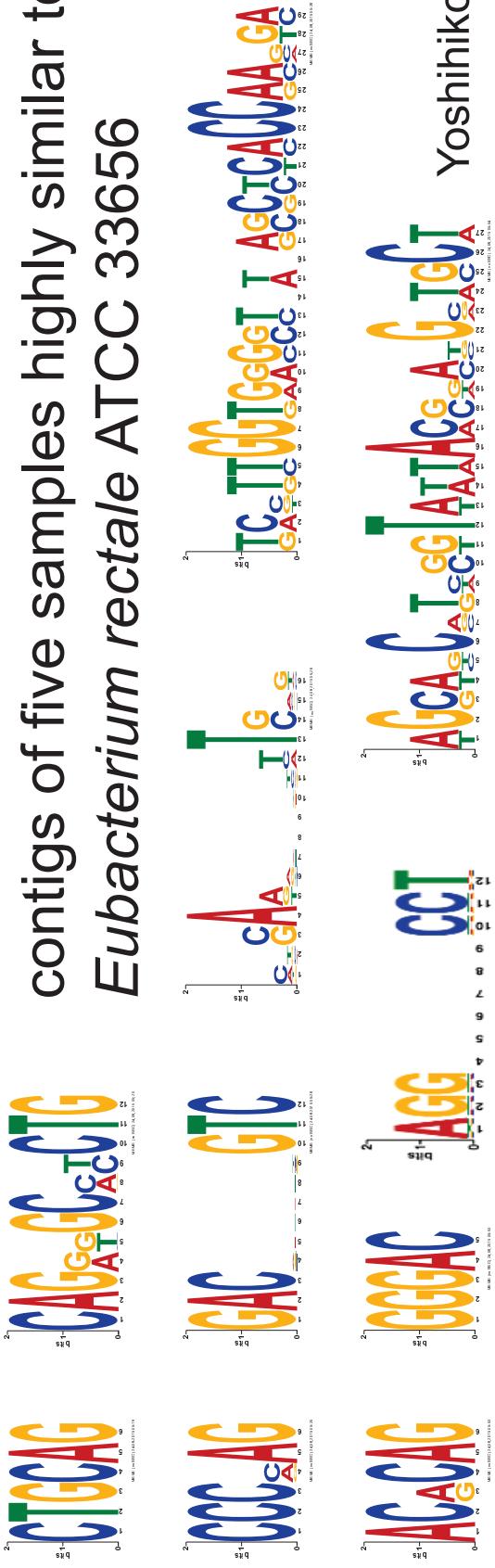


# SMRT sequencing of un-isolated bacteria in flora

Might DNA modification patterns be different between un-isolated and isolated bacteria?



Motifs with candidate DNA modifications in contigs of five samples highly similar to *Eubacterium rectale* ATCC 33656



Yoshihiko Suzuki

Can we correct deficits in reference genomes using SMRT sequencing?



