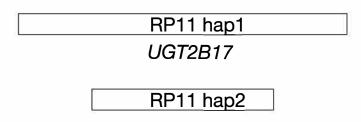


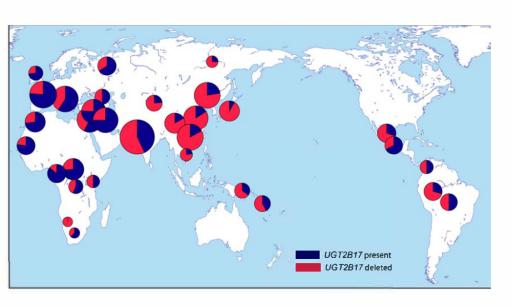
TOWARDS A
COMPLETE
REFERENCE OF
HUMAN GENOME
DIVERSITY



Deanna Church Presenting

The current human reference fails to faithfully represent a single individual genome much less the genomes of a global population.





- The human reference genome is a foundational resource in human genetics and like most technology-driven resources, is overdue for an upgrade.
- The current structure is a linear monoploid representation containing mixed haplotypes with too many gaps and errors. Additionally, the underlying sequence is predominately from a single individual.
- Mapping limitations of short reads and inherent reference biases means we have missed more than 70% of structural variants in traditional whole-genome sequencing studies



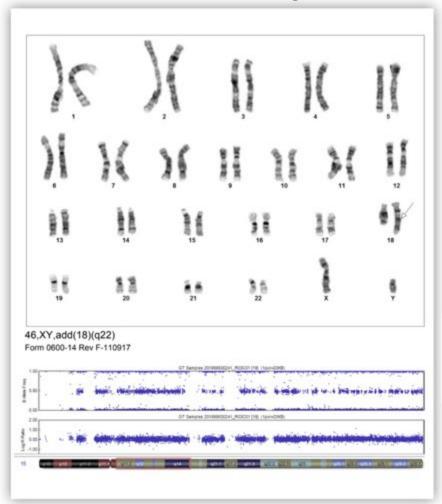


Human Pangenome Reference Consortium

- Improve representation of global genomic diversity (>350 diverse diploid references)
- Prioritizing quality: we aim to release a complete (T2T) and comprehensive map of genome variation
- Develop a new, non-linear reference data structure and foster an innovative ecosystem of pangenomic tools
- Outreach, Education and Implementation

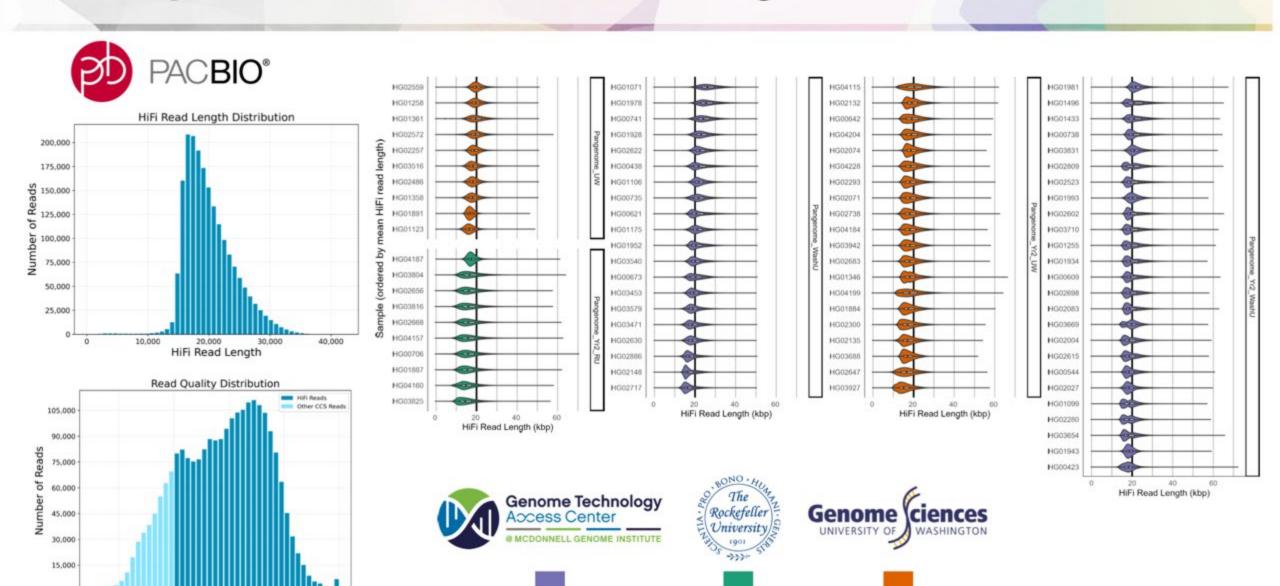
Multi-Center Sequencing Technology and Production: Optimized for Efficiency and Quality

