

An assessment of computational genotyping of Structural Variations for clinical diagnosis

Fritz Sedlazeck

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Scientific interests

Mapping/ Assembly reads



NextGenMap-LR
Sedlazeck et. al. (2018)

Falcon Unzip
Chin et.al. (2016)

NextGenMap
Sedlazeck et.al. (2013)

Detection of Variants



Clairvoyante
Lou et al. (in review)

Sniffles
Sedlazeck et. al. (2018)

SURVIVOR
Jeffares et. al. (2017)

Benchmarking



Teaser
Smolka et.al. (2015)

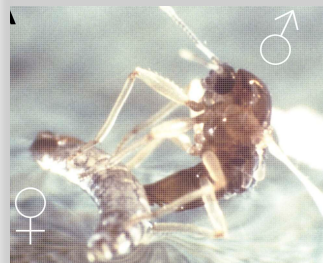
Sequencing
Jünemann et.al. (2013)

Applications



Model organisms:

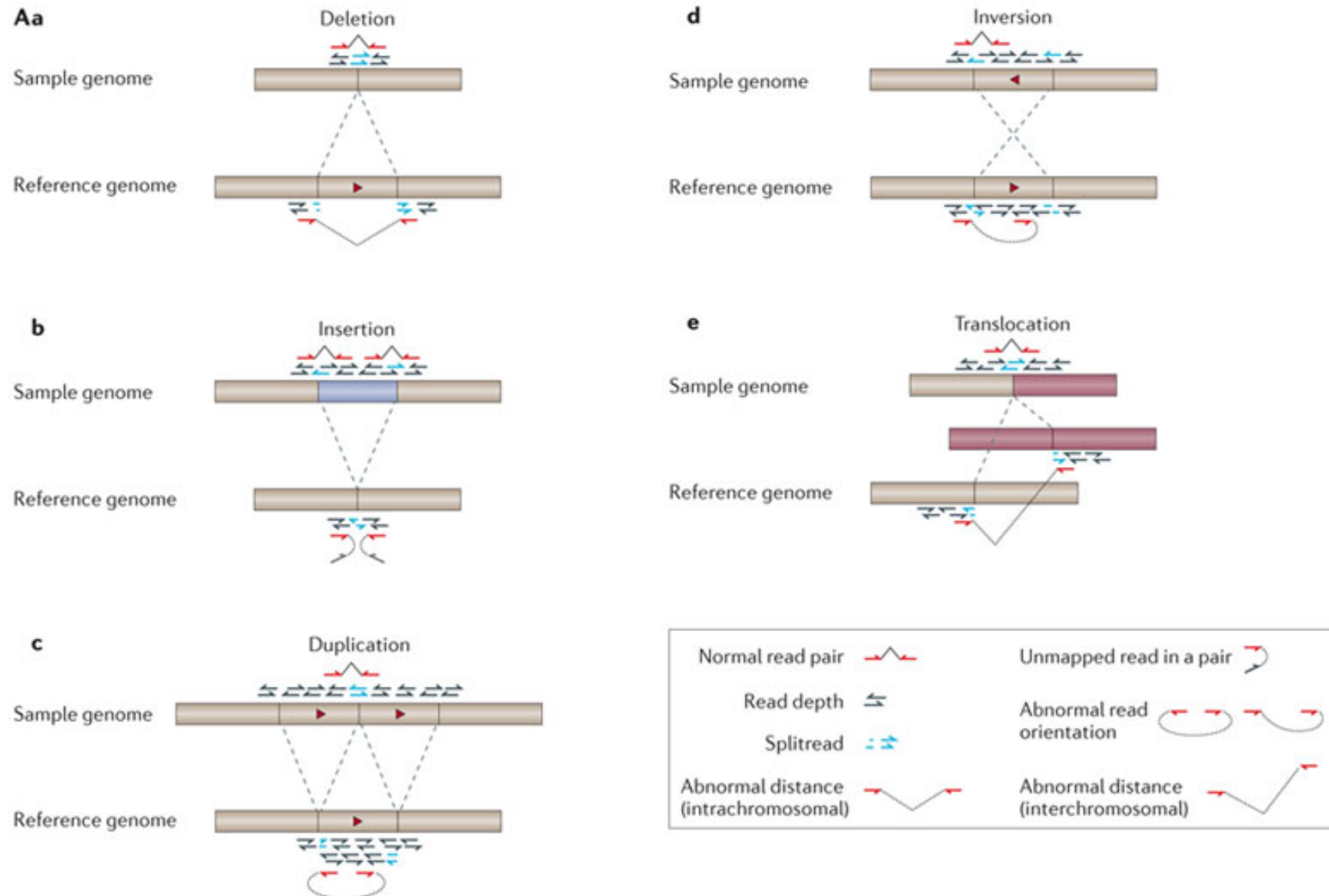
- Cancer (SKBR3) (in preparation)
- miRNA editing (Vesely et.al. 2012)



