

# snakemake project for variant calling

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## variant calling workflow using snakemake language

variant calling is the identification of nucleotide difference on a given reference genome or a transcriptome. Variant calling has become widely accepted in human genetics as a way of identifying variants associated with a specific trait, population or hereditary diseases. Using the standard pipeline available for identification of variant calling from H3ABionet community. We planned to make a more portable and reproducible workflow, for ease of analysis on any given platform. snakemake language offers this opportunity, due to its ability to work across different platform and its use of the python syntax, which is a pipeline language.

The pipeline was designed based on the standard operating procedures (SOPs) from H3Africa website. The pipeline was divided into three phases : phase one: preprocessing of reads (fastqc analysis(fastqc), adapter removal and contaminant removal(trimmmomatics)), Phase two: Initial variant discovery (alignment to reference genome (bwa and samtools), deduplication(sambamba), base quality score recalibration (BSQR protocol from GATK)), Phase three: variant annotation and prioritization (SNP and INDEL variant prioritization (VSQR protocol from GATK))

## METHODOLOGY

### To create the snakemake workflow:

Install either anaconda/bioconda platform

First set the environment for analysis: in our repo we already have given the instructions to follow:  
setting\_up\_the\_environment

After setting the environment one can access the snakemake code from : from the repo

```
# install packages(running conda command on r studio)
#install.packages("reticulate")
#install.packages("tidyverse")
# library installation
library(reticulate)
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages -----
## v ggplot2 3.1.0      v purrr  0.2.5
## v tibble  2.1.3      v dplyr  0.8.3
## v tidyr   0.8.2      v stringr 1.3.1
## v readr   1.1.1      v forcats 0.4.0

## -- Conflicts -----
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()

# include python on the r script command
knitr::knit_engines$set(python = reticulate::eng_python)
```

```

# set the environmnt to the directory with the snakmake file
## Set working directory.
setwd("/home/icipe/Variante_Calling_Project-/pipeline/")

#it is include the environments
conda_list()[[1]][1] %>%
  use_condaenv(required = TRUE)

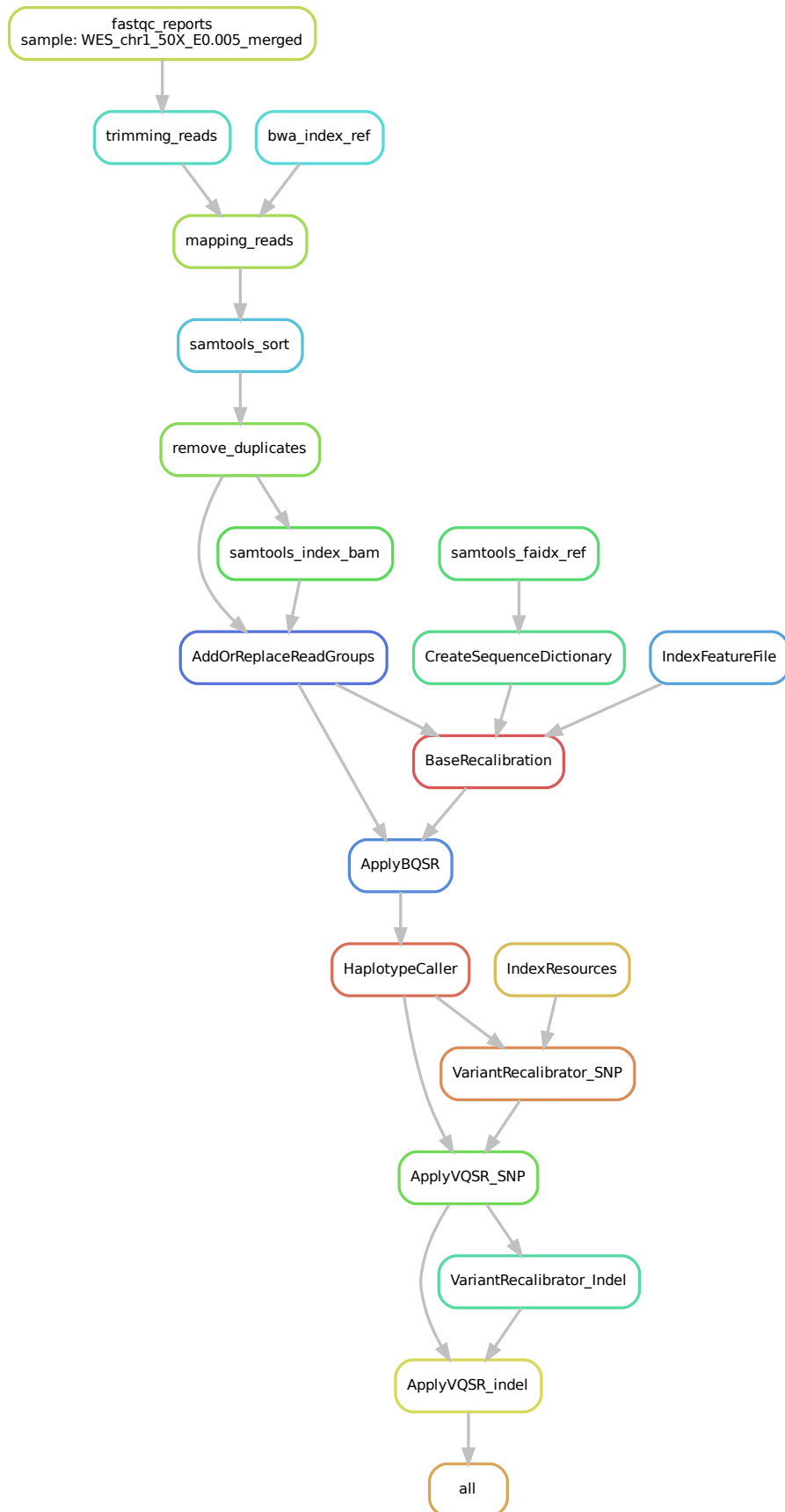
# dry run of the snakemake command
# use of intern = true is used to display knitr output in either pdf or html
system("/home/icipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake -np")

#Running the command after confrimring with the dry run command

system("/home/icipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake")

# library installation
library(reticulate)
library(tidyverse)
# displays the workflow directly
system("/home/icipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake --dag |dot |display " )

