

Sequencing (NGS) in general

Sequencing data analysis in general

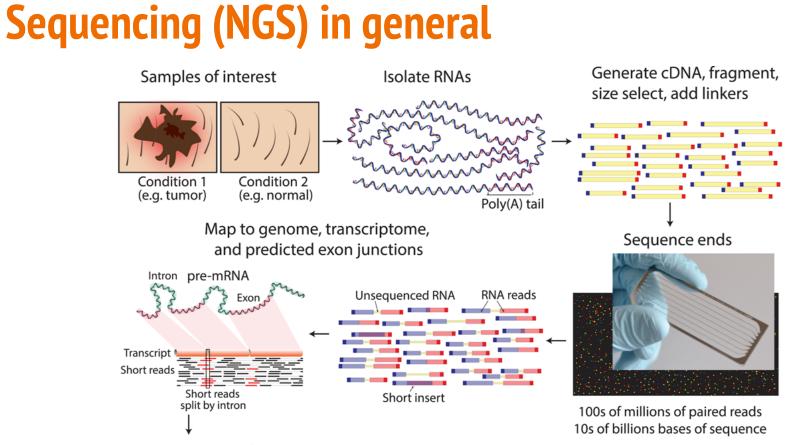
Kathi Zarnack and Julian König data

**Results (selected)** 

Galaxy

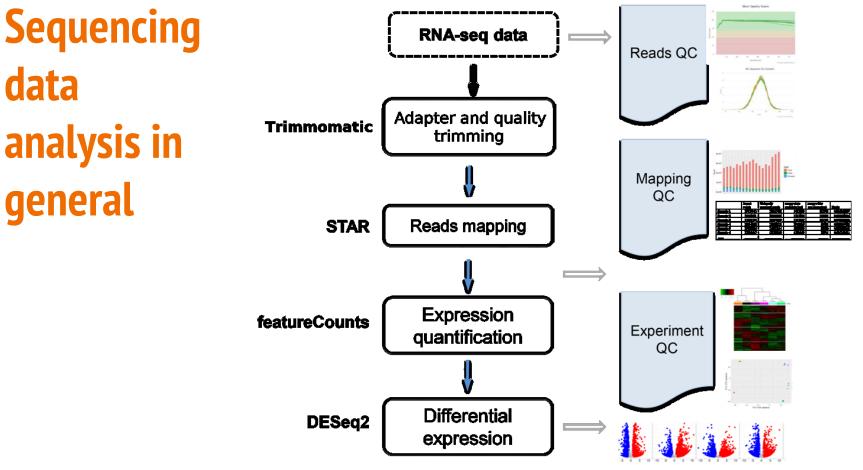
**RNA-Seq data analysis** 

PLoS Comput Biol. 2015 Informatics for RNA Sequencing: A Web Resource for Analysis on the Cloud. Griffith M, Walker JR, Spies NC, Ainscough BJ, Griffith OL.



Downstream analysis

PLoS Comput Biol. 2015 Informatics for RNA Sequencing: A Web Resource for Analysis on the Cloud. Griffith M, Walker JR, Spies NC, Ainscough BJ, Griffith OL.



Cell. 2013

Direct competition between hnRNP C and U2AF65 protects the transcriptome from the exonization of Alu elements. Zarnack K, König J, Tajnik M, Martincorena I, Eustermann S, Stévant I, Reyes A, Anders S, Luscombe NM, Ule J.

## Kathi Zarnack data

## Direct Competition between hnRNP C and U2AF65 Protects the Transcriptome from the Exonization of *Alu* Elements

Kathi Zarnack,<sup>1,8</sup> Julian König,<sup>2,8</sup> Mojca Tajnik,<sup>2,3</sup> Iñigo Martincorena,<sup>1</sup> Sebastian Eustermann,<sup>2</sup> Isabelle Stévant,<sup>1</sup> Alejandro Reyes,<sup>4</sup> Simon Anders,<sup>4</sup> Nicholas M. Luscombe,<sup>1,5,6,7,\*</sup> and Jernej Ule<sup>2,\*</sup>

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London WC1E 6BT, UK

<sup>6</sup>Cancer Research UK London Research Institute, 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3LY, UK

<sup>7</sup>Okinawa Institute for Science and Technology Graduate University, 1919-1 Tancha, Onna-son, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa 904-0495, Japan

<sup>8</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work

\*Correspondence: nicholas.luscombe@ucl.ac.uk (N.M.L.), jule@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk (J.U.) http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2012.12.023

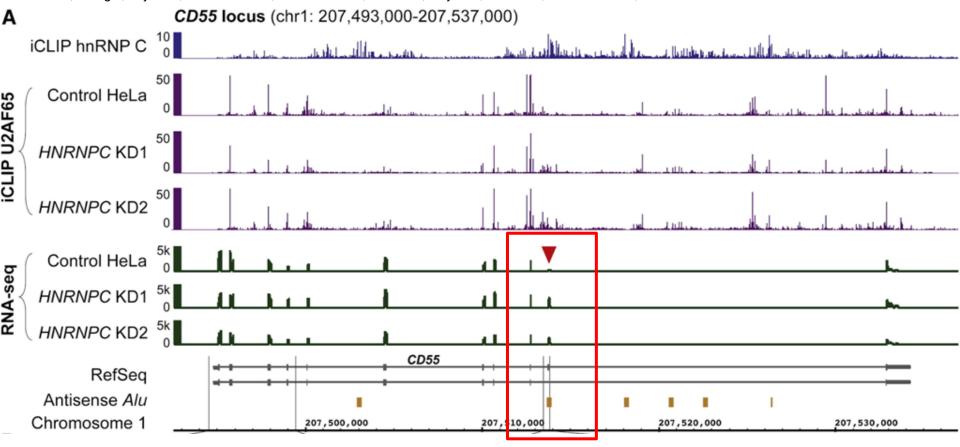
Direct competition between hnRNP C and U2AF65 protects the transcriptome from the exonization of Alu elements. Zarnack K, König J, Tajnik M, Martincorena I, Eustermann S, Stévant I, Reyes A, Anders S, Luscombe NM, Ule J.

## **Summary of the results**

There are ~650,000 *Alu* elements in transcribed regions of the human genome. These elements contain **cryptic splice sites**, so they are in constant **danger** of aberrant **incorporation into mature transcripts**. Despite posing a major threat to transcriptome integrity, **little is known** about the molecular **mechanisms preventing their inclusion**. Here, we present a mechanism for protecting the human transcriptome from the aberrant exonization of transposable elements. Quantitative iCLIP data show that the RNA-binding protein hnRNP C competes with the splicing factor U2AF65 at many genuine and cryptic splice sites. Loss of hnRNP C leads to formation of previously **suppressed** *Alu* exons, which severely **disrupt transcript function**. Minigene experiments explain disease-associated mutations in *Alu* elements that hamper hnRNP C binding. Thus, by preventing U2AF65 binding to Alu elements, **hnRNP C** plays a **critical role** as a **genome**wide sentinel protecting the transcriptome. The findings have important implications for human evolution and disease.

Cell. 2013

Direct competition between hnRNP C and U2AF65 protects the transcriptome from the exonization of Alu elements. Zarnack K, König J, Tajnik M, Martincorena I, Eustermann S, Stévant I, Reyes A, Anders S, Luscombe NM, Ule J.



