



Bioinformatics Workflow

- specificity of ATAC-seq -

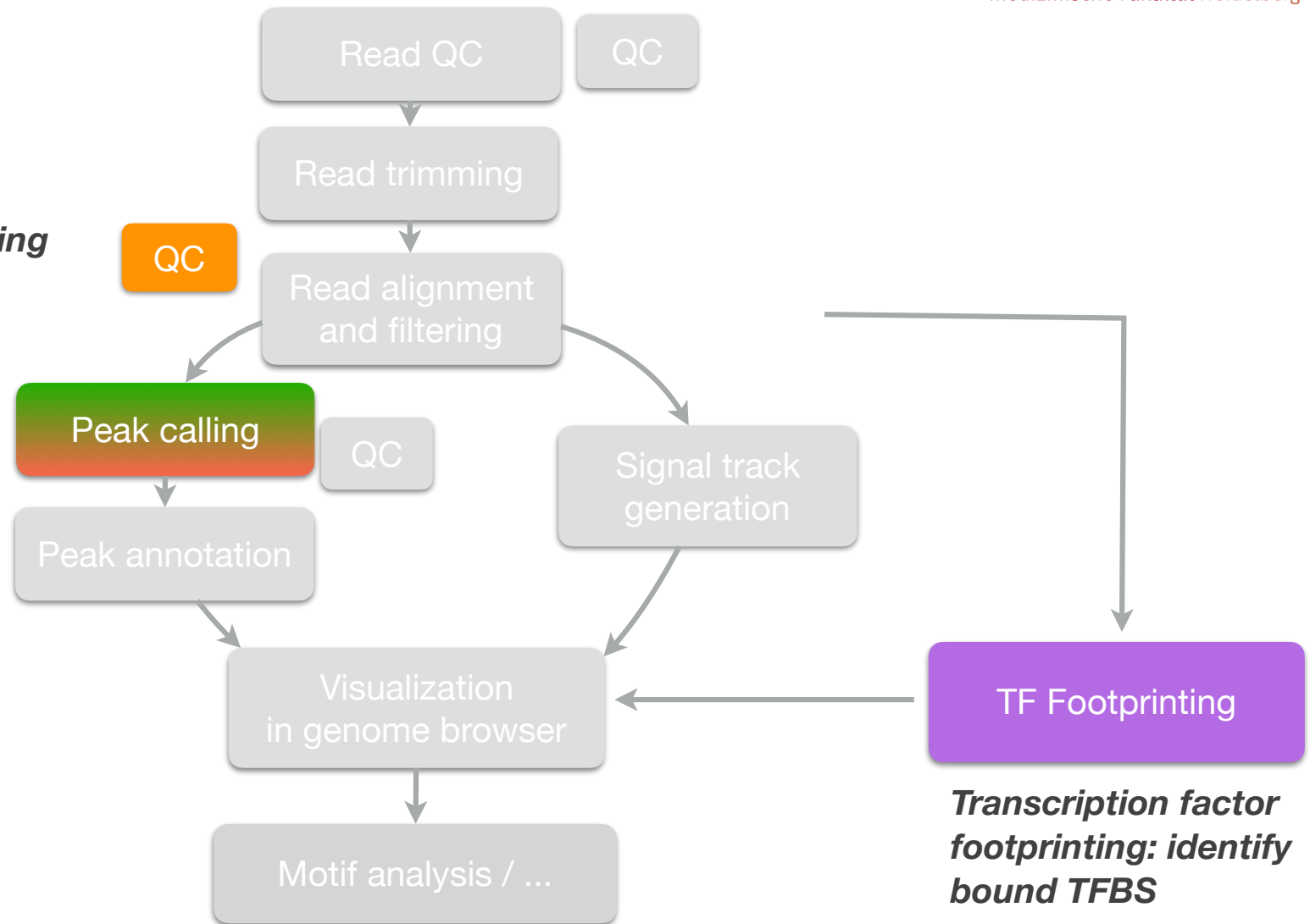
General ATAC-seq Workflow

Additional QC steps:

