



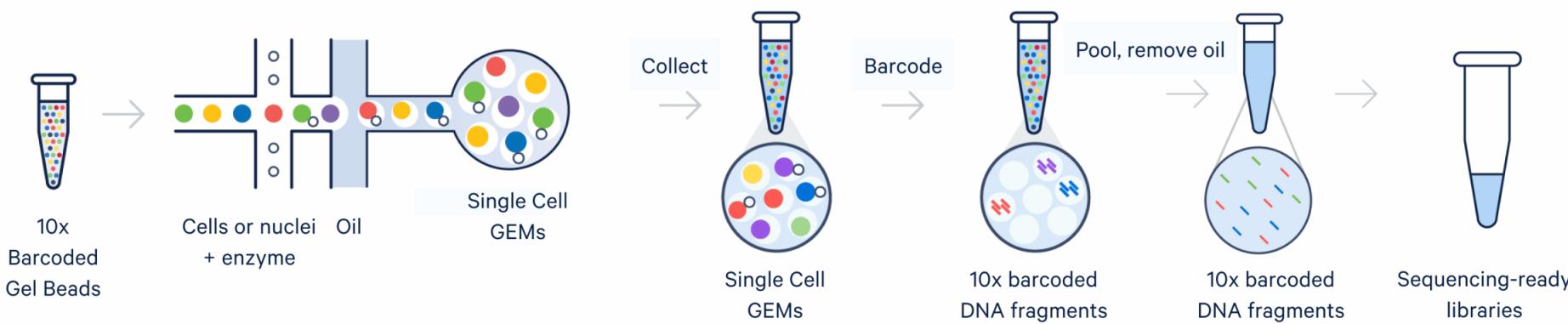
10x and cellranger

Jan Kubovčík
with acknowledgements to Deepak Tanwar and SIB



GEMs

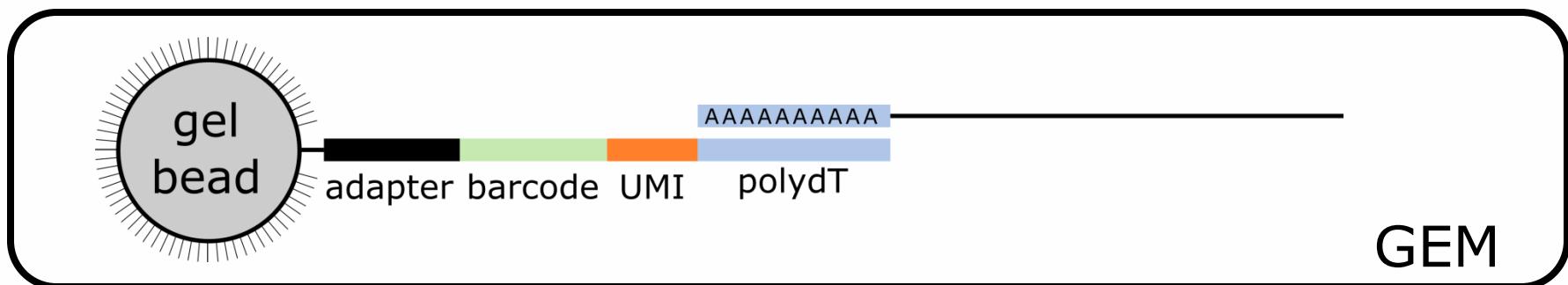
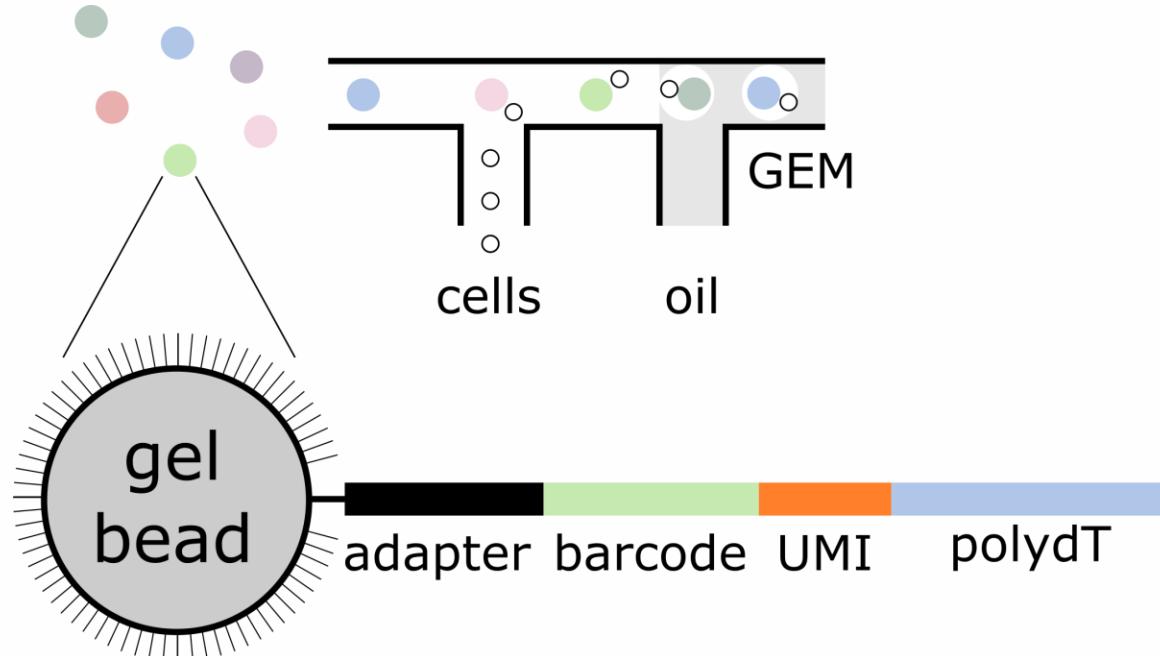
- way to label cells separately
- Gel Beads-in-emulsion