# **Goal of the practical**

Get from the raw sequencing data to the gene expression (RNA-Seq)

Analyze **RNA-Seq** data and get **differential gene expression** and **expression** of individual **exons** (example at gene CD55 gene)

Show coverage cryptic exon(s) (example at gene CD55)

Do everything in less that half a day



Get the data

Or you just load the **preloaded data** 

Shared Data -> Data Libraries -> Bi5444 -> RNA-Seq

Analyze Data Workflov	Shared Data - Visu	alization 👻 Help 👻	User 🗸 📲		falaxy		
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8 BC	Histories	3	=		name‡ <sup>2</sup>		
	Workflows Visualizations				<u>Bi5444</u>		
	Pages				Bioda group		
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	3.	DATA LIBRARIES incl Libraries / Bi5444	ude deleted + Create Folde				

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#### Get the data

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Check the **raw** reads **quality** 

Using FastQC tool

Input **FASTQ**, output **HTML** 

# Galaxy practical Initial quality check

<b>=</b> Galaxy	
Tools	1
fastqc	8
<u>Primary</u>	
FastQC Read Quality reports	
Workflows	
<u>All workflows</u>	

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tab delimited file	with 2 columns: name and sequence. For example: Illumina Small RNA RT Primer CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGA	
Submodule and	Limit specifing file	
4 0	Nothing selected	
e that specifi	es which submodules are to be executed (default=all) and also specifies the thresholds for the each submodules warning parameter	



It is still running, right?

But without that, we cannot proceed

We have a solution! :)

Import Galaxy history



## Import Galaxy history

			_		
ng Galaxy		Analyze Data Workflow	Sh	ared Data – V	sualization - Help - User -
Tools	t.		C	Data Libraries	
search tools	î	Galaxy is an open sou		Histories	edical research. If you are new to Galaxy start here or
Get Data		consult our <u>help resources</u> . You can install your over G		Workflows Visualizations	g the <u>tutorial</u> and choose from thousands of tools from
Send Data		the <u>Tool Shed</u> .			
Lift-Over			P	Pages	



Import Galaxy history

Published Histories	Pub	lished	Hist	tories
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search name, annotation, own  ${f Q}$ 

Advanced Search

Name	Annotation	Owner
Bi5444_RNA-Seq_alignment		408320
Digiti _ Not Ocq_preprocess		408320
Bi5444_RNA-Seq_initial_qc		408320
BIE 111 DIVA Sug - Share		408320
deseq2 calculation		323639
Lysak group tutorial - visualization		98640
Lysak group tutorial - Ks		98640
RNA-2018-03-Expression		323639

Analyze Data Workflow



#### Import Galaxy history

<b>=</b> Galaxy	Analyze Data Workflow Visualize * Shared Data * Help * User *	
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Bi5444_RNA-Seq_initial_qc 95.11 GB		
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Dataset		Annotation
37: FastQC on data 13: RawData	۲	*
36: FastQC on data 13: Webpage	۲	
35: FastQC on data 12: RawData	۲	
34: FastQC on data 12: Webpage	۲	
33: FastQC on data 11: RawData	۲	
32: FastQC on data 11: Webpage	۲	
31: FastQC on data 10: RawData	۲	
30: FastQC on data 10: Webpage	۲	
29: FastQC on data 9: RawData	۲	
28: FastQC on data 9: Webpage	۲	
27: FastQC on data 8: RawData	۲	
26: FastQC on data 8: Webpage	۲	
25: FastQC on data 7: RawData	۲	



HTML report(s)

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31: FastQC on data 10: R awData	• / ×
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29: FastQC on data 9: Ra wData	• / ×
28: FastQC on data 9: W ebpage	* *
27: FastQC on data 8: Ra wData	* * *
26: FastQC on data 8: W ebpage	* ×
25: FastQC on data 7: Ra wData	
24: FastQC on data 7: W ebpage	
23: FastQC on data 6: Ra wData	* *
22: FastQC on data 6: W	• • ×
	>





- Initial quality check
- **HTML** report(s)
- But there is **too many of them** 
  - MultiQC makes you life simpler
  - This time, you can **try it on your own**!



<u>Summary of the logs</u>

Summarize the output logs

Using MultiQC tool

Input LOG(s), output HTML

## <u>Summary of the logs</u>

	ng Galaxy
	Tools
	multiqc 8
1	Primary
	MultiQC aggregate results from
	bioinformatics analyses into a
	single report
	Workflows
	<ul> <li>All workflows</li> </ul>

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	31: FastQC on data 10: RawData 30: FastQC on data 10: Webpage 29: FastQC on data 10: Webpage 29: FastQC on data 9: RawData		-3
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printed as page h stom comment	reader	3.7 GB	
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es No		page.	
mostly useful	for debugging purposes	38: MultiQC on d	ata 37, data 35,
		and others: Stats	2
<ul> <li>Execute</li> </ul>		a list with 3 items	
		37: FastQC on da	ata 13: R 💿 🌶
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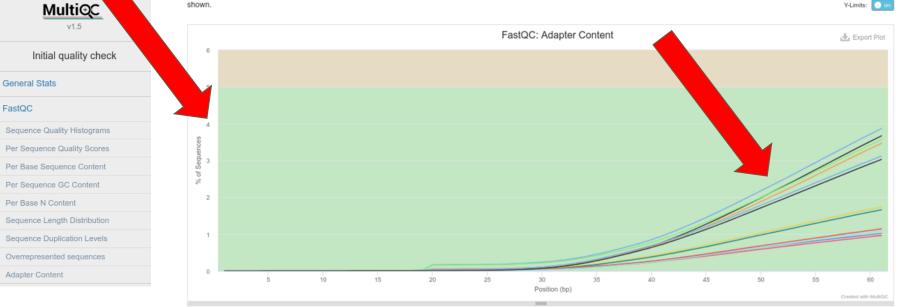


FastQC

#### **Initial quality check - Adapter content**

#### Adapter Content

The cumulative percentage count of the proportion of your library which has seen each of the adapter sequences at each position. See the FastQC help. Only samples with ≥ 0.1% adapter contamination are shown. Y-Limits:





**Read preprocessing** 

Remove **adapters** and/or trim **low-quality** ends

Using Trimmomatic trimmer

Input FASTQ, output FASTQ

### Read preprocessing

🚍 Galaxy
Tools
trimmomatic 🛛 😣
Primary
<u>Trimmomatic</u> flexible read trimming tool for Illumina NGS data
Genome assembly
<u>Shovill</u> Faster SPAdes assembly of Illumina reads
Workflows
<u>All workflows</u>

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L <sup>4</sup>	
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🚠 This is a batch mode input field. Separate jobs will be triggered for each dataset selection.

#### Perform initial ILLUMINACLIP step?

Yes	No
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Cut adapter and other illumina-specific sequences from the read

#### **Read preprocessing**

#### Perform initial ILLUMINACLIP step?

Yes	N(

adapter and other illumina-specific sequences from the read

elect standard adapter sequences or provide custom?

Custom

#### ustom adapter sequences in fasta format

>adapter

AGATCGGAAGAGC

Write sequences in the fasta format.