Non Model organisms:

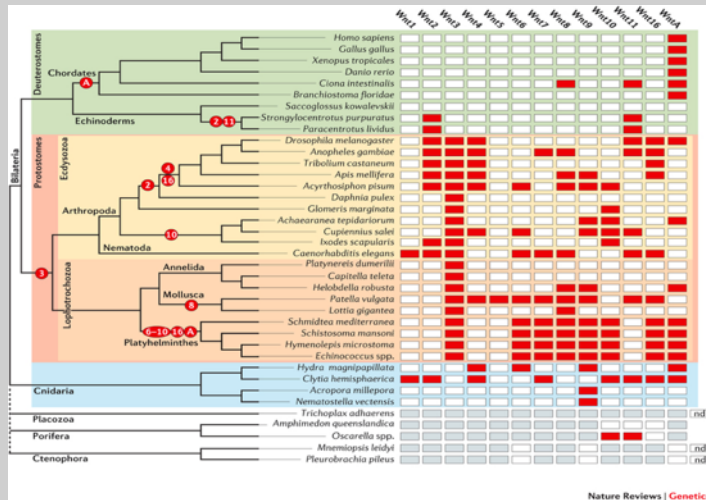
- Cottus transposons (Dennenmoser et. al. 2017)
- Clunio (Kaiser et. al. 2016)
- Seabass (Vij et.al. 2016)
- Pineapple (Ming et.al. 2015)

