

# Workshop 2

## - Introduction to CellRanger -

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**FRED HUTCH**  
CURES START HERE®

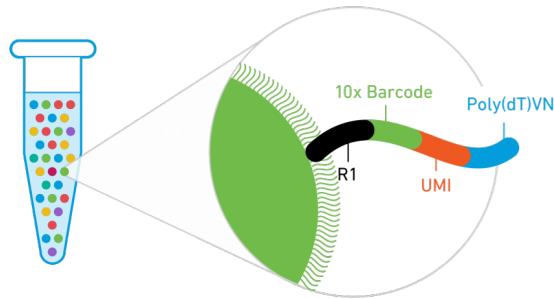
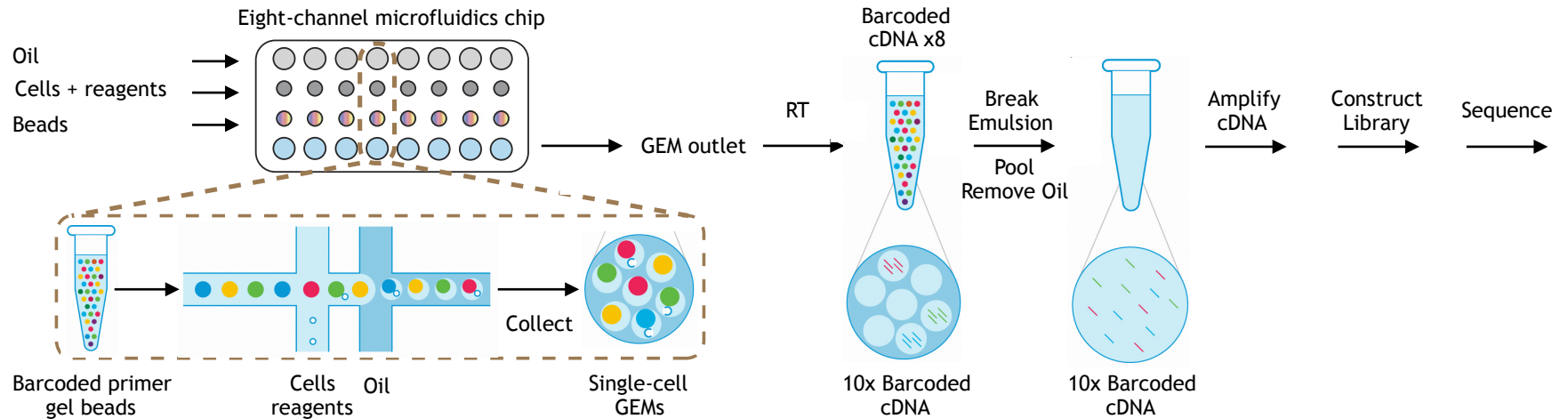
# Summary

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- 10x Genomics Technology
- CellRanger Pipeline
- Loupe Cell Browser
- Loupe Cell Browser in live!!

# 10x Genomics technology

# Single Cell Digital Gene Expression - 10x Genomics -



Transcriptional profiling of individual cells



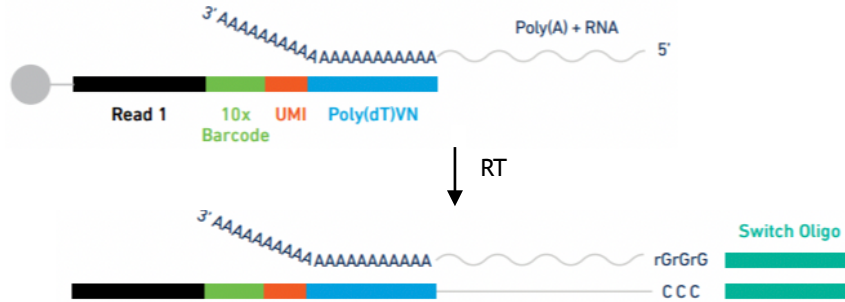
From 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

Fig. inspired from Zheng et al., 2017

# Single Cell Digital Gene Expression - 10x Genomics -

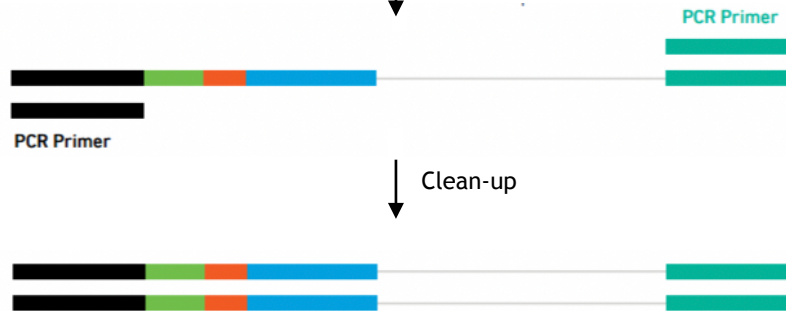
GEMS

Cell Lysis



Bulk

cDNA Amplification



Enzymatic Fragmentation,  
End Repair, A-Tail, Ligation, Sample Index PCR



Sequencing Read	Description	Length
Read 1	Cell Barcode and UMI	26 nt
Read 2	mRNA	~98 nt (recommended)
i7 Index	Sample Index Read	8 nt

Alignment & Quantification

Cell Ranger™ Pipeline

From 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

# CellRanger™ Pipeline

# CellRanger Pipeline - Overview -

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- cellranger **mkfastq**
  - Barcode demultiplexing from *.bcl* (from Illumina) to *.fastq* files (files used for alignment)

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  - Read-level analysis of a single library
    - Alignment with STAR
    - Barcode processing
    - Gene counting
  - Produces gene/cell expression matrix
  - Produces some statistical analyses (dimension reduction, clustering and visualization)
  - Produces a *.cloupe* file



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- cellranger **aggr**
  - Aggregate *cellranger count* results
  - Combines data from multiple samples and normalizes for sequencing depth
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  - Produces combined gene/cell expression matrix
  - Produces same outputs as *cellranger count* (statistical analyses and *.cloupe* file)
- cellranger **reanalyze**
  - Re-run expression/statistical analyses with custom parameters
  - Produces a *.cloupe* file

# CellRanger Pipeline - Overview -

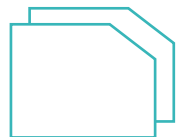
- Easy to run
- Give standard components and file formats
- Run on **Linux**

Visualization  
CLOUPE



Outputs  
BAM  
Matrix  
HTML  
CSV

## TRANSCRIPT COUNTING PIPELINE (cellranger count)



FASTQ

Barcode  
Processing

STAR

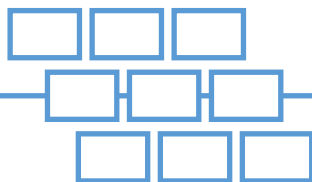
Transcript  
Counting

UMI-Cell  
Matrix

Statistical  
Analyses

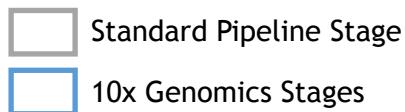
## SAMPLE AGGREGATION PIPELINE (cellranger aggr)

