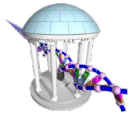
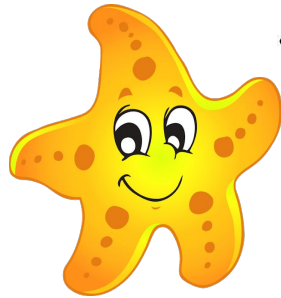


# BCB 716 - Sequence Analysis



*The fishy  
business behind  
RNAseq analysis*



- Regarding the problem sets... at least you are all in the same boat

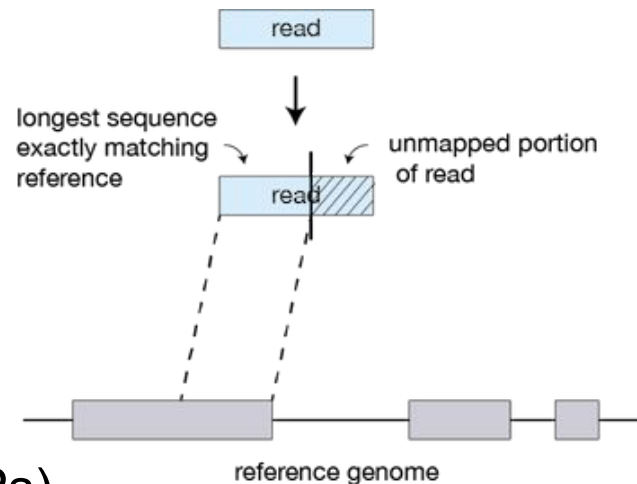
## RNA Analysis Pipelines

# Alignment based RNAseq tools

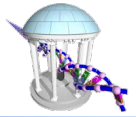


Splice-aware genome aligners (STAR, HiSat2, MapSplice2, GSNAP, etc)

- STAR (Spliced Transcripts Alignment to a Reference)
- Fast two-stage alignment
  - Seed search
  - Clustering, stitching, and scoring
- STAR searches for the longest exact match to one or more genomic locations. These longest matching sequences are called the Maximal Mappable Prefixes (MMPs)



# Seed Mapping

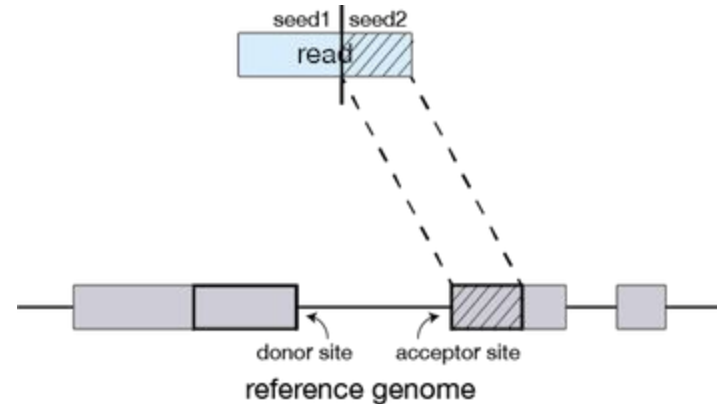


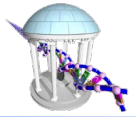
Different parts of the read, called 'seeds', are mapped separately. The first MMP that is mapped to the genome is called seed1.

STAR next searches for the unmapped portion of the read to find the next MMP, which will be seed2.

This sequential "greedy" search for unmapped portions of reads underlies the efficiency of the STAR algorithm.

STAR uses an uncompressed suffix array (SA) to search for MMPs.

