

➤ Allegro Genotyping solution : Application in crops

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➤ Etude du Polymorphisme des Génomes Végétaux (EPGV)

- INRAE unit (US 1279), BAP department
- Located in Genoscope (CEA-Evry, France)
- Use all sequencing technologies available at Genoscope / CNRGH
- Focus on variations in plant genomes:
 - > Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNPs)
 - > Structural Variants (SVs)
- Different levels of polymorphism (intra-individual, intra- & inter- species)
- Genome sequencing and genotyping



Support and collaboration for research projects in plant genomics

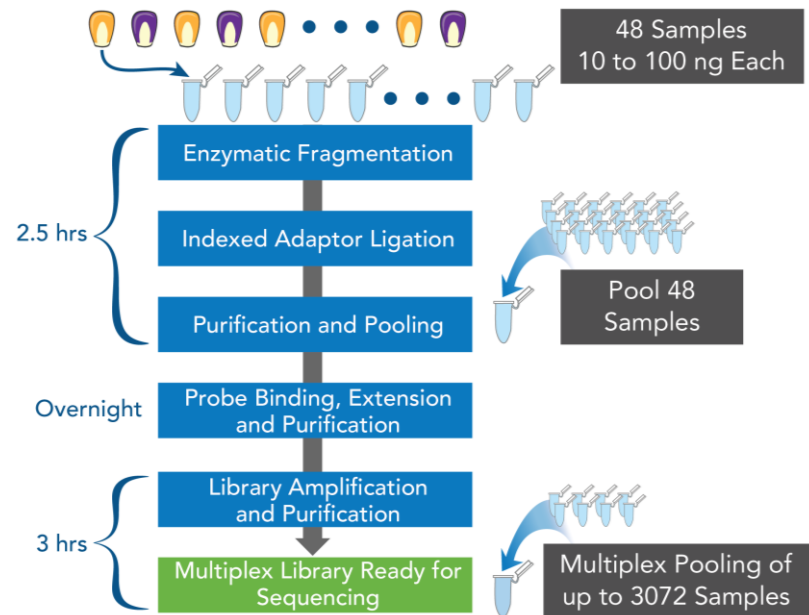
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➤ Allegro Targeted Genotyping V2

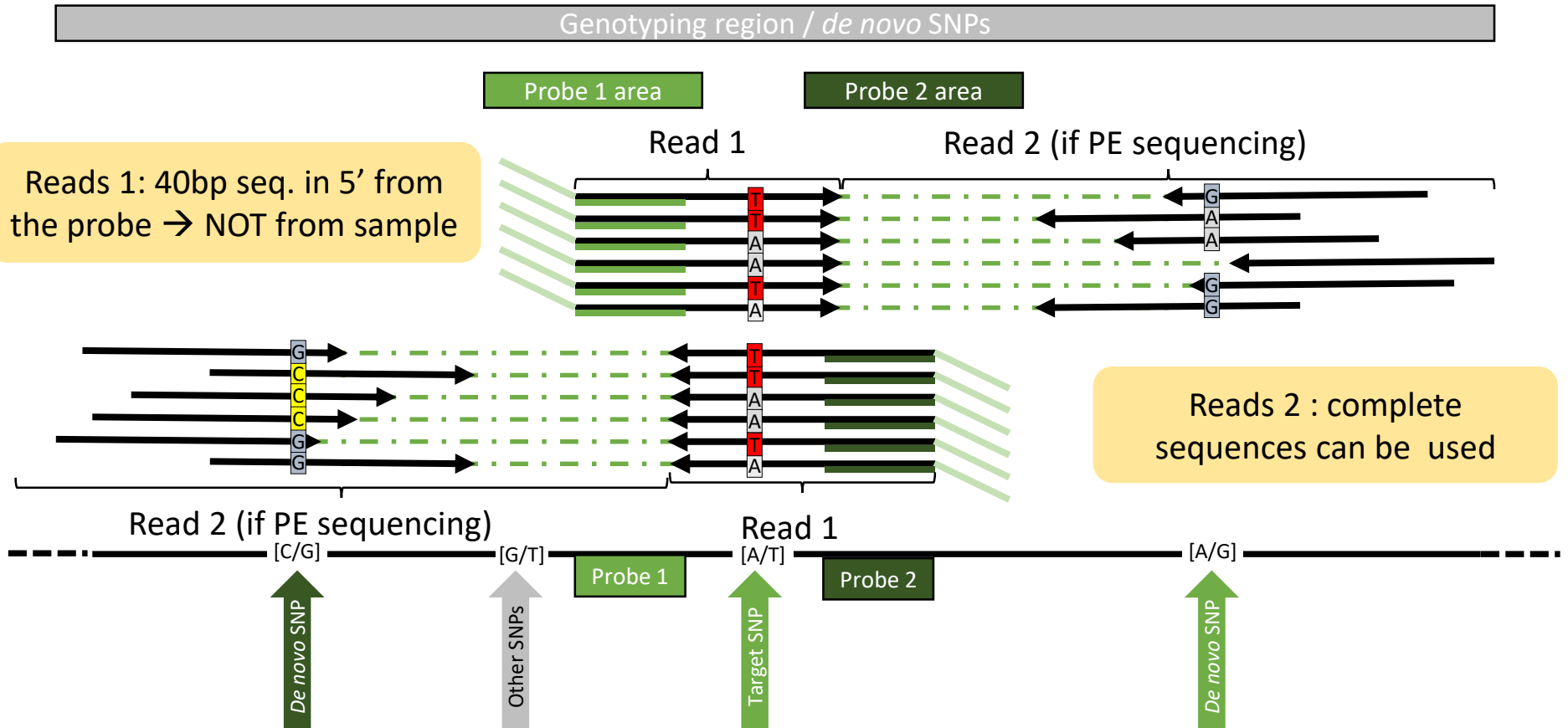
- **Technological approach:** targeted SNPs sequencing using **SPET** (Single Primer Enrichment Technology): extension of specific hybridized probes, followed by amplification
- **Target detection:** 2 specific probes/SNP
1 for each strand
- **Molecular tags:** 6 bases (to remove PCR duplicates)
- **SNP number:** 5,000 to 100,000 probes panels (2,500 to 50,000 SNPs), more on demand
- **Samples number:** 48 ind. / library
up to 3,072 ind. / seq. multiplex
- **Input DNA quantity:** 10 - 100 ng / sample
- **Sequencing:** SE 100 (TECAN specifications)
PE 150 possible



