GeneGrid: finding disease-causing variants in NGS data

BTEP Exome-Seq Workshop Justin Lack, CCBR Feb 22, 2017

Slides provided by Christian Zinser, Genomatix GmbH



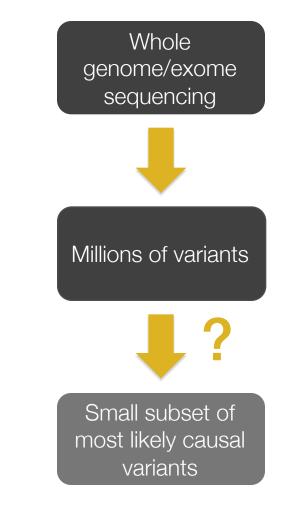
Basis

Genomic variants like SNPs or InDels are of major interest to biologists and clinicians

Identifying causal variants is crucial for the diagnostics of rare and common diseases

With NGS technology it is possible to detect millions of variants within an individual genome

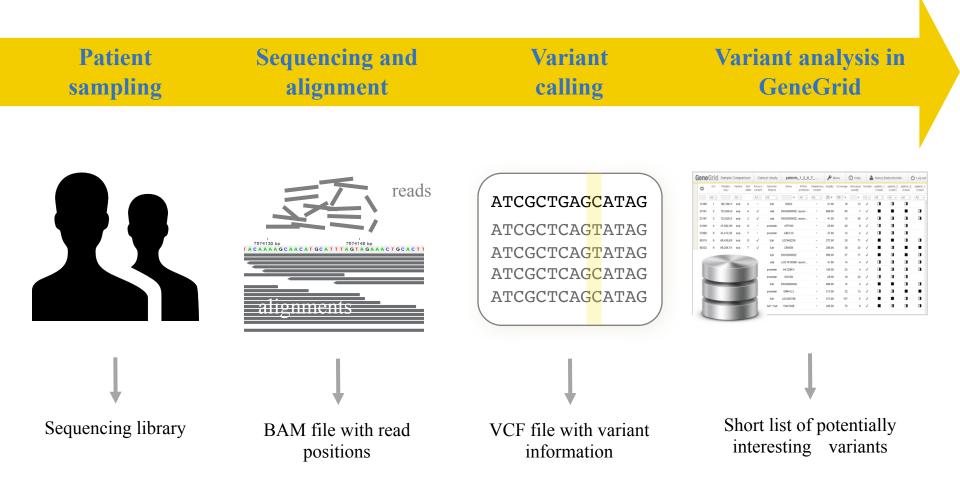
Which are the relevant ones?





Variant analysis

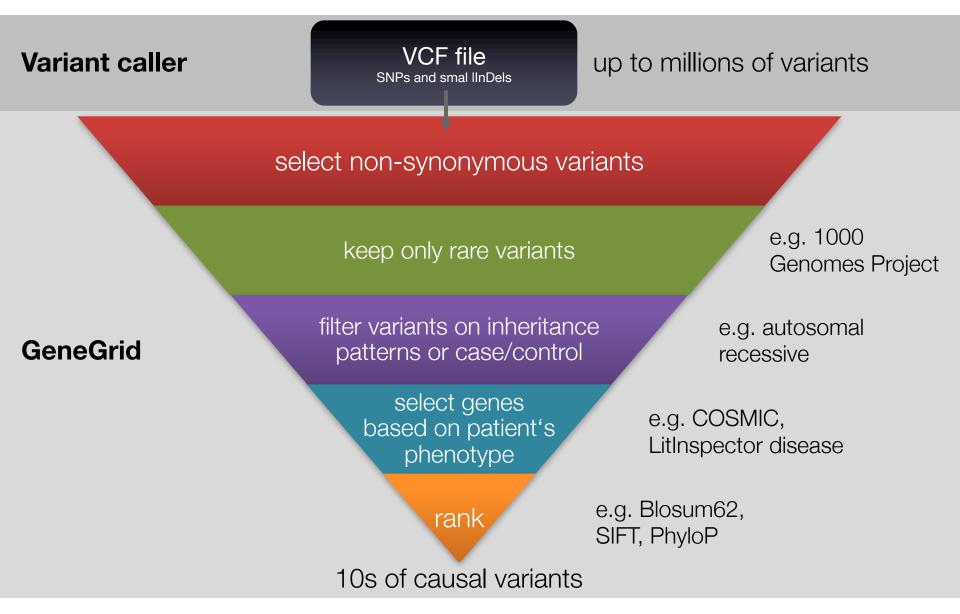
General workflow





Variant filtering

Finding the needle in the haystack





Selected GeneGrid filter fields

Field	Description
Known gene	Variant is in an annotated gene
Genotype quality	Variant confidence score; higher is better; max 999
gAF	Global minor allele frequency from 1000 Genomes Project; also separate for African, American, Asian, European; <0.01: rare
espMAF	Minor allele frequency from Exome Sequencing Project; also separate for African American, European American; <0.01: rare
exacAF	Alternative allele frequency from the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) project; <0.01: rare
BLOSUM	AA substitution score; <0: rare; >0: common
SIFT	Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant: predicts effect of AA substitution on protein function; <0.05: affects function
SIFT pred	Yes: damaging prediction based on SIFT score
PhyloP	DNA conservation score; >0: conserved
GERP	Genomic Evolutionary Rate Profiling; RS Score; >0: fewer substitutions than expected -> evolutionary constraint