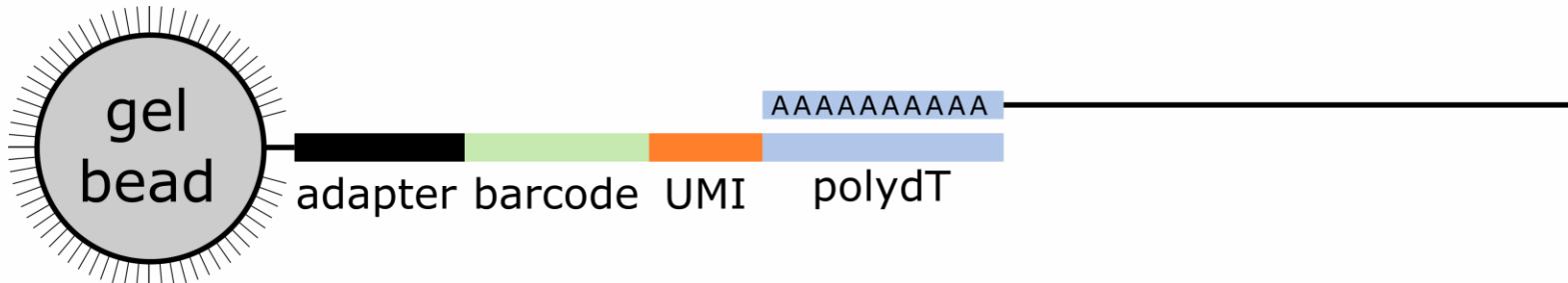
Chromium instrument



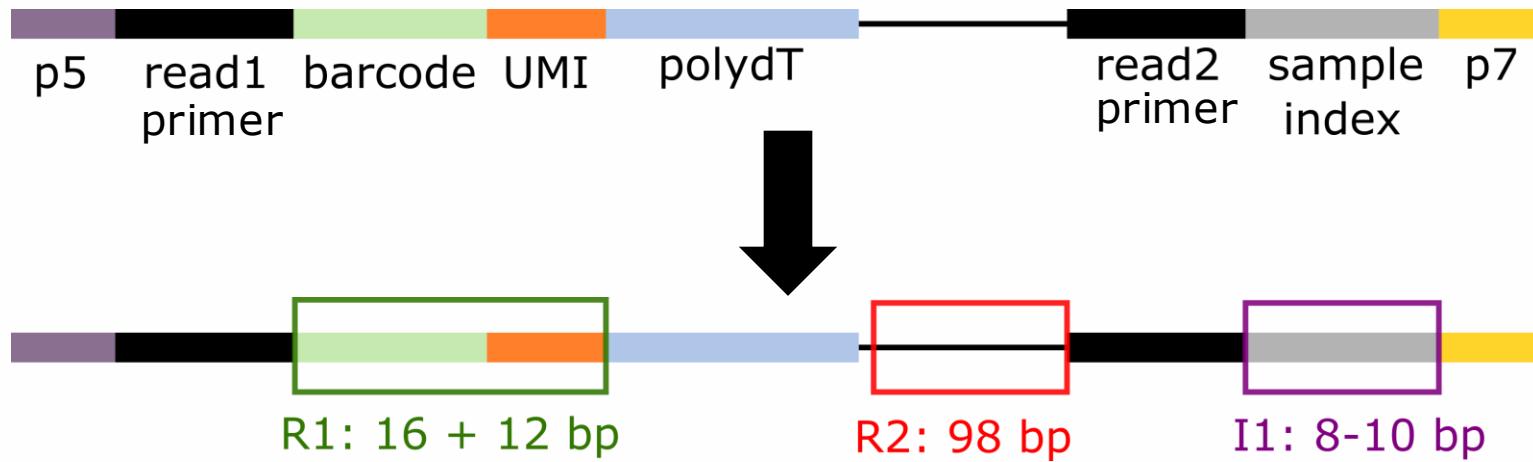
10,000+ GEMs in 4 minutes.



