Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications

http://meetings.cshl.edu/courses.html

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Introduction to IGV
The Integrative Genomics Viewer

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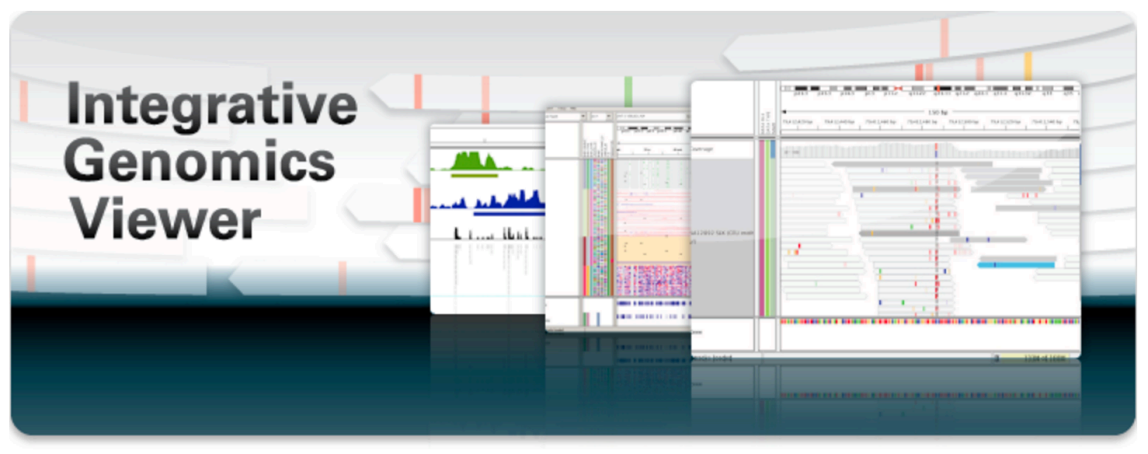
Advanced Sequencing Technologies & Applications

November 7- 20, 2016



THE GENOME INSTITUTE
at Washington University

Visualization Tools in Genomics

- there are **over 40 different genome browsers**, which to use?

- depends on
  - task at hand
  - kind and size of data
  - data privacy

HT-seq Genome Browsers

Integrative Genome Viewer

UCSC Genome Browser
Cancer Genome Browser

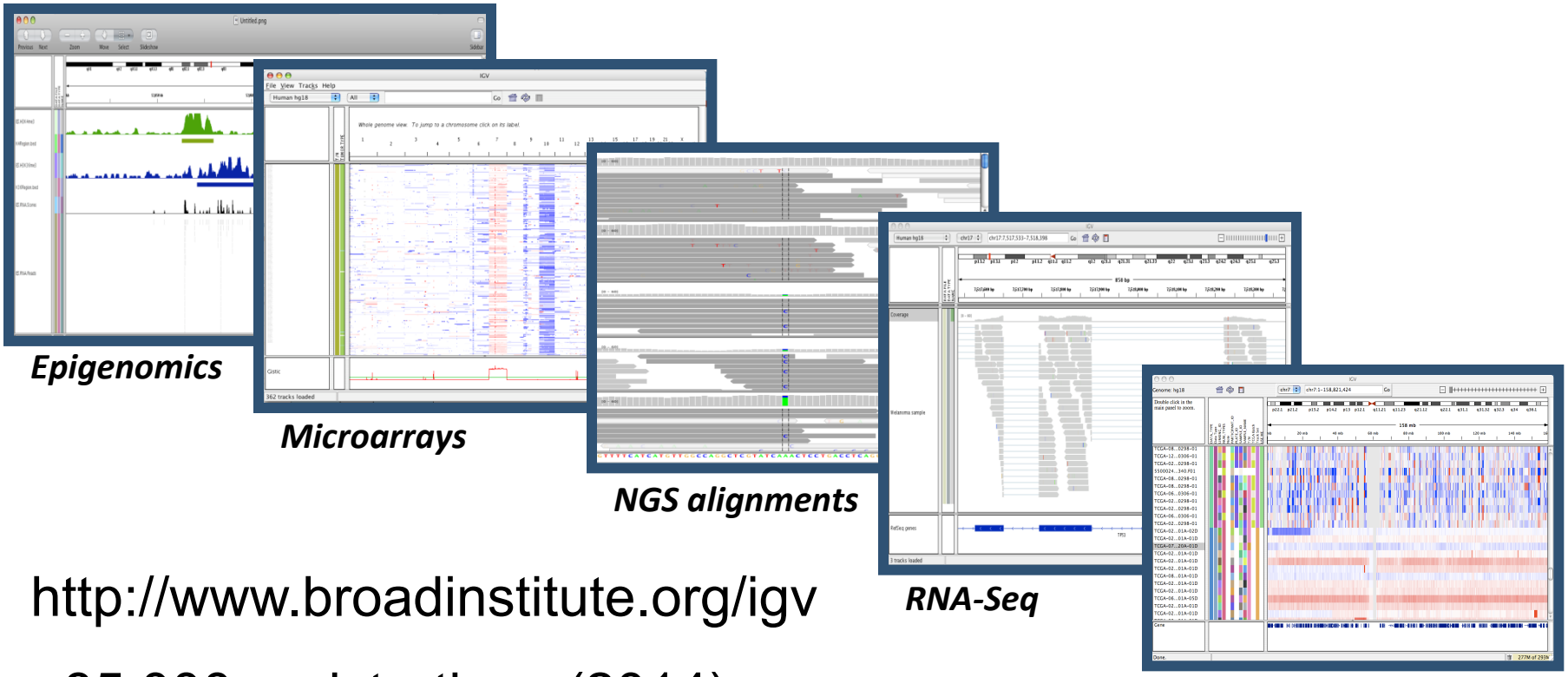
Trackster (part of Galaxy)

Savant Genome Browser

- task at hand : visualizing HT-seq reads, especially good for inspecting variants
- kind and size of data : large BAM files, stored locally or remotely
- data privacy : run on the desktop, can keep all data private
- UCSC Genome Browser has been retro-fitted to display BAM files
- Trackster is a genome browser that can perform visual analytics on small windows of the genome, deploy full analysis with Galaxy

Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV)

Desktop application for the interactive visual exploration of integrated genomic datasets



Epigenomics

Microarrays

NGS alignments

RNA-Seq

mRNA, CNV, Seq

http://www.broadinstitute.org/igv

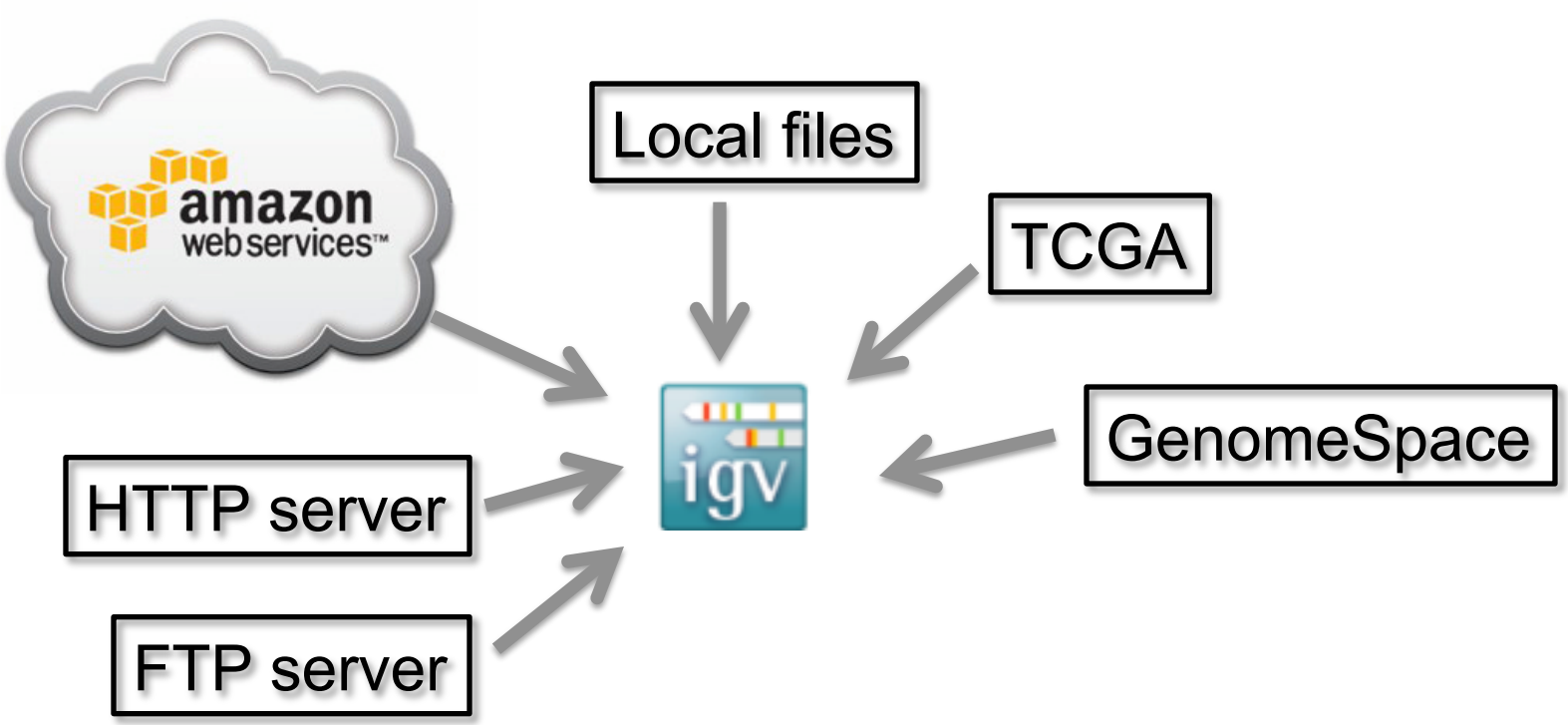
>85,000 registrations (2014)

Features

With IGV you can…

- Explore large genomic datasets with an intuitive, easy-to-use interface.
- Integrate multiple data types with clinical and other sample information.
- View data from multiple sources:
  - local, remote, and “cloud-based”.
- Automation of specific tasks using command-line interface

IGV data sources



- View **local** files without uploading.
- View **remote** files without downloading the whole dataset.

Using IGV: the basics

- Launch IGV
- Select a reference genome
- Load data
- Navigate through the data
  - WGS data
    - SNVs
    - structural variations

Launch IGV


Integrative Genomics Viewer
Downloads
Documents
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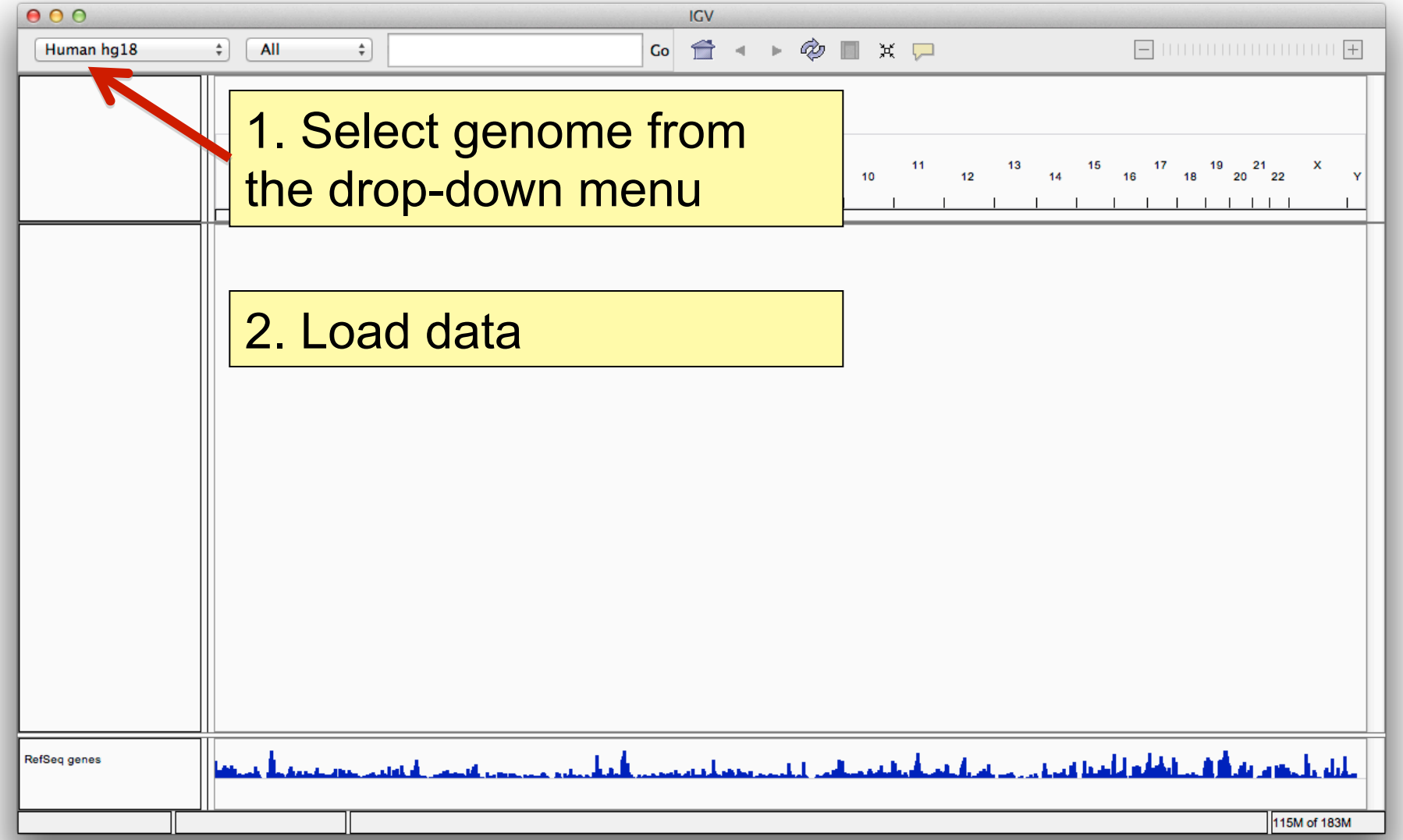
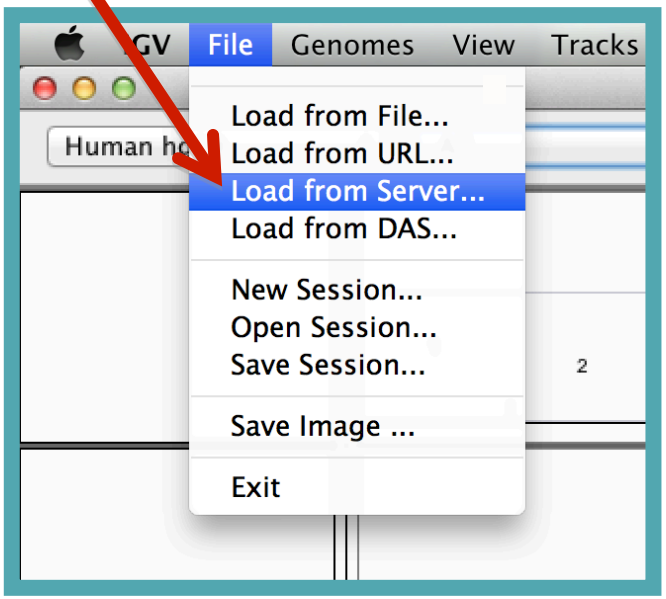
Downloads
Integrative Genomics Viewer (Version 2.3)
IGV can either be downloaded on to the local machine, or launched via Java Webstart.
Downloads
Mac users: Download and unzip the Mac App archive, then double-click the IGV application to run it. The application can be moved to the "Applications" folder, or anywhere else. Note: This requires Java 7. Mac users with Java 6 (JRE 1.6) should use the binary distribution archive or the Webstart buttons below.
Download Mac App
Binary distribution archive for all platforms: Download and unzip the binary distribution archive in a folder of your choosing. IGV is launched from a command prompt -- follow instructions in the "readme" file. To start up IGV use "igv.bat" for Windows, "igv.sh" for Linux, or "igv.command" for MacOS.
Download Binary Distribution
Java Webstart
The buttons below use Java Webstart (JWS) to install and launch IGV directly from our web site.
Mac Users: The Java Webstart option is not recommended for Mac OSX Mountain Lion or higher. Using it requires that you set Gatekeeper security to its lowest level, and it is possible that even this will not be enough.
Chrome: Chrome does not automatically launch the Java Webstart files by default. Instead, the launch buttons below will download a "jnlp" file. This should appear in the lower left corner of the browser. Double-click the downloaded file to run.
Windows users: To run with more than 1.2 GB of memory you must install 64-bit Java. Most Windows installs do not include 64-bit Java by default, even if the operating system is 64-bit. Attempting to use the 2GB or greater launch options with 32-bit Java will result in the error "could not create virtual machine".
Launch
Launch with 1.2 GB
Maximum usable memory for Windows OS with 32-bit
Launch with 2 GB
Maximum usable memory for 32-bit MacOS.
For large mem
with 64-bit Java.
igv

