Manual for Sondovač 1.0

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Sondovač[1] is a script to create orthologous low-copy nuclear probes from transcriptome and genome skim data for target enrichment (Schmickl et al., 2016). See https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/wiki.

Abstract

Phylogenetics benefits from using a large number of putatively independent nuclear loci and the combination with other sources of information, such as the plastid and mitochondrial genome. Selecting such orthologous low-copy nuclear (LCN) loci is still a challenge for non-model organisms. In recently published phylogenies based on target enrichment of several hundred LCN genes, these loci were selected from transcriptomes, genomes, gene expression studies, the literature, or a combination of these sources. Automated bioinformatic pipelines for the selection of LCN genes are, however, largely absent. We created a user-friendly, automated and interactive script named Sondovač to design LCN loci by a comparison between transcriptome and genome skim data. The script is licensed under open-source license GPL v.3 allowing further modifications. It runs on major Linux distributions and Mac OS X. Strong bioinformatics skills and access to high-performance computer clusters are not required; Sondovač runs on a standard desktop computer equipped with modern CPU like Intel i5 or i7.

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[1] English pronunciation is "Sondovach". The word is a Czech neologism meaning something like "The Prober" or "The Probe Maker".

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1 Introduction

High-throughput sequencing (HTS) has the potential to greatly increase the amount of phylogenetically informative signal in molecular datasets (Parks et al., 2009, 2012) and overcome difficulties in phylogenetic reconstructions, such as polytomies and low support values, that are often the result of using only a small fraction of the genome. However, HTS also "opens the era of real incongruence" (Jeffroy et al., 2006), and even massive amounts of sequence data do not always result in strongly resolved phylogenies (Pyron, 2015).

Currently, target enrichment (sequence capture) of hundreds of loci is becoming increasingly popular in phylogenetics. In animal phylogenomics non-exonic or partly exonic ultraconserved elements and their quite variable flanking regions are often utilized (e.g. Faircloth et al., 2012; Hedtke et al., 2013; Smith et al., 2014). For plant phylogenetics, low-copy nuclear (LCN) genes are targeted (Mandel et al., 2014; Weitemier et al., 2014; Grover et al., 2015; Heyduk et al., 2015; Mandel et al., 2015; Nicholls et al., 2015; Stephens et al., 2015a,b) due to the paucity of ultraconserved nuclear sequences (Reneker et al., 2012). Target sequencing strategies for plant nuclear genomes are largely lineage-specific, requiring the de novo design of target enrichment probes. Chamala et al. (2015) recently introduced a pipeline for phylogenetic marker development in angiosperms using transcriptomes, and they obtained several hundred putative LCN genes that can be utilized at three phylogenetic levels (genus, family, order); however empirical evidence for the phylogenetic utility of these loci was not demonstrated. Alternative phylogenetic marker developments, also utilizing transcriptomes (Pillon et al., 2014; Rothfels et al., 2013; Tonnabel et al., 2014), resulted in a much smaller number (up to 20) of mainly LCN loci, but these loci were evaluated with PCR in the empirical datasets, not target enrichment. In recently published phylogenies based on target enrichment of several hundred LCN genes, these loci were selected from transcriptomes, gene expression studies, the literature, or a combination of these sources (Mandel et al., 2014; Grover et al., 2015; Heyduk et al., 2015; Mandel et al., 2015; Nicholls et al., 2015; Stephens et al., 2015a,b). Weitemier et al. (2014) designed LCN probes for target enrichment based on a combination of transcriptome and genome data. The limitation of this probe design pipeline is that (draft) genomes are still infrequent, especially for non-model species, and are costly to generate. This limitation also applies to the approach of de Sousa et al. (2014), who selected 50 LCN loci from a genomic source and amplified them using target enrichment. Except for Chamala et al. (2015), who offer a user-friendly but empirically untested probe design pipeline, and Weitemier et al. (2014), whose Hyb-Seq pipeline is designed for more advanced users, no automated probe design pipeline for LCN genes is currently available.

In this study (Schmickl et al., 2016) we developed a novel probe design pipeline for targeting orthologous LCN loci for phylogenetic reconstruction by using genome skim and transcriptome data. In particular, genome skim data of one accession of the studied plant group were combined with a congeneric transcriptome from the 1000 Plants (1KP) initiative (`http://onekp.com/`). We implemented our software workflow in the user-friendly, automated and interactive BASH script Sondovač, which allows a straightforward design of LCN probes also for users with limited bioinformatics skills.

Sondovač workflow is divided into three parts (see details on page 5 and Figure 1):

1. Raw input data are analyzed by `sondovac_part_a.sh`.
2. Sequences obtained in part a are assembled by Geneious in a separate step by the user.
3. Final probes are produced by `sondovac_part_b.sh`.

1.1 Pipeline – how the data are processed

A transcriptome assembly and paired-end genome skim raw data are combined to get hundreds of orthologous LCN loci (Schmickl et al., 2016). Enrichment of multi-copy loci is minimized

by using unique transcripts only, which are obtained by comparing all transcripts and removing those sharing ≥90% sequence similarity using BLAT. Before matching the genome skim data against those unique transcripts, reads of plastid (and mitochondrial) origin are removed with Bowtie 2, SAMtools and bam2fastq utilizing reference sequences. Paired-end reads are subsequently combined with FLASH. These processed reads are matched against the unique transcripts sharing ≥85% sequence similarity with BLAT. Transcripts with >1000 BLAT hits, indicating repetitive elements, and BLAT hits containing masked nucleotides are removed before de novo assembly of the BLAT hits to larger contigs with Geneious, using the medium sensitivity / fast setting. After assembly, only those contigs that comprise exons of a minimum bait length (usually ≥120 bp in case of probe design for phylogenies) and have a certain minimum total locus length (multiple of the bait length, should not be too short in order to obtain sufficient phylogenetically informative signal; we recommend at least ≥600 bp) are retained. To ensure that probes do not target multiple similar loci, any probe sequences sharing ≥90% sequence similarity are removed using cd-hit-est, followed by a second filtering step for contigs containing exons of a minimum bait length and totaling minimum loci length (see comments above). To ensure that plastid sequences are absent from the probes, the probe sequences are matched against the plastome reference sharing ≥90% sequence similarity with BLAT and the hits removed from the probe set. The workflow of Sondovač is summarized in the Figure 1. The direction of the workflow is indicated by arrows. Optional removal of reads of mitochondrial origin from the genome skim data is marked by decoloration of the text. The required input files of Sondovač are highlighted in bold.

For comprehension improvement the steps of Sondovač are consecutively numbered. Sondovač has three parts: two script parts and an intermediate part using Geneious. The workflow is as follows:

A. `sondovac_part_a.sh`: Covers steps 1 to 6.

1. Removal of transcripts sharing ≥90% sequence similarity.

2. Removal of reads of plastid origin.

3. Removal of reads of mitochondrial origin (optional).

4. Combination of paired-end reads.

5. Matching of the unique transcripts and the filtered, combined genome skim reads sharing ≥85% sequence similarity.

6. Filtering of BLAT output:

6.1. Choice of transcript or genome skim sequences for further processing.

6.2. Removal of transcripts with >1000 BLAT hits.

6.3. Removal of transcript or genome skim BLAT hits [depending on the selection in (6.1)] containing masked nucleotides.

Input files for `sondovac_part_a.sh` are FASTA transcriptome data, FASTQ paired-end genome skim reads and a plastome (and possible also mitochondriome) reference. The input file for Geneious is the output of `sondovac_part_a.sh`.

B. Geneious: Covers step 7 (see page 14).

7. De novo assembly of the transcript or genome skim BLAT hits [depending on the selection in (6.1)] to larger contigs. Note that you need a copy of Geneious for this step.

The output files of Geneious are input files for `sondovac_part_b.sh`.