x 3



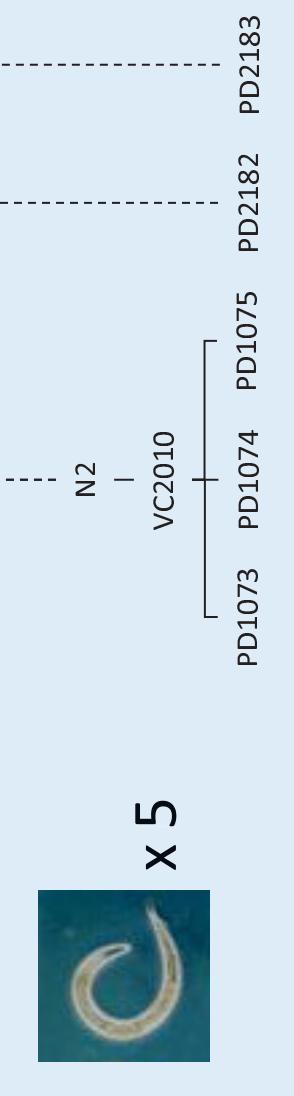
x 3



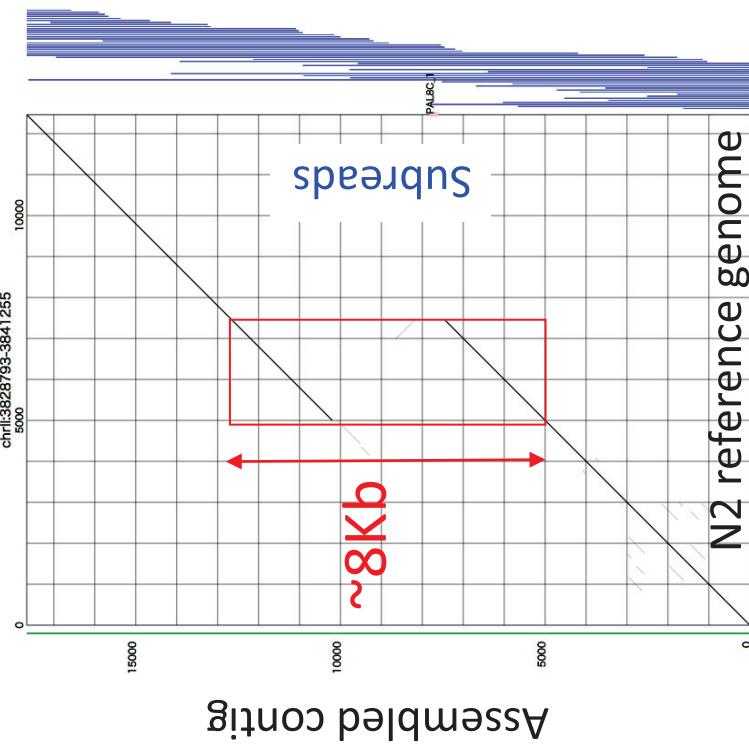
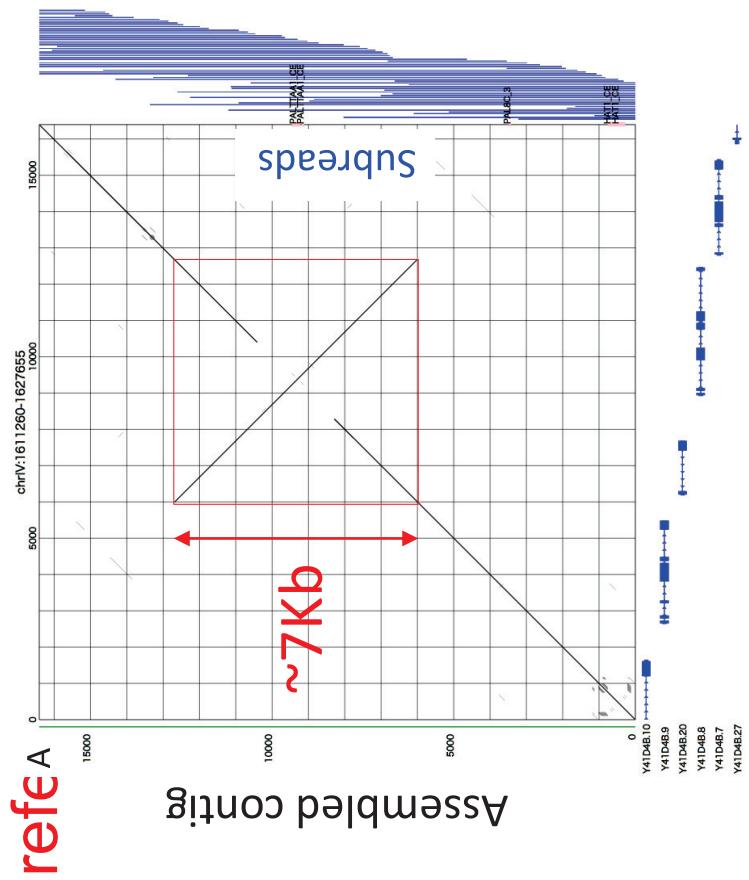
x 5



x 5



Detected 30 duplications and 24 inversions absent in the worm



N2 reference genome

FBAD10.9  
C17A2.5  
C17A2.4

Koichiro Doi and Jun Yoshimura

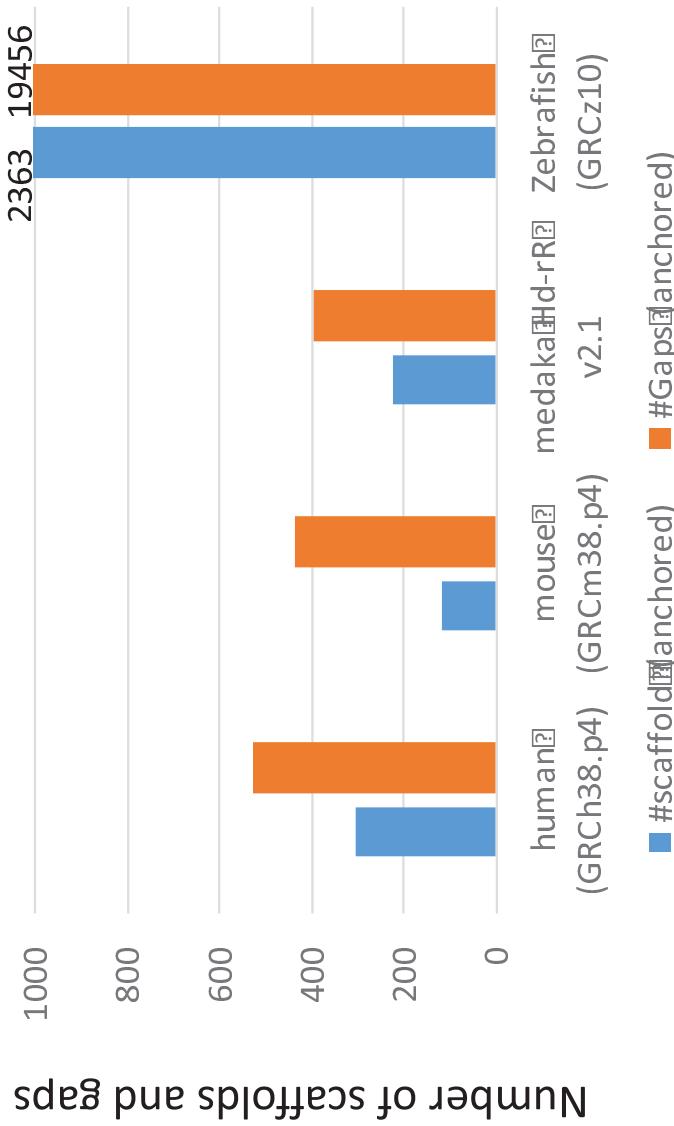
# Can we correct deficits in reference genomes using SMRT sequencing?