#### Adapter sequence (partial):

#### >adapter

#### AGATCGGAAGAGC

1: Trimmomatic Operation		
Select Trimmomatic operation to perfor	1	
Sliding window trimming (SLIDINGWINDOW	)	
Number of bases to average across		
4		
Average quality required		
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#### **Read preprocessing**

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55: Trimmomatic on KD

>

Bi5444 RNA-Seg preprocess



Check the **preprocessed** reads **quality and summarize** 

Using FastQC & MultiQC tools

Input FASTQ/LOG, output HTML



Please, run the **FastQC** and **MultiQC** on the preprocessed files and check the adapter content



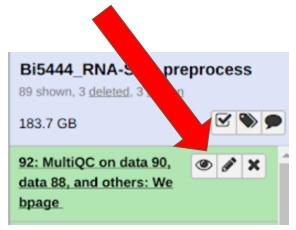
Share Data -> Histories -> Bi5444 RNA-Seq preprocess

search name, annotation, own <b>Q</b>	
Advanced Search	
Name	Annotation
Bi5444_RNA-Seq_alignment	
Bi5444_RNA-Seq_preprocess	
Bi5444_RNA-Seq_initial_qc	
Bi5444 RNA-Seq - Clean	
deseq2 calculation	
Lysak group tutorial - visualization	
Lysak group tutorial - Ks	
RNA-2018-03-Expression	
RNA-2018-01a-Initial quality check	



Check the preprocessed reads quality & summarize

Are all the **bad** things **gone**?





#### Adapter Content



The cumulative percentage count of the proportion of your library which has seen each of the adapter sequences at each position. See the FastQC help. Only samples with  $\geq 0.1\%$  adapter contamination are shown.

No samples found with any adapter contamination > 0.1%



Check the **preprocessed** reads **quality & summarize** 

Are all the **bad** things **gone**?

Actually, for **modern aligners** such as **STAR**, it **doesn't** matter that **much** 

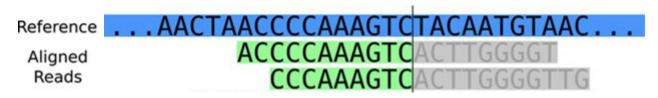
They can perform **soft-clipping** 

## **Soft-clipping in alignment**

*Hiding* of **non-matching** parts of the **reads** 

Can overcome **remaining adapter** or **low-quality** sequences

Only to **specified limits** (in **STAR** the default is max. **33%** of the read length)



BMC genomics. 2014 SHEAR: sample heterogeneity estimation and assembly by reference. Landman SR, Hwang TH, Silverstein KA, Li Y, Dehm SM, Steinbach M, Kumar V. Soft-clipped part

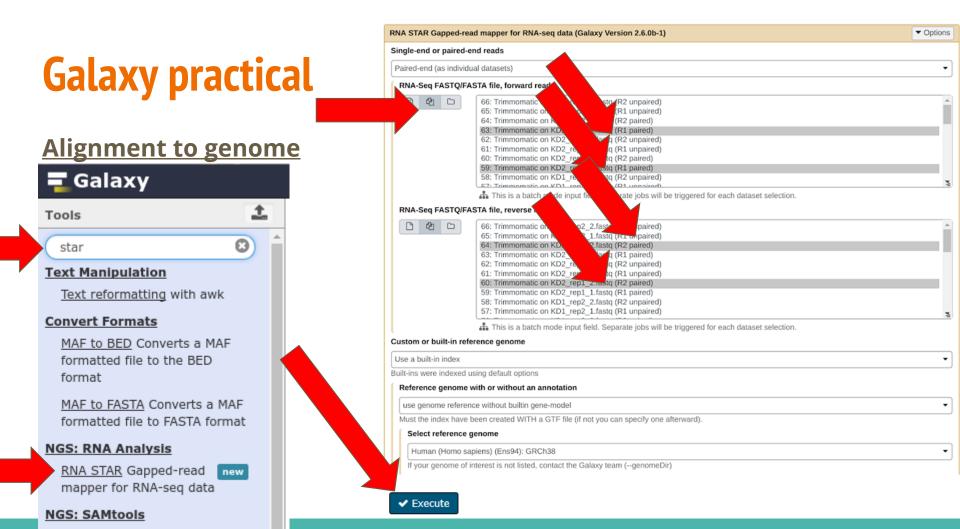


Alignment to genome

Align **RNA-Seq** data to a genome

Using **STAR** aligner

Input FASTQ, output BAM





### You don't need to know what's happening or how long it's going to take.



Alignment to genome

Share Data -> Histories -> Bi5444 RNA-Seq alignment



### Alignment to genome

**STAR** performs well even **with defaults** 

Main output is the **BAM** file

### This is one of the few files worth to **keep** and **save**

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4: KD1 rep2.bam KD1_rep2	۲	<b>S</b>	×
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2: Control rep2.bam	۲	<i>i</i>	×
Control_rep2			
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7.6 GB			
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Sep 16 12:00:14 started Sep 16 12:00:14 loading Sep 16 12:04:51 started Sep 16 12:16:06 started Sep 16 12:24:18 finished	STAR geno mapp sortin	me ing g BA essfi	ully

### **Quality control of alignment**

Run MultiQC to assess the alignment

	MultiQC aggregate results from bioinformatics analyses into a single report (Galaxy Version 1.5.0)	🛞 Versions	▼ Options
	sults		
	sults		
	ich tool was used generate logs?		
	STAR		•
	Software name		
ent	STAR output		
CIIC	1: STAR output		
	Type of STAR output?		
	Log		•
	STAR log output		
	11: RNA STAR on data 64 and data 63: log 9: RNA STAR on data 60 and data 59: log 7: RNA STAR on data 50 and data 59: log 5: RNA STAR on data 50 and data 51: log 8: RNA STAR on data 52 and data 51: log 1: RNA STAR on data 64 and data 71: log 1: RNA STAR on data 44 and data 43: log + Insert STAR output * Insert Results Report title		
	It is printed as page header		
	Custom comment		
	It will be printed at the top of the report Output the multiQC log file?  res No is is mostly useful for debugging purposes		
	✓ Execute		

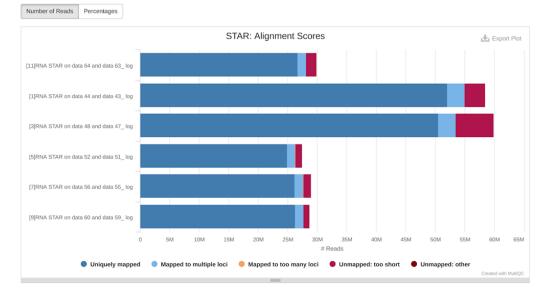
### **Quality control of alignment**



#### STAR

STAR is an ultrafast universal RNA-seq aligner.

#### Alignment Scores





### **Rename and tags**

Better names comprehensibility

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ep 16 12:24 18 finished successfully installen		90: RNA STAR on 1 44 and 43: mapped m.
		97: RNA STAR on d 4 and data 43: splic ctions.bed.
		96: RNA STAR on d 4 and data 43: log
dd an annotation or notes to a dataset; annotations are available when a history is viewed. atabase/Build		92: MultiQC on data
Human (Homo Sapiens) Ensembl release 94 (GRCh38)	•	data 88, and others bpage.
		91: MultiQC on data and others: Stats



### **Rename and tags**

Better names comprehensibility

Attributes     Convert     Datatypes     Arrissions	
Edit attributes	D Auto-detect 🖺 Save
Name Control_wpl.ham Info	
Seg 10 22:014	
Annotation Add an annotation or notes to a dataset; annotations are available when a history is viewed.	
DatabaselBuild Human (Homo Sapiens) Ensembl release (H (GRCh38)	
for an annual for a manufacture and a second s	

4 and data 43: splice jun



Gene counts

For the **raw gene counts** (expression) you need to have a list of genes and their positions in the genome - gene annotation

