

Genome Korea

10,000 Korean Genomes

KOGIC

Clinomics



울산과학기술원
ULSAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



게놈산업기술센터는

게놈기반 바이오 헬스케어 연구, 기술개발, 상업화를 지원하고, 실용적인 게놈기반 원천기술 상용화에 집중하기 위해 센터, 기업, 지역이 연합하여 수익성 창출과 글로벌 시장 개척에 초점을 맞춘 핵심 인프라 역할을 수행합니다.

대형 게놈 사업을 성공적으로 추진하고
미래 게놈 산업을 확대하는 것을 목표로 하고 있습니다.



대형 게놈 사업기반
빅데이터 프로젝트 추진

한국인 표준개놈 첨단개놈기술 확보 사업

- 게놈코리아/울산 게놈 프로젝트
- 게놈 빅데이터 지능적 처리기술
- 게놈기반 맞춤의료 인프라 구축



게놈기반 바이오메디컬
기업과의 산학밀착형 연구개발

게놈, 바이오메디컬 기업과의 산학밀착형 연구개발

- 인프라기술지원(중소기업을 위한 센터)
- 게놈원천 기술개발
- 진단예측 기기/기술 개발



게놈 융합 사업의
핵심 인프라 역할

게놈 융합 사업의 핵심 인프라 역할

- ICT-바이오지능형(AI) 융합 산업의 허브 역할
- 부울경 동남권게놈산업 발전의 촉진제 역할
- 게놈기반 바이오메디컬 산업 핵심 인프라 역할

게놈산업기술센터 장비 현황



CPU : 4,450core
GPU : 9,000core

Memory : 40,324GB (39.38TB)
Storage : 14,170TB (13.84PB)

게놈분석 실험장비

게놈분석 실험장비 : 25종 37여대 구축

(나노포어 해독기, 시료보관용 냉동고, 세포조직배양기, 단일 세포 분류기, 위상차현미경, 중합효소연쇄반응기, 혈산 분석/정량장치, 역상형광 현미경이미지 시스템, 유전자증폭시스템, 분자병리진단 현미경 등)



2013 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2014 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2015 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2016 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2017 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2018 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2019 - ● ● ● ● ● ● ● 2020



최초로 신석기 동아시아인 고대
개놈 해독 한국인의 유전적
루리 규명

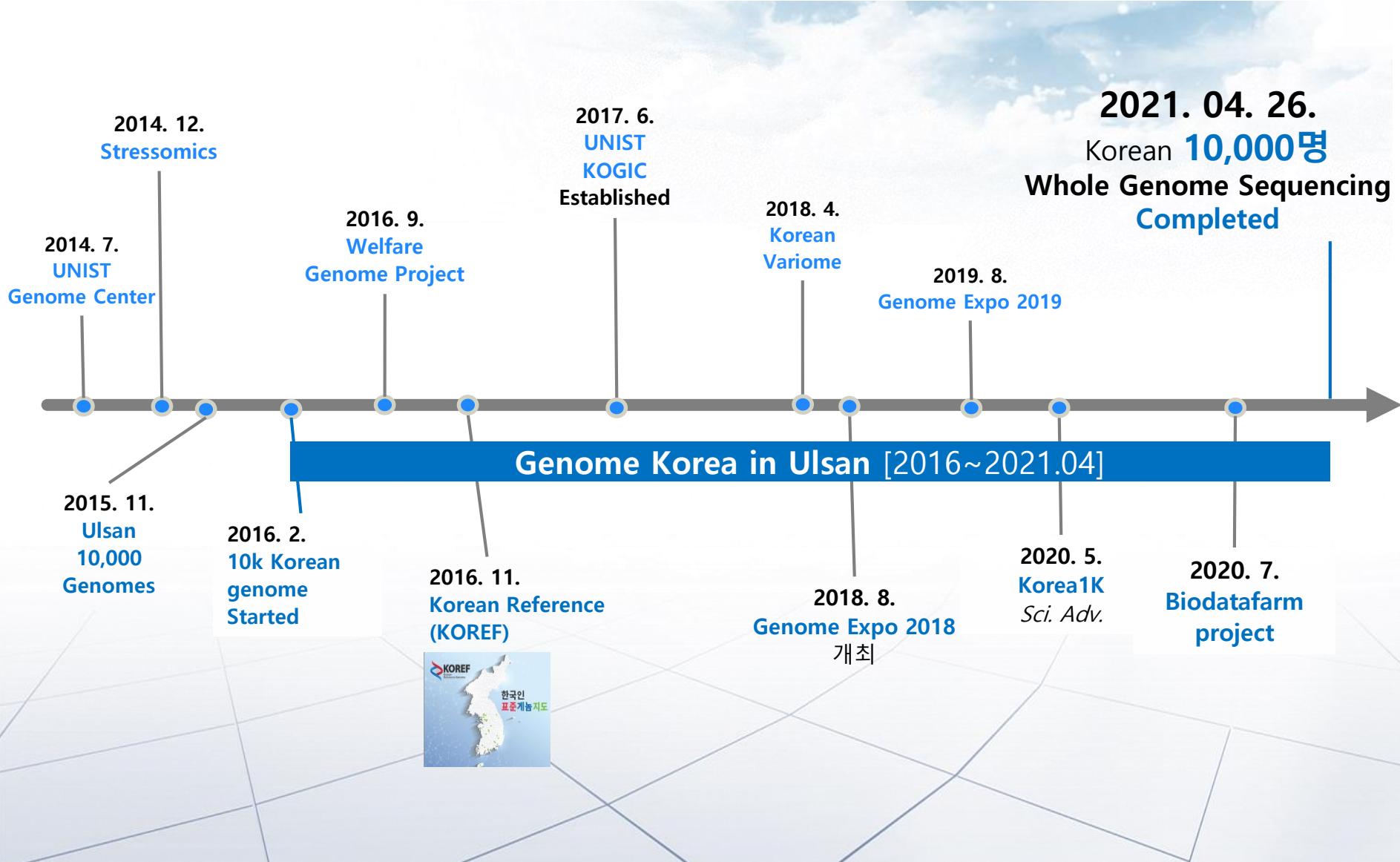
Genome Korea Project

Aims:

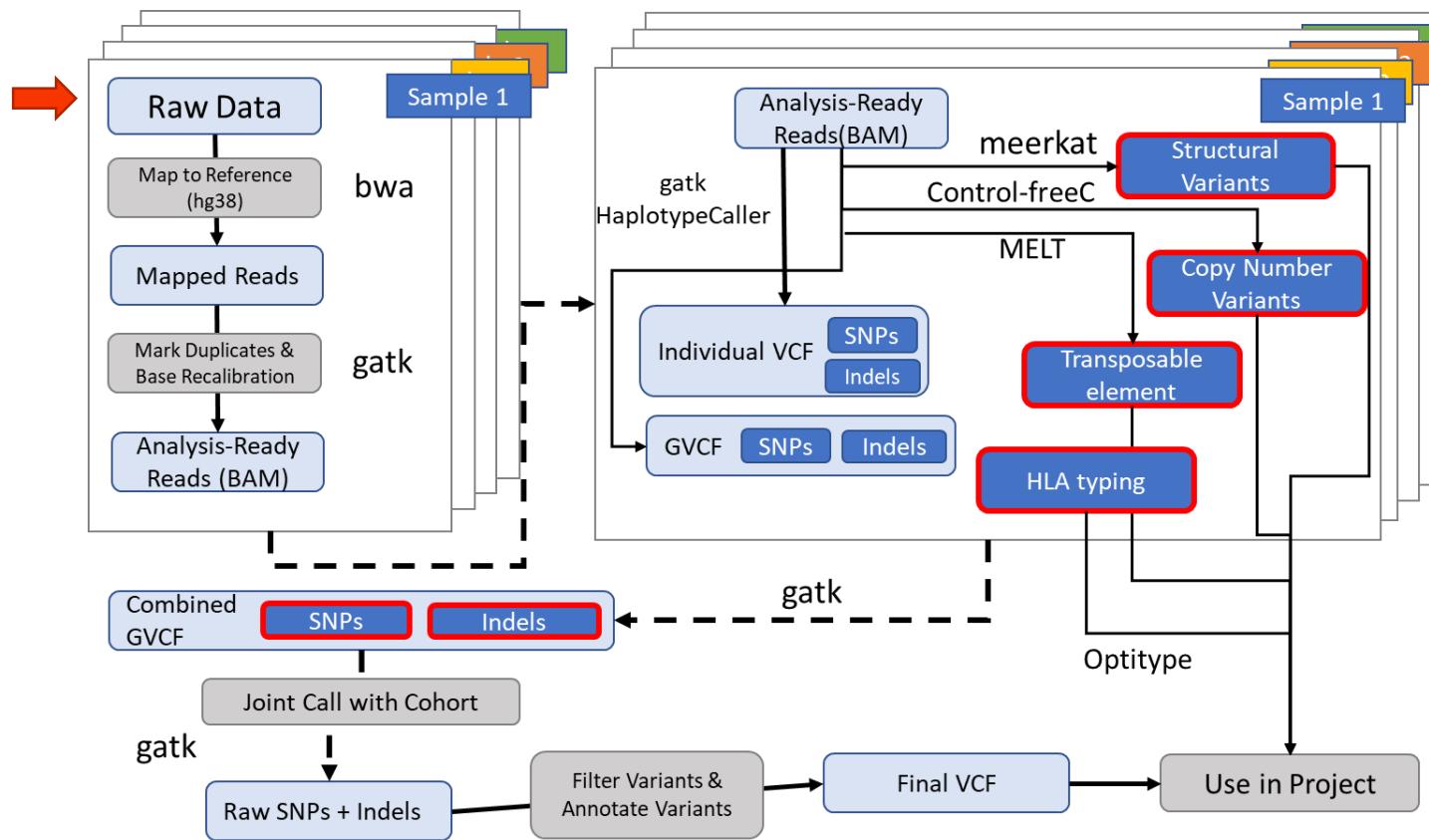
- To characterize the non-pathological ethnicity-relevant genetic variation and **diversity present in the Korean population**
- To predict candidate loci, inheritance patterns, and genetic risk for certain diseases
- To improve the **consensus Korean Reference genome standard**
- To identify Korean population-specific **pathogenic rare variants**



