

# Low Coverage Sequencing of MAGIC

Richard Mott, Martha Imprialou

# Genotyping By Sequencing

- High coverage reduced representation
  - RAD restriction digest
  - RNAseq

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 PLOS one

## Linkage Mapping and Comparative Genomics Using Next-Generation RAD Sequencing of a Non-Model Organism

Simon W. Baxter<sup>1\*</sup><sup>3</sup>, John W. Davey<sup>2</sup><sup>9</sup>, J. Spencer Johnston<sup>3</sup>, Anthony M. Shelton<sup>4</sup>, David G. Heckel<sup>5</sup>, Chris D. Jiggins<sup>1</sup>, Mark L. Blaxter<sup>2,6</sup>

# Genotyping by Low-coverage Sequencing

ARTICLES

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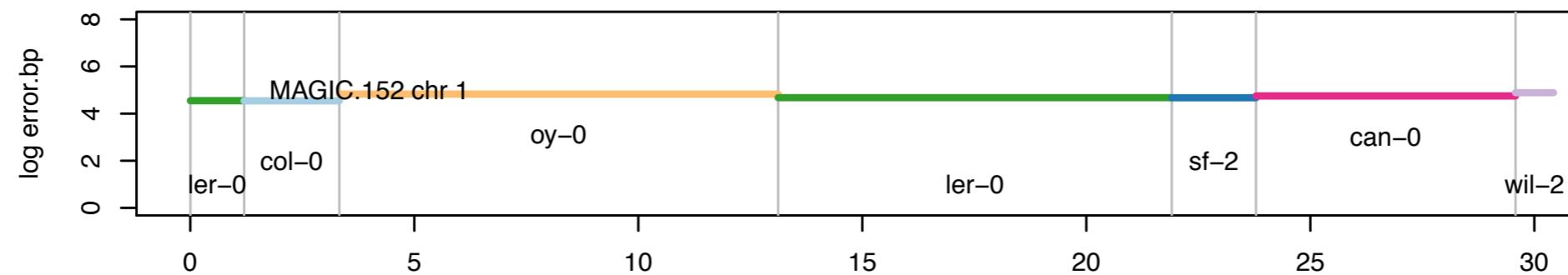
## Genome-wide association study of flowering time and grain yield traits in a worldwide collection of rice germplasm

Xuehui Huang<sup>1,2,5</sup>, Yan Zhao<sup>1,2,5</sup>, Xinghua Wei<sup>3,5</sup>, Canyang Li<sup>1</sup>, Ahong Wang<sup>1</sup>, Qiang Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Wenjun Li<sup>1</sup>, Yunli Guo<sup>1</sup>, Liuwei Deng<sup>1</sup>, Chuanrang Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Danlin Fan<sup>1</sup>, Yiqi Lu<sup>1</sup>, Qijun Weng<sup>1</sup>, Kunyan Liu<sup>1</sup>, Taoying Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Yufeng Jing<sup>1</sup>, Lizhen Si<sup>1</sup>, Guojun Dong<sup>1,3</sup>, Tao Huang<sup>1</sup>, Tingting Lu<sup>1</sup>, Qi Feng<sup>1</sup>, Qian Qian<sup>3</sup>, Jiayang Li<sup>4</sup> & Bin Han<sup>1,2</sup>

*Nature Genetics* 2011

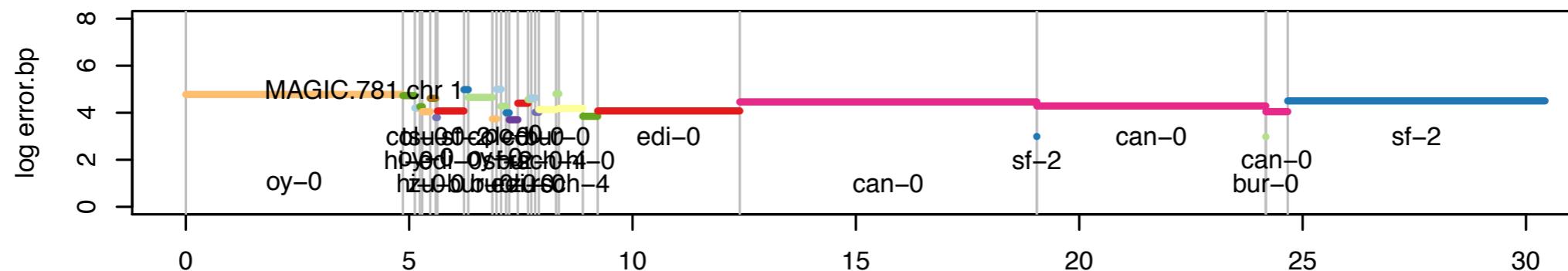
## Genetic mosaics

- ▶ 476 MAGIC lines sequenced at  $\sim 0.25x$  coverage
- ▶ Inferred genome mosaics of MAGIC lines from sequence data

