# Analysis of Genetic Inheritance in a Family Quartet by Whole-Genome Sequencing

Mikk Eelmets Journal Club 18.10.2010

### Backgroung

- Genotyping vs Resequencing
- Sequencing errors
- Power to detect candidate genes

# Data

- Family: mother, father and two siblings (both offspring have two recessive disorder: Miller syndrome and primary ciliary dyskinesia)
- DNA was extracted from peripheral blood cells and sequenced at Complete Genomics, Inc.
- Read were mapped to the NCBI ref. genome

### Data



**Figure S1**. Called coverage in all 4 genomes. **M** mother; **F** father; **D** daughter; **S** son. Int (complex sequence repeats ranging from 100bp to over 10kb), Simple (short stretches of low complexity sequence or tandem repeats), Young (<10% diverged from consensus) and Old (≥10% diverged from the consensus).

# Inheritance patterns



### Inheritance patterns



#### Inheritance patterns





### The landscape of recombination



#### Inheritance states in six scenarios





#### Number of candidate SNPs



**Figure 3**. "A" all probably detrimental SNPs; "B" all possibly detrimental SNPs; "C" rare possibly detrimental SNPs; "D" rare probably detrimental SNPs. Probably detrimental - missense, nonsense, splice defect, non-initiation Possibly detrimental - missense, nonsense, splice defect, non-initiation, UTR, noncoding, splice region

# Conclusion

Family sequencing helps to correct sequencing errors and reduce the search space for the disease-causing variants.

# Reference

Roach, J.C. et al.

- " Analysis of genetic inheritance in a family quartet by whole-genome sequencing."
- Science. 2010 Apr 30;328(5978):636-9

#### **THANK YOU**

## Mutations

- Human intergeneration mutation rate ~1.1
  x 10<sup>-8</sup> per position per haploid genome.
- 28 de novo mutations (verified with mass spectrometry)