

Galaxy and A High Throughput Screening Lab

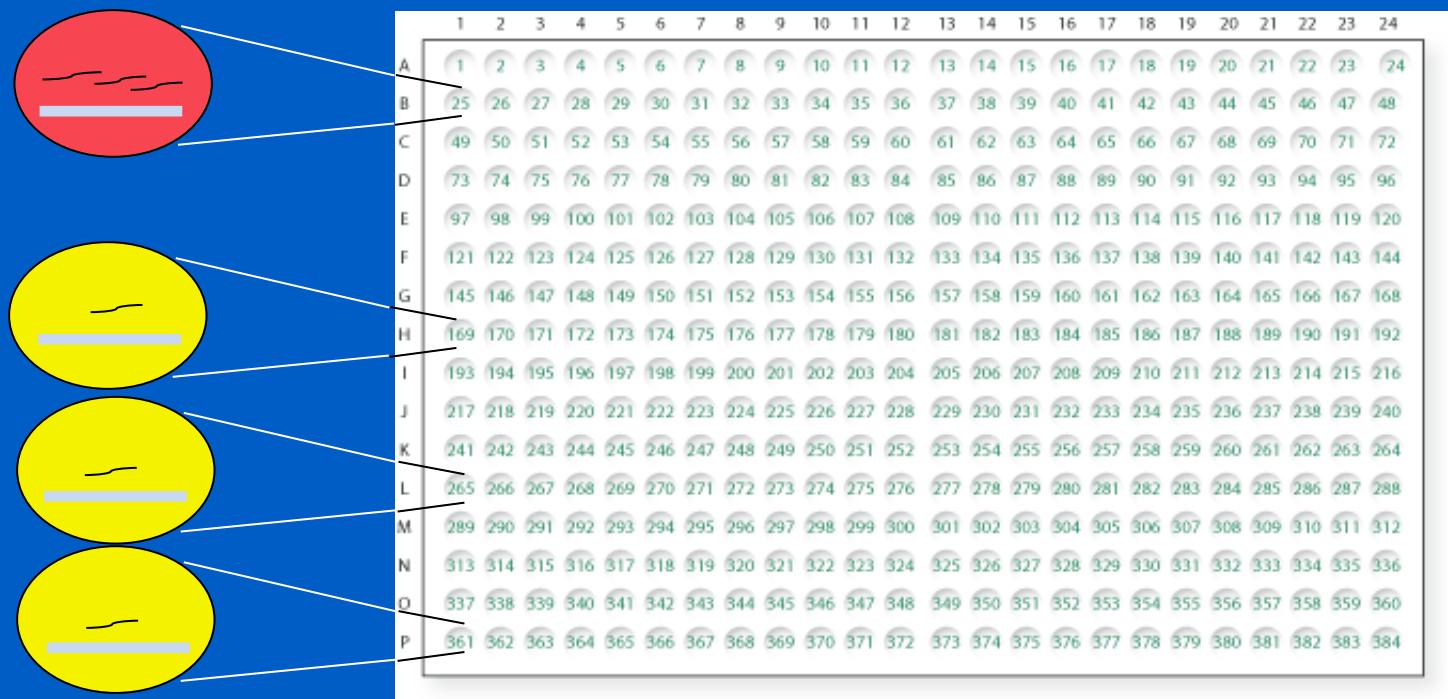


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GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION

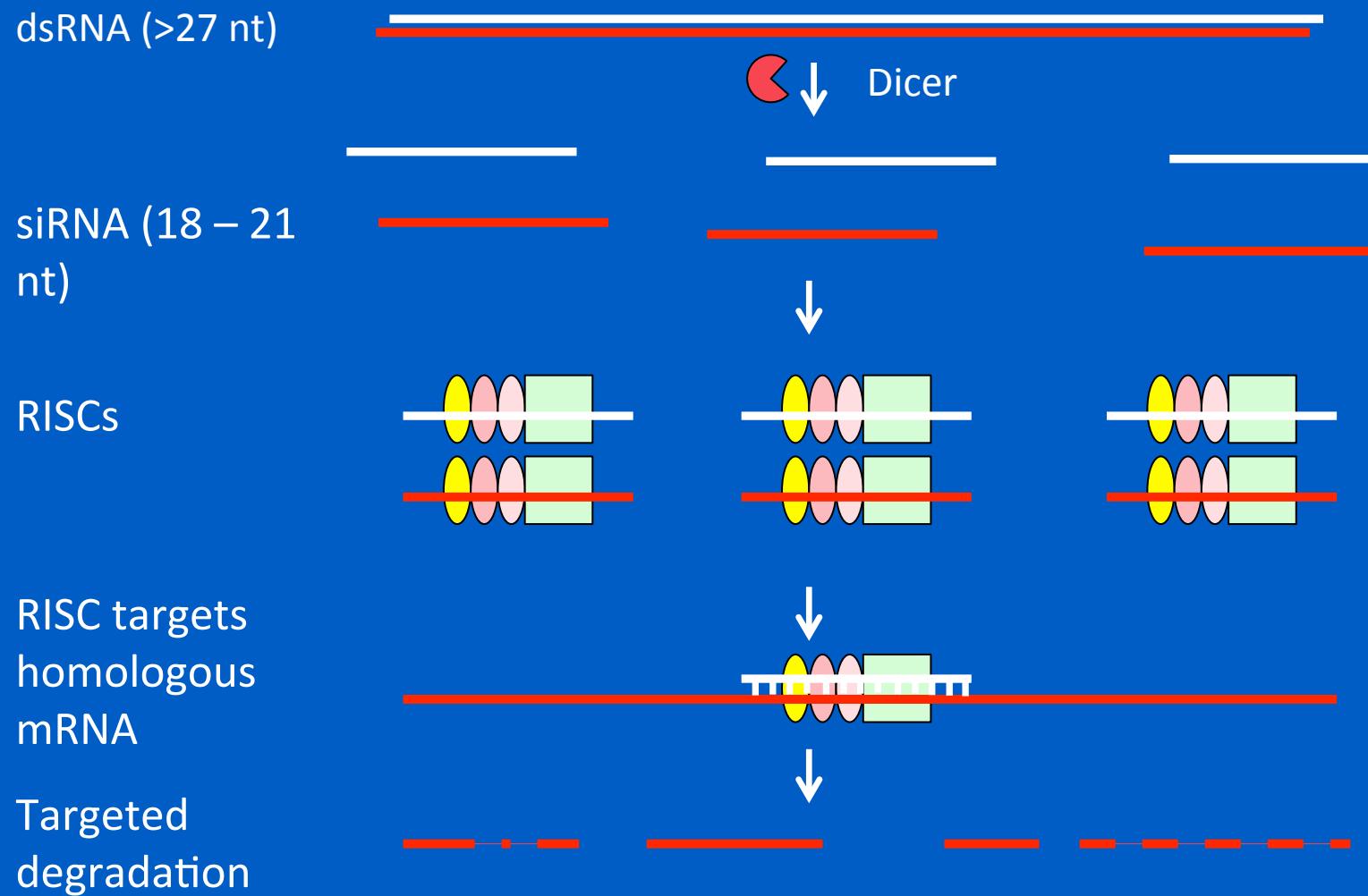
High Throughput Screening Lab? **dkfz.**

