

Apr 16, 2019 Version 1

Preparing Reads for Stranded Mapping V.1

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.z4uf8ww

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Protocol Citation: David A Eccles 2019. Preparing Reads for Stranded Mapping. protocols.io

https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.z4uf8ww

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Protocol status: In development

We are still developing and optimizing this protocol

Created: April 16, 2019

Last Modified: April 16, 2019

Protocol Integer ID: 22388

Keywords: long reads, nanopore, strand-specific, sequencing, RNASeq



Abstract

This protocol is for preparing long reads for stranded mapping, as an intermediate step for additional protocols:

- Aligning strand-oriented sequences to a transcriptome for transcript / gene counting
- Aligning strand-oriented sequences to a genome for confirmatory QC

Input(s): demultiplexed fastq files (see protocol <u>Demultiplexing Nanopore reads with LAST</u>), adapter file (containing strand-sensitive adapter sequences)

Output(s): oriented read files, as gzipped fastq files



Barcode Demultiplexing

Demultiplex reads as per protocol <u>Demultiplexing Nanopore reads with LAST</u>.

If this has been done, then the following command should produce output without errors:

```
for bc in $(awk '{print $2}' barcode_counts.txt); do ls reads_${bc}.fastq.gz; done
```

Example output:

```
reads_BC03.fastq.gz
reads_BC04.fastq.gz
reads_BC05.fastq.gz
reads_BC06.fastq.gz
reads_BC07.fastq.gz
reads_BC08.fastq.gz
```

If the barcode_counts.txt file is missing, the output will look like this:

```
awk: fatal: cannot open file `barcode_counts.txt' for reading (No such file or directory) % \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2
```

If one or more of the barcode-demultiplexed files are missing, the output will look something like this:

```
reads_BC03.fastq.gz
reads_BC04.fastq.gz
reads_BC05.fastq.gz
ls: cannot access 'reads_BC06.fastq.gz': No such file or directory
ls: cannot access 'reads_BC07.fastq.gz': No such file or directory
reads_BC08.fastq.gz
```

Adapter Mapping

Prepare a FASTA file containing adapter sequences (see attached FASTA file).





3 Prepare the LAST index for the adapter file. This will generate seven additional files of the form <index name>.XXX:

```
lastdb adapter_seqs.fa adapter_seqs.fa
```

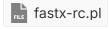
Orienting Reads

4 Map the reads to the adapter sequences. In this case it's important that the direction of mapping is also recorded, so the *cut* command selects three fields (query name [7], target name [2], mapping direction [10]):

```
for bc in $(awk '{print $2}' barcode_counts.txt);
  do echo "** ${bc} **";
  lastal -Q 1 -P10 adapter_seqs.fa <(pv reads_${bc}.fastq.gz) | \
    maf-convert -n tab | cut -f 2,7,10 | uniq | \
    gzip > adapter_assignments_${bc}.txt.gz
done
```

Reads are filtered into two groups (and one group-by-omission) based on the mapped direction of the strand-switch primer, then reverse-complemented (if necessary) to match the orientation of the original RNA strand. I use my fastx-fetch.pl and fastx-rc.pl scripts for this.







```
mkdir -p oriented
for bc in $(awk '{print $2}' barcode_counts.txt);
  do echo "** ${bc} **";
  fastx-fetch.pl -i <(zgrep 'SSP' adapter_assignments_${bc}.txt.gz</pre>
| awk '\{if(\$3 == "+")\{print \$2\}\}') < (pv reads_<math>\$\{bc\}.fastq.gz) | \
    gzip > oriented/${bc}_reads_fwd.fastq.gz
  fastx-fetch.pl -i <(zgrep 'SSP' adapter_assignments_${bc}.txt.gz</pre>
| awk '\{if(\$3 == "-")\{print \$2\}\}') < (pv reads_<math>\$\{bc\}.fastq.gz) | \
    fastx-rc.pl | gzip > oriented/${bc}_reads_rev.fastq.gz
done
```

6 Forward and reverse-oriented sequences are combined together to form a single group of RNA-oriented reads.

```
for bc in $(awk '{print $2}' barcode_counts.txt);
 do echo "** ${bc} **";
 pv oriented/${bc}_reads_fwd.fastq.gz
oriented/${bc}_reads_rev.fastq.gz | \
   zcat | gzip > oriented/${bc}_reads_dirAdjusted.fastq.gz
done
```