C. `sondovac_part_b.sh`: Covers steps 8 to 11.

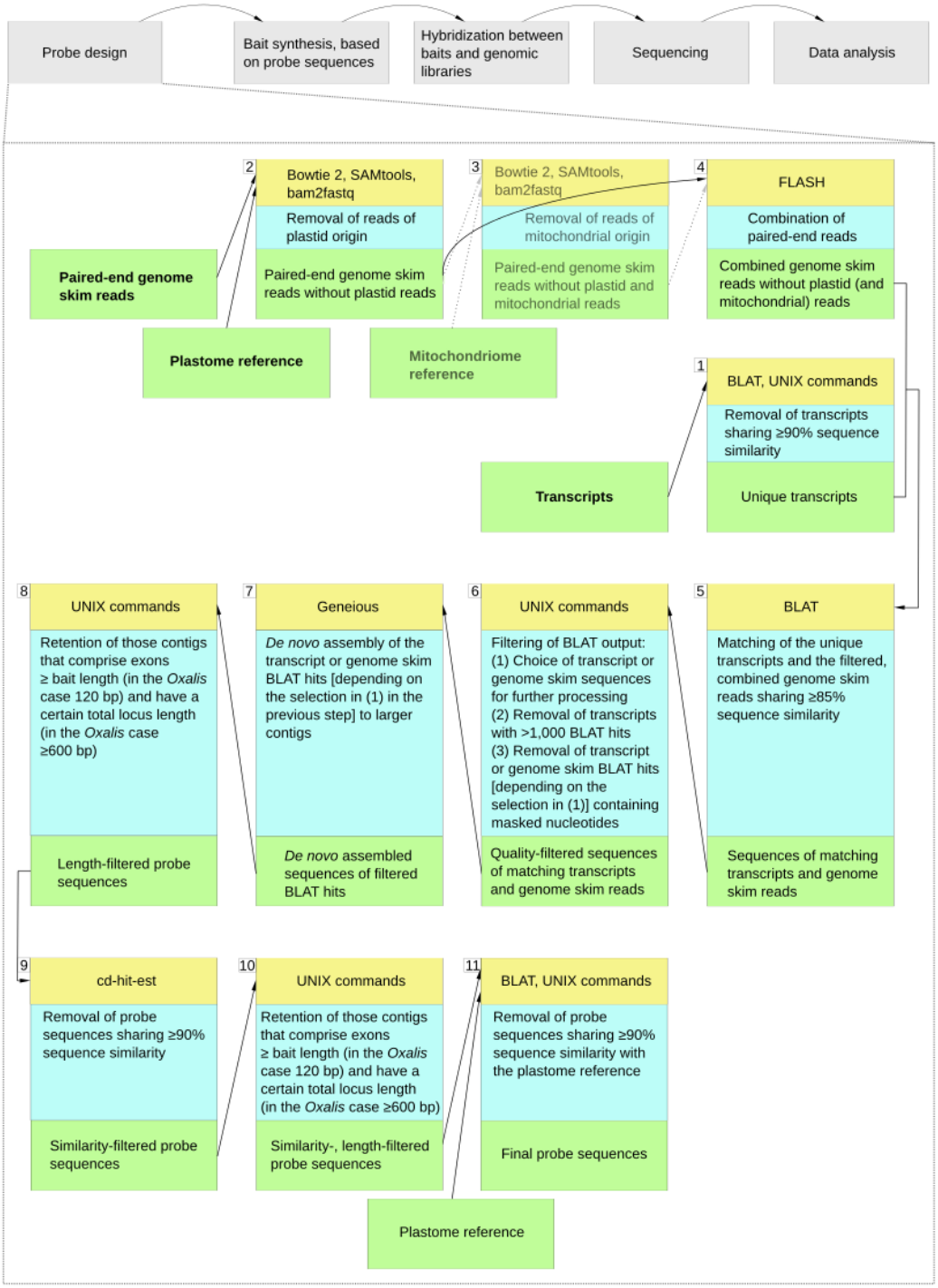

Figure 1: Workflow of the probe design script Sondovač. An overview on the main steps of Hyb-Seq are given in the top part of the figure; probe design is the first one. Each step of Sondovač is numbered and illustrated by three boxes each: Software is highlighted in yellow, a summary of each step is given in light blue, and input/output of each step is depicted in light green. Optional removal of reads of mitochondrial origin from the genome skim data is marked by decoloration of the text. The required input files of Sondovač are highlighted in bold. The direction of the workflow is indicated by arrows.

8. Retention of those contigs that comprise exons ≥ bait length and have a certain total locus length.
9. Removal of probe sequences sharing ≥90% sequence similarity.
10. Retention of those contigs that comprise exons ≥ bait length and have a certain total locus length.
11. Removal of probe sequences sharing ≥90% sequence similarity with the plastome reference.

The output file of `sondovac_part_b.sh` is the final list of probes.

When Sondovač starts, a directory `bin` is created in the current working directory. In there Sondovač saves binaries of required software packages (if they are not available). The user can then add this directory to PATH, move or delete it afterwards.

2 Installation of Sondovač

Sondovač is a simple BASH script, but it requires some software. The script will check for the presence of all required software and, if needed, will offer installation. The easiest way is just to launch the script (see chapter 2.4 on page 12) and let yourself to be guided through the whole process.

2.1 Requirements to run Sondovač

Sondovač is currently tested on major Linux distributions (in current versions) openSUSE, Debian, Ubuntu, Linux Mint, Fedora, Centos and Scientific Linux; and on Mac OS X (version 10.10 Yosemite).

In order to run Sondovač you need a UNIX-based operating system (preferably Linux, alternatively Mac OS X) equipped with BASH or a compatible shell interpreter (this should by default be available for any Linux distribution, Mac OS X and any other UNIX-based operating system like Solaris, BSD and its variants etc.). You should use the current operating system version supported by upstream. Otherwise we will not be able to help you in case of problems. Older operating systems can have different versions of shell and system libraries, which can cause various problems and incompatibilities.

Sondovač uses several scientific software packages (namely bam2fastq, BLAT, Bowtie2, CD-HIT, FASTX toolkit, FLASH, Geneious, htsjdk, libgtextutils, Picard, and SAMtools – see required versions and links, Table 1), and basic UNIX tools (see below). Sondovač will check if those programs are installed – available in the PATH (i.e. if the shell application can locate and launch respective binaries, see also vocabulary at page 16). If you have those packages installed (in current versions, see Table 1), ensure that their binaries are in PATH. This should not be a problem for basic tools available in any UNIX-based operating system, as basic installation usually contains all needed tools. If you lack some of the required tools, the script will notify you, and you will have to install them manually. If this will be needed, check the documentation for your operating system.

If required scientific programs are not installed, Sondovač will offer you installation. You can use precompiled binaries available together with the script (this is the recommended option) or (sometimes) from the web. This is the recommended way. In case you would like to compile required software yourself, the script will guide you through this process. Anyway, this is recommended only for advanced users, as compilation might sometimes be very tricky. Users of Mac OS X can install those applications also using Homebrew (see http://brew.sh/). For compilation you need Apache Ant, GNU G++, GNU GCC, GIT, Java/OpenJDK, libpng developmental files, and zlib developmental files. Ensure you have those tools available – they should be readily available for any UNIX-based operating system. Chapters 2.2 and 2.3 give details

about requirements and their manual fulfilling. This is mainly a reference for more advanced users or users with special needs. For most users it should be fully sufficient to run the script and let it do this job (see chapter 2.4 on page 19).

The following UNIX tools are required to run Sondovač. They are usually readily available in UNIX systems (but see note for Mac OS X below), so there is usually no need to install them manually. The tools are `awk`, `bc`, `bunzip2`, `cat`, `cp`, `curl` or `wget`, `cut`, `dirname`, `dos2unix`, `echo`, `egrep`, `cd`, `g++`, `gcc`, `grep`, `gunzip`, `join`, `less`, `lsb_release` or `python` (for Linux), `make`, `mkdir`, `paste`, `perl`, `pkg-config`, `pwd`, `sed`, `sort`, `tar`, `tr`, `uname`, `uniq`, `unzip`, `wc`. Not all tools are required every time – some are used only during particular actions (e.g. when the user decides to compile the required software manually). And the user usually does not need to bother about them. See also details in the following subchapters for some common Linux distributions and Mac OS X.

See below for details about tools required by Sondovač and their manual installation. For most users it should be sufficient to be guided by the script to install needed tools automatically.

2.2 Installation of required software in Linux

Linux distributions have precise packages management tools (similar, but with more functions, to various app stores known from Android, iOS or recent Mac OS X, MS Windows, etc.), but unfortunately Linux repositories commonly do not contain all needed scientific packages (or not enough recent versions). We recommend pre-compiled binaries of scientific applications available together with the script. If the user for whatever reason wishes to compile the software, the script will guide through that process.

2.2.1 openSUSE and SUSE Linux Enterprise (SLE)

SUSE Linux Enterprise (https://www.suse.com/) and openSUSE (https://www.opensuse.org/) use for package management command `zypper`[2]. The script will check if all required software packages are installed, and if not, it will install them. You can do it also manually:

```
# Verify installation of basic tools (they are installed in 99.9%):
sudo zypper in bash gawk bc coreutils grep less lsb-release perl-base sed wget
# Install packages needed for compilation:
sudo zypper in gcc-c++ gcc make pkg-config bzip2 gzip tar unzip \
  patterns-openSUSE-devel_basis libpng12-devel zlib-devel gcc-java \
  java-1_7_0-openjdk java-1_7_0-openjdk-devel git-core ant
# Update installed packages:
sudo zypper up
# Remove package:
sudo zypper rm PACKAGE
# Search for package:
zypper se PACKAGE/KEYWORD
# More information about zypper usage:
zypper --help
man zypper
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Originally, those distributions used only `rpm*` commands (see `rpm --help` and `man rpm` for basic usage).

[2] See https://en.opensuse.org/Zypper and https://activedoc.opensuse.org/book/opensuse-start-up/chapter-9-managing-software-with-command-line-tools for details.

2.2.2 Debian, Ubuntu, Linux Mint and derivatives

Debian (https://www.debian.org/), Linux Mint (http://linuxmint.com/), Ubuntu (http://www.ubuntu.com/) and all derived distributions[3] like Kubuntu (http://www.kubuntu.com/) use for package management commands `apt-get` (basic) and `aptitude` (text-based front-end for `apt-get`, recommended, not available by default in every DEB based distribution). There are more tools available[4], we will describe only the basic usage needed for our purpose. The script will check if all required software packages are installed, and if not, it will install them. You can do it also manually:

```
# Verify installation of basic tools (they are installed in 99.9%):
sudo apt-get install bash gawk bc coreutils grep less lsb-release perl-base \
  sed wget
# Install packages needed for compilation:
sudo apt-get install build-essential bzip2 gzip tar unzip gcc g++ cpp make \
  libpng12-dev zlib1g-dev openjdk-7-jre openjdk-7-jdk openjdk-7-source \
  git ant pkg-config realpath
# Update installed packages:
sudo apt-get update # Update list of available packages in repositories
sudo apt-get upgrade # Actually update installed packages
# Remove package:
sudo apt-get remove PACKAGE
sudo apt-get autoremove # Automatically remove orphaned unneeded packages
# Search for package:
apt-cache --help # Usage options
apt-cache show PACKAGE # Display information about PACKAGE
apt-cache search KEYWORD # Search for KEYWORD, including regular expressions
# More information about apt-get usage:
apt-get --help
man apt-get
# Interactive command-line package manager
sudo aptitude
# Help for aptitude
aptitude --help
man aptitude
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Note you can use `aptitude` in a similar way as `apt-*` commands (e.g. `aptitude instal PACKAGE` etc.). For special package operations, there are plenty of `dpkg` commands for advanced management.

