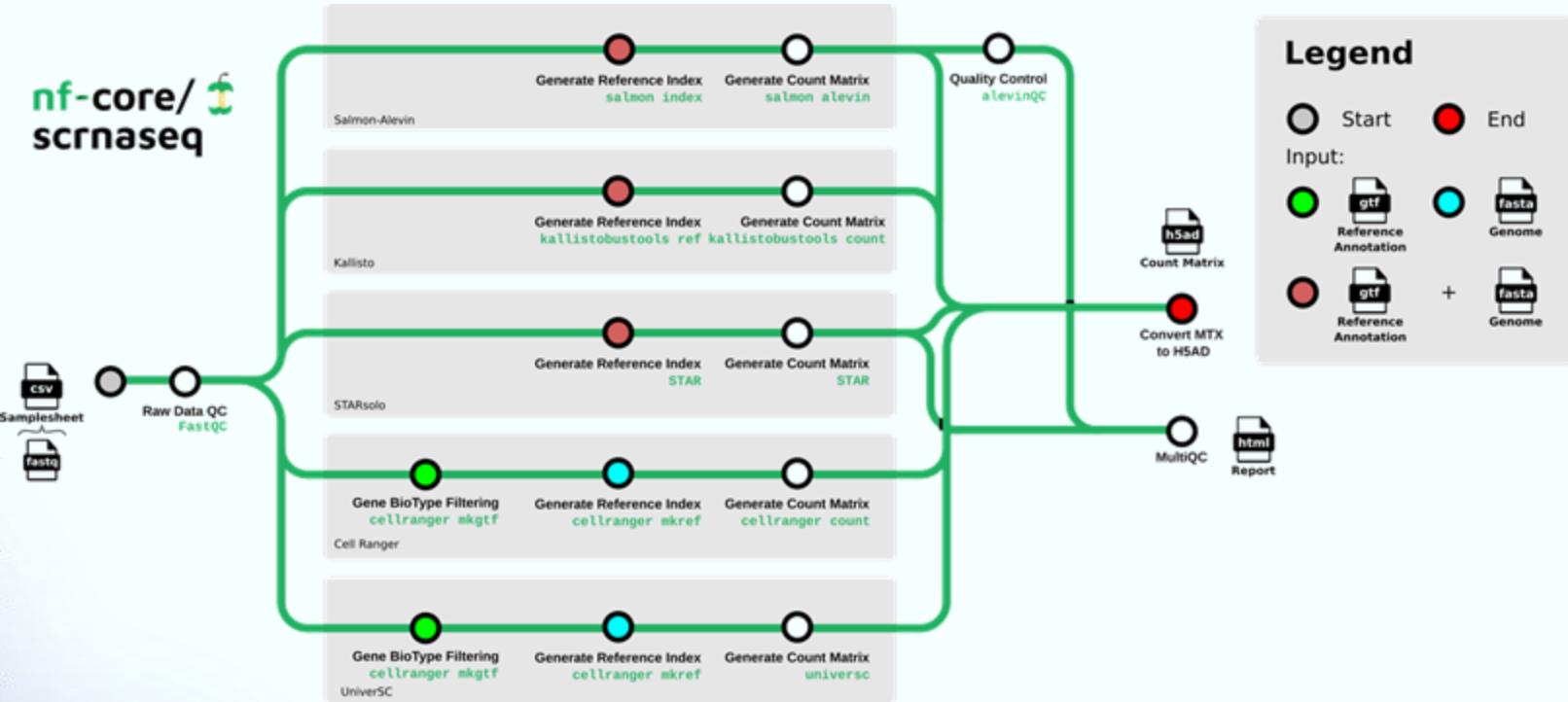


ScRNASeq Pipeline overview

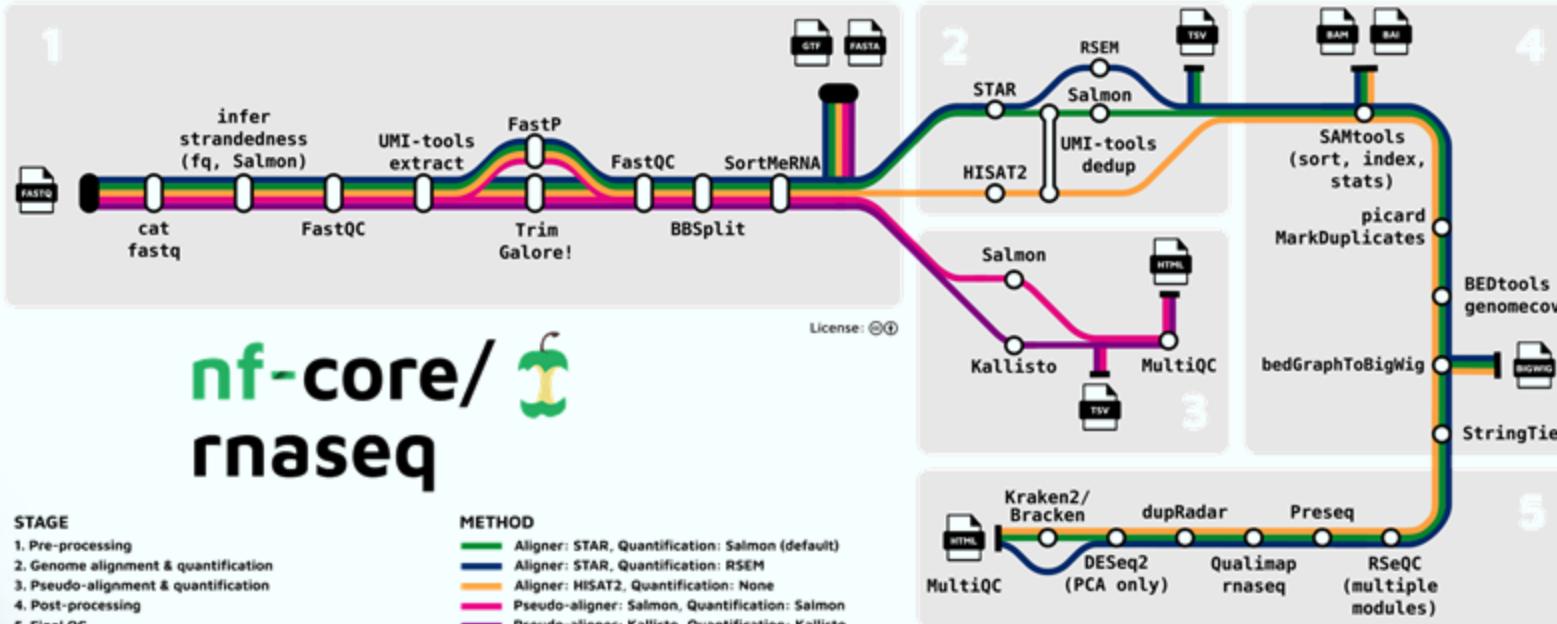
