

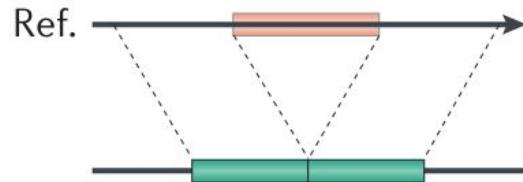
Structural Variant detection

Gabrièle Adam - INRAE

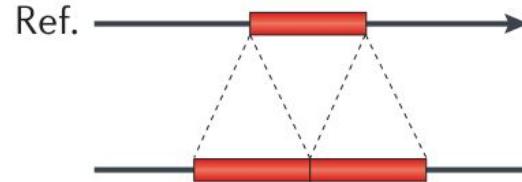
Définition

- Consensus actuel : Réarrangement génomique >50bp
- Différents types de variants structuraux :
 - Réarrangements déséquilibrés (variation du nombre de copie - CNV)
 - Délétion
 - Duplication
 - Réarrangements équilibrés
 - Insertion
 - Inversion
 - Translocation

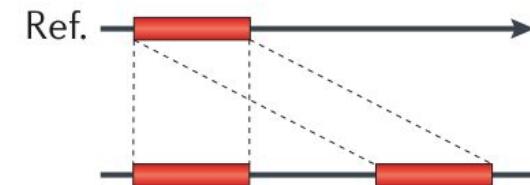
Deletion



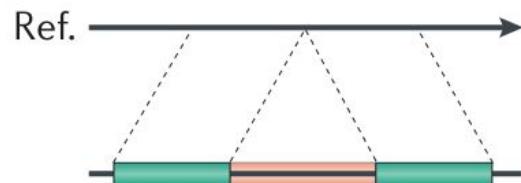
Tandem duplication



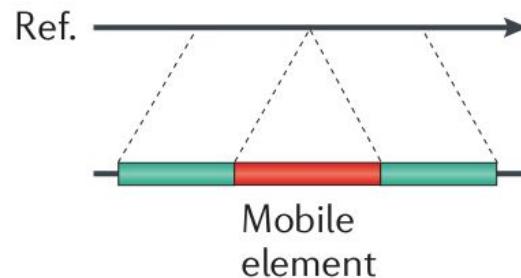
Interspersed duplication



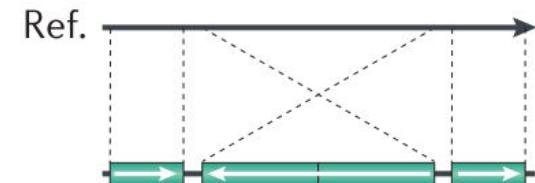
Novel sequence insertion



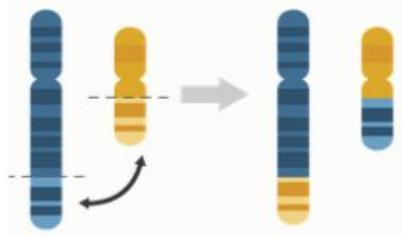
Mobile-element insertion



Inversion

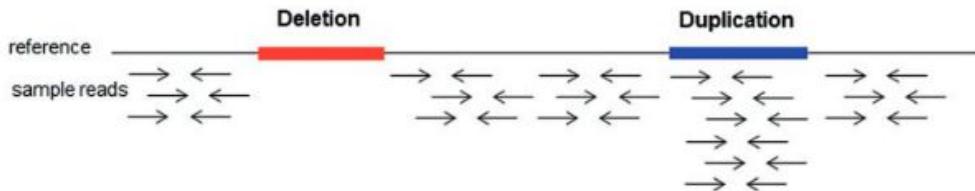


Translocation

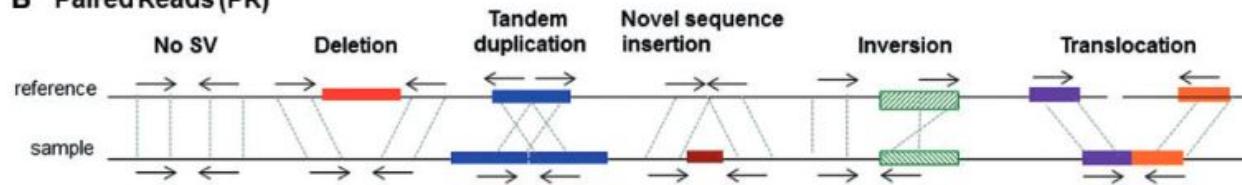


Principe de détection des SVs

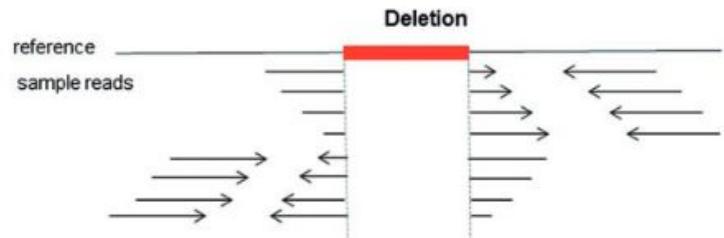
A Read Depth (RD)