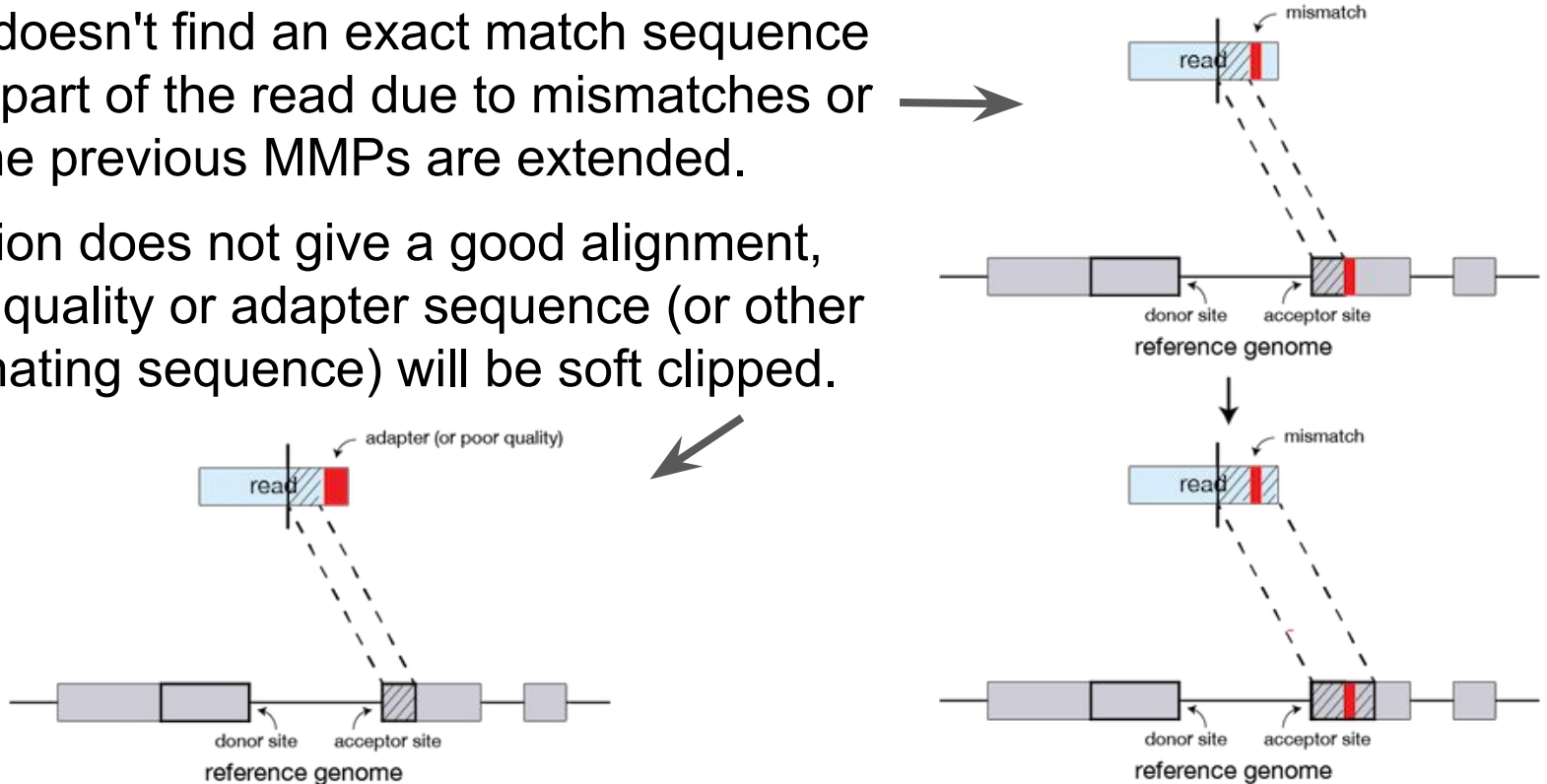


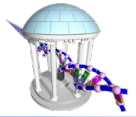


# Handling Mismatches

If STAR doesn't find an exact match sequence for each part of the read due to mismatches or indels, the previous MMPs are extended.

If extension does not give a good alignment, the poor quality or adapter sequence (or other contaminating sequence) will be soft clipped.

