Wrangling data into track hub visualizations with hubward github.com/daler/hubward

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The problem:

Published data are stored in a multitude of formats. This means we need to write custom code to convert into suitable display formats for the UCSC Genome Browser. Doing so for dozens of studies requires careful organization and management to track data provenance and to allow biologists to easily find data of interest.

The goal:

We would like to quickly and easily view any interesting published data sets in the UCSC Genome Browser, alongside our own results for genomic assays like RNA-seq, ChIP-seq, etc.

The solution:

hubward restricts the scope of custom code while providing a set of tools for managing many data sets. It provides a uniform schema for processing, handles downloading of original data, performs bulk liftover of coordinates to other assemblies, aggregates processed data into "track hubs" (configurable collections of tracks), and automates the upload of many such track hubs to the configured host.

This poster:

This poster shows a complete working example of using **hubward** to view predicted enhancers and long-range chromatin interaction data from two separate studies for a locus of interest. This visualization would be helpful, for example, when choosing distal targets for CRISPR/Cas9 deletion to investigate mechanisms of gene regulation.

1. Identify datasets

For brevity this example only uses two studies. In practice, we would use many more. Data are from human K562 cells.

```
and weak from Yip
```

Distal regulatory modules (DRM) within enhancers (E) and weak enhancers (WE) predicted by ChromHMM and Segway from Yip et al. Genome Biology 2012. PMID:229509451

```
      chr1
      834244
      834337
      DRM_E
      chr1
      1092417
      1092540
      DRM_WE

      chr1
      1091836
      1092160
      DRM_E
      chr1
      4067069
      4067200
      DRM_WE

      chr1
      1094000
      1094028
      DRM_E
      chr1
      4067619
      4067800
      DRM_WE

      chr1
      1521517
      1521600
      DRM_E
      chr1
      5364809
      5365049
      DRM_WE
```

- already in BED format just need to convert to bigBed
- study will be created in yip-2012 directory

IB1 Hid

HiC long-range interaction data from Lieberman-Aiden et al. Science 2009. PMID:19815776

- 1345 x 1345 matrix of obs:exp values in 10-kb bins needs conversion to UCSC-compatible format needs liftover from hg18 to hg19
- study will be created in lieberman-2009 directory.

2. Write conversion scripts

Must accept 2 positional args, <input> <output>, which will be automatically provided by **hubward** (in step 4).

Any language, any path -- whatever gets the job done.

For track hubs, the output must be a format supported by UCSC: BAM, VCF, bigBed, or bigWig.

```
#!/bin/bash
set -e
source="$1"; target="$2"
gunzip -c $source | LC_COLLATE=C sort -k1,1 -k2,2n > ${target}.tmp.bed
chromsizes="$(dirname $source)/hg19"
[[! -e $chromsizes]] && fetchChromSizes hg19 > $chromsizes
bedToBigBed -type=bed4 ${target}.tmp.bed $chromsizes $target
```

