

# Analysis of bisulfite amplicon MiSeq data using the aaRon package

Aaron Statham [a.statham@garvan.org.au](mailto:a.statham@garvan.org.au)

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## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Alignment of raw data

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## 3 Analysis of aligned data

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The package [aaRon](#) may be downloaded directly from github using devtools if it needs to be installed or updated.

```
library(devtools)
install_github("astatham/aaRon")
```

Firstly we load the R package [aaRon](#), and the [BSgenome](#) package of the organism our amplicon data was aligned to; in this case [BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19](#).

```
library(aaRon)
library(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19)
```

### 3.1 Loading the amplicon targets, and analysing the aligned reads against these targets

```
# load the amplicon info and display its format
amplicons <- read.csv("amplicons.csv")
str(amplicons)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 16 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ Amplicon: Factor w/ 16 levels "APBB2","C9orf125",...: 13 16 11 9 2 10 14 7 5 3 ...
## $ Target : Factor w/ 16 levels "AGTAGAGGCTGGAGAAGGTGTTGTACTGGTCGATAGCCACGATGAGCTTGACATGAGCTCCCCGAAGG...
## $ FW : Factor w/ 16 levels "aggaagagagAGTAGAGGTTGGAGAAGGTGTTGTAT",...: 2 7 8 4 11 3 9 16 1 6 ...
## $ RV : Factor w/ 16 levels "cagtaatacgactcactataggagaaggctAAAAAACTTAAATCACTAAACCCAAC",...: 12 9 2 ...
## $ Sequenom: logi TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE ...

# align the amplicons target sequence against hg19 and annotate it
amplicons <- ampliconGRanges(amplicons, Hsapiens, mc.cores=8)
amplicons

## GRanges object with 16 ranges and 11 metadata columns:
## seqnames ranges strand | Amplicon
## <Rle> <IRanges> <Rle> | <factor>
## [1] chr7 [ 24324841, 24325010] + | NPY
## [2] chr2 [200335595, 200335716] - | SATB2
## [3] chr10 [124902252, 124902386] - | HMX2
## [4] chr7 [ 19184912, 19185078] + | FERD3L
## [5] chr9 [104248506, 104248650] + | C9orf125
## ... ..
## [12] chr1 [200010070, 200010237] + | CG242F
## [13] chr1 [211590146, 211590325] + | LINC
## [14] chr12 [ 39299194, 39299348] + | CPNE8
## [15] chr3 [125709660, 125709828] + | ROPN1B
## [16] chr4 [ 40859230, 40859343] + | APBB2
##
##
## [1] GAGCCTTCTGTGCCTGCAGATGCTAGGTAACAAGCGACTGGGGCTGTCCGGAAGTACCCTCGCCCTGTCCCTGCTCGTGTGCCTGG
## [2] GGGGAGGCCAGGGACAGGTCTGCGACGAAGTCCAGCACCGTAGTGTCCACGCAGCTCTCCGGATAGGCCGCCATCGCTTCGGC
## [3] GGGGAGGCCAGGGACAGGTCTGCGACGAAGTCCAGCACCGTAGTGTCCACGCAGCTCTCCGGATAGGCCGCCATCGCTTCGGC
## [4] GGGGAGGCCAGGGACAGGTCTGCGACGAAGTCCAGCACCGTAGTGTCCACGCAGCTCTCCGGATAGGCCGCCATCGCTTCGGC
## [5] GGGGAGGCCAGGGACAGGTCTGCGACGAAGTCCAGCACCGTAGTGTCCACGCAGCTCTCCGGATAGGCCGCCATCGCTTCGGC
## ... ..
## [12] GGCTGTGAGAGTCCCCTAGAGCTGAAGCCCCGAGGCTGACCTGTGGGTCTGGCTGCTATGGGAACCCGGTTGGTCCAAAGAAG
## [13] TGCTCAGGCTCAGCCTGTACCTGAGCTGCGCTGCGGCCACCTTCCTGCTGGGGACCCTGTTGCGCCCTCGTCTGCCGGAGCCCGCGCCCCGCCG
## [14] CCACAGATGAGAGGGCAGGAGAGAGGGGAAGGGCTGCGTCTCACCTGCAGGACACGGACACCTCCACCCG
## [15] CTGGGACAGAGGTGCAGGAAACACCTAATCTTACCTTCGTAACACAGCCGCTTGGTCTCTAGATGTGTTTCTGTTTAAATCGTCG
## [16] CCATTGGCTGCTGGGGAGGCGCGTGGCCCC

## FW
## <character>
## [1] aggaagagagGAGTTTTTTGTGTTGTAGATGTTAGG
## [2] aggaagagagGTTTTTGGTTGTAGTTTTTGGGATT
## [3] aggaagagagGTTTTTGGTTGGGTTATTGAGT
## [4] aggaagagagGGGGAGGTTAGGGATAGGTT
## [5] aggaagagagTTAGGGTTTTGGATTTAGTGTTTGT
## ... ..
## [12] aggaagagagGGTTGTGAGAGTTTTTTAGAGTTGAA
## [13] aggaagagagTGTTTAGGTTTAGTTGTATTTGAGTTG
## [14] aggaagagagTTATAGATGAGAGGTTAGGAGAGAGG
## [15] aggaagagagTTGGGATAGAGGTGTAGGAAATA
## [16] aggaagagagTTATTGGTTGTGGGGAGG

## RV Sequenom FW_len
## <character> <logical> <numeric>
## [1] cagtaatacgactcactataggagaaggctCCGAATAATATCTAACCATATCTCC TRUE 27
## [2] cagtaatacgactcactataggagaaggctATAACAACCTCCCACCTTTAAACTAA TRUE 25
```