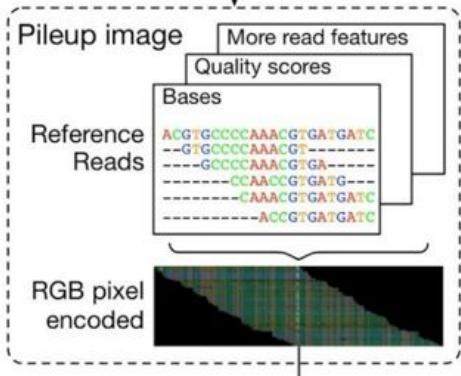
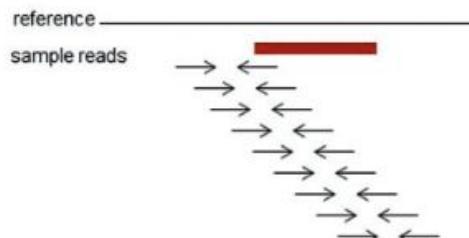
B Paired Reads (PR)



C Split Reads (SR)



D. De Novo Assembly (AS)



Et maintenant avec
des réseaux neuronaux !

Review > Brief Funct Genomics. 2015 Sep;14(5):305-14. doi: 10.1093/bfgp/elv014.
Epub 2015 Apr 15.

A decade of structural variants: description, history
and methods to detect structural variation

Geòrgia Escaramis, Elisa Docampo, Raquel Rabionet

Short reads ou long reads?

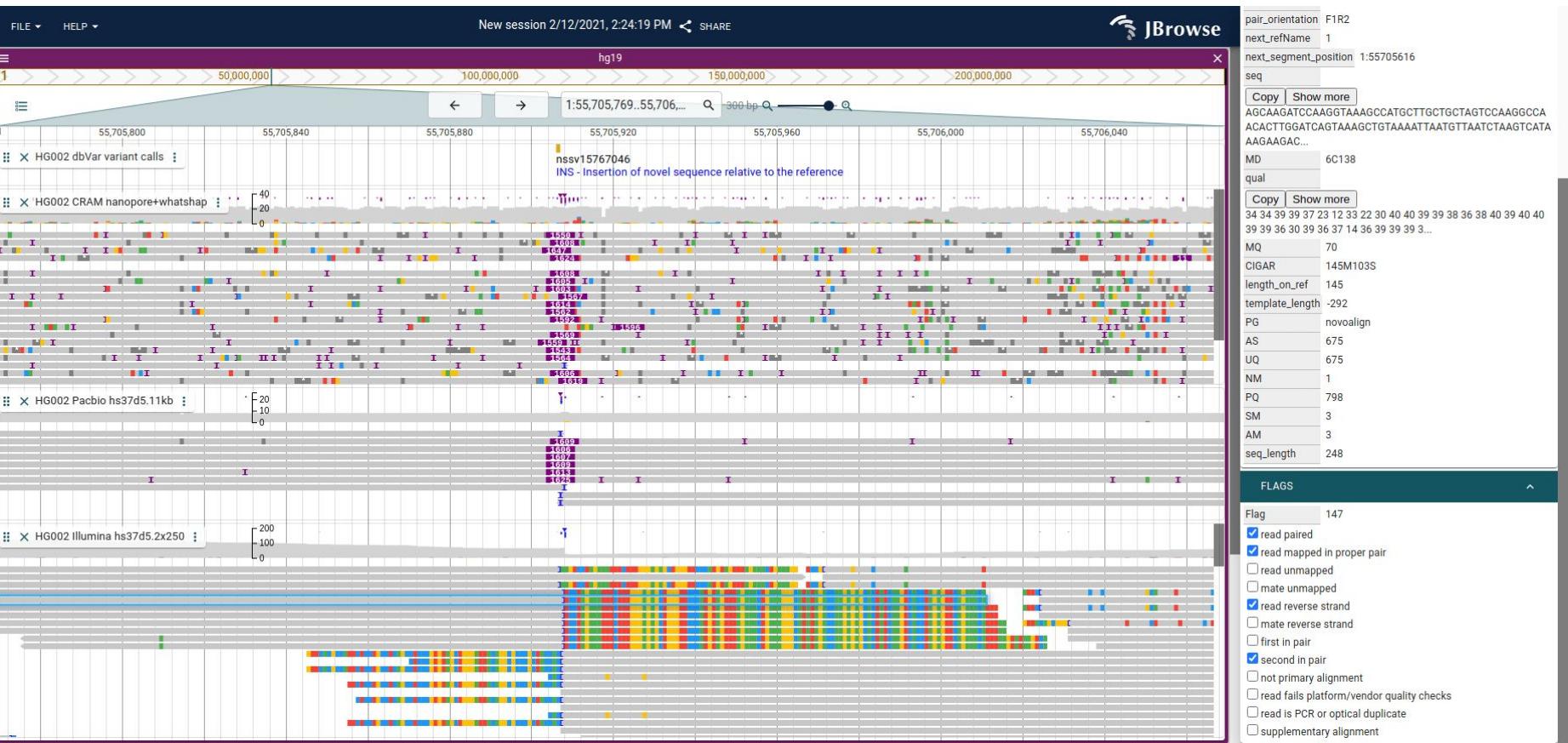
Short reads (Illumina) : selon l'outil et la qualité des données

- **faible recall** : 10 à 70% des SVs détectés
- **faible précision** : jusqu'à 90% de Faux Positifs
- Difficulté à caractériser des SVs complexes (alignement imprécis dans les régions répétées et faible résolution)

/!\ Un calling consensus avec plusieurs outils de détection peut être utile avec des données short reads /!\\

Long reads (PacBio/MinION) :

- Meilleure caractérisation des altérations des régions répétées
- Une faible profondeur de couverture suffit (15-30x)



Quel outil choisir ?

