

测序下机数据fastq文件介绍

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拿到数据第一步：FASTQ文件校验

- `seqkit stats -j 2 *.fastq.gz`

<https://bioinf.shenwei.me/seqkit/>

下载，直接放在/usr/local/bin里边，赋予权限
`chmod 777 seqkit`

```
vboxuser@ubuntu: ~/share/fastq
(jimmy3) vboxuser@ubuntu:~/share/fastq$ seqkit stats -j 2 *.fastq.gz
processed files: 4 / 4 [=====] ETA: 0s. done
file          format  type   num_seqs  sum_len  min_len  avg_len  max_len
NC1_R1.fastq.gz FASTQ   DNA    25,140,686 3,796,243,586 151      151      151
NC1_R2.fastq.gz FASTQ   DNA    25,140,686 3,796,243,586 151      151      151
OE1_R1.fastq.gz FASTQ   DNA    18,093,704 2,732,149,304 151      151      151
OE1_R2.fastq.gz FASTQ   DNA    18,093,704 2,732,149,304 151      151      151
(jimmy3) vboxuser@ubuntu:~/share/fastq$
```

校验成功
文件OK

```
(jimmy3) vboxuser@ubuntu:~/share/fastq$ seqkit stats test_R1.