

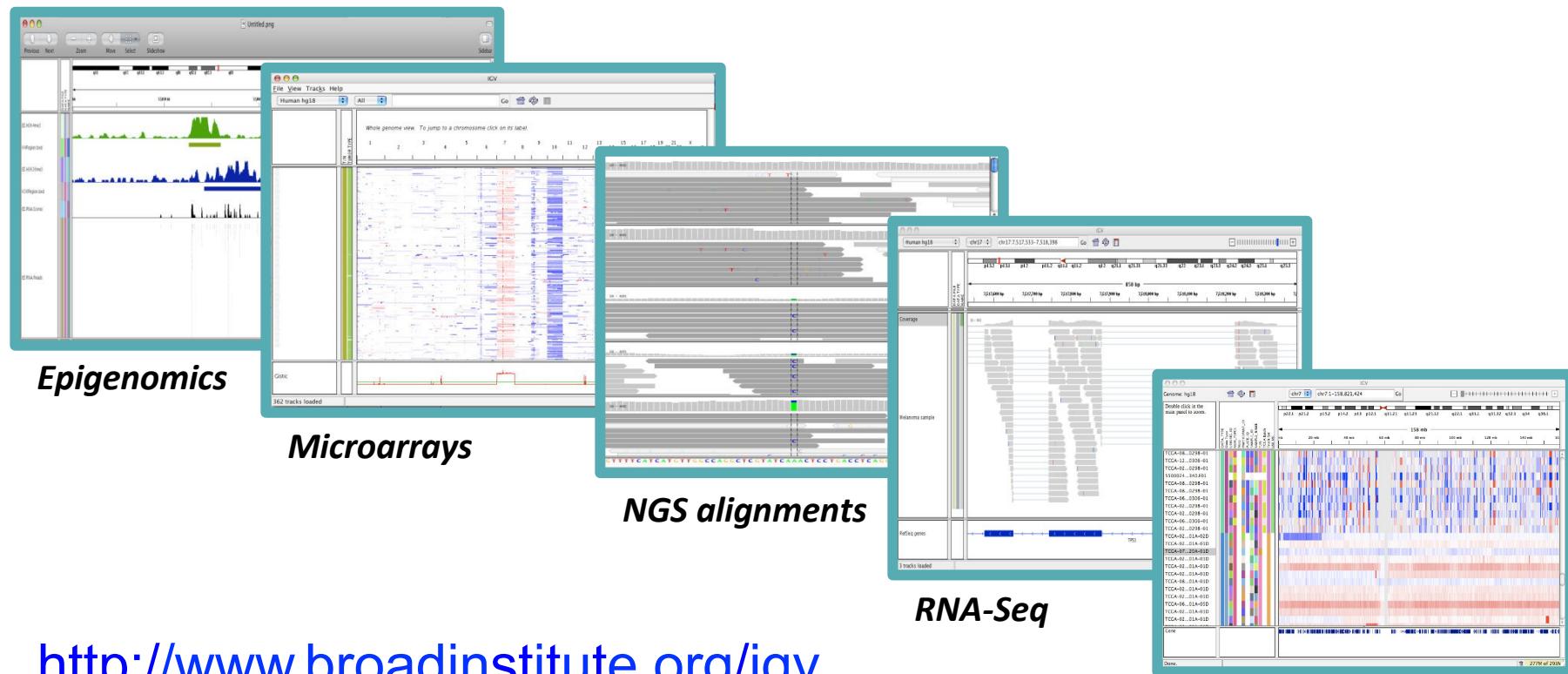
Introduction to NGS Visualization with the Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV)



Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV)



Desktop application for the interactive visual exploration of integrated genomic datasets



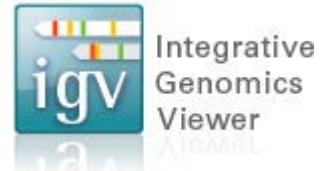
<http://www.broadinstitute.org/igv>

65,000 registrations

mRNA, CNV, Seq



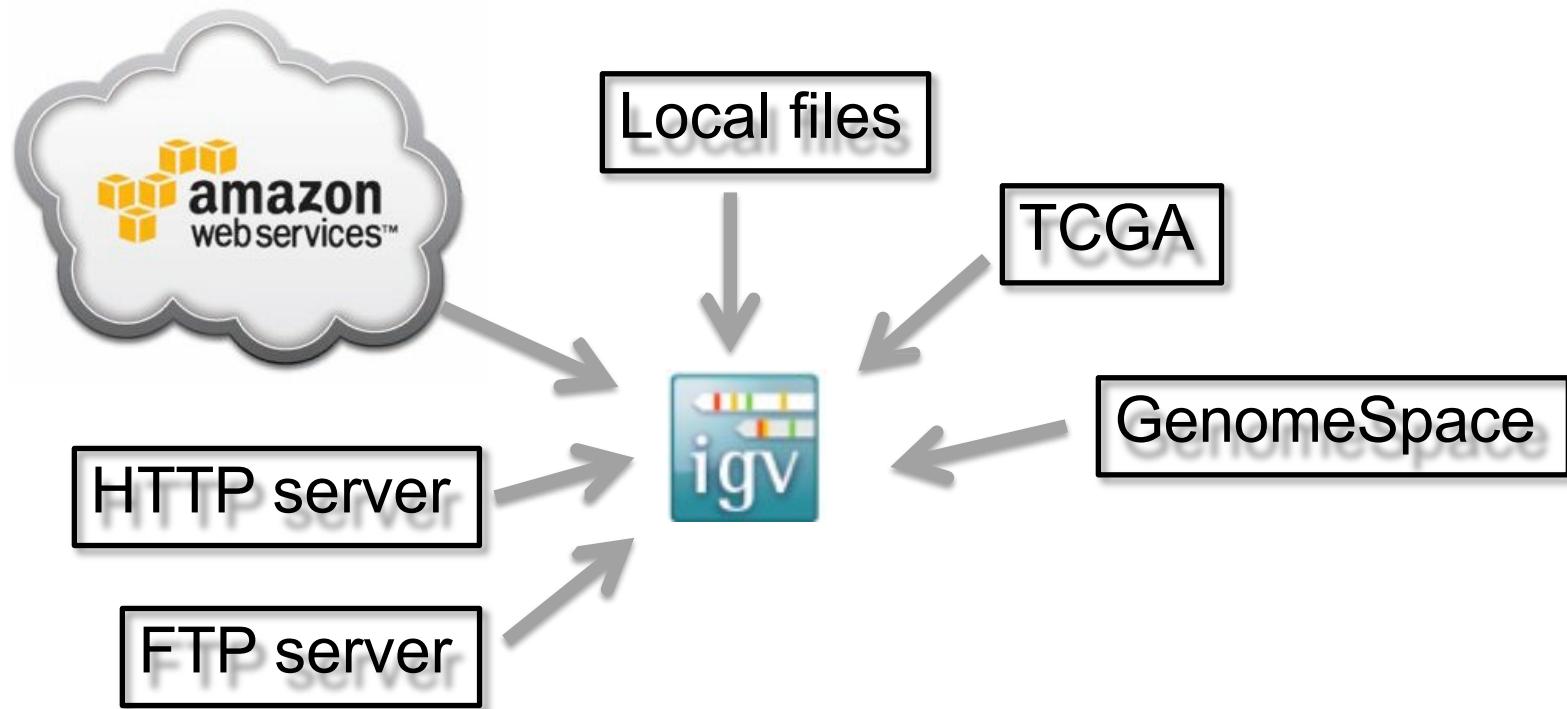
Features



With IGV you can...

- Explore large genomic datasets with an intuitive, easy-to-use interface.
- Integrate multiple data types with clinical and other sample information.
- View data from multiple sources:
 - local, remote, and “cloud-based”.

IGV data sources



- View **local** files without uploading.
- View **remote** files without downloading the whole dataset.

Using IGV: The Basics

Using IGV: the basics

Hands-on exercise

- Launch IGV
- Select a reference genome
- Load data
- Navigate through the data

Launch IGV



<http://www.broadinstitute.org/igv>

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the "Home | Integrative Genomics Viewer" page. On the left, a sidebar menu is open, showing options like "Home", "Downloads" (which is circled in red and has a red arrow pointing to it), "Documents", "Hosted Genomes", "FAQ", "User Guide", "File Formats", "Release Notes", "Credits", and "Contact". Below the sidebar is a search bar with a "search" button. At the bottom of the sidebar is the "BROAD INSTITUTE" logo and the text "© 2012 Broad Institute". The main content area features a large image of the IGV software interface with multiple tracks of genomic data. Below this are sections for "What's New" (with news items about genome updates and software releases), "Citing IGV" (with a citation for the tool in Nature Biotechnology), "Overview" (describing IGV as a high-performance visualization tool), "Funding" (mentioning funding from the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Starr Cancer Consortium), and "Downloads" (instructions for registering to download the software).

Home | Integrative Genomics Viewer

Home Downloads Documents Hosted Genomes FAQ IGV User Guide File Formats Release Notes Credits Contact

Search website

search

Broad Home Cancer Program

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What's New

July 3, 2012. Soybean (*Glycine max*) and Rat (*m5*) genomes have been updated.

April 20, 2012. IGV 2.1 has been released. See the [release notes](#) for more details.

April 19, 2012. See our new [IGV paper](#) in *Briefings in Bioinformatics*.

Overview

The Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) is a high-performance visualization tool for interactive exploration of large, integrated genomic datasets. It supports a wide variety of data types, including array-based and next-generation sequence data, and genomic annotations.

Downloads

Please [register](#) to download IGV. After registering, you can log in at any time using your email address. Permission to use IGV is granted under the [GNU LGPL license](#).

July 3, 2012. Soybean (*Glycine max*) and Rat (*m5*) genomes have been updated.

April 20, 2012. IGV 2.1 has been released. See the [release notes](#) for more details.

April 19, 2012. See our new [IGV paper](#) in *Briefings in Bioinformatics*.

Citing IGV

To cite your use of IGV in your publication:

James T. Robinson, Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, Wendy Winckler, Mitchell Guttman, Eric S. Lander, Gad Getz, Jill P. Mesirov. *Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV): high-performance genomics data visualization and exploration*. *Briefings in Bioinformatics* 2012.

Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, James T. Robinson, Jill P. Mesirov. *Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV): high-performance genomics data visualization and exploration*. *Briefings in Bioinformatics* 2012.

Funding

Development of IGV is made possible by funding from the [National Cancer Institute](#), the [National Institute of General Medical Sciences](#) of the [National Institutes of Health](#), and the [Starr Cancer Consortium](#).

IGV is participating in the [GenomeSpace](#) initiative.

GENOME SPACE

Launch IGV



Registration | Integrative Genomics Viewer
www.broadinstitute.org/software/igv/?q=registration

Home > Registration

Registration

IGV Registration

IGV is an open-source application, released under the terms of the [GNU Lesser General Public License \(LGPL\)](#). To download IGV fill in the form below and click "Agree" to indicate you have reviewed and agreed to the licensing terms. This information is only used to help us track usage for reports to our funding agencies and will not be used for other purposes.

Name

Email

Organization

Search website

[Broad Home](#)
[Cancer Program](#)

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www.broadinstitute.org/igv/download

Home > Downloads

Downloads

Integrative Genomics Viewer (Version 2.3)

Mac Users: Apple has pushed out an update that blocks all but the latest versions of Java. See [this article](#) for details. To run IGV from the web launch buttons below, you need the [latest version of Java](#). Another option which avoids Mac security issues is to use the "zip" distribution below. After unzipping double-click the "igv.command" file to launch IGV.

Java: IGV 2.3 requires Java 6 or greater. To use the launch buttons below on MacOS Java 7 is required.

Chrome: Chrome does not launch java webstart files by default. Instead, the launch buttons below will download a "jnp" file. This should appear in the lower left corner of the browser. Double-click the downloaded file to run.

Windows users: To run with more than 1.2 GB you must install 64-bit Java. This is often not installed by default even with the latest Windows 7 machines with many GB of memory. In general trying to launch with more memory than your OS/Java combination supports will result in the obscure error "could not create virtual machine".

 Launch Launch with 750 MB	 Launch Launch with 1.2 GB Maximum usable memory for Windows OS with 32-bit Java.	 Launch Launch with 2 GB Maximum usable memory for 32-bit MacOS.	 Launch Launch with 10 GB For large memory 64-bit java machines.
---	---	--	--

[Nightly Build](#) Latest development build.
[Archived Versions](#)

igvtools

Utilities for preprocessing data files.

- [igvtools 2.3.20.zip](#)

Download

A downloadable version that does not require launching from the web. For Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux.

- [IGV 2.3.20.zip](#)

Source Code

Source distribution archive:

- [v2.3.20.zip](#)

Source code repository is hosted at github:

- <https://github.com/broadinstitute/IGV/>

Red arrows point to the 'Launch' buttons for 'Launch with 750 MB' and 'Launch with 10 GB'.

Launch IGV



Downloads | Integrative Genomics Viewer
www.broadinstitute.org/igv/download

Home > Downloads

Downloads

Integrative Genomics Viewer (Version 2.3)

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A downloadable version that does not require launching from the web. For Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux.

- [IGV_2.3.20.zip](#)

Source Code

Source distribution archive:

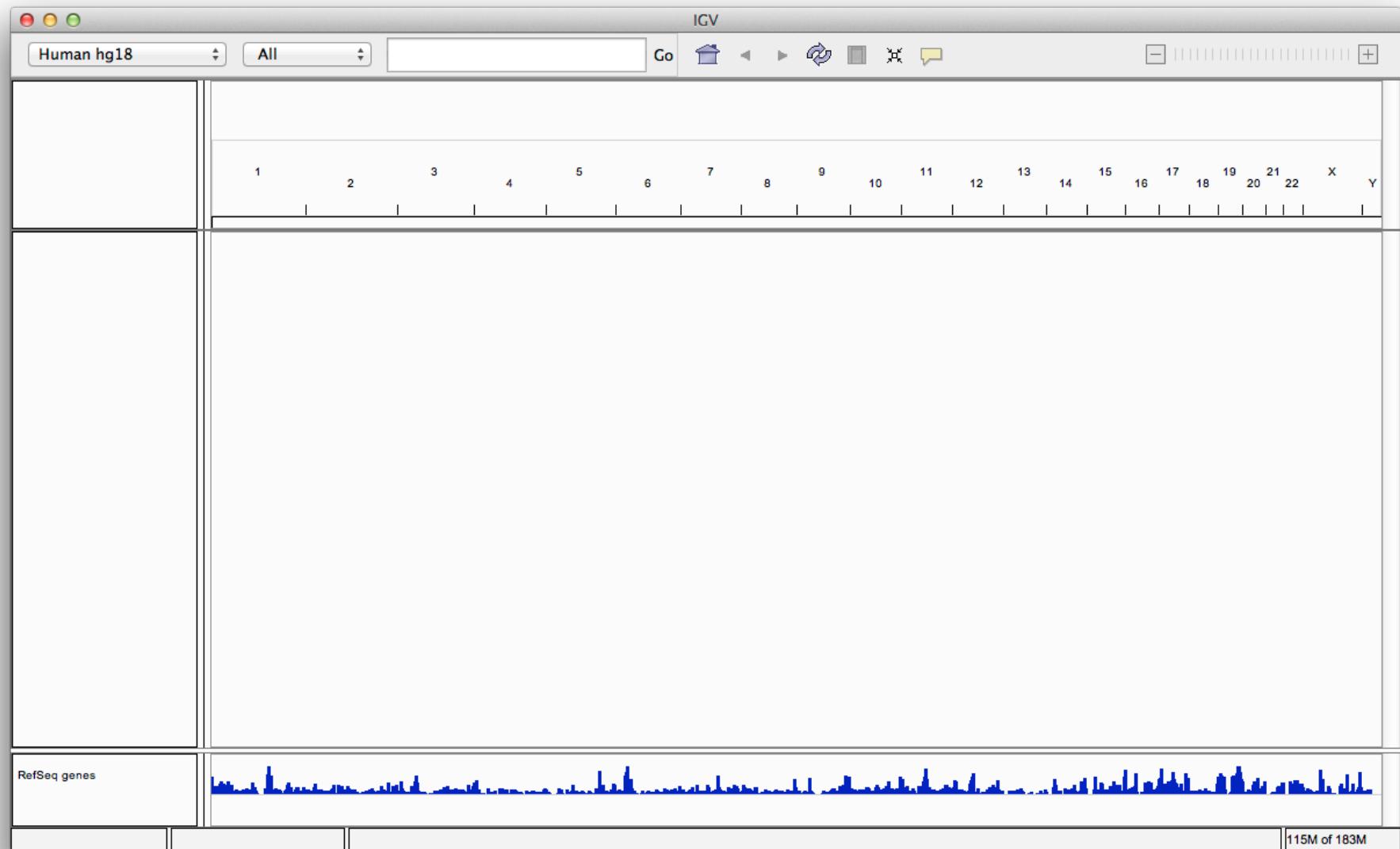
- [v2.3.20.zip](#)

Source code repository is hosted at github:

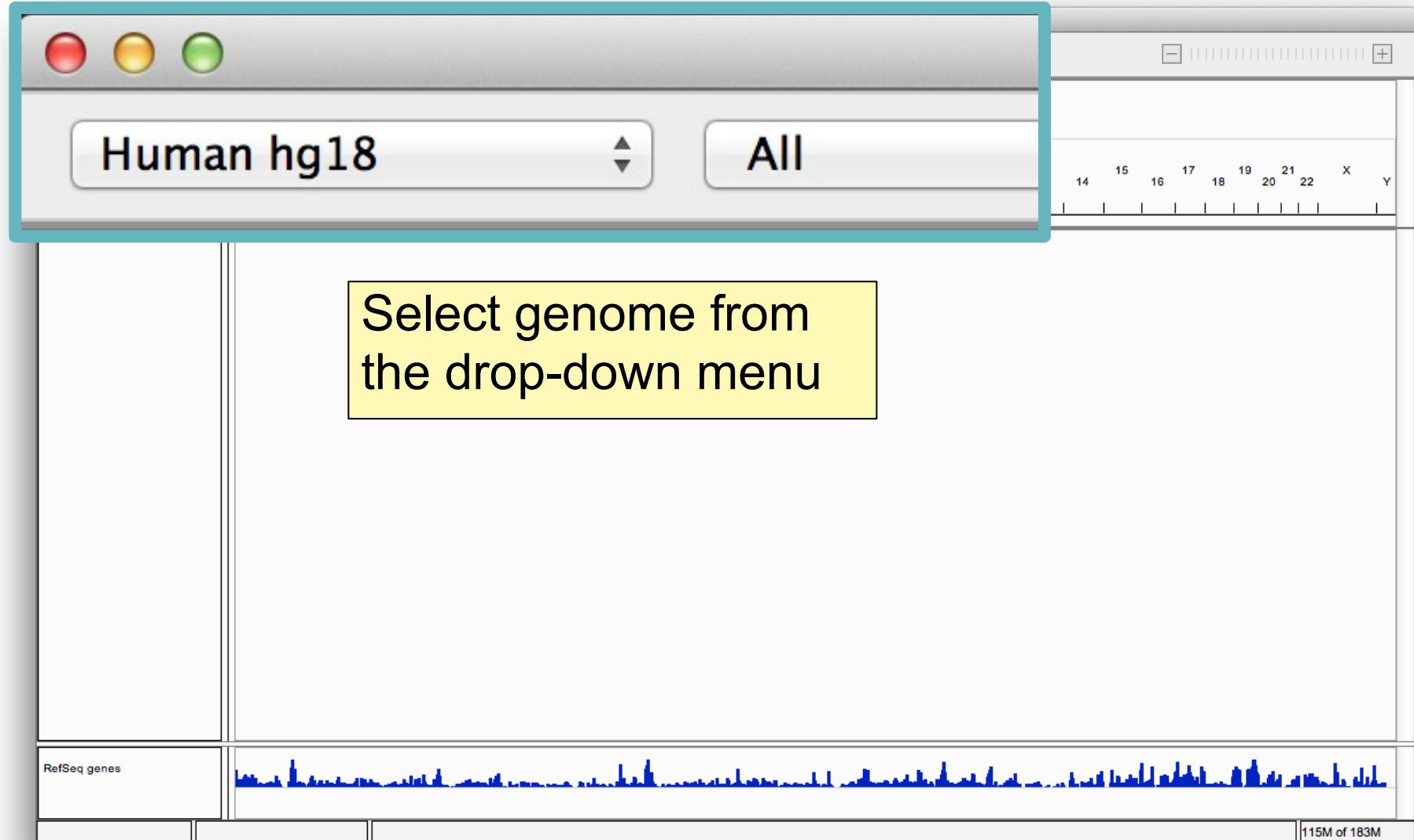
- <https://github.com/broadinstitute/IGV/>



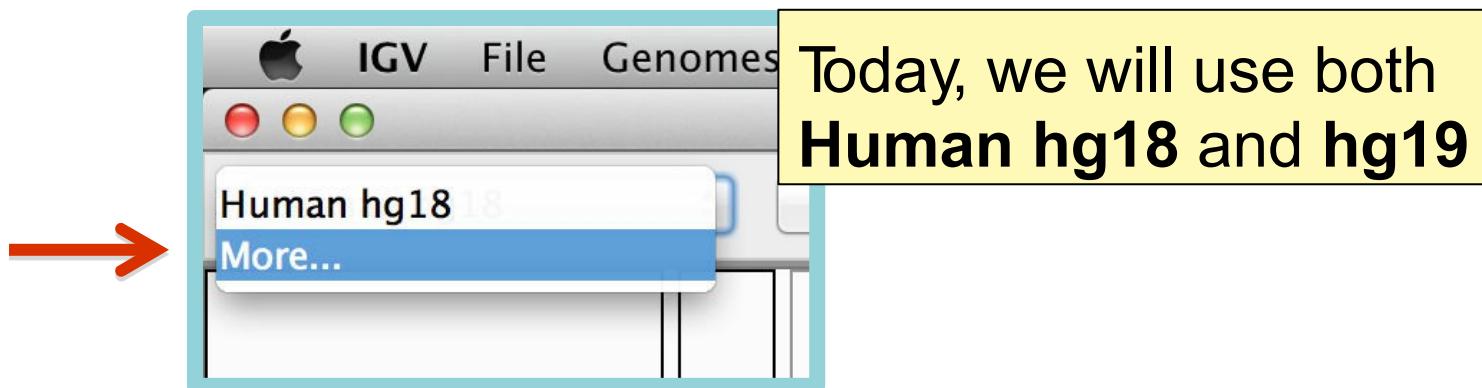
Integrative
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BETA



Select the reference genome



Select the reference genome



If **Human hg19** is not in the menu,
then click on **More...**



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Select the reference genome

The screenshot shows the IGV application interface. On the left, the main window has a menu bar with 'IGV', 'File', and 'Genomes'. A dropdown menu under 'Genomes' is open, showing 'Human hg18' and 'More...'. A red arrow points from the 'More...' button to a secondary window on the right. This secondary window is titled 'Genomes to add to list' and contains a list of genome entries. The 'Human hg19' entry is highlighted with a red circle. A second red arrow points from this highlighted entry to the 'OK' button at the bottom right of the dialog.

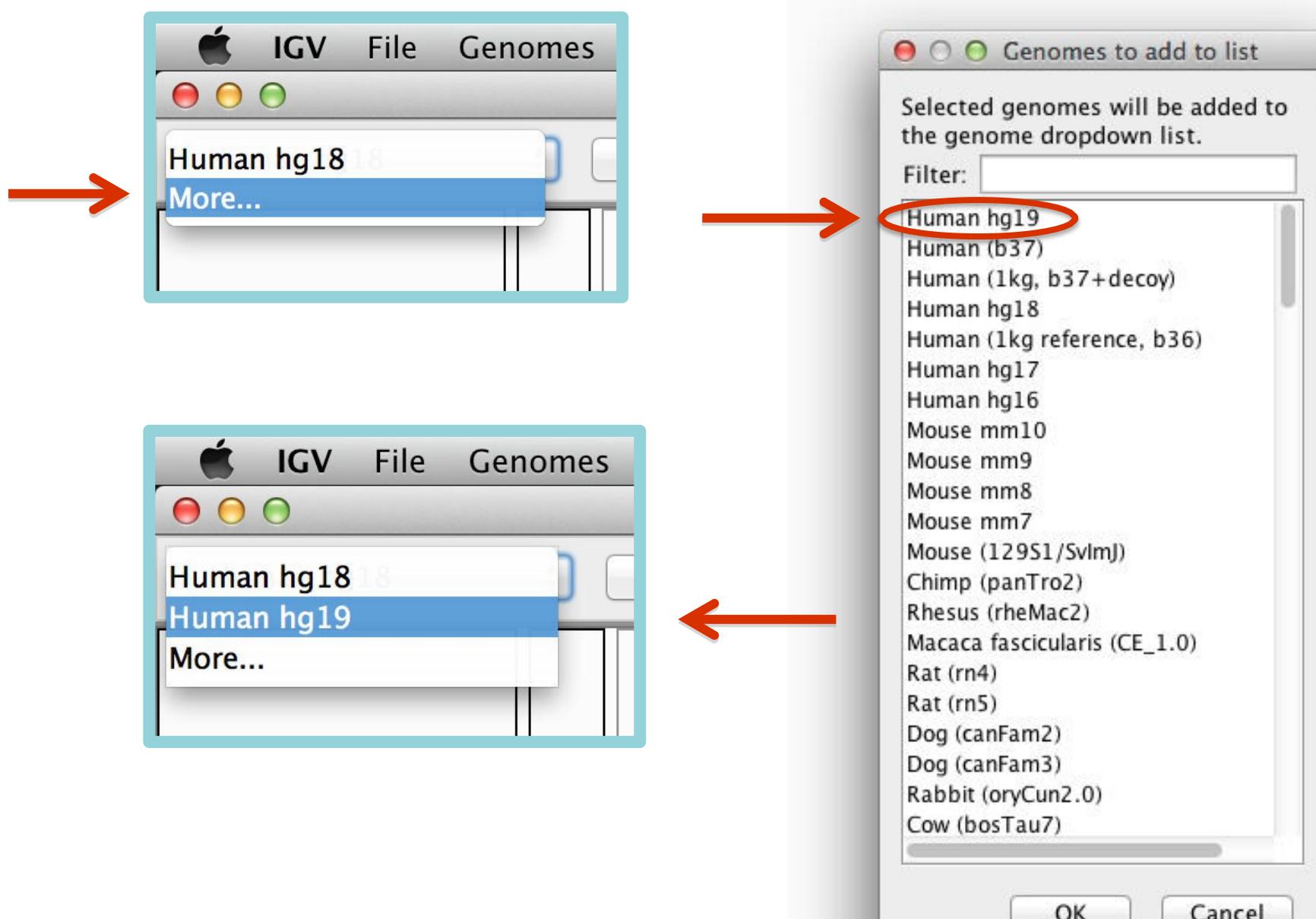
Selected genomes will be added to the genome dropdown list.

Filter:

- Human hg19
- Human (b37)
- Human (1kg, b37+decoy)
- Human hg18
- Human (1kg reference, b36)
- Human hg17
- Human hg16
- S1/SvImJ
- Tro2
- Rhesus (rheMac2)
- Macaca fascicularis (CE_1.0)
- Rat (rn4)
- Rat (rn5)
- Dog (canFam2)
- Dog (canFam3)
- Rabbit (oryCun2.0)
- Cow (bosTau7)

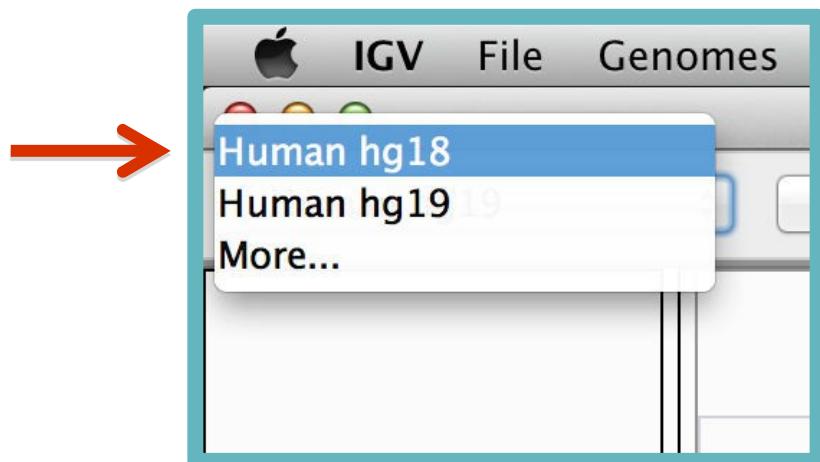
Select **Human hg19** from the list of genomes, and click **OK**

Select the reference genome



Select the reference genome

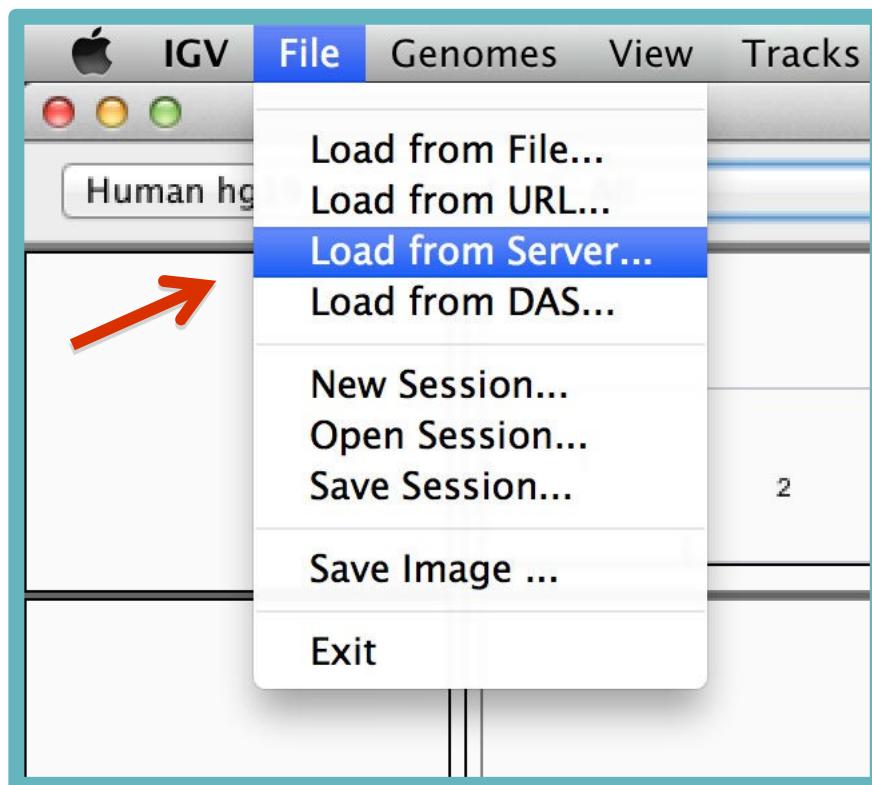
Select Human hg18



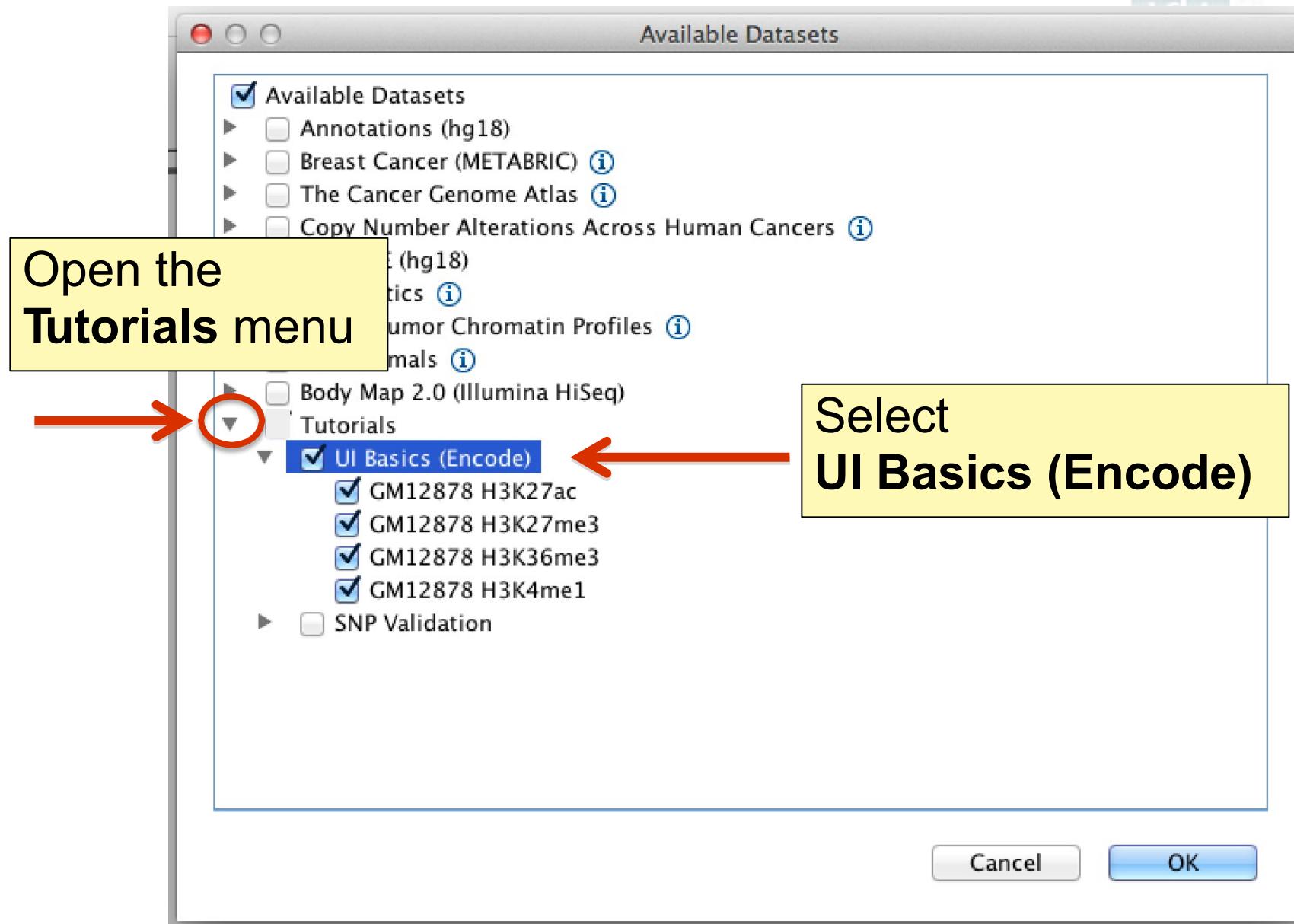
Load data



Select **File > Load from Server...**



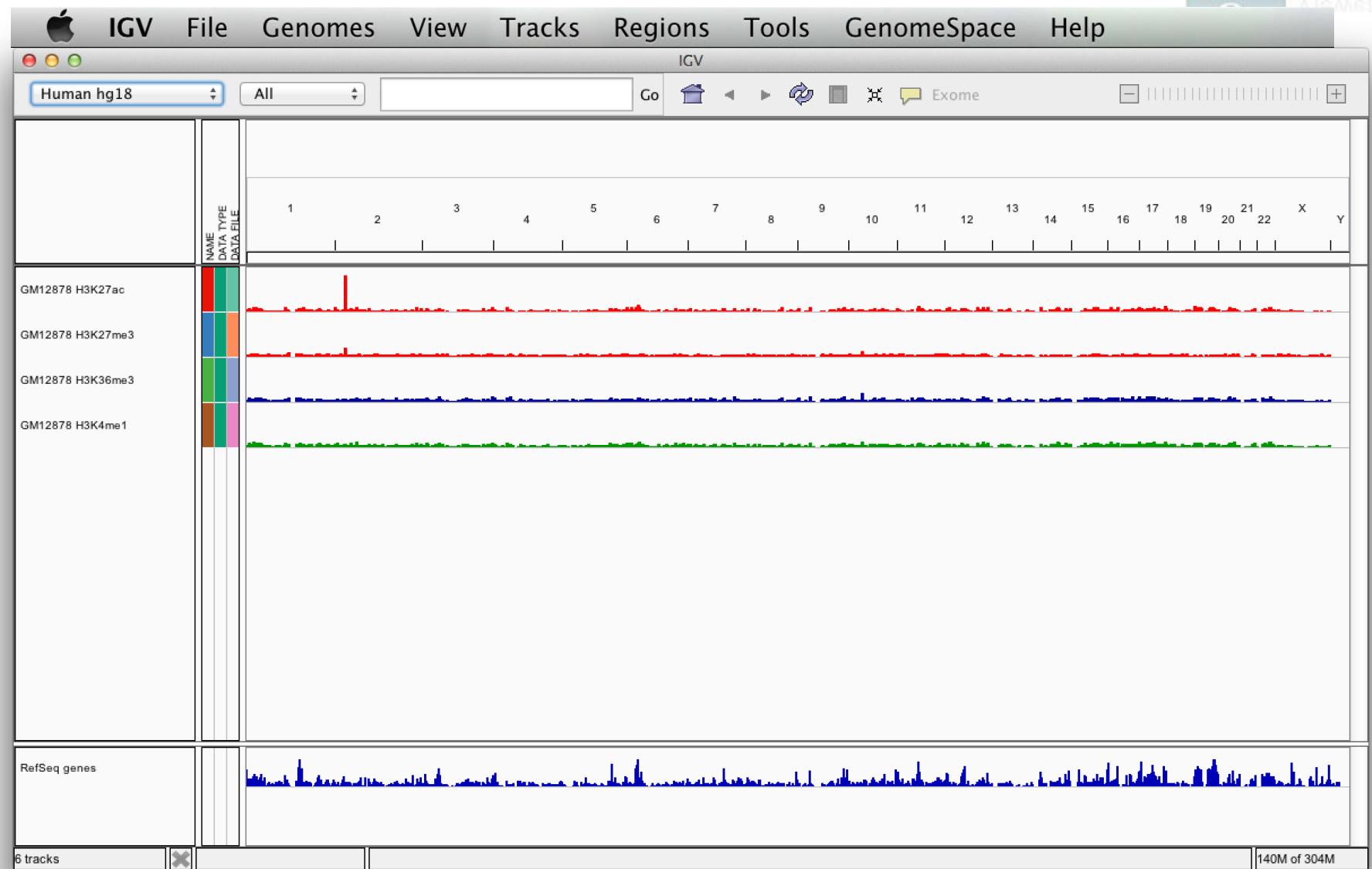
Load data





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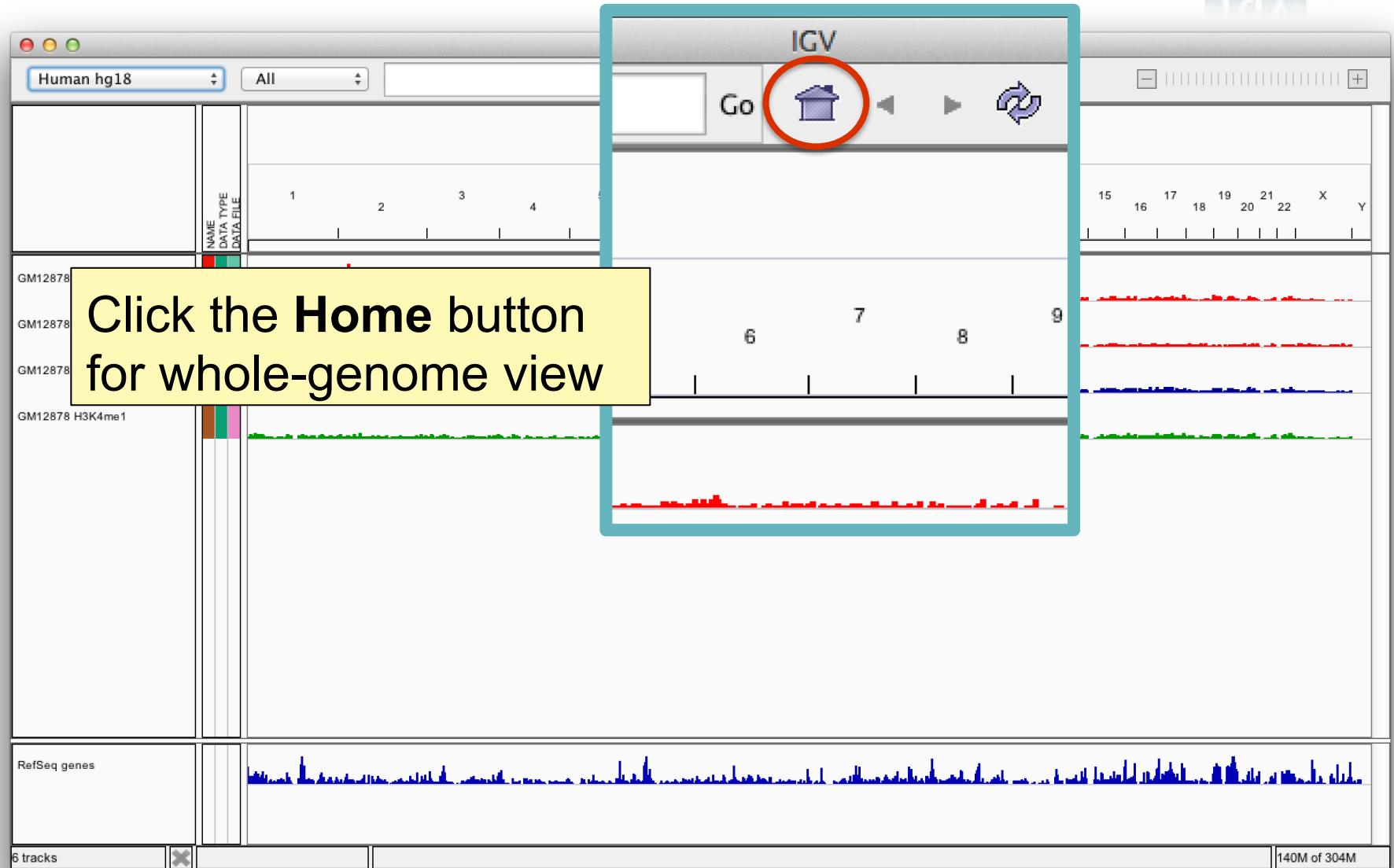
Screen layout





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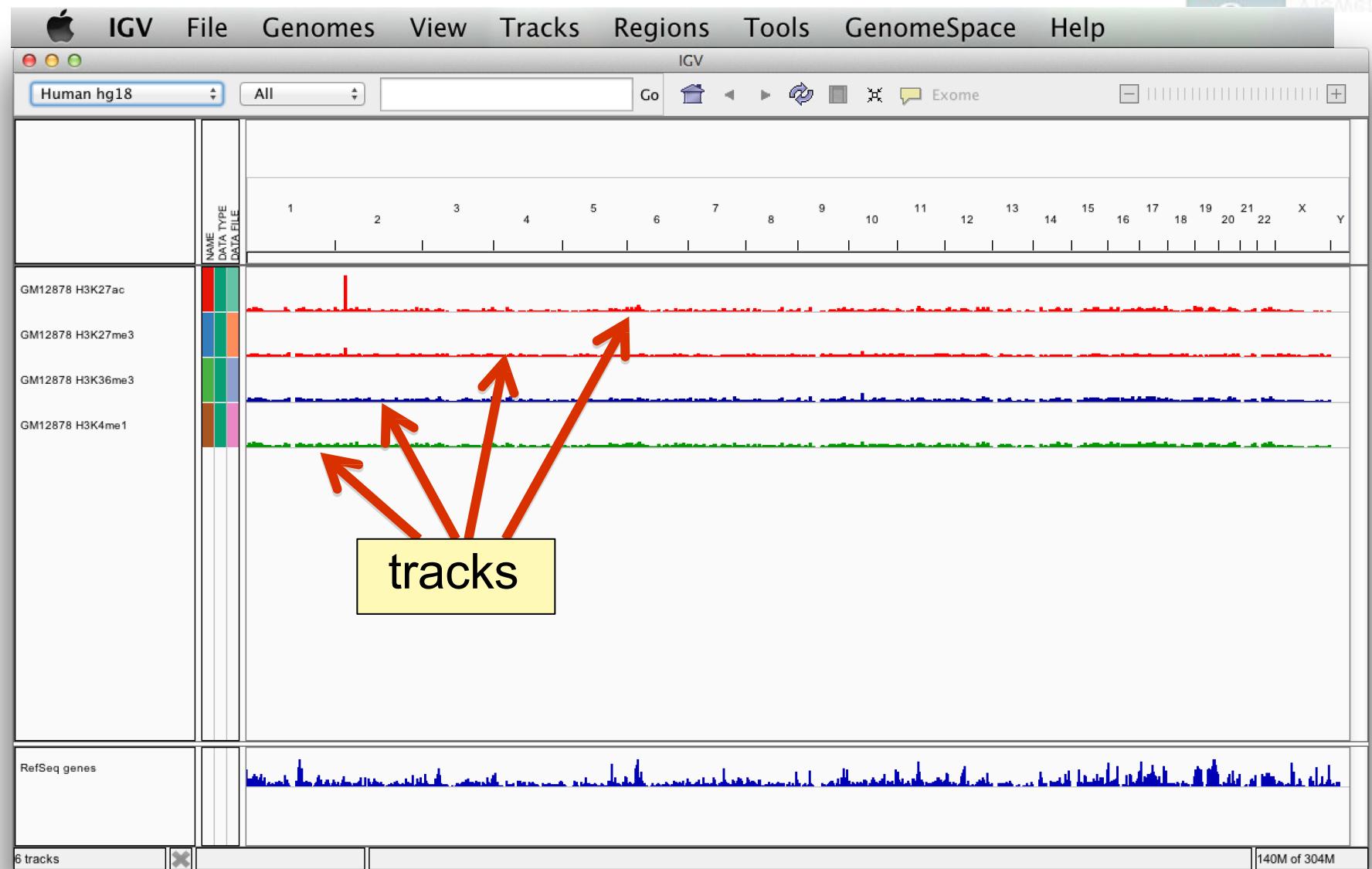
Screen layout



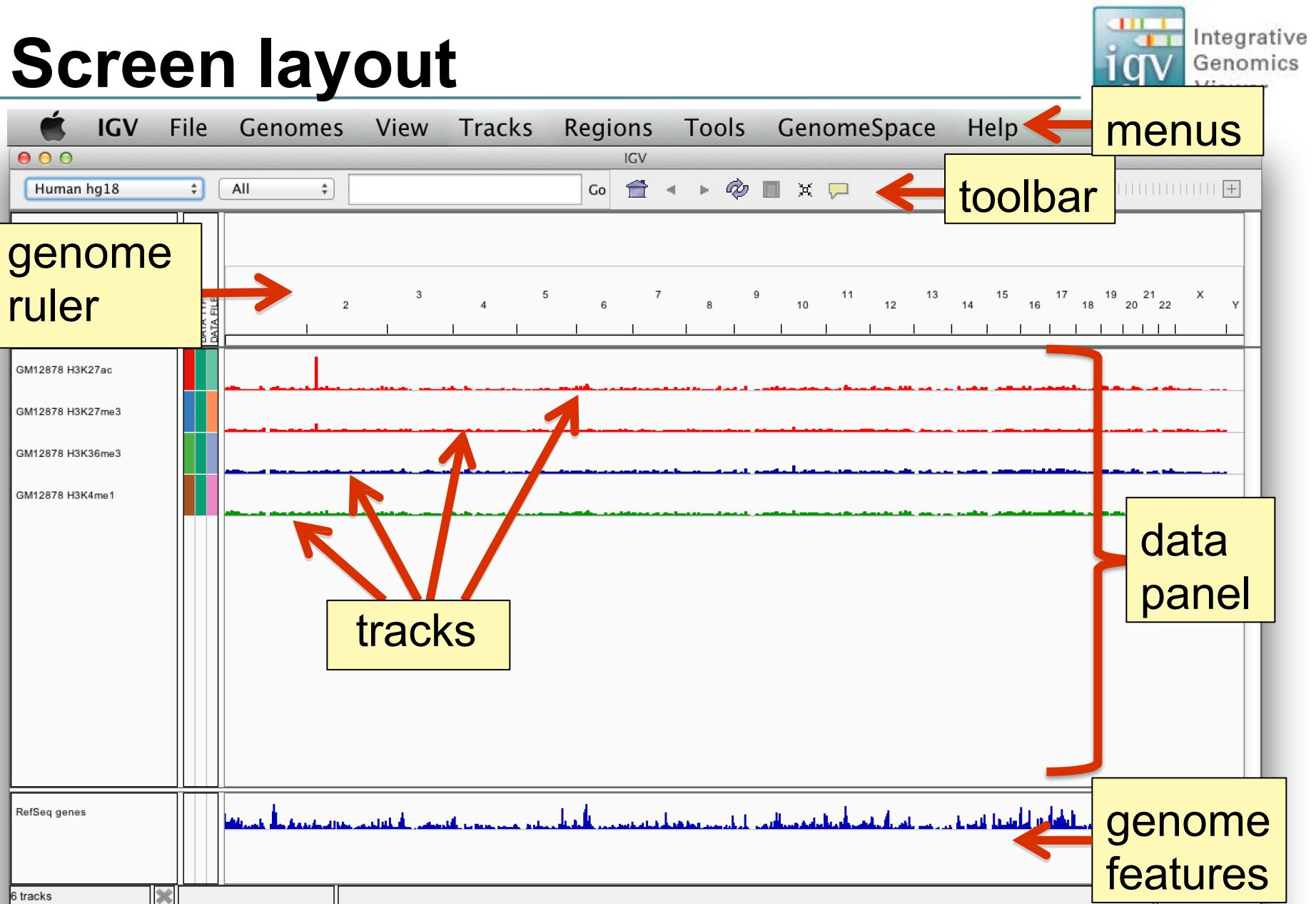


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Screen layout



Screen layout



File formats and track types

- The **file format** defines the track type.
- The **track type** determines the display options

File formats and track types

- The **file format** defines the track type.
- The **track type** determines the display options
- IGV supports many different file formats.