Critères de choix :

- Ai-je des données short reads ou long reads ?
- Ai-je de nombreux échantillons ?
- Quel type de SV est-ce que je recherche ?
- Est-ce que la profondeur de couverture est suffisante ?
- Que privilégier : sensibilité et / ou spécificité
- Quel est le format de sortie de l'outil ?

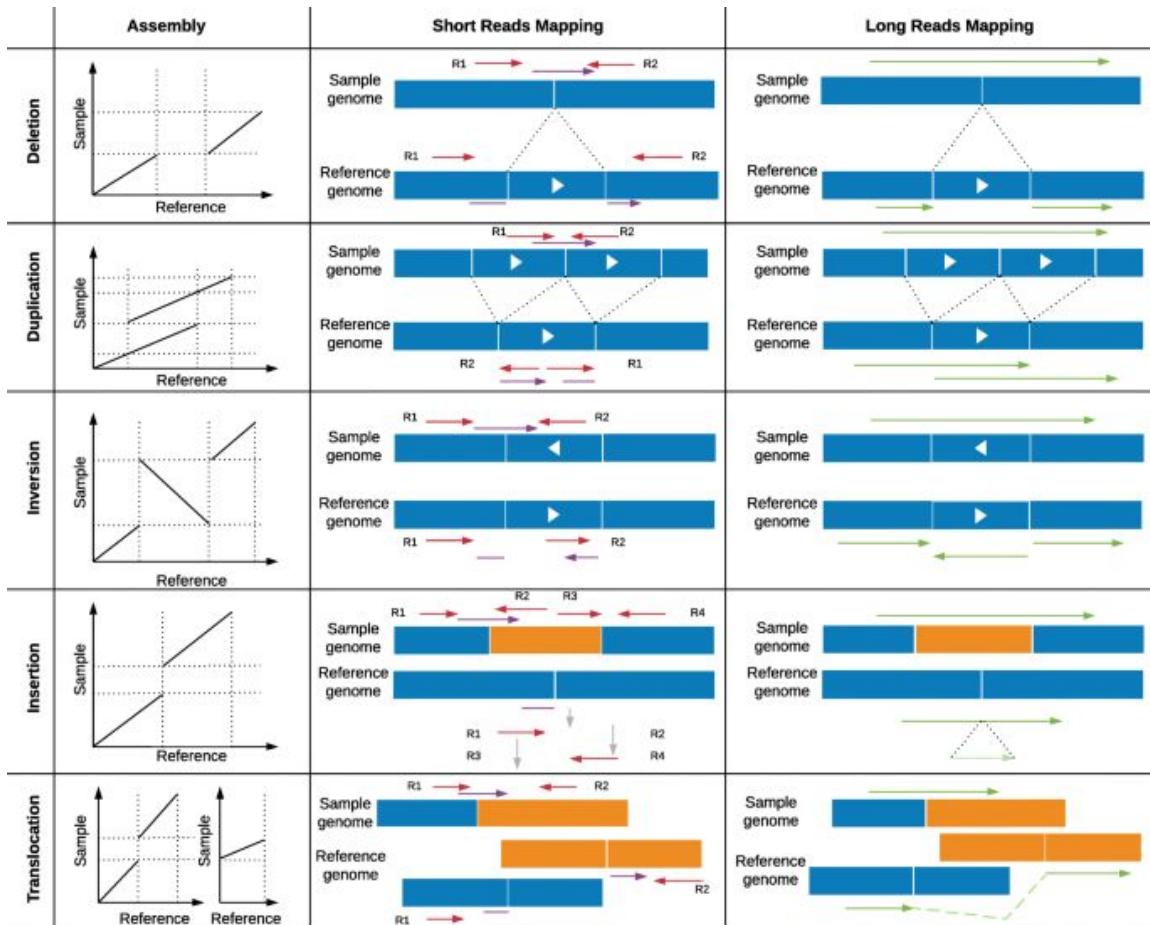
Détection de SV pour données short reads

