Combining de Bruijn graph, overlaps graph and microassembly for de novo genome assembly Anton Alexandrov, Sergey Kazakov, Sergey Melnikov, Alexey Sergushichev, Anatoly Shalyto, Fedor Tsarev St. Petersburg National Research University of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics Genome Assembly Algorithms Laboratory

| Assembler architecture | | Errors correction | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| De Bruijn graph | Overlaps graph | Reads truncation | 1e+09 Ie+08 Ie+07 Ie+06 <th< th=""></th<> |



• K-mers frequency analysis

 Split k-mers into buckets according to their prefixes



Quasicontigs assembly



technique: two parallel breadth-first searches starting from most distant k-mers of paired reads • Lengths of paths to be found are bounded from up

and down by a priori limits of insert sizes (may

* Example shown ignores reverse-complementness

Contigs assembly

- Quasicontigs are given as input to "overlap-layout-consensus" module
- Short quasicontigs are thrown out to get to a reasonable size of an input data, e.g. 10-fold coverage

Microassembly

Experiments

• Dataset – E. Coli genome 160-fold coverage paired-end reads library SRR001665 with insert sizes of about 200 bp.

• We got about 10 million quasicontigs with a total size of two Gbp.

• This data was truncated to 175 Mbp.

• After contigs assembly there were 525 contigs with an N50 size of 17804 and a maximum size of 73908.

 After microassembly there were 247 contigs with an N50 size of 53720 and a maximum size of 167319. This contigs cover 98% of the reference genome.

- All of the paired-end reads are aligned to the contigs with Bowtie (reads in a pair are aligned independently).
- If both reads in a pair are aligned to different contigs such reads are called *bridging* and the contigs are called *bridged* (see Figure).
- For every pair of bridged contigs we can infer their order from orientations of alignments of the bridging reads.
- All pairs of reads with at least one read aligned to one of these contigs are used to build a relatively small de Bruijn graph.
- In this graph we search for the path connecting two contigs in the same as quasicontigs are assembled

Figure. Contigs A and B are bridged, reads a1 and a2 are bridging, pairs (b1, b2) and (c1, c2) can be used for microassembly.

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