Multiple outputs  
from counting  
pipeline



Combining  
matrices

Depth  
normalization



Standard Pipeline Stage

10x Genomics Stages

Fig. inspired from 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

# System Requirements - Download -

---

- Cell Ranger pipelines run on **Linux systems** that meet these minimum requirements:
  - 8-core Intel or AMD processor (16 recommended)
  - 64GB RAM (128GB recommended)
  - 1TB free disk space
  - 64-bit CentOS/RedHat 5.5 or Ubuntu 10.04
- Fred Hutch: Rhino Compute System + Gizmo cluster (contact: [helpdesk@fredhutch.org](mailto:helpdesk@fredhutch.org)) - see example below

```
vvoillet@rhino1:~$ grablargetnode
```

and then select how much memory (GB) you would like to grab (here – 128)

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and then select how much memory (GB) you would like to grab (here - 128)

- Download CellRanger and 10x reference data from <https://support.10xgenomics.com/single-cell-gene-expression/software/downloads/latest>

```
vvoillet@rhino1:~$ tar -xzf cellranger-2.1.0.tar.gz
```

→ Extraction - CellRanger Pipeline

```
vvoillet@rhino1:~$ tar -xzf refdata-cellranger-1.3.0.tar.gz
```

→ Extraction - 10x Reference Genome

```
vvoillet@rhino1:~$ export PATH=/opt/cellranger-2.1.0:$PATH
```

→ Make it executable (not mandatory)

# cellranger mkfastq

- Run cellranger **mkfastq** pipeline to demultiplex an Illumina sequencing run folder into *.fastq* files

```
vvoillet@gizmog5:~$ cellranger mkfastq --run=/path_to_bcl_files/ --samplesheet=mySampleSheet.csv
```

Ex: sampleSheet.csv

Lane	Sample	Index
1	Sample_1	SI-GA-B2
2	Sample_1	SI-GA-B2
1	Sample_2	SI-GA-B3

```
vvoillet@gizmog5:~$ cellranger mkfastq --run=/shared/ngs/illumina/kpaulson/...HKMNCBCXY  
--samplesheet=mySampleSheet.csv
```

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```
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--samplesheet=mySampleSheet.csv
```

- After **mkfastq** finished, the *.fastq* files are under <flowcell>/outs/fastq\_path

```
vvoillet@gizmog5:~$ tree HKMNCBCXY_CellRanger_v2/outs/fastq_path/HKMNCBCXY/  
HKMNCBCXY_CellRanger_v2/outs/fastq_path/HKMNCBCXY/
```

```
├── GS_PBMC_10_2016_GRN0760  
│   ├── GS_PBMC_10_2016_GRN0760_S5_L002_I1_001.fastq.gz  
│   ├── GS_PBMC_10_2016_GRN0760_S5_L002_R1_001.fastq.gz  
│   └── GS_PBMC_10_2016_GRN0760_S5_L002_R2_001.fastq.gz  
├── GS_PBMC_2_2015_GRN0304  
│   ├── GS_PBMC_2_2015_GRN0304_S3_L002_I1_001.fastq.gz  
│   ├── GS_PBMC_2_2015_GRN0304_S3_L002_R1_001.fastq.gz  
│   └── GS_PBMC_2_2015_GRN0304_S3_L002_R2_001.fastq.gz  
└── GS_PBMC_2_2016_GRN0535
```

→ Sample GS\_PBMC\_10\_2016\_GRN0760

→ Sample GS\_PBMC\_2\_2015\_GRN0304

# cellranger count

---

- Run cellranger **count** to produce gene/cell expression matrix
- Using the *.fastq* files produced by cellranger **mkfastq**

```
vvoillet@gizmog5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_1  
--transcriptome=/refdata-cellranger/GRCh38  
--fastqs=/HKMNCBCXY/outs/fastq_path/Sample_1  
--expect-cells=1000
```

Path to your ref  
genome

Path to  
your .fastq files



# cellranger count

- Run cellranger **count** to produce gene/cell expression matrix
- Using the **.fastq** files produced by cellranger **mkfastq**

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vvoillet@gizmog5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_1
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--expect-cells=1000
```

Path to your ref  
genome

Path to  
your .fastq files

- A successful run concludes with a message similar to this:

## Outputs:

- Run summary HTML:	/Sample_1/outs/web_summary.html
- Run summary CSV:	/Sample_1/outs/metrics_summary.csv
- BAM:	/Sample_1/outs/possorted_genome_bam.bam
- BAM index:	/Sample_1/outs/possorted_genome_bam.bam.bai
- Filtered gene-barcode matrices MEX:	/Sample_1/outs/filtered_gene_bc_matrices
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- Secondary analysis output CSV:	/Sample_1/outs/analysis
- Per-molecule read information:	/Sample_1/outs/molecule_info.h5
- Loupe Cell Browser file:	/Sample_1/outs/cloupe.cloupe

Pipestance completed successfully!

# cellranger aggr

---

- Combines and normalizes (for sequencing depth) libraries previously run with cellranger count

```
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_1 ...  
... wait for pipeline to finish ...  
  
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_2 ...  
... wait for pipeline to finish ...
```

← Ex: Two count pipelines  
(Sample\_1 and Sample\_2) are run

# cellranger aggr

- Combines and normalizes (for sequencing depth) libraries previously run with cellranger **count**

```
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_1 ...  
... wait for pipeline to finish ...  
  
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger count --id=Sample_2 ...  
... wait for pipeline to finish ...
```

Ex: Two count pipelines  
(Sample\_1 and Sample\_2) are run



- Construct an aggregation .csv file pointing to molecule\_info.h5 output of cellranger **count**

Ex: aggregationFile.csv

library_id	molecule_h5
Sample_1	Sample_1/outs/molecule_info.h5
Sample_2	Sample_2/outs/molecule_info.h5

- Then, run cellranger **aggr**

```
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger aggr --id=Aggr_Analysis  
--csv=aggregationFile.csv
```

ID for combined analysis

.csv file (ex see above)



- A successful run concludes with a message similar to the one shown before

# CellRanger Pipeline - References - mkreference

---

- 10x Website - pre-built references
  - Human (hg19 and GRCh38)
  - Mouse
  - Human and Mouse
  - ERCC

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- If your own reference genome (ex: GRCh38 + CAR sequence) - cellranger **mkreference** utility generates a 10x reference package from any *.fasta* and *.gtf* gene file

```
vvoillet@gizmo5:~$ cellranger mkreference --genome=myNewReference --fasta=myFasta.fasta --genes=myGTF.gtf --nthreads 12
```

Diagram illustrating the command arguments and their corresponding file types:

- `--genome=myNewReference` points to: ID of new ref genome
- `--fasta=myFasta.fasta` points to: *.fasta* file (sequence)
- `--genes=myGTF.gtf` points to: *.gtf* file (information about genes)
- `--nthreads 12` points to: Specify memory (GB) STAR should use during alignment

# CellRanger Pipeline - References - **mkreference**

- 10x Website - pre-built references
  - Human (hg19 and GRCh38)
  - Mouse
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--fasta=myFasta.fasta
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```

Diagram illustrating the command line options for `cellranger mkreference`:

- `--genome=myNewReference`: ID of new ref genome
- `--fasta=myFasta.fasta`: *.fasta* file (sequence)
- `--genes=myGTF.gtf`: *.gtf* file (information about genes)
- `--nthreads 12`: Specify memory (GB) STAR should use during alignment

- A successful run concludes to with a message similar to this:

```
>>> Reference successfully created! <<<
```