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Allegro Targeted Genotyping V2: Principle



Adapted from Scaglione et al. 2019

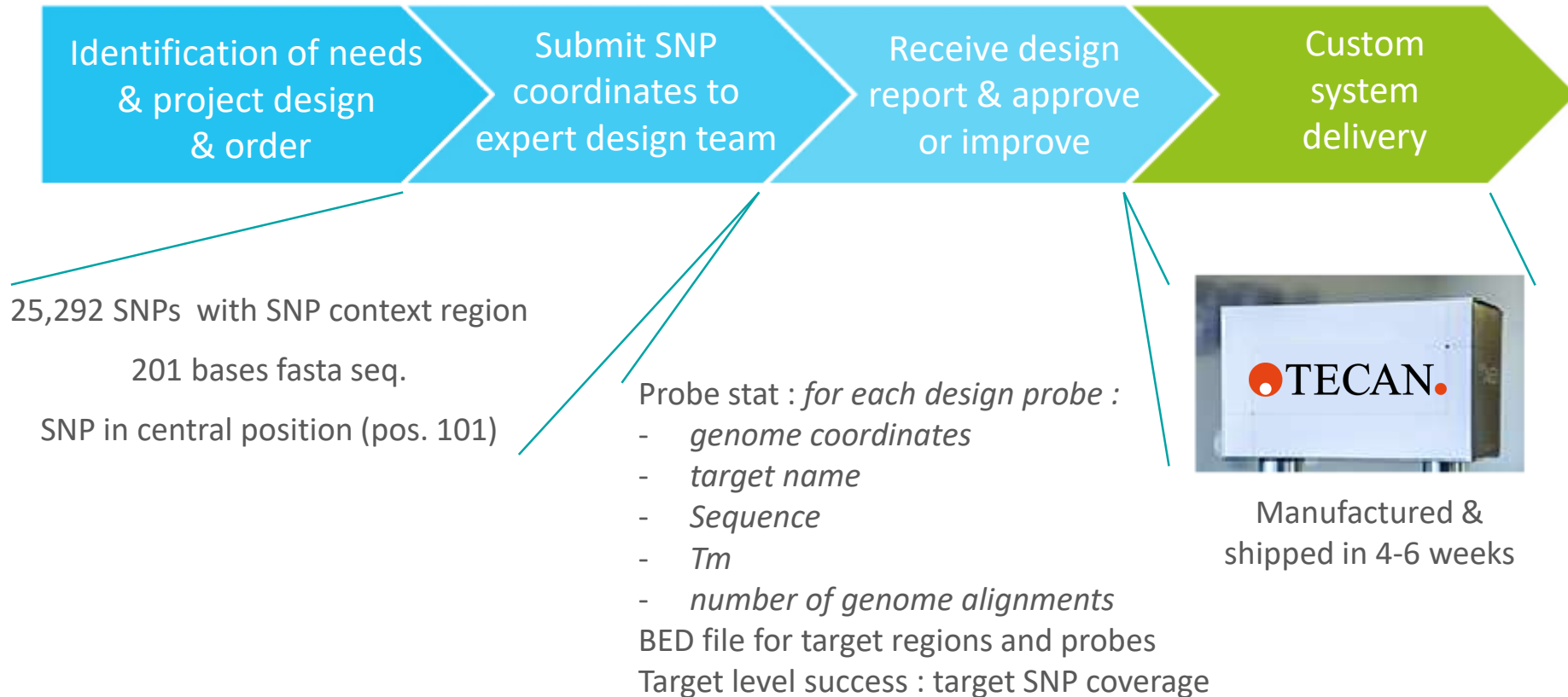
➤ Project A: Design

- Genotyping objectives

- 25,000 target SNPs in coding régions
(Kreplak *et al.*, INRAE Dijon from Ogulten *et al.*, 2018)
- 336 individuals (1 sample = 1 individual ; no pool of ind.)



➤ Project A: Design



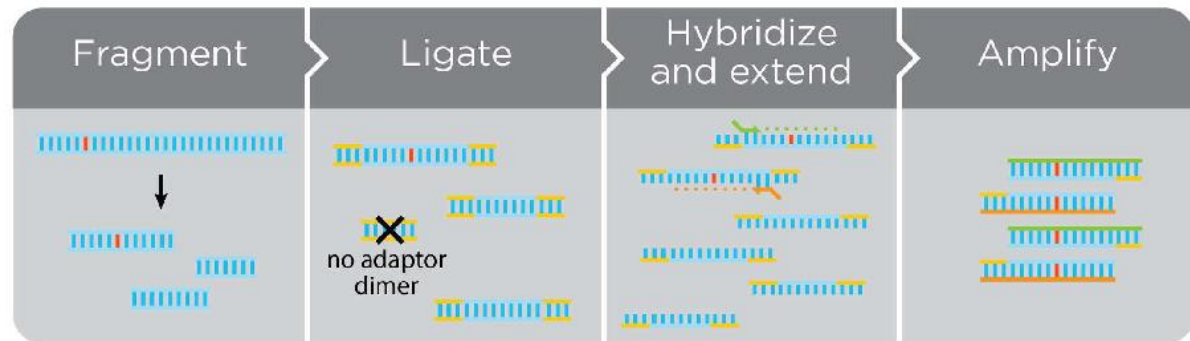
➔ Subset of 25,000 SNPs (24,958 covered by 2 probes) : 49,958 probes

