

Using SMRT Iso-Seq Sequencing to Dissect Polyploid Transcriptomes: Lessons Learned from Tetra- and Hexaploid Blueberries



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<https://blueberry.cals.ncsu.edu/>

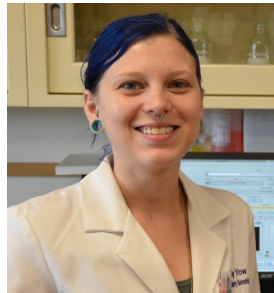


<https://www.facebook.com/TeamVaccinium/>

Acknowledgements



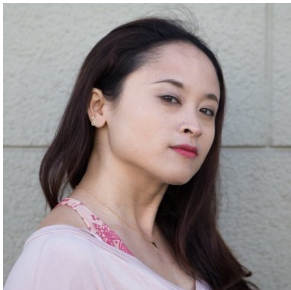
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Funding Agencies



NC Blueberry Council



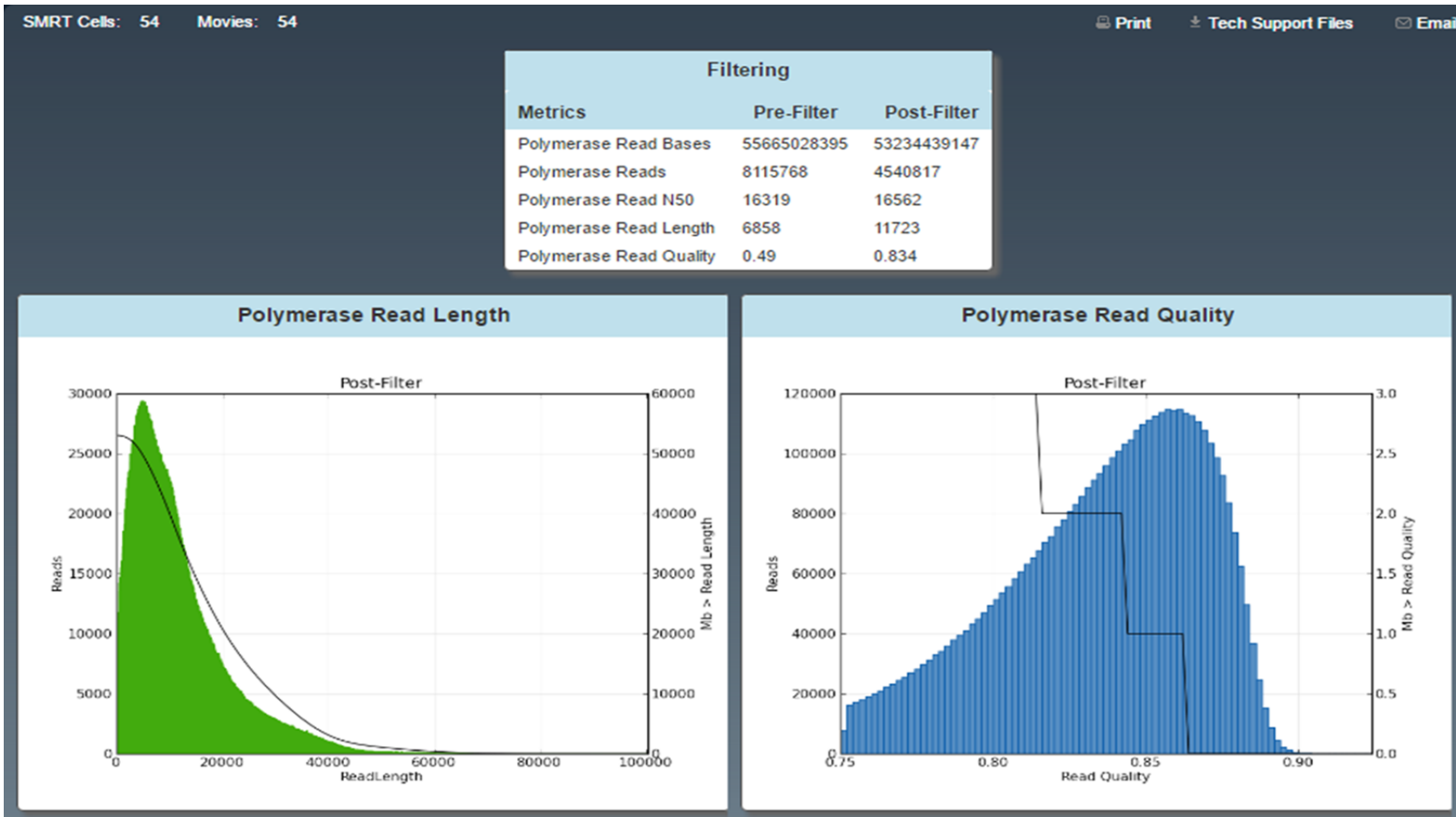
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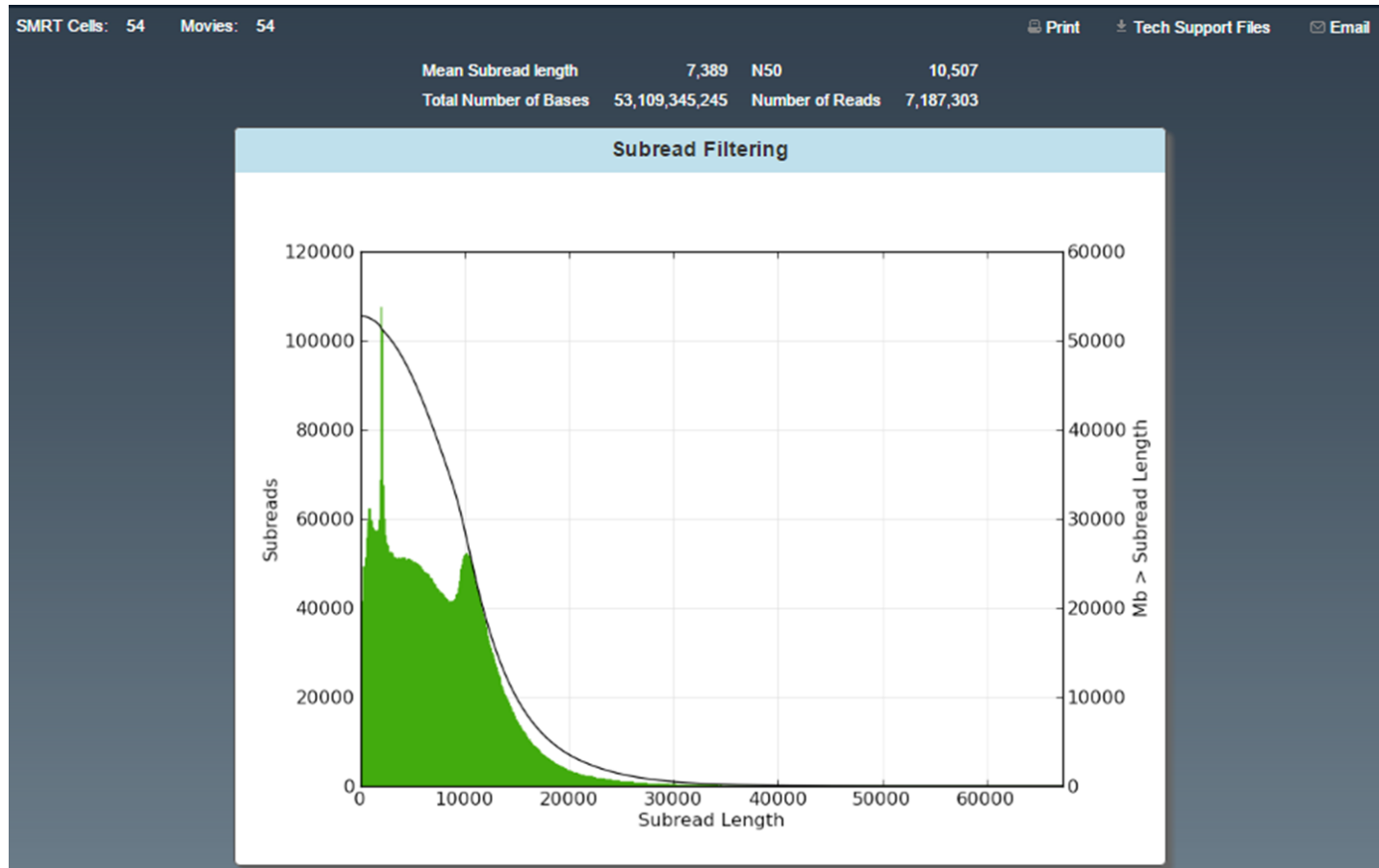
Blueberry Ploidy Level and Genome Size

- Naturally occurring 2X, 4X and 6X genomes
 - Most commercial varieties are 4X and 6X
 - Diploid blueberries are either ornamental or wild with no fresh or processed fruit commercial production use, but they have been used in breeding
- It is possible to cross a 2X with 4X and yet obtain a 4X progeny (unreduced gamete)
- It is possible to obtain a 5X genome by crossing a 4X and a 6X genome
 - But a 3X blueberry is rare or have not been successful
- Most breeding efforts are focused on 4X and 6X genomes
- It is believed that 4X blueberry is autotetraploid and 6X is a natural allohexaploid (2X + 4X ?)
- DNA content of a diploid genome is $2C \sim 1.37 \text{ pg}$, and the monoploid genome size is estimated $\sim 670 \text{ Mb}$

A Total of 54 RS II SMRT Cells Were Used for Blueberry Diploid Genome Assembly



A Total of 54 RS II SMRT Cells Were Used for Blueberry Diploid Genome Assembly



Blueberry Genome Assembly by Falcon – Falcon Unzip



Assembly	Total length (>= 0 bp)	# contigs	Largest contig	Total length	GC (%)	N50	L50	
Run 1: Auto	a_ctg 361,971	36	39,382	361,893	39	15,275	9	
	p_ctg 21,191,558	2,666	137,366	21,119,817	40	16,092	377	
Run 2	a_ctg 106,730,494	4,105	152,359	106,730,020	38	31,169	1,147	
	p_ctg 509,653,341	9,120	919,765	509,648,244	38	123,572	1,160	
Run 3	a_ctg 84,496,567	3,930	106,558	84,496,093	38	25,130	1,127	
	p_ctg 442,011,250	9,629	743,506	442,005,280	38	98,281	1,303	
Run 4	a_ctg 23,833,333	1,467	63,821	23,833,086	38	17,711	491	
	p_ctg 258,423,456	8,004	512,507	258,401,652	38	59,073	1,251	
Run 5	a_ctg 127,543,692	4,328	246,408	127,542,942	38	35,511	1,193	
	p_ctg 534,691,250	7,042	1,104,661	534,674,473	38	174,233	889	
Run 6	a_ctg 37,663,019	2,454	70,925	37,661,940	38	17,074	772	
	p_ctg 317,135,666	10,114	674,253	317,050,128	38	65,456	1,377	
Run 7	a_ctg 5,920,512	473	74,955	5,919,651	38	13,824	150	
	p_ctg 166,123,075	9,797	610,472	166,047,246	39	31,850	1,412	
Run 8	a_ctg 150,735,294	3,437	247,829	150,735,131	38	58,249	798	
	p_ctg 636,345,139	4,656	2,509,334	636,342,635	38	304,786	595	
Run 9	a_ctg 536,745	40	28,422	536,363	38	16,315	14	
	p_ctg 16,392,338	1,357	120,648	16,382,771	41	18,948	256	
Run 10	a_ctg 597,910	41	29,506	597,910	38	17,838	14	
	p_ctg 15,509,230	1,283	187,471	15,497,296	40	18,964	246	
Run 11	a_ctg 33,120,782	1,943	84,803	33,120,618	38	18,653	629	
	p_ctg 291,072,902	7,948	916,704	291,056,698	38	67,389	1,236	
Run 12	a_ctg 33,523,822	1,968	84,803	33,523,658	38	18,552	638	
	p_ctg 289,991,623	7,952	757,340	289,973,641	38	67,118	1,227	
Run 13	a_ctg 150,816,695	3,431	247,829	150,816,532	38	58,249	797	
	p_ctg 636,287,673	4,650	2,509,334	636,285,169	38	305,215	593	
Run 14	a_ctg 99,228,819	4,179	132,812	99,228,502	38	27,976	1,199	
	p_ctg 470,560,399	7,598	1,286,657	470,547,111	38	132,876	1,038	
Run 15	a_ctg 33,120,455	1,944	84,803	33,120,291	38	18,614	631	
	p_ctg 291,267,619	7,953	635,651	291,251,415	38	67,268	1,238	
Run 16: Final	a_ctg 168,843,234	3,138	459,364	168,842,782	38	76,880	661	
	p_ctg 658,738,700	4,536	2,585,193	658,729,482	38	426,430	430	
CANU 54 Cells	blueberry.contigs	811,103,462	10,783	1,097,648	811,103,462	39	123,295	1,684
	blueberry.bubbles	776,178	32	46,866	776,178	37	24,165	14

