CRI Bioinformatics Workshop

Bulk-RNAseq Pipeline Hands-on Training

Center for Research Informatics – Bioinformatics Core



Genomics and proteomics data analysis

BiCF applies appropriate and state-of-the-arts statistical and bioinformatic methodologies to analyze genomics data generated from standard and emerging assays.



Consulting, grant writing and training

BiCF provides consulting services for experimental design or data analysis; grant writing assistance, including bioinformatics development, cost analysis, and documentation of tools to complete the research.



Data management system development

BiCF offers enterprise solutions for project and study management, for data production, sharing and integration.



Contact us: bioinformatics@bsd.uchicago.edu

Submit a project request: <u>https://biocore.cri.uchicago.edu/</u>

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https://cri.uchicago.edu/hpc/

CENTER FOR RESEARCH INFORMATICS



Randi High Performance Computing Cluster

Analyze clinical, translational, and basic science data quickly and powerfully with Randi, the CRI's high performance computing cluster.

SPECS

- ✓ 2.9 GHz Intel Ice Lake processors across all compute nodes
- ✓ 3.0 GHz AMD Milan processors across all GPU nodes
- Infiniband HDR100 interconnect (100 Gbps) ~
- ✓ 919 TFLOPs Actual Performance (Rmax)
- ✓ 156 standard compute nodes (4992 total cores: 128 GB RAM per node)
- ✓ 48 mid-tier compute nodes (1536 total cores; 512 GB RAM per node)
- ✓ 7 large memory nodes (224 total cores; 1.5 TB) RAM per node)
- ✓ 5 GPU nodes with 8x NVidia A100 GPUs
- 1 SXM node with 8x NVidia A100 GPUs ~ connected via NVSwitch
- ✓ 250 TB Scratch Space

WHAT MAKES RANDI UNIQUE?

You have multiple options both on and off campus for high performance computing. Randi stands out among them for several reasons:

- A HIPAA-compliant environment appropriate for analyzing patient data
- Four software stacks built using both open source and commercial ~ compilers
- ✓ Separate software stacks for basic science and clinical research
- ✓ GPU versions of software commonly used in the life sciences
- ✓ The ability to handle **data-intensive pipelines** that require up to 1.5TB of memory
- HPC administrators who are experts in scientific computing to help you one-on-one with optimizing your jobs, installations, and more



CenterforResearch Informatics Now Offering Live Office Hours for HPC and Bioinformatics Core Services!

 Join us for free live expert support for your highperformance computing (HPC) and bioinformatics research needs.

Office Hours:

Location: Medical Campus Peck Pavillion, N161

High Performance Computing (HPC):

- Every Tuesday | 12:00 PM 2:30 PM
- Hosted by Michael Jarsulic

Bioinformatics Core:

- Every Tuesday | 12:30 PM 3:30 PM
- · Hosted by Yan Li

Visit our website for more details cri.uchicago.edu





- Learn to run Nextflow RNA-Seq pipeline on Randi HPC
- Learn to run our in-house app for differential expression analysis

What is Bulk RNA-Seq?

 Bulk RNA sequencing (bulk RNA-Seq) measures gene expression levels in a sample by sequencing the total RNA from a mixture of cells. Unlike single-cell RNA-Seq, bulk RNA-Seq provides an average expression profile across all cells in a sample.



https://www.labome.com/method/RNA-seq.html

Biological Questions Bulk RNA-Seq Can Answer

Our focus today

Differential Gene Expression (DGE) → Which genes are **upregulated/downregulated** between conditions?

✓ Pathway & Functional Enrichment → What biological processes are affected? (e.g., gene-set over-representation analysis, GSEA)

Alternative Splicing & Isoform Analysis \rightarrow Are there changes in splicing patterns?

Mutation & Fusion Detection \rightarrow Are there SNPs, RNA editing sites, or fusion transcripts?

Cell-Type-Specific Expression (with deconvolution) \rightarrow What cell types contribute to gene expression changes?



