MiCloud and BioDocklets:

A Plug-n-Play, on-premises Bioinformatics Cloud, Providing Seamless Execution of NGS Pipelines.



Ntino Krampis, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Biological Sciences Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY)

Director of Bioinformatics Center for Translational and Basic Research (CTBR-CUNY)

> Faculty, Institute of Computational Biomedicine Weill Cornell Medical College

Bioinformatics Core Infrastructures Lab (BCIL)

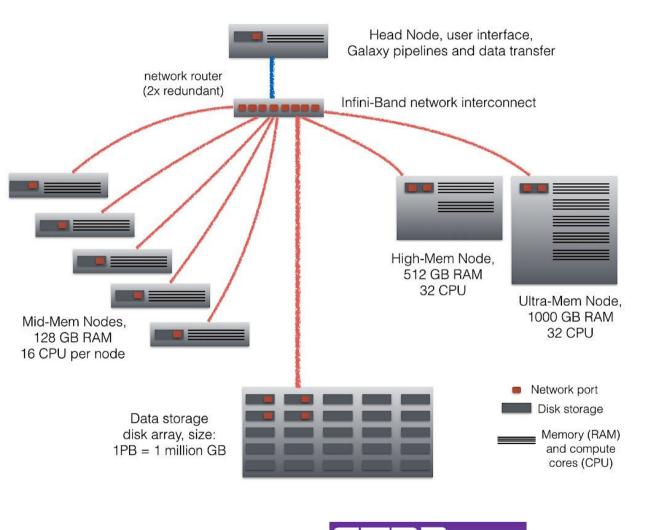
- Bioinformatics for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS).
- NGS analysis pipelines for QC, RNA-seq, Hi-C, metagenomics, variant discovery, genome assembly.
- Integrative analysis of variation, expression, chromatin and epigenetic data from TCGA, Encode, 4DN.
- Meta-barcoding for conservation and biodiversity monitoring using environmental DNA (eDNA).





BCIL Infrastructure and Computational Research

- 500 CPU, 3 TB aggregate memory, 2 PB storage.
- Scalability: Kubernetes, NextFlow, Docker Swarm.
- Cross-platform bioinformatics
 through Docker containers.
- Visualization of genomic data on cloud databases using HTML5 / D3.js and in-browser computing.







Next Generation Sequencing is expensive.

- Expensive: \$300-\$600K or more initial investment per sequencer.
- Dedicated teams of laboratory technicians within a core sequencing facility.
- Investment in computational infrastructure and bioinformatics personnel.



Next Generation Sequencing can be affordable.

- MiSeq (\$90K), MiniSeq (\$50K), iSeq (\$20K), Oxford Nanopore MinION (\$1K).
- MiSeq: Small genomes, 16S metagenomics and barcoding, human transcriptomes and exons, deep sequencing of gene panels.







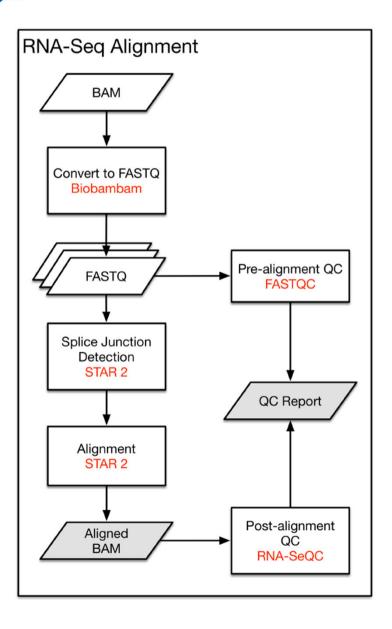


Bioinformatics is the bottleneck.

