

# Using Galaxy for NGS Analysis in a collaborative environment

2<sup>nd</sup> Swiss Galaxy Workshop  
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Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research  
Basel, Switzerland

# Friedrich Miescher Institute

- funded by the Novartis Research Foundation
- affiliated institute of Basel University

**325 employees**

(incl. 97 PhD students, 103 Post Docs)

**Epigenetics**

(7 research groups)

**Cancer**

(8 research groups)

**Neurobiology**

(8 research groups)

## Technology Platforms

**Computational Biology** – Cell Sorting – Imaging and Microscopy – *C. elegans*  
Functional Genomics – Histology – Mass Spectrometry – Protein Structure

**FMI**

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# The Computational Biology platform is providing support for....

the “average” lab scientist, using computers to:

draw plasmids  
do BLAST searches  
use Excel

the “modern” lab scientist, using computers to:

analyze NGS data  
with R/Bioconductor  
scripts

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<http://galaxyproject.org/>

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# why are we using Galaxy



- open source software / no license fee
- it provides a standard set of Bioinformatics tools
- we can add our own scripts and tools
- the Galaxy community is huge
- a local installation is simple to set up
- it is flexible (we can adjust it to our needs)

***in use at the FMI since 2007***

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# Galaxy as a stepping stone

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<http://galaxyproject.org/>

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# Galaxy as a stepping stone

*for learning Bioinformatics....*

the “average” lab scientist, using computers to:

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<http://galaxyproject.org/>

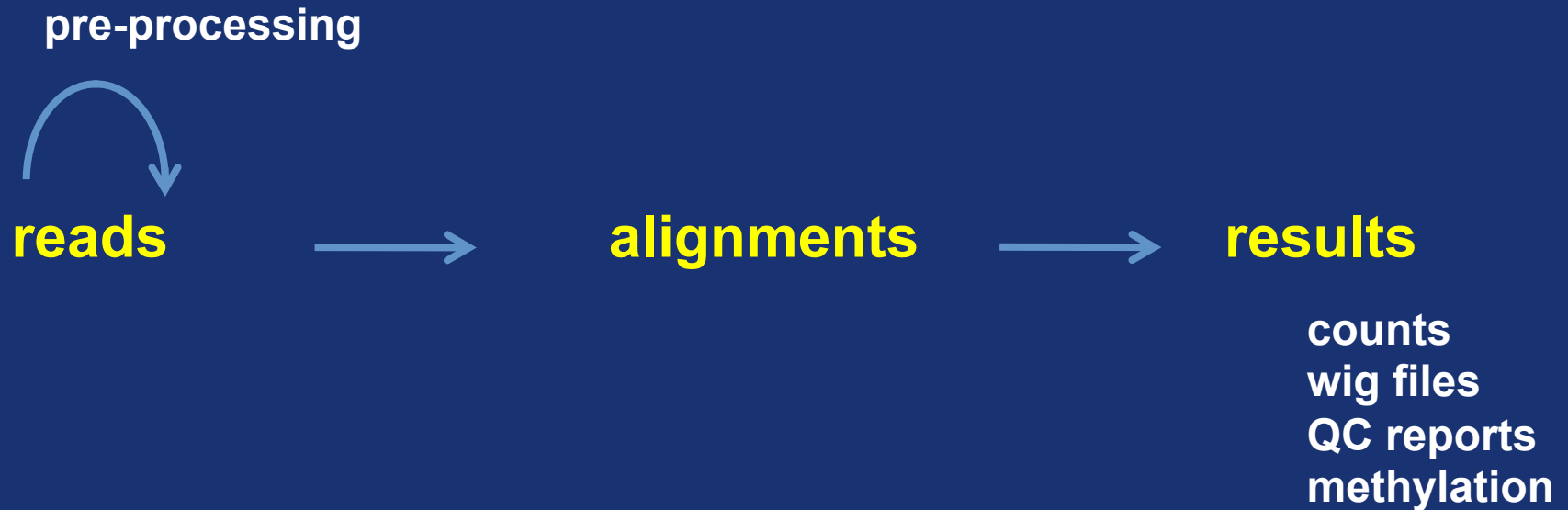
*... which is more than pressing a red button*