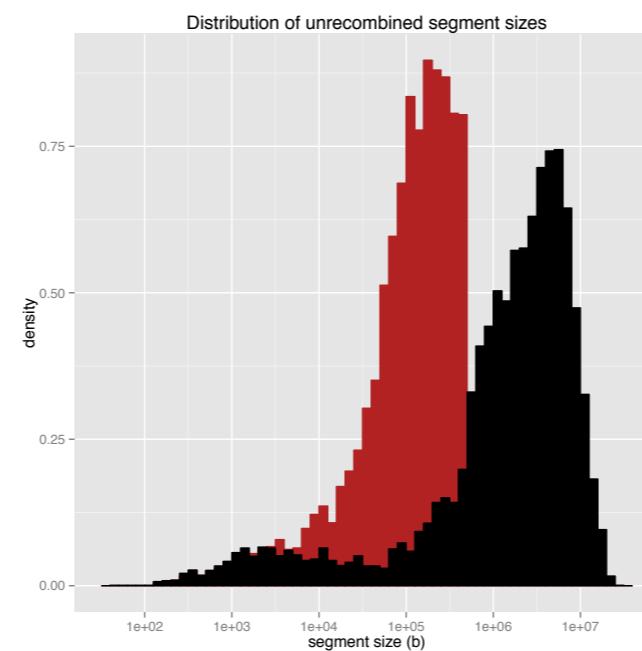


- ▶ 17,888 mosaic breakpoints in total
- ▶ Average segment size  $\simeq 3.5\text{Mb}$

# Clusters of breakpoints

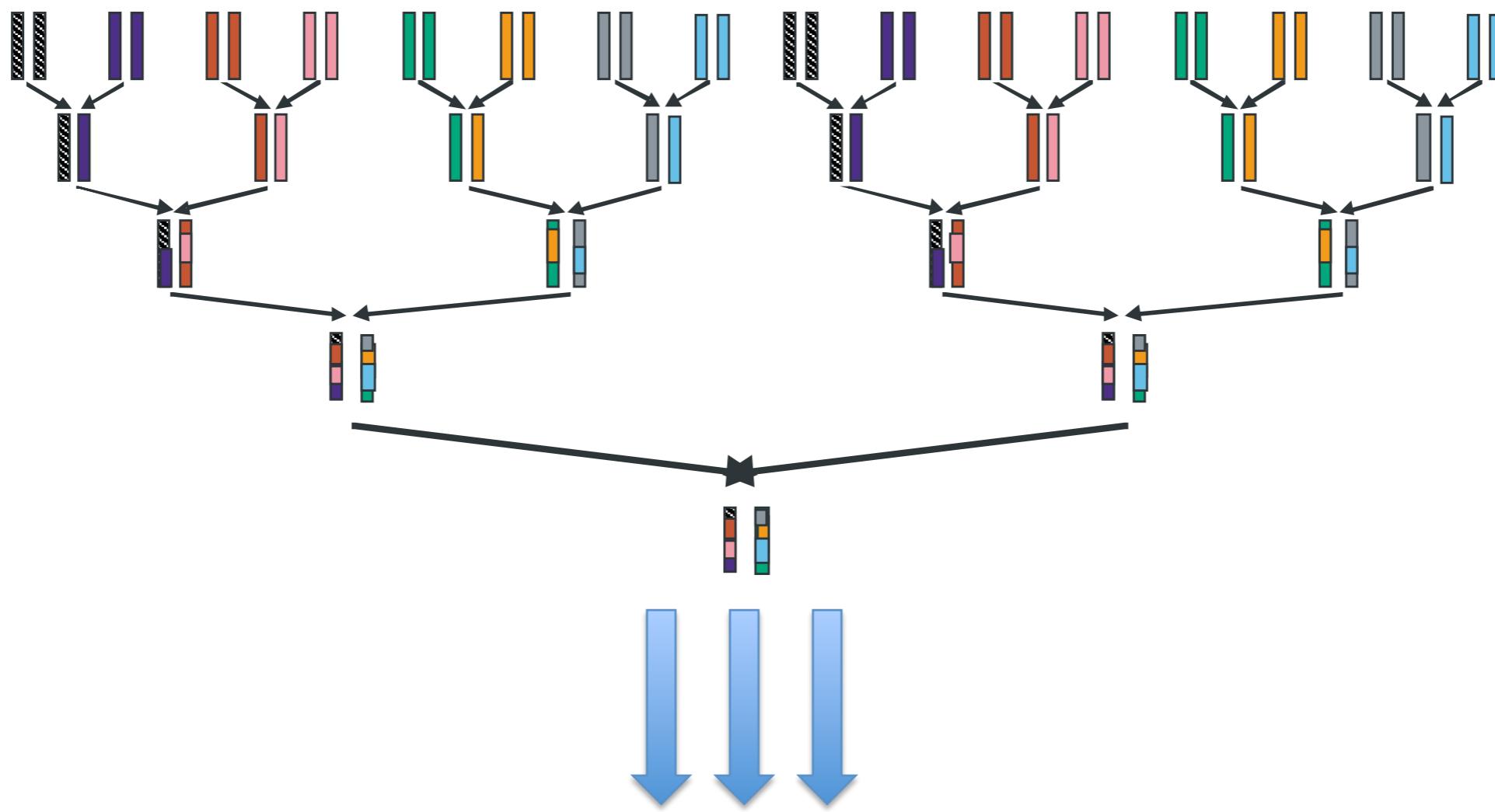


- ▶ Clusters in 76.5% of lines, involving 28.8% of breakpoints
- ▶ Average segment size  $\simeq$  3.5Mb, but in clusters  $\simeq$  200kb