> Libraries construction

- 336 individuals from the collection
- 60 ng DNA / sample
- Interpool biological replicates

(2 replicated individuals)

- Individual indexing of samples, then pooling
- Next steps of libraries construction in pools (1 pool = 1 tube)



> Sequencing

- 7 pools of 48 individuals
- NovaSeq SP PE 2x150 cycles



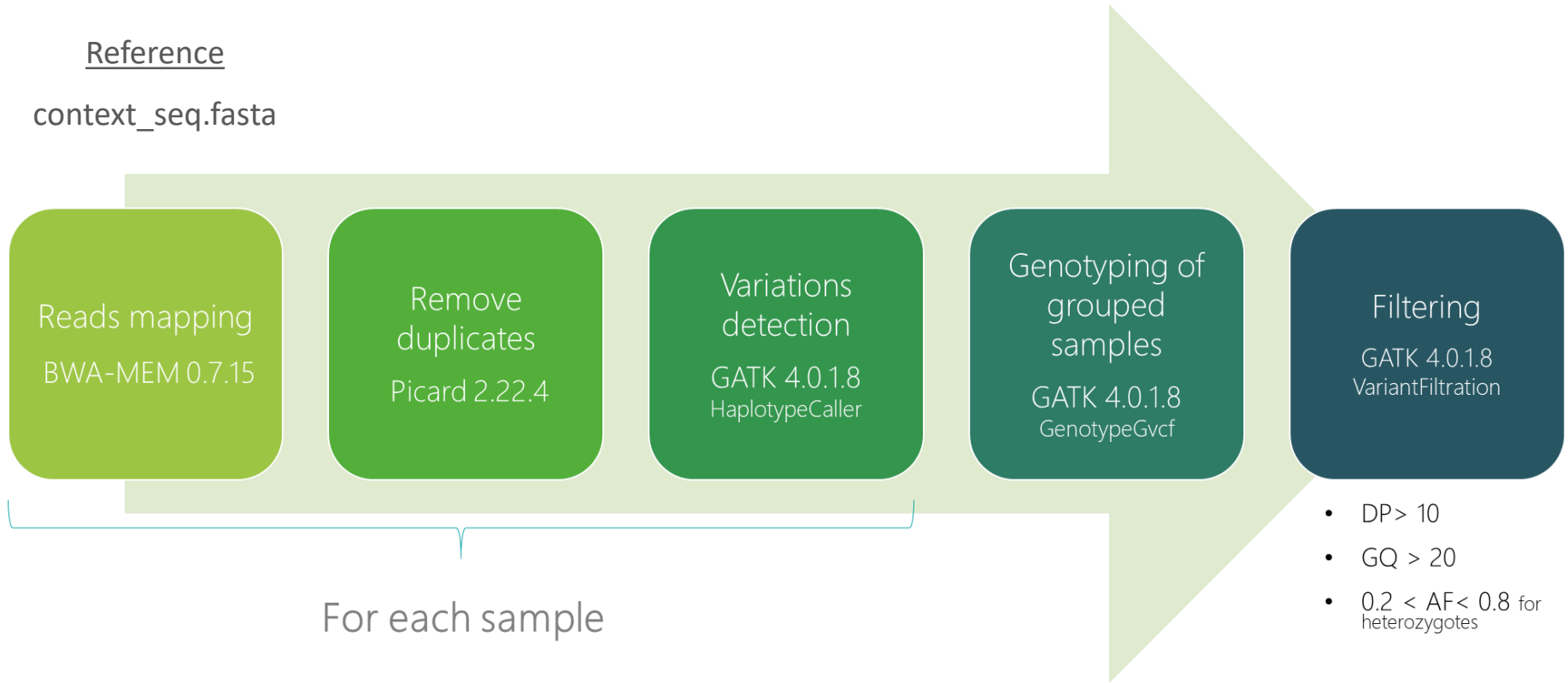
Average sequencing depth \geq Q30 :96x/target/individual
(min: 37x; max: 207x)



