

Manual Curation of Genome Assemblies

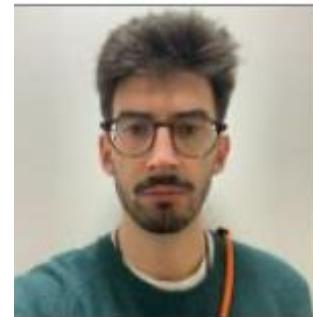
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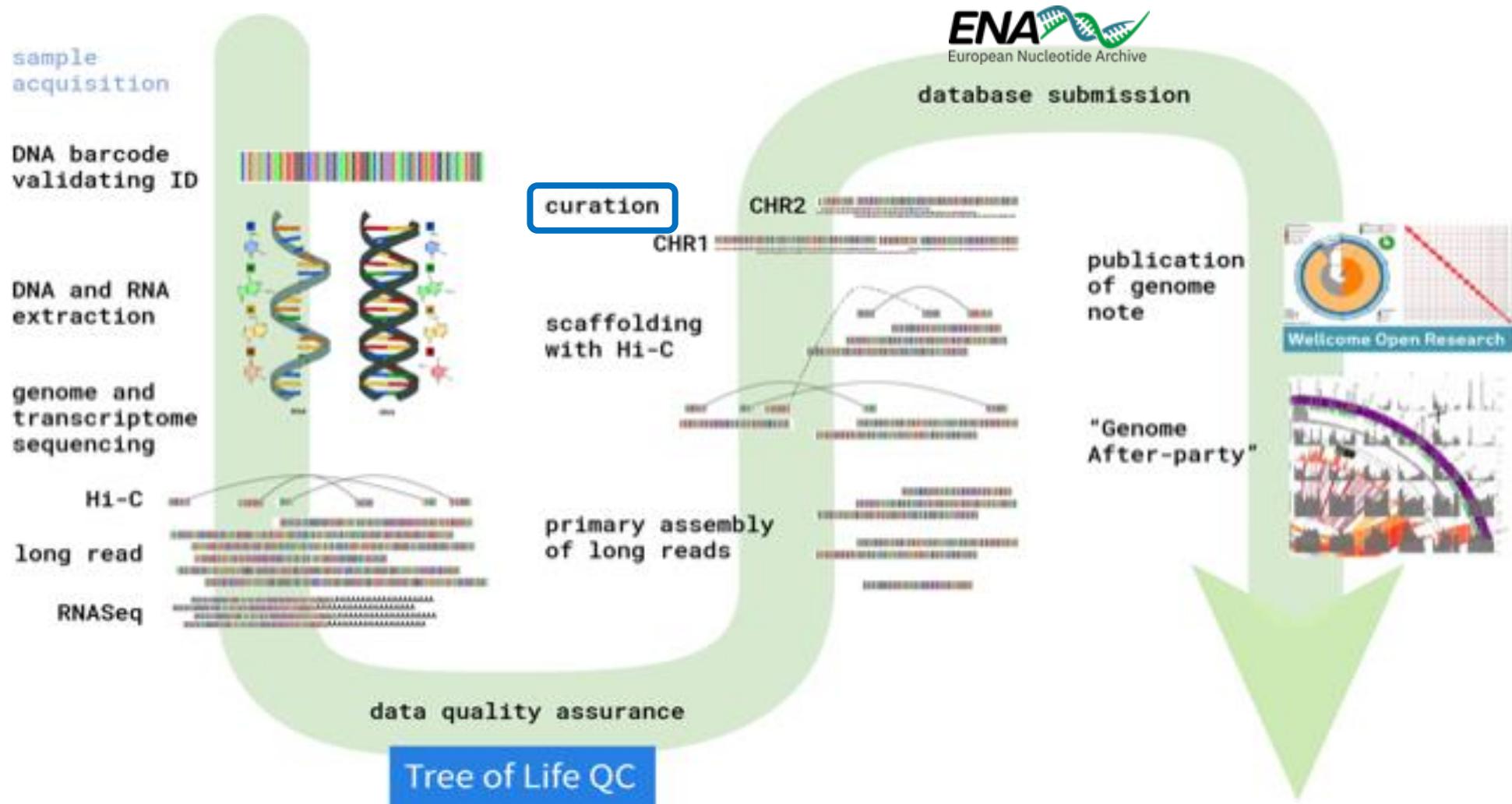
Michael Paulini



Karen Houlston

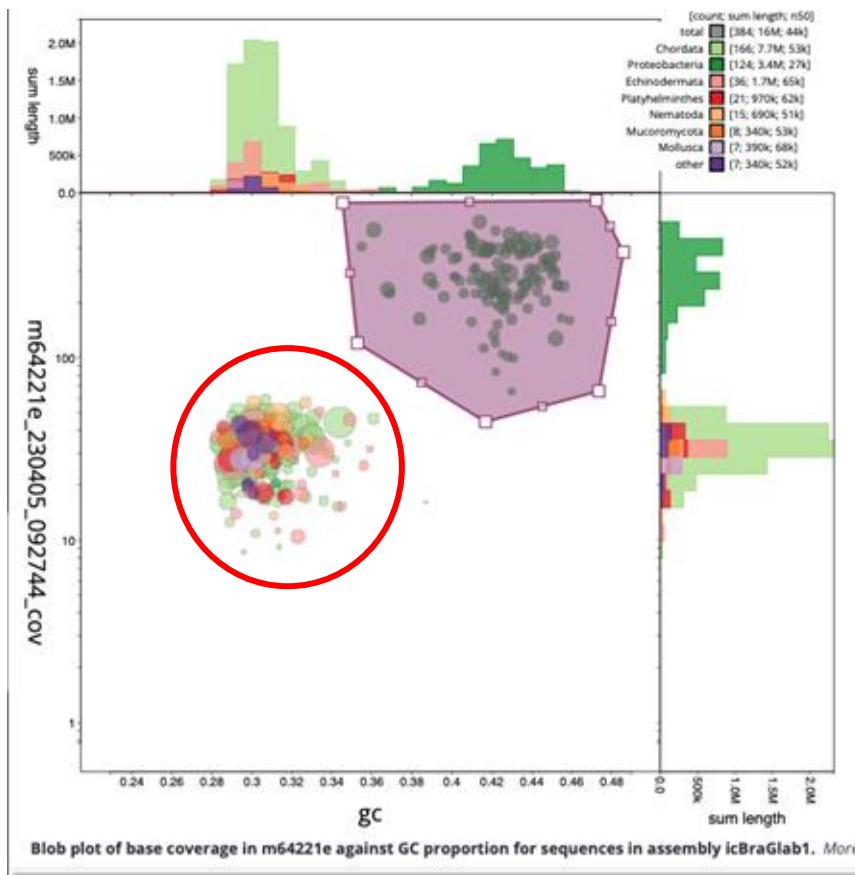
Scientific Publications
Editor

The Tree of Life genome factory

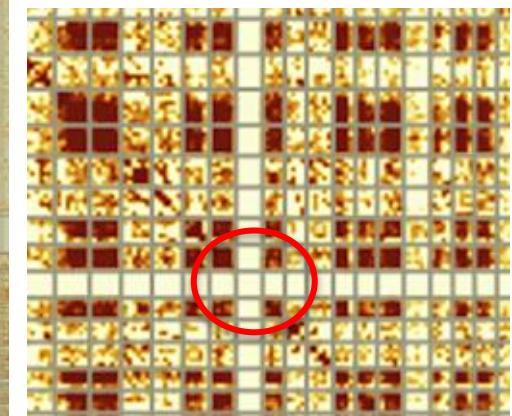
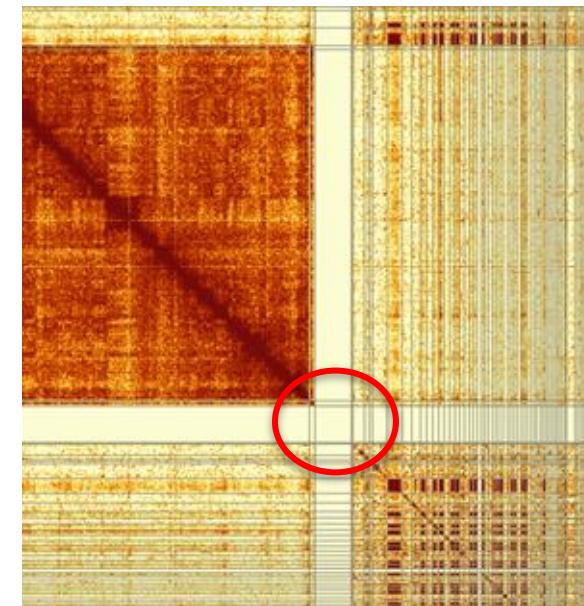


Decontamination examples

Pre-curation



Post-curation

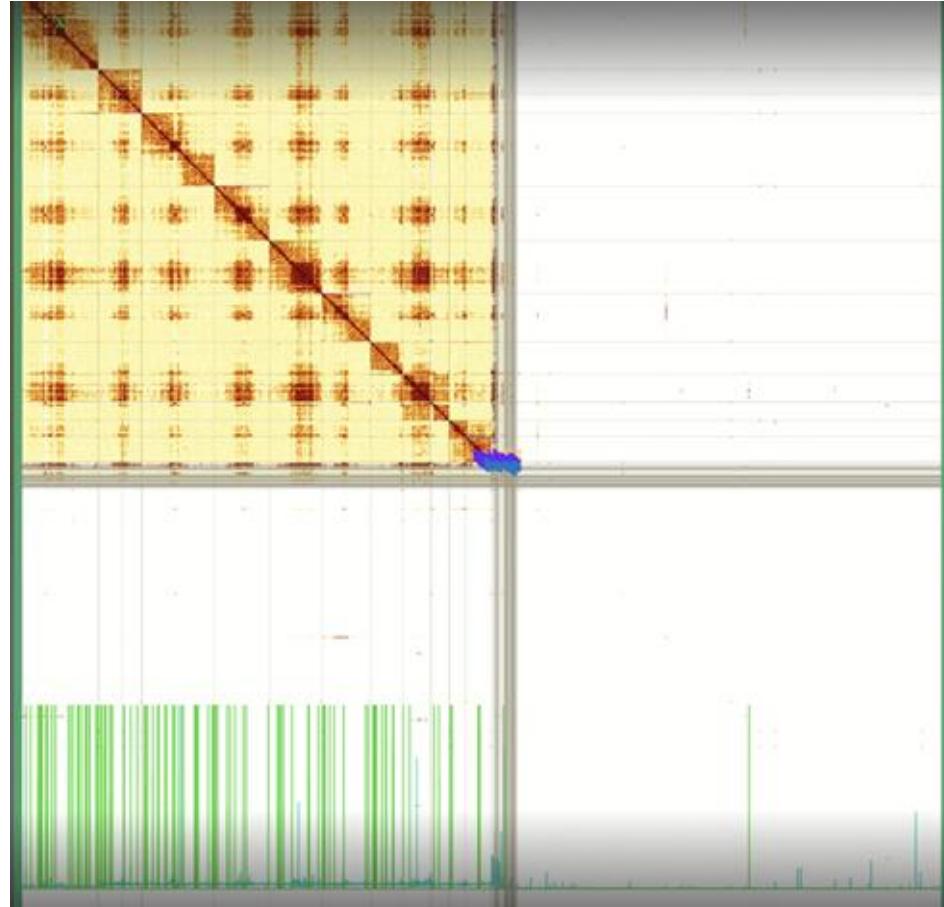


HiC contact map

BUSCO hits and GC vs read coverage distribution

Decontamination examples

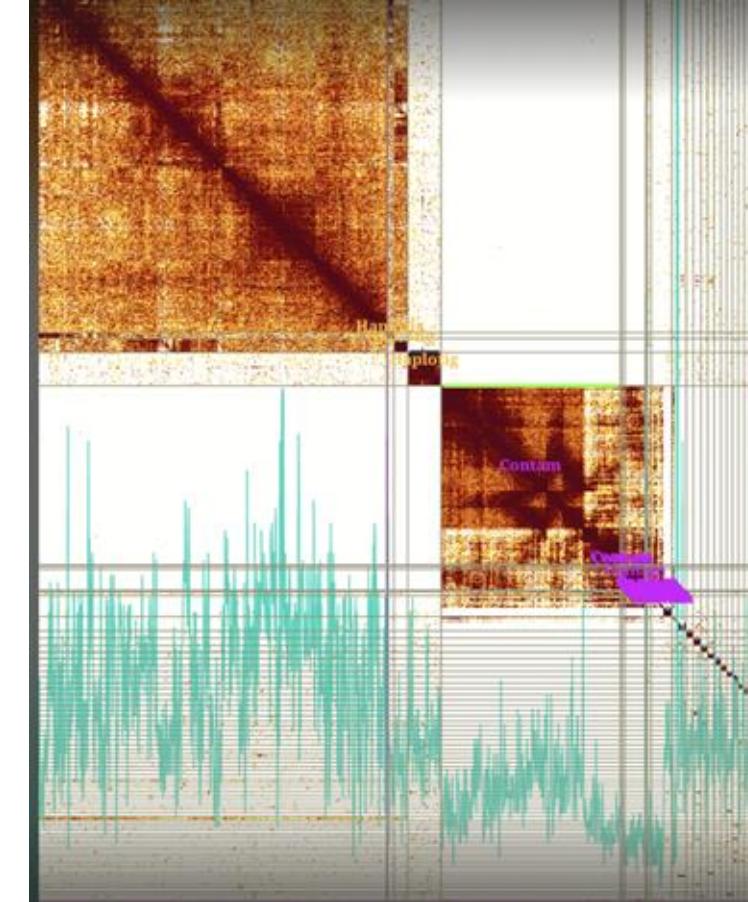
HiC - uncontaminated sample
Pacbio - contaminated sample



Diptera genome with fungi contamination

Post-curation

HiC and PacBio from same sample



Worm genome contaminated with bacteria

What is genome curation?

“Assimilating evidences from **all available data types** and using these to **reshape automated assemblies** to get as close as possible to **chromosomally resolved assemblies**, guided by karyotype, fixing misassemblies, removing all contamination and removing haplotypic sequence, **in a reasonable timeframe**”



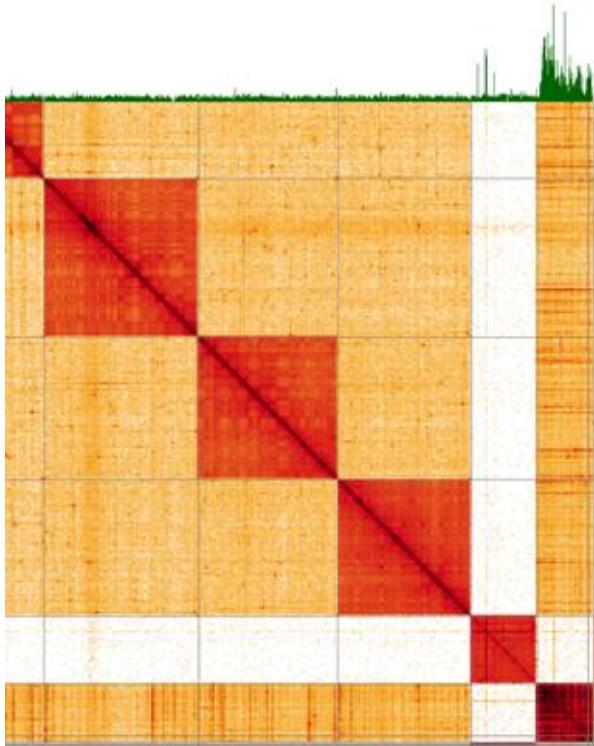
Why do we need curation?



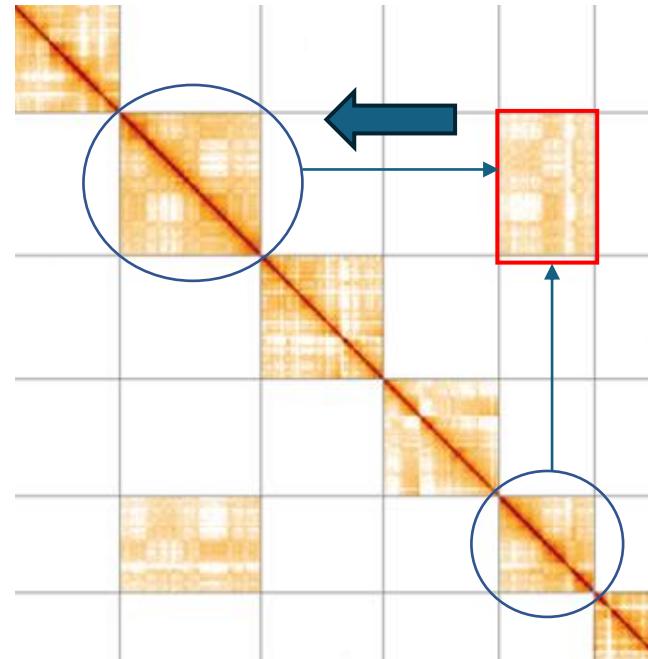
TAXIDERMY JUNGLE

Some of the main issues

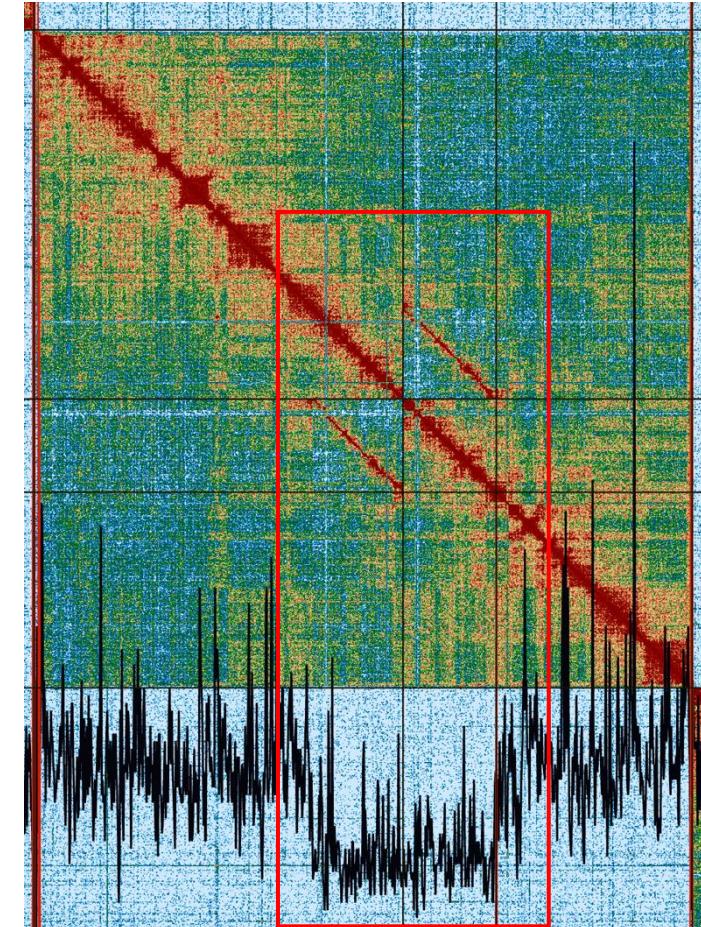
Contamination



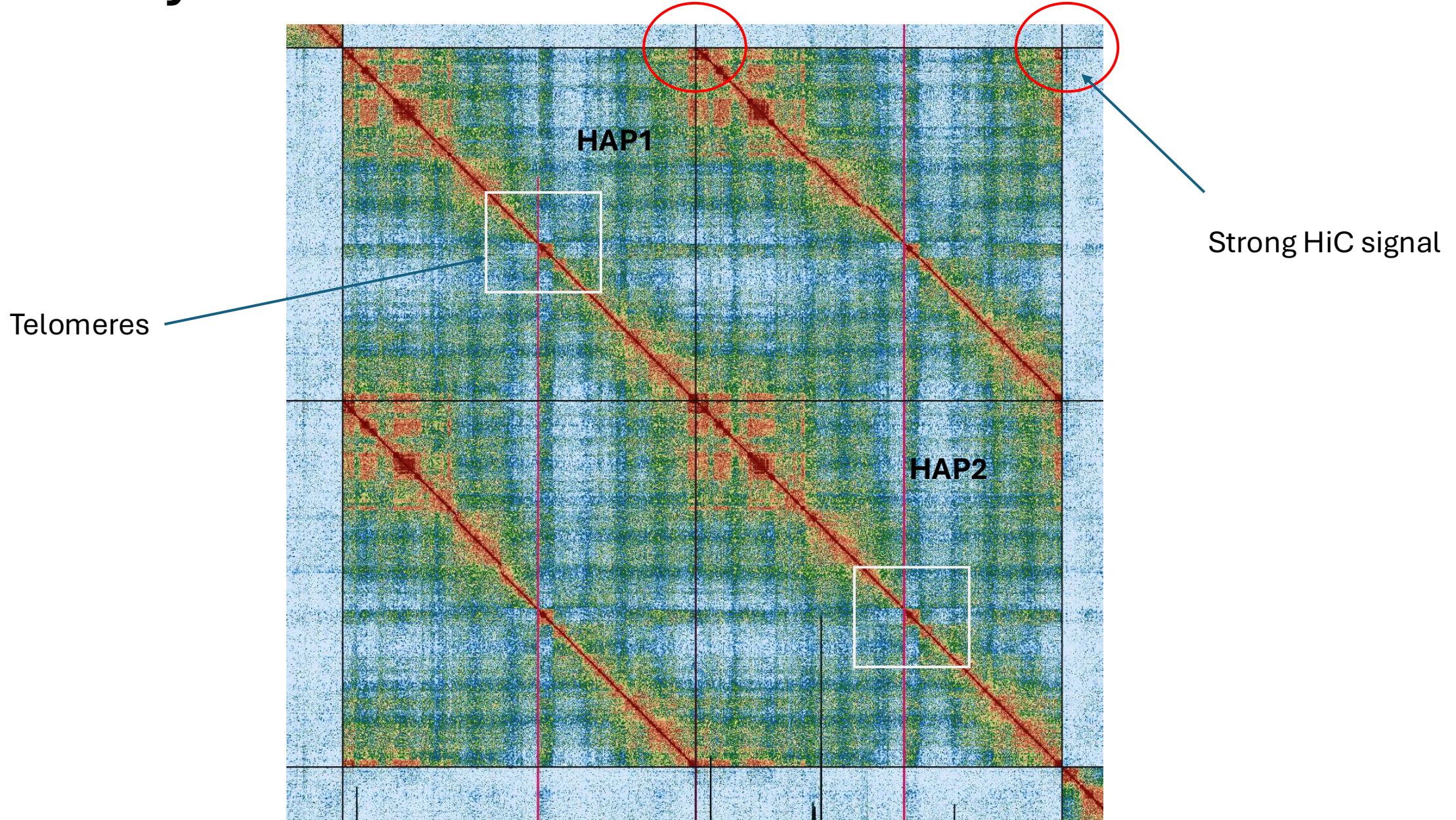
Misassemblies



Haplotigs

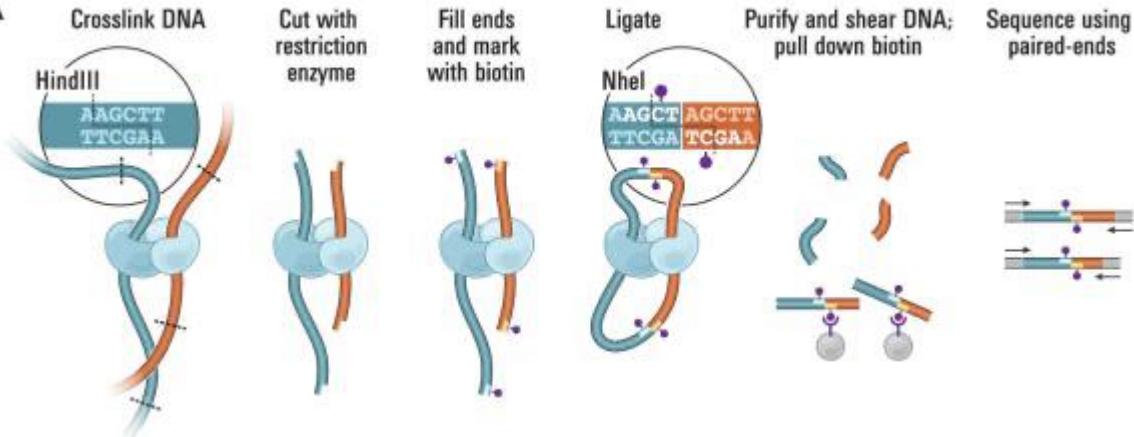


Joined by the telomeres



HiC data - our No. 1 curation resource

A

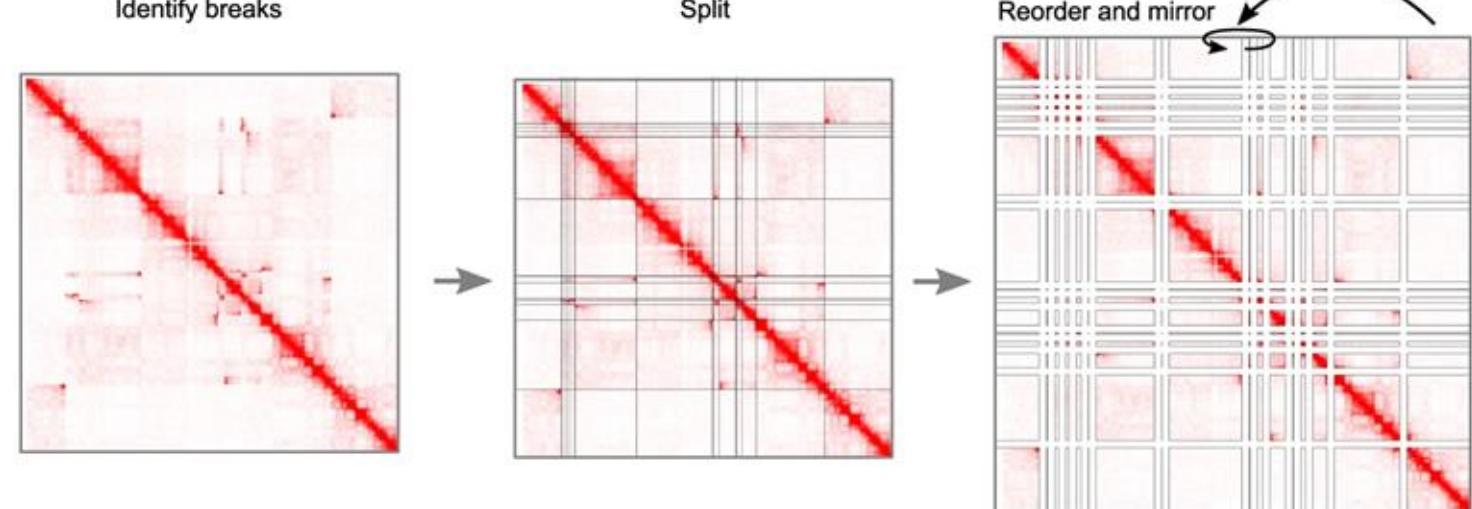


< Lieberman-Aiden E, van Berkum NL, Williams L, Imakaev M, Ragoczy T, Telling A, Amit I, Lajoie BR, Sabo PJ, Dorschner MO, Sandstrom R, Bernstein B, Bender MA, Groudine M, Gyorke A, Stamatoyannopoulos J, Mamy LA, Lander ES, Dekker J. Comprehensive mapping of long-range interactions reveals folding principles of the human genome. *Science*. 2009 Oct 9;326(5950):289-93. doi: 10.1126/science.1181369. PMID: 19815776; PMCID: PMC2858594.

