PaiRT: Accuarate Identification Pipeline helping for Real Time PCR

Doan Vu Thinh

Faculty of Information Technology, Nha Trang University

*thinhdv@ntu.edu.vn*

**ABSTRACT** - Bài báo này trình bày những cách thức cần phải chuẩn bị cho khuôn dạng của một bài báo để được in ấn trong Kỷ yếu Hội nghị quốc gia về Nghiên cứu cơ bản và ứng dụng Công nghệ thông tin (Fundamental and Applied Information Technology Research - FAIR). File được dùng như một khuôn mẫn (template) của Micrsosoft Word 6.0 hoặc mới hơn. Toàn bộ phần Tóm tắt được viết với font chữ Times New Roman, 9 pt. italic và bold cho cụm từ Tóm tắt

**Keywords** - PairT, Next Genene, presence absence analysis, coverage Bedtools.

# INTRODUCTION

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) has transformed the field of genetics into genomics by providing DNA sequence data at an ever increasing rate and reduced cost (Mardis, 2008). Three platforms for massively parallel DNA sequencing read production are in reasonably widespread use at present: the Roche/454 (http://www.454.com), the Illumina/Solexa (http://www.illumina.com), and SOLiDTM System (<http://marketing.appliedbiosystems.com>).

The Burkholderia genus contains over 60 species and occupies a large range of environments including soil, plants, rhizospheres, water, animals and humans (Ginther JL, 2015). The identification of novel species in new locations necessitates the need to identify the true global distribution of Burkholderia species, especially the members that are closely related to B. pseudomallei. Burkholderia ubonensis - whole genome shotgun sequence can be found at GenBank by ID ABBE01000101.1 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABBE01000101.1>).

Over 500 thousands reads for each forward and reverse sequence files, need to have pipeline to process huge data and to take full advantage of high performance PC. Here, the pipeline PairT is introduced as a tool for accurate identification helping for Real Time PCR genomic data; PairT is a wrapper script designed to take raw data, taking full advantage of both paired-end reads. As input, PairT takes paired FASTQ files for individuals and outputs show the percentage of reads which overlap through all pairs. The pipeline and a comprehensive online manual can be found at <https://github.com/thinhdoanvu/PairT>.

# METHODS

## Implementation and basic usage

The PairT pipeline is written in BASH and will run using most Unix-like operating systems through largely dependent on other bioinformatics software packages. Proper implementation depends on the correct installation of each third-party packages/tools. A full list of dependencies can be found at ([https://github.com/thinhdoanvu/PairT/requires.sh](https://github.com/thinhdoanvu/PairT)) and a sample script to automatically download and install the packages in a Linux environment can be found at the PairT repository (<https://github.com/thinhdoanvu/PairT>).

PairT is run by simply switching to a directory containing input data and starting the program. The program can be run with or no need configuration file, and PairT will proceed through a short series of command line prompts, allowing the user to establish analysis parameters. Whole genome shotgun sequence can be found at GenBank by ID ABBE01000101.1 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABBE01000101.1>)

## Data input requirements

PairT requires both compressed forward and reverse FASTQ files for each individual in the analysis. A simple naming convention (a single-word locality code/name and a single-word sample identifier separated by an underscore) must be followed for every sample; examples are LOCAL\_IND01.F.fastq.gz and LOCAL\_IND01.R.fastq.gz. A sample script for naming convention, can be found at the github repository (<https://github.com/thinhdoanvu/PairT/rename4PairT.sh>).

## Quality trimming

When working with high-throughput sequencing data, the quality of raw reads will need to assess using the Phred Quality Score by FASTQC tool (<http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc>). PairT can use the program fastp (Chen, 2018) to simultaneously remove Illumina adapter sequences and trim ends of reads of low quality. By default, fastp trims bases with quality scores less than PHRED 10 (corresponding to a 10% chance of error in the base call).

## Read maping

PairT uses the MEM algorithm (Li, 2013) of BWA (Li & Durbin, 2009; Li & Durbin, 2010) to map quality-trimmed reads to the reference contigs. Two options can be uesed for maping reads with reference, the default values or set an alternative value for each mapping parameter (match score - optA, mismatch score-optB, and gap-opening penalty-optO). The default settings are meant for mapping reads to the human genome, so users are encouraged to experiment with mapping parameters. BWA output is ported to SAMtools (Li et al., 2009), saving disk space, and alignments are saved to the disk as binary alignment/Map (BAM). BAM files are then sorted and indexed.

## Locus presence/absence analysis

First, quality-trimmed forward and reverse reads are reduced to unique reads. This data set is then mapped to all reference sequences, using the previously entered mapping settings. From this alignment, a set of intervals is created using BEDtools (Quinlan & Hall, 2010). The coverageBed module of BEDTools was used for presence/absence analysis based on a 1 kb window size. *Candidate B. ubonensis* specific loci were identified by locating regions with 100% read coverage was chosen for real-time PCR assay design following confirmation of in silico specificity for *B. ubonensis* using Microbial Nucleotide BLAST.

