ChIP-seq Analysis with Cistrome Tools

Download and install the UGENE NGS package to use this pipeline.

The ChIP-seq pipeline “Cistrome” integrated into UGENE allows one to do the following analysis steps: peak calling and annotating, motif search and gene ontology. ChIP-seq analysis is started from MACS tool. CEAS then takes peak regions and signal wiggle file to check which chromosome is enriched with binding /modification sites, whether bindings events are significant at gene features like promoters, gene bodies, exons, introns or UTRs, and the signal aggregation at gene transcription start/end sites or meta-gene bodies (average all genes). Then peaks are investigated in these ways:

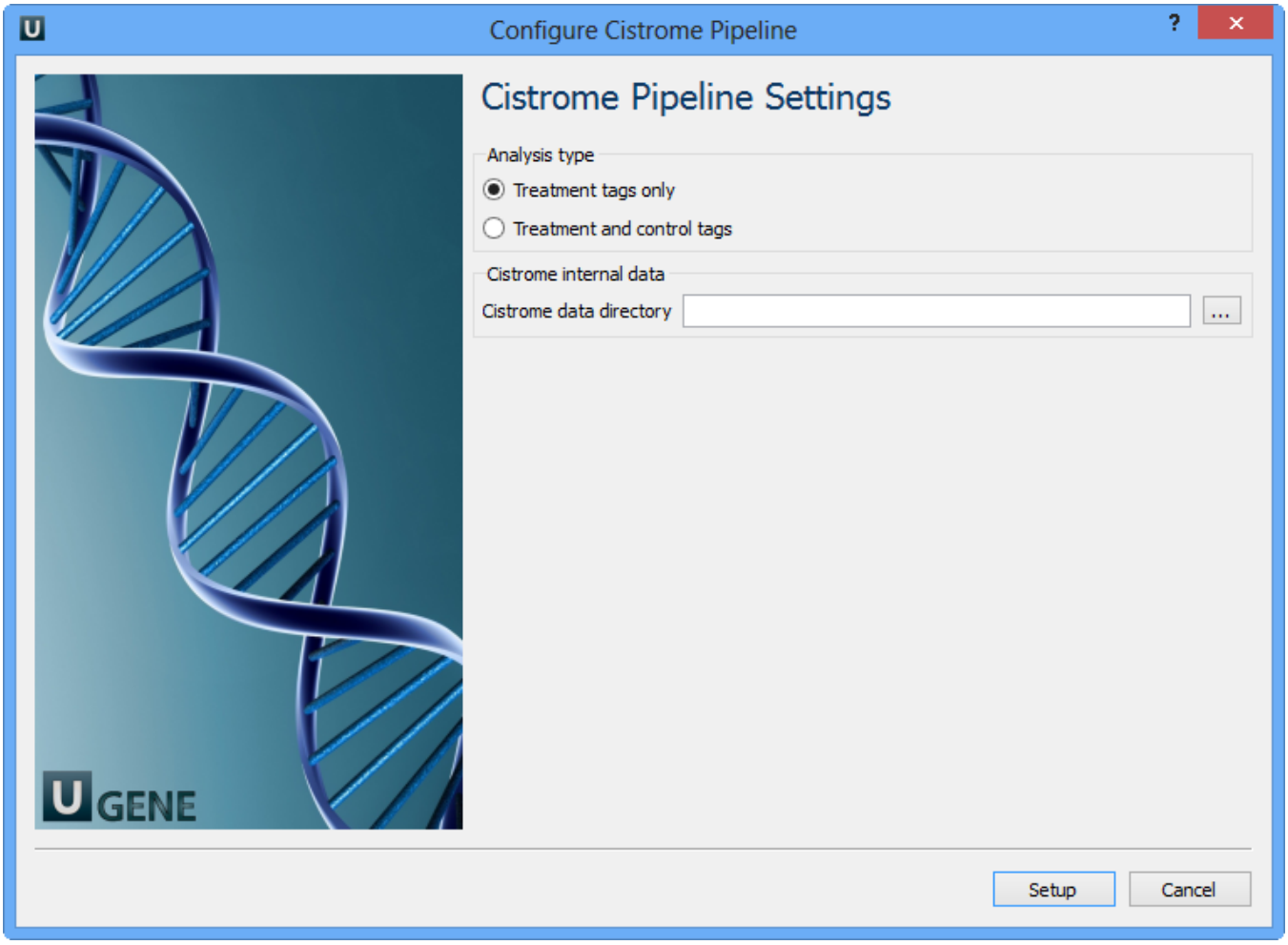
1. to check which genes are nearby so can be regarded as potential regulated genes, then perform GO analysis;
2. to check the conservation scores at the binding sites;
3. the DNA motifs at binding sites.

Note that it is originally based on the General ChIP-seq pipeline from the public Cistrome installation on the Galaxy workflow platform.

