

My internship at GIGA research center/ CHU Liège

Investigation of GPU methylation tools in the
context of Nanopore sequencing

Context

- Genomic medicine initiative: cancer mutational signatures
- Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD): study of promotor methylation



Methylation detection on Nanopore data

Published: 20 February 2017

Detecting DNA cytosine methylation using nanopore sequencing

Jared T Simpson , Rachael E Workman, P C Zuzarte, Matei David, L J Dursi & Winston Timp 

Nature Methods **14**, 407–410(2017) | [Cite this article](#)

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

GPU accelerated adaptive banded event alignment for rapid comparative nanopore signal analysis



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Nanopolish (2017)

- ▶ Hidden Markov Model trained on synthetic DNA
- ▶ Multi-threading
- ▶ No GPU acceleration

F5c (2020)

- ▶ Adaptive Banded Alignment
- ▶ Optimized multi-threading (cpu-opti)
- ▶ Support (1) GPU acceleration (cuda)

Setup

► Dataset

- Human cell (NA12878)
- Region: chr20:5,000,000-10,000,000 (fast5 + fastq + ref)

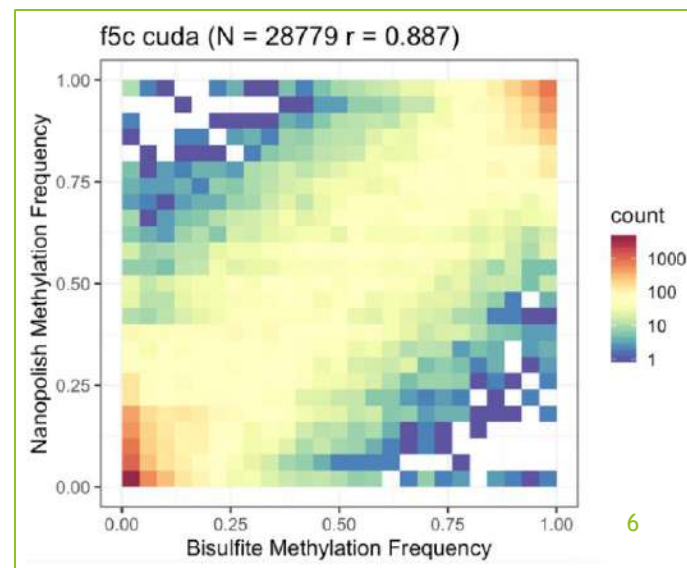
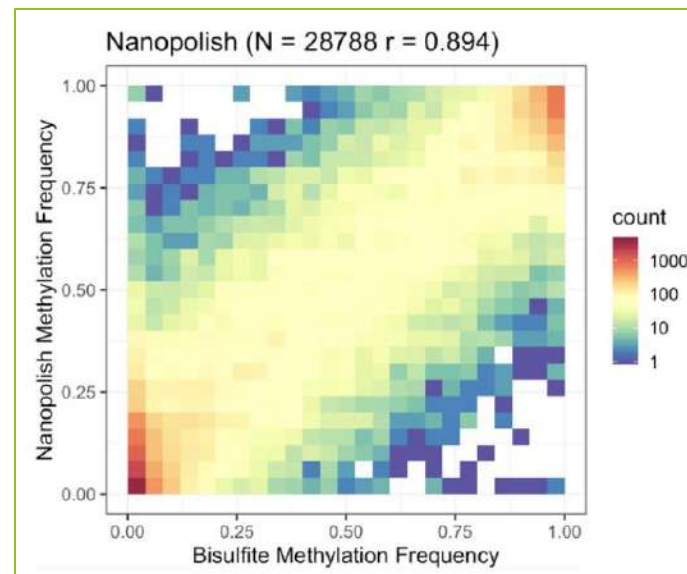
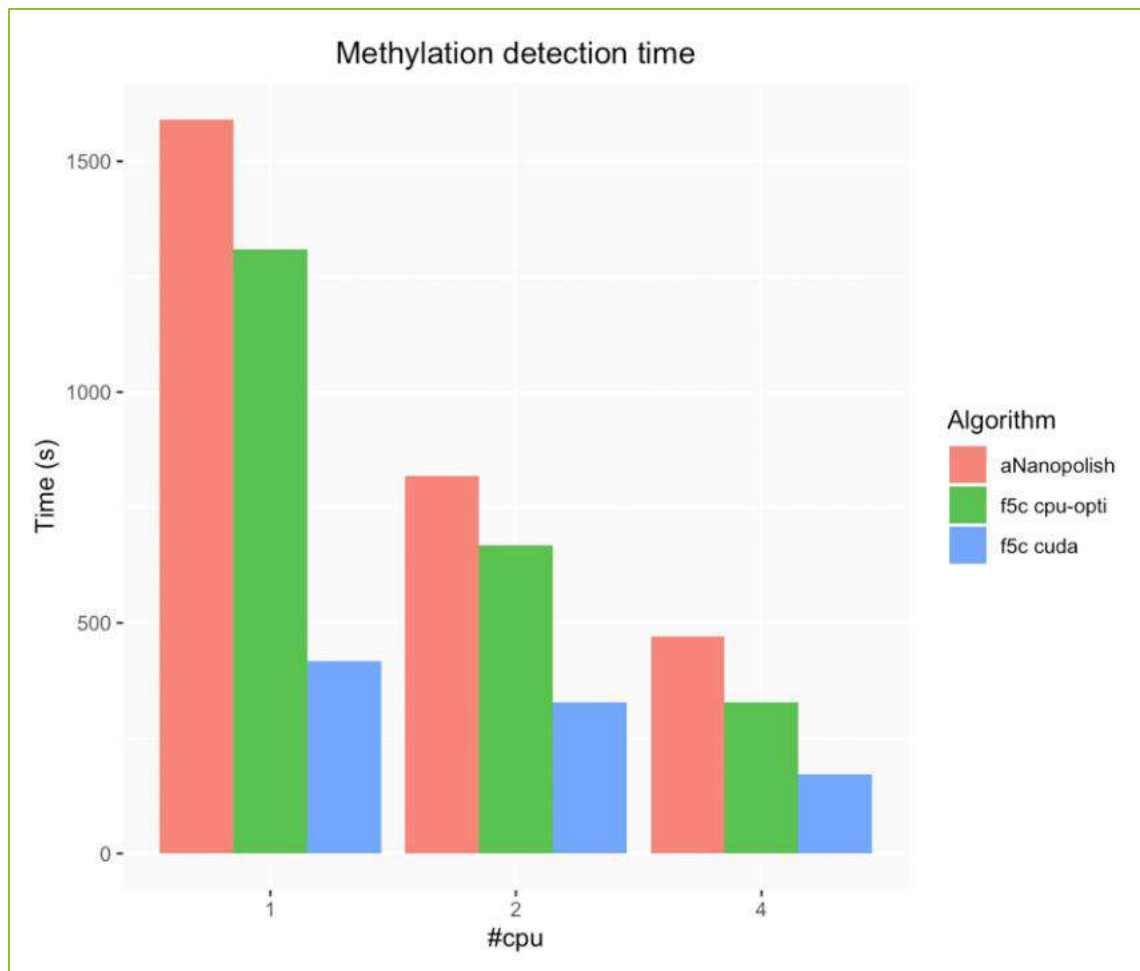
► Hardware