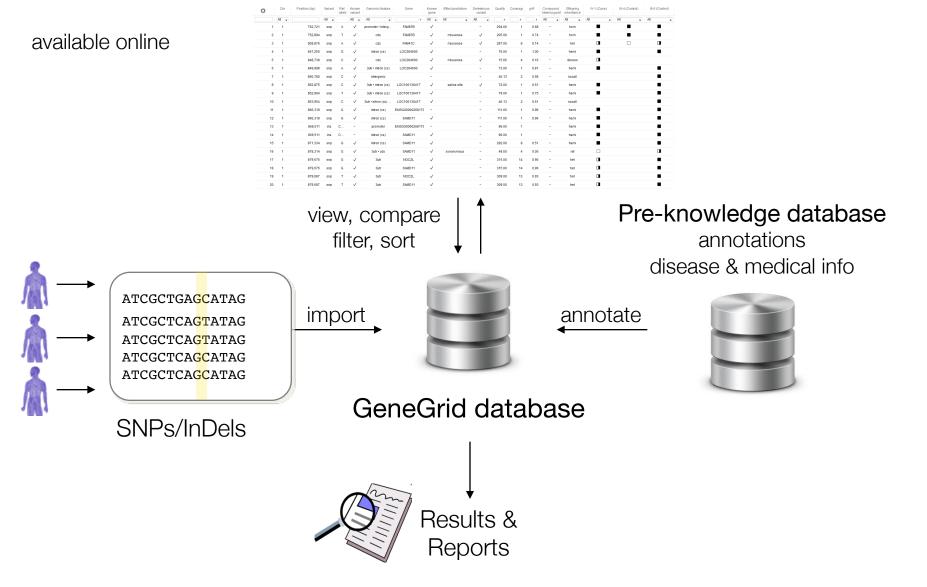


Selected GeneGrid filter fields

Field	Description
SiPhy Pi, Omega	Overlap with evolutionary constrained elements (two parameter sets)
Literature diseases	Associated diseases based on gene co-citations
Literature tissues	Associated tissues based on gene co-citations
Somatic mutation tissues	Associated tissues; source: COSMIC
Clinical diseases	Associated clinical diseases; source: ClinVar and OMIM
Diagnostic tests	Number of diagnostic tests available for gene
Diagnostic diseases	Associated disease terms based on diagnostic gene tests (gene level)
Clinical significance	Summary of clinical significance based on ClinVar database (position level)
GO processes	Associated GO terms for the domain of cellular components
GO functions	Associated GO terms for the domain of molecular functions
GO components	Associated GO terms for the domain of biological processes



The Genomatix GeneGrid technology





GeneGrid

Data sources

Internal sources	
Variant annotation	Genomatix
Genome annotation	ElDorado
Text mining (PubMed)	LitInspector
Combined thesaurus (MeSH, NCIt, UMLS)	Genomatix Thesaurus
Pathways and networks	GePS



GeneGrid

Data sources

External sources

Alleles and allele frequencies	dbSNP 1000 Genomes Project ESP6500 ExAC
Protein effect predictions	BLOSUM SIFT
Evolutionary conservation	PhyloP GERP 29 Mammals Project
Diagnostic annotation	GTR
Phenotype annotation	ClinVar COSMIC OMIM
Gene ontology	GO
Sequence variant description	HGVS
Regulatory regions	Ensembl Regulatory Build

GeneGrid example 1

Trio analysis



Leber congenital amaurosis

Inherited eye disease

Onset at birth or in early childhood

Blindness or impaired vision with loss of central vision

Genetically heterogeneous

e.g. LCA1 caused by homozygous mutation in GUCY2D LCA2: RPE65 LCA3: SPATA7 LCA4: AIPL1 etc. (18 types known)



Leber congenital amaurosis

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NMNAT1 mutations cause Leber congenital amaurosis

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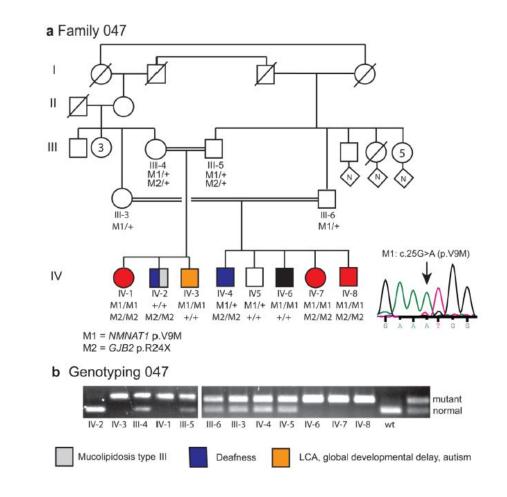
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Consanguineous family



LCA, congenital deafness, global developmental delay, autism



GeneGrid example: trio

Step 1: load and annotate VCF files

Getting started

The Genomatix GeneGrid technology enables you to quickly reduce millions of small variants to the few or even the single relevant one(s). All known & novel SNPs in your results can be annotated using our extensive annotation. You can filter the list for those variants of interest to you, perform trio analyses, compare case and control sets (using multiple samples) or identify somatic SNPs within minutes. Read more

Variant

Annotation

Load your VCF files with samples into GeneGrid to be automatically annotated.

Sample Comparison

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Find the relevant small variants and identify disease-causing mutations by comparing samples.

Genome Browser

Browse the human genome in context of your variants of interest and explore publicly available data.

Pathway System (GePS)

Browse, search and load canonical pathways and visualize affected genes on pathway level.

