





Inference and Annotation of the Sugarcane Pan-Transcriptome

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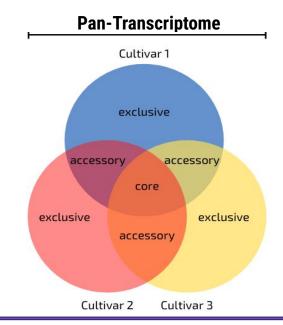


(Saccharum spp.)

Agriculture - 2022/2023 harvest - 596.066 millions of tons¹ Economy - 2% Brazilian GDP²



A transcriptome, by definition, is a complete set of transcripts from an organism, tissue, or cell lineage. Being the direct reflection of the expression of genes.



PUBLIC DATA

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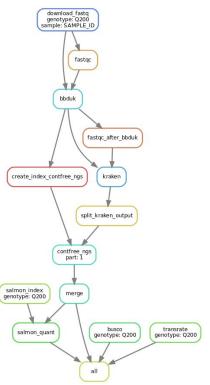
GENOTYPES

48

PMID	Sequencing Technology	Genotypes	
26714767 (Mattielo et al. 2015)	Illumina Hiseq 2500	SP80-3280	
29862346 (Hoang et al. 2018)	Illumina HiSeq 4000	QC02-402, QA02-1009, QN05-1460, QN05-1743, QN05-1509, QS99-2014, QA9 6-1749, Q241, Q200, QN05-803, KQB07-23863, KQB08-32953, KQB07-23990, KQ08-2850, KQB07-24619, KQB07-24739, QBYN04-26041, KQB09-23137, KQB09-20620, KQB09-20432	
31782791 (Souza et al. 2019)	Illumina Synthetic Long-Read	SP80-3280	
28532419 (Hoang et al. 2017)	Illumina HiSeq 4000	KQ228, Q208, QC02-402, QA02-1009, QN05-1460, QN05-1743, QN05-1509, QS99-2014, QA96-1749, Q241, Q200, QN05-803, KQB07-23863, KQB08-32953, KQB07-23990, KQ08-2850, KQB07-24619, KQB07-24739, QBYN04-26041, KQB09-23137, KQB09-20620, KQB09-20432	
29374206 (Xu et al. 2018)	Illumina Hiseq 2500	GXU-34140, GXU-34176, GUC2, GUC10, GN18, FN95–1702	
26946183 (Li et al. 2016)	Illumina HiSeq 2000	parents (GT96-167, ROC-26), F1 (42-1, 42-2), F1 (42-6, 42-16)	
None (Banerjee et al. 2019)	Illumina HiSeq2000	MS 68/47, CoV 92102	
32399386 (Selvi et al. 2020)	Illumina Nextseq500	Co 06022, Co 8021	
29795614 (McNeil et al. 2018)	Illumina HiSeq 2000	CP74-2005	
31817492 (Ntambo et al. 2019)	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	LCP 85-384, ROC20	
31861562 (Chu et al. 2019)	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	ROC22, MT11-610	
32993494 (Correr et al. 2020)	Illumina Hiseq 2500	Hybrids: US85–1008, TUC71–7. Modern: RB72454, SP80–3280, RB855156	



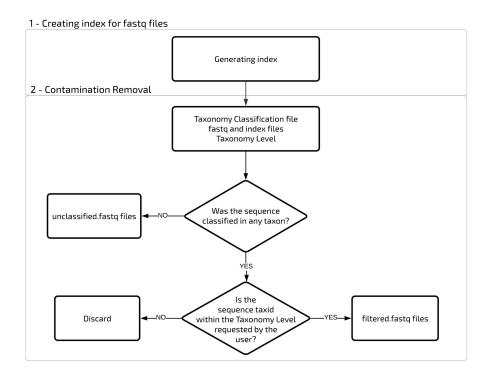
TRANSCRIPTOME ASSEMBLY



DAG - Directed Acyclic Graph generated by Snakemake⁵

- 4 Our automated pipeline is available at: https://github.com/labbces/YAATAP
- 5 Köster, J., Rahmann, S. (2012) Snakemake a scalable bioinformatics workflow engine, Bioinformatics, Volume 28, Issue 19, 1 October 2012, Pág 2520–2522 https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bts480