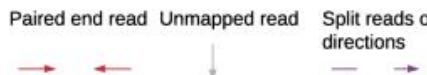
| SV Callers | SV Types | | | | | | Data | Anomalously Mapped Reads Used | | | | | | | | Techniques | | | | References | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|----|------------------|----|----|------------|----|----|----|------------|----|-----------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Discovery Stage | | | | | Validation Stage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CNV | INS | DEL | DUP | INV | TRA | | RD | SC | PR | OEA | UM | RD | SC | PR | OEA | UM | CL | SA | CA | ST | | | |
| CNV | BIC-seq | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [110] | | |
| | cnMOPS | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [44] | | |
| | cnD | x | | | | | PE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [88] | | |
| | CNVeM | x | | | | | PE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [105] | | |
| | CNVnator | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [3] | | |
| | CNV-seq | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [111] | | |
| | JointSLM | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [59] | | |
| | RDXplorer | x | | | | | SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [115] | | |
| | SegSeq | x | | | | | PE;SE | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [15] | | |
| | CNVer | x | | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | N | | | [62] | | |
| SV | LUMPY | | x | x | x | x | PE | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | x | x | | | [50] | | |
| | MetaSV | x | x | x | x | x | PE | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [65] | | |
| | SVM2 | x | x | | | | PE | x | x | | | | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | [16] | | |
| | Breakpointer | x | x | | | | SE | x | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | [95] | | |
| | Meerkat | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | x | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [112,113] | | |
| | Scalpel | x | x | | | | PE | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | y | | | [68] | | |
| | SVMerge | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [109] | | |
| | SoftSV | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | x | | | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | [9] | | |
| | BreakMer | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | | [2] | | |
| | ClipCrop | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | | [97] | | |
| | CREST | x | x | x | x | x | PE;SE | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | x | | | [104] | | |
| | Gustaf | x | x | x | x | x | PE;SE | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | x | | | [99] | | |
| | Socrates | x | x | x | x | x | PE;SE | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | x | | | [86] | | |
| | Bellerophon | | | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [30] | | |
| | BreakDancer | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [14] | | |
| | CLEVER | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [60] | | |
| | DELLY | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [80] | | |
| | FACTERA | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [69] | | |
| | GASV | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [90] | | |
| | GASVPro | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [91] | | |
| | GenomeSTRip | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [29] | | |
| | HYDRA | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [78] | | |
| | HYDRA-Multi | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [58] | | |
| | inGAP-SV | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [76] | | |
| | MoDIL | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [51] | | |
| | PEMer | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [45] | | |
| | PeSV-Fisher | x | x | x | x | x | PE;MP | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [21] | | |
| | PRISM | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [37] | | |
| | RetroSeq | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [40] | | |
| | SVDetect | x | x | x | x | x | PE;MP | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [116] | | |
| | SVMiner | x | x | x | x | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [31] | | |
| | Ulysses | x | x | x | x | x | MP | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [25] | | |
| | VariationHunter | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [32] | | |
| | NovelSeq | x | | | | | PE | | x | x | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [27] | | |
| | PINDEL | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [114] | | |
| | SLOPE | x | x | | | x | PE;SE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [1] | | |
| | SOAPindel | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [55] | | |
| | Splitread | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [39] | | |
| | BreakSeq | x | x | | | | PE | | x | | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | [47] | | |
| | SMUFIN | x | x | | | x | PE | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | [66] | | |

Outils en long reads

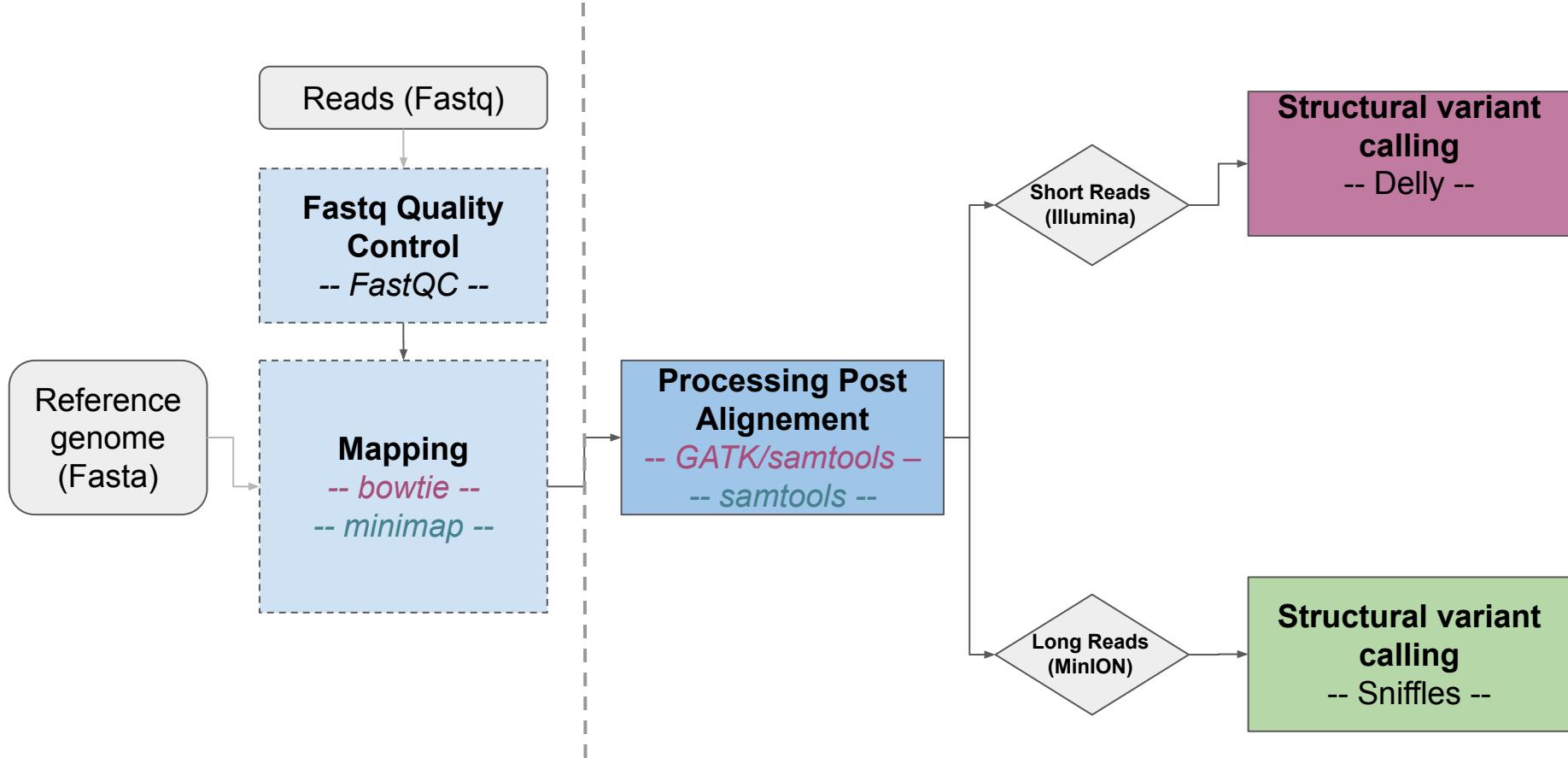
| Outils | Read type | Variant type | Auteurs |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| DeepVariant | short/long | SNV/indel | Poplin et al. |
| NanoCaller | long | SNV/indel | Ahsan et al |
| PEPPERa | long | SNV/indel | Shafin et al |
| cuteSV | long | SV/indel | Jiang et al. |
| Dysgu | short/long | SV/indel | Cleal et al. |
| pbsv | long | SV/indel | PacBio SMRT Linkb |
| Sniffles | long | SV/indel | Sedlazeck et al. |
| SVDSS | long | SV/indel | Denti et al. |
| SVIM | long | SV/indel | Heller and Vingron |
| Deep SV | long | SV/indel | Cai et al. |
| Hysa | short/long | SV/indel | Fan et al |
| NanoSV | long | SV/indel | Euskirchen et al. |
| PBHoney | long | SV/indel | English et al. |