How to detect Structural Variations

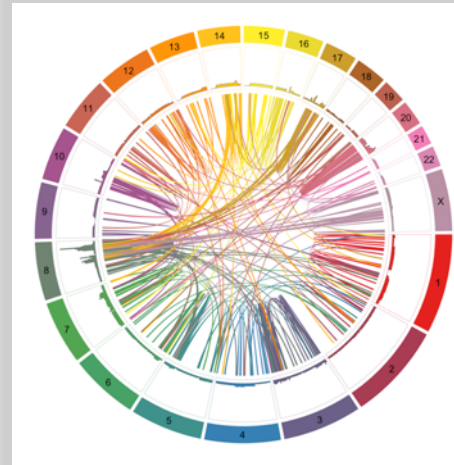


Structural Variations

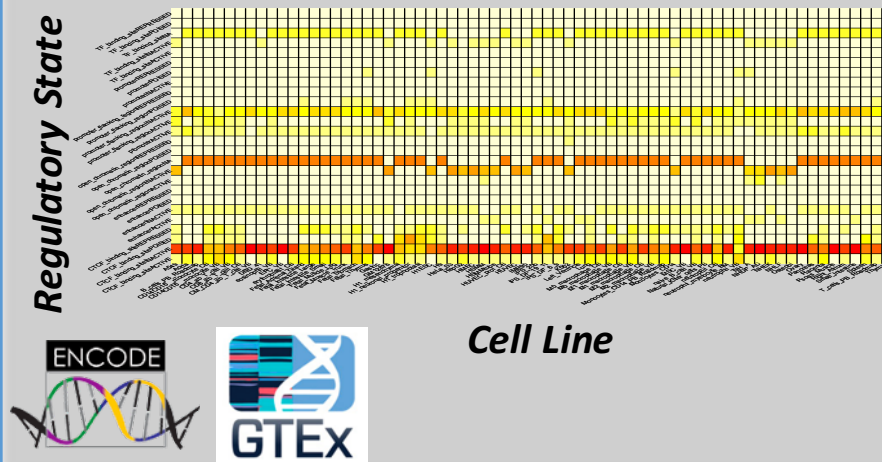
Evolution



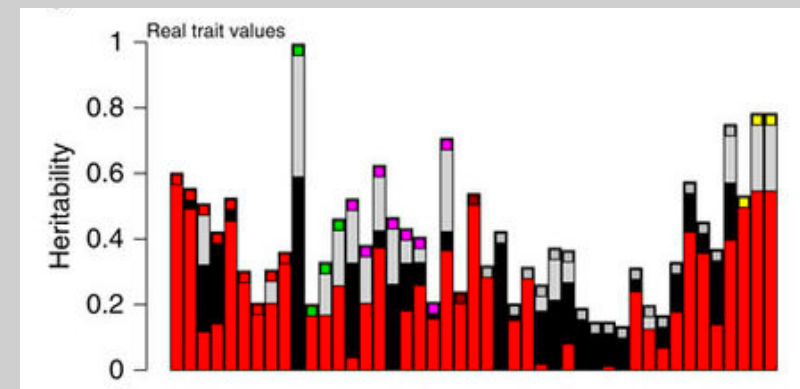
Genomic Disorders



Impact on regulation



Impact on phenotypes



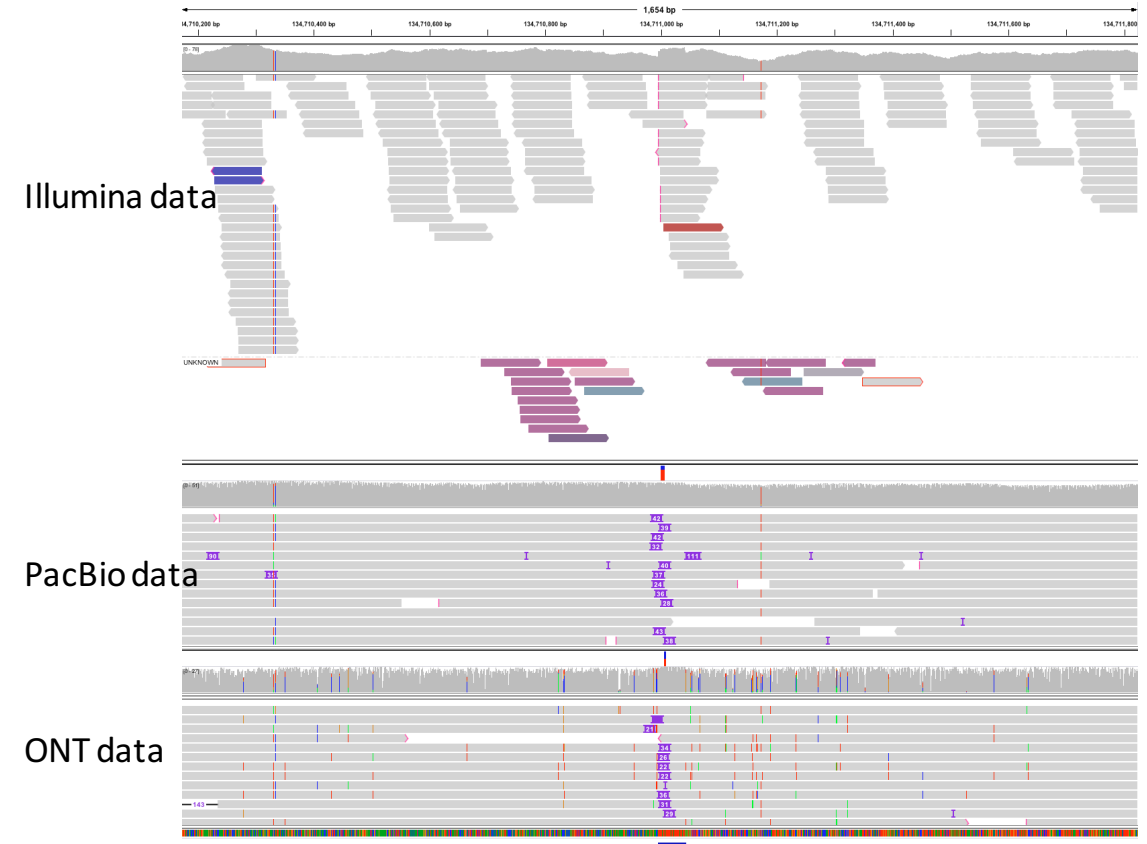