- Dragon2 CPU nodes: 16-core Intel Xenon Gold
- Dragon2 GPU nodes: 12-core Intel Xenon Gold + Tesla V100 (32Go)

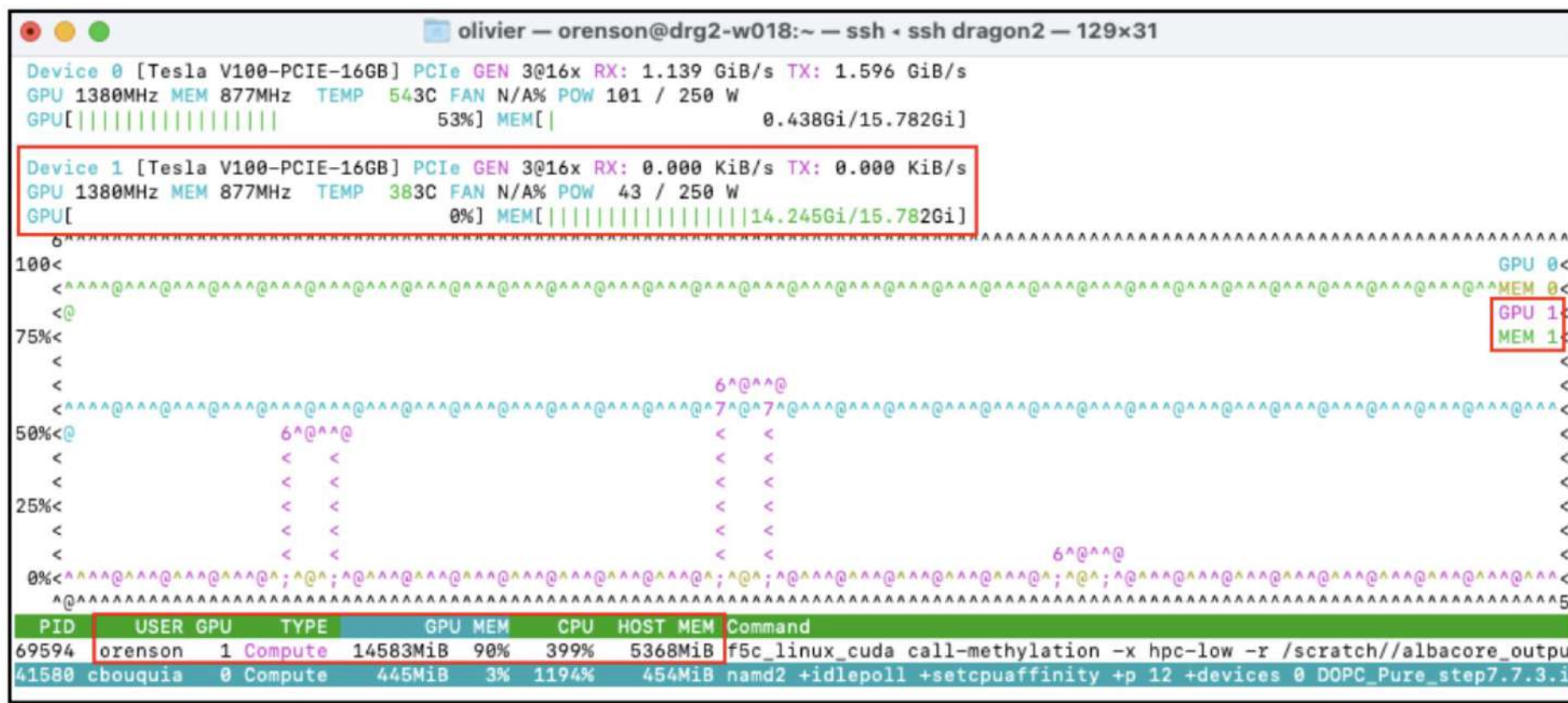
► Jobs

- Time evaluation with: echo Current time \$(date+"%T")
- Run with 1, 2 and 4 CPUs

