

stretches of DNA, and put the repetitive sections in the right place.



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EVEN AFTER ALL THESE MILESTONES, THE ODYSSEY WAS NOT OVER

LONG-READ SEQUENCING PAVED THE ROAD TO THE END

Researchers used HiFi reads to enable assembly of highly repetitive centromeric satellite arrays and closely related segmental duplications (12, 22, 29).

THE RESULT?



► In 2021, the *T2T Consortium* assembled the first gapless human reference genome, including all centromeric regions and the entire short arms of five human chromosomes.

The T2T-CHM13 reference assembly impressively removed a barrier that had eluded sequence-based analysis for 20 years and **revealed the missing 8% of the human genome.**





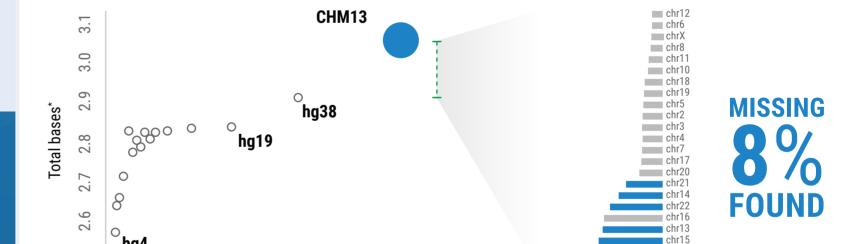
SO, WE SET OFF TO SEE MORE...

The *T2T Consortium* worked extensively to sequence CHM13, using multiple different technologies.

The first T2T assembly of chromosome X (11) relied on ONT sequencing to create a backbone that was then polished with other technologies.

But we weren't quite there...

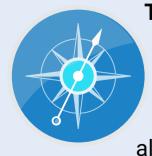
MISSING BASES PER CHROMOSOME





THE ASSEMBLY WAS POLISHED, RESULTING IN AN ESTIMATED ACCURACY OF 99.999996% (PHRED SCORE OF Q74)

WHERE WILL WE GO IN THE FUTURE?

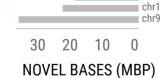


The complete, telomere-to-telomere assembly of a human genome marks a new era of genomics. New discoveries will be enabled via access to all regions of the genome and improved mapping for all sequencing technologies.

HiFi sequencing is the essential technology for delivering a gold standard reference genome, opening a world of possibilities.



Total non-gap bases in UCSC reference genome releases dating back to September 2000 (hg4) and ending with T2T-CHM13 in 2021 *Excluding mtgenome, chromosome Y, and Ns in previous assemblies



New bases in the CHM13 assembly relative to GRCh38 per chromosome, with the acrocentrics highlighted in blue

HIFI-BASED ASSEMBLY OF THE CHM13 GENOME

The T2T-CHM13v1.1 assembly includes gapless telomere-to-telomere assemblies for all 22 human autosomes and chromosome X, comprising 3,054,815,472 bp of nuclear DNA, plus a 16,569 bp mitochondrial genome (CHM13 does not have a Y chromosome).