ScRNASeq in the Cloud

MDIBL Comparative Genomics and Data Science Core

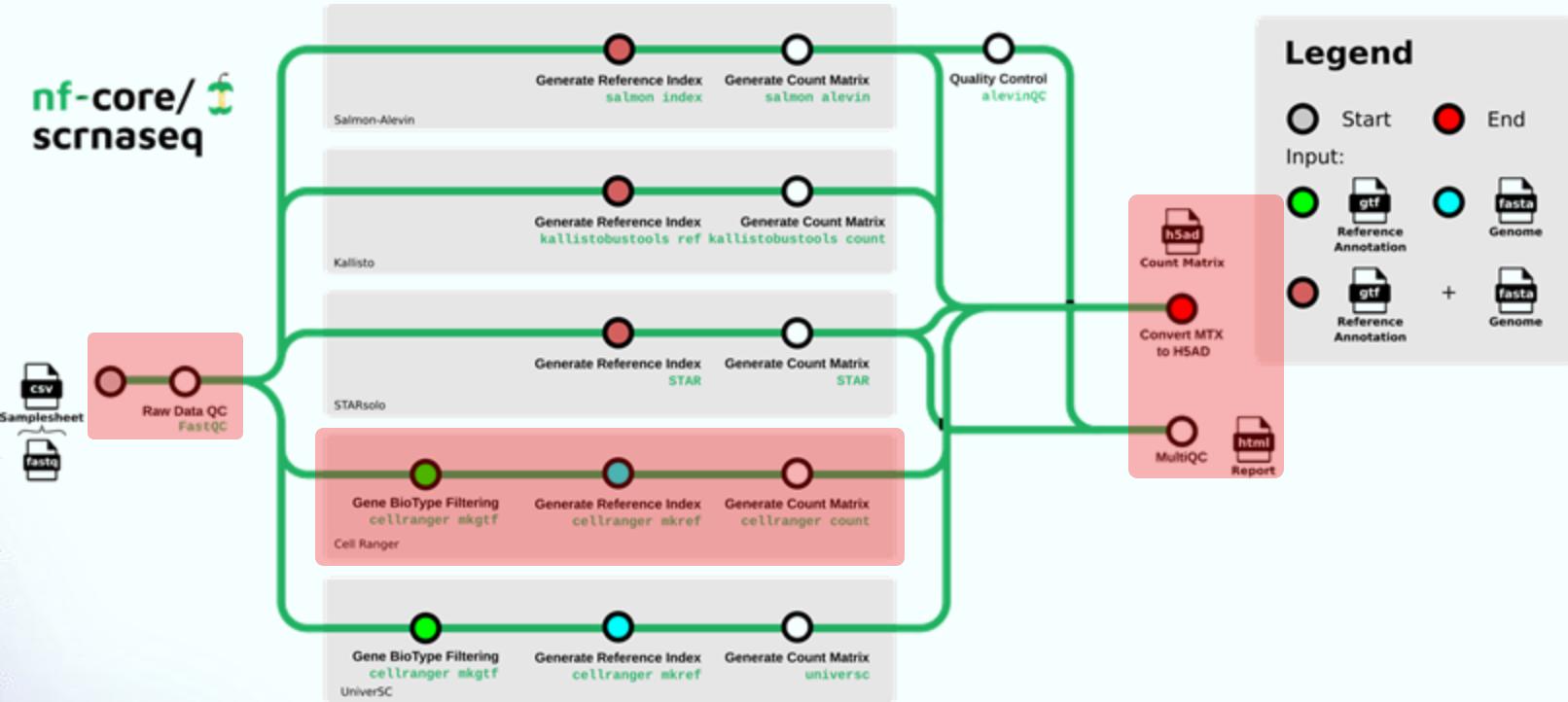
Metro Map



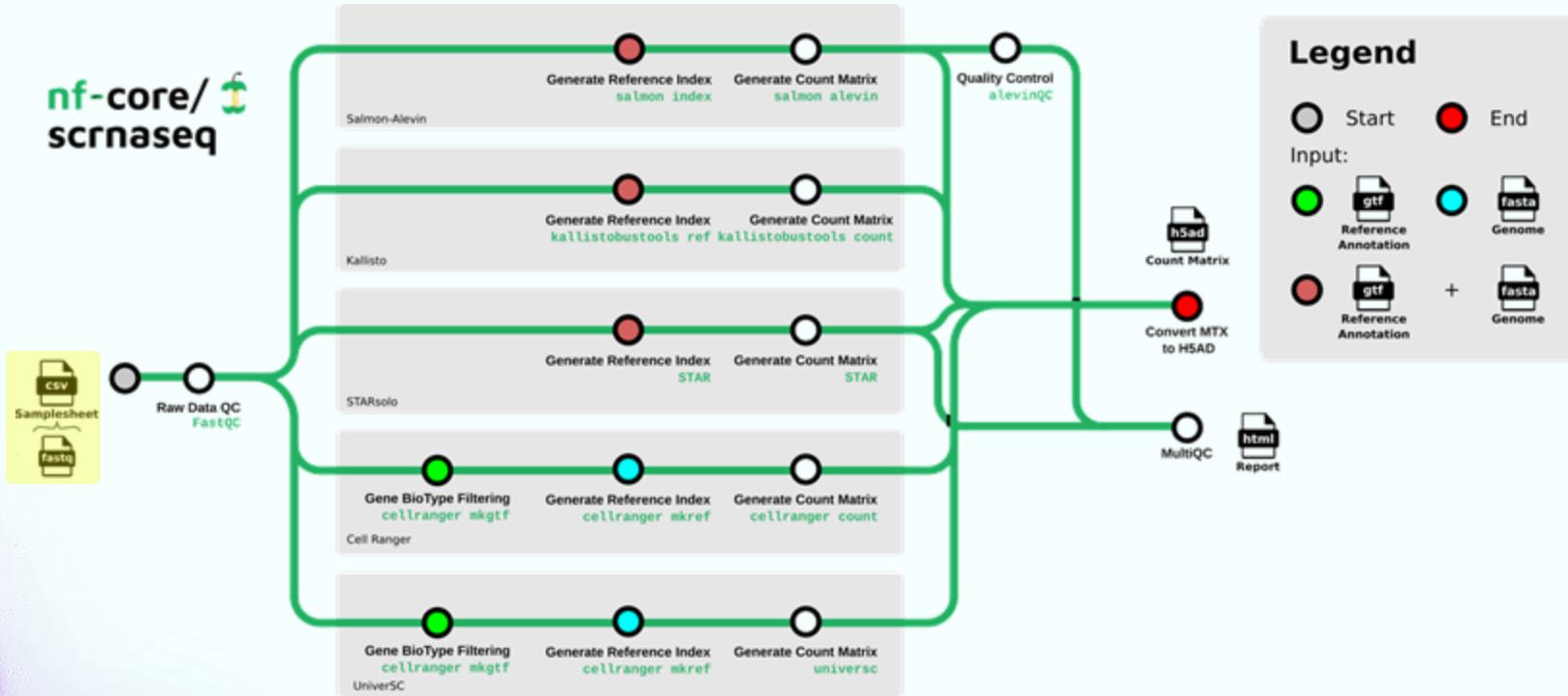
Metro Map (rnaseq)