```



some of the variants identified from the work flow was analysed with the variant calling predictor effector from Embl database. Variant predictor reports from our repo

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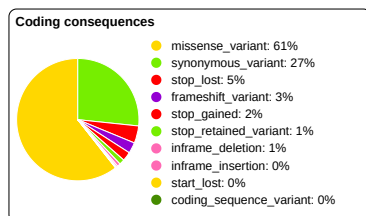
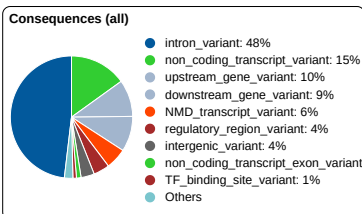
Variant Effect Predictor results - Homo sapiens - Ensembl genome browser 97

## Variant Effect Predictor results

### Job details

#### Summary statistics

Category	Count
Variants processed	29507
Variants filtered out	0
Novel / existing variants	28736 (97.4) / 771 (2.6)
Overlapped genes	3947
Overlapped transcripts	15705
Overlapped regulatory features	4498



### Results preview

Navigation (per variant)

Filters

Download

All: [VCF](#) [VEP](#) [TXT](#)

BioMart: [Variants](#) [Genes](#)

Page: 1 of 5902 | Show: 1 5 10 50 All variants

Uploaded variant is defined Add

Show/hide columns (24 hidden)

