



# Pipeline d'analyse RNAseq

Gaëlle Lelandais

[gaelle.lelandais@universite-paris-saclay.fr](mailto:gaelle.lelandais@universite-paris-saclay.fr)

# Les étapes incontournables de l'analyse bioinformatique

## Etape 1:

Le contrôle de la qualité des séquences

## Etape 2:

L'alignement des séquences sur un (ou des) génome(s) de référence\*

\* s'ils sont connus

## Etape 3:

La visualisation des alignements

## Etape 4:

Analyses spécifiques (recherche de gènes DE, de variants, etc.)

Le choix des logiciels (et des valeurs de paramètres) dépend de la technologie de séquençage, de l'organisme étudié et de la question scientifique posée ...



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# Fichier FASTQ et qualité des *reads*

“FASTQ format is a text-based format for storing both **a biological sequence** (usually nucleotide sequence) and its corresponding **quality scores**. Both the sequence letter and quality score are each encoded with a **single ASCII character** for brevity” ( Wikipedia : [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ\\_format](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ_format) )

Une séquence est nommée “Read” :

```
@SEQ_ID  
GATTTGGGGTTCAAAGCAGTATCGATCAAATAGTAAATCCATTGTTCAACTCACAGTTT  
+  
! ' ' * ( ( ( ***+ ) % % % ++ ) ( % % % ) . 1 ***-+* ' ' ) ) ***55CCF>>>>CCCCCCCC65
```

## Caractère ASCII

### Phred quality score:

$$Q_{\text{sanger}} = -10 \log_{10} p$$

- 5 ← Séquence nucléotidique
- ← Score qualité

## Plusieurs millions

→ Score qualité entre 0 et 40

Signification : Probabilité d'une erreur de séquençage

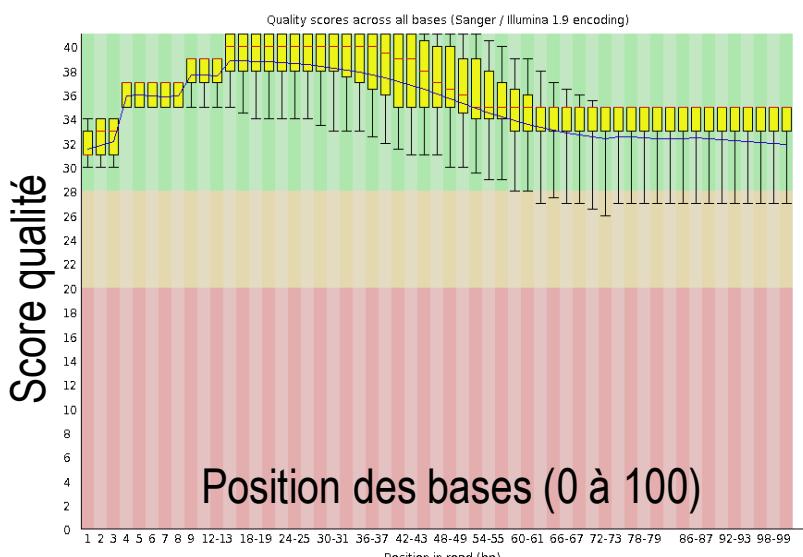
## Etape 1:

### Le contrôle de la qualité des séquences

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.3	STANDARD	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S2

5 777 032 séquences  
(100 bases)

#### Per base sequence quality



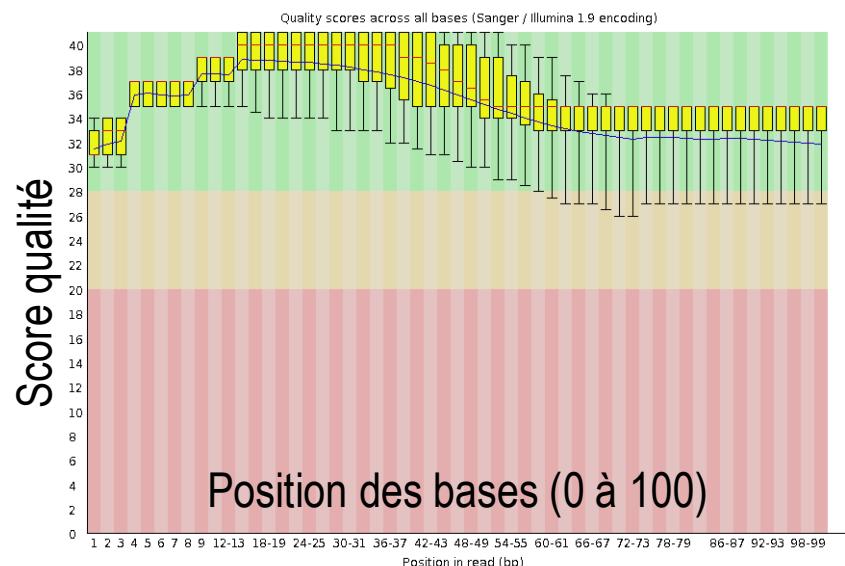
#### Exemple de logiciel : FASTQC

<http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.9	DEPLETED	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S1

7 007 145 séquences  
(100 bases)

#### Per base sequence quality



# Autres éléments à contrôler

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample nan
HCA.3	STANDARD	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S2

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample nan
HCA.9	DEPLETED	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S1

## FastQC Report

### Summary

- [Basic Statistics](#)
- [Per base sequence quality](#)
- [Per tile sequence quality](#)
- [Per sequence quality scores](#)
- [Per base sequence content](#)
- [Per sequence GC content](#)
- [Per base N content](#)
- [Sequence Length Distribution](#)
- [Sequence Duplication Levels](#)
- [Overrepresented sequences](#)
- [Adapter Content](#)
- [Kmer Content](#)

## FastQC Report

### Summary

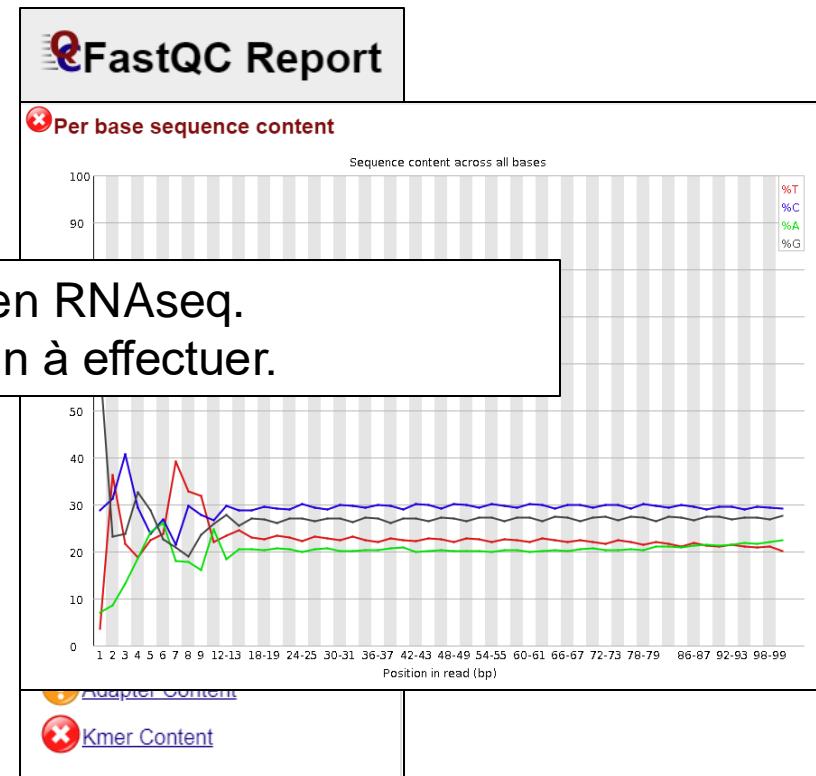
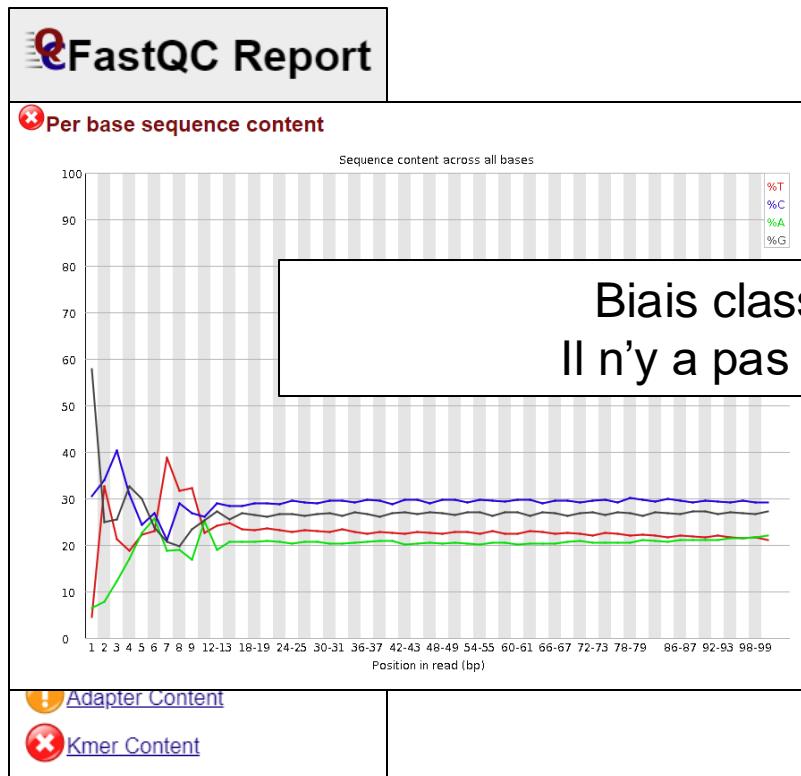
- [Basic Statistics](#)
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# Autres éléments à contrôler