Cell line stability/QC





Optimized and Consistent Long-Read HiFi Production



Predicted Accuracy (Phred Scale)

Forefront of ultra-long read sequencing innovation

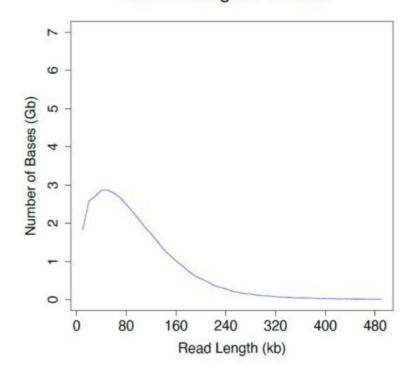
UC SANTA CRUZ Genomics Institute



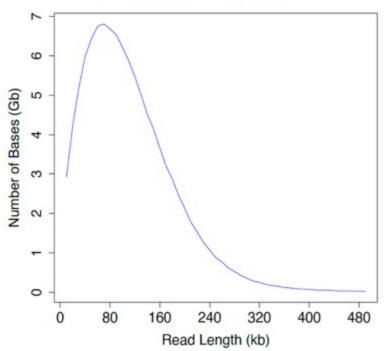


2020

Read N50 ~76 kb ~9X coverage per flow cell ~3.5X coverage in 100 kb+



2021
Read N50 ~73 kb
~30X coverage per flow cell
~9X coverage in 100 kb+



3x increase in throughput

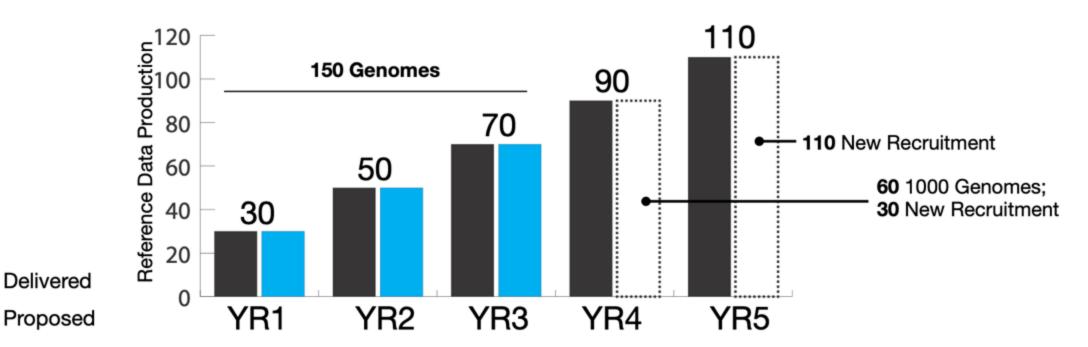


Overview

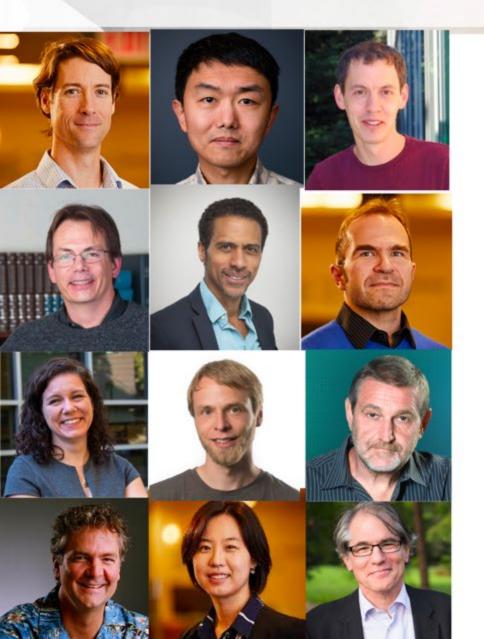
