

病原微生物高通量测序数据分析本地云平台实操

广东省疾病预防控制中心

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实操内容

❖ 基因组组装

- 从头组装 (De Novo assembly)
- 有参组装 (reference-based assembly)
- 二代+三代混合组装 (略)

❖ 基因特征分析

- 基因组注释、耐药/毒力基因分析、MLST分型

❖ 溯源分析

- 病毒全基因组进化树构建
- 细菌核心基因组SNP (cgSNP) 溯源分析

❖ 宏基因组测序病原体鉴定

- ❖ 连接WIFI，名称：training，密码：training。
- ❖ 打开浏览器，登录网址：http://192.168.31.*:8080
- ❖ 用户名：姓名全拼；密码：20250627

从头组装 (De Novo assembly)



参考代码:

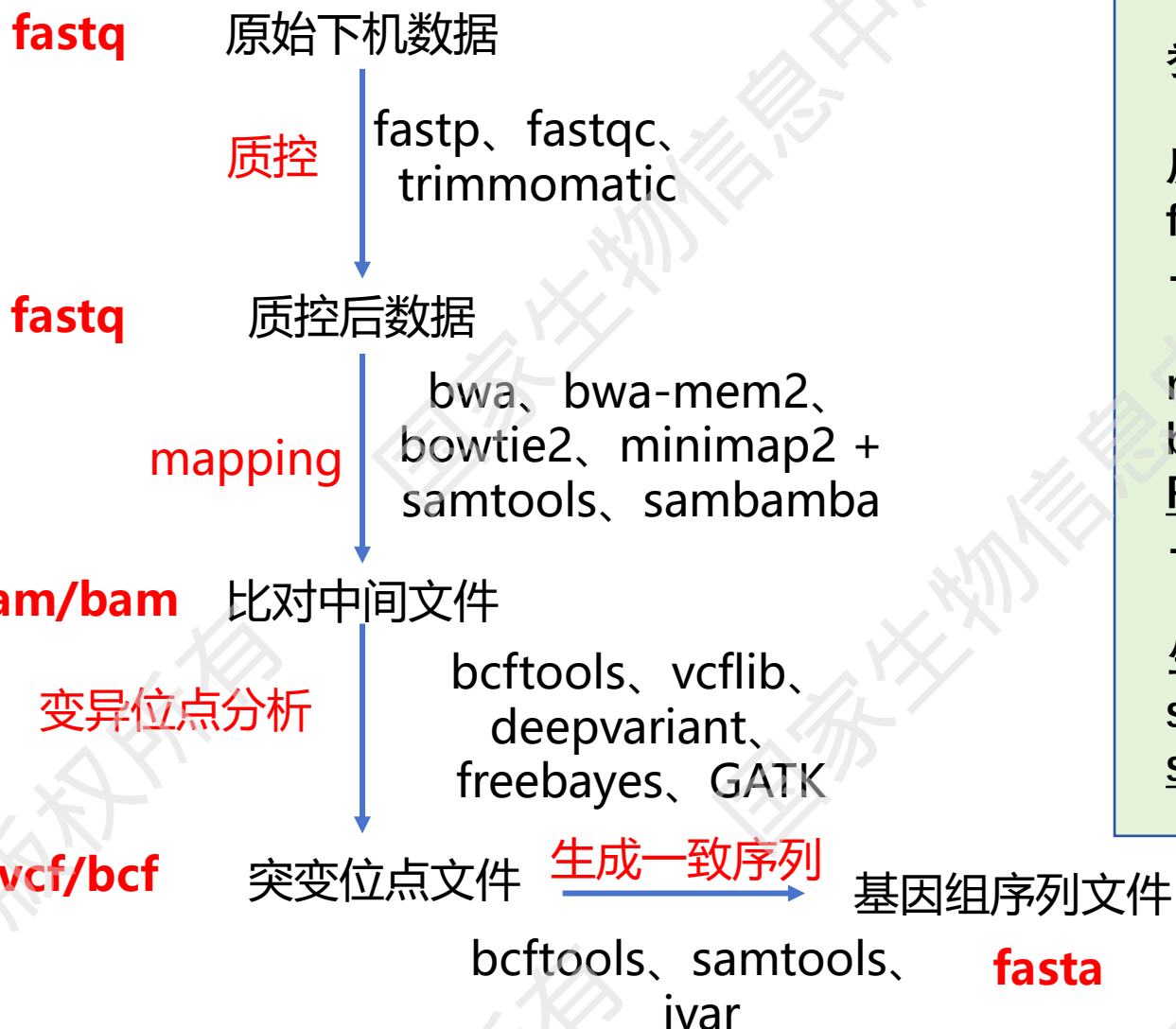
二代:

```
fastp -i R1.fastq.gz -I R2.fastq.gz -o R1_clean.fastq.gz  
-O R2_clean.fastq.gz -h report.html  
spades.py -1 R1_clean.fastq.gz -2 R2_clean.fastq.gz -o  
result_out
```