- **Software complexity:** 5-10 or more algorithms in each bioinformatics data analysis pipeline, complex software dependencies, code and data libraries.
- <u>Usability</u>: Linux command-line expertise, managing large-scale inputoutput datasets, coordinating data flow between software components in a pipeline.
- <u>Provenance</u>: distribute working copy of the pipelines, track software versions.
- <u>Computing infrastructure</u>: large-scale computing capacity on a cluster or the cloud.
- Output pis analysis. (2 and Methinterpretation: Sequencing, 2(1). "A Output of Cloud Static Visualization Big nformatics Solutions for Next-Gen Sequencing Data Analysis and Research".



Usability and software complexity.



From: harmonized pipelines, ENCODE, TCGA

A. Strand-specific RNA-seq

1. At Step 1, supply the option '--library-type' to TopHat to enable strand-specific processing of the reads. TopHat will map the reads for each sample to the reference genome and will attach meta-data to each alignment that Cufflinks and Cuffdiff can use for more accurate assembly and quantification. The --library-type option requires an argument that specifies which strand-specific protocol was used to generate the reads. See **Table 1** for help in choosing a library type.

- \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R1_thout --library-type=fr-firststrand \
 genome C1_R1_1.fq C1_R1_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R2_thout --library-type=fr-firststrand \
 genome C1_R2_1.fq C1_R2_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R3_thout --library-type=fr-firststrand \
 genome C1_R3_1.fq C1_R3_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R1_thout --library-type=fr-firststrand \
 genome C2_R1_1.fq C2_R1_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R2_thout --library-type=fr-firststrand \
 genome C2_R2_1.fq C2_R2_2.fq
- $tophat -p \ 8 \ -G \ genes.gtf \ -o \ C2_R3_thout \ --library-type=fr-firststrand \ genome \ C2_R3_1.fq \ C1_R3_2.fq$

B. Quantification of reference annotation only (no gene/transcript discovery)

1. At Step 1, supply the option '--no-novel-juncs' to TopHat to map the reads for each sample to the reference genome, with novel splice discovery disabled:

\$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R1_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C1_R1_1.fq C1_R1_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R2_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C1_R2_1.fq C1_R2_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R3_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C1_R3_1.fq C1_R3_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R1_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C2_R1_1.fq C1_R1_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R2_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C2_R2_1.fq C1_R2_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R3_thout --no-novel-juncs genome C2_R3_1.fq C1_R2_2.fq

2. Skip PROCEDURE Steps 2-4.

3. Run Cuffdiff using the reference transcriptome along with the BAM files from TopHat for each replicate:

\$ cuffdiff -o diff_out -b genome.fa -p 8 -u genes.gtf \

./C1_R1_thout/accepted_hits.bam,./C1_R2_thout/accepted_hits.bam,./C1_R3_thout/accepted_hits.bam \

./C2_R1_thout/accepted_hits.bam,./C2_R3_thout/accepted_hits.bam,./C2_R2_thout/accepted_hits.bam

C. Quantification without a reference annotation

- 1. Map the reads for each sample to the reference genome:
- \$ tophat -p 8 -o C1_R1_thout genome C1_R1_1.fq C1_R1_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -o C1_R2_thout genome C1_R2_1.fq C1_R2_2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -o C1_R3_thout genome C1_R3_1.fq C1_R3_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -o C2_R1_thout genome C2_R1_1.fq C1_R1_2.fq
- \$ tophat -p 8 -o C2_R2_thout genome C2_R2_1.fg C1_R2_2.fg
- \$ tophat -p 8 -o C2_R3_thout genome C2_R3_1.fg C1_R3_2.fg

2. Perform PROCEDURE Steps 2 and 3.

3. Run Cuffmerge on all your assemblies to create a single merged transcriptome annotation:

```
cuffmerge -s genome.fa -p 8 assemblies.txt
```