Using UCSC Main table browser

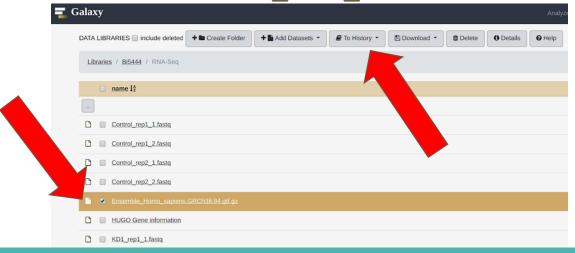
Input nothing, output **GTF** 



**Gene counts** 

Share Data -> Data Libraries -> Bi5444

-> RNA-Seq -> Ensemble Homo sapiens.GRCh38.94.gtf.gz





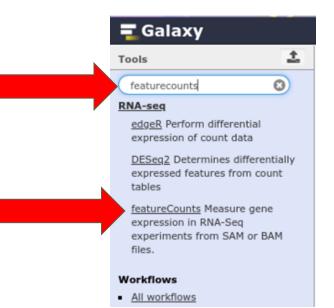
**Gene counts** 

Get the **raw gene counts** 

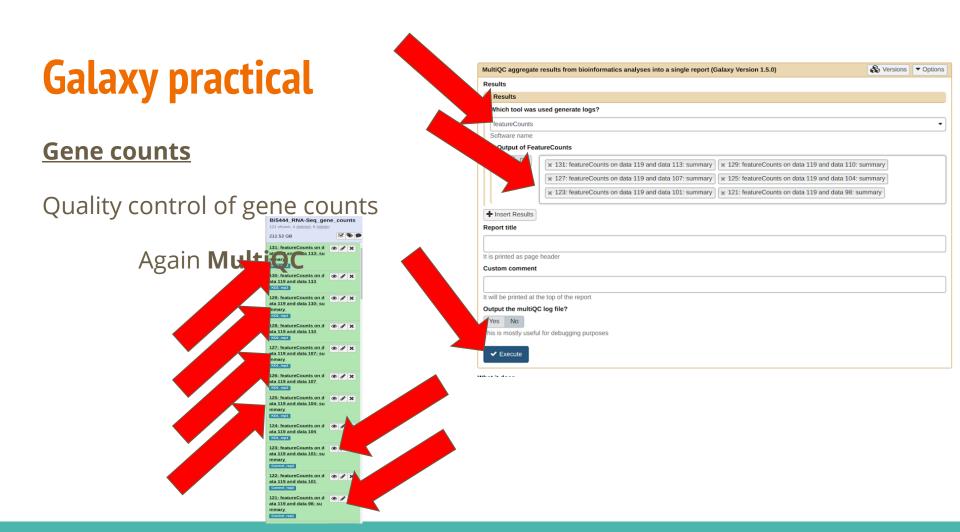
Using **featureCounts** tool

Input **BAM** and annotation **GTF**, output **TXT** (raw gene counts)

### **Gene counts**



Alignmeh	
0	113: KD2_rep2.bam
	113. KD2_rep2.bam 110: KD2_rep1.bam
	107: KD1_rep2.bam
	104: KD1_rep1.bam 101: Control_rep2.bam
	98: Control_rep1.bam
	This is a batch mode input field. Separate jobs with the second s
The input alignment	t file(s) where the gene expression has to be counted. The second at a SAM or BAM format; but ALL files must be in the same format. U
	he annotation file from the History, these files must be a selfgenome attribute already specified e.g. hg38, not the default: ?
Specify strand infe	ormation
Unstranded	
	s stranded and if strand-specific read compared by performed. Strand setting must be the same as the strand settings used to produ
happed BAM input	
Sene annotation fi	
in your history	
Gene annotation	n file
	119: Ensemble_Homo_sapiens.GRCh38.94.gtf.gz
The program ass	umes that the provided annotation file is in GTF format. Make sure that the gene annotation file corresponds to the same reference genom
used for the align	ment
Dutput format	
Gene-ID "\t" read-	count (MultiQC/DESeq2/edgeR/limma-voom compatible)
	ill be tabular, select the preferred columns here
Create gang-langt	
Create gene-lengt	
Yes No	n file
Yes No reates a tabular fil	hile effective (nucleotides used for counting reads) length of the feature; might be useful for estimating EPKM/RPKM
Yes No reates a tabular fil Options for paire	n file ethat contains the effective (nucleotides used for counting reads) length of the feature; might be useful for estimating EPROMRPION tend reads
Yes No reates a tabular fil Options for paire	hile effective (nucleotides used for counting reads) length of the feature; might be useful for estimating EPKM/RPKM
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Yes No reates a tabular fil Options for paired Count fragment Enabled; fragme	n file e that contains the effective (nucleotides used for counting reads) length of the feature; might be useful for estimating EPKMRPKM i-end reads is instead of reads
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General featureC

tiQC v1.5	<u>MultiQC</u>				20			
	A modular tool to aggregate results from a	tics analyses across many samples into	a single report.		815444cour			
	Report generated on 2019-09-18, 09:54 based on data in: Thome?g	ca/jobs/018/18323/working/multiqc_WDir			212.53 GB			
	O Welcome! Not sure where to start? Watch a tutorial video	8.00		don't show again X	21, data 129, and other s: Webpage. Control rep1 Control rep2 101 rep3			
	General Statistics			4	332: MultiQC on data 331, data 129, and others: Stats a lot with 3 tems			
	B Copy table      E Configure Columns     In Plot     Showing <sup>4</sup> f <sub>6</sub> rows a	nd 212 columns.		3	Control rep3 Control rep3 #25 rep5			
	Sample Name	% Assigned	M Assigned	P	131: featureCounts on d @ / ata 119 and data 113: su			
	Control_rep1	76.1%	47.3		mmary.			
	Control_rep2	75.9%	45.9	6	130: featureCounts on d @ /			
	KD1_rep1	75.6%	22.5		ata 119 and data 113			
	KD1_rep2	75.8%	23.6		RD2 mp2			
	KD2_rep1	76.6%	23.6		129: featureCounts on d ata 119 and data 110: su			
	KD2_rep2	76.7%	24.2		mmary.			
					ROE rept			
	featureCounts Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percentages	invinarization program that counts mapped reads for genomic features	such as genes, exons, promoter, gene bodies, genomic bi	ns and chromosomal locations.	128: featureCounts on d ata 119 and data 110.			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su			ns and chromosomal locations.	Interference       128: feature/Counts on d       #10 130 and data 110       #20 and data 110       #20 and data 110       #21 130 and data 107; sea       mmaxy;       #21 max			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percorrages		such as genes, exons, promoter, gene bodies, genomic bi ts: Assignments	ns and chromosomal locations.	Interference       128: feature/Counts on d       #10 130 and data 110       #20 and data 110       #20 and data 110       #21 130 and data 107; sea       mmaxy;       #21 max			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su			ns and chromosomal locations.	Section 2 202. Instance Counts and an 202 of the 10 and the 10 an			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percorrages			ns and chromosomal locations.	Silines 128. Instructions and ata 133 and data 130. Silines Si			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percentages Consol_rept			ns and chromosomal locations.	SinterSi 128: Instructions and arts 119 and data 110. SinterSi 127: Instruct/Sources and arts 131 and data 107: su mmay. SinterSi 126: Instruct/Sources and arts 131 and data 107. Su arts 131 and data 107. Su a			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percomages Convol_rept Convol_rept			ns and chromosomal locations.	Solares         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 119 and data 121.         Solares         127: InstanceCounts on if dia 139 and data 107: su mmary.         Solares         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 139 and data 107: su mmary.         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 139 and data 104: su mmary.         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 139 and data 104: su mmary.         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 139 and data 104.         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 131 and data 104.         128: InstanceCounts on if dia 131 and data 104.			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percentages Control_read Control_read RDI_read			ns and chromosomal locations.	122. InstanceCourts on al analise and data 12.       122. InstanceCourts on al analise and data 12.       122. InstanceCourts on al analise and data 12.       123. InstanceCourts on al ata 131 and data 120.       125. InstanceCourts on al ata 131 and data 120.       126. InstanceCourts on al ata 131 and data 120.       127. InstanceCourts on al ata 131 and data 120.       128. InstanceCourts on al ata 131 and data 120.			
	Subread featureCounts is a highly efficient general-purpose read su Number of Reads Percentages Control_rep1 Control_rep2 RDI_rep1 RDI_rep1 RDI_rep1 RDI_rep2 RDI_rep1 RDI_rep2 RDI_rep1 RDI_rep3 RDI_rep	featureCount			1221: InstantCourts on d         122: InstantCourts on d         123: InstantCourts on d         124: InstantCourts on d         125: InstantCourts on d         121: InstantCourts on d         122: InstantCourts on d         123: InstantCourts on d         124: InstantCourts on d         125: InstantCourts on d         125: InstantCourts on d         124: InstantCourts on d         125: InstantCourts on d         126: InstantCourts on d         127: InstantCourts on d         128: InstantCourts on d         121: InstantCourts on d         122: InstantCourts on d         122: InstantCourts on d         122: InstantCourts on d			



