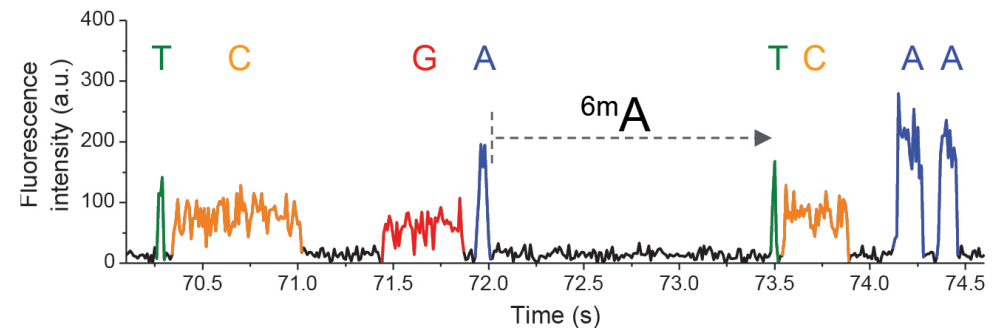
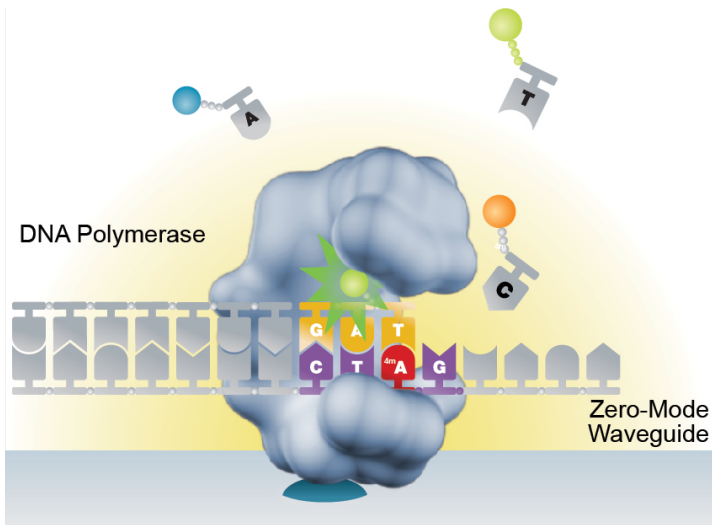


# Methylation and eQTL analyses

London School of Hygiene and Tropical  
Medicine

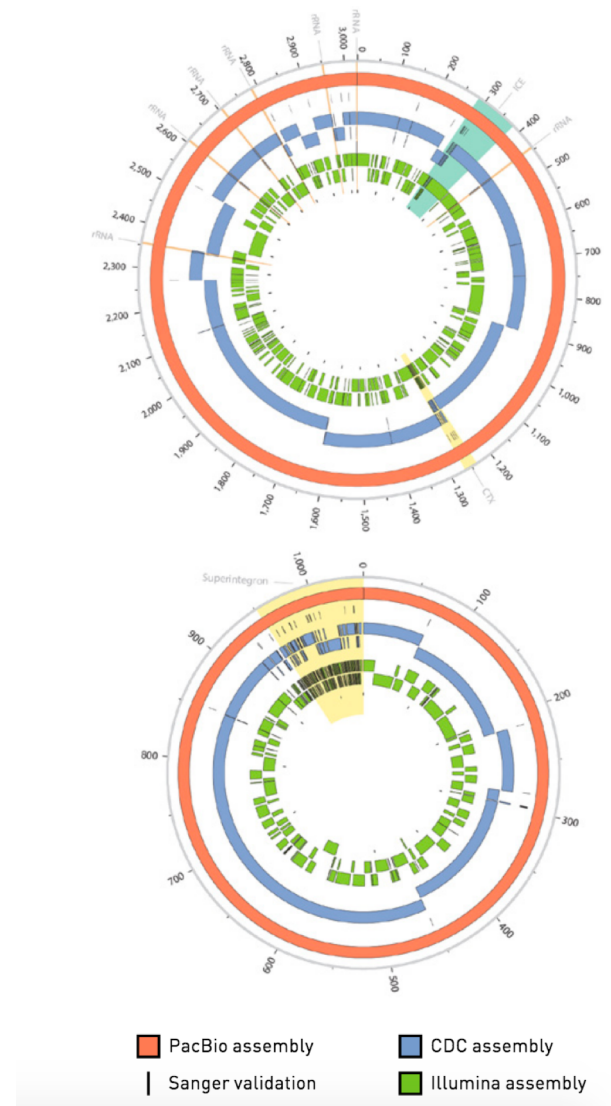
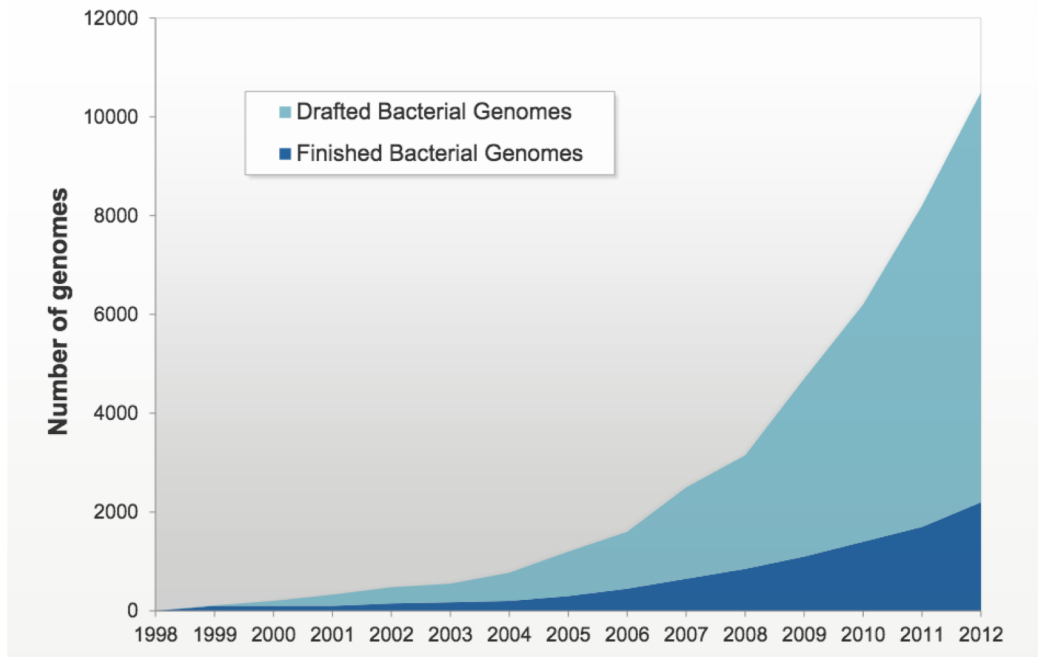
# Pacific Biosciences SMRT sequencing