Population Sampling and Representation (Phase 1): We are representing >99.9% common SNVs (1%) in the 1000 Genomes lines. (Phase 2) We are in position for perspective recruitment of remaining 150 individuals (BioMe)

Sequence Technology and Production: Highly efficient multi-center production effort, automated assembly and quality assessment

Delivered



Innovation in Long Read Assembly Methods

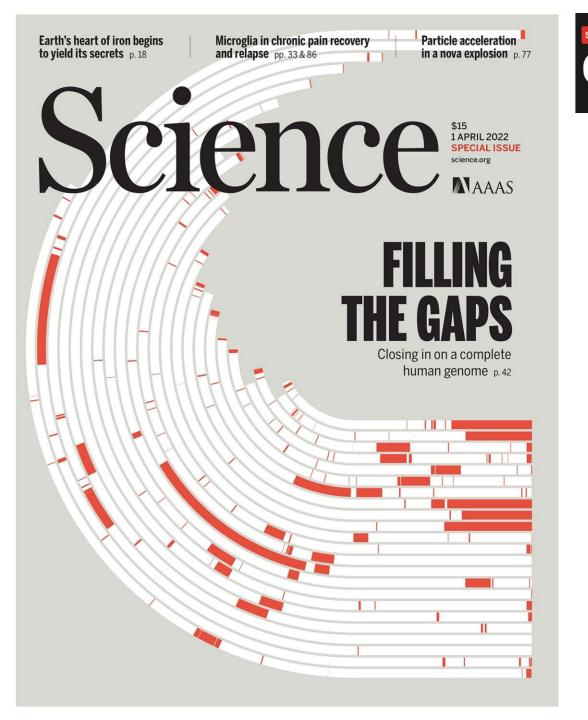


We have assembled the leaders in long-read assembly methods, with an emphasis in researchers involved in finishing and repeat assemblies.



