Transcriptome Analysis with Galaxy

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Motivation

- Group focuses on method development for
  - Sequence analysis,
  - Genome annotation,
  - Transcriptome reconstruction.

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  Pro: High accuracy, adaptive to data

  Con: Usage more complex, need more resources
- Get many request for performing analyses using these tools, which go beyond the groups capacity
- We use Galaxy as a tool distribution platform to let others
  - benefit from our tools for their analyses ...
  - ... without the need to install or to worry about dependencies.

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   - 3.1 Open source license
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4. Bug-fixes & support

Tools on http://galaxy.fml.mpg.de

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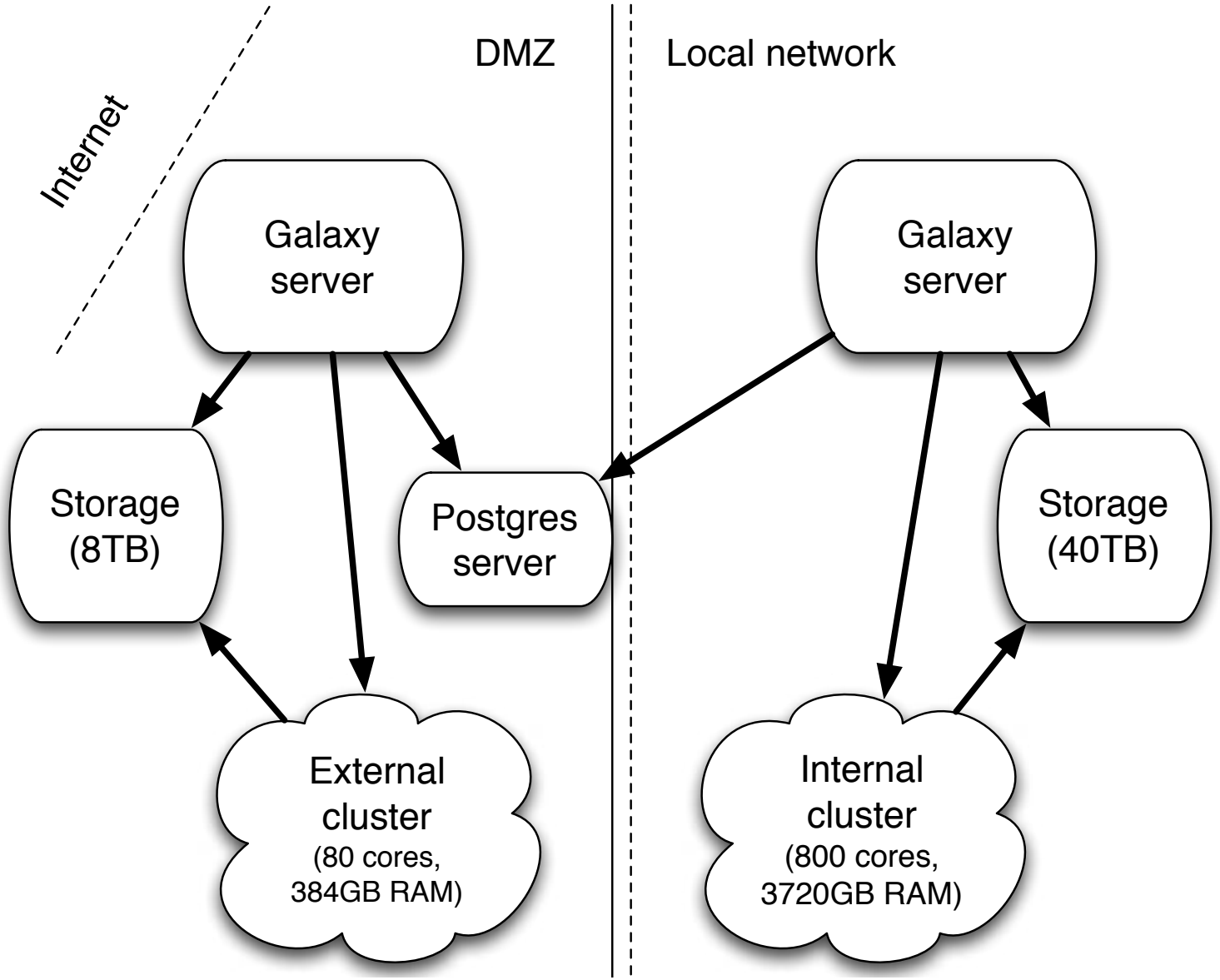
- RNA-seq Toolbox
  - Spliced read alignment "Palmapper" (Rätsch et al., 2010; Jean et al., 2010)
  - Transcript quantitation "rQuant" (Bohnert et al., 2009; Bohnert and Rätsch, 2010)
  - Transcript reconstruction "mGene.NGS" and "mTiM"
  - Differential expression testing "Isotest" (Stegle et al., 2010)
  - Alignment accuracy evaluation

Data Types

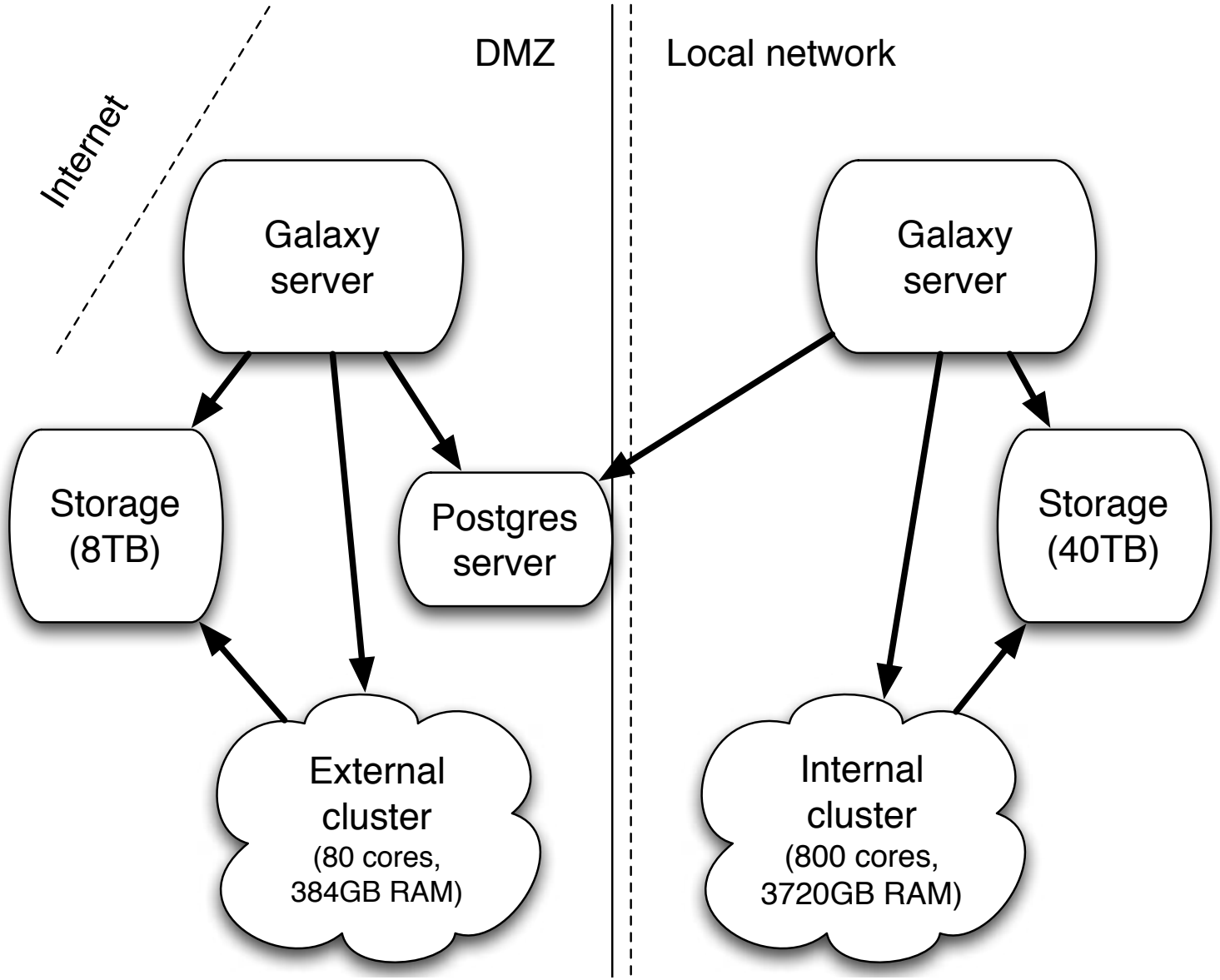
- Standard data types: FASTA, GFF3, FASTQ, SAM, BAM
- Custom data types:
  - Genome Information Object for fast access to FASTA files
  - Genome Annotation Object (binary) for faster access to annotation files (like GFF3)
  - Signal Prediction Format (SPF): bed-like and binary
  - Trained predictors (signals, mGene, ...) in proprietary format
- Composite objects:
  - tool-specific information (`dataset_XXXX.dat`)
  - tool-specific files (`dataset_XXXX_files`)

Galaxy Setup

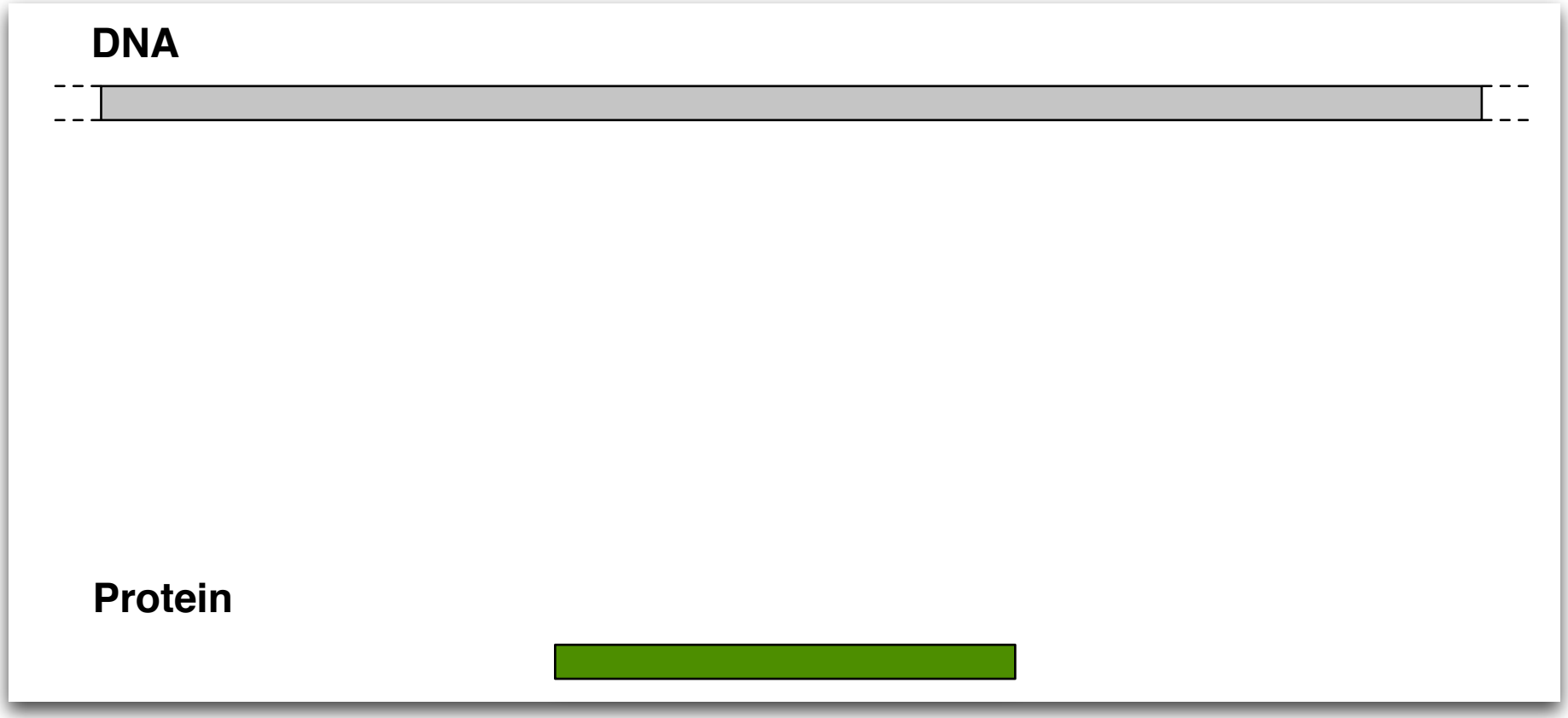


Galaxy Setup

How to synchronize storage (internal/external)?

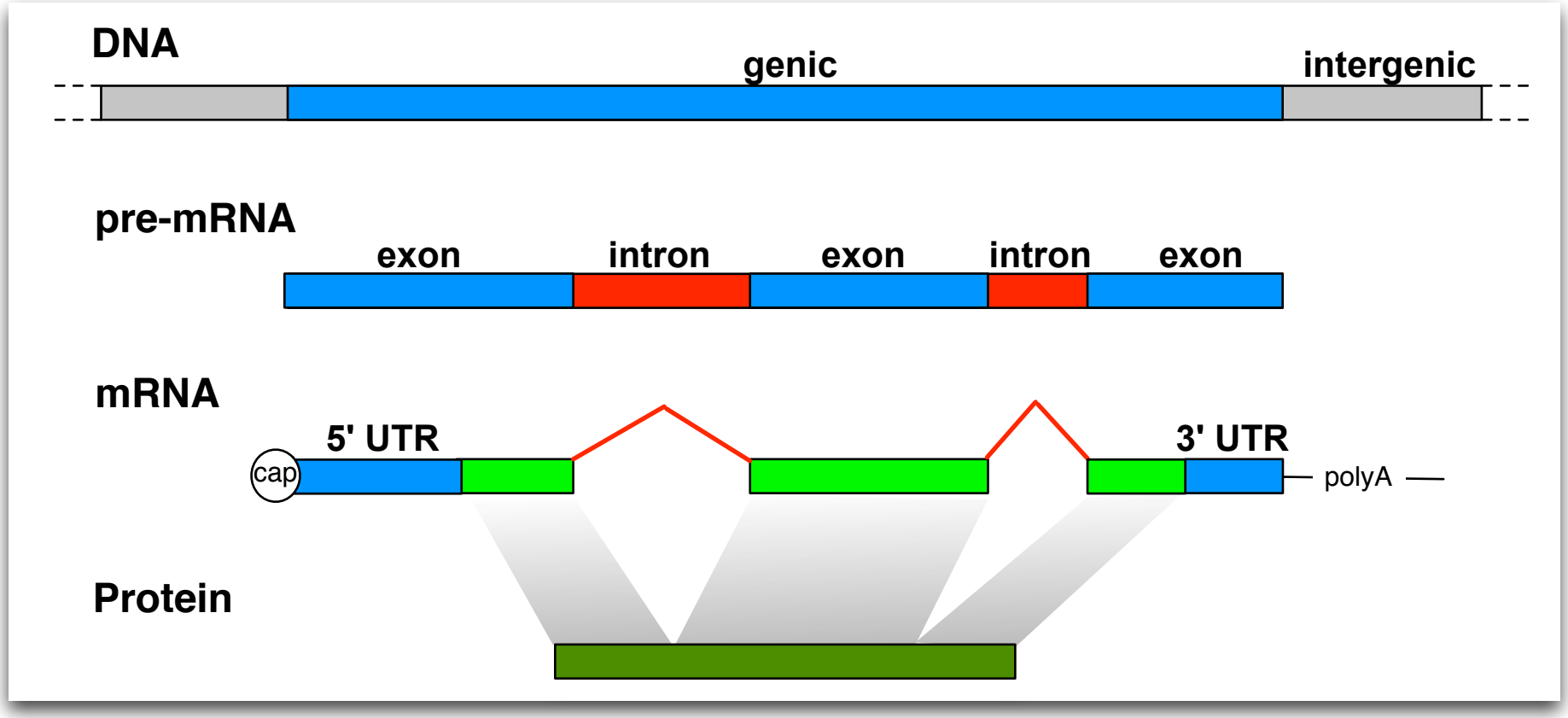


Computational Gene Finding



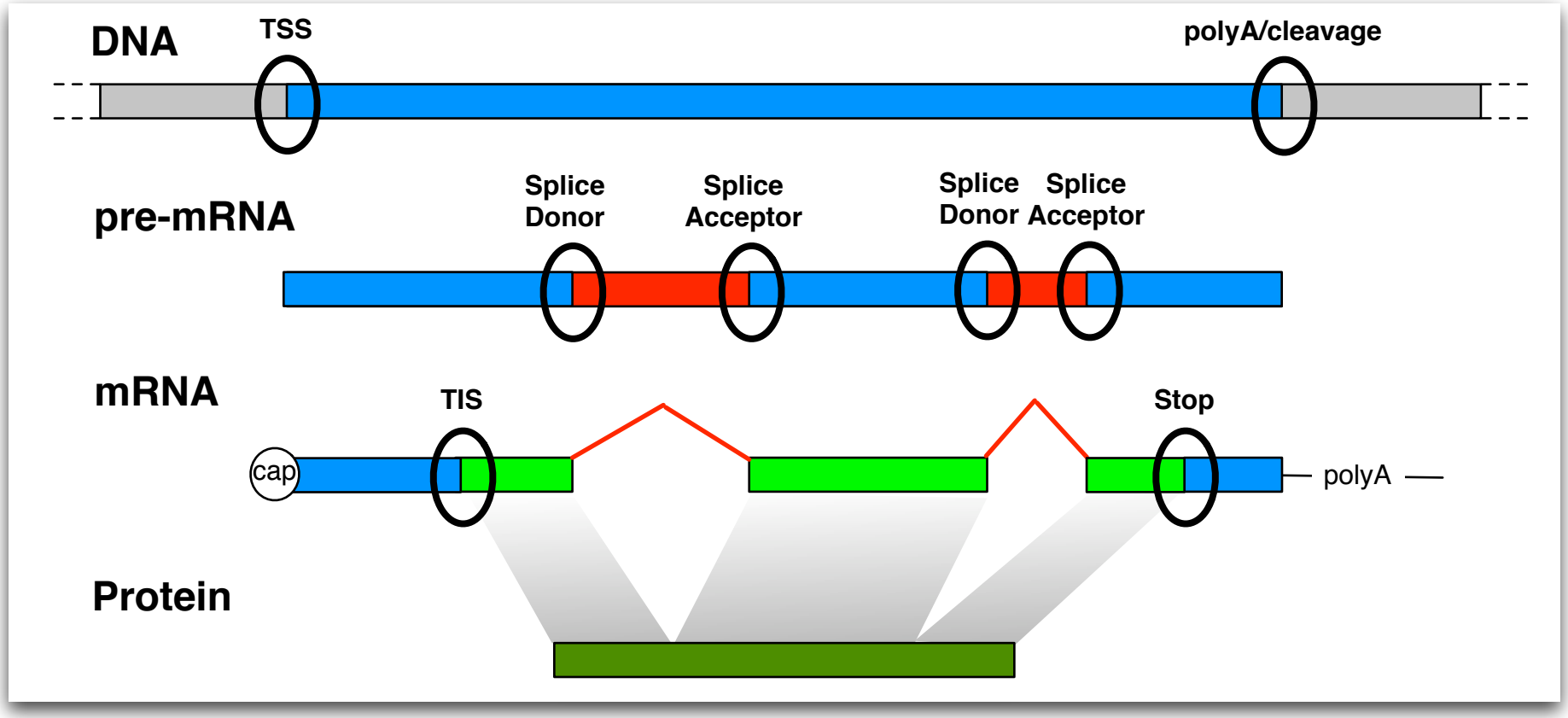
- Given a piece of DNA sequence
- Predict proteins (or non-coding RNAs)