(dépendent du type de données étudiées)

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HCA.9	DEPLETED	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S1

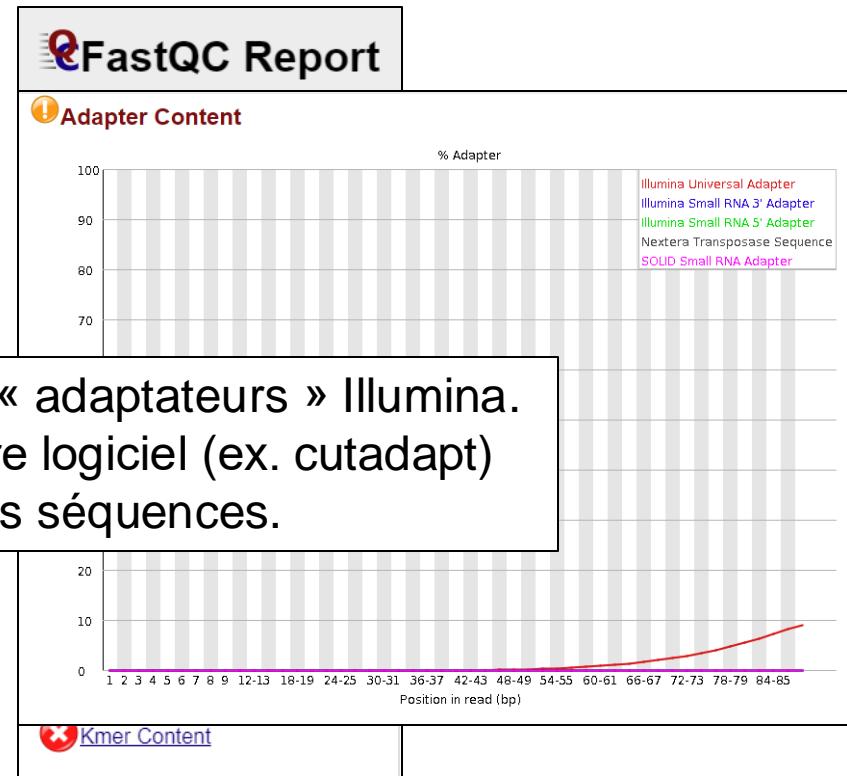
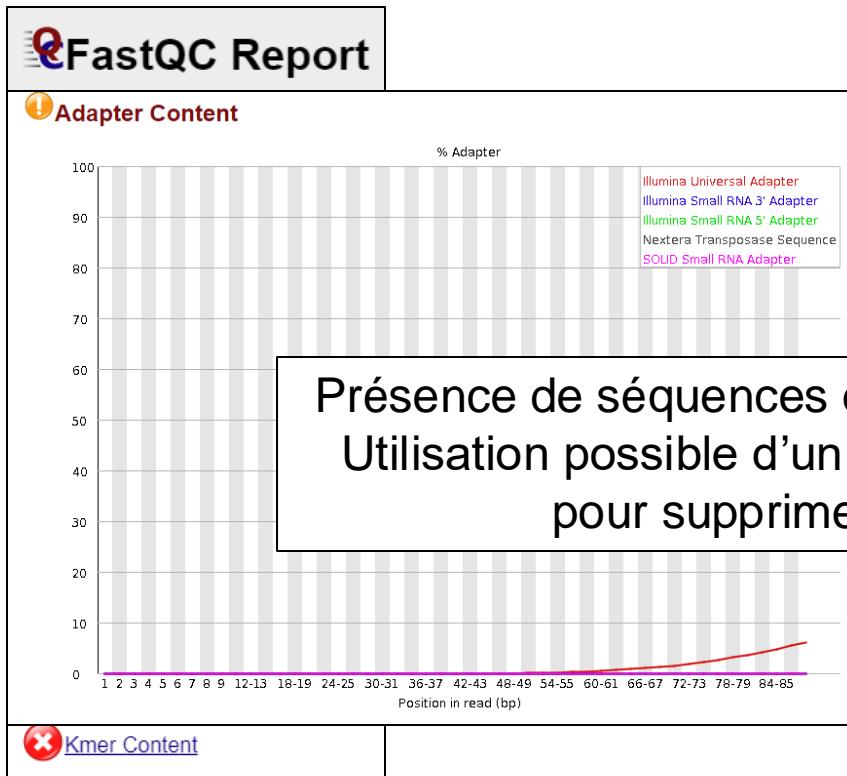


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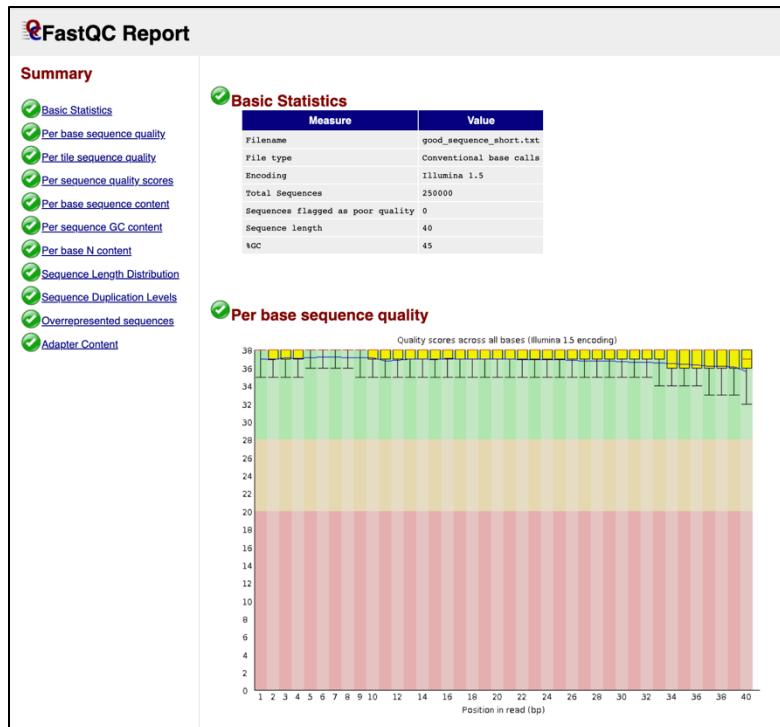


# Pour aller plus loin

➤ Tutoriel vidéo (11 minutes) :

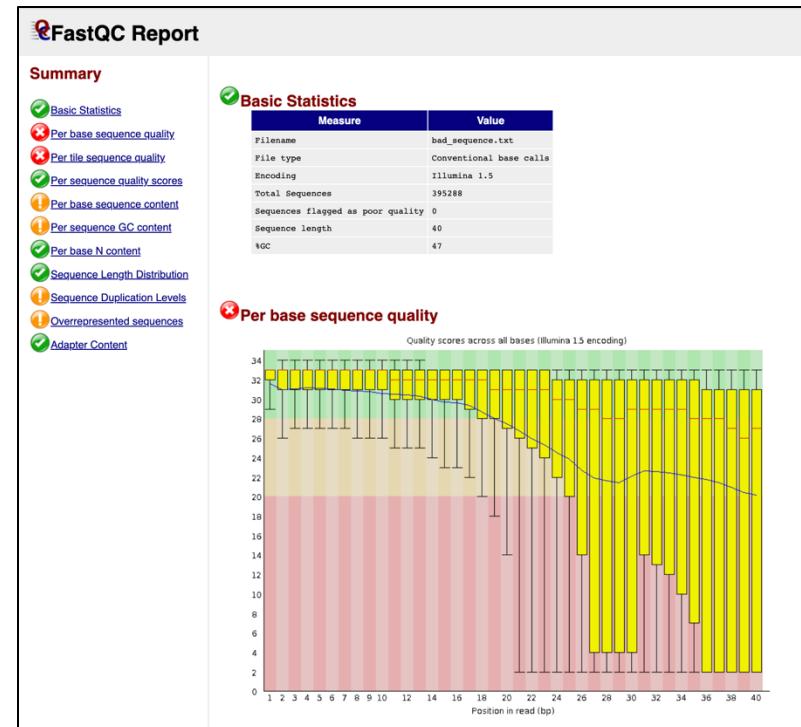
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bz93ReOv87Y>

➤ Exemple de séquences de bonne qualité :



[https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/good\\_sequence\\_short\\_fastqc.html](https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/good_sequence_short_fastqc.html)

➤ Exemple de séquences de mauvaise qualité :



[https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/bad\\_sequence\\_fastqc.html](https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/bad_sequence_fastqc.html)

