

Tutorial Unix e linha de comandos

Análise computacional e bioinformática de variantes em doença genética

10 a 13 Out. 2023

nas instalações do Instituto Ricardo Jorge, em Lisboa



Este curso, de natureza teórico-prática, dá a conhecer as várias etapas envolvidas na análise de variantes de linha germinativa associadas a doença genética, em paralelo com a análise prática de casos reais.

Destinatários: Profissionais de saúde, investigadores e estudantes de mestrado ou doutoramento, que estejam envolvidos em atividades de diagnóstico ou investigação no contexto de estudo de variantes de linha germinativa associadas a doença genética

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basecalling

mapping

pre variant calling (BQSR, MarkDup)

variant calling

*variant
annotation/
priorization*

.fastq

.sam/.bam/.cram

.vcf

Diagram illustrating the generation of a sequence from a label using a Viterbi beam search. The label "CCGTC" is shown in a box labeled "Label". The sequence "AAGTTTAACTTGCGCCGTACTCCCAAGCGGT" is shown in a box labeled "Sequence". The sequence is generated by a process labeled "Q scores (as ASCII chars)" which uses a base "T" and a quality score "Q" of 25. The sequence is shown as a string of ASCII characters: "AAGTTTAACTTGCGCCGTACTCCCAAGCGGT".

```
@HD      VN:1.0  SO:coordinate
@SQ      SN:chr20      LN:64444167
@PG      ID:TopHat      VN:2.0.14      CL:/srv/dna_tools/tophat/tophat -N 3 --read-edit-dist 5 --read-read-edit-dist 2 -i 50 -I 5000 --max-coverage-intron 5000 -M -o out /data/user446/mapping_tophat/index/chr20 /data/user446/mapping_tophat/L6_18_GTGAAA_L007_R1_001.fastq
HWI-ST1145:74:C10DACXX:7:1102:4284:73714      16      chr20      190930      3      100M      *      0      0
      CCGTGTTTAAAGGTGGATCGGGTCACTTCCAGCACTAGGCTCTTAGGATTCTTAGTGCGCTAGGAAATCCAGCTAGTCTGTCTCAGTCCCCCTCT
C      BBDDCDDCCDDDDDDDDDDDDCCDBCC?DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDCCDCDDDDDDDDDDDDDDCCCCDDDC?DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDHFFFDCC@
      AS:i:15      XM:i:3      XO:i:0      XG:i:0      MD:Z:55C20C13A9 NM:i:3 NH:i:2 CC:Z=: CP:i:55352714 HI:i:0
```

```
##FORMAT=<ID=DP,Number=1,Type=Integer,Description="Read Depth">
##FORMAT=<ID=HQ,Number=2,Type=Integer,Description="Haplotype Quality">
#CHROM POS ID REF ALT QUAL FILTER INFO FORMAT NA00001
20 14370 rs6054257 G A 29 PASS NS=3;DP=14;AF=0.5;DB;H2 GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:48:
20 17330 . T A 3 q10 NS=3;DP=11;AF=0.017 GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:49:
20 1110696 rs6040355 A G,T 67 PASS NS=2;DP=10;AF=0.333,0.667;AA=T;DB GT:GQ:DP:HQ 1|2:21:
20 1230237 . T . 47 PASS NS=3;DP=13;AA=T GT:GQ:DP:HQ 0|0:54:
20 1234567 microsat1 GTC G,GTCT 50 PASS NS=3;DP=9;AA=G GT:GQ:DP 0/1:35:
```

Prioritised Genes

DCAF17

Exomiser Score: 0.986
(p=3.6E-5)

Phenotype Score: 0.802

Variant Score: 1.000

AUTOSOMAL_RECESSIVE

Exomiser Score: **0.986**
(p=3.6E-5)

Phenotype Score: 0.802

Variant Score: 1.000

Phenotype matches to diseases consistent with this MOI:

Phenotypic similarity 0.802 to ORPHA:3464 Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome
Phenotypic similarity 0.796 to OMIM:241080 Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome

Variants contributing to score:

FRAME SHIFT_TRUNCATION DEL 2-171448794-TC-T [1/1:0/1:0/1] rs797045038

Exomiser ACMG: **PATHOGENIC** [PVS1, PM2, PP4, PP5_Strong]

ClinVar: **PATHOGENIC** (criteria provided, multiple submitters, no conflicts)

Variant score: 1.000

Transcripts:

Pathogenicity Data:

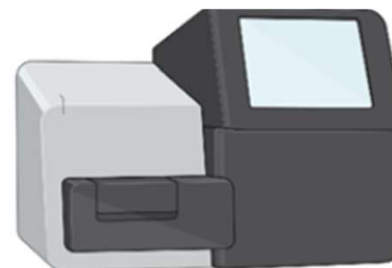
No pathogenicity data

Frequency Data:

No frequency data

Clinical exome sequencing

Departamento Genética Humana



- Exome sequencing:
 - diagnosis of genetic disorders
 - discovery of new Mendelian-disease genes
 - **Clinical exome sequencing (CES)** - genes associated to clinical phenotypes

Received: 5 August 2022 | Revised: 11 October 2022 | Accepted: 8 November 2022
DOI: 10.1002/ajmg.a.63053

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
medical genetics A WILEY

Diagnostic yield of clinical exome sequencing in adulthood in medical genetics clinics

Apurba Mainali¹ | Taryn Athey¹ | Shalini Bahl^{1,2,3} | Clara Hung¹ |
Oana Caluseriu¹ | Alicia Chan¹ | Alison Eaton¹ | Shailly Jain Ghai¹ |
Peter Kannu¹ | Melissa MacPherson¹ | Karen Y. Niederhoffer¹ |
Komudi Siriwardena¹ | Saadet Mercimek-Andrews^{1,4,5}

19.5%

Abstract
Clinical exome sequencing (ES) is the most comprehensive genomic test to identify underlying genetic diseases in Canada. We performed this retrospective cohort study

Research | Open access | Published: 05 February 2023

Predictors of the utility of clinical exome sequencing as a first-tier genetic test in patients with Mendelian phenotypes: results from a referral center study on 603 consecutive cases

Tom Alix, Céline Chéry, Thomas Josse, Jean-Pierre Bronowicki, François Feillet, Rosa-Maria Guéant-Rodriguez, Farès Namour, Jean-Louis Guéant & Abderrahim Oussalah

Human Genomics 17, Article number: 5 (2023) | Cite this article

2099 Accesses | 2 Citations | 5 Altmetric | Metrics

37.6%

Abstract

Background

Clinical exome sequencing (CES) provides a comprehensive and effective analysis of relevant disease-associated genes in a cost-effective manner compared to whole exome sequencing.

Article | Open access | Published: 10 November 2022

Five years' experience of the clinical exome sequencing in a Spanish single center

A. Arteché-López, A. Ávila-Fernández, R. Riveiro Álvarez, B. Almoguera, A. Bustamante Aragonés, I. Martín-Merida, M. A. López Martínez, A. Giménez Pardo, C. Vélez-Monsalve, J. Gallego Merlo, I. García Vara, E. Blanco-Kelly, S. Tahsin Swafiri, I. Lora Sánchez, M. J. Trujillo Tiebas & C. Ayuso