```
##      [3] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctAACACCTAAACTCCCCTTAAAAATC      TRUE      23
##      [4] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctTACCCCATCAAATTCAAAACTATTA      TRUE      20
##      [5] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctTCCCTCCCAAAACCAAAAAA      TRUE      25
##      ...
##     [12] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctACTAAAAATCCCCCAACCCAAC      TRUE      26
##     [13] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctATAAATTTCCATACACAAAACCTCCC      TRUE      28
##     [14] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctCCTCCTCCCAATATAAACAACC      TRUE      26
##     [15] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctAAAAAACTTAAATCACTAAACCCAAC      TRUE      23
##     [16] cagtaatacgactcactatagggagaaggctACCCTAAACCAATCCCCTAA      TRUE      19
##      RV_len      size
##      <numeric> <numeric>
##      [1]      26      117
##      [2]      27       70
##      [3]      25       87
##      [4]      25      122
##      [5]      19      101
##      ...
##     [12]      21      121
##     [13]      25      127
##     [14]      22      107
##     [15]      26      120
##     [16]      20       75
##
##      [1] TAACAAGCGACTGGGGCTGTCCGACTGACCCTCGCCCTGTCCCTGCTCGTGTGCCTGGGTGCGCTGGCCGAGGCGTACCCCTCCA
##      [2] TCTCTCCCGCTCTTGGGTCAGAGCAGCGTCCGCAGCAA
##      [3] CGCGGGAAGTGGACGACCCGAGTAAATGGGGCAAAATGGAATCGTGAGGGCAGCG
##      [4] TGCAGCAAGTCCAGCACCGTAGTGTCCACGCAGCTCTCCGATAGCCGCCATCGCTTCGGCTTGGCCCTGCCTCTCATCGGTTTTCCGC
##      [5] CGCTGACCTTGGGCAGTCCCTGCCACGCTTGAGCCTCAGTTTCCCACCGTAGGCCGAGCTGACCGTCTC
##      ...
##     [12] GCCCCGAGGCTGACCTGTGGGTCTGGCTGCTATGGGAACCCGGTTGGTCCAAAGAAGCCTTTCTTCCGGGCACCTGGAATTCAGTTTA
##     [13] CGCTGCGGCCACCTTCCTGCTGGGGACCTGTTTCGCCCTCGTCTGCCGAGCCCGCGCGCCCGCCGACTTTGCCGCCGCTGGAGCCGGCT
##     [14] GGAAGGGCTGCGTCCTCACCTGCAGGACACGGACACCTCCACCCGCGTGGCCGGGATGGCAGCGCTCAGCTGGTTC
##     [15] CCTAATCTTACCTTCGTAACACAGCCGCTTGGTCTCTAGATGTGTTTCTGTTTAAATCGTCGTAGCCCTCTAGAGCGCCGGCTTTCGGG
##     [16] CGCGTGGCCCCGCCCCACCCGGCCGCACTCCCGTGAAGTGCTCC
##      CGs      primers
##      <list> <GRangesList>
##      [1] #####
##      [2] #####
##      [3] #####
##      [4] #####
##      [5] #####
##      ...
##     [12] #####
##     [13] #####
##     [14] #####
##     [15] #####
##     [16] #####
##      -----
## seqinfo: 93 sequences from an unspecified genome
```

```
# Find BAM files which have been name sorted then overlapping read pairs clipped
bams <- dir("aligned_reads", pattern=".name.clip.bam", full.names=TRUE, recursive=TRUE)
names(bams) <- gsub(".*/", "", sub(".name.clip.bam", "", bams))
```

```
bams
##
##           1_S1                               2_S2
## "aligned_reads/1_S1/1_S1.name.clip.bam" "aligned_reads/2_S2/2_S2.name.clip.bam"
##           3_S3                               4_S4
## "aligned_reads/3_S3/3_S3.name.clip.bam" "aligned_reads/4_S4/4_S4.name.clip.bam"
```