D. Analysis of single-ended sequencing experiments

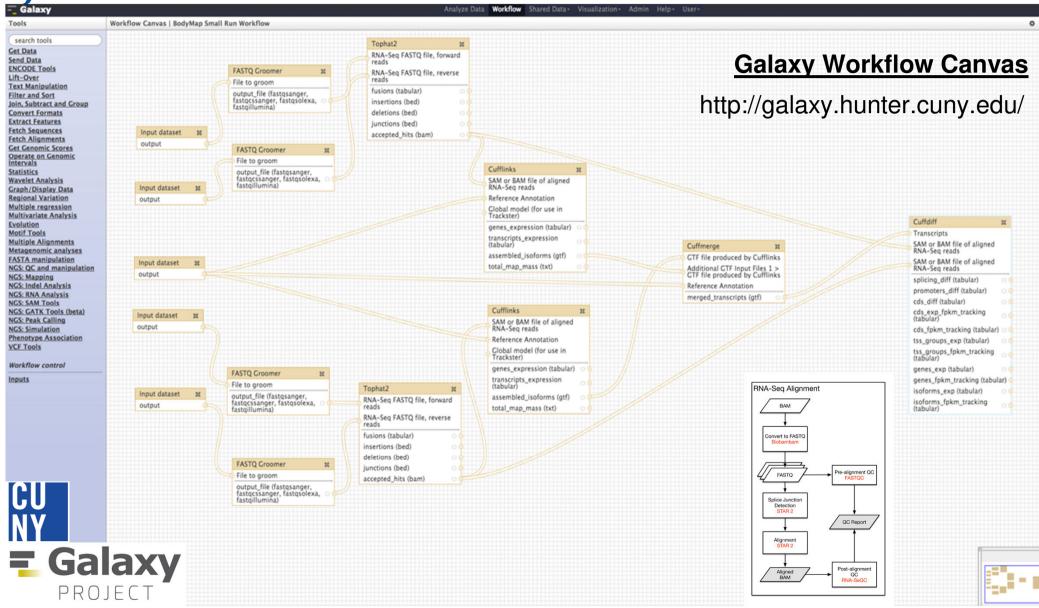
1. At Step 1, simply supply the single FASTQ file for each replicate to TopHat to map the reads for each sample to the reference genome:

\$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R1_thout genome C1_R1.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R2_thout genome C1_R2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C1_R3_thout genome C1_R3.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R1_thout genome C2_R1.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R2_thout genome C2_R2.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R3_thout genome C2_R3.fq \$ tophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R3_thout genome C2_R3.fq \$ Lophat -p 8 -G genes.gtf -o C2_R3_thout genome C2_R3.fq

From: Trapnell et al. Nature Protocols 7, 562-578 (2012)



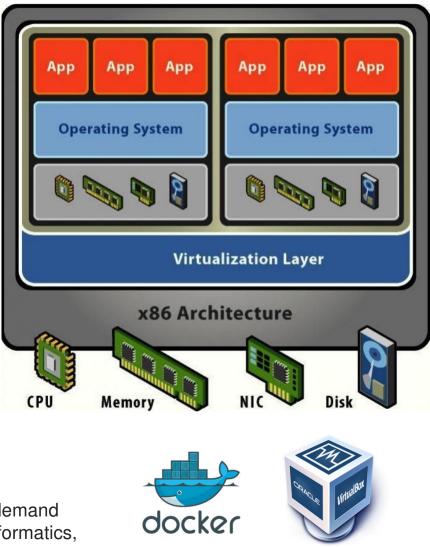
Bioinformatics pipelines without the command line.



Provenance and computing infrastructure.