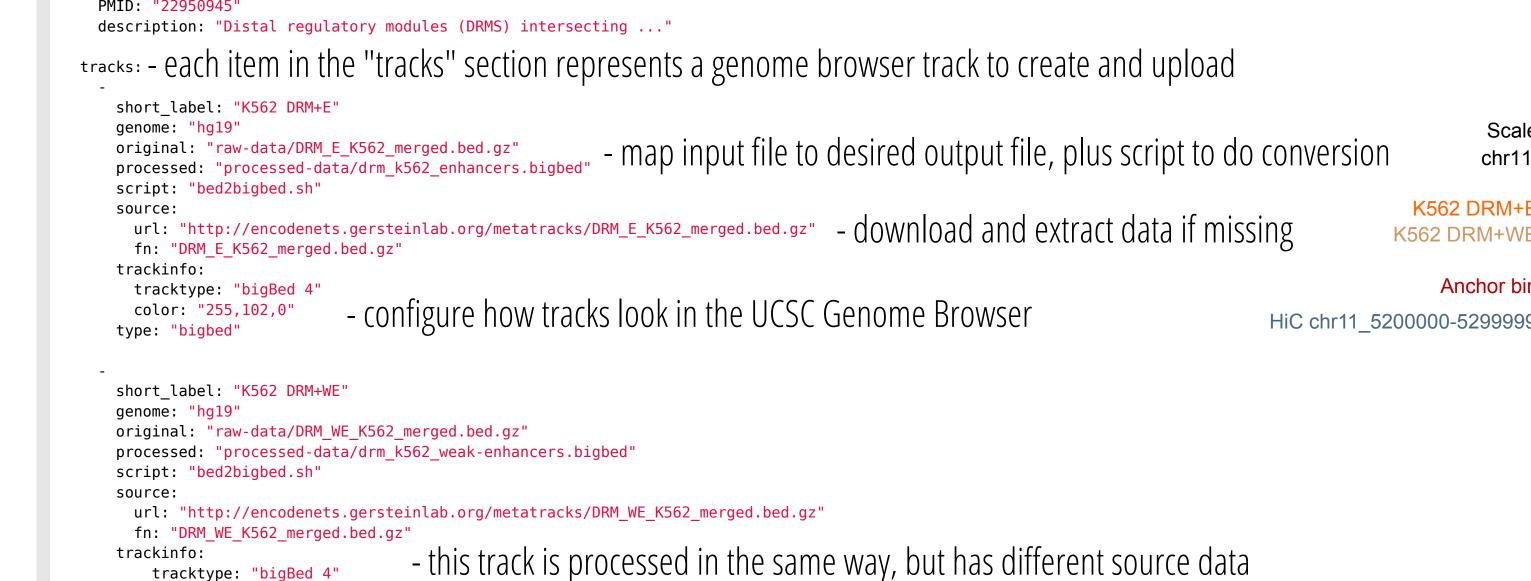
[B] lieberman-2009/src/process.py (makes a bigWig of signal for one locus)

```
coord = os.path.basename(target).replace('.bigwig', '')
                                                   -extract coordinates of interest from output filename
coord = '\{0\}:\{1\}-\{2\}'.format(chrom, start, stop)
x = pandas.read_table(source, sep='\t', comment="#", index_col=0)
row_ind = x.index.to_series().apply(lambda y: coord in y)
row = x[row_ind].T.dropna()
row.columns = ['score']
                                  - extract relevant row of dataframe
def to_bed(f):
   """E.g., 'HIC_bin1|hg18|chr11:1-99999' -> ('chr11', 1, 99999)"""
   chrom, startend = f.split('|')[-1].split(':')
                                                - convert column names into BED features,
   start, end = startend.split('-')
   return chrom, int(start), int(end)
row['chr'], row['start'], row['end'] = zip(*(row.index.to_series().apply(to_bed)))
hubward.utils.makedirs(os.path.dirname(tmp))
row[['chr', 'start', 'end', 'score']].sort(['chr', 'start'])\
   .to csv(tmp, sep='\t', index=False, header=False)
                                                       - create bigWig of values from extracted row
hubward.utils.bigwig(tmp, genome='hg18', output=target)
lieberman-2009/src/make_anchor.py (makes a bigBed for a single locus)
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys, pandas, os, hubward
source, target = sys.argv[1:3]
                                                    - extract coordinates of interest from
# extract anchor bin coords from output filename:
coord = os.path.basename(target).replace('.bigbed',
chrom, start, stop = coord.split(' ')
                                                     the output filename.
tmp = target + '.tmp'
with open(tmp, 'w') as fout:
   fout.write('{0}\t{1}\t{2}\n'.format(chrom, start, stop)) - create a bigBed file containing a single
hubward.utils.bigbed(tmp, genome='hg18', output=target)
                                                        feature corresponding to the anchor.
os.unlink(tmp)
```

3. Customize config for each study

These YAML-format files completely define source data, target filenames, and how each track should look in the Genome Browser. Must be named metadata.yaml and conform to the documented schema.

and a different color



B] lieberman-2009/metadata.yaml

color: "204,153,102'

type: "bigbed"

```
- description will be converted from ReStructuredText
                                                              to HTML in uploaded documentation
description: "Hi-C data in K562 cells. *Note: only selected regions included*'
description: "K562 HiC contacts within beta globin locus"
short_label: "HiC chr11 5200000-5299999'
original: "raw-data/HIC_k562_chr11_chr11_100000_obsexp.txt"
processed: 'processed-data/chr11_5200000_5299999.bigwig
  fn: "GSE18199_binned_heatmaps.zip.gz"
  url: "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/download/?acc=GSE18199&format=file&file=GSE18199%5Fbinned%5Fheatmaps%2Ezip%2Egz
                      - any UCSC track hub params can be configured here.
                      (here: set y-axis max to 10 rather than default 127)
 short label: "Anchor bin"
  original: "raw-data/HIC k562 chr11 chr11 100000 obsexp.txt"
 processed: "processed-data/chr11_5200000_5299999.bigbed" - same input file, different output and different script
 script: "src/make_anchor.py"
    color: "180,0,0"
```

4. Run hubward on individual studies

hubward process study <directory> reads the metadata.yaml file and applies conversion script if target file needs updating