Milestones



Whole Genome Processing Pipelines



Whole Genomes: SNP, Indel ,HLA type, Transposable element, Copy number variants, Structural variants

Clinical information

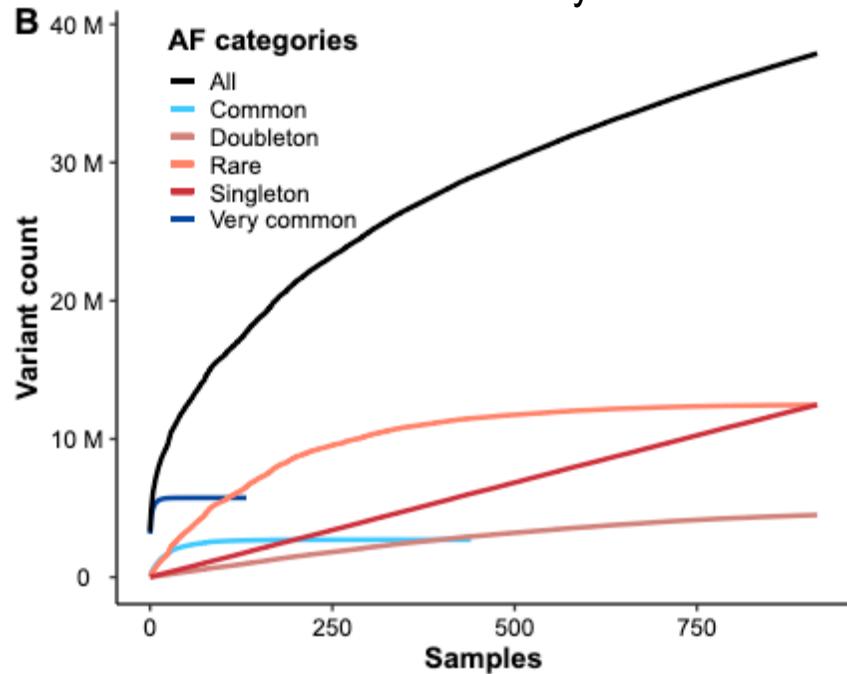
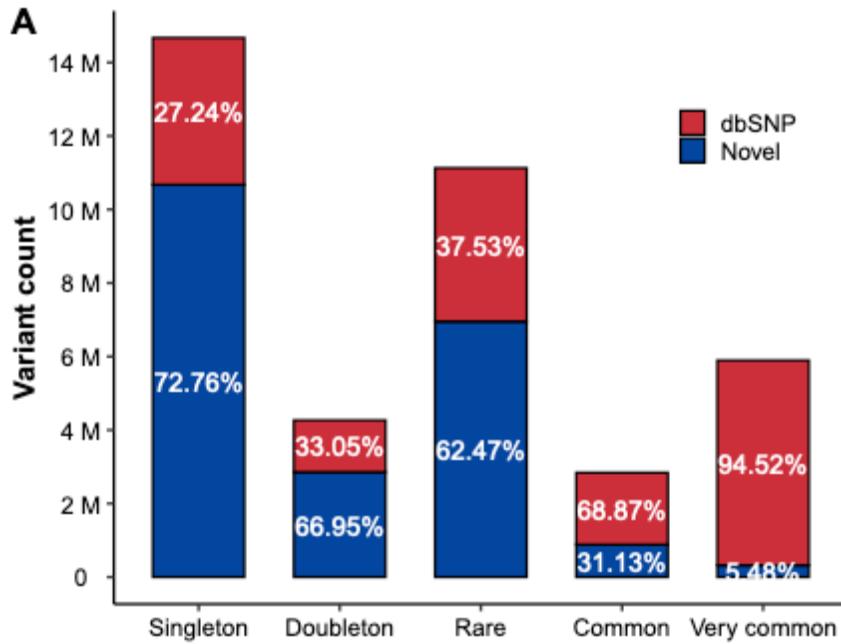
		Height	
		Hearing	
Ketone body		Sight	Electro cardiogram
Blood platelet	Hemoglobin	TSH, T3	Cholesterol (HDL,LDL)
	Albumin	RBC	Blood Pressure
Na, K, Ca		WBC	LDH
		Pulmonary function	Lipoprotein a
	Hematocrit		
		Pulse rate	Blood Sugar
BMI		AST,ALT	
Waist circumference		Amylase	
Neutral fat		Uric Acid	Forced vital capacity
Weight		Uric Sugar	
Degree of obesity			Homocysteine
Body Fat Percentage			

