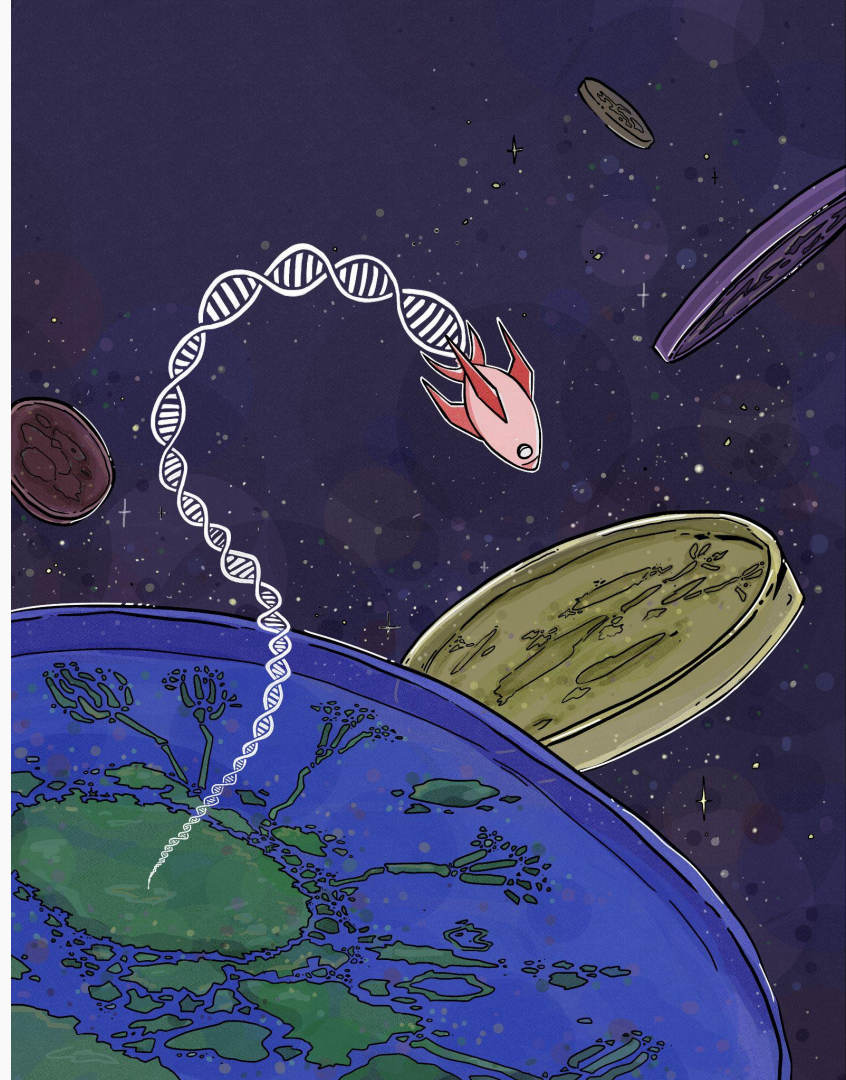
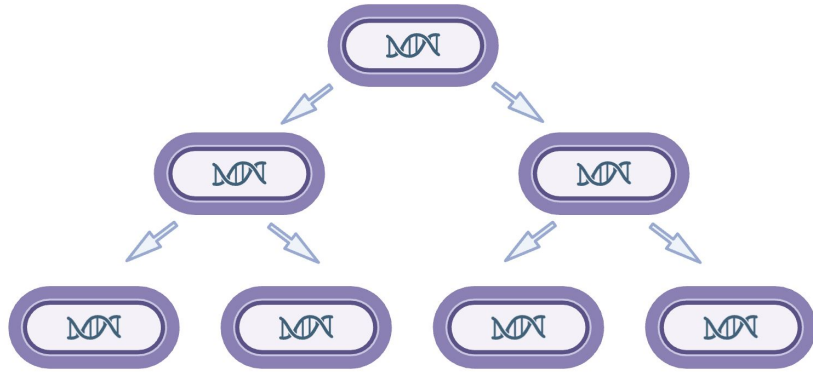