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Step 1: load and annotate VCF files

GeneGrid Variant Annotation Sar	mples		
P Filter samples	Name	Date modified	Туре
	patient_7.exome.dup.mq20.filtered.min.vcf.gz	05.09.2014 09:01	WinRAR-Archiv
Import samples & annotate variants	E trio.exome.mq20.min.vcf.gz	05.09.2014 08:53	WinRAR-Archiv
Select your input file and import samples and automatically annotate the variants.			
Note: The required input file format is the VCF			
format. The genomic positions of the variants must			
match the human NCBI build 37 / hg19. Read more			
Step 1: Define pre-filter settings for import:			
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Minimum coverage: 1	<		•
	f.gz	✓ Alle Dateien (*.*)	•
Hint: Pre-filters are optional and can be used to	-		
reduce the number of variants that will be imported.		Open	Cancel
Read more	1		
Step 2: Select the variant file from your computer:			
Durchsuchen Keine Datei ausgewählt			
수 Variant Annotation (1 runni	ng)		

• The VCF file trio.exome.mq20.min.vcf.gz of size 3.6 MB was uploaded today. The analysis has been running for 5 minutes. It can take up to several hours depending on the size of the input data. Upon completion of the analysis you will receive a notification by email.



Step 2: sample comparison

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Getting started

The Genomatix GeneGrid technology enables you to quickly reduce millions of small variants to the few or even the single relevant one(s). All known & novel SNPs in your results can be annotated using our extensive annotation. You can filter the list for those variants of interest to you, perform trio analyses, compare case and control sets (using multiple samples) or identify somatic SNPs within minutes. Read more

>>

Variant Annotation

Load your VCF files with samples into GeneGrid to be automatically annotated.

Sample Comparison

Find the relevant small variants and identify disease-causing mutations by comparing samples. Genome Browser

Browse the human genome in context of your variants of interest and explore publicly available data.

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Pathway System (GePS)

Browse, search and load canonical pathways and visualize affected genes on pathway level.

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Sample ID 🔩

GeneGrid example: trio

Exome filter

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Step 2: sample comparison

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Input file

Step 1: Select the type of comparison study:

Trio	Cancer	Other
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Step 2: Assign the samples to the groups:

Offspring (0 assigned, requires 1 more)

Hint: Just drag an activated sample from the table on the right side and drop it in one of the two groups below. Read more

Sample	#	ID
Parents (0 assigned, requires 2	more)	
Sample	#	ID
Study name:		
Please enter a result name		

Step 1: Select the type of comparison study:

Number of

non-ref variants

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All

Trio Cancer Other

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Step 2: Assign the samples to the groups:

Offspring (1 assigned)

■ ■ Compare samples

Sample

	Sample	#	ID
1	IV-1	77,084	1276

Parents (2 assigned)

	Sample	#	ID
1	III-4	41,217	1277
2	III-5	76,762	1278

Study name:

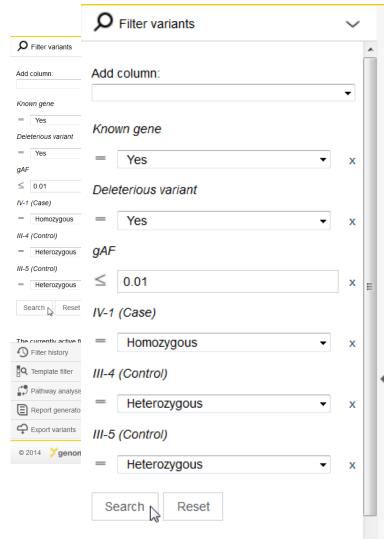
LCA_Trio

Submit



GeneGrid example: trio

Step 3: filtering



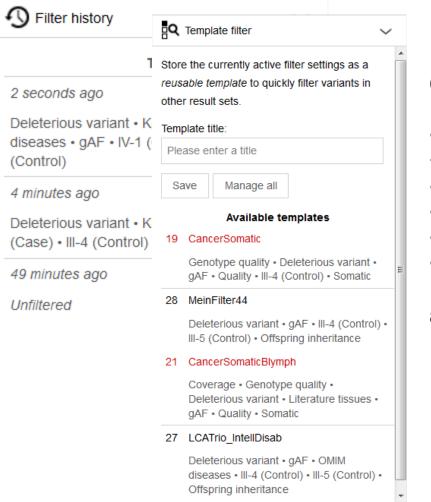
Genomic feature	Gene	Known gene	Effect prediction	Deleterious variant	Quality	Coverage	gAF	Compound heterozygosit	Offspring inheritance	IV-1 (Case)	III-4 (Co
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3utr • intron • cds	NADK	\checkmark	insertion	\checkmark	304.00	2		-	hom	•	
intron (cs) • cds	TAS1R1	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	511.00	4	0.01	-	hom		
cds	NMNAT1	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	728.00	33		-	hom		
3utr • intron (cs) •	TPO	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	608.00	10		-	hom		
cds	OR5K4	\checkmark	nonsense	\checkmark	203.00	11		-	hom		
cds	OR5K3	\checkmark	frameshift	\checkmark	200.00	13		-	hom		
cds • promoter	ZNF518B	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	621.00	14		-	hom		
cds	CC2D2A	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	586.00	7		-	hom		
cds	SHISA3	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	593.00	9		-	hom		
intron (cs) • dono	MCC	\checkmark	splice-site	\checkmark	356.00	5		-	hom		
cds	MRAP2	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	572.00	13	< 0.01	-	hom		
5utr • exon (no or	KIAA1009	\checkmark	deletion	\checkmark	728.00	16		-	hom		
intron (cs) • intro	GPR126	\checkmark	nonsense	\checkmark	571.00	4		-	hom		
intron (cs)	GUSB	\checkmark	splice-site	\checkmark	553.00	3		-	hom		
intron • cds	ATP6V0A4	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	434.00	3	< 0.01	-	hom		
intron (cs) • cds	KLRG2	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	402.00	2		-	hom		
cds	RP1L1	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	664.00	12		-	hom		
intron (cs)	ADHFE1	\checkmark	splice-site	\checkmark	434.00	3		-	hom		
5utr • cds	TERF1	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	497.00	8		-	hom		
intron (cs)	BAG1	\checkmark	splice-site	\checkmark	505.00	9		-	hom		
5utr • intron • cds	FAM205A	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	421.00	4		-	hom	•	Π.
											+

Viewing: 1 to 44 (Filtered: 44 (Total variants: 113,697



Filter history and template filters

Speed up the analysis and facilitate sample comparisons



Combine filters that are routinely used, e.g.