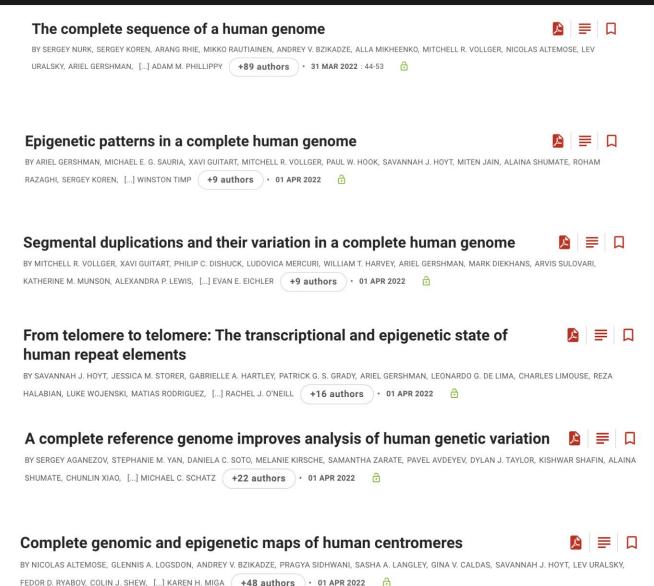






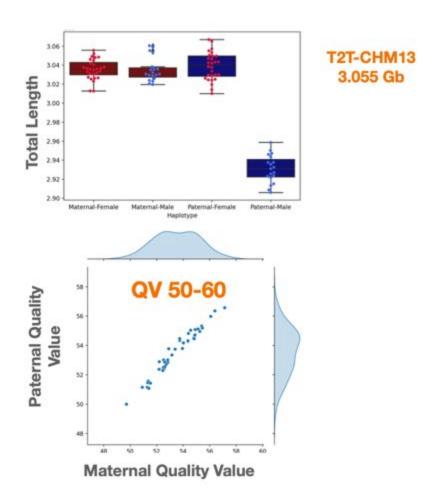
SPECIAL ISSUE

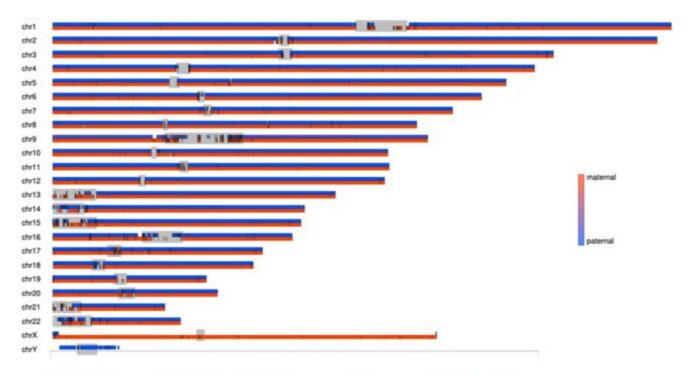
Completing the human genome



Automated assembly standards: High-quality References

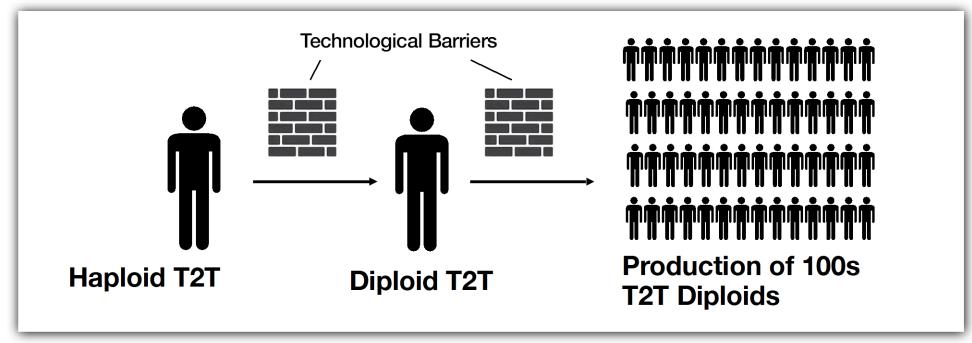
We tested the current best practices in sequencing technologies and automated assembly algorithms on one human sample, HG002, an openly- consented Ashkenazi individual from the Personal Genome Project

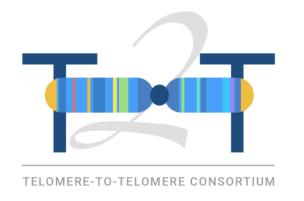




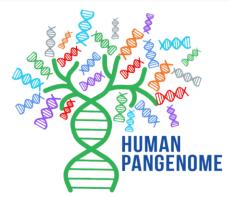
Near complete chromosome scaffolds between HPRC-HG002 maternal and paternal assemblies.

One genome is not enough....