**Differential gene expression** 

Get **differential gene expression** from the raw counts

Using edger and DESeq2 tools



**Differential gene expression - note** 

Optimally, the experiment **should** be **designed** with at least **three biological replicates** 

However, if the **data** are only "**supportive**" **two replicates** is **enough** 

Bioinformatics. 2013 Liu Y, Zhou J, White KP. *RNA-seq differential expression studies: more sequence or more replication?* Rna. 2016 Schurch NJ, Schofield P, Gierliński M, Cole C, Sherstnev A, Singh V, Wrobel N, Gharbi K, Simpson GG, Owen-Hughes T, Blaxter M. *How many biological replicates are needed in an RNA-seq experiment and which differential expression tool should you use?.* 



**Differential gene expression** 

Shared Data -> Histories -> Bi5444 RNA-Seq DE start

### Differential gene expression

t

#### **=** Galaxy

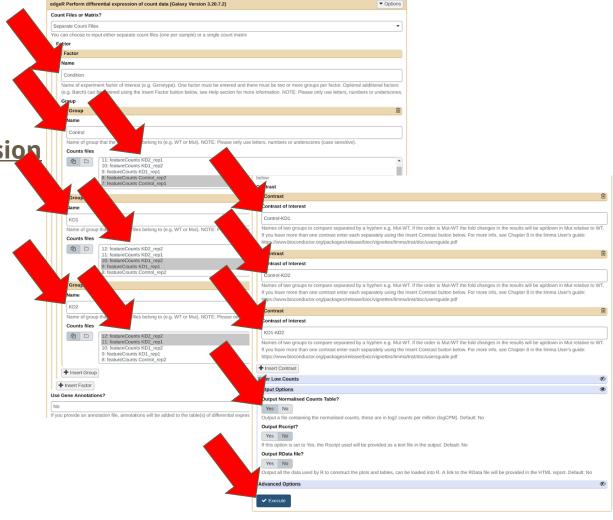
Tools
edger
S
General
StringTie transcript assembly

and quantification

#### RNA-seq

edgeR Perform differential expression of count data

featureCounts Measure gene expression in RNA-Seq experiments from SAM or BAM files.



### Differential gene expression

1

0

### 📲 Galaxy

Tools		
10015		

#### deseq2 General

StringTie transcript assembly and quantification

#### RNA-seq

edgeR Perform differential expression of count data

<u>DESeq2</u> Determines differentially expressed features from count tables

featureCounts Measure gene expression in RNA-Seq experiments from SAM or BAM files.

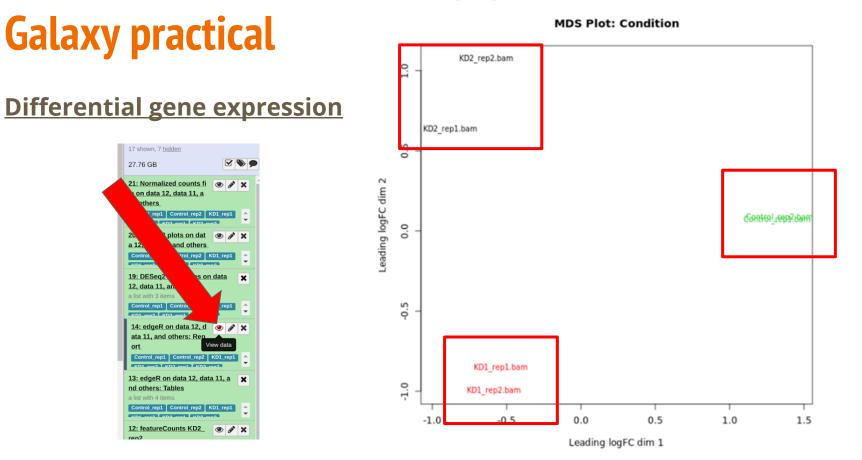
#### Workflows



DESeq2 Determine	s differentially expressed features from count tables (Galaxy Version 2.1	1.40.2)   Coptions	
Factor			
actor			
pecify a factor	name, e.g. effects_drug_x or cancer_markers		
Condition			
Only letters, num	bers and underscores will be retained in this field		
Factor level			
: Factor level		Û	
Specify a fact	or level, the could be 'tumor', 'normal', 'treated' or 'control'		
Control			
Only letters, nu	mbers and under e retained in this field	)	
Counts file(s)			
20	11: featureCounts KD2_rep1 10: featureCounts KD1_rep2	•	
	9: featureCounts KD1_rep1		
	8: featureCounts Control_rep2 7: featureCounts Control_rep1		
		3	
Factor		Û	
Specify a fa	vpical values could be 'tumor', 'normal', 'treated' or 'control'		
KD1			
Only letters, nu	mbe erscores will be retained in this field		
Counts file(s)			
<b>4</b> 2 D	12: featureCounts KD2_rep2 11: featureCounts KD2_rep1	A	
	10: featureCounts KD1_rep2		
	9: featureCounts KD1_rep1 8: featureCounts Control_rep2	3	
: Face		Ê	
Specify a	, typical values could be 'tumor', 'normal', 'treated' or 'control'	B	
	typical values could be fumor, normal, treated or control		
KD2			
Only letters, nu Counts file(s)	Berscores will be retained in this field		
	12: featureCounts KD2_rep2	Count data (e.g. from HTSeq-count, featureCounts or StringTie)	
	11: featureCounts KD2_rep1	Visualising the analysis results	
	10: featureCounts KD1_rep2 9: featureCounts KD1_rep1	Yes No utput an additional PDF files	
	8: featureCounts Control_rep2	Dutput an additional PDF lifes	
+ Insert Factor	level	Yes No	
+ Insert Factor		Output all levels vs all levels of primary factor (use when you	have >2 levels for arimony factor)
Files have header		Yes No	have 22 levels for primary factor)
Yes No		DESeq2 performs independent filtering by default using the mean	of normalized counts as a filter statistic
	o Yes, the tool will assume that the count files have column headers in the first		
Choice of Input da		parametric	
Count data (e.o. fr	om HTSeq-count, featureCounts or StringTie)	Turn off outliers replacement (only affects with >6 replicates)	
	· · · ·	Yes No	
			Seq2 will automatically replace counts with large Cook's distance with the trimmed mean or
		samples, scaled up by the size factor or normalization factor for th	
		Turn off outliers filtering (only affects with >2 replicates)	
		Yes No	
			Seq2 will automatically filter genes which contain a Cook's distance above a cutoff
		Turn off independent filtering	
		Yes No	descention descents as a film statistic
		ESeq2 performs independent filtering by default using the mean	or normalized counts as a filter statistic
		✓ Execute	

edgeR Analysis Output:

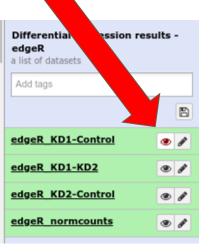
Links to PDF copies of plots are in 'Plots' section below.





