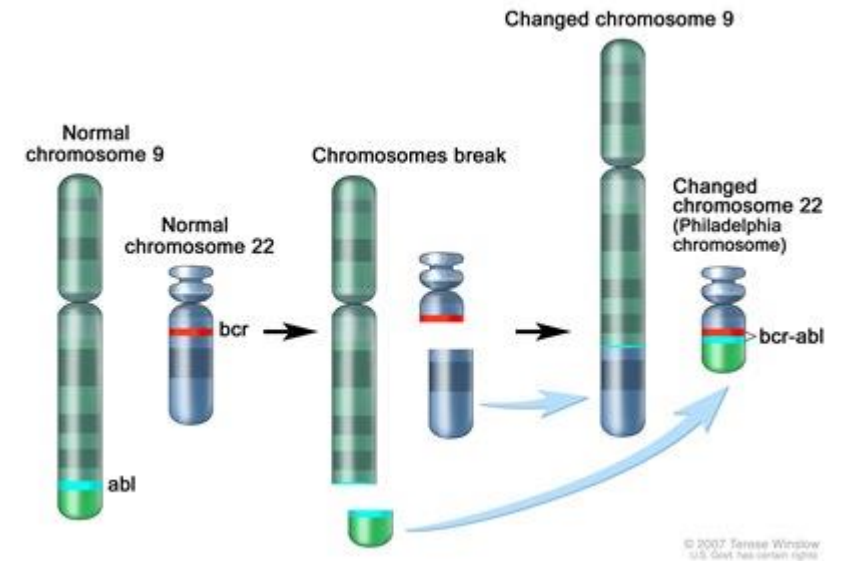


BreakMer: detection of structural variation in targeted massively parallel sequencing data using kmers

Abo, MacConaill et al.

Genomic Structural Variations

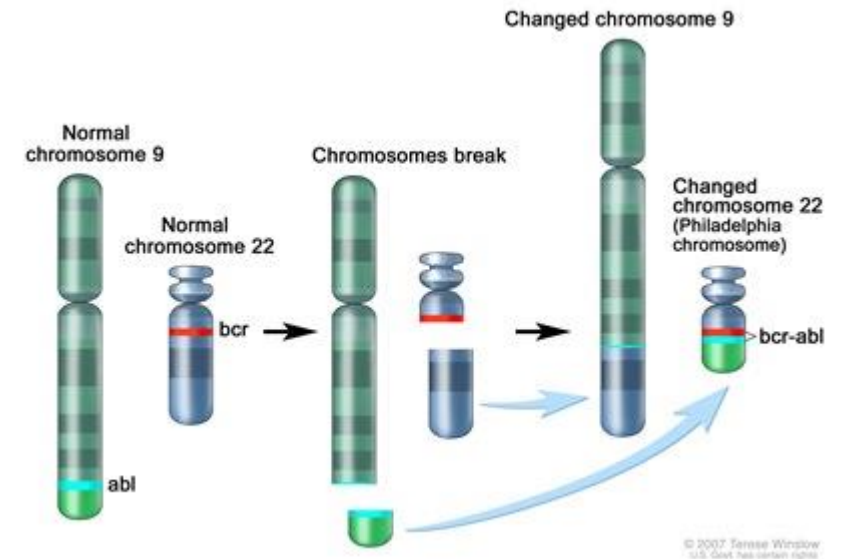
Genomic Structural Variations



BCR-ABL fusion gene in
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

Genomic Structural Variations

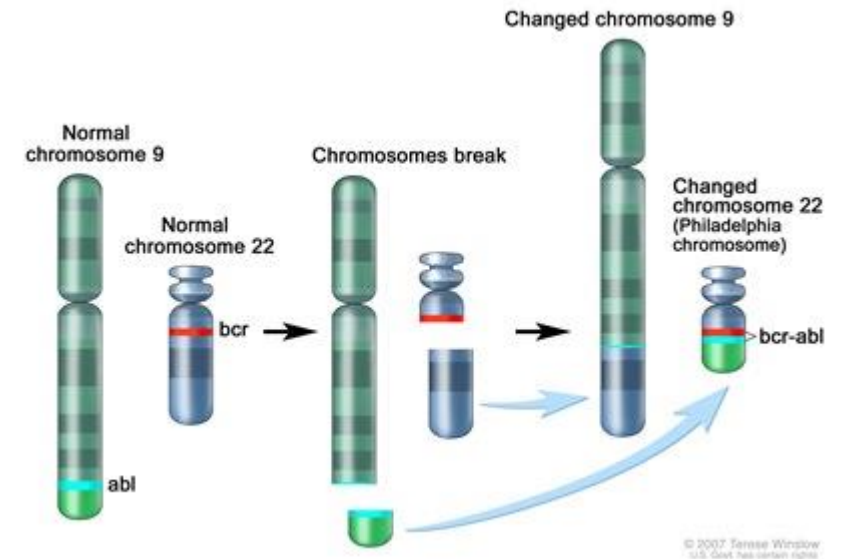
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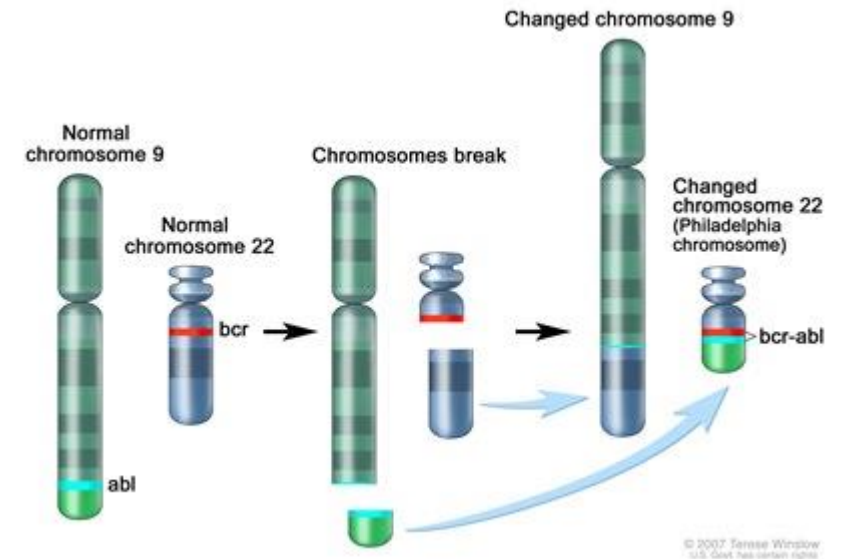
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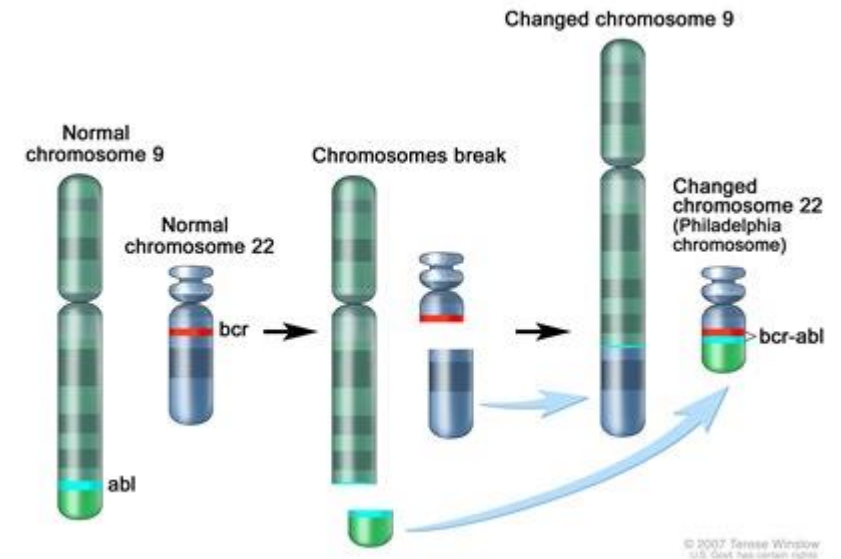
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Breakmer – A novel method for identifying SV's

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 - Sequence assembly from reads using k-mers is the core.

Discordant and misaligned reads

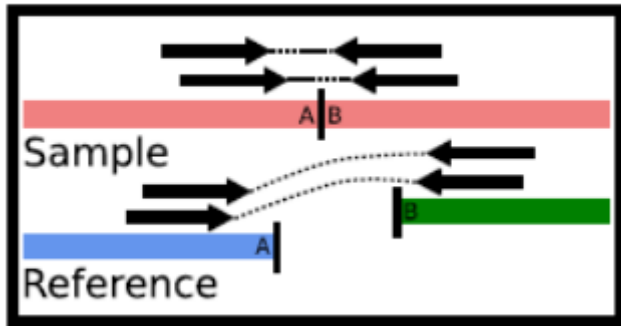
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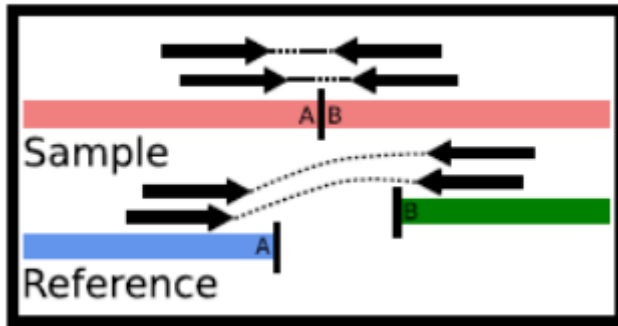
Translocation



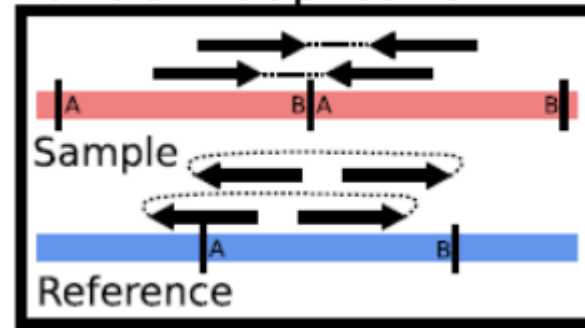
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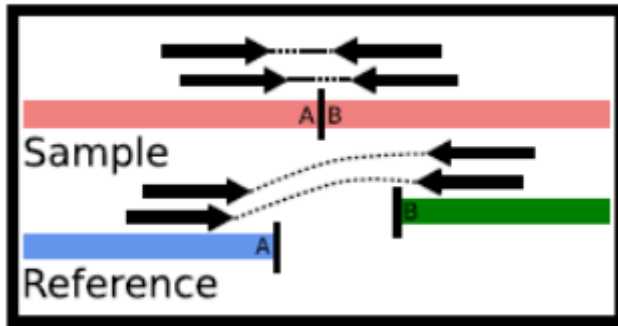
Tandem duplication