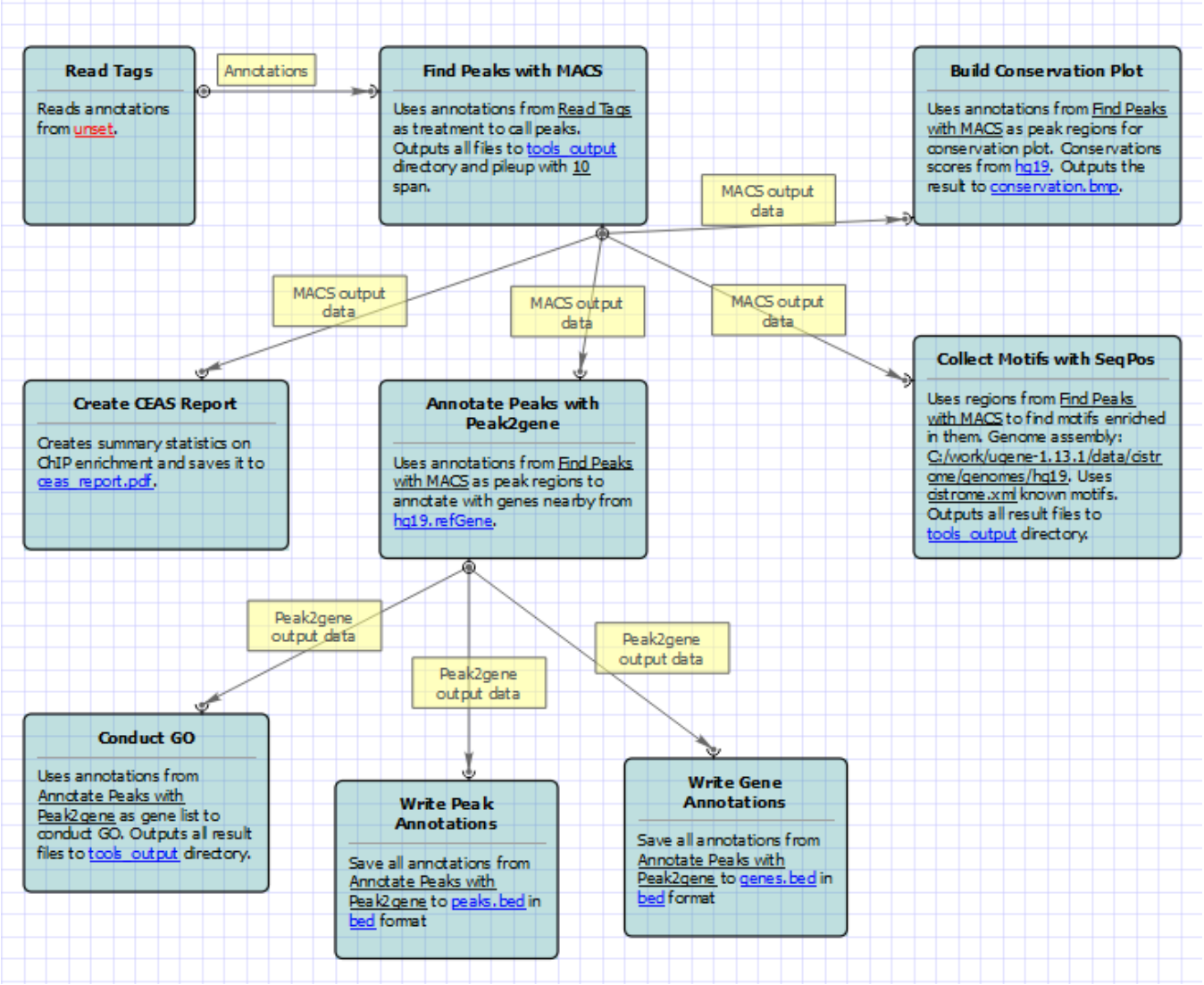
How to Use This Sample

If you haven't used the workflow samples in UGENE before, look at the "How to Use Sample Workflows" section of the documentation.

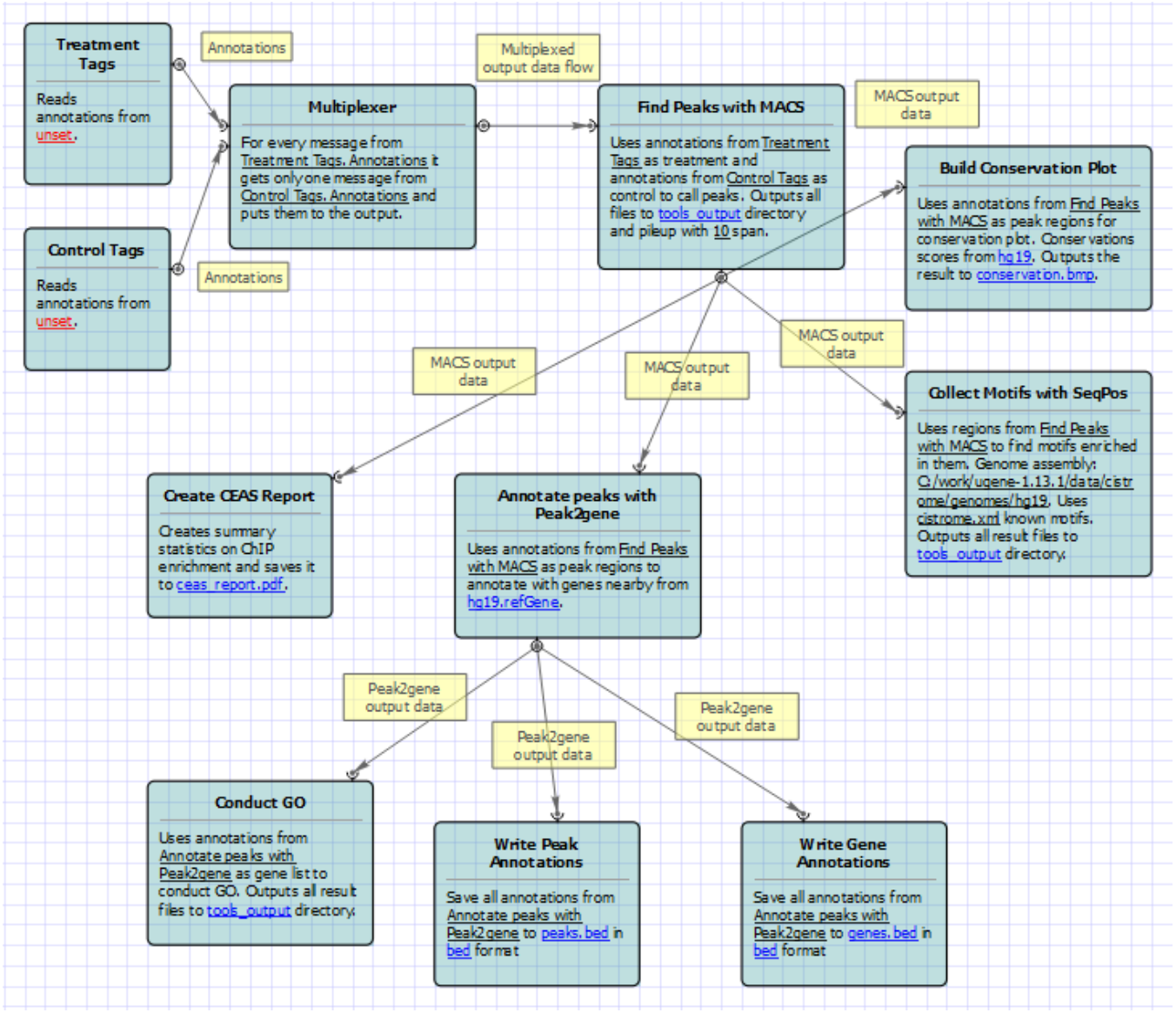
Select Samples tab on the Workflow Designer Palette and double-click on the ChIP-seq analysis with Cistrome tools sample. The following wizard appears:



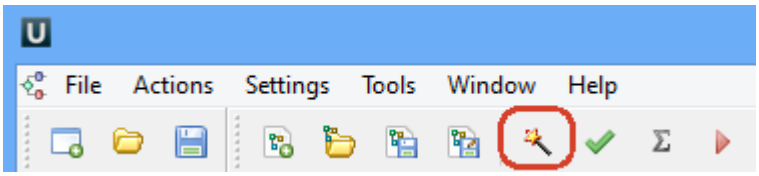
Here you need to choose analysis type and cistrome internal data and click Setup. For treatment tags only analysis type the following workflow appears:



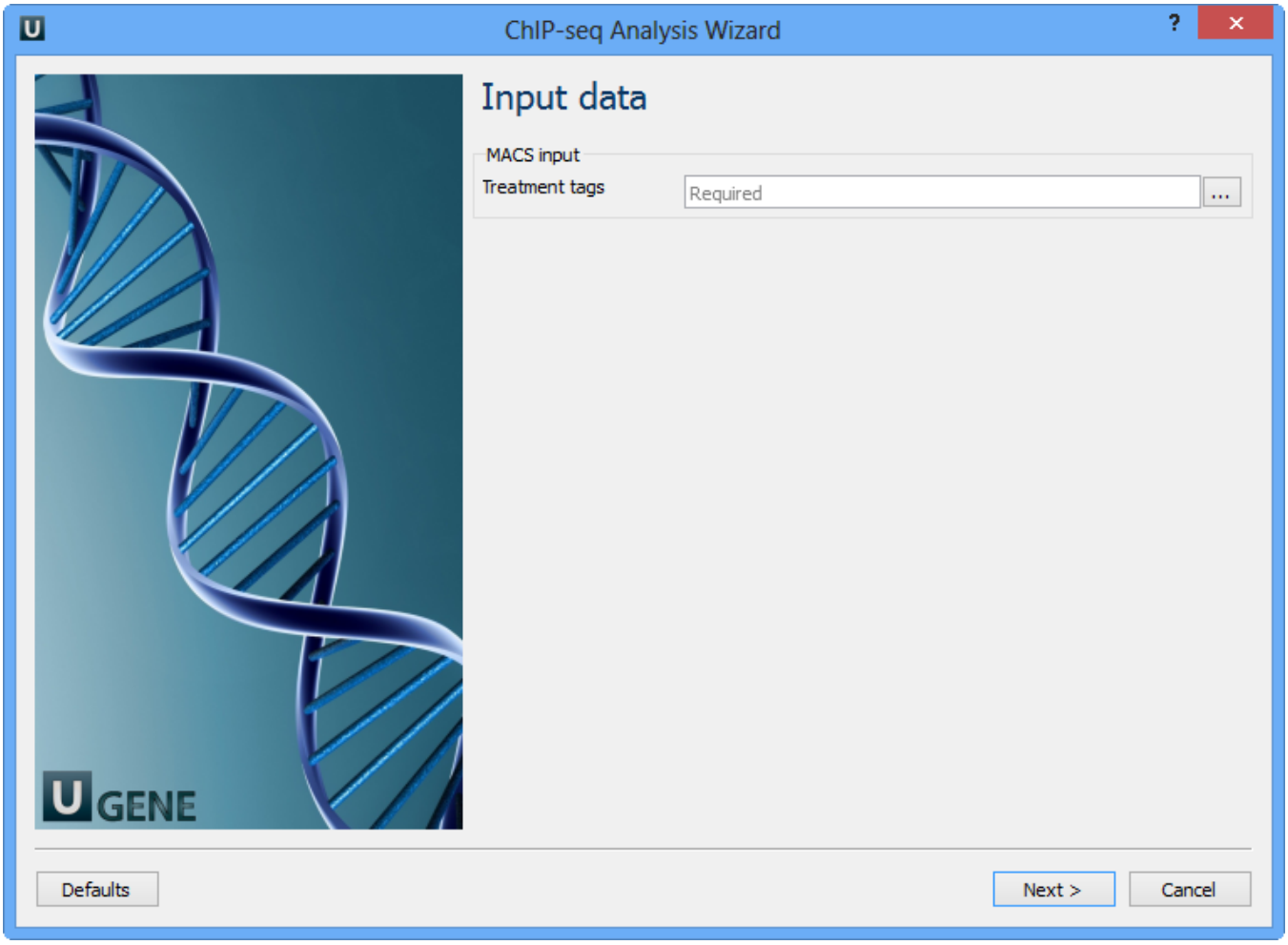
For treatment and control tags analysis type the following workflow appears:



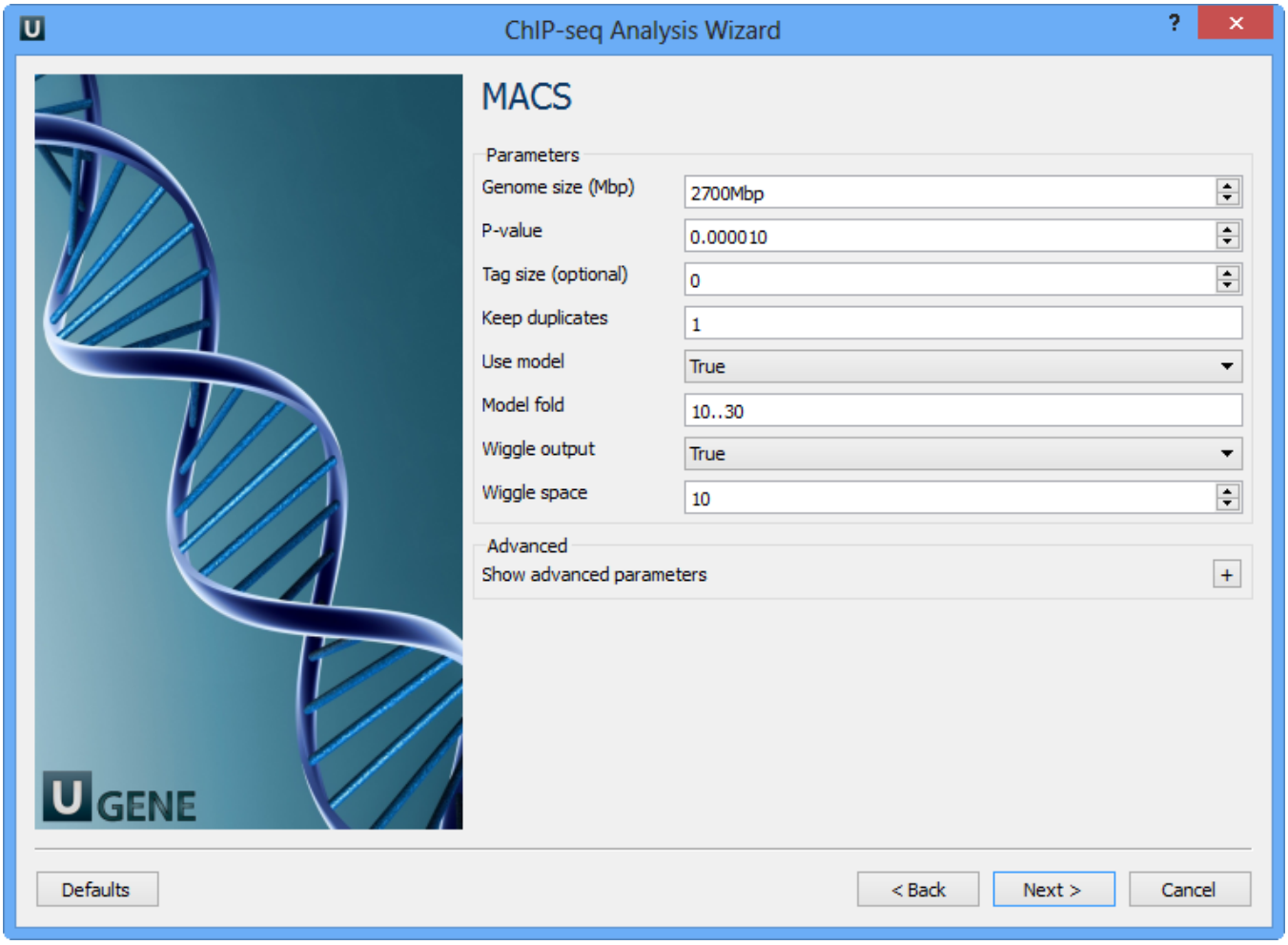
To run these workflows you need to select input annotations, and output files and directories. Also, if required, you can change parameters of MACS, CEAS , Conservation Plot, SeqPos, Peak2Gene, and Gene Ontology. Use the workflow wizard to guide you through the parameters setup process. The first wizard page appears automatically after the Setup button has been pressed or click Show wizard button on the Workflow Designer toolbar to open it:



The first wizard page:



Here you need to input a file with treatment annotations for MACS. Select a file and click Next. The next wizard page allows you to configure MACS parameters:

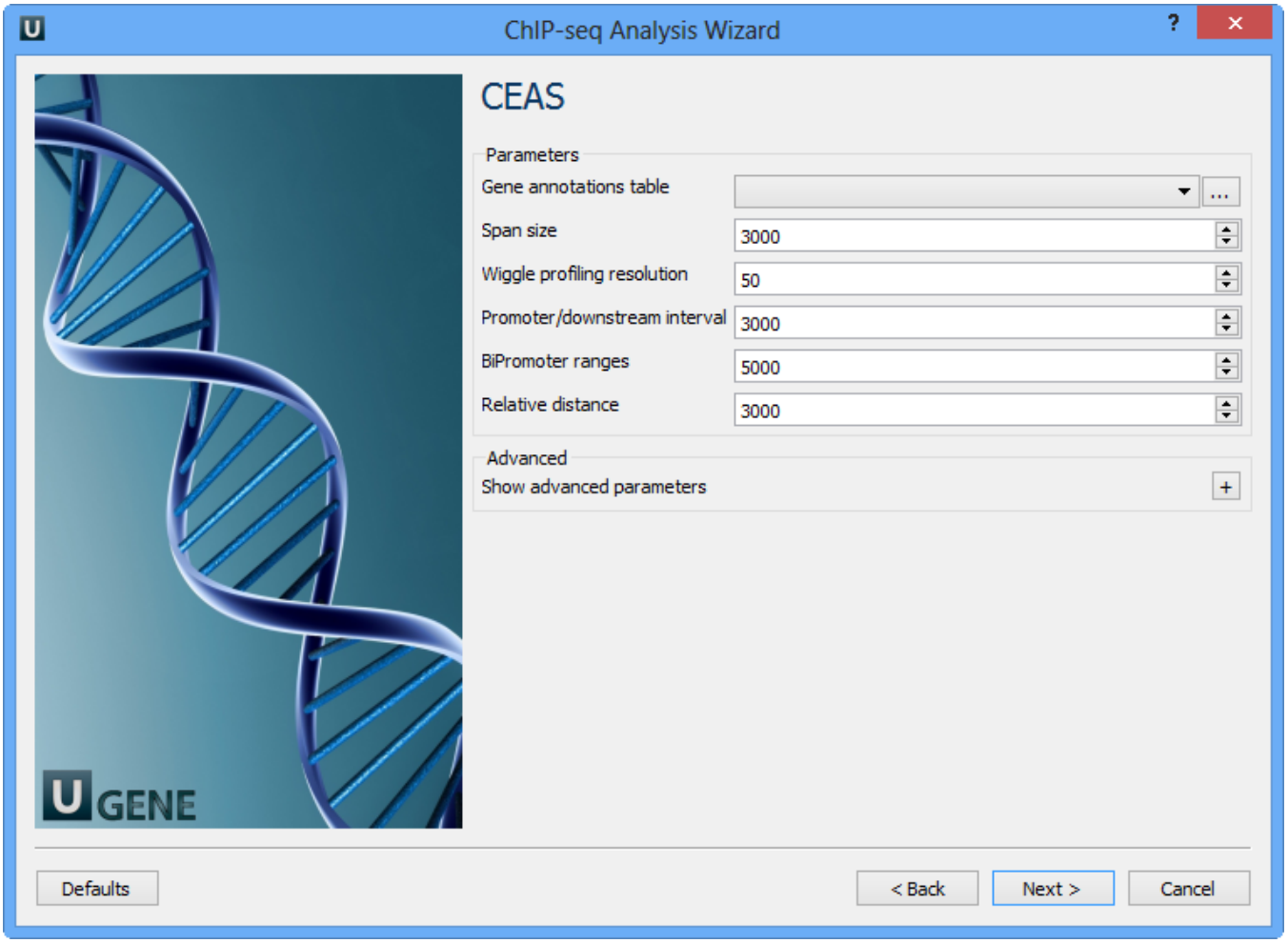


The following parameters are available:

Genome size (Mbp)	Homo sapience - 2700 Mbp Mus musculus - 1870 Mbp Caenorhabditis elegans - 90 Mbp Drosophila melanogaster - 120 Mbp It's the mappable genome size or effective genome size which is defined as the genome size which can be sequenced. Because of the repetitive features on the chromosomes, the actual mappable genome size will be smaller than the original size, about 90% or 70% of the genome size.
P-value	P-value cutoff. Default is 0.00001, for looser results, try 0.001 instead.
Tag size (optional)	Length of reads. Determined from first 10 reads if not specified (input 0).
Keep duplicates	It controls the MACS behavior towards duplicate tags at the exact same location -- the same coordination and the same strand. The default auto option makes MACS calculate the maximum tags at the exact same location based on binomal distribution using 1e-5 as pvalue cutoff; and the all option keeps every tags. If an integer is given, at most this number of tags will be kept at the same location.
Use model	Whether or not to use MACS paired peaks model.
Model fold	Select the regions within MFOLD range of high-confidence enrichment ratio against. Model fold is available when Use Model is true, which is the foldchange to chose paired peaks to build paired peaks model. Users need to set a lower(smaller) and upper(larger) number for fold change so that MACS will only use the peaks within these foldchange range to build model.

