

Quality Control Report

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Controle de Qualidade

Tab. 1- Informações gerais sobre os dados.

Amostra	Sequenciamento	No. reads	No. reads após trimming
Rsphaeroides	Pair-End	1830307	1711395 (93.5%)

Fig. 1- Distribuição do tamanho das reads (R1 e R2).

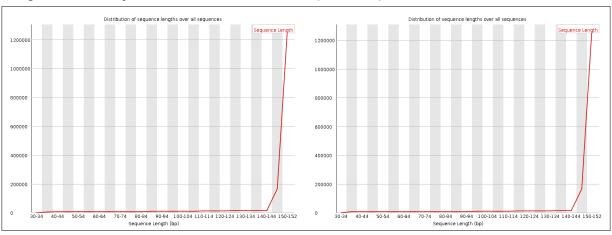
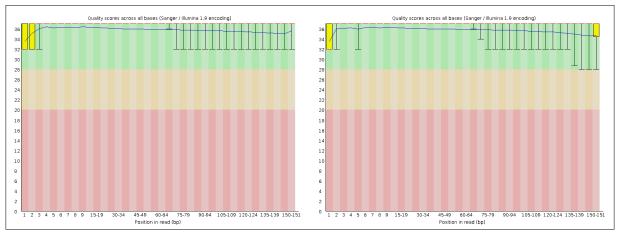




Fig. 2- Qualidade por base das sequências (R1 e R2).



No eixo X está a posição de cada base na 'read'. O eixo Y mostra o 'score' de qualidade. Quanto maior o 'score', melhor. O plano de fundo do gráfico divide o eixo Y em 'scores' bons (verde), razoáveis (laranja) e de baixa qualidade (vermelho).

Quality score distribution over all sequences

Average Quality per read

Average Quality per read

Average Quality per read

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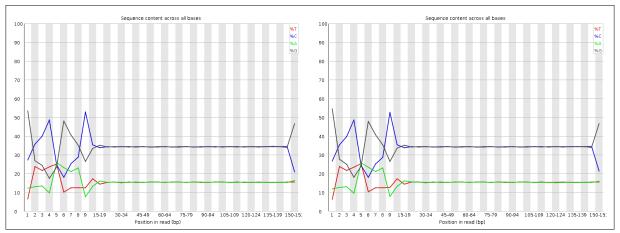
2

Fig. 3- Média de qualidade por sequência (R1 e R2).

No eixo X temos a média de qualidade ao logo das sequências de todas as leituras (reads) e no eixo Y o número total de 'reads'. É importante notar que a qualidade média das reads deve apresentar um pico na faixa superior do gráfico.

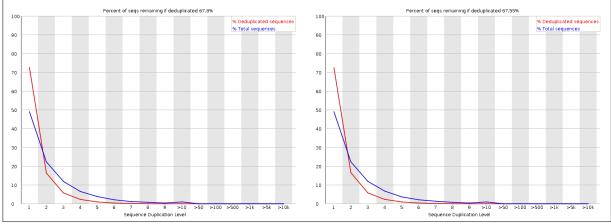


Fig. 4- Conteúdo das reads por base (R1 e R2).



Porcentagem de cada um dos quatro nucleotídeos (T, C, A, G) em cada posição em todas as reads. O esperado é que haja pouca ou nenhuma diferença entre as quatro bases. A proporção de cada uma deve ser relativamente constante ao longo do comprimento da read com %A = %T e %G = %C, sendo que as linhas neste gráfico devem ser paralelas entre si.

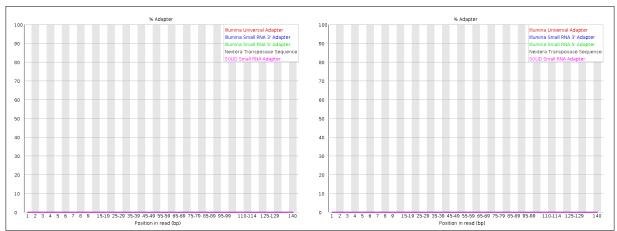
Fig. 5- Nível de duplicação das sequências (R1 e R2).



Espera-se que em uma biblioteca diversificada, a maioria das sequências ocorra apenas uma vez no conjunto final. Um baixo nível de duplicação pode indicar um nível alto de cobertura da sequência alvo, mas um alto nível de duplicação provavelmente indica algum viés de enriquecimento. A linha azul mostra a distribuição dos níveis de duplicação para o conjunto completo de sequências, já a linha vermelha apresenta a distribuição para as sequências desduplicadas. A maioria das sequências deve cair na extremidade esquerda do gráfico nas linhas vermelha e azul. Isso indica uma biblioteca altamente diversificada que não foi sequenciada em excesso.



Fig. 6- Adaptadores nas sequências analisadas (R1 e R2).



No eixo X está a posição nas sequências em pares de base e no eixo Y a porcentagem de adaptador.

References

Batut et al., 2018. Community-Driven Data Analysis Training for Biology. Cell Systems, 6(6):752-758.

Bérénice Batut, 2019. Quality Control.

/training-material/topics/sequence-analysis/tutorials/quality-control/tutorial.html. Online; accessed 2020-02-20.