

University of Wisconsin-Madison Genomic Sciences Training Program

Fostering new paradigms for the biological sciences

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CGHScan: A Novel Algorithm for Establishing Deletion Boundaries Using Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data

Abstract:

Genome sequencing permits the design of high-density microarrays that can be used to perform many different kinds of functional genomics analyses. One such technique, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH), can rapidly identify the conserved and deleted/divergent regions between two organisms, especially for bacteria where chip density permits representation of the entire genome on a single microarray. We have developed an algorithm that analyzes normalized data to detect the boundaries of deleted or divergent regions in a genome independently of genome annotation. The program, CGHScan, uses an iterative random walk approach that integrates multi-layered significance testing to establish boundaries of differing regions between genomes from CGH data. The fact that CGHScan is independent of genome annotation permits higher resolution of such regions, which also more accurately reflects the biological events that causes regions to be deleted, which are also independent of genome annotation. An adaptation of the algorithm for the purpose of analyzing expression microarray data will also be presented.