

# Computational PANGenomics 2022

## #CPANG22

Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência, Portugal  
Day 1 - 2022/05/23

Erik Garrison and Andrea Guarracino

# Pangenome graph building

High-quality assemblies

```
ACACCACCTGCACATGACACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACATACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACATGACACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACATACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACATGACACACATG
ACACCGCTGCACATGACACACATG
ACACCGCTGCACATGTACACACATG
ACACCGCTGCACATGACACACATG
```

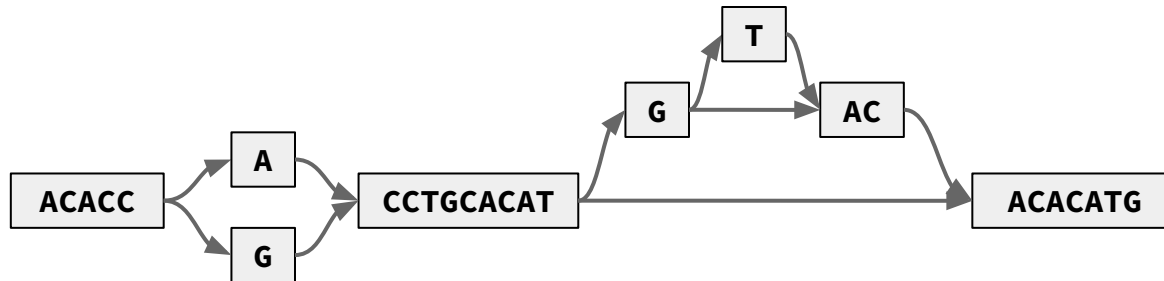


Alignment

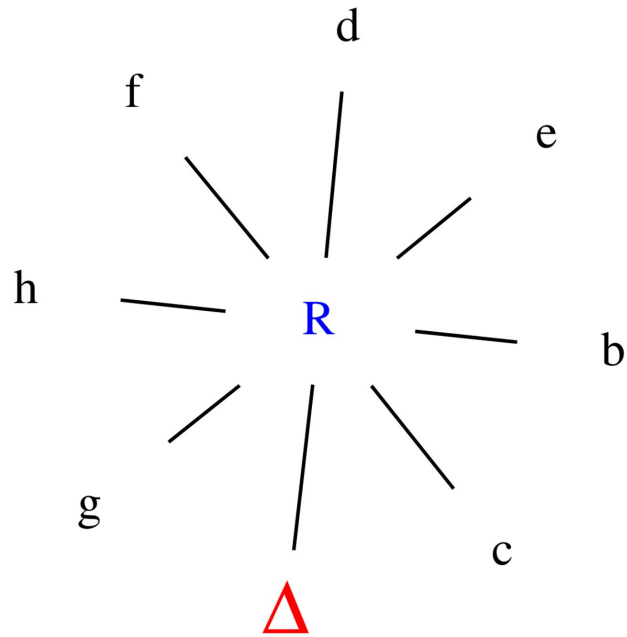
```
ACACCACCTGCACAT GACACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACAT ---ACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACAT GACACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACAT ---ACACATG
ACACCACCTGCACAT GACACACATG
ACACCGCCTGCACAT GACACACATG
ACACCGCCTGCACAT GTACACACATG
ACACCGCCTGCACAT GACACACATG
```



Pangenome Graph



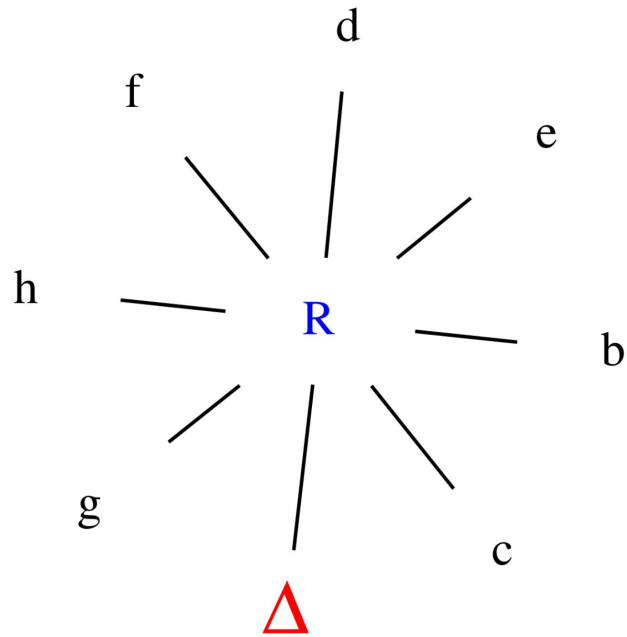
# “Genomic” (reference-based) vs. Pangenomic models