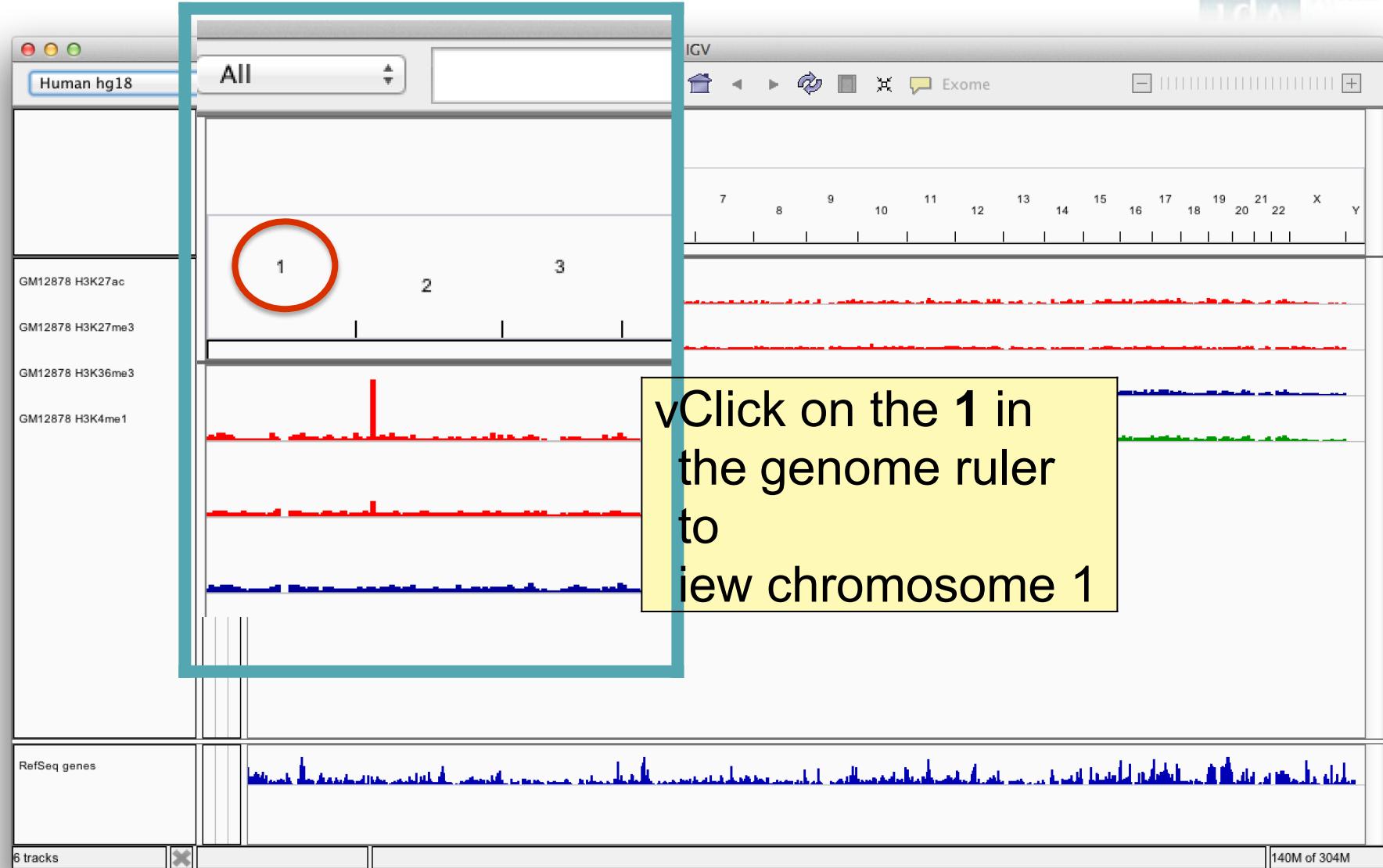
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ BAM | ▪ GCT | ▪ PSL |
| ▪ BED | ▪ genePred | ▪ RES |
| ▪ BedGraph | ▪ GFF | ▪ SAM |
| ▪ bigBed | ▪ GISTIC | ▪ Sample Information |
| ▪ bigWig | ▪ Goby | ▪ SEG |
| ▪ Birdsuite Files | ▪ GWAS | ▪ SNP |
| ▪ broadPeak | ▪ IGV | ▪ TAB |
| ▪ CBS | ▪ LOH | ▪ TDF |
| ▪ CN | ▪ MAF (Multiple Alignment Format) | ▪ Track Line |
| ▪ Cufflinks Files | ▪ MAF (Mutation Annotation Format) | ▪ Type Line |
| ▪ Custom File Formats | ▪ Merged BAM File | ▪ VCF |
| ▪ Cytoband | ▪ MUT | ▪ WIG |
| ▪ FASTA | ▪ narrowPeak | |

- For current list see: www.broadinstitute.org/igv/FileFormats



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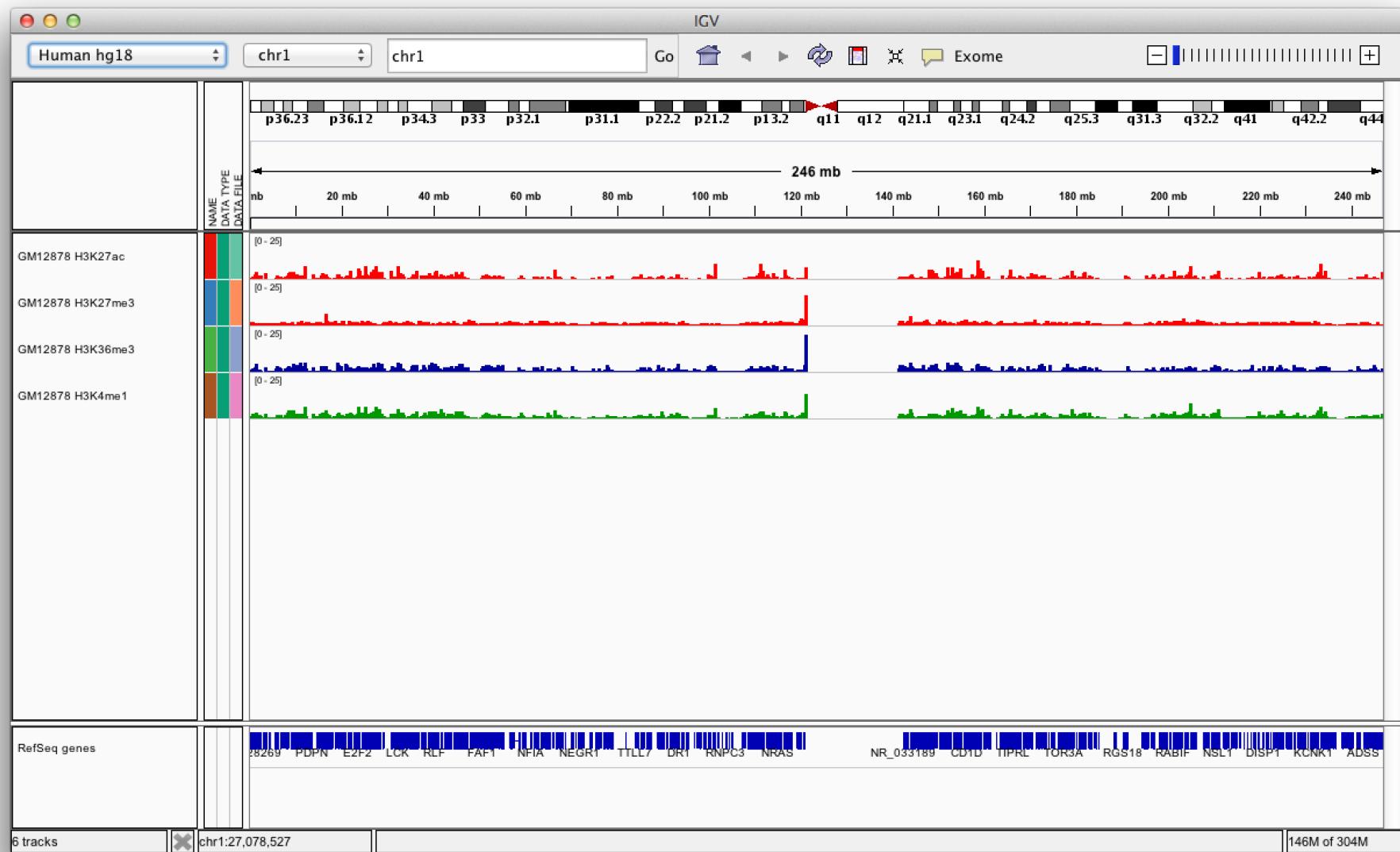
Navigate



Navigate



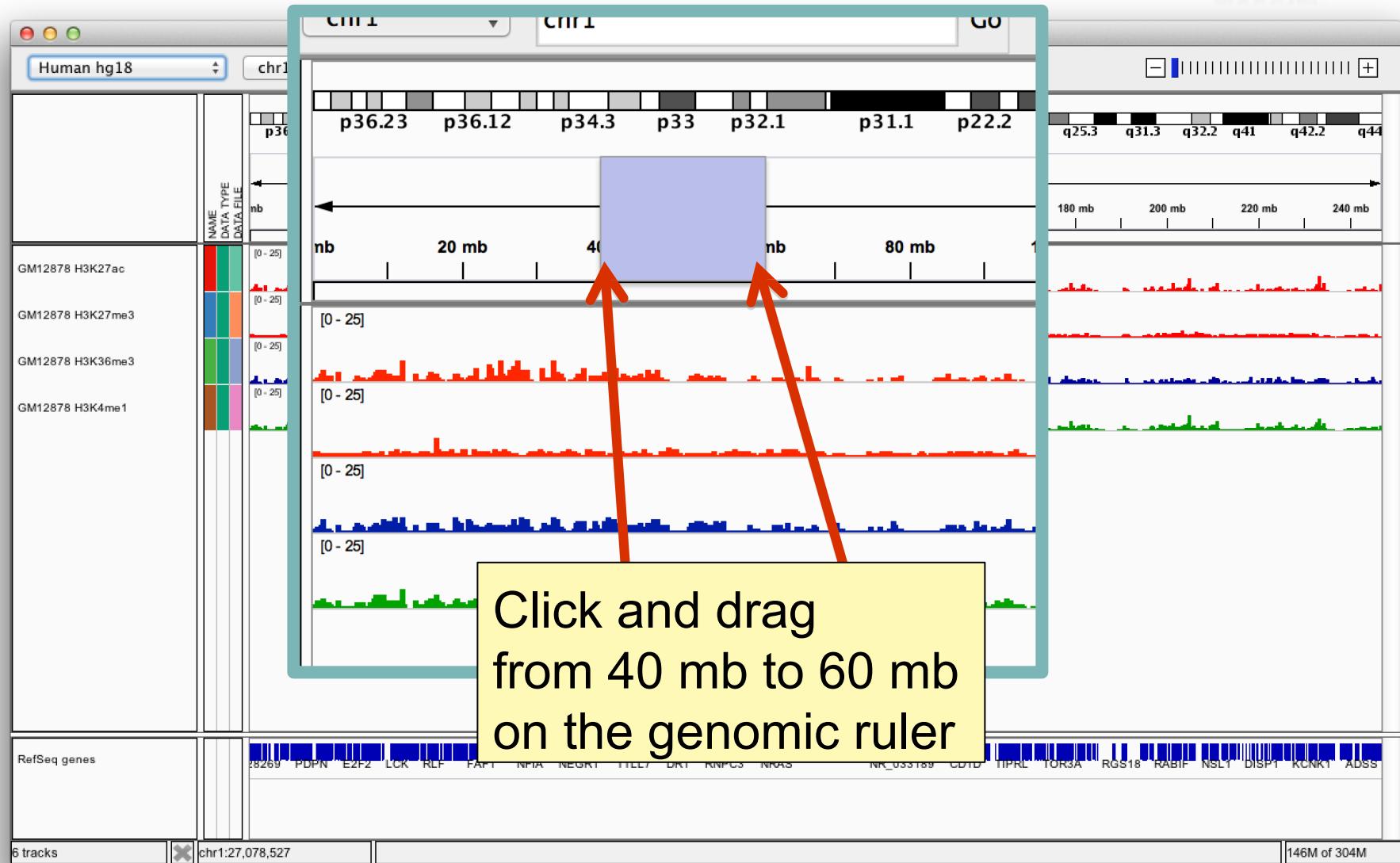
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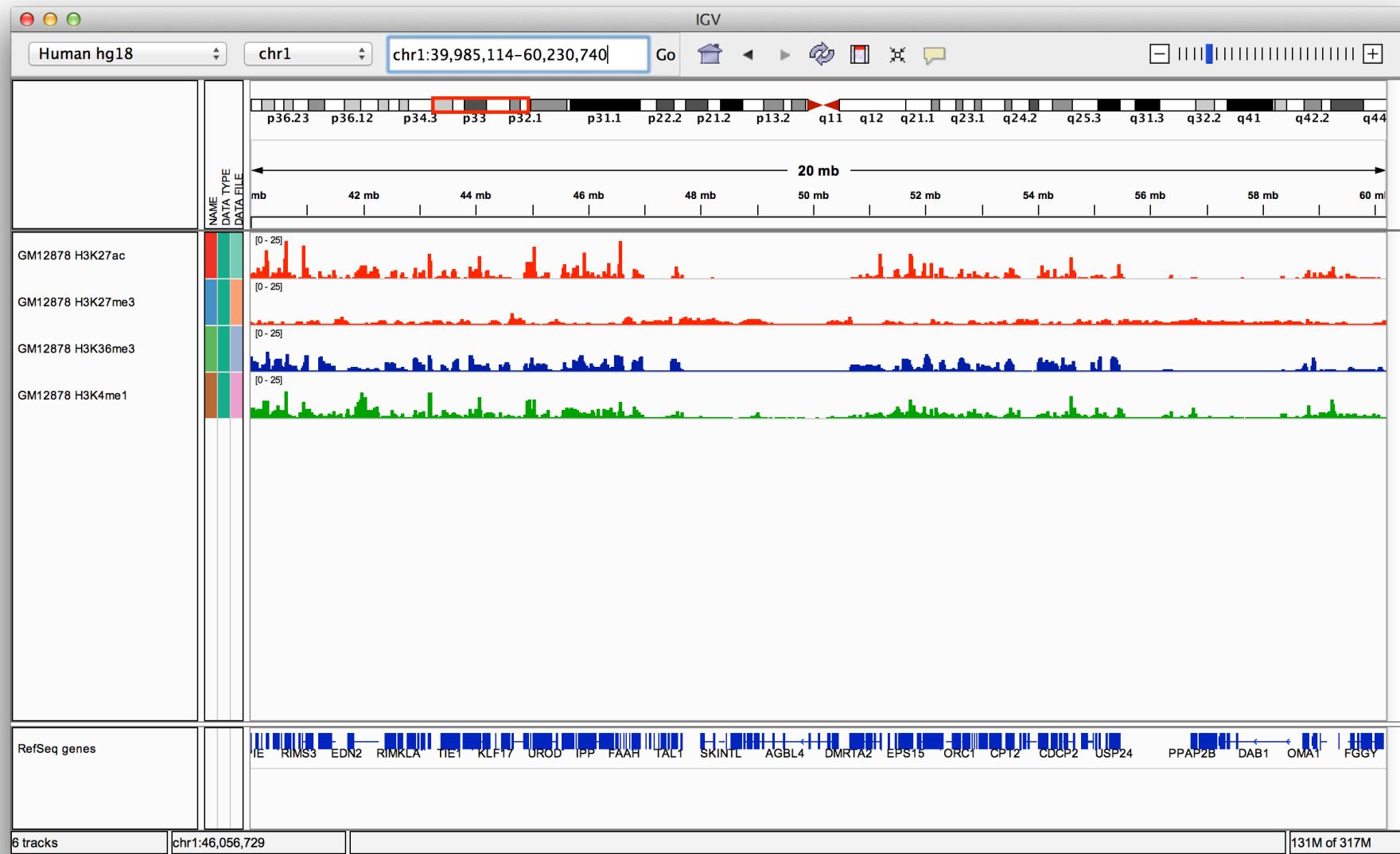
Navigate



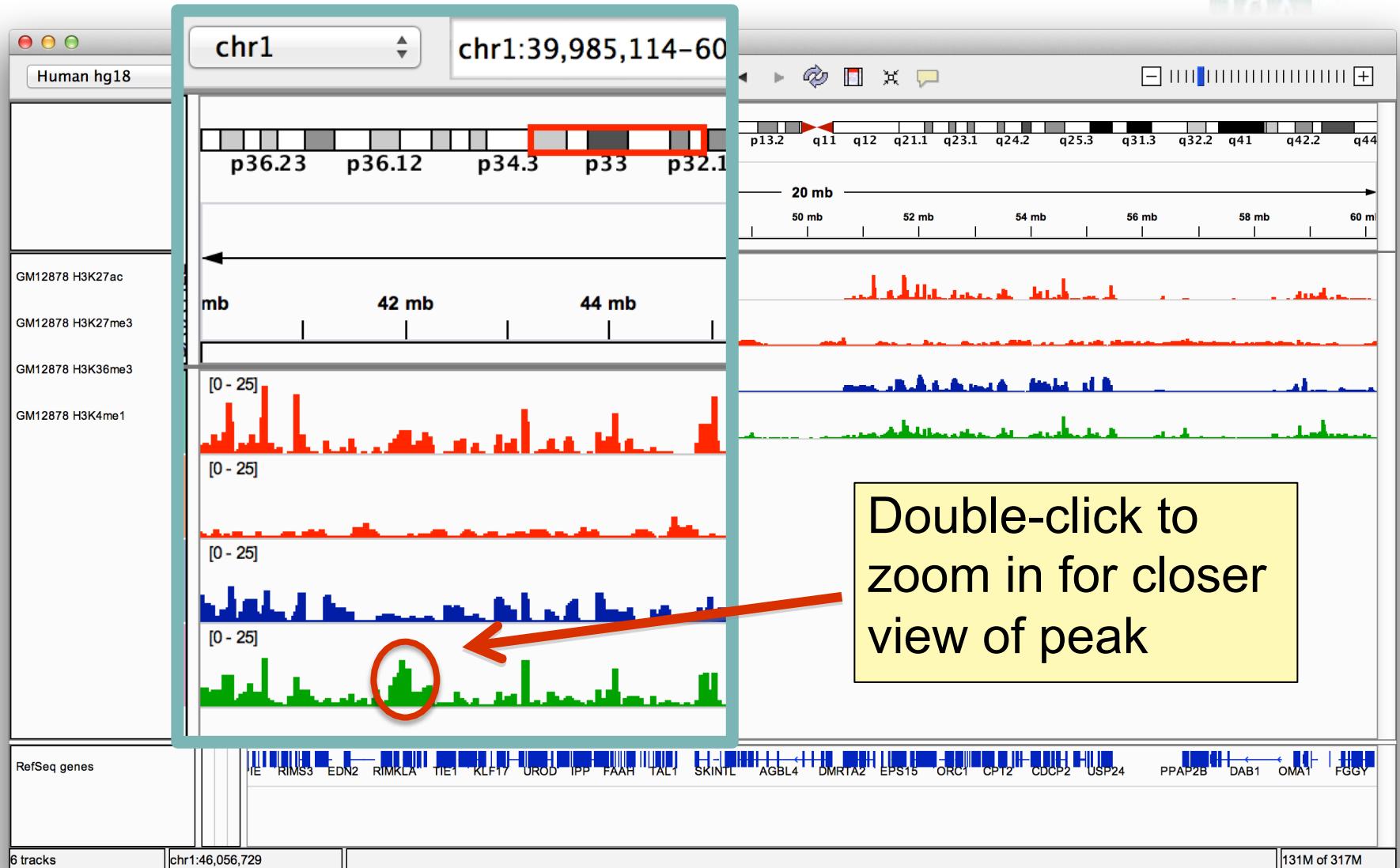
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Navigate



Navigate



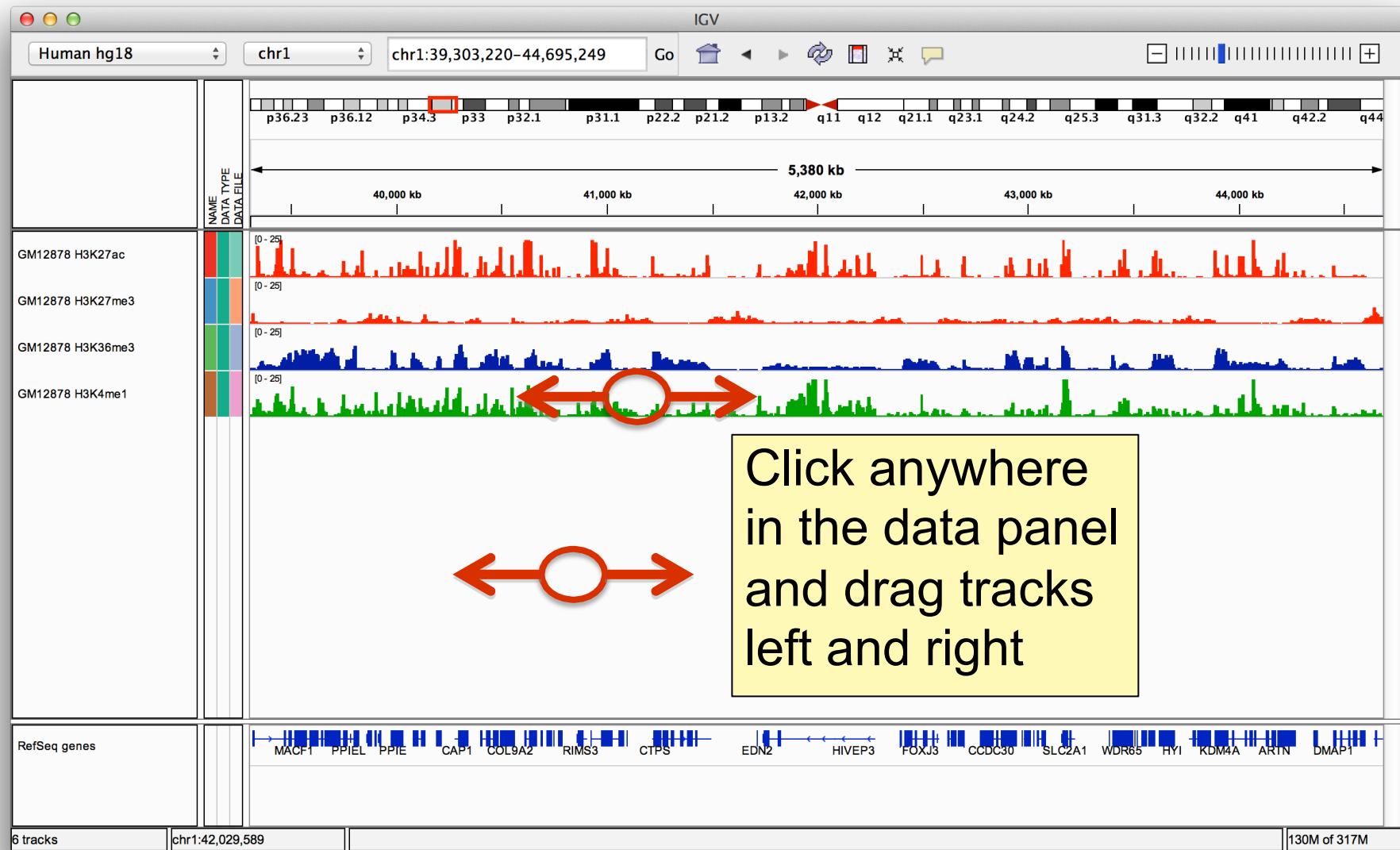
Navigate



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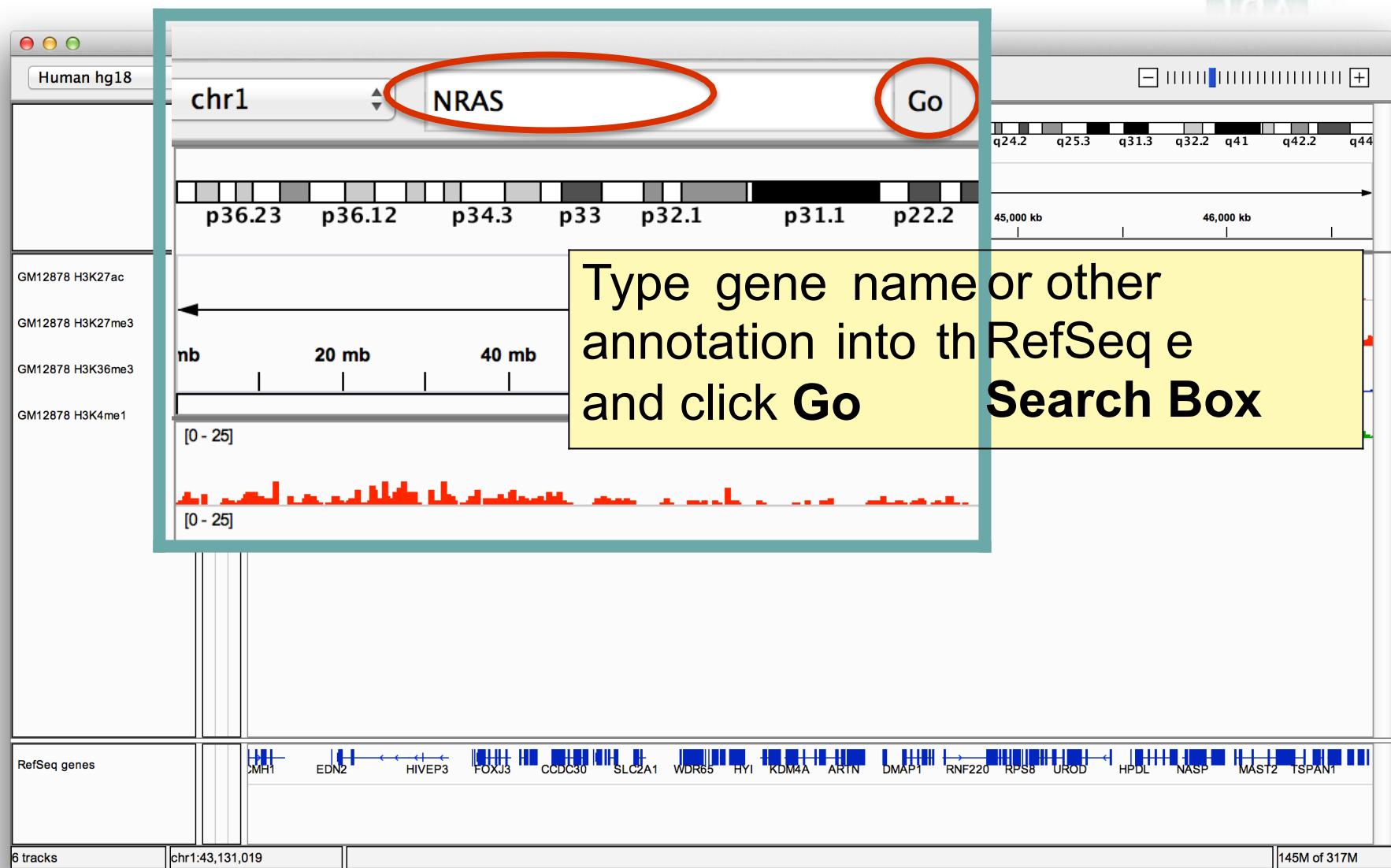
Navigate



Navigate



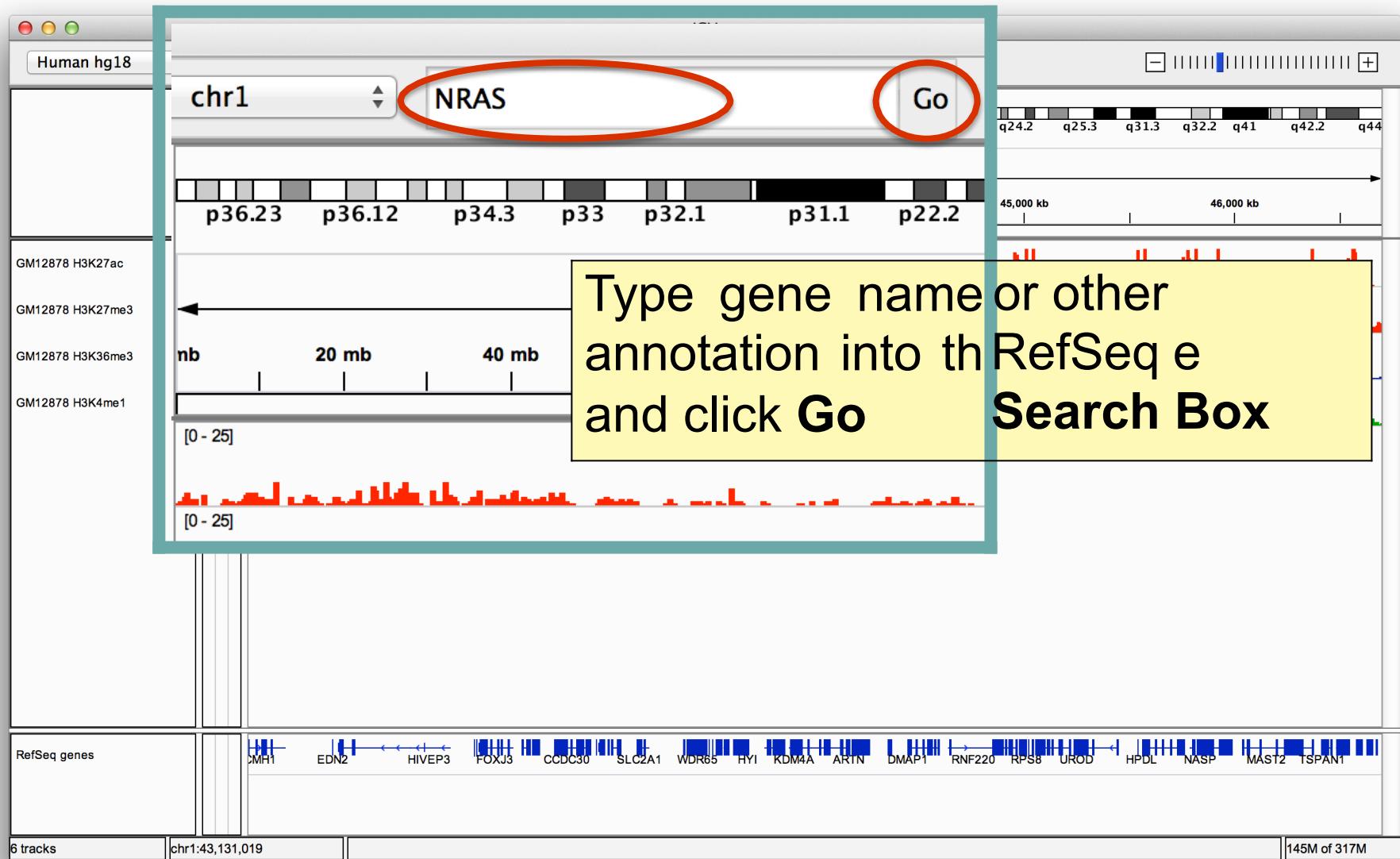
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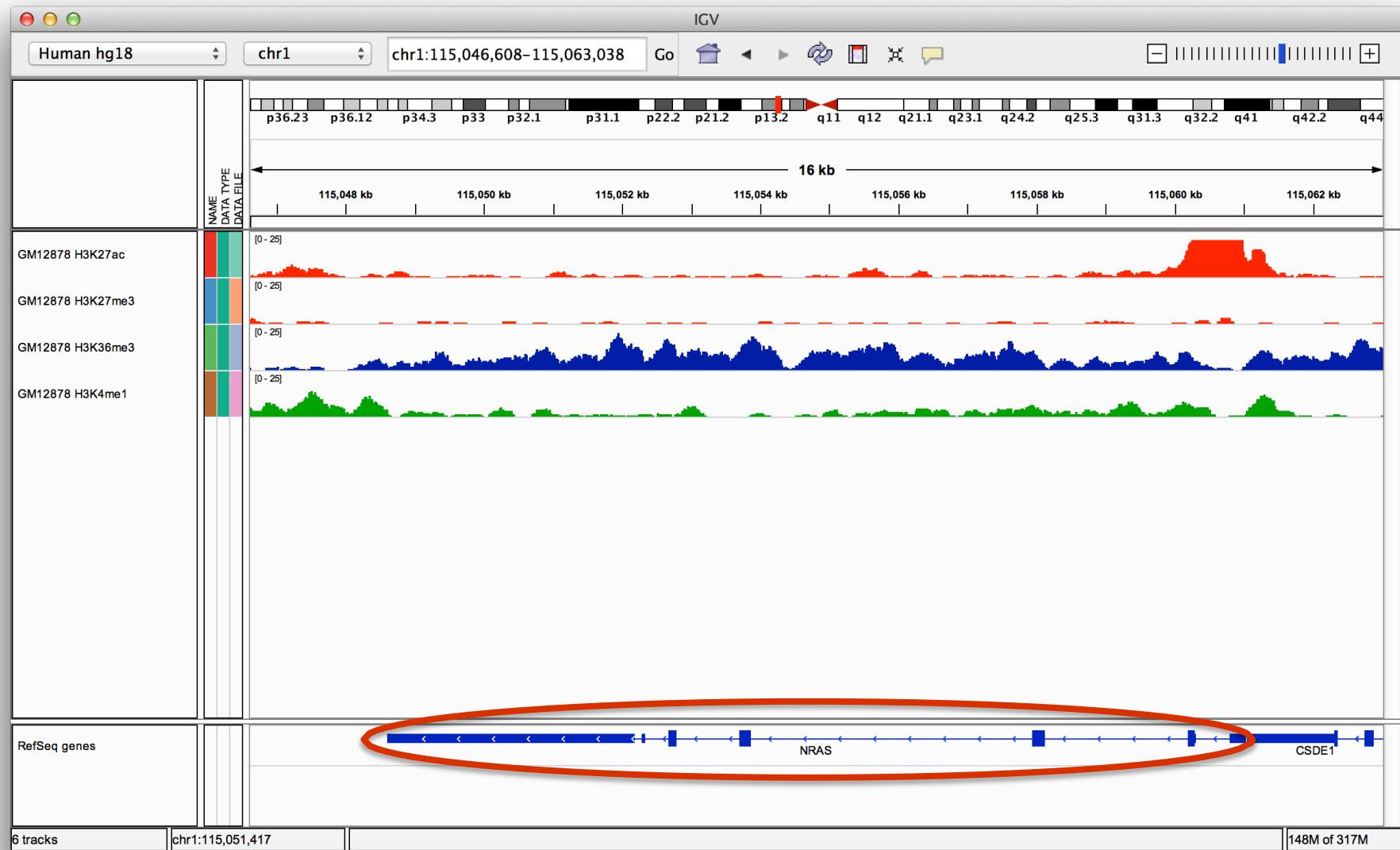
Navigate



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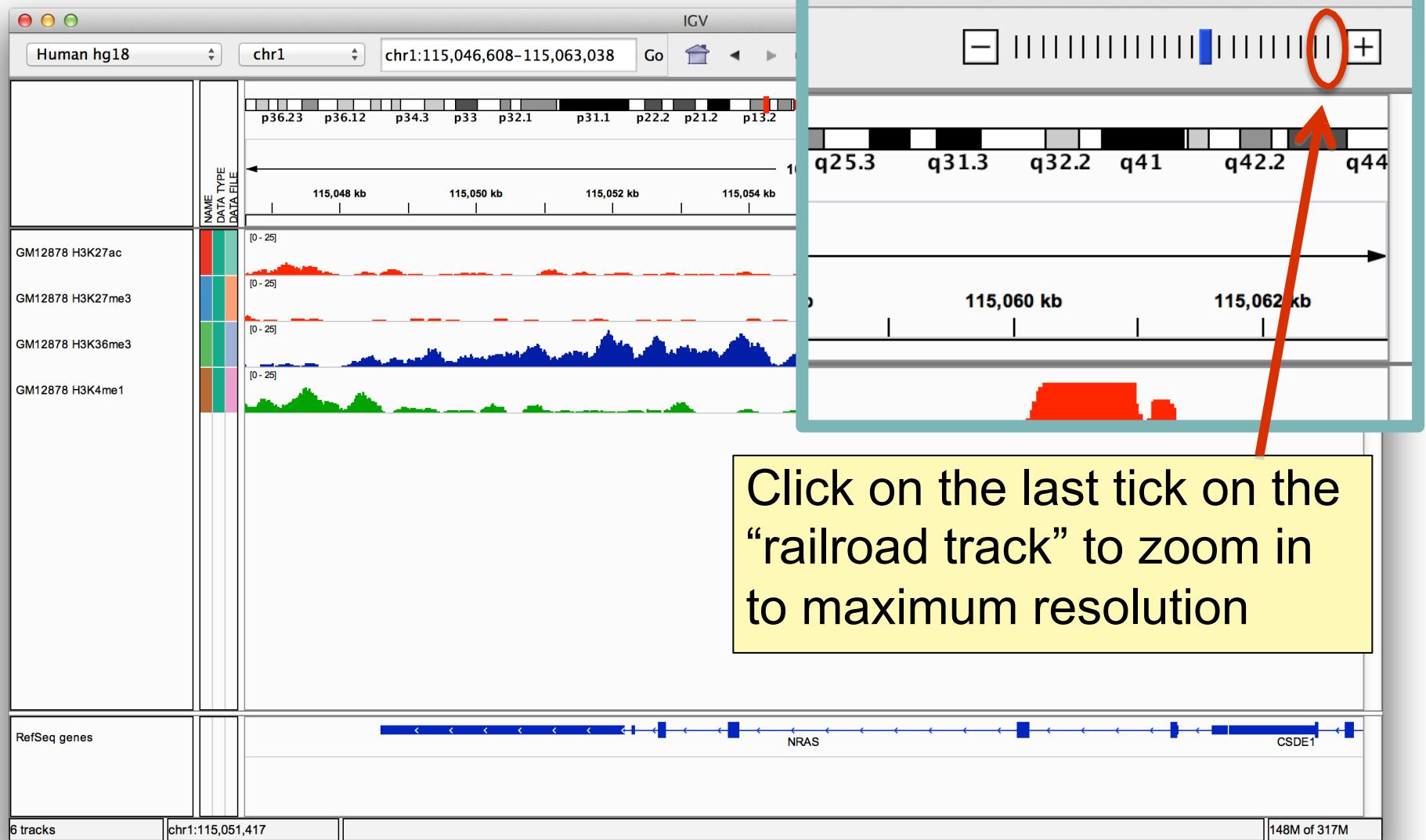
Navigate



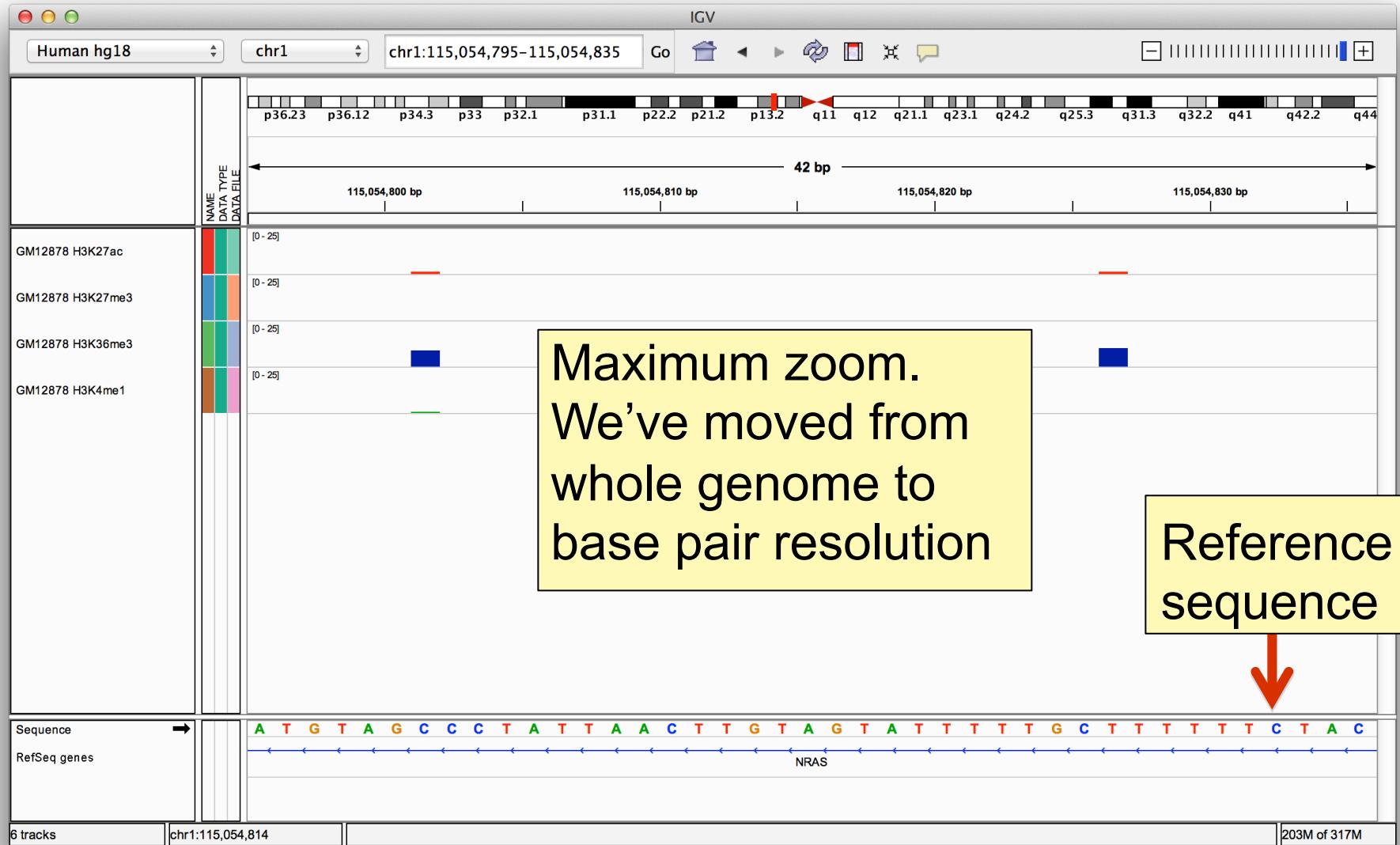
Navigate



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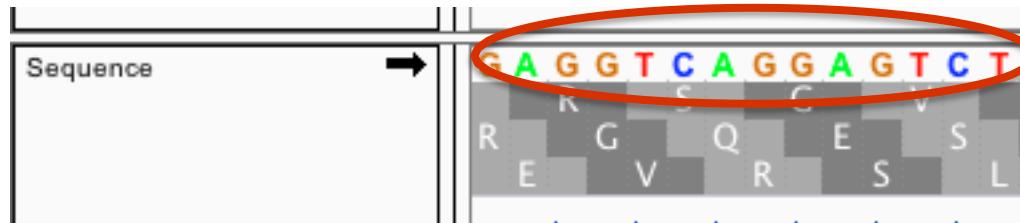


Navigate



Reference sequence

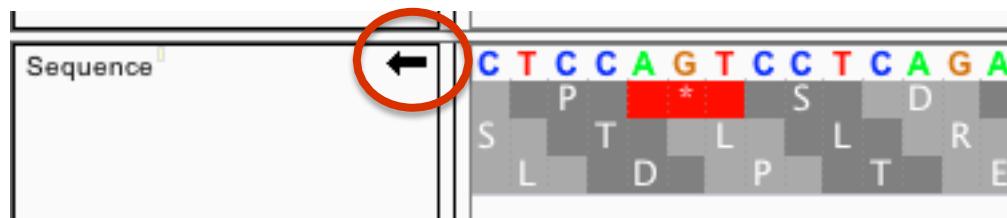
Click anywhere on the sequence to see a 3 frame translation.



By default the sequence for the forward strand is shown.



Click the arrow on the left to reverse the strand.



Genome annotation track



UCSC style gene representation

5' UTR

Intron

Exons

3' UTR

Zoomed in views

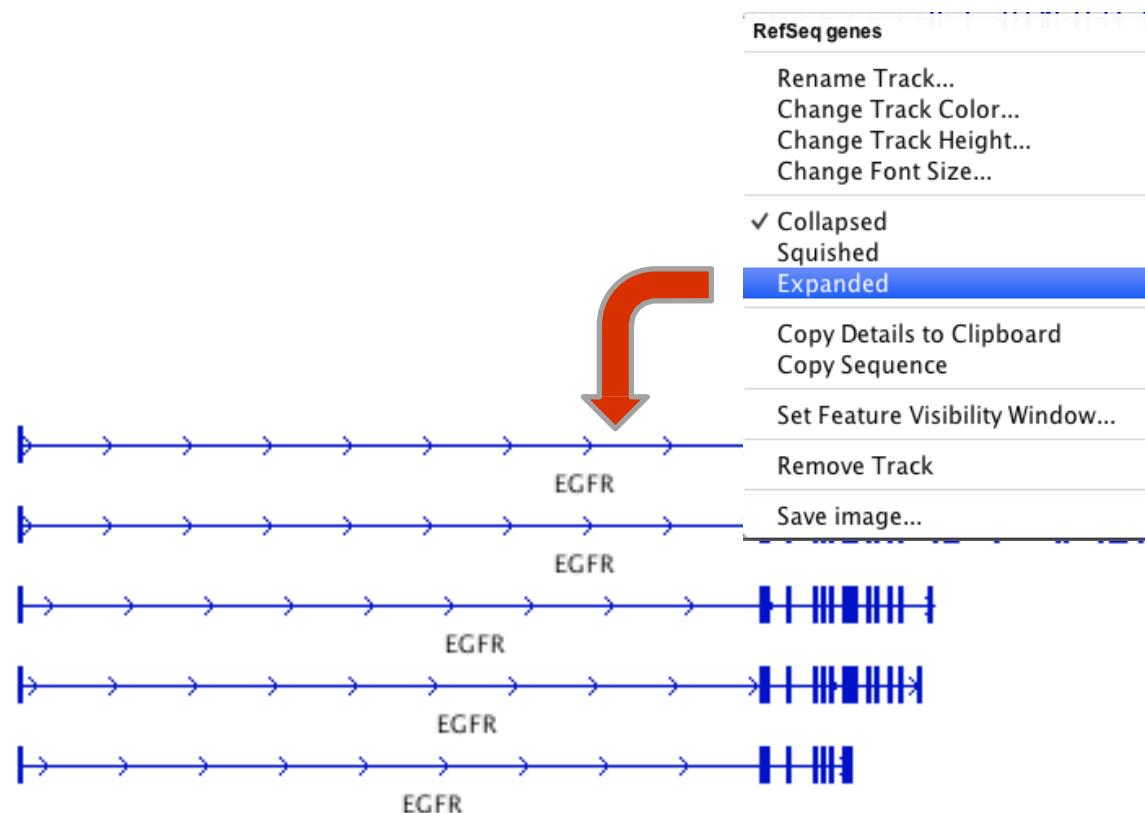
Zoomed out views

Annotation display mode

1. Features are drawn in a single row, by default



2. Expand the track using the popup menu

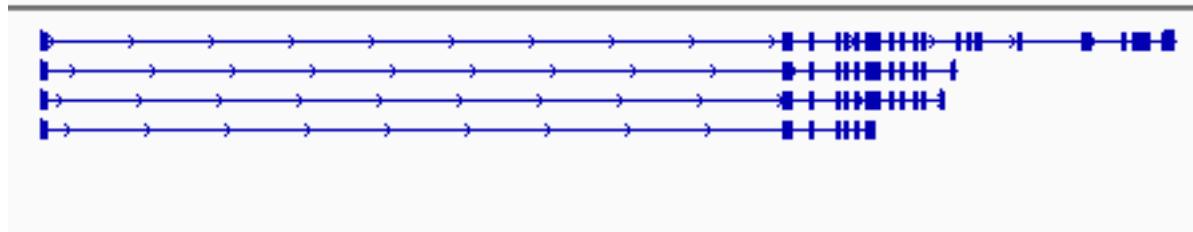
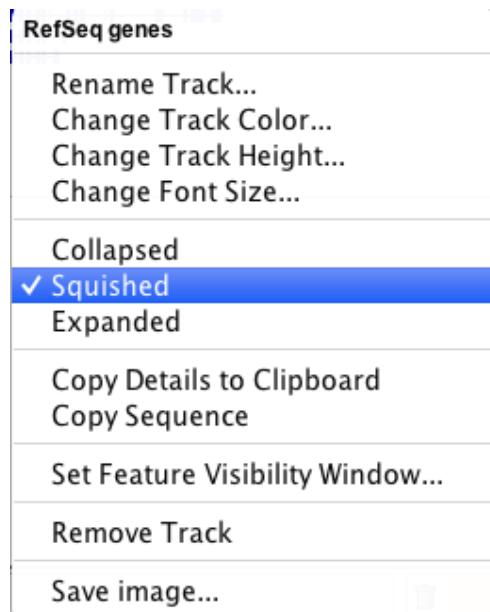




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Annotation display mode

3. For a compact view of all variants use “Squished”



Viewing multiple regions



Viewing multiple regions

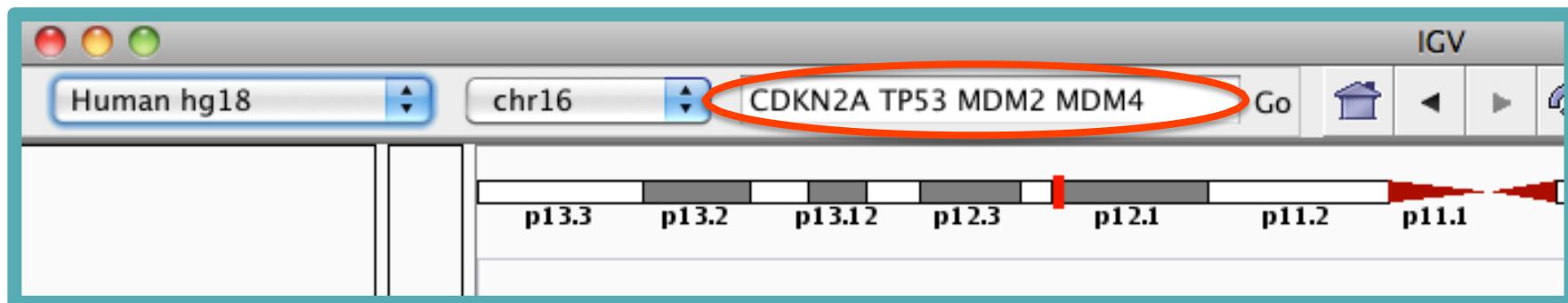


Viewing multiple regions



- **Search box**

Enter multiple loci or features in the search box



- **Regions > Gene Lists...**

Select from a number of pre-defined gene lists, or

Create your own persistent list

Viewing multiple regions



To go back to the standard, single-region view:

- *double-click* on a region label – or –
- *right-click* and select “Switch to standard view”



