

Detecting Copy Number Variations from Next-Generation Sequencing Data via a Bayesian Procedure



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國立交通大學
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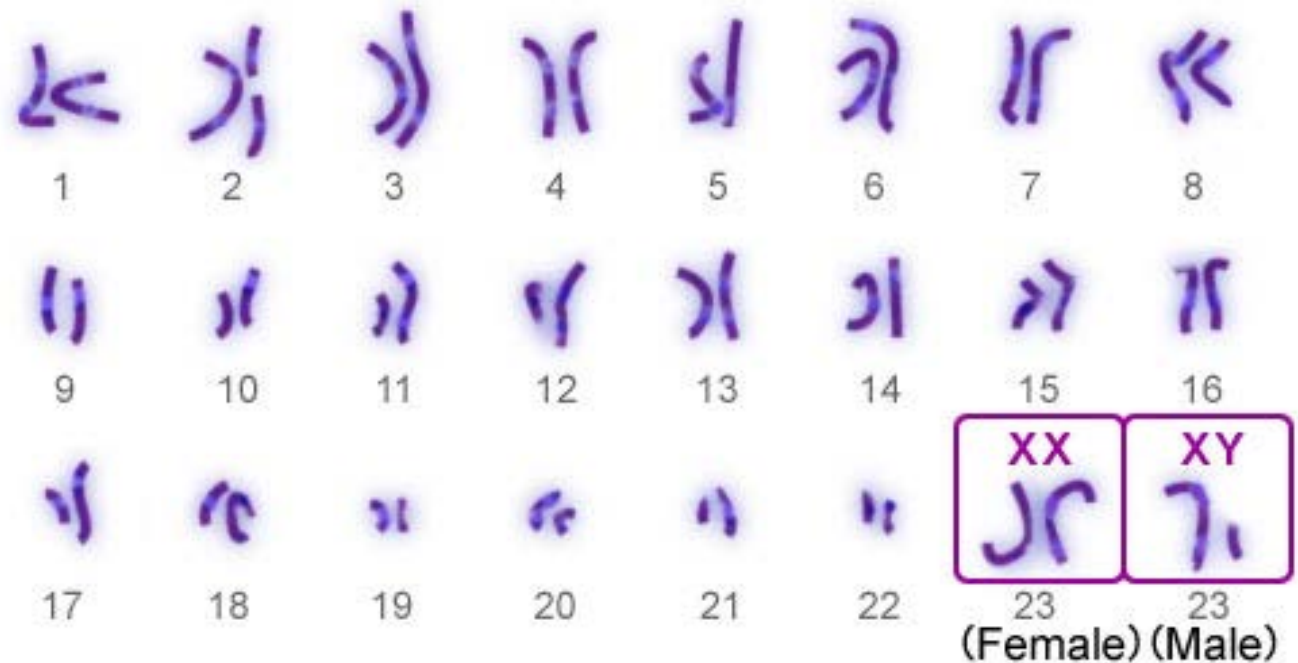
- **Copy Number Variations**
- **Sequencing Read Depths**
- **Bayesian Procedure**
 - **Model**
 - **RJMCMC**
- **NTUH data**

● Copy Number Variations

● Sequencing Read Depths

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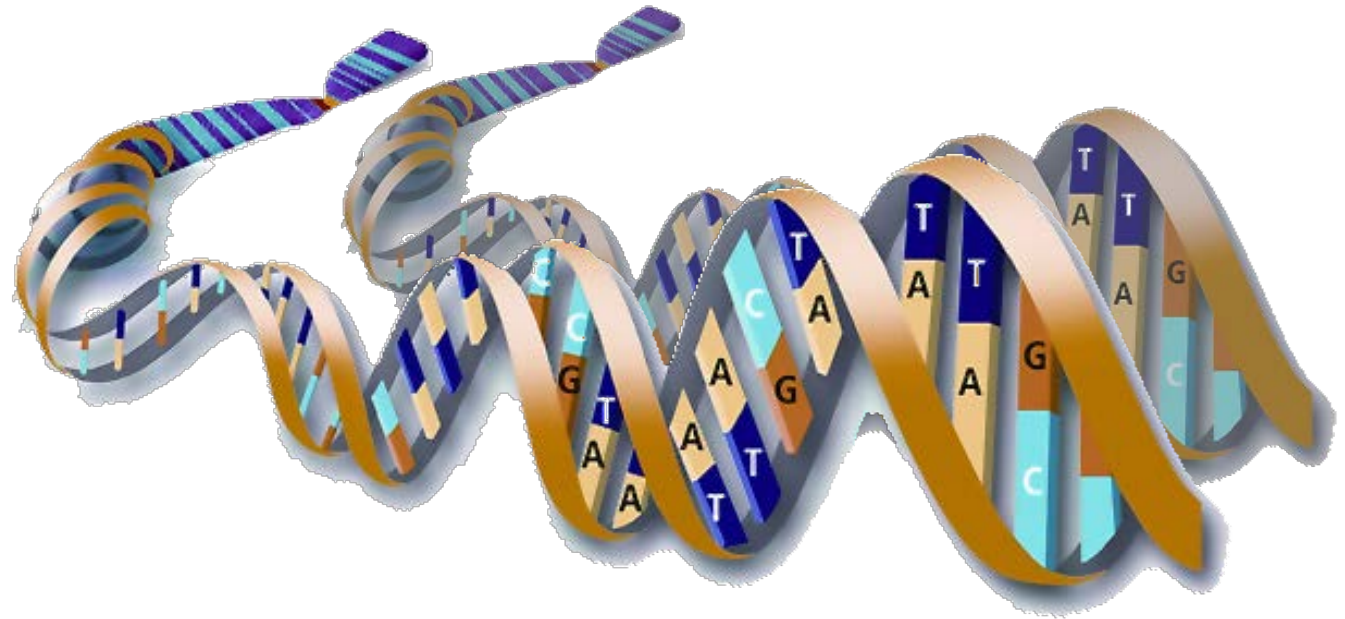


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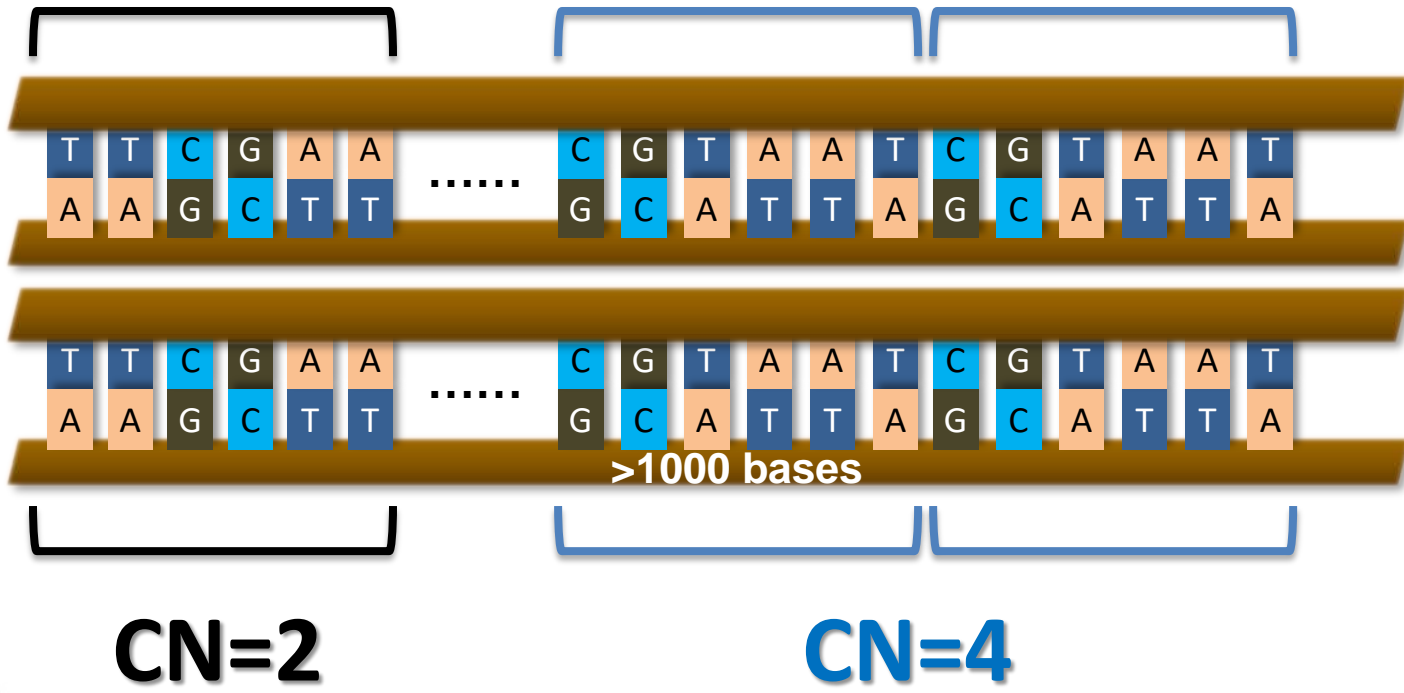
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Copy number variations (CNVs) and human genetic diseases