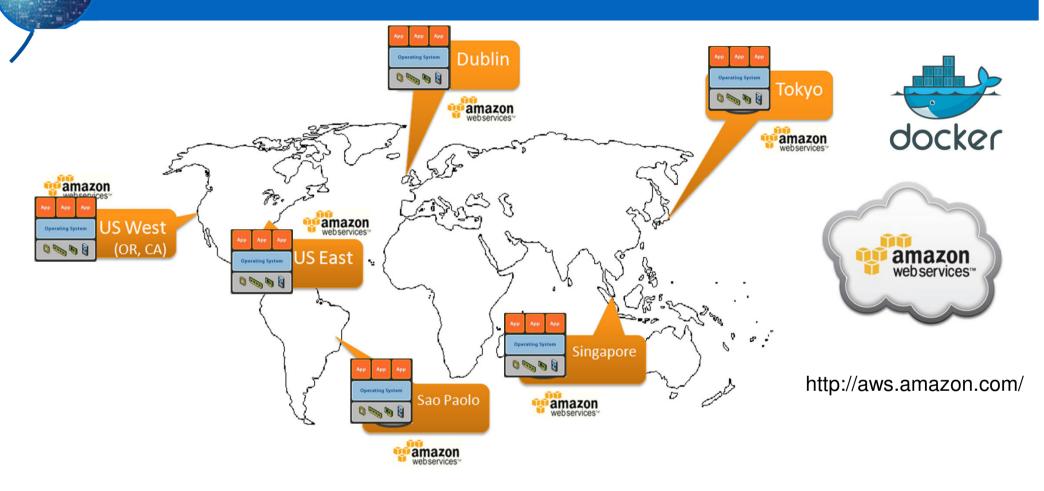
- Operating system, bioinformatics pipelines, and supporting data, preinstalled in Virtual Machine (VM) Container.
- The VM Container is a complete Linux computer server in a single binary file.
- Runs independently of underlying hardware through virtualization (Amazon, VirtualBox, Docker, Vmware).
- Cloud BioLinux: the first public bioinformatics VM on the Amazon cloud in 2010.

Krampis K. et al. (2012). Cloud BioLinux: pre-configured and on-demand bioinformatics computing for the genomics community. BMC Bioinformatics, 13(1), 1-8.



https://www.docker.com/

Running VM containers on the Amazon global cloud.



- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), rent on-demand VM container servers: up to \$13 per hour depending on capacity.
- Max capacity 2TB RAM / 128CPU (can run hundreds of these).
- Data storage \$0.1 per GB per month, or archival for \$0.01

Pipelines on Cloud BioLinux VM, build once, run on multiple platforms.

- Improving usability, reducing complexity.
- Provenance: collaborators can receive software and data, also used in publications.
- Can seamlessly run on local or remote clouds, and desktops / lab servers.

App

Operating System

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RNA-Seq Alignment

Convert to FASTO

Splice Junction Detection STAR 2

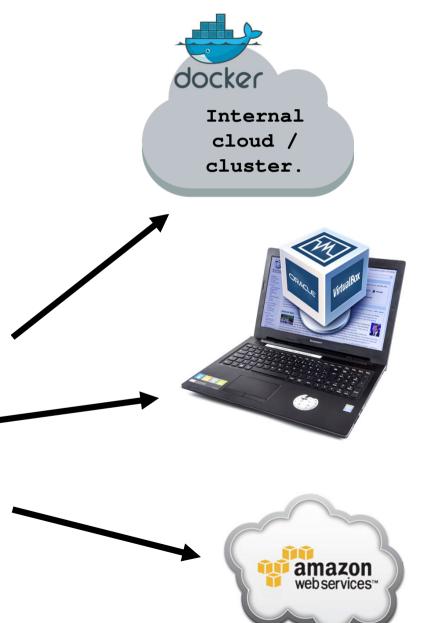
Alignment

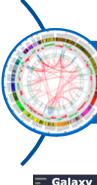
Aligned BAM re-alignment QC

QC Report

Post-alignment QC

RNA-SeQC





Bioinformatics pipeline output visualization .

