



# Bioinformatics Summer School Long-reads Transcriptomics

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LongTREC - The Long-reads TRanscriptome European Consortium Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 101072892

# **Section 3**

# Single-cell analysis pipeline

Overview of commercial pipelines available

#### Commercial pipelines available







https://isoseq.how







https://github.com/epi2me-labs/wf-single-cell

#### **Pipelines overview**







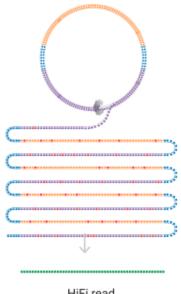


#### Consensus sequence and segmentation of PacBio CCS reads



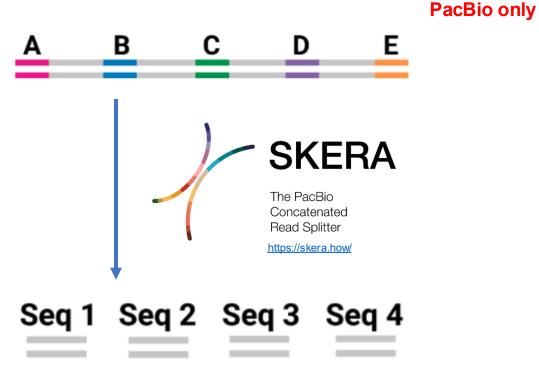
**PacBi** 





HiFi read (99.9% accuracy)

Adapted from https://ccs.how/



Adapted from https://skera.how/read-segments.html

#### **Pipelines overview**



# **PacBi**





#### Primers removal and barcodes extraction – Iso-Seq





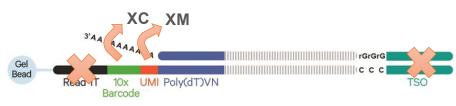




cDNA from poly-adenylated mRNA

Adapted from https://cdn.10xgenomics.com/image/upload/v1710230393/support-documents/CG000731 ChromiumGEM-X SingleCell3 ReagentKits v4 UserGuide RevA.pdf





cDNA from poly-adenylated mRNA

#### **Pipelines overview**



# **PacBi**







#### Primers removal and barcodes extraction – wf-single-cell







Identification of adaptors



cDNA from poly-adenylated mRNA



Probes to extract CBs and UMIs

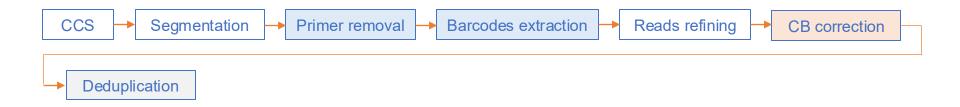
https://github.com/jeffdaily/parasail



Adapted from https://github.com/epi2me-labs/wf-single-cell



# **PacBi**











Reads refinement – polyA trimming



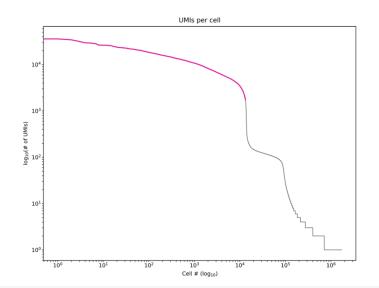
cDNA from poly-adenylated mRNA





**PacBi** 

- Cell barcodes are known (10x whitelist)
  - Cell barcodes are corrected using Hamming distance <=2
     <p>(2 substitutions maximum)
  - Low quality cells, empty droplets or ambient RNA are also filtered



- Reads refinement polyA trimming
- Cell barcode correction







- Reads refinement polyA trimming
- Cell barcode correction
- Deduplication removing PCR artifacts using UMIs

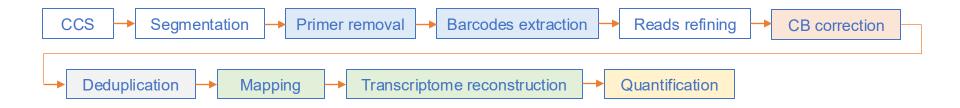


Adapted from https://isoseq.how/umi/high-level-workflow.html





# **PacBi**











- Reads refinement polyA trimming
- Cell barcode correction
- Deduplication removing PCR artifacts with UMIs
- Mapping to genome reference



Pbmm2

PacBio's C++ wrapper of minimap2





- Reads refinement polyA trimming
- Cell barcode correction
- Deduplication removing PCR artifacts with UMIs
- Mapping to genome reference
- Transcriptome reconstruction and curation





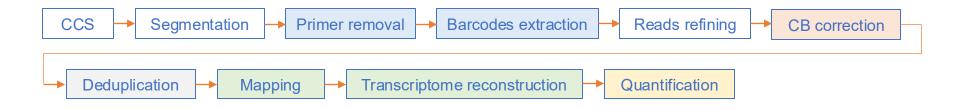


- Reads refinement polyA trimming
- Cell barcode correction
- Deduplication removing PCR artifacts with UMIs
- Mapping to genome reference
- Transcriptome reconstruction and curation
- Expression matrices