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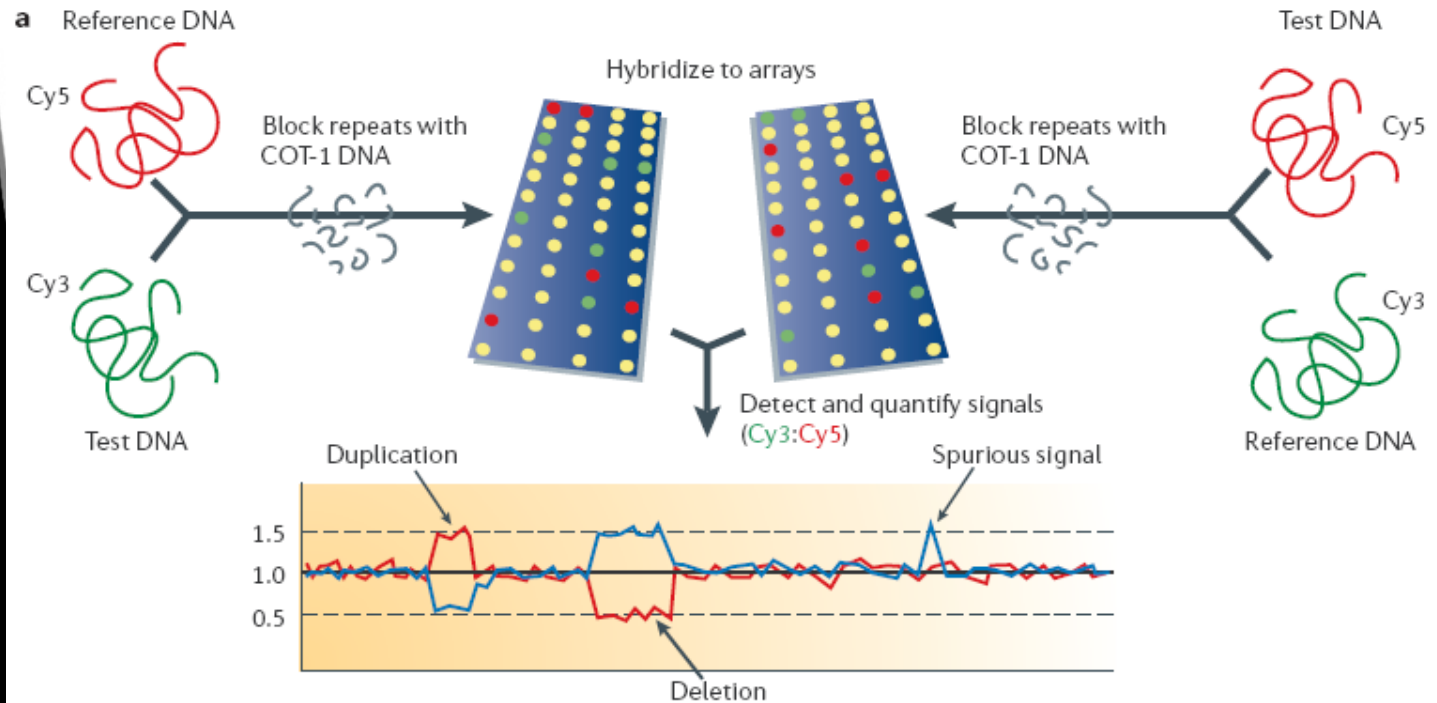
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- CNVs account for roughly 12% of the human genome
- **Down syndrome:** a genetic disorder caused by the presence of a third copy of chromosome 21
- **Mental disorders,** including autism, schizophrenia: about 1% with rare DNA deletions in chromosome 15q13.3, 16p11.2, or 1q21.1
- **Breast cancer:** 20-30% with HER-2 gene amplification and over-expression

Detecting CNVs

Array-based comparative genome hybridization (array-CGH)



- Copy Number Variations

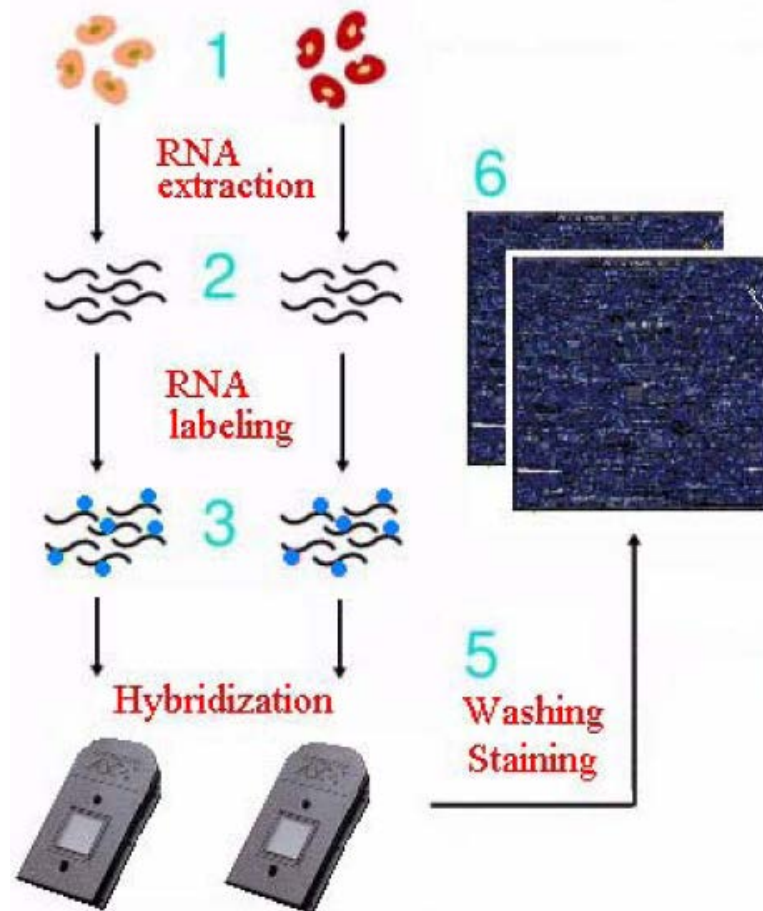
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Detecting CNVs

Spotted oligonucleotides on Affymetrix SNP arrays



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Limitations of hybridization-based microarray approaches

- Hybridization-based microarray approaches: array-CGH and SNP arrays
- Microarrays are limited to
 - detect copy-number differences of sequences present in the reference assembly used to design the probes,
 - provide no information on the location of duplicated copies,
 - be generally unable to resolve breakpoints at the single-base-pair level

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Sequencing-based computational approaches

- The advent of next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies promises to revolutionize copy number variation (CNV).
- NGS approaches can **map CNVs with much greater accuracy than hybridization-based microarray approaches.**
- However, NGS approaches present substantial computational and bioinformatics challenges.

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Sequencing-based computational approaches

- There are four general types of NGS strategy, all of which focus on mapping sequence reads to the reference genome and subsequently identifying CNVs:
 - read-pair (paired-end reads),
 - read-depth,
 - split-read,
 - sequence assembly.

