

## CRISPRitz Installation and Usage

The two fastest way to use CRISPRitz is through the installation of Docker or Conda. Here we summarize the steps to install CRISPRitz with Docker and Conda.

### Installation (Phase 1):

#### Conda installation (Linux and MacOS):

- Open a terminal window
- Paste this command into the terminal (Linux):  
`curl https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh --output Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh`
- Paste this command into the terminal (MacOS):  
`curl https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh --output Miniconda3-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh`
- If the file is correctly downloaded you now need to execute it to complete the installation, so paste this command into the terminal:  
`bash Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh` (Linux)  
`bash Miniconda3-latest-MacOSX-x86_64.sh` (MacOS):
- Press ENTER when requested and yes when an answer is requested, in this way you allow conda to set all the directories in your HOME path for an easy use
- After the complete installation you will receive this message “Thank you for installing Miniconda3!” to certify the correct installation.
- Now you need to close the terminal window you are using and open a new one, to allow the system to start conda.
- In the new terminal window you should see something like this

“(base) user@nameofPC:~\$” if you read the “(base)” like this, conda is loaded correctly and you can start using it.

- Now you need to set the channels to allow conda to access different repositories and set the default version of python to version 3.6, so paste these commands into the terminal you just opened:

```
conda config --add channels defaults
```

```
conda config --add channels bioconda
```

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

```
conda install python=3.6
```

- Now, you can install CRISPRitz by typing the command:  
`conda install crispritz`
- To test your installation, type the command:  
`crispritz.py`

- After the execution of the command you should see a list of CRISPRitz tools.

```
(base) root@0ce/37019927:/# crispritz.py
help:
crispritz add-variants <vcfFilesDirectory> <genomeDirectory>
crispritz index-genome <name_genome> <genomeDirectory> <pamFile>
crispritz search <genomeDirectory> <pamFile> <guidesFile> <outputFile> {-index} (flag to search with index-genome, allow searching with bulges) -m
<mm_num> [-bRNA <bRNA_num> | -bDNA <bDNA_num>] [-th <num_thread>] {-r,-p,-t} (write only off-targets results, write only profiles, write both) [-var] (t
o activate search with IUPAC nomenclature)
crispritz annotate-results <guidesFile> <resultsFile> <annotationsPathFile> <outputFile>
crispritz generate-report <guide> -mm <mm_num or range mm_min-mm_max> -profile <guideProfile> -extprofile <guideExtendedProfile> -exons <exonsCount
File> -introns <intronsCountFile> -ctcf <CTCFCountFile> -dnase <DNaseCountFile> -promoters <promotersCountFile> [-gecko (to use gecko pre-computed profil
e)] [-sumref <summaryReferenceCountFile>] [-sumenr <summaryEnrichedCountFile>]
```

Now the software is installed and ready to be used.

## Docker installation:

**Note:** if you are using MasOS or Windows, you just need to download the installer file and follow the on screen instructions.

<https://docs.docker.com/docker-for-windows/install/> (Windows)

<https://docs.docker.com/docker-for-mac/install/> (MacOS)

## Ubuntu installation guide:

- Open a terminal window
- Paste this command to update the index repository:  
`sudo apt-get update`
- Paste this command to allow package installation over HTTPS:  
`sudo apt-get install \`  
`apt-transport-https \`  
`ca-certificates \`  
`curl \`  
`gnupg-agent \`  
`software-properties-common`
- Paste this command to add the docker key:  
`curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key`  
`add -`
- Paste this command to set the correct version of docker for your system:  
`sudo add-apt-repository \`  
`"deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \`  
`$(lsb_release -cs) \`  
`Stable"`
- Paste this command to update the index repository another time, to make sure everything is ready and set to install docker:  
`sudo apt-get update`
- Then paste this command to finally install docker:  
`sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io`
- Paste this last command to check if the installation is complete and functional:  
`sudo docker run hello-world`