- Systematic silencing of whole genome
 - Every gene is targeted.
 - Phenotypic luminescence readout



RNA interference (RNAi)

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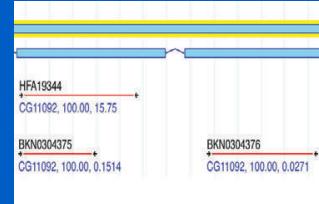


?

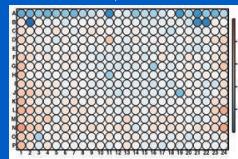
Experimental Steps

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RNAi Library
Design



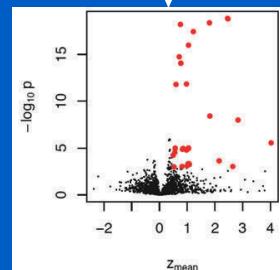
Cell based assay
format



Large scale
experiment



Computational
analysis



Library Annotation
Genome Annotation

Plate List
Plate Config

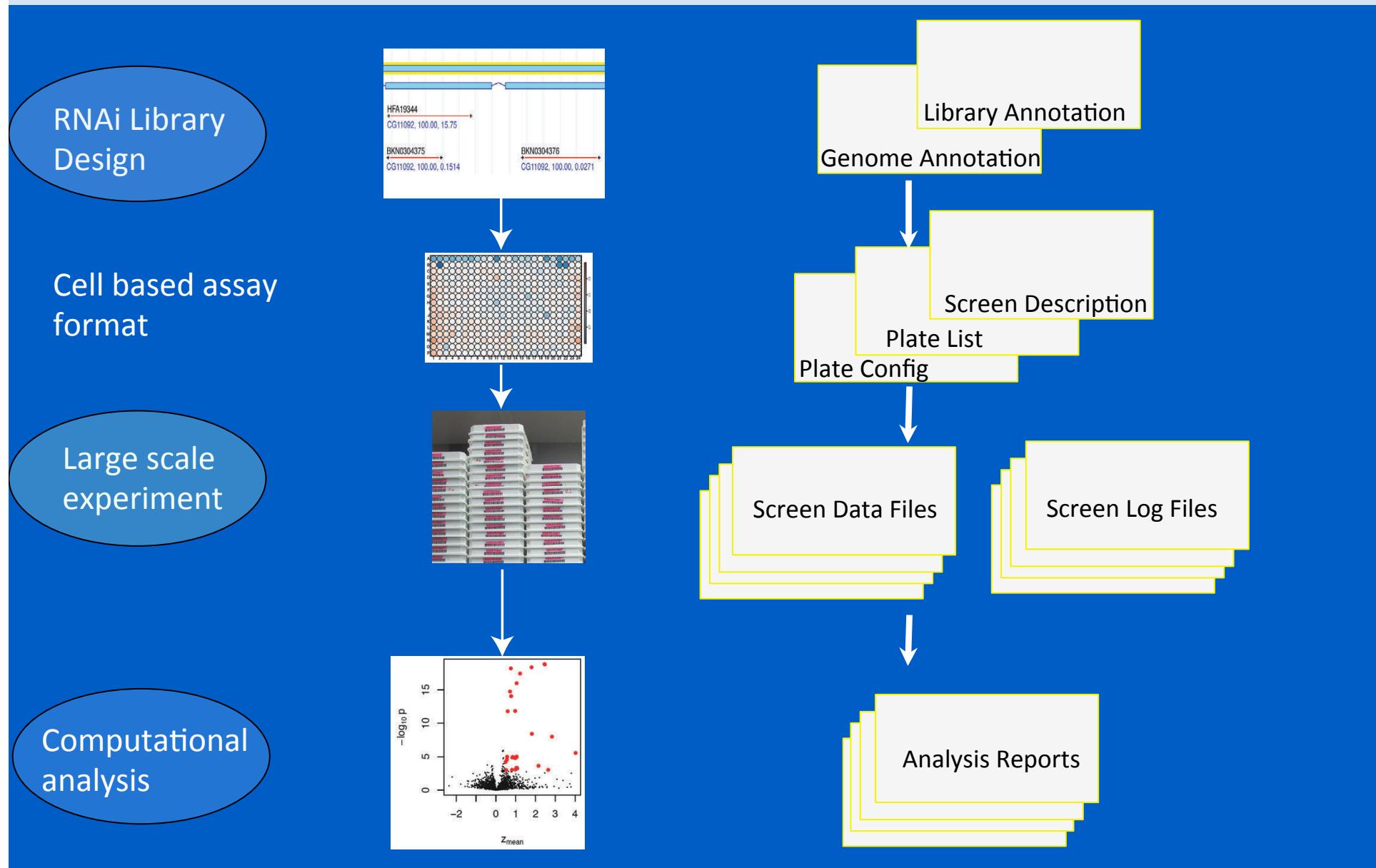
