生物信息学

天津医科大学
生物医学工程与技术学院

2020-2021 学年下学期（春）
2018 级基础班

第五章 基因组功能注释分析

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天津医科大学（TIJMU）
生物医学工程与技术学院

2021 年 6 月

章节内容概览

5.1,5.2 基因组功能注释分析基础

1. 基础知识：组装版本，坐标系统，常用格式，逻辑运算模式
2. 准备工作：坐标转换，格式转换，逻辑运算
3. 扩展知识：文本文件与文本编辑器

5.3 基因组功能的高级注释

1. 高级注释：变异位点注释，富集分析，序列标识
2. 扩展知识：Box plot，解析图表

5.3 Galaxy 分析平台

1. Galaxy 分析平台：简介，使用
2. 扩展知识：数据处理三段论

教学提纲

教学提纲

基因组注释（genome annotation）

从原始的基因组核酸序列中挖掘有用的生物学信息并阐释其生物学含义，包括基因组结构注释和基因组功能注释两大部分。

基因组结构注释（structural annotation）

在基因组序列中寻找基因等功能元件并明确其基本结构。

基因组功能注释（functional annotation）

在结构注释的基础上，将进化保守性（evolutionary conservation）和基因本体论（gene ontology）等元数据（meta-data）与功能元件对应起来，找到其生物学功能。

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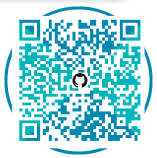
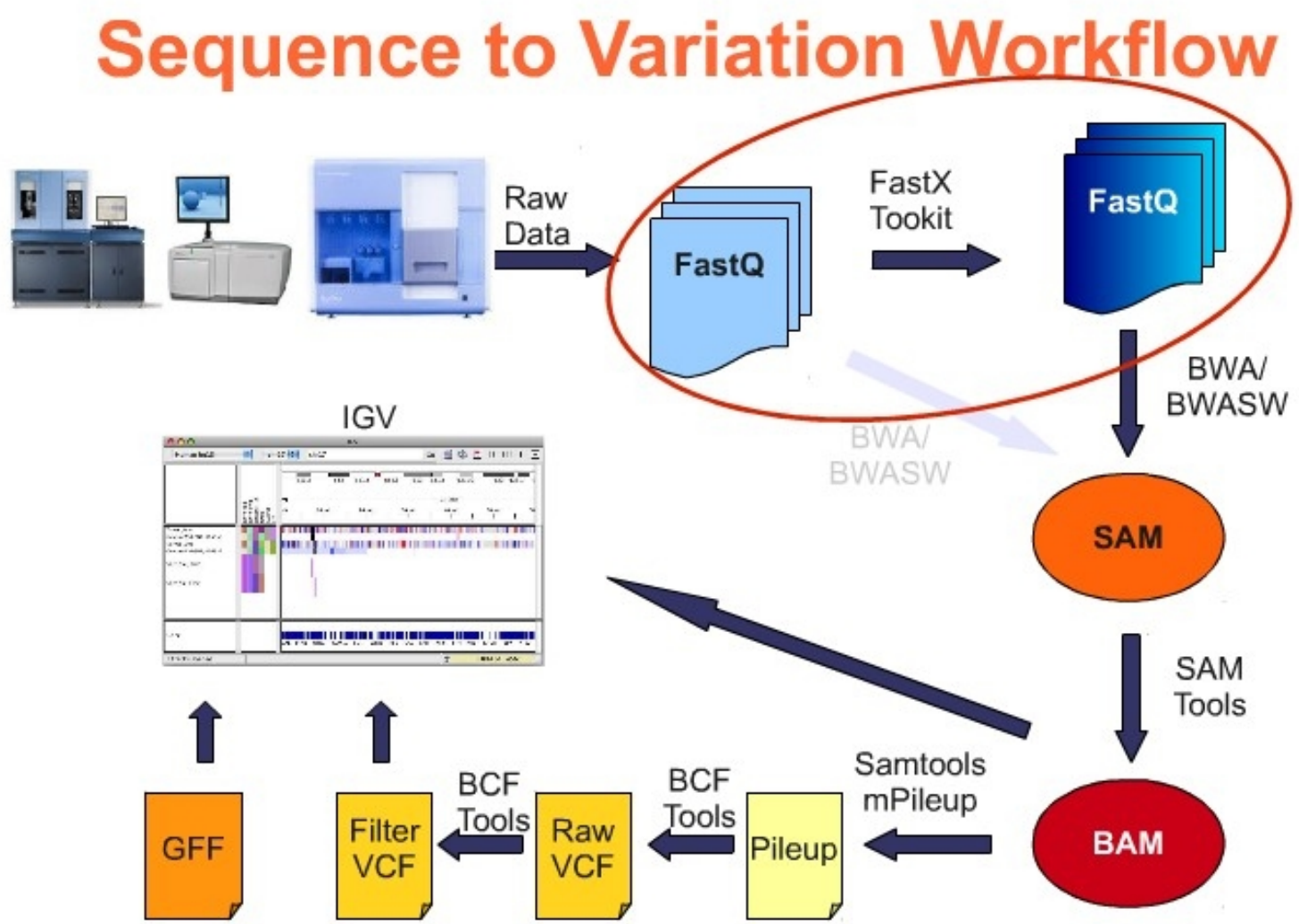
基因组注释

- 结构注释 ⇐ 实验手段，单个基因
  - 限制性酶切位点分析、开放阅读框分析、启动子分析、CpG 岛识别
  - 重复序列分析、基因识别
  - mRNA 选择性剪接分析
- 功能注释 ⇐ 组学时代，复杂疾病
  - 变异位点的注释
  - 基因集富集分析
  - 生物学通路分析
  - 相互作用网络分析
  - 分子进化分析
  - ...



- 基因组组装版本
- 基因组坐标系统
- 注释常用格式
- 文本编辑器
- 坐标的逻辑运算

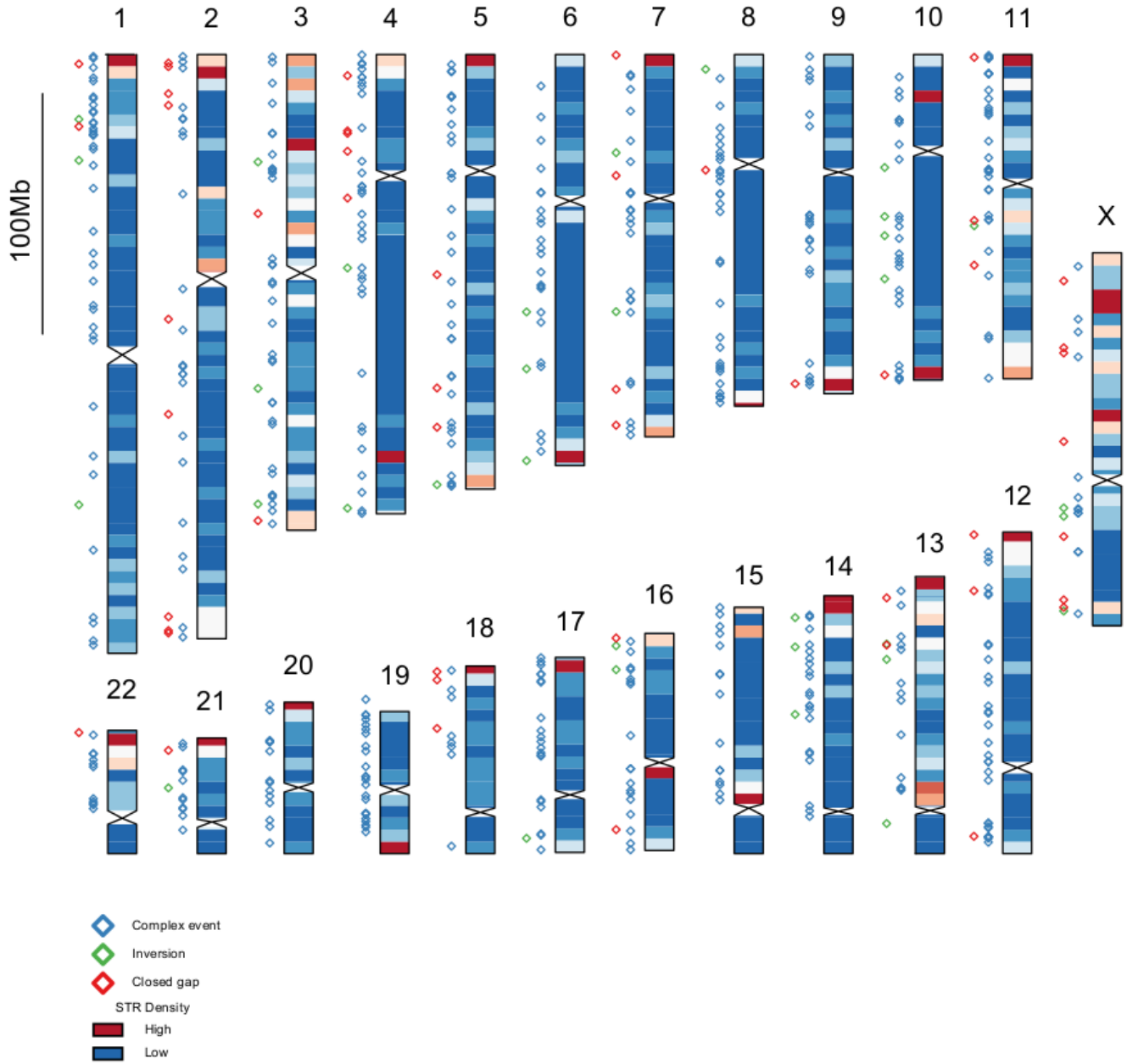

Sequence to Variation Workflow
Raw Data
FastQ
FastX Tookit
FastQ
BWA/ BWASW
BWA/ BWASW
SAM
SAM Tools
BAM
Samtools mPileup
Pileup
BCF Tools
Raw VCF
BCF Tools
Filter VCF
GFF
IGV

教学提纲

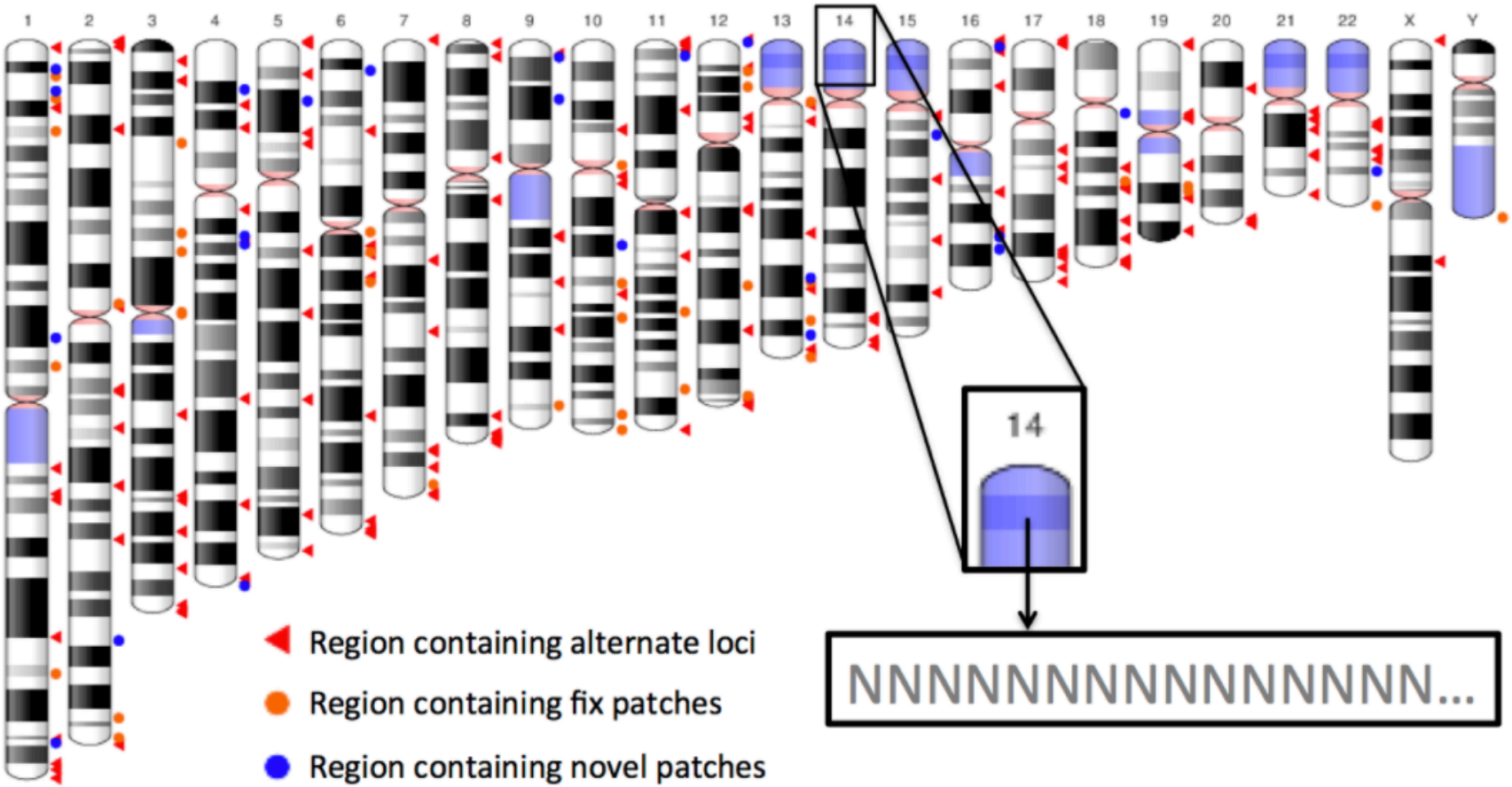
- These sequences were mapped to human and mouse genomes sequences (hg18 and mm9, respectively) using BLASTN.
- We used DNA sequences from the human and mouse genome assemblies hg18 and mm9.
- Currently there are 25,000 genes annotated in the human (hg18) and mouse (mm9) genome, which comprise less than 3% of the genome (UCSC genome browser; http://genome.ucsc.edu/).
- The GRCh37/hg19 and GRCm38/mm10 assemblies at the UCSC genome browser (http://genome.ucsc.edu/) were used for mapping the chromosomal defect and gene annotations.
- The genome assemblies from which the sequences obtained were Dec 2011 (GRCm38/mm10), Feb 2009 (GRCh37/hg19) and Nov 2004 (Baylor3.4/rn4) for mouse, human and rat respectively.

组装版本 | XP vs. Win7

组装版本 | 人类基因组


100Mb
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
X
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
Complex event
Inversion
Closed gap
STR Density
High
Low

组装版本 | 人类基因组 | GRCh38.p7



基因组序列不是确定的吗？也需要版本升级？

SPECIES	UCSC	DATE	NCBI
Human	hg38	Dec. 2013	GRCh38
	hg19	Feb. 2009	GRCh37
	hg18	Mar. 2006	NCBI Build 36.1
	hg17	May 2004	NCBI Build 35
Mouse	mm39	Jun. 2020	GRCm39
	mm10	Dec. 2011	GRCm38
	mm9	Jul. 2007	NCBI Build 37
	mm8	Feb. 2006	NCBI Build 36

List of UCSC genome releases

Human Genome Overview

human: *Homo sapiens*; mouse: *Mus musculus*

hg: human genome; GRC: Genome Reference Consortium

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组装版本 | 人类基因组 | GRCh37 vs. GRCh38

Genome statistics comparison between GRCh37 and GRCh38.

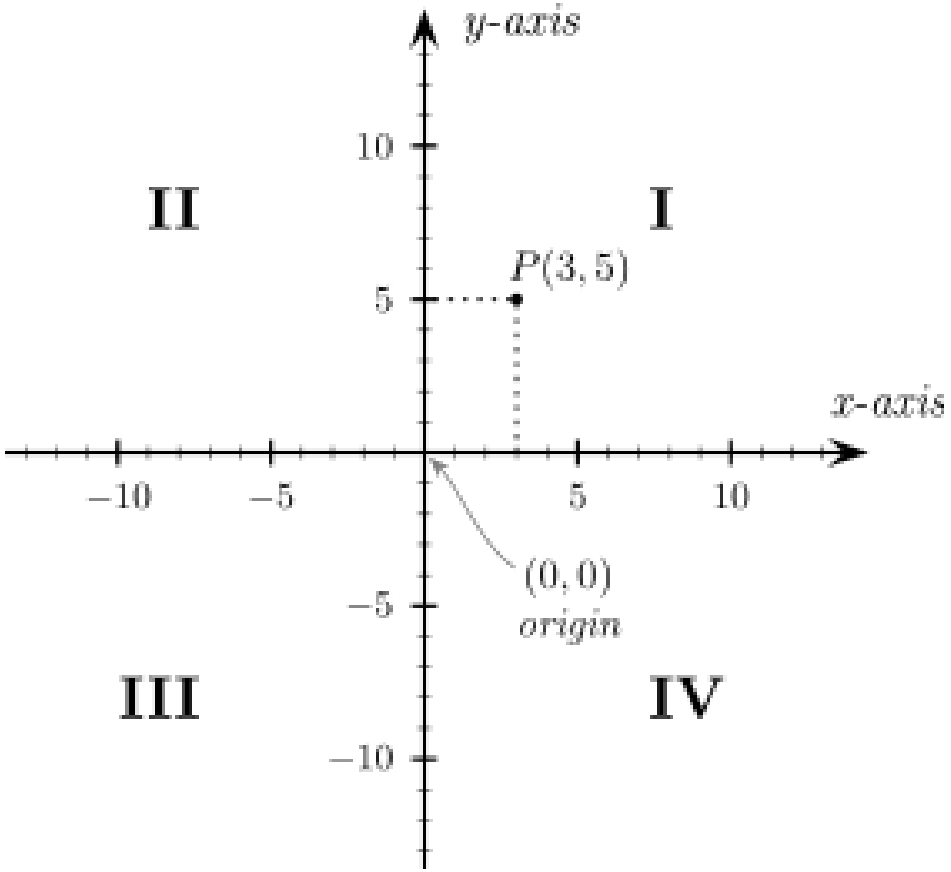
	Total length	Total length	N%[a]	N%	GC%[b]	GC%	Exome%	Exome%
Chr	GRCh37	GRCh38	GRCh37	GRCh38	GRCh37	GRCh38	GRCh37	GRCh38
chr1	249,250,621	248,956,422	9.62%	7.42%	41.74%	41.72%	3.07%	3.82%
chr2	243,199,373	242,193,529	2.05%	0.68%	40.24%	40.23%	2.26%	2.87%
chr3	198,022,430	198,295,559	1.63%	0.10%	39.69%	39.67%	2.26%	2.85%
chr4	191,154,276	190,214,555	1.83%	0.24%	38.25%	38.24%	1.68%	2.05%
chr5	180,915,260	181,538,259	1.78%	0.15%	39.52%	39.51%	2.01%	2.54%
chr6	171,115,067	170,805,979	2.17%	0.43%	39.61%	39.61%	2.29%	2.70%
chr7	159,138,663	159,345,973	2.38%	0.24%	40.75%	40.70%	2.23%	2.78%
chr8	146,364,022	145,138,636	2.37%	0.26%	40.18%	40.16%	1.85%	2.33%
chr9	141,213,431	138,394,717	14.92%	12.00%	41.32%	41.28%	2.12%	2.57%
chr10	135,534,747	133,797,422	3.11%	0.40%	41.58%	41.54%	2.25%	2.69%
chr11	135,006,516	135,086,622	2.87%	0.41%	41.57%	41.54%	3.11%	4.02%
chr12	133,851,895	133,275,309	2.52%	0.10%	40.81%	40.77%	3.08%	4.12%
chr13	115,169,878	114,364,328	17.00%	14.32%	38.53%	38.55%	1.14%	1.54%
chr14	107,349,540	107,043,718	17.76%	15.39%	40.89%	40.83%	2.25%	3.14%
chr15	102,531,392	101,991,189	20.32%	17.01%	42.20%	42.03%	2.50%	3.58%
chr16	90,354,753	90,338,345	12.69%	9.44%	44.79%	44.58%	3.32%	4.64%
chr17	81,195,210	83,257,441	4.19%	0.41%	45.54%	45.31%	5.06%	6.51%
chr18	78,077,248	80,373,285	4.38%	0.35%	39.78%	39.78%	1.73%	2.24%
chr19	59,128,983	58,617,616	5.61%	0.30%	48.36%	47.94%	7.34%	9.65%
chr20	63,025,520	64,444,167	5.59%	0.78%	44.13%	43.80%	2.83%	3.39%
chr21	48,129,895	46,709,983	27.06%	14.18%	40.83%	40.94%	1.68%	2.23%
chr22	51,304,566	50,818,468	31.99%	22.94%	47.99%	47.00%	3.18%	3.97%
chrX	155,270,560	156,040,895	2.69%	0.74%	39.50%	39.53%	1.78%	2.01%
chrY	59,373,566	57,227,415	56.79%	53.84%	39.97%	40.03%	0.22%	0.25%
Total	3,095,677,412	3,088,269,832	7.57%	4.88%	40.90%	40.87%	2.43%	3.09%

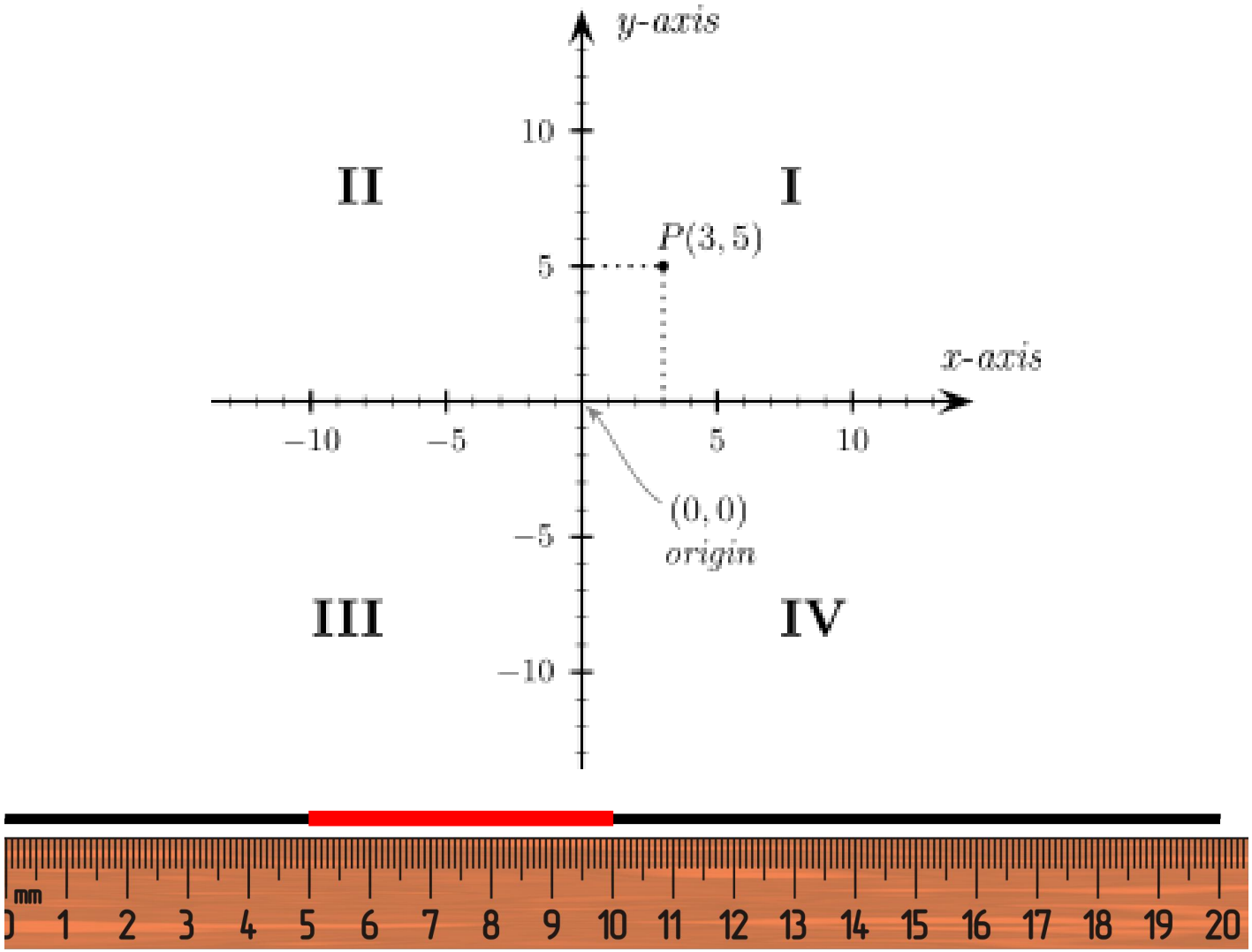
[a] In reference genome, a gap or unknown region is filled with letter "N". N% denotes the percentage of Ns in whole genome.
[b] GC% was computed as number G + C divided by (total length of the genome subtracting number of Ns).

- UCSC liftOver tool：支持 BED 和“chrN:start-end”格式的输入
- Galaxy（基于 UCSC liftOver tool）：支持 BED、GFF 和 GTF 格式的输入
- CrossMap：支持 SAM/BAM、Wiggle/BigWig、BED、GFF/GTF 和 VCF 格式的输入，输出对应格式
- NCBI Remap：支持 BED、GFF、GTF 和 VCF 等格式的输入
- Ensembl assembly converter（2015 年退休，CrossMap 继位）：支持 BED、GFF、GFT 和 PSL 格式的输入，但输出都是 GFF 格式的
- pyliftover：仅支持点坐标（point coordinates）的转换，无法对区段（ranges）坐标进行转换

教学提纲

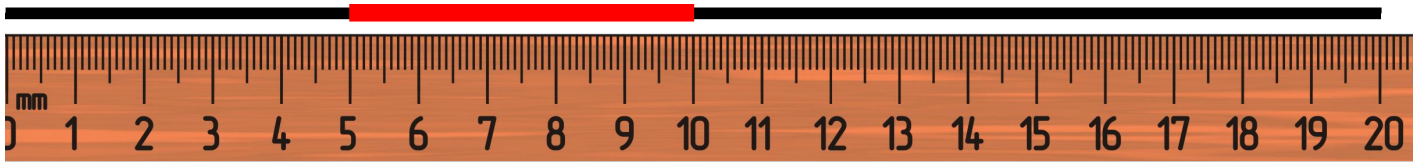
坐标系统 | 坐标轴

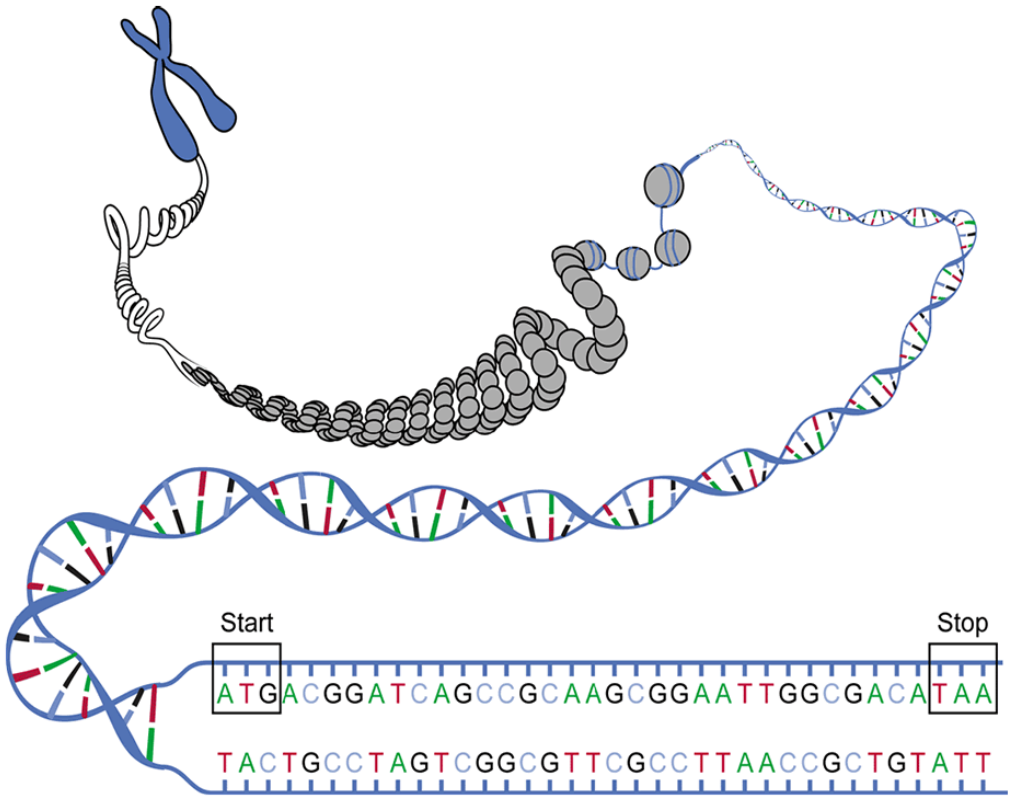



y-axis
x-axis
II
I
III
IV
P(3, 5)
(0, 0)
origin
10
5
−5
−10
−10
−5
5
10

mm
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

坐标系统 | 坐标轴


mm
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20


Start
Stop
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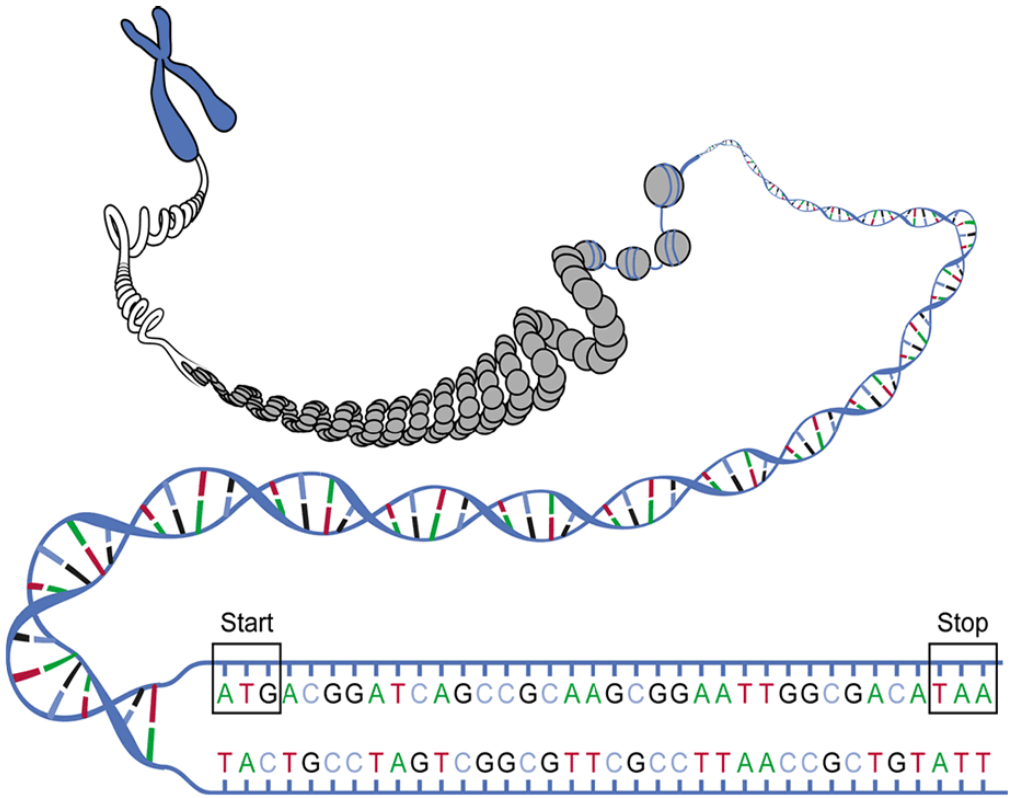
TACTGCCTAGTCGGCGTTCGCCTTAACCGCTGTATT



hg19

- SNP, rs1800468: “chr19 41860587”; “chr19:41860587”
- gene, *SAMD11*: “chr1 861121 879961”; “chr1:861121-879961”

序列

0-based index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sequence	A	A	T	T	G	G	C	C
1-based index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

TG 的坐标

- 0-based，half-open：[3,5)
- 1-based，fully-closed：[4,5]

实例

- 0-based：BED、BAM、PSL，dbSNP、Table Browser
- 1-based：GFF、VCF、SAM、Wiggle，DAS、Genome Browser

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Sequence	A	A	T	T	G	G	C	C
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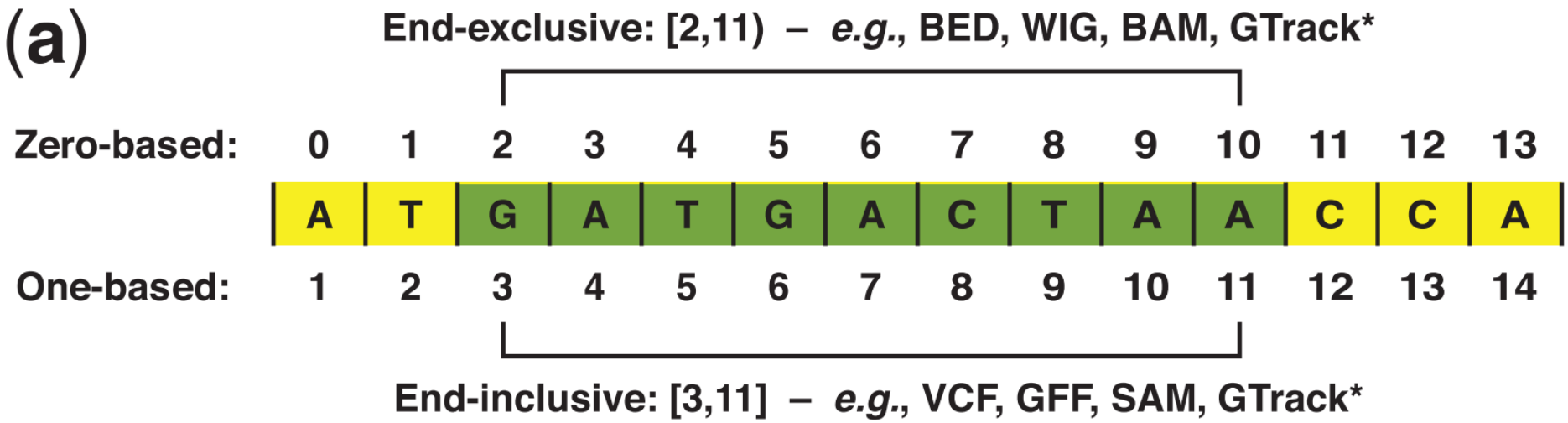
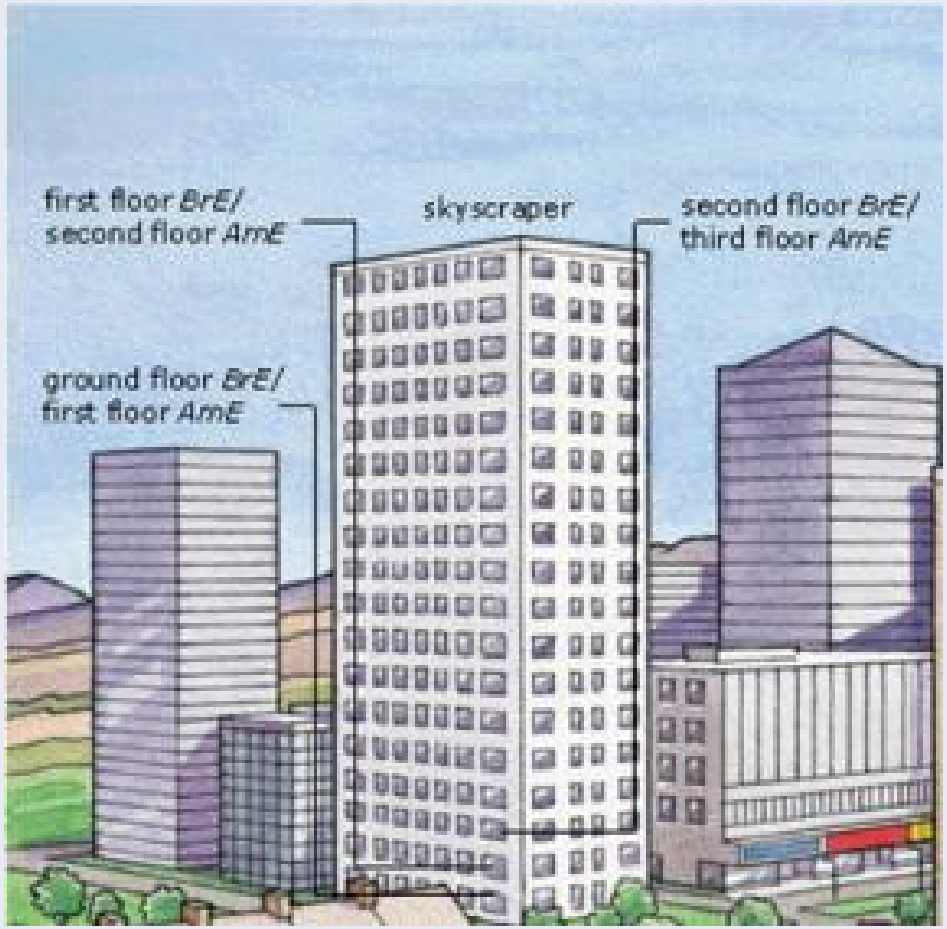
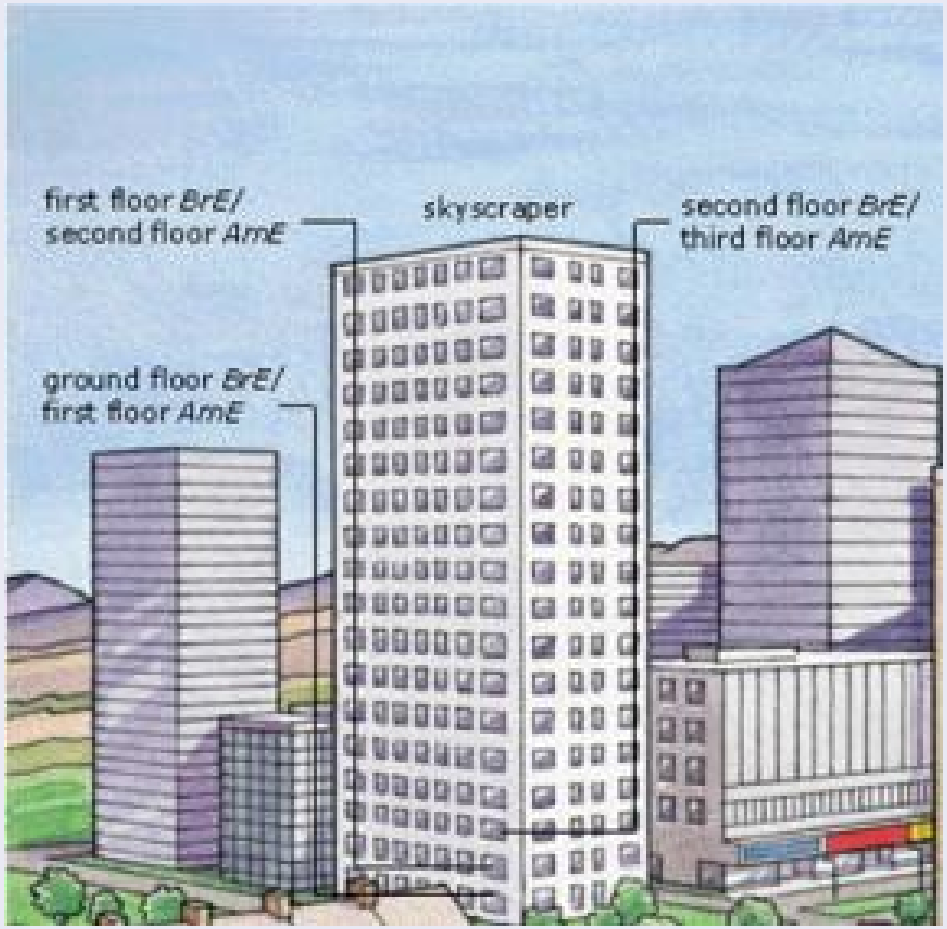