三代:

```
flye --nano-raw barcode.fastq.gz --out-dir result_out  
--threads 8
```

有参组装 (reference-based assembly)



参考代码：

质控：

```
fastp -i R1.fastq.gz -I R2.fastq.gz -o R1_clean.fastq.gz
-O R2_clean.fastq.gz -h report.html
```

mapping：

```
bwa mem reference.fasta R1_clean.fastq.gz
R2_clean.fastq.gz | samtools sort | samtools view -F 4
-o sample.sorted.bam
```

生成一致序列：

```
samtools consensus -m simple -d 10
sample.sorted.bam -c 0.5 > assembly.fasta
```

有参组装流程图

病毒基因组二代组装

Galaxy分析平台流程示例

质控

mapping

拼接

fastq

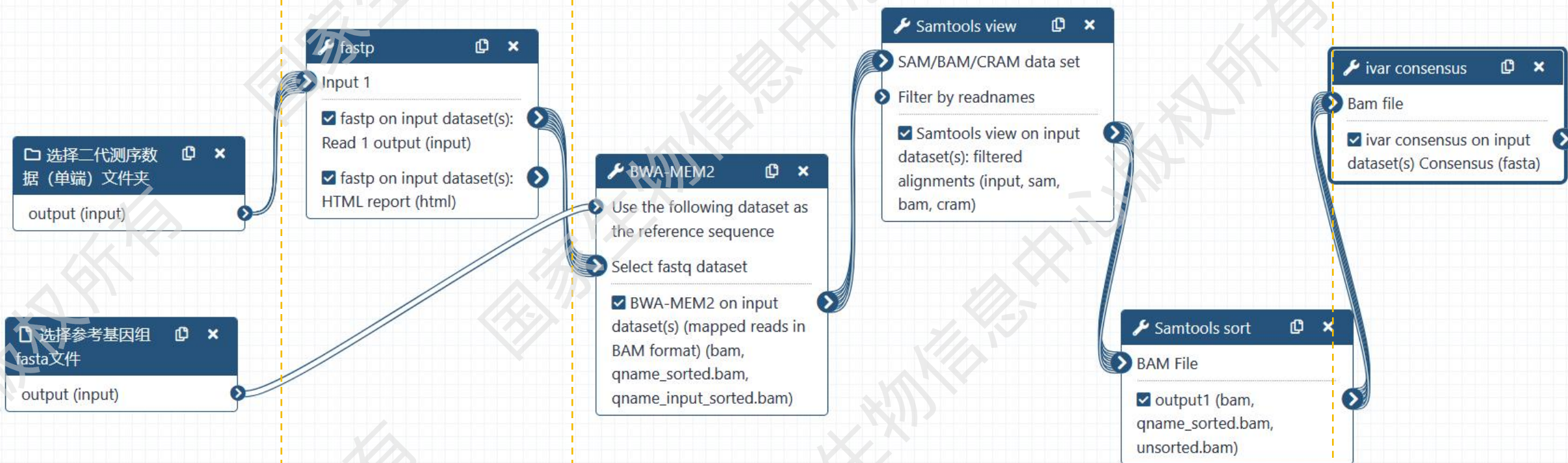
fastq

sam

bam

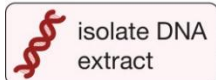
bam

fasta



混合组装

Step 1: DNA extraction



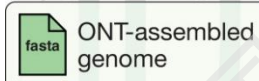
- Minimise fragmentation for longer ONT reads
- One DNA extract for both ONT and Illumina
- Save extra DNA in case more sequencing is needed

Step 2: hybrid sequencing



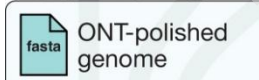
- Deeper is better; ideally 200x ONT and 200x Illumina
- Best possible ONT reads: R10.4.1 with highest accuracy basecalling

Step 3: long-read assembly



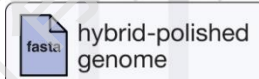
- Tricycler: combine multiple alternative assemblies into a single consensus
- Goal: genome assembly with zero structural errors (i.e. only small-scale errors)

Step 4: long-read polishing



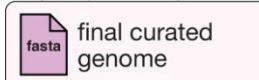
- Medaka: match model to ONT chemistry and basecaller
- Goal: best possible genome assembly using only ONT reads

