



FARGEN

FAROE GENOME PROJECT

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Why study the Faroese population?

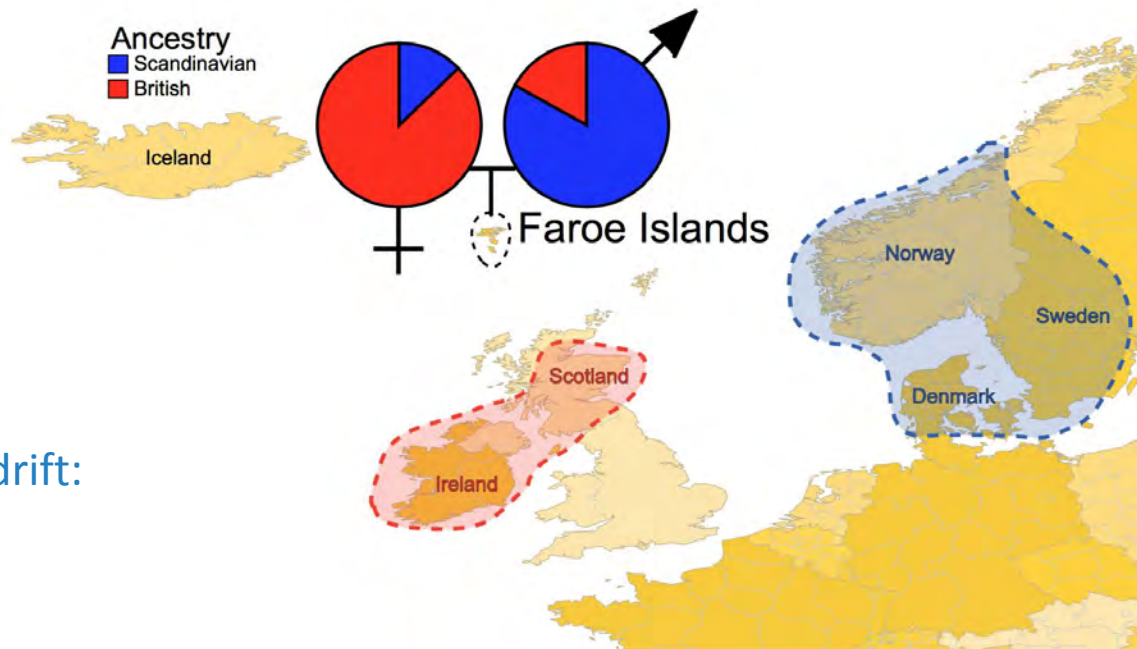
- Current population: ~50 000

Demographic history:

- Few founders
- Little immigration for centuries
- Recent population expansion

High founder effect and genetic drift:

- Homogeneous population
- Enrichment of rare variants
- Novel variants



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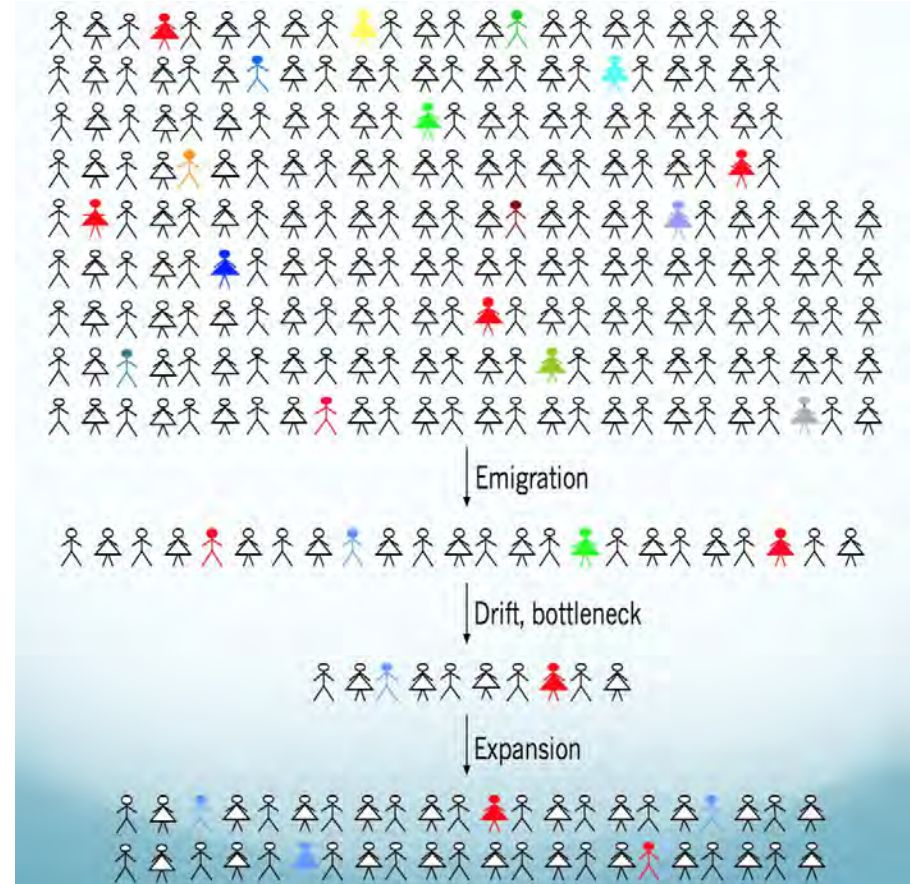
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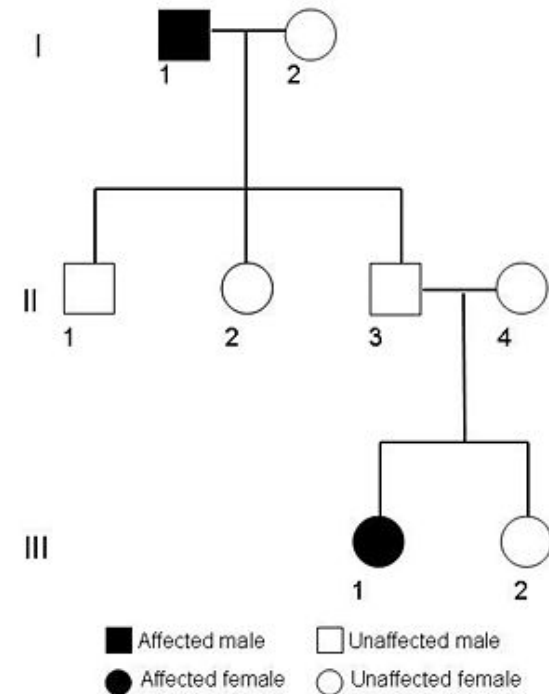
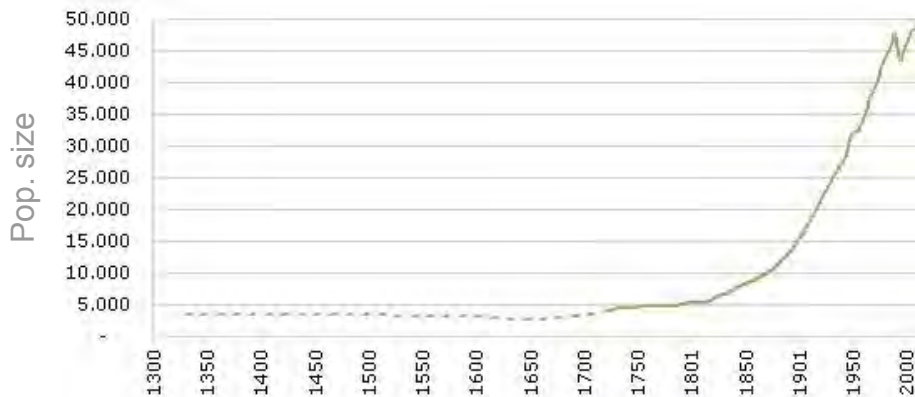


Why study the Faroese population?

