

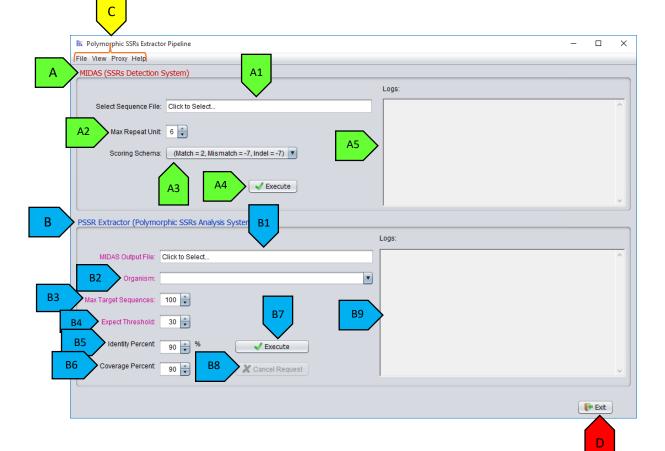
Polymorphic SSRs Extractor Pipeline

Introducing components/functions in graphic interface.

Background

Polymorphic SSRs Extractor Pipeline is a software that allows the fast and reliable identification of polymorphic SSRs loci in genomic sequences. Global processing is done by concatenation of MIDAS [1] and PSSR-Extractor [2] programs, the latter making a remote invocation to NCBI BLAST [3].

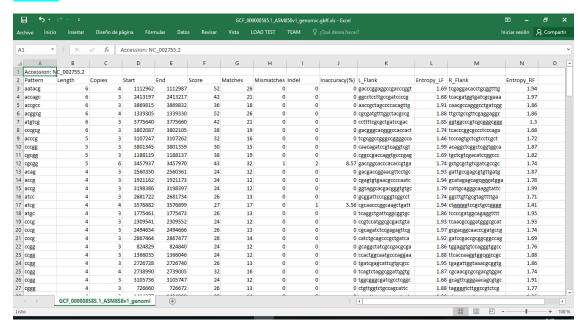
(A) MIDAS Panel. Detection of exact and inaccurate SSRs



- (A1) Select a file (genome in FASTA or GBFF format, both single or multi-locus).
- (A2) Sets the maximum size of the repeat unit to be scanned in the genome (1-6).
- (A3) Alignment parameters scheme for match, mismatch and indel.
- (A4) Execute the program according to the previously defined parameters.
- (A5) Reports the current status of the application execution.

As outputs MIDAS returns three files with the same name as input file plus the extensions .xls, .dat and .mfaa (.xls can be opened with Excel or similar applications).

.xls file:



Accession: GenBank access code.

Pattern: Pattern sequence.

Length: Size of the repeating unit.

Copies: Number of copies.

Start: Start position in the genome.

End: End position in the genome.

Score: Alignment score.

Matches: Matching bases.

Mismatches: Mismatched bases.

Indel: Base insertions and deletions.

Inaccuracy: SSR inaccuracy (%).

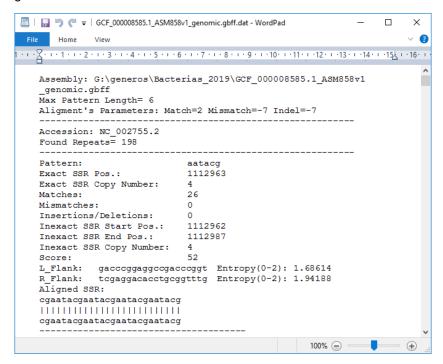
L_Flank: Left flank sequence.

Entropy_LF: Compositional entropy in left flank.

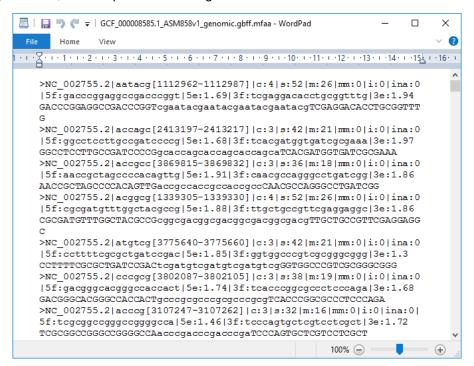
R_Flank: Right flank sequence.

Entropy_RF: Compositional entropy in right flank.

.dat file. It could be visualized in any text editor, presents the data in non-tabular form and shows sequence alignments:



.mfaa file. This file is the input for PSSR-Extractor program (B). It could be visualized in any text editor and presents the SSRs in multi-fasta format. The repeat region is marked in lowercase and the flanks in uppercase. The header presents information such as the GenBank accession number, the motif, and the positions in the genome:



(B) PSSR Extractor Panel. Detects polymorphism in microsatellites based on MIDAS results.



- (B1) Selects the .mfaa file from MIDAS, which will be the queries for BLAST.
- (B2) Selects the organism to which the sequences belong. BLAST will search sequences from the same organism.
- (B3) Sets the maximum of similar sequences that BLAST will return.
- (B4) Filters sequences with an expected value higher than the selected one.
- (B5) Minimum percent identity that the two sequences must have on their flanks.
- (B6) Percentage of the number of bases that the two sequences must share on their flanks.
- (B7) Execute the program according to the previously defined parameters.
- (B8) Cancel the execution of the program. This button is activated after pressing B7.
- (B9) Reports the current state of application execution (B).
- (D) Exits the program.
- BLAST has more parameters than those exposed, but it is necessary for the analysis kept them constant. These parameters and their default value are shown below:

QUERY_BELIEVE_DEFLINE: false.