## What are the clusters?

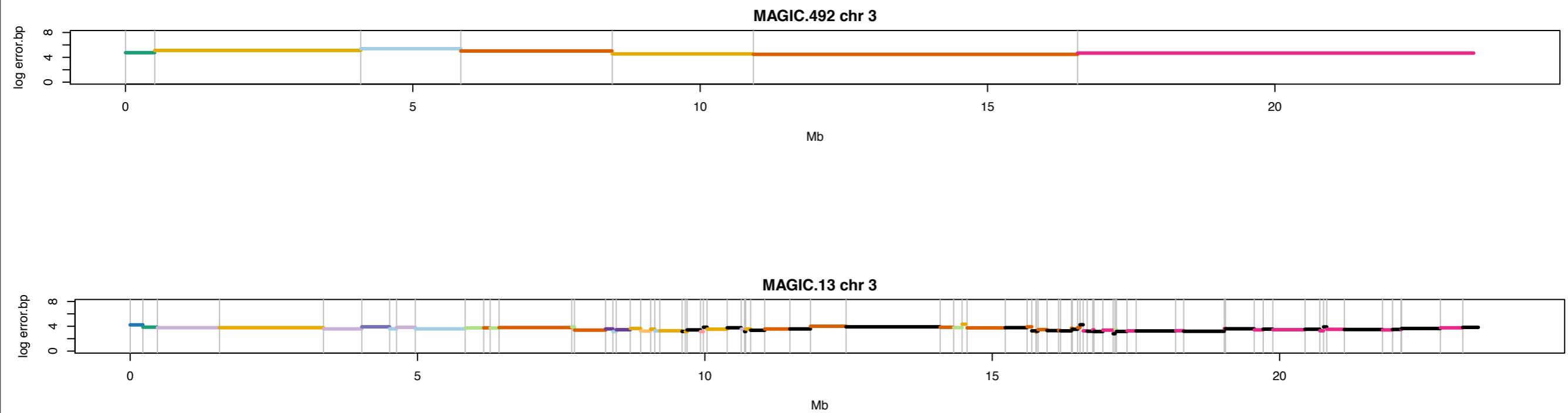
- ▶ Locally very high recombination rates in Mb-sized regions ?
- ▶ Gene conversion clusters ?
- ▶ Chromothripsis ?
- ▶ Artefacts ?
  - ▶ Introgression of novel genomes (novel sequence variants)
  - ▶ Translocations (read mapping errors, split contigs)
  - ▶ Heterozygosity
  - ▶ Repeats, transposons (read coverage)
- ▶ Resequenced 9 lines at 20x coverage, 100 bp paired-end reads.



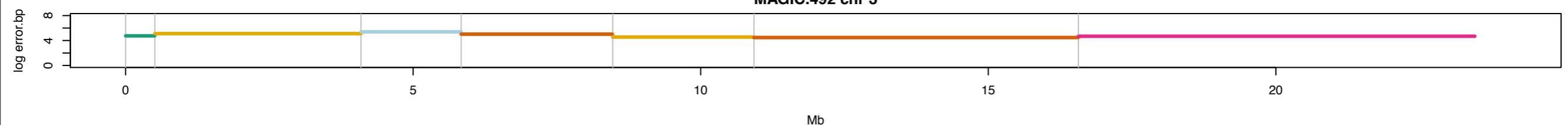
**Cousin Lines**  
~25% similar at haplotype level

