

BScBI-CG

Practicals Report

Name SURNAME

Exercise 4

— November 6, 2024 —

Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Objectives | 1 |
| 1.2 | Prerequisites | 1 |
| 1.2.1 | Installing required software | 1 |
| 1.2.2 | Initializing the main report files | 5 |
| 1.3 | Datasets | 5 |
| 2 | Exploring the assemblies | 8 |
| 2.1 | Filter out contigs mapping to reference chromosomes | 8 |
| 2.2 | Assessment of genome completeness with BUSCO | 10 |
| 3 | Masking assembly repetitive sequences | 12 |
| 4 | Discussion | 13 |
| 5 | Appendices | 14 |
| 5.1 | Software | 14 |
| 5.2 | Supplementary files | 14 |
| 5.2.1 | conda environment dependencies for the exercise | 14 |
| 5.2.2 | Project specific scripts | 15 |
| 5.2.3 | Shell global vars and settings for this project | 15 |
| 5.3 | About this document | 16 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Reference <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> chromosome summary. | 7 |
| 2 | Summary of assembly results on each set. | 7 |
| 3 | Repeat Families and Masked Nucleotides Summary | 13 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | dnadiff comparison between two reference chromosomes and SRR6130428 contigs | 10 |
| 2 | BUSCO completeness plot | 12 |

1 Introduction

From the previous exercise, we are going to check completeness of the *de novo* assemblies we have generated for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and to compare them against the available reference genome. To speed up those comparisons we can focus on specific chromosomes, so that we will need to filter out sequences or alignments to continue with the analyses. After that we can take a look to the repetitive elements that may be present in contigs from our best assembly set.

1.1 Objectives

- To compare our assembly against a reference genome, so we can assess the performance of the assembler and the protocol.
- To check completeness of our assemblies, so that we can choose the best assembly for the downstream analyses, such as masking, gene-prediction, and so on.
- To complete the assembly protocol by masking the repeats detected on the chosen contigs/scaffolds.
- We introduce some L^AT_EX examples for citing paper references as footnotes.

1.2 Prerequisites

1.2.1 Installing required software

As for the previous practical, we must ensure that at least `pandoc` and `pdflatex` commands are running smoothly over our report files. If you still need to install the base software, please refer to `exercise_00` and `exercise_01`, as well as the short tutorials from the [Computational Genomics Virtual Campus at ESCI](#). Remind that we assume that you are using a Debian-based linux distribution, so we will show only the corresponding set of commands for that distribution.

For this practical you probably may need to install the following packages:

```
#####
# We are assuming that you have already installed from previous exercises
# the following packages:
#   samtools bamtools picard-tools bwa bowtie2 igv

# ncbi-blast+ - next generation suite of BLAST sequence search tools
sudo apt-get install ncbi-blast+

# gnuplot-qt - a portable command-line driven interactive data and function plotting utility
#               It is required for mummerplot later on...
sudo apt-get install gnuplot-qt
sudo ln -vfs /usr/bin/gnuplot-qt /usr/bin/gnuplot
# just in case mummerplot returns error: Inappropriate ioctl for device
sudo ln -vfs /usr/bin/gnuplot-qt /etc/alternatives/gnuplot

# graphicsmagick - collection of image processing tools (replacement for imagemagick)
sudo apt-get install graphicsmagick

# mummer - Efficient sequence alignment of full genomes
sudo apt-get install mummer --reinstall
#
# IMPORTANT: Some fixes are needed prior to run gnuplot within mummerplot
#             (install mummer package first)
#
# + just in case mummerplot returns error: Can't use 'defined(%hash)'
sudo sed -i 's/defined (%/(%/' /usr/bin/mummerplot
#
# + gnuplot fails because some instruction was implemented in later versions
sudo sed -i 's/^(.*set mouse.*\)$/#\1/' /usr/bin/mummerplot
#
# + mummerplot cannot find gnuplot:
```

```

sudo sed -i 's/system ("gnuplot --version\)/system ("\usr\bin\gnuplot --version\)/
' /usr/bin/mummerplot
sudo sed -i 's/my \$cmd = \"gnuplot\";/my \$cmd = \"\usr\bin\gnuplot\";/
' /usr/bin/mummerplot
#
# + just in case mummerplot returns error: Inappropriate ioctl for device
sudo ln -vfs /usr/bin/gnuplot-qt /etc/alternatives/gnuplot;
#
# Further NOTES:
# You probably need to run all those fixes if your system has already gnuplot version > 4.
# MacOS users lacking sed can try with "perl -i -pe" instead of "sed -i".

# hmmer2 - profile hidden Markov models for protein sequence analysis
sudo apt-get install hmmer

#
# Note: Before installing BUSCO from source it is advisable to install bbmap and metaeuk
#
# bbmap - BBTools genomic aligner and other tools for short sequences
cd $BIN
wget https://sourceforge.net/projects/bbmap/files/BBMap_39.01.tar.gz/download \
-O BBMap_39.01.tar.gz
tar -zxvf BBMap_39.01.tar.gz bbmap/
#
# metaeuk - toolkit for large-scale gene discovery
# and annotation in eukaryotic metagenomic contigs.
cd $BIN
git clone https://github.com/soedinglab/metaeuk.git
mv metaeuk MetaEuk
cd MetaEuk/
mkdir build
cd build/
cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=. ..
make -j
make install
cd $BIN
ln -vs ./MetaEuk/build/bin/metaeuk ./metaeuk
#
# BUSCO - estimating the completeness and redundancy of processed genomic data
# based on universal single-copy orthologs.
#
# Note: you can also download and install BUSCO using conda,
# see further instructions at: https://anaconda.org/bioconda/busco
#
# If using conda, you can try:
# conda create -n busco5 -c conda-forge -c bioconda busco=5.4.3
# Then, run it after activating the environment:
# conda activate busco5
# And remember to set up all project vars again as you enter into a new shell.
#
cd $BIN/
git clone https://gitlab.com/ezlab/busco.git
cd busco/
sudo python3 setup.py install
cd $WDR
#
# wget https://gitlab.com/ezlab/busco/-/archive/5.4.3/busco-5.4.3.tar.gz \
# -O busco-5.4.3.tar.gz
# tar -zxvf busco-5.4.3.tar.gz
# cd busco-5.4.3
# python3 setup.py install --user
# cd $WDR
# ln -vs ./busco-5.4.3/bin/busco $BIN/busco