- If this message is printed, everything is perfectly installed

```
(base) scancellieri@samuelecancellieri:~$ docker run hello-world

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
 1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
 2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
    (amd64)
 3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
    executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
 4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
    to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

- Now, we need to do some more steps to complete the settings. Paste this command to create a user group for docker user:  
`sudo groupadd docker`
- Paste this command to add your current user to the created group:  
`sudo usermod -aG docker $USER`
- Now you need to restart your machine or the virtual environment, to re-evaluate the user groups.
- One last command to test if the group is well configured. Paste this command:  
`docker run hello-world`
- If the previous “hello from docker” message is printed, everything is perfectly set.

## Post installation test (Phase 2):

### Conda:

- Download and run this script if you have installed CRISPRitz with Conda:  

```
curl  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pinellolab/CRISPRitz/master/test\_scripts/auto\_test\_crispritz\_conda.sh --output auto_test_crispritz_conda.sh
```
- Write this command to execute the script:  

```
bash auto_test_crispritz_conda.sh
```
- Wait until this confirmation message appears:  
“EVERY TEST PASSED!!! ENJOY CRISPRitz”

### Docker:

- Download and run this script if you have installed CRISPRitz with Docker:  

```
curl  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pinellolab/CRISPRitz/master/test\_scripts/auto\_test\_crispritz\_docker.sh --output auto_test_crispritz_docker.sh
```
- Write this command to execute the script:  

```
bash auto_test_crispritz_docker.sh
```
- Wait until this confirmation message appears:  
“EVERY TEST PASSED!!! ENJOY CRISPRitz”

## Usage (Phase 3):

Here is a brief guide to help use CRISPRitz, **if you already execute the post installation test (Phase 2), and you obtain a positive result, you have all the necessary file in the test\_crispritz directory and you can skip this list of steps.**

If you did not execute the test, follow these few steps to download the necessary files to try CRISPRitz.

### Download test files (ONE TIME STEP):

- The script will download the chr22 from UCSC (hg19), the correspondent VCF file from the 1000 Genome Project, a directory containing some test guides, a directory containing some PAM sequences and a directory of pre-computed genomic annotations for the hg19 genome.
- Download the script with this command:  

```
curl  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pinellolab/CRISPRitz/master/test\_scripts/download\_test\_files.sh --output download_test_files.sh
```
- Write this command to execute the script:  

```
bash download_test_files.sh
```
- The script will download every necessary file to test the software, we download only one chromosome and one vcf file, to save time. All the examples can be run on an entire genome, if you want to use the entire hg19 genome, you only need to add chromosomes into the hg19\_ref directory.
- Write this command to enter the test directory:  

```
cd test_crispritz/
```
- Now you are ready to execute the following example functions.

### 3.1 - CRISPRitz Add-Variant Tool

This tool is created to insert variants in a fasta genome.

Input:

- Directory containing a genome in fasta format, need to be separated into single chromosome files.
- Directory containing VCF files, need to be separated into single chromosome files (multi-sample files will be collapsed into one fake individual).

Output:

- Directory containing a duplicate of the original genome in fasta format, separated into single chromosome files with added SNPs in IUPAC notation.
- Directory containing a duplicate of the original genome in fasta format, separated into single chromosome files with added INDELS.

Example call:

```
crispritz.py add-variants hg19_1000genomeproject_vcf/ hg19_ref/ (Conda)
```

```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py  
add-variants hg19_1000genomeproject_vcf/ hg19_ref/ (Docker)
```

Detailed input:

hg19\_1000genomeproject\_vcf/ is the directory containing the vcf files.

hg19\_ref/ is the directory containing the fasta files.

### 3.2 - CRISPRitz Index-Genome Tool

This tool is created to generate an index genome (similar to the bwa-index step). This step is time consuming (from 30 to 60 minutes) but helps to save a lot of execution time while searching with lot of guides and with the support of bulges (DNA and RNA). If do not need to search with bulges, skip this passage.

Input:

- Name of the genome to create (e.g. `hg19_ref`).
- Directory containing a genome in fasta format, need to be separated into single chromosome files.
- Text file containing the PAM (including a number of Ns equal to the guide length) and a space separated number indicating the length of the PAM sequence (e.g. Cas9 PAM is NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNGG 3). The sequence is composed by 20 Ns and NGG, followed by number 3, representing the length of the PAM sequence.
- Number of bulges to include in the database to perform the following search (i.e. the max number bulges allowed for DNA and RNA when searching on the database)

Output:

- Directory containing an index genome in .bin format, separated into single chromosome files, containing all the candidate targets for a selected PAM, adding also characters to perform bulge search.

Example call:

```
crispritz.py index-genome hg19_ref hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt -bMax 2 (Conda)
```

```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py  
index-genome hg19_ref hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt -bMax 2 (Docker)
```

Detailed input:

`hg19_ref` is the name of the output directory containing the index genome.

`hg19_ref/` is the directory containing the fasta files.

`pam/pamNGG.txt/` is a text file containing the PAM sequence.

`-bMax 2` is the max number of bulges to allow for following searches when creating the database (e.g if `-bMax 2`, all the following searches with the created index can be performed with max 2 RNA bulges and 2 DNA bulges)

### 3.3 - CRISPRitz Search Tool

This tool is created to search on a fasta genome or an index genome.

There are two kinds of searches permitted with CRISPRitz;

The first and simplest one uses a common fasta genome and it's developed to perform fast, on-the-fly searches with mismatches only.

The second search type, uses the before generated index genome (Phase 3.2), to perform searches with lot of guides and also with bulges support.

#### 3.3.1 - Mismatches only search:

Input:

- Directory containing a genome in fasta format, need to be separated into single chromosome files.
- Text file containing the PAM sequence (including a number of Ns equal to the guide length) and a space separated number indicating the length of the PAM sequence (e.g. Cas9 PAM is NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNGG 3). The sequence is composed by 20 Ns and NGG, followed by 3, representing the length of the PAM sequence.
- Text file containing one or more guides (including a number of Ns equal to the length of the PAM sequence) (e.g. TCACCCAGGCTGGAATACAGNNN, the last 3 Ns represents the space occupied by the PAM in the real sequence)
- Name of the output file (e.g. `emx1.hg19`)
- Number of allowed mismatches (e.g. `-mm 4`)
- Output type (`-r` off-targets list only, `-p` profile only, `-t` everything) (e.g `-t`)
- Scores (`-scores` followed by the directory of the fasta genome, to perform the score after the search with score calculation based on Doench 2016 and CFD, the two scoring methods supports only NGG PAM and 23 long guides) (e.g `-scores hg19_ref/`)

Output:

- Set of result files, including:
  - Targets file, containing all genomic targets for the guide set
  - Profile file, containing a matrix-like representation of guides behaviour (bp/mm, total on-/off- target, targets per mismatch threshold)
  - Extended profile file, containing the motif matrix for each guide and each mismatch threshold, useful to create visual analysis of the guides behaviour

Example call:

```
crispritz.py search hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt guides/EMX1.txt emx1.hg19 -mm 4 -t -scores hg19_ref/
```

(Conda)