- Polymerase incorporates template bases
- Light signals are detected
- Fluorescence intensities are converted into base calls

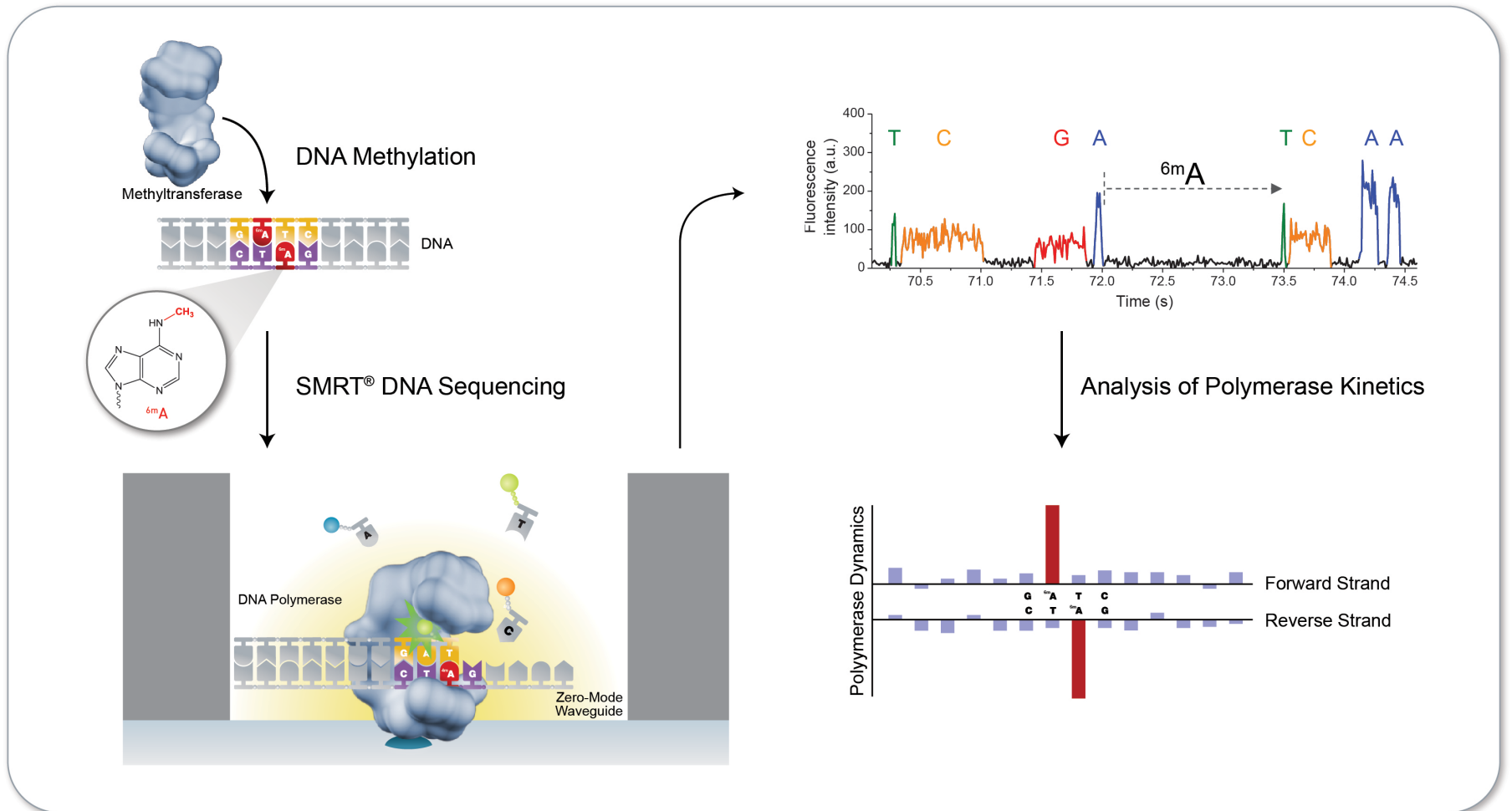


# Finishing genomes

- Long reads allow for finishing of genomes
- Better resolution than short read assemblies
- Followed by whole genome alignment



# Methylation



# Methylation

- Virulent *M. tuberculosis* has been reported to contain 6mA.