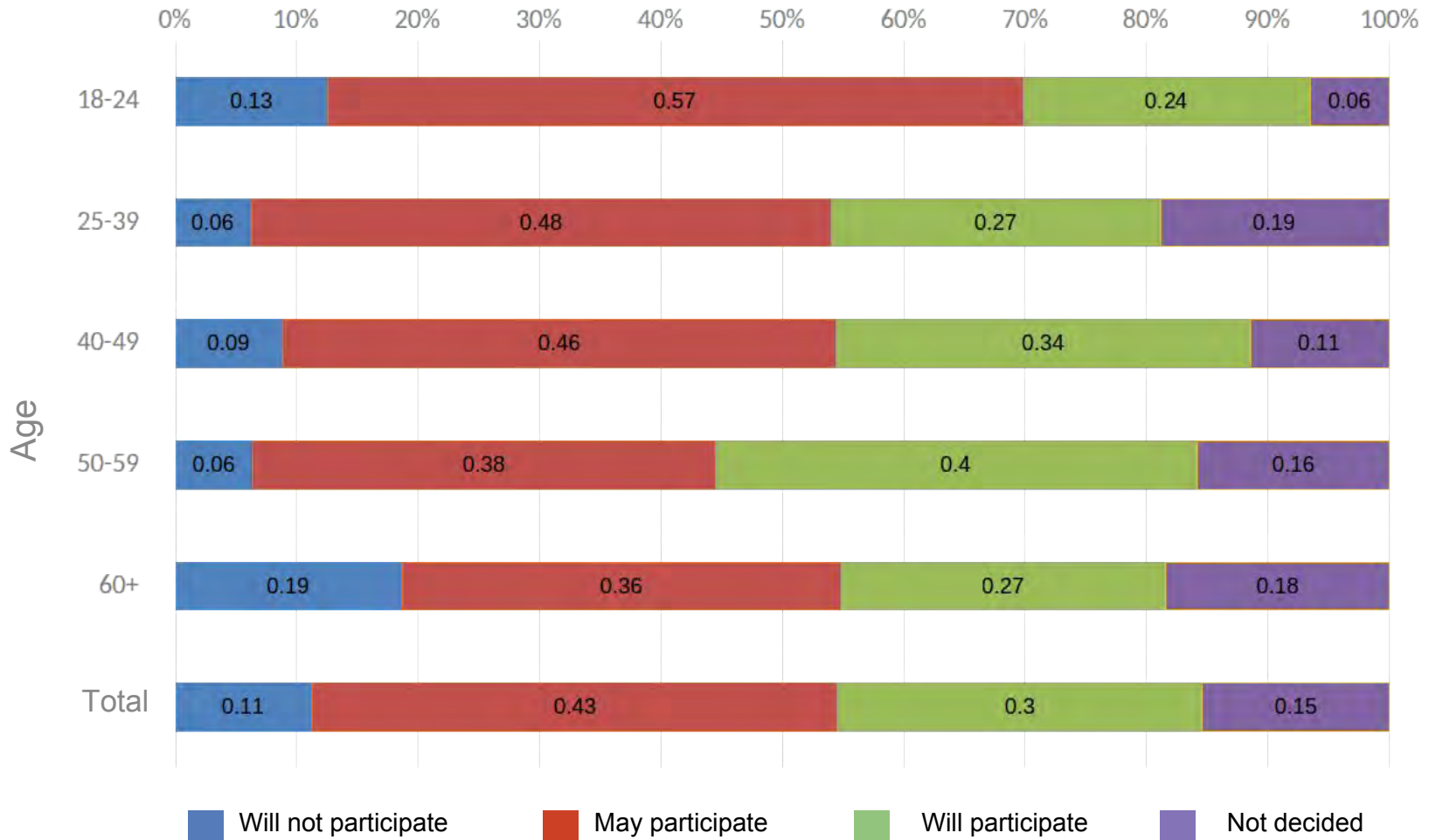
Genetic disorder	Prevalence		Gene	Number of genetic variants (clinical)	
	Whole world	Faroe Islands		Whole world	Faroe Islands
Mono-genetic			Genotype		
Cystic fibrosis	1 in 3.000	1 in 1.775	<i>CFTR</i> (recessiv)	1289	1
Carnitine transporter deficiency	1 in 100.000	1 in 300	<i>SLC22A5</i> (recessiv)	148	4
Phenylketonuria (PKU)	1 in 12.000	1 in 10.000	<i>PAH</i> (recessiv)	635	NA
Glycogen storage disease (GSDIIIA)	1 in 50.000	1 in 2.700	<i>AGL</i> (recessiv)	43	NA
Genetic complex			Haplotype		
Glaucoma	1 in 10.000	1 in 70	<i>MYOC</i> og <i>CYP1B1</i>	36, 46	NA
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	1 in 1.000	1 in 75	<i>ATG16L1</i> , <i>IRGM</i> , <i>NOD2</i> og <i>IL23R</i>	19, 6, 121, 14	NA
Panic disorder	1 in 100	1 in 100	<i>TMEM132E</i> , <i>COMT</i> , <i>DGKH</i>	3, 172, 28	3, 8, 19
Parkinson's disease	1 in 1.000	1 in 500	<i>LRRK2</i> , <i>PARK2</i> , <i>PARK7</i> , <i>PINK1</i> , og <i>SNCA</i>	138, 98, 32, 31, 19	NA