Agenda & Key Activities

Section 1

- Introduction to the Nextflow RNAseq Pipeline
- Hands-on Practice on Running Nextflow on the Randi Server
- Interpretation of Nextflow Outputs

TEN-MINUTES BREAK

Section 2

- Introduction to the DE Analysis Principles
- Demo of the DE Analysis App on Randi
- Hands-on Practice on Running the DE Analysis App
- Interpretation of the DE Analysis Results

Section 1

Nextflow RNAseq Pipeline



5. Final QC

- Pseudo-aligner: Salmon, Quantification: Salmon
- Pseudo-aligner: Kallisto, Quantification: Kallisto

1-3 hours

Step 1: Log into Randi Terminal / iTerm (MacOS) PuTTY / Xshell (Windows)

Here we do the demo using VSCode since it is very user-friendly and compatible with both systems.



Step 2: Navigate to the biocore-workshop folder

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Step 3: Set up the Nextflow pipeline





Test Data (GSE142482) ∂ | Research Article | 12 August 2020
 f X in A Y
 Pathogenesis of Human Papillomaviruses Requires the ATR/p62 Autophagy-Related Pathway
 Authors: Shiyuan Hong, Yan Li, Paul J. Kaminski, Jorge Andrade, Laimonis A. Laimins

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PDF/EPUB

https://doi.org/10.1128/mbio.01628-20 • 🔲 Check for updates

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ABSTRACT

High-risk human papillomaviruses (HPVs) constitutively activate the ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3related (ATR) DNA damage response pathway, and this is required for viral replication. In 0 fibroblasts, activated ATR regulates transcription of inflammatory genes through its negative effects on the autophagosome cargo protein p62. In addition, suppression of p62 results in increased levels \sim of the transcription factor GATA4, leading to cellular senescence. In contrast, in HPV-positive keratinocytes, we observed that activation of ATR resulted in increased levels of phosphorylated p62, which in turn lead to reduced levels of GATA4. Knockdown of ATR in HPV-positive cells resulted in decreased p62 phosphorylation and increased GATA4 levels. Transcriptome sequencing C (RNA-seq) analysis of HPV-positive cells identified inflammatory genes and interferon factors as negative transcriptional targets of ATR. Furthermore, knockdown of p62 or overexpression of < GATA4 in HPV-positive cells leads to inhibition of viral replication. These findings identify a novel role of the ATR/p62 signaling pathway in HPV-positive cells.

Hong SLi Y, Kaminski PJ, Andrade J, Laimins LA.2020.Pathogenesis of Human Papillomaviruses Requires the ATR/p62 Autophagy-Related Pathway. mBio11:10.1128/mbio.01628-20.https://doi.org/10.1128/mbio.01628-20

Step 4: Run the Nextflow pipeline

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Step 4: Run the Nextflow pipeline

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Step 4: Run the Nextflow pipeline

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Step 4: Run the Nextflow pipeline