- 3 methyltransferases (MTases) identified:

*mamA* (Rv3263): CTCCAG, CTGGAG

*mamB* (Rv2756c): CACGCAG

*hsdM* (Rv2024c): GATN<sub>4</sub>RTAC, GTAYN<sub>4</sub>ATC

- Orphan enzymes: no cognate restriction endonuclease with the same target site in the proximity of their genes.

- mamA* and *mamB* are type IIG Mtases.

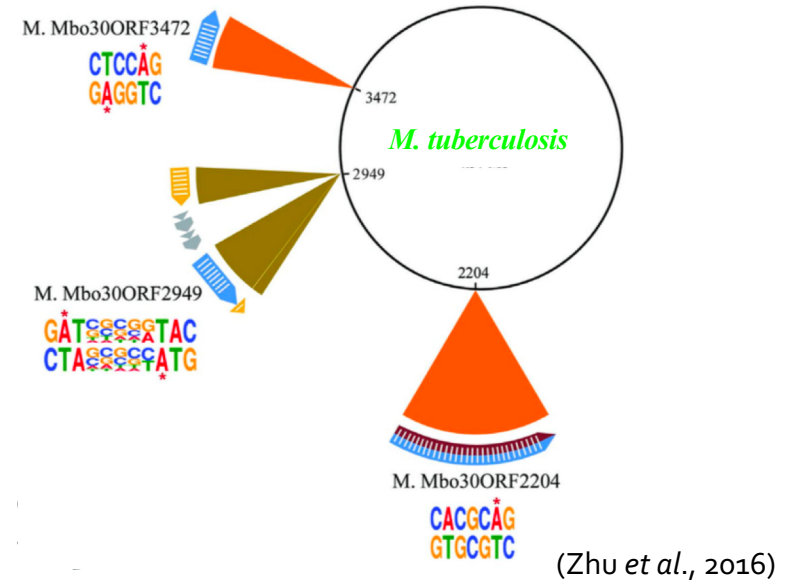
- hsdM* (*hsdS1*, *hsdM* and *hsdR*) is a type I Mtase.

- Gene expression Different mechanisms proposed (methylation in coding regions/promoter regions)

- n regulated by methylation

- Disruption of *mamA* decreased gene expression

(Shell *et al.*, 2013)



Gene	Symbol	$\Delta mamA/wildtype$	$\Delta mamA::mamA/wildtype$
Rv3263	<i>mamA</i>	-4.05	2.51
Rv0142		-1.32	-0.16
Rv1239c	<i>corA</i>	-0.80	-0.22
Rv3197A	<i>whiB7</i>	-0.75	0.02
Rv3083		-0.72	-0.19
Rv0102		-0.72	0.03
Rv3085		-0.68	-0.12
Rv3084	<i>lipR</i>	-0.62	-0.06
Rv3378c		-0.59	-0.07
tRNA-pro	<i>proU</i>	-0.15	-1.91
Rv2463	<i>lipP</i>	0.016	-2.62
tRNA-gly <sup>f</sup>	<i>glyV</i>	-0.0089	-2.66

(Shell *et al.*, 2013)

# Methylation Analysis

- Single-molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing was performed over the 22 samples, based in the kinetic variation of single base.
- Modification was found through the Modification and Motif Analysis pipeline in SMRT Portal (PacBio).
- Three different motifs previously reported were identified, two of them with partner motif (methylated in both strands) and one of them hemi-methylated (Zhu *et al.*, 2016; Phelan *et al.*, 2018).