Genealogy registry

- Detailed information from about year 1650
- Uses cases:
 - Gathering cohorts for association studies
 - Population consanguinity

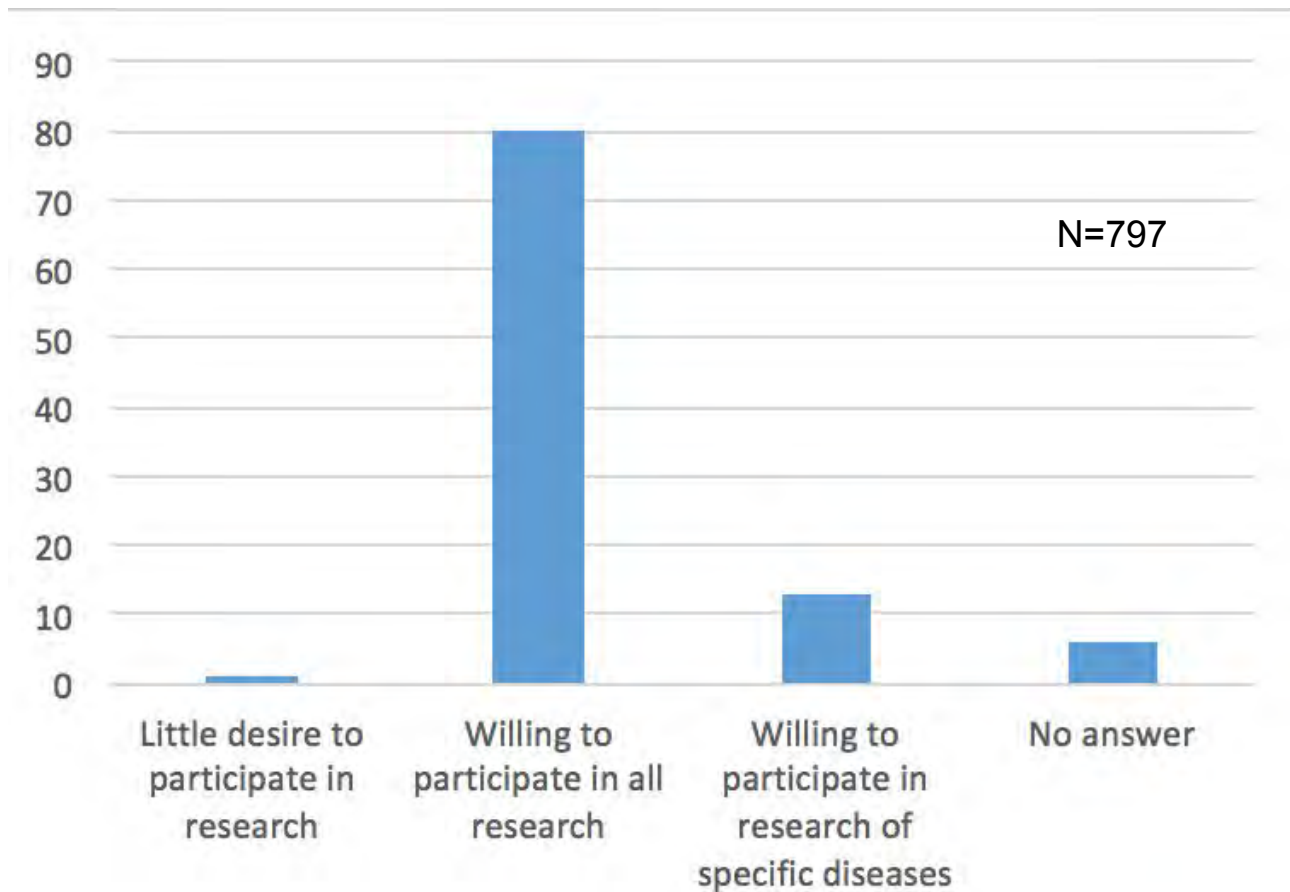


Do people want to participate in FarGen?



Gallup, 2015.

Do people want their data to be used in research?