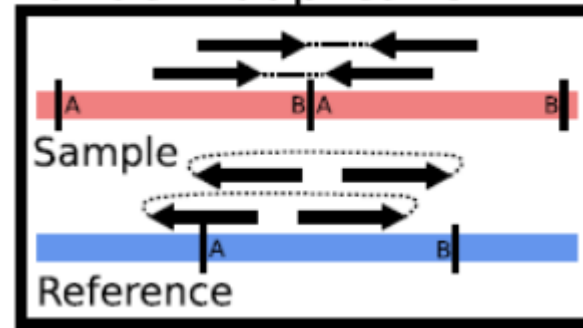
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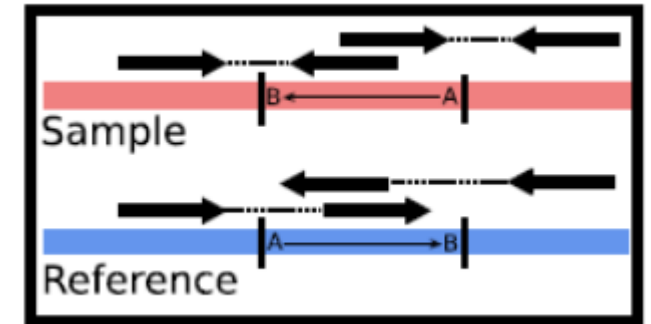
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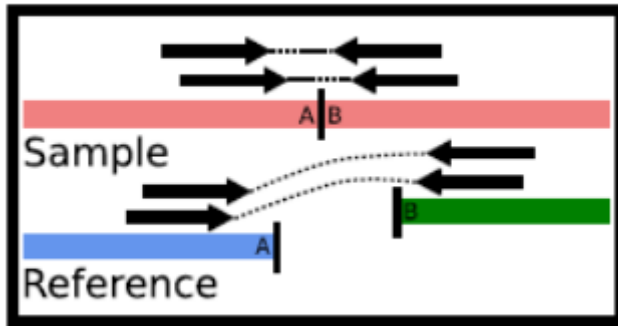
Inversion



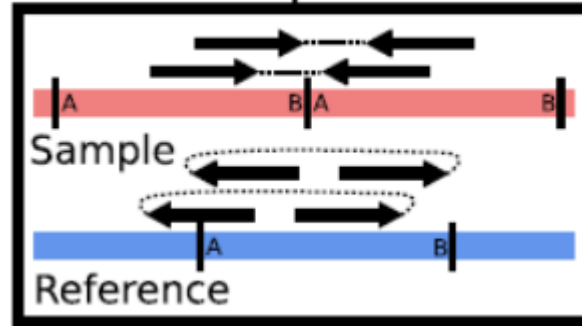
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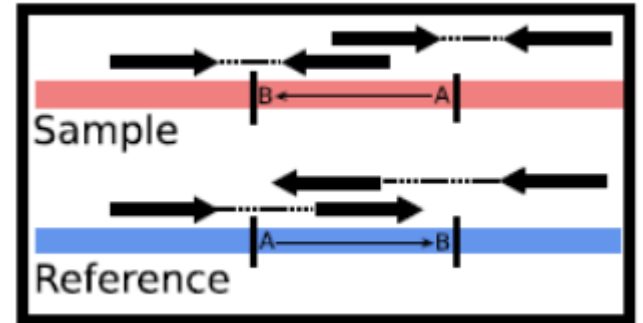
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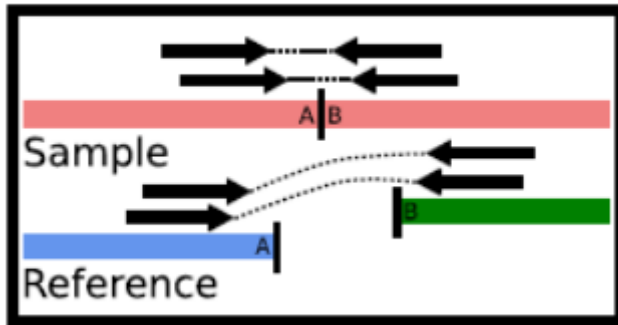


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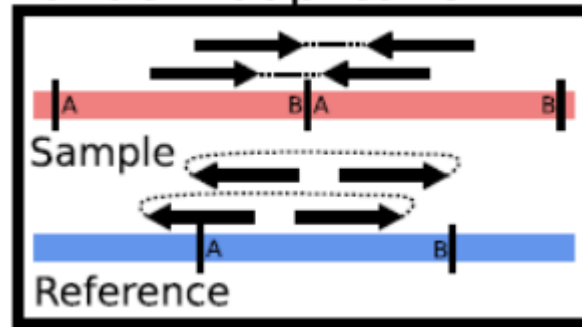
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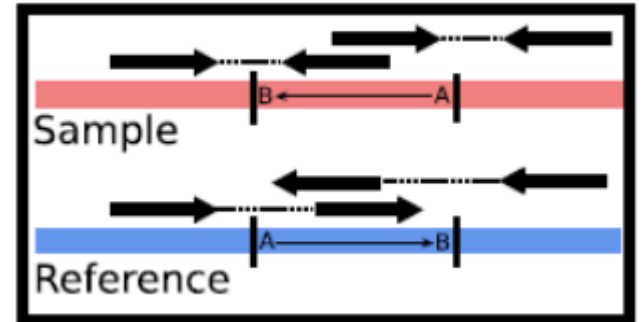
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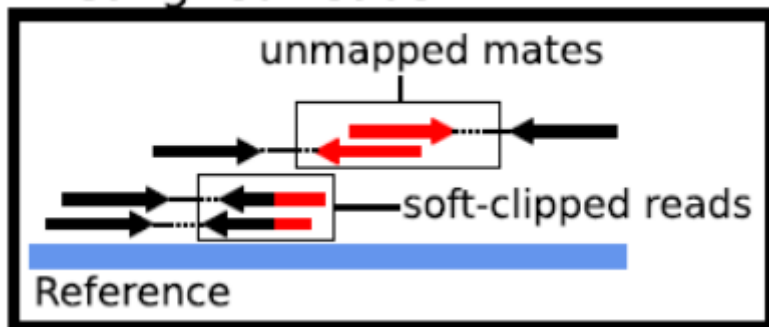


Inversion



Misaligned reads:

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Breakmer – General outline

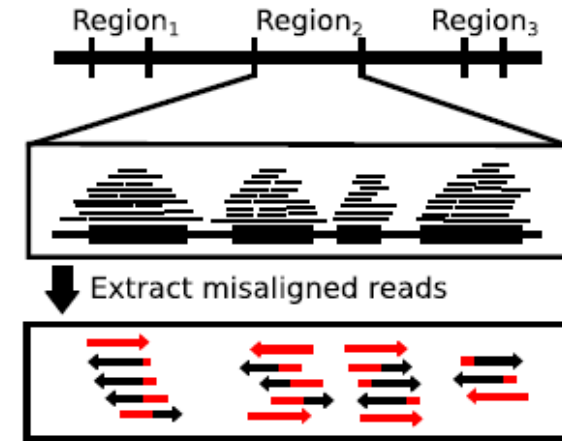
BreakMer – General outline

SV Calling

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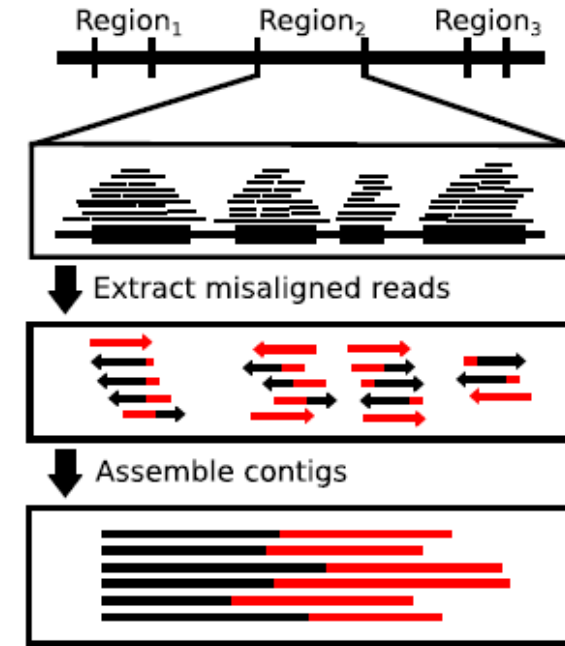
- For each region, extract misaligned reads.
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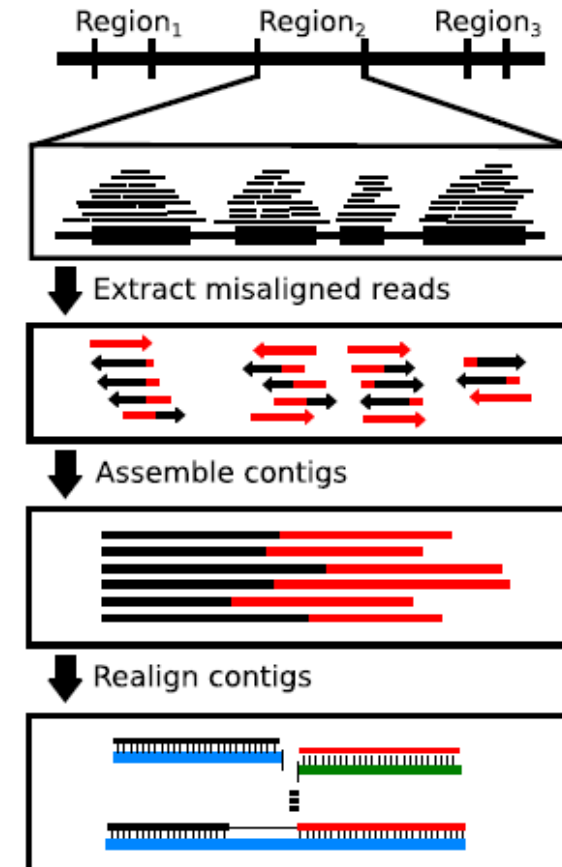
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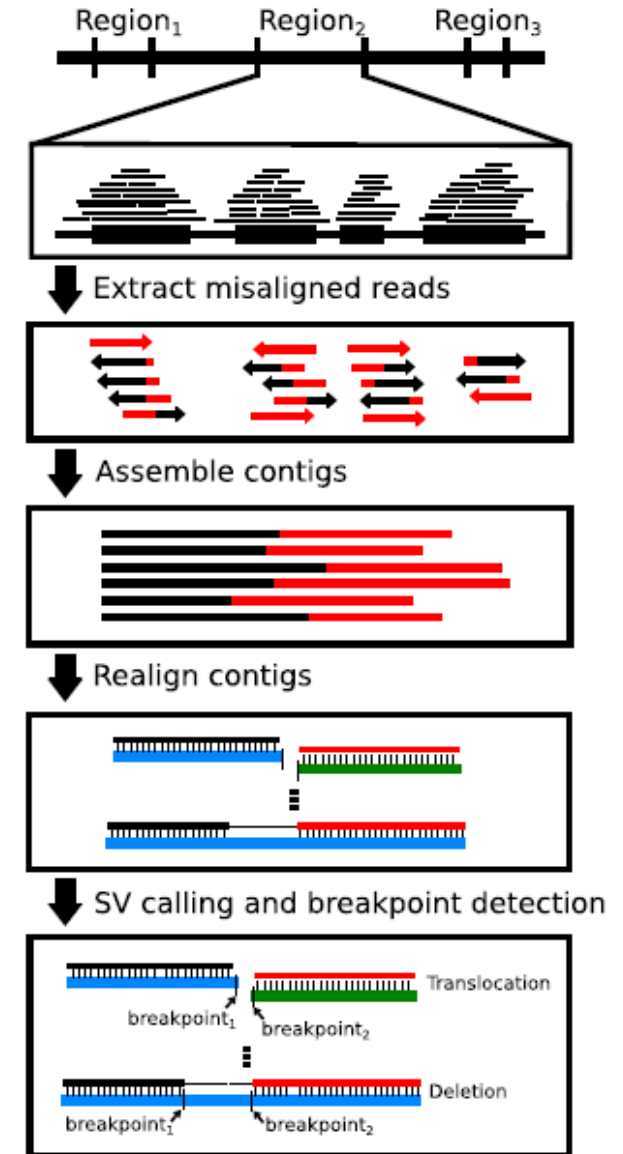
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- Align contigs to reference using BLAT
- Report SV and BP



Contig assembly

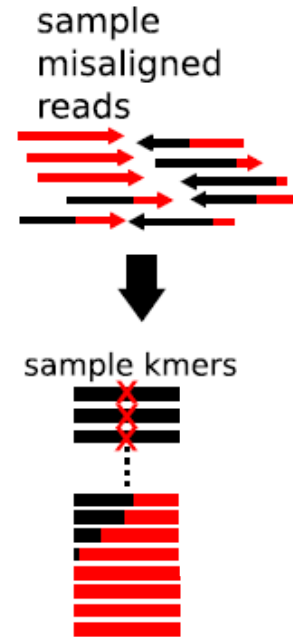
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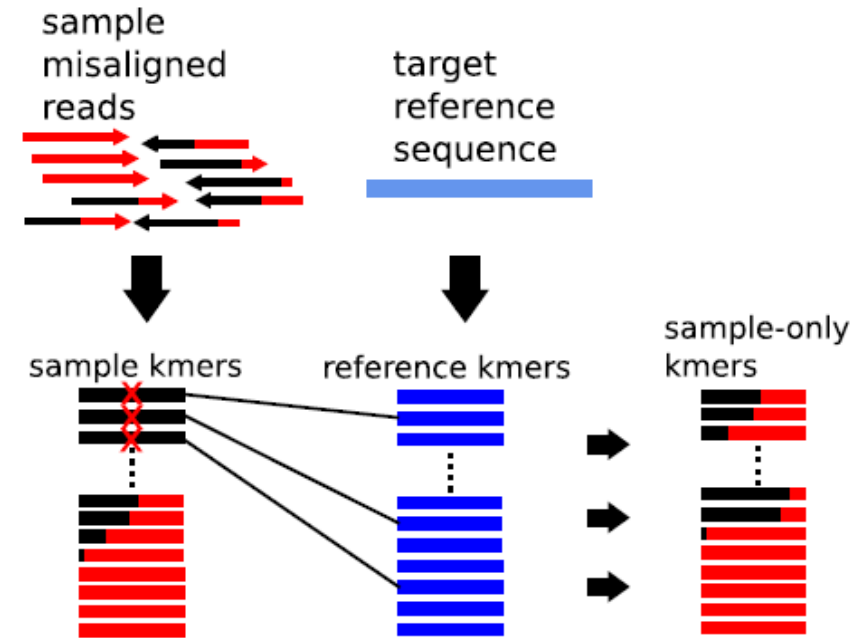
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- Extract all misaligned reads for a region
- Enumerate all possible k-mers from these samples



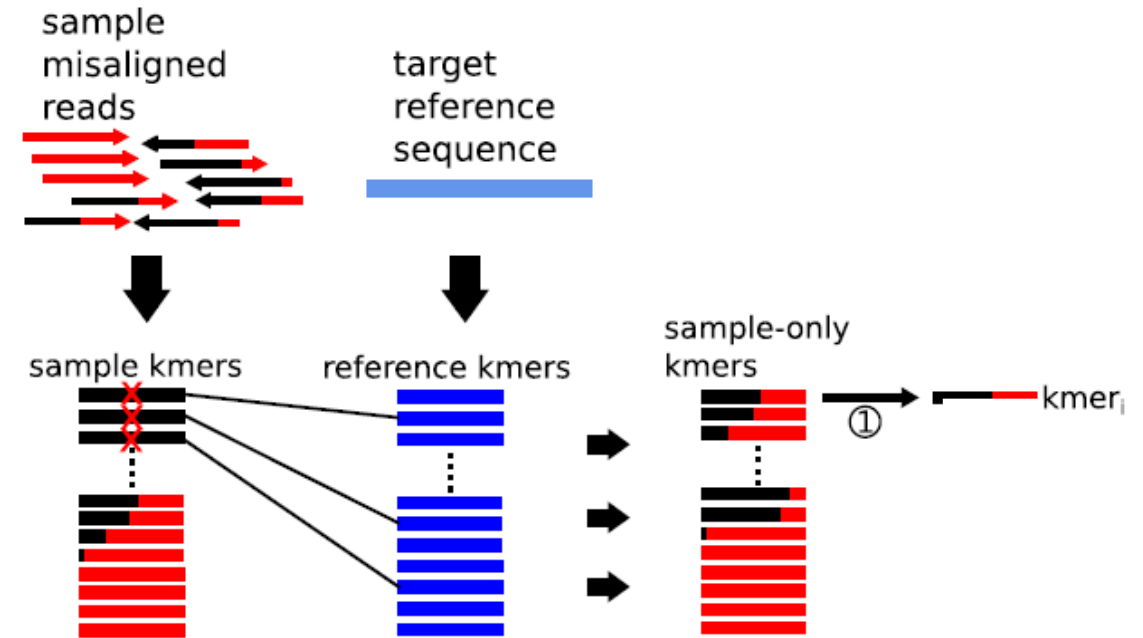
Contig assembly

- Extract all misaligned reads for a region
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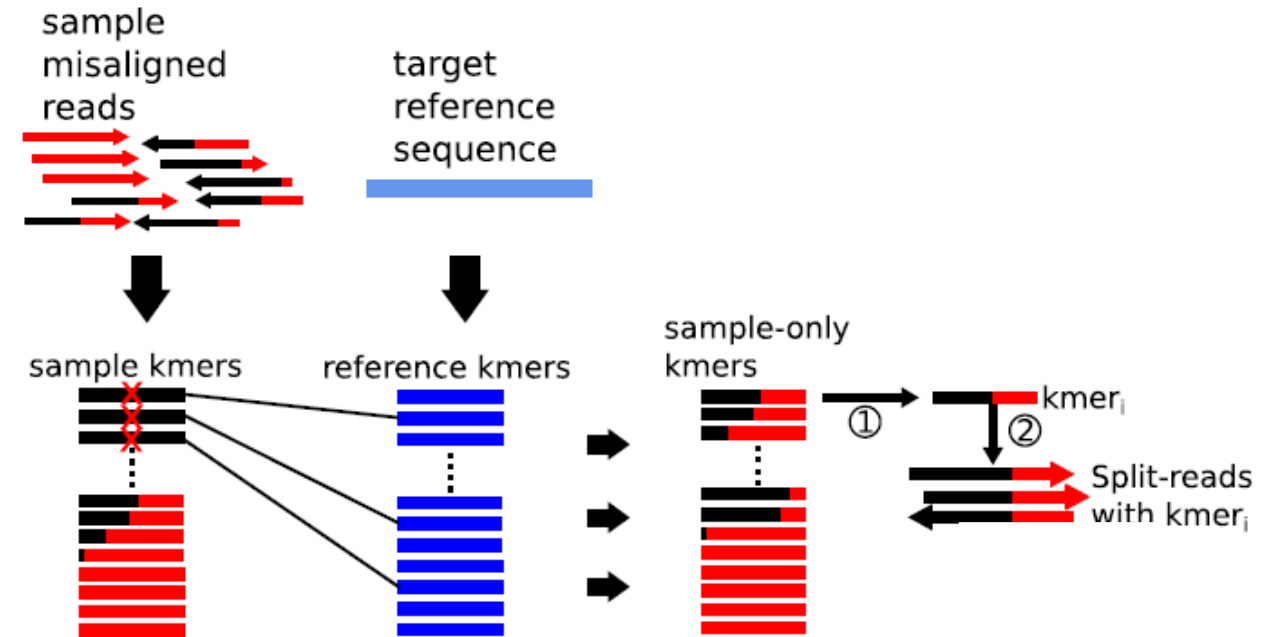
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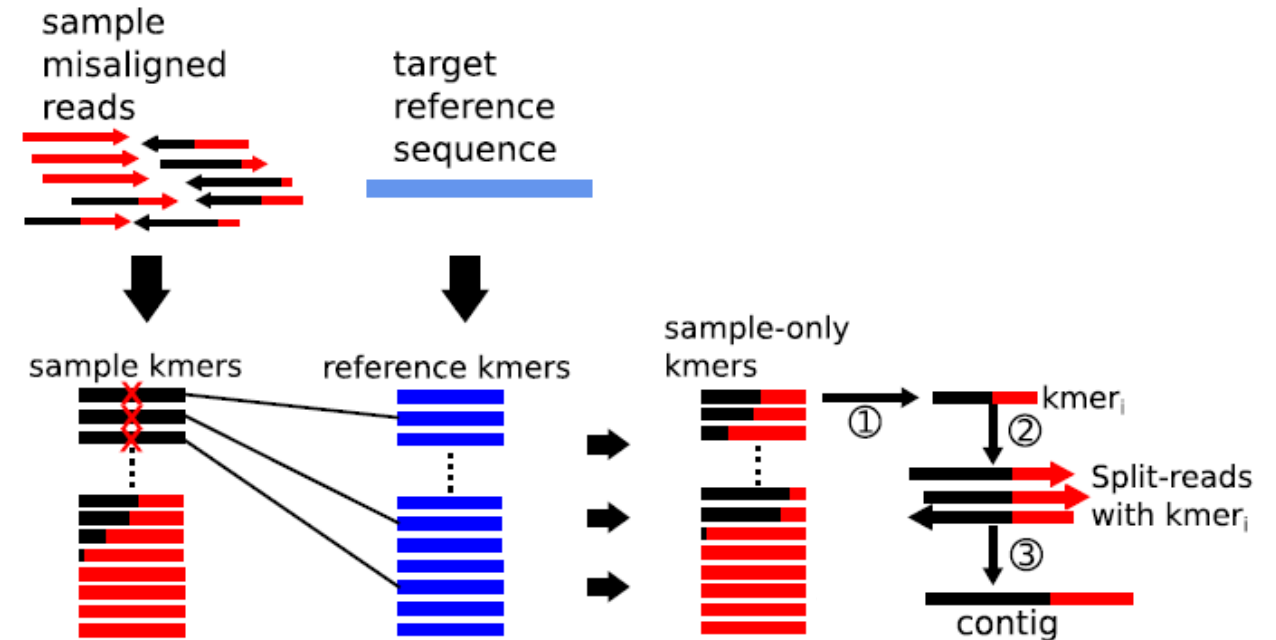
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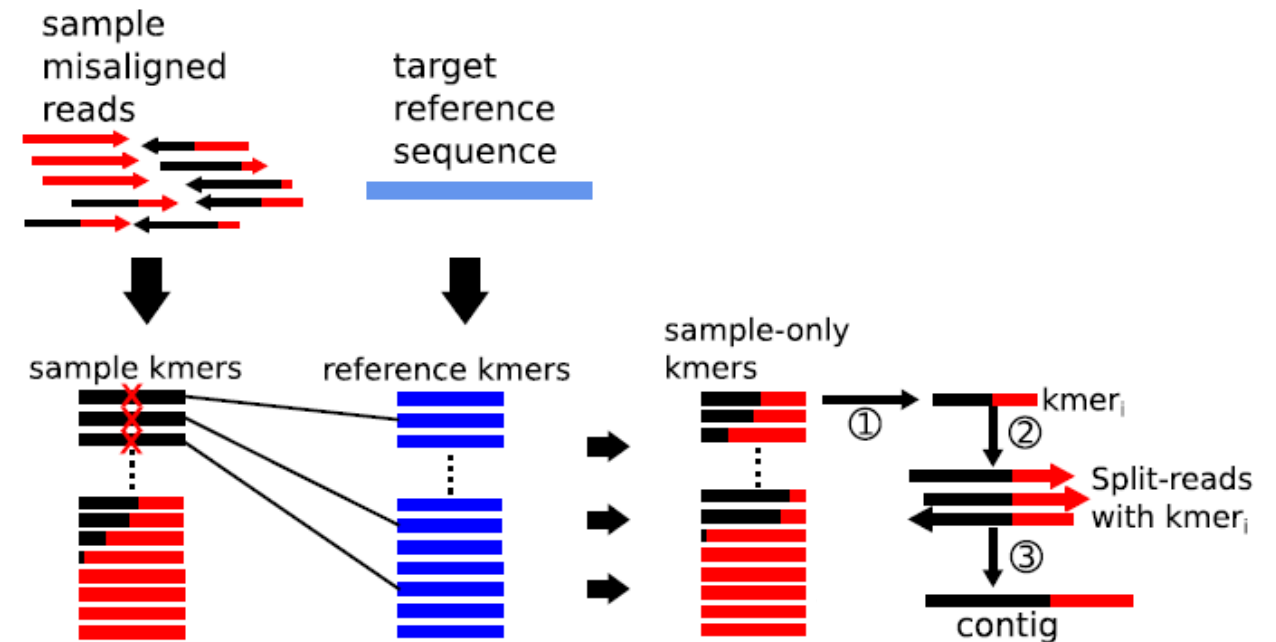
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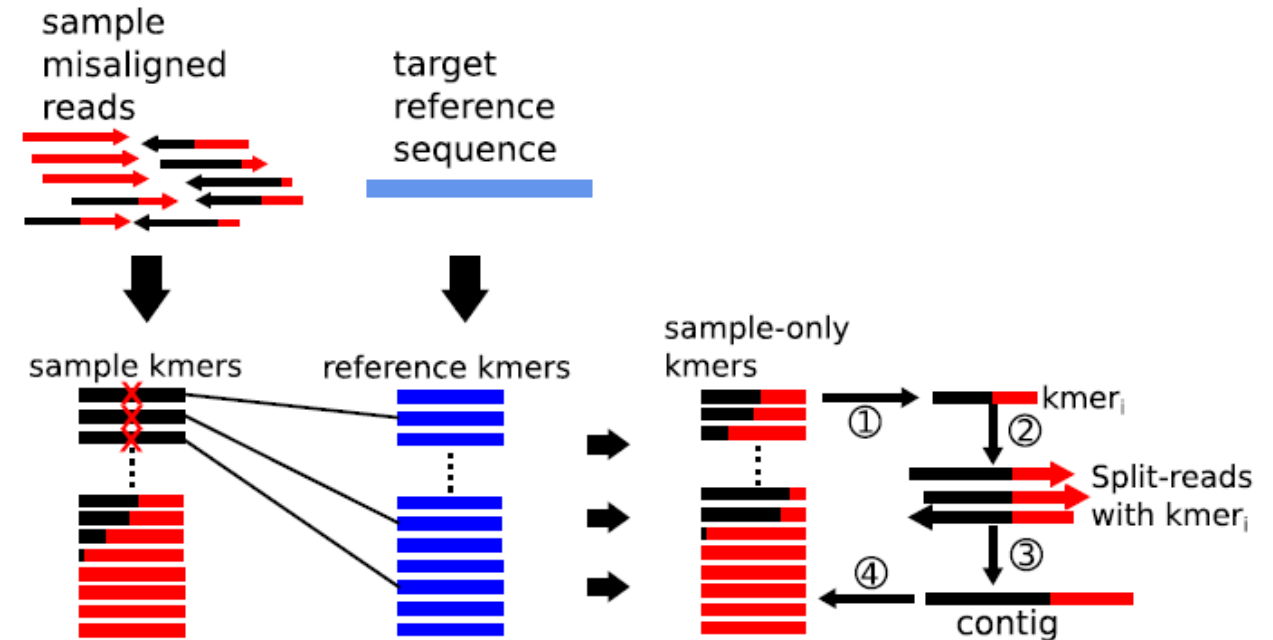
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 - Expand the contig by repeating with other k-mers within the retrieved reads