- Minimum read coverage
- Genotype quality
- Allele frequency (gAF)
- Phenotype annotation
- Inheritance patterns
- Case / control genotypes



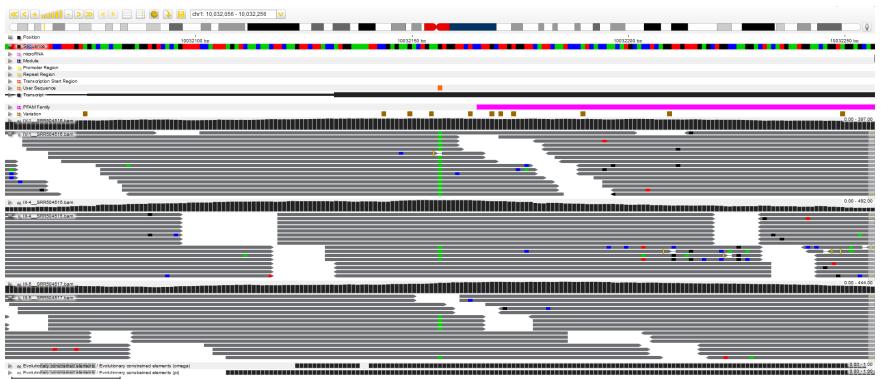
and save as template for use in other comparisons



GeneGrid example: trio

Vizualisation in genome browser

¢	С	hr	Position (bp)	Variant		Knov varia		Genomic feature	Gene	Known gene	Effect prediction	Deleterious variant	Quality	Coverage	gAF	Literature diseases
	All	•		All 👻		All	•	All 👻	x	All 👻	All 👻	Yes 🔻	x	x	0.01 x	Leber Congenital Amaurosis [Leber Congenital Amaurosis, 339
₽ <u>Browse</u>		1	10,032,156	snp	G	-		cds	NMNAT1	\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	728.00	33		Frontotemporal Dementia • Leber Congenital Amaurosis • Aneto



25 bp



Additional annotation / filter columns

Variant description Alt2 allele				<i>Evoluti</i> Phy		cons (ervation					<i>nostic a</i> ation tis	notation sues								
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		G	-	cds	N		\checkmark	missense	\checkmark	i	728.00	33	Frontotemp	ral Dementia	Leber Congenital Am	aurosis • Anetod	erma • Neu	urod	-	hom	
Known gene																					
= Yes	• x																				
Deleterious variant																					
= Yes	▼ x																				
gAF	E																				
≤ 0.01	×																				
Literature diseases																					
~ Leber Congenital Amaurosis [Le	ber C x																				
IV-1 (Case)		4																			
IV-1 (Case) = Homozygous	▼ x	4																			
	▼ X	4																			•
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= Homozygous III-4 (Control)	• x	< Sa	n ple details Sample		ript effec	ts (7) Chr	dbSNP Clir Position (bp)	IVar (1) Variant		Literat Ref A	lt Alt2	Genotype	ClinVar disease Gene	Known		Gene details Deleterious	Liter		e Ref	Alt	> Genotype
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= Homozygous III-4 (Control) = Heterozygous III-5 (Control) = Heterozygous Search Reset	• x	IV-1			ariant 691	Chr 1	Position (bp) 10,032,1	Variant 56 snp 56 snp	Zygosity F hom het	Ref A	Alt2 allele	Genotype	Gene NMNAT1	Known gene V	Effect prediction missense	Deleterious	Quality 728.00	Coverage 0 115 0 33	e Ref coverage 1	coverage 114 19	Senotype quality 127
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Annotation detail views and links