[A] \$ hubward process yip-2012

```
yip-2012/
bed2bigbed.sh
metatdata.yaml
raw-data
DRM_E_K562_merged.bed.gz
hg19

yip-2012/
bed2bigbed.sh
metadata.yaml
metadata.yaml
processed-data
drm_k562_enhancers.bigbed
raw-data
DRM_E_K562_merged.bed.gz
DRM_WE_K562_merged.bed.gz
DRM_WE_K562_merged.bed.gz
hg19
```

[B] \$ hubward process lieberman-2009

```
lieberman-2009/
— metadata.yaml
— raw-data
— HIC_k562_chr11_chr11_100000_obsexp.txt
— src
— process.py

lieberman-2009/
— metadata.yaml
— processed-data
— chr11_5200000_5299999.bigbed
— chr11_5200000_5299999.bigwig
— raw-data
— HIC_k562_chr11_chr11_100000_obsexp.txt
— src
— process.py
```

4a: Liftover (optional)

Use CrossMap to handle conversion of bigBed, bigWig, BAM, VCF.

\$ hubward liftover --from_assembly hg18 --to_assembly hg19 \
lieberman-2009 lieberman-2009-hg19

5. Group studies

Mix-and-match any configured studies into a single aggregated hub. Shortcut: use hubward process myhub.yaml to process all listed studies instead of individually as above.

[A+B] myhub.yaml

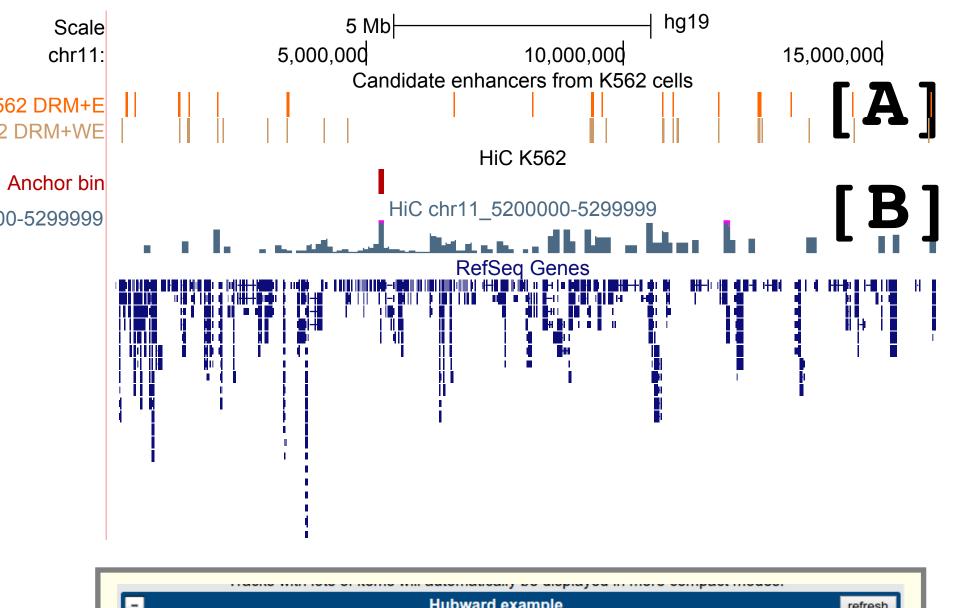
```
- studies can be re-used across different hubs.
name: "hubward-example"
                                          so these tracks could be included in another hub
genome: "hg19"
short label: "Hubward example"
                                          perhaps called "enhancers"
long label: "Hubward example tracks"
hub url: "http://example.com/hubs/example.hub.txt"
email: "dalerr@niddk.nih.gov"
server
    hub_remote: "/www/hubs/example.hub.txt"
                               - processed files will be rsynced to this server
    host: "example.com"
    user: "username"
studies:
                       - specify an arbitrary number of studies to include in the track hub
    - "yip-2012"
    - "lieberman-2009-hg19'
```