Viewing NGS Data



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Viewing alignments

Whole chromosome view

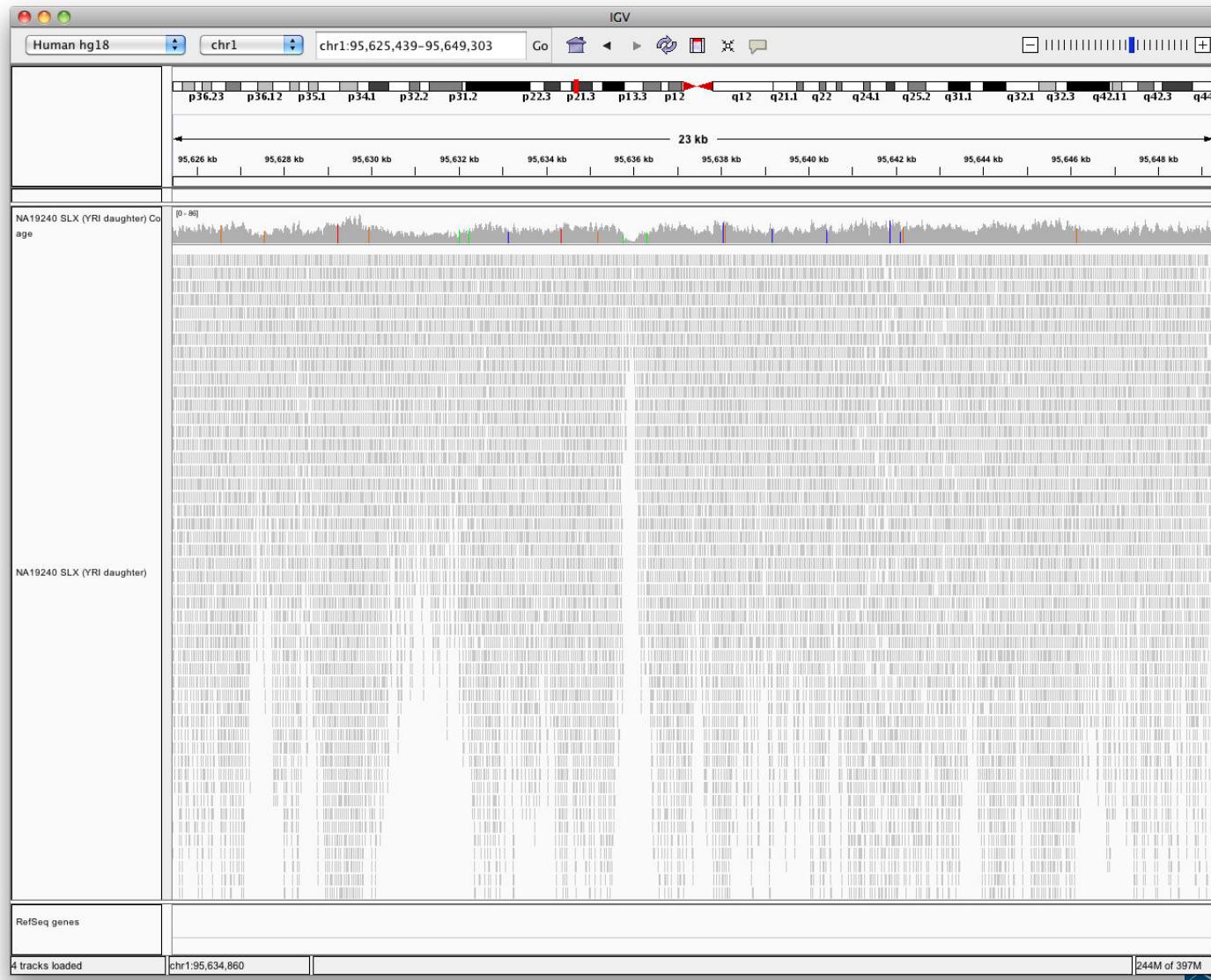




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Viewing alignments

Zoom in to view alignments



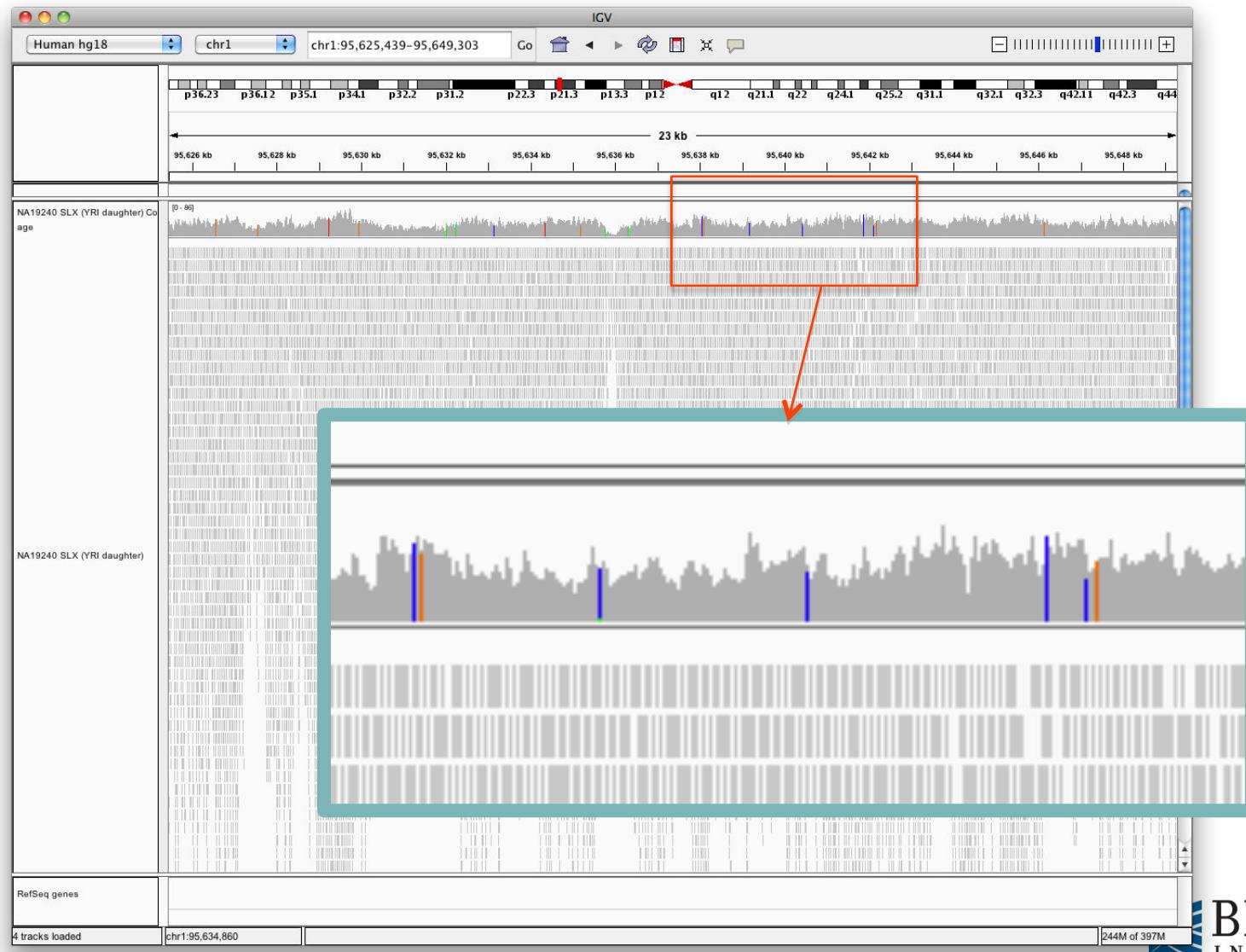
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Viewing alignments

Coverage track now has more detail



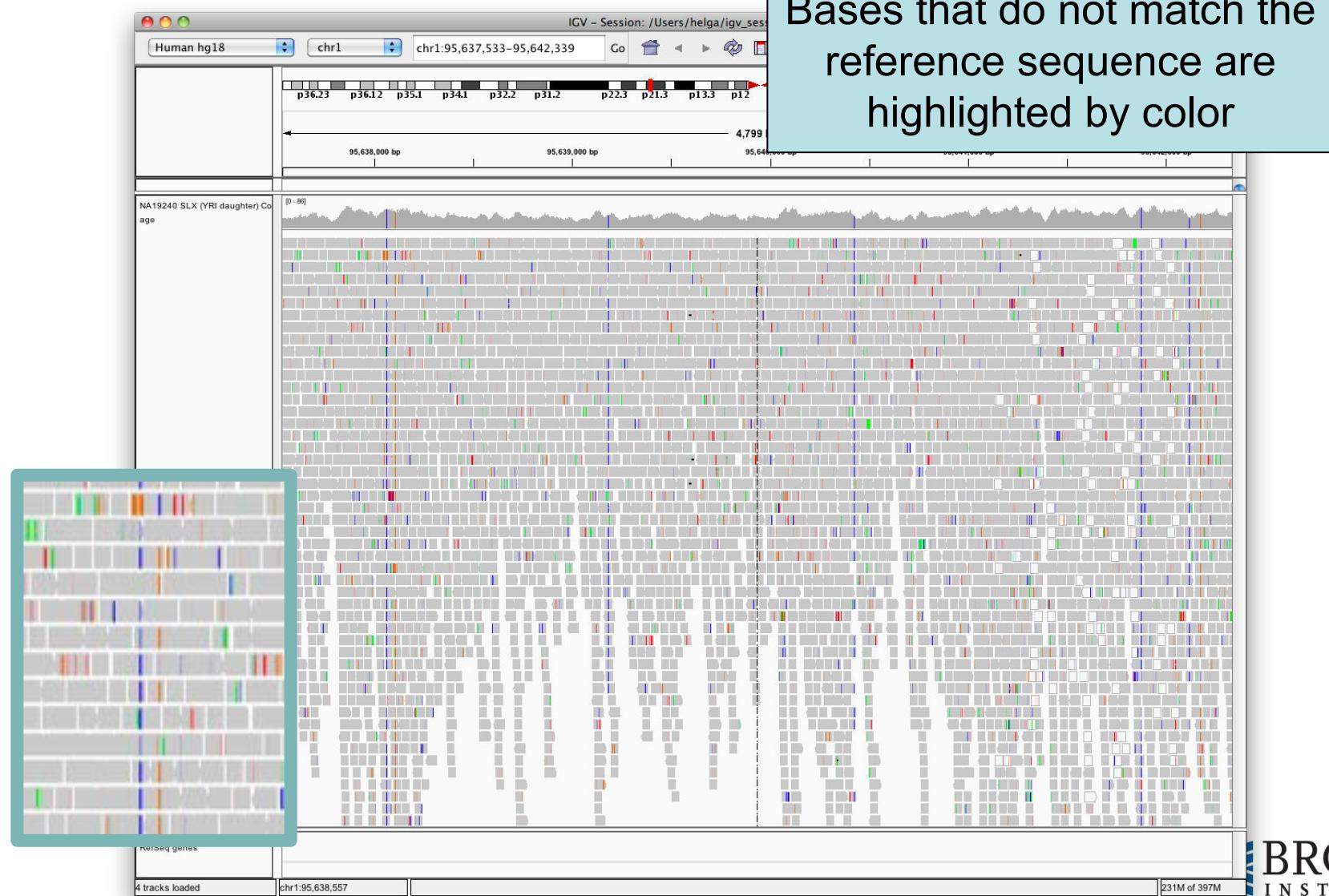
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Viewing alignments

Zoom in to see more detail



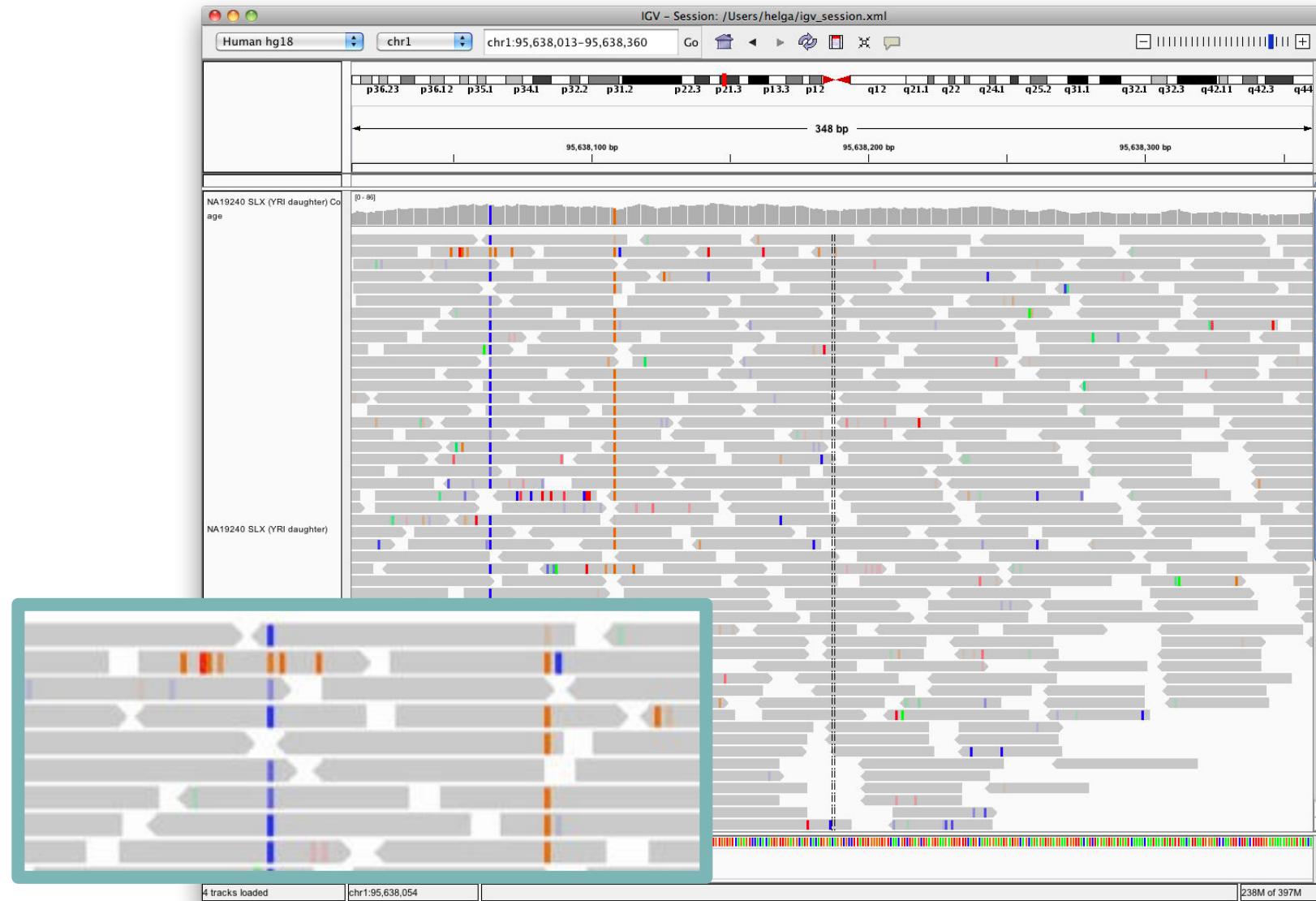
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Viewing alignments

Zoom in to see more detail



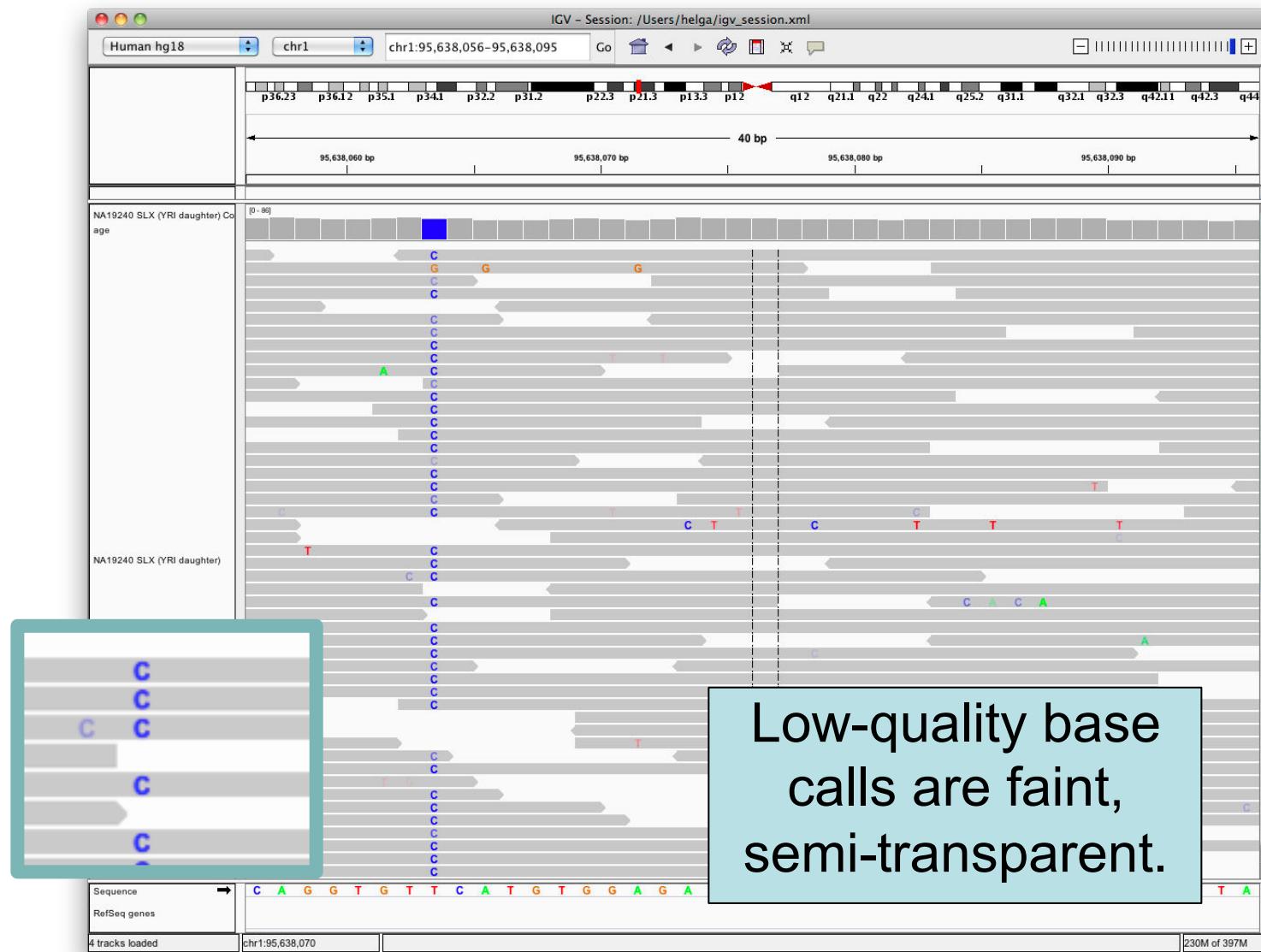
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Viewing alignments



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Viewer

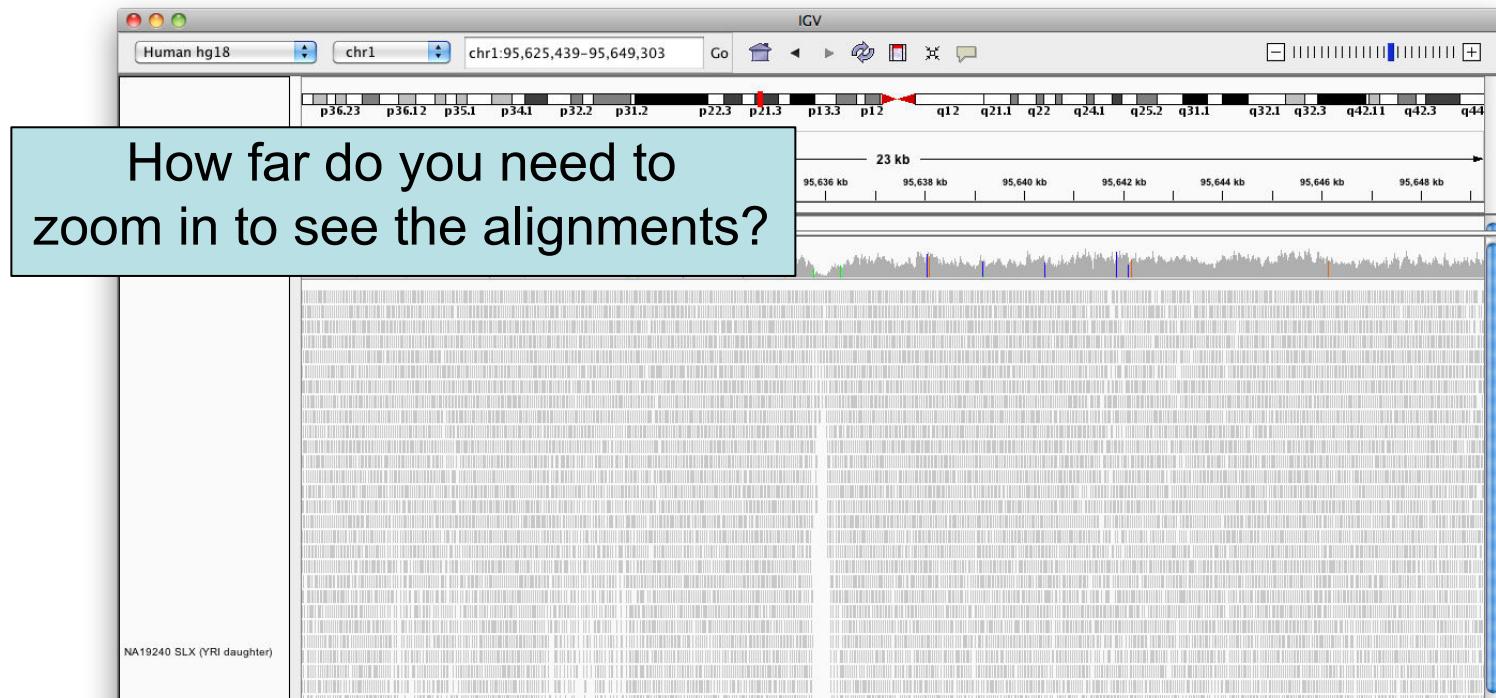
Zoom in to see more detail



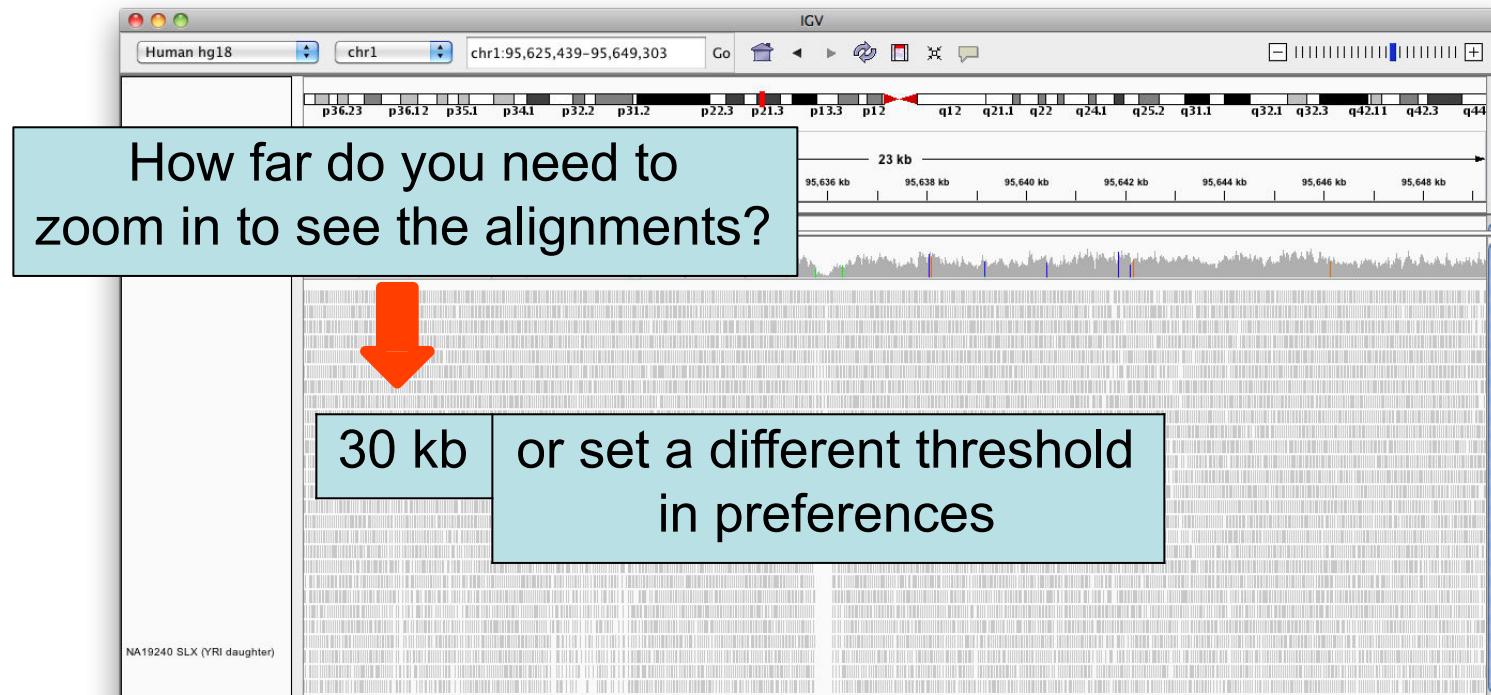
Low-quality base calls are faint, semi-transparent.

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Viewing alignments



Viewing alignments

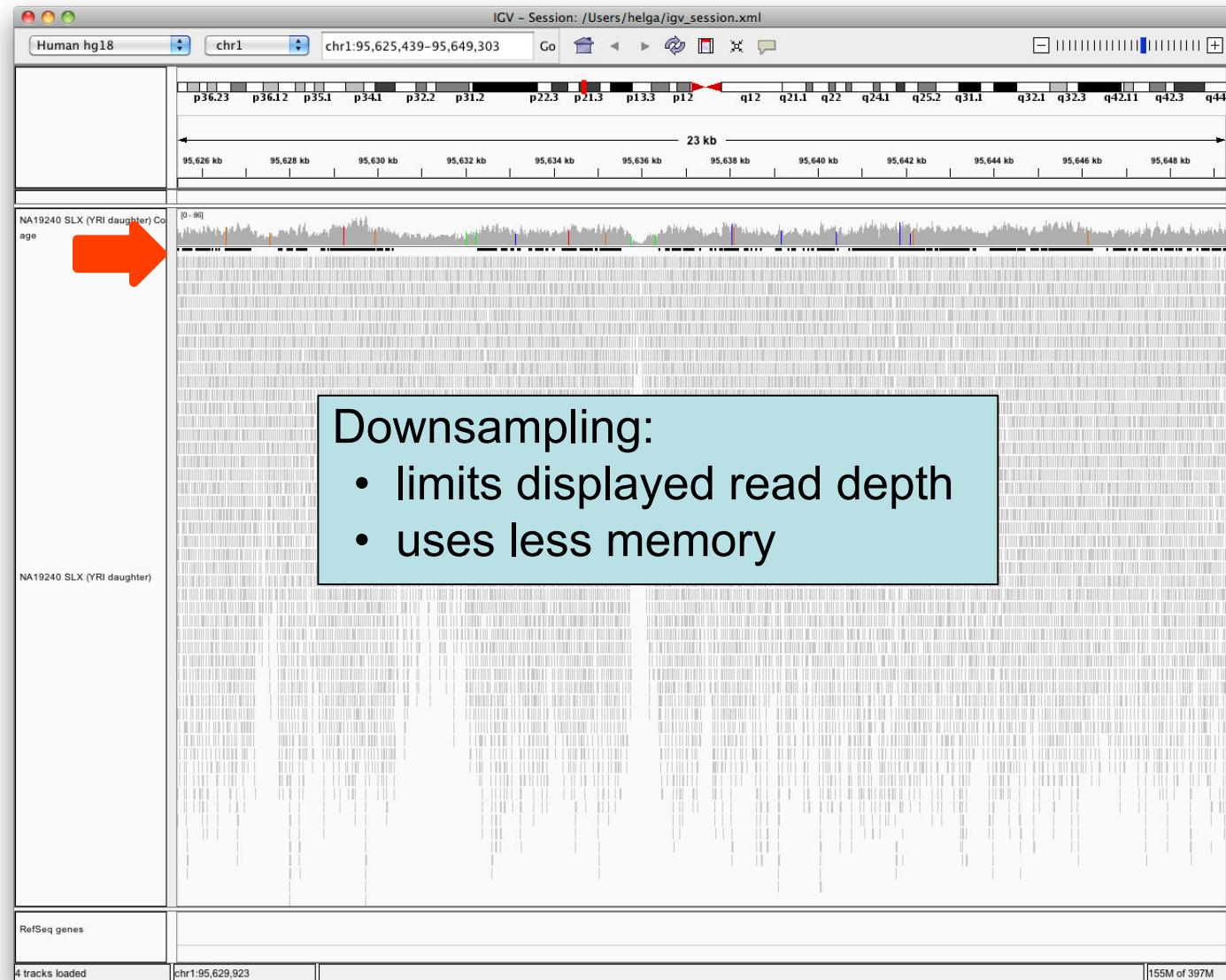


- Higher value (larger region) → requires more memory
- Low coverage files → ok to use higher value
- Very deep coverage files → use lower value

Viewing alignments



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Downsampling:

- limits displayed read depth
- uses less memory

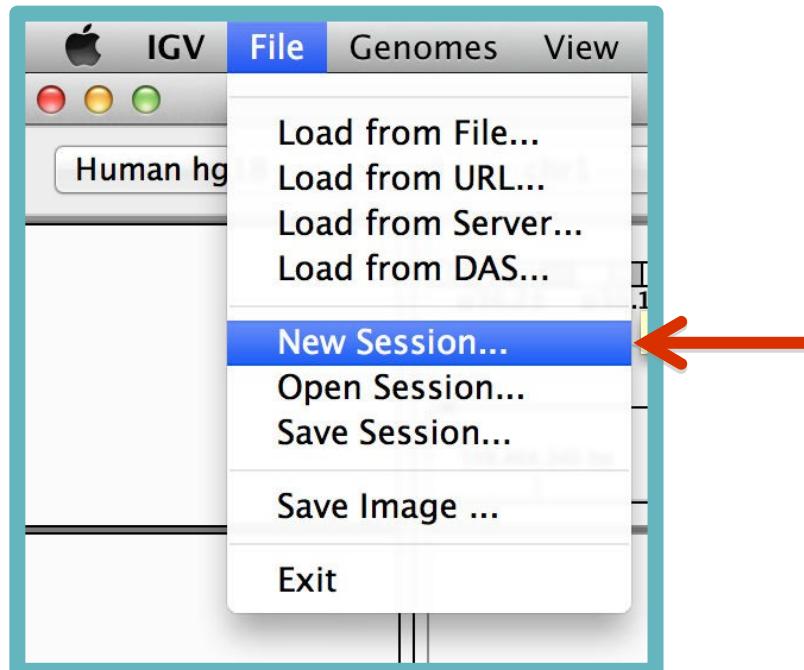
Viewing SNPs

Hands-on exercise



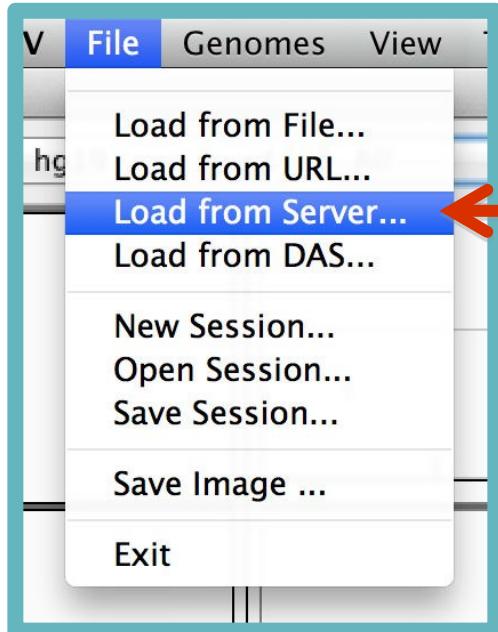
- Load alignments from whole genome sequencing
- View sites where SNPs were called
- Sort and color to highlight patterns

Viewing SNPs



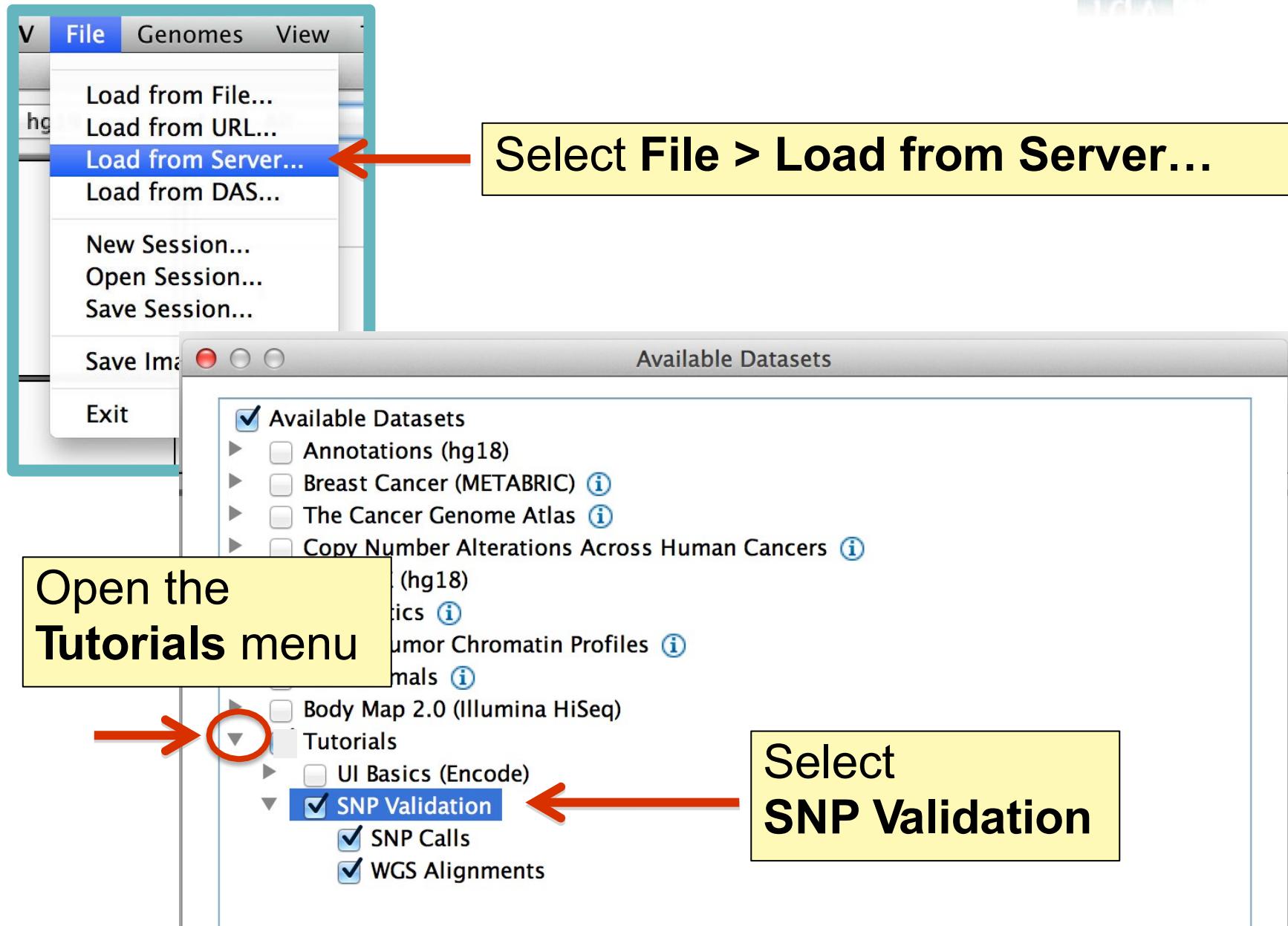
Before we start:
Select File > New Session
to clear IGV window

Viewing SNPs

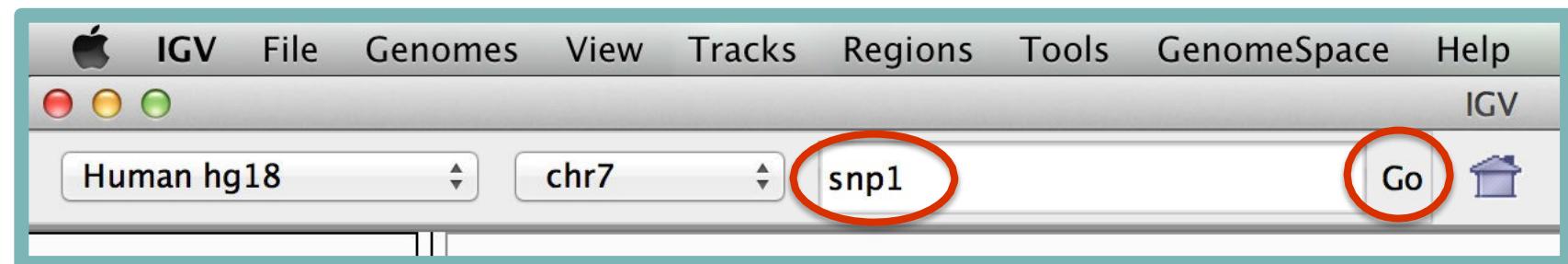
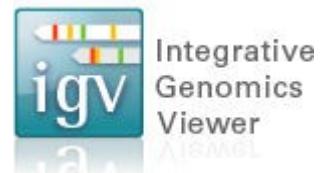


Select **File > Load from Server...**

Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs

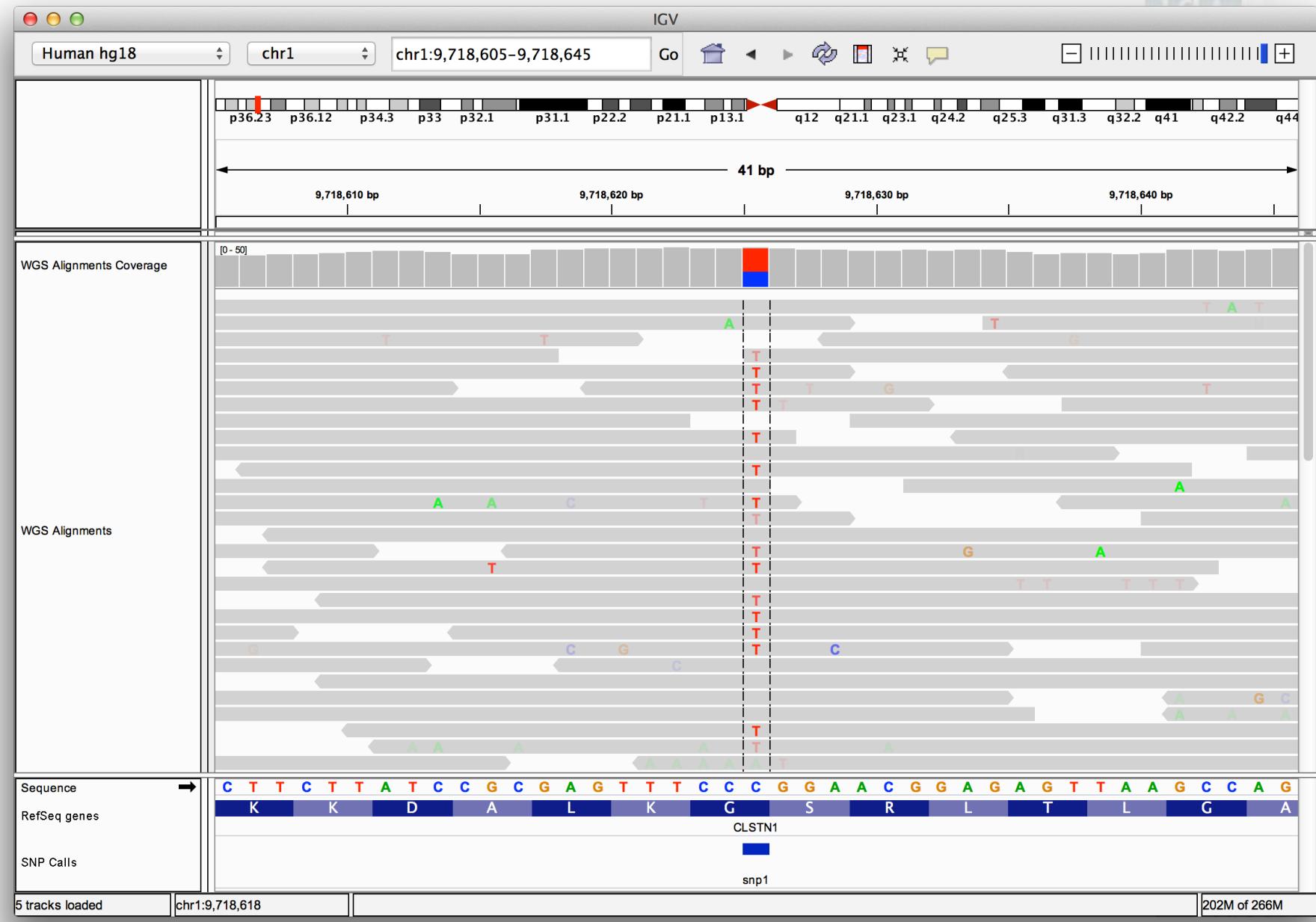


Type “snp1” in the **Search Box**
and click **Go**

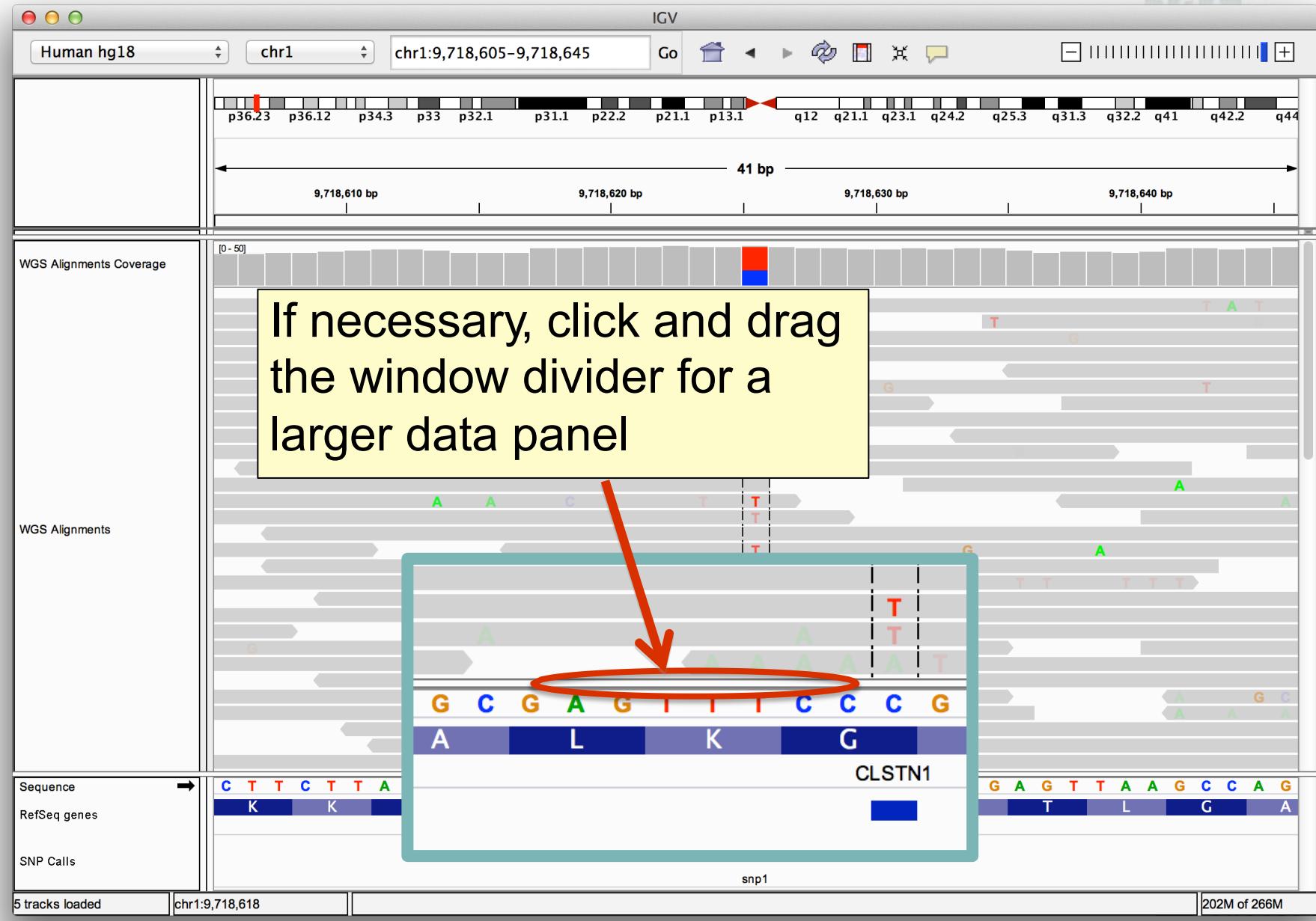
Viewing SNPs



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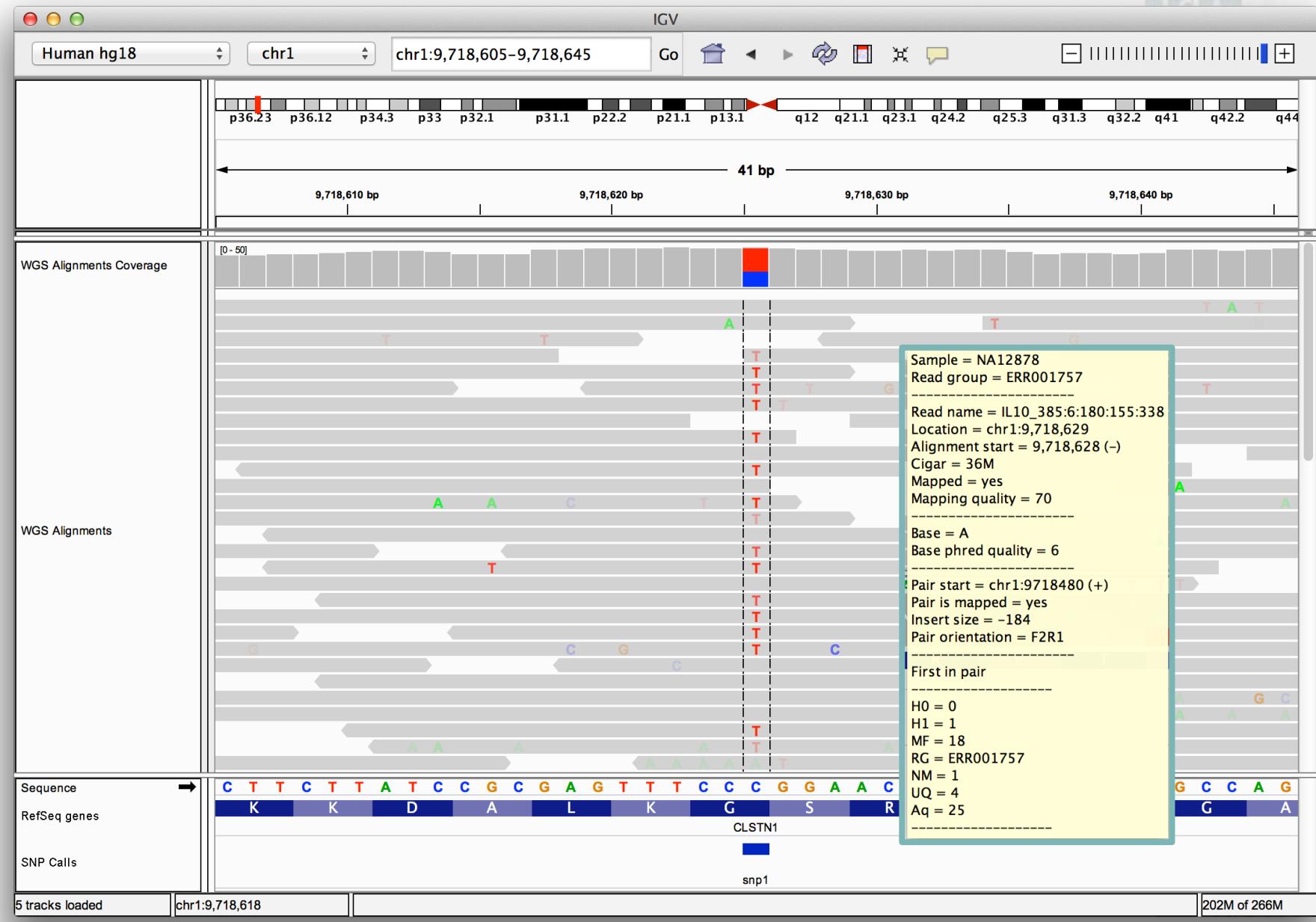
Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs



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Viewing SNPs



Click on yellow balloon icon in the toolbar to modify the information popup behavior

Sample = NA12878
Read group = ERR001757

Read name = IL10_385:6:180:155:338
Location = chr1:9,718,629
Alignment start = 9,718,628 (-)
Cigar = 36M
Mapped = yes
Mapping quality = 70

Base = A
Base phred quality = 6

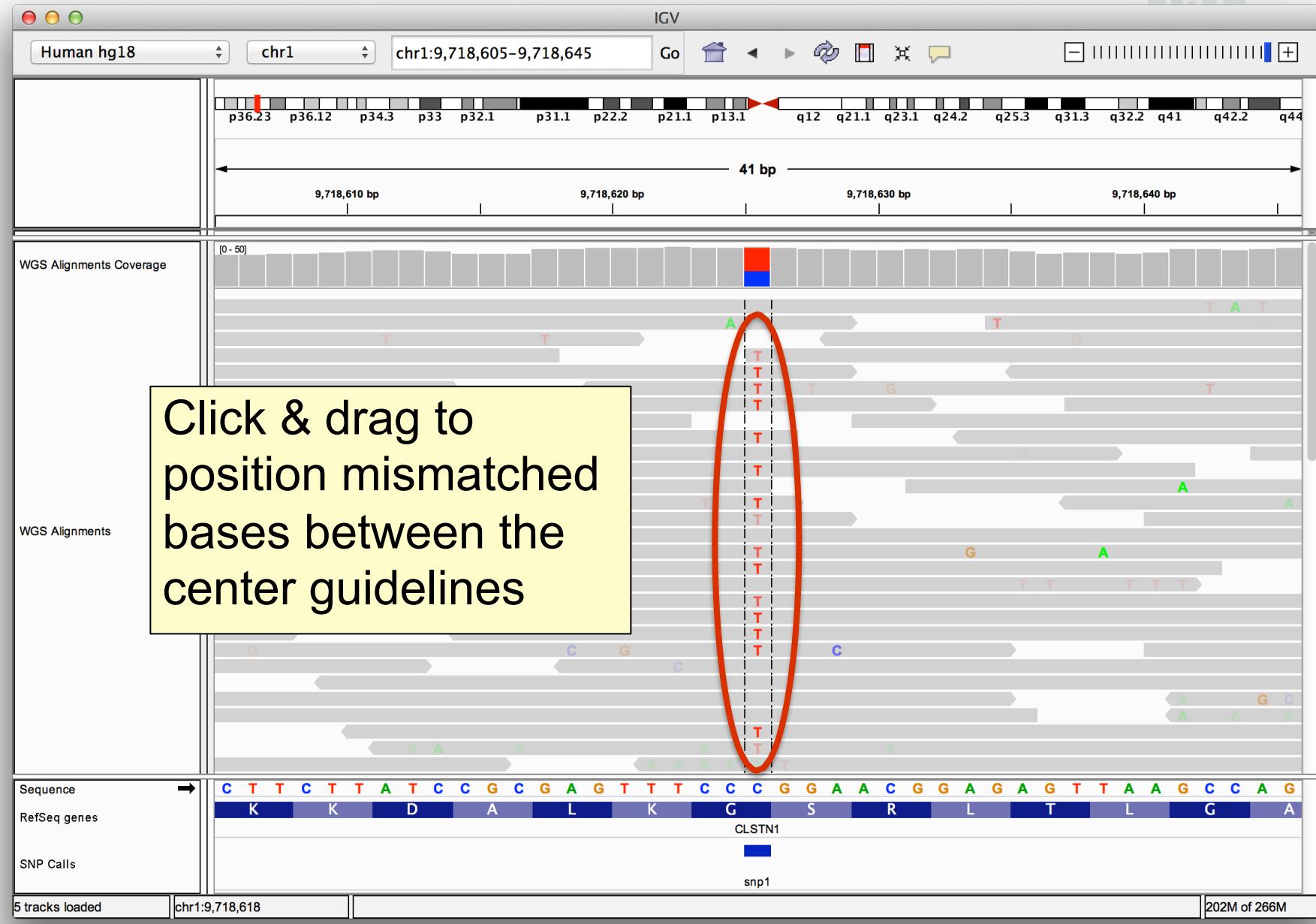
Pair start = chr1:9718480 (+)
Pair is mapped = yes
Insert size = -184
Pair orientation = F2R1

First in pair

H0 = 0
H1 = 1
MF = 18
RG = ERR001757
NM = 1
UQ = 4
Aq = 25

Sequence → C T T C T T A T C C G C G A G T T T C C C G G A A C
RefSeq genes K K D A L K G S R CLSTN1
SNP Calls
5 tracks loaded chr1:9,718,618 202M of 266M

Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs



The screenshot shows the IGV interface with a context menu open over a genomic track. The menu is titled "WGS Alignments" and includes options like "Rename Track...", "Copy read details to clipboard", "Group alignments by", "Sort alignments by", "Color alignments by", and several checkboxes for shading and base representation. A red arrow points to the "Sort alignments by" option, which is highlighted in blue. Another red arrow points to the submenu under "base", also highlighted in blue. A yellow box contains the text: "Right-click on alignments and select Sort alignments by > base". Another yellow box contains the text: "On Mac: Right-click = ⌘-click".