Screen Data Files

Screen Log Files

Analysis Reports

Experimental Steps

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Overview

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- Design of reagents

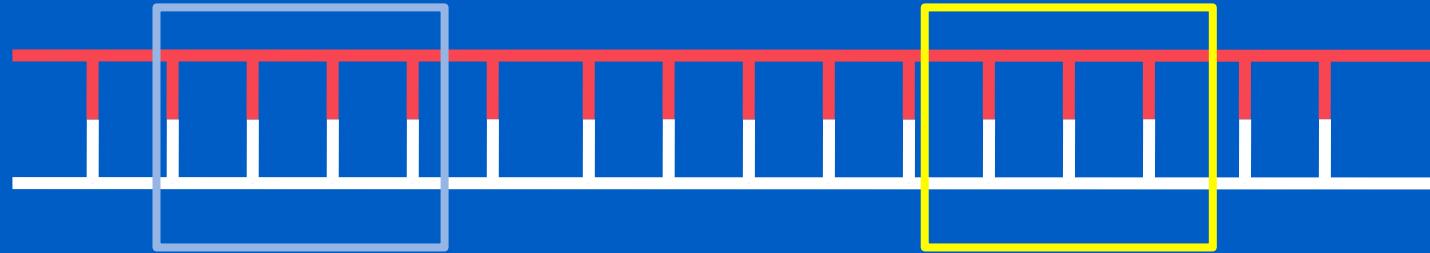


- Analysis of the read-out data



- Selecting and analysis of “hit” genes





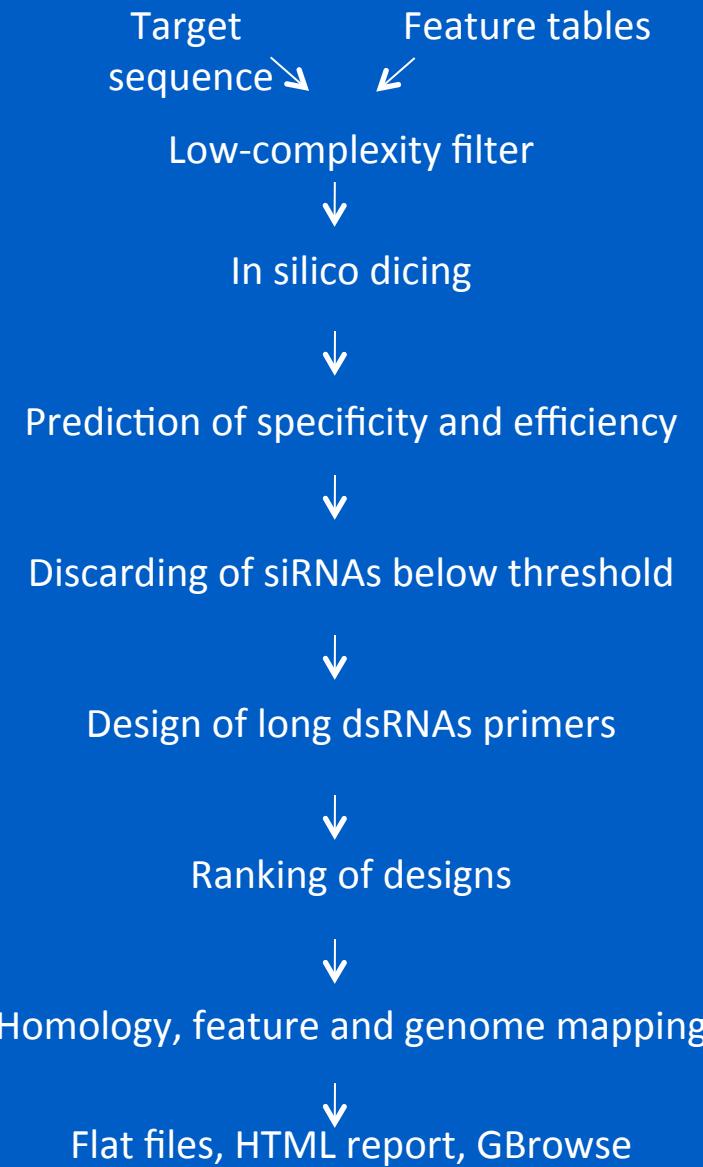
Automated design and evaluation of RNAi sequences
on a genome wide scale

Thomas Horn, Thomas Sandmann and Michael Boutros.

Design and evaluation of genome-wide libraries for RNAi screens. Genome Biol. 2010 Jun 15;11(6):R61.