```

```

#
# repeatmasker - finds repeat families from biological sequences
#
### IMPORTANT NOTE ### -----
#
# As RepeatMasker may have some installation issues due to system and/or conda libraries,
# it is recommended to use the docker containers as explained on the short tutorials
# from the virtual campus. Anyway, it should be easy to install with the following instructions:
#
# Repeatmasker may require some extra dependencies
# and you only need those provided by the commands below.
# For further info you can visit: http://www.repeatmasker.org/RepeatMasker/
#
sudo perl -MCPAN -e'install Text::Soundex'
sudo apt install python3-h5py
#
# we need to download the binaries for tandem repeats finder from:
# http://tandem.bu.edu/trf/trf409.linux64.download.html
cd $BIN
git clone https://github.com/Benson-Genomics-Lab/TRF.git
cd TRF
mkdir build
cd build
../configure
make
cd $BIN
ln -vs ./TRF/build/src/trf ./
#
# Now it's time to install RepeatMasker (take care, it's a large file, >800Mbp).
wget http://www.repeatmasker.org/RepeatMasker/RepeatMasker-4.1.3-p1.tar.gz \
-O $BIN/RepeatMasker-4.1.3-p1.tar.gz
cd $BIN
tar -zxvf RepeatMasker-4.1.3-p1.tar.gz
mv RepeatMasker RepeatMasker-4.1.3
cd RepeatMasker-4.1.3
sudo perl ./configure
# Important: provide here paths only to trf and to hmmer,
# and set hmmer as default search engine.
cd $BIN
ln -vs ./RepeatMasker-4.1.3/RepeatMasker .
cd $WDR

### NOTE ###
## You can install docker server and download the repeatmasker container
## following the instructions from the Virtual Campus if you experience problems
## when you try to compile or install this tool.

```

1.2.1.1 Using conda/mamba environments: As we saw in the previous exercises, another way to install the software required to complete the exercises is to use **conda** environments. You can install **conda** following the instructions from [this link](#); you can also use **mamba** instead, which is a compact and faster implementation of **conda**, from the instructions at [this link](#). Once you have one of those environment managers installed, you can follow the commands in the next code block to create the **BScBI-CG2425_exercises** environment and activate it. **You probably have the conda environment created from the previous exercise, then you can jump to the next block of code.**

```

#
# ***Important***: ensure that you run the create command
#                   outside any other environment (even the `base` one),
#                   for a fresh install of the proper dependencies.
#
# If you have conda instead of mamba already installed on your system
# you can just replace 'mamba' by 'conda' on the commands below:

```

```
mamba env create --file environment.yml
```

```
# Now you can run the tools installed on that environment by activating it:
```

```
mamba activate BScBI-CG2425_exercises
```

```
# Remember that each time you deactivate a conda environment
```

```
# all shell variables defined inside will be lost
```

```
# (unless they were exported before activating the conda environment).
```

```
# Anyway, you can reload project vars with:
```

```
source projectvars.sh
```

```
# To return to the initial terminal state, you must deactivate the environment:
```

```
mamba deactivate
```

IMPORTANT: For this exercise we only need to update our environment, in order to include the tools introduced to complete current the protocol (basically adding **emboss** suite to the current environment). The **environment.yml** file included in the exercise tarball is the same as that of **exercise_00**, including an extra dependency line.

```
#
```

```
# ***Important***: ensure that you run the update command
```

```
# outside any mamba/conda environment too.
```

```
#
```

```
# Again, if you have conda instead of mamba already installed on your system
```

```
# you can just replace 'mamba' by 'conda' on the commands below:
```

```
mamba env update --file environment.yml
```

```
# Now you can run the tools installed on that environment by activating it:
```

```
mamba activate BScBI-CG2425_exercises
```

```
# Remember that each time you deactivate a conda environment
```

```
# all shell variables defined inside will be lost
```

```
# (unless they were exported before activating the conda environment).
```

```
# Anyway, you can reload project vars with:
```

```
source projectvars.sh
```

```
# To return to the initial terminal state, you must deactivate the environment:
```

```
mamba deactivate
```

You can review the contents of the environment YAML file at the Appendices (see section 5.2.1 on page 14). Finally, you may need to perform some fixes on the mummerplot script that was installed in your conda environment:

```
#
```

```
# IMPORTANT: Some fixes are needed prior to run gnuplot within mummerplot
```

```
# (install mummer package first)
```

```
#
```

```
# Remind that this folder can change from one system to another:
```

```
MUMMER=$HOME/.conda/envs/BScBI-CG2425_exercises/bin/mummerplot;
```

```
#
```

```
# + just in case mummerplot returns error: Can't use 'defined(%hash)'
```

```
sed -i 's/defined (%/(/' $MUMMER;
```

```
#
```

```
# + gnuplot fails because some instruction was implemented in later versions
```

```
sed -i 's/^\(.*set mouse.*\)$/#1/' $MUMMER;
```

```
#
```

```
# + mummerplot cannot find gnuplot:
```

```
sed -i 's/system ("gnuplot --version")/system ("\"/usr/bin/gnuplot --version\")/' $MUMMER;
```

```
sed -i 's/my $cmd = "gnuplot";/my $cmd = "\"/usr/bin/gnuplot\";/' $MUMMER;
```