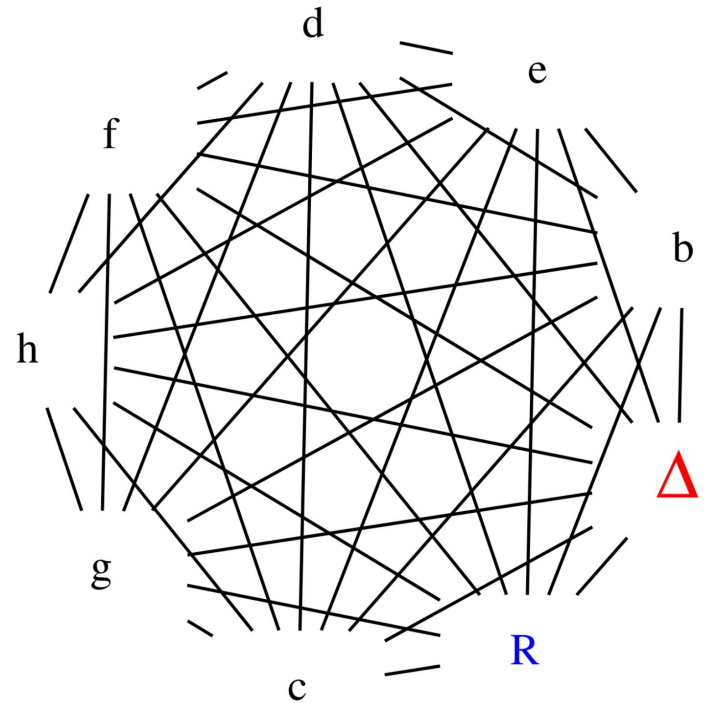
aligning genomes to a reference

R = a reference  
 $\Delta$  = the “Nth” genome

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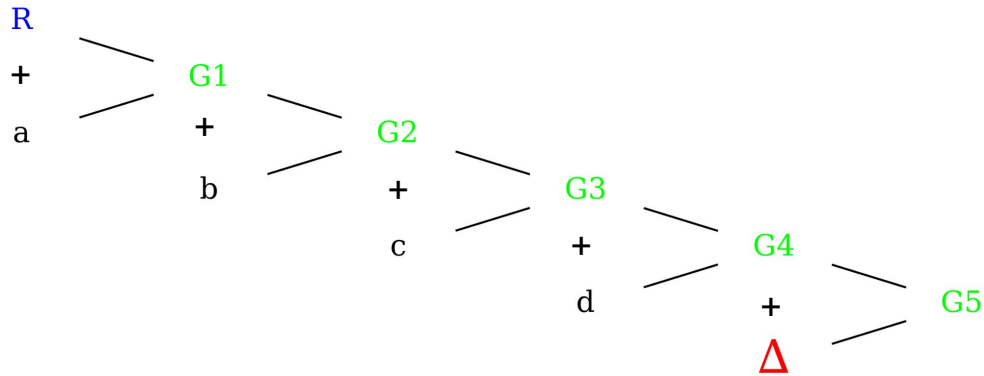
aligning genomes to a reference