### **Differential gene expression**





		•			
1		3	4	5	6
GenelD	logFC	logCPM	F	PValue	FC
ENSG0000092199	5.52142742878572	5.96346716277756	1462.34679277333	1.22114253157414e-318	7.17238065920072e-3
ENSG00000204253	6.22215133875183	4.69131980192735	1235.82902592066	8.6488589246041e-270	2.53995364468311e-2
ENSG00000107159	3.22278923144336	4.09433985683369	491.850213415037	7.9546272105367e-109	1.55738343070291e-1
ENSG00000179954	2.85904668532772	4.41691242725208	456.438217554854	3.85225443835843e-101	5.65655411092455e-
ENSG00000148204	2.70384863075395	4.17441363845286	376.393049584693	1.77411170612e-83	2.08404902117916e-
ENSG00000185633	4.22087072157582	2.41739313442468	358.912648383713	5.83527380494571e-80	5.71224678222477e-
ENSG00000204560	2.10676298079	5.93980087019778	334.313475363922	1.29573528700066e-74	1.08721445831406e-
ENSG0000099998	3.08600815349408	3.0528996991664	331.974819220342	4.17737211080344e-74	2.78770162619006e-
ENSG00000197375	2.12482893907467	5.68742165552465	331.930250691321	4.2716122645289e-74	2.78770162619006e-
ENSG00000169231	2.13377519397903	5.38735924665232	322.649201605679	4.44958188736524e-72	2.61346192154398e-
ENSG00000157224	2.09164554071042	5.5519631536178	312.92589063867	5.78761591740723e-70	3.09032382644467e-
ENSG00000157193	-1.90372177023031	7.73296494003751	302.848534430836	8.99503831407289e-68	4.40269646147559e-
ENSG00000172346	2.62579315698578	3.626882383666	300.257776550655	3.29206236846498e-67	1.48737910162916e-
ENSG00000139625	2.05291597695154	5.38217952232118	300.04966484212	3.65368754800453e-67	1.5328524152289e-
ENSG0000005448	2.22003359290287	4.52871246394248	292.482024287755	1.61720906558702e-65	6.33245163115024e-
ENSG00000128510	1.8486894818772	8.12307851756572	283.525213683999	1.43626871828282e-63	5.27245269802135e-
ENSG0000090615	1.88529858198942	6.1597319328219	278.352935895823	1.91671384929033e-62	6.62224634929807e-
ENSG0000067182	1.82548908657389	7.5115858556092	277.402224202048	3.08612249175523e-62	1.00701891418469e-
ENSG00000158050	-1.84668605179623	6.23928993329961	276.101339804859	7.13793321382711e-62	2.20656056481124e-
	-1.85118591689233	6.57299128227469	275.326792870349	8.72967729082304e-62	2.56368797838246e-
ENSG0000064666	-1.00110001000520				
ENSG0000064666 ENSG00000123999	2.19745940516381	4.15118492163223	275.179670155556	9.3974648312374e-62	2.62838141363204e-



**Gene symbol annotation** 

But we do not see any gene symbol/names which we all like

Merge with **HUGO information** (<u>https://www.genenames.org/</u>)

Share Data -> Data Libraries -> Bi5444

-> RNA-Seq -> HUGO Gene information



### **Gene symbol annotation**

### Merge with HUGO information

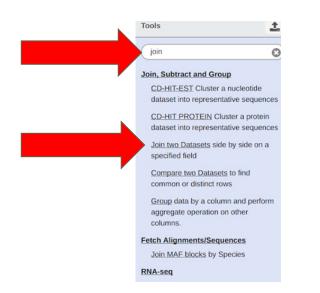


### **Gene symbol annotation**

1	2	3
HGNC ID	Approved Symbol	Approved Name
HGNC:5	A1BG	alpha-1-B glycoprotein
HGNC:37133	A1BG-AS1	A1BG antisense RNA 1
HGNC:24086	A1CF	APOBEC1 complementation factor
HGNC:6	A1S9T~withdrawn	symbol withdrawn, see UBA1
HGNC:7	A2M	alpha-2-macroglobulin
HGNC:27057	A2M-AS1	A2M antisense RNA 1
HGNC:23336	A2ML1	alpha-2-macroglobulin like 1
HGNC:41022	A2ML1-AS1	A2ML1 antisense RNA 1
HGNC:41523	A2ML1-AS2	A2ML1 antisense RNA 2
HGNC:8	A2MP1	alpha-2-macroglobulin pseudogene 1
HGNC:9	A2MR~withdrawn	symbol withdrawn, see LRP1
HGNC:10	A2MRAP~withdrawn	symbol withdrawn, see LRPAP1
HGNC:30005	A3GALT2	alpha 1,3-galactosyltransferase 2
HGNC:18149	A4GALT	alpha 1,4-galactosyltransferase (P blood group)
HGNC:17968	A4GNT	alpha-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase

9	10	11	12	13
RefSeq IDs	Entrez Gene ID(supplied by NCBI)	RefSeq(supplied by NCBI)	Ensembl ID(supplied by Ensembl)	UCSC ID(supplied by UCSC)
NM_130786	1	NM_130786	ENSG00000121410	uc002qsd.5
NR_015380	503538	NR_015380	ENSG00000268895	uc002qse.3
NM_014576	29974	NM_001198818	ENSG00000148584	uc057tgv.1
NM_000014	2	NM_000014	ENSG00000175899	uc001qvk.2
NR_026971	144571	NR_026971	ENSG00000245105	uc009zgj.2
NM_144670	144568	NM_001282424	ENSG00000166535	uc001quz.6
	100874108		ENSG00000256661	uc058kxy.1
	106478979		ENSG00000256904	uc058kyb.1
NG_001067	3	NR_040112	ENSG00000256069	
NM_001080438	127550	NM_001080438	ENSG00000184389	uc031plq.1
NM_017436	53947	NM_001318038	ENSG00000128274	uc062ewl.1
NM_016161	51146	NM_016161	ENSG00000118017	uc003ers.2

### **Gene symbol annotation**



Join t	ts side by side	ified field (Galaxy Version 2.1.1)	
Join			
	13: edgeR on data	a 12, data 11, and others: Tables	
· ·	This is a batch	mode input field. Separate jobs will be triggered for each dataset selection.	
sing column			
Column: 1			
with			
	22: HUGO Gene ir	information	
nd column			
Column: 12			
Keep lines of	first input that do not join	n with second input	
Yes			
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Yes			
Fill empty col	umns		
Yes			
Only fill unj	oined rows		
Yes			
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eep the hea	ler lines		
Yes			
103			