Variant Statistics

Rare: $\geq AC=3, <1\%$

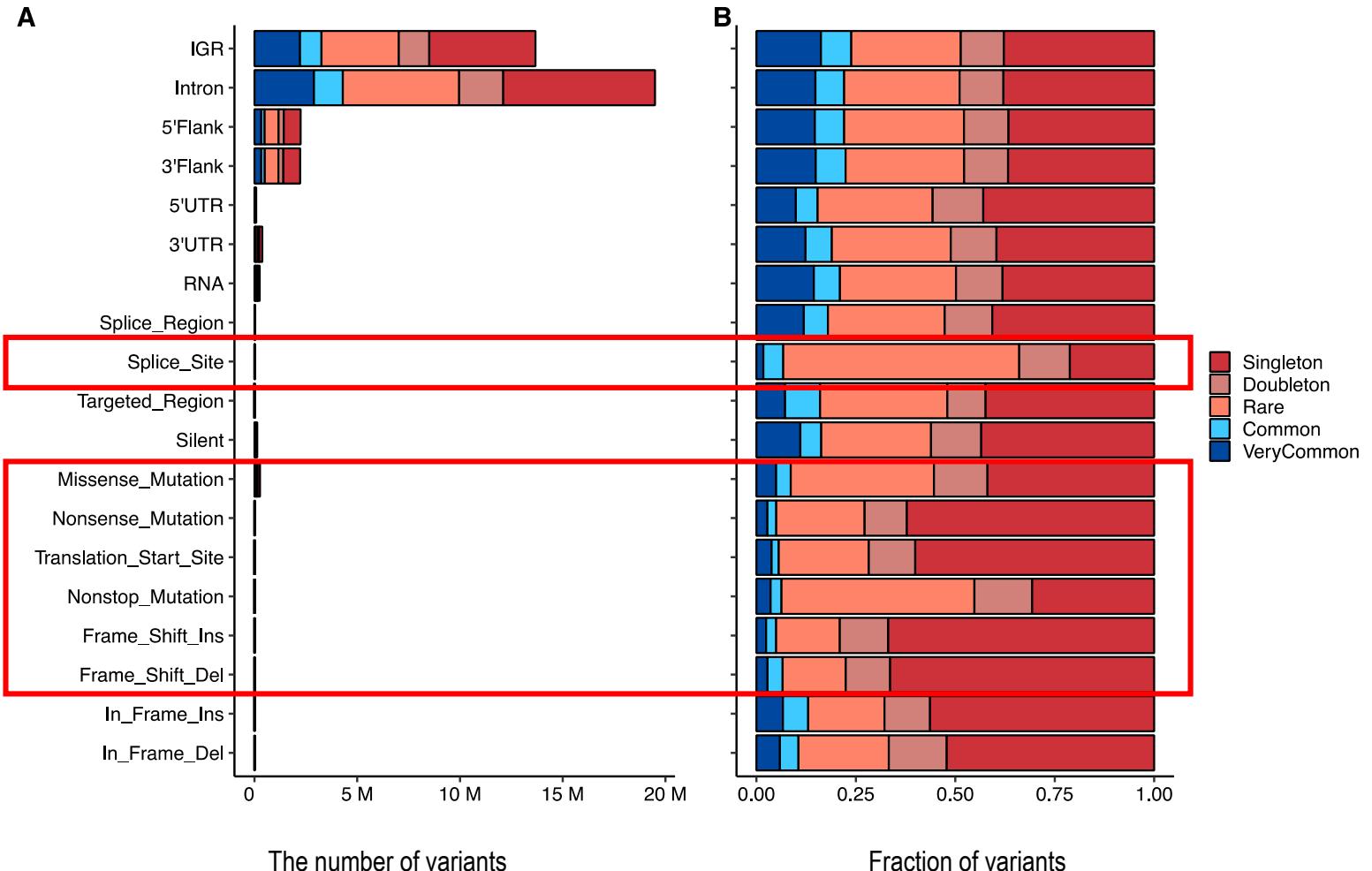
Common: $\geq 1\%, <5\%$

Very Common: $>5\%$



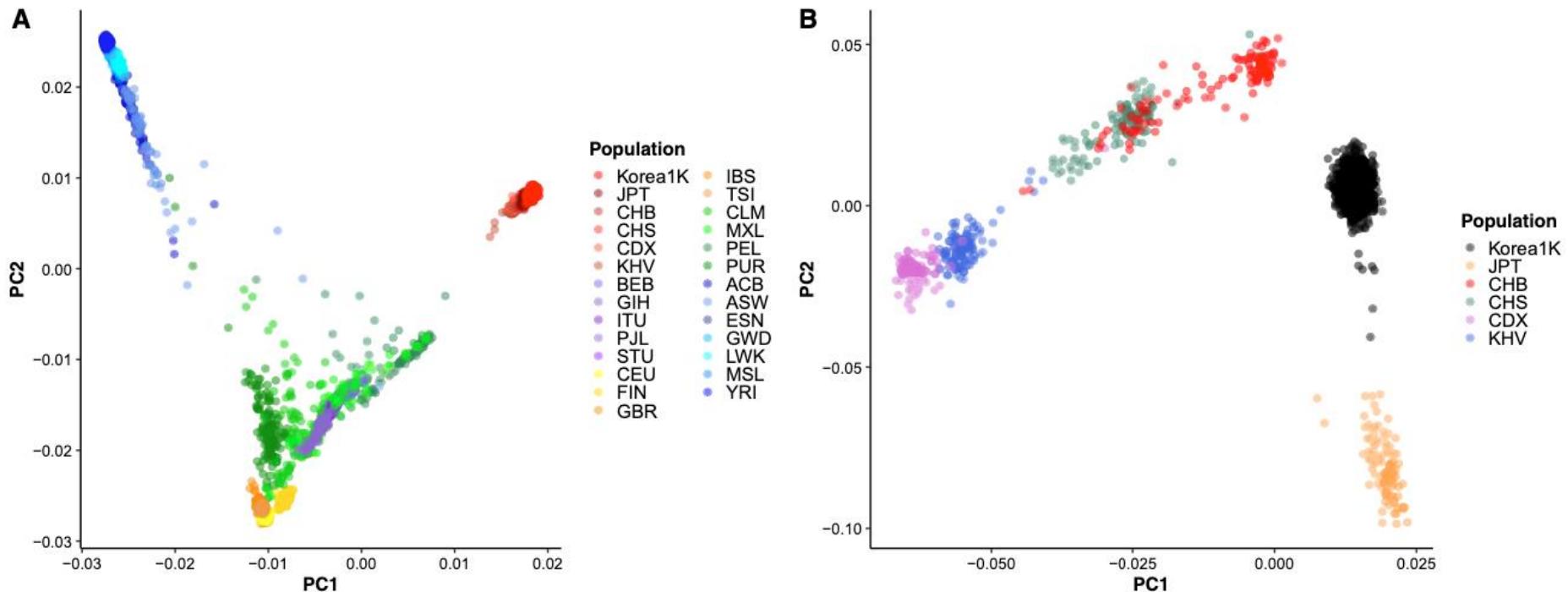
- 39,025,362 variants (13,462,495 singleton) from 1,094 Koreans and most of them are rare variants, although Korean population is known to be homogenous
- Korea1K covered most of very common variants, while more samples are needed to cover very rare variants.

Variant Distribution by Variant Class



Possible deleterious mutations have higher proportion of rare variants (purifying selection)

Principle Component Analysis with 1KGP data



Koreans can be distinguished from the Chinese and Japanese.
Koreans are a fairly homogenous population.a