A quoi vont ressembler les SVs dans les données short et long reads ?



Paired end read Unmapped read Split reads on the reference indicating SV type by its directions

 Long read Split long read


Workflow



Rappel Mapping

-> Short Reads

```
bowtie2 --threads 4 --very-sensitive --no-unal -x genomeRef -1 R1.fq.gz -2 R2.fq.gz -S output.sam
```

-> Long Reads

```
minimap2 -t 4 -ayYL --MD --eqx -x asm20 Ref.fa subreads > output.sam
```

```
# a output in sam format  
# -Y use soft clipping for supplementary alignments  
# -L write CIGAR with >65535 ops at the CG tag  
# -MD output the MD tag  
# --eqx write =/X CIGAR operator  
#asm20 Use this if the average divergence is around several percent.
```

Partie TP

Data : souche de *Zymoseptoria tritici* séquencées à la fois en Illumina et en MinION.

→ chaque set de reads a été aligné sur le génome de référence avec les outils dédiés

→ les données ont été réduites aux premiers 500kb du chr10

Tools :

- **Delly** (*Bioinformatics, Volume 28, Issue 18, 15 September 2012, Pages i333-i339, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bts378>*)
- **Sniffles** (*Nature Methods volume 15, pages 461-468 (2018) , <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41592-018-0001-7>*) with NGMLR mapping

Jeux de données #2 : SVs

Zymoseptoria tritici : Champignon ascomycète, pathogène du blé tendre, responsable d'une maladie foliaire (septoriose).

- Principale maladie du blé (jusqu'à 50% de perte de rendement).
- Haploïde, génome de 40 Mb séquencé en 2011 : 13 chromosomes essentiels + 8 chromosomes accessoires
- Souche séquencée avec **deux technologies** : Illumina et Minlon

Your turn !