Scientific Reports 12, Article number: 19209 (2022) | Cite this article

732 Accesses | 37 Altmetric | Metrics

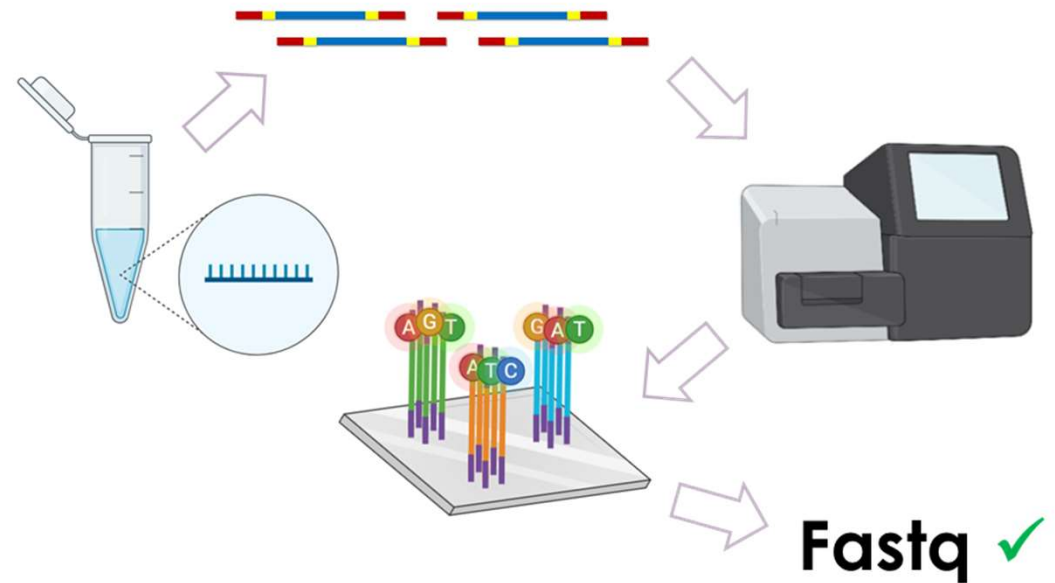
24.62%

Abstract

Nowadays, exome sequencing is a robust and cost-efficient genetic diagnostic tool already implemented in many clinical laboratories. Despite it has undoubtedly improved our diagnostic capacity and has allowed the discovery of many new Mendelian-disease genes, it only provides a molecular diagnosis in up to 25–30% of cases. Here, we comprehensively evaluate the results of a large sample set of 4974 clinical exomes performed in our laboratory

Clinical exome - Experimental procedure

- Library:
 - TruSight One sequencing panel (4 800 genes; ~62 000 targets)
- Sequencing:
 - MiSeq/NextSeq
 - Paired-end, 2x150pb



Clinical exome - Bioinformatics pipeline (SNVs, indels)

(Automation, Reproducibility)

Patient's phenotype



HPO terms

Variant annotation/priorization

Raw Reads

.fastq

Mapping

BWA
(hg38)

Mapped Reads

.bam

Variant calling/filtering

GATK

Variants

.vcf
(~8 000)

Exomiser,
VEP

Priorized-
Annotated
Variants

.vcf
.html
(~150-200 var)

QC - FastQC:

- Q30
- GC
- % reads id

QC - samtools/qualimap:

- Base mean qual
- % reads mapped
- % reads on target
- % target covered
- % targets low coverage

QC - vcftools:

- Transi/Transv ratio
- Het/Hom ratio

Virtual gene panel

Phen2Gene → HPO → 150 genes
vs
Variants

Analysis/Interpretation:

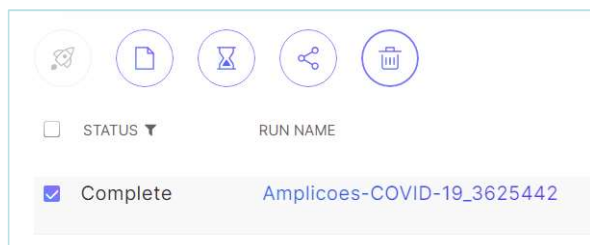
- Exomiser Top-10 Variants
- Visualization IGV
- Validation VEP
- DB's (dbSNP, clinVar, HGMD, Uniprot, Decipher, ...)



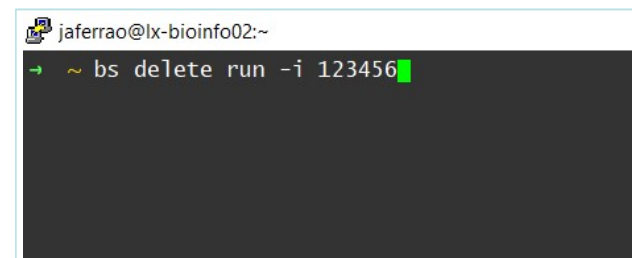
Graphical user interface (GUI)

vs

Command-line interface (CLI)



Interação meios visuais



Interação comandos de texto

Windows

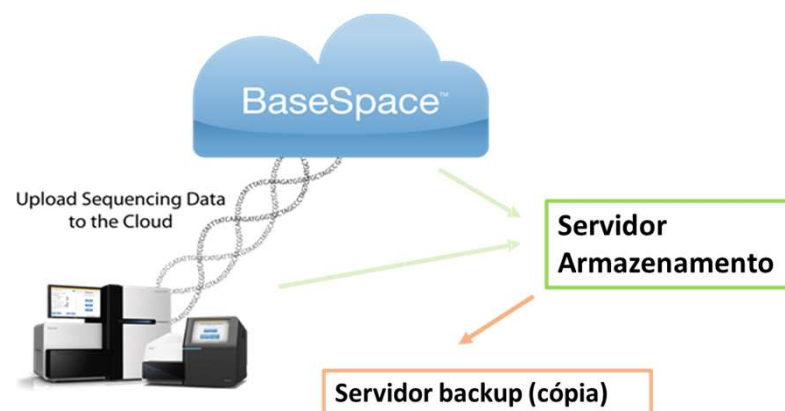
vs

Unix

Ferramentas específicas
Grandes datasets/Rec. Inform.
Servidores/clusters
Automatização
Reprodutibilidade