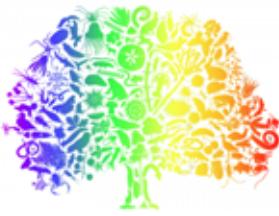
Schöpflin, R., Melo, U.S., Moeinzadeh, H. et al. Integration of Hi-C with short and long-read genome sequencing reveals the structure of germline rearranged genomes. *Nat Commun* 13, 6470 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-34053-7>

“in-situ” sequencing gives evidence of what sequence belongs next to what sequence.

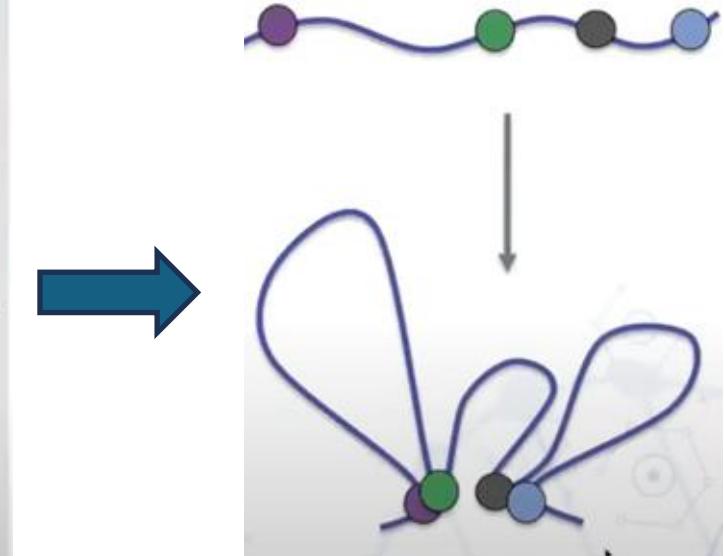
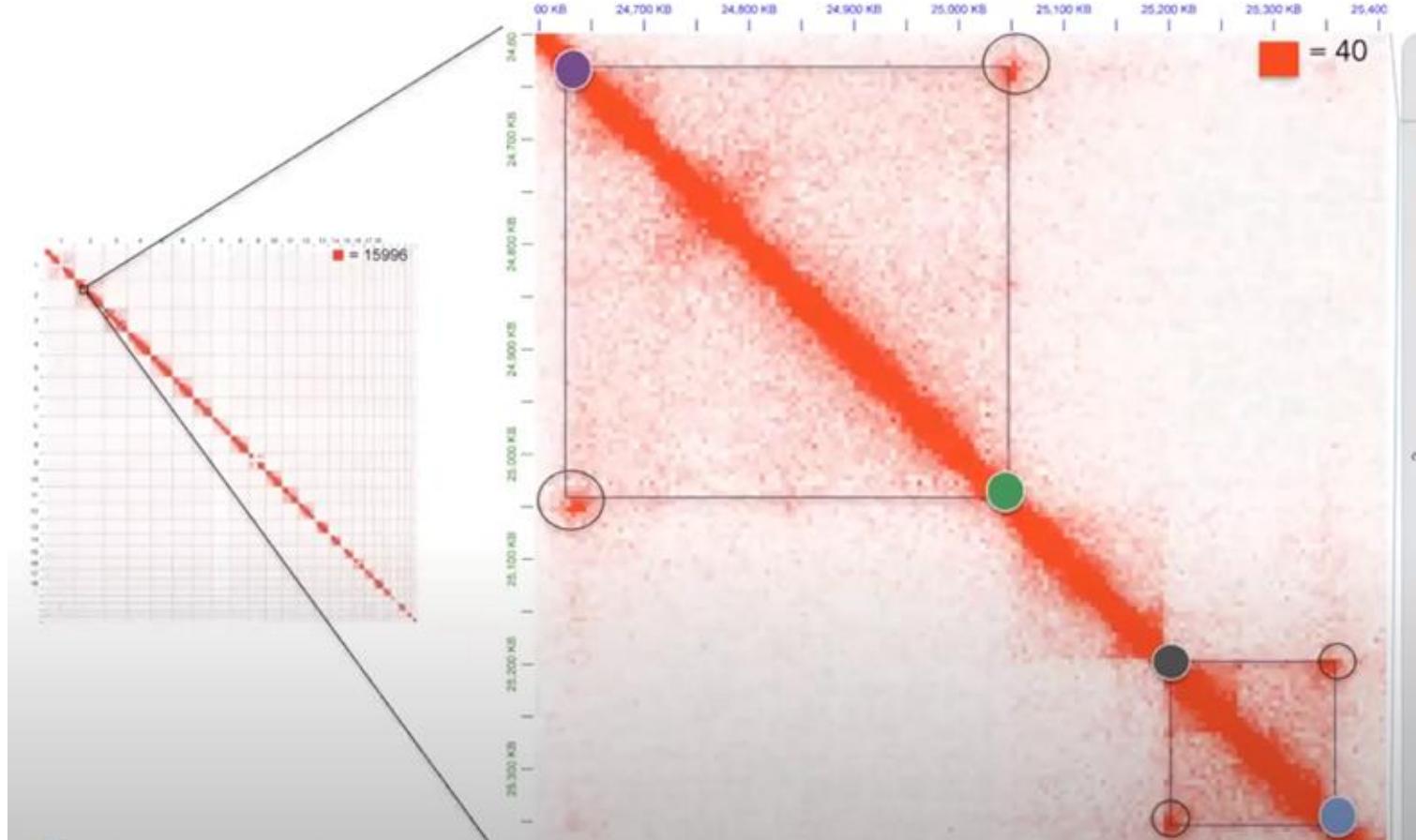
The result is a contact map



HiC data - our No. 1 curation resource



Chromatin conformation with Hi-C

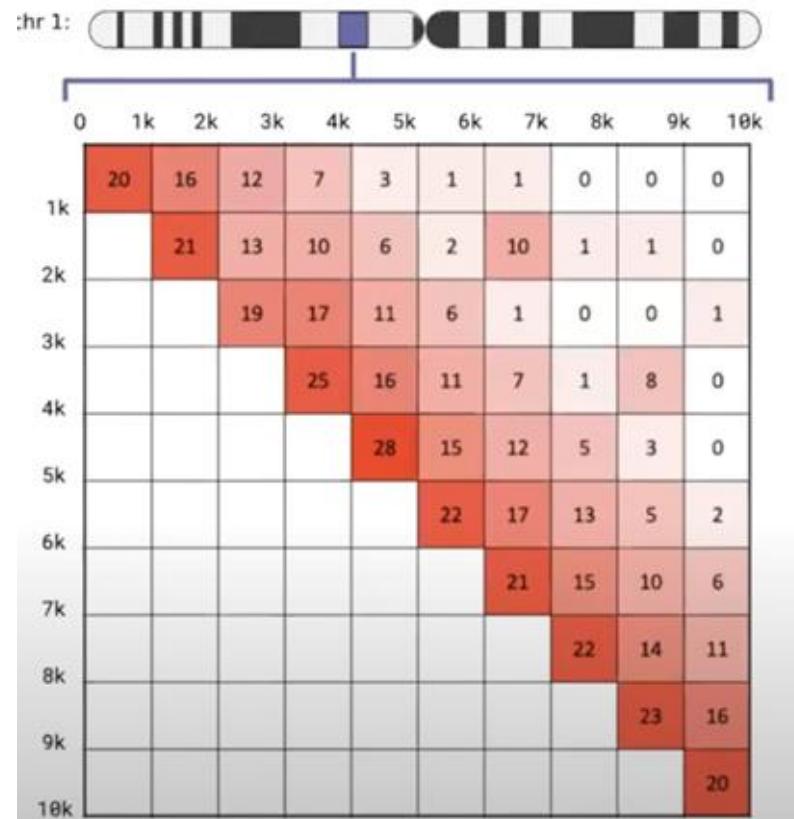


HiC data - our No. 1 curation resource

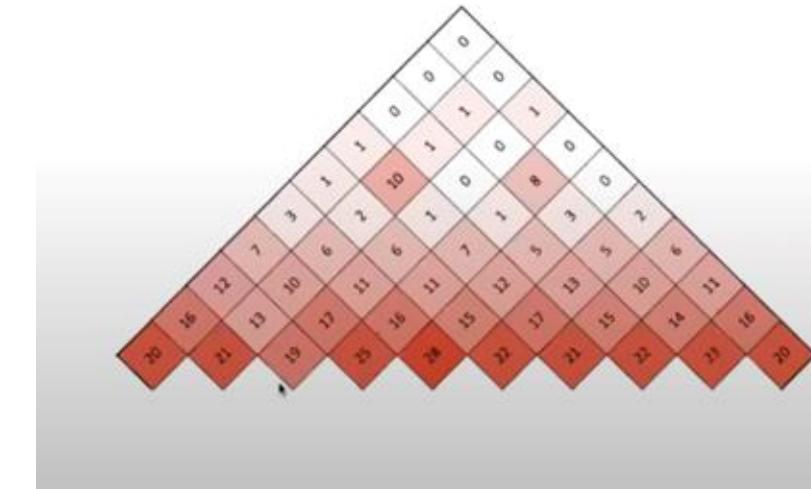


Visualization

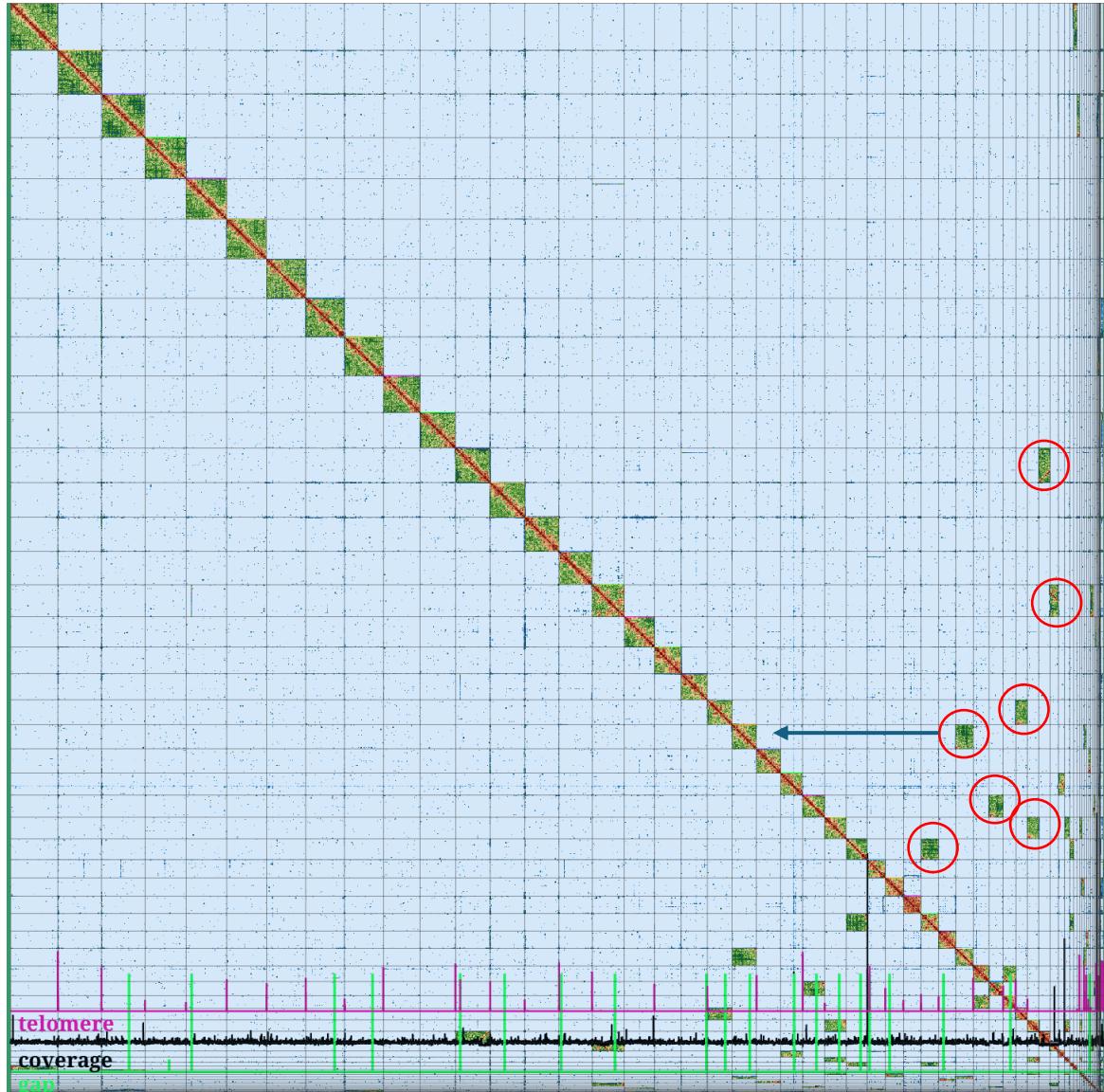
Contact matrix colored based on hic reads counts



More color = More reads = More likelihood of contacts



Interpreting a HiC map



PretextView

<https://github.com/sanger-tol/PretextView>

Centre diagonal show self matches, eg chr1 vs chr1
Diagonal mirrors itself

Off diagonal show relationship between different chromosomes/scaffolds.

The darker the off-diagonal square, the stronger the relationship between the scaffolds.

Horizontal and vertical lines delineate chromosome/scaffold boundaries.

Evolution of a manually curated assembly

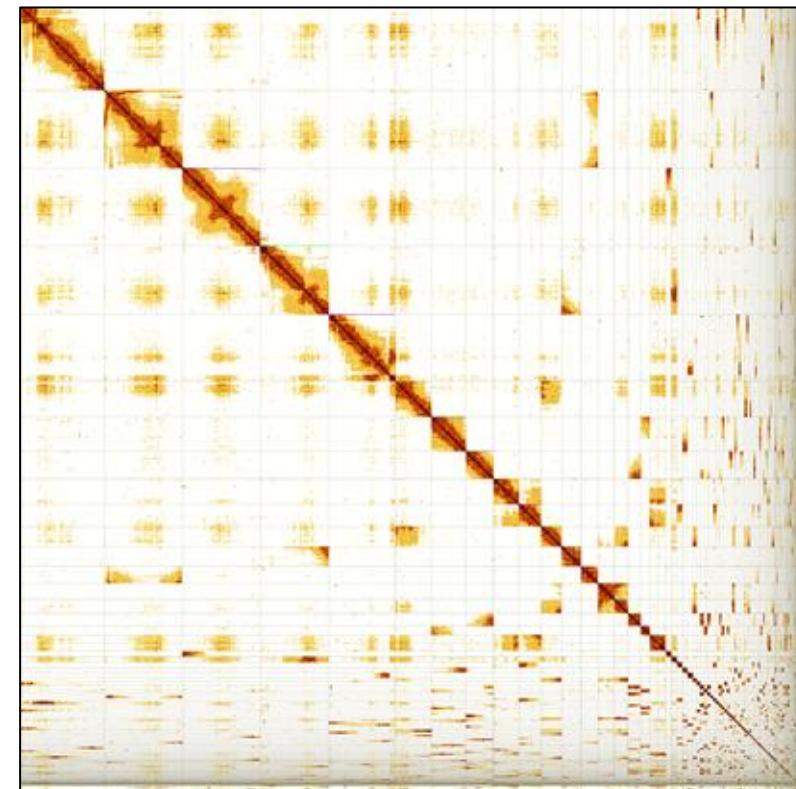


Patella pellucida
Blue-rayed limpet

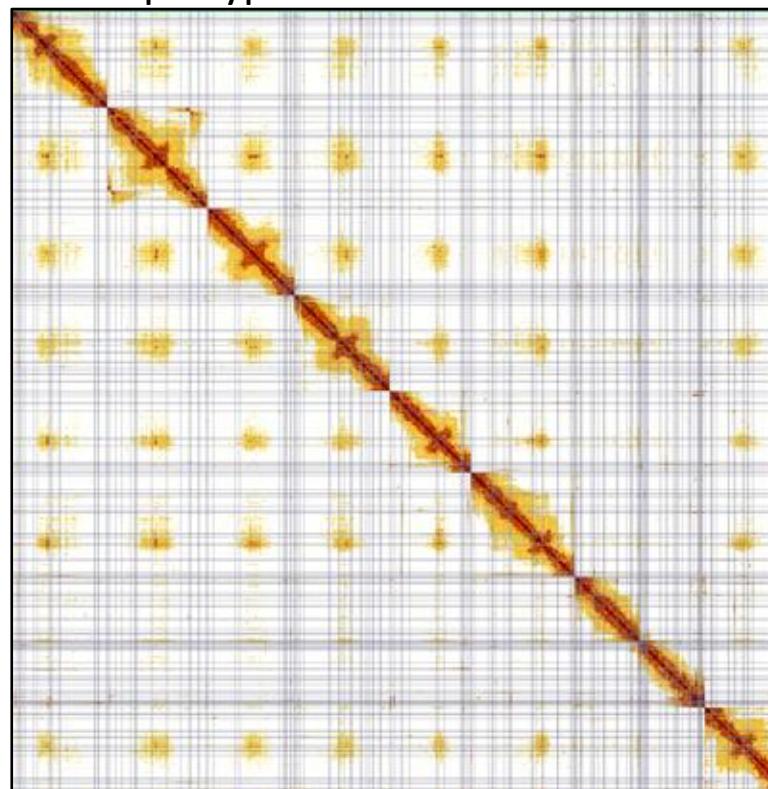
$n = 230$
 $N50 = 33.1\text{Mb}$

225 joins
84 breaks
29 haplotype removals

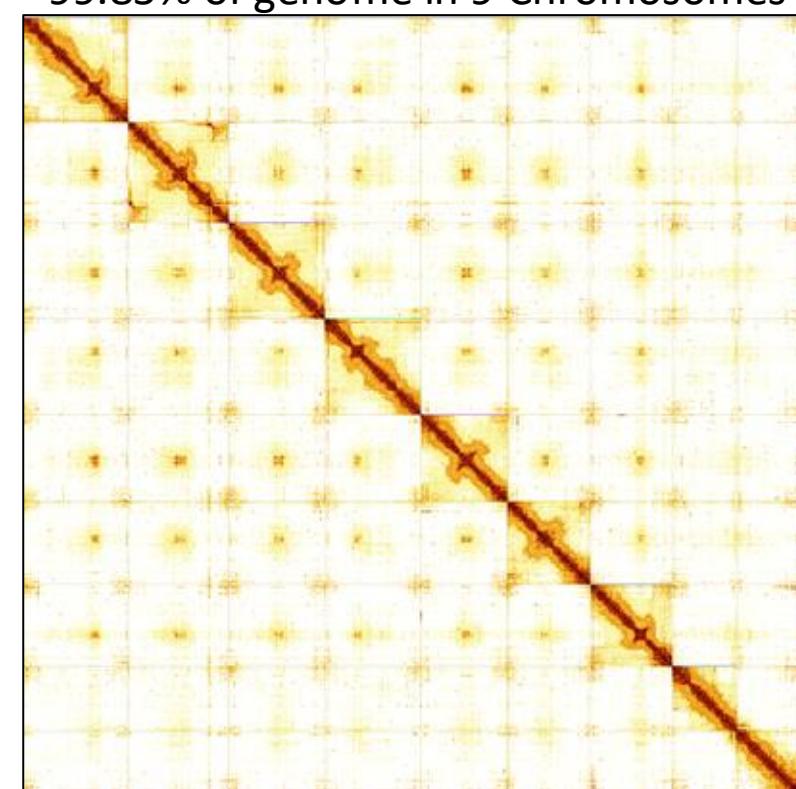
$n = 62$
 $N50 = 87.1\text{Mb}$
99.85% of genome in 9 Chromosomes



Pre curation assembly



after pretext manipulation



Post curation

Chromosome naming

By size

- Autosomes large > small

By synteny

- Existing reference



Some of the main challenges...

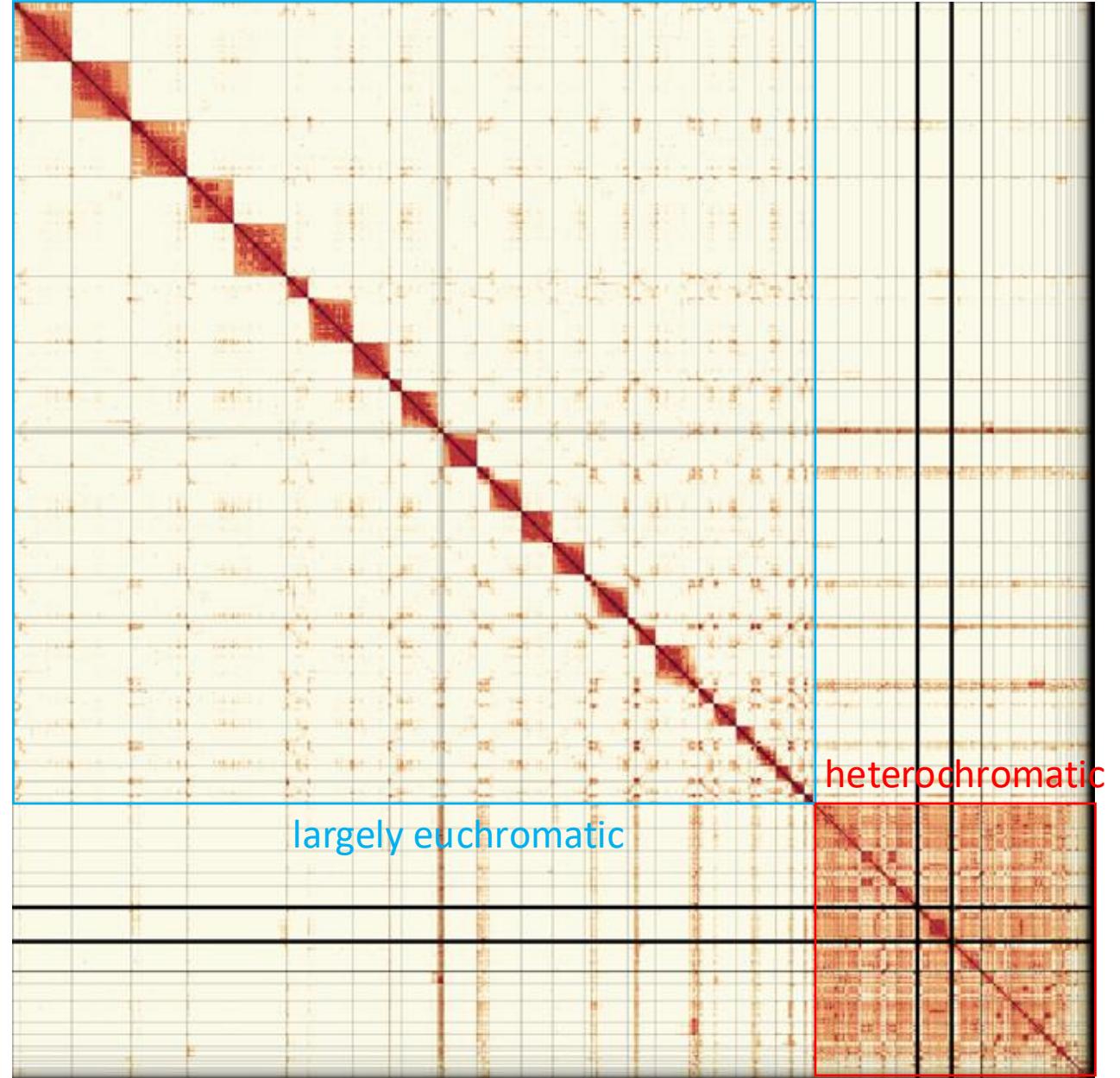
- Highly repetitive genomes
- Sex chromosomes
- Microchromosomes
- Polyploids
- Bad phasing
- Poor quality Hi-C data

Contrast between **euchromatic** and **heterochromatic** portion of the genome

Non-repetitive HiC signal can be seen for 26 chromosomal entities, in stark contrast to the heterochromatic portion of the genome (centromeric and short-arm sequences which in the case of this wasp do not have enough specific association with a particular chromosome to enable them to be placed.

