### mtDNAmanager:

An Updates on the Status of the Web-based Tool for Management and Quality Analysis of mtDNA Control Region Sequences

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#### **Outline**

> The first release of mtDNAmanager in 2007

Background

Aims

Implementation

> Recent updates

Database expansion

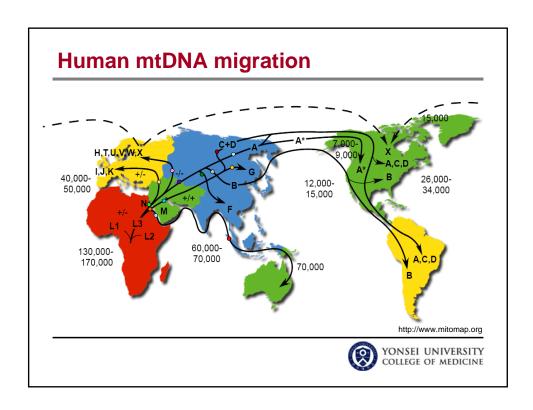
Refinement of control region mutation motifs



### **Background**

- Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) typing is more prone to human error than other forensic DNA analysis
- ➤ Errors were mainly due to misinterpretation of sequence raw data and due to the introduction of clerical errors during data transcription
- ➤ Phylogenetic investigations and database screening could have detected prevalent errors in published datasets (e.g., Bandelt et al. Science 2004, 305:1402)





### How to avoid mtDNA sequence errors

- Attempts to localize the sequence to a part of phylogeny (haplogroup). If the haplogroup motif is not fully represented, recheck the relevant positions in the sequence
- ➤ Have in mind the **relative mutability of sites**. Be sensitive to rare mutations on different sequence backgrounds in one batch of sequencing
- ➤ Look out for incongruence between parts of the sequences which have been obtained in different PCR or sequencing reactions (artificial recombinants)

Bandelt et al. IJLM (2001) 115:64-9

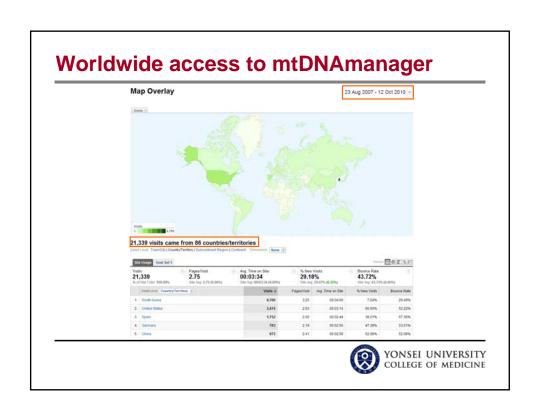


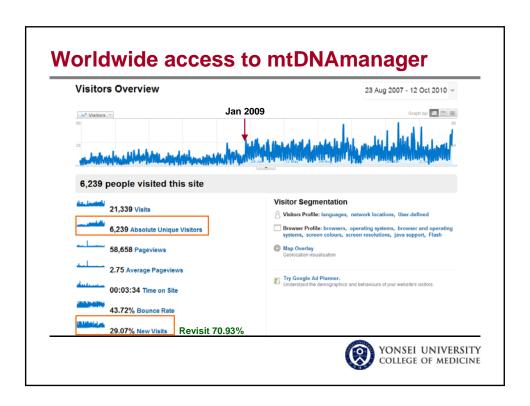
## **Need for software development**

- Methodologies based on mtDNA haplogroup determination and comparisons with existing mtDNA haplotypes were proposed for preventing mtDNA errors
- Manual haplogroup estimation requires a thorough understanding of the worldwide mtDNA phylogeny
- Database screening for systematic error detection requires high-quality databases that are publicly available









# Aims of mtDNAmanager

- ➤ To allow researchers to automatically estimate the mostprobable mtDNA haplogroups of their mtDNA control region sequences
- To facilitate database screening with improved query tools
- ➤ To provide researchers with a **convenient interface** for managing and analyzing their own data in batch mode



