

CompoundHetVIP-GMKF Usage Example

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Compound Heterozygous Variant Pipeline Example

This pipeline is designed to use gVCF data from the Gabriella Miller Kids First Data Resource Center (KFDRC). The files in the KFDRC are controlled access so no example files can be provided. However, this guide will show you the steps we used to obtain phased data that has been queried for compound heterozygous variants.

All python scripts are available at <https://github.com/dmiller903/CompoundHetVIP-GMKF>.

The steps of this pipeline assume that you have already installed Docker on the system where you will be processing your data.

Pull compound-het-vip Docker Image

First, it is necessary to pull the compound-het-vip image from Docker Hub. This image contains all tools needed for *CH* variant identification and will be used for all steps of the pipeline.

```
docker pull dmiller903/compound-het-vip:1.0
```

Consolidate table and clinical files

The table, and clinical files for the disease are needed for this step and can be obtained through the KFDRC. Each of these files contain various information about the sample files. Using pieces from each of these files is necessary to determine family relationships, gender, and disease status. The consolidation of these files results in a tsv file with 5 columns: file_name, family_id, sample_id, proband (Yes, no), and sex (1 = male, 2 = female). This file is used repeatedly throughout the pipeline as an easy way to keep track of file names and family relationships, and is eventually used to create .fam files which are necessary for certain programs used in the pipeline.

To obtain the table, make sure to apply the filters, and select the column boxes as seen below. Once filters are applied, and columns are selected, click “Export TSV”. To obtain the clinical file, click the “Download” button and select “Clinical Data: Participants only”.

Execute the “kids_first_meta.py” script in the dmiller903/compound-het-vip:1.0 docker container. You must attach a volume to the docker container. This volume is where the container will look for files and be able to save files to. In this example, our directory, “/Data/KidsFirst” is where the ch-pipeline repository was cloned to and within this directory is where the gVCF files from the KFDRC were downloaded. Within the container the “/Data/KidsFirst” directory is known as “/proj” as specified by “-v” and is set as the working directory with “-w”. “-t” allows the container to use a terminal and “dmiller903/compound-het-vip:1.0” is the image that was previously pulled. The python script (“kids_first_meta.py”) used for this step requires 3 arguments (in order): 1) table file, 2) clinical file, 3) output file name.

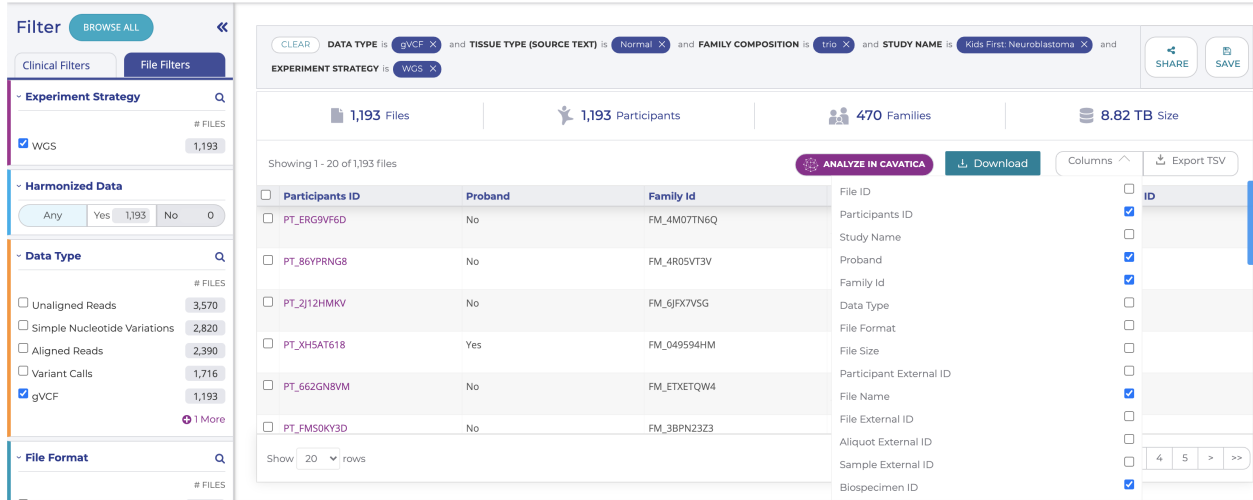


Figure 1: Kids First DRC: Neuroblastoma Example

```
docker run -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/kids_first_meta.py \
neuroblastoma/neuroblastoma_table.tsv \
neuroblastoma/participant_clinical_20200420.tsv \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv
```

