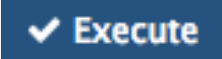


ChIP-seq: Peak Calling

(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. Macs2 callpeak generates 5 datasets:
 - List of the peaks (tabular format)

List of arguments
used to run Macs2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
1	#	This	file	is	generated	by	MACS	version	2.1.0.20151222			
2	#	Command	line:	callpeak	--name	MACS2	-t	/galaxy13/files/052/dataset_52866.dat	-c	/galaxy22/files/052/dataset_52865.dat --fr		
3	#	ARGUMENTS	LIST:									
4	#	name	=	MACS2								
5	#	format	=	BAM								
6	#	ChIP-seq	file	=	['/galaxy13/files/052/dataset_52866.dat']							
7	#	control	file	=	['/galaxy22/files/052/dataset_52865.dat']							
8	#	effective	genome	size	=	2.45e+09						
9	#	band	width	=	300							
10	#	model	fold	=	[5, 50]							
11	#	qvalue	cutoff	=	5.00e-02							
12	#	Larger	dataset	will	be	scaled	towards	smaller	dataset.			
13	#	Range	for	calculating	regional	lambda	is:	1000	bps	and	10000	bps
14	#	Broad	region	calling	is	off						
15	#	tag	size	is	determined	as	54	bps				
16	#	total	tags	in	treatment:	23124393						
17	#	tags	after	filtering	in	treatment:	6223075					
18	#	maximum	duplicate	tags	at	the	same	position	in	treatment	=	1
19	#	Redundant	rate	in	treatment:	0.73						
20	#	total	tags	in	control:	19949607						
21	#	tags	after	filtering	in	control:	4798380					
22	#	maximum	duplicate	tags	at	the	same	position	in	control	=	1
23	#	Redundant	rate	in	control:	0.76						
24	#	d	=	75								
25	#	alternative	fragment	length(s)	may	be	75	bps				
26	chr	start	end	length	abs_summit	pileup	-log10(pvalue)	fold_enrichment	-log10(qvalue)	name		
27	chr1	980686	980816	131	980745	8.48	10.38277	7.29361	6.46786	MACS2_peak_1		
28	chr1	983821	983925	105	983877	6.94	9.11038	6.77148	5.34984	MACS2_peak_2		
29	chr1	1031344	1031475	132	1031406	6.17	6.82634	5.21345	3.25879	MACS2_peak_3		
30	chr1	1079424	1079564	141	1079490	12.34	18.30659	10.88735	13.88358	MACS2_peak_4		
31	chr1	1304817	1304958	142	1304891	13.11	20.10101	11.51679	15.56374	MACS2_peak_5		

Peaks

Exercise: peak calling

- 2. Macs2 callpeak generates 5 datasets:
 - List of the peaks (tabular format)

26	chr	start	end	length	abs_summit	pileup	-log10(pvalue)	fold_enrichment	-log10(qvalue)	name
27	chr1	980686	980816	131	980745	8.48	10.38277	7.29361	6.46786	MACS2_peak_1
28	chr1	983821	983925	105	983877	6.94	9.11038	6.77148	5.34984	MACS2_peak_2
29	chr1	1031344	1031475	132	1031406	6.17	6.82634	5.21345	3.25879	MACS2_peak_3
30	chr1	1079424	1079564	141	1079490	12.34	18.30659	10.88735	13.88358	MACS2_peak_4
31	chr1	1304817	1304958	142	1304891	13.11	20.10101	11.51679	15.56374	MACS2_peak_5

- chr: chromosome name
- start: start position of peak
- end: end position of peak
- length: length of peak region
- abs_summit: absolute peak summit position
- pileup: pileup height at peak summit
- -log10(pvalue): -log10(pvalue) for the peak summit (e.g. pvalue = 1e-10, then this value should be 10)
- fold_enrichment: fold enrichment for this peak summit against random Poisson distribution with local lambda
- -log10(qvalue): -log10(qvalue) at peak summit
- name: peak name