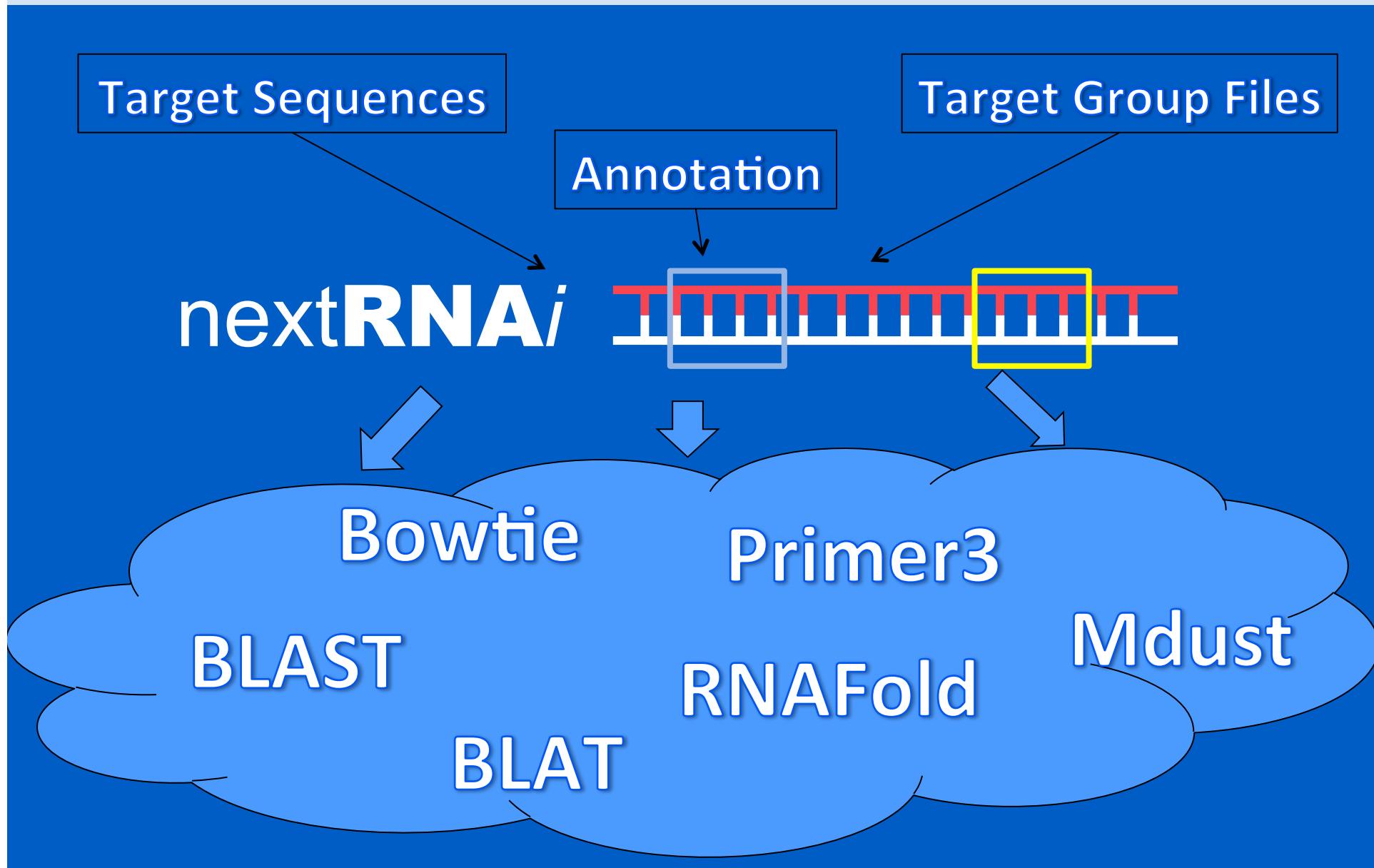
NEXT-RNAi Workflow

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Input and dependencies

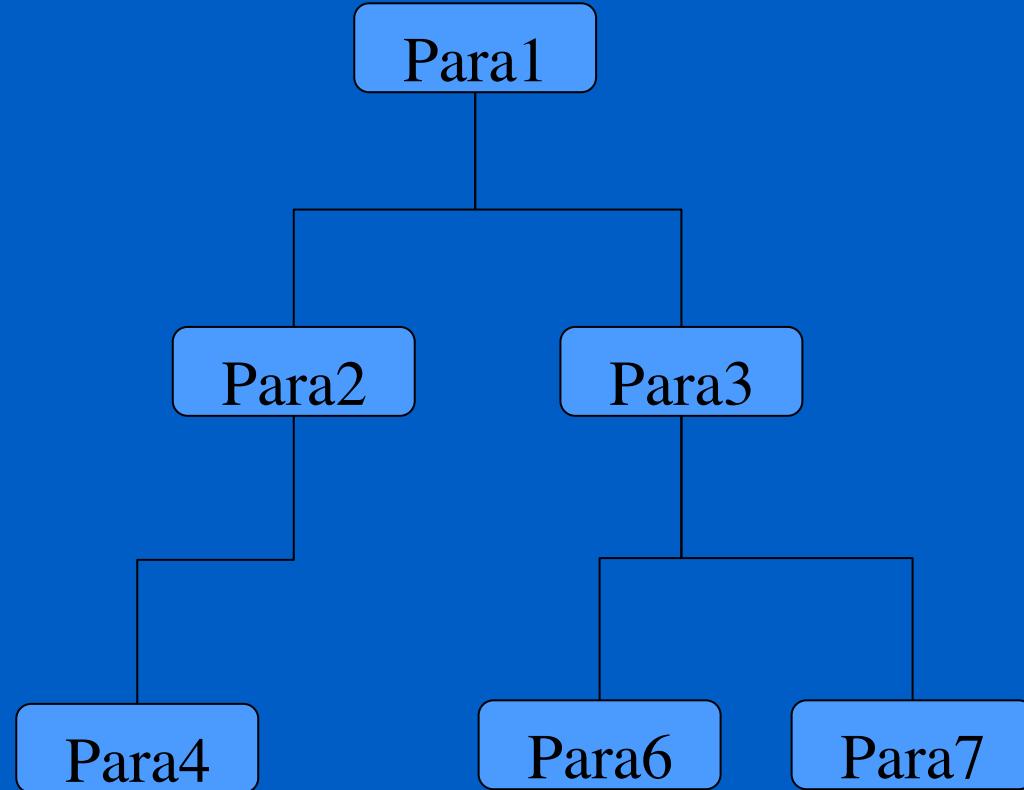
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NEXT RNAi in Galaxy

