

MX

Accurate Analysis of RNA-Seq Data

RNA-Seq data analysis software User Guide

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1. Introduction

This manual describes the system requirements and the license activation process of the Mix² software. In addition, command line options of the software are discussed as well as its input and output format. For further questions related to the Mix² software please contact bioinfo@lexogen.com.

2. Requirements

The Mix² software runs on Linux x64 distributions. The graphical user interface of the Mix² license manager requires GTK+ 2.6 or higher and the official PNG reference libraries (libpng 12.0). During operation the software will access port number 36963¹, which therefore has to be free. There is no data flow via this port. It is used only for the synchronization of multiple running instances of the software.

To run the Mix² software on a computer cluster, please contact us at bioinfo@lexogen.com.

The Mix² software has been tested on:

- Ubuntu 12.04+ Desktop x64
- Ubuntu 12.04 Server x64
- openSUSE 13.2 Desktop x64
- openSUSE 12 Server x64
- Linux Mint 17.1 Desktop x64
- Fedora Live 20 Desktop x64
- CentOS 7.0 Desktop x64

If you encounter any problems when running the Mix² software, please contact us at bioinfo@lexogen.com.

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3. Mix² License Manager

Prior to running the Mix² software a license needs to be downloaded and activated via the Mix² license manager. If the license is to be deployed in a global directory to allow access for multiple users, then the license manager must be run with root privileges.

Mix-S	quare License Manag	ler	8
Status: Invalid. Click the "Mana	ge License" <mark>button to</mark> a	activate.	
	Check The License	Manage License	Exit

Figure 1. License Manager Main Window

Figure 1 shows the main window of the license manager. Clicking on the "Check The License" button will check the validity of the license. The license can be downloaded and activated by clicking on the "Manage License" button.

Name	Status			
License	9200 : License not found - activa	00 : License not found - activation is required.		
Action	S			
I want to	0	Using		
 Activate a license or renewal. 		This computer's Internet connection.		
Refr	esh my license.	 Another computer's Internet connection 		
Dead	tivate this workstation.			
License	Details :			
License	ID:			
Passwo	rd :			
	tion ID :			
Installa				
Installa	tion Name :	(Optional)		

Figure 2. License Activation Window

Figure 2 shows the license activation window, which appears after clicking the "Manage License" button in the main window of the license manager (Figure 1). The license management window provides information regarding the license status and can be used to complete the license activation process. A number of actions are defined in this window.

- Activate a license or renewal: This option is used to activate and download a license using the License ID and Password obtained for a trial version or through purchase of the software. Upon the activation request an Installation ID will be assigned to the system on which the license is activated. Providing an installation name serves the purpose of making licenses easily distinguishable and is optional.
- Refresh my license: This option is used to refresh a license status. If a license is extended, the software will usually download the new license file automatically upon checking for the license status. However, if the software fails to refresh the license automatically the "Refresh my license" option can be used to manually request a license refresh.
- Deactivate this workstation: This option allows to deactivate a license on a workstation and to activate this license instead on another workstation. The number of reactivations on different workstations is limited depending on the type of license.
- This computer's internet connection: This option activates and downloads the license using the internet connection of the computer on which the license manager is running.
- Another computer's Internet connection: If the computer, on which the license is to be installed, does not have Internet connection, then the license can be downloaded through another computer's connection. The option "Another computer's Internet connection" option is used to generate the XML license request file. The XML request file then needs to be uploaded to the license server manual response page (https://secure. lexogen.com/solo/customers/ManualRequest.aspx) and an XML response file has to be downloaded. The latter is then used to create the license file for the computer without Internet connection.

If the Mix² software is to be run on a computer without window manager, e.g. a typical server, the graphical user interface of the Mix² license manager can be exported to another machine with window manager. This is achieved by logging into the computer without window manager from the computer with window manager with ssh using the –X switch and subsequent execution of the license manager on the remote machine.