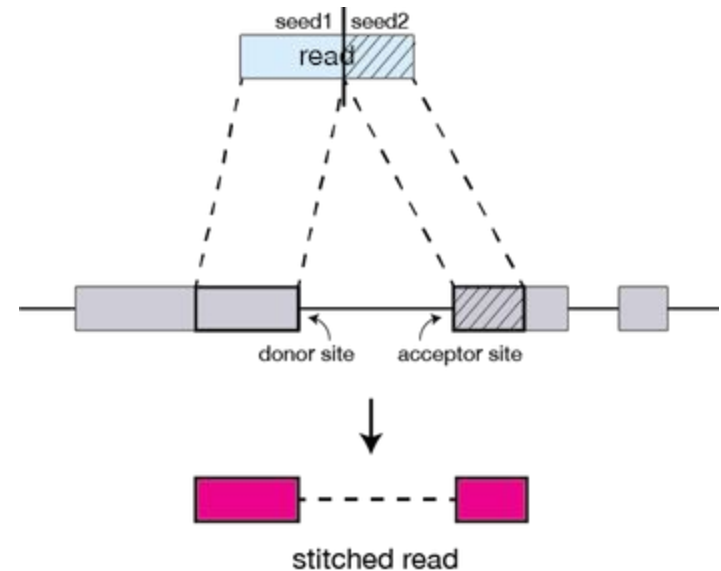




# Clustering, Stitching, and Scoring

Separate seeds are stitched together to create a complete read by first clustering the seeds together based on proximity to a set of ‘anchor’ seeds, or seeds that are not multi-mapping.

Then the seeds are stitched together based on the best alignment for the read (scoring based on mismatches, indels, gaps, etc.).



# Star Command-line Options



The basic options to **generate genome indices** using STAR are as follows:

- `--genomeDir: /path/to/store/genome_indices`
- `--readFilesIn: /path/to/FASTQ_file`
- `--outFileNamePrefix: prefix for all output files`
- `--runThreadN: number of threads`
- `--outSAMtype: output filetype (SAM default)`
- `--outSAMunmapped: what to do with unmapped reads`
- `--sjdbOverhang: readlength -1`

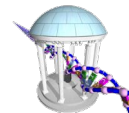
# Star Sbatch Script



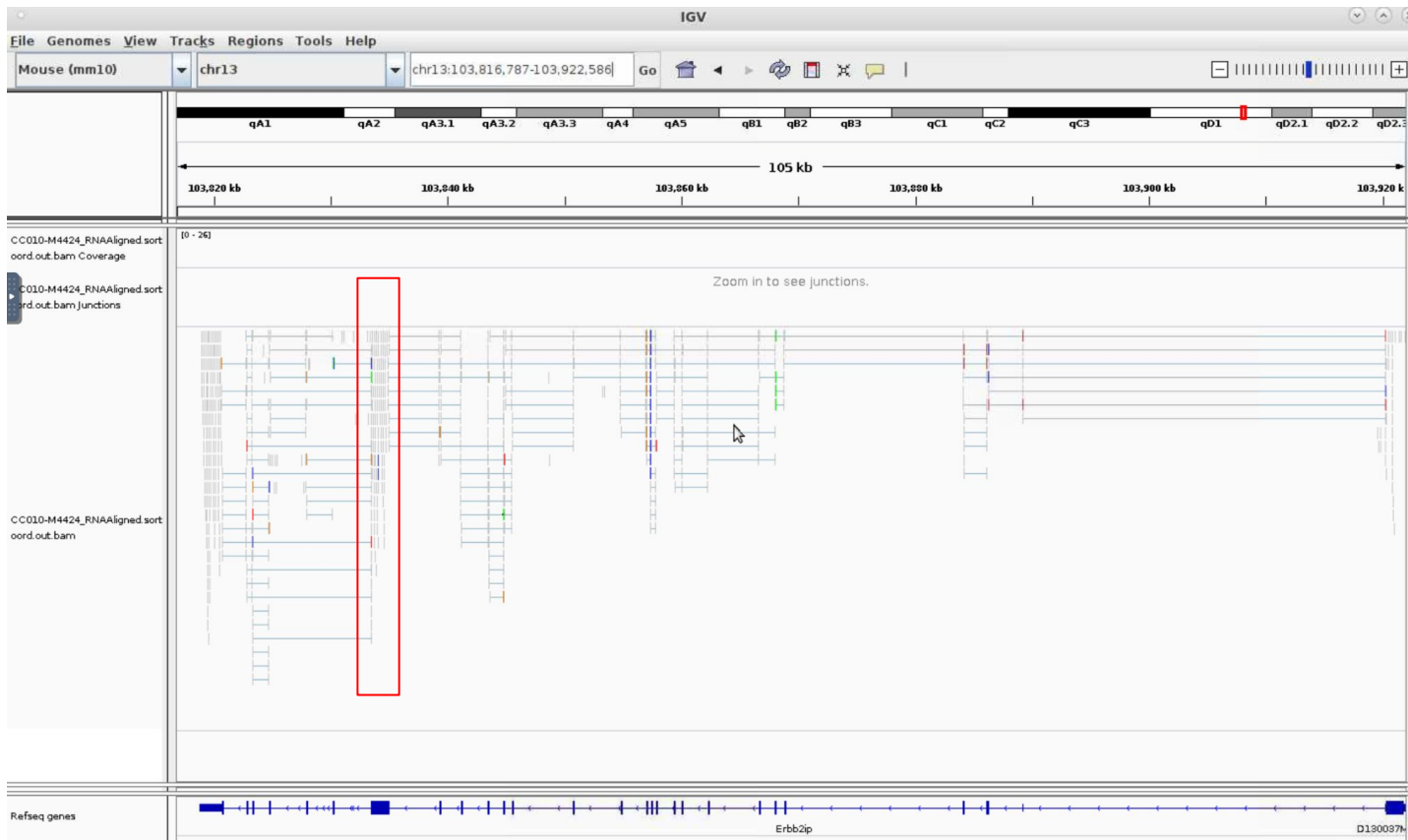
**Runs typically take less than  
1 hour**

```
longleaf-login4$ cat bin/runStar
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --ntasks=6
#SBATCH --time=4:00:00
#SBATCH --mem=32G
reffile=$1
outfile="${!#}"
fqfiles="${@:2:$#-2}"
echo "ref genome:" $reffile
echo "input files:" $fqfiles
echo "output file:" $outfile
star --genomeDir $reffile --runThreadN 6 --readFilesIn $fqfiles --outFileNamePrefix
$outfile --outSAMtype BAM SortedByCoordinate --outSAMunmapped Within --outSAMattributes
Standard
longleaf-login4$ sbatch runStar /proj/seq/data/STAR_genomes_v277/GRCm38_p6_GENCODE_primary
/proj/mcmillanlab/BCB716F22/RNAseq/CC001_F5694_L001_R1.fastq
/proj/mcmillanlab/BCB716F22/RNAseq/CC001_F5694_L001_R2.fastq
/pine/scr/m/c/mcmillan/alignments/CC001_F5694_RNA
Submitted batch job 33793629
longleaf-login4$ samtools index
/pine/scr/m/c/mcmillan/alignments/CC001_F5694_RNAAligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
```