```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py search hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt guides/EMX1.txt emx1.hg19 -mm 4 -t -scores hg19_ref/
```

(Docker)

#### Detailed input:

hg19\_ref/ is the directory containing the fasta files.

pam/pamNGG.txt/ is a text file containing the PAM sequence.

guides/EMX1.txt is a text file containing the EXM1 guide

emx1.hg19 is the output file name

-mm 4 to select the mismatch threshold

-t to select the output type

-scores hg19\_ref/ to activate the calculation of score (Doench 2016 and CFD)

### 3.3.2 - Mismatches + Bulges search:

#### Input:

- Directory containing an index genome in .bin format, separated into single chromosome files (Phase 3.2).
- Text file containing the PAM sequence (including a number of Ns equal to the guide length) and a space separated number indicating the length of the PAM sequence (e.g. Cas9 PAM is NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNGG 3). The sequence is composed by 20 Ns and NGG, followed by 3, representing the length of the PAM sequence.
- Text file containing one or more guides (including a number of Ns equal to the length of the PAM sequence) (e.g. TCACCCAGGCTGGAATACAGNNN, the last 3 Ns represents the space occupied by the PAM in the real sequence)
- Name of output file (e.g. emx1.hg19)
- Tag to activate index search (-index)
- Number of allowed mismatches (e.g. -mm 4)
- Size of DNA bulges and/or RNA bulges (e.g. -bDNA 1 -bRNA 1)
- Output type (-r off-targets list only, -p profile only, -t everything) (e.g -t)
- Scores (-scores followed by the directory of the fasta genome, to perform the score after the search with score calculation based on Doench 2016 and CFD, the two scoring methods supports only NGG PAM and 23 long guides) (e.g -scores hg19\_ref/)

#### Output:

- Set of result files, including:
  - Targets file, containing all genomic targets for the guides set
  - Profile file, containing a matrix-like representation of guides behaviour (bp/mm, total on-/off- target, targets per mismatch threshold)
  - Extended profile file, containing the motif matrix for each guide and each mismatch threshold, useful to create visual analysis of the guides behaviour

#### Example call:

```
crispritz.py search genome_library/NGG_hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt guides/EMX1.txt  
emx1.hg19 -index -mm 4 -bDNA 1 -bRNA 1 -t -scores hg19_ref/ (Conda)
```



```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py search  
genome_library/NGG_hg19_ref/ pam/pamNGG.txt guides/EMX1.txt emx1.hg19 -index  
-mm 4 -bDNA 1 -bRNA 1 -t -scores hg19_ref/ (Docker)
```

#### Detailed input:

genome\_library/NGG\_hg19\_ref/ is the directory containing the fasta files.

pam/pamNGG.txt/ is a text file containing the PAM sequence.

guides/EMX1.txt is a text file containing the EXM1 guide

emx1.hg19 is the output file name

-index tag to activate the index search

-bDNA 1 DNA bulges threshold

-bRNA 1 RNA bulges threshold

-mm 4 Mismatches threshold

-t to select the output type

-scores hg19\_ref/ to activate the calculation of score (Doench 2016 and CFD)

### 3.4 - CRISPRitz Annotation Tool

This tool is created to perform genomic annotation on results obtained during the search phase.

Input:

- Text file containing one or more guides, the same file used during the search phase (Phase 3.3.1 / 3.3.2)
- Targets file, containing all genomic targets for the guides set (Phase 3.3.1 / 3.3.2)
- Text file containing the path to bed files with the annotations
- Name of output file

Output:

- Set of files, including:
  - Targets file with annotation (identical file as the targets file in input) with an added column containing the annotations).
  - One file per annotation (CTCF, DNase I, Promoter, Intron, Exon, etc) in a matrix-like format, counting the targets for each input guide and for each mismatch threshold.
  - One summary file, counting all the annotations per mismatch number.

Example call:

```
crispritz.py annotate-results guides/EMX1.txt emx1.hg19.targets.txt  
annotations_path.txt emx1.hg19.annotated (Conda)
```