Nanopolish vs. f5c

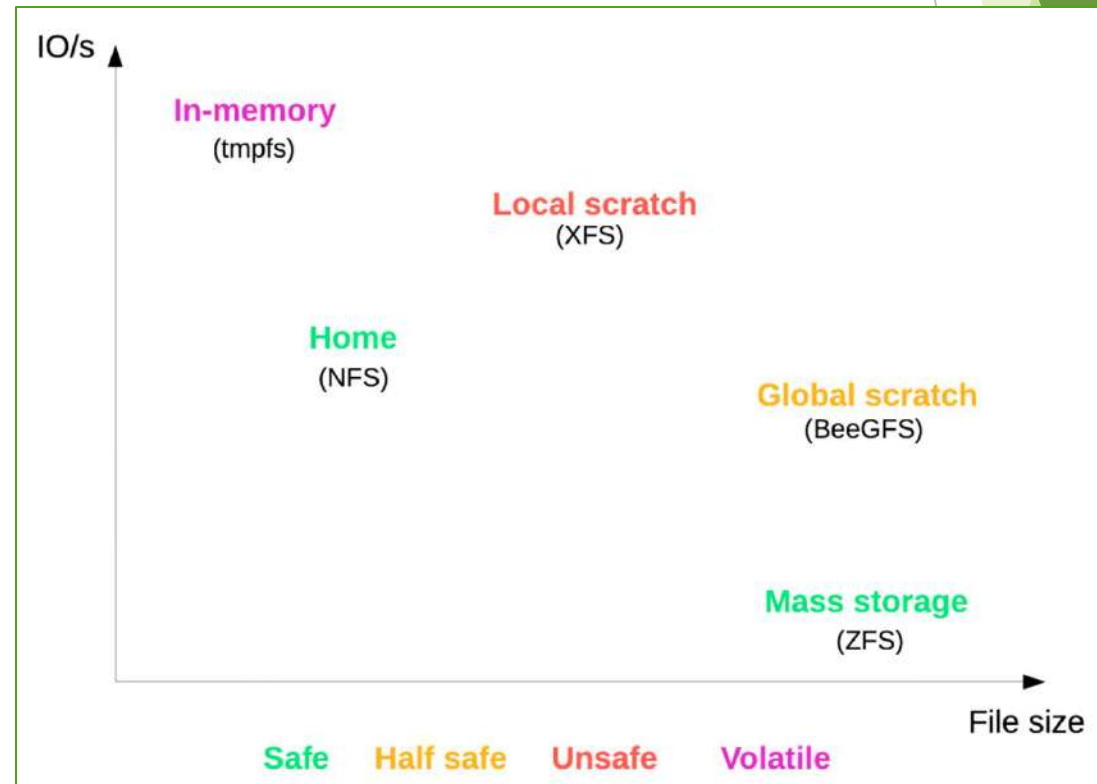
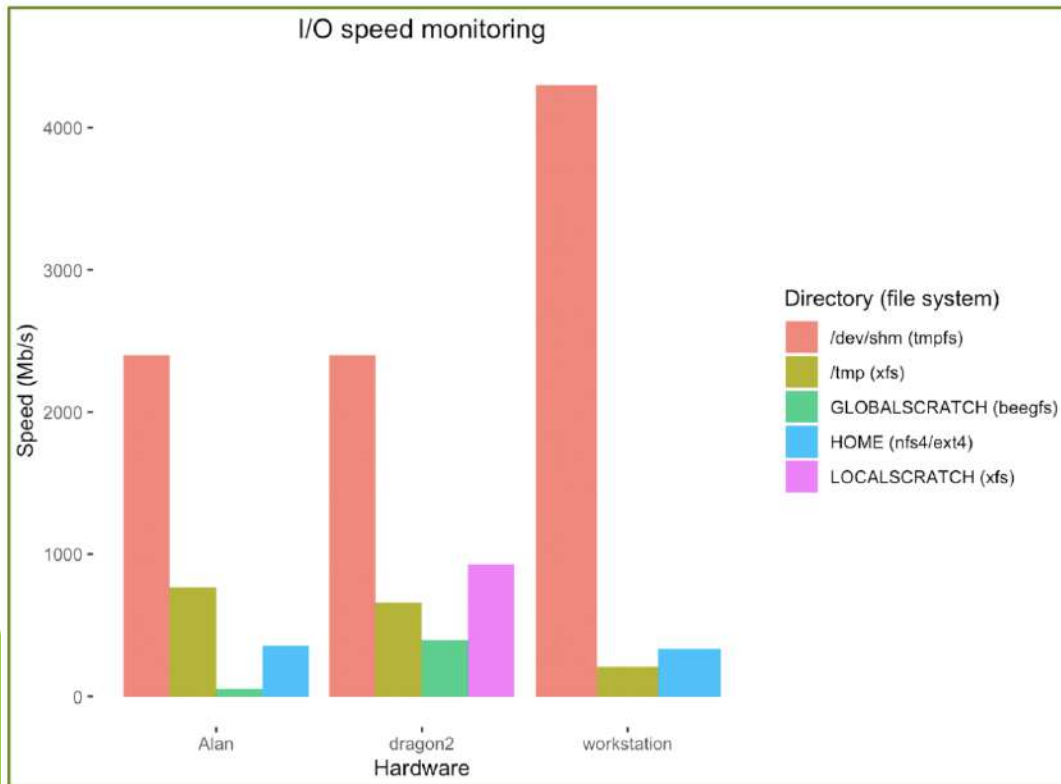