Step 5: short-read polishing



- Polypolish first: low risk of introduced errors
- Then other tools (e.g. POLCA, FMLRC2): sometimes catch errors Polypolish missed

Step 6: manual curation



- Assess changes by visualising read alignments before/after polishing
- Search for errors/misassemblies with variant callers (e.g. freebayes, Clair3, Sniffles2)

参考代码:

1.三代序列组装

```
flye --nano-hq barcode.fastq.gz -o ONT_assembly
```

2.三代组装结果校正

```
medaka_consensus -d ONT_assembly/assembly.fasta -i  
barcode.fastq.gz -o ONT_assembly -m  
r1041_e82_400bps_sup_g615
```

3.使用二代序列进一步校正

```
cd ONT_assembly  
bwa index consensus.fasta  
bwa mem -a consensus.fasta R1.fastq.gz > R1.sam  
bwa mem -a consensus.fasta R2.fastq.gz > R2.sam  
polypolish filter --in1 R1.sam --in2 R2.sam --out1  
R1.filtered.sam --out2 R2.filtered.sam  
polypolish polish consensus.fasta R1.filtered.sam  
R2.filtered.sam > consensus.polished.fasta
```

基因特征分析

- 使用prokka进行编码基因注释（基于参考基因组）
 - `prokka --proteins reference.gbk contigs.fasta`
- 耐药性分析
 - arm数据库
 - `amrfinder (-p <protein_fasta> | -n <nucleotide_fasta)`
 - CARD数据库
 - `rgi main -i contigs.fasta -t contig -o output.out --clean`
- 血清型分析（部分细菌）
 - 肺炎克雷伯（Kleborate）、肺炎链球菌（PneumoKITy）、流感嗜血杆菌（hicap）、脑膜炎耐瑟氏球菌（meningotype）、酿脓链球菌（emm_typing）、产气荚膜梭菌（TOXlper）、肠沙门氏菌（sistr_cmd）、单核增生李斯特氏菌（LisSero）、副溶血弧菌（VPsero）、金黄色葡萄球菌（SaLTy）、志贺氏菌属（shigatyper）、致病性大肠埃希菌（ecoli_serotyping）、无乳链球菌（GBS_SBG）