4. Running Mix²

The Mix² software can be run from the command line as follows: ./mix-square [options] <arguments>

Options

General Options:					
-h [help]	Describe options.				
-G [GTF] arg	Directory of the reference annotation file. Please refer at Mix ² Input section.				
-B [BAM] arg	Directory of the RNA-Seq read alignments in BAM format. SAM file format is not supported. The alignments need to be sorted by their leftmost coordinates.				
-o [output-dir] arg	Sets the output directory which the results will be saved to. The default is a directory called "output" in the current working directory. If the path to output-dir is relative it will be generated within the current working directory.				
-p [threads] arg	Number of threads to be used for the estimation process. The max number of threads can be used depends on the license type. Please note that this option is not available for trial & free licenses.				
Clustering Options:					
-R [results-dir] arg	Directory which contains mix-square run results.				
-n [nr-clusters] arg	Maximum number of clusters to be produced. Default: 5				
min-trans-len arg	Transcripts shorter than minimum transcript length are excluded from the clustering process. Default: 200bp				
min-trans-frags arg	Transcripts which has less fragments than min-trans-frags are excluded from the clustering process. Default: 100				
Advanced Abundance Esti					
	mation Options:				
-x [max-total-frags] arg	Mation Options: Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more frag- ments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000				
-x [max-total-frags] arg -M [max-comp-frags] arg	mation Options: Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more frag- ments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the maximum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus which has more valid fragments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000				
-x [max-total-frags] arg -M [max-comp-frags] arg -m [min-comp-frags] arg	mation Options: Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more frag- ments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the maximum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus which has more valid fragments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the minimum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus with less valid fragments than the minimum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 1				
-x [max-total-frags] arg -M [max-comp-frags] arg -m [min-comp-frags] arg -q [min-param-diff] arg	mation Options: Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more frag- ments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the maximum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus which has more valid fragments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the minimum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus with less valid fragments than the minimum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 1 Sets the minimum parameter difference between 2 iterations. Default: 1e-5				
-x [max-total-frags] arg -M [max-comp-frags] arg -m [min-comp-frags] arg -q [min-param-diff] arg -i [nr-iterations] arg	mation Options: Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more frag- ments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the maximum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus which has more valid fragments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000 Sets the minimum number of valid fragments in a locus. A locus with less valid fragments than the minimum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 1 Sets the minimum parameter difference between 2 iterations. Default: 1e-5 If the minimum Log Likelihood condition is not reached then the EM algorithm will terminate if the maximum number of iterations is reached. Default: 500				

-L [genes-list] arg	A file containing gene IDs which are included or excluded in the experiment.			
-b [blocks] arg	This number defines how many mixture components are used to model the bias of fragment startsites. This number can be understood as the 'resolution' of the pdf. Accepted values are natural numbers from 1 to 10. The default is 3.			
-e [exclude-genes]	With this option, mix-square model excludes the genes which are specified in the genes list file via the –L option.			
-t [global-tying]	With this option, global tying is turned on which means that all the isoforms of a gene share the same parameters for the fragment start distributions. This options should only be used if the relative fragment start distributions of the isoforms within a gene can be expected to have a similar shape, or in case of data sparsity.			
-I [log-files]	Turns on estimation process logging. An individual file is created for each gene.			
Advanced Program Behavior Options:				
-s [license-status]	With this option, you can view some information related to your license.			
-r [ignore]	With this option, the warnings, which may be shown while using the max-frags-locus option, are turned off.			
-d [debug]	This option turns on the debugging mode. This should only be used to obtain diag- nostic information when facing problems with mix-square.			

5. Mix² Input

GTF (gene transfer) format and a file which contains the alignments in BAM (binary SAM) format.

The structure of the annotation file should be like: <seqname> <feature> <start> <end> <strand> [attributes]

Field number	Field name	Example	Description
1	seqname	19	The name of the sequence. Chromosome ID or contig ID.
2	feature	Exon	Record type which can be "CDS", "start codon", "stop codon", "intron", "exon", "transcript" etc. All the record types are igno- red except "exon".
3	start	51456206	Start coordinate of the feature, in this case the start coordinate of the exon.
4	end	51456321	End coordinate of the feature, in this case the end coordinate of the exon.
5	strand	+	The strand which exon comes from. Should be "-" or "+".

Attribute number	Attribute name	Example	Description
1	gene_id	ENSG00000167754	A globally unique identifier for the genomic locus of the transcript.
2	transcript_id	ENST00000391809	A globally unique identifier for the transcript.
3	gene_name	KLK5	The name of the gene.
4	end	51456321	End coordinate of the feature, in this case the end coordinate of the exon.