all-vs-all pangenome model

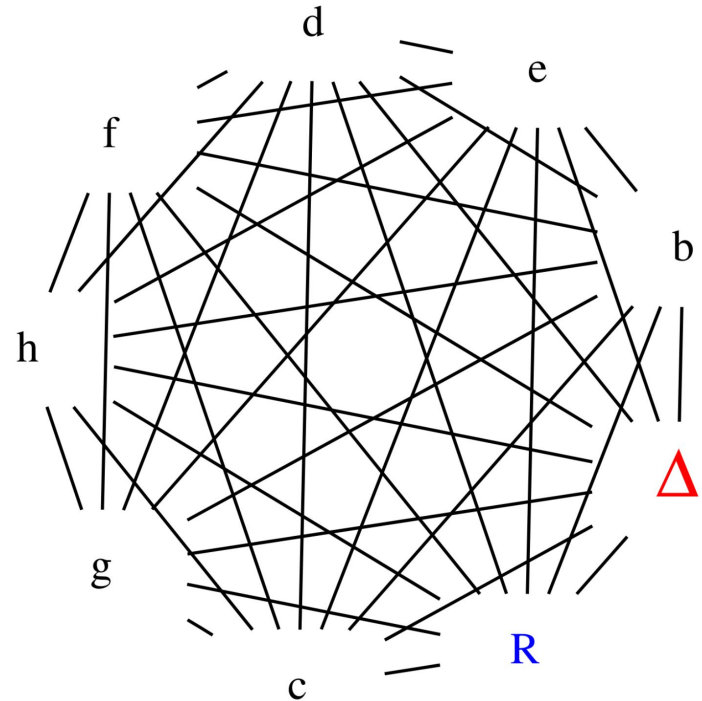
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# “Genomic” (reference-based) vs. Pangenomic models



progressive pangenome model ([minigraph](#))

R = a reference  
 $\Delta$  = the “Nth” genome



all-vs-all pangenome model

# the PanGenome Graph Builder (PGGB)

<https://github.com/pangenome/pggb>

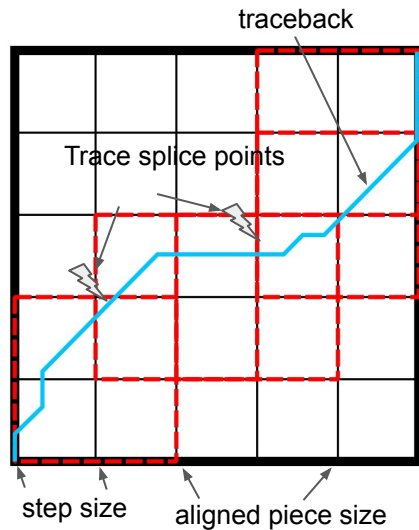
Solving the whole genome alignment problem in 3 steps.

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Solving the whole genome alignment problem in 3 steps.

## 1) all-to-all alignment with **wfmash**



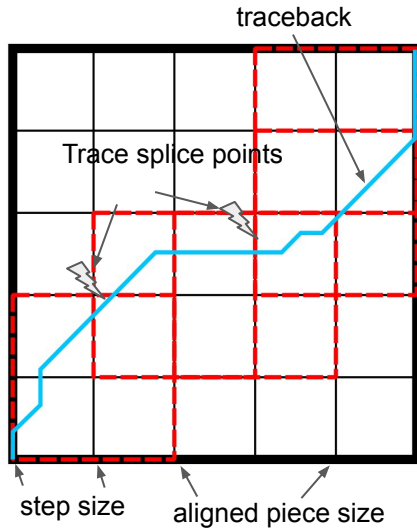
<https://github.com/waveygang/wfmash>

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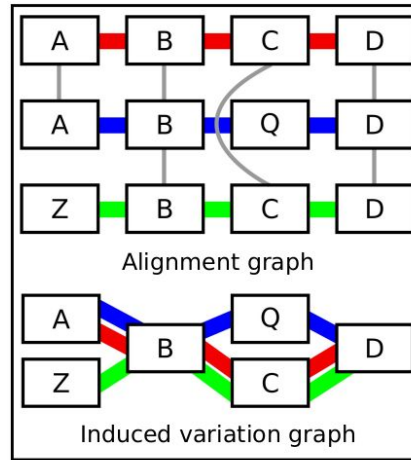
Solving the whole genome alignment problem in 3 steps.