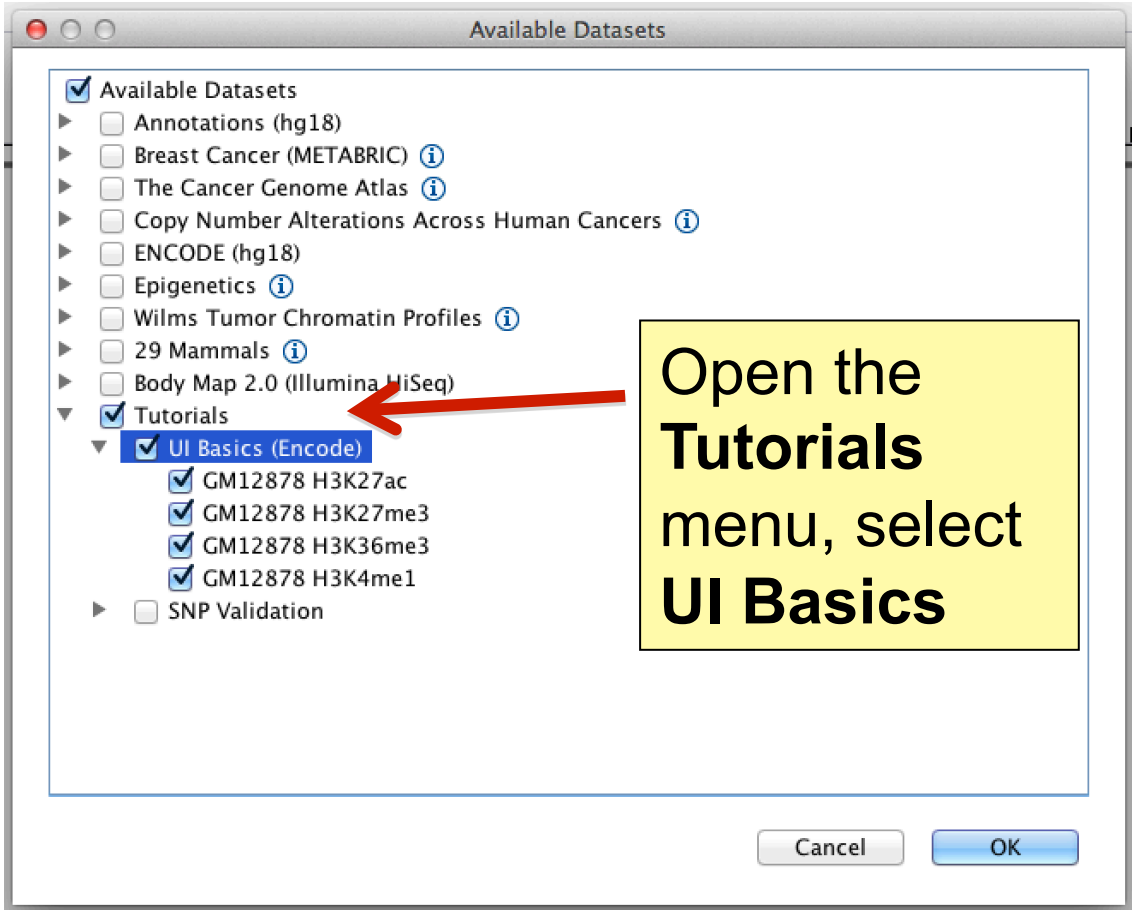
Launch IGV


IGV
Human hg18
All
Go
1. Select genome from the drop-down menu
2. Load data
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
X
Y
RefSeq genes
115M of 183M

Load data

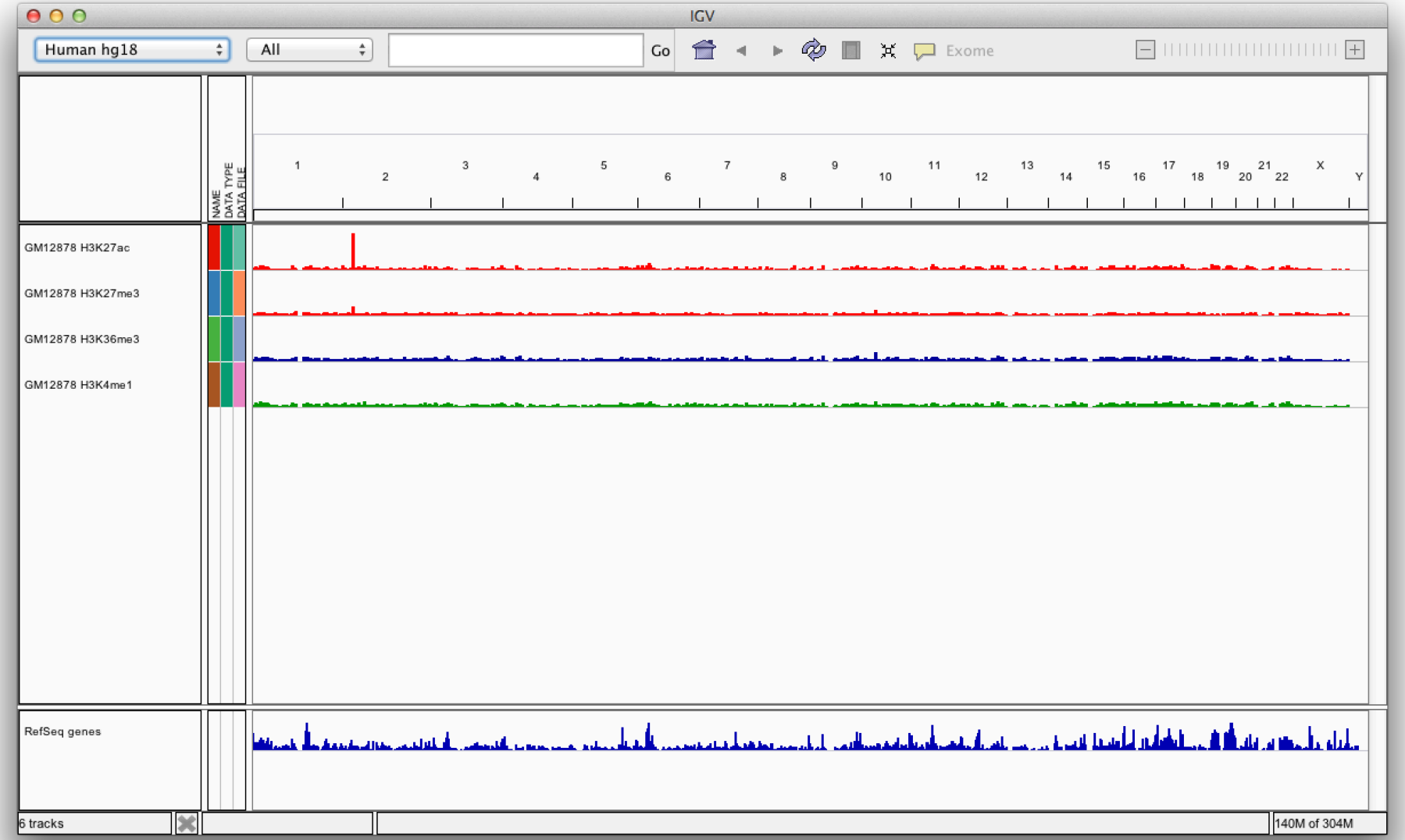
Select **File > Load from Server…**



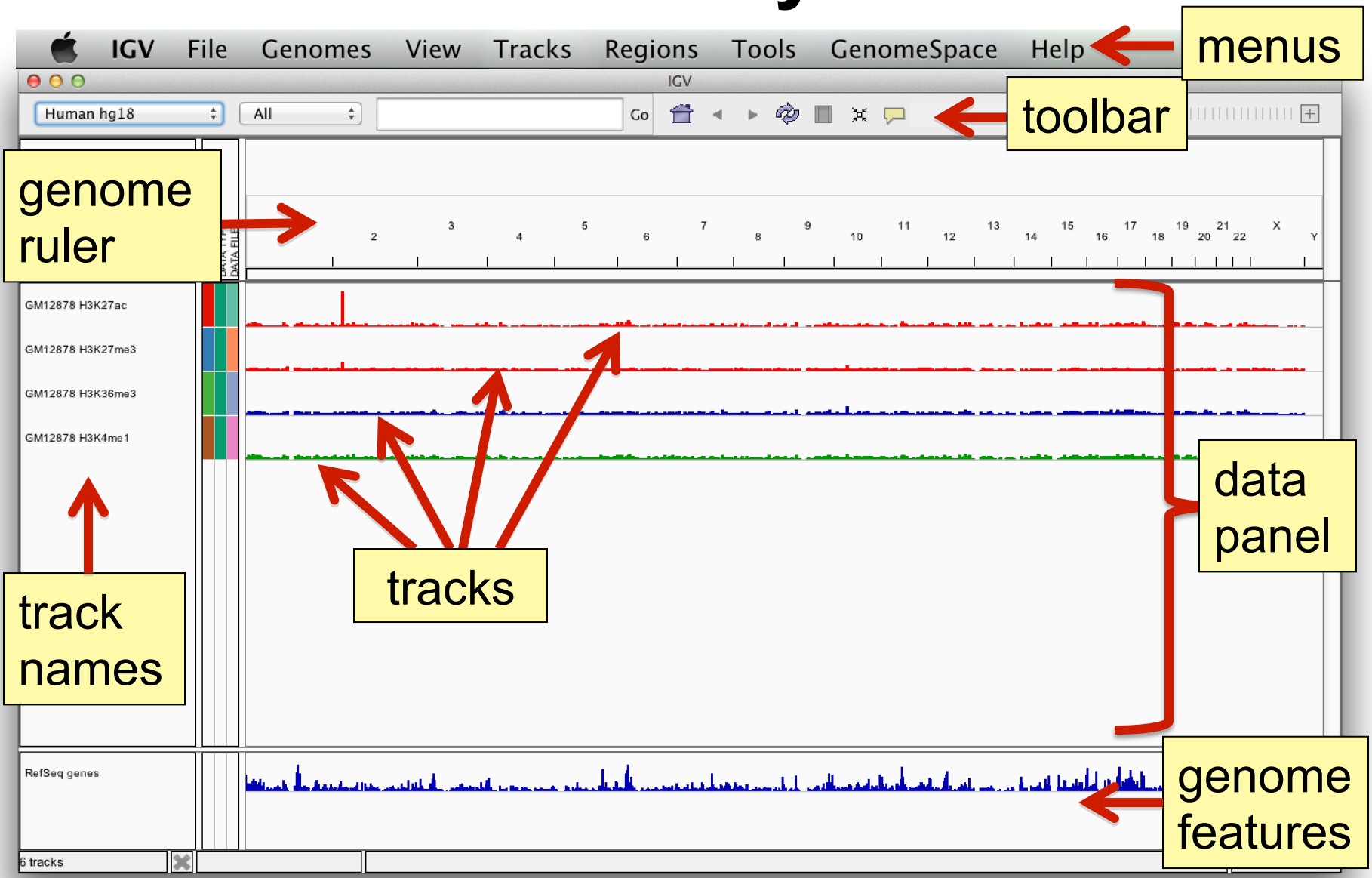


Open the **Tutorials** menu, select **UI Basics**

Screen layout



Screen layout



File formats and track types

- The **file format** defines the track type.
- The **track type** determines the display options