► nvtop

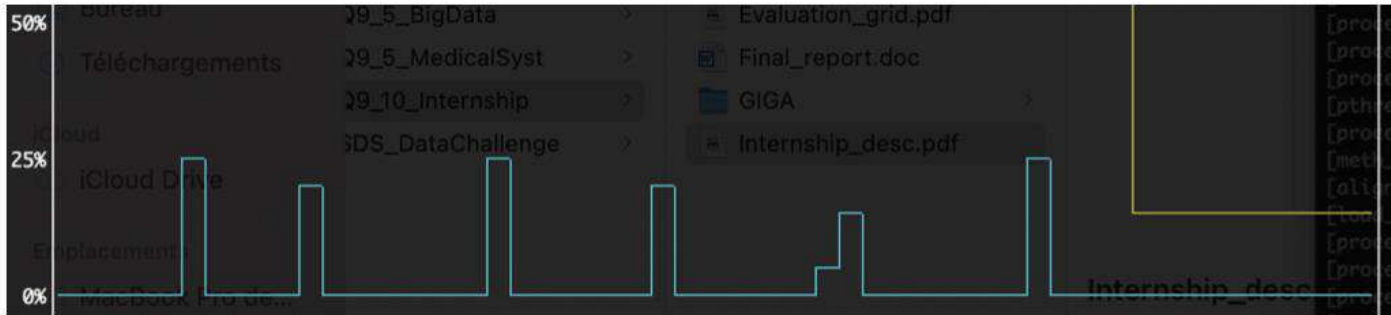


Monitoring file systems

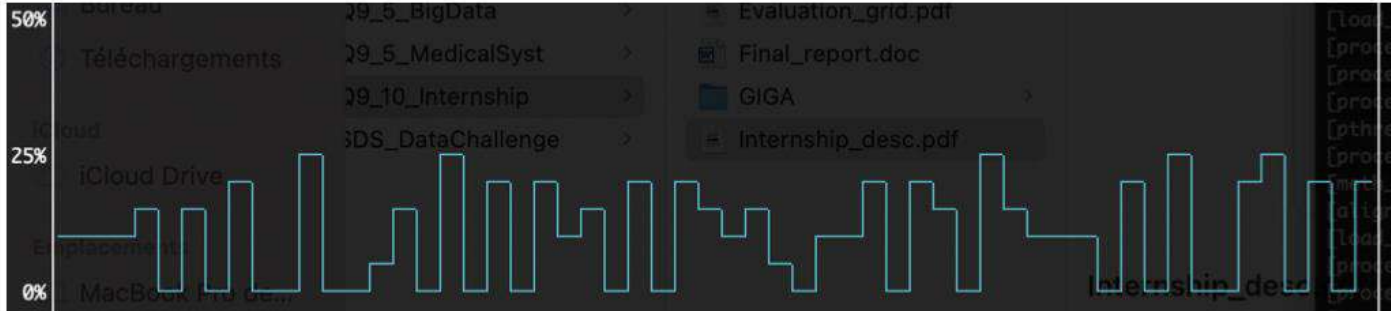
- ▶ Monitoring new working directories I/O speed
 - ▶ `df -Th $WORKINGDIR`
 - ▶ `dd if=/dev/zero of=$WORKINGDIR/test1 bs=1M count=2048 oflag=dsync`



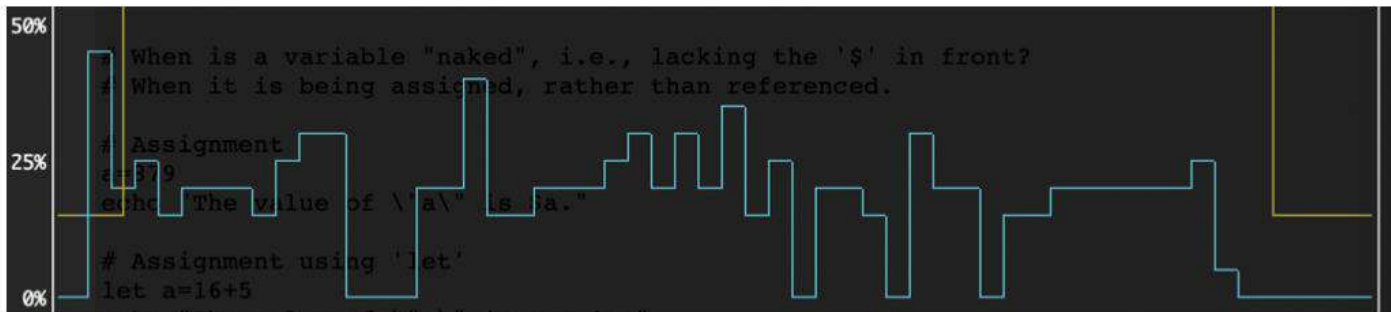
More CPU = more GPU activity



1 CPU



4 CPU



20 CPU

Conclusions on f5c

- ▶ f5c = **hybrid** software
- ▶ Balanced setup (workstation) >>> high end GPU (Alan)
- ▶ ! I/O bottleneck !
- ▶ CPU vs. GPU speed up : ~4.5x (Nanopolish 7m 50s → f5c, 1m 43s)
- ▶ f5c monitoring speed up : ~2x (4 CPUs, HOME, 1m 43s → 20 CPUs, /dev/shm, 52s)
- ▶ Multi-fast5 not worth it for a small dataset