- Copy Number Variations

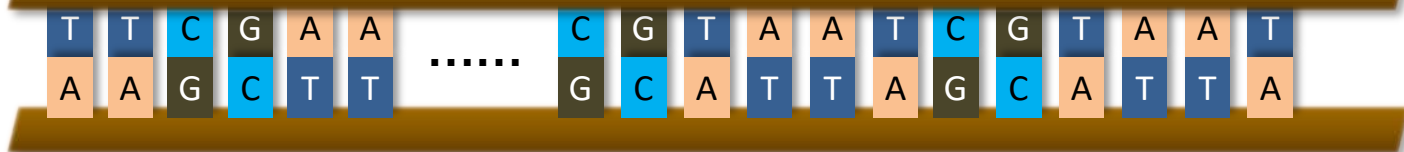


- Sequencing Read Depths



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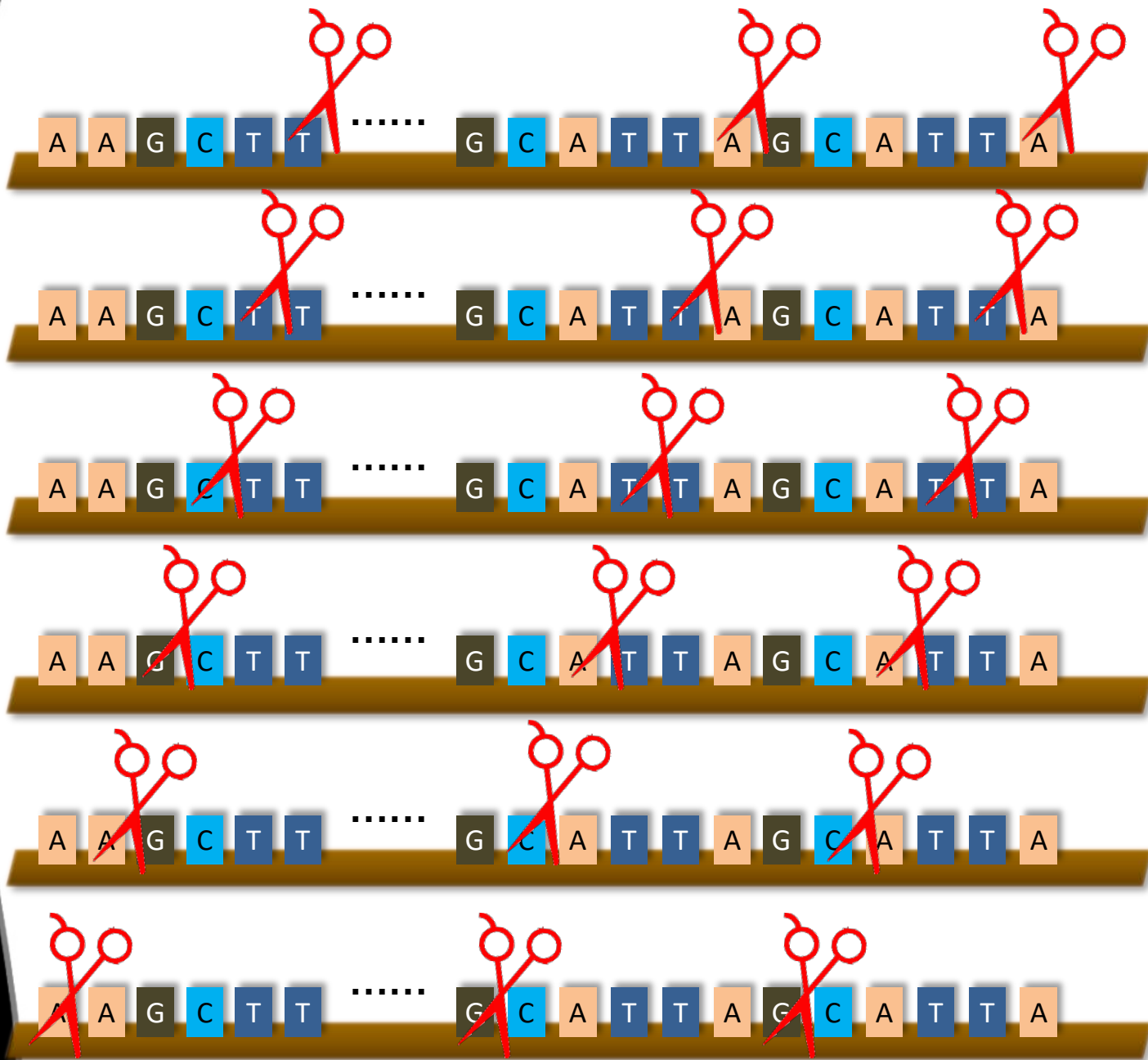
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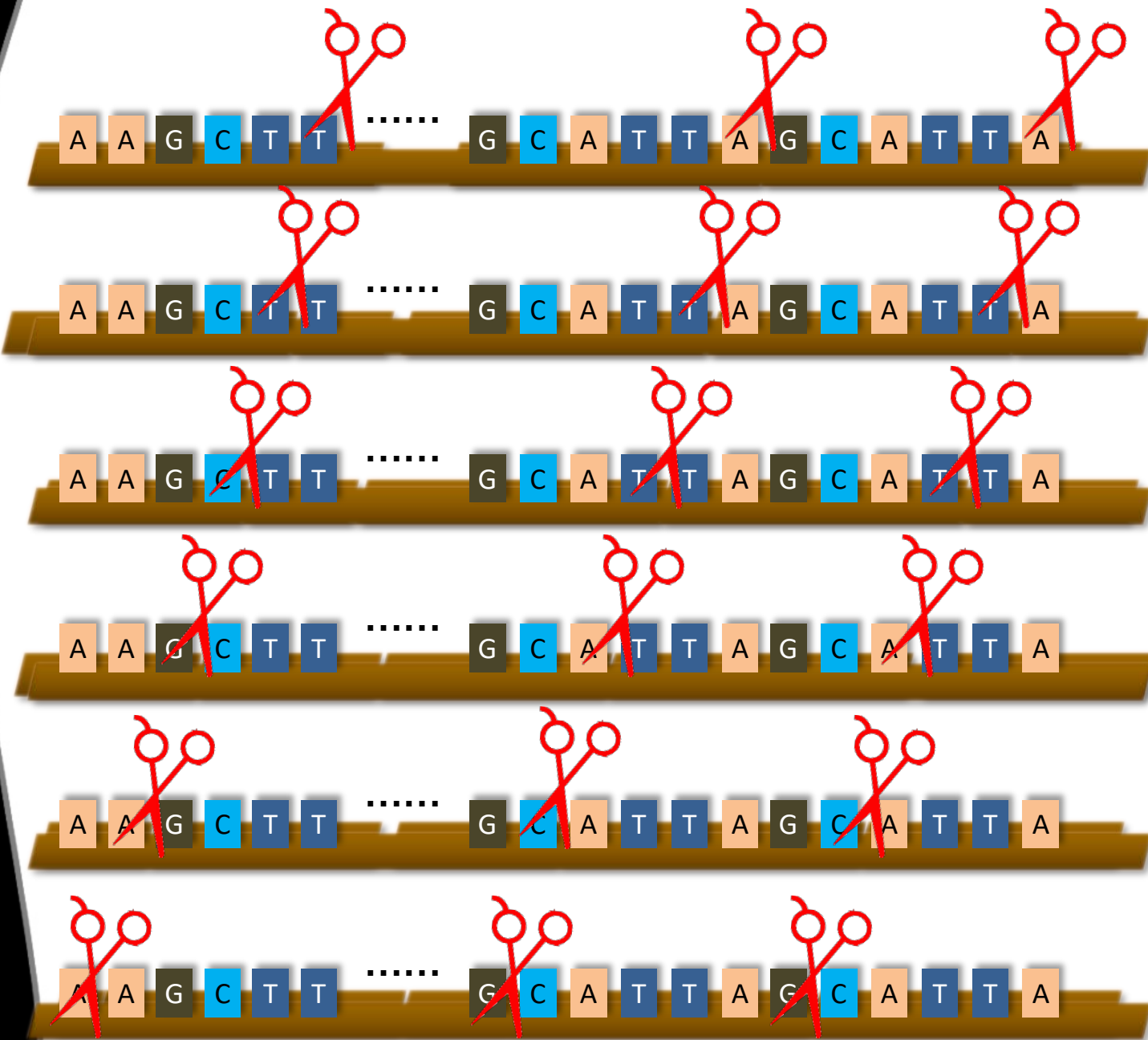
