

Exploring large RNA datasets with k-mers

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Master GenE2

UE Big Data





The Human Transcriptome

Statistics about the current GENCODE Release (version 47)

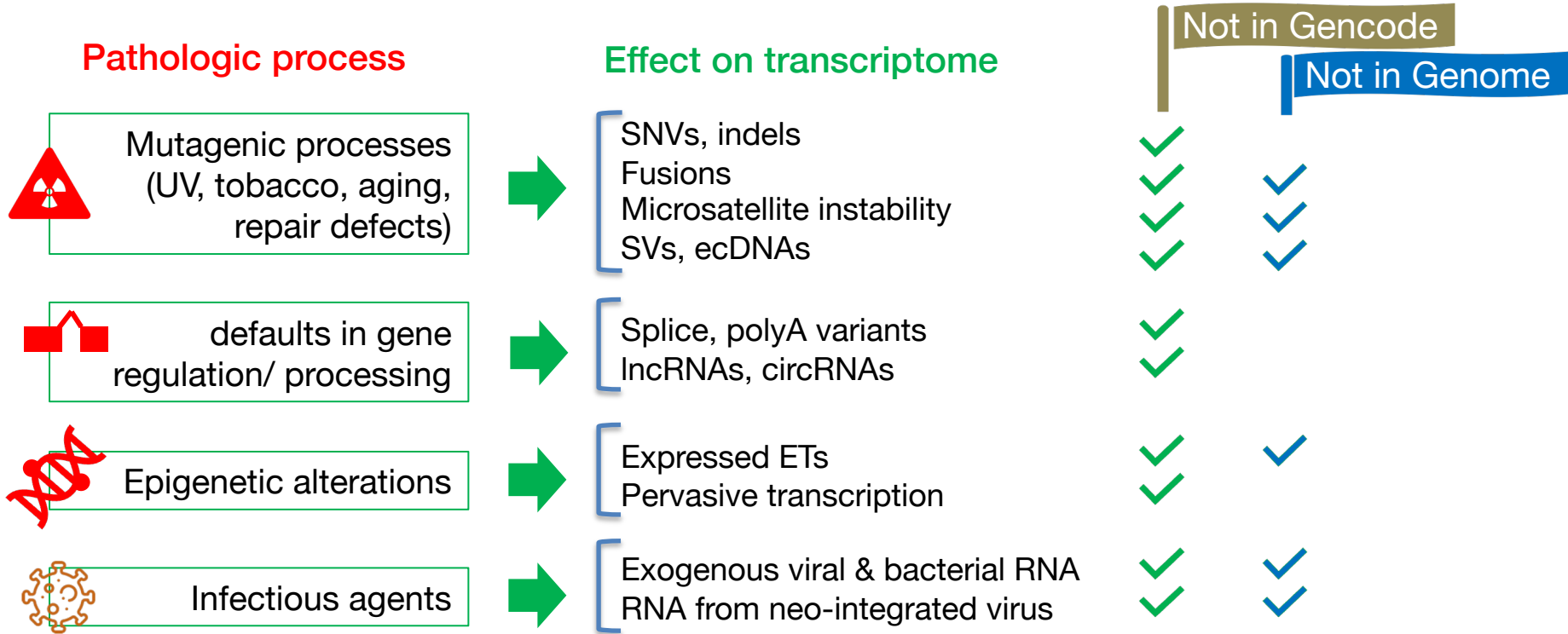
The statistics derive from the [gtf file](#) that contains only the annotation of the main chromosomes.

For details about the calculation of these statistics please see the [README_stats.txt file](#).

General stats

Total No of Genes	78724	Total No of Transcripts	385659
Protein-coding genes	19433	Protein-coding transcripts	89832
- readthrough genes (not included)	659	- full length protein-coding	64988
Long non-coding RNA genes	35934	- partial length protein-coding	24844
Small non-coding RNA genes	7565	Nonsense mediated decay transcripts	21873
Pseudogenes	14703	Long non-coding RNA loci transcripts	191106
- processed pseudogenes	10649		
- unprocessed pseudogenes	3557		
- unitary pseudogenes	260		

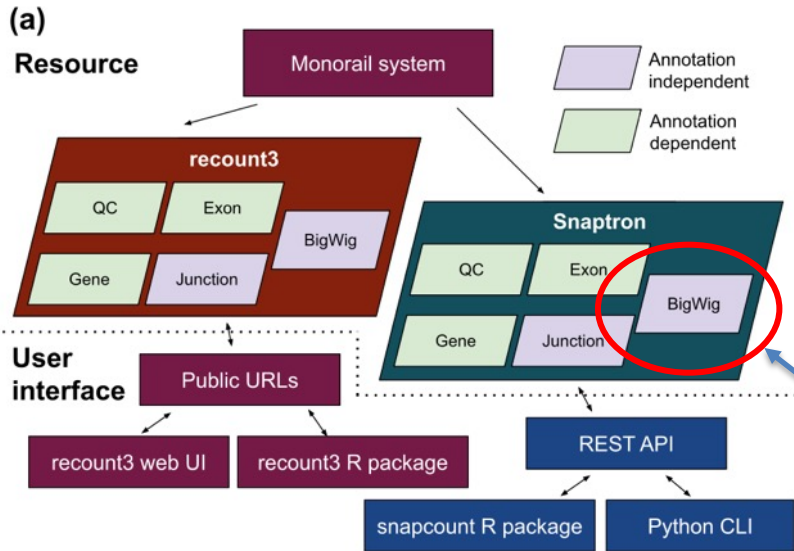
Diseases reshape our transcriptome



What we need

- Capacity to search large sequence datasets (1000's of samples)
- Non-reference
- Nucleotide-resolution
- Quantitative

Best human transcriptome index to date: Recount3



➔ 763,000 samples
(human+mouse)

gene-, exon-, or junction-
level search

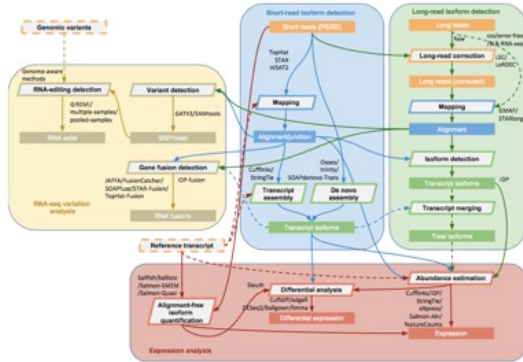
Still reference-based

Has coverage of intergenic regions, but
Mapping-dependent: NO repeats, fusions, unmapped events
No direct query of arbitrary sequence

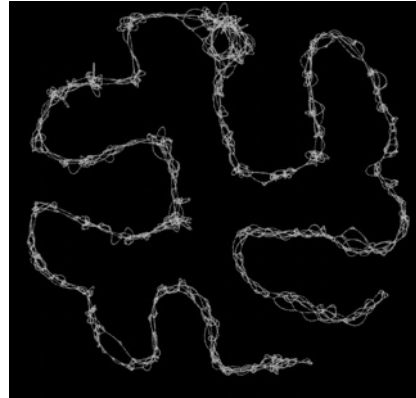
How to avoid the unique human reference?