SV Calling

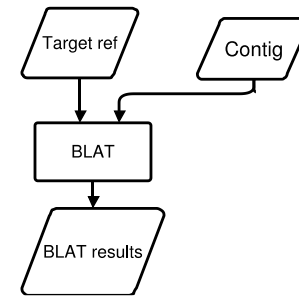
SV Calling

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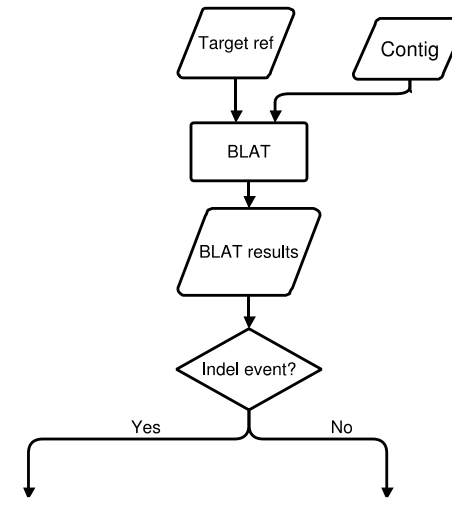
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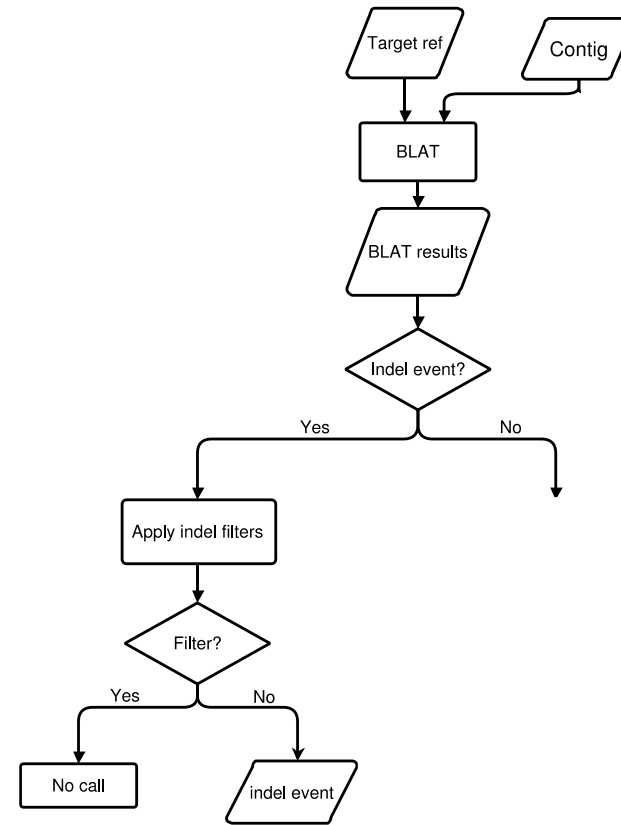
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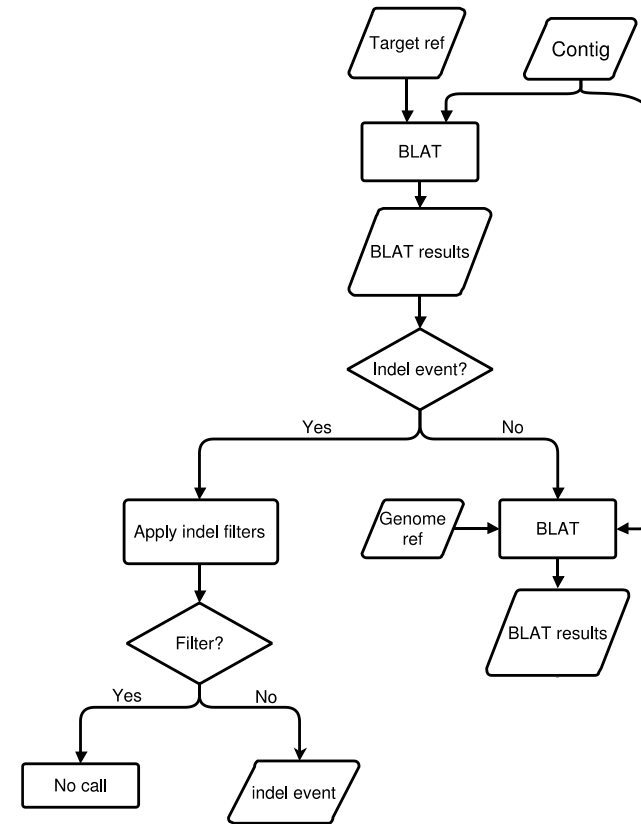
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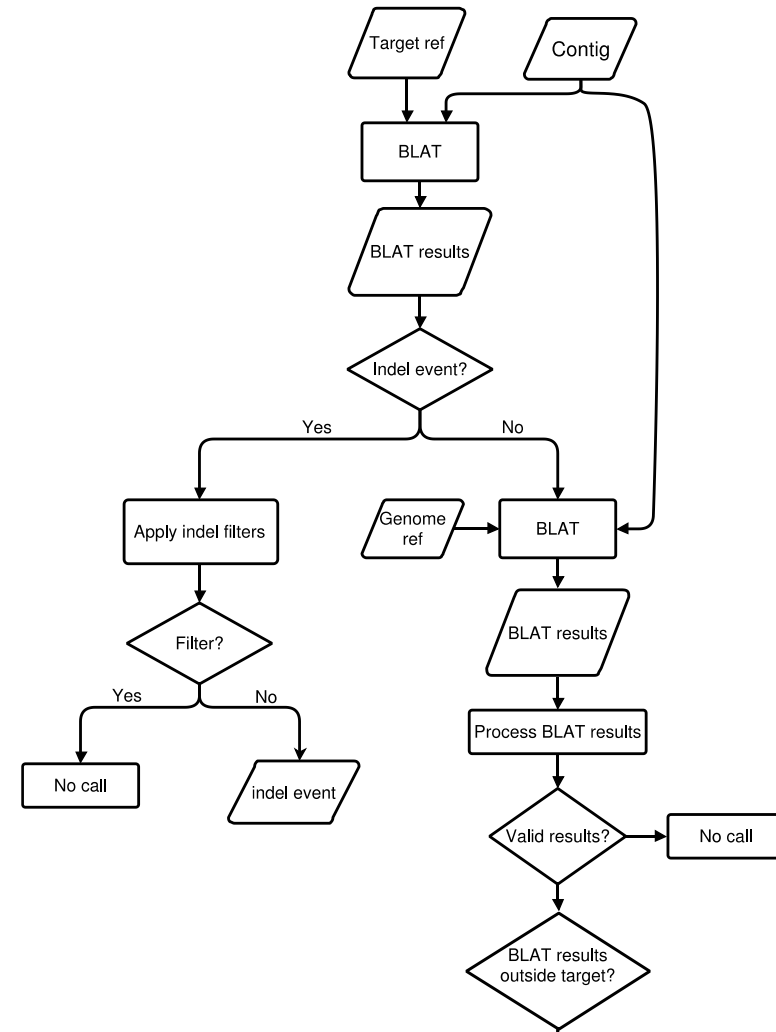
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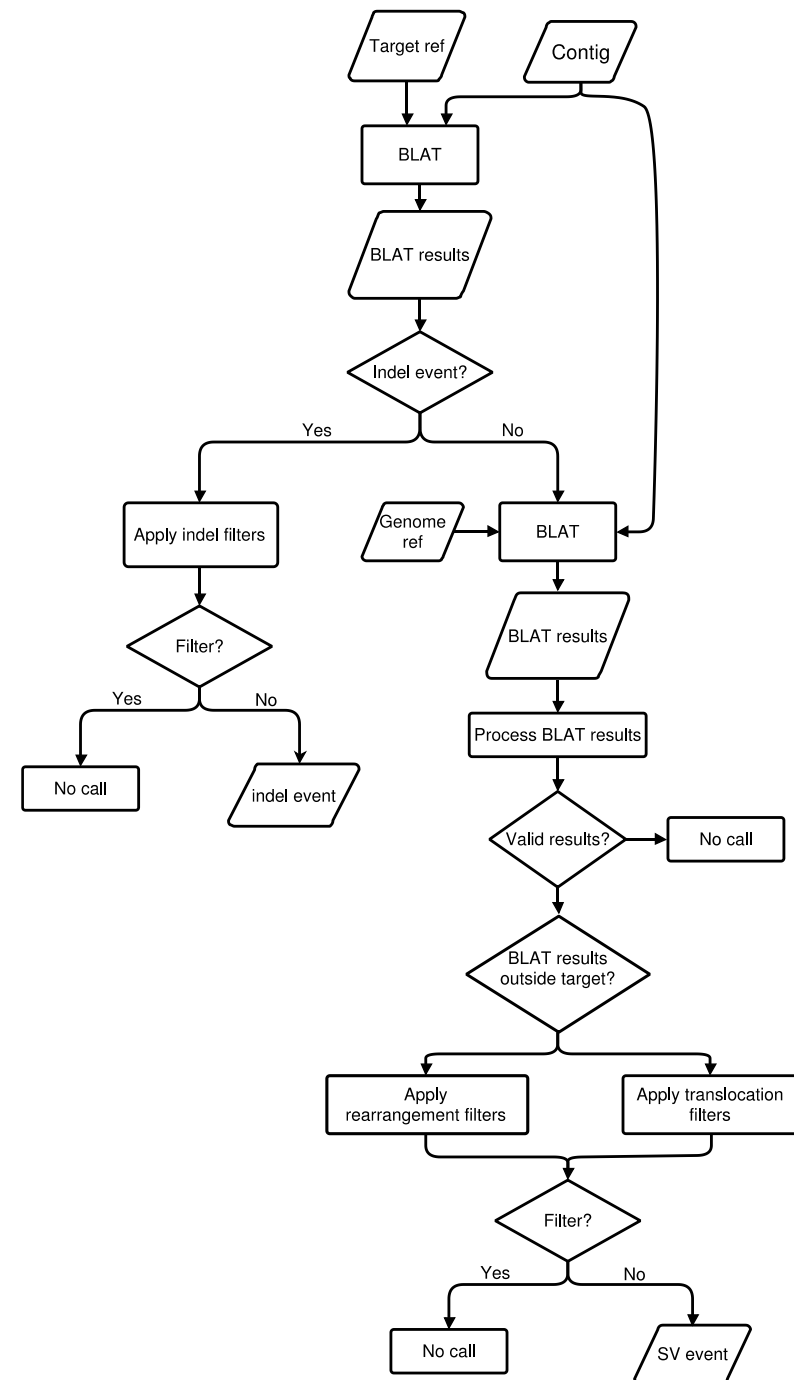
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- Apply rearrangement (local) or translocation filters.