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	≣ start.slurm	Completed at: 21-Feb-2025 18:09:33	
0	∅DS_Store	Duration : 51m 50s	
(8)		Succeeded : 422	
503	> OUTLINE	[t.cri.biocorewksp01@cri22in002 giaoshan]\$ []	
~~~	> TIMELINE	[1] 0:bash* "cri22in002" 18:13 21-Feb-25	
⇒ ss	H: randi.cri.uchicago.edu 🛛 🛞 0 🛆 0	ሦ 0 Q Ln 20, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UT	F-8 LF {} Shell Script 🗘

**Once completed, return to the bash terminal and run:** *tmux kill-session -t* [session number]

### **Key Parameters**

•••	•	$\leftarrow \rightarrow \qquad \bigcirc \text{ biocore-workshop [SSH: randi.cri.uchicago.edu]} \qquad \textcircled{B} \checkmark \qquad \qquad \textcircled{B} \qquad \fbox{C}$
Ø	EXPLORER ····	\$ run.sh ×
	<ul> <li>BIOC [] [] [] [] [] []</li> <li>Snapshots</li> <li>BulkRNAseq-Pipelin</li> <li>app</li> <li>conda_env</li> <li>demo</li> <li>testData</li> <li>testRun</li> </ul>	BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025 > testRun > qiaoshan > \$ run.sh 1 module load openjdk/17.0.2 2 module load nextflow/23.10.1 3 module load go/1.20.1 4 module load singularity 5 6 export NXF_SINGULARITY_TMPDIR=/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/test 7 export NXF_SINGULARITY_CACHEDIR=/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/testRun/\$USER/tmp 9 export TMP_DIR=/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/testRun/\$USER/tmp 9 export TMP_DIR=/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/testRun/\$USER/tmp
	<ul> <li>✓ qiaoshan</li> <li>&gt; .nextflow</li> <li>&gt; results</li> <li>&gt; work</li> <li>≡ .nextflow.log</li> <li>≡ metadata.txt</li> <li>✿ nextflow.config</li> <li>\$ run.sh</li> </ul>	<pre>10 export TMPDIR=/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/testRun/\$USER/tmp 11 12 nextflow run nf-core/rnaseq -r 3.16.0 \ 13 -profile singularity \ → Run inside singularity container 14input samplesheet.csv \ 15outdir results \ 16genome GRCh38G38 \ → Specified in nextflow.config 17gencode \ → Specify if your GTF annotation is in GENCODE format 18 -resume → Resume from where it left over when an unexpected interruption happens 19</pre>
	<ul> <li>samplesheet.csv</li> <li>start.slurm</li> <li>t.cri.biocorewksp01</li> <li>DS_Store</li> </ul>	20 rm –r ./work ./tmp ./singularity .nextflow* — Delete intermediate files
8	> OUTLINE	PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE <u>TERMINAL</u> PORTS
> SSH	> TIMELINE H: randi.cri.uchicago.edu	0 ⚠ 0 🖗 0

### **Interpretation of Nextflow Outputs**



### Agenda & Key Activities

### Section 1

- Introduction to the Nextflow RNAseq Pipeline
- Hands-on Practice on Running Nextflow on the Randi Server
- Interpretation of Nextflow Outputs

### **TEN-MINUTES BREAK**

### Section 2

- Introduction to the DE Analysis Principles
- Demo of the DE Analysis App on Randi
- Hands-on Practice on Running the DE Analysis App
- Interpretation of the DE Analysis Results



# DE Analysis

# **Key Considerations in DE Analysis**

- $\land$  Batch Effects  $\rightarrow$  Use PCA/MDS to check for unwanted variation
- $\triangle$  Replicates Matter  $\rightarrow$  More replicates = higher statistical power (highly recommend >=3 rep)
- $\land$  **Read Depth**  $\rightarrow$  Sufficient sequencing depth (25M)
- $\triangle$  Data Distribution  $\rightarrow$  RNA-seq data is often over-dispersed (use a model like Negative Binomial )
- $\bigwedge$  Normalization  $\rightarrow$  Correct for library size & sequencing depth
- $\triangle$  Multiple Testing Correction  $\rightarrow$  Use adjusted p-values to control false positives

# **In-House Downstream Analysis**

#### Architecture



#### **RNAseg Differential Expression Analysis** Fill out this form to run DE analysis downstream of nf-core/rnaseq pipeline. Project Introduction and Experimental Design Write the project introduction and the experimental design here A Breif Description of the Executed Pipeline - We used the nf-core/rnaseq v3.16.0 pipeline for pre-processing of raw reads. - We used the STAR->Salmon route for read alignment and quantification - We used the GRCm39 reference genome for read mapping and Gencode vM27 for gene annotation MultiQC report to show: -Notable Facts in the MultiQC Report: Write something here if any notable facts are found in the multiQC report Output Directory for DE Analysis: -Add Group Comparison Pain FDR Cutoff for ORA Results 0.05 0 Species humar -Select the "Perform ORA with All DEGs" option below to merge up-/down-regulated DEGs into a single list for ORA. Otherwise, they will be analyzed separately Perform ORA with All DEGs Perform ORA with GO Terms Perform OBA with KEGG Pathway Perform ORA with Reactome Pathway Perform ORA with MSigDB Gene Set MSigDB Category for ORA C2 -MSigDB Subcategory for ORA: CP-KEGG -Perform GSEA with MSigDB Gene Sets FDR Cutoff for GSEA Results 0.05 0 MSigDB Category for GSEA: C2 -MSigDB Subcategory for GSEA: 5-20 minutes CP:KEGG



### **In-House Downstream Analysis**

### Step 2: Run the slurm script



### **In-House Downstream Analysis**

### Step 3: Fill out the form

1. Open a local terminal and run:

ssh -N -f -L 3838:shinyApp_running_node:3838 your_account@randi.cri.uchicago.edu

- 1. -L XXXX:cri22cnYYY:3838 → Forward local port XXXX to remote port 3838.
- 2. -N  $\rightarrow$  No interactive shell.
- 3. -f  $\rightarrow$  **Run in the background** (not supported in Windows OpenSSH).
- 2. Open http://localhost:3838/ in a browser (need to wait until multiqc is done)
- 3. Follow the hints to fill out the form and submit



# **Interpretation of DE Analysis Results**

### **PCA Plot**

- A dimension reduction approach
- To show similar samples clustering together
- To infer which gene (or variable) is the most valuable for clustering the data
- To reveal batch effects

#### **Volcano Plot**

• To highlight significant DEGs

#### Heatmap

• To visualize and validate expression changes across samples

#### **Over Representation Analysis (ORA)**

• Which gene set is enriched with DEGs (whether a gene set contains more DEGs than expected by chance)

#### Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA)

 Identifies pathways that are globally up- or down-regulated (by using continuous gene rankings instead of requiring an arbitrary DEG cutoff)



- Please remember to delete your folder after practice to save space for other people.
- We will hold the BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025 folder for you until Mar. 25. All data will be removed to make room for our next workshop.

# **Upcoming Workshop: Spatial Transcriptome**



Diana Vera Cruz, PhD



Jason Shapiro, PhD

Date: Beginning of April

Overview of methods for analyzing 10X Visium and Nanostring GeoMX data. Including:

-Data pre-processing and quality control

- -Worked examples of different analytical workflows
- -Introduction to common R packages





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#### If using Terminal:

qiaoshanlin@BIO-ML-10 ~ % ssh t.cri.biocorewkshp01@randi.cri.uchicago.edu ** Unauthorized use/access is prohibited. **

This computer system is owned by the University of Chicago Biological Sciences Division and is for authorized use only. Logging onto this computer verifies you have read and agree both to the statement below and to use BSD computer networks and systems in accordance with the BSD Eligibility and Acceptable Use policy and related policies.

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University of Chicago Acceptable Use Policy: https://itservices.uchicago.edu/policies/acceptable-use-policy

(t.cri.biocorewkshp01@randi.cri.uchicago.edu) Password: Last login: Tue Feb 25 16:22:51 2025 from 205.208.121.84

Home Directory (/home/t.cri.biocorewkshp01)

Used: 366.1M Quota: 10G Limit: 11G

Scratch Directory (/scratch/t.cri.biocorewkshp01)

Used: has Quota: been Limit: enabled ssh your_account_name@randi.cri.uchicago.edu

Enter password and you will be logged in

#### Every account has a 11G limit in the home directory

#### If using Terminal:



### If using Terminal:



#### Open a new terminal:

qiaoshanlin@BIO-ML-10 ~ % ssh -N -f -L 3838:cri22cn068:3838 qiaoshan@randi.cri.uchicago.edu ** Unauthorized use/access is prohibited. **

Forward local port to remote port

This computer system is owned by the University of Chicago Biological Sciences Division and is for authorized use only. Logging onto this computer verifies you have read and agree both to the statement below and to use BSD computer networks and systems in accordance with the BSD Eligibility and Acceptable Use policy and related policies.

### If using Terminal:

Finally, open <u>http://localhost:3838/</u> in a browser (need to wait until multiqc is done)

And you should be able to see an interface like :

RNAseq Differential Expressic X +						•
$\leftrightarrow$ $\rightarrow$ C $\odot$ localhost:3838	Q	☆	É	}	٤.	:
RNAseq Differential Expression Analysis Fill out this form to run DE analysis downstream of nf-core/rnaseq pipeline.						
Report Title:						
Enter the title of the report						
Report Author:						
Enter the author of the report						
Project Introduction and Experimental Design:						
Write the project introduction and the experimental design here.						
A Breif Description of the Executed Pipeline:						
<ul> <li>We used the nf-core/maseq v3.16.0 pipeline for pre-processing of raw reads.</li> <li>We used the STAR-&gt;Salmon route for read alignment and quantification.</li> <li>We used the GRCm39 reference genome for read mapping and Gencode vM27 for gene annotation.</li> </ul>						

To see the results, you can follow this webpage:

https://uchicago.service-now.com/kb_view.do?sys_kb_id=27ffbebb97fc025423087cf11153af5b or run the following command in your local terminal to download everything: scp -r XXX@randi.cri.uchicago.edu:/gpfs/data/biocore-workshop/BulkRNAseq-Pipeline-2025/testRun/XXX ~/Document/bulkRNAseq_test (remember to replace XXX with your account name; you can also change ~/Document/bulkRNAseq_test to some other folders on your computer)

For more troubleshooting, please come to our office hour