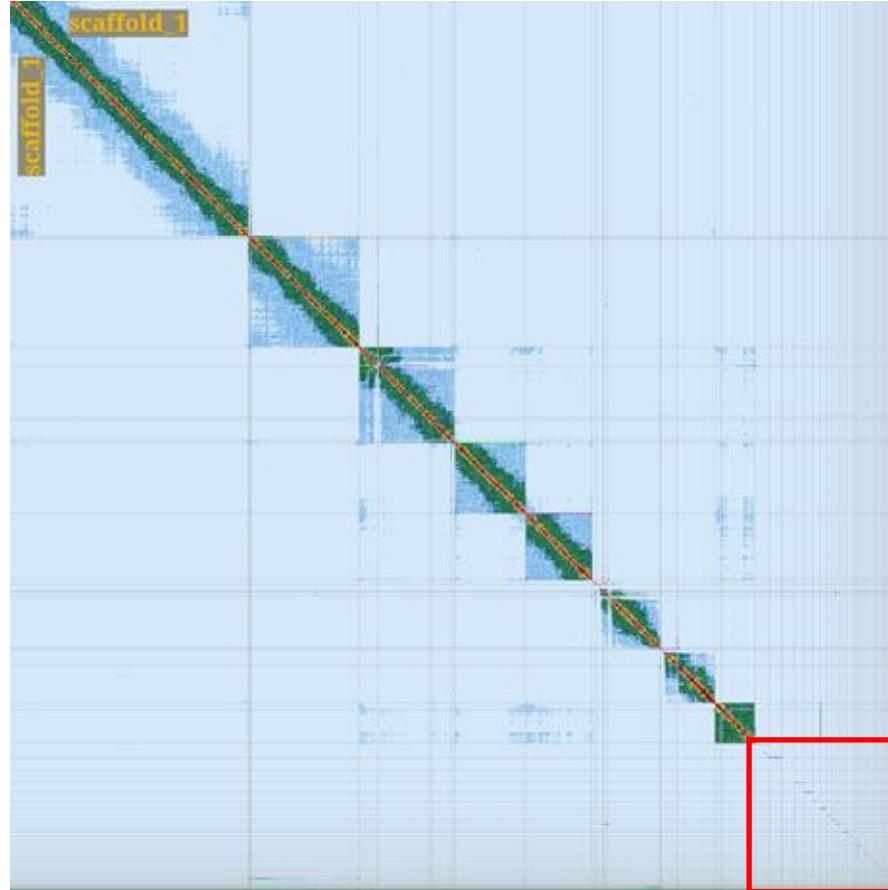


iyNysSpin1_1

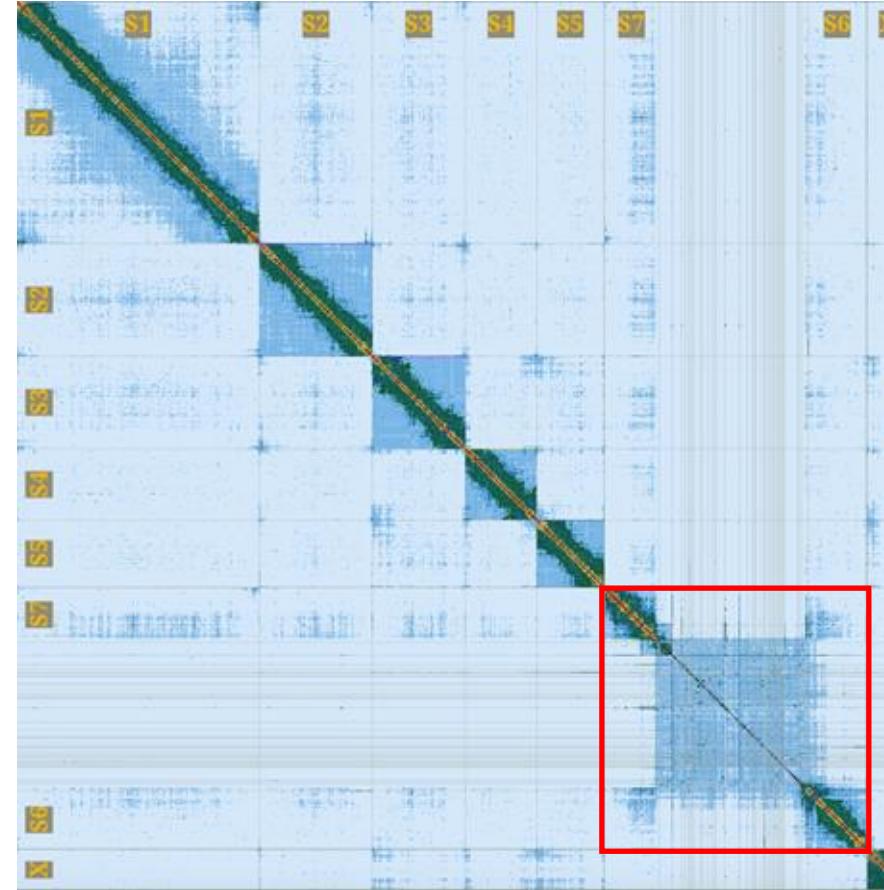


Additional clues (multi-mapping + karyotype)

Multi mapping reads reveal hidden linkage between 'separate' chromosome scaffolds and blank repetitive scaffolds



multi-mapping 'off'



Sex chromosome identification

Identifying sex chromosomes is difficult. We only assign sex chromosomes when we are beyond doubt.

By coverage

Heterogametic sex chromosomes = half read coverage –

By synteny

When allosomes are homomorphic

- Existing reference
- Genetic map

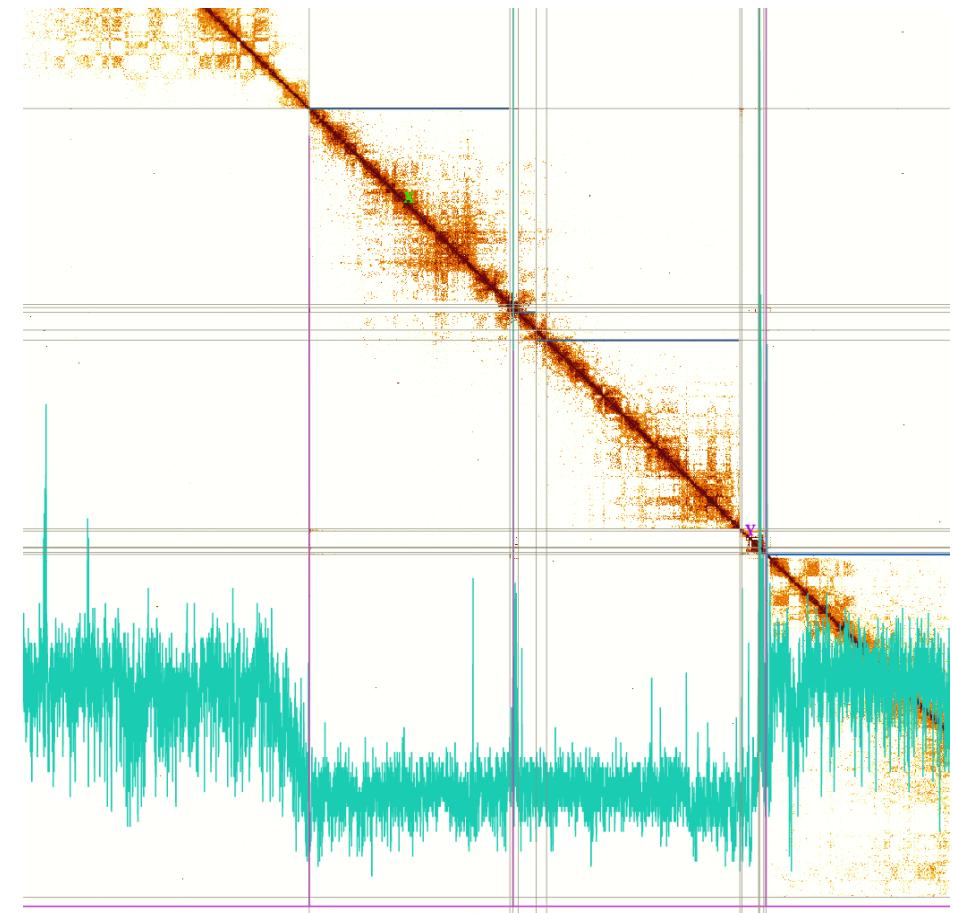
Caution!

Synteny works well for sex chromosome identification in some orders but not in others:

Good examples: Coleoptera, Lepidoptera

Bad examples: Diptera (high sex chrom. turnover rate)

PacBio read half-coverage



Sex chromosome identification

Identifying sex chromosomes is difficult. We only assign sex chromosomes when we are beyond doubt.

By coverage

Heterogametic sex chromosomes = half read coverage –

By synteny

When allosomes are homomorphic

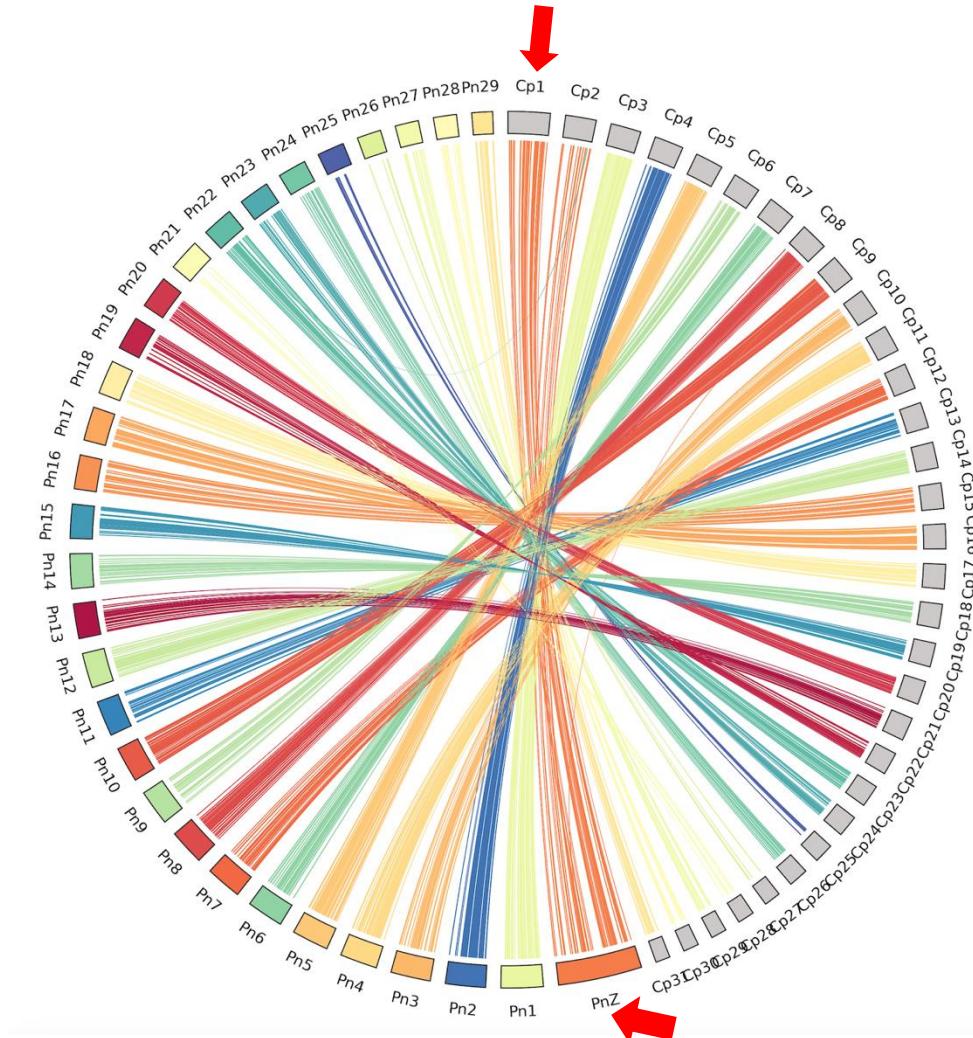
- Existing reference
- Genetic map

Caution!

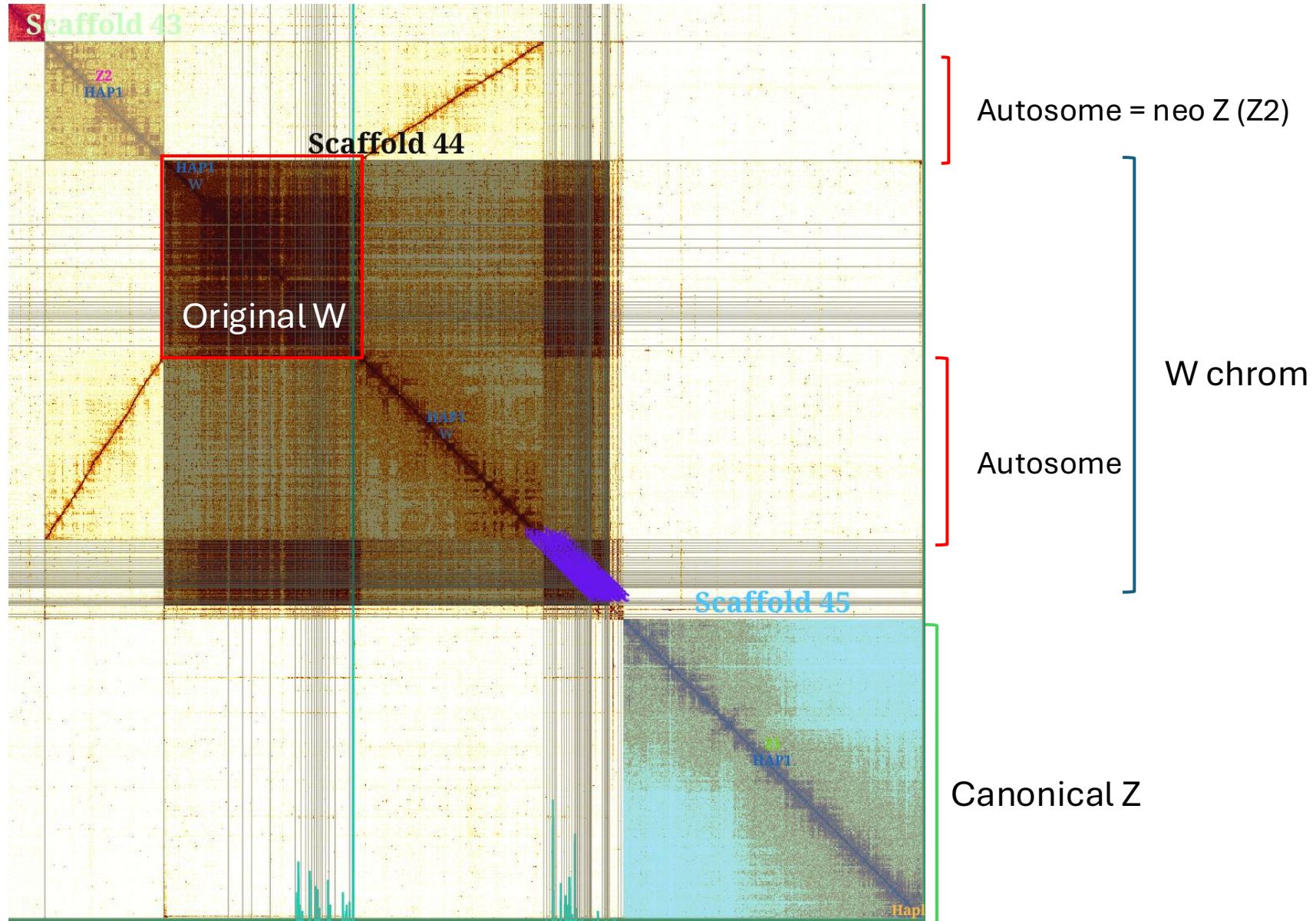
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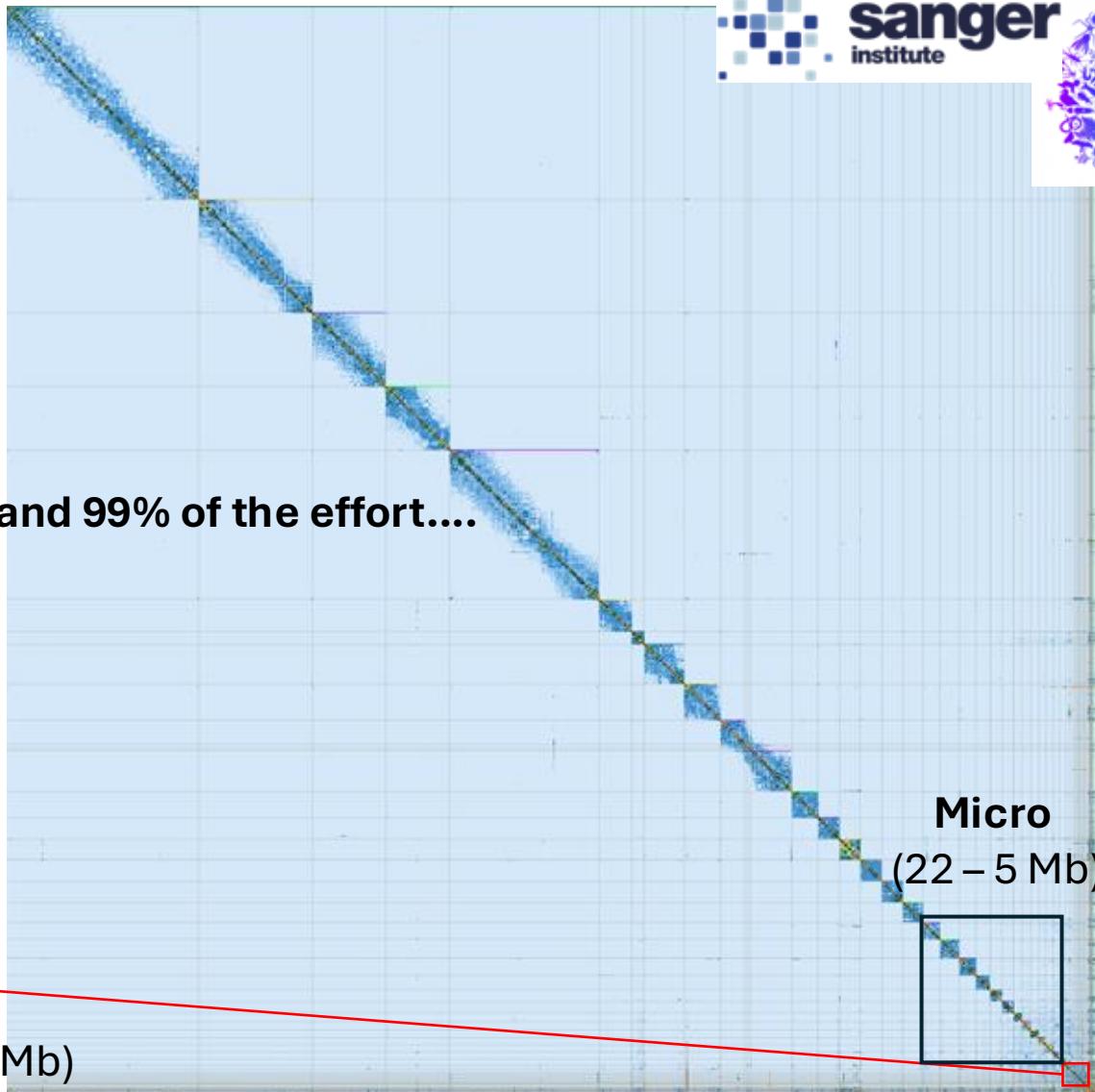
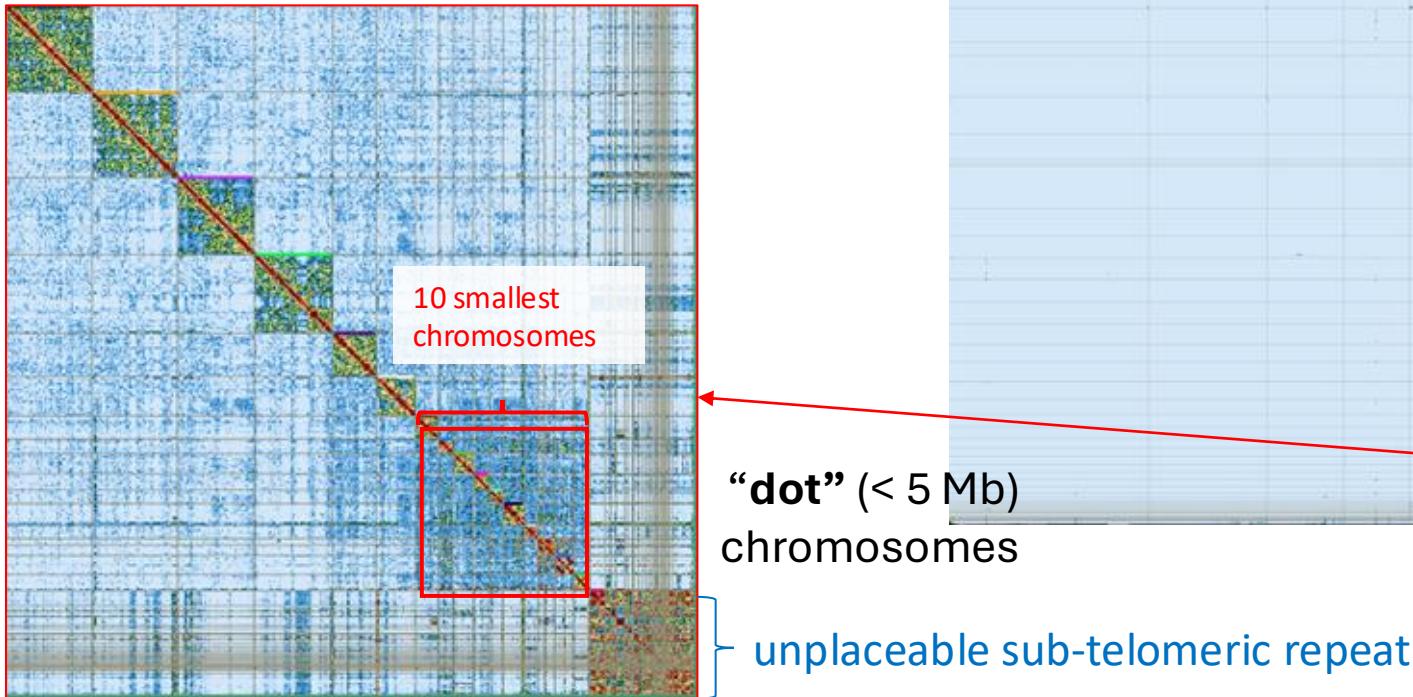
Autosome + sex chrom fusion = neo sex chroms



Micro-chromosomes (bCucCan1)

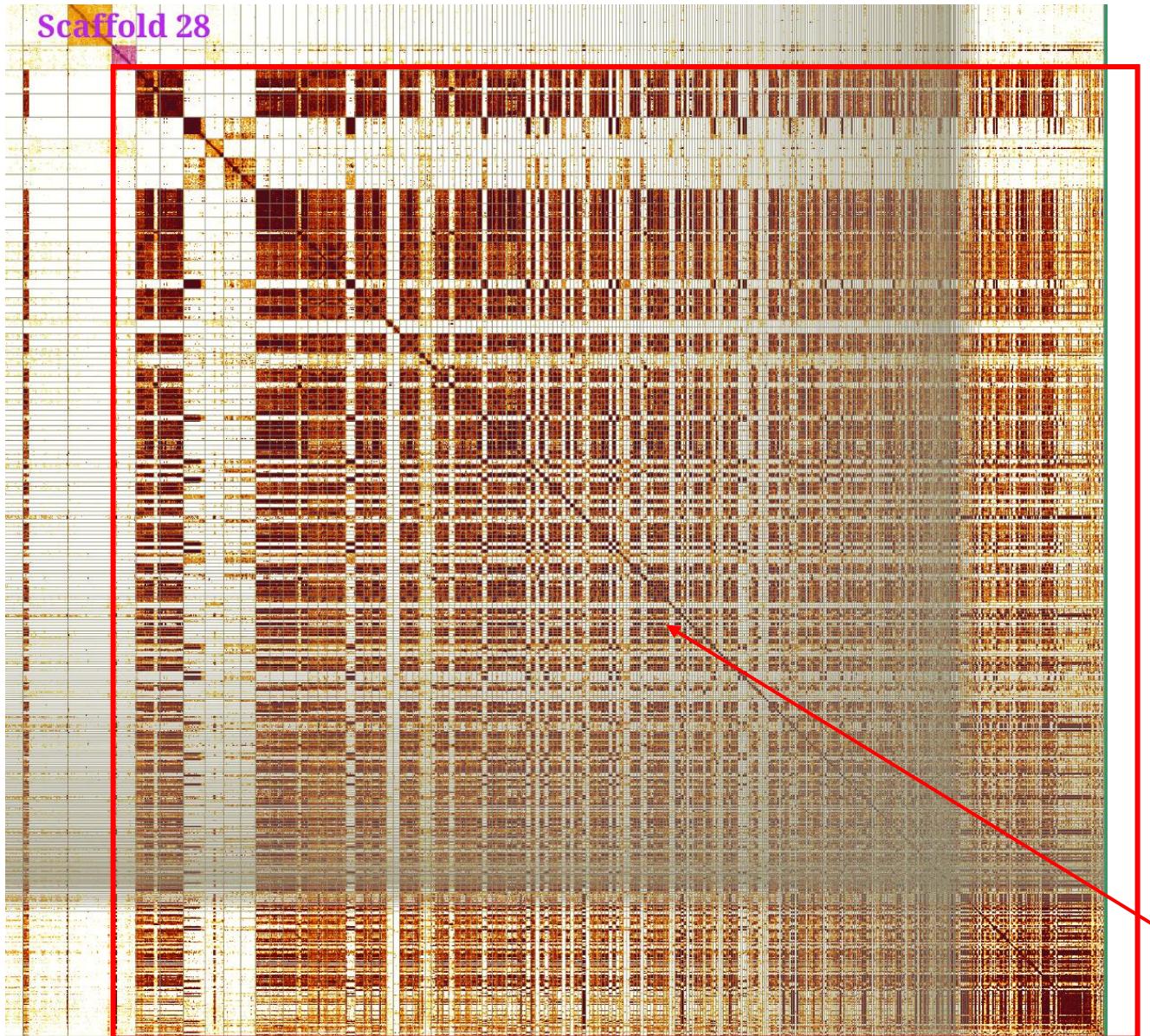
- Disproportionate amount of time curating the **smallest 10 micro-chromosomes** (<1.2% of the assembly)....

