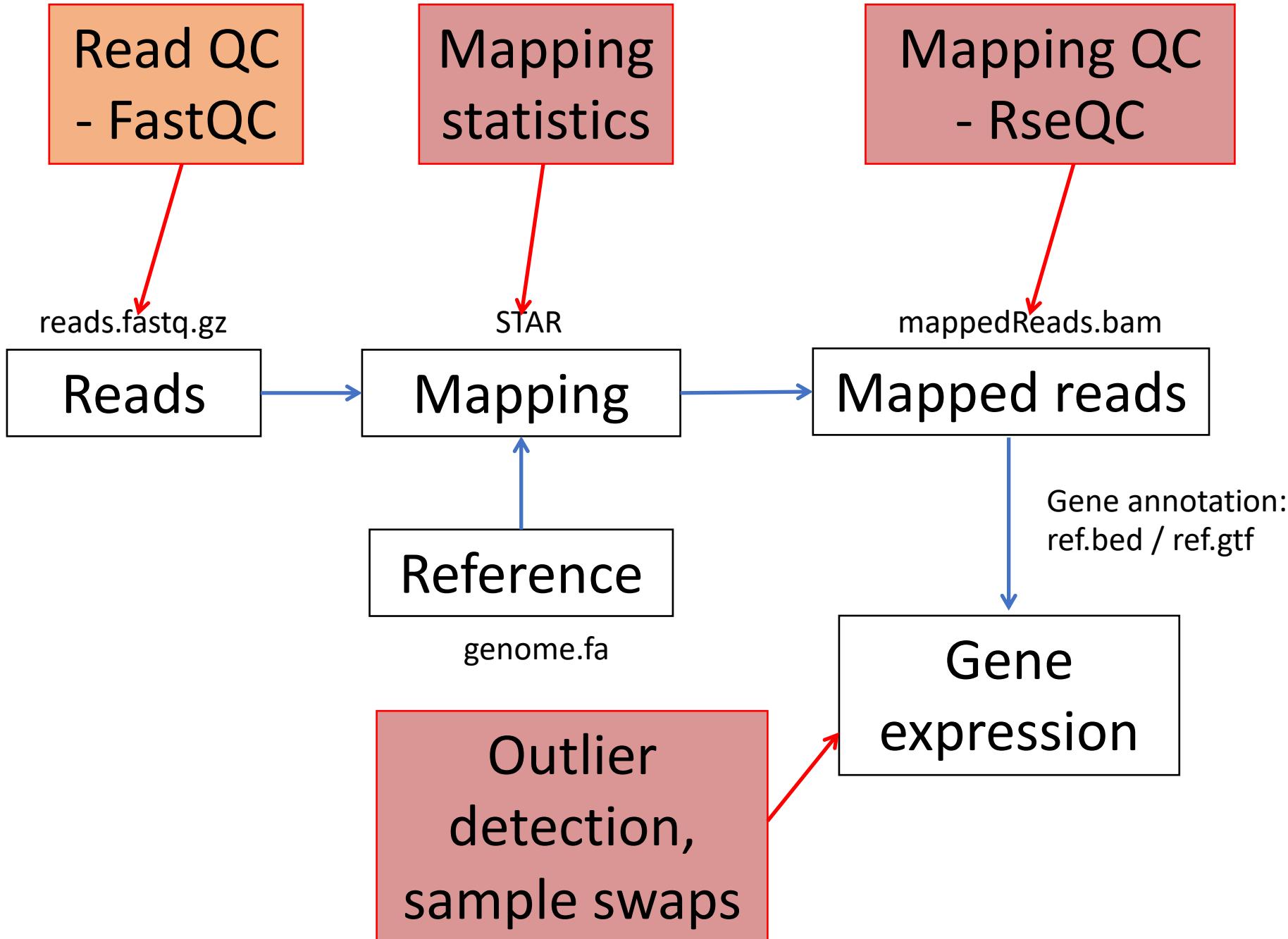