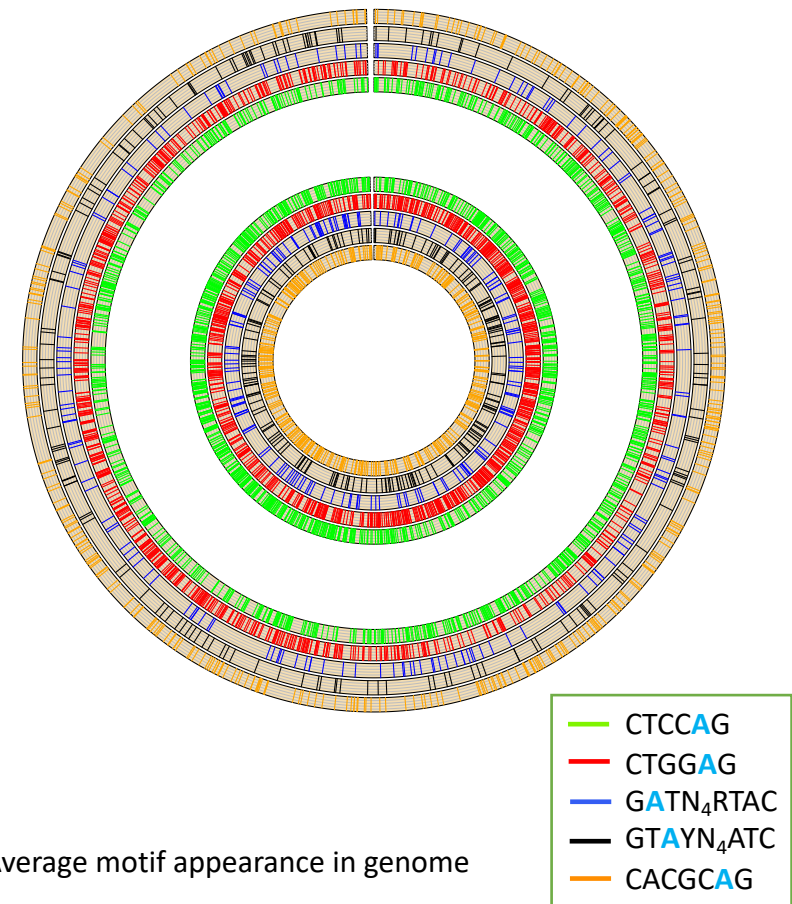
*mamA* (Rv3263) - CTCCAG, CTGGAG

*mamB* (Rv2024c) - CACGCAG

*hsdM* (Rv2756c) - GATN<sub>4</sub>RTAC, GTAYN<sub>4</sub>ATC

- m6A methylation.
- Other modifications were found but not in motifs (demonstrated as mainly false positives by Zhu *et al.* by WGS analysis).