Integrated pipelines

fusions+lncRNA+splice+repeats+
circRNA+virus+de novo assembly...



Graph genomes

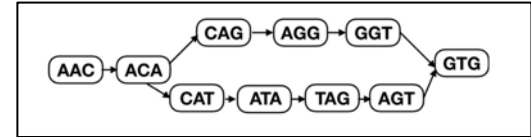


Real reference-free

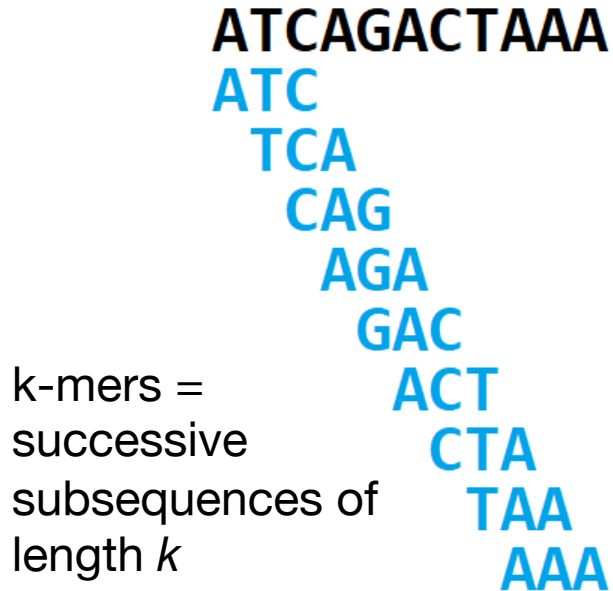
GTAGAGCTGT
GTA
TAG
AGA
GAG
AGC
GCT
CTG
TGT

k-mers

de Bruijn graph



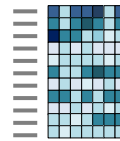
Exploring RNA diversity with k-mers



RNA-seq
dataset



K-mer
count
index



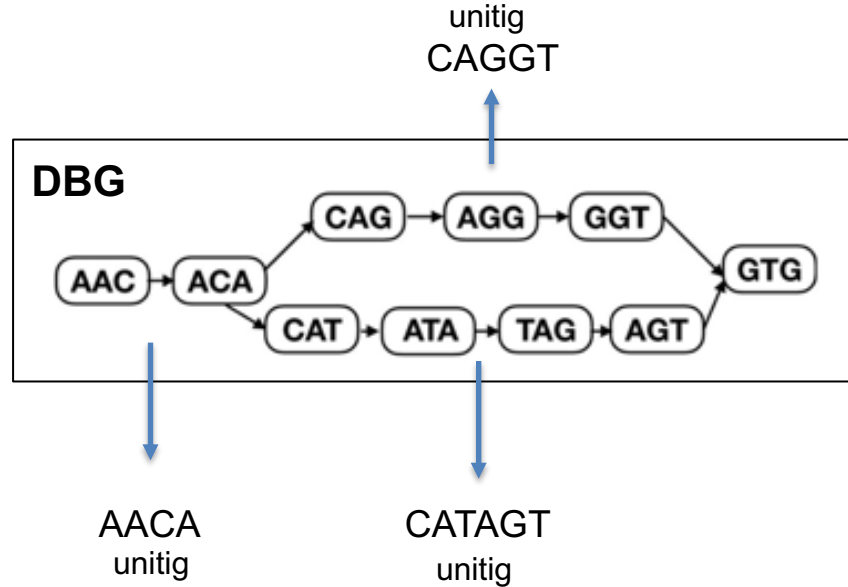
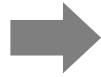
Reference-free

Scalable

Sustainable

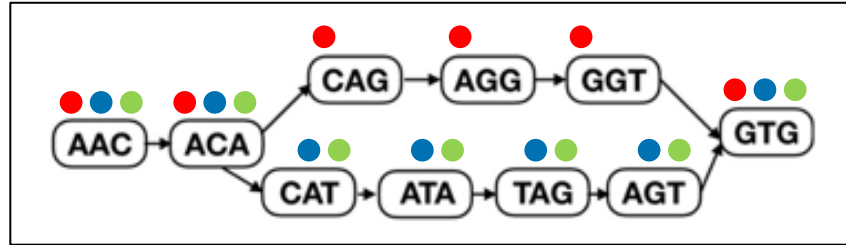
De Bruijn Graph (DBG)