### Design and content of mtDNAmanager

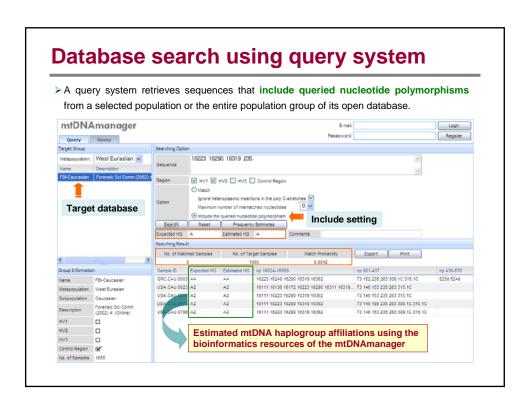
- ➤ The mtDNAmanager **interface** was designed to allow researchers to easily query the database and immediately view the results on a single page
- ➤ The mtDNAmanager's first release contained 4839 mtDNA control region sequences from FBI and 593 Korean mtDNA control region sequences and a set of bioinformatics tools able to automatically characterize newly submitted data by estimating its most-probable mtDNA haplogroup based on more than 350 haplogroup-specific control region mutation motifs.

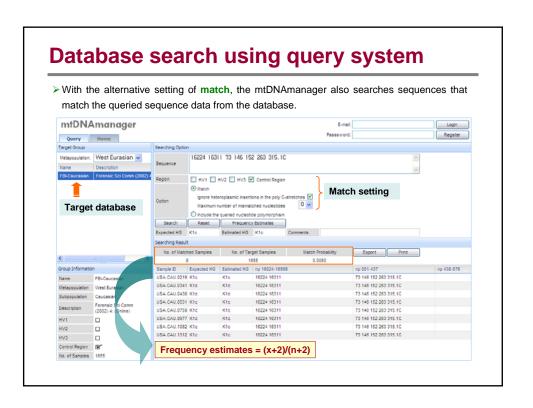


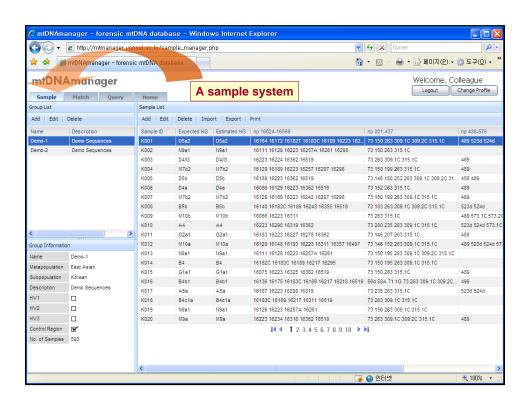
### The most-probable haplogroup estimation

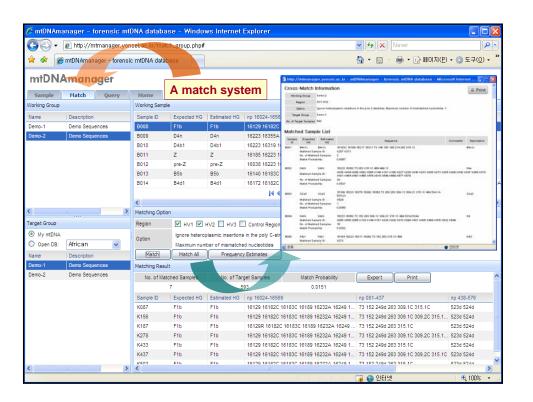
The phased designation of haplogroups (i.e. expected haplogroup and estimated haplogroup) suggests candidate sites that need reinvestigation by allowing the respective confirmation of the presence of clear diagnostic mutations and accompanying mutations.