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NGS: RNA Analysis			-	NC_004460.2	:803-1997	1194	33.5451	187.647	166.6
FILTERING		04	-	NC_004460.2	2789-4112	1323	0	0	
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in transcript expression,	3	07	-	NC_004460.2	:7586-8600	1014	37.1129	210.797	185
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Cufflinks transcript assembly		09	-	NC_004460.2	:9943-10612	669	5.73133	32.4949	22.69
and FPKM (RPKM) estimates for			-	NC_004460.2	:4162-6577	2415	38.5902	215.84	191
RNA-Seq data		13	-	NC_004460.2	:15293-15905	612	74.2108	466.728	406.6
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assembled transcripts to a		15	-	NC_004460.2	:17133-18126	993	34.2126	189.459	168.
reference annotation and track		16	-	NC_004460.2	:18129-19212	1083	42.5602	246.133	216.3
Cufflinks transcripts across		18	-	NC_004460.2	:19346-19949	603	63.9312	391.555	279
multiple experiments		19	-	NC_004460.2	:20023-21172	1149	17.4843	98.0768	80.22
Cuffmerge merge together		22	-	NC_004460.2	:23122-23401	279	49.3228	281.411	159.3
several Cufflinks assemblies		20	-	NC_004460.2	:21424-22870	1446	22.2061	128.155	108.7
NGS: Simulation		24	-	NC_004460.2	:24834-25038	204	52.9505	320.179	138.2
Phenotype Association		23	-	NC_004460.2	23693-24731	1038	11.9555	65.845	52.76
Assembly			-	NC_004460.2	:11012-12656	1644	38.1737	215.53	187.0
Alignment			-	NC_004460.2	:12649-13966	1317	34.4836	194.696	165.1
			-	NC_004460.2	:13962-15186	1224	43.7778	247.172	223.5
Workflows		25	-	NC_004460.2	2:25061-26012	951	39.3544	223.758	183.6
 <u>All workflows</u> 		26	-	NC_004460.2	26008-26515	507	50.1444	285.108	244
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https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/variation/tools/1000genomes/

- Web 1.0 technology, multi-tier, complicated stack.
- Static visualizations, not portable to smartphone user interfaces.
- Centralized databases, dependent on provider to provider maintenance and scalability.

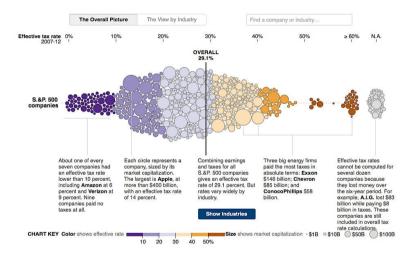
Application PHP Apache MySQL Linux

LAMP stack configuration

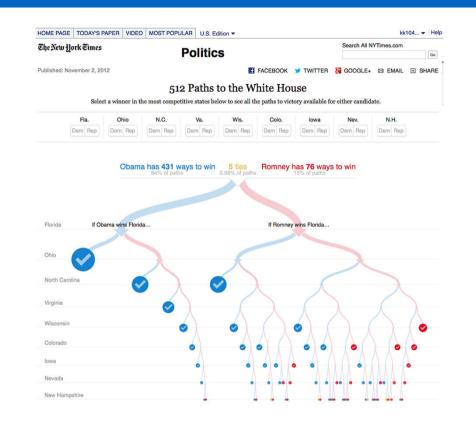
New data visualization paradigms.

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Last week, in a Congressional hearing, Apple got grilled for its low-tax strategy. But not every business can copy that approach. Here is a look at what S&P. 500 companies paid in corporate income taxes – federal, state, local and foreign – from 2007 to 2012, according to S&P Capital IQ. Related Article »



- Data-Drive Documents (D3) Javascript.
- Web 2.0, distributed databases, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs).
- Web browser computes the visualization instead of centralized web application (remember SETI @ home ?).