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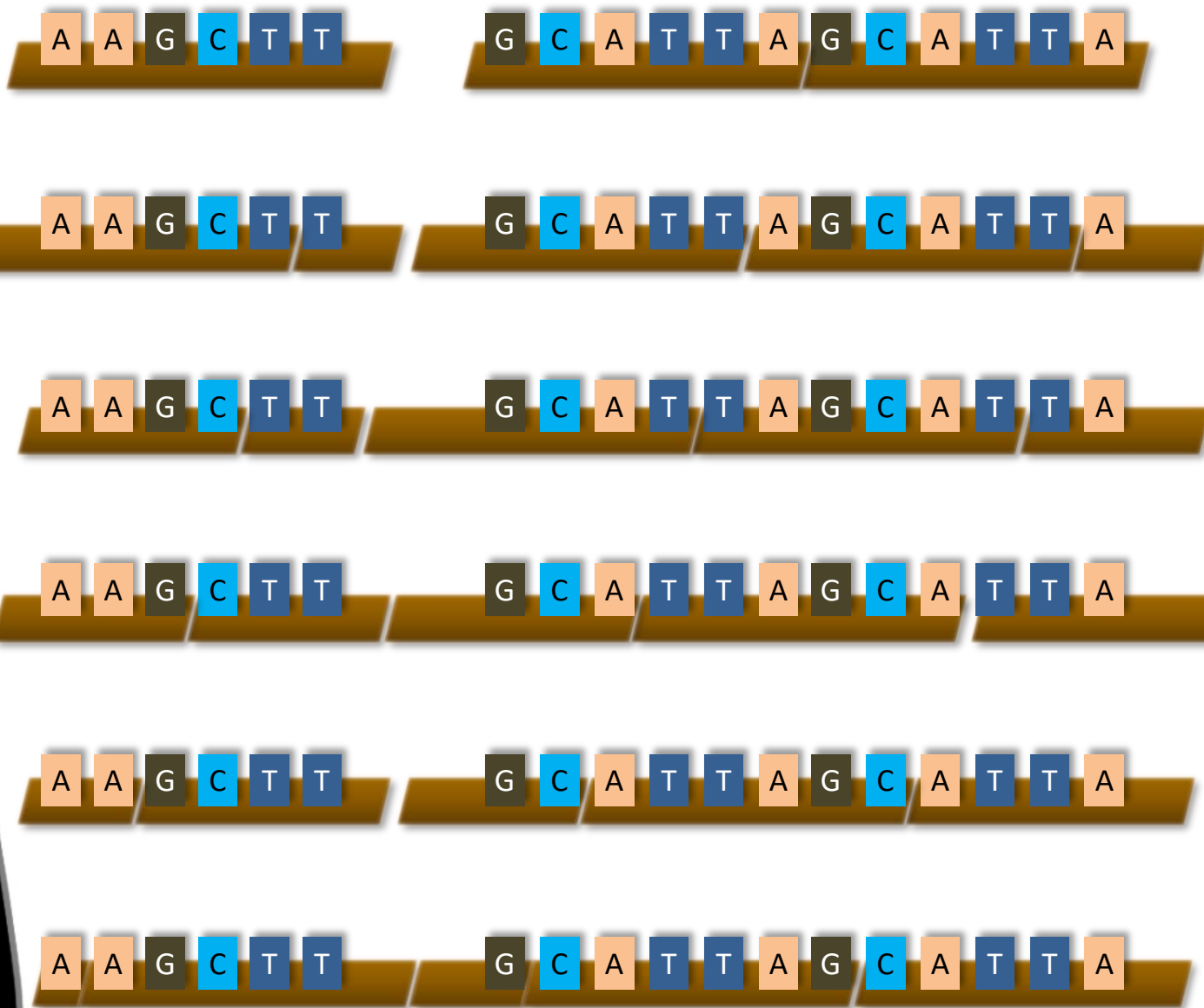
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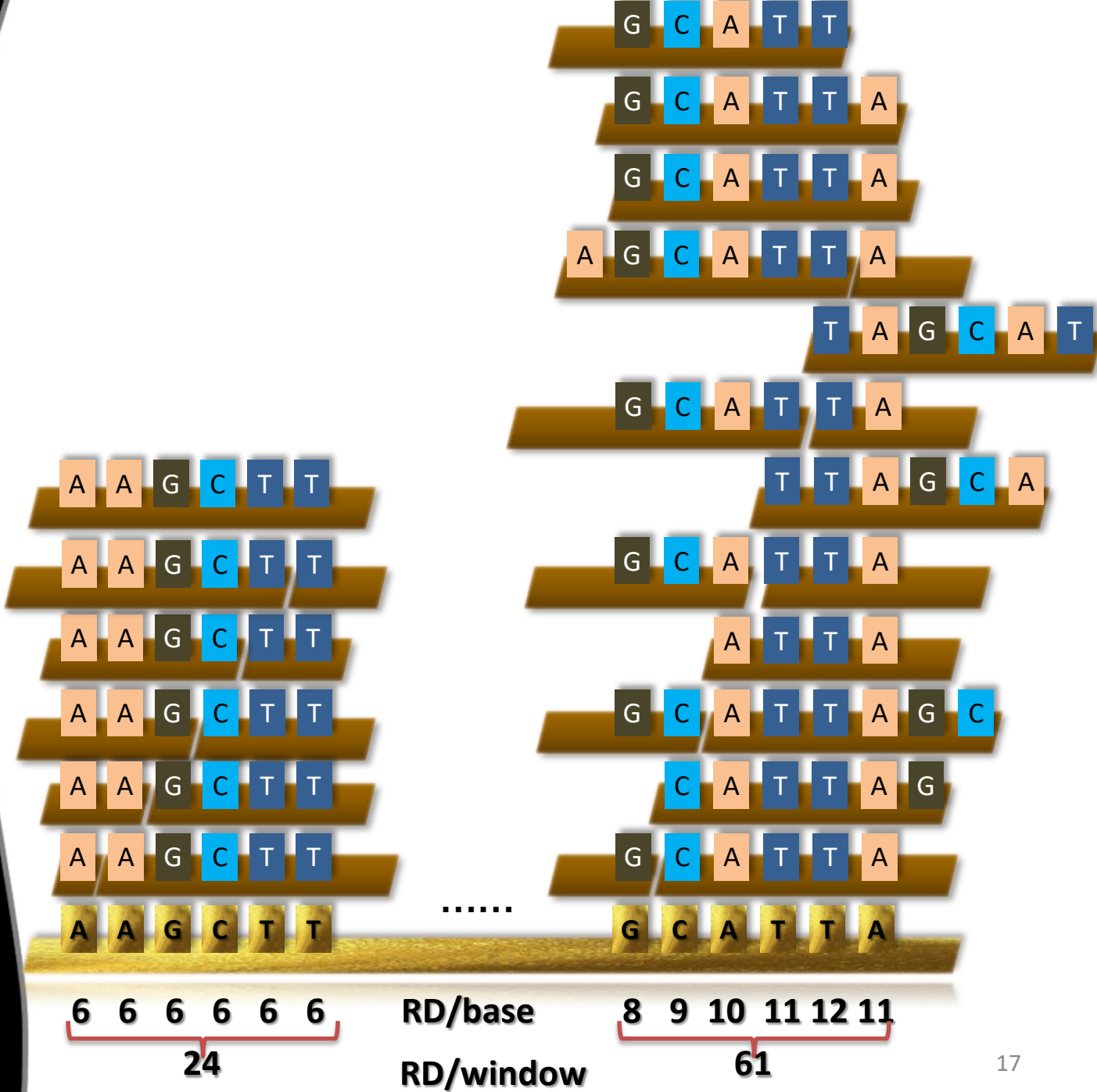
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- Copy Number Variations