Remaining Challenges for SVs calling

1. Accuracy of the calls

1. False positives
2. False negatives

2. Functional interpretation?

1. Population frequencies/ Curation



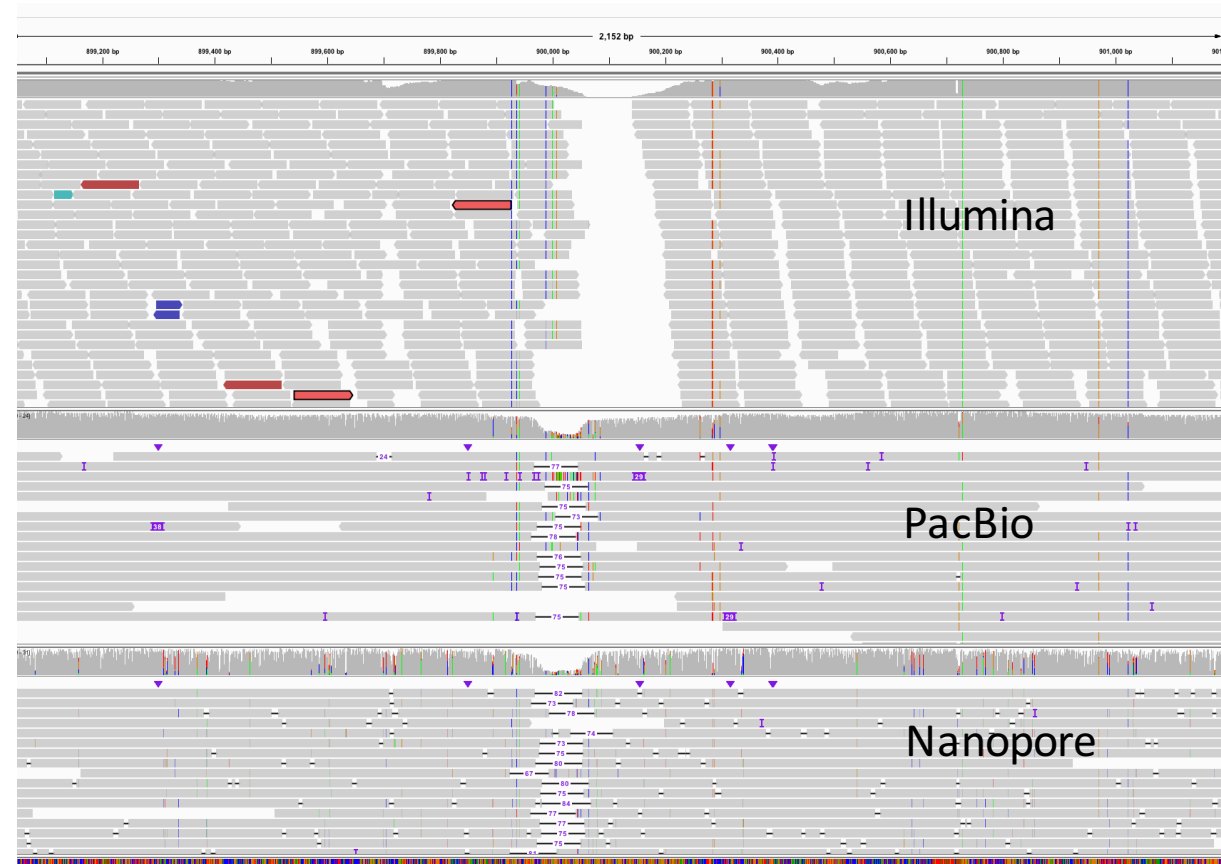
Remaining Challenges for SVs calling

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How to call SV in routine scans?