Assembly	Falcon Unzip		Quiver	
	all_p_ctg	all_h_ctg	Consensus-P-quivered	Consensus-H-quivered
# contigs (>= 0 bp)	2,939	10,479	2,939	10,479
# contigs (>= 5000 bp)	2,939	9,964	2,939	9,965
# contigs (>= 10000 bp)	2,938	8,872	2,938	8,873
# contigs (>= 50000 bp)	2,398	2,209	2,398	2,221
Largest contig	2,500,485	680,366	2,508,523	682,940
Total length	633,240,445	415,765,557	635,573,105	417,065,786
GC (%)	38	39	38	39
N50	422,065	68,661	423,700	68,980
N75	185,127	29,958	185,727	30,071
L50	420	1,538	420	1,535
L75	987	3,891	987	3,886
# N's per 100 kbp	0	0	0	0

P fraction of GS(%)	A fraction of GS(%)	A fraction of P(%)
94.86	62.25	65.62

code 5 (false insert on the genome and stopping the transcript mapping to continue- partial mapping)

```
000886F 22018 22019 000886F 22018 22053 000886F_pilon 22009 CAACAACAACAAAACATAACCATAGTCCCAAAGGGT . 000886F 21276
24514 000886F genome1 exon 21276 24514 98 - -
ID=c18093/f2p28/4207.mrna1.exon1;Name=c18093/f2p28/4207;Parent=c18093/f2p28/4207.mrna1;Target=c18093/f2p28/4207 1 3258 + 1
```

Note: in the unzip genome, the mapping stopped when reached to the sequence at base 22017 but in the pilon version the mapping continues since that sequence (interrupt) was removed so the gene is predicted complete.

False INSERTION causing stop

000886F
Sequence ID: Query_210919 Length: 200276 Number of Matches: 4
Range 1: 15008 to 22017

Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand	Frame
12936 bits(7005)	0.0()	7010/7012(99%)	2/7012(0%)	Plus/Minus	

Features:

Query	2462	TGTTTCAGTCCACTATGATGTCTCCATGAATCTCTTATCAGCTCGAATCTTCAAAGAACCTC	2521
Sbjct	22017	TGTTTCAGTCCACTATGATGTCTCCATGAATCTCTTATCAGCTCGAATCTTCAAAGAACCTC	21958
Query	2522	AGGTTGTTCAAGAAATCTCTATGGGCATTTTCGCACTTTGGGGTATAGCGGTTGTTGCTGC	2581
Sbjct	21957	AGGTTGTTCAAGAAATCTCTATGGGCATTTTCGCACTTTGGGGTATAGCGGTTGTTGCTGC	21898
Query	2582	TTGTTTCATTTCTCTCTAAGACACTCACCAGGCTCTTGTTCCTCATTATCAAATGTCT	2641
Sbjct	21897	TTGTTTCATTTCTCTCTAAGACACTCACCAGGCTCTTGTTCCTCATTATCAAATGTCT	21838
Query	2642	TTTGATATGTGTTCTTTAGCCGATAAAGTGATTACTTAAACAATTACCTGTGTTAAGTTTCT	2701
Sbjct	21837	TTTGATATGTGTTCTTTAGCCGATAAAGTGATTACTTAAACAATTACCTGTGTTAAGTTTCT	21778
Query	2702	ACCTTTGTCTGACGGATGTGCACAATTATCCCAACTAGTATTAGTTCTGTGGTCCAACAG	2761
Sbjct	21777	ACCTTTGTCTGACGGATGTGCACAATTATCCCAACTAGTATTAGTTCTGTGGTCCAACAG	21718
Query	2762	AACATCATGATGAGGCTTTCTGTTTCTTCAAGTATTGTGAAGAAGTGAAGTTTGACTT	2821
Sbjct	21717	AACATCATGATGAGGCTTTCTGTTTCTTCAAGTATTGTGAAGAAGTGAAGTTTGACTT	21658
Query	2822	CTTCAATAACTGCACCTGATTTTGAGAAGACCATATCGGAGTGGTGTCTTGTACCCCTTCA	2881
Sbjct	21657	CTTCAATAACTGCACCTGATTTTGAGAAGACCATATCGGAGTGGTGTCTTGTACCCCTTCA	21598
Query	2882	ATTTGAGGATAAAGAGGACAAACATTTCTTGAATTATTCATTTTCATGAATGCAGCTTATAA	2941
Sbjct	21597	ATTTGAGGATAAAGAGGACAAACATTTCTTGAATTATTCATTTTCATGAATGCAGCTTATAA	21538
Query	2942	CTTAAGTCCCTTTCAACATTTGGTGGAAAGAGATGTTCAATCAAAGATTTGGAAAATGTGG	3001
Sbjct	21537	CTTAAGTCCCTTTCAACATTTGGTGGAAAGAGATGTTCAATCAAAGATTTGGAAAATGTGG	21478

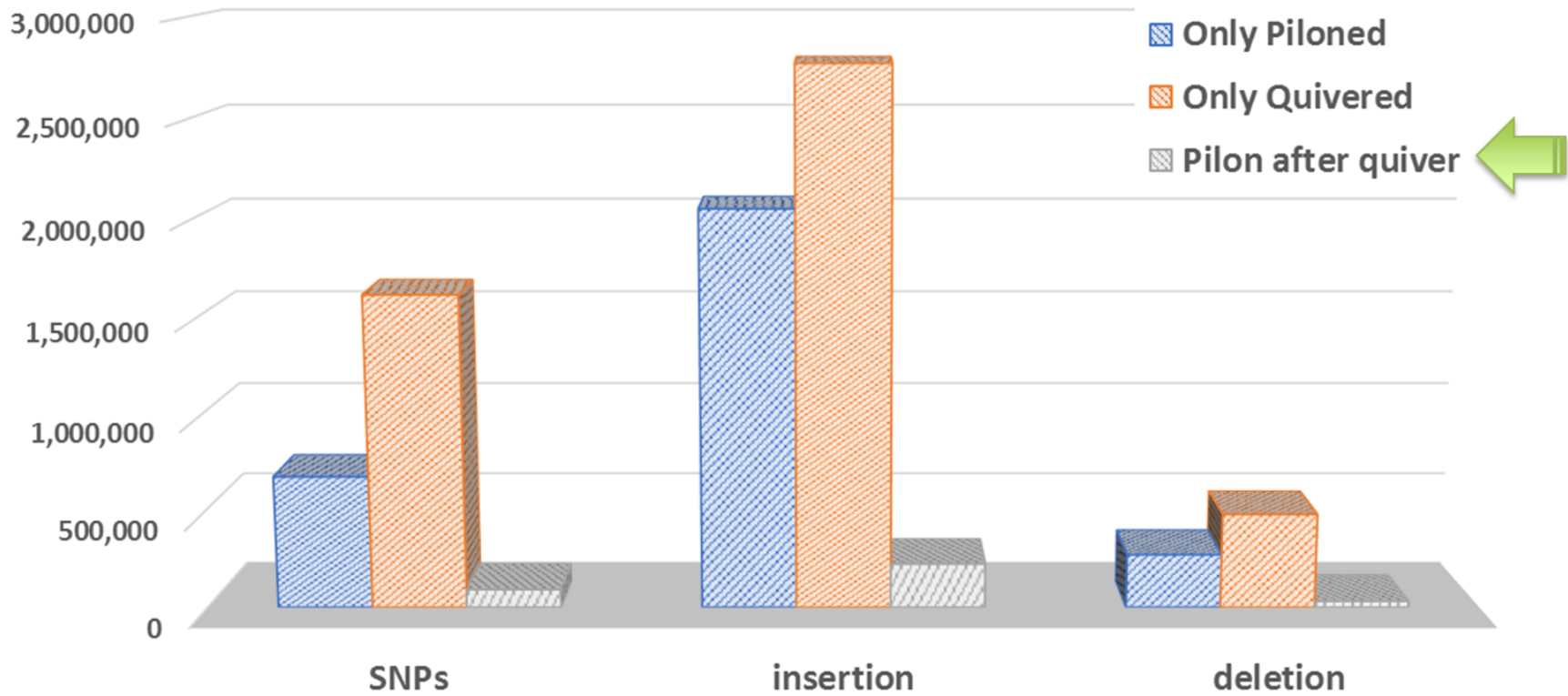
000886F_pilon
Sequence ID: Query_245069 Length: 200282 Number of Matches: 3
Range 1: 14997 to 24469

Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand	Frame
17494 bits(9473)	0.0()	9473/9473(100%)	0/9473(0%)	Plus/Minus	

Features:

Query	1	CTTGTCAAAACGGGCGGTGTGCGATCTCCAATCGGTATAAACCGTCGCATACGAGACGAA	60
Sbjct	24469	CTTGTCAAAACGGGCGGTGTGCGATCTCCAATCGGTATAAACCGTCGCATACGAGACGAA	24410
Query	61	TCTGTAAAACAGATAAAGGATCTGAGGTTGAAAATCTTTGACAATTTGAATCACGATCAG	120
Sbjct	24409	TCTGTAAAACAGATAAAGGATCTGAGGTTGAAAATCTTTGACAATTTGAATCACGATCAG	24350
Query	121	GTA AACCGCAAACGTTGAATTAGCATAATTGTGTCGATTTTATCACGCTTTAAGGTCATT	180
Sbjct	24349	GTA AACCGCAAACGTTGAATTAGCATAATTGTGTCGATTTTATCACGCTTTAAGGTCATT	24290
Query	181	ATTTAGGGTTGCTGTAAATTAGATGATTGTCGTGCTGACTAGTTCATCGTGTGATTAA	240
Sbjct	24289	ATTTAGGGTTGCTGTAAATTAGATGATTGTCGTGCTGACTAGTTCATCGTGTGATTAA	24230
Query	241	GCGCATATGTTGTACATTACAAGTTGTAAGTACTAGGATATTGAGGTGCTAGGGTTGAGT	300
Sbjct	24229	GCGCATATGTTGTACATTACAAGTTGTAAGTACTAGGATATTGAGGTGCTAGGGTTGAGT	24170
Query	301	TGATTCTGAAAGCATTAGATTGGCGGCTTTGATTGATTGAGCCTAGGTGAGTTGGCG	360
Sbjct	24169	TGATTCTGAAAGCATTAGATTGGCGGCTTTGATTGATTGAGCCTAGGTGAGTTGGCG	24110
Query	361	TTTTCTTAGTTTTGAGTTCAATCTTGAATGCCAAGTATTTTAGATTGGGTTTTGGGGCT	420
Sbjct	24109	TTTTCTTAGTTTTGAGTTCAATCTTGAATGCCAAGTATTTTAGATTGGGTTTTGGGGCT	24050
Query	421	AATTACTTGTGTAAGGAACAATCGTGGTGTATTTCTATGTTCCATGTCCTTTTGGTGGCAG	480
Sbjct	24049	AATTACTTGTGTAAGGAACAATCGTGGTGTATTTCTATGTTCCATGTCCTTTTGGTGGCAG	23990
Query	481	GGGAGCATTGGGAATTGAGTTGGGTGTGTTTCTGATGGGGCAACTGAAACTGAGTTGGG	540

Comparison of Base Correction Using Different Methods



Worth to mention that:

The total number of bases Pilon corrected was < 0.07% of the total genome size assembled

So if believe in Pilon, after Falcon assembly and Quivering, we already have a genome assembled of over 99.93% accuracy.