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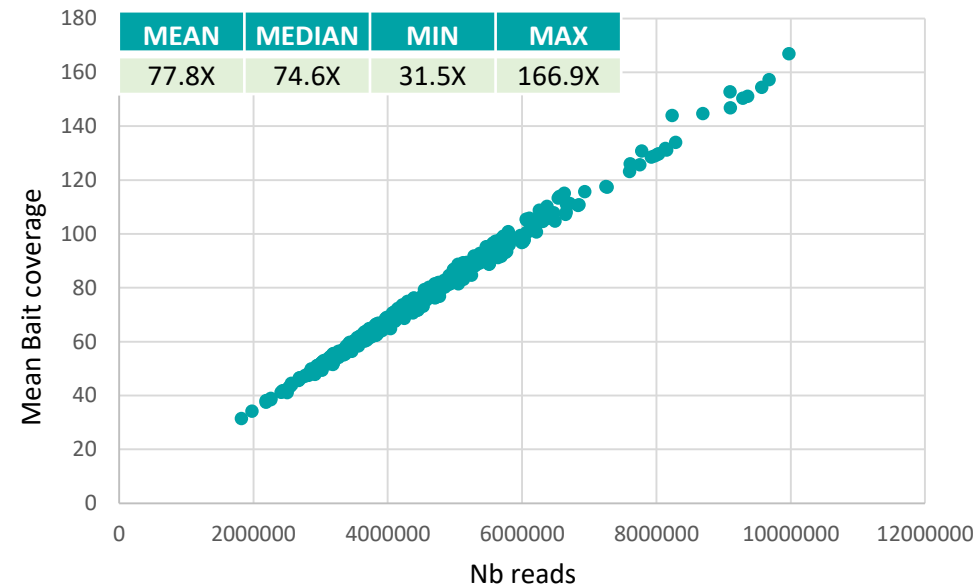
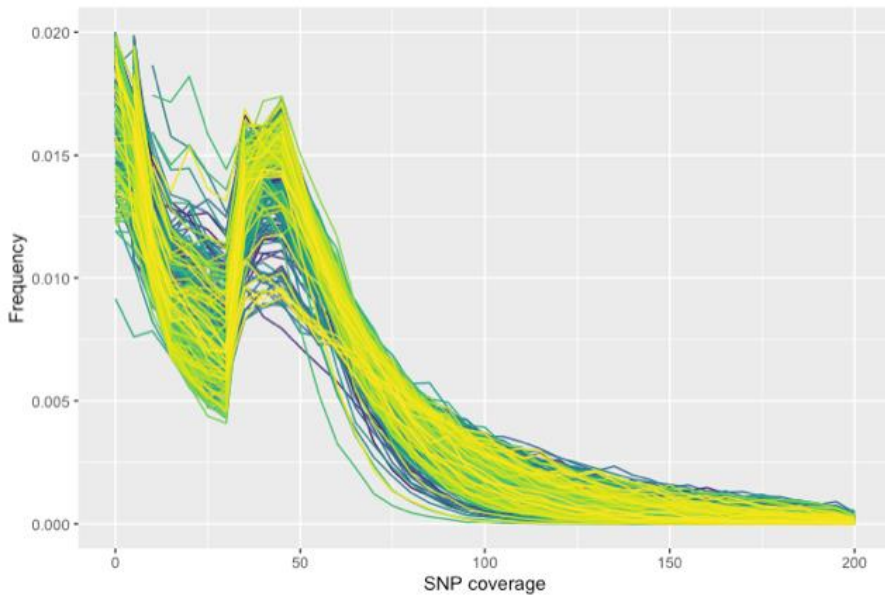
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➤ Data analysis