Less than 2% of the assembly and 99% of the effort....



Microchromosomes

(By Tom Mathers)



HiFi data

Quick curation of larger scaffolds only recovers 28 chromosomes.

Expected karyotype is 39 autosomes + Z + W

Remaining 13 chromosomes are somewhere in here!

Micros ???

How do we fish out the micros?

Our main approach for birds is



Tom Mathers



Michael Paulini

MicroFinder script for birds (HiFi/ ONT)

Miniprot to **map a set of conserved microchromosome-associated proteins** to a draft assembly and then **counts the resulting hits and orders the input assembly by the number hits**

How do we fish out the micros? (Birds)



MicroFinder script for birds:

<https://github.com/sanger-tol/MicroFinder>

Recommended:

16 cores

24 Gb RAM

Scaffolds > 5Mbp will not be ordered

The script should be run for each haplotype separately:

```
MicroFinder.sh <hap1_fasta> scaffold_length_cutoff
```

```
MicroFinder.sh <hap2_fasta> scaffold_length_cutoff
```

scaffold_length_cutoff (Kbp)

It will:

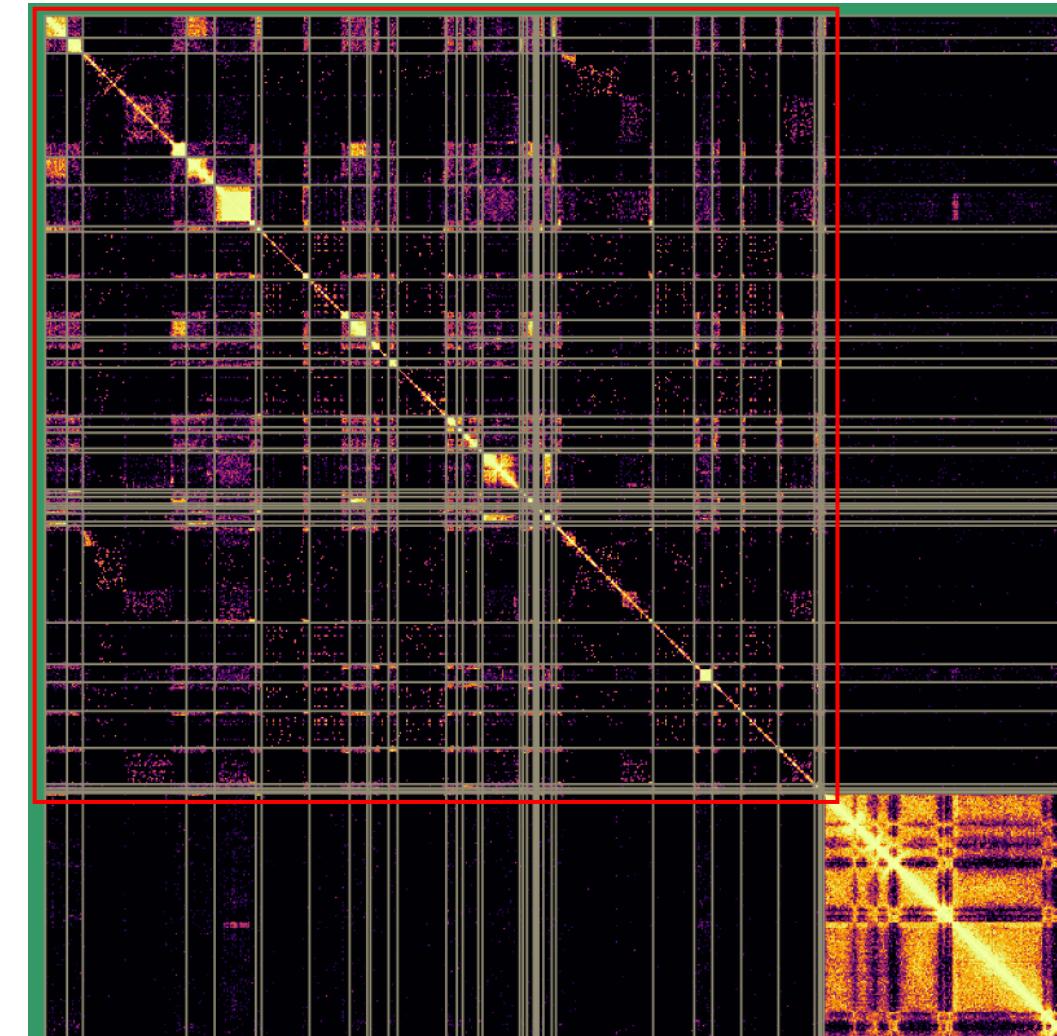
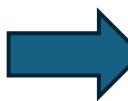
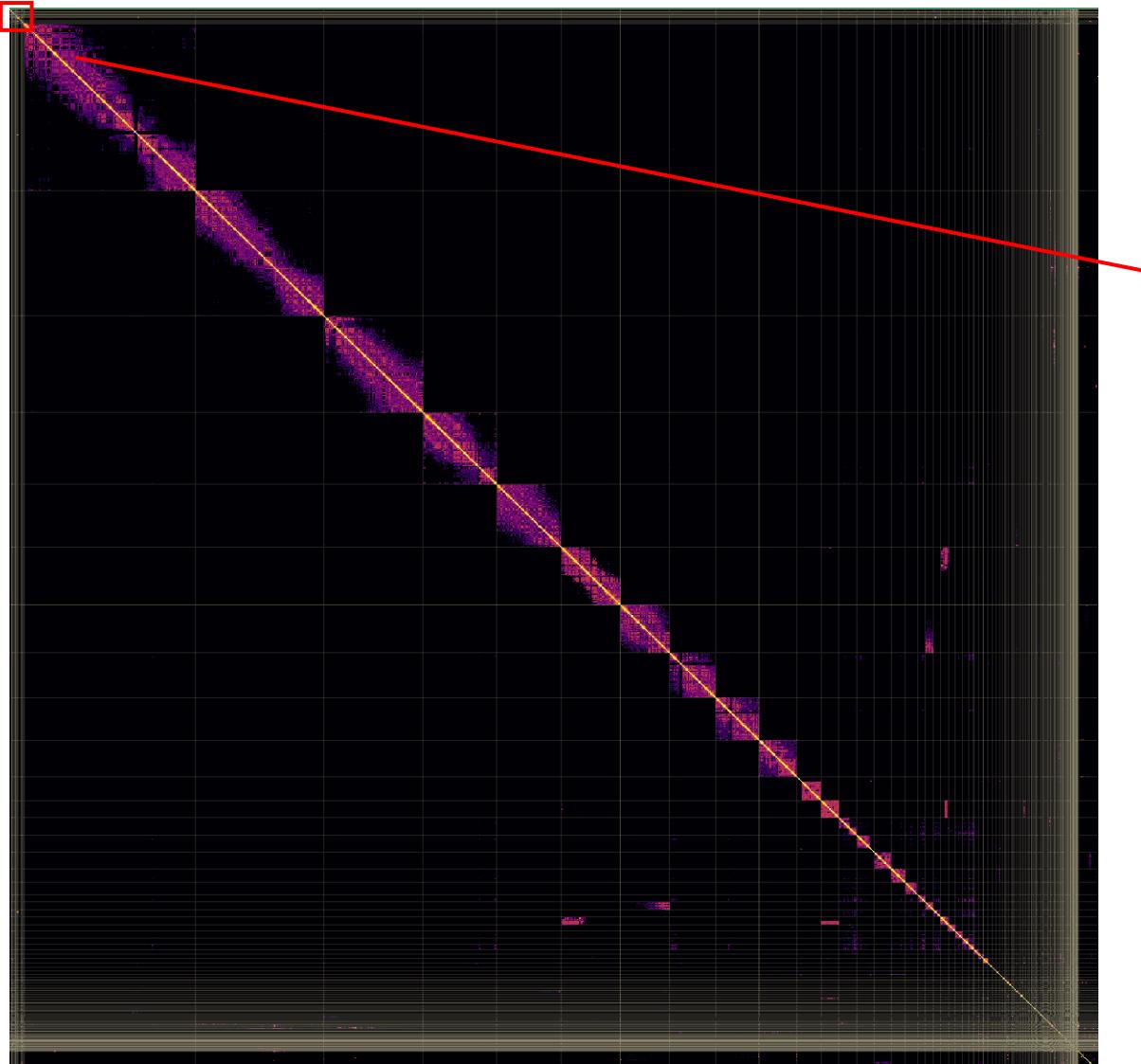
Align your genome to a conserved database of bird microchromosomes and look for gene content

Sort by number of gene hits and then by size (< 5Mbp only) and move them to the beginning of the fasta file

Generate a new fasta file

How do we fish out the micros? (Birds)

Potential micros will appear on the top left of hap1 and hap2 new Pretext maps



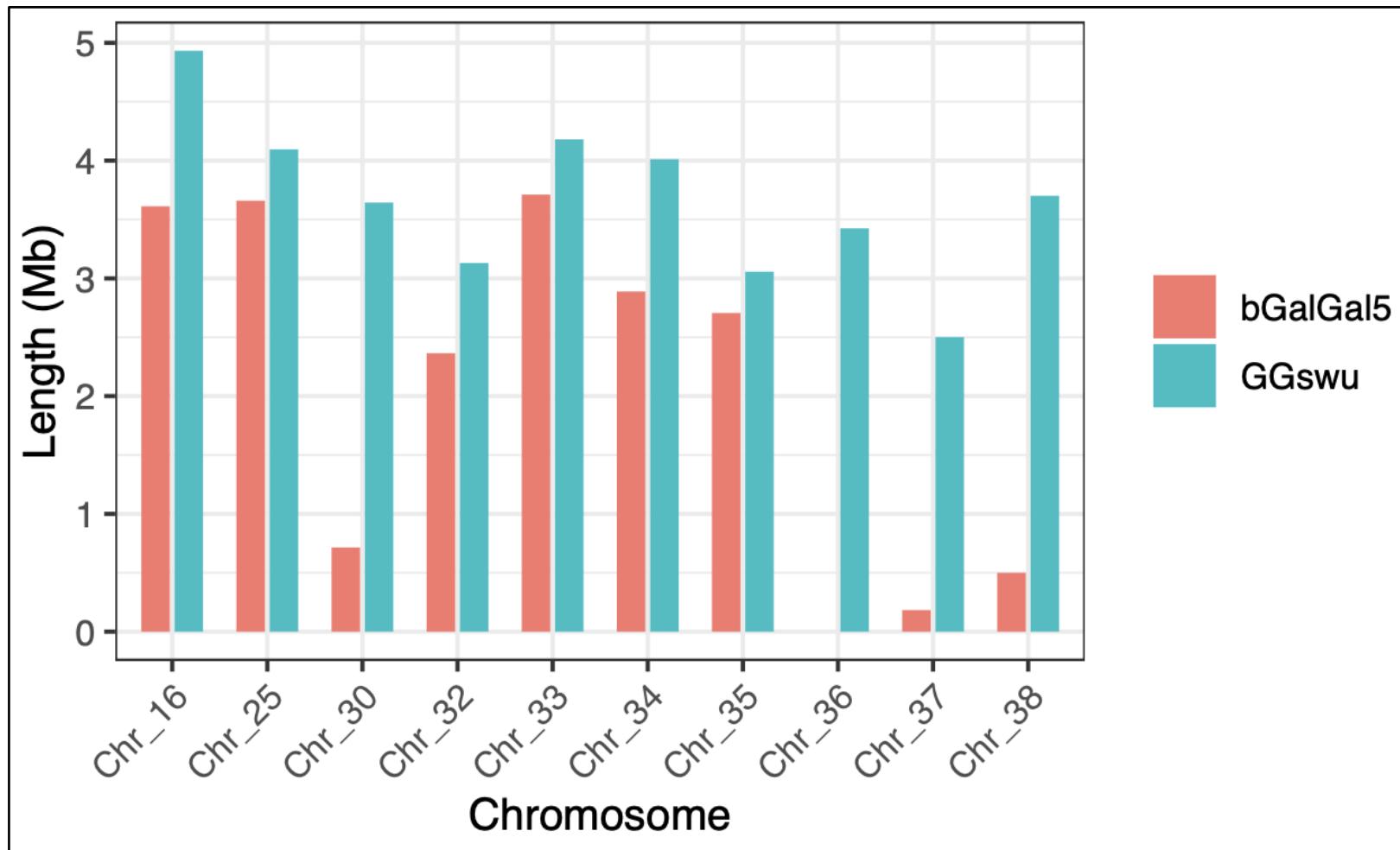
Ordered by gene count

Is it possible to have more complete bird microchromosomes?

Nanopore data looks promising!!!

Bird and fish gene-rich regions

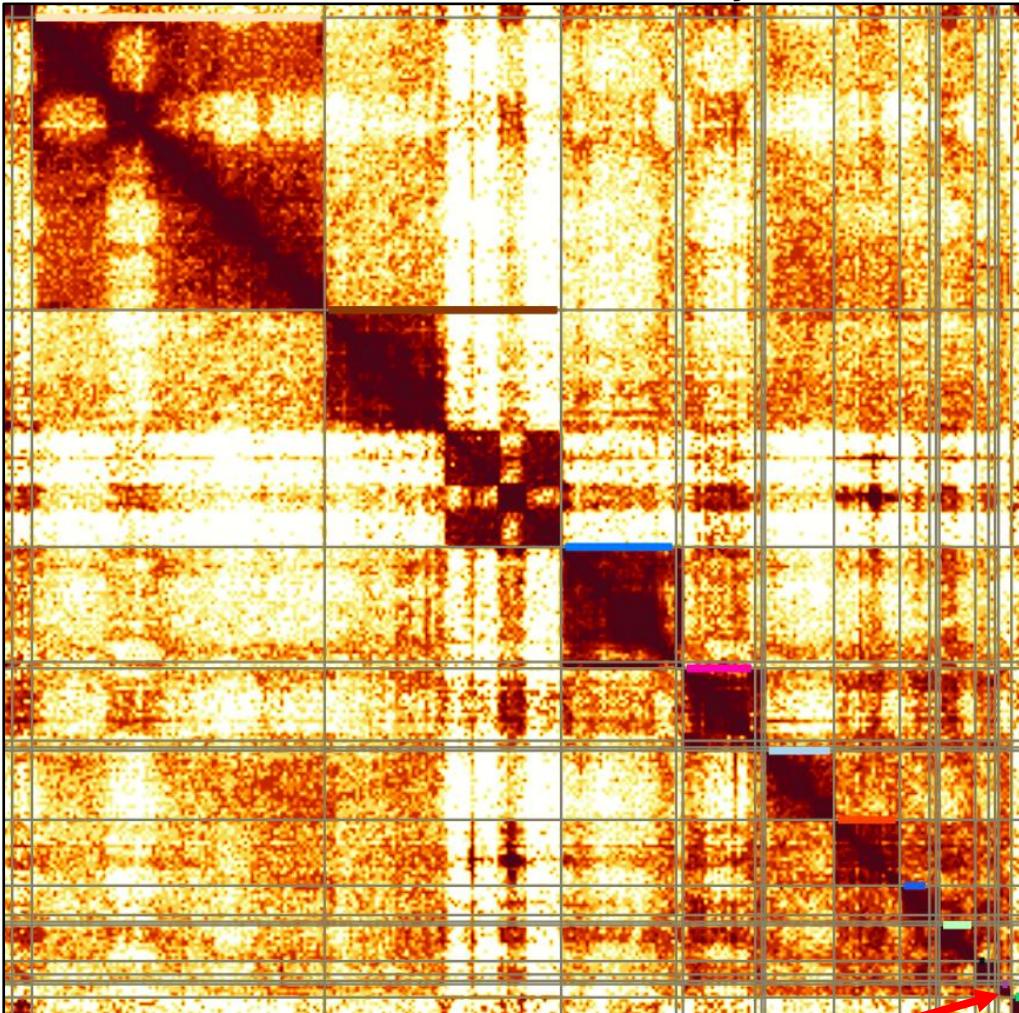
“Dot” chromosomes are substantially shorter in bGalGal5 (HiFi) than Ggswu (HiFi + ONT)



*In contrast, the size difference of the macrochromosomes is < 5%

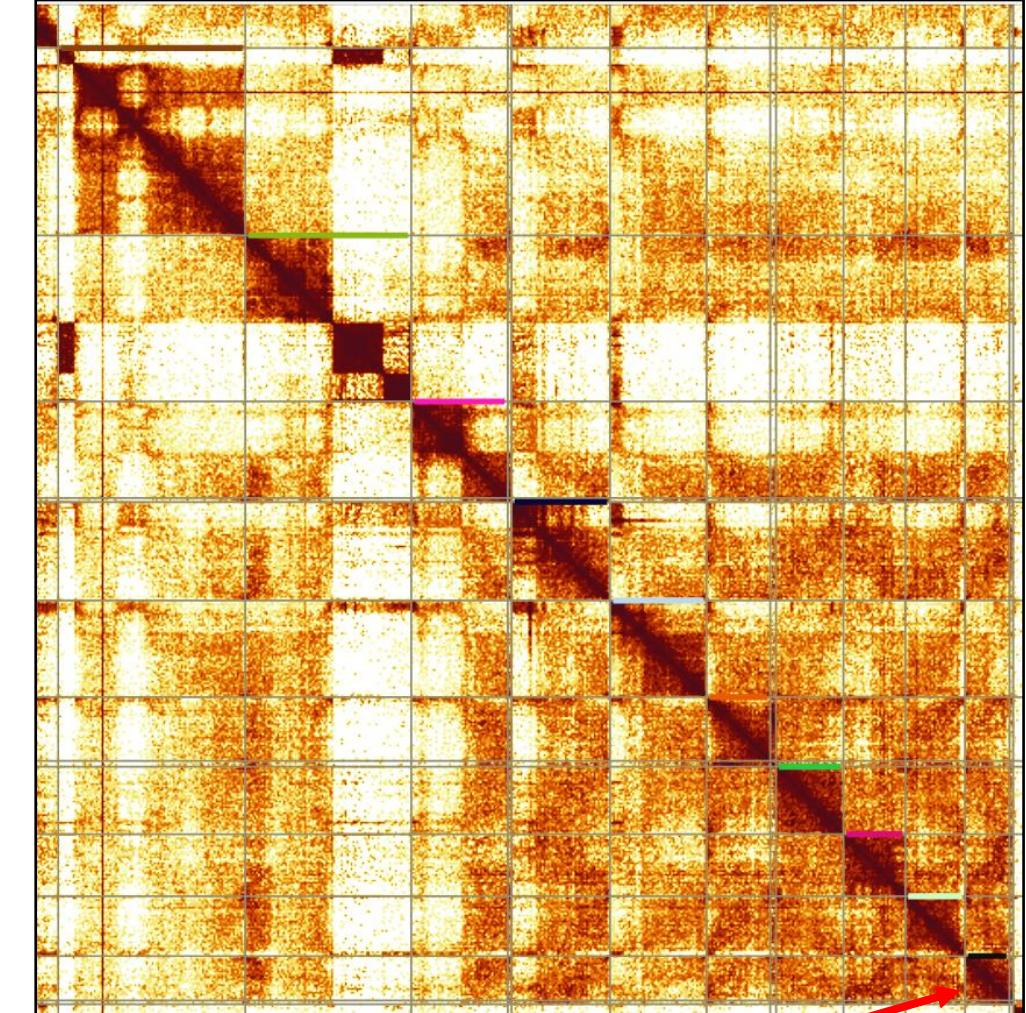
bAytFul3 *Aythya fuligula* (tufted duck) smallest 10 chromosomes

PacBio HiFi assembly



Chr 39 = 125 kb

Nanopore assembly

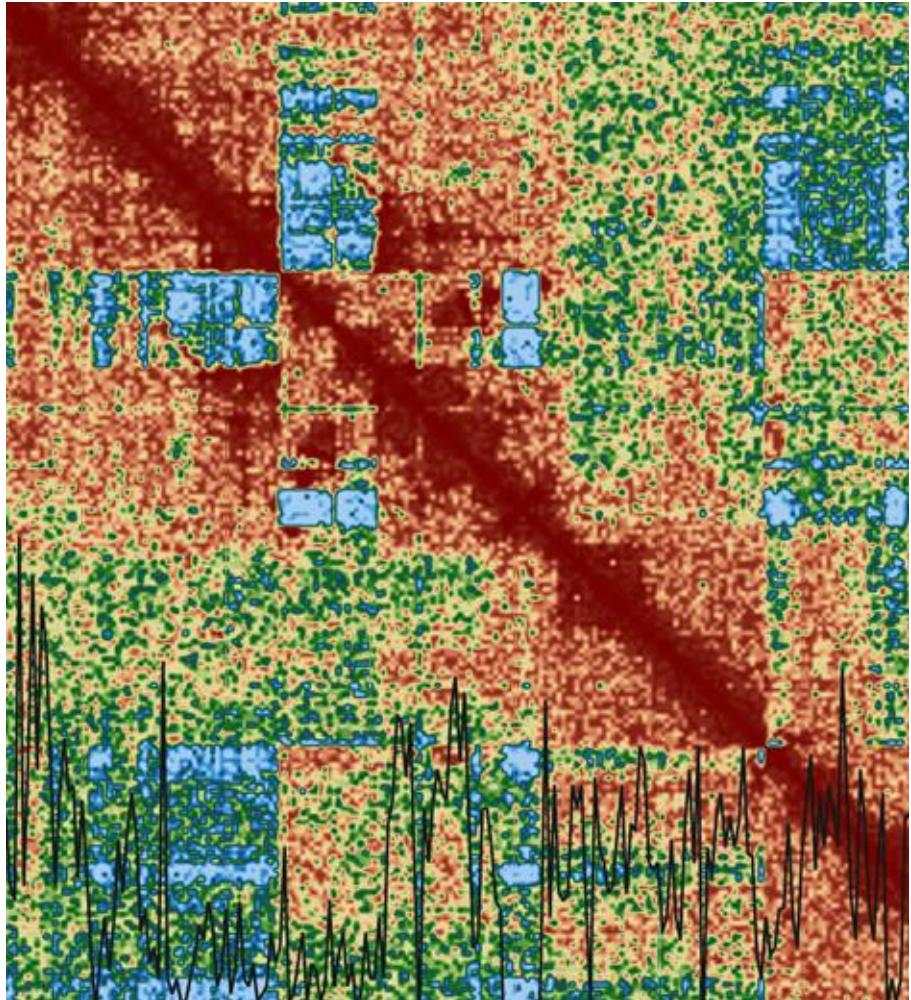


Chr 39 = 1.15Mb

Pretext normal vs. high resolution maps

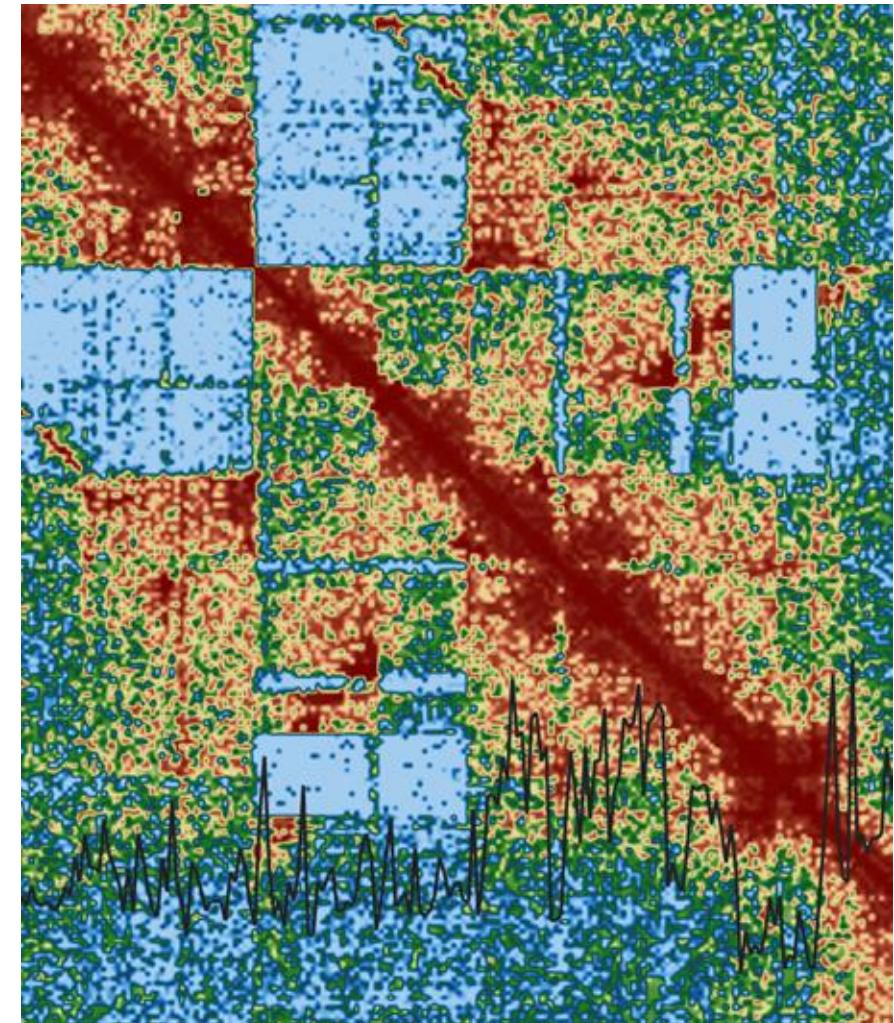
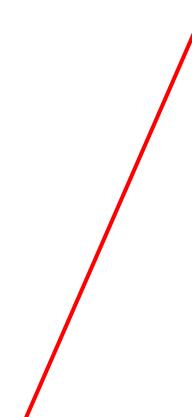
High res should be the option for all assemblies, except poor HiC signal