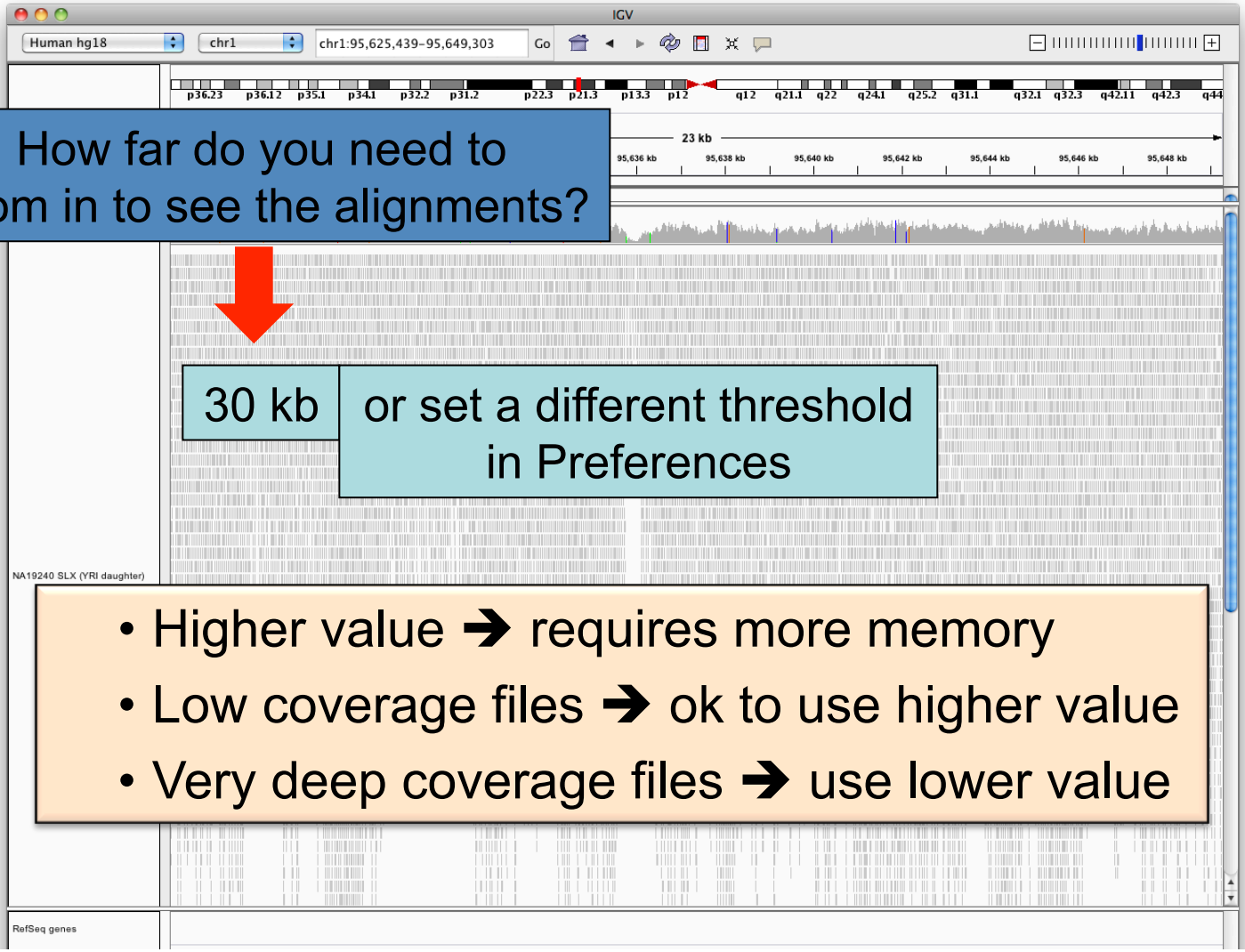
- BAM
- BED
- BedGraph
- bigBed
- bigWig
- Birdsuite Files
- CBS
- CN
- Cufflinks Files
- Custom File Formats
- Cytoband
- FASTA
- GCT
- genePred
- GFF
- GISTIC
- Goby
- GWAS
- IGV
- LOH
- MAF
- Merged BAM File (.bam.list)
- MUT
- PSL
- RES
- SAM
- Sample Information
- SEG
- SNP
- TAB
- TDF
- Track Line
- Type Line
- VCF
- WIG

- For current list see: www.broadinstitute.org/igv/FileFormats

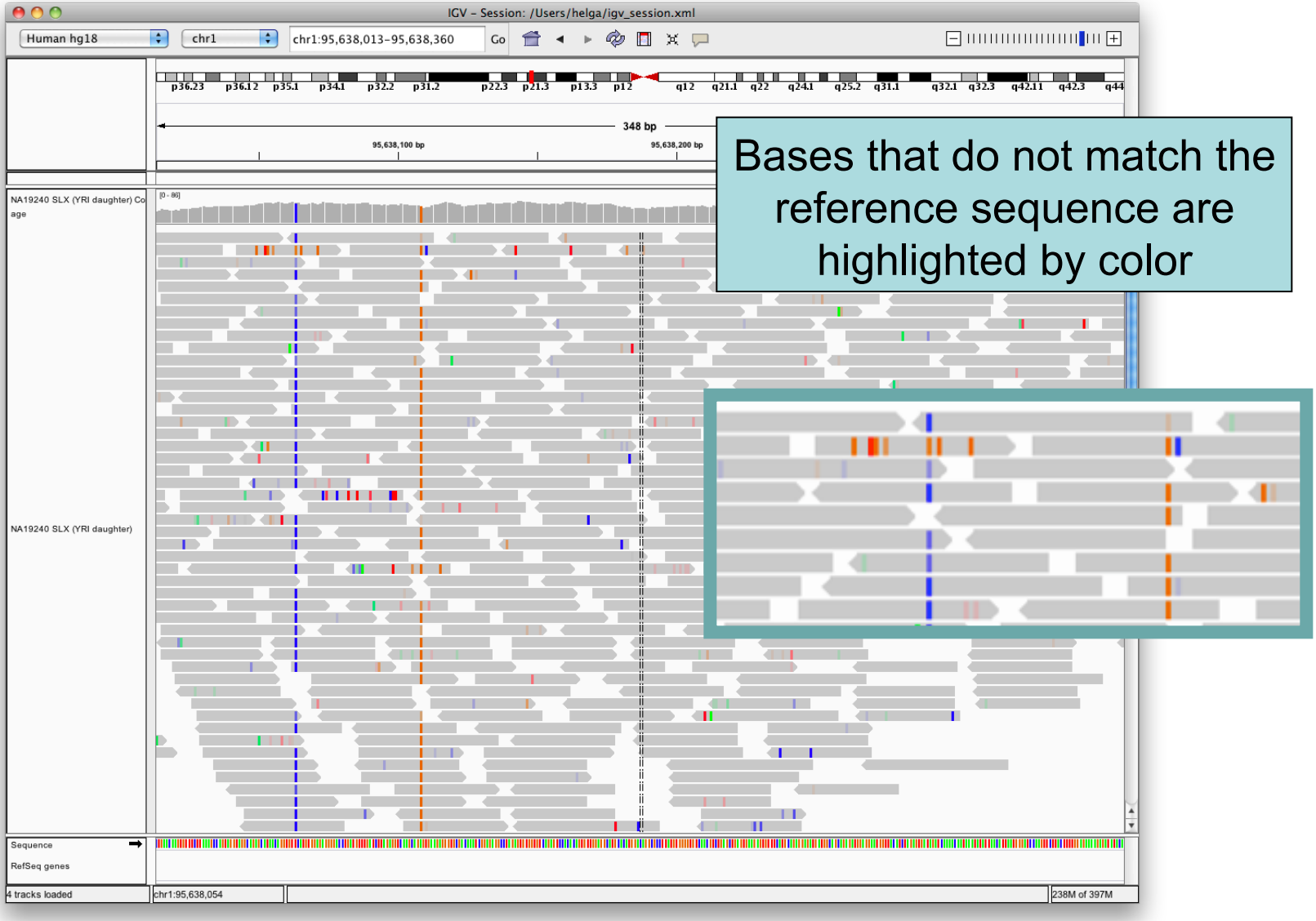
Viewing alignments

Whole chromosome view

Viewing alignments – Zoom in



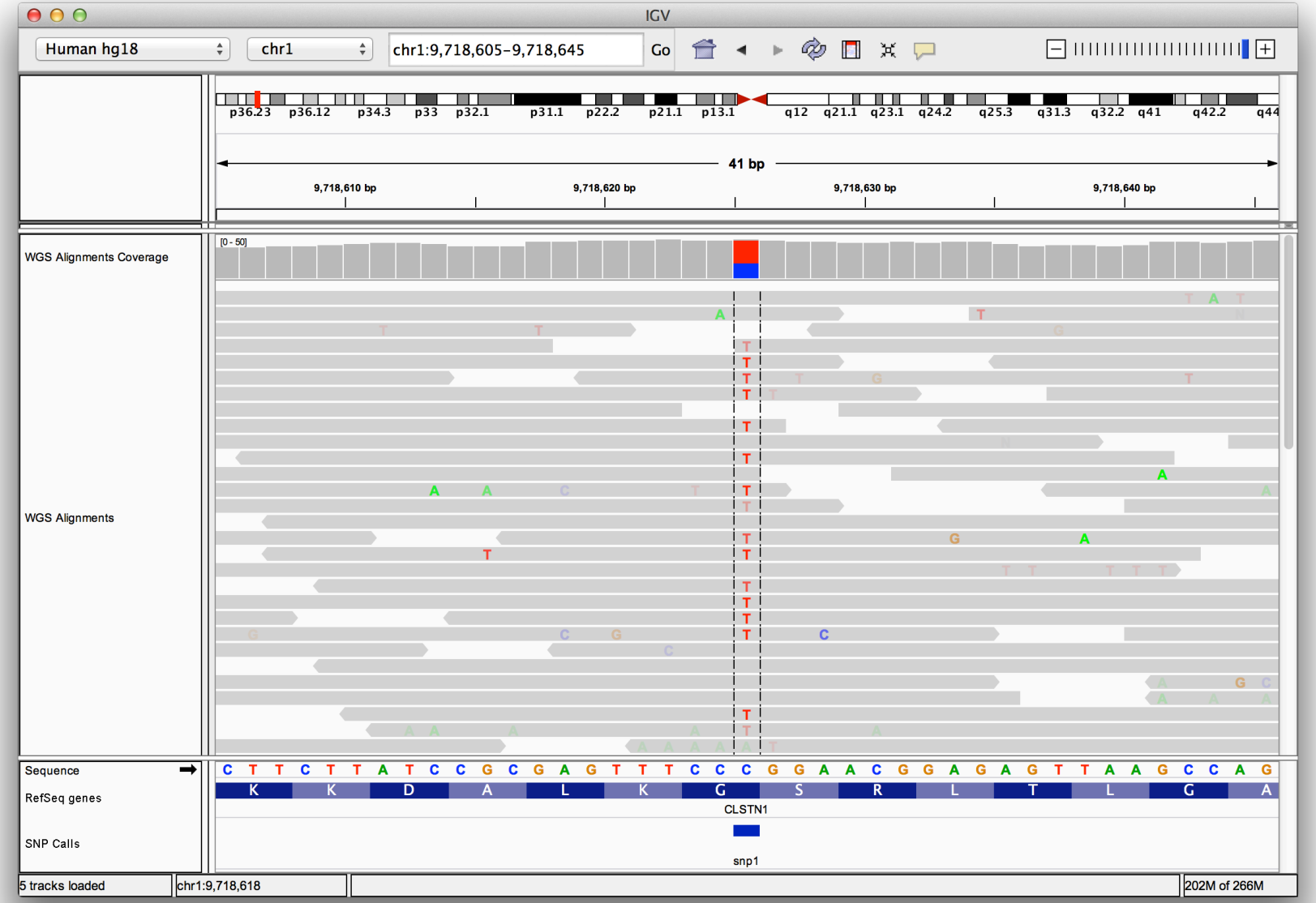
Viewing alignments – Zoom in



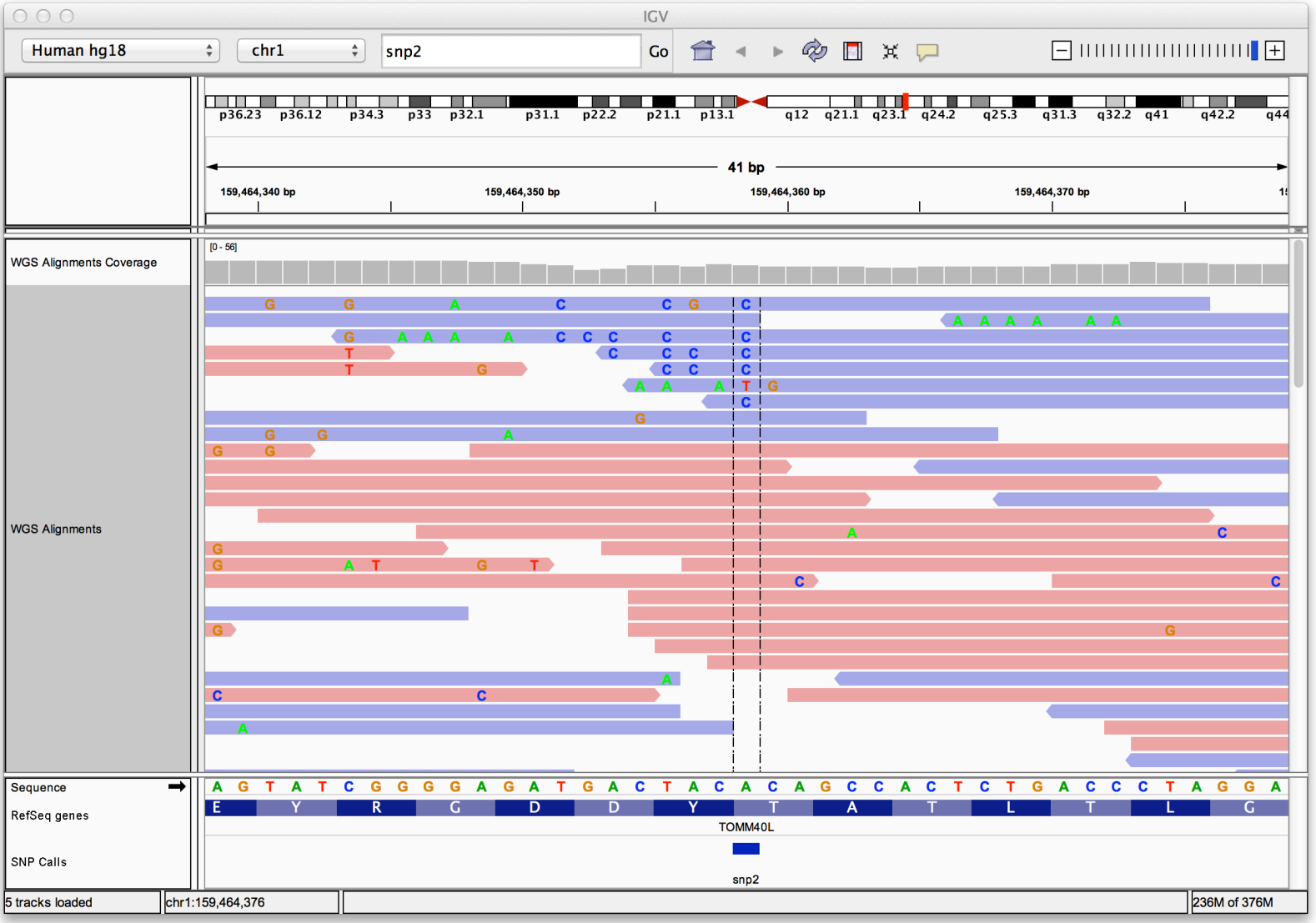
SNVs and Structural variations

- Important metrics for evaluating the validity of SNVs:
  - Coverage
  - Amount of support
  - Strand bias / PCR artifacts
  - Mapping qualities
  - Base qualities
- Important metrics for evaluating SVs:
  - Coverage
  - Insert size
  - Read pair orientation