Keep variant-only sites and rename files

gVCF files are different from VCF files in that they contain information for every position, including non-variant positions. Therefore, these files are large and would take a long time to process if the non-variant positions were included throughout the whole compound heterozygous pipeline.

This step uses the “consolidated.tsv” file to create a folder for each family ID and then within each of these family ID folders it creates a folder for each sample ID. It then takes each proband file and removes all non-variant sites. It outputs the parsed file to its corresponding sample ID folder. The script then filters each parent file for sites that only occur in the proband of that family.

The “keep_variant_sites.py” script is needed for this step and takes 3 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 3) the max number of cores to use. The difference with the “docker run” command used for this and subsequent steps is that we use the “-d” option. This option allows the container to run in the background and will save a log where you direct it to with “>” as seen below.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/keep_variant_sites.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
40 \
> neuroblastoma/keep_variant_sites.out
```

Combine each trio into a single file

During this step, the parsed gVCF file of each individual will be used to create a combined trio file for each family. In addition, a .fam file will be created for each trio.

The “combine_trios.py” script used below executes GATK4 to combine gVCF files of trios. GATK4 requires reference files be used. Here I create a sub directory, “references”, in my “/Data/KidsFirst” path where the script will install necessary reference files.

```
mkdir /Data/KidsFirst/references
```

The “combine_trios.py” script is needed for this step and takes 3 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 3) the max number of cores to use. Above I created the sub directory “references” in my “/Data/KidsFirst” path. In this case, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references”. The portion before the colon (:) is where the files will be saved and the portion after the colon is where that path is located in the container and this portion NEEDS to be “/references” for the script to work properly. Notice in the below example, another -v has been added.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references \
-w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/combine_trios.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
25 \
> neuroblastoma/combine_trios.out
```

Liftover trio files and individual files from GRCh38 to GRCh37

The files used in the KFDRC are aligned to GRCh38. This is an issue as phasing programs and GEMINI need the files to be aligned to GRCh37. Therefore, this step takes all the combined trio files and the individual-parsed files and converts their positions to GRCh37 positions. The script used below executes Picard’s Liftover tool and this tool requires reference files to accomplish liftover. Use the same reference directory as created above and the script will save the reference files to this directory when the script is executed for the first time.

The “liftover.py” script is needed for this step and takes 2 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. In addition, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references” since reference files are needed.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references \
-w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/liftover.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/liftover.out
```

Remove unplaced, and multiallelic sites and duplicate sites from lifted files

During liftover, some randomly placed sites are included in the VCF file. These randomly placed sites are those that are in GRCh38 but the exact position in GRCh37 isn’t known. Therefore, for subsequent analysis, these sites are removed. Only sites with known positions, on a known chromosome are kept. In addition, positions that are multiallelic or are duplicates are removed because programs such as PLINK (used next) and SHAPEIT2 (used later) can not handle these types of sites. For trios, sites that contain missing genotype information (i.e. “./.”) for both parents are removed to improve phasing accuracy.

The “remove_unplaced_multiallelic.py” script is needed for this step and takes 3 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 3) the max number of cores to use.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/remove_unplaced_multiallelic.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
23 \
> neuroblastoma/remove_unplaced_multiallelic.out
```

Separate each trio and individual file into chromosome files, then generate plink files for trio's only

SHAPEIT2 requires that chromosomes be phased separately. PLINK files are also needed by SHAPEIT2 in order to phase. Therefore, this script separates each trio and individual file into chromosome files. This step also generates the necessary PLINK files needed for phasing.