(a)
End-exclusive: [2,11) – e.g., BED, WIG, BAM, GTrack*
Zero-based: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
A T G A T G A C T A A C C A
One-based: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
End-inclusive: [3,11] – e.g., VCF, GFF, SAM, GTrack*

first floor

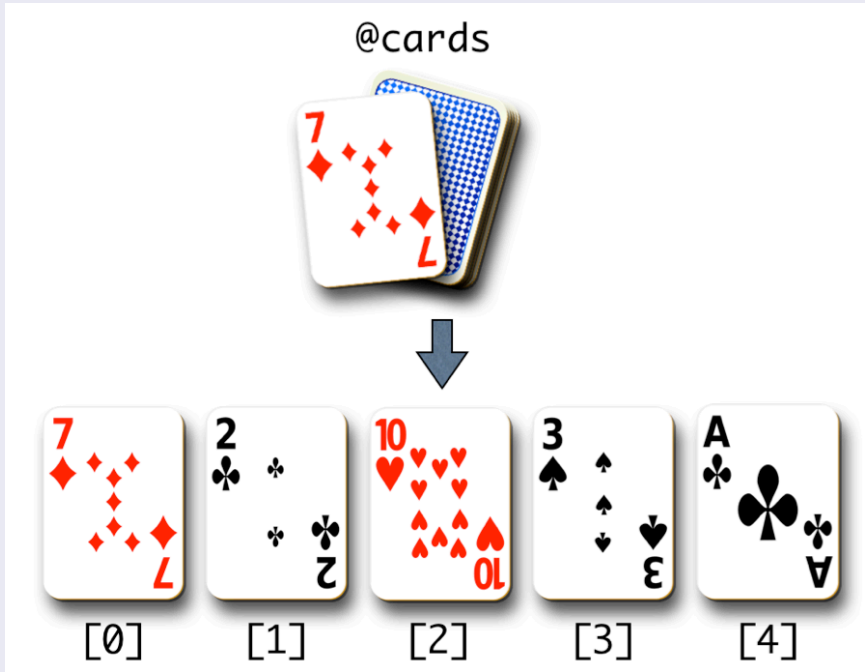

first floor BrE/
second floor AmE
skyscraper
second floor BrE/
third floor AmE
ground floor BrE/
first floor AmE

坐标系统 | 类比

first floor

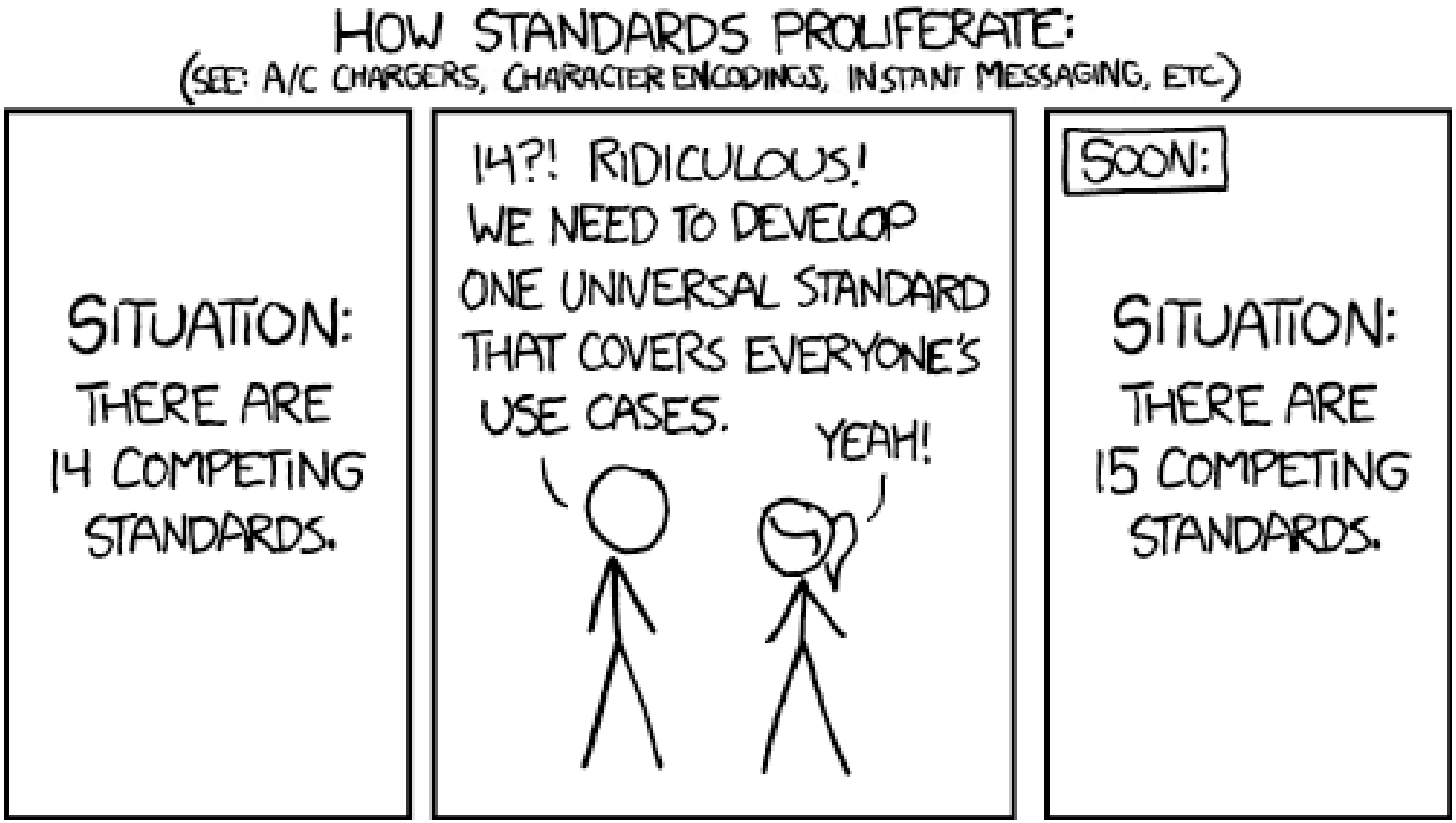


数组



教学提纲

格式 | 文件格式


HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)
SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.
14?! RIDICULOUS! WE NEED TO DEVELOP ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S USE CASES.
YEAH!
SOON:
SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.

格式 | FASTA

```
>gi|183121|gb|M29645.1|HUMGFIII Human insulin-like growth factor II mRNA, complete cds
CAGGGGCCGAAGAGTCACCACCGAGCTTGTGTGGGAGGAGGTGGATTCCAGCCCCCAGCCCCAGGGCTCT
GAATCGCTGCCAGCTCAGCCCCCTGCCCAGCCTGCCCCACAGCCTGAGCCCCAGCAGGCCAGAGAGCCCA
GTCCTGAGGTGAGCTGCTGTGGCCTGTGGCCAGGCGACCCCAGCGCTCCCAGAACTGAGGCTGGCAGCCA
GCCCCAGCCTCAGCCCCAACTGCGAGGCAGAGAGACACCAATGGGAATGCCAATGGGGAAGTCGATGCTG
GTGCTTCTCACCTTCTTGGCCTTCGCCTCGTGCTGCATTGCTGCTTACCGCCCCAGTGAGACCCTGTGCG
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CAGGGGCCTGCCTGCCCTCCTGCGTGCCCGCCGGGGTCACGTGCTCGCCAAGGAGCTCGAGGCGTTCAGG
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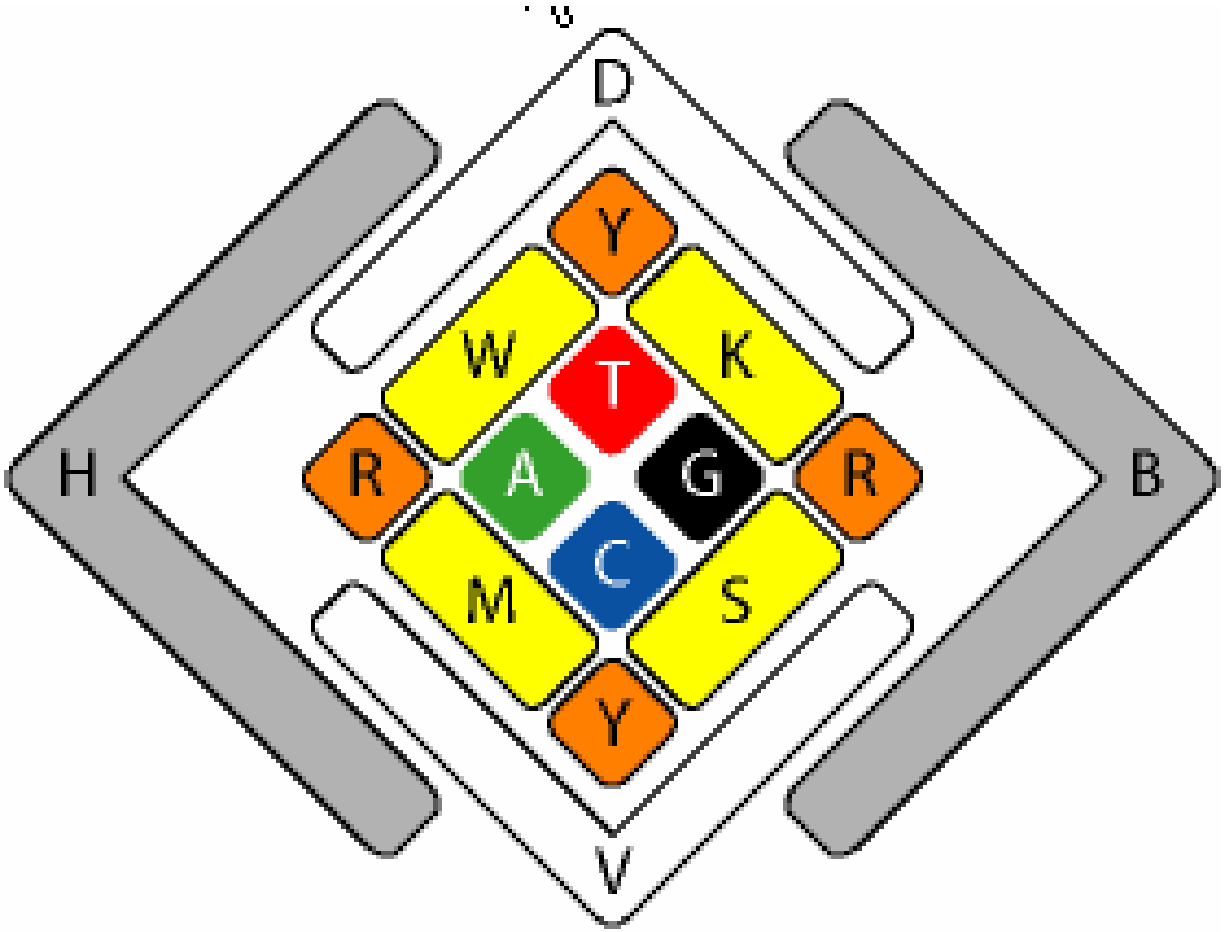
CCTCCTGACCACGGACGTTTCCATCAGGTTCCATCCCGAAATCTCTCGGTTCCACGTCCCCCTGGGGCTT
CTCCTGACCCAGTCCCCGTGCCCCGCCTCCCCGAAACAGGCTACTCTCCTCGGCCCCCTCCATCGGGCTG
AGGAAGCACAGCAGCATCTTCAAACATGTACAAAATCGATTGGCTTTAAACACCTTCACATACCT
```

格式 | FASTA | 注意事项

- 每一行最好不要超过 80 个字符
- 序列中的换行符不会影响序列的连续性
- 使用标准的 IUB/IUPAC 核酸代码和氨基酸代码
- 允许小写字母的存在，但会转换成大写
- 单个“-”代表不明长度的空位
- 在氨基酸序列中允许出现“U”和“*”
- 任何数字都应该被去掉或转换成字母
- 不明核酸和氨基酸分别用“N”和“X”表示

格式 | FASTA | IUB/IUPAC 核酸



Code	Meaning	Code	Meaning
A	Adenine	Y	Pyrimidine (C, T, or U)
C	Cytosine	K	T, U, or G (keto)
G	Guanine	W	T, U, or A (weak)
T	Thymine	B	C, T, U, or G (not A)
U	Uracil	D	A, T, U, or G (not C)
R	Purine (A or G)	H	A, T, U, or C (not G)
S	C or G (strong)	V	A, C, or G (not T, not U)
M	C or A (amino)	N	Any base (A, C, G, T, or U)
X	masked	-	gap of indeterminate length

格式 | FASTA | IUB/IUPAC 氨基酸

1	3	Meaning	1	3	Meaning
A	Ala	Alanine	B	Asx	Aspartic acid or Asparagine
C	Cys	Cysteine	D	Asp	Aspartic acid
E	Glu	Glutamic acid	F	Phe	Phenylalanine
G	Gly	Glycine	H	His	Histidin
I	Ile	Isoleucine	K	Lys	Lysine
L	Leu	Leucine	M	Met	Methionine
N	Asn	Asparagine	P	Pro	Proline
Q	Gln	Glutamine	R	Arg	Arginine
S	Ser	Serine	T	Thr	Threonine
U	Sec	Selenocysteine	V	Val	Valine
W	Trp	Tryptophan	X	Xaa	Any amino acid
Y	Tyr	Tyrosine	Z	Glx	Glutamine or Glutamic acid
*		translation stop	-		gap of indeterminate length
O	Pyl	Pyrrolysine			

FASTA

```
>gi|183121|gb|M29645.1|HUMGFIII Human insulin-like growth factor II mRNA, complete cds
CAGGGGCCGAAGAGTCACCACCGAGCTTGTGTGGGAGGAGGTGGATTCCAGCCCCCAGCCCCAGGGCTCT
GAATCGCTGCCAGCTCAGCCCCCTGCCCAGCCTGCCCCACAGCCTGAGCCCCAGCAGGCCAGAGAGCCCA
GTCCTGAGGTGAGCTGCTGTGGCCTGTGGCCAGGCGACCCCAGCGCTCCCAGAACTGAGGCTGGCAGCCA
GCCCCAGCCTCAGCCCCAACTGCGAGGCAGAGAGACACCAATGGGAATGCCAATGGGGAAGTCGATGCTG
GTGCTTCTCACCTTCTTGGCCTTCGCCTCGTGCTGCATTGCTGCTTACCGCCCCAGTGAGACCCTGTGCG
GCGGGGAGCTGGTGGACACCCTCCAGTTCGTCTGTGGGGACCGCGGCTTCTACTTCAGCAGGCCCGCAAG
CCGTGTGAGCCGTCGCAGCCGTGGCATCGTTGAGGAGTGCTGTTTCCGCAGCTGTGACCTGGCCCTCCTG
GAGACGTACTGTGCTACCCCCGCCAAGTCCGAGAGGGACGTGTCGACCCCTCCGACCGTGCTTCCGGACA
ACTTCCCCAGATACCCCGTGGGCAAGTTCTTCCAATATGACACCTGGAAGCAGTCCACCCAGCGCCTGCG
CAGGGGCCTGCCTGCCCTCCTGCGTGCCCGCCGGGGTCACGTGCTCGCCAAGGAGCTCGAGGCGTTCAGG
GAGGCCAAACGTCACCGTCCCCTGATTGCTCTACCCACCCAAGACCCCGCCCACGGGGGCGCCCCCCCAG
AGATGGCCAGCAATCGGAAGTGAGCAAAACTGCCGCAAGTCTGCAGCCCGGCGCCACCATCCTGCAGCCT
CCTCCTGACCACGGACGTTTCCATCAGGTTCCATCCCGAAATCTCTCGGTTCCACGTCCCCCTGGGGCTT
CTCCTGACCCAGTCCCCGTGCCCCGCCTCCCCGAAACAGGCTACTCTCCTCGGCCCCCTCCATCGGGCTG
AGGAAGCACAGCAGCATCTTCAAACATGTACAAAATCGATTGGCTTTAAACACCTTCACATACCT
```

Sequence

- GTACGACGGAGTGTTATAAGATGGGAAATCGGATACCAGATGAAATTGTGGATCAG
- MWTALPLLCAGAWLLSAGATAELTVNAIEKFHFTSWMKQHQKTYSSREYSHRLQVFAN

格式 | BED (Browser Extensible Data)

```
chr7  127471196  127472363  Pos1  0  +  127471196  127472363  255,0,0
chr7  127472363  127473530  Pos2  0  +  127472363  127473530  255,0,0
chr7  127473530  127474697  Pos3  0  +  127473530  127474697  255,0,0
chr7  127474697  127475864  Pos4  0  +  127474697  127475864  255,0,0
chr7  127475864  127477031  Neg1  0  -  127475864  127477031  0,0,255
chr7  127477031  127478198  Neg2  0  -  127477031  127478198  0,0,255
chr7  127478198  127479365  Neg3  0  -  127478198  127479365  0,0,255
chr7  127479365  127480532  Pos5  0  +  127479365  127480532  255,0,0
chr7  127480532  127481699  Neg4  0  -  127480532  127481699  0,0,255
```

BED#

BED12 包含全部 12 列

BED6 chrom, start, end, name, score, and strand

BED5 chrom, start, end, name, and score

BED4 chrom, start, end, and name

BED3 chrom, start, and end

例子

```
chr1  11873  14409  uc001aaa.3  0  +  11873  11873  0
3  354,109,1189,  0,739,1347,
```

BED#

- BED12 包含全部 12 列
- BED6 chrom, start, end, name, score, and strand
- BED5 chrom, start, end, name, and score
- BED4 chrom, start, end, and name
- BED3 chrom, start, and end

例子

chr1	11873	14409	uc001aaa.3	0	+

BED#

- BED12 包含全部 12 列
- BED6 chrom, start, end, name, score, and strand
- BED5 chrom, start, end, name, and score
- BED4 chrom, start, end, and name
- BED3 chrom, start, and end

例子

chr1 11873 14409 uc001aaa.3 0

BED#

- BED12 包含全部 12 列
- BED6 chrom, start, end, name, score, and strand
- BED5 chrom, start, end, name, and score
- BED4 chrom, start, end, and name
- BED3 chrom, start, and end

例子

chr1 11873 14409 uc001aaa.3

BED#

BED12 包含全部 12 列

BED6 chrom, start, end, name, score, and strand

BED5 chrom, start, end, name, and score

BED4 chrom, start, end, and name

BED3 chrom, start, and end

例子

chr1 11873 14409

格式 | GFF (General Feature Format)

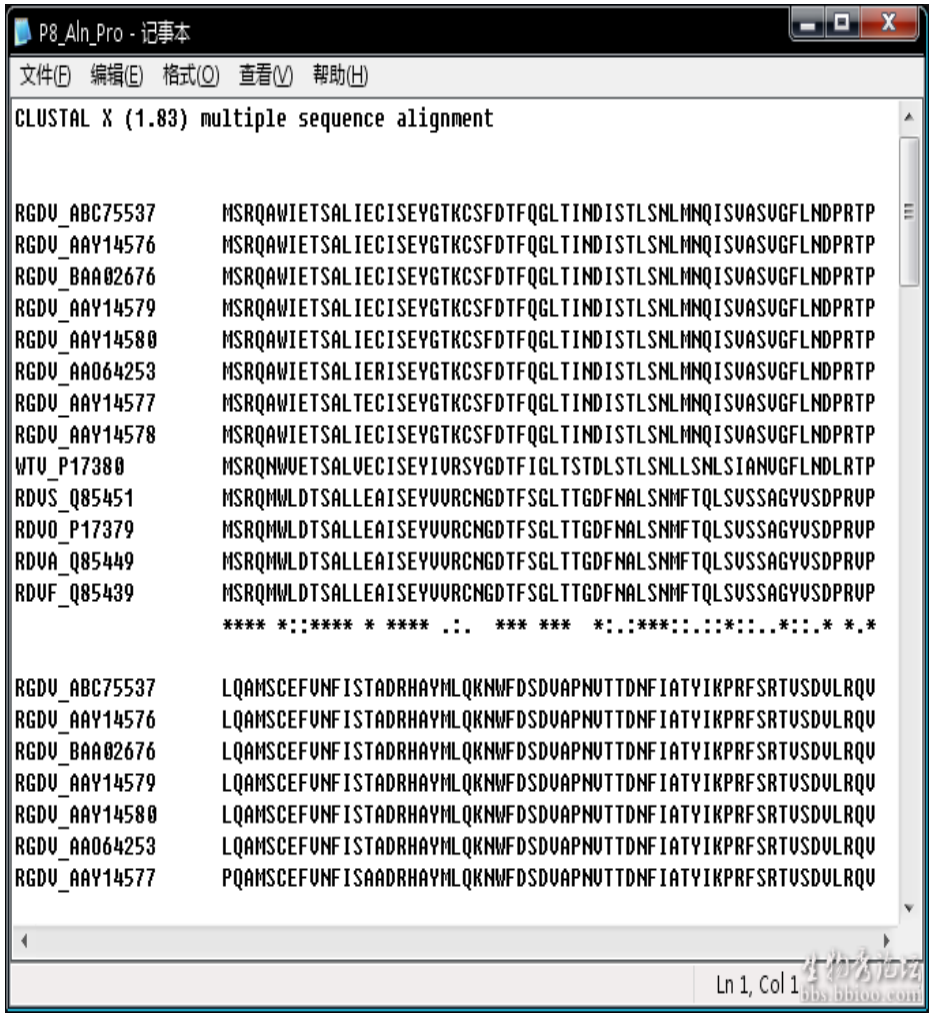
```
##gff-version 3
ctg123 . operon         1300 15000  .  +  .  ID=operon001;Name=superOperon
ctg123 . mRNA           1300  9000  .  +  .  ID=mrna0001;Parent=operon001;Name=sonichedgehog
ctg123 . exon           1300  1500  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0001
ctg123 . exon           1050  1500  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0001
ctg123 . exon           3000  3902  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0001
ctg123 . exon           5000  5500  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0001
ctg123 . exon           7000  9000  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0001
ctg123 . mRNA          10000 15000  .  +  .  ID=mrna0002;Parent=operon001;Name=subsonicsquirrel
ctg123 . exon          10000 12000  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0002
ctg123 . exon          14000 15000  .  +  .  Parent=mrna0002
```

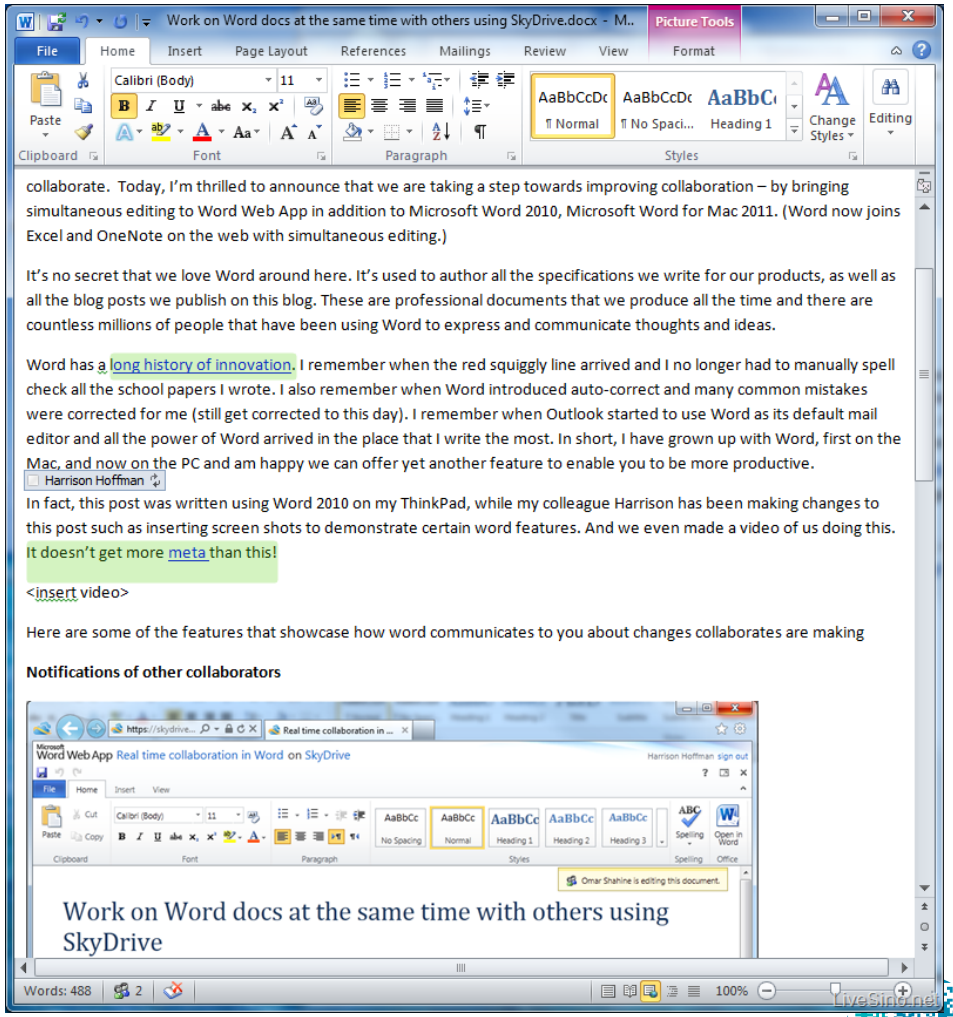
格式 | VCF (Variant Call Format)

```
##fileformat=VCFv4.0
##fileDate=20110705
##reference=1000GenomesPilot-NCBI37
##phasing=partial
##INFO=<ID=NS,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Number of Samples With Data">
##INFO=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Total Depth">
##INFO=<ID=AF,Number=.,Type=Float,Description="Allele Frequency">
##INFO=<ID=AA,Number=1,Type=String,Description="Ancestral Allele">
##INFO=<ID=DB,Number=0,Type=Flag,Description="dbSNP membership, build 129">
##INFO=<ID=H2,Number=0,Type=Flag,Description="HapMap2 membership">
##FILTER=<ID=q10,Description="Quality below 10">
##FILTER=<ID=s50,Description="Less than 50% of samples have data">
##FORMAT=<ID=GQ,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Genotype Quality">
##FORMAT=<ID=GT,Number=1,Type=String,Description="Genotype">
##FORMAT=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Read Depth">
##FORMAT=<ID=HQ,Number=2,Type=Integer,Description="Haplotype Quality">
#CHROM POS     ID        REF  ALT     QUAL FILTER INFO                              FORMAT      Sample1         Sample2         Sample3
2      4370    rs6057    G    A       29   .      NS=2;DP=13;AF=0.5;DB;H2           GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:48:1:52,51  1|0:48:8:51,51  1/1:43:5:.,.
2      7330    .         T    A       3    q10    NS=5;DP=12;AF=0.017               GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:46:3:58,50  0|1:3:5:65,3    0/0:41:3
2      110696  rs6055    A    G,T     67   PASS   NS=2;DP=10;AF=0.333,0.667;AA=T;DB GT:GQ:DP:HQ 1|2:21:6:23,27  2|1:2:0:18,2    2/2:35:4
2      130237  .         T    .       47   .      NS=2;DP=16;AA=T                   GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:54:7:56,60  0|0:48:4:56,51  0/0:61:2
2      134567  microsat1 GTCT G,GTACT 50   PASS   NS=2;DP=9;AA=G                   GT:GQ:DP    0/1:35:4        0/2:17:2        1/1:40:3
```

