# **APA-Scan User Manual**

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#### 1. About

APA-Scan is a computational tool which can detect and visualize genome-wide 3'-UTR APA events. APA-Scan integrates both 3'-end-seq (an RNA-seq method with a specific enrichment of 3'-ends ofmRNA) data and the location information of predicted canonical PASs with RNA-seq data to improve the quantitative definition of genome-wide UTR-APA events. It is also advantageous in producing high quality plots of the user defined events.

#### 2. Download

APA-Scan is downloadable directly from <u>github</u>. Users need to have python (version 3.0 or higher) installed in their machine.

#### 3. Required Softwares

- a. Python (v3.0 or higher)
- b. Samtools (v 0.1.8)\* [This specific version is mandatory]

## 4. Required python packages (Can install using pip, or other process)

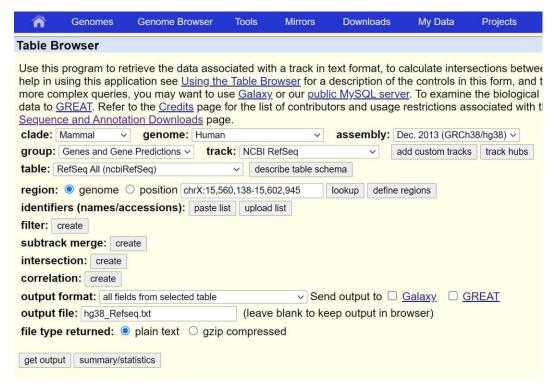
- a. Pandas: \$ pip install pandas
- b.  $\underline{\text{Bio}}$ : \$ pip install biopython
- c. <u>Scipy</u>: \$ pip install scipy
- d. Numpy: \$ pip install numpy
- e. <u>Peakutils</u>: pip install PeakUtils

#### 5. Run APA-Scan

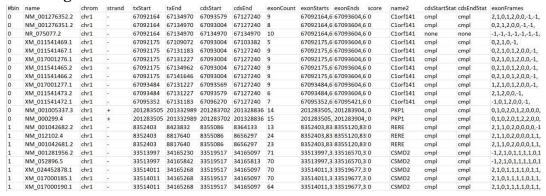
APA-Scan can handle both human and mouse data for detecting potential APA truncation sites. The tool is designed to follow the format of <u>Refseq annotation</u> and genome file from <u>UCSC Genome Browser</u>. Users need to have the following two files in the parent directory in order to run APA-Scan:

- Refseq annotation (.txt format)
- Genome fasta file (downloaded from UCSC genome browser)

RefSeq annotation can be downloaded from UCSC Genome browser using the following setup in *Tools -> Table browser*:



The annotation.txt file downloaded from the UCSC Genome browser will have the following columns:



APA-Scan has two python scripts: APA-Scan.py, Make-Plots.py And 1 configuration file: configuration.ini

The configuration file allows the users to specify:

- 1) the directories of the input samples,
- 2) the species to be analyzed, and
- 3) the directory of the folder where all output files will be stored.

APA-Scan supports the analysis of multiple samples that belong to two different groups- all BAM files inside the input1 directory will be considered as part of the

first group, and all BAM files inside the input2 directory will be considered as part of the second group. It is required to have at least one BAM file in each input directory.

Running Parameters in the configuration.ini file: (\* refers to a

mandatory field)

| species*:    | Species name (human/mouse)   |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| input1*:     | Directory containing the first group of samples with RNA-seq data.   |  |  |  |  |
| input2*:     | Directory containing the second group of samples with RNA-seq data.  |  |  |  |  |
| pası*:       | Directory containing the first group of samples with 3'-end-seq data.  Default is NULL   |  |  |  |  |
| pas2*:       | Directory containing the second group of samples with 3'-end-<br>seq data.<br>Default is NULL  |  |  |  |  |
| extended*:   | APA-Scan will run on `Extended 3UTR' mode and it will search for APA sites upto 10kb downstream of the annotated transcript. Value: yes or no  |  |  |  |  |
| All*:        | If selected 'yes', APA-Scan will report all the candidate cleavage sites of a gene, whether they are significant or not. Otherwise, APA-Scan will report the most significant event for each gene [default].  Value: yes or no |  |  |  |  |
| annotation*: | RefSeq annotation file, downloaded from UCSC Genome<br>Browser, in .txt format   |  |  |  |  |
| genome*:     | Genome fasta file, in .fa format   |  |  |  |  |
| output_dir*: | Output directory. Users can specify the desired output directory for writing the results. [Optional]   |  |  |  |  |

An example of the congiration.ini file is provided below:

```
[INPUT_RNAseq]
# Input folder names
# All samples(names like sample1_1.bam, sample1_2.bam....) in group1 must be inside of one folder
# All samples(names like sample1_1.bam, sample2_2.bam...) in group2 must be inside of one folder
input1 = /home/input/Group1
input2 = /home/input/Group2
[INPUT PASseq]
# All samples(names like sample1_1.bam, sample1_2.bam....) in group1 must be inside of one folder
# All samples(names like sample1 1.bam, sample2 2.bam....) in group2 must be inside of one folder
pas1 = NULL
pas2 = NULL
[ANNOTATION]
# Put annotation and genome information
annotation = annotation.txt
genome = genome.fa
[Extended_3UTR]
Run APA-Scan on 'Extended-3UTR' mode
# Value: yes/no. Default is no
extended = no
[All_events]
All = no
[OUTPUT FOLDER]
output_dir = /home/output_dirname
```