Metro Map



Inputs



Inputs

Samples

`samplesheet.csv`

`sampleID,fastq_1,fastq_2`

- This defines the samples that will be processed
- Each entry needs a Read 1 and Read 2
- Samples need to be g-zipped.

References

`<organism>.fasta.gz`

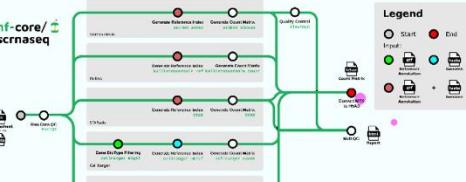
- Text-based file representing nucleotide (or protein) sequences. In our case organized by chromosome.

`<organism>.gtf.gz`

- Gene Transfer Format file describes gene structure information specifically location of genes.



Together, they will be used to make our index.

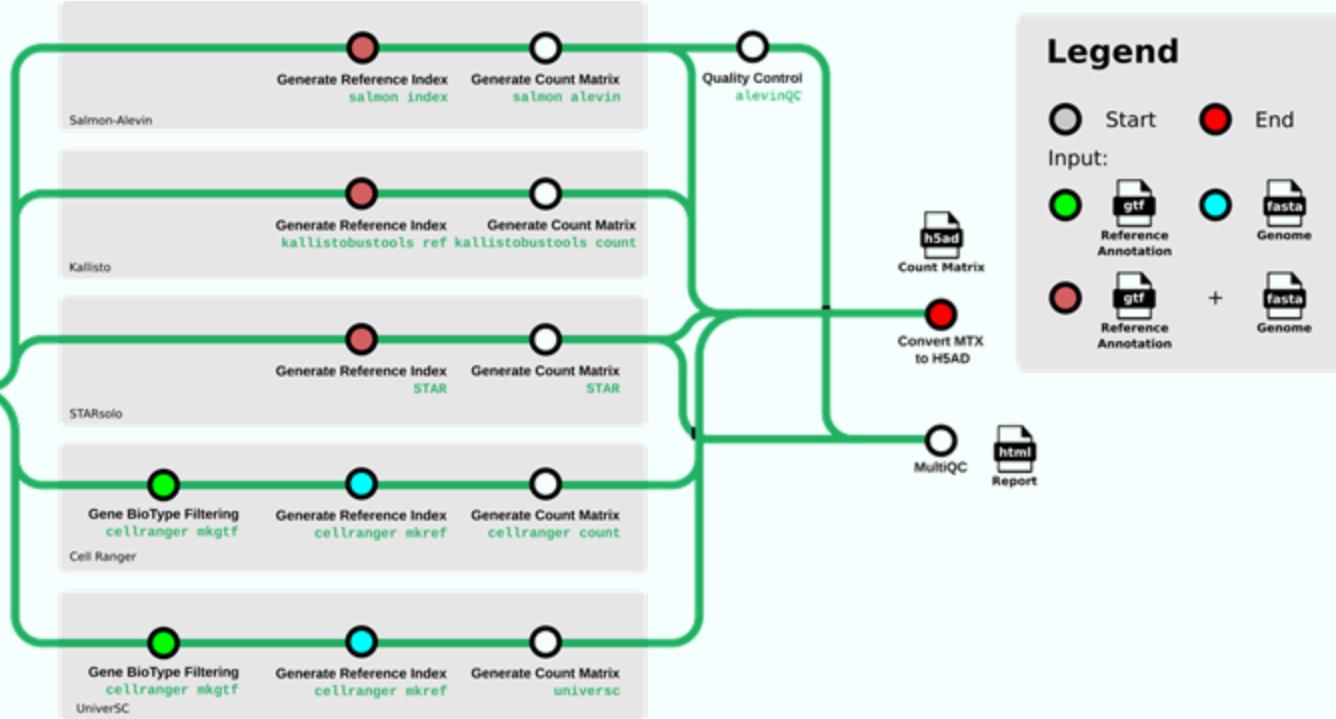


Options

- **ALIGNER:**
 - We will be choosing **cellranger** – specifically designed for 10x generated data.
 - **Cellranger** uses **starSOLO** as the alignment algorithm but make setup simple and easy.
 - Produces QC reports per sample.