High Throughput Computing for Comparative Genomics on Large Public Datasets

Conor Bendett
Department of Plant Pathology
HTC25



Vertical Gene Transfer



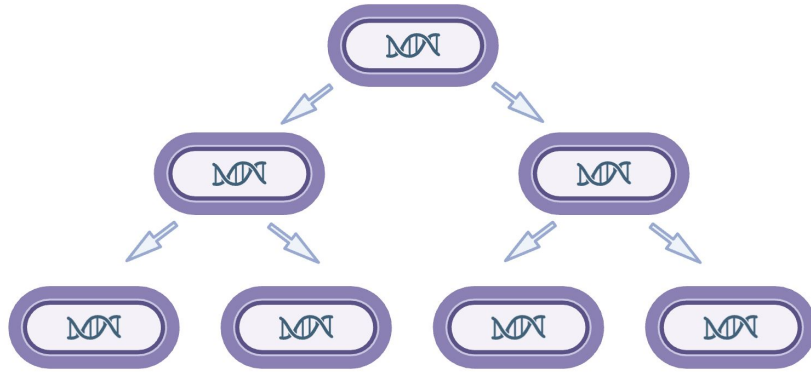
VS



Horizontal Gene Transfer

Horizontal gene transfer is a well-studied driver of evolution in bacteria, but we know very little about it in organisms like plants, animals, and fungi.

Vertical Gene Transfer



VS



Horizontal Gene Transfer

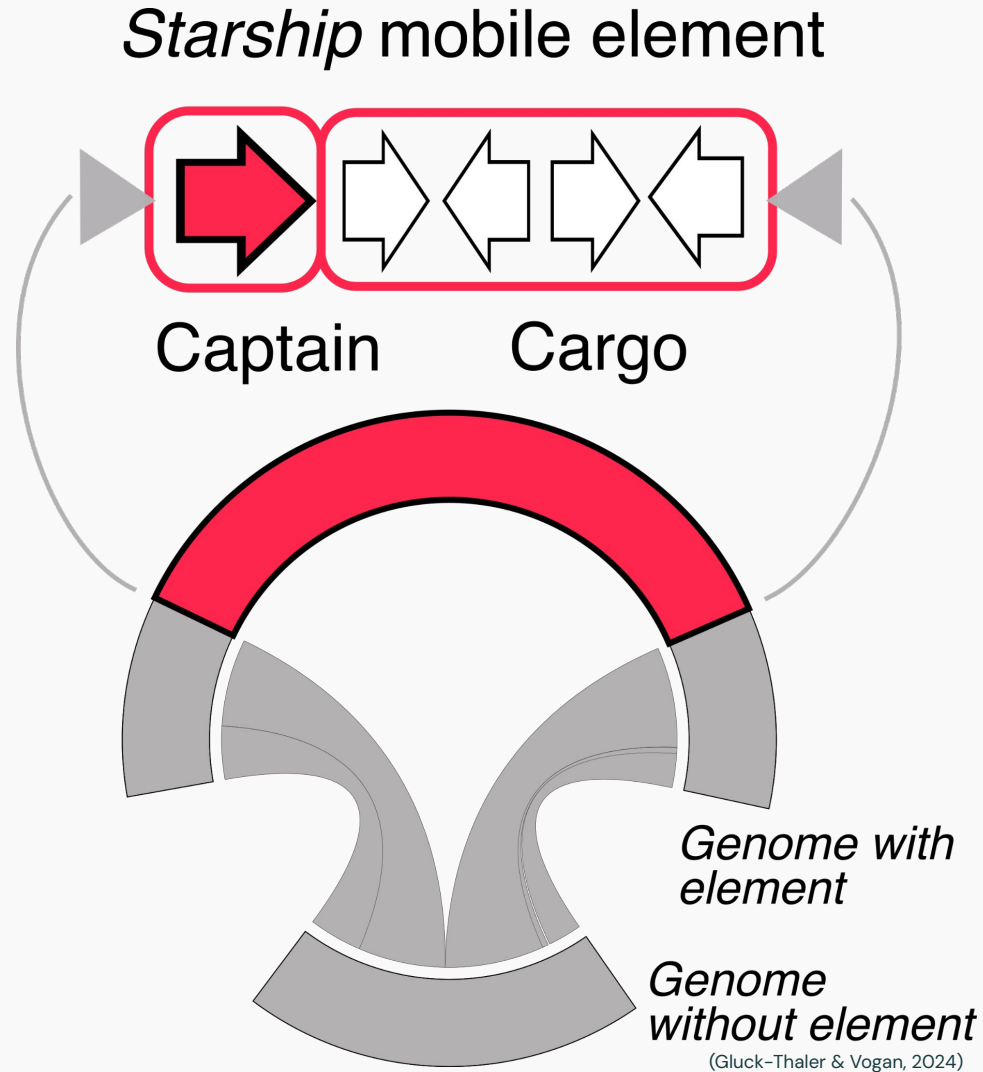
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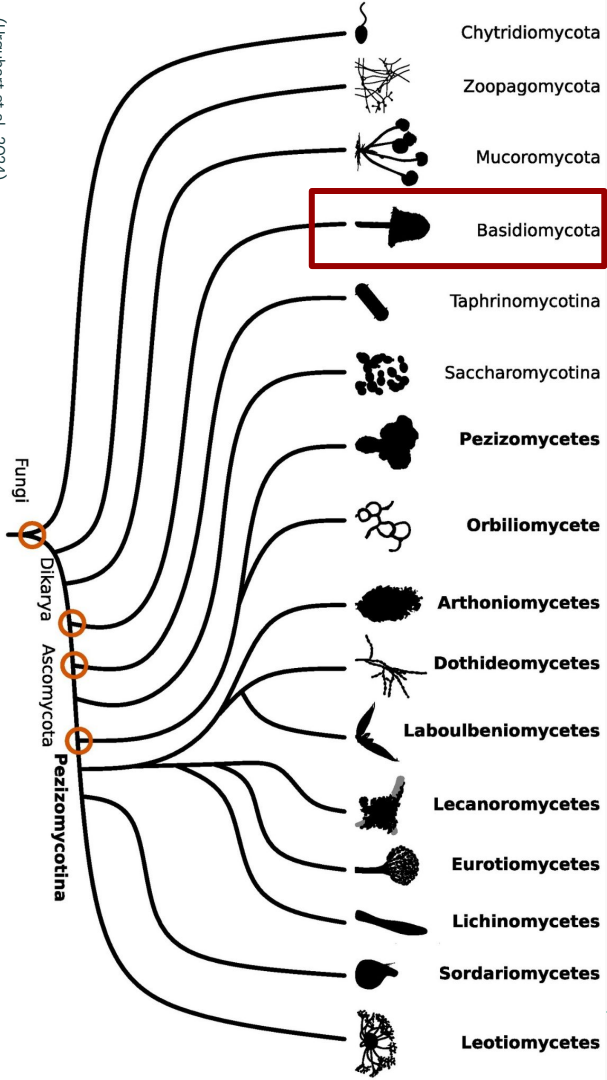
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amanita_muscaria
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aspergillus_fumigatus

Starships are mobile genetic elements that can horizontally transfer between species and carry adaptive genes.

Detecting *Starships* requires high quality genomic data from different individuals of the same species.







My work has been looking for *Starships* in the Basidiomycota, which includes most ‘mushrooms.’