Nanopore basecalling : Guppy

- ▶ Small dataset (512 Mo)

/tmp	CPU	GPU	Speed up
Dragon2 (Tesla 16Go)	5h 25m 52s	31s	x631
Workstation (GeForce GTX 1660 Ti 6Go)	~ 5h 30m	26m 45s	x12.3

Table 1 : execution time for each hardware setup

- ▶ F5c = hybrid CPU/GPU -> Workstation (balanced setup) wins
- ▶ Guppy = GPU only -> Dragon2 (big GPU) wins

MCF7 whole genome sequencing data

► Objectives

- Test f5c on a new dataset
- Compare methylation frequencies with bisulfite sequencing

► Data (~ 1.5 To)

- Fast5 directory : raw nanopore signal - 1023 Go - 9.26M reads
- Fasta file : reference genome - 3 Go
- Fastq file : basecalled reads - 136 Go - 8.59M reads - avg length 8369
- Sam/bam files : alignment data- 158 Go/79Go - 11.46M alignments

Regions of interest

Genes	Chr	Start	End	Length	CpG	Function(s)
SEMA3B	3	50275437	50275514	77	6	Inhibits axonal extension, tumor suppressor by inducing apoptosis
RASSF1	3	50340943	50341036	93	6	Tumor suppressor, negatively regulate cell cycle at G1/S-phase
KLHL6	3	183555418	183555536	118	5	B-lymphocyte antigen receptor signalisation
INA	10	103276779	103276913	135	8	Type IV intermediate filament heteropolymers
PTPRCAP	11	67437695	67437765	70	2	T- and B-lymphocyte activation (transmembrane phosphoprotein)

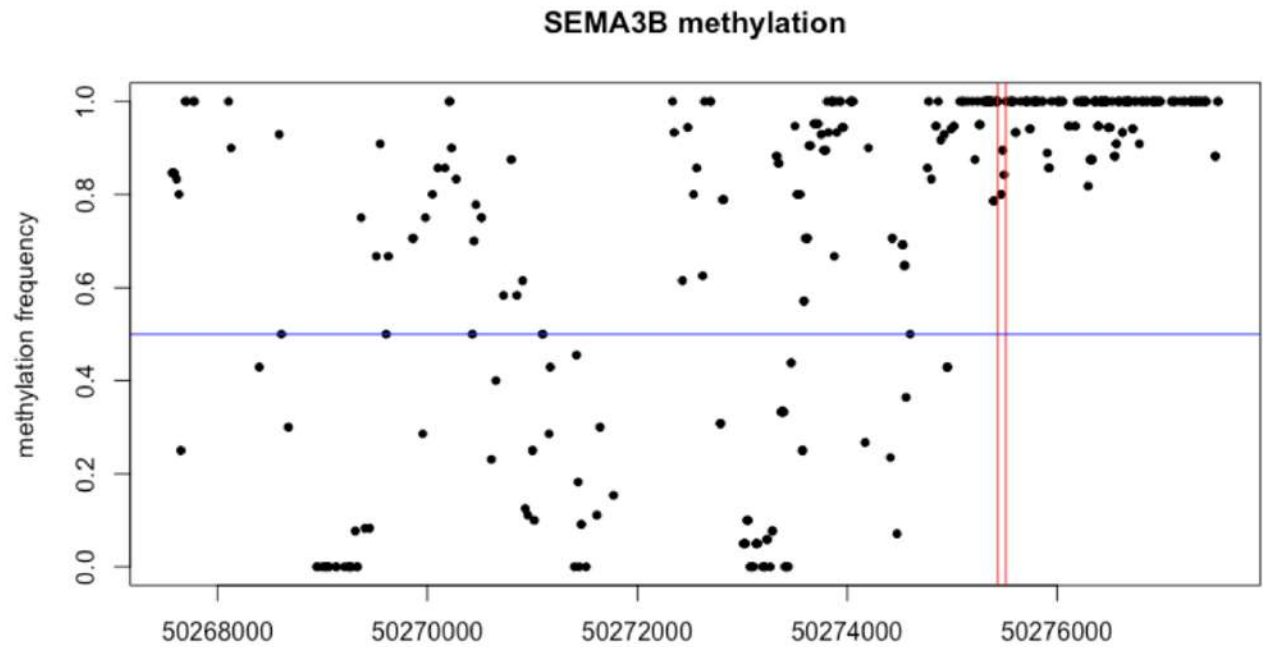
- ▶ Split in single chromosomes for transfer on dragon2
 - ▶ CECI quotas : /CECI/home 100 Go, /CECI/trsf 1 To (10 days)
 - ▶ 1.5 To -> 125 Go, 72 Go, 55 Go

SEMA3B

positive strand - genomic sequence

50.275.437 **CG**CTTCCAGCCCAGTGCCAA
50.275.457 GAGGTGGG**CG**GGGT**CG**GGGT
50.275.477 TGGGC**CG****CG**GGAGGGAGGC
50.275.497 **G**AAGGGTCTTTCAGTGCC

CpG pos	bisulfites	nanopore
50,275,437	0.91	1.00
50,275,465	0.78	0.80
50,275,471	0.85	0.80
50,275,482	?	0.90
50,275,485	?	0.90
50,275,496	?	0.84

