D. algonquin Strain: NH2

Assembly

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --job-name=hifiasm # Job name
#SBATCH --partition=kucg # Partition Name (Required)
#SBATCH --mail-type=END, FAIL, BEGIN # Mail events (NONE, BEGIN, END, FAIL, ALL)
#SBATCH --mail-user=tconway@ku.edu # Where to send mail
#SBATCH --ntasks=1 # Run on a single CPU
#SBATCH --mem=100gb # Job memory request
#SBATCH --time=7-24:00:00 # Time limit days-hrs:min:sec
#SBATCH --output=hifiasm_M%j.log # Standard output and error log

module load conda
conda activate hifiasm
hifiasm -o /home/t043c581/scratch/data/Dalg_downsampled.asm -t 32
/home/t043c581/scratch/data/DalgM_hifi.downsampled.fastq
```



Remove bacterial contamination

```
blastn -task megablast -query foo.fa -remote -db nt -outfmt '6 qseqid staxids bitscore std' -max_target_seqs 1 -max_hsps 1 -evalue 1e-25 -out foo.megablast
```

• When this is finished, go through the file and remove bacteria/virus using NCBI

quast, busco, and other data I will undoubtedly be asked for...

```
# busco
nohup busco -i /hdd/Taylor/data/foo.fa -o /hdd/Taylor/data/BUSCO.foo -l
/hdd/Taylor/data/diptera_odb10 -m genome --auto-lineage-euk -f &

# quast
python3 ../software/quast-5.2.0/quast.py /hdd/Taylor/data/foo.fa
```

Species (sex)	Length	# of	N50	BUSCO	BUSCO	BUSCO
		Scaffolds	N50 S	(complete)	(single)	(dup)

Species (sex)	Length	# of Scaffolds	N50		BUSCO (single)	BUSCO (dup)
D. algonquin(male)	~235Mb	42	10.9Mb	98.6%	91.1%	7.5%
D. algonquin(female)	~196Mb	34	44.1Mb	99.3%	98.4%	0.9%

Align fasta to reference via mummer to rename scaffolds locally

```
nucmer --maxgap=500 -mincluster=100 reference.fasta query.fasta
delta-filter -q -r out.delta > foo.filter
show-coords -B foo.filter > foo.coords
```

• Using the Rscript "chrom_mapping.R", check PID for each alignment and rename accordingly using:

```
sed 's/scaffold_to_be_renamed/rename_it_here/g' foo.fa >temp1
sed 's/scaffold_to_be_renamed/rename_it_here/g' temp1 >temp2
sed 's/scaffold_to_be_renamed/rename_it_here/g' temp2 >temp1
and so on...
```

Coverage

Method 1

Make .bam files with minimap and plot coverage using chromosome quotient method

Code:

```
# on the linux
# align female longreads to male reference
minimap2 -t 8 -ax map-hifi /hdd/Taylor/data/DalgM_hifi_nobact_v2.fa
/hdd/Taylor/data/D-algonquin_F_HiFi.fastq.gz |samtools view -bS >
/hdd/Taylor/data/DalgF_hifi.bam

# align male longreads to male reference
minimap2 -t 8 -ax map-hifi /hdd/Taylor/data/DalgM_hifi_nobact_v2.fa
/hdd/Taylor/data/D-algonquin_M_HiFi.fastq.gz |samtools view -bS >
/hdd/Taylor/data/DaztM_hifi.bam

# sort bams and get coverage
samtools sort DalgM_hifi.bam >DalgM_hifi_sorted.bam
samtools coverage DalgM_hifi_sorted.bam >DalgM_hifi.cov
samtools coverage DalgF_hifi_sorted.bam >DalgF_hifi.cov
```

Using RStudio:

```
# Load required libraries
library(ggplot2)
library(cowplot)
library(ggrepel)
# Load data
aztmale <-
read.delim("/Users/conway/Desktop/CurrentWorkingDatasets/DalgM_hifi.cov",
header = TRUE)
aztfem <-
read.delim("/Users/conway/Desktop/CurrentWorkingDatasets/DalgF_hifi.cov",
header = TRUE)
# Rename columns for clarity
colnames(algmale) <- c("scaffold", "startpos", "endpos", "numreads",</pre>
"covbases", "coverage", "meandepth", "meanbaseq", "meanmapq")
colnames(algfem) <- c("scaffold", "startpos", "endpos", "numreads",</pre>
"covbases", "coverage", "meandepth", "meanbaseq", "meanmapq")
# Normalize data
algmale$normalized <- algmale$numreads / sum(algmale$numreads)</pre>
algfem$normalized <- algfem$numreads / sum(algfem$numreads)</pre>
# Calculate scaffold sizes
algmale$size <- algmale$endpos - algmale$startpos</pre>
algfem$size <- algfem$endpos - algfem$startpos</pre>
# Compute log2 ratio of female/male normalized reads
algmale$log2fem_male <- log2(algfem$normalized / algmale$normalized)</pre>
# List of scaffolds to highlight
#highlight_scaffolds <- c("ptg0000091", "ptg0000181", "ptg0000191",</pre>
                           "ptg0000221", "ptg0000281", "ptg0000291",
                           "ptg0000381", "ptg0000461", "ptg0000981")
#
# Add a column to indicate if a scaffold should be highlighted
#algmale$highlight <- ifelse(algmale$scaffold %in% highlight_scaffolds,</pre>
"yes", "no")
ggplot(algmale[algmale$size > 10000, ], aes(x = size, y = log2fem_male)) +
  # Add points with conditional coloring
  geom_point(aes(color = highlight), size = 3, alpha = 0.7) +
  # Use a log10 scale for the x-axis
  scale_x_continuous(trans = "log10", labels = scales::comma_format()) +
  # Add horizontal reference lines
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, color = "black", linetype = "solid") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = log2(0.3), color = "red", linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = log2(2), color = "green", linetype = "dashed") +
  # Label only points below the red line
```

```
geom_text_repel(aes(label = ifelse(log2fem_male < log2(0.3), scaffold,</pre>
"")),
                  size = 5,
                  box.padding = 0.4,
                  point.padding = 0.4,
                  max.overlaps = Inf) +
 # Customize color scale
  scale color manual(values = c("no" = "blue", "yes" = "blue"), guide =
"none") +
 # Axis labels
  labs(
    x = "Scaffold Size (log10 scale)",
   y = "Log2(Female/Male) Normalized Reads",
   title = "Algonquin Normalized Coverage Using Chrom Quotient Concept"
  ) +
 # Set y-axis limits
 ylim(-7.5, 2.5) +
 # Apply clean theme
 theme cowplot(font size = 14) +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(size = 20, face = "bold", hjust = 0.5), #
Center and bold title
    axis.title = element_text(size = 16), # Larger axis titles
    axis.text = element_text(size = 14),  # Larger axis text
    panel.grid.major = element_line(color = "grey90", size = 0.5), #
Subtle grid lines
    legend.position = "none"
                                           # Remove legend
```

alt text Points aligning around 1 should be X-linked, and points aligning around 0 should be autosomal. Anything under the red line is putative Y-linked. This is because females have 2 Xs when males have 1, and males have 1 Y while females have zero. You expect (when log2 tranformed) for the autosomal reads to cancel out and end up around 0.

Method 2

Indexcov

Code:

```
goleft indexcov --directory ../indexcov_Dalg *.bam
```

Putative Y scaffolds

Palt text Palt t

Confirmation of putative Y scaffolds

Scaffold	Length	# of genes (unmasked)	# of genes (masked)	samtools coverage	indexcov	PCR
ptg000050l	18957			у	n	
ptg000004l	712952			у	У	
ptg000032l	470959			у	У	
ptg000023l	1133167			у	У	
ptg000027l	1665441			у	У	
ptg000008l	3687293			У	У	
ptg000017I	4430452			У	У	
ptg000007l	5926166			У	У	
ptg000018I	3050678			у	У	
ptg000019l	7791240			У	У	
ptg000033I	143607			n	У	

Locate and mask repeats with repeatmodelor and repeatmasker on the cluster

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --job-name=RMaffM # Job name
#SBATCH --partition=kucg
                              # Partition Name (Required)
#SBATCH --mail-type=END, FAIL, BEGIN # Mail events (NONE, BEGIN, END,
FAIL, ALL)
#SBATCH --mail-user=tconway@ku.edu # Where to send mail
#SBATCH --ntasks=8
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
#SBATCH --mem=64gb # 3
#SBATCH --time=4-00:00:00
                                     # Run on a single CPU
                              # Job memory request
                                 # Time limit days-hrs:min:sec
#SBATCH --output=RMaffM_%j.log # Standard output and error log
module load repeatmodeler
module load repeatmasker/4.0.9
#usage: sbatch RepeatMasker.args.job <fasta> <prefix>
cd $SCRATCH
mkdir RMaffinisM_pilon2
echo "STARTING"
cd RMaffinisM_pilon2
cp $H0ME/$1 .
BuildDatabase -name $2 -engine ncbi $1
```

```
RepeatModeler -engine ncbi -pa 8 -database $2

RepeatMasker -pa 8 -gff -lib $2-families.fa -dir MaskerOutput$2 $1

echo done
```