FASTQC

nf-core/
scrnaseq



FASTQC

What

- Tool for assessing the quality of raw sequencing.
- Commonly used for high-throughput sequencing such as ScRNAseq.

Output

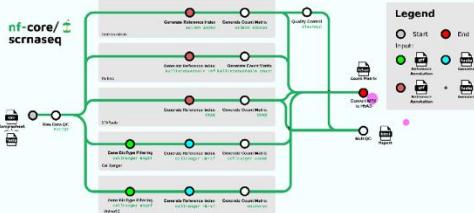
- HTML file
- Each sample has 2 files:
 - Read 1
 - Read 2

Readouts

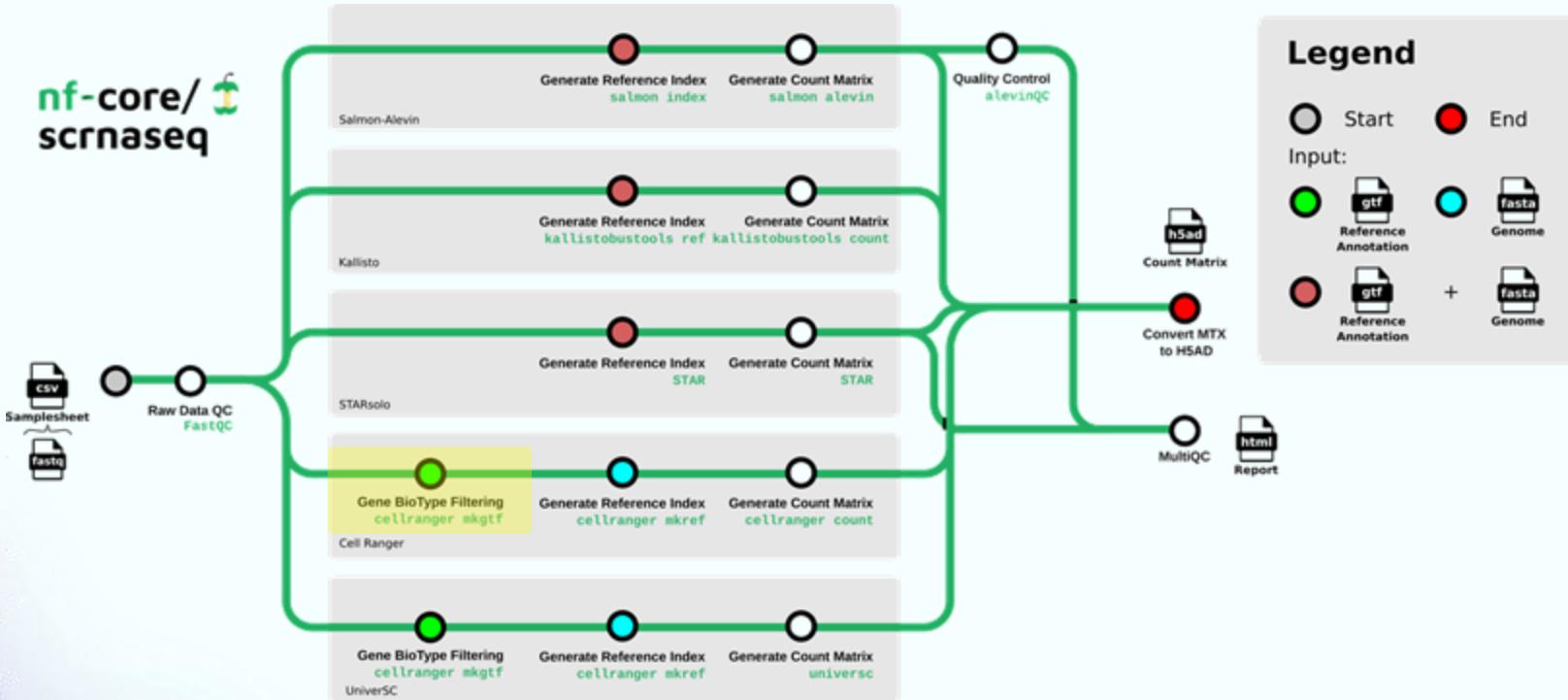
- Basic Statistics
- Per base sequence quality
- Per sequence quality score
- Per base sequence content
- Per sequence GC content
- Per base N content
- Sequence Length Distribution
- Sequence Duplication Levels
- Overrepresented sequences
- Adapter Content



The .fastq files do not get modified in any way during this step.
FASTQC only interprets the .fastq files.



cellranger mkgtf



cellranger mkgtf

What

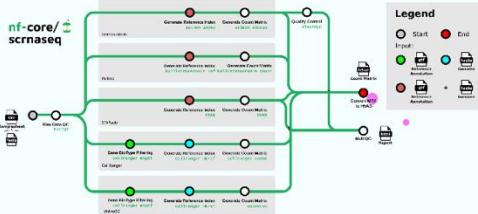
- Pre-processing step run by **cellranger** to prepare the .gtf file.