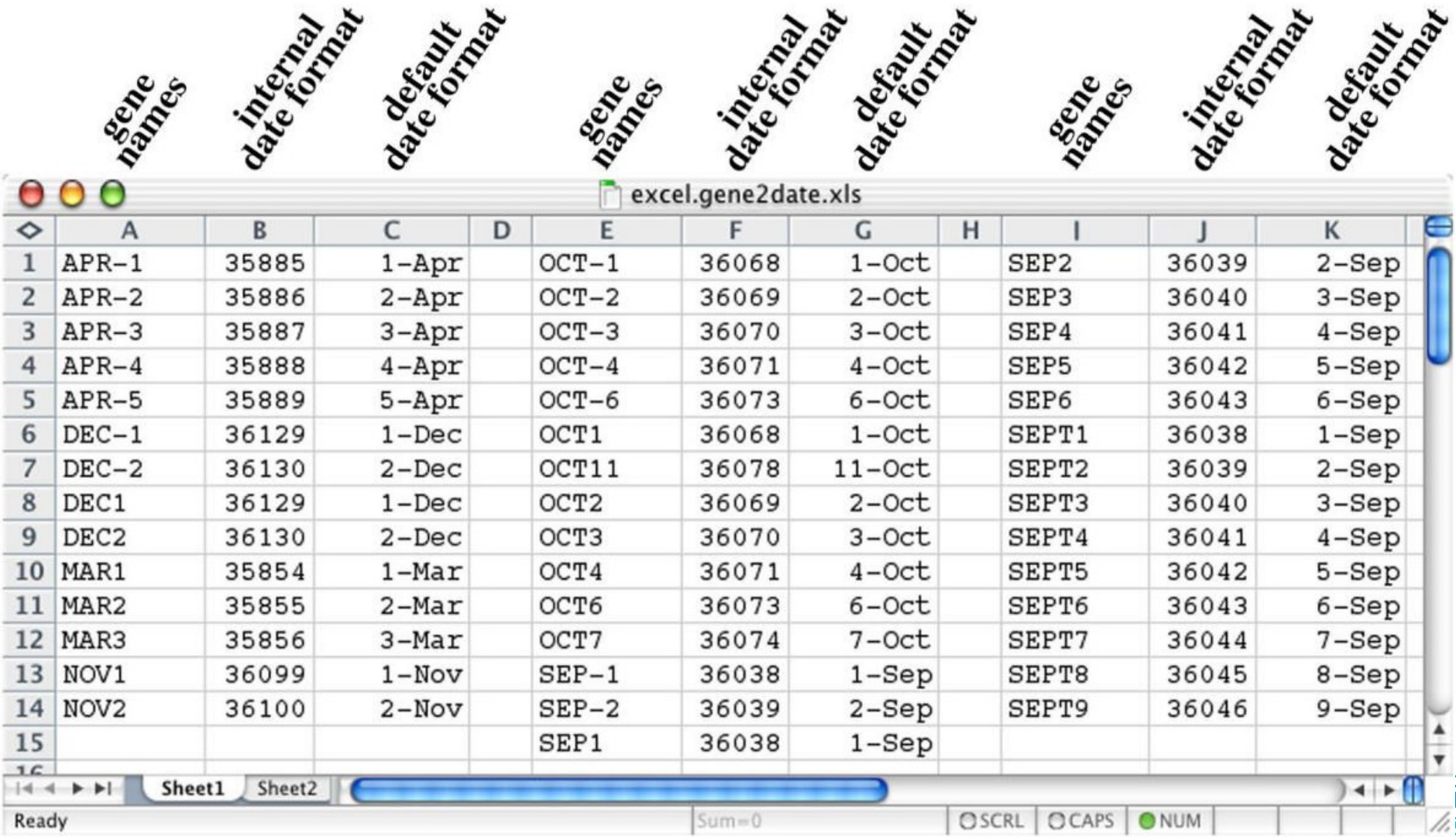
教学提纲

文本 | 纯文本 vs. 格式化文本



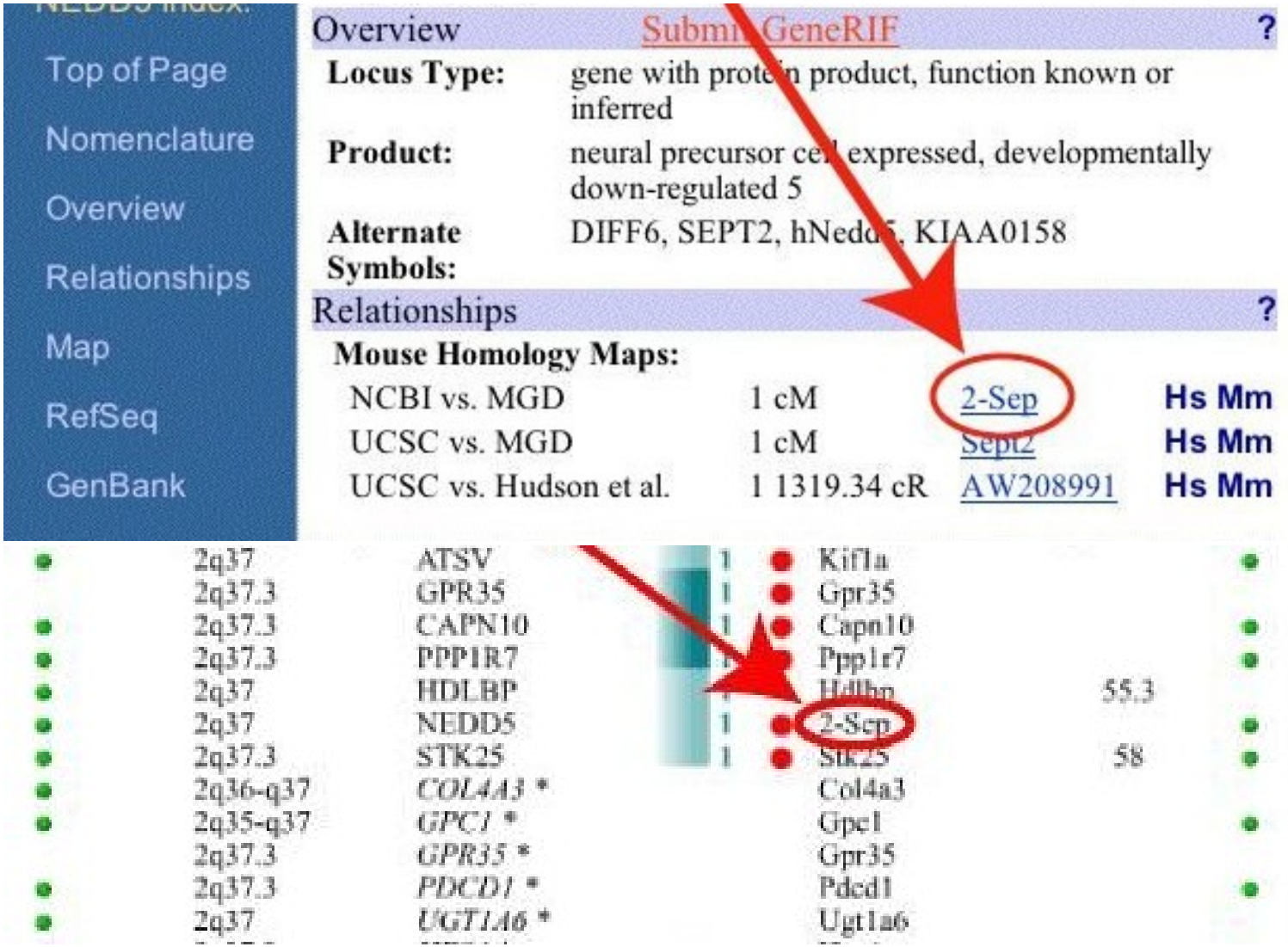


文本 | 基因名错误（Excel）

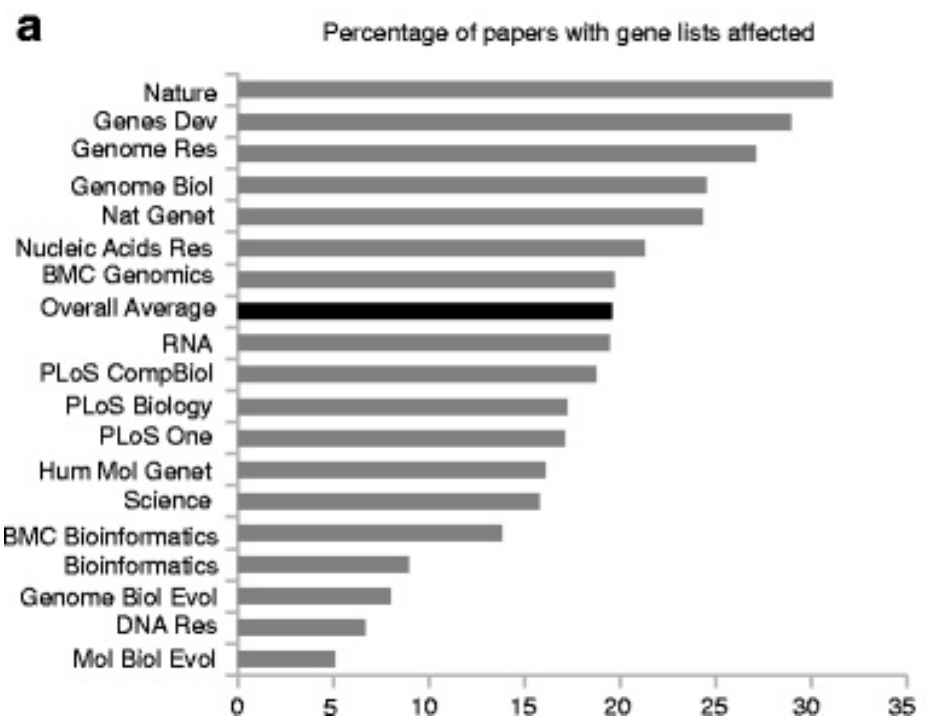


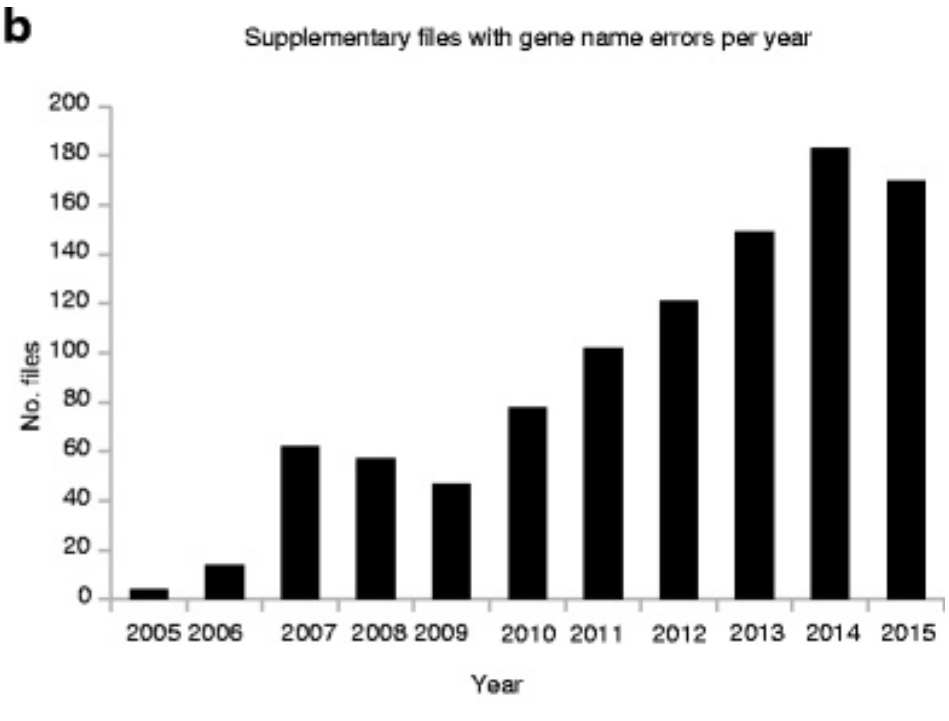
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	APR-1	35885	1-Apr		OCT-1	36068	1-Oct		SEP2	36039	2-Sep
2	APR-2	35886	2-Apr		OCT-2	36069	2-Oct		SEP3	36040	3-Sep
3	APR-3	35887	3-Apr		OCT-3	36070	3-Oct		SEP4	36041	4-Sep
4	APR-4	35888	4-Apr		OCT-4	36071	4-Oct		SEP5	36042	5-Sep
5	APR-5	35889	5-Apr		OCT-6	36073	6-Oct		SEP6	36043	6-Sep
6	DEC-1	36129	1-Dec		OCT1	36068	1-Oct		SEPT1	36038	1-Sep
7	DEC-2	36130	2-Dec		OCT11	36078	11-Oct		SEPT2	36039	2-Sep
8	DEC1	36129	1-Dec		OCT2	36069	2-Oct		SEPT3	36040	3-Sep
9	DEC2	36130	2-Dec		OCT3	36070	3-Oct		SEPT4	36041	4-Sep
10	MAR1	35854	1-Mar		OCT4	36071	4-Oct		SEPT5	36042	5-Sep
11	MAR2	35855	2-Mar		OCT6	36073	6-Oct		SEPT6	36043	6-Sep
12	MAR3	35856	3-Mar		OCT7	36074	7-Oct		SEPT7	36044	7-Sep
13	NOV1	36099	1-Nov		SEP-1	36038	1-Sep		SEPT8	36045	8-Sep
14	NOV2	36100	2-Nov		SEP-2	36039	2-Sep		SEPT9	36046	9-Sep
15					SEP1	36038	1-Sep				

文本 | 基因名错误（NCBI）



文本 | 基因名错误（期刊统计）





参考资料

- Excel 改变了你的基因名，30% Nature 文章受影响
- Gene name errors are widespread in the scientific literature
- Mistaken Identifiers: Gene name errors can be introduced inadvertently when using Excel in bioinformatics
- Escape Excel: A tool for preventing gene symbol and accession conversion errors
- Escape Excel @ GitHub
- 听说 Excel 表格动了你的基因名？

三大类

- Windows：`\r\n`（CR+LF，回车 + 换行），文件尾部直接 EOF（文件结束标志）
- Unix：`\n`（LF，仅有换行），文件最后一行也会增加该字符，然后才是 EOF
- Mac：`\r`（CR，仅有回车）

识别与转换

- Windows：文本编辑器，如 Notepad++
- Unix：`file` 识别，`fromdos` / `todos` 或者 `dos2unix` / `unix2dos` 转换

三大类

- Windows：`\r\n`（CR+LF，回车 + 换行），文件尾部直接 EOF（文件结束标志）
- Unix：`\n`（LF，仅有换行），文件最后一行也会增加该字符，然后才是 EOF
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识别与转换

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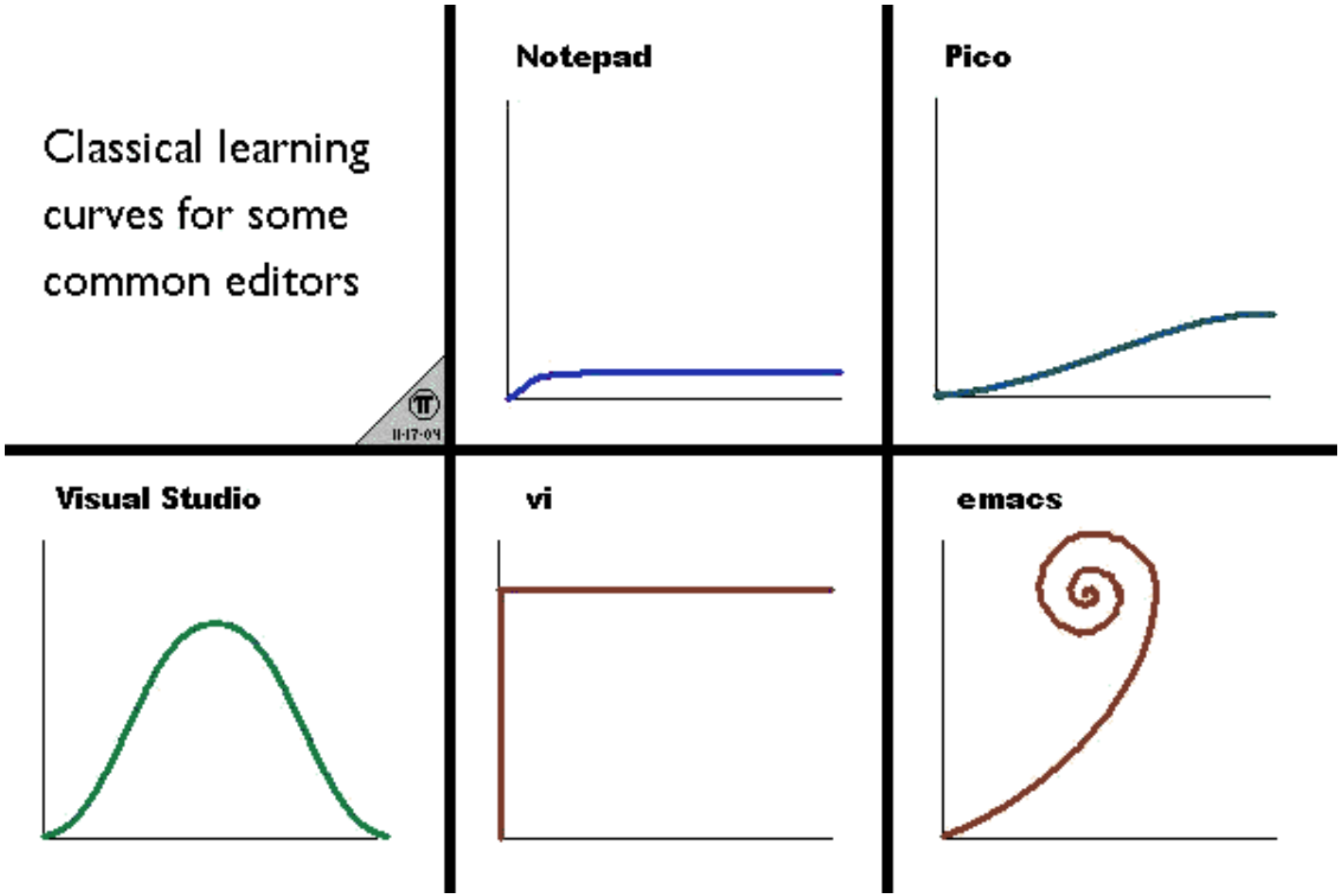
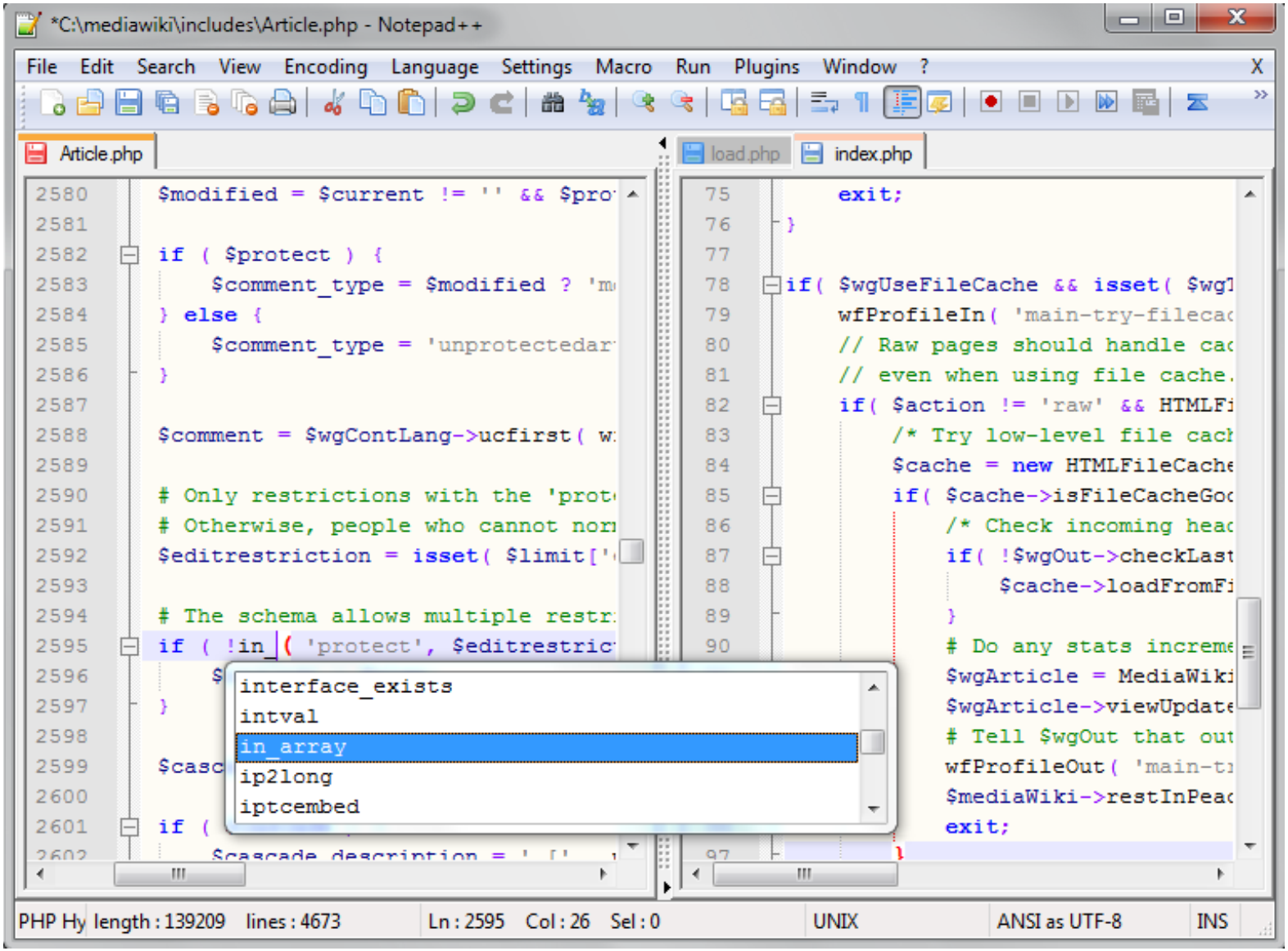
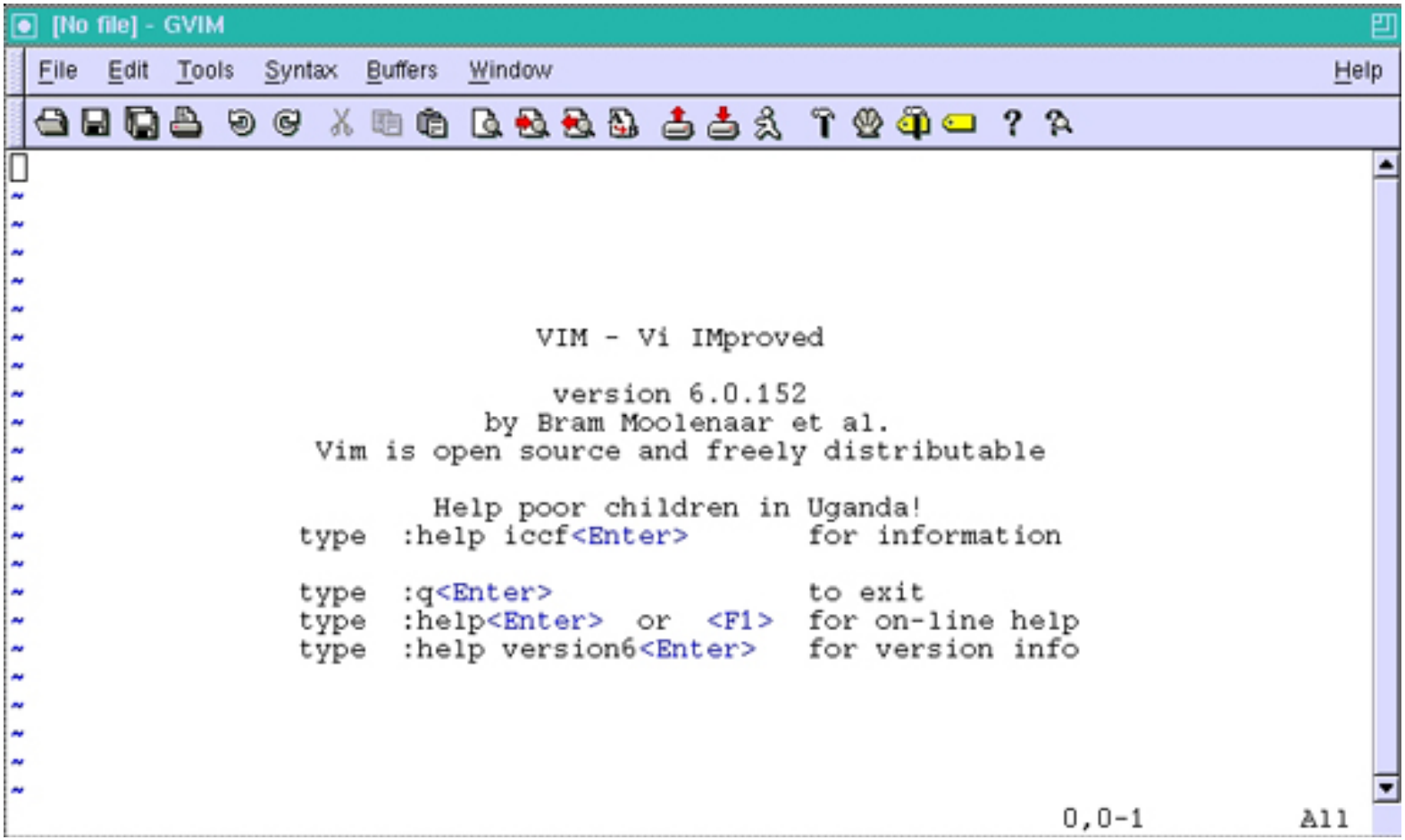
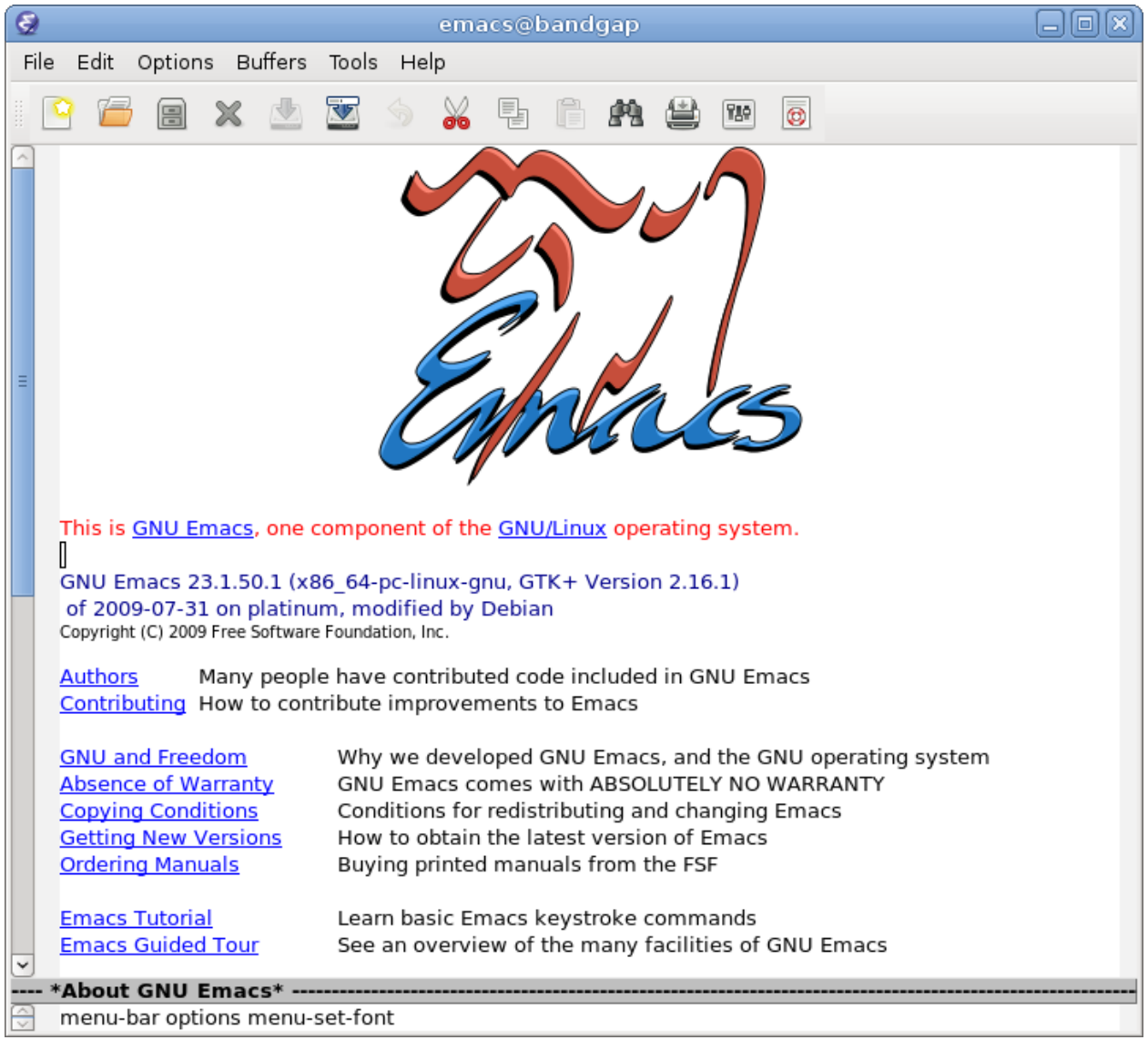

Classical learning curves for some common editors
Notepad
Pico
Visual Studio
vi
emacs

文本 | 编辑器 | Notepad++

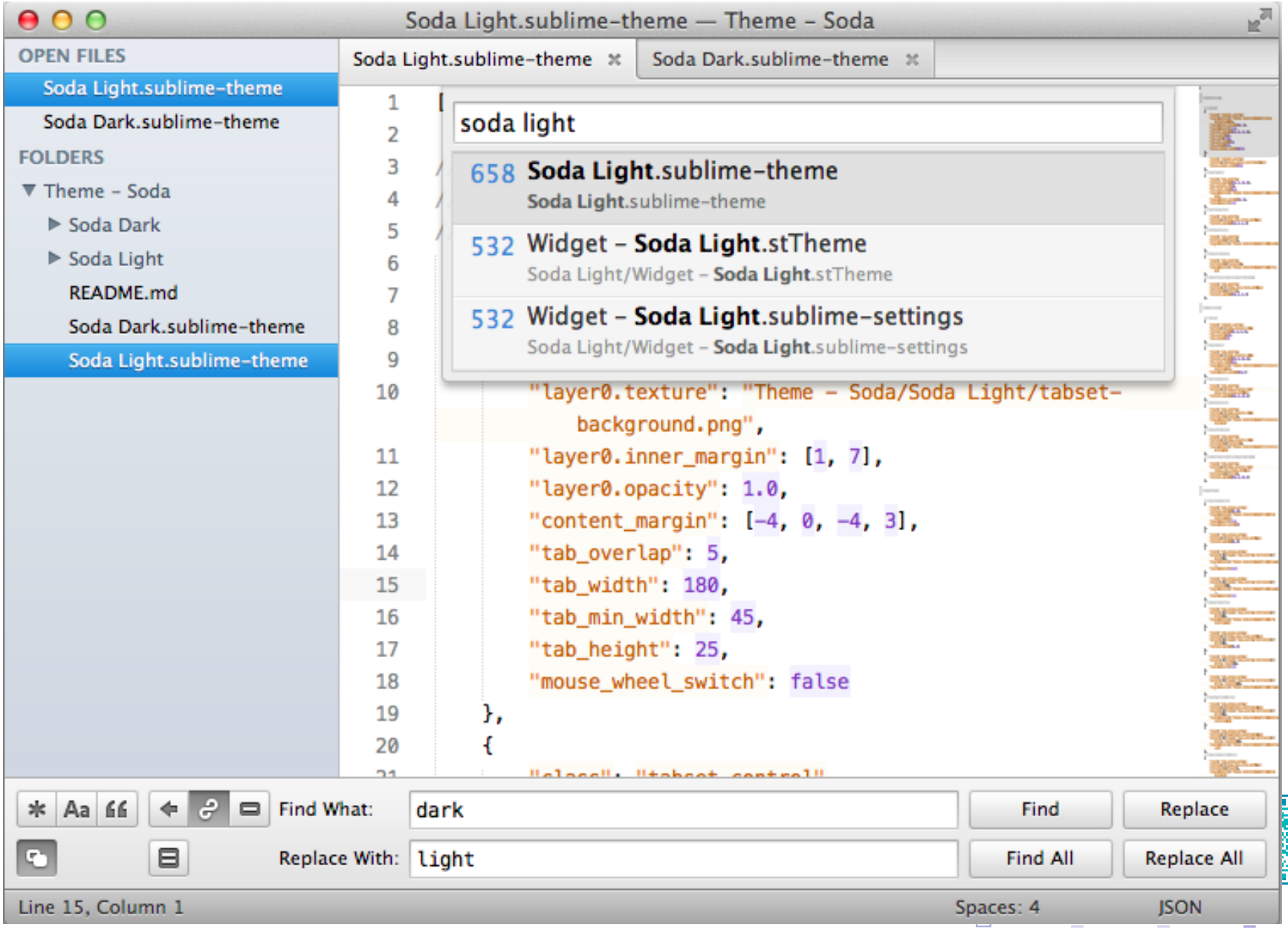



[No file] - GVIM
File Edit Tools Syntax Buffers Window Help
VIM - Vi IMproved
version 6.0.152
by Bram Moolenaar et al.
Vim is open source and freely distributable
Help poor children in Uganda!
type :help iccf<Enter> for information
type :q<Enter> to exit
type :help<Enter> or <F1> for on-line help
type :help version6<Enter> for version info
0,0-1 All

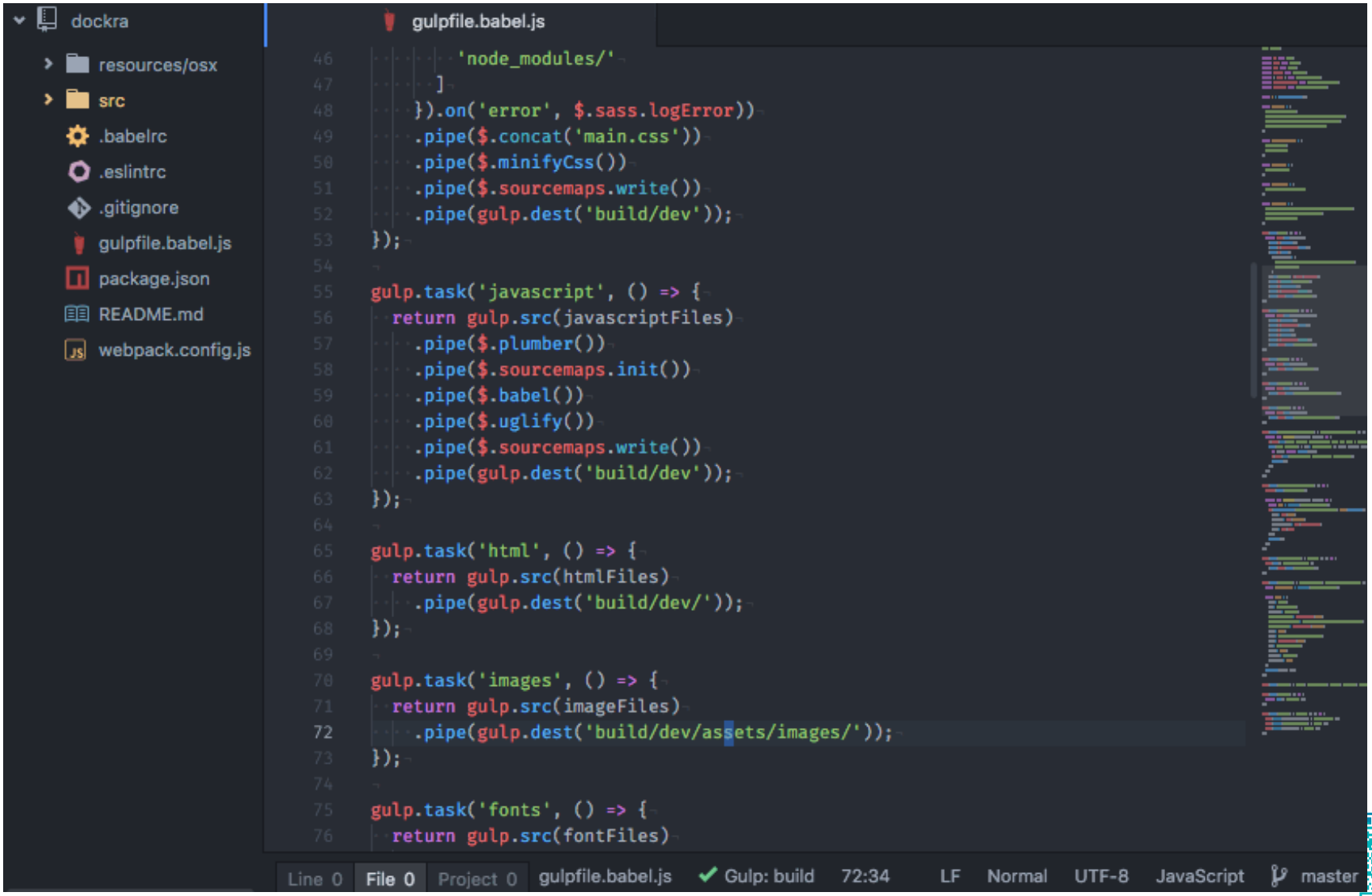
文本 | 编辑器 | Emacs


emacs@bandgap
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help
This is GNU Emacs, one component of the GNU/Linux operating system.
GNU Emacs 23.1.50.1 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, GTK+ Version 2.16.1)
of 2009-07-31 on platinum, modified by Debian
Copyright (C) 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Authors Many people have contributed code included in GNU Emacs
Contributing How to contribute improvements to Emacs
GNU and Freedom Why we developed GNU Emacs, and the GNU operating system
Absence of Warranty GNU Emacs comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY
Copying Conditions Conditions for redistributing and changing Emacs
Getting New Versions How to obtain the latest version of Emacs
Ordering Manuals Buying printed manuals from the FSF
Emacs Tutorial Learn basic Emacs keystroke commands
Emacs Guided Tour See an overview of the many facilities of GNU Emacs
--- *About GNU Emacs*
menu-bar options menu-set-font

文本 | 编辑器 | Sublime Text



文本 | 编辑器 | Atom


dockra
resources/osx
src
.babelrc
.eslintrc
.gitignore
gulpfile.babel.js
package.json
README.md
webpack.config.js
gulpfile.babel.js
'node_modules/'
]
}).on('error', $.sass.logError))
.pipe($.concat('main.css'))
.pipe($.minifyCss())
.pipe($.sourcemaps.write())
.pipe(gulp.dest('build/dev'));
});
gulp.task('javascript', () => {
return gulp.src(javascriptFiles)
.pipe($.plumber())
.pipe($.sourcemaps.init())
.pipe($.babel())
.pipe($.uglify())
.pipe($.sourcemaps.write())
.pipe(gulp.dest('build/dev'));
});
gulp.task('html', () => {
return gulp.src(htmlFiles)
.pipe(gulp.dest('build/dev/'));
});
gulp.task('images', () => {
return gulp.src(imageFiles)
.pipe(gulp.dest('build/dev/assets/images/'));
});
gulp.task('fonts', () => {
return gulp.src(fontFiles)
Line 0
File 0
Project 0
gulpfile.babel.js
Gulp: build
72:34
LF
Normal
UTF-8
JavaScript
master

教学提纲

数据

gene1	chr1	10	20	+
gene2	chr1	40	60	+
gene3	chr1	50	100	+
snp1	chr1	15	+	
snp2	chr1	55	-	
exon3.1	chr1	50	60	+
exon3.2	chr1	90	100	+

问题

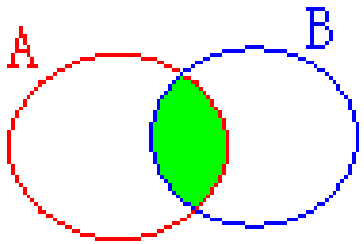
1. 找到 gene1 和 gene2 之间的基因间区域。
2. snp1 在 gene1 上吗？snp2 在 gene1 上吗（，在 gene2 上吗）？
3. 找到与 gene3 重叠和不重叠的基因？
4. 找到 gene3 的内含子区域。

数据

gene1	chr1	10	20	+
gene2	chr1	40	60	+
gene3	chr1	50	100	+
snp1	chr1	15	+	
snp2	chr1	55	-	
exon3.1	chr1	50	60	+
exon3.2	chr1	90	100	+

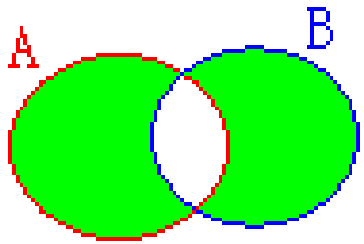
问题

1. 找到 gene1 和 gene2 之间的基因间区域。
2. snp1 在 gene1 上吗？snp2 在 gene1 上吗（，在 gene2 上吗）？
3. 找到与 gene3 重叠和不重叠的基因？
4. 找到 gene3 的内含子区域。

