

The REDseq user's guide

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1 Introduction

Restriction Enzyme digestion (RED) followed by high throughput sequencing (REDseq) enables genome wide differentiation of highly accessible regions and inaccessible regions. Comparing the profiles of restriction enzyme (RE) digestion among different cell types, developmental stages, disease stages, or different tissues facilitates deciphering of complex regulation network of cell differentiation, developmental control, and disease etiology and progression. We have developed a Bioconductor package called *REDSeq* to address the fundamental upstream analysis tasks of REDseq dataset. We have implemented functions for building genomic map of restriction enzyme sites (`buildREmap`), assigning sequencing tags to

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RE sites (`assignSeq2REsite`), visualizing genome-wide distribution of differentially cut regions (`distanceHistSeq2RE`) and the distance distribution of sequence tags to corresponding RE sites (`distanceHistSeq2RE`), generating count table for identifying statistically significant RE sites (`summarizeByRE`). We have leveraged *BSgenome* on implementing function `buildREmap` for building genome-wide RE maps. The input data for `assignSeq2REsite` are represented as `RangedData`, for efficiently associating sequences with RE sites. It first identifies RE sites that have mapped sequence tags around the cut position taking consideration of user-defined offset, sequence length and strand in the aligned sequences. The user-defined offset guards against imperfect sticky end repair and primer addition process. These RE sites are used as seeds for assigning the remaining tags depending on which of five strategies the users select for partitioning sequences associated with multiple RE sites, i.e., unique, average, estimate, best and random. For experiment with at least two conditions with biological replicates, count summary generated from `summarizeByRE` can be easily used for identifying differentially cut RE sites using either *DESeq* or *edgeR*. Differentially cut RE sites can be annotated to the nearest gene using *ChIPpeakAnno*. In addition, for early stage experiments without replicates, `compareREDseq` outputs differentially cut RE sites between two experimental conditions using Fisher's Exact Test. For experiment with one experimental condition, `binom.test.REDseq` outputs differentially cut RE sites in the genome. Multiplicity adjustment functions from *multtest* package were integrated in both functions.

2 Examples of using REDseq

2.1 Task 1: Build a RE map for a genome

Given a fasta/fastq file containing the restriction enzyme recognition site and a *BSgenome* object, the function `buildREmap` builds a genome-wide RE map.

```
> library(REDseq)
> REpatternFilePath = system.file("extdata", "examplePattern.fa", package="REDseq")
> library(BSgenome.Celegans.UCSC.ce2)
> myMap = buildREmap( REpatternFilePath, BSgenomeName=Celegans, outfile="example.REmap")

>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrI ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrII ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrIII ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrIV ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrV ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrX ...
>>> DONE searching
>>> Finding all hits in sequences chrM ...
>>> DONE searching
```