<https://www.uab.edu/news/research-innovation/fungal-infection-that-causes-deadly-disease-being-studied-at-uab>
<https://www.first-nature.com/fungi/boletus-edulis.php>
https://www.mykoweb.com/CAF/species/Pleurotus_ostreatus.html

Searched 1,047 public genomes for captain genes



Found 1,201 putative captains in 431 genomes
from 249 species



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<https://www.naturalist.org/taxa/47378-Trametes>
<https://www.mvloveb.com/CAI/species/Schaefferia-stellatus.html>

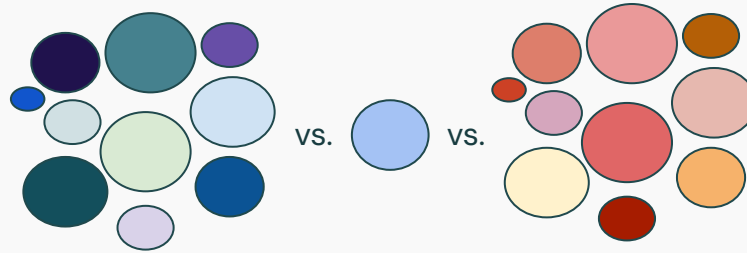
But, existing *Starship* detection tools require more genomic data than is available for these mushrooms.

So, we had to develop a new tool called deltabit.

deltabit



Take all genes in genomic region of interest



Compare each gene to a set of ingroup and outgroup genes

$$\text{best ingroup score} - \text{best outgroup score} = \text{deltabit score}$$

deltabit

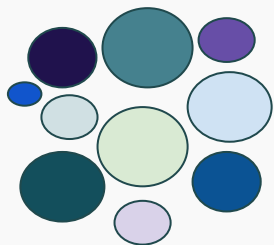
Example:

**Are genes horizontally
transferring between
humans and lizards?**



Take all genes in genomic region of
interest

Primate Genes

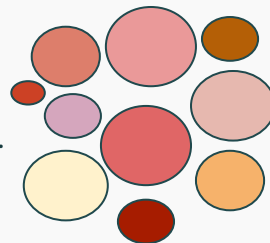


vs.



vs.