2.2.3 RedHat, Fedora, Centos, Scientific Linux and derivatives

RedHat (https://www.redhat.com/), Fedora (https://getfedora.org/; until version 21), Centos (https://centos.org/) and Scientific Linux (https://www.scientificlinux.org/) and other related distributions[5] use for package management command `yum`[6]. The script will

[3] For complete lists see http://distrowatch.com/search.php?basedon=Debian and http://distrowatch.com/search.php?basedon=Ubuntu.

[4] See https://wiki.debian.org/PackageManagement for list of tools and https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-reference/ch02.en.html for exhaustive documentation. A shorter introduction is available at https://help.ubuntu.com/community/AptGet/Howto and http://ubuntuguide.org/wiki/Ubuntu_Trusty_Packages_and_Repositories. Ubuntu-specific information at https://help.ubuntu.com/stable/ubuntu-help/addremove.html.

[5] See http://distrowatch.com/search.php?basedon=Fedora for complete list.

[6] See http://yum.baseurl.org/ for details.

check if all required software packages are installed, and if not, it will install them. You can do it also manually:

```
# Verify installation of basic tools (they are installed in 99.9%):
sudo yum install bash coreutils gawk bc grep less lsb perl sed wget
# Install packages needed for compilation:
sudo yum install bzip2 gzip pkgconfig unzip gcc gcc-c++ cpp libpng12-devel \
  make zlib-devel java-1.8.0-openjdk java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel git ant tar
# Update installed packages:
sudo yum update
# Remove package:
sudo yum remove PACKAGE
# Search for package:
yum search PACKAGE/KEYWORD
# More information about yum usage:
yum --help
man yum
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Fedora uses since version 22 for package management the command `dnf`. It replaces older `yum`, and `yum` commands are redirected to `dnf`. The basic usage is the same, so that one can just replace `yum` by `dnf` in the above examples. Originally, those distributions used only `rpm*` commands (see `rpm --help` and `man rpm` for basic usage).

2.3 Installation of required software in Mac OS X

For Mac OS X users, Homebrew (see http://brew.sh/ and https://github.com/Homebrew/) will be installed by the script, and it will install (new software or newer versions) Apache Ant, BASH (the shell interpreter), GNU AWK, GNU coreutils, GNU GCC, git, GNU grep, GNU make, pkg-config, GNU sed, and wget. Mac OS X is missing some tools and for others (typically sed, grep or awk) contains too old BSD versions. The script will guide the user through the process, and if the user would wish, it is possible to safely and easily remove these tools afterwards. Unfortunately, Mac OS X does not have usable build-in package management, and it has too old versions of some required tools. Homebrew fills this gap. It is a simple command-line installer (similar to package managers known from Linux, BSD or Solaris) of various applications.

Homebrew requires Xcode[7] (set of tools required to compile software) to be installed. Unfortunately, it is not easily universally possible to check if Xcode is installed, so that the script will ask if the user wishes to install it. If the user is unsure if Xcode is installed, it is safely possible to answer `Yes` and install it. The manual command to install Xcode is the following:

```
xcode-select --install
# Following error means Xcode has already been installed:
xcode-select: note: no developer tools were found at '/Applications/Xcode.app',
  requesting install. Choose an option in the dialog to download the command
  line developer tools.
# Verify Xcode installation by
xcode-select --print-path # Prints installation location of Xcode
xcode-select --version # Prints version of Xcode
```

If Xcode is not installed yet, the user will see windows similar to that on Figure 2, offering installation of Xcode. Select **Install** to continue. After installation, the script will exit, and the user must start it again.

The script will guide the user through all those steps and basic usage of Homebrew. Manual installation of Homebrew is also simple:

[7] https://developer.apple.com/xcode/

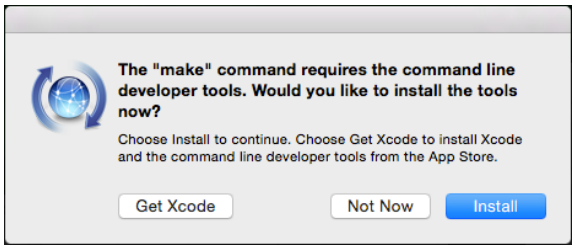

Figure 2: If the user uses the command requiring Xcode for the first time, the system will offer installation of Xcode.

```
# Install Homebrew
ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/ \
  master/install)"
# Basic help
brew help
# Install UNIX tools required by Sondovač
brew install coreutils gnu-sed gawk grep bash dos2unix pkg-config gcc make \
  git ant wget
# List of installed packages (brew formulae)
brew list
# Information about particular formula
brew info FORMULA
# Search for applications
brew search KEYWORD
# Update Homebrew
brew update
# Update all packages installed by Homebrew
brew upgrade
# Remove Homebrew package (formula)
brew uninstall FORMULA
# Cleaning after uninstallation
brew cleanup
# Completely remove Homebrew (after uninstallation of all formulae)
ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/ \
  master/uninstall)"
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Within the Homebrew project, there is also a scientific section (Homebrew Science, see http://brew.sh/homebrew-science/) containing plenty of software[8]. When the script checks for required scientific packages, it offers several ways to install missing software. Mac OS X users can also use Homebrew. It is the recommended way. If the user wishes to install the software manually, it is possible to use the following commands:

```
# Install required scientific packages using Homebrew Science
brew install homebrew/science/blat homebrew/science/bowtie2 \
  homebrew/science/samtools homebrew/science/flash \
  homebrew/science/fastx_toolkit
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Using Homebrew, software will be installed system-wide, and Homebrew easily allows to check for updates. The only software missing in Homebrew science is bam2fastq, but it is easily installable by another method offered by the script.

[8]See https://github.com/Homebrew/homebrew-science/wiki/List-of-homebrew-science-formulae for complete list of available scientific packages.

2.4 First launch of Sondovač

Download the latest version from https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/releases/ and unpack the archive. You can run Sondovač from any directory. In command line navigate to the directory with the unpacked Sondovač files (see Figure 3):

```
cd /path/to/directory_with_sondovac
```

and start it by

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -h
```

to see basic usage instructions. See chapter 3 on page 19 for more information.

2.4.1 Examples

See page 19 for explanation of command line parameters. The basic and most simple usage (running in interactive mode, see chapter 3 on page 19):

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -i
```

Specify some of the required input files, otherwise run interactively:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -i -f input.fa -t reads1.fastq -q reads2.fastq
```

Running in non-interactive, automated way (parameter "`-n`", see chapter 3 at page 19) with example data downloaded from https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/wiki/Sample-data:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -f input1_JHCN_Oxalis_corniculata_transcriptome_data.fa \
  -c input2_Ricinus_communis_reference_plastid_genome.fsa -m \
  input5_Ricinus_communis_reference_mitochondrial_genome.fasta -t \
  input3_J12_Oxalis_obtusa_genome_skim_data_R1.fastq -q \
  input4_J12_Oxalis_obtusa_genome_skim_data_R2.fastq -n
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Modify parameter "`-a`", otherwise run interactively:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -i -a 300
```

Run in non-interactive mode (parameter "`-n`", see chapter 3 at page 19) – in such case the user must specify all required input files (parameters "`-f`", "`-c`", "`-m`", "`-t`" and "`-q`"). Moreover, parameter "`-y`" is modified:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -n -f input.fa -c referencecp.fasta \
  -m referencemt.fsa -t reads1.fastq -q reads2.fastq -y 90
```