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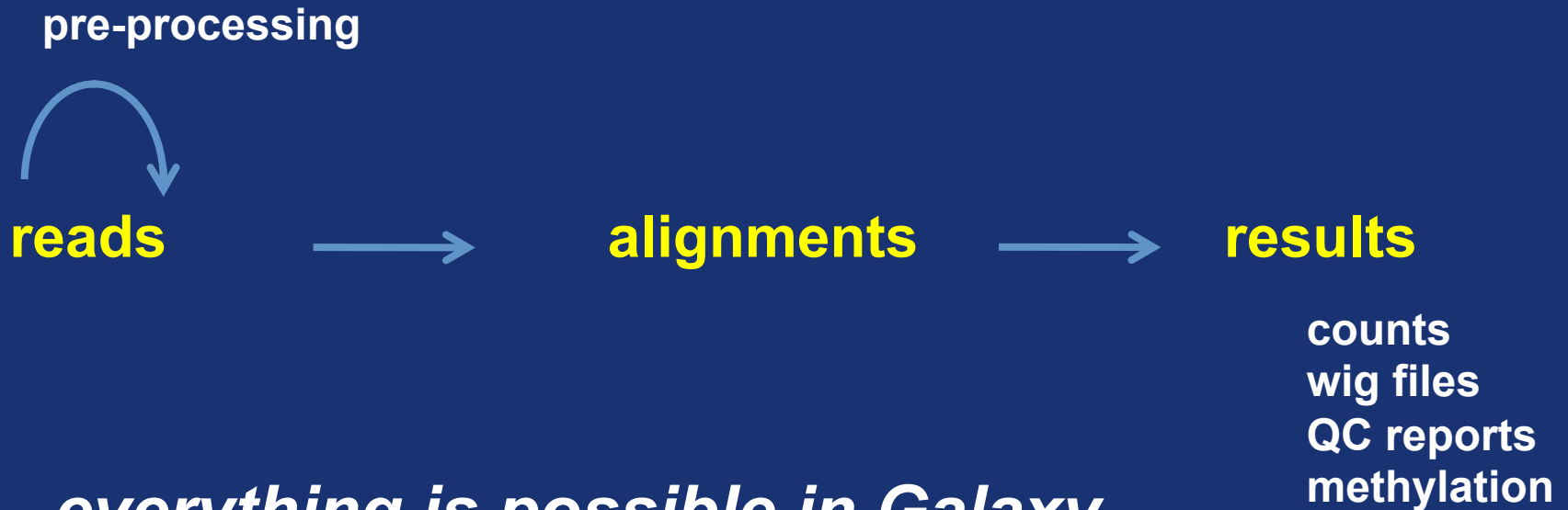
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# quantification and analysis of NGS reads



# quantification and analysis of NGS reads *with Galaxy*



*everything is possible in Galaxy*

*as long as you can run the tool on the command line,  
you can incorporate it into Galaxy.*

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# quantification and analysis of NGS reads *with Galaxy*

pre-processing



reads



alignments



results

counts  
wig files  
QC reports  
methylation

*everything is possible in Galaxy*

*as long as you can run the tool on the command line,  
you can incorporate it into Galaxy.*

- data is hidden in Galaxy
- data gets duplicated

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# hidden in Galaxy



reads



fastq file

align reads




BAM file

results



wig file

A screenshot of the Galaxy web interface's "History" panel. The panel has a title bar with a refresh icon and a settings icon. It contains a list of workflow steps. The first step is "my famous experiment" with a size of "6.8 MB" and icons for tags and a document. Below it are three steps, each with a green background and icons for view, edit, and delete. The steps are: "3: test 20130820.wig", "2: test 20130820.bam", and "1: testfile.fastq".