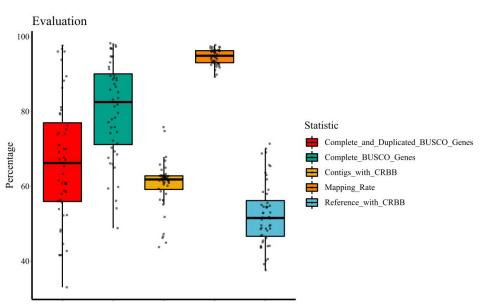
CONTAMINATION REMOVAL



ContFree-NGS - Removing contaminants from reads

RESULTS

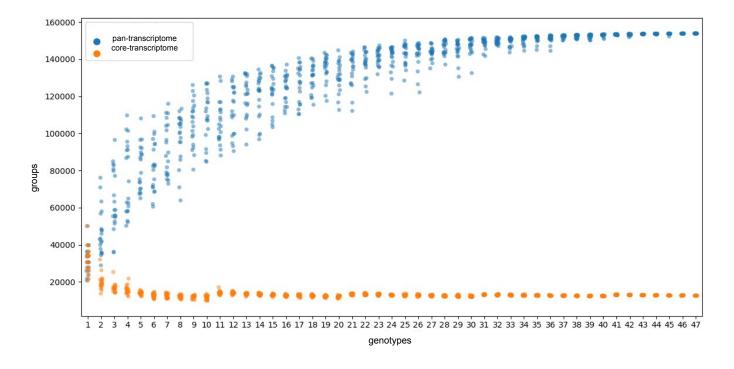
PAN-TRANSCRIPTOME INFERENCE⁵



Number of genotypes	48	
Number of total transcripts	16,237,098	
Number of transcripts with CDS	5,240,794	
Percentage of transcripts with CDS in orthogroups	96.9	
Total groups	153,841	
Core groups	12,738	
Genotype-specific groups	653	

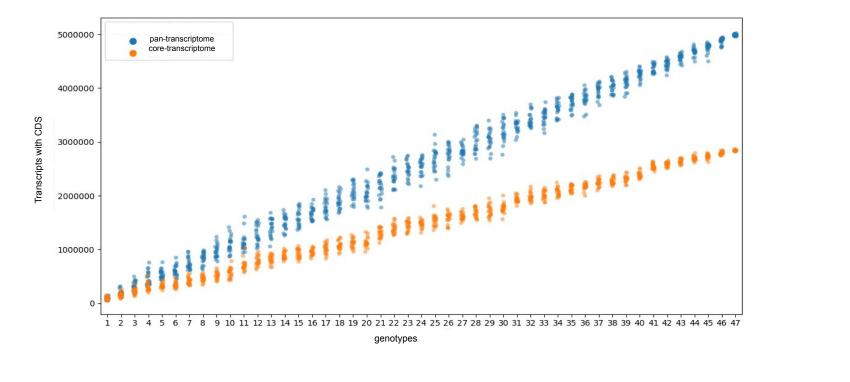
Metric

SUGARCANE PAN-TRANSCRIPTOME





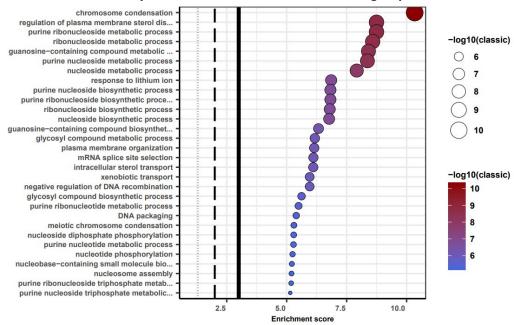
SUGARCANE PAN-TRANSCRIPTOME





SUGARCANE PAN-TRANSCRIPTOME

Analysis of enriched GO terms in exclusive groups



Cut-off lines drawn at equivalents of p=0.05, p=0.01, p=0.001



CONCLUSIONS

- ➤ We assembled 48 sugarcane genotype-specific transcriptomes that contains 16,237,098 assembled transcripts (5,240,794 of these have CDS).
- Clustering based on sequence similarity classified all transcripts with CDS into 153,841 groups.
- Total number of transcript groups increased as additional transcriptomes were added and approached a plateau when n >= 24 genotypes were included (143,290 groups and 5,077,629 transcripts). Similarly, the core transcriptome size also reaches a plateau, even faster than the pan-transcriptome, when n >= 11 genotypes (13,978 groups and 2,853,218 transcripts).
- hard-core, soft-core, accessory, and exclusive groups are composed of 301,937; 817,355; 3,711,778; and 117,189 transcripts, respectively."



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS





Thanks!
Have any questions or suggestions?
Contact: felipe.vzps@gmail.com



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