```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py  
annotate-results guides/EMX1.txt emx1.hg19.targets.txt annotations_path.txt  
emx1.hg19.annotated (Docker)
```

Detailed input:

`guides/EMX1.txt` is a text file containing the EMX1 guide

`emx1.hg19.targets.txt` is the text file containing targets from previous search

`chroms_bed/annotations_path.txt` is the text file containing the paths of bed files for the genomic annotations

`emx1.hg19.annotated` name of the output file

### 3.5 - CRISPRitz Generate-Report Tool

This tool is created to generate a visual representation of guide behaviour such as on-/off-target activity in specific genomic regions, total number of on-/off- targets in reference and variant genome and so on.

Input:

- A guide present in the analyzed set (phase 3.3.1 / 3.3.2)  
(e.g. GAGTCCGAGCAGAAGAAGAANNN)
- Number of mismatches to analyze (e.g. `-mm 4`)
- Profile files, profile and extended profile file (Phase 3.3.1 / 3.3.2)
- Count files for genomic annotations (Phase 3.4)
- Tag to activate gecko dataset comparison (e.g. `-gecko`)

Output:

- Pdf file containing the radar chart and motif logo for a guide, the radar chart shows how much the guide is similar, in terms of number of targets found, to all guides in its dataset (or the gecko dataset if selected).
- Barplot with a distribution of on-/off- targets in each annotation and a comparison between variant and reference genome, in terms of total targets found.

Example call:

```
crispritz.py generate-report GAGTCCGAGCAGAAGAAGAANNN -mm 4 -profile  
emx1.hg19.profile.xls -extprofile emx1.hg19.extended_profile.xls -exons  
emx1.hg19.annotated.ExonsCount.txt -introns  
emx1.hg19.annotated.IntronsCount.txt -dnase emx1.hg19.annotated.DNaseCount.txt  
-ctcf emx1.hg19.annotated.CTCFCount.txt -promoters  
emx1.hg19.annotated.PromotersCount.txt -gecko (Conda)
```

