# homework\_02

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### Practical: Alignment

- # copies all files from its parent directory to a local work directory
  cp /mnt/Timina/bioinfoII/data/alignment/\* /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2
- # opens a qlogin session
  qlogin
- # checks module availability
  module avail
- # loads a version (0.7.15) of the required program bwa, available from the module list module load bwa/0.7.15
- # loads a version (0.11.3) of the required program fastqc, available from the module list module load fastqc/0.11.3
- # loads a version (1.9) of the required program samtools, available from the module list module load samtools/1.9

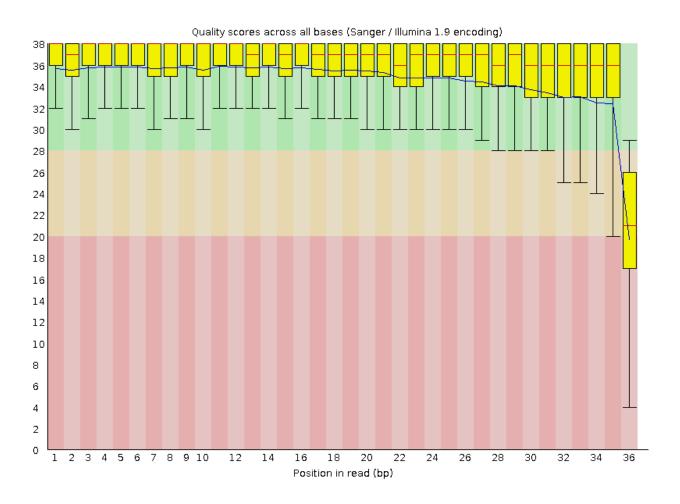
# E.Coli FNR ChIP-seq alignment

- # indexes the Escherichia\_coli\_K12\_MG1655.fasta file using bwa
  bwa index /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/Escherichia\_coli\_K12\_MG1655.fasta
- # executes fastqc for the E.Coli FNR (Fumarate and nitrate reduction regulatory protein) transcription fastqc /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/SRX189773\_FNR\_ChIP.fastq -o output
- # copies the contents of the output folder (html and compressed images output of fastqc) from the clust scp ejorquera@dna.lavis.unam.mx:/mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/output/\* /home/esteba
- # Uses bwa aln to align of the E.Coli ChIP-seq for FNR (SRX189773) with the E.Coli reference genome bwa aln /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/Escherichia\_coli\_K12\_MG1655.fasta /mnt/Citosin
- # Converts the single end alignment of the FNR ChIP-seq data made with bwa into a human readable sam fi bwa samse /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/Escherichia\_coli\_K12\_MG1655.fasta /mnt/Cito
- # uses samtools view to load the sam file and print only the header
  samtools view -H /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/output/EColi\_FNR\_ChIP.sam | less -S

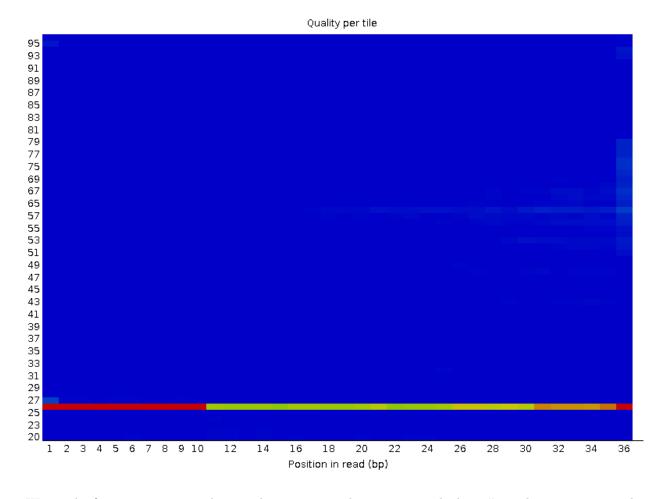
Analysis  ${\bf fastqc\ FNR\ ChIP\text{-}seq\ results:}$ 

Filename	File type	Encoding	Total Sequences	Sequences flagged as poor quality	Sequence length	%GC
SRX189773_FNR		Sanger / Illumina 1.9	3603544	0	36	49

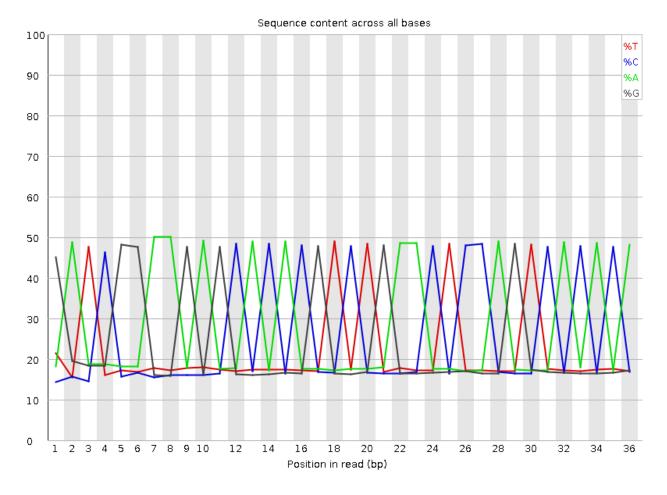
According to fastqc results the FNR ChIP-seq basic statistics are correct