DATABASE: nr.

LCASE_MASK: true.

FILTER: F.

FORMAT_TYPE: Tabular.

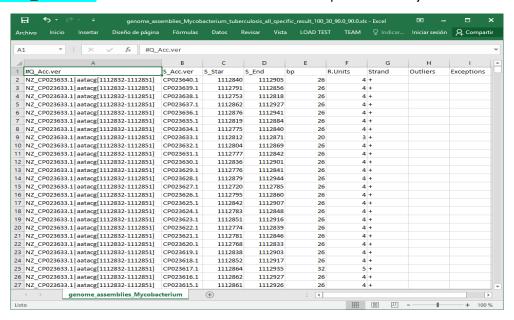
PROGRAM: blastn.

CLIENT: web.

BLAST_PROGRAM: blastn.

PSSR Extractor outputs two .xls files, one detailed and the other generic, whose names have the suffixes _specific_result and _generic_result respectively.

_specific_result.xls. Provides detailed information on each processed subject.



Q_acc_ver: Access version of the query sequence that was compared with the subject sequences in database.

S_acc_ver: Access version of the subject sequences in database that was compared with query sequence.

S_start: Start position of the subject.

S_end: End position of the subject.

Note: The positions provided by S_start and S_end include the flanks surrounding the microsatellite. If S_start > S_end the subject sequence has a negative direction ("-"), that is, a reverse complement sequence.

bp: Number of nucleotides between two flanks.

R.units: Number of units repeated between two flanks.

Strand: Subject's direction ("+" if the direction of the sequence is from left to right and "-" if the direction of the sequence is from right to left).

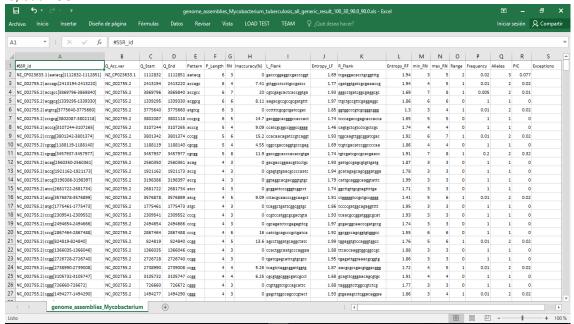
Outliers: Represented with "*" and can vary from 1 to 5. It means that the number of repeated units between the flanks of the subjects is doubtful because it is very large, being unlikely a microsatellite between them. The cutoff values established for this exception were mononucleotide: 157 bp, dinucleotide: 364 bp, trinucleotide: 109 bp, tetranucleotide: 45 bp, pentanucleotide: 150 bp, and hexanucleotide: 193 bp. These values were defined after processing SSRs in 200 bacterial genomes, recording their sizes, and establishing the cutoff at 3 times the interquartile range:

- * **bp** > cutoff value.
- ** **bp** ≥ twice the cutoff value.
- *** **bp** ≥ three times the cutoff value.
- **** **bp** ≥ four times the cutoff value.
- ***** **bp** ≥ five times the cutoff value.

Exceptions: Labels that correspond to exceptions:

- "D" (degenerated). Subjects have an Identity Percent <90% and / or a Coverage Percent <90%.
- "NF" (not found). No subject with similarity was found.
- "O" (outlier).
- "U" (unpair). A single edge appears for the same subject sequence.

_generic_result.xls: Provides the information related to the polymorphism for each query, that is, each SSR.



SSr_id: GenBank query access code, repeating unit and positions in the genome.

Q_acc.ver: GenBank query access code.

Q Start: Start position of query in genome.

Q_End: End position of query in genome.

Pattern: Pattern sequence.

P_length: Size of the pattern.

RN: Number of pattern sequences.

Inaccuracy: Inaccuracy of the repeat (%).

L_Flank: Flank sequence at left.

Entropy_LF: Compositional entropy in left flank.

R_Flank: Flank sequence at right.

Entropy_RF: Compositional entropy in right flank.

min_RN: Minimum RN in all subjects.

max_RN: Maximum RN in all subjects.

Range: Difference between max_RN and min_RN.

Frequency: Allelic frequency of SSR in query.

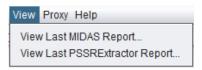
Alleles: Number of alleles.

PIC: Polymorphic Information Content $(1 - \sum_i p_i^2)$, also known as expected average of heterozygosity or Nei genetic diversity. It gives a measure of the probability that a pair of randomly chosen alleles in individuals from the same population are different.

Exceptions: Shows all the labels that correspond to exceptions (in _specific_result.xls). If all the subject sequences present exceptions then the labels are placed, otherwise the cell appears in blank.

Other options in menu bar.

Report Options in View Menu:



Direct access to the latest MIDAS report.

Direct access to the latest MIDAS report.



It must be checked in case the internet connection is through a proxy. This option uses the proxy settings established by the operating system. If the internet connection through the proxy requires username and password, these fields must be filled in. The "OK" button saves the configuration.

Referencias:

- Ortíz CMM. MIDAS: Computer application for the identification of exact and inaccurate microsatellites in genomic sequences. Revista Cubana de Informática Médica. 2018;18.
- 2. Ortíz CMM, Bandinez AR. Methodology for in silico mining of microsatellite polymorphic loci. Revista Cubana de Informática Médica. 2019;19.
- BLAST Homepage and Selected Search Pages: Introducing the BLAST homepage and form elements/functions of selected search pages2016. Available from: https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.
- 4. Fassler J, Cooper P. BLAST Glossary. Available from: https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.
- 5. QBlast's URL API User Guide. Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Doc/urlapi.html.