Iso-Seq Project

Things to consider

1. Choice germplasm source for RNA extraction
 - Diploid (for genome annotation as well as comparison)
 - Tetraploid
 - Hexaploid
2. Variety or cultivar
 - **W85-20** *V. caesariense* (N.J. blueberry)
 - **O'Neal** *V. corymbosum* (native to north east of the U.S.)
 - **Premier** *V. virgatum* or *ashei* (native to southern eastern U.S.)
3. Tissues

Iso-Seq Project

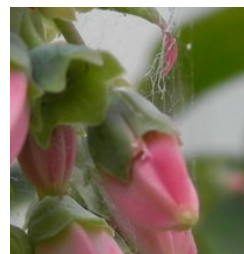
Tissue Samples Were Collected from Field Grown Blueberries; Leaf, Flower, Fruit, Root



Leaf



Flower Stage 1



Flower Stage 3



Flower Stage 5



Fruit Stage 1



Fruit Stage 2



Fruit Stage 3



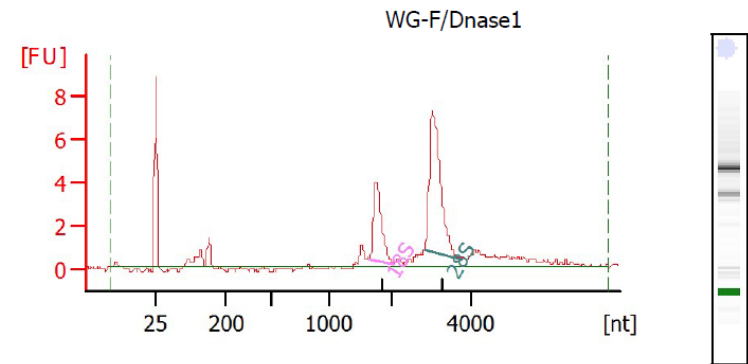
Fruit Stage 4



Root

Total RNA Extraction Was Attempted by Different Kits

- Sigma Plant RNA extraction Kit
- Bioanalyzer was used to check the quality of RNA
- The same RNA for both Illumina and Iso-Seq libraries
- Iso-Seq libraries were made with size selection option
- KAPA stranded RNA-Seq Kit to make Illumina libraries



Overall Results for sample 3 : WG-F/Dnase1

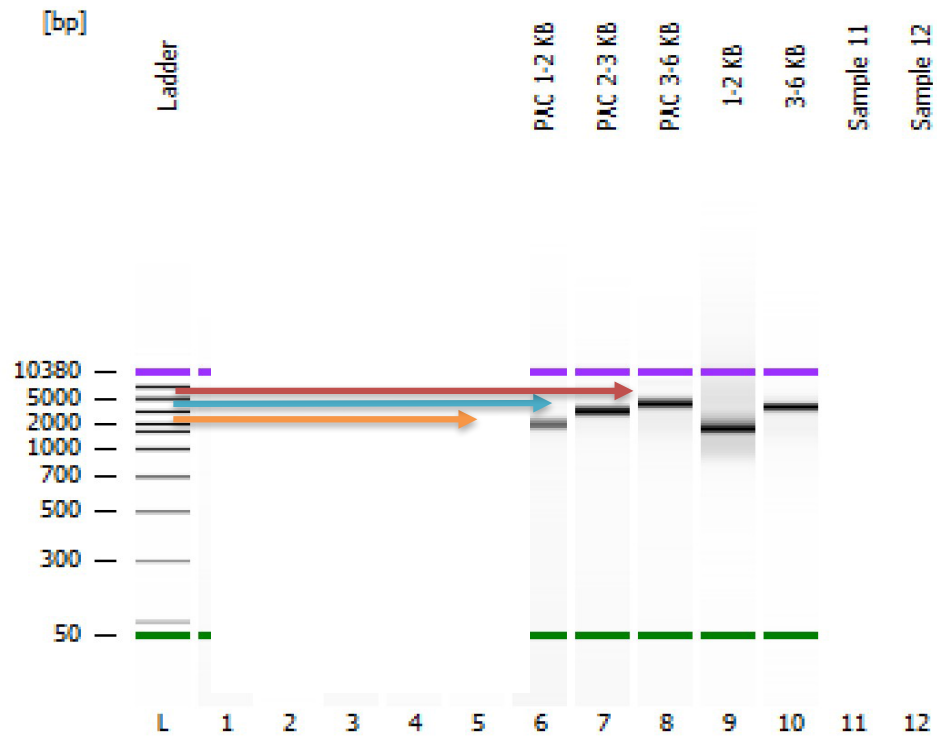
RNA Area: 46.8
 RNA Concentration: 36 ng/µl
 rRNA Ratio [28s / 18s]: 2.3
 RNA Integrity Number (RIN): 9.7 (B.02.08)
 Result Flagging Color:
 Result Flagging Label: RIN: 9.70

Fragment table for sample 3 : WG-F/Dnase1

Name	Start Size [nt]	End Size [nt]	Area	% of total Area
18S	1,651	2,091	7.2	15.4
28S	2,836	3,733	16.2	34.7

Barcoded Library Construction for PacBio Iso-seq Sequencing

BluePippin Size Selection



Making Barcoded Iso-Seq Libraries

- There were (are) six barcoded adapters available to make pooled libraries

	Primer Sequence	16-mer barcode	oligo dT
dT_BC1	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	ctcagacgatgcgtcat	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN
dT_BC2	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	ctatacatgactctgc	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN
dT_BC3	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	tactagagtagcactc	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN
dT_BC4	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	tgtgtatcagtacatg	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN
dT_BC5	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	gatctctactatatgc	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN
dT_BC1	AAGCAGTGGTATCAACGCAGAGTAC	cacagtctatactgctg	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTVN

- Nine tissues for each variety (4X and 6X)
 - Only 4X and 6X libraries were barcoded (RSII Sequencing)
 - 2X library was not barcoded (2 Sequel SMRT cells to date)

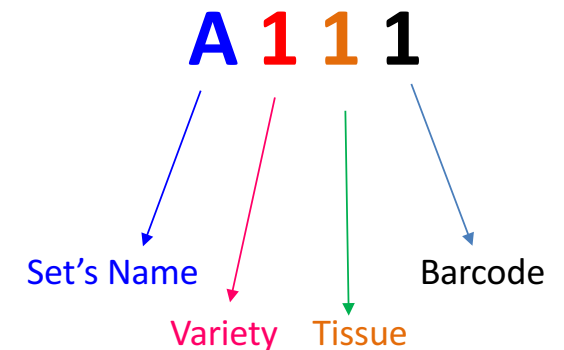
We defined sets (A, B and C)

- Our approach

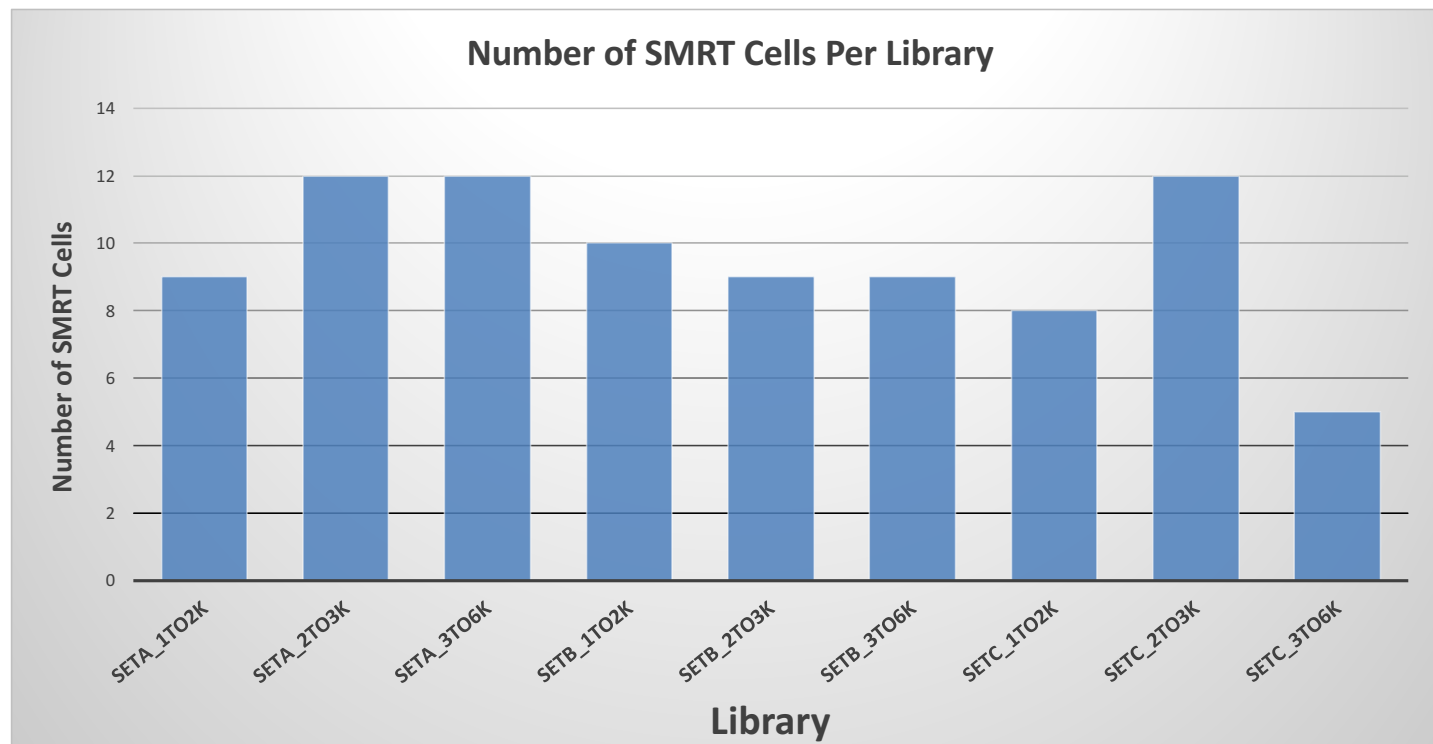
- Make groups of six and having an indexing convention

- A111, A122, A133, A144, A155, A166 (1-2, 2-3, 3-6 kb)
- B171, B182, B193, B214, B225, B236 (1-2, 2-3, 3-6 kb)
- C241, C252, C263, C274, C285, C296 (1-2, 2-3, 3-6 kb)

- SMRT analysis 2.3.0 to analyze the data

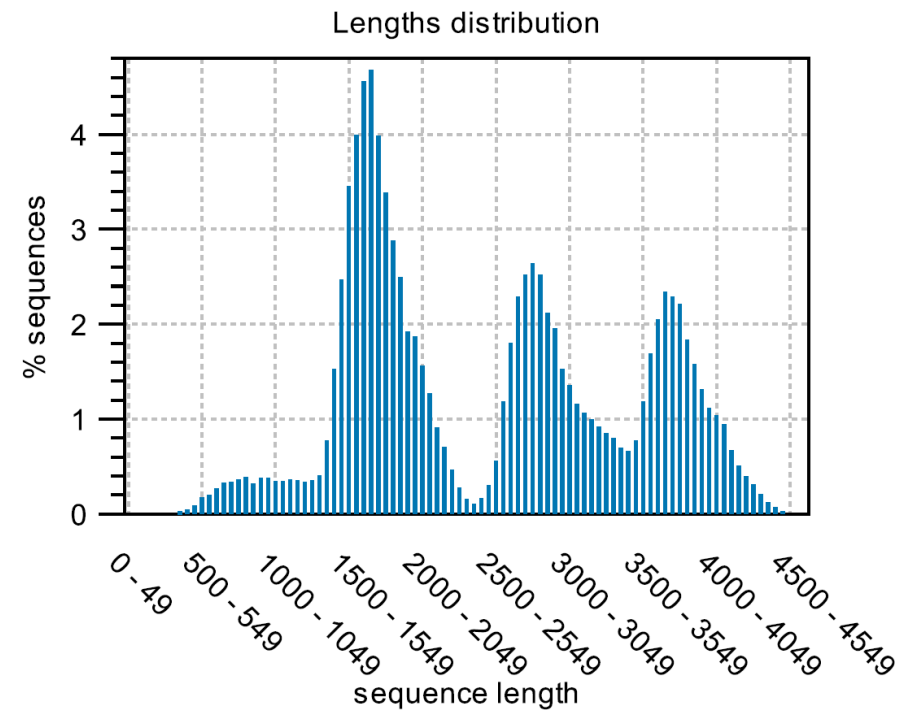


On Average We Ran 9.5 SMRT Cells Per Library (87 RSII total)