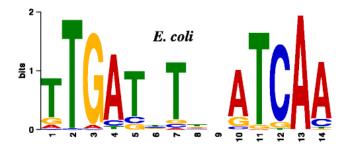
Similarly per base sequence quality remained consistent until the last base



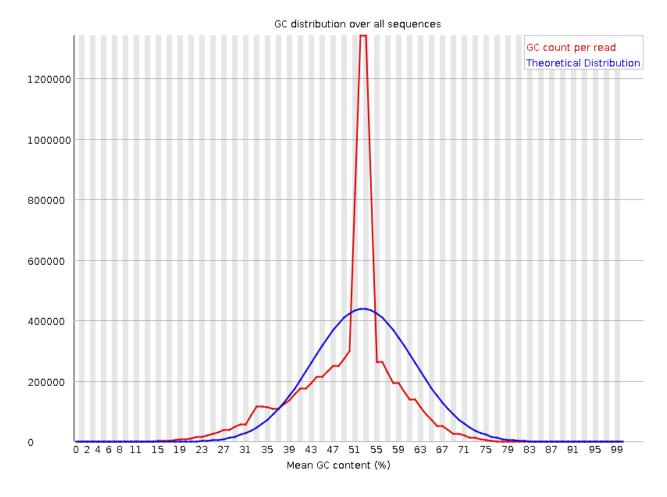
We see the first mayor issue in the per tile sequence quality, as seen in the lane #26, where sequence quality is lower than the rest of the flowcell, meanwhile this error could be transient (ie. bubbles forming in the flowcell), it seems that this lane might have been damaged since all positions of the reads of this lane have lower qualities.



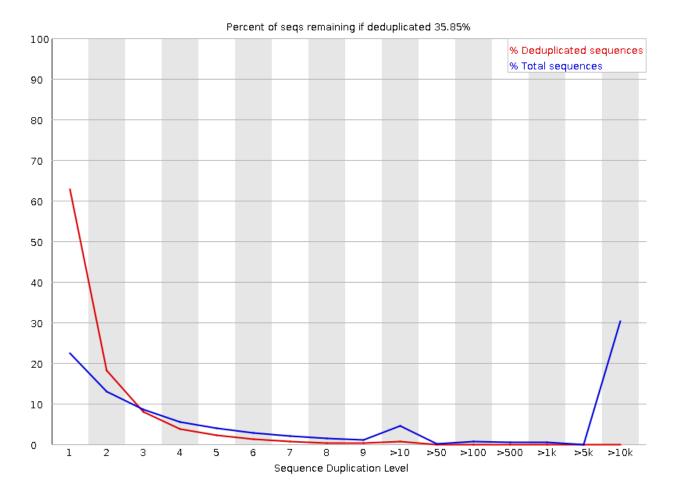
The next issue present is seen in the per base sequence content, here we should see similarly flat lines for every base, however we can see a clear preference of a base at a specific position, this indicates that a specific sequence was overrepresented, in this case the sequence we can read from the image is "GATCGGAAGAG-CACACGTCTGAACTCCAGTCACACA". Considering that this is a ChIP-seq experiment, we thought that this sequence could be the biding motif of the analyzed protein.



However, the "GATCGGAAGAGCACACGTCTGAACTCCAGTCACACA" sequence does not correspond to the binding motif of E.Coli FNR (Kumka & Bauer, 2015), meaning that the most likely cause of this error is the presence of sequencing adapters.



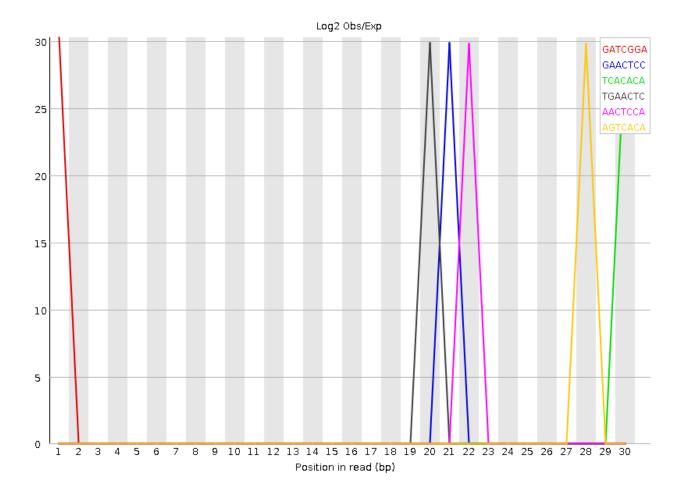
Guanine and Cytosine content also shows errors, indicating a large fraction of reads with GC content above the expected theoretical curve, at around 53% content, we suspect this is due to the overrepresented "GATCGGAAGAGCACACGTCTGAACTCCAGTCACACA" sequence.