You can now specify this reference on the command line:

```
cellranger --transcriptome=/path_to_your_new_ref_genome ...
```

# CellRanger Pipeline - Steps -

- Overview of the pipeline - CellRanger

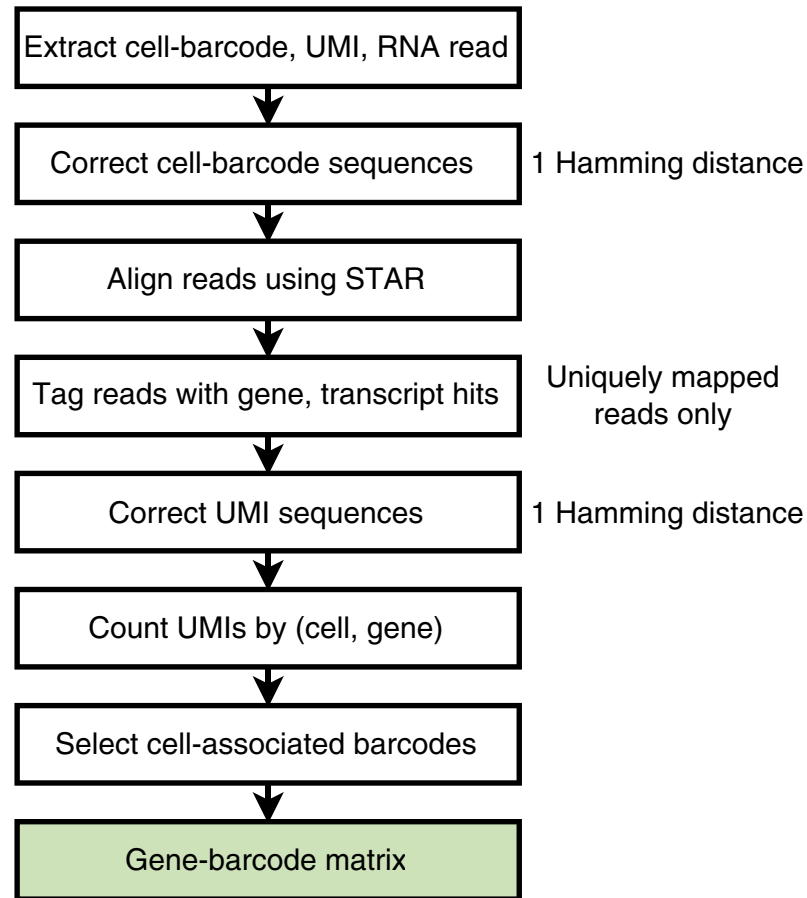


Fig. from Zheng et al., 2017

# CellRanger Pipeline - Alignment -

---

- Alignment performed using STAR (Spliced Transcript Alignment to a Reference)
  - Well-known, open-source, robust
  - Aligns reads to the genome and transcriptome simultaneously
- STAR memory usage
  - cellranger **mkreference** pipeline builds STAR reference such that it uses max 16GB of memory
- Only use confidently mapped reads aligning to transcriptome

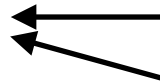


# CellRanger Pipeline - Cell barcode and UMI Filtering -

- Cell barcodes
  - From a list of known cell barcode sequences
  - May be one mismatch away from the list (if the mismatch occurs at low-quality position (the barcode is then corrected))

## Expected cell barcodes

AACGTCGTGAGTGC  
CCGCTGACTGAGTT  
TGCCTAGCATGTCTG

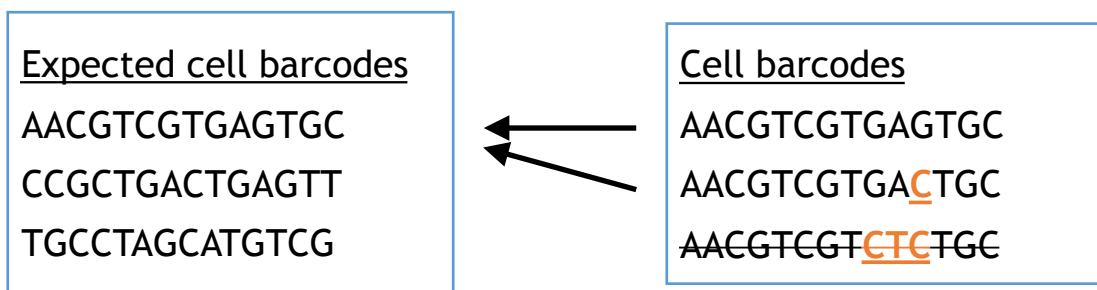


## Cell barcodes

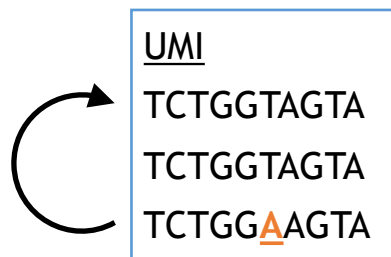
AACGTCGTGAGTGC  
AACGTCGTGACTGC  
AACGTCGTCTCTGC

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- UMIs must
  - not be a homopolymer, e.g. AAAAAAAAAA
  - not contain N
  - not contain bases with base quality < 10
- UMIs with one mismatch away from a higher-count UMI are corrected to that UMI if they share a cell barcode and gene



# CellRanger Pipeline - Marking Duplicates -

---

- Using only confidently mapped reads with valid cell barcodes and UMIs
  - Correct the UMIs
  - Record which reads are duplicates of the same RNA molecule
  - Count only unique UMIs as unique RNA molecules
  - The UMI counts give us an **unfiltered gene/cell expression matrix**

# CellRanger Pipeline - Filtering Cells -

- Select GEMs (Gel beads in EMulsion) that likely contain cells
  - Sum UMI counts for each barcode
  - Select barcodes with total UMI count  $\geq 10\%$  of the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the expected recovered cells
- Gives us a **filtered gene/cell expression matrix**

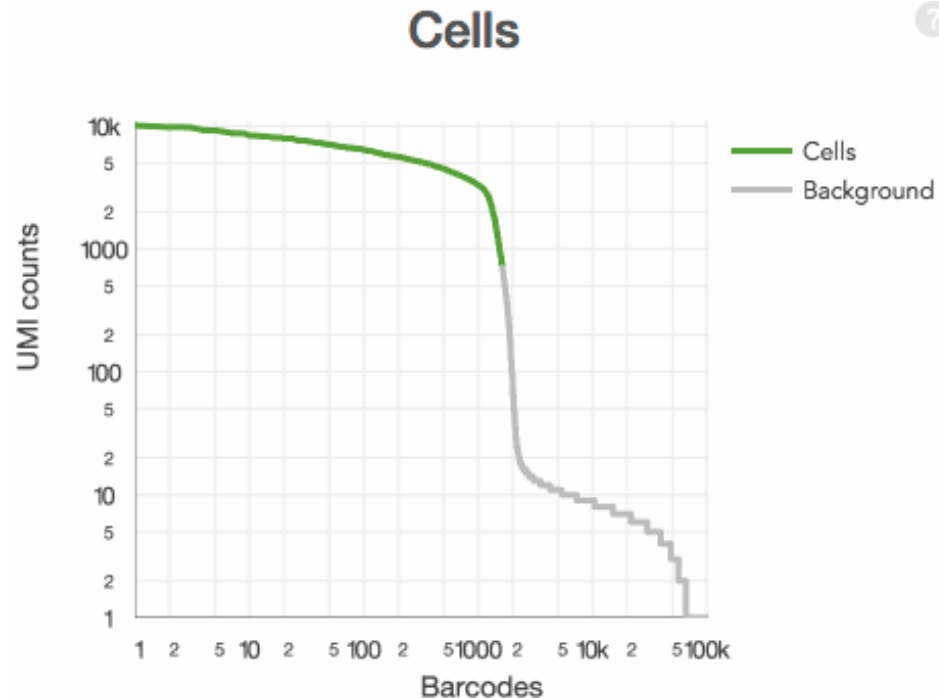


Fig. from 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -

- A successful run concludes with a message similar to this:

## Outputs:

- Run summary HTML:	/Sample_1/outs/web_summary.html
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Pipestance completed successfully!