Computational Gene Finding



- Given a piece of DNA sequence
- Predict the correct corresponding **label sequence** with labels "intergenic", "exon", "intron", "5' UTR", etc.

Computational Gene Finding



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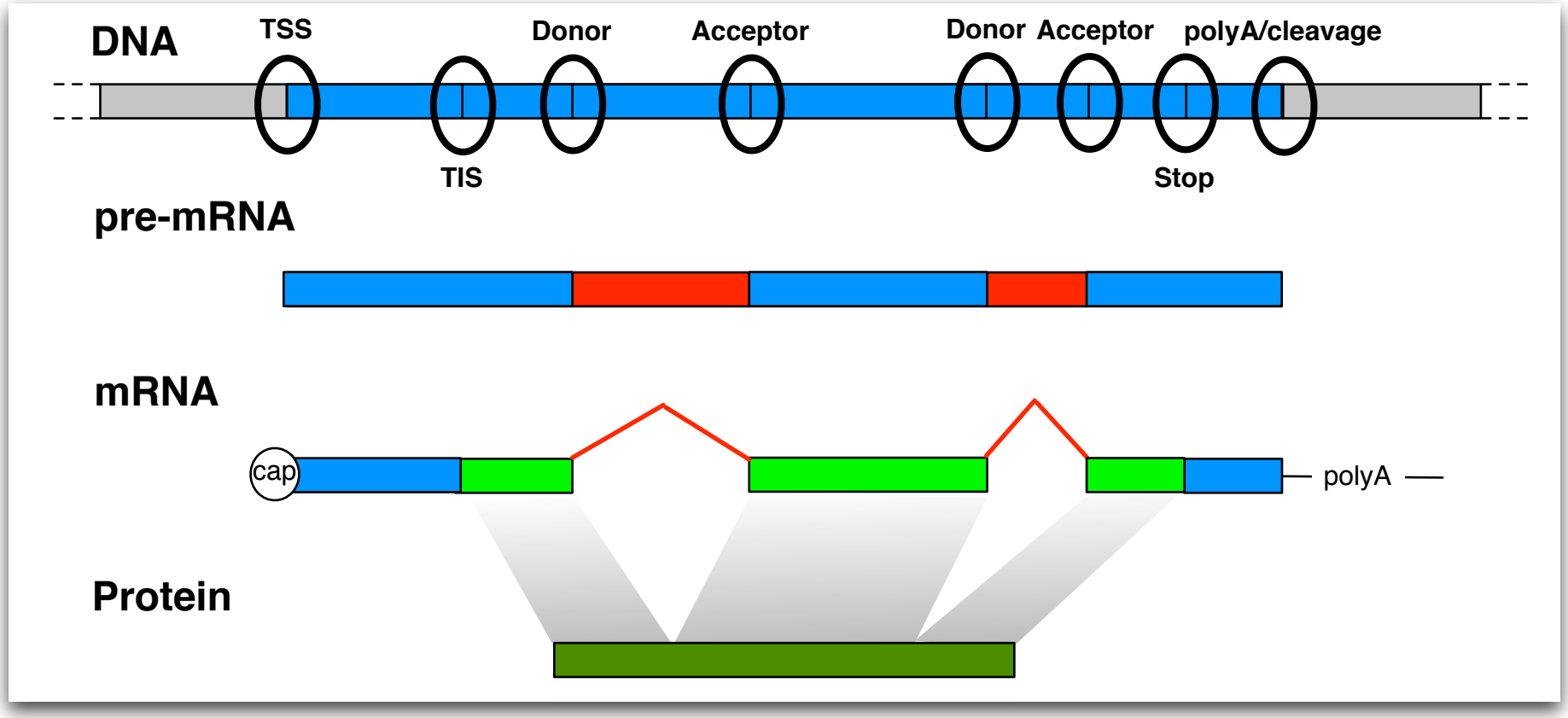

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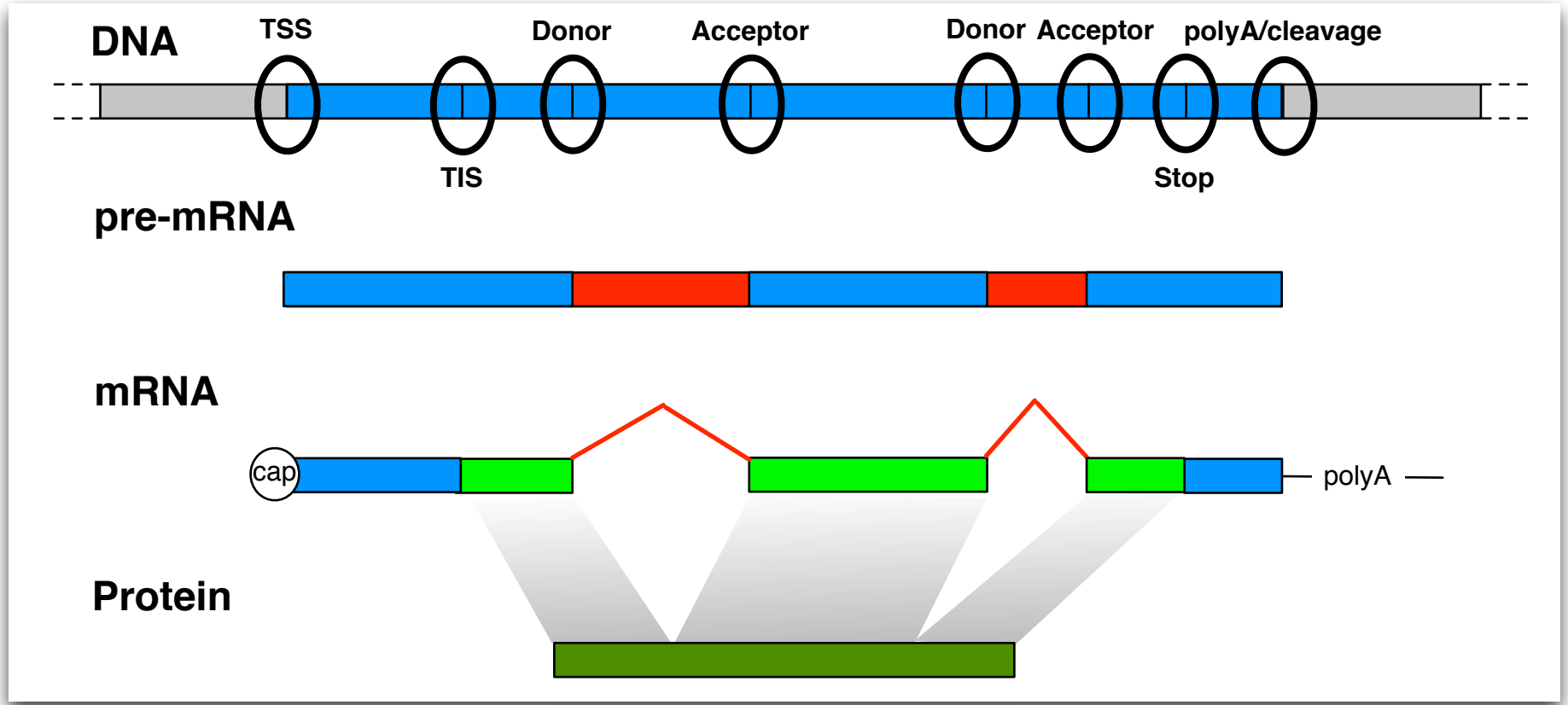
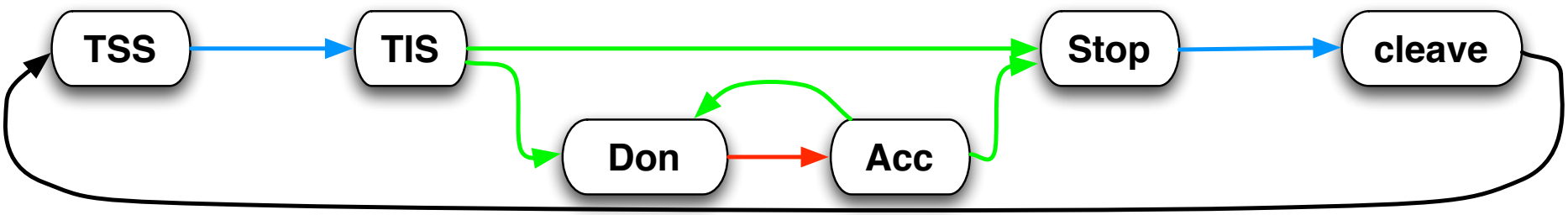
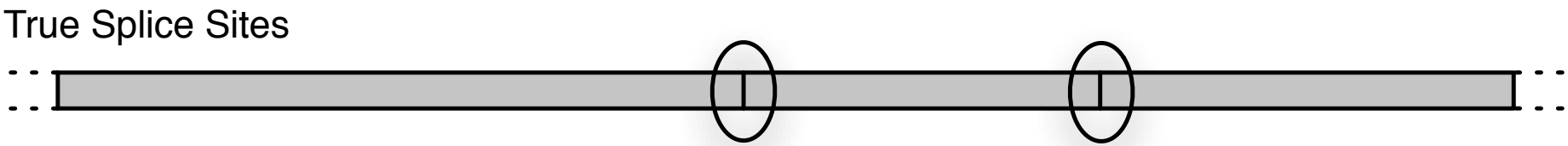




Example: Splice Site Recognition



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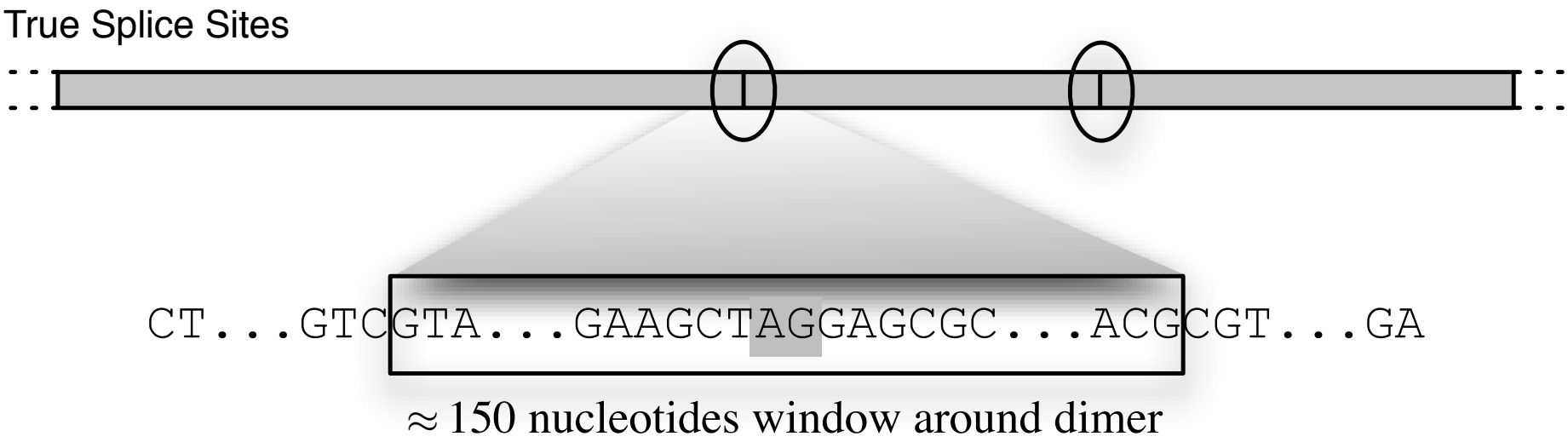

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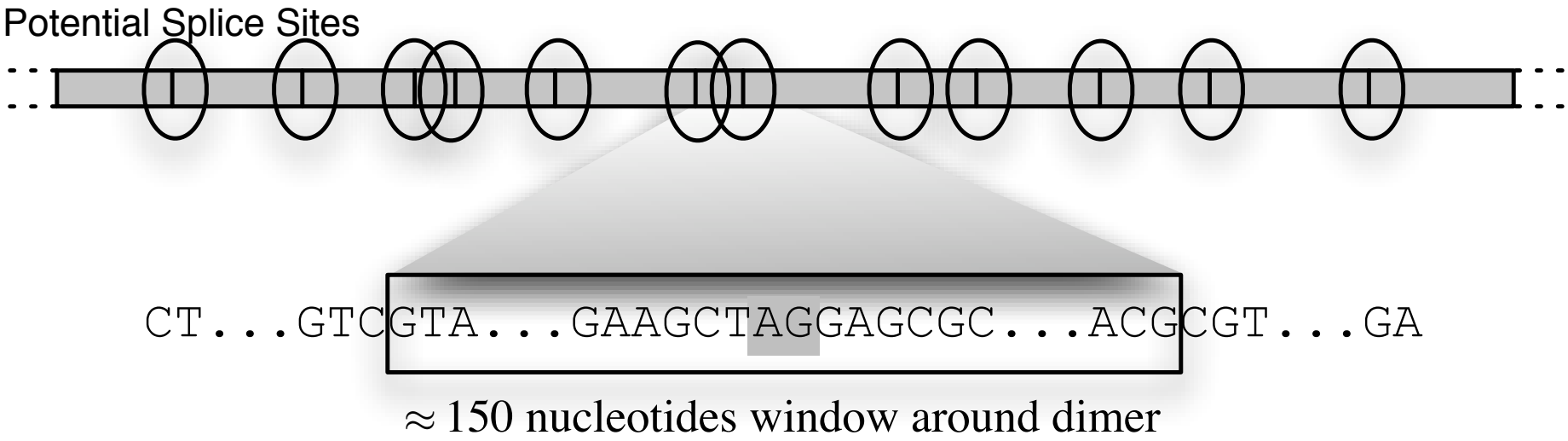