Sequence
dataset



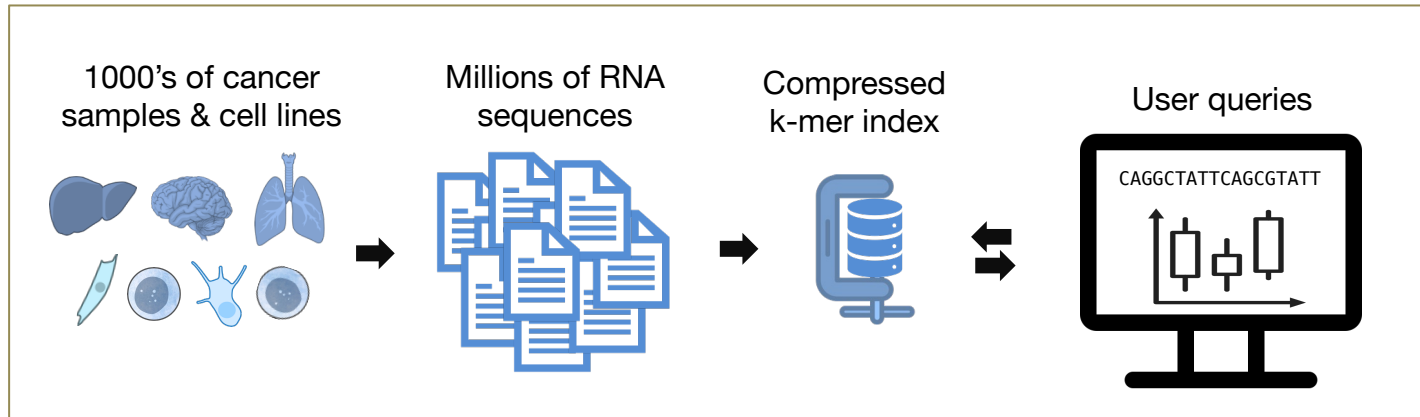
Colored DBG

Sequence datasets



Colors can represent presence/absence or actual counts

The Transipedia Project



T. Commes (Univ Montpellier)

R. Chikhi (I. Pasteur)

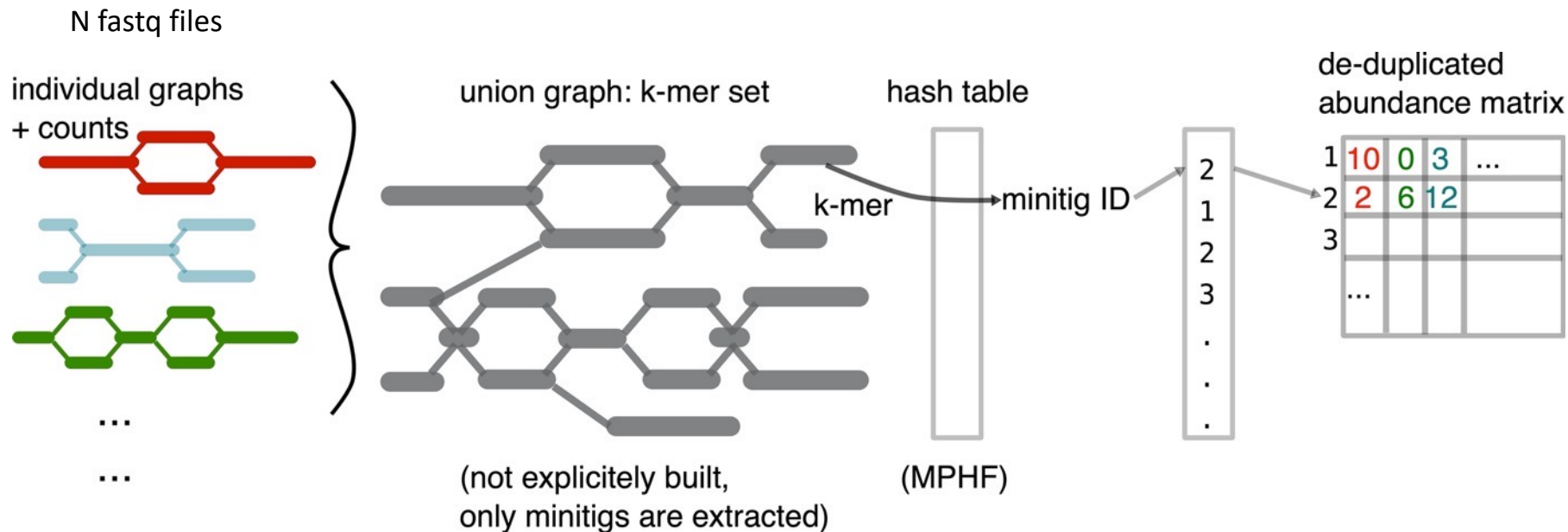
C. Marchet, M. Salson, A. Limasset (CNRS Lille)

D. Gautheret, M. Gallopin (Paris-Saclay)

Reindeer

With: C. Marchet, M. Salson, R. Chikhi

Bioinformatics 2021



(BCALM)

Reindeer indexes (on-disk)

Dataset	#Samples	Fastq.gz size (Gb)	Index size (Gb)	RAM (Gb)	Load time (h:m:s)
SEQC/MAQC	16	51	2.4	3.1	00:00:33
GSE62852-AML	40	252	16	10.8	00:02:17
GTEEx (part)	1119	6100	312	42.2	00:08:58
CCLE	1019	8900	236	22.3	00:05:57



15 - 40 times smaller
(depends on dataset diversity)

Query times

(index of 10¹⁹ samples)

(hash table in
memory, counts
on disk)

Query type	# Queries	Query time (sec)
31-mers	1000	1.0
	10000	2.0
	100000	16.0
	500000	89.0
	1000000	179.0
full-length mRNAs	1	0.3
	100	12.6
	1000	81

550 k-mer/sec

Transipedia.org

Genome Biology

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Method | [Open access](#) | Published: 10 October 2024

Transipedia.org: k-mer-based exploration of large RNA sequencing datasets and application to cancer data

[Chloé Bessière](#), [Haoliang Xue](#), [Benoit Guibert](#), [Anthony Boureux](#), [Florence Rufflé](#), [Julien Viot](#), [Rayan Chikhi](#), [Mikaël Salson](#), [Camille Marchet](#), [Thérèse Commes](#)  & [Daniel Gautheret](#) 

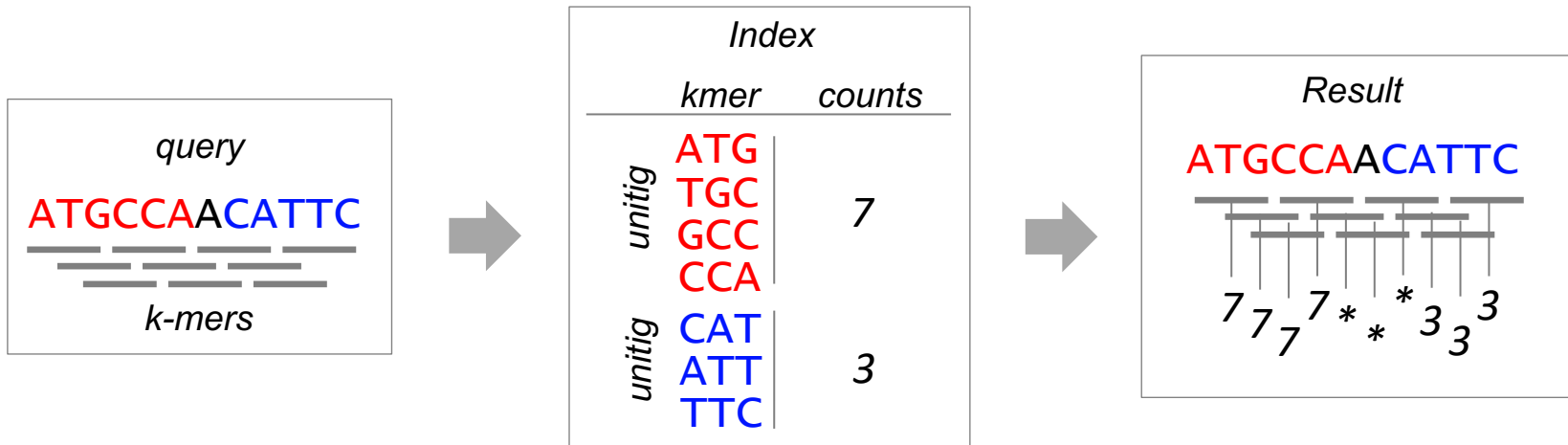
Genome Biology **25**, Article number: 266 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