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```
nextrnai_wrapper.pl-
-s xxx-
-r xxx-
-d xxx-
-e xxx-
-n xxx-
--output xxx-
--inputFile xxx-
--targetgroups xxx-
--excluded xxx-
--intended xxx-
--feature xxx-
--seedmatch xxx-
--mirseed xxx-
--pool xxx-
--independent xxx-
--seedmatch xxx-
--sirnaLength xxx-
--designwindow xxx-
--designnum xxx-
--outputnum xxx-
--primer3opt xxx|
--primertag xxx-
--efficiency xxx-
--targetseq xxx-
--lowcompeval xxx-
--caneval xxx-
--intron xxx-
--rankd xxx-
--redesign xxx-
--source xxx-
--genomebowtie xxx-
--blatprogram xxx-
--genomefasta xxx-
--blatsplit xxx-
--blathost xxx-
--blatport xxx-
--blatalign xxx-
--txnfasta xxx-
--gff xxx-
--gbrowsertrack xxx-
--aff xxx-
--gbrowsebase xxx-
```



NEXT RNAi in Galaxy

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NEXT RNAi

Please select type of run:

de novo design of RNAi reagents

de novo design or evaluation

Input Fasta File:

FASTA file containing target sites for the de novo design of RNAi reagent

Reagent type:

long dsRNA

Run the off-target evaluation:

D. melanogaster r5.25 all transcripts

Mapping reagents to the 'off-target' database.

Target groups file:

Selection is Optional

A tab-delimited file defining which sequences in the database file (-d option) belong to one group (e.g. splice variants of a gene). It contains the headers 'Target' (e.g. transcripts) and 'TargetGroup' (e.g. the gene the transcript belongs to) is required. Upload your data using the GET Data link in the tool menu

Name tag:

Probe

For files generated by NEXT-RNAi

Number of features (FASTA sequences) from input file that are processed:

4000

Do you want to provide more files to the program:

No

Settings to use:

Commonly used

If you want full control and to use full parameter list

Execute

TIP: Upload your data using the GET Data link in the tool menu

What it does

NEXT-RNAi is a software for the design and evaluation of genome-wide RNAi libraries and performs all steps from the prediction of specific and efficient RNAi target sites to the visualization of designed reagents in their genomic context. The software enables the design and evaluation of siRNAs and long dsRNAs and was implemented in an organism-independent manner allowing designs for all sequenced and annotated genomes. It requires the minimal input of desired target sequences and an off-target database.

NEXT-RNAi implements several methods to predict a reagents' quality and offers many special features such as the straight-forward design of independent RNAi reagents. How these quality parameters are assessed and an overview about NEXT-RNAi features is available at <http://b110-wiki.dkfz.de/signaling/wiki/display/nextrnai/NEXT-RNAi+features>

Please select type of run:

Evaluation of primers for long dsRNAs or siRNAs

de novo design of RNAi reagents

Evaluation of primers for long dsRNAs or siRNAs

Evaluations of long dsRNAs

Evaluation of long dsRNA and underlying primers

FASTA file containing either primer sequences or siRNAs

Reagent type:

long dsRNA

long dsRNA

short interfering RNA

NEXT-RNAi Output

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Links to result files
Tab-delimited result file
Statistics result file
FASTA result file
GFF result file
Annotations result file
Location(s) of mapped reagents
Oligo(s) that could not be mapped
dsRNAs that could not be mapped
Homology of RNAi reagents
miRNA seeds in RNAi reagents
Links to input text files
Database file used for off-target evaluation