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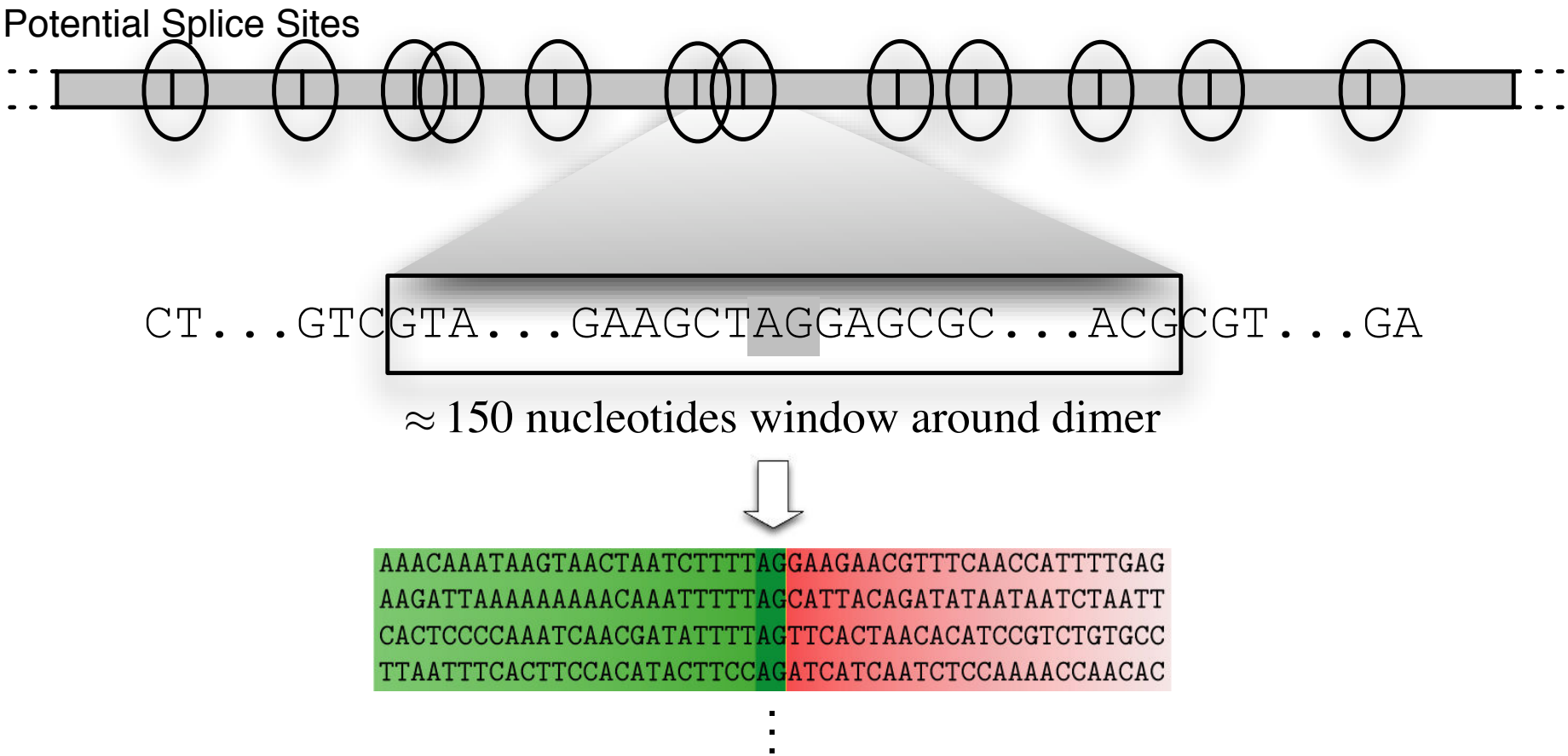

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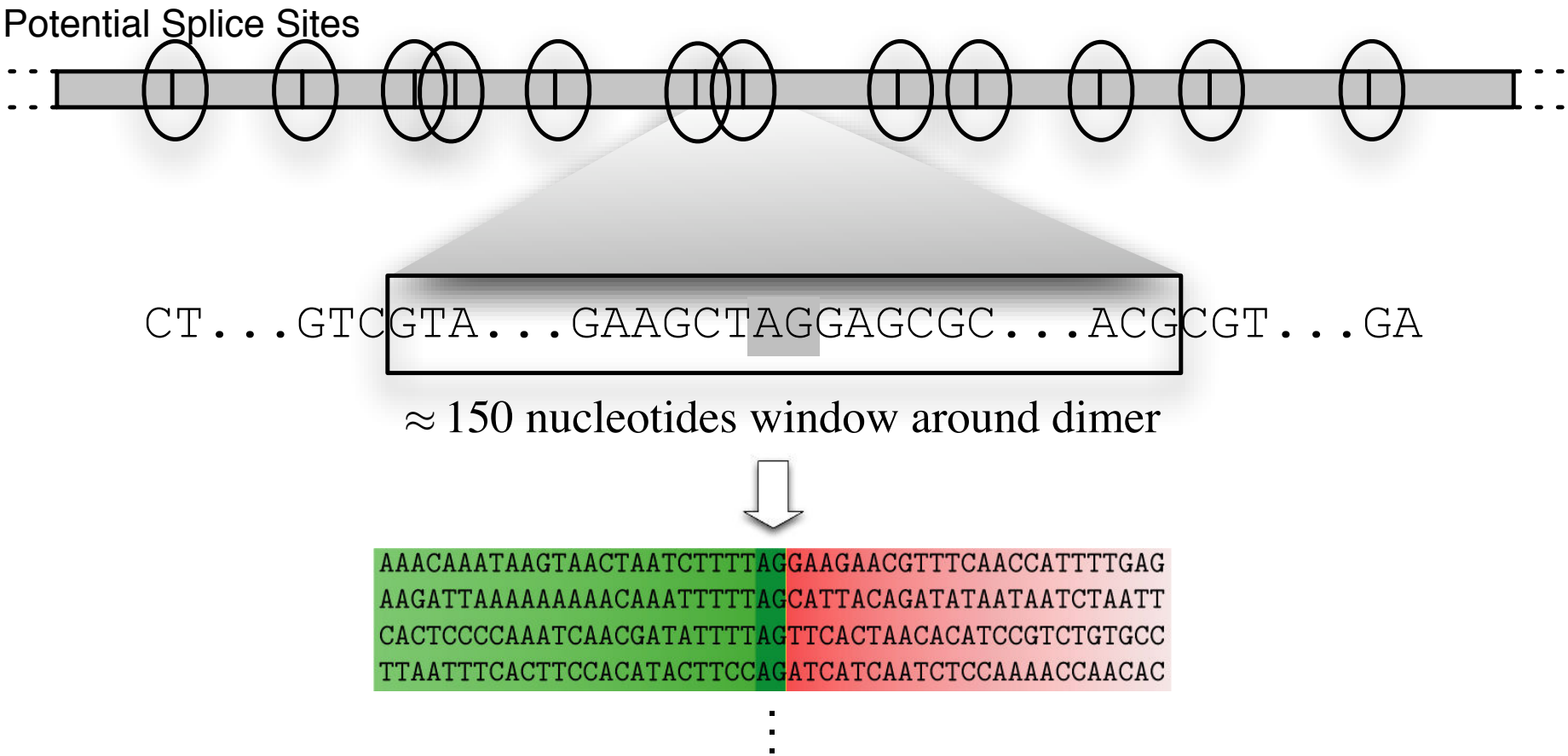

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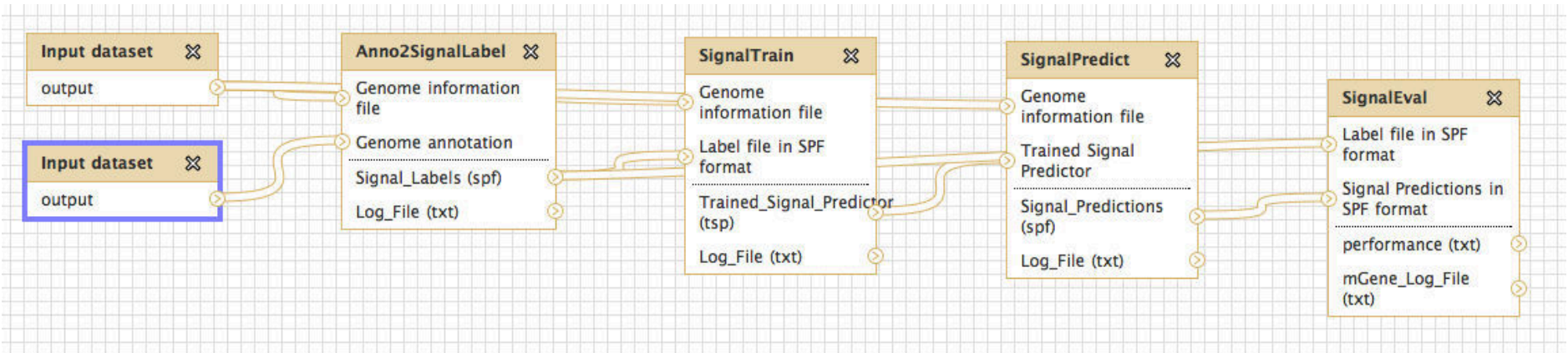
$\Rightarrow$ **Millions of labeled instances from EST databases**

Workflow for Predicting Signals

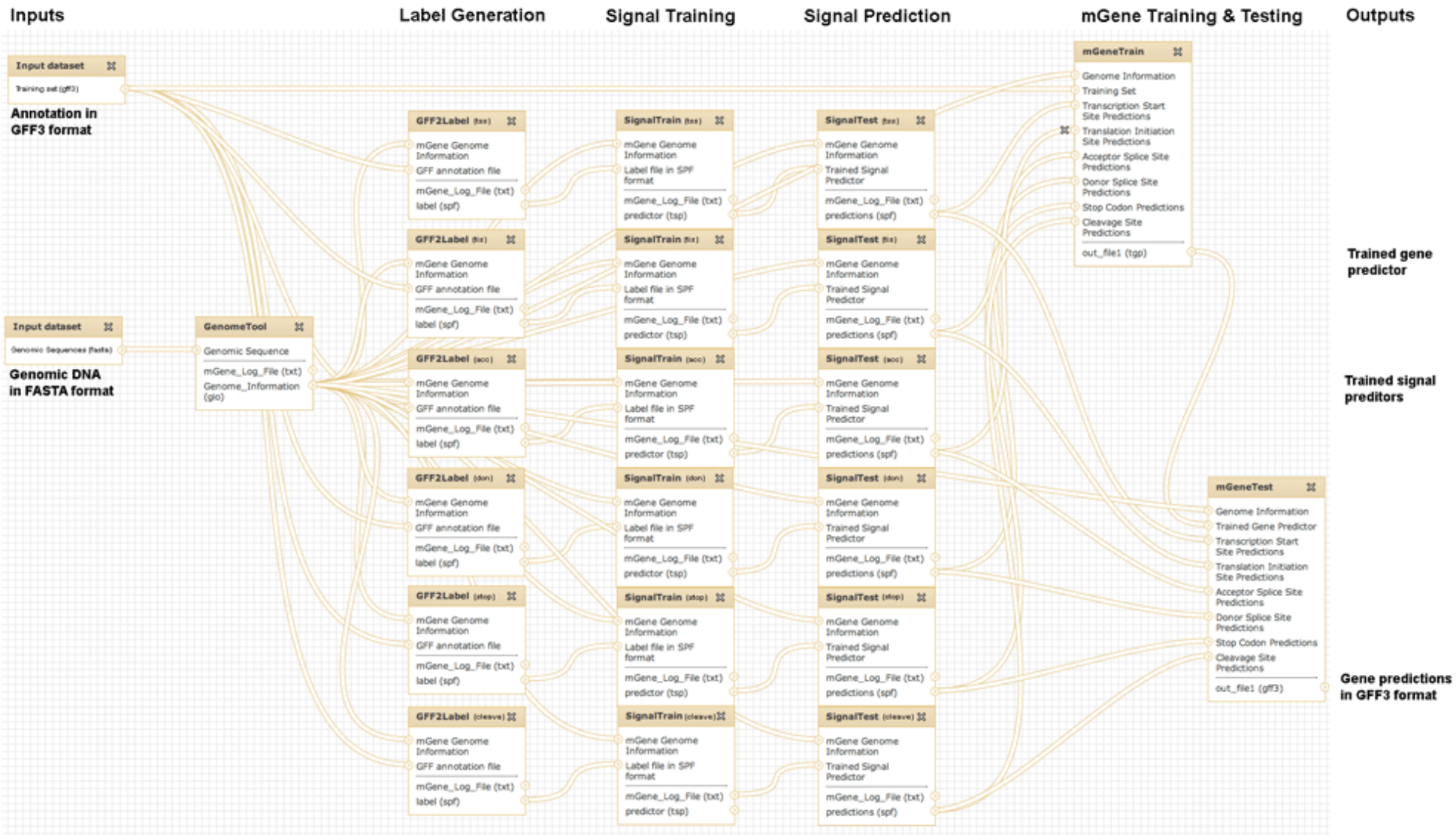


Inputs: Genome & its (incomplete) annotation

Steps:

1. Generate labels for signal from annotation
2. Train predictor
3. Predict on whole genome
4. Evaluate performance

Workflow for Gene Finding



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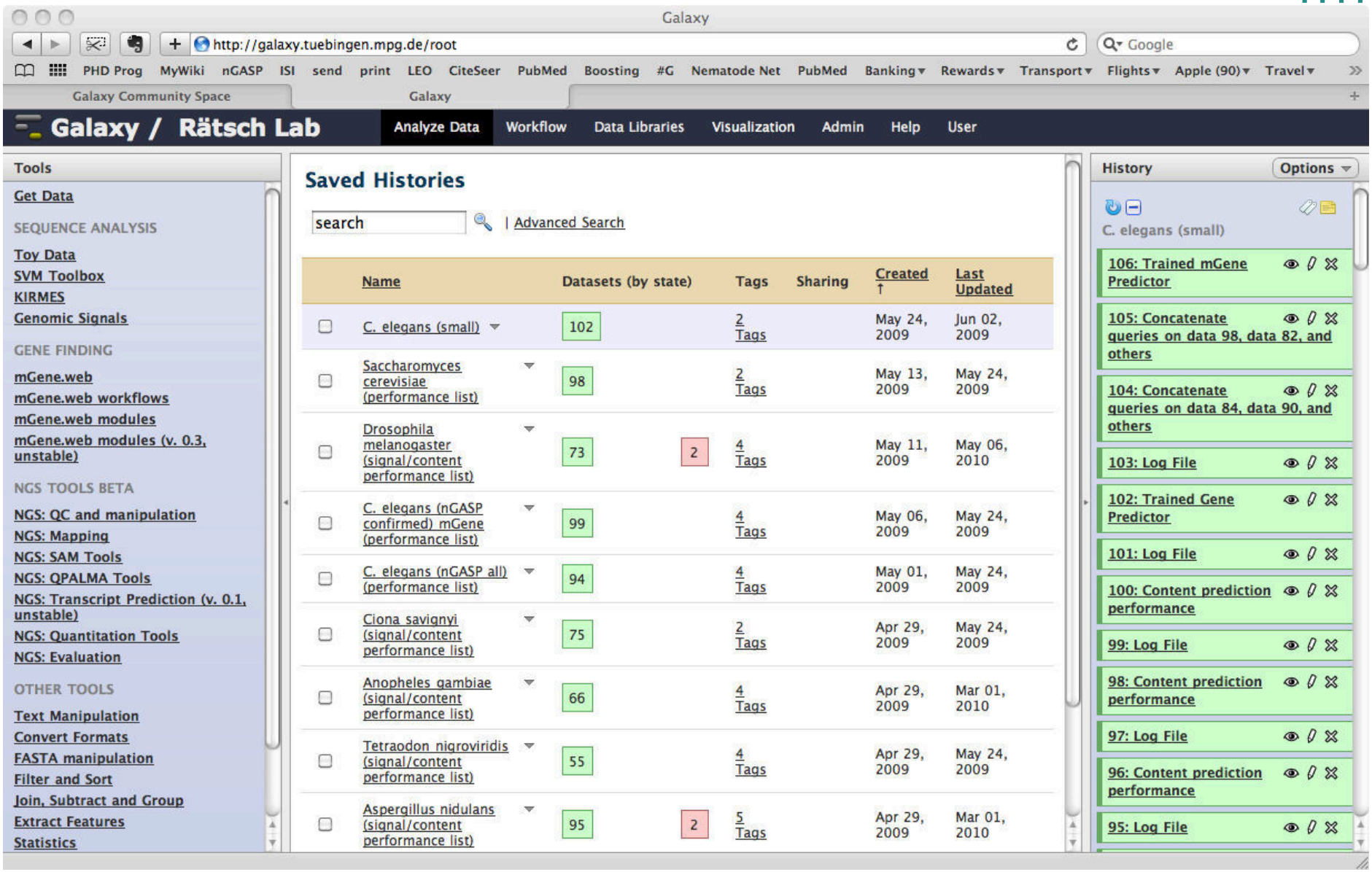