Drug response variants found in Korea1Ka

Population

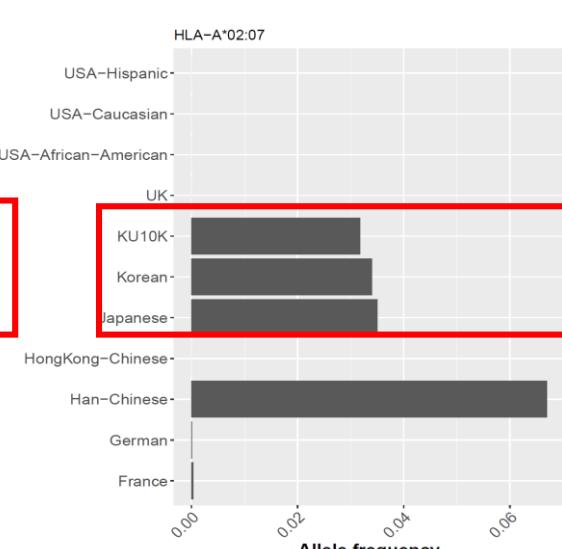
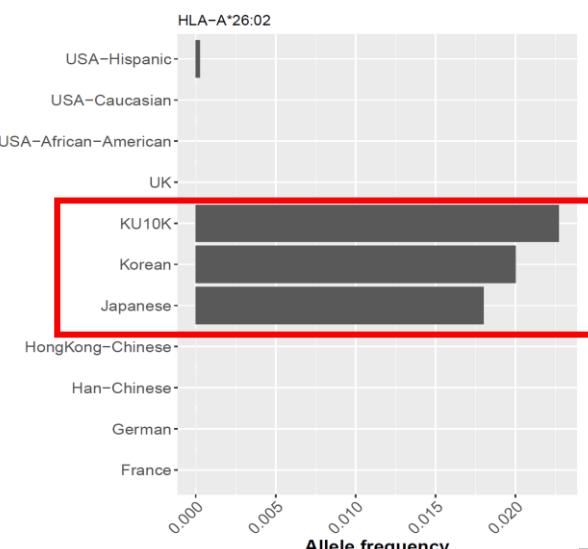
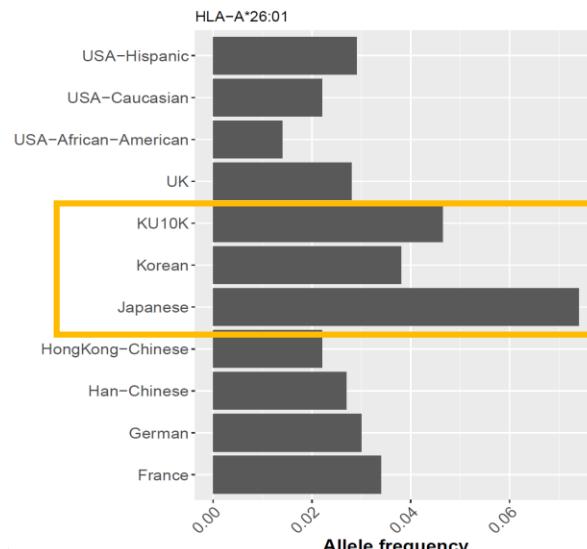
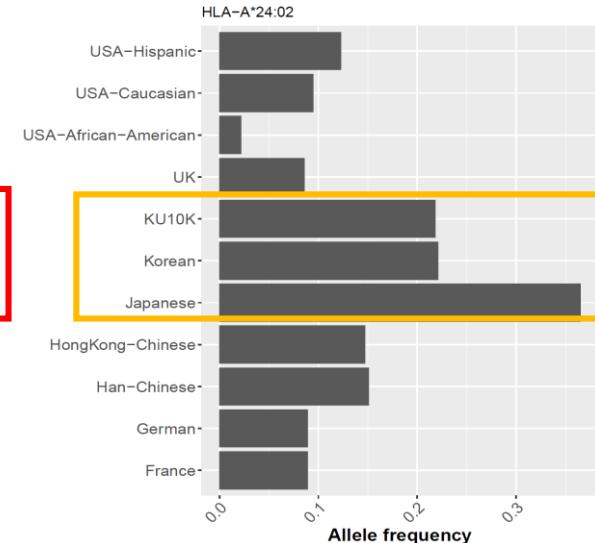
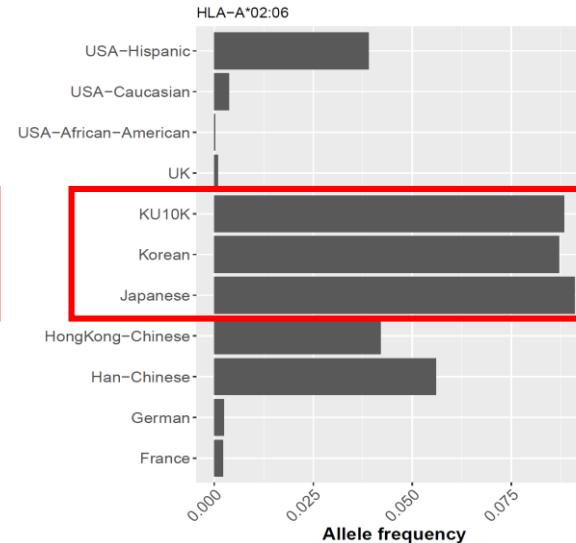
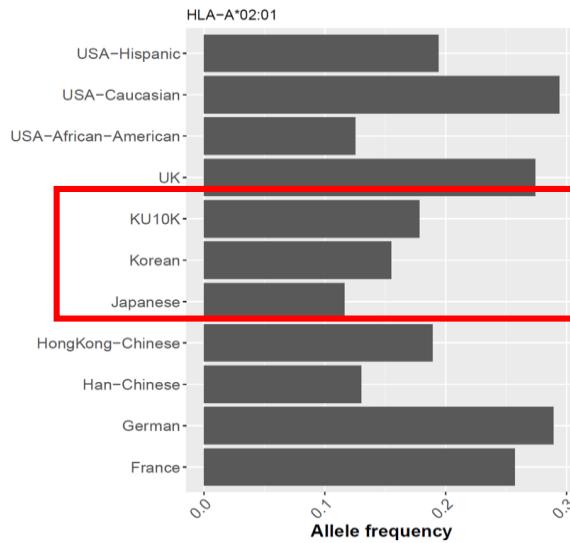
Korea1K	0.98	0.76	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.6	0.6	0.59	0.59	0.54	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.4	0.4	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
CDX	0.95	0.8	0.66	0.67	0.53	0.7	0.37	0.77	0.72	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.38	0.28	0.45	0.36	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.22	0.33	0.27	0.1	0.27	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01
CHS	0.96	0.79	0.69	0.67	0.6	0.68	0.46	0.6	0.68	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.45	0.32	0.3	0.42	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.3	0.19	0.16	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.03	0	0.03	0.01
CHB	0.97	0.75	0.7	0.67	0.55	0.62	0.54	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.55	0.48	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.5	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.31	0.33	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.1	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.03	0	0	0.01	0.01
KHV	0.94	0.77	0.68	0.65	0.57	0.68	0.31	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.57	0.61	0.46	0.25	0.39	0.46	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.28	0.2	0.22	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0	0.02
JPT	0.98	0.72	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.67	0.57	0.57	0.44	0.49	0.34	0.43	0.49	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.3	0.22	0.19	0.1	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0
EAS	0.96	0.76	0.68	0.66	0.59	0.67	0.45	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.55	0.52	0.4	0.32	0.39	0.42	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.3	0.28	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.12	0.1	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
SAS	0.64	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.51	0.68	0.2	0.6	0.36	0.34	0.45	0.46	0.53	0.64	0.42	0.36	0.1	0.44	0.52	0.3	0.42	0.29	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.07	0.17	0.51	0.07	0.11	0.35	0.02	0.06	0	0
EUR	0.56	0.63	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.6	0.2	0.65	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.54	0.16	0.21	0.09	0.5	0.52	0.25	0.51	0.33	0.24	0.09	0.16	0.02	0.4	0.47	0	0.07	0.45	0.03	0.12	0	0
AMR	0.63	0.69	0.58	0.58	0.68	0.72	0.17	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.46	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.2	0.33	0.14	0.38	0.28	0.35	0.45	0.48	0.37	0.1	0.14	0.11	0.28	0.58	0.04	0.04	0.36	0.06	0.06	0	0
AFR	0.61	0.89	0.6	0.24	0.33	0.78	0.05	0.98	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.85	0.51	0.33	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.28	0.25	0.29	0.53	0.48	0.37	0.08	0.35	0.03	0.82	0.42	0	0	0.29	0.07	0.03	0	0

We also found 35 drug-response variants annotated in ClinVar (fig. S16), and **11 of them displayed significantly different allele frequencies from those of the Chinese or Japanese individuals in the 1KGP set, highlighting the importance of population-specific datasets when interpreting pathogenic or drug-response variants.**

For example, the variant rs4961 in ADD1 had the highest frequency in the Korea1K compared to other populations and is associated with hypertension and responsiveness to furosemide and spironolactone as shown in a European study.

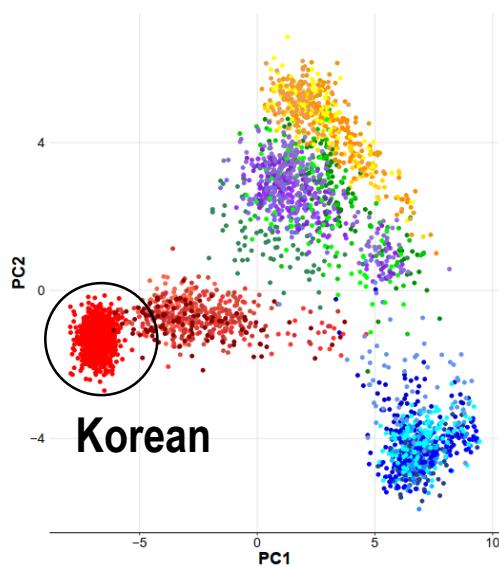
HLA typing by WGS dataa

Korean population have different HLA allele frequency pattern with the Japanese, although they are known to be genetically very close



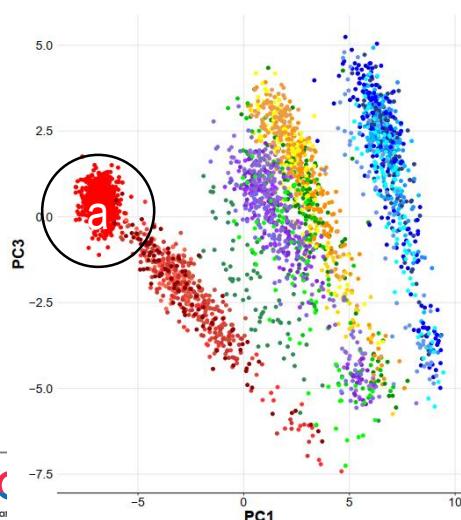
Population stratification confirmed by PCA with TEs in Korea1Ka