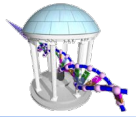
# IGV an RNAseq dataset



An  
expressed  
gene

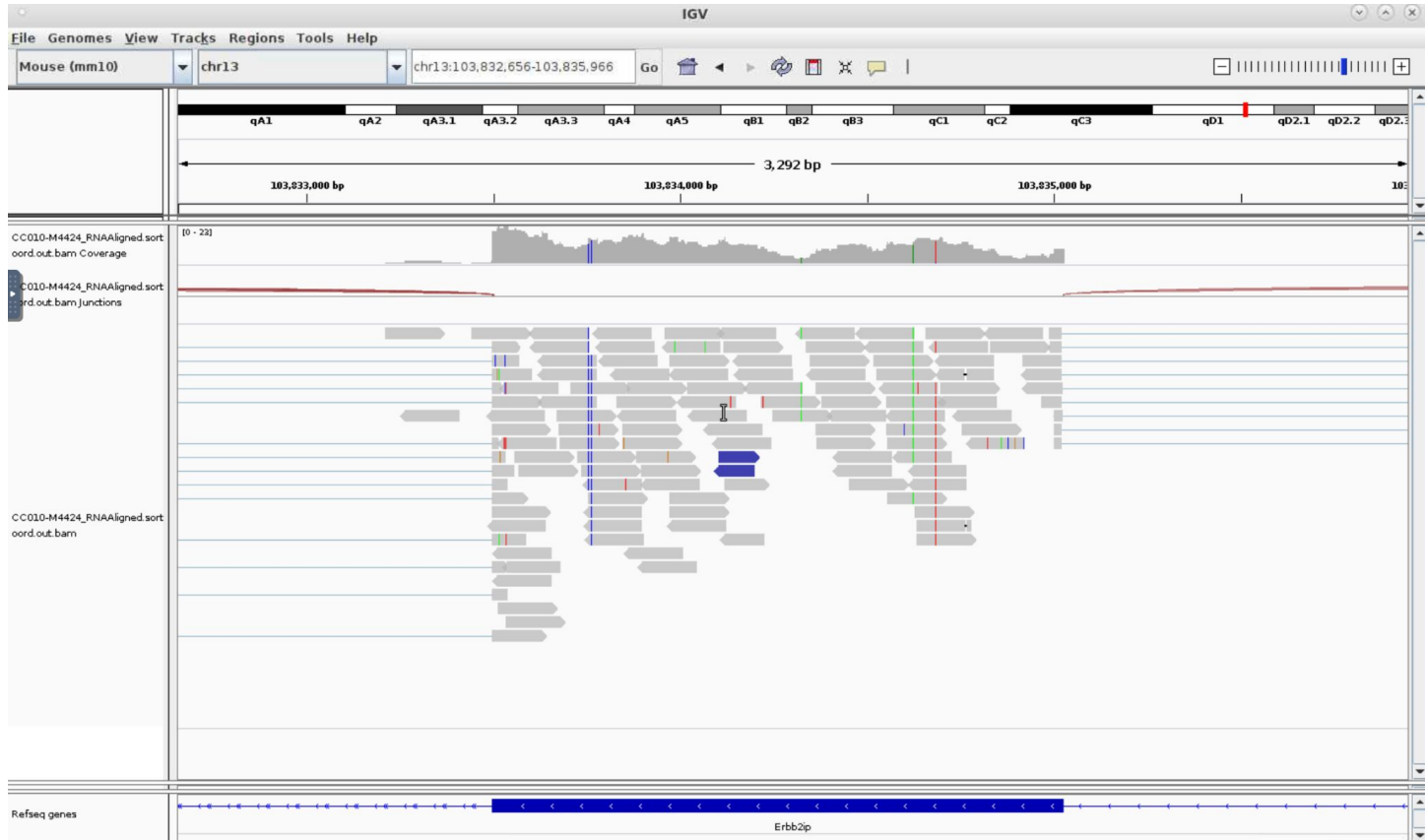




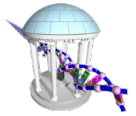


# IGV an RNAseq dataset

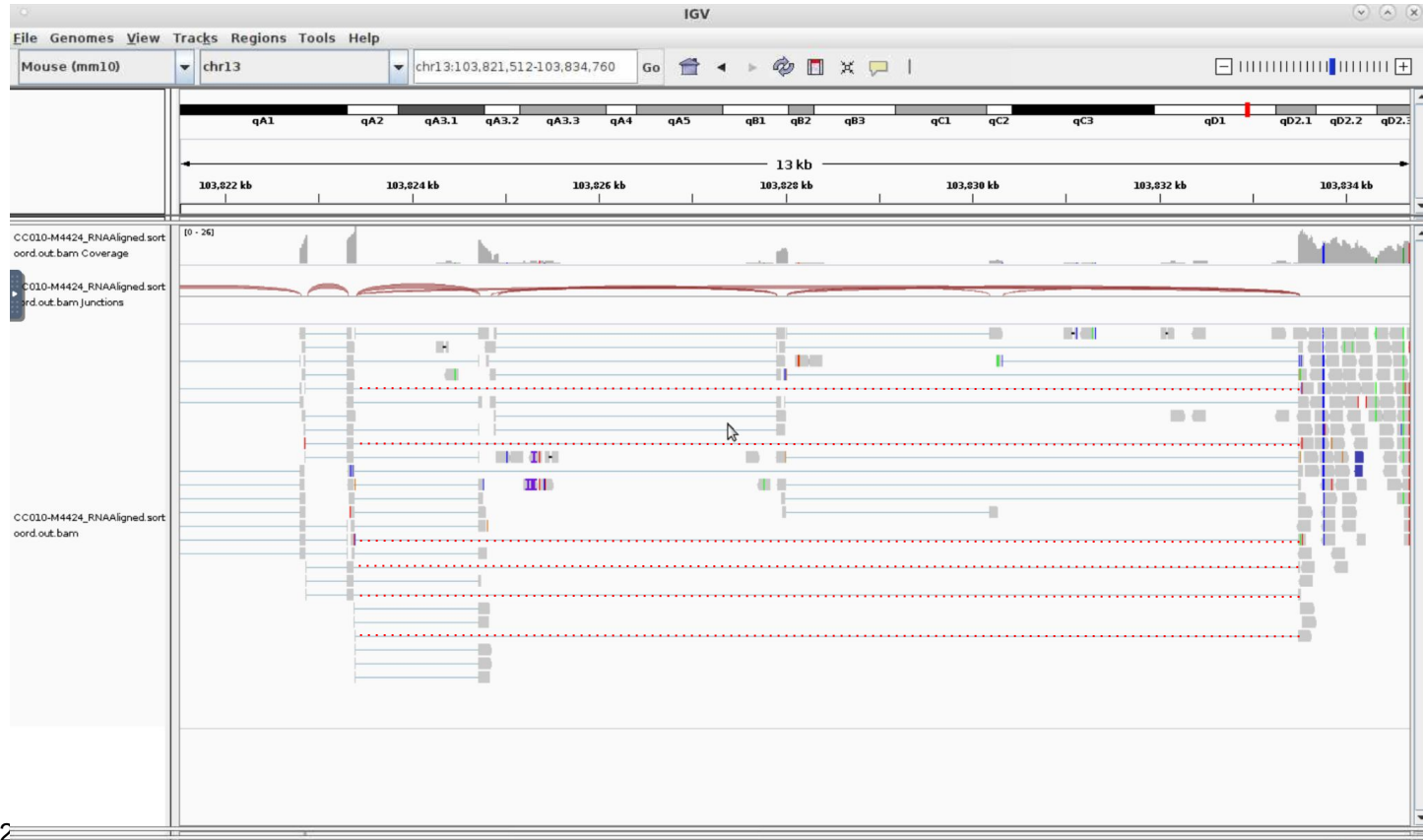
4 variants  
in an Exon

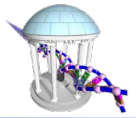


# IGV an RNAseq dataset



Alternate  
splice  
versions





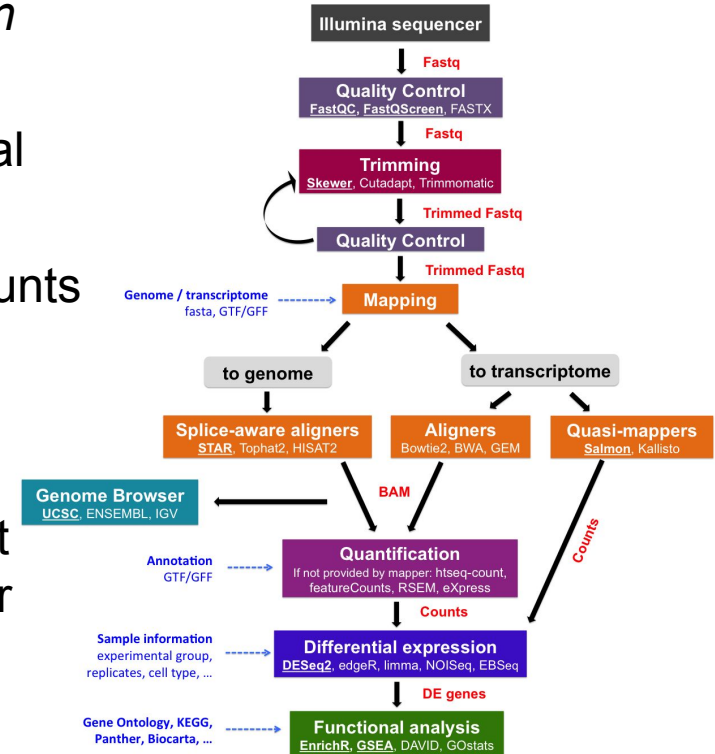
# RNAseq quantification

RNA-Seq quantification estimates *gene expression levels* from RNAseq data.

Used for cross-sample comparisons and differential expression analysis

Results are reported in two forms raw mapping counts (reads that map to a gene) and normalized TPM (Transcripts per Million mapped reads) values.

Quantification can be done using alignment-based methods to either the genome or transcriptome but the trend is to quantify using the much faster k-mer based methods.