Assessing Reindeer Accuracy

Quantify

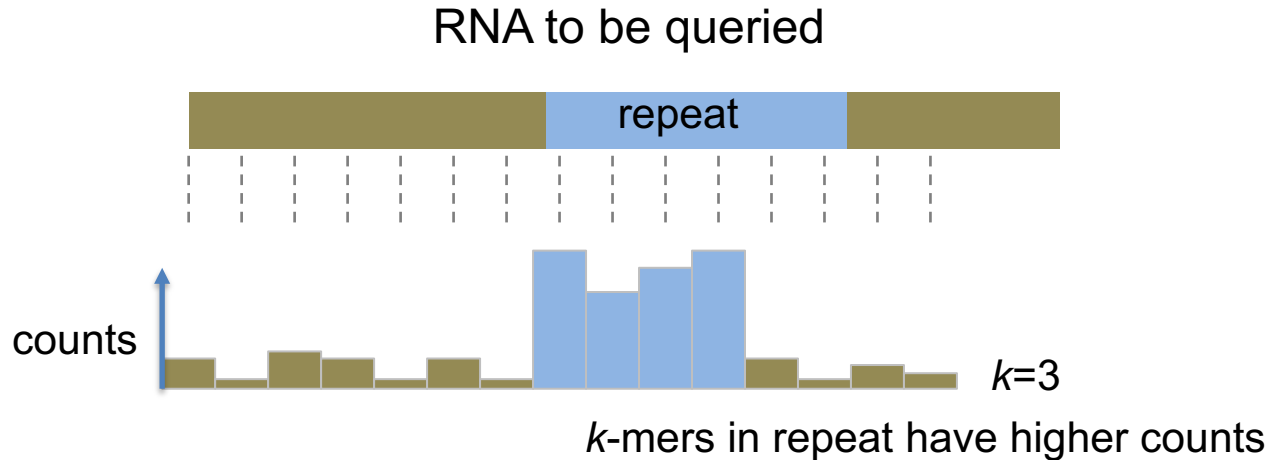
- Gene expression
- Mutations
- Fusion RNAs
- Repeats
- Splice junctions
- ... Anything ...

Reindeer query logic



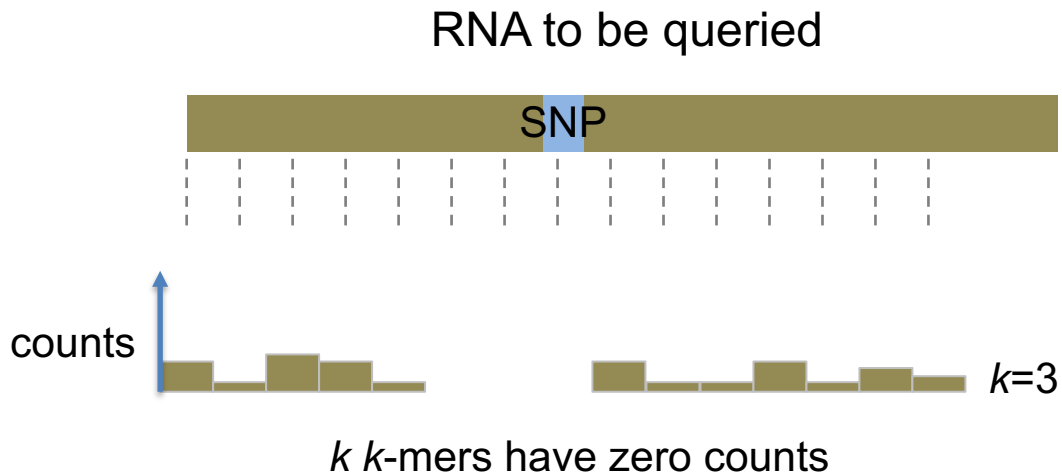
- Different ways of processing counts
- Warning! some k-mers may belong to a repeat and have unrealistic counts

Query design



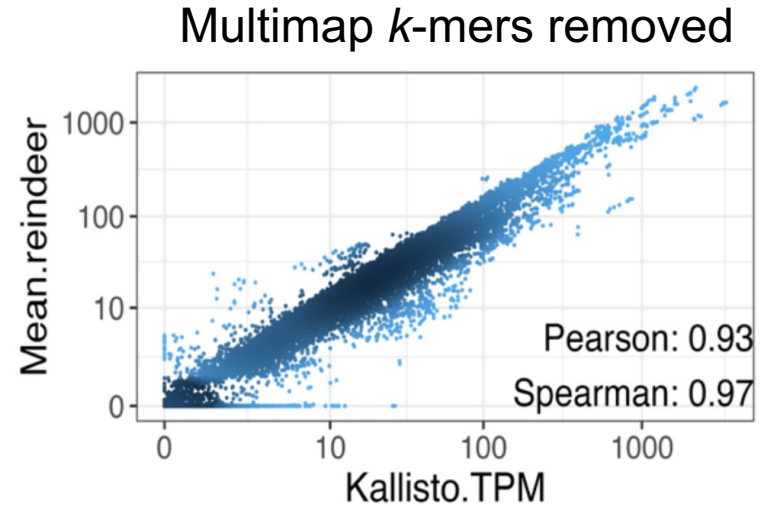
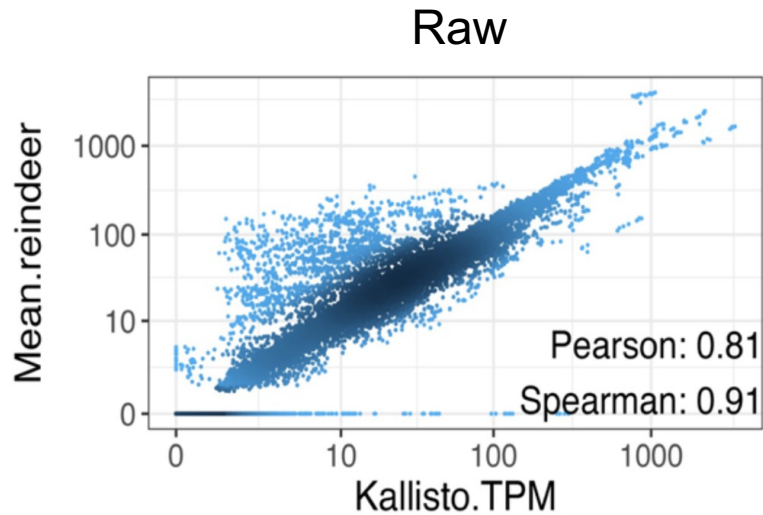
Repeats, low complexity regions, exon borders must be deleted from queries

Output design



There must be tolerance for missed k -mers in output

Gene expression quantification



Accuracy of mutation and fusion detection

CCLE Dataset
(N=1019)