Wiggle output	If this flag is on, MACS will store the fragment pileup in wiggle format for the whole genome data instead of for every chromosomes.
Wiggle space	By default, the resolution for saving wiggle files is 10 bps, i.e., MACS will save the raw tag count every 10 bps. You can change it along with Wiggle output parameter.
Shift size	An arbitrary shift value used as a half of the fragment size when model is not built. Shift size is available when Use Model is false, which will represent the HALF of the fragment size of your sample. If your sonication and size selection size is 300 bps, after you trim out nearly 100 bps adapters, the fragment size is about 200 bps, so you can specify 100 here.
Band width	The band width which is used to scan the genome for model building. You can set this parameter as the sonication fragment size expected from wet experiment. Used only while building the shifting model.
Use lambda	Whether to use local lambda model which can use the local bias at peak regions to throw out false positives.
Small nearby region	The small nearby region in basepairs to calculate dynamic lambda. This is used to capture the bias near the peak summit region. Invalid if there is no control data.
Auto bimodal	Whether turn on the auto pair model process.If set, when MACS failed to build paired model, it will use the nomodelsettings, the Shift size parameter to shift and extend each tags.
Scale to large	When set, scale the small sample up to the bigger sample.By default, the bigger dataset will be scaled down towards the smaller dataset,which will lead to smaller p/qvalues and more specific results. Keep in mind that scaling down will bring down background noise more.

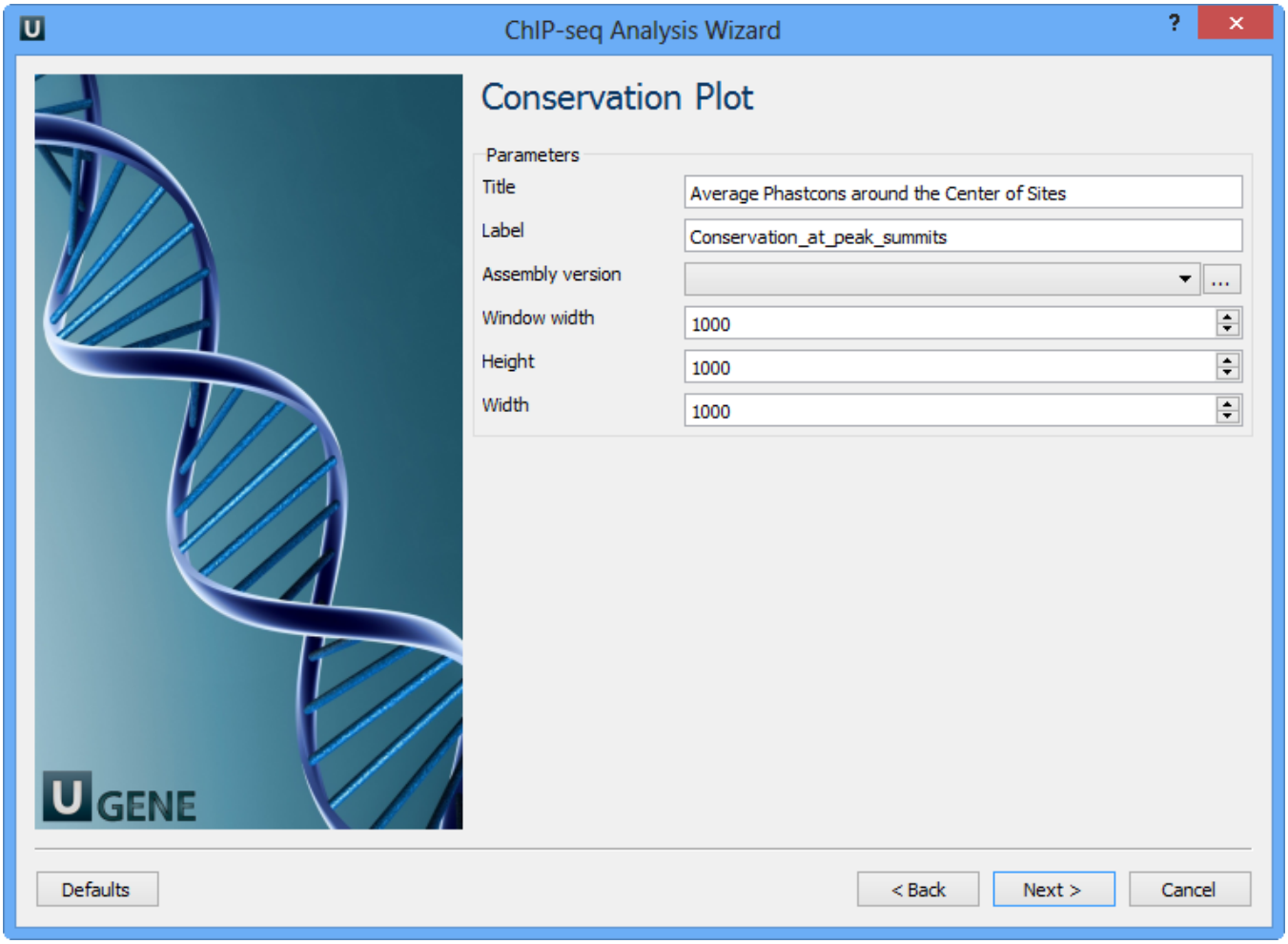
Configure the parameters, if required, and click Next. The next page appears:



On this page you can configure CEAS parameters:

Gene annotations table	Path to gene annotation table (e.g. a refGene table in sqlite3 db format.
Span size	Span from TSS and TTS in the gene-centered annotation (base pairs). ChIP regions within this range from TSS and TTS are considered when calculating the coverage rates in promoter and downstream.
Wiggle profiling resolution	Wiggle profiling resolution. WARNING: Value smaller than the wig interval (resolution) may cause aliasing error.
Promoter /downstream interval	Promoter/downstream intervals for ChIP region annotation are three values or a single value can be given. If a single value is given, it will be segmented into three equal fractions (e.g. 3000 is equivalent to 1000,2000,3000).
BiPromoter ranges	Bidirectional-promoter sizes for ChIP region annotation. It's two values or a single value can be given. If a single value is given, it will be segmented into two equal fractions (e.g. 5000 is equivalent to 2500,5000).
Relative distance	Relative distance to TSS/TTS in WIGGLE file profiling.
Gene group files	Gene groups of particular interest in wig profiling. Each gene group file must have gene names in the 1st column. The file names are separated by commas.
Gene group names	Set this parameter empty for using default values. The names of the gene groups from "Gene group files" parameter. These names appear in the legends of the wig profiling plots. Values range: comma-separated list of strings. Default value: 'Group 1, Group 2,...Group n'.