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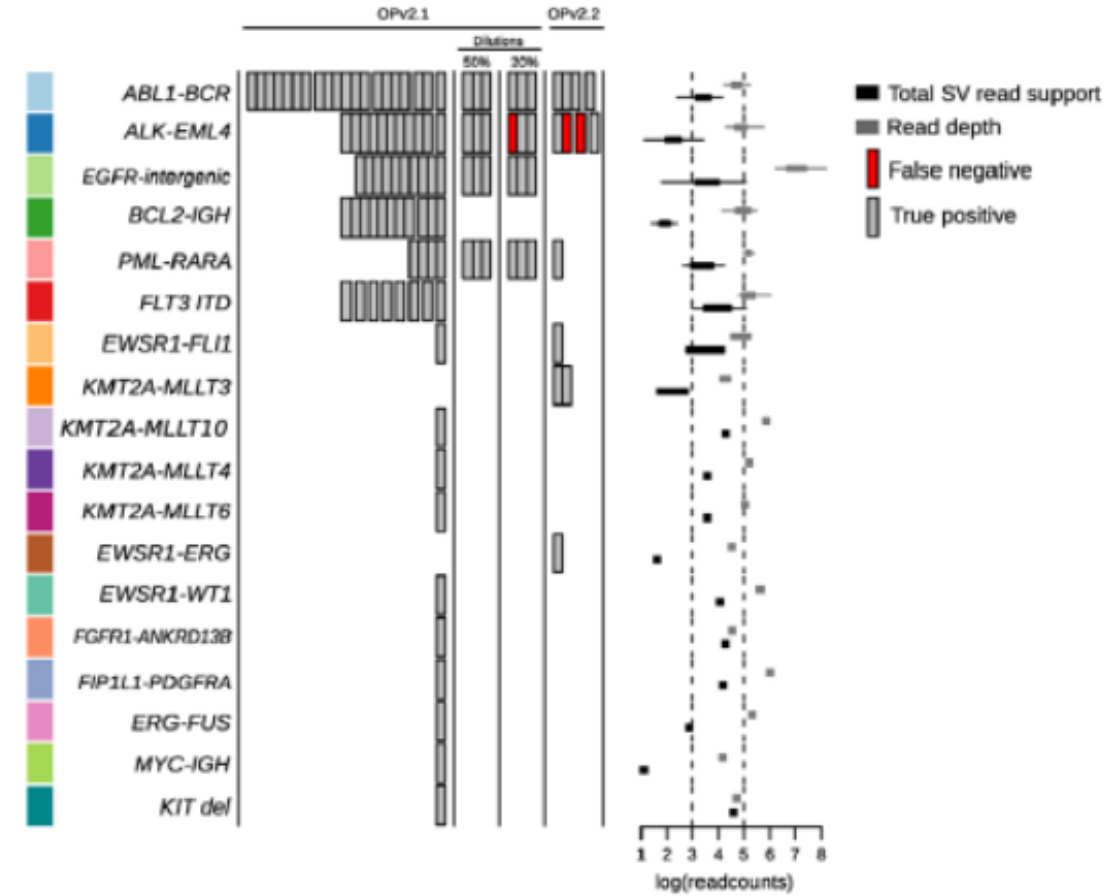
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- Comparison to 4 other methods – CREST, Meerkat, BreakDancer, Pindel