**MAGIC.492 chr 3**

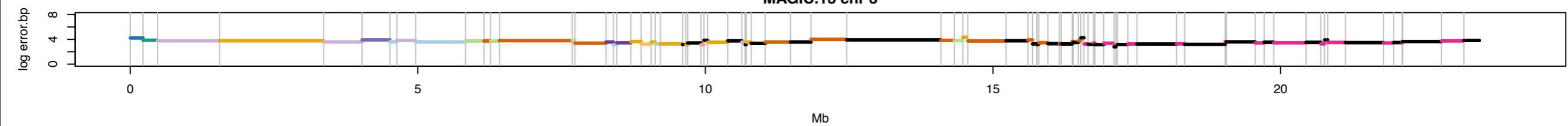




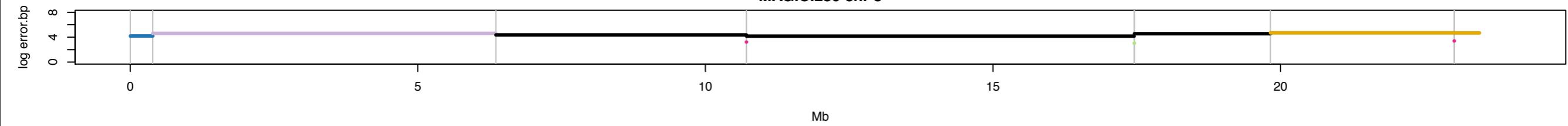
**MAGIC.492 chr 3**



**MAGIC.13 chr 3**