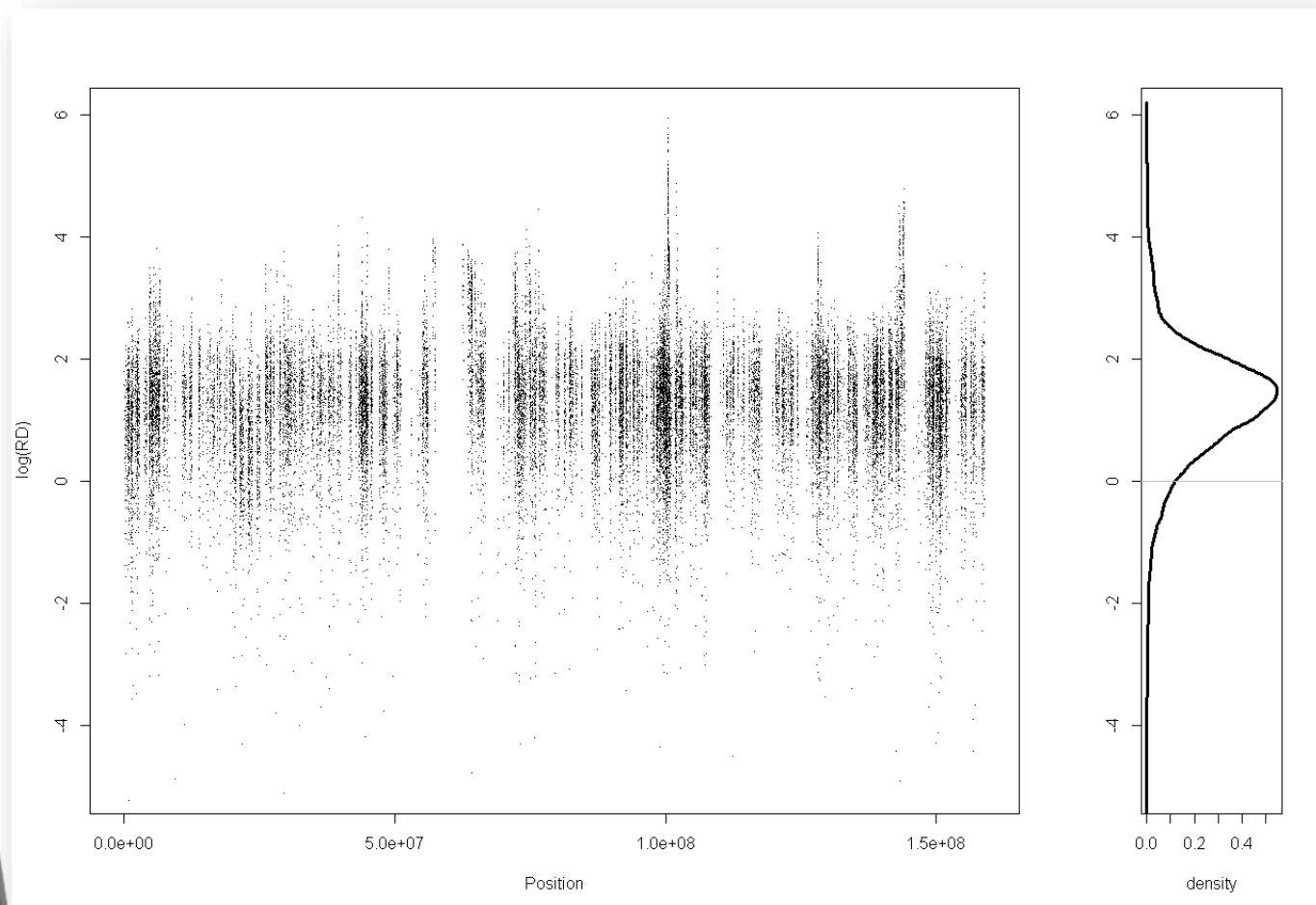
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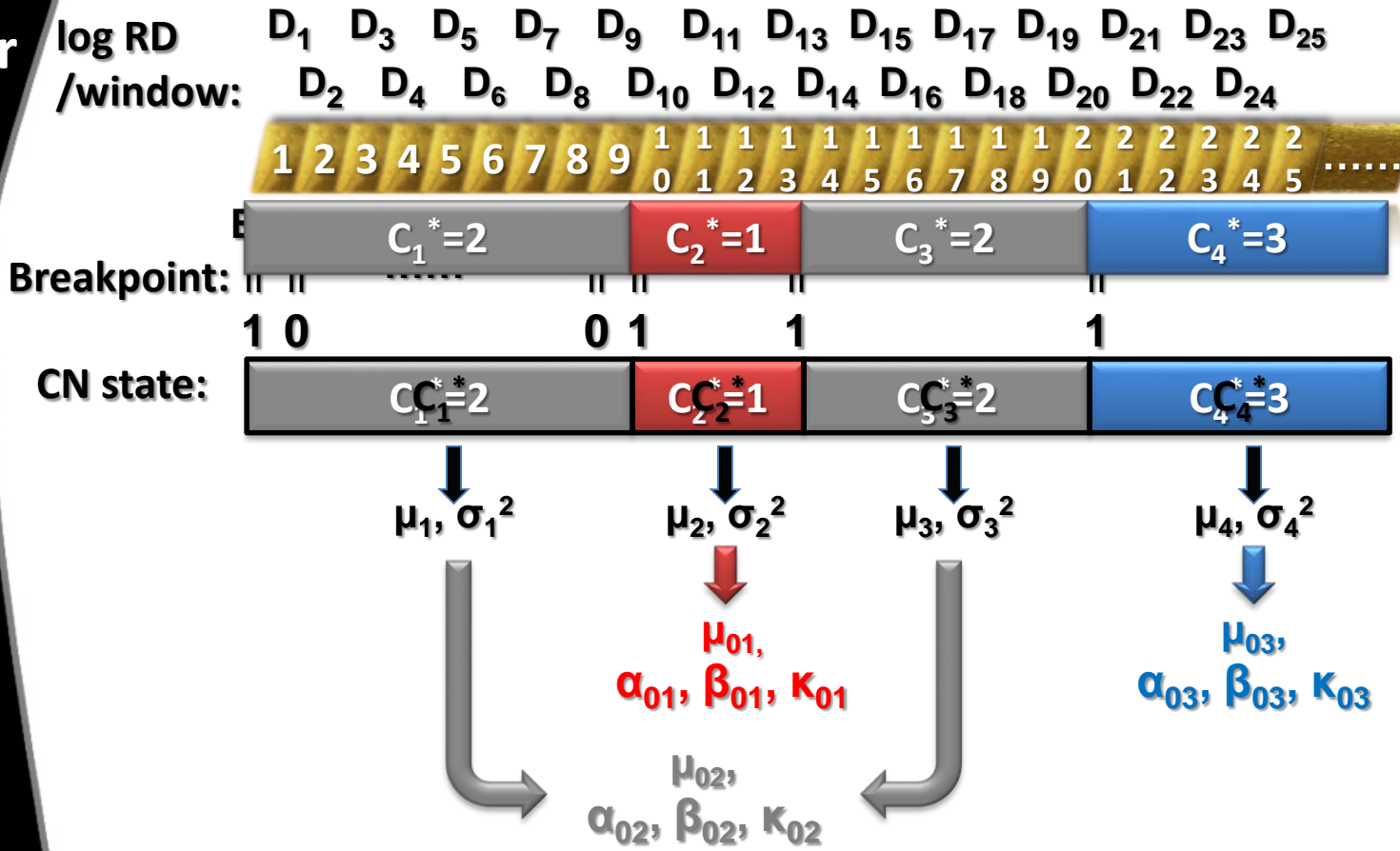
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$$P(\underline{\mathbf{C}}, \underline{\mathbf{B}} | \underline{\mathbf{D}})$$

$$\propto P(\underline{\mathbf{D}} | \underline{\mathbf{C}}, \underline{\mathbf{B}}) \times P(\underline{\mathbf{C}} | \underline{\mathbf{B}}) \times P(\underline{\mathbf{B}})$$