```
docker run -v ${PWD}:/DATA -w /DATA -i pinellolab/crispritz crispritz.py  
generate-report GAGTCCGAGCAGAAGAAGAANNN -mm 4 -profile emx1.hg19.profile.xls  
-extprofile emx1.hg19.extended_profile.xls -exons  
emx1.hg19.annotated.ExonsCount.txt -introns  
emx1.hg19.annotated.IntronsCount.txt -dnase emx1.hg19.annotated.DNaseCount.txt  
-ctcf emx1.hg19.annotated.CTCFCount.txt -promoters  
emx1.hg19.annotated.PromotersCount.txt -gecko (Docker)
```

Detailed input:

GAGTCCGAGCAGAAGAAGAANNN is a guide present in the result file, the one you want to analyze and print visualization files

`-mm 4` Mismatches threshold

`-profile emx1.hg19.profile.xls` is the xls file containing information for analyzed guides, as off-target per threshold count, bp/mm and so on

`-extprofile emx1.hg19.extended_profile.xls` is the xls file containing information detailed information about guides, used to construct the motif logo

`-exons emx1.hg19.annotated.ExonsCount.txt`

`-introns emx1.hg19.annotated.IntronsCount.txt`

`-dnase emx1.hg19.annotated.DNaseCount.txt`

`-ctcf emx1.hg19.annotated.CTCFCount.txt`

Set of files containing all the count for each genomic annotation, every file is a matrix-like text file with row representing the guides and column representing a mismatch threshold

`-gecko` tag to activate the gecko dataset comparison, the results of your test guide, will be compared with results from a previous computed analysis on gecko library.

- Targets file, containing all genomic targets for the guides set

65	CCATCATCTATGCCTTTGTGCTNNN	chr21	43291470	CCAcCAcCTcTGCCTcTgCCTGG	+	5
66	GTAGAGCGGAGGCAGGAGGCNNN	chr21	43304819	GcAGtGtGGgGaCAGGAGGCTGG	+	5
67	TCTCTGTACCTGCATAGCTNNN	chr21	43332058	TCTCTGcCACCCaaAcAGCTGGG	+	5
68	AAGGAAAAACAGGTcAGAGANNN	chr21	43339677	AAGGAAAgAggaGTgAGAGAAGG	+	5
69	TATTCAGGCCAAAGAATTCCNNN	chr21	43346722	acTTggGGCCAAAaAATTCCAGG	+	5
70	GAGAAAAATAACAATCATGANNN	chr21	43377040	GgGAAAAATAaggAATgATGcAGG	+	5
71	GCTGCCGCCAGTGGGACTTNNN	chr21	43378200	GCTtCCcCCcAGcGcACTTGGG	+	5
72	AAAACAGGTcAGAGATGGCCNNN	chr21	43382233	AAAACAGGaaAagGgTGGCCAGG	+	5
73	TGGTTTTGTGGGCAACATGCNNN	chr21	43382833	TGGaTTTTgtGGGgAACATGaAGG	+	5
74	AAAGCCAGGACGGTCACCTTNNN	chr21	43394360	AAAGCCAGccCGGTcCCTgGGG	+	4
75	TCTCTGTACCTGCATAGCTNNN	chr21	43398579	TCTCaGcCtCCTGagTAGCTGGG	+	5
76	TGGTTTTGTGGGCAACATGCNNN	chr21	43415876	TGGTTTTGTGGGcCaggccCAGG	+	5
77	GGTGACAAGTGTGATCACTTNNN	chr21	43416479	GGaGtCAAGgGaGATCAtTTTGG	+	5
78	TCTCTGTACCTGCATAGCTNNN	chr21	43424221	TCTCaGcCtCCTGagTAGCTGGG	+	5
79	CTGTGTTTGCTTTAAAAGCCNNN	chr21	43436931	tGTtTTTGTCTTTtAAAtCtTGG	+	5
80	GCAGCATAGTGAGCCCAGAANNN	chr21	43448974	GCAGCATAGgGAGgCtgGAgAGG	+	5
81	GTATGGAATAAGAGAGCTGCNNN	chr21	43462115	GTgTGGAggATGAGAGtTgtTGG	+	5
82	CCCATCATCTATGCCTTTGTNNN	chr21	43469674	CtCATCATCTATGaaggTGTGGG	+	5

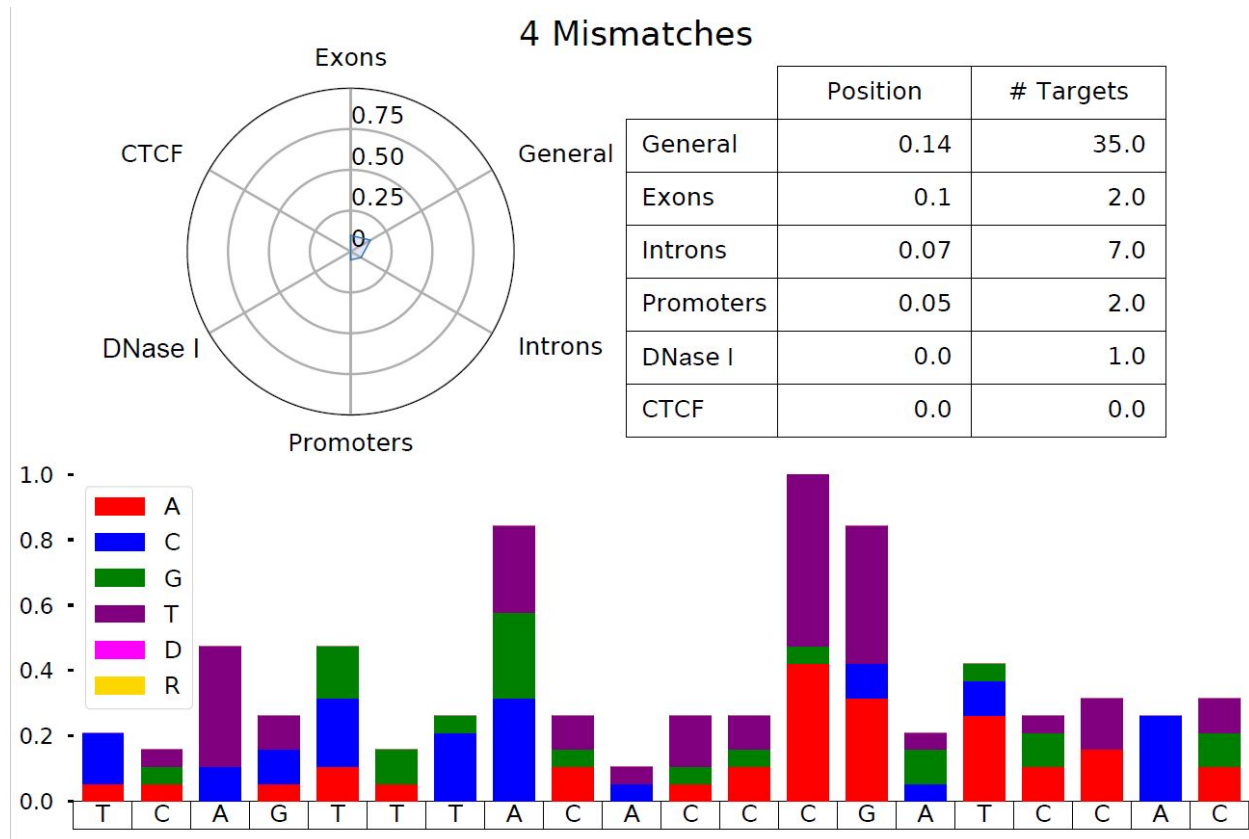
- Profile file, containing a matrix-like representation of guides behaviour (bp/mm, total on/off- target, targets per mismatch threshold)