If one of the above fields/attributes is missing, the entry is skipped.

If an experiment needed to be done on a specific list of genes, then -L option could be used. That option expects a file which includes the gene IDs (one gene ID per line). A typical list should be as below:

ENSG0000167754 ENSG00000187999 ENSG00000123437 ENSG00000145310

Optionally, the -e flag can be used to exclude the genes specified in the genes-list.

6. Mix² Output

6.1. BAM Index File

Mix² will produce an index file for the input BAM file if no such index file is present.

6.2. Genes_summary file

Field num- ber	Field name	Example	Description
1	gene_ID	ENSG00000167754	A globally unique identifier for the genomic locus of the transcript.
2	gene_name	KLK5	The name of the gene.
3	locus	19:51446559- 51456349	The locus which the gene is referenced to. Chromo- some ID:start coordinate - end coordinate.
4	frags_locus	20000	Number of fragments in the specified locus.
5	frags_expt	20000000	Total number of fragments in the experiment.
6	FPKM_THN	452420.36	FPKM total hits norm. FPKM_THN is calculated counting all fragments including those which are not compatible with any reference transcript. FPKM_THN is calculated continuously during the experiment.
7	comp_frags_locus	10000	Number of fragments in the specified locus, which are compatible with a reference transcript. comp_frags_locus should be used to calculate isoform row counts for differential expression analysis. comp_frags_locus should be used to calculate isoform row counts for differential expression analysis.
8	comp_frags_expt	10000000	Total number of fragments in the experiment, which are compatible with a reference transcript.
9	FPKM_CHN	904840.73	FPKM compatible hits norm. FPKM_CHN is calculated counting only the fragments, which are compatible with a reference transcript. FPKM_CHN is calculated at the end of the experiment. FPKM_ CHN should be used for differential expression analysis.
10	status	ОК	Whether the estimation process was successful or not.

6.3. Transcripts_summary file

Field num- ber	Field name	Example	Description
1	tracking_ID	ENST00000391809	A unique identifier for the transcript.
2	gene_ID	ENSG00000167754	A globally unique identifier for the genomic locus of the transcript.
3	gene_name	KLK5	The name of the gene.
4	locus	19:51446559- 51456349	The locus which the gene is referenced to. Chromo- some ID:start coordinate - end coordinate.
5	length	1405	Transcript length in basepairs.
6	fragment_validity_coverage	0.93	Validity coverage for the specified transcript.
7	abundance	0.23416	Estimated relative abundance.
8	frags_locus	20000	Number of fragments in the specified locus.
9	frags_expt	20000000	Total number of fragments in the experiment.
10	FPKM_THN	452420.36	FPKM total hits norm. FPKM_THN is calculated counting all fragments including those, which are not compatible with any reference transcript. FPKM_THN is calculated continuously during the experiment.
11	comp_frags_locus	10000	Number of fragments in the specified locus, which are compatible with a reference transcript.
12	comp_frags_expt	10000000	Total number of fragments in the experiment, which are compatible with a reference transcript.
13	FPKM_CHN	904840.73	FPKM compatible hits norm. FPKM_CHN is calculated counting only the fragments, which are compatible with a reference transcript. FPKM_CHN is calculated at the end of the experiment.
14	nr_mixture_comp	3	Number of the mixture components used in the experiment.
15	mean_N	376	These values are used for recalculation of the esti- mated fragment distributions for later use with the clustering algorithm.
16	beta_N	0.359	These values are used for recalculation of the esti- mated fragment distributions for later use with the clustering algorithm.

7. Investigation of the Positional Bias

The Mix² software makes no assumptions about the coverage bias, but fits a mixture model to the data for each gene isoform. Therefore, the Mix² software can be used to investigate the positional bias. Once the quantification of the RNA Seq data is done by the Mix², then the clustering procedure can be started. The Mix² software recalculates the estimated fragment coverage distributions from the Mix² transcript expression results and sub-sequentially runs a hierarchical clustering algorithm to cluster the data.