- Copy Number Variations

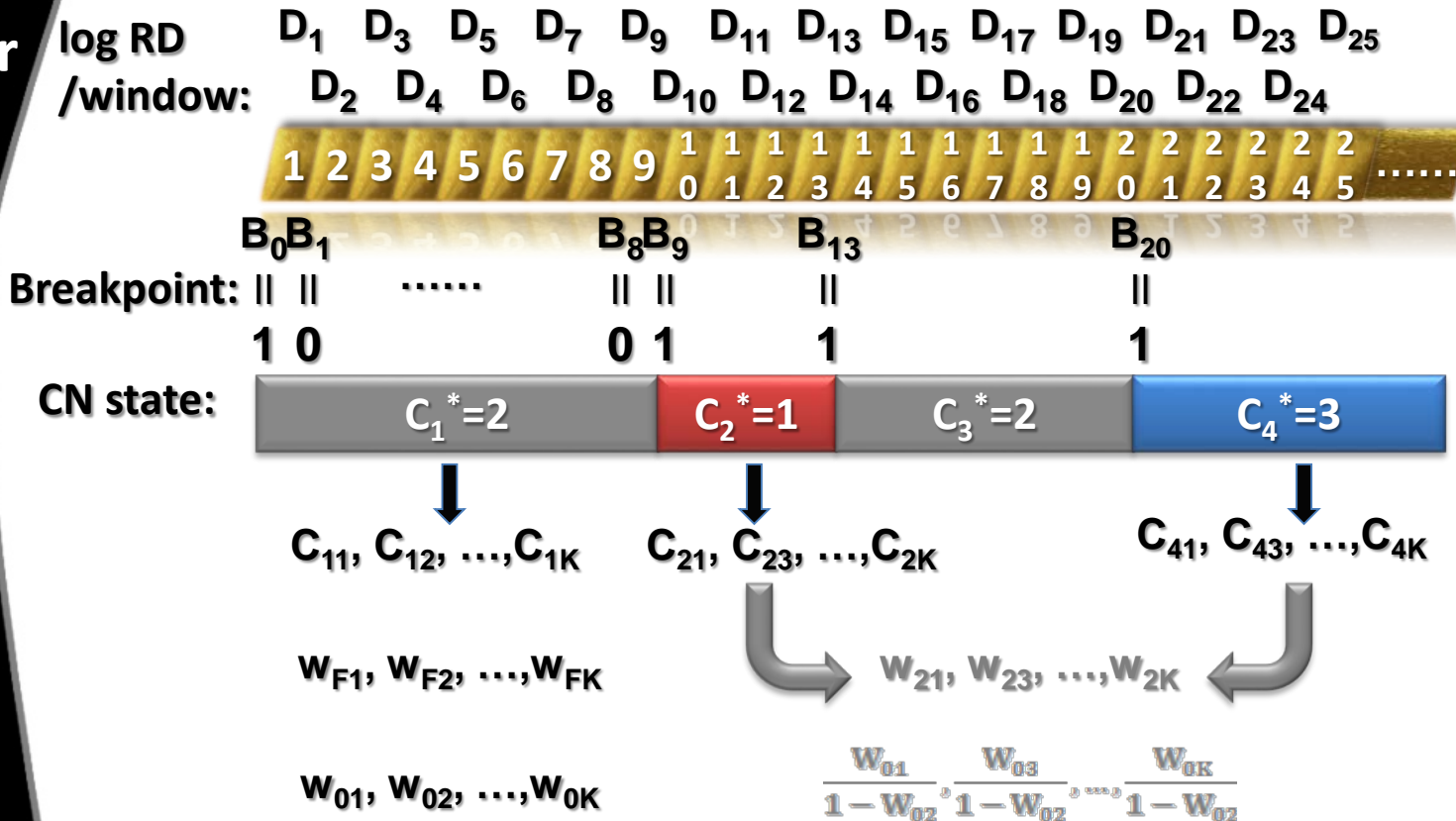
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$$P(\underline{\underline{C}}, \underline{\underline{B}} | \underline{\underline{D}})$$

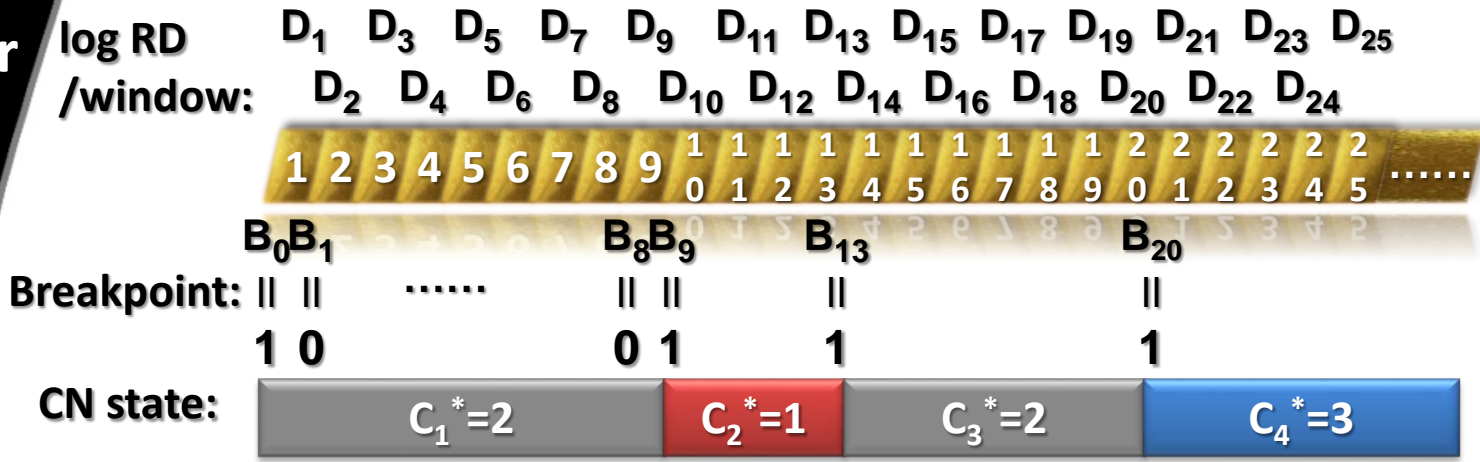
$$\propto P(\underline{\underline{D}} | \underline{\underline{C}}, \underline{\underline{B}}) \times P(\underline{\underline{C}} | \underline{\underline{B}}) \times P(\underline{\underline{B}})$$

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1. Merge

CN state:



- Copy Number Variations

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- Bayesian Procedure

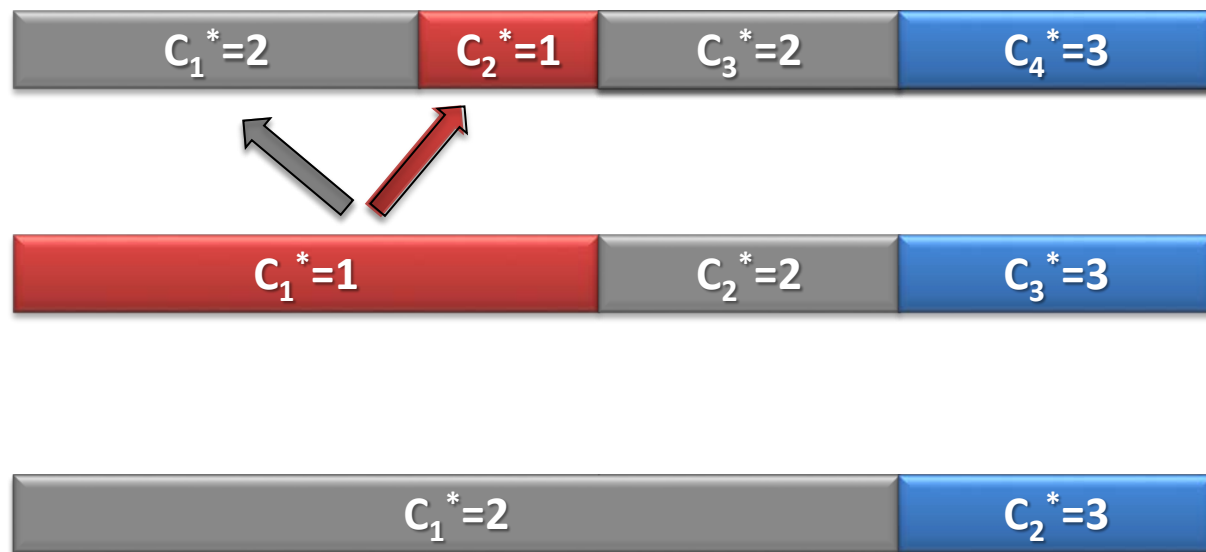
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2. Split