IGV

Human hg18 chr1 chr1:9,718,605-9,718,645 Go

WGS Alignments Coverage [0 - 50]

WGS Alignments

- Rename Track...
- Copy read details to clipboard
- Group alignments by
- Sort alignments by**
- Color alignments by
- Shade base by quality
- Show mismatched bases
- Show all bases

start location
read strand
first-of-pair strand
base
mapping quality
sample
read group
insert size
chromosome of mate
tag

Right-click on alignments and select **Sort alignments by > base**

On Mac: Right-click = ⌘-click

Sequence RefSeq genes CLSTN1 SNP Calls

5 tracks loaded chr1:9,718,618 202M of 266M

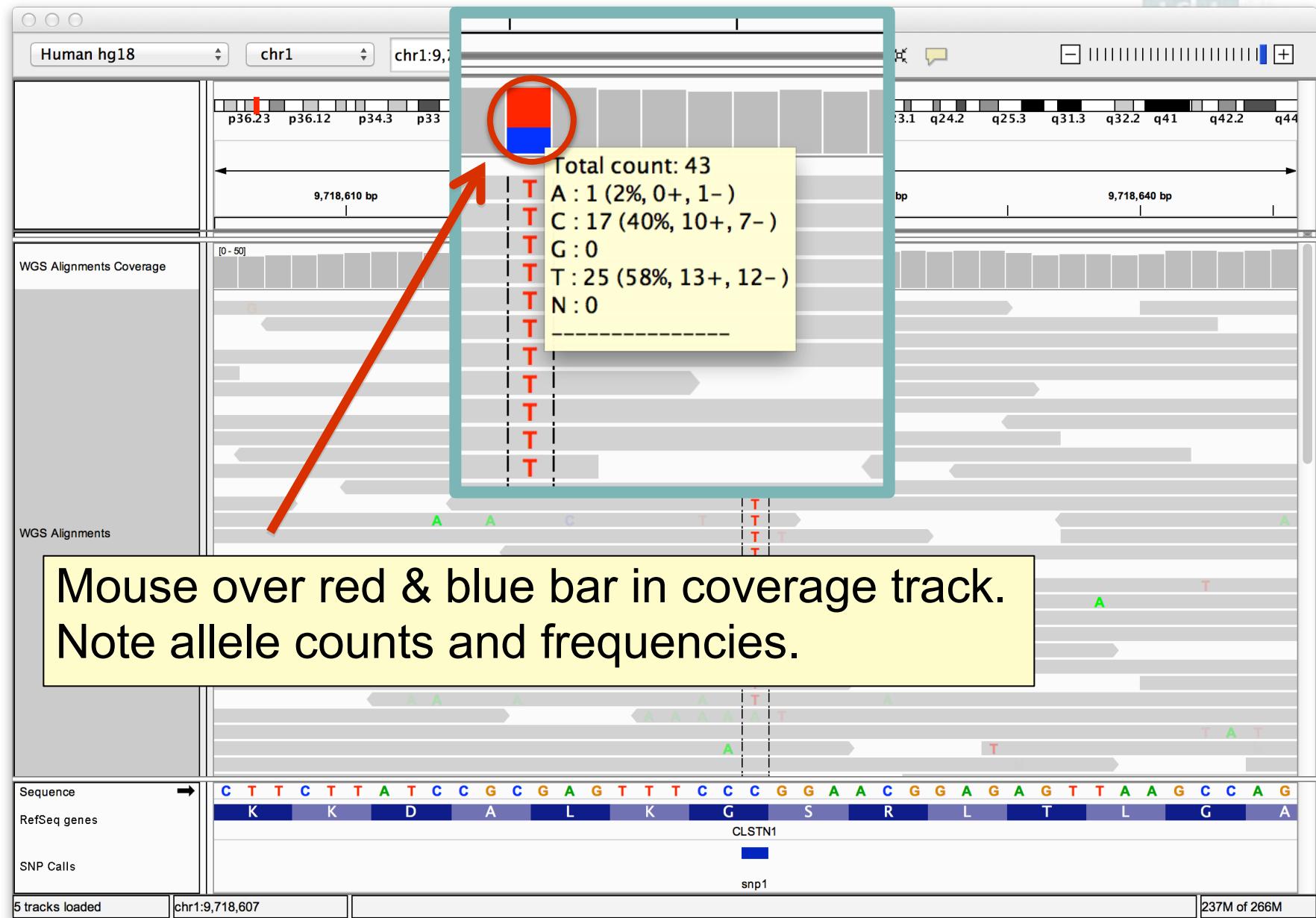
Viewing SNPs



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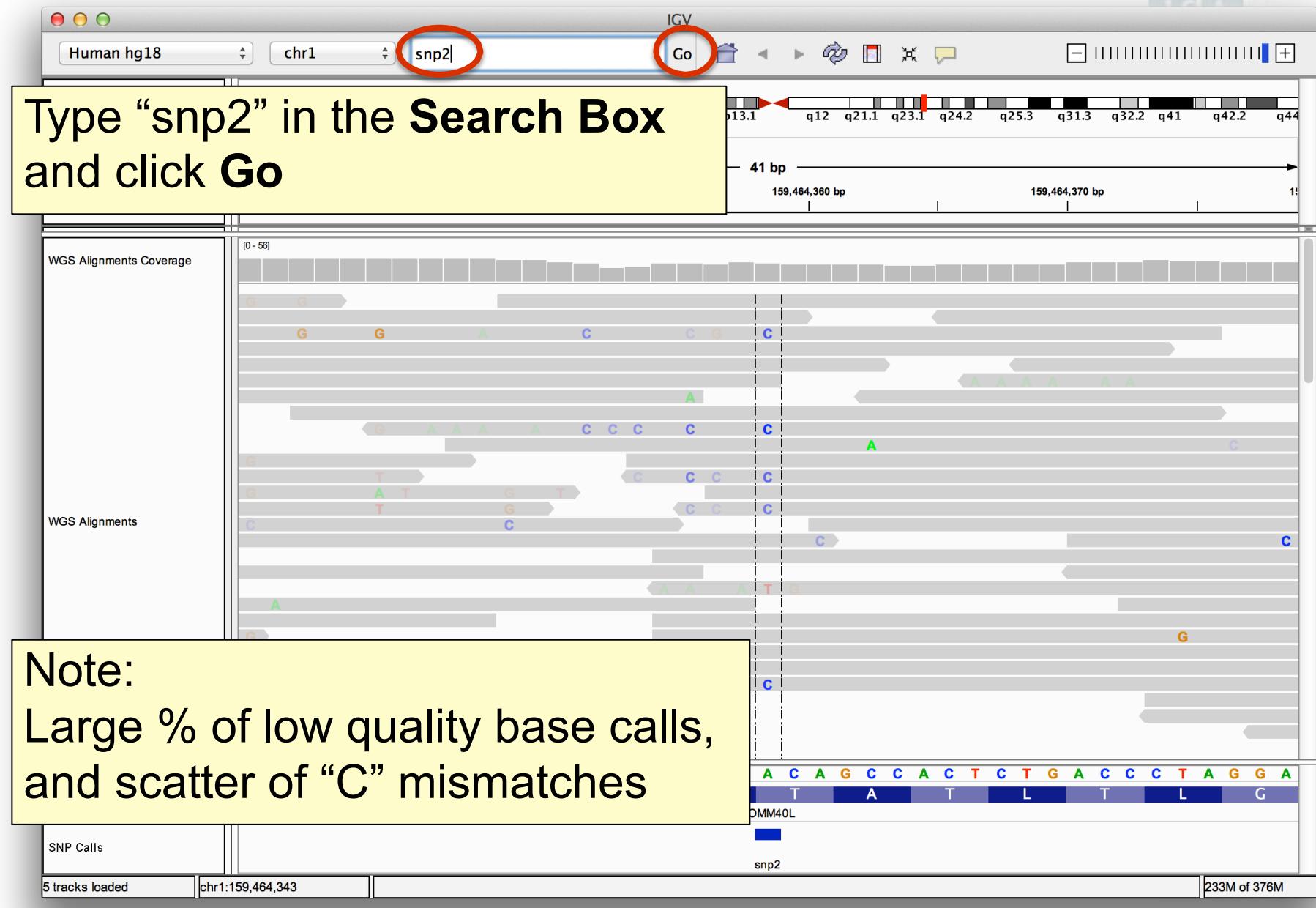


Viewing SNPs

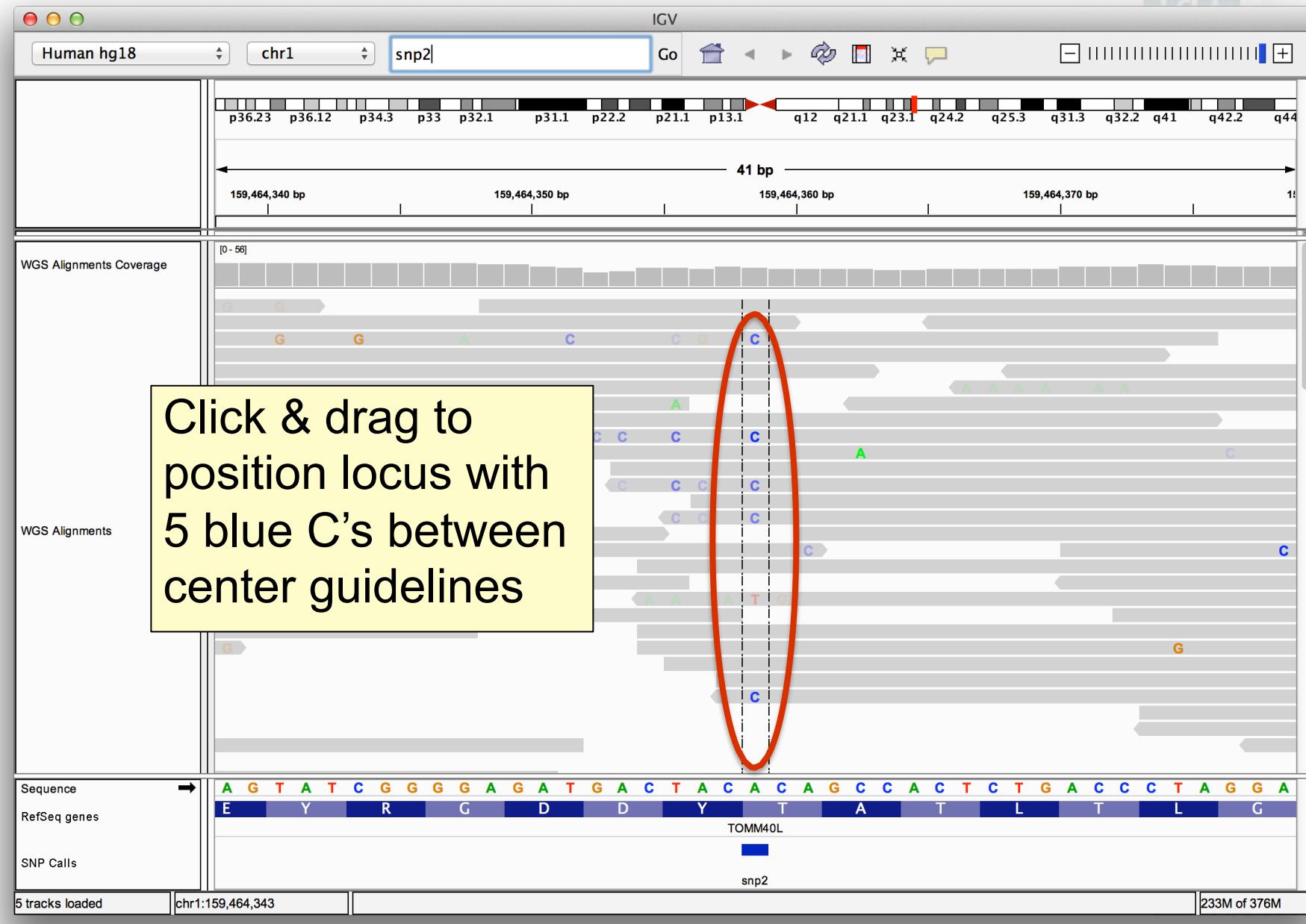


D
T E

Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs



IGV

Human hg18 chr1 snp2 Go

WGS Alignments Coverage

WGS Alignments

Sequence RefSeq genes SNP Calls

5 tracks loaded chr1:159,464,343 snp2 233M of 376M

Right-click on alignments and select Shade base by quality

WGS Alignments

- Rename Track...
- Copy read details to clipboard
- Group alignments by ►
- Sort alignments by ►
- Color alignments by ►
- ✓ Shade base by quality**
- ✓ Show mismatched bases**
- Show all bases
- View as pairs
- Go to mate
- View mate region in split screen
- Set insert size options ...
- Re-pack alignments

D E

Viewing SNPs



Viewing SNPs



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Human hg18 chr1.snp2

WGS Alignments Coverage

WGS Alignments

Sequence RefSeq genes SNP Calls

5 tracks loaded chr1:159,464,343

233M of 376M

Right-click on alignments and select Sort alignments by > read strand

WGS Alignments

- Rename Track...
- Copy read details to clipboard
- Group alignments by
- Sort alignments by**
- Color alignments by
- ✓ Shade base by quality
- ✓ Show mismatched bases
- Show all bases
- View as pairs
- Go to mate
- View mate region in split screen

start location
read strand
first-of-pair strand
base
mapping quality
sample
read group
insert size
chromosome of mate
tag

Viewing SNPs



Human hg18 chr1 .snp2

WGS Alignments Coverage

WGS Alignments

Sequence → A G T A T C G G G G A G A T G A C T A C A C A G C C A C T C T G A C C C T A G G A
RefSeq genes E Y R G D D Y T A T L T L G
SNP Calls
TOMM40L
snp2

5 tracks loaded chr1:159,464,343 233M of 376M

Right-click on alignments and select Color alignments by > read strand

WGS Alignments

- Rename Track...
- Copy read details to clipboard
- Group alignments by ▶
- Sort alignments by ▶
- Color alignments by ▶**
- ✓ Shade base by quality
- ✓ Show mismatched bases
- Show all bases
- View as pairs
- Go to mate
- View mate region in split screen
- Set insert size options ...

no color
insert size
pair orientation
✓ insert size and pair orientation
read strand
first-of-pair strand
read group
sample
tag
bisulfite mode

Viewing SNPs



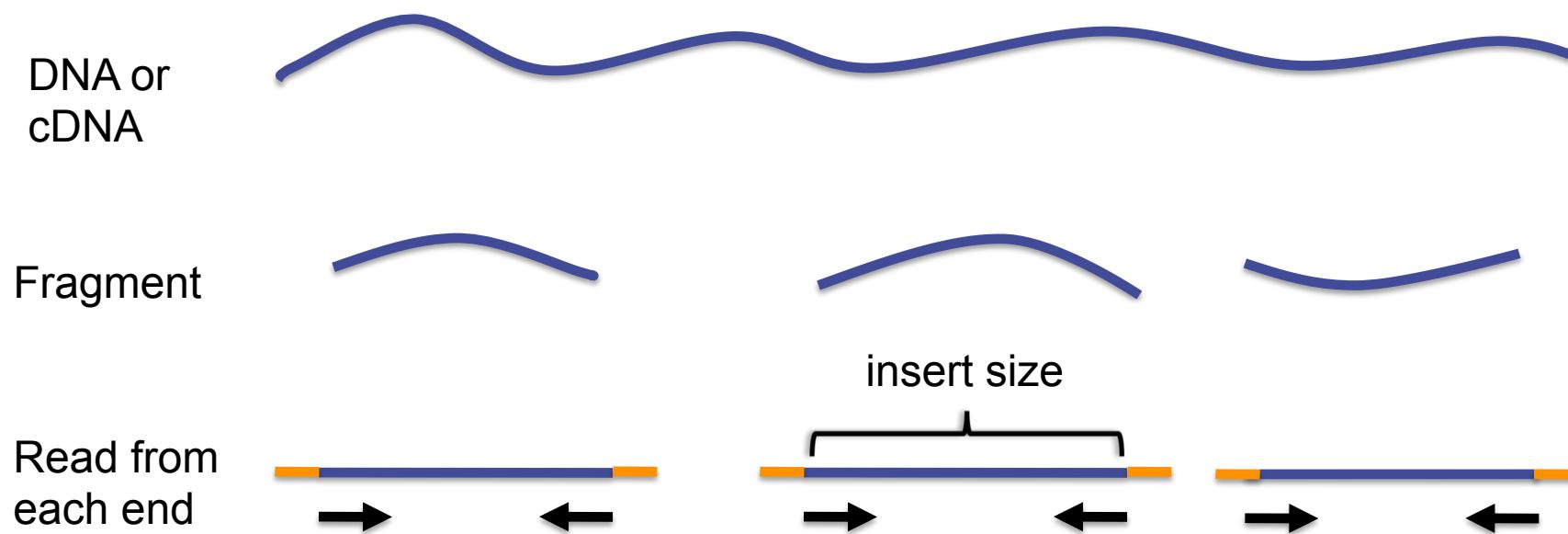
Viewing Structural Events

Structural events

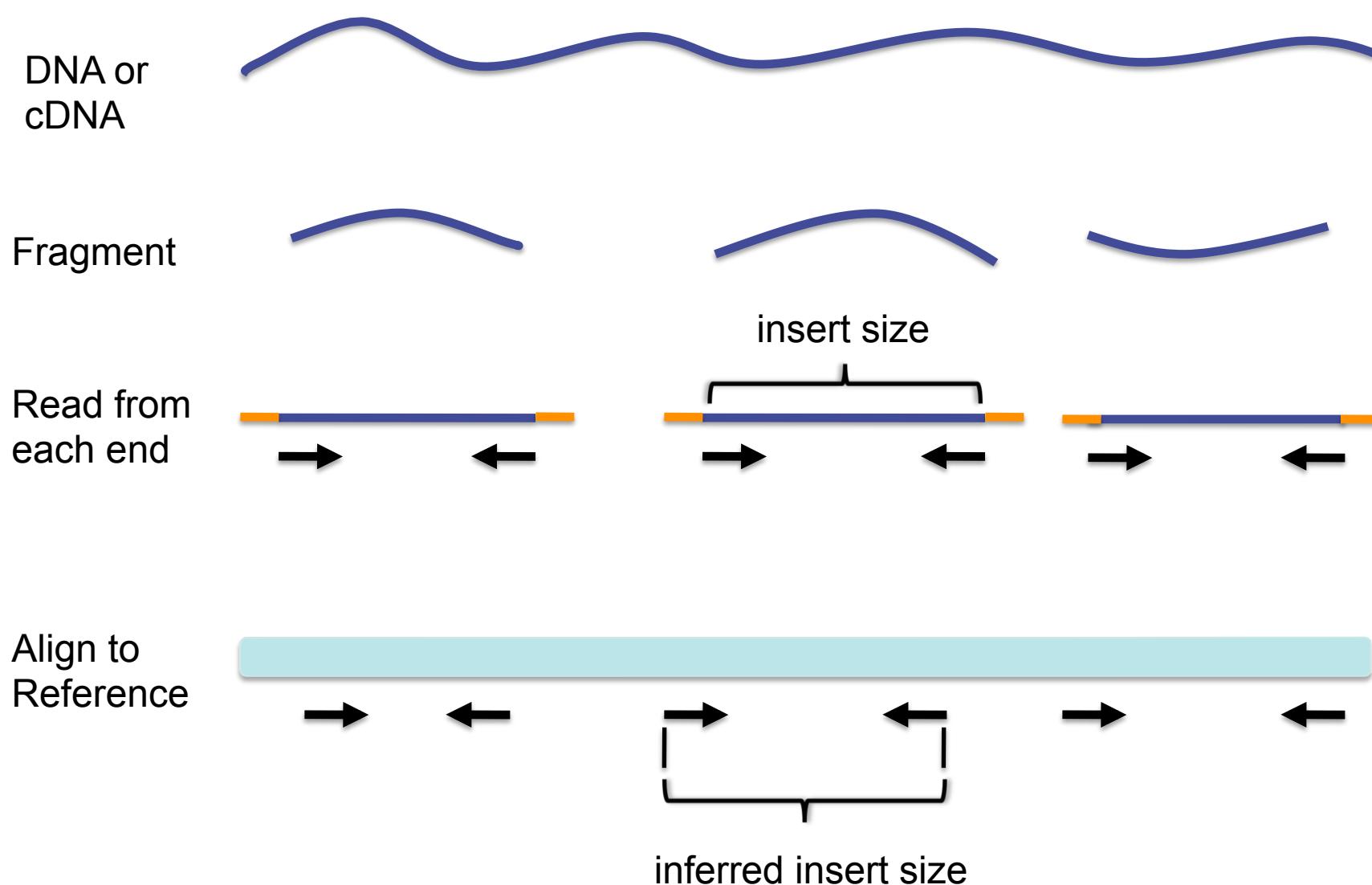


- Paired reads can yield evidence for genomic “structural events”, such as deletions, translocations, and inversions.
- Alignment coloring options help highlight these events based on:
 - Inferred insert size (template length)
 - Pair orientation (relative strand of pair)

Paired-end sequencing



Paired-end sequencing



Interpreting Insert Size

Interpreting inferred insert size



The “inferred insert size” can be used to detect structural variants, including:

- Deletions
- Insertions
- Inter-chromosomal rearrangements: (Undefined insert size)

Deletion



What is the effect of a deletion
on inferred insert size?

Deletion



Reference
Genome



Deletion



Reference
Genome



Subject



Deletion



Reference
Genome



Subject



Deletion



Reference
Genome



Subject



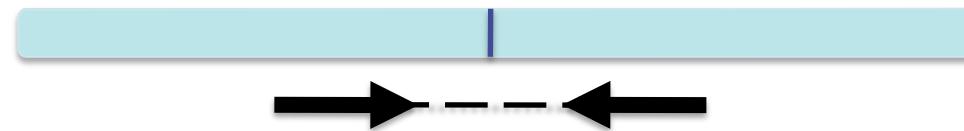
Deletion



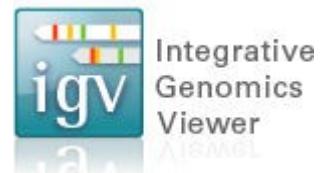
Reference
Genome



Subject



Deletion



Reference
Genome



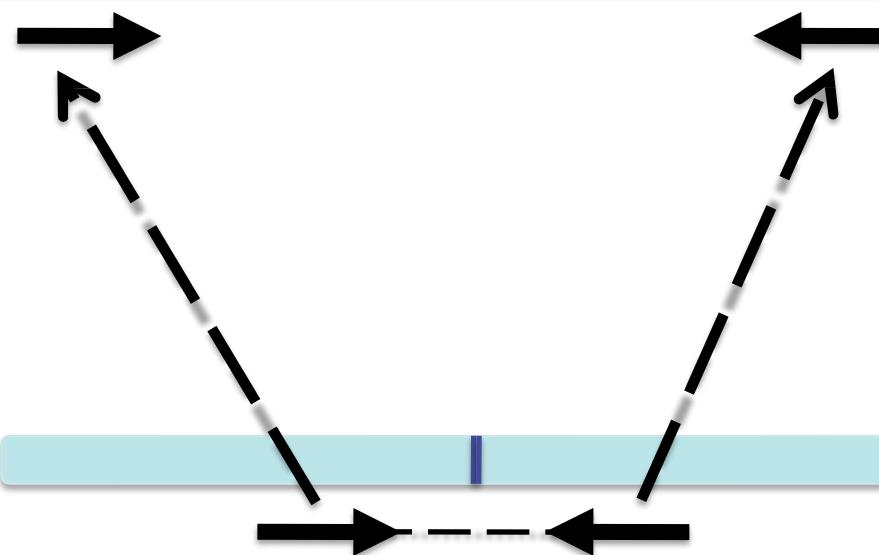
Subject



Deletion



Reference
Genome



Subject

Deletion

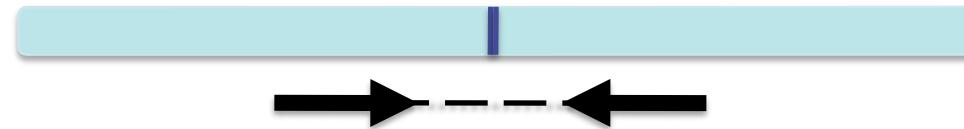


Reference
Genome



inferred insert size

Subject



Deletion

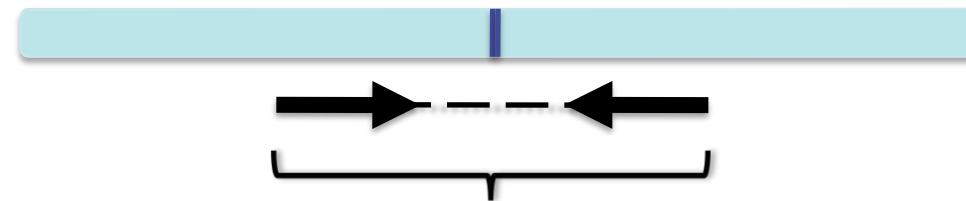


Reference
Genome



inferred insert size

Subject



expected insert size

Deletion

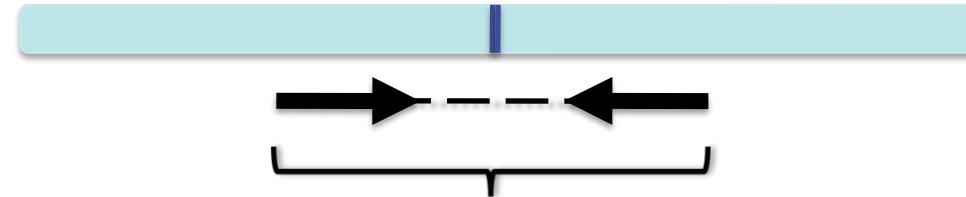
Inferred insert size is > expected value

Reference
Genome



inferred insert size

Subject



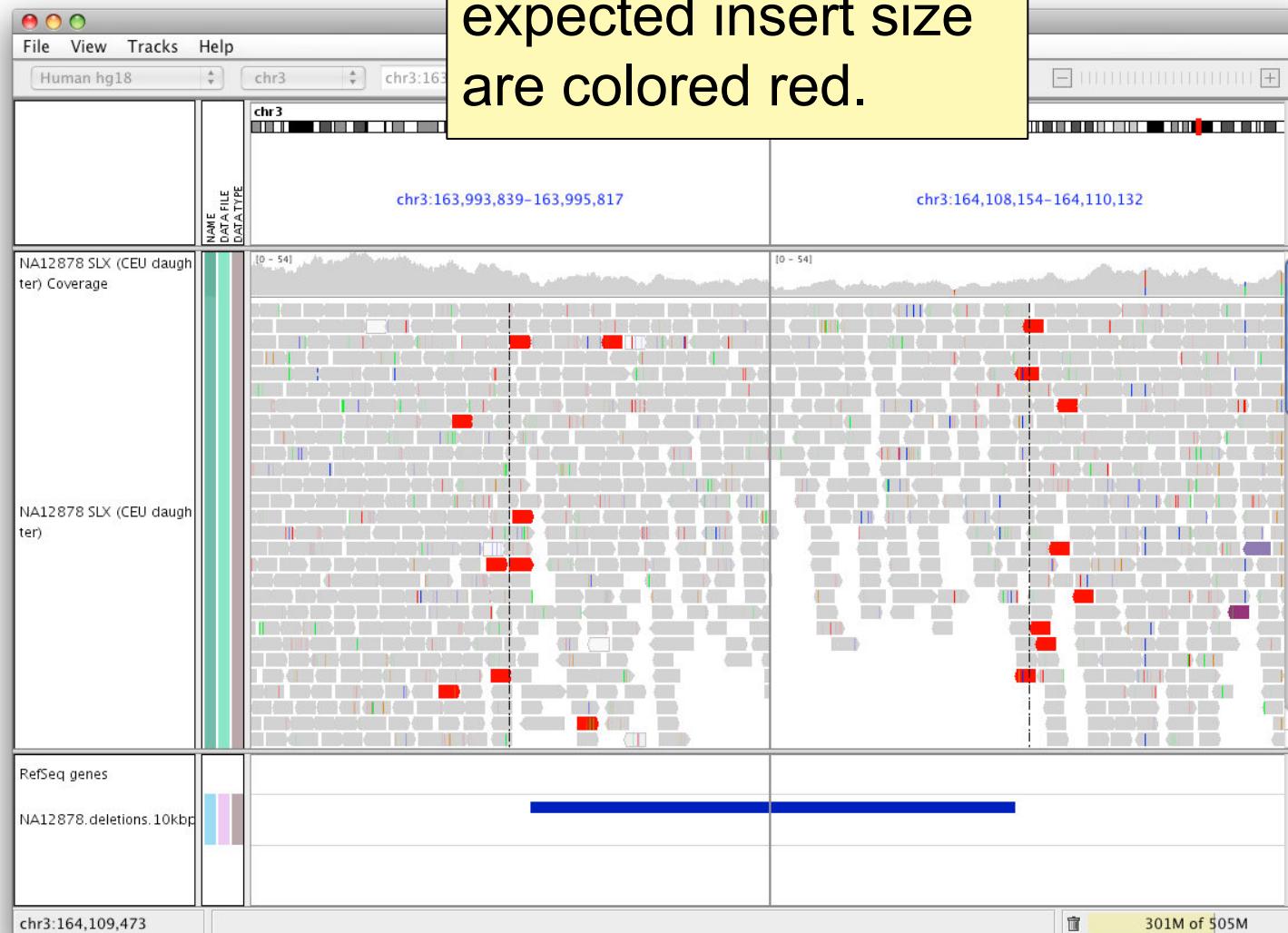
expected insert size

Deletion



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Pairs with larger than
expected insert size
are colored red.



Deletion



Note drop in coverage

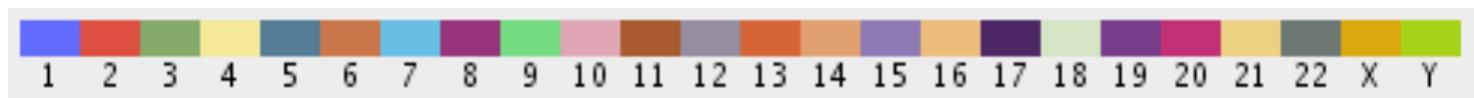


Insert size color scheme

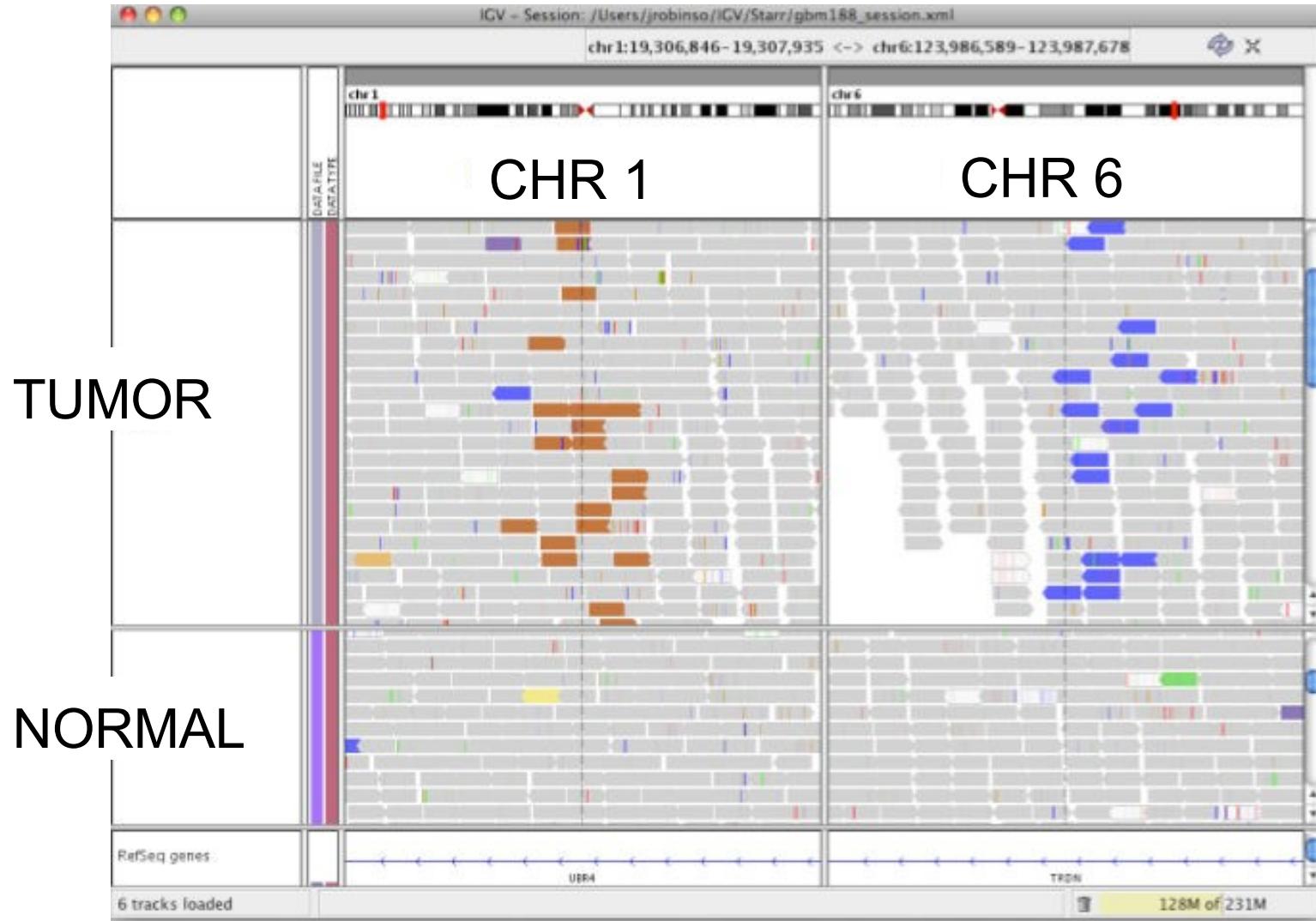


- Smaller than expected insert size:
- Larger than expected insert size:
- Pairs on different chromosomes

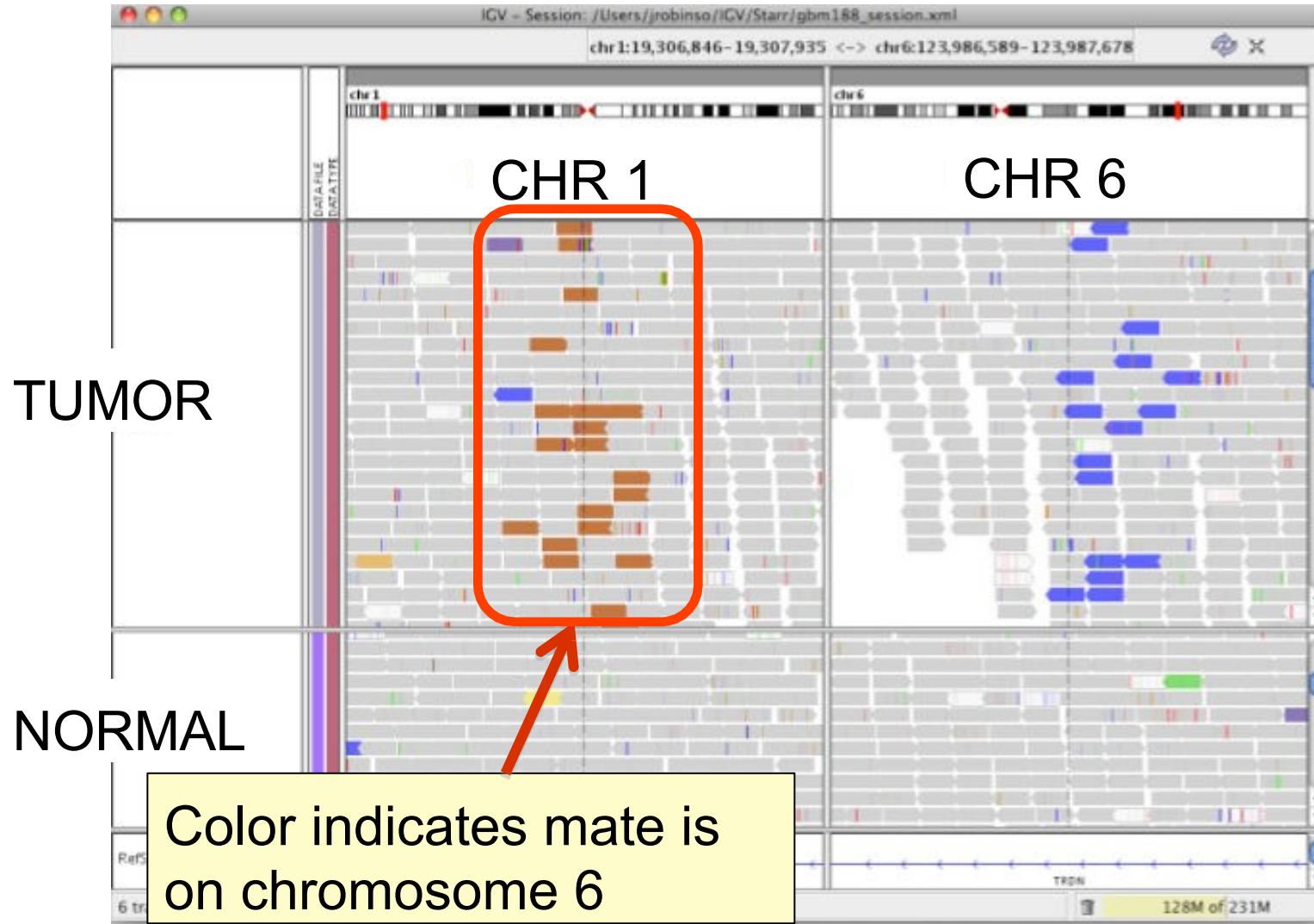
Each end colored by chromosome of its mate



Rearrangement



Rearrangement



Interpreting Pair Orientations

Interpreting pair orientations



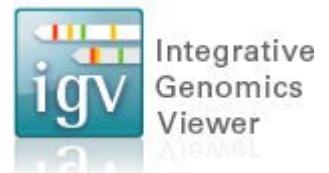
Orientation of paired reads can reveal structural events, including:

- inversions
- duplications
- translocations

Orientation is defined in terms of

- read strand, left *vs* right, *and*
- read order, first *vs* second

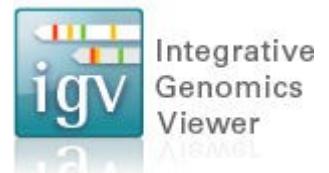
Inversion



Reference
genome



Inversion



Reference
genome



Inversion



Reference
Genome



A

B

Subject



B

A

Inversion



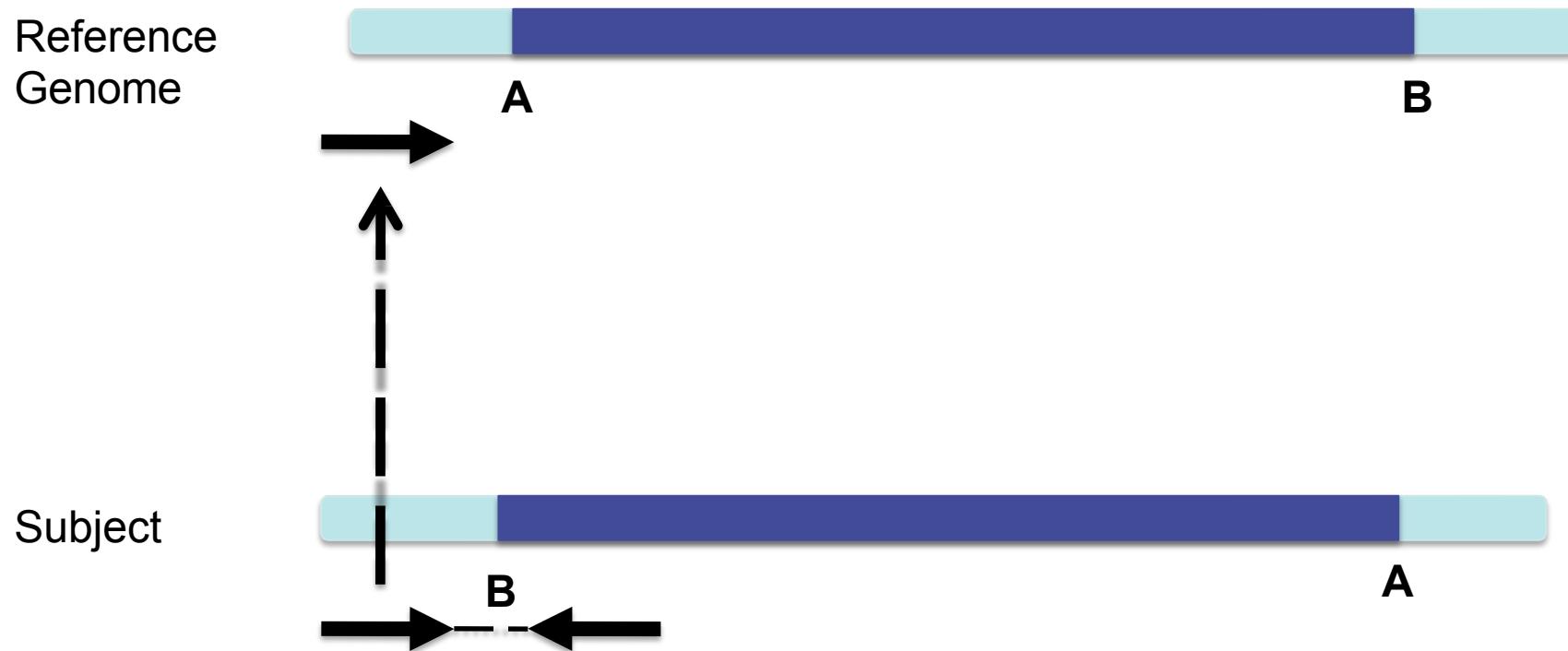
Reference
Genome



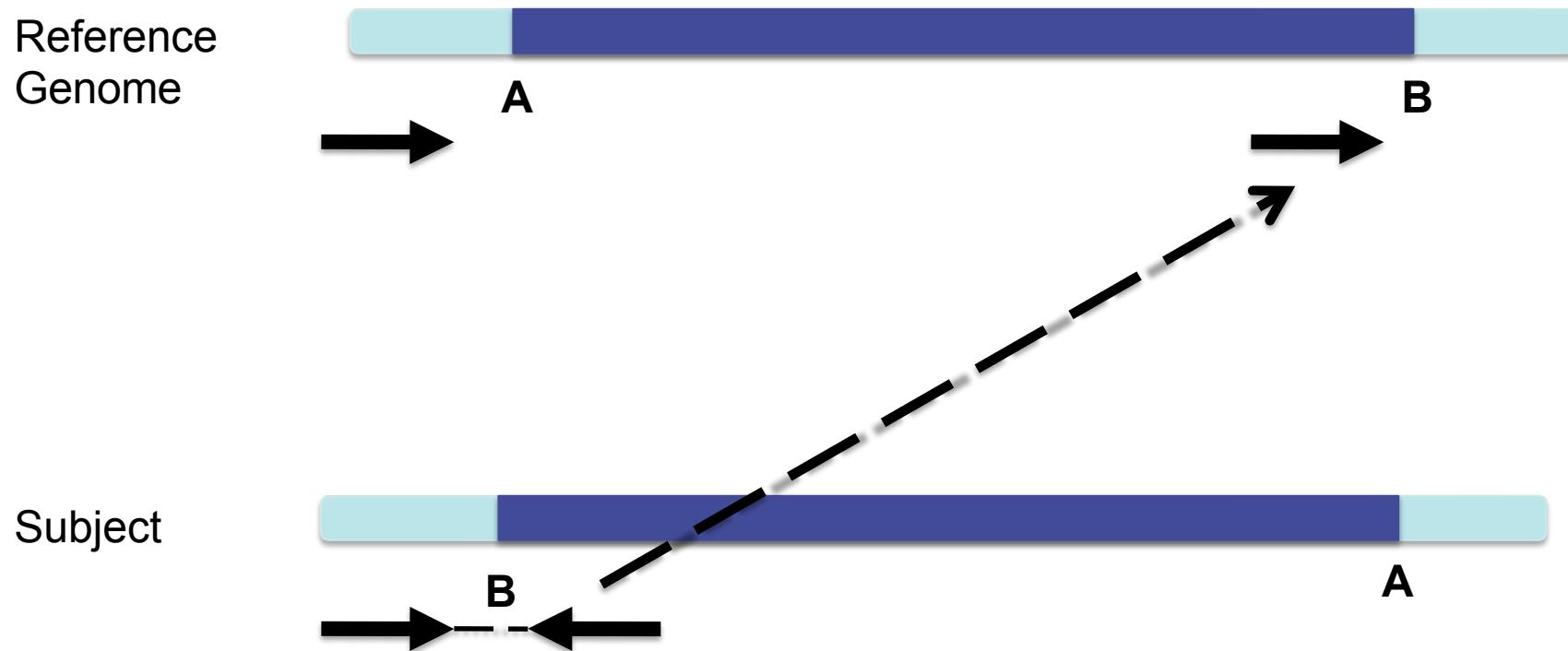
Subject



Inversion



Inversion



Inversion



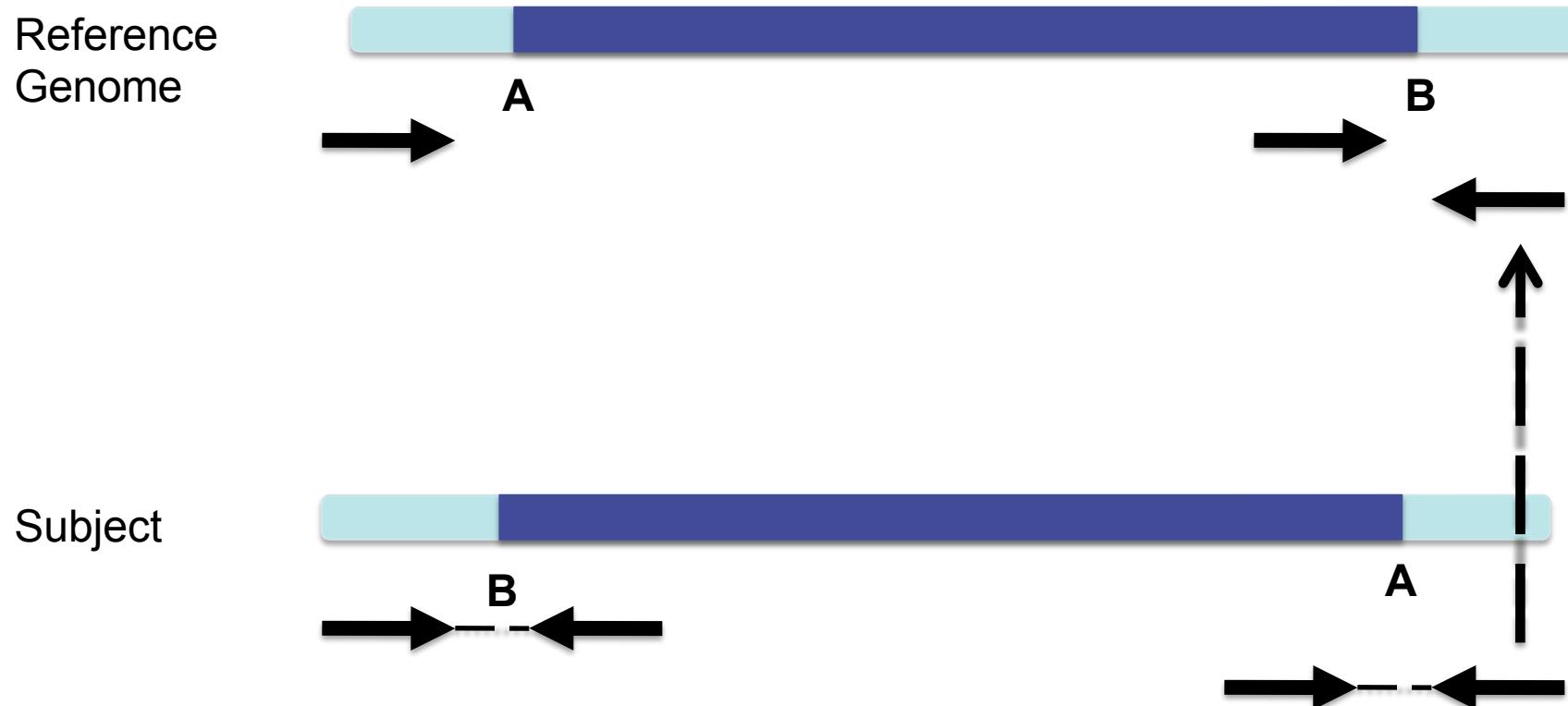
Reference
Genome



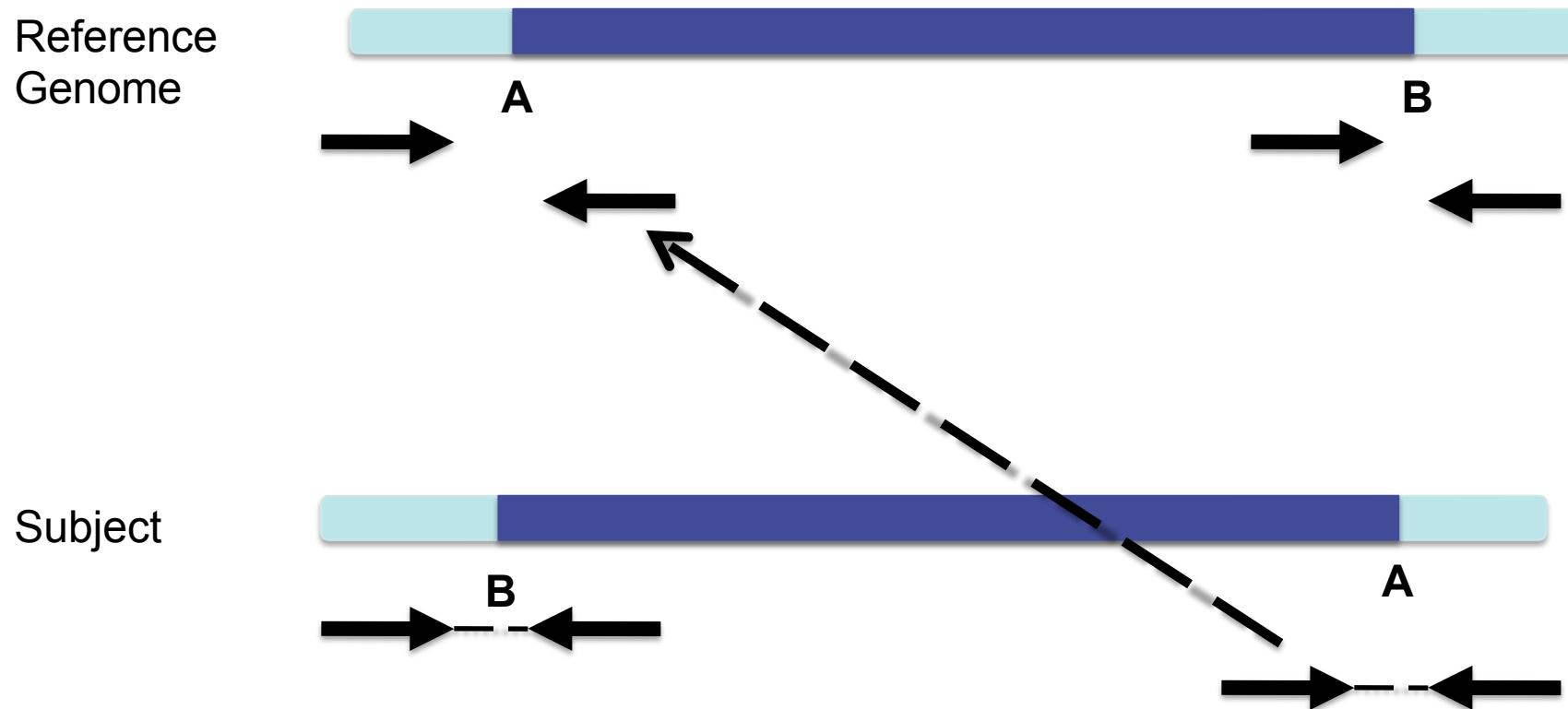
Subject



Inversion



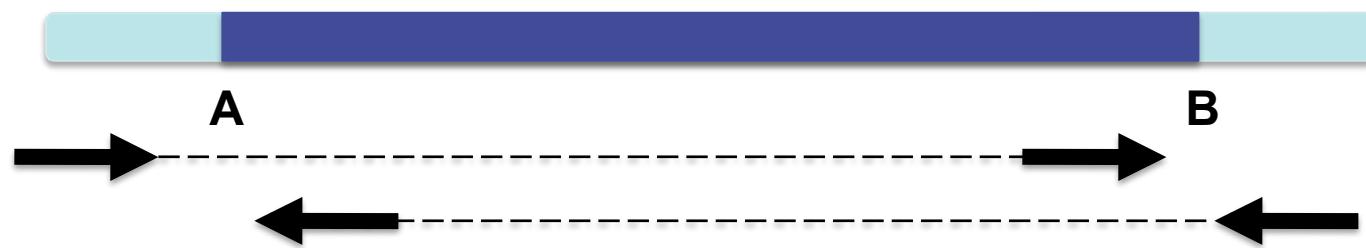
Inversion



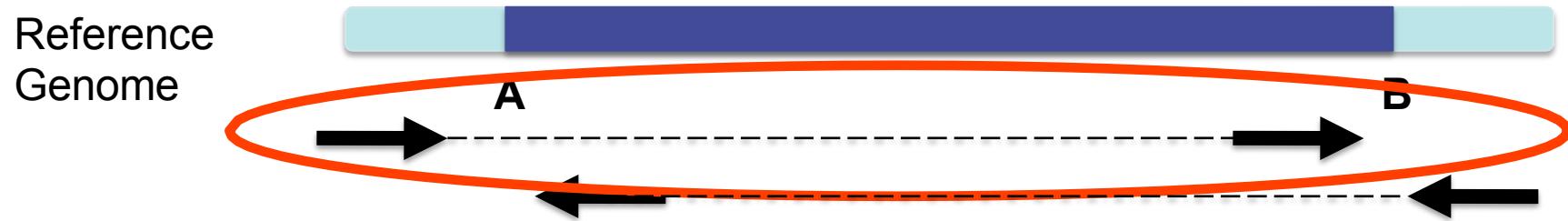
Inversion



Reference
Genome



Inversion

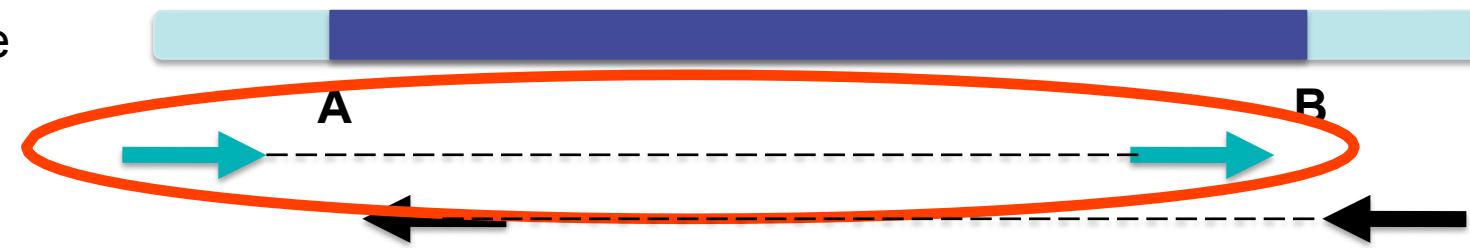


Anomaly –
Expected pair orientation is
inward facing ($\rightarrow \leftarrow$)