1.2.2 Initializing the main report files

As in the previous exercises, remember to download first the exercise tarball from the [Computational Genomics Virtual Campus at ESCI](#), unpack this file, modify the files accordingly to the user within the exercise folder, and set it as the current working directory for the rest of the exercise...

```
# You probably have already done this step.
tar -zxvf BScBI_CG2425_exercise_04.tgz
cd exercise_04

# Rename report file including your "NAME" and "SURNAME"
mv -v README_BScBICG2425_exercise04_SURNAME_NAME.md \
    README_BScBICG2425_exercise04_yourSurname_yourName.md

# Open exercise files using your text editor of choice
# (for instance vim, emacs, gedit, sublime, atom, ...);
# fix "NAME" and "SURNAME" placeholders on them
# and save those changes before continuing.
emacs projectvars.sh \
    README_BScBICG2425_exercise04_yourSurname_yourName.md &

# Let's start with some initialization.
source projectvars.sh
echo $WDR

# Once you have run the commands that are already in the initial
# Markdown document, you are probably ready to run this:
runpandoc
```

Let's start with the analyses, and may the shell be with you...

1.3 Datasets

On the previous exercise we have started to work on genomic datasets for the budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, one of the major model organisms for understanding cellular and molecular processes in eukaryotes. We also told on that exercise to keep the files for re-using them on the current practical, so that we assume you already have some of the initial files. The *S. cerevisiae* (strain S288C) assembly R64 reference genome version¹ has 16 chromosome sequences, plus the mitochondrion genome, totaling 12,157,105bp (see Table 1).

Instead of copying all the folders and duplicate all of its files, we will re-use from previous exercise by creating symbolic links (something similar to a MS-Windows direct access) with the commands below:

```
#
# We are about to link previous exercise folders,
# assuming you have already set your current working directory
# on the exercise_04 folder...
#
for FD in seqs bowtie soapdenovo;
do {
    ln -vs ../exercise_03/$FD ./;
}; done

tail -6 $WDR/soapdenovo/SRR6130428/SRR6130428_k63_contig.log
# There are 3156 contig(s) longer than 100, sum up 11779878 bp, with average length 3732.
# The longest length is 69946 bp, contig N50 is 14294 bp, contig N90 is 3279 bp.
# 4867 contig(s) longer than 64 output.
# Time spent on constructing contig: 0m.

# IMPORTANT: We have this data already from previous exercise,
```

¹Engel et al. "The Reference Genome Sequence of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: Then and Now". *G3 (Bethesda)*, g3.113.008995v1, 2013 (PMID:24374639)

```

#           we include here for completeness shake.
URL="https://downloads.yeastgenome.org/sequence/S288C_reference/genome_releases"
wget ${URL}/S288C_reference_genome_Current_Release.tgz \
    -O $WDR/seqs/S288C_reference_genome_Current_Release.tgz

pushd $WDR/seqs/
tar -zxvf S288C_reference_genome_Current_Release.tgz
popd

export GENOMEDIR=$WDR/seqs/S288C_reference_genome_R64-4-1_20230830;
export GENOMEFSA=S288C_reference_sequence_R64-4-1_20230830;
# you may consider copying those vars to your projectvars.sh file

zcat $GENOMEDIR/$GENOMEFSA.fsa.gz | \
    infoseq -only -length -noheading -sequence fasta::stdin 2> /dev/null | \
    gawk '{ s+=$1 } END{ print "# Yeast genome size (v.R64): "s }'
# Yeast genome size (v.R64): 12157105

#
##### NOTE ##### -----
#
# You can include a LaTeX table with the chromosome sizes and GC content,
# which can be produced with a command like this:
#
zcat $GENOMEDIR/$GENOMEFSA.fsa.gz | \
    infoseq -noheading -sequence fasta::stdin 2> /dev/null | \
    gawk 'BEGIN {
        printf "%15s & %10s & %12s & %10s \\\n",
            "Chromosome", "GenBank ID", "Length (bp)", "GC content";
    }
    $0 != /^[ \t]*$/ {
        L=$0;
        sub(/^.*\[(chromosome|location)=/, "", L);
        sub(/\.*/ "", L);
        sub(/_/, "\_", $3);
        printf "%15s & %10s & %12d & %8.2f\\%% \\\n",
            L, $3, $6, $7;
    }' > $WDR/docs/chromosomes_info.tex;

#
##### NOTE ##### -----
#

# We need to compute some extra stats from the assemblies,
# we can download from github one of the assemblathon scripts for this purpose
# (to facilitate the task, it is already available on the bin folder)
#
## GITASM=https://github.com/KorfLab/Assemblathon/raw/master
## wget $GITASM/assemblathon_stats.pl -O bin/assemblathon_stats_unfixed.pl
## wget http://korflab.ucdavis.edu/Unix_and_Perl/FALite.pm -O bin/FALite.pm
## chmod a+x bin/assemblathon_stats.pl
#
# however the main script fails due to a syntax error due to updates on Perl interpreter,
# here you can see the fixes introduced to the original script:
#
# 301c283
# <     foreach my $size qw(1000 10000 100000 1000000 10000000){
# ---
# >     foreach my $size (qw(1000 10000 100000 1000000 10000000)) {
# 428c409
# <     foreach my $base qw (A C G T N){
# ---
# >     foreach my $base (qw(A C G T N)) {