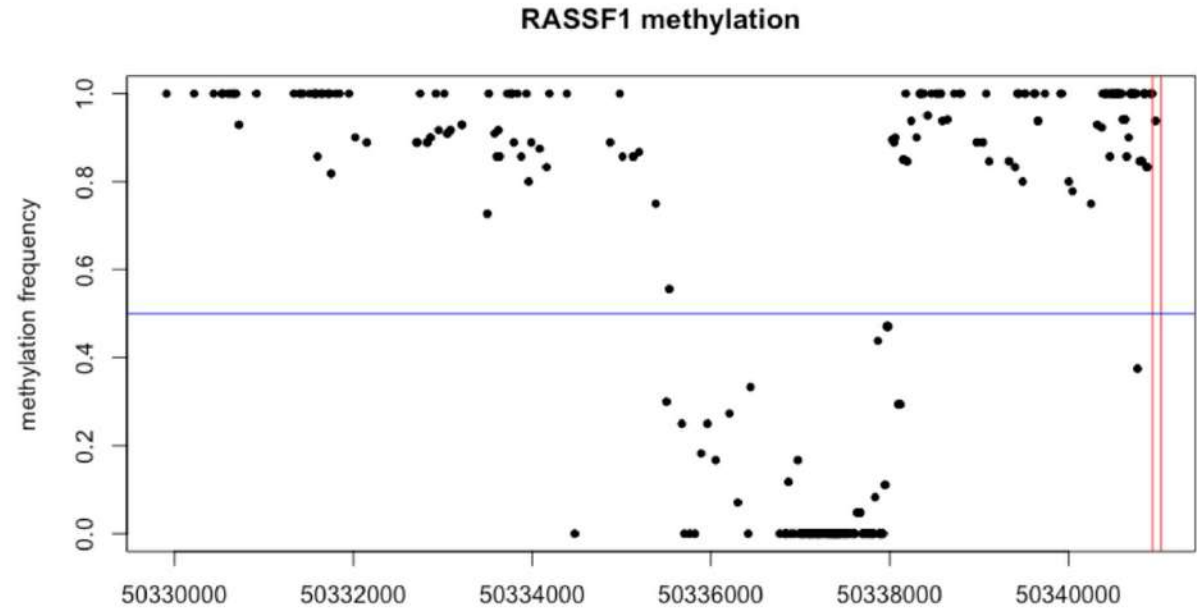


RASSF1

positive strand - genomic sequence

50.340.943	CAATGGAAACCTGGGTGCAG
50.340.963	GGACTGTGGGGCCGAAGGC
50.340.983	GGGGCTGGGCGCGCTCTCGC
50.341.003	AGAGCCCCCCCCCGCCTTGCC
50.341.023	CTTCCTTCCTCCT

CpG pos	bisulfites	nanopore
50,340,976	0.62	0.94
50,340,982	0.63	0.94
50,340,992	0.62	0.94
50,340,994	0.60	0.94
50,341,000	0.61	0.94
50,341,014	0.53	0.83

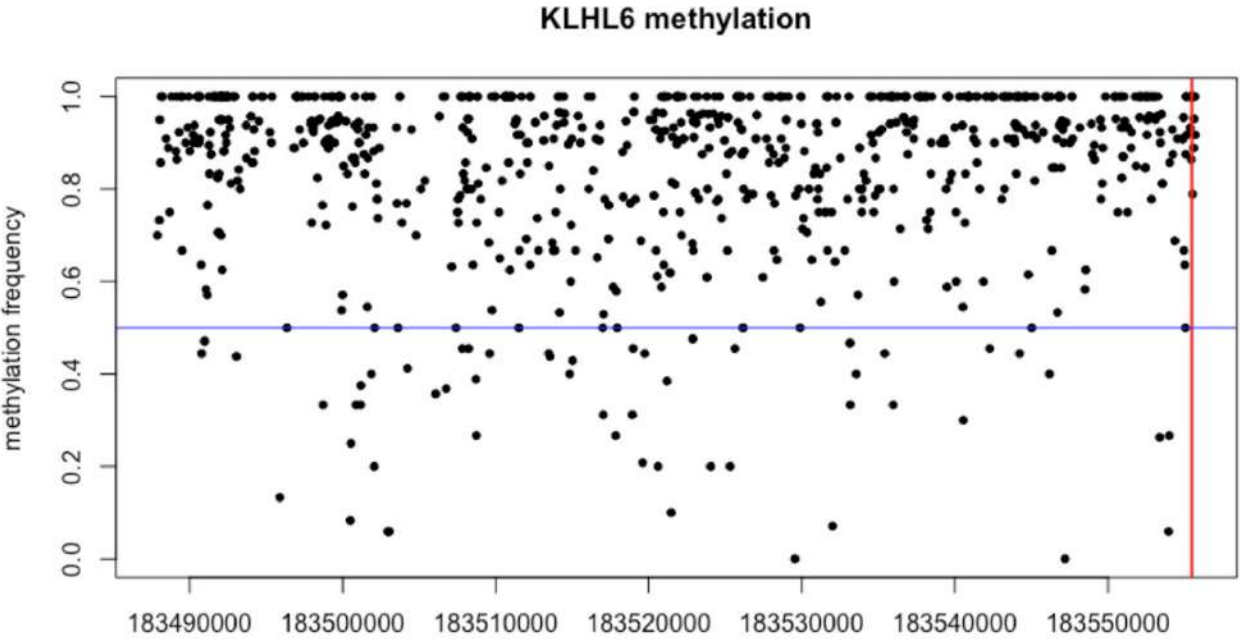


KLHL6

positive strand - genomic sequence

183.555.418 TCCACACACAAGATGACATC
183.555.438 TGTCAGAGCGTTTTCCATT
183.555.458 GCAGGGTTTCCAGGCCATTC
183.555.478 TGAAGAATTAAGGAGAGTCC
183.555.498 CGCGTCGTCAAATTTGACCT
183.555.518 TTTCCCATTTAAGATCTC