### **Differential gene expression**







### **Differential gene expression**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GenelD	logFC	logCPM	F	PValue	FDR	HGNC ID	Approved Symbol	Approved Name	Status	Previous Symbols
ENSG0000092199	5.52142742878572	5.96346716277756	1462.34679277333	1.22114253157414e-318	7.17238065920072e-314	HGNC:5035	HNRNPC	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C (C1/C2)	Approved	HNRPC
EN500000204255	0.85510100010100	4.09131900192735	1233.02902532000	0.04000002400410-270	5.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	HONC.40014	MIRRNPOP2	neterogeneous nuclear noonucleoprotein o pseudogene z	Abbioved	
ENSG00000107159	3.22278923144336	4.09433985683369	491.850213415037	7.9546272105367e-109	1.55738343070291e-104	HGNC:1383	CA9	carbonic anhydrase 9	Approved	
ENSG00000179954	2.85904568532772	4.41691242725208	456.438217554854	3.85225443835843e-101	5.65655411092455e-97	HGNC:26641	SSC5D	scavenger receptor cysteine rich family member with 5 domains	Approved	
ENSG00000148204	2.70384863075395	4.17441363845286	376.393049584693	1.77411170612e-83	2.08404902117916e-79	HGNC:18688	CRB2	crumbs 2, cell polarity complex component	Approved	
ENSG00000185633	4.22087072157582	2.41739313442468	358.912648383713	5.83527380494571e-80	5.71224678222477e-76	HGNC:29836	NDUFA4L2	NDUFA4, mitochondrial complex associated like 2	Approved	
ENSG00000204560	2.10676298079	5.93980087019778	334.313475363922	1.29573528700066e-74	1.08721445831406e-70	HGNC:2739	DHX16	DEAH-box helicase 16	Approved	DDX16
ENSG0000099998	3.08500815349408	3.0528996991664	331.974819220342	4.17737211080344e-74	2.78770162619005e-70	HGNC:4260	GGT5	gamma-glutamyltransferase 5	Approved	GGTLA1
ENSG00000197375	2.12482893907467	5.68742165552465	331.930250691321	4.2716122645289e-74	2.78770162619005e-70	HGNC:10959	SLC22A5	solute carrier family 22 member 5	Approved	CDSP
ENSG00000169231	2.13377519397903	5.38735924665232	322.649201605679	4.44958188736524e-72	2.61346192154398e-68	HGNC:11787	THBS3	thrombospondin 3	Approved	
ENSG00000157224	2.09164554071042	5.5519631536178	312.92589063867	5.78761591740723e-70	3.09032382644467e-66	HGNC:2034	CLDN12	claudin 12	Approved	
ENSG00000157193	-1.90372177023031	7.73296494003751	302.848534430836	8.99503831407289e-68	4.40269646147559e-64	HGNC:6700	LRP8	LDL receptor related protein 8	Approved	
ENSG00000172346	2.62579315698578	3.626882383666	300.257776550655	3.29206236846498e-67	1.48737910162916e-63	HGNC:30359	CSDC2	cold shock domain containing C2	Approved	
ENSG00000139625	2.05291597695154	5.38217952232118	300.04966484212	3.65368754800453e-67	1.5328524152289e-63	HGNC:6851	MAP3K12	mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 12	Approved	ZPK
ENSG0000005448	2.22003359290287	4.52871246394248	292.482024287755	1.61720906558702e-65	6.33245163115024e-62	HGNC:25770	WDR54	WD repeat domain 54	Approved	
ENSG00000128510	1.8486894818772	8.12307851756572	283.525213683999	1.43626871828282e-63	5.27245269802135e-60	HGNC:15740	CPA4	carboxypeptidase A4	Approved	
ENSG0000090615	1.88529858198942	6.1597319328219	278.352935895823	1.91671384929033e-62	6.62224634929807e-59	HGNC:4426	GOLGA3	golgin A3	Approved	
ENSG0000067182	1.82548908657389	7.5115858556092	277.402224202048	3.08612249175523e-62	1.00701891418469e-58	HGNC:11916	TNFRSF1A	TNF receptor superfamily member 1A	Approved	TNFR1
ENSG00000158050	-1.84668605179623	6.23928993329961	276.101339804859	7.13793321382711e-62	2.20656056481124e-58	HGNC:3068	DUSP2	dual specificity phosphatase 2	Approved	
ENSG0000064666	-1.85118591689233	6.57299128227469	275.326792870349	8.72967729082304e-62	2.56368797838245e-58	HGNC:2156	CNN2	calponin 2	Approved	
ENSG00000123999	2.19745940516381	4.15118492163223	275.179670155556	9.3974648312374e-62	2.62838141363204e-58	HGNC:6065	INHA	inhibin subunit alpha	Approved	
ENSG00000262406	-1.90770562742228	5.0062325295315	267.427649306659	4.56986484650027e-60	1.22005005345088e-56	HGNC:7158	MMP12	matrix metallopeptidase 12	Approved	
ENSG00000159792	1.87315272517581	5.81432694173605	265.276959847098	1.34261834082599e-59	3.42863861949629e-56	HGNC:9529	PSKH1	protein serine kinase H1	Approved	
ENECOSOOODO	1.0406336101033	E 0E01231E021333	361 01E0/01E0/E0	3 61031160003641+ E0	1.0034053153052+.05	11010-300F7	euroa	anald demale executees A	4	



Alignment coverage

Visualization of **coverage** of **aligned** data (and expressed exons)

Using deepTools -> bamCoverage

Input **BAM**, output **BIGWIG** 

### Effective genome size (hg38): 2913022398

## **Galaxy practical**

1

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### Alignment coverage

#### **=** Galaxy

Tools

bamcoverage

#### NGS: DeepTools

<u>bamCoverage</u> generates a coverage bigWig file from a given BAM file

<u>bamCompare</u> normalizes and compares two BAM files to obtain the ratio, log2ratio or difference between them

#### Workflows

<u>All workflows</u>

### https://deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/develop/content/feature/e ffectiveGenomeSize.html

BAMICRAM file		bamCoverage generates a coverage bigWig file from a given BAM or CRAM file (Galaxy Version 3.1.0.0)	<ul> <li>Options</li> </ul>						
i: KD2_rep1.bam         i: KD1_rep2.bam         i: KD1_rep2.bam         i: KD1_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep1.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Control_rep2.bam         i: Scaling/Normalization method         Normalize coverage to	[	BAM/CRAM file							
sin size in bases         10         The genome will be divided into bins of the specified size. For each bin, the overlaping number of fragments (or reads) will be reported. If only half a fragment iverlaps, this fraction will be reported.         Scaling/Normalization method         Normalize coverage to 1x         Effective genome size         user specified         The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here: c//deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/feature/effectiveGenomeSize.html         Effective genome size         2913022398         e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)         Coverage file format		5: KD2_rep1.bam 4: KD1_rep2.bam 3: KD1_rep1.bam 2: Control_rep2.bam	^						
sin size in bases         10         The genome will be divided into bins of the specified size. For each bin, the overlaping number of fragments (or reads) will be reported. If only half a fragment iverlaps, this fraction will be reported.         Scaling/Normalization method         Normalize coverage to 1x         Effective genome size         user specified         The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here: c//deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/feature/effectiveGenomeSize.html         Effective genome size         2913022398         e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)         Coverage file format	$\searrow$	This is a batch mode input field. Senarate jobs will be triggered for each dataset selection	3						
The genome will be divided into bins of the specified size. For each bin, the overlaping number of fragments (or reads) will be reported. If only half a fragment werlaps, this fraction will be reported. Scaling/Normalization method Normalize coverage to 1x  Ffective genome size user specified  The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here:     //deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/leature/effectiveGenomeSize.html  Effective genome size 2913022398 e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)  Coverage file format									
Iverlaps, this fraction will be reported.         Scaling/Normalization method         Normalize coverage to 1x         Effective genome size         user specified         The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here:         1://deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/feature/effectiveGenomeSize.html         Effective genome size         2913022398         e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)         Coverage file format		10							
Normalize coverage to 1x       •         Effective genome size       user specified       •         The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here:       •         Udeeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/feature/effectiveGenomeSize.html       •         Effective genome size       2913022398         e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)         Coverage file format									
		Scaling/Normalization method							
user specified The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here: cl/ideeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/leature/effectiveGenomeSize.html Effective genome size 2913022398 e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize) Coverage file format		Normalize coverage to 1x	-						
The effective genome size is the portion of the genome that is mappable. Large fractions of the genome are stretches of NNNN that should be discarded. Also, if repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful sizes here: Li/deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/feature/effectiveGenomeSize.html  Effective genome size  2913022398  e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)  Coverage file format		Effective genome size							
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2913022398 e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize) Coverage file format		repetitive regions were not included in the mapping of reads, the effective genome size needs to be adjusted accordingly. We provide a table of useful size							
e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize) Coverage file format		Effective genome size							
Coverage file format		2913022398							
		e.g. ce10: 93260000, dm3: 130428560, hg19: 2685511504, mm9: 2304947926 (effectiveGenomeSize)							
bigwig		Coverage file format							
		bigwig	•						



