

Objectives

- Use Nextclade to perform quality control on our consensus sequences
- Understand and interpret Nextclade outputs
- Download Nextclade results

Nextclade: analysis of viral genetic sequences

Nextclade is an open-source project for viral genome alignment, mutation calling, clade assignment, quality checks and phylogenetic placement.

Nextclade consists of a set of related tools:

- Nextclade Web a web application available online at clades.nextstrain.org
- Nextclade CLI a command-line tool

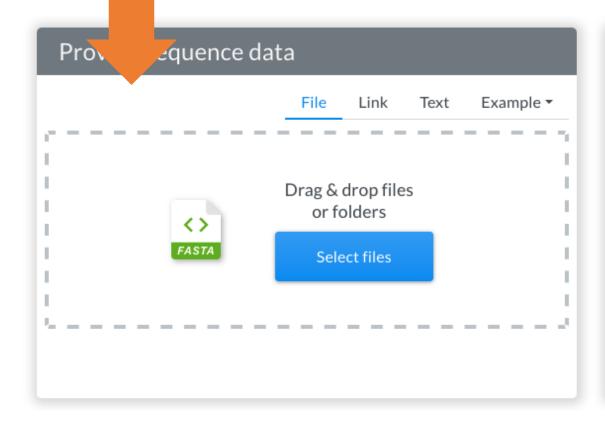
Both tools are powered by the same algorithms, they consume the same inputs and produce the same outputs, but they differ in the user interface, the features included, and the degree of customization. It is recommended to start with Nextclade Web and later proceed to CLI tools if you have more advanced use-cases (for example, repeated batch processing, bioinformatics pipelines).

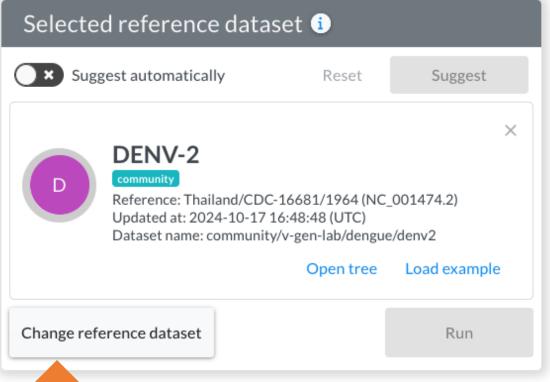
Tutorial – How to use Nextclade to analyse and QC your data