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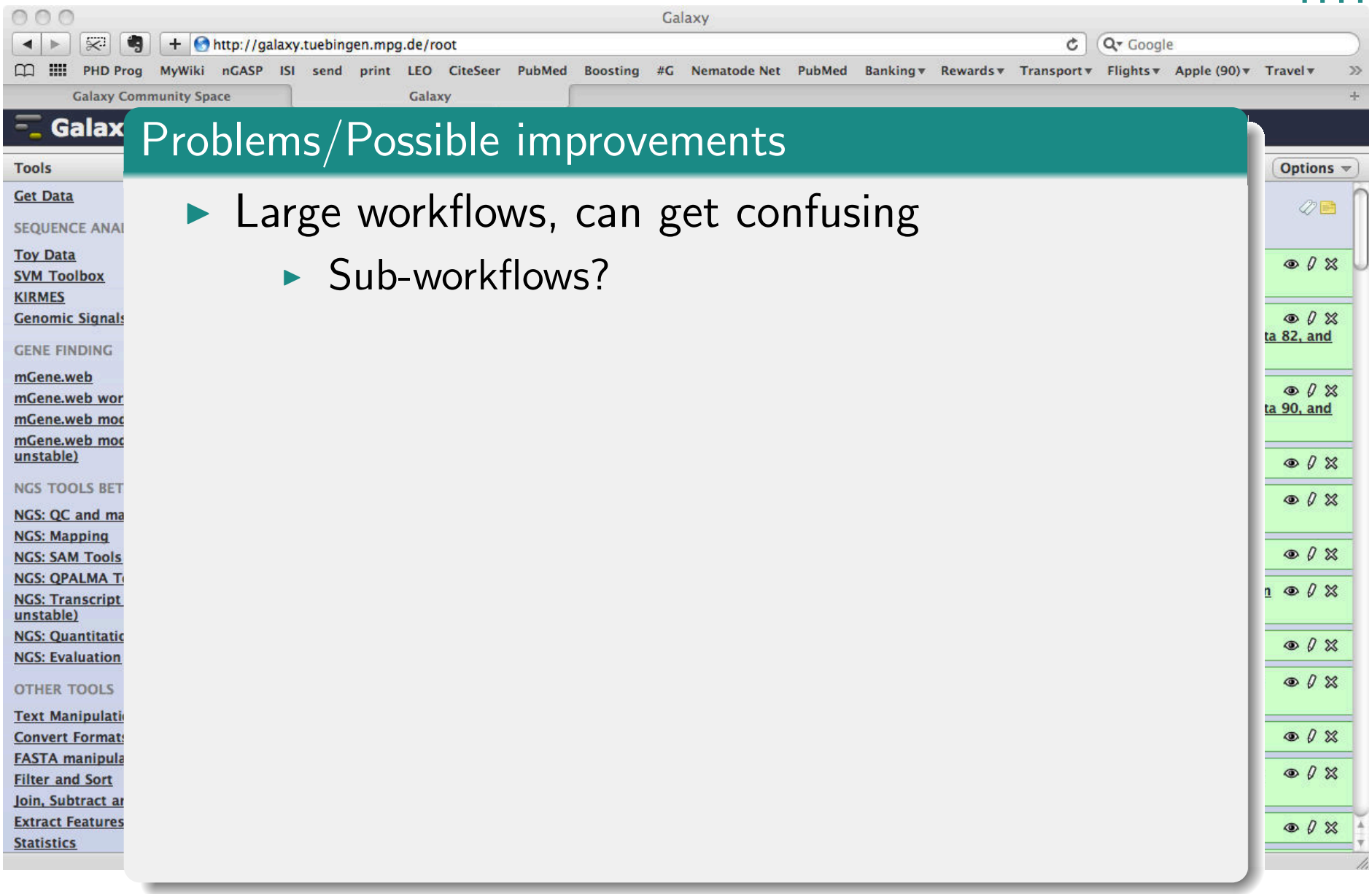

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  - Sub-workflows?

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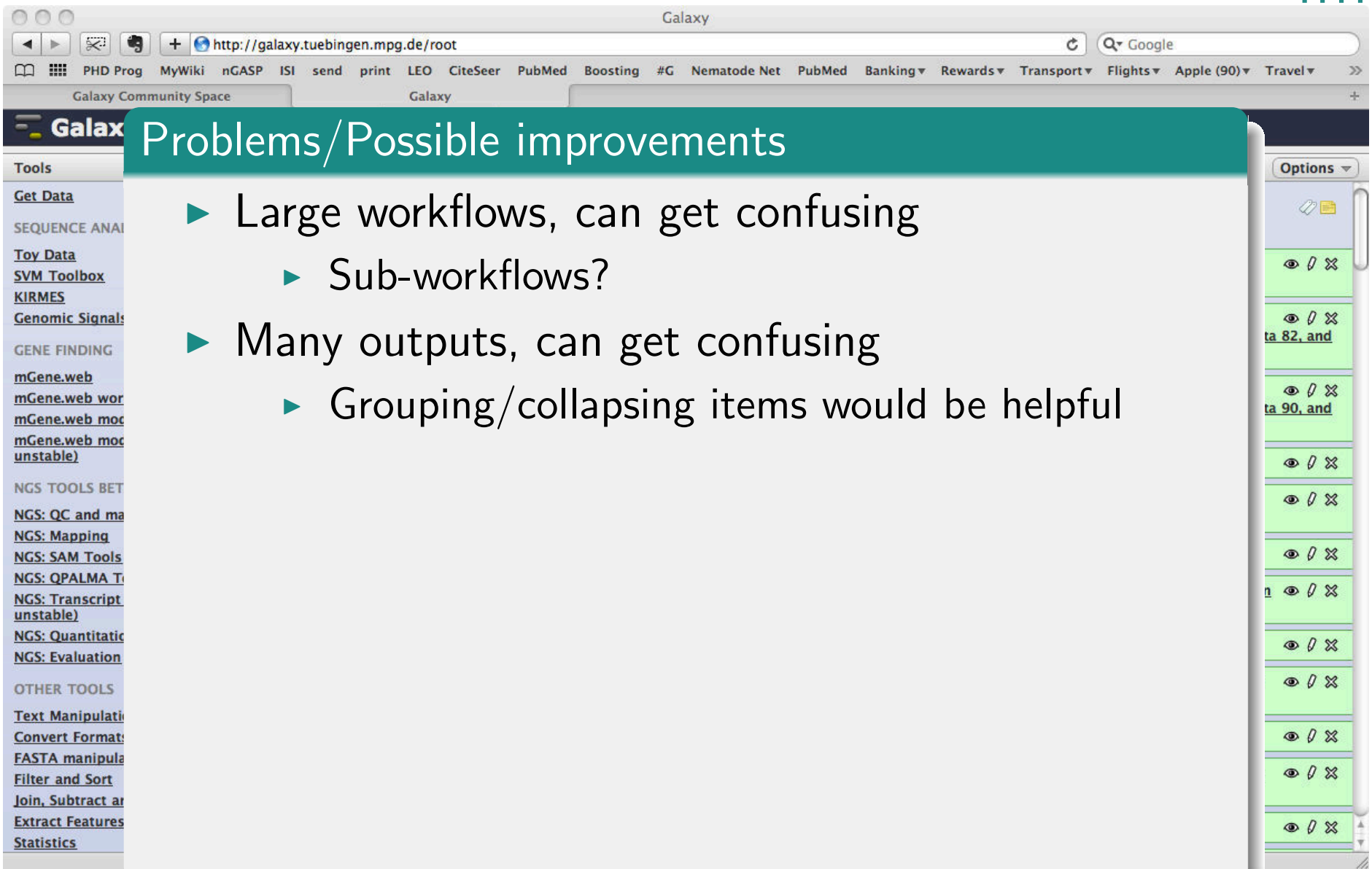

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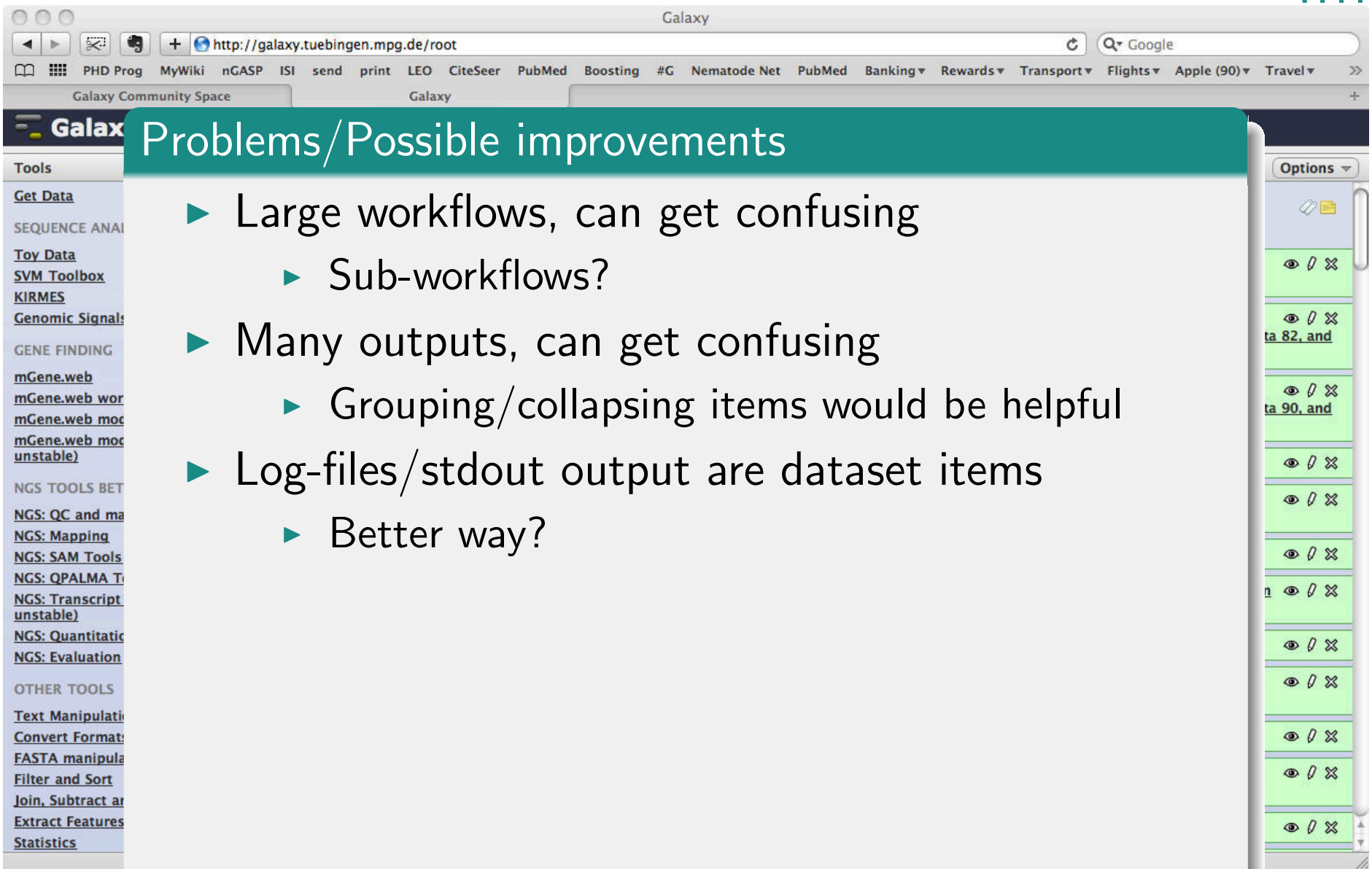

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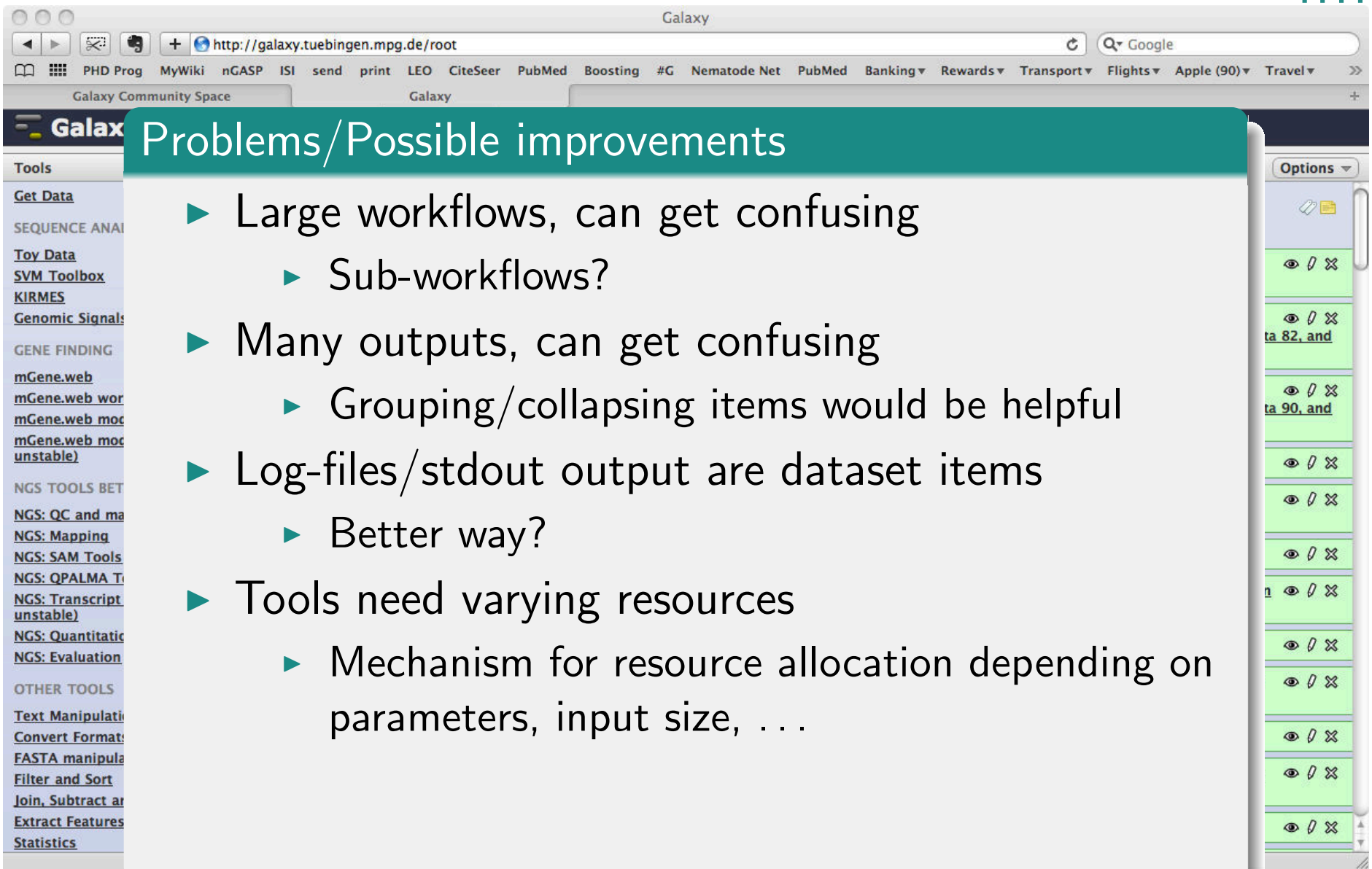

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  - Mechanism for resource allocation depending on parameters, input size, . . .

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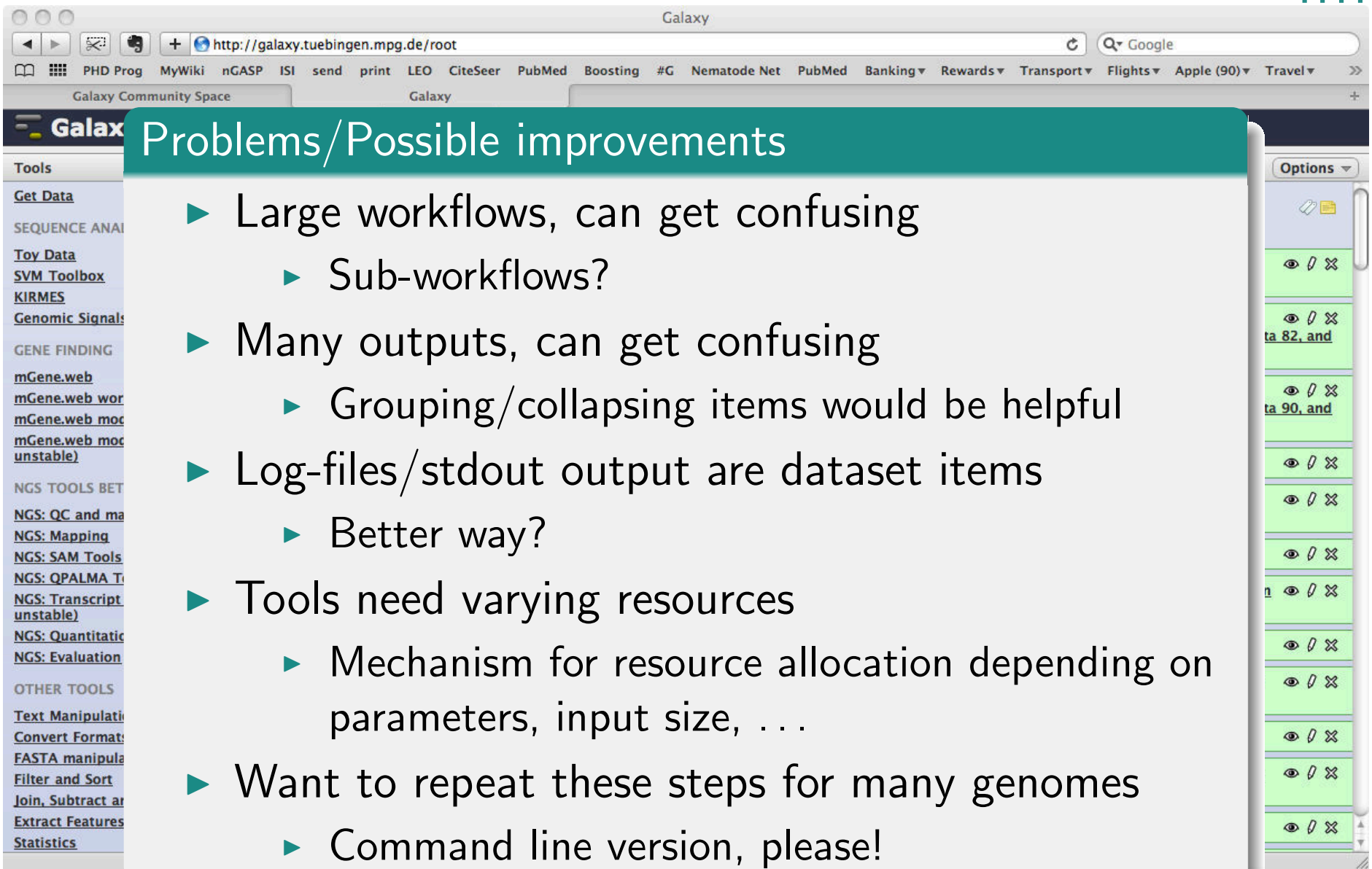

