

# **Quality assessment and control of sequence data**

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**Workshop on Genomics 2015  
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# fastq format

```
ubuntu@ip-10-110-9-174: ~/genomics_tutorial/strain3/illumina_reads
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
@Edited_EE41049_EE41534_E:0:0_0:0:0_1/1
AAAGTGGAGCAGCATTATTCGGTGCTGCAATTGCTGTGTGTGGTGGGGCTGCTGCGTTCCGTGGGTAACCCGATTGGTTCGCTGCTGAT
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_E4346E1_E435089_4:0:0_1:0:0_E/1
ACATTTTCTGCGCCCCACAATGTGTCCAGATAGGTGGACATCCGTTGAGTCATCTCAAGCGTTGAGTTGTCGTGAGGGCCAAAGATTAAC
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_4138041_413856E_1:0:0_E:0:0_3/1
TATCAGGACGCTTTAGCCCATGTCCCGCATTTTGATTTGTAGTTTTGCCCTGGTTTTACTTTATCCCGCAGGGATTGATATGTACCTCGT
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_1603E9_160841_1:0:0_1:0:0_4/1
GGCGGTTACGTGCCTCAGGTAAC TACAAC TGGATGACCAATGTCCATAGCGATTACGATTTACAGAATCGCTATTTACAACGCGATCTTG
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_E351513_E35E083_1:0:0_4:0:0_5/1
AACCAGGATAACTTCAGGATAGTGCCATCGCCAAAATTCCAGCCAATATGTGTAGTGCCAATGAAGGCGCAAATCACCGGAATCGCCGCC
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_6E0545_6E106E_0:0:0_0:0:0_6/1
ACGAACACTGCCGAACGCCCATCACGTTGCGATCGGTGATTTCTGTTCTGGAAGGTGCCGCCGTC AATTGCAGTGTGCTTGATGCGCGGG
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_4814930_4815379_0:0:0_E:0:0_7/1
TCCTCATTTTTAACAATTGTATCAACAACCACCAACCAAGTTATAACCCTGGTCTTCCCAGTACCCCCCGGAAAATGATTAGTGACCTC
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_E497311_E497915_3:0:0_1:0:0_8/1
GTGCTAACCTTAGCGCCCGCACATTTGCGTTTTATTTTTATGTGGTGAACGTGACAGCAAATTCGCGCTCTGGCGGCGGAAC TGGCTG
+
;:LHHHHHGGHGGGHHGHHGHHGHHHHHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHGGGHHGGGHHGHHGGGHHHHHHGHHHHGHHGHHHGGHGHGHHHGG
@Edited_3E00760_3E01EEE_0:0:0_1:0:0_9/1
ATGCGGGGGTTGAACACGCTCGTTGCGTTCGGTATTGTTACCGATCACCATTTGCCAGGCGATACATTACCCGCGAGCGGAAG
strain3_read1.fastq
```

# fasta

- Most basic file format to represent nucleotide or amino-acid sequences
- Each sequence is represented by:
  - A single description line (shouldn't exceed 80 characters):
    - Starts with ">"
    - Followed by the **sequence ID**, and a space, then
    - More information (**description**)
  - The sequence, over one or several lines (the number of characters per line is generally 70 or 80, but it does not matter)

```
>Protein1 Description of protein 1
```

```
MTEITAAMVKELRESTGAGMMDCKNALSETNGDFDKAVQLLREKGLGK  
LVSVKVSDDFTIAAMRPSYLSYEDLDMTFVENEYKALVAELEKENEER
```

```
>DNA1 Description of dna segment 1
```

```
AACTCTCGCGTAGCTCAGAGAAGAGCTTGATCGATCGTGCTGCTGCTA  
CCGCTAGTAGCTGTAGATCGTGCTAGTCAGCATCGATGCTAGCTAGCT
```

# fastq

- same as fasta file but including quality scores
- contains 4 lines:
  - “@” and the sequence ID
  - the sequence
  - “+” (and the sequence ID)
  - the quality score

```
@HWI-ST0747:162:C03AJACXX:3:1108:19763:106771 1:N:0:  
TTTGTCTGCAGGGGGACACGTCAAAGTCAAACGCAGGCAAGTTTGTGTTTATGTCCAGTGGATCTTTTGATTTT  
+  
<?@DDDDDDHFHHFBB@GGIACFHGGHBGHGCDHBEAHACHI=@CH.=7ACAHHADECDBCC66(6>@C>5@CACCA
```

# ASCII encoding of phred scores

- one number : one letter

40 : @

41 : A

42 : B

43 : C

44 : D

45 : E

... : ...

90 : Z

91 : [

92 : \

93 : ]

94 : ^

95 : \_

... : ...

141 : a

142 : b

143 : c

144 : d

145 : e

146 : f

... : ...

# quality – Phred scores (Q)

- Most commonly used representation of qualities
- Related to the probability of errors (P) in a particular base

$$Q = -10 \log_{10} P$$

$$P = 10^{\frac{-Q}{10}}$$

| Quality Score | Probability of incorrect base call | Base call accuracy |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 10            | 1 in 10                            | 90%                |
| 20            | 1 in 100                           | 99%                |
| 30            | 1 in 1000                          | 99.9%              |
| 40            | 1 in 10000                         | 99.99%             |

# Different scoring systems

[illegible]

|                   |            |                              |
|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| S - Sanger        | Phred+33,  | raw reads typically (0, 40)  |
| X - Solexa        | Solexa+64, | raw reads typically (-5, 40) |
| I - Illumina 1.3+ | Phred+64,  | raw reads typically (0, 40)  |
| J - Illumina 1.5+ | Phred+64,  | raw reads typically (3, 40)  |
| L - Illumina 1.8+ | Phred+33,  | raw reads typically (0, 41)  |