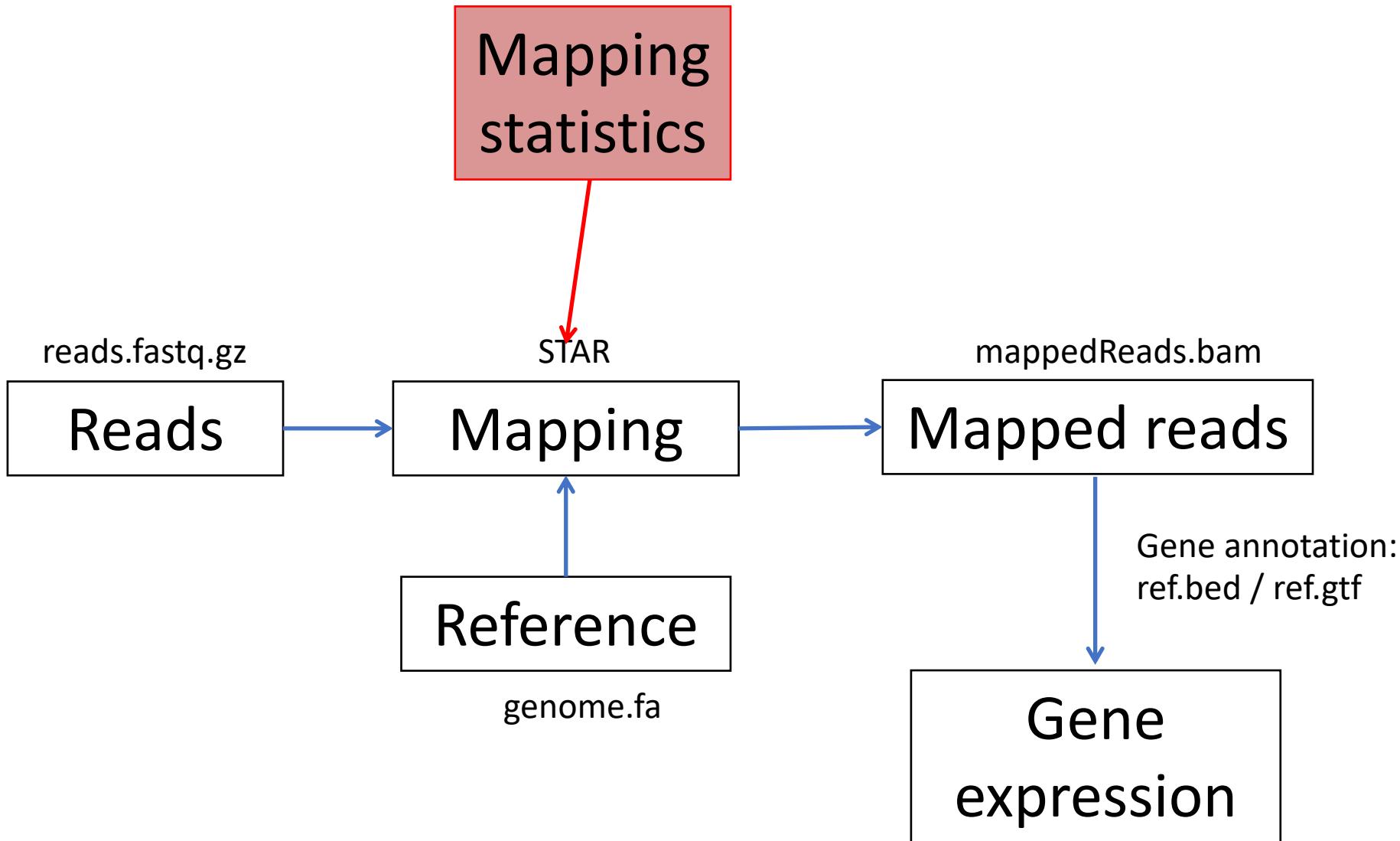


