RNA-seq解析パイプライン: Transcript-based

Shuji Shigenobu 重信 秀治

基礎生物学研究所 生物機能解析センター



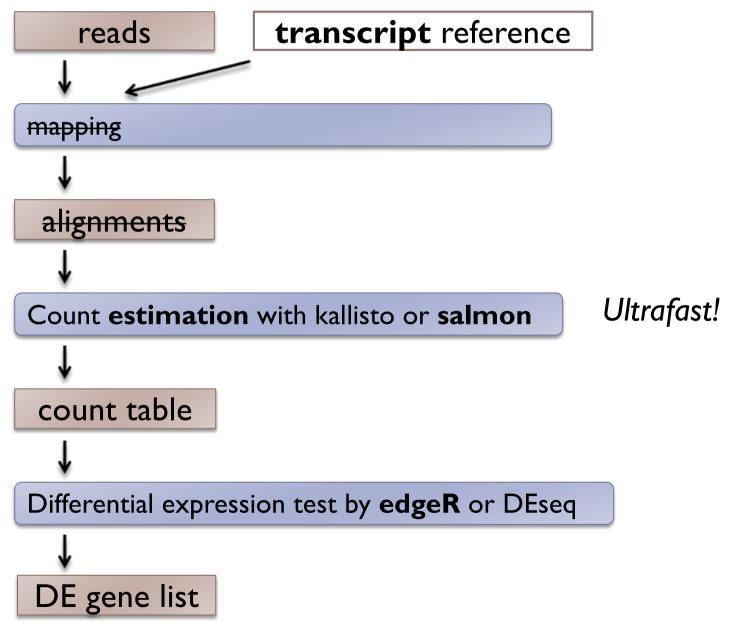
Two Basic Pipelines

Choice of reference

- ▶ Genome standard for genome-known species
- Transcript the only way for genome-unknown species
 -- can be used for genome-known species

Millions of short reads pre-processing mapping Reads aligned to reference summarization by unit (gene, transcript, exon) Table of counts normalization **DE** testing List of DE gene systems biology GO enrichment multivariate analysis network analysis Biological insights

A transcript-based pipeline (alignment-free method)



Alignment-free RNAseq quantification

Software

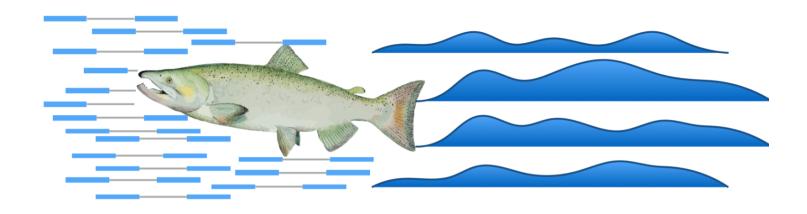
- Salmon
- Kallisto
- Sailfish

Concept

- Precise alignments are not required to assign reads to their origins.
- > => "psudo-alignment" using a de bruijn graph information (kallisto), a k-mer approach (Sailfish old ver.) or a "quasi-mapping" (Salmon)

Benefit

- Ultrafast
- Computationally cheap
- Accuracy: similar or better than mapping-based methods



Salmon —Don't count . . . quantify!

Overview

Salmon is a tool for quantifying the expression of transcripts using RNA-seq data. Salmon uses new algorithms (specifically, coupling the concept of *quasi-mapping* with a two-phase inference procedure) to provide accurate expression estimates very quickly (i.e. *wicked-fast*) and while using little memory. Salmon performs its inference using an expressive and realistic model of RNA-seq data that takes into account experimental attributes and biases commonly observed in *real* RNA-seq data.

Citing Salmon

If you find Salmon useful, or have suggestions for improve Salmon in your work, please cite the Salmon paper:

Salmon

Salmon is a tool for quantifying the expression of transcripts using RNA-seq data. Salmon uses new algorithms to provide accurate expression estimates very quickly.

```
(example)
$salmon index ... # step 1. build index
$salmon quant ... # step 2. quantification
```

Input

- reference (fasta) and reads (fastq)
- Output
 - Count estimation table: quant.sf

ex401

Let's Try Salmon

Map 75-bp Illumina reads to a transcript reference and quantify the abundance.

