PREDICTING VARIANT DELETERIOUSNESS IN NON-HUMAN SPECIES: TAKING THE CADD APPROACH TO PIG

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1. OBJECTIVE

- ***Develop a method to assign a <u>DELETERIOUSNESS SCORE</u> to variants anywhere in <u>LIVESTOCK GENOMES.</u>***

	P(deleterious)
GTTACTAGTACAT	
GTTACTCGTACAT	0.15
GTTACTAGTATAT	0.87
GTAACTAGTACAT	0.01

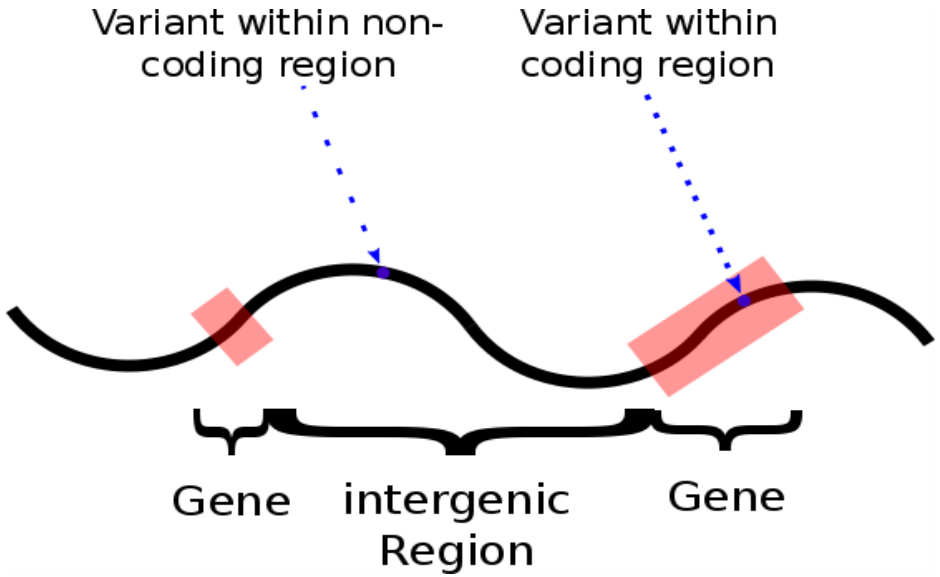
Model Objective

2. METHODOLOGY

Standing on the Shoulders of Giants

- ***Kircher et al., Nature Genetics 2014***

- ***Beyond SIFT, PROVEAN, PolyPhen etc.: one model, one comparable score for variants in coding and non-coding regions***



Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD)

2. METHODOLOGY

Feasibility Study: mCADD

Research article | Open Access

Predicting variant deleteriousness in non-human species: applying the CADD approach in mouse

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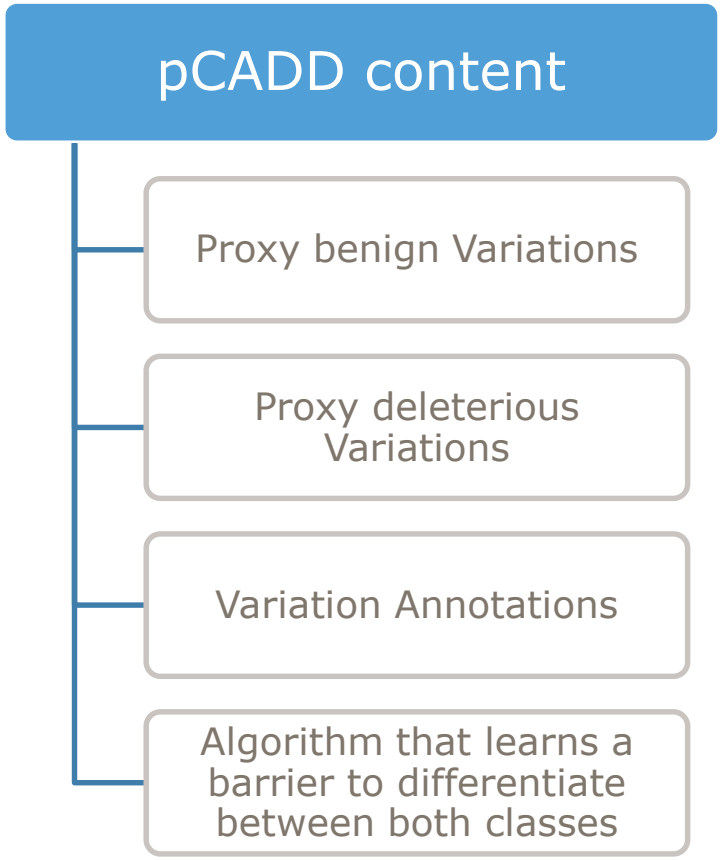
2. METHODOLOGY