After mapping QC

RNA-seq data analysis

Johan Reimegård | 13-May-2019





Mapping logs – mapping efficiency

- Program specific how the output will be (STAR, Bowtie, BWA, Tophat...)
- Always gives:
 - % uniquely mapping – ideally around 90% for 100 bp reads
 - % multi-mapping – will depend on read length
 - % unmapped – could indicate contaminations, adaptors
- Also statistics on:
 - Mismatches / indels
 - Splice junctions

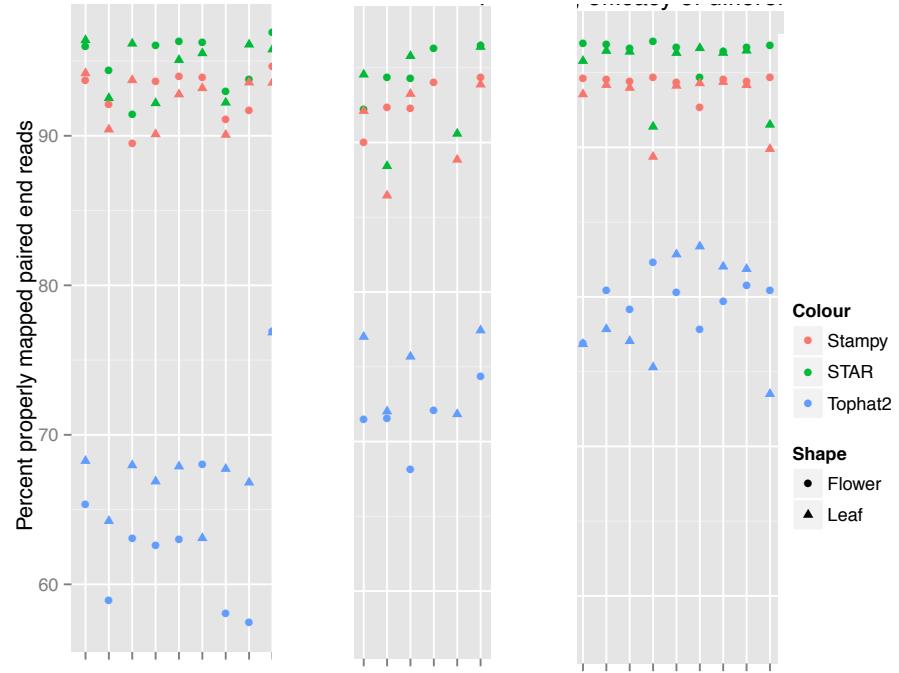
Star log example

```
[johanr@rackham3 star]$ more sample12_Log.final.out
                Started job on | May 11 20:01:21
                Started mapping on | May 11 20:02:59
                Finished on | May 11 20:10:30
    Mapping speed, Million of reads per hour | 211.40
                .
                .
                .
                Number of input reads | 26483380
                Average input read length | 202
                UNIQUE READS:
                Uniquely mapped reads number | 23584867
                Uniquely mapped reads % | 89.06%
                Average mapped length | 198.57
                Number of splices: Total | 15591437
                Number of splices: Annotated (sjdb) | 15442151
                Number of splices: GT/AG | 15453389
                Number of splices: GC/AG | 110331
                Number of splices: AT/AC | 13452
                .
                .
                .
                Number of splices: Non-canonical | 14265
                Mismatch rate per base, % | 0.33%
                Deletion rate per base | 0.01%
                Deletion average length | 1.97
                Insertion rate per base | 0.01%
                Insertion average length | 1.36
                MULTI-MAPPING READS:
                Number of reads mapped to multiple loci | 838432
                % of reads mapped to multiple loci | 3.17%
                Number of reads mapped to too many loci | 5600
                % of reads mapped to too many loci | 0.02%
                UNMAPPED READS:
                % of reads unmapped: too many mismatches | 0.00%
                % of reads unmapped: too short | 7.73%
                % of reads unmapped: other | 0.03%
```

Hisat 2 log example

- 13229276 reads; of these:
- 13229276 (100.00%) were paired; of these:
 - 2258930 (17.08%) aligned concordantly 0 times
 - 10385753 (78.51%) aligned concordantly exactly 1 time
 - 584593 (4.42%) aligned concordantly >1 times
 - ----
- 2258930 pairs aligned concordantly 0 times; of these:
 - 271241 (12.01%) aligned discordantly 1 time
 - ----
- 1987689 pairs aligned 0 times concordantly or discordantly; of these:
 - 3975378 mates make up the pairs; of these:
 - 2915792 (73.35%) aligned 0 times
 - 963693 (24.24%) aligned exactly 1 time
 - 95893 (2.41%) aligned >1 times
- 88.98% overall alignment rate

Means that you can compare how well different programs behaves on different samples

