

For this demo, we will analyze RNA-seq data with the kallisto-sleuth pipeline

### Getting the data and script

1. This dataset contains paired-end RNA-seq of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, each with 2 replicates (r1 and r2).
2. Get the files from FigShare at [https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Yeast\\_RNA-seq\\_data\\_and\\_transcriptome\\_for\\_kallisto-sleuth\\_demo\\_session/24182520](https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Yeast_RNA-seq_data_and_transcriptome_for_kallisto-sleuth_demo_session/24182520)
3. The template R script for running sleuth for differential expression is provided at [https://github.com/cmb-chula/comp-biol-3000788/blob/main/demo/run\\_sleuth.R](https://github.com/cmb-chula/comp-biol-3000788/blob/main/demo/run_sleuth.R)

### Setting up required software

1. **R**: <http://mirrors.psu.ac.th/pub/cran/>
2. **RStudio**: <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>
3. **sleuth**
  - a. Don't follow the guide on <https://pachterlab.github.io/sleuth/download> because those instructions are for outdated!
  - b. Type the following command into RStudio, one at a time.
    - i. `install.packages("BiocManager")`
    - ii. `BiocManager::install("rhdf5")`
    - iii. `install.packages("devtools")`
    - iv. `devtools::install_github("pachterlab/sleuth")`
  - c. To test that **sleuth** can be loaded, type the command `library(sleuth)` in RStudio.
  - d. If you run into prompt: `Update all/some/none? [a/s/n]`, it is safe to choose "n".
4. **kallisto**
  - a. Go to <https://pachterlab.github.io/kallisto/download>
  - b. Look for the prebuilt software in the **Releases** section.
  - c. Unzip the package.
  - d. To test that **kallisto** can be run, you need to open **command prompt** (CMD) on Windows or **terminal** on Mac OS, and then type **kallisto** as shown below.

```
C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\kallisto>kallisto
kallisto 0.46.1

Usage: kallisto <CMD> [arguments] ..

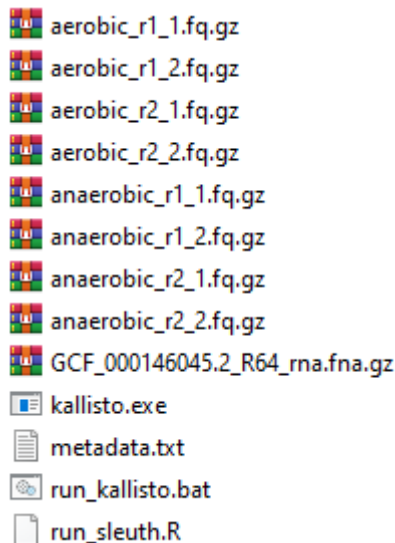
Where <CMD> can be one of:

  index      Builds a kallisto index
  quant      Runs the quantification algorithm
  bus        Generate BUS files for single-cell data
  pseudo     Runs the pseudoalignment step
  merge      Merges several batch runs
  h5dump     Converts HDF5-formatted results to plaintext
  inspect    Inspects and gives information about an index
  version    Prints version information
  cite       Prints citation information

Running kallisto <CMD> without arguments prints usage information for <CMD>
```

## Running the demo

1. Move the files so that you have everything inside a folder, as shown below. There are some files that you will create during the class.



aerobic\_r1\_1.fq.gz  
aerobic\_r1\_2.fq.gz  
aerobic\_r2\_1.fq.gz  
aerobic\_r2\_2.fq.gz  
anaerobic\_r1\_1.fq.gz  
anaerobic\_r1\_2.fq.gz  
anaerobic\_r2\_1.fq.gz  
anaerobic\_r2\_2.fq.gz  
GCF\_000146045.2\_R64\_rna.fna.gz  
kallisto.exe  
metadata.txt  
run\_kallisto.bat  
run\_sleuth.R

2. Use **kallisto** to map RNA-seq reads to the reference transcriptome.
  - a. First, **index** the reference transcriptome.

```
C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data>kallisto index -i yeast_rna GCF_000146045.2_R64_rna.fna.gz  
[build] loading fasta file GCF_000146045.2_R64_rna.fna.gz  
[build] k-mer length: 31  
[build] counting k-mers ... done.  
[build] building target de Bruijn graph ... done  
[build] creating equivalence classes ... done  
[build] target de Bruijn graph has 11192 contigs and contains 8200305 k-mers
```

- b. Next, perform **pseudoalignment** and **quantify** transcript abundance.

```
C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data>kallisto quant -i yeast_rna --bias -b 20 -o fq.gz  
[quant] fragment length distribution will be estimated from the data  
[index] k-mer length: 31  
[index] number of targets: 6,125  
[index] number of k-mers: 8,200,305  
[index] number of equivalence classes: 7,426  
[quant] running in paired-end mode  
[quant] will process pair 1: aerobic_r1_1.fq.gz  
                           aerobic_r1_2.fq.gz  
[quant] finding pseudoalignments for the reads ... done  
[quant] learning parameters for sequence specific bias  
[quant] processed 7,321,658 reads, 6,898,749 reads pseudoaligned  
[quant] estimated average fragment length: 177.412  
[em] quantifying the abundances ... done  
[em] the Expectation-Maximization algorithm ran for 523 rounds  
[bstrp] running EM for the bootstrap: 20
```

c. If **kallisto** ran successfully, you should get **4 output folders**, one for each sample.

aerobic1  
aerobic2  
anaerobic1  
anaerobic2

d. Inside each folder, you should find 3 files as shown below. If you don't have [abundance.h5](#) file, there might be a problem with your **kallisto** (this is known if you install **kallisto** without using the pre-built software).

abundance.h5  
abundance.tsv  
run\_info.json

3. Use **sleuth** to perform differential expression analysis.

- First, we create the [metadata.txt](#) table in excel to summarize the sample, metadata, and the path to the output folders from **kallisto**.
- Make sure that the [path](#) column matches the location on your computer.

	A	B	C
1	sample	condition	path
2	aerobic1	aerobic	C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data\anaerobic1
3	aerobic2	aerobic	C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data\anaerobic2
4	anaerobic1	anaerobic	C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data\anaerobic1
5	anaerobic2	anaerobic	C:\Users\Sira\Downloads\yeast_data\anaerobic2

c. Open RStudio and load the [run\\_sleuth.R](#) file. We will edit this script in class.

```
RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Go to file/function
Addins
run_sleuth.R x
Source on Save
Run
Source
1 ## Load sleuth library
2 library('sleuth')
3
4 ## Set working directory (so that files will be read from/written to this location)
5 setwd('C:\\Users\\Sira\\Downloads\\yeast_data')
6
7 ## Load metadata table
8 s2c <- read.table(file.path('metadata.txt'), header = TRUE, stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
9
10 ## Preprocess data into sleuth format
11 ##### we use bootstrapping data from kallisto here
12 so <- sleuth_prep(s2c, extra_bootstrap_summary = TRUE, read_bootstrap_tpm = TRUE)
13
14 ## Fitting of the alternative hypothesis = condition-specific expression
15 so <- sleuth_fit(so, ~condition, 'full')
16
17 ## Fitting of the null hypothesis = no difference across condition
18 so <- sleuth_fit(so, ~1, 'reduced')
```