Short read quality assessment

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Why sequence?

 $e.g., \ \mathsf{RNA}\text{-}\mathsf{seq}$

- Expression in novel (un-annotated) regions
- Exon junction / RNA editing insights
- Allele-specific / transcript isoform quantification
- Non-model organisms
- Greater dynamic range and sensitivity?

Lessons from microarrays

Initially: variability between manufactures, technologies, labs

MAQC: quality control standards and analysis protocols

Example work flow - [4]

Sample

- Purify poly(A)+ RNA with oligo(dT) magnetic beads
- cDNA synthesis primed with random hexamers

Microarray

 Dye-swap, hybridization, florescence, analysis

RNA-seq

- Fragment and size-select
- Illumina adapter ligation



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• Experimental design [1]

- Replication
- Randomization and blocking, e.g., batch effects
- Depth of coverage
 - Statistical power
 - Library complexity
- Coverage heterogeneity
 - Estimation biases
 - Legitimate comparison
- Sequencing uncertainty [2]



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Nagalakshmi et al., random hexamer

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ROC simulation

- Replication (red vs. blue)
- Randomization and blocking (solid vs. dot)

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Cumulative proportion of reads occuring 0, 1, ... times

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Actual versus uniform $\phi X174$ coverage

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Read count increases with gene length

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Reads, stratified by cycle, supporting a spurious SNP call in $\phi X174$

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Case study

Subset of Brooks et al. [3]

- RNAi and mRNA-seq to identify pasilla-regulated alternative splicing
- Purified polyA, random hexamer primed
- Single- and paired end sequences
- Alignment to reference genome and curated splic junctions

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