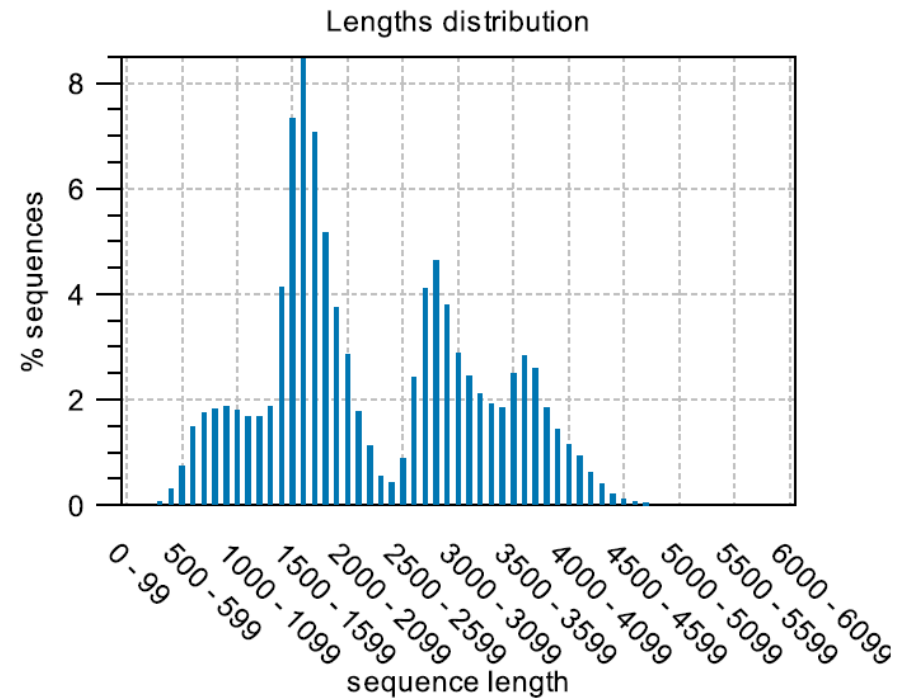
Quiver Was Used to Obtain HQ and LQ Data

- Full Length Non-Chimeric (FLNC) = 1,624,690
- Tetraploid Genome LQ = 773,571
- Tetraploid Genome HQ = 141,399 (351,343,616 nt)



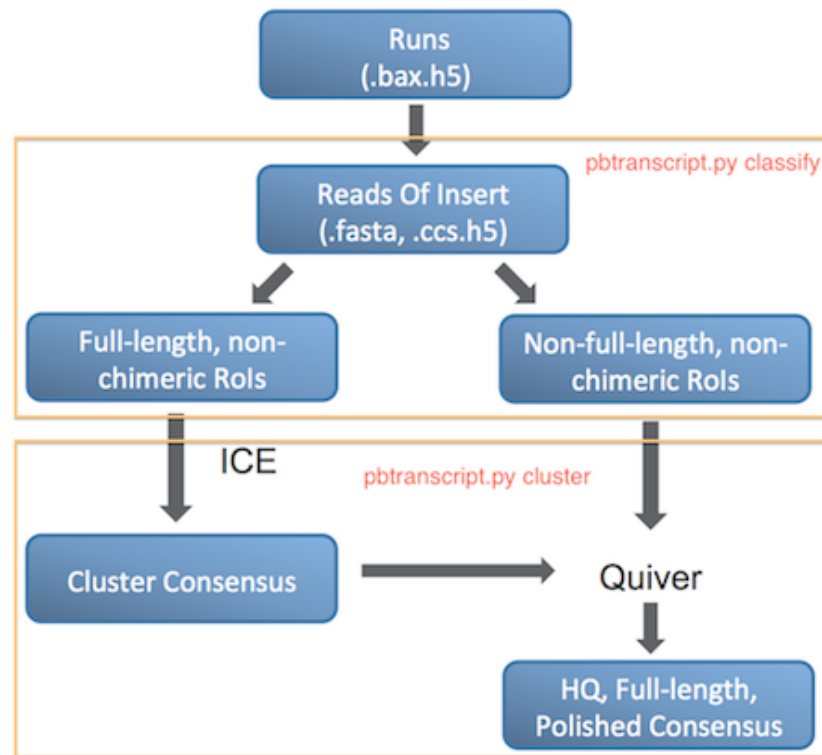
Quiver Was Used to Obtain HQ and LQ Data

- Full Length Non-Chimeric (FLNC) = 1,302,432
- Hexaploid Genome LQ = 614,378
- Hexaploid genome HQ = 110,050 and (250,964,213 nt)

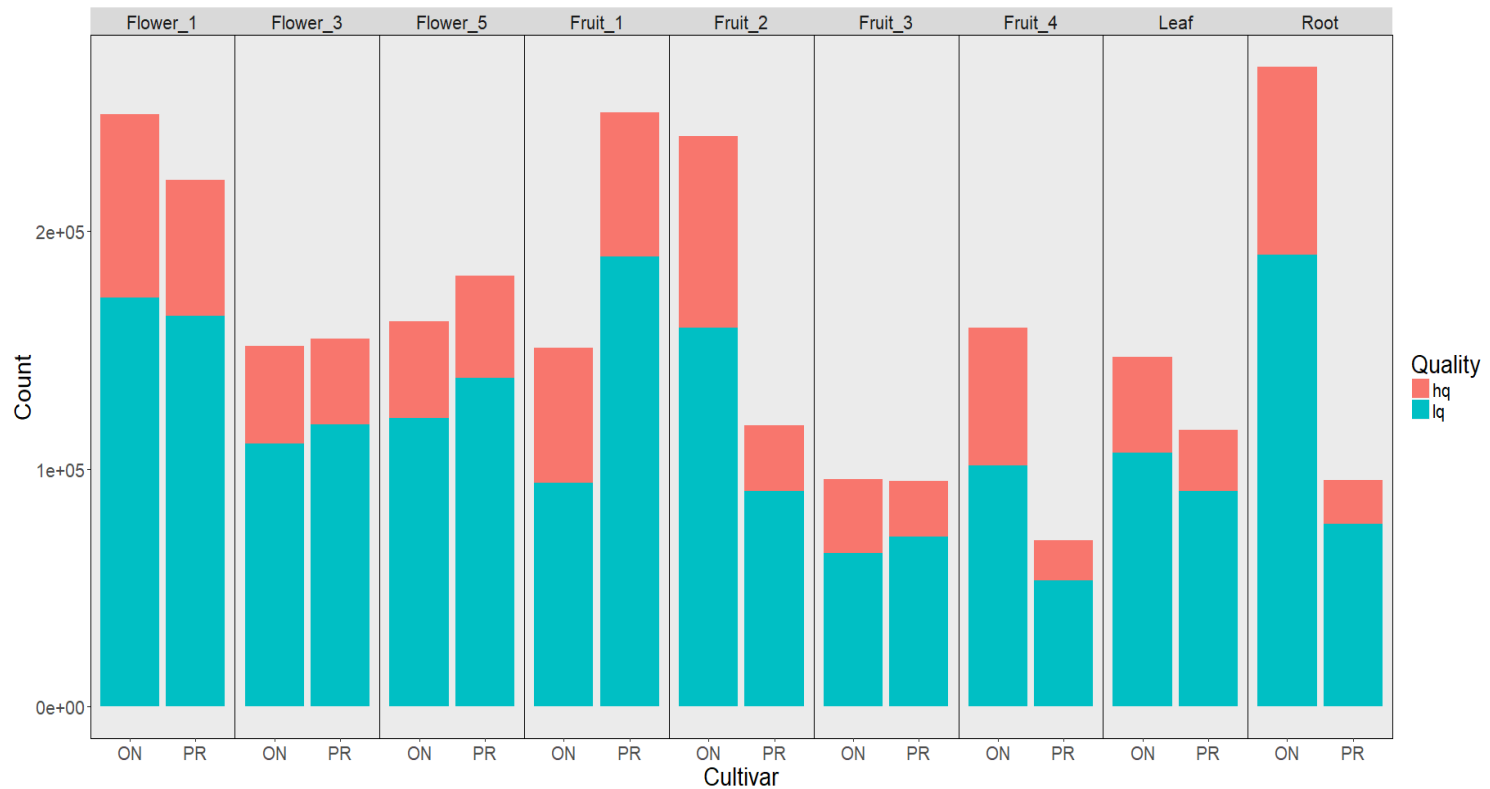


Data analysis pipeline (RSII Data)

All SMRT cells of each cultivar were used to output FLNC, LQ and HQ reads

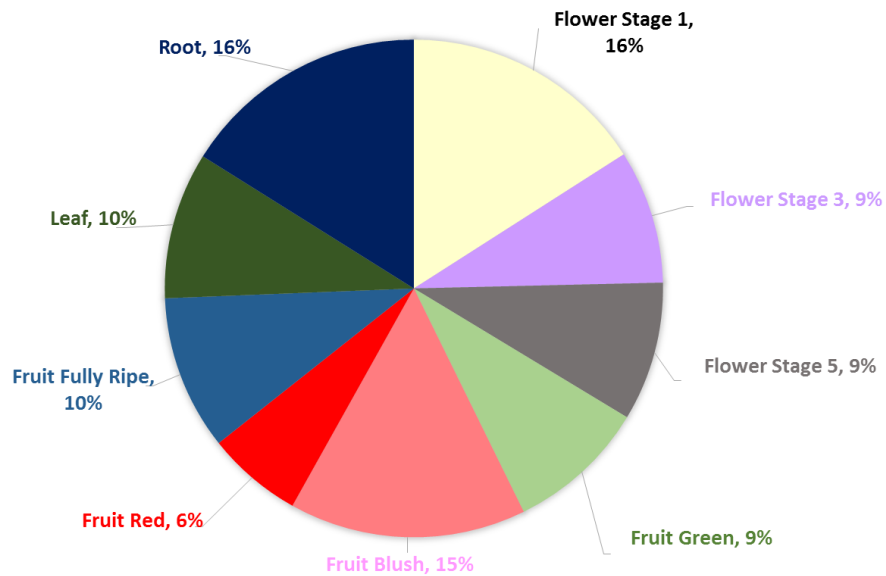


Proportion of LQ and HQ Reads in 4X and 6X Blueberry Genotypes Separated by Different Tissues

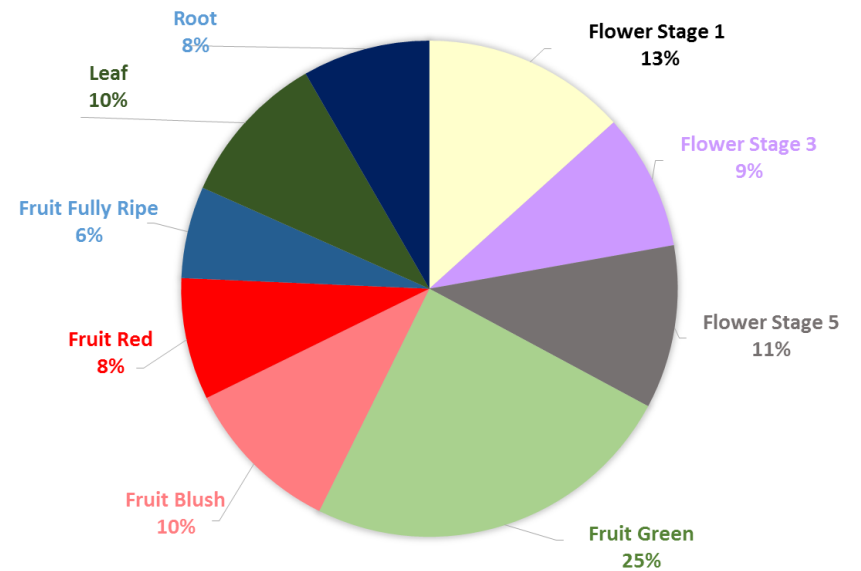


Demultiplexing Full Length Non-chimeric Reads (FLNC)