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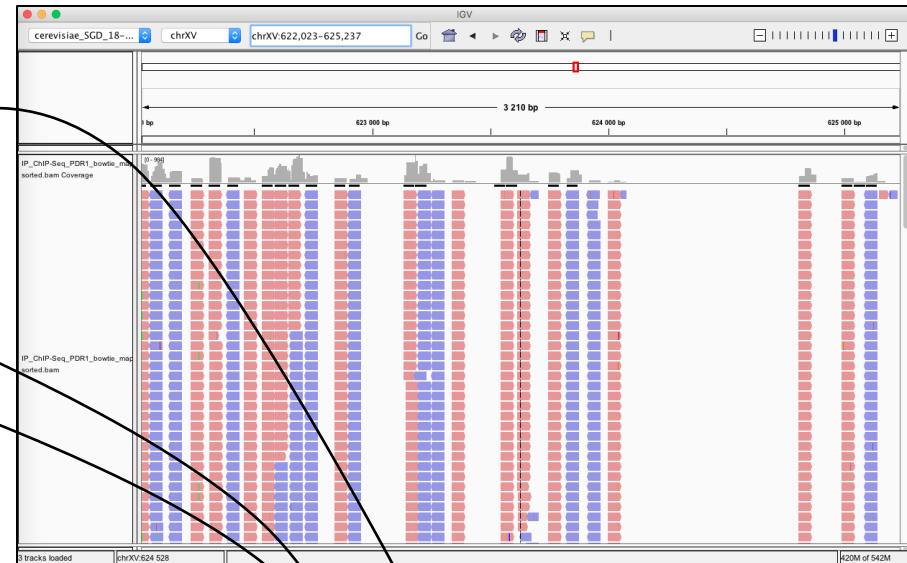
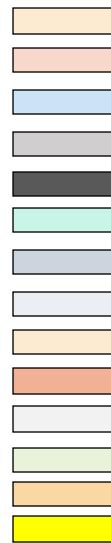
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# Problématique

Courtes séquences,  
écrites dans un fichier  
FASTQ

@HWI-1KL110:38:D0EJERABXX:1:1101:1223:2089 1:y=0:TGACCA  
NGATGNGAAGACCCACCTGGCTGACTCTCCAGTCAGTACCAAACTCTCGTATTCG  
+  
#0:#288?????24>88?????>8?????<?????>??<>?>?<>?  
@HWI-1KL110:38:D0EJERABXX:1:1101:1235:2105 1:N=0:TGACCA  
CACCNAACCCAC  
+  
CCCB#2ADHHHHFHIIJJYIJIIFIJGIIHJJYI=FGLJFECFEGEECA?B  
@HWI-1KL110:38:D0EJERABXX:1:1101:1225:2155 1:N=0:TGACCA  
CCTGTCACGGAGAACCTOCTCCGCAGCACGCCGGCGCTCTGTCTTTCCG  
+  
CCCCFFFFHHHHHHJJYIJJJJJJJJGIGIIJJYI>AHECEAAC,?;B>A  
@HWI-1KL110:38:D0EJERABXX:1:1101:1144:2172 1:N=0:TGACCA  
AAAACGAAACATTCTGACTTCGGCACCTCAATTGCTGTAGTGCACTCGGT  
+  
CCCCFFFFHHHHHHJJYIJJJJJJJJJJJJJJGIGIIJJYI>EJIGIF  
@HWI-1KL110:38:D0EJERABXX:1:1101:1184:2180 1:N=0:TGACCA



## Pas de résultat ! <

## Superposition

→ Solution unique

## Régions dupliquées du génomes ?

## Génome de référence

# Un problème difficile !

Les séquences génomiques sont longues ...

... par rapport à la longueur des *reads*

- O. tauri :  $12 \cdot 10^6$  bp
- Yeasts : 10 to  $20 \cdot 10^6$  bp
- Drosophila :  $120 \cdot 10^6$  bp
- Human :  $3 \cdot 10^9$  bp

50 to 250 bases  
(en fonction de la technologie de séquençage)

1 / 100 000  
à  
1 / 1 000 000 000

X 5 à 10 millions



- Des algorithmes ont été développés (Bowtie, STAR, etc.) pour trouver une “bonne” solution (qui n'est pas nécessairement “la” meilleure).

## Etape 2:

## L'alignement des séquences sur un génome de référence

## Fichier FASTQ (après filtrage des séquences si nécessaire)

## BOWTIE, STAR, etc.

## Fichier SAM (résultats des alignements des séquences sur le génome de référence)

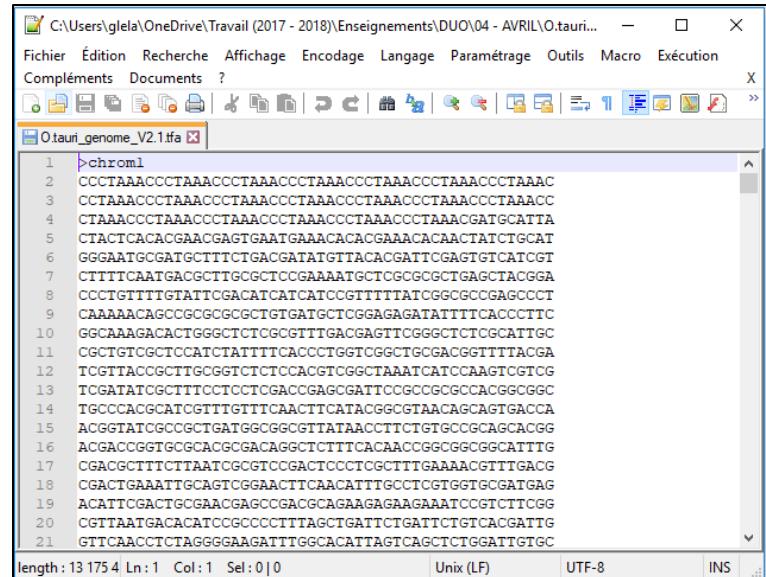
# SAMTOOLS

## Exemples de logiciels :

BOWTIE, BOWTIE2, STAR, etc.

## Logiciel SAMTOOLS (éventuellement)

<http://samtools.sourceforge.net/>



## Fichier BAM (version binaire et compressée du fichier SAM)

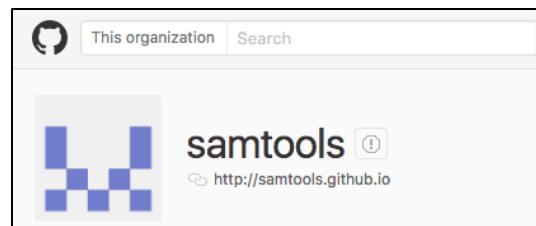
# Fichiers SAM et BAM, quelle différence ?

## Fichier SAM (5.4 Go)

→ Fichier texte (nous pouvons le lire)

## Fichier BAM (1.3 Go)

→ Version binaire du SAM (pour les ordinateurs)



**La même information est contenue dans les deux fichiers.**

# Pour aller plus loin

Hatem et al. BMC Bioinformatics 2013, 14:184  
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2105/14/184

**RESEARCH ARTICLE** Open Access

## Benchmarking short sequence mapping tools

Ayat Hatem<sup>1,2</sup>, Doruk Bozdağ<sup>2</sup>, Amanda E Toland<sup>3</sup> and Ümit V Çatalyürek<sup>1,2\*</sup>

**Abstract**  
**Background:** The development of next-generation sequencing instruments has led to the generation of millions of short sequences in a single run. The process of aligning these reads to a reference genome is time consuming and demands the development of fast and accurate alignment tools. However, the current proposed tools make different compromise between the accuracy and the speed of mapping. Moreover, many important aspects are overlooked while comparing the performance of a newly developed tool to the state of the art. Therefore, there is a need for an objective evaluation method that covers all the aspects. In this work, we introduce a benchmarking suite to extensively analyze sequencing tools with respect to various aspects and provide an objective comparison.

**Results:** We applied our benchmarking tests on 9 well known mapping tools, namely, Bowtie, Bowtie2, BWA, SOAP2, MAQ, RMAP, GSNAP, Novoalign, and mrsFAST (mrFAST) using synthetic data and real RNA-Seq data. MAQ and RMAP are based on building hash tables for the reads, whereas the remaining tools are based on indexing the reference genome. The benchmarking tests reveal the strengths and weaknesses of each tool. The results show that no single tool outperforms all others in all metrics. However, BWA maintained the best throughput for most of the tests while BWA performed better for longer read lengths. The benchmarking tests are not restricted to the mentioned tools and can be further applied to others.

**Conclusion:** The mapping process is still a hard problem that is affected by many factors. In this work, we provided a benchmarking suite that reveals and evaluates the different factors affecting the mapping process. Still, there is no tool that outperforms all of the others in all the tests. Therefore, the end user should clearly specify his needs in order to choose the tool that provides the best results.

**Keywords:** Short sequence mapping, Next-generation sequencing, Benchmark, Sequence analysis

### Introduction

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology has evolved rapidly in the last five years, leading to the generation of hundreds of millions of sequences (reads) in a single run. The number of generated reads varies between 1 million for long reads generated by Roche/454 sequencer ( $\approx 400$  base pairs (bps)) and 2.4 billion for short reads generated by Illumina/Solexa and ABI/SOLID™ sequencers ( $\approx 75$  bps). The invention of the high-throughput sequencers has led to a significant cost reduction, e.g., a Megabase of DNA sequence costs only \$0.1 [1].

Nevertheless, the large amount of generated data tells us almost nothing about the DNA, as stated by Flicek and Birney [2]. This is due to the lack of proper analysis tools and algorithms. Therefore, bioinformatics researchers started to think about new ways to efficiently handle and analyze this large amount of data.