[illegible]

- Extended profile file, containing the motif matrix for each guide and each mismatch threshold, useful to create visual analysis of the guides behaviour

70	>AAAGATGTCATCTTGGGGCNNN																				TARGETS
	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	BP	
71 0 MISMATCHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
72 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
73 NUCLEOTIDE C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
74 NUCLEOTIDE G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
75 NUCLEOTIDE T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
76																					
77 1 MISMATCHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79 NUCLEOTIDE C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 NUCLEOTIDE G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 NUCLEOTIDE T			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82																					
83 2 MISMATCHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 NUCLEOTIDE C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86 NUCLEOTIDE G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 NUCLEOTIDE T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88																					
89 3 MISMATCHES	2	2	1	7	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	15
90 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
91 NUCLEOTIDE C	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
92 NUCLEOTIDE G	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
93 NUCLEOTIDE T	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	
94																					
95 4 MISMATCHES	24	24	10	60	23	53	37	61	41	49	28	39	50	25	30	34	31	28	43	38	182
96 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	32	0	31	0	31	22	17	0	15	10	9	9	14	14	19	5	9	
97 NUCLEOTIDE C	7	6	1	12	4	12	9	16	8	0	7	7	0	11	5	3	4	3	32	0	
98 NUCLEOTIDE G	6	12	4	0	9	10	16	0	11	18	4	17	17	5	16	0	0	0	0	11	
99 NUCLEOTIDE T	11	6	5	16	10	0	12	14	0	14	17	0	23	0	0	17	13	6	6	18	
100																					
101 5 MISMATCHES	326	306	233	641	311	707	393	550	548	573	364	486	629	382	369	427	335	265	533	417	1759
102 NUCLEOTIDE A	0	0	0	382	0	361	0	247	235	211	0	189	175	159	109	133	187	141	116	162	
103 NUCLEOTIDE C	106	90	32	104	73	190	60	112	135	0	122	123	0	160	53	66	40	23	302	0	
104 NUCLEOTIDE G	110	129	98	0	116	156	167	0	178	179	45	174	164	63	207	0	0	0	0	123	
105 NUCLEOTIDE T	110	87	103	155	122	0	166	191	0	183	197	0	290	0	0	228	108	101	115	132	

- Pdf file containing the radar chart and motif logo for a guide, the radar chart shows how much the guide is similar, in terms of number of targets found, to all guides in its dataset (or the gecko dataset if selected).





- Barplot with a distribution of on-/off- targets in each annotation and a comparison between variant and reference genome, in terms of total targets found.

