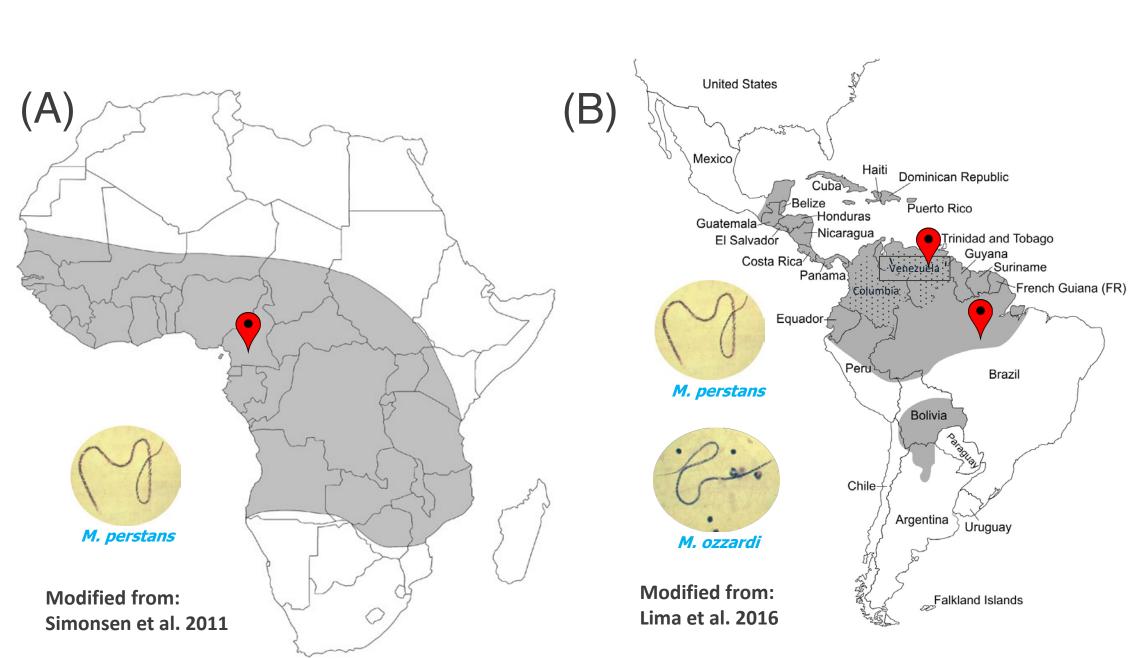
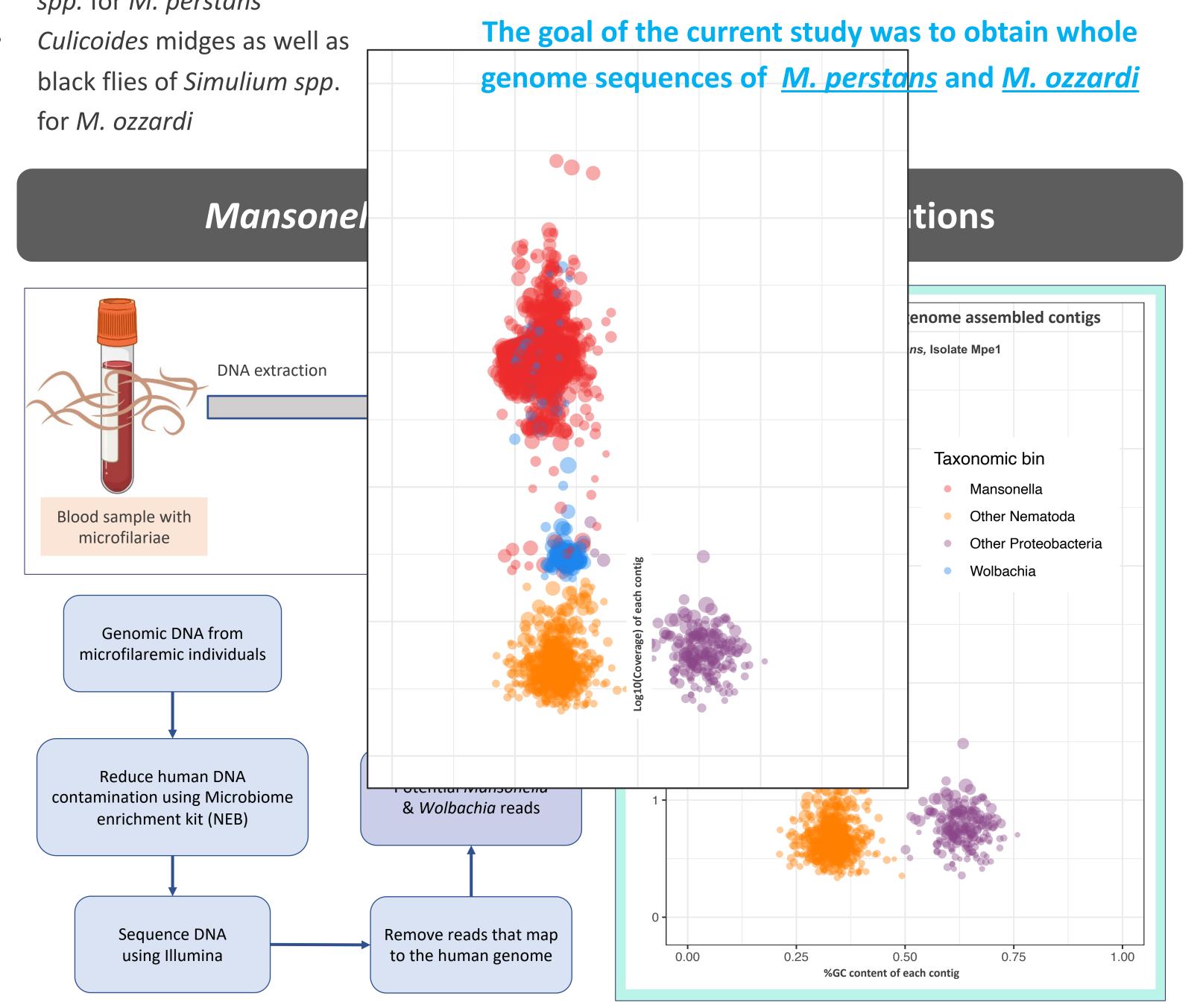
Poster <u>LB-5148</u> Amit Sinha¹, Zhiru Li¹, Catherine B. Poole^{1*}, Rick D. Morgan¹, Laurence Ettwiller¹, Nathália F. Lima², Marcelo U. Ferreira², Fanny F. Fombad³, Samuel Wanji³, Clotilde K.S. Carlow¹ ¹New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA. ² University of São Paolo, Brazil. ³ University of Cameroon, Buea, Cameroon.