## **PacBi**

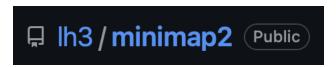








Mapping to genome reference



https://github.com/lh3/minimap2





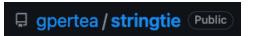
- Mapping to genome reference
- Cell barcode correction

- Cell barcodes are known (10x whitelist)
- Cell barcodes from the sample with high quality are shortlisted
- Cell barcodes are corrected using Levenshtein distance <=2 (2 indels and/or substitutions maximum)</li>
- Low quality cells, empty droplets or ambient RNA are also filtered





- Mapping to genome reference
- Cell barcode correction
- Transcriptome reconstruction



https://github.com/gpertea/stringtie

- Stringtie2
- Using long read mode (-L)
- At least 2 transcripts to call a transcript



https://github.com/gpertea/gffcompare

 Resulting transcriptome is annotated with the reference annotation





- Mapping to genome reference
- Cell barcode correction
- Transcriptome reconstruction

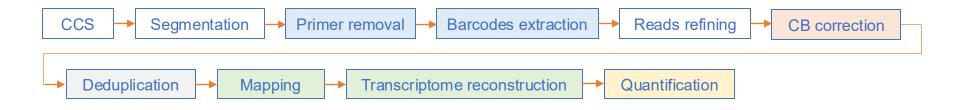
- Reads are mapped to the resulting transcriptome
- Transcript assignment similar to FLAMES criteria



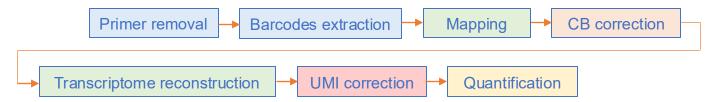
- Intronic transcripts set to unknown
- Uniquely mapped reads are assigned to transcripts
- Ambiguously mapped reads are assigned or not depending on alignment score and coverage



## **PacBi**











- Mapping to genome reference
- Cell barcode correction
- Transcriptome reconstruction
- UMI correction

- UMI barcodes are NOT known (random sequences)
- To reduce searching space, reads are clustered to assigned genes (or genomic interval if not assigned)



https://github.com/CGATOxford/UMI-tools

UMIs are corrected using Levenshtein distance <=2 (2 indels and/or substitutions maximum)





- Mapping to genome reference
- Cell barcode correction
- Transcriptome reconstruction
- UMI correction
- Expression matrices

- Corrected UMIs are collapsed and feature counts are summed
- Expression matrices are further processed
  - Cell with counts below 200 genes/transcripts (default)
  - Genes expressed in fewer than 3 cells (default)
  - Cells with more than 20% mitochondrial expression (default)
- Counts are normalized to 10.000 reads/cell (default) and log10 transformed

#### Select tools appropriate for your question



Registered Report Open access Published: 07 June 2024

# Systematic assessment of long-read RNA-seq methods for transcript identification and quantification

Francisco J. Pardo-Palacios, Dingjie Wang, Fairlie Reese, Mark Diekhans, Sílvia Carbonell-Sala, Brian Williams, Jane E. Loveland, Maite De María, Matthew S. Adams, Gabriela Balderrama-Gutierrez, Amit K. Behera, Jose M. Gonzalez Martinez, Toby Hunt, Julien Lagarde, Cindy E. Liang, Haoran Li, Marcus Jerryd Meade, David A. Moraga Amador, Andrey D. Prjibelski, Inanc Birol, Hamed Bostan, Ashley M. Brooks, Muhammed Hasan Çelik, Ying Chen, ... Angela N. Brooks

Nature Methods 21, 1349–1363 (2024) | Cite this article

50k Accesses | 103 Citations | 111 Altmetric | Metrics

For transcriptome reconstruction



• For transcriptome curation

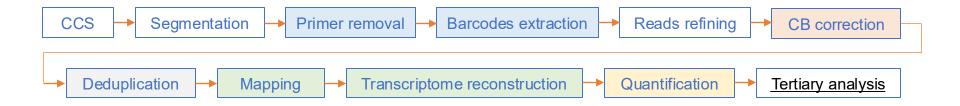
#### Question



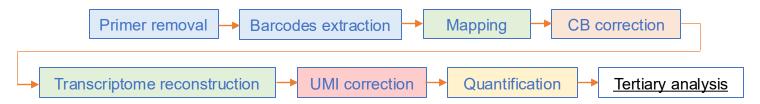
• Which one is the unique step of the wf-single-cell pipeline?



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# **Thank You!**



For more information about the LongTREC Summer School:

https://longtrec.eu