Modifying parameter "`-s`". Note that the interactive mode "`-i`" is implicit and does not need to be specified explicitly:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh -s 950
```

We recommend to launch Sondovač at least for the first time in an interactive mode, so that the script will verify all requirements and install missing tools when needed. We then recommend to use non-interactive mode for routine usage.

2.5 Help for usage of terminal

If you are not familiar with the usage of command line, see some basic tutorial first. You can try some of those:

- https://activedoc.opensuse.org/book/opensuse-start-up/chapter-17-shell-basics
- https://help.ubuntu.com/community/UsingTheTerminal
- https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/ (advanced – full reference manual)
- https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-reference/ch01.en.html
- https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Guide_to_Unix
- http://tldp.org/LDP/Bash-Beginners-Guide/html/Bash-Beginners-Guide.html

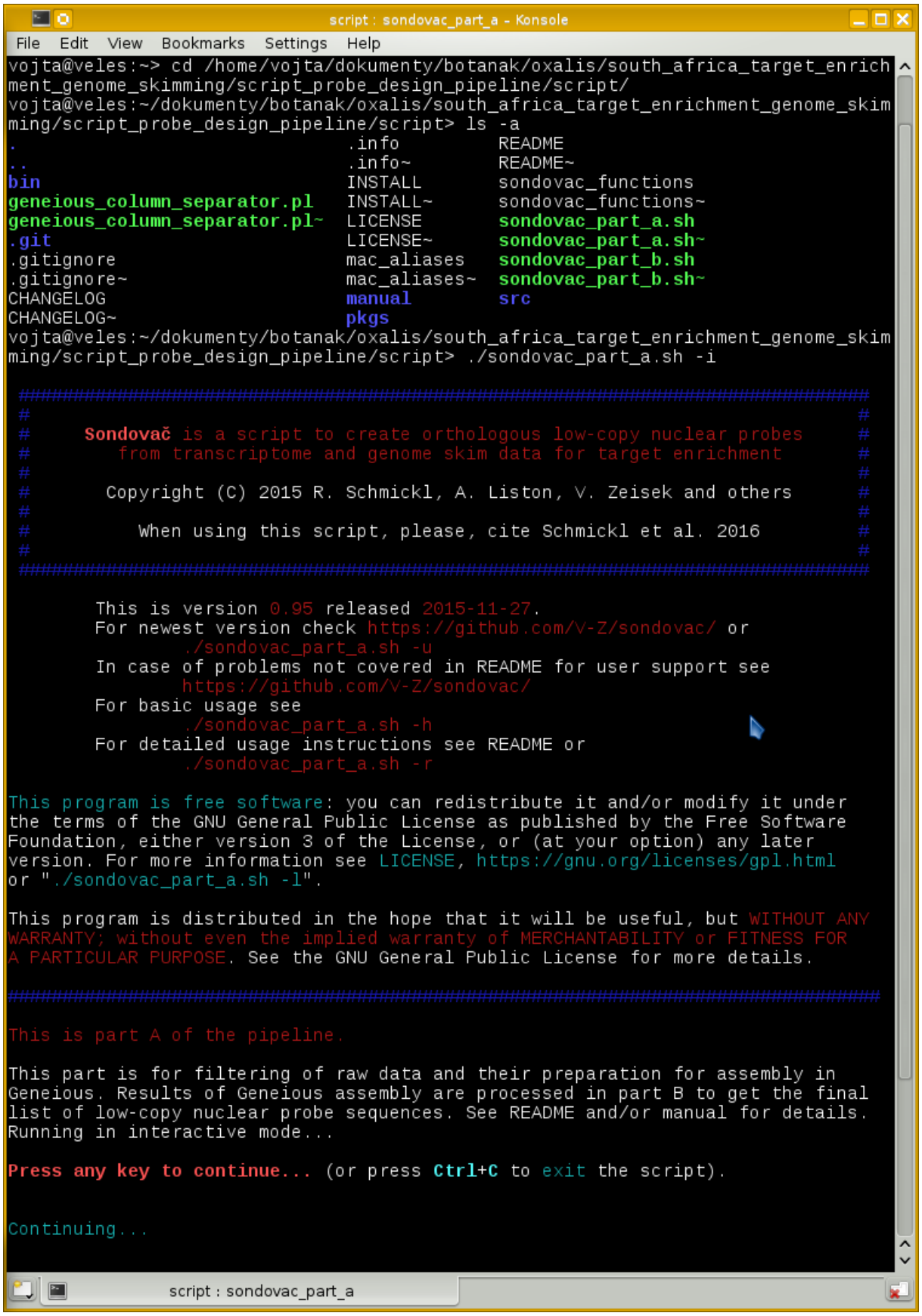

Figure 3: Starting terminal and navigating to Sondovač. First look at the terminal (command-line, shell) window, navigation to directory with Sondovač (using command `cd`), listing directory content (command `ls`) and preparing to launch Sondovač (`./sondovac_part_a.sh`).

- https://trapa.cz/en/course-linux-command-line-2015
- http://linuxcourse.rutgers.edu/documents/Bash-Beginners-Guide/
- http://ryanstutorials.net/linuxtutorial/
- http://www.hypexr.org/bash_tutorial.php
- http://mywiki.wooledge.org/BashGuide

2.6 Geneious

For part **B** of the script the user must have Geneious (Kearse et al., 2012). Geneious is a DNA alignment, assembly, and analysis software and one of the most common software platforms used in genomics. It is utilized for de novo assembly in Sondovač. We plan to replace it by some free open-source command line tool in some future release of Sondovač. Visit http://www.geneious.com/ for download, purchase, installation and usage of Geneious. After the input data are processed (interactively or not) by `sondovac_part_a.sh`, the user must process its output manually with Geneious according to the instructions given below. The output of Geneious is then processed by `sondovac_part_b.sh`, which produces the final probe set. Geneious was tested with versions 6, 7 and 8.

2.7 Software used by Sondovač

Table 1 lists all software used by Sondovač, including minimal required versions and homepages. As soon as you have a recent version of your operating system and you use the automated way of installation of additional software offered by Sondovač, you do not have to worry about this. In case you installed some of the required scientific packages manually, ensure that you have the required minimal version. The following list refers to papers and web resources describing methods used by software utilized by Sondovač:

Table 1: Required software, its versions and homepages. "X" denotes any subversion of particular lineage and "v. >" denotes any version higher then noted. Generally, any current version should usually be fine.

Software	Version	Homepage
Apache Ant	1.9.X	https://ant.apache.org/
bam2fastq	1.1.0	http://gsl.hudsonalpha.org/information/software/bam2fastq
BASH	v. > 4	https://gnu.org/software/bash/bash.html
BLAT	v.36	http://genome.ucsc.edu/FAQ/FAQblat.html
Bowtie2	2.2.6	http://bowtie-bio.sourceforge.net/bowtie2/index.shtml
CD-HIT	4.6	http://weizhongli-lab.org/cd-hit/
FASTX, libgtextutils	0.0.13	http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/
FLASH	1.2.11	http://sourceforge.net/projects/flashpage/
G++, GCC	v. > 4.2	http://gcc.gnu.org/
Geneious	v. > 6.1	http://www.geneious.com/
GIT	v. > 2.0	http://git-scm.com/
GNU core utils	8.X	https://gnu.org/software/coreutils/coreutils.html
Java/OpenJDK	v. > 7	https://www.java.com//http://openjdk.java.net/
libpng	1.6.X	http://www.libpng.org/
SAMtools, htsjdk	1.2	http://www.htslib.org/
Sondovač	0.9	https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/wiki
zlib	1.2.8	http://zlib.net/

`sondovac_part_a.sh` requires (and will install) the following software packages:

- BLAT
- Bowtie2
- SAMtools
- bam2fastq (will be replaced by Picard in a future release)
- FLASH
- FASTX-toolkit

`sondovac_part_b.sh` requires (and will install) the following software packages:

- CD-HIT
- BLAT

Papers describing the software used by Sondovač:

BLAT Kent (2002): BLAT – the BLAST-like alignment tool.

Bowtie2 Langmead and Salzberg (2012): Fast gapped-read alignment with Bowtie 2.

CD-HIT There are several papers describing CD-HIT:

- Li et al. (2001): Clustering of highly homologous sequences to reduce the size of large protein databases.
- Li et al. (2002): Tolerating some redundancy significantly speeds up clustering of large protein databases.
- Li and Godzik (2006): Cd-hit: a fast program for clustering and comparing large sets of protein or nucleotide sequences.
- Fu et al. (2012): CD-HIT: accelerated for clustering the next generation sequencing data.
- Huang et al. (2010): CD-HIT Suite: a web server for clustering and comparing biological sequences.
- Niu et al. (2010): Artificial and natural duplicates in pyrosequencing reads of metagenomic data.
- Li et al. (2012): Ultrafast clustering algorithms for metagenomic sequence analysis.

FASTX toolkit Gordon and Hannon (2010): FASTX-Toolkit. FASTQ/A short-reads preprocessing tools.

FLASH Magoč and Salzberg (2011): FLASH: fast length adjustment of short reads to improve genome assemblies.

Geneious Kearse et al. (2012): Geneious Basic: An integrated and extendable desktop software platform for the organization and analysis of sequence data.

SAMtools There are several papers describing SAMtools:

- Li et al. (2009): The Sequence alignment/map (SAM) format and SAMtools.
- Li (2011a): A statistical framework for SNP calling, mutation discovery, association mapping and population genetical parameter estimation from sequencing data.
- Li (2011b): Improving SNP discovery by base alignment quality.

Sondovač Schmickl et al. (2016): Phylogenetic marker development for target enrichment from transcriptome and genome skim data: the pipeline and its application in southern African *Oxalis* (Oxalidaceae).

2.8 The PATH variable

PATH ($PATH) is a system variable used in every UNIX system. It lists directories (separated by colon ":") where the current shell (see also Chapter 2.9 Vocabulary at page 16) searches for binaries (commands), so that the user does not have to specify the full path to the software (e.g. just `sed` instead of `/usr/bin/sed`). If some software is installed outside standard locations, the user must specify the full path, even if the user is located in the same directory as the software (e.g. `./sondovac_part_a.sh` – this is for security reasons). In case there are two commands with the same name (e.g. `/bin/somecommand` and `/usr/bin/somecommand`), the order of directories in $PATH matters – the first occurrence is used, and any possible latter is ignored (but this is usually a rare case). PATH can be managed using the following commands:

```
# See the $PATH variable
echo $PATH # Sample output is on the next line:
/home/$USER/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/opt/bin:/sbin:/usr/sbin
# Adding new directory to $PATH
export PATH=$PATH:/some/new/directory
# Do not do it in the following way - it would overwrite $PATH, and
#   there would be only the new directory (not the original content)!
export PATH=/some/new/directory # Wrong! Old PATH is missing and will be lost!
# Removing possible duplicate entries in PATH with regular expressions and awk
export PATH="$(echo "$PATH" | awk 'BEGIN{RS=":";}{sub(sprintf("%c$",10),""); \
  if(A[$0]){}else{A[$0]=1;printf(((NR==1)?"":":")$0)}}')"
echo $PATH # See it after modifications
# Note backslash ("\") means that the code continues on the next line
```

Sondovač requires certain software to be installed (see Table 1 on page 14), and if some software is missing, the script offers installation. By default, Sondovač creates a directory `bin` in the current working directory and installs there required software. It then temporarily modifies the content of the $PATH variable to contain this new directory. Sondovač notifies the user about that, and the user can then – if it is wished to keep the newly installed software for later usage – (1) move the content of this directory to some better place or (2) add this directory to the $PATH. This directory can also be safely removed. Permanent modification of the $PATH variable is done by adding line `export PATH=$PATH:/some/new/directory` (same as the above example) to file `~/.bashrc` or `~/.bash_profile` (usage of those files vary slightly among UNIX systems, see manual for your operating system). On Mac OS X, installation of Homebrew is required. For correct functioning of Sondovač, $PATH is modified to contain directories `/usr/local/opt/coreutils/libexec/gnubin` and `/usr/local/bin` containing new and updated UNIX tools. The first directory must be there from the beginning, as it contains updated versions of basic command line utilities – replacing outdated versions provided with Mac OS X. All those modifications are temporary and used only within Sondovač scripts.

2.9 Vocabulary

Binary An application in a form that is understandable by the computer, but usually not transferable among operating systems and/or hardware platforms. Binaries in Windows usually have the extension *.exe, in UNIX there is usually no extension.

BASH "The command line" – fully featured programming scripting language accessible through the terminal of any UNIX-based operating system (any Linux, Mac OS X, Solaris, any variant of BSD and more). BASH scripts usually have the extension *.sh.

BSD Group of popular UNIX-based operating systems. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkeley_Software_Distribution.

C Popular programming language. Source code must be compiled for each operating system. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C_(programming_language).

C++ Popular programming language. Source code must be compiled for each operating system. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C++.

Centos Popular Linux distribution. Community remake of RedHat Enterprise Linux. See https://centos.org/.

Compilation "Translation" of software application from the source code (text readable by human programmer) into binary form launchable by the computer. It requires special tools (compilers), and it usually must be done for every operating system and hardware platform.

Console See "Shell".

Debian One of the oldest and most popular Linux distributions. See https://www.debian.org/.

Fedora Popular Linux distribution developed together with RedHat Linux as its free community testing platform. See https://getfedora.org/.

GNU Major project providing free software widely used in many operating systems, see https://gnu.org/.

Homebrew Tool primarily for Mac OS X (although there is also a Linux version available) replacing the virtually missing package manager for this system. Can be used to install plenty of various applications as well as updating tools already available in Mac OS X. See http://brew.sh/.

Java Very popular programming language. It requires Java runtime environment to be installed, but the applications are very well transferable among operating systems. See https://www.java.com/.

Library Pack of software tools and functions used by other applications.

License Conditions under which software is distributed. Can be very restrictive (typically paid software) or permissive (typically free and open-source software).

Linux One of the most common variants of UNIX-based operating systems. Linux kernel is used by many developers, so that there are plenty of Linux distributions ("flavors") from various sources (e.g. Ubuntu and derivatives, openSUSE, SLE, Debian, Linux Mint, Fedora, Centos, RedHat etc.). They share many features, although at first sight they can look different. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux.

Linux Mint Popular Linux distribution based on Debian and Ubuntu, see http://linuxmint.com/.

Mac OS X Popular operating system produced by Apple. The system kernel is based on UNIX, see https://www.apple.com/osx/.

Open-source Generally, the source code of an application is available together with the application and can, under certain conditions, be defined in license modified, redistributed etc. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software.

openSUSE Popular Linux distribution, see https://www.opensuse.org/.

Operating system Basic system running on your computer – typically MS Windows (not supported by Sondovač, although it might work), Mac OS X or some Linux distribution (Ubuntu and derivatives, openSUSE, SLE, Debian, Linux Mint, Fedora, Centos, RedHat etc.).

Package Software or its part, group of tools, library etc. Basic unit of software management in most UNIX systems (mainly Linux, Solaris, BSD, practically missing in Mac OS X). Those systems usually have special applications (command line as well as graphical tools) to easily manage (install, remove, update) software.

Parameter(s) Option(s) passed to any function/command line application to modify its usage. Some can be required, some are optional, and some can be used only in particular cases. In case of shell applications, parameters are usually given such as "application -X", "application -parameter", "application -Param SomeValue" and so on. See manual for particular application (e.g. "man application"), in case of Sondovač see page 19.

PATH Directories in the computer where the system looks for installed software (in a UNIX-based system you can view it by the command "`echo $PATH`"). If you need to modify it manually, see the documentation for your operating system.

Perl Popular interpreted programming language excelling mainly in system tasks working with text. Perl scripts are easily transferable among operating systems. See https://www.perl.org/.

RedHat Probably the biggest Linux company providing mainly solutions for big companies. See https://www.redhat.com/.

Repository Internet folder (available through HTTP or FTP) containing software packages for UNIX systems.

Scientific Linux Popular Linux distribution. Community remake of RedHat Enterprise Linux. See https://www.scientificlinux.org/.

Script Software application. It requires an interpreter (application installed on the computer that is able to launch scripts written in a particular language), but the application itself is portable among operating systems and hardware architectures, and it is written in plain text, so that developers can easily modify it. Common examples are Python, Perl or BASH.

Shell "The command line" – the interface to interact with software using commands typed into the terminal window (See Figure 3).

Solaris Popular (mainly on servers) UNIX-based operating system, now developed by Oracle and including several independent clones. See http://distrowatch.com/table.php?distribution=solaris.

Source code Human-readable code written in any text editor used to develop any application. Applications written in interpreted languages (BASH, Perl, Python , ...) can be distributed just in form of a source code (nothing else is required). Other programming languages (C, C++, ...) require compilation to get a fully functional application.

SUSE Linux Enterprise (SLE) Large Linux company providing mainly solutions for big companies. See https://www.suse.com/.

Terminal see "Shell".

Ubuntu Popular Linux distribution, see http://www.ubuntu.com/. There are plenty of distributions based on Ubuntu. See http://distrowatch.com/search.php?basedon=Ubuntu.

UNIX (UNIX-like, UN*X, *nix, ...) Family of operating systems sharing the same logic, software architecture and plenty of tools. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix-like for details.

Upstream Developers usually support (e.g. by fixing of bugs) only newer versions of an application. If you use an older version and you encounter problems, no one will probably help you. Moreover, using old versions of software can be a security risk because of security issues fixed in newer versions.

Variable Named value storing various information, one of the basic part of any programming language, application, operating system.

3 Usage of Sondovač

3.1 Command line parameters

Sondovač has some parameters that are useful especially for advanced users, on remote servers, for repeated analyses and so on. We recommend to start with basic interactive usage – the script will ask for the input files and, if needed, also for installation of additional software.