# You need to know the quality score encoding

## STACKS:

- E: specify how quality scores are encoded, 'phred33' (Illumina 1.8+, Sanger, default) or 'phred64' (Illumina 1.3 - 1.5)

## BOWTIE:

- phred33-quals input quals are Phred+33 (default)
- phred64-quals input quals are Phred+64 (same as --solexa1.3-quals)
- solexa-quals input quals are from GA Pipeline ver. < 1.3
- solexa1.3-quals input quals are from GA Pipeline ver. >= 1.3
- integer-quals qualities are given as space-separated integers (not ASCII)

# Quality control is important

- Some of the artefacts/problems that can be detected with QC

- Sequencing

- Sequence quality

- Library preparation problems

- Contaminations
  - Overrepresented sequences
  - Adaptor sequence presence
  - ...

# Sequence quality control

1. Look at how the data looks like

Impossible to look at a >10 GB file to check if quality scores are adequate!

# Sequence quality

@BENM 2011 0526 022:2:1:299:100/1

ATGGTGAACGCACATTGCCGTAATGGTCTGCGACTGTTTCGCCAAAAGGCAATTCAATTAAATTCTCCGCACTTGAAGCTCTTTTAC

+

[illegible]

@BENM 2011 0526 022:8:2:303:100/1

GGCATTACGTTTTTGTCTACCAATCGTGCCGAGGCGCTTATTGCTGGCATCATGCTCATGATAATGAATTTGAATCAGGGGGTGATAA

+

EDEDDEEEEEDEDDDEDEDEDDDEEEEDDDEEEDDDDDDDDDDDDEEEDDEEEDDEEEDDEEEDDDDEEDDEDEEEDDEDDH

@BENM 2011 0526 022:4:3:307:100/1

ATTCATAATGGCGCTGCAGCAATTGCTGGTTGAGGTTGTAAC TGCGCACCAACATACCGATTTTCATCGTCCTGATGCAGACGC

+

GGHGHHGHHGGHHHHGHGGHGHHHGGHHGHGHGGGGHGHHHHGGHGHGGHGHHHGGHHGGHGGHHGHGHHHGGHGHGGGGHHG

@BENM 2011 0526 022:7:4:292:100/1

TTTCGACCGCATCCCACGGCACCCCACTGATCCCGGAAACACCAGCGGTTTCAATGCGGGTCAGCCTATGGTGAAGGCCGTGAC

+

I I H I H H I I H H H H I H I I H H H I H H I H H I H I H I H I I H H H I H I I H I I H I I H H I H H I H I I I I I I H H H H I I H H I H H I I H I H H H H H I H H I