Sample		Chr	Position	(bp) Variant	Zygosity	Ref Alt	Alt2 allele	Genotype	Gene	Known gene	Effect	Sample details (3)	Ger	ne details		
	S NCBI Resources	🗹 How To 🗹														Sign in to NCB
	ClinVar	ClinVar	 Search Advance 	h Clin∨ar for gene ed	symbols, HG	VS express	ions, cono	ditions, and r	more				Search			Help
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	Clinical significance Pathogenic (20) Review status					Gene(i)				Condition(s)	Frequency	Clinical significance (Last reviewed)	Review status	Chr	Location (GRCh38)
	Multiple submitters (1) Single submitter (19) Method type			022787.3(NMNAT1) .rg232Lys)	:c.695G>A	<u>NMN</u> A	<u>T1</u>				Malignant melanoma		not provided	not classified by	1	9982556
	Literature only (9) Clinical testing (11) Molecular consequence Missense (8)			<u>Ch38/hg38</u> 6.22-36.21(chr1:9406	6722-12852772	2)x1 PEX14 DHRS	, <u>PGD, PIK</u> 3, <u>MFN2, A</u>	(3CD, <u>PLOD1</u> NGPTL7, UBI	A, MTOR, MTHER, NPPA, EXOSC10, SRM, TNERSI E4B, MAD2L2, MASP2, CL G UBIAD1 CAS71 VPS1	- <u>1B,</u> STN1,	See cases		Pathogenic/Likely pathogenic (Aug 12, 2011)	submitter classified by single submitter	1	9406722 - 12852772
Sample detail: ID	Variation type Copy gain (2) Copy loss (9) Deletion (9) Insertion (2)			<u>Ch38/hg38</u> 6.23-36.13(chr1:9034	1671-16441465	5)x1 EPHA PLOD	2, <u>MTOR, M</u> I, EXOSC1	<u>1THFR, NPPA</u> 0, <u>RSC1A1, S</u>	CNKA, CLCNKB, CORT, D , NPPB, PEX14, PGD, PIK SLC2A5, SRM, TNERSF1B, ANGPTI 7 LIBE4B MAD	FFA, 3CD, <u>ZBTB17</u> ,	See cases		Pathogenic/Likely pathogenic (Aug 12, 2011)	classified by single submitter	1	9034671 - 16441465
r View Lel 2 Ma	Single nucleotide (9) <u>Clear all</u> <u>Show additional filters</u>			<u>Ch38/hg38</u> 6.23-36.21(chr1:7165	5036-13111056	i)x1 TNFR EXOS	6F9, MTHF C10, SLC2/	<u>r, nppa, npf A5, srm, tnf</u>	6, CORT, DFFA, ENO1, MTU PB, PEX14, PGD, PIK3CD, RSF1B, PER3, DHRS3, W IR MAD212, MASP2, LITS	<u>DR,</u> PLOD1, MP3,	See cases		Pathogenic/Likely pathogenic (Aug 12, 2011)	classified by single submitter	1	7165036 - 13111056
				<u>Ch38/hg38</u> 6.31-36.22(chr1:5682	<u>2528-10863843</u>	B)x1 PGD, VAMP	<u>PIK3CD, RI</u> 3, <u>H6PD, K</u>	PL22, SLC2A5 LHL21, UBE4	D1, ZBTB48, TNFRSF9, PE 5, KCNAB2, TNFRSF25, PE B, UTS2, PARK7, ACOT7, 1 SI C45A1 FRREI1 HES2	<u>R3,</u> CLSTN1,	See cases		Pathogenic/Likely pathogenic (Aug 12, 2011)	classified by single submitter	1	5682528 - 10863843
				<u>Ch38/hg38</u> 6.32-36.21(chr1:4898	3439-13111056	i)x1 ZBTB4	8, TNFRSF	<u>-9, MTHFR, N</u>), <u>Cort, DFFA, Eno1, MT</u> (<u>IPPA, NPPB, PEX14, PGD,</u> C2A5, SRM, TNFRSF1B, K	PIK3CD,	See cases		Pathogenic/Likely pathogenic (Aug 12, 2011)	classified by single submitter	1	4898439 - 13111056



Report generator

Report generator

Generate a report for the currently filtered variants (must *not exceed* 10 variants) appearing in the right table.

Depending on the number of variants please allow a few minutes for report generation.

Report title:



NMNAT1

October 27, 2014

DNA variants

Summary

This report consists of one variant:

1. NMNAT1 | SNV | c.25G>A / p.(Val9Met) | pathogenic

p.(Val9Met) in NMNAT1

Variant description

The indicated single nucleotide variant (SNV) is located on chromosome 1 at position 10,032,156 bp. It overlaps the coding sequence of at least one transcript of gene NMNA71. The reference allele for this variant is G, whereas the alternative allele is A.

Variant quality (smallest value across all samples in comparison)

- Minimal depth of coverage (COV): 33 reads
 - Minimal quality value for the assertion of the alternative allele (QUAL): 728.00
 - Minimal conditional genotype quality for this site being a variant (GQ): 127
- Case distribution (1/1)
 - Homozygous variant:
 - 1. IV-1 (COV: 115 reads, QUAL: 728.00, GQ: 127)

Control distribution (2/2)

- Heterozygous variant:
 - 1. III-4 (COV: 33 reads, QUAL: 728.00, GQ: 127)
 - 2. III-5 (COV: 98 reads, QUAL: 728.00, GQ: 127)

Predicted molecular effects on protein

This variant is predicted to be a missense mutation which alters the protein's amino acid from valine (Val) to methionine (Met). The prediction for p.(Val9Met) is based on 7 annotated transcripts for that gene locus. The BLOSUMG2 substitution matrix reports a score of 1 for this alteration.

Known variant

- The variant was not previously reported in dbSNP.
- Clinical significance

The mutation g.10032156G>A was clinically associated with Leber congenital amaurosis 9 and classified as pathogenic (ID RCV000030771).

Allele frequencies in populations

There was no alternative allele frequency listed for this variant in the 1000 genomes data set. There was no minor allele frequency listed for this variant in the NHLBI GO Exome Sequencing Project (ESP6500) data set.

Computational protein effect prediction

The amino acid substitution is predicted to be damaging (SIFT score: 0.01). The sequence alleration is evaluated to be disease-causing (MutationTaster score: 0.94). The prediction that this mutation is in highly conserved amino acids within protein-coding sequences is neutral (LRT score: < 0.01). The accuracy of these tools is unknown.

Evolutionary conservation

Variant overlaps with evolutionary constrained element (detected using SiPhy-to and SiPhy-trastatistics). The conservation across 28 species is described with PhyloP (score: 0.98). GERP identifies constrained elements in multiple alignments by quantifying substitution deficits (score: 2.99).

NMNAT1

General information

Data source: ElDorado

Gene description

nicotinamide nucleotide adenylyltransferase 1 (ID 64802)

NMNAT1 is also known as LCA9, NMNAT, NMNAT1, PNAT1 and located on locus 1p36.22.