Database file used for mapping of reagents
Reagent sequence input file (FASTA)
Validated reagent sequence input file (FASTA)
Options input file
Targetgroups input file
Database file for homology evaluation
Links to output report files
Error log file
NEXT-RNAi report file
Failed design(s)

Statistics on overall 459 design(s)

Reagent statistics

Length forward primer [nt]: **20.25 +/- 1.31**
Length reverse primer [nt]: **20.36 +/- 1.43**
GC content forward primer [%]: **49.58 +/- 6.85**
GC content reverse primer [%]: **49.18 +/- 7.30**
Melting temperature forward primer [°C]: **60.00 +/- 0.80**
Melting temperature reverse primer [°C]: **59.97 +/- 0.81**
Primer penalty: **2.42 +/- 2.49**
Number of efficient siRNAs: **138.05 +/- 53.95**

Reagent specificity

23 design(s) with **19** nt off-target effect(s)
0 design(s) have no target at all
1 design(s) with at least one region of low complexity
0 design(s) with at least one **6x** CA[ATGC] repeat
436 design(s) with hits to single intended target
12 design(s) with hits to multiple intended targets
9 design(s) with hits to single intended target and other targets
2 design(s) with hits to multiple intended targets and other targets
0 design(s) with no hits to intended target but to other target(s)
0 design(s) with no target at all

Mapping status

457 design(s) located in mapping database

[Download](#) complete HTML report as *.tar.gz archive

NEXT-RNAi results for nextrnaiTest design(s)

Number of queries: 500
Queries covered by design(s): 459 (91.80 %)
Queries not covered by design(s): 41 (8.20 %)

More statistics on designs are [here](#)

Links to HTML results

[FBgn0038397_cr11](#) [FBgn0038397_cr8](#)
[FBgn0034138_cr2](#) [FBgn003388_cr6](#)
[FBgn0032906_cr4](#) [FBgn005632_cr5](#)

Query ID: FBgn0038397_cr11

dsRNA information

Primer forward
Sequence: GATGGGACCGAACTTTATCGTGTTCCTGGGTCAAGAAGTACGGGTATCCGC
Length [nt]: 20
Tm [°C]: 59.387
GC[%]: 50.000
Primer reverse
Sequence: AAATCGATGAGATGGGTG
Length [nt]: 20
Tm [°C]: 60.036
GC[%]: 45.000
Primer pair penalty: 0.6494

Amplicon sequence
GATGGGACCGAACTTTATCGTGTTCCTGGGTCAAGAAGTACGGGTATCCGC
CATATCCCACCTACATAGTGTCTCTGAATGGGCCAAATCTGGAAAGAA
CTCACATCGATGGAGTGGACCGTGACATCTCGATCTGTGGTACAAGAAA
GGACAGCACCGAGTGGCACCCATCTGGTGTGGCAGGCCATCTCATCGA
TTTT

Amplicon length [nt]: 204
Amplicon location: 3R:11892654..11892857(+)

Target information

Intended target gene: FBgn0038397
Intended target transcripts (hits): FBtr0083235 (186)
Other targeted gene(s): NA
Other targeted transcripts (hits): NA

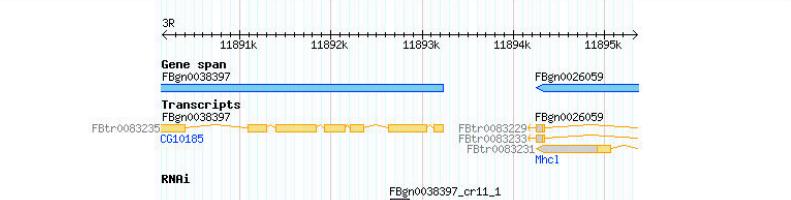
Reagent quality

siRNAs [19 nt]	On-target	Off-target	No-target	mirSeed	Efficient siRNAs	Avg efficiency score	LowComplexRegions	CAN
186	186	0	0	0	186	50.77	0	0

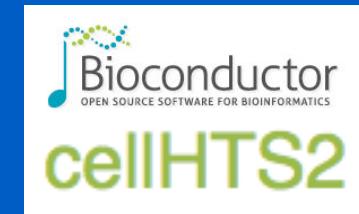
Additional quality evaluation

Sequence homology (e-value): FBgn0038397(1e-112)

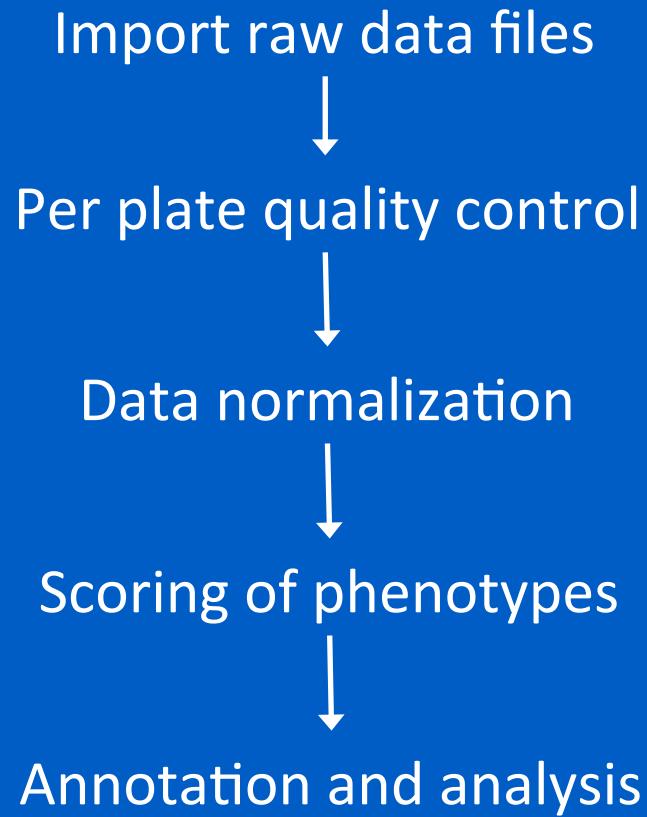
Genome Browser



- Systematic analysis of screens
- Standardization of experimental information
- Standardization of analysis



Boutros, M., L. Bras, and W. Huber. (2006). Analysis of cell-based RNAi screens. *Genome Biology* 7:R66.



cellHTS in Galaxy

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cellHTS2

Please enter the name of your experiment:

Apply variance Adjustment?:

Scale the data?:

Is the data log transformed?:

Apply Normalization?:

Which method to score values?:

Which method to summarise replicates?:

Please enter the (exact) file name containing the GeneIDs:

TIP: Upload the data files of your experiment using ftp.

VS.