Prepare reads and reference genome

Sequences for this exercise are stored in ~/gitc/data/SS/.

```
IlluminaReads1.fq : Illumina reads in fastq format
minimouse_mRNA.fa : a set of transcript sequnences
```

Build index of reference sequence

```
$salmon index -t minimouse_mRNA.fa \{\frac{4}{2}}
-i minimouse_mRNA.fa.salmon.idx -k 31
```

Quantification

```
$salmon quant -i minimouse_mRNA.fa.salmon.idx \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} -l A -o salmon_out -r IlluminaReads1.fq
```

Salmon outputs

NumReads => edgeR

quant.sf

Name	Length	EffectiveLength	ТРМ	NumReads
IcI ENSMUST00000074761	381	132.000	169.095133	5.000
IcI ENSMUST00000136312	2205	1956.000	90.036424	39.451
IcI ENSMUST00000004316	1671	1422.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000105465	1665	1416.000	5801.782522	1840.332
IcI ENSMUST00000165878	1656	1407.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000177779	1674	1425.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000179238	1674	1425.000	136.797600	43.668
IcI ENSMUST00000082402	1545	1296.000	6110.505937	1774.000
IcI ENSMUST00000092163	447	198.000	32984.331687	1463.000
IcI ENSMUST00000092162	447	198.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000100497	1128	879.000	328.241125	64.633
IcI ENSMUST00000094434	552	303.000	8390.396792	569.504
IcI ENSMUST00000090860	552	303.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000005950	1422	1173.000	4014.976469	1055.000
IcI ENSMUST00000120655	1212	963.000	0.000000	0.000
IcI ENSMUST00000019649	918	669.000	1047.905860	157.043
IcI ENSMUST00000071555	1128	879.000	1271.484978	250.364
IcI ENSMUST00000167721	888	639.000	4172.375467	597.249
IcI ENSMUST00000082405	684	435.000	8599.700325	838.000
IcI ENSMUST00000171419	795	546.000	0.000000	0.000
INIENIEMI IETOOOOOOO	601	422 000	0200 002507	90.4 000

Salmon to edgeR

Name EffectiveLength TPM NumReads IcliENSMUSTOOOOO74764 100 000 100 005 00 Length EffectiveLength TPM **NumReads ICIJENSMUS** **ICIIENSMUS** Icl|ENSMUS Name EffectiveLength **NumReads** IcI|ENSMUS1 **ICI|ENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST IcI|ENSMUS Length EffectiveLength TPM **NumReads IcIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS **ICIJENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000074761 381 132,000 169.095133 5.000 IcliENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS1 IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000136312 2205 1956 000 90.036424 39.451 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000004316 1671 1422.000 0.000000 0.000 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000105465 1665 1416.000 5801.782522 1840.332 IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcliENSMUS' 1656 **ICIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000165878 1407.000 0.000000 0.000 IcIIENSMUS IcIIENSMUS1 0.000 1674 1425.000 0.000000 **ICIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000177779 IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS1 **ICIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000179238 1674 1425,000 136.797600 43.668 IcI|ENSMUS IcliENSMUS^{*} Icl|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000082402 1545 1296.000 6110.50593 1774.000 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS1 **IcIIENSMUS** 447 198.000 32984.33168 1463.000 IcI|ENSMUST00000092163 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS 447 0.000 198.000 0.00000 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000092162 IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS 1128 879.000 328.24112 64.633 IcI|ENSMUST00000100497 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS 8390.396792 **ICIJENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000094434 552 303.000 569.504 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000090860 552 303.000 0.000000 0.000 IcI|ENSMUS IcI|ENSMUS **ICIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000005950 1422 1173.000 4014.976469 1055.000 IcI|ENSMUS IcIIENSMUS 1212 963.000 0.00000 0.000 **ICIIENSMUS** IcI|ENSMUST00000120655 IcIIENSMUS' IcI|ENSMUS IcIIENSMUST00000019649 918 669.000 1047.905860 157.043 IcI|ENSMUS IcIIENSMUS IcI|ENSMUST00000071555 1128 879.000 1271.48497 250.364 IcIIENSMUS I-UENICHALIC 888 4172.37546 597.249 IcI|ENSMUST00000167721 639.000 IcI|ENSMUST00000082405 684 435.000 8599.700325 838.000 IcIIENSMUST00000171419 795 546,000 0.00000 0.000 quant1.sf 122 000 0200 00250 904 000

quant2.sf quant3.sf quant4.sf

Notes:

Count matrix 作成するのに一手間かける必要があることに言及。最近のsalmonではsalmon merge でそれができるようになった。前回までお手製rubyスクリプトを使っていたが、今回からsalmon mergelこswitch