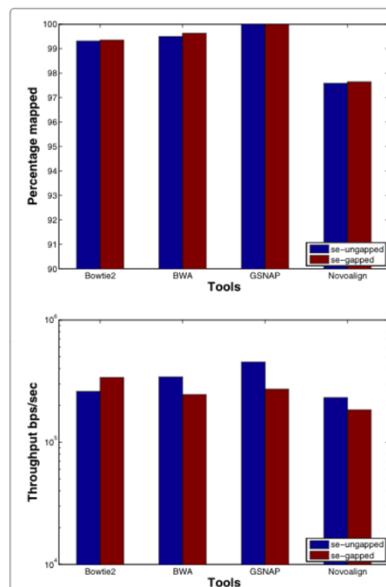
One of the areas that attracted many researchers to work on is the alignment (mapping) of the generated sequences, i.e., the alignment of reads generated by NGS machines to a reference genome. Because, an efficient alignment of this large amount of reads with high accuracy is a crucial part in many applications' workflow, such as genome resequencing [2], DNA methylation [3], RNA-Seq [4], ChIP sequencing, SNPs detection [5], genomic structural variants detection [6], and metagenomics [7]. Therefore, numerous tools have been developed to undertake this challenging task including MAQ [8], RMAP [9], GSNAP [10], Bowtie [11], Bowtie2 [12], BWA [13], SOAP2 [14], Mosaik [15], FANGS [16], SHRIMP [17], BFAST [18],

\*Correspondence: umit@osu.edu  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Biomedical Informatics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

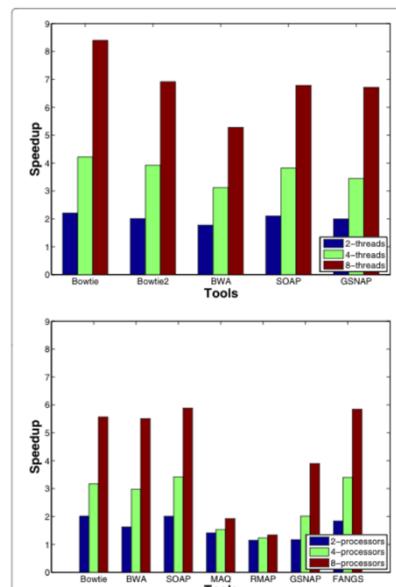
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<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23758764/>

- Les outils disponibles sont nombreux !
- Des études comparent les performances des outils. Stabilité des résultats en fonction des paramètres choisis ? Temps de calculs ? Etc.



**Figure 15** Effect of enabling gapped alignment using a real data set. mRNA data set of 1 million reads extracted from the Sprague mouse strain is used in this experiment and mapped on the mouse genome version mm9.



**Figure 16** Speedup when using multithreading and multiprocessing. 16 million reads of length 125 were mapped to the Human genome while using multithreading (the upper figure) or multiprocessing (the lower figure).

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## Etape 3:

### La visualisation des alignements

Fichiers BAM (version binaire et compressée du fichier SAM)

Exemple de logiciel : IGV  
<https://www.broadinstitute.org/igv/home>

Fichier FASTA (génome de référence téléchargé depuis NCBI)

Fichier GFF/GTF (positions des éléments génomiques d'intérêts)



La visualisation est une étape très importante dans un projet « omique »

```
1 ##gff-version 3
2 ##gff-spec-version 1.21
3 ##processor NCBI annotator
4 ##genome-build version 140606
5 ##genome-build-accession NCBI Assembly:GCF_000214015.3
6 ##organism Mus musculus
7 ##sequence-region NC_014426.2 1 1096037
8 ##species https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=70448
9 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 244 1932 . - . ID=estta0lg00010
10 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 2077 4029 . + . ID=estta0lg00020
11 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 4157 5299 . + . ID=estta0lg00030
12 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 5392 7014 . - . ID=estta0lg00040
13 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 7536 9605 . - . ID=estta0lg00050
14 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 9780 10412 . + . ID=estta0lg00060
15 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 11358 12455 . + . ID=estta0lg00070
16 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 12595 12848 . - . ID=estta0lg00080
17 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 13009 15890 . + . ID=estta0lg00090
18 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 16094 20050 . + . ID=estta0lg00100
19 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 20100 23094 . - . ID=estta0lg00110
20 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 21000 23493 . + . ID=estta0lg00120
21 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 22562 23929 . + . ID=estta0lg00130
22 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 24244 25262 . + . ID=estta0lg00140
23 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 25340 26524 . - . ID=estta0lg00150
24 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 26590 28893 . - . ID=estta0lg00160
25 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 29306 30093 . + . ID=estta0lg00170
26 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 30249 30493 . + . ID=estta0lg00180
27 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 30300 30799 . - . ID=estta0lg00190
28 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 33223 34088 . + . ID=estta0lg00200
29 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 34173 34653 . - . ID=estta0lg00210
30 NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 34778 35476 . + . ID=estta0lg00220
```

# Le format GFF

Fichier composé de 9 colonnes, indiquant les positions génomiques de début et de fin d'éléments génomiques d'intérêts (ici les gènes).

General GFF structure		
Position index	Position name	Description
1	sequence	The name of the sequence where the feature is located.
2	source	Keyword identifying the source of the feature, like a program (e.g. <a href="#">Augustus</a> or <a href="#">RepeatMasker</a> ) or an organization (like <a href="#">TAIR</a> ).
3	feature	The feature type name, like "gene" or "exon". In a well structured GFF file, all the children features always follow their parents in a single block (so all exons of a transcript are put after their parent "transcript" feature line and features and their relationships should <a href="#">Sequence Ontology Project</a> ).
4	start	Genomic start of the feature, with a 1-based open sequence formats, like <a href="#">BED files</a>
5	end	Genomic end of the feature, with a 1-based offset half-open sequence formats, like
6	score	Numeric value that generally indicates the quality of the feature. A value of "." (a dot) is used to define a range.
7	strand	Single character that indicates the <a href="#">Strand</a> . If omitted, assume the values of "+" (positive, or -)
8	frame (GTF, GFF2) or phase (GFF3)	Frame or phase of CDS features; it can also apply to other features (like repeats). Frame and Phase are integers from 0 to 2, indicating the reading frame of the feature. If omitted, assume everything else). Frame and Phase are integers from 0 to 2, indicating the reading frame of the feature. If omitted, assume everything else).
9	Attributes.	All the other information pertaining to the feature. This is the one which varies the most between different GFF files.

GCF\_000214015.3\_version\_140606\_genomic.gff

```
##gff-version 3
##gff-spec-version 1.21
##processor NCBI annotwriter
##genome-build version 140606
##genome-build-accession NCBI_Assembly:GCF_000214015.3
##annotation-source INSDC submitter
##sequence-region NC_014426.2 1 1096037
##species https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=70448
NC_014426.2 RefSeq region 1 1096037 . +
ID=id0;Dbxref=taxon:70448;Name=1;chromosome=1;gbke:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 244 1932 . -
ID=Gene0;Dbxref=GeneID:9834635;Name=OT_ostta01g000;
NC_014426.2 RefSeq mRNA 244 1932 . -
ID=rna0;Parent=Gene0;Dbxref=GeneID:9834635;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq exon 244 1932 . -
ID=id1;Parent=rna0;Dbxref=GeneID:9834635;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq CDS 244 1932 . -
ID=cds0;Parent=rna0;Dbxref=UniProtKB/TrEMBL:Q01H82;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 2077 4029 . +
ID=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832483;Name=OT_ostta01g001;
NC_014426.2 RefSeq mRNA 2077 4029 . +
ID=rna1;Parent=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832483;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq exon 2077 4029 . +
ID=id2;Parent=rna1;Dbxref=GeneID:9832483;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq CDS 2077 4029 . +
ID=cds1;Parent=rna1;Dbxref=GOA:Q01H81;InterPro:IPR0014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 4157 5299 . +
ID=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832502;Name=OT_ostta01g002;
NC_014426.2 RefSeq mRNA 4157 5299 . +
ID=rna2;Parent=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832502;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq exon 4157 5299 . +
ID=id3;Parent=rna2;Dbxref=GeneID:9832502;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq CDS 4157 5299 . +
ID=cds2;Parent=rna2;Dbxref=UniProtKB/TrEMBL:Q01H80;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq gene 5392 7041 . -
ID=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832501;Name=OT_ostta01g003;
NC_014426.2 RefSeq mRNA 5392 7041 . -
ID=rna3;Parent=genel;Dbxref=GeneID:9832501;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq exon 5392 7041 . -
ID=id4;Parent=rna3;Dbxref=GeneID:9832501;Genbank:NC_014426.2
NC_014426.2 RefSeq CDS 5392 7041 . -
ID=cds3;Parent=rna3;Dbxref=GOA:Q01H79;InterPro:IPR0014426.2
```

<https://www.ensembl.org/info/website/upload/gff.html> ; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General\\_feature\\_format](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_feature_format)