- *mitochondrial reads*
- *nucleosome patterning*

Different peak calling

- *paired-end*
- *no control available!*

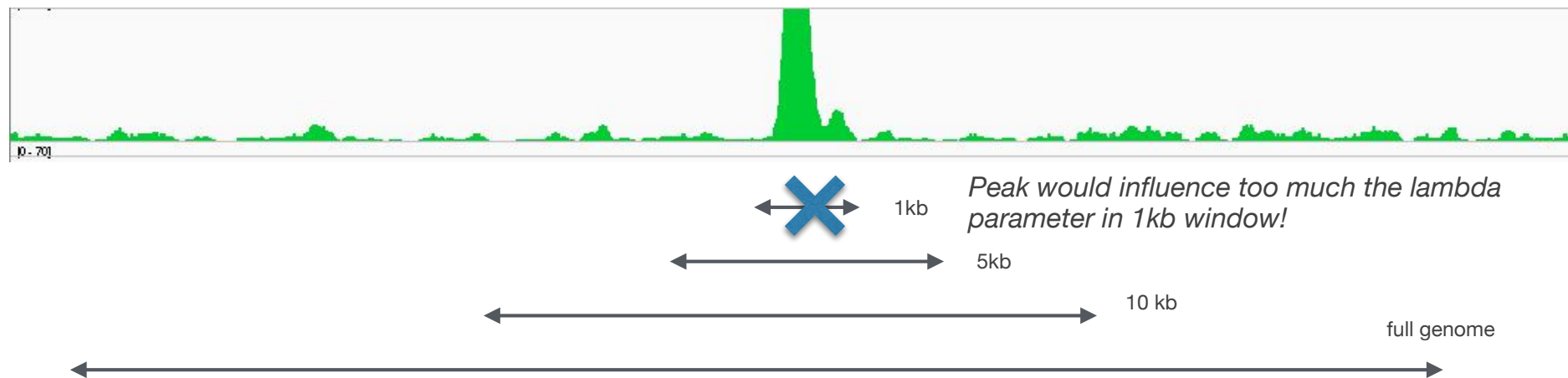


Peak calling

- MACS2 can be used to perform peak calling for ATAC-seq data
- Difference with ChIP-seq
 - ATAC-seq is mostly **paired end**, ChIP-seq (still) mostly single-end
 - ATAC-seq has **no control dataset!**
- Background level must be estimated from the ATAC-seq dataset itself.

Peak calling

- Identification of local noise parameter from signal file
 - slide a window of size $2*d$ across signal
 - at each position, estimate parameter λ_{local} of Poisson distribution **USING A RANGE OF 5kb/10kb**



estimate parameter λ_{local} over different ranges, take max.

Peak calling

- **MACS2**: typical command for ATAC-seq

```
macs2 callpeak \  
--treatment atac.bam \  
--name ATAC-Rep1 \  
--format BAMPE \  
--nomodel \  
  
--keep-dup all \  
--gsize 2.7e9 \  
--qvalue 0.05 \  
--outdir ATAC
```

bam file with IP

name of the experiment (choose freely!)

format of input files (BAM = single-end; BAMPE = paired-end)

do not determine fragment length;

use fragment length from paired-end bam

should duplicate read be kept? (auto / all)

effective (= mappable) genome size

FDR threshold to call a peak

output directory

Hands on: from reads to peak for ATAC-seq

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/01_ATAC_Intro.html

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/02_ATAC_ReadQC.html

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/03_ATAC_Trimming.html

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/04_ATAC_Alignment.html

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/05_ATAC_PeakCalling.html

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/06_ATAC_PeakAnnotation.html



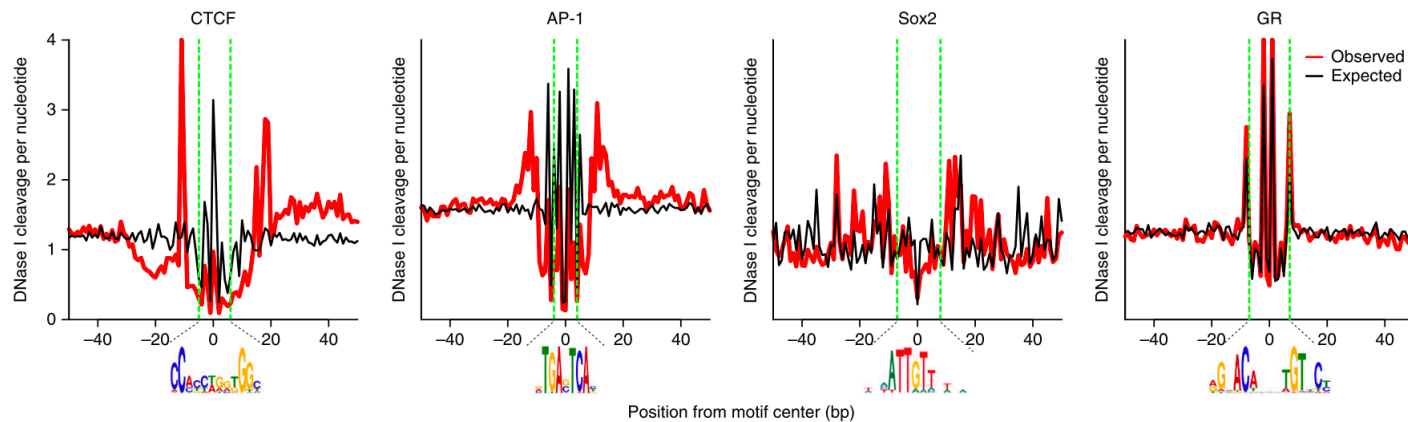
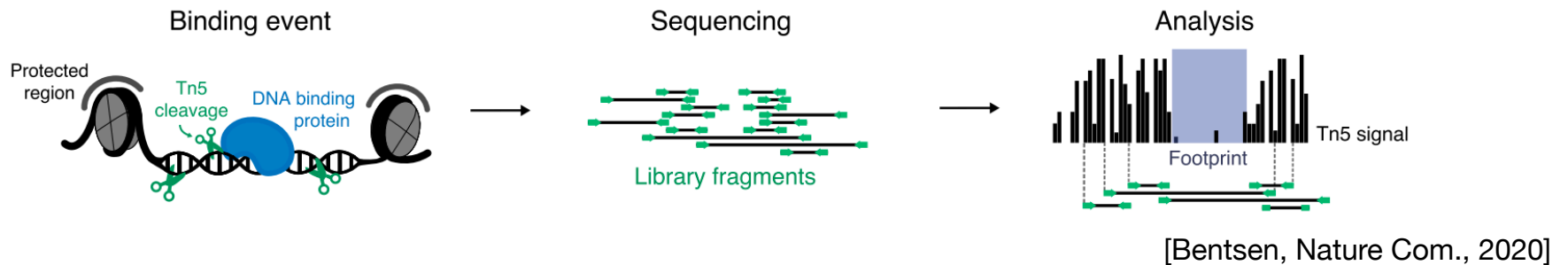
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Bioinformatics Workflow

- footprinting ATAC-seq -

ATAC-seq footprinting

- Use ATAC-seq profile to highlight specific TF binding events



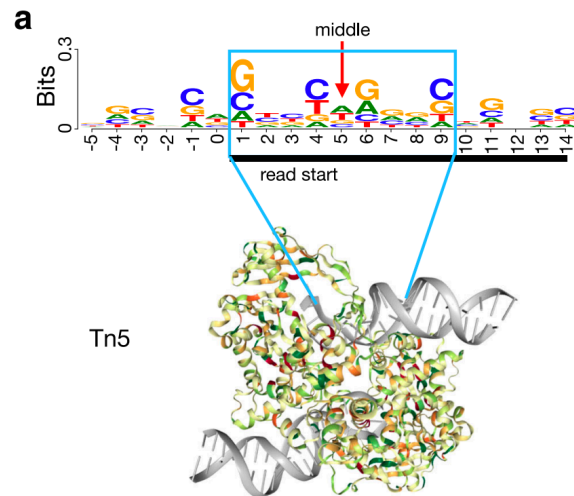
[Sung, Nature Method, 2016]

- Average profiles around predicted TFBS
- Different profiles depending of TF (shallow / deep)

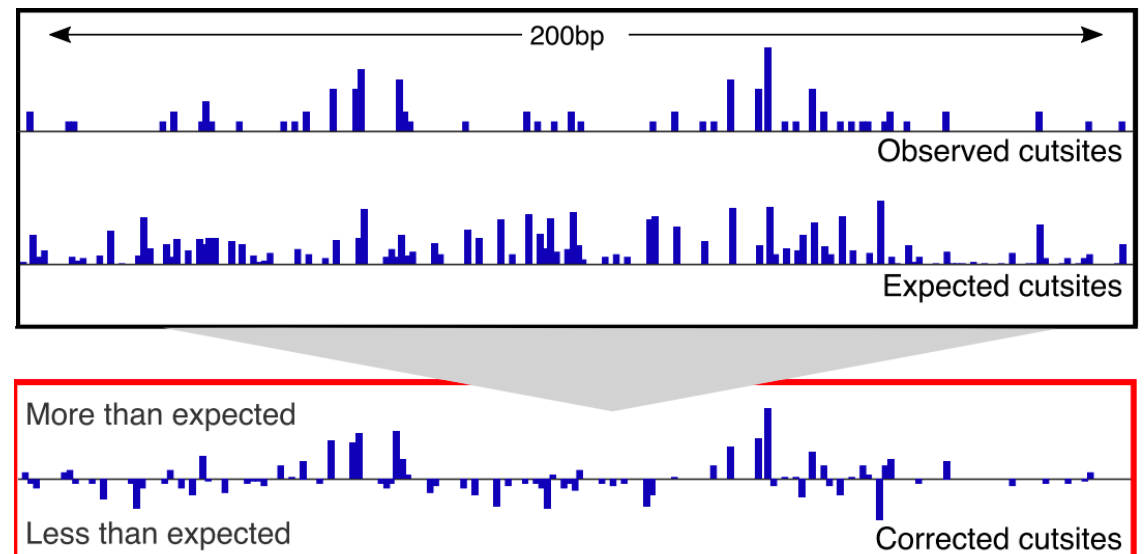
ATAC-seq footprinting

- **Challenge**

- the Tn5 has an insertion bias which needs to be corrected for; if not, false positive/negative predictions!



[Li et al., Genome Biol. 2019]



[Bentsen, Nature Com., 2020]

