

Feb 08, 2019

Version 3

Stranded Transcript Count Table Generation from Long Reads V.3

 Version 1 is forked from [Transcript Coverage Analysis from Long Reads](#)

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.xu4fnyw

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Protocol Citation: David A Eccles 2019. Stranded Transcript Count Table Generation from Long Reads. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.xu4fnyw>

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Protocol status: In development

We are still developing and optimizing this protocol

Created: February 07, 2019

Last Modified: February 08, 2019

Protocol Integer ID: 20092

Keywords: stranded transcript count table generation from long read, stranded transcript count table generation, transcript reference fasta file, transcript table, transcript, different samples at the transcript level, using long read, transcript level, demultiplexed fastq file, long read, gene, gene name, protocol demultiplexing nanopore, annotation file

Abstract

This protocol is for comparing different samples at the transcript level, using long reads that are mapped to transcripts.

Input(s): demultiplexed fastq files (see protocol [Demultiplexing Nanopore reads with LAST](#)), transcript reference fasta file, annotation file

Output(s): transcript table, sorted by differential coverage, annotated with gene name / description / location

Troubleshooting

Before start

Obtain a transcript fasta file, and an annotation file. For the mouse genome, I use the following files:

1. Transcript [CDS] sequences from [Ensembl](#); [this file](#) was the most current when I last checked.
2. Annotation file obtained from [Ensembl BioMart](#) (Ensembl Genes → Mouse Genes) as a compressed TSV file with the following attribute columns:

- Transcript stable ID
- Gene description
- Gene start (bp)
- Gene end (bp)
- Strand
- Gene name
- Chromosome/scaffold name

Barcode Demultiplexing

- 1 Demultiplex reads as per protocol [Demultiplexing Nanopore reads with LAST](#).

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)
```

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
```