Inversion



Reference
Genome

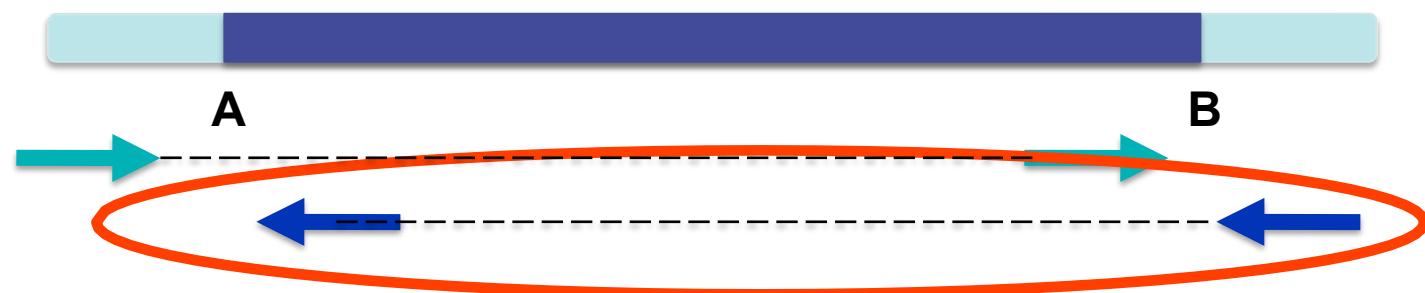


“Left” side pair

Inversion



Reference
Genome



“Right” side pair

Color by pair orientation



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The screenshot shows the IGV software interface. A context menu is open for a track named "NA12878 WGS". The menu items are:

- Rename Track...
- Copy read details to clipboard
- Group alignments by ►
- Sort alignments by ►
- Color alignments by ►** (This item is highlighted with a blue selection bar.)
- ✓ Shade base by quality
- ✓ Show mismatched bases
- Show all bases
- View as pairs
- Go to mate
- View mate region in split screen
- Set insert size options ...
- Re-pack alignments

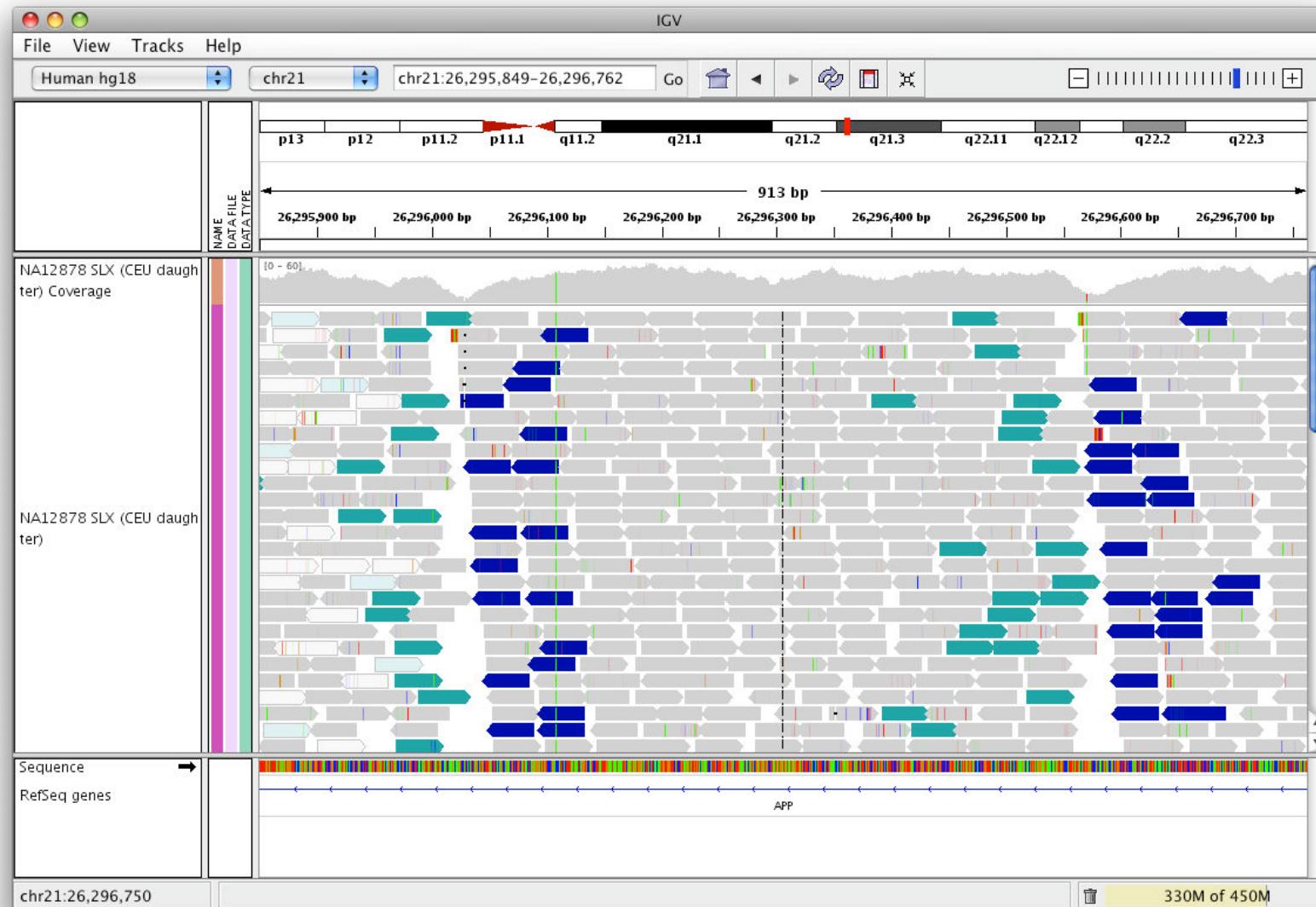
On the right side of the menu, there is a list of color options for alignment orientation:

- no color
- insert size
- ✓ **pair orientation** (This item is highlighted with a blue selection bar.)
- insert size and pair orientation
- read strand
- first-of-pair strand
- read group
- sample
- tag
- bisulfite mode

Inversion



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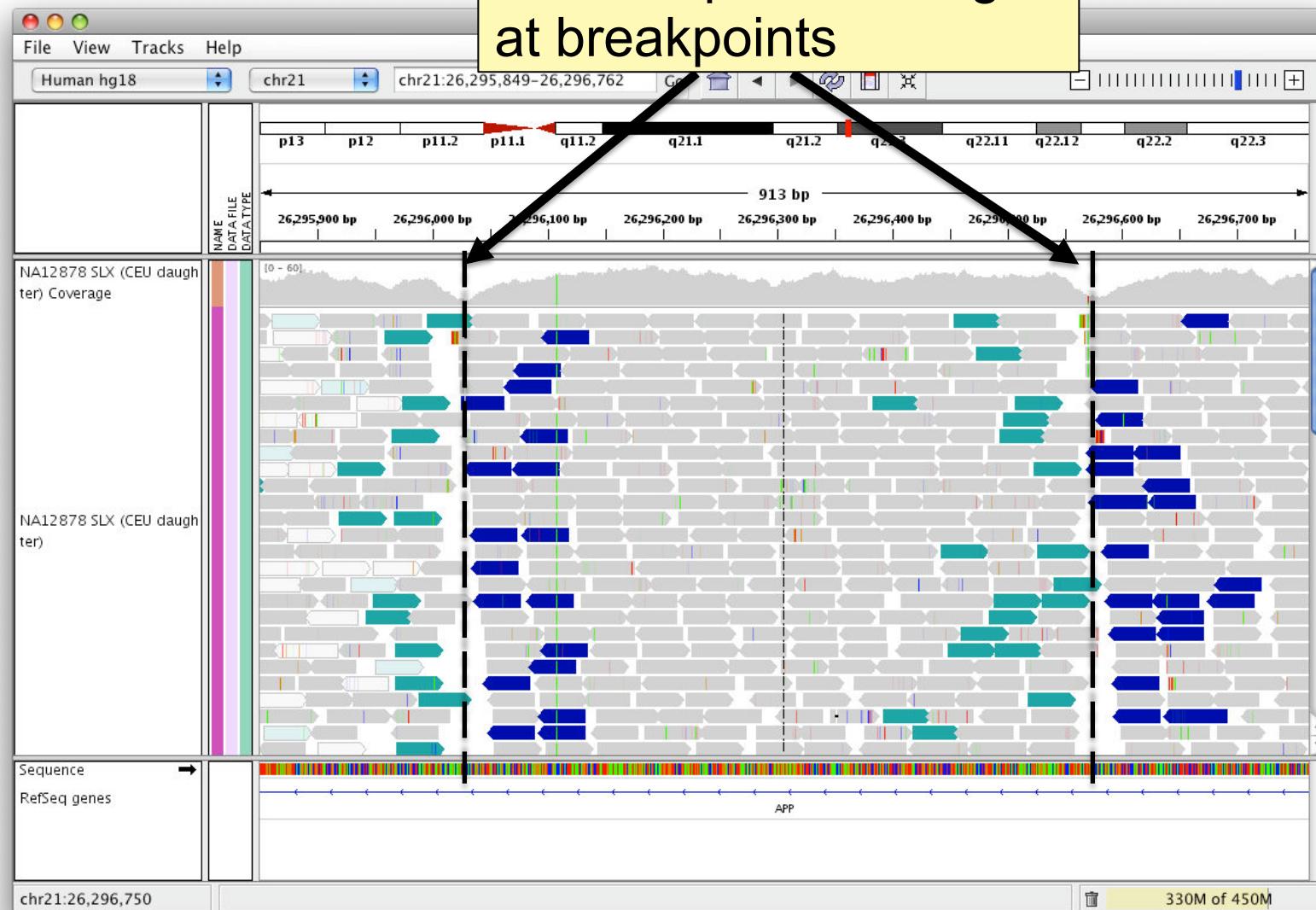


Inversion

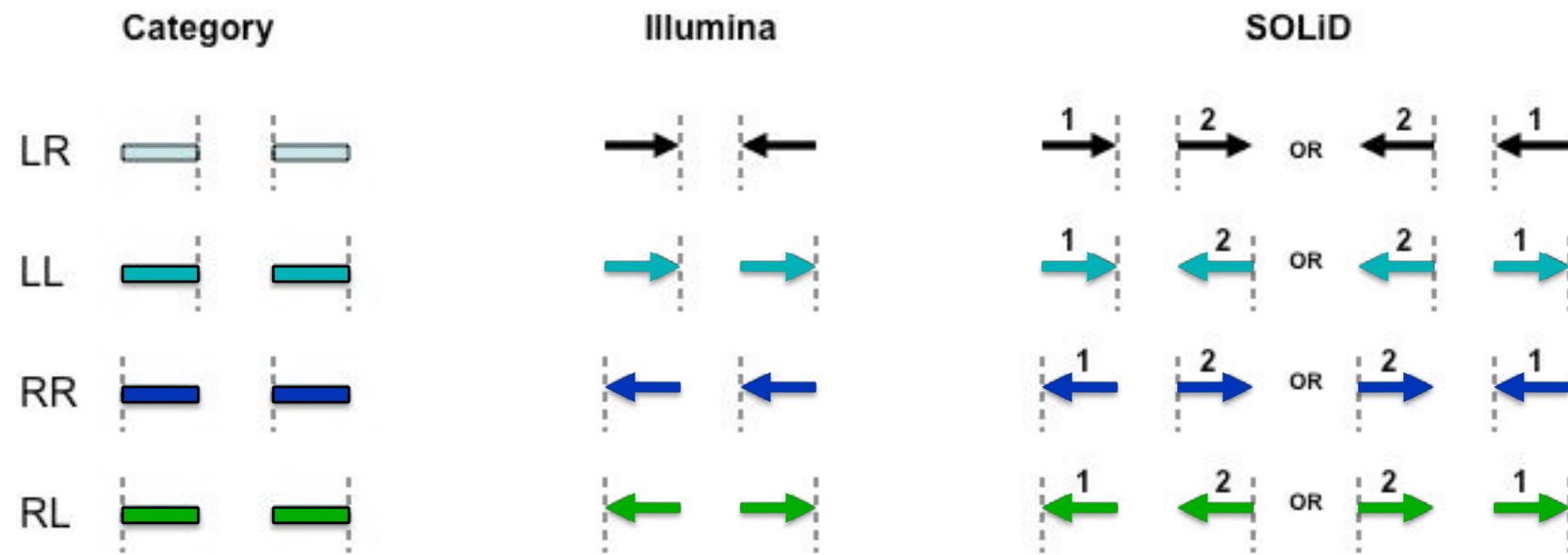


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Note drop in coverage
at breakpoints



Interpretation of read pair orientations



- LR Normal reads.
The reads are left and right (respectively) of the unsequenced part of the sequenced DNA fragment when aligned back to the reference genome.
- LL,RR Implies inversion in sequenced DNA with respect to reference.
- RL Implies duplication or translocation with respect to reference.

These categories only apply to reads where both mates map to the same chromosome.

Figure courtesy of Bob Handsaker

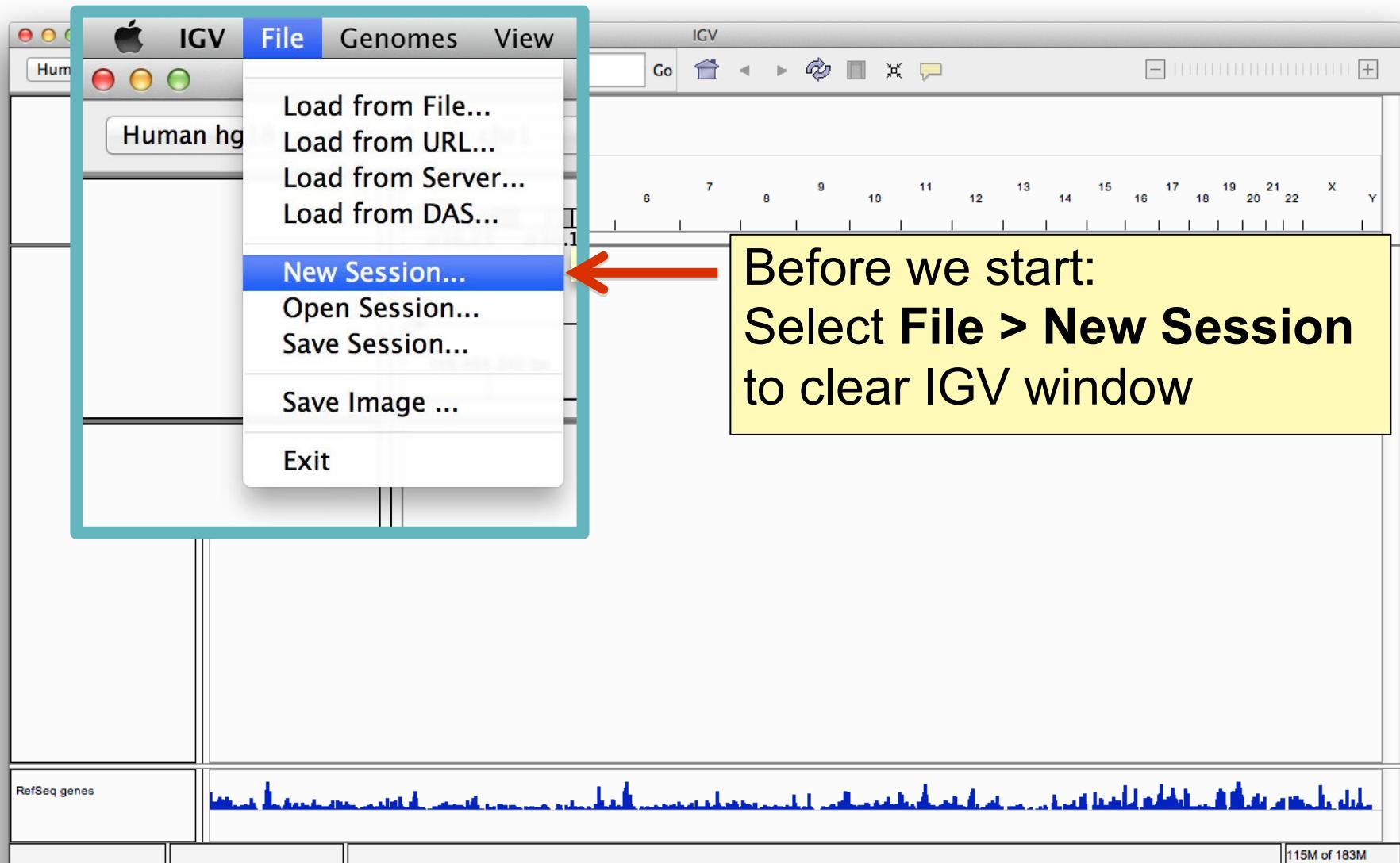
RNA-Seq



Hands-on exercise

- Examine tissue-specific alternative splicing.
- Data: Illumina BodyMap 2.0

http://www.illumina.com/science/data_library.ilmn



RNA-Seq Setup



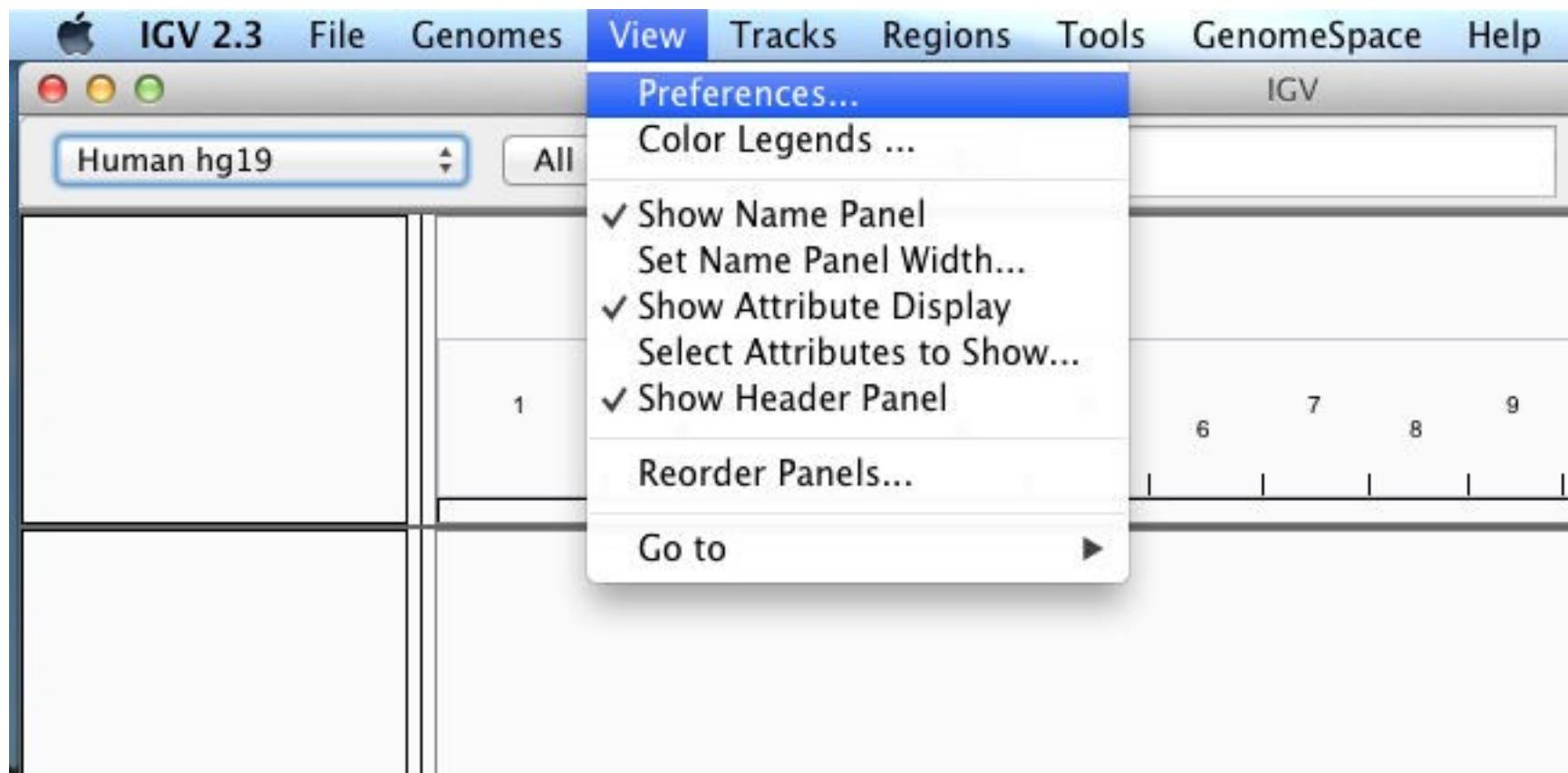
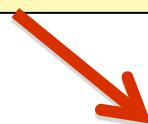
- Step 1: Tune settings for RNA.



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RNA-seq alignments

Select View > Preferences...

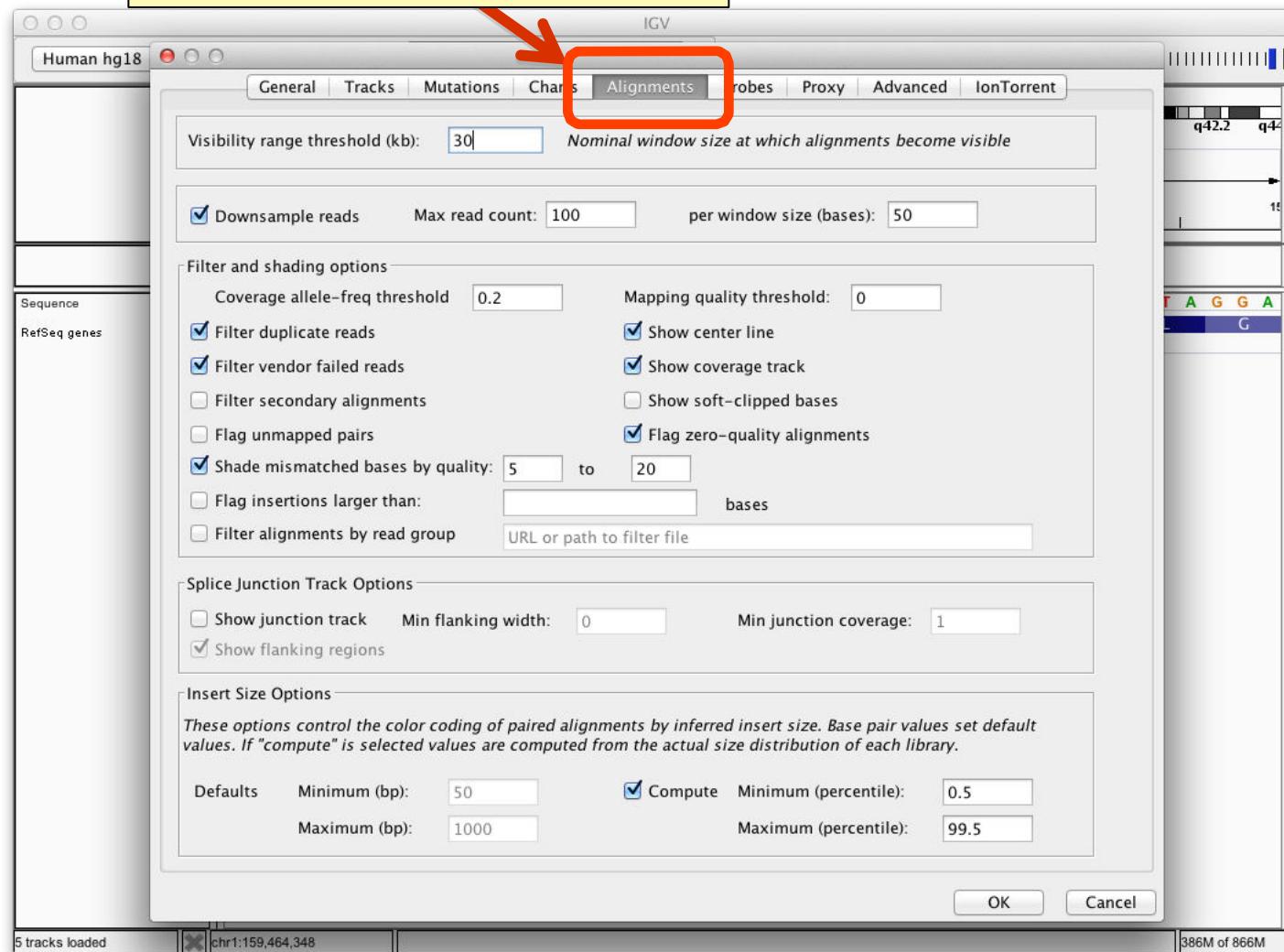


RNA-seq alignments



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ALERT

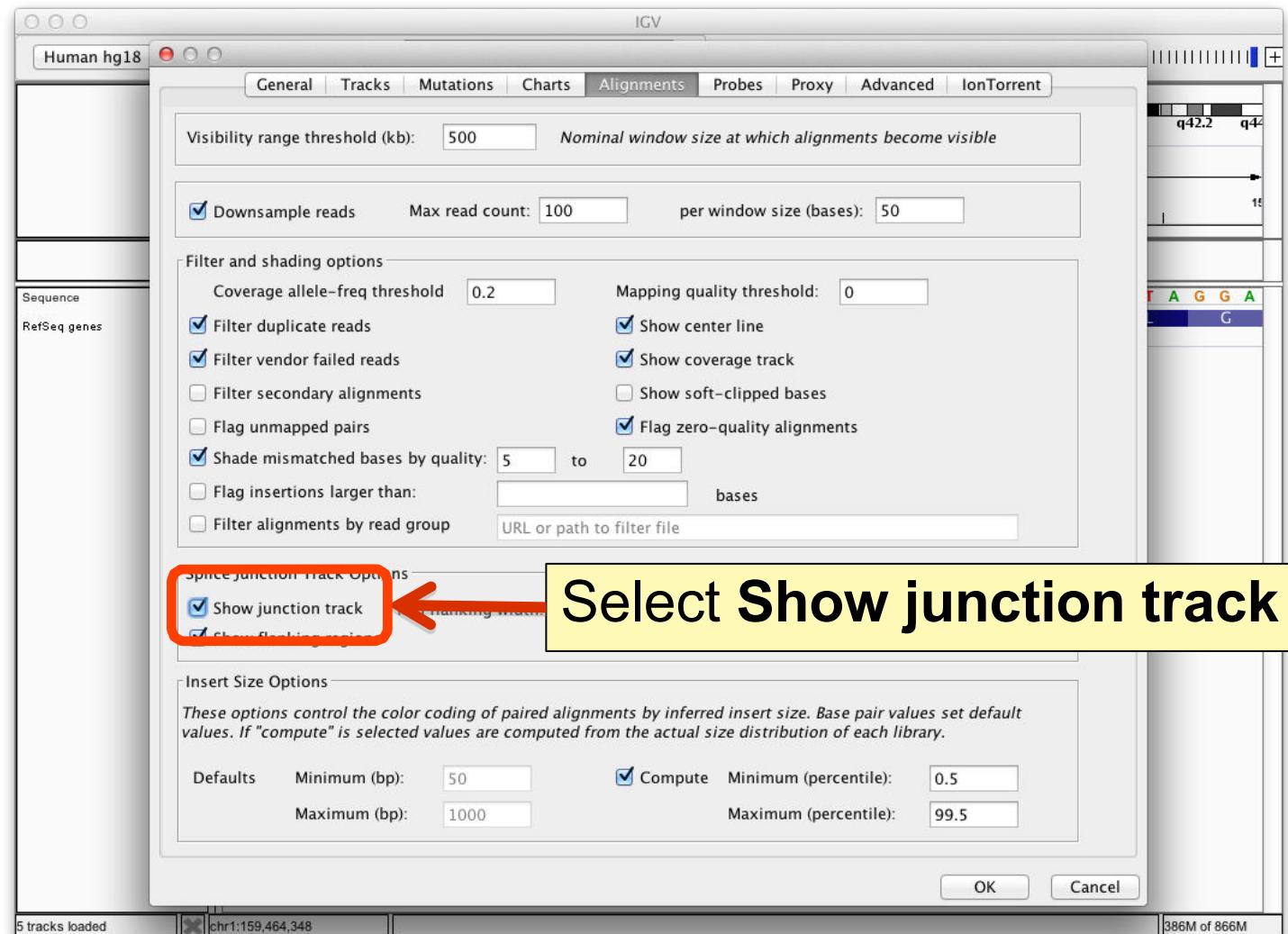
Click Alignments tab



RNA-seq alignments



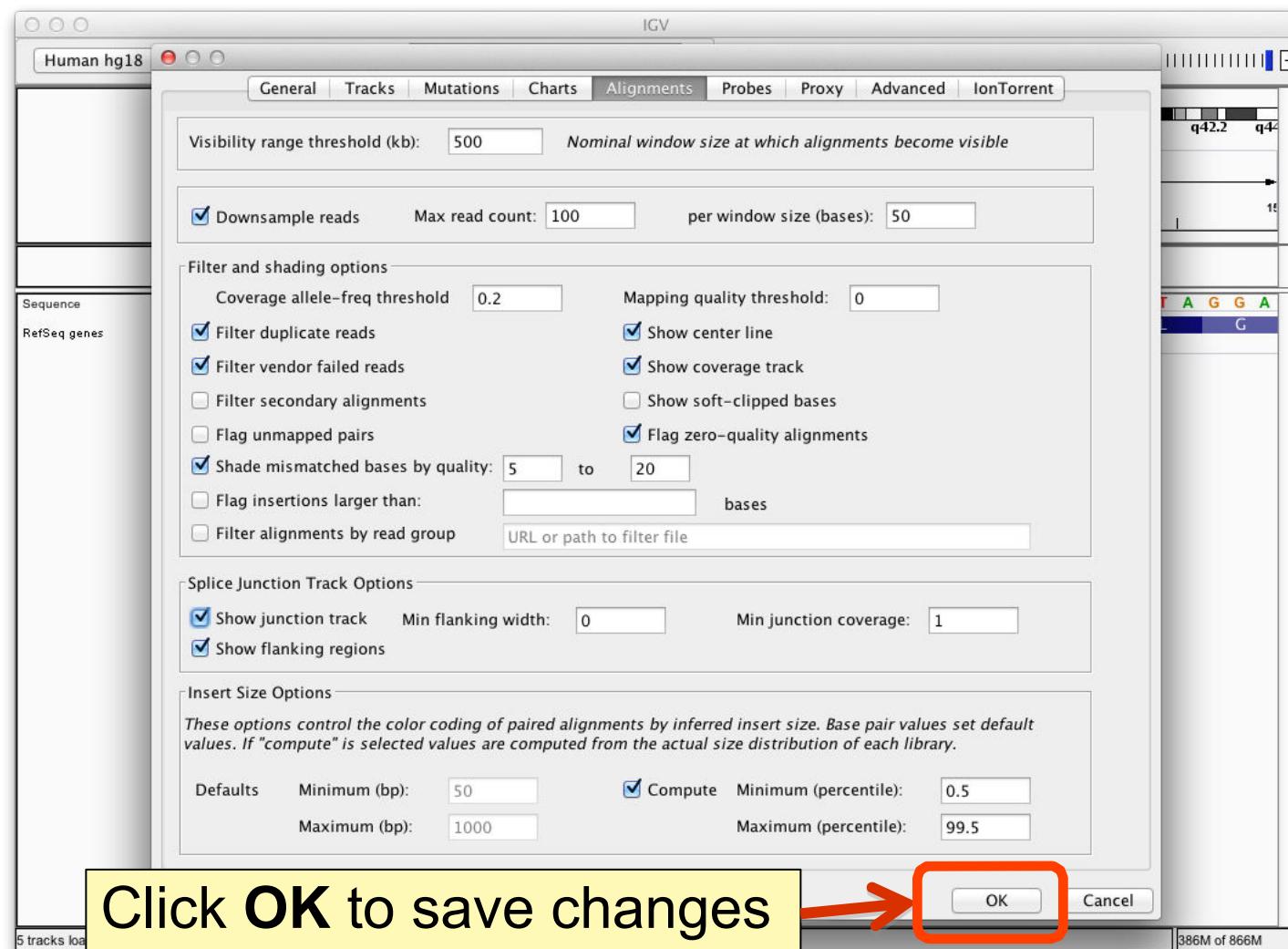
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RNA-seq alignments



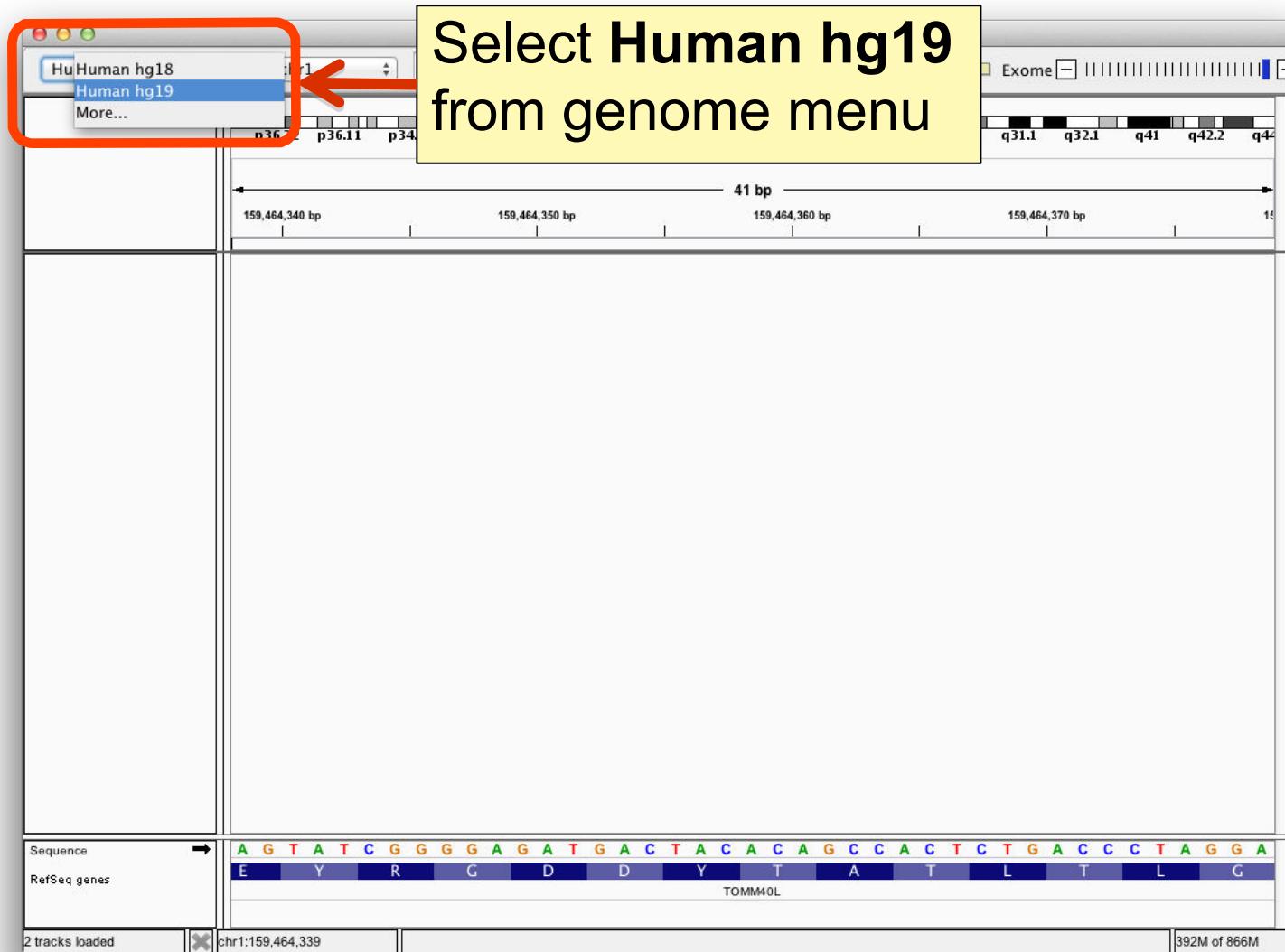
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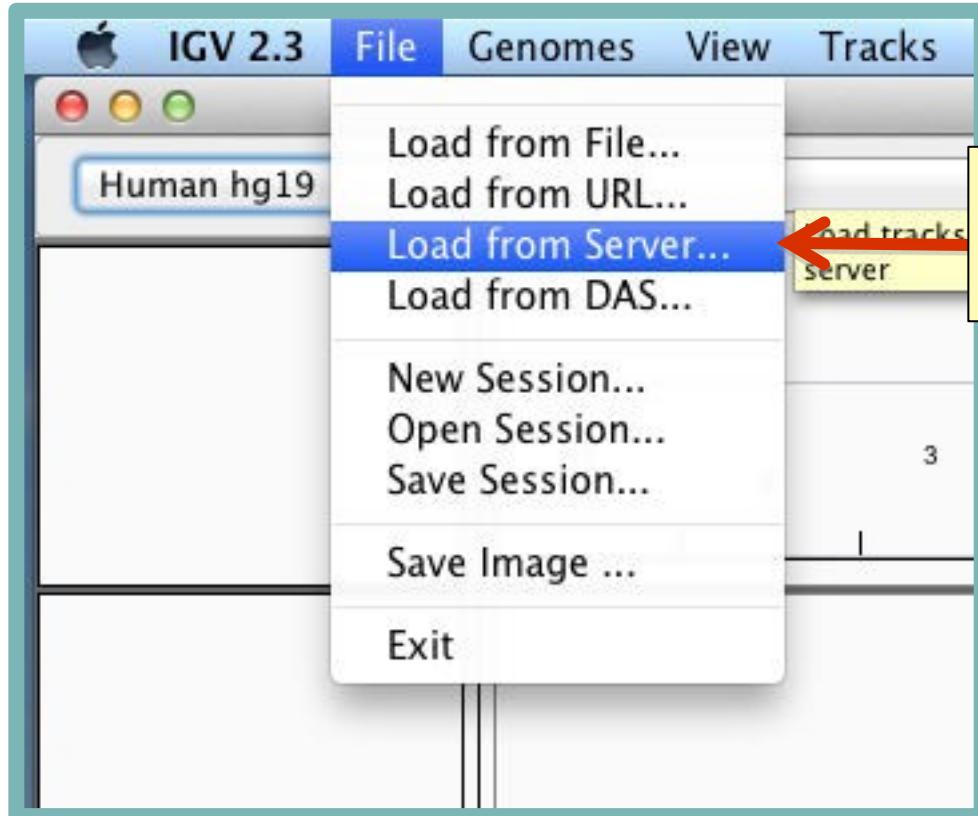
RNA-seq alignments



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ALERT

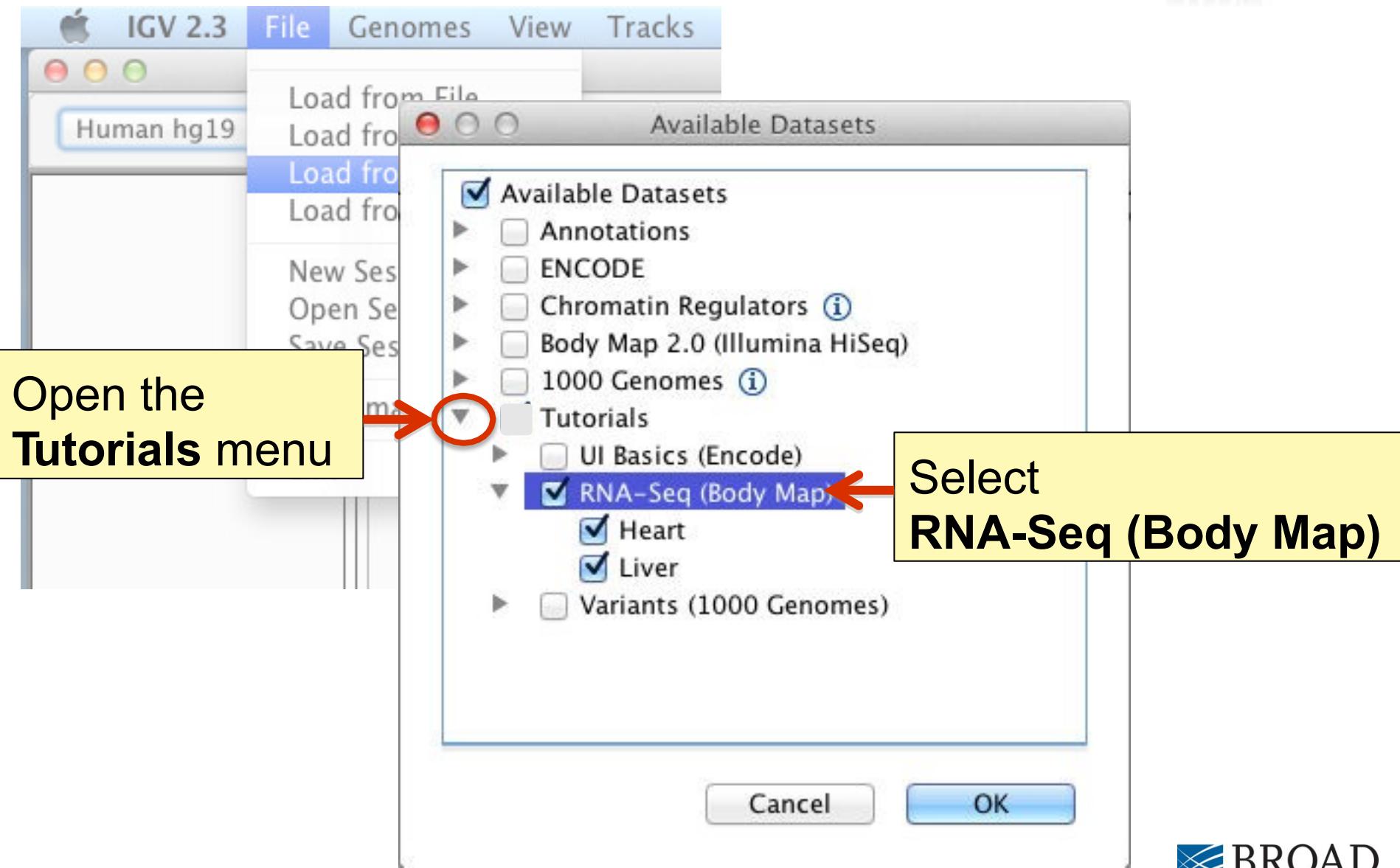


RNA-seq alignments

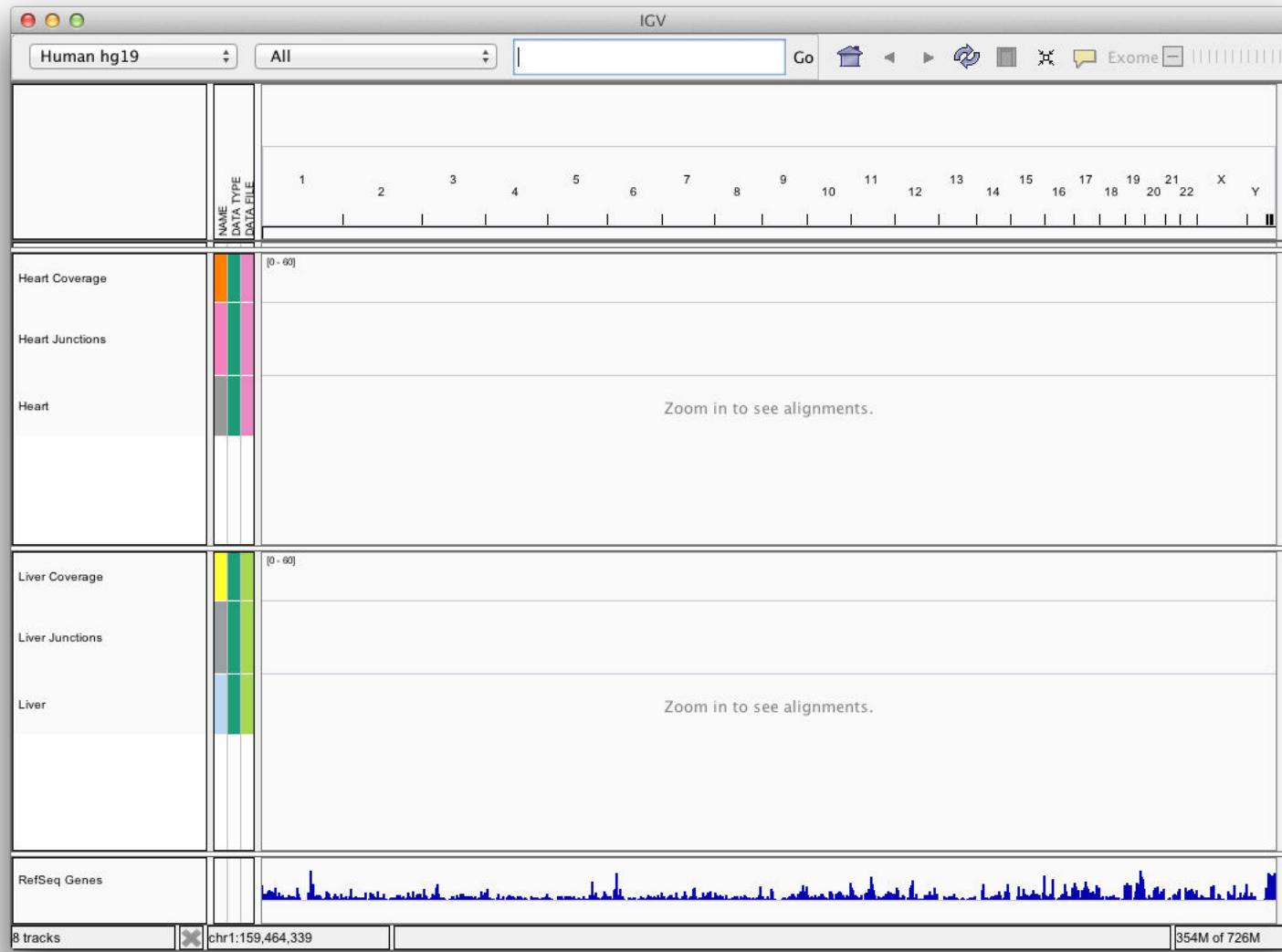


Select:
File > Load from Server...