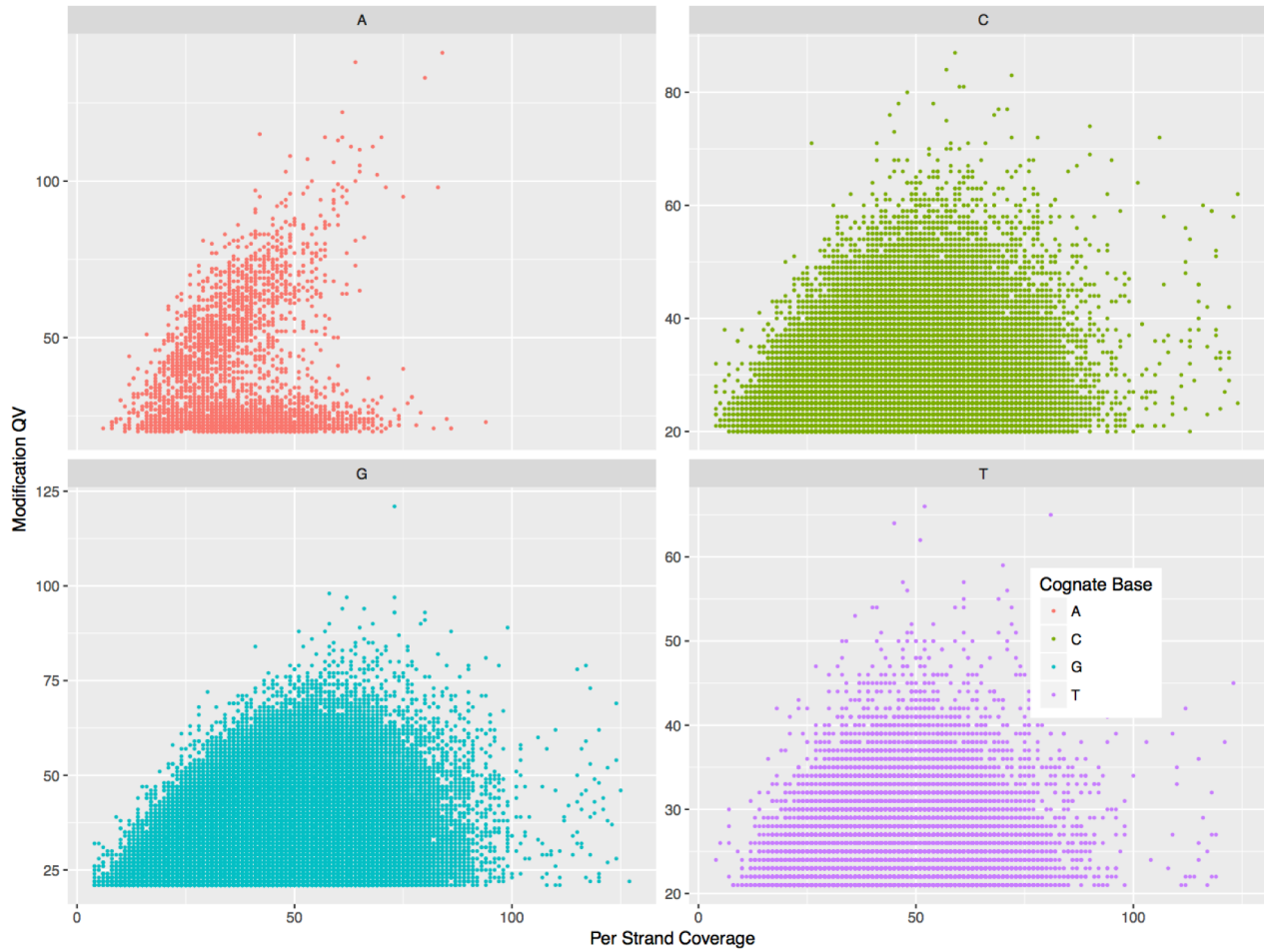
Distribution of motifs along the genome



Average motif appearance in genome

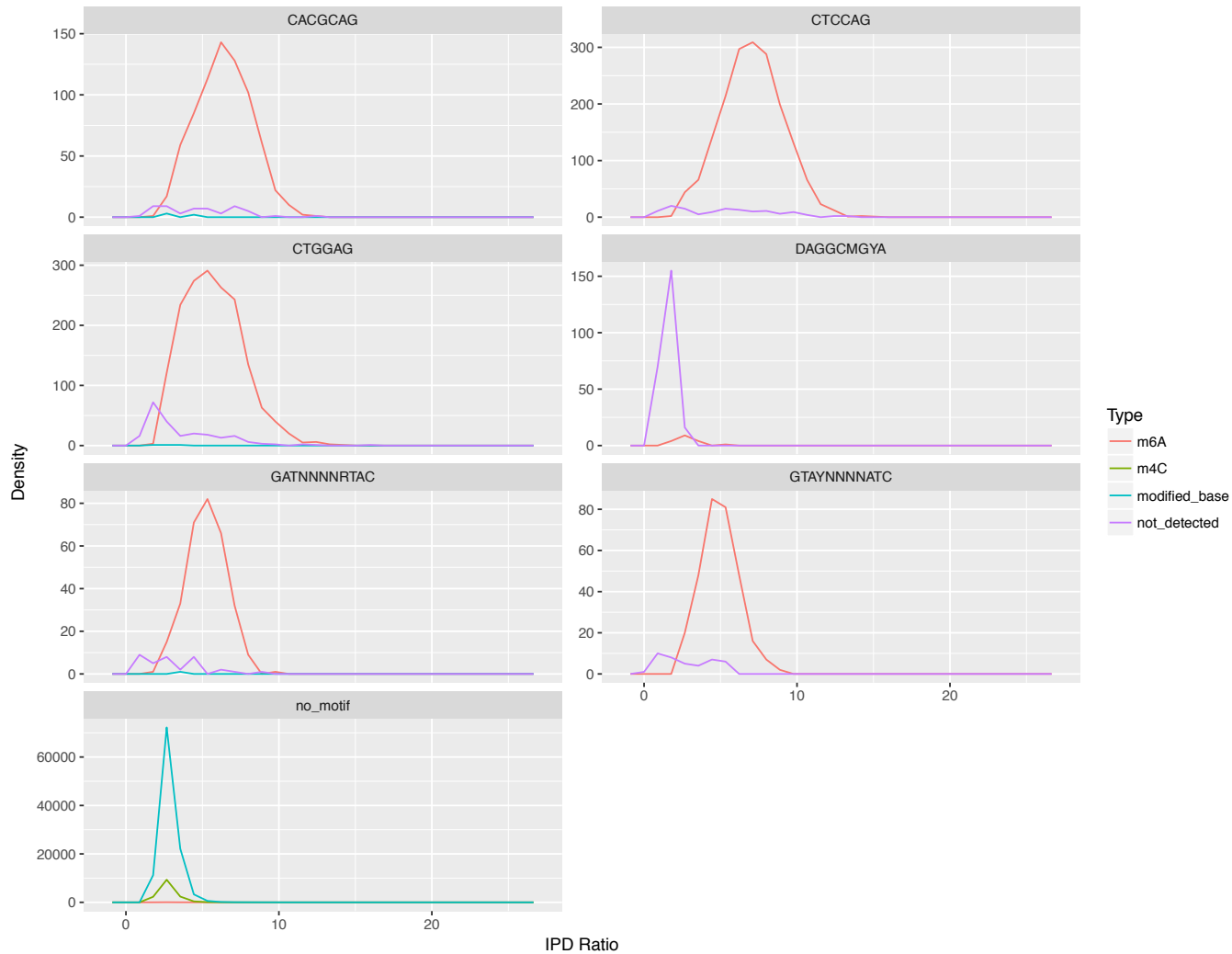
CTCCAG	1934
CTGGAG	1935
GATN <sub>4</sub> RTAC	357
GTAYN <sub>4</sub> ATC	357
CACGCAG	813

## Modification coverage vs Score



- Modification QV:  $-10 \log$  (p value) score for the detection of the event.
- Min. Modification QV = 30 (p value = 0.001)
- Min. Strand Coverage = 20