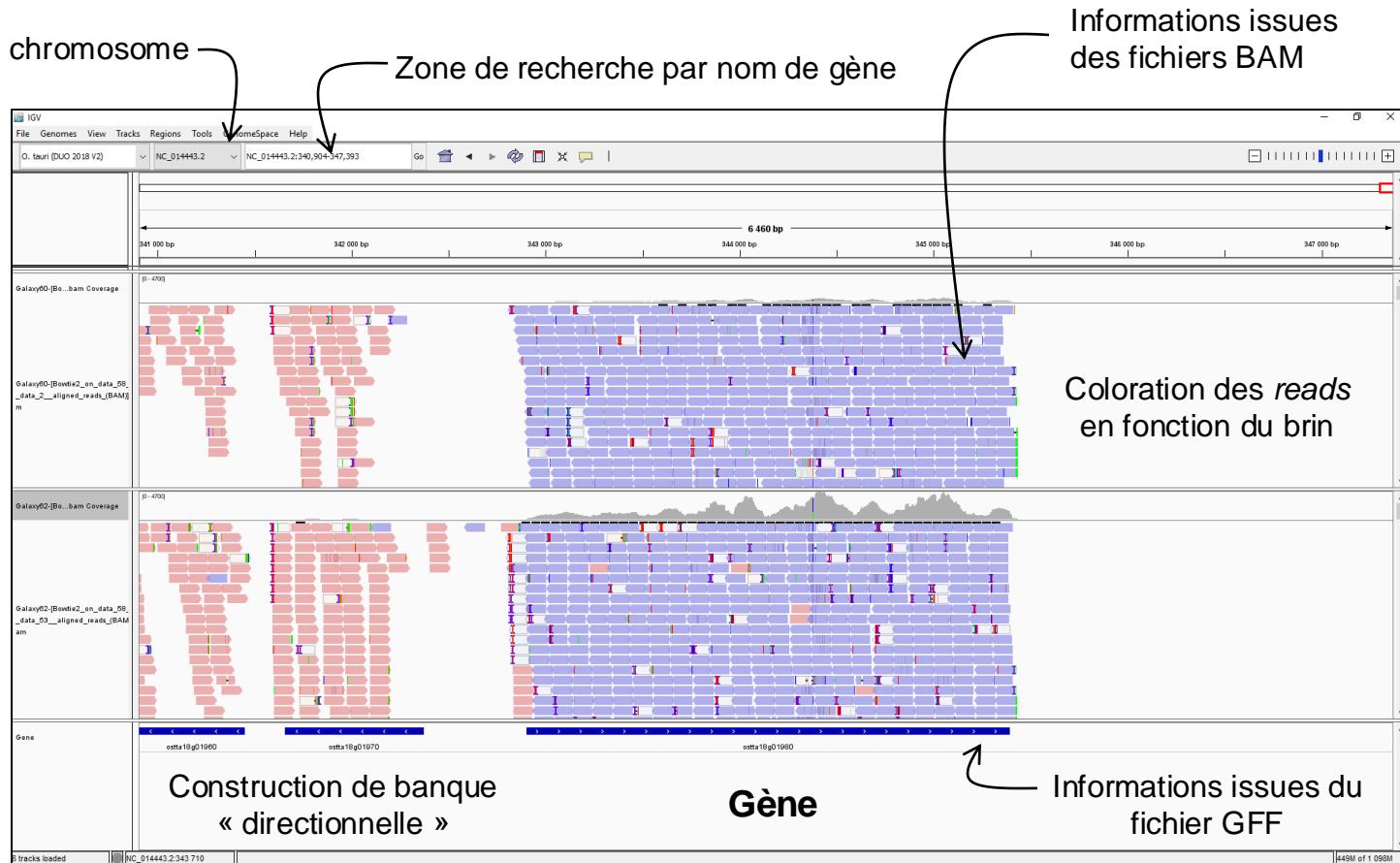
# Exemple visualisation

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.3	STANDARD	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S2

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.9	DEPLETED	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S1

HCA.3  
(Cond 1)

HCA.9  
(Cond 2)



# « IGV Desktop » ou « IGV Web » ?

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the IGV website. The left screenshot is the desktop version, featuring a sidebar with links like Home, Downloads, Documents, and Contact, along with a search bar and a copyright notice for 2013-2021. The right screenshot is the web version, showing a main banner with the IGV logo and a screenshot of the software interface, followed by sections for Overview, Citing IGV, and a detailed description of the tool's features.

**IGV Desktop (Left):**

- Home
- Downloads
- Documents
  - IGV User Guide
  - File Formats
  - Tutorial Videos
  - Hosted Genomes
  - FAQ
  - Release Notes
  - Credits
- Contact

Search website

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Broad Institute  
and the Regents of the  
University of California

**IGV Web (Right):**

**Home**

# Integrative Genomics Viewer

**Overview**

The Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) is a high-performance, easy-to-use, interactive tool for the visual exploration of genomic data. It supports flexible integration of all the common types of genomic data and metadata, investigator-generated or publicly available, loaded from local or cloud sources.

IGV is available in multiple forms, including:

- the original IGV - a Java desktop application,
- IGV-Web - a web application,
- igv.js - a JavaScript component that can be embedded in web pages (*for developers*)

This site is focused on the IGV desktop application. See <https://igv.org> for links to all forms of IGV.

**Citing IGV**

To cite your use of IGV in your publication, please reference one or more of:

James T. Robinson, Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, Wendy Winckler, Mitchell Guttman, Eric S. Lander, Gad Getz, Jill P. Mesirov. [Integrative Genomics Viewer](#). *Nature Biotechnology* 29, 24–26 (2011). (Free PMC article [here](#)).

Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, James T. Robinson, Jill P. Mesirov. [Integrative Genomics Viewer \(IGV\): high-performance genomics data visualization and exploration](#). *Briefings in Bioinformatics* 14, 178–192 (2013).

James T. Robinson, Helga Thorvaldsdóttir, Aaron M. Wenger, Ahmet Zehir, Jill P. Mesirov. [Variant Review with the Integrative Genomics Viewer \(IGV\)](#). *Cancer Research* 77(21) 31-34 (2017).

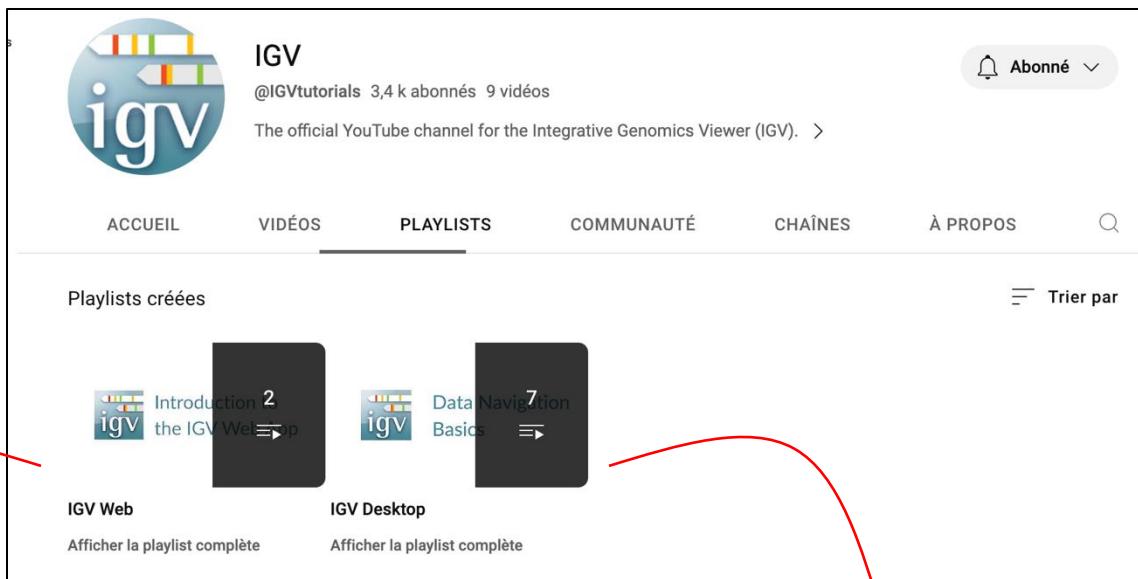
Travail sur son ordinateur « en local »

Travail sur un serveur « en ligne »

# Ressources utiles

➤ Tutoriels vidéos :

<https://www.youtube.com/@IGVtutorials/playlists>



Travail sur un serveur « online »

Travail sur son ordinateur « en local »

# Les étapes incontournables de l'analyse bioinformatique

## Etape 1:

Le contrôle de la qualité des séquences

## Etape 2:

L'alignement des séquences sur un (ou des) génome(s) de référence\*

\* s'ils sont connus

## Etape 3:

La visualisation des alignements

## Etape 4:

Analyses spécifiques (recherche de gènes DE, de variants, etc.)

Le choix des logiciels (et des valeurs de paramètres) dépend de la technologie de séquençage, de l'organisme étudié et de la question scientifique posée ...