CN state:



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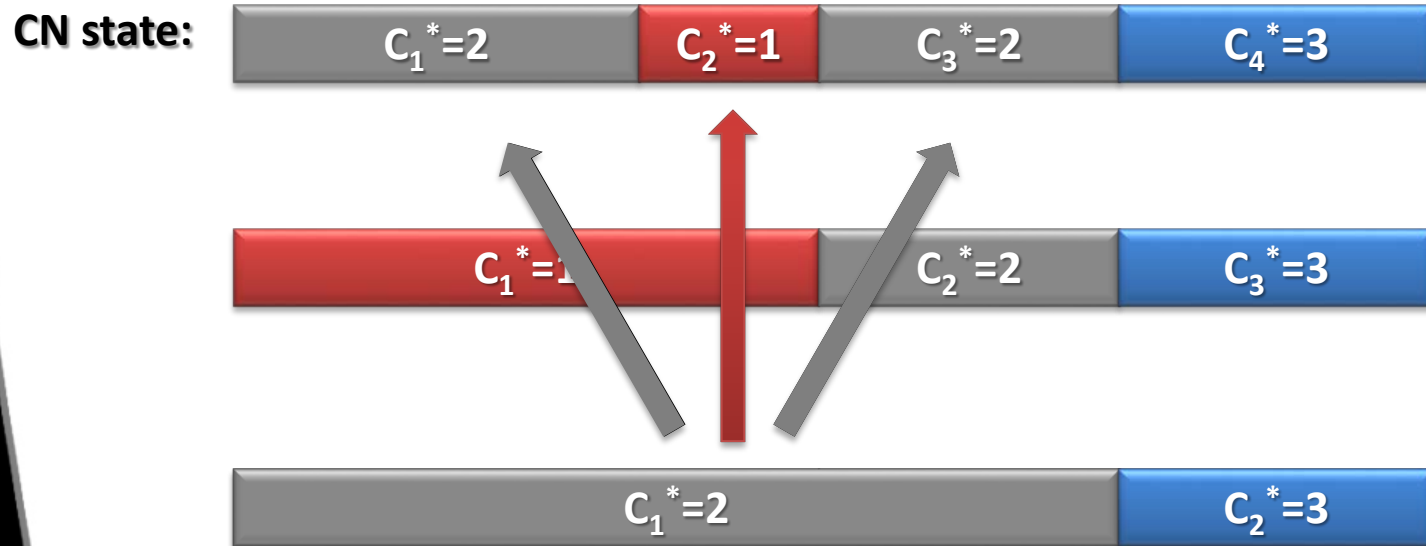
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3. Trifid



- Copy Number Variations

- Sequencing Read Depths

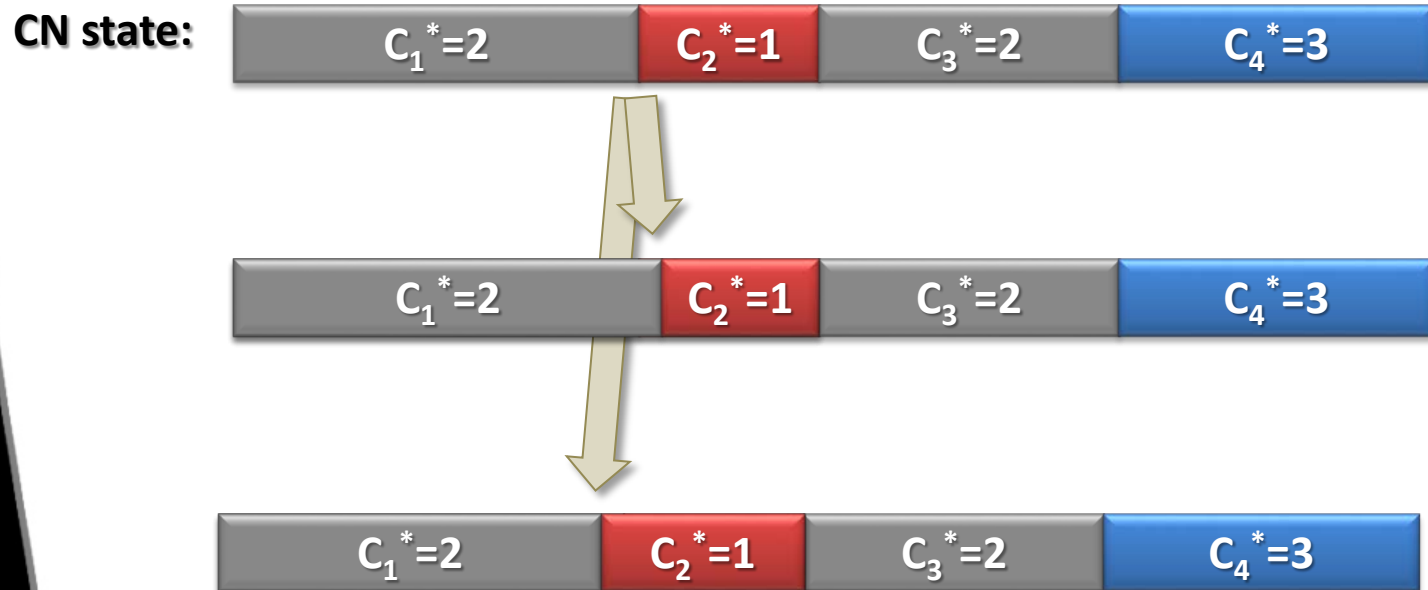
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4. Boundary Change



NTUH Department of OB/GYN

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- **Silver-Russell syndrome:** a growth disorder, have a small, triangular face with distinctive facial features
- Illumina/Solexa (NGS technology)
- Targeted exon region (protein coding regions)
- Chromosome 7
- 32387 windows

- Copy Number Variations

- Sequencing Read Depths

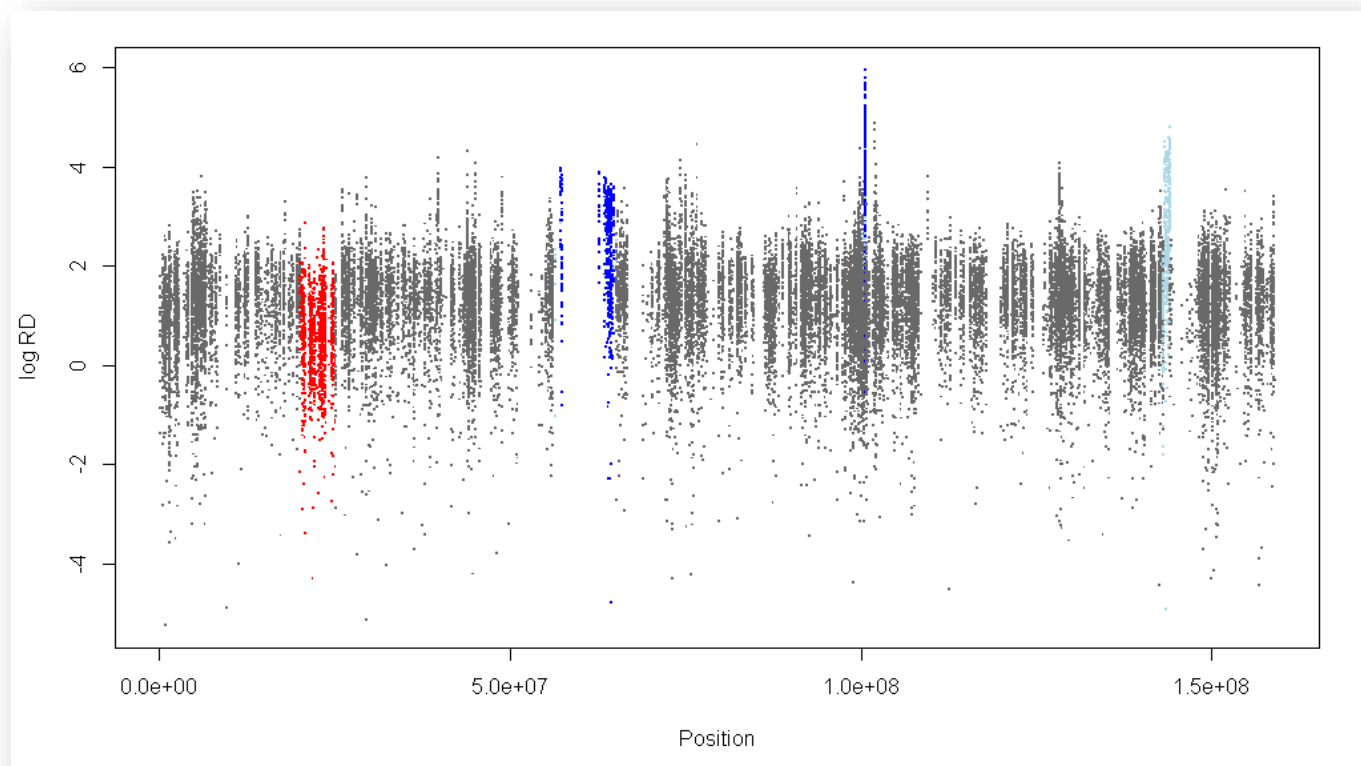
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Sample 1:



● :CN1

● :CN2

● :CN3

● :CN4

● :CN5

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- Sequencing Read Depths

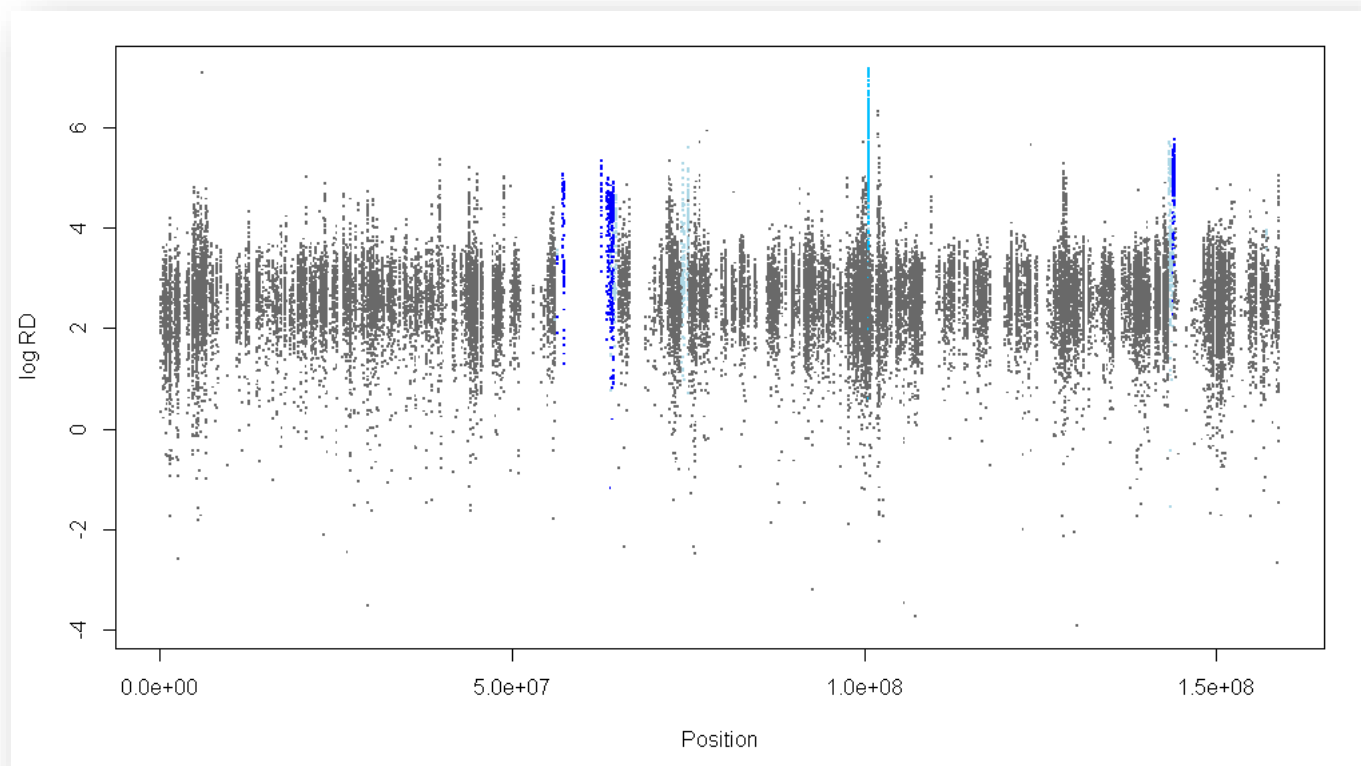
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Sample 2:



● :CN1

● :CN2

● :CN3

● :CN4

● :CN5

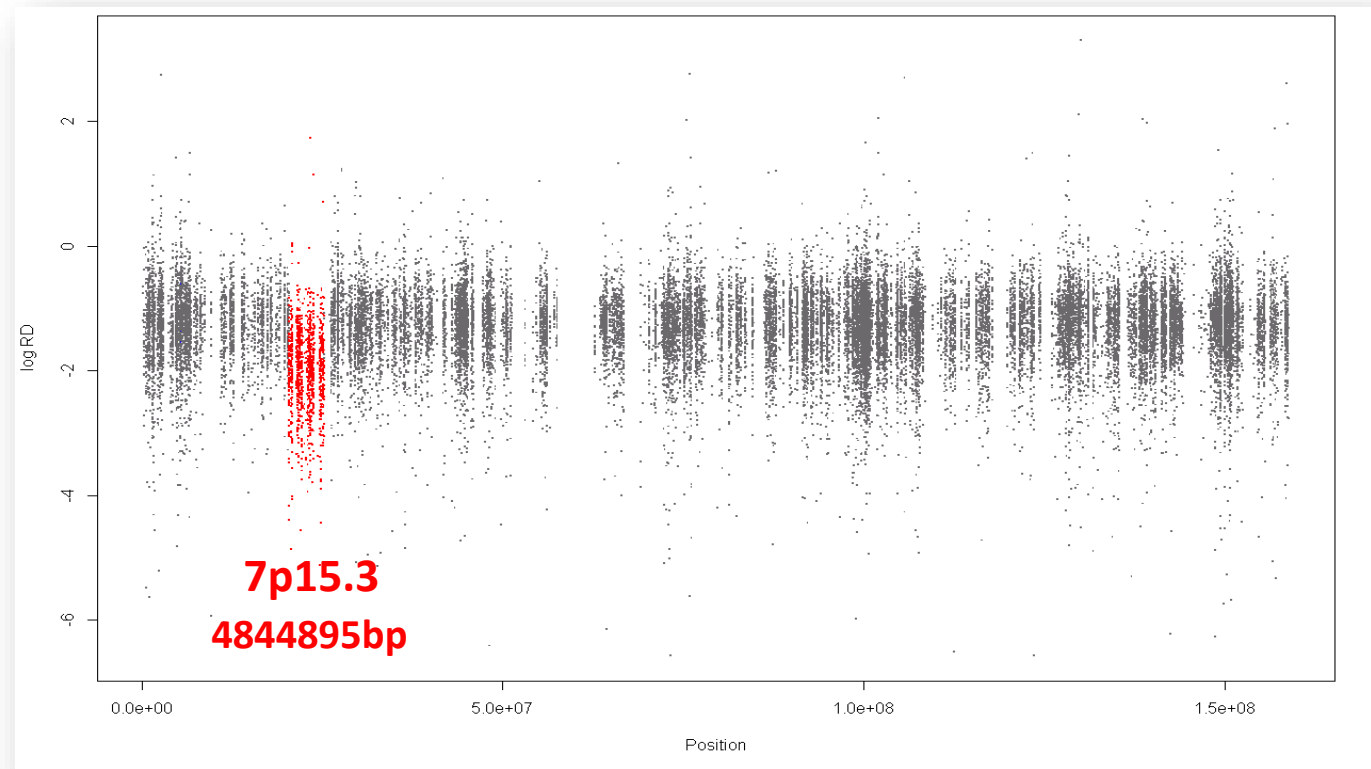
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Sample 1 vs. 2:



● :Deletion

● :Normal

● :Duplication



Thank you