SV genotyping

- Advantages
 - Low/no false positives
 - False negatives ??
 - Focus on variants that are known to have an impact.
- Disadvantages
 - We cannot find novel SVs



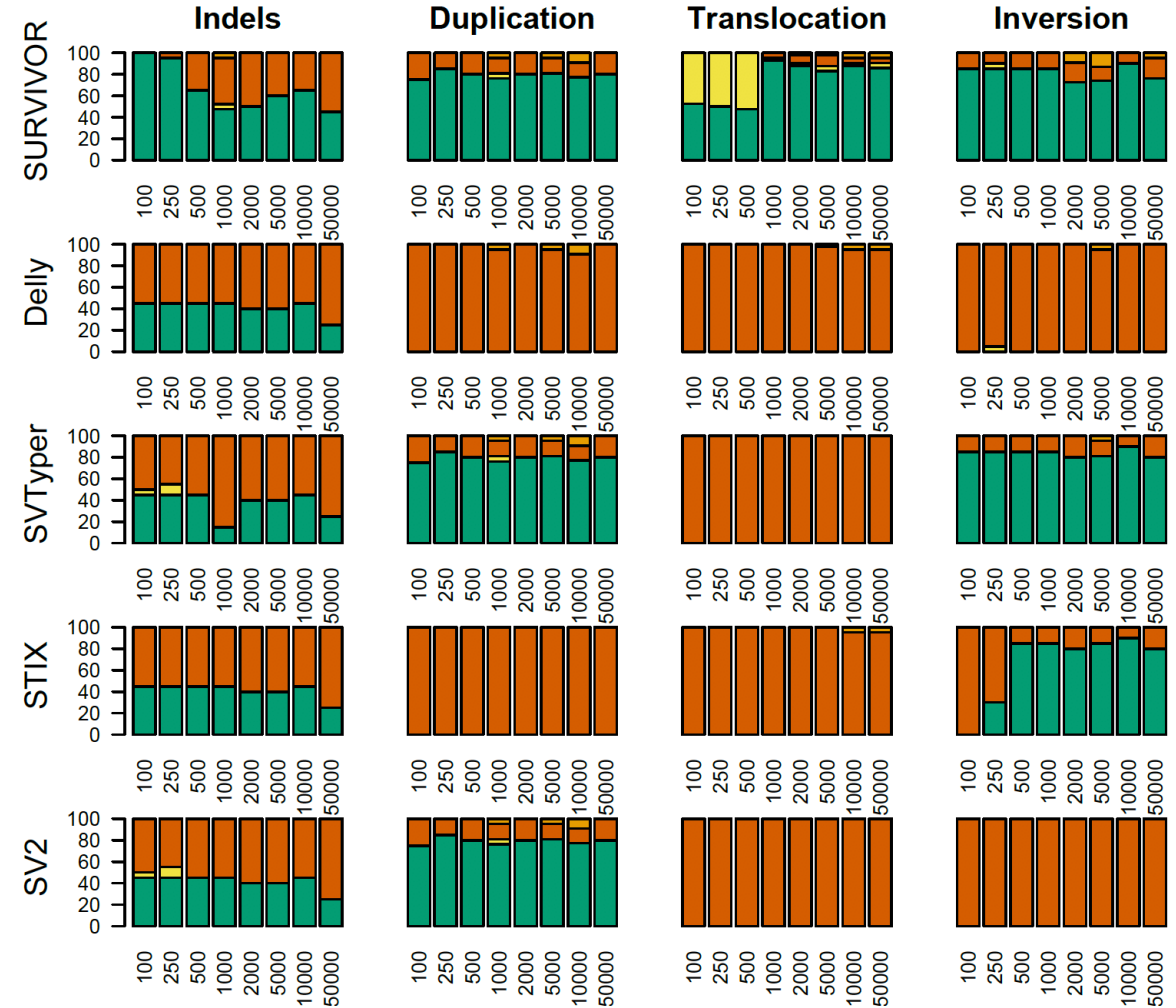
Varuna Chander

Approaches

- DELLY: SV caller that also supports genotyping
- STIX: SV genotyper
- SVTyper: SV genotyper
- SV2: SV genotyper