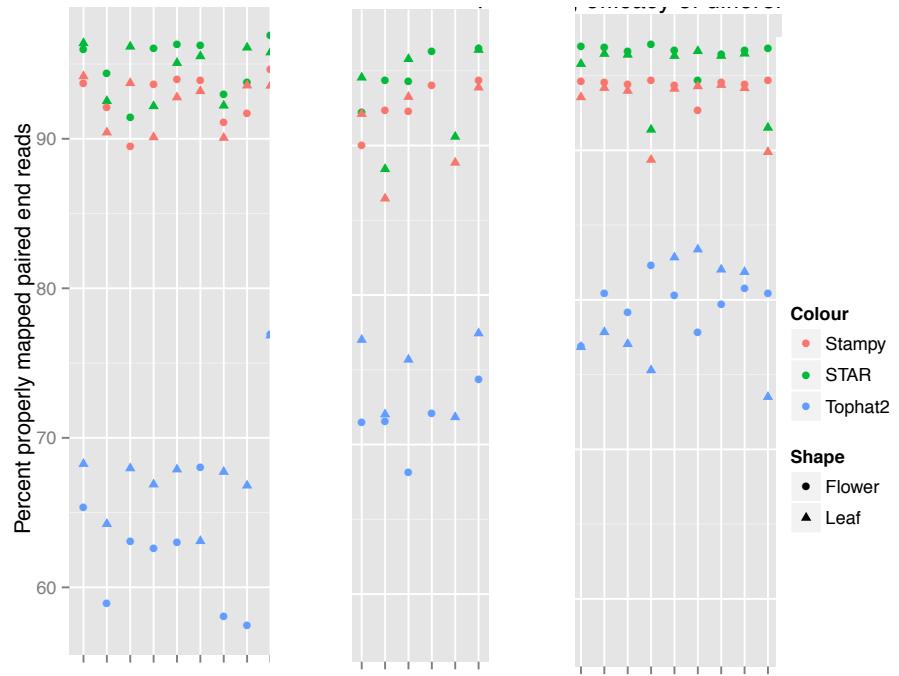


C.grandiflora

hybrid

C.rubella

More variation when using top hat 2 with default settings than when using STAR or Stampy with default setting



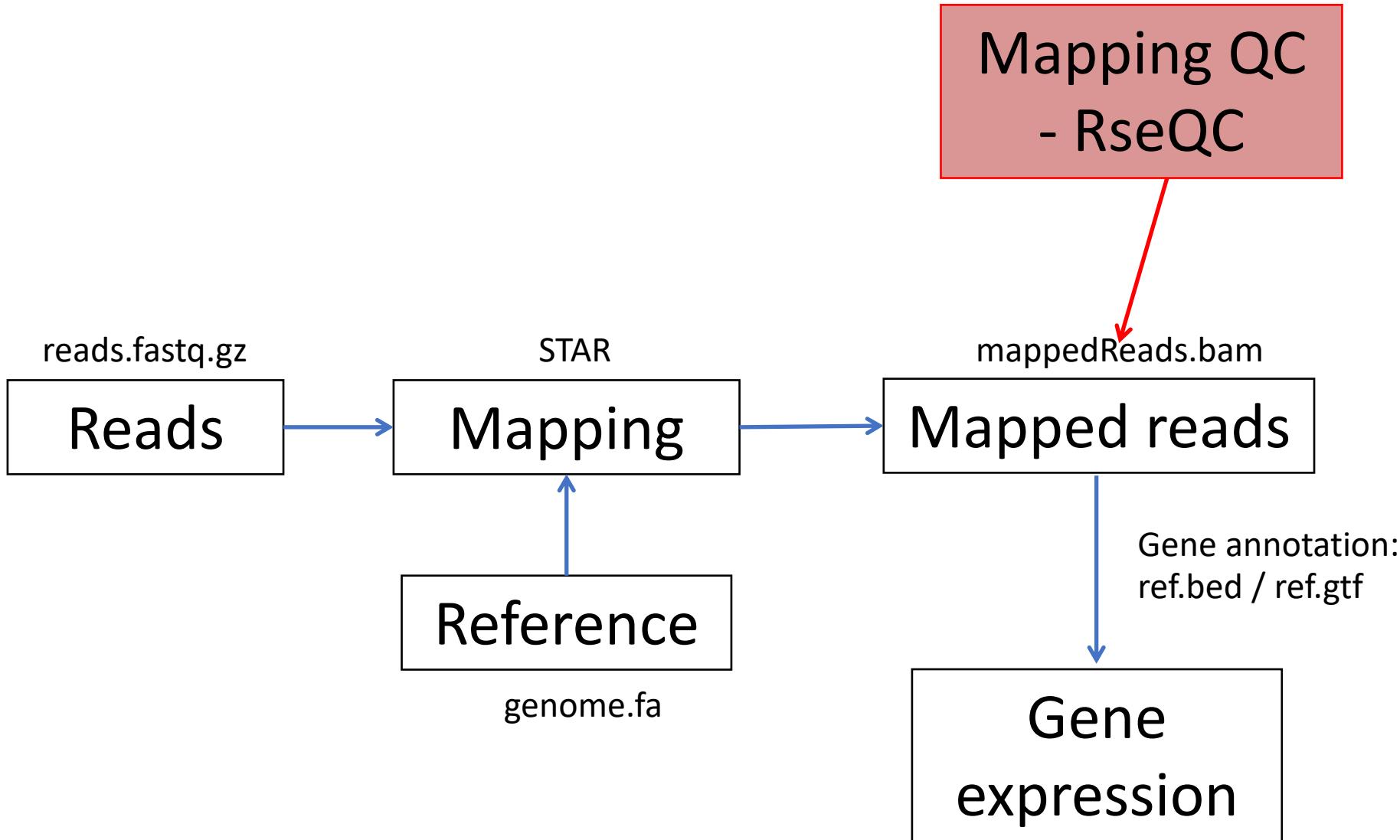
C.grandiflora

hybrid

C.rubella

Bad mapping – what to do?