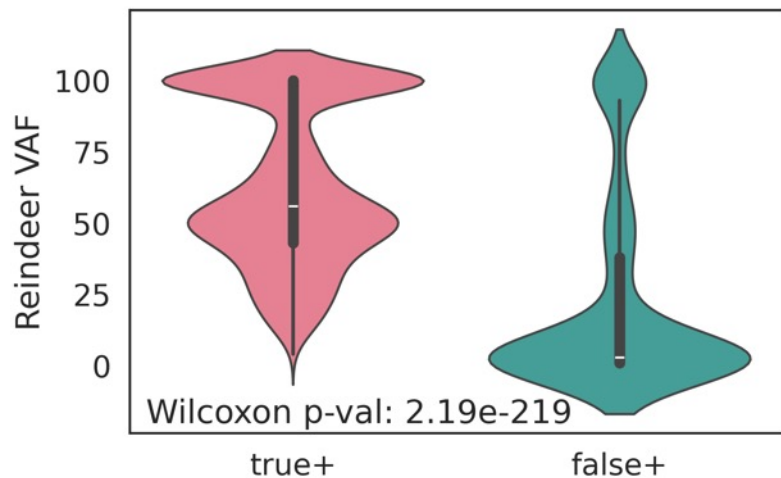
Ground truth=
Depmap calls

	# probes		#positive kmers ≥ 3
Cosmic Hotspot mutations	914	True +	1676
		False +	255
		False -	87
		Precision	0.868
		Recall	0.951
Cosmic fusions	59	True +	98
		False +	3
		False -	2
		Precision	0.970
		Recall	0.980