```
# R code from vignette source 'vignettes/cellHTS2/inst/doc/cellhts2Complete.Rnw'  
#  
experimentName <- "KcViob"  
dataPath <- system.file(experimentName, package="cellHTS2")  
rev(dir(dataPath))[1:12]  
x <- readPlateList("Platelist.txt", name=experimentName, path=dataPath)  
out <- writeReport(raw=x)  
out <- writeReport(raw=x, force=TRUE, outdir=tempdir())  
browseURL(out)  
x <- configure(x, descripFile="Description.txt", confFile="Plateconf.txt",  
logFile="Screenlog.txt",  
path=dataPath)  
xn <- normalizePlates(x,  
scale="multiplicative",  
log=FALSE,  
method="median",  
varianceAdjust="none")  
xsc <- scoreReplicates(xn, sign="", method="zscore")  
xsc <- summarizeReplicates(xsc, summary="mean")  
scores <- Data(xsc)  
ylim <- quantile(scores, c(0.001, 0.999), na.rm=TRUE)  
boxplot(scores ~ wellAnno(x), col="lightblue", outline=FALSE, ylim=ylim)  
y <- scores2calls(xsc, z0=1.5, lambda=2)  
png("cellhts2Complete-callsvalues.png")  
plot(Data(xsc), Data(y), col="blue", pch=".")  
xlab="z-scores", ylab="calls",  
main=expression(1/(1+e^{-(lambda * (z-z[0]))}))  
dev.off()  
xsc <- annotate(xsc, geneIDFile="GeneIDs_Dm_HFA_1.1.txt", path=dataPath)  
setSettings(list(plateList=list(reproducibility=list(include=TRUE, map=TRUE),  
intensities=list(include=TRUE, map=TRUE)),  
screenSummary=list(scores=list(range=c(-4, 8), map=TRUE)))  
out <- writeReport(raw=x, normalized=xn, scored=xsc, force=TRUE)  
writeTab(xsc, file="Scores.txt")
```

cellHTS in Galaxy

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The screenshot illustrates the workflow for a cellHTS experiment. It starts with two tables of raw data:

- A text file containing experimental metadata:

Wells:	384	
Plates:	26	
Plate	Well	Content
*	*	sample
*	A01	neg
*	A02	neg
*	B01	pos
*	B02	pos
- A file mapping replicates to channels:

Filename	Plate	Replicate	Channel
RB01D1.TXT	1	1	2
RA02D1.TXT	2	1	1
RB02D1.TXT	2	1	2
RA03D2.TXT	3	2	1
RB01D2.TXT	1	2	2
RA01D2.TXT	1	2	1
RB03D1.TXT	3	1	2
RA03D1.TXT	3	1	1
RA02D2.TXT	2	2	1
RC03D2.TXT	3	2	2
RA01D1.TXT	1	1	1
RB02D2.TXT	2	2	2

Three blue arrows point from these tables to the right-hand configuration panel for the cellHTS2 tool:

- The top arrow points to the "Please enter the name of your experiment:" field.
- The middle arrow points to the "Scale the data?" dropdown menu, which is set to "additive".
- The bottom arrow points to the "Which method to score values?" dropdown menu, which is set to "zscore".

The configuration panel includes the following settings:

- Please enter the name of your experiment: (empty text input)
- Apply variance Adjustment?: None (dropdown menu)
- Scale the data?: additive (dropdown menu)
- Is the data log transformed?: no (dropdown menu)
- Apply Normalization?: median (dropdown menu)
- Which method to score values?: zscore (dropdown menu)
- Which method to summarise replicates?: min (dropdown menu)
- Please enter the (exact) file name containing the GenelIDs: (empty text input)
- Execute (button)

TIP: Upload the data files of your experiment using ftp. (Tip message)

webcellHTS

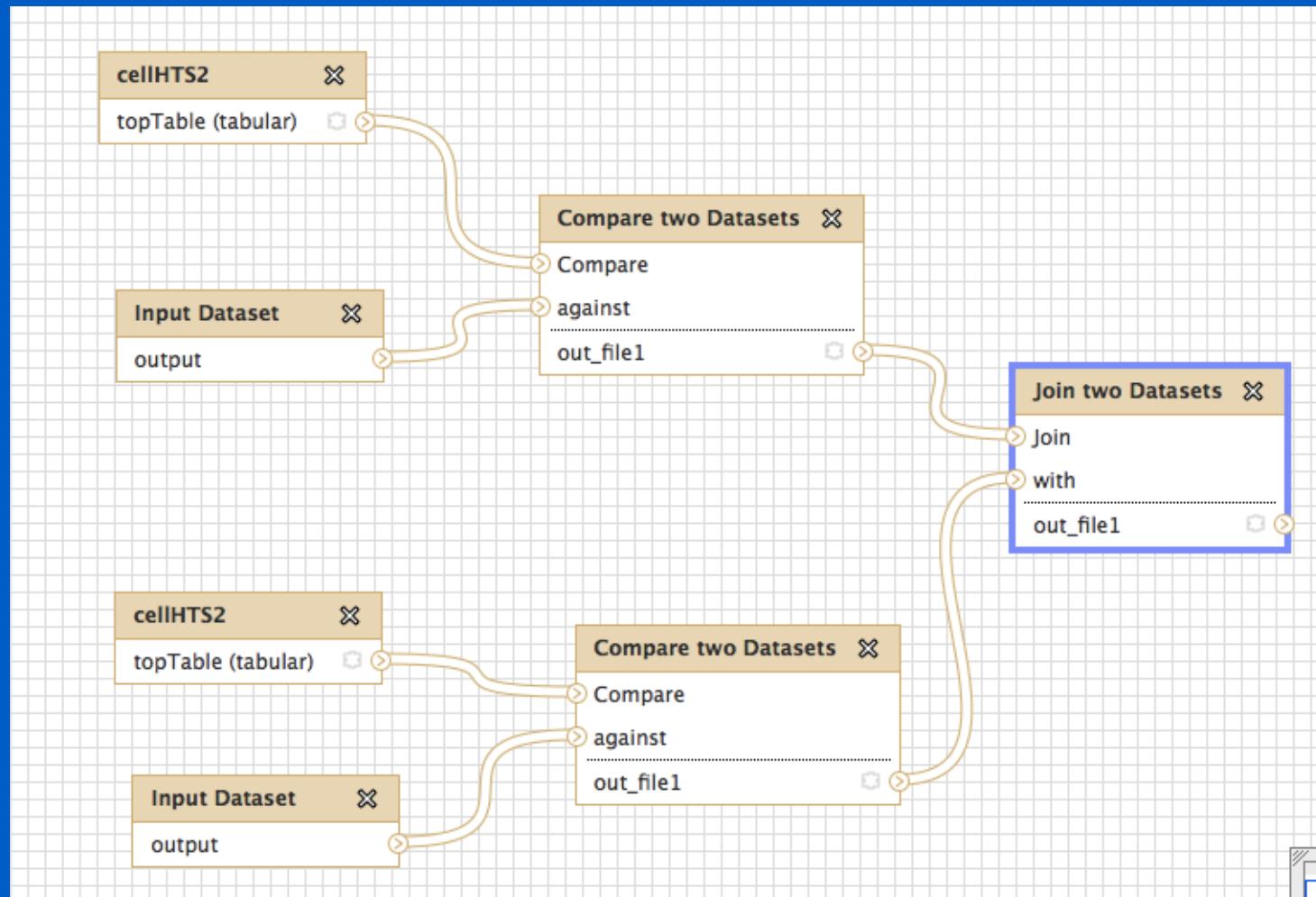
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- Web based interactive guide to create input files.

