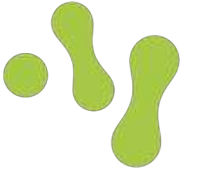# Quality Control of NGS data

Malin Larsson

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FastQ files

```
@HWUSI-EAS100R:6:73:941:1973#0/1
GATTTGGGGTTCAAAGCAGTATCGATCAAATAGTAAATCCATTTGTTCAACTCACAGTTT
+
!''*((((***+))%%%++)(%%%).1***-+*''))**55CCF>>>>>>CCCCCCC65
```
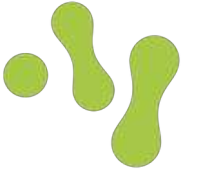
1st row: sequence identifier (machine ID, x-y coordinates, additional info)

2nd row: The actual sequence

3rd row: starts with "+" and optionally the same identifier as in the 1st row

4th row: Quality score for each base in read

Phred Quality Scores

```
+SEQ_ID
!''*((((***+))%%%++)(%%%%).1**
```

A quality value Q is an integer representation of the probability p that the corresponding base call is incorrect.
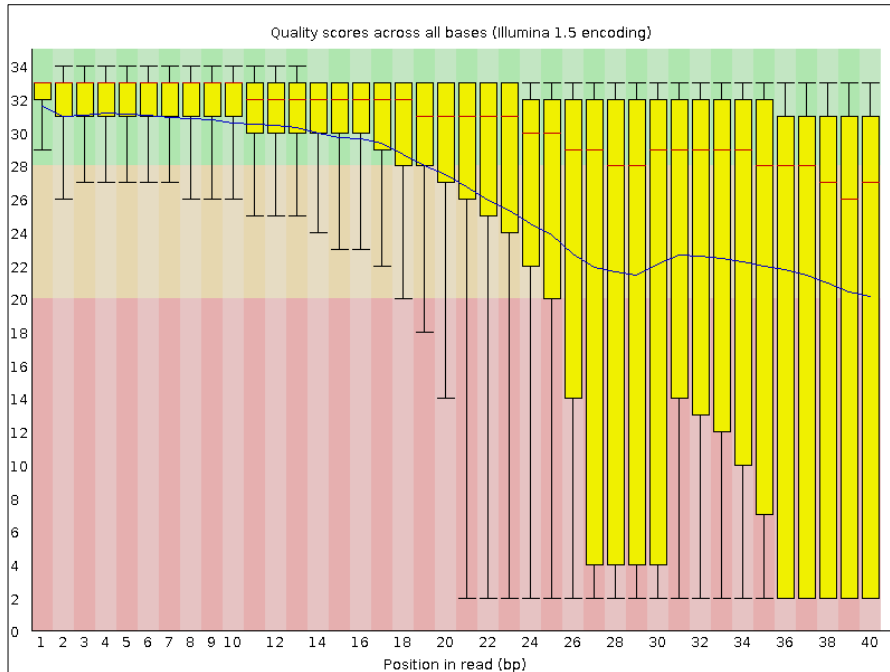
$$Q = -10 \, \log_{10} P \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad P = 10^{\frac{-Q}{10}}$$

Phred Quality Score	Probability of incorrect base call	Base call accuracy
10	1 in 10	90%
20	1 in 100	99%
30	1 in 1000	99.9%
40	1 in 10000	99.99%
50	1 in 100000	99.999%