The “separate_chr_generate_plink.py” script is needed for this step and takes 3 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 3) the max number of cores to use.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/separate_chr_generate_plink.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
23 \
> neuroblastoma/separate_chr_generate_plink.out
```

Phase each of the trios with a haplotype reference panel

During this step, each chromosome PLINK file of each trio is phased using SHAPEIT2. The parameters for phasing are set so that SHAPEIT2 uses family relationship genotype information and also uses a haplotype reference panel. SHAPEIT2 will integrate 1000 Genomes Project phase 3 haplotype reference panel. The files used for phasing can be found at https://mathgen.stats.ox.ac.uk/impute/1000GP_Phase3.html and <ftp://ftp.1000genomes.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/ftp/release/20130502/>. Files from these sites will be downloaded to your local/remote machine, to the path you designate, the first time one of the phasing scripts is ran. Use the same reference directory created earlier in the pipeline.

The “phase_with_shapeit_individual_trio.py” script is needed for this step and takes 2 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. In addition, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references” since reference files are needed.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references \
-w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/phase_with_shapeit.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/phase_with_shapeit.out
```

Revert REF/ALT to be congruent with reference panel

The phased results can have the REF and ALT alleles switched as compared to the reference genome. We are unsure exactly why this occurs. It may be that since each trio file only has 3 samples, the ALT allele is more common in the trio and becomes the REF. This step ensures that the REF/ALT alleles of the phased

VCF files are congruent with the REF/ALT of the reference genome. In addition, sites with Mendel errors are removed.

The “alt_ref_revert.py” script is needed for this step and takes 2 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. In addition, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references” since reference files are needed.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references \
-w /proj -t compound-het-vip \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/alt_ref_revert.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/alt_ref_revert.out
```

Concat and merge phased trio chromosome files into one VCF file

To make subsequent analysis of the phased files easier, this step concatenates all phased chromosomes for each trio into a single trio file. Then each concatenated trio file is merged into a single file that contains all trios. In addition, a .fam file is created for this single, merged file.

The “concat_merge_phased_vcf.py” script is needed for this step and takes 3 arguments: 1) “consolidated.tsv” file, 2) path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 3) the max number of cores to use.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/concat_merge_phased_vcf.py \
neuroblastoma/consolidated.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
22 \
> neuroblastoma/concat_merge_phased_vcf_update_fam.out
```

Trim and normalize VCF file

Prior to annotation and loading a database into GEMINI, GEMINI recommends left trimming and normalizing VCF files. Files that are not left trimmed and normalized can be annotated incorrectly and may be incorrectly handled by GEMINI. This step uses vt tools to trim and normalize the phased VCF file.

The “vt_split_trim_left_align.py” script is needed for this step and requires 1 argument: 1) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. In addition, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references” since reference files are needed.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj \
-v /Data/KidsFirst/references:/references \
-w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/vt_split_trim_left_align.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/vt.out
```

Annotate with snpEff

snpEff is used to annotate. Annotation provides information on the effects of variants on known genes. GEMINI allows users to explore genetic variation based on the annotations of the genome.

snEff requires reference files. Using the same path set up earlier for references, add a sub directory to this path, such as “snEff_data”. This will help keep files organized but isn’t necessary.

```
mkdir /Data/KidsFirst/references/snEff_data
```

The “annotate.py” script is needed for this step and requires 1 arguments: 1) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. snEff requires annotation reference files in order to annotate. These will be downloaded when the “annotate.py” script is executed for the first time. In the docker command, another “-v” needs to be set to where you want the reference files saved. Above I created the sub directory “snEff_data” in my “/Data/KidsFirst/references” path. In this case, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references/snEff_data:/snEff/./data/GRCh37.75”. The portion before the colon (:) is where the files will be saved and the portion after the colon is where that path is located in the container and this portion NEEDS to be “/snEff/./data/GRCh37.75” for the script to work properly.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj \
-v /Data/KidsFirst/references/snEff_data:/snEff/./data/GRCh37.75 \
-w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/annotate.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/annotate.out
```

Load VCF as GEMINI database and query for *CH* variants

GEMINI is used to query the VCF file for *CH* variants. GEMINI requires that the input VCF file be loaded as a GEMINI database. Once in a GEMINI database, various queries can be used to analyze variant data. Our scripts are tailored to identifying *CH* and *de novo* variants.

Using the same path set up earlier for references, add a sub directory to this path, such as “gemini_data”. This will help keep files organized but isn’t necessary.

```
mkdir /Data/KidsFirst/references/gemini_data
```

The “gemini_load.py” script is needed for this step and requires 2 arguments: 1) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 2) Number of computer cores to use. GEMINI databases can take a while to be created, but can be significantly sped up with the number of cores that are available for use. In order to load a GEMINI database, annotation files are necessary. In addition, CADD scores are required by us, not GEMINI, because many of our queries involve CADD scores. These files will be downloaded the first time the “gemini_load.py” script is executed first time. In the docker command, another “-v” needs to be set to where you want the reference files saved. Above I created the sub directory “gemini_data” in my “/Data/KidsFirst/references” path. In this case, another “-v” needs to be added, “-v /Data/KidsFirst/references/gemini_data:/usr/local/share/gemini/gemini_data”. The portion before the colon (:) is where the files will be saved and the portion after the colon is where that path is located in the container and this portion NEEDS to be “/usr/local/share/gemini/gemini_data” for the script to work properly.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj \
-v /Data/KidsFirst/references/gemini_data:/usr/local/share/gemini/gemini_data \
-w /proj -t dm11903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/gemini_load.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
43 \
> neuroblastoma/gemini_load.out
```

To perform a GEMINI query, use “gemini_query.py”. This script has 1 argument: 1) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved. There are numerous ways one could query a gemini database. In the “gemini_query.py” script, we query for *CH* and *de novo* variants using various filters. Feel free to only use the queries in the script, but if those queries don’t fit your needs, feel free to modify the script or create your own for additional queries. See GEMINI’s documentation for additional query options.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/gemini_query.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
> neuroblastoma/gemini_query.out
```

To perform a query for CH variants without using GEMINI’s query feature, use “identify_CH_variants.py”. This script has 3 arguments: 1) the path where the original files downloaded from the KFDRC were saved, 2) the minimum CADD score, 3) the maximum minor allele frequency. There are numerous ways one could query a gemini database. In the “gemini_query.py” script, we query for *CH* and *de novo* variants using various filters. Feel free to only use the queries in the script, but if those queries don’t fit your needs, feel free to modify the script or create your own for additional queries. See GEMINI’s documentation for additional query options.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/identify_CH_variants.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
15 \
0.01 \
> neuroblastoma/identify_CH_variants.out
```

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/identify_CH_variants.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF \
15 \
None \
> neuroblastoma/identify_CH_variants_cadd_only.out
```

Add Gene Damage Index Scores and Gene lengths to files

The Gene Damage Index (GDI) is a way to rank genes based on their likelihood of harboring disease-causing variants. The “add_GDI_and_gene_lengths.py” script adds GDI scores to a GEMINI queried file and also adds CDS and total gene length information. The “add_GDI_and_gene_lengths.py” script requires 2 arguments: 1) the input file, 2) the output file.

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/add_GDI_and_gene_lengths.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF/neuroblastoma_CH_cadd15_maf01.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF/neuroblastoma_CH_cadd15_maf01_GDI.tsv \
--anonymize y \
> neuroblastoma/add_GDI_and_gene_lengths.out
```

```
docker run -d -v /Data/KidsFirst:/proj -w /proj -t dmill903/compound-het-vip:1.0 \
python3 CompoundHetVIP-GMKF/scripts/add_GDI_and_gene_lengths.py \
neuroblastoma/gVCF/neuroblastoma_CH_cadd15.tsv \
neuroblastoma/gVCF/neuroblastoma_CH_cadd15_GDI.tsv \
--anonymize y \
> neuroblastoma/add_GDI_and_gene_lengths_cadd_only.out
```