MSBI 32400 - LAB 8 LARRY HELSETH, PHD AND JASON EDELSTEIN

August 9, 2017

Outline

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- □ DEMO-Working with Tumor Normal data
- □ DEMO-Annotating tumor/normal VCF
- □ Annotating gene panel data
- □ Using IGV to view cancer patient data, gene lists, networks, etc.
- □ DEMO-Vignette: How many genes do we have?

Demo

- Chr1 from Tumor and Normal samples for patient with pancreatic cancer. Sample = 60% tumor
- □ Aligned with BWA, then samtools mpileup using BED file and hg19 reference genome using Galaxy
- ☐ Genes on chr1 from KEGG Pancreatic Cancer pathway: CDC42, E2F2, JAK1, PIK3CD, PIK3R3, TGFB2

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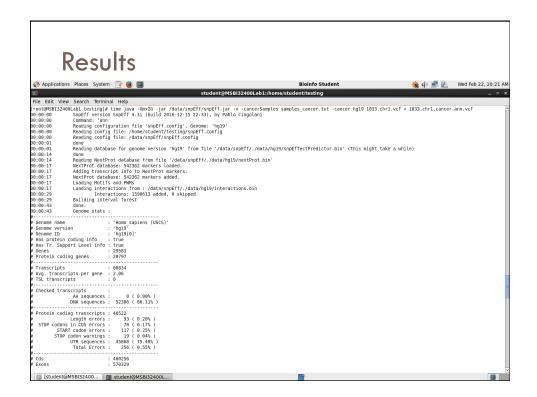
snpEff cancer annotation syntax

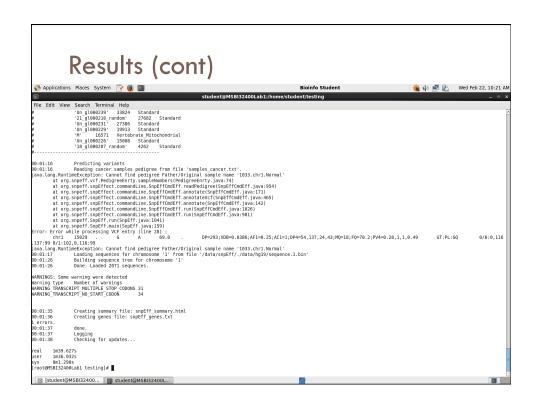
```
Annotations options:
```

- -cancer -cancerSamples <file>
- -formatEff
- -geneId -hgvs
- -hgvs0ld -hgvs1LetterAa
- -hgvsTrId -lof
- -noHqvs
- -noShiftHgvs
- -oicr -sequenceOntology
- : Perform 'cancer' comparisons (Somatic vs Germline). Default: true : Two column TXT file defining 'oringinal \t derived' samples. : Use 'EFF' field compatible with older versions (instead of 'ANN'). : Use gene ID instead of gene name (VCF output). Default: false : Use HGVS annotations for amino acid sub-field. Default: true
- : Use HGVS annotations for amino acid sub-field. Default: true
 : Use old HGVS notation. Default: false
 : Use one letter Amino acid codes in HGVS notation. Default: false
 : Use transcript ID in HGVS notation. Default: false
 : Use stanscript ID and HGVS notation. Default: false
 : Add loss of function (LOF) and Nonsense mediated decay (NMD) tags.
 : Do not add HGVS annotations.
 : Do not shift variants according to HGVS notation (most 3prime end).
 : Add OICR tag in VCF file. Default: false
 : Use Sequence Ontology terms. Default: true

Running snpEff -cancer on 1033.chr1 T/N pair

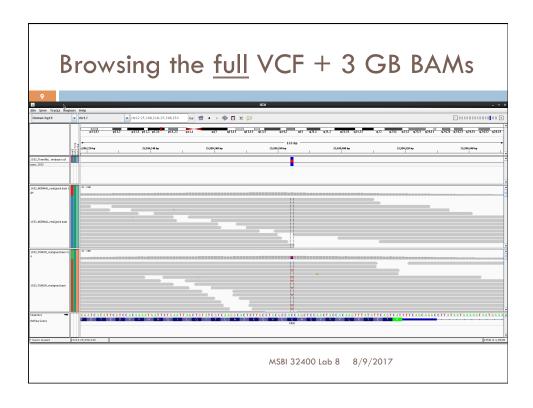
- □ Edited the VCF so last line of header reads: #CHROM POS ID REF ALT QUAL FILTER INFO FORMAT 1033.chr1.Normal.bam 1033.chr1.Tumor.bam
- □ Prepared a cancer_samples.txt file with: 1033.chr1.Normal 1033.chr1.Tumor
- □ time java -Xmx2G -jar /data/snpEff/snpEff.jar -v cancerSamples samples_cancer.txt -cancer hg19 1033.chr1.vcf > 1033.chr1.cancer.ann.vcf

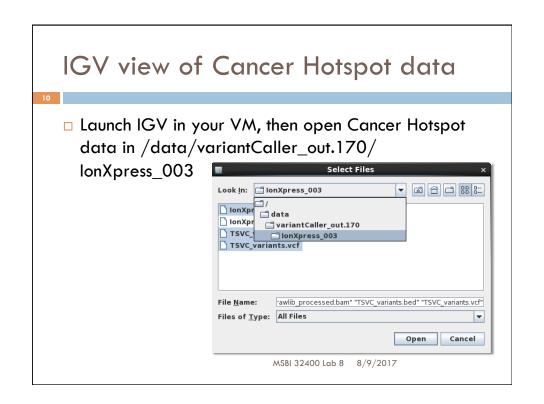




Searched for interesting variants...

- grep stop 1033.chr1.cancer.ann.vcf | grep '0/1' (&
 '1/1') | grep '0/0'
 - **NOTHING**
- □ grep '<each of KEGG genes on chr1>'
 1033.chr1.cancer.ann.vcf | grep '0/1' | grep '0/0'
 - **NOTHING**





Annotate to find interesting regions

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- □ From your /data/lab8/results folder:
 java -Xmx2G -jar /data/snpEff/snpEff.jar eff
 -canon -noLog hg19 /data/variantCaller_out.170/
 lonXpress_003/TSVC_variants.vcf >
 TSVC_variants.snpEff.vcf
- □ java -Xmx2G -jar /data/snpEff/SnpSift.jar annotate -noLog /data/snpEff/data/hg19/clinvar/ clinvar_20170701.vcf.gz TSVC_variants.snpEff.vcf > TSVC_variants.snpEff.clinvar.vcf

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Do some quick filtering

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- □ grep -v "^#" TSVC_variants.snpEff.clinvar.vcf | grep -v '0/0' shows SNPs that aren't absent
- □ grep -v "^#" TSVC_variants.snpEff.clinvar.vcf |
 grep -v '0/0' | grep stop shows stop variants
- □ Open BAM + VCF + BED in IGV then go to region identified by grep as a stop.

Changing IGV

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- CHANGE allele frequency threshold from 0.2 to 0.05 to view low frequency variants in TP53
- □ Either Command-Click (Mac) on depth of coverage or View/Preferences then change on the Alignments tab

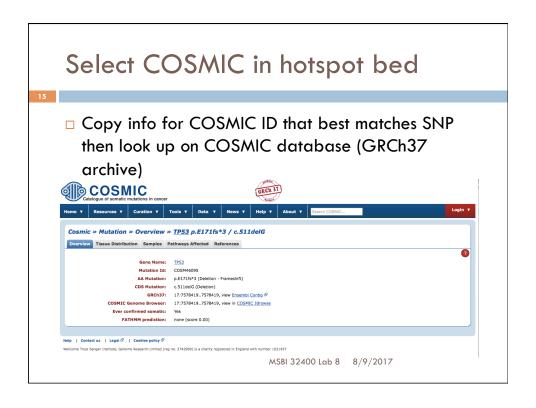
Allele frequency threshold:

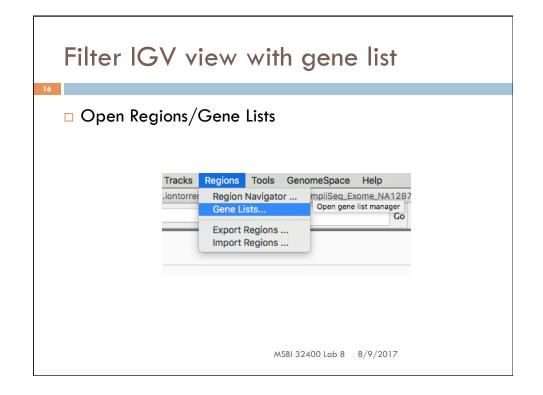
OK

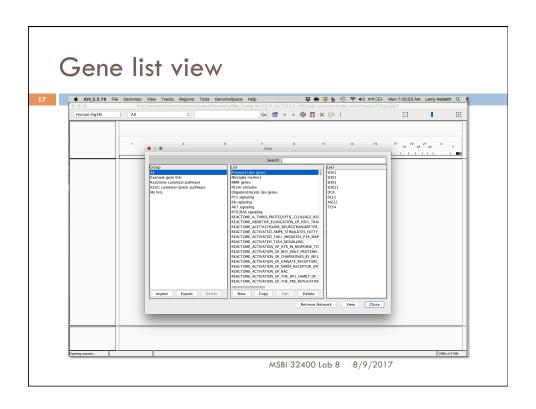
Cancel

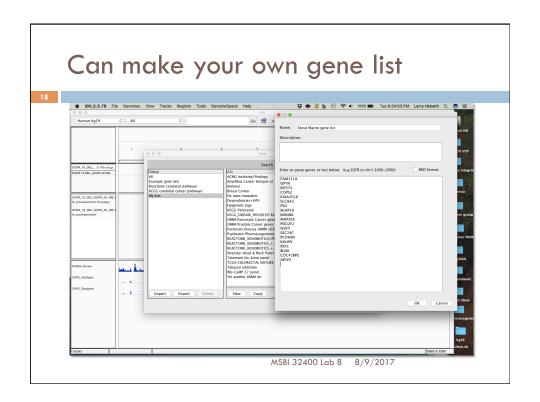
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View Hotspot files in stop region 14 Applications Places System | Bicinfo Student | Bicinfo Student









Download EGFR hotspot sample

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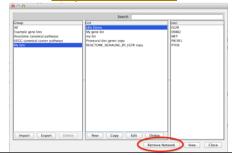
- From Canvas Files/Lab8 download the EGFR Hotspot folder
- Open BAM, VCF.gz, hotspots bed and designed bed file in IGV
- Go to gene EGFR
- □ Zoom & inspect Exon 19
- Expand hotspot bed track
- □ Identify COSMIC ID that matches observed change
 - Include that in write-up, along with coordinates & full description from COSMIC web site. What tumor type is this most commonly seen in?
- □ Use KEGG gene list for above cancer type and examine other genes for SNPs in coding regions.
 - Report at least two from different genes

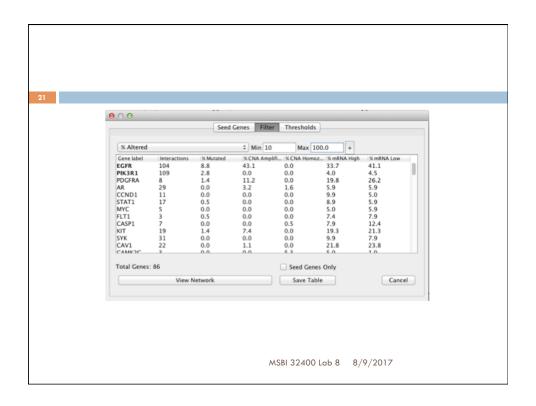
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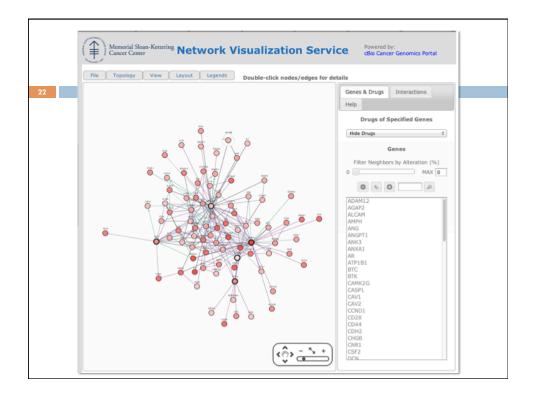
Visualizing cBio Network (BROKEN)

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- □ Allows us to look at selected genes, their network "neighbors" and drugs which act on them
- Launch from IGV
- https://software.broadinstitute.org/software/ igv/cbio viewer







How Many Proteins in our Proteome?

- □ Estimates of the number of human genes have dropped from 100's of thousands to < 21,000
- □ The number of proteins is based on the proteome
- Numbers of proteins also vary based on alternative splicing
- Several labs report >10,000 protein IDs



Pennisi, E. "Working the (gene count) numbers: May 25;316(5828):1113.

- ENCODE* found 20,687 protein-coding genes with 6.3 alternatively spliced transcripts per locus, whose coding exons encompass 1.22% of the genome $(20,687 \times 6.3 = 130,328.1 \text{ proteins})$
- UniProtKB⁺ lists 131,333 human proteins, of which 68,079 represent the "complete proteome" (as of 11/28/12).

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Pevsner example - Chapter 20 #3

```
for chr in {1..22} X Y MT
 esearch -db gene -query "Homo sapiens [ORGN]
AND $chr [CHR]" |
 efilter -query "alive [PROP] AND genetype
protein coding [PROP]" |
 efetch -format docsum |
 xtract -pattern DocumentSummary -NAME Name \
 -block GenomicInfoType -match "ChrLoc:$chr" \
 -tab "\n" -element ChrLoc,"&NAME" |
 grep '.' | sort | uniq | cut -f 1 |
 sort-uniq-count-rank
done
```

^{*30} papers published 6 Sept 2012 at http://nature.com/encode

⁺http://www.uniprot.org/

Script outputs a list of counts by chr

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- Use Linux paste to string the numbers together, separated by "+" sign
- □ Use Linux **bc** to calculate the sum

Homework

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□ E-mail Jason (<u>iasone@uchicago.edu</u>) the README with the file information requested above before next class with "Lab #8" in the subject line