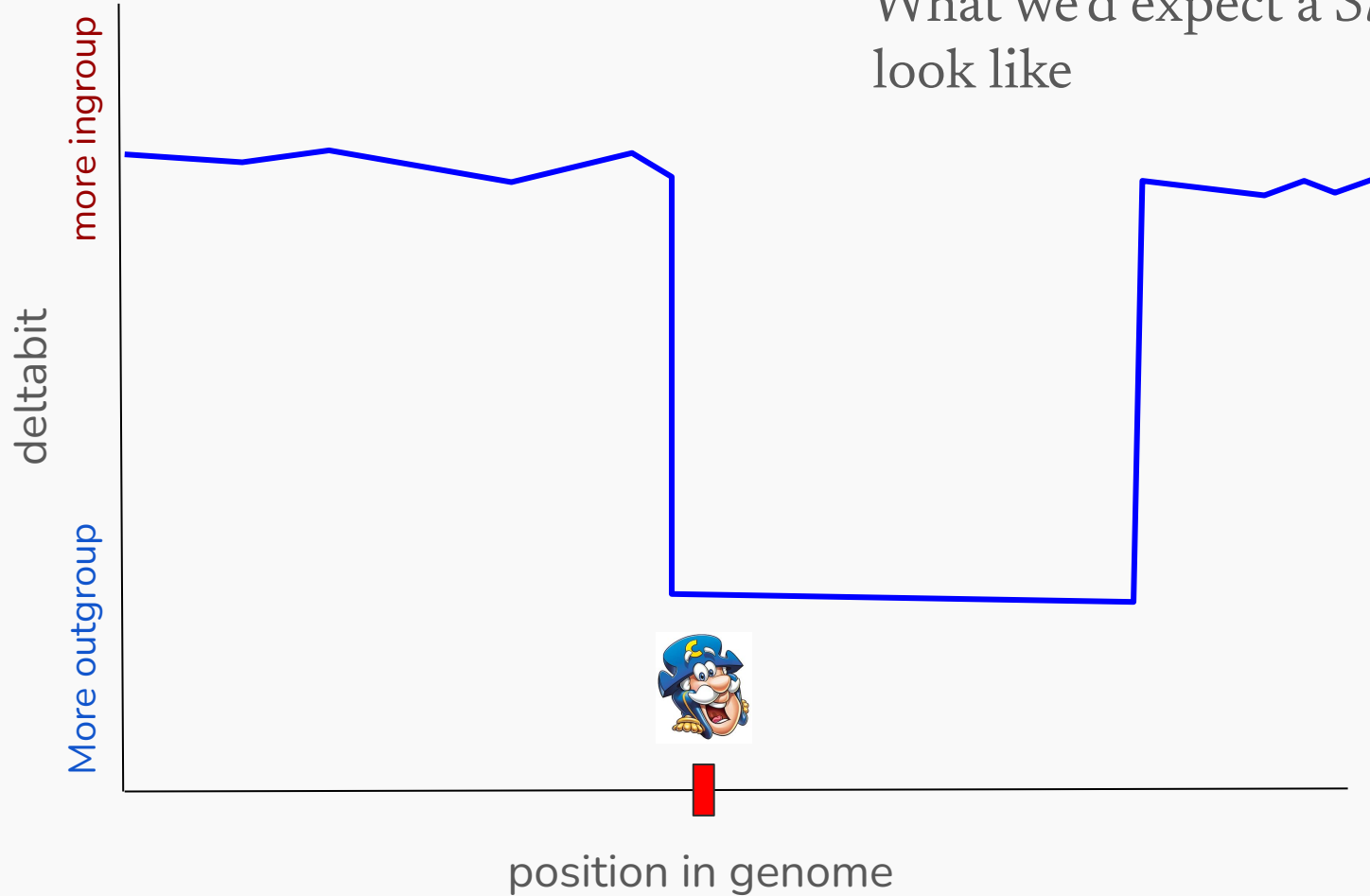
Reptile Genes



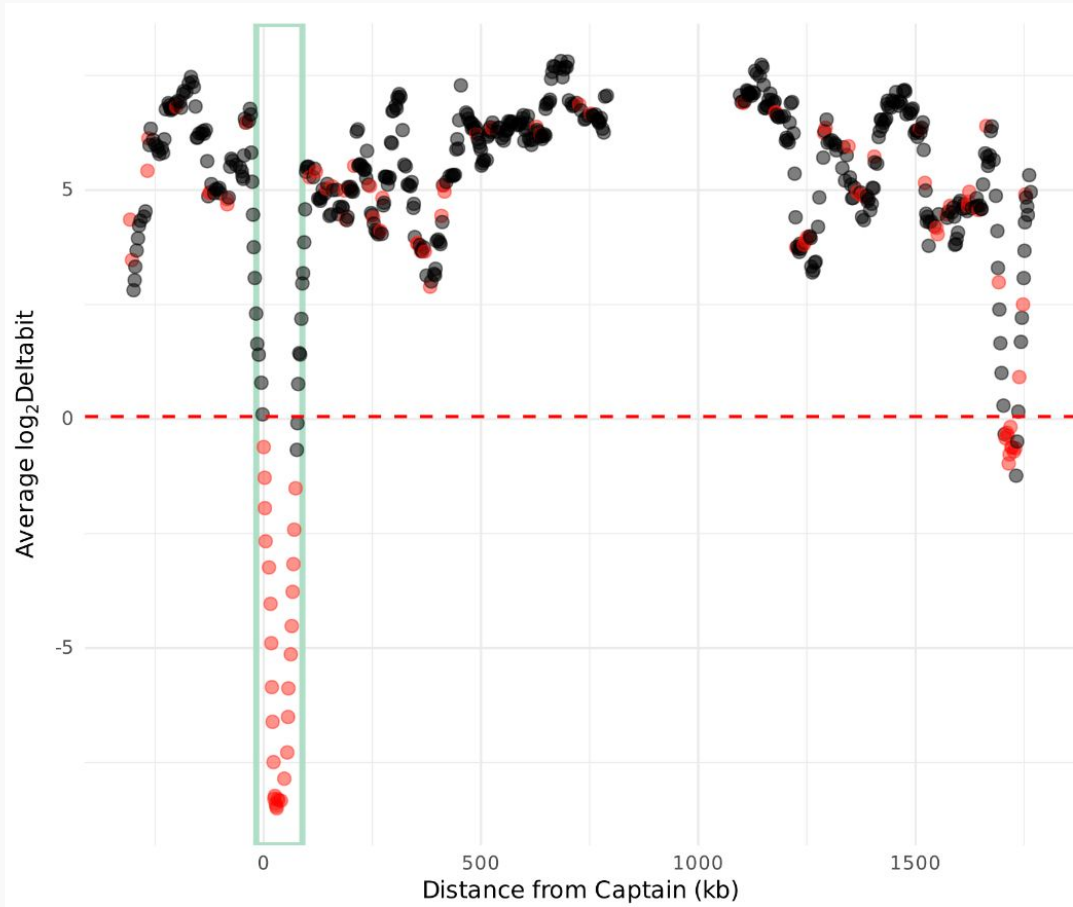
Compare each gene to a set of ingroup and outgroup genes