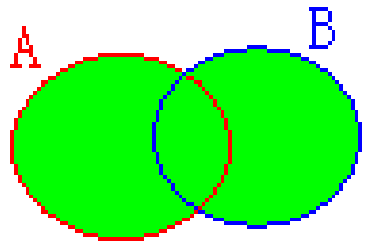


求同

交集

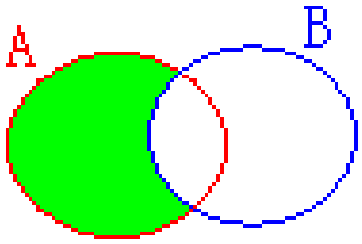


求异



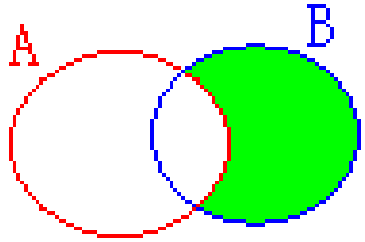
相加

并集

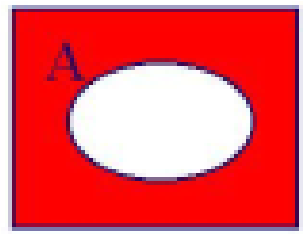


相减 A-B

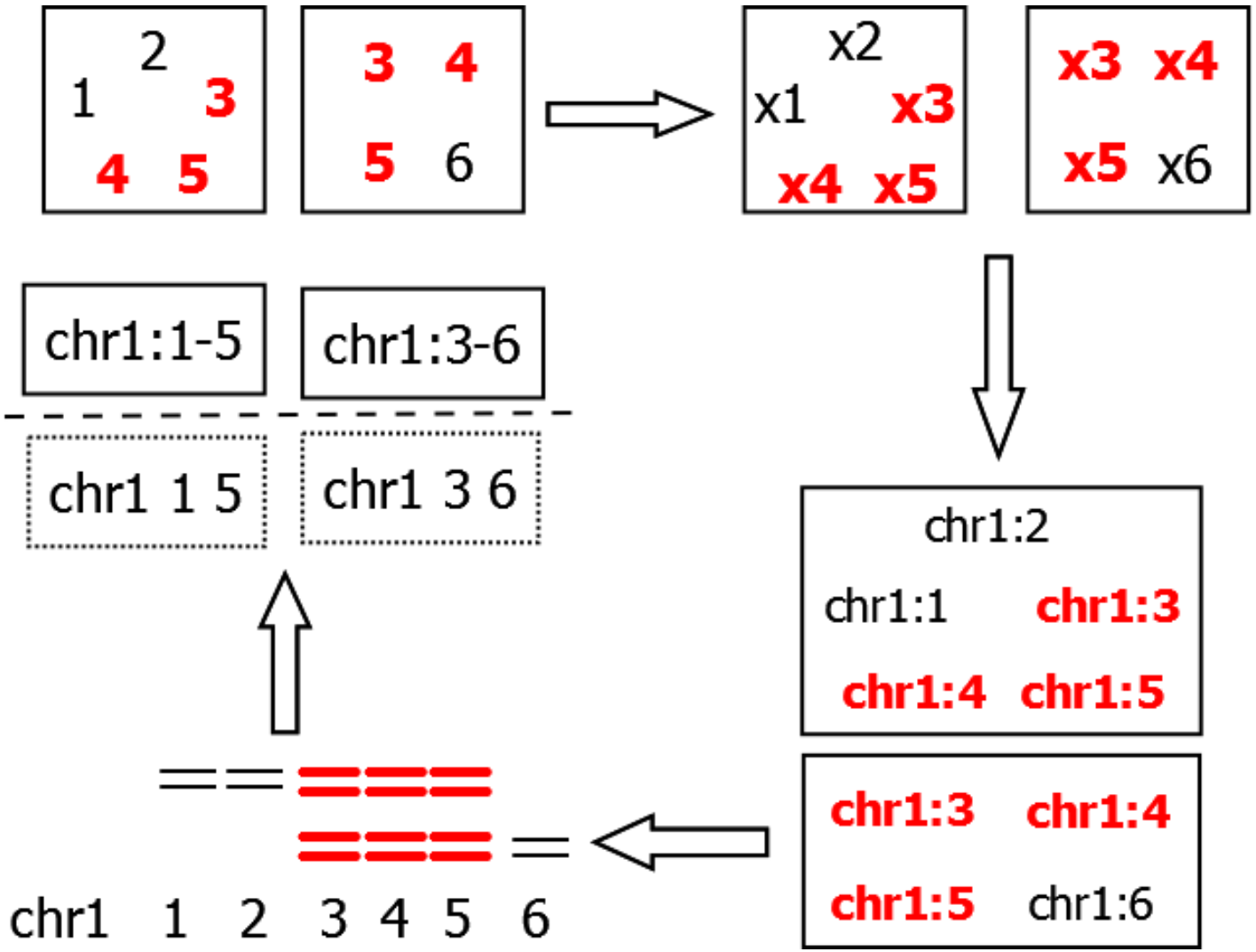
差集

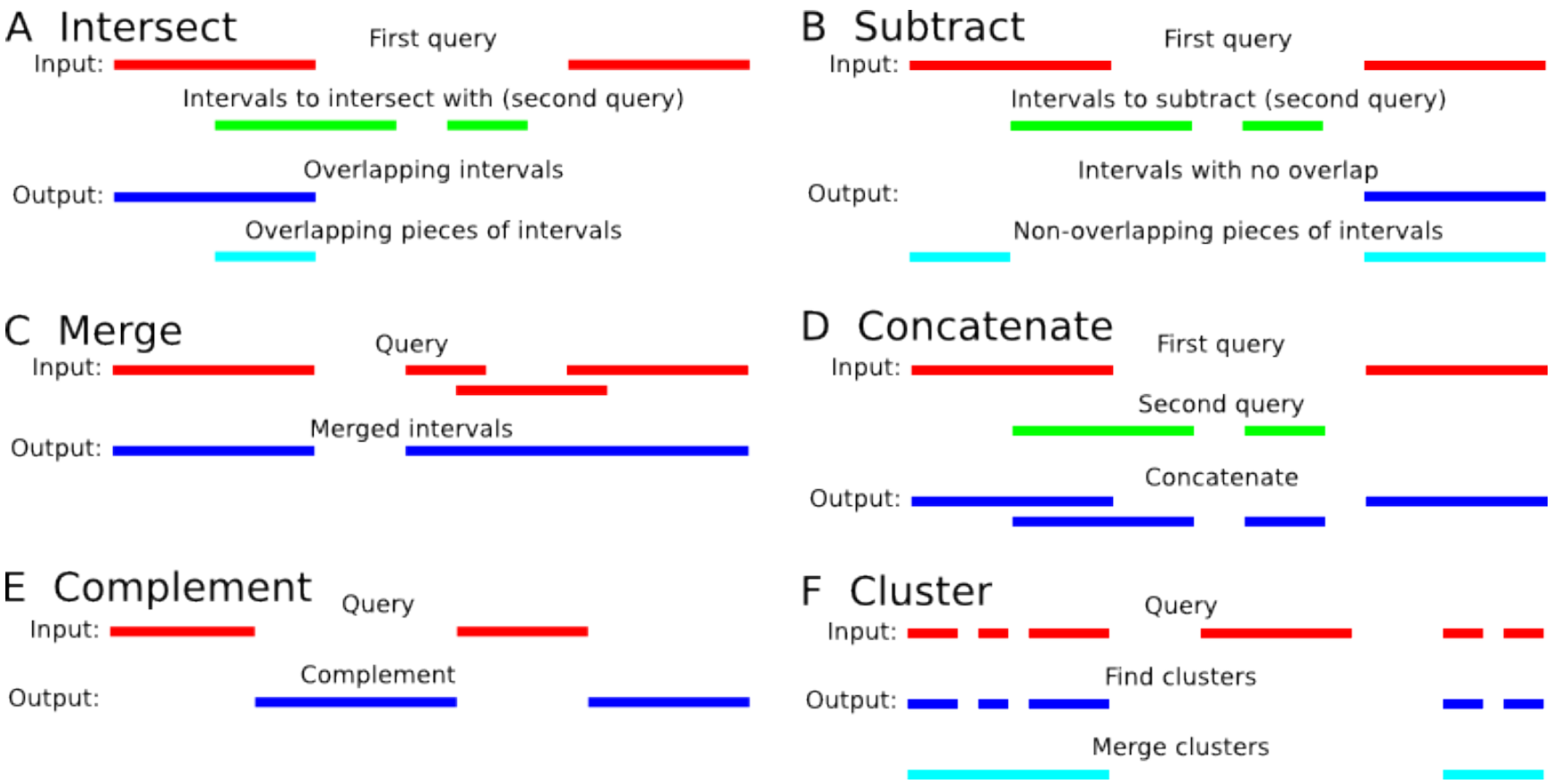


相减 B-A



补集

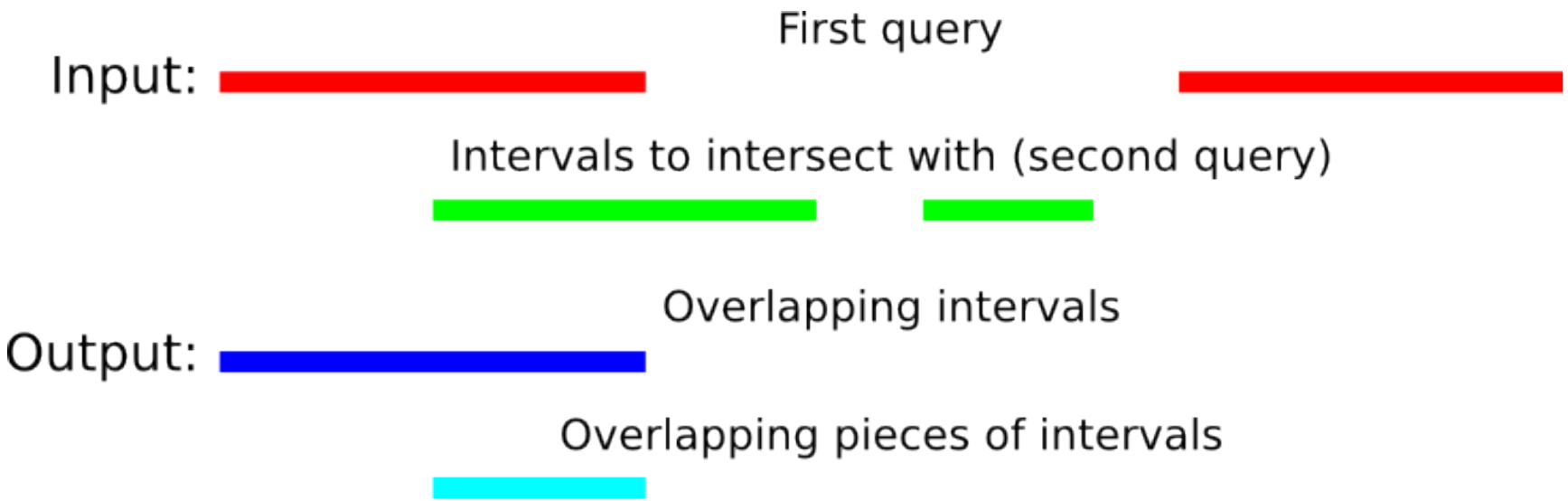

2
1 3
4 5
3 4
5 6
x2
x1 x3
x4 x5
x3 x4
x5 x6
chr1:1-5
chr1:3-6
chr1 1 5
chr1 3 6
chr1:2
chr1:1 chr1:3
chr1:4 chr1:5
chr1:3 chr1:4
chr1:5 chr1:6
chr1 1 2 3 4 5 6


A Intersect
Input:
First query
Intervals to intersect with (second query)
Output:
Overlapping intervals
Overlapping pieces of intervals
B Subtract
Input:
First query
Intervals to subtract (second query)
Output:
Intervals with no overlap
Non-overlapping pieces of intervals
C Merge
Input:
Query
Output:
Merged intervals
D Concatenate
Input:
First query
Second query
Output:
Concatenate
E Complement
Input:
Query
Output:
Complement
F Cluster
Input:
Query
Output:
Find clusters
Merge clusters

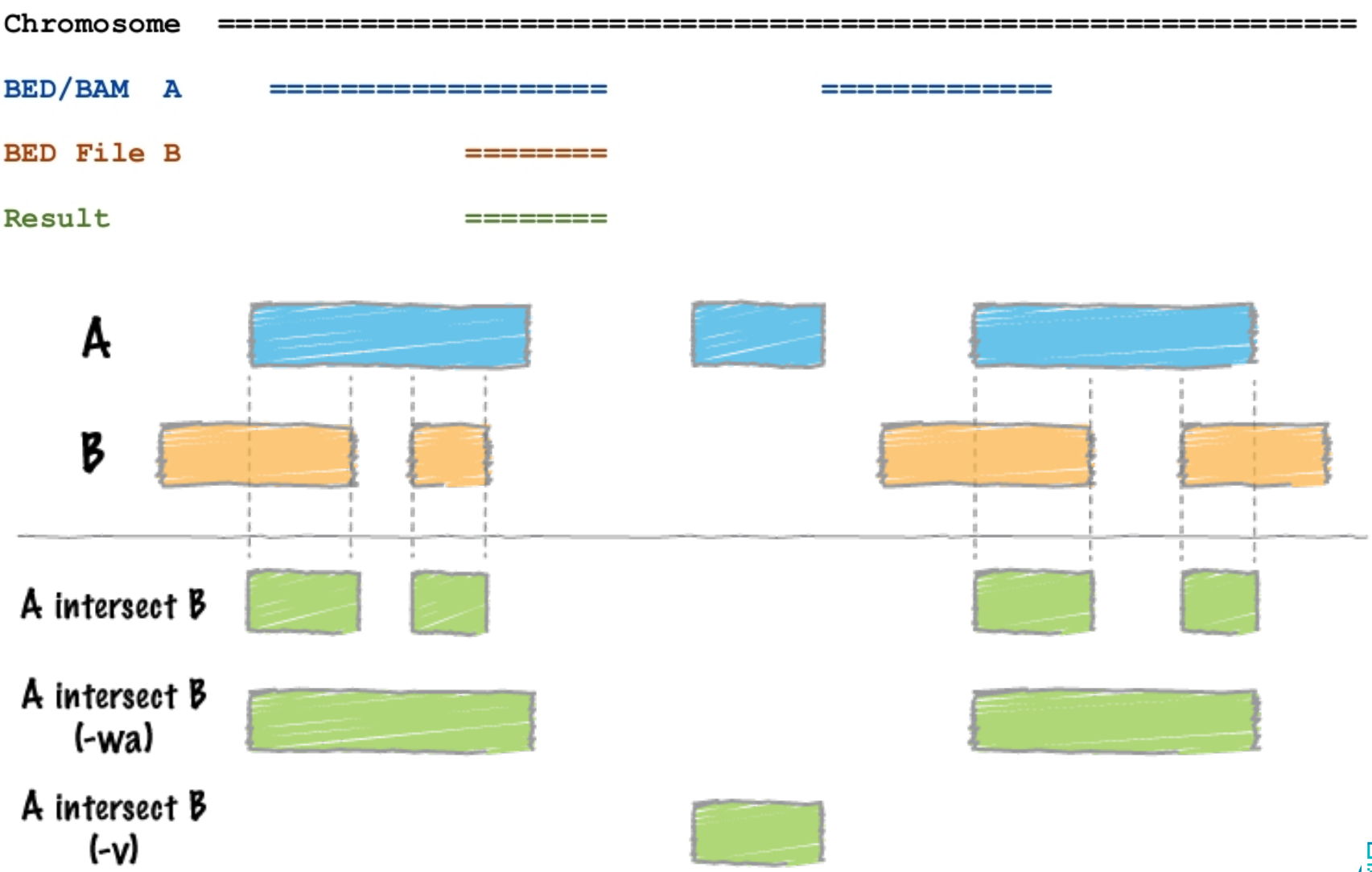
Genome arithmetic

intersect	Find overlapping intervals in various ways.
subtract	Remove intervals based on overlaps b/w two files.
merge	Combine overlapping/nearby intervals into a single interval.
cluster	Cluster (but don't merge) overlapping/nearby intervals.
complement	Extract intervals **not** represented by an interval file.
join	Join looks at two datasets of intervals, and joins them based on interval overlap. Any interval in the second dataset that overlaps an interval in the first dataset will be appended to the line from the first dataset and output.

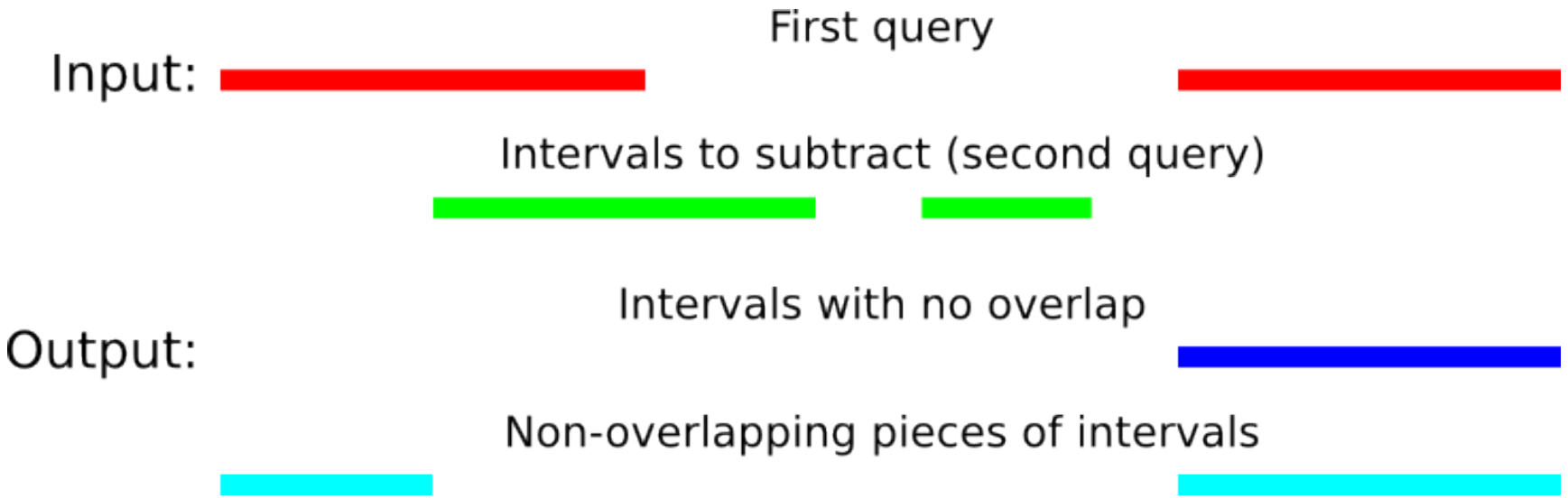
逻辑运算 | intersect



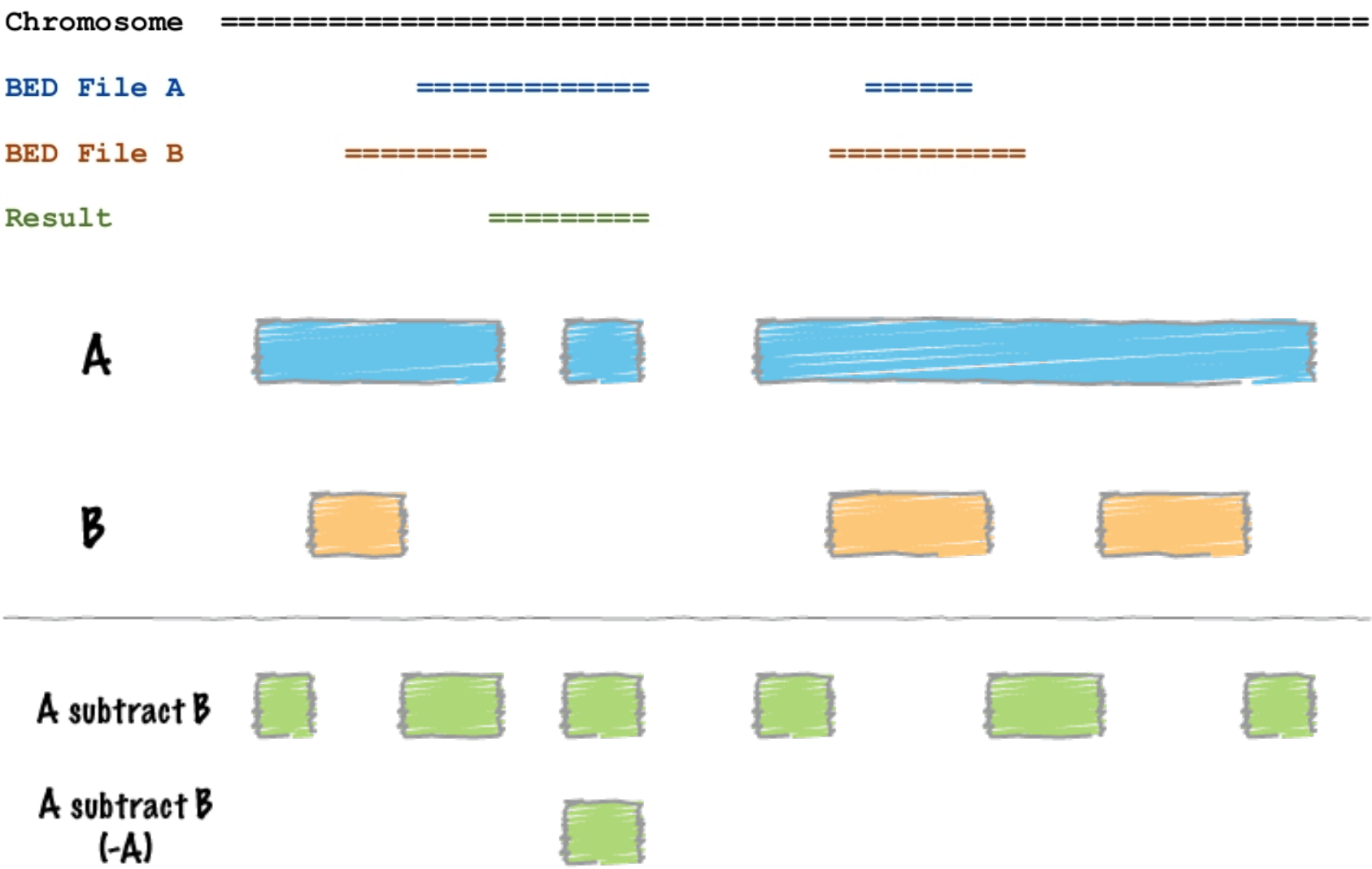
逻辑运算 | intersect



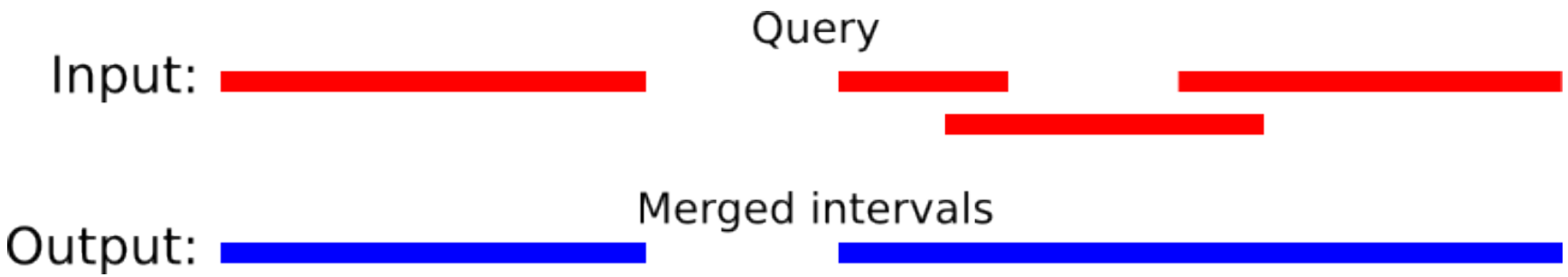
逻辑运算 | subtract



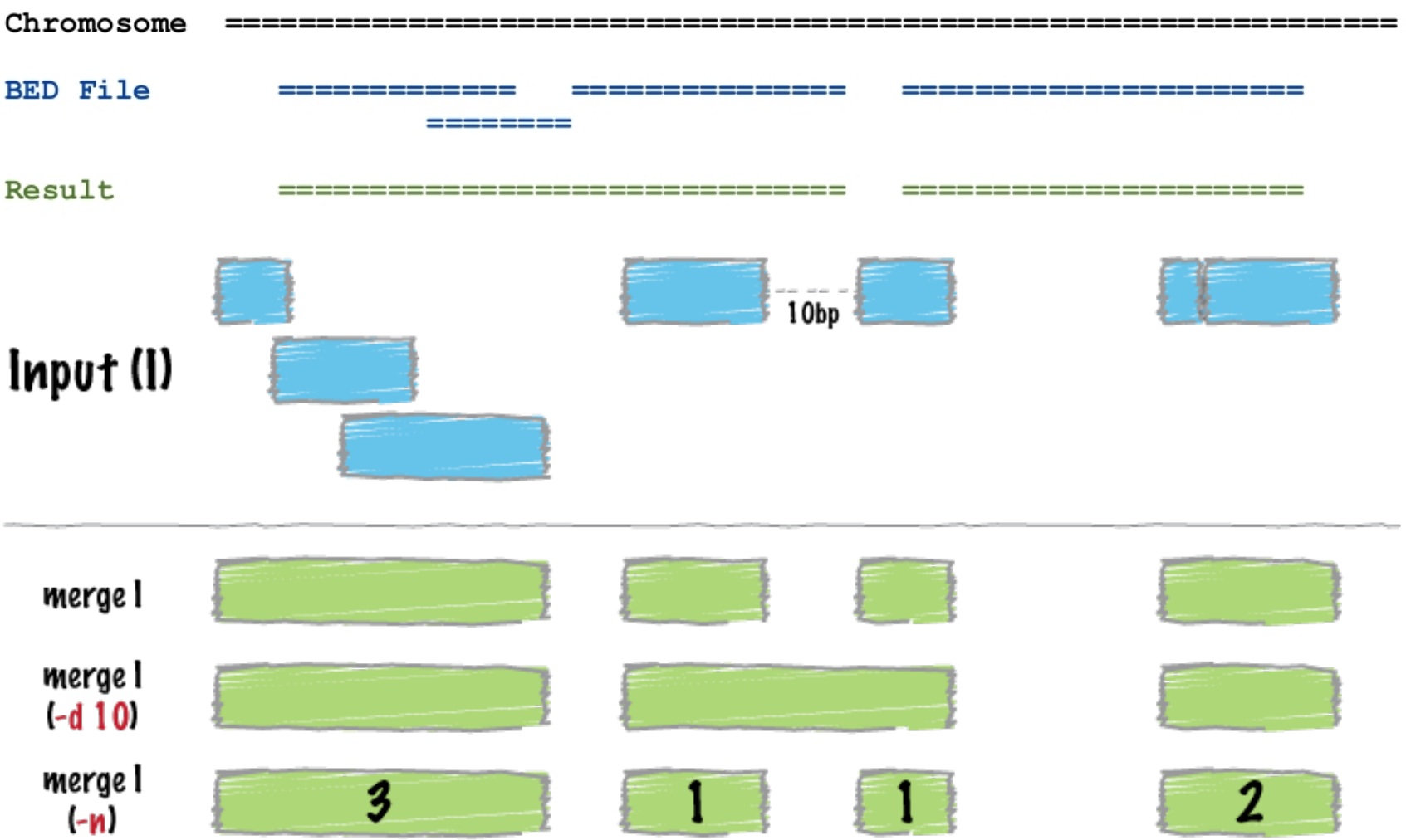
逻辑运算 | subtract



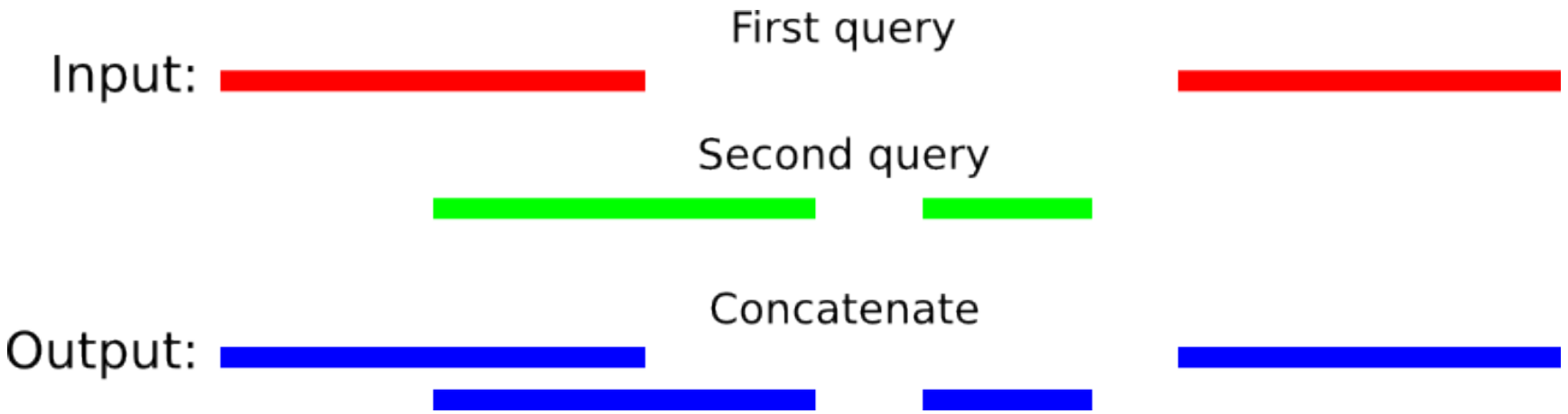
逻辑运算 | merge



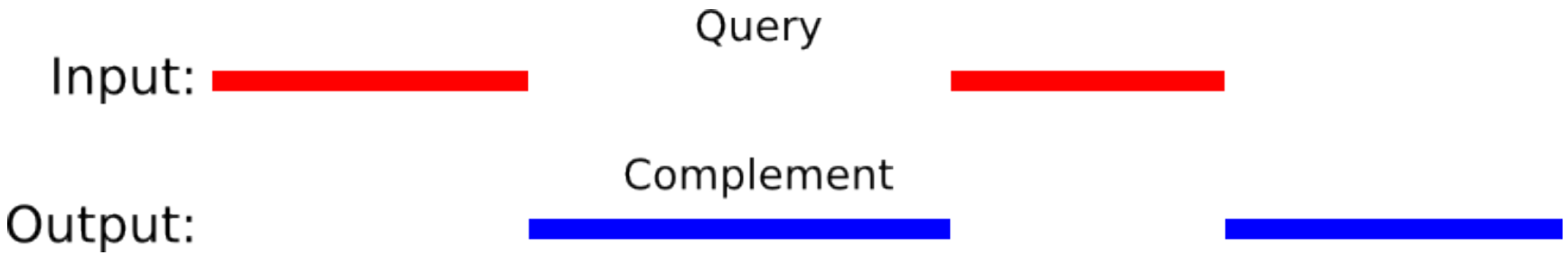
逻辑运算 | merge


Chromosome
BED File
Result
10bp
Input (I)
merge I
merge I
(-d 10)
merge I
(-n)
3
1
1
2

逻辑运算 | concatenate

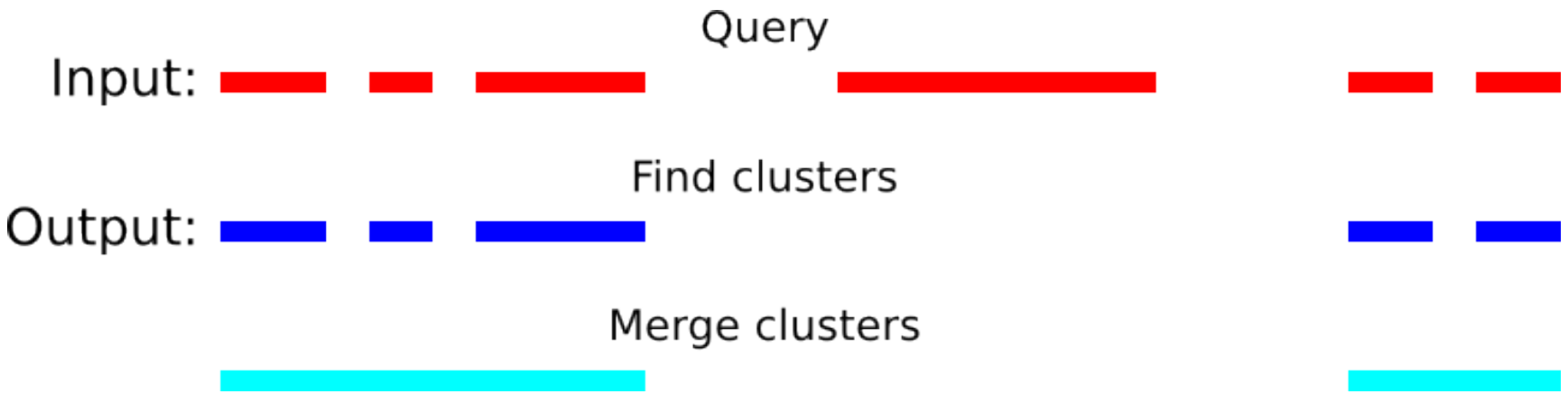


逻辑运算 | complement

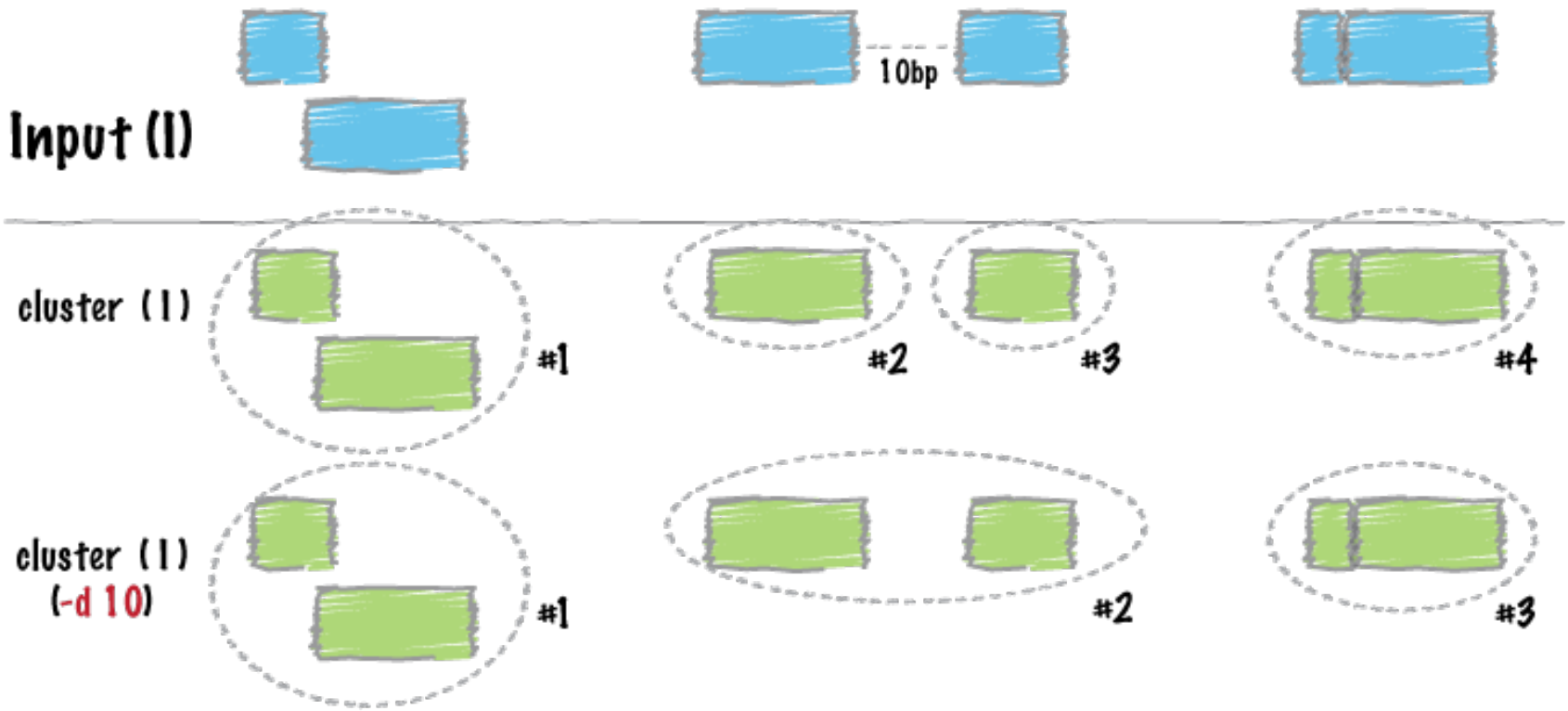


逻辑运算 | complement

逻辑运算 | cluster



逻辑运算 | cluster



逻辑运算 | join

Query 1:

chr1	10	100	Query1.1
chr1	500	1000	Query1.2
chr1	1100	1250	Query1.3

Query 2:

chr1	20	80	Query2.1
chr1	2000	2204	Query2.2
chr1	2500	3000	Query2.3

Input

Output

(Return only records that are joined)

chr1	10	100	Query1.1	chr1	20	80	Query2.1

Return only records that are joined (INNER JOIN)
Return all records of first query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of second query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of both queries (fill nulls with ".")

逻辑运算 | join

Input

Query 1:

chr1	10	100	Query1.1
chr1	500	1000	Query1.2
chr1	1100	1250	Query1.3

Query 2:

chr1	20	80	Query2.1
chr1	2000	2204	Query2.2
chr1	2500	3000	Query2.3

(Return all records of first query)

chr1	10	100	Query1.1	chr1	20	80	Query2.1
chr1	500	1000	Query1.2	.	.	.	.
chr1	1100	1250	Query1.3	.	.	.	.

Return only records that are joined (INNER JOIN)
Return all records of first query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of second query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of both queries (fill nulls with ".")