ATAC-seq footprinting



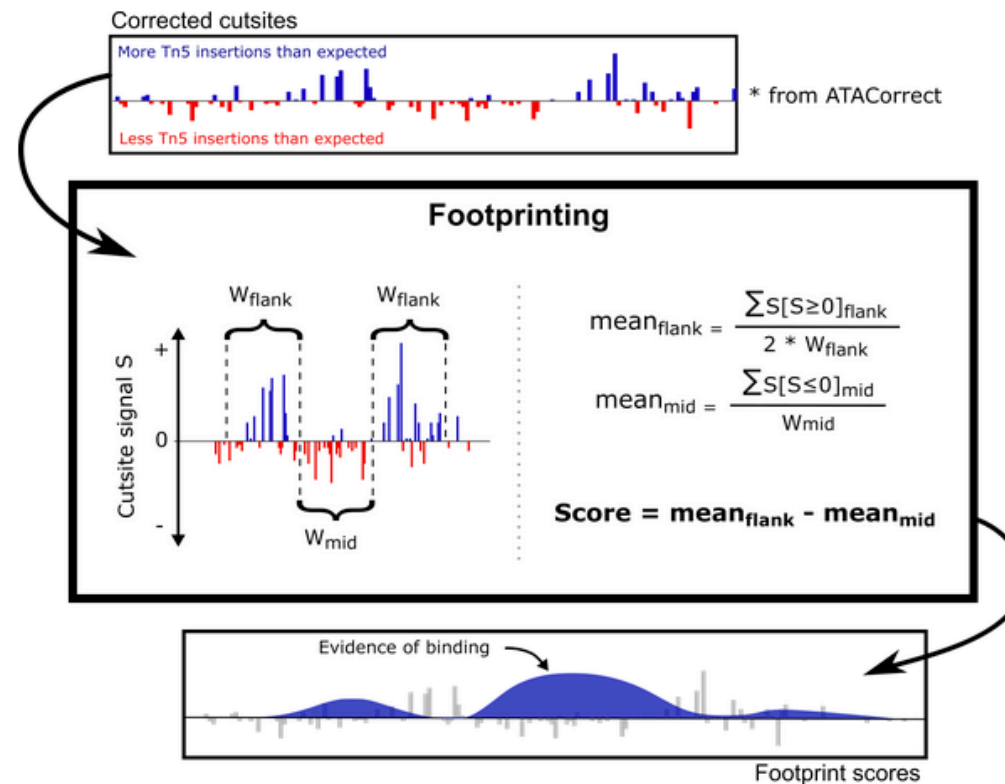
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- Many methods published
 - HINT-ATAC [Li. et al, Genome Biology 2019]
 - PIQ [Sherwood et al., Nature Biotech, 2014]
 - TOBIAS [Bentsen et al., Nature Comm. 2020]
 - DeFCOM [Quach, Furey, Bioinformatics 2016]
- With sufficiently high sequencing depth, footprinting can be used as a proxy for TF specific ChIP-seq
- Recommended minimal number of aligned reads
 - Peak calling: 20 million reads
 - Footprinting: 50-100 million reads (depending on the TF)

ATAC-seq footprinting

- **TOBIAS workflow**

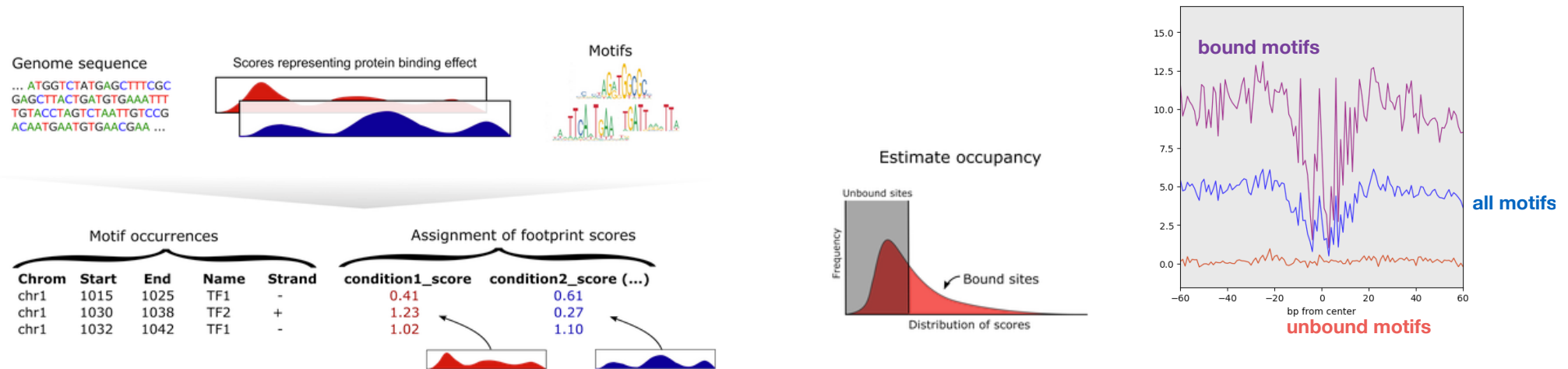
- determine insertion preference matrix; determine expected cut-sites; correct (tool: **ATACorrect**)
- Score corrected profile for probability of TF binding (tool: **ScoreBigWig**)