Next step: P(ig)-CADD

2. METHODOLOGY

pCADD – Model outline



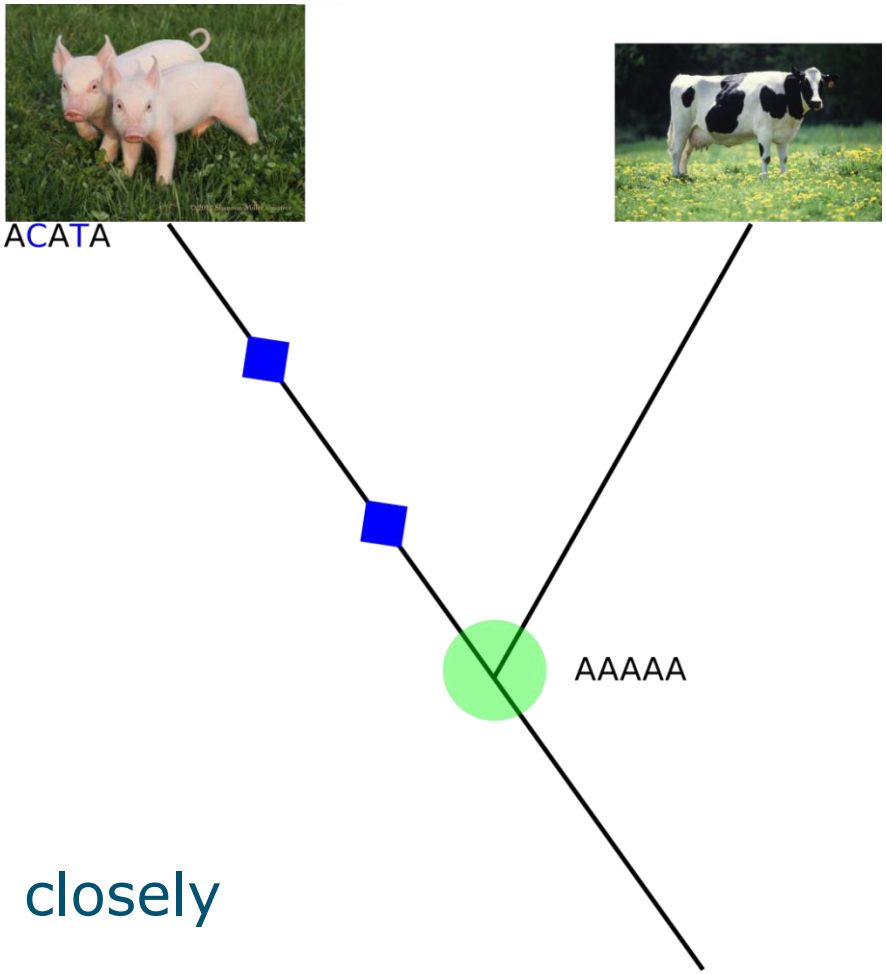
Model outline

2. METHODOLOGY

pCADD – proxy benign variations

pCADD content

- Proxy benign Variations
- Proxy deleterious Variations
- Variation Annotations
- Algorithm that learns a barrier to differentiate between both classes



