Analysing the genomic complexity at the single cell level using Oxford Nanopore Technology

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Thesis A Presentation

Outline

Background

- Genome complexity: isoforms
- Sequencing technologies
- Single Cell Analysis
- Isoforms of CD45 gene
- Project Proposal
 - Aim & Hypothesis
 - Methods
 - Validation
 - Timeline

Genomic Complexity BACKGROUND

Complexity of Genomes

The genome can be regarded as a complex structure of coding sequence (exons) separated by noncoding sequences (introns)



https://designmatrix.wordpress.com/2010/03/07/alternative-splicing/

Alternative Splicing

- A single gene can code for multiple proteins via different isoforms
- Involves the inclusion and exclusion of particular exons



Splicing and isoforms

GENE EXPRESSION IS CHARACTERISED BY MULTIPLE ISOFORMS FOR EACH GENE

- Isoform detection is difficult to achieve due to multiple exons undergoing splicing events
- Current methods are laborious and based on RNAseq analysis of bulk populations
 - This approach add noise and different cells have different isoforms



Sequencing Technology BACKGROUND

Illumina Sequencing

NEXT GEN SEQUENCING

- Also known as Next- Gen Sequencing or High throughput method of sequencing
- Most widely used method is Illumina sequencing
- A synthesis approach is used for this method



Problems with Illumina



- The relatively short reads made genome assembly more difficult.
- Does not facilitate the assembly of repetitive structures of interest that extend beyond the maximum read length generated

New Technology

THIRD GEN SEQUENCING

- Oxford Nanopore technology (ONT) will be the sequencing method used for this project
- Uses electrophoresis to transport an unknown sample through an orifice
- The composition of the sample DNA can be identified by the magnitude of the electric current density across a nanopore surface



MinION Analysis and Reference Consortium: Phase 1 data release and analysis [version 1; referees: 2 approved]. F1000 Research. 4. 10.12688/f1000research.7201.1.

So why choose ONT?



https://plos.figshare.com/articles/Comparison_of_Illumina_HiSeq_to_Oxford_Nanopore_MinION_read_data_/4980248

- Overcomes the limitations of Illumina by generating sequencing median read lengths of 8-10kb and as long as 100kb.
- Low-med sequencing cost and easy sample preparation without the need PCR amplification

Overview



https://plos.figshare.com/articles/Comparison_of_Illumina_HiSeq_to_Oxford_Nanopore_MinION_read_data_/4980248

Single Cell Sequencing BACKGROUND

"Bulk" Sequencing

- Sequencing has typically performed in "bulk" RNA-Seq and the data represents an average of gene expression patterns across thousands to millions of cells
- Isoform detection can be possible in "bulk".

(https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/4e19/bd479da2e4781f2eca67a2ef489ce77c385f.pdf)

How do we know which isoform corresponds to which cell?

Problems with "Bulk" Sequencing

- It can be hard to identify which sequence is from what cell
- Also creates lots of 'noise' which affects the accuracy of the data
- Unable to reveal the cellular heterogeneity that drives complexity.



Single Cell Sequencing

- Explore the complex gene expression profile of individual cells in complex tissues and understand cellular subpopulation responses to environmental cues.
- High resolution analysis enables discovery of cellular differences usually masked by bulk sampling methods
- Robust transcriptome analysis down to single-cell input levels for high-quality samples

Single Cell Sequencing

Integrated protocol proceeds directly from whole cells and preserves integrity through barcoding



http://core-genomics.blogspot.com/2016/07/10x-genomics-single-cell-3mrna-seq.html

Single Cell Sequencing & Long Reads

- Previously single cell sequencing has only been performed along with Illumina short reads
- The advancement of long reads and single cell sequencing together can provide a data with better validity and at higher-resolution

CD45 Gene Complexity BACKGROUND



- Codes for the PTPRC protein
- Receptor-linked protein plays a crucial role in the function of leucocytes
- Regulates a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation

CD45

On T cells the extracellular domain of CD45 is expressed in several different isoforms Essential for the activation of T cells via the TCR, and that different CD45 isoforms display a different ability to support T cell activation.

CD45ABC Alternatively spliced exons Cysteine rich En III-like repeats D1 PTPase domains D2

Project Proposal

Problem?

- There is no research to study isoforms occurring in T cell data.
- Previous technology made study of isoforms almost impossible due to the estimation involved
- Currently there are only 17 known isoforms of CD45, now with ONT possibility of uncovering more?



To study single cell data with Oxford Nanopore sequencing to understand the different isoforms ofCD45 in T cells

Hypothesis

Analysis of single cells data with long reads can be used to identify multiple isoforms present in the CD45 gene.

Data

- Nanopore sequences form scRNAseq of T cells from healthy donors N=2
- Clinical samples from Chimeric Antigen receptor t cells (CAR T cells) engineered to treat leukemia. N=4

Sequence Alignment

- Minimap2 & Bowtie will be used as they can align long ONT reads
- Sequence alignment program that aligns DNA or mRNA sequences against a large database
- Used to find overlaps between long reads, splice-aware alignment and assembly-assembly alignment

Method



Validation

- T cells carrying CD45RA or RO isoforms will be used as ground truth
- ONT reads will be aligned against those two isoforms and compared to the result of the bioinformatics pipeline that will be generated in this study

Project Timeline

#																			
MONTH	JUN	JUL		AUG	SEP	OCT		NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR		MAY				JUN
(MON)DAY	03	01	08	05	 02	07	- 14	04	02 0	9 06	03	02	06	13	04	11	18	25	01
Thesis A																			
Meet Professor																			
Understand Biology behind the project																			
Learn to use Sequence alignment tools																			
Download sequences																			
Combine Sequences to make dataset																			
Thesis A Presentation				1															
Thesis A Report																			
Thesis is heport				1															
Thesis B																			
Align sequences to reference																			
Understanding the alignment																			
Calculate reads to each isoform																			
Identify combination of exons that																			
make up isoform																			
Thesis B Report																			
Thesis B Presentation																			
Thesis C																			
Validation of each isoform																			
Produce a visualisation of data																			
Identify and analyse sections that																			
did not align																			
Identify combination of exons that																			

make up isoform

Thesis C Presentation

Thesis C Report

Current progress

- Understand Biology
- Learn to use sequence alignment tools
- Download and combine a data set of

sequences

Thesis B

- Align sequences to reference
- Understanding the alignment
- Calculate reads to each isoform
- Identify combination of exons that make up each isoform



- Validation of each isoform
- Produce a visualisation of data
- Identify and analyse sections that did not align

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