基因特征分析

- 使用pubMLST数据库进行MLST分型
 - <https://github.com/tseemann/mlst>
 - **mlst genomes/***

genomes/6008.fna	saureus	239	arcc(2) aroe(3) glpf(1) gmk_(1) pta_(4) tpi_(4) yqil(3)
genomes/strep.fasta.gz	ssuis	1	aroA(1) cpn60(1) dpr(1) gki(1) mutS(1) recA(1) thrA(1)
genomes/NC_002973.gbk	lmonocytogenes	1	abcZ(3) bglA(1) cat(1) dapE(1) dat(3) ldh(1) lhkA(3)
genomes/L550.gbk.bz2	leptospira	152	glmU(26) pntA(30) sucA(28) tpiA(35) pfkB(39) mreA(29) caiB(29)

病毒全基因组进化树构建



参考代码：

多序列比对：

```
mafft --auto seq.fasta > seq_aligned.fasta
```

进化树构建：

```
iqtree2 -s seq_aligned.fasta -T AUTO -B 1000
```

细菌核心基因组SNP (cgSNP) 溯源分析

- 使用snippy进行cgSNP分析和建树
 - <https://github.com/tseemann/snippy>
 - 示例代码
 - 注意事项
 - 组装质量评估
 - 参考基因组

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "The PID of current script is: $$"
export PATH=/home/ngs_analysis/tool_packages/snippy/bin/:$PATH
ls Vibrio* > seqlist.txt
ls GD* >> seqlist.txt
IFS=$'\n'
for line in $(< ./seqlist.txt)
do
    outdir=`echo "$line" | tr -s ' ' '_' | cut -d "." -f 1`
    echo $outdir >> dirlist.txt
    snippy --outdir $outdir --ref ref.fasta --cpus 16 --ctgs "$line" &
done
wait
unset IFS
corepara=`cat dirlist.txt | tr -s ['\t','\n'] " "`
snippy-core --prefix core $corepara --ref ref.fasta
snippy-clean full aln core.full.aln > clean.full.aln