All captured **transcripts** from **single** cell:
identical + unique barcode



- reverse transcription
- breaking GEMs
- fragmentation
- primer ligation
- index PCR



Illumina sequencing

Sequencing output

sample#	read type
ETV6-RUNX1_1_S1_L001_R1_001	.fastq.gz
ETV6-RUNX1_1_S1_L001_R2_001	.fastq.gz
ETV6-RUNX1_1_S1_L001_I1_001	.fastq.gz

sample ID

lane

For 10x all with
cellranger

- Dual indexing: second index in I2
- Indexes can also be added to fastq titles

After sequencing (pre-processing)

1. Read mapping
2. Quantification: # UMI/gene
3. Cell calling

For 10x all with
cellranger

Alternatives:
[STAR Solo](#)
[Alevin](#)

cellranger references

- Human & mouse: download pre-built from 10x website
- Other organisms: custom reference with **cellranger mkref**
 - Use **ensembl.org**
- Exogenous marker genes (e.g. GFP): add sequence to both fasta and gtf

extensive documentation:

<https://support.10xgenomics.com/single-cell-gene-expression/software/pipelines/latest/what-is-cell-ranger>



Why count UMI (and not read alignments?)

- UMI: Unique Molecular Identifier:
 - Identifies each molecule (i.e. sequence) uniquely
- Molecules from a common PCR template
 - > carry the same UMI
- By counting UMI: correct for PCR replicates

Why UMIs

- Reads with **different** UMIs were derived from **different molecules** and are **biological duplicates**
- Reads with the **same** UMI originated from the **same molecule** and are **technical duplicates** – the UMIs should be collapsed to be counted as 1

	Cellular barcode	UMI	
Cell 1	TTGCCGTGGTGT	GGCGGGGA	CGGTGTTA] DDX51
	TTGCCGTGGTGT	TATGGAGG	CCAGCACC] NOP2
	TTGCCGTGGTGT	TCTCAAGT	AAAATGGC] ACTB
Cell 2	CGTTAGATGGCA	GGGCCGGG	CTCATAGT] LBR
	CGTTAGATGGCA	ACGTTATA	ACGCGTAC] ODF2
	CGTTAGATGGCA	TCGAGATT	AGCCCTTT] HIF1A
Cell 3	AAATTATGACGA	AGTTTGTA	GGGAATTAA] ACTB ← 1
	AAATTATGACGA	AGTTTGTA	AGATGGGG] RPS15
	AAATTATGACGA	TGTGCTTG	GACTGCAC] GAPDH
Cell 4	GTTAACGTACC	CTAGCTGT	GATTTTCT] GTPBP4
	GTTAACGTACC	GCAGAACT	GTTGGCGT] ARL1 ← 2
	GTTAACGTACC	AAGGCTTG	CAAAGTTC] TCCAGTCG
.....			
(Thousands of cells)			

ETV6-RUNX1_1

Cellranger count report

Alerts

The analysis detected ⚠ 1 warning.