Retrouvez les délétions de grande taille

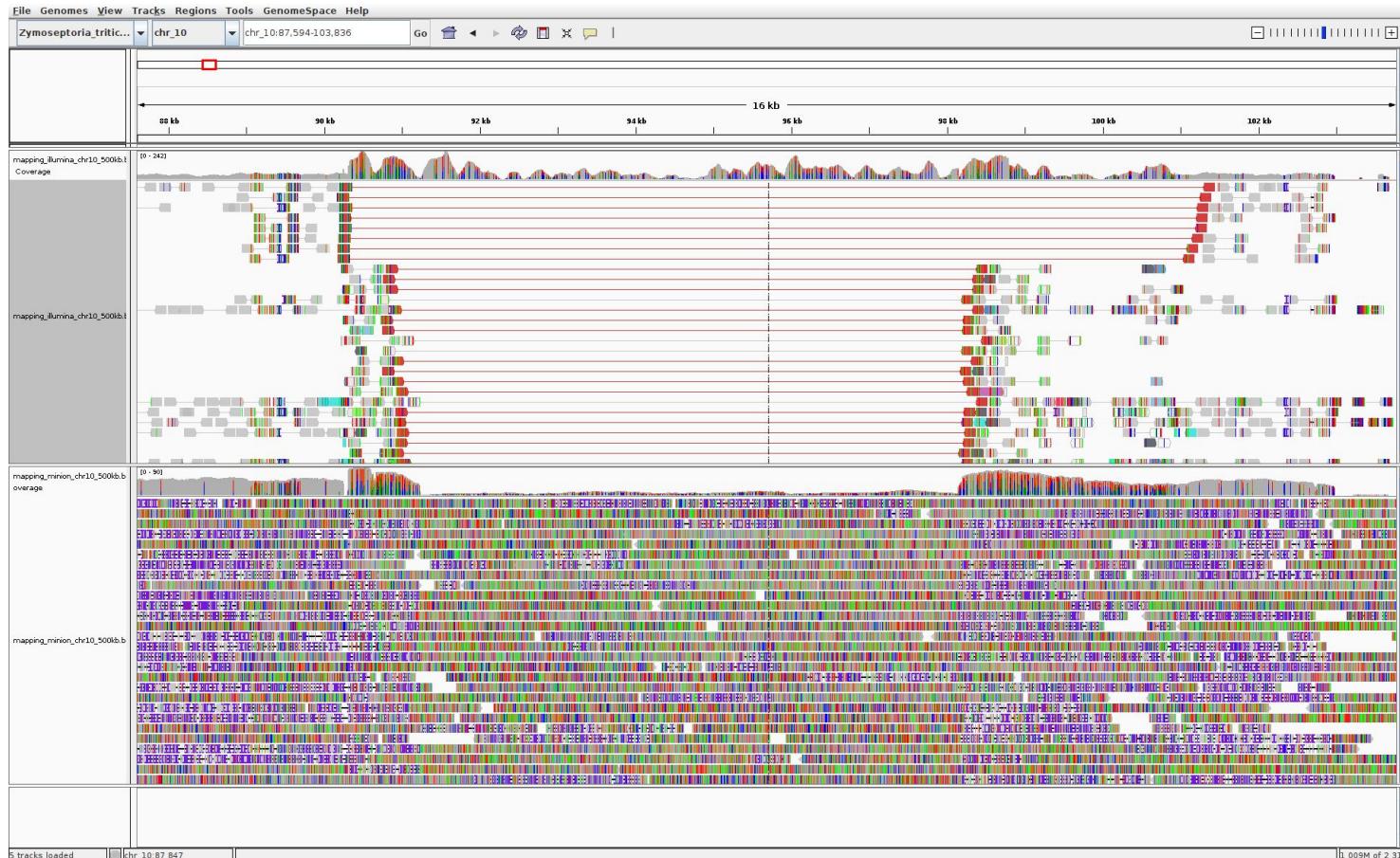


Aller au jupyterNoteBook

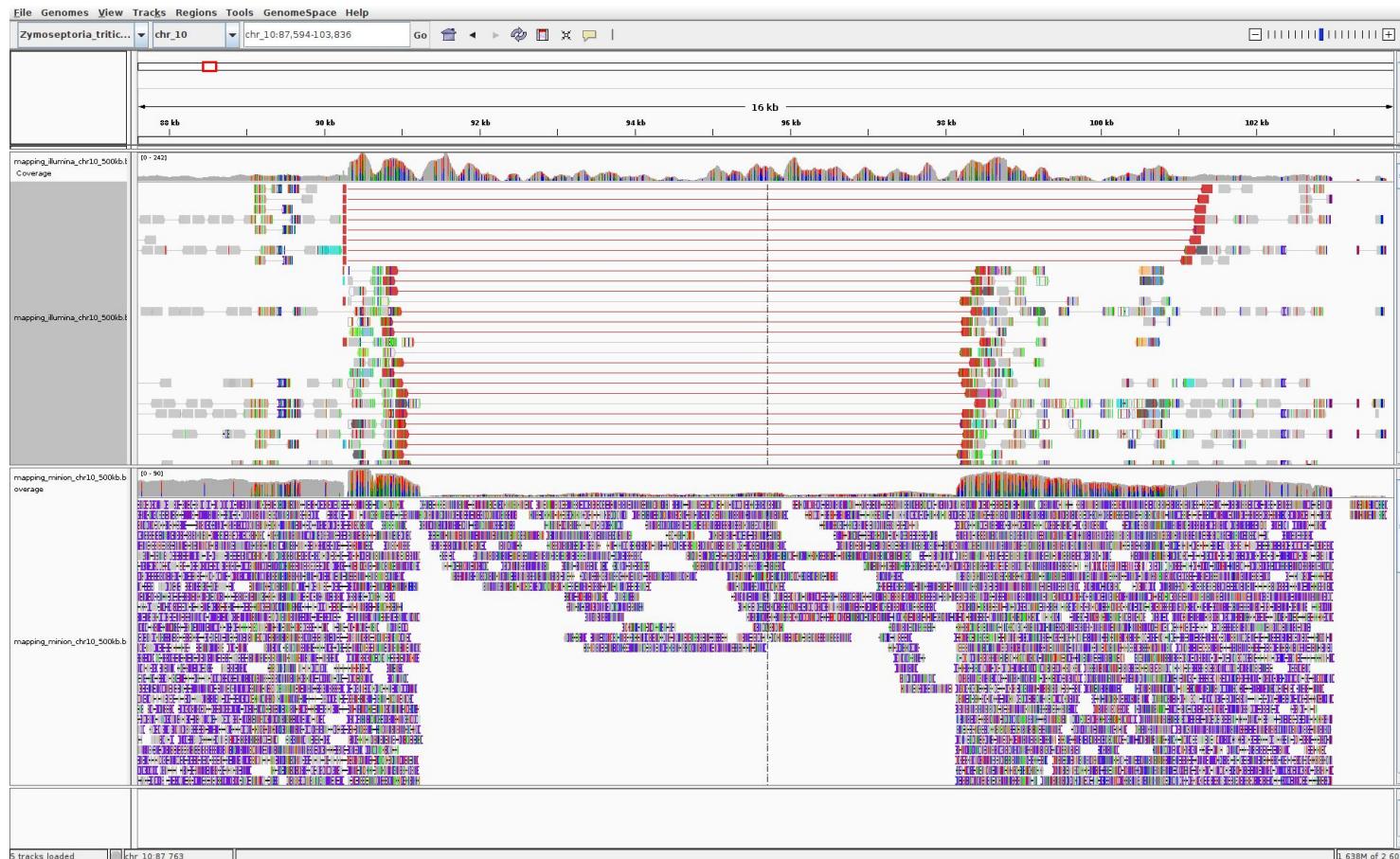
Visualisation sous IGV (Bonus)