Uploaded variant	Location	Allele	Consequence	Symbol	Gene	Feature type	Feature	Biotype	Exit
1:14653-14653	T	downstream_gene_variant	DDX11L1	ENSG00000223972	Transcript	ENST00000450305.2	transcribed_unprocessed_pseudogene	rs626	
1:14653-14653	T	downstream_gene_variant	DDX11L1	ENSG00000223972	Transcript	ENST00000456328.2	lncRNA	rs626	
1:14653-14653	T	intron_variant, non coding transcript variant	WASH7P	ENSG00000227232	Transcript	ENST00000488147.1	unprocessed_pseudogene	rs626	
1:14653-14653	T	downstream_gene_variant	MIR6859-1	ENSG00000278267	Transcript	ENST00000619216.1	miRNA	rs626	
1:55299-55299	T	downstream_gene_variant	OR4G4P	ENSG00000268020	Transcript	ENST00000606857.1	unprocessed_pseudogene	rs103	
1:55299-55299	T	upstream_gene_variant	OR4G11P	ENSG00000240361	Transcript	ENST00000642116.1	lncRNA	rs103	
1:566186-566186	C	intergenic_variant	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1:568709-568709	G	intergenic_variant	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1:601077-601077	T	upstream_gene_variant	AL669831.3	ENSG00000230021	Transcript	ENST00000357876.6	lncRNA	-	
1:601077-601077	T	intron_variant, non coding transcript variant	AL669831.3	ENSG00000230021	Transcript	ENST00000419394.2	lncRNA	-	
1:601077-601077	T	intron_variant, non coding transcript variant	AL669831.3	ENSG00000230021	Transcript	ENST00000440196.3	lncRNA	-	
1:601077-601077	T	downstream_gene_variant	AL669831.3	ENSG00000230021	Transcript	ENST00000440200.5	lncRNA	-	
1:601077-601077	T	intron_variant, non coding transcript variant	AL669831.3	ENSG00000230021	Transcript	ENST00000634337.2	lncRNA	-	

[https://www.ensembl.org/Homo\\_sapiens/Tools/VEP/Results?tl=jikpvBidelrx9Np0-5545891](https://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Tools/VEP/Results?tl=jikpvBidelrx9Np0-5545891)

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Snakemake is a diverse language, that can be used for manipulation of data, in this example: we would like to display only phase one of the variant calling analysis.

Employing rmarkdown and commands from snakemake we demonstrate the versatility of the workflow language

```
#Also one has the option to run any number of rules they require
# library installation
library(reticulate)
library(tidyverse)
# command from snakemake (displays the output of phase one script: preprocessing of reads
 #(fastqc analysis(fastqc), adapter removal and contaminate removal(trimmomatics)))

# to run a dry run of the snakemake command

# removing intern = true displays the results in the console
system("/home/icipipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake -n --until trimming_reads")

# use of intern = true is used to display knitr output in either pdf or html
system("/home/icipipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake -n --until trimming_reads", intern = TRUE)

## [1] ""
## [2] "rule fastqc_reports:"
## [3] "    input: Data/reads/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged_read1.fq.gz, Data/reads/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_m
## [4] "    output: analyses/fastqc/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged_read1_fastqc.html"
## [5] "    log: logs/fastqc/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged.log"
## [6] "    jobid: 1"
## [7] "    benchmark: benchmarks/fastqc/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged.txt"
## [8] "    wildcards: sample=WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged"
## [9] ""
## [10] ""
## [11] "rule trimming_reads:"
## [12] "    input: Data/reads/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged_read2.fq.gz, analyses/fastqc/WES_chr1_50X_E0.
## [13] "    output: analyses/trimmed/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged_read2.paired.fastq.gz, analyses/trimme
## [14] "    log: logs/trimming/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged.log"
## [15] "    jobid: 0"
## [16] "    benchmark: benchmarks/trimming/WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged.txt"
## [17] "    wildcards: sample=WES_chr1_50X_E0.005_merged"
## [18] ""
## [19] "Job counts:"
## [20] "\tcount\tjobs"
## [21] "\t1\tfastqc_reports"
## [22] "\t1\ttrimming_reads"
## [23] "\t2"
```

```
#Also one has the option to run any number of rules they require

###library installation
library(reticulate)
library(tidyverse)

# this useful for the application of snakemake command
system("/home/icipipe/miniconda3/envs/variant_calling/bin/snakemake -n --help")
```

The snakemake pipeline was evaluated with data used for accreditation in H3Africa consortium. The data was evaluated to have reported 27921 SNPs and 1589 INDELs demonstrating the functionality of our work flow. Although the snakemake workflow was able to generate the SNPs vcf files. Additional study is required for

other types of variant studies.