

MinION sequencing

What's next?

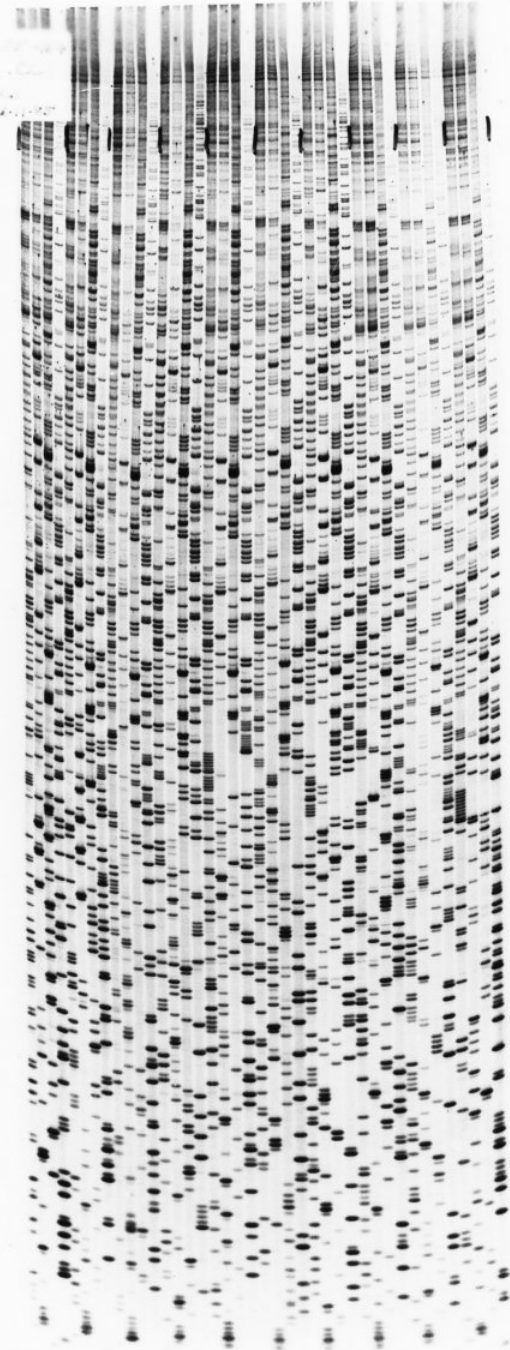
EvoPad Summer School 2019

Victoria Shabardina

1977

