Cortex cheat sheet for bacterial genomics

1 REQUIREMENTS

Download Cortex from github (https://github.com/iqbal-lab/cortex) - there are download instructions there.

You must have installed VCFtools (and have the entire directory, not just the binary executable), R and Stampy. R must be in your path. Add the following directories to PERL5LIB and PATH

```
export PERL5LIB= /path/cortex/scripts/analyse_variants/
   bioinf-perl/lib;/path/cortex/scripts/calling:$PERL5LIB
export PATH = /path/cortex/scripts/analyse_variants/
   needleman_wunsch-0.3.0
```

2 Preparation (once per species)

There are a set of files Cortex needs to use, which you should not need to worry about, so we wrap it all up:

This script will create a config script in /path3/results containing information about your parameter choices, so you do not need to enter them again in subsequent scripts.

3 COMPARE SAMPLES AGAINST A REFERENCE; COMBINE RESULTS; GENOTYPE

Step1 First we build per-sample graphs in parallel using commands such as this GNU parallels command. This will create a directory for each sample within directory /path3/results/. A typical command would be (for 1700 samples):

```
parallel --gnu -j 20
  perl scripts/calling/build_samples_parallel.pl
  --num {} --index INDEX
  --out_dir /path3/results ::: {1..1700}
```

Step2 Combine all the per-sample VCFs to get one combined set of sites (SNPs, indels, structural variants).

Step 3 Finally, independently genotype each sample at all of these sites. Here using GNU parallels to spread across 20 cores of a server. Memory use now drops as we only use the graph of poymorphisms.

```
cat /path3/results/combine/list_args_for_final_step |
   parallel --colsep '\t' perl scripts/calling/gt_1sample.pl
   --config /path3/results/combine/config.txt
   --invcf /path3/results/combine/XYZ.sites_vcf
   --sample {1} --outdir {2} --sample_graph {3}
```

This will give you one VCF file per sample in /path3/results/{sample_id}/union_calls/

4 SEGREGATING VARIANTS WITHIN OUR DATASET (JOINT WORKFLOW)

First build sample graphs as Step1 in the previous example. Then UNDETERMINED

5 Pan-genome analysis

To detect presence of a set of predefined genes (genes.fasta) among your samples

To look at pan-genome graph of all samples and see which samples have which contigs, allowing you to stratify them by frequency or look for differentiating/segregating contigs.

6 THE END

For further information: