

1 Genomic projects tutorials

:warning: This repository is under construction :warning:

This repository contains a collection of genomic projects that I am working on. GitHub repository of bioinformatic projects revolving around genomics using different tools like Plink through `plinkr` R package, `rTASSEL` and `TASSEL 5` (GUI), `GEMMA` for mixed models analysis in R, `SAMtools` to analyze BAM files, and other coming soon!

The repository has been created for testing and self-teaching purposes of biological concept and bioinformatic tools, and make use of other repositories, scripts and data sources, taken or modified as such.

The report of the studies is in progress in `Report/build/Genomics_proj.pdf` contents

1.1 Contents

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tools

1.2 Tools

- **PLINK 1.90** <https://www.cog-genomics.org/plink2/>
- `plinkr` R package repository documentation. <https://github.com/AJResearchGroup/plinkr>
- **TASSEL 5** <https://www.maizegenetics.net/tassel>. **Bradbury et al.**, (2007) TASSEL: software for association mapping of complex traits in diverse samples, *Bioinformatics*, Volume 23, Issue 19, Pages 2633–2635 <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btm308>

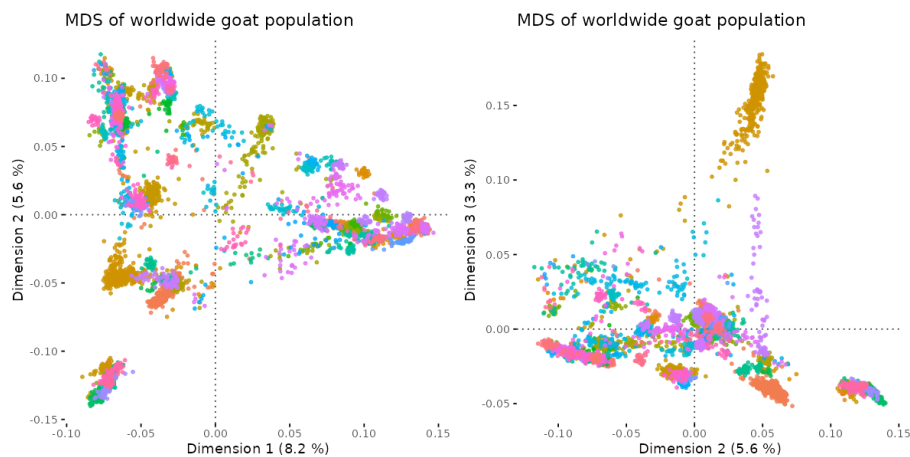


Figure 1: Multidimensional scaling of the genotypes

- rTASSEL R package repository documentation. Vignettes: <https://rtassel.maizegenetics.net/index.html>, Repository: <https://github.com/maize-genetics/rTASSEL>. **Monier et al.**, (2022). rTASSEL: An R interface to TASSEL for analyzing genomic diversity. *Journal of Open Source Software*, 7(76), 4530, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.04530>
- GEMMA Genome-wide Efficient Mixed Model Association <https://github.com/genetics-statistics/GEMMA>. **Xiang Zhou and Matthew Stephens** (2012). Genome-wide efficient mixed-model analysis for association studies. *Nature Genetics* 44, 821–824.
- rMVP A Memory-efficient, Visualization-enhanced, and Parallel-accelerated Tool for Genome-Wide Association Study <https://github.com/xiaolei-lab/rMVP>
- GPtour Genomic Prediction in R using Keras models <https://github.com/miguelperezenciso/GPtour> and https://keras.posit.co/articles/getting_started.html
- GAPIT Genome Association and Integrated Tools <https://github.com/jiabowang/GAPIT>

example-case-studies

1.3 Example case studies

1. SNP profiling of goat breeds. *Data source*: **Colli et al.** (2018) <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-018-0422-x>

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) Plot of a population of 4,653 Individuals from 169 Goat Breeds genotyped with 49,953 SNPs.

The MDS plot visualizes the genetic relationships among 4,653 individuals from 169 goat breeds. Genetic distances were computed using PLINK to generate the distance matrix, and MDS analysis was conducted with the `cmdscale` function based on genotyping data from

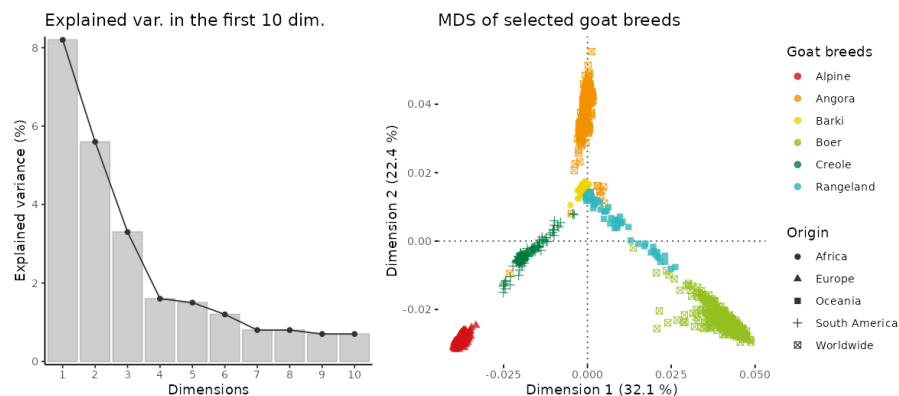


Figure 2: Scree plot of all genotypes and multidimensional scaling of a subset of genotypes

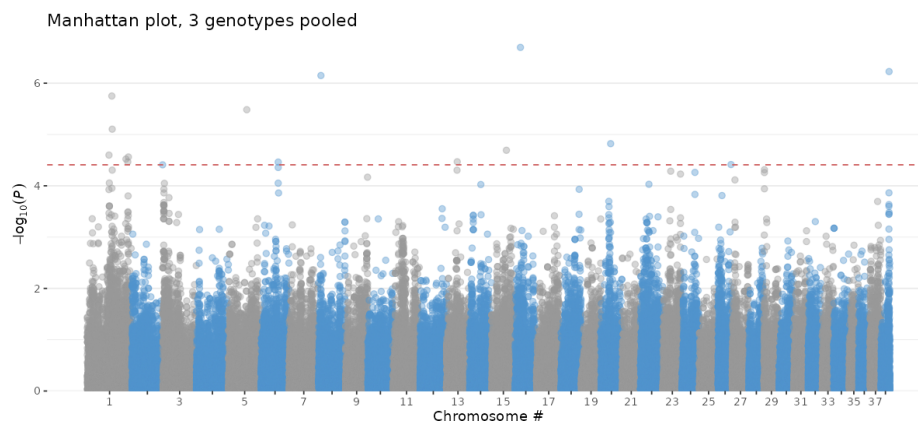


Figure 3: Manhattan plot

49,953 SNPs. Each point represents a goat, and spatial arrangement reflects genetic dissimilarities. This exploratory analysis offers insights into genetic diversity, population structure, and relatedness.

1. a. Manhattan plot of a GWAS on dog population for deafness. Data source: **Hayward et al.** (2020) <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0232900>

Manhattan plots showing the genome wide association (GWA) between dog deafness and their genotype. The plot displays the genomic positions of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) across the genome on the x-axis, with the corresponding $-\log_{10}$ transformed P-values indicating the strength of association with the trait on the y-axis. The red-dashed lines are representation of the 99.99 percentile threshold of the LOD values.

1. b. Plot of the top significant SNPs identified in the above GWAS. Points are jittered around their respective chromosome.

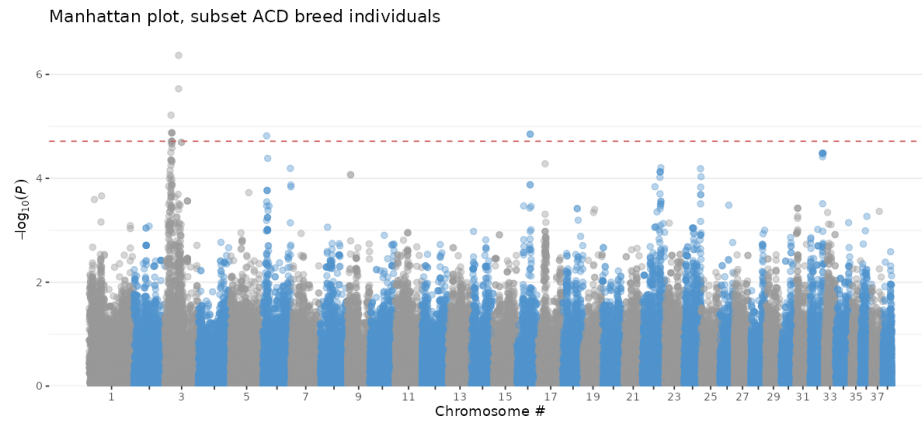


Figure 4: Manhattan plot of a single canine breed

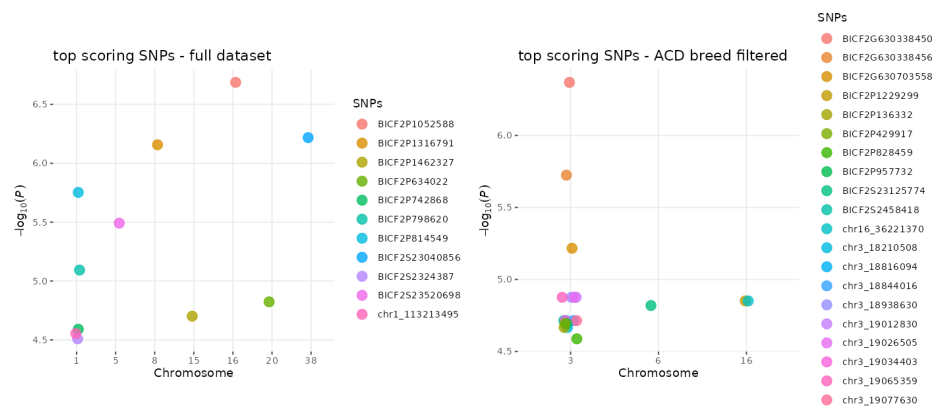


Figure 5: Top scoring SNPs

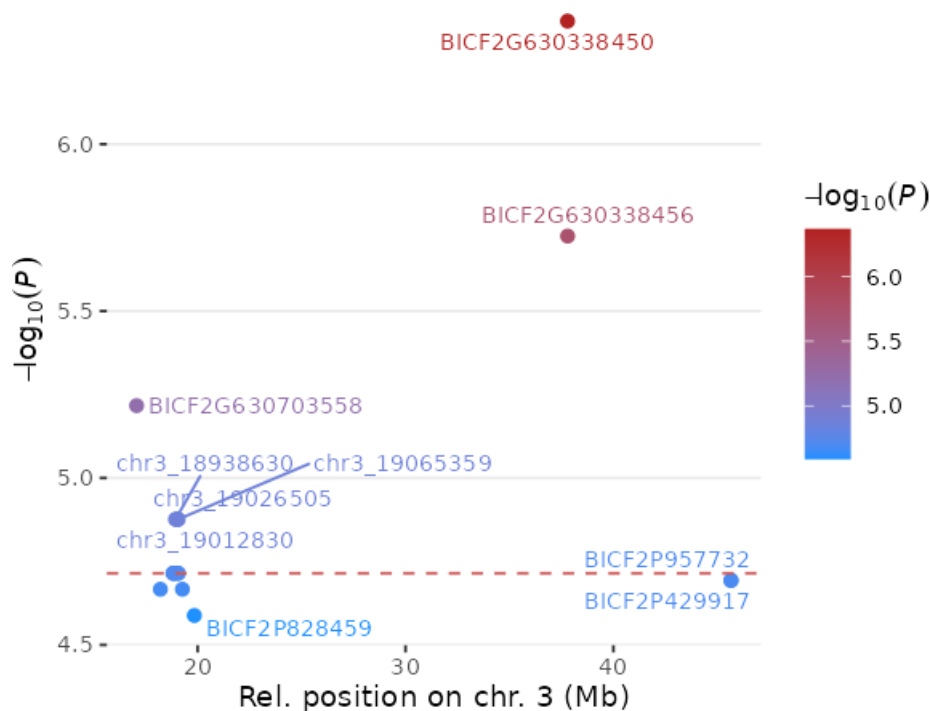


Figure 6: Top scoring SNPs of a ABC breed in the 3rd chromosome

and a zoom in the chromosome 3 above the 99.99 percentile (LOD score = 4.71).

resources-data

1.4 Resources & Data

- **Marees et al.** (2018) A tutorial on conducting genome-wide association studies: Quality control and statistical analysis. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res.* 27:e1608. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.1608>
- **Marees et al.** (2018) tutorial https://github.com/MareesAT/GWA_tutorial
- **Gábor Mészáros** (2021) Genomic Boot Camp Book <https://genomicsbootcamp.github.io/book/>
- **Gábor Mészáros** video tutorials <https://www.youtube.com/c/GenomicsBootCamp>
- **Colli et al.** (2018) Genome-wide SNP profiling of worldwide goat populations reveals strong partitioning of diversity and highlights post-domestication migration routes. *Genet Sel Evol* 50, 58. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12711-018-0422-x>
- DATA: **Colli et al.** (2020). Signatures of selection and environmental adaptation across the goat genome post-domestication

Dataset

. Dryad. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.v8g21pt>

- **Decker et al.** (2014) Worldwide Patterns of Ancestry, Divergence, and Admixture in Domesticated Cattle. *PLOS Genetics* 10(3): e1004254. <https://journals.plos.org/plosgenetics/article?id=10.1371/journal.pgen.1004254><https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1004254>,
- DATA: **Decker et al.** (2015) Worldwide patterns of ancestry, divergence, and admixture in domesticated cattle

Dataset

. Dryad. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.th092>

setup-of-the-working-environment

1.5 Setup of the working environment

Install R: [https://cran.r-project.org/The Comprehensive R Archive Network \(CRAN\)](https://cran.r-project.org/The%20Comprehensive%20R%20Archive%20Network%20(CRAN))

IDE: <https://code.visualstudio.com/VSCode>*/<https://posit.co/download/RStudio>*

Install Python: <https://docs.anaconda.com/free/miniconda/index.html>Miniconda

3*

OS: Linux*/WSL

*Suggested

get-plink-working-in-linux

1.5.1 Get PLINK working in Linux

1. Download https://s3.amazonaws.com/plink1-assets/plink_linux_x86_64_20231211.zip *PLINK1.90Linux64* –

2. PLINK in `/usr/local/bin`

```
cd plink_install
sudo cp plink /usr/local/bin
sudo chmod 755 /usr/local/bin/plink
```

3. Add PLINK to PATH

with `bash/zsh/...`

```
sudo nano ~/.bashrc
```

and include the line:

```
export PATH=/usr/local/bin:$PATH
```

Save and exit. Refresh the terminal and you should be able to call `plink` from the terminal at any user position in the system.

```
source ~/.bashrc
plink --help
```

get-plink-r

PLINK directly in R.
refer to the installation guide at <https://github.com/AJResearchGroup/plinkr/blob/master/doc/install.md>

```
library(remotes)
install_github("richelbilderbeek/plinkr")
remotes::install_github("chrchang/plink-ng/2.0/pgenlibr")
library(plinkr)
install_plinks()

get-tassel-gui-on-linux
```

1.5.2 Get TASSEL (GUI) on Linux

1. Go on the website <https://www.maizegenetics.net/tassel> and download the last UNIX version.
2. Download the TASSEL_{xxx}_unix.sh and make it executable

```
chmod +x ~/Downloads/TASSEL_{xxx}_unix.sh
```

3. Run the TASSEL installer

```
~/Downloads/TASSEL_{xxx}_unix.sh
```

```
get-rtassel-r
```

1. rJava installation

```
sudo apt install default-jdk
sudo R CMD javareconf
R install.packages("rJava")
```

2. Installation in R

```
if (!require("devtools")) install.packages("devtools")
devtools::install_github(
  repo = "maize-genetics/rTASSEL",
  ref = "master",
  build_vignettes = TRUE,
  dependencies = TRUE
)
```

3. Run rTASSEL

- Allocate job's memory¹ and start the logger (here at the root of the project):

¹"-Xmx50g" and "-Xms50g", "50g" represents 50 Gigabytes of memory.

!! Choose an appropriate value that fits your machine !!

```
options(java.parameters = c("-Xmx50g", "-Xms50g"))
rTASSEL::startLogger(fullPath = NULL, fileName = NULL)
```

- Run & infos

```
library(rTASSEL)
??rTASSEL
```

Useful resource for rTASSEL are the vignettes and tutorials at <https://rtassel.maizegenetics.net/index.html>

get-gemma

1.5.3 Get GEMMA

GEMMA can be installed from source at the GitHub repo, but is also available through Bioconda <http://www.ddocent.com/bioconda/>. To install is suggested to have miniconda installed and working, and then added the channel for Bioconda, you should already have defaults and conda-forge.

```
conda config --add channels defaults
conda config --add channels conda-forge
conda config --add channels biocond
conda install gemma
```

And use GEMMA with

gemma -h

get-gapit-r

1.5.4 Get GAPIT (R)Get GAPIT (R)

R package, here we are going to install it through GitHub. For the manual visit https://zzlab.net/GAPIT/gapit_help_document.pdf

```
R> install.packages("devtools")
R> devtools::install_github("jiabowang/GAPIT", force=TRUE)
R> library(GAPIT)
```