Viewing SNPs and SNVs



Viewing SNPs and SNVs



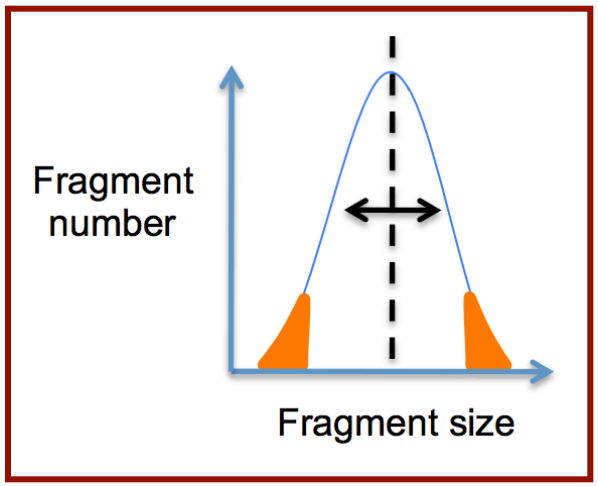
Viewing Structural Events

- Paired reads can yield evidence for genomic “structural events”, such as deletions, translocations, and inversions.
- Alignment coloring options help highlight these events based on:
  - Inferred insert size (template length)
  - Pair orientation (relative strand of pair)

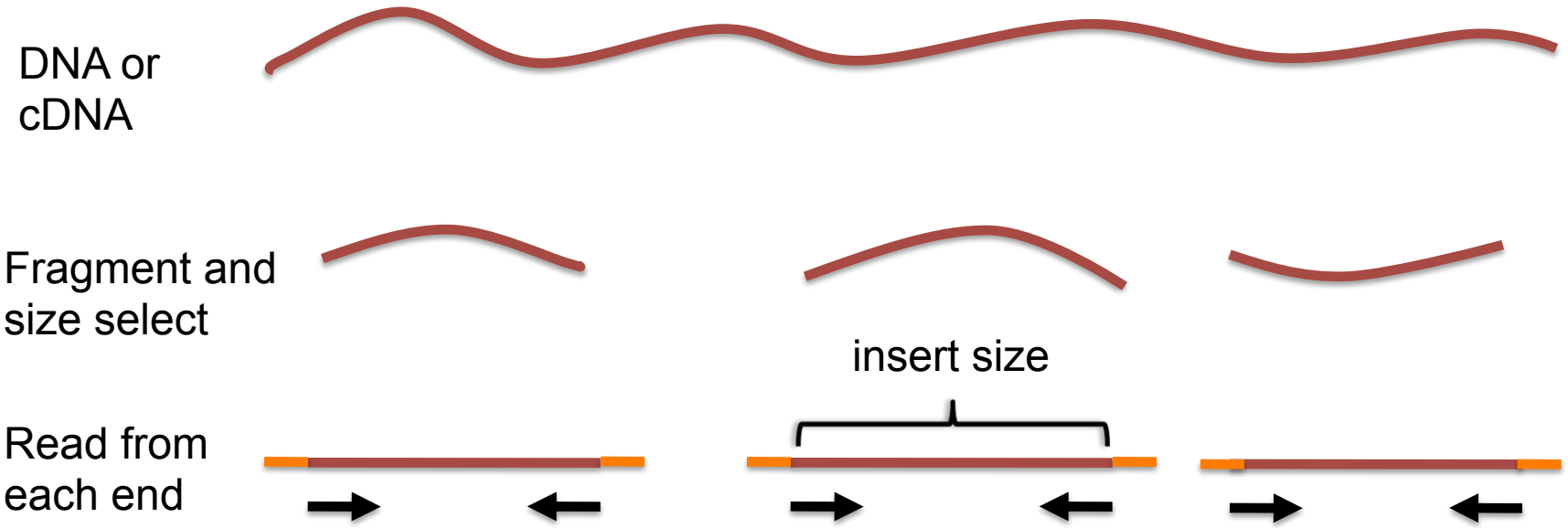
Paired-end sequencing

DNA or cDNA

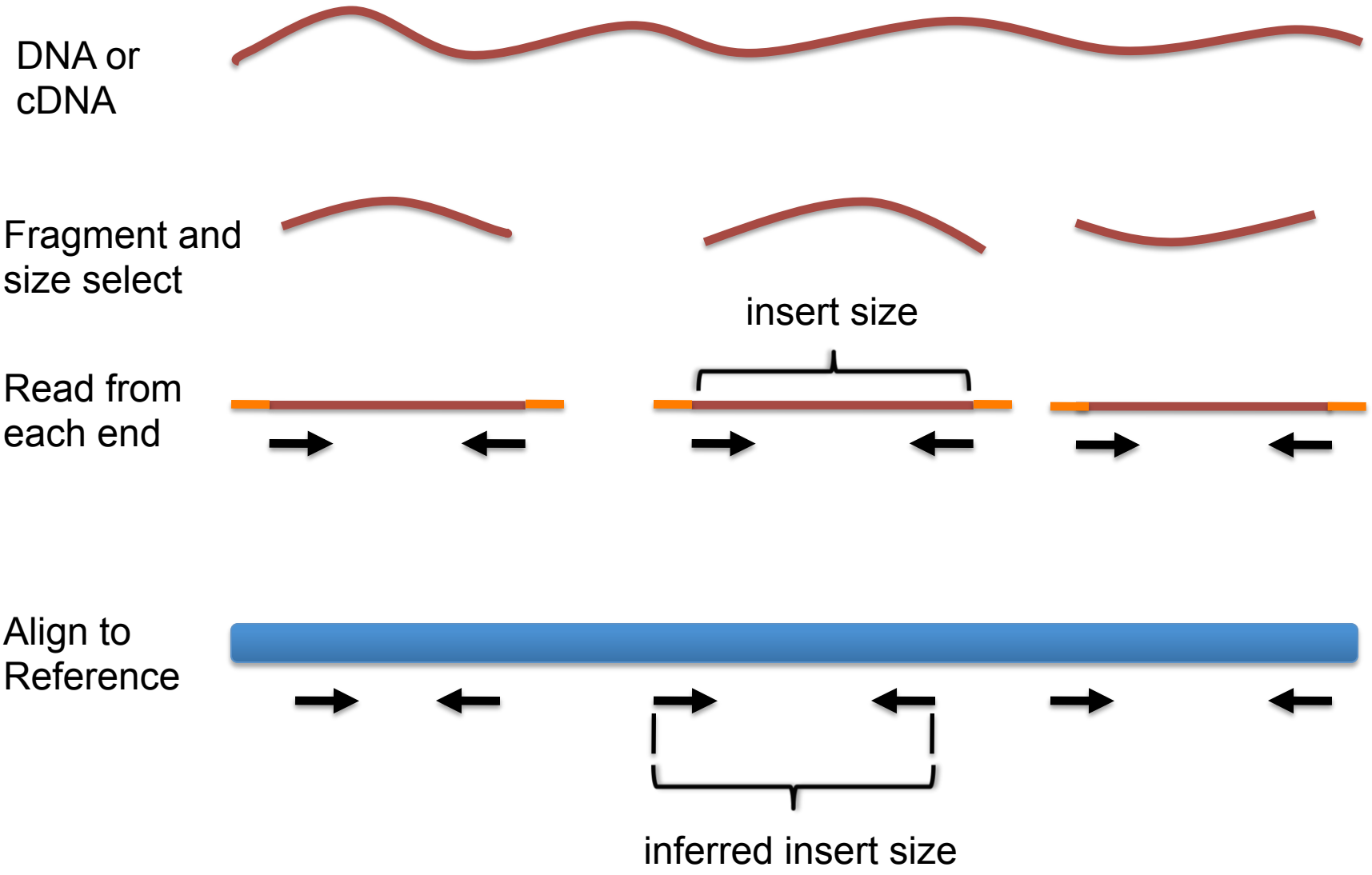
Fragment and size select



Paired-end sequencing



Paired-end sequencing



Interpreting inferred insert size

The “inferred insert size” can be used to detect structural variants including

- Deletions
- Insertions
- Inter-chromosomal rearrangements: (Undefined insert size)

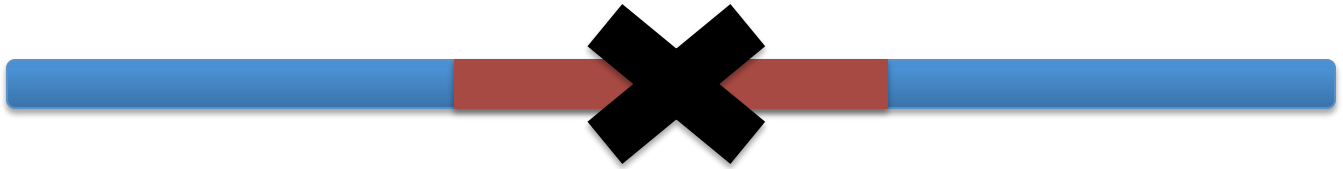
Deletion

What is the effect of a deletion on inferred insert size?