Lih-1|NumReads Lih-2|NumReads

5.000

39.451

250.364

597.249

Lih-3NumReads

15.037

61.696

0.000

0.000

0.000

1.534

260 604

104.191

0.000

0.000

1.608

135.311

239.000

264.000

89.000

0.000

111.396

348 508

27.957

674.000

528,689

521.304

148.549

470 496

0.000

195 495

499 000

454.000

447.000

410.000

332.068

266.106

406,000

0.000

4.998

0.000

Lih-4|NumReads

230,000

42.809

156.235

218.000

215 000

29.956

192 288

159 365

198.000

159.985

0.000

1.002

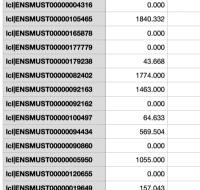
192.000

6.017

0.000

135.272

0.000



IcI|ENSMUST00000074761

IcI|ENSMUST00000136312

IcI|ENSMUST00000071555

IcI|ENSMUST00000167721



count matrix

\$salmon quantmerge ...

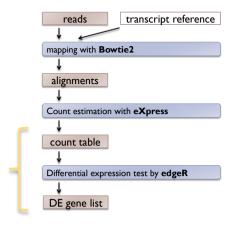


Table of counts

data import

diagnostics

normalization

DE testing

evaluation

List of DE gene

edgeR

- A Bioconductor package for differential expression analysis of digital gene expression data
- Model: An over dispersed Poisson model, negative binomial (NB) model, is used
- Normalization: TMM method (trimmed mean of M values) to deal with composition effects
- ▶ **DE test**: exact test and generalized linear models (GLM)

edgeR (classic)

- input: **count data** (not RPKM or TPM)
- output: gene table with DE significance statistics (FDR)

```
(example)
$ R
> library(edgeR)
                                   #load edgeR library
> dat <- read.delim("count_data.txt", ...) #import count table to R</pre>
> group < c(rep("M", 3), rep("H", 3)) #assign groups
> D <- DGEList(dat, group=group) #import data to edgeR</pre>
> D <- calcNormFactors(D)</pre>
                           #normalization (TMM)
> D <- estimateCommonDisp(D) #estimate common disbpersion
> D <- estimateTagwiseDisp(D) #estimate tagwise dispersion</pre>
> de <- exactTest(D, pair=c("M", "H")) #DE test</pre>
> topTags(de)
Comparison of groups: H-M
            logConc logFC P.Value
                                                   FDR
AT5G48430 -15.36821 6.255498 9.919041e-12 2.600872e-07
AT5G31702 -15.88641 5.662522 3.637593e-10 4.083773e-06
AT3G55150 -17.01537 5.870635 4.672331e-10 4.083773e-06
```

edgeR (GLM)

- input: **count data** (not RPKM or TPM)
- output: gene table with DE significance statistics (FDR)

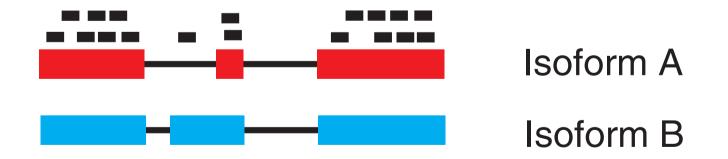
```
(example)
$ R
> library(edgeR)
                                     #load edgeR library
> dat <- read.delim("count_data.txt", ...) #import count table to R</pre>
> treat <- factor(c("M", "M", "M", "H", "H", "H"))</pre>
> treat <- relevel(treat, ref="M)</pre>
> design <- model.matrix(~treat)</pre>
> rownames(design) <- colnames(y)</pre>
> D <- DGEList(dat, group=treat) #import data to edgeR
> D <- calcNormFactors(D, method="TMM") #normalization (TMM)</pre>
> D <- estimateDisp(D, design) #estimate dispersion</pre>
> fit <- glmFit(D, design) #fitting to model</pre>
> lrt <- glmLRTt(D, coef=2)) #DE test</pre>
> topTags(lrt)
> ...
```

Let's try edgeR

- edgeR classic
 - ex402: Differential expression analysis with edgeR (pairwise)
- edgeR linear model [advanced]
 - ▶ ex403-1: Differential expression analysis with edgeR (GLM)
 - ex403-2: Differential expression analysis with edgeR (GLM; considering batch effect)

Estimate Abundance

- Multimapping issues
 - Isoforms
 - Very similar paralogs
 - Repetitive sequences
 - > => cannot align reads uniquely
- Mapping ambiguity should be taken into consideration.



- Critical for RNA-seq de novo analysis
- Software: RSEM and eXpress (EM algorithm)