Ubiquitous Genomics: Hackathon2

Maya Anand
mva2112@columbia.edu

Cheyenne Parsley
cep2141@columbia.edu

Robert Piccone
rap2186@columbia.edu

Daniel Speyer
dls2192@columbia.edu

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Problem 1

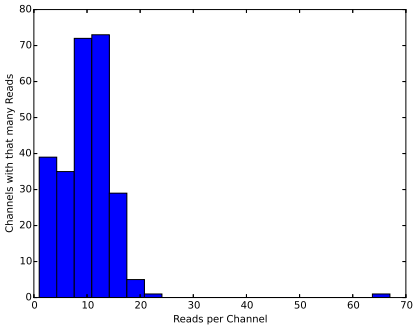
Number of 2D reads classified as failed: 258
Number of 2D reads classified as passed: 1082

Problem 2

255 channels had at least one read, and 216 had at least five. This compares with 434 "active" channels during initialization, and 651 immediately after loading fuel

The average channel had 9.9 reads. Channel 53 had 67 reads, which was the most.

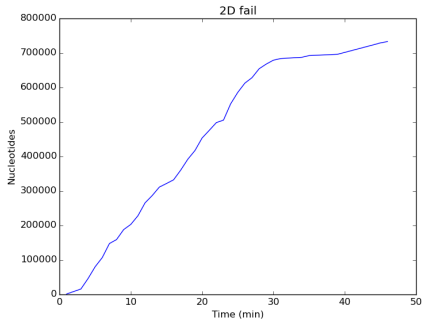
Just for fun, here's a histogram of reads per channel



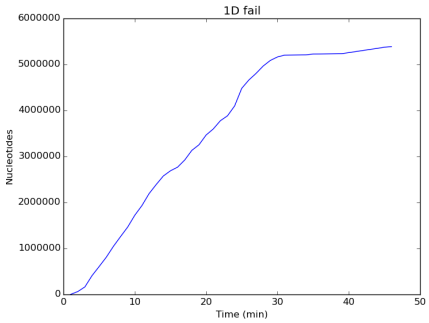
Problem 3

Failed Reads

The following histograms show the length distribution of 2D and 1D reads for fails.



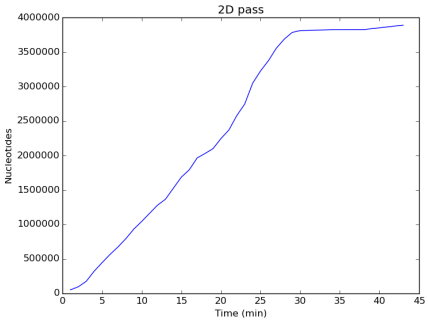
2D Reads



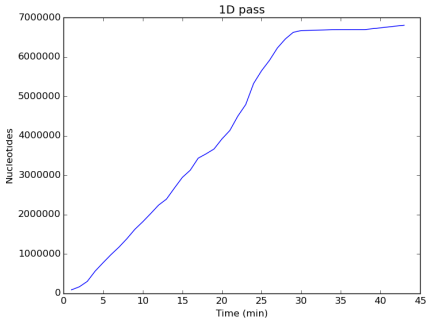
1D Reads

Passed Reads

The following histograms show the length distribution of 2D and 1D reads for passes.



2D Reads

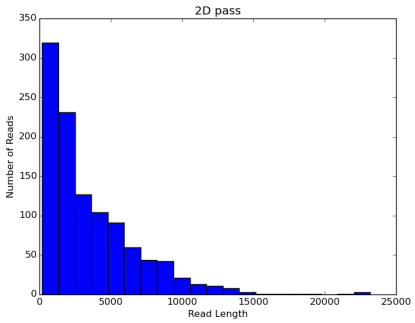


1D Reads

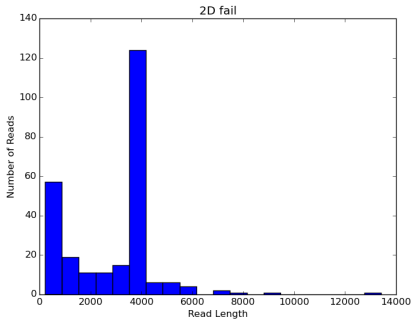
Problem 4

2D reads

The following histograms show the length distribution of 2D reads for passes and fails.



Passed Reads



Failed Reads

Problem 5

LONGEST PASSED 2D READ
From file: MINION02_Hackathon2_group4_TeamAWESOME_4029_1_ch9_file8_strand.fast5
Number of nucleotides: 23196

LONGEST FAILED 2D READ
From file: MINION02_Hackathon2_group4_TeamAWESOME_4029_1_ch360_file3_strand.fast5
Number of nucleotides: 13419

Problem 6

Total # of aligned reads: 851
Total # of unaligned reads: 231

Total # of reads: 1082

Problem 7

As with hackathon1, only some of the reads could be aligned and of those only portions of them. The usual concerns about selection bias apply. Furthermore, finding the reference sequence for alignments to the complement strand proved difficult, so we offer here only the reads which aligned to the template strand.

This table shows count of nucleotides from those alignments. Rows indicate the nucleotide in the reference genome, columns in the read returned by MinION.

	A	C	G	T	-
A	170885	3697	4060	1611	11374
C	2084	116750	2586	2262	6074
G	2515	2554	114255	1837	6446
T	1741	3952	3316	171694	10925
-	10330	11696	12358	9871	0

Problem 8

We could have PCRed the DNA with random primers to have more copies of fewer fragments, then gotten some redundancy and used that to cross-check.

We can look at the quality scores and only pay attention to high ones (though we saw last time that those aren't very good).

We can only believe polymorphisms that are known to be in >1% of the population