Data input here

Nextclade v3.10.0

Clade assignment, mutation calling, and sequence quality checks





Select reference dataset here

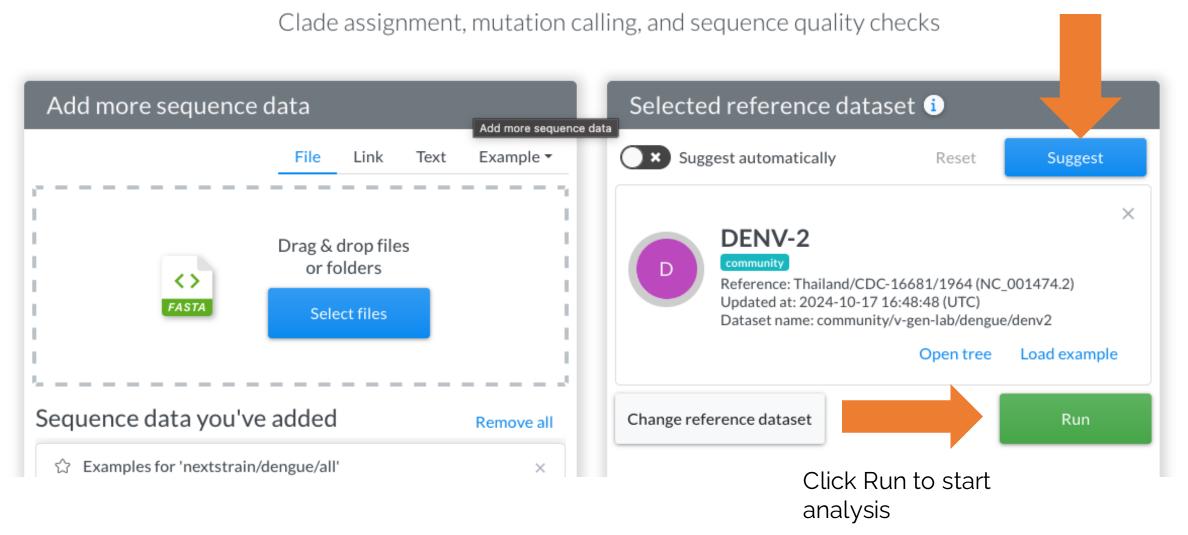
Nextclade supports many viruses

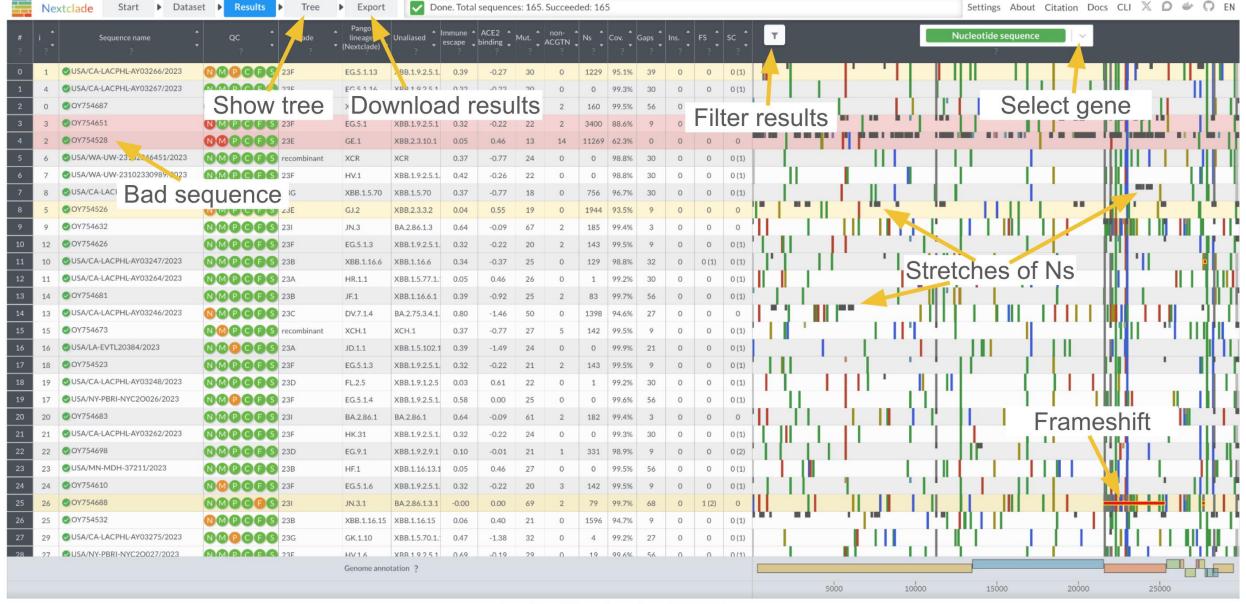
Change reference dataset



Nextclade v3.10.0

If unsure which ref dataset, click 'Suggest'