Brief summary

This gene encodes an enzyme which catalyzes a key step in the biosynthesis of the coenzyme NAD. The encoded protein is one of several nicotinamide nucleotide adenylyltransferases. Studies in Drosophila and mammalian neurons have shown the encoded protein can confer protection to damaged neurons. This protection requires enzymatic activity which increases NAD levels and activates a nuclear deacetylase which is the protective molecule. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1, 3, 4, 14 and 15. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2011]



Export of annotated variants

Export variants

 \sim

Export the currently filtered list of variants

appearing in the right table.

File format:

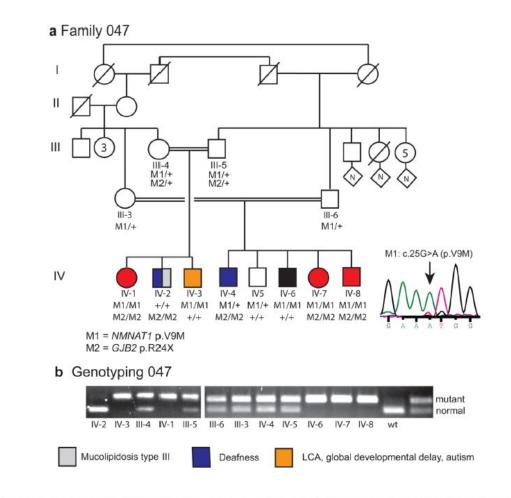
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746	1	1	10032156	5 snp	G	0 cds	64802 NMNAT1	missense	1	728	33	0 Frontotemporal Deme	e Leber congenital am	Leber congenital am	hom	het	het
11097	2	2	1440078	3 snp	с	1 3utr,intron_o	7173 TPO	missense	1	608	10	0 Multiple System Atro	p Deficiency of iodide	Thyroid dyshormon	hom	het	het
21791	3	3	98073591	1 deletion	ΤΑΑΑΑΑΑ	0 cds	403278 OR5K4	nonsense	1	203	11	0	Malignant melanoma	3	hom	het	het
21793	3	3	98110406	5 insertion	GAAAAAAA	1 cds	403277 OR5K3	frameshift	1	200	13	0			hom	het	het
25841	4	4	10446604	4 snp	т	0 cds,promote	85460 ZNF518B	missense	1	621	14	0	Malignant melanoma	1	hom	het	het
25872	4	4	15542617	7 snp	С	1 cds	57545 CC2D2A	missense	1	586	7	0 Meckel syndrome typ	e Meckel syndrome, ty	COACH syndrome:N	hom	het	het
26408	4	4	42403128	8 snp	С	1 cds	152573 SHISA3	missense	1	593	9	0 Neoplasms:Cell Trans	f Malignant melanom	3	hom	het	het
31745	5	5	112676428	3 snp	C	1 intron_cs,cs_	4163 MCC	splice-site	1	356	5	0 Colorectal carcinoma:	N Carcinoma of colon:L	Colorectal cancer, so	hom	het	het
39823	6	6	84798956	5 snp	G	1 cds	112609 MRAP2	missense	1	572	13	0.0005 Obesity:Adrenocortic	a Malignant melanoma	Obesity, susceptibil	i hom	het	het
39832	6	6	84896313	3 deletion	ттст	0 5utr,exon,cd	22832 KIAA1009	deletion	1	728	16	0 Communicable Diseas	ses		hom	het	het
40963	6	6	142738314	4 deletion	сттстттс	0 intron_cs,int	57211 GPR126	nonsense	1	571	4	0 Peripheral neuropath	y Lung cancer		hom	het	het
44143	7	7	65444359	9 insertion	TGAGAG	0 intron_cs	2990 GUSB	splice-site	1	553	3	0 Mucopolysaccharidos	is Mucopolysaccharido	Mucopolysaccharido	hom	het	het
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46467	7	7	139164446	5 snp	G	1 intron_cs,cd	346689 KLRG2	missense	1	402	2				hom	het	het
47886	8	8	10467589	9 snp	т	1 cds	94137 RP1L1	missense	1	664	12		p Malignant melanoma	Occult macular dyst	hom	het	het
49527	8	8	67369047	7 snp	T	1 intron_cs	137872 ADHFE1	splice-site	1	434	3	, ,			hom	het	het
49733	8	8			т	0 Sutr,cds	7013 TERF1	missense	1	497	8					het	het
52162	9	· · · · ·	33255933	2 6 8 8	A	0 intron cs	573 BAG1	splice-site	1	505	9	0 Breast cancer:Invasive				het	het