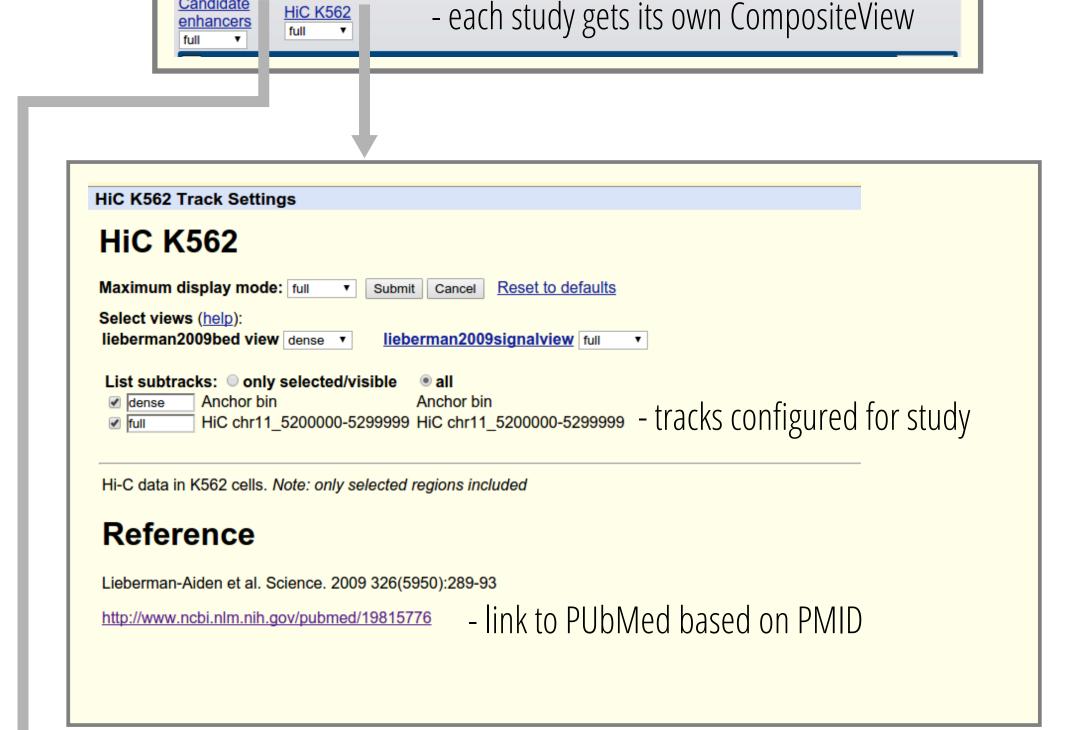
6: Upload and view

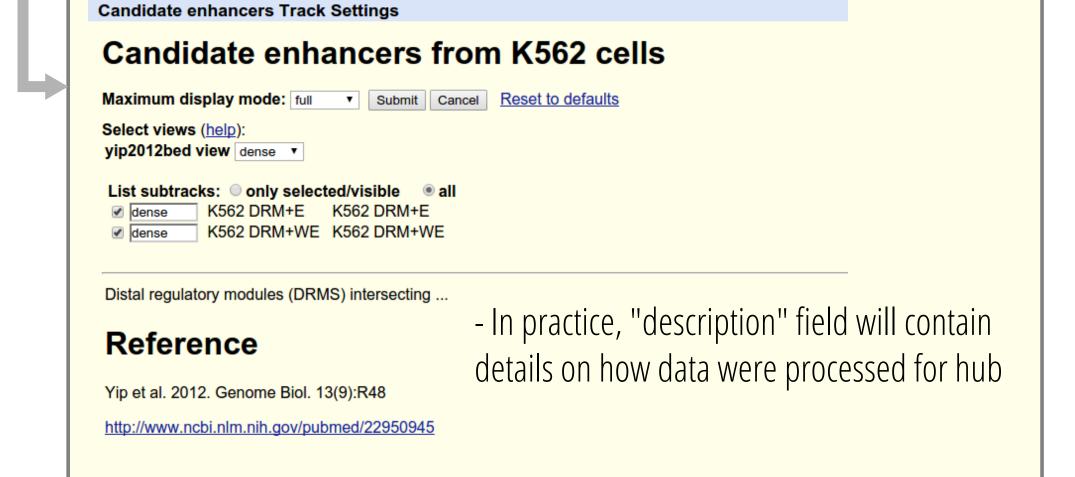
All tracks for all studies are uploaded via rsync to the configured server.

\$ hubward upload myhub.yaml

- server details can also be configured from command line







Going further

If a file called metadata-builder.py exists in a study directory, it will be run each time to replace any existing metadata.yaml. This provides a mechanism for handling complex studies. For example, metadata-builder.py could generate new config blocks for 1000 genes of interest in the HiC data.

hubward has helper functions for coloring bigBed files by score (using matplotlib colormaps), fixing common problems (e.g., bedGraph files created by the MACS peak-caller sometimes extend outside chromosome boundaries), and more.

Lightweight, file-driven configuration enables easy extension. For example, additional metadata (say, for cell type) can be added to YAML files. Then a web app or other program can read the YAML files and display faceted sets of tracks that biologists can explore for any data of interest.

Install

pip install hubward

... or if you have Anaconda installed,

conda install -c bioconda hubward

Documentation and source (BSD license): https://github.com/daler/hubward