## IPD Ratio Distribution of the found motifs



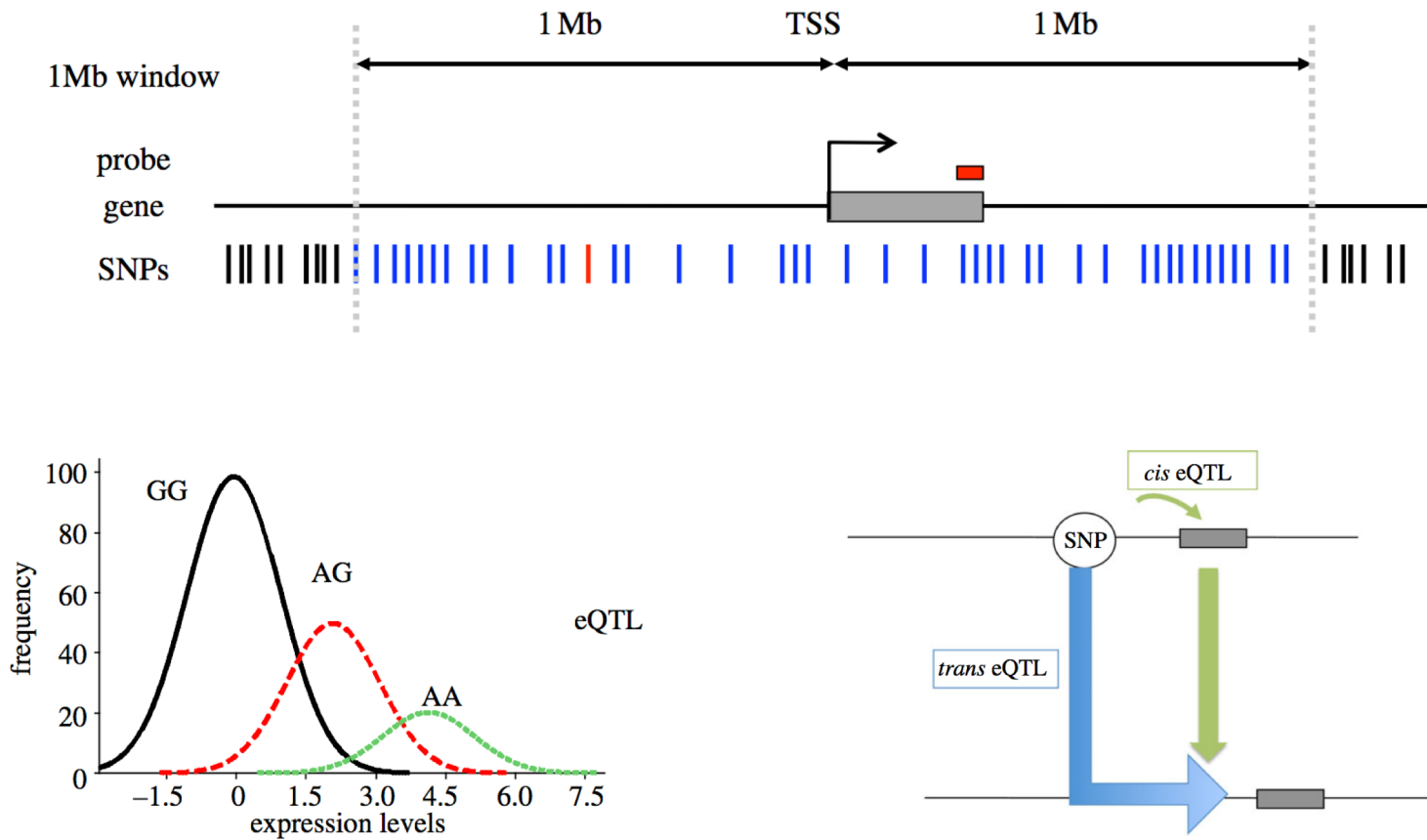
- IPD ratios of motifs found are between 3-10
- High quality motifs, high density of methylated m6A.
- High density of other modified bases but not in motifs found.



# eQTL

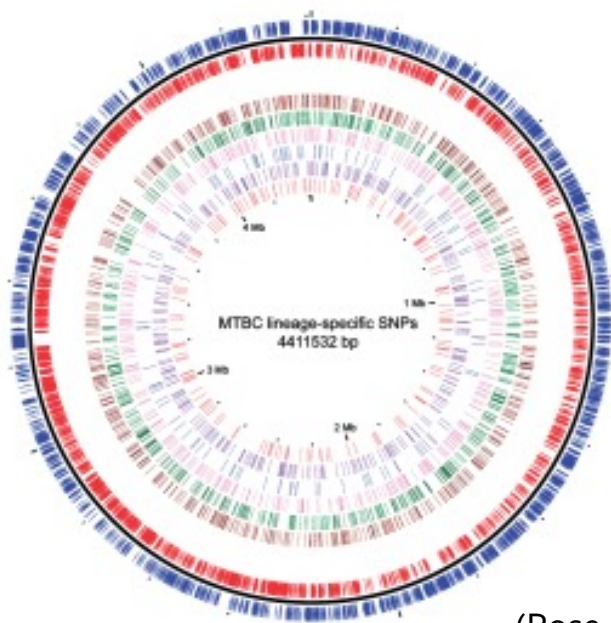
- Analysis of genome function
- Discovery of candidate regulators
- **eQTL = expression Quantitative Trait Loci:**  
genomic loci that contributes to variation in expression levels of mRNAs
- Statistical associations
  - Genetic markers (SNPs)
  - Gene expression levels
  - Modification?
- cis/trans-eQTLs