ATAC-seq footprinting

- **TOBIAS workflow**

- Score motif occurrences for each transcription factor; distinguish bound/unbound motif occurrences (tool: **BINDetect**)
- Produce aggregate profile plots for each TF (tool: **PlotAggregate**)



Hands-on: ATAC-seq footprinting for CTCF

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/07_ATAC_Footprinting.html



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Bioinformatics Workflow

- ATAC-seq specific QC -

ATAC-seq specific QC

- Some QC measures from the ChIP-seq analysis can be used
 - QC for sequenced reads (**FastQC**)
 - **fingerprinting** (= Lorenz Curve): shows how the signal is restricted to specific regions or spread across the genome
 - Fraction of reads in peaks (FRiP)
- Other QC measures are specific to ATAC-seq:
 - proportion of **mitochondrial** reads
 - **nucleosome** patterning

ATAC-seq specific QC

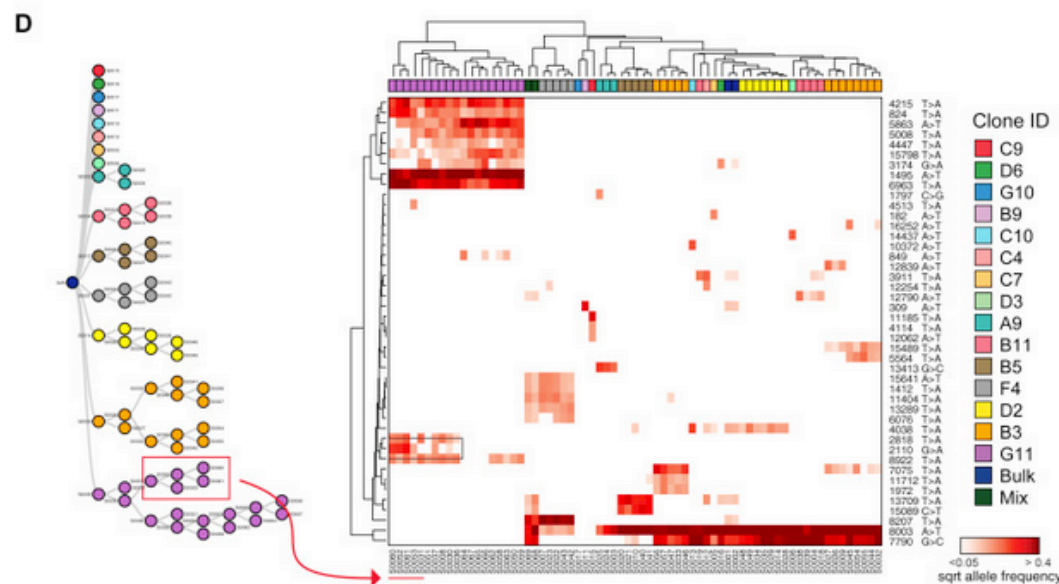
- **Mitochondrial read contamination**
- Initial protocols of ATAC-seq had contamination of mitochondrial reads up to 80%
- Hyper-accessibility of mitochondrial DNA (no chromatin packaging!)
- Recent protocols have improved this a lot used different lysis conditions
 - **Omni-ATAC** [Corces et al., Nature methods 2017]
 - **fast-ATAC** [Corces et al. Nature Genetics 2016]
- Fraction of mt-reads to total library size is an important QC parameter!