Conclusion: few misses despite SNPs

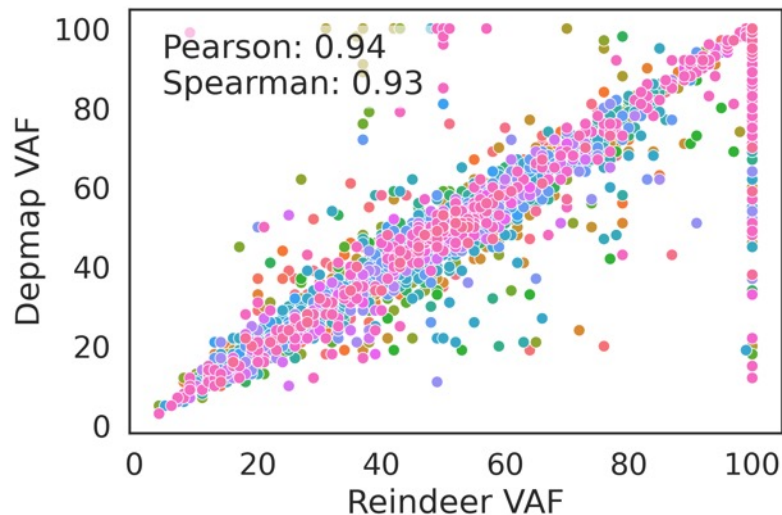
Allele frequencies

All mutations



+ 70% FP found in WES

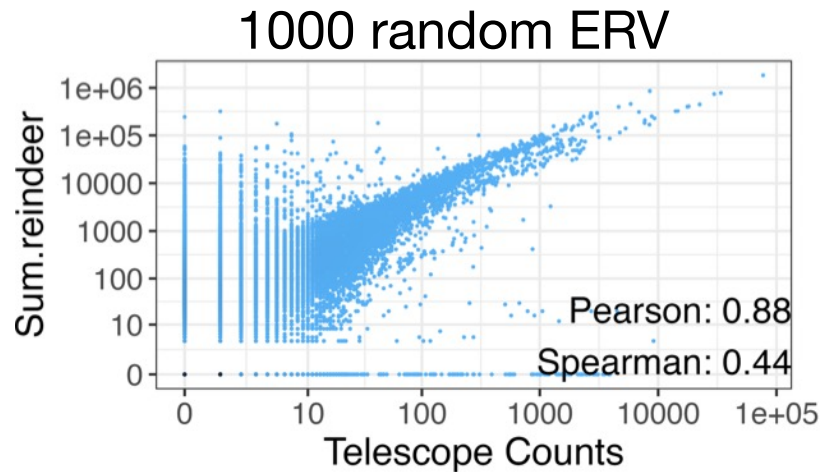
All mutations



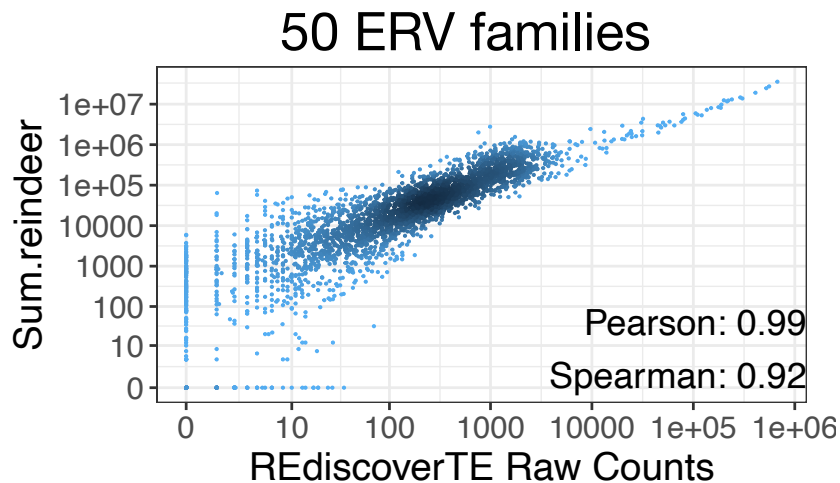
Repeats

Locus-level

Comparison with two
tools of reference

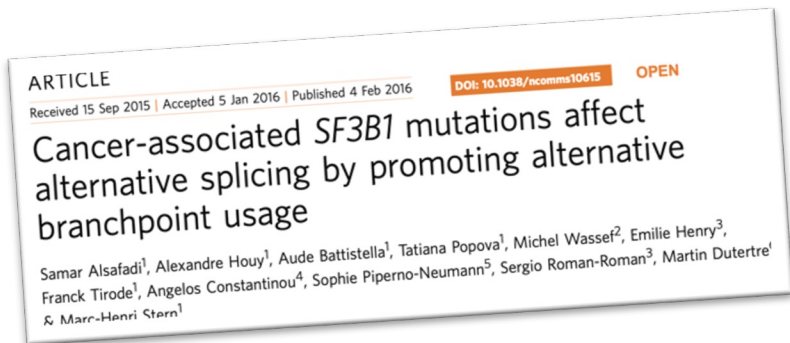


Family-level



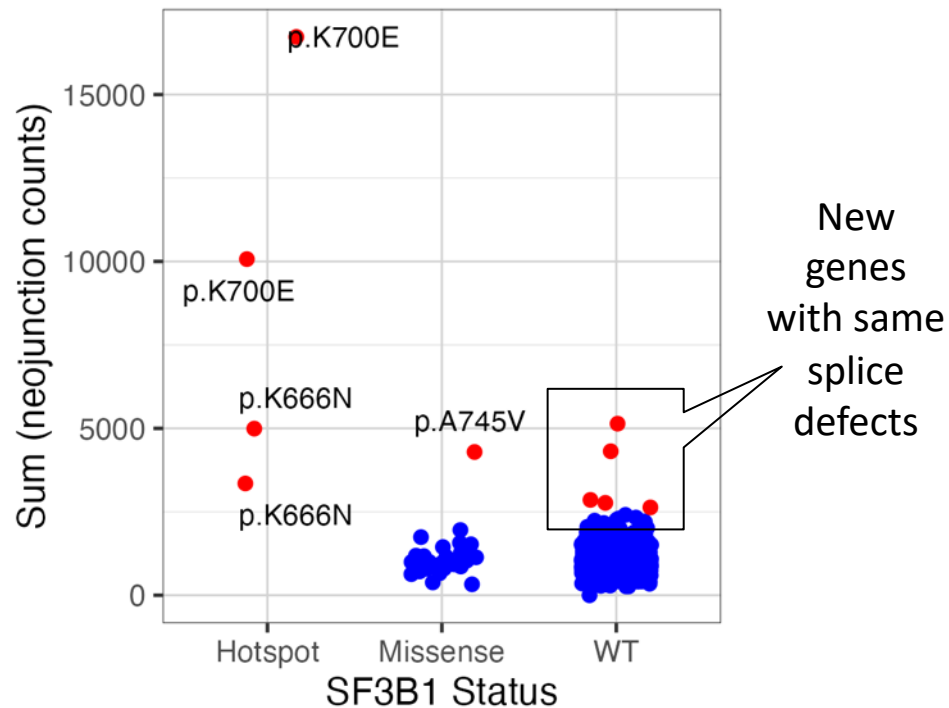
Two cancer applications

Find new splice junction signatures

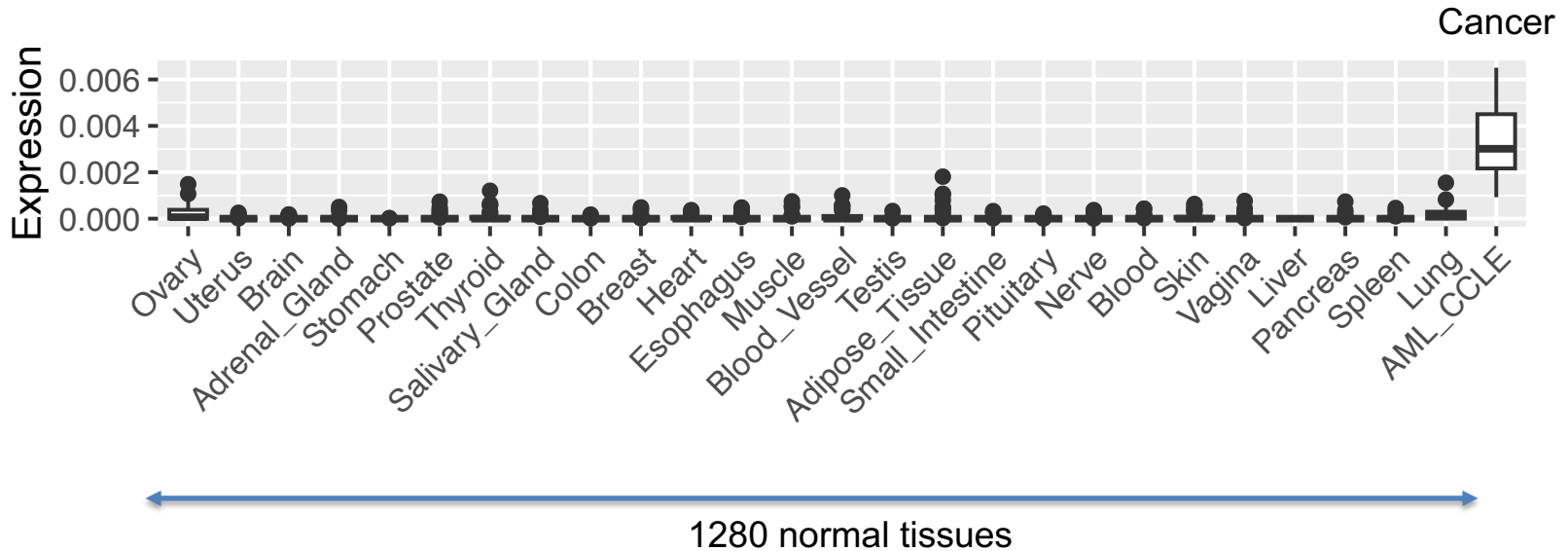


849 SF3B1-induced
neojunctions