# eQTL

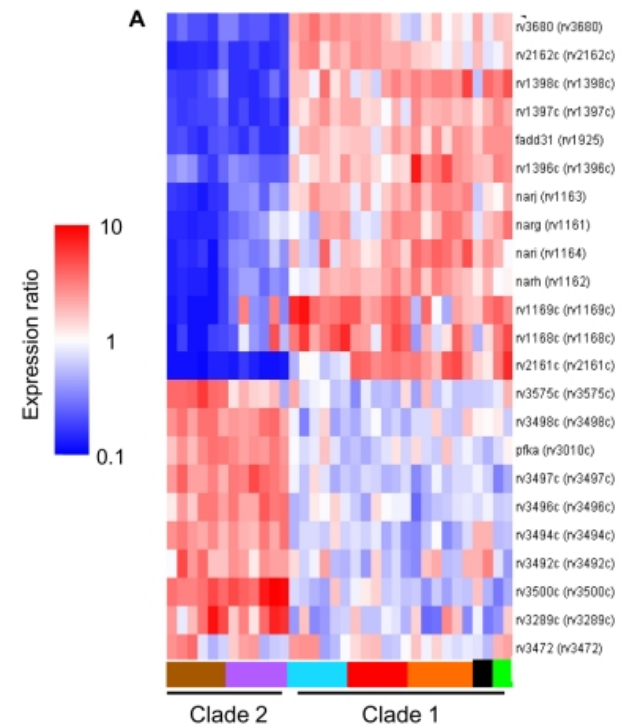


# eQTL

- ***Why are eQTL studies interesting?***
- Mapping genotype-phenotype diversity
- i.e. Find associations in *Mtb*:
  - Lineage specific SNPs
  - Lineage specific transcriptomes




(Rose et al., 2013)




(Homolka et al., 2010)

# SMRT Portal

 **SMRT® Portal**   Home   Help   About

**DESIGN JOB**      **MONITOR JOBS**

Job Name       Comments

Protocol        Reference

# SMRT Portal

**Protocol Details For Job Example** ✕

Protocol

- Filtering
- Mapping
- Consensus
- Postprocessing**

### Base Modification Detection with Motif Finding

Control Job ID

Identify Modifications

Sample Is TET Treated

Use Only Unambiguously Mapped Reads

**Description:** Identifies putative sites of base modification as well as common bacterial base modifications (6-mA, 4-mC, and optionally TET-converted 5-mC), and then analyzes the methyltransferase recognition motifs. Detection can use either a control sample or an in silico control consisting of expected kinetic signals.

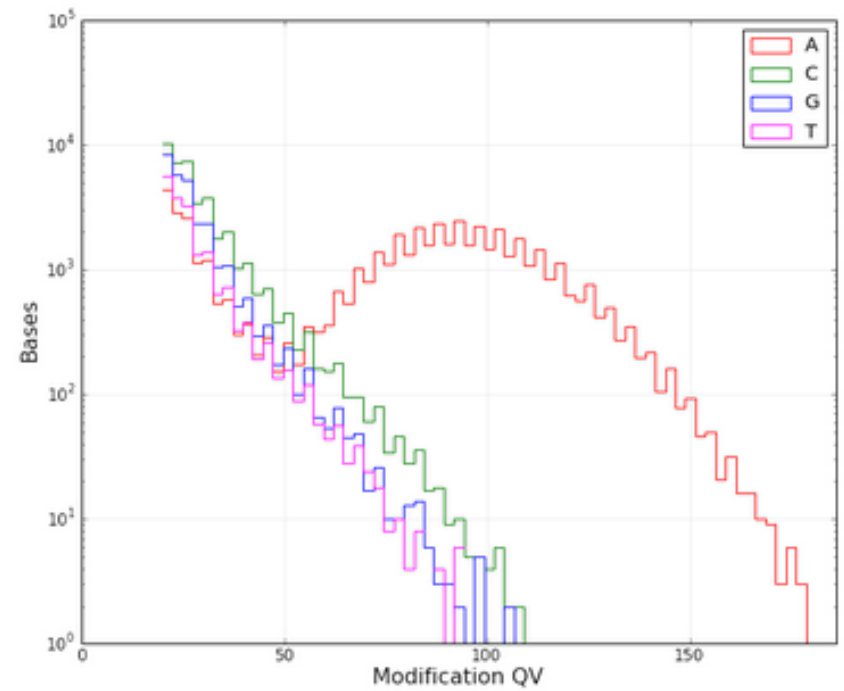
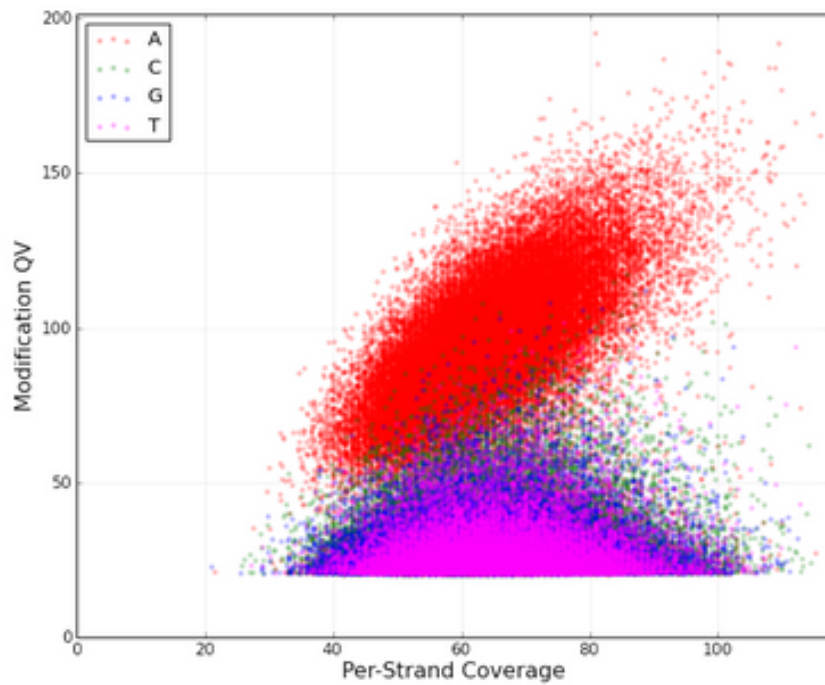
### Motif Finder v1