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -

MCC project  
Tumor sample -  
before therapy

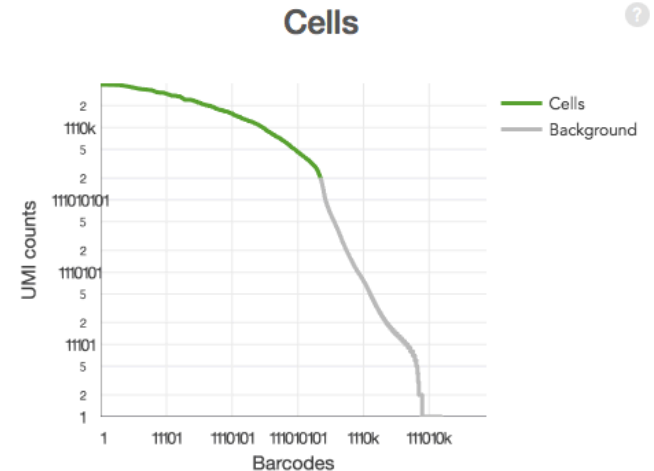
Estimated Number of Cells  
**2,243**

Mean Reads per Cell  
**15,131**

Median Genes per Cell  
**1,557**

## Sequencing

Number of Reads	33,939,573
Valid Barcodes	97.6%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Transcriptome	56.9%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Exonic Regions	60.9%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Intronic Regions	25.6%
Reads Mapped Confidently to Intergenic Regions	6.0%
Reads Mapped Antisense to Gene	3.8%
Sequencing Saturation	13.1%
Q30 Bases in Barcode	99.1%
Q30 Bases in RNA Read	87.5%
Q30 Bases in Sample Index	98.8%
Q30 Bases in UMI	99.1%

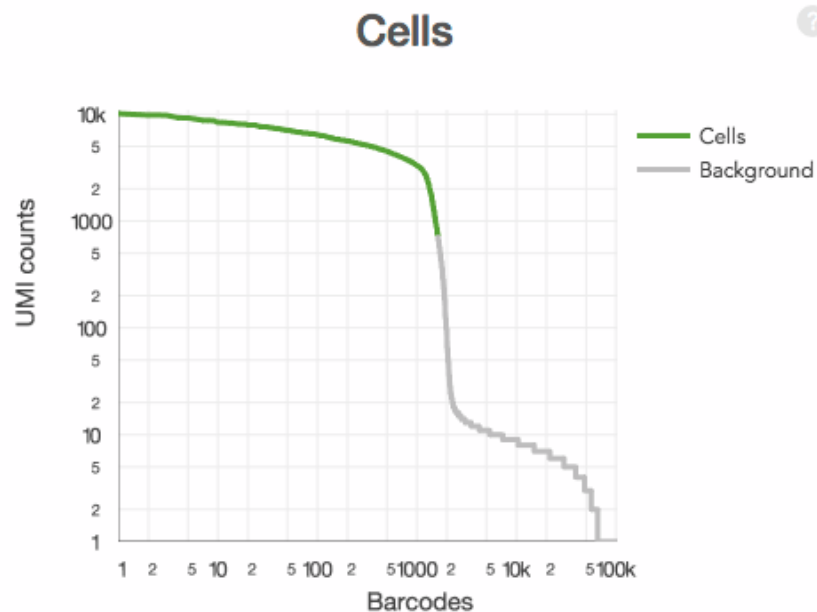


Estimated Number of Cells	2,243
Fraction Reads in Cells	79.7%
Mean Reads per Cell	15,131
Median Genes per Cell	1,557
Total Genes Detected	20,295
Median UMI Counts per Cell	4,227

## Sample

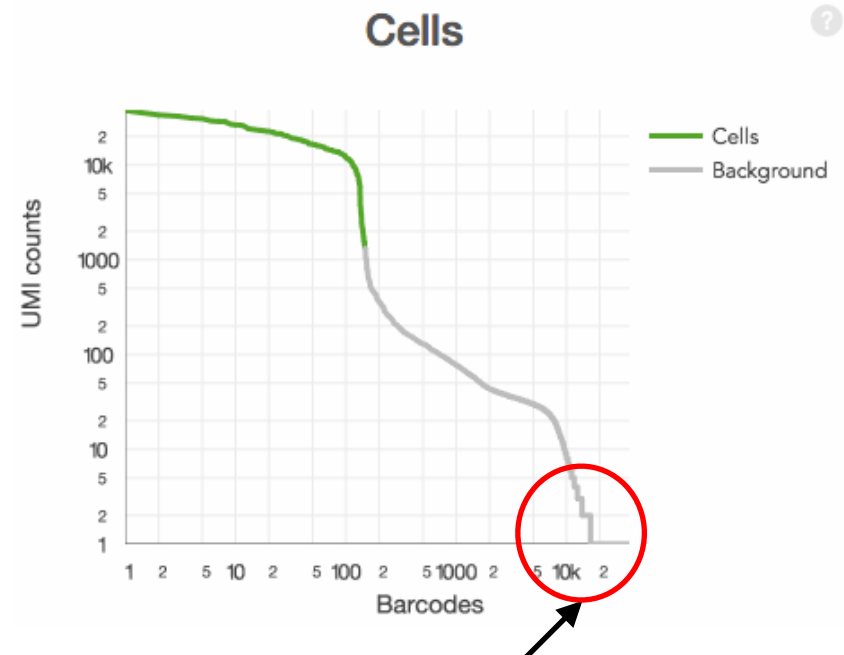
Name	GS_Tumor_9_2013_2559
Description	
Transcriptome	hg38_merkerCellPolyomavirus_CellRanger_v2
Chemistry	Single Cell 3' v2
Cell Ranger Version	2.0.0

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -



Typical sample profile:

- >1,000 cell barcodes detected
- >10,000 UMI detected



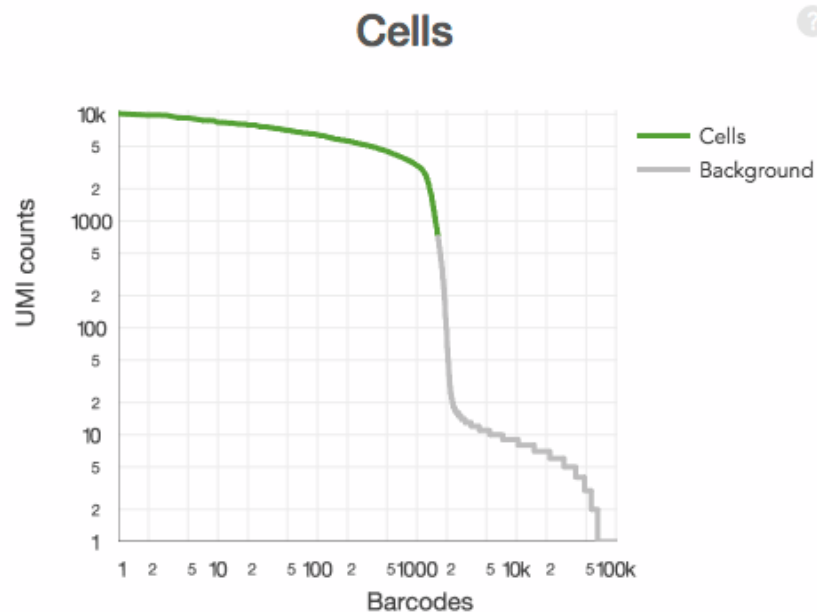
## Low number of barcodes detected

Low barcode counts (low depth..)