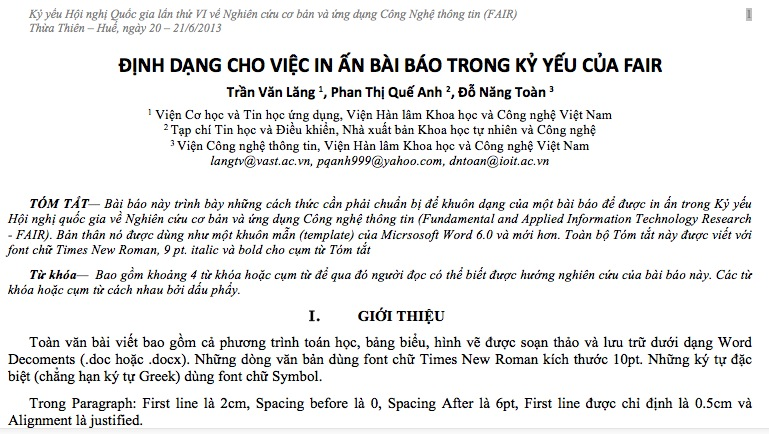
# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## Quality trimming

Xxx raw reads are discovered from *B. ubonensis* individuals, are presented in Table 1.

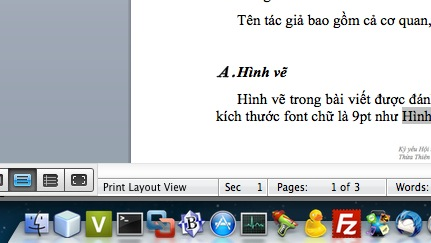
1. Raw reads information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Font chữ toàn văn | Times New Roman |
| Kích thước toàn văn | 10pt |
| Kích thước tiêu đề | 14pt |



1. Đây là hình về bài báo FAIR

Các hình vẽ tiếp theo được đánh số như Hình 2.



1. Đây là một hình khác

## Bảng biểu

Bảng biểu cũng tương tự như hình vẽ; tuy nhiên dòng chú thích được viết ở phía trên như Bảng 1.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Cuong Le Thanh for assistance data in beta testing. I also would like to thank the reviewers for their substantial help with troubleshooting.

# REFERENCE

1. Mardis ER, “Next-generation DNA sequencing methods. Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics”, 9:387–402 DOI 10.1146/annurev.genom.9.081307.164359, 2008
2. Price EP, Sarovich DS, Webb JR, et al. Accurate and rapid identification of the Burkholderia pseudomallei near-neighbour, Burkholderia ubonensis, using real-time PCR. PLoS One, 8(8):e71647. Published 2013 Aug 13. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0071647, 2013
3. Chen S, Zhou Y, Chen Y, Gu J. “fastp: an ultra-fast all-in-one FASTQ preprocessor”. Bioinformatics, Sep 1;34(17):i884-i890. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/bty560. Epub 2018 Sep 8. PubMed PMID: 30423086; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC6129281, 2018
4. Li H, “Aligning sequence reads, clone sequences and assembly contigs with BWA-MEM”, 20131303.3997, 2013
5. Li H, Durbin R, “Fast and accurate short read alignment with Burrows–Wheeler transform”, Bioinformatics. 2009;25:1754–1760. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btp324, 2009
6. Li H, Durbin R, “Fast and accurate long-read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. Bioinformatics”, 2010;26:589–595. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btp698, 2010
7. Li H, Handsaker B, Wysoker A, Fennell T, Ruan J, Homer N, Marth G, Abecasis G, Durbin R, “The sequence alignment/map format and SAMtools. Bioinformatics”, 25:2078–2079. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btp352, 2009
8. Quinlan AR, Hall IM, ”BEDTools: a flexible suite of utilities for comparing genomic features”, Bioinformatics. 2010 Mar 15; 26(6):841-2, 2010
9. Author1\_Name, Author2\_Name, “Exploring the bounds of Web latency reduction from caching and prefetching”, In Proceeding(s) of the AICIT Symposium(Conference) on Internet Technologies, pp.13-22, 2019.

PairT: ACCUARATE IDENTIFICATION PIPELINE HELPING FOR REAL TIME PCR

Doan Vu Thinh

**ABSTRACT**— Inthis paper, we describe the submission guidelines for preparing papers for the Proceeding of national Conference on Fundamental and Applied Infromation Technology Research (FAIR). Use this document as a template with Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. The abstract body is typed in Times New Roman, 9 pt. italic and in bold face.