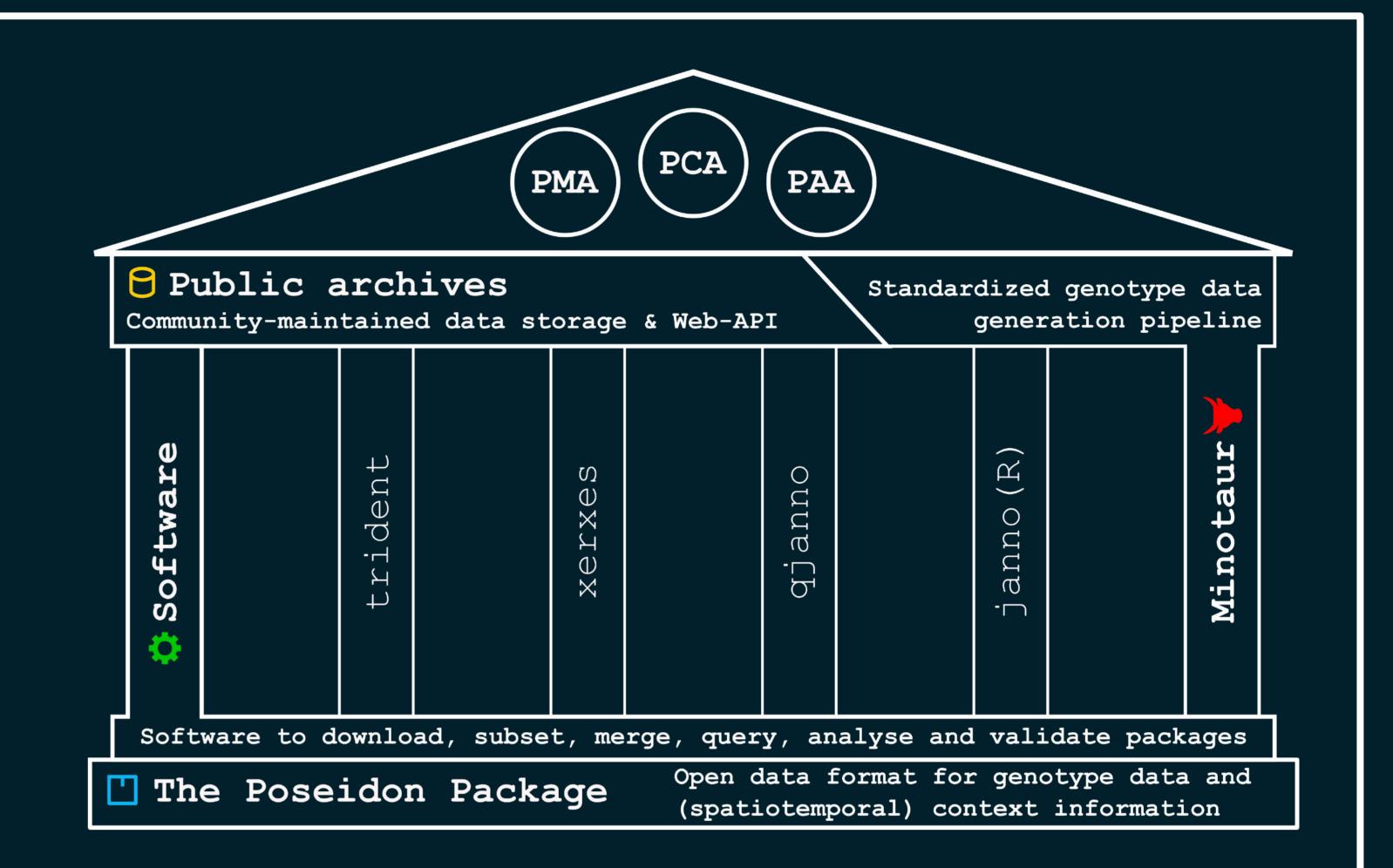
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Powerful and FAIR archaeogenetic genotype data management