The `ampliconAnalysis` is the real workhorse - it loads each supplied BAM file, filters reads on various flags and quality scores, creates a pileup of sequenced bases at each position of each amplicon and then creates methylation summaries.

```
results <- ampliconAnalysis(amplicons, bams, Hsapiens, paired=TRUE, mc.cores=8)

## Reading in aligned sequencing libraries
## Creating pileup at each base of each amplicon
## Calculating methylation and conversion ratios
```

That's it!

### 3.2 Exploring the analysed amplicon data

The results object returned by `ampliconAnalysis` is a *list* with the following elements:

- `amplicons` - a copy of the `amplicons` object passed to `ampliconAnalysis`.
- `summary` - Some summary statistics of the experiment, per amplicon.
- `CpGs` - Per CpG site methylation calls and counts of coverage.
- `Cs` - Per cytosine methylation calls and counts of coverage - useful for nonCpG methylation, or for estimating bisulfite non-conversion.
- `all_bases` - Counts and ratios of A/C/G/Ts sequenced per base of each amplicon.

Figure 1 shows some per-amplicon summaries of the experiment created from the `results$summary` object as follows.

```
library(reshape2)
library(ggplot2)
for (toplot in c("Reads", "Conversion", "Methylation")) {
  # Extract the metric of interest
  tmp <- results$summary[, paste0(amplicons$Amplicon, "_", toplot)]
  # Fix up the column names
  names(tmp) <- sub(paste0("_", toplot), "", names(tmp))
  # melt() for ggplotting, again fix up the column names
  tmp <- melt(t(tmp))
  names(tmp) <- c("Amplicon", "Sample", toplot)
  # Plot
  p <- ggplot(tmp, aes_string(x="Amplicon", y=toplot, fill="Sample", group="Sample")) + geom_bar(stat="count")
  p <- p + theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=90), axis.title.x = element_blank())
  print(p)
}
```

The methylation of the *FERD3L* amplicon looks variable across the four samples, so lets "zoom in" and plot the methylation of each individual CpG site using the `results$CpGs` object.

```
# Extract the FERD3L
tmp <- as.data.frame(results$CpGs[results$CpGs$amplicons=="FERD3L"])
tmp

##   seqnames   start   end width strand amplicons base  C.1_S1  C.2_S2  C.3_S3
## 1   chr7 19184934 19184934    1    +   FERD3L  CG 0.9301426 0.3332604 0.6425790
## 2   chr7 19184937 19184937    1    +   FERD3L  CG 0.8151505 0.2835984 0.5546423
```