@BENM 2011 0526 022:4:5:317:100/1

TTTTCACGCTGGGGCGTGACGGCATTCAATTAACCCGCTTTCTTTGGCGATCTTCTCGATCTTCGCTTTCTCGCTTTCCGGGCACG

 $+$ 

BBBBCCCBBCBBBCCBCCCCCBBBCBCCCCBBBCCBBBCCCBCCBCCCCCCCCBCCBBBCCBCCCCBCCBBBCCBCCBCCCCB

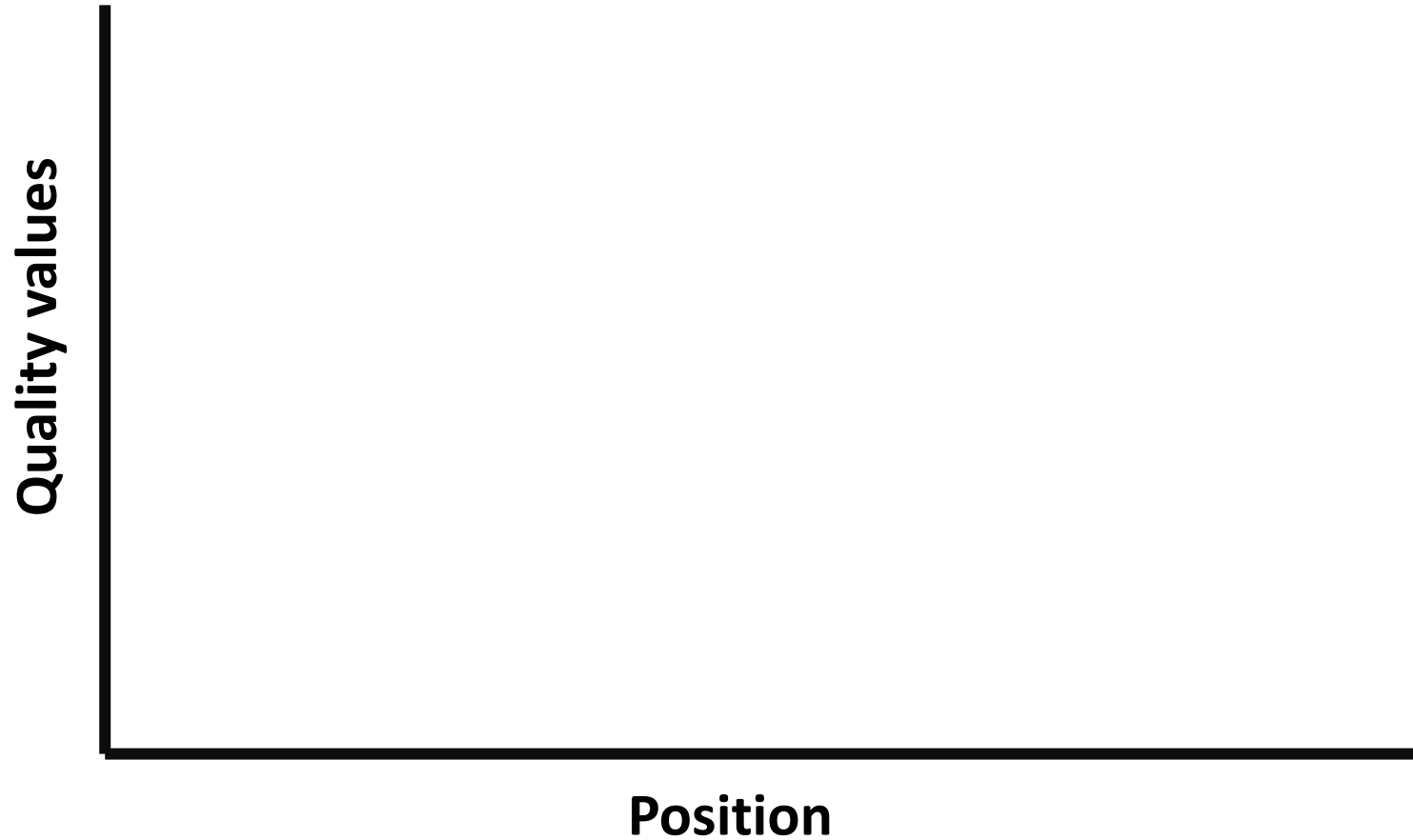
@BENM 2011 0526 022:2:6:309:100/1

GATGGGAAAAGTAAAGTGACAGTTCGCGCATCCACCGCGACAACGGTTCCAAGTCCCAATTTCGCTTTTCTGTATCACTGATCCA

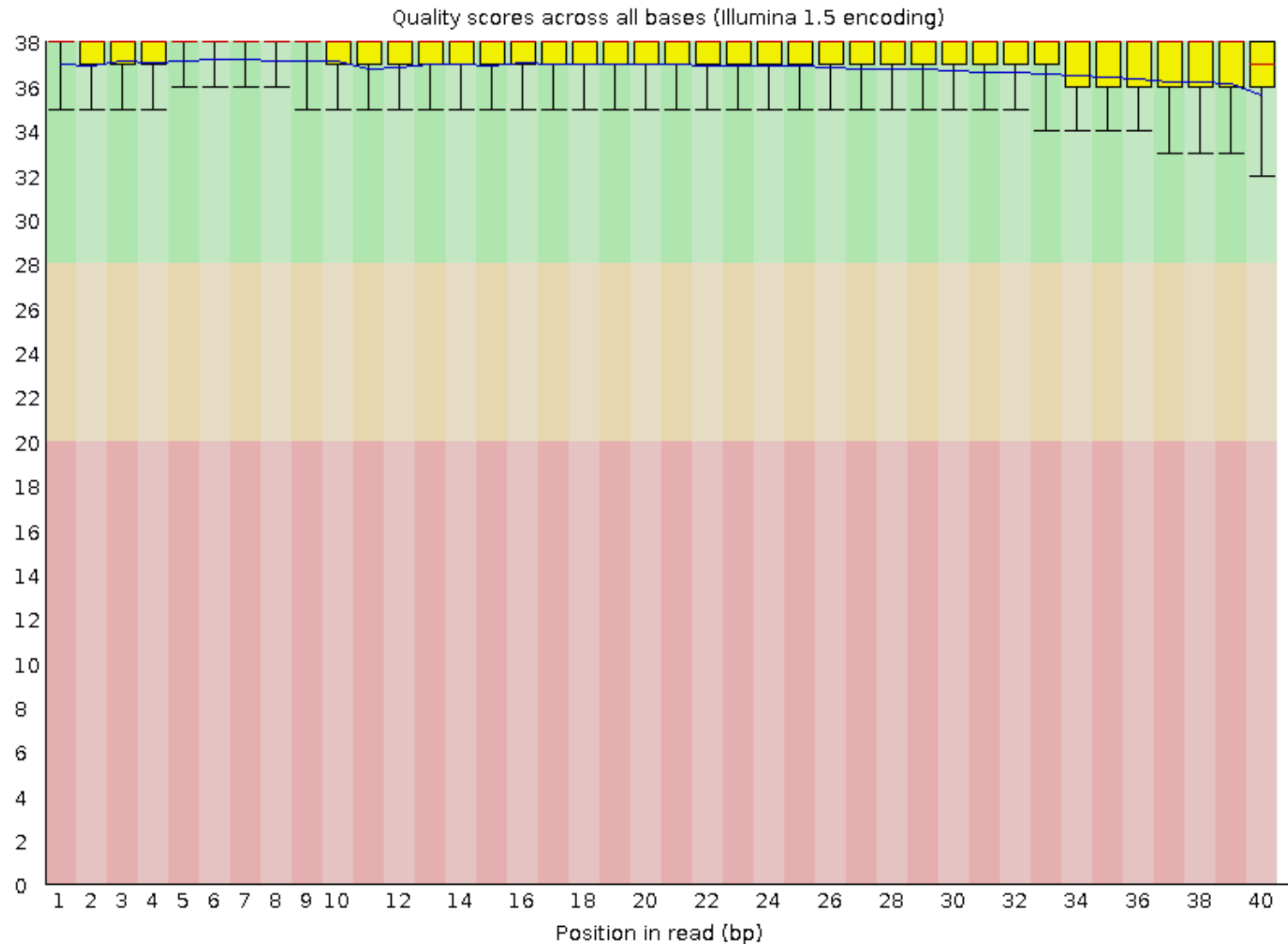
+

IIHHHHI IHHIHHHHHHH I I I I IHHHI IH I I I IHHIHHIH I IHI I IHI I IHHI IHHI I I I IHHHHHHH I I I IHI IH I IHHI

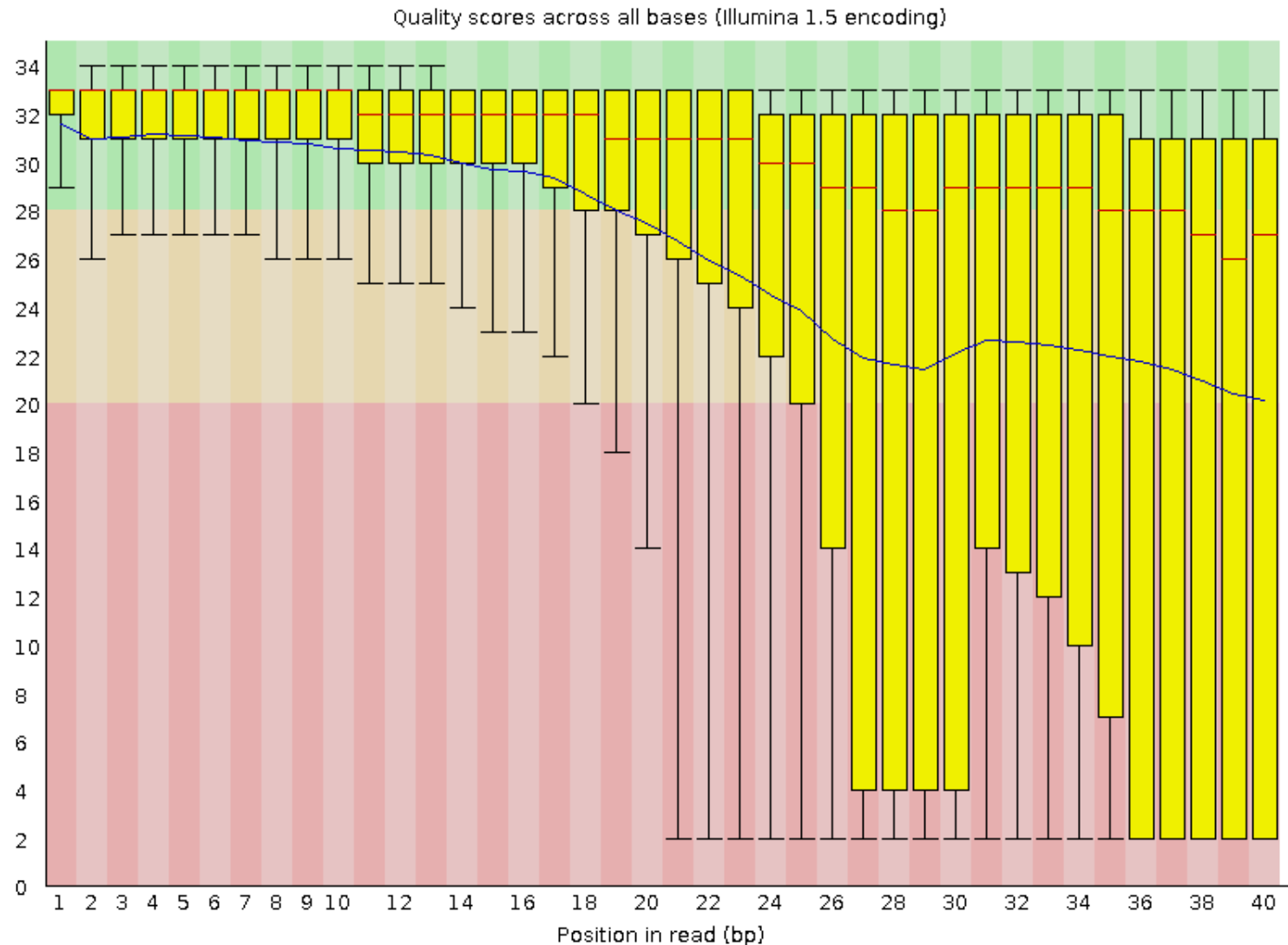
# Quality plots



# Sequence quality



# Sequence quality



# Sequence quality control

## 1. Look at how the data looks like

Impossible to look at a >10 GB file to check if quality scores are adequate!

## 2. Decide what to do:

Nothing (some programs take quality into account)

Clean:

- Trim all reads to a certain length

- Trim bad quality bases

- Discard bad quality reads

# Data cleaning

Trimmomatic:

<http://www.usadellab.org/cms/?page=trimmomatic>

Fastx-toolkit:

[http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx\\_toolkit/index.html](http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/index.html)

FastqMcf:

<http://code.google.com/p/ea-utils/wiki/FastqMcf>

# Quality control is important

- Some of the artefacts/problems that can be detected with QC
  - Sequencing
    - Sequence quality
  - Library preparation problems
    - Contaminations
    - Overrepresented sequences
    - Adaptor sequence presence
    - ...