- Infer common ancestor with closely related species

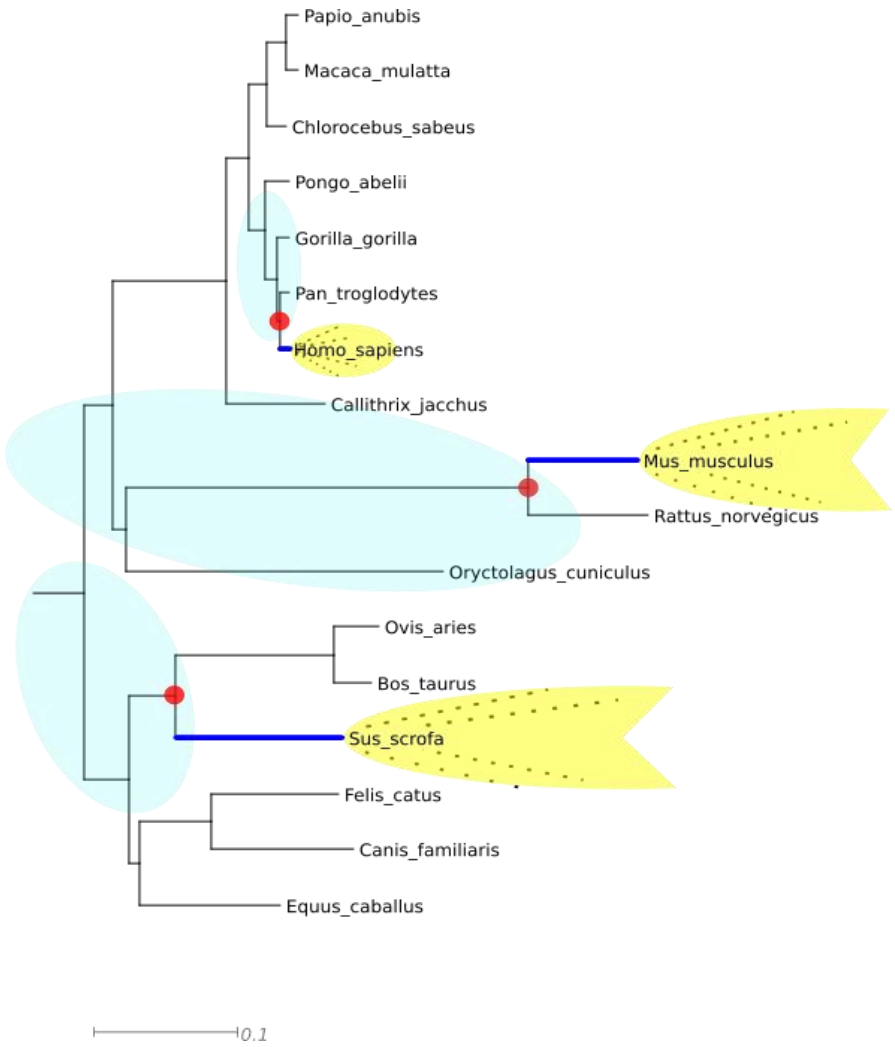
Ancestor inference

2. METHODOLOGY

pCADD – Simulating SNPs and their constraints

pCADD content

- Proxy benign Variations
- Proxy deleterious Variations
- Variation Annotations
- Algorithm that learns a barrier to differentiate between both classes



Deriving substitution rates

2. METHODOLOGY

pCADD – Variant annotations

pCADD content

- Proxy benign Variations
- Proxy deleterious Variations
- Variation Annotations
- Algorithm that learns a barrier to differentiate between both classes

39 basic annotations

- Ensembl-VEP91
- Secondary DNA structure
- conservation scores
- Protein scores
- pCADD: 868 features

