## Genome assembly of Colletotrichum lini from long Nanopore reads

Sigova E.A.<sup>1, 2\*</sup>, Dvorianinova E.M.<sup>1, 2</sup>, Rozhmina T.A.<sup>1, 3</sup>, Kudryavtseva L.P.<sup>3</sup>, Melnikova N.V.<sup>1</sup>, Dmitriev A.A.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia

<sup>3</sup> Federal Research Center for Bast Fiber Crops, Torzhok, Russia

\* sigova.ea@phystech.edu

Novosibirsk 2022

## *Motivation and Aim*:

*Colletotrichum lini* is the malicious flax anthracnose causative agent. Studying the fungus at the genetic level is vital for the successful disease control. However, the lack of the *C. lini* whole genome sequence hinders extensive molecular research on the pathogen. Therefore, our aim was to obtain the first genome assembly of *C. lini* using the Oxford Nanopore Technologies (ONT) sequencing platform.

Draft assemblies for each minimum quality score value were performed using Canu 2.2, Flye 2.8.1, Raven 1.5.1, Shasta 0.8.0, Wtdbg-cns 1.1 (Wtdbg2 0.0), NextDenovo 2.5.0, Miniasm 0.3-r179, Ra 0.2.1, and SmartDenovo tools BUSCO 5.3.2 and QUAST 5.0.2 were used to analyze the quality of the obtained assemblies

## Methods and Algorithms:

*C. lini* highly pathogenic strain #811 was provided by the Institute for Flax (Torzhok, Russia).



NextPolish 1.4.0, Nanopolish 0.13.3,

Pepper 0.0.6

## *Results*: We obtained 1.7 Gb of raw ONT reads with an N50 of 15.7 kb.

Genomes assembled from this data with different tools and quality filtration thresholds have the statistics shown in the Table.

Q	Assembler	Assembly length, Mb	BUSCO, %	Number of contigs	N50, Mb	Q	Assembler	Assembly length, Mb	BUSCO, %	Number of contigs	N50, Mb
10	Canu	48.1	80.9	443	0.15	8	Canu	52.9	88.8	174	0.53
	Flye	52.9	89.7	111	1.11		Flye	53.4	93.7	37	3.41
	Raven	32.2	50.8	351	0.11		Raven	51.4	85.5	160	0.49
	Wtdbg2	50.3	67.4	178	0.59		Wtdbg2	52.1	74.8	81	2.10
	Shasta	27.1	41.3	691	0.06		Shasta	45.0	59.3	709	0.10
	NextDenovo	-	-	-	-		NextDenovo	40.1	69.8	135	0.37
	Ra	26.8	45.4	248	0.12		Ra	50.5	82.2	177	0.43
	SmartDenovo	401.6	75.8	24544	0.02		SmartDenovo	622.4	76.9	38180	0.02
	Miniasm	27.9	20.2	290	0.11		Miniasm	48.5	27.0	191	0.39
9	Canu	51.7	86.6	260	0.33	7	Canu	53.5	88.8	134	0.81
	Flye	53.1	92.7	48	3.31		Flye	53.4	93.5	42	4.44
	Raven	45.5	71.6	285	0.20		Raven	52.8	89.9	90	0.95
	Wtdbg2	51.6	73.6	98	1.30		Wtdbg2	51.8	71.0	40	3.20
	Shasta	42.1	55.5	762	0.08		Shasta	46.1	61.6	663	0.11
	NextDenovo	0.08	0.3	1	0.08		NextDenovo	52.3	91.6	69	1.24
	Ra	43.4	70.7	274	0.19		Ra	52.5	85.7	<i>9</i> 8	0.87
	SmartDenovo	507.7	76.6	31063	0.02		SmartDenovo	753.5	77.1	46314	0.02
	Miniasm	41.9	26.3	297	0.18		Miniasm	50.5	23.6	96	0.84

The assemblers gave better results at lower min qscore values (7-8), since at high min\_qscore values (9-10) the coverage was insufficient to obtain a quality assembly