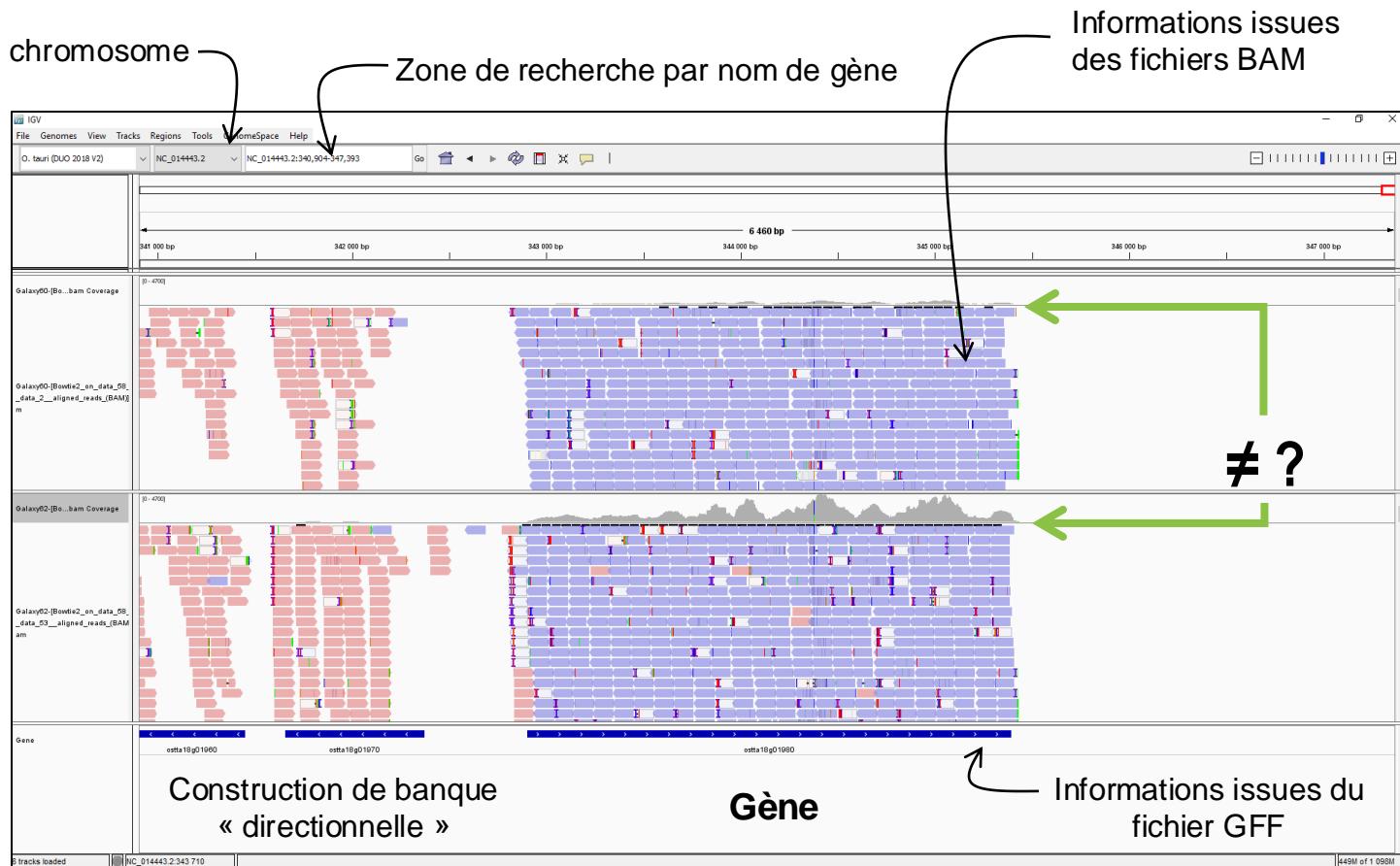
# Différentiel d'expression ?

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.3	STANDARD	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S2

A	B	C	D	E	F
SampleID	Iron	Light	Time	Condition	Sample name
HCA.9	DEPLETED	LIGHT	3H	SHORT TERM	S1

HCA.3  
(Cond 1)

HCA.9  
(Cond 2)



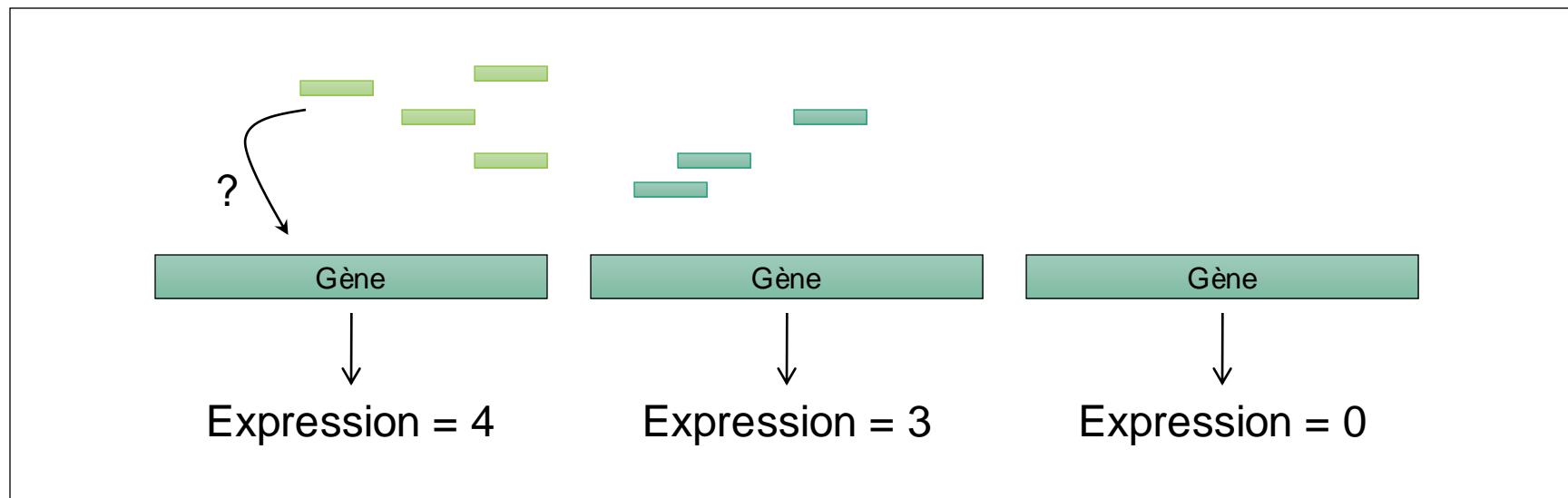
## Etape 4 (pour le RNAseq) :

Identification des gènes différentiellement exprimés

Exemple de programme : HTSeq count

[https://htseq.readthedocs.io/en/release\\_0.9.1/counting.html](https://htseq.readthedocs.io/en/release_0.9.1/counting.html)

- Les séquences positionnées au niveau des gènes sont comptées (une annotation du génome est donc nécessaire → Fichier GFF/GTF).



- L'activité transcriptionnelle des gènes est supposée proportionnelle au nombre de séquences alignées.