- First step – try to figure out why it failed. With the use of FastQC/RseQC/Mapping logs.
 - Perhaps also look for contaminant species
 - Redo library prep controlling for possible errors
- Low mapping, but not completely failed.
 - Figure out why!
 - Is it equal for all samples?
 - Could it introduce any bias in the data?



After mapping - RseQC package

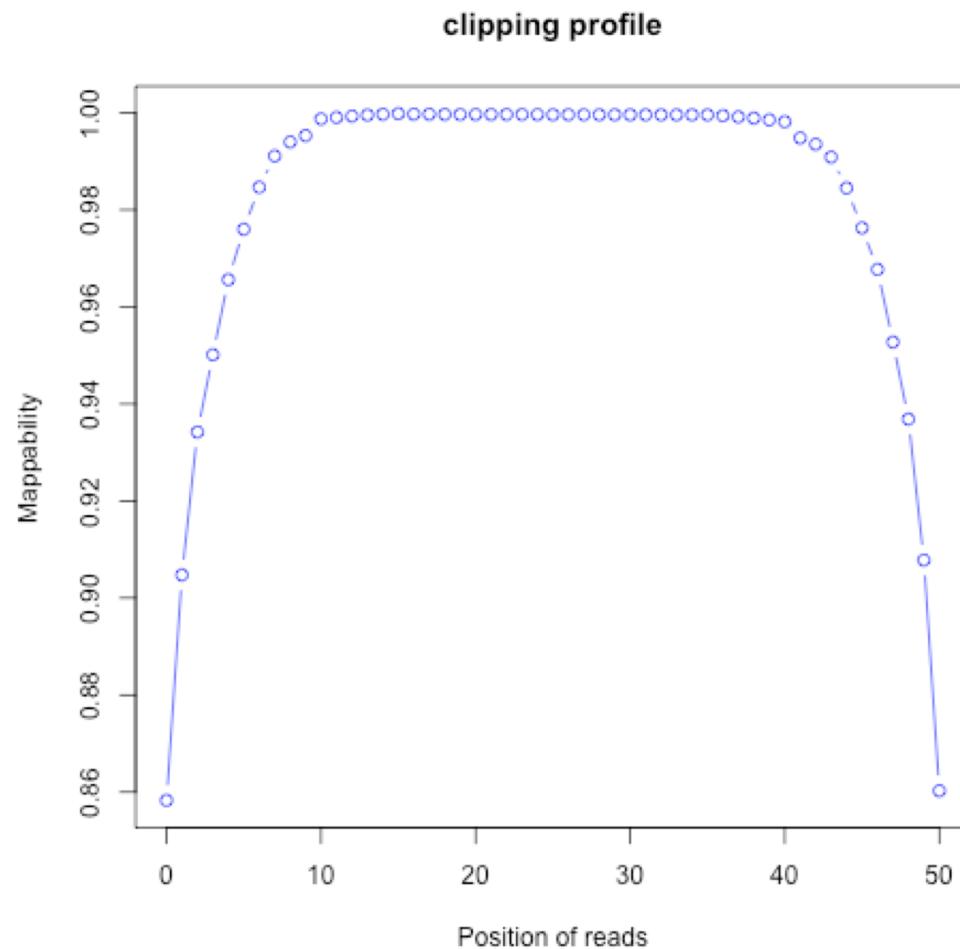
- General sequence QC:
 - sequence quality
 - nucleotide composition bias
 - PCR bias and
 - GC bias
- RNA-seq specific QC:
 - evaluate sequencing saturation
 - mapped reads distribution
 - coverage uniformity
 - strand specificity
 - Etc..
- Some tools for file manipulations

Code

```
$ module load bioinfo-tools  
$ module load rseqc/2.4  
  
$ geneBody_coverage.py -r  
ref.bed12 -i mappedReads.bam -o  
genecoverage
```