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What we'd expect a *Starship* to look like



deltabit

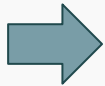
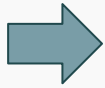
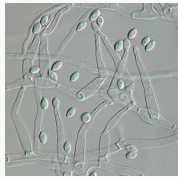
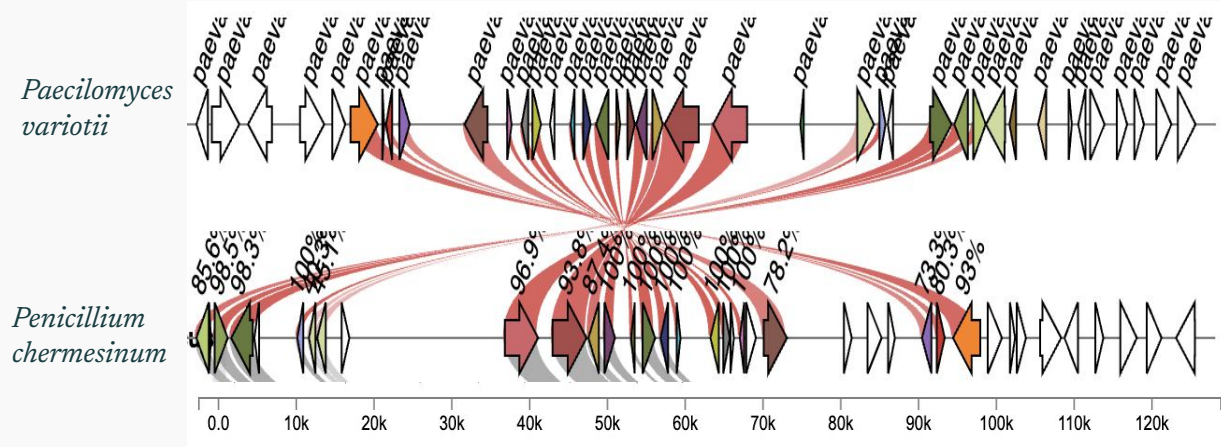


We can then plot all the genes in the region and their deltabit scores. *Starship*-like features will show up as clustered peaks.

← This shows *Hephaestus*, a well-studied *Starship* in the fungus *Paecilomyces variotii*, which has been horizontally transferred to/from *Penicillium*.

deltabit

We can then look for clusters of similar genes in other genomes and find other copies of the *Starship* that may have been horizontally transferred.



>180 million years of evolution between these species.
Similar distance between platypus and human!

Strengths of deltabit compared to other *Starship* detection methods



<https://github.com/cbendett/deltabit>

- Works for species with limited high-quality genomes
- Doesn't rely on comparisons to previously identified *Starships*
- Leverages the availability of of public genomes of varying quality
- Directly finds evidence of horizontal transfer (and can identify potential recipients/donors)
- Can detect other *Starship*-like features that horizontally transfer

Strengths of deltabit compared to other *Starship* detection methods



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~130 billion pairwise comparisons per captain, ~150 trillion in total

Bioinformatics on the CHTC

- Lots of pipelining small tools; not always the easiest to manage
- Troubleshooting memory/disk space can be time consuming (unpredictable outputs)
- Great support
- Data sharing: Fungal Supergroup Database (FSDB)

Acknowledgements

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CHTC

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