1) all-to-all alignment with **wfmash**



<https://github.com/waveygang/wfmash>

2) graph induction with **seqwish**



<https://github.com/ekg/seqwish>

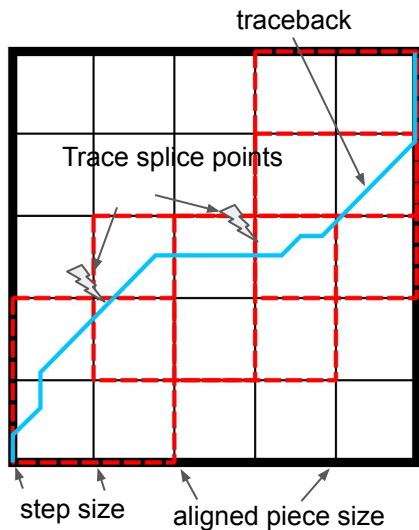


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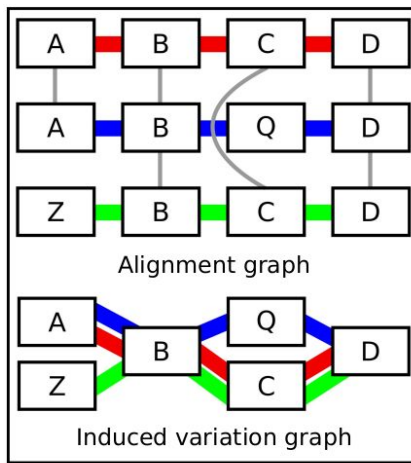
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1) all-to-all alignment with **wfmash**