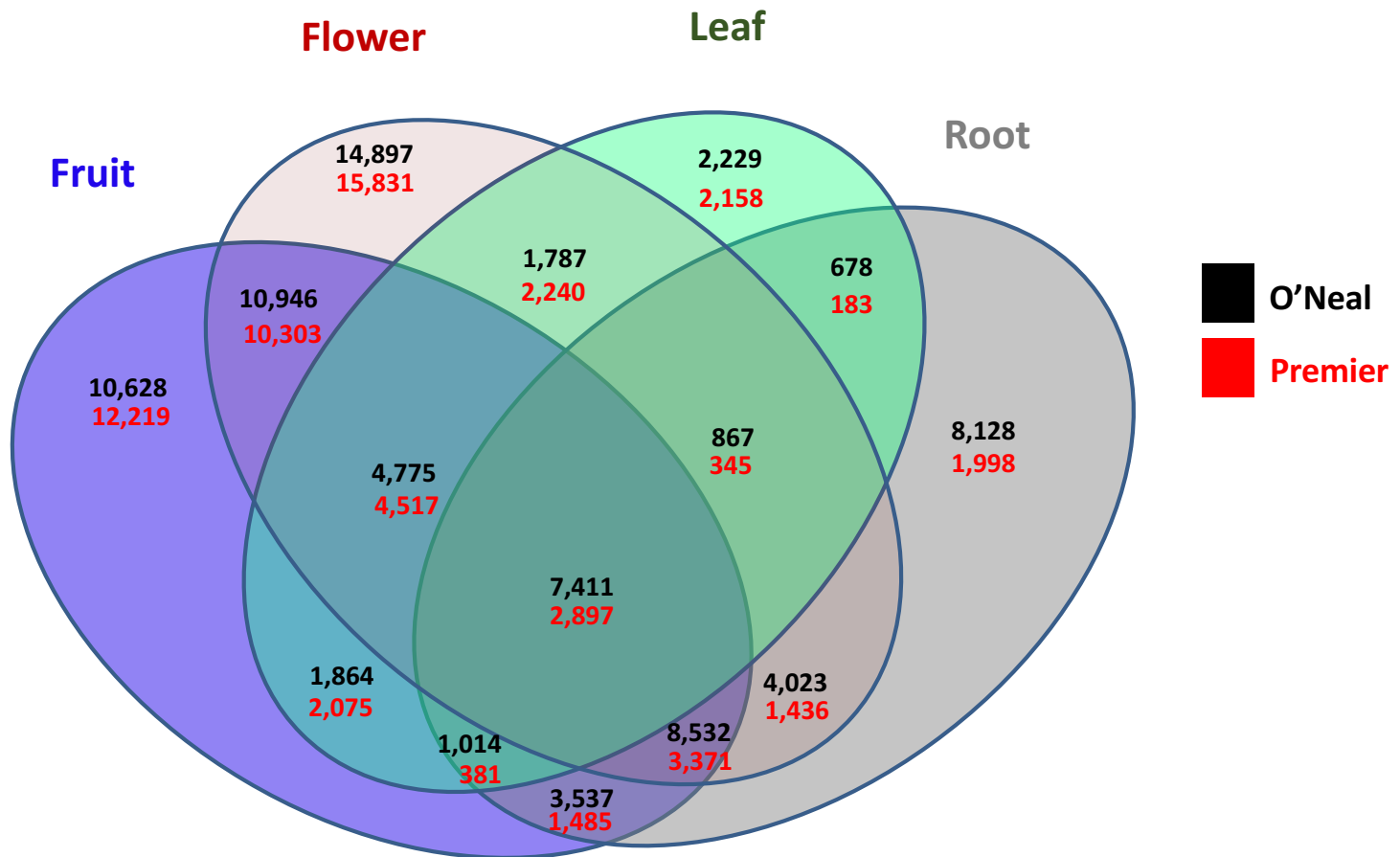
PERCENT OF BARCODES FOR EACH TISSUE TYPE OF O'NEAL



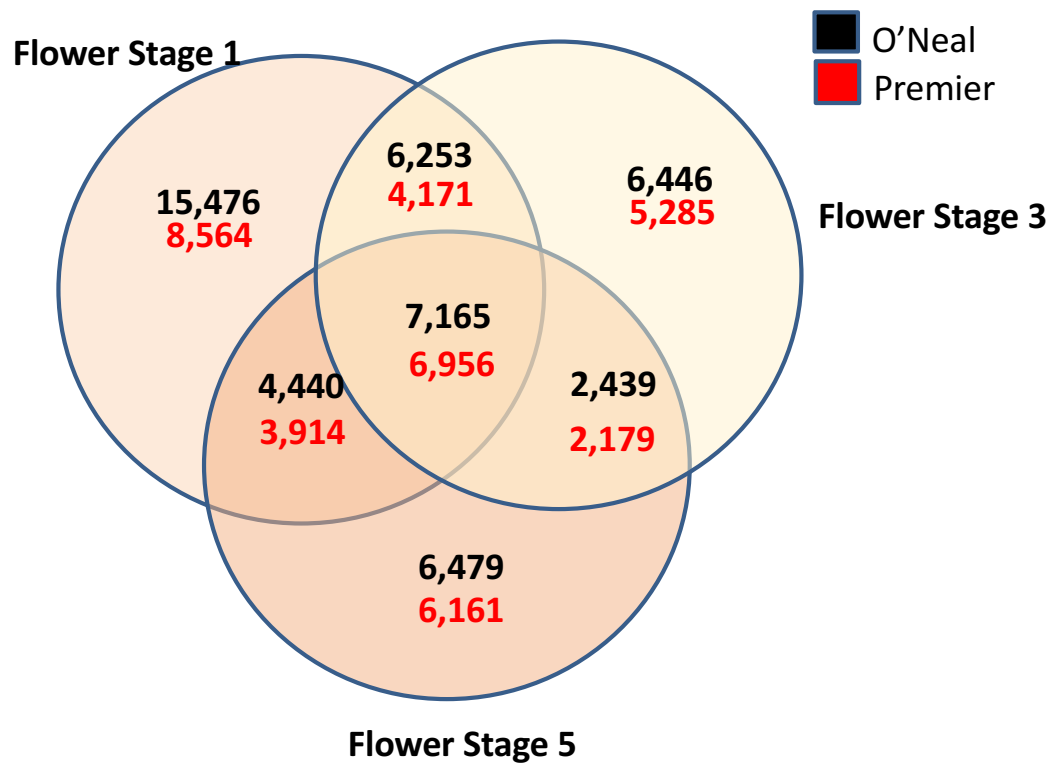
PERCENT OF BARCODES FOR EACH TISSUE TYPE OF PREMIER



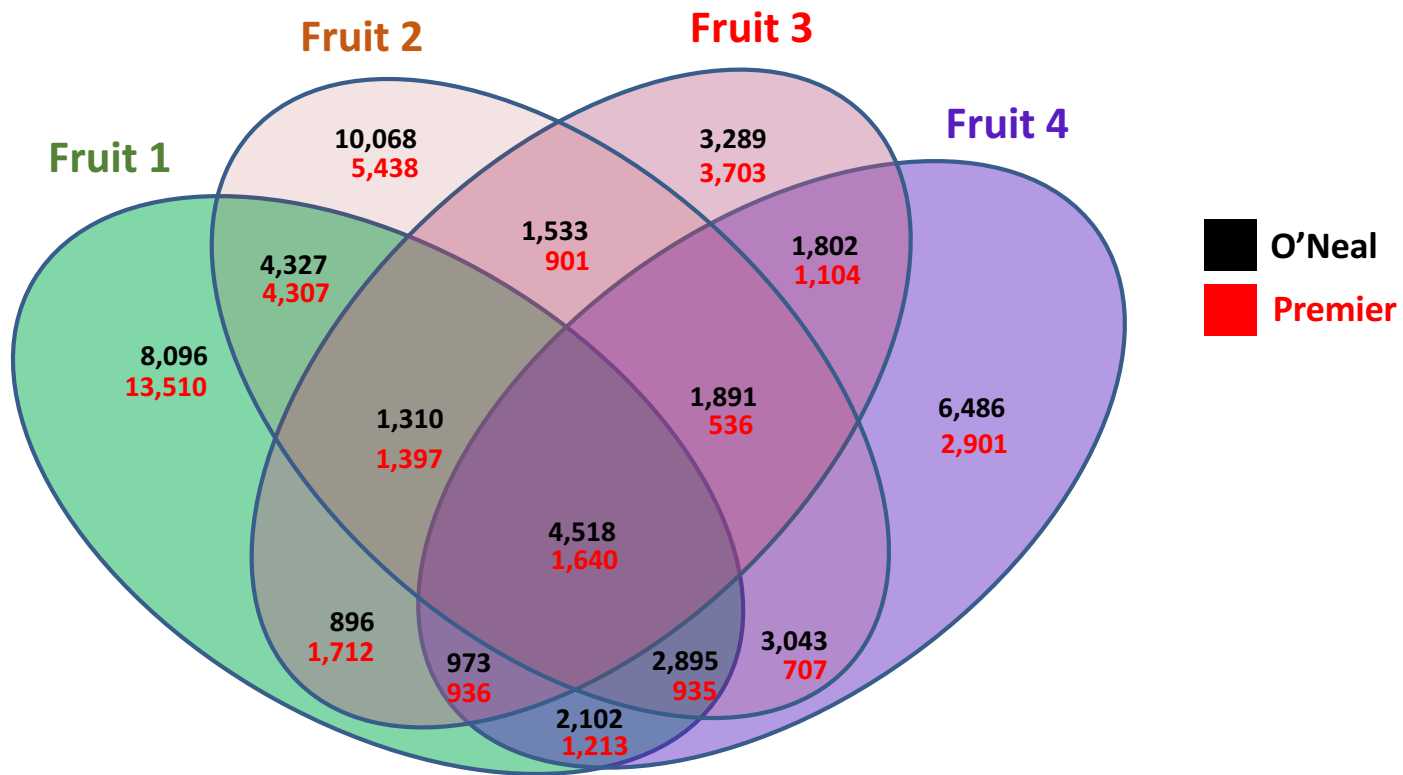
Overlap of all PacBio Isoforms in Four Tissues of 4X and 6X Genotypes



Overlap of all PacBio Isoforms in Three Flower Development Stages of 4X and 6X Genotypes



Number of Iso-Seq Sequences Separated by Tissue Type in 4X and 6X Genomes



GMAP Was Used to Map HQ Reads to the Reference Sequence






- Two versions of reference sequence was used
 - Quivered genome
 - Pilon corrected Quivered genome

(<https://github.com/broadinstitute/pilon/wiki>)
- Mapping was done to primary contigs
- It ran once with default parameters only for 4X and 6X iso-seq data
- It ran for the second time with the following parameters for 2x, 4X and 6X
 - *--min-trimmed-coverage = 0.95 & --min-identity=0.95*