History	
my famous experiment 6.8 MB	 
<u>3: test 20130820.wig</u>	  
<u>2: test 20130820.bam</u>	  
<u>1: testfile.fastq</u>	  

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## **hidden in Galaxy, not really.....**

- export Galaxy results
- sharing Galaxy histories
- Galaxy pages

## **data duplication, not really.....**

- Galaxy data libraries



## **hidden in Galaxy, not really.....**

- export Galaxy results
- sharing Galaxy histories
- Galaxy pages

## **data duplication, not really.....**

- Galaxy data libraries

**.... once you have started to work on the command line, you don't want to go back, no matter how brilliant Galaxy is**



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# a two-way stepping stone?

the “average” lab scientist, using computers to:



the “modern” lab scientist, using computers to:

draw plasmids  
do BLAST searches  
use Excel



analyze NGS data  
with R/Bioconductor  
scripts

<http://galaxyproject.org/>

*collaboration?*

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## storing data outside of Galaxy

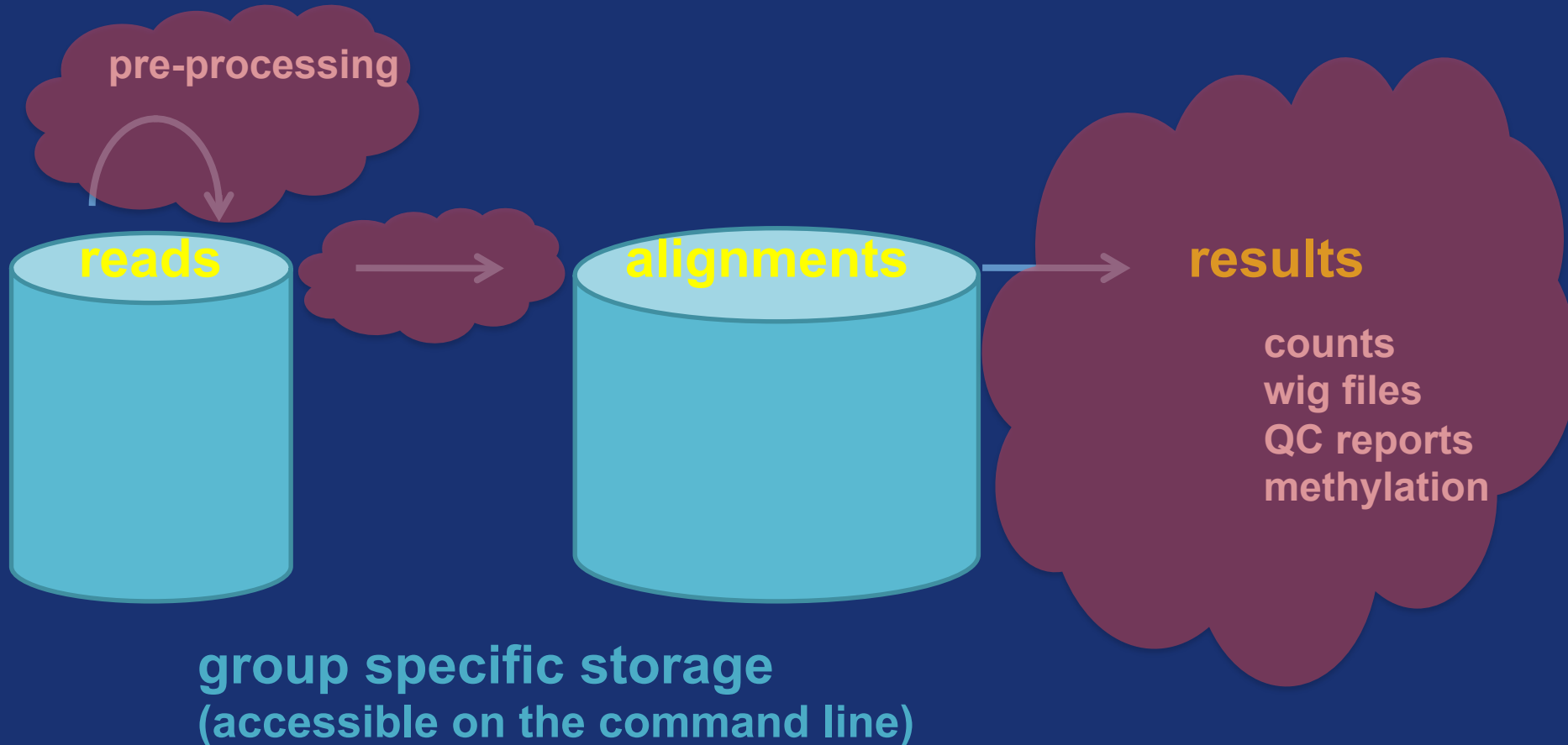
- raw data (fastq) files are in central/group specific repositories
- the Galaxy 'aligner' stores the BAM file in a group specific repository and creates just a 'log file' as history item
- the Galaxy 'count' tool uses the 'log file' as input