ALU

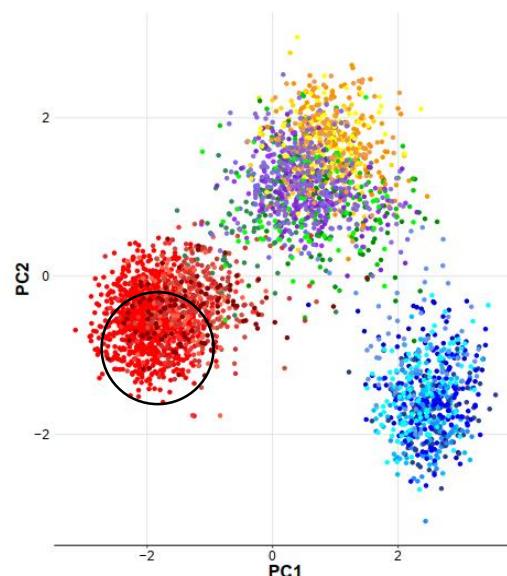


Legend:

- ACB, CHS, GWD, LWK, STU
- ASW, CLM, IBS, MSL, TSI
- BEB, ESN, ITU, MXL, YRI
- CDX, FIN, JPT, PEL
- CEU, GBR, KHV, PJL
- CHB, GIH, KOR, PUR

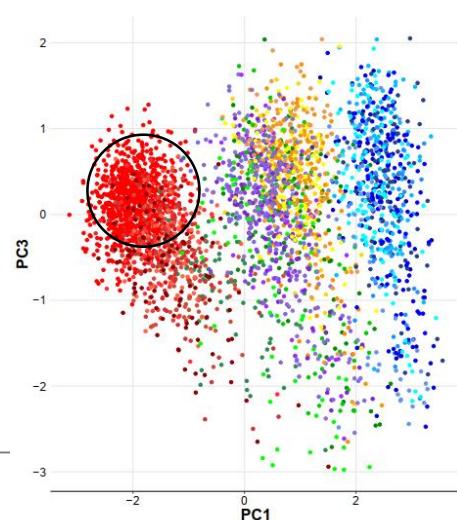


LINE1

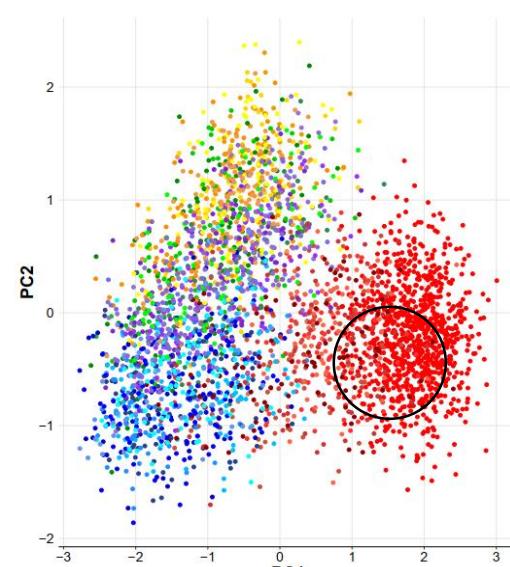


Legend:

- ACB, CHS, GWD, LWK, STU
- ASW, CLM, IBS, MSL, TSI
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- CEU, GBR, KHV, PJL
- CHB, GIH, KOR, PUR

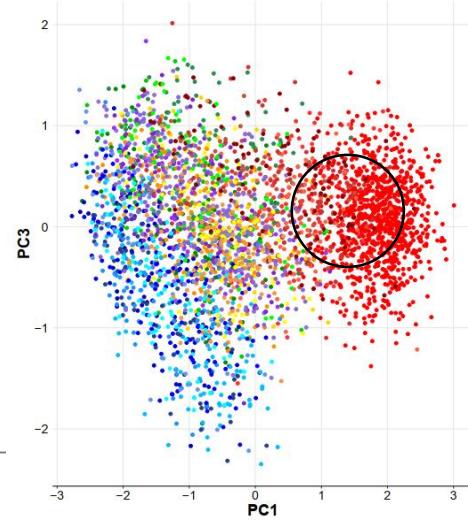


SVA



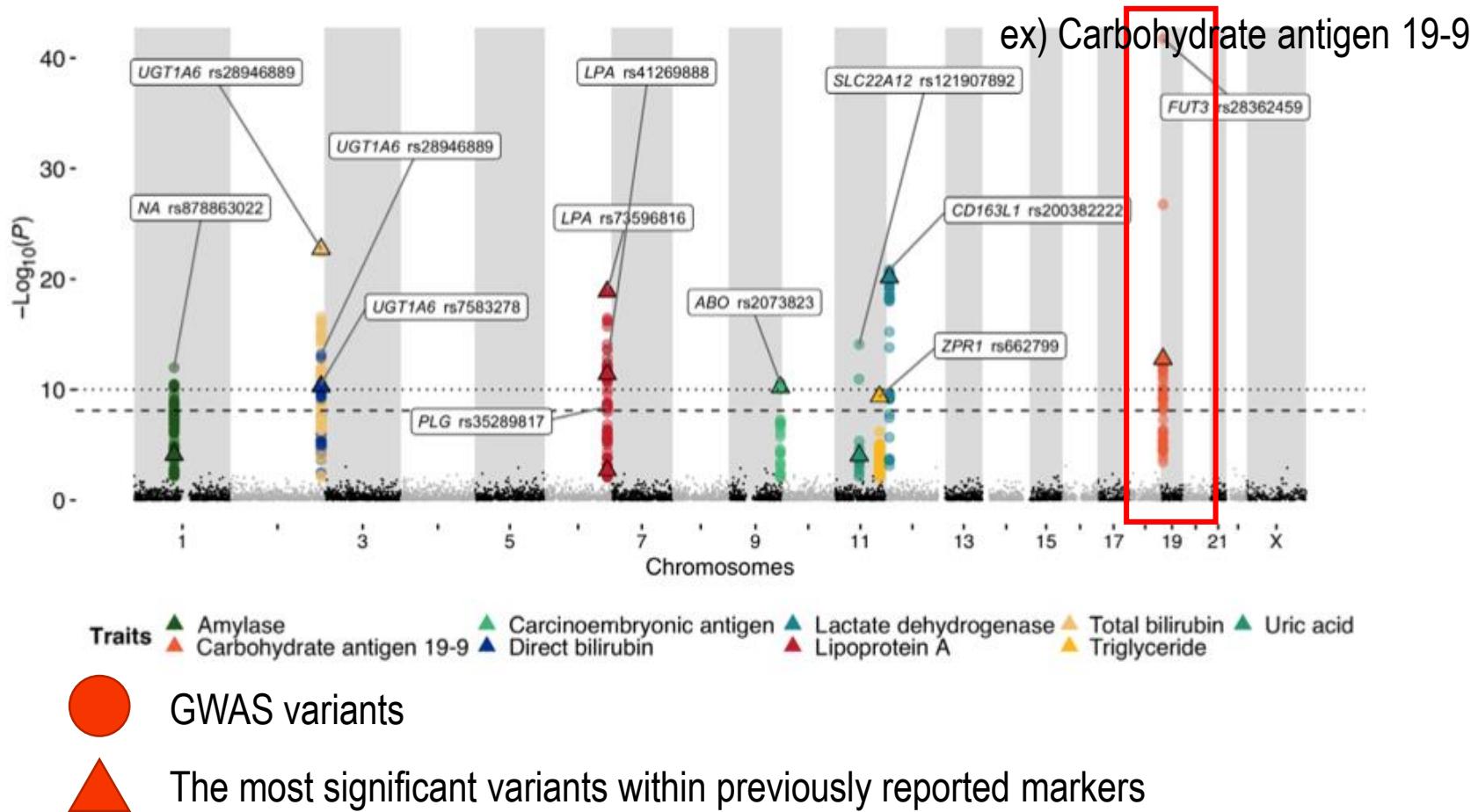
Legend:

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- CEU, GBR, KHV, PJL
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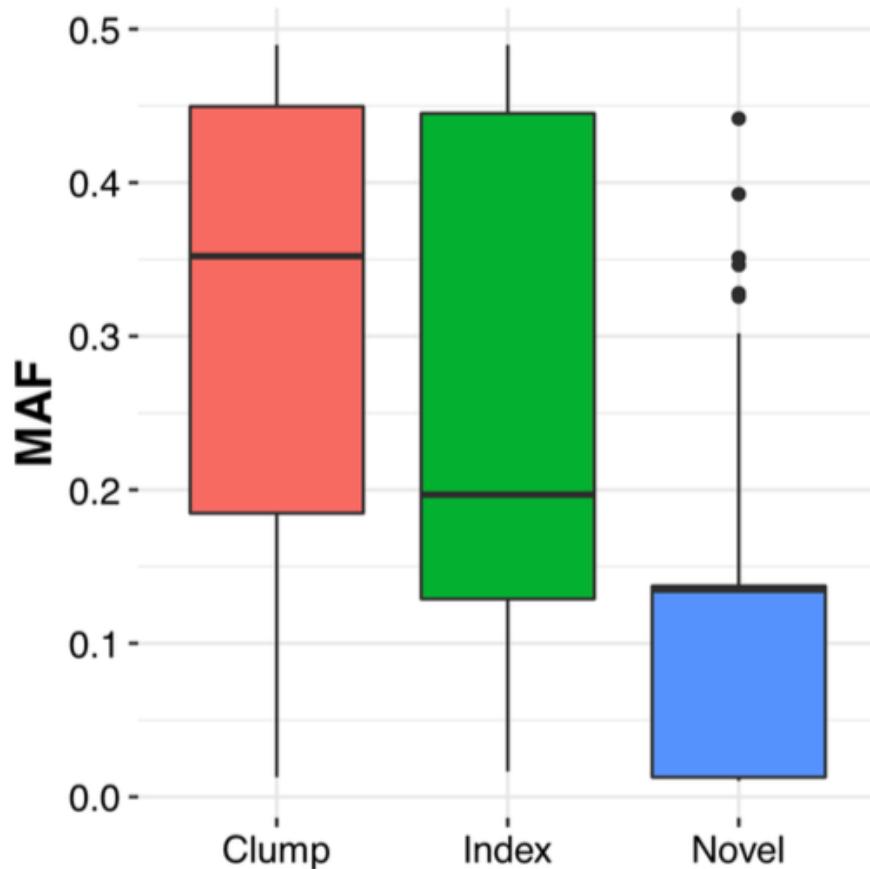


Whole-genome sequencing based GWAS identified more significant GWAS marker than chip-based

Among the 11 loci of reported variants, 9 contained variants reported in the GWAS catalog, but **their index variants were newly identified in this study.**