## Etape 4 (pour le RNAseq) :

### Identification des gènes différentiellement exprimés



UNIX

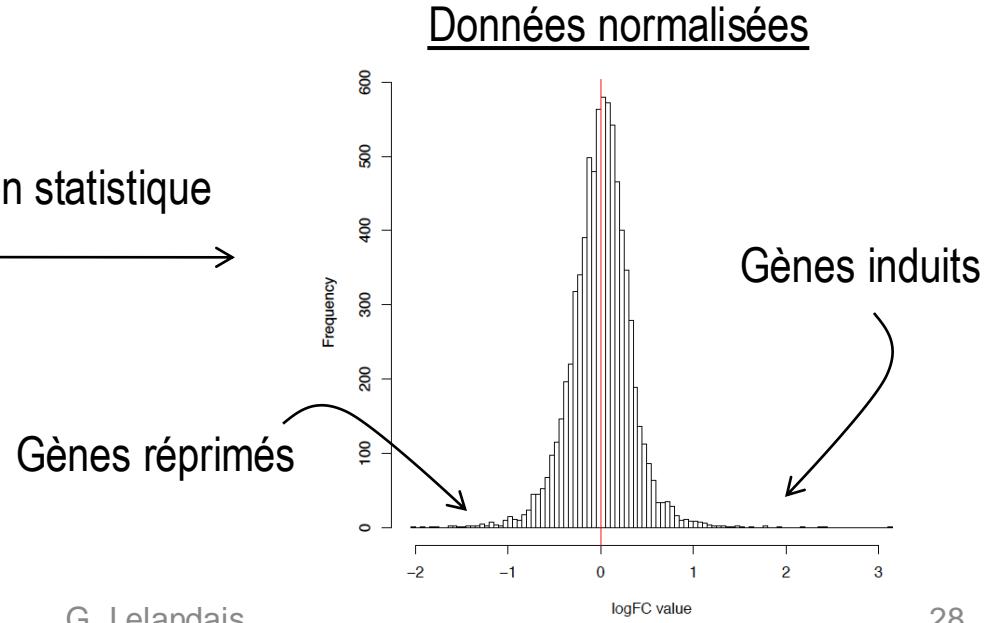
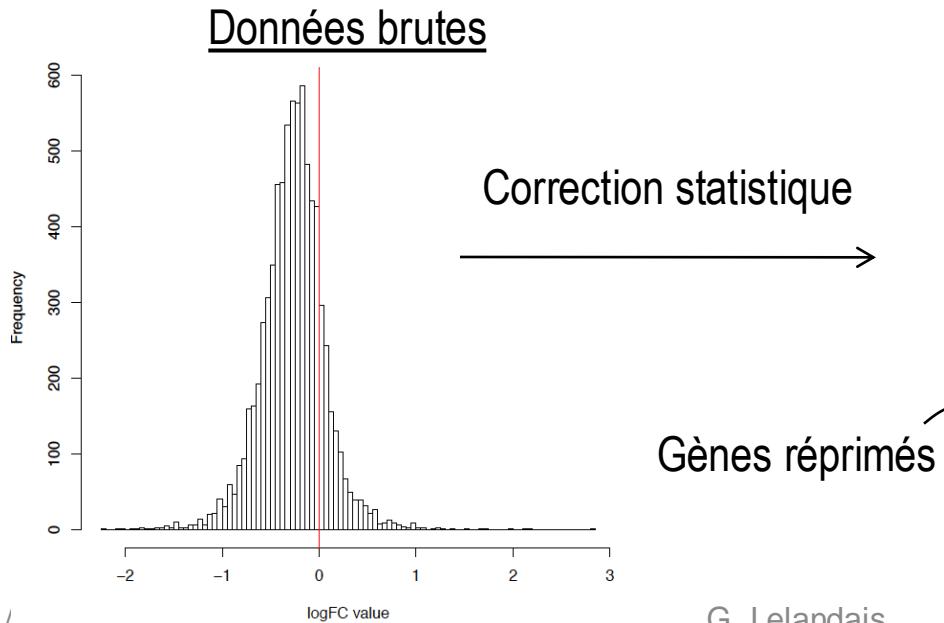
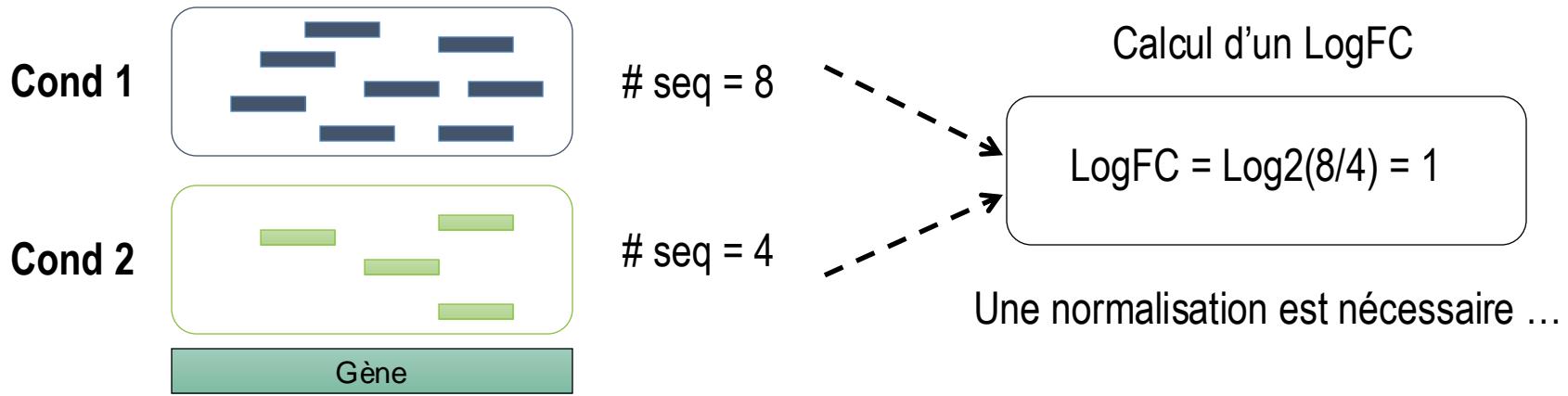


- Compilés dans un unique fichier, nommé « table de comptage » :

	gene	length	HCA-3	HCA-4	HCA-5	HCA-6	HCA-7	HCA-8	HCA-9	HCA-10	HCA-11	HCA-12	HCA-13	HCA-14	HCA-15
1	ostta0lg00010	1689	226	176	224	246	236	177	296	194	102	196	225	205	265
2	ostta0lg00020	1953	256	201	270	299	199	235	391	322	180	190	240	229	212
3	ostta0lg00030	1143	45	52	32	65	36	53	77	45	18	42	55	62	34
4	ostta0lg00040	1650	732	595	705	869	723	710	1012	834	442	559	553	571	870
5	ostta0lg00050	2220	311	223	301	481	385	345	386	298	176	248	240	270	384
6	ostta0lg00060	633	246	202	229	338	284	299	277	270	149	226	304	235	116
7	ostta0lg00070	1098	384	249	359	99	101	100	444	349	196	75	112	103	200
8	ostta0lg00080	264	1	1	10	13	19	21	14	5	1	25	13	21	17
9	ostta0lg00090	2514	617	571	619	5823	4620	4652	1195	964	643	4491	4774	4505	3187
10	ostta0lg00100	3957	808	717	773	756	521	544	1009	963	726	437	301	335	544
11	ostta0lg00110	585	17	12	25	9	9	8	24	16	5	7	5	12	11
12	ostta0lg00120	1491	375	280	427	156	140	144	504	407	208	107	115	131	203
13	ostta0lg00130	1368	391	310	371	264	257	250	416	376	182	185	234	249	367
14	ostta0lg00140	966	816	600	732	64	74	62	812	787	377	74	93	85	771
15	ostta0lg00150	1185	14	12	21	134	114	109	9	14	8	73	137	97	10
16	ostta0lg00160	2304	81	92	79	258	199	209	148	102	61	198	208	212	120
17	ostta0lg00170	747	16	8	15	36	32	22	12	16	5	11	20	16	13
18	ostta0lg00180	246	9	8	12	53	41	55	18	13	8	19	50	53	7
19	ostta0lg00190	2241	589	452	605	2304	1772	1823	915	713	447	1317	1195	1383	275
20	ostta0lg00200	876	99	42	64	134	95	92	145	110	69	89	118	111	60
21	ostta0lg00210	315	41	43	35	43	46	45	69	54	21	49	55	57	42
22	ostta0lg00220	699	121	110	116	146	137	126	189	125	55	128	123	145	127
23	ostta0lg00230	684	82	64	83	53	29	48	84	78	51	27	72	52	84
24	ostta0lg00240	1497	56	37	40	115	91	89	67	51	49	66	95	88	50
25	ostta0lg00250	876	29	18	35	42	32	42	63	41	15	16	54	43	22
26	ostta0lg00260	2181	0	2	5	19	18	13	4	4	2	27	30	23	3
27	ostta0lg00270	489	276	198	274	294	240	264	279	200	138	162	224	225	425
28	ostta0lg00280	1350	257	174	270	321	260	272	310	253	161	250	335	292	133
29	ostta0lg00290	177	5	0	6	6	3	6	3	2	0	5	7	11	9
30	ostta0lg00300	585	35	32	31	36	21	36	69	36	22	28	34	33	52
31	ostta0lg00310	1461	196	165	189	60	51	64	324	271	177	56	47	70	186
32	ostta0lg00320	2433	311	268	312	252	187	208	430	351	214	171	154	150	208
33	ostta0lg00330	1152	513	489	648	391	277	303	717	648	352	213	354	293	1160
34	ostta0lg00340	1026	15	11	9	59	67	81	15	9	11	59	65	58	32
35	ostta0lg00350	1026	15	11	9	59	67	81	15	9	11	59	65	58	32