Fig. from 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

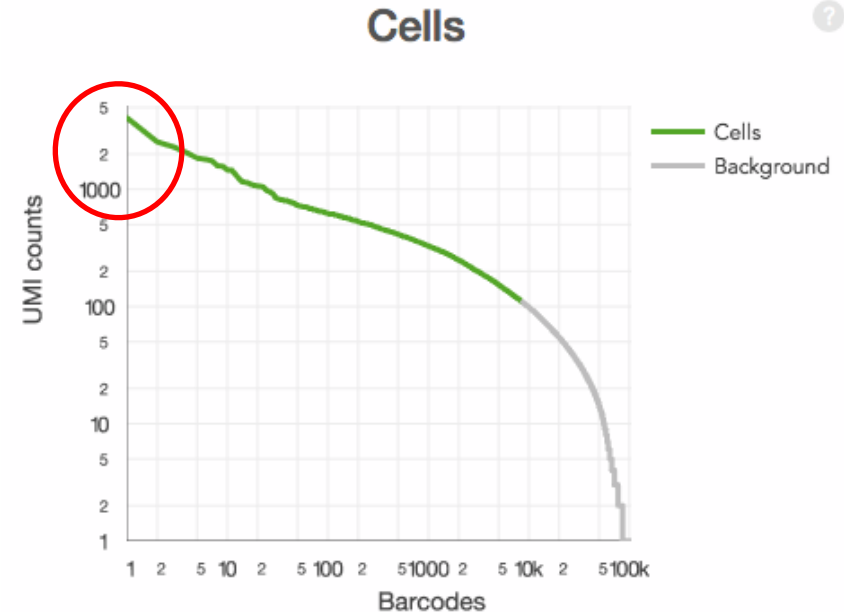


# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -



Typical sample profile:

- >1,000 cell barcodes detected
- >10,000 UMI detected



Loss of single cell behavior (e.g. lysis failure or wetting failure)

- No cliff and knee
- High number of cell barcodes
- Algorithm has trouble discerning cells from the background

Fig. from 10x Genomics presentation - Workshop, Seattle (Feb, 2017)

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -

---

- Reads confidently mapped to transcriptome (<30%)
  - Reads mapped to wrong genome
  - Too short of read length
  - Custom reference may contain overlapping genes
- RNA Q30 metrics are low (<70%)
  - Sequencing issues

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -

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```

Pipestance completed successfully!

Same information as in previous slide - .csv file

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- Unfiltered gene-barcode matrices MEX: /Sample_1/outs/raw_gene_bc_matrices
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- Secondary analysis output CSV: /Sample_1/outs/analysis
- Per-molecule read information: /Sample_1/outs/molecule_info.h5
- Loupe Cell Browser file: /Sample_1/outs/cloupe.cloupe
```

Pipestance completed successfully!

Unfiltered gene-cell matrix - can be directly opened in R using *cellrangerRkit* R package

# CellRanger Pipeline - Outputs -

- A successful run concludes with a message similar to this:

## Outputs:

```
- Run summary HTML: /Sample_1/outs/web_summary.html
- Run summary CSV: /Sample_1/outs/metrics_summary.csv
- BAM: /Sample_1/outs/possorted_genome_bam.bam
- BAM index: /Sample_1/outs/possorted_genome_bam.bam.bai
- Filtered gene-barcode matrices MEX: /Sample_1/outs/filtered_gene_bc_matrices
- Filtered gene-barcode matrices HDF5: /Sample_1/outs/filtered_gene_bc_matrices_h5.h5
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```

Pipestance completed successfully!

## Statistical analyses performed by cellranger

- Dimension reduction (PCA, tSNE)
- Clustering (k-means & graph-based clustering)
- Differential Expression Analysis (between clusters)



Black box - parameters?

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```

Pipestance completed successfully!

*.cloupe* file - can be directly opened using Loupe Cell Browser

# CellRanger Pipeline - Conclusion -

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- CellRanger Pipeline - easy to run
- It is long to run (especially if many samples to analyze and aggregate)
- System requirements: **Linux**, min 64GB RAM - Run it on Gizmo
- Outputs easy to understand and analyze - *.cloupe* file



# Loupe™ Cell Browser

# Loupe Cell Browser - Overview -

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- **Loupe Cell Browser** is a desktop application for Windows and MacOS that allows you to quickly and easily visualize and analyze 10x Chromium Single-Cell 5' and 3' gene expression data
- It opens *.cloupe* file produced by CellRanger and
  - **Explore** single-cell data interactively, no programming needed
  - **Find** significant genes from different clusters and conditions
  - **Identify** functional subgroups through gene expression tools
  - **Create** and save custom clusters, list of genes, etc.
  - **Export** screenshots and data for publication and further analysis
- Useful for exploratory analysis before going deeper in the analysis



Black box - What parameters it uses? etc..

# System Requirements - Download -

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- Windows or Mac
  - 4GB RAM
  - SSD storage highly recommended
- Download directly from <https://support.10xgenomics.com/single-cell-gene-expression/software/downloads/latest>
- Software comes with a tutorial!
- Public CellRanger 1.3 datasets include *.cloupe* files