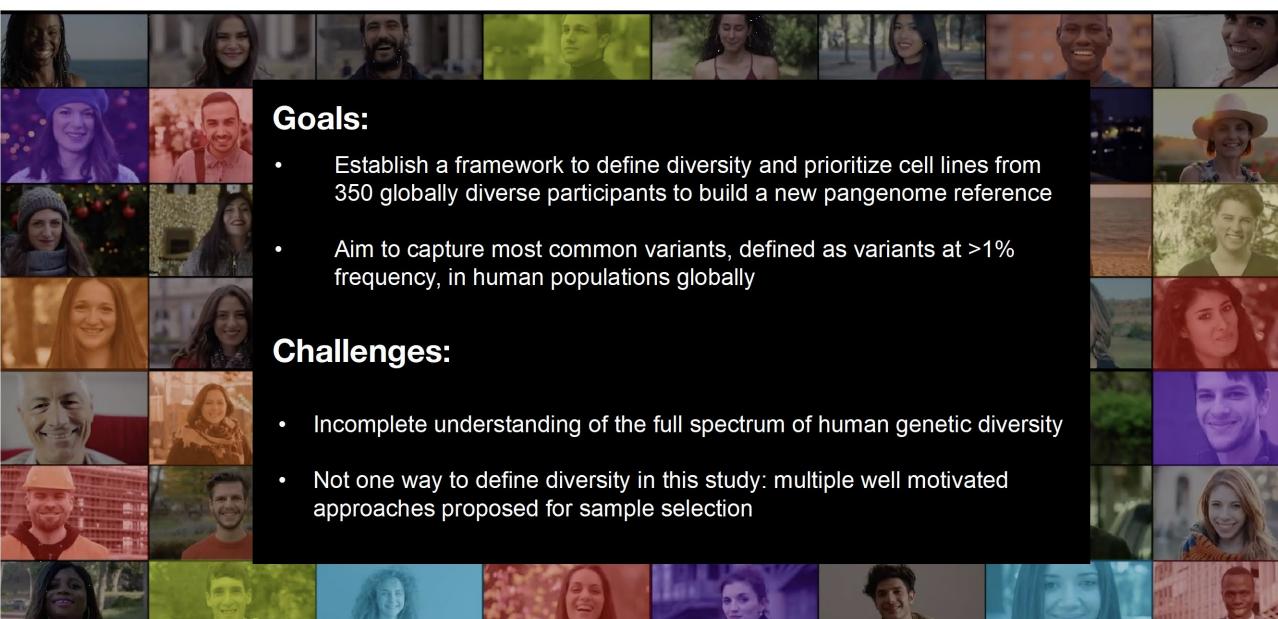




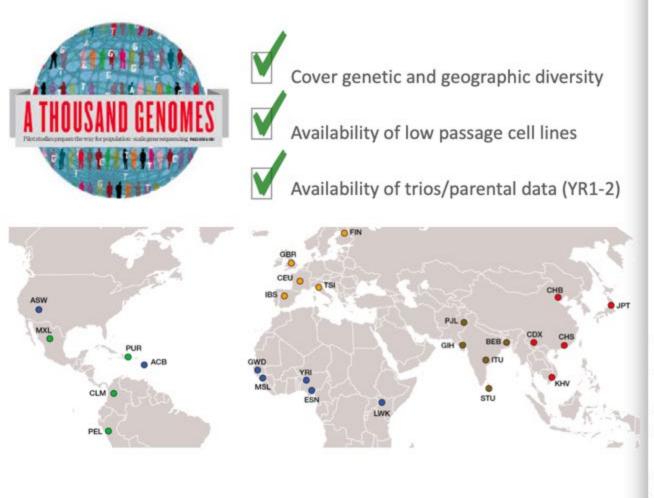
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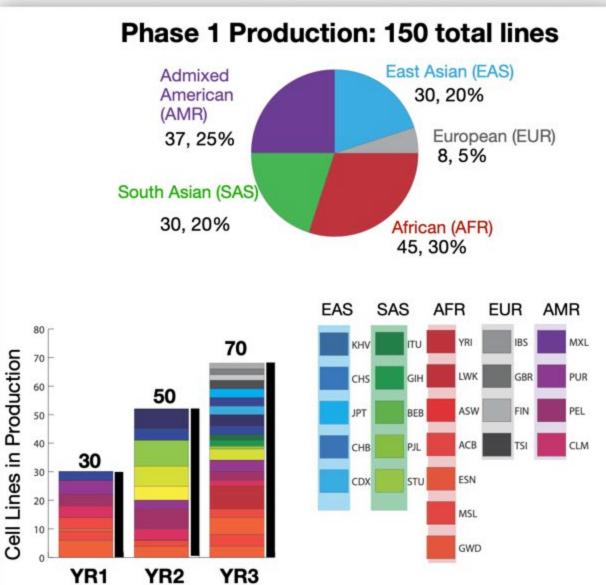