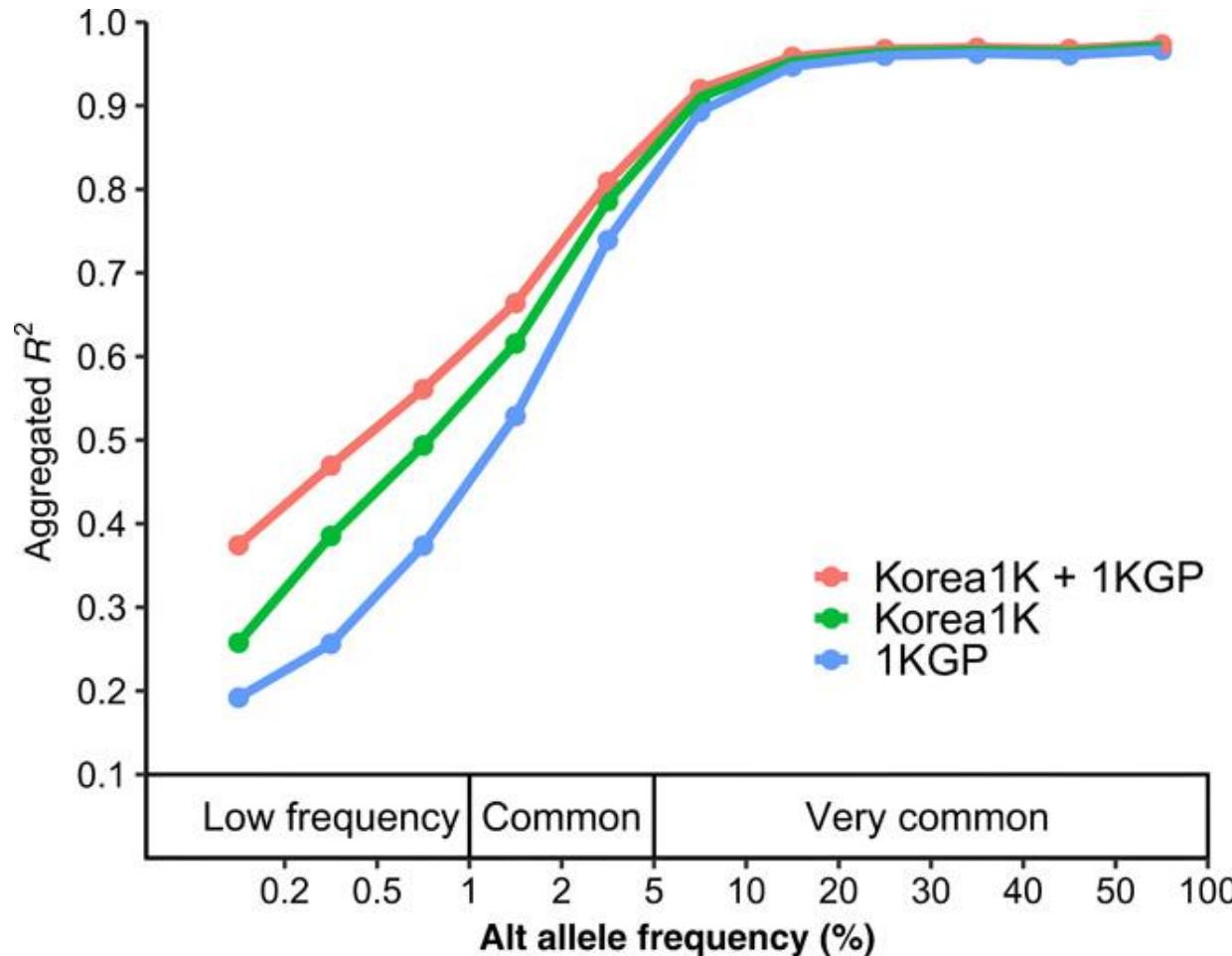


WGS data help identify low-frequency alleles and unreported GWAS loci



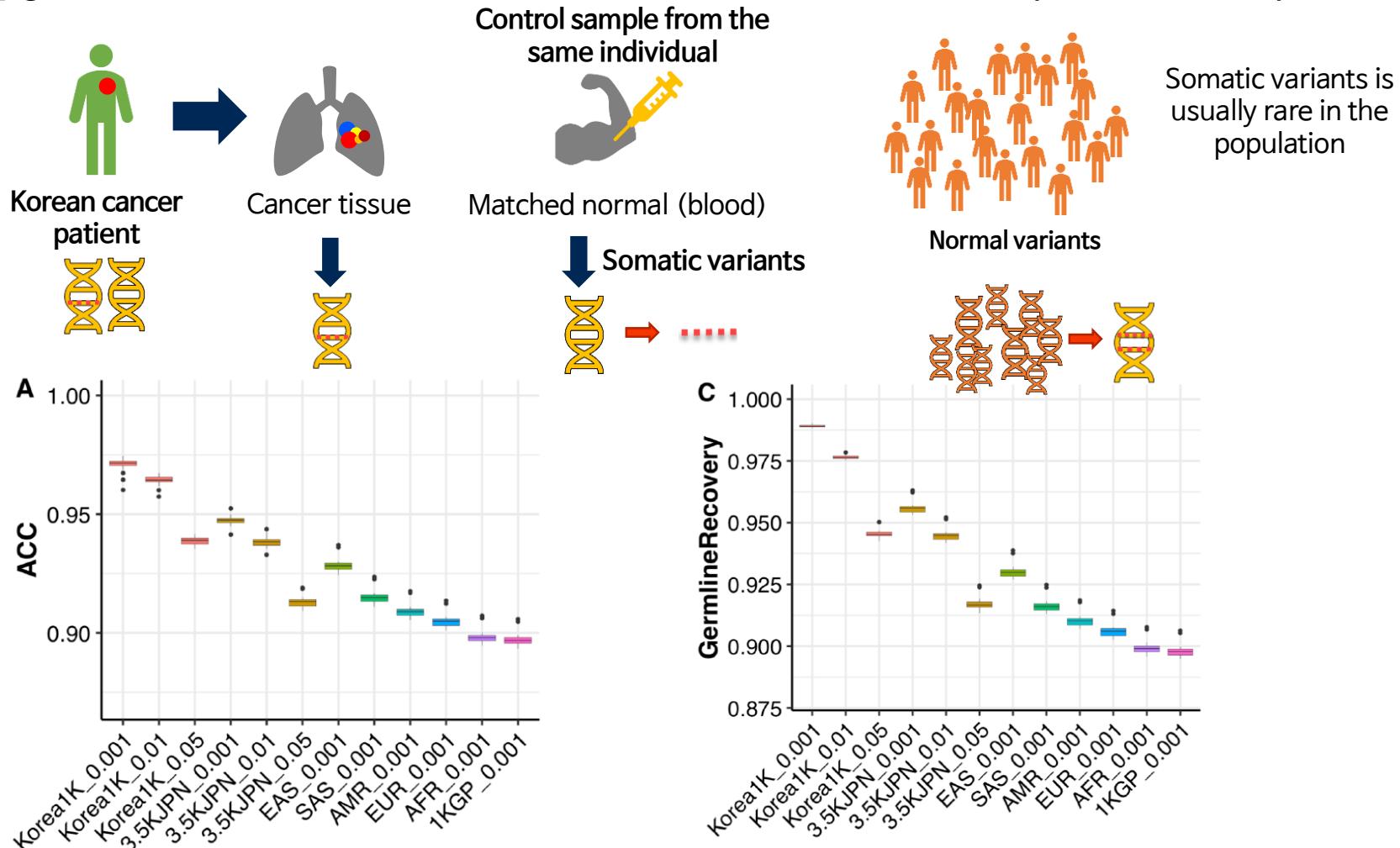
The MAFs in the previously unidentified loci were markedly lower than those previously reported when we compared the MAFs of GWAS variants in these previously reported and the unreported loci (fig. S29). This means that large-scale variomes from WGS data help identify low-frequency alleles and unreported loci via whole genome-based GWA studies.

Korea1K imputation panel



"The accuracy of imputation is improved when a population-specific reference panel is used."

Performance of the variant classification using different panels of normals



Although the 3.5KJPN set contained the largest number of variants, the Korea1K dataset had the highest accuracy of prediction of germline and somatic variants.

Publication of Korea1K

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

HUMAN GENETICS

Korean Genome Project: 1094 Korean personal genomes with clinical information

Sungwon Jeon^{1,2*}, Youngjune Bhak^{1,2,3*}, Yeonsong Choi^{1,2*}, Yeonsu Jeon^{1,2}, Seunghoon Kim^{1,2}, Jaeyoung Jang¹, Jinho Jang^{1,2}, Asta Blazyte¹, Changjae Kim^{1,3}, Yeonkyung Kim¹, Jungae Shim¹, Nayeong Kim¹, Yeo Jin Kim¹, Seung Gu Park¹, Jungeun Kim⁴, Yun Sung Cho³, Yeshin Park³, Hak-Min Kim^{1,2,3}, Byoung-Chul Kim³, Neung-Hwa Park^{5,6}, Eun-Seok Shin⁷, Byung Chul Kim³, Dan Bolser³, Andrea Manica⁸, Jeremy S. Edwards⁹, George Church^{10†}, Semin Lee^{1,2‡}, Jong Bhak^{1,2,3,4†}

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We present the initial phase of the Korean Genome Project (Korea1K), including 1094 whole genomes (sequenced at an average depth of 31×), along with data of 79 quantitative clinical traits. We identified 39 million single-nucleotide variants and indels of which half were singleton or doubleton and detected Korean-specific patterns based on several types of genomic variations. A genome-wide association study illustrated the power of whole-genome sequences for analyzing clinical traits, identifying nine more significant candidate alleles than previously reported from the same linkage disequilibrium blocks. Also, Korea1K, as a reference, showed better imputation accuracy for Koreans than the 1KGP panel. As proof of utility, germline variants in cancer samples could be filtered out more effectively when the Korea1K variome was used as a panel of normals compared to non-Korean variome sets. Overall, this study shows that Korea1K can be a useful genotypic and phenotypic resource for clinical and ethnogenetic studies.

<https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/22/eaaz7835>

<http://1000genomes.kr/>

Korea1K Variome

This webpage is for data sharing of 1K Korean human genomes.

For allele frequency data

You can download the allele frequency of SNVs and Indels, Copy Number variants (CNV), Transposable element (TE) insertions of Korea1K genomes for academic purposes. For the method about calling variants, please refer to the publication (S. Jeon, Y. Bhak, Y. Choi, Y. Jeon, S. Kim, J. Jang, J. Jang, A. Blazyte, C. Kim, Y. Kim, J. Shim, N. Kim, Y. J. Kim, S. G. Park, J. Kim, Y. S. Cho, Y. Park, H.-M. Kim, B.-C. Kim, N.-H. Park, E.-S. Shin, B. C. Kim, D. Bolser, A. Manica, J. S. Edwards, G. Church, S. Lee, J. Bhak, Korean Genome Project: 1094 Korean personal genomes with clinical information. Sci. Adv. 6, eaaz7835 (2020).).

I agree with [the terms and conditions](#)

[Korea1K SNP and Indel Allele frequency data](#)

[Korea1K Copy Number Variants Allele frequency data](#)

[Korea1K TE insertion Allele frequency data](#)

한국인 참조표준 게놈(KOREF), 표준 변이체 (KoVariome)

- ❖ 고해상도의 한국인 표준 게놈지도(KOREF) 확립



ARTICLE

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An ethnically relevant consensus Korean reference genome is a step towards personal reference genomes

Yun Sung Cho^{1,2,*}, Hyunho Kim^{4,*}, Hak-Min Kim^{1,2}, Sungwoong Jho³, JeHoon Jun^{3,4}, Yong Joo Lee⁴, Kyun Shik Chae⁵, Chang Geun Kim⁵, Sangsoo Kim⁶, Anders Eriksson⁷, Jeremy S. Edwards⁸, Semin Lee^{1,2}, Byung Chul Kim^{1,2}, Andrea Manica⁷, Tae-Kwang Oh⁹, George M. Church^{10,**} & Jong Bhak^{1,2,3,4,**}



- ❖ 한국인 참조표준 변이체(KoVariome) 고도화

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

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KoVariome: Korean National Standard Reference Variome database of whole genomes with comprehensive SNV, indel, CNV, and SV analyses

Jungeun Kim¹, Jessica A. Weber^{1,2}, Sungwoong Jho³, Jinho Jang^{3,*}, JeHoon Jun^{1,2}, Yun Sung Cho⁴, Hak-Min Kim^{1,2}, Hyunho Kim⁴, Yumi Kim⁵, OkSung Chung⁵, Chang Geun Kim⁵, Hyejin Lee¹, Byung Chul Kim¹, Kyudong Han⁶, InSong Koh⁷, Kyun Shik Chae⁸, Semin Lee^{1,2}, Jeremy S. Edwards¹⁰ & Jong Bhak^{1,2,3,4,*}

KoVariome: Korean National Standard Reference Variome database of whole genomes with comprehensive SNV, indel, CNV, and SV analyses

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-28374-w>



게놈분석 연구리포트 개발 및 리포팅 자동화 시스템 구축

수백명 단위의 대규모 연구 참여자들에게 **게놈 연구 분석 결과 정보인 게놈 분석 리포트**를 혜택으로 제공하기 위해 **대량의 결과 데이터를 효율적으로 리포팅 할 수 있는 자동화 시스템** 구축