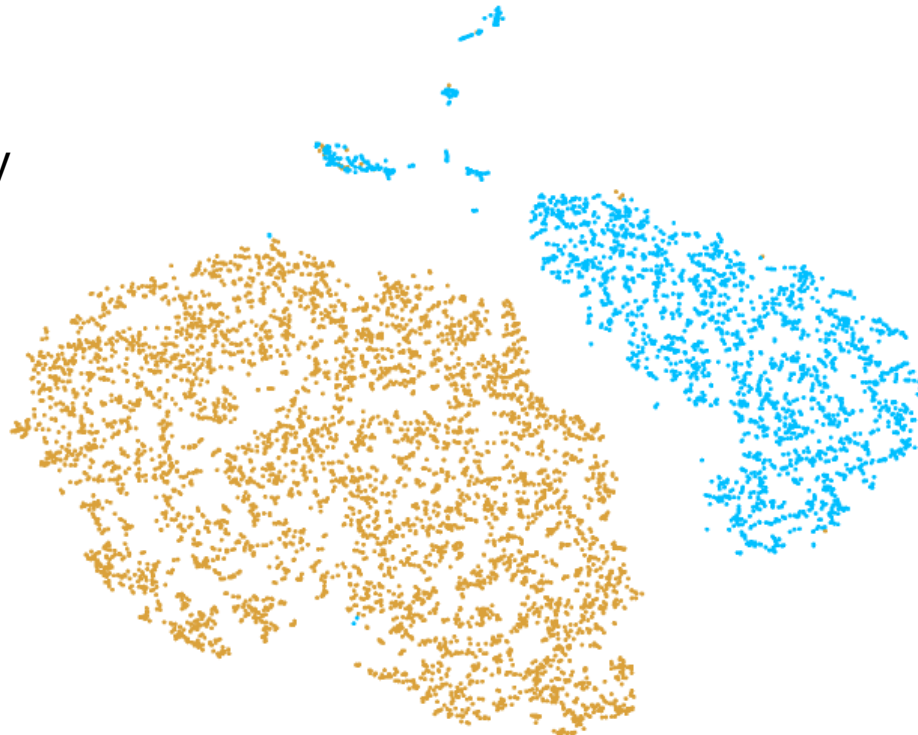
# Loupe Cell Browser - Visualization -

---

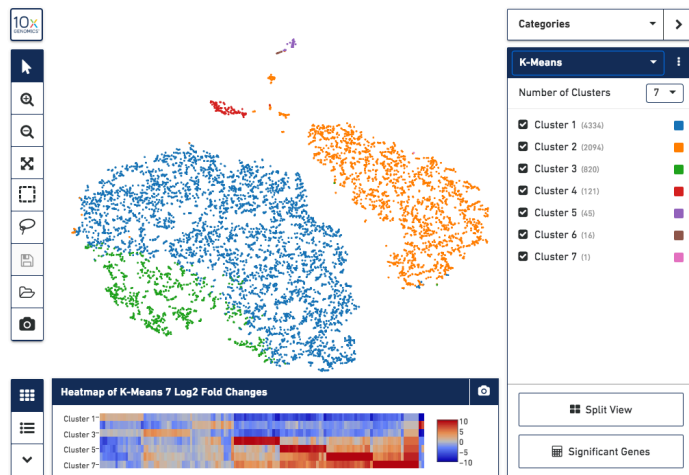
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is performed to reduce dimensionality of the data - from about 35,000 genes to 10 Principal Components (PCs)
- t-SNE (t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding) is then used to visualize PCA results (# cells vs 10 PCs) in two dimensions
- Each dot is a cell

## MCC project

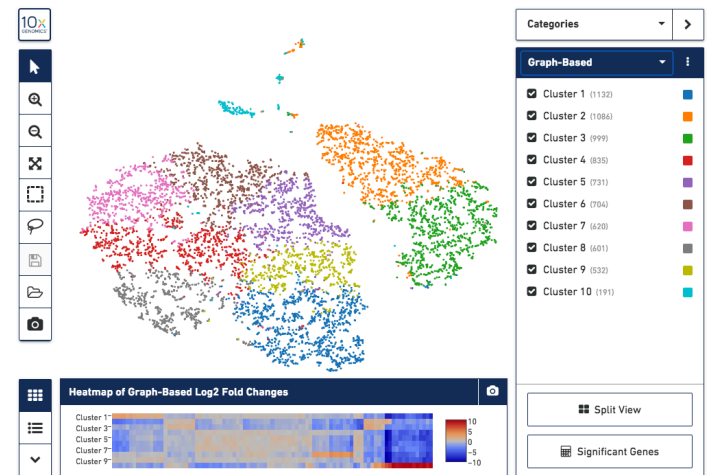
Tumor samples -  
before & after therapy



