# Introduction to ALKfusiondiscover

2022-07-18

### Introduction

This is an introduction to the **ALKfusiondiscover** package which can be used to evaluate whether EML4-ALK is present in blood plasma.

This package was created in order to increase the sensitivity of EML4-ALK detection from commercially available NGS products such the AVENIO (Roche) pipeline.

Paired-end sequencing of cfDNA generated BAM files can be used as input to discover EML4-ALK variants. This package was developed using position deduplicated BAM files generated with the AVENIO Oncology Analysis Software. These files are made using the AVENIO ctDNA surveillance kit and Illumina Nextseq 500 sequencing. This is a targeted hybridization NGS approach and includes ALK-specific but not EML4-specific probes.

The package includes six functions.

The output of first function, EML4\_ALK\_detection(), is used to determine whether EML4-ALK is detected and serves as input for the next four exploratory functions characterizing the EML4-ALK variant. The last function EML4\_ALK analysis() combines the output of the exploratory functions.

To serve as examples, this package includes BAM files representing the EML4-ALK positive cell line H3122 and the EML4-ALK negative cell line, HCC827.

### Installation

Use devtools to install ALKfusiondiscover.

```
if (!require(devtools)) install.packages('devtools')
library(devtools)

install_github("CTrierMaansson/ALKfusiondiscover")
library(ALKfusiondiscover)
```

# Package data

BAM files from the cell lines, H3122 and HCC827, are included in the package and can be used as examples to explore the functions.

```
H3122_bam <- system.file("extdata", "H3122_EML4.bam", package = "ALKfusiondiscover")

HCC827_bam <- system.file("extdata", "HCC827_EML4.bam", package = "ALKfusiondiscover")
```

## EML4 ALK detection()

This function looks for EML4-ALK mate pair reads in the BAM file.

Input:

file

The name of the file which the data are to be read from.

### genome

character representing the reference genome. Can be either "hg38" or "hg19". Default = "hg38".

### mates

interger, the minimum number EML4-ALK mate pairs needed to be detected in order to call a variant. Default = 2

### Output:

If EML4-ALK is detected a data.frame with soft-clipped reads representing EML4-ALK is returned. Otherwise "No EML4-ALK was detected" is returned.

### Examples:

```
head(EML4 ALK detection(file = H3122 bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2))
mate position cigar
#> 1 29223691 42299657 94M2S
#> 2 29223375 42299657 94M2S
#> 3 29223479 42299657 94M2S
#> 4 29223686 42299657 94M2S
#> 5 29223636 42299657 94M2S
#> 6 29223687 42299657 94M2S
EML4_ALK_detection(file = HCC827_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2)
#> [1] "No EML4-ALK was detected"
```

### EML4 sequence()

This function identifies the basepairs leading up to the EML4 breakpoint.

### Input:

#### reads

data.frame returned by EML4\_ALK\_detection().

### basepairs

integer, number of basepairs identified from the EML4-ALK fusion. Default = 20.

### **Output:**

If EML4-ALK is detected, returns a table of identified EML4 basepairs with the number of corresponding reads for each sequence. Otherwise "No EML4-ALK was detected" is returned.

### **Examples:**

### ALK sequence()

This function identifies the basepairs following the ALK breakpoint.

### Input:

### reads

data.frame returned by EML4\_ALK\_detection().

### basepairs

integer, number of basepairs identified from the EML4-ALK fusion. Default = 20.

### **Output:**

If EML4-ALK is detected, returns a table of identified ALK basepairs with the number of corresponding reads for each sequence. Otherwise "No EML4-ALK was detected" is returned.