Automatização de procedimentos

- **Gestão automatizada armazenamento dados em bruto NGS**



- **Automatização controlo de qualidade NGS (InterOp, FastQC)**

MultiQC

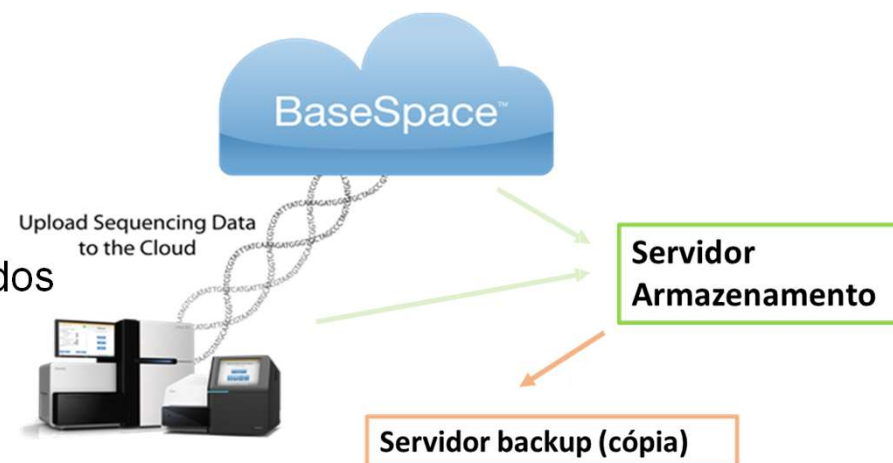
Análise da qualidade da sequenciação

Dep. de Genética Humana - Unidade de Tecnologia e Inovação

A análise primária foi efectuada usando os programas Interop e FastQC

Gestão automatizada armazenamento dados em bruto NGS

- Centenas Gigabytes dados por semana
- Gestão automatizada/programada semanal
- Transfere ficheiros corridas NGS para servidor armazenamento dados
- Guarda pasta com designação/formato específico
- Envia alertas por email



```

86 for full_run_dir in $run_output_dir/*
87 do
88   full_run_dir=$( basename $full_run_dir )
89   instrument_type=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep InstrumentType | sed 's/ //g' | cut -d "|" -f3 )
90   experiment_name=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep ExperimentName | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
91   #run_number=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep -w Number | cut -d "/" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
92   run_ID_name=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep "[0-9]* Name" | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' )
93   year_start="20"
94   year_end=$( bs run get -i $full_run_dir --retry | grep "[0-9]* Name" | cut -d "|" -f3 | sed 's/ //g' | cut -c1-2 )
95   year_complete="${year_start}${year_end}"
96   if [[ "$instrument_type" == "NextSeq" ]]; then
  
```

Automatização controlo de qualidade NGS

- Corre os programas de QC Illumina: interop summary e index-summary
- Corre o programa FastQC; Corre o MultiQC para gerar relatório
- Envia por email o relatório MultiQC (*.html)