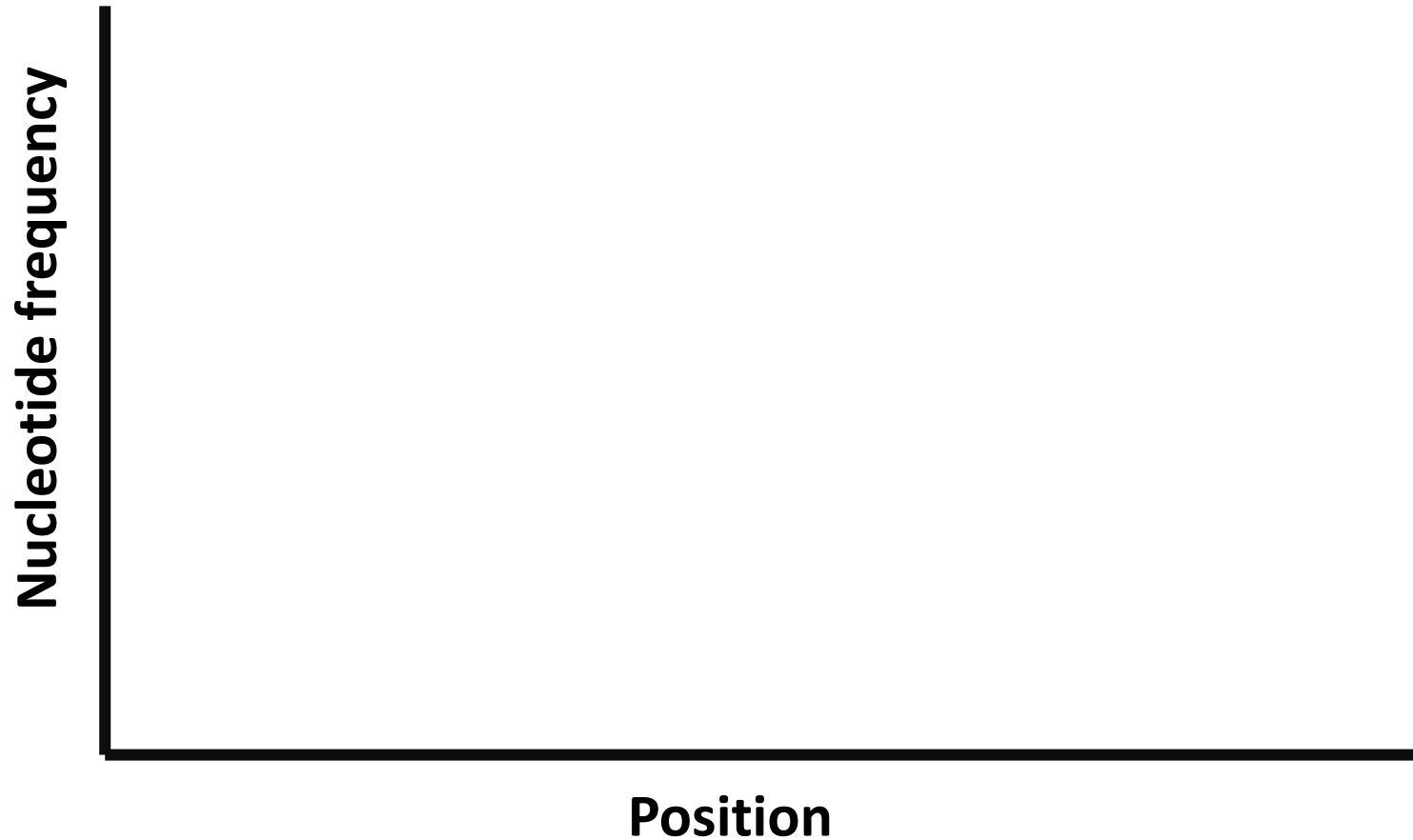
# Nucleotide composition

```
@ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:2771:1022#0/1
TGACATNAAGCACTGTAGCTCATCTCGTATGCCGTCTT
+ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:2771:1022#0/1
faaWa]B\|`^b`Vcdfd_f_cd_f[d_bfaSadddfb
@ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:3203:1022#0/1
TGAGATNAAGCACTGTAGCTCTATCTCGTATGCCGTCT
+ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:3203:1022#0/1
dcgga^BY_^\b]b`ggggffgegdeggggggegagg
@ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:4878:1023#0/1
TGAGGTNGTAGGTTGTATAGTATCTCGTATGCCGTCTT
+ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:4878:1023#0/1
cdaed[BWa\Z]\\\ffffdffffdffffdffffffffff
@ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:5393:1022#0/1
TTCACATNATGAGAGCATTTGTTCTGAGCATCTCGTATGC
+ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:5393:1022#0/1
hhhhhheBdeeffffchhhhhhhhhfghhhfffefff
@ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:5523:1022#0/1
TGAGGTNGTAGGTTGTATAGTTATCTCGTATGCCGTCT
+ILLUMINA-GA_0000:1:1:5523:1022#0/1
ff]cf[B^X_bb^bbggggfgggg_ggfggcfcffaff
```

```
...
...
```