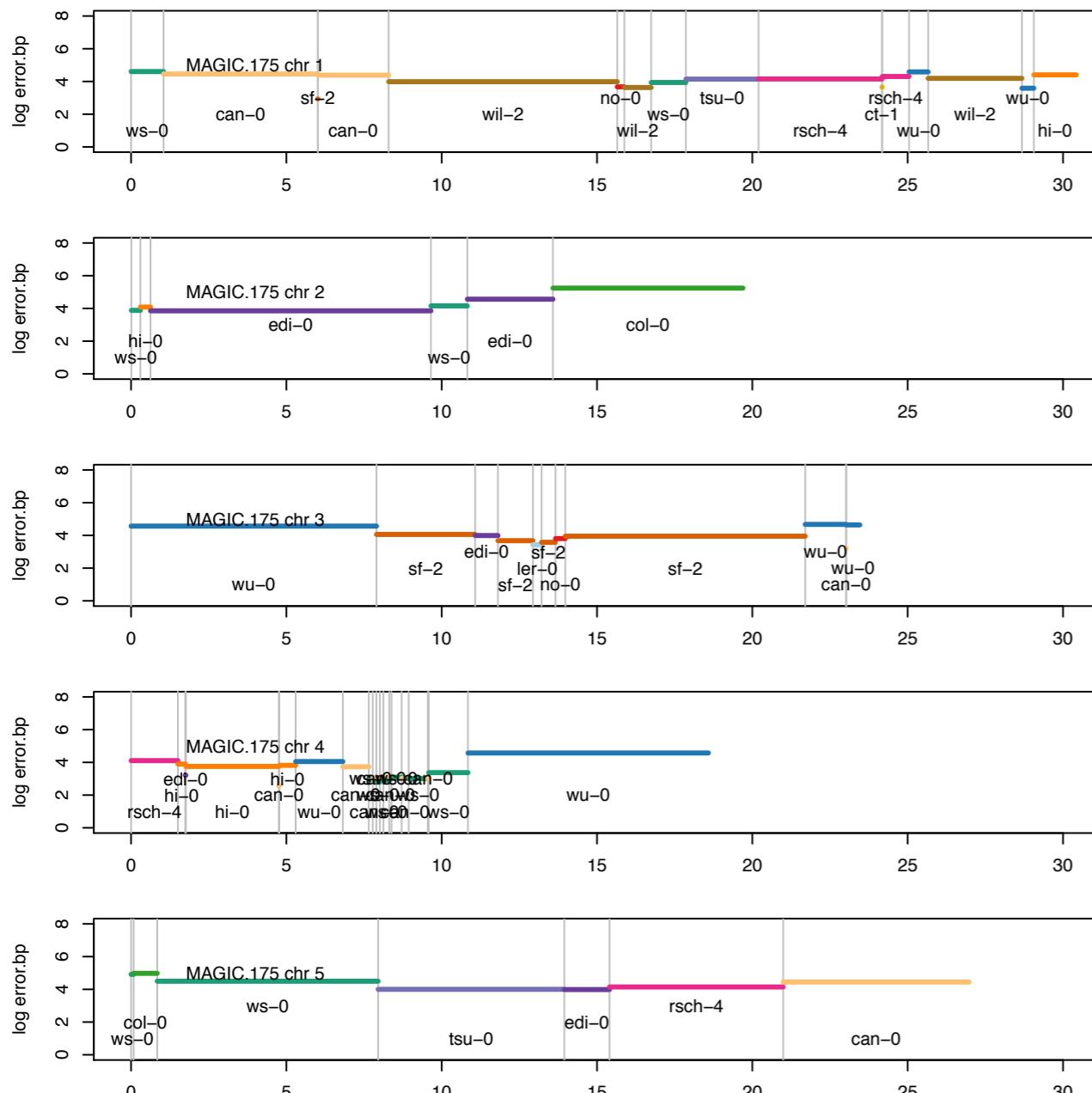


**MAGIC.289 chr 3**

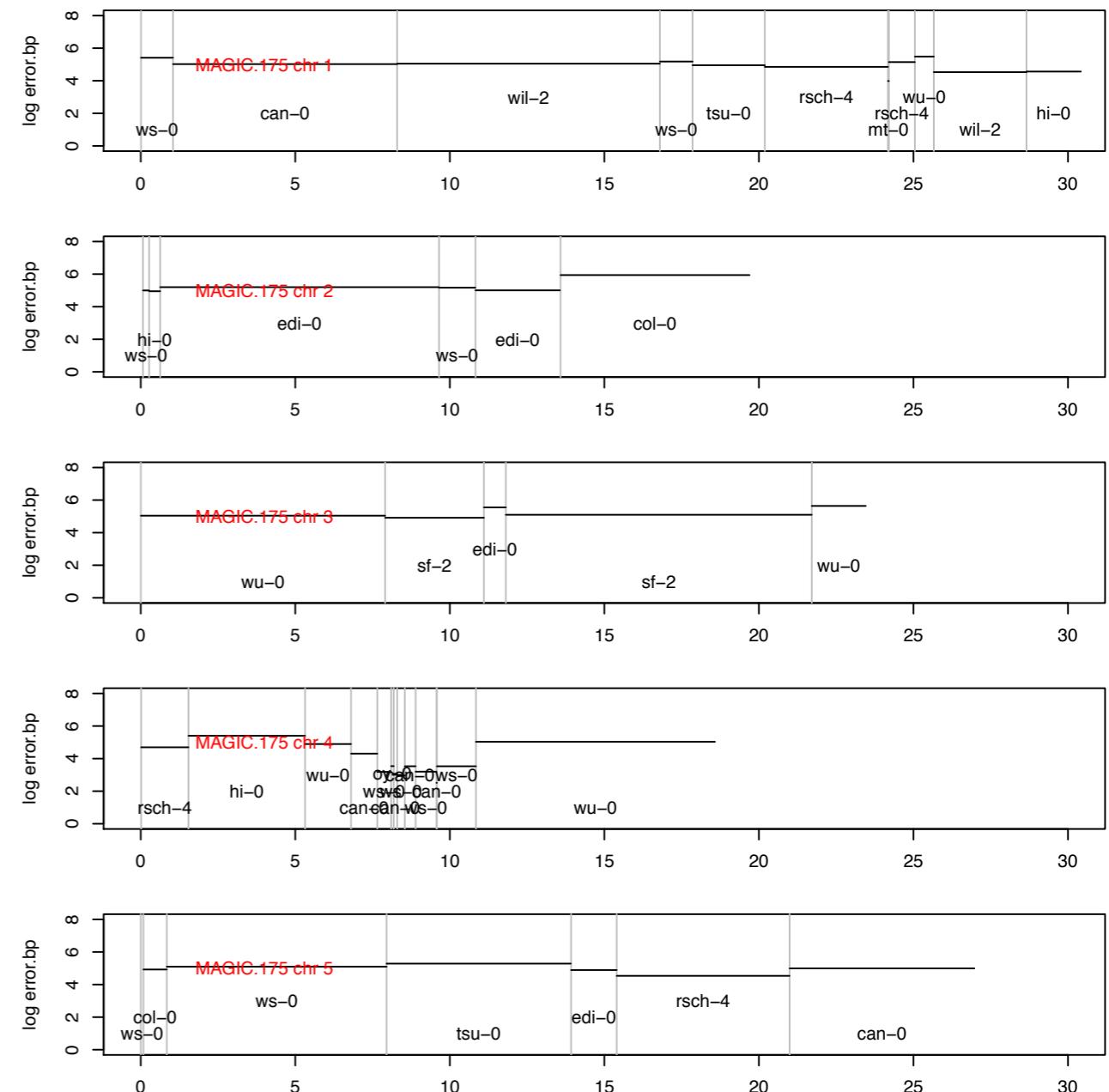


# Mosaics Reproduced by RNAseq

low-coverage genomic DNA (MAGIC.175)