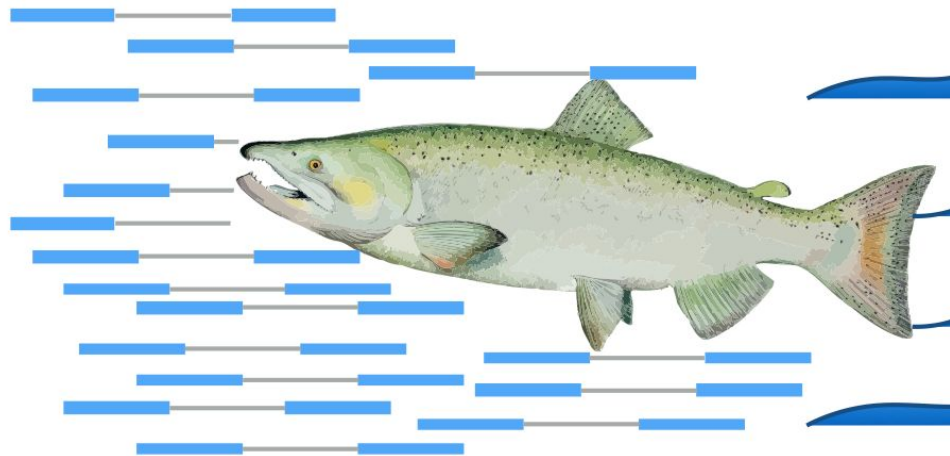
# Salmon



Salmon is a tool for quantifying the expression of transcripts using RNA-seq data. It is a quasi-mapper as it doesn't produce the read alignments (and doesn't output BAM/SAM files).

Salmon “quasi-maps” reads to the *transcriptome* rather than to the *genome* as STAR does.

Salmon can make use of genome alignments (in the form of a SAM/BAM file) to the transcripts rather than using raw reads in the FASTQ format, this is often a good sanity check.



# Building a Salmon index



To make an index for Salmon, we need transcript sequences in the FASTA format. Salmon does not need any decompression of the input, so we can index by using this command:

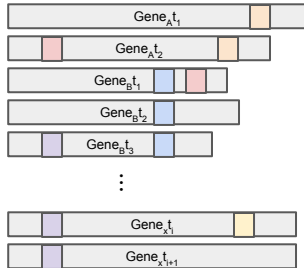
```
$ salmon index -t annotations/gencode.v29.transcripts.fa.gz \  
              -i indexes/transcripts --gencode  
  
Version Info: This is the most recent version of salmon.  
index ["transcripts"] did not previously exist . . . creating  
it  
[2019-04-30 18:12:59.272] [jLog] [info] building index  
[2019-04-30 18:12:59.275] [jointLog] [info] [Step 1 of 4] :  
counting k-mers  
  
[....]  
[2019-04-30 18:18:07.251] [jLog] [info] done building index
```



# Salmon's Index

Salmon requires an index for quasi-mapping that is derived from a FASTA file of annotated transcripts. This index tracks the association of *informative* k-mers to transcripts.

Transcriptome



Index

ACATTAG	A 2	B 1	
CGATTTA	A 1	A 2	
GAGACAT	x i		
⋮			
GCATTTA	B 1	B 2	B 3
TGACGCA	B 3	x i	x i+1

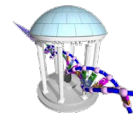
The index is used to associate reads with transcripts. Coordinates/offsets aren't important, thus "quasi-mapping"

# Salmon processing



1. Reads are scanned from left to right until a k-mer appears in the hash table
2. The k-mer is looked up in the hash table and the involved transcripts are added to a list
3. Scanning continues after the found k-mer
4. This process is repeated until the end of the read.
5. The final set of mappings is determined by a consensus mechanism, i.e. which of the gene/transcript pairs have the most support considering the transcript's orientation
6. A weighted count is added to a table for all potential transcripts consistent with the read.
7. Salmon corrects abundance estimates for any sample-specific biases/factors.
  - a. Fragment CG bias
  - b. Transcript-length corrections
  - c. Fragment-length distributions
  - d. Sequence specific biases
8. The weights are then redistributed using an Expectation Maximization (EM) approach.  
Recall if k-mer appeared in multiple transcripts it's count was distributed across all possibilities.  
However, if other k-mers are one of those transcripts are not seen, we can redistribute the partial counts to transcripts that are supported. This is done iteratively.