The average length of the assemblies with BUSCO > 80% was 52.2 Mb (48.1-53.5 Mb)

The highest assembly completeness for each min\_qscore was achieved by Flye (up to 93.7%)

For the basecalled data with a min\_qscore of 7, Flye produced the most contiguous assembly: N50 of 4.4 Mb for a total length of 53.4 Mb, 42 contigs

no reference with reference (C. higginsianum GCA\_001672515.1) **BUSCO** Misassembled Mismatche Indels Polisher Misassemb Genome Genomic Misasse Length Contigs Complete, contigs length, per 100 Fragment s per 100 fraction % Mb features mblies led contigs ed, % Mb % kbp kbp Assembly Flye, 53.35 42 93.5 2.2 56.3 45388 1520 13 41.9 4526 207  $min_qscore = 7$ 42 89.4 49422 42.3 Medaka 53.39 5.1 56.8 1529 14 4449 191 Medaka2 53.39 42 89.4 5.1 56.7 49414 1523 14 42.3 4448 190 190 Medaka3 53.39 42 89.4 5.1 56.7 49408 1529 14 42.3 4446 86.1 1532 42.0 199 Racon 53.43 36 7.1 56.5 46356 12 4483 34 56.5 1534 12 42.0 86.0 7.2 46482 4487 200 Racon2 53.40 198 53.39 33 85.7 7.3 56.4 46224 1520 12 42.0 4479 Racon3 53.36 42 96.3 0.9 61.1 64802 1925 17 50.0 4131 124 Homopolish 42 Homopolish2 53.37 96.4 0.9 61.7 66188 1923 17 50.1 4108 116 Homopolish3 53.37 42 96.4 0.8 61.8 66274 1982 18 50.9 4111 117 MarginPolish 53.42 37 85.4 7.2 56.4 46334 1531 12 42.1 4515 199 33 7.2 46402 12 200 MarginPolish2 53.40 85.3 56.5 1533 42.1 4513 MarginPolish3 85.3 1531 200 53.40 33 7.2 56.4 46356 12 42.1 4518 87.6 NextPolish 53.37 42 6.1 56.6 47748 1517 13 41.9 4462 192 NextPolish2 53.37 42 87.5 6.2 56.6 47776 1512 13 41.9 4459 192 NextPolish3 53.37 42 87.6 6.1 56.6 47844 1514 13 41.9 4458 193 53.35 42 85.0 7.4 56.3 45532 1519 13 41.9 4521 204 Nanopolish 53.35 42 85.0 7.4 56.3 45526 1516 13 41.9 204 Nanopolish2 4521 42 13 Nanopolish3 53.35 85.0 7.4 56.3 45526 1517 41.9 4523 204 35 86.9 5.7 46496 1531 12 41.9 198 Pepper 53.26 56.0 4546 30 89.1 4.5 56.2 48284 1525 12 41.9 4490 190 53.23 Pepper2 Pepper3 53.21 29 87.3 5.5 56.0 46876 1534 12 41.9 4539 196

The most contiguous and complete assembly obtained with Flye (min\_qscore = 7) was polished with various polishing tools.

The highest completeness of polished assembly (96.4%) and the highest percent of covered reference genome fraction (61.8%) were achieved by Homopolish. The smallest amount of mismatches per 100 kbp and indels per 100 kbp was also achieved by Homopolish (second iteration).

The genome assembly of *C. lini* strain #811 obtained with Flye from the ONT data basecalled with min\_qscore = 7 and polished with Homopolish twice can be considered the most complete and contiguous: N50 of 4.4 Mb for a total length of 53.4 Mb, 42 contigs, completeness 96.4%.

*Conclusion*: We obtained the first *C. lini* genome assembly from long ONT reads. This knowledge is a starting point for further detailed research on *C. lini* and the flax-pathogen interaction.

Acknowledgements: This work was financially supported by the Russian Science Foundation, grant 22-16-00169.