➤ 25,000 target SNPs coverage

- 25,000 target SNPs coverage : 50 - 100 X
- >96% reads aligned, and 77% of those reads mapped uniquely on a target region

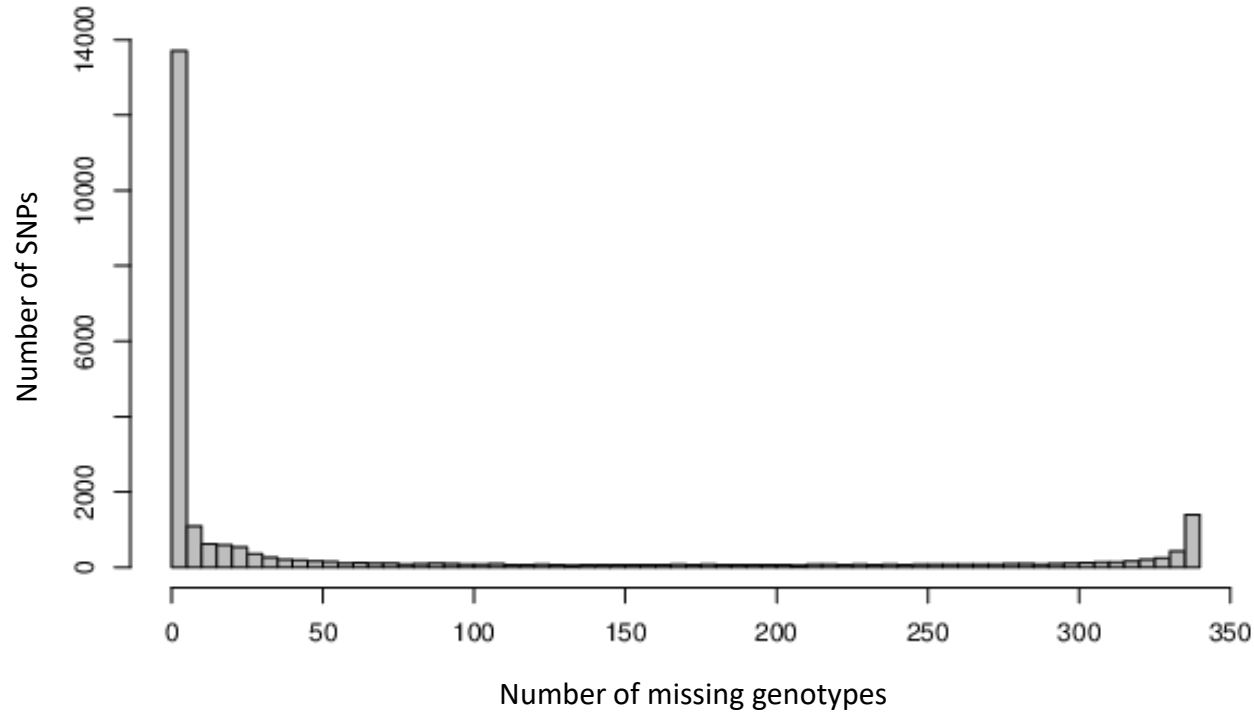


Target SNPs coverage in line with expectations
Strong correlation between coverage and sequencing depth

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➤ Genotypes description from 24,443 biallelic target SNPs after filtering



23,236 genotyped SNPs (95 %) :

- 10,262 with no missing data (42 %)
- 17,068 SNPs with < 10% missing genotypes ./ (69.8 %)

1,207 SNPs without genotype (4.8 % = FAILURES)