GeneGrid example 2

Familial autism analysis



Consanguineous family



LCA, congenital deafness, global developmental delay, autism



Step 2: sample comparison

D Filter sam	oles			ID 🌲	Input file		Name		Number of non- ref variants	Class
수 Import san	nples & annotate v	variants		x	X			x	x	All
□ I Compare s	samples		~	3072	15KSa_N_ACAGTG_L003	15KSa_N_	ACAGTG_L003_1		907	small
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Trio Can		noon olday.		2614	quartet.variants.annotated.vcf	ISDBM322	2018_mother		165,359	medium
Thu Can	Cer Other			2613	quartet.variants.annotated.vcf	ISDBM322	2017_daughter		142,106	medium
Step 2: Assign	the samples to the	e groups:		2612	quartet.variants.annotated.vcf	ISDBM322	2016_father		162,143	medium
•	an activated samp e and drop it in on			2611	quartet.variants.annotated.vcf	ISDBM322	2015_son		170,032	medium
groups below. F	-			1861	patient_2.vcf	patient2_t	umor		325,272	medium
Case (0 affecte	d, requires 1 more	e)		1860	patient_2.vcf	patient2_n	ormal		214,581	medium
	Name	#	ID	1859	patient_6.vcf	patient6_t	umor		204,988	medium
Control (0 not a	(ffected)			1858	patient_6.vcf	patient6_n	ormal		221,519	medium
	Name	#	ID	1857	patient_14.vcf	patient14_	tumor		203,282	medium
	Ramo	"		1856	patient_14.vcf	patient14_	normal		195,854	medium
Study name:			-	1855	patient_7.vcf	patient7_t	umor		171,276	medium
Please enter a	a result name		-	1854	patient_7.vcf	patient7_n	ormal		167,692	medium
Submit				1603	LCA047_All_mincov10_sa	IV-3	Case		65,911	medium
				1602	LCA047_All_mincov10_sa	III-5	Control		60,716	medium
				1601	LCA047_All_mincov10_sa	IV-1	Case		58,079	medium
				1600	LCA047_All_mincov10_sa	III-4	Control		76,209	medium
				1599	LCA047_All_mincov10_sa	IV-2	Control		55,412	medium



GeneGrid example: familial

Step 2: sample comparison

\$ Chr	Position (bp)	Variant	Ref allele	Alt allele	Known variant	Genomic feature	Gene
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Variant quality	/		e <i>riment</i> Transcri		ence actor bindi	2	e group

IV-2 (Control)

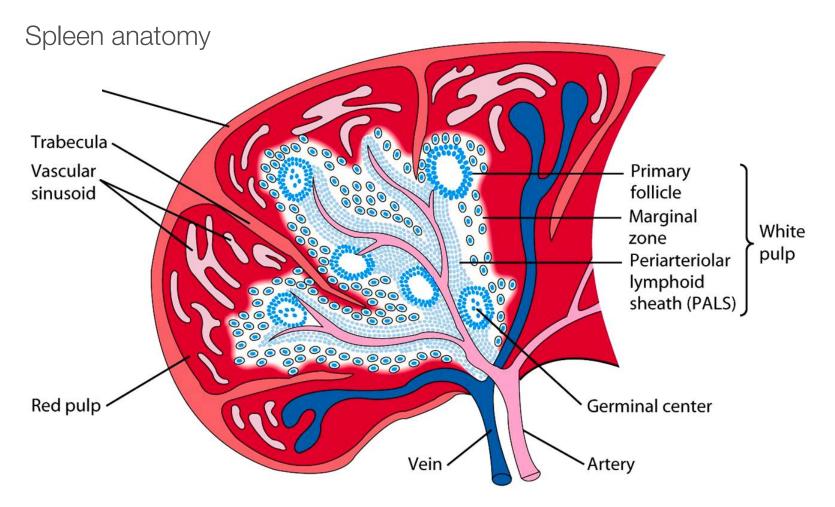
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GeneGrid example 3

Cancer analysis



Splenic marginal zone lymphoma (SMZL)



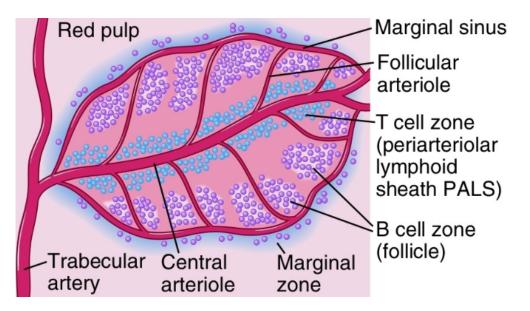
Source: Northern Arizona University http://www2.nau.edu/~fpm/immunology/spleen1.jpg



Splenic marginal zone lymphoma (SMZL)

B cell lymphoma consisting of small lymphocytes and larger blasts

- Starts in white pulp of the spleen
- Invades mantle zone of splenic follicles
- Erodes marginal zone
- Ultimately invades red pulp of the spleen



Frequent clonal rearrangements of immunoglobulin genes



Splenic marginal zone lymphoma (SMZL)



Leukemia (2014) **28**, 1334–1340 © 2014 Macmillan Publishers Limited All rights reserved 0887-6924/14

www.nature.com/leu

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Whole-exome sequencing in splenic marginal zone lymphoma reveals mutations in genes involved in marginal zone differentiation

N Martínez¹, C Almaraz¹, JP Vaqué¹, I Varela², S Derdak³, S Beltran³, M Mollejo⁴, Y Campos-Martin⁴, L Agueda³, A Rinaldi⁵, I Kwee^{5,6,7}, M Gut³, J Blanc³, D Oscier⁸, JC Strefford⁹, J Martinez-Lopez¹⁰, A Salar¹¹, F Sole¹², JL Rodriguez-Peralto¹³, C Diez-Tascón¹⁴, JF García¹⁵, M Fraga¹⁶, E Sebastián¹⁷, J Alvés¹⁸, J Menárguez¹⁹, J González-Carreró²⁰, LF Casado⁴, M Bayes³, F Bertoni^{5,21}, I Gut³ and MA Piris^{1,22}

Splenic marginal zone lymphoma (SMZL) is a B-cell neoplasm whose molecular pathogenesis remains fundamentally unexplained, requiring more precise diagnostic markers. Previous molecular studies have revealed 7q loss and mutations of nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B), B-cell receptor (BCR) and Notch signalling genes. We performed whole-exome sequencing in a series of SMZL cases. Results confirmed that SMZL is an entity distinct from other low-grade B-cell lymphomas, and identified mutations in multiple genes involved in marginal zone development, and others involved in NF- κ B, BCR, chromatin remodelling and the cytoskeleton.