10x Genomics

“Long range information from short-read sequencing”

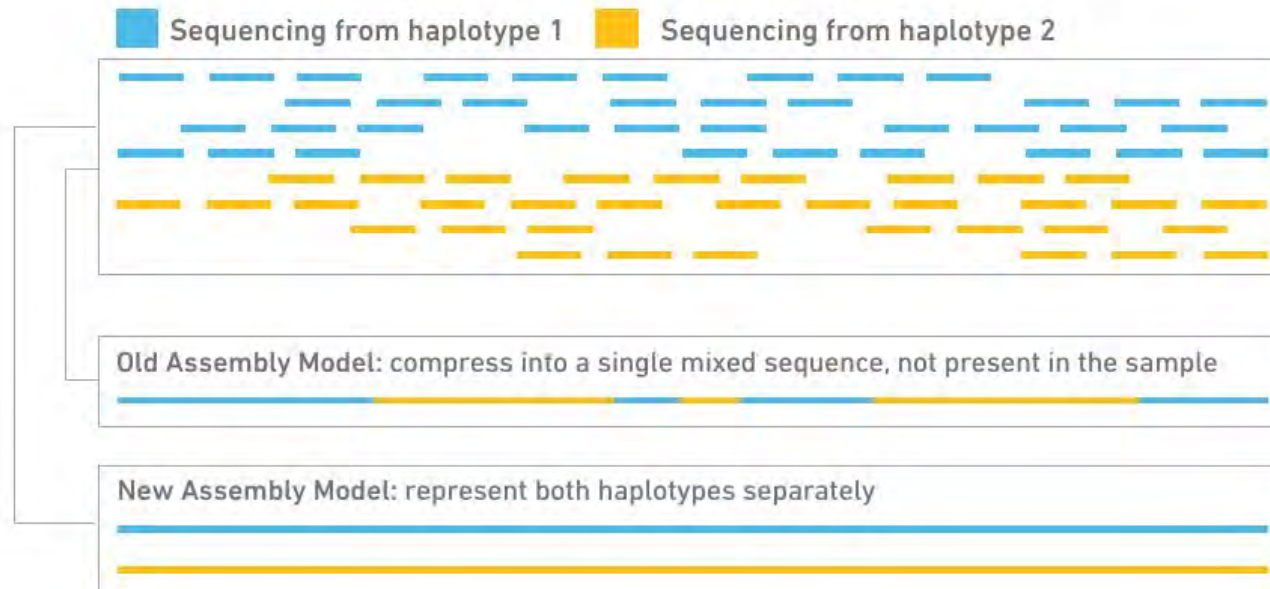
- Increased contig size (> 100 kb)
 - Accurate *de novo* assembly
 - Structural variants
- Phase blocks sizes > 2.5 Mb
 - Accurate phasing
 - “True diploid assembly”



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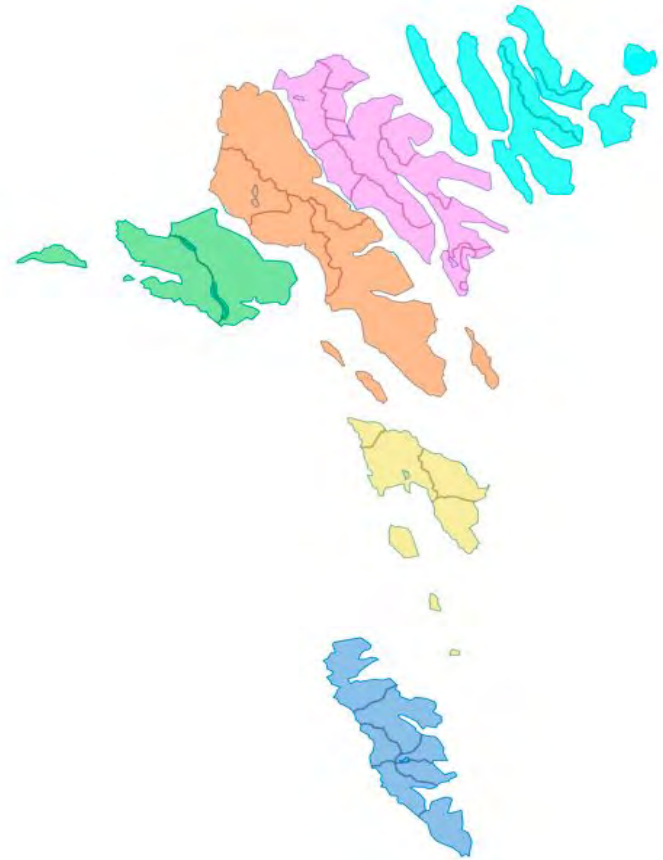
Plans