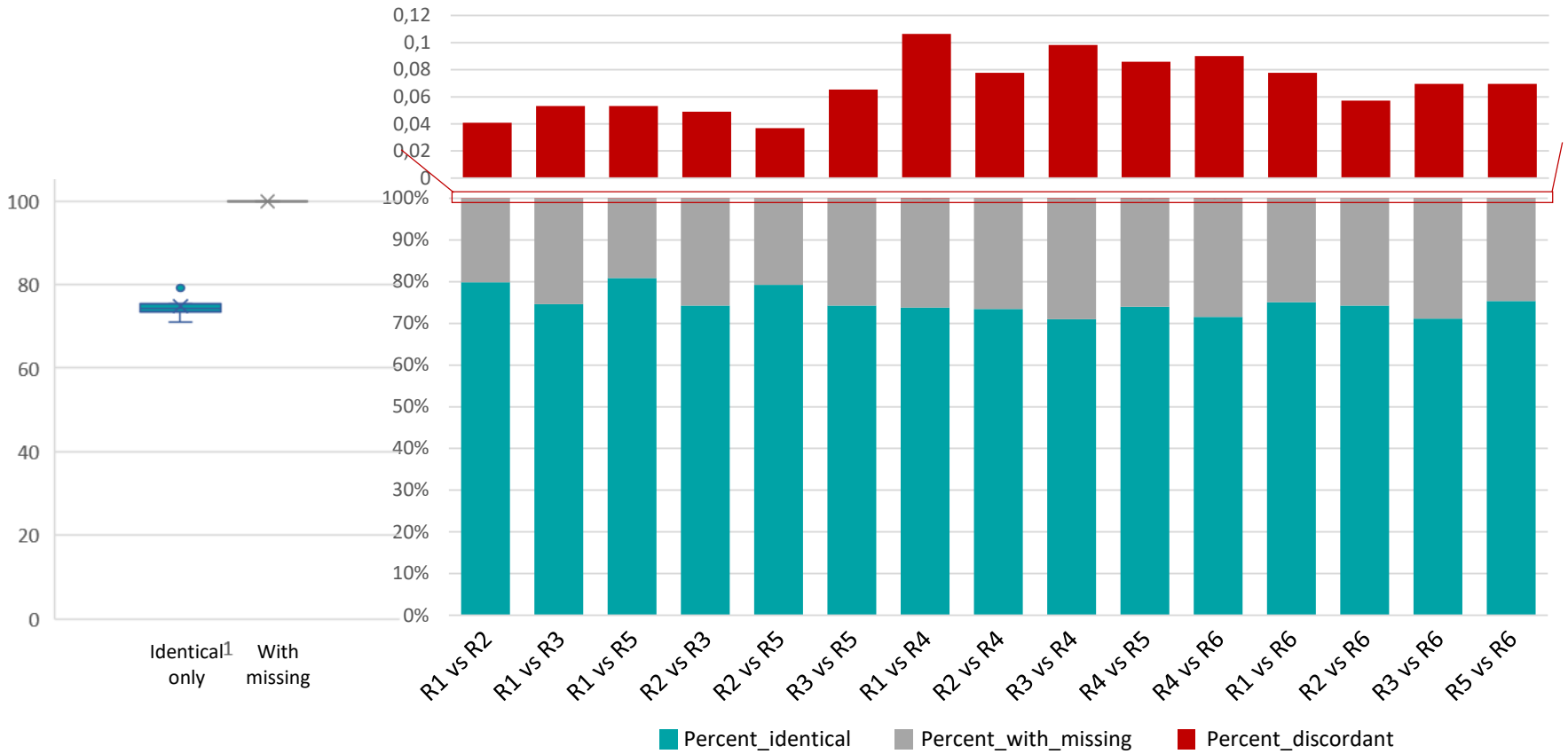


Overall, few missing data

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Biological reproducibility : same variety, different individuals from the same seeds lot