Regarding sequence duplication events we see that there are sequences that suffered extreme duplication events having more than 5000 duplication events, which likely correspond to the "GATCGGAAGAGCA-CACGTCTGAACTCCAGTCACACA" sequence and its variations

	Sequence	Count	Percentage	Possible Source
FNR_seq_GATO	CGGAAGAGCACAC	TCT06A6ACT	<b>2</b> 9C4 <b>327I</b> 1 <b>9567</b> C48C643	TruSeq Adapter, Index 5 (100%
				over 36bp)
FNR_seq_ <b>@</b> CTA	AACAAATACCCGAC'	TAA <b>A3</b> 630AGT	DC3 <b>A82387A5A0A5D</b> 9253	5 No Hit
FNR_seq_NATO	CGGAAGAGCACACG	TCTG728CT	C <b>6254517688065</b> CA59	TruSeq Adapter, Index 5 (97%
				over 36bp)
FNR_seq_GTT	AGCTATTTACTTGAG	CTG <b>AU9BT</b> AC	DT30 <b>47862PAT</b> T15 <b>6</b> 35	No Hit
FNR_seq_65AT0	CGGAAGAGCACAC	TCTSSASACT	CCA 6/II C789949005	7TruSeq Adapter, Index 1 (97%
				over 36bp)

When we analyze the overrepresented sequences, we can confirm that they correspond to adapters, specifically Illumina TruSeq adapters.



Finally, k-mer content profiles shows over-enrichment of specific sequences at certain positions, this is again likely caused by the presence of the Illumina TruSeq adapters in the dataset.

We strongly suggest to re-process the raw sequencing data using an adapter trimming software like Trimmomatic, and then re attempt the alignment

## M.Musculus CEBPA ChIP-seq alignment

Cluster location of processed mouse (mm10) reference genome and index files:

mm10 reference genome: /mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa

 $mm10\ index\ files:\ /mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa.amb/mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa.ann/mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa.bwt/mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa.pac/mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/mm10.fa.sa$ 

# executes fastqc for the compressed M.Musculus CEBPA (CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha) transcript fastqc /mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/mus\_musculus\_CEBPA\_liver\_ERR005132.fastq.gz -o

# copies the html and compressed images output of fastqc for the CEBPA ChIP-seq data from the output for the fastqc compressed images output

scp ejorquera@dna.lavis.unam.mx:/mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/output/mus\_musculus\_C

```
Considering the file sizes of both the mus musculus reference genome and the CEBPA ChIP-seq data,
the memory available to qlogin sessions might not be enough, and would likely cause the process to hang
indefinitely. Therefore a sge script was generated.
#!/bin/bash
# Use current working directory
#$ -cwd
# Join stdout and stderr
#$ -ј у
# Run job through bash shell
#$ -S /bin/bash
#You can edit the scriptsince this line
# Your job name
#$ -N Marlon_job
# Send an email after the job has finished
#$ -m e
#$ -M aldarchez26@gmail.com
# If modules are needed, source modules environment (Do not delete the next line):
. /etc/profile.d/modules.sh
# Add any modules you might require
(module load bwa/0.7.15; bwa mem -M -t 8 /mnt/Archives/genome/mouse/mm10/UCSC/bwa-0.7.15-index/index/m
# runs the sge script to generate the CEBPA ChIP-seq data alignment in sam file format
qsub MMusculus.sge
# uses samtools stats to save its output to a text file
```

scp ejorquera@dna.lavis.unam.mx:/mnt/Citosina/amedina/ejorquera/BioInfoII/Tarea\_2/output/mus\_musculus\_C

#### Analysis

# fastqc html report

#### fastqc CEBPA ChIP-seq results:

nano MMusculus FNR ChIP.stats

Filename	File type	Encoding	Total Sequences	Sequences flagged as poor quality	Sequence length	%GC
mus_musculus_CEBPA_li@myeRtR005132.faSatnggar /			17171130	0	42	45
	base calls	Illumina 1.9				

samtools stats MMusculus\_FNR\_ChIP.sam > MMusculus\_FNR\_ChIP.stats

# loads samtools stats output into the nano text editor so it can be visualized