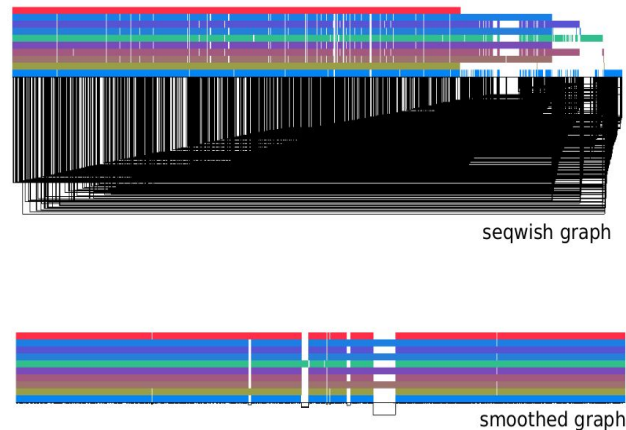
<https://github.com/waveygang/wfmash>

2) graph induction with **seqwish**



<https://github.com/ekg/seqwish>

3) normalization with **smoothxg**

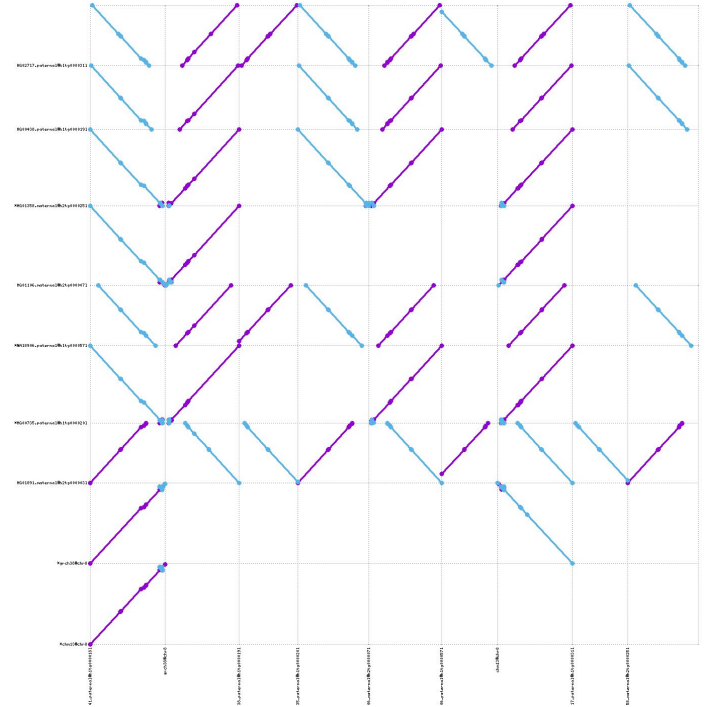


<https://github.com/pangenome/smoothxg>

# All-to-all alignment with wfmash

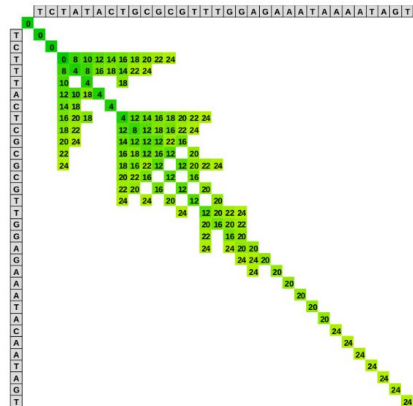
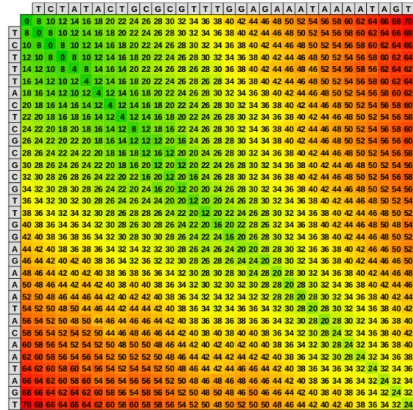
We first apply a heuristic homology mapping step ([Jain et al., 2018](#)) that efficiently finds regions of query and target sequences that are likely to be good alignments.

However, it has no facility to derive the precise base-level alignments.



Dot plot representing the pairwise mappings of human centromere-spanning contigs of chromosome 8.

# All-to-all alignment with wfmash

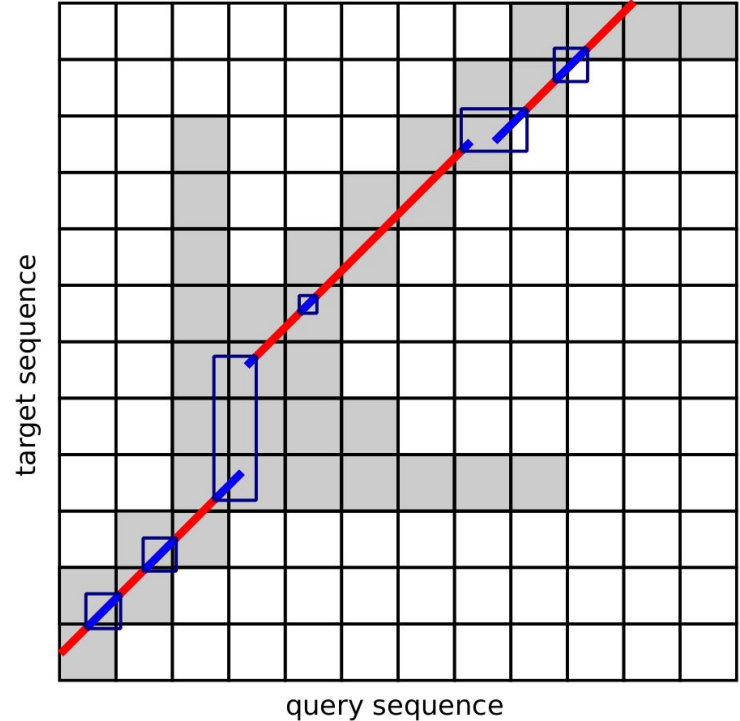


Classical pairwise alignment (Needleman-Wunsch, Smith Waterman).

Wavefront Alignment (WFA) ([Marco-Sola et al., 2020](https://github.com/smarco/WFA2-lib))