## Etape 4 (pour le RNAseq) :

Identification des gènes différentiellement exprimés

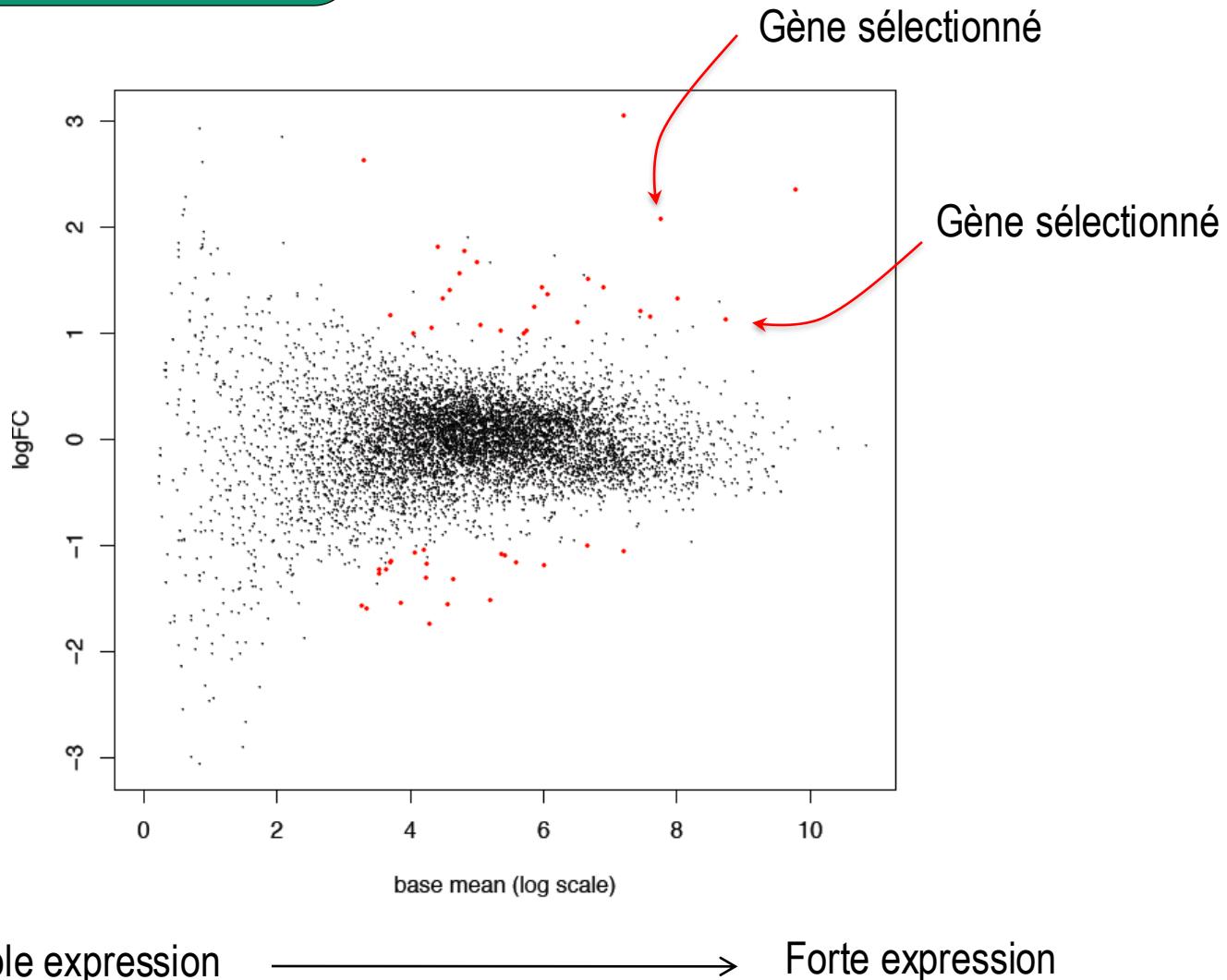


## Etape 4 (pour le RNAseq) :

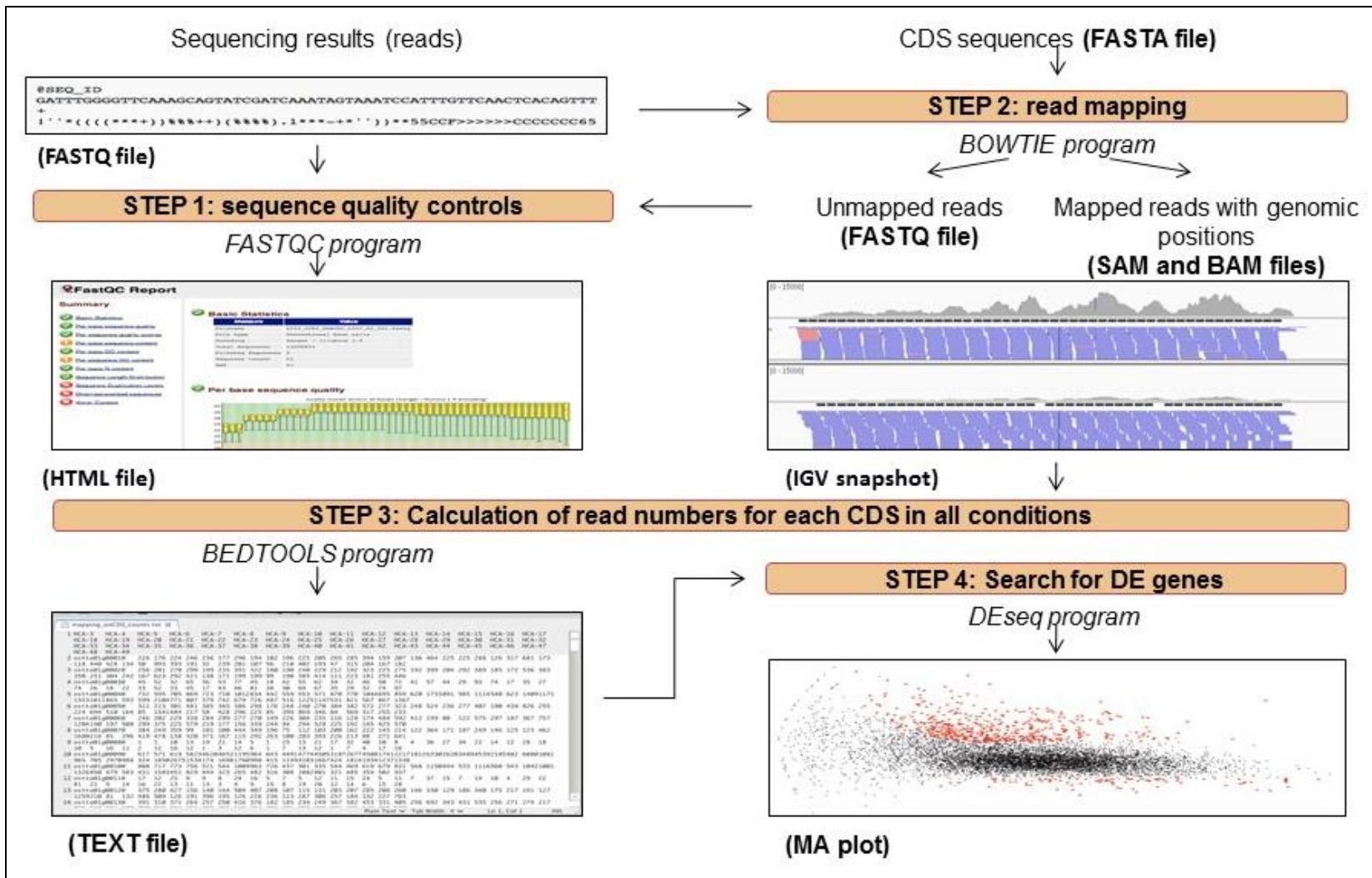
Identification des gènes différentiellement exprimés

Induction

Repression



# Pour résumer



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27142620/>

# Ressource utile

<https://ressources.france-bioinformatique.fr/sites/default/files/formats.pdf>

Formats de fichiers utilisés dans le NGS

**FASTA**

Type de fichier  
Séquence

Signification du nom  
Format utilisé par l'outil FastA (fast alignment)

Qui le génère  
Presque tous

Qui le lit  
Presque tous, vous

Exemple

```
>sequence1
CGATGTACGCTAGAT
```

Explications  
Chaque séquence commence par un chevron (>), suivi du nom de la séquence. Bien que cela ne soit pas obligatoire, il est recommandé que le nom de la séquence soit unique dans le fichier. La séquence elle-même suit.

---

**FASTQ**

Type de fichier  
Séquence de lecture

Signification du nom  
Comme FASTA, mais avec la qualité (Q)

Qui le génère  
Le séquençeur

Qui le lit  
Les outils de mapping, les visualiseurs, vous

FASTA, FASTQ, BED, GTF, GFF, SAM, BAM, BAI, WIG, BedGraph, BigWig, Pileup, VCF.

# Où trouver des données ?

- La banque de données SRA est incontournable  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/docs/>



## SRA Mission

The SRA is a publicly available repository of high throughput sequencing data. The archive accepts data from all branches of life as well as metagenomic and environmental surveys. SRA stores raw sequencing data and alignment information to enhance reproducibility and facilitate new discoveries through data analysis.

- Les données sont trouvées via un moteur de recherche,
- Les données sont décrites via une page Web détaillée,
- Les données sont accessibles via de multiples liens.

The screenshot shows the National Library of Medicine's SRA search interface. The top navigation bar includes the NIH logo, 'National Library of Medicine', 'National Center for Biotechnology Information', a 'Log in' button, and a 'Search' button. The main content area displays the following details for SRX11036531:

**SRX11036531: GSM5350241: 17357\_1H-rep1; Deinococcus radiodurans R1; RNA-Seq**  
1 ILLUMINA (NextSeq 500) run: 24.3M spots, 2.1G bases, 805.3Mb downloads

**Submitted by:** NCBI (GEO)  
**Study:** Characterization of the Radiation Desiccation Response regulon of the radioresistant bacterium *Deinococcus radiodurans* by integrative genomic analyses.  
[PRJNA734175](#) • [SRP322113](#) • All experiments • All runs  
[show Abstract](#)

**Sample:** 17357\_1H-rep1  
[SAMN19486386](#) • [SRS9106463](#) • All experiments • All runs  
[Organism: Deinococcus radiodurans R1](#)

**Library:**  
Instrument: NextSeq 500  
Strategy: RNA-Seq  
Source: TRANSCRIPTOMIC  
Selection: cDNA  
Layout: PAIRED  
*Construction protocol:* For RNAseq samples : total RNA was isolated using the Fast RNA Pro Blue Kit (MP Biomedicals) and the FastPrep-24 instrument, according to the manufacturer's protocols. Extracted RNA was rigorously treated with TURBO DNA-free (Invitrogen). The rRNA depletion and Illumina libraries were made following the Illumina protocol (Script-Seq)

**Experiment attributes:**  
GEO Accession: GSM5350241

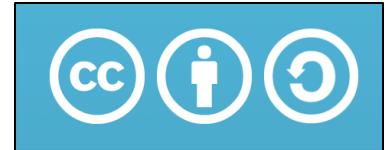
**Links:**  
[NCBI link](#) • [NCBI Entrez \(gds\)](#)

**Runs:** 1 run, 24.3M spots, 2.1G bases, 805.3Mb

Run	# of Spots	# of Bases	Size	Published
<a href="#">SRR14698452</a>	24,262,592	2.1G	805.3Mb	2021-10-28

ID: 14682789

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX11036531\[accn\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX11036531[accn])



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Gaëlle LELANDAIS

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