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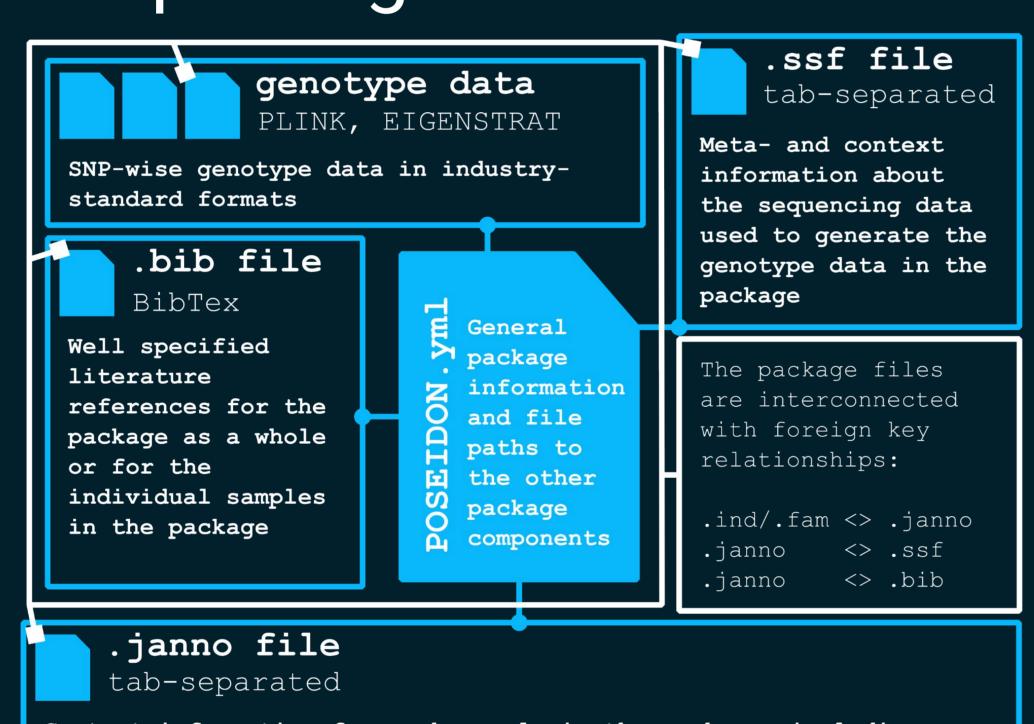
What is Poseidon?

Human archaeogenetics is a fast accelerating field, with new data being published faster than individual researchers can keep track of and co-analyze. Recently, the threshold of genome-wide data for 10,000 ancient human individuals was surpassed¹, with many of these samples featuring rich metadata ranging from archaeological field observations to radiocarbon dating. Poseidon is an open computational framework to enable standardised and FAIR² handling of genotypes with this highly relevant context information. It includes a well-specified data format, advanced software tools, and public, community-maintained archives to support entire archaeogenetic research cycle, from data the acquisition to management, analysis and publication.



The Poseidon package

A Poseidon package bundles genotype data in EIGENSTRAT / PLINK format with human- and machine-readable metadata. This includes sample-wise context like spatio-temporal origin and genetic data quality in the janno, literature in the .bib, and pointers to sequencing data in the .ssf file. .janno and .ssf have predefined variables, but can store arbitrary additional information.



The public archives

We created public archives for Poseidon packages to establish a central, community-maintained access point for published data in Poseidon format. The data is versioned with Git and hosted on GitHub for easy co-editing and automatic structural validation. It can be accessed through a Web-API with various endpoints at server.poseidon-adna.org.



Community Archive Per-paper packages with published genotype data, partially pre-populated from the AADR⁴

AADR Archive Complete and structurally

Context information for each sample in the package, including spatiotemporal origin, genomic data quality and arbitrary additional variables

The software tools

trident is a command line software tool to create, download, inspect and merge Poseidon packages – and therefore the central tool of the Poseidon framework. The init subcommand creates new packages from genotype data, fetch downloads them from the public archives through the Web-API, and forge merges and subsets them as specified. list gives an overview over entities in a set of packages and validate confirms their structural integrity.

trident list --remote --individuals --raw | grep Finland trident fetch -d . -f "*2018_Lamnidis_Fennoscandia*" trident forge -d . -d ~ -f "Finland_Levanluhta,-<JK1963>,<Ind>" -o mix

Code: A basic trident workflow to explore the public data archive, download relevant packages and create a new package from the downloaded and a local data collection.

xerxes is derived from trident and allows to directly perform various basic and experimental genomic data analyses on Poseidon packages. It implements allele sharing statistics (F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_{ST}) with a flexible permutation interface.

