



An optimised approach to sequence and assemble BACs: application to bread wheat chromosome arm 7DS

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Outline

- Sequencing coverage requirements
- Integrity of pooled assemblies
- Assembly validation



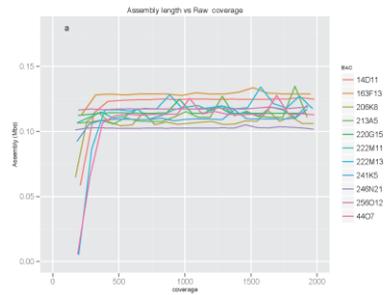
Coverage

Sassy assembler requires high physical coverage

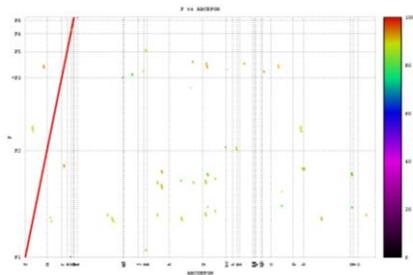
- We determined optimum sequencing depth for assembly to be around 500x
- Need to pool BACs to sequence to above coverage cost effectively
- Assemblies of BACs generated using a variety of kits showed Truseq kits performed better



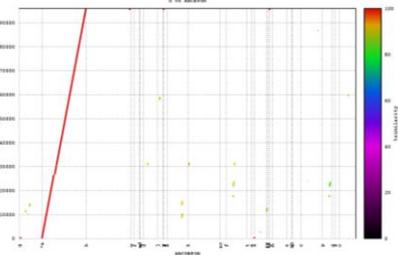
Coverage



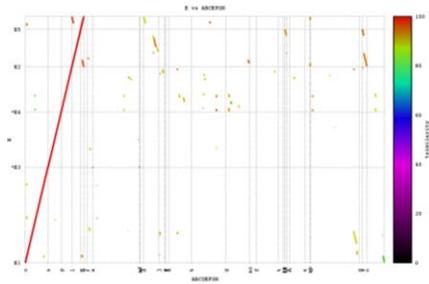
Integrity of pooled assemblies



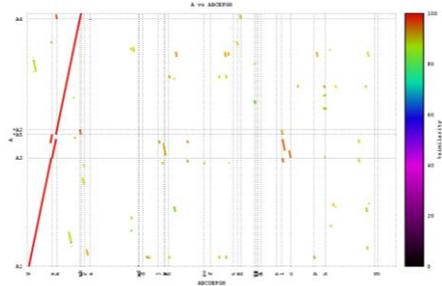
Integrity of pooled assemblies



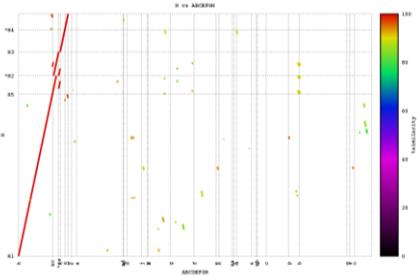
Integrity of pooled assemblies



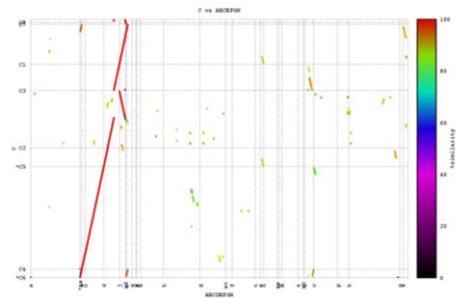
Integrity of pooled assemblies



Integrity of pooled assemblies



Integrity of pooled assemblies



Sequencing

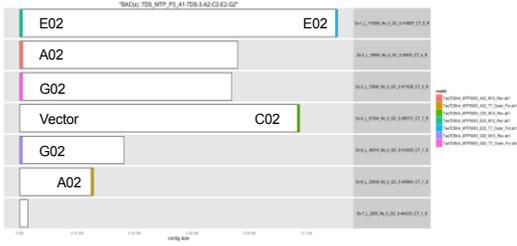
- Hiseq
 - Four non overlapping BACs are sequenced in a pool.
 - 96 pools indexed on one Hiseq lane (384 BACs)
 - 27 Gbs
 - ~ 633x coverage per BAC with 100bp PE reads

Assembly

- Results update per lane:
 - Approx. 2.7 contigs per BAC, ~11 contigs per pool
 - Average N50 67.8 Kbp
 - 68/384 BACs were fully assembled
 - Scaffolding of remaining BACs underway with MP, PacBIO and BES

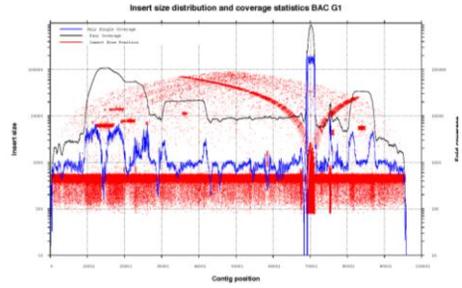
Assembly validation

BES mappings example pool: A2-C2-E2-G2



Assembly validation

PE coverage plots



Acknowledgements

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