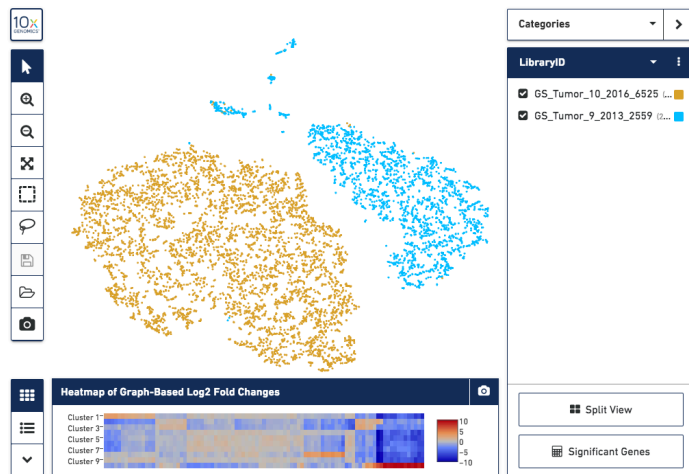
# Loupe Cell Browser - Visualization -



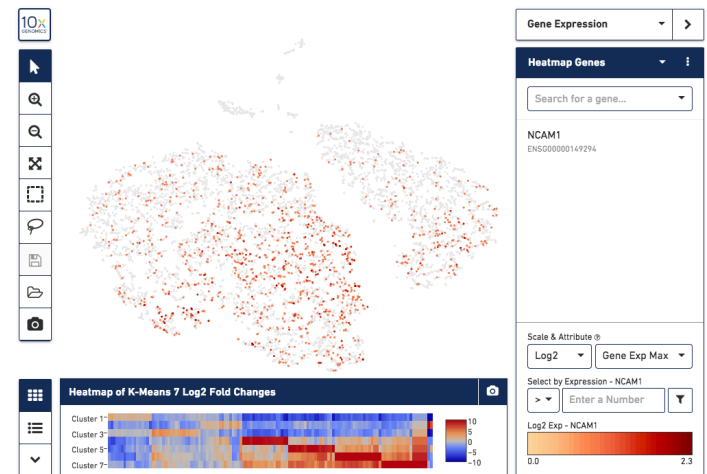
K-means



Graph-based clustering



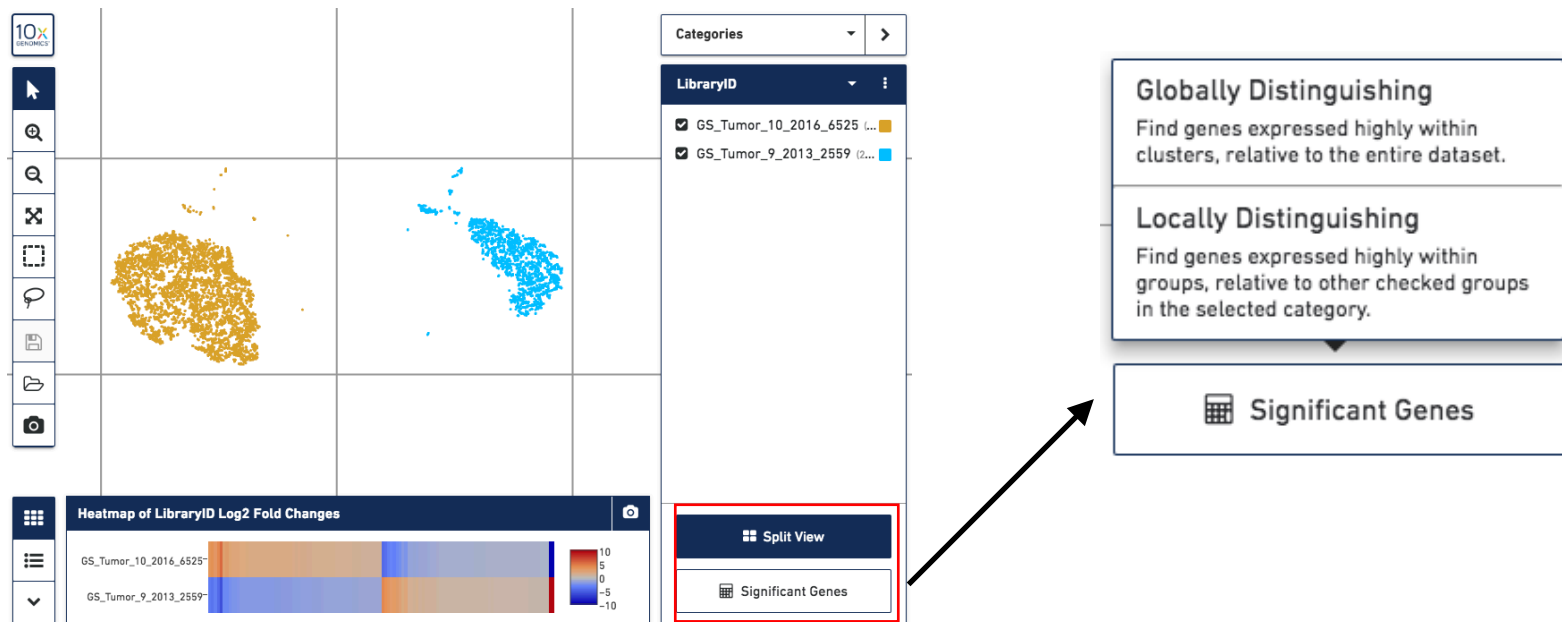
Experimental conditions



Gene expression level

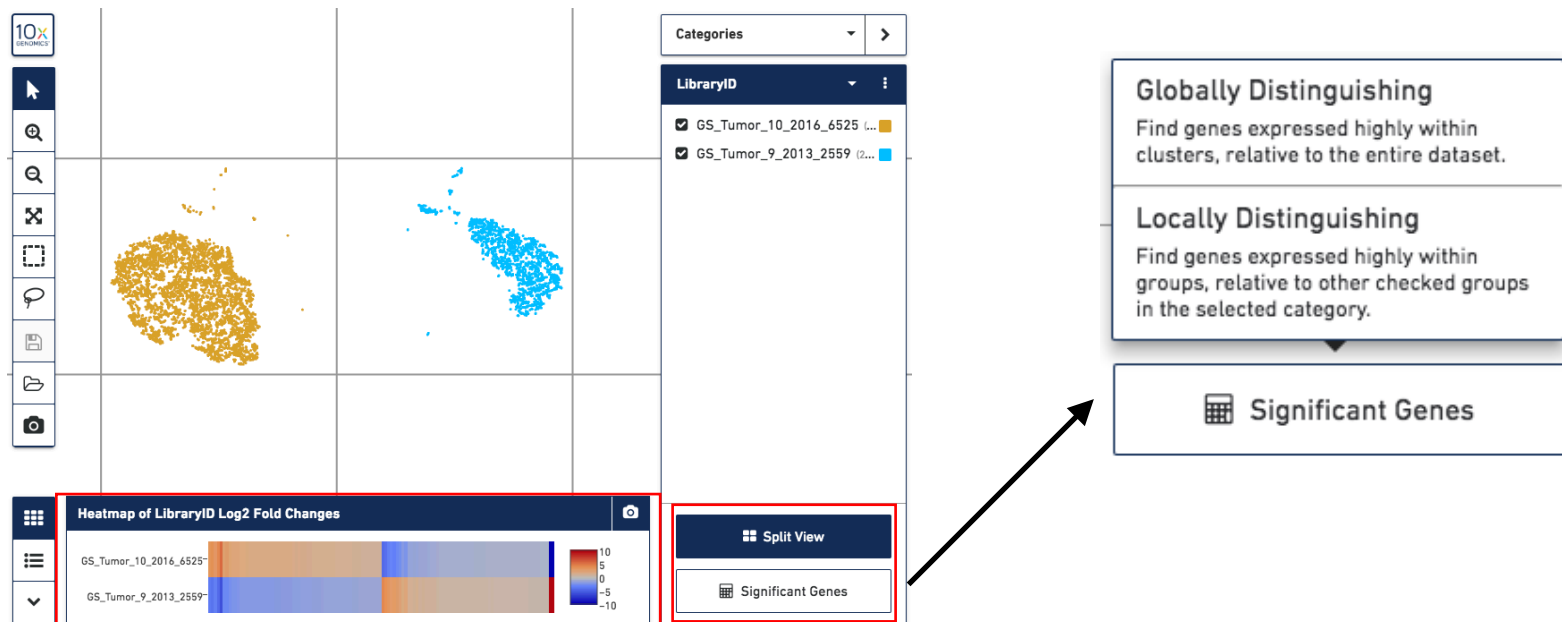
# Loupe Cell Browser - Finding Significant Genes -

- Determine genes that uniquely characterize at the press of a button
- **Significant Genes** allows us to find genes that distinguish cluster from entire population or other selected clusters



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Heatmap - Top up-regulating genes per cluster

# Loupe Cell Browser - Finding Significant Genes -

- Determine genes that uniquely characterize at the press of a button
- **Significant Genes** allows us to find genes that distinguish cluster from entire population or other selected clusters

The screenshot shows the Loupe Cell Browser interface. On the left is a vertical toolbar with icons for navigation and analysis. The main area displays a t-SNE plot with two clusters: a yellow cluster on the left and a blue cluster on the right. Below the plot is a table titled 'LibraryID: Up-Regulated Genes Per Cluster'. The table has columns for Gene Name, GS\_Tumor\_10\_2016\_6525 (P-Value), and GS\_Tumor\_9\_2013\_2559 (P-Value). The table lists genes: VIP, BASP1, CCK, HSPA1A, HSPB1, and HSPH1. To the right of the plot is a 'Categories' panel with 'LibraryID' dropdown and two checked items: 'GS\_Tumor\_10\_2016\_6525 (2...)' and 'GS\_Tumor\_9\_2013\_2559 (2...)'. Below this is a 'Split View' button and a 'Significant Genes' button. To the right of the 'Significant Genes' button is a box with two sections: 'Globally Distinguishing' (Find genes expressed highly within clusters, relative to the entire dataset.) and 'Locally Distinguishing' (Find genes expressed highly within groups, relative to other checked groups in the selected category.).