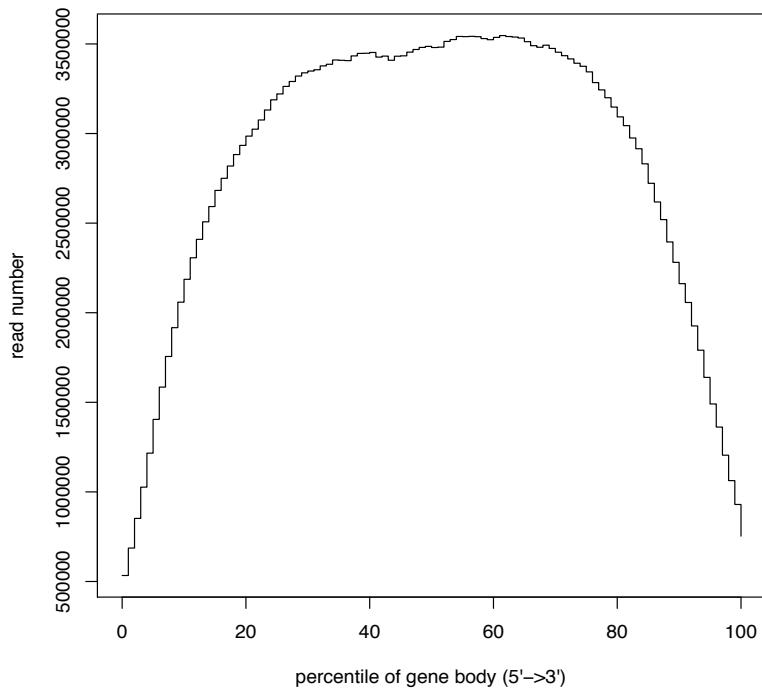
<http://rseqc.sourceforge.net/>

Soft clipping - clipping profile.py

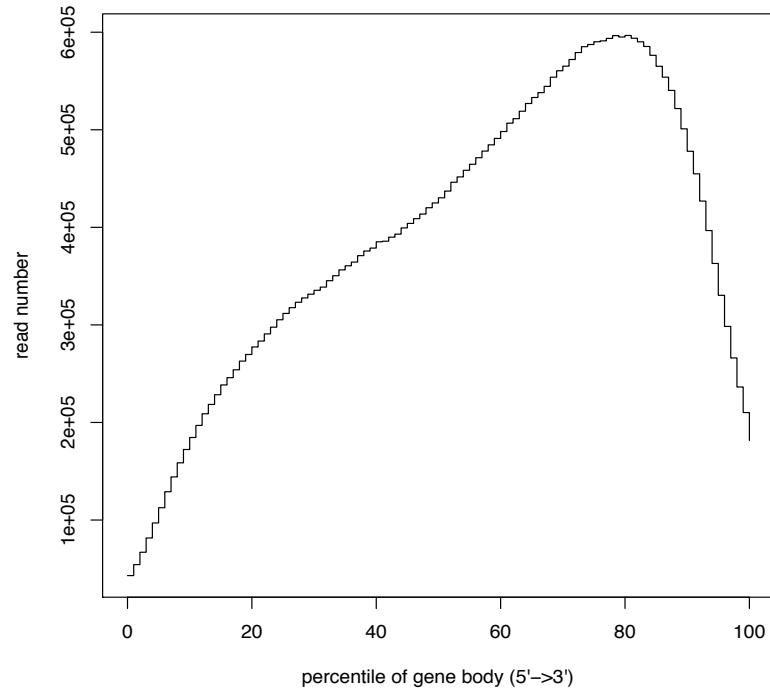


Gene coverage - geneBody_coverage.py

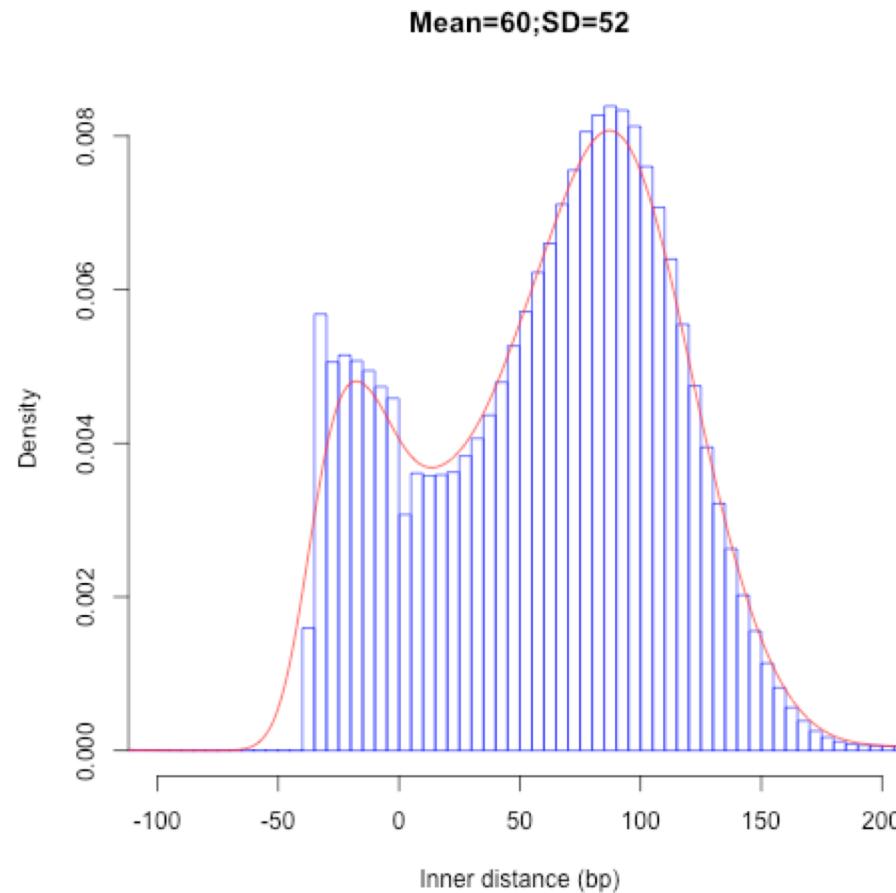
Not degraded



Degraded



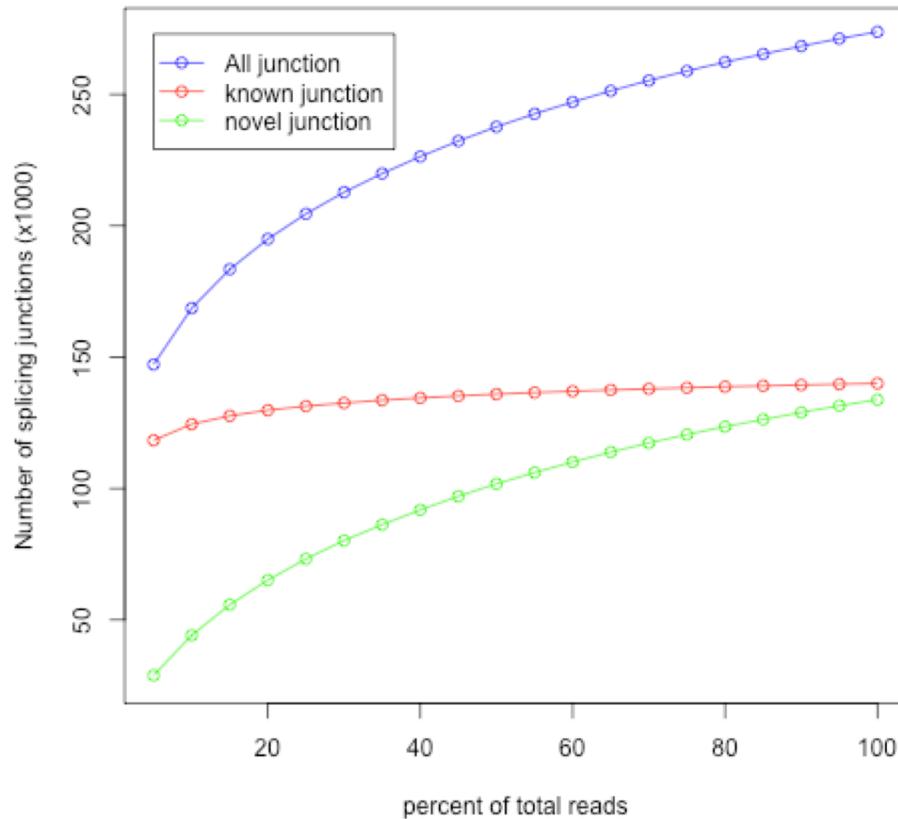
Distance between PE-reads - inner_distance.py



Where in the genome do your reads map? - read_distribution.py

Group	Total_bases	Tag_count	Tags/Kb
CDS_Exons	33302033	20002271	600.63
5'UTR_Exons	21717577	4408991	203.01
3'UTR_Exons	15347845	3643326	237.38
Introns	1132597354	6325392	5.58
TSS_up_1kb	17957047	215331	11.99
TSS_up_5kb	81621382	392296	4.81
TSS_up_10kb	149730983	769231	5.14
TES_down_1kb	18298543	266161	14.55
TES_down_5kb	78900674	729997	9.25
TES_down_10kb	140361190	896882	6.39

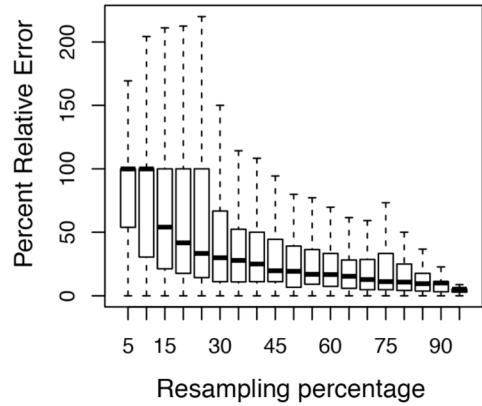
Known and novel splice junctions – junction_saturation.py or junction_annotation.py