	CD4 ⁺ T cells			mESC			GM12878 B cells		
	Lib size	% mito	TSS	Lib size	% mito	TSS	Lib size	% mito	TSS
Standard	2.25	59.2	12.6	6.91	21.4	10.2	1.31	76.4	12.9
	2.26	59.9	14.0	6.87	21.8	9.91	1.30	75.8	13.5
Fast	32.4	3.65	14.4	30.9	2.26	5.82	14.3	3.51	4.42
	39.0	3.27	18.0	30.8	2.58	5.84	10.5	3.46	4.80
Omni	41.4	2.07	26.1	27.8	0.89	14.0	86.3	2.10	13.2
	41.7	2.08	25.6	22.9	1.00	13.6	107	1.86	12.8

[Corces et al., Nature Methods 2017]

ATAC-seq specific QC

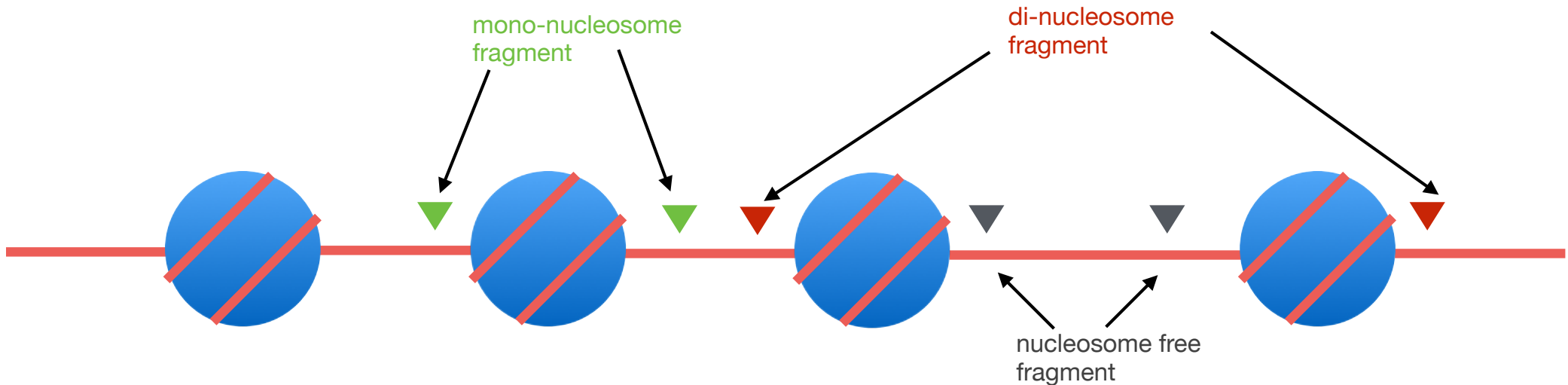
- Nice example of data recycling!
- Some papers have use the mitochondrial reads obtained as a side-product from ATAC-seq sequencing to determine mitochondrial mutation rates
- Infer cell lineages and clonality in 65 sub-clonal populations from TF1 cell line



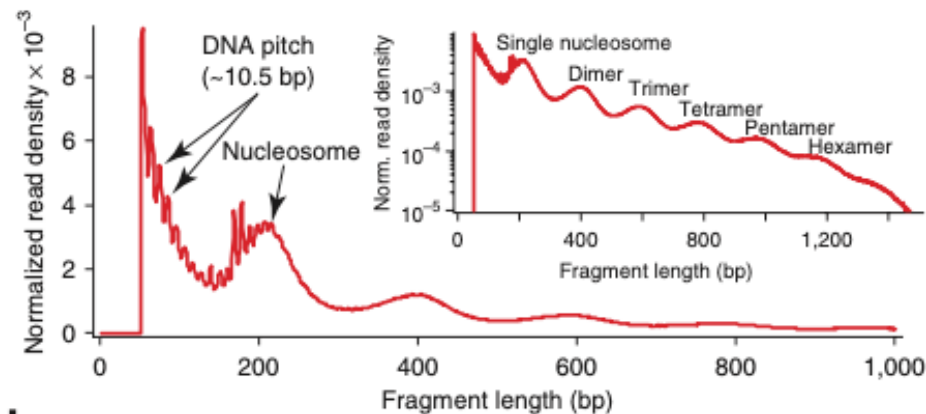
[Ludwig et al., Cell 2019]