逻辑运算 | join

Input

```
Query 1:

chr1    10      100     Query1.1
chr1    500     1000    Query1.2
chr1    1100    1250    Query1.3

Query 2:

                        chr1    20      80      Query2.1
                        chr1    2000    2204    Query2.2
                        chr1    2500    3000    Query2.3
```

```
(Return all records of second query)
chr1    10      100     Query1.1    chr1    20      80      Query2.1
.       .       .       .           chr1    2000    2204    Query2.2
.       .       .       .           chr1    500     3000    Query2.3
```

Return only records that are joined (INNER JOIN)
Return all records of first query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of second query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of both queries (fill nulls with ".")

逻辑运算 | join

Input

Query 1:

chr1	10	100	Query1.1
chr1	500	1000	Query1.2
chr1	1100	1250	Query1.3

Query 2:

chr1	20	80	Query2.1
chr1	2000	2204	Query2.2
chr1	2500	3000	Query2.3

(Return all records of both queries)

chr1	10	100	Query1.1	chr1	20	80	Query2.1
chr1	500	1000	Query1.2	.	.	.	.
chr1	1100	1250	Query1.3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	chr1	2000	2200	Query2.2
.	.	.	.	chr1	2500	3000	Query2.3

Return only records that are joined (INNER JOIN)
Return all records of first query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of second query (fill null with ".")
Return all records of both queries (fill nulls with ".")

逻辑运算 | 其他

window	Find overlapping intervals within a window around an interval.
closest	Find the closest, potentially non-overlapping interval.
coverage	Compute the coverage over defined intervals.
map	Apply a function to a column for each overlapping interval.
shift	Adjust the position of intervals.
slop	Adjust the size of intervals.
flank	Create new intervals from the flanks of existing intervals.
sort	Order the intervals in a file.
random	Generate random intervals in a genome.
shuffle	Randomly redistrubute intervals in a genome.
sample	Sample random records from file using reservoir sampling.
spacing	Report the gap lengths between intervals in a file.
annotate	Annotate coverage of features from multiple files.

Dataset 1

chr1	10	49	Feature1.1
chr1	70	119	Feature1.2
chr1	170	209	Feature1.3
chr1	180	229	Feature1.4

Dataset 2

chr1	80	109	Feature2.1
chr1	150	199	Feature2.2
chr1	250	289	Feature2.3
chr1	270	309	Feature2.4

Dataset 1

chr1	10	49	Feature1.1
chr1	70	119	Feature1.2
chr1	170	209	Feature1.3
chr1	180	229	Feature1.4

Dataset 2

chr1	80	109	Feature2.1
chr1	150	199	Feature2.2
chr1	250	289	Feature2.3
chr1	270	309	Feature2.4

intersect

chr1	80	109	Feature3.1
chr1	170	199	Feature3.2
chr1	180	199	Feature3.3

Dataset 1

chr1	10	49	Feature1.1
chr1	70	119	Feature1.2
chr1	170	209	Feature1.3
chr1	180	229	Feature1.4

Dataset 2

chr1	80	109	Feature2.1
chr1	150	199	Feature2.2
chr1	250	289	Feature2.3
chr1	270	309	Feature2.4

subtract (1-2)

chr1	10	49	Feature4.1
chr1	70	80	Feature4.2
chr1	109	119	Feature4.3
chr1	199	209	Feature4.4
chr1	199	229	Feature4.5

subtract (2-1)

chr1	150	170	Feature5.1
chr1	250	289	Feature5.2
chr1	270	309	Feature5.3

Dataset 1

chr1	10	49	Feature1.1
chr1	70	119	Feature1.2
chr1	170	209	Feature1.3
chr1	180	229	Feature1.4

Dataset 2

chr1	80	109	Feature2.1
chr1	150	199	Feature2.2
chr1	250	289	Feature2.3
chr1	270	309	Feature2.4

join

chr1	70	119	Feature1.2	chr1	80	109	Feature2.1
chr1	170	209	Feature1.3	chr1	150	199	Feature2.2
chr1	180	229	Feature1.4	chr1	150	199	Feature2.2

实际问题

1. Find genes that overlap LINEs.
2. Remove introns from gene features. Exons will (should) be reported.
3. Merge overlapping repetitive elements into a single entry.
4. Report all intervals in the human genome that are not covered by repetitive elements.

解决策略

1. intersect
2. subtract
3. merge
4. complement

实际问题

1. Find genes that overlap LINEs.
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解决策略

1. intersect
2. subtract
3. merge
4. complement

- Interval Operations in Galaxy
- Galaxy 中的“Operate on Genomic Intervals”工具集
- bedtools: a powerful toolset for genome arithmetic
- BEDOPS: the fast, highly scalable and easily-parallelizable genome analysis toolkit

教学提纲

总结与答疑

知识点——基因组注释基础

- 基因组组装版本——对应关系
- 两种坐标系统——0-based 和 1-based
- 四种常用格式——FASTA，BED，GFF，VCF
- 坐标逻辑运算——常见模式及其适用范围
- 坐标转换、格式转换、逻辑运算的工具

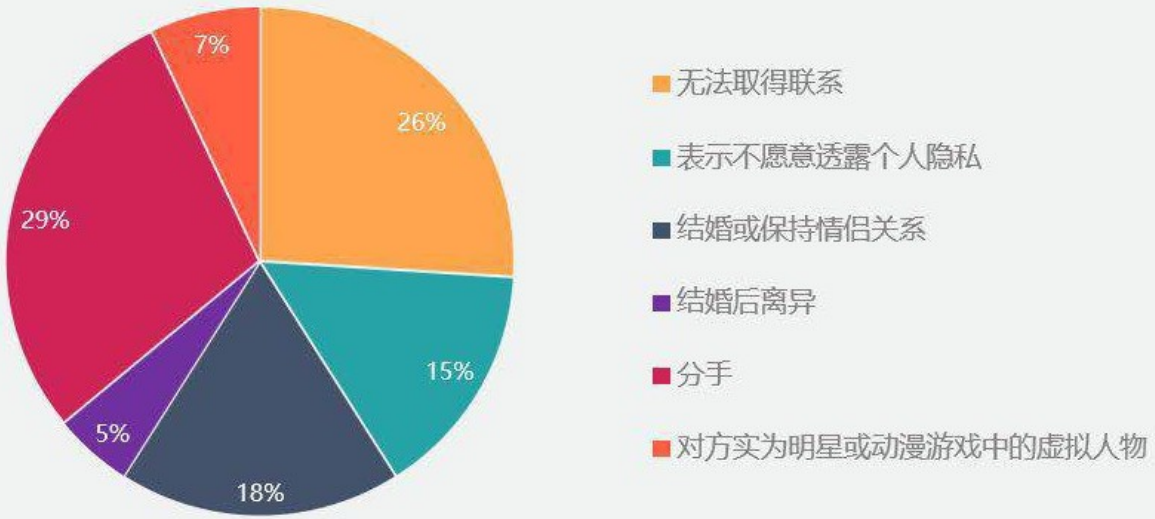
技能——纯文本与文本编辑器

- 纯文本与格式化文本
- 不同操作系统中的换行符
- 文本编辑器——Notepad++，Vim，Emacs

插曲 | “言之凿凿“的大数据

论文摘要：

本文统计了历年来我国硕士、博士毕业论文中提及“感谢女友 / 男友 XXX 支持”或类似字眼的案例，合计 16325 篇。此后通过邮件、电话、微信等方式逐一回访，确认论文作者与文中女友 / 男友的后续感情状况，得到如下结果：



阅读量

大学 4 年，借阅 400 本书（确切数字为 476 册）。

“科研人才”

5 年发表 40 余篇科研论文！——灌水！

学科评估

2017 年，天津财经大学，5 名评估专家，5 天的时间，“评阅”4000 多份毕业论文！（工作到晚上 10 点，给准备夜宵，……）

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序号	姓名	院系	借阅量
1	杨丽蓉	护理学院	83
2	严顺钱	药学院	76
3	刘佳	药学院	66
4	李茂根	口腔医学院	60
5	马莉	基础医学院	53
6	张云鹏	临床医学院	50
7	王爽	研究生院	49
8	朱靓	医学英语	49
9	姚爽	护理学院	47
10	徐露	基础医学院	47

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教学提纲

引言

前期准备工作

- 组装版本
- 坐标系统
- 常用格式
- 逻辑运算

后续功能注释

- 变异位点的注释
- 基因集富集分析
- 制作序列标识
- ...

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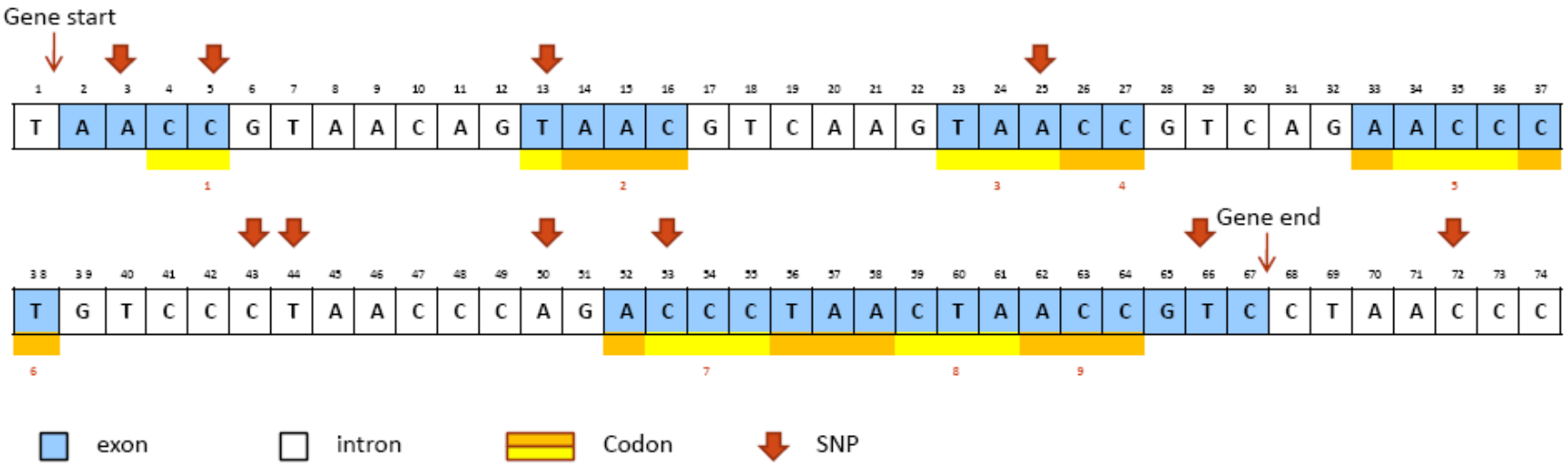
教学提纲

变异位点的注释 | SNP

ID	Chromosome	Position	Reference	Mutation	TotalHit
SNP00000001	15	20833654	C	A	38
SNP00000002	15	23501058	C	A	31
SNP00000003	15	45564496	C	A	20
SNP00000004	15	45564498	A	T	20
SNP00000005	15	45564501	G	T	20
SNP00000006	15	45564504	C	A	20
SNP00000007	15	45564505	C	T	20
SNP00000008	15	45564506	T	C	20
SNP00000009	15	45564508	A	T	20
SNP00000010	15	50212324	G	C	21
SNP00000011	15	50212325	A	T	21
SNP00000012	15	50212326	A	C	21
SNP00000013	15	50212328	G	A	21
SNP00000014	15	50212329	A	G	21
SNP00000015	15	50212330	G	A	21
SNP00000016	15	50212342	G	T	21
SNP00000017	15	52098626	A	G	20
SNP00000018	15	52098627	G	A	20

变异位点的注释 | SNP 注释



Pos	Alt SNP	Ref SNP	Alt SNP Codon	Ref SNP Codon	Alt SNP AA	Ref SNP AA	Anno Type
3	G	A	--	--	--	--	5'UTR
5	A	C	CAT	CCT	His	Pro	Non_Synonymous
13	G	T	CCG	CCT	Pro	Pro	Synonymous
25	C	A	TAC	TAA	Tyr	Stop	Stop Loss
43	A	C	--	--	--	--	Splice Site
44	G	T	--	--	--	--	Intronic
50	C	A	--	--	--	--	Essential Splice Site
53	A	C	ACC	CCC	Thr	Pro	Non_Synonymous
66	C	T	--	--	--	--	3'UTR
72	A	C	--	--	--	--	Downstram

变异位点的注释 | 注释工具

- SNVs 的注释：SeattleSeq Annotation、VEP（Variant Effect Predictor）、SnpEff、ANNOVAR、Variant Tools
- 非同义多态性的功能注释：SIFT、PolyPhen-2、SNPs3D
- indels 的功能注释：PROVEAN

变异位点的注释 | 结果解析 | SeattleSeq Annotation

File:
/data/jboss-as-7.1.1.Final/gvsBatchOutput/SeattleSeqAnnotation137.1individual.294000040650.txt

Title:
1individual

Counts:
HapMapFreqType HapMapFreqMinor
polyPhenType polyPhenScore

Count missense SNPs = 8
Count stop SNPs = 0
Count SNPs in splice sites = 0
Count SNPs in coding synonymous = 8
Count SNPs in coding (not mod 3) = 0
Count SNPs in a UTR = 0
Count SNPs near a gene = 0
Count SNPs in introns = 0
Count intergenic SNPs = 0

number SNPs in microRNAs = 0

number accessions coding-synonymous NCBI = 19
number accessions missense NCBI = 15
number accessions stop NCBI = 0
number accessions splice-site NCBI = 0
number SNPs in dbSNP = 16
number SNPs not in dbSNP = 0
number SNPs total = 16

Add or Remove Columns:

- ☑ Sample Alleles
- ☑ Alleles in dbSNP
- ☑ GVS Function
- ☑ dbSNP Function
- ☑ Chimp Allele
- ☑ Copy Number Variations
- ☑ HapMap Rare-Allele Frequencies
- ☑ dbSNP Validation
- ☑ RepeatMasker
- ☑ Tandem Repeats
- ☑ microRNAs
- ☑ Grantham Score
- ☑ cDNA Position
- ☑ PolyPhen Prediction
- ☑ Clinical Association
- ☑ Distance to Nearest Splice Site
- ☑ NHLBI ESP Allele Counts

Sort by Column Value:

- ◉ Original Order
- ○ dbSNP Function
- ○ GVS Function
- ○ Conservation Score phastCons
- ○ Conservation Score GERP
- ○ In dbSNP

Sort Direction:

- ◉ Forward
- ○ Reverse

Filter:

- ☐ Only missense, nonsense, splice, frameshift (GVS)
- ☐ Only synonymous SNPs or coding (not frameshift) indels (GVS)
- ☐ Only intron (GVS)
- ☐ Only variations not in dbSNP
- ☐ Only variations with clinical association

Table

reset

16 SNP locations 36 accession lines **page 1 of 1**

inDBSNPOrNot	chromosome	position	referenceBase	sampleGenotype	sampleAlleles	allelesDBSNP	accession	functionGVS	functionDBSNP	rsID	aminoAcids	proteinPositi
dbSNP_130	10	1126383	A	R	A/G	A/G	NM_014023.3	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	73578536	none	121/495
dbSNP_86	10	3150973	C	Y	C/T	C/T	NM_001242339.1	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	1132173	none	309/777
dbSNP_86	10	3150973	C	Y	C/T	C/T	NM_002627.4	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	1132173	none	317/785

inDBSNPOrNot	chromosome	position	referenceBase	sampleGenotype	sampleAlleles	allelesDBSNP
dbSNP_130	10	1126383	A	R	A/G	A/G
dbSNP_86	10	3150973	C	Y	C/T	C/T
dbSNP_86	10	3150973	C	Y	C/T	C/T

accession	functionGVS	functionDBSNP	rsID	aminoAcids	proteinPositi
NM_014023.3	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	73578536	none	121/495
NM_001242339.1	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	1132173	none	309/777
NM_002627.4	coding-synonymous	synonymous-codon	1132173	none	317/785

Transcript ID	Protein ID	Substitution	Region	dbSNP ID	SNP Type	Prediction	SIFT Score
ENST00000294724	ENSP00000294724	R1487G	EXON CDS	rs12118058:G	Nonsynonymous	TOLERATED	0.46
ENST00000294724	ENSP00000294724	E1405G	EXON CDS	rs28730708:G	Nonsynonymous	DAMAGING	0.01
ENST00000294724	ENSP00000294724	R1487R	EXON CDS	rs12118058:G	Synonymous	TOLERATED	0.64
ENST00000330029	ENSP00000332887	E49A	EXON CDS	novel	Nonsynonymous	DAMAGING	0.02
ENST00000371564	ENSP00000360619	T612N	EXON CDS	rs6067785:T	Nonsynonymous	DAMAGING	0
ENST00000283943	ENSP00000283943	Q1910*	EXON CDS	rs1803846:A	Nonsynonymous	N/A	N/A
ENST00000341772	ENSP00000345229	P433L	EXON CDS	rs17853365:A	Nonsynonymous	DAMAGING	0.02

教学提纲

Table 7 The minimum gene set selected in PRI dataset (gene scores rank from high to low)

Probe ID	Gene symbol	Gene name	Chromosomal regions
219868_s_at	ANKFY1	Ankyrin repeat and FYVE domain containing1	17p13.3
213613_s_at	NADK	NAD kinase	1p36.33-p36.21
208002_s_at	ACOT7	Acyl-coa thioesterase 7	1p36
222133_s_at	PHF20L1	PHD finger protein 20-like 1	8q24.22
203858_s_at	COX10	COX10 homolog, cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein, heme A: farnesyltransferase (yeast)	17p12
204051_s_at	SFRP4	Secreted frizzled-related protein 4	7p14.1
207567_at	SLC13A2	Solute carrier family 13 (sodium-dependent dicarboxylate transporter), member 2	17p13.2
225803_at	FBXO32	F-box protein 32	8q24.13
205527_s_at	GEMIN4	Gem (nuclear organelle) associated protein 4	17p13
207017_at	RAB27B	RAB27B, member RAS oncogene family	18q21.2
206746_at	BFSP1	Beaded filament structural protein 1, filensin	20p12.1
217099_s_at	GEMIN4	Gem (nuclear organelle) associated protein 4	17p13
233638_s_at	POMGNT1	Protein O-linked mannose beta1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase	1p34.1
217381_s_at	TRGV5	T cell receptor gamma variable 5	7p14

数据库

GO	Gene Ontology
KEGG	Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes

分析工具

DAVID	Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery
Enrichr	Interactive and collaborative HTML5 gene list enrichment analysis tool
Metascape	A Gene Annotation & Analysis Resource
WebGestalt	A functional enrichment analysis web tool
clusterProfiler	Statistical analysis and visualization of functional profiles for genes and gene clusters
g:Profiler	a web server for functional enrichment analysis and conversions of gene lists

数据库

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三个方面

- biological process，BP，生物学过程
- molecular function，MF，分子功能
- cellular component，CC，细胞组份

两大关系

- is_a: for simple, hierarchical connections between terms
- part_of: for describing how the components of a living system fit together

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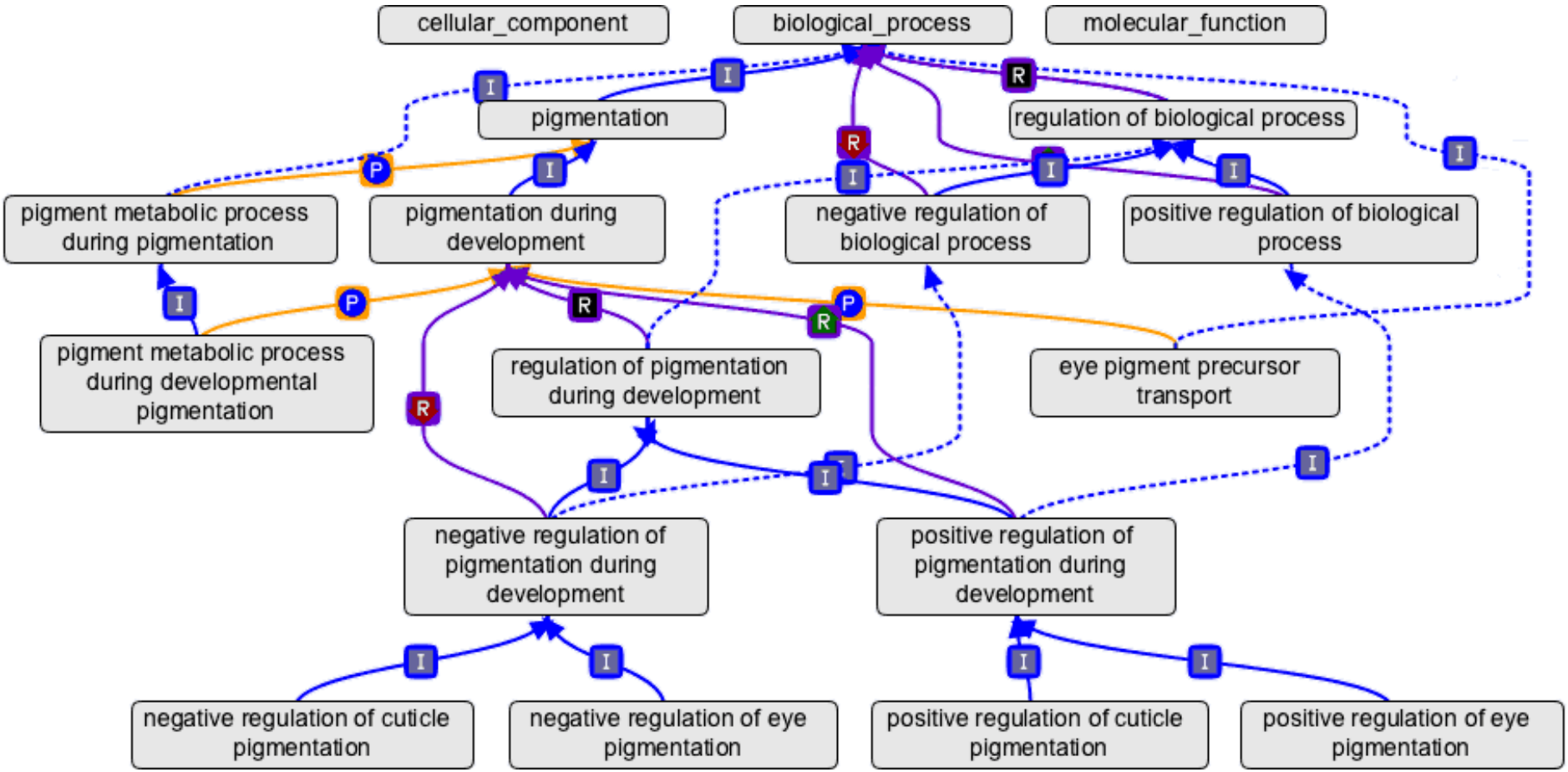
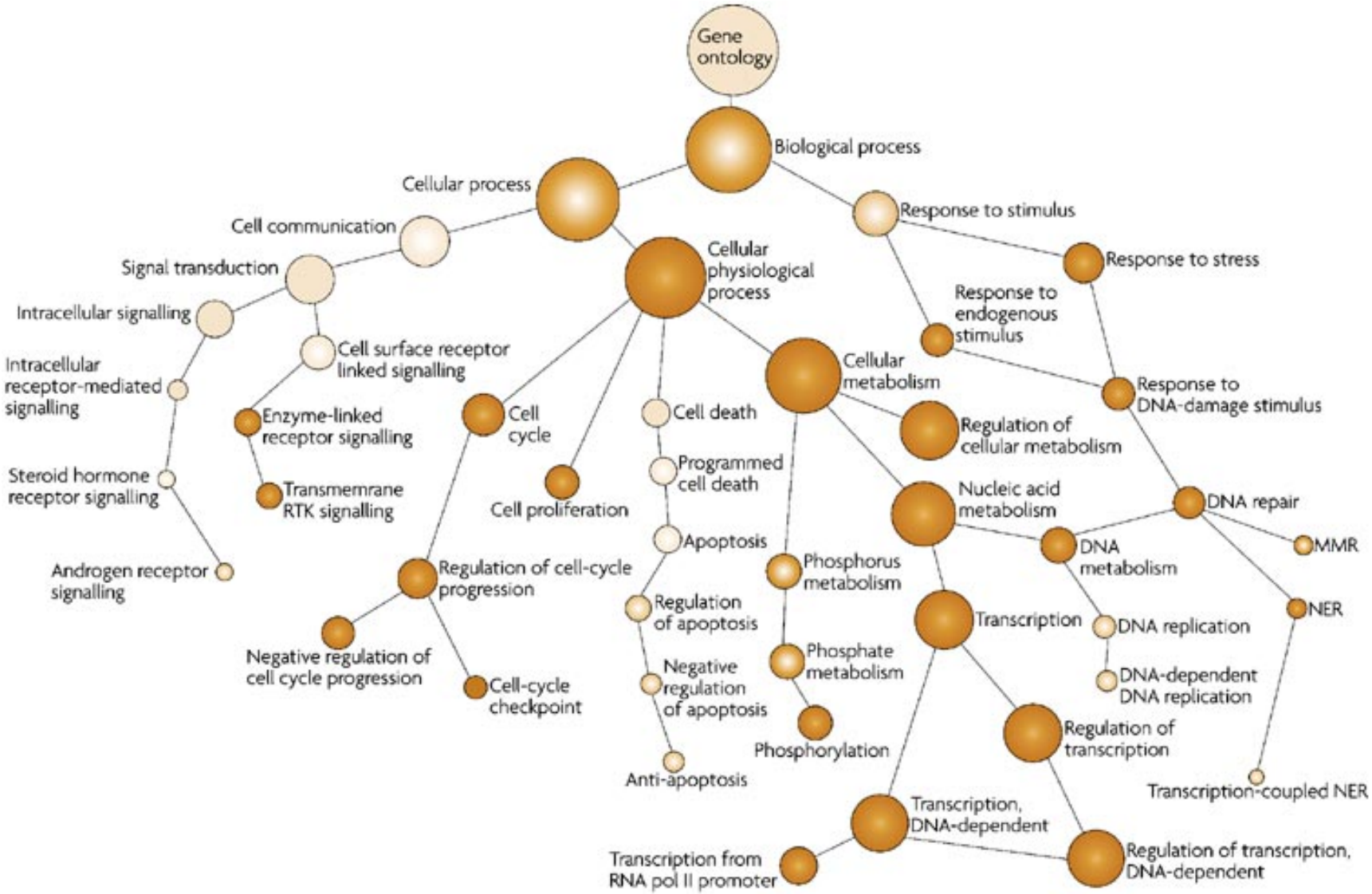
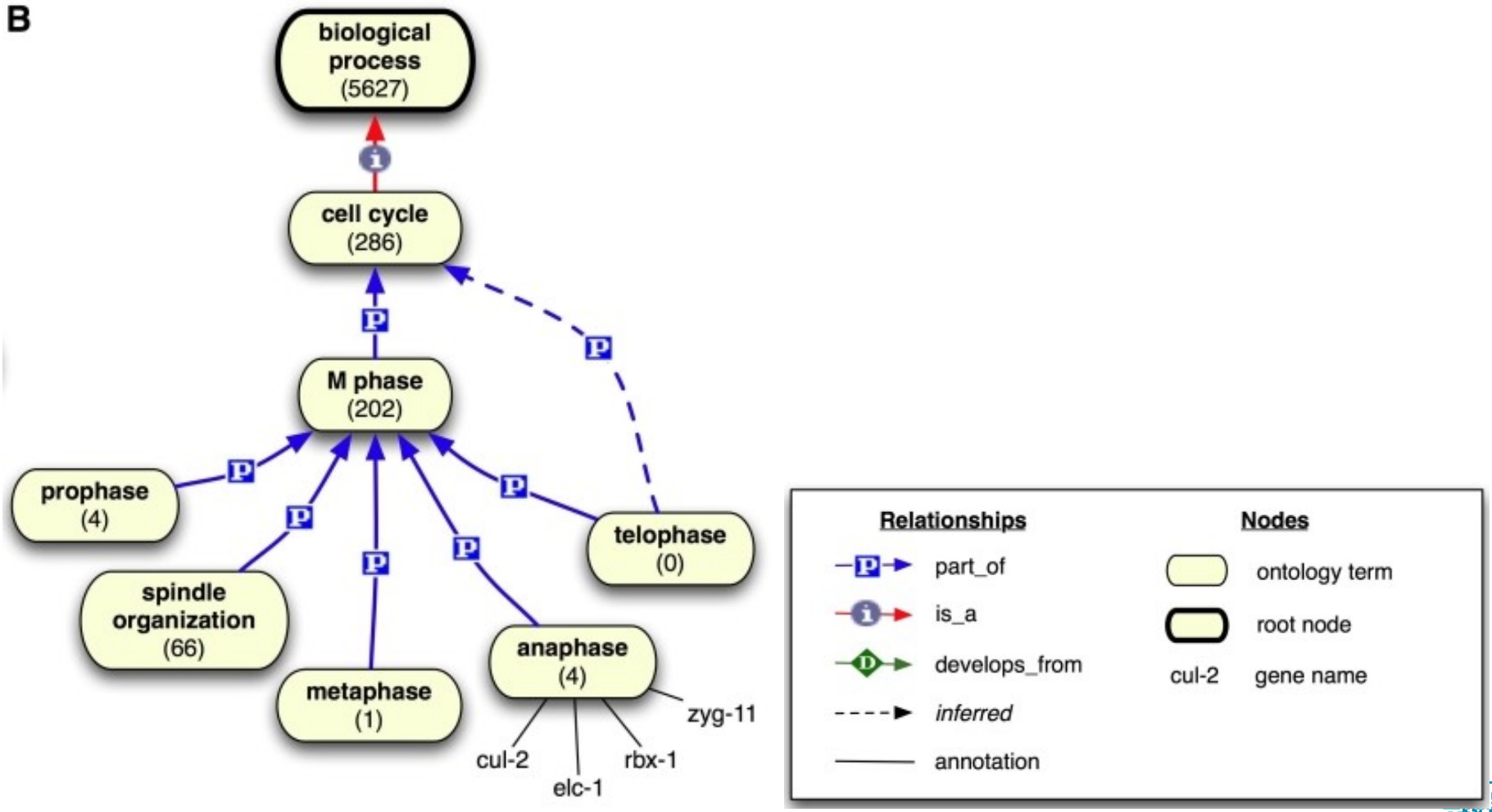
富集分析 | GO

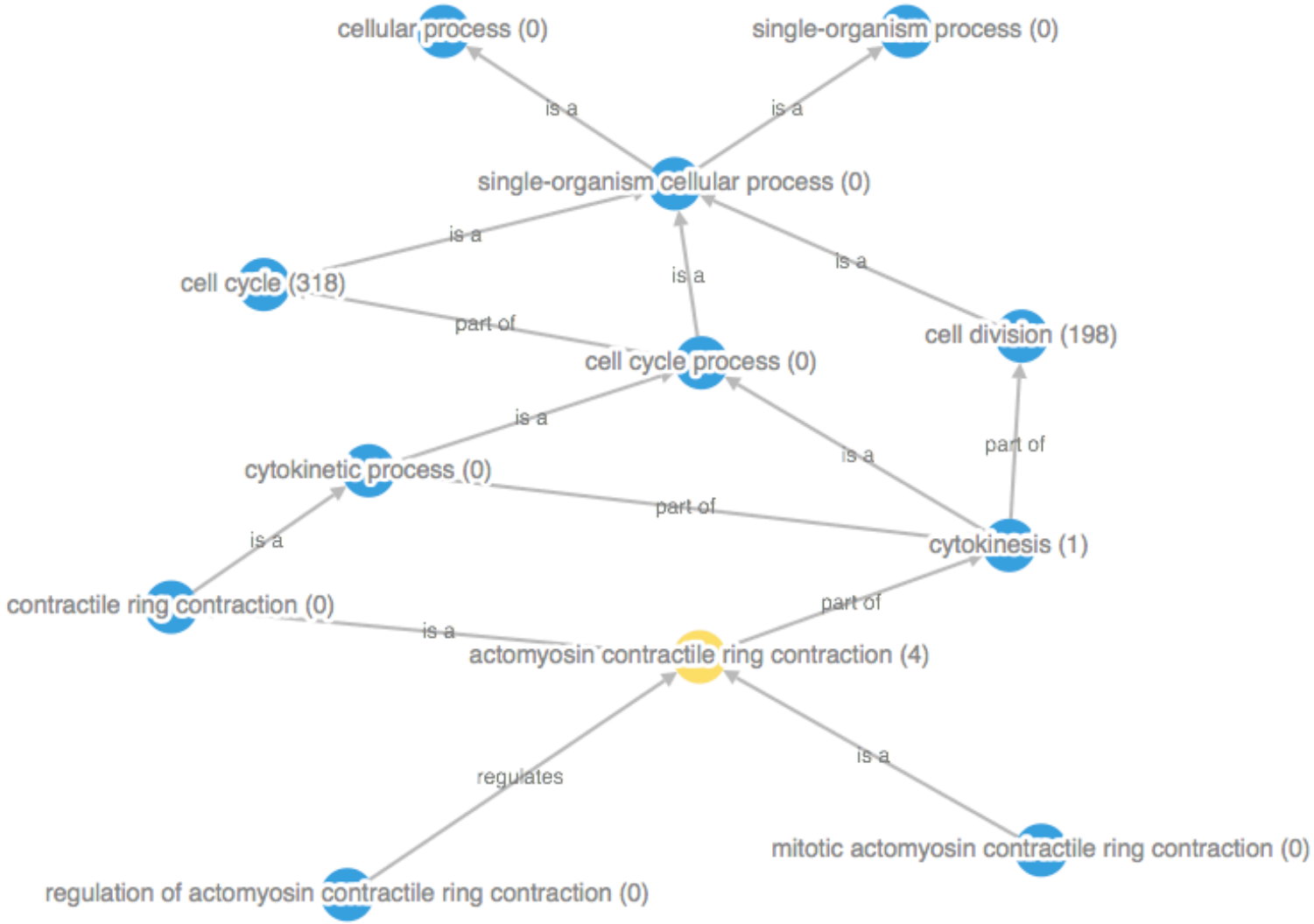

cellular_component
biological_process
molecular_function
pigmentation
regulation of biological process
pigment metabolic process during pigmentation
pigmentation during development
negative regulation of biological process
positive regulation of biological process
pigment metabolic process during developmental pigmentation
regulation of pigmentation during development
eye pigment precursor transport
negative regulation of pigmentation during development
positive regulation of pigmentation during development
negative regulation of cuticle pigmentation
negative regulation of eye pigmentation
positive regulation of cuticle pigmentation
positive regulation of eye pigmentation