Same zoom level



Normal resolution

Works well
for haplotigs



High resolution

More details when you zoom-in

All haplotypes genome assembly curation

and

Polyplloid genomes

Standard Pipeline Assembly

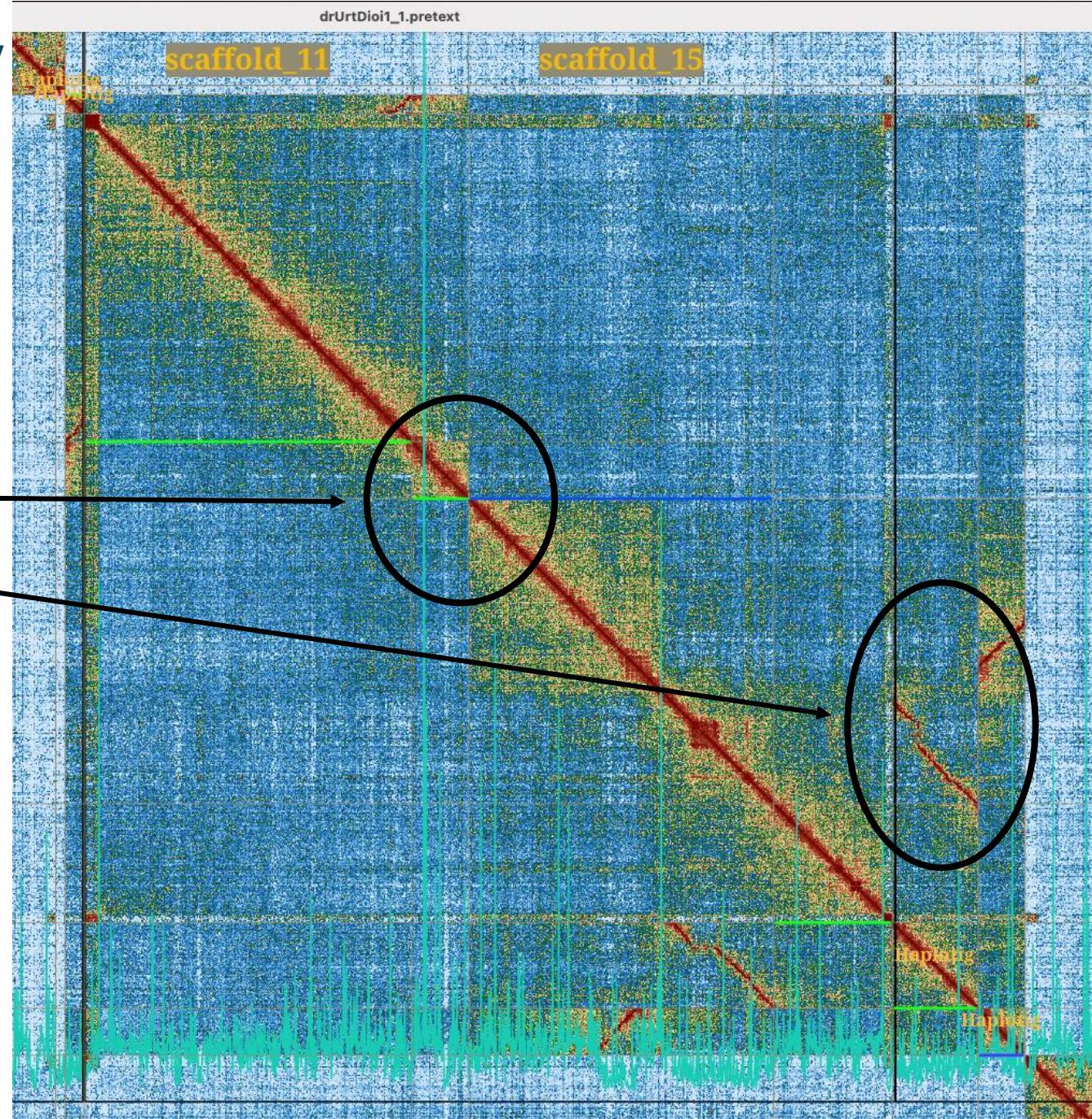
By Dominic Absolon

drUrtDioi1 – tetraploid

Initial “primary” assembly had issues:

- Missing sequence
- Over-represented sequences

It doesn't work well as a primary/alternative



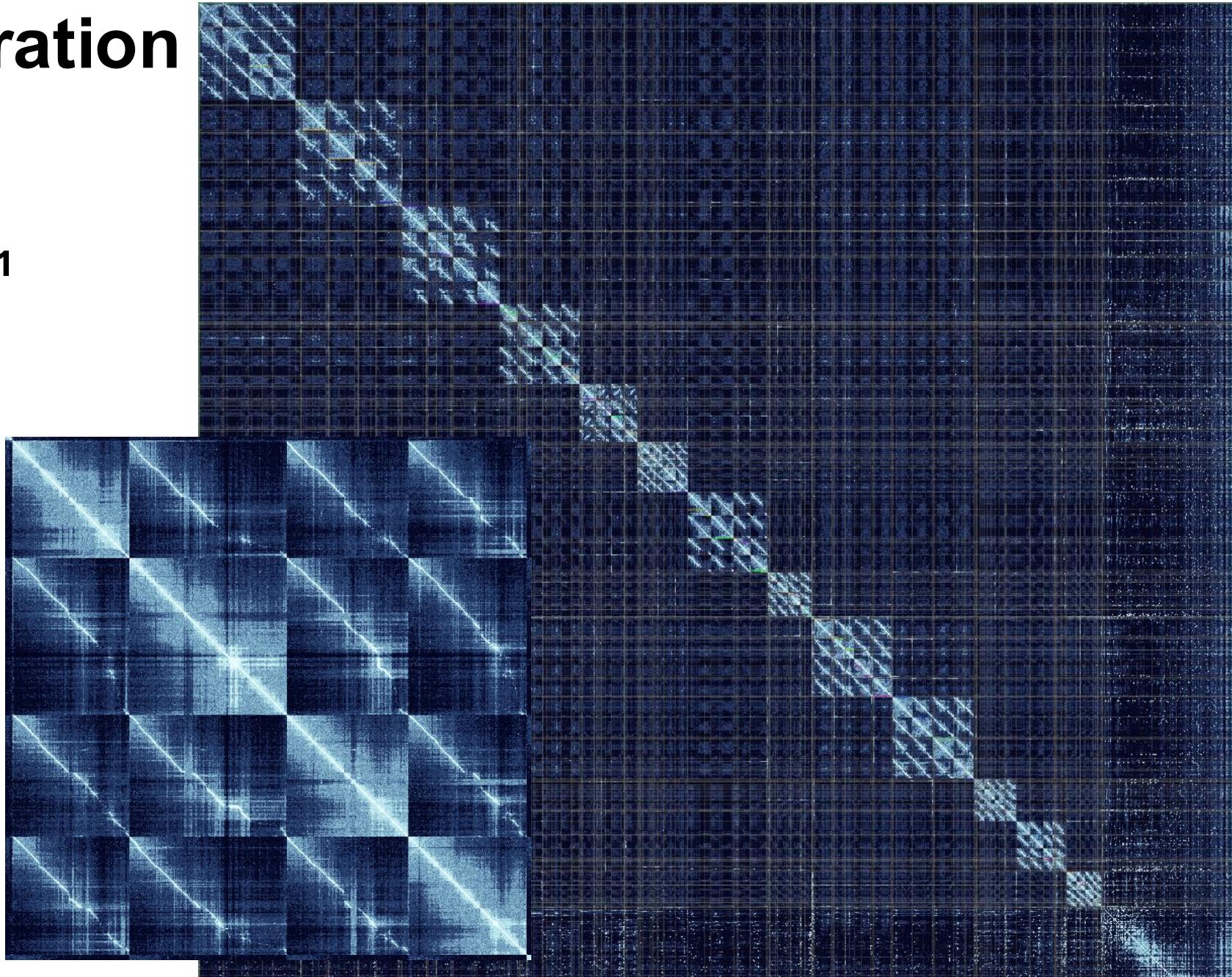
All haplotypes assembly and curation

HAP1 file:

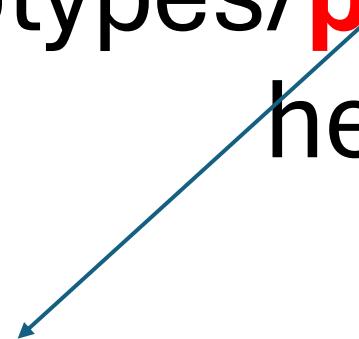
Chromosome-level curated HAP1

HAP2 file:

Scaffold-level
HAP2, HAP3 and HAP4

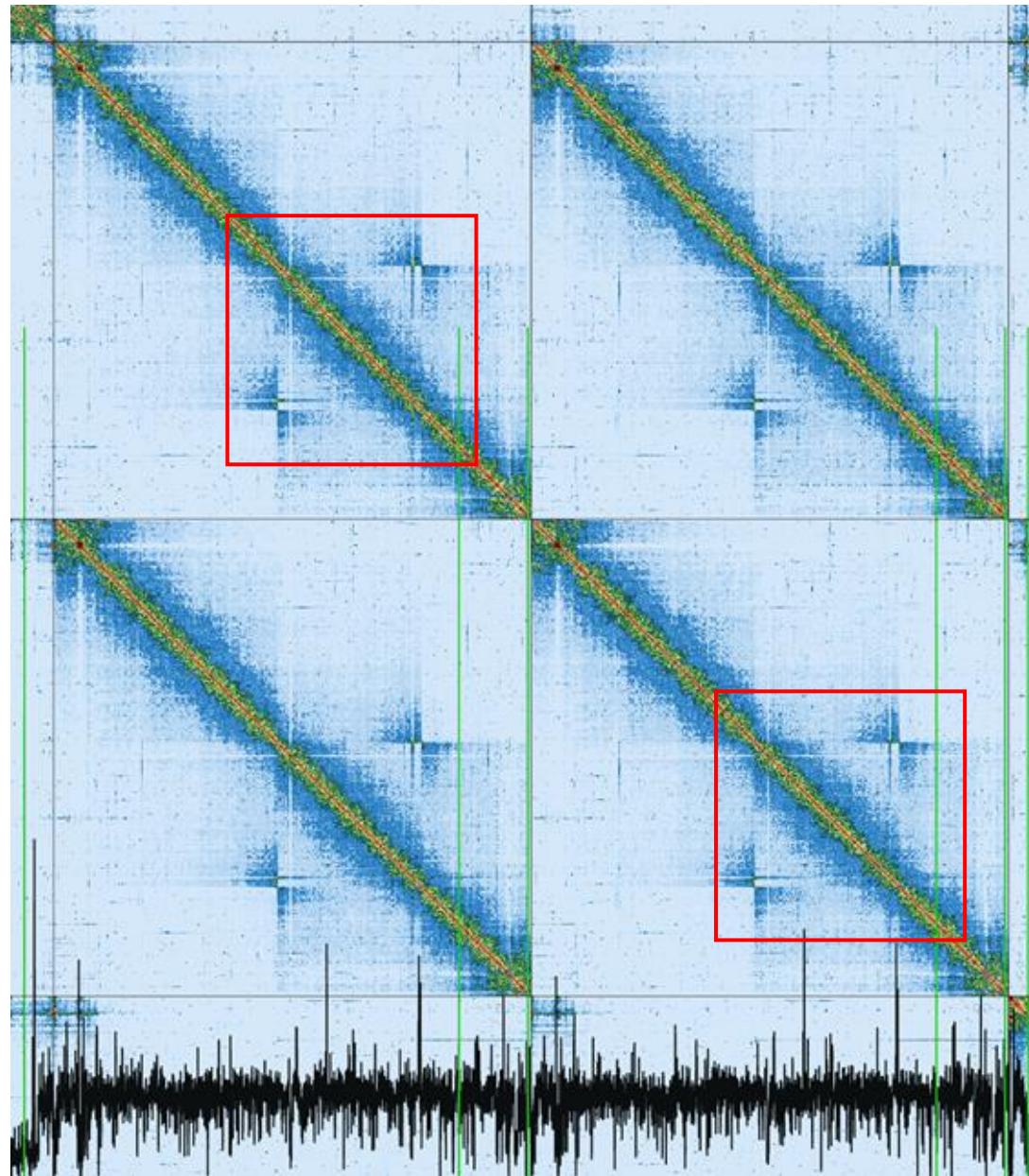


All haplotypes/**phased** assemblies can be
helpful when:



PacBio and HiC from the same sample

What happens when PB and HiC are from different samples? – Phased assemblies

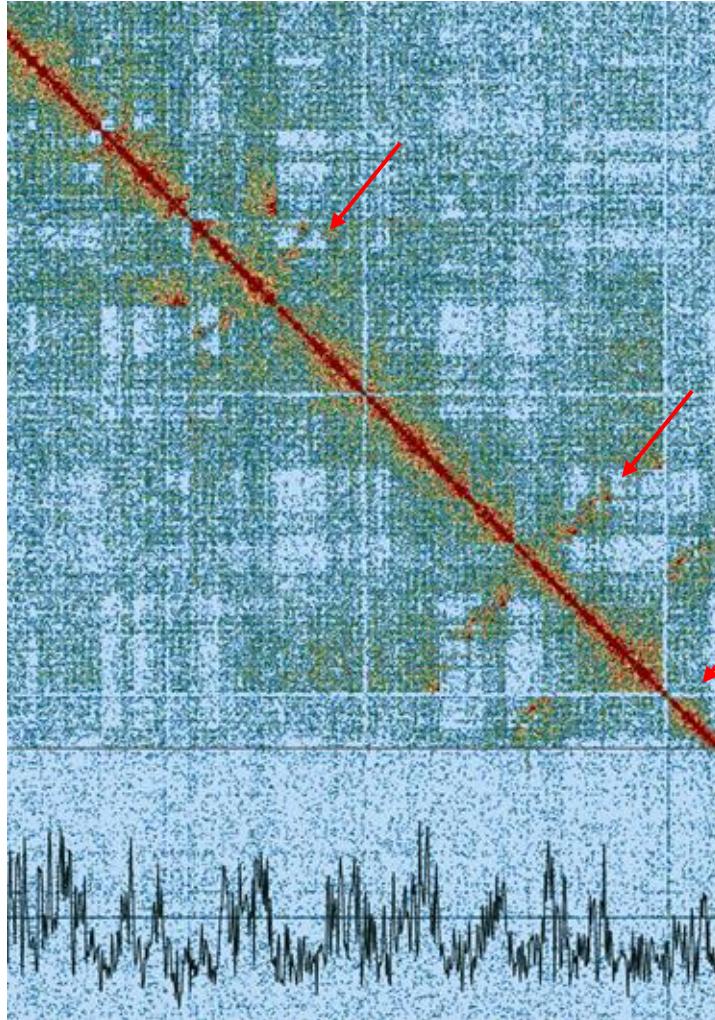


ieBaeAtla2

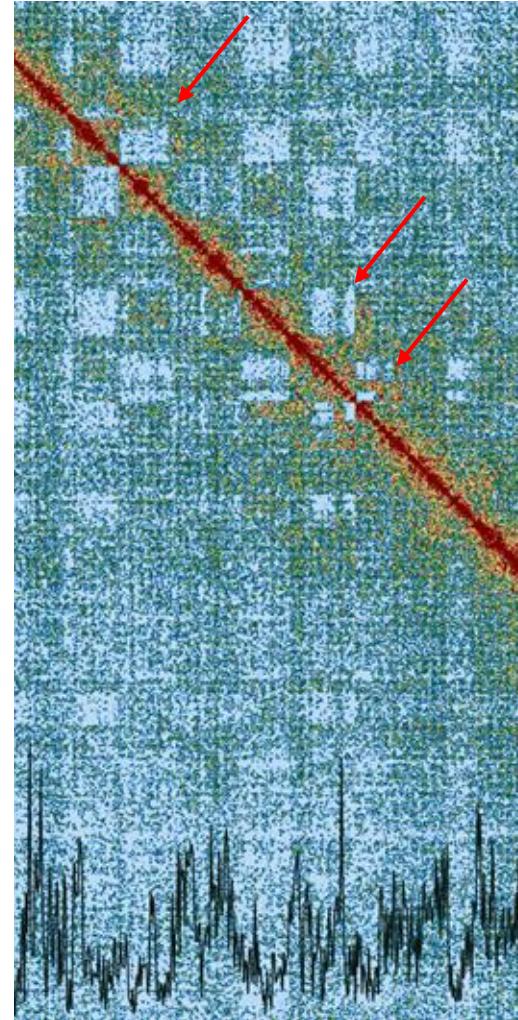
Many retained haplotigs/purging doesn't work



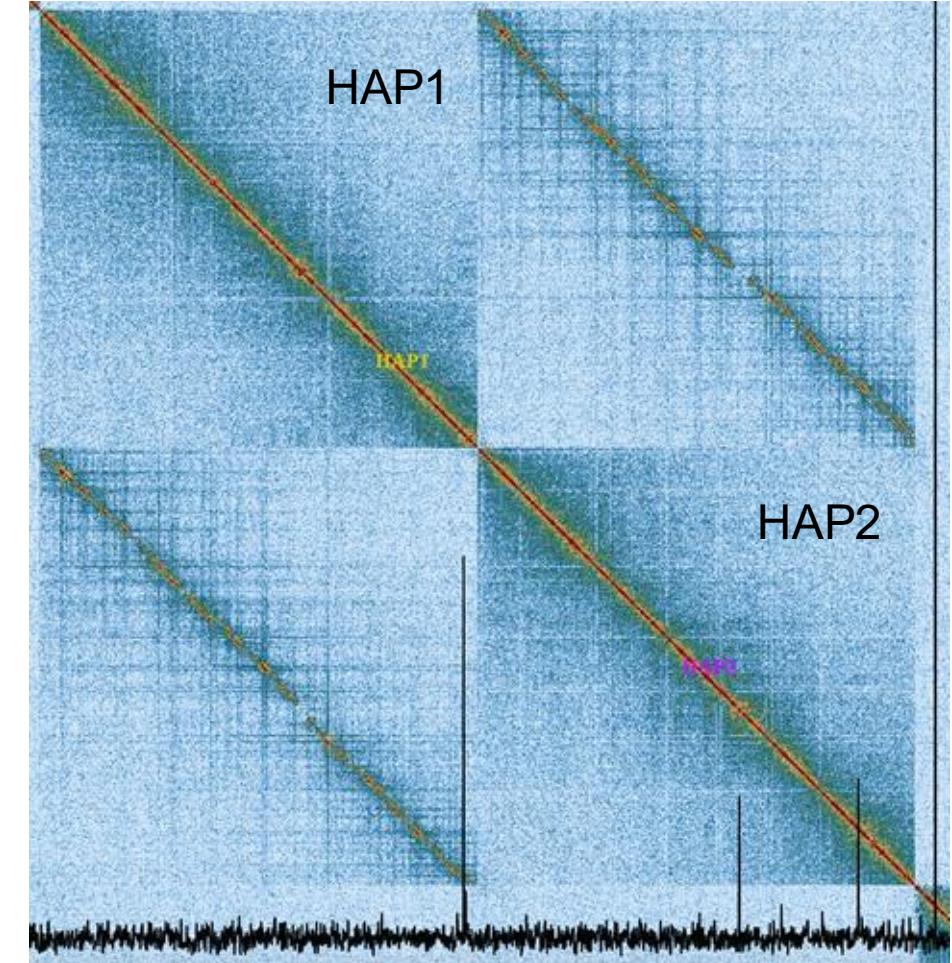
Hifiasm purged assembly looks like this



Many retained haplotigs



Phased assembly



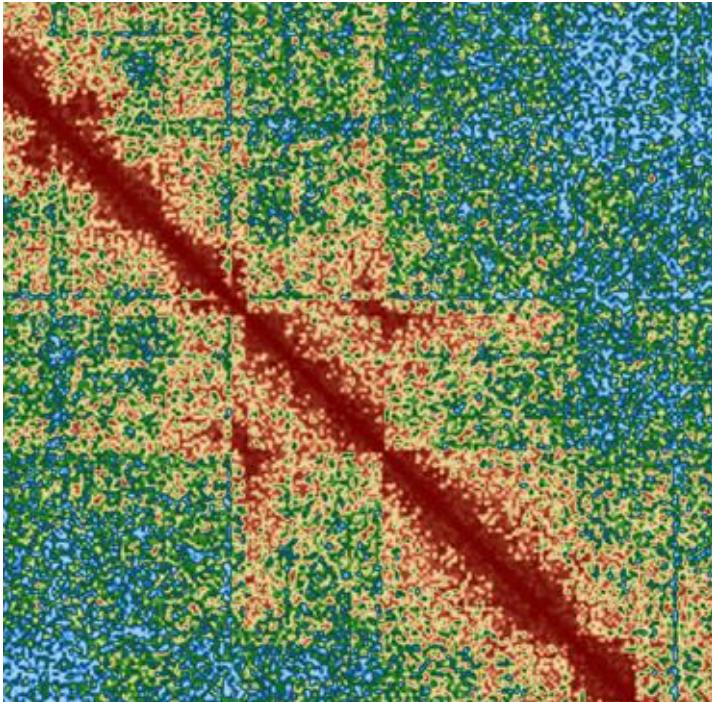
No more haplotigs

Polymorphisms between haplotypes - Inversions

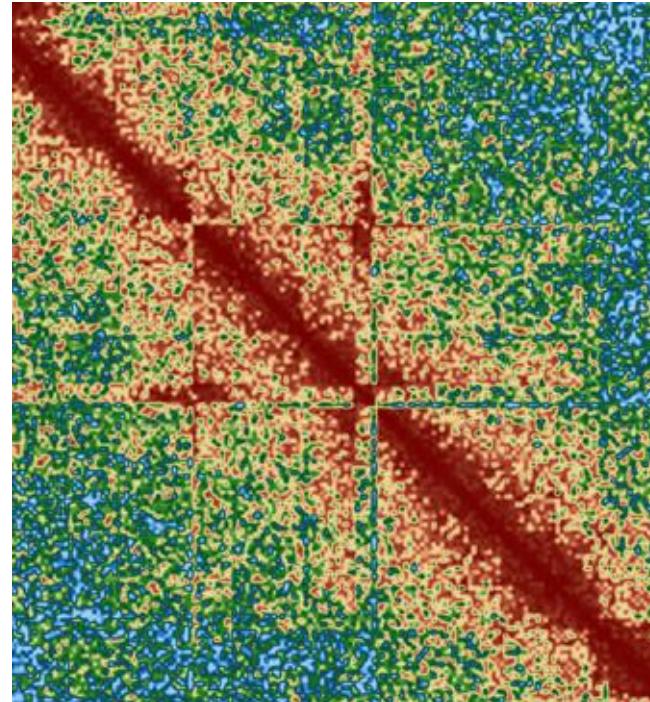
High heterozygosity + inversions between haplotypes
(sister chromatids)