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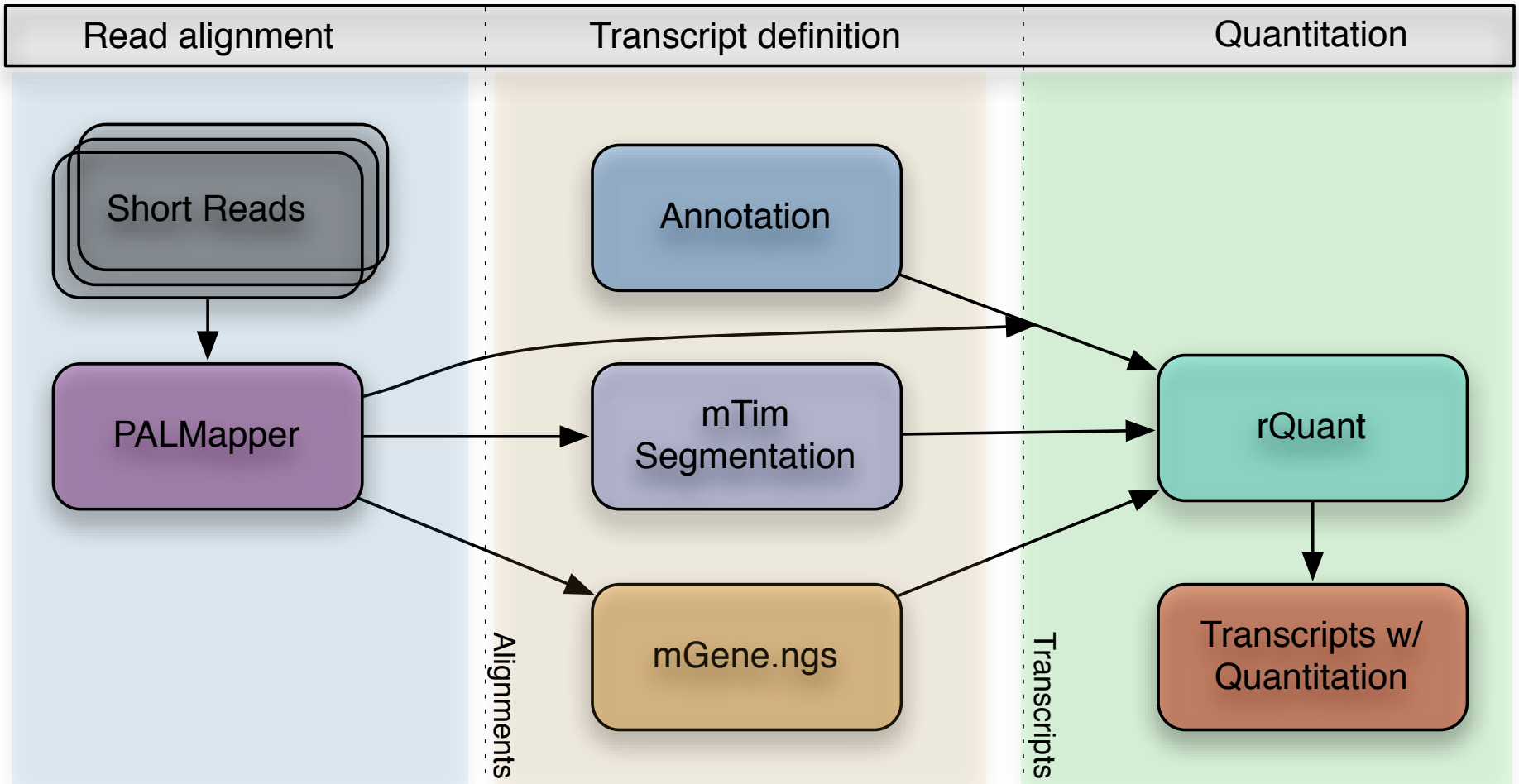
  - Better way?
- Tools need varying resources
  - Mechanism for resource allocation depending on parameters, input size, ...
- Want to repeat these steps for many genomes
  - Command line version, please!

RNA-seq Analysis



Accurate RNA-seq Alignment with PALMapper

PALMapper is the fusion of *GenomeMapper* (Schneeberger et al., 2009b) for fast read mapping and *QPALMA* (De Bona et al., 2008) for accurate spliced alignment, incorporating

- read sequence and quality
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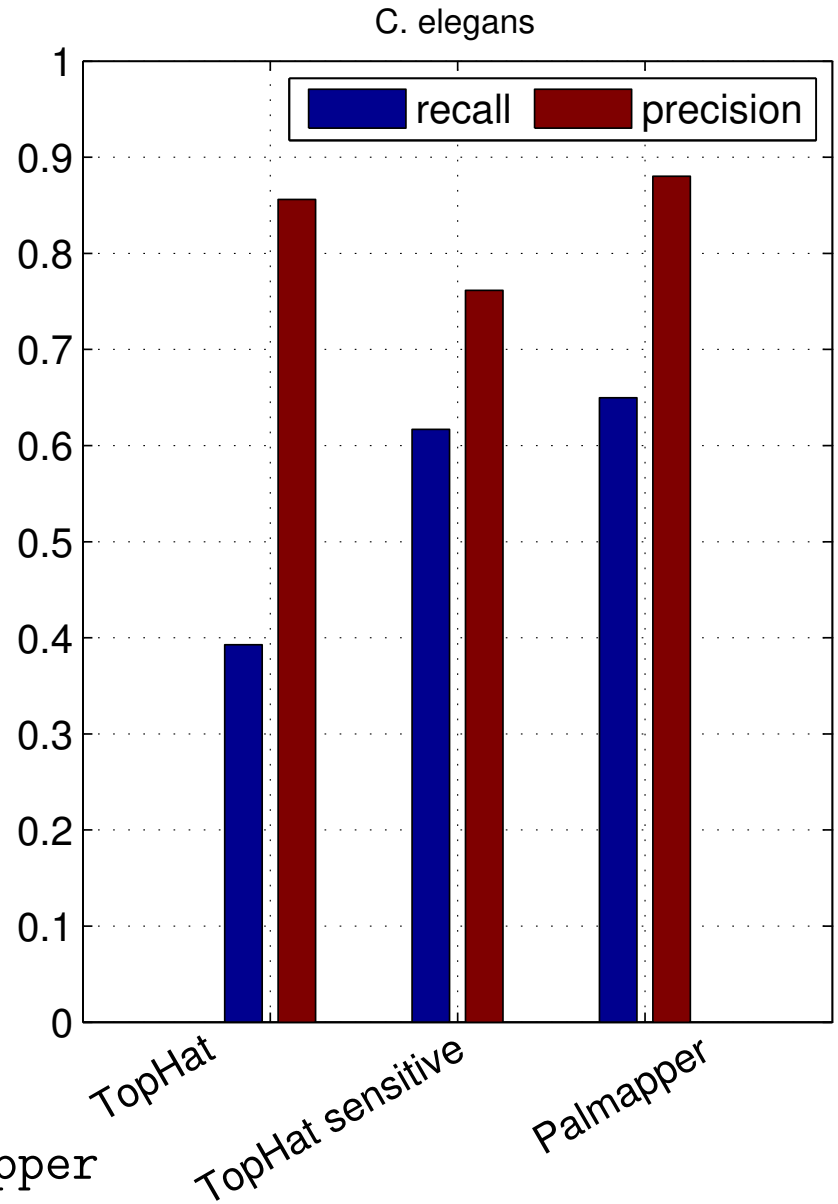

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QPALMA: Adaptive Alignment Scoring

	gap	A	C	G	T	N
gap	0.33	0.3	0.12	0.3	0.3	0.55
A	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.3	0.55	0.33
C	0.44	0.12	0.44	0.3	0.59	0.12
G	0.13	0.85	0.31	0.33	0.51	0.3
T	0.55	0.12	013	0.12	0.11	0.1
N	0.12	0.01	0.3	0.12	0.3	0.01

Source of information

- Sequence matches

Classical scoring $f : \Sigma \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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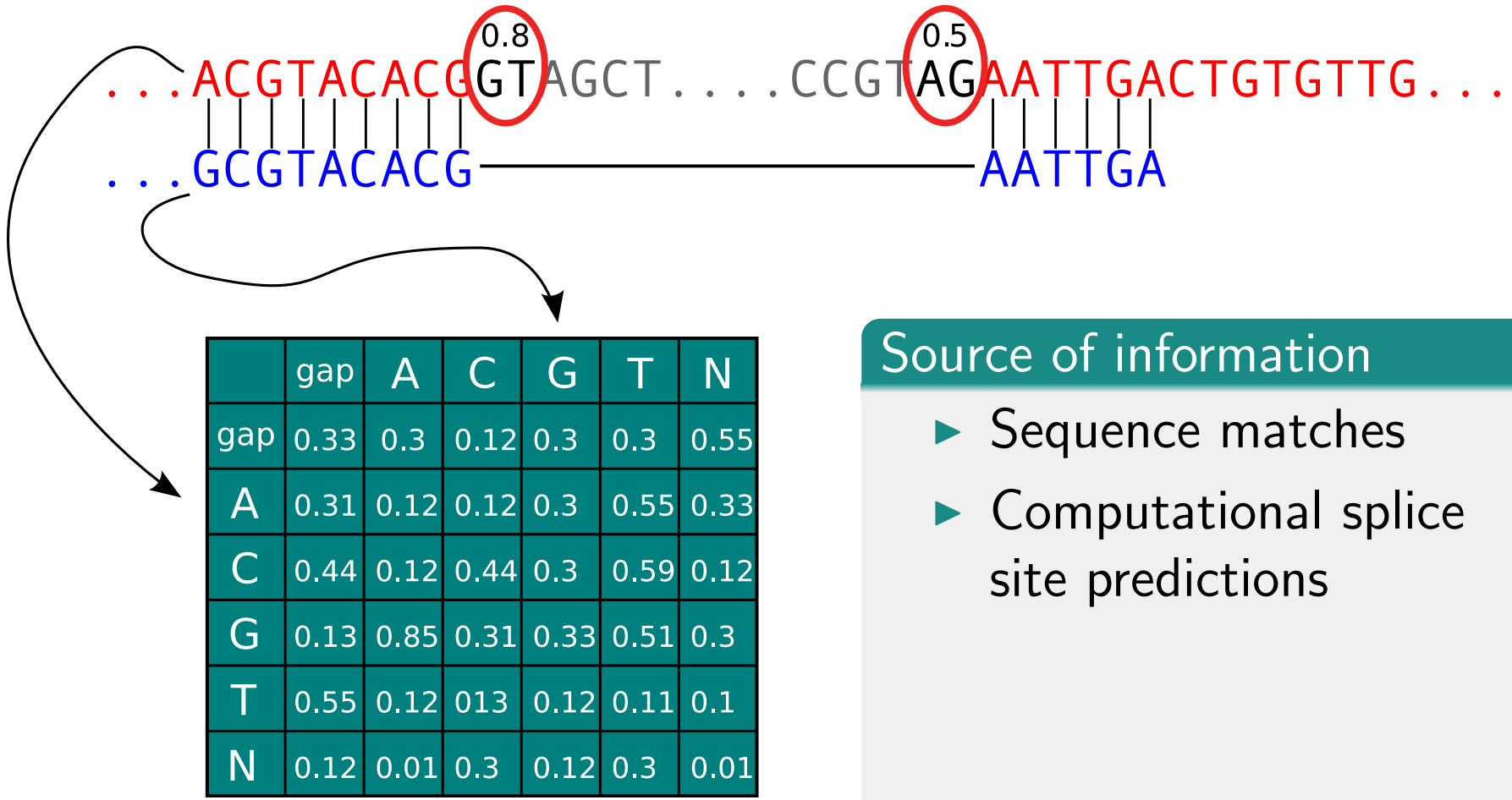

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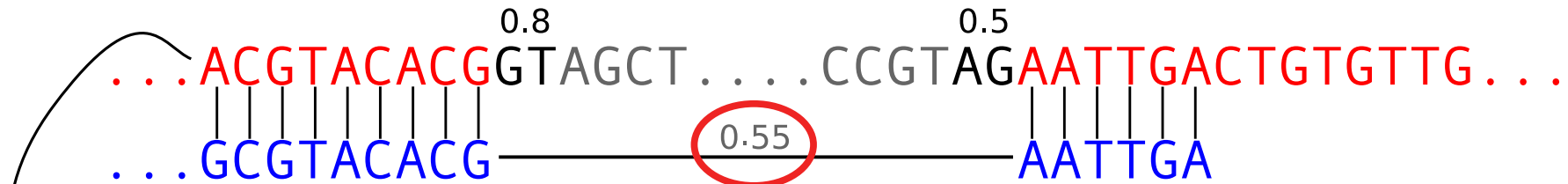

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- Intron length model

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QPALMA: Adaptive Alignment Scoring

Source of information

- Sequence matches
- Computational splice site predictions
- Intron length model
- Read quality information

Quality scoring $f : (\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (De Bona et al., 2008)

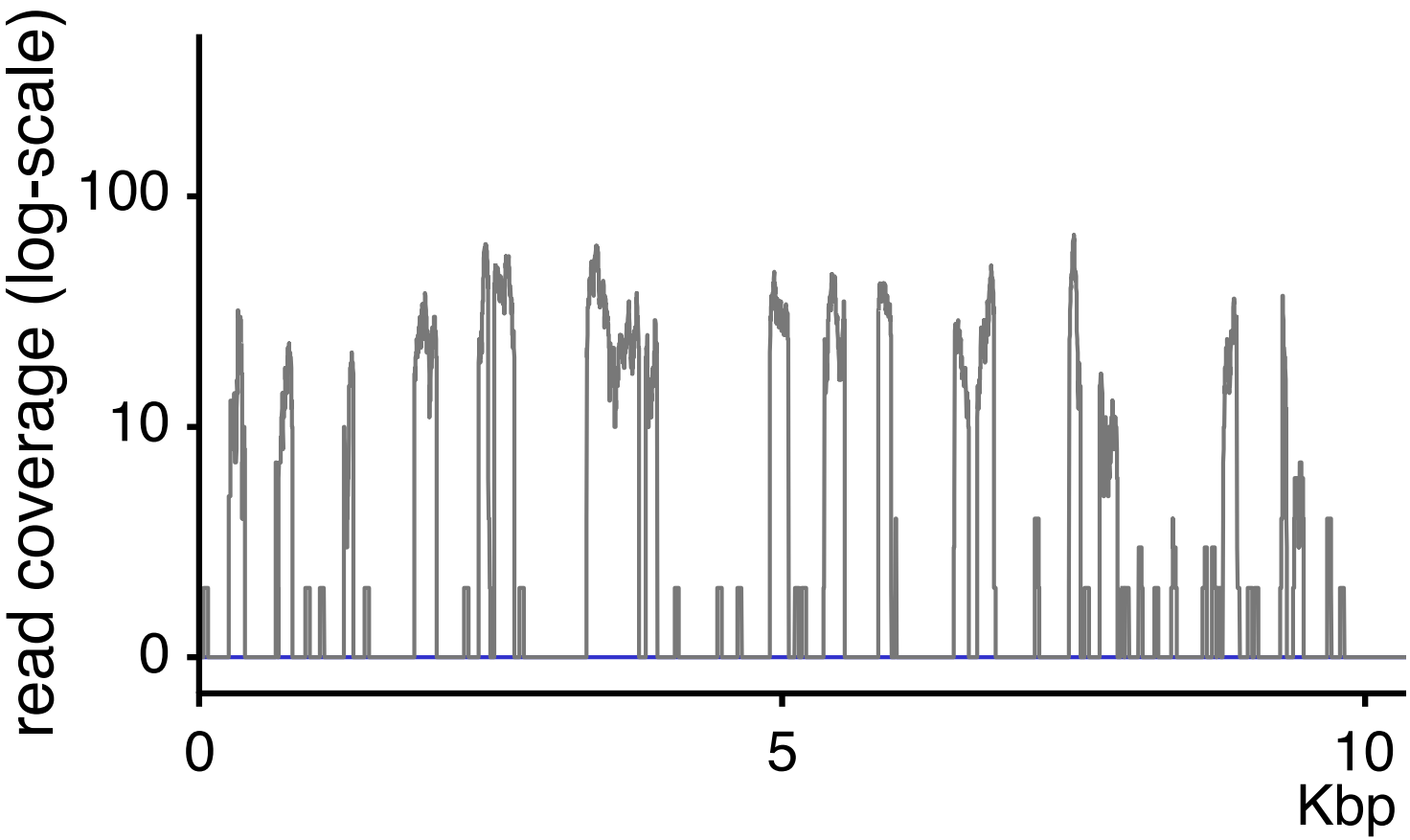
Step 2: Transcript Prediction

1. Coverage segmentation algorithm *mTIM* for general transcripts (no coding bias/assumption)
2. Extension of *mGene* gene finding system to use NGS data for protein coding transcript prediction