Alert	Value	Detail
⚠ Fraction of RNA read bases with Q-score >= 30 is low	59.4%	Fraction of RNA read bases with Q-score >= 30 should be above 65%. A lower fraction might indicate poor sequencing quality. This is Read 1 for the Single Cell 3' v1 chemistry and Single Cell 5' paired end, Read 2 for the Single Cell 3' v2/v3 chemistry and Single Cell 5' R2-only

Summary

Analysis

3,091

Estimated Number of Cells

68,259

Mean Reads per Cell

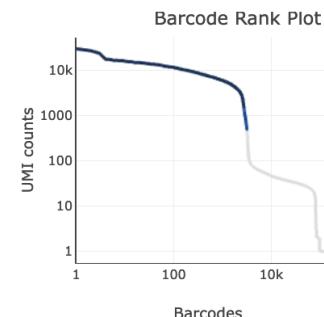
1,717

Median Genes per Cell

Sequencing ?

Number of Reads	210,987,037
Number of Short Reads Skipped	0
Valid Barcodes	98.2%
Valid UMIs	100.0%
Sequencing Saturation	84.4%
Q30 Bases in Barcode	96.4%
Q30 Bases in RNA Read	59.4%
Q30 Bases in UMI	96.5%

Cells ?



Estimated Number of Cells	3,091
Fraction Reads in Cells	91.1%
Mean Reads per Cell	68,259
Median Genes per Cell	1,717
Total Genes Detected	18,334
Median UMI Counts per Cell	4,825

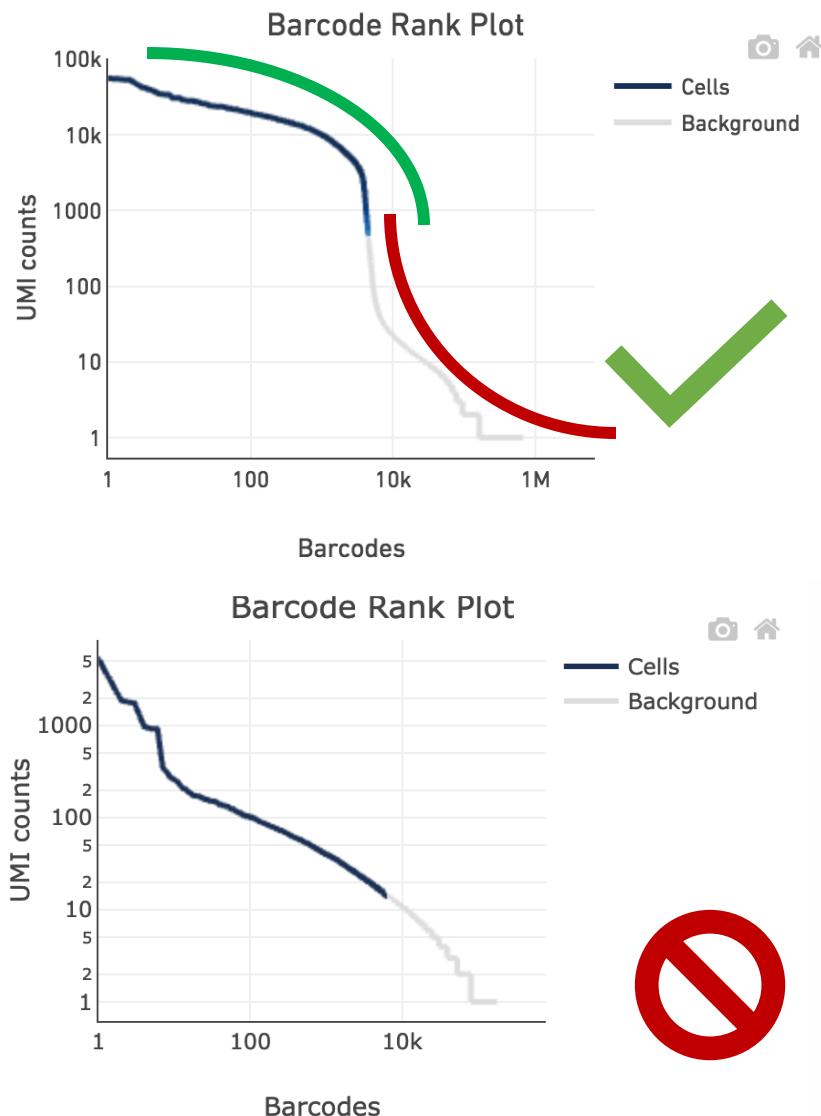
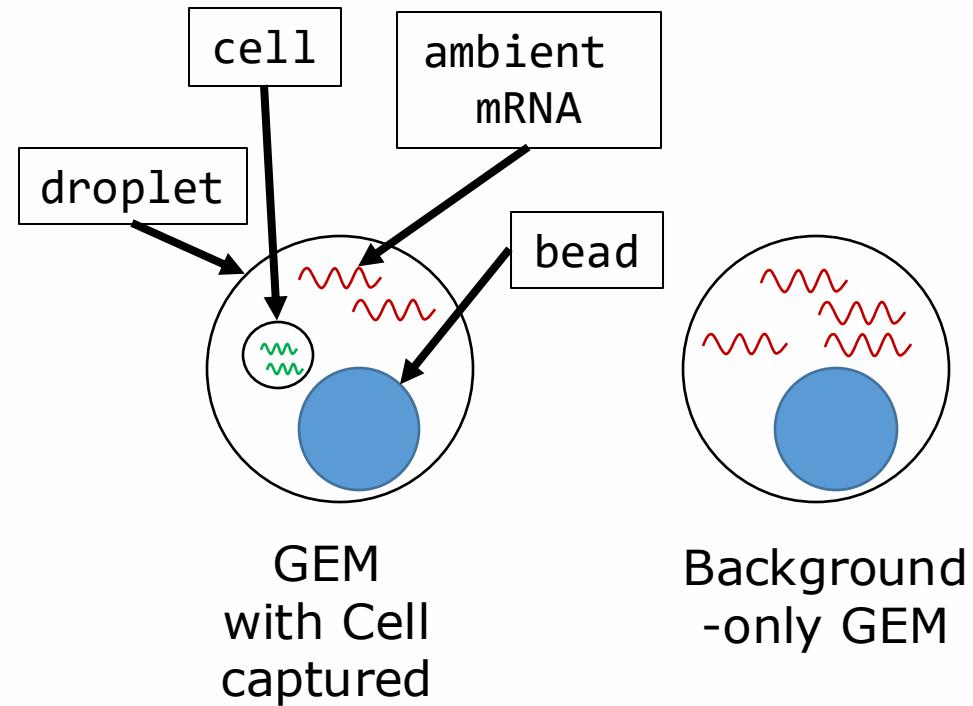
Mapping ?