Primary assembly
Inversion
Never looks right

Conformation 1



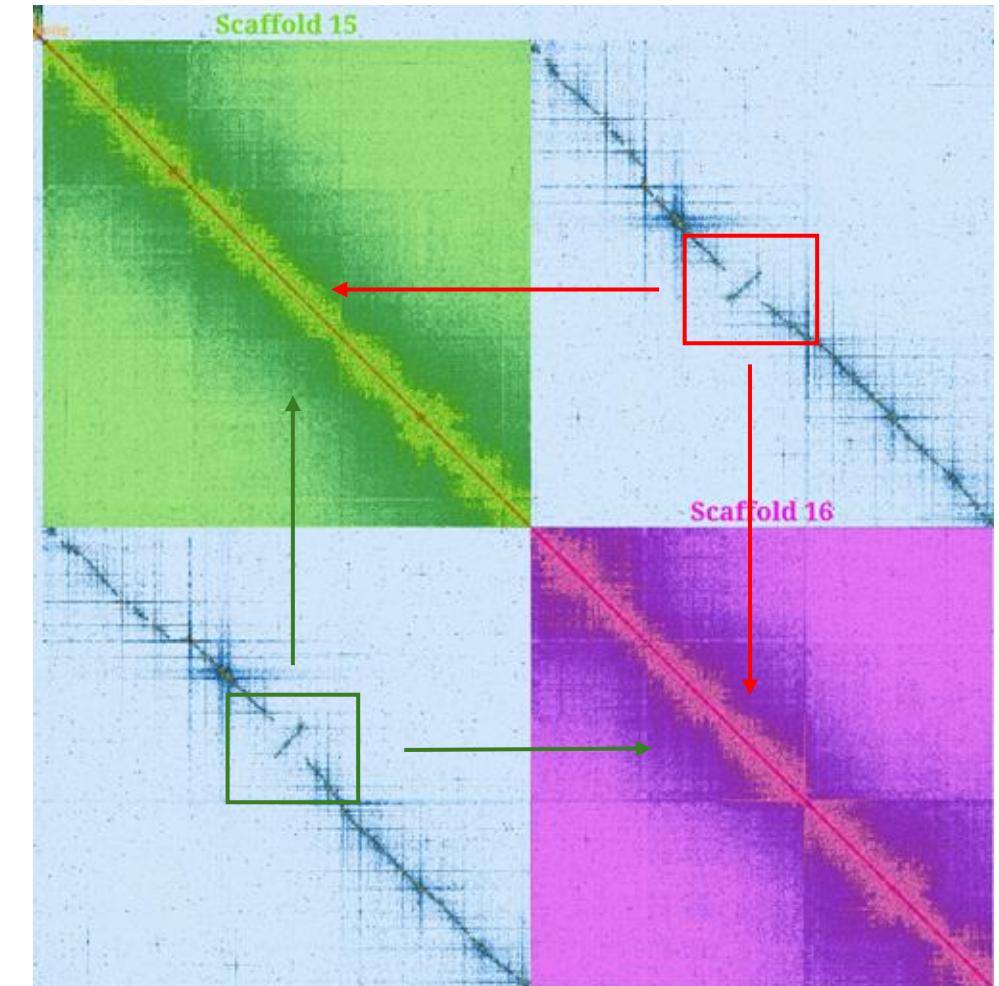
Conformation 2



xArcSenh1

Pri + alt scaffolded together assembly
Inversion

Resolved when 2 haplotypes are available

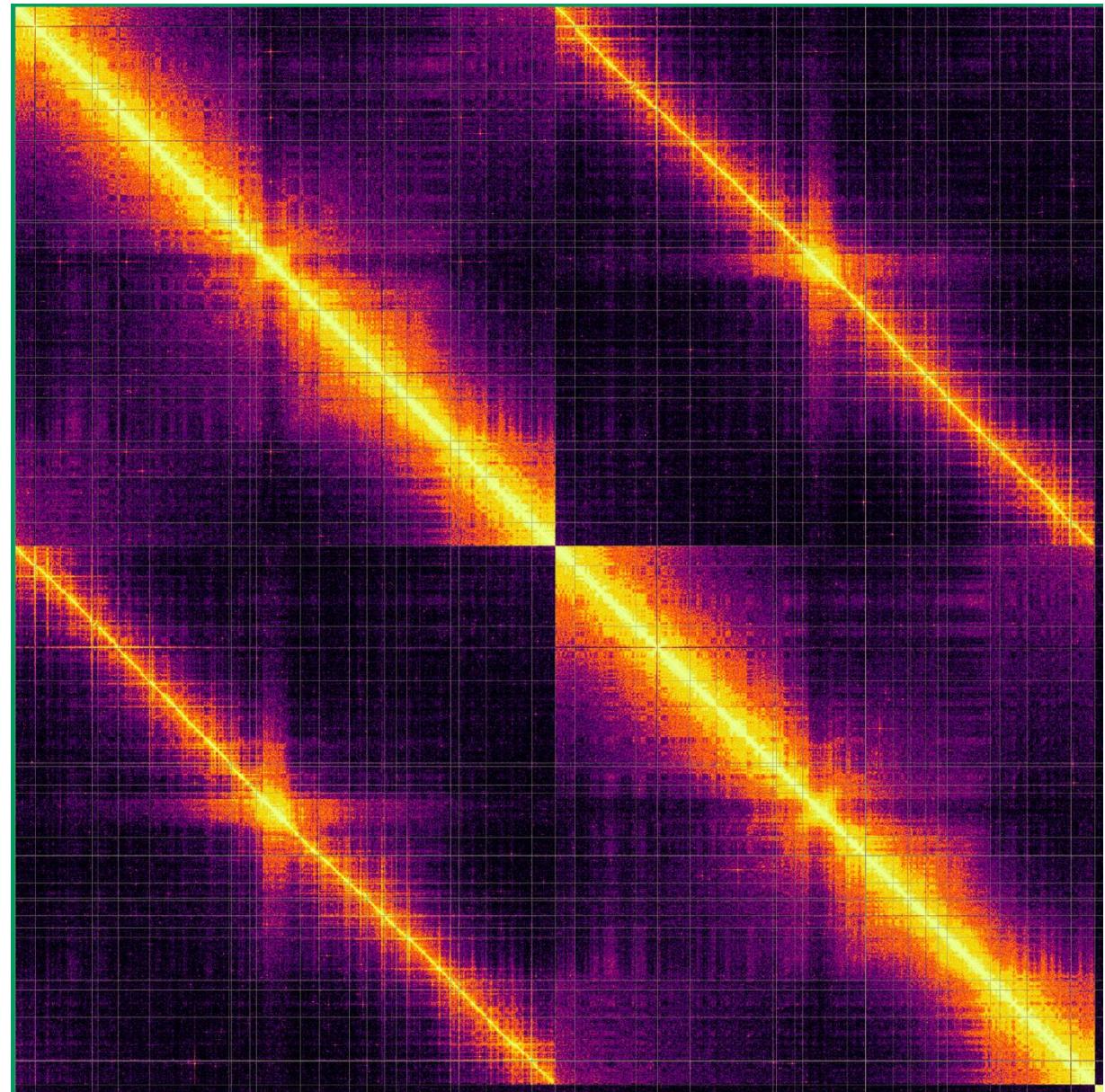
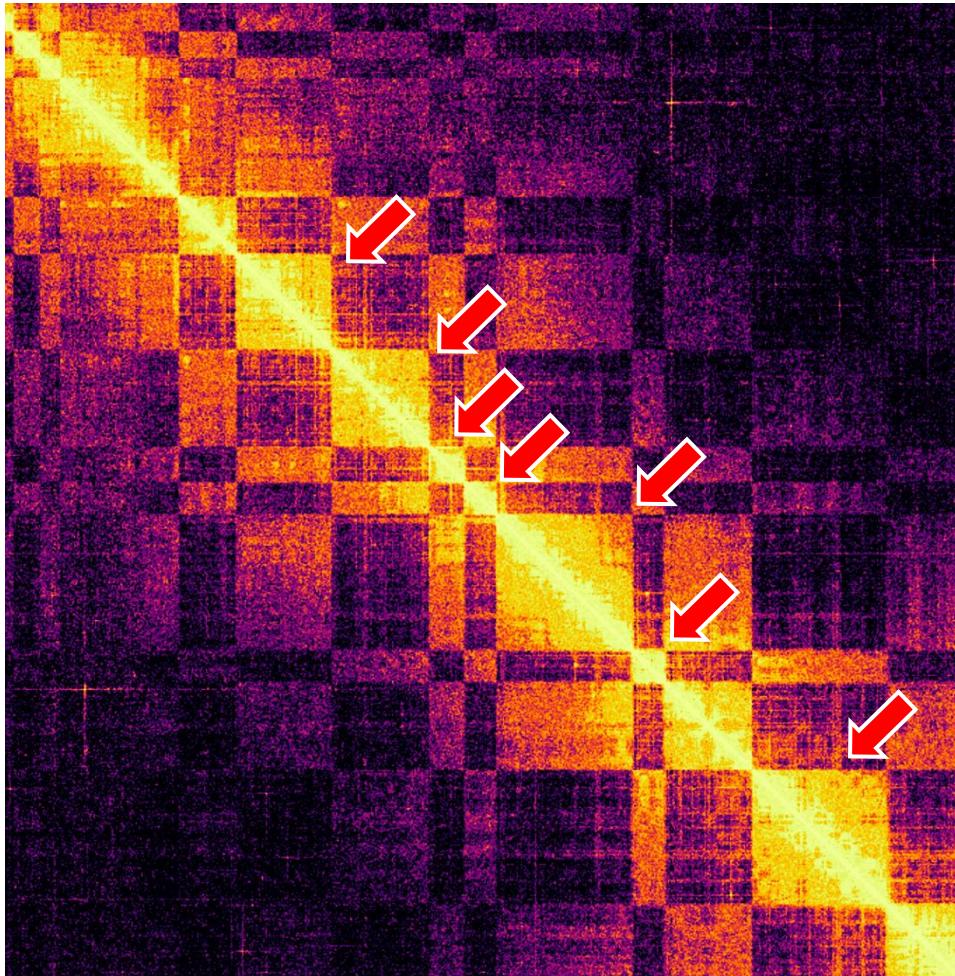




Haplotype bad phasing

After manual phasing

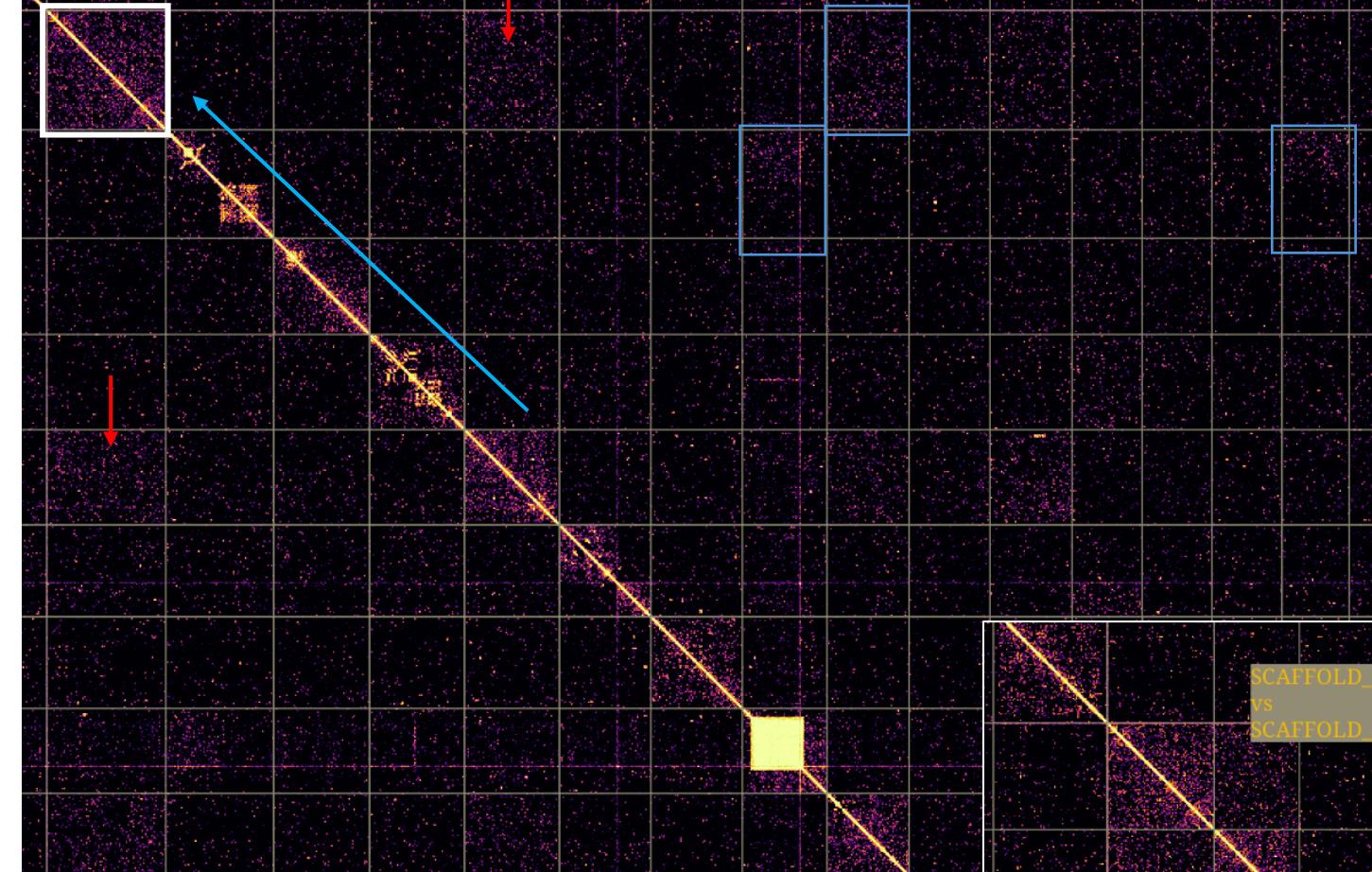
When it doesn't work it is a source of confusion...



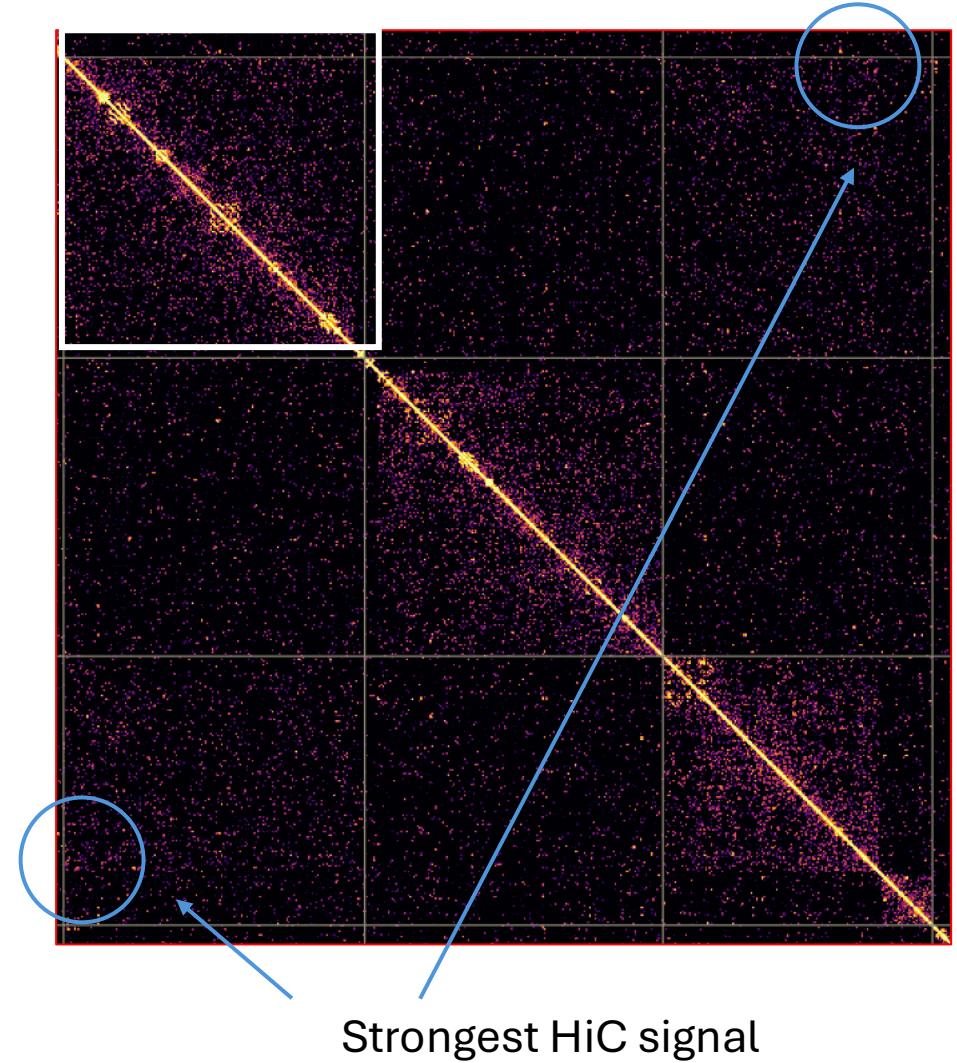


High chromosome number + Bad HiC + no telo information

Scaffold-level assembly

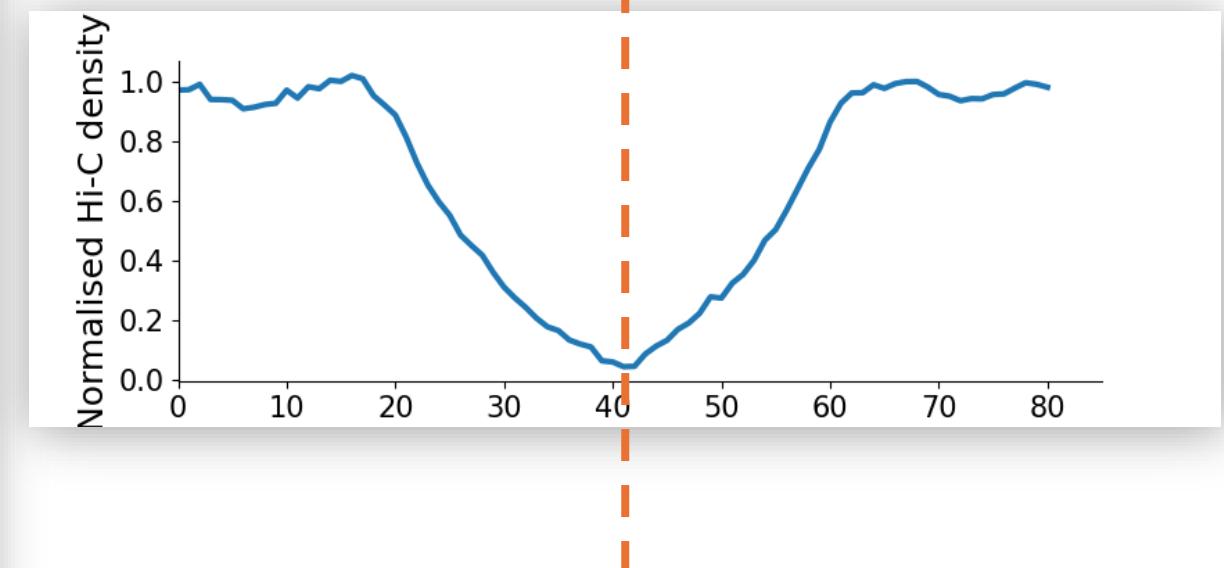
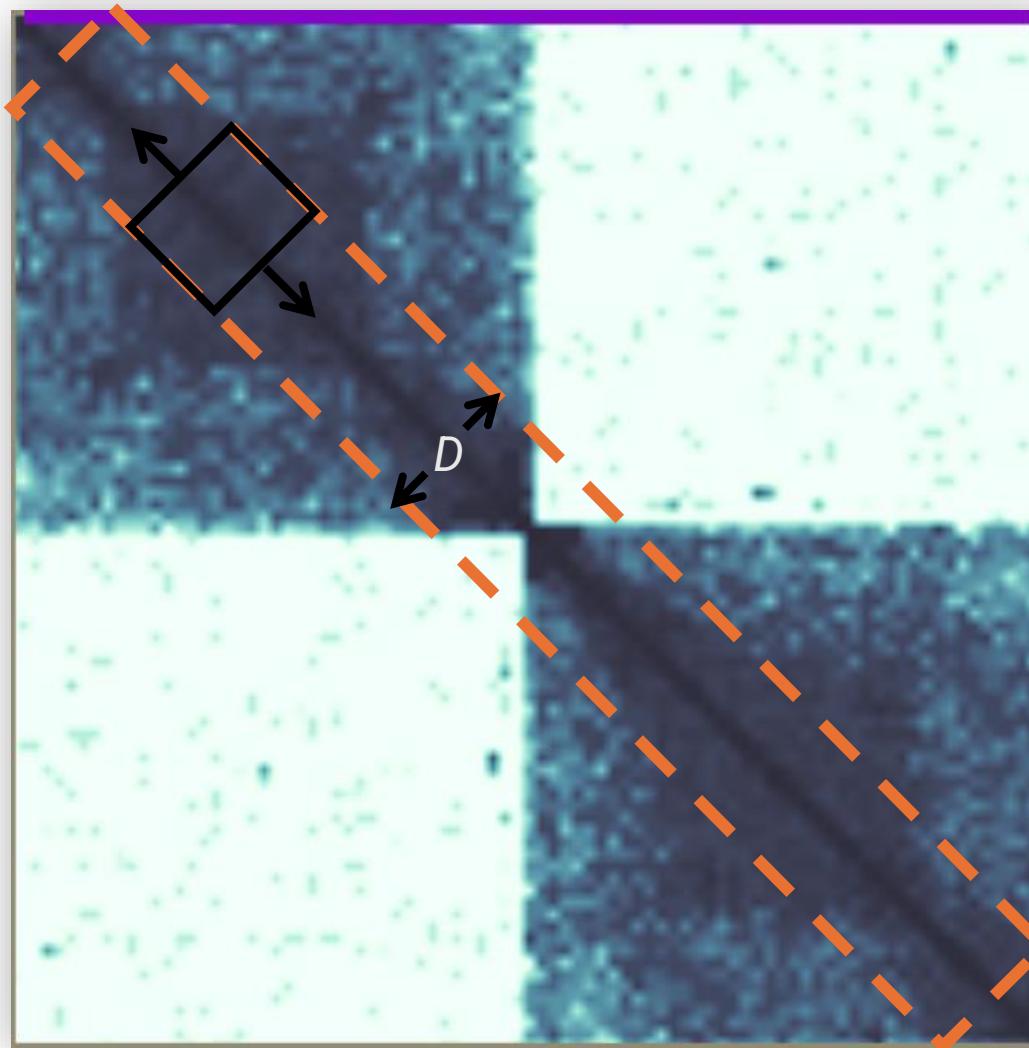