Exercise: peak calling

- List of the peaks (Narrowpeak format)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
chr1	980685	980816	MACS2_peak_1	64	.	7.29361	10.38277	6.46786	59
chr1	983820	983925	MACS2_peak_2	53	.	6.77148	9.11038	5.34984	56
chr1	1031343	1031475	MACS2_peak_3	32	.	5.21345	6.82634	3.25879	62
chr1	1079423	1079564	MACS2_peak_4	138	.	10.88735	18.30659	13.88358	66
chr1	1304816	1304958	MACS2_peak_5	155	.	11.51679	20.10101	15.56374	74
chr1	1441082	1441181	MACS2_peak_6	124	.	10.25923	16.71260	12.40068	71

1. chr

2. Start of peak

3. End of peak

4. Peak name

5. Integer score for display

7. fold-change

8. $-\log_{10}$ pvalue

9. $-\log_{10}$ qvalue
10. Relative summit position
to peak start

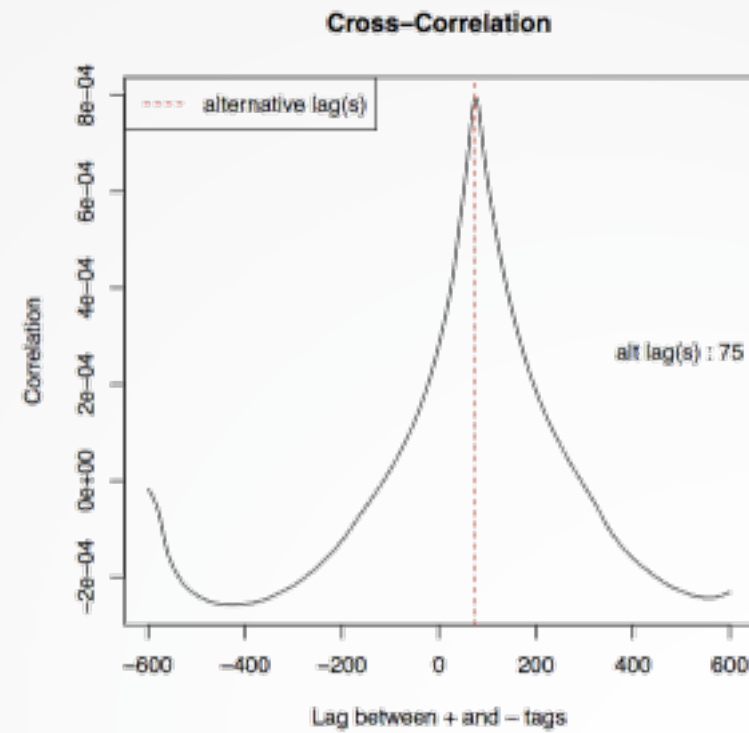
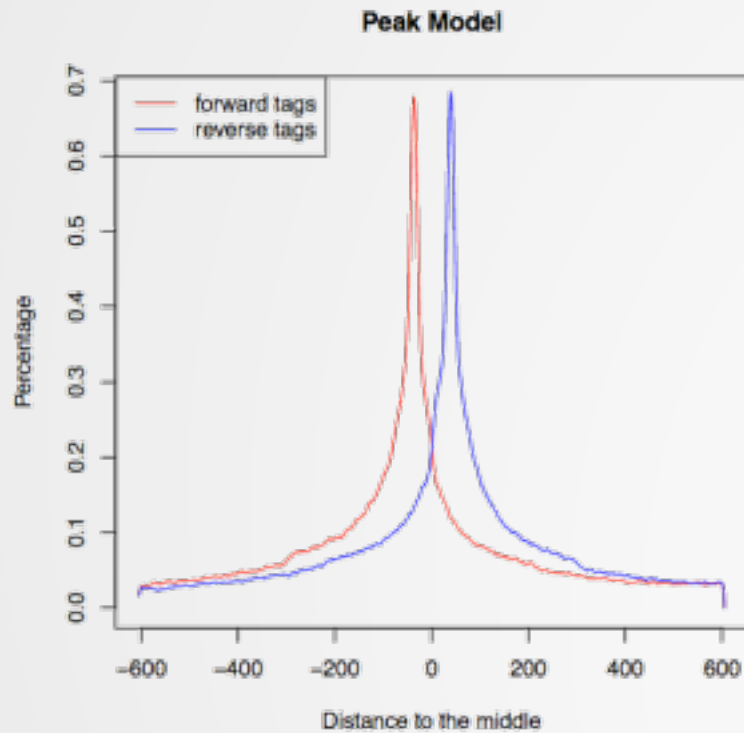
Exercise: peak calling