source /home/ngs_analysis/anaconda3/bin/activate gubbins_git
run_gubbins.py -p gubbins clean.full.aln
source /home/ngs_analysis/anaconda3/bin/deactivate
~/tool_packages/snippy/binaries/linux/snp-sites -c gubbins.filtered_polymorphic_sites.fasta > clean.core.aln
FastTreeMP -gtr -nt clean.core.aln > clean.core.tree
```

细菌核心基因组SNP进化树的构建

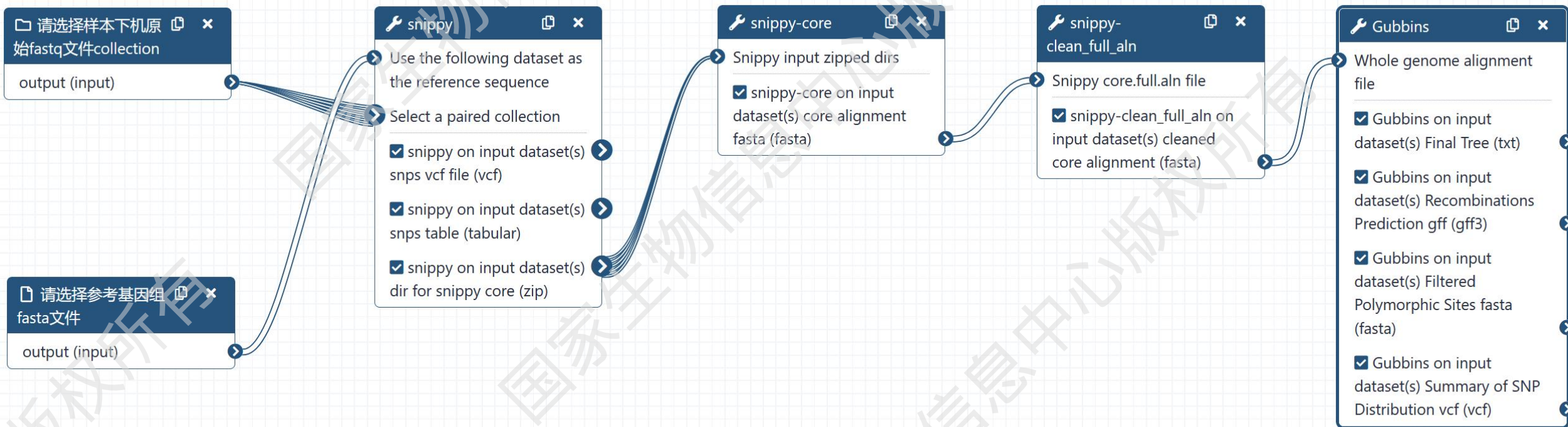
流程图

各样本突变位点分析

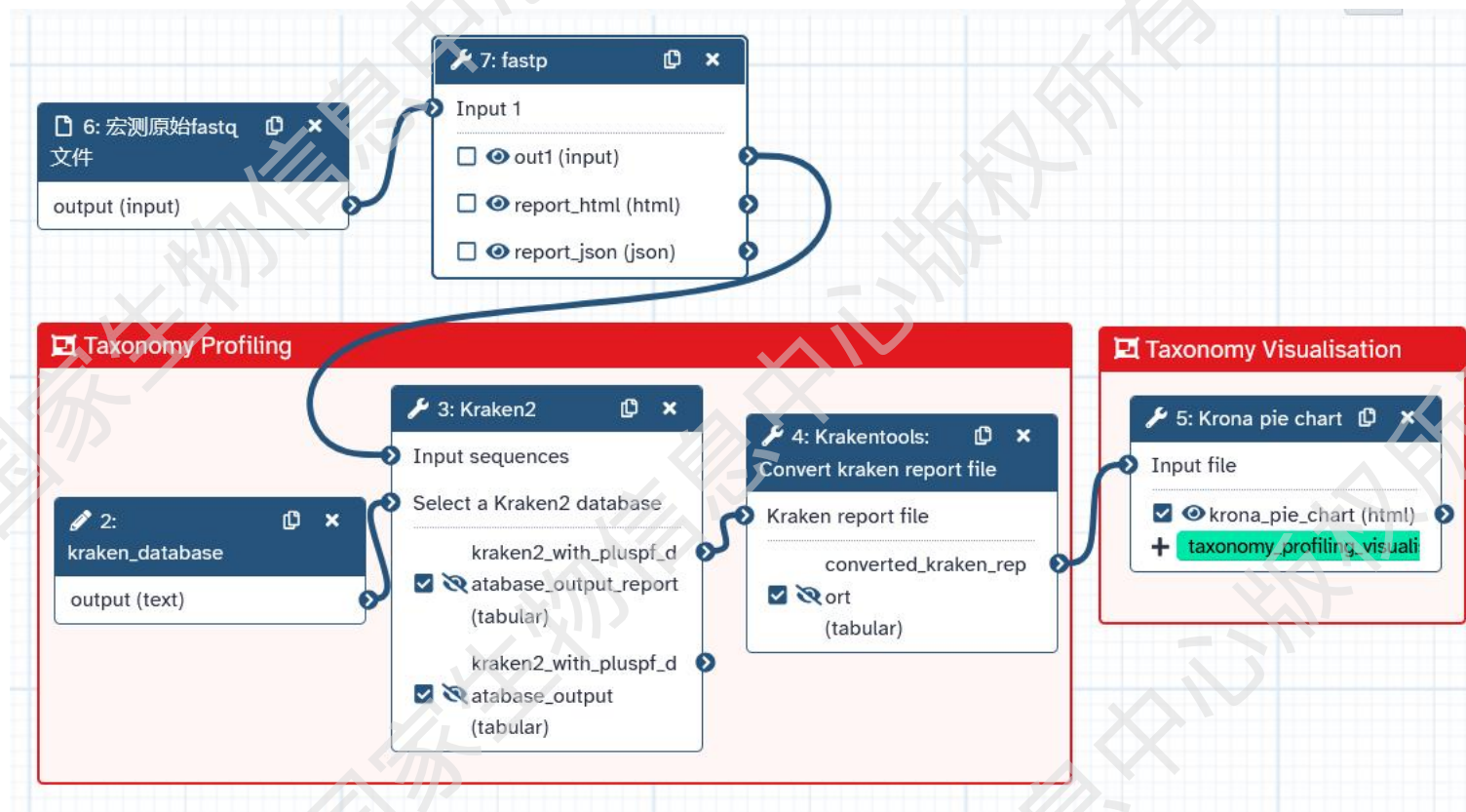
提取并整合核心基因组突变

多序列比对

建树

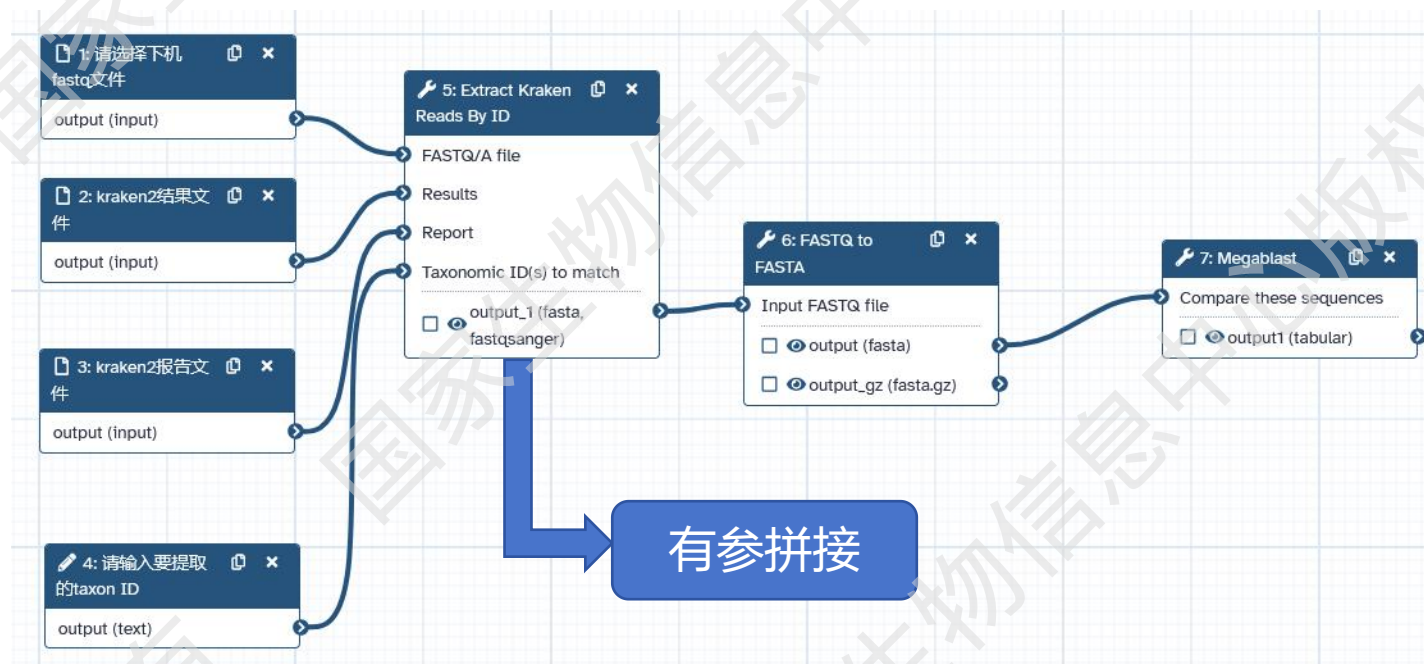


宏基因组测序病原体鉴定



如何进行宏基因组测序鉴定到的阳性病原体的复核?

- 根据病原体鉴定结果，从原始下机fastq文件中提取病原体特异性reads，并进行blast比对
- blast比对确认无误后，将提取到的reads进行有参拼接，观察reads在参考基因组上的分布情况



宏基因组鉴定结果复核流程图

谢谢!
Thank you!