```


| Chromosome | GenBank ID | Length (bp) | GC content |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| I | NC_001133 | 230218 | 39.27% |
| II | NC_001134 | 813184 | 38.34% |
| III | NC_001135 | 316620 | 38.53% |
| IV | NC_001136 | 1531933 | 37.91% |
| V | NC_001137 | 576874 | 38.51% |
| VI | NC_001138 | 270161 | 38.73% |
| VII | NC_001139 | 1090940 | 38.06% |
| VIII | NC_001140 | 562643 | 38.50% |
| IX | NC_001141 | 439888 | 38.90% |
| X | NC_001142 | 745751 | 38.37% |
| XI | NC_001143 | 666816 | 38.07% |
| XII | NC_001144 | 1078177 | 38.48% |
| XIII | NC_001145 | 924431 | 38.20% |
| XIV | NC_001146 | 784333 | 38.64% |
| XV | NC_001147 | 1091291 | 38.16% |
| XVI | NC_001148 | 948066 | 38.06% |
| mitochondrion | NC_001224 | 85779 | 17.11% |

Table 1: **Reference *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* chromosome summary.** This table will show information about length and GC content for the chromosomes of the *S. cerevisiae* reference genome.

```
#
# IMPORTANT: run this first, otherwise you will get an error
#             about perl not finding FALite.pm module
#
export PERL5LIB=$BIN;

#
zcat $GENOMEDIR/$GENOMEFSA.fsa.gz | \
  $BIN/assemblathon_stats.pl \
    -csv -genome_size 12160000 - \
    > $WDR/stats/assembly_stats_$GENOMEFSA.txt

$BIN/assemblathon_stats.pl \
  -csv -genome_size 12160000 \
  $WDR/soapdenovo/SRR6130428/SRR6130428_k63_graph.contig.fa \
  > $WDR/stats/assembly_stats_SRR6130428_soapdenovo_k63_graph.contig.txt
```

We will continue using the smaller dataset from the previous exercise, SRR6130428, for most of the examples on this exercise. However, if you had already chosen another SRA reads set to generate your assembly; you will need it to complete the table below with the outcomes from the initial assembly steps (see the example from Table 2). If you ran assembly over a second set or on a different reads sampling, you are also welcome to include such information as another summary row on this table.

| Assembly | Status | #Seqs | Total Length <i>bp</i> | Longest Seq <i>bp</i> | Shortest Seq <i>bp</i> | Avg Length <i>bp</i> | N_{50} #Seqs. | N_{50} <i>bp</i> |
|---------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Scer_ref_vR64 | Chromosomes | 17 | 12157105 | 1531933 | 85779 | 715124 | 6 | 924431 |
| SRR6130428 | Contigs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table 2: **Summary of assembly results on each set.** We have computed same parameters over *S. cerevisiae* reference genome as for the assembled versions.

For some of the following analyses, we will focus on a couple of reference genome chromosomes, chrI and chrM (mitochondrion genome). Here we are going to filter them out:

```
mkdir $WDR/seqs/chrs;

for SQ in chrI:NC_001133 chrM:NC_001224;
do {
```

```

SQN=${SQ%:*}; # get the chr from SQ string
SQI=${SQ##*:}; # get the refseq id from SQ string
echo "# Filtering $SQN [$SQI] from whole genome fasta file..." 1>&2;
echo 'ref|'$SQI'|' | \
    seqtk subseq $GENOMEDIR/$GENOMEFSA.fsa.gz - | \
    sed 's/^>.*$>Scer_'$SQN'/;' | \
    > $WDR/seqs/chrs/$SQN.fa;
}; done

```

2 Exploring the assemblies

2.1 Filter out contigs mapping to reference chromosomes

Later on we are going to run `dnadiff` from the `MUMmer` package² to compare assembled contigs against the reference or between them. In order to speed up the example, we will first use `NCBI-BLAST`³ to project all the assembled contigs into the chosen reference chromosomes, so we will reduce all the downstream calculations. We need to create a database for each assembly sequence sets and we will query by the reference selected chromosomes.

```

export SQSET=SRR6130428

mkdir -vp $WDR/blast/dbs

makeblastdb -in $WDR/soapdenovo/$SQSET/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig.fa \
    -dbtype nucl \
    -title "${SQSET}_SOAPdenovo_k63_contigs" \
    -out $WDR/blast/dbs/${SQSET}_SOAPdenovo_k63_contigs \
    2> $WDR/blast/dbs/${SQSET}_SOAPdenovo_k63_contigs.log 1>&2;

```

Now we can `BLAST` reference sequences against the newly created database; we will use `megablast` option as we are comparing sequences for the same species, and that `BLAST` program has the parameters optimized for this kind of genomic searches.

```

# we define here a custom BLAST tabular output format
BLASTOUTFORMAT='6 qseqid qlen sseqid slen qstart qend sstart send length';
BLASTOUTFORMAT=$BLASTOUTFORMAT' score evalue bitscore pident nident ppos positive';
BLASTOUTFORMAT=$BLASTOUTFORMAT' mismatch gapopen gaps qframe sframe';
export BLASTOUTFORMAT;

for SQ in chrI chrM;
do {
    echo "# Running MEGABLAST: $SQSET x $SQ ..." 1>&2;
    mkdir -vp $WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET};
    blastn -task megablast -num_threads 8 \
        -db $WDR/blast/dbs/${SQSET}_SOAPdenovo_k63_contigs \
        -outfmt "$BLASTOUTFORMAT" \
        -query $WDR/seqs/chrs/$SQ.fa \
        -out $WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast.out \
        2> $WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast.log;
}; done

```

Once we have found the matching contigs, let's filter them out from the whole assembly fasta file.

```

for SQ in chrI chrM;
do {
    echo "# Getting $SQSET contigs matching $SQ ..." 1>&2;
    OFBN="$WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast";

```

²S. Kurtz, A. Phillippy, A.L. Delcher, M. Smoot, M. Shumway, C. Antonescu, and S.L. Salzberg. "Versatile and open software for comparing large genomes." *Genome Biology*, 5:R12, 2004.