RNA-seq alignments



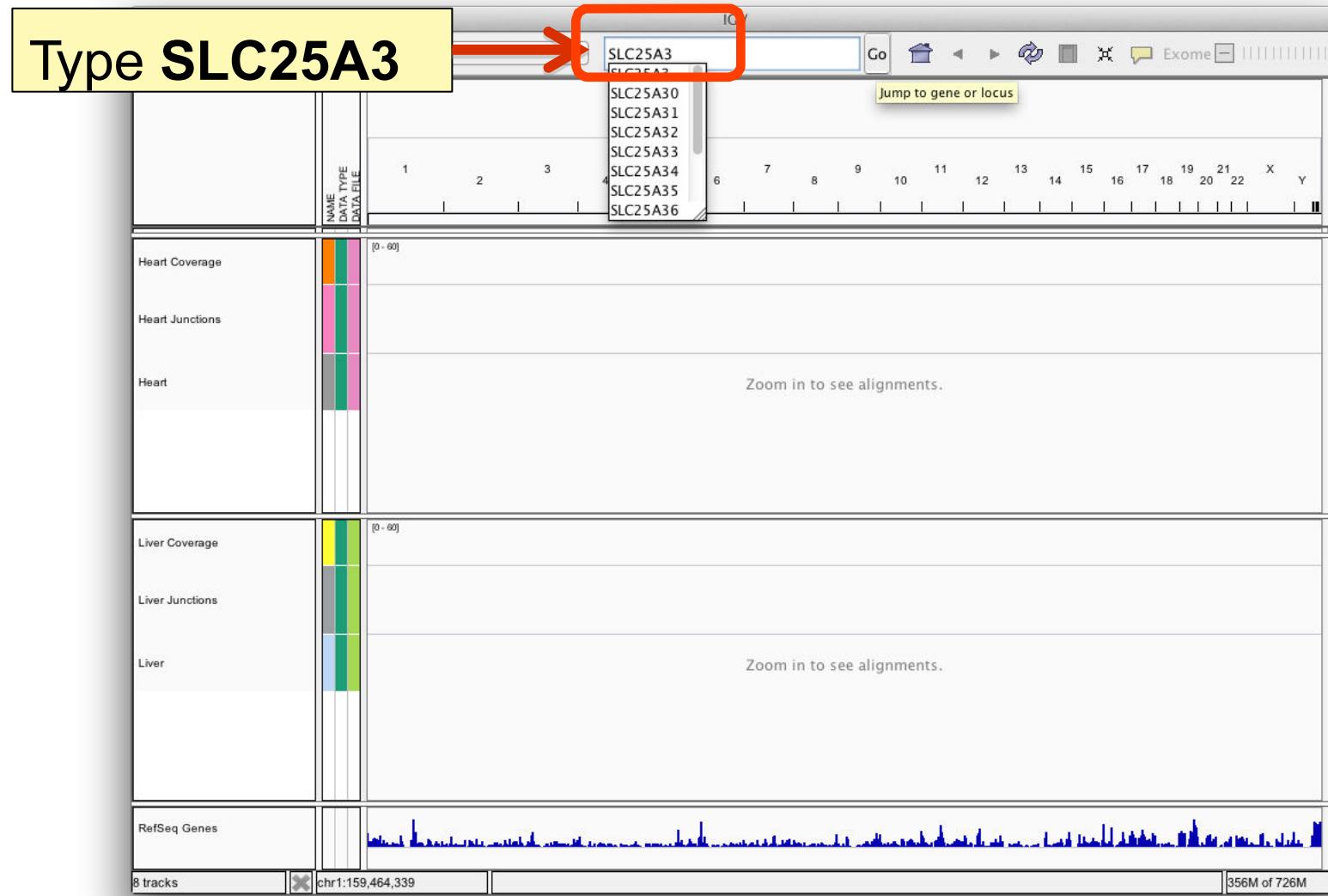
RNA-seq alignments



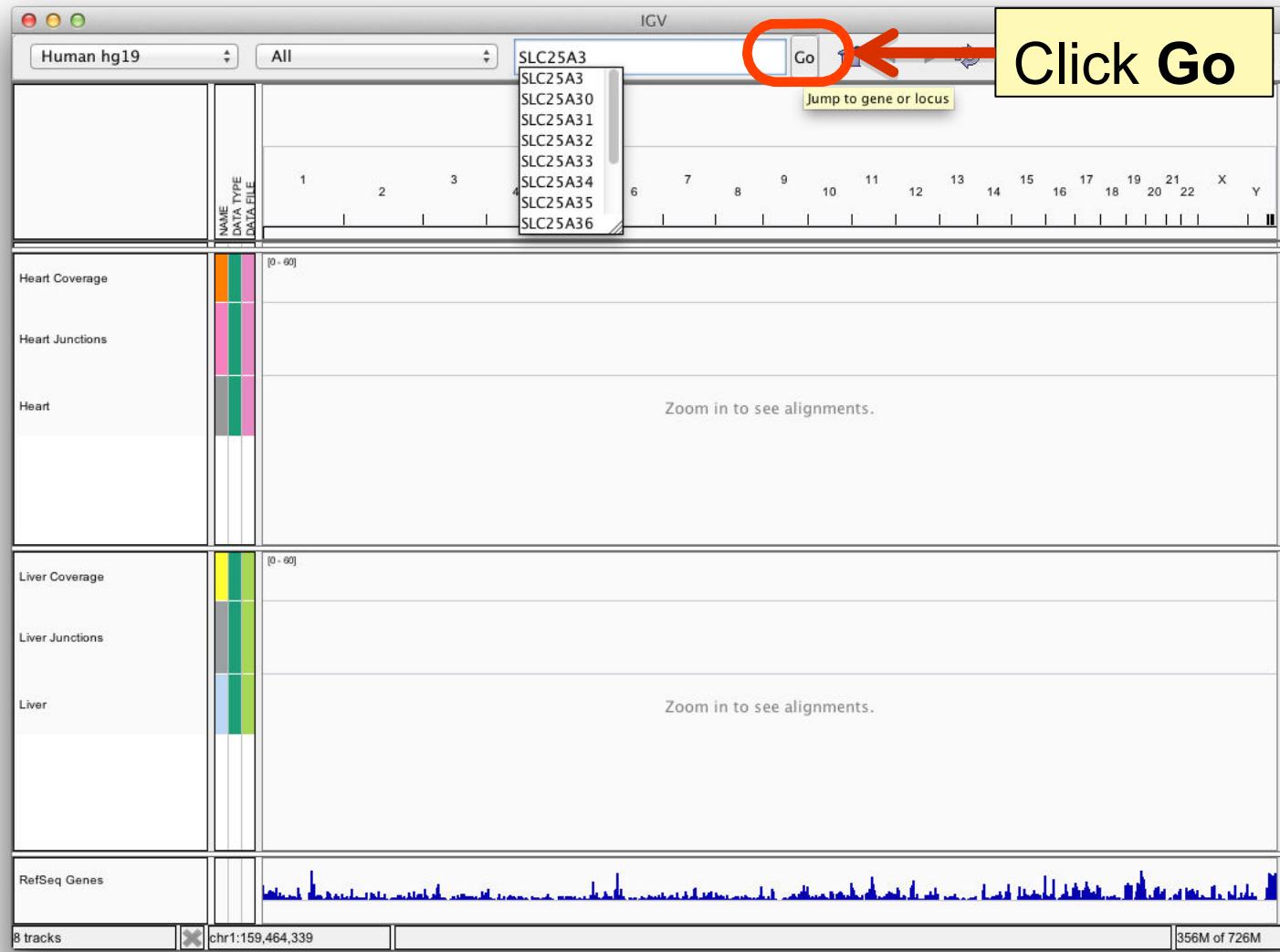
RNA-seq alignments



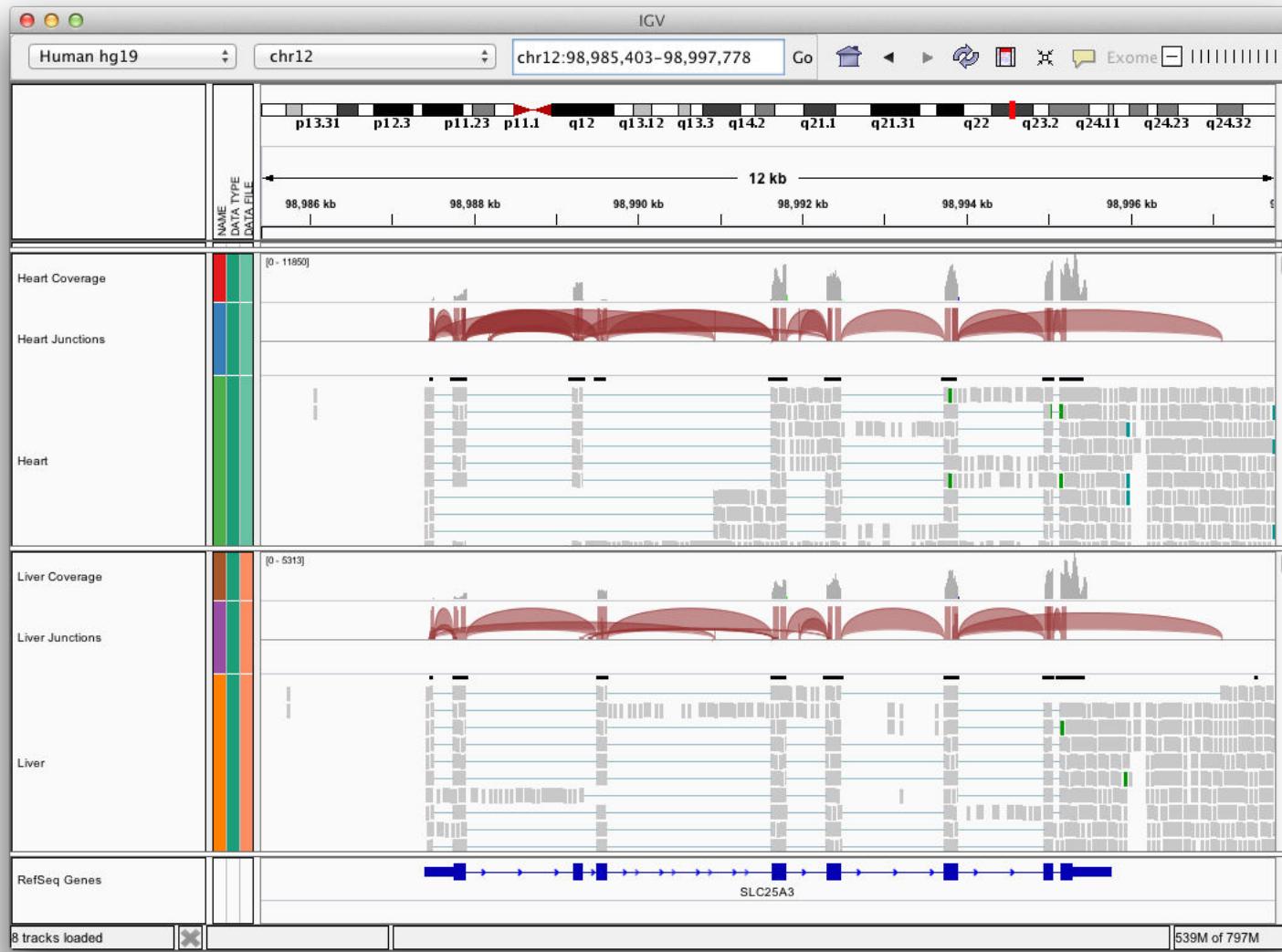
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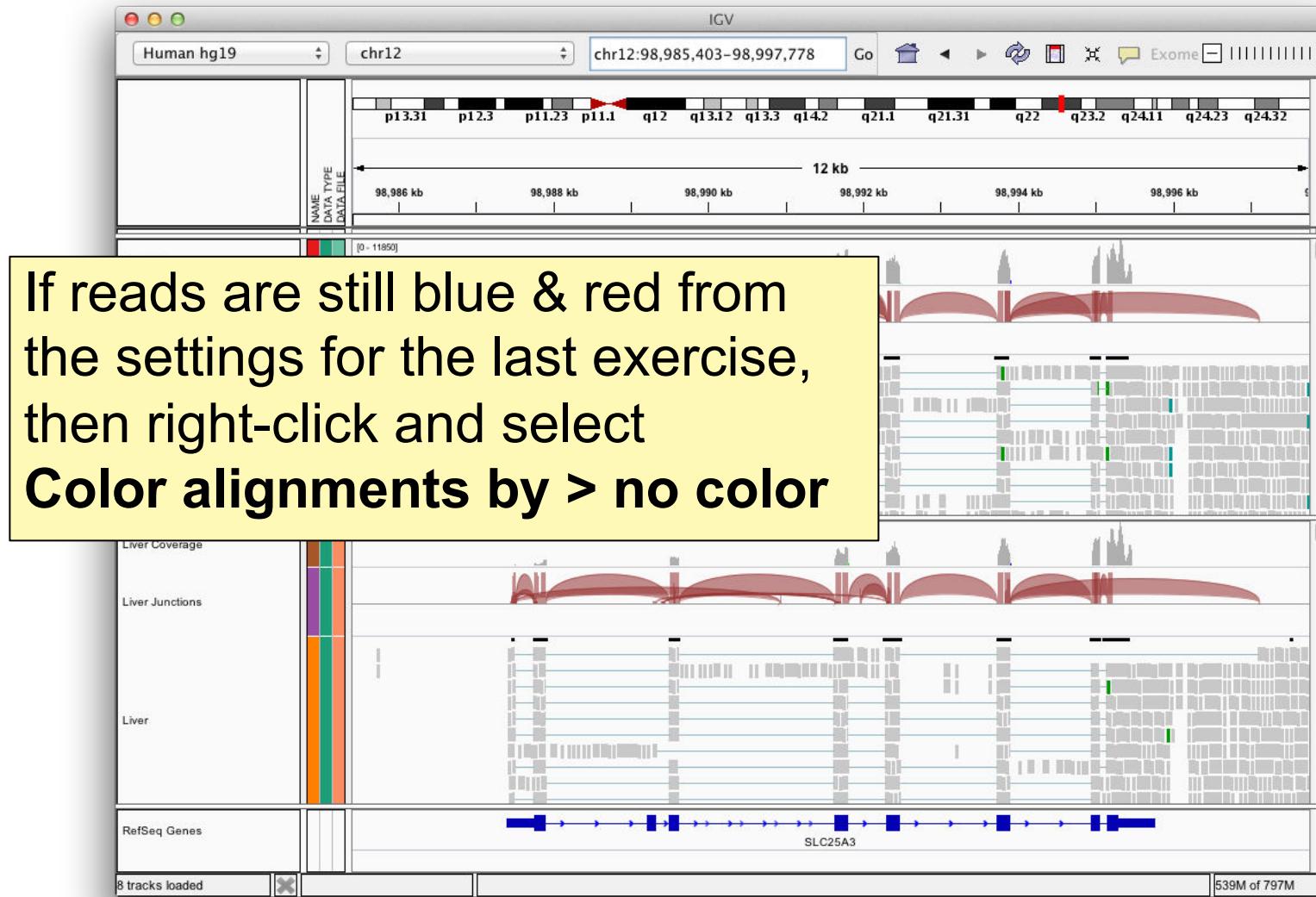
RNA-seq alignments



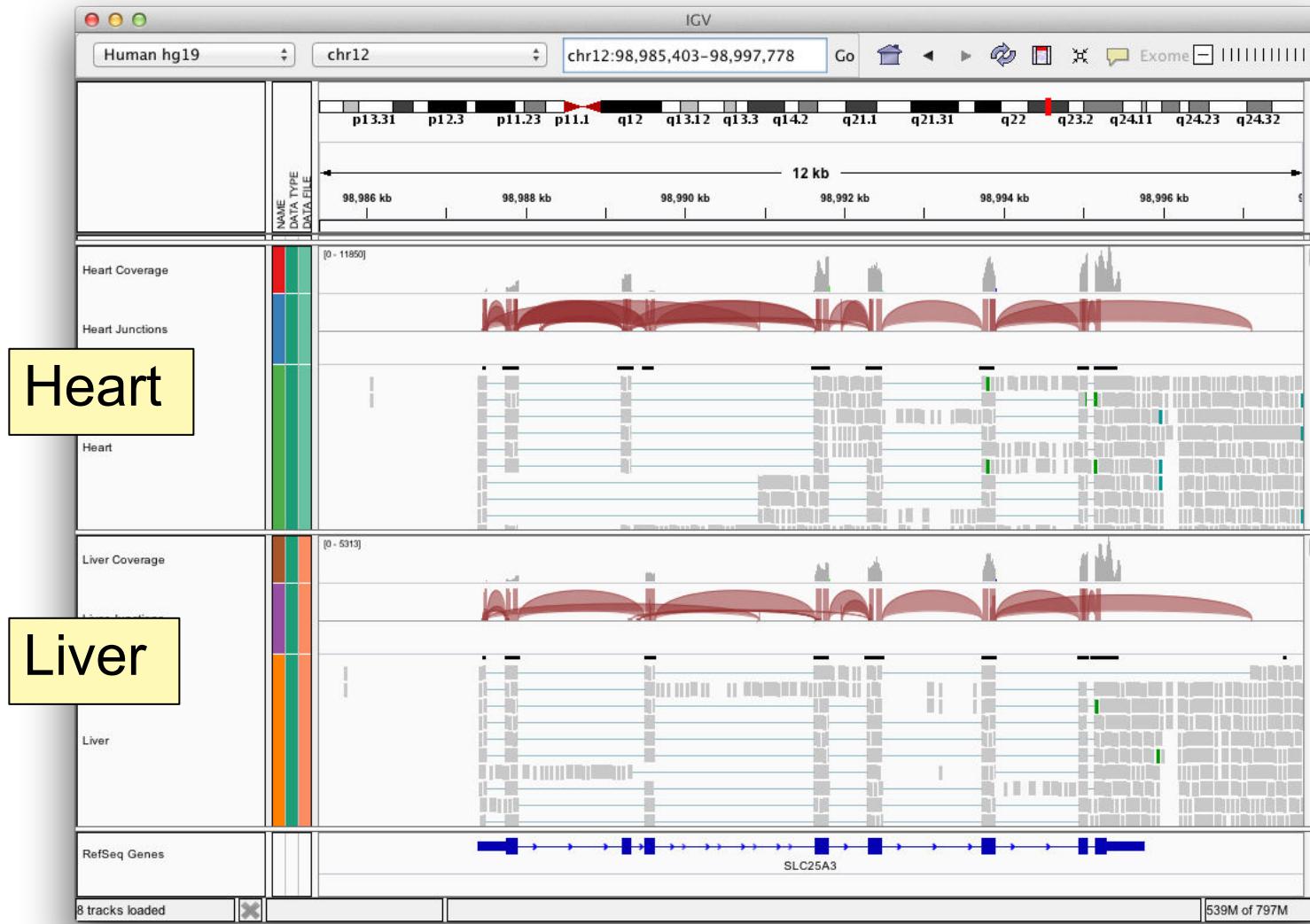
RNA-seq alignments



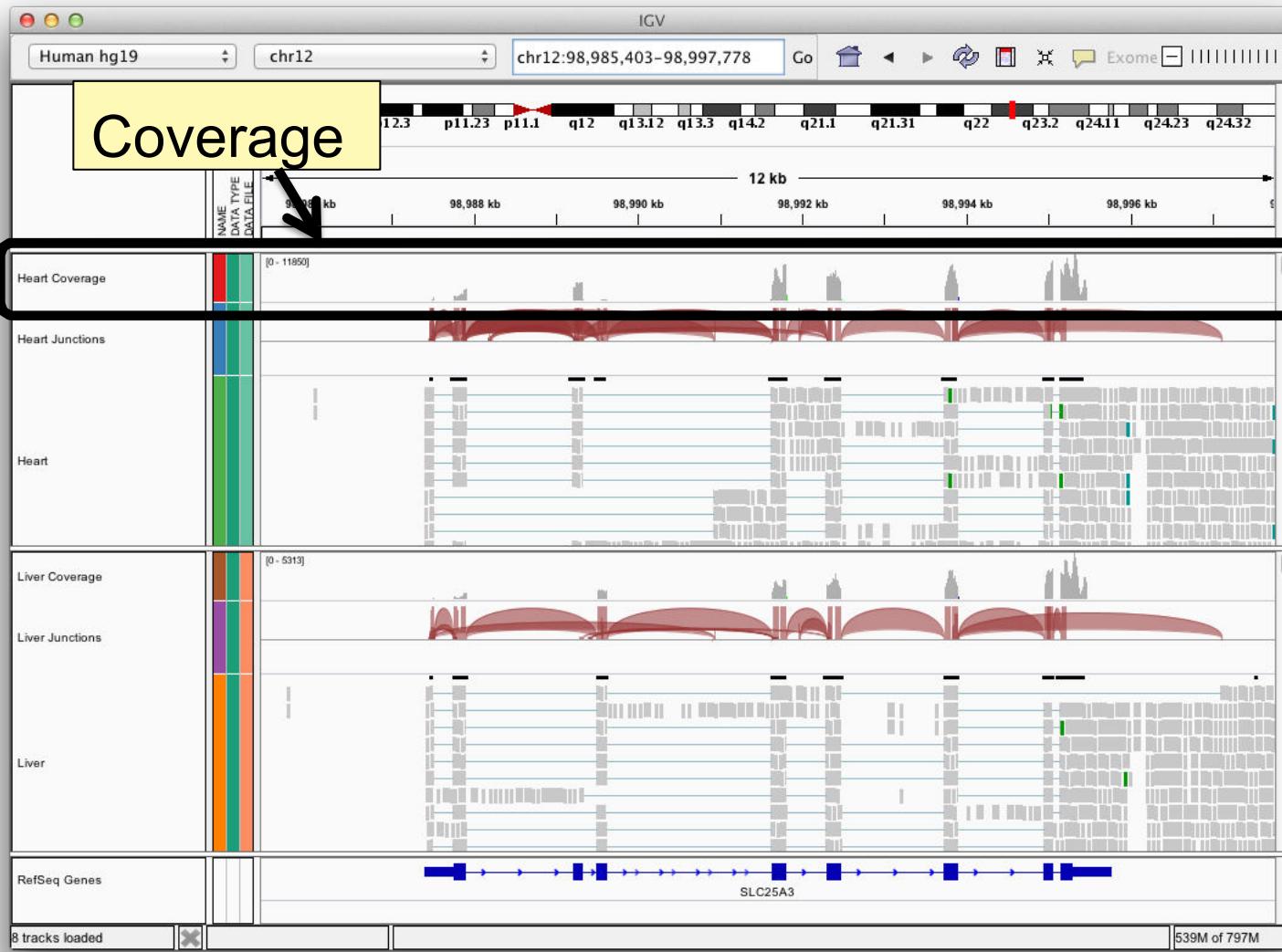
RNA-seq alignments



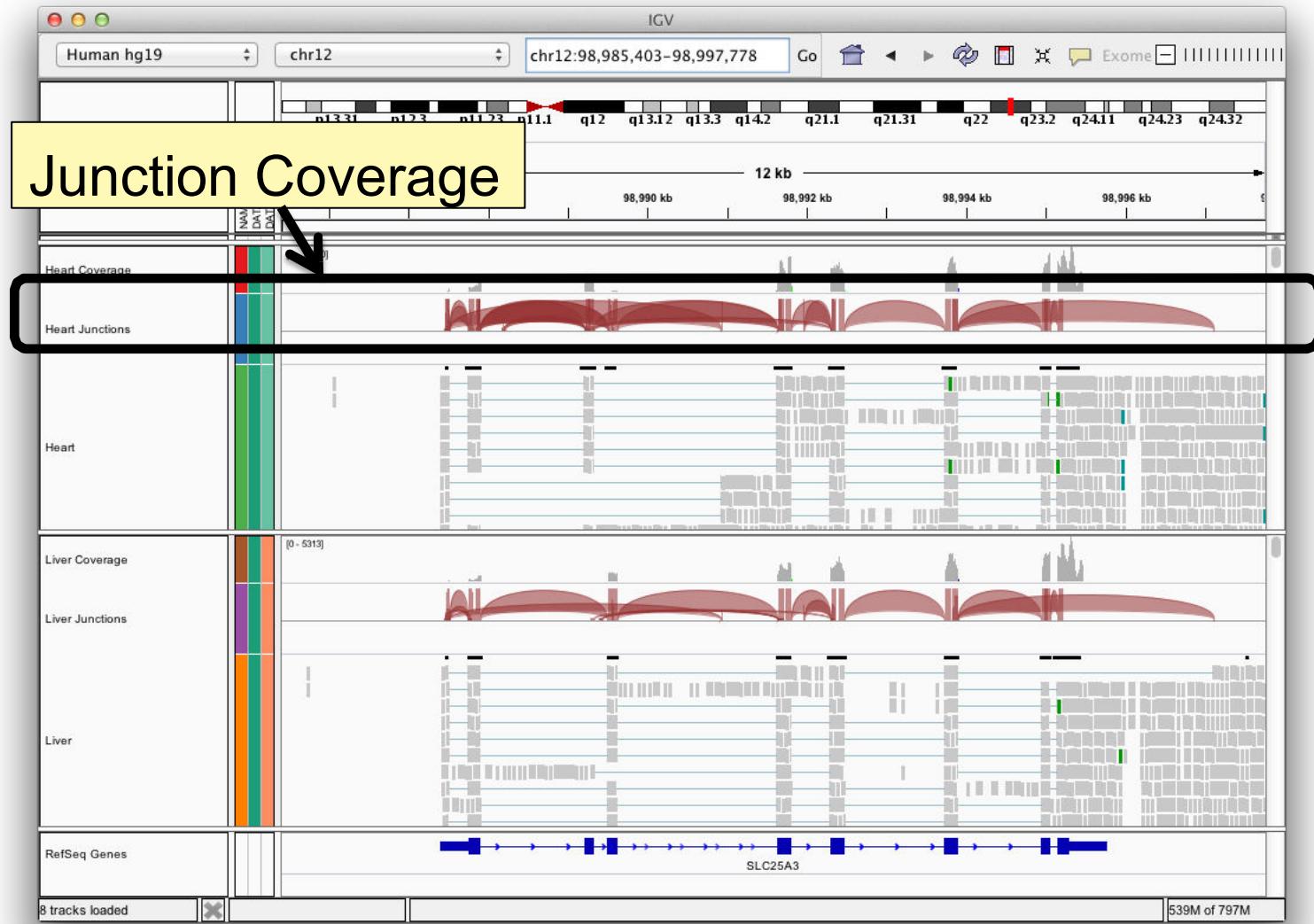
RNA-seq alignments



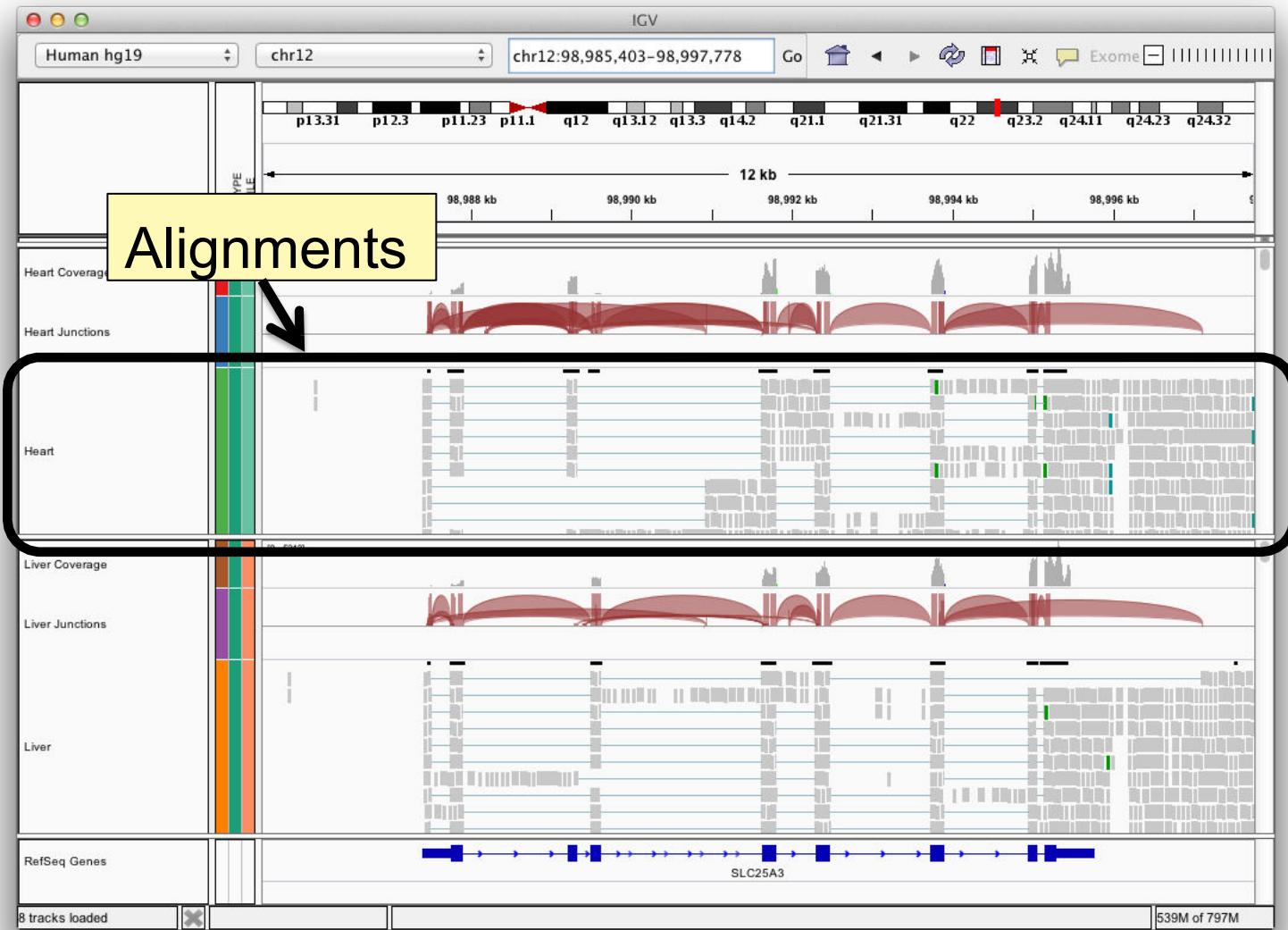
RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



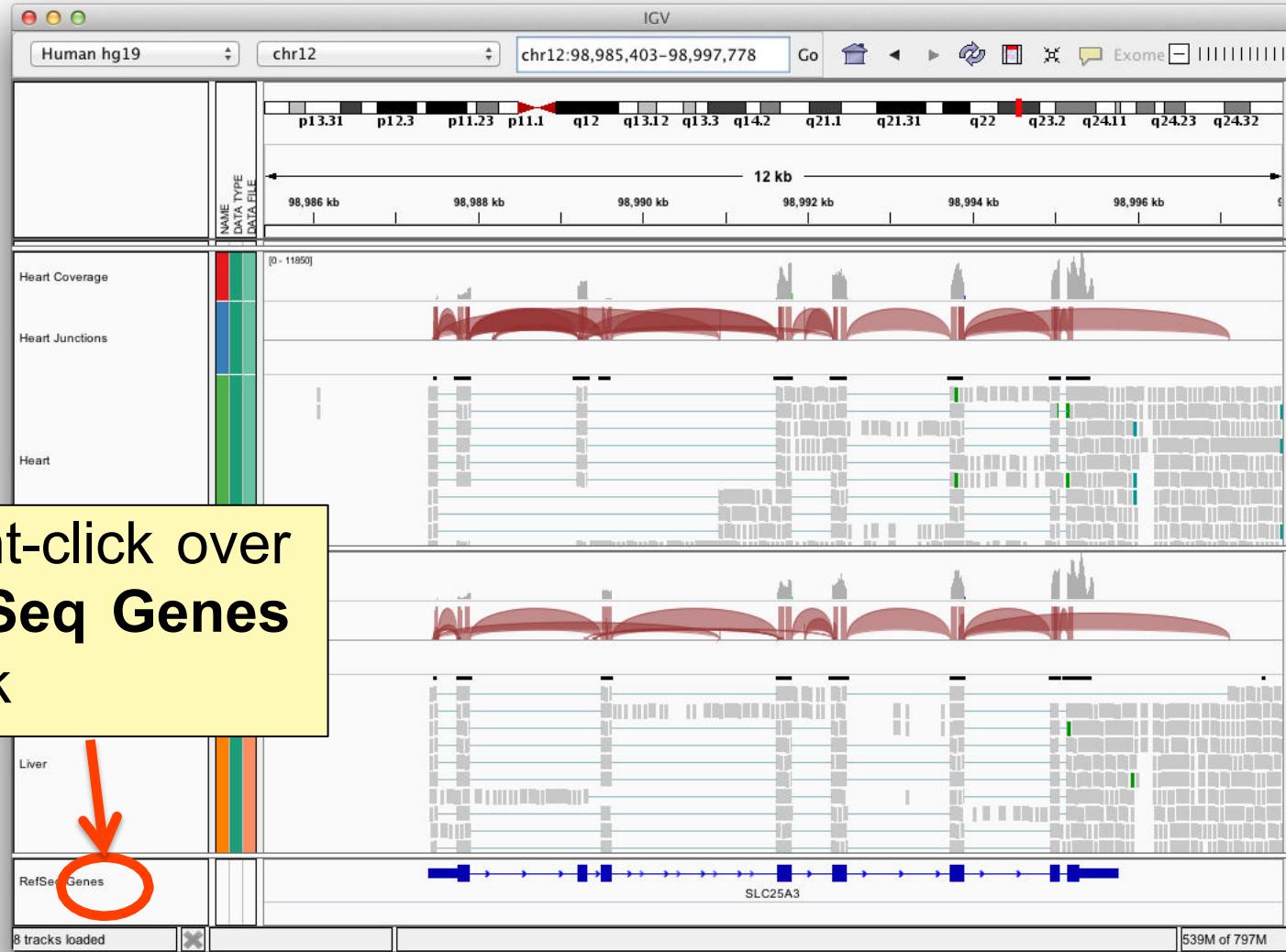
RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



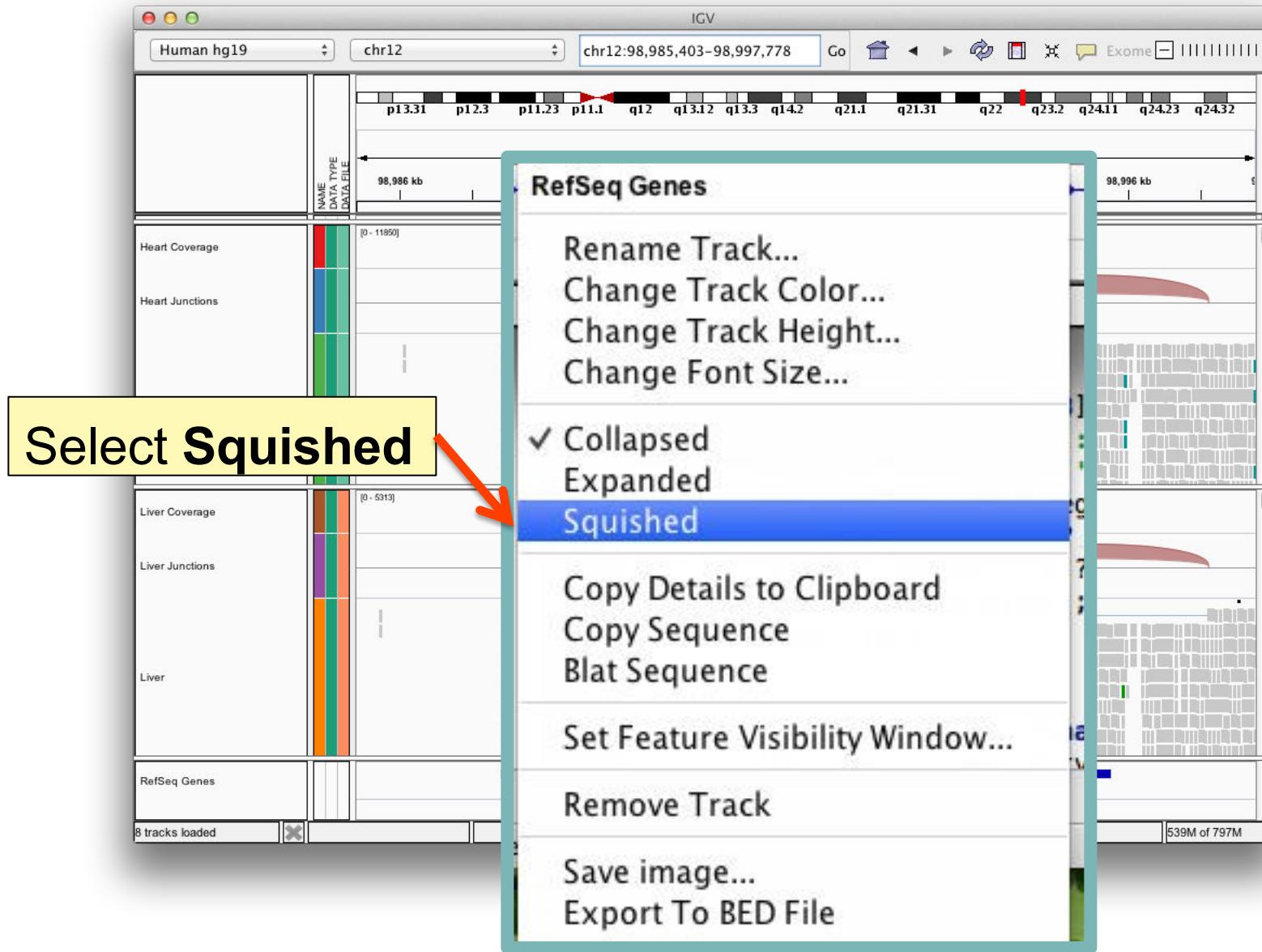
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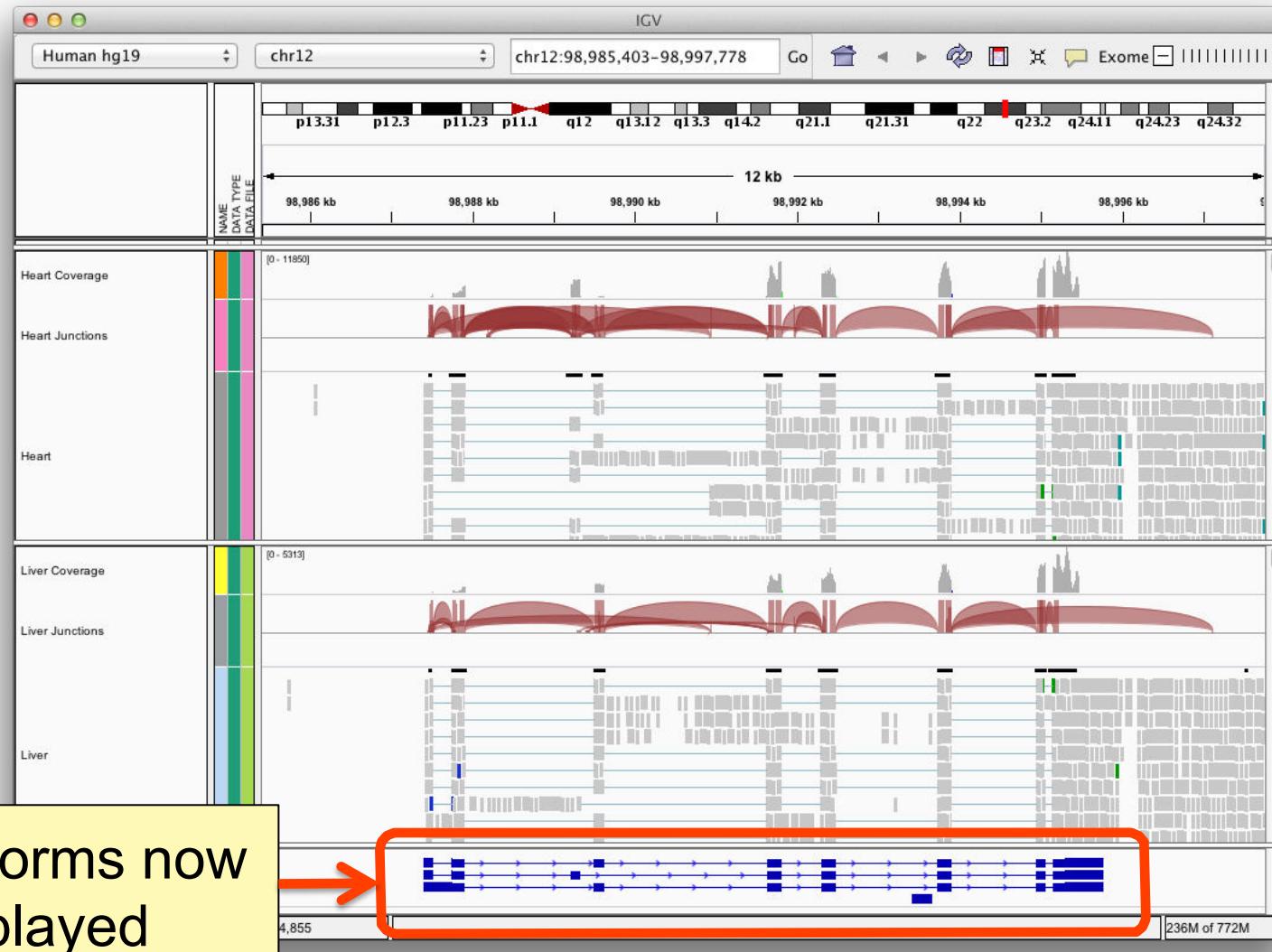
RNA-seq alignments



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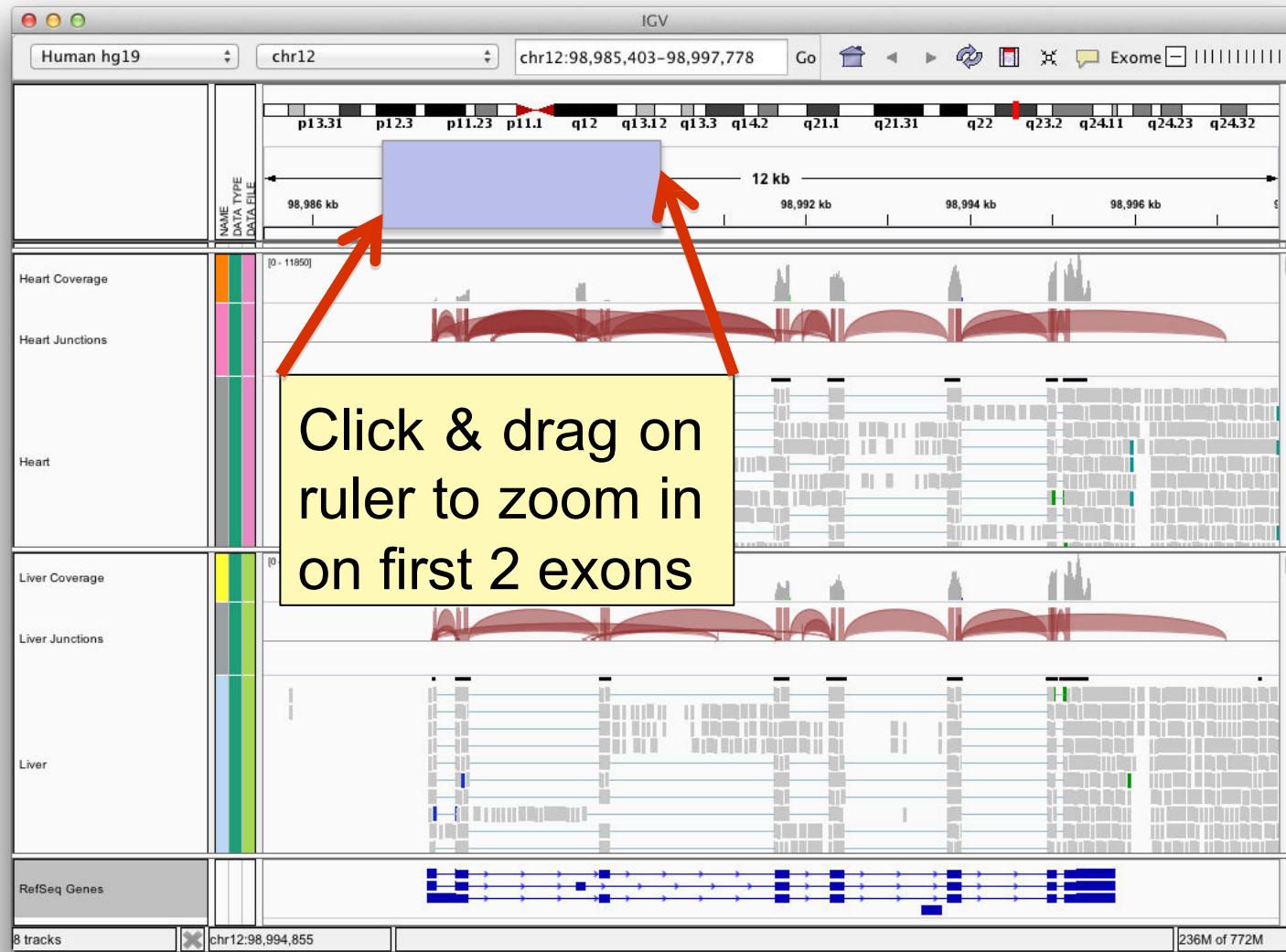


RNA-seq alignments

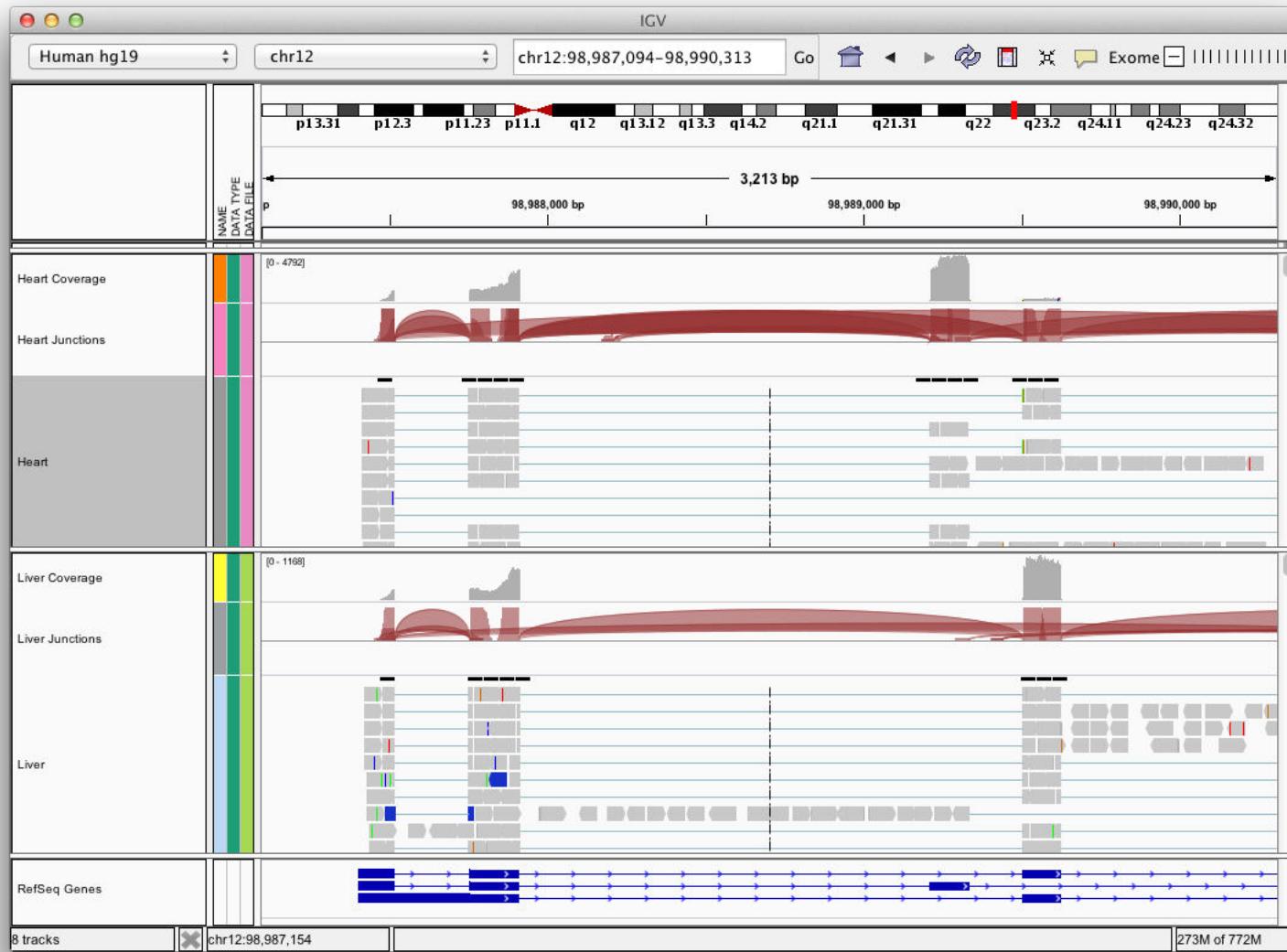


Isoforms now displayed

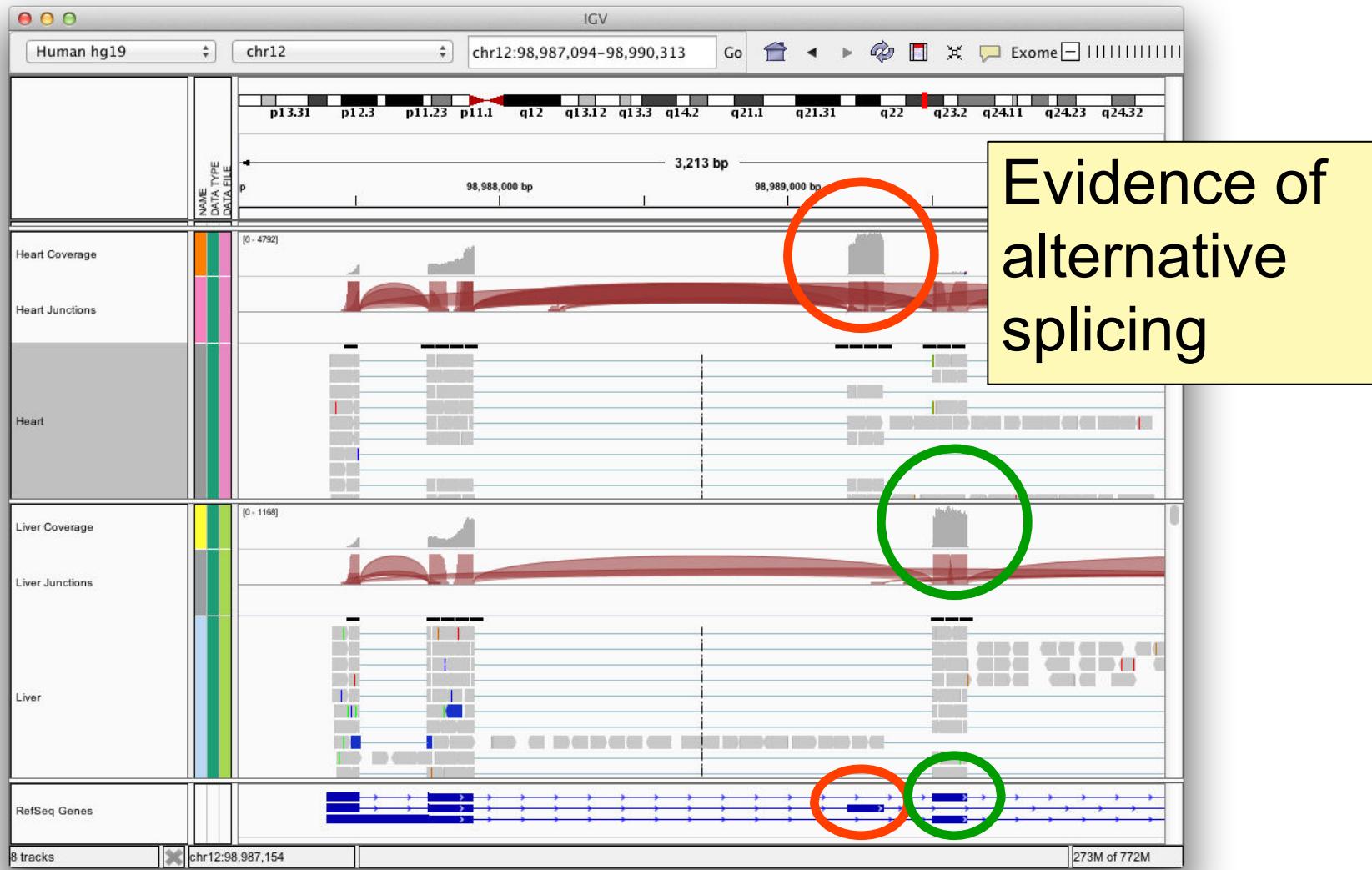
RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



Evidence of
alternative
splicing

Sashimi plot

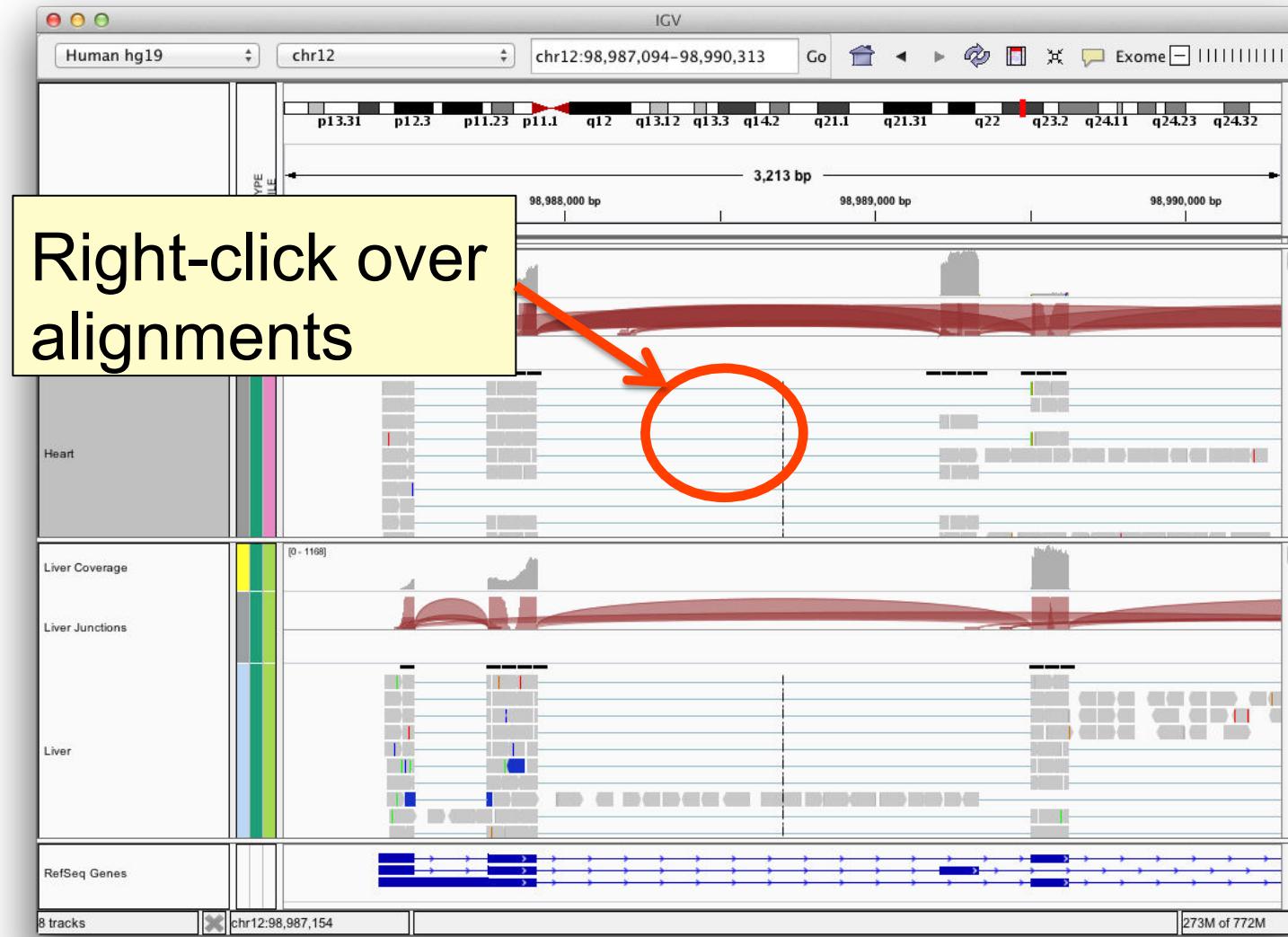


Viewing RNA splicing with Sashimi Plots

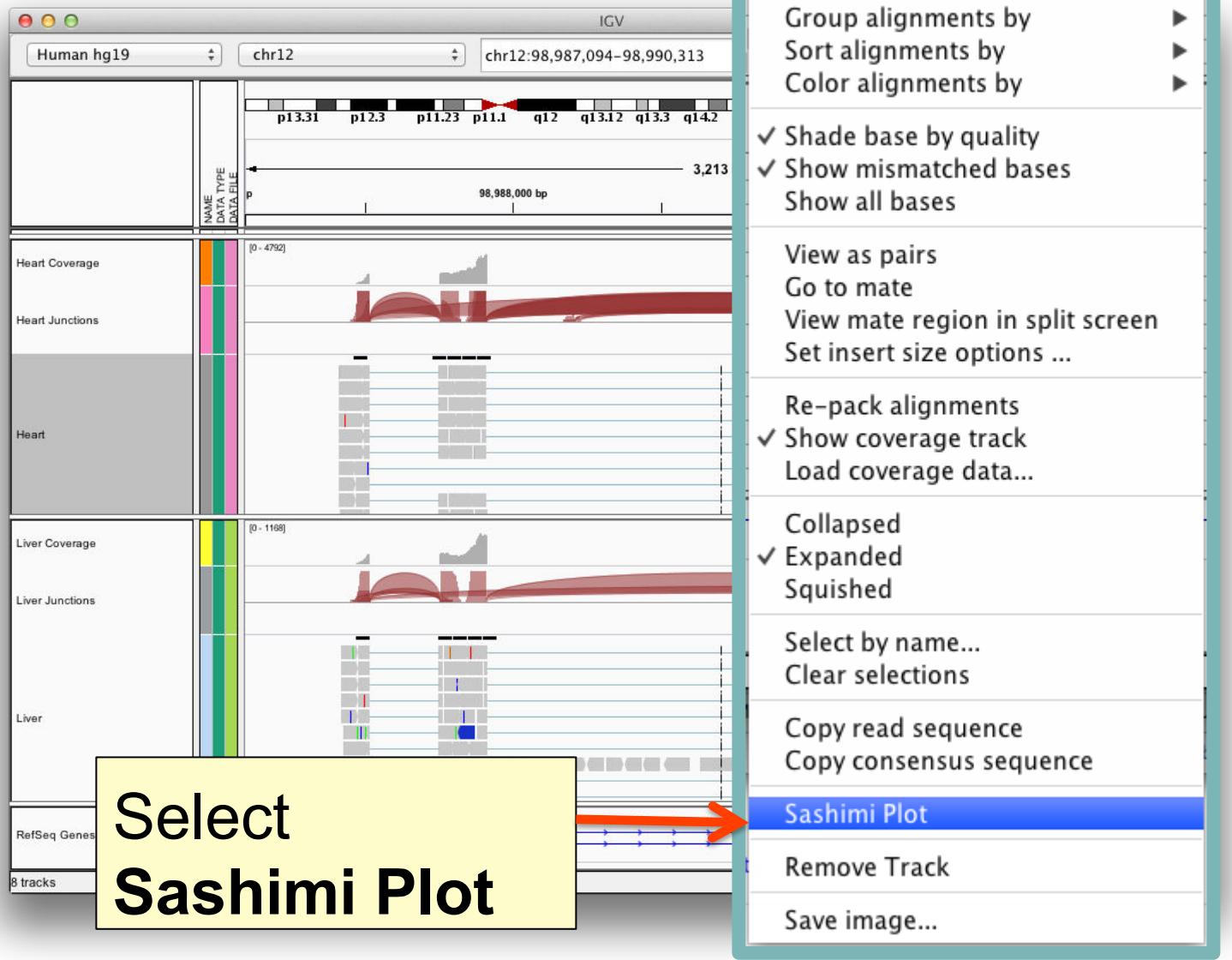
Reference: Katz Y, Wang ET, Silterra J, Schwartz S, Wong B, Mesirov JP, Airoldi EM, Burge, CB.