2.2 Task 2: Assign mapped sequence tags to RE site

Given a mapped sequence tags as a RangedData and REmap as a RangedData, `assignSeq2REsite` function assigns mapped sequence tags to RE site depending on the strategy users select. There are five strategies implemented, i.e., unique, average, estimate, best and random. For details, type `help(assignSeq2REsite)` in a R session.

```
> data(example.REDseq)
> data(example.map)
> r.unique = assignSeq2REsite(example.REDseq, example.map, cut.offset = 1,
+ seq.length = 36, allowed.offset = 5, min.FragmentLength = 60,
+ max.FragmentLength = 300, partitionMultipleRE = "unique")

Wed Apr 22 20:40:38 2015 Validating input ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:38 2015 Prepare map data ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:38 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:38 2015 Finished 1st round of aligning! Start the 2nd round of aligning ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Start filtering ...

> r.best= assignSeq2REsite(example.REDseq, example.map,
+ cut.offset = 1, seq.length = 36, allowed.offset = 5,
+ min.FragmentLength = 60, max.FragmentLength = 300, partitionMultipleRE = "best")

Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Validating input ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Prepare map data ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Finished 1st round of aligning! Start the 2nd round of aligning ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Start filtering ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Partitioning reads over RE sites within 300 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 get count for each RE ...

> r.random = assignSeq2REsite(example.REDseq, example.map, cut.offset = 1,
+ seq.length = 36, allowed.offset = 5, min.FragmentLength = 60,
+ max.FragmentLength = 300, partitionMultipleRE = "random")

Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Validating input ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Prepare map data ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Finished 1st round of aligning! Start the 2nd round of aligning ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Start filtering ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Partitioning reads over RE sites within 300 ...

> r.average = assignSeq2REsite(example.REDseq, example.map, cut.offset = 1,
+ seq.length = 36, allowed.offset = 5, min.FragmentLength = 60,
+ max.FragmentLength = 300, partitionMultipleRE = "average")

Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Validating input ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Prepare map data ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Finished 1st round of aligning! Start the 2nd round of aligning ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Start filtering ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Partitioning reads over RE sites within 300 ...

> r.estimate = assignSeq2REsite(example.REDseq, example.map, cut.offset = 1,
+ seq.length = 36, allowed.offset = 5, min.FragmentLength = 60,
+ max.FragmentLength = 300, partitionMultipleRE = "estimate")
```

```

Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Validating input ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Prepare map data ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Finished 1st round of aligning! Start the 2nd round of aligning ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Align to chromosome 2 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Start filtering ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 Partitioning reads over RE sites within 300 ...
Wed Apr 22 20:40:39 2015 get count for each RE ...

```

```
> head(r.estimate$passed.filter)
```

	SEQid	REid	Chr	strand	SEQstart	SEQend	REstart	REend	Distance
1	00000036	Sau96I.chr10.29	2	-1	3012058	3012093	3012090	3012094	-32
2	00000037	Sau96I.chr10.29	2	1	3012091	3012126	3012090	3012094	1
3	00000038	Sau96I.chr10.29	2	1	3012096	3012131	3012090	3012094	6
4	00000039	Sau96I.chr10.30	2	-1	3012266	3012301	3012299	3012303	-33
5	00000040	Sau96I.chr10.30	2	1	3012300	3012335	3012299	3012303	1
6	00000052	Sau96I.chr10.40	2	-1	3017881	3017916	3017916	3017920	-35

	Weight
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1

2.3 Task 3: Visualize the distribution of cut frequency in selected genomic regions and the distance distribution of sequence tags to corresponding RE sites

```
> data(example.assignedREDseq)
```

```
> plotCutDistribution(example.assignedREDseq,example.map, chr="2",
+ xlim =c(3012000, 3020000))
```



Figure 1: Plot to show the distribution of cut frequency in the selected genomic-regions with the function `plotCutDistribution`. The red triangle is the expected cut frequency for each RE site.

```
> distanceHistSeq2RE(example.assignedREDseq,ylim=c(0,25))
```



Figure 2: Plot to show the distribution of distance of sequence tags to associated RE sites with the function `distanceHistSeq2RE`.

2.4 Task 4: Generating count table for identifying statistically significant RE sites

Once you have obtained the assigned RE sites, you can use the function `summarizeByRE` to obtain a count table for identifying statistically significant RE sites using *DEseq* or *edgeR*.

```
> REsummary =summarizeByRE(example.assignedREDseq,by="Weight")
```

2.5 Task 5: Identifying differential cut RE sites for experiment with one experiment condition

```
> binom.test.REDseq(REsummary)
```

	p.value	total.weight.count	REid	cut.frequency
1	2.804822e-47	9	Sau96I.chr10.42	0.28125
2	9.061718e-31	6	Sau96I.chr10.43	0.18750
3	3.595919e-20	4	Sau96I.chr10.29	0.12500
4	4.959892e-15	3	Sau96I.chr10.50	0.09375
5	4.959892e-15	3	Sau96I.chr10.45	0.09375
6	4.959901e-10	2	Sau96I.chr10.30	0.06250
7	4.959901e-10	2	Sau96I.chr10.51	0.06250
8	3.199950e-05	1	Sau96I.chr10.40	0.03125
9	3.199950e-05	1	Sau96I.chr10.49	0.03125
10	3.199950e-05	1	Sau96I.chr10.47	0.03125