Reads Mapped to Genome	95.8%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Genome	92.9%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Intergenic Regions	5.2%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Intronic Regions	25.5%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Exonic Regions	62.2%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Transcriptome	58.2%
Reads Mapped Antisense to Gene	1.2%

Sample

Sample ID	ETV6-RUNX1_1
Sample Description	
Chemistry	Single Cell 3' v2
Include introns	False
Reference Path	...ngger/refdata-cellranger-GRCh38-3.0.0
Transcriptome	GRCh38-3.0.0
Pipeline Version	cellranger-6.0.1

Cell calling

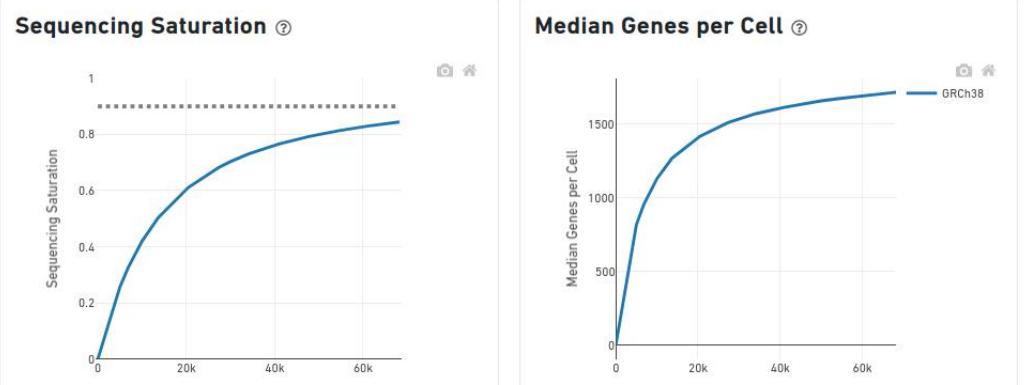
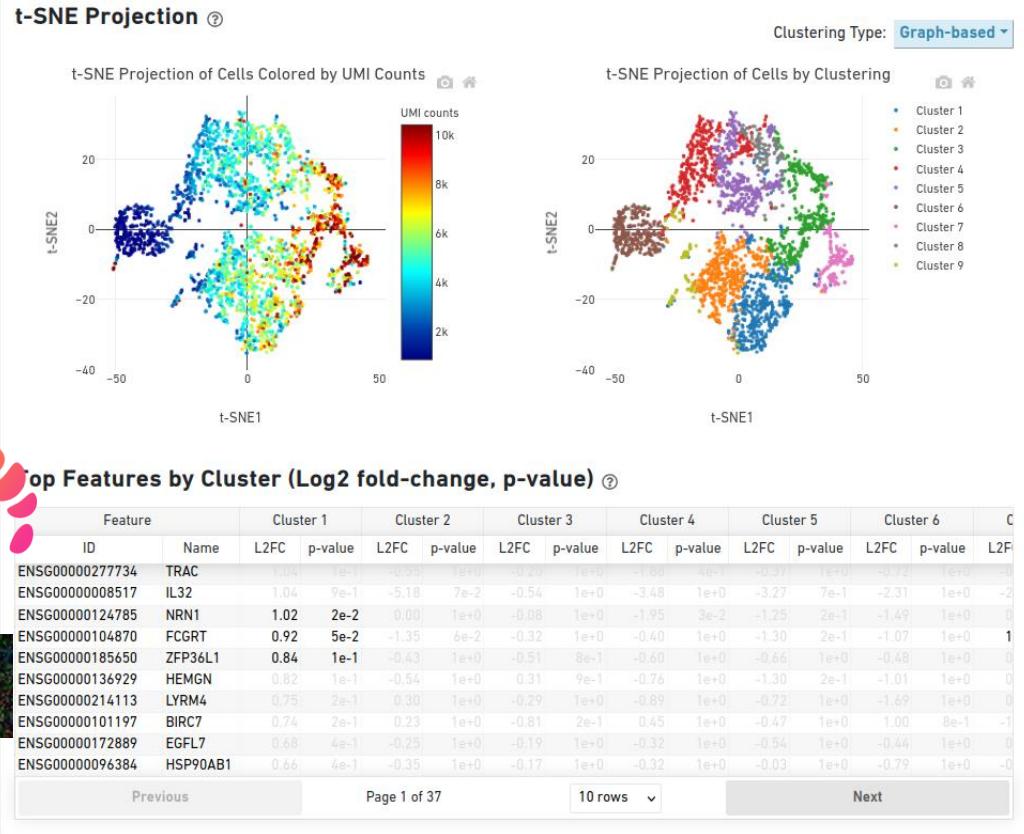
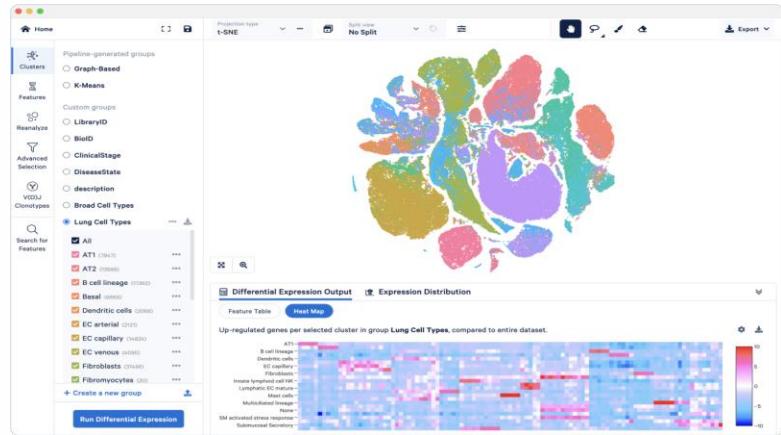


Background GEMs: low #UMI/barcode

Other parameters



Loupe browser



10x single cell portfolio



Flex

Fix, batch, and run on your schedule.

Protein coding gene coverage

Performs well with low-quality and FFPE samples

Multiomic readouts from the same cell

Gene expression
Protein
CRISPR

Throughput options

Up to 8M cells (1–3,072 samples) per run

Products

[Flex >](#)



Universal

Species agnostic. Maximum versatility.

Whole transcriptome coverage

Delivers broadest set of information, including isoforms, SNPs, etc.

Multiomic readouts from the same cell

3' or 5' gene expression
TCR/BCR
Protein
CRISPR

Throughput options

Up to 160,000 cells (1–8 samples) per run

Products

[Universal 3' >](#)
[Universal 5' >](#)



Epi Chromatin

Unmask epigenomic profiles.

ATAC-seq chemistry

Explore open chromatin regions
Link directly to 3' gene expression (Multiome kit)

Multiomic readouts from the same cell

Chromatin accessibility
3' gene expression

Throughput options

Up to 80,000 nuclei (1–8 samples) per run

Products

[Epi ATAC >](#)
[Epi Multiome >](#)

Thanks for your attention!