CpG pos	bisulfites	nanopore
183,555,446	0.85	0.86
183,555,456	0.92	1.00
183,555,498	0.94	1.00
183,555,600	0.95	1.00
183,555,603	0.93	1.00



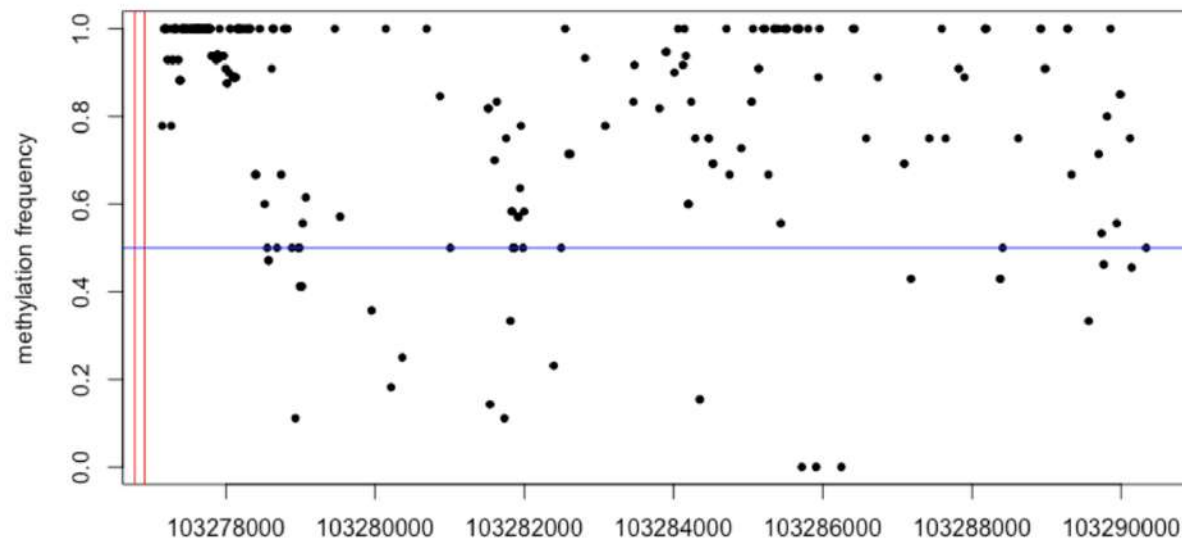
INA

positive strand - genomic sequence

103.276.779 CAGAAACCCCTAACCTCCCA
 103.276.799 GT**CG**GTTAAAGAAGAGGGGA
 103.276.819 TAGGGTCAAGGGATG**CG**ACA
 103.276.839 GAGCTGTGTGGTTTC**CG**GAT
 103.276.859 GGGAAACCTCAGT**CG**TTTAG
 103.276.879 GCACCCCTC**CG**CT**CG**AGTCA
 103.276.899 CTTC**CG**AAGCAGT**CG**

CpG pos	bisulfites	nanopore
103,276,801	0.89	0.82
103,276,834	0.94	0.89
103,276,854	0.93	1.00
103,276,872	0.79	1.00
103,276,888	0.96	1.00
103,276,892	?	1.00
103,276,903	?	1.00
103,276,912	?	1.00