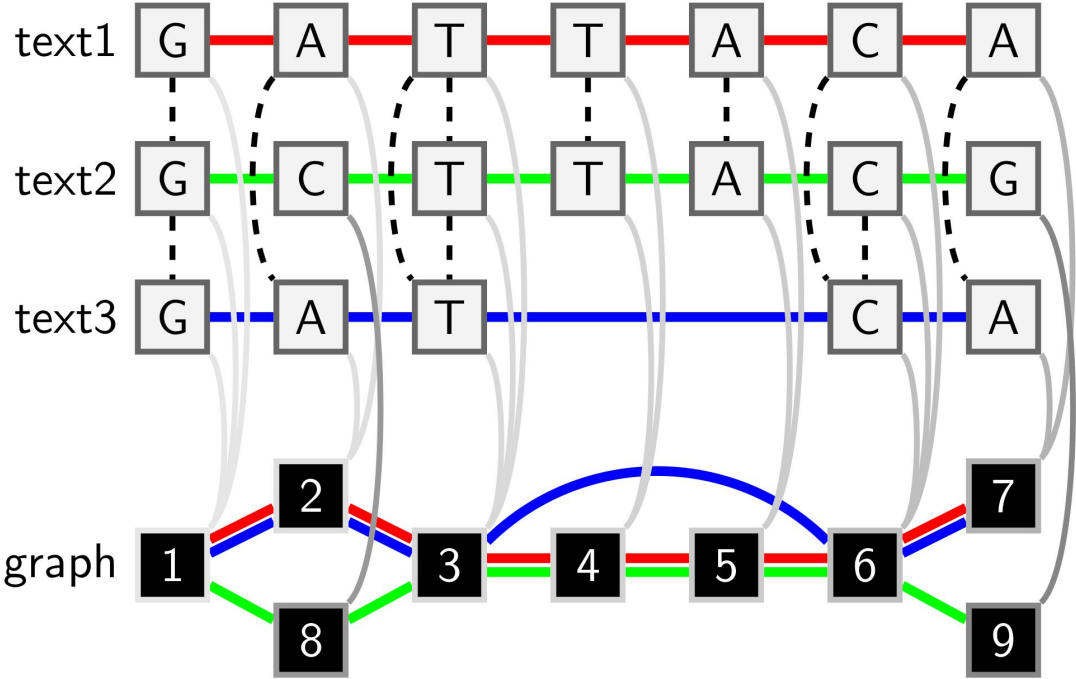
<https://github.com/smarco/WFA2-lib>

wflign



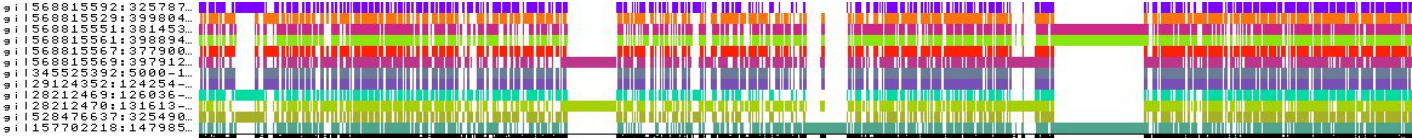
<https://github.com/ekg/wflign>

# Graph induction with seqwish

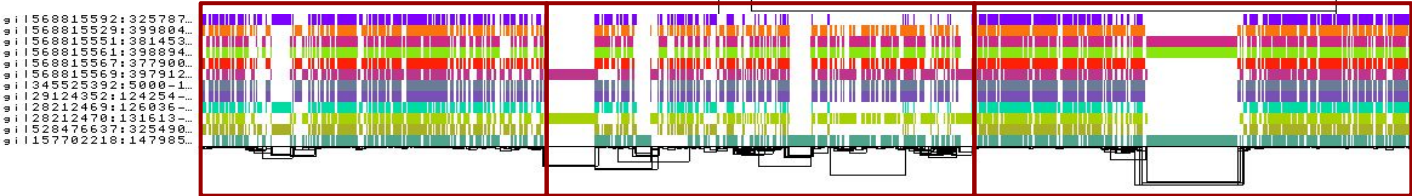


# Normalization with smoothxg

Pangenome graph with 12 ALT sequences of the HLA-DRB1 gene from the GRCh38 reference genome.



Path-guided stochastic gradient descent algorithm to optimize 1D order to best-match positions in embedded paths.



