

SEaseq Input Files

SEaseq requires one or more single-end sequenced FASTQ files either as sample FASTQ or Input/Control FASTQ. FASTQ files can be manually uploaded and/or publicly available data can be specified by their Short Read Archive (SRA) identifier (SRR) [1]. SRA files are downloaded as FASTQ files using the SRA toolkit.

In addition, SEaseq requires the user provides a reference genome FASTA, and a gene annotation file (in either GTF, GFF or GFF3). Optional input files accepted by SEaseq are: a genome blacklists bed file, and one or more position weight matrix databases provided from the MEME Suite.

SEaseq supports Genome reference and Gene annotation files from most genome repositories, such as UCSC, ENSEMBL, RefSeq or GENCODE. Genome blacklists are typically either the Ultra-High Signal (UHS) blacklists, the original ENCODE blacklist or Duke Excluded Regions (DER), or the ENCODE Data Analysis Center (DAC) blacklisted regions [2].

The input files can be in their compressed gzip format where applicable. Table D1 describes the accepted SEaseq inputs.

Table D1. SEaseq Input Fields

Name	Definition	Type	Description	Example (or acceptable file name suffix)	Required/Optional
reference	Genome Reference	File	A genome reference in FASTA format. (SEaseq accepts genome reference in compressed gzip)	*.fa *.fasta	required
gtf	Gene Annotation	File	A gene position database file (acceptable in compressed gzip format)	*.gtf *.gff *.gff3	required
sample_fastq	Sample FASTQ files	Array of files	One or more Sample FASTQs. The files are required to be in the compressed gzip format.	*.gz	optional
sample_sraid	Sample SRA run accession identifiers	Array of strings	One or more Sample SRRs.	<i>SRR123456789</i>	optional

	(SRRs)				
control_fastq	Input/Control FASTQ files	Array of files	One or more Input/IgG/Control FASTQs	*.gz	optional
control_sraid	Input/Control SRRs	Array of strings	One or more Input/IgG/Control SRRs.	<i>SRR123456789</i>	optional
blacklist	Blacklist regions	File	UHS/DER/DAC or custom blacklisted regions file. (acceptable in compressed gzip format)	*.bed	optional
motif_databases	Motif databases	Array of files	One or more position weight matrix database files	*.meme	optional
bowtie_index	Genome Bowtie indexes	Array of files	The genome bowtie v1 index files. Should consist of six files	*.ebwt	optional
results_name	Results custom name	String	Preferred analysis results name. (recommend if multiple FASTQs are provided)	<i>The-results</i>	optional
output_directory*	SEaseq output directory	String	The name of the output directory.	<i>OUTPUT</i>	optional

* Not available in SEaseq cloud. Rather the output directory should be specified in the “Analysis Settings” → “Execution Output Folder” field in the SEaseq “Run Analysis” Page.

More information on input files and configuration are available at the [SEaseq documentation page](#).

SEaseq Output Directories

All analysis results files and folders will be saved into the specified output directory. To allow of easy exploration of results files, SEaseq organizes the results files into descriptive sub-

directories. For the different analyses SEaseq performs, the multiple output files are majorly grouped into the following seven directories:

Multiple FASTQs are

- **BAM_Density** folder contains reads coverage density distributions in both promoters and genic regions. The profiling matrices are extrapolated from the gene annotation file provided as input. The files generated are:
 - a. The distribution matrices in promoters, upstream, downstream and the genebody regions.
 - b. Average density distribution plots in high resolution pdf and png formats.
 - c. Density heatmaps in high resolution pdf and png formats.
 - d. A customizable Rscript for editing and re-creation of provided plots.
- **BAM_files** folder contains all generated mapping files. The files provided will have the following filename suffix:
 - a. *sorted.bam*: the alignments sorted by chromosomal coordinates.
 - b. *rmdup.bam*: the alignments after removing duplicates.
 - c. *bklist.bam*: the alignments after exclusion of optionally provided blacklist regions.
- **COVERAGE_files** folder contains normalized signal data tracks of both the Narrow and Broad peaks identified for easy visualization across most genome browsers available, such as GenomePaint[3], the UCSC genome browser[4] (in wiggle [.wig] and bigwig [.bw] formats) or IGV[5] (in tdf [.tdf] format.)
- **MOTIFS** folder contains the files generated from motifs discovery and prediction analysis using the AME and MEME-chip tools from the MEME Suite[6].
- **PEAKS** folder has all the peak files sub grouped into:
 - a. **NARROW_peaks**: for shorter or narrow regions of enrichment using MACS, which is recommended for profiling many transcription factors. SEaseq performs three different peak calls using MACS v1.4.2 [7].
 - **Peaks identified excluding duplicate tags** (keep-dup=auto): The peaks identified excluding duplicate tags preventing erroneous signal calls from noise. (Files will be named as <samplename>-p9_kd-auto)
 - **Peaks identified keeping duplicate tags** (keep-dup=all): The peaks are identified using duplicates to estimate signal, this will be used to call linear-stitched (or Enhancers) peaks and SE-like stitched (or Super-Enhancers) peaks using the ROSE program. (Files named as <samplename>-p9_kd-all)
 - **Peaks identified using a defined shift size** (shiftsize=200): This is designed to generate an unbiased signal coverage plot, that may be used for comparison with multiple samples purposes. (Files named as <samplename>-nm)
 - b. **BROAD_peaks**: for broad peaks or broad domains using SICER[8], which is recommended for profiling some histone modifications, including H3K27me3.