After zoom in



PretextView AI features

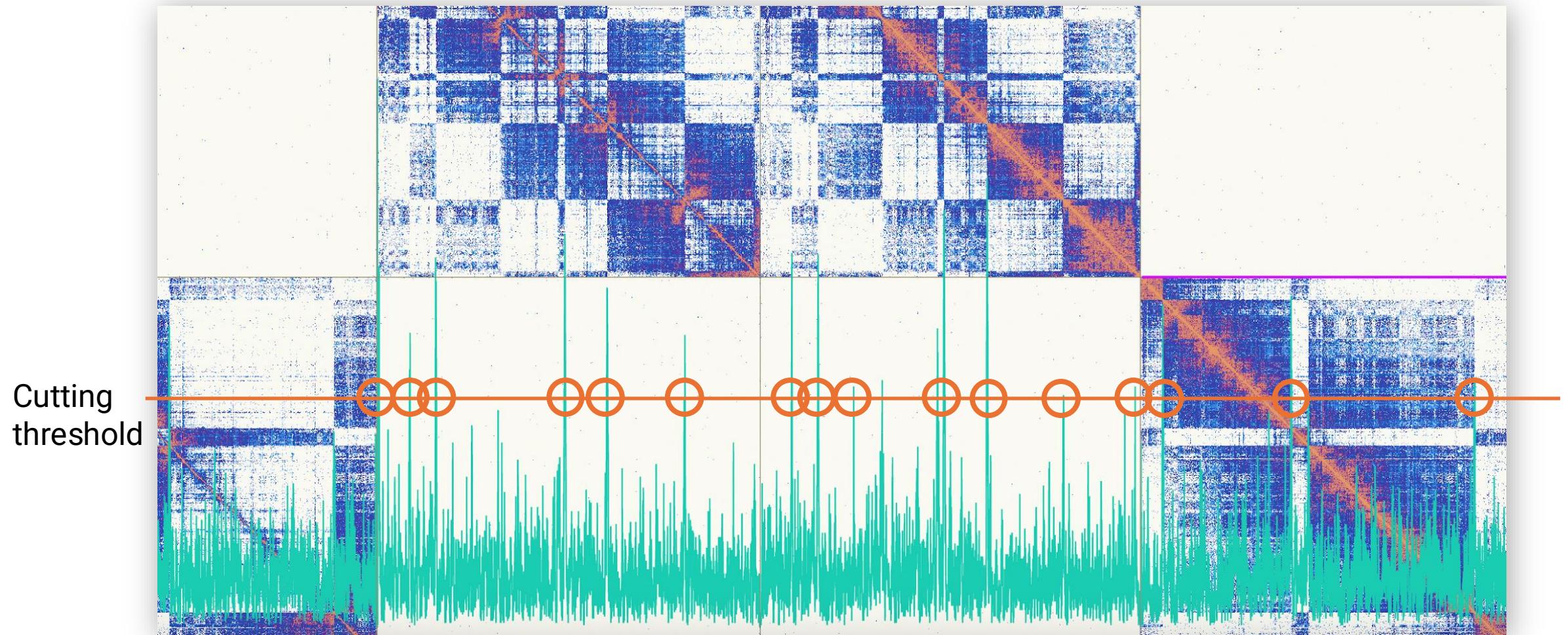
Pixel cut



PretextView AI features



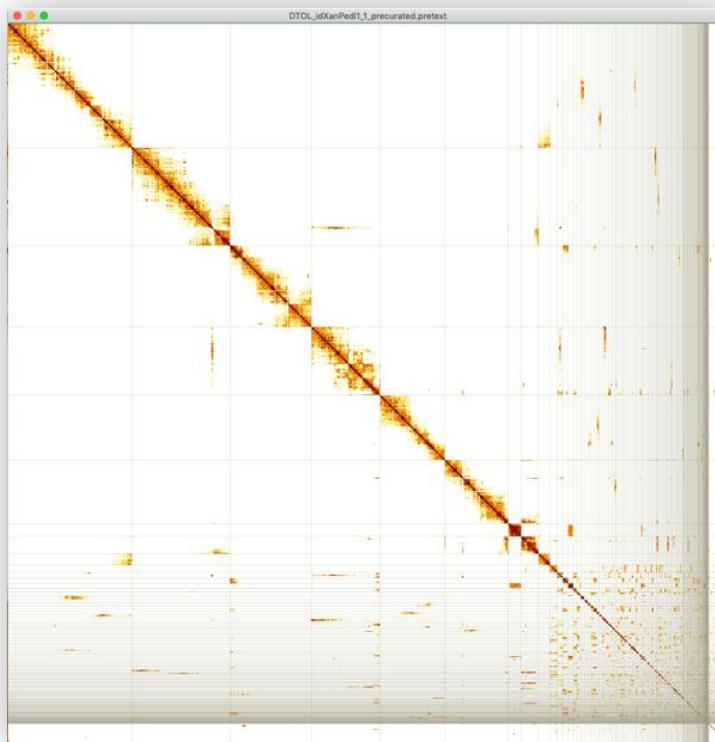
Pixel cut



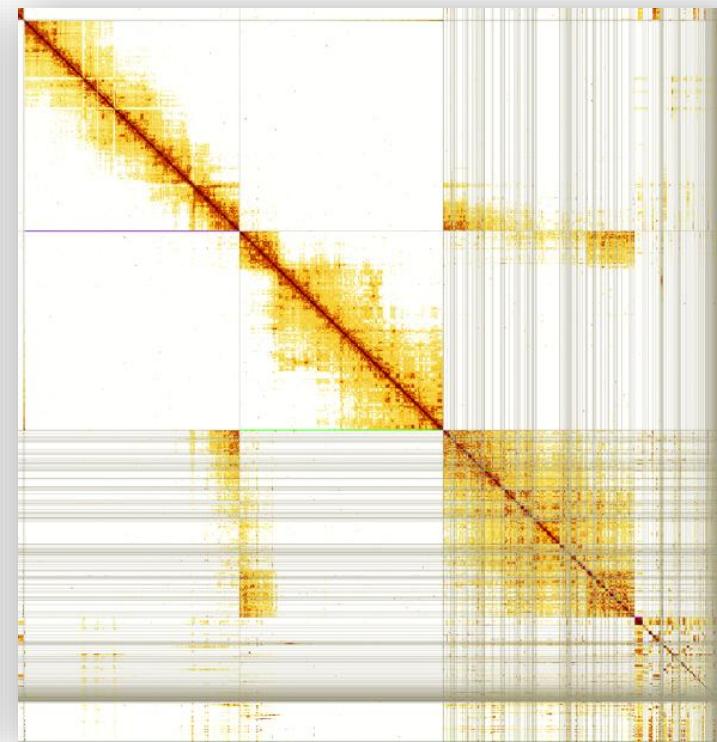
PretextView AI features



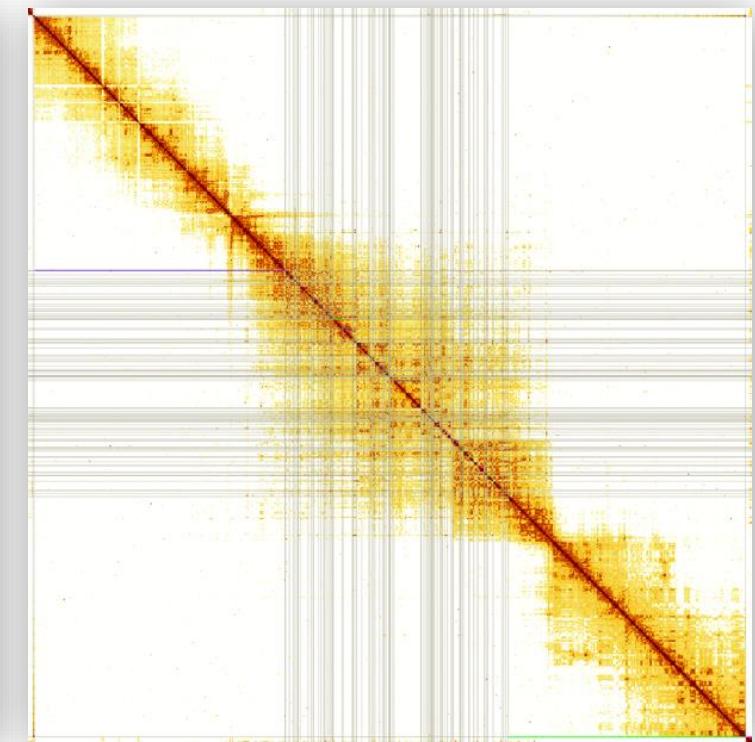
Pixel sort ('F' key shortcut)



Pre-curation



Grouped and ordered



Resolved



Xanthogramma pedissequum (Hoverfly)

The finishing process – painting



After curation you should:

Add all relevant metadata tags

Paint chromosomes

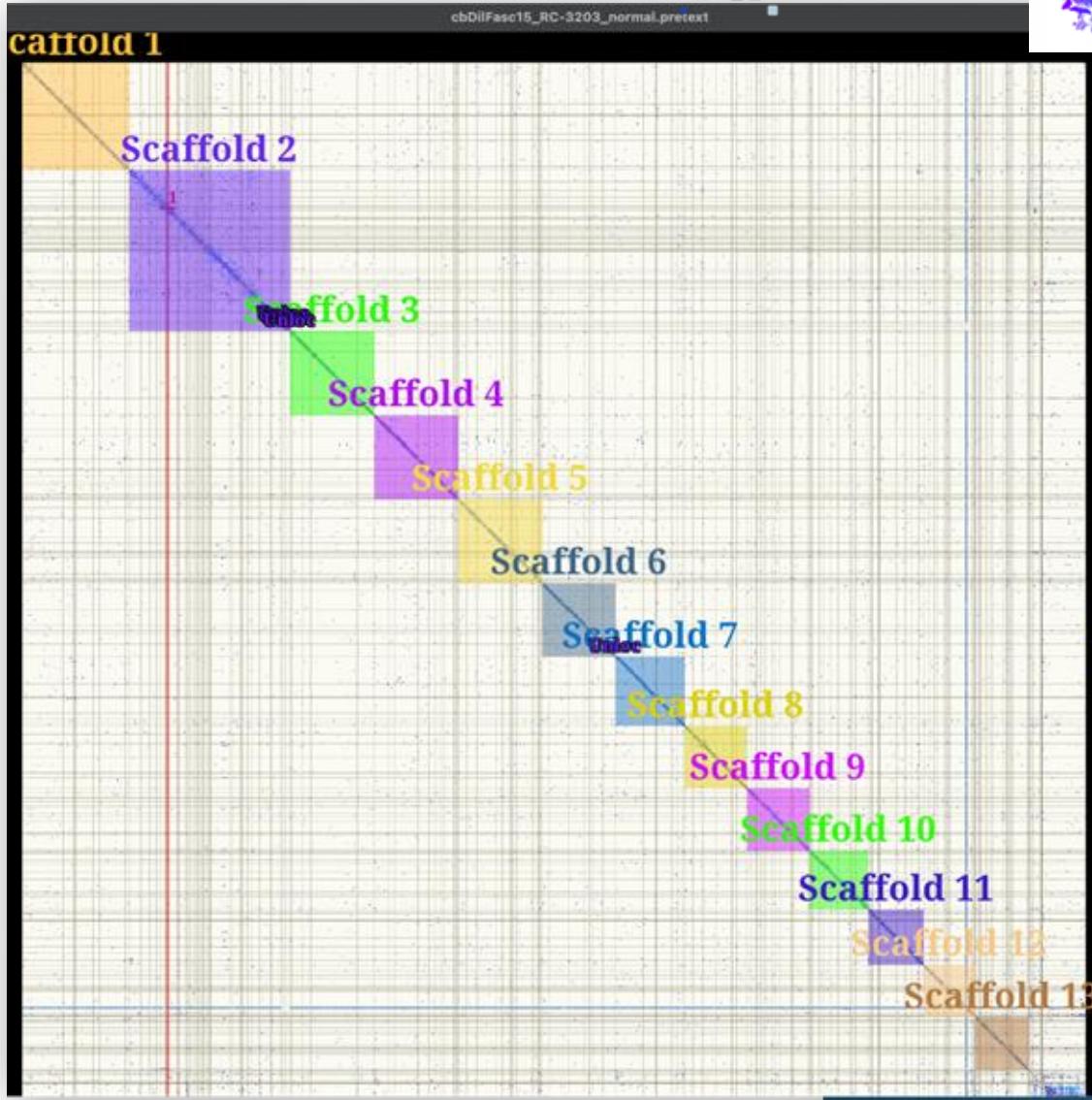


AGP and savestate generation



Curated fasta file

High quality chromosome-level assemblies



AGP generation

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/genome_agp_specification/

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     odGeoParv2_1_normal.pretext.agp_1

##agp-version 2.1
# DESCRIPTION: Generated by PretextView Version 0.2.5
# HIC MAP RESOLUTION: 3951.358154 bp/texel

Scaffold_1 1 15805 1 W SCAFFOLD_8 1880847 1896651 + Painted Haplotype
Scaffold_1 15806 15905 2 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 15906 122591 3 W SCAFFOLD_34 1 106686 + Painted
Scaffold_1 122592 122691 4 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 122692 3066453 5 W SCAFFOLD_8 2117928 5061689 - Painted
Scaffold_1 3066454 3066553 6 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 3066554 3141628 7 W SCAFFOLD_43 1 75075 + Painted
Scaffold_1 3141629 3141728 8 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 3141729 3363004 9 W SCAFFOLD_8 1896652 2117927 - Painted
Scaffold_1 3363005 3363104 10 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 3363105 4303527 11 W SCAFFOLD_8 940424 1880846 + Painted
Scaffold_1 4303528 4303627 12 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 4303628 6303014 13 W SCAFFOLD_1 1 1999387 + Painted
Scaffold_1 6303015 6303114 14 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 6303115 6322870 15 W SCAFFOLD_83 1 19756 - Painted
Scaffold_1 6322871 6322970 16 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_1 6322971 15047569 17 W SCAFFOLD_1 1999388 10723986 + Painted
Scaffold_2 1 2789658 1 W SCAFFOLD_23 1 2789658 - Painted
Scaffold_2 2789659 2789758 2 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_2 2789759 7349626 3 W SCAFFOLD_1 13944343 18504210 + Painted
Scaffold_3 1 7558948 1 W SCAFFOLD_2 1 7558948 + Painted
Scaffold_3 7558949 7559048 2 U 100 scaffold yes proximity_ligation
Scaffold_3 7559049 8037162 3 W SCAFFOLD_2 7558949 8037062 - Painted
```

Generating the curated fasta file

```
pretext-to-asm -a <original>.fa -p <output_from_pretextview>.agp -o <assembly_name>.fa
```

pretext-to-asm

<https://github.com/sanger-tol/agp-tpf-utils>

```
Usage: pretext-to-asm [OPTIONS]

Options:
  -a, --assembly PATH
  -p, --pretext PATH
  -o, --output FILE
  -c, --autosome-prefix TEXT
  -f, --clobber / --no-clobber
  -l, --log-level {debug/info/warning/error/critical}
  -w, --write-log / -W, --no-write-log
  --help

Assembly before curation, usually a FASTA file. FASTA files will be indexed, creating a '.fai' and a '.agp' file alongside the assembly if they are missing or are older than the FASTA. [required]
Assembly file from Pretext, which is usually an AGP. [required]
Output file template, typically: '<ToLID>.<VERSION>.fa'
e.g. --output mVulVull.2.fa
for version 2 of the assembly of 'mVulVull'. If <VERSION> is not specified, it defaults to '1'.
The output file type is determined from its extension. When the output is FASTA ('.fa'), an AGP format file ('.fa.agp') is also written.
The names of output files created are printed to STDERR.
If not given, prints to STDOUT in 'STR' format.
Prefix for naming autosomal chromosomes. (default: SUPER_1)
Overwrite any existing output files. (default: clobber)
Diagnostic messages to show. (default: INFO)
Write messages into a '.log' file alongside the output file [default: write-log]
Show this message and exit.
```



Pretext-to-asm output files

```
ilSchScha1.1.haplotigs.agp
ilSchScha1.1.haplotigs.fa
ilSchScha1.chr_report.csv
ilSchScha1_hap1.1.curated.pretext.agp_1
ilSchScha1.hap1.1.primary.chromosome.list.csv ←
ilSchScha1.hap1.1.primary.curated.agp
ilSchScha1.hap1.1.primary.curated.fa ←
ilSchScha1.hap1.1.primary.curated.fa.agp
ilSchScha1.hap1.1.primary.curated.fa.fai
ilSchScha1.hap2.1.primary.chromosome.list.csv ←
ilSchScha1.hap2.1.primary.curated.agp
ilSchScha1.hap2.1.primary.curated.fa ←
ilSchScha1.info.yaml
ilSchScha1.log ←
```



Pretext-to-asm output files

GNU nano 6.2

```
"assembly", "seq_name", "chromosome", "localised", "pretext_scaffold", "length", "length_minus_gaps"  
"HAP1", "SUPER_1", "1", "true", "Scaffold_2", 17920404, 17920404  
"HAP1", "SUPER_2", "2", "true", "Scaffold_4", 17815506, 17815506  
"HAP1", "SUPER_3", "3", "true", "Scaffold_6", 16217648, 16217548  
"HAP1", "SUPER_4", "4", "true", "Scaffold_8", 15961867, 15961867  
"HAP1", "SUPER_5", "5", "true", "Scaffold_10", 15900027, 15900027  
"HAP1", "SUPER_6", "6", "true", "Scaffold_12", 14957033, 14957033  
"HAP1", "SUPER_7", "7", "true", "Scaffold_14", 14939051, 14939051  
"HAP1", "SUPER_8", "8", "true", "Scaffold_16", 14873331, 14873331  
"HAP1", "SUPER_9", "9", "true", "Scaffold_18", 14703592, 14703592  
"HAP1", "SUPER_10", "10", "true", "Scaffold_20", 14176904, 14176904  
"HAP1", "SUPER_11", "11", "true", "Scaffold_22", 14159098, 14159098  
"HAP1", "SUPER_12", "12", "true", "Scaffold_24", 13813620, 13813620  
"HAP1", "SUPER_13", "13", "true", "Scaffold_26", 13805808, 13805008  
"HAP1", "SUPER_14", "14", "true", "Scaffold_28", 13112795, 13112795  
"HAP1", "SUPER_15", "15", "true", "Scaffold_30", 12998824, 12998824  
"HAP1", "SUPER_16", "16", "true", "Scaffold_32", 12785512, 12785412  
"HAP1", "SUPER_17", "17", "true", "Scaffold_34", 12690657, 12690657  
  
"HAP2", "SUPER_1", "1", "true", "Scaffold_3", 17852375, 17852375  
"HAP2", "SUPER_2", "2", "true", "Scaffold_5", 17820748, 17820748  
"HAP2", "SUPER_3", "3", "true", "Scaffold_7", 16219065, 16219065  
"HAP2", "SUPER_4", "4", "true", "Scaffold_9", 15971563, 15971563  
"HAP2", "SUPER_5", "5", "true", "Scaffold_11", 15913097, 15913097  
"HAP2", "SUPER_6", "6", "true", "Scaffold_13", 14833091, 14833091  
"HAP2", "SUPER_7", "7", "true", "Scaffold_15", 14928166, 14928166  
"HAP2", "SUPER_8", "8", "true", "Scaffold_17", 14893242, 14893242  
"HAP2", "SUPER_9", "9", "true", "Scaffold_19", 14672243, 14672243  
"HAP2", "SUPER_10", "10", "true", "Scaffold_21", 14126870, 14126870  
"HAP2", "SUPER_11", "11", "true", "Scaffold_23", 14173908, 14173908  
"HAP2", "SUPER_12", "12", "true", "Scaffold_25", 13812745, 13812745  
"HAP2", "SUPER_13", "13", "true", "Scaffold_27", 13870117, 13869317  
"HAP2", "SUPER_14", "14", "true", "Scaffold_29", 13116826, 13116826  
"HAP2", "SUPER_15", "15", "true", "Scaffold_31", 12996534, 12996534  
"HAP2", "SUPER_16", "16", "true", "Scaffold_33", 12803231, 12803231
```

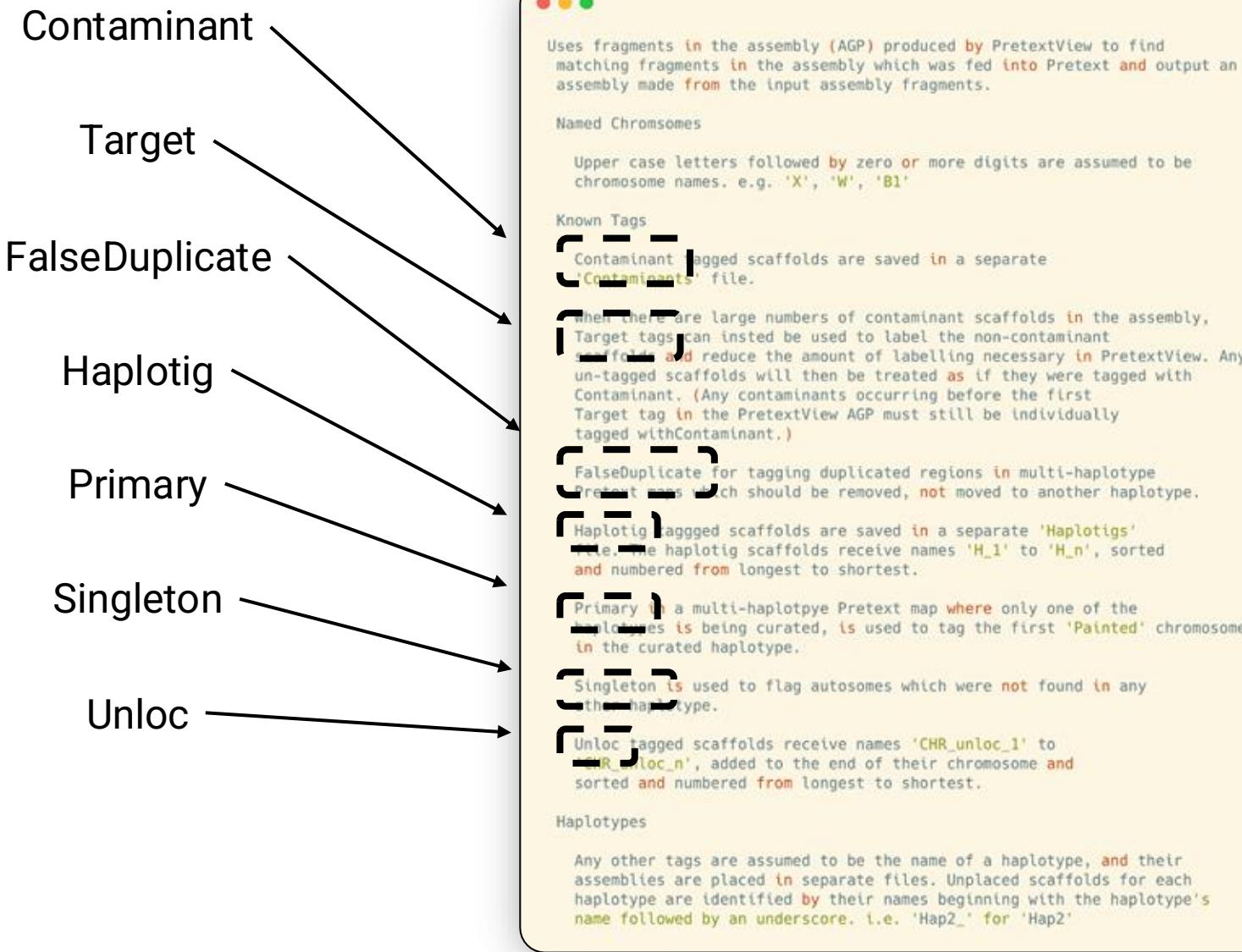
ilNeoNubi2.chr_report.csv

Chromosome list file

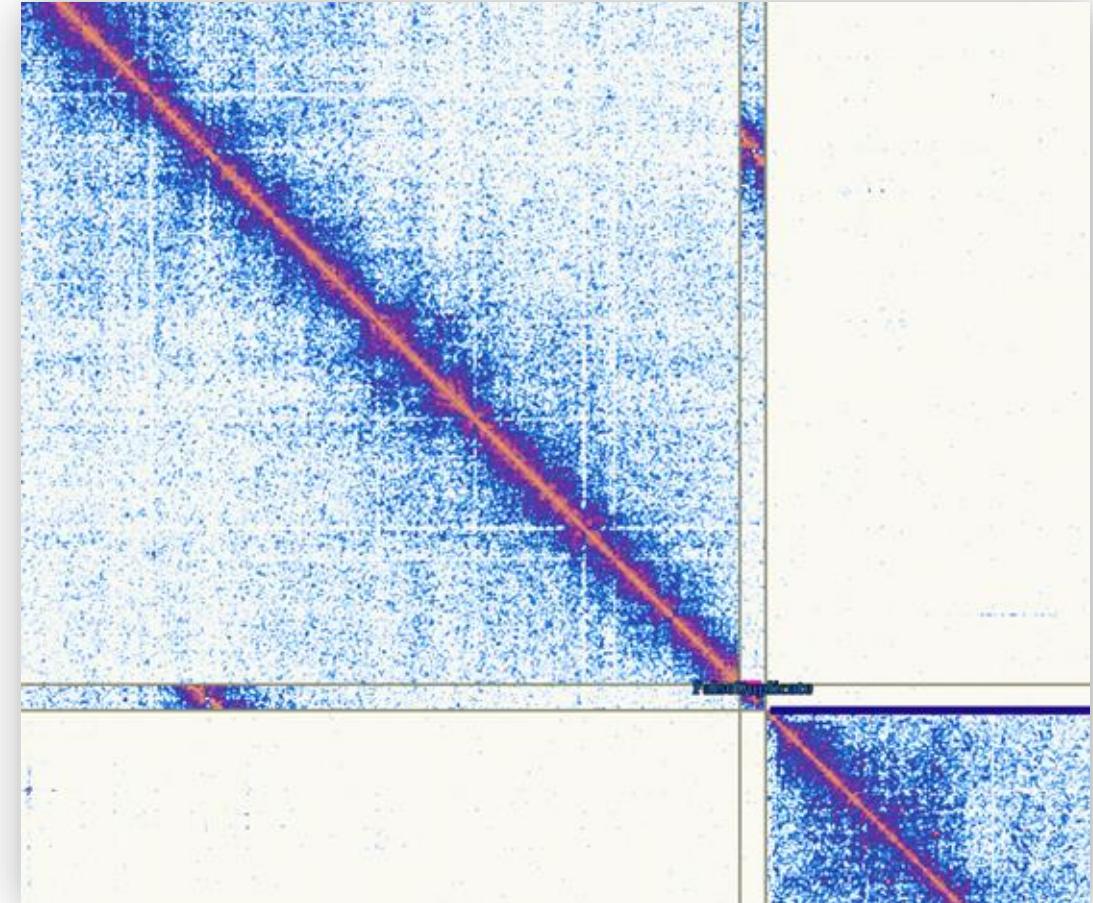
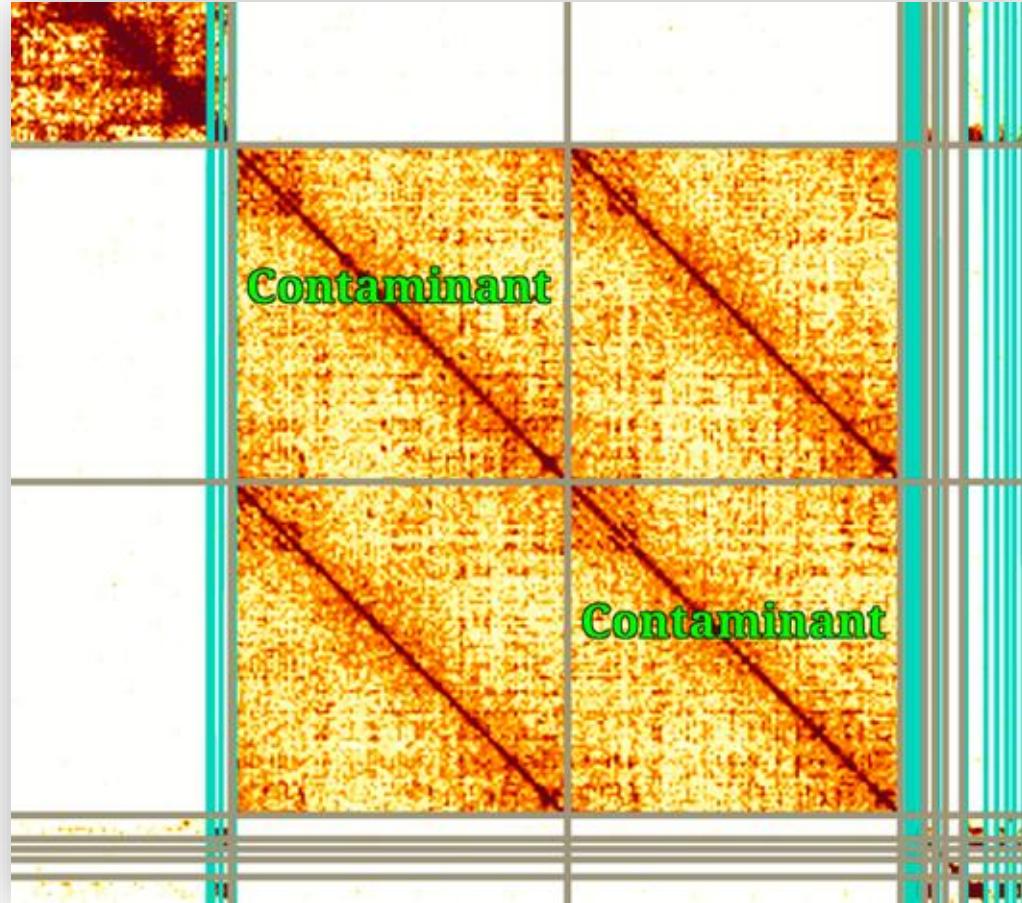
GNU nano 6.2

```
SUPER_1,1, yes  
SUPER_2,2, yes  
SUPER_3,3, yes  
SUPER_4,4, yes  
SUPER_5,5, yes  
SUPER_6,6, yes  
SUPER_7,7, yes  
SUPER_8,8, yes  
SUPER_9,9, yes  
SUPER_10,10, yes  
SUPER_11,11, yes  
SUPER_12,12, yes  
SUPER_13,13, yes  
SUPER_14,14, yes  
SUPER_15,15, yes  
SUPER_16,16, yes  
SUPER_17,17, yes  
SUPER_18,18, yes  
SUPER_19,19, yes  
SUPER_20,20, yes  
SUPER_21,21, yes  
SUPER_22,22, yes  
SUPER_23,23, yes  
SUPER_24,24, yes  
SUPER_25,25, yes  
SUPER_26,26, yes  
SUPER_27,27, yes  
SUPER_28,28, yes  
SUPER_29,29, yes  
SUPER_W,W, yes  
SUPER_W_unloc_1,W, no  
SUPER_W_unloc_2,W, no  
SUPER_W_unloc_3,W, no  
SUPER_W_unloc_4,W, no
```

What pretext-to-asm does

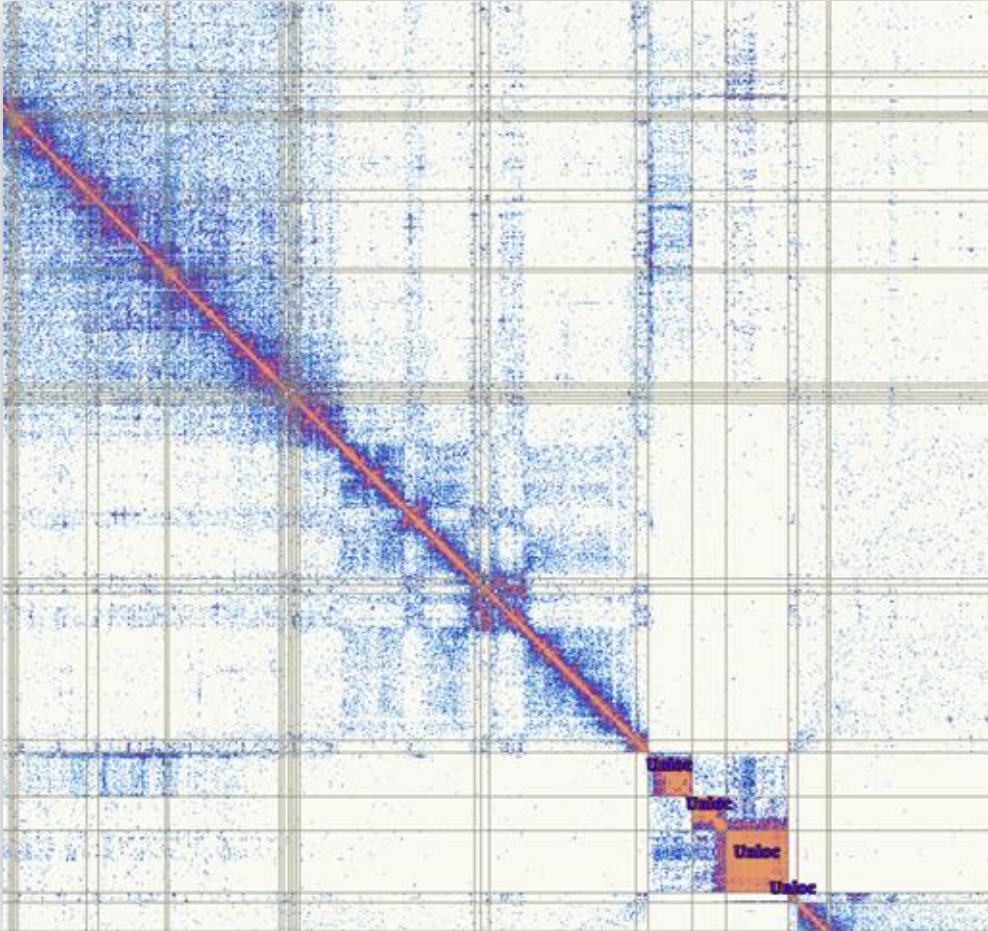


What pretext-to-asm does

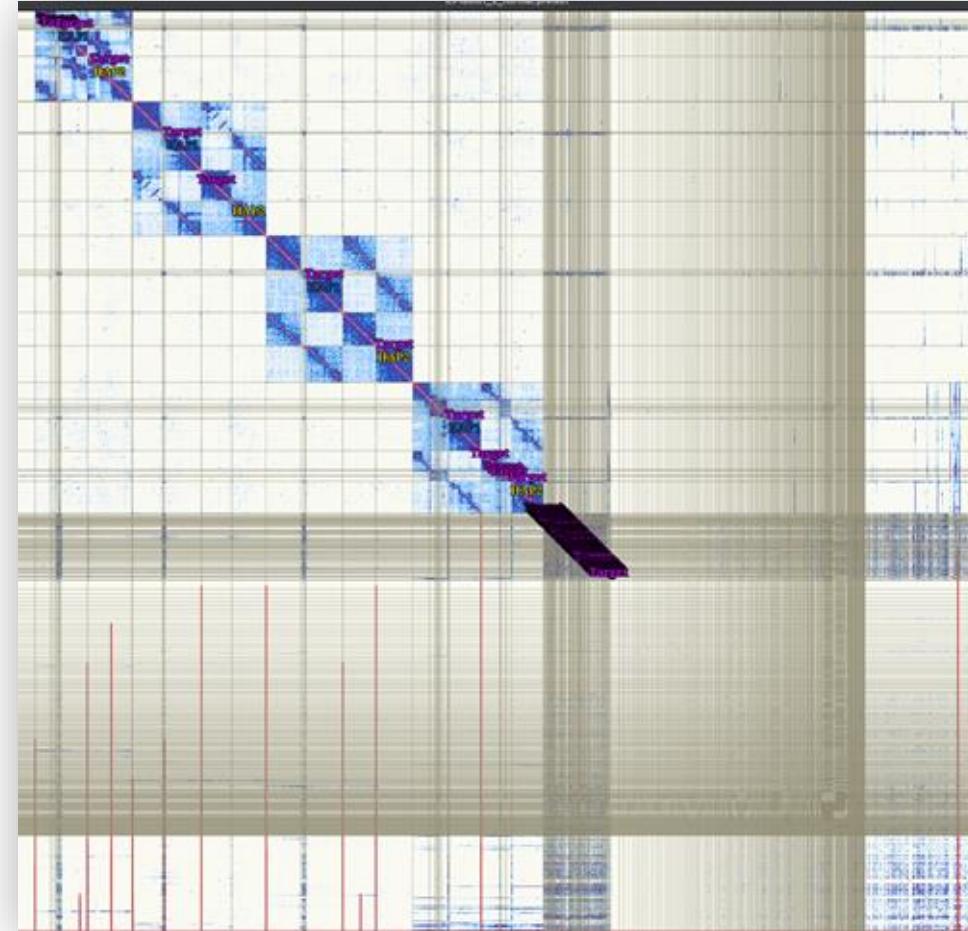


Combined maps
Uneven coverage

What pretext-to-asm does



‘Unloc’ tag



‘Target’ tag

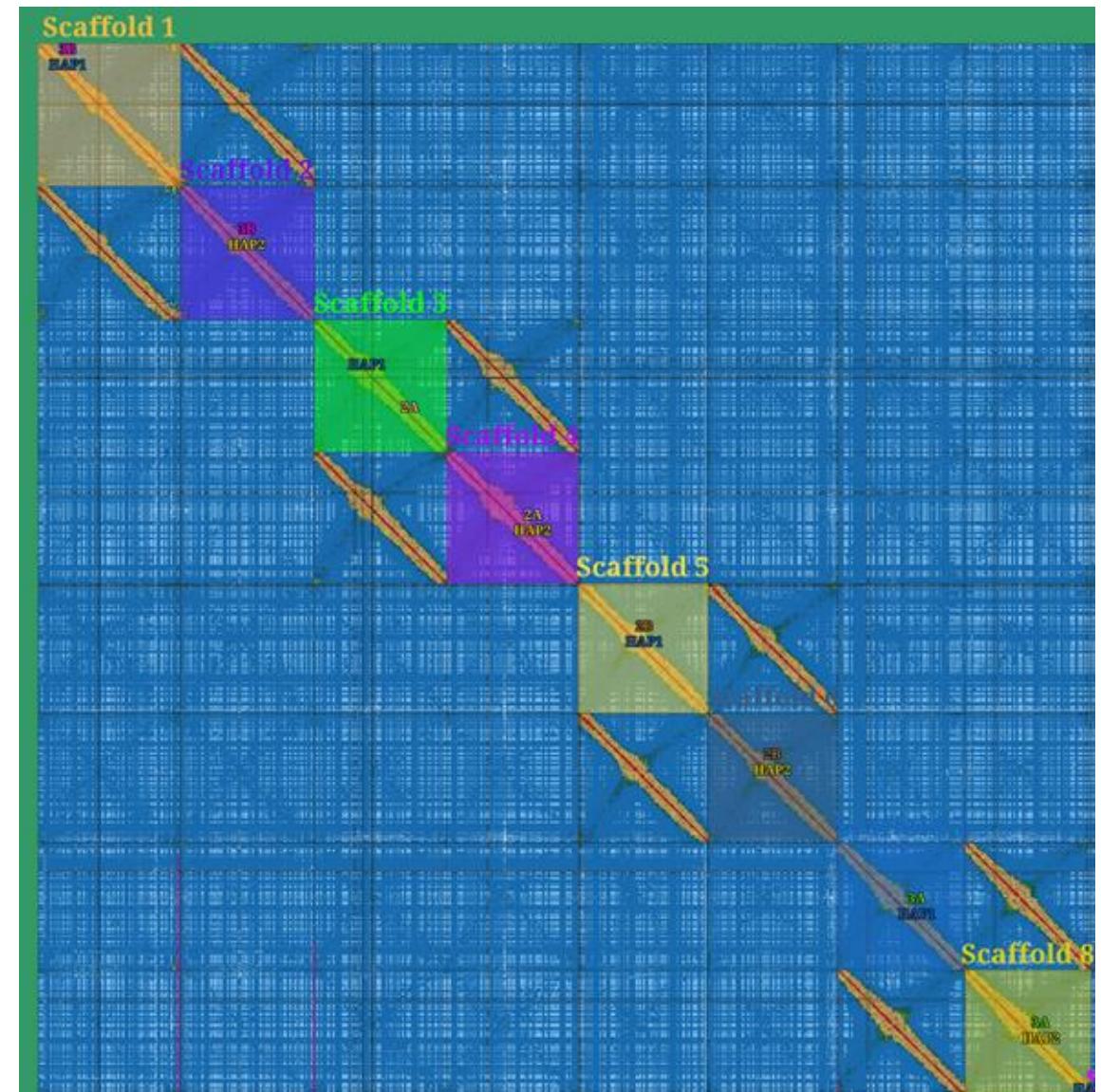
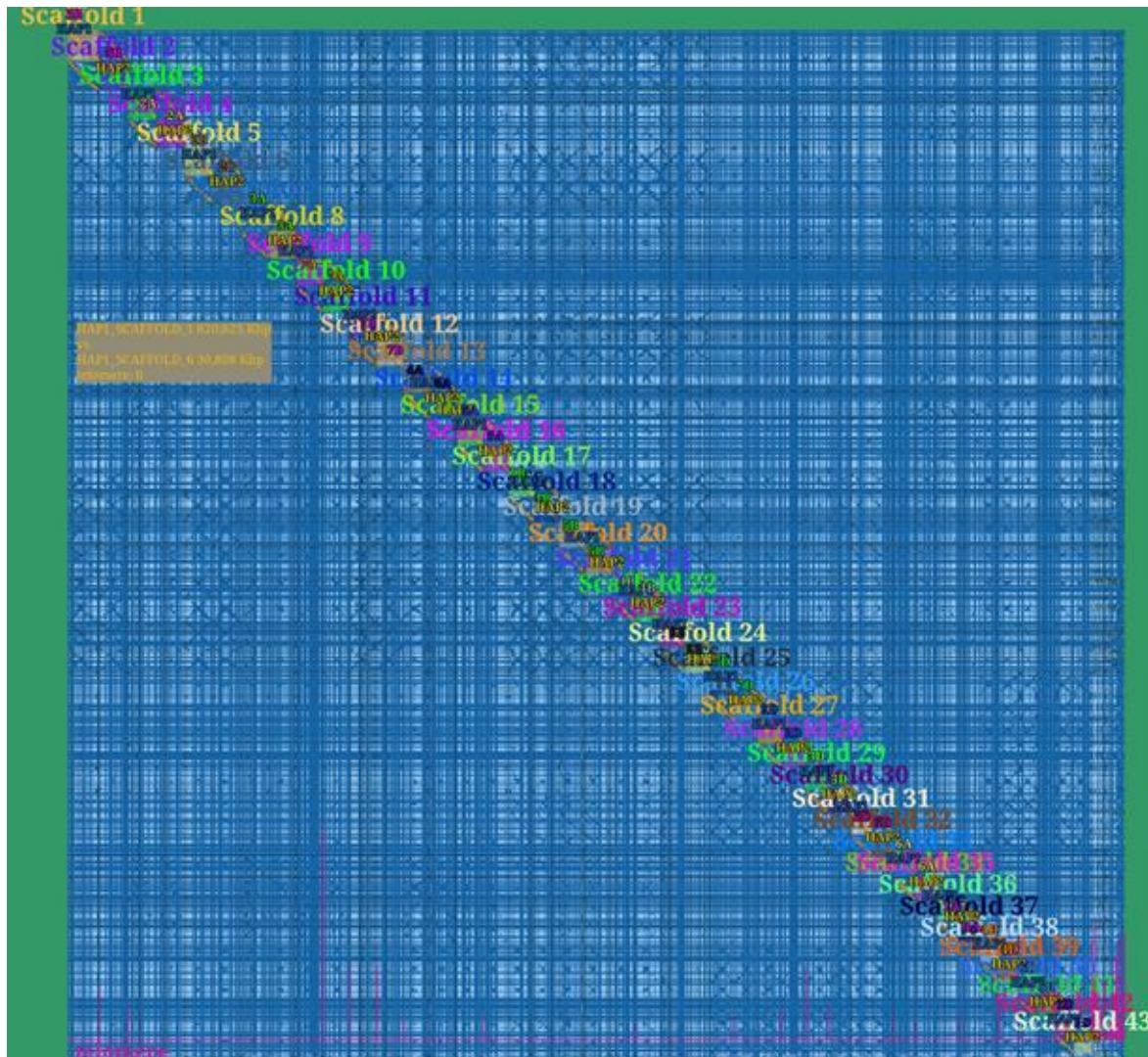
What pretext-to-asm does

‘Primary’ tag



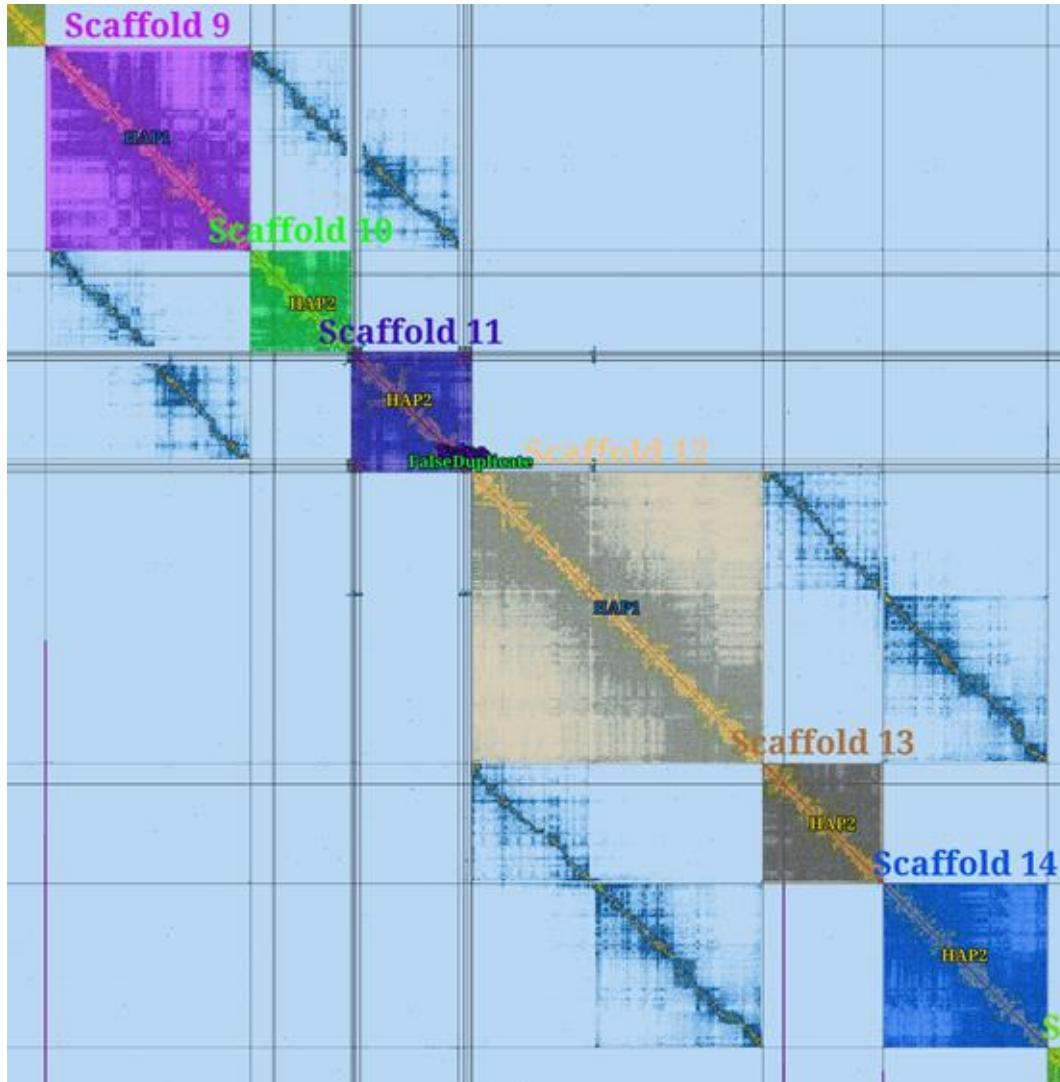
What pretext-to-asm does

Renaming after a reference

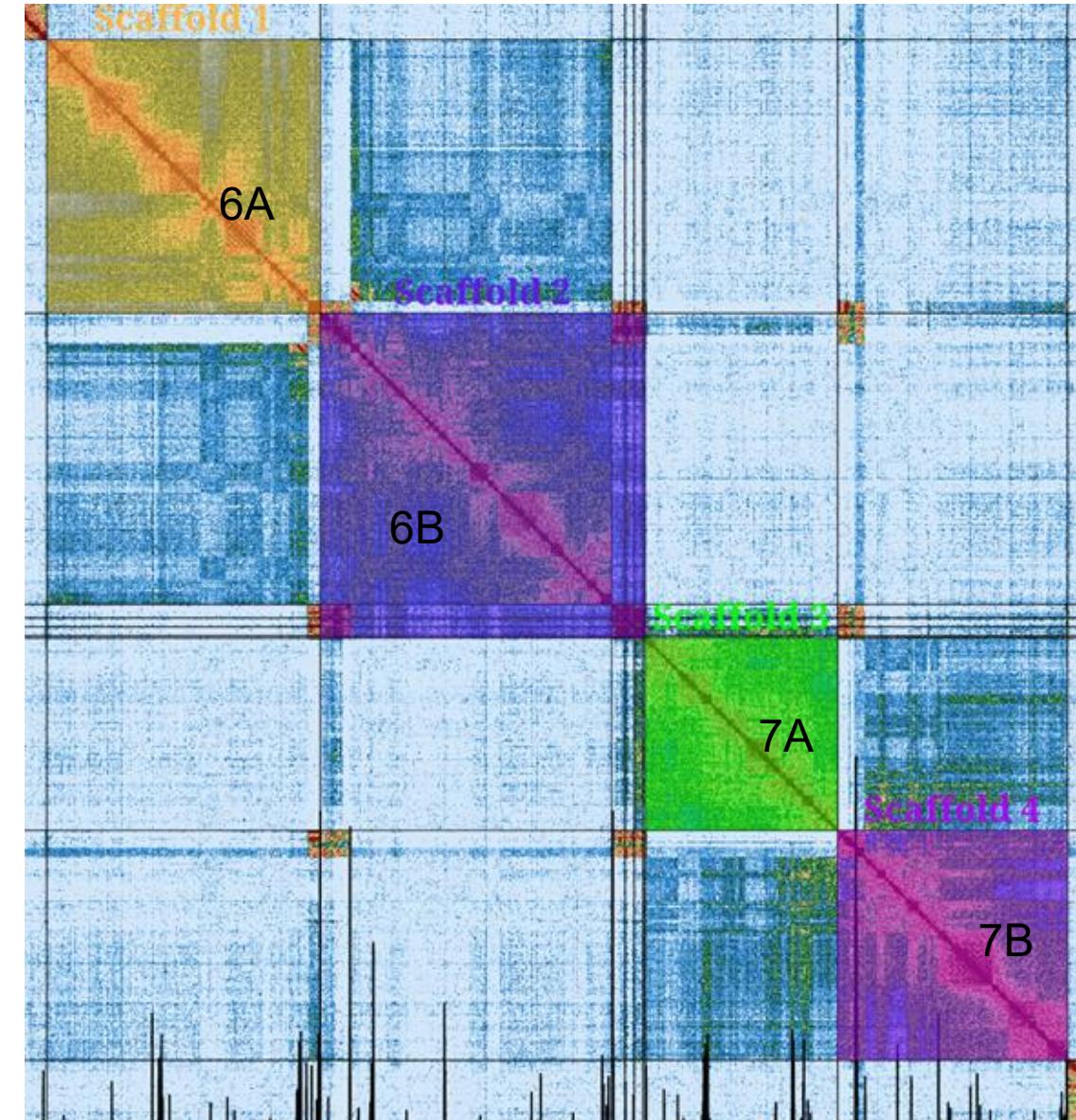


What pretext-to-asm does

Dealing with fusions/fissions



Fissioned chroms in HAP2 file



HAP2 is renamed after HAP1

Generating your own HiC maps with tracks

CurationPretext NextFlow Pipeline

<https://pipelines.tol.sanger.ac.uk/curationpretext>

```
nextflow run sanger-tol/curationpretext \
--input { input.fasta } \
--cram { path/to/hic/cram/ } \
--reads { path/to/longread/fasta/ } \
--read_type { default is "hifi" }
--sample { default is "pretext_rerun" } \
--teloseq { default is "TTAGGG" } \
--map_order { default is "unsorted" } \
--multi_mapping { default is "0" (for no mapping)} \
--all_output <true/false> \
--outdir { OUTDIR } \
-profile <docker/singularity/{institute}>
```

Resources

- <https://github.com/sanger-tol/rapid-curation>
- Producing the curated fasta file: pretext-to-asm
- <https://github.com/sanger-tol/agp-tpf-utils>
- Curationpretext: Hi-C maps and feature creation pipeline
<https://pipelines.tol.sanger.ac.uk/curationpretext>
- <https://assemblycuration.slack.com>
- grit@sanger.ac.uk (GRIT team)

Physalia Manual Genome Curation course – Next November