ATAC-seq specific QC

- Nucleosome patterning



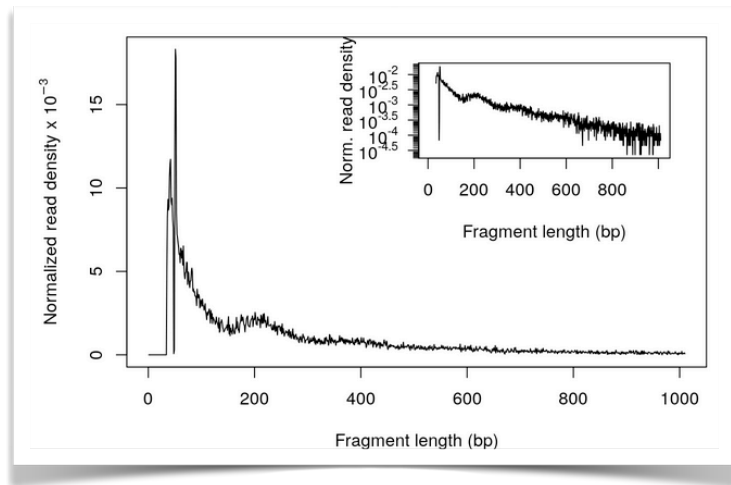
Clear periodicity of fragment length 150-200bp should be observable



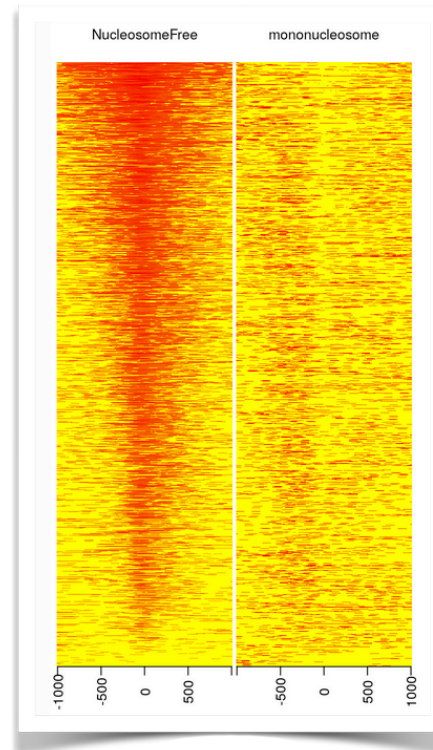
[Buenroostro et al., Nature Methods 2013]

ATAC-seq specific QC

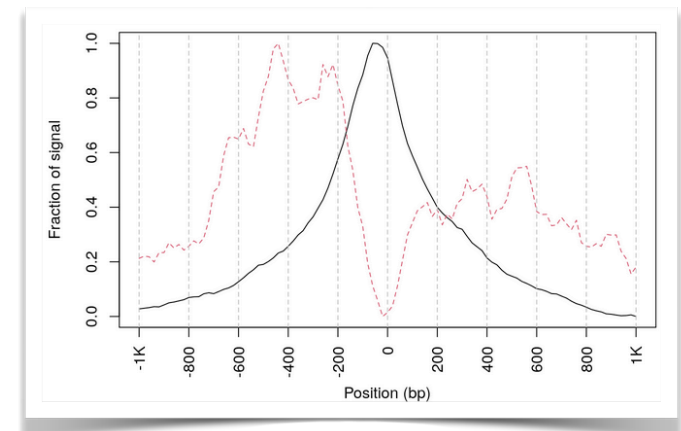
- R/Bioconductor package to perform ATAC-seq QC: **ATACseqQC**
- Check the vignette [here](#)



Nucleosome
patterning



Heatmaps



Profile plots

Hands-on: ATAC-seq QC using ATACseqQC

https://hdsu-bioquant.github.io/chipatac2020/08_ATAC_QC.html