Why

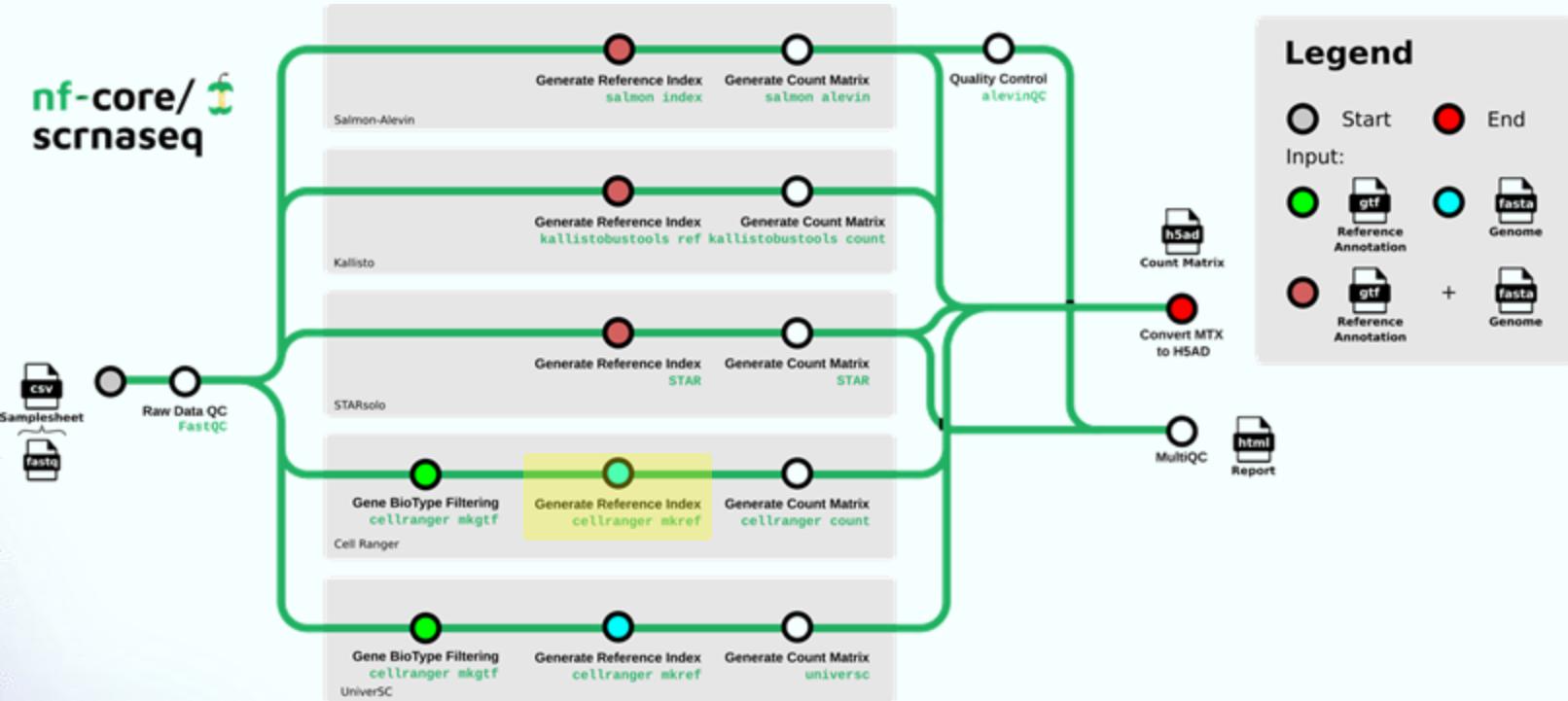
- .gtf files do not always conform to a strict organization.
- Often, there is additional information in the .gtf file that is not needed for **cellranger**.