Nextclade (c) 2020-2024 Nextstrain developers





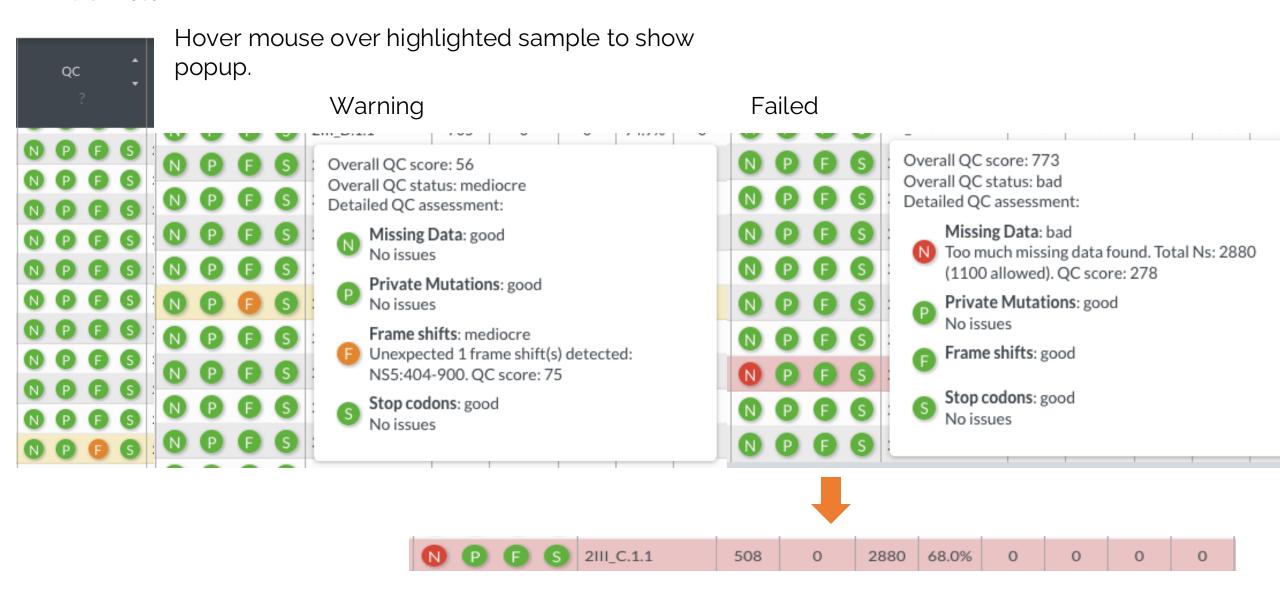






- "Mut.": number of mutations with respect to the reference sequence
- "non-ACGTN": number of ambiguous nucleotides that are not N
- "Ns": number of missing nucleotides indicated by N
- "Gaps": number of nucleotides that are deleted with respect to the reference sequence
- "Ins.": number of nucleotides that are inserted with respect to the reference sequence
- "FS": Number of uncommon frame shifts (total number, including common frame shifts are in parentheses)
- "SC": Number of uncommon premature stop codons (total number, including common premature stops are in parentheses)

QC Field

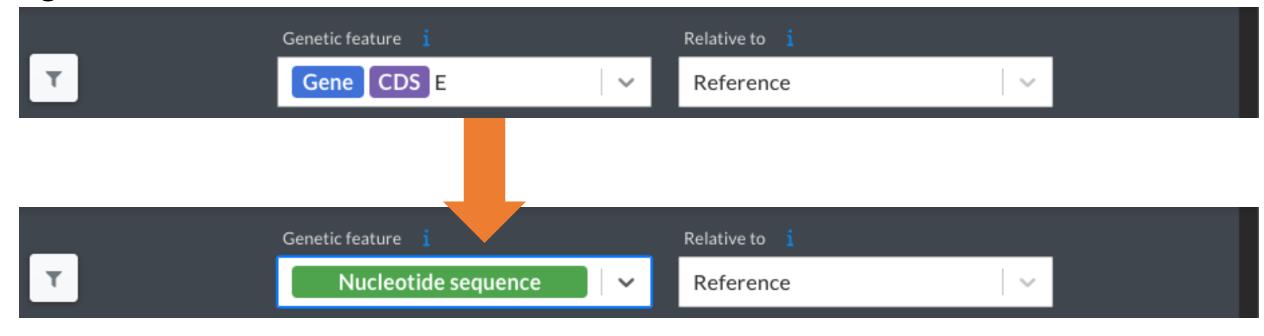


Why was it marked as fail? Too much missing data (N or

Nextclade QC Metrics

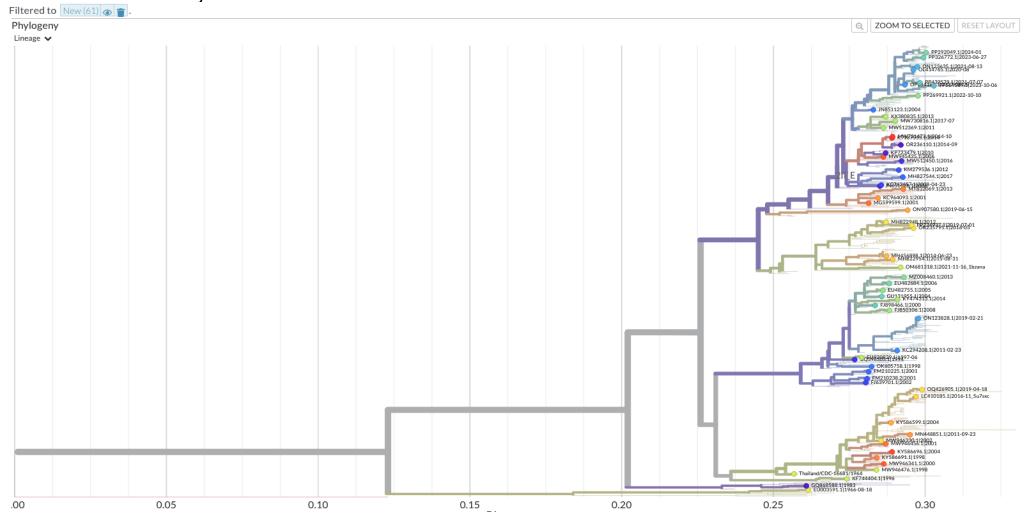
- Missing Data threshold 20,000
- Private Mutations cutoff 50, typical 5
- Frame Shift
- Stop Codon
 - Min length: 10,000
 - Nextclade implements a variety of quality control metrics to quickly spot problems in your sequencing/assembly pipeline.
 - Bad sequences are colored red, mediocre ones yellow and good ones white. You can view detailed results of the QC metrics by hovering your mouse over a sequences QC entry:

Change Genetic Feature to Nucleotide to show full genome



Note: In Dengue the E gene is routinely sequenced as it's genetically distinct between serotypes and provides sufficient resolution for clade information and possible lineage information.

Click on the "Tree" button to see where your sequences have been placed. The tree is nearly identical to Next*strain* tree, so interact with it.

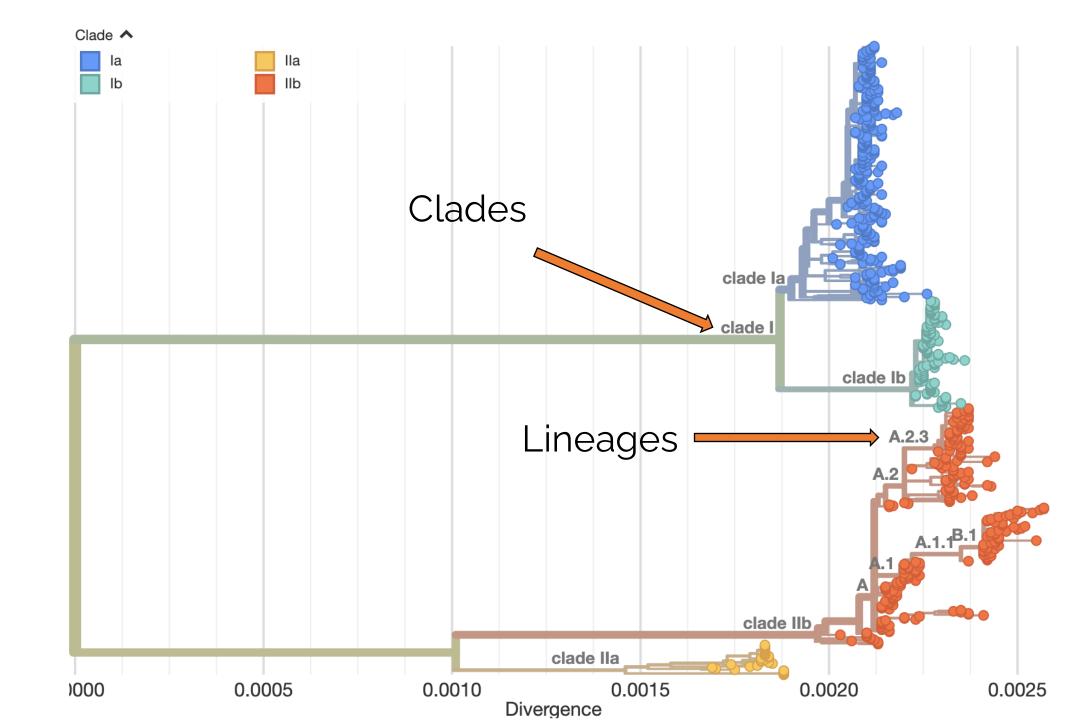


MPXV Clades and Lineages

The subtypes of mpox virus were also renamed; the clade formerly known as "Congo Basin (Central African)" was renamed **clade I**, and the clade formerly known as "West African" was renamed **clade II.**

MPXV is classifed into 2 main clades, clade I and clade II, with each further subdivided into clade Ia, the newly identifed clade Ib, clade IIa, and clade IIb. Clade I mpox is generally associated with higher CFRs (1.4% to ~10%) compared with clade II (0.1% to 3.6%).

Lineages are fine grained, higher resolution groupings. Current lineages are designed by Nextstrain



Questions? + Resources

- Nextclade website: https://clades.nextstrain.org
- Documentation: https://docs.nextstrain.org/projects/nextclade
- Nextclade is also a CLI tool and is avaliable in Galaxy.
 - https://docs.nextstrain.org/projects/nextclade/en/stable/user/next clade-cli/index.html
 - The web interface is excellent, provides all the features of the CLI and even more.
- Differences between clade I and Clade II MPXV
 - https://publichealth.jhu.edu/sites/default/files/2024-06/mpox-clad-i-vs-ii.pdf