### Alignment coverage

### BIGWIG coverage

History	€ 🌣 🗆
search datasets	8
RNA-2018-03-Expression	on
148.17 MB	
18: KD1_rep1.bigWig	
17: Control rep1.bigW	
ig 16: KD2 rep1.bigWig	
15: Normalized counts with annotation - DES	• / ×
eq2	

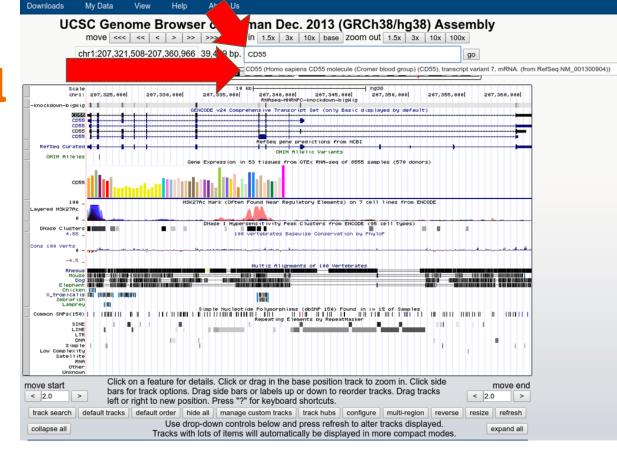
### Alignment coverage

**BIGWIG** visualization

History	C 🗘 🛛	
search datasets		8
RNA-2018-03-Express	ion	
148.17 MB		•
<u>18: KD1_rep1.bigWi</u> g		
38.0 MB		
bigwig, databas	ie: <b>hg38</b>	
normalization: 1x (effect genome size 291302233 defaultFragmentLength: length blackListFileName: Nore minMappingQuality: Nore maxPairedFragmentLength bedFile: None chrsToSkip: [] binLength: 10 save_data: False maxFragmentLength: 0 numberO	98) : read e ne	
B O C III ? display at UCSC main display in IGB <u>View</u> display with IGV web cur	rent local	
Binary UCSC BigWig file		

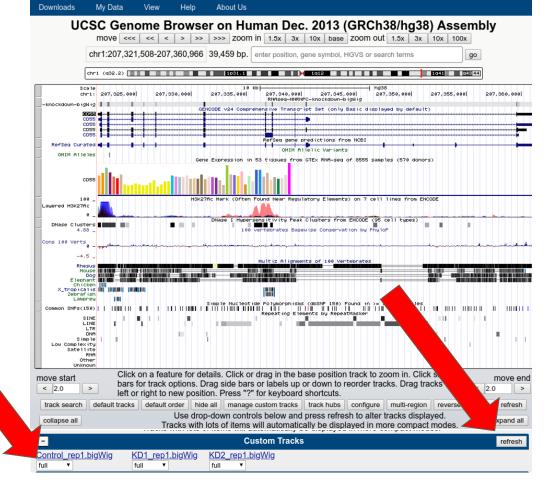
Alignment coverage

CD55 region



Alignment coverage

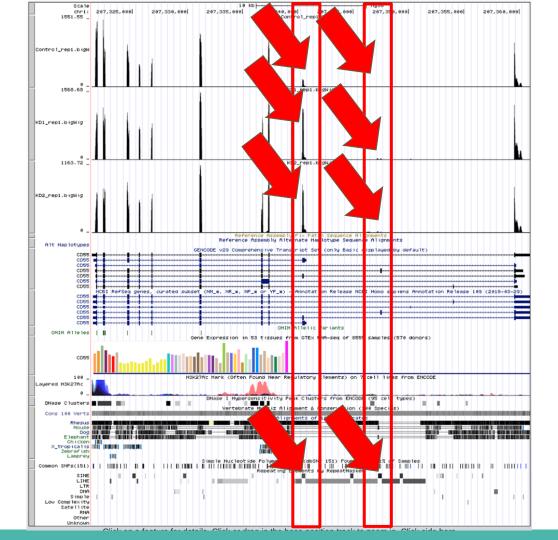
BIGWIG size





Alignment coverage

Now you do it for the **other two BIGWIG files** 





### Alignment coverage

If something went wrong, history of DE and coverage visualization

Shared Data -> Histories -> Bi5444 RNA-Seq DE full history

## **RNA-Seq data analysis - pipeline in Galaxy**

- 1. Initial quality check FastQC
  - Check for overall quality of the data, number of reads, read length distribution, ...
- 2. Preprocessing Trimmomatic
  - Remove adapters, low quality ends, unwanted sequences, ...
- 3. Alignment STAR
  - Map reads to the reference genome
- 4. Alignment quality check STAR log, featureCounts
  - Check overall alignment statistics
- 5. Genome coverage (peaks) bamCoverage
  - Get overview of mapped positions in the genome
- 6. Gene annotation UCSC Main table browser
  - Get gene annotations for reference genome
- 7. Quantification featureCounts
  - Get gene read counts
- 8. Differential gene expression edgeR,DESeq2 (genes)
  - Differences between conditions

## **RNA-Seq data analysis - other possibilities**

- 1. Initial quality check FastQC
  - Check for overall quality of the data, number of reads, read length distribution, ...
- 2. Preprocessing-Cutadapt, BBTools, seqtk
  - Remove adapters, low quality ends, unwanted sequences, ...
- 3. Alignment GSNAP, Bowtie2
  - Map reads to the reference genome
- 4. Alignment quality check Picard tools, RSeQC, Qualimap
  - Check overall alignment statistics
- 5. Genome coverage (peaks) STAR + bedGraphToBigWig, Bedtools
  - Get overview of mapped positions in the genome
- 6. Gene annotation UCSC, Ensembl, NCBI
  - Get gene annotations for reference genome
- 7. Quantification RSEM, HTSeq, Salmon, Kallisto
  - Get gene read counts
- 8. Differential gene expression DEXSeq (exons), baySeq (genes)
  - Differences between conditions
- 9. Gene ontology and pathways g: Profiler, KEGG
  - $\circ$   $\quad$  Check ontologies and pathways for selected genes