Screening Reads

Prefer accurate reads: 98%+
Clip reads if predicted accuracy drops
Remove vector and other contaminants
Alignment & identification
Especially other recent genome projects
Screen for known repeats

Evaluate Overlap

Compare each fragment with each other This is why Illumina seqs so hard! N² Example >= 40 bp overlap, <= 6 mismatches</p> Either a true overlap, or a repeat Figure this out asap! Fragments with excessive numbers of overlaps are probably repeats

Unambiguous Contigs

Combine fragments with only one possible assembly into longer sequences Perfect matches Match no other: no conflicting overlaps Drosophila 3.158M reads => 54K unitigs Still might be wrong Can extend unitigs up to one read length into repeat regions

Scaffolds

Set of ordered, oriented contigs Gaps of approximately known size BAC ends in two different contigs BAC library of tight known size range Same concept for other paired end reads "Bundle" if more than one placement The more mate pairs, the more reliable Map scaffolds with FISH, recombination

Place Repeats

Placement evidence from mate pairs
Multiple = rocks
Single = stones
None = pebbles
Basically just guessing. Statistical

Scaffold Visual



Finishing and Validating

Manual review and adjustment Quality control PCR Overlaps, mis-assembly, etc. Gaps can reflect unresolvable repeats or low coverage in a region More intense sequencing in a region Compare to other sequencing efforts (Celera)

NextGen Assembly

More faster cheaper shorter error-prone
Bacterial example: Mycobacterium spp.
~4 Mb genome
Solexa/Illumina, de novo assembly with VELVET assembler
50x coverage = 2Gb, 36 bp reads





454 E. coli Assembly old 250 bp reads



So, this is 20x total coverage Consensus Accuracy: ~ 99.999%

Open Questions

What is the most efficient way to combine various sequencing methods? Solexa paired ends versus 454 single reads SOLiD for its accuracy? 454 paired end 3Kb, 8Kb, 20Kb mix Sample repeat regions ahead of time Do you have to have BACs for a eukaryote genome? Any tricks to finish off gaps efficiently? Priors: low heterozygosity, few repeats