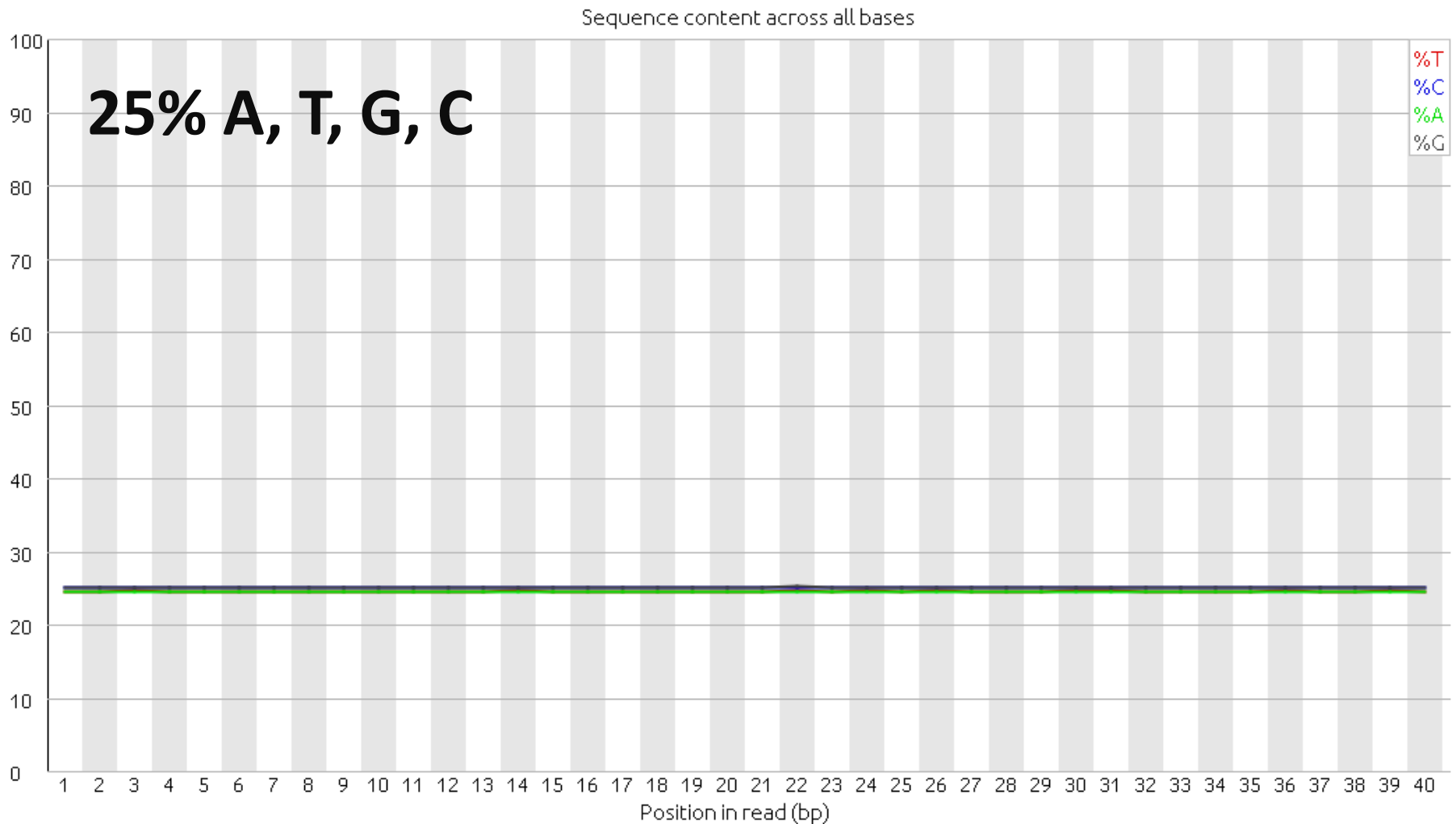
| pos | A_Count  | C_Count  | G_Count  | T_Count  |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1   | 4184726  | 3636289  | 2993640  | 14529850 |
| 2   | 2493259  | 4490289  | 13722137 | 4661065  |
| 3   | 12276591 | 6845747  | 3622752  | 2625158  |
| 4   | 3611989  | 4517290  | 12764502 | 4476465  |
| 5   | 11248562 | 3968447  | 6464472  | 3688770  |
| 6   | 3094389  | 3153655  | 6099499  | 13022698 |
| 7   | 4923585  | 3544477  | 11822757 | 5079405  |
| 8   | 11866464 | 1042283  | 6207172  | 6254332  |
| 9   | 8870719  | 3488704  | 2745084  | 10252623 |
| 10  | 5375998  | 2761606  | 12917981 | 4314650  |
| 11  | 3043455  | 11638364 | 6835895  | 3852527  |
| 12  | 12629424 | 5073041  | 4632904  | 3034882  |
| 13  | 2545268  | 10564820 | 6711226  | 5548937  |
| 14  | 3752988  | 2794955  | 3207436  | 15614698 |
| 15  | 4694143  | 4729795  | 13525064 | 2420856  |
| 16  | 3859216  | 3854697  | 3303337  | 14352850 |
| 17  | 12274317 | 2566690  | 4261912  | 6267332  |
| 18  | 3047662  | 6016803  | 10623984 | 5675723  |
| 19  | 4562389  | 9049534  | 3894678  | 7842744  |