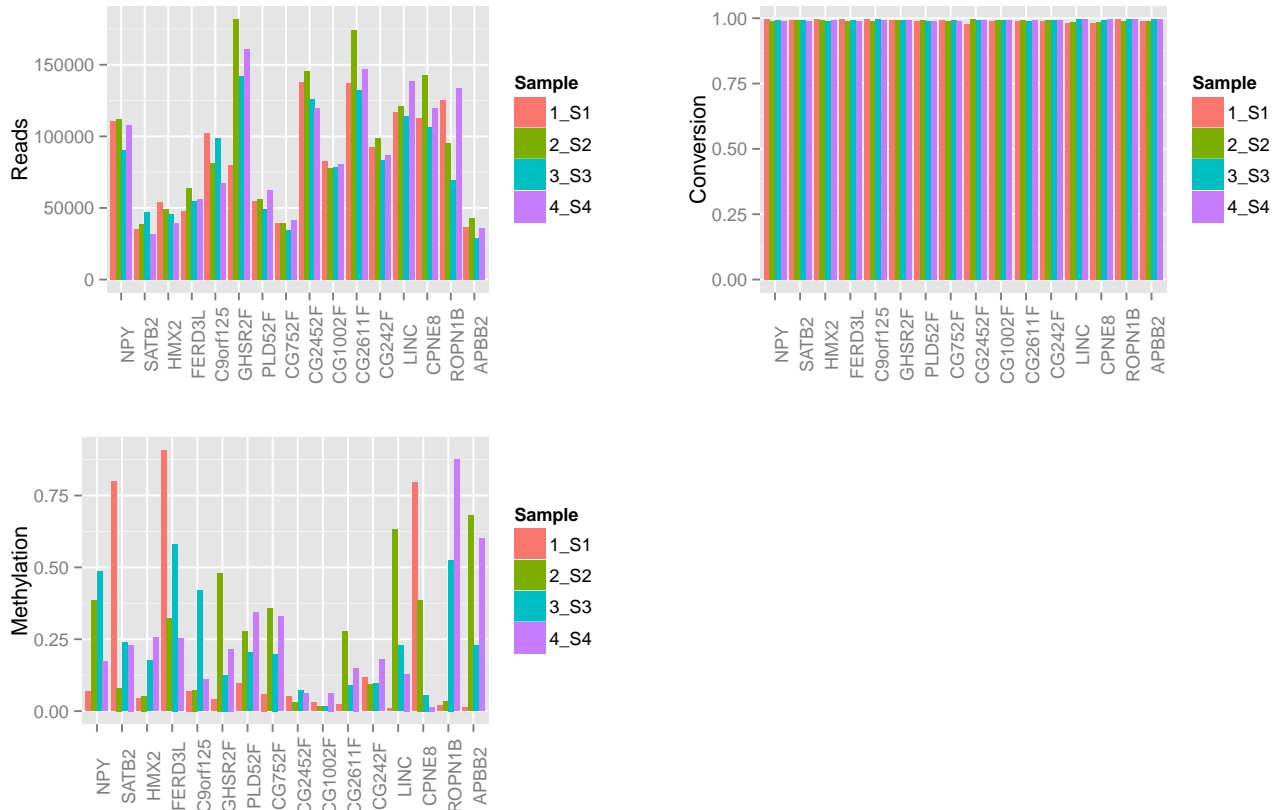


Figure 1: Per-amplicon summaries of sequencing coverage, bisulfite conversion and CpG methylation

##	3	chr7	19184950	19184950	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9458865	0.3568641	0.6798547
##	4	chr7	19184961	19184961	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9237819	0.2705802	0.5791630
##	5	chr7	19184971	19184971	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9643641	0.3997012	0.5973701
##	6	chr7	19184980	19184980	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9511014	0.3475279	0.5543482
##	7	chr7	19184986	19184986	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9583351	0.3198373	0.5311316
##	8	chr7	19184991	19184991	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9492011	0.3623085	0.6682803
##	9	chr7	19185012	19185012	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9611509	0.3372730	0.6236042
##	10	chr7	19185020	19185020	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.9455229	0.3756777	0.6588640
##	11	chr7	19185032	19185032	1	+	FERD3L	CG	0.6251889	0.1549657	0.3004647
##		C.4_S4	cov.1_S1	cov.2_S2	cov.3_S3	cov.4_S4					
##	1	0.2364581	24049	31984	27483	28301					
##	2	0.1982975	24052	32003	27497	28311					
##	3	0.2500442	24079	32029	27525	28311					
##	4	0.2250397	24115	32094	27576	28355					
##	5	0.2626163	24133	32129	27606	28376					
##	6	0.2734501	24152	32219	27701	28422					
##	7	0.2230201	24145	32207	27705	28410					
##	8	0.2335013	24095	32177	27680	28381					
##	9	0.2638512	24016	32152	27673	28391					
##	10	0.4158056	23955	32094	27640	28357					
##	11	0.2009840	23828	31949	27544	28251					

# just want the "start" position and the "C" ratio for each sample

```

tmp <- tmp[,c(2, 8:11)]
names(tmp) <- c("Position", sub("C.", "", names(tmp)[-1]))
# Melt
tmp <- melt(tmp, id.vars="Position", value.name="Methylation")
# plot
p <- ggplot(tmp, aes(x=Position, y=Methylation, color=variable)) + geom_point() + geom_line()
p <- p + ylim(0, 1) + ggtitle("Methylation @ FERD3L") + xlab("CpG site position")
print(p)

```

### 3.3 Exporting an experiment "bigTable"

```

# output summary
write.csv(results$summary, "summary.csv")
# output "bigTable" of all CpG sites
tmp <- as.data.frame(results$CpGs)[, -c(3:5)]
names(tmp)[1:4] <- c("chr", "position", "amplicon", "base")
write.table(tmp, "CpG_bigTable.csv", sep="," , row.names=FALSE)