- Whole-genomes, whole-exomes, trios
- Catalogue of genetic variation
 - SNPs, indels and CNVs
 - Structural variants
 - *De novo* mutations
 - Novel variants
- Demographic inference
 - Population structure
- Population specific resource for whole-genome imputation based on whole-exome sequencing



Population stratification

- What is the structure?
 - How significant is the stratification?
 - Should the structure be considered when sampling from the population?
-
- Hypothesis driven (as in image)
 - Clustering
 - Isolation by distance
 - Use genealogy registry to generate hypothesis?

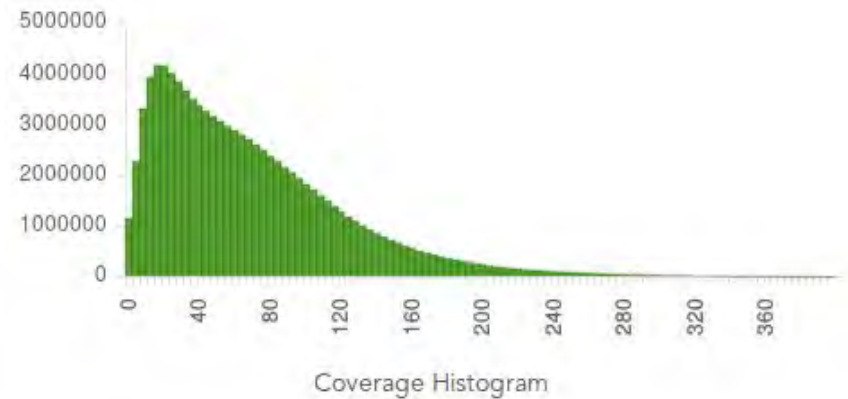
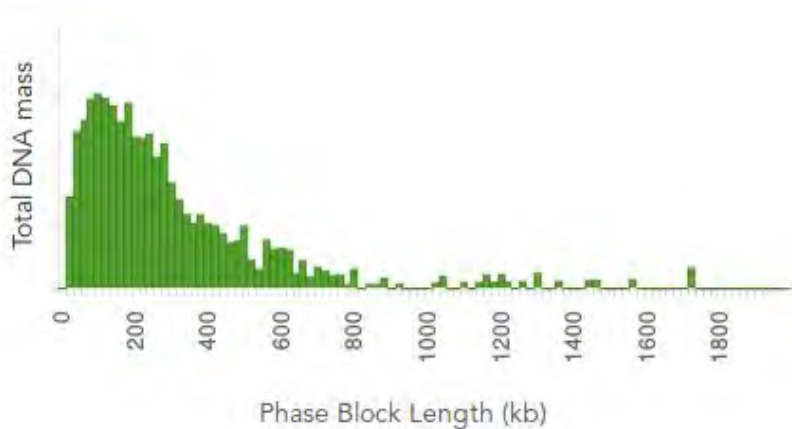
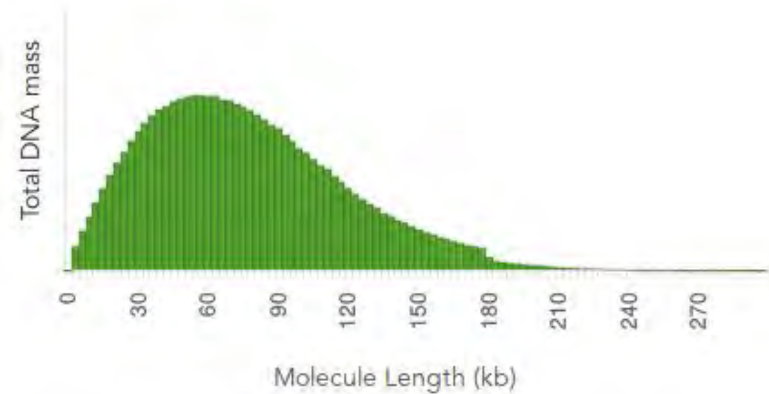


Where are we now?

- About 1700 people have registered for the FarGen project
- About 1100 blood samples have been taken
- Sequencing has begun

Where are we now?

- Mean molecule length: ~85 kb
- Mean coverage: 75.5x
- 96% of genes phased



Thank you