Análise da qualidade da sequenciação

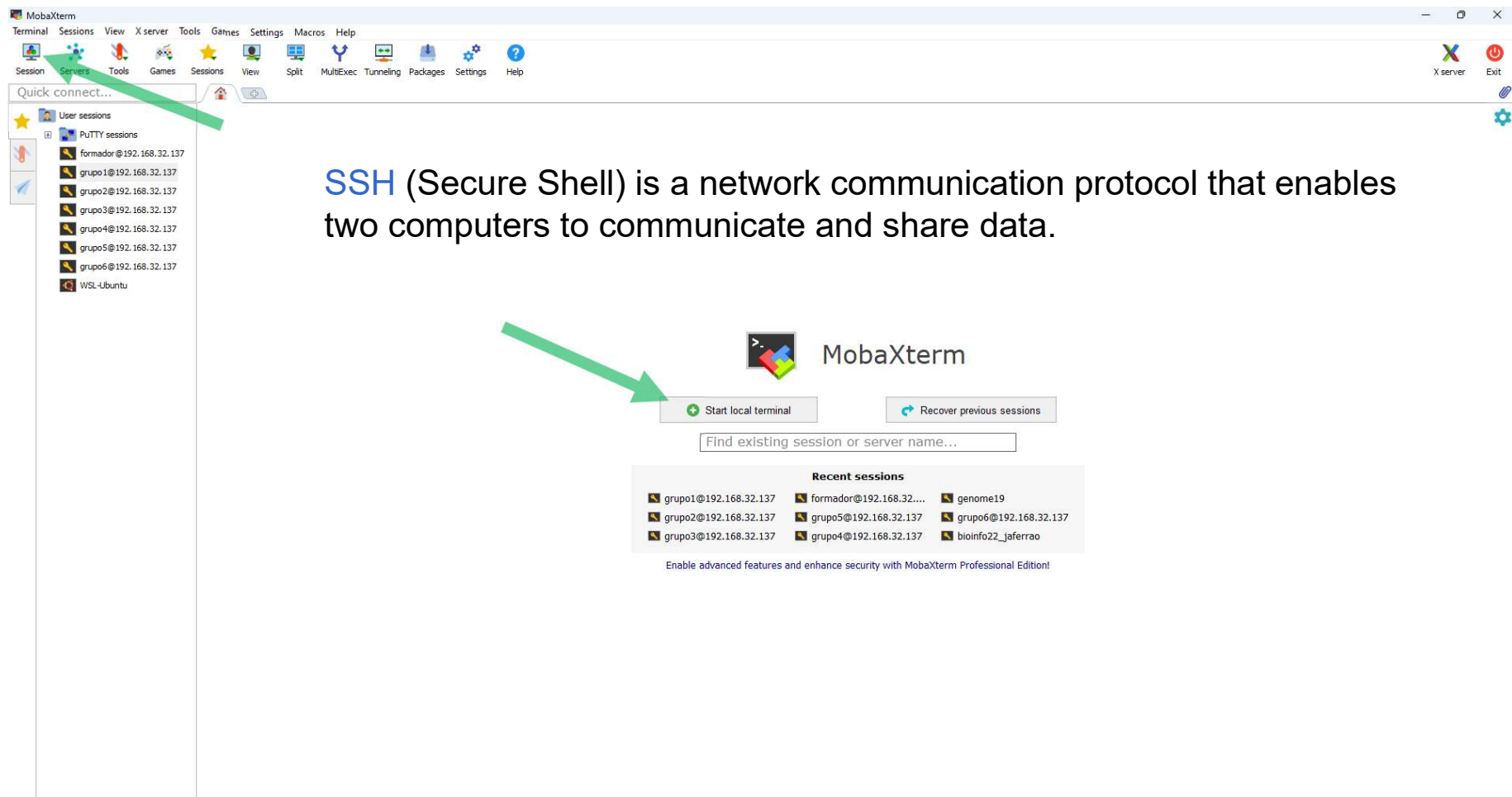
Dep. de Genética Humana - Unidade de Tecnologia e Inovação