```
# Go to directory with unpacked Sondovač (in terminal):
cd /path/to/directory_with_sondovac
# Run sondovac_part_a.sh in basic interactive mode:
./sondovac_part_a.sh -i
# Then run Geneious and continue with sondovac_part_b.sh:
./sondovac_part_b.sh -i
```

3.1.1 General parameters

Shared by `sondovac_part_a.sh` as well as `sondovac_part_b.sh`.

`-h`, `-v` Print help message and exit.

`-u` Check for updates. If there is a newer version of Sondovač available on https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/releases/, download of the newer version will be offered to the user.

`-l` Display LICENSE for license information (this script is licensed under GNU GPL v.3, other software under variable licenses). Exit viewing by pressing the `Q` key.

`-r` Display README for detailed usage instructions. Exit viewing by pressing the `Q` key.

`-p` Display INSTALL for detailed installation instructions. Exit viewing by pressing the `Q` key. See also page 7.

`-e` Display detailed citation information and exit.

`-o` Set name of output files. Output files will start with that name. Do not use spaces or special characters - some software can not handle them correctly. The default value (if the user does not provide another name) is ”output”. See below for the list of produced output files.

`-i` Running in interactive mode – the script will on-demand ask for the required input files, installation of missing software etc.. This is the recommended default value (the script runs interactively without explicitely using option `-n`).

`-n` Running in non-interactive mode. The user must provide at least the required input files (see below). You can use only one of the parameters `-i` or `-n` (not both of them). If the script fails to find some of the required software packages, it will exit. This is recommended for batch or repeated analysis, on remote servers and for more advanced users. The user must be sure that all required software is installed (see page 7).

3.1.2 Input files

Those parameters are required when running the script in non-interactive mode. The parameters are optional in default interactive mode. Please, use file names without spaces and without special characters.

`-f FILE` Transcriptome input file in FASTA format.

- `sondovac_part_a.sh`

`-c FILE` Plastome reference sequence input file in FASTA format.

- `sondovac_part_a.sh`, `sondovac_part_b.sh`
- Plastome reference sequences from taxa up to the same order of the studied plant group are suitable. See Straub et al. (2012).

`-m FILE` Mitochondriome reference sequence input file in FASTA format (optional).

- `sondovac_part_a.sh`
- This step is facultative, as plant mitochondrial genomes have largely variable sizes and high rearrangement rates.

`-t FILE` Paired-end genome skim input file in FASTQ format (first file).

- `sondovac_part_a.sh`

`-q FILE` Paired-end genome skim input file in FASTQ format (second file).

- `sondovac_part_a.sh`

`-x FILE` Input file in TSV format (output of Geneious assembly).

- `sondovac_part_b.sh`

`-z FILE` Input file in FASTA format (output of Geneious assembly).

- `sondovac_part_b.sh`

3.1.3 Optional parameters

See page 5 and Figure 1 for steps referred here. If those parameters are not provided, the default values are used, and it is not possible to change them any time later (not even in interactive mode).

`-a ###` Maximum overlap length expected in approximately ≥90% of read pairs (parameter -M of FLASH, see its manual for details).

- Step 4 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_a.sh`.
- FLASH can not combine paired-end reads that do not overlap by at least 10 bp (default minimum overlap length).
- DEFAULT: 65

- OPTIONS: Integer ranging from 10 to 300

`-y ##` Sequence similarity between unique transcripts and the filtered, combined genome skim reads (parameter -minIdentity of BLAT, see its manual for details).

- Step 5 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_a.sh`.
- Filtering for orthologs, using sequence similarity as criterion.
- DEFAULT: 85 (highly recommended)
- OPTIONS: Integer ranging from 70 to 100

`-g` Choice of transcript or genome skim sequences for further processing.

- Step 6.1 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_a.sh`.
- Depending on the phylogenetic depth that should be obtained, the probe sequences need to be designed from either the transcript or genome skim sequences, or it might not matter (if the taxa, from which the transcriptome and genome skim data were generated, are closely related).
- DEFAULT: no usage of -g (probe design from genome skim sequences)
- OPTIONS: usage of -g (probe design from transcript sequences)

`-s ####` Number of BLAT hits per transcript when matching unique transcripts and the filtered, combined genome skim reads.

- Step 6.2 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_a.sh`.
- Transcripts with a high number of BLAT hits, indicating repetitive elements, need to be removed from the putative probe sequences.
- DEFAULT: 1000
- OPTIONS: Integer ranging from 100 to 10000

`-b ###` Minimum exon (bait) length.

- Steps 8 and 10 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_b.sh`.
- The minimum exon length should not fall below the bait length in order to account for specific binding between genomic libraries and baits during hybridization.
- DEFAULT: 120 (preferred length for phylogeny)
- OPTIONS: 80, 100, 120

`-k ###` Minimum total locus length.

- Steps 8 and 10 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_b.sh`.
- When running the script in interactive mode, the user will be asked which value to use. A table summarizing the total number of LCN loci, which will be the result of the probe design for all minimum total locus lengths that the user can select (600 bp, 720 bp, 840 bp, 960 bp, 1080 bp, 1200 bp), will be displayed to facilitate this choice.
- DEFAULT: 600
- OPTIONS: 720, 840, 960, 1080, 1200

`-d 0.##` Sequence similarity between probe sequences (parameter -c of cd-hit-est, see its manual for details).

- Step 9 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_b.sh`.
- Probes that target multiple similar loci need to be removed.

- DEFAULT: 0.9 (highly recommended)
- OPTIONS: Decimal ranging from 0.85 to 0.95

`-y ##` Sequence similarity between probe sequences and plastome reference (parameter -minIdentity of BLAT, see its manual for details).

- Step 11 of Sondovač, `sondovac_part_b.sh`.
- Some plastid reads might not have been removed in step 2; they should be removed in this step.
- DEFAULT: 90 (highly recommended)
- OPTIONS: Integer ranging from 70 to 100

3.2 Input and output files

All names of input files and paths to them must be without spaces and without special characters (some software have difficulties to handle them). **Important note:** HTS data are big. The Sondovač pipeline is relatively long, and part `A` contains several format conversions and can (for some time) use dozens of GB of disk space. Temporal files without potential usefulness for the user are deleted at the end of the pipeline – because those files may be useful for debugging if something would go wrong. For example, input data of Schmickl et al. (2016) are approximately 4.5 GB, and the overall output of part `A` of the script has about 28 GB, of which less then half is kept by the pipeline. This analysis took on i7 3.4 GHz CPU less than hour. Part `B` is very quick and does not consume a significant amount of disk space. All input files *must* have UNIX end of lines. The script checks for it and converts the files, if needed (using `dos2unix`; typically when user runs Geneious on Windows).

Script `sondovac_part_a.sh` requires as input files:

1. Transcriptome input file in FASTA format. **Note:** For technical reasons, the labels of FASTA sequences *must* be unique numbers (no other characters). Sondovač will check the labels, and if they are not in an appropriate form, a copy of this input file with correct labels will be created.
2. Plastome reference sequence input file in FASTA format.
3. Paired-end genome skim input file in FASTQ format (two files – forward and reverse reads).
4. OPTIONAL: Mitochondriome reference sequence input file in FASTA format. This file is not required.

Script `sondovac_part_a.sh` creates the following files:

1. `*_renamed.fasta` – A copy of the transcriptome input file with the changed labels of the FASTA sequences (unique numbers corresponding to the line numbers in the original file). File `*_old_and_new_names.tsv` then contains two columns: **1)** the original sequence labels as in the user-provided transcriptome input file and **2)** new sequence labels. This might be useful to trace back certain sequences/probes.
2. `*_blat_unique_transcripts.psl` – Output of BLAT (removal of transcripts sharing $\geq$90% sequence similarity).
3. `*_unique_transcripts.fasta` – Unique transcripts in FASTA format.
4. `*_genome_skim_data_no_cp_reads.bam` – SAM converted to BAM (removal of reads of plastid origin).

5. `*_genome_skim_data_no_cp_reads` – Genome skim data without cpDNA reads.

6. `*_genome_skim_data_no_cp_no_mt_reads.bam` – SAM converted to BAM (removal of reads of mitochondrial origin) – only if mitochondriome reference sequence was used.

7. `*_genome_skim_data_no_cp_no_mt_reads` – Genome skim data without mtDNA reads – only if mitochondriome reference sequence was used.

8. `*_combined_reads_co_cp_no_mt_reads` – Combined paired-end genome skim reads.

9. `*_blat_unique_transcripts_versus_genome_skim_data.pslx` – Output of BLAT (matching of the unique transcripts and the filtered, combined genome skim reads sharing ≥85% sequence similarity).

10. `*_blat_unique_transcripts_versus_genome_skim_data.fasta` – Matching sequences in FASTA.

11. `*_blat_unique_transcripts_versus_genome_skim_data-no_missing_fin.fsa` – **Part A, final FASTA sequences for usage in Geneious** (step 7, see chapter 3.3 at page 24, and page 5).

Files 1-10 are not necessary for further processing by this pipeline, but may be useful for the user. The last file (10) is used as input file for Geneious in the next step. An asterisk (*) denotes the beginning of the output files' names specified by the user with parameter `-o`. If the user does not select a custom name, default value (`output`) will be used.

Geneious requires as input the last output file of `sondovac_part_a.sh` (file 10: `*_blat_unique_transcripts_versus_genome_skim_data-no_missing_fin.fsa`). Output of Geneious are two exported files (see page 24):

1. Final assembled sequences exported as TSV.

2. Final assembled sequences exported as FASTA.

Script `sondovac_part_b.sh` requires as input files:

1. Plastome reference sequence input file in FASTA format.

2. Assembled sequences exported from Geneious as TSV.

3. Assembled sequences exported from Geneious as FASTA.

Script `sondovac_part_b.sh` creates the following files:

1. `*_prelim_probe_seq.fasta` – Preliminary probe sequences.

2. `*_similarity_test.fasta` – Contigs that comprise exons ≥ bait length and have a certain total locus length.

3. `*_target_enrichment_probe_sequences.fasta` – **Final probes in FASTA.**

4. `*_possible_cp_dna_gene_in_probe_set.pslx` – In case of any BLAT hits, the user needs to manually remove these plastid probe sequences from `*_target_enrichment_probe_sequences.fasta`; the remaining ones are the final probe sequences in FASTA.

An asterisk (*) denotes the beginning of the output files' names specified by the user with parameter `-o`. If the user does not select a custom name, default value (`output`) will be used. By default, output files are created in the same directory from which Sondovač was launched. Output files can be saved in a custom directory by specifying an output directory together with parameter `-o`:

```
# Find current directory (e.g. /home/user):
pwd
# Launching Sondovač located in directory /home/user/sondovac
# and save output to e.g. desktop (/home/user/Desktop):
./sondovac/sondovac_part_a.sh -o Desktop/MyFile
# Sondovač will save software (if needed) in "bin" directory
# located in directory from which it was launched, see it:
ls bin/*
# Output files are in desired directory, see them e.g. by:
ls -lh Desktop/MyFile*
```

3.3 Geneious usage

Import the output file of part A of the script (`sondovac_part_a.sh`): go to menu **File | Import | From File...** This file is named as: `*_blat_unique_transcripts_versus_genome_skim_data-no_missing_fin.fsa` (see Figure 4).

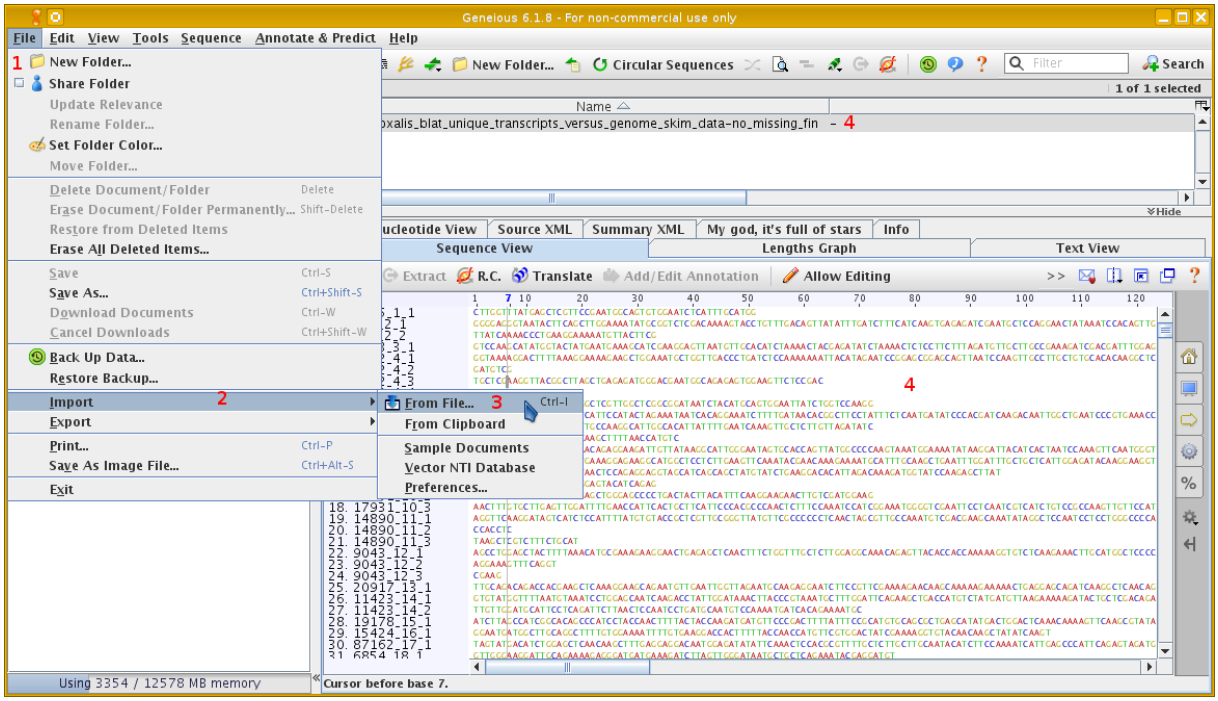

Figure 4: Import of output of `sondovac_part_a.sh` into Geneious for next processing (see page 5). Go to menu File **(1)** | Import **(2)** | From file...**(3)** and import output of `sondovac_part_a.sh`. You should see a similar result as **(4)**.

Select the file and go to menu **Tools | Align / Assemble | De Novo Assemble**. In **Data** frame select **Assemble by 1st (...) Underscore**. In **Method** frame select **Geneious Assembler** (if you don't have other assemblers, this option might be missing) and **Medium Sensitivity / Fast Sensitivity** (see Figure 5).

In **Results** frame check **Save assembly report**, **Save list of unused reads**, **Save in sub-folder**, **Save contigs** (do not check **Maximum**) and **Save consensus sequences** (Click to *Options* button next to this checkbox and click to *Reset to defaults* – **Save consensus used**

by assembler must be selected.). Do not trim. Otherwise keep defaults. Run it. Geneious may warn about possible hanging because of big file size. Do not use Geneious for other tasks during the assembly. Running Geneious may take a long time (see Figure 5).

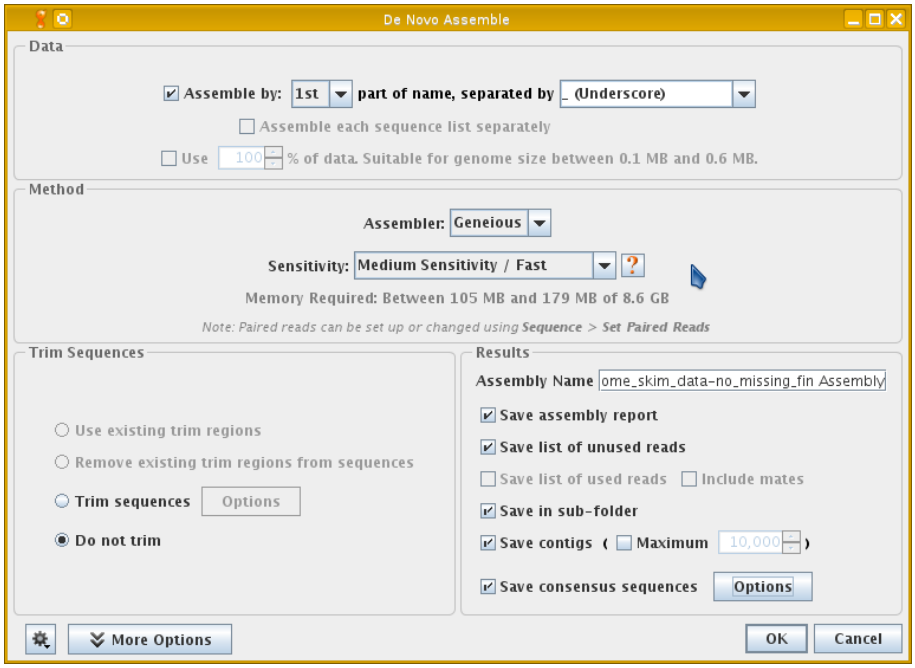

Figure 5: Settings of Geneious assembly as described in the main text. It can take a longer time to run it.

Select all resulting contigs (typically named *** Contig #**) and export them (go to menu **File | Export | Selected Documents...**) as **Tab-separated table values (*.tsv)**. Save the following columns (Hold `Ctrl` key to mark more fields): **# Sequences**, **% Pairwise Identity**, **Description**, **Mean Coverage**, **Name** and **Sequence Length**. If this option would be inaccessible for you, export all columns (see Figure 6). Warning! Do not select and export *** Consensus Sequences**, *** Unused Reads** or *** Report** – only the individual *** contig #** files (see Figure 6).

Select items **Consensus Sequences** and **Unused Reads** and export them as one **FASTA**. Go to menu **File | Export | Selected Documents...** and choose **FASTA file type** (see Figure 7).

Use the exported files from Geneious as input for part B of the script (`sondovac_part_b.sh`).

3.4 Record output of Sondovač

To record the whole output of Sondovač (regardless used parameters), use utility `tee`. This will produce a plain text output with everything printed to the screen. It can be useful for reference or explorations if something went wrong. Use it as follows:

```
./sondovac_part_a.sh | tee records.log
man tee # See more options how tee can record the script's output
# "|" is a~pipe passing output of the 1st command as input for the 2nd command
less records.log # See the record. Quit viewing by "Q"
rm records.log # Delete the log file
```

You can use any command line arguments, the script will behave as usually. The plain text file `records.log` will then contain all its output. Unfortunately, `tee` usually wrongly records "invisible" characters – tabs and coloration used to highlight user messages in the script. If you see weird characters in textttrecords.log that disturb reading, use the following commands:

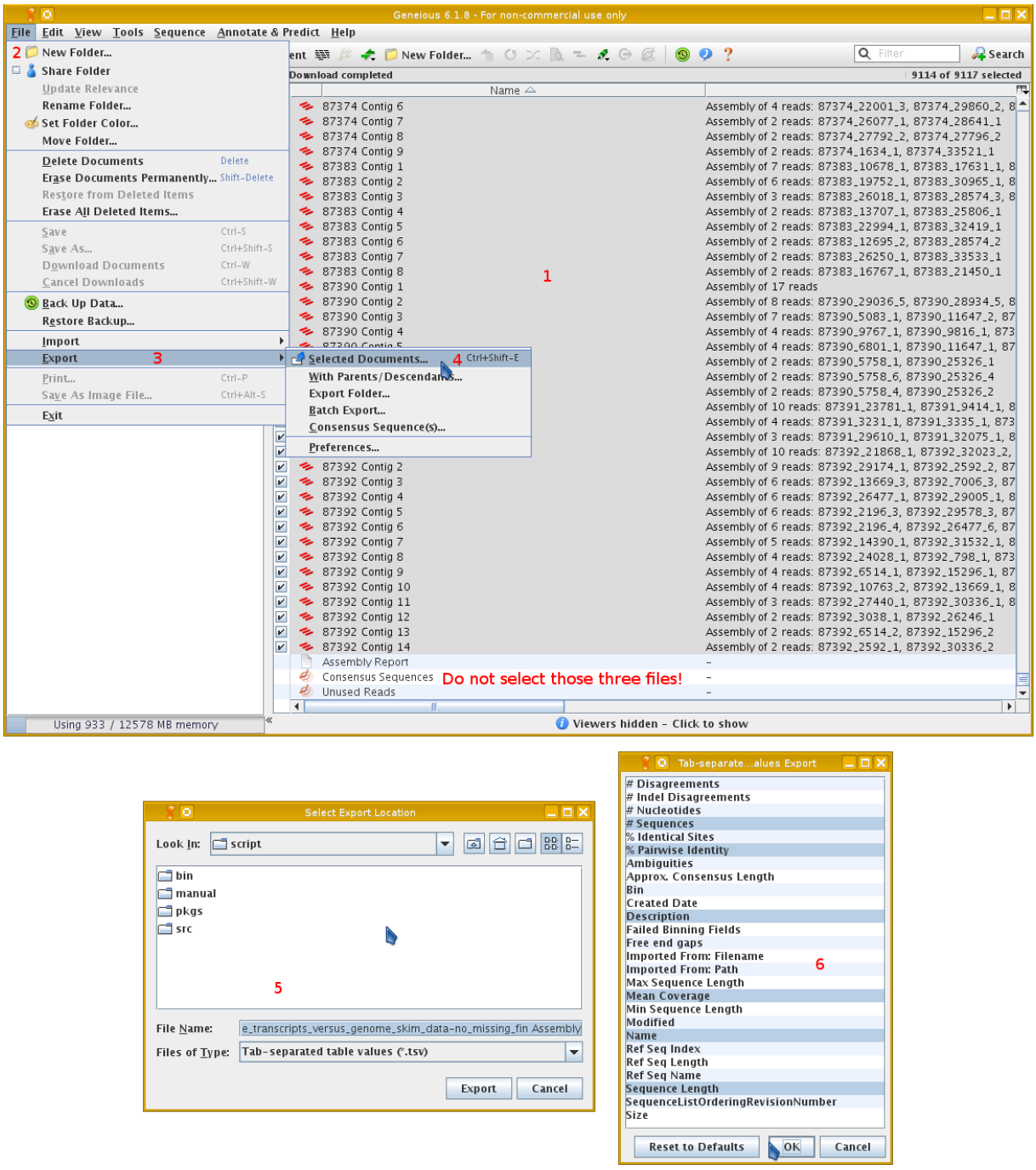

Figure 6: Select all (and only) *** Contig #** files **(1)**. Go to menu File **(2)** | Export **(3)** | Selected Documents...**(4)** and export them as Tab-separated table values (TSV) **(5)**. Export only marked columns **(6)** (hold `Ctrl` to mark more fields).

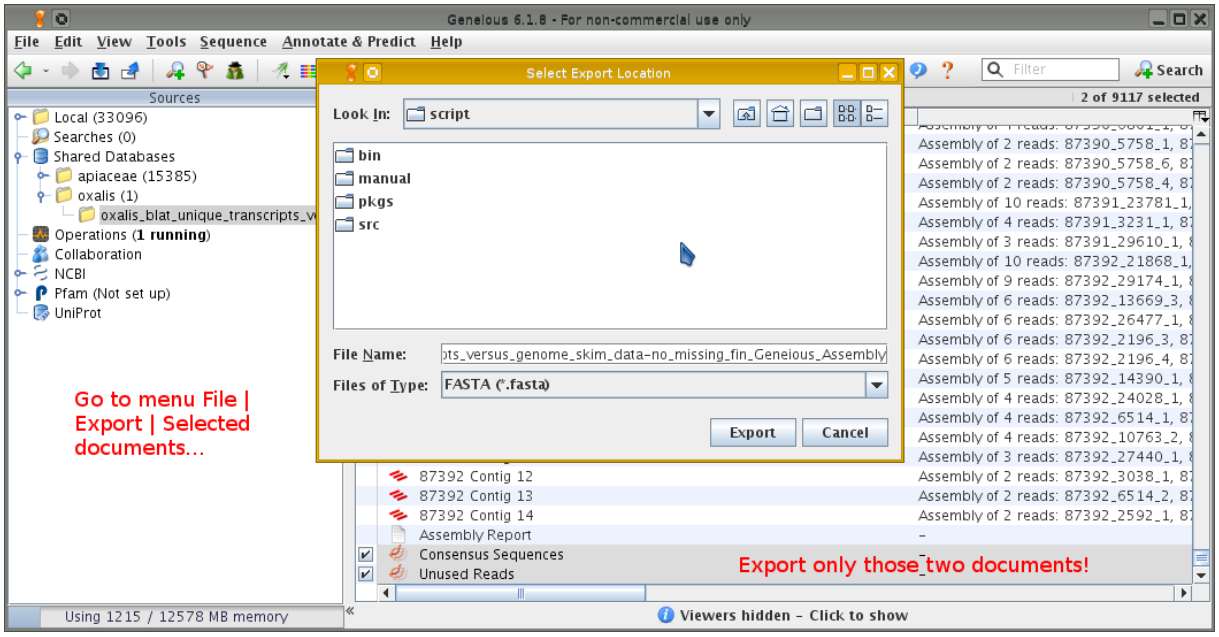

Figure 7: Select only documents **Consensus Sequences** and **Unused Reads** and export them as FASTA format (see also Figure 6).

```
# Assume output of Sondovač is name "records.log"
sed -i 's/.\[[[:digit:]]\{1,2\}m//g' records.log
# Explanation of regular expression (find pattern and replace by nothing):
# any character, [, one/two number(s), m (sequence defining text formatting)
sed -i 's/.(B.\[m//g' records.log
# Explanation of regular expression (find pattern and replace by nothing):
# any character, (, B, [, m (sequence defining text formatting)
# Escaping \[ \] is required to search specifically for brackets []
# (NOT searching for any character within [...] - there is no escaping)
# but \{...\} define number of occurrences of previous character(s)
```

Note for Mac OS X users: the regular expressions above require GNU `sed`, not the version presented by default in Mac OS X. It is installed by Sondovač using Homebrew (see page 10), but to launch it you probably must use the command `gsed` instead of `sed`.

4 Sample data

Together with the script, we provide the ZIP archive (1.8 GB) that contains exemplary input files for running the script: *Oxalis* genome skim data as well as the *Ricinus* cpDNA and mtDNA reference sequences. See https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/wiki/Sample-data for download of sample data.

The package contains:

1. `input2_Ricinus_communis_reference_plastid_genome.fsa` – cpDNA reference (parameter `-c`), GenBank reference number NC_016736.

2. `input3_J12_Oxalis_obtusa_J12_genome_skim_data_R1.fastq` – paired-end genome skim data, file 1 (forward reads, parameter `-t`).

3. `input4_J12_Oxalis_obtusa_J12_genome_skim_data_R2.fastq` – paired-end genome skim data, file 2 (backward reads, parameter `-q`).

4. `input5_Ricinus_communis_reference_mitochondrial_genome.fasta` – mtDNA reference (parameter `-m`), GenBank reference number NC_015141.

The transcriptome input file is unpublished data from G. K.-S. Wong et al.. As soon as the data will be published, we will post them on GitHub. Data can now be found under

- http://www.onekp.com/
- http://www.onekp.com/samples/list.php
- http://www.onekp.com/samples/single.php?id=JHCN

The transcriptome FASTA file used for the probe design is named JHCN-SOAPdenovo-Trans-assembly.dnas.out and can be found under JHCN/Assembly/JHCN-SOAPdenovo-Trans-translated/. Information about how to get access to data download is given in Matasci et al. (2014).

Explanation of command line parameters is on page 19.

5 Questions not covered here, reporting bugs and wishes

If you have any question or you encounter some problem, please, see https://github.com/V-Z/sondovac/issues and feel free to ask any question and/or express any wish. The authors will do their best to help you.

6 Changelog

List of changes in released versions of Sondovač.

6.1 Version 1.0 regular release released 2016-01-12

- Renaming of input FASTA sequences names is required - it ensures correct working of part B.
- Added check if input files were created on Windows - if so, they are converted into UNIX style EOL.
- Various smaller fixes.
- Better showing of the information in part B.
- Enhanced documentation.

6.2 Version 0.99 release candidate released 2015-12-08

- Fixed error with some input files for part B.
- Finished coloration of command-line user interface.
- Added possibility to set minimal exon length of the loci.
- Various fixes and UI enhancements.
- Improved documentation.

6.3 Version 0.95 beta released 2015-11-27

- Offer the possibility to choose between transcripts or genome skim sequences for further processing in step 6.1, part A.
- Coloration of command-line user interface (incomplete).
- Added possibility to change -minIdentity parameter of BLAT in step 11, part B.
- Fixed problems with some transcriptome input files.
- Added possibility to set custom bait length.
- Added information about article in MER introducing Sondovač.

6.4 Version 0.9 beta released 2015-10-23

- Highly enhanced part B.
- Better handling of variable output from Geneious.
- Possibility to specify the name of the custom output file.
- Full support for Linux distributions using DEB – Debian, Ubuntu, Linux Mint and derivatives.
- Enhanced documentation.
- Support for Mac OS X, package management using Homebrew.
- Support for RedHat based Linux distributions – Fedora, Centos and Scientific Linux and derivatives.
- Better compilation and installation of required software.
- For downloading automatically select if to use wget (preferred) or curl.
- Various fixes.

6.5 Version 0.8 alpha released 2015-10-09

- Usage of mitochondrial reference sequence is optional.
- Better formatting of script messages.
- Various fixes and enhancements.

6.6 Version 0.7 alpha released 2015-10-06

- Fixed reported problems with sed differences among Linux and Mac OS X.
- Added more exhaustive documentation.
- Various fixes and enhancements.

6.7 Version 0.6 alpha released 2015-08-10

- Fixed problems with some versions of output of Geneious.
- Better compilation and installation of required additional software packages.
- Various fixes and enhancements.

6.8 Version 0.5 alpha released 2015-07-24

- First public release, early alpha stage.

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