INA methylation

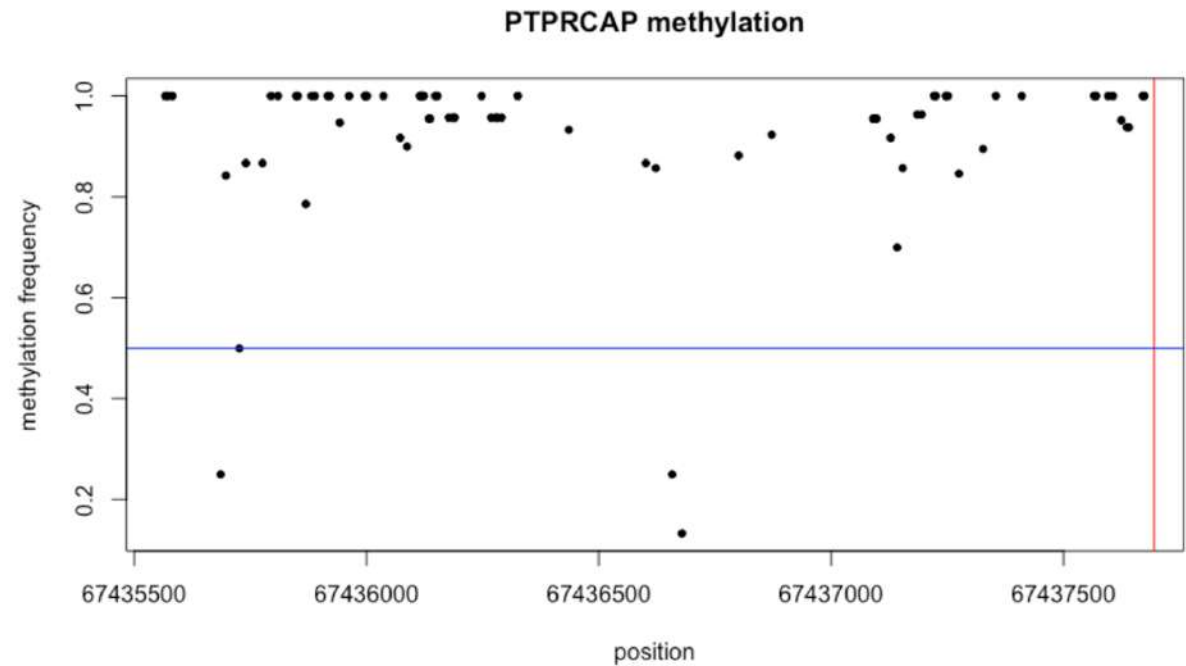


PTPRCAP

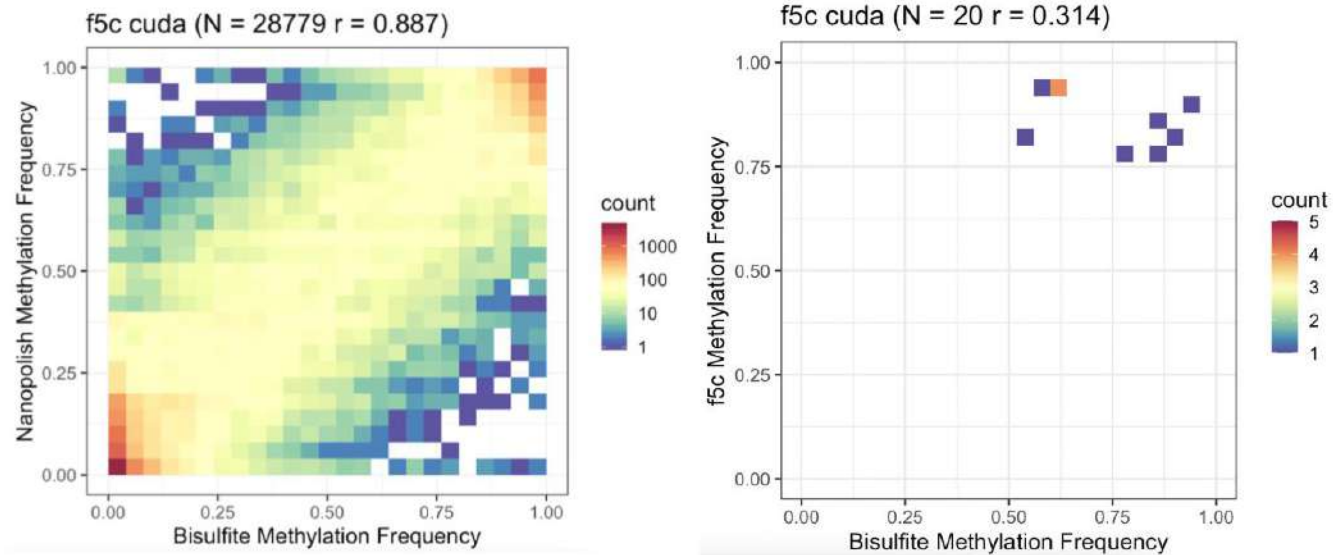
positive strand - genomic sequence

67.437.695 **CG**TCTGCAGTGAAGGGTGGC
67.437.715 CCAGGCTTC**CG**CTTCCTGCC
67.437.735 CACATACCCACCTGCCCCT
67.437.755 CCCTGCTGCAG

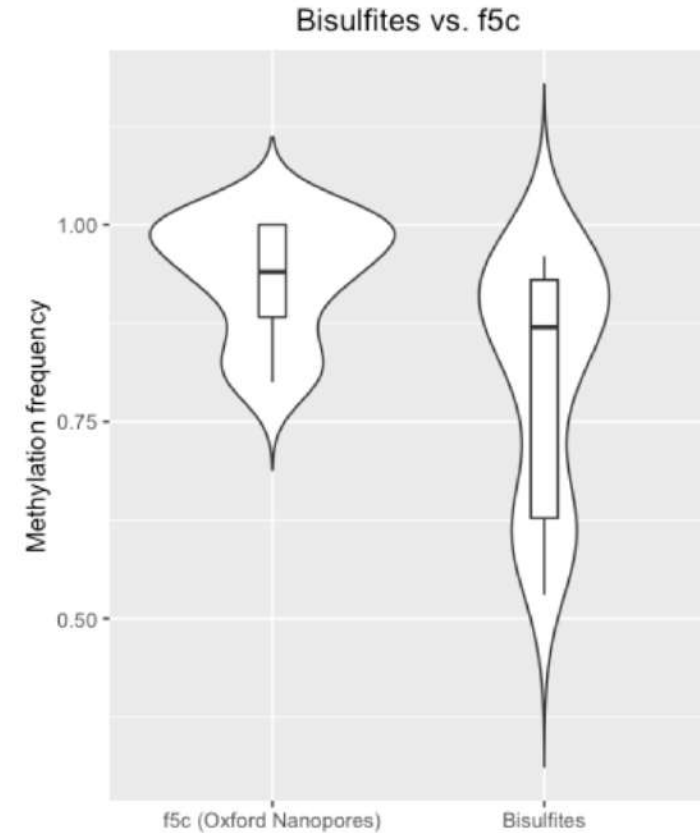
CpG pos	bisulfites	nanopore
67,437,695	0.89	1.00
67,437,724	?	0.92



Comparison with bisulfite sequencing



Img10: correlation between f5c output and bisulfite sequencing with the dataset provided by Oxford Nanopore (left) and with mcf7 data (right).



Thank you for your attention !