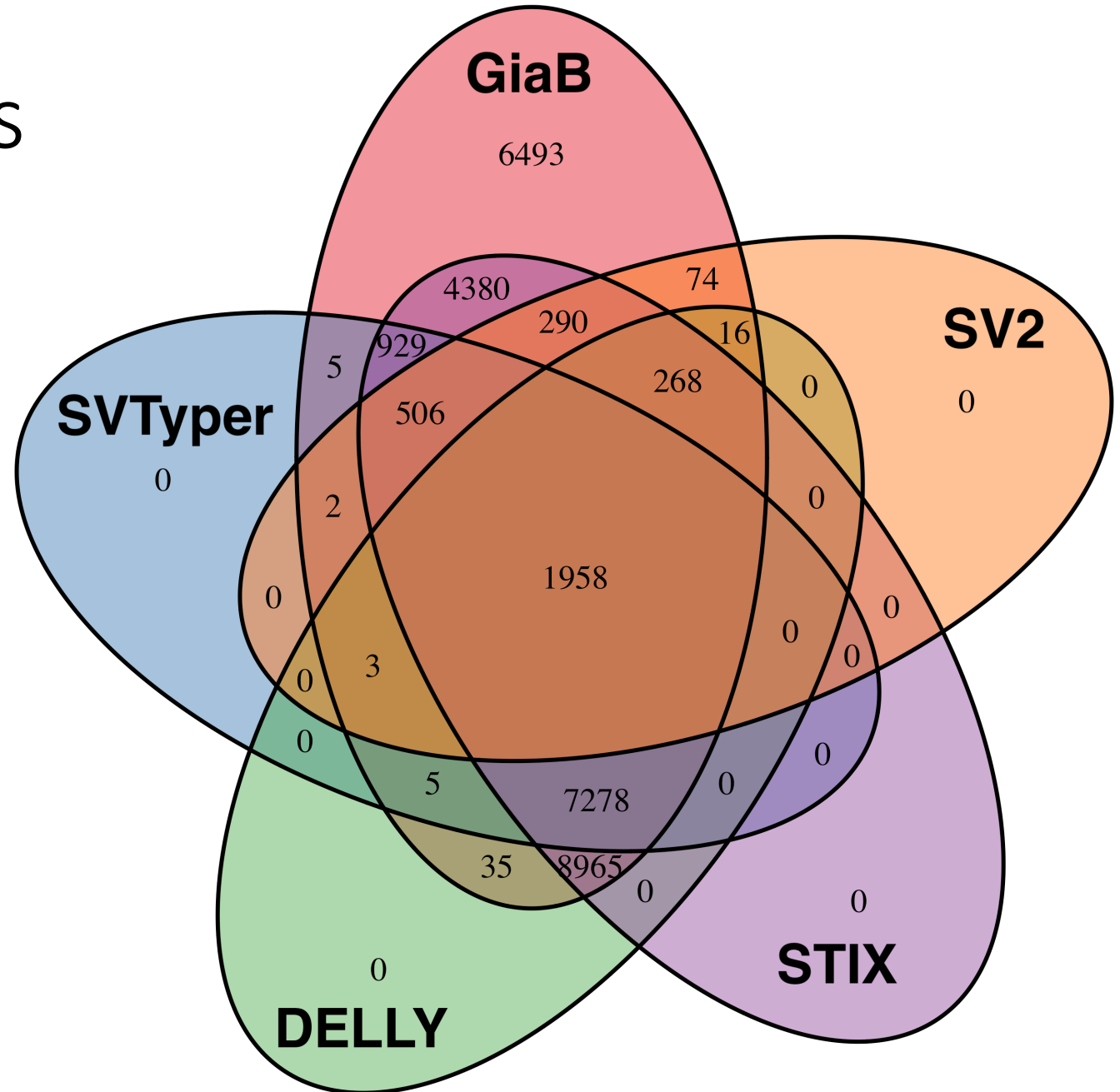
Simulated data

1. We simulated SVs of different types and sizes
2. Called SVs with Delly, Manta and Lumpy
3. Merged calls with SURVIVOR
4. Used the merges as input to the SV genotyper
5. Evaluated their results for SV that they support.



