

DengueSeq Analysis Pipeline

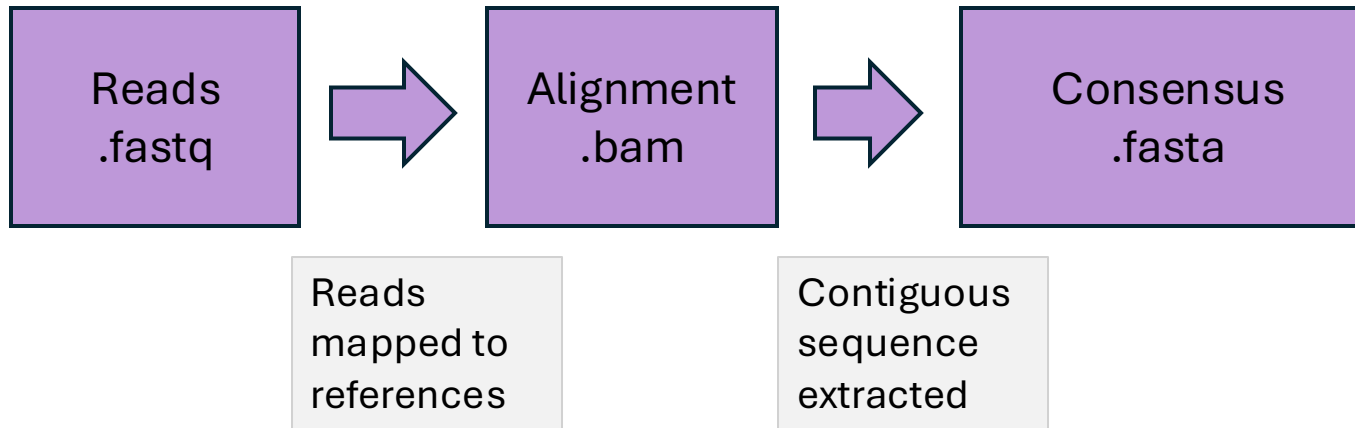
https://github.com/grubauglab/DENV_pipeline

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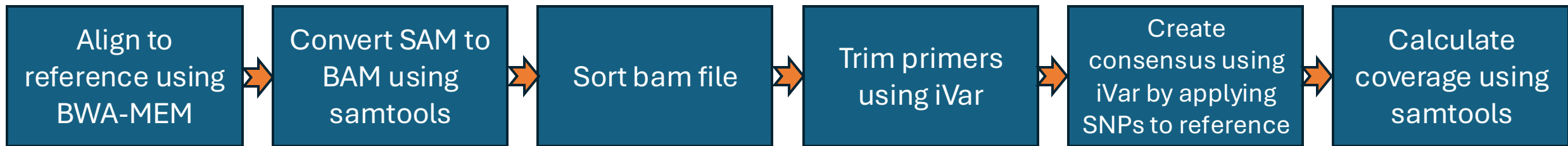
Objectives

- Demonstrate how to download and install the DENV_Analysis pipeline
- Understand how the pipeline operates
- Understand how to run the pipeline
- Interpret pipeline outputs

How does DengueSeq analysis pipeline work?

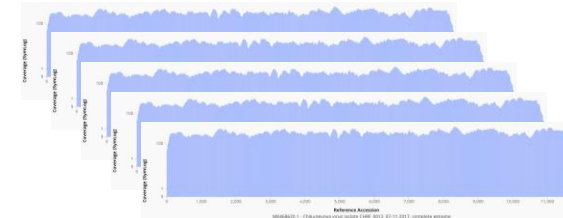


How does DengueSeq analysis pipeline work?



DENV1
DENV2
DENV2-Sylvatic
DENV3
DENV4
DENV4-Sylvatic

Finally – select
consensus
genome with
highest
coverage



Why trim primers?

Sequence

ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCATTCAA ← primer
ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCA A TCAAGTCGTCATCAGGGTAAAT
ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCA A TCAAGTCGTCATCAGGGTAAAT
ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCA A TCAAGTCGTCATCAGGGTAAAT
ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCA A TCAAGTCGTCATCAGGGTAAAT
ATGGGTTTCCAATTGAACCATTTAGTCA A TCAAGTCGTCATCAGGGTAAAT