A análise primária foi efectuada usando os programas Interop e FastQC

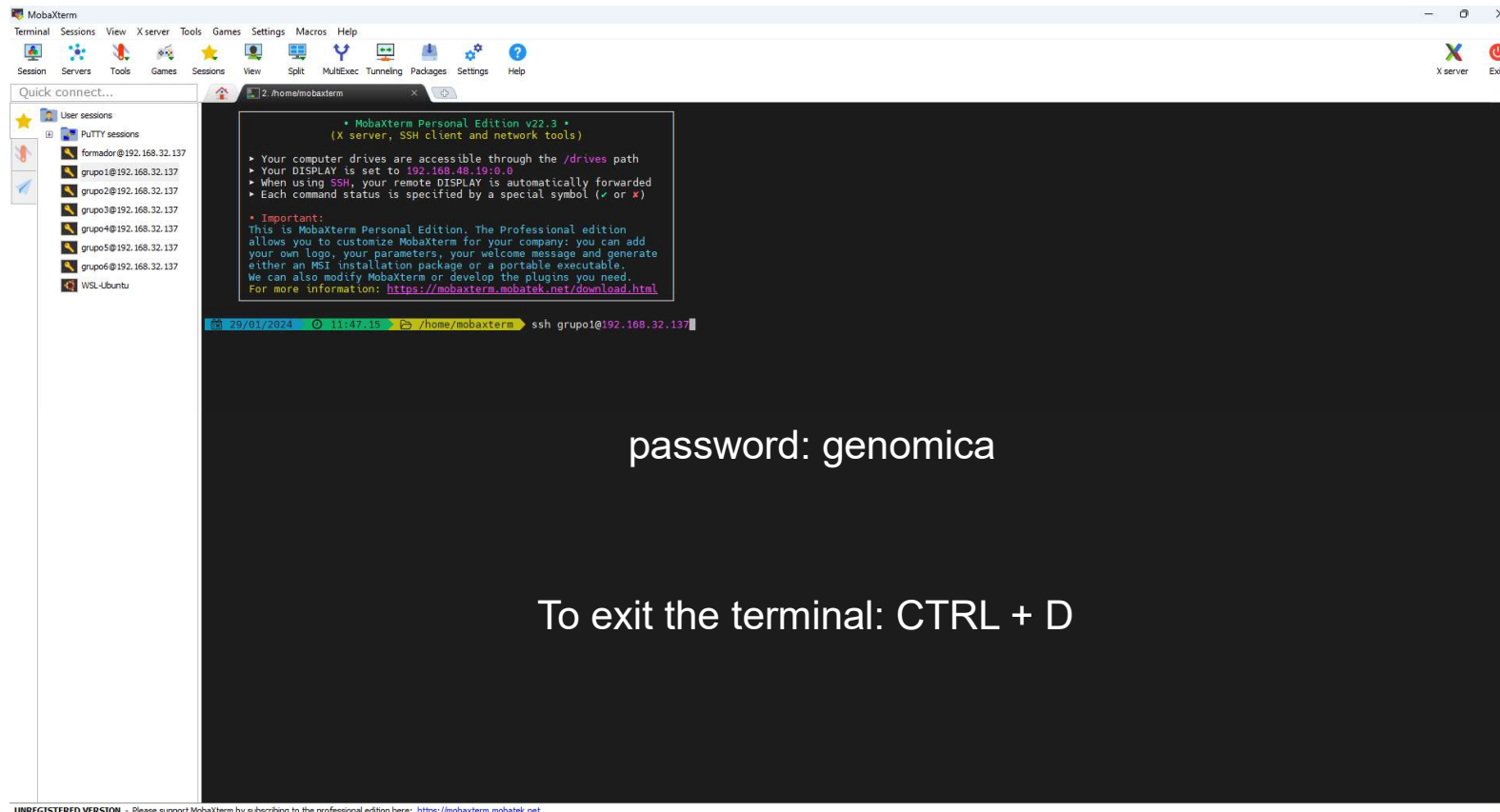
```
121 printf "\nStep 1/4. Running Illumina interop summary program...\n\n" # prints this message
122 mkdir qc_tmp_files
123 interop_summary . --csv=1 > qc_tmp_files/summary.csv # runs the Illumina interop summary program
124 printf "\nStep 2/4. Running Illumina interop index-summary program...\n\n" # runs the Illumina interop i
125 interop_index-summary . --csv=1 > qc_tmp_files/indexing.csv # runs the Illumina interop index-summary pr
126 printf "\nStep 3/4. Running fastqc program (it may take a while)...\n\n"
127 fastq_files=($run_output_dir/$run_dir/*/*/*.fastq.gz) # exemplo estrutura pastas retirada do basespace /
    • HGuimaraes_I37546_2022_L004_ds.e3edbc11ee22440c88231ec2669ba356
128 if fastqc -t 2 -q -f fastq -o qc_tmp_files/ $(ls $fastq_files); then #runs fastqc for all samples (fastq
129     echo "FastQC runned successfully on genome0 (entry node).\n"
130 else
131     srun -N 1 -n 1 -c 2 --mem-per-cpu=2GB fastqc -t 2 -q -f fastq -o qc_tmp_files/ $(ls $fastq_files)
132     echo "FastQC runned through Slurm on one of the computation nodes.\n"
133 fi
```