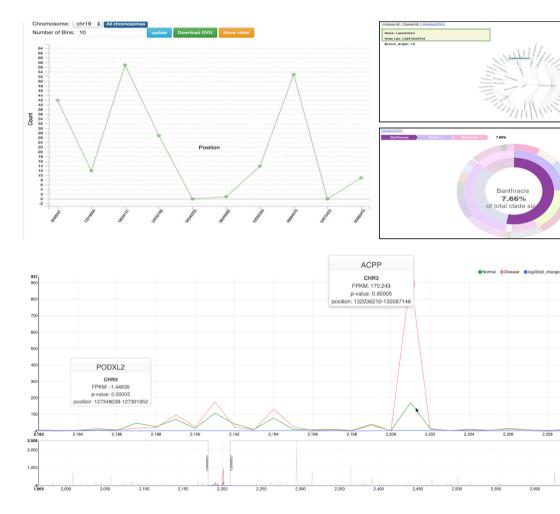




Visual Omics Explorer (VOE), Web 2.0 for bioinformatics.

- Runs purely within in the web browser: <u>http://bcil.github.io/VOE/</u>
- Import data from Google Genomics API, DropBox, Google Drive, FTP, local data.
- GFF, BED, PhyloXML, tabular etc
- Javascript D3 / HTML5 multi-threaded ("parallel") computing.
- Works well on smartphones and tablets:
 <u>https://tinyurl.com/omics-explorer</u>





Visual Omics Explorer (VOE): a cross-platform portal for interactive data visualization. Kim, B., Ali, T., Hosmer, S. and **Krampis, K.** *Bioinformatics* (2016) 32 (13): 2050-2052.



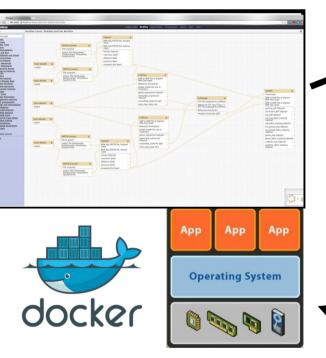
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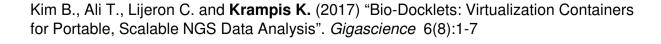


BioDocklets: integrated bioinformatics solution.

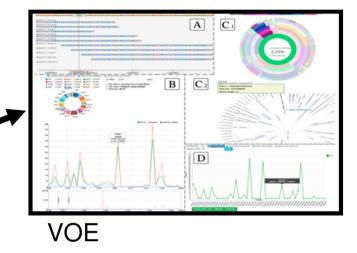
- Pre-configured pipelines in Galaxy, integrated with VOE and Docker UI.
- Run on multiple platforms, modify pipelines or build new using the Galaxy interface.
- VOE output is HTML / D3.js loaded with the data from the pipeline output.
- Docker UI abstracts the multi-step pipeline in a single page / command.

Galaxy





Alterovitz G., Dean D.A., **Krampis K.**, et al. (2017). bioRxiv, p.191783. "Enabling Precision Medicine via standard communication of NGS provenance, analysis, and results".