Minimum Modification QV

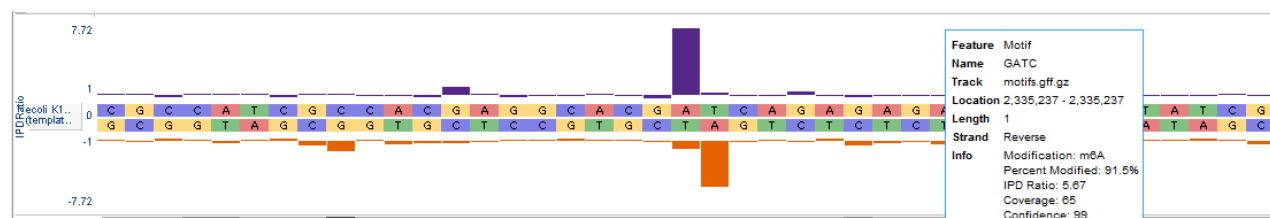
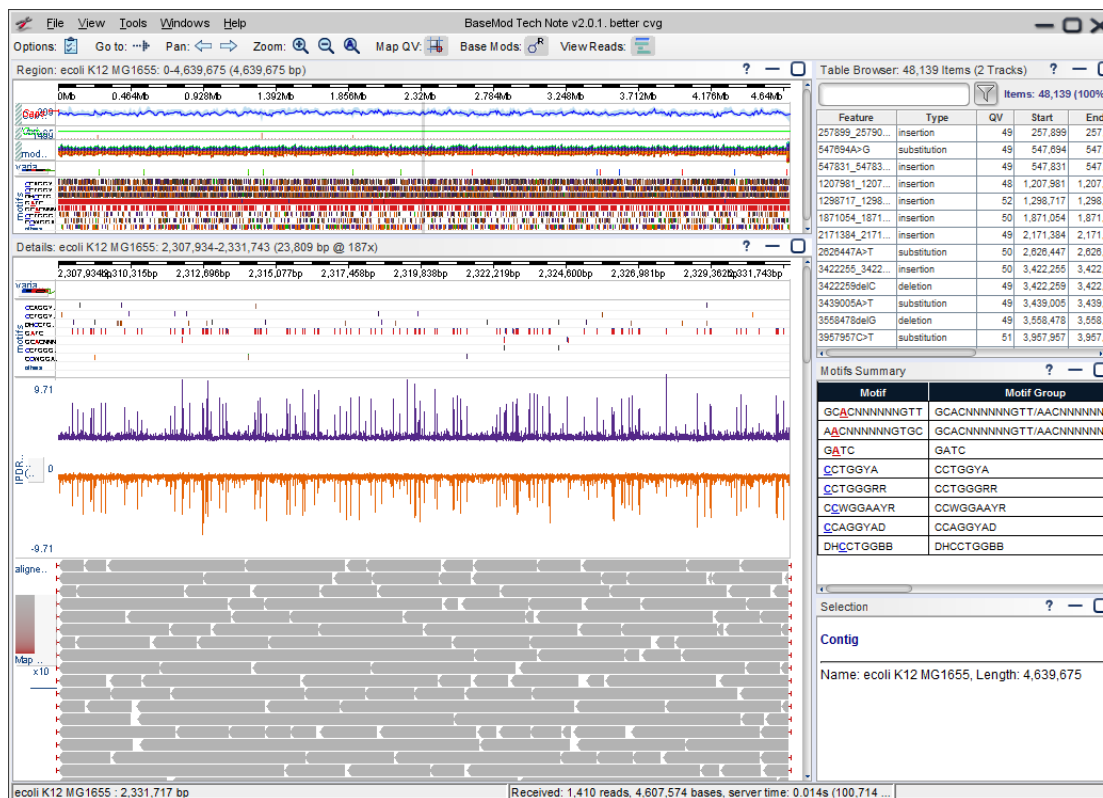
**Description:** Identifies methyltransferase recognition motifs associated with detected base modifications.

# SMRT Portal

## Kinetic Detections



# SMRT Portal



# SMRT Portal

Motif	Modified Position	Modification Type	% Motifs Detected	# Of Motifs Detected	# Of Motifs In Genome	Mean Modification QV	Mean Motif Coverage	Partner Motif
GCACNNNNNGTT	3	m6A	100.00	595	595	95.4	63.7	AACNNNNNGTGC
AACNNNNNGTGC	2	m6A	100.00	595	595	96.2	62.2	GCACNNNNNGTT
GATC	2	m6A	99.91	38,205	38,240	102.6	64.1	GATC
CCTGGYA	1	unknown	54.32	936	1,723	45.5	65.6	
CCTGGRR	1	unknown	39.39	169	429	43.5	67.0	
CCWGGAYR	2	unknown	36.63	152	415	41.5	62.8	
CCAGGYAD	1	unknown	21.48	304	1,415	39.5	67.3	
DHCCTGGBB	3	unknown	19.61	747	3,809	40.1	66.4	
<i>Not Clustered</i>	0		0.15	14,150	9,232,129	37.3	66.2	

Modification QV Histogram By Motif