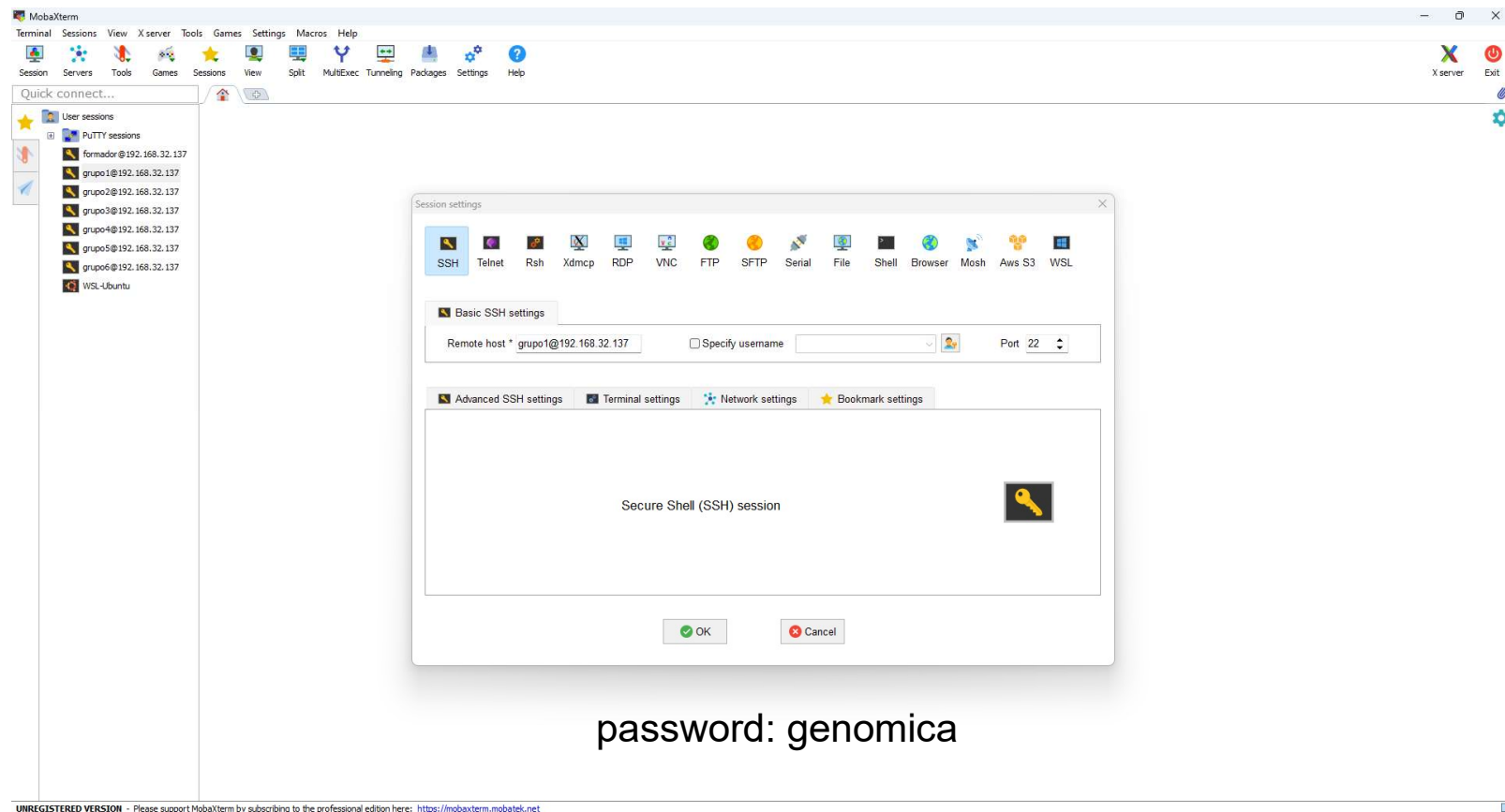
Connection to the Unix server



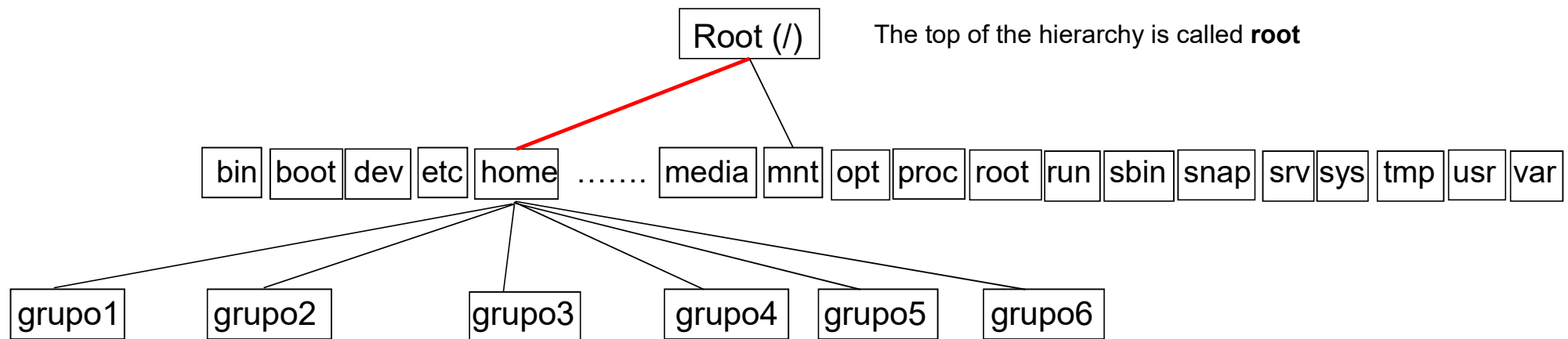
Connection from local terminal: ssh grupo1@192.168.32.137 [ENTER]