Quantify in 1019
CCLE cell lines



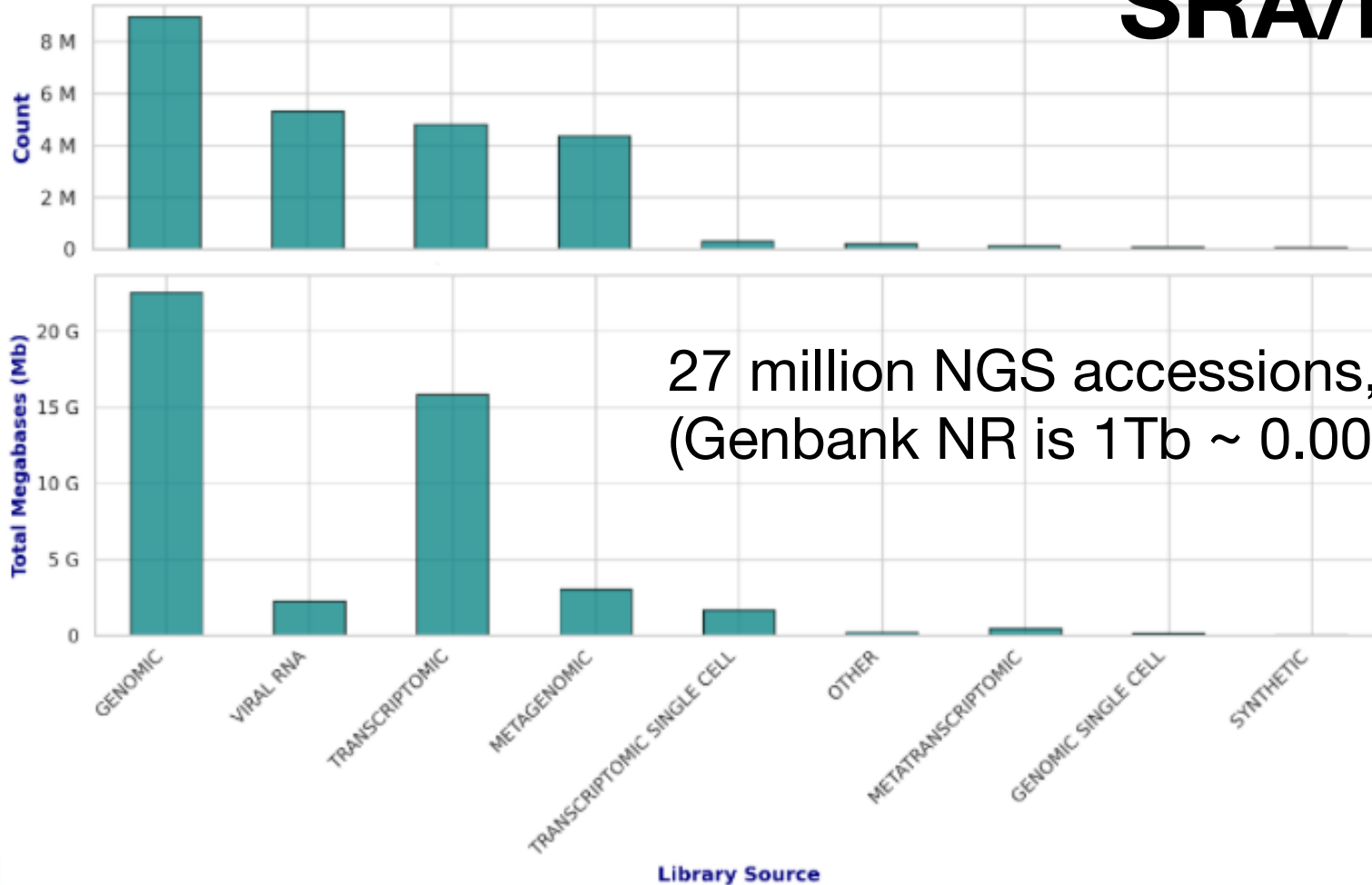
Evaluate neoantigen candidates



Next

- OK, 1000 transcriptome is nice
- But what about 1 million?

SRA/ENA



27 million NGS accessions, ~30Pb
(Genbank NR is 1Tb ~ 0.001 Pb)

Sequence Bloom Trees

Solomon & Kingsford, 2016

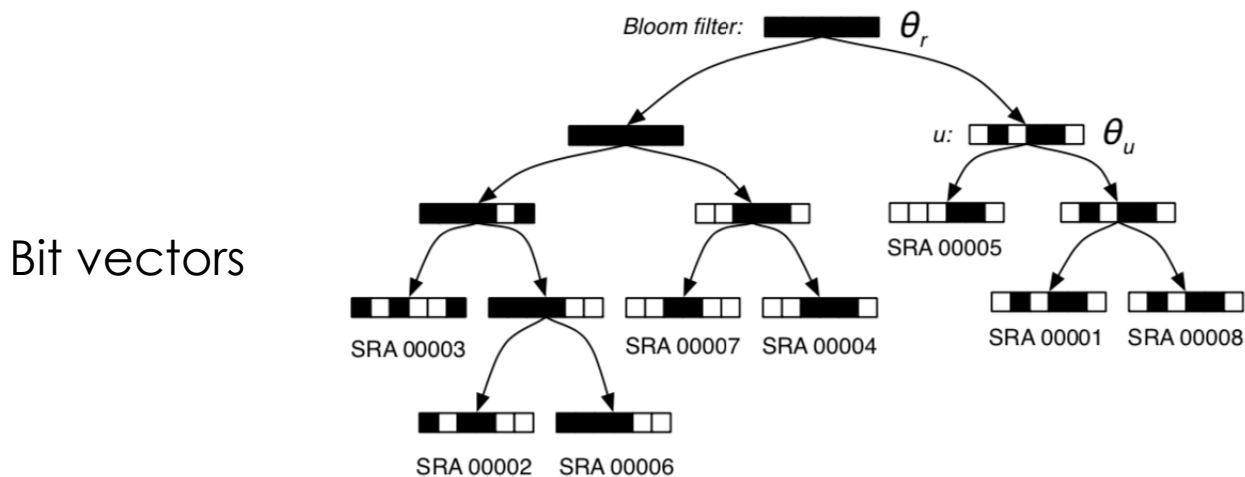
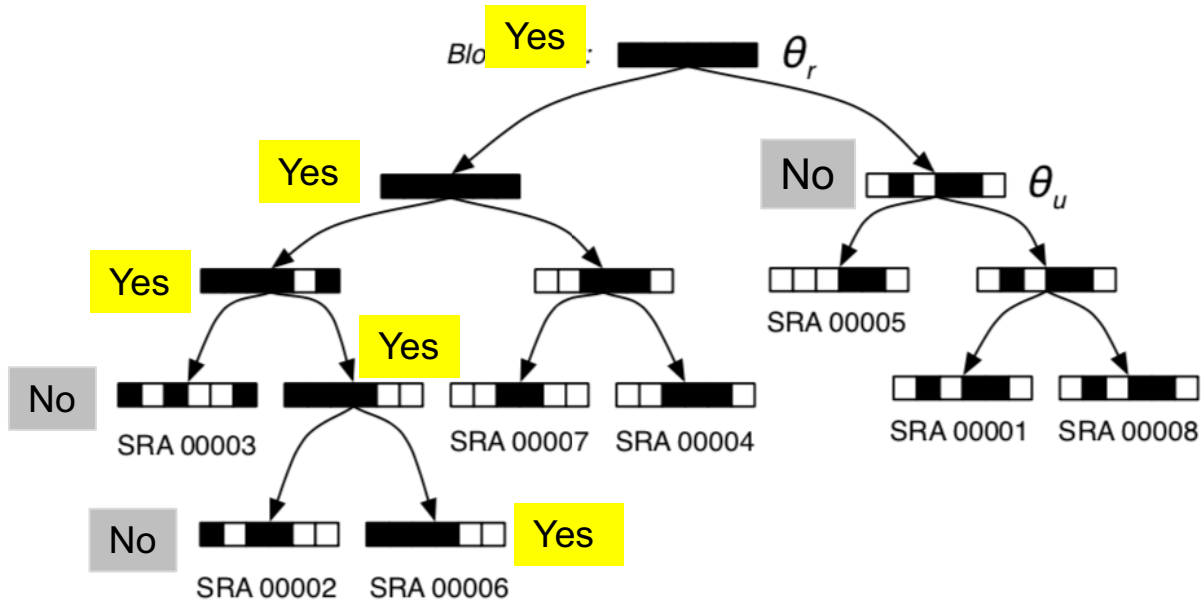


Figure 1: Schematic of a Sequence Bloom Tree. Each node contains a bloom filter containing the kmers present in the sequencing experiments under it.