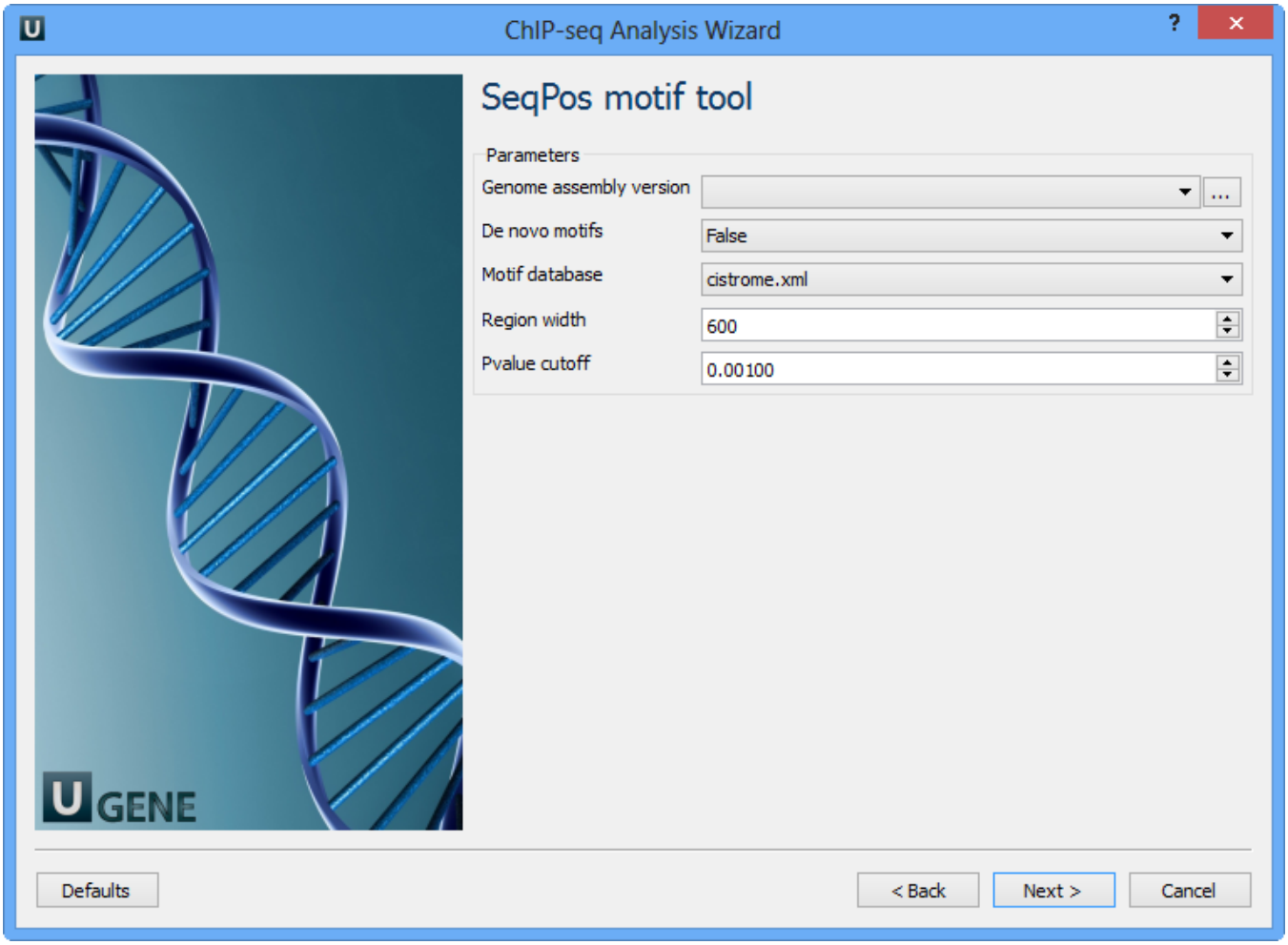
Click Next. The next page allows you to configure Conservation Plot parameters:



The following parameters are available:

Title	Title of the figure.
Label	Label of data in the figure.
Assembly version	The directory to store phastcons scores.
Window width	Window width centered at middle of regions.
Height	Height of plot.
Width	Width of plot.

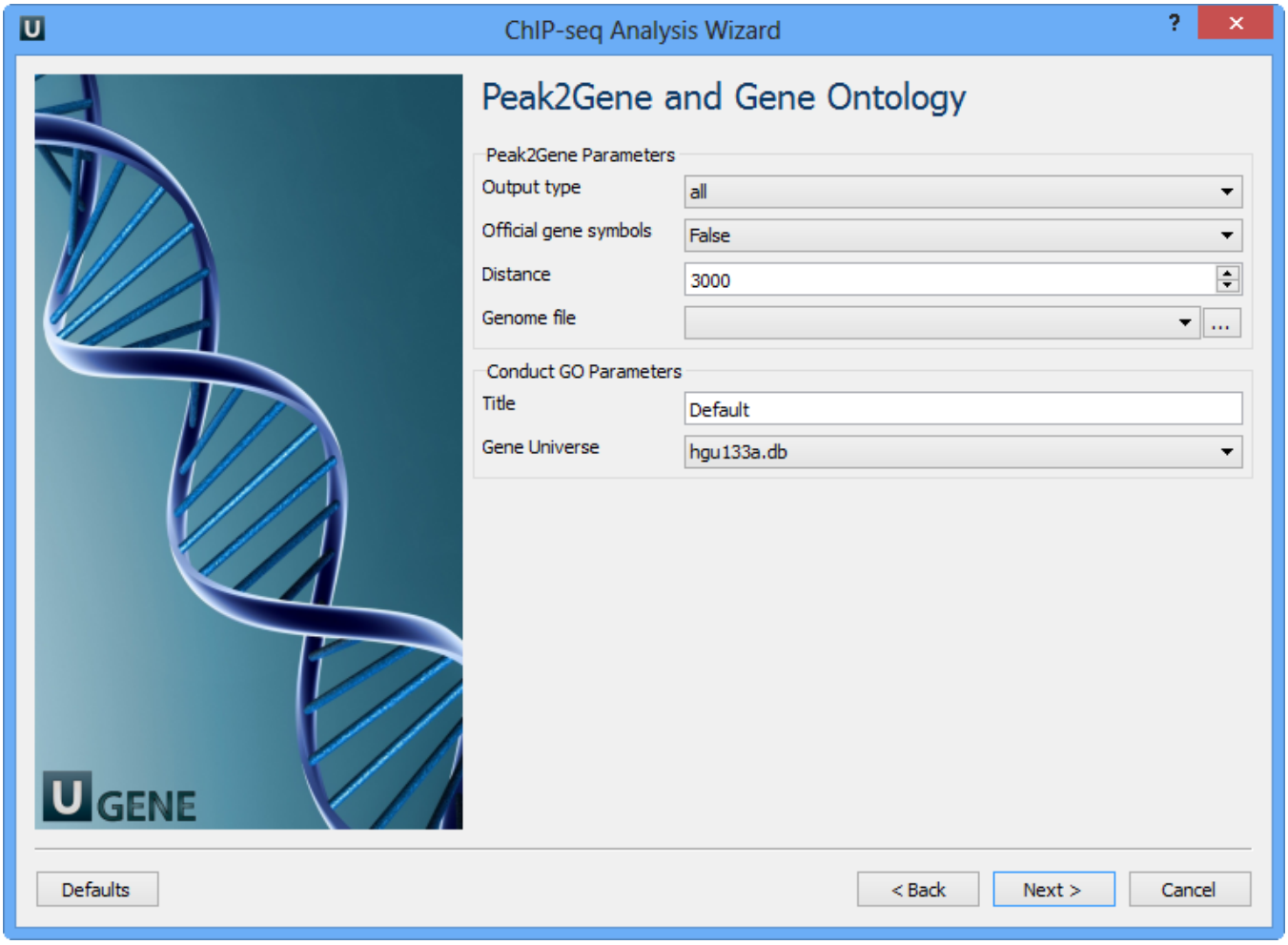
Optionally choose these parameters and click Next. The next page contains SeqPos motif parameters:



The following parameters are available:

Genome assembly version	UCSC database version.
De novo motifs	Run de novo motif search.
Motif database	Known motif collections.
Region width	Width of the region to be scanned for motifs; depends on a resolution of assay.
Pvalue cutoff	Pvalue cutoff for the motif significance.