Mansonelliasis : A neglected filarial infection

- Mansonelliasis is a widespread yet neglected filariasis of humans, caused by infection with any of the three filarial species: Mansonella perstans, M. ozzardi and M. streptocerca.
- M. perstans infections are endemic in Central and West Africa (Figure 1A), and in a few areas of South America (stippled region in Figure 1B).
- **M. ozzardi** infections are highly prevalent in South America and the Caribbean islands (Figure 1B).
- Transmission to humans is via insect vectors
- Biting midges of Culicoides spp. for M. perstans
- black flies of *Simulium spp*. for *M. ozzardi*





Genome sequences of the human filarial parasites Mansonella perstans and Mansonella ozzardi

Mansonella Genome : Draft Assemblies

	M. perstans	M. perstans	M. ozzardi	M. ozzardi
Sample Name	Mp2	Mp1	Moz1	Mo2
Sampling site	Cameroon	Cameroon	Brazil	Venezuela
Sequencing Platform	PacBio	Illumina	Illumina	Illumina
Assembled genome size	79 Mb	75.15 Mb	76.32 Mb	75.53 Mb
Number of scaffolds	818	7,302	5,143	5,075
Largest scaffold	1.25 Mb	217.3 kb	294 kb	258 kb
Scaffold N50 size	259 kb	27.7 kb	36.79 kb	38.25 kb
%GC	30.34	30.07	29.65	29.67
Predicted genes	12,576	16,482	11,532	12,137