Input: Genome and BAM file for prediction
(For training they additionally need a set of annotated genes.)

mTiM: Read Coverage Segmentation

Goal: Characterize each base as *intergenic*, *exonic*, or *intronic*



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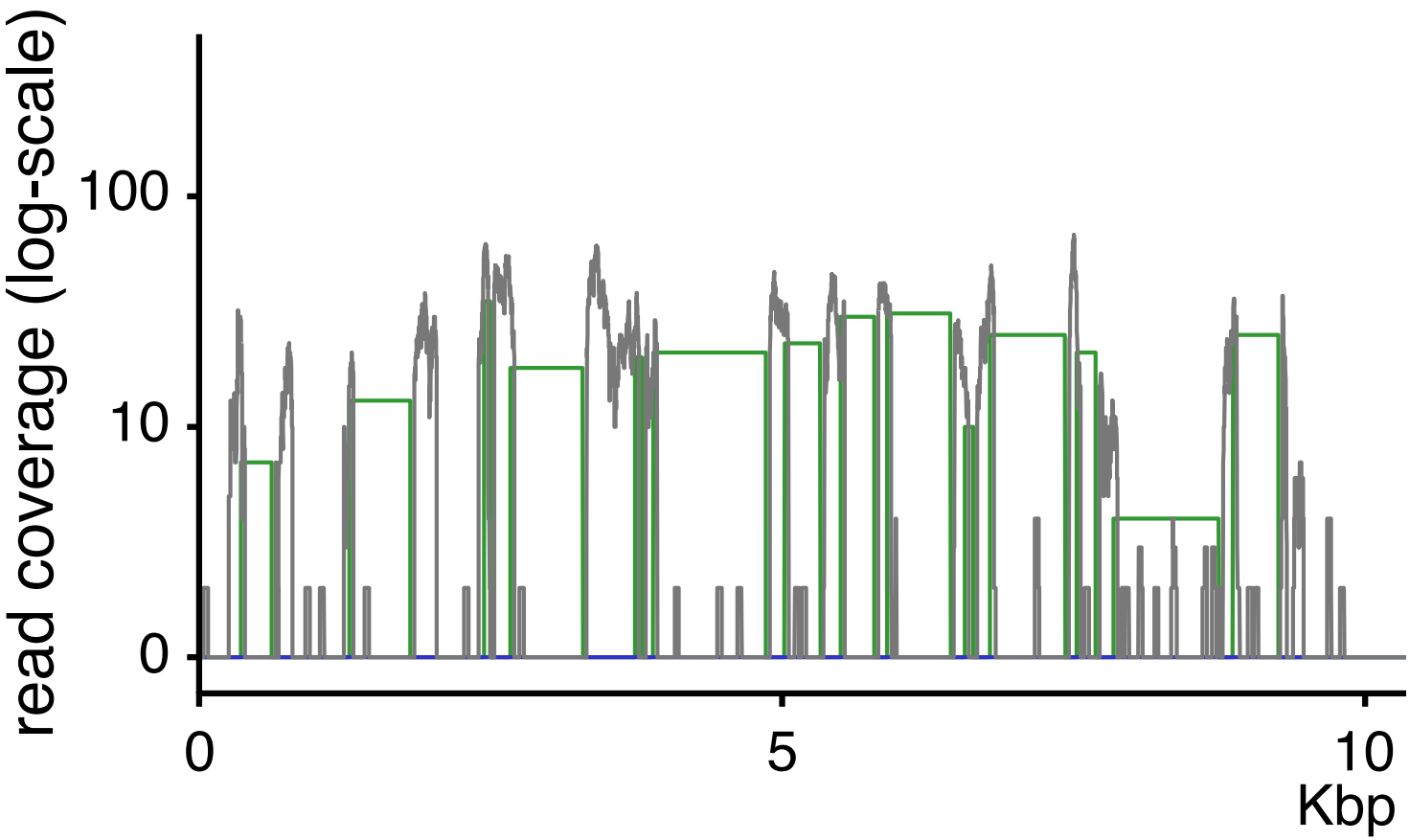

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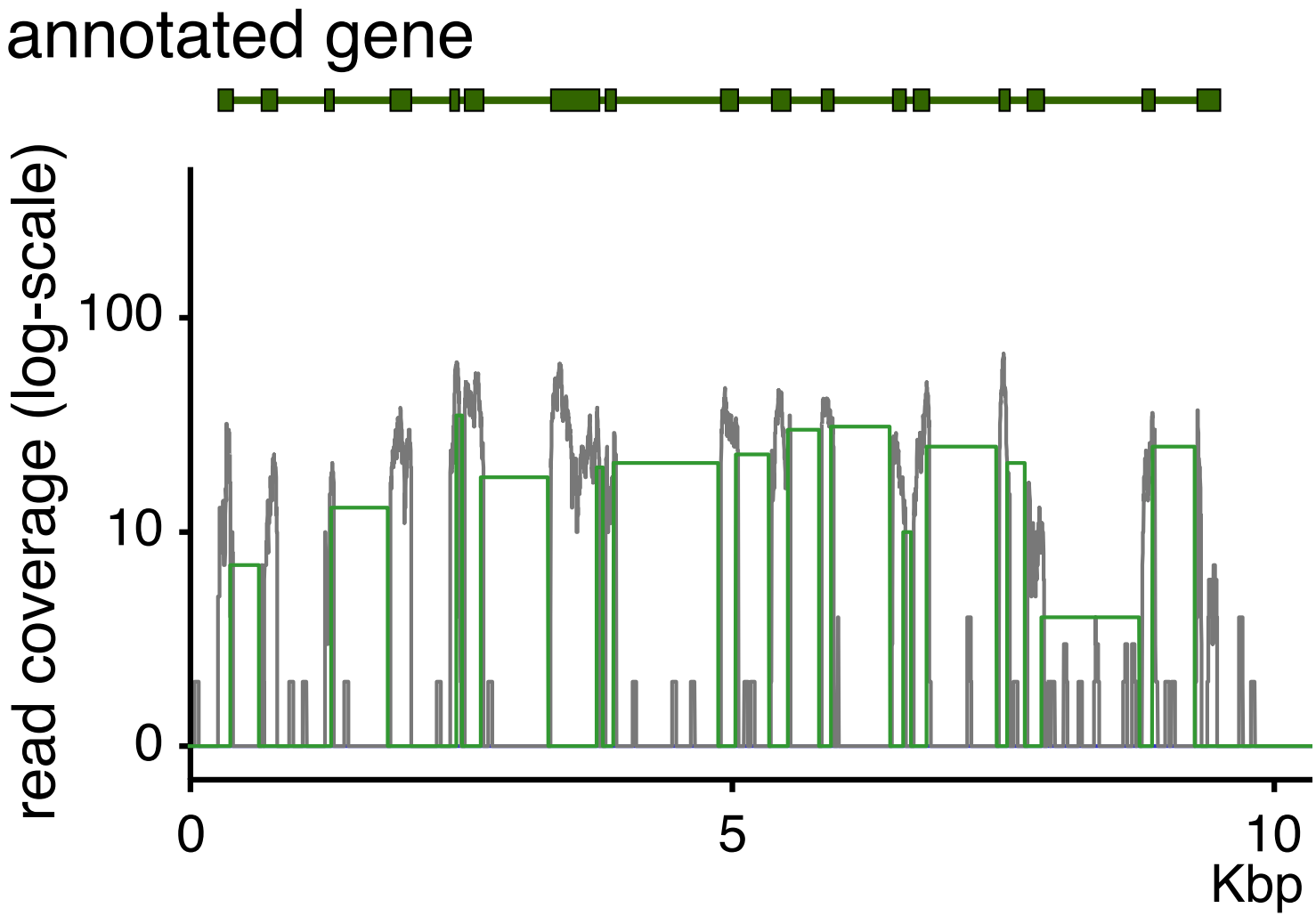
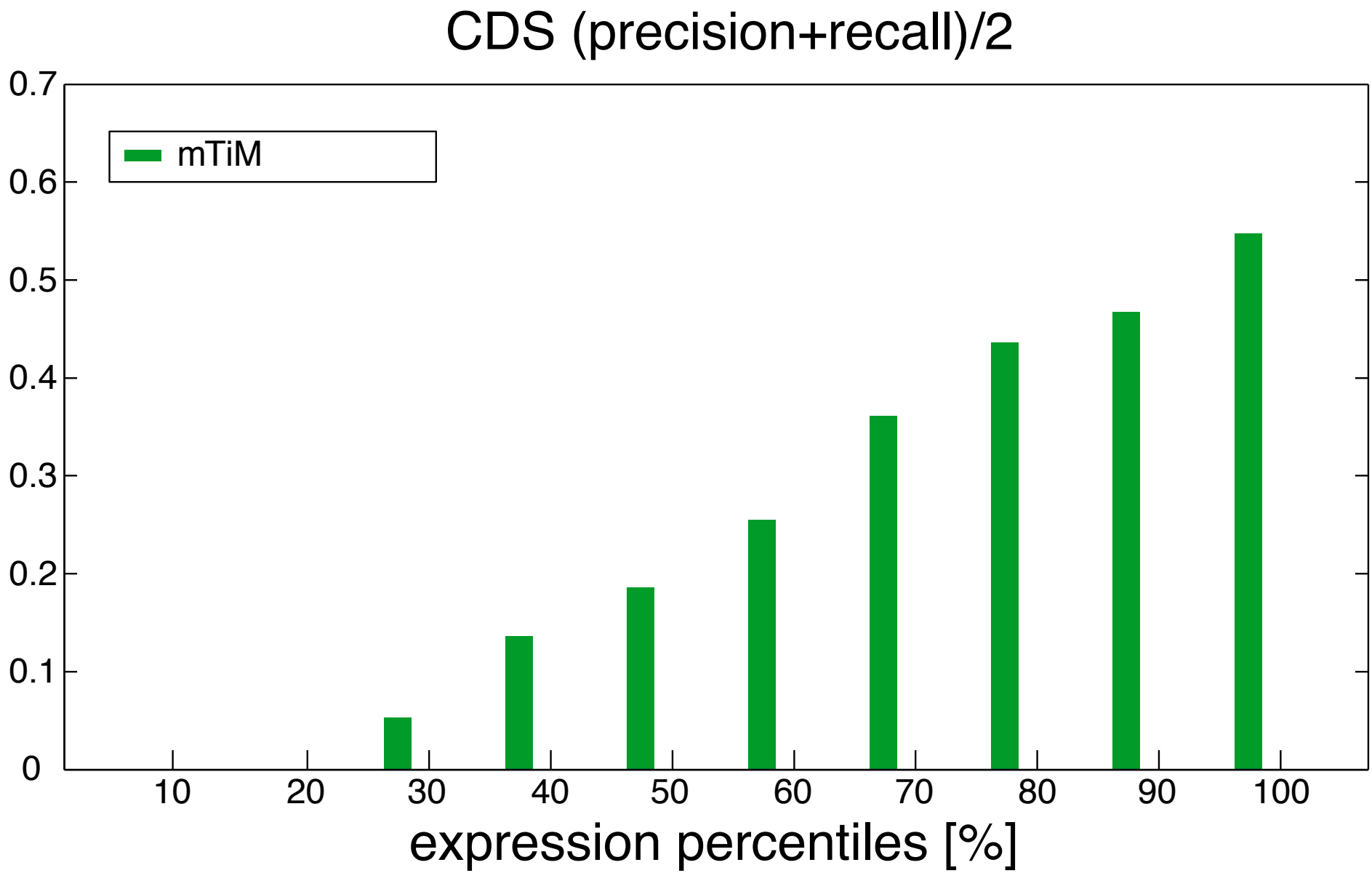
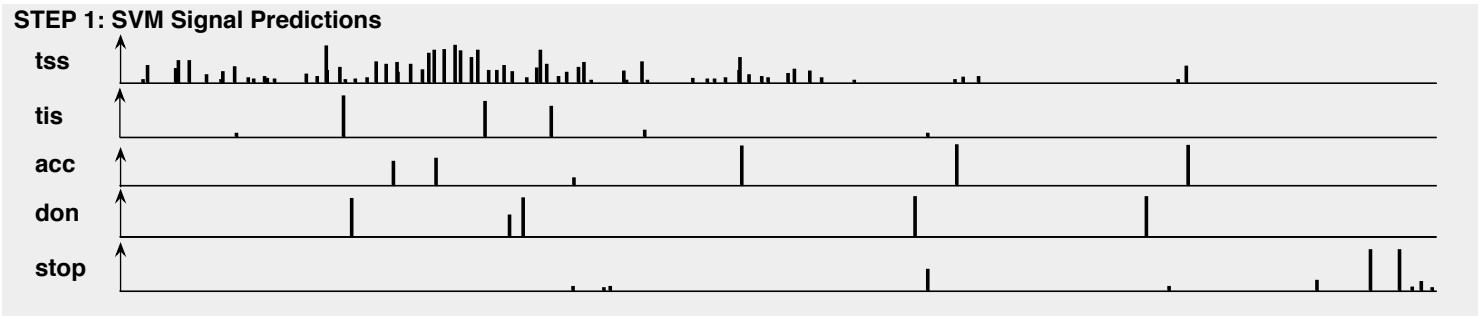
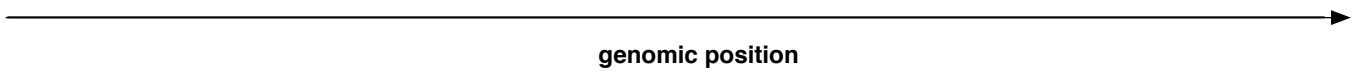


Preliminary Evaluation (C. elegans, RGASP)



mGene-based Transcript Prediction I





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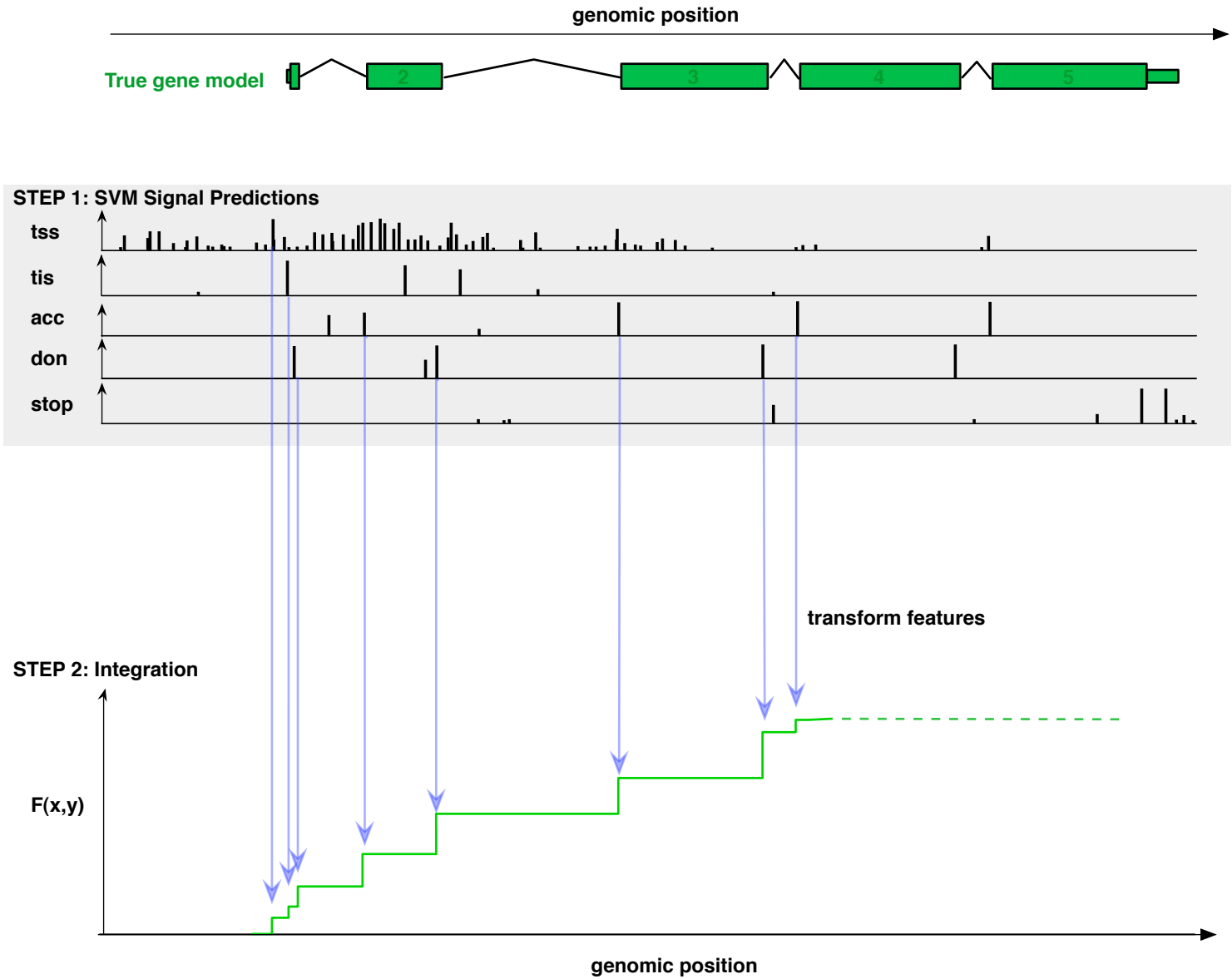