Once the parameters have been specified in the configuration file, the user will enter the following command to run APA-Scan:

#### \$ python3 APA-Scan.py

APA-Scan.py will generate several intermediary files in the output directory. After computing the significance of the association between the two groups of samples, the final results will be written in the file named Group1\_Vs\_Group2.csv. The following image shows some of the generated fields in Group1\_Vs\_Group2.csv:

| Chrom | Gene Name | strand | Start     | End       | Position  | p-value              | Ratio Difference | Absolute ratio differe |
|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| chr4  | Rpl22     | +      | 152332259 | 152334082 | 152332467 | 3.09775986595814E-56 | 0.2362757567     | 0.2362757567           |
| chr14 | Rpl15     | -      | 18267822  | 18269316  | 18268977  | 5.22975131345554E-36 | 1.0027674111     | 1.0027674111           |
| chr8  | Prdx2     | +      | 84973999  | 84974811  | 84974300  | 6.82889421184664E-26 | 0.0588257008     | 0.0588257008           |
| chr3  | Snapin    | -      | 90488025  | 90489593  | 90488393  | 2.50609740693199E-21 | -1.2134012625    | 1.2134012625           |
| chr11 | Ddx5      | -      | 106780355 | 106782256 | 106781593 | 6.12179599813088E-16 | 0.2211554595     | 0.2211554595           |
| chr13 | Pfkp      | -      | 6579873   | 6581592   | 6581192   | 1.62554956833935E-15 | 0.8694145767     | 0.8694145767           |
| chr14 | Ctsb      | +      | 63142231  | 63145923  | 63143116  | 5.05835989509607E-15 | 0.0343892621     | 0.0343892621           |
| chr8  | Ctu2      | +      | 122481595 | 122483092 | 122481730 | 6.04869792645979E-15 | 19.83490098      | 19.83490098            |
| chr17 | Srsf7     | -      | 80200079  | 80201602  | 80201326  | 8.71701484186316E-14 | 0.3596757621     | 0.3596757621           |
| chr5  | Ran       | +      | 129022773 | 129024321 | 129023145 | 1.71410278709392E-13 | 0.4464617484     | 0.4464617484           |
| chr6  | Col1a2    | +      | 4540515   | 4541543   | 4540970   | 9.76968485518211E-13 | -0.116948271     | 0.116948271            |
| chr17 | Tubb5     | -      | 35833919  | 35836039  | 35834607  | 1.70443287105602E-12 | 0.0625506786     | 0.0625506786           |
| chr11 | Hspa4     | -      | 53259813  | 53261815  | 53261590  | 1.18930518861983E-11 | 0.2871386226     | 0.2871386226           |
| chr8  | Tomm20    | -      | 126930663 | 126935059 | 126934582 | 3.02988643014452E-11 | 0.4033119395     | 0.4033119395           |
| chr5  | Polr2b    | +      | 77349079  | 77349328  | 77349234  | 9.36919003553619E-11 | 0.8166819469     | 0.8166819469           |
| chr9  | Arpp19    | +      | 75056634  | 75060313  | 75056811  | 1.73579471911654E-10 | 0.2040989466     | 0.2040989466           |
| chr12 | Calm1     | +      | 100206399 | 100209824 | 100207298 | 3.6125085748732E-10  | 0.0846824617     | 0.0846824617           |
| chr6  | Hnrnpa2b1 | -      | 51460433  | 51463493  | 51462777  | 3.8837266242032E-09  | 0.121322706      | 0.121322706            |
| chr4  | Tardbp    | -      | 148612381 | 148618791 | 148616742 | 5.47582783374111E-09 | 0.1373292505     | 0.1373292505           |
| chr11 | Timp2     | -      | 118301060 | 118303896 | 118303605 | 3.65534355325947E-08 | 0.2084772755     | 0.2084772755           |

The column 'p-value' defines the significance of the UTR-APA events. In the 'Ratio difference' column, a large positive ratio difference indicates a potential UTR truncation occurred in condition 2, whereas a negative ratio difference with

a large absolute value indicates a potential UTR-APA event in condition 1.

#### 6. Run Make-plots.py

Make-plots.py also requires the same configuration file to run. It will use the input and output directories listed in the configuration file and prepare a read coverage plot along with the 3'-UTR annotation based on user defined region.

#### python3 Make-plots.py

After executing this command above for a few seconds, **Make-plots.py** will ask the user to insert the region of interest in a specific format:

## Chrom:GeneName:RegionStart-RegionEnd

| Chrom:       | Name of the chromosome       |  |  |
|--------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| GeneName:    | Name of the gene             |  |  |
| RegionStart: | Start position of the region |  |  |
| Region End:  | End position of the region   |  |  |

### **Example:**

chr1:Tceb1:16641724-16643478

Make-Plots.py will generate a visual representation of the results shown for each of the regions entered. The plot will illustrate the most significant transcript cleavage site with a red vertical bar on top of RNA-seq read data (and 3'end-seq if available). If the input parameters have 3'end-seq information along with the RNA-seq, then it will generate plots for both cases (See figure below). It will also show the UTR truncation point (annotated and unannotated) at the bottom panel.