- c. ***STITCHED_peaks***: for clusters of stitched peaks identified using the ROSE program [9, 10].
- ***PEAKS_Annotation*** folder consists of the peak-to-gene annotation files and quantification of peak occupancy plots for broad and narrow peaks in genic regions. The files description are:
 - a. Genes with TSS near the center of peaks are found in ***centerofpeaks_closest.regions.txt***
 - b. Peaks overlapping genes regions in ***peaks_within_genebody.regions.txt***
 - c. Peaks overlapping promoters in ***peaks_within_promoter.regions.txt***
 - d. Peaks overlapping windows in ***peaks_within_window.regions.txt***
 - e. Peaks identified in previous overlapping regions and comparison of all regions in ***peaks_compared_regions.peaks.txt***
 - f. Genes identified in previous overlapping regions and comparison of all regions in ***peaks_compared_regions.genes.txt***
 - g. Bar plots showing percentage distribution of peaks in genic regions are in ***peaks_compared_regions.distribution.pdf***
- ***QC*** folder includes the FastQC reports and the SEAseq quality metrics results as a tab-delimited file (.txt), and color flagged HTML file (.html).

References

1. Leinonen R, Sugawara H, Shumway M, Collaboration on behalf of the INSD. The Sequence Read Archive. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2011;39 suppl_1:D19–21. doi:10.1093/NAR/GKQ1019.
2. Amemiya HM, Kundaje A, Boyle AP. The ENCODE Blacklist: Identification of Problematic Regions of the Genome. *Sci Rep.* 2019;9:9354. doi:10.1038/s41598-019-45839-z.
3. Zhou X, Wang J, Patel J, Valentine M, Shao Y, Newman S, et al. Exploration of Coding and Non-coding Variants in Cancer Using GenomePaint. *Cancer Cell.* 2021;39:83-95.e4.
4. Kuhn RM, Haussler D, James Kent W. The UCSC genome browser and associated tools. *Brief Bioinform.* 2013;14:144–61. doi:10.1093/bib/bbs038.
5. Thorvaldsdóttir H, Robinson JT, Mesirov JP. Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV): High-performance genomics data visualization and exploration. *Brief Bioinform.* 2013;14:178–92. doi:10.1093/bib/bbs017.
6. Bailey TL, Johnson J, Grant CE, Noble WS. The MEME Suite. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2015;43:W39–49.
7. Zhang Y, Liu T, Meyer CA, Eeckhoute J, Johnson DS, Bernstein BE, et al. Model-based analysis of ChIP-Seq (MACS). *Genome Biol.* 2008;9. doi:10.1186/gb-2008-9-9-r137.
8. Zang C, Schones DE, Zeng C, Cui K, Zhao K, Peng W. A clustering approach for identification of enriched domains from histone modification ChIP-Seq data. *Bioinformatics.* 2009;25:1952–8. doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btp340.
9. Lovén J, Hoke HA, Lin CY, Lau A, Orlando DA, Vakoc CR, et al. Selective inhibition of tumor oncogenes by disruption of super-enhancers. *Cell.* 2013;153:320–34. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2013.03.036.
10. Whyte WA, Orlando DA, Hnisz D, Abraham BJ, Lin CY, Kagey MH, et al. Master transcription factors and mediator establish super-enhancers at key cell identity genes. *Cell.* 2013;153:307–19. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2013.03.035.