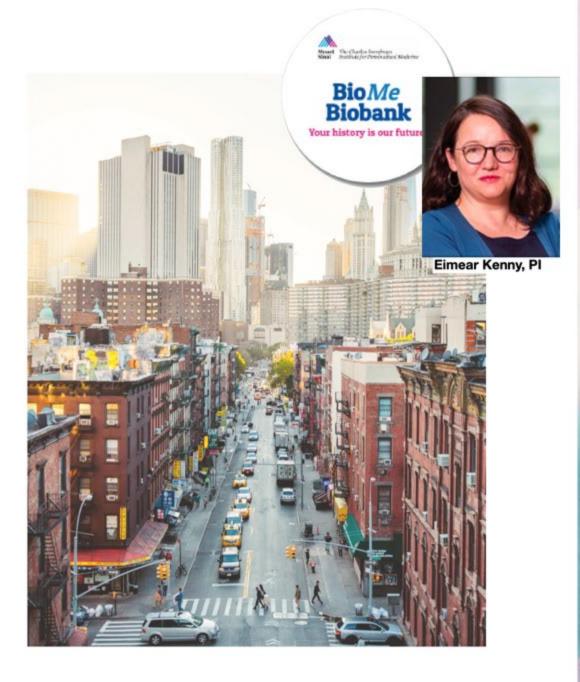
Population Sampling and Representation

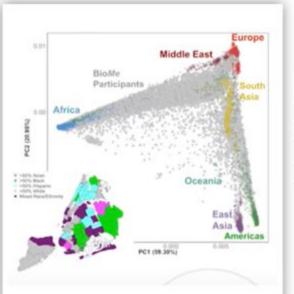


Phase 1 HPRC Sample Selection









Mount Sinai's BioMe BioBank:

>70,000 participants from 160 countries, with sequencing data for more than 40,000 participants.



Washington University, St. Louis Recruitment Center:

New recruitment from African American communities

Phase 2: Prioritization of New Participants

- Model 1: Maximizing common variant diversity
 Leveraging sequence data, iteratively select samples that maximize common variant coverage in an out-of-sample dataset
- Model 2: Maximizing genetic divergence
 Using sequence/array data, plot PCA and select participants to represent the continuum of genetic dissimilarity in principle component (PC) space
- Model 3: Targeting underrepresented populations based on self-reporting/ geographical data

Using country-of-origin data, designate countries/subcontinental regions of interest to the project, and select participants from those regions

Partnership with ELSI Team for Consent and Outreach

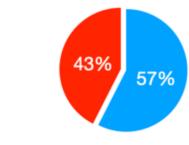




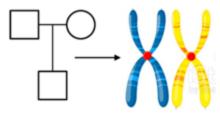
Embedded Ethics Team

- Formal Review of Consent Language (compatibility with 1000 genomes consent)
- Design and review of outreach materials for prospective recruitment
- Alignment with internal ethics/genomic review board at BioMe
- Review of the use of external IRB (BRANY)

Improving Population Sampling and Representation



Continue reference production of 1000 genomes (200/350)



Move away from dependency on trios (priority based on genomic diversity) Establish new assembly methods that do not rely on parental data



Launch new recruitment efforts and establish 100 new LCLs (NHGRI Collection: Human Pangenome) outside of 1000 Genome Cell lines



Establish new collaborations and international partnerships

The Human Pangenome

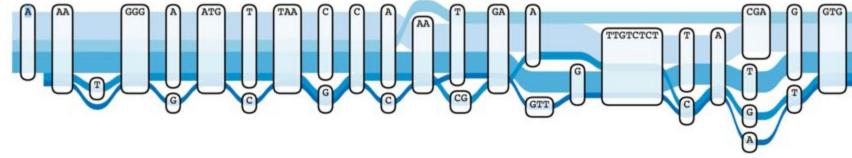








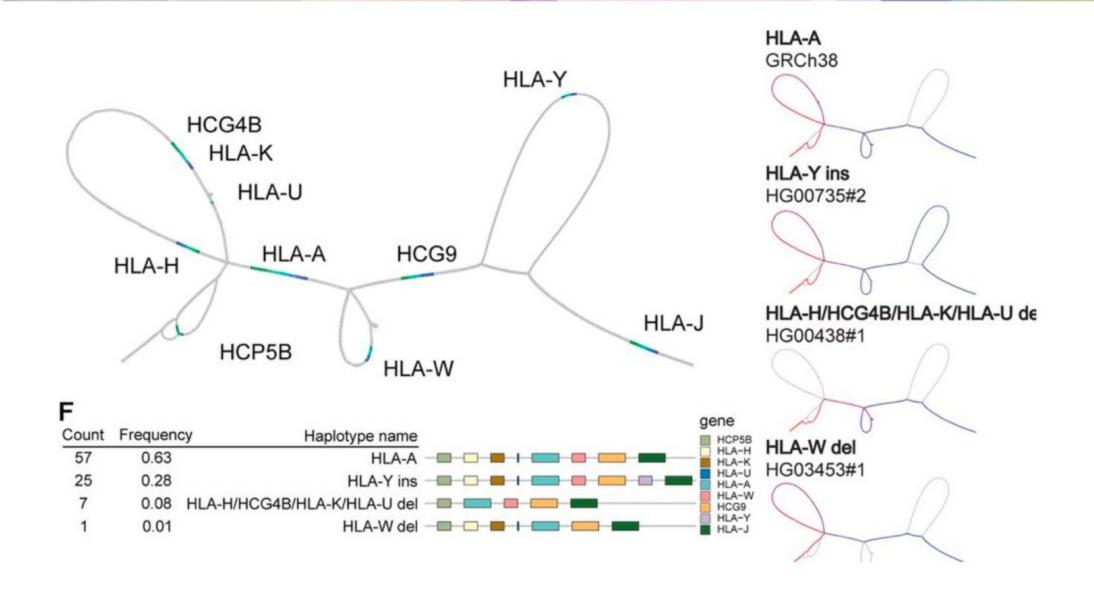




Alignments of high-quality assemblies were performed using three different methods, pioneered by our team:

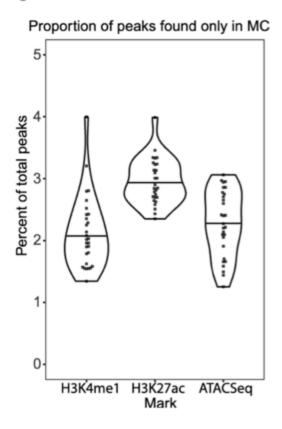
Minigraph (Li et al., 2020), Minigraph-Cactus (MC) PanGenome Graph Builder (PGGB).

HLA-A: Aligning Complex Pangenome Loci

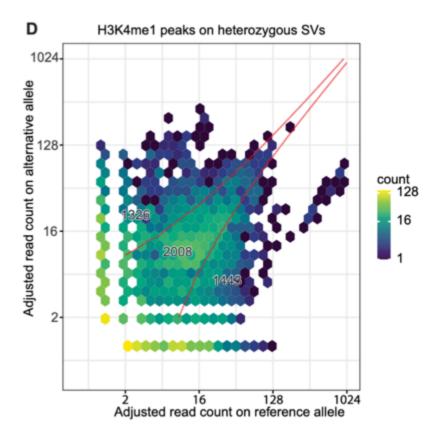


Applications

C



A pangenome approach captures annotation missing in a linear reference



A pangenome approach allows annotation at heterozygous structural variant sites

Remaining challenges

- Sample selection and resource development
 - Ensuring this project is truly international in scope
 - Ensuring that we common (> 1% MAF) variation is included
 - Development of usable cell lines (iPSCs, LCLs, etc) for experimental work
- Pangenome implementation
 - Will one graph representation rule them all, or do we need different graphs for different applications?
- Pangenome adoption
 - In a world where many people still use GRCh37, how do we encourage adoption of this resource?

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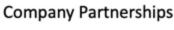
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Shilpa Garg

Haoyu Cheng

Vimi Desai

Xiaowen Feng





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Paul Kitts



Justin Zook













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DECODING THE GENOME

Science for the benefit of humanity

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Lauren Shalmiyev



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