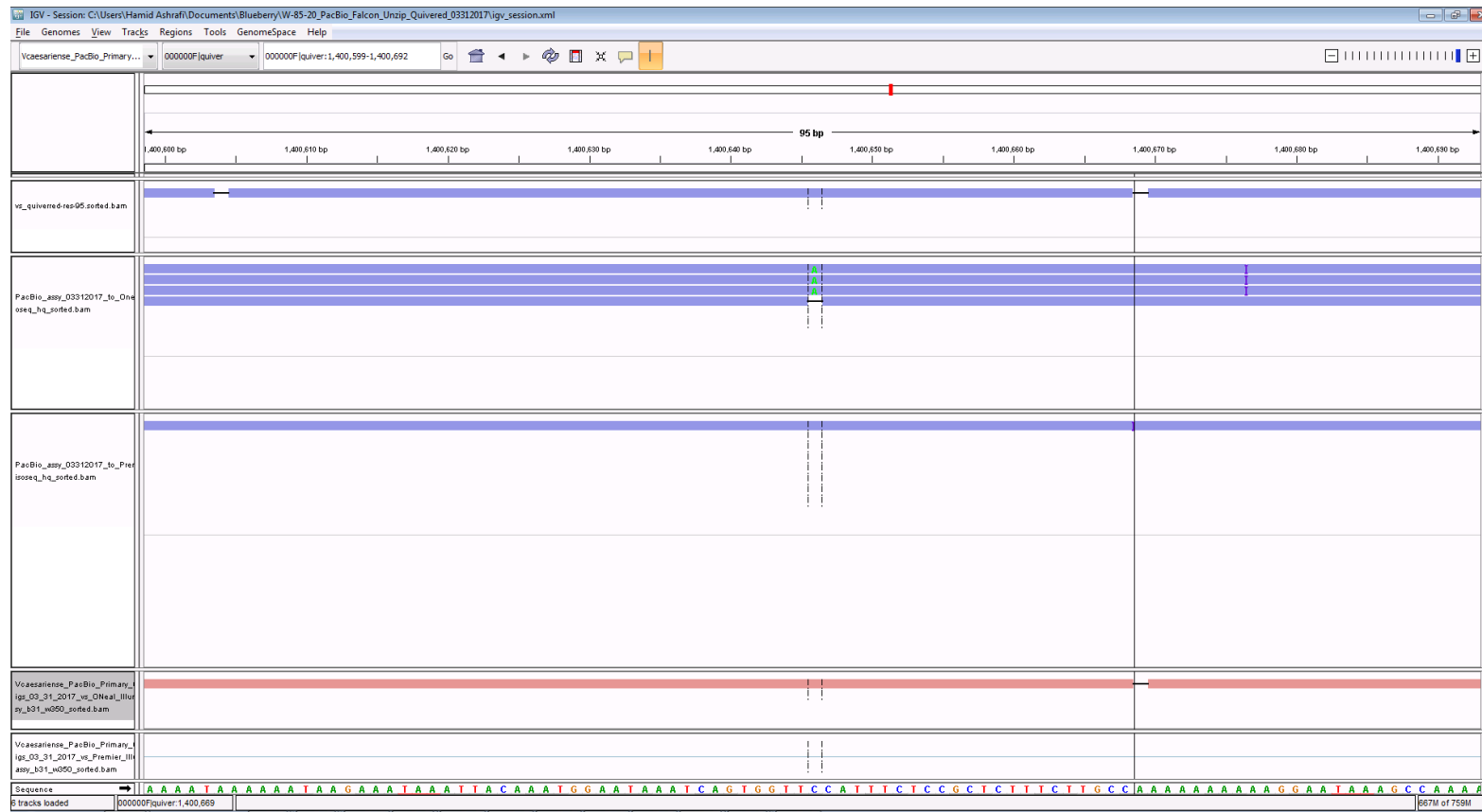
GMAP Default Values					
No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered Genome			No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered – Piloned Genome		
2X	4X	6X	2X	4X	6X
-	140,664 (99.48%)	109,672 (99.63%)	-	140,096 (99.07%)	109,099 (99.13%)
				568	573
No. of Iso-Seqs Uniquely Mapped to Quivered Genome			No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered – Piloned Genome		
-	100,441	71,146	-	103,106	77,613
				2,665	6,467

The increase in the number of uniquely mapped sequences to the [Pilon corrected genome](#), may indicate that it is better to make this correction.

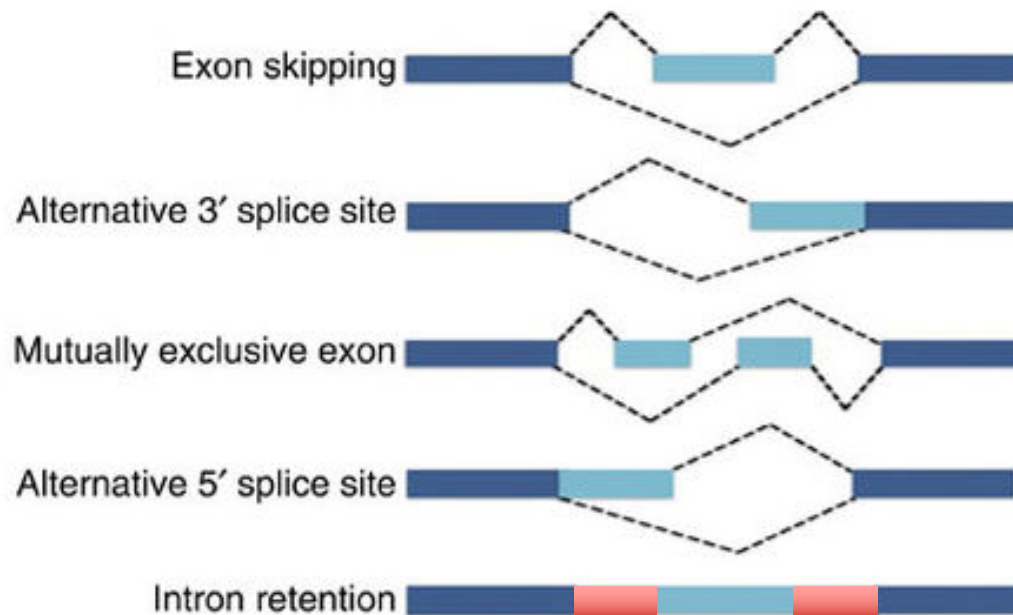
GMAP Run With min cov 0.95 and min identity 0.95

No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered Genome			No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered – Piloned Genome		
2X	4X	6X	2X	4X	6X
-	127,312 (90.00%)	96,681 (87.85%)	-	127,307 (90.00%) 	96,709 (87.87%) 
No. of Iso-Seqs Uniquely Mapped to Quivered Genome			No. of Iso-Seqs Mapped to Quivered – Piloned Genome		
29,512	100,428	74,097	29,509 	100,329 	74,074 

Aligning Iso-Seq to Only Quivered Genome



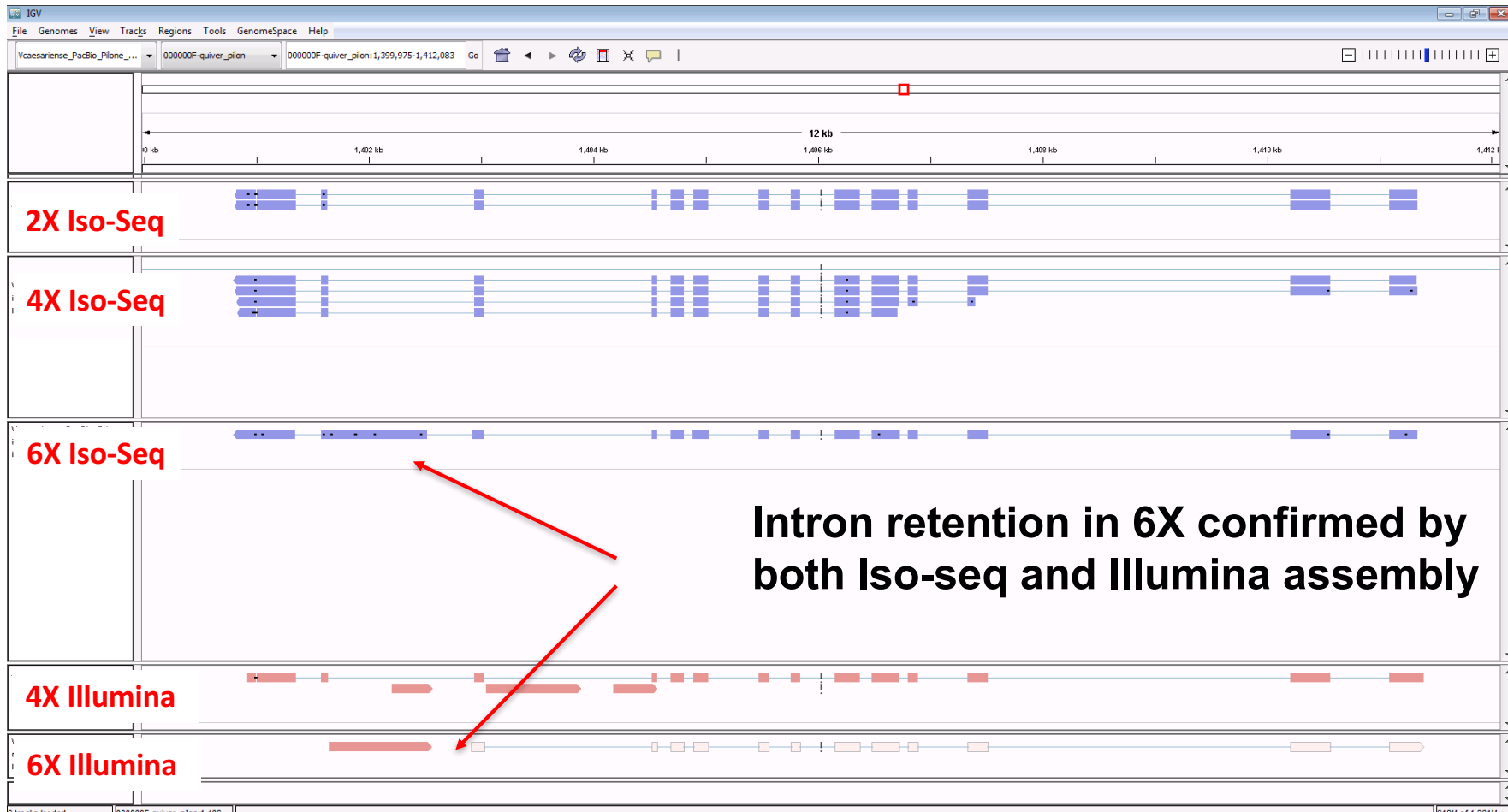
Five Alternative Splicing Modes

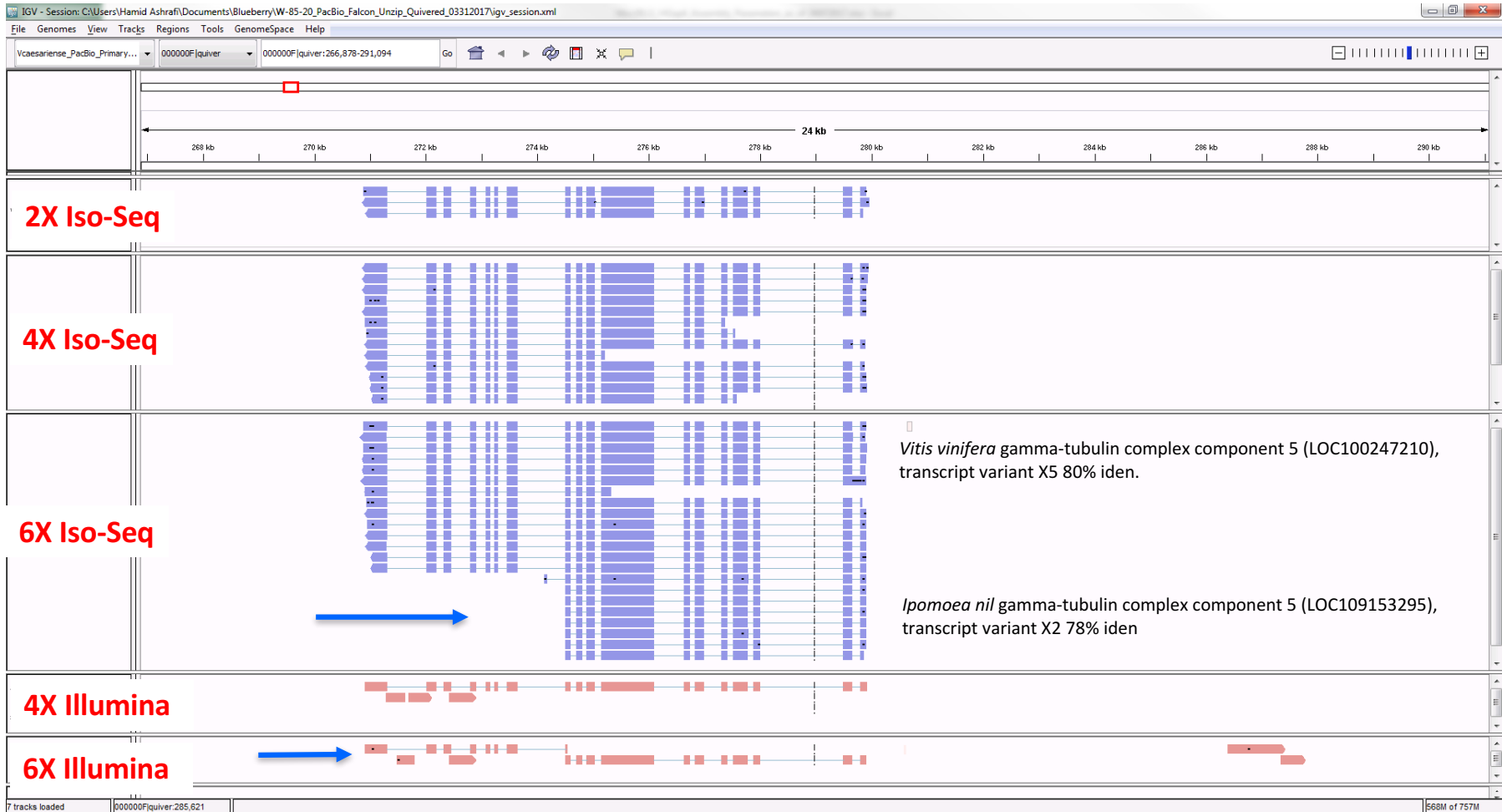


Wang et al. (2016) <https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms11708>