### **Examples:**

```
ALK sequence (EML4 ALK detection (file = H3122 bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2), basepairs = 20)
#> ALK seq
#> CGGATTTTTAGATTTGCATT

#> CTGATTTTTAGATTTTGCATT

#> CTGATTTTTAGC
#\ 1 14
                                 5
CTGATTTTAG
     #>
#> CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGC CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCA CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCAT
#>
             7 8
#> CTGATTTTAGCTTTGCATT CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCAAT CTGATTTTTAGCTTTT
#> CTGATTTTTATCTTTGCATT CTGATTTTTATCTTTTGATT CTGTGTTTTAGATTTGCATT
#> 2 1
#> CTGTTTTTTATCTTTGCAAT
#> 1
                        CTGAA CTTATTTTTATCTTTGCATT
#>
#>
ALK_sequence(EML4_ALK_detection(file = HCC827_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2), basepairs =
#> [1] "No EML4-ALK was detected"
```

### break position()

This function identifies the genomic position in EML4 where the breakpoint has happened.

### Input:

### reads

data.frame returned by EML4\_ALK\_detection().

### **Output:**

If EML4-ALK is detected, returns a table of genomic positions with the number of corresponding reads for each sequence. Otherwise "No EML4-ALK was detected" is returned.

### **Examples:**

```
break_position(EML4_ALK_detection(file = H3122_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2))
#> break_pos
#> 42299750 42299757
#> 202    1
break_position(EML4_ALK_detection(file = HCC827_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2))
#> [1] "No EML4-ALK was detected"
```

### break position depth()

This function identifies the read depth at the basepair before the breakpoint in EML4.

### Input:

### file

The name of the file which the data are to be read from.

### reads

data.frame returned by EML4\_ALK\_detection().

### **Output:**

If EML4-ALK is detected a single integer corresponding to the read depth at the breakpoint is returned. Otherwise "No EML4-ALK was detected" is returned

### Examples:

### EML4 ALK analysis()

This functions collects the results from the other functions of the package.

#### Input:

### file

The name of the file which the data are to be read from.

#### genome

character representing the reference genome. Can be either "hg38" or "hg19". Default = "hg38".

#### mates

interger, the minimum number EML4-ALK mate pairs needed to be detected in order to call a variant. Default = 2.

#### basepairs

integer, number of basepairs identified from the EML4-ALK fusion. Default = 20.

# Output:

A list object with clipped\_reads corresponding to  ${\tt EML4\_ALK\_detection}()$ , last\_EML4 corresponding to  ${\tt EML4\_sequence}()$ , first\_ALK corresponding to  ${\tt ALK\_sequence}()$ , breakpoint corresponding to  ${\tt break\_position}()$ , and read\_depth corresponding to  ${\tt break\_position\_depth}()$ .

### **Examples:**

```
H3122_results <- EML4_ALK_analysis(file = H3122_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2, basepairs = 20)

HCC827_results <- EML4_ALK_analysis(file = HCC827_bam, genome = "hg38", mates = 2, basepairs = 20)
```

```
H3122 results$last EML4
#> EML4_seq
#> CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGT GGAGTGCAGTGGTGTGATTT TCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGT
H3122_results$first_ALK
#> ALK seq
#> CAGAATTTTAGCTTTGCAAT
                    CGGATTTTTAGCTTT CGGATTTTTAGCTTTTCATT
#> CTGATTTTAGATTTGCATT CTGATTTTTAGC CTGATTTTTAGCT
#> 1 14 10
#> 1
#> CTGATTTTTAGCTT
#> 10
                      CTGATTTTTAGCTTT
#> CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGC CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCA CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCAT
#>
\#> CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCATT CTGATTTTTAGCTTTGCAAT CTGATTTTTAGCTTTT
#> 71
                          CTGATTTTTAT
#> 1
#> CTGATTTTTATCTTTGCATT CTGATTTTTATCTTTTGATT CTGTGTTTTAGATTTGCATT
#> 2
#> CTGTTTTTTTTTTTGCAAT
                              CTGAA CTTATTTTTATCTTTGCATT
#> 1
#> TTAGCTTTG
#> 1
H3122_results$breakpoint
#> break pos
#> 42299750 42299757
#> 202 1
H3122_results$read_depth
#> [1] 251
HCC827_results
#> [1] "No EML4-ALK was detected"
```

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/jax.js