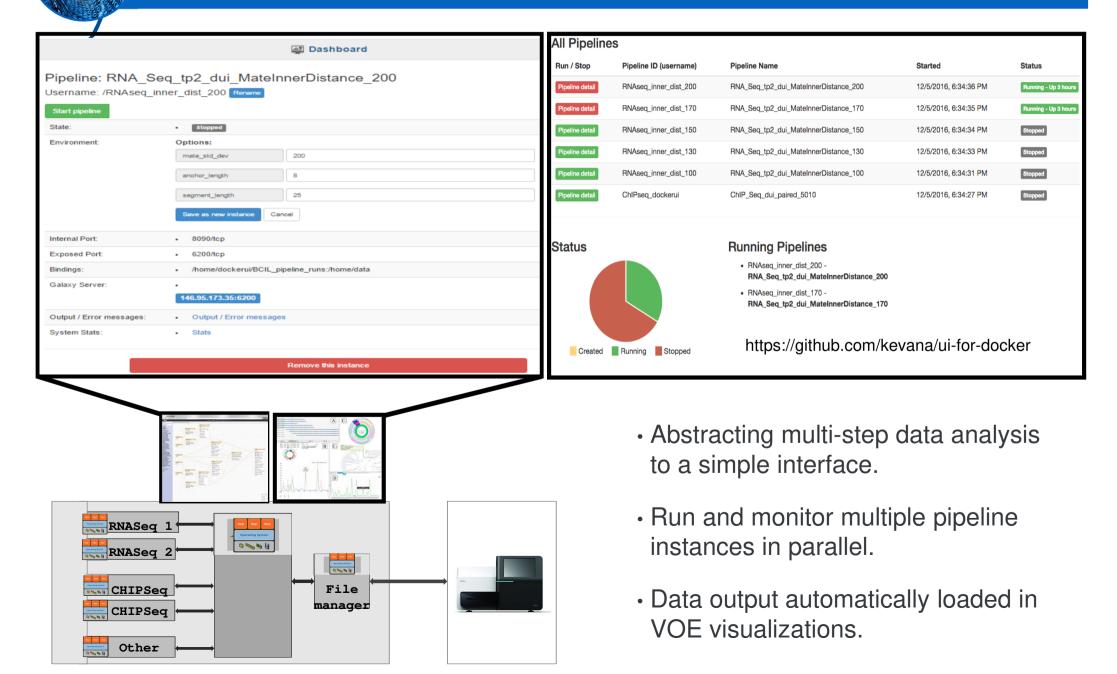


Docker UI

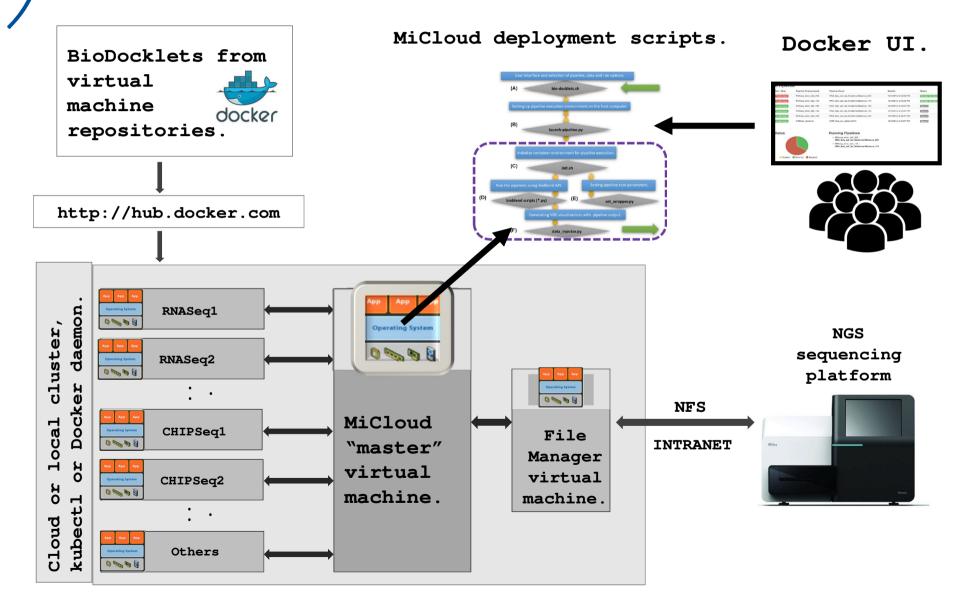
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Start pipeline State:	Stopped						
Environment:	Options:						
	mate_std_dev	200					
	anchor_length	8					
	segment_length	25					
	Save as new instance	Cancel					
Internal Port:	- 8090/tcp						
Exposed Port:	- 6200/tcp						
Bindings:	 /home/dockerui/B/ 	CIL_pipeline_runs:/home/data					
Galaxy Server:	146.95.173.35:6200						
Output / Error messages:	Output / Error me	ssages					
System Stats:	Stats						



MiCloud: on-premises, scalable bioinformatics cloud for single step execution of complex bioinformatics pipelines.