Deletion

Reference Genome

Subject

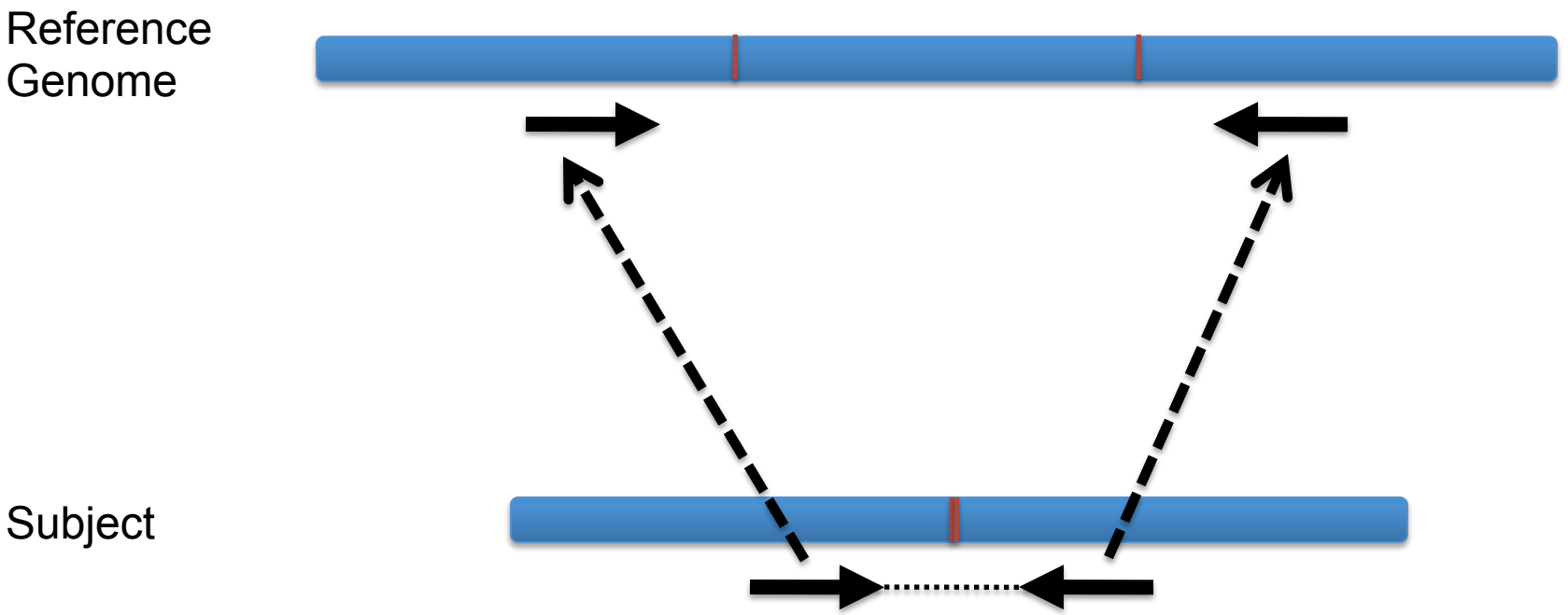


Deletion

Reference Genome

Subject

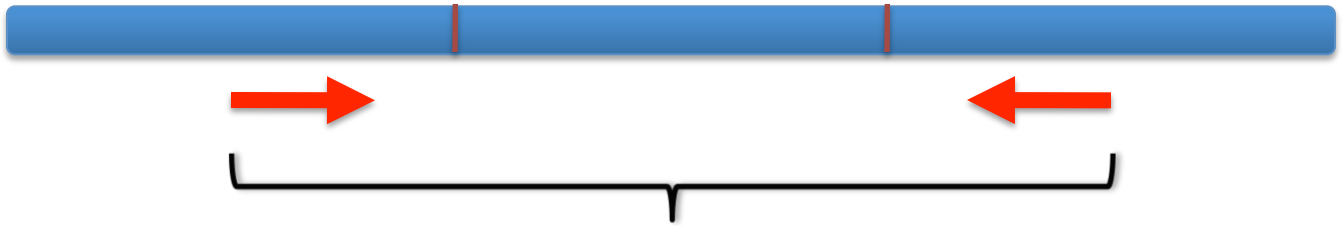
Deletion



Deletion

Inferred insert size is > expected value

Reference Genome

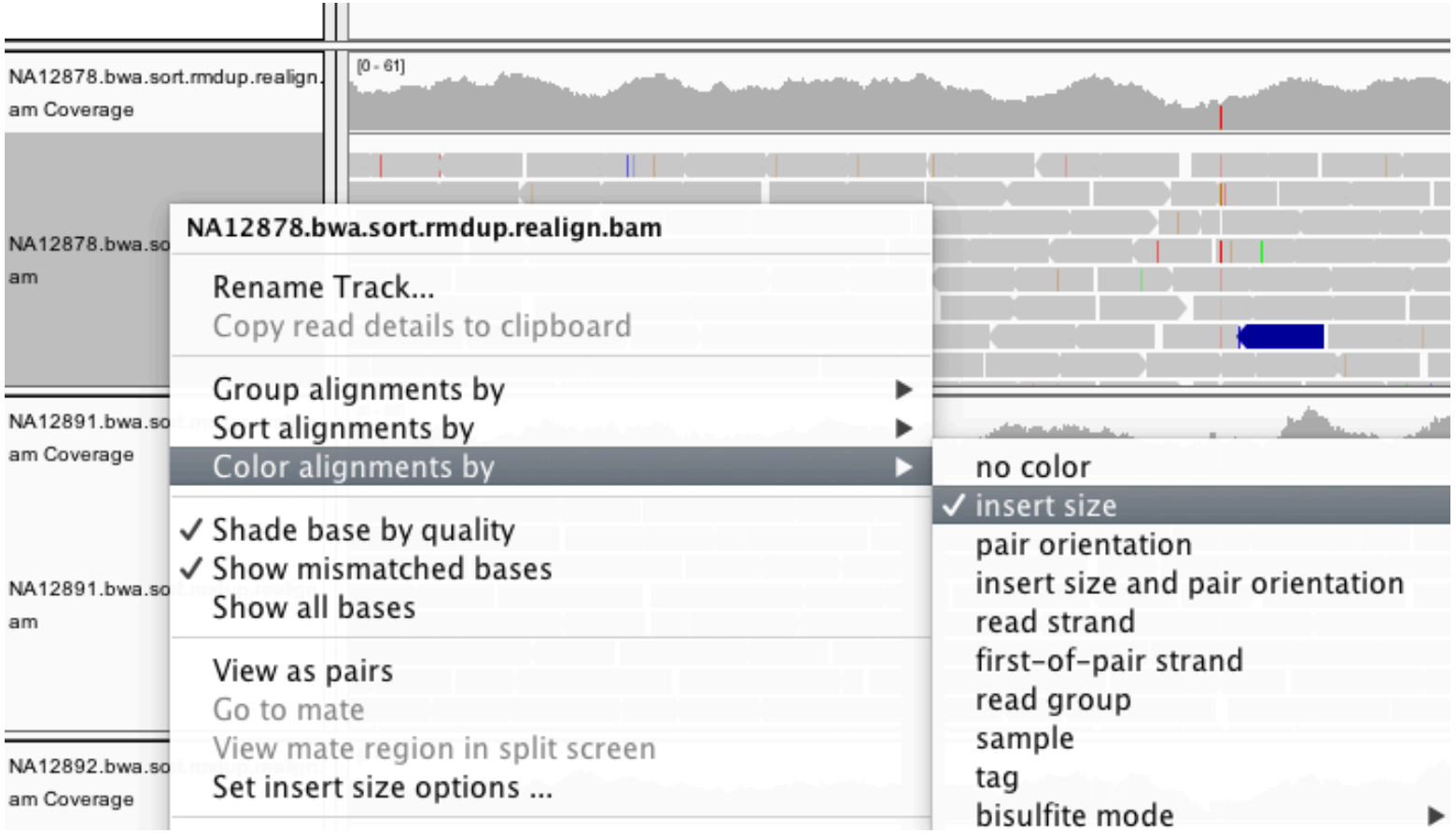


inferred insert size

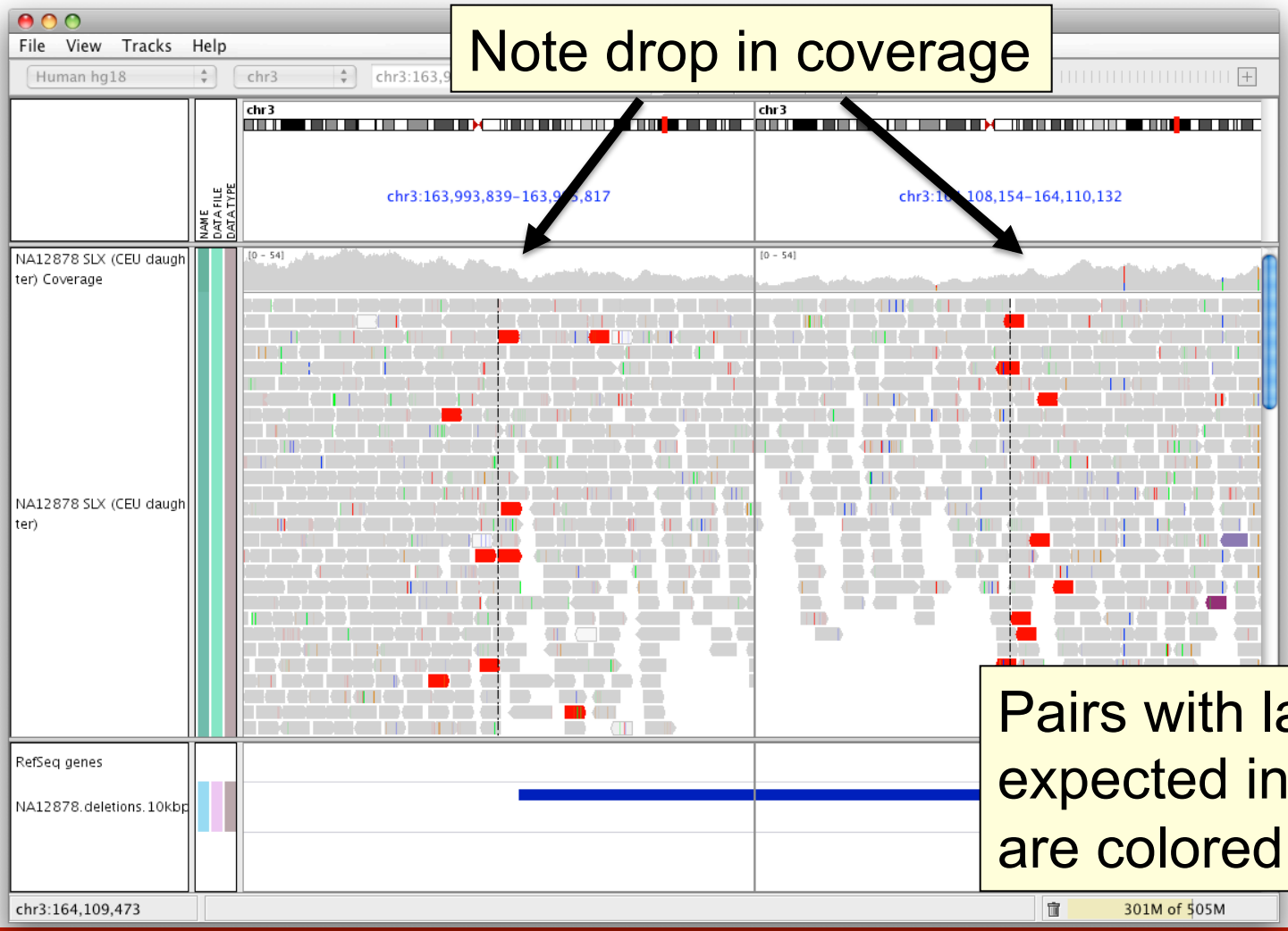
Subject

expected insert size

Color by insert size



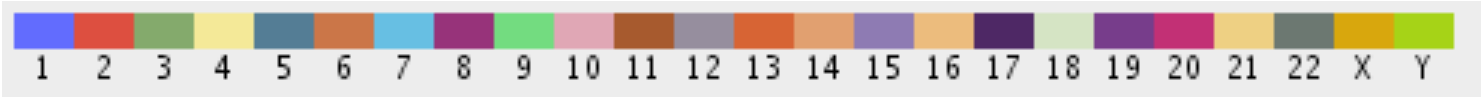
Deletion


Note drop in coverage
File View Tracks Help
Human hg18
chr3
chr3:163,993,839-163,9
chr3:164,108,154-164,110,132
NAME
DATA FILE
DATA TYPE
NA12878 SLX (CEU daughter) Coverage
NA12878 SLX (CEU daughter)
RefSeq genes
NA12878.deletions.10kbp
chr3:164,109,473
301M of 505M
Pairs with larger than expected insert size are colored red.

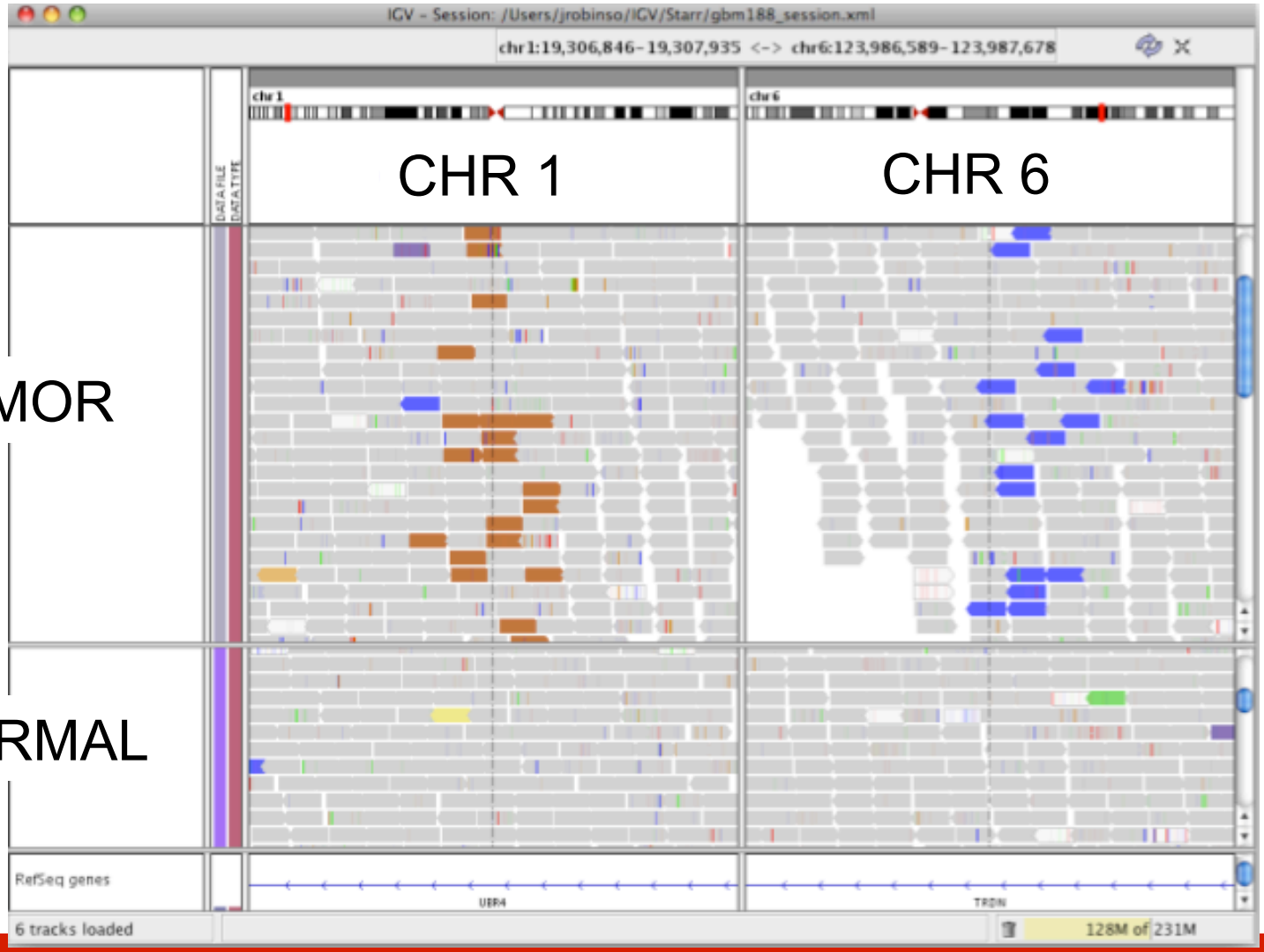
Insert size color scheme

- Smaller than expected insert size: 
- Larger than expected insert size: 
- Pairs on different chromosomes