Completeness of Mansonella Genomes

- The completeness of gene content of assembled draft genomes was evaluated using the BUSCO software (Simão et al. 2015).
- The BUSCO score of a genome is calculated as the percentage of universal <u>S</u>ingle <u>C</u>opy <u>O</u>rthologs (SCOs) encoded by a genome, as compared to a reference set of SCOs known to be highly conserved in a particular taxa.
- *M. perstans* and *M. ozzardi* encode more than 90 % of the 3,131 SCOs that are conserved across all nematodes.
- The BUSCO scores of assembled *Mansonella* genomes is similar to that from other sequenced filarial genomes, suggesting that these assemblies contain most of the protein coding genes they are estimated to encode.

W. bancrofti O. volvulus-M. perstans -M. ozzardi Category Single Duplicated L. sigmodontis-Fragmented Missing E. elaphi -D. immitis -B. pahangi -A. vitae -% BUSCO Score

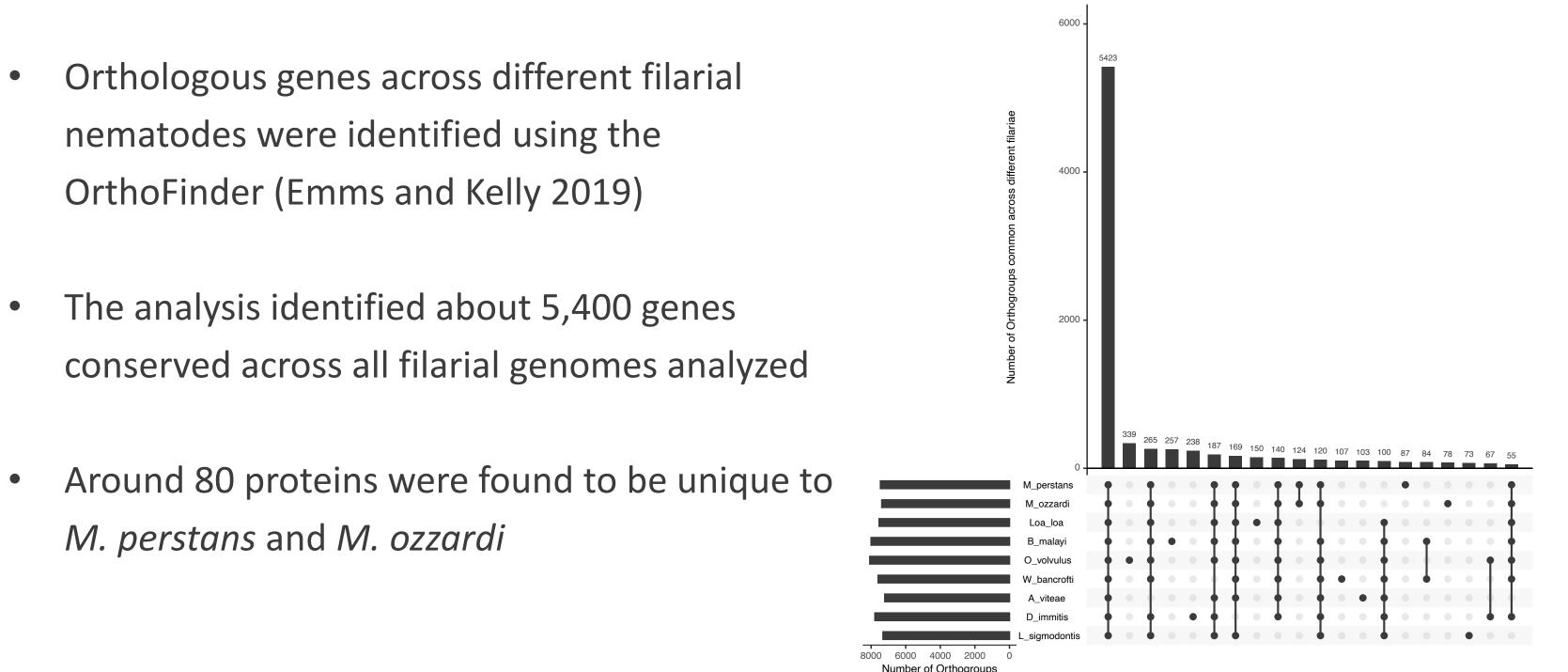
- Orthologous genes across different filarial nematodes were identified using the OrthoFinder (Emms and Kelly 2019)
- The analysis identified about 5,400 genes
- M. perstans and M. ozzardi