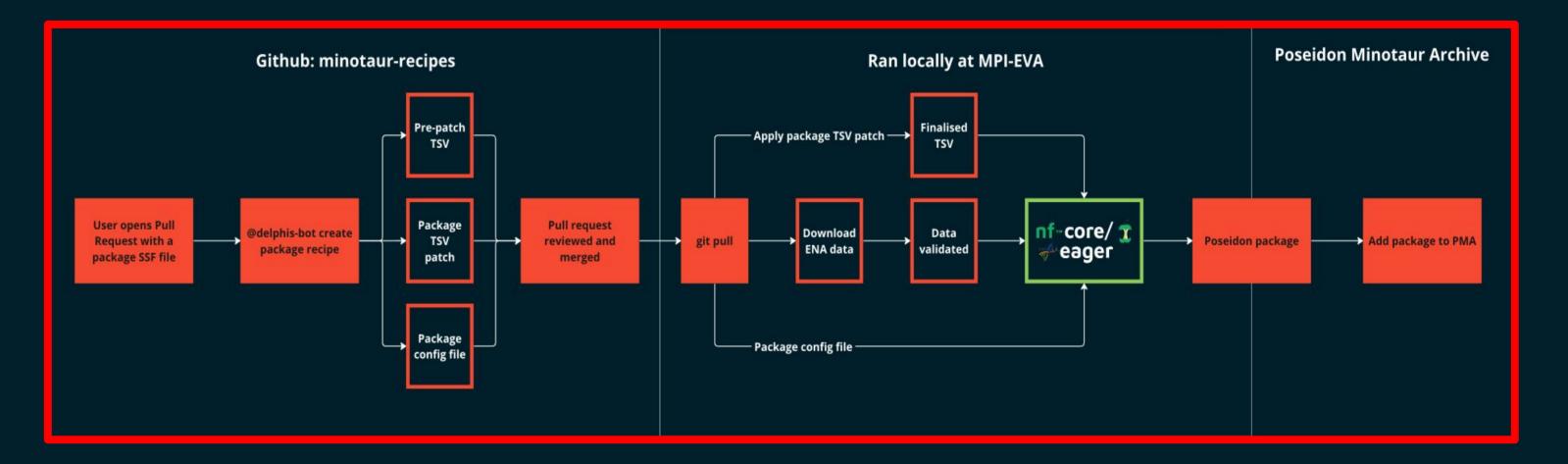
packages with genotype data reprocessed by the Minotaur workflow

unified AADR releases repackaged in the Poseidon package format

The Minotaur workflow

We have put together a semi-automatic workflow to reproducibly process published sequencing data from the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration archives into Poseidon packages. Community members can request new packages by submitting a build recipe as a Pull Request against a dedicated GitHub repository. This recipe is created from a Sequencing Source File (.ssf), describing the sequencing data for the package and where it can be downloaded.

Using the recipe, the sequencing data gets processed through nf-core/eager⁵ on computational infrastructure of MPI-EVA, using a standardised, yet flexible, set of parameters. The generated genotypes, together with descriptive statistics of the sequencing data (Endogenous, Damage, Nr_SNPs, Contamination), are compiled into a Poseidon package, and made available to users in the Minotaur Archive.



janno is an R package to simplify reading janno files into R and the popular tidyverse³ ecosystem. It provides an S3 class janno that inherits from tibble.

gjanno is another command line tool to perform SQL queries on .janno files. On startup it creates a database in memory and reads .janno files into it. It then sends any user-provided SQL query to the database server and forwards its output.

	Country n
<pre>qjanno " SELECT Country, COUNT (*) AS n FROM '2018_Lamnidis_Fennoscandia.janno' WHERE Date_Type <> 'modern' GROUP BY Country "</pre>	:====:::===:: Finland 7
	Russia 8 ''

Code: Using gjanno to load a .janno file, remove modern data, group by the country-of-origin variable and then return a table of countries and their number of samples.

1: Ewen Callaway. "Truly gobsmacked': Ancient-human genome count surpasses 10, 000". In: Nature 617.7959 (Apr. 2023). doi: 10.1038/d41586-023-01403-4 2: Mark D Wilkinson et al. "The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship". In: Sci Data 3, 160018 (Mar. 2016). doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18 3: Hadley Wickham et al. "Welcome to the Tidyverse". In: JOSS 4.43 (Nov. 2019). doi: 10.21105/joss.01686 4: Swapan Mallick et al. "The Allen Ancient DNA Resource (AADR): A curated compendium of ancient human genomes". In: bioRxiv (Apr. 2023). doi: 10.1101/2023.04.06.535797 5: James A Fellows Yates et al. "Reproducible, portable, and efficient ancient genome reconstruction with nf-core/eager".

In: PeerJ 9:e10947 (Mar. 2021). doi: 10.7717/peerj.10947