富集分析 | GO

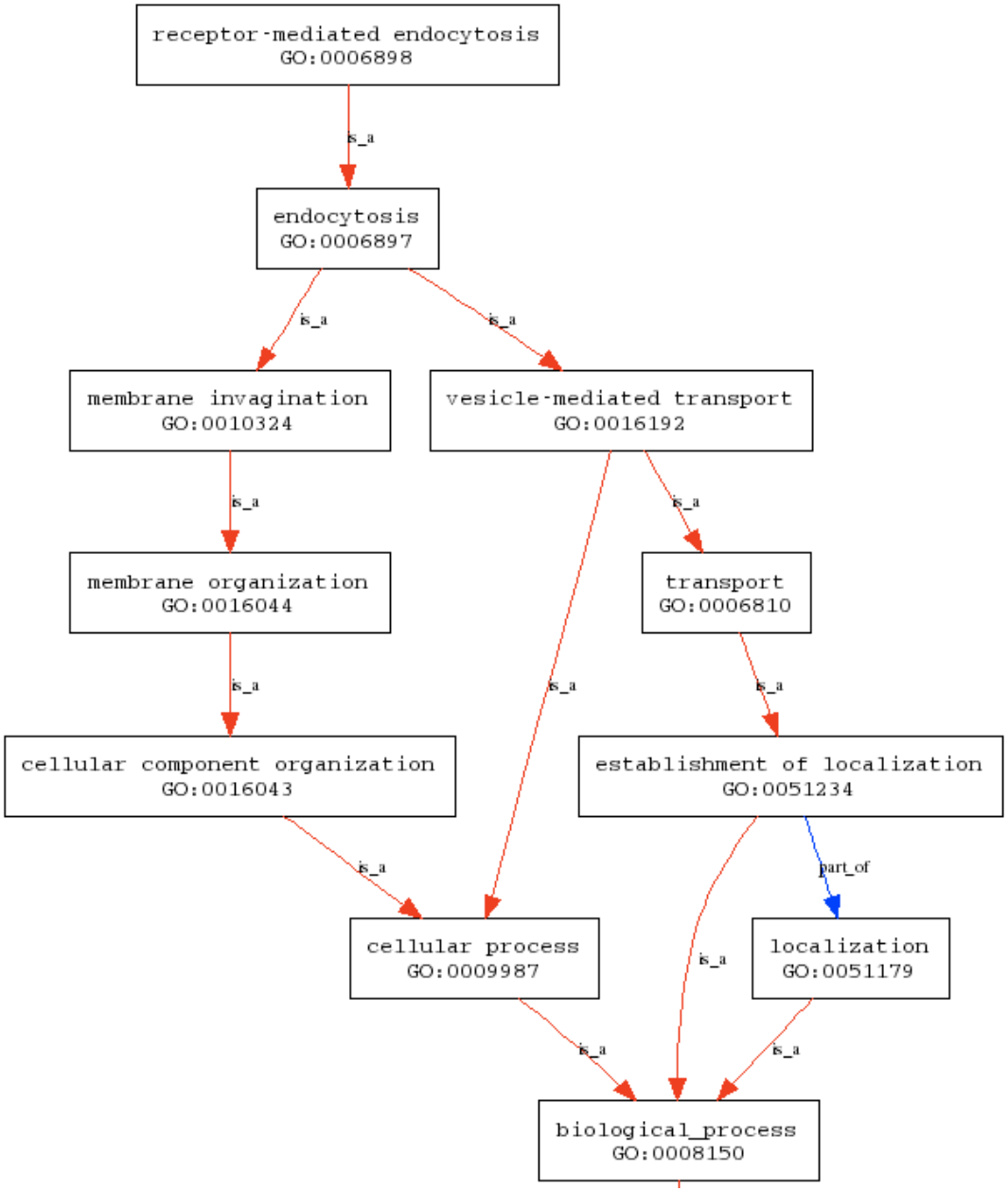

Gene ontology
Biological process
Cellular process
Response to stimulus
Cell communication
Cellular physiological process
Response to stress
Signal transduction
Response to endogenous stimulus
Intracellular signalling
Cellular metabolism
Response to DNA-damage stimulus
Intracellular receptor-mediated signalling
Cell surface receptor linked signalling
Cell cycle
Cell death
Regulation of cellular metabolism
Enzyme-linked receptor signalling
Programmed cell death
Steroid hormone receptor signalling
Transmemrane RTK signalling
Cell proliferation
Nucleic acid metabolism
DNA repair
Apoptosis
DNA metabolism
MMR
Androgen receptor signalling
Regulation of cell-cycle progression
Phosphorus metabolism
Regulation of apoptosis
Transcription
NER
DNA replication
Negative regulation of cell cycle progression
Phosphate metabolism
Cell-cycle checkpoint
Negative regulation of apoptosis
DNA-dependent DNA replication
Regulation of transcription
Phosphorylation
Anti-apoptosis
Transcription-coupled NER
Transcription, DNA-dependent
Transcription from RNA pol II promoter
Regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent
Nature Reviews | Cancer


B
biological process (5627)
cell cycle (286)
M phase (202)
prophase (4)
spindle organization (66)
metaphase (1)
anaphase (4)
telophase (0)
zyg-11
cul-2
elc-1
rbx-1
Relationships
part_of
is_a
develops_from
inferred
annotation
Nodes
ontology term
root node
cul-2
gene name

富集分析 | GO


cellular process (0)
single-organism process (0)
is a
is a
single-organism cellular process (0)
is a
is a
is a
cell cycle (318)
part of
cell cycle process (0)
cell division (198)
is a
is a
part of
cytokinetic process (0)
part of
is a
cytokinesis (1)
contractile ring contraction (0)
is a
part of
actomyosin contractile ring contraction (4)
regulates
is a
mitotic actomyosin contractile ring contraction (0)
regulation of actomyosin contractile ring contraction (0)

富集分析 | GO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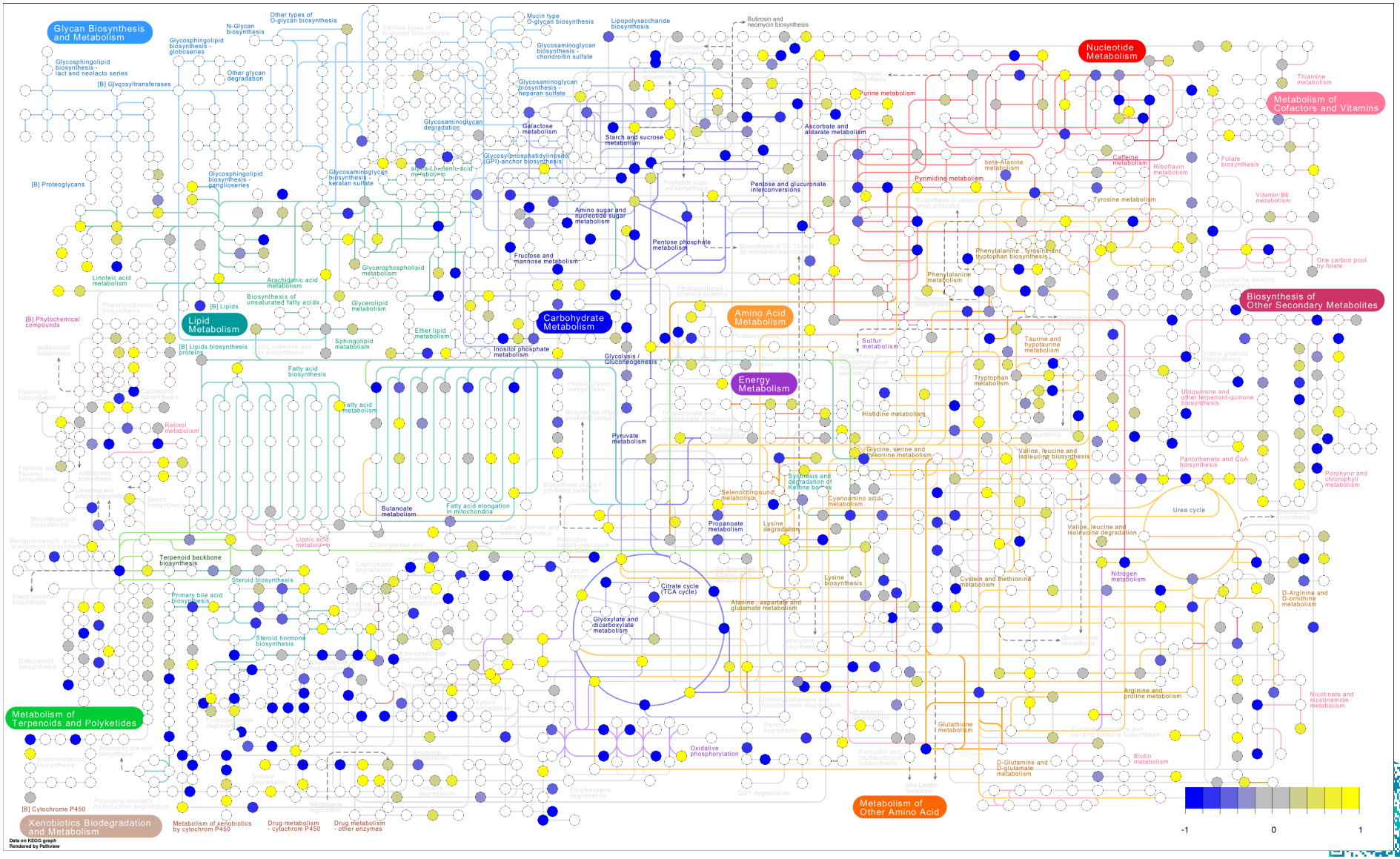
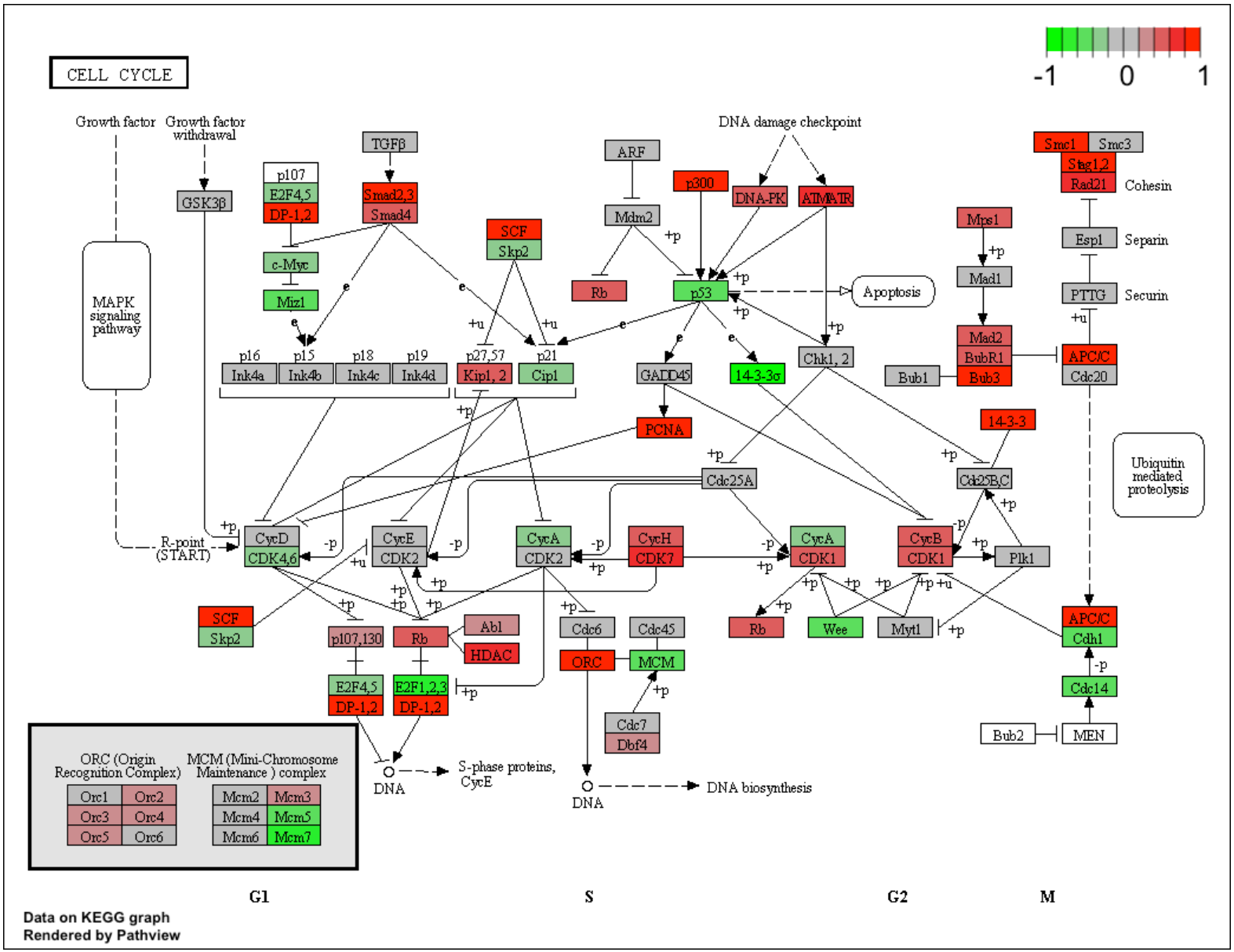
is_a
endocytosis
GO:0006897
is_a
is_a
membrane invagination
GO:0010324
vesicle-mediated transport
GO:0016192
is_a
is_a
membrane organization
GO:0016044
transport
GO:0006810
is_a
is_a
is_a
cellular component organization
GO:0016043
establishment of localization
GO:0051234
is_a
part_of
cellular process
GO:0009987
is_a
localization
GO:0051179
is_a
is_a
biological_process
GO:0008150

富集分析 | KEGG


Glycan Biosynthesis and Metabolism
Lipid Metabolism
Carbohydrate Metabolism
Amino Acid Metabolism
Energy Metabolism
Nucleotide Metabolism
Metabolism of Cofactors and Vitamins
Biosynthesis of Other Secondary Metabolites
Metabolism of Terpenoids and Polyketides
Xenobiotics Biodegradation and Metabolism
Metabolism of Other Amino Acid
Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - lacto and neolacto series
Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - globoseries
Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - ganglioseries
N-Glycan biosynthesis
Other types of O-glycan biosynthesis
Other glycan degradation
[B] Glycosyltransferases
[B] Proteoglycans
Mucin type O-glycan biosynthesis
Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - chondroitin sulfate
Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - heparan sulfate
Glycosaminoglycan degradation
Glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis - keratan sulfate
Lipopolysaccharide biosynthesis
Butirosin and neomycin biosynthesis
Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor biosynthesis
alpha-Linolenic acid metabolism
Linoleic acid metabolism
Arachidonic acid metabolism
Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids
[B] Lipids
[B] Phytochemical compounds
[B] Lipids biosynthesis proteins
Glycerophospholipid metabolism
Glycerolipid metabolism
Ether lipid metabolism
Sphingolipid metabolism
Inositol phosphate metabolism
Fatty acid biosynthesis
Fatty acid metabolism
Fatty acid elongation in mitochondria
Butanoate metabolism
Propanoate metabolism
Pyruvate metabolism
Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis
Galactose metabolism
Starch and sucrose metabolism
Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism
Fructose and mannose metabolism
Pentose phosphate metabolism
Pentose and glucuronate interconversions
Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism
Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)
Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism
Oxidative phosphorylation
Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism
Lysine biosynthesis
Lysine degradation
Cysteine and methionine metabolism
Synthesis and degradation of ketone bodies
Cyanoamino acid metabolism
Selenocompound metabolism
Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism
Histidine metabolism
Tryptophan metabolism
Phenylalanine metabolism
Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis
Tyrosine metabolism
Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism
Sulfur metabolism
Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis
Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation
Urea cycle
Nitrogen metabolism
Arginine and proline metabolism
D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism
Glutathione metabolism
Purine metabolism
Pyrimidine metabolism
beta-Alanine metabolism
Caffeine metabolism
Riboflavin metabolism
Thiamine metabolism
Folate biosynthesis
Vitamin B6 metabolism
One carbon pool by folate
Ubiquinone and other terpenoid-quinone biosynthesis
Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis
Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism
D-Arginine and D-ornithine metabolism
Nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism
Biotin metabolism
Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis
Steroid biosynthesis
Primary bile acid biosynthesis
Steroid hormone biosynthesis
Secondary bile acid biosynthesis
[B] Cytochrome P450
Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrom P450
Drug metabolism - cytochrom P450
Drug metabolism - other enzymes
-1
0
1
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview

富集分析 | KEGG


CELL CYCLE
-1
0
1
Growth factor
Growth factor withdrawal
GSK3β
MAPK signaling pathway
TGFβ
Smad2,3
Smad4
p107
E2F4,5
DP-1,2
c-Myc
Miz1
SCF
Skp2
ARF
Mdm2
DNA damage checkpoint
p300
DNA-PK
ATM/ATR
Rb
p53
Apoptosis
Mps1
Mad1
Mad2
BubR1
Bub3
Bub1
Smc1
Smc3
Stag1,2
Rad21
Cohesin
Esp1
Separin
PTTG
Securin
APC/C
Cdc20
p16
Ink4a
p15
Ink4b
p18
Ink4c
p19
Ink4d
p27,57
Kip1, 2
p21
Cip1
GADD45
14-3-3σ
Chk1, 2
PCNA
14-3-3
Cdc25A
Cdc25B,C
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
R-point (START)
CycD
CDK4,6
CycE
CDK2
CycA
CDK2
CycH
CDK7
CycA
CDK1
CycB
CDK1
Plk1
SCF
Skp2
p107,130
Rb
Abl
HDAC
Cdc6
Cdc45
ORC
MCM
Rb
Wee
Myt1
APC/C
Cdh1
Cdc14
E2F4,5
DP-1,2
E2F1,2,3
DP-1,2
Cdc7
Dbf4
Bub2
MEN
ORC (Origin Recognition Complex)
Orc1
Orc2
Orc3
Orc4
Orc5
Orc6
MCM (Mini-Chromosome Maintenance) complex
Mcm2
Mcm3
Mcm4
Mcm5
Mcm6
Mcm7
DNA
S-phase proteins, CycE
DNA
DNA biosynthesis
G1
S
G2
M
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview

富集分析 | DAVID

- Gene Name Batch Viewer
- Gene ID Conversion Tool
- Gene Functional Classification Tool
- Functional Annotation Tool
  - Functional Annotation Clustering
  - Functional Annotation Chart：富集分析
  - Functional Annotation Table

Functional Annotation Chart

Help and Manual

Current Gene List: demolist1
Current Background: Homo sapiens
155 DAVID IDs

⊞ Options

Rerun Using Options | Create Sublist

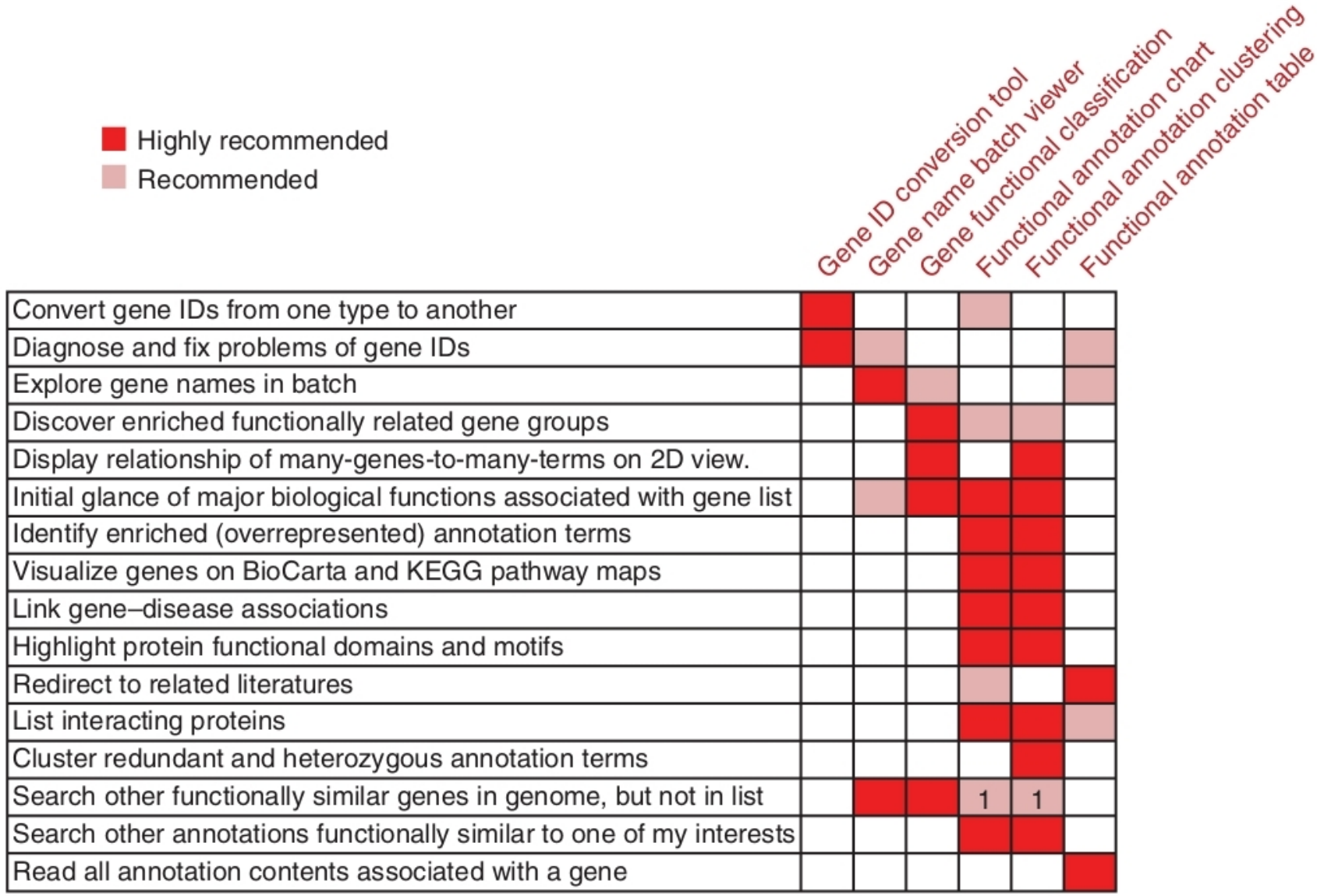
105 chart records

Download File

⏮ ◀◀ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ▶▶ ⏭

Category	Term	RT	Genes	Count	%	P-Value	Benjamini
GOTERM_CC_FAT	extracellular region	RT		40	25.8	6.9E-6	1.5E-3
GOTERM_CC_FAT	extracellular region part	RT		24	15.5	3.8E-5	4.0E-3
GOTERM_MF_FAT	oxygen binding	RT		6	3.9	3.8E-5	1.4E-2
GOTERM_CC_FAT	extracellular space	RT		19	12.3	9.4E-5	6.5E-3
GOTERM_MF_FAT	heme binding	RT		8	5.2	1.0E-4	1.9E-2
GOTERM_BP_FAT	defense response	RT		18	11.6	1.3E-4	1.7E-1
GOTERM_BP_FAT	response to bacterium	RT		10	6.5	1.4E-4	9.1E-2
GOTERM_MF_FAT	tetrapyrrole binding	RT		8	5.2	1.5E-4	1.9E-2
GOTERM_MF_FAT	iron ion binding	RT		11	7.1	4.3E-4	3.9E-2
GOTERM_BP_FAT	defense response to bacterium	RT		7	4.5	8.9E-4	3.4E-1
GOTERM_BP_FAT	response to drug	RT		9	5.8	1.5E-3	4.0E-1
GOTERM_BP_FAT	regulation of response to external stimulus	RT		7	4.5	5.2E-3	7.7E-1
GOTERM_BP_FAT	taxis	RT		7	4.5	5.4E-3	7.2E-1
GOTERM_BP_FAT	chemotaxis	RT		7	4.5	5.4E-3	7.2E-1
GOTERM_CC_FAT	hemoglobin complex	RT		3	1.9	5.7E-3	2.6E-1
GOTERM_MF_FAT	oxygen transporter activity	RT		3	1.9	5.8E-3	3.5E-1

富集分析 | DAVID | 工具选择



教学提纲

序列标识 | 徽标

序列标识

定义

序列标识图是显示序列保守区域的共有序列、每个位置上各个氨基酸或核苷酸出现的频率以及各个位点上的序列信息量的一种可视化方法。

含义

根据序列保守区域的多序列比对来绘制序列标识图。

在一个标识图像里，由大小不一的字符形成的一个堆栈代表序列保守区域的一个位点。每个核苷酸或氨基酸的高度和它在对应位点上出现的频率成比例。堆栈的总高度代表对应位点上的序列信息，以比特（bit）为单位。在每个堆栈里，字符按其出现的频率大小自上而下排列。所以，位于各个堆栈最上方的字符组成保守区域的共识序列。

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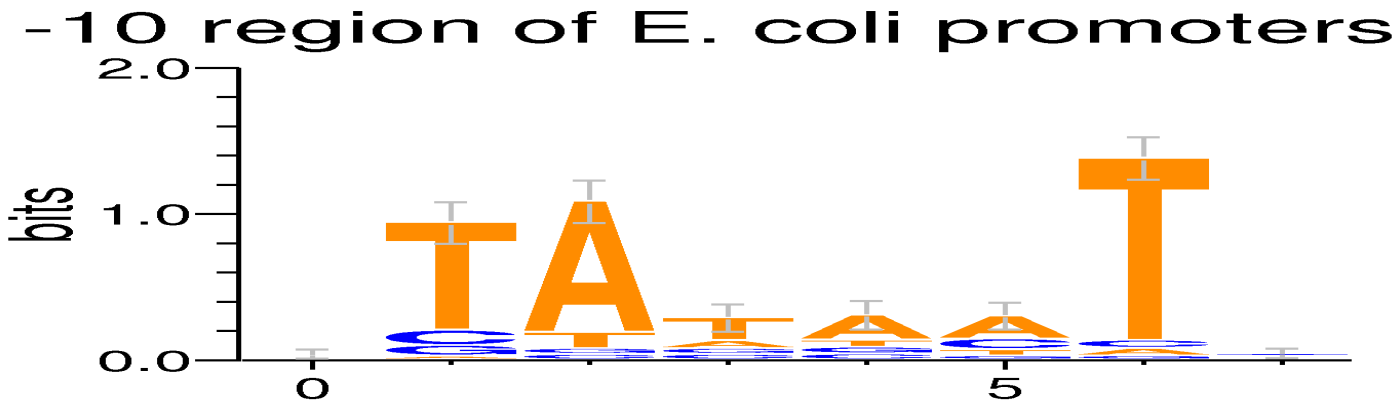
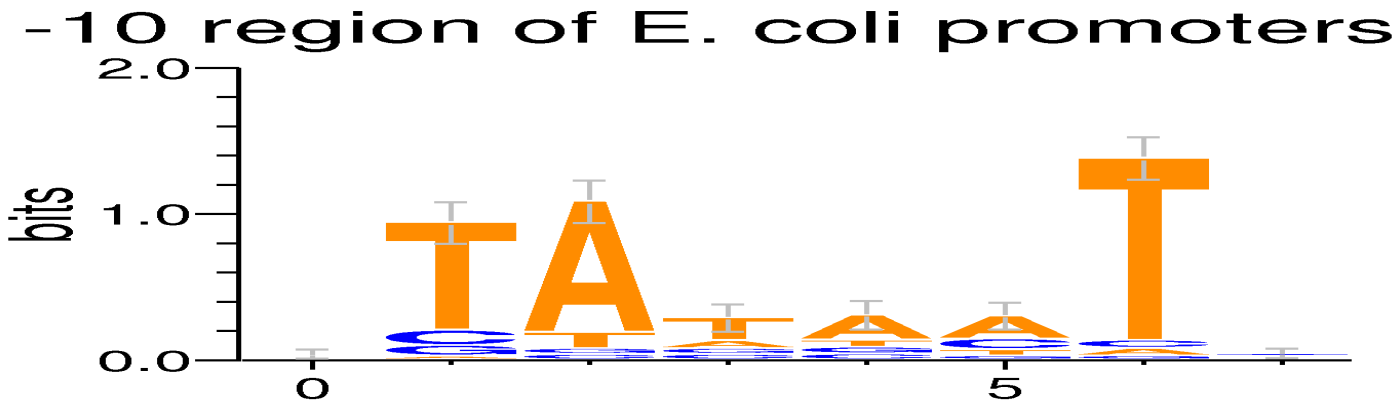
序列标识



序列标识（sequence logo）

- 数据：多序列比对信息
- 横轴：序列坐标位置
- 纵轴：比特，计量单位
- 总高度：信息量/保守性
- 相对高度：相对频率
- 位置自上而下：频率由大到小
- 制作工具：WebLogo, enoLOGOS, Skylign, ggseqlogo

序列标识



序列标识（sequence logo）

- 数据：多序列比对信息
- 横轴：序列坐标位置
- 纵轴：比特，计量单位
- 总高度：信息量/保守性
- 相对高度：相对频率
- 位置自上而下：频率由大到小
- 制作工具：WebLogo, enoLOGOS, Skylign, ggseqlogo

Conversion of sequence to PCM/PFM to PPM

A basic position frequency matrix (PFM, also known as position count matrix, PCM) is created by counting the occurrences of each nucleotide at each position. From the PFM, a position probability matrix (PPM) can now be created by dividing that former nucleotide count at each position by the number of sequences, thereby normalising the values.

PPM to PWM

A position weight matrix (PWM) has one row for each symbol of the alphabet (4 rows for nucleotides in DNA sequences or 20 rows for amino acids in protein sequences) and one column for each position in the pattern. Most often the elements in PWMs are calculated as log likelihoods. That is, the elements of a PPM are transformed using a background model.

PPM to ICM

The information content (IC) of a PWM says something about how different a given PWM is from a uniform distribution.

Table 1: Starting sequences.

#	Sequence
1	AAGAAT
2	ATCATA
3	AAGTAA
4	AACAAA
5	ATTAAA
6	AAGAAT

Table 2: Position Count Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	6	4	0	5	5	4
C	0	0	2	0	0	0
G	0	0	3	0	0	0
T	0	2	1	1	1	2

Table 2: Position Count Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	6	4	0	5	5	4
C	0	0	2	0	0	0
G	0	0	3	0	0	0
T	0	2	1	1	1	2

Table 3: Position Probability Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.66
C	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33

$$P(N) = \frac{C_N}{\sum C}$$

Table 4: Position Probability Matrix with a pseudocount of 1.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	0.892	0.610	0.036	0.750	0.750	0.610
C	0.036	0.035	0.320	0.035	0.035	0.035
G	0.036	0.035	0.464	0.035	0.035	0.035
T	0.036	0.320	0.180	0.180	0.180	0.320

$$P_{pseudo}(N) = \frac{C_N + \frac{p}{n}}{\sum C + p}$$

Probability for AAGAAA

$1.00 \times 0.67 \times 0.50 \times 0.83 \times 0.83 \times 0.66 = 0.1523$

Table 3: Position Probability Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.66
C	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33

Table 5: Position Weight Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	2	1.425	-Inf	1.737	1.737	1.415
C	-Inf	-Inf	0.415	-Inf	-Inf	-Inf
G	-Inf	-Inf	1.000	-Inf	-Inf	-Inf
T	-Inf	0.415	-0.585	-0.585	-0.595	0.415

Table 6: Position Weight Matrix with a pseudocount of 1.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1.840	1.280	-2.807	1.585	1.585	1.280
C	-2.807	-2.807	0.363	-2.807	-2.807	-2.807
G	-2.807	-2.807	0.893	-2.807	-2.807	-2.807
T	-2.807	0.363	-0.485	-0.485	-0.485	0.363

$$S(N) = \log_2 \left(\frac{P(C_N)}{B_N} \right)$$

Score for AAGAAA: how different from a random sequence

$2 + 1.425 + 1.000 + 1.737 + 1.737 + 1.415 = 9.314$

Table 3: Position Probability Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.66
C	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33

Table 7: Information Content Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	2.000	0.721	0.000	1.125	1.125	0.721
C	0.000	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000
G	0.000	0.000	0.270	0.000	0.000	0.000
T	0.000	0.361	0.090	0.225	0.225	0.361

$$IC_{total} = \log_2 n \qquad U = -\sum_{N=A}^{T} P(N) \times \log_2 P(N)$$

$$IC_{final} = IC_{total} - U \qquad IC(N) = P(N) \times IC_{final}$$

Table 3: Position Probability Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.66
C	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33

Figure 1: Sequence logo of a Position Probability Matrix

Table 7: Information Content Matrix.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	2.000	0.721	0.000	1.125	1.125	0.721
C	0.000	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000
G	0.000	0.000	0.270	0.000	0.000	0.000
T	0.000	0.361	0.090	0.225	0.225	0.361

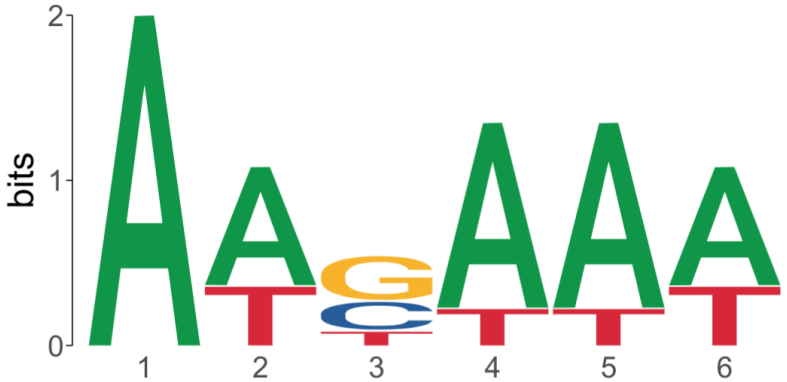
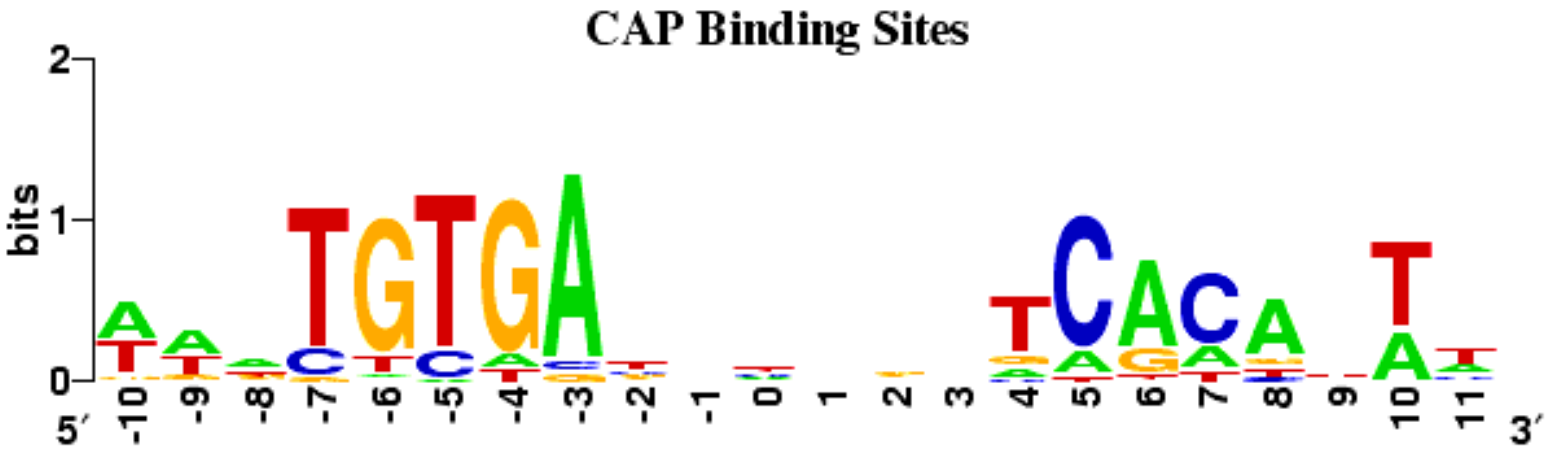
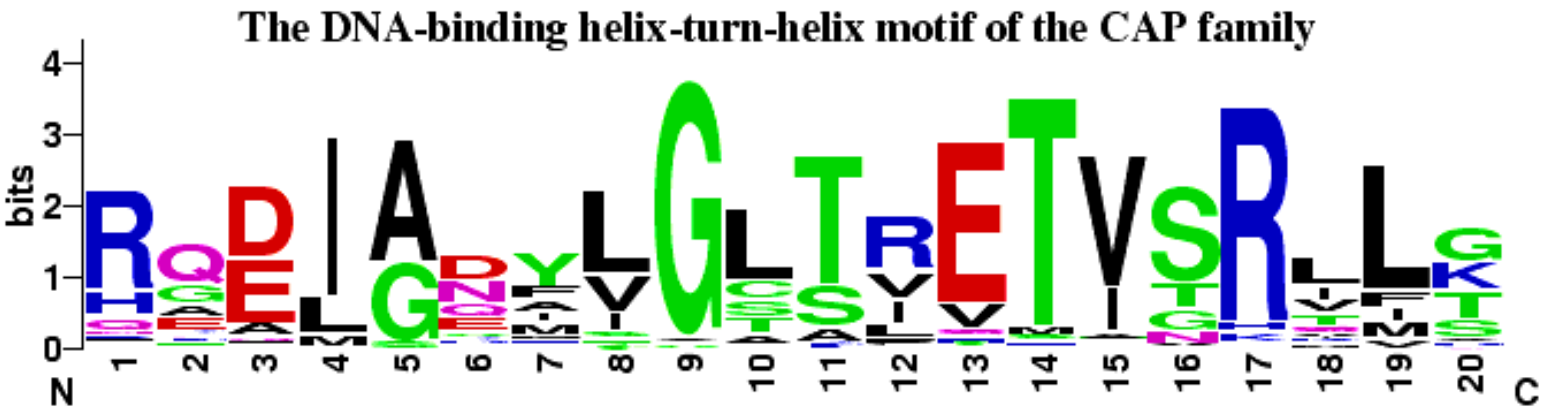