³C. Camacho, G. Coulouris, V. Avagyan, N. Ma, J. Papadopoulos, K. Bealer, and T.L. Madden. "BLAST+: architecture and applications." *BMC Bioinformatics*, 10:421, 2008.

```
# this is a check to ensure we start with an empty contigs fasta file
if [ -e "$OFBN.fa" ];
then
    printf '' > "$OFBN.fa"; # rm can be also used here, but dangerous for novice
fi;
# get the contig IDs from third column and filter out sequences
gawk '{ print $3 }' "$OFBN.out" | sed 's/^> //' | sort | uniq | \
while read SQID;
do {
    samtools faidx \
        $WDR/soapdenovo/${SQSET}/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig.fa \
        "$SQID";
}; done >> "$OFBN.fa" \
2> "$OFBN.fa.log";
}; done
```

Now that we have the filtered out the required contigs, we can start the following sequence comparison procedure based on dnadiff.

```
for SQ in chrI chrM;
do {
    #
    printf "# Running DNADIFF protocol: ${SQSET} x ${SQ} ..." 1>&2;
    IFBN="$WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast";
    OFBD="$WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast.dnadiff";
    #
    dnadiff -p $OFBD \
        $WDR/seqs/chrs/${SQ}.fa \
        $IFBN.fa \
        2> $OFBD.log;
    printf " DNAdiff..." 1>&2;
    #
    mummerplot --large --layout --fat --postscript \
        -t "Alignment Plot: ${SQ}-x-${SQSET}" \
        -p $OFBD \
        $OFBD.1delta \
        2> $OFBD.alnplot.log;
    # add this to convert PostScript image to PNG
    convert-im6 -verbose $OFBD.ps $OFBD.png;
    printf " ALNplot..." 1>&2;
    mummerplot --large --layout --fat --coverage --postscript \
        -t "Coverage Plot: ${SQ}-x-${SQSET}" \
        -p $OFBD.covg \
        $OFBD.1delta \
        2> $OFBD.cvgplot.log;
    # add this to convert PostScript image to PNG
    convert-im6 -verbose $OFBD.covg.ps $OFBD.covg.png;
    printf " CVGplot..." 1>&2;
    #
    ( grep "TotalBases" $OFBD.report;
      grep "AlignedBases" $OFBD.report;
      grep "AvgIdentity" $OFBD.report
    ) > $OFBD.shortsummary;
    printf " DONE\n" 1>&2;
    #
}; done
```

Discuss later on which of the two chromosome assemblies do you think had a better outcome and try to guess why. We may need to analyze whether the contigs fully align to the reference chromosomes, **can you calculate the average coverage of the aligned reads?**

```
# Extract Total Bases and Aligned Bases
TOTAL_BASES=$(grep "TotalBases" $OFBD.report | awk '{print $2}')
```

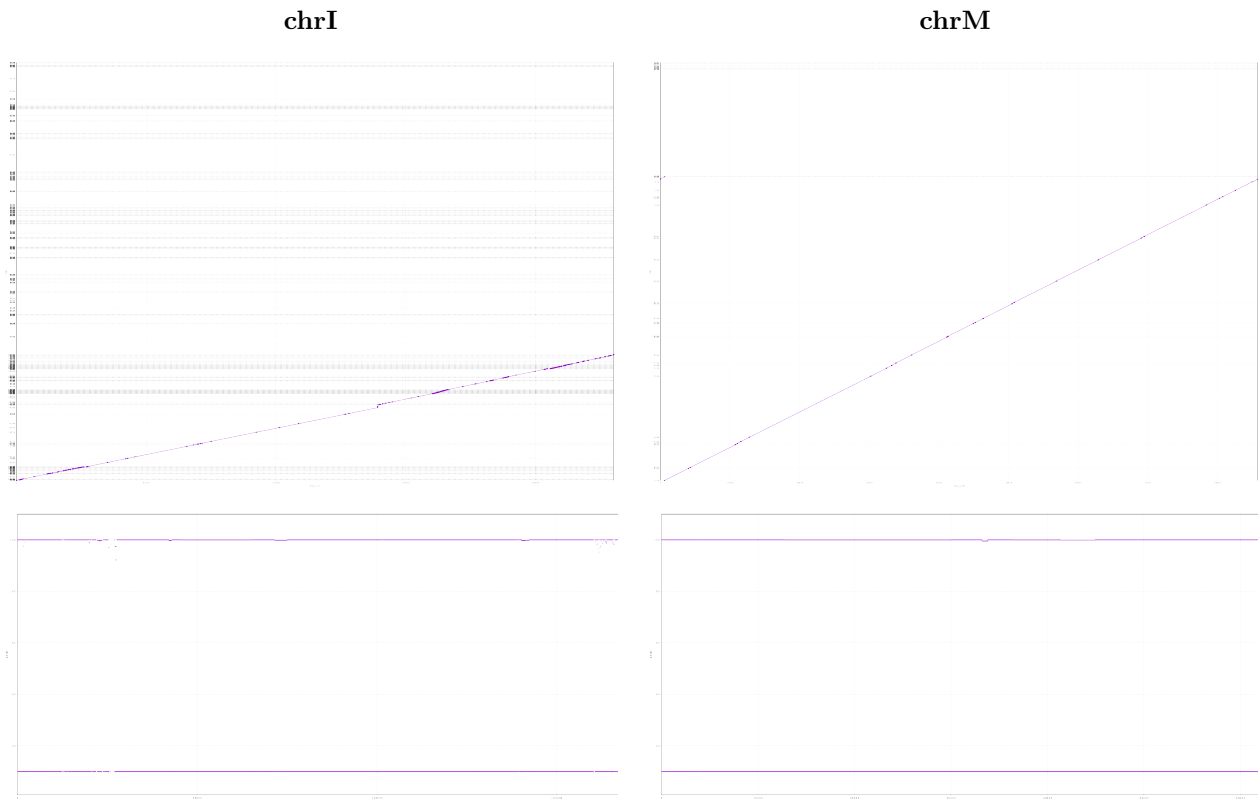


Figure 1: **dnadiff** comparison between two reference chromosomes and SRR6130428 contigs. Top panels show the alignment plots of contigs from SRR6130428 assembly mapped over two reference *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* chromosomes, chrI and chrM on left and right panels respectively. Bottom panels show the alignment coverage for the same sequence relations. It is evident from the comparison that contigs aligning to chrM have better contiguity despite overall coverages are quite similar on both reference chromosomes.

```

ALIGNED_BASES=$(grep "AlignedBases" $OFBD.report | awk '{print $2}' | sed 's/(.*)//') # Removes percentage
# Calculate Average Coverage
AVG_COVERAGE=$(echo "scale=2; $ALIGNED_BASES / $TOTAL_BASES" | bc)
# Output the Average Coverage
echo "Average Coverage for $SQ: $AVG_COVERAGE"