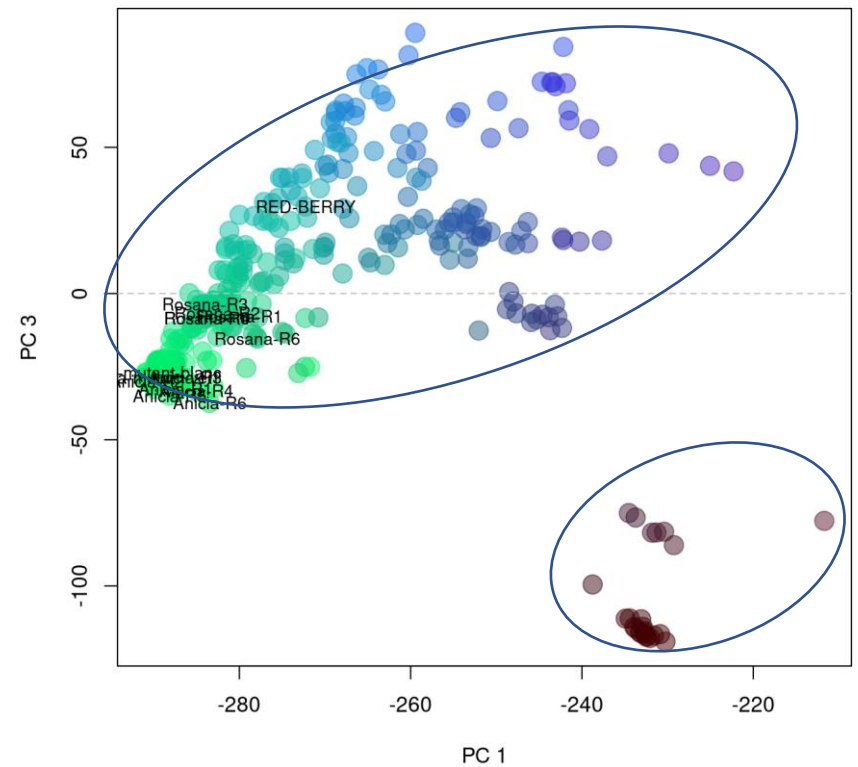
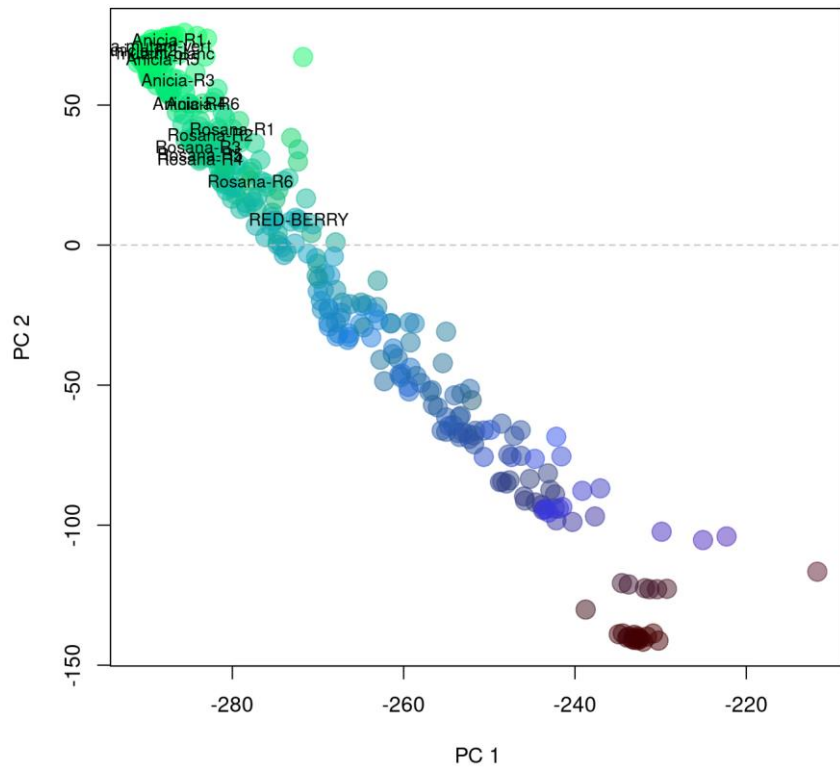
High reproducibility (>99,9% R1, R2, R3 and R5 ; >99% across the 6 biological replicates)
Missing data ~ 13% per biological replicate (and sample)



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➤ Characterization of species A resources



Biological replicates grouped → Accurate and reproducible approach



2 main groups: mainly wild individuals vs cultivated individuals

Continuous diversity in cultivated individuals

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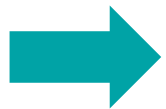
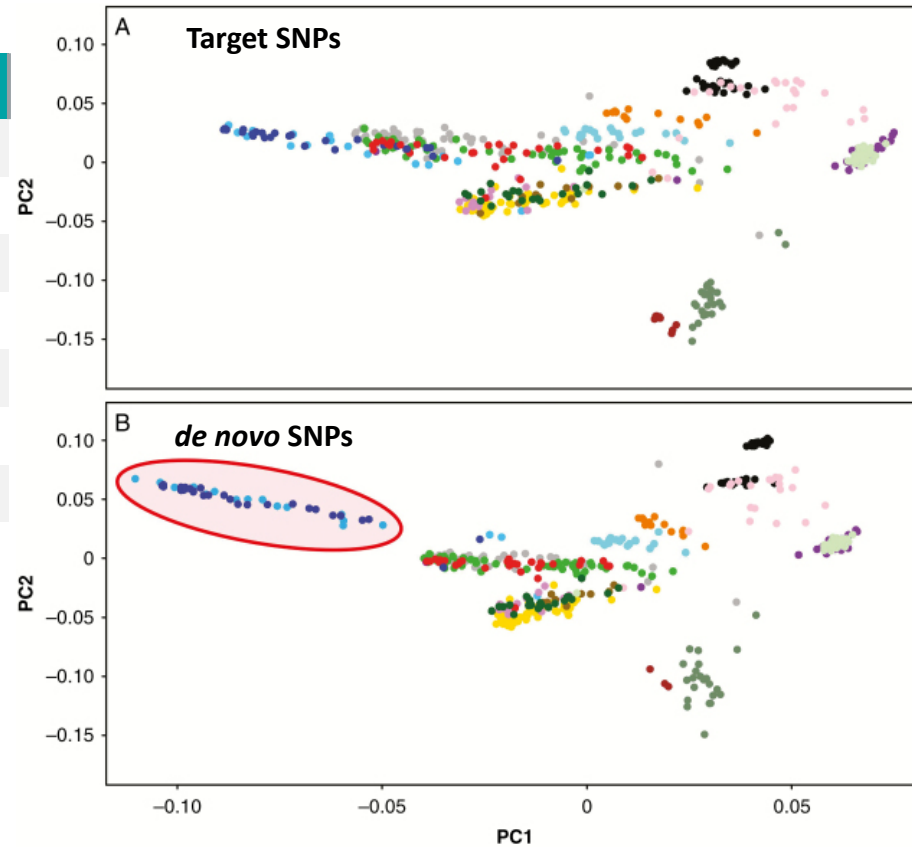
➤ *de novo* SNPs discovery by read R2 more distant SNPs compared to R1