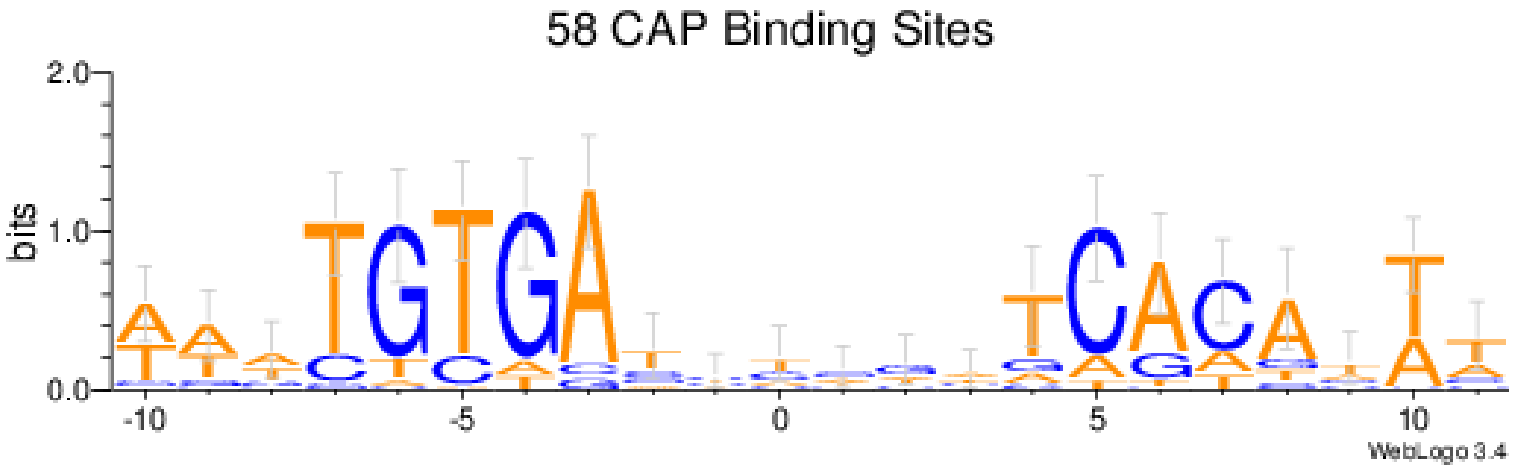
Figure 2: Sequence logo of an Information Content Matrix

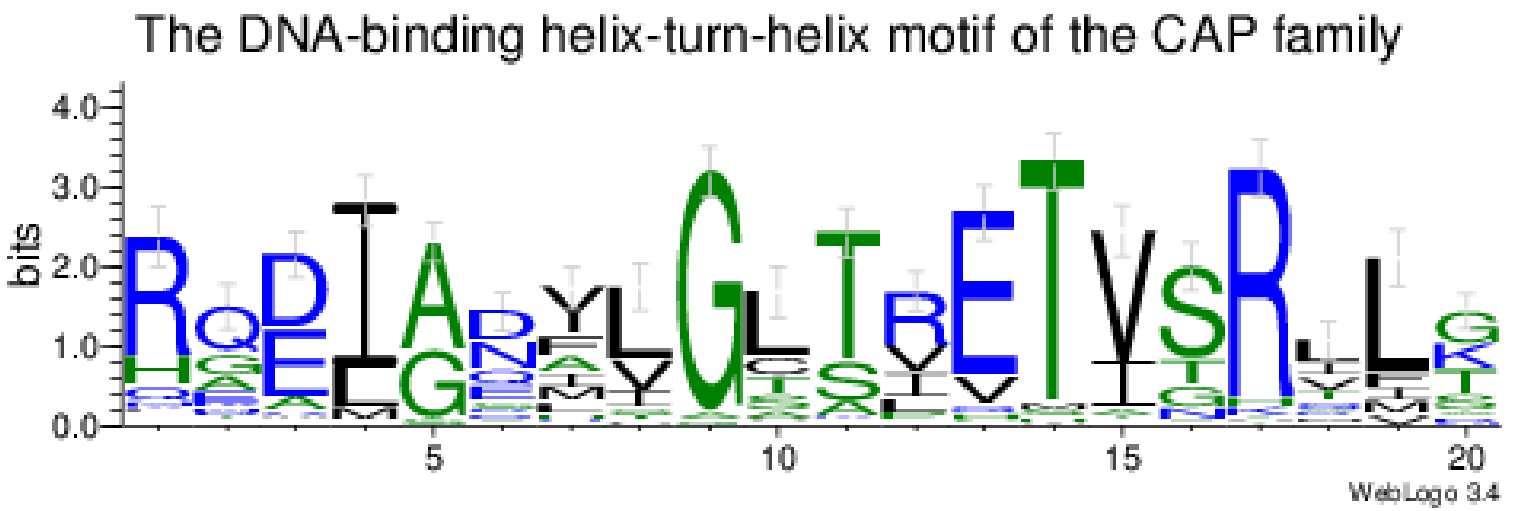
序列标识 | 着色 | WebLogo2

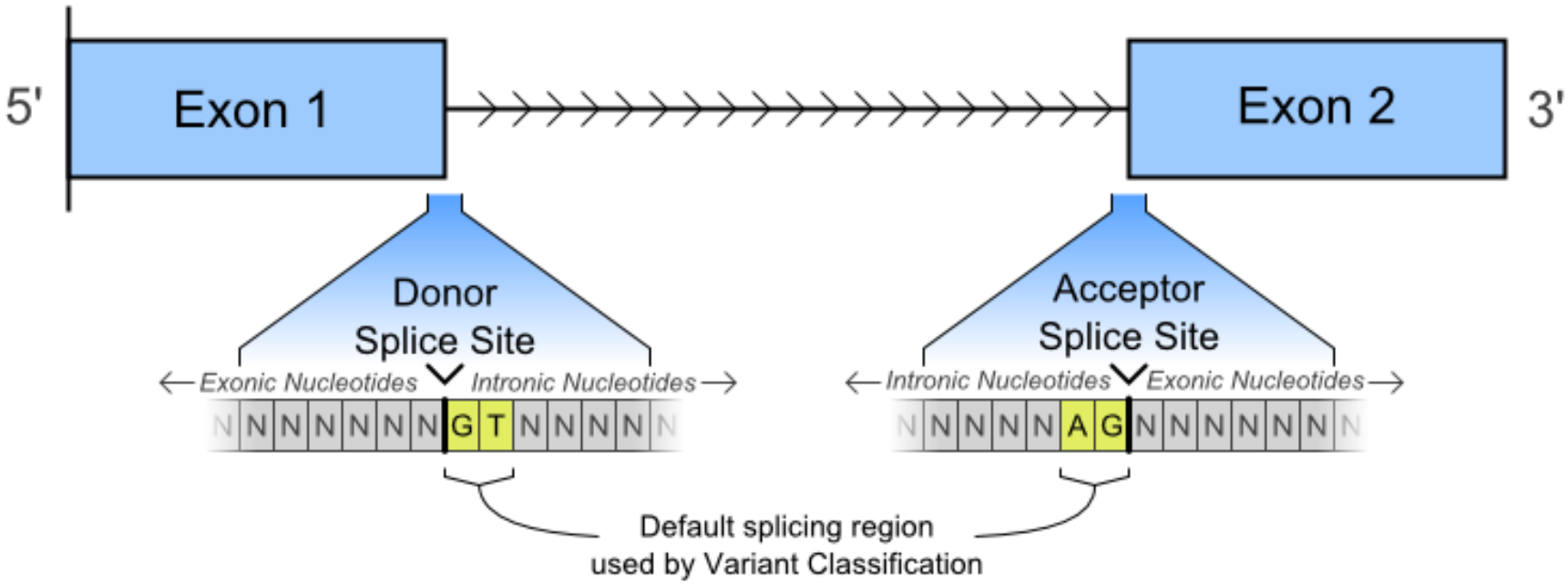


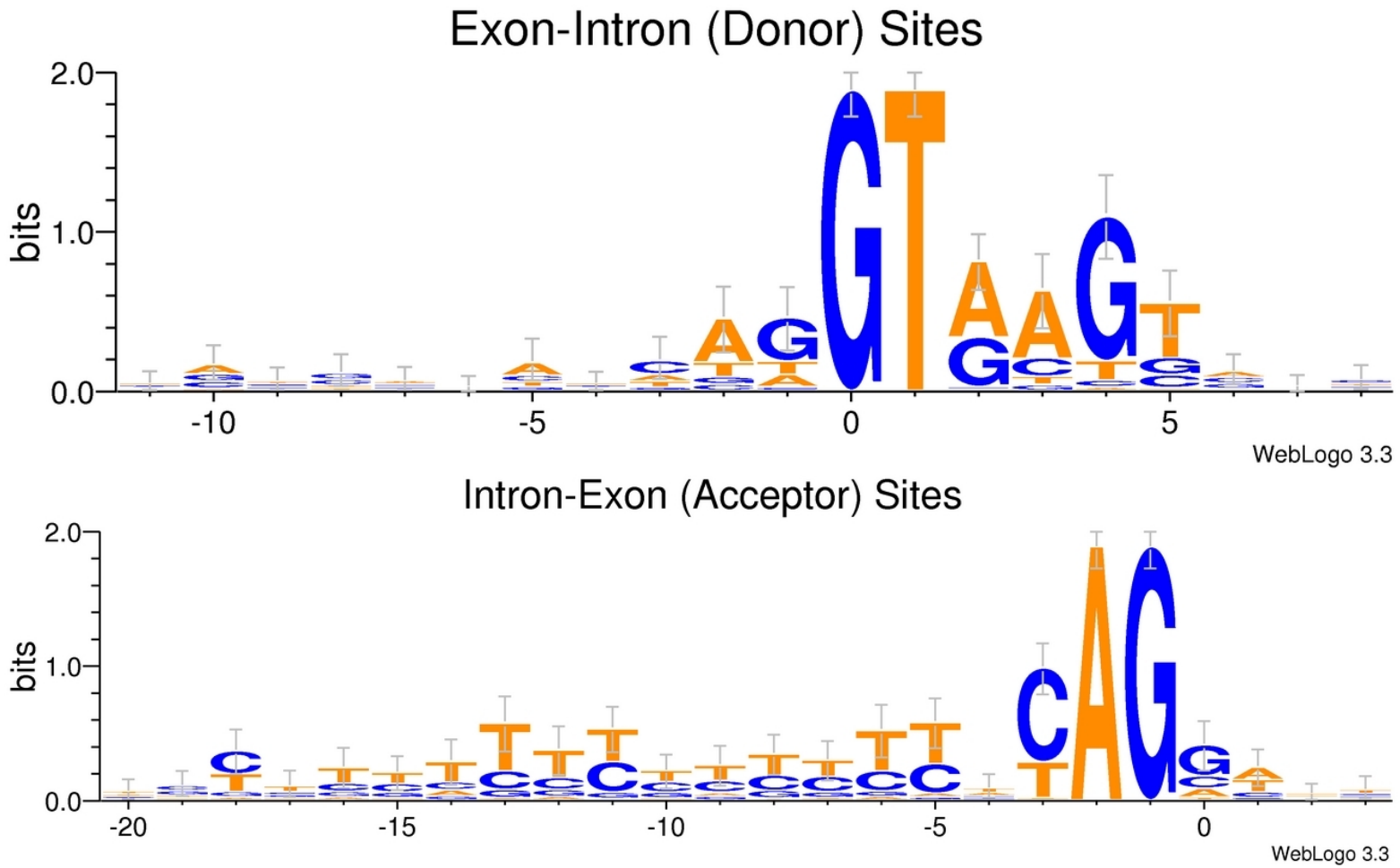


序列标识 | 着色 | WebLogo3






5'
Exon 1
Exon 2
3'
Donor
Splice Site
Exonic Nucleotides
Intronic Nucleotides
N N N N N N N G T N N N N N
Acceptor
Splice Site
Intronic Nucleotides
Exonic Nucleotides
N N N N N A G N N N N N N N
Default splicing region
used by Variant Classification


Exon-Intron (Donor) Sites
bits
2.0
1.0
0.0
-10
-5
0
5
WebLogo 3.3
Intron-Exon (Acceptor) Sites
bits
2.0
1.0
0.0
-20
-15
-10
-5
0
WebLogo 3.3

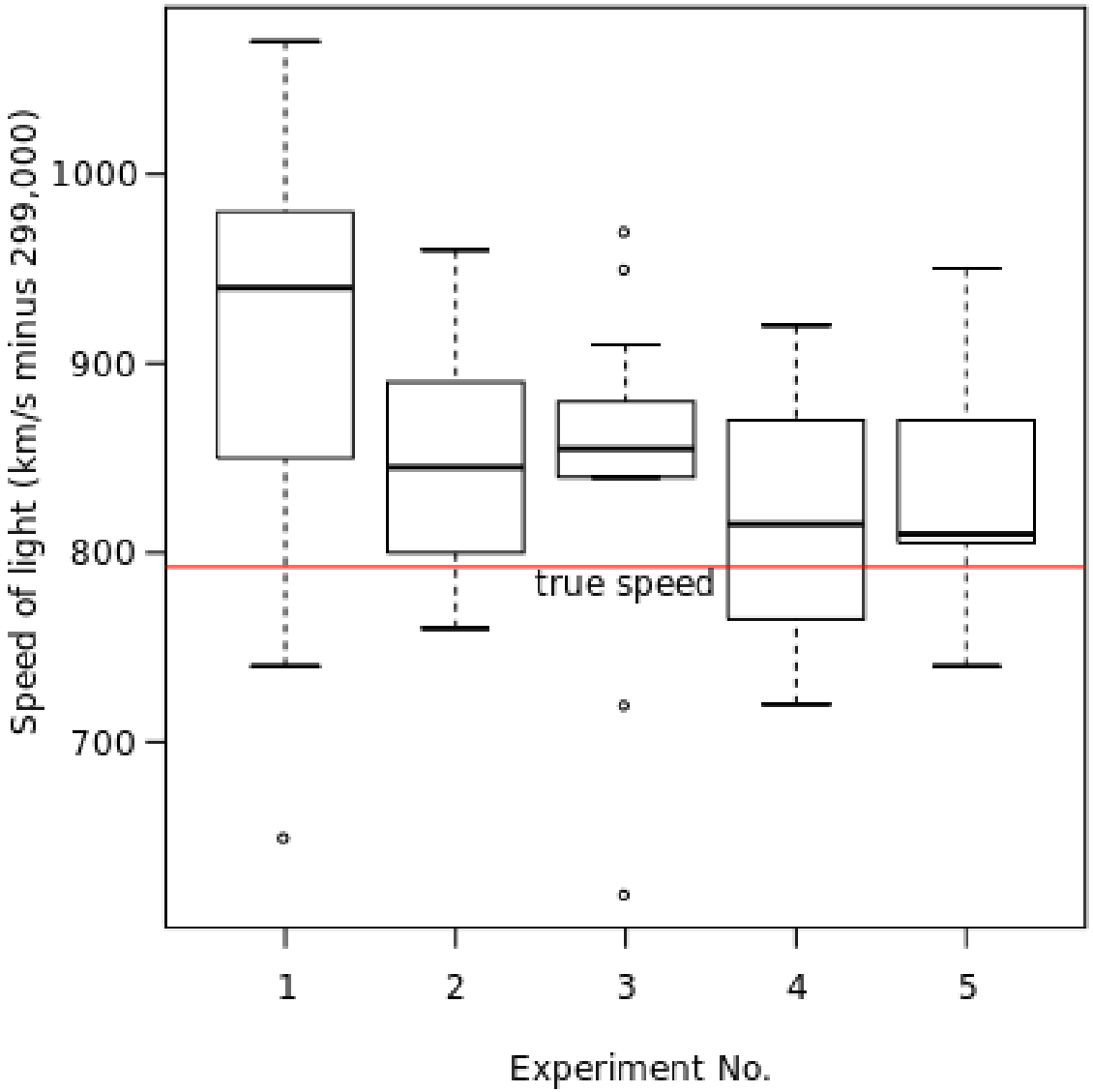
Donor Site(%)		Acceptor Site(%)	
GT	98.797	AG	99.714
GC	0.920	AC	0.120
AT	0.143	TG	0.032
GA	0.028	AT	0.024
GG	0.025	GG	0.022
CT	0.018	AA	0.019
TT	0.016	CG	0.010
CC	0.011	CC	0.010
TG	0.007	TT	0.009
AG	0.007	CT	0.008
TA	0.006	CA	0.008
AC	0.006	GC	0.007
CA	0.006	TA	0.006
TC	0.004	TC	0.004
AA	0.004	GT	0.004
CG	0.002	GA	0.003

序列标识

- Seq logo 在线绘制工具——Weblogo
- 利用 ggseqlogo 绘制 seqlogo 图

教学提纲

Box plot | 实例


Speed of light (km/s minus 299,000)
1000
900
800
700
true speed
1
2
3
4
5
Experiment No.

Box plot | 简介

历史

- Box plot, Boxplot, Box-whisker Plot
- 箱线图、箱须图、盒须图、盒式图、盒状图，因形状如箱子而得名
- 1977 年由美国着名统计学家约翰 • 图基（John Tukey）发明

简介

- 显示一组数据分散情况的统计图
- 显示最大值、最小值、中位数、下四分位数和上四分位数

优缺点

- 可以粗略地看出数据是否具有有对称性、分布的离散程度
- 适合用于几个样本的比较
- 不能提供关于数据分布偏态和尾重程度的精确度量

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Box plot | 相关概念

- 最小值 min，最大值 max
- 中位数 median
- 下四分位数 Q1，上四分位数 Q3
- 四分位数差 IQR（interquartile range），$IQR = Q3 - Q1$
- 内限：$Q3 + 1.5IQR$，$Q1 - 1.5IQR$
- 外限：$Q3 + 3IQR$，$Q1 - 3IQR$
- 异常值（outliers）：处于内限以外的数据
- 温和的异常值（mild outliers）：在内限与外限之间的异常值
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Box plot | 绘图步骤

- 绘制数轴。
- 计算上四分位数（Q3），中位数，下四分位数（Q1）。
- 计算四分位数差（IQR）。
- 绘制箱线图的矩形，上限为 Q3，下限为 Q1。在矩形内部中位数的位置画一条横线（中位线）。
- 在 $Q3 + 1.5IQR$ 和 $Q1 - 1.5IQR$ 处画两条与中位线一样的线段，这两条线段为异常值截断点，称为内限；在 $Q3 + 3IQR$ 和 $Q1 - 3IQR$ 处画两条线段，称为外限。*（注意：统计软件绘制的箱线图一般都没有标出内限和外限。）*
- 在非异常值的数据中，最靠近上边缘和下边缘（即内限）的两个数值处画横线，作为箱线图的触须。
- 从矩形的两端向外各画一条线段直到不是异常值的最远点（即上一步的触须），表示该批数据正常值的分布区间。
- 温和的异常值用空心圆表示；极端的异常值用实心点（一说用星号 *）表示。

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- 在 $Q3 + 1.5IQR$ 和 $Q1 - 1.5IQR$ 处画两条与中位线一样的线段，这两条线段为异常值截断点，称为内限；在 $Q3 + 3IQR$ 和 $Q1 - 3IQR$ 处画两条线段, 称为外限。 *（注意：统计软件绘制的箱线图一般都没有标出内限和外限。）*
- 在非异常值的数据中，最靠近上边缘和下边缘（即内限）的两个数值处画横线，作为箱线图的触须。
- 从矩形的两端向外各画一条线段直到不是异常值的最远点（即上一步的触须），表示该批数据正常值的分布区间。
- 温和的异常值用空心圆表示；极端的异常值用实心点（一说用星号 *）表示。

Box plot | 绘图步骤

- 绘制数轴。
- 计算上四分位数（Q3），中位数，下四分位数（Q1）。
- 计算四分位数差（IQR）。
- 绘制箱线图的矩形，上限为 Q3，下限为 Q1。在矩形内部中位数的位置画一条横线（中位线）。
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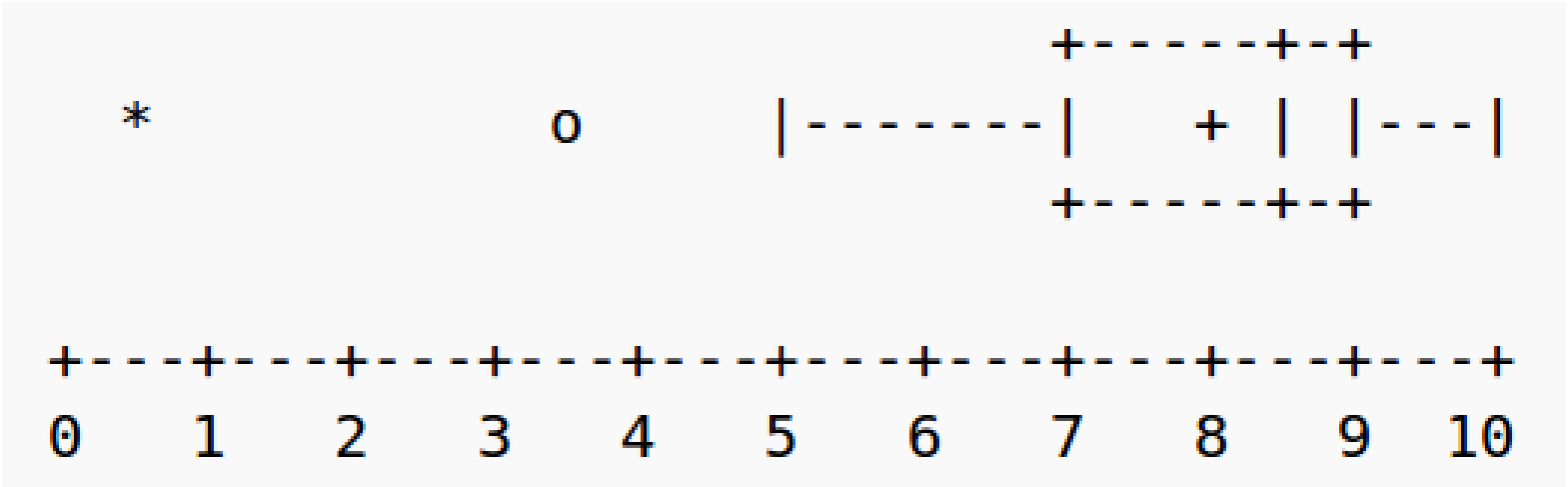
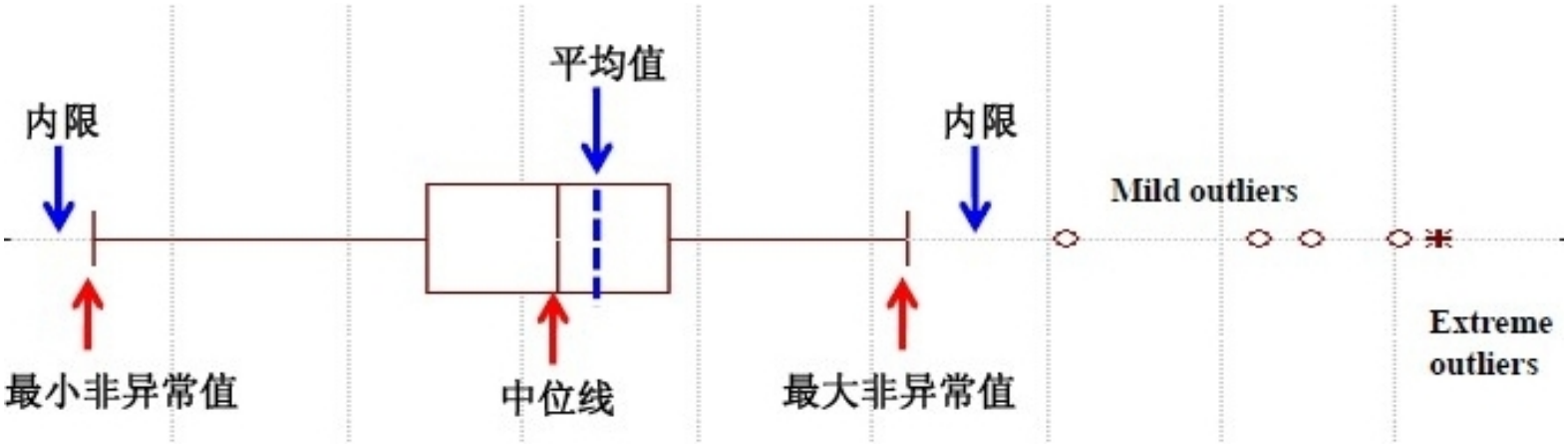
- 温和的异常值用空心圆表示；极端的异常值用实心点（一说用星号 *）表示。

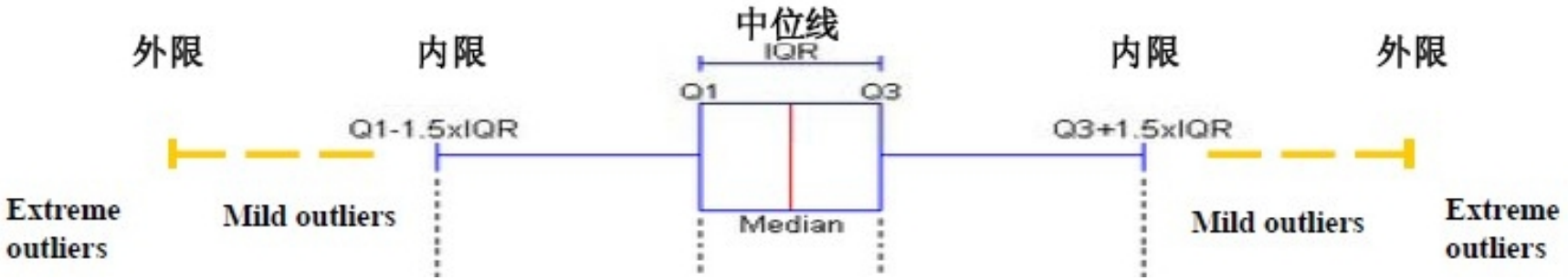
Box plot | 图解



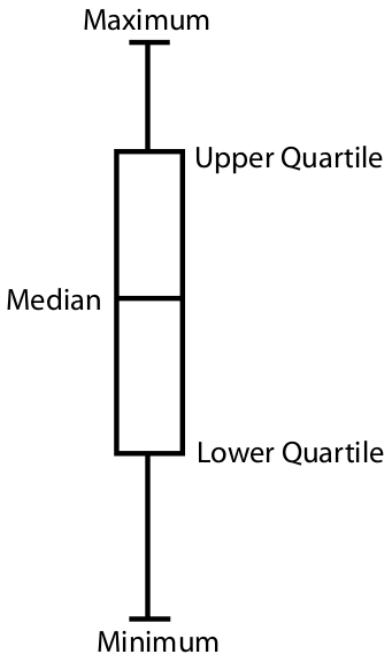
最小值（min）=0.5；下四分位数（Q1）=7；中位数（Med）=8.5；
上四分位数（Q3）=9；最大值（max）=10；平均值 =8；
四分位数差（interquartile range，四分位间距）=Q3−Q1=2。

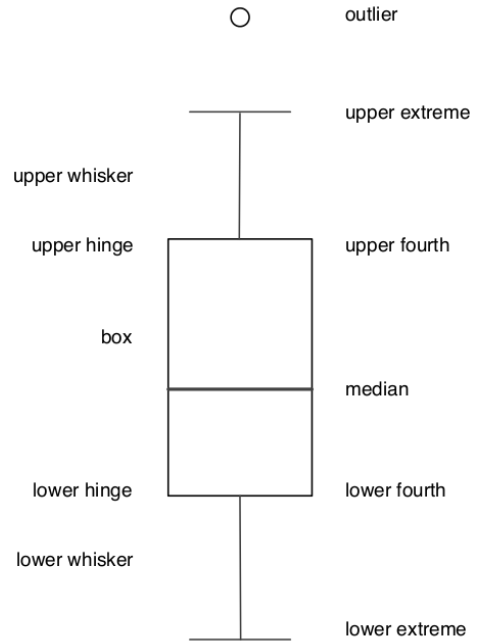
Box plot | 图解

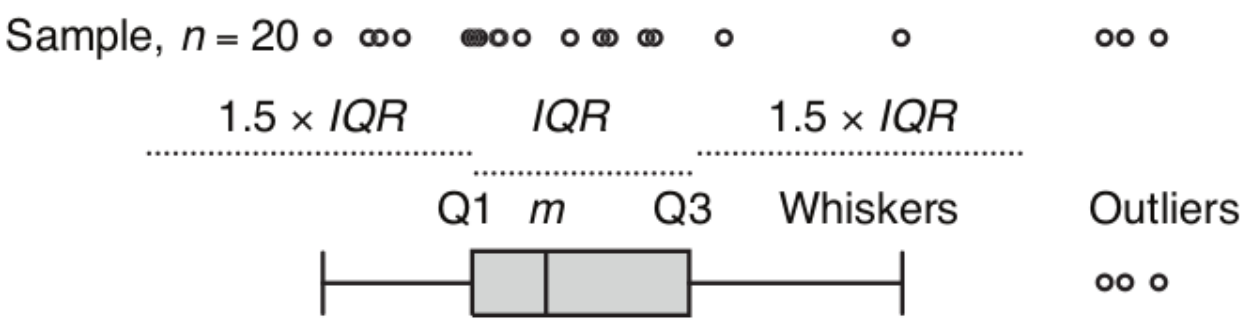

内限
平均值
内限
Mild outliers
Extreme
outliers
最小非异常值
中位线
最大非异常值


外限
内限
中位线
IQR
内限
外限
Q1
Q3
Q1-1.5xIQR
Q3+1.5xIQR
Extreme
outliers
Mild outliers
Median
Mild outliers
Extreme
outliers

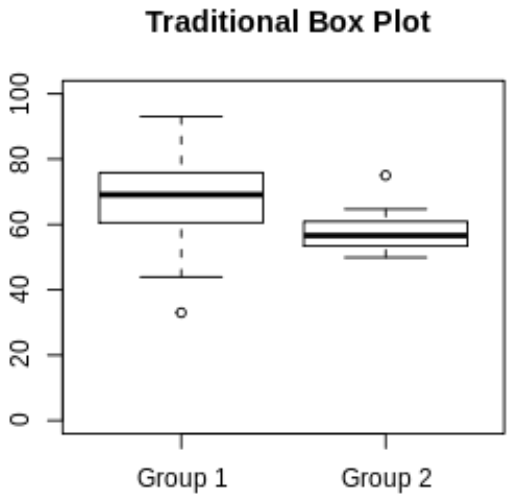
Box plot | 图解

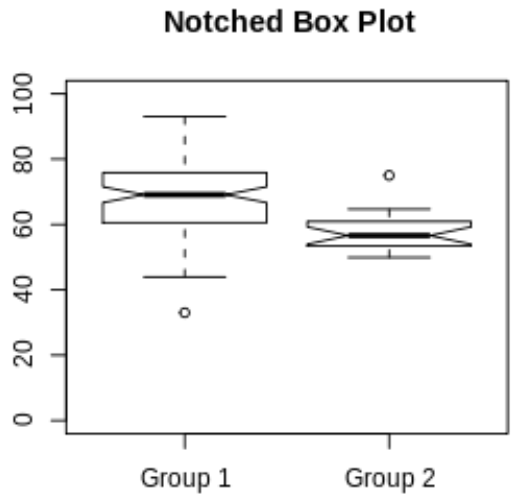

Maximum
Upper Quartile
Median
Lower Quartile
Minimum

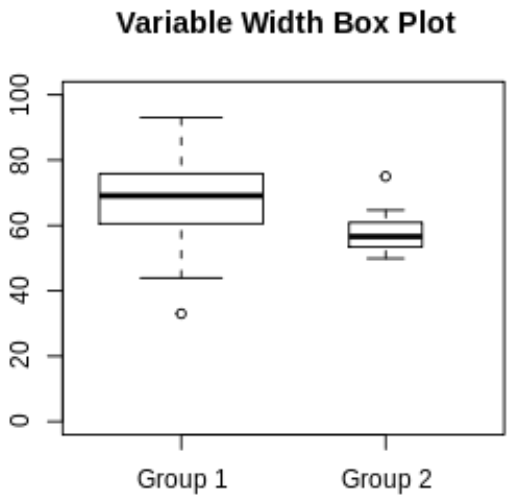

outlier
upper extreme
upper whisker
upper hinge
upper fourth
box
median
lower hinge
lower fourth
lower whisker
lower extreme

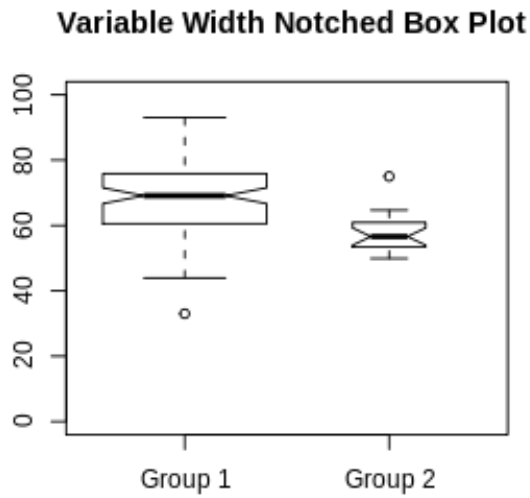

Sample, n = 20
1.5 × IQR
IQR
1.5 × IQR
Q1
m
Q3
Whiskers
Outliers

Box plot | 变体

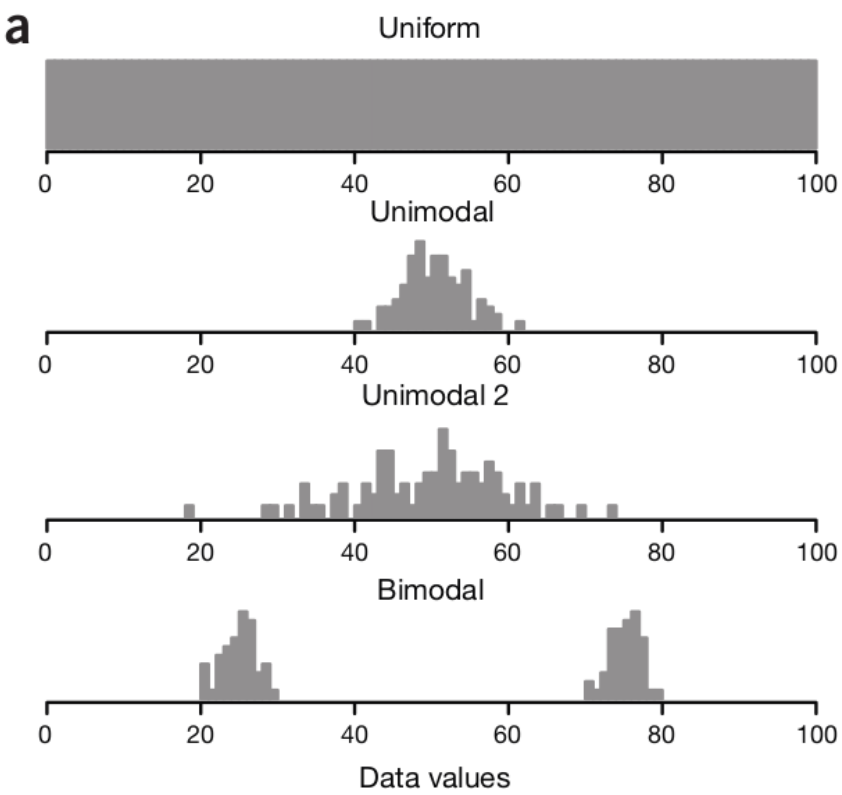

Traditional Box Plot
0
20
40
60
80
100
Group 1
Group 2

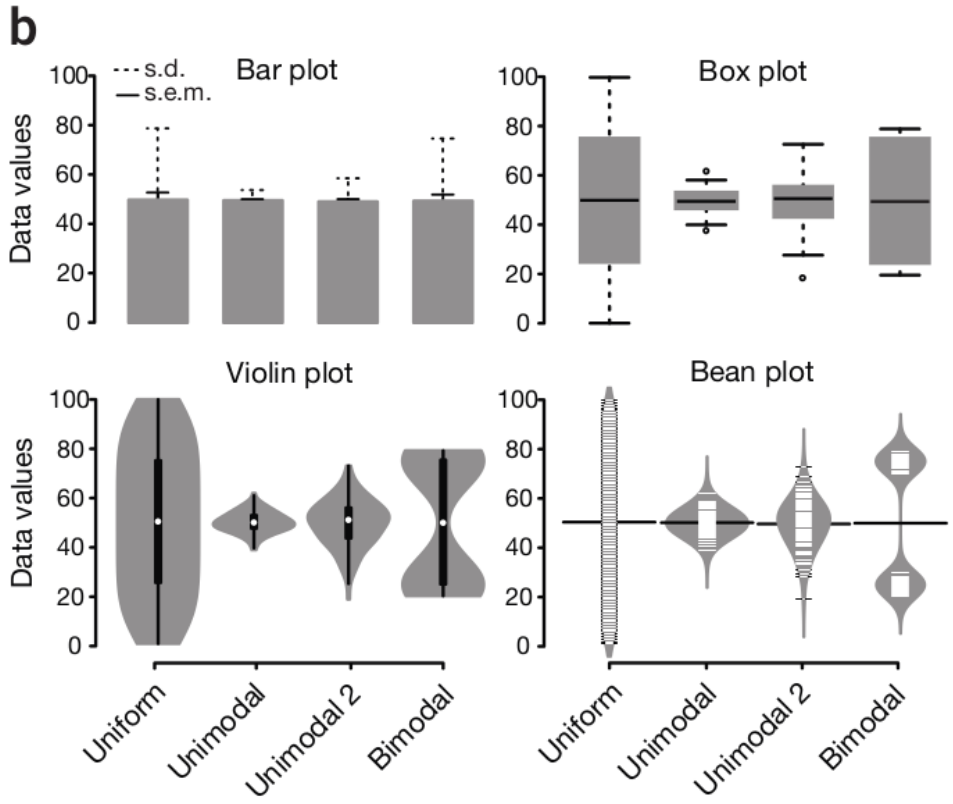

Notched Box Plot
0
20
40
60
80
100
Group 1
Group 2


Variable Width Box Plot
0
20
40
60
80
100
Group 1
Group 2


Variable Width Notched Box Plot
0
20
40
60
80
100
Group 1
Group 2

Box plot | 变体


a
Uniform
0
20
40
60
80
100
Unimodal
Unimodal 2
Bimodal
Data values


b
s.d.
s.e.m.
Bar plot
Box plot
Violin plot
Bean plot
Data values
Uniform
Unimodal
Unimodal 2
Bimodal