# Running Salmon

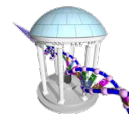


A slurm script for running Salmon, although it typically takes less than 10 mins

```
longleaf-login4$ cat bin/runSalmon
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --ntasks=6
#SBATCH --time=4:00:00
#SBATCH --mem=32G
reffile=$1
outfile="${!#}"
fqfiles="@:2:$#-2}"
echo "ref genome:" $reffile
echo "input files:" $fqfiles
echo "output file:" $outfile
salmon quant -i $reffile --libType A -r $fqfiles -p 16 --validateMappings -o $outfile
longleaf-login4$ sbatch runSalmon /proj/mcmillanlab/BCB716F21/genome/Mouse/salmon
/proj/mcmillanlab/BCB716F22/RNAseq/CC011_M4692_L001_R*
/pine/scr/m/c/mcmillan/alignments/CC011_M4692_Salmon
Submitted batch job 33828974
```



# Salmon Results



CC011\_M4692\_Salmon/quant.sf ☆ 📄 ☁

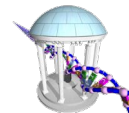
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help [Last edit was 4 minutes ago](#)

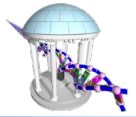
100% \$ % .0 .00 123 Arial 10 B I S A 🔍 📄 📊 📈 📉 📏 📐 📑

G1 fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Length	EffectiveLength	TPM	NumReads		
2	ENSMUST00000025554 ENSMUSG00000024653 Scgb1a1 476	476	226	129380.6844	22223		
3	ENSMUST00000082407 ENSMUSG00000064356 mt-Atp8 204	204	9.377	110569.3858	788		
4	ENSMUST00000022692 ENSMUSG00000022097 Sftpc 804	804	554	21455.84001	9034		
5	ENSMUST00000084013 ENSMUSG00000065947 mt-Nd4l 297	297	48.689	17835.57885	660		
6	ENSMUST00000093209 ENSMUSG00000069919 Hba-a1 699	699	449	14146.7189	4827.551		
7	ENSMUST00000082402 ENSMUSG00000064351 mt-Co1 1545	1545	1295	11977.94733	11789		
8	ENSMUST00000082405 ENSMUSG00000064354 mt-Co2 684	684	434	10607.89989	3499		
9	ENSMUST00000082408 ENSMUSG00000064357 mt-Atp6 681	681	431	10522.99133	3447		
10	ENSMUST00000082409 ENSMUSG00000064358 mt-Co3 784	784	534	8759.383651	3555		
11	ENSMUST00000082421 ENSMUSG00000064370 mt-Cytb 1144	1144	894	7361.755169	5002		
12	ENSMUST00000082419 ENSMUSG00000064368 mt-Nd6 519	519	269	5434.216997	1111		
13	ENSMUST00000092163 ENSMUSG00000069516 Lyz2 1266	1266	1016	5310.864988	4100.943		
14	ENSMUST00000023934 ENSMUSG00000052305 Hbb-bs 778	778	528	5070.583704	2034.776		
15	ENSMUST000000112172 ENSMUSG00000049775 Tmsb4x 768	768	518	4999.261663	1968.16		
16	ENSMUST00000082414 ENSMUSG00000064363 mt-Nd4 1378	1378	1128	4915.419997	4214		
17	ENSMUST00000025563 ENSMUSG00000024661 Fth1 866	866	616	4515.43372	2114		
18	ENSMUST00000082392 ENSMUSG00000064341 mt-Nd1 957	957	707	4047.76275	2175		
19	ENSMUST00000082411 ENSMUSG00000064360 mt-Nd3 348	348	98.004	3987.371978	297		
20	ENSMUST00000082396 ENSMUSG00000064345 mt-Nd2 1038	1038	788	3883.816432	2326		
21	ENSMUST00000026148 ENSMUSG00000025150 Cbr2 1110	1110	860	3821.810809	2498		
22	ENSMUST000000200021 ENSMUSG000000105361 AY036118 923	923	673	3765.029027	1925.787		
23	ENSMUST00000094434 ENSMUSG00000050708 Ftl1 969	969	719	3195.144847	1746		
24	ENSMUST00000042235 ENSMUSG00000027345 Ftlf 41764	41764	4544	2003.447004	2500.054		

# Salmon Verification





# Next Time

## Reference-free Sequence Analysis Approaches