The screenshot shows the webCellHTS2 interface integrated with the Galaxy platform. The main area displays a Galaxy workflow titled "Galaxy / B110". The workflow consists of several steps, with the first step being "Get Data" from a local file. The "Tools" menu on the left lists various bioinformatics tools, including Get Data, Send Data, ENCODE Tools, Lift-Over, Text Manipulation, Filter and Sort, Join, Subtract and Group, Convert Formats, Extract Features, Fetch Sequences, Fetch Alignments, Get Genomic Scores, Operate on Genomic Intervals, Statistics, Wavelet Analysis, Graph/Display Data, Regional Variation, Multiple regression, Multivariate Analysis, Evolution, Motif Tools, Metagenomic analyses, and FASTA manipulation. The "History" panel on the right shows an unnamed history containing a single entry for "webCellHTS" with 1,153 lines. The entry is a tabular database with columns: plate, position, well, score, _ch1, and GeneID. The data includes rows for plates 1, 2, and 3 with positions B02, B02, B02, B01, B01, B01, B21, B21, B21, B24, B24, B24, I13, I13, I13, A06, A06, A06, A20, A20, A20, A21, A21, A21, B15, B15, B15, M07, M07, M07, H19, H19, H19, B15, B15, B15, N19, N19, N19, C10, C10, C10, A13, A13, A13, N20, N20, N20, K22, K22, K22, A22, A22, A22, A04, A04, A04, D11, D11, D11, A10, A10, A10, B14, B14, B14, O16, O16, O16, E20, E20, E20, and D22, D22, D22. The scores range from 0.09 to 6.74. The _ch1 column contains values like 26, 26, 26, 25, 25, 25, 45, 45, 45, 168, 168, 168, 207, 207, 207, 6, 6, 6, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 39, 39, 39, 1, 1, 1, 33, 33, 33, 13, 13, 13, 332, 332, 332, 262, 262, 262, 22, 22, 22, 4, 4, 4, 83, 83, 83, 10, 10, 10, 38, 38, 38, 352, 352, 352, 116, 116, 116, and 94, 94, 94. The GeneID column contains values like B02, B02, B02, B01, B01, B01, B21, B21, B21, B24, B24, B24, I13, I13, I13, A06, A06, A06, A20, A20, A20, A21, A21, A21, B15, B15, B15, M07, M07, M07, H19, H19, H19, B15, B15, B15, N19, N19, N19, C10, C10, C10, A13, A13, A13, N20, N20, N20, K22, K22, K22, A22, A22, A22, A04, A04, A04, D11, D11, D11, A10, A10, A10, B14, B14, B14, O16, O16, O16, E20, E20, E20, and D22, D22, D22.

Keeping it Simple

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Accessing Information

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Annotation: Find if human homologs exist for an input of selected KK lines

Step

Step 1: Input dataset

Input Dataset of Selected KK Lines
select at runtime

Annotation

Input your dataset of selected KK lines

Step 2: Input dataset

Input KK Library Human Homolog Dataset
select at runtime

Input the following file from the Shared Data Library In Vivo Drosophila Screens
KK_TriD_BKN_CG_FBgn_Symbol_Hom_Penninger_Eensembl_EensemblPot.txt

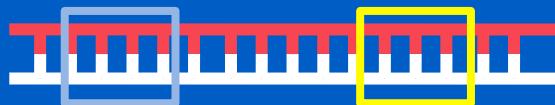
Step 3: Join two Datasets

Join
Output dataset 'output' from step 1
using column
with
Output dataset 'output' from step 2
and column
1 (value not yet validated)
Keep lines of first input that do not join with second input
Yes
Keep lines of first input that are incomplete
Yes
Fill empty columns
Yes
Only fill unjoined rows
Yes
Fill Columns by
Single fill value
Fill value

Please specify the transformant ID column (e.g. c1) for the joining

Tools for RNAi are more accessible

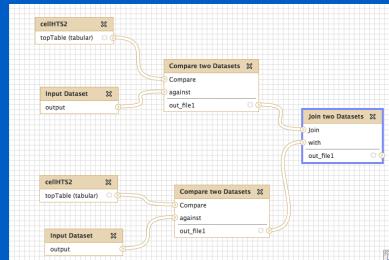
- Rapid design and evaluation of RNAi libraries



- Analysis of screen readout

web cellHTS2

- Day – to – day file manipulation tasks



Acknowledgements



- Michael Boutros
- Thomas Horn
- Chen Chen
- Oliver Pelz
- Thomas Sandmann
- The IT team in Signaling and Functional Genomics