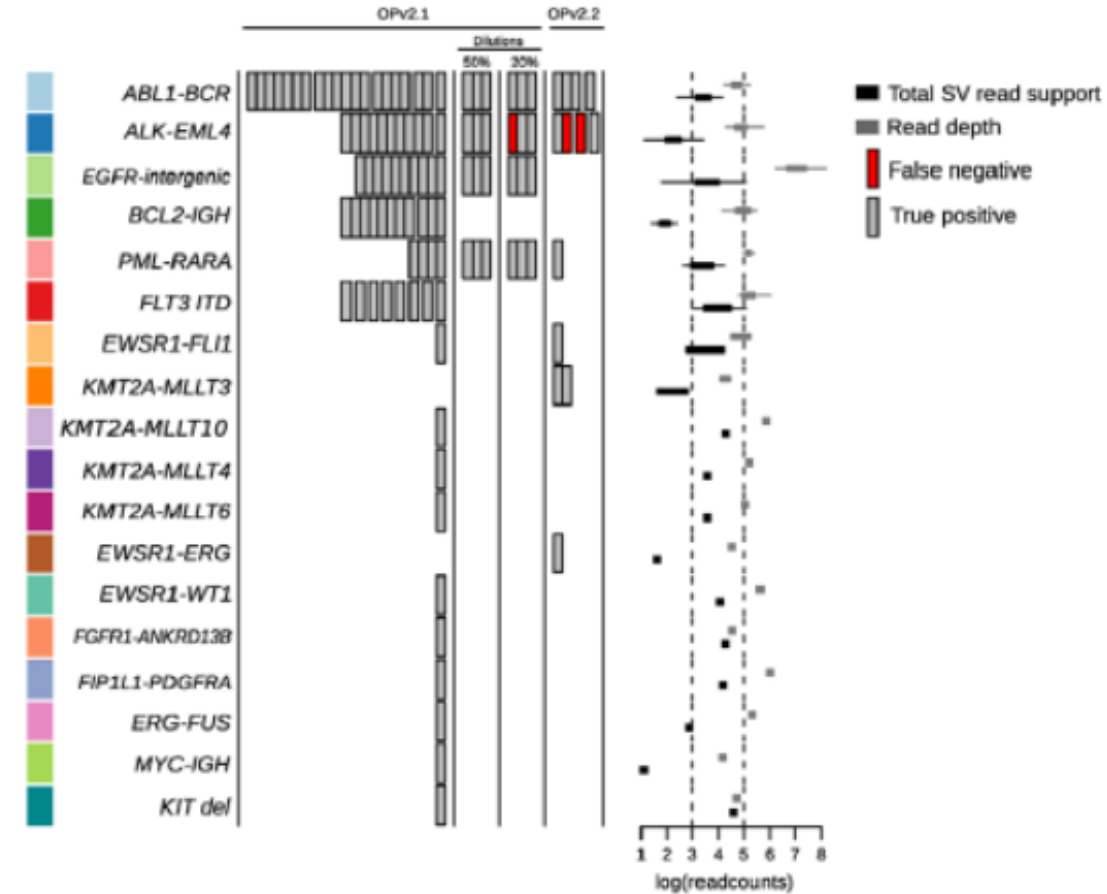
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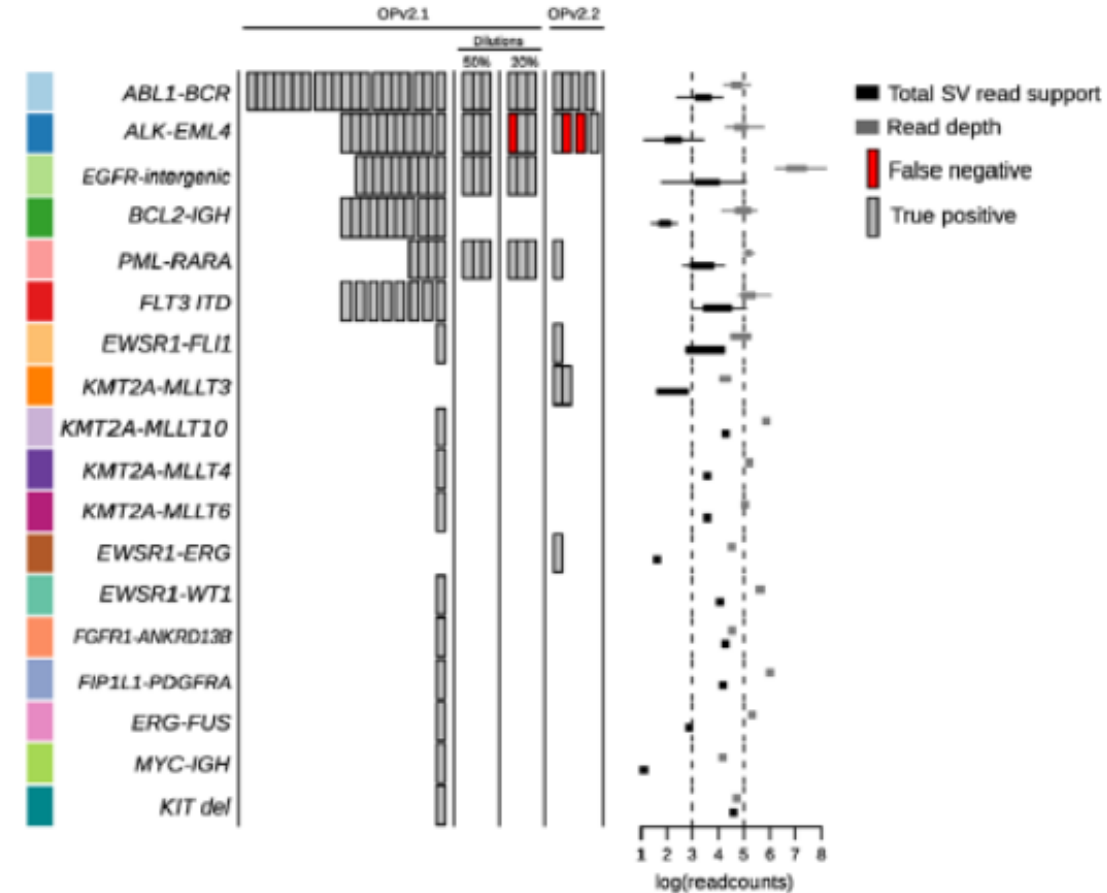
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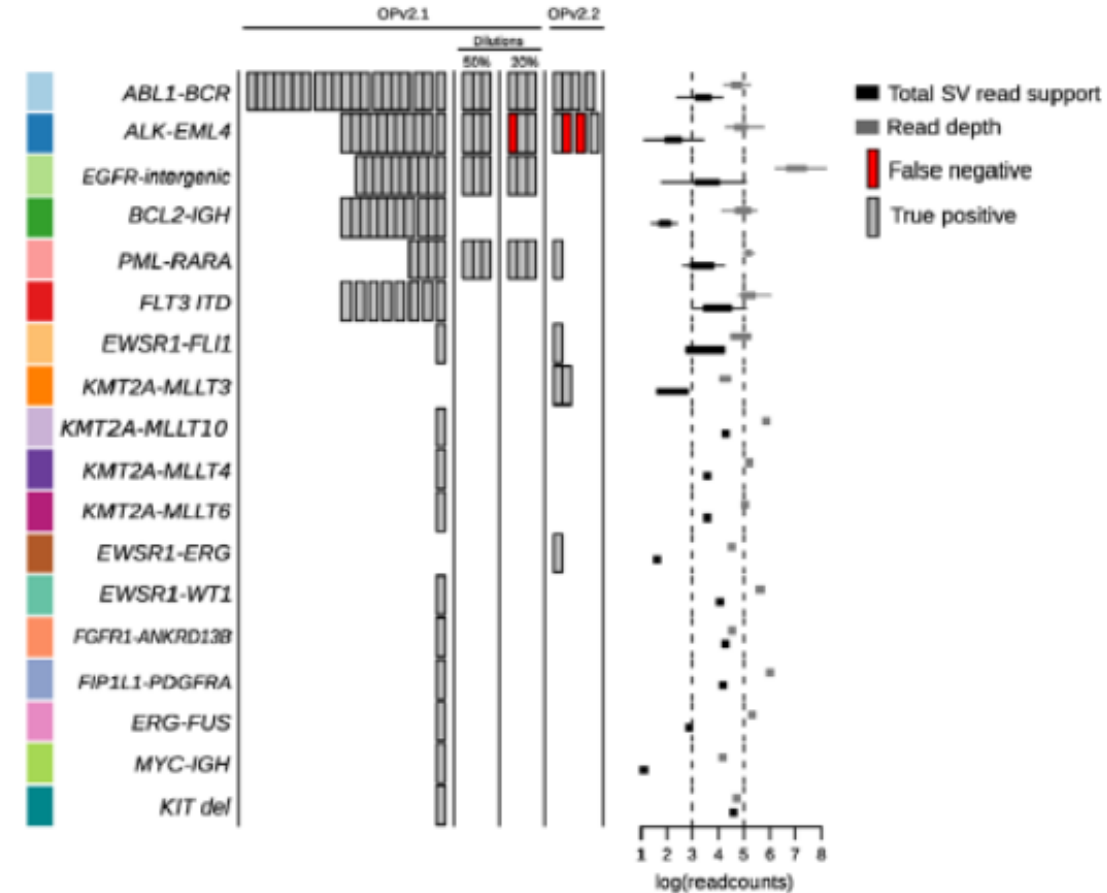
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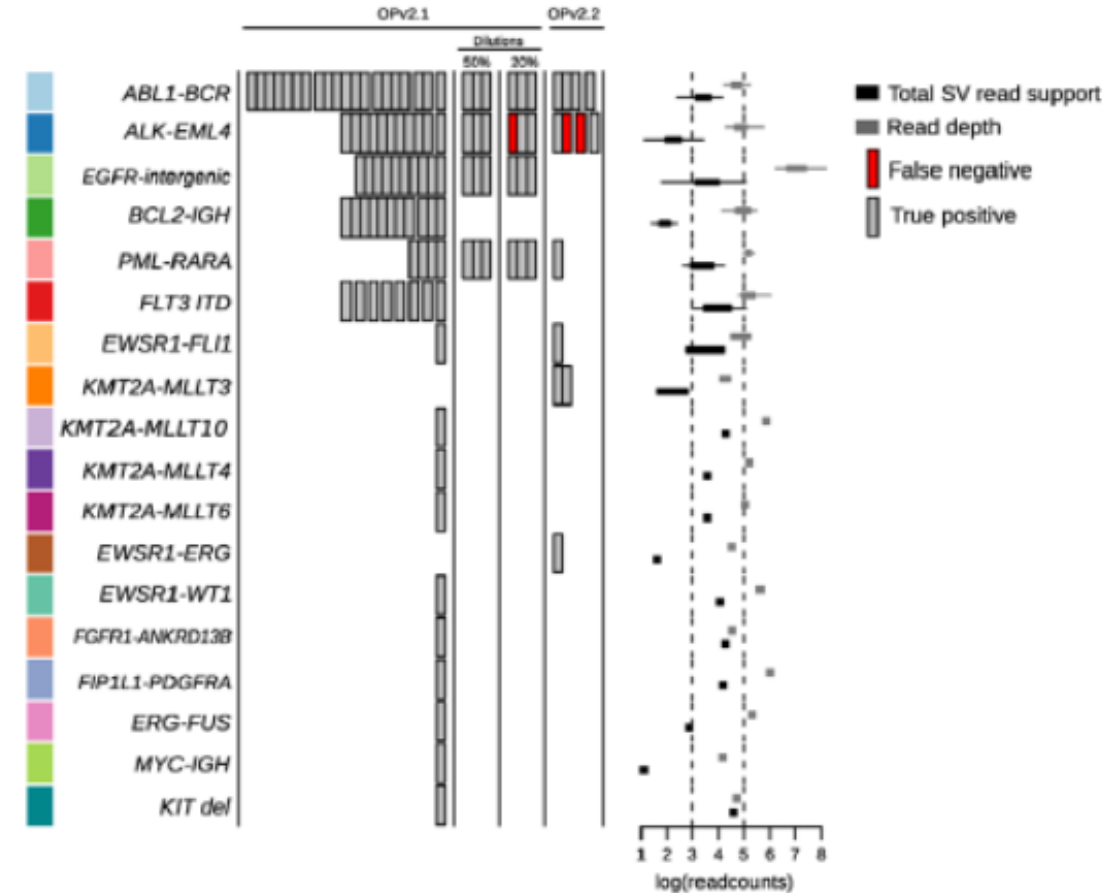
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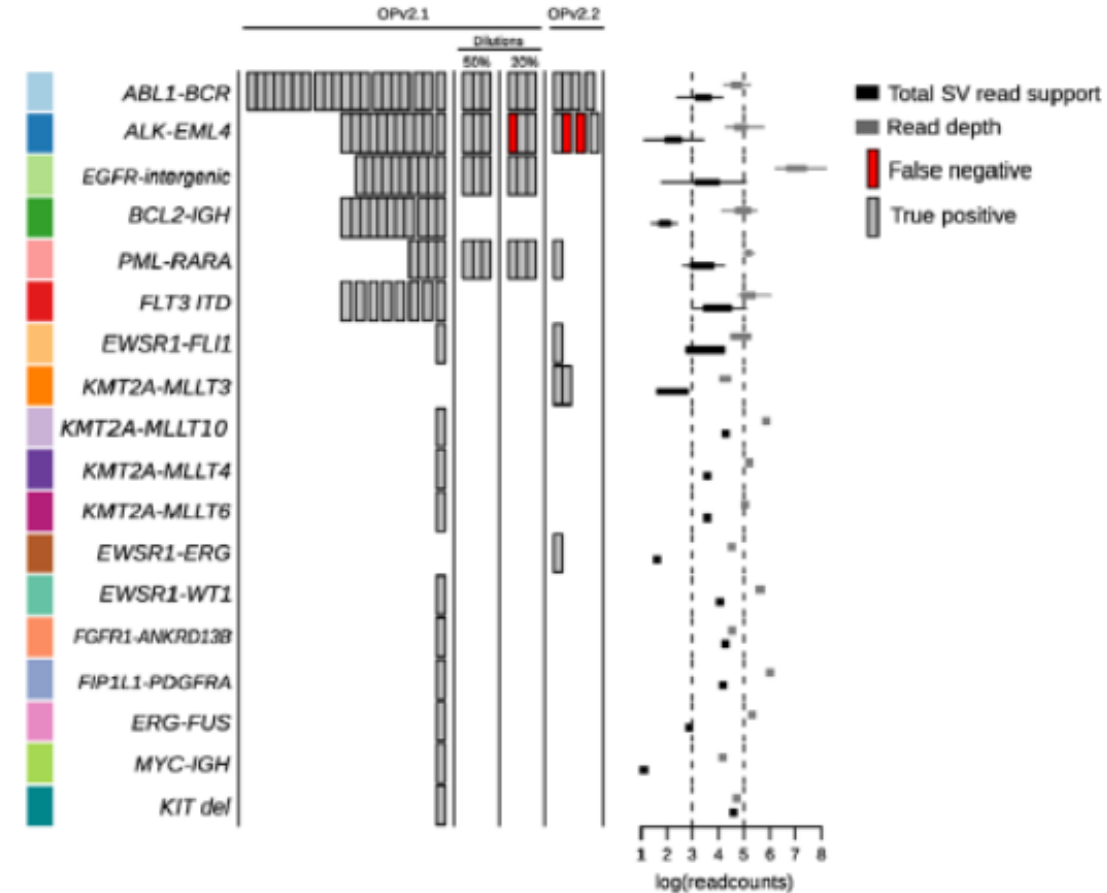
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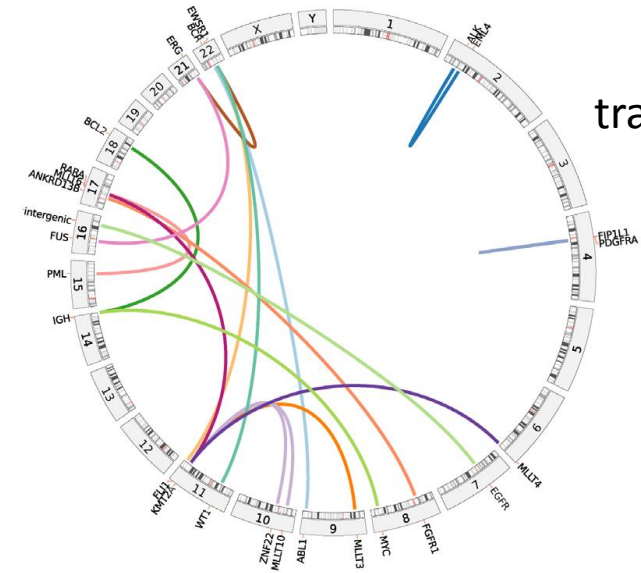
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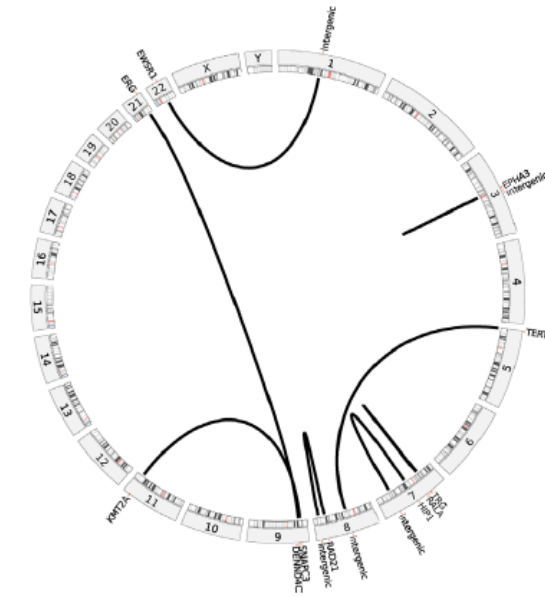
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- 21 unknown SV's detected.
 - 9/11 translocations were validated
 - 8/9 indels were validated (1 sample didn't have sufficient DNA)
- 77.3% predictive value
- 5 SV's detected in the 80 non-cancer samples – 3 of them later validated.