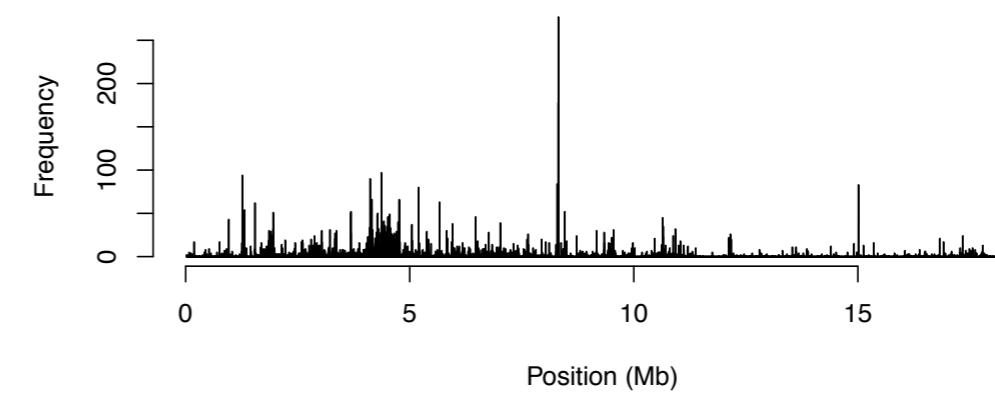
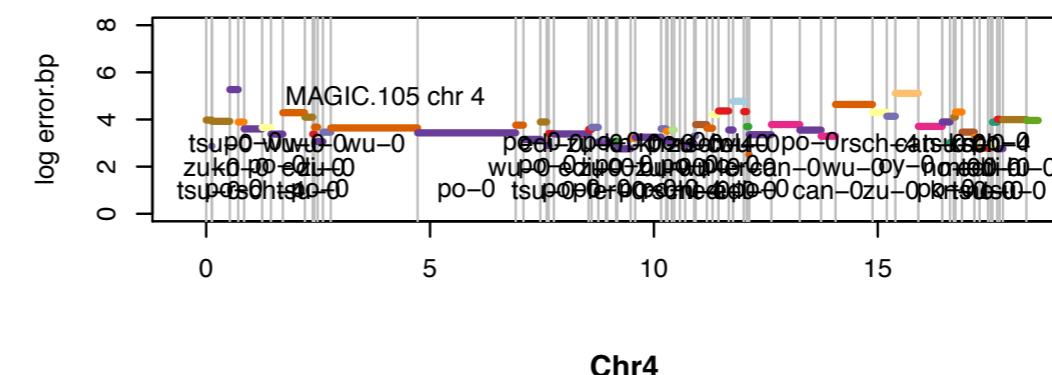
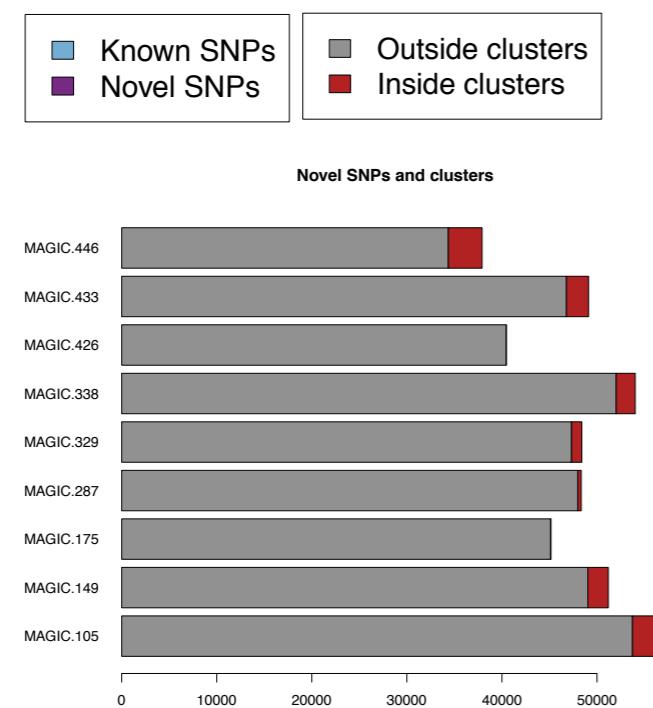
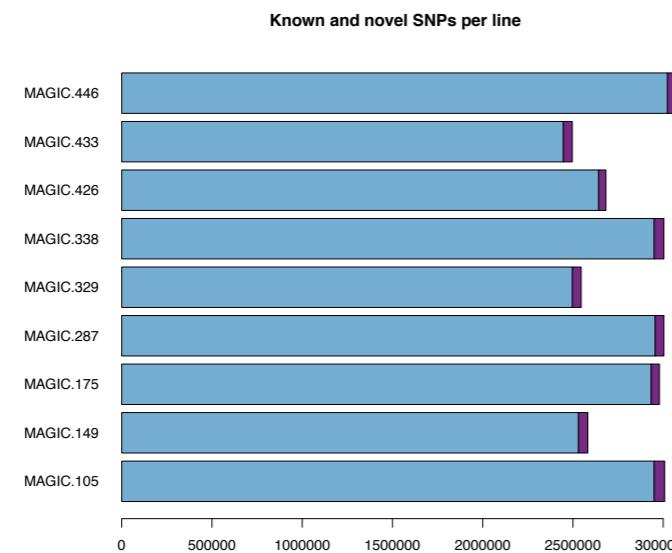


RNAseq (MAGIC.175 - different plant)



