

Diffhash[14]

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1 Abstract

Here we propose an innovative way to find differentially expressed genes straight from sequencer output. Since assembling can be a very computationally expensive process when not working with arbitrary data, wouldn't it be convenient to assemble only the information that we want and leave behind the useless data. Using a bit of hashing, counting and analyzing we can achieve this.

2 Introduction

The field of bioinformatics faces significant problems with the size, quality and structure of the data extracted from the tissue of organisms of interest. Shotgun sequencing is a method that's used to reduce the time needed to sequence the entire sample of an organism. This usually requires that the data be assembled before anything is done. This is due to the very nature of shotgun sequencing. Instead of reading the entire sequence from start to end, we shred the sequence into fragments and read as many fragments as we can, until we reach an amount where we can statistically say that we have enough coverage of the sequence to meet the requirements of the experiment we are conducting.

Afterwards we would start our traditional pipeline, which in the case is an adaptation of the eel-pond for mRNAseq[1] we call the escambron protocol[2] both implement the khmer protocols[5]. The protocol is setup in various steps. Quality assessment with fastqc[3], trimming with trimmomatic[4], normalizing with normalize-by-median from khmer[7], interleaving with interleave-reads also from khmer[7], assembling using trinityrnaseq[9], transrate[12] to rate the input reads, salmon[11] to quantify and finally extracting expressed genes with edgeR[13]. This would be a standard pipeline in a differential expression analysis experiment.

3 Methodology

Our new pipeline differential hash expression or "Diffhash" will change some of this work flow. The initial idea is that assuming a proper random sample of

shotgun sequencing data will cover the entire sequence evenly. Now for a pair of sequences A and B, our null hypothesis is that the distribution of a particular kmer[6] in A is similar to its distribution in B. If the kmers distribution differs significantly it can be considered deferentially expressed if not it can be ignored. With this we can avoid assembling the full sequence and only do a targeted assembly of the regions of interest.

In practice we are using Julia a high-level general-purpose dynamic programming language designed for high-performance numerical analysis and computational science. It version 1.0 released not very long ago that's as good a reason as any to start using it. We will be using the BioSequences package to work with the data and edgeR[13] to do the analysis and Blast to do blast things. Finally there are some shell and python scripts to do some of the grunt work of interleaving and finding matching blast results.

To do a proper comparison of both pipelines we run the standard pipeline until completion to generate known good data. Next we copy the data just after it went through the trimming stage with trimmomatic[4]. This is to remove any bad data that the sequencer knowingly misread and placed "N" noting its placement but not knowing which base corresponds (N can represent any of A,C,T,G).

Now we start Diffhash by generating an empty dictionary. We then go read through every file of sequence A and extract every kmer, count how many times it appears in each file of sequence A and do the same with sequence B. This will generate a hashcount file we pass to our analysis with edgeR[13] which generates a deferentially expressed kmer file. This is where we can now get creative. We can take this deferentially expressed kmer file and turn it into a fasta file by assigning each kmer a header in the form of the kmers line number in the file. Now we can assemble this file with Abyss[10]. This is similar to what Kevlar[8] does. Alternatively we can do a more traditional approach where we take the kmer file and once again go through sequence A and B files. This time we will extract all reads that all the kmers in that read are deferentially expressed. We then use these new filtered list to assemble using trinity[9]. Both of these methods are less computationally complex that to assemble the entire sequence and then do the differential expression analysis. Both have been done in this experiment.

4 Results

Once we have our assembled sequences we need to compare them with the known good sequence. To do this we generated a blast database using ncbi blast plus on the three sequences. Then we blast both sequences to the known good sequence database, we do the reverse blasting our known good against both sequences and the both sequences to each other just to verify how similar they are to each other. This will generate 2 data frames per two comparisons for a total of 6. With the first column of these data frames being the label in the first sequence and its best match in the other sequence. To finish up we go to extract the

first and second column of both of those files flip one or the other to match the sequences and find the intersection and we get these:

	long reads	normal reads
0	TRINITY_DN1_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN21_c0.g3.i1
1	TRINITY_DN0_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN17_c0.g1.i1
2	TRINITY_DN0_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN17_c0.g1.i1
3	TRINITY_DN0_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN17_c0.g1.i1
4	TRINITY_DN0_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN17_c0.g1.i1
5	TRINITY_DN13_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN19_c0.g1.i1
6	TRINITY_DN18_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN16_c0.g1.i21
7	TRINITY_DN11_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN22_c0.g2.i2
8	TRINITY_DN5_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN22_c0.g1.i1
9	TRINITY_DN6_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN23_c0.g1.i1
10	TRINITY_DN15_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN21_c0.g2.i4
11	TRINITY_DN3_c1.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN14_c0.g1.i2
12	TRINITY_DN4_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN21_c0.g1.i7
13	TRINITY_DN14_c0.g1.i1	TRINITY_DN20_c0.g1.i2
short reads	long reads	
0	4	TRINITY_DN13_c0.g1.i1
1	135	TRINITY_DN14_c0.g1.i1
2	301	TRINITY_DN1_c0.g1.i1
3	699	TRINITY_DN11_c0.g1.i1
4	816	TRINITY_DN10_c0.g1.i3
5	959	TRINITY_DN15_c0.g1.i1
6	2270	TRINITY_DN5_c0.g1.i1
7	2982	TRINITY_DN3_c1.g1.i1
8	3438	TRINITY_DN18_c0.g1.i1
9	3747	TRINITY_DN4_c0.g1.i1
10	3907	TRINITY_DN16_c0.g1.i1
11	3914	TRINITY_DN12_c0.g1.i1
12	3924	TRINITY_DN6_c0.g1.i1
13	4290	TRINITY_DN0_c0.g1.i1
14	4745	TRINITY_DN2_c0.g1.i1

	normal reads	short reads
0	TRINITY_DN23.c0.g1.i1	1907
1	TRINITY_DN23.c0.g1.i2	2097
2	TRINITY_DN23.c0.g2.i1	3924
3	TRINITY_DN13.c0.g1.i2	2712
4	TRINITY_DN19.c0.g1.i1	3907
5	TRINITY_DN27.c0.g1.i1	3111
6	TRINITY_DN21.c0.g1.i6	3747
7	TRINITY_DN21.c0.g3.i1	301
8	TRINITY_DN21.c0.g2.i4	959
9	TRINITY_DN12.c0.g1.i1	500
10	TRINITY_DN18.c0.g1.i4	3848
11	TRINITY_DN8.c0.g1.i1	105
12	TRINITY_DN11.c0.g1.i1	3688
13	TRINITY_DN2.c0.g1.i1	410
14	TRINITY_DN16.c0.g1.i21	3438
15	TRINITY_DN15.c0.g1.i1	4812
16	TRINITY_DN17.c0.g1.i3	4290
17	TRINITY_DN17.c0.g1.i4	159
18	TRINITY_DN17.c0.g2.i1	1008
19	TRINITY_DN10.c0.g1.i1	2195
20	TRINITY_DN20.c0.g1.i2	135
21	TRINITY_DN20.c0.g1.i3	3295
22	TRINITY_DN20.c0.g1.i5	2896
23	TRINITY_DN4.c0.g1.i2	2719
24	TRINITY_DN14.c0.g3.i1	5130
25	TRINITY_DN14.c0.g1.i2	2982
26	TRINITY_DN14.c0.g2.i2	3022
27	TRINITY_DN22.c0.g1.i1	2270
28	TRINITY_DN22.c0.g2.i2	5105
29	TRINITY_DN22.c0.g2.i3	699

5 Conclusion

Both of the direct kmer sequence and the filtered sequence generated reciprocal hits in the known good sequence. This is to be expected since we were assembling only what we expect to be differentially expressed in the sequence. And the very fact that these tables are not empty means that there is something to this method. To give even more weight to this concept Kevlar[8] does variant discovery on genomes in a similar fashion using differential expression analysis without assembling the sequence first. Additionally the direct and the filtered sequences matched to each other more thoroughly than how they matched to the known good sequence. This is also to be expected since they conceptually should be the same sequence.

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7 Future Work

Diffhash is at a very early stage in development. At this point I can easily identify several improvements or features that could be added and explored.

- Parallelizing operations at the read level. Diffhash spends a significant amount of time hashing and not io blocked.
- Utilizing a concept like Count-min sketch in the dictionary.
- Determining a more robust analysis, preferably one more focused on kmer distribution.
- Trying assembling with kmers instead of full reads like Kevlar. One thing to note, there's a limit to how small read size software like trinity is willing to work with.
- The experiment utilized a 100
- Another interesting experiment is comparing the direct kmer and filtered read assemblies to see how they change and if their interchangeable or equivalent.

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