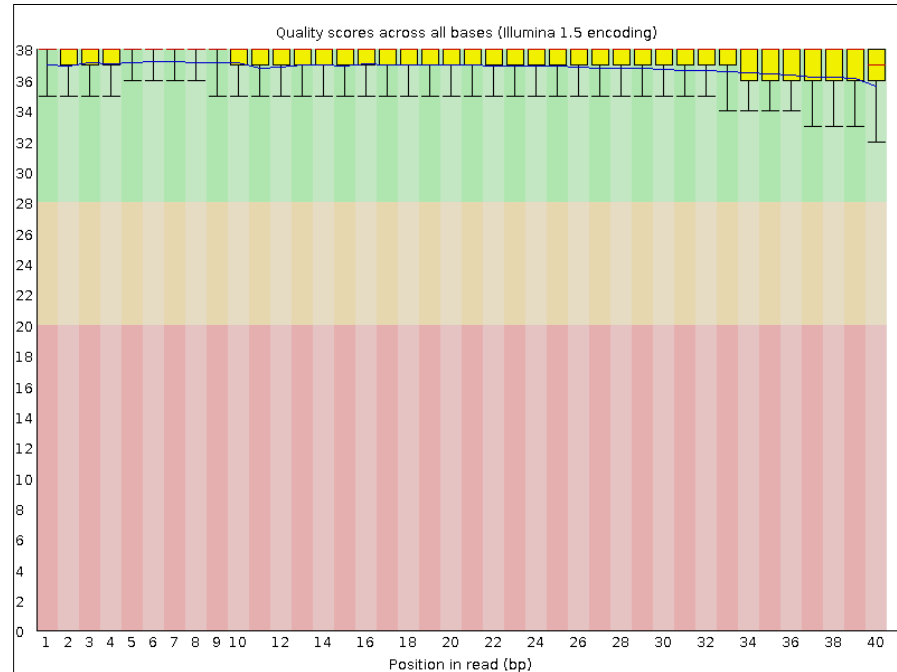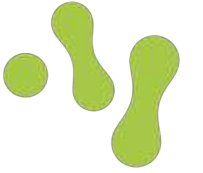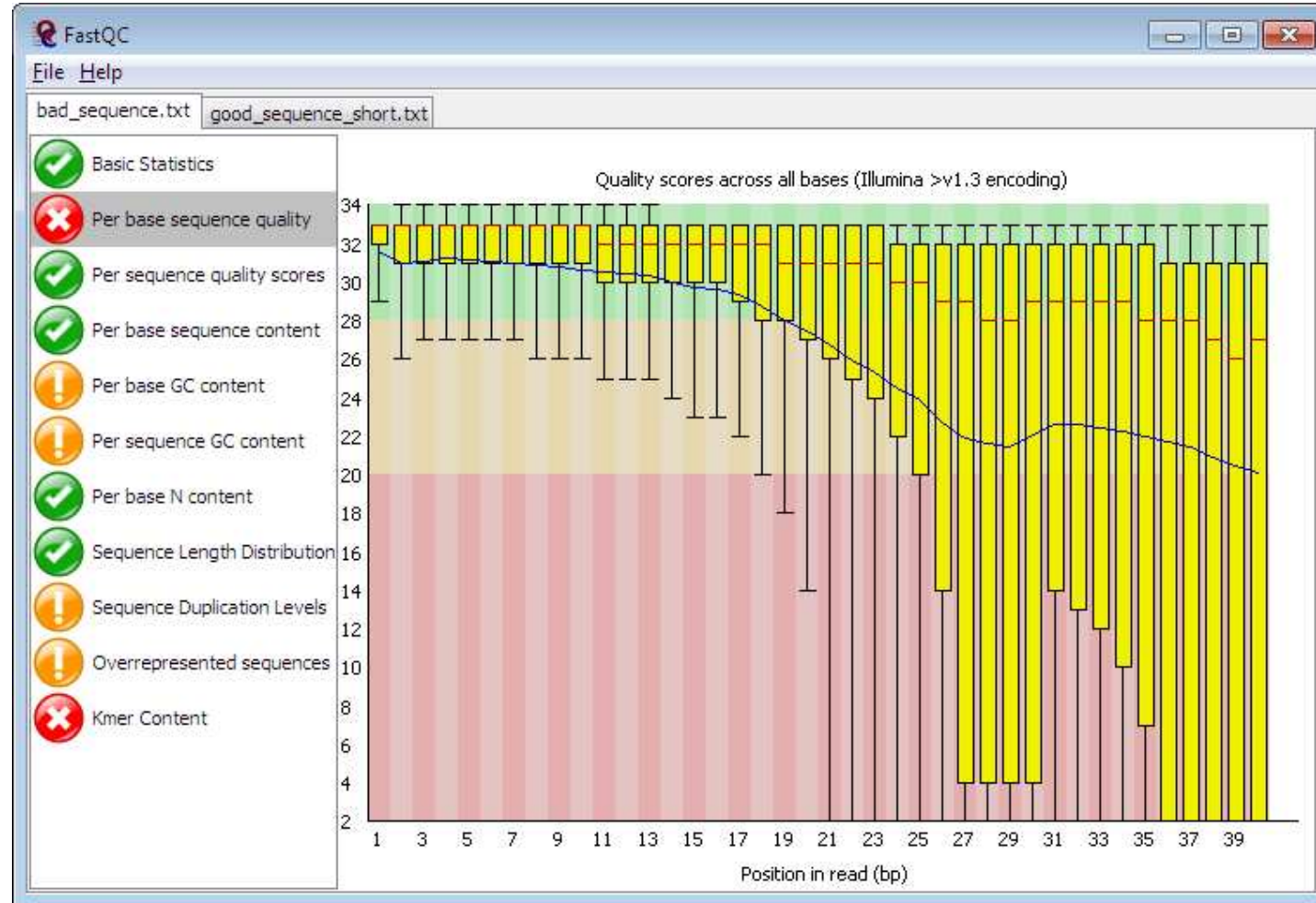# FastQC
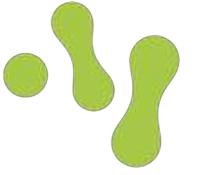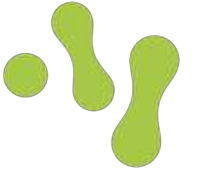

Bad qualities:

Good qualities:

What is QC?

- Different NGS application have their own problem areas and requires their own QC strategy

- Today: Focus on QC for whole genome sequencing

- For variant calling it is important to look at quality score distribution, sequence length distribution and duplication levels.

- Thursday: More details on QC for RNA-seq

FastQC

FastQC link

https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/