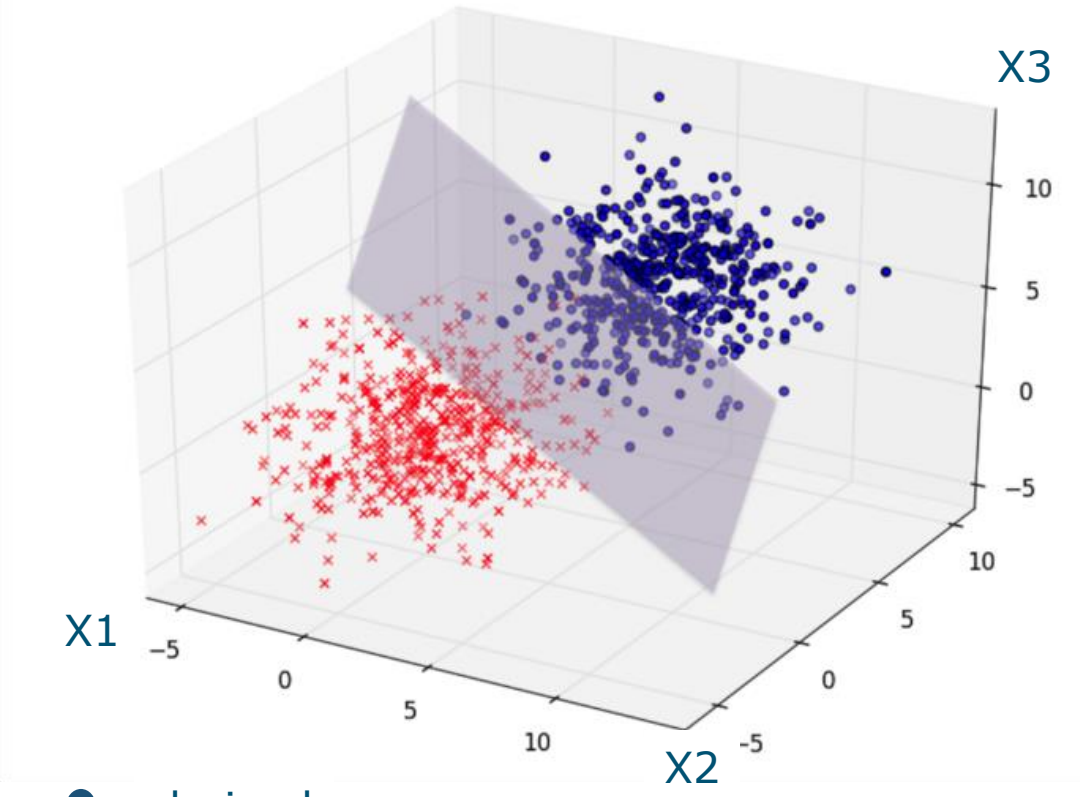
Annotation labels

2. METHODOLOGY

pCADD – Generation of the Machine Learning Model

pCADD content

- Proxy benign Variations
- Proxy deleterious Variations
- Variation Annotations
- Algorithm that learns a barrier to differentiate between both classes



Notes: *X(n)=feature(n)*
In this research more than 3 features were used

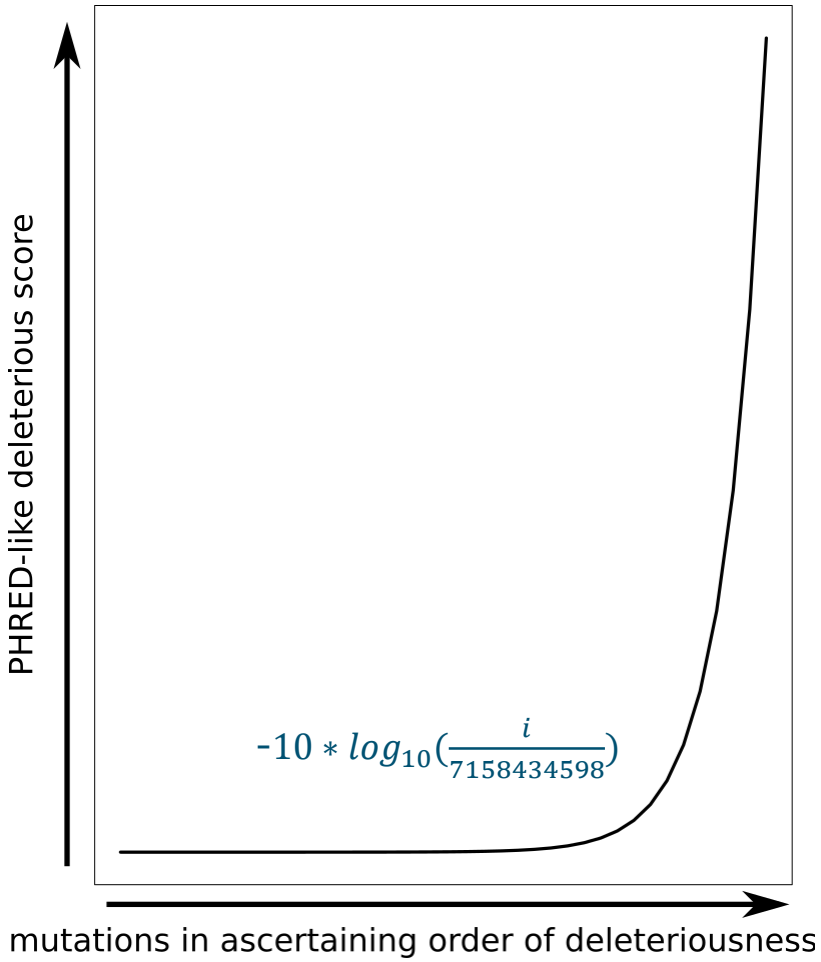
General representation of a Machine learning model

