# **Recombination between heterologous** human acrocentric chromosomes

Andrea Guarracino<sup>1,2</sup>, Silvia Buonaiuto<sup>3</sup>, Leonardo Gomes de Lima<sup>4</sup>, Tamara Potapova<sup>4</sup>, Arang Rhie<sup>5</sup>, Sergey Koren<sup>5</sup>, Boris Rubinstein<sup>4</sup>, Christian Fischer<sup>2</sup>, Human Pangenome Reference Consortium, Jennifer L. Gerton<sup>4</sup>, Adam M. Phillippy<sup>5</sup>, Vincenza Colonna<sup>1,3</sup>, and Erik Garrison<sup>2</sup>

1 Department of Genetics, Genomics and Informatics, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN 38163, USA; 2 Genomics Research Centre, Human Technopole, Viale Rita Levi-Montalcini 1, Milan, 20157, Italy; 3 Institute of Genetics and Biophysics, National Research Council, Naples 80111, Italy; 4 Stowers Institute for Medical Research, Kansas City, MO 64110, USA; 5Genome Informatics Section, Computational and Statistical Genomics Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA

### 1) Filling 8% of the reference which was incomplete

- The acrocentric p-arms were assembled for the **first time**.
- **High similarity** between p-arms of the acrocentric chromosomes seen in one genome.





#### 2) Homology-based community detection

## 4) Acrocentric pangenome variation graph



# 3) Building an acrocentric pangenome variation graph



5) Pangenome untangling

6) Resolving homology mosaics

7) Pseudo-homologous regions (PHRs)