```

Yes, Chr I Chr M AlignedBases 85749(99.97%) 87494(73.10%) AvgIdentity 99.98 99.98 AvgIdentity 99.98 99.98

2.2 Assessment of genome completeness with BUSCO

BUSCO⁴ estimates the completeness and redundancy of processed genomic data based on universal single-copy orthologs. First of all, we need to check if there is a clade-specific parameters set that fits with our organism, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* belong to the *Saccharomycetes* class, within the *Ascomycota* phylum in the Fungi kingdom (see [NCBI Taxonomy browser species card](#)).

```

busco --list-datasets
# 2022-10-24 19:06:49 INFO: Downloading information on latest versions of BUSCO data...
# 2022-10-24 19:06:52 INFO: Downloading file 'https://busco-data.ezlab.org/v5/data/information/lineages_1
# 2022-10-24 19:06:53 INFO: Decompressing file '/home/lopep/SANDBOX/BScCG2425/exercise_04/busco_downloads/
#
# #####

```

⁴M. Manni, M.R. Berkeley, M. Seppey, F.A. Simão, and E.M. Zdobnov.

"BUSCO Update: Novel and Streamlined Workflows along with Broader and Deeper Phylogenetic Coverage for Scoring of Eukaryotic, Prokaryotic, and Viral Genomes." *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 38(10)4647–4654, 2021.

```
#
# Datasets available to be used with BUSCO v4 and v5:
#
# bacteria_odb10
#   - ...
# archaea_odb10
#   - ...
# eukaryota_odb10
#   - ...
#     - fungi_odb10
#       - ascomycota_odb10
#         - ...
#           - saccharomycetes_odb10
#             - ...
#               - ...
#     - ...
#   - ...
# viruses (no root dataset)
#   - ...
#
```

Luckily for us, there is one class specific set to evaluate the completeness of our genome assembly `saccharomycetes_odb10`. However, it is worth that you consider also to run the BUSCO commands below using a more general parameters set, such as `fungi_odb10` or even `eukaryota_odb10` (or both), and compare the corresponding results. This can be useful to extrapolate the assessment to other species genomes for which we will not have as much information as for this yeast.

```
mkdir -vp $WDR/busco/$SQSET

# fix PATH to point bin folders where you installed bbmap and busco programs
export PATH=$BIN:$BIN/bbmap:$BIN/busco/bin:$PATH

# cd $WDR
busco -m genome \
      -i $WDR/soapdenovo/$SQSET/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig.fa \
      -o ./busco/$SQSET/${SQSET}_k63_contigs \
      -l saccharomycetes_odb10
## if you get an error "A run with the name xxx already exists"
## you should add command-line option "-f" to force overwriting those files
#
# -----
# |Results from dataset saccharomycetes_odb10      |
# -----
# | C:98.8%[S:96.7%,D:2.1%],F:0.5%,M:0.7%,n:2137 |
# |2111 Complete BUSCOs (C)                       |
# |2067 Complete and single-copy BUSCOs (S)        |
# |44 Complete and duplicated BUSCOs (D)           |
# |11 Fragmented BUSCOs (F)                       |
# |15 Missing BUSCOs (M)                         |
# |2137 Total BUSCO groups searched                |
# -----
# 2022-10-26 19:55:26 INFO: BUSCO analysis done. Total running time: 440 seconds
```

You can take a step further to plot the resulting completeness values, using the `generate_plot.py` script that is provided under the scripts folder of your busco installation:

```
# If you installed BUSCO from sources, this script should be at:
# $BIN/busco/scripts/generate_plot.py
# however if you got from the conda/mamba environment you must
# search on the conda env bin folder; check your installation
# for the equivalent file, i.e.:
# $HOME/.conda/envs/BScBI-CG2425_exercises/bin/generate_plot.py
python3 $BIN/busco/scripts/generate_plot.py \
      -wd ./busco/$SQSET/${SQSET}_k63_contigs
```

Embed here the corresponding figure; if you have ran more than one assembly, you can combine the **busco** results to compare completeness among them.