```

## 4 Conclusions

---

## 5 Session info

---

```

sessionInfo()

## R version 3.1.1 (2014-07-10)
## Platform: x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu (64-bit)
##
## locale:
##  [1] LC_CTYPE=en_AU.UTF-8      LC_NUMERIC=C              LC_TIME=en_AU.UTF-8
##  [4] LC_COLLATE=en_AU.UTF-8   LC_MONETARY=en_AU.UTF-8  LC_MESSAGES=en_AU.UTF-8
##  [7] LC_PAPER=en_AU.UTF-8     LC_NAME=C                LC_ADDRESS=C
## [10] LC_TELEPHONE=C          LC_MEASUREMENT=en_AU.UTF-8 LC_IDENTIFICATION=C
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods    base
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] BiocStyle_1.4.1 digest_0.6.8 evaluate_0.5.5 formatR_1.0    highr_0.4
## [6] knitr_1.9      stringr_0.6.2 tools_3.1.1

```

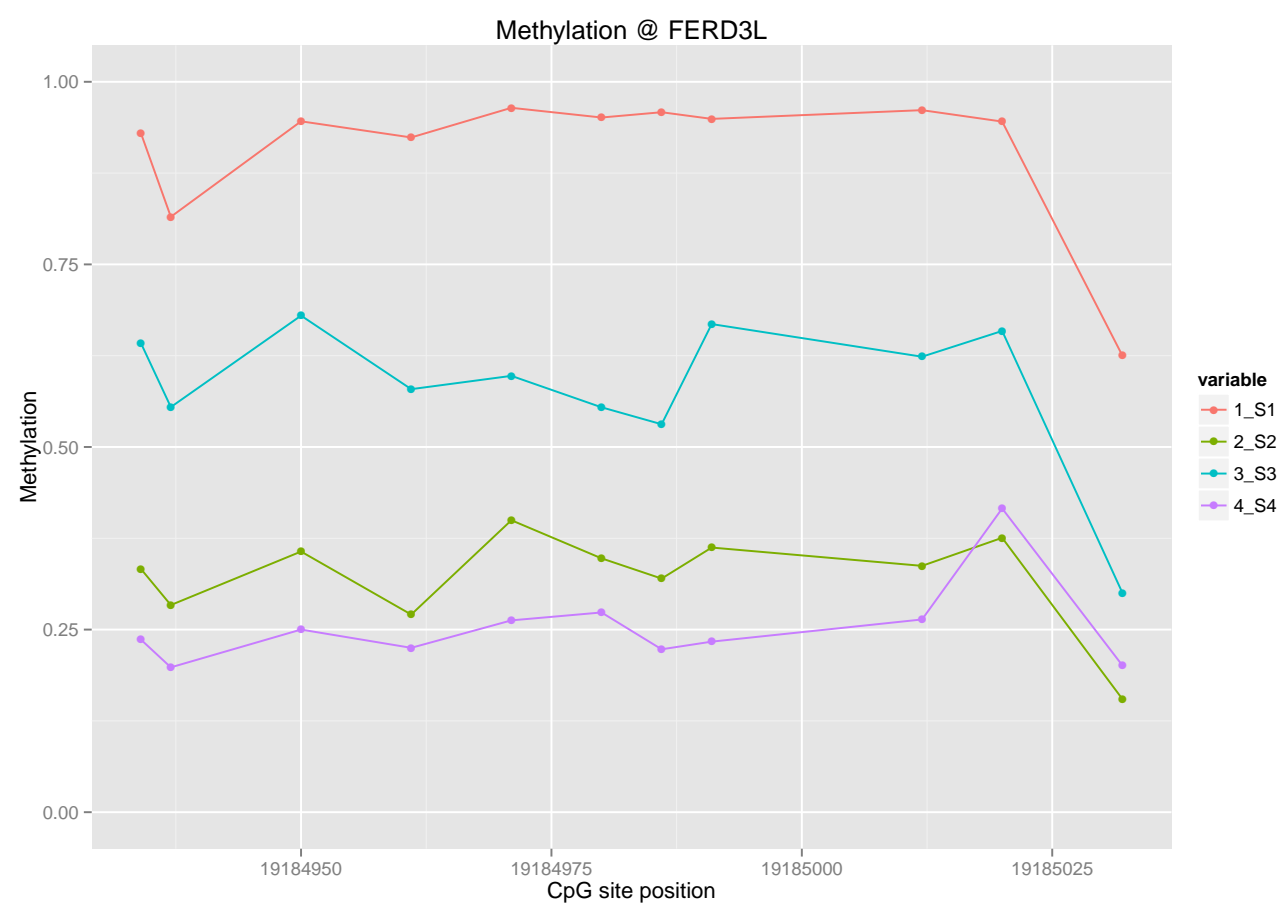


Figure 2: Methylation ratio for the four samples across the FERD3L locus