Output

- A slimmed down .gtf that is properly formatted to ensure that the subsequent **cellranger** processes are run correctly and efficiently.



cellranger mkref



cellranger mkref

What

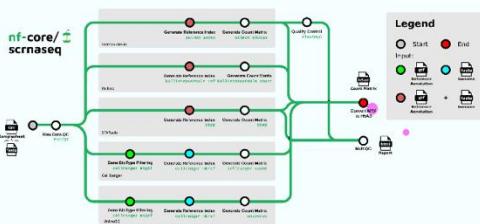
- Builds an index or *map* to be used for aligning your reads.
- Takes in both the .fasta (sequence data) and .gtf (gene annotations).

Why

- Having an index ensures the alignment step runs efficiently and accurately.

Output

- A structured directory containing the index and auxiliary files to be used in the **cellranger count** step.

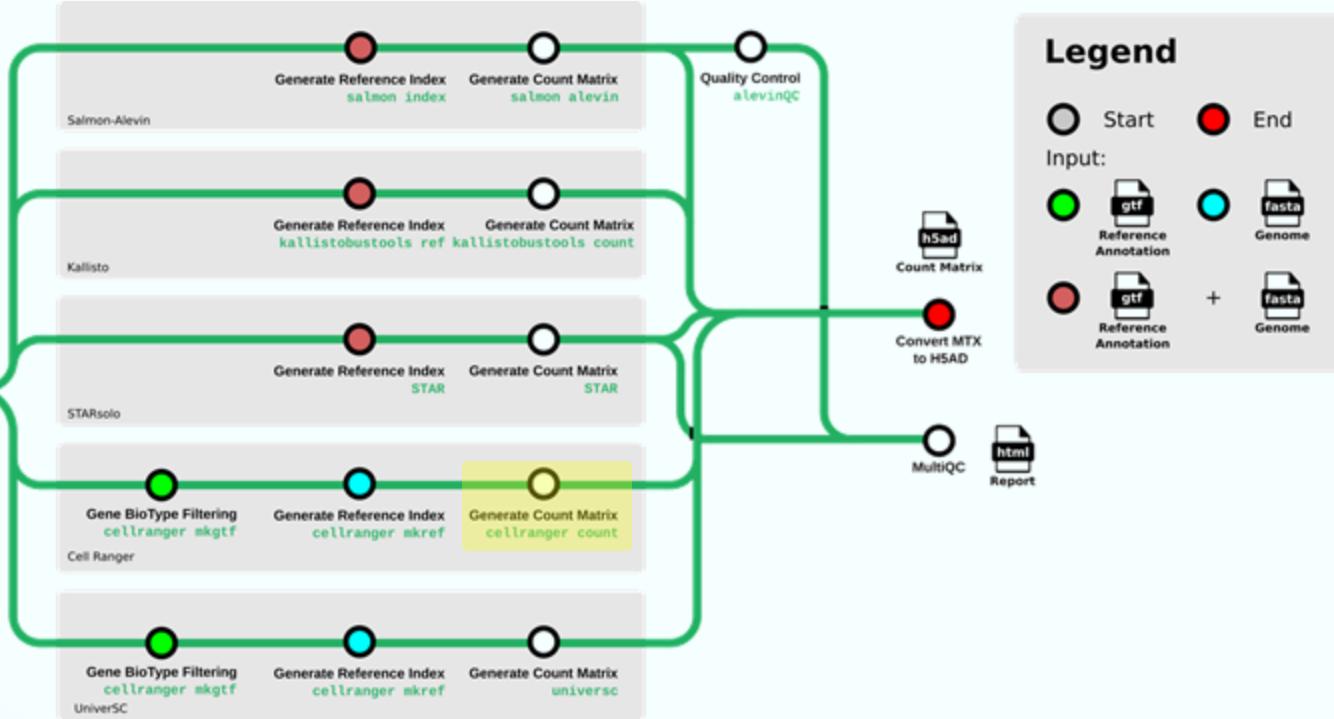


cellranger count

nf-core/
scrnaseq



Raw Data QC
FastQC



cellranger count

What

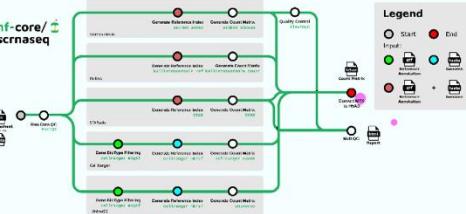
- This is the most computationally intensive task in the pipeline.
- Takes the reads (from the .fastq files) and uses the index created in **cellranger mkref** to map what gene each read matches.