- Télécharger en local les fichiers BAM et leurs index à travers votre session Jupyter
 - `Zymoseptoria_tritici.fa/fai`
 - `mapping_illumina_chr10_500kb.bam/bam.bai`
 - `mapping_minion_chr10_500kb.bam/bam.bai`
- Charger le génome de référence
- Ouvrir les fichiers BAM correspondant aux deux analyses (short et long reads)

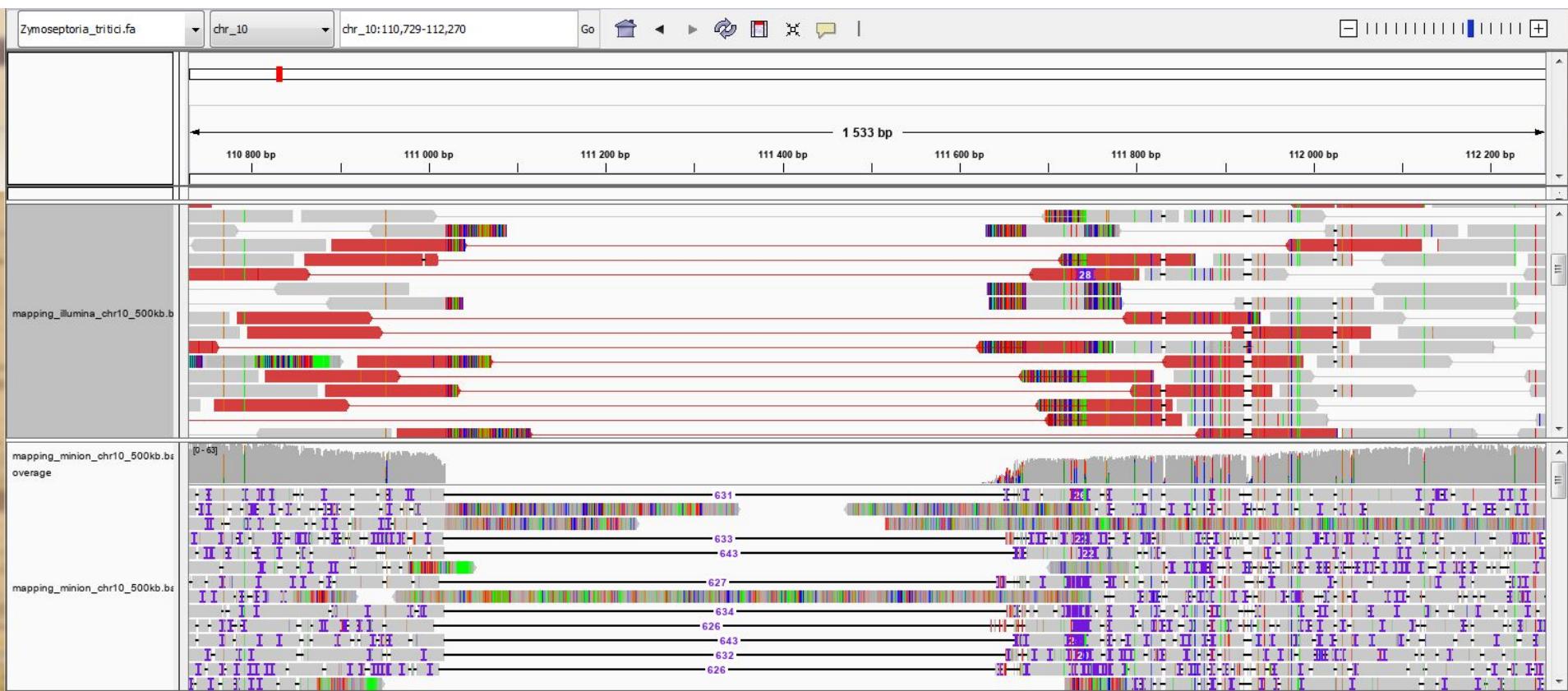
deletion 90309-101040 (illumina), 91233-98159 (Minion)



deletion 90309-101040 (illumina), 91233-98159 (Minion)