article graphicx

BUSCO Assessment Results

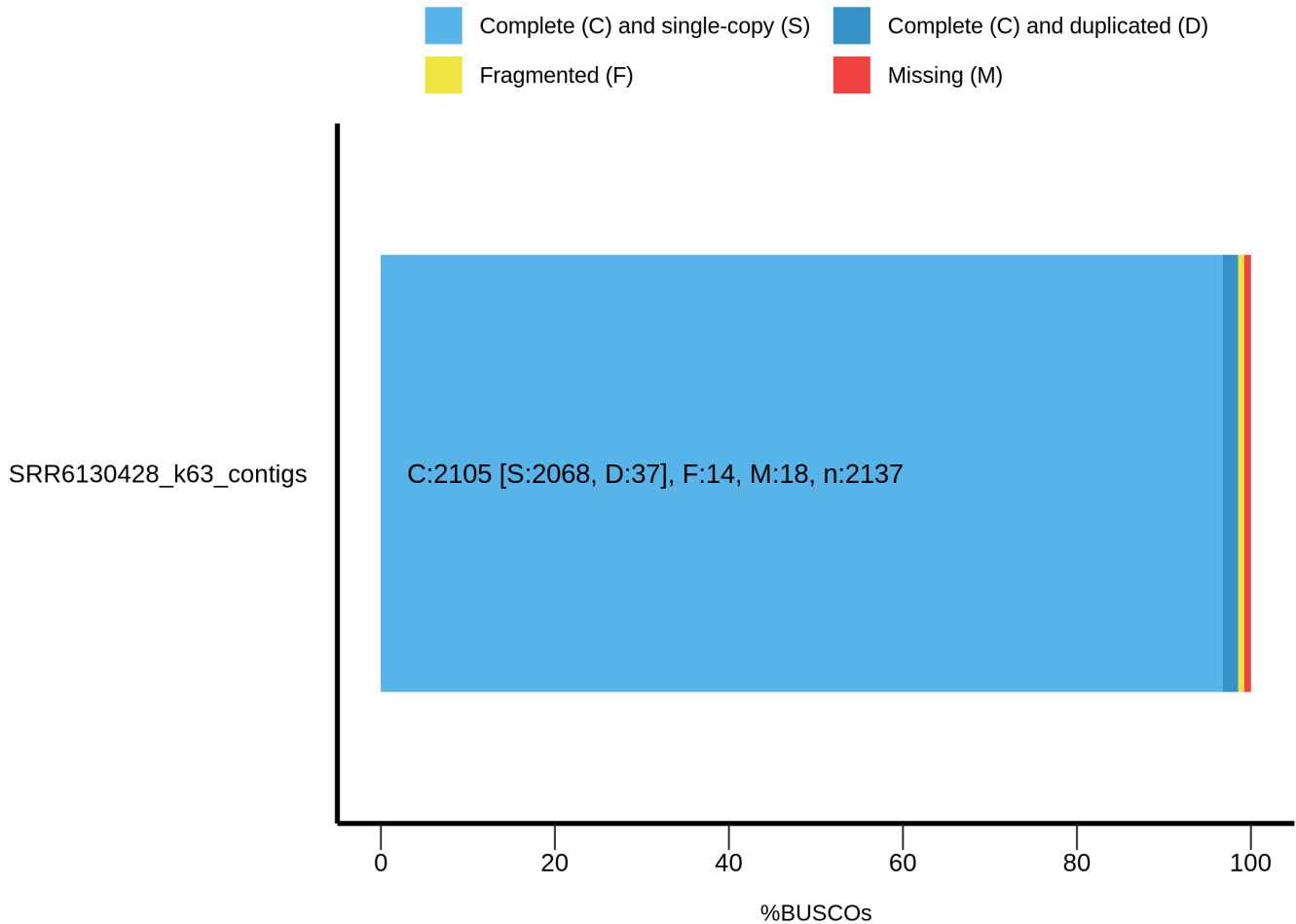


Figure 2: BUSCO completeness plot

3 Masking assembly repetitive sequences

Although installing **RepeatMasker**⁵ could be a complex task, specially if we want to use the **RepBase** database of curated repeats, we can just install one of the search engines (**hmmer** in our case for this exercise). We are going to run **RepeatMasker** on the set of contigs that map to the reference chromosome chrM for testing purposes (looking that everything is working); we are going to use some extra parameters to speed up the searches (**-qq**, much faster but 10% less sensitive), to use lowercase nucleotides to mask repeats on the output masked sequences (**-small**), and to get extra output files (**-gff**, for the repeats location coords in GFF).

```
SQ=chrM;
SQSET=SRR6130428;
CONDABIN=$HOME/.conda/envs/BScBI-CG2425_exercises/bin;
mkdir -vp $WDR/repeatmasker;

# Run first on the chrM contigs set for a quick test
#
mkdir -vp $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast
$CONDABIN/RepeatMasker \
    $WDR/blast/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast.fa \
    -qq -small -gff -species 'Saccharomyces' -e hmmer \
```

⁵A.F.A. Smit, R. Hubley, and P. Green, "RepeatMasker at <http://repeatmasker.org>" (unpublished).

```

-dir $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast \
2> $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQ}-x-${SQSET}_megablast.rptmskr.log 1>&2

# You can run now over the whole genome assemblies # CAUTION! it may take too long
#
mkdir -vp $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig
$CONDABIN/RepeatMasker \
    $WDR/soapdenovo/${SQSET}/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig.fa \
    -qq -small -gff -species 'Saccharomyces' -e hmmer \
    -dir $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig \
    2> $WDR/repeatmasker/${SQSET}_k63_graph.contig.rptmskr.log 1>&2

# You can also mask the second assembly...

```

Include a summary table here listing the repeats families found with the total counts. Describe the number of masked nucleotides too.

Table 3: Repeat Families and Masked Nucleotides Summary

| Repeat Type | Number of Elements | Total Length | Percentage of Sequence |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Retroelements | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| DNA Transposons | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| Rolling-circles | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| Unclassified | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| Small RNA | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| Satellites | 0 | 0 bp | 0.00% |
| Simple Repeats | 3248 | 135,605 bp | 1.14% |
| Low Complexity | 505 | 23,684 bp | 0.20% |

4 Discussion

IMPORTANT To summarize the workflow, we analyzed two specific chromosomes, I and M, from the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* reference genome for sample SRR6130428. For sequence alignment, we used MEGABLAST and BLAST. Notably, chromosome M exhibited a lower percentage of aligned bases compared to chromosome I, although both showed similar average identity scores. To assess genome completeness, we employed the BUSCO tool, which confirmed that over 90% of our assembled genome was complete and existed in single copy form positive outcome indicating a high-quality assembly.