Known translocations



Novel translocations identified by BreakMer

Comparison to other methods

Table 2. Counts for the number of true-positive results for all the replicates, listed by the known alterations and four SV detection methods

Known alteration	True-positive counts														
	Total replicates			BreaKmer			CREST			Meerkat			BreakDancer		
	ND	D50	D20	ND	D50	D20	ND	D50	D20	ND	D50	D20	ND	D50	D20
<i>ABL1-BCR</i>	24	3	3	24	3	3	24	3	3	22	3	3	24	3	3
<i>ALK-EML4</i>	15	3	3	13	3	2	13	2	2	13	3	1	10	0	1
<i>EGFR-intergenic</i>	9	3	3	9	3	3	7	2	0	8	3	3	9	3	1
<i>BCL2-IGH</i>	11	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0
<i>PML-RARA</i>	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
<i>FLT3-ITD</i>	8	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EWSR1-FLII</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
<i>KMT2A-MLLT3</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>KMT2A-MLLT10</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>KMT2A-MLLT4</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>KMT2A-MLLT6</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>ERG-EWSR1</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EWSR1-WT1</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>ANKRD13B-FGFR1</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>FIP1L1-PDGFR4</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>ERG-FUS</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>IGH-MYC</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>KIT deletion</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total replicates	86	12	12	84	12	11	66	10	8	70	12	10	64	9	8
Total samples	38	4	4	37	4	4	30	4	3	27	4	4	26	3	4

ND: non-dilution replicates; D50: dilution replicates with 50% tumor purity; D20: dilution replicates with 20% tumor purity.