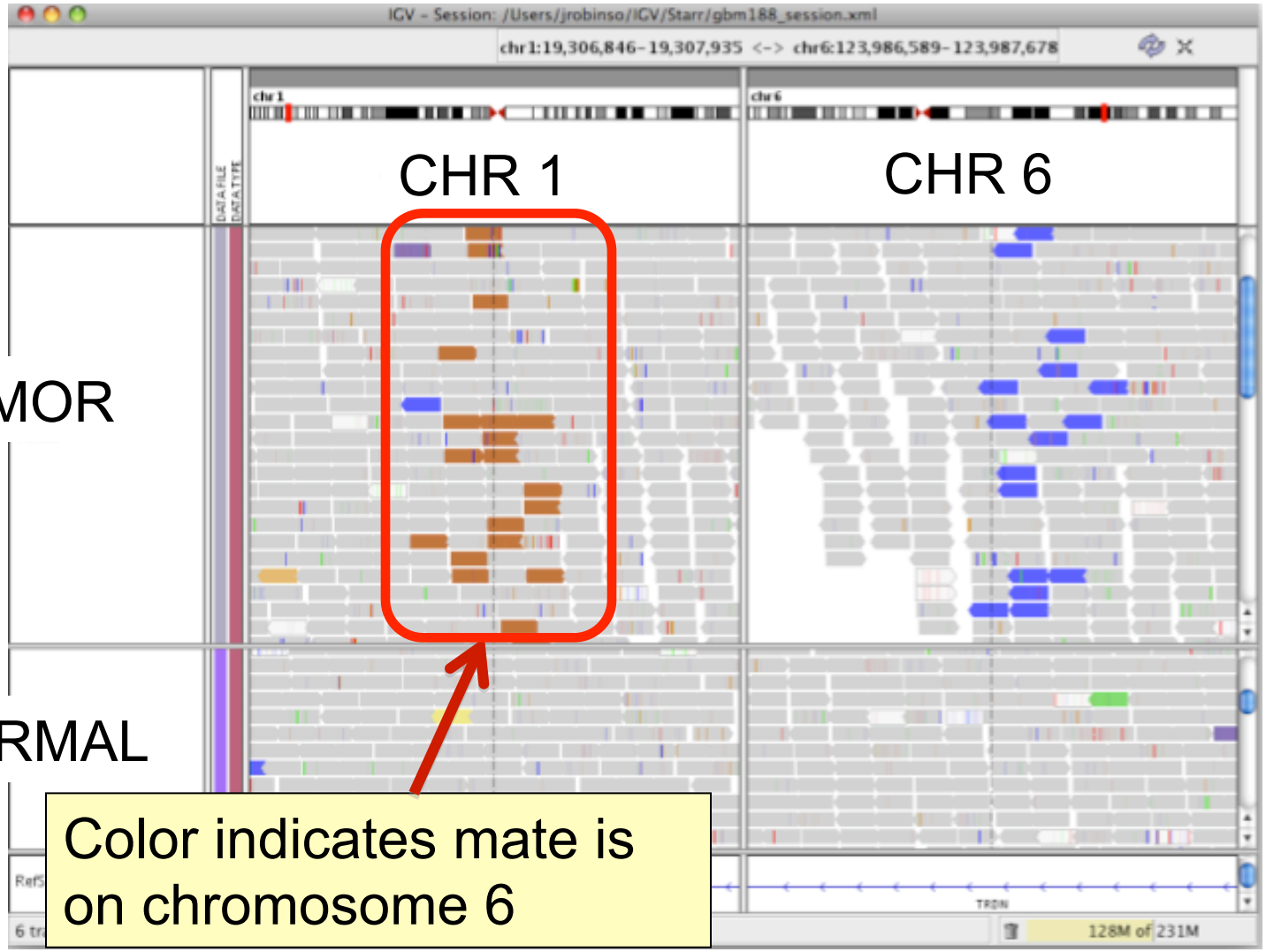
Each end colored by chromosome of its mate



Rearrangement



Rearrangement



Interpreting Read-Pair Orientations

Orientation of paired reads can reveal structural events:

- Inversions
- Duplications
- Translocations
- Complex rearrangements

Orientation is defined in terms of

- read strand, left *vs* right, *and*
- read order, first *vs* second

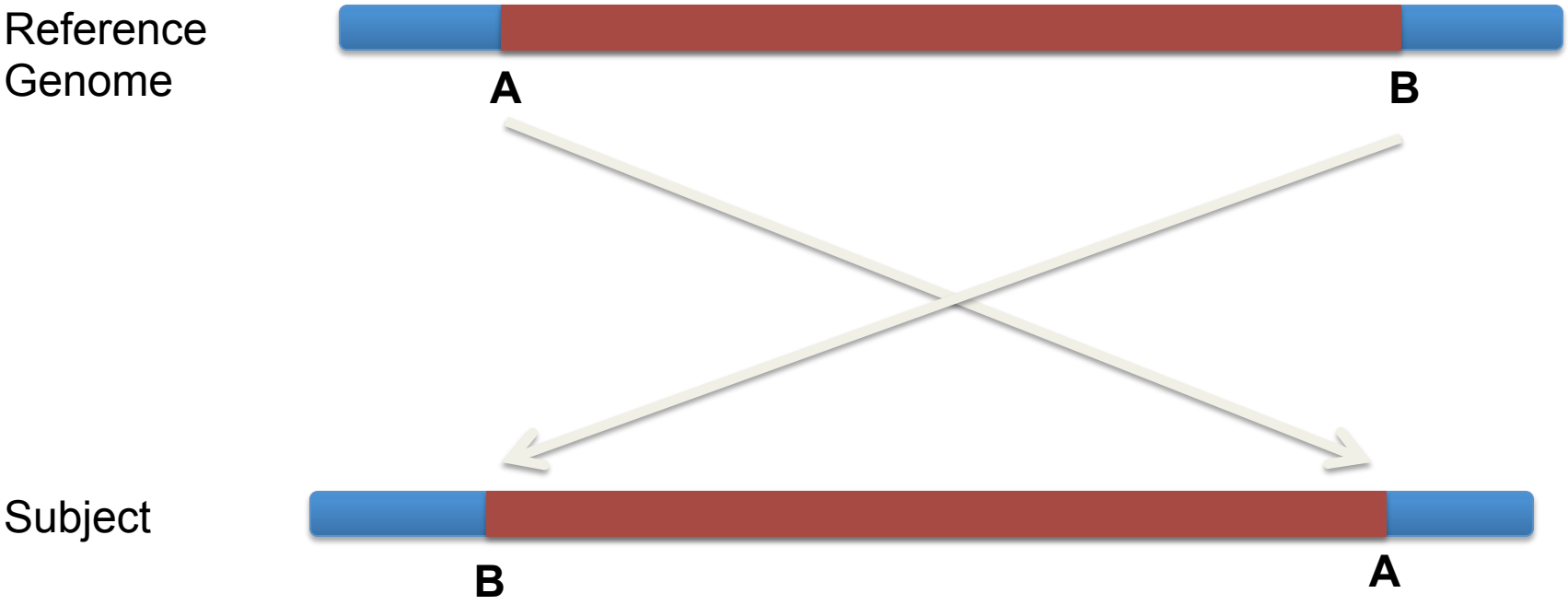
Inversion

Reference genome

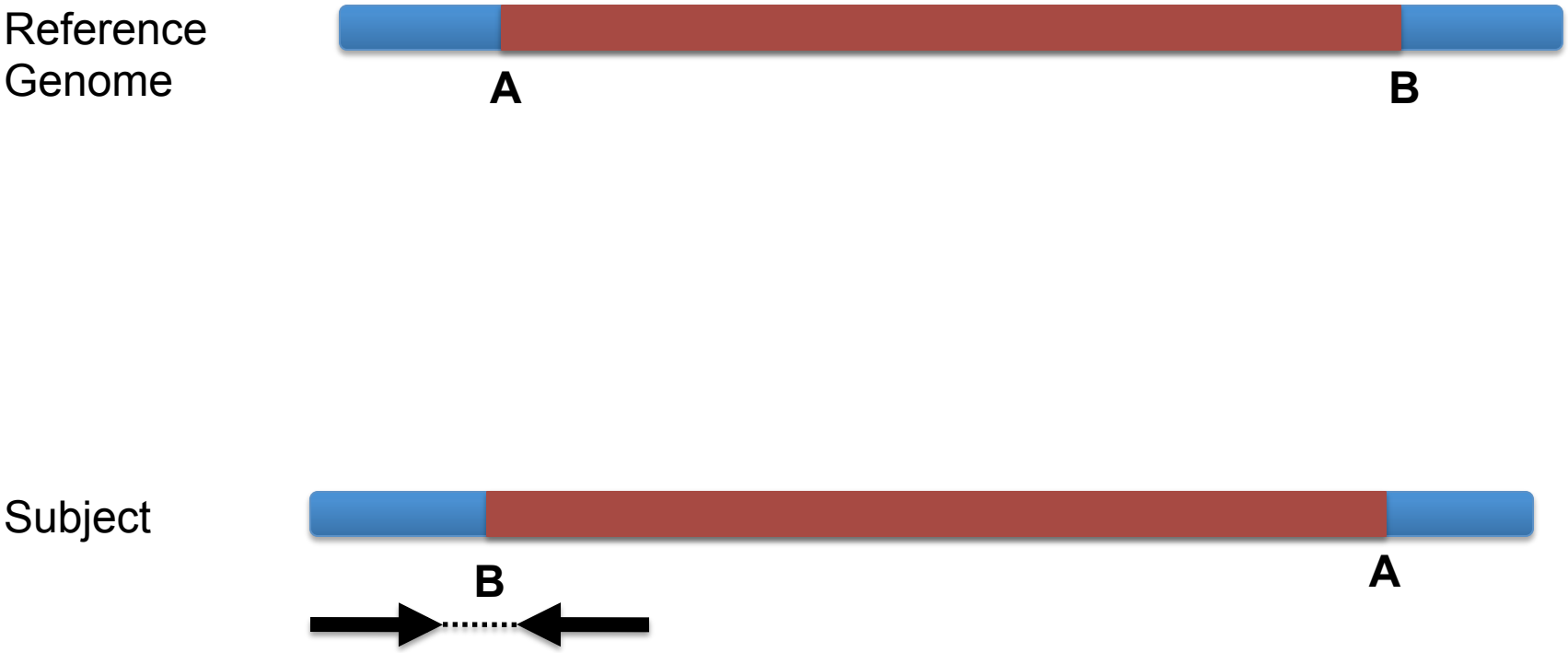
Inversion

Reference genome

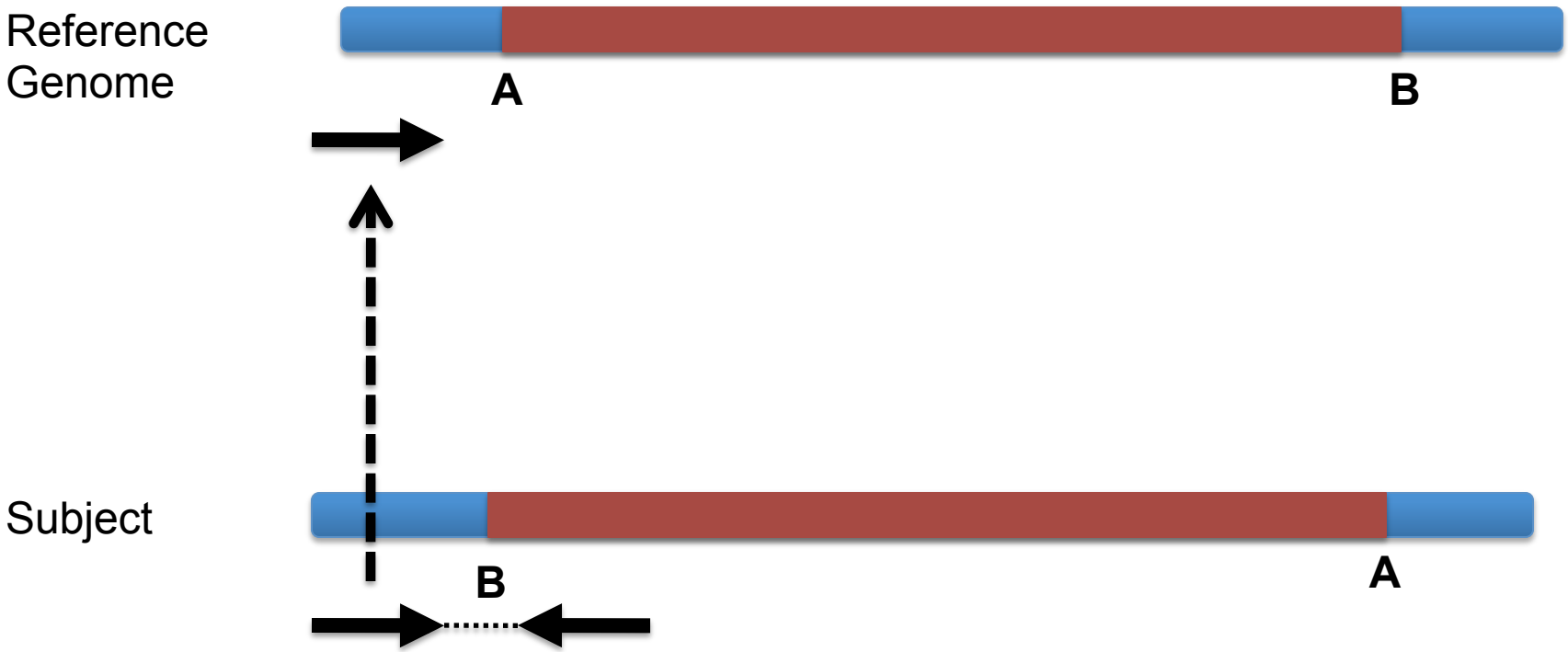
Inversion



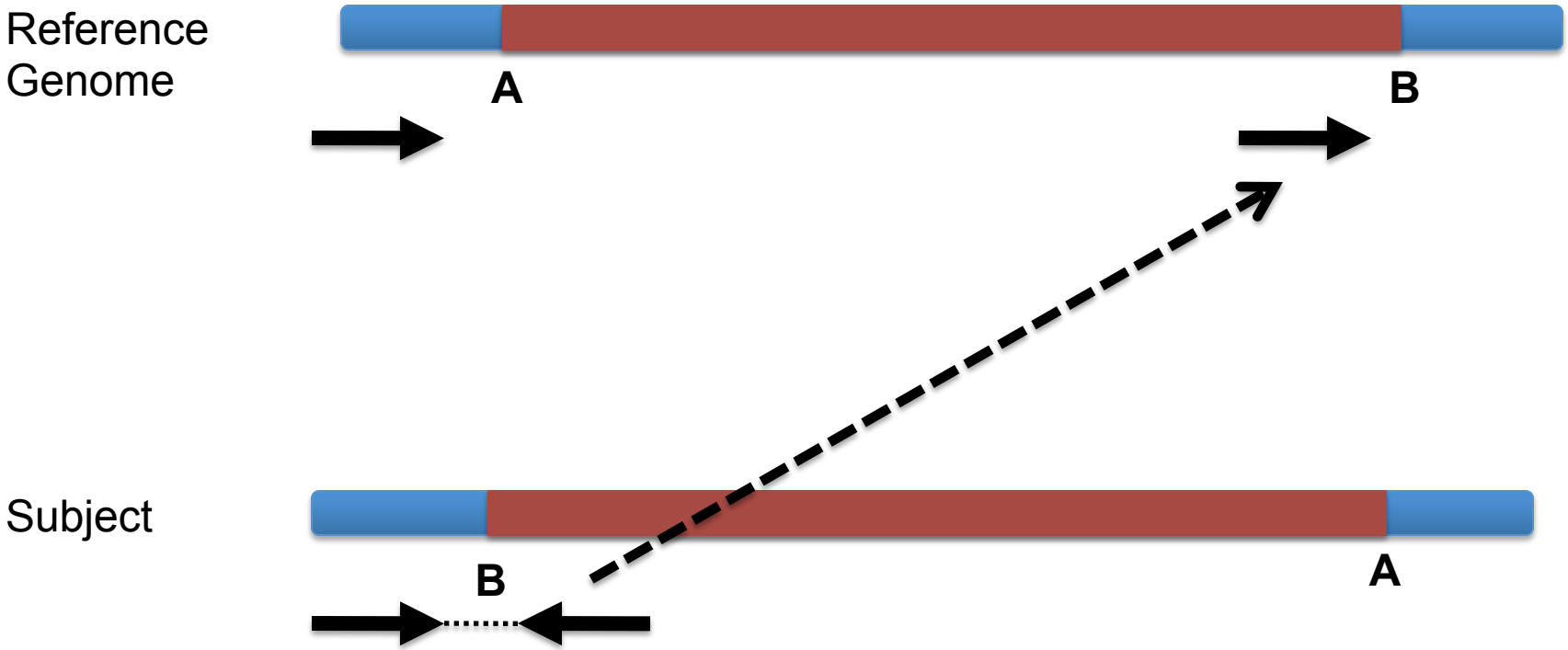
Inversion



Inversion



Inversion



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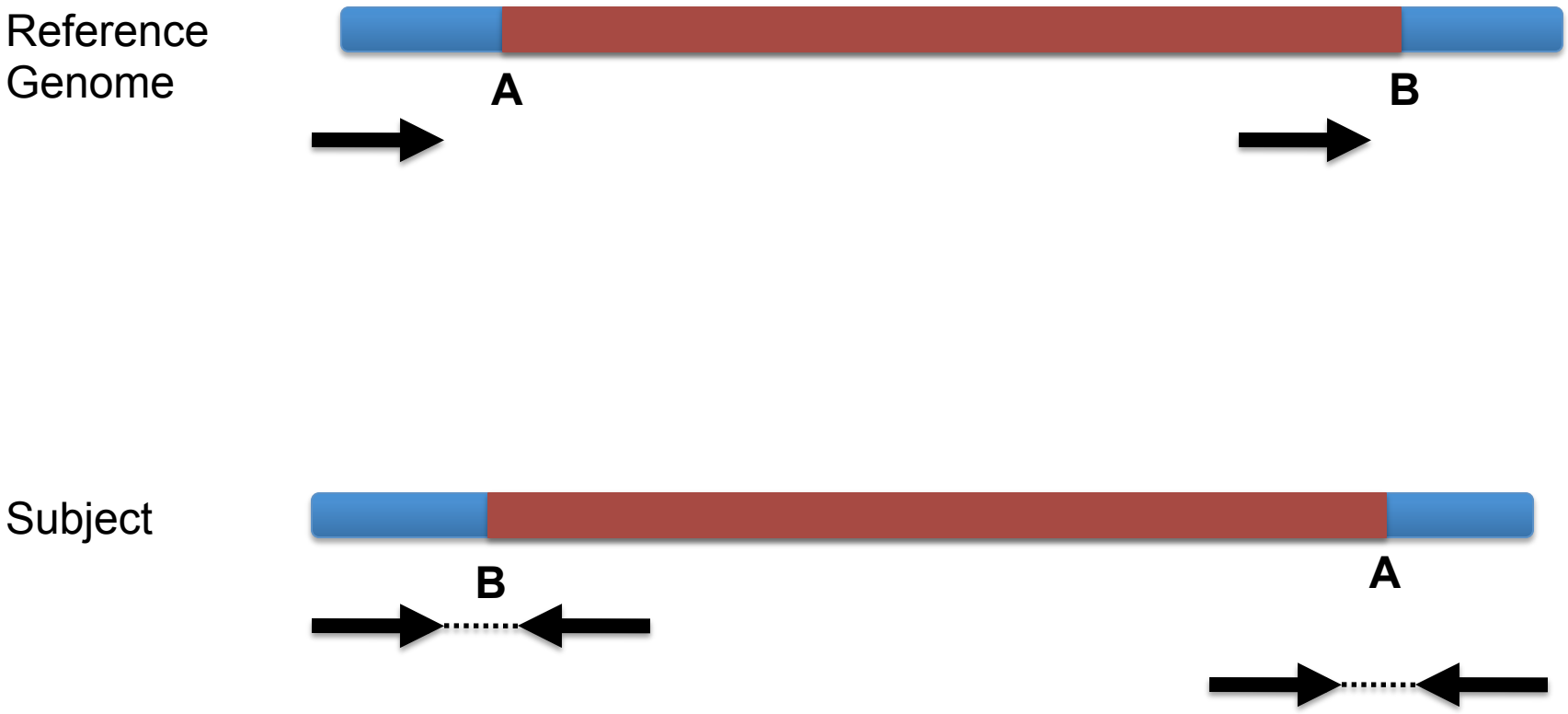

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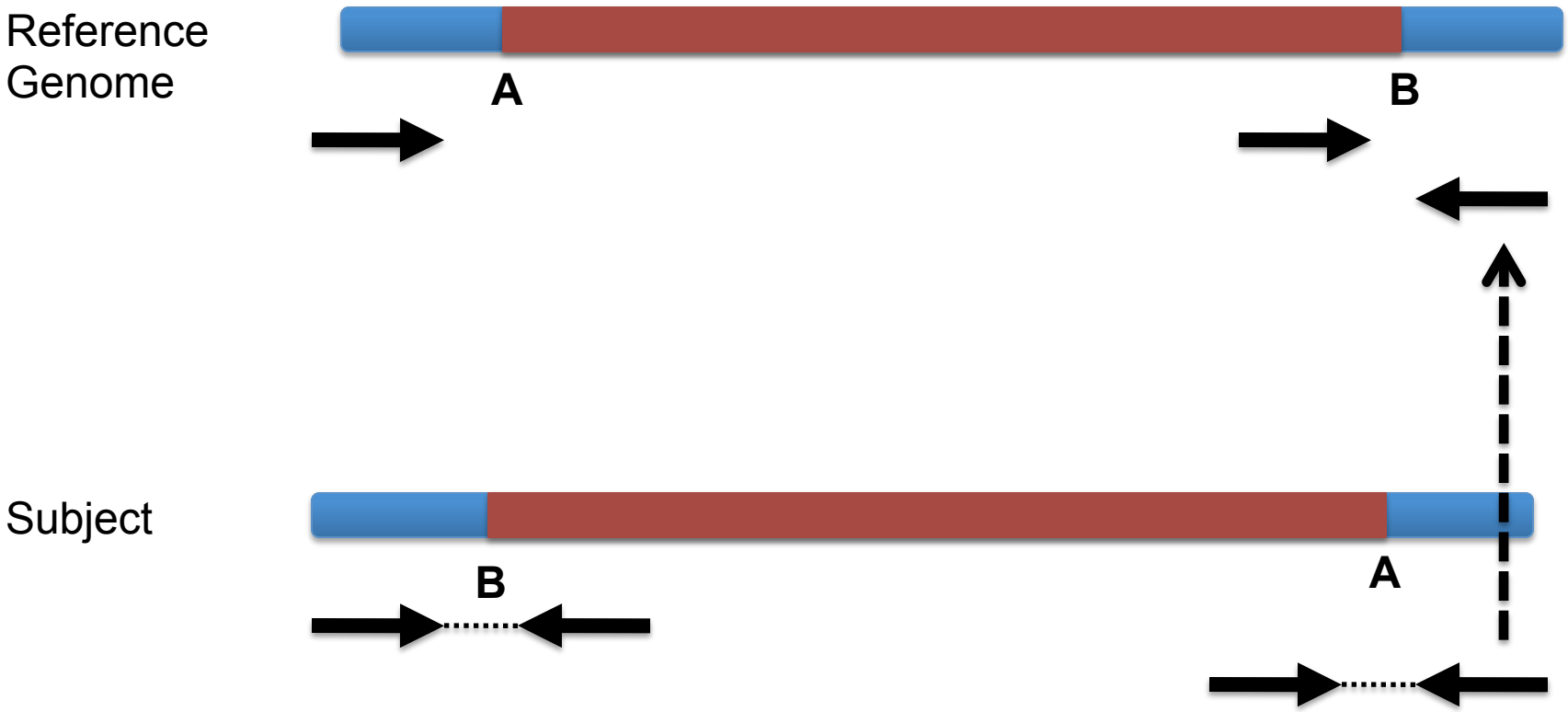
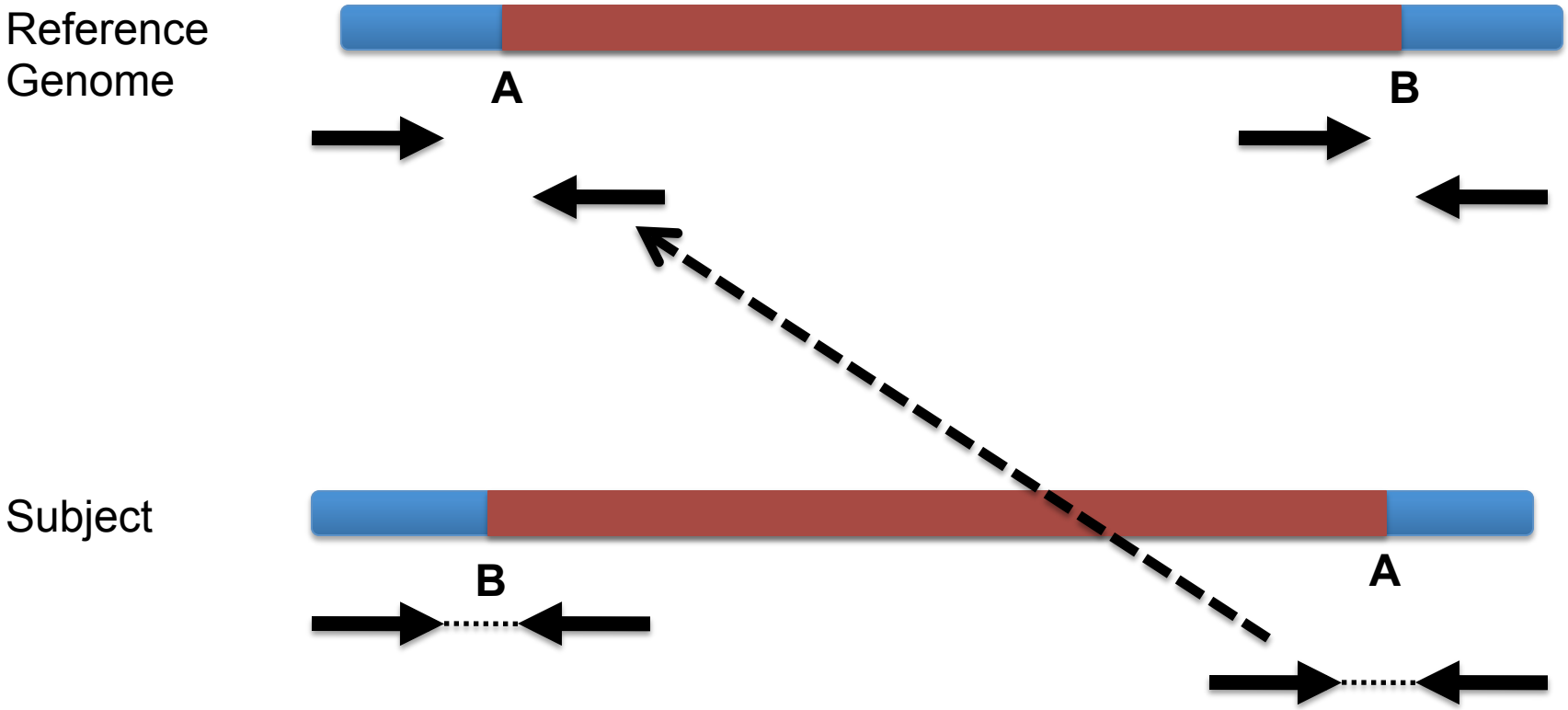
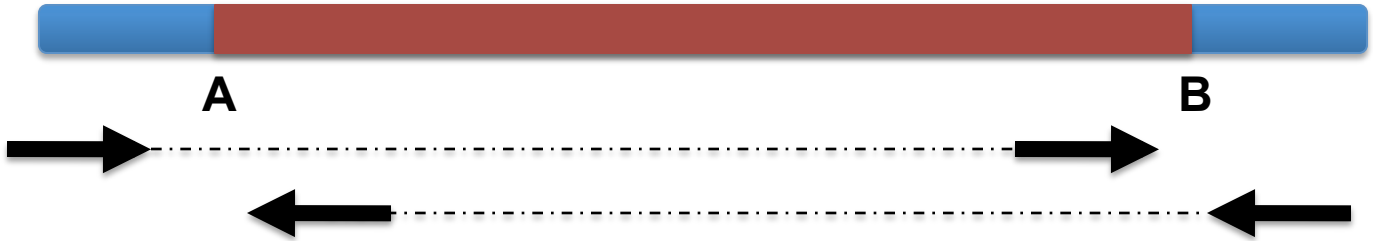