**this is not really best (Galaxy) practice, but it allows to collaborate with non-Galaxy users ....and reproducibility is still guaranteed**





# quantification and analysis of NGS reads with Galaxy



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# The (new) FMI NGS pipeline

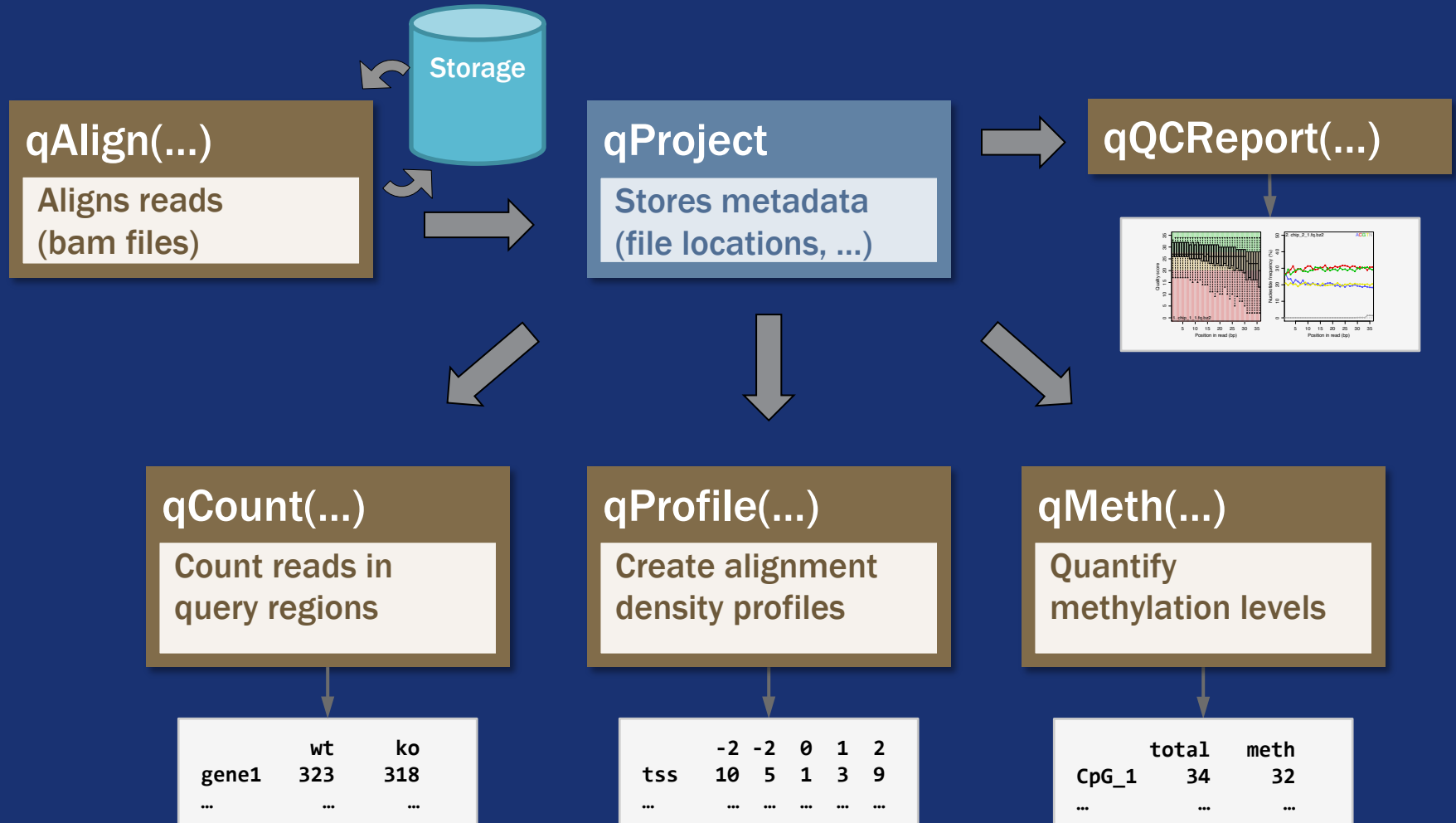
Bioconductor package: **QuasR**  
(Quantification and Analysis of Short Reads)

- package that provides an end-to-end analysis solution for tag counting applications
- ships with the aligners Bowtie and SpliceMap
- creates alignments from within R
- provides an additional layer of abstraction on top of pre-existing tools in Bioconductor
- makes use of Bioconductor genome and annotation packages



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# QuasR parts



# simple RNAseq workflow with QuasR

**raw files:** `QuasR_rna_1_1.fastq.gz`  
`QuasR_rna_1_2.fastq.gz`

**align with Bowtie to:** `hg19`

**Bioc package:** `BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19`

```
qAlign("samples.txt", "BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19")
```

**raw counts for:** `UCSC known genes`

**Bioc package:** `TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene`

```
qCount(project, "TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene")
```



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# simple RNAseq workflow with QuasR

define samples:            `samples.txt`

FileName	SampleName
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_1_1.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleA</code>
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_1_2.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleB</code>

R command to create alignments:

```
> library(QuasR)

> project <- qAlign("samples.txt",
                    "BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19",
                    alignmentsDir="/group_data/example/bam/")
```



# simple RNAseq workflow with QuasR

```
> project <- qAlign("samples.txt",  
                    "BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19",  
                    alignmentsDir="/group_data/example/bam/")  
Loading required package: Biostrings  
Loading required package: XVector  
alignment files missing - need to:  
  create 2 genomic alignment(s)  
will start in ..9s..8s..7s..6s..5s..4s..3s..2s..1s  
Testing the compute nodes...OK  
Loading QuasR on the compute nodes...OK  
Available cores:  
nodeName  
xenon1.fmi.ch  
      1  
Performing genomic alignments for 2 samples. See progress in  
the log file:  
/tmp/freiburg_example/QuasR_log_4ba87ed8d616.txt  
Genomic alignments have been created successfully  
  
>
```

# simple RNAseq workflow with QuasR

```
> project
Project: qProject

Options      : maxHits          : 1
               paired           : no
               splicedAlignment: FALSE
               bisulfite        : no
               snpFile          : none

Aligner      : Rbowtie v1.4.5 (parameters: -m 1 --best --strata)
Genome       : BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19 (BSgenome)

Reads        : 2 files, 2 samples (fastq format):
  1. QuasR_rna_1_1.fastq.gz  sampleA (phred33)
  2. QuasR_rna_1_2.fastq.gz  sampleB (phred33)

Genome alignments: directory: /group_data/example/bam
  1. QuasR_rna_1_1_4ba8447d4806.bam
  2. QuasR_rna_1_2_4ba819e654f5.bam

Aux. alignments: none
>
```

# simple RNAseq workflow with QuasR

```
> library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
> counts <- qCount(project, TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
extracting gene regions from TranscriptDb...done
counting alignments...done
collapsing counts by query name...done
>
> dim(counts)
[1] 23459      3
>
> counts[counts[, "sampleA"] > 0, ]
      width sampleA sampleB
126792  2792      31      31
51150   5082     324     324
55845   1176     820     794
6201    3286      30      41
7293    1751      17      16
7428    4560     135     140
8784    1388       7       9
>
```



# and now with Galaxy

## FMI: QuasR

QUANTIFY AND ANNOTATE  
SHORT READS IN R

select sequence files select  
sequence files for analysis

preprocess Reads – sequence  
read truncation and/or adapter  
removal

qAlign – alignment of sequence  
reads

alignment statistics – report the  
number of alignments for a  
qProject

quality control – generate a  
Quality Control-Report

qCount – counts alignments

qProfile – count alignments per  
position

qExportWig – export alignment  
coverage as wiggle files

rscripsts executing  
the QuasR steps

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# select files and assign sample names

select sequence files (version 1.1.0)

**Project name:**

descriptive name for your project (allowed characters: a-z A-Z 0-9 \_)

**Sample/Condition Names:**

Please provide comma (',') separated sample/condition names for the selected files (in the order they appear in the list below). Use only the following characters: a-z A-Z 0-9 \_ (example: WT,WT,Mut,Mut)

**Choose files:**

☐ example

☐ QuasR\_chip\_1\_1.fastq.gz | QuasR\_chip\_1\_1

☐ QuasR\_chip\_2\_1.fastq.gz | QuasR\_chip\_2\_1

☐ QuasR\_mirna\_1.fa | QuasR\_mirna\_1

☒ QuasR\_rna\_1\_1.fastq.gz | QuasR\_rna\_1\_1

☒ QuasR\_rna\_1\_2.fastq.gz | QuasR\_rna\_1\_2

☒ QuasR\_rna\_2\_1.fastq.gz | QuasR\_rna\_2\_1

☒ QuasR\_rna\_2\_2.fastq.gz | QuasR\_rna\_2\_2

Select one or several sequence files for this sample/condition.

Execute

# select files and assign sample names

FileName	SampleName	History
/work/gbioinfo/deepSeqRepos/raw_temp/srf_BSSE/QuasR_rna_1_1.fastq.gz	WT	<div>Freiburg_20140710</div> <div>426.6 KB</div> <div><div>1: Freiburg example</div></div>
/work/gbioinfo/deepSeqRepos/raw_temp/srf_BSSE/QuasR_rna_1_2.fastq.gz	WT	
/work/gbioinfo/deepSeqRepos/raw_temp/srf_BSSE/QuasR_rna_2_1.fastq.gz	MUT	
/work/gbioinfo/deepSeqRepos/raw_temp/srf_BSSE/QuasR_rna_2_2.fastq.gz	MUT	

# start alignments

qAlign (version 1.0.3quasr)

**Sample File:**  

1: Freiburg\_example ▾

  
set of sequence files created by the 'select sequence files' or 'preprocess Reads' tools

**Reference Genome:**  

Bsgenome Hsapiens (UCSC hg19) ▾

  
all reads will be mapped to this reference

**Auxiliary target(s):**  

Select All Unselect All

☐ phiX174

☐ bacteriophage lambda

☐ Ecoli (multiple\_strains)

☐ ERCC92 spike in controls

  
optional target sequences; used for reads that do not map to the reference genome

**Spliced Alignment:**  

☐

  
if checked, spliced alignments (containing intron-gaps) will be generated; only for reads  $\geq 50$  nucleotides!

**maximum number of hits:**  

1 ▾

  
sets the maximum number of allowed mapping positions per read (see below for details)

**Comment:**  
  
You may add some comment to your project (optional).