Example

Sequence X hashes to: 1,2,4



The future of SRA analysis



nature methods

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-024-02280-z>

Indexing and searching petabase-scale nucleotide resources

Received: 18 July 2023

Sergey A. Shirayev  & Richa Agarwala 

NCBI Pebblescout: Bloom trees. 3.7 PB. No counts

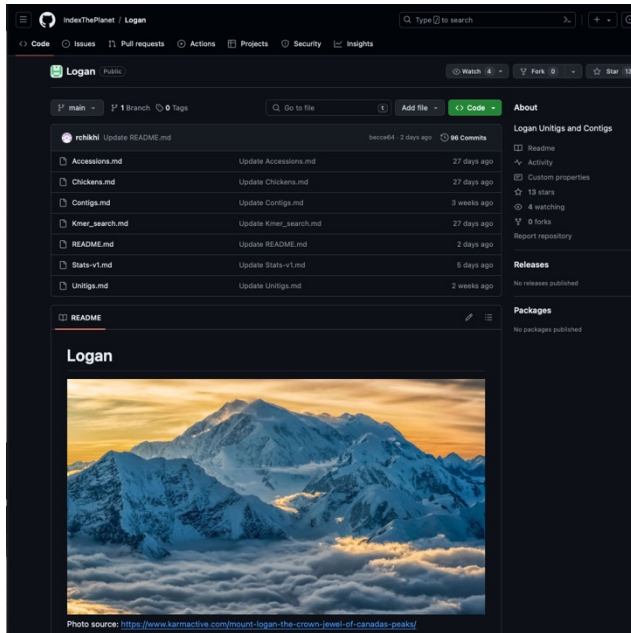
BIOINFORMATICS

‘Google for DNA’ indexes 10% of world’s known sequence data

Achievement demonstrates feasibility of making all of life’s code easily searchable, researchers say

ETHZ Metagraph. Colored « pruned » DBG. 5 PB. (10% of SRA) with counts

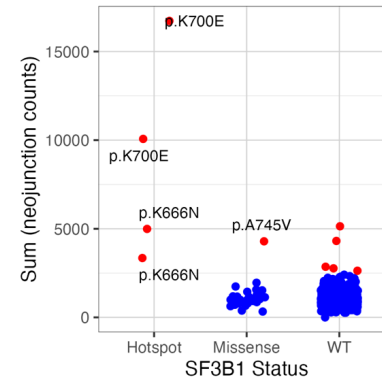
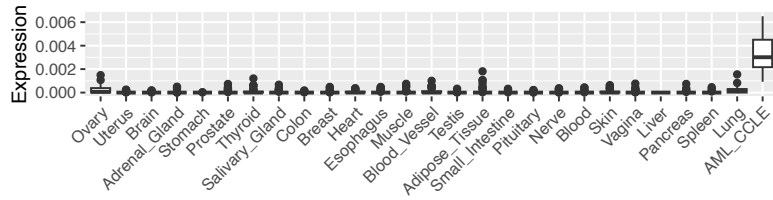
The real future of SRA analysis



Rayan Chikhi *et al.*: Logan
Index of the full SRA (27M entries)
- 3500 CPU years
- 25PB > 2.1PB Unitigs

Pierre Peterlongo *et al.*: Logan-Search
(Bloom tree-based)
<https://logan-search.org/>

Counts are essential for transcriptomics



Towards 100k human RNA-seq with counts

- The ESCALATE project
 - A colored DBG + hash-based index
 - Compress counts
 - Public data

Mining SRA metadata

- >1 million human transcriptome records
- One record: 160 standard + optional fields

age	experiment_title	library_strategy	sampling_site
altitude	experimental_factor	local_environmental_context	scientific_name
assembly_quality	experimental_protocol	location	secondary_project
assembly_software	extraction_protocol	location_end	secondary_sample_accession
base_count	faang_library_selection	location_start	secondary_study_accession
binning_software	first_created	marine_region	sequencing_date
bio_material	first_public	mating_type	sequencing_date_format
bisulfite_protocol	germline	ncbi_reporting_standard	sequencing_location
broad_scale_environmental_context	hi_c_protocol	nominal_length	sequencing_longitude
broker_name	host	nominal_sdev	sequencing_method
cage_protocol	host_body_site	pcr_isolation_protocol	sequencing_primer_catalog
cell_line	host_genotype	project_name	sequencing_primer_lot
cell_type	host_gravidity	protocol_label	sequencing_primer_provider
center_name	host_growth_conditions	read_count	serotype
checklist	host_phenotype	read_strand	serovar
chip_ab_provider	host_scientific_name	restriction_enzyme	sex
chip_protocol	host_sex	restriction_enzyme_target_sequence	specimen_voucher
chip_target	host_status	restriction_site	status
collected_by	host_tax_id	rna_integrity_num	strain
completeness_score	identified_by	rna_prep_3_protocol	study_accession
contamination_score	instrument_model	rna_prep_5_protocol	study_alias
control_experiment	instrument_platform	rna_purity_230_ratio	study_title
country	investigation_type	rna_purity_280_ratio	sub_species
cultivar	isolate	rt_prep_protocol	sub_strain
culture_collection	isolation_source	run_accession	submission_accession
datahub	last_updated	run_alias	submission_tool
description	library_construction_protocol	salinity	submitted_host_sex
dev_stage	library_gen_protocol	sample_accession	submitted_md5
disease	library_layout	sample_alias	submitted_read_type
dnase_protocol	library_max_fragment_size	sample_capture_status	tag
ecotype	library_min_fragment_size	sample_collection	target_gene
elevation	library_name	sample_description	tax_id
environment_biome	library_pcr_isolation_protocol	sample_material	taxonomic_classification
environment_feature	library_prep_date	sample_prep_interval	taxonomic_identity_marker
environment_material	library_prep_date_format	sample_prep_interval_units	temperature
environmental_medium	library_prep_latitude	sample_storage	tissue_lib
environmental_sample	library_prep_location	sample_storage_processing	tissue_type
experiment_accession	library_prep_longitude	sample_title	transposase_protocol
experiment_alias	library_selection	sampling_campaign	variety
experiment_target	library_source	sampling_platform	

Filling missing fields

- Unstructured information is there
 - Abstract
 - Methods
 - Optional sample info (« healthy sample »)
- Obvious approach: LLMs
 - Now testing Llama with various « bio » models

Exploring large RNA-seq data: take home lessons

- Public NGS data is huge
 - Not only human RNA: just visit SRA/ENA and find out
- It has been locked to date
 - File retrieval is not practical
 - Mapping strategies do not scale and are not sustainable
- Unlocking is possible with special data structures
- Reuse of existing data has big energy-saving potential



Research group on RNA Sequence, Structure and Function

université
PARIS-SACLAY

Group members on this project

Daniel Gautheret
Hugues Herrmann, PhD student
Fiona Hak, PhD student
Safa Maddouri, Bioinformatician



Collaborators

I2BC: Melina Gallopin
Gustave Roussy: Caroline Robert
U. Lille: Camille Marchet, Mikaël Salson
Pasteur: Rayan Chikhi
U. Montpellier: Thérèse Commes
Curie: Antonin Morillon
Iztech: Bünyamin Akgül, Cansu Dürer

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ANR,
INSERM Mathematics & Informatics for Cancer

<https://github.com/Transipedia/>