- The BlobTools analysis identified many scaffolds with high sequence similarity to Wolbachia, but which had a read coverage and %GC overlapping Mansonella
- Further analysis of these scaffolds confirmed Horizontal DNA Transfer (HDT) from Wolbachia to Mansonella.
- Wolbachia-like regions flanked by regions with high similarity to filarial genomes
- Metagenomic assembly and binning were critical to
 - Disentangle genomes from complex clinical samples

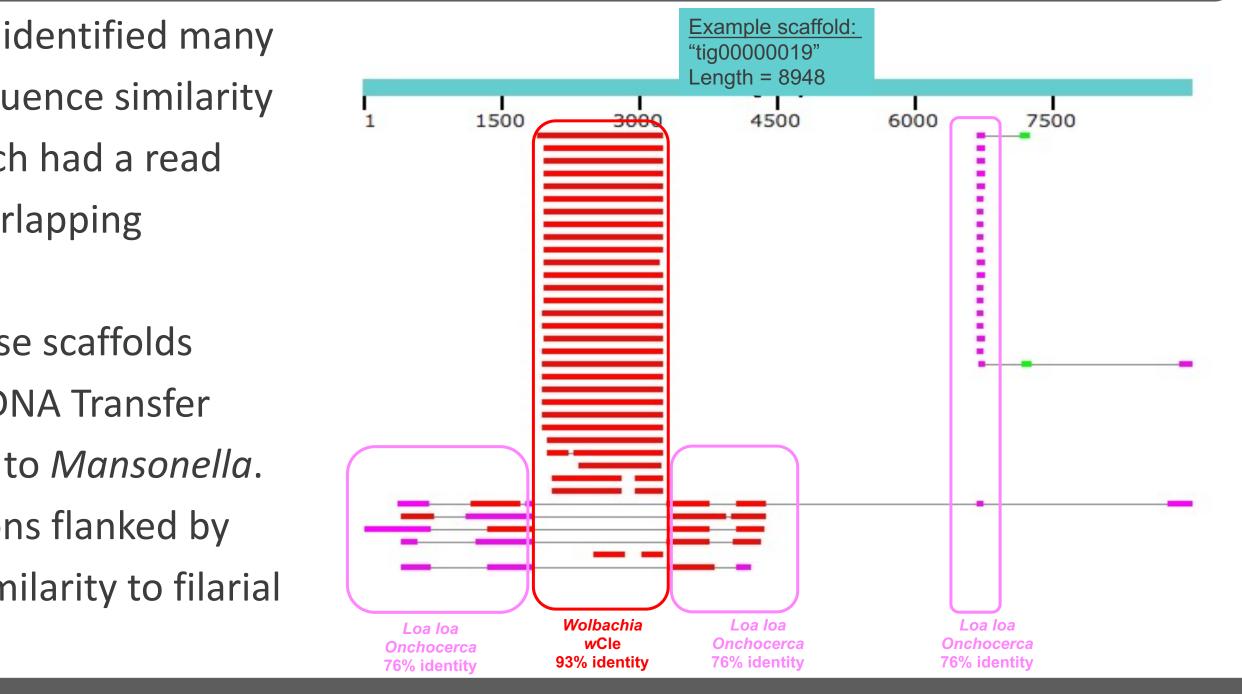
References:



Orthology analysis across Onchocercidae



Horizontal DNA transfer from *Wolbachia* to *Mansonella*



Conclusions and Future Directions

Draft assemblies of *M. perstans* and *M. ozzardi* have been obtained.

• Identify regions of Horizontal DNA Transfer (HDT) from the endosymbiont

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