Execute

# qProject



*generated Tue Jul 8 16:01:10 2014 by hansrudolf.hotz@fmi.ch*

Project: Freiburg\_example

Options : maxHits : 1

paired : no

splicedAlignment: FALSE

bisulfite : no

snpFile : none

Aligner : Rbowtie v1.4.0 (parameters: -m 1 --best --strata)

Genome : BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19 (BSgenome)

Reads : 4 files, 2 samples (fastq format):

1. QuasR\_rna\_1\_1.fastq.gz WT (phred33)

2. QuasR\_rna\_1\_2.fastq.gz WT (phred33)

3. QuasR\_rna\_2\_1.fastq.gz MUT (phred33)

4. QuasR\_rna\_2\_2.fastq.gz MUT (phred33)

Genome alignments: directory: /group\_data/example/bam

1. QuasR\_rna\_1\_1\_4ba8447d4806.bam

2. QuasR\_rna\_1\_2\_4ba819e654f5.bam

3. QuasR\_rna\_2\_1\_4ec87bab31f6.bam

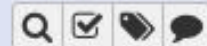
4. QuasR\_rna\_2\_2\_4ec8765b0838.bam

## History



Freiburg\_20140710

426.6 KB



2: qProject of  
Freiburg example



1: Freiburg example



# qCount

qCount (version 1.0.3quasr)

**qProject:**  

2: qProject of Freiburg\_example ▴ ▾

a qProject returned by the 'qAlign' tool

**count alignments in:**  

known genes (genome annotation) ▴ ▾

source of the query regions

**query:**  

☒ transcriptDB hg19

regions based on known genes (see below for details)

**report level:**  

gene (sum of exons) ▴ ▾

level of quantification for known genes (see below for details)

**orientation relative to query regions:**  

any ▴ ▾

count alignments on the specified strand (see below for details)

**collapse by sample:**  

☒

sum counts for files with identical sample names

**show advanced settings:**  

☐

use only if needed

Execute



# qCount

126668	2529	0	0
126669	6183	0	0
126695	1803	0	0
1267	5222	0	0
126731	5673	0	0
126755	1908	0	0
126767	4049	0	0
126789	2135	0	0
126792	2792	62	344
1268	6022	0	0
126820	3007	0	0
126823	1368	0	0
126859	5851	0	0
126868	3229	0	0

History

Freiburg\_20140710

426.6 KB

3: qCounts of qProject of Freiburg example

2: qProject of Freiburg example

1: Freiburg example

# redo on command line

`samples.2.txt`

FileName	SampleName
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_1_1.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleA</code>
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_1_2.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleB</code>
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_2_1.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleC</code>
<code>/group_data/example/raw/QuasR_rna_2_2.fastq.gz</code>	<code>sampleD</code>



## redo on command line

```
> project2 <- qAlign("samples.2.txt",  
+                    "BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19",  
+                    alignmentsDir="/group_data/example/bam/")  
all necessary alignment files found  
>  
> alignments(project2)  
$genome  


|   | FileName                           | SampleName |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | .../QuasR_rna_1_1_4ba8447d4806.bam | sampleA    |
| 2 | .../QuasR_rna_1_2_4ba819e654f5.bam | sampleB    |
| 3 | .../QuasR_rna_2_1_4ec87bab31f6.bam | sampleC    |
| 4 | .../QuasR_rna_2_2_4ec8765b0838.bam | sampleD    |

  
$aux  
data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows  
  
>
```

# Using Galaxy for NGS Analysis in a collaborative environment

the “average” lab  
scientist,  
using Galaxy



the “modern” lab  
scientist, using  
R/Bioconductor

*The same raw data is used in both  
procedures and the alignments will  
not be generated twice.*

# Acknowledgment



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Dimos Gaidatzis      Stefan Grzybek      Lukas Burger

*and all the people from the “Galaxy Communtiy”*

<http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/QuasR.html>