In the final stage, we used RepeatMasker to analyze repetitive elements within our assembly. According to the program report table, no retro elements or DNA transposons were detected, suggesting none presence of common repetitive sequences typically seen in more complex genomes. The analysis indicated that our sequence had 1.34% of bases masked, with the majority being simple repeats (1.14%) and a smaller portion categorized as low-complexity regions (0.20%).

This low level of repetitive content aligns with expectations for *S. cerevisiae*, a species known for having a compact genome with limited interspersed repeats.

5 Appendices

5.1 Software

We have used the following versions:

```
uname -a
# Linux aleph 5.15.0-48-generic #54-Ubuntu SMP
# Fri Aug 26 13:26:29 UTC 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

R --version
# R version 4.3.1 (2023-06-16) -- "Beagle Scouts"
# Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
# Platform: x86_64-conda-linux-gnu (64-bit)

infoseq -version
# EMBOSS:6.6.0.0

wget --version
# GNU Wget 1.21.2 built on linux-gnu.

pandoc --version
# pandoc 3.1.3
# Features: +server +lua
# Scripting engine: Lua 5.4

mamba --version
# mamba 1.4.2
# conda 23.3.1

bunzip2 --version
# bzip2, a block-sorting file compressor. Version 1.0.8, 13-Jul-2019.

mummerplot -v
# mummerplot 3.5

busco -v
# BUSCO 5.4.3

RepeatMasker -v
# RepeatMasker version 4.1.5
```

5.2 Supplementary files

5.2.1 conda environment dependencies for the exercise

environment.yml

```
#
## #####
##
## environment.yml
##
## Defining conda/mamba software dependencies to run BScBI-CG practical exercises.
##
## #####
##
##          CopyLeft 2024 (CC:BY-NC-SA) --- Josep F Abril
##
## This file should be considered under the Creative Commons BY-NC-SA License
## (Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike). The material is provided "AS IS",
## mainly for teaching purposes, and is distributed in the hope that it will
## be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty
## of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
##
## #####
```



```
#
# To install software for the exercise use the following command:
#
#   conda env create --file environment.yml
#
# then run the command below to activate the conda environment:
#
#   conda activate BScBI-CG2425_exercises
#
name: BScBI-CG2425_exercises
channels:
  - bioconda
  - conda-forge
  - defaults
dependencies:
  - htop
  - vim
  - emacs
  - gawk
  - perl
  - python
  - biopython
  - wget
  - curl
  - gzip
  - texlive-core
  - pandoc
  - pandocfilters
  - emboss
  - jellyfish
  - sra-tools
  - seqtk
  - fastqc
  - trimmomatic
  - samtools
  - bamtools
  - picard
  - bwa
  - bowtie2
  - soapdenovo2
  - igv
  - blast
  - gnuplot
  - graphicsmagick
  - mummer
  - hmmer
  - bbmap
  - busco
  - repeatmasker
  - trf
  # R-packages
  - r-ggplot2
  - r-reshape2
```

5.2.2 Project specific scripts

5.2.3 Shell global vars and settings for this project

projectvars.sh

```
## #####
##
##   projectvars.sh
##
##   A BASH initialization file for BScBI-CG practical exercise folders
##
## #####
##
##           CopyLeft 2024 (CC:BY-NC-SA) --- Josep F Abril
##
##   This file should be considered under the Creative Commons BY-NC-SA License
##   (Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike). The material is provided "AS IS",
##   mainly for teaching purposes, and is distributed in the hope that it will
##   be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty
##   of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
##
```

```
## #####

#
# Base dir
export WDR=$PWD; # IMPORTANT: If you provide the absolute path, make sure
# that your path DOES NOT contains white-spaces
# otherwise, you will get weird execution errors.
# If you cannot fix the dir names containing such white-space
# chars, you MUST set this var using the current folder '.'
# instead of '$PWD', i.e: export WDR=.;

export BIN=$WDR/bin;
export DOC=$WDR/docs;

#
# Formating chars
export TAB='${\t}';
export RET='${\n}';
export LC_ALL="en_US.UTF-8";

#
# pandoc's vars
NM="OCANA_SERGI"; #-> IMPORTANT: SET YOUR SURNAME and NAME ON THIS VAR,
RB="README_BScBICG2425_exercise04"; #-> MUST FIX ON MARKDOWN README FILE
#-> FROM TARBALL (AND INSIDE TOO)

RD="${RB}_${NM}";
PDOCLGS='markdown+pipe_tables+header_attributes';
PDOCLGS=$PDOCLGS'+raw_tex+latex_macros+tex_math_dollars';
PDOCLGS=$PDOCLGS'+citations+yaml_metadata_block';
PDOCTPL=$DOC/BScBI_CompGenomics_template.tex;
export RD PDOCLGS PDOCTPL;

#
function ltx2pdf () {
    RF=$1;
    /usr/bin/pdflatex $RF.tex;
    /usr/bin/bibtex $RF;
    /usr/bin/pdflatex $RF.tex;
    /usr/bin/pdflatex $RF.tex;
}

function runpandoc () {
    pandoc -f $PDOCLGS \
        --template=$PDOCTPL \
        -t latex --natbib \
        --number-sections \
        --highlight-style pygments \
        -o $RD.tex $RD.md;
    ltx2pdf $RD;
}

#
# add your bash defs/aliases/functions below...
```

5.3 About this document

This document was be compiled into a PDF using **pandoc** (see **projectvars.sh** from previous subsection) and some LaTeX packages installed in this linux system. **synaptic**, **apt-get** or **aptitude** can be used to retrieve and install those tools from linux repositories. As the **raw_tex** extension has been provided to the **markdown_github** and **tex_math_dollars** formats, now this document supports inline $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ and inline formulas!

You can get further information from the following links about the [Mark Down syntax](#), as well as from the manual pages (just type **man pandoc** and/or **man pandoc_markdown**).