MiCloud and BioDocklets: a plug and play, on-premises bioinformatics cloud for seamless execution of NGS pipelines.



Kim B, Ali T, Krampis K (2017) miCloud: a plug and play, on-premises cloud, providing integration with Illumina sequencers. bioRxiv, 209734

Selected MiCloud and BioDocklets publications.

miR-1207-3p regulates the androgen receptor in prostate cancer via FNDC1/fibronectin.

Das DK, Naidoo M, Ilboudo A, Park JY, Ali T, **Krampis** K et al. Cell Research. 2016 Nov 1;348(2):190-200.

Non-synonymous variations in cancer and their effects on the human proteome: workflow for NGS data biocuration and proteome-wide analysis of TCGA data.

Cole C, **Krampis K** et al. BMC Bioinformatics. 2014 Jan 27;15(1):1.

In Vitro Mutational and Bioinformatics Analysis of the M71 Odorant Receptor and Its Superfamily.

Bubnell J., Jamet S., Tomoiaga D., D'Hulst C., **Krampis** K. and Feinstein P. (2015) PloS ONE, 10(10):0141712. Fibronectin and androgen receptor expression data in prostate cancer obtained from a RNA-sequencing bioinformatics analysis.

Das DK, Ali T, **Krampis** K and Ogunwobi OO. Data in Brief. 2017 11:131-135.

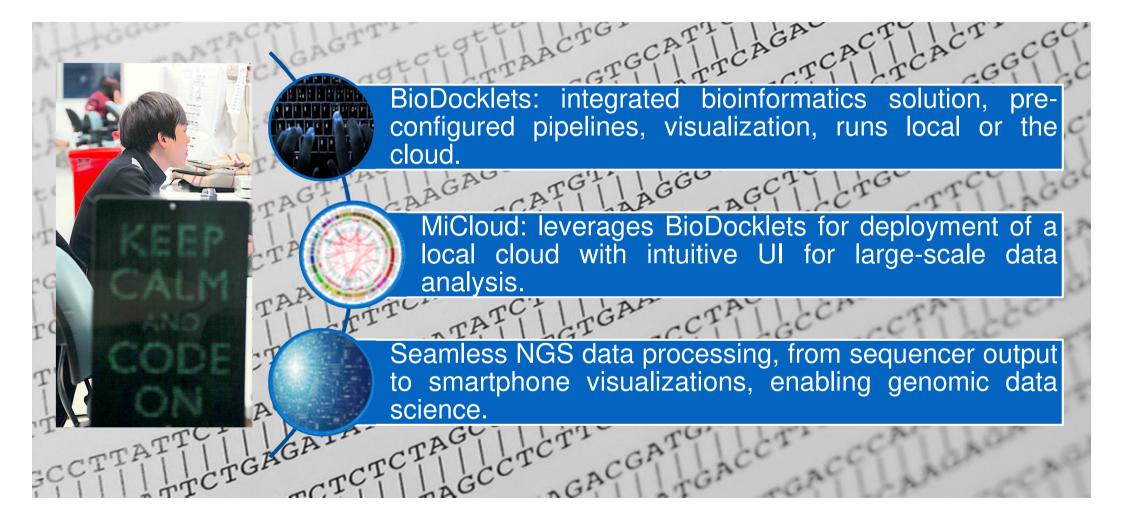
Fast functional annotation of metagenomic shotgun data by DNA alignment to a microbial gene catalog.

Brown S, Hao Y, Chen H, **Krampis** K et al. BioRxiv 2017 March 2015 10:1101

CensuScope: census-based, rapid and accurate metagenome taxonomic profiling.

Shamsaddini A, Pan Y, Johnson WE, **Krampis K** et al. Census-based rapid and accurate metagenome taxonomic profiling. BMC Genomics. 2014 Oct

Summary



Thank you ! Follow up: kk104@hunter.cuny.edu