### **Compressive Pangenomics using PanMANs**

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### **Codebase and Preprint**



https://github.com/TurakhiaLab/panman

#### **Compressive Pangenomics Using Mutation-Annotated Networks**

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Sumit Walia

Harsh Motwani

### **MAT: The data structure powering UShER**

- **MAT**: mutation-annotated tree
- Stores:
  - Tree topology corresponding to the inferred phylogeny
  - A single **root sequence** (could be the reference genome)
  - Mutations inferred on each branch
- **Property:** sequence corresponding to every tip or internal node of the tree can be derived from the root sequence and the mutations on its path to the root







(Lemieux et al., Science 2021)

### **Limitations of UShER-MAT**

 Reference-based G3179A, C6982T C8782T A17858G T28144C 0123456 C8986T **Root sequence** AGCTATT S1:AGATGCT 4:G,5:C S2:TGCTGCT C3037T, C14408T, A23403G T26512C 0:T 2:A **S1** S2



### **Limitations of UShER-MAT**

- Reference-based
- Only stores substitutions ignores indels
  - Indels sometimes comprise lineage-defining mutations



### **Limitations of UShER-MAT**

- Reference-based
- Only stores substitutions ignores indels
  - Indels sometimes comprise lineage-defining mutations
- Restricted to a single tree topology cannot represent complex mutations (e.g., recombination or horizontal gene transfer) violating the vertical mode of evolution



### **Summary of features in Pangenome formats**

|           |                                    | VG | GFA | GBZ | PanGraph | UShER-<br>MAT | tskit |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------|---------------|-------|
| Mutations | Lossless Sequence Encoding         |    |     |     |          |               |       |
|           | Genomic Variation / m-WGA          |    |     |     |          |               |       |
|           | Phylogenetic Relationship          |    |     |     |          |               |       |
|           | Single-nucleotide<br>Substitutions |    |     |     |          |               |       |
|           | Small Indels                       |    |     |     |          |               | <     |
|           | Structural Mutations               |    |     |     |          |               |       |
|           | Complex Mutations                  |    |     |     |          |               |       |

### **Summary of features in Pangenome formats**

|           |                                    | VG | GFA | GBZ | PanGraph | UShER-<br>MAT | tskit | PanMAN<br>(This work) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Mutations | Lossless Sequence Encoding         |    |     |     |          |               |       |                       |
|           | Genomic Variation / m-WGA          |    |     |     |          | <             |       |                       |
|           | Phylogenetic Relationship          |    |     |     |          |               |       |                       |
|           | Single-nucleotide<br>Substitutions |    |     |     |          |               |       |                       |
|           | Small Indels                       |    |     |     |          |               |       |                       |
|           | Structural Mutations               |    |     |     |          |               |       | 5                     |
|           | Complex Mutations                  |    |     |     |          |               |       |                       |

Inferred MSA, Phylogeny, and mutations all in one format! PanMAN is not just information-rich but also more compact and scalable

### **PanMAT: Pangenome Mutation-Annotated Tree**

- Incorporating insertions and deletions (indels) into a MAT
  - MSA defines the coordinate system
  - Gaps treated as special characters



### **PanMAT: Pangenome Mutation-Annotated Tree**

- Incorporating structural changes and rearrangements
  - Identify homologous blocks
  - MSA of homologous blocks
  - Block mutations are like substitutions to or from gaps



#### **PanMAN: Pangenome Mutation-Annotated Network**

- PanMAN: Generalization of PanMAT to represent complex mutations
- One or more PanMATs are connected with network edges (red dotted lines)
- Network Edges stores complex mutations (blue table), i.e., Horizontal Gene Transfer (HGT) and Recombination



#### **PanMAN is the most compressive pangenomic format**

#### **Compression achieved by PanMAN compared to other formats**



# PanMAN is the most compressive pangenomic format

#### **Compression achieved by PanMAN compared to other formats**



#### **PanMAN scales well relative to other formats**



#### **PanMAN scales well relative to other formats**









SARS-CoV-2 genome coordinate





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| Pango<br>Designation<br>(WHO labels) | Mutation<br>Type | Mutated<br>Characters | Mutated<br>Position | Mutated<br>Length | Represented in<br>PanMAN? |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                                      | Insertion        | GAGCCAGAA             | 22205               | 9                 | Yes                       |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 11283               | 9                 | Yes                       |
| BA.1                                 | Deletion         | N/A                   | 6513                | 3                 | Yes                       |
| (Omicron)                            | Deletion         | N/A                   | 21765               | 6                 | Yes*                      |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 21987               | 9                 | Yes*                      |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 22194               | 3                 | Yes                       |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 11288               | 9                 | Yes*                      |
| BA.2<br>(Omicron)                    | Deletion         | N/A                   | 21633               | 9                 | Yes                       |
| (Onneron)                            | Deletion         | N/A                   | 28362               | 9                 | Yes*                      |
| D4 (Commo)                           | Deletion         | N/A                   | 11288               | 9                 | Yes                       |
| P.1 (Gamma)                          | Insertion        | AACA                  | 28263               | 4                 | Yes                       |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 22029               | 6                 | Yes                       |
| B.1.617.2<br>(Delta)                 | Deletion         | N/A                   | 28271               | 1                 | Yes*                      |
| (Delta)                              | Deletion         | N/A                   | 28248               | 6                 | Yes                       |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 11288               | 9                 | Yes                       |
| B.1.1.7 (Alpha)                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 21765               | 6                 | Yes                       |
|                                      | Deletion         | N/A                   | 21991               | 3                 | Yes                       |



## **PanMANs using likelihood**

- Ancestral sequences in PanMAN can be inferred by a a variety of techniques:
  - Parsimony, e.g. Fitch algorithm
  - Likelihood, e.g. PastML, MPPA
- Appears to have a noticeable impact on the file sizes

|           | #         | File size                     | Batio |                  |  |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|--|
| Dataset   | sequences | PanMAT- PanMA<br>Parsimony LK |       | - (LK/parsimony) |  |
|           | 20        | 0.019                         | 0.019 | 1                |  |
|           | 200       | 0.083                         | 0.1   | 1.2              |  |
| Sars-CoV2 | 2000      | 0.68                          | 0.91  | 1.3              |  |
|           | 20000     | 4.8                           | 6.1   | 1.3              |  |
|           | 50        | 0.047                         | 0.17  | 3.6              |  |
| RSV       | 500       | 0.137                         | 0.65  | 4.7              |  |
|           | 5000      | 1.1                           | 4.3   | 3.9              |  |
| ТР        | 40        | 1.9                           | 9.3   | 4.9              |  |
|           | 400       | 5.1                           | 39.7  | 7.8              |  |

### PanMAN Utility for Common Bioinformatic Analyses