The Mix² clustering procedure can basically be started as follows:

• ./mix-square -R /home/user/mix2_results_dir/ -n 8

This command uses the transcripts_summary.dat file in mix2_results_dir directory to recalculate the estimated fragment distribution for each transcript and then runs a hierarchical clustering algorithm to classify these distributions limiting to a maximum number of 8 clusters. The clustering procedure creates two additional files in the results directory. Those files are called "norm_pdfs" and "norm_pdfs.clusters". The former includes the normalized estimated fragment coverage distributions, whereas the latter includes the clusters detected by the clustering algorithm. These files can easily be used to visualize the results with some other techniques such as in R. However, the Bias Investigator tool, developed by Lexogen as an addition to the Mix² software, can be used for that purpose.

Start by running the Bias Investigator tool by double clicking to Bias Investigator.jar file located under mix-square directory. Make sure that the .jar file is executable. You can do that by right clicking to the .jar file, go to permissions and select Allow executing file as program on Linux distributions or you can do that in the terminal by running "chmod 750 Bias Investigator.jar".

You should start by importing the clustering data. The data can be imported from File \rightarrow Import menu. A folder that contains the results of a single experiment or a folder that contains multiple folders containing different experiments can be imported. Figure 3 shows a folder that contains N experiments. "Experiments" folder or a single experiment folder such "Experiment 1" can be selected.



Figure 3. Experiments folders view

If a folder that contains multiple experiments is selected, then the Bias Investigator tool merges all the clusters within an experiment and shows the overall distribution. Each of this plots representing a single experiment can be double clicked to show the underlying clusters.

In single experiment mode, when a folder containing a single experiment is selected, the Bias Investigator tool shows the median, 5% and 95% quantiles rather than the estimated distribution of each transcript. Figure 4 shows a single experiment view with 4 clusters which were detected. The X axis in these plots is the transcript length normalized to 100 bps and the Y axis is the normalized estimated fragment distributions.



Figure 4. Clusters detected for a single experiment

The clustering algorithm sometimes may not merge two similar clusters successfully due to its sensitivity. In such cases the clusters can be merged manually. The clusters can be merged by holding "shift" button and selecting the clusters to be merged by mouse-left click. The clusters which are selected are highlighted with a green border layout as shown in figure 4 the cluster 2 and cluster 3 have similar distributions as well as average transcript length. Once the clusters are selected, the merging process can be done via Edit \rightarrow Merge or by using the shortcut (CTRL)+(1). The new cluster will have the smallest figure ID among the selected ones. Table 1 shows the actions can be taken in Bias Investigator tool.



Figure 5. Estimated distributions in cluster 4

Table 1. Bias Investigator shortcuts

	Menu	Shortcut
Imports the clustering data	File \rightarrow Import	CTRL + I
Saves the current view	File \rightarrow Save As	CTRL + S
Merges selected clusters	Edit \rightarrow Merge	CTRL + M
Undo last merging activity	Edit → Undo	CTRL + U
Merges all clusters	Edit → Merge All	CTRL + A
Demerges all clusters	Edit \rightarrow Demerge All	CTRL + D

8. Test Case

The distribution of the Mix² software contains a small test set of artificial data, which enables the user to try out the basic functionality of the software. The example directory contains a GTF file for gene KLK5 and a sorted BAM file.

Here are two examples for how Mix² can be run from the command line on the test data:

- ./mix-square -G example/KLK5.gtf -B example/KLK5.sorted.bam
 - In order to run Mix² the above parameters are required at least. Since no output directory is specified, the results are saved in the current working directory under a directory called output.
- ./mix-square -G example/KLK5.gtf -B example/KLK5.sorted.bam -b 3 -t -o test-exampledata
 - In this example the output directory has been specified as well as the number of blocks. In addition, the global tying option has been switched on, which means that the fragment start distributions of all isoforms within a gene share the same set of parameters.
- ./mix-square -R /home/user/mix2_results_dir/ -n 5 --min-trans-len 250 --min-trans-frags 50
 - This command starts the clustering procedure. The clustering algorithm restricts the numbers of the clusters to 5 and filters out the transcripts which are shorter than 250bp as well as the transcripts which have less fragments than 50.

9. Notes



Mix² User Guide

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