3. METHODOLOGY

pCADD Model Extension - PHRED-like scores

- ***All possible SNPs on chromosome 1-18 and X were generated and annotated (7,158,434,598).***
- ***SNPs were ranked with respect to their deleteriousness.***

Lowest 90%	Lowest 99%	Lowest 99.9%
• PHRED: 0-10	• PHRED: 0-20	• PHRED: 0-30



Hypothetical representation of PHRED-like score distribution

4. Results

pCADD - Evaluating Known Deleterious Variants

Hap.	Type	SSC	Position	Ref	Alt	Gene	AA change (SIFT)	Raw-score	PHRED-score
DU1	Splice-donor	12	38,922,102	G	A	TADA2A	-	0.95885	21.88258
LA1	Splice-region	3	43,952,776	T	G	POLR1B	-	0.69472	10.14103
LA2	Frameshift	13	195,977,038	C	-	URB1	1961-V/X	NA	NA
LA3	Missense	6	54,880,241	T	C	PNKP	96-Q/R (0.02)	0.9967	29.46386

small set of known variants

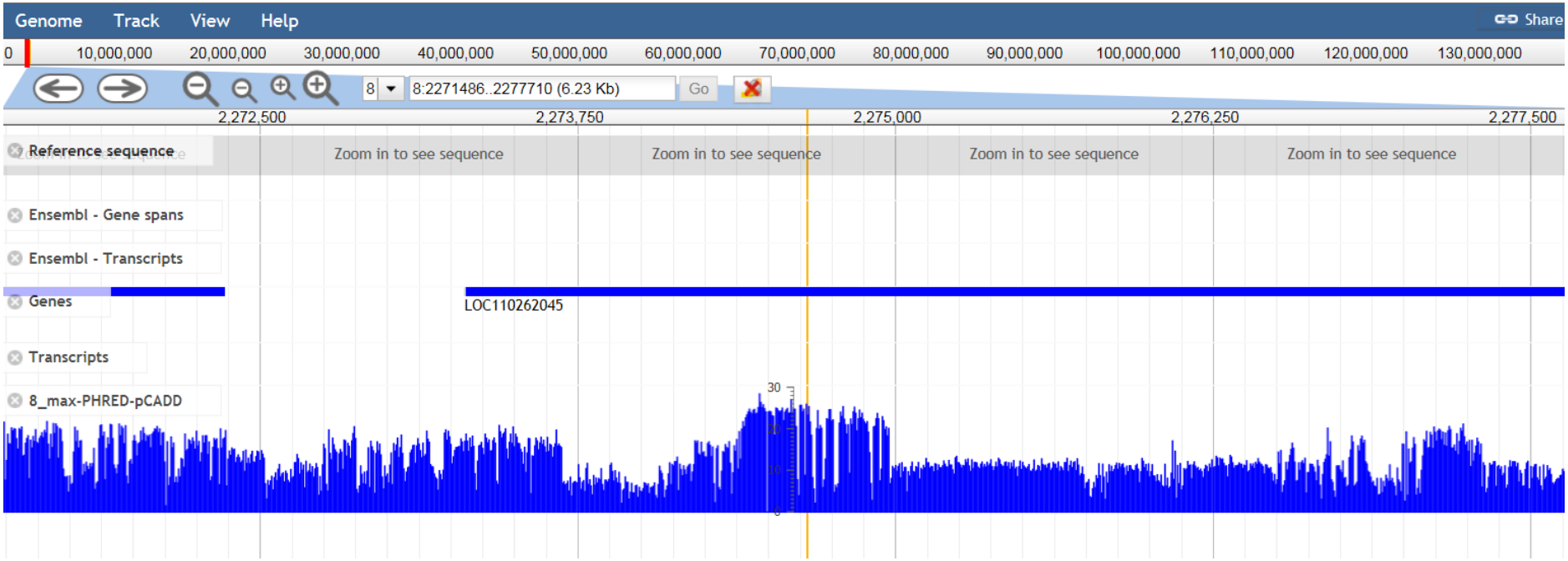
4. Results

pCADD – JBrowser Implementation

MACC1 example of PHRED-scores

4. Results

pCADD – Identification of NCBI genebuild element



Intergenic high-impact, high frequent SNP

6. QUESTIONS?

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WAGENINGEN UR
For quality of life

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