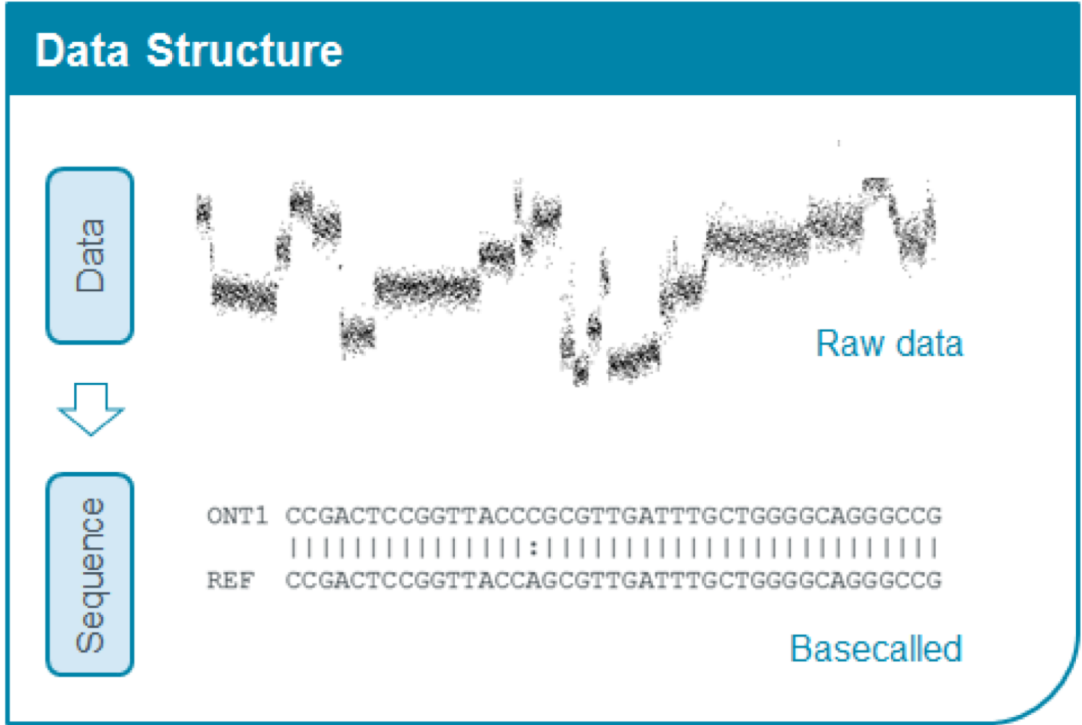
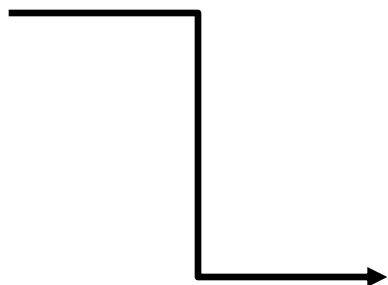
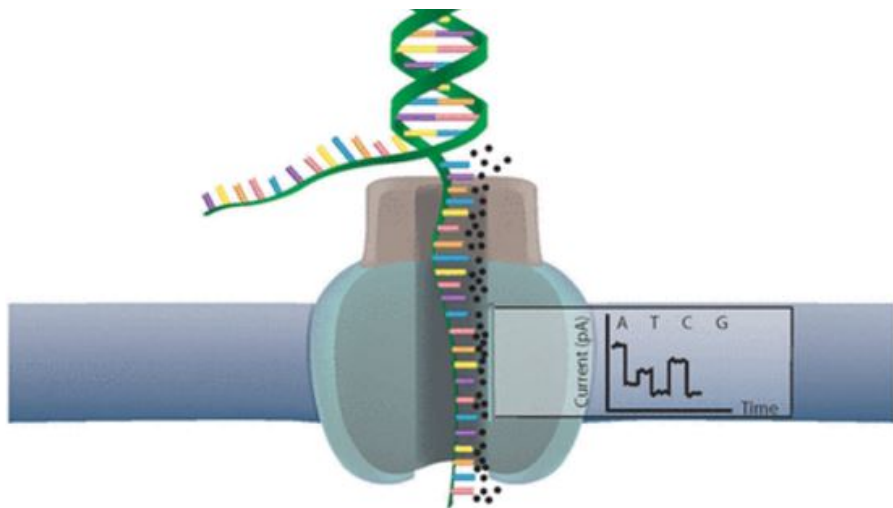
Elegance of the technical progress ;)