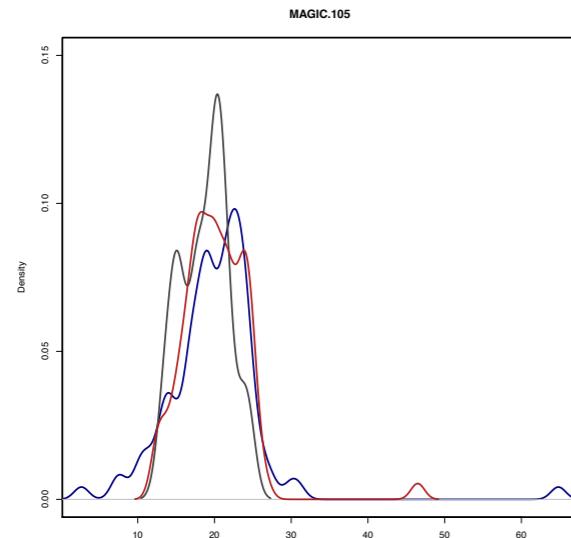
RNA from Richard Clark

1% of SNPs are novel, 3% of novel SNPs in clusters

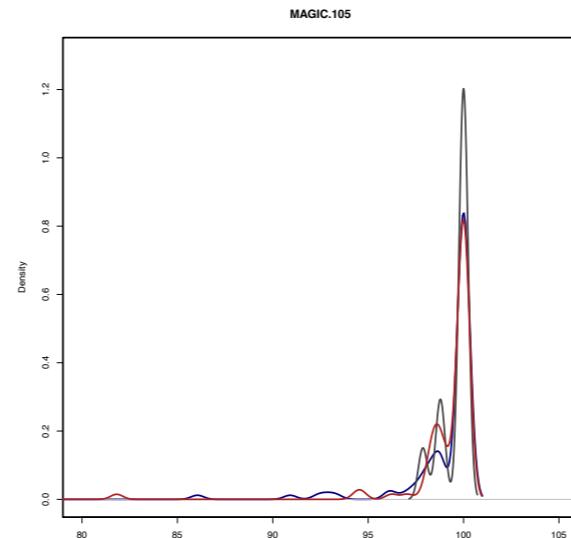


# Cluster regions resemble non-cluster regions

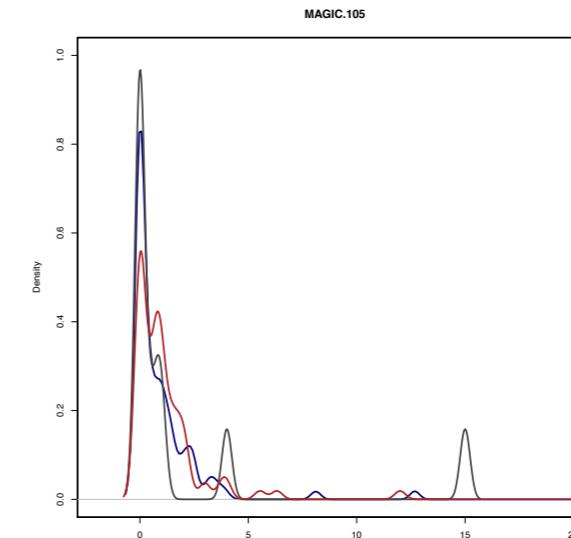
Mean coverage



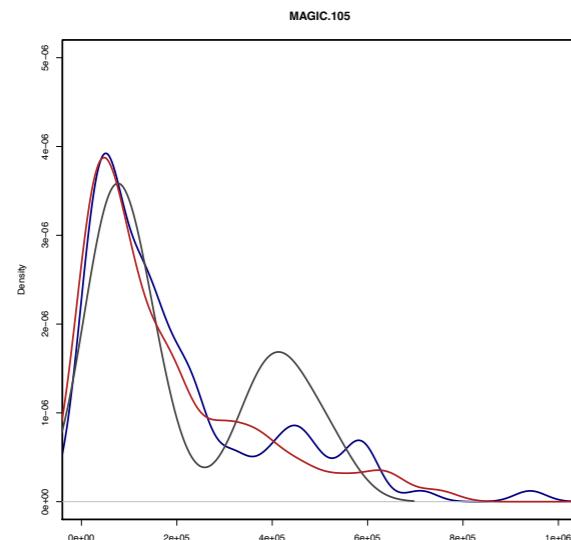
Properly paired reads



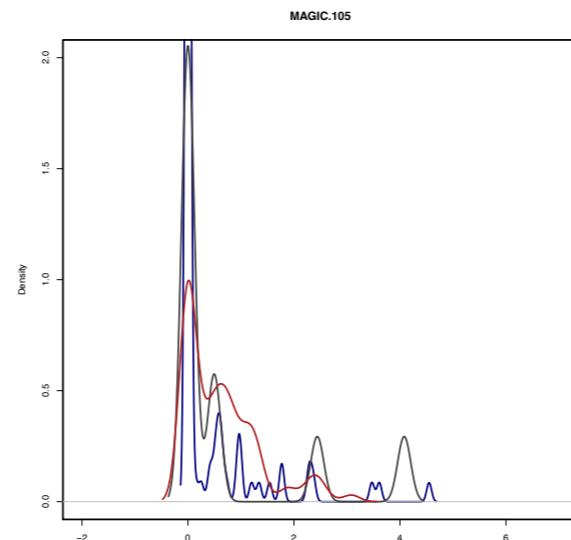
Read pairs on same strand



Nearest split contig



Heterozygosity

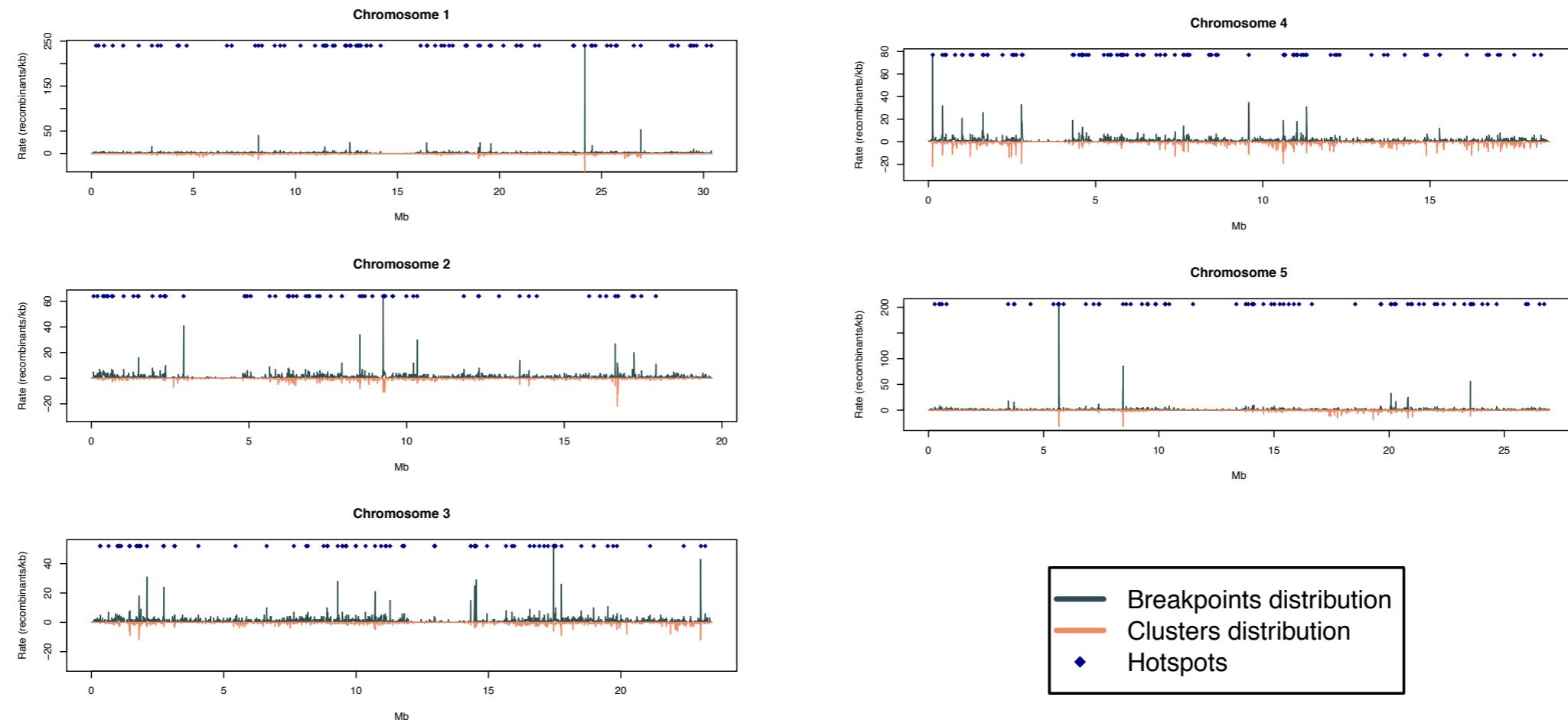


Cluster breakpoints  
Ordinary breakpoints  
Controls

- ▶ >75% of breakpoints clusters have no abnormalities.
  - ▶ Remaining abnormalities are probably rearrangements.

# Recombination hotspots

399 hotspots from 12,000 MAGIC breakpoints excluding clusters



Cluster breakpoints are half as likely to lie in hotspots as other breakpoints.

## Conclusions

- ▶ Overall, it is likely that the clusters are recombination-related.
  - ▶ They are possibly recombinations or gene conversions.
  - ▶ About 35% are potentially gene conversions.
- ▶ Locally very high breakpoint rates in Mb-sized regions.
- ▶ The occurrence of clusters is lineage-specific.
- ▶ Clusters breakpoints distinct from recombination hotspots
  - ▶ Different mechanism ?

# Could clusters improve mapping resolution?

- Suppose a QTL has been mapped in MAGIC to a 300kb locus 300kb
  - contains ~50 genes
- Cloning the gene(s) is still too slow
- Need more recombinants
- In 700 Arabidopsis MAGIC lines most of the genome covered by clusters
  - Too few lines to fine-map a locus by focussing on the clusters
- BUT - if we make and low-coverage sequence thousands of MAGIC lines
- THEN we phenotype those lines with clusters at the QTL to fine-map

# Acknowledgements

- BBSRC
- Martha Imprialou
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