

# Find Peaks with MACS Element

Performs peak calling for ChIP-Seq data.

**Element type:** macs-id

## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default value	Parameter in Workflow File	Type
<b>Output directory</b>	Directory to save MACS output files.		<b>output-dir</b>	<b>output-dir</b>
<b>Name</b>	The 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 (--name).		<b>file-names</b>	<b>file-names</b>
<b>Wiggle output</b>	If this flag is on, MACS will store the fragment pileup in wiggle format for the whole genome data instead of for every chromosomes (--wig) (--single-profile).	hg19	<b>wiggle-output</b>	<b>wiggle-output</b>
<b>Wiggle space</b>	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 '--wig' option (--space).	3000	<b>wiggle-space</b>	<b>wiggle-space</b>
<b>Genome size (Mbp)</b>	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 (--gsize).	50	<b>genome-size</b>	<b>genome-size</b>
<b>P-value</b>	P-value cutoff. Default is 0.00001, for looser results, try 0.001 instead (--pvalue).	3000	<b>p-value</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Tag size (optional)</b>	Length of reads. Determined from first 10 reads if not specified (input 0) (--tsize).	5000	<b>tag-size</b>	<b>tag-size</b>
<b>Keep duplicates</b>	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 binomial 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 (--keep-dup).	3000	<b>keep-duplicates</b>	<b>keep-duplicates</b>
<b>Use model</b>	Whether or not to use MACS paired peaks model (--nomodel).		<b>use-model</b>	<b>use-model</b>
<b>Model fold</b>	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 (--mfold).		<b>model-fold</b>	<b>model-fold</b>
<b>Shift size</b>	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 (--shiftsize).		<b>shift-size</b>	<b>shift-size</b>
<b>Band width</b>	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 (--bw).		<b>band-width</b>	<b>band-width</b>
<b>Use lambda</b>	Whether to use local lambda model which can use the local bias at peak regions to throw out false positives (--nolambda).		<b>use-lambda</b>	<b>use-lambda</b>
<b>Small nearby region</b>	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 (--slocal).		<b>small-nearby</b>	<b>small-nearby</b>
<b>Large nearby region</b>	The large nearby region in basepairs to calculate dynamic lambda. This is used to capture the surround bias (--llocal).		<b>large-nearby</b>	<b>large-nearby</b>
<b>Auto bimodal</b>	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 (--on-auto).		<b>auto_bimodal</b>	<b>auto_bimodal</b>
<b>Scale to large</b>	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 (--to-large).		<b>scale_large</b>	<b>scale_large</b>

## Input/Output Ports

The element has 1 *input port*.

**Name in GUI:** MACS data

**Name in Workflow File:** in-data

**Slots:**

Slot In GUI	Slot in Workflow File	Type
Treatment features	_treatment-ann	<i>ann-table-list</i>
Control features	control-ann	<i>ann-table-list</i>

And 1 *output port*:

**Name in GUI:** MACS output data

**Name in Workflow File:** out-data

**Slots:**

Slot In GUI	Slot in Workflow File	Type
Peak regions	peak-regions	<i>ann-table-list</i>
Peak summits	peak-summits	<i>ann-table-list</i>
Treatment fragments pileup	wiggle-treat	<i>string</i>