2m

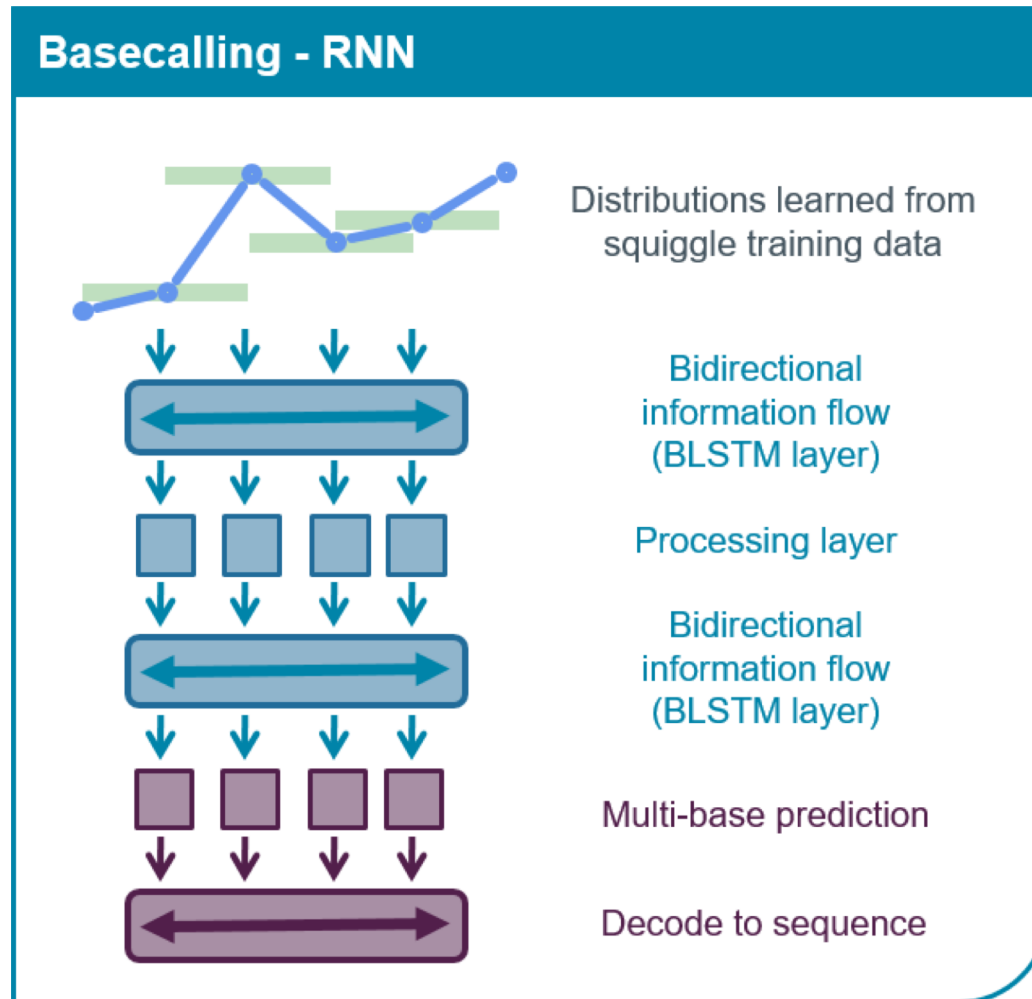


2017

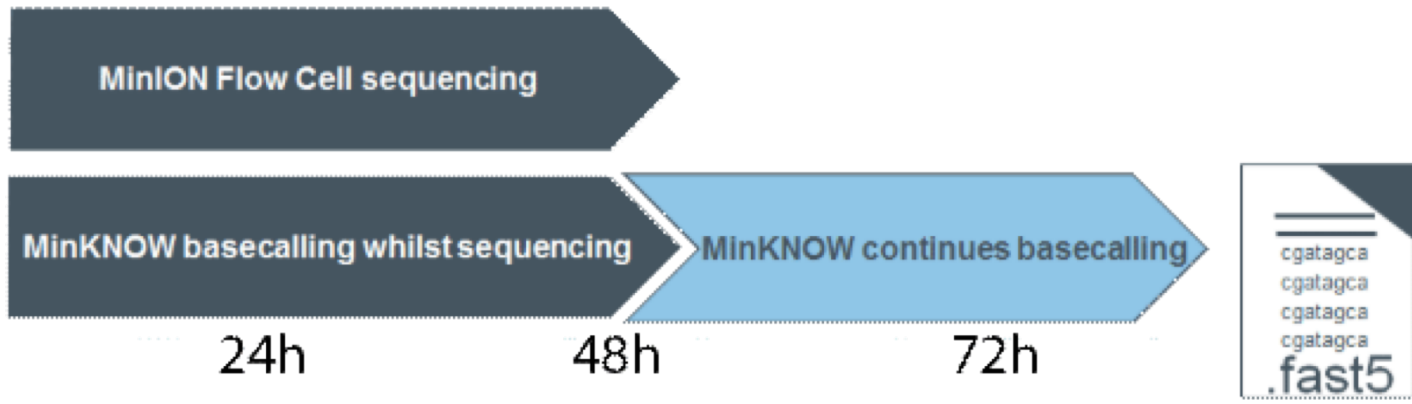




Reccurent Neural Network (RNN) – works like your brain! It can learn on the previous data and improve its performance on new data



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



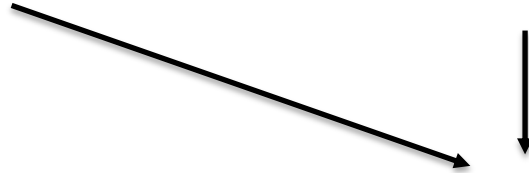
MinION sequencing is controlled by MinKNOW software



MinKNOW runs basecalling in parallel



If you stop sequencing MinKNOW stops basecalling !!!



Alternative: Guppy software (command line)

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 HDF 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 😊

FASTA file format

contains 2 lines:

1 >header

2 sequence

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

```
>4c8a2487-0e13-41a6-ac7b-6cd2fbf5eb95_Basecall_2D_minion_20170511_Ae_aegypti
TACGCGGTGACAAAACGTGCGTACCGGCAACCGCATGTTGAAACAGGAAAACGTACAAAGGACCC
TCGCAAATGCGCGACAAAATCTGCAACGTACAACATGCGATAAACGTGCGTGAGGAGATC
```

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

```
.....
```

> sign is convenient marker to browse through the FASTA files

Mind_gaps_in_command_line_and_file_names!

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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- 
- 1 1D basecalling
 - 2 1D2 basecalling
 - 3 Debarcoding (demultiplexing)
 - 4 Alignment

Commands:

guppy_basecaller

guppy_basecaller_1d2

guppy_barcode

guppy_aligner

Workflow:

guppy_basecaller / MinKNOW → guppy_barcode

guppy_basecaller / MinKNOW → guppy_aligner

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
```

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*