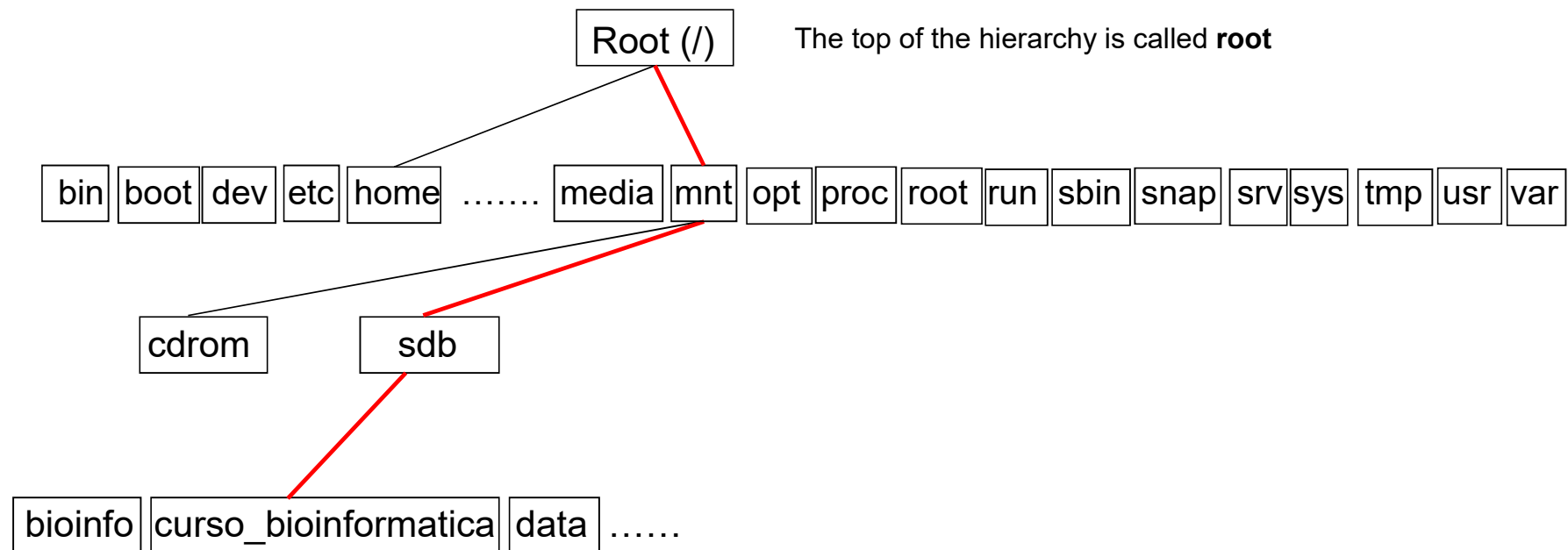
Connection using a session



File-system on the Unix server



File-system on the Unix server





Git and GitHub



- Version control:
 - helps developers track and manage changes to code
 - Colaboration
 - CLI
- user-friendly interface (GUI)
 - public code repository for free
 - popular open-source projects

Tutorial linha de comandos Unix

- https://github.com/krother/bash_tutorial (clone this repository on home dir)

cd ~

git clone https://github.com/krother/bash_tutorial.git

- Extra: <https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>

Conda



- Conda provides package, dependency, and environment management for any language.
- Conda allows users to install different versions of [binary](#) software packages and any required libraries appropriate for their [computing platform](#). Also, it allows users to switch between package versions and download and install updates from a [software repository](#).
- A popular Conda channel for [bioinformatics software](#) is *Bioconda*, which provides multiple software distributions for computational biology.

Conda



- `conda env list`
- `conda activate curso_amb`
- `conda list`
- `conda deactivate`
- `conda activate curso_amb_vep`