Box plot | 工具

- BoxPlotR
- Plotly
- ECplot
- Galaxy（“Graph/Display Data”工具集中的 Boxplot）
- R
- …

教学提纲

表格

- 行、列的含义
- 缩写的含义
- 数值的含义

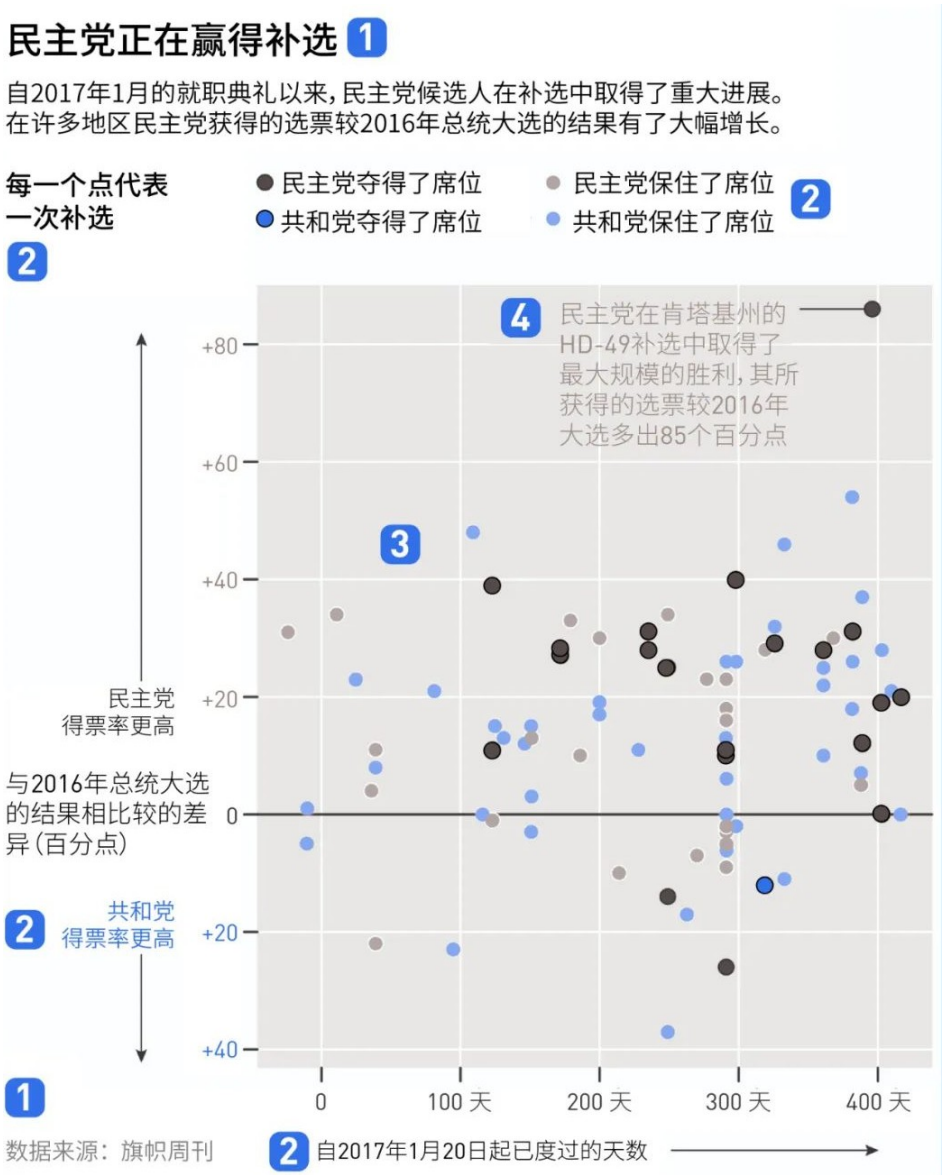
图片

- 生成图片的数据
- 横、纵轴的含义
- 图片包含的元素
- 图片元素属性的含义

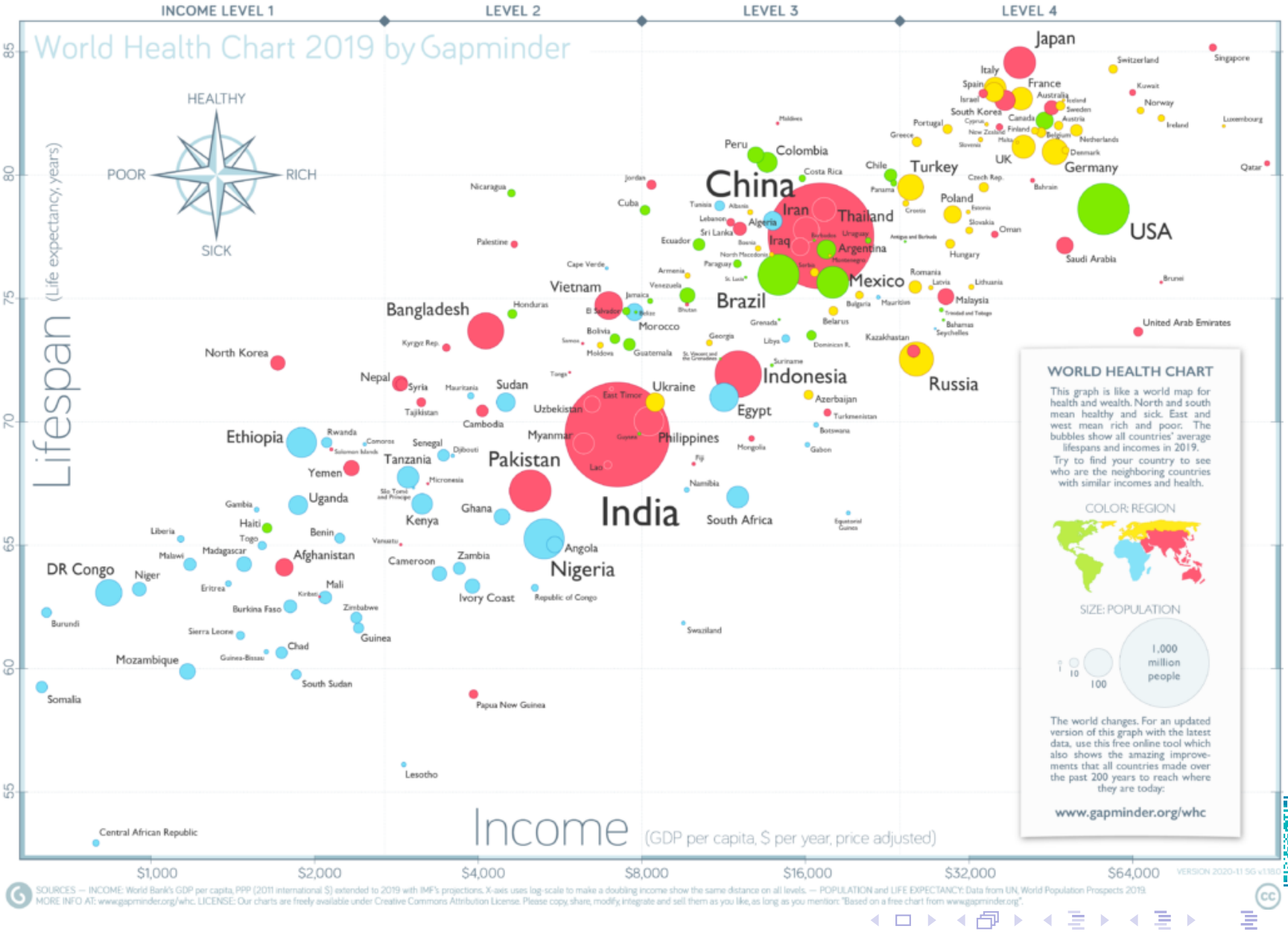
如何阅读一张图表?

读图顺序

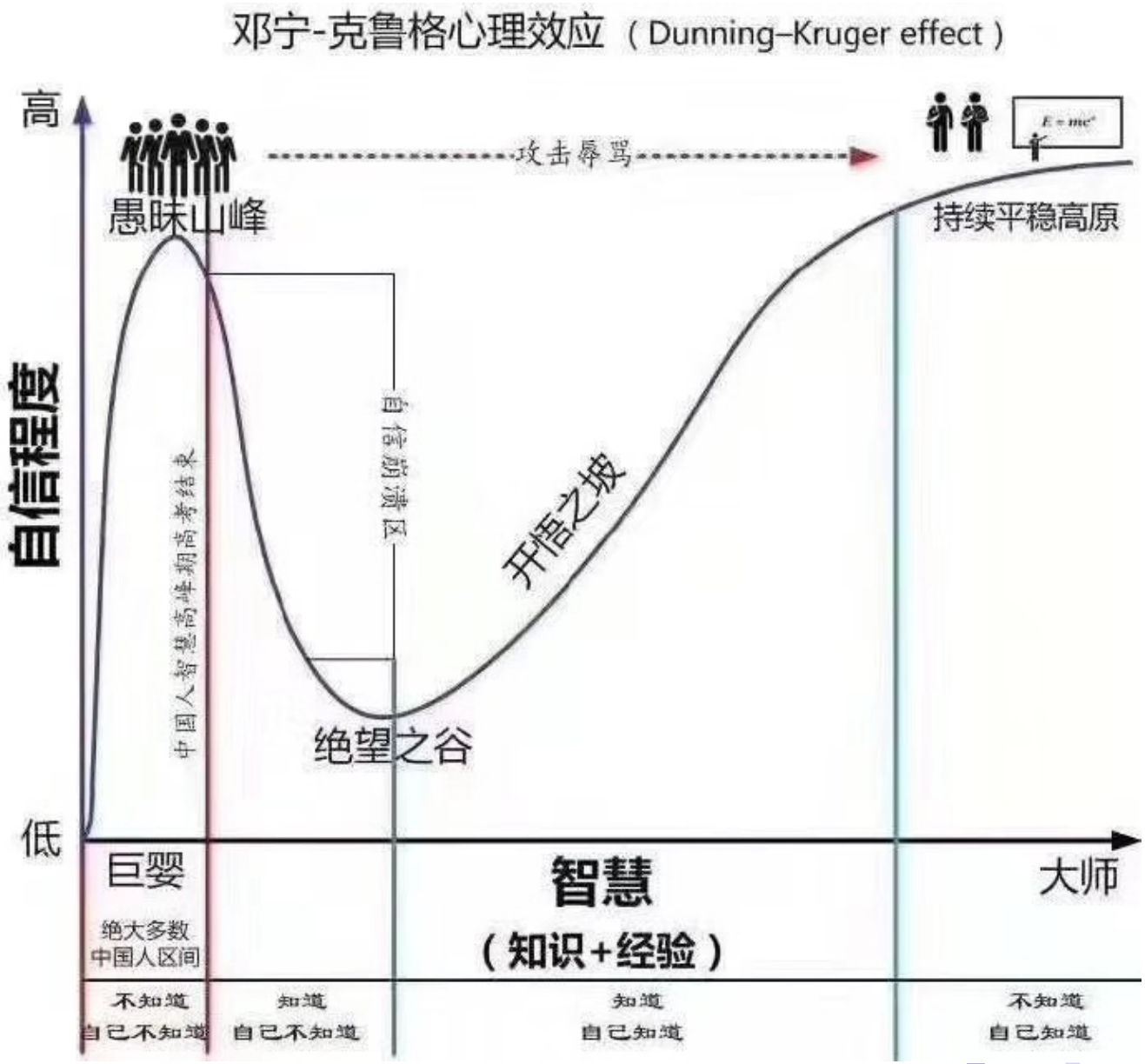
1. 看标题、介绍和数据来源
2. 看度量、单位、坐标和图例
3. 看视觉编码方式
4. 看标注


民主党正在赢得补选 1
自2017年1月的就职典礼以来，民主党候选人在补选中取得了重大进展。
在许多地区民主党获得的选票较2016年总统大选的结果有了大幅增长。
每一个点代表一次补选
民主党夺得了席位
民主党保住了席位
共和党夺得了席位
共和党保住了席位
2
2
4
民主党在肯塔基州的HD-49补选中取得了最大规模的胜利，其所获得的选票较2016年大选多出85个百分点
3
+80
+60
+40
+20
0
+20
+40
民主党得票率更高
与2016年总统大选的结果相比较的差异（百分点）
2 共和党得票率更高
1
0
100 天
200 天
300 天
400 天
数据来源：旗帜周刊
2 自2017年1月20日起已度过的天数

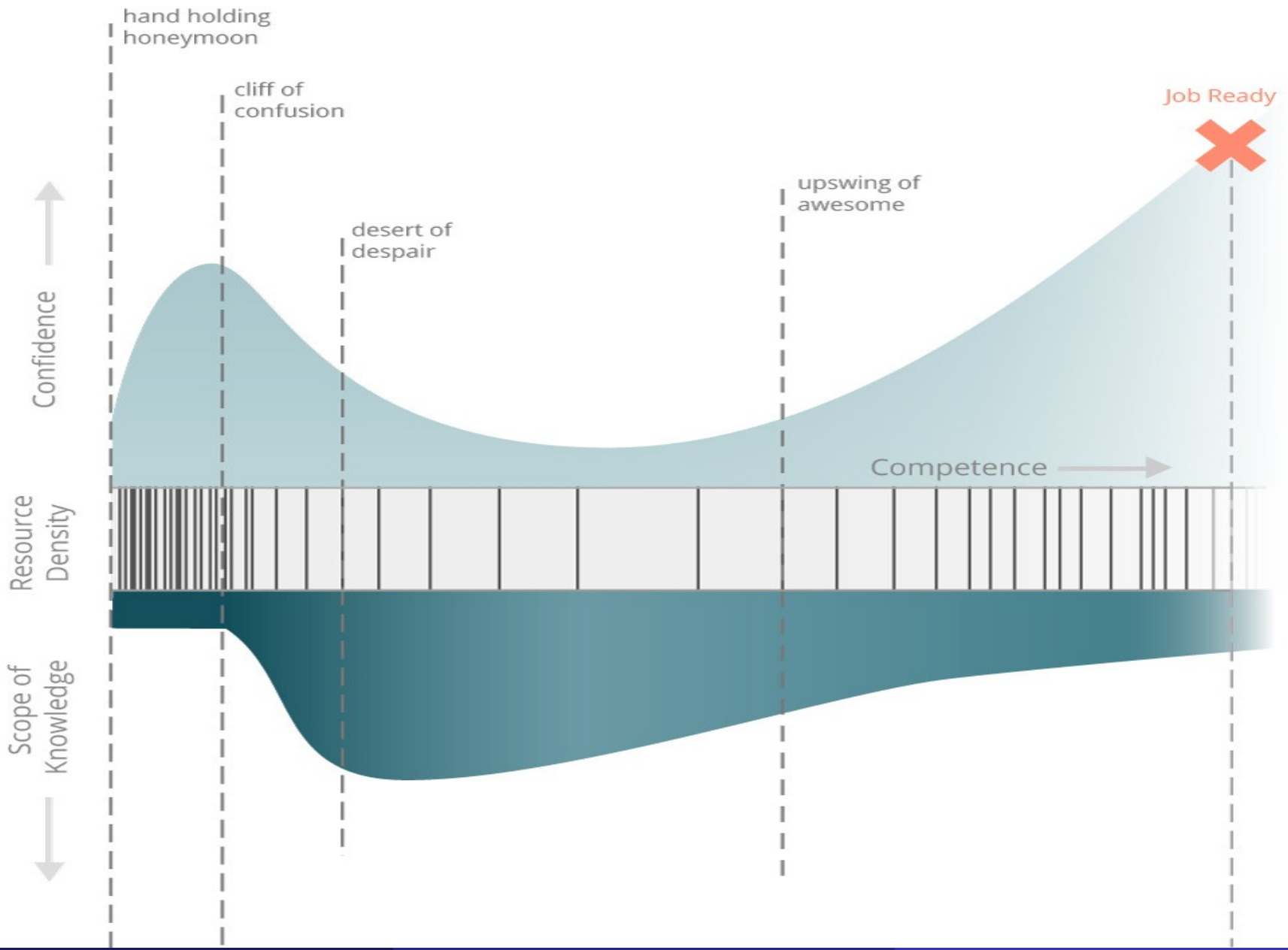
- 数据（data）：我们想要可视化的对象。
- 几何对象（geom）：用以呈现数据、在图中实际看到的图形元素（点、线、条形、多边形等）。
- 图形属性（aes）：几何对象的视觉属性（位置、颜色、形状、大小和线条类型）。
- 映射（mapping）：从数据中的变量对应到图形属性。
- 统计变换（stats）：对数据进行的某种汇总（将数据分组计数以创建直方图）。
- 标度（scale）：控制着数据空间的值到图形属性空间的值的映射（用颜色、大小或形状来表示不同的取值）。
- 坐标系（coord）：描述了数据是如何映射到图形所在的平面的，它同时提供了看图所需的坐标轴和网格线。
- 引导元素（guide）：向看图者展示了如何将视觉属性映射回数据空间（坐标轴上的刻度线和标签、图例）。
- 分面（facet）：描述了如何将数据分解为各个子集，以及如何对子集作图并联合进行展示。分面也叫做条件作图或网格作图。
- 位置调整：控制着图形对象的重叠。


INCOME LEVEL 1
LEVEL 2
LEVEL 3
LEVEL 4
World Health Chart 2019 by Gapminder
HEALTHY
POOR
RICH
SICK
Lifespan (Life expectancy, years)
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
Japan
Switzerland
Singapore
Italy
Spain
France
Australia
Israel
Kuwait
Norway
South Korea
Canada
Sweden
Austria
Ireland
Luxembourg
Portugal
Finland
Belgium
Netherlands
Denmark
Greece
UK
Germany
Qatar
Peru
Colombia
Costa Rica
Chile
Turkey
China
Iran
Thailand
Poland
Nicaragua
Cuba
Algeria
Sri Lanka
Iraq
Argentina
USA
Saudi Arabia
Ecuador
Palestine
Hungary
Oman
Vietnam
Mexico
Brazil
Malaysia
Bangladesh
Honduras
Morocco
Belarus
United Arab Emirates
Kazakhstan
North Korea
Indonesia
Russia
Nepal
Syria
Sudan
Ukraine
Azerbaijan
Egypt
Ethiopia
Uzbekistan
Cambodia
Myanmar
Philippines
Tanzania
Pakistan
Yemen
Uganda
India
South Africa
Kenya
Ghana
Haiti
Benin
Angola
Afghanistan
Nigeria
DR Congo
Niger
Madagascar
Cameroon
Zambia
Ivory Coast
Mali
Burkina Faso
Zimbabwe
Guinea
Chad
Mozambique
South Sudan
Somalia
Papua New Guinea
Lesotho
Central African Republic
Swaziland
WORLD HEALTH CHART
This graph is like a world map for health and wealth. North and south mean healthy and sick. East and west mean rich and poor. The bubbles show all countries' average lifespans and incomes in 2019.
Try to find your country to see who are the neighboring countries with similar incomes and health.
COLOR: REGION
SIZE: POPULATION
1
10
100
1,000 million people
The world changes. For an updated version of this graph with the latest data, use this free online tool which also shows the amazing improvements that all countries made over the past 200 years to reach where they are today:
www.gapminder.org/whc
Income (GDP per capita, $ per year, price adjusted)
$1,000
$2,000
$4,000
$8,000
$16,000
$32,000
$64,000
VERSION 2020-11 SG v1.1
SOURCES — INCOME: World Bank's GDP per capita, PPP (2011 international $) extended to 2019 with IMF's projections. X-axis uses log-scale to make a doubling income show the same distance on all levels. — POPULATION and LIFE EXPECTANCY: Data from UN, World Population Prospects 2019.
MORE INFO AT: www.gapminder.org/whc. LICENSE: Our charts are freely available under Creative Commons Attribution License. Please copy, share, modify, integrate and sell them as you like, as long as you mention: "Based on a free chart from www.gapminder.org".

解析图表 | 达克效应（邓宁-克鲁格效应）



解析图表 | 其他


hand holding
honeymoon
cliff of
confusion
desert of
despair
upswing of
awesome
Job Ready
Competence
Confidence
Resource
Density
Scope of
Knowledge

教学提纲

总结与答疑

知识点——基因组功能的高级注释

- 变异位点的注释——用途，注释内容，注释工具
- 基因集富集分析——功能，分析工具
- 序列标识——含义，制作工具，计算过程
- Box plot——理解，绘制

技能——解析图表

- 表——行列，缩写，数值
- 图——数据，横纵轴，图元素，元素属性，图例标注

教学提纲

基础知识

- 组装版本和坐标系统
- 常用格式
- 坐标的逻辑运算

高级注释

- 变异位点的注释
- 基因集富集分析
- 制作序列标识

分析平台

- Galaxy
- GenePattern

引言

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- 制作序列标识

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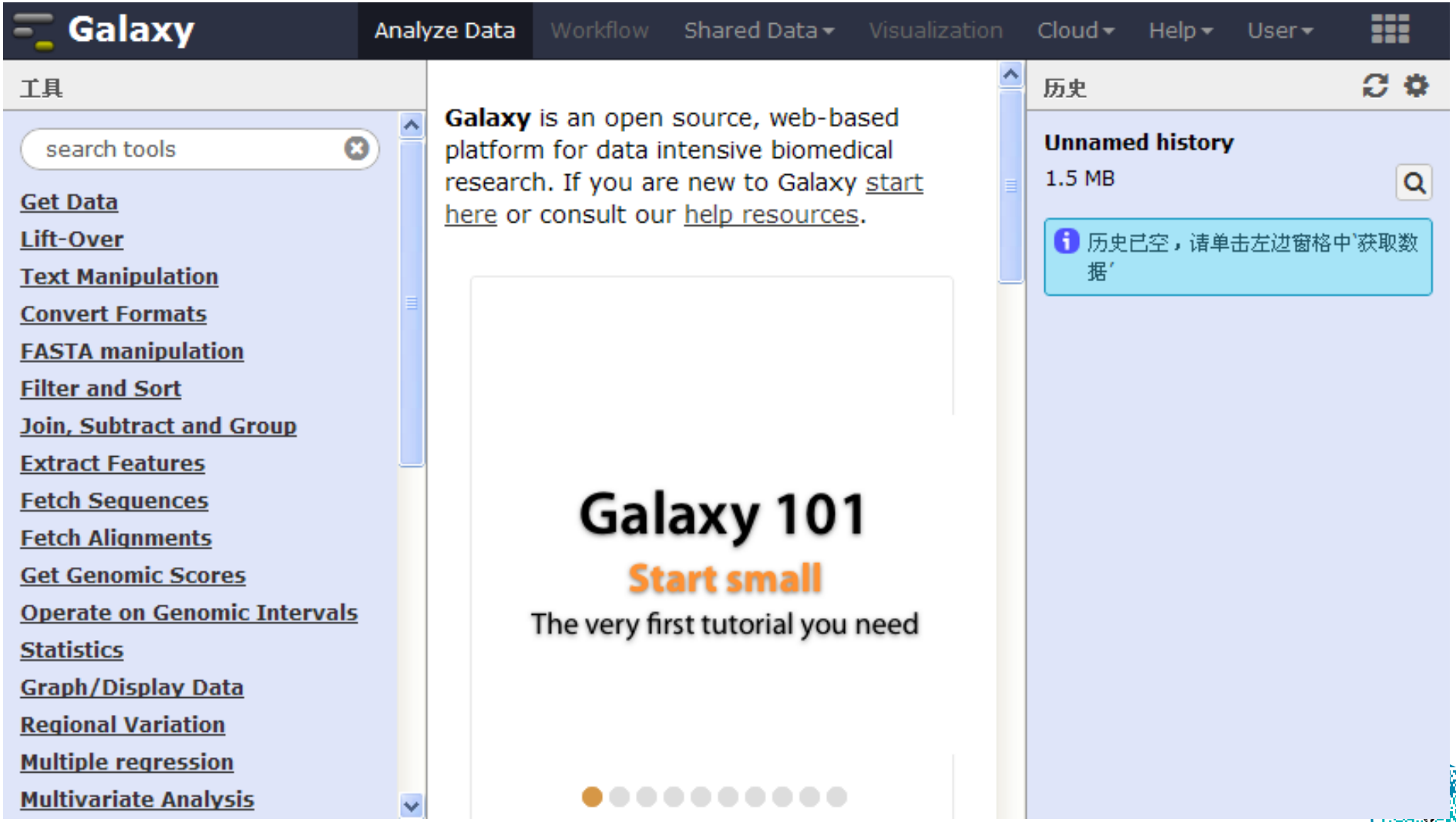
- Galaxy
- GenePattern

教学提纲

Galaxy | 工具集

- Get Data
- Text Manipulation
- Convert Formats
- Operate on Genomic Intervals
- Phenotype Association
- Statistics
- Graph/Display Data
- NGS Toolbox
- …

Galaxy | 界面


Galaxy
Analyze Data
Workflow
Shared Data
Visualization
Cloud
Help
User
工具
search tools
Get Data
Lift-Over
Text Manipulation
Convert Formats
FASTA manipulation
Filter and Sort
Join, Subtract and Group
Extract Features
Fetch Sequences
Fetch Alignments
Get Genomic Scores
Operate on Genomic Intervals
Statistics
Graph/Display Data
Regional Variation
Multiple regression
Multivariate Analysis
Galaxy is an open source, web-based platform for data intensive biomedical research. If you are new to Galaxy start here or consult our help resources.
Galaxy 101
Start small
The very first tutorial you need
历史
Unnamed history
1.5 MB
历史已空，请单击左边窗格中'获取数据'

教学提纲

- UCSC liftOver tool：支持 BED 和“chrN:start-end”格式的输入
- Galaxy（基于 UCSC liftOver tool）：支持 BED、GFF 和 GTF 格式的输入
- CrossMap：支持 SAM/BAM、Wiggle/BigWig、BED、GFF/GTF 和 VCF 格式的输入，输出对应格式
- NCBI Remap：支持 BED、GFF、GTF 和 VCF 等格式的输入
- Ensembl assembly converter（2015 年退休，CrossMap 继位）：支持 BED、GFF、GFT 和 PSL 格式的输入，但输出都是 GFF 格式的
- pyliftover：仅支持点坐标（point coordinates）的转换，无法对区段（ranges）坐标进行转换

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
2. 数据处理

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 转换参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 设置参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 设置参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 设置参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出
   - 过滤结果：MAPPED VS. UNMAPPED

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 设置参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出
   - 过滤结果：MAPPED VS. UNMAPPED

hg19 ⇒ hg18

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：hg19 坐标
2. 数据处理
   - 设置参数：hg19 ⇒ hg18
3. 保存输出
   - 过滤结果：MAPPED VS. UNMAPPED

Galaxy 演示 | 格式转换 | BED ⇔ GFF

BED ⇔ GFF

1. 获取输入
2. 数据处理

BED ⇔ GFF

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：BED
2. 数据处理
   - BED to GFF
3. 保存输出

BED ⇔ GFF

1. 获取输入
   - 输入文件：BED
2. 数据处理
   1. BED ⇒ GFF
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   - 查看结果：互相比较

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- Galaxy 中的“Operate on Genomic Intervals”工具集
- BEDTools: a powerful toolset for genome arithmetic
- BEDOPS: the fast, highly scalable and easily-parallelizable genome analysis toolkit

Galaxy 演示 | 逻辑运算 | subtract & join

外显子 vs. SNP

1. 获取输入

外显子 vs. SNP

1. 获取输入
   - exon
   - SNP
2. 数据处理
3. 保存输出

外显子 vs. SNP

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2. 数据处理
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外显子 vs. SNP

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   - subtract
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   - 解析结果

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   - exon
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   - join
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   - 解析结果

外显子 vs. SNP

1. 获取输入
   - exon
   - SNP
2. 数据处理
   - subtract
   - join
3. 保存输出
   - 解析结果

问题

- 找到含有至少 N（2）个 SNP 的外显子。

输入

- 外显子数据（BED 格式）
- SNP 数据（BED 格式）

输出

- 满足要求的外显子信息（BED 格式）

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外显子数据

1	chr1	10	20	exon1	0	+
2	chr1	30	40	exon2	0	+
3	chr1	50	60	exon3	0	-
4	chr1	65	75	exon4	0	+
5	chr1	85	95	exon5	0	-

SNP 数据

1	chr1	11	12	snp1	0	+
2	chr1	15	16	snp2	0	+
3	chr1	17	18	snp3	0	+
4	chr1	24	25	snp4	0	+
5	chr1	33	34	snp5	0	+
6	chr1	37	38	snp6	0	+
7	chr1	44	45	snp7	0	+
8	chr1	54	55	snp8	0	+
9	chr1	57	58	snp9	0	-

Reference

Galaxy 101

Question

- Which coding exon has the highest number of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on human chromosome 22?

Objectives

- Familiarize yourself with the basics of Galaxy
- Learn how to obtain data from external sources
- Learn how to run tools
- Learn how histories work
- Learn how to create a workflow
- Learn how to share your work

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Galaxy 101

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Finding exons with the highest number (≥ 10) of SNPs

Join-Group-Filter-Compare-Sort

- Input: Get exons, SNPs; UCSC Table Browser
- Join[Operate on Genomic Intervals]: Join exons with SNPs
- Group: Count the number of SNPs per exon
- Filter: Filter exons that have ten or more SNPs
- Compare two Datasets: Recover exon information
- Sort: Sort the start and end coordinates
- Visualize: Display data in genome browser

Finding exons with the highest number ($\geq$ 10) of SNPs

Join-Group-Filter-Compare-Sort

1. Input: Get exons, SNPs; UCSC Table Browser
2. Join[Operate on Genomic Intervals]: Join exons with SNPs
3. Group: Count the number of SNPs per exon
4. Filter: Filter exons that have certain number of SNPs
5. Compare two Datasets: Accurate exon information
6. Sort: Sort the data in descending order
7. Visualize: Display data in Genome Browser

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1. Input: Get exons, SNPs; UCSC Table Browser
2. Join[Operate on Genomic Intervals]: Join exons with SNPs
3. Count: Count the number of SNPs per exon
4. Filter: Filter exons that have SNPs number ≥ 10
5. Cut: Cut columns to recover BED format
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Finding 10 exons with the highest number of SNPs

Join-Group-Sort-SelectFirst-Join-Cut-Sort

- Input: Get exons, SNPs; UCSC Table Browser
- Join[Operate on Genomic Intervals]: Join exons with SNPs
- Group: Count the number of SNPs per exon
- Sort: Sort exons by SNPs count
- Select first: Select top ten
- Join[Join two Datasets]: Recover exon information
- Cut: Cut columns to recover BED format
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- Visualize: Display data in genome browser

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6. Join: Join two datasets: Recover exon information
7. Cut: Cut columns to recover UCSC format
8. Sort: Sort the final output by SNPs count

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Finding exons with the highest number (≥ 10) of SNPs

BEDTools-shell-BEDTools

考虑链性

```
bedtools intersect -a exon.bed -b snp.bed -c -s |
awk '{if($7>=10) print;}' | cut -f1-6 |
bedtools sort -i stdin
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Workflow：create, modify, rerun, share

1. Save: Rename the history as “Exons and SNPs”
2. Workflow: Extract workflow from history
3. Modify: Open workflow editor and modify the parameter

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5. Share: Share or publish workflow
6. Create: Create workflows from scratch (e.g. Find the 50 longest exons)

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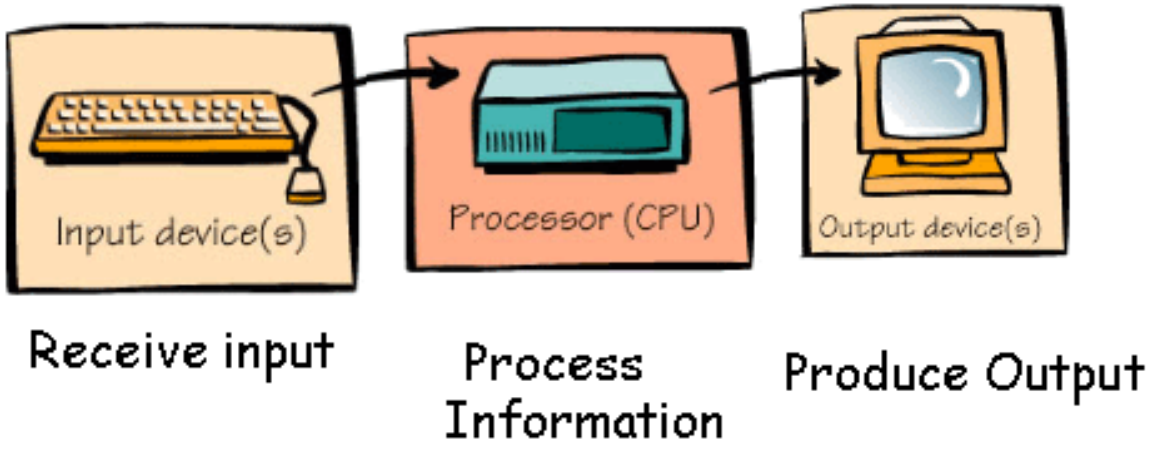
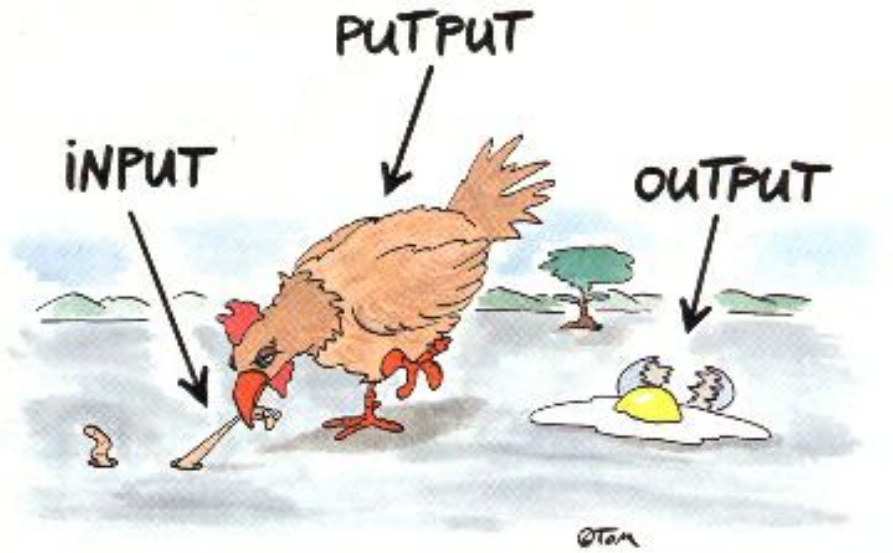
教学提纲

三段论：“输入-加工-输出”


Input device(s)
Processor (CPU)
Output device(s)
Receive input
Process Information
Produce Output


PUTPUT
INPUT
OUTPUT

三段论：“输入-加工-输出”

获取输入

数据来源
文件格式
过滤数据
…

加工处理

选择工具
调整参数
记录步骤
…

解析输出

文件格式
解析图表
保存结果
…

教学提纲

总结与答疑

知识点——Galaxy 分析平台

- Galaxy——界面、学习、使用

技能——“输入-加工-输出”三段论

- 获取输入——格式、来源、过滤
- 数据处理——工具、版本、参数
- 解析输出——格式、注释、解析

教学提纲

复习思考题

知识点

1. hg19 和 mm10 分别代表什么含义？hg19 是和 GRCh37 相对应，还是和 GRCm38 相对应？
2. 常见的基因组坐标系统是哪两种，举例进行说明。
3. 简述 BED 格式前 6 列的含义，能解释实际的 BED 记录。
4. 基于基因组坐标的常见逻辑运算模式有哪些，画图进行解释。
5. 简述序列标识的含义，能解释实际的序列标识图。
6. 简述从多序列到序列标识（ICM）的计算过程。

技能

1. 不同操作系统的换行符有何区别？
2. 以 SNP 的注释结果为例，论述如何解析一张表。
3. 以 box plot 为例，论述如何解析一张图。
4. 以坐标转换为例，论述“输入-加工-输出”的工作流程。

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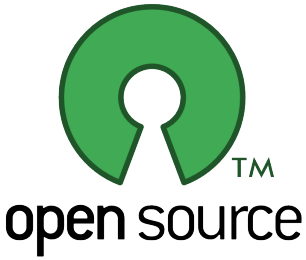

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