- List of the peak summits (BED): contains the peak summit location for each peak.

<i>1. chr</i>	<i>2. Start of peak</i>	<i>3. End of peak</i>	<i>4. Peak name</i>	<i>5. -log10pvalue</i>
1	2	3	4	5
chr1	980744	980745	MACS2_peak_1	6.46786
chr1	983876	983877	MACS2_peak_2	5.34984
chr1	1031405	1031406	MACS2_peak_3	3.25879
chr1	1079489	1079490	MACS2_peak_4	13.88358
chr1	1304890	1304891	MACS2_peak_5	15.56374
chr1	1441153	1441154	MACS2_peak_6	12.40068

Exercise: peak calling

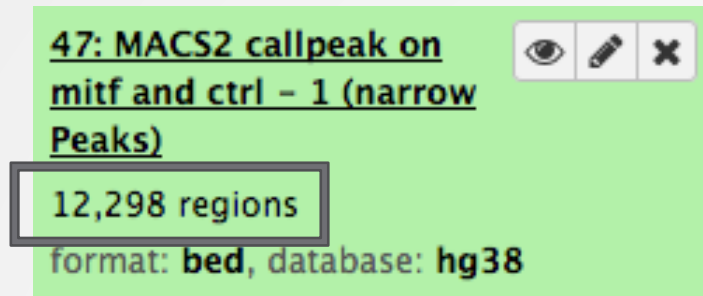
- PDF images about the model based on your data



- Log of MACS - output during Macs2 run (HTML)

Exercise: peak calling

- There is 12,298 peaks

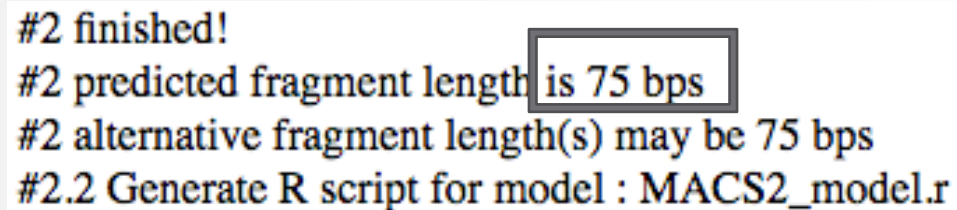


47: MACS2 callpeak on
mitf and ctrl - 1 (narrow
Peaks)

12,298 regions

format: bed, database: hg38



- 3. Look at the HTML dataset

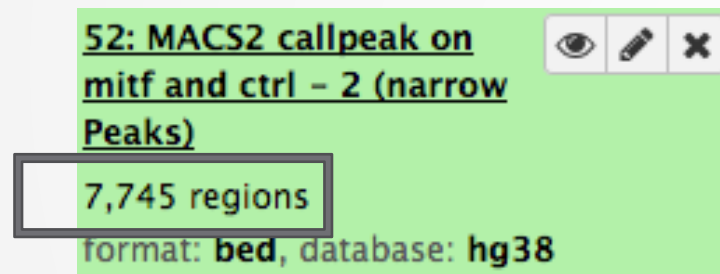


```
#2 finished!  
#2 predicted fragment length is 75 bps  
#2 alternative fragment length(s) may be 75 bps  
#2.2 Generate R script for model : MACS2_model.r
```

- 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