


ChIP-seq: Peak Calling

(answers to questions)

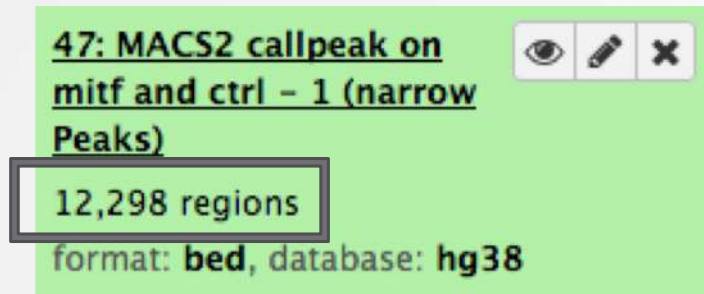
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Exercise: peak calling

- 1.
 - Search for “macs2 callpeak” in the search field (tool panel)
 - Click on the name of the tool
 - Set parameters:
 - ChIP-Seq Treatment File: mitf.bam
 - ChIP-Seq Control File: ctrl.bam
 - Effective genome size: Human
 - Outputs: select Peaks as tabular file, summits, Summary page (html), Plot in PDF
 - Click on 

Exercise: peak calling

- 2.
 - There is 12,298 peaks



47: MACS2 callpeak on
mitf and ctrl - 1 (narrow
Peaks)

12,298 regions



format: bed, database: hg38

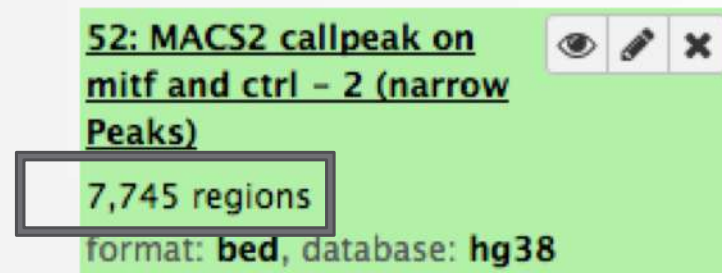
- 3. Look at the HTML dataset

```
#2 finished!  
#2 predicted fragment length is 75 bps  
#2 alternative fragment length(s) may be 75 bps  
#2.2 Generate R script for model : MACS2_model.r
```

- The d value estimated by MACS seems a bit small. Let's try to re-run MACS with the expected fragment size : 200

Exercise: peak calling

- 4.
 - Click on the name of one of the datasets generated by Macs2.
 - Click on  to display Macs2 form with the same parameters as for the previous run of Macs2
 - In Build Model, select Do not build the shifting model (--nomodel)
 - Enter 100 in the text box “The arbitrary extension size in bp”
 - Click on 
- 5.
 - 7,745 peaks are now found



- NOTE: the graphs (showing the d values estimate) are no longer generated