High concordance of PacBio contigs with other information (medaka)

2,510 genetic markers (only 4% contigs had deficits)

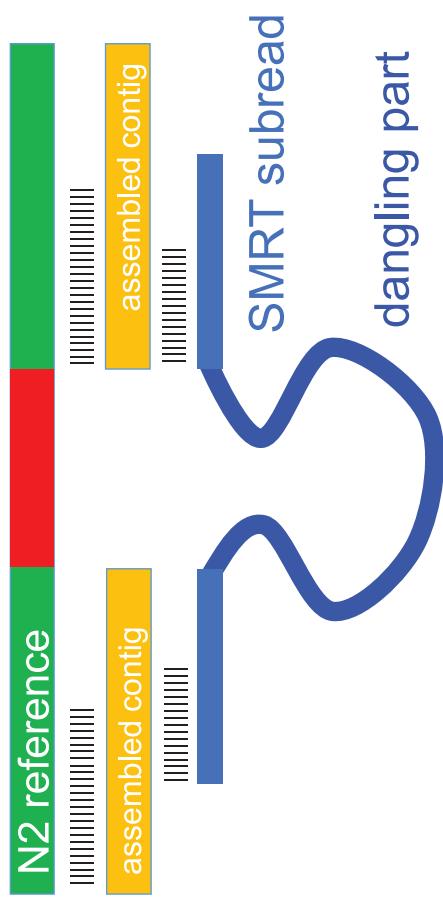
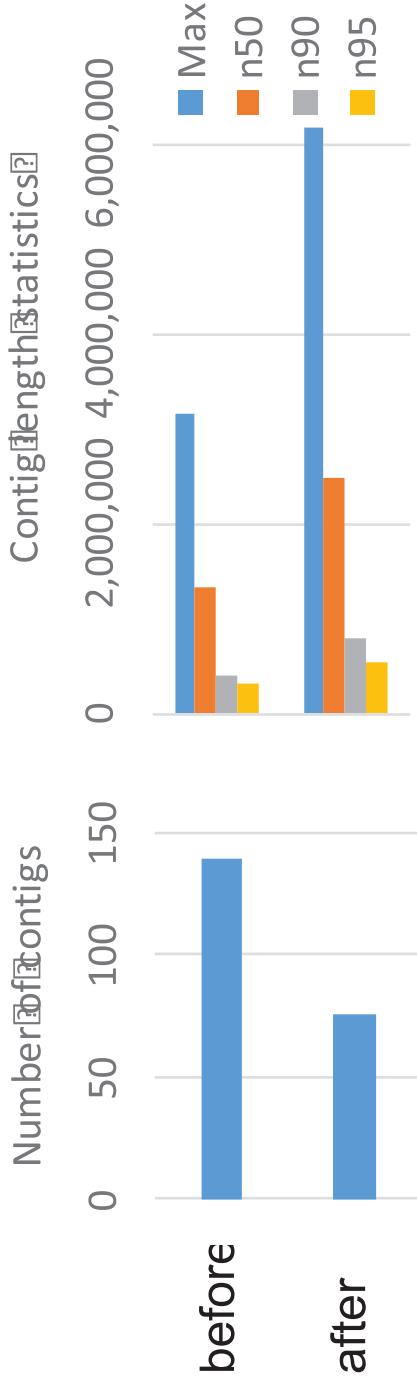
25,148 BAC ends (only 0.04% are inconsistent)

~90% of contigs on chromosomes (N50 contig = ~2.5Mb)



# Can we correct deficits in reference genomes using SMRT sequencing?

Filling gaps in the worm assembly using PBJelly



# Acknowledgments

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