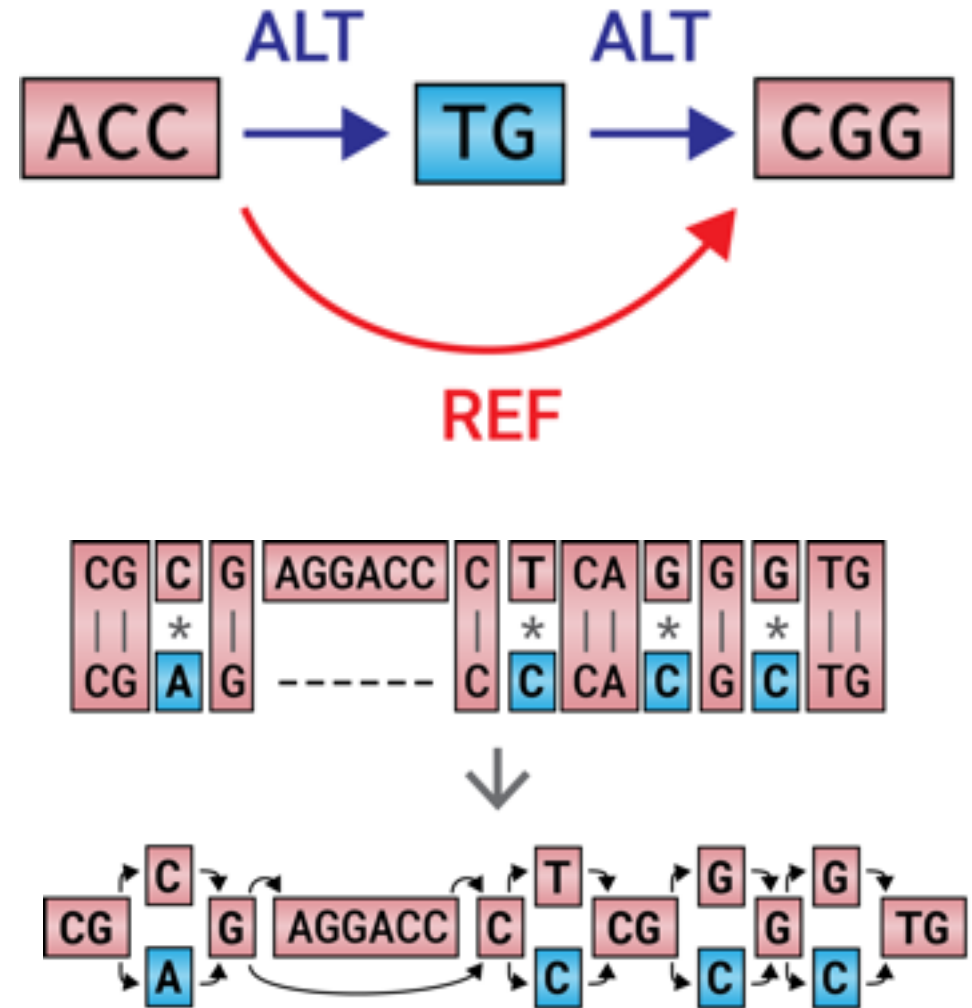
Giab v0.5.0 deletions

- Most of the genotyper only handle the DEL
- Constrain on the input format/field
- Lack of sensitivity



Paragraph

- Graph based SV genotyper
- GiaB all types:
 - Sensitivity: 82%
 - Precision: 99%
 - GT concordance: 80%
- Available:
github.com/Illumina/paragraph