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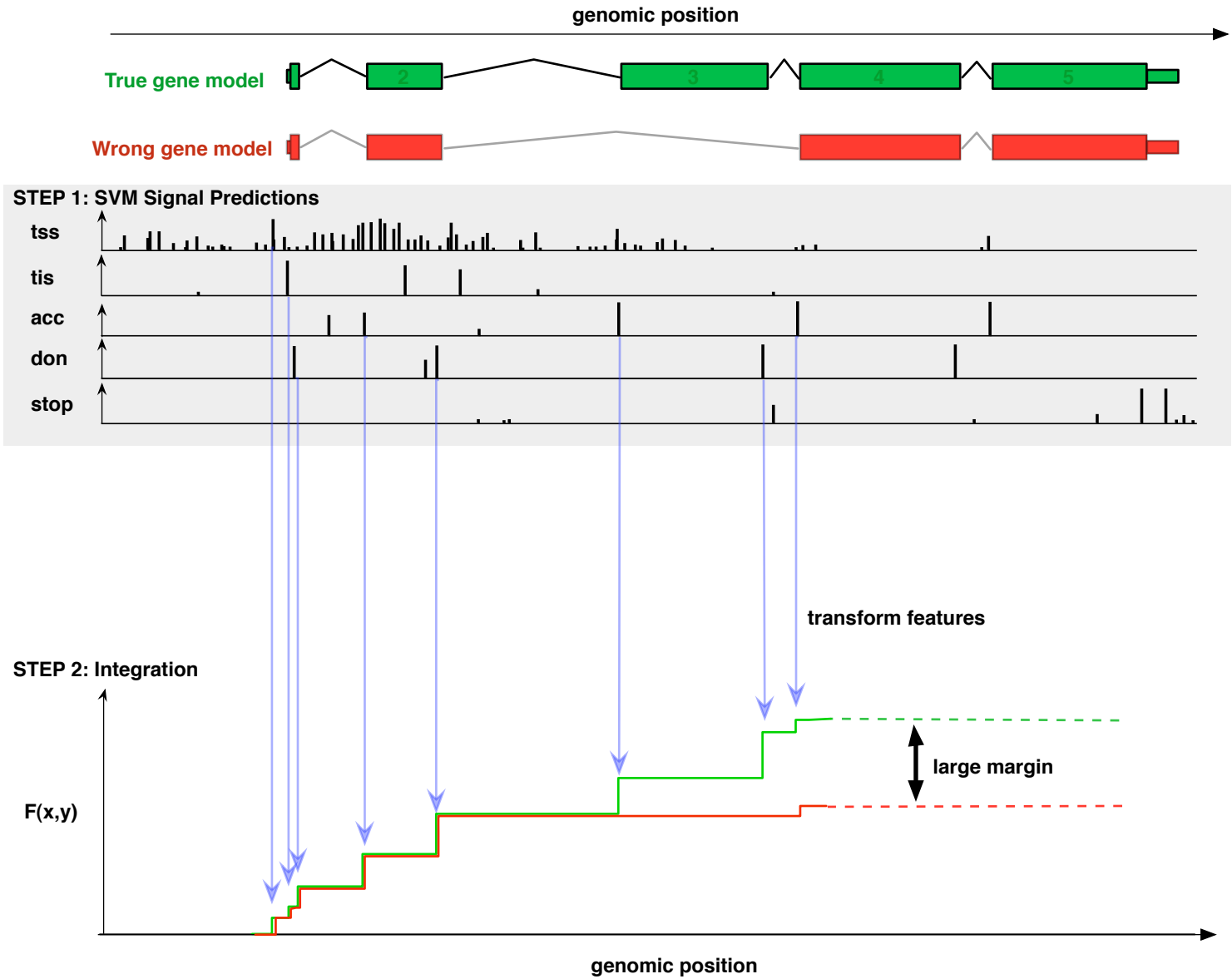

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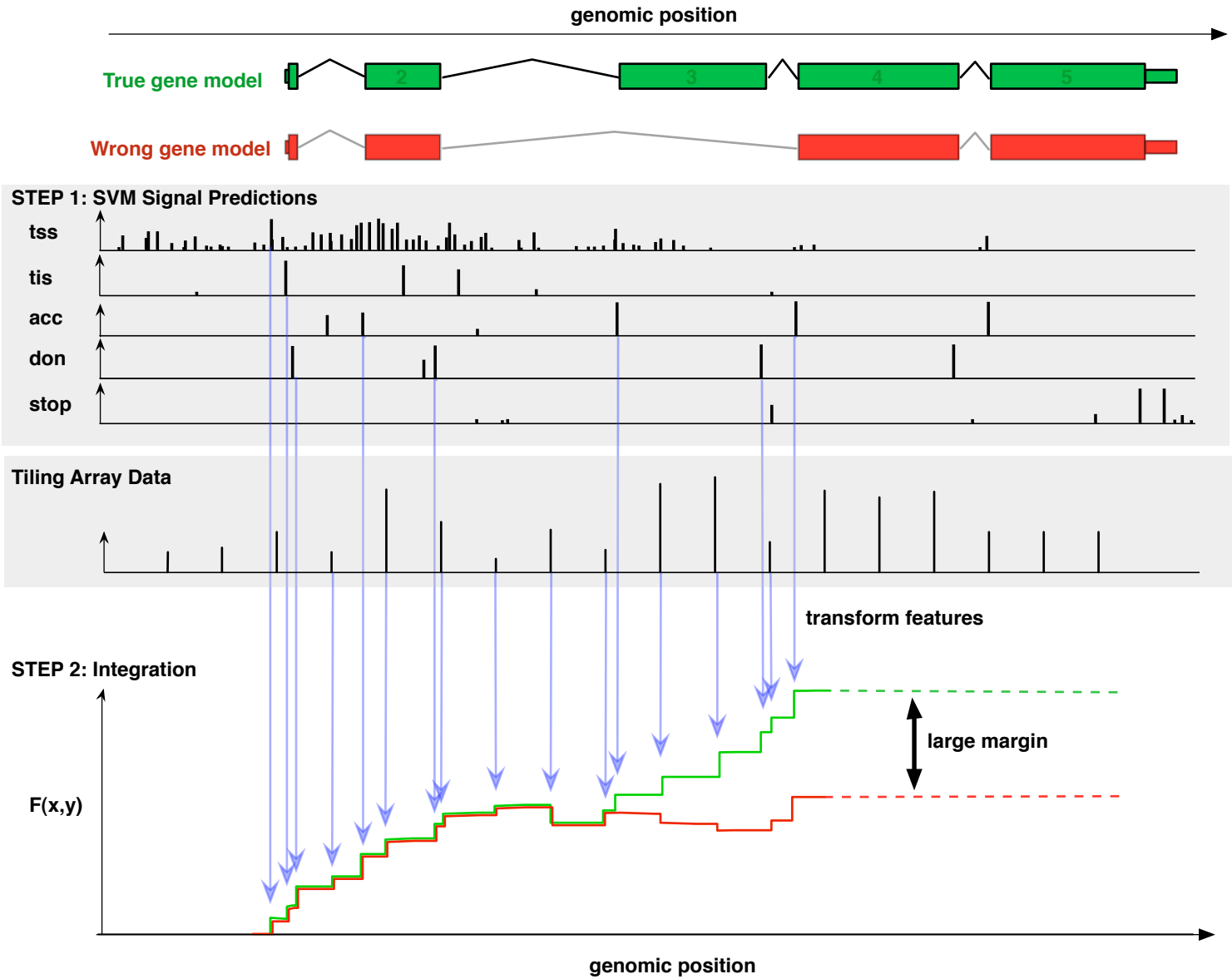

mGene-based Transcript Prediction II

mGene with RNA-Seq (Behr et al., unpublished; Schweikert et al., 2009b,c)

- Use transcriptome measurements to enhance recognition of exonic regions

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Results for A. thaliana: (Comparison with known gene models)

	transcript level $(SN + SP)/2$
1. mGene (*ab initio*) ...	**73.3%**

mGene-based Transcript Prediction II

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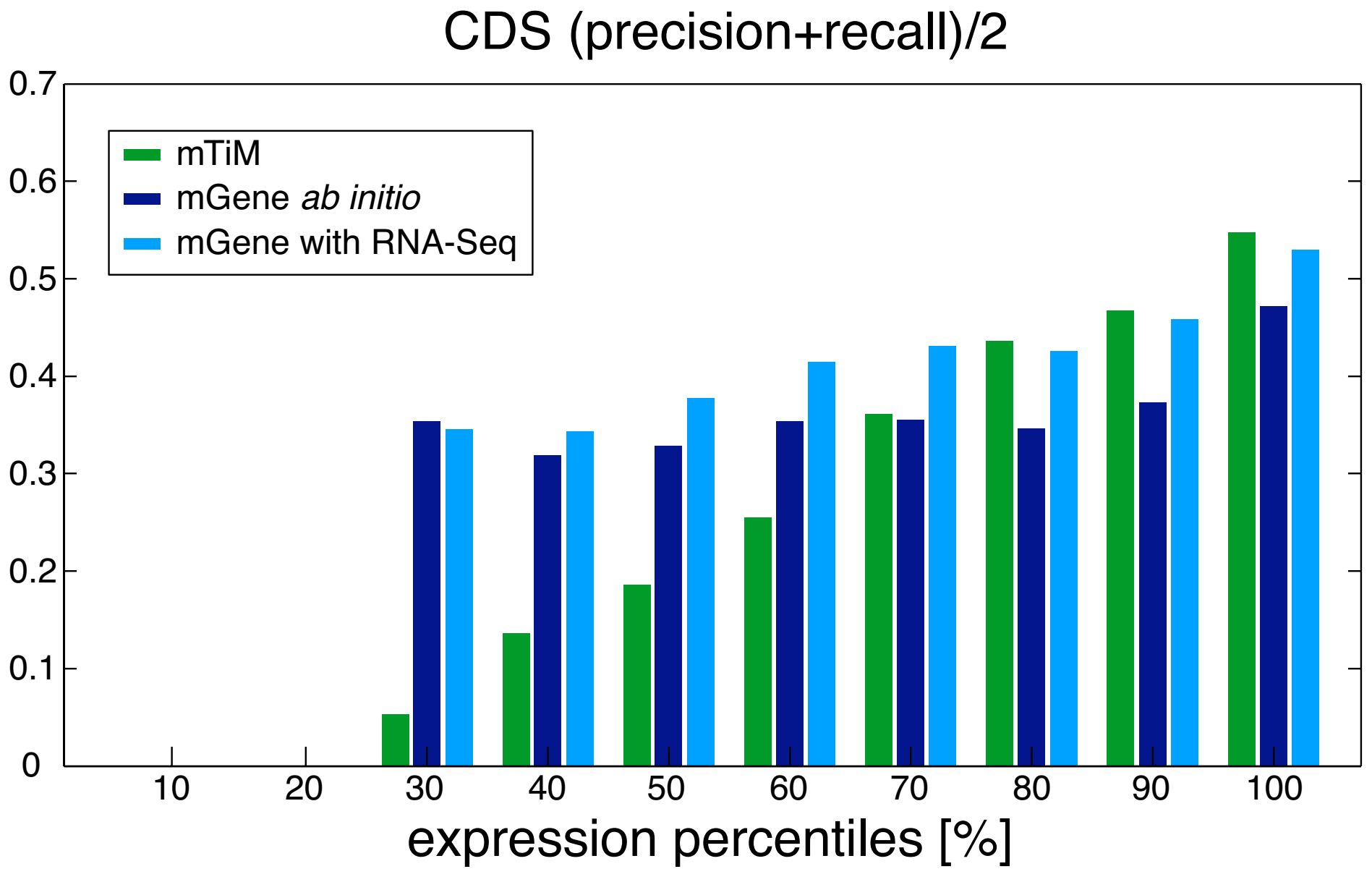
- Use transcriptome measurements to enhance recognition of exonic regions

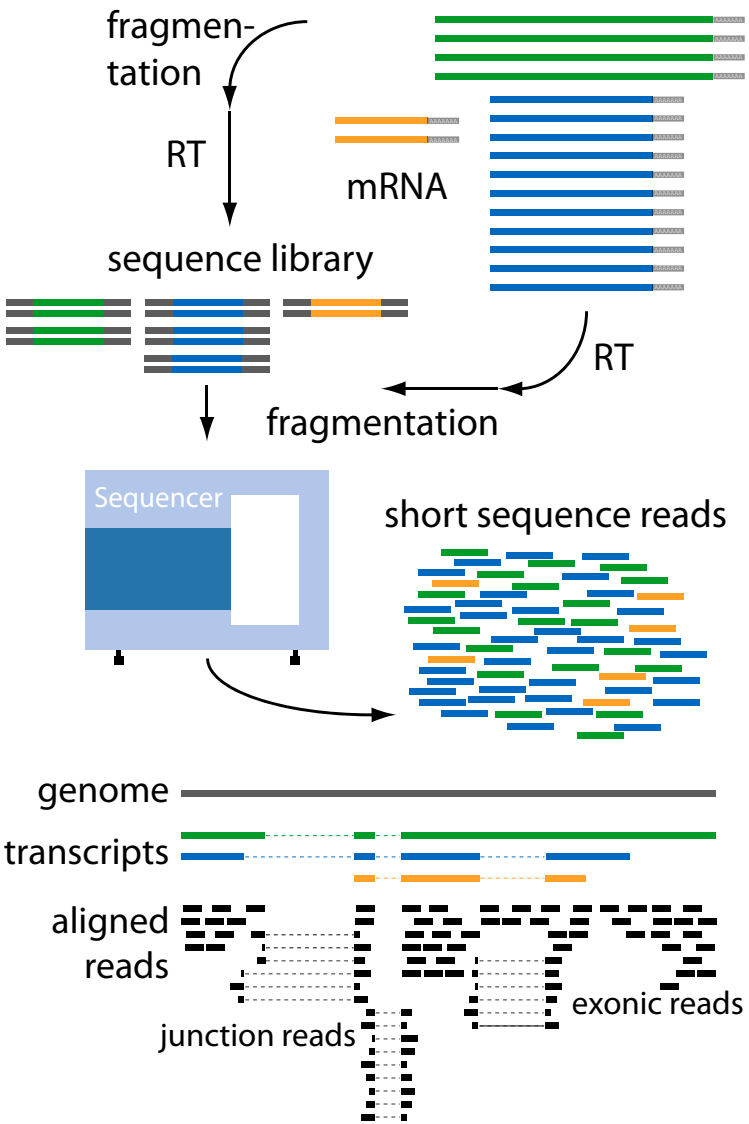
Results for A. thaliana: (Comparison with known gene models)

	transcript level $(SN + SP)/2$
1. mGene (*ab initio*) ...	**73.3%**
2. ...with tiling arrays (11 tissues)	**82.1%**
3. ...with mRNA-seq (1 tissue)	**81.1%**

Preliminary Evaluation (C. elegans, RGASP)



RNA-Seq Biases and Quantitation



Biases due to . . .

