



LEXOGEN

Enabling complete transcriptome sequencing

# MIX<sup>2</sup>

Accurate Analysis of RNA-Seq Data

RNA-Seq data analysis software

Scientific Evaluation Release

## User Guide

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When describing a procedure for publication using this product, please refer to it as Lexogen's Mix-Square software and cite Tuerk A, Wiktorin G, Güler S (2017) Mixture models reveal multiple positional bias types in RNA-Seq data and lead to accurate transcript concentration estimates. PLOS Computational Biology 13(5): e1005515. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005515>

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# Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	4
2. Requirements . . . . .	5
3. Running Mix <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	6
4. Mix <sup>2</sup> Input . . . . .	8
5. Mix <sup>2</sup> Output . . . . .	9
5.1. BAM Index File . . . . .	9
5.2. Genes_summary file . . . . .	9
5.3. Transcripts_summary file . . . . .	10
6. Test Case . . . . .	11

# 1. Introduction

This manual describes system requirements, command line options as well as input and output format of the Mix<sup>2</sup> software. For further questions related to the Mix<sup>2</sup> software please contact [bioinfo@lexogen.com](mailto:bioinfo@lexogen.com).

## 2. Requirements

The Mix<sup>2</sup> software runs on Linux x64 distributions, as well as on Mac OSX and Windows. Please note that the current version of our software will expire on 31.12.2017. We will, however, release regular updates of our software valid for at least 9 months from the date of issue before the previous version expires.

The Mix<sup>2</sup> software has been tested on:

- Linux distributions
  - 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
- Mac OSX 10.10 (Yosemite), Mac OSX 10.12 (Sierra)
- Windows 8, Windows 10

If you encounter any problems when running the Mix<sup>2</sup> software, please contact us at [bioinfo@lexogen.com](mailto:bioinfo@lexogen.com).

## 3. Running Mix<sup>2</sup>

The Mix<sup>2</sup> software can be run from the command line as follows:

```
./mix-square [options] <arguments>
```

### Options

General Options:	
-h [ --help ]	Describe options.
-G [ --GTF ] arg	Reference annotation file in GTF format.
-B [ --BAM ] arg	Alignment file in BAM format. SAM file format is not supported. The alignments need to be sorted by their leftmost coordinate.
-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.
Advanced Abundance Estimation Options:	
-x [ --max-total-frags ] arg	Sets the maximum number of fragments in a locus. A locus which has more fragments than the maximum number is skipped. Genes skipped can be found in genes_skipped.list. Default: 5000000
-M [ --max-comp-frags ] arg	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
-m [ --min-comp-frags ] arg	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
-q [ --min-param-diff ] arg	Sets the minimum parameter difference between 2 iterations. Default: 1e-5
-i [ --nr-iterations ] arg	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
-T [ --likelihood-threshold ] arg	Sets the minimum log likelihood difference between 2 iterations. If the log likelihood difference between two iterations is below this value, then the EM algorithm terminates. Default: 0.5
-L [ --genes-list ] arg	A file containing gene IDs which are included or excluded in the experiment.
-b [ --blocks ] arg	Sets the number of mixture components in the positional bias model of fragment start sites. Accepted values are natural numbers from 1 to 10. The default is 3.
-e [ --exclude-genes ]	Exclude genes specified via the -L option in the gene list file.
-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 option 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.
-l [ --log-files ]	Turns on estimation process logging. An individual file is created for each gene.

Other Options:	
-s [ --EULA ]	Prints the end-user license agreement.
-r [ --ignore ]	With this option, the warnings, which may be shown while using the max-frags-locus option, are turned off.
--quiet	Minimize diagnostic output.

## 4. Mix<sup>2</sup> 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 ignored 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 not the complete genome is to be processed, the -L option can be used to select a subset of genes. The -L option expects a file containing one gene ID per line.

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



## 5. Mix<sup>2</sup> Output

### 5.1. BAM Index File

Mix<sup>2</sup> will produce an index file for the input BAM file if no such index file is present.

### 5.2. Genes\_summary file

Field number	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. Chromosome ID:start coordinate - end coordinate.
4	frags_locus	20000	Number of fragments in the specified locus.
5	frags_expt	200000000	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_frgs_locus	10000	Number of fragments in the specified locus, which are compatible with a reference transcript. comp_frgs_locus should be used to calculate isoform row counts for differential expression analysis. comp_frgs_locus should be used to calculate isoform row counts for differential expression analysis.
8	comp_frgs_expt	100000000	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	OK	Whether the estimation process was successful or not.

### 5.3. Transcripts\_summary file

Field number	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. Chromosome 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	200000000	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_frgs_locus	10000	Number of fragments in the specified locus, which are compatible with a reference transcript.
12	comp_frgs_expt	100000000	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.

## 6. Test Case

This distribution of the Mix<sup>2</sup> 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 Mix<sup>2</sup> 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 Mix<sup>2</sup> 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-example-data`
  - 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.

A decorative background graphic consisting of several translucent blue spheres of varying sizes connected by thin, light blue lines, creating a network-like structure. The spheres have a glossy, 3D effect with highlights and shadows.

## Mix<sup>2</sup> User Guide for Scientific Evaluation Release

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