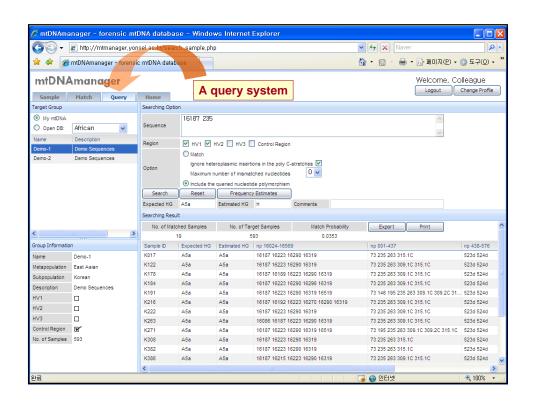
Add   Edit	Delete Imp	ort Export	Print N9a	3: 16129-16223-1625	/ M-10201-13	<b>.</b>
Sample ID	Expected HG	Estimated HG	np 16024-16569	np 0 150?	np 438-576	Comments
Demo-01	D4b1	D4b1	16223 16319 16362	73 130 ?	489 523d 524d	
Demo-02	N9a3		16129 16223 16257A 16261	73 152 263 309.1C 315.1C		
Demo-03	A5b	A5b	16126 16223 16235 16290 16319 16519	73 235 263 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-04	D4a3	D4a3	16129 16223 16249 16266 16304 16362 16519	73 152 263 309.1C 315.1C	489	
Demo-05	F1b	F1b	16129R 16182C 16183C 16189 16232A 16249	. 73 152 249d 263 315.1C	523d 524d	16129R
Demo-06	A4c	A4c	16223 16290 16319 1632	146 152 200 235 263 309.1C 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-07	F1b F1d	F1d	16158 16189 16232 16319 missed	6 249d 263 309.1C 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-08	D4/G	D4/G	16223 16260 16292 163 Out?	73 146 263 309.1C 315.1C	489	
Demo-09	A5a		16187 16223 16290 16519	73 146 195 235 263 309.1C 309.2C 31	523d 524d	
Demo-10	D4j1	D4j1	16184 16223 16311 16362 A5a: 16	187-16223-16290-163	19-235-523d	-524d
Demo-11	M9a	M9a	16223 16234 16316 16362	73 263 315.1C	489	
Demo-12	B4c1a	B4c1a	16086 16183C 16189 16217 16311 16519	73 263 309.1C 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-13	M7b2	M7b2	16129 16189 16223 16297 16298	73 150 152 199 263 309.1C 315.1C	489 573.1C	
Demo-14	D4/G	D4/G	16223 16362	73 263 315.1C	489	
Demo-15	M7a	M7a	16209 16223	73 263 309.1C 315.1C	489 523d 524d	
Demo-16	F1a1	F1a1	16129 16162 16172 16304 16519	64 73 249d 263 309.1C 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-17	F2*	F2*		73 195 200 235 249d 263 309.1C 315	459d	
Demo-18	G3a	G3a	16223 16274 16362	73 143 152 204 263 315.1C	489	
Demo-19	A	A	16179 16223 16290 16319 16519	73 235 263 309.1C 315.1C	523d 524d	
Demo-20	M10b	M10b	16066 16223 16311	73 103 204 263 315.1C	489	

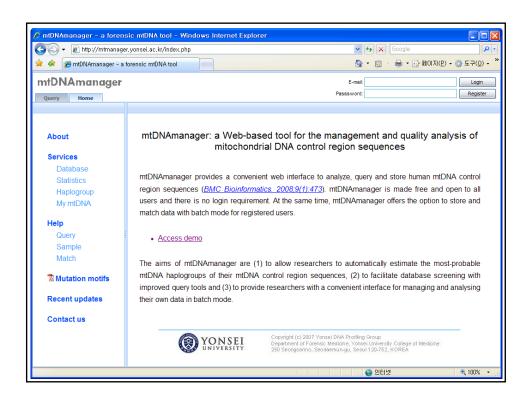










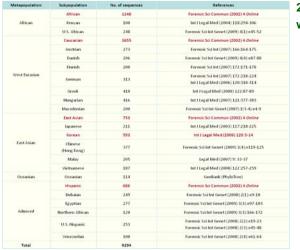


### Updates from the first release

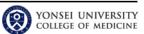
- ➤ The number of mtDNA control region sequences in the mtDNAmanager's open database has grown from 5,432 to 9,294, while the number of population groups has been increased to more than 20.
- ➤ The number of control region mutation motifs for the assignment of the most-probable mtDNA haplogroups has grown from 350 to more than 630.

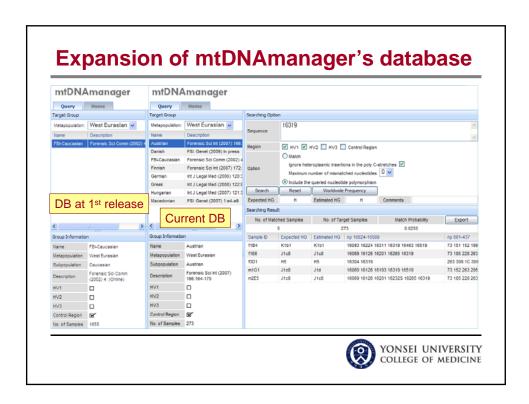


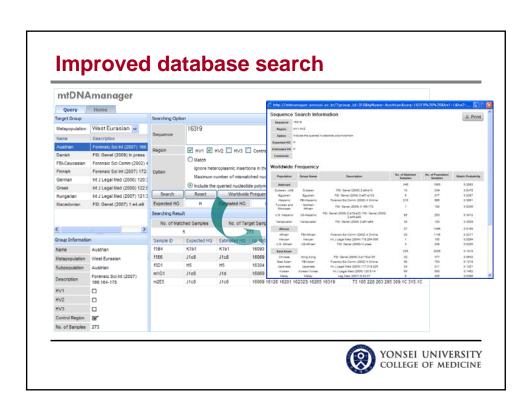
### mtDNAmanager's current open database

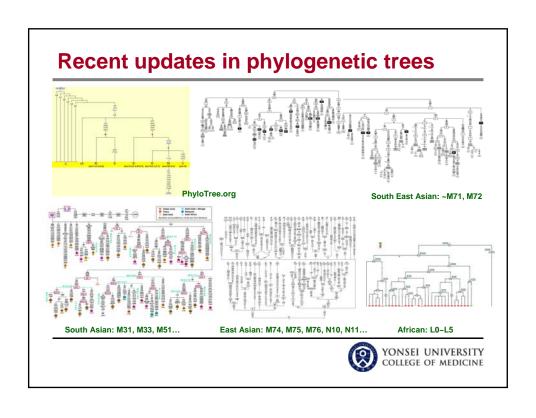


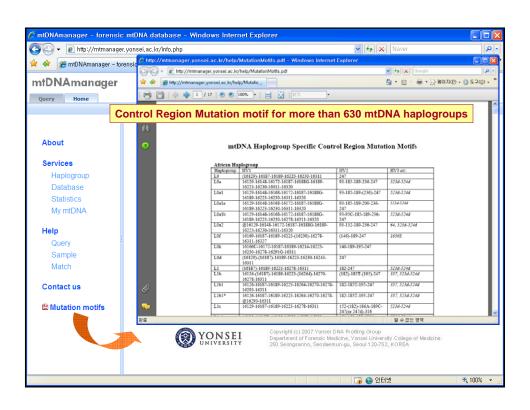
20 more publications were added

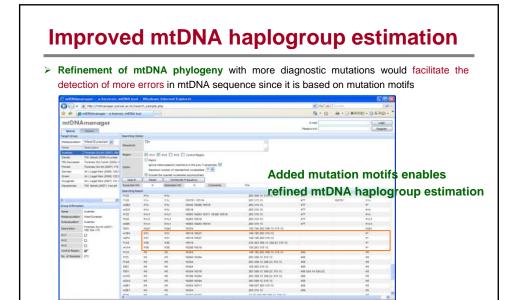






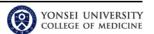




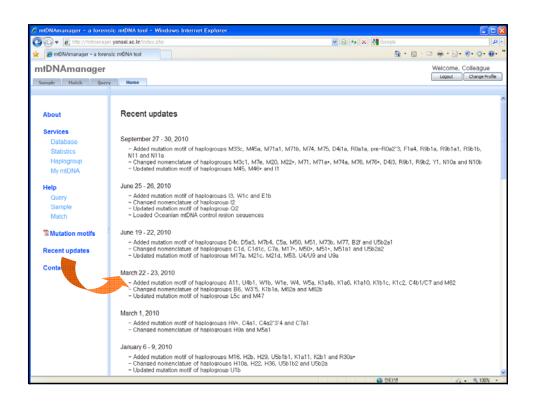


# **Updates in mtDNAmanager**

- ➤ Refinement of mtDNA phylogeny with more diagnostic mutations would provide better algorithms for automatic estimation of the most-probable mtDNA haplogroups in diverse population groups, and facilitate the detection of more errors in mtDNA sequence data by suggesting more candidate sites for reinvestigation
- A neighbourhood search for sequences in the expanded open database would facilitate pinpointing errors through extensive data comparison using the expanded subset of the total database



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#### **Concluding remarks**

- ➤ With these improvements mtDNAmanager will help in checking the quality of data and facilitate data comparisons from a phylogenetic perspective
- ➤ Continuous efforts are needed to collect and integrate high-quality mtDNA control region sequence data for various population groups in South East Asia and Oceania



For comments, bug reports, suggestions for improvement, please contact us through the website (http://mtmanager.yonsei.ac.kr).