- cDNA library construction
- Sequencing
- Read mapping

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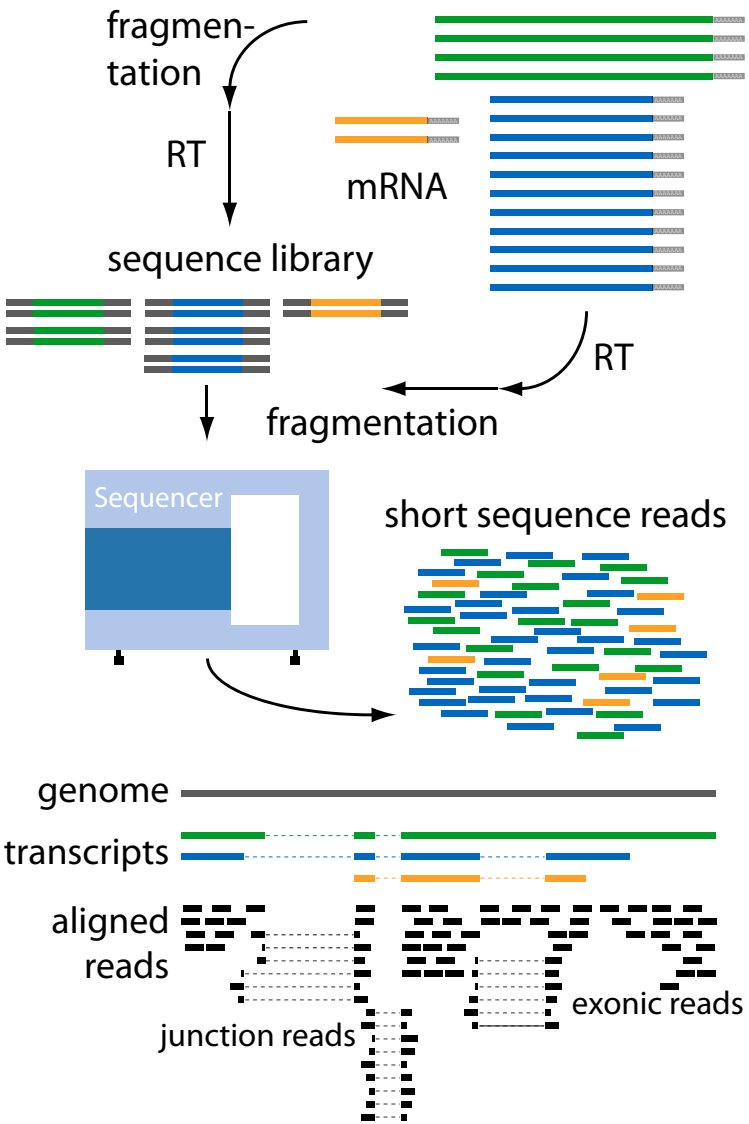

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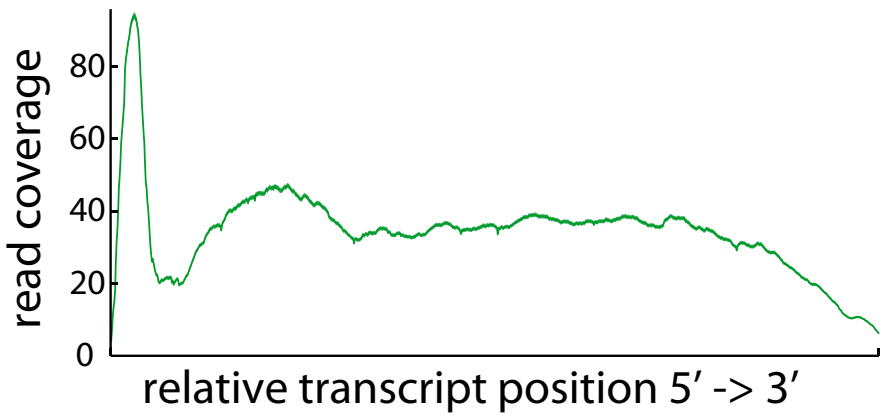
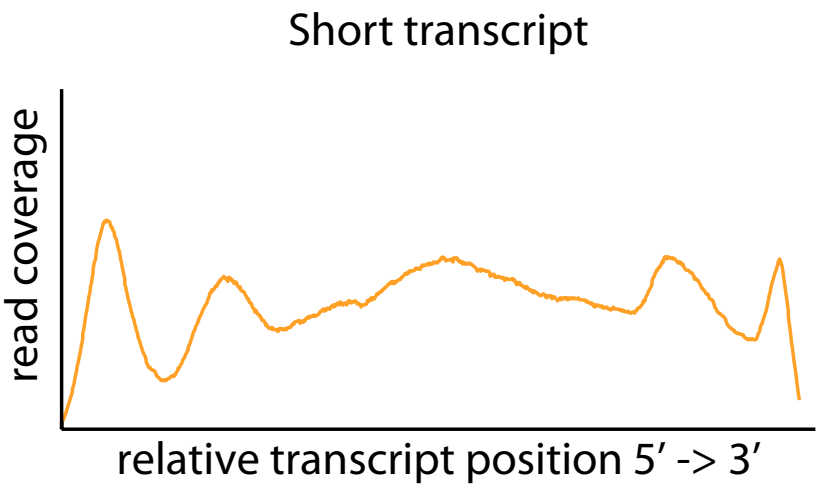


(average over annotated transcripts of length ≈1kb for the *C. elegans* SRX001872 dataset)

rQuant – Basic Idea



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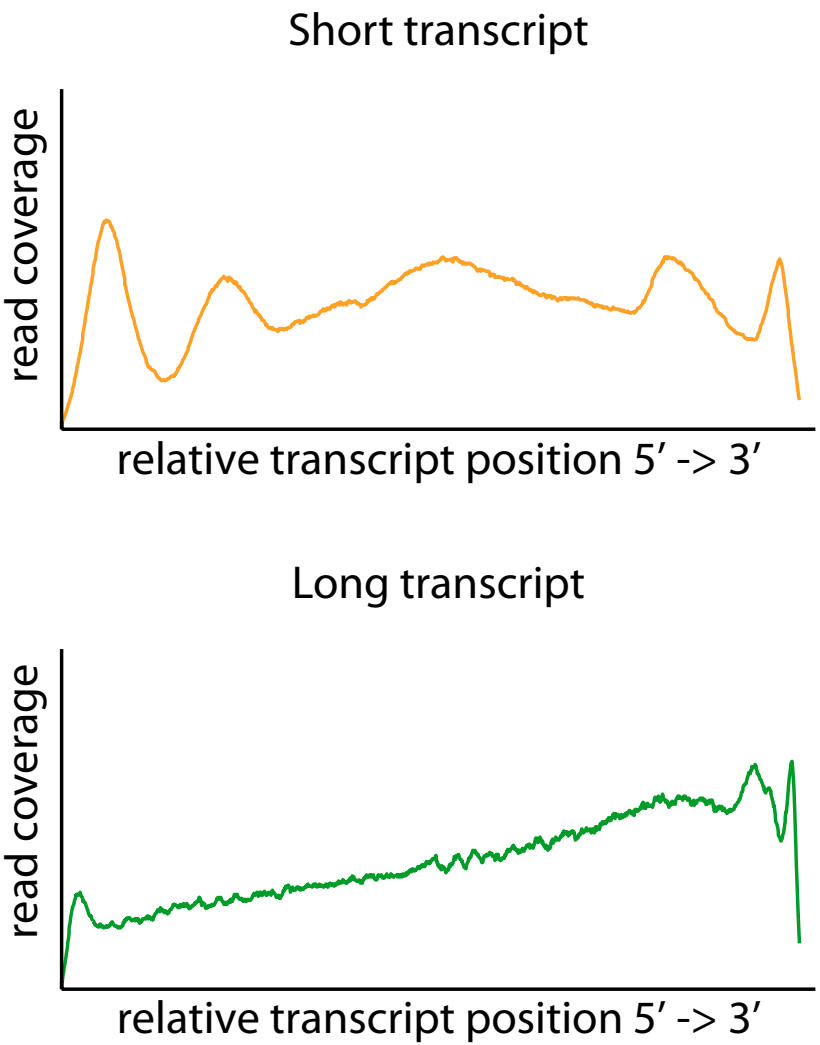

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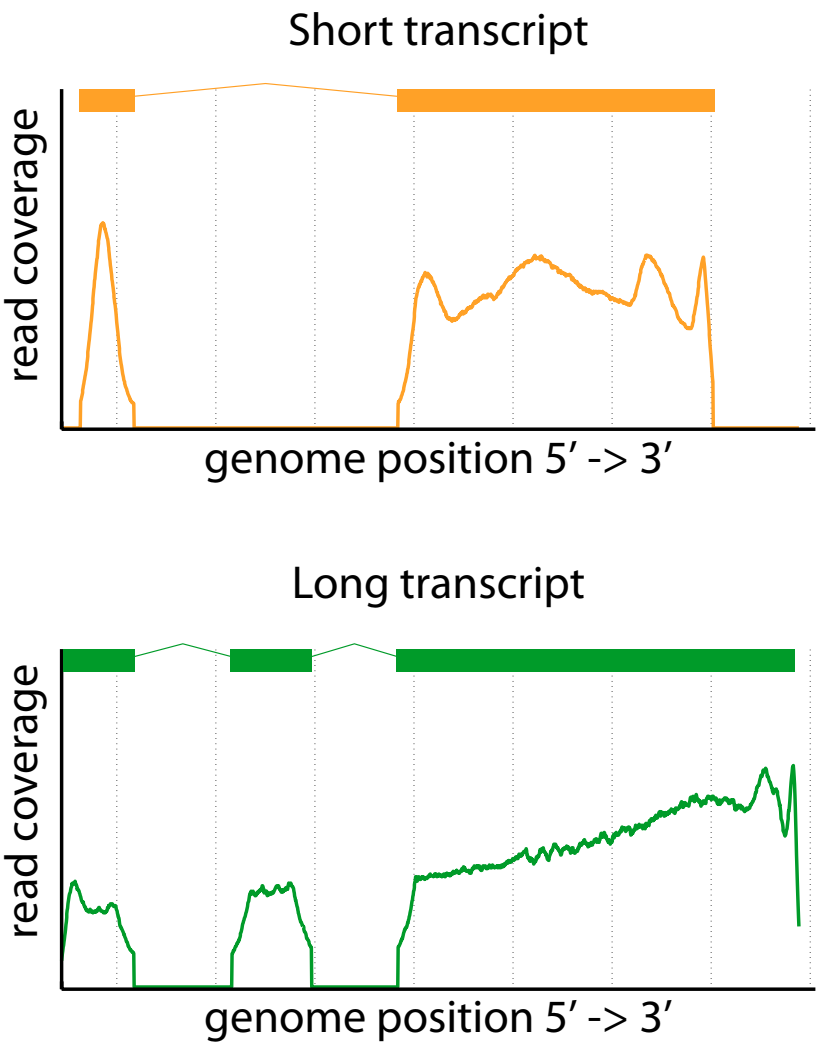

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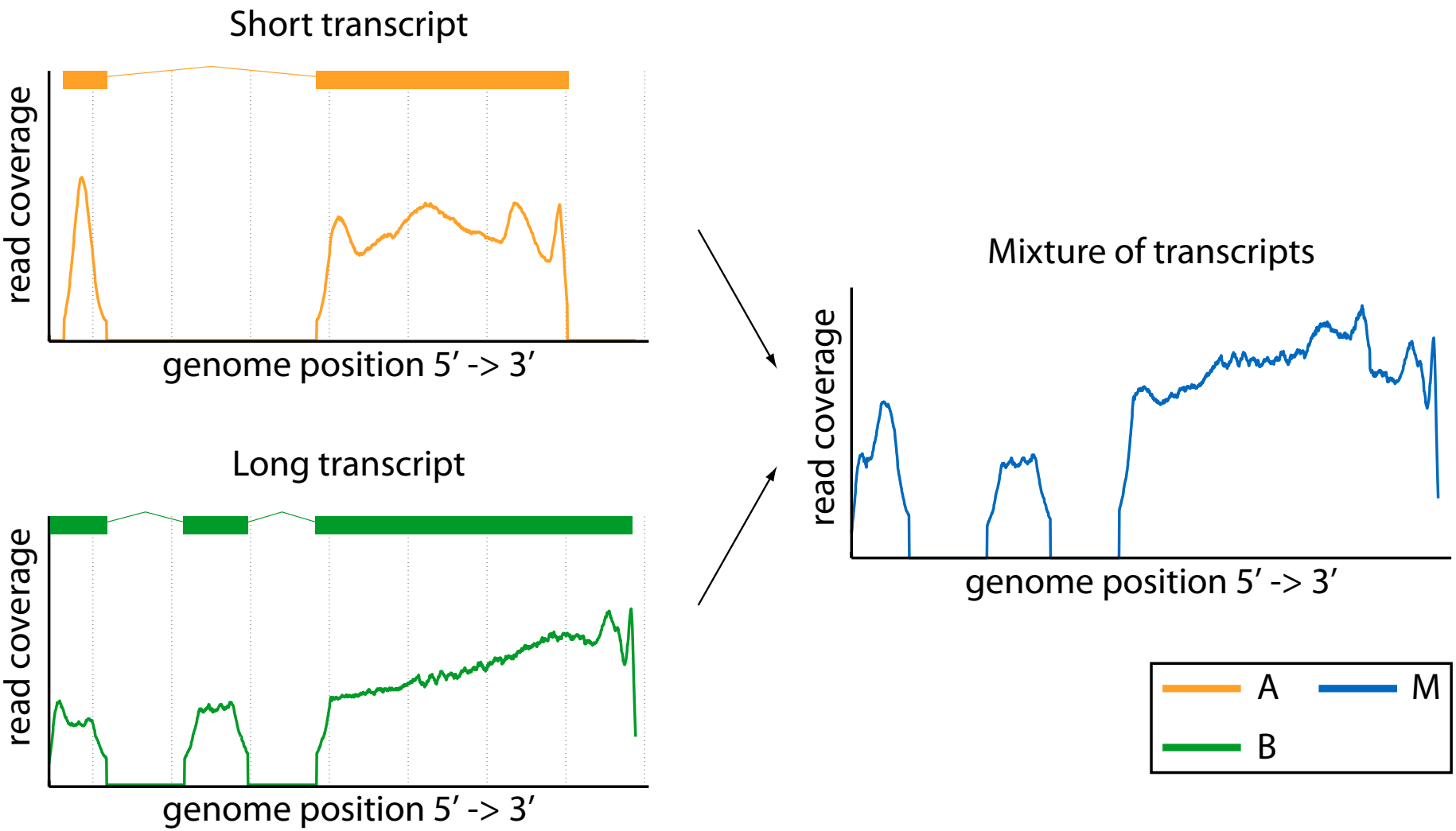
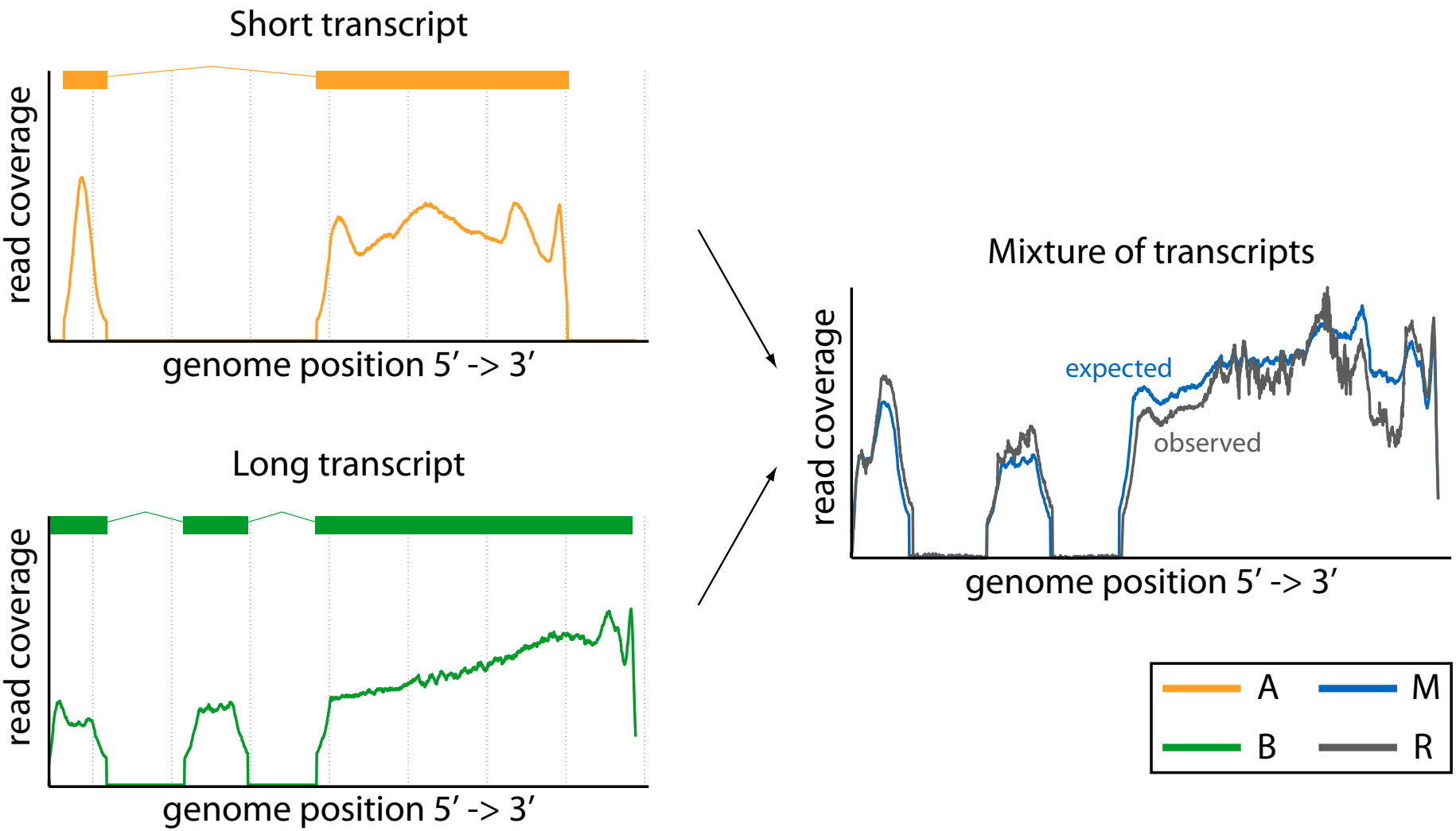


$$M_i = w_A A_i + w_B B_i$$

rQuant – Basic Idea



$$M_i = w_A A_i + w_B B_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \min_{w_A, w_B} \sum_i \ell(M_i, R_i)$$

Conclusions

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Conclusions

- Galaxy is great!
  - Use galaxy ourselves to perform experiments.
  - Trackster looks great and we have started using it.
  - Intend to try cloud-connection again, will also make virtualBox images available soon.
  - Will suggest NGS sample tracking system to sequencing facility.
- Galaxy still needs improvements!
  1. Command line support
  2. Structuring/grouping elements (histories, workflows, . . .)
  3. Package management
  4. Quotas for storage and computing time
  5. Better data library cleanup
  6. Collect list of public servers (with available tools, automatic?)

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