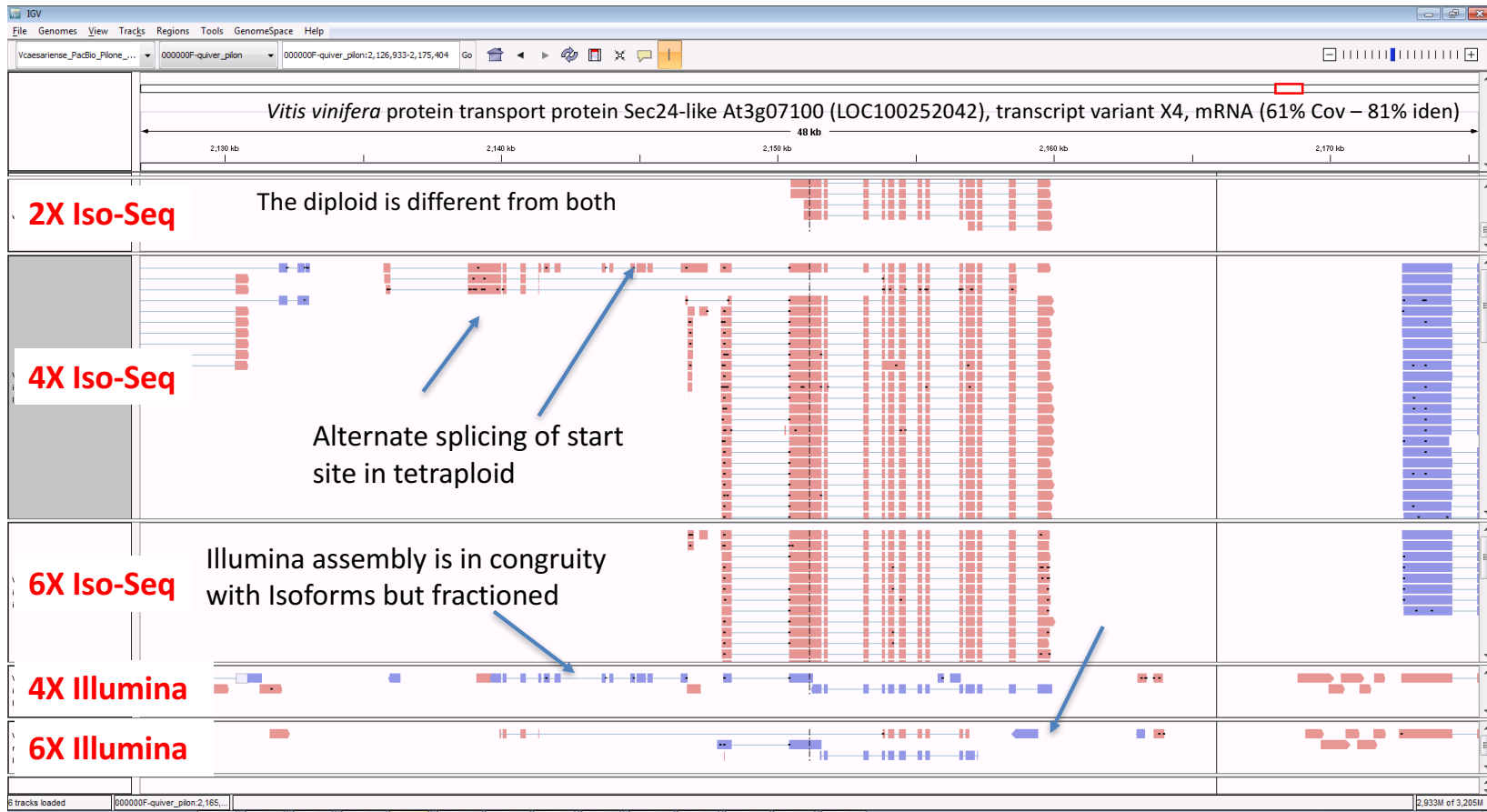
Polymorphisms in hexaploids not in 2X Introns in Illumina assembly



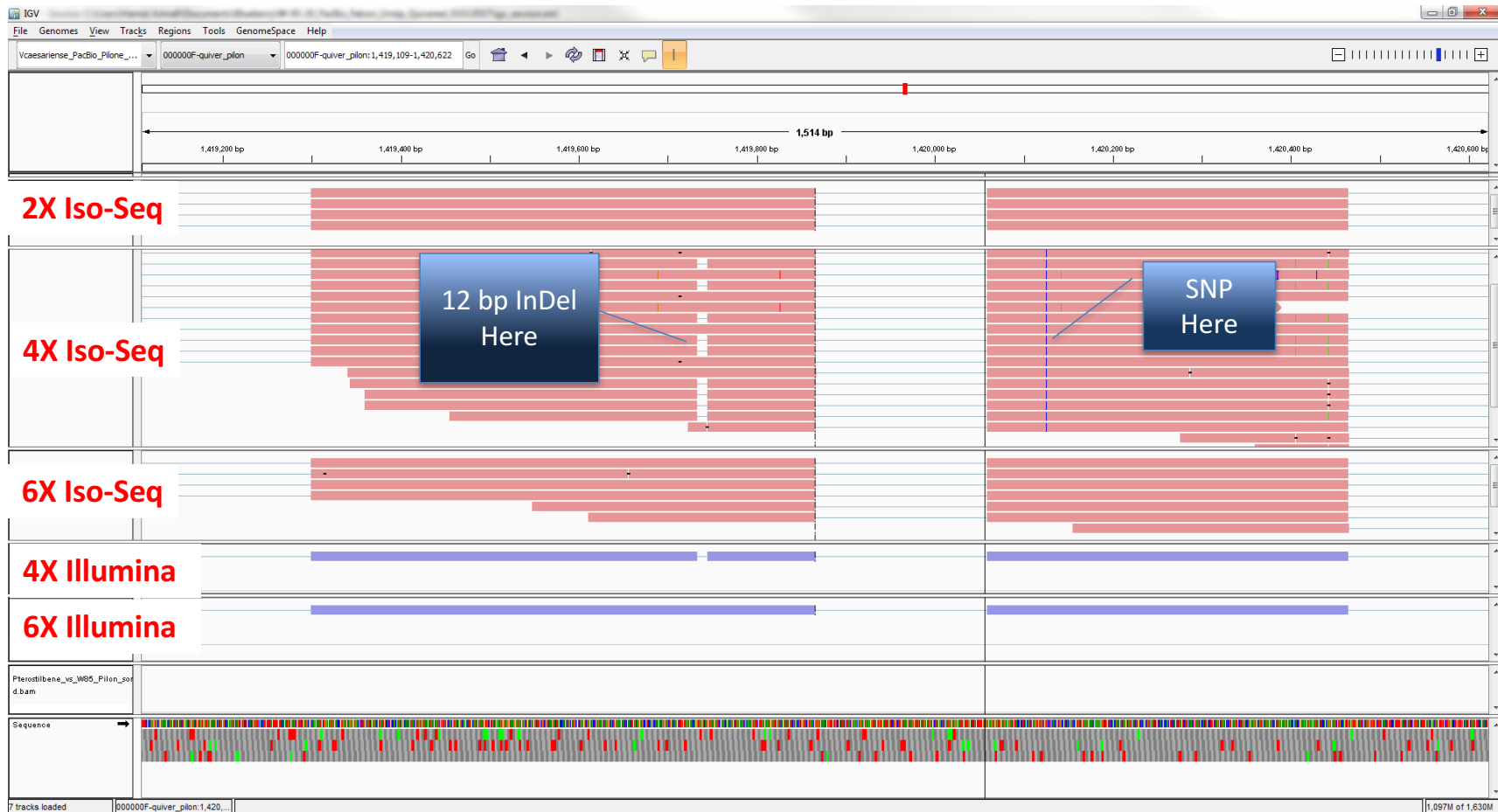




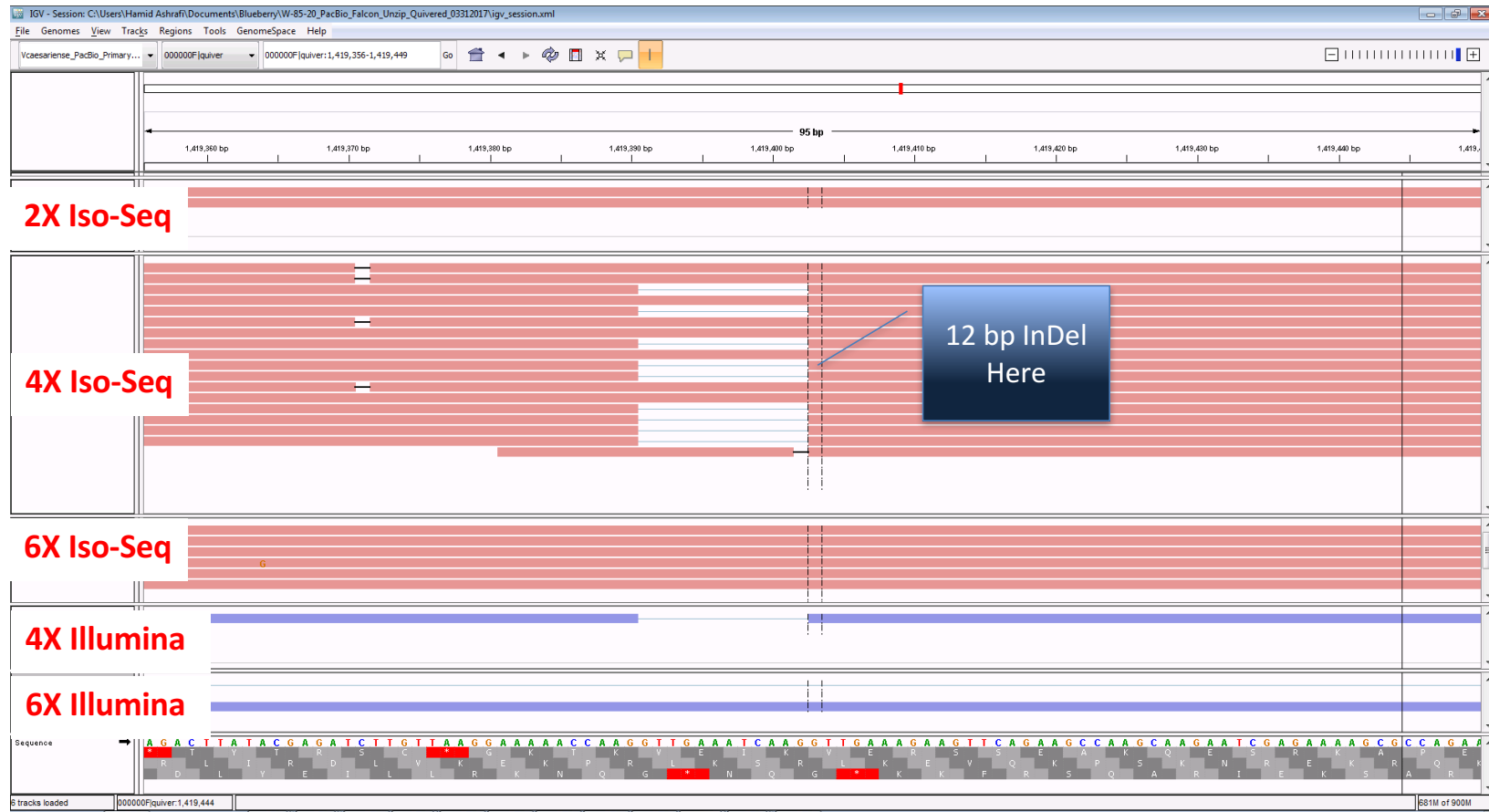
Alternate Splicing of Start Site of a Transport Protein in 4X