# Nucleotide composition graphs



# Nucleotide composition graphs

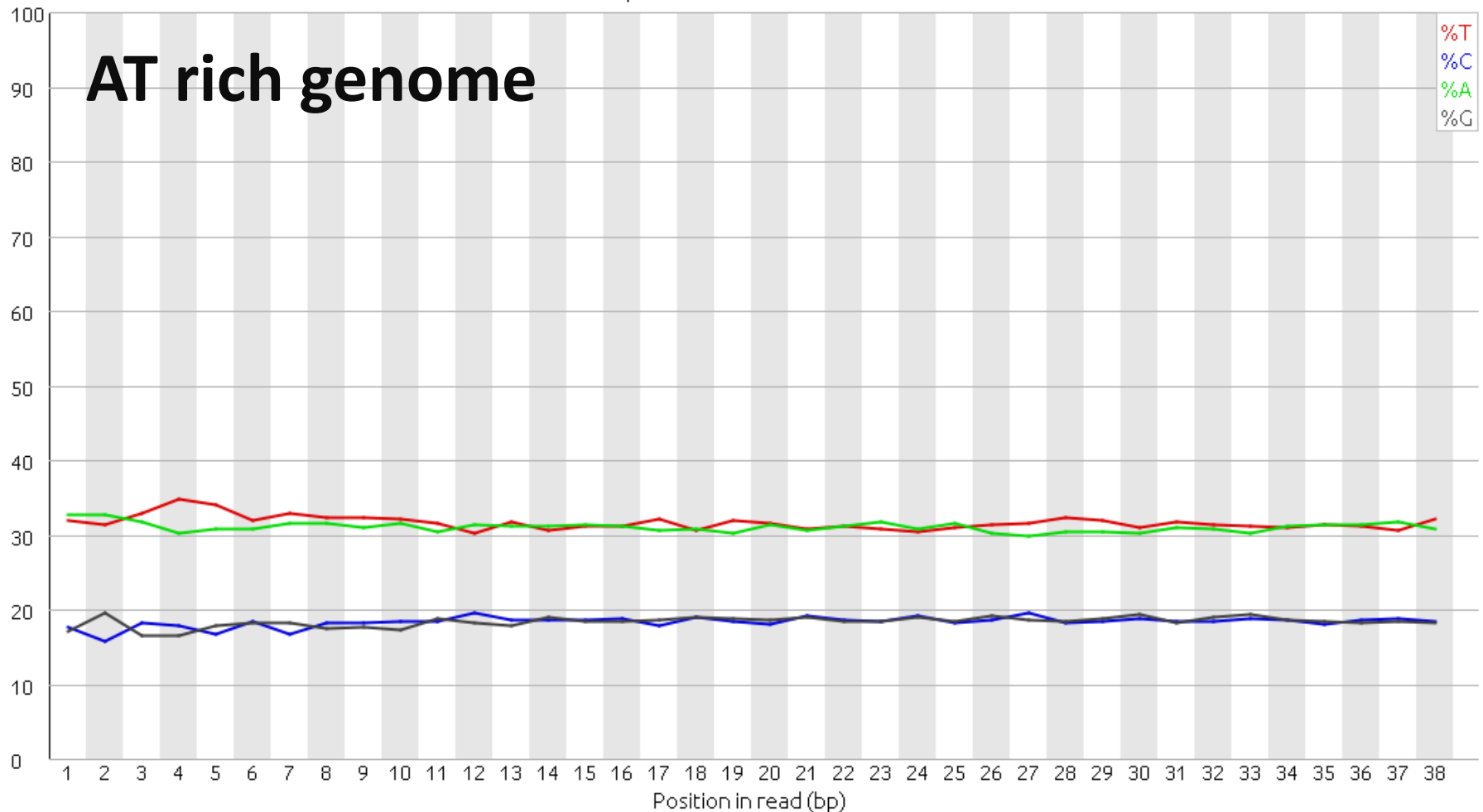
Are they what you expect?



# Nucleotide composition graphs

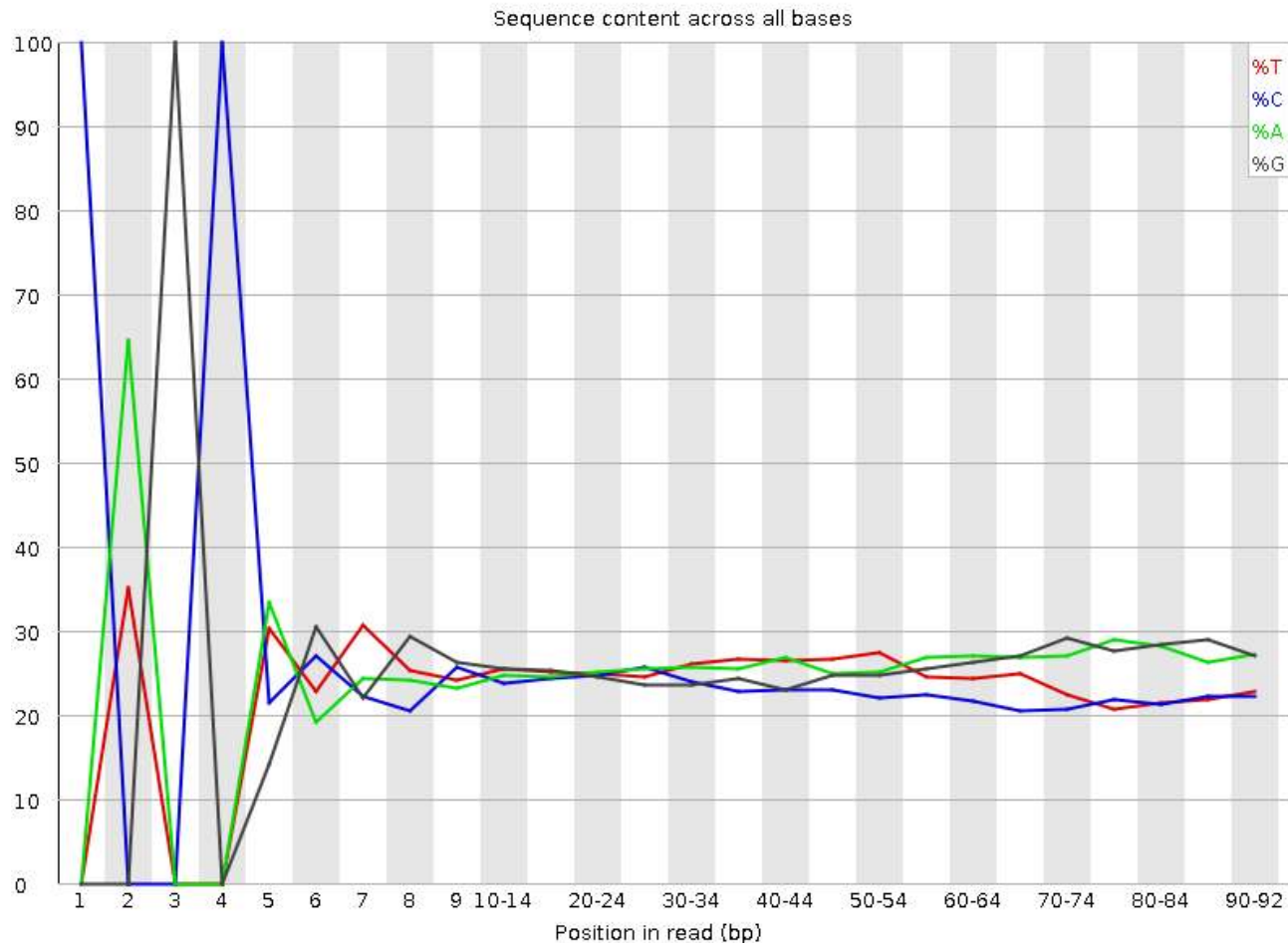
Are they what you expect?