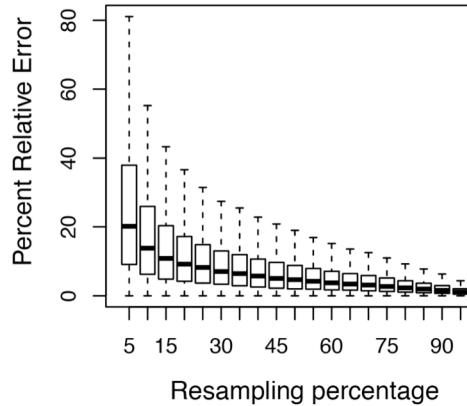
Gene detection subsampling - RPKM_saturation.py

How deep do you need to sequence?

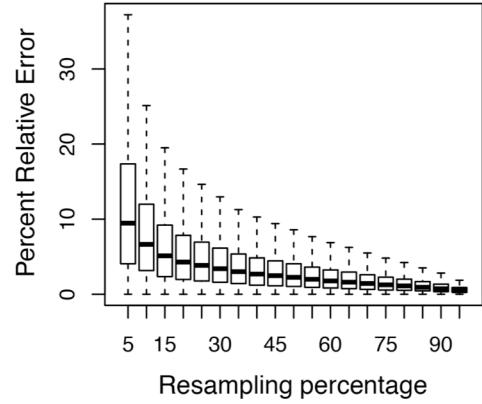
Q1



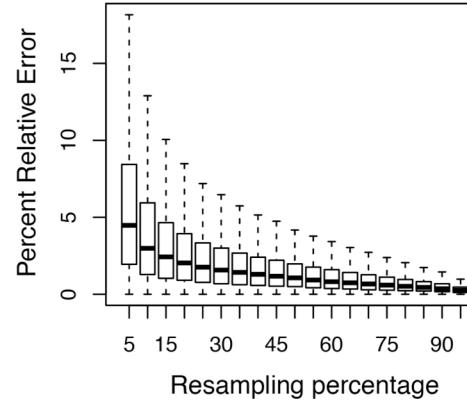
Q2



Q3



Q4



Bad RseQC output – what to do?

- Try to figure out what went wrong.
 - Redo library prep controlling for possible errors
 - Is it equal for all samples?
 - Could it introduce any bias in the data?
- RNA-degradation in some samples
 - Possible to use a region at 3' end for expression estimates.

MultiQC – summary of QC stats

The screenshot shows the MultiQC web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for RNA-Seq, Whole-Genome Seq, Bisulfite Seq, Hi-C, and MultiQC_NGL. On the left, a sidebar lists various analysis tools: MultiQC v0.8, General Stats, featureCounts, STAR, Cutadapt, FastQC, Sequence Quality Histograms, Per Sequence Quality Scores, Per Base Sequence Content, Per Sequence GC Content, Per Base N Content, Sequence Length Distribution, Sequence Duplication Levels, and Adapter Content. The main content area features a large "MultiQC" logo and a brief description: "A modular tool to aggregate results from bioinformatics analyses across many samples into a single report." Below this, a message box says "Report generated on 2016-09-26, 17:09 based on data in: /Users/philewels/GitHub/MultiQC_website/public_html/examples/rna-seq/data". A welcome message at the bottom left of the content area says "Welcome! Not sure where to start? Watch a tutorial video (6:06)". To the right of the content area is a vertical "Toolbox" with icons for search, help, download, and other functions. The central part of the content area displays "General Statistics" with a table comparing two samples:

Sample Name	% Assigned	M Assigned	% Aligned	M Aligned	% Trimmed
SRR3192396	67.5%	71.9	93.7%	97.8	4.0%
SRR3192397	66.6%	63.0	94.7%	87.1	3.5%
	36.5		88.2%	58.7	5.0%
	42.3		88.2%	65.6	5.0%

Code

```
$ module load bioinfo-tools
$ module load MultiQC
$ multiqc .
```

(<http://multiqc.info/>)

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract network graph. It consists of numerous small, dark brown dots representing nodes, connected by a dense web of thin, translucent blue lines representing edges. The graph is highly interconnected, with many cycles and dead ends, creating a sense of organic complexity.

Thank you. Questions?

Johan Reimegård | 13-May-2019