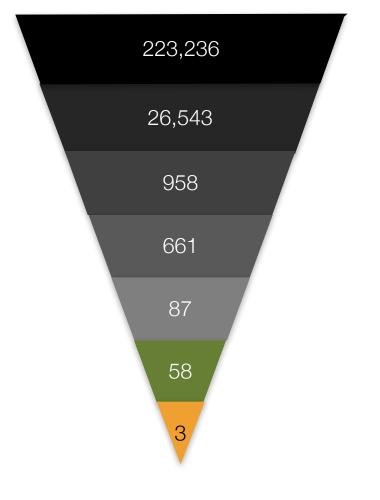
Leukemia (2014) 28, 1334-1340; doi:10.1038/leu.2013.365

Keywords: whole-exome sequencing; splenic; lymphoma; marginal zone



Analysis example: SMZL in patient 7

Filter summary



total number

somatic variants

select deleterious variants

select rare variants (gAF < 1%)

quality and genotype quality > 30

only high confidence predicted protein effects

select genes associated with "Splenic Marginal Zone B-Cell Lymphoma" in the literature



Filtering result

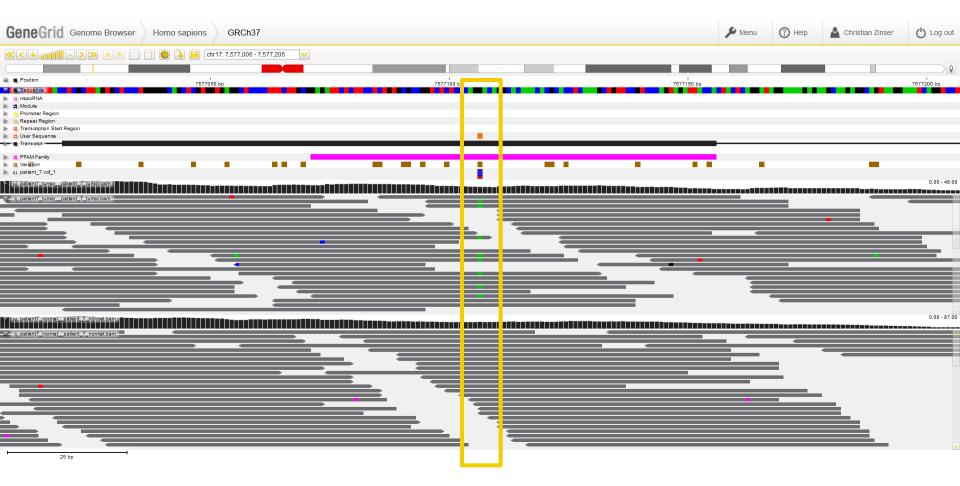
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© 2016 Senomatix Privacy · Terms · Contact

Viewing: 1 to 3 (Filtered: 3 (Total variants: 223,236



Visualization



Read coverage at SNP position in TP53 for tumor and control



Visualization

GeneGrid Genome Browser	Homo sapiens GRCh37				🔑 Menu	Help	A Christian Zinser	🖒 Log out
Position Sequence	Ehr17: 7,577,006 - 7,577,206 ▼	7577100	bp	7677150 bp				р 7577200 bp
Module Module Module Module Promoter Region Repeat Region User Sequence Transcription Start Region Transcription Start Region Transcription Module Transcript								
PFAM Family UverBon upatient_7.vd_1 patient7_tumor_patient_7_tumorbam			PFAM Eamily PFAM Comain P50 (PF00070): P50 DNA-bi NM_0011261170XT_23218681, NM_0011 NM_000540'GXT_2836806, NM_00112611 NM_001126112/GXT_23218438, ENST000 (star. 7577071, end: 7577185, length: 85, etc.)	26116/GXT_23218580, AK297462/GXT_23210462, / 4/GXT_23218441, NM_001126118/GXT_24879328, 100455263/GXT_23498859, AK297927/GXT_232104	NM_001126113/GXT_	2758, AK225838/GXT_ _23218439, ENST0000	_22214865, NM_001126115/GXT_2 0420246/GXT_23498656,	23218443,
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The SNP is located in the DNA-binding domain

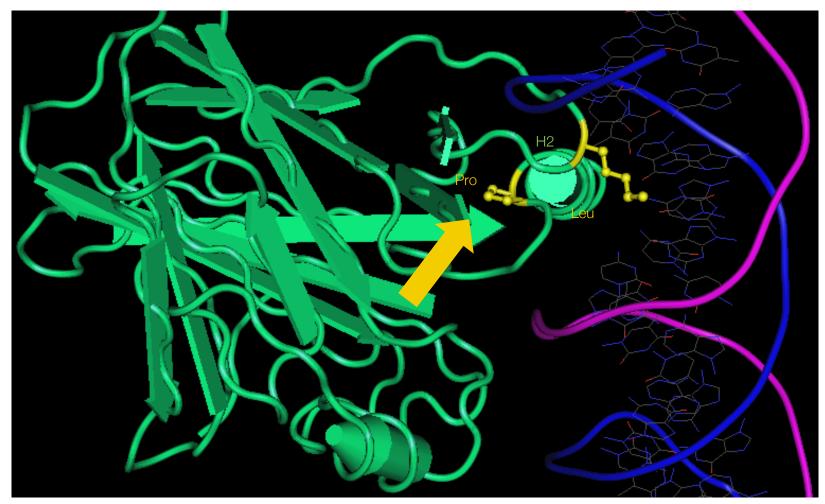


Visualization

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P53 core domain in complex with DNA



Source: NCBI structure, MMDB ID: 106061

▶ the identified mutation could affect DNA binding or DNA affinity