Sashimi plots: Quantitative visualization of RNA sequencing read alignments. arXiv:1306.3466 [q-bio.GN], 2013

RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments

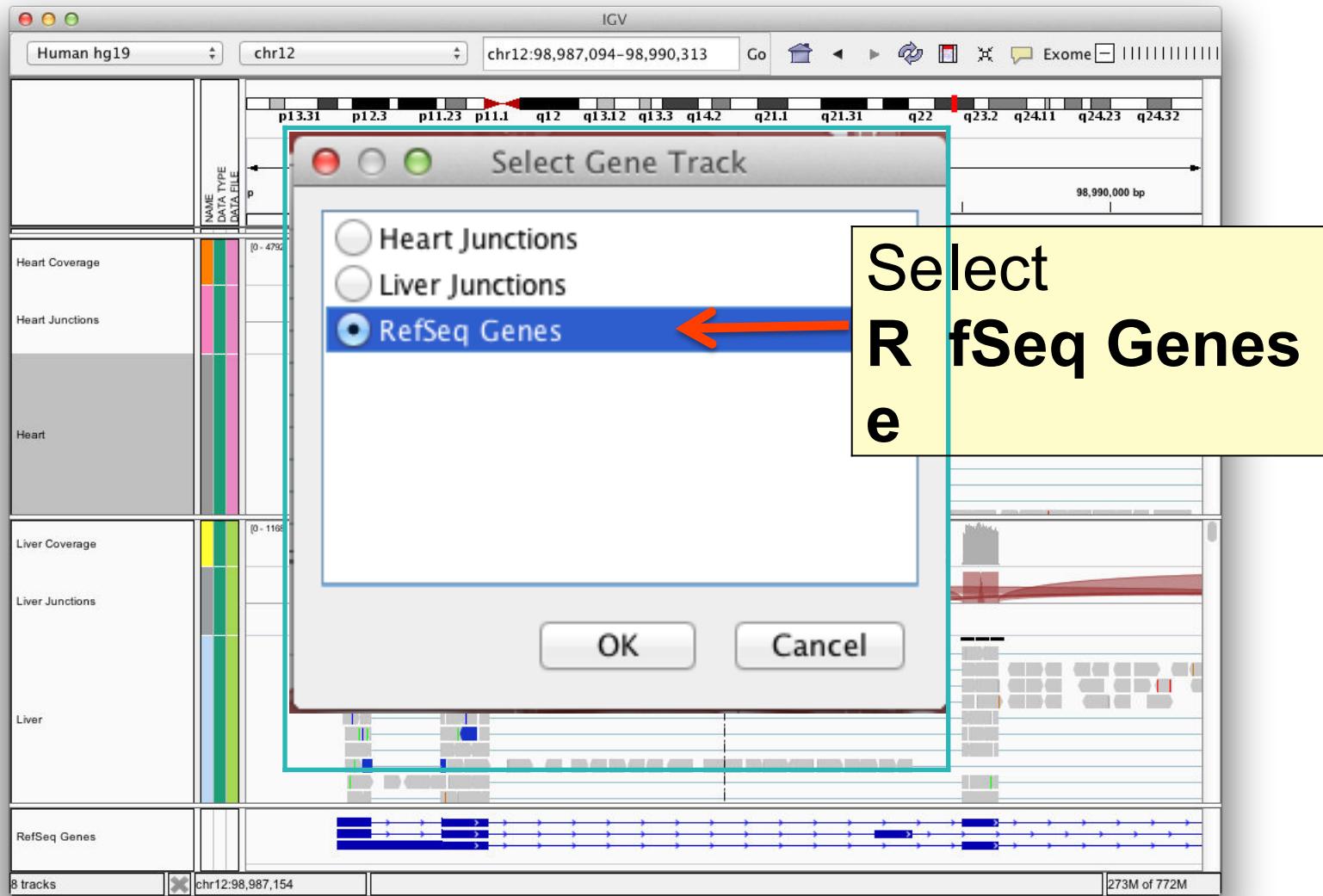


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RNA-seq alignments

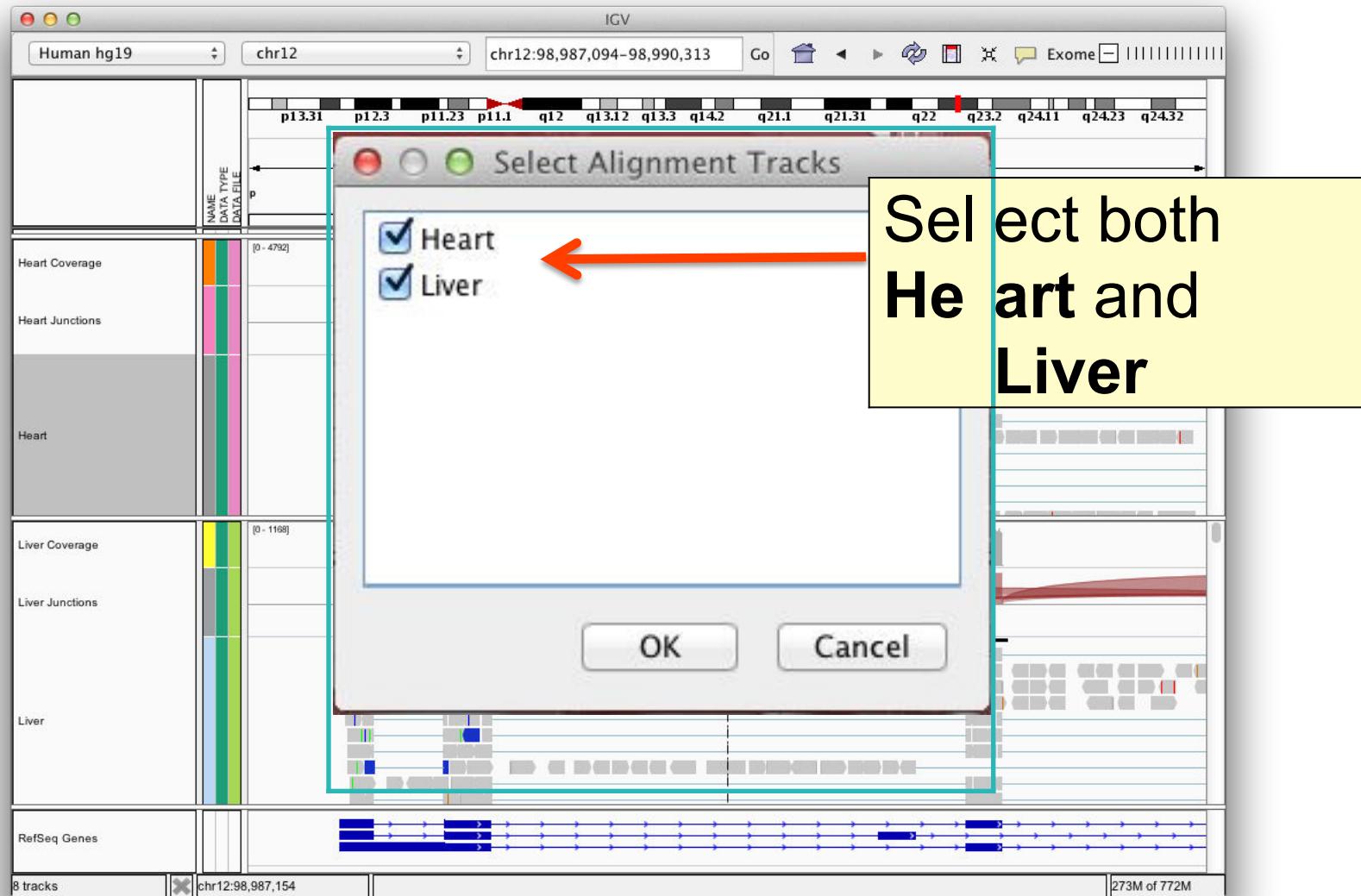


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Select
RefSeq Genes

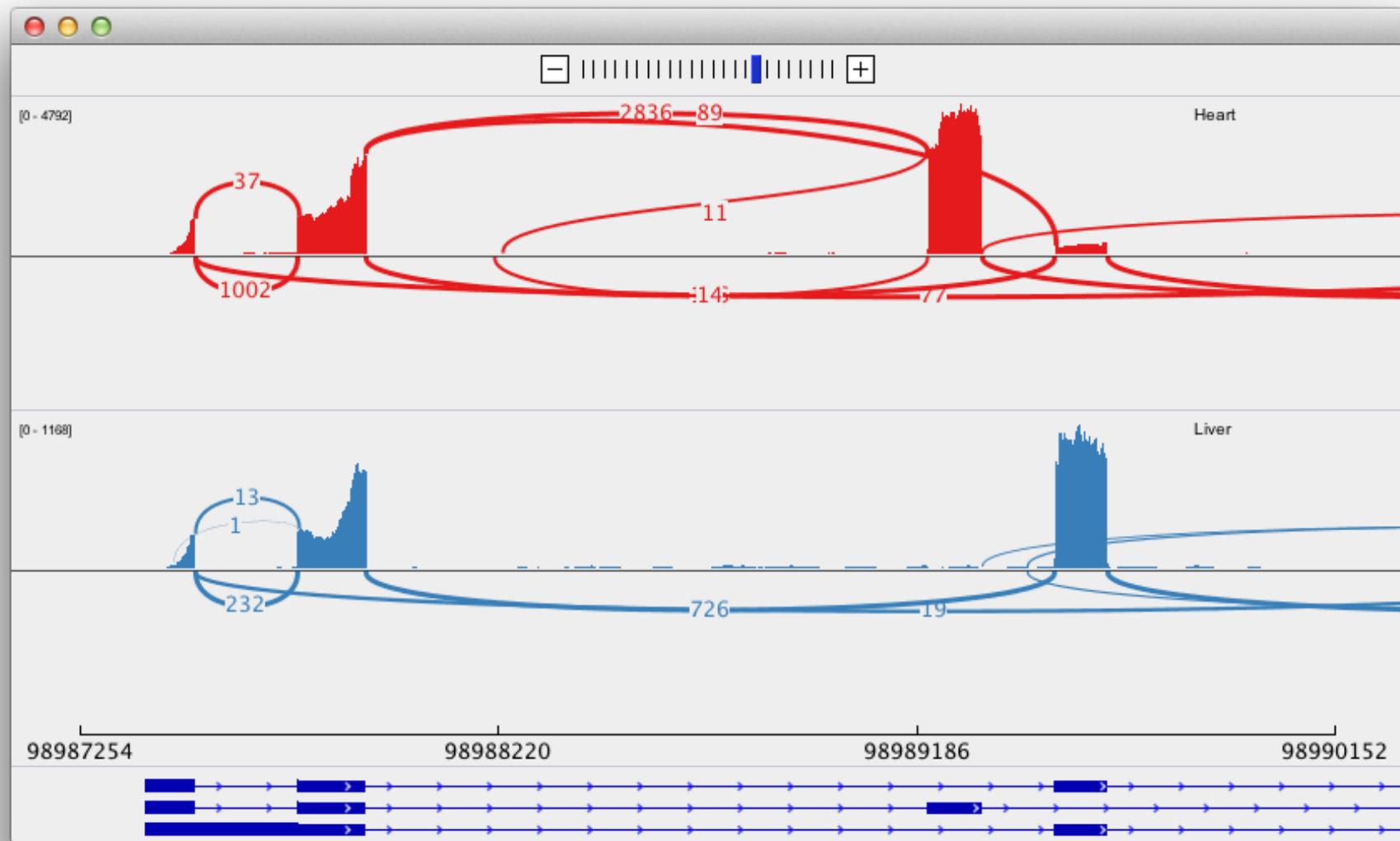
RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



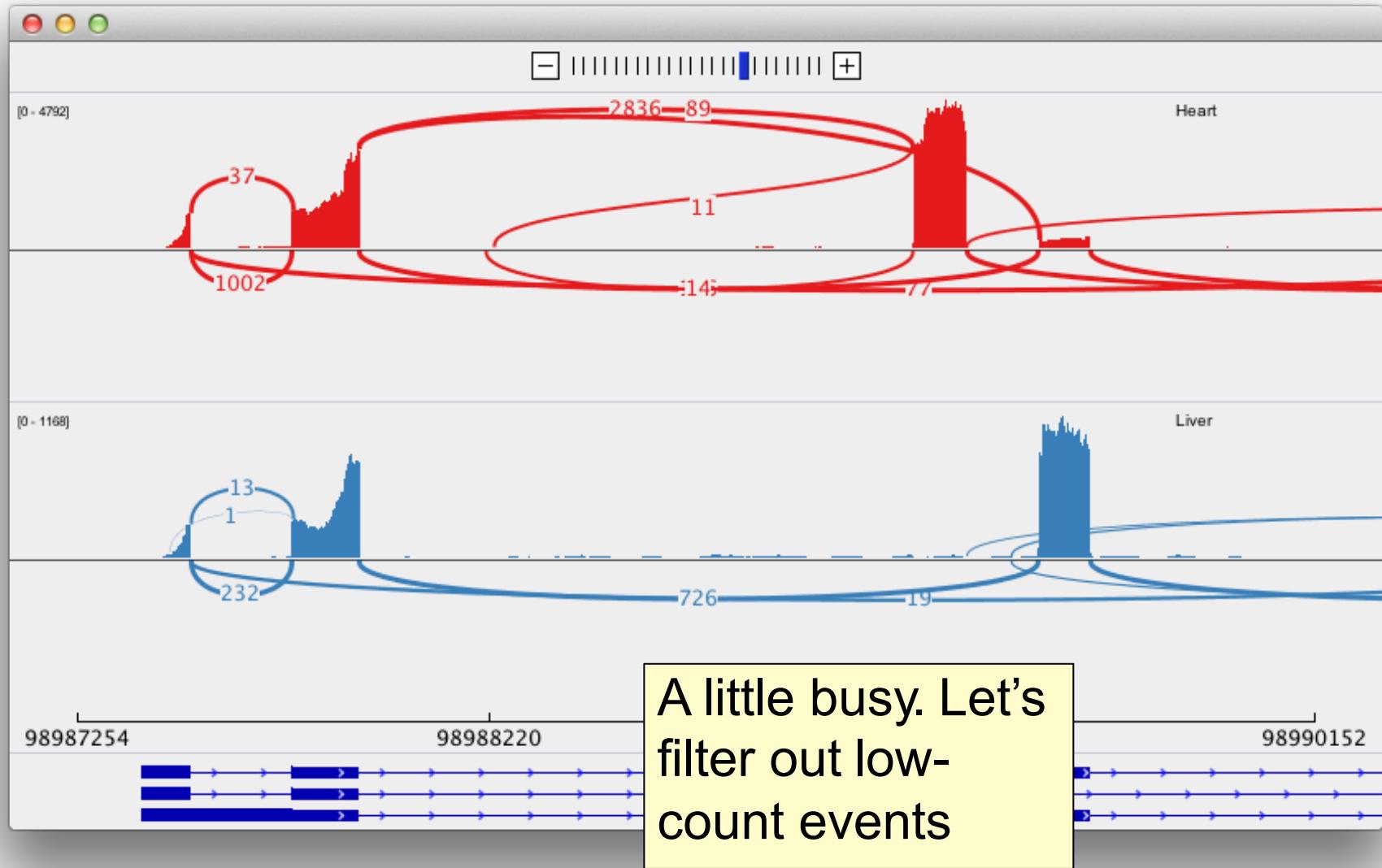
Integrative
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ALMEL



RNA-seq alignments



Integrative
Genomics
Viewer
ALMEL



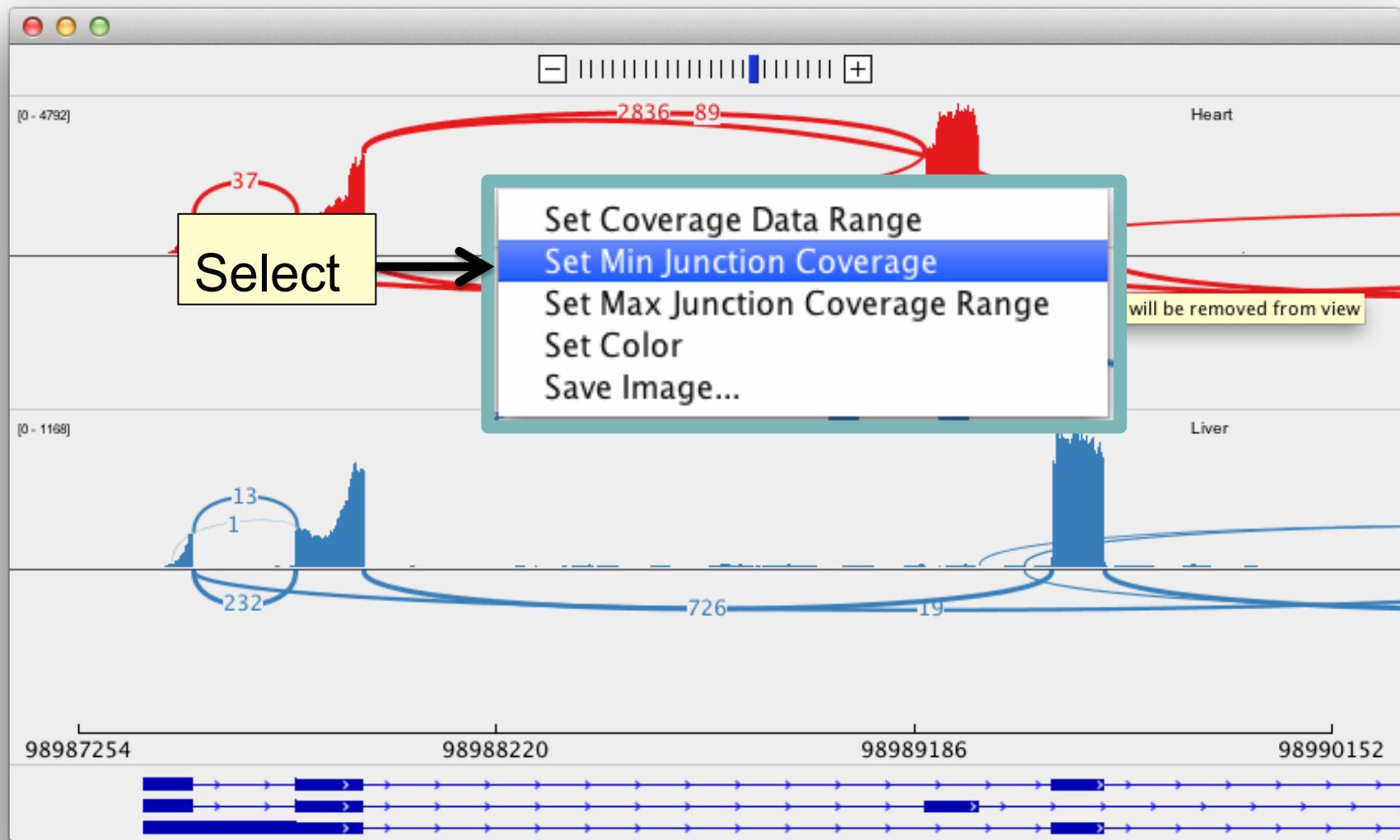
RNA-seq alignments



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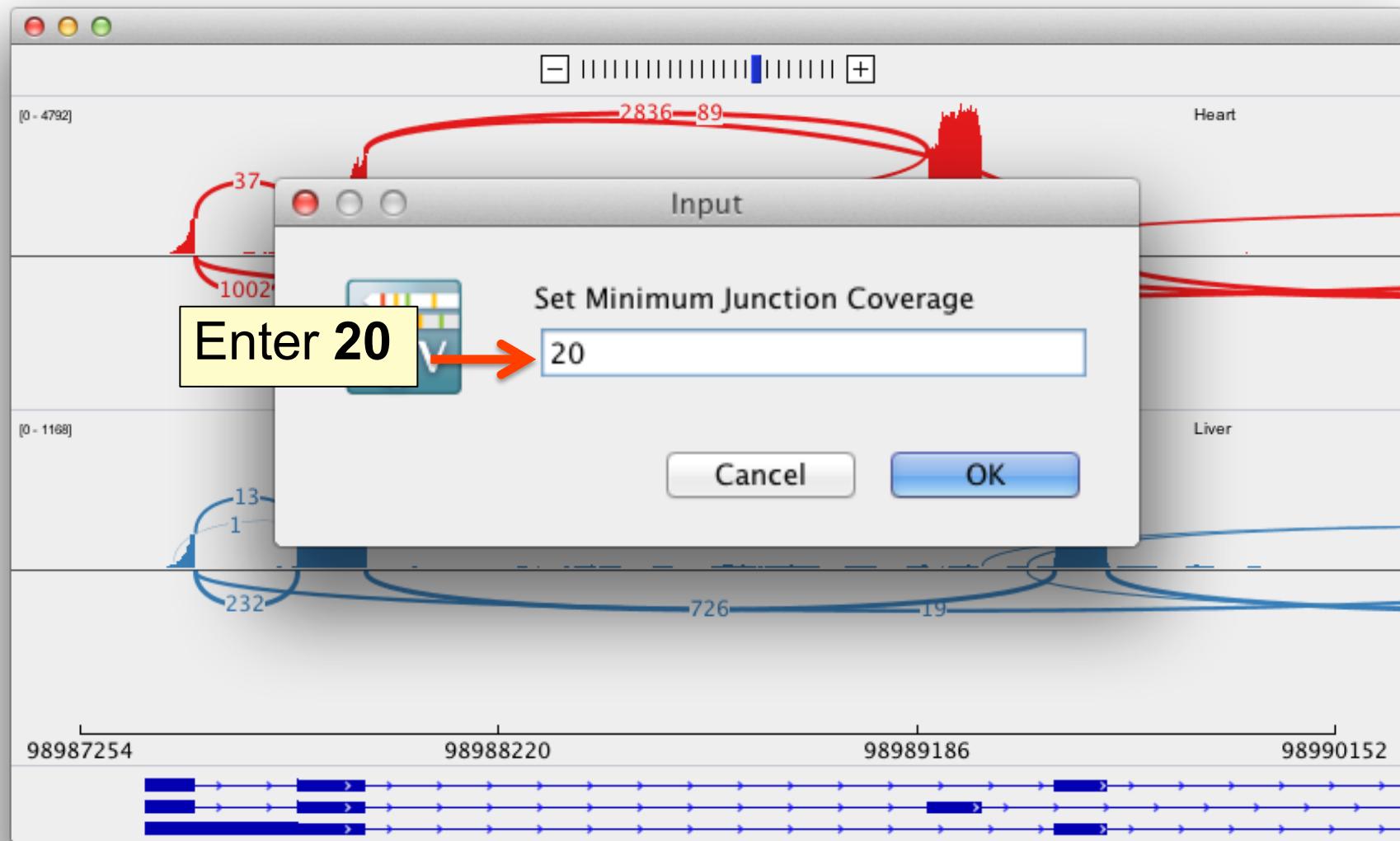
RNA-seq alignments



RNA-seq alignments



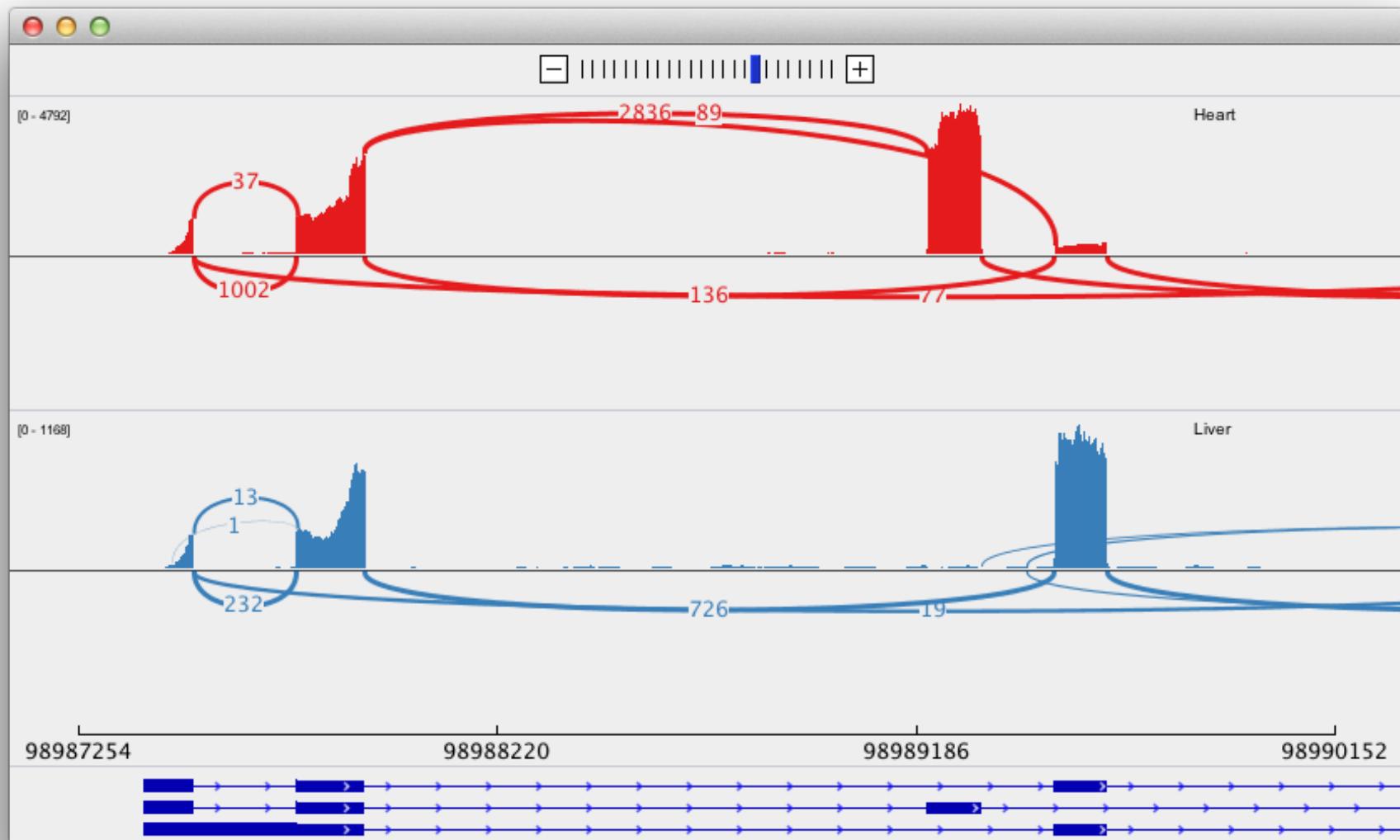
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RNA-seq alignments



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igvtools



igvtools



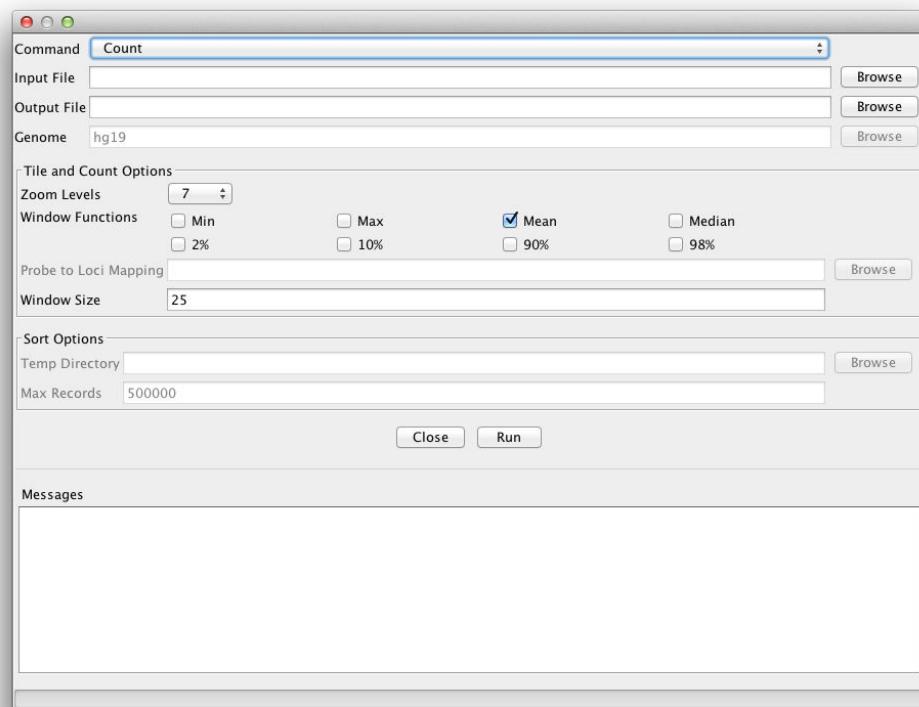
A set of utilities for preparing files for efficient display.

toTDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Converts sorted data file to a binary tiled data file (TDF).• Supported file formats: .wig, .cn, .snp, .igv, .gct
count	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computes average alignment or feature density over a specified window size across the genome.• Supported file formats: .sam, .bam, .aligned, .sorted.txt, .bed
sort	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sorts file by genomic start position.• Supported file formats: .cn, .igv, .sam, .aligned, .bed.
index	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creates an index file for alignment or feature file.• Supported file formats: .sam, .aligned, .sorted.txt, .bed

igvtools



- Can be launched from the IGV user interface
File > Run igvtools...
- Or run from the command line



igvtools toTDF



The **toTDF** utility converts large ASCII data files into tiled data format (.tdf) files.

TDF files have the following advantages:

- Data is indexed for efficient retrieval.
- Data is preprocessed for zoomed out views.
- TDF files are web friendly – large data files can be shared over the web. Only small slices of the file are actually transferred as needed.

igvtools count



The **count** command is used to transform alignment files to read density TDF files, e.g. for ChIP-Seq, RNA-Seq, and similar alignment counting experiments.



Alignments

Alignments in bam/sam,
.aligned, or bed format

Read Density

TDF format, indexed and
optimized for fast retrieval at
multiple resolution scales

igvtools sort



- Sorts IGV-supported genomic formats by start position.
- The index command requires sorted files.

Example:

```
igvtools sort -m 1000000 -t ~/myTmpDir inputFile.sam  
outputFile.sorted.sam
```

- Uses combination of memory and disk to handle large files.
 - m = maximum # of lines to hold in memory. When this number is exceeded a temporary file is created.
 - t = directory used to create temporary files during sorting.

igvtools index



Creates an index file for viewing large files in bed, gff, or vcf formats.
An index is optional for bed or gff files, but required for vcf files.

An alternative indexing tool is “tabix”. Tabix both compresses and indexes genomic files. IGV can read either type of index (igvtools or tabix).

Example: igvtools index myFeatures.bed

The index file must remain in the same directory as the input file

Computing coverage: igvtools



Hands-on exercise

- Compute alignment coverage from a BAM file using igvtools count command.

Data source

Illumina BodyMap

Download data files required for this exercise from:
ftp://ftp.broadinstitute.org/pub/igv/CSH_2013/files.zip

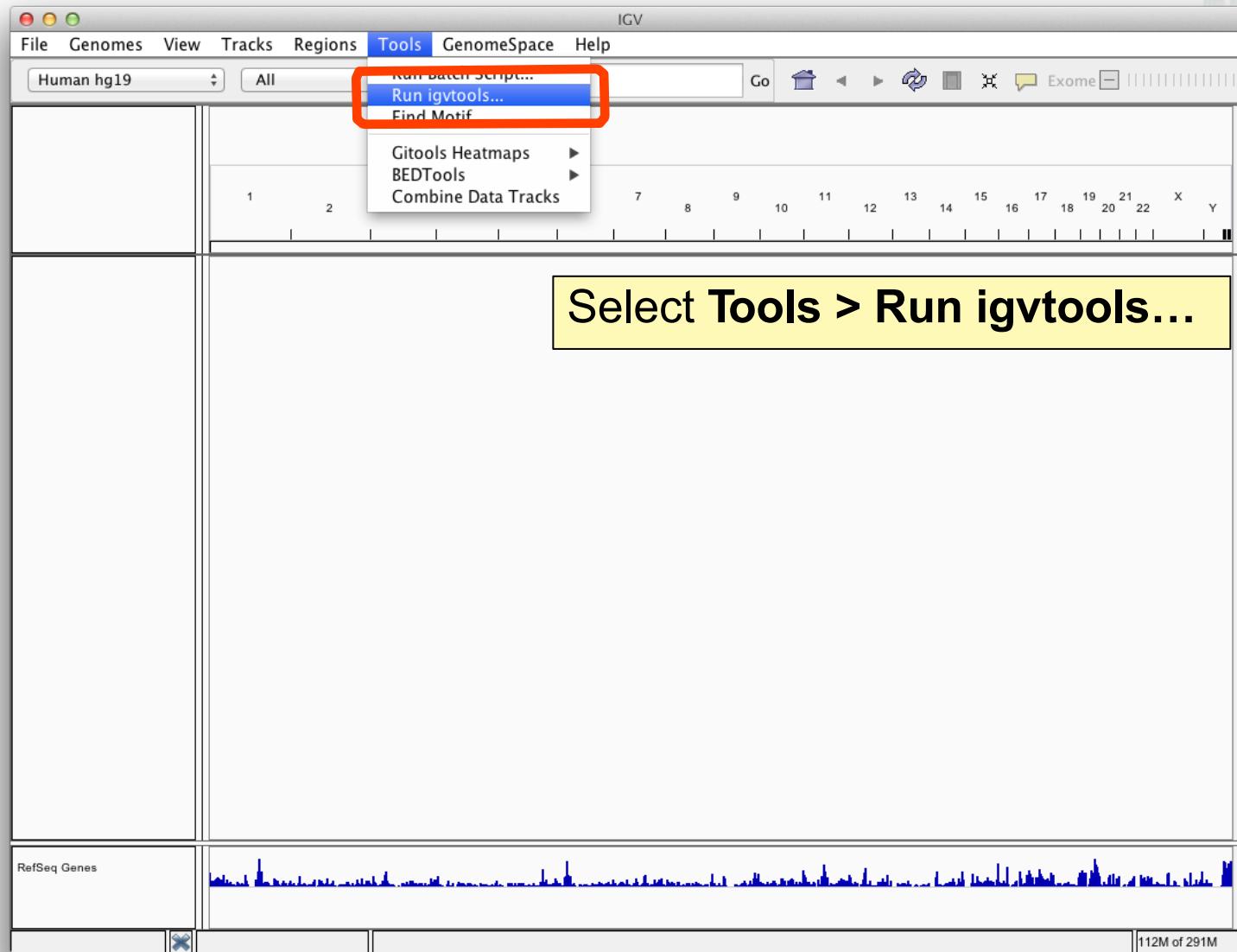
Files included in the zip:

heart.bodyMap.bam

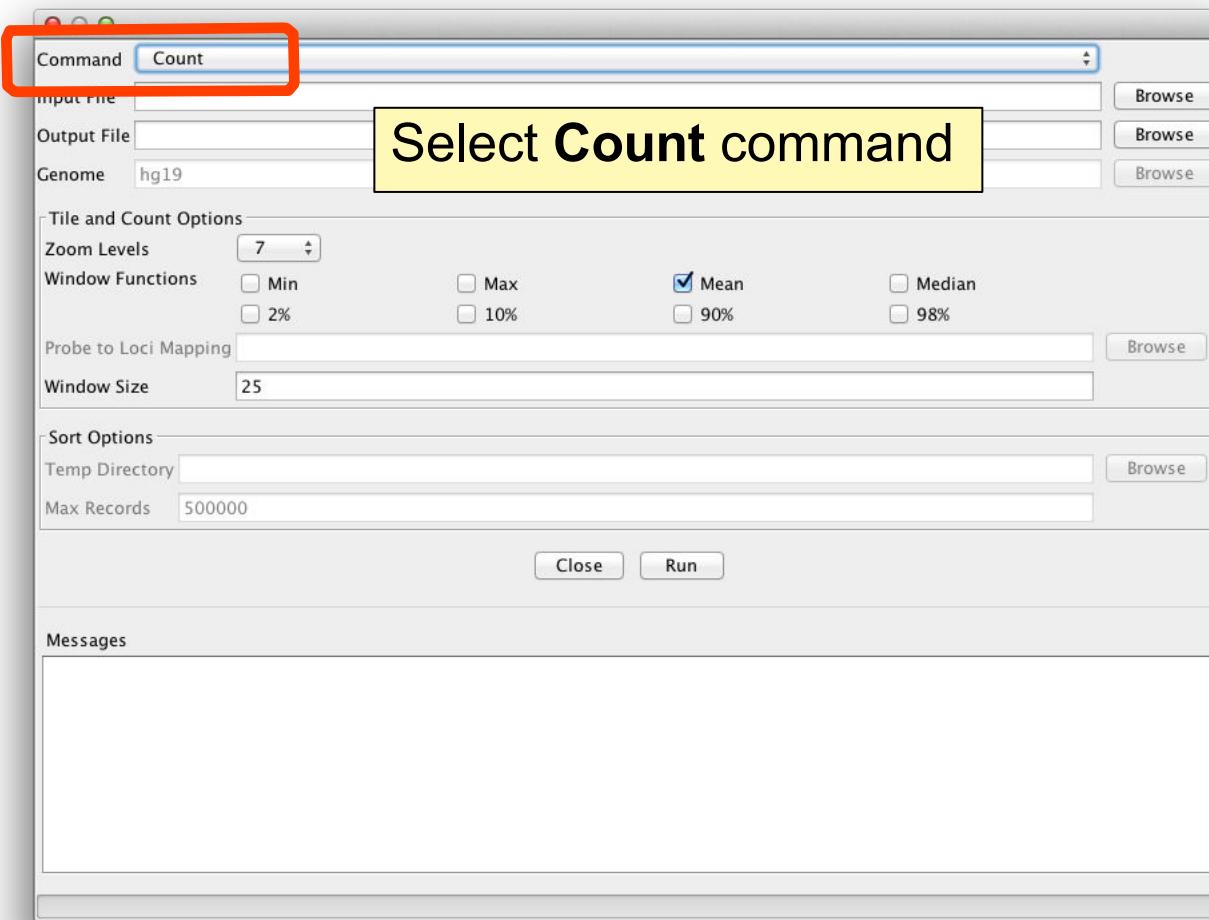
heart.bodyMap.bam.bai

sacCer3.fa (used in next exercise)

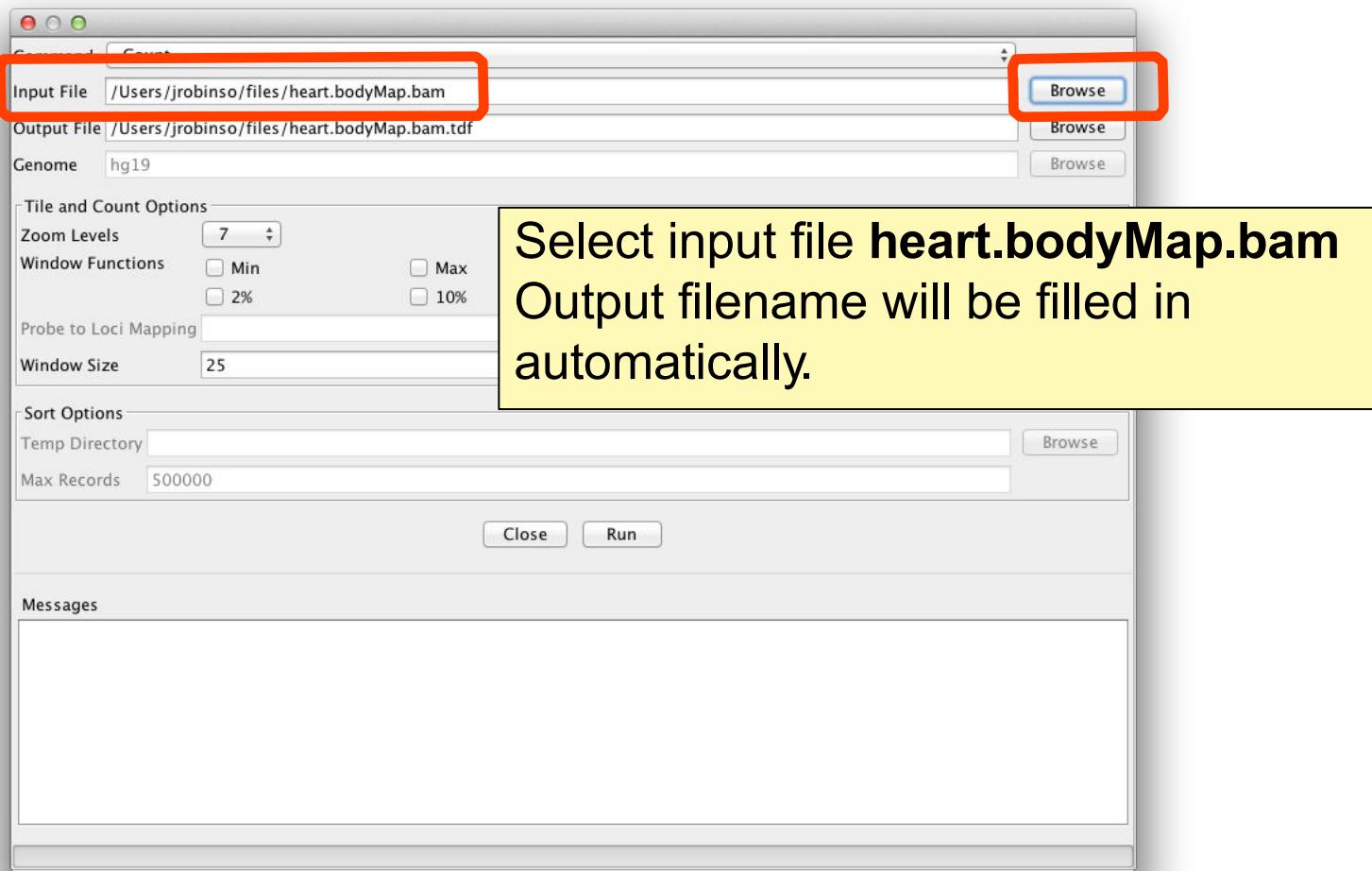
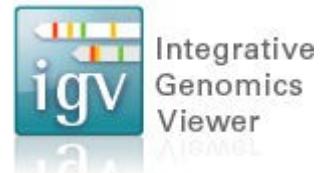
Computing coverage: igvtools