Inversion



Inversion

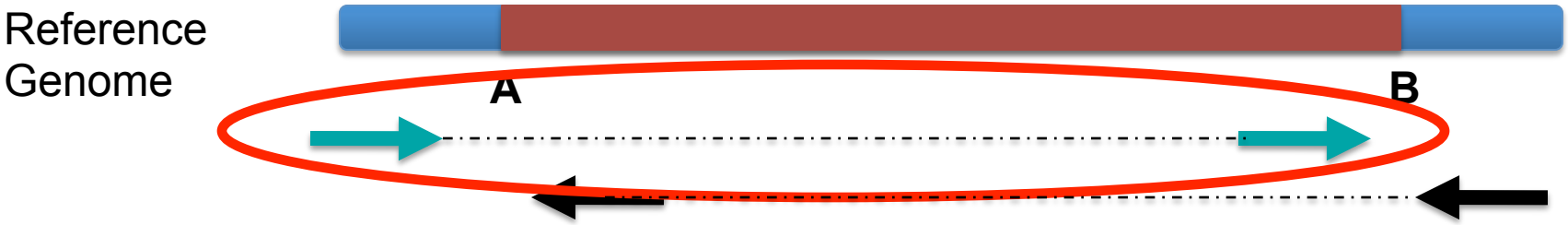
Reference Genome



Inversion

Anomaly: expected orientation of pair is inward facing (→ ←)

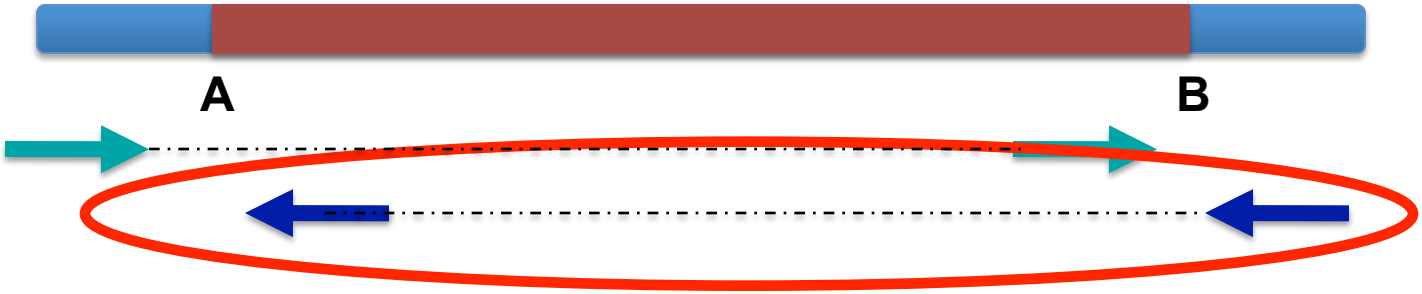
Inversion



"Left" side pair

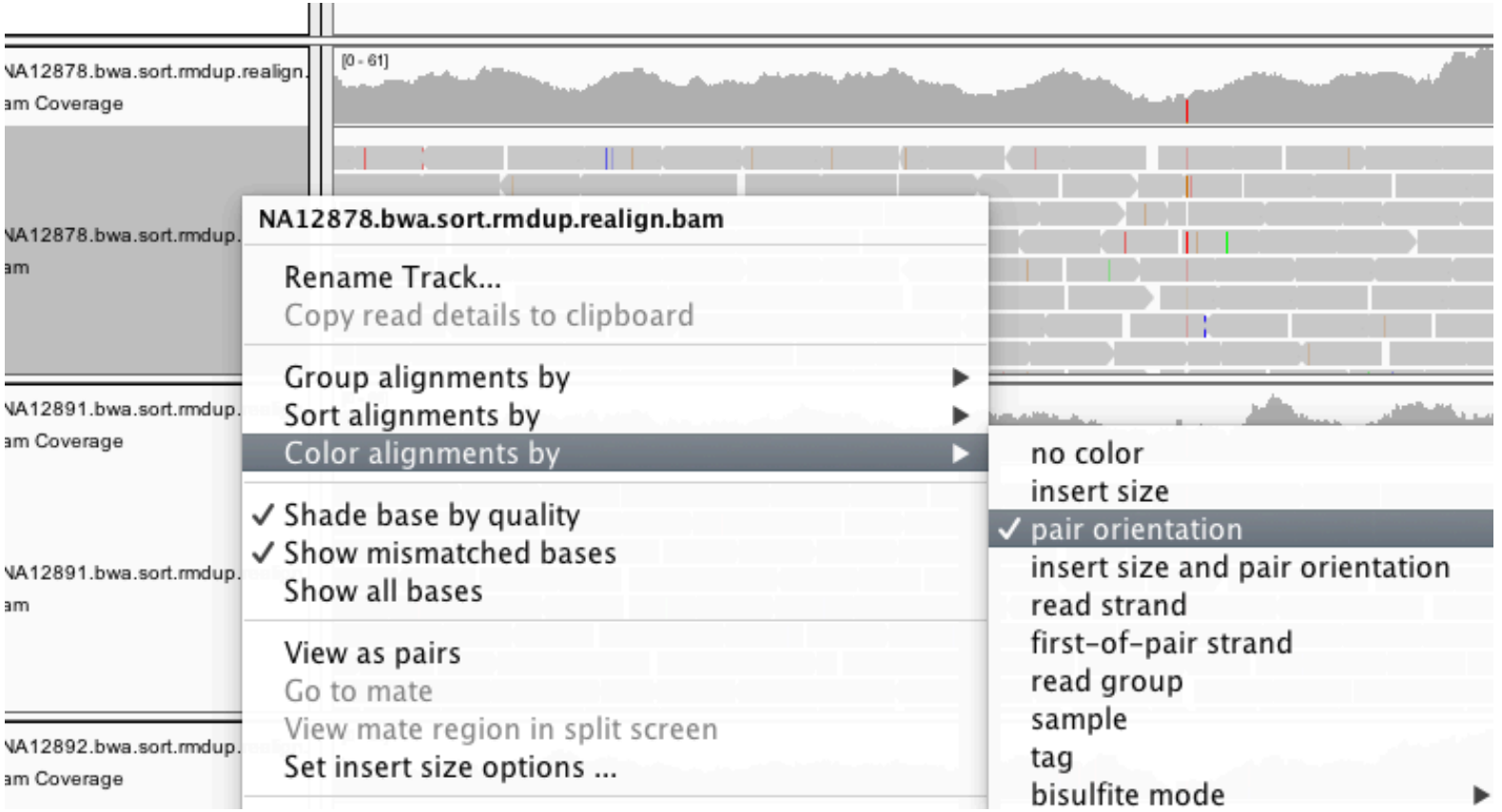
Inversion

Reference Genome

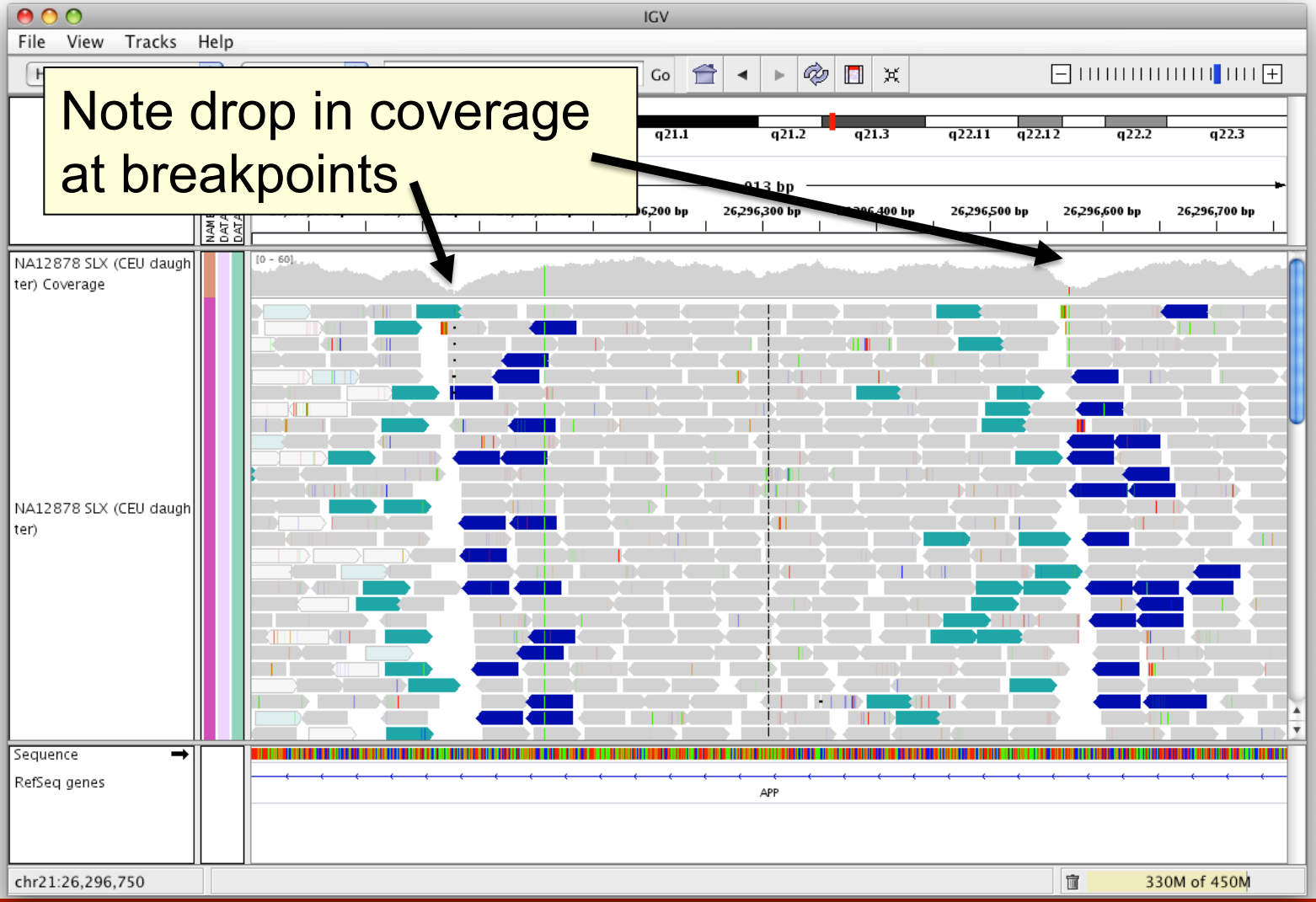


"Right" side pair

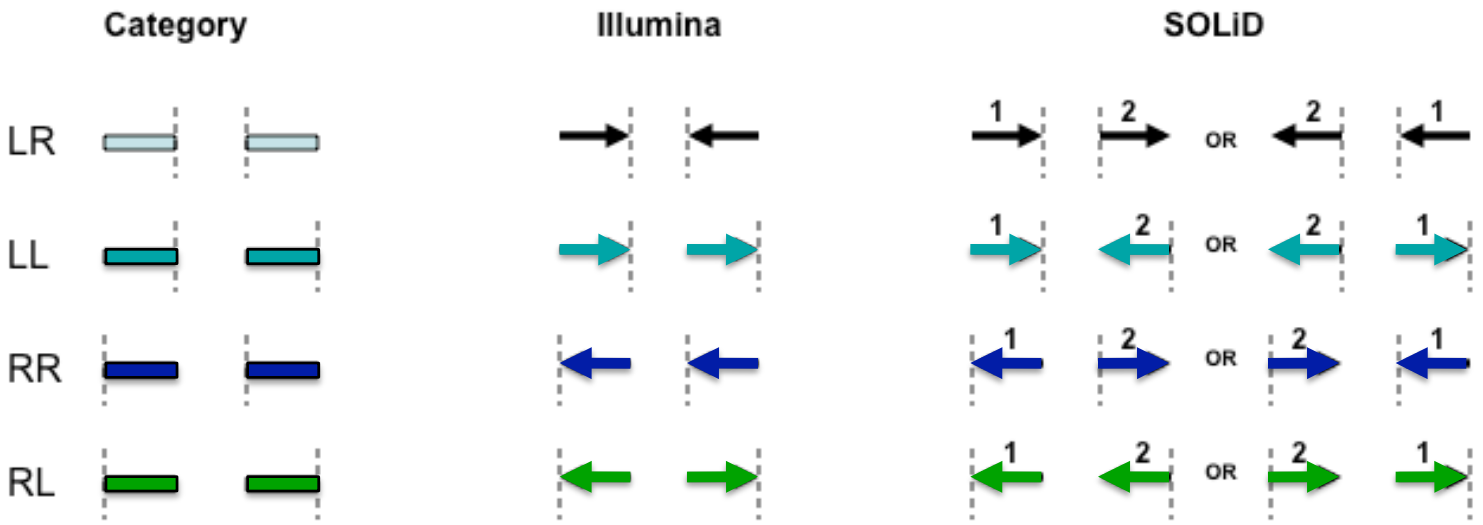
Color by pair orientation



Inversion


IGV
File View Tracks Help
Go
Note drop in coverage at breakpoints
q21.1 q21.2 q21.3 q22.11 q22.12 q22.2 q22.3
26,296,200 bp 26,296,300 bp 26,296,400 bp 26,296,500 bp 26,296,600 bp 26,296,700 bp
NA12878 SLX (CEU daughter) Coverage
[0 - 60]
NA12878 SLX (CEU daughter)
Sequence
RefSeq genes
APP
chr21:26,296,750
330M of 450M

Interpretation of read pair orientations



LR — Normal reads.
The reads are left and right (respectively) of the unsequenced part of the sequenced DNA fragment when aligned back to the reference genome.

LL,RR — Implies inversion in sequenced DNA with respect to reference.

RL — Implies duplication or translocation with respect to reference.

These categories only apply to reads where both mates map to the same chromosome.

Figure courtesy of Bob Handsaker

IGV hands-on tutorial

https://github.com/griffithlab/rnaseq_tutorial/wiki/IGV-Tutorial

Break