Sequence content across all bases



# Nucleotide composition graphs

Are they what you expect?



# Data cleaning

Trimmomatic:

<http://www.usadellab.org/cms/?page=trimmomatic>

Fastx-toolkit:

[http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx\\_toolkit/index.html](http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit/index.html)

FastqMcf:

<http://code.google.com/p/ea-utils/wiki/FastqMcf>

# DATASETS

- **DATASET 1:** Genome sequencing of *Bartonella*
- **DATASET 2:** Amplicon sequencing of 16S rRNA
- **DATASET 3:** RAD-sequencing data of 12 samples
- **DATASET 4:** Shotgun metagenomics sequencing
- **DATASET 5:** microRNA sequencing

# PROGRAMS

- **fastqc:**
  - *User interface*
  - *Command line*
- **Trimmomatic:**
  - **Command line**

**For command line, check synopsis!**

# Synopsis

How you call a program: `program_name [SOMETHING]`

```
fastqc [-o output dir] [--(no)extract] [-f fastq|bam|sam]  
      [-c contaminant file] seqfile1 .. seqfileN
```

```
trimmomatic-0.32.jar PE [-threads <threads>] [-phred33|-  
phred64] [-trimlog <trimLogFile>] [-basein <inputBase> |  
<inputFile1> <inputFile2>] [-baseout <outputBase> |  
(<outputFile1P> <outputFile1U> <outputFile2P> <outputFile2U>]  
<trimmer1>...
```

or:

```
trimmomatic-0.32.jar SE [-threads <threads>] [-phred33|-  
phred64] [-trimlog <trimLogFile>] <inputFile> <outputFile>  
<trimmer1>...
```

# Exercise

<http://evomics.org/learning/quality-assessment-and-control-of-sequence-data/>

# Exercise 1: DATASET 1

- There are 10000 sequences of 38 nucleotides length. The total GC content is 37%.
- Quality score is ~37 ( $Q=37 \rightarrow P = 1/5011$ )

$$P = 10^{-\frac{Q}{10}}$$

- The sequences are average good quality
- Sequences are AT rich – this is expected in Bartonella
- There is an adaptor contamination that is recognized by the program

# Exercise 1: DATASET 2

- Conserved sequence at the beginning of the reads:
  - TACAGAGG
- Sequences from a conserved region of the 16S rRNA
- Some sequences are more frequent than others
  - Frequencies of the different bacteria in the sample are different

# Exercise 1: DATASET 3

- fastqc -h
- RAD-tag



# Exercise 2: Dataset 4

```
trimmomatic-0.32.jar PE -phred33 -trimlog sample1.log sample_1_R1.fastq \
sample_1_R2.fastq sample_1_P1.fastq sample_1_U1.fastq sample_1_P2.fastq \
sample_1_U2.fastq \
```

## SLIDINGWINDOW:size:score \

LEADING:3 \

TRAILING:3 \

MINLEN:80

|       | FR keep | F keep | R keep | FR drop |
|-------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4:35  | 0       | 0      | 0      | 100     |
| 4:32  | 83.6    | 8.9    | 6.7    | 0.7     |
| 10:35 | 43.5    | 20.8   | 23.9   | 11.7    |
| 10:32 | 96.6    | 1.9    | 1.4    | 0       |

[illegible]

## Exercise 2: DATASET 5

- The quality of some sequences drops down towards the end of the read
- The per base sequence content plot show that there are sequences that are more frequent than others
- The sources of the overrepresented sequences are:
  - Illumina adaptor /sequencing primer sequences
  - microRNAs that are more frequent than others

# Exercise 2: DATASET 5

```
trimmomatic-0.32.jar SE -phred33 -trimlog SRR026762.log \
SRR026762-sample.fastq SRR026762-sample_trim.fastq \
ILLUMINACLIP:adapters/microRNA.fa:2:30:10
```

ADAPTER:

Surviving: 98966 (98.97%) Dropped: 1034 (1.03%)

ADAPTER+SEQUENCING PRIMER

Surviving: 93163 (93.16%) Dropped: 6837 (6.84%)

ADAPTER+SEQUENCING PRIMER+POTENTIAL DIMER

Surviving: 70934 (70.93%) Dropped: 29066 (29.07%)

# Exercise 2: DATASET 5

\_\_\_\_\_ ATCTCGTATGCCGTCTTCTGCTTG  
AGTTCTACAGTCCGACGATCTCGTATGCCGTCTTCTGCTTG  
CGACAGGTTCAGAGTTCTACAGTCCGACGATCGA  
\_\_\_\_\_ CTCGTATGCCGTCTTCTGCTTG