• With this data, you can look at Y-linked repeat families.

Annotate with helixer

- Go to https://www.plabipd.de/helixer_main.html
- Input fasta
- Change "Select Lineage-specific mode" to invertebrate
- Enter GFF label name and email address
- Submit job and wait
- grep gene foo.gff > genes.txt
- Import genes.txt into spreadsheet
- Convert gff to fasta using gffread (see below for code)
- blastx Y_transcripts.fa
- look up each gene on flybase and fill out spreadsheet

```
# gffread
gffread your_transcripts.gff -g genomic_reference.fasta -w
your_transcripts.fasta
```

Renaming Transcripts

Using Nilanjan's method

```
makeblastdb -in ../Dmel_translation_clean.fasta -dbtype prot -out
dmel_protein_database

blastx -query DalgM_masked_fixednames_transcripts.fa -db
dmel_protein_database -outfmt 6 -evalue 1e-5 -max_target_seqs 1 -
num_threads 4 -out blast_algM_transcripts.txt

cut -f2 blast_algM_transcripts.txt | sort | uniq >
algM_best_hit_proteins.list

seqtk subseq ../Dmel_translation_clean.fasta algM_best_hit_proteins.list >
algM_best_hit_proteins.fa

makeblastdb -in DalgM_masked_fixednames_transcripts.fa -dbtype nucl -out
DalgM_transcripts_db

tblastn -query algM_best_hit_proteins.fa -db DalgM_transcripts_db -outfmt
6 -evalue 1e-5 -max_target_seqs 1 -out algM_blast_reciprocal.txt
```

```
awk '{print $1"\t"$2}' algM_blast_reciprocal.txt > algM_forward_hits.txt

awk '{print $2"\t"$1}' algM_blast_reciprocal.txt >
algM_reciprocal_hits.txt

sort algM_forward_hits.txt algM_reciprocal_hits.txt | sed 's/-
P[ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ]//g' | uniq > reciprocal_best_hits.txt

awk '{if(a[$2]++){print $1"\t"$2"."a[$2]}else{print $0}}'
reciprocal_best_hits.txt > algM_RBH.txt

awk '{print $0 ".1"}' algM_RBH.txt > algM_RBH2.txt

gawk 'NR==FNR { mapping[$1] = $2; next } { for (key in mapping) gsub(key, mapping[key]) } 1' algM_RBH2.txt ../DalgM_masked_helixer.gff >
algM_temp.gff

gawk 'NR==FNR { mapping[$1] = $2; next } { for (key in mapping) gsub(key, mapping[key]) } 1' algM_RBH.txt algM_temp.gff > algM_renamed.gff
```

Primers

ptg 27

alg_ARY_F - CTGCTTGACTACTTGCGATGA alg_ARY_R - AGGTAGTGCTTTAGTGAGTCAA

pta 23

alg_ptg23_F - CAGAGTCTGTTCAGTCGAGTT alg_ptg23_R - GCAGTTTTCTGTCGACATGCA
alg_Bl1_F - GCTGGTACTGGGACTGCATTT alg_Bl1_R - TGCGATGCTTACACTCTCAGA

ptg 8

alg_mael_F - TTCCGCTCCTGATGGCACTG alg_mael_R - TCGCACAACAAGTCTTCTGGAAT