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Method	Total Calls	BreakDancer	Meerkat	CREST
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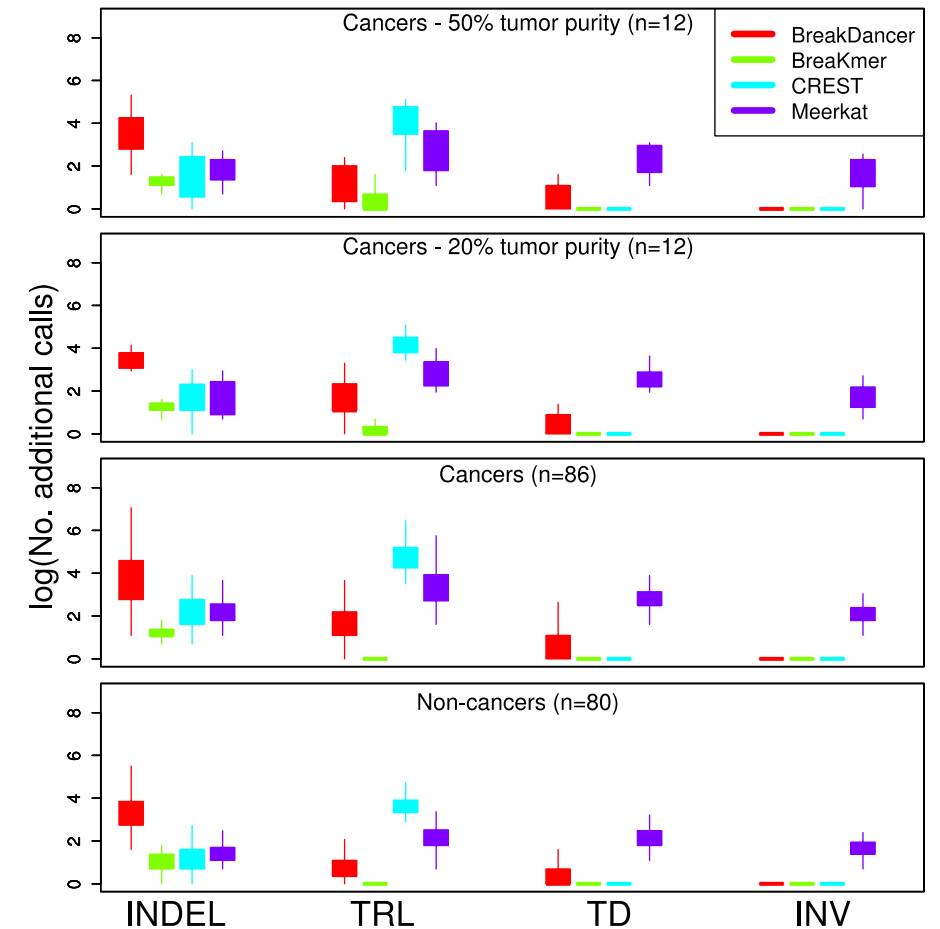
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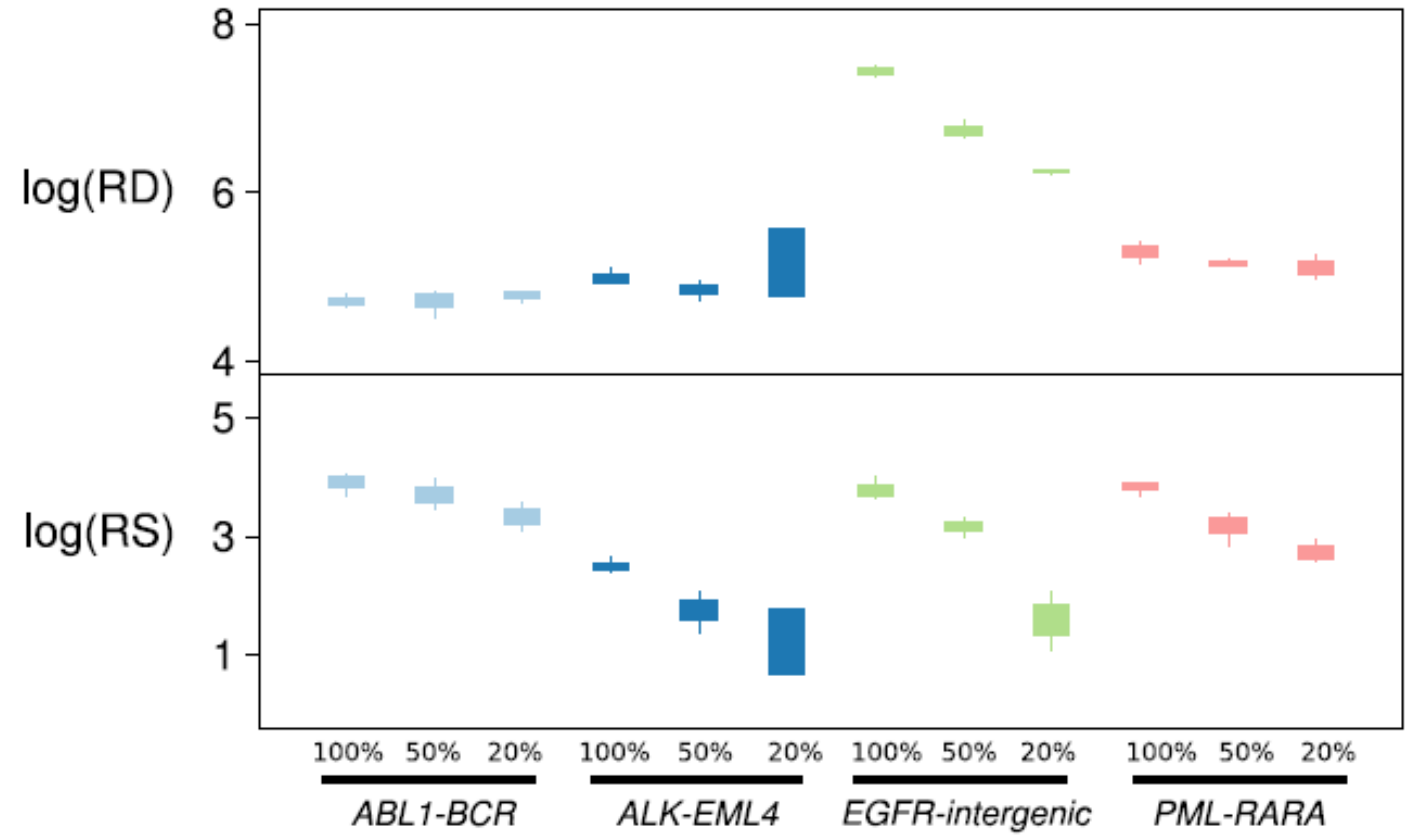
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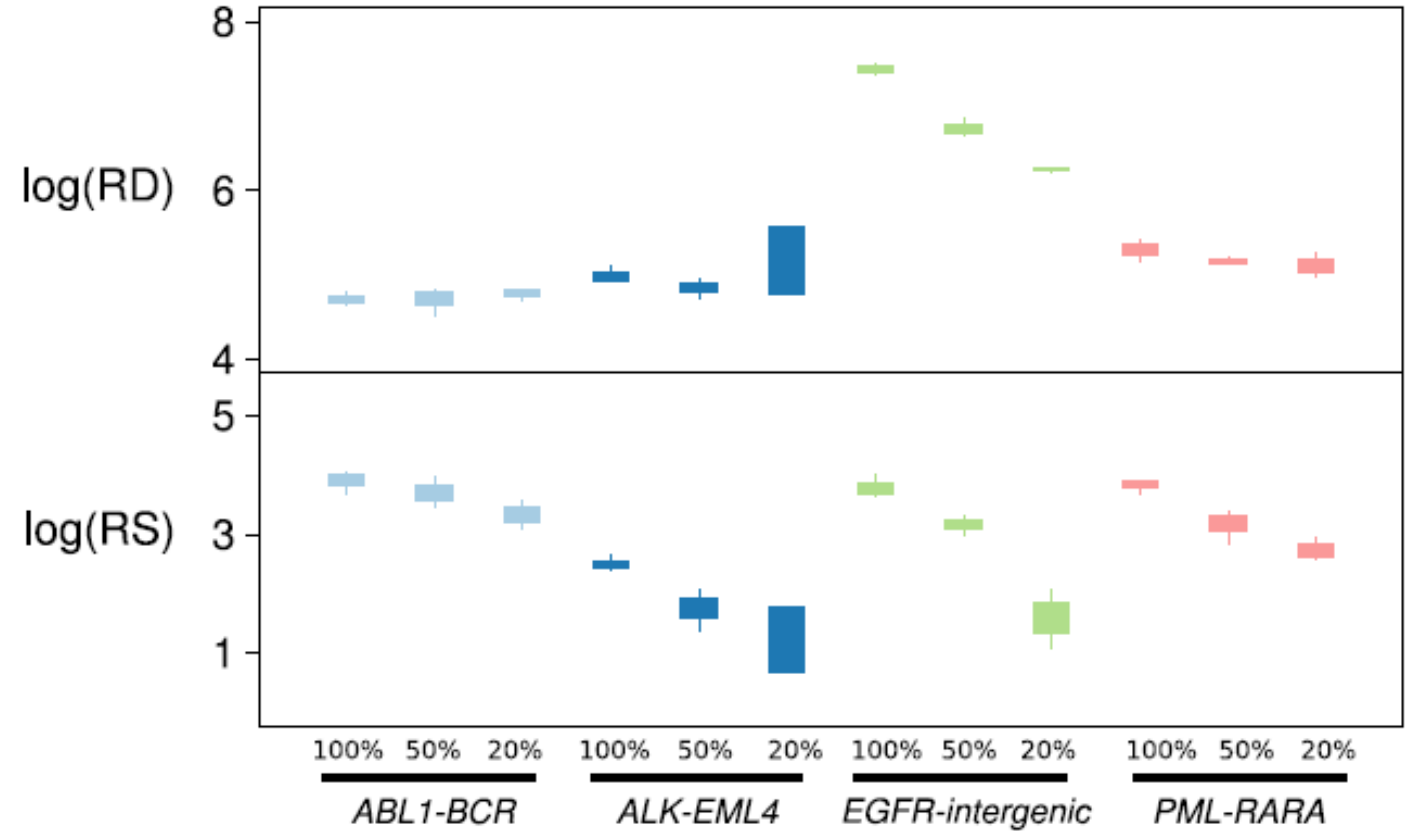
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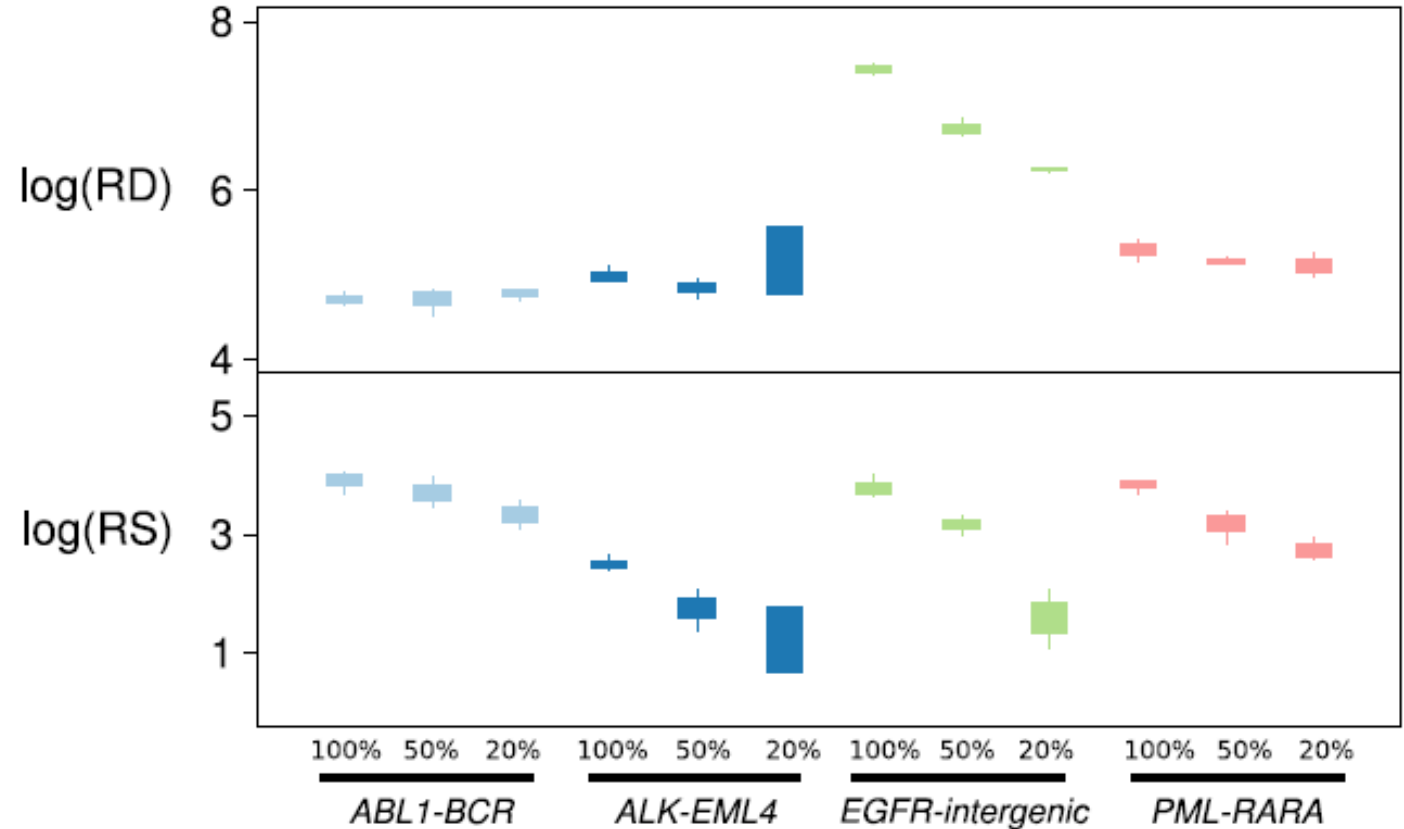
Results

- Dilution expectedly affects the SV evidence.



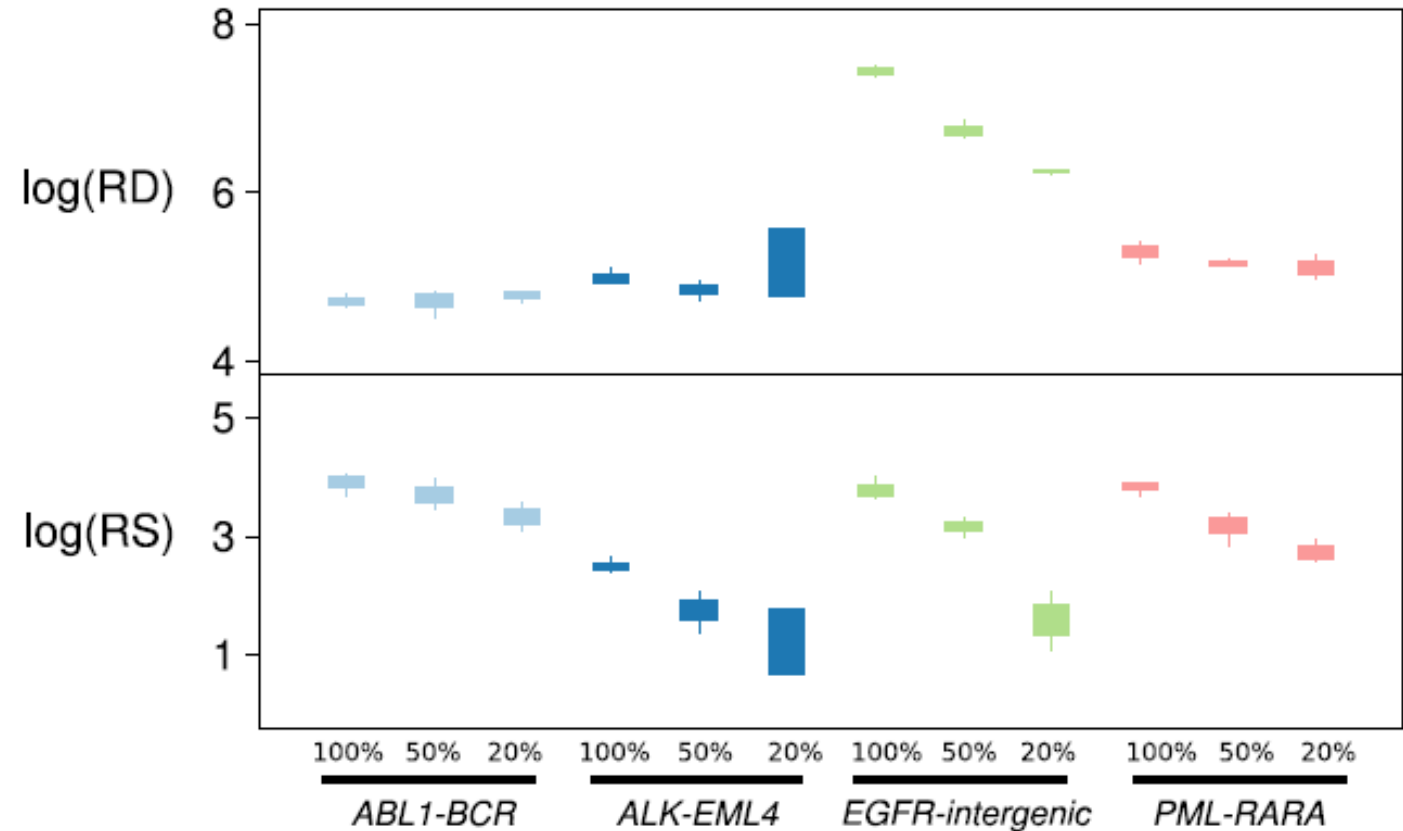
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- Read support lowers as the tumor content in the sample grows smaller.
- (EGFR went through a big somatic amplification which also affected the read depth).



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- Very high sensitivity, reproducibility and predictive results.
- Maybe too good?
- Designed with detecting known SV's quickly and cheaply as the primary goal.