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MinION sequencing

What's next?

Sapporo, July 7-10 2019

Victoria Shabardina

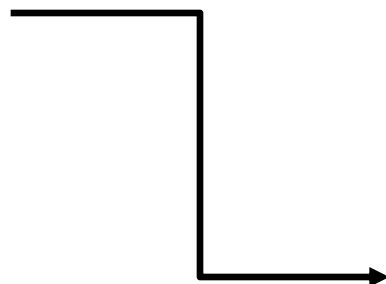
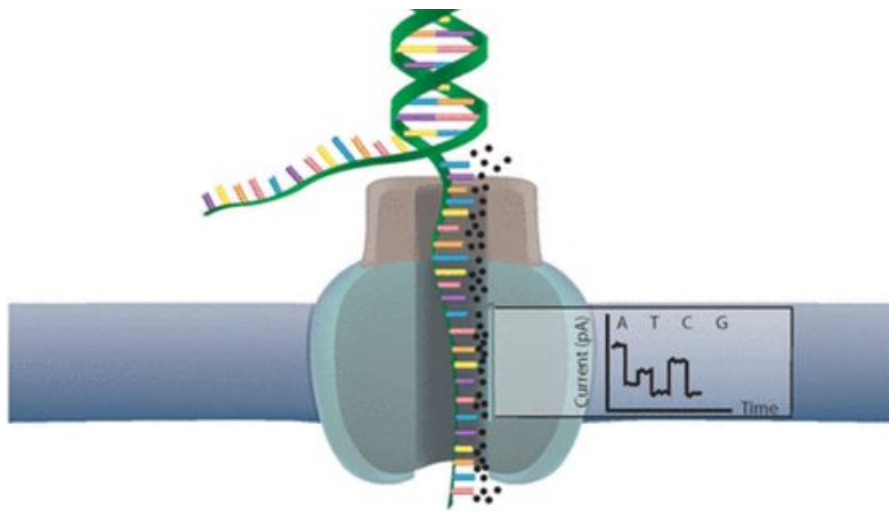
1977

Elegance of the technical progress ;)

2017

2m





Data Structure

Data



Sequence

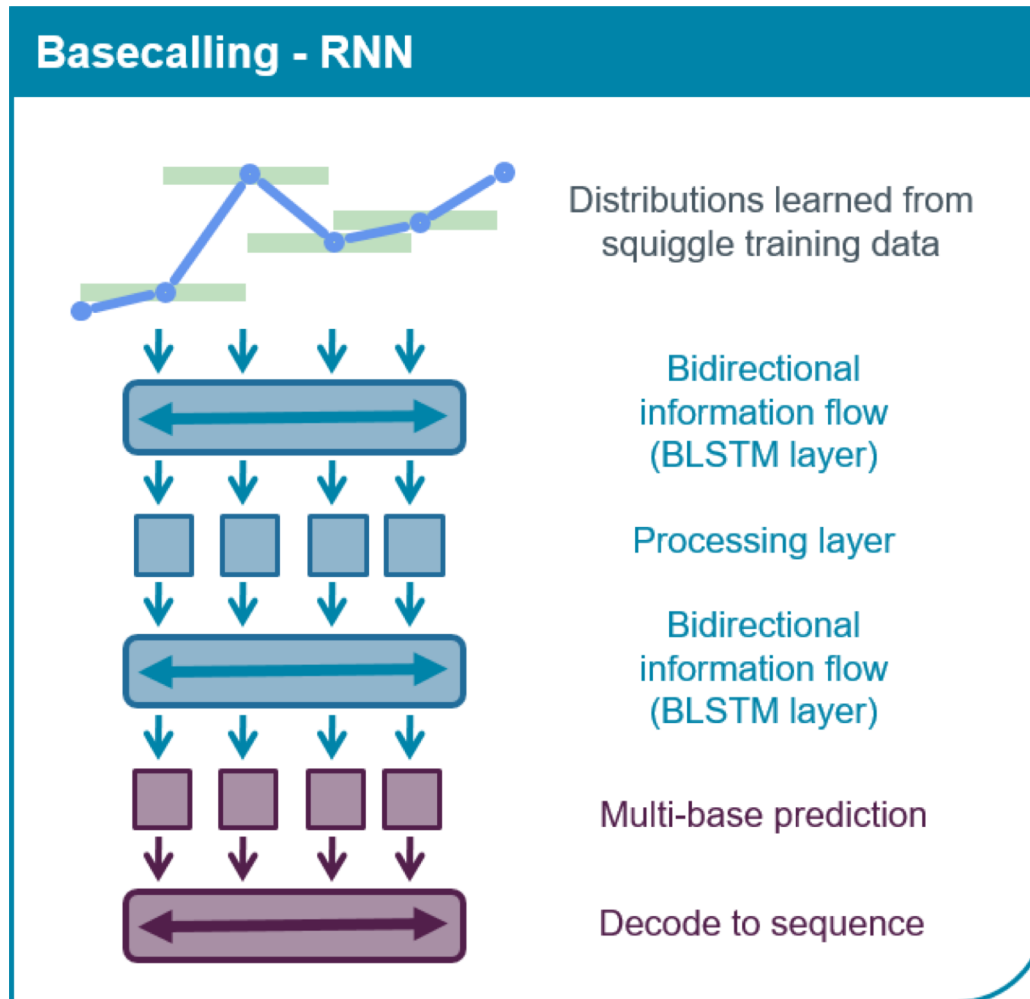


Raw data

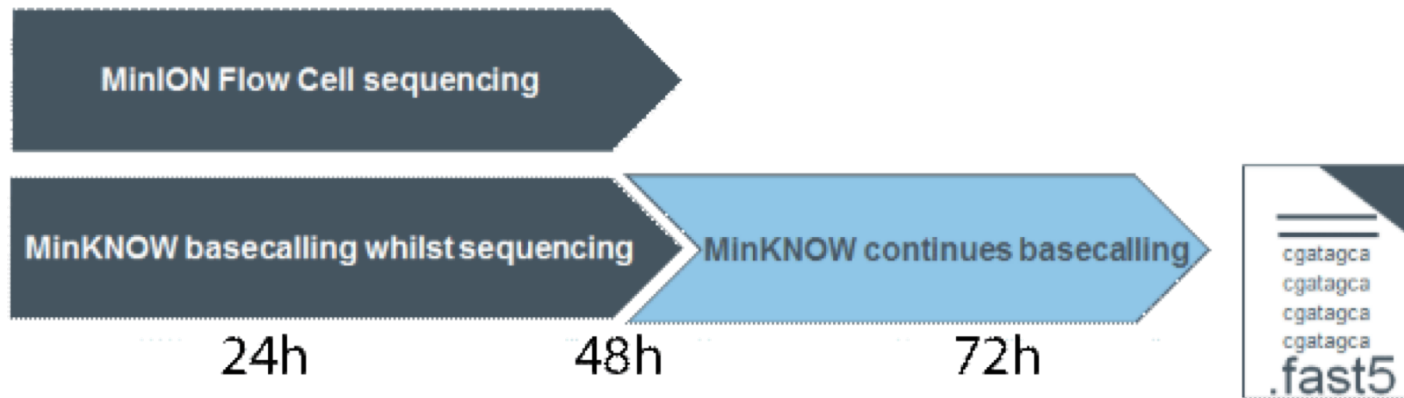
```
ONT1 CCGACTCCGGTTACCCGCGTTGATTTGCTGGGGCAGGGCCG
      |||||:|||||
REF  CCGACTCCGGTTACCAGCGTTGATTTGCTGGGGCAGGGCCG
```

Basecalled

Reccurent Neural Network (RNN) – works like your brain! It can learn on the previous data and improve its performance on new data



Nanopore basecallers are trained on many sequenced data, so you can run it on your data even if you are sequencing first time



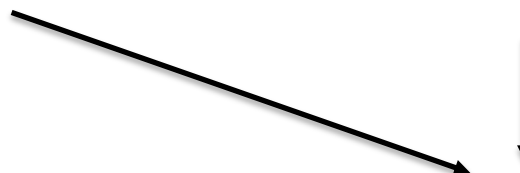
MinION sequencing
is controlled by
MinKNOW software



MinKNOW runs
basecalling in
parallel



If you stop sequencing
MinKNOW stops
basecalling !!!



Alternative: Guppy
software (command
line)

*Mind gaps in command line! underscore_saves_from_blanks
or dots.saves.too.for.example*

Otherwise the program may be confused...

Basecalling with Guppy, an ONT produced tool-kit

Guppy can do 4 different jobs:

1 1D basecalling

2 1D2 basecalling

3 Debarcoding (demultiplexing)

4 Alignment

Commands:

guppy_basecaller

guppy_basecaller_1d2

guppy_barcode

guppy_aligner

Guppy can be used on Windows, Mac OS, and Linux

Basecalling with Guppy, an ONT produced tool-kit

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2 1D2 basecalling

3 Debarcoding (demultiplexing)

4 Alignment

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guppy_basecaller_1d2

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guppy_aligner

Workflow:

guppy_basecaller / MinKNOW → guppy_barcode

guppy_basecaller / MinKNOW → guppy_aligner

Basecalling with Guppy

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Basecalling with Guppy

How to use your computer efficiently?

Consider: RAM (random-access memory) and number of CPUs (central processing unit).

Guppy_basecaller (1D) uses 1GB per 1 CPU + 4 GB

4 CPUs: $1 \times 4 + 4 = 8$ GB of RAM

Guppy_basecaller_1d2 uses 2GB per 1 CPU + 4GB

Basecalling with Guppy

```
guppy_basecaller --help
```

Basecalling with Guppy

```
guppy_basecaller --help
```

One line:

```
guppy_basecaller -i input/reads.fast5 -s output/reads.fastq --flowcell FLO-MIN107  
--kit SQK-LSK108 --qscore_filtering -q 0 --num_callers 1 --cpu_threads_per_caller 1 -r
```

Basecalling with Guppy

One line:

```
guppy_basecaller -i input/reads.fast5 -s output/reads.fastq --flowcell FLO-MIN107  
--kit SQK-LSK108 --qscore_filtering -q 0 --num_callers 1 --cpu_threads_per_caller 1 -r
```

-i (where is your input files)

-s (where you want to save the output)

--flowcell

--kit

--qscore_filtering (sorts reads into 'pass' and 'fail' folders, min qscore is 7 by default)

-q 0 (writes all reads per run in one FASTQ file, default is 4000 reads per file)

-r – recursive (will go through all files in the folder)

--num_callers and *--cpu_threads_per_caller* tell how much of your computer power to use

--fast5_out (output FAST5 and FASTQ files, default – only FASTQ)

--compress_fastq (generates gzip output file)

RNAseq:

--reverse_sequence (RNA strain goes through the pore backwards)

--u_substitution (T → U)

Basecalling with Guppy

```
guppy_basecaller --help
```

One line:

```
guppy_basecaller -i input/reads.fast5 -s output/reads.fastq --flowcell FLO-MIN107  
--kit SQK-LSK108 --qscore_filtering -q 0 --num_callers 1 --cpu_threads_per_caller 1 -r
```

```
guppy_basecaller --print_workflows
```

De-barcoding with Guppy

```
guppy_barcode --help
```

One line:

```
guppy_barcode -i input/reads.fastq -s output/reads.fastq --config configuration.cfg  
--barcode_kits EXP-NBD103 -r
```

--config configuration.cfg (default). When using own barcodes – change config file!
--barcode_kits (optional, shortens the time of search)

Output files: de-barcoded reads in several folders, barcoding summary

NanoPipe – interactive tool for MinION sequencing analysis

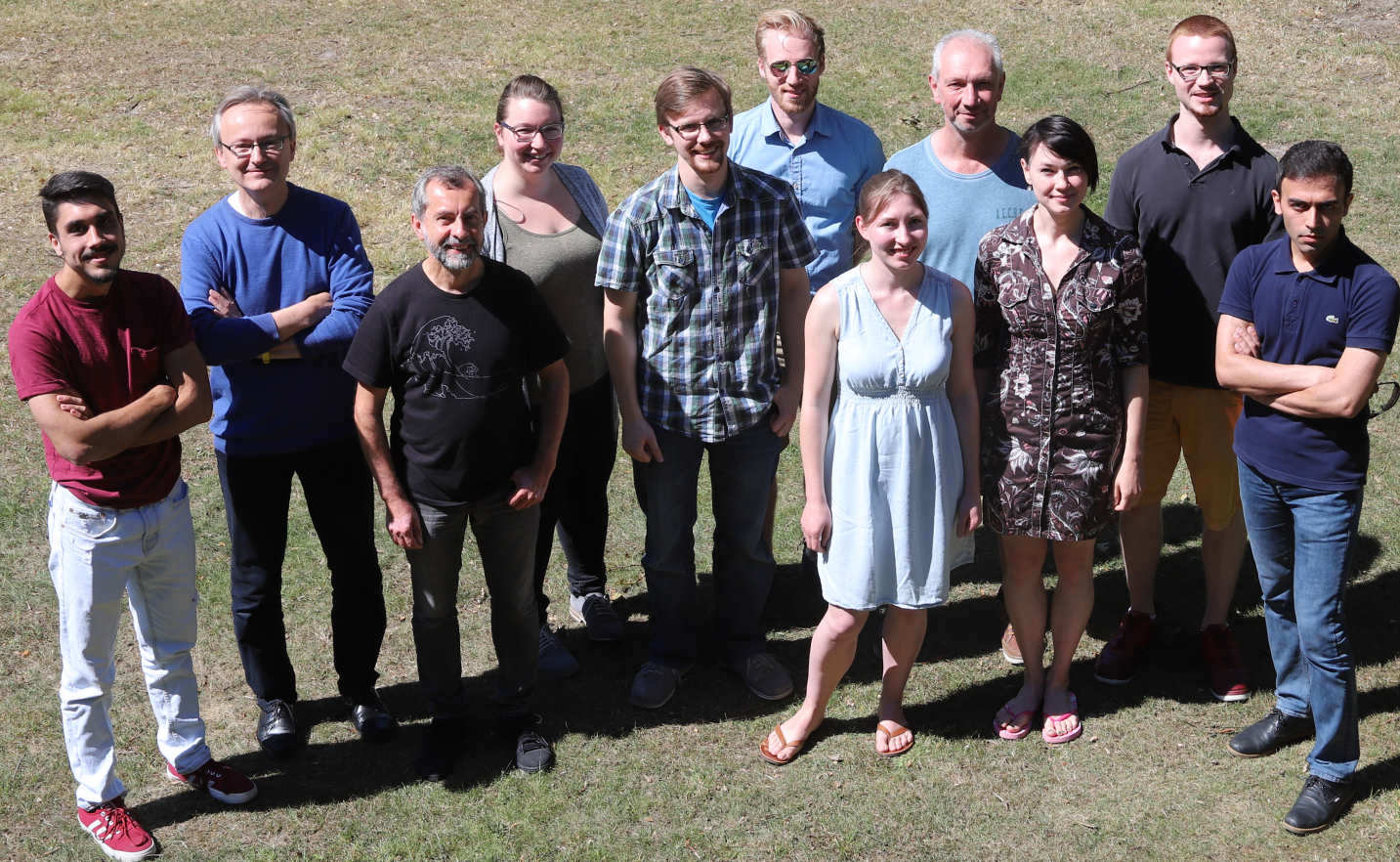
Sapporo, July 7-10 2019

Victoria Shabardina

Nanopipe is a **web-based** tool for **fast and easy** processing

and analysis of the **MinION** sequencing data.

Created in the Institute of Bioinformatics, University of Münster, Germany





Electric signal



FAST5 file



Basecalling



FASTQ file



Bioinformatics
analysis

FAST5 file format

FAST5 is a type of the Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) and designed for the storage of big datasets

It is binary – not readable by human

HDFview – the tool to see HGF files:

FASTQ file format

Each entry consists of 4 lines:

1 @header_name_of_sequence/read

2 sequence

3 +

4 quality (coded by ASCII symbols: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ_format#Encoding)

Poretools is the tool developed for MinION to convert .fasta5 files to .fastq or .fasta files

Guppy basecaller allows generating directly .fast5 or .fastq files 😊

HDFviewer window:
(https://support.hdfgroup.org)

File Window Tools Help

Recent Files

4.2017/data/reads/pass/0/iobl_goshawk_20170410_FNfAB45819_MN19777_mux_scan_SQR170407_54198_ch103_read29_strand.fast5

Clear Text

Analyses

Basecall_ID_000

BaseCalled_comple...

Fastq

BaseCalled_template

Fastq

Summary

basecall_1d_com

basecall_1d_tem

Segmentation_000

Summary

segmentation

Raw

Reads

Read_29

Signal

UniqueGlobalKey

channel_id

context_tags

tracking_id

Text

Fastq - /Analyses/Basecall_ID_000/BaseCalled_template/ - iobl_goshawk_20170410_FNf...

Text

Data selection: [0] ~ [0]

0

@channel_103_062f2402-85b2-4f63-8e73-41995ce0b3d2_template
ATCAATGCTGTTCTGTTTGGTGCTACTTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGGGGCTTCCATTGGCTCTGAAGG
ATTATAAGTTCGGTCAATTGTGTCATGGACAACCTTTGAGAAGTCTTTCTGAAGATGATGATGATTAAGACCT
GGATGCTACGGAGAACCTTGATGGCAGCTCCTCTTACAGTGATAGTCACTTTATAGTCTCACTCTTTGAGTTTAC
TTGACAACCTCTGTACCTTTCTTAACTTTGTGACAGAAAAGGATGGCACCCTCGAATACTTTTGTCTTGGAAAG
TTCACATGACTATAAAGCAAAGCAGTCAACTAGATGCTAAATCTGGAATATATGTCACATGGTACTGGTATACGT
GCCAGTCTGGGGAATCTAAGTTAAAGAGGTTTGAACAGTTTACAGGTATTCCACTGGAACCTGTTTGA
ATTTGGACTTCTGTACATCGGCACTAAACAGGAGCTTCGCTTCAAAATATATGACACAAATGGCAACCCAGGCC
AAGGGATAATTTGTGCTGGGGAATTTCCATTGGCTCTGATTATAGGGGATTCGGTCAATTTGGTACATGGACAAC
TTTTGTCTTTCTAGAAGATGATATTGAAGACCTGGATGCACGGGAGGAGTGGCAGCAATATCCTTTCAACAGAA
AACGTTCTGTTTATGTTTCTTAGACACTGGTGTACAGT

Signal

at /Raw/Reads/Read_29/ [iobl_goshawk_20170410_FNfAB45819_MN19777_mux_scan_SQR170...

Table

0-based

0	677
1	638
2	589
3	562
4	554
5	570
6	586
7	581
8	573
9	562
10	576
11	578
12	554
13	564
14	559
15	577
16	571
17	579
18	583
19	571
20	568
21	578
22	567
23	568

Fastq (46173, 2)

String, length = 1502, 1

Number of attributes = 0

Log Info

Metadata

FASTQ file

Raw signal
(current from a MinION channel)

FASTA file format

contains 2 lines:

1 >header

2 sequence

```
>ff6c98dd-bce9-4a2b-bf13-081841413c94_Basecall_2D_minion_20170511_Ae_aegypti
GCGCTGGTTCAGTTACATATTGCTAGGGTTAAGCAGTGGTGACCACAGATTTTATGATTTATGGATT
CTTTTCTTCTGGCTACATTACTGGAACAGAGCCTGCTTCTCAACAGTGTTCTTATGAACGCTTCAGCTTA
GTATAAAGGC
```

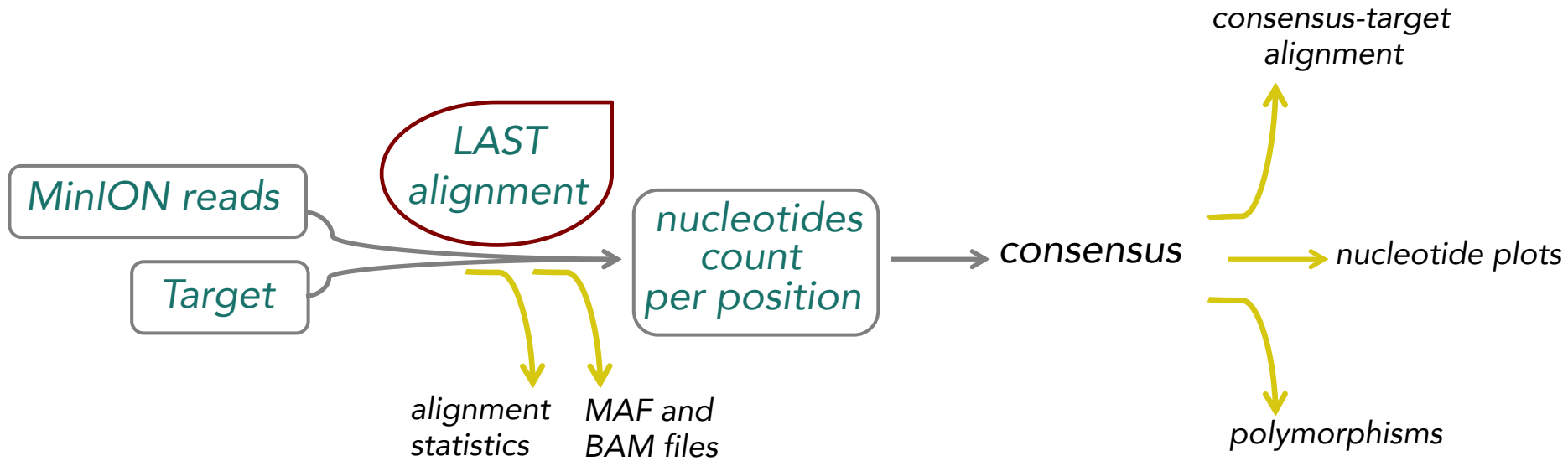
```
>4c8a2487-0e13-41a6-ac7b-6cd2fbf5eb95_Basecall_2D_minion_20170511_Ae_aegypti
TACGCGGTGACAAAAACGTGCGTACCGGCAACCGCATGTTGAAACAGGAAAACGTACAAAGGACCC
TCGCAAAATGCGCGACAAAATCTGCAACGTACAACATGCGATAAACGTGCGTGAGGAGATC
```

```
>.....
```

```
.....
```

> sign is convenient marker to browse through the FASTA files

NanoPipe workflow: what does “pipe” mean?



Web interface

[About](#)[Usage](#)[Run the Pipeline](#)[View All Requests](#)[Contact](#)[Previous Runs / Views](#)

NanoPipe

[New Request](#)[Previous Request](#)

ID ?

[New Request](#)

Target ?

Target File ?

Query File ?

Minimum Sequence Length ?

Email ?

Title ?

[Last Parameters](#)

Substitution Matrix	<input type="button" value="Load"/>	<input type="button" value="Init"/>	?		A	C	G	T
Use Matrix or Match Score / Mismatch Cost				A	5	-3	-2	-14
				C	-7	6	-6	-9
				G	-4	-6	6	-14
				T	-14	-9	-8	5

Gap Existence Cost (-a) ?

Gap Extension Cost (-b) ?

Insertion Existence Cost (-A) ?

Insertion Extension Cost (-B) ?

Score Matrix applies to Forward Strand (-S) ?

Initial Matches Position (-k) ?

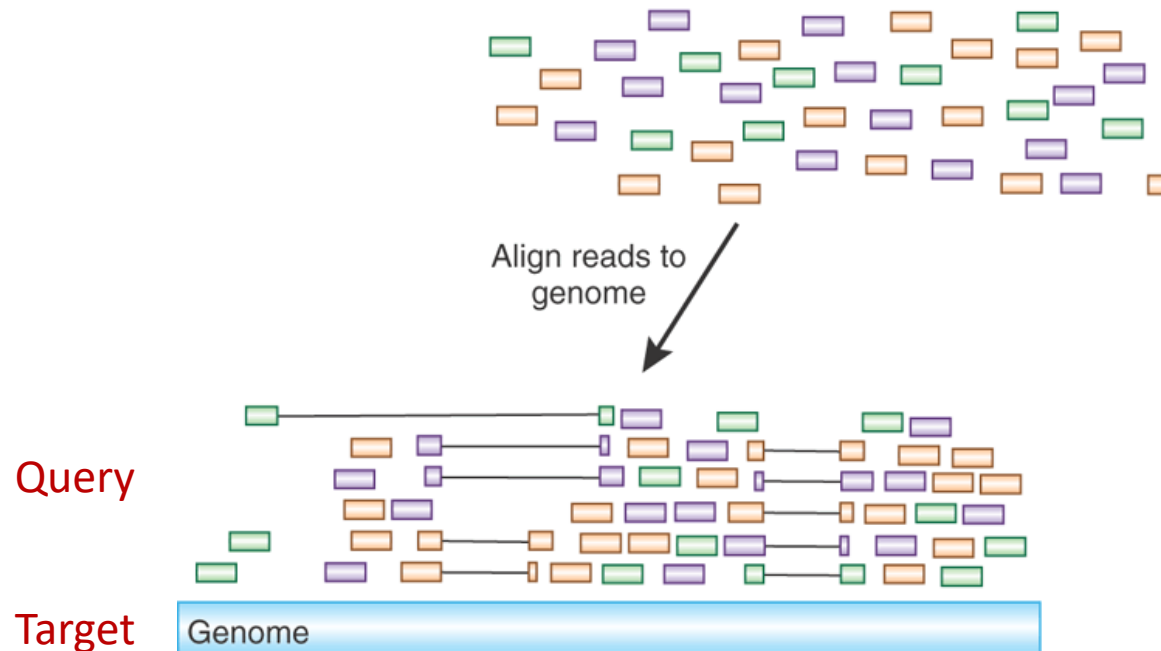
Maximum Score Drop (-x) ?

Key steps of NanoPipe: LAST

LAST sequence aligner maps Minlon-produced reads to a target (selected region, exon, gene, genome)

Martin Frith

University of Tokyo,
Division of Biosciences



Other aligners: BLAST (psi-BLAST, delta-BLAST), HMMER, MUSCLE, MAFFT...

File formats that are important to know when working with mapped reads:

.maf

.sam

.bam

.maf file format – shows pairs of aligned sequences with the coordinates

[illegible]

.bam and .sam file format – informative about alignment of sequences to a target

.bam is a binary file (humans can not read), it contains a lot of information about the alignment.

Important part is the HEADER and FLAGS specifications

(<https://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/explain-flags.html>)

`.sam` format is the readable version of `.bam` (some info is casted away):

[illegible]

Summary: files' formats

Files' formats used for storing sequences:

FAST5– big, binary (cant read), contain a lot of metadata

FASTQ– readable by human, contains sequences and sequence quality

FASTA– readable, contains sequences

Files' formats used for storing results of sequence alignment:

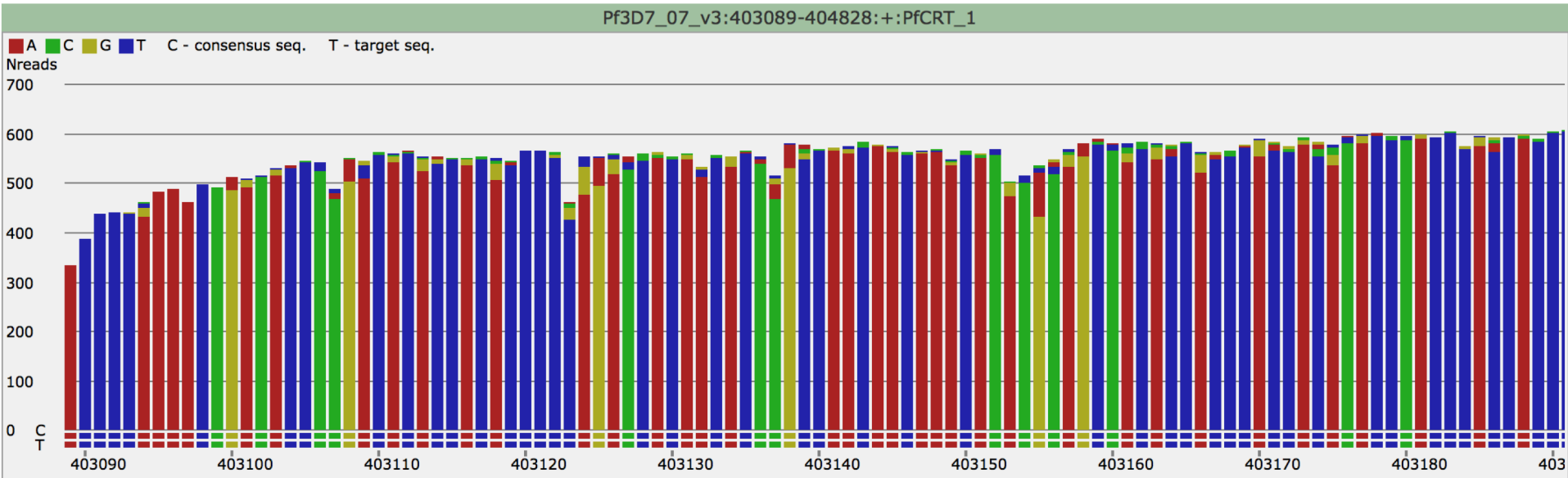
maf – contains pairs of aligned sequences with the alignment's coordinates; for example, used by LAST

bam – binary format, includes aligned sequences, coordinates, information about bioinformatics processing, quality, ...

sam – human readable version of .bam, much bigger in size

FASTQ, FASTA and bam files are widely used in all DNA/RNA bioinformatics analysis

Key Steps of NanoPipe: Consensus Sequence



– majority rule, i.e. position coverage should be >50%

Key steps of Nanopipe: SNP detection

NanoPipe traces potential mutations: SNP analysis, the rule of 20%

Position	A	C	G	T	Target	Matches in dbSNP	P-error (local alignment quality)	raw A	raw C	raw G	raw T
32916241	-	-	1.0	-	t	rs199876417: T/G	0.0514	10	13	89	235
32916252	-	-	1.0	-	c	rs74712418: C/G+C/T	0.0423	14	235	144	95
32916253	1.0	-	-	-	g		0.0419	109	13	360	41
32916334	-	-	1.0	-	a	rs878960983: A/C+A/G+A/T	0.0264	453	12	225	34
32916338	-	-	1.0	-	a	rs867707508: A/G+A/T	0.0315	422	11	276	40
32916349	-	-	1.0	-	a	rs1476886003: A/G	0.0389	479	11	162	22
32916487	1.0	-	-	-	g		0.0286	95	5	347	29
32916557	-	-	1.0	-	a	rs201491036: A/C+A/G+A/T	0.0236	170	3	116	16
32916581	-	-	0.459	0.541	c	rs879676116: C/G+C/T	0.0357	14	73	159	94
32916587	-	-	-	1.0	c	rs879836701: C/G	0.0383	17	155	43	84

NanoPipe helps us to...

- See if our sequencing worked: how many reads were mapped to the target and where exactly, what part of each read mapped (Alignments length distribution)
- Detect insertions/deletions and single nucleotide variations
- Visualization of the experiment in NanoPipe and in [IGV-viewer](#) (bam file)
- FASTA file with the consensus sequence

Practical session

Go to <http://bioinformatics.uni-muenster.de/tools/nanopipe>

<http://bioinformatics.uni-muenster.de/tools/nanopipe/generate/register.pl>

bioinformatics.uni-muenster.de/graid/education/presentations

FAST5 file structure of a basecalled read

Basecalled data format in Guppy

The read .fast5 file structure looks as follows:

```
{attributes: file_version}
| -UniqueGlobalKey
|   -tracking_id {attributes: standard tracking-id fields}
|   -channel_id {attributes: channel_number, digitisation, offset, range, sampling_rate}
|   -context_tags {attributes: set when the experiment is configured}
| -Raw
|   -Reads
|     -Read_42 {attributes: start_time, duration, read_number, start_mux, read_id}
|     -Signal {samples}
| -Analyses/
|   -Segmentation_000 {attributes: name, version, time_stamp}
|     -Summary/
|       -segmentation {attributes: has_template, has_complement, duration_template, first_sample_template, num_events_tem
| -Basecall_1D_000 {attributes: name, version, time_stamp}
|   -BaseCalled_template
|     -Events {annotated event data}
|     -Fastq {embedded fastq file}
|   -BaseCalled_complement
|     -Events {annotated event data}
|     -Fastq {embedded fastq file}
|   -Summary
|     -basecall_1d_template {attributes: called_events, event_stride, mean_qscore, sequence_length, strand_score, stay_prob,
```