Gene Name	GS_Tumor_10_2016_6525 (P-Value)	GS_Tumor_9_2013_2559 (P-Value)
VIP	5.68 **** 1.07e-41	-5.68
BASP1	4.44 **** 2.82e-38	-4.44
CCK	3.83 **** 1.83e-24	-3.83
HSPA1A	3.56 **** 6.91e-20	-3.56
HSPB1	3.25 **** 1.76e-18	-3.25
HSPH1	2.85 **** 3.36e-15	-2.85

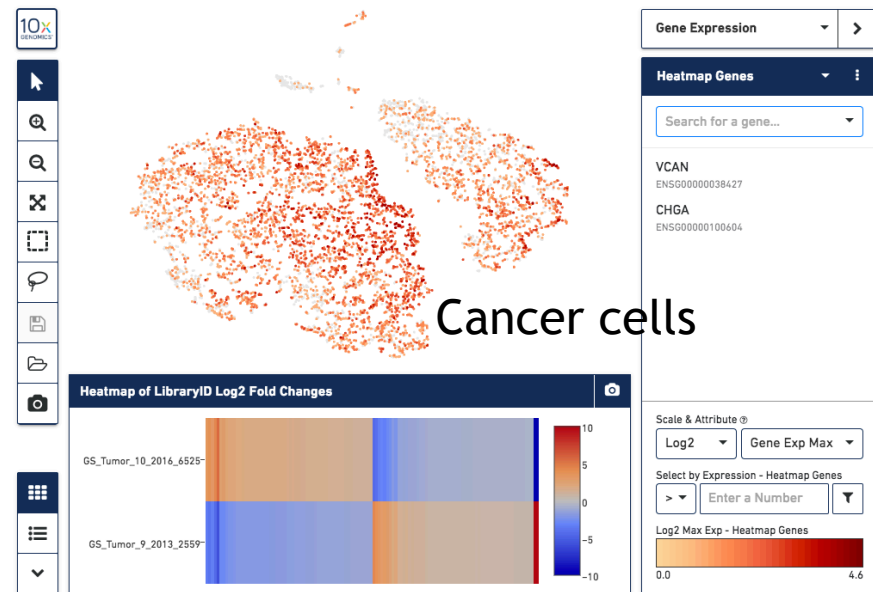
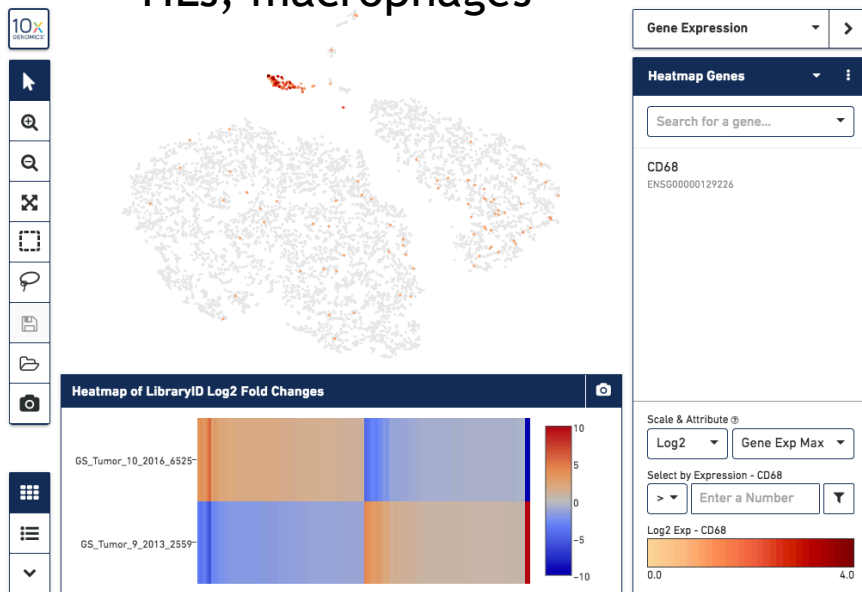
Significant gene information in a tabular view



# Loupe Cell Browser - Identifying Cell Types -

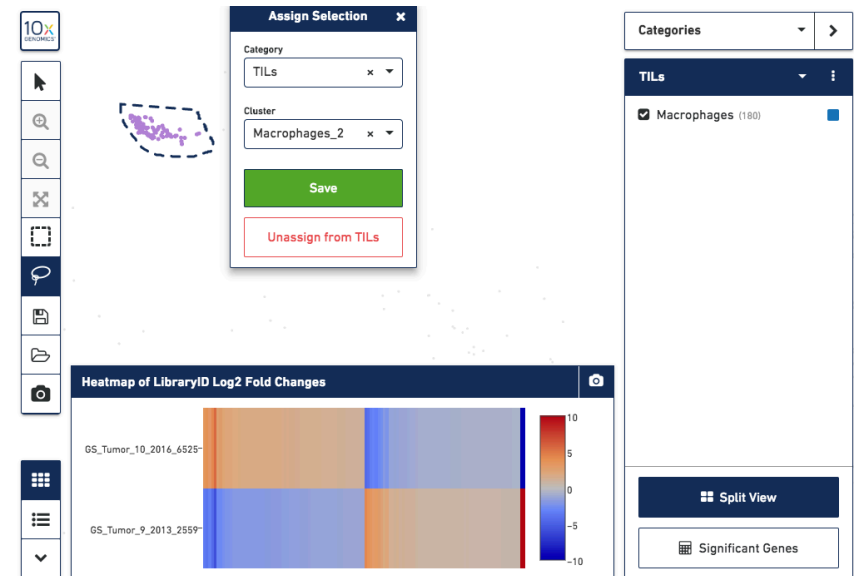
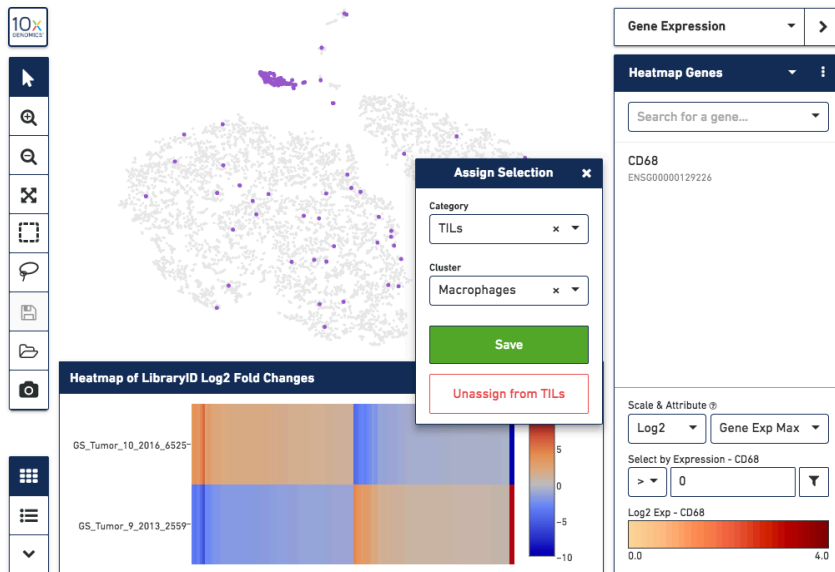
- Look at well-know markers to identify cell types
- Refine functional subgroup by filtering by expression level

TILs, macrophages



# Loupe Cell Browser - Exploring Substructure -

- Creating subgroups by expression level
- Modifying subgroups with manual selection



Lasso/rectangular select points to  
create new categories and  
clusters/types

# Loupe Cell Browser - Import/Export Functionality -

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- Import: possible to import a .csv file with list of genes
  - Ensembl ID and/or gene name, list name
  - Ensembl/name must match value in transcriptome reference used in CellRanger Pipeline
- Export:
  - .csv gene list
  - Distinguishing genes data table
  - Distinguishing genes heatmap (.png - with gene names)
  - tSNE plot screenshot (.png)
- Save your work inside .cloupe file

# Loupe™ Cell Browser

*in live!!*

CURES START HERE



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THANK YOU



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*[fredhutch.org](http://fredhutch.org)*