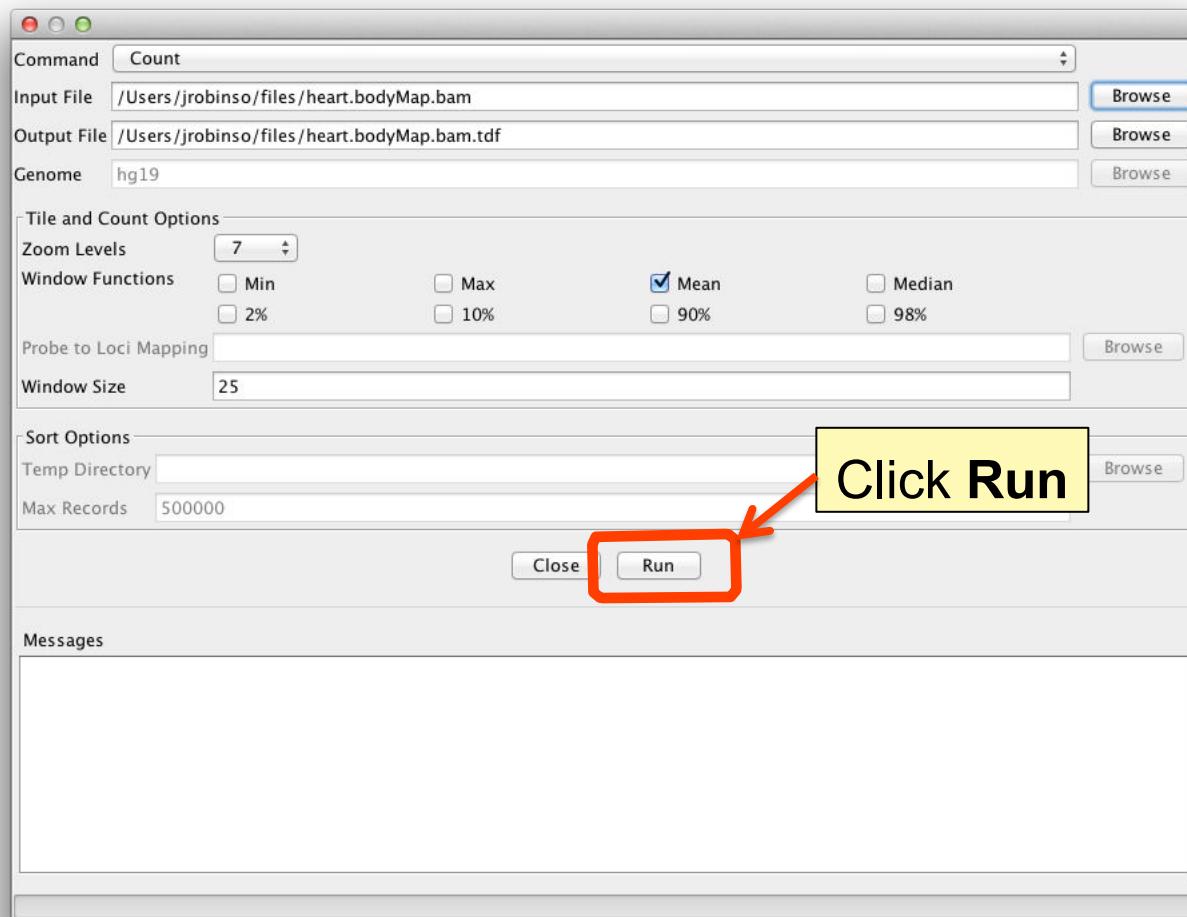
Computing coverage: igvtools



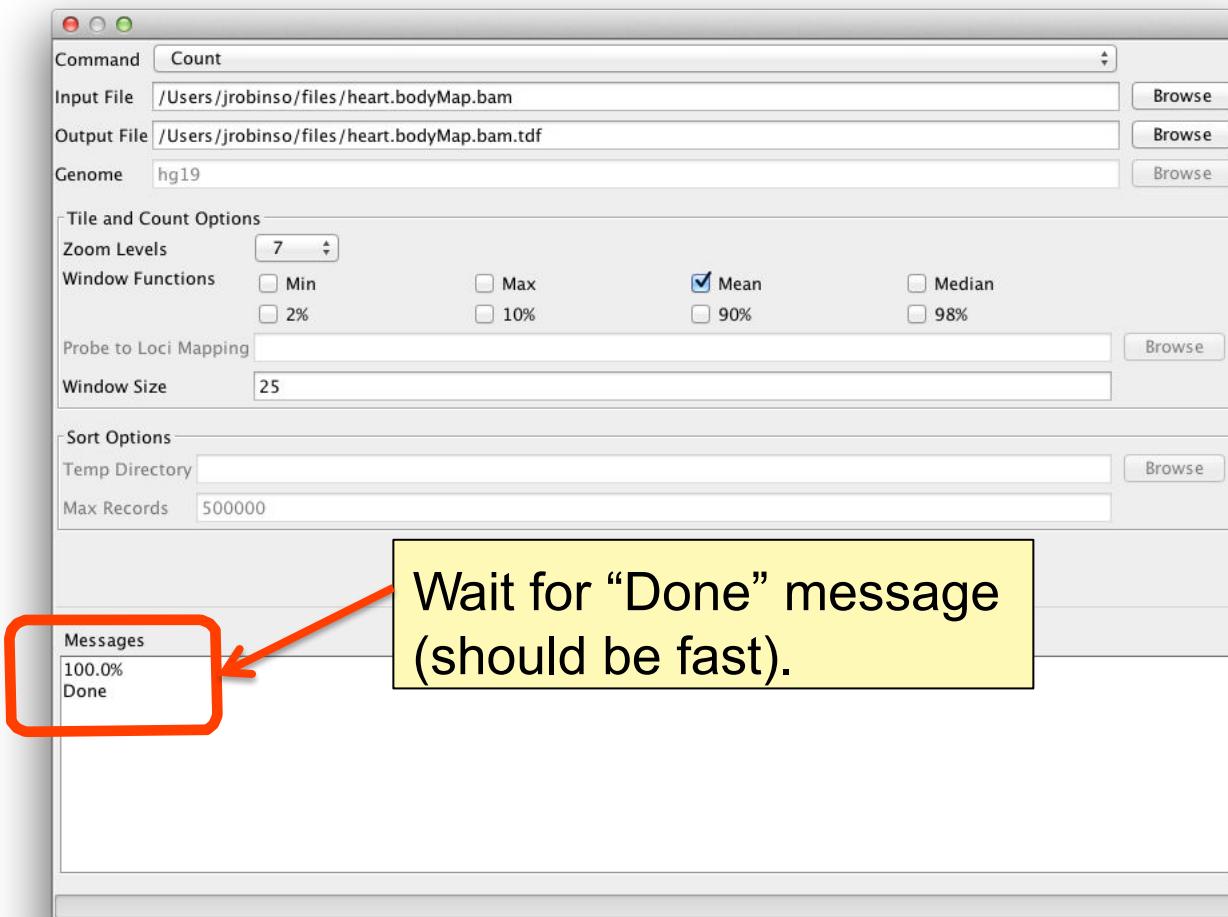
Computing coverage: igvtools



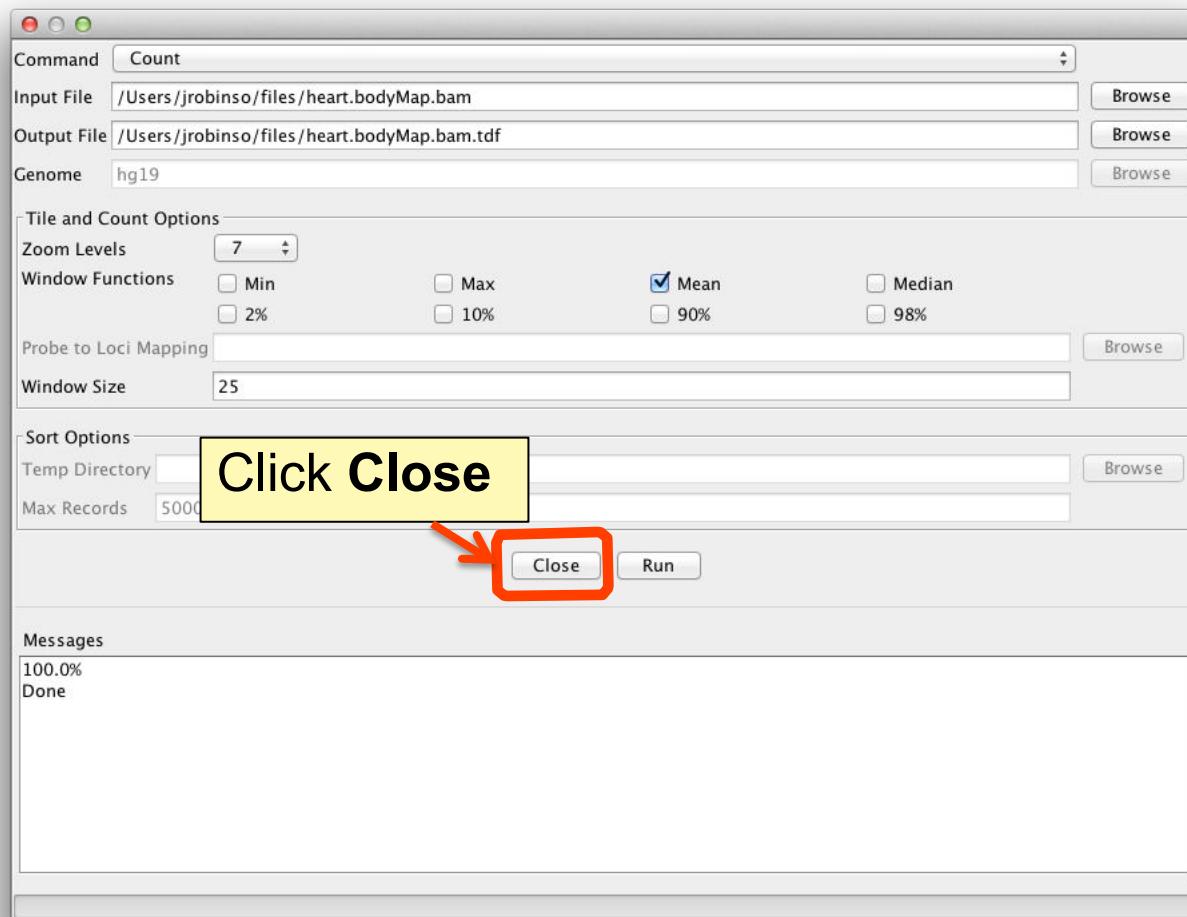
Computing coverage: igvtools



Computing coverage: igvtools



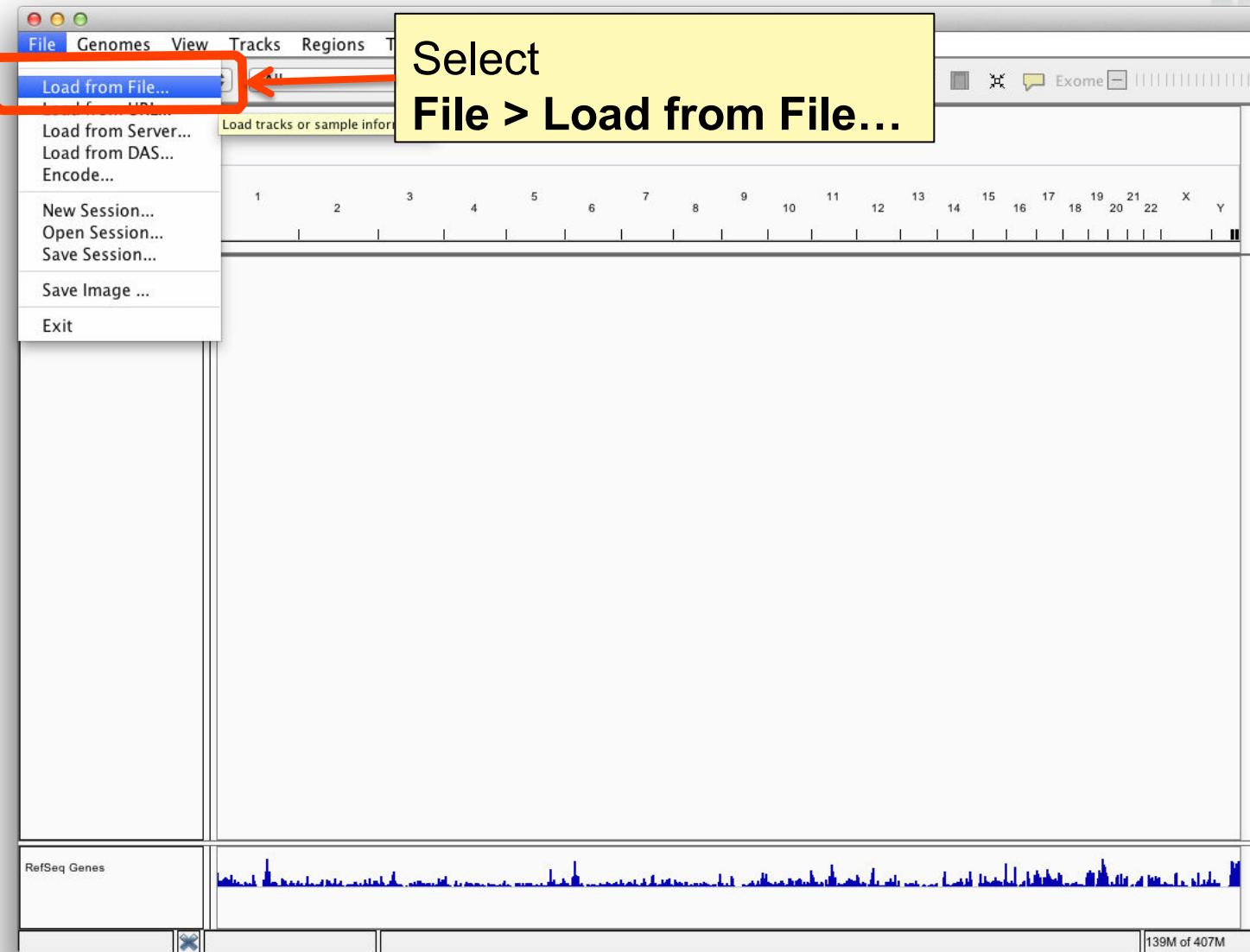
Computing coverage: igvtools



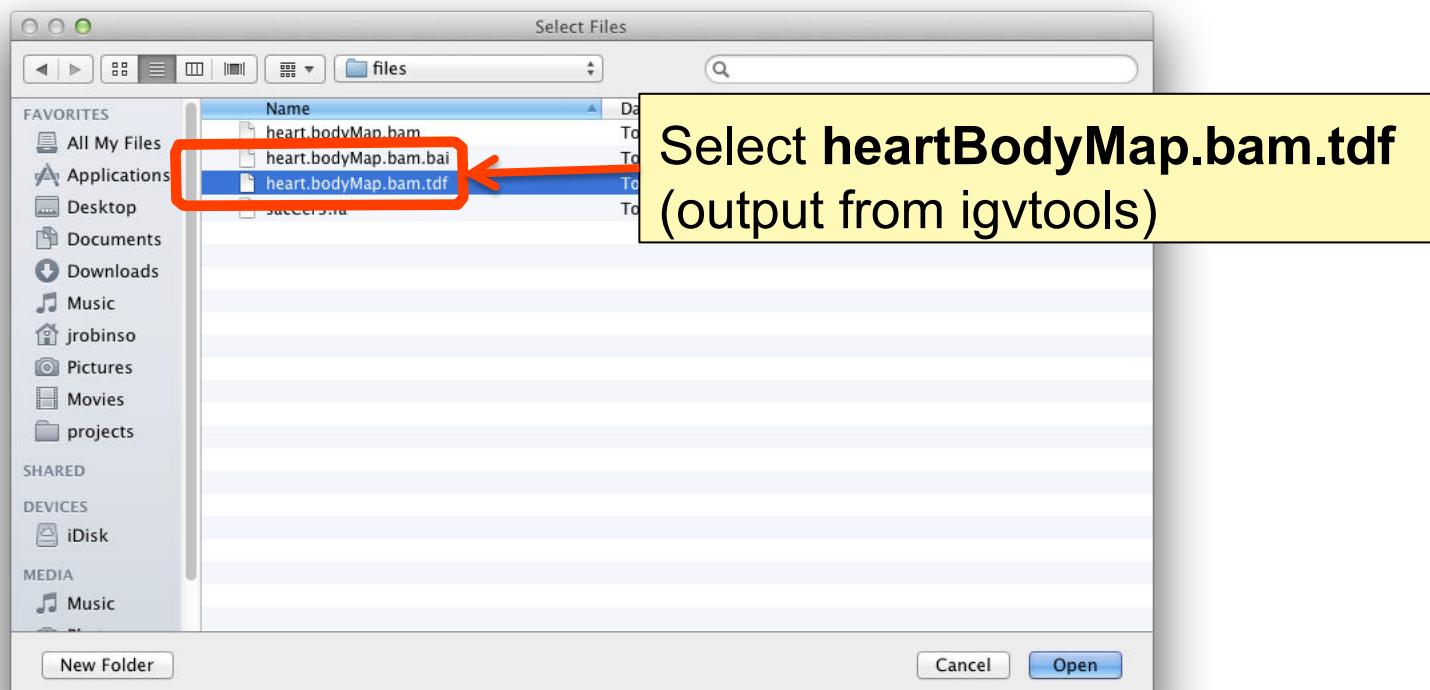
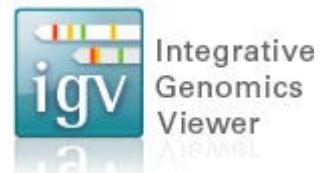
Computing coverage: igvtools



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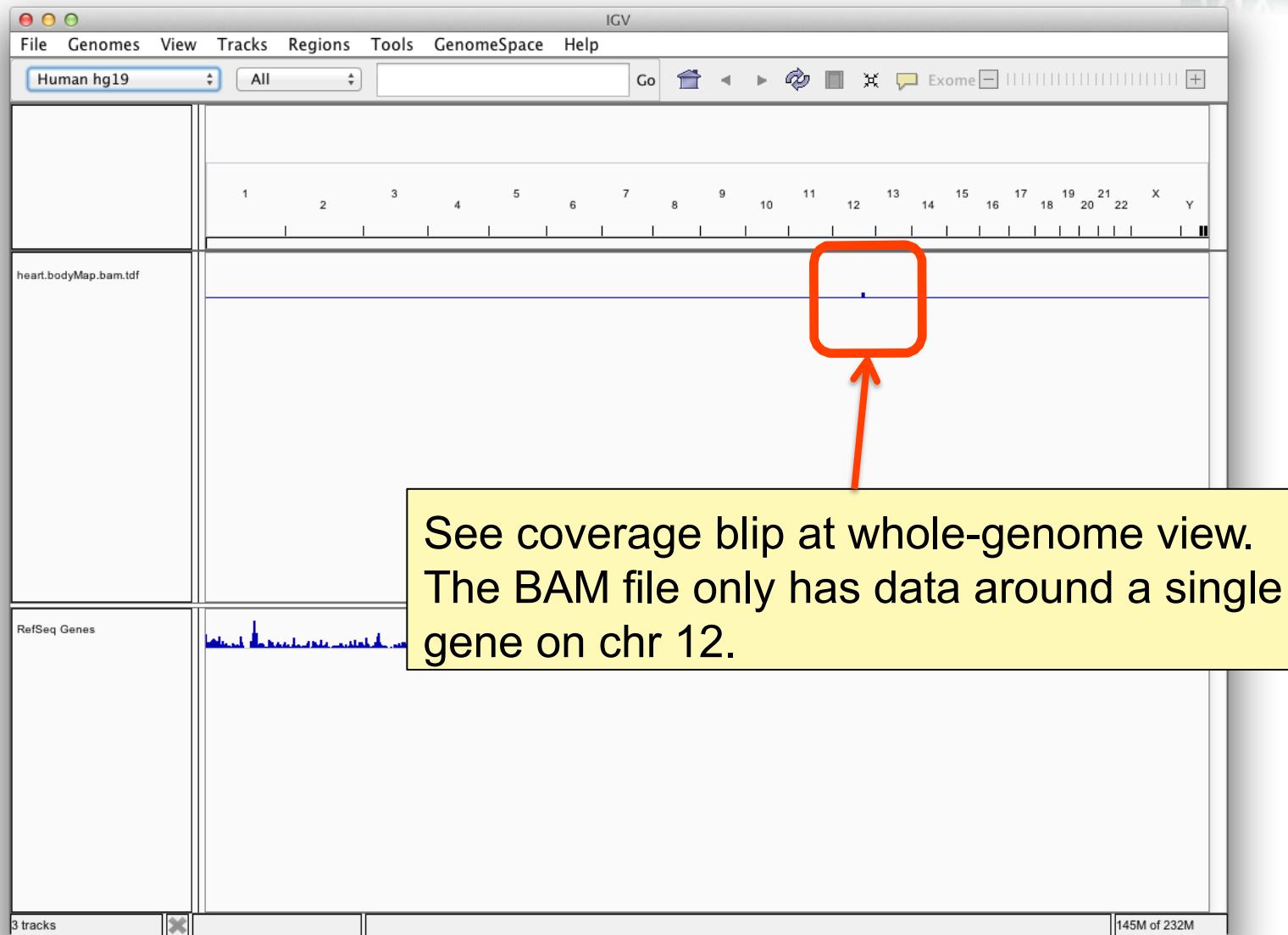
Computing coverage: igvtools



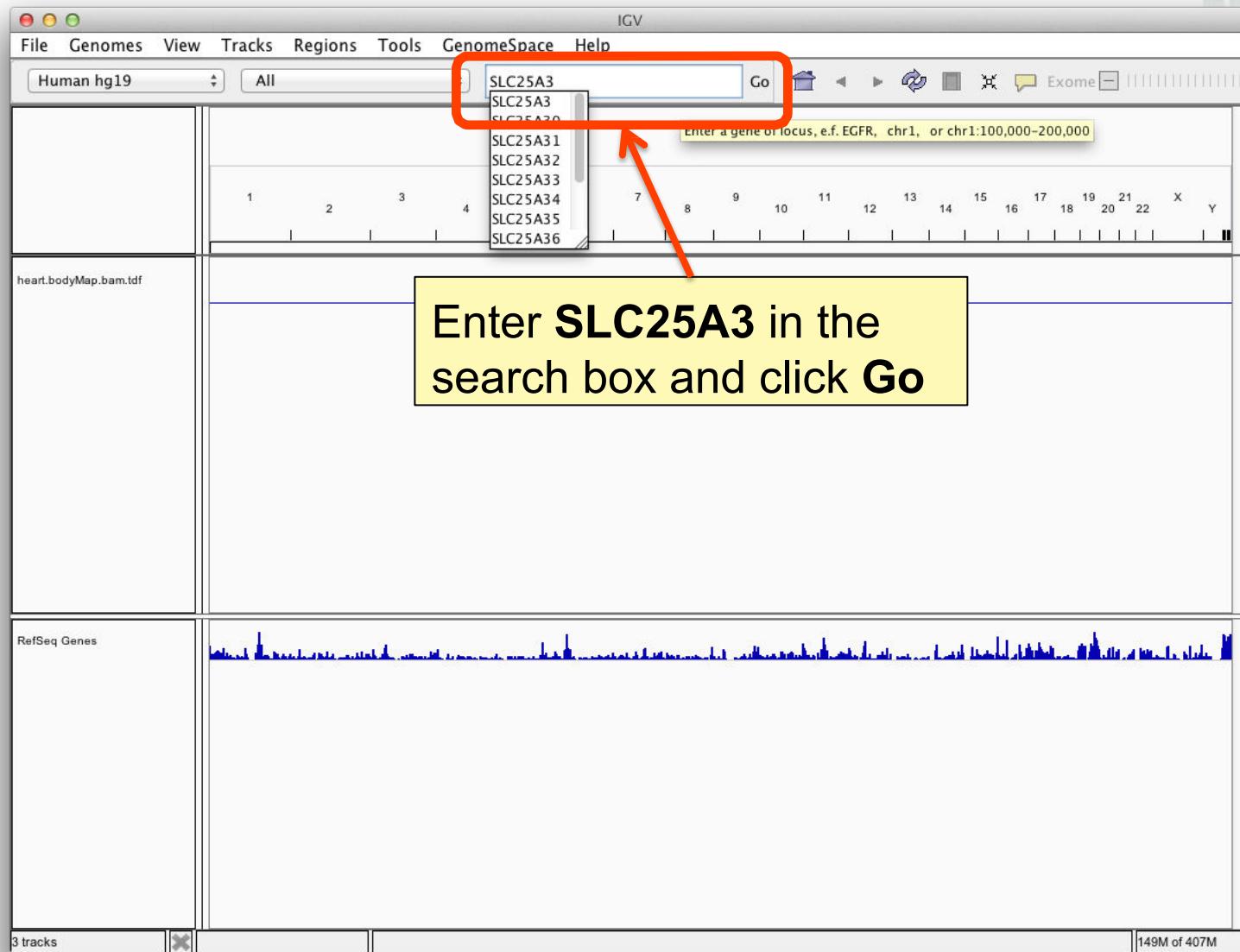
Computing coverage: igvtools



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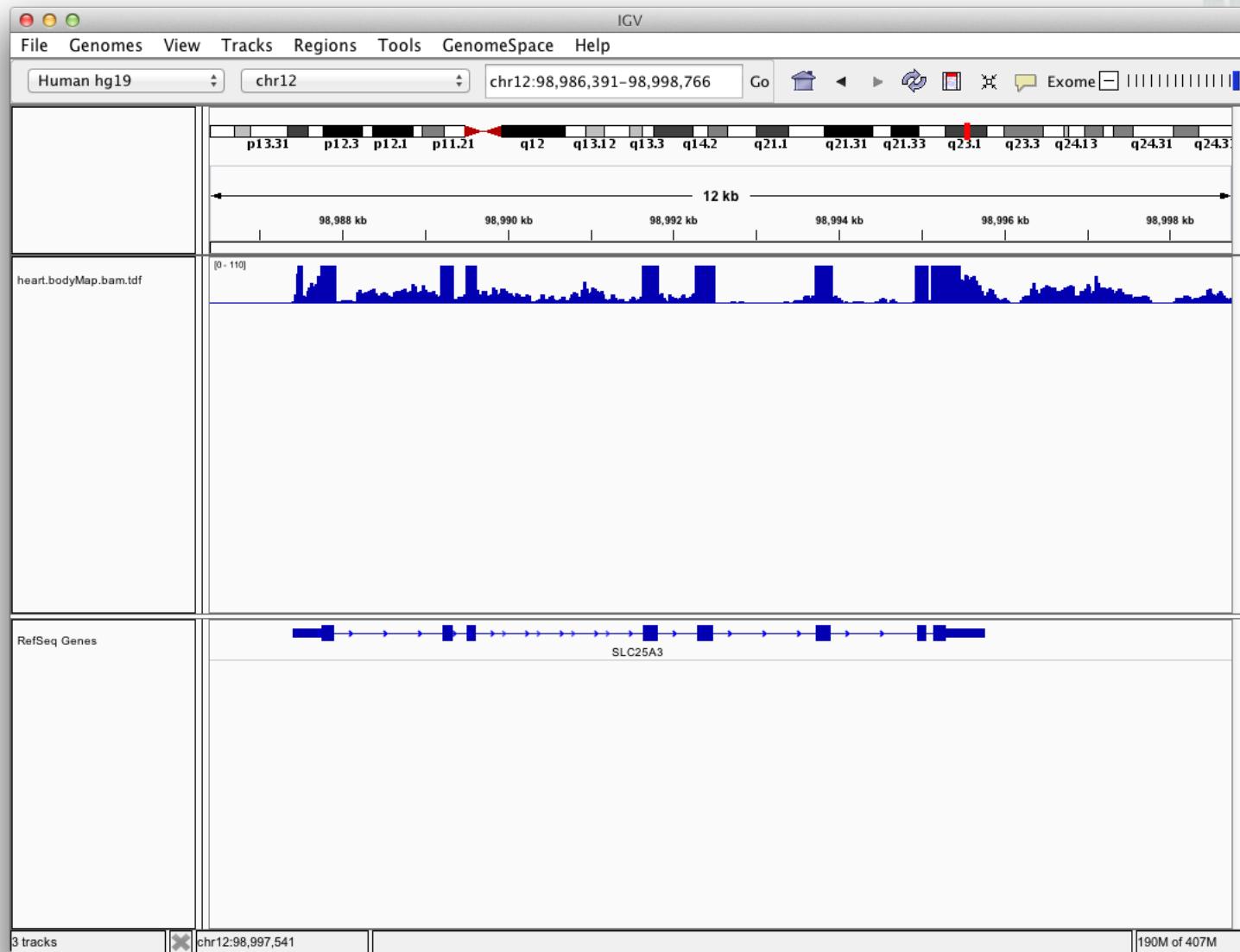
Computing coverage: igvtools



Computing coverage: igvtools



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More about reference genomes



IGV doesn't host the genome you need?

Use any genome you want, if you have the sequence in FASTA format.

Optionally, package genome annotations with the sequence.

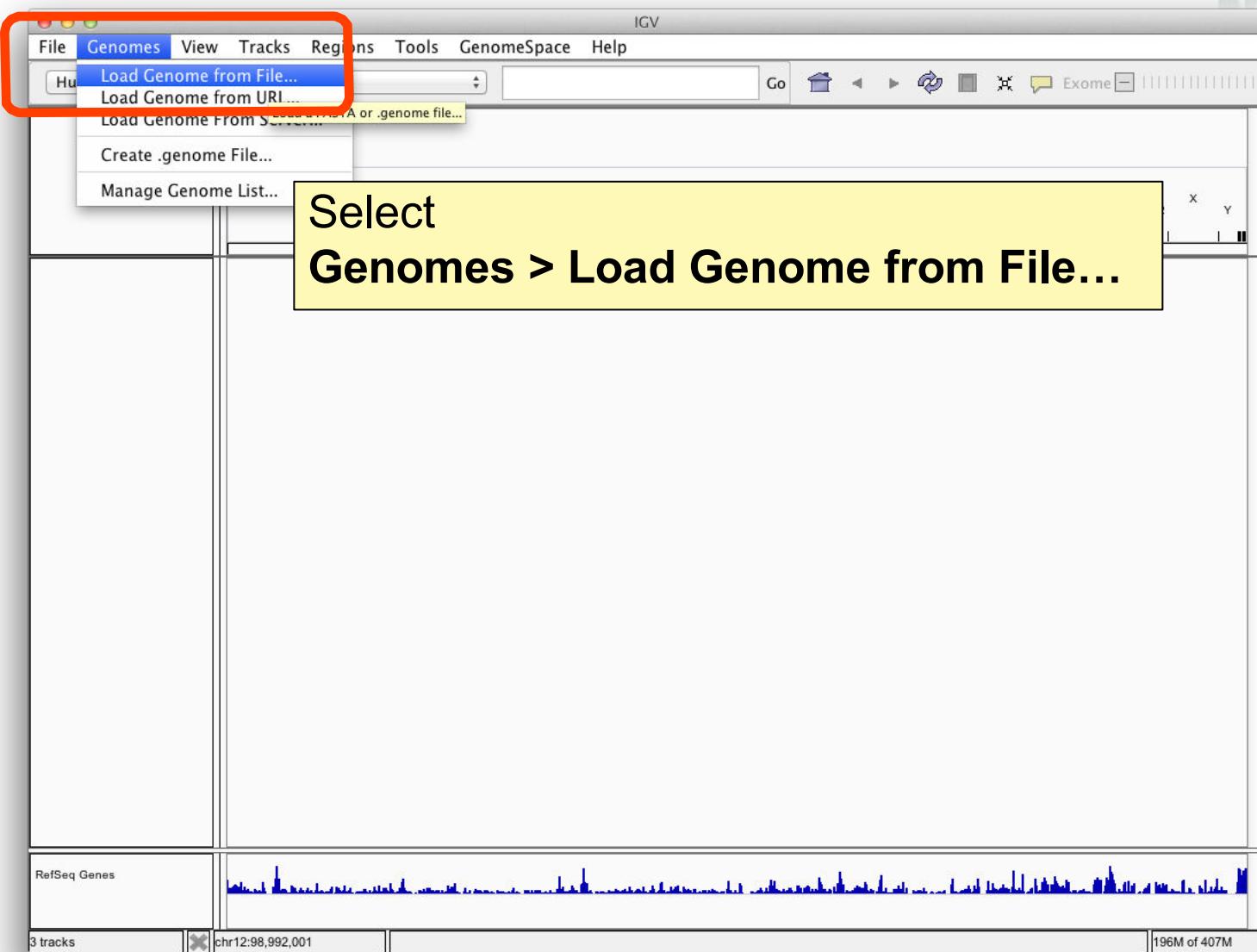
Loading a genome

Hands-on exercise

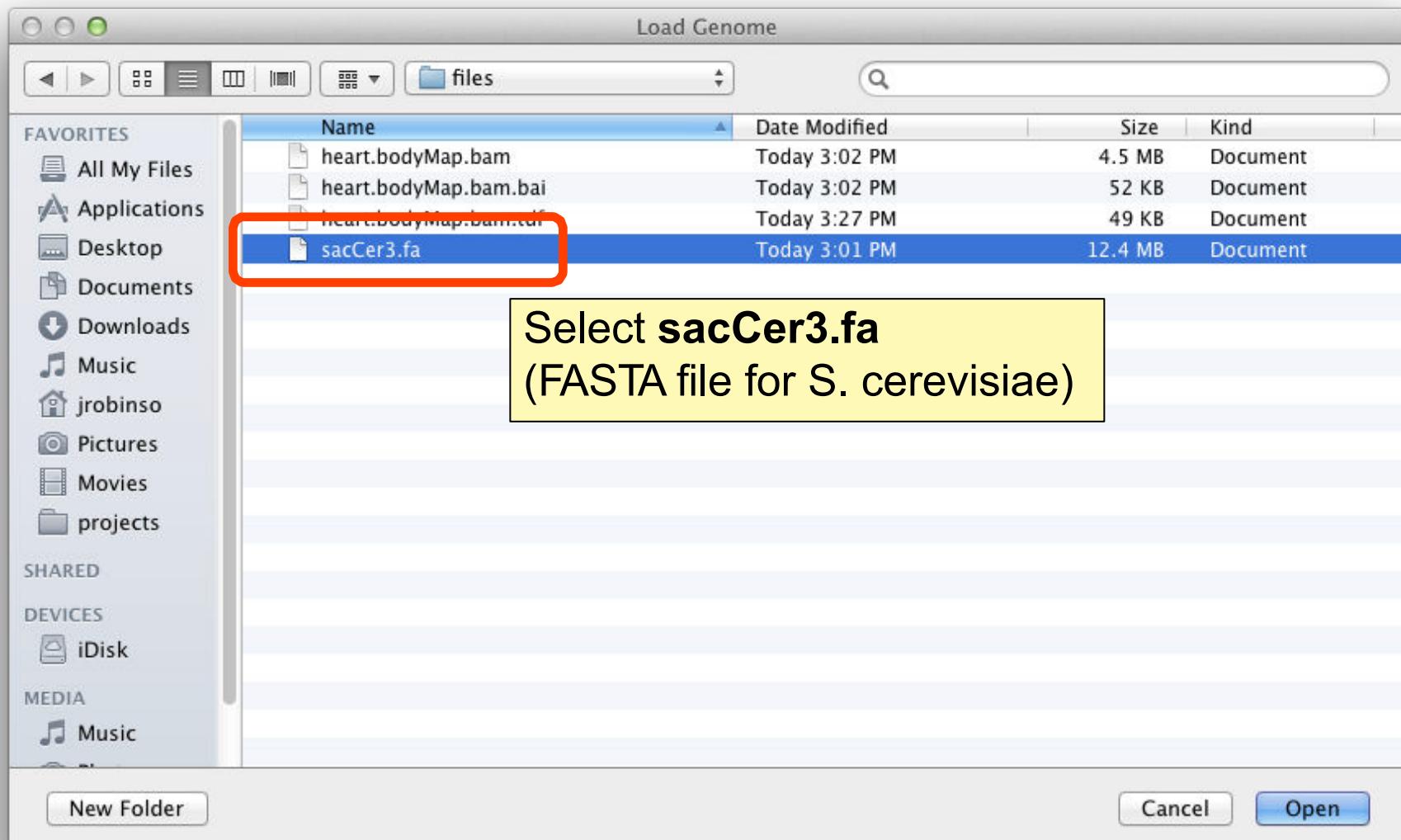
Loading a genome



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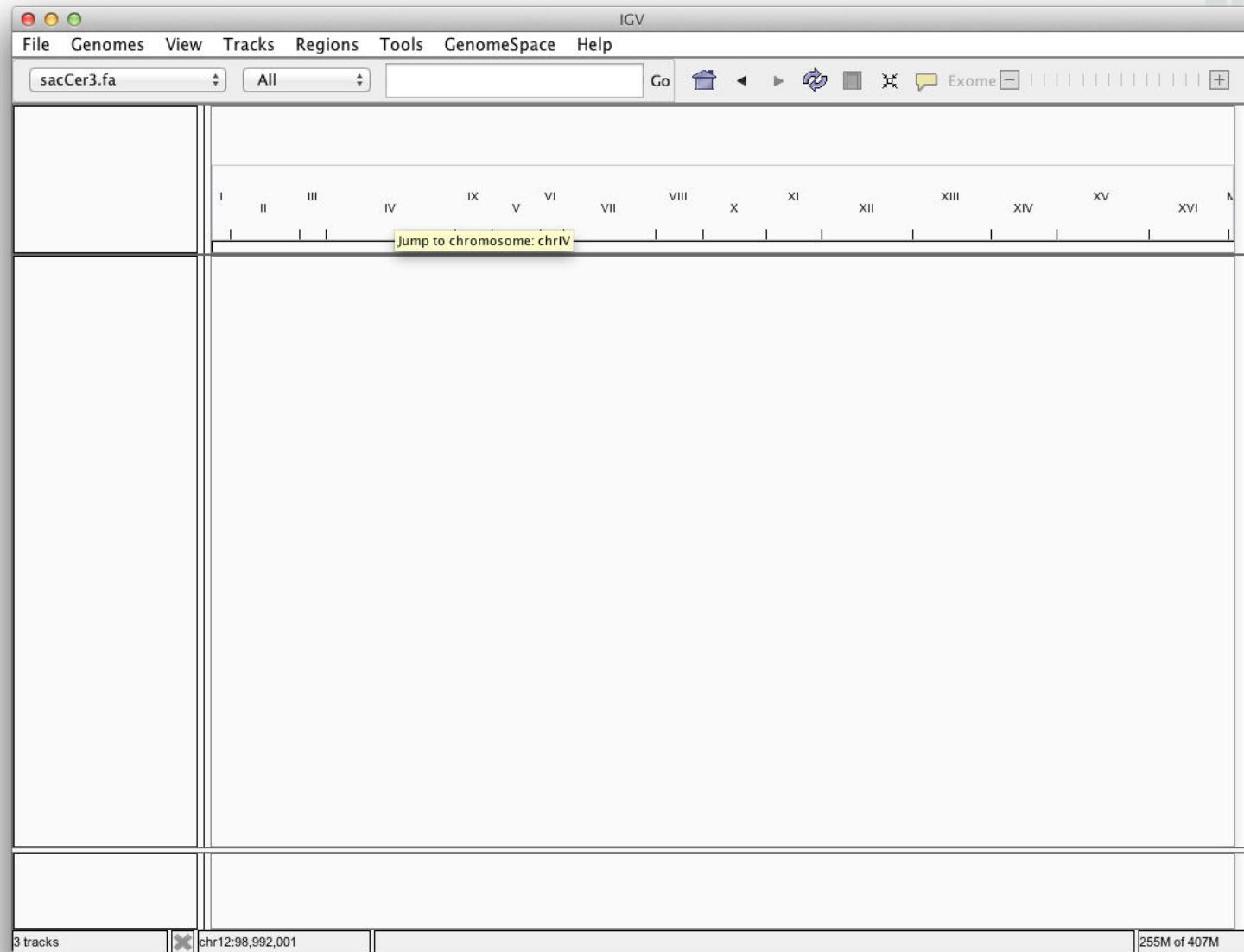
Loading a genome



Loading a genome



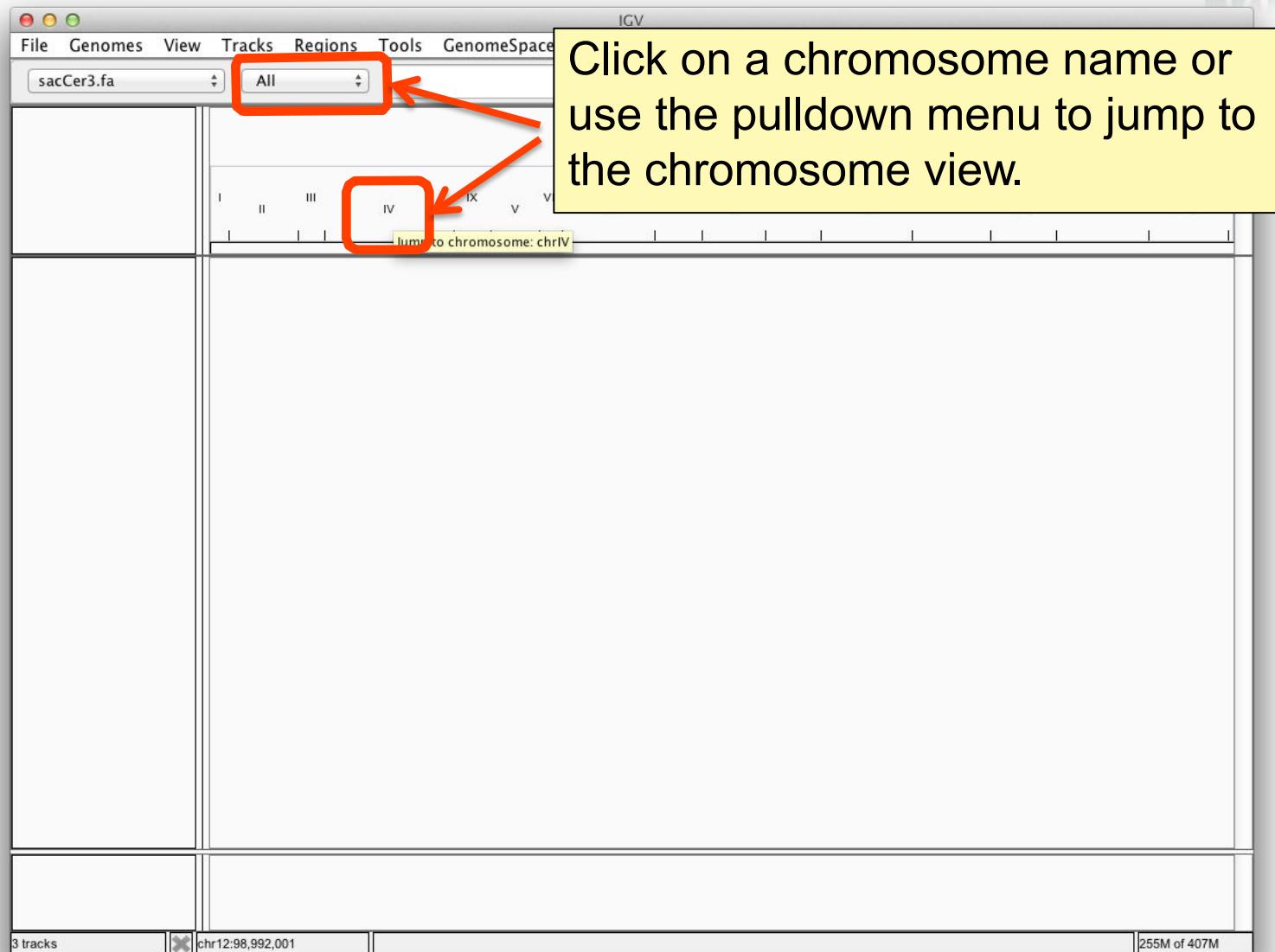
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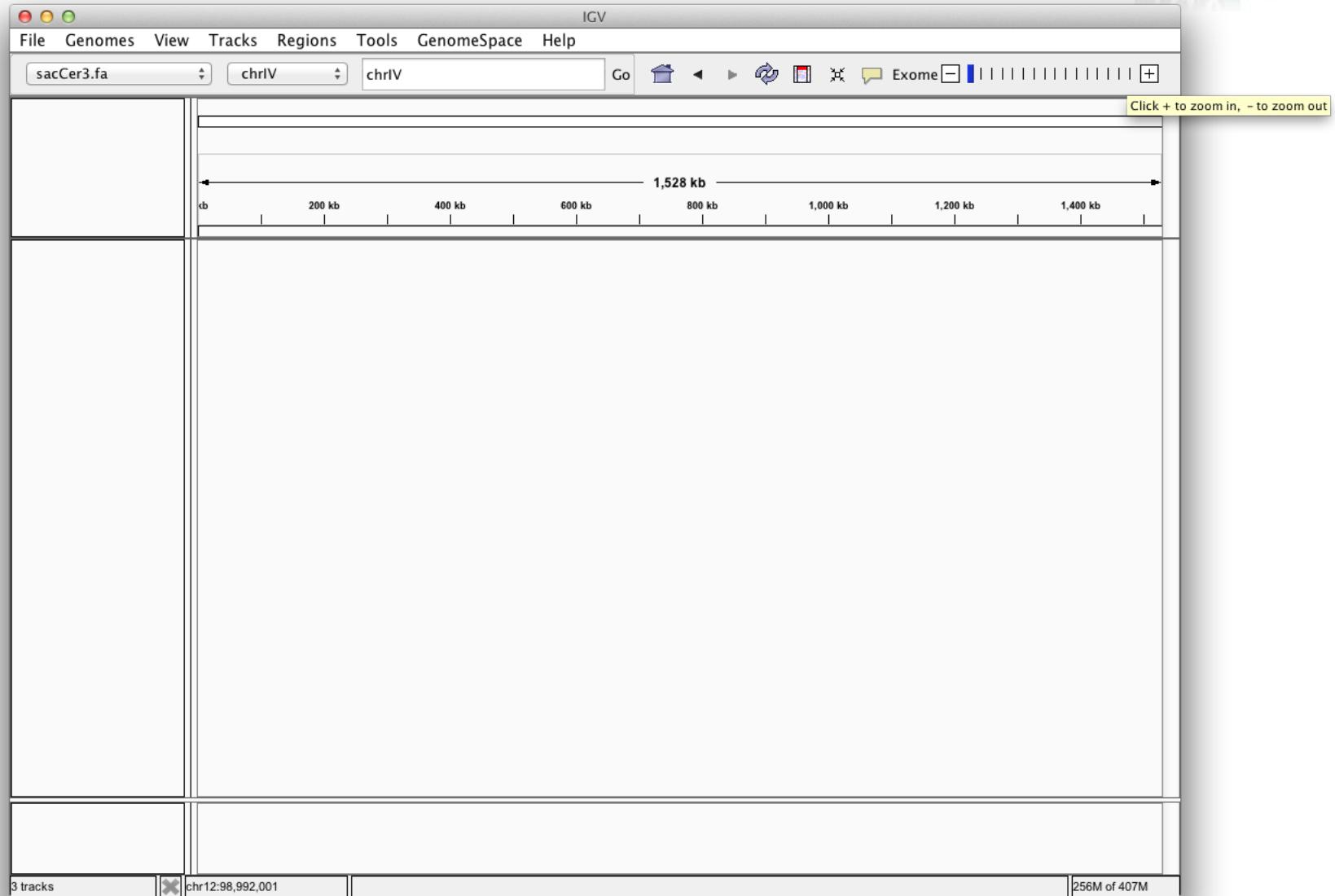
Loading a genome



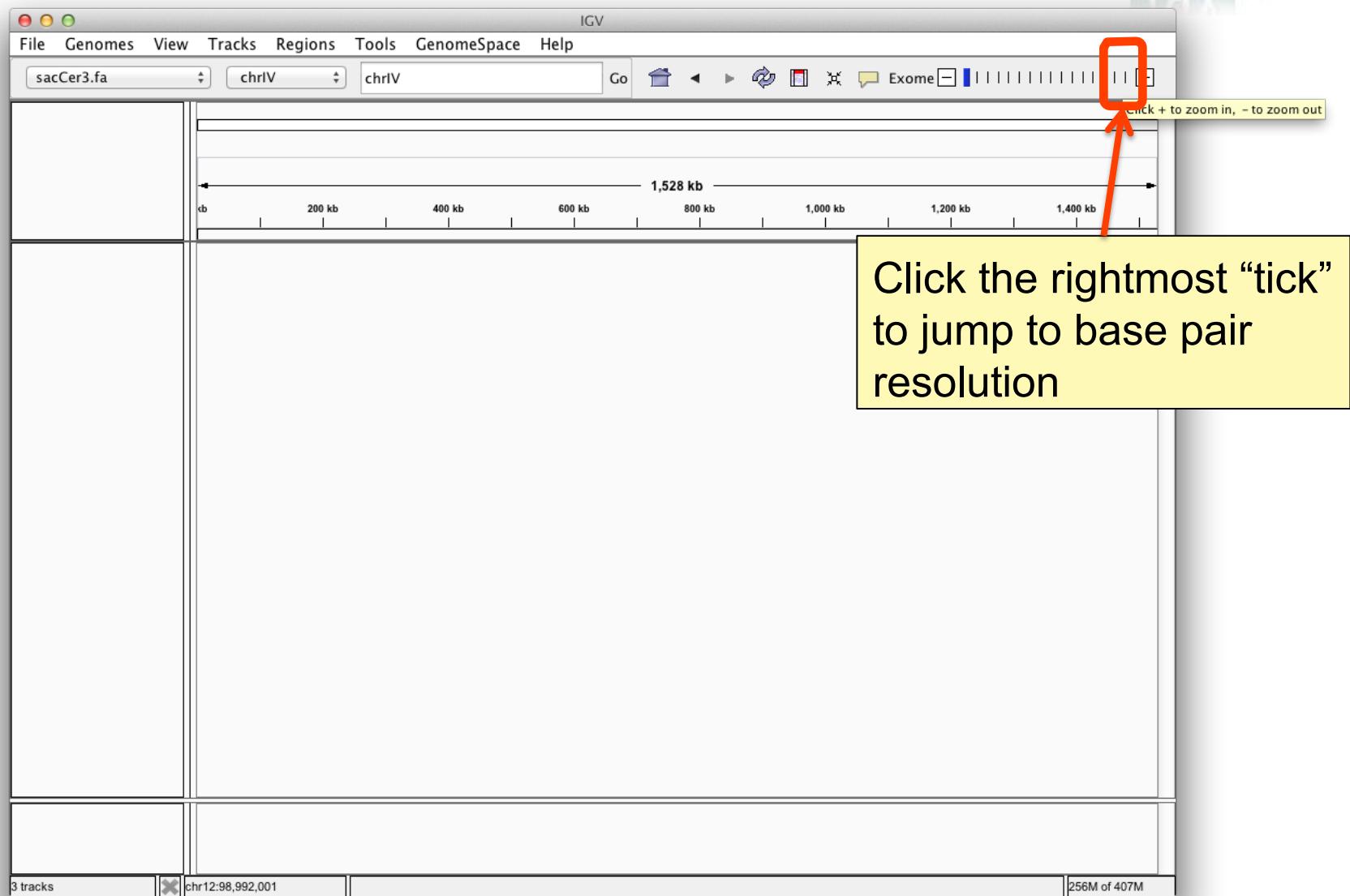
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Loading a genome



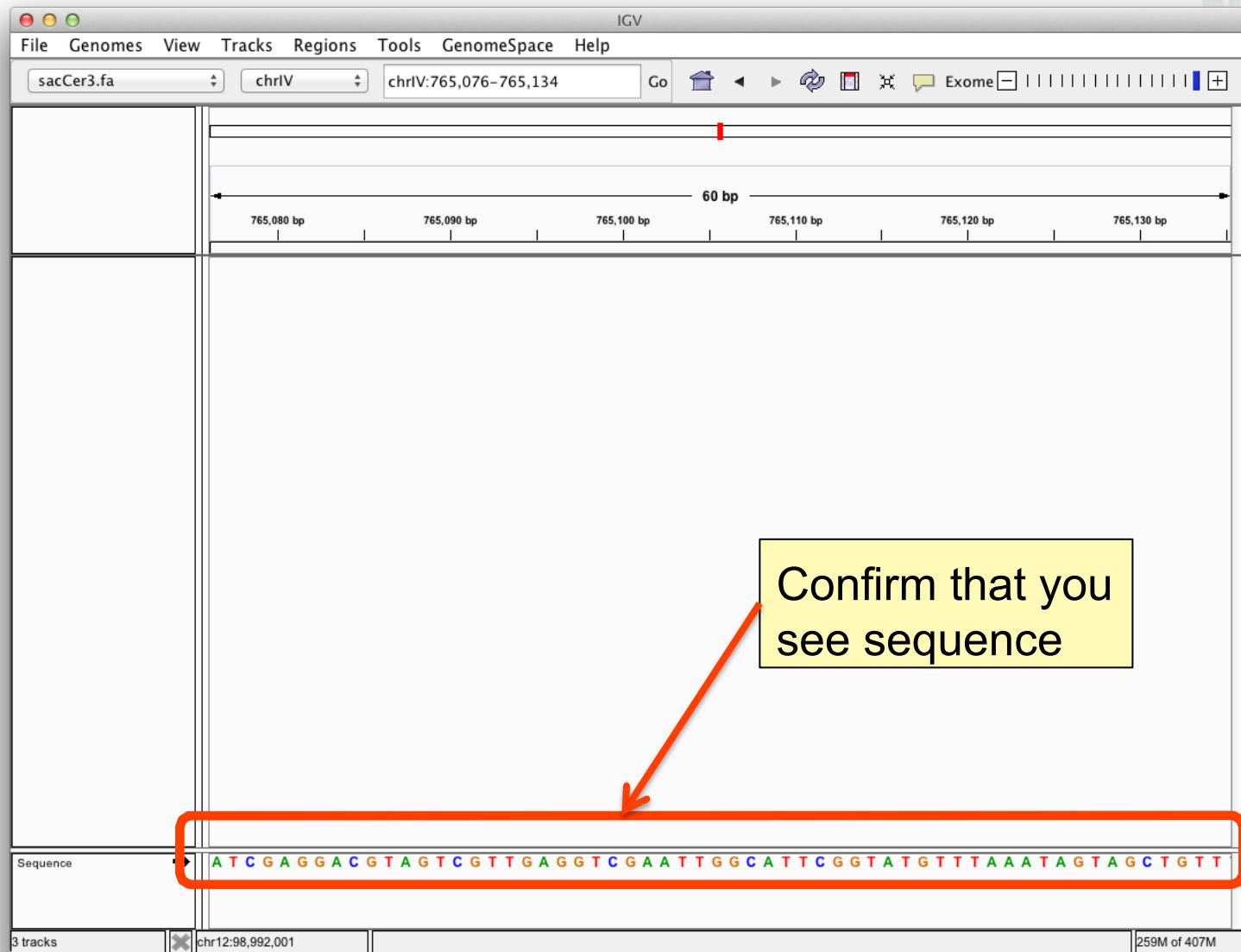
Loading a genome



Loading a genome



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Confirm that you
see sequence

Acknowledgments



IGV Team

Jim Robinson, Jacob Silterra, Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, Jill Mesirov (PI)

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- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) of the National Institutes of Health <http://www.nigms.nih.gov/>
- IGV participates in GenomeSpace <http://genomespace.org/>, which is funded by the the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) <http://www.genome.gov/>



For further information and help:

<http://www.broadinstitute.org/igv>

<http://groups.google.com/group/igv-help>

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Nature Biotechnology 29, 24–26 (2011).

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*Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV):
high-performance genomics data
visualization and exploration.*

Briefings in Bioinformatics (2012).