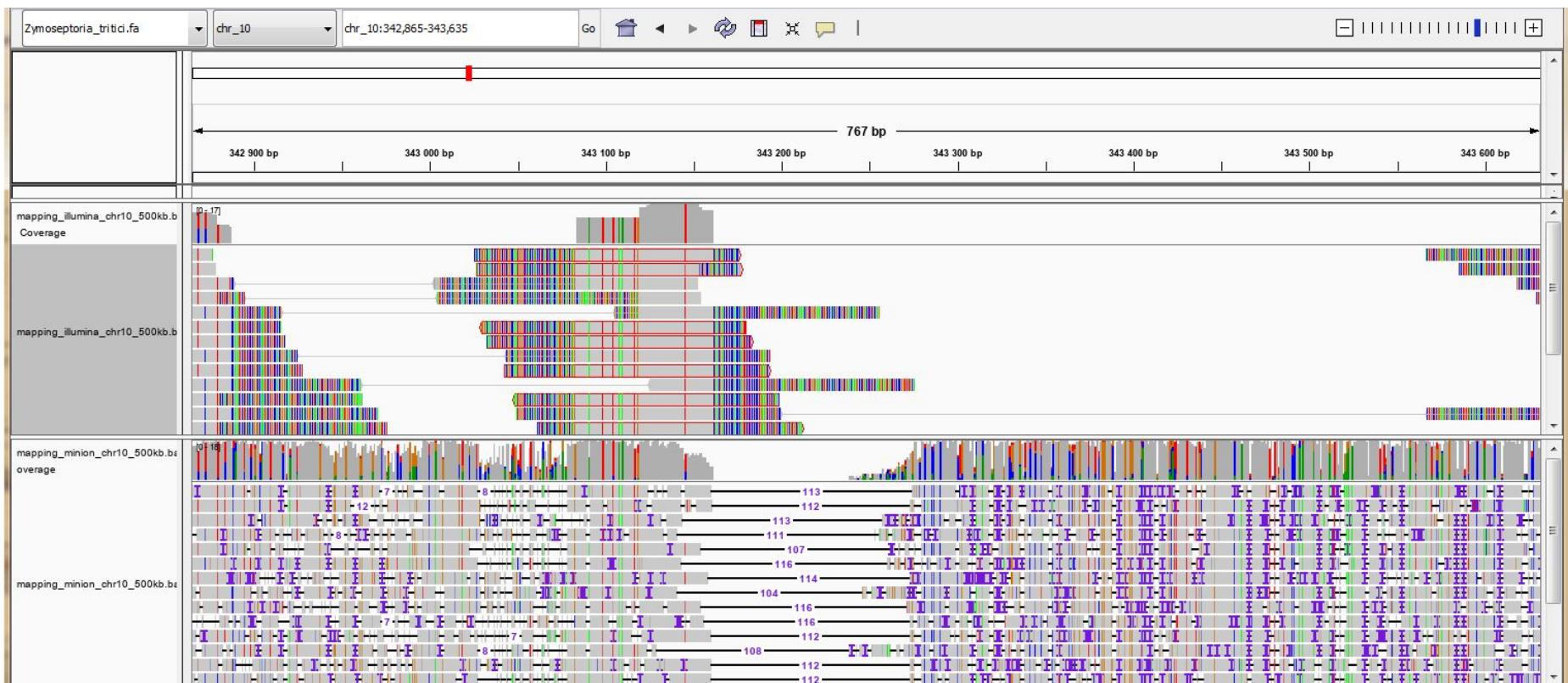
deletion 111021-111676



deletion 191291-191343



deletion 343161-343273



Comparaison des résultats de Delly et Sniffles

| Delly (illumina) | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------|----|----|
| start | stop | precision | PE | SR |
| 29522 | 29580 | PRECISE | 0 | 20 |
| 57127 | 57600 | PRECISE | 3 | 16 |
| 80015 | 80622 | PRECISE | 15 | 20 |
| 90255 | 90309 | PRECISE | 0 | 7 |
| 90309 | 101040 | IMPRECISE | 8 | 0 |
| 111021 | 111676 | IMPRECISE | 20 | 0 |
| 191291 | 191343 | PRECISE | 0 | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| 264986 | 265063 | PRECISE | 0 | 12 |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| 360628 | 361052 | PRECISE | 0 | 20 |
| 383682 | 477911 | IMPRECISE | 7 | 0 |
| 425686 | 426624 | IMPRECISE | 28 | 0 |
| 465858 | 466080 | PRECISE | 0 | 20 |
| 468192 | 468342 | PRECISE | 0 | 20 |
| 477523 | 479732 | PRECISE | 0 | 20 |
| 477526 | 479732 | IMPRECISE | 41 | 0 |

| Sniffles (Minion) | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| start | stop | precision |
| - | - | - |
| 57126 | 57598 | IMPRECISE |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 91233 | 98159 | IMPRECISE |
| 111020 | 111655 | PRECISE |
| - | - | - |
| 257001 | 257165 | IMPRECISE |
| - | - | - |
| 343161 | 343273 | PRECISE |
| 360638 | 361061 | PRECISE |
| 383681 | 477805 | IMPRECISE |
| 425682 | 426487 | IMPRECISE |
| - | - | - |
| 468192 | 468341 | PRECISE |
| 477525 | 479731 | PRECISE |
| - | - | - |

IGV OK

IGV ~OK

IGV doubt

IGV NO

Conclusion

- La détection des SVs **manque de précision** et engendre des faux positifs et faux négatifs
 - **Nécessité de croiser différents outils/technologies**
 - **Nécessité de bien utiliser les métriques des outils**
 - **Nécessité d'une bonne profondeur (variant hétérozygote)**
- Vérifier **visuellement les résultats sur IGV** permet d'augmenter la confiance dans les SVs détectés