	BH.adjusted.p.value
1	2.804822e-46
2	4.530859e-30
3	1.198640e-19
4	9.919784e-15
5	9.919784e-15
6	7.085573e-10
7	7.085573e-10
8	3.199950e-05
9	3.199950e-05
10	3.199950e-05

2.6 Task 6: Identifying differential cut RE sites for early stage experiment without replicates

```
> x= cbind(c("RE1", "RE2", "RE3", "RE4"), c(10,1,100, 0),c(5,5,50, 40))
> colnames(x) = c("REid", "control", "treated")
> compareREDseq(x)
```

	p.value	control.count	treated.count	REid	control.total	treated.total
1	6.233642e-16	0	40	RE4	111	100
2	1.159388e-10	100	50	RE3	111	100
3	1.035503e-01	1	5	RE2	111	100
4	2.943364e-01	10	5	RE1	111	100

	odds.ratio	BH.adjusted.p.value
1	Inf	2.493457e-15
2	0.1112945	2.318777e-10
3	5.7478720	1.380671e-01
4	0.5331227	2.943364e-01

3 References

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2. Kessler, C. and V. Manta, Specificity of restriction endonucleases and DNA modification methyltransferases a review (Edition 3). Gene, 1990. 92(1-2): p. 1-248.
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4. bibitemAnders10 Anders, S. and W. Huber, Differential expression analysis for sequence count data. Genome Biol, 2010. 11(10): p. R106.
5. Robinson, M.D., D.J. McCarthy, and G.K. Smyth, edgeR: a Bioconductor package for differential expression analysis of digital gene expression data. Bioinformatics, 2010. 26(1): p. 139-40.
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7. Pages, H., BSgenome package. <http://bioconductor.org/packages/2.8/bioc/vignettes/BSgenome/inst/doc/GenomeSearching.pdf>
8. Chen PB, Zhu LJ, Hainer SJ, McCannell KN, Fazzio TG. Unbiased chromatin accessibility profiling by RED-seq uncovers unique features of nucleosome variants in vivo. BMC Genomics. 2014; 15:1104.

4 Session Info

```
> sessionInfo()
```

```
R version 3.2.0 (2015-04-16)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
Running under: Windows Server 2008 R2 x64 (build 7601) Service Pack 1
```

```
locale:
```

```
[1] LC_COLLATE=C
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C
[5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
```

```
attached base packages:
```

```
[1] grid      stats4    parallel  stats     graphics  grDevices  utils
```


[8] datasets methods base

other attached packages:

[1] REDseq_1.14.1	ChIPpeakAnno_3.2.0
[3] RSQLite_1.0.0	DBI_0.3.1
[5] biomaRt_2.24.0	VennDiagram_1.6.9
[7] multtest_2.24.0	Biobase_2.28.0
[9] BSgenome.Celegans.UCSC.ce2_1.4.0	BSgenome_1.36.0
[11] rtracklayer_1.28.2	Biostrings_2.36.0
[13] XVector_0.8.0	GenomicRanges_1.20.3
[15] GenomeInfoDb_1.4.0	IRanges_2.2.1
[17] S4Vectors_0.6.0	BiocGenerics_0.14.0

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

[1] graph_1.46.0	AnnotationDbi_1.30.0	splines_3.2.0
[4] zlibbioc_1.14.0	GenomicAlignments_1.4.0	MASS_7.3-40
[7] BiocParallel_1.2.0	tools_3.2.0	lambda.r_1.1.7
[10] futile.logger_1.4.1	RBGL_1.44.0	survival_2.38-1
[13] futile.options_1.0.0	bitops_1.0-6	RCurl_1.95-4.5
[16] limma_3.24.1	GO.db_3.1.2	BiocInstaller_1.18.1
[19] GenomicFeatures_1.20.0	Rsamtools_1.20.1	XML_3.98-1.1