READS

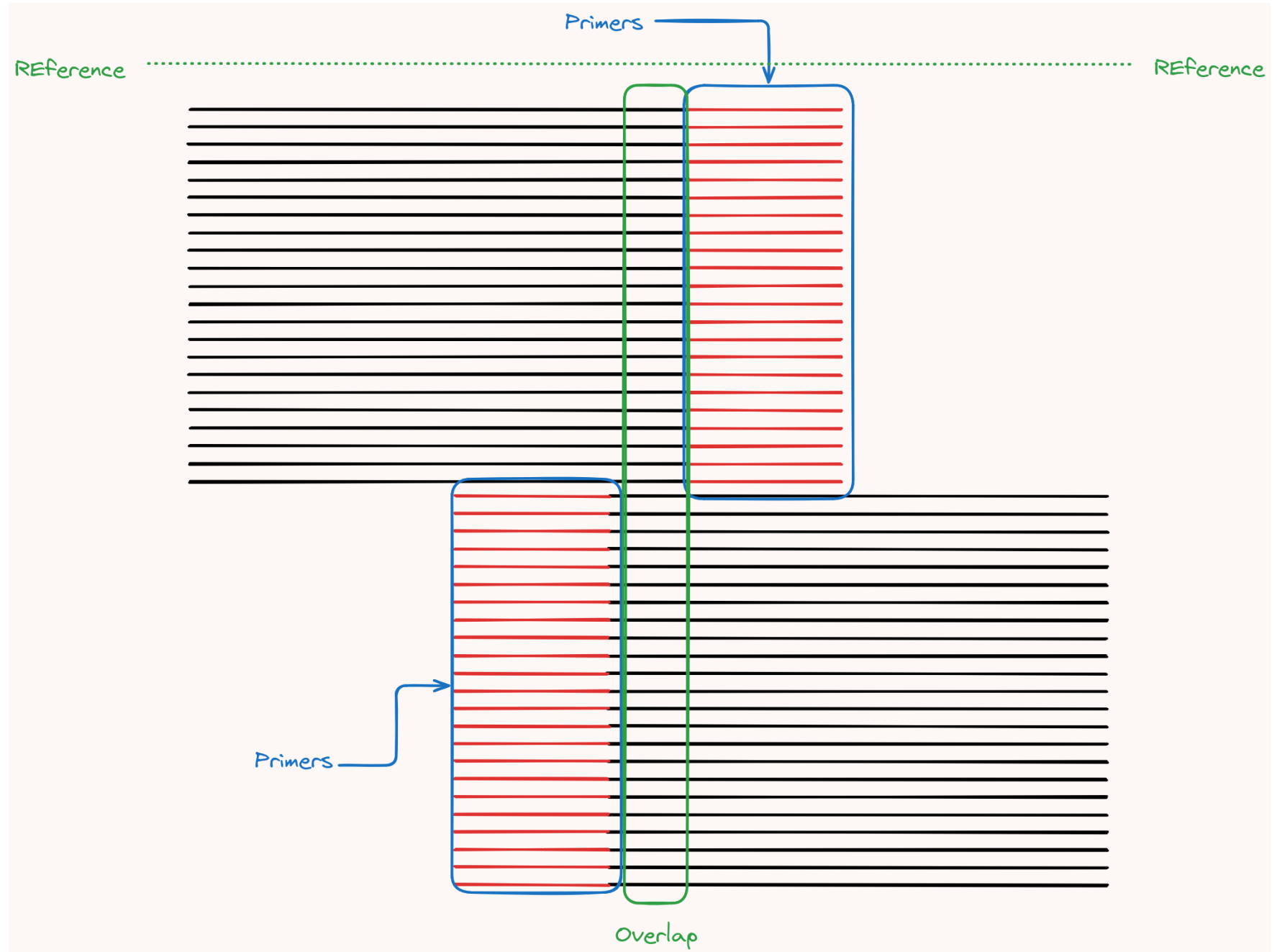
Difference!

Primer sequence can **not** be incorporated into consensus sequence

Why trim primers?

No information loss because of amplicon design.

Primers overlap



How is a consensus created?

Create
consensus using
iVar by applying
SNPs to reference

- Two methods – essentially the same:
 1. Use a dedicated variant caller to identify mutations (SNPs, INDELs), then apply mutations to reference
 2. Use the samtools mpileup format – take the majority call
 - iVar uses the mpileup format

Sequence	Position	Reference Base	Read Count	Read Results	Quality
seq1	272	T	24	.. \$. ^+.	<<<+; <<<<<<<<<=<; <; 7<&
seq1	273	T	23 A	<<<; <<<<<<<<3<=<<<; <<+
seq1	274	T	23	..\$.	7<7; <; <<<<<<<=<; <; <<6
seq1	275	A	23	,\$. ^\.	<+; 9* <<<<<<<=<<; <<<<
seq1	276	G	22	...T,	33; +<<7=7<<7<&<<1; <<6<
seq1	277	T	22 C. G.	+7<; <<<<<<<&<=<<; <<&<
seq1	278	G	23 ^k.	%38* <<; <7<<7<=<<<; <<<<<
seq1	279	C	23	A..T,	75&<<<<<<<=<<<9<<; <<<

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pileup_format

Next steps

- Analysis pipeline is only available through command line interface.
- We must learn CLI + Conda to install and run the pipeline

Questions?