- Allow detection of finer-scale differentiation
- Allow stronger clustering (e.g. poplar, Scaglione *et al.* 2019 - 1 probe / SNP)

	Expected	Observed
Average target region cov.	100 X	98,85 X
Standard filters * :		
- Target SNPs	98,134	66,922 (68.2%)
- <i>de novo</i> SNPs	N.A.	453,170
Stringent filters ** :		
- Target SNPs	98,134	51,943 (52.9%)
- De novo SNPs	N.A.	203,478
Failed SNPs	N.A.	Approx. 10 %

* QD < 2.0 || MQ < 40.0 || MQRankSum < -12.5

** QD < 2.0 || MQ < 40.0 || MQRankSum < -12.5 & <8 reads ; <75% ind. called



Work in progress for Species A...

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From Scaglione et al. 2019

> What have been done in plants ?

Species (sequencing)	Nb ind.	Nb Target SNPs (2 probes)	Origin of SNPs	Obs. target SNPs (2 probes)	Failure rate %	Accuracy %	Raw <i>de novo</i> SNPs	filtered <i>de novo</i> SNPs	Reference
Tests and benchmarking									
Tomato (SE150bp)	400	5,000 (0)	Reseq.	4,577 (0)	1.2-10,4*	99.8	N.A.	7,425	Barchi et al. (2019)
Eggplant (SE 150bp)	422	5,082 (0)	Reseq.	4,628 (0)	0.02-4,5*	99.9	N.A.	26,103	Barchi et al. (2019)
Maize (SE 150bp)	10	46,358 (24,843)	chip	27,236 (14,474)	24,3 **	97.2 (50X) 95.9 (30X)	N.A.	N.A.	Scaglione et al. (2019)
Poplar (PE 130bp)	540	98,134 (0)	chip	51,943 (0)	~ 10	N.A.	N.A.	203,478	Scaglione et al. (2019)
Application cases									
Endemic Solanaceae (SE 150bp)	74	5,093 (N.A.)	Reseq.	284 (raw) / 34 (filtered) (N.A.)	N.A.	100	6,220	1,387	Gramazio et al. (2020)
Oil palm (SE 150bp)	96	5,000 (0)	Reseq.	4,308	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,765	Herrero et al. (2020)
Lentil (PE 150bp)	276	46,520 (19,103)	Transcript.	N.A. ***	N.A.	N.A.	2,043,680	56,349	Dissanayake et al. (2021)

* missing data for cultivated individuals – missing data for wild individuals (failure rate not indicated)

** loci with <3 reads

*** authors chose to use only *de novo* SNPs



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Tomato (SE150bp)	400	5,000 (0)	Reseq.	4,577 (0)	1.2-10,4*	99.8	N.A.	7,425	Barchi et al. (2019)
					91.5%			x1.6	
Eggplant (SE 150bp)	422	5,082 (0)	Reseq.	4,628 (0)	0.02-4,5*	99.9	N.A.	26,103	Barchi et al. (2019)
					91.1%			x5.6	
Maize (SE 150bp)	10	46,358 (24,843)	chip	27,236 (14,474)	24,3 **	97.2 (50X) 95.9 (30X)	N.A.	N.A.	Scaglione et al. (2019)
					58.7%				
Poplar (PE 130bp)	540	98,134 (0)	chip	51,943 (0)	~ 10	N.A.	N.A.	203,478	Scaglione et al. (2019)
					52.9%			x3.9	
Application cases									
Endemic Solanaceae (SE 150bp)	74	5,093 (N.A.)	Reseq.	284 (raw) / 34 (filtered) (N.A.)	N.A.	100	6,220	1,387	Gramazio et al. (2020)
					0.6%			x40.8	
Oil palm (SE 150bp)	96	5,000 (0)	Reseq.	4,308	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,765	Herrero et al. (2020)
					86.0%			x2.0	
Lentil (PE 150bp)	276	46,520 (19,103)	Transcript.	N.A. ***	N.A.	N.A.	2,043,680	56,349	Dissanayake et al. (2021)

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