```
guppy_basecaller --print_workflows
```

- 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

Basecalling with Guppy

Other options:

GPU run possible

`--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)

`--resume` – useful if basecalling was interrupted

`--calib_detect` - calibration strand detection

Adapter trimming is by default

FAST5 file structure of a basecalled read

Basecalled data format in Guppy

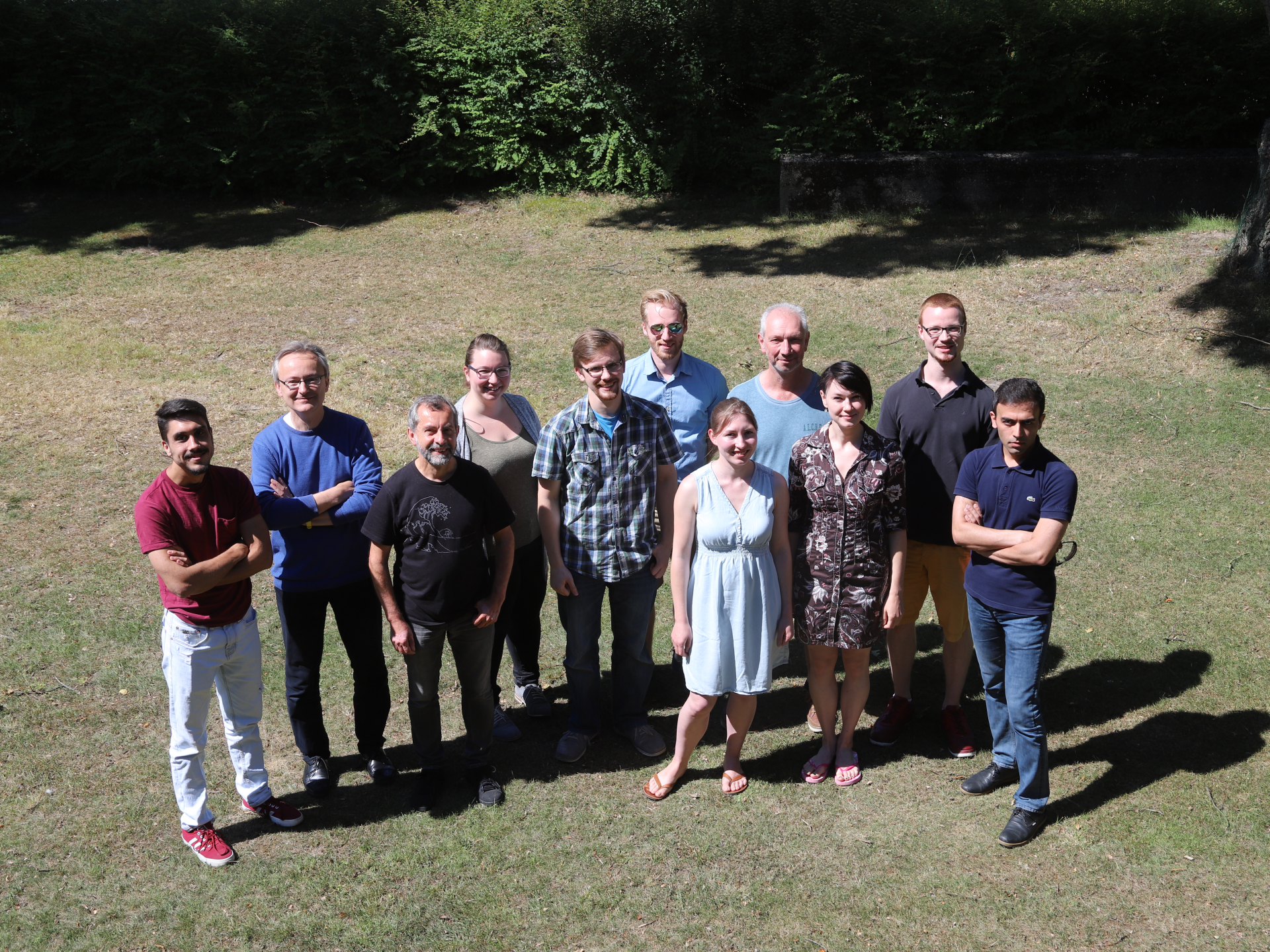
The read .fast5 file structure looks as follows:

```
/{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,
```

NanoPipe – interactive tool for MinION sequencing analysis

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

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



Sequencing

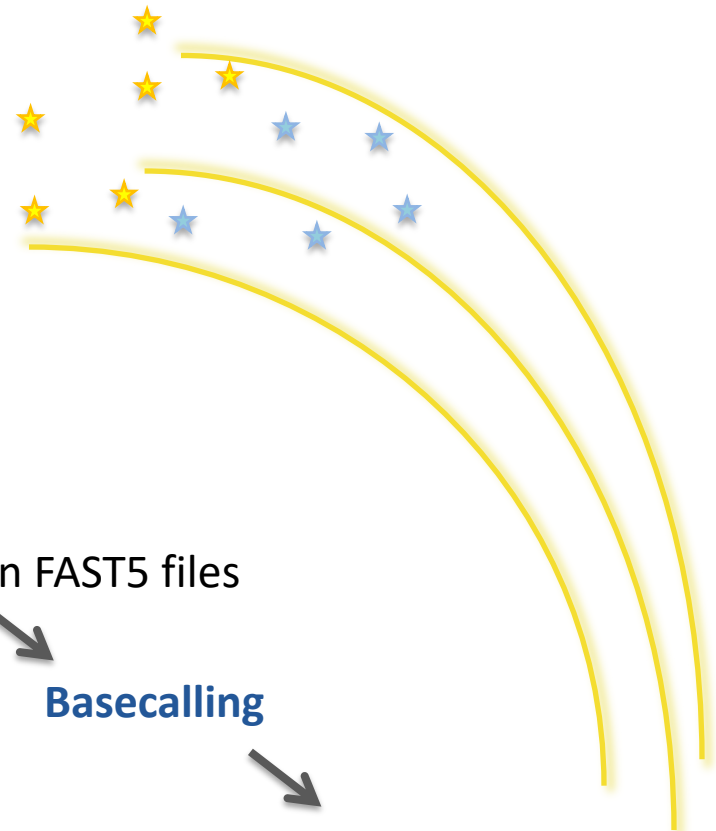


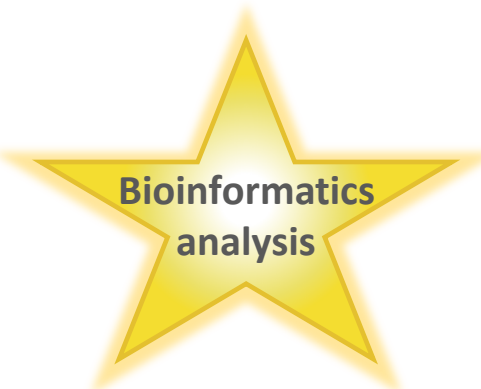
Electric signal in FAST5 files

Basecalling

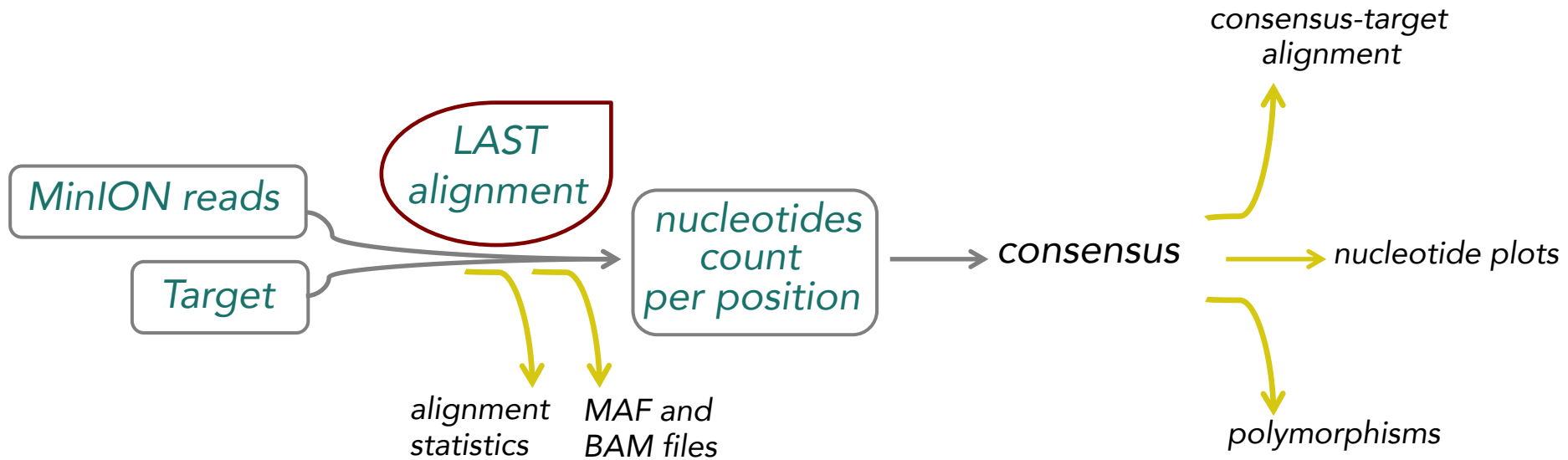
FASTQ files

**Bioinformatics
analysis**





NanoPipe workflow: what does "pipe" mean?



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

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

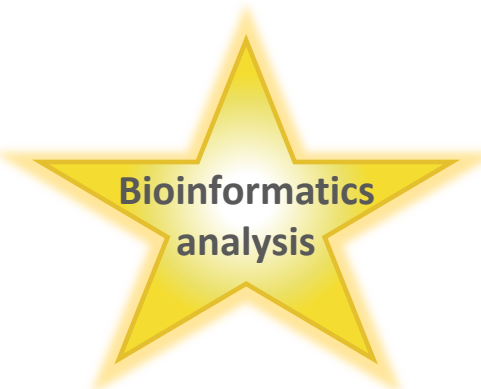
Files' formats used for storing results of sequence alignment:

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

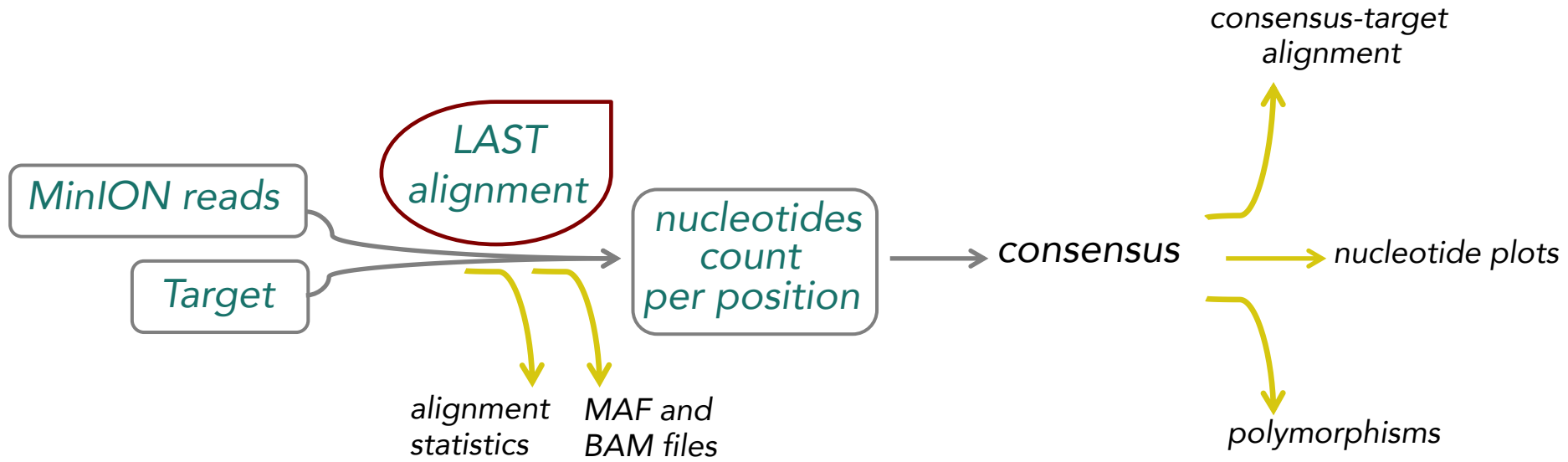
bam – binary format, includes aligned sequences, coordinates, information about bioinformatics processing, quality, ...

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

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



NanoPipe workflow: what does "pipe" mean?



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 and indexed bam files)
- FASTA file with the consensus sequence

Useful links:

Our lab ;p -

<http://bioinformatics.uni-muenster.de>

Genome viewers -

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/software/igv/>

<https://genome.ucsc.edu/>