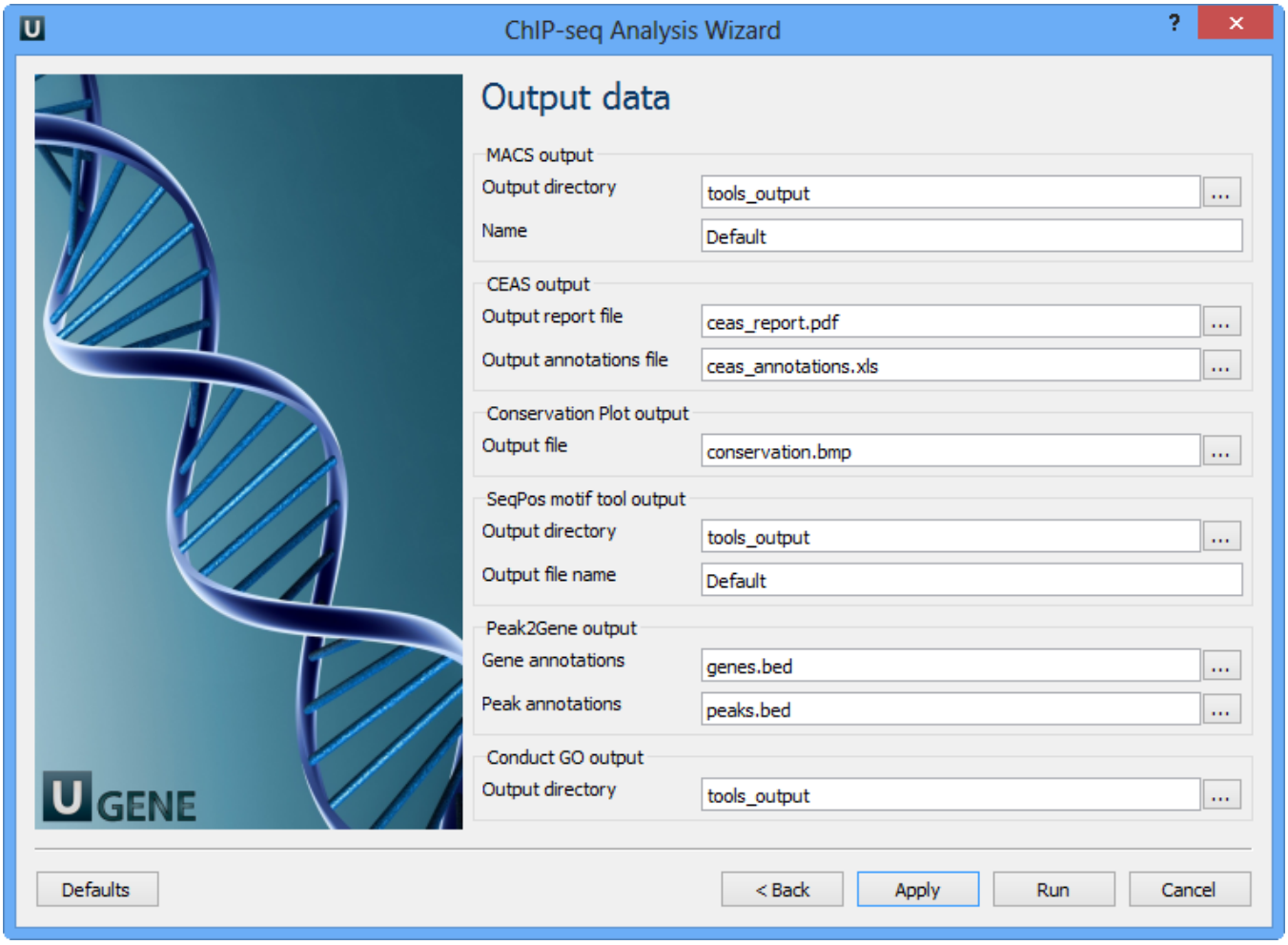
Optionally, modify these parameters and click Next. The next page contain Peak2Gene and Gene Ontology parameters:



You can configure the following parameters:

Output type	The directory to store Conduct GO results.
Official gene symbols	Output official gene symbol instead of refseq name.
Distance	Set a number which unit is base. It will get the refGenes in n bases from peak center.
Genome file	Select a genome file (sqlite3 file) to search refGenes.
Title	Title is used to name the output files - so make it meaningful.
Gene Universe	Select a gene universe.

The last wizard page:



Here you need to input output files and directories for all tools.

MACS output:

Output directory	Directory to save MACS output files.
Name	Name string of the experiment. MACS will use this string NAME to create output files like 'NAME_peaks.xls', 'NAME_negative_peaks.xls', 'NAME_peaks.bed', 'NAME_summits.bed', 'NAME_model.r' and so on. So please avoid any confliction between these filenames and your existing files.

CEAS output:

Output report file	Path to the report output file. Result for the CEAS analysis.
Output annotations file	Name of tab-delimited output text file, containing a row of annotations for every RefSeq gene. Note that the file is not generated if there is no peak regions input.

Conservation Plot output:

Output file	File to store phastcons results (BMP).

SeqPos motif tool output:

Output directory	Directory to store seqpos results.
Output file name	Name of the output file which stores new motifs found during a de novo search.

Peak2Gene output:

Gene annotations	Location of peak2gene gene annotations data file.
Peak annotations	Location of peak2gene peak annotations data file.

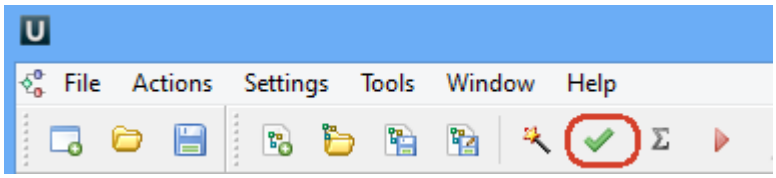
Conduct GO output:

Output directory	Directory to store Conduct GO results.