Remaining Challenges for SVs calling

1. Accuracy of the calls

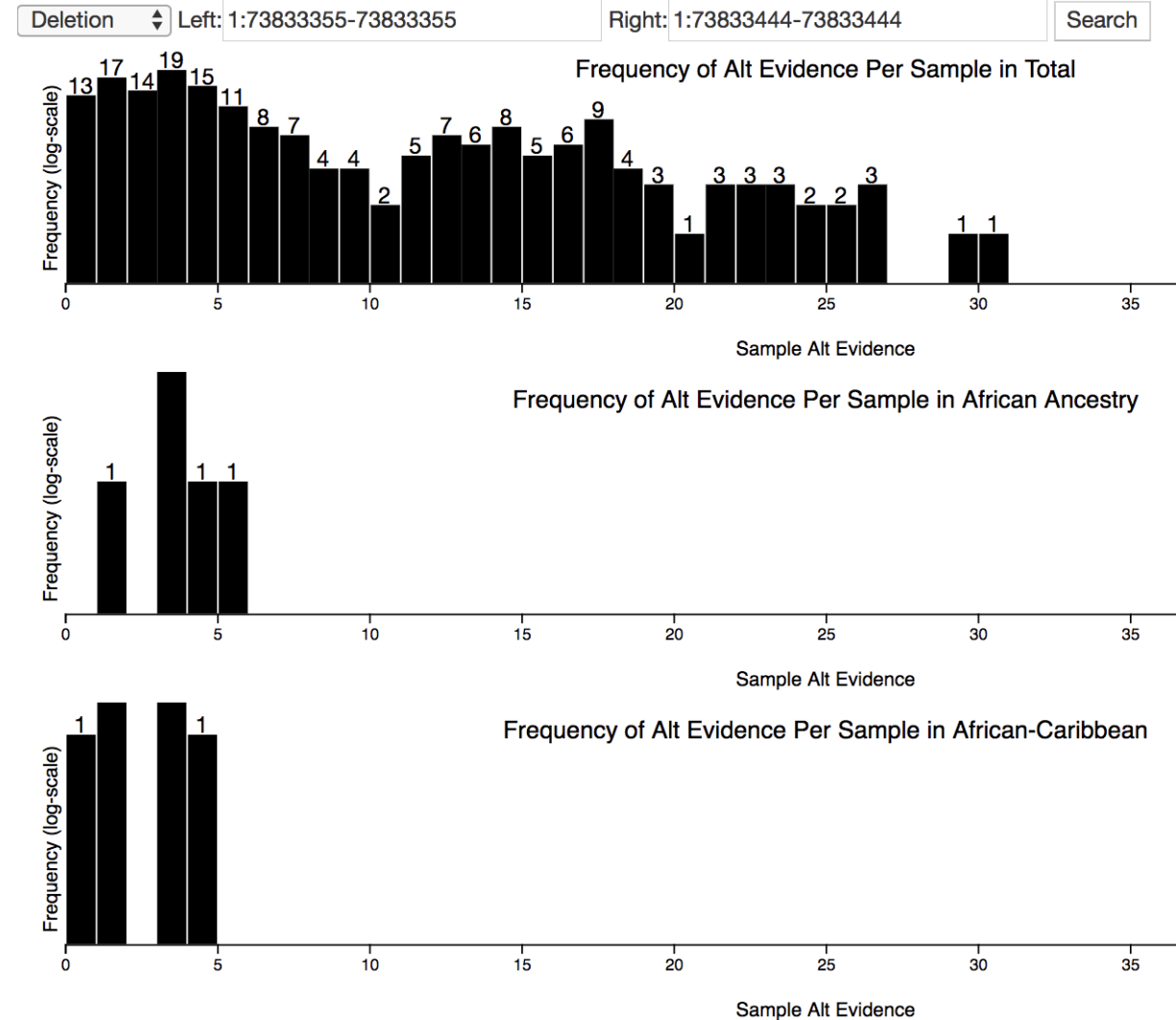
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2. Functional interpretation?

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STIX: Population frequency

- Online framework to annotate your SVs with allele frequencies.
 - ~0.1 sec / SV
- Storing informative reads
 - (0.18% of BAM)
- Currently ~9000 samples
 - Multiple ethnicities



Acknowledgments



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Boulder

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