How

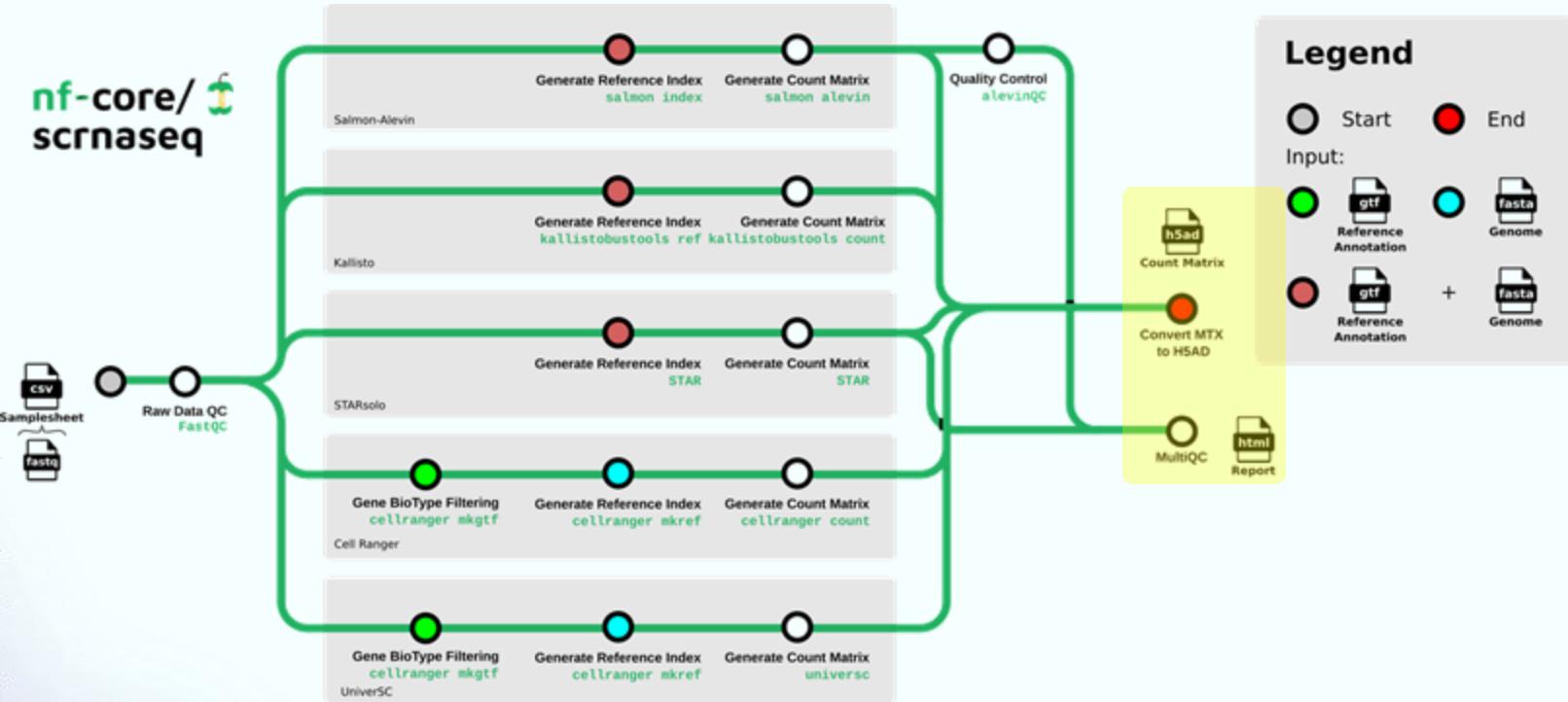
- Two pass solution:
- Pass one: reads are aligned to the reference genome. Spice junction (both known and novel) and logged.
- Junctions are then filtered based on number of reads supporting the junction.
- Pass two: reads are once again aligned, but with this filtered set of junctions from the first pass.

Output

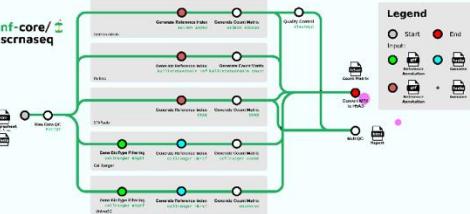
- Key Output: raw and filtered counts
- Structured in a directory that contains 3 files (MEX format):
 - features.tsv.gz
 - barcodes.tsv.gz
 - matrix.mtx.gz



post-alignment



post-alignment



Extra Outputs

- This pipeline produces extra outputs mostly consisting of additional file conversions.
 - MEX → H5ad
 - MEX → rds

pipeline_info

- Overview of the execution of the pipeline.
 - Report
 - Timeline
 - Dag

multiqc

- A full breakdown of the workflow reporting results and statistics on the steps run.

Questions?