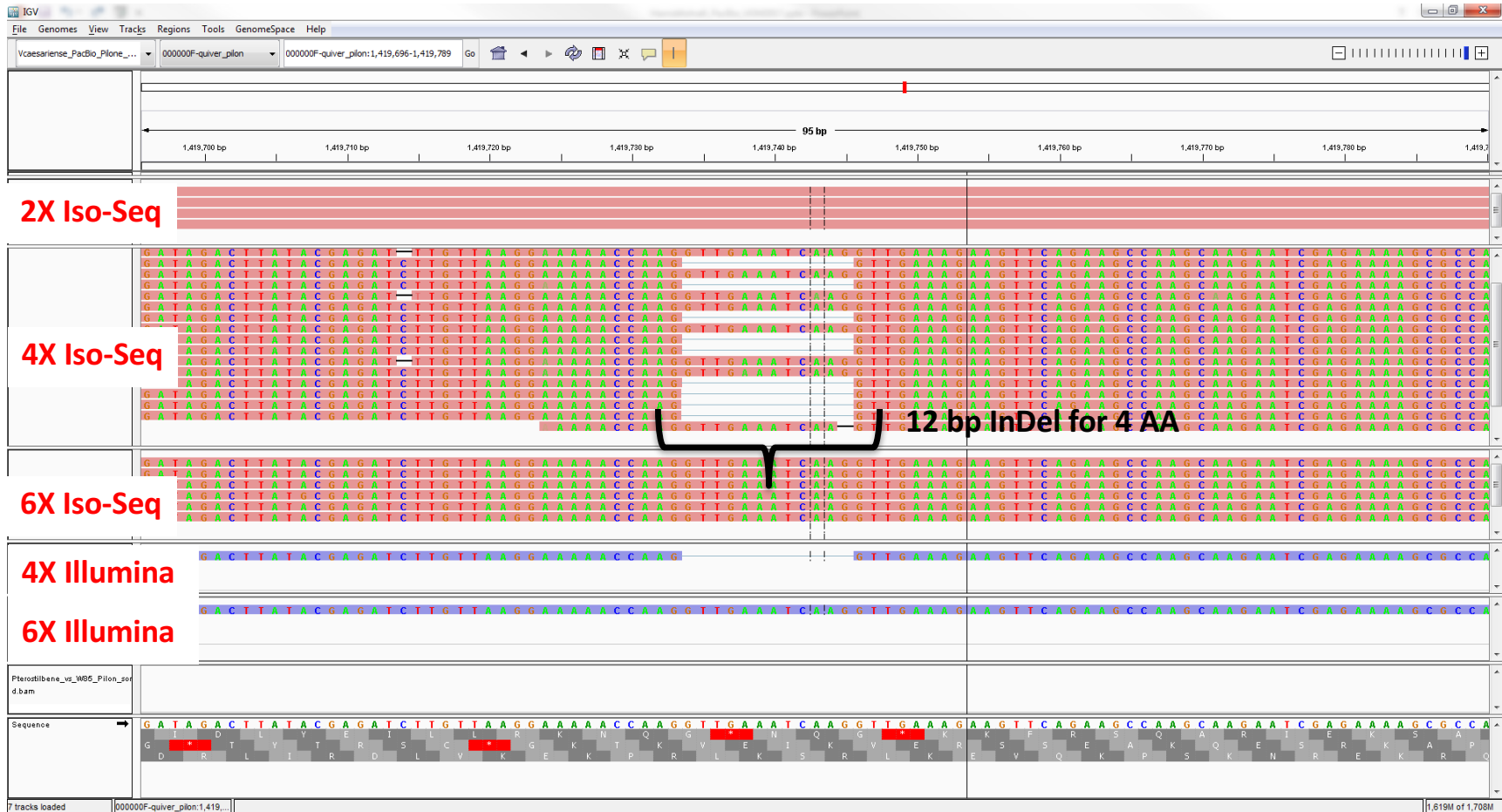
Isoform Analysis Unrevealed Other Forms of Variation (1/3)



Isoform Analysis Unrevealed Other Forms of Variation (2/3)

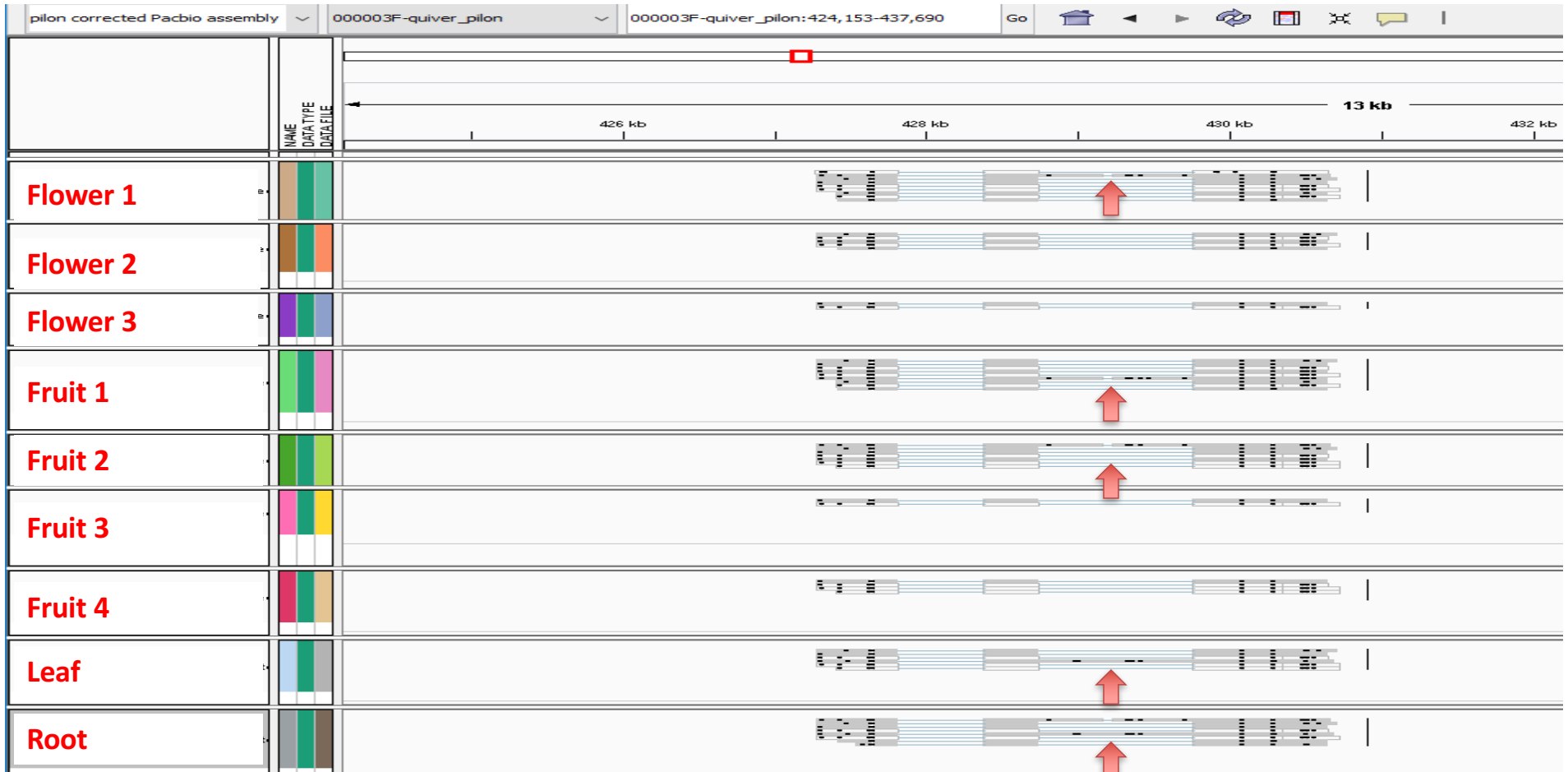


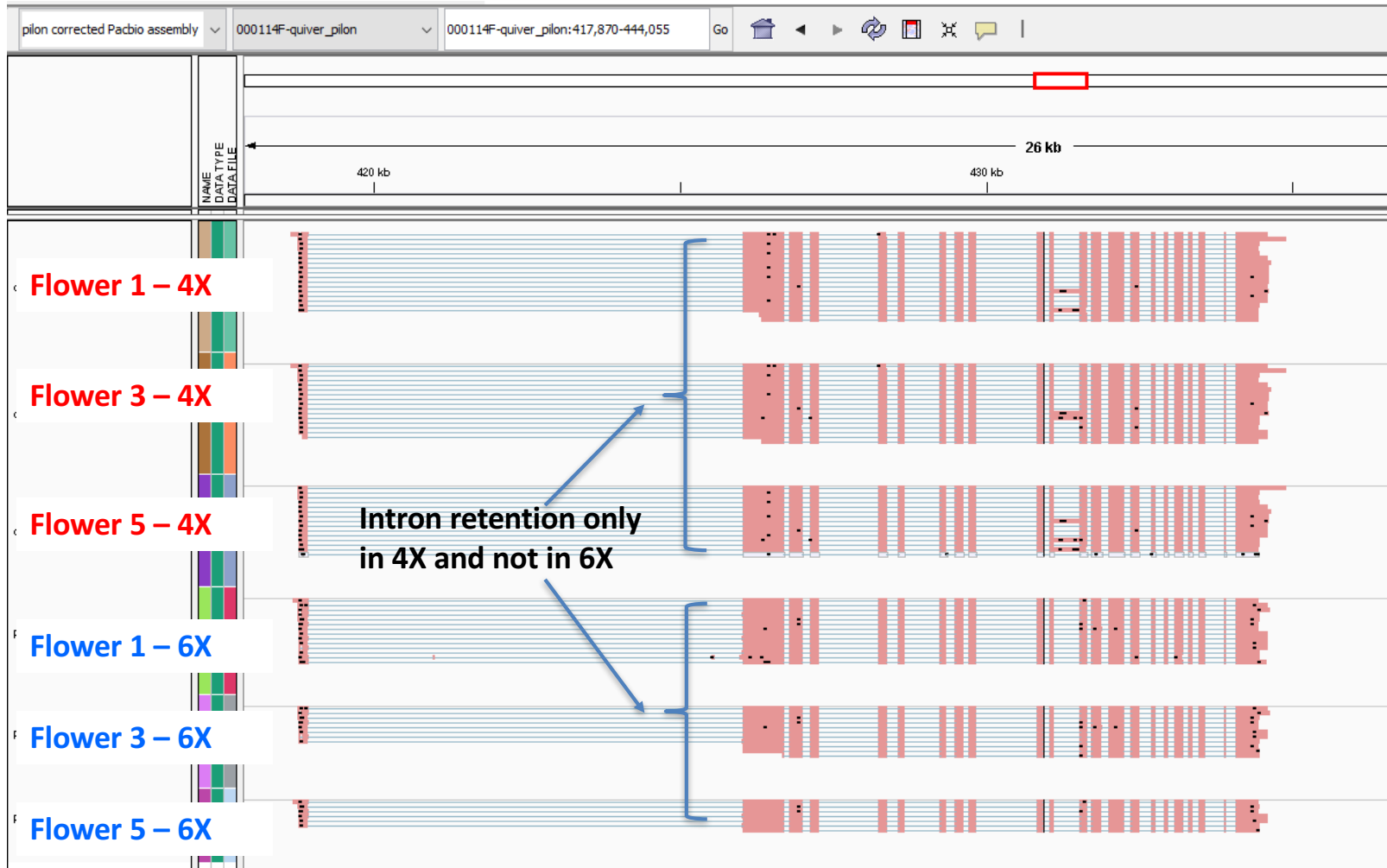
Isoform Analysis Unrevealed Other Forms of Variation (3/3)



Tissue Specific Iso-Forms

Tissue Specific Intron Retention







Conclusions

- Using 54 SMRT RSII cells we were able to achieve a decent assembly of blueberry genome.
- Barcoding the RNA-Seq libraries helped us to save for the cost of the project.
- What makes different blueberries is more than simple SNP in the genes.
- We believe alternative splicing, Iso-forms and structural variants are responsible for a large proportion of variations and evolution of blueberry.
- We need to use the term “autopolyploidy” with caution for blueberry and maybe other plants species.
- Although the chromosomes can pair during meiosis, this does not mean that sub-genomes are identical at the gene and iso-forms levels.
- Defining the iso-forms to have a biological meaning and connecting them to the actual function of the genes remains a challenging task.

**Thank You
Questions?**