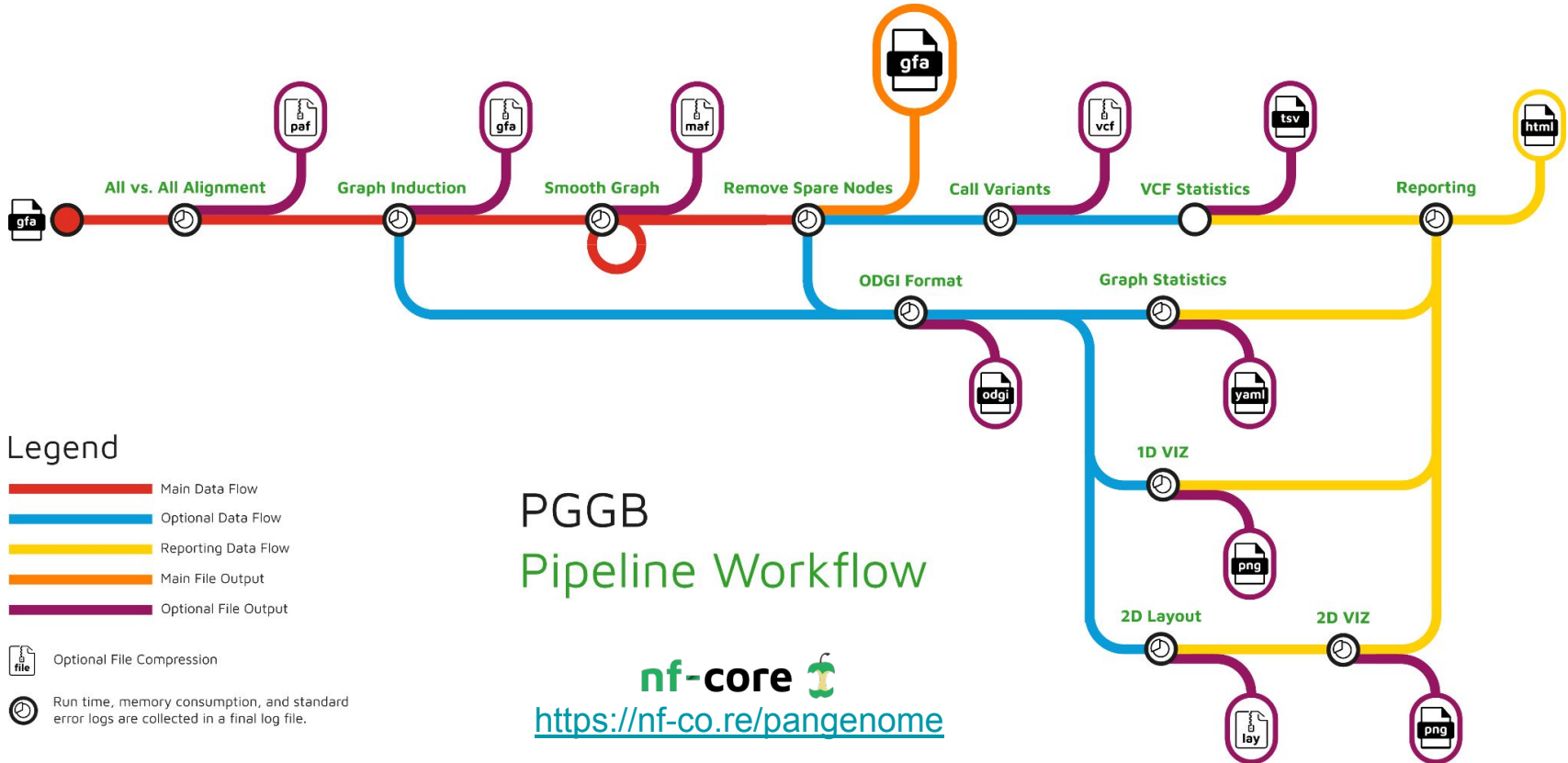
**MSA**

**MSA**

**MSA**

Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) over the sorted graph, locally

# Workflow



# Main parameters

- `-s/--segment-length`, segment length for mapping,
- `-p/--map-pct-id`, percent identity for mapping/alignment,
- `-n/--n-mappings`, number of mappings to retain for each segment.

# Activities

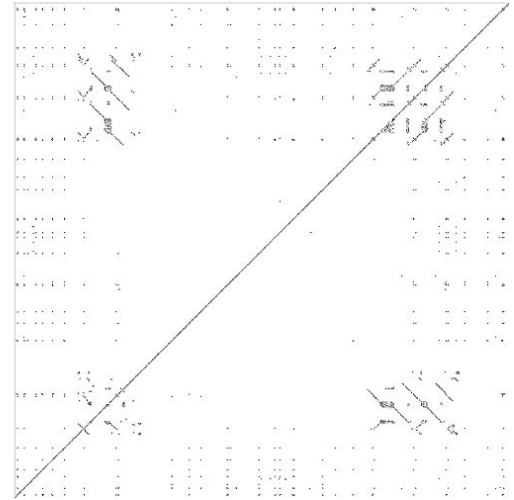
<https://hackmd.io/@AndreaGuarracino/S1Qbe27v5>



# All-to-all alignment with wfmash

Current alignment methods do not scale to the much harder problem of mapping many reference-quality genomes to each other.

Tools based on seed-and-extend chaining of minimizers and k-mers must consider all candidate chains of a given length, affecting performance and downstream analyses.



Dot plot representing the alignment of an *in silico* mutated beta-defensin locus (divergence 1%) against the CHM13 reference. Alignment performed with [minimap2](#). Image produced with [pafplot](#).