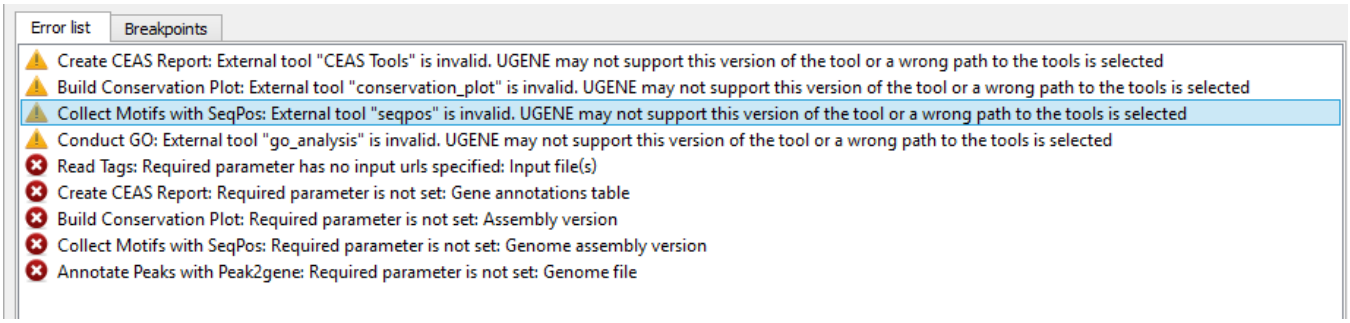
Choose these output directories click on the Finish button.

Note that default button reverts all parameters to default settings.

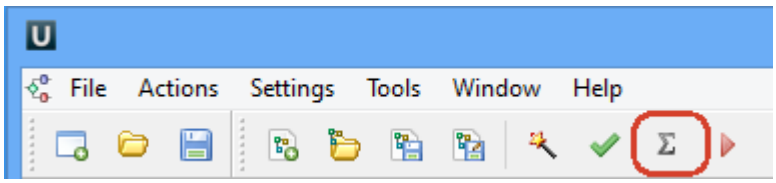
Now let's validate and run the workflow. To validate that the workflow is correct and all parameters are set properly click the Validate workflow button on the Workflow Designer toolbar:



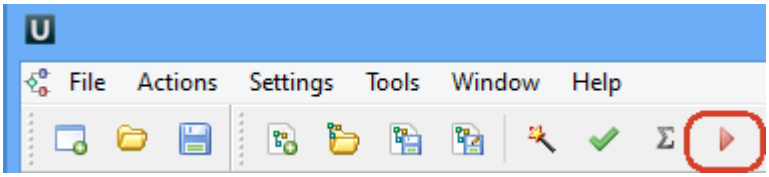
If there are some errors, they will be shown in the Error list at the bottom of the Workflow Designer window, for example:



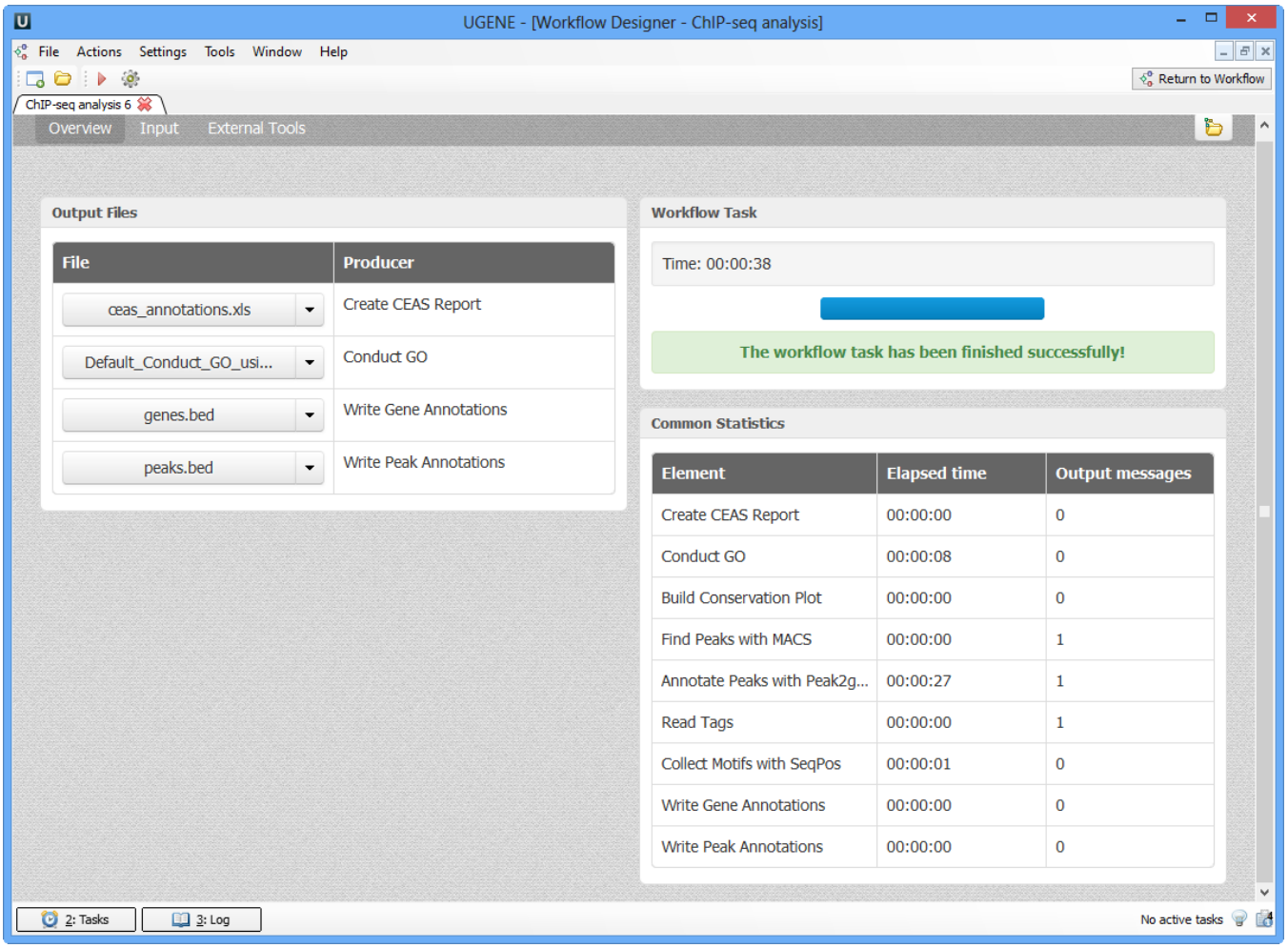
However, if you have set all the required parameters, then there shouldn't be errors. After that you can estimate the workflow. To run estimation click the *Es timate workflow* button:



To run a valid workflow, click the Run workflow button on the Workflow Designer toolbar:



As soon as the variants calling task is finished, a notification and dashboard will appear.



The dashboard will contain information about workflow: input and output files, all information about task.

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