210.218.217.88/sample

로그아웃

Genome Report

관리자 메뉴

- 샘플
- 질병
- 비질병
- 프로젝트
- 보고서

샘플 목록

Show	10	entries	전체	참여자아이디	검색		
프로젝트	참여자아이디	언어	성별	성인	리포트	PDF	관리
U10K	U10K-00921	국문	여성	N	국문 여성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00920	국문	여성	Y	국문 여성 성인 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00919	국문	남성	Y	국문 남성 성인 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00918	국문	여성	Y	국문 여성 성인 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00917	국문	여성	N	국문 여성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00916	국문	여성	N	국문 여성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00915	국문	남성	N	국문 남성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00914	국문	남성	N	국문 남성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00913	국문	여성	N	국문 여성 아동 보고서	Make	
U10K	U10K-00912	국문	남성	N	국문 남성 아동 보고서	Make	

Showing 1 to 10 of 316 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 32 Next

다운로드

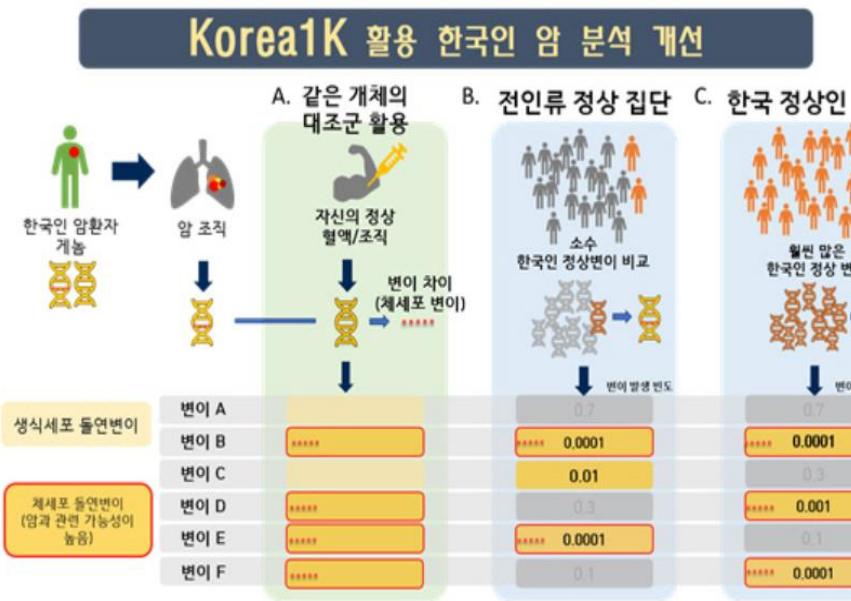
게놈 데이터의 공유

❖ 20여건의 전장게놈 데이터 공유 진행(Korea1K)

요청 기관	제공 날짜	요청 기관	제공 날짜
양산부산대병원	2020.05.13.	게놈연구재단	2020.09.07.
울산대 의대 약리학교실	2020.05.27.	성균관대 삼성융합의과학원/미 NIH	2020.10.04.
Fudan University	2020.06.09.	KAIST 의 과학대학원	2020.11.25.
울산대 병원	2020.06.11.	한양대학교	2020.12.03.
울산대 의대 생화학분자 생물학교실	2020.06.12.	UC Berkeley	2020.12.08.
연세대 의대 약리학교실	2020.06.12.	양산부산대병원	2020.12.08.
게놈연구재단	2020.06.15.	연세대 의대	분양절차 진행 중
연세대 의대	2020.06.21.	UNIST	분양절차 진행 중
MRC-LMB	2020.08.13.	Lieber Institute for Brain Development, Johns Hopkins 의대	분양절차 진행 중
Department of Psychiatry, UCLA	2020.08.19.	연세대학교 의과대학	분양절차 진행 중
서울대 보건대학원 보건통계연구실	2020.08.24.	서울대학교 병원	분양절차 진행 중

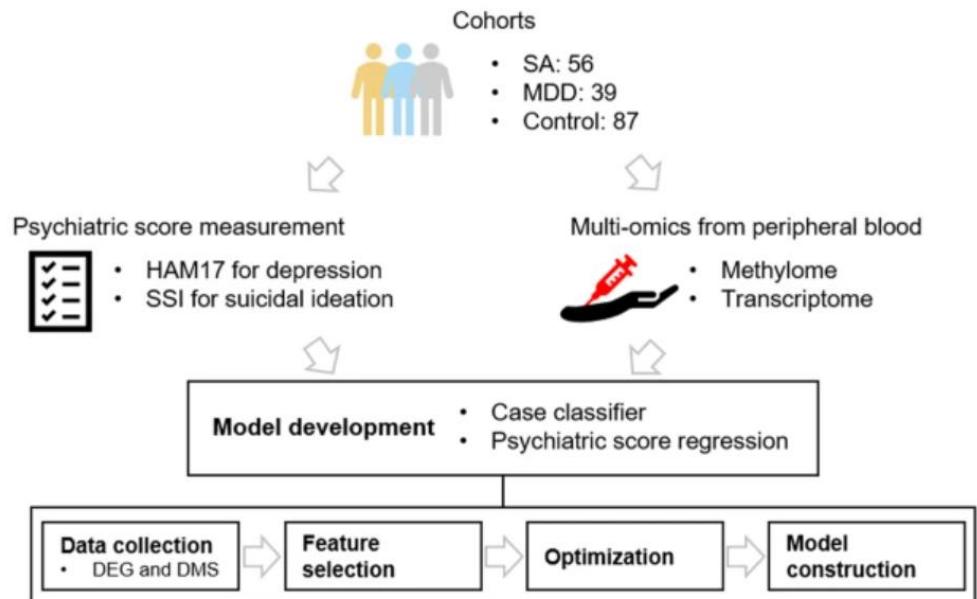
게놈 및 다중오믹스 연구 논문 16편 개재

Korean Genome Project: 1,094 Korean personal genomes with clinical information



대량(1천명)의 한국인 게놈데이터가 한국인의 암과 각종 질병 및 표현형 분석의 정밀도를 높일 수 있음

Depression and suicide risk prediction models using blood-derived multi-omics data



다중오믹스 분석을 통해 우울증과 자살을 예측하는 기계학습 모델을 개발하여 치료에 활용할 수 있음

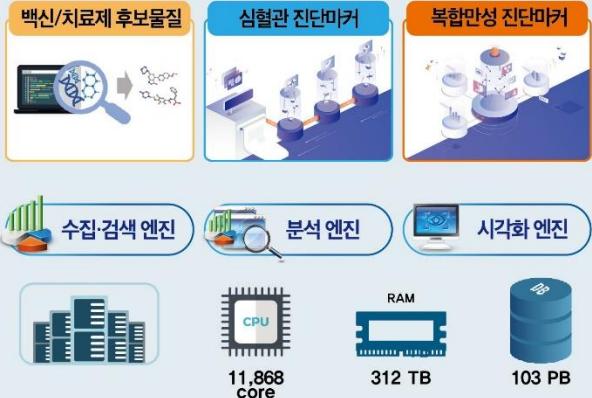
Korea10K Data → BioDataFarm

❖ Genome Based Biomedical

BBS 바이오 데이터팜



국내 최고
수준 설비



데이터 수집 특례



- 21년 상반기 1만명 게놈 해독
- 22년 1만명 게놈분석 논문 공개
▶ 한국인 표준게놈, 변이체 완성
- 특구사업 연계하여 특허출원 50건
기술이전 21건

공개 바이오 빅데이터
(20여종)

감염병 완치자
바이오빅데이터
(300명)

인체유래물은행 바이오데이터 수집, 분양, 관리

» 데이터 제공 특례 »

AI기반
질병에 대한
유전 환경적
연관성 분석
플랫폼 구축



감염병 분석 플랫폼 구축

백신, 신약, 항체치료제 후보물질 발굴

감염병 진단기술 개발
(게놈기반 고감도 바이러스 진단)

팬데믹 대응 시스템 구축

- 독감 및 각종 감염 백신 펩타이드 후보물질 발굴
- 감염질환 치료 화학 신약 후보물질 발굴
- 바이러스 항체 치료제 후보물질 발굴
- 감염질환 신속/편리/정밀형 진단마커/시스템 제공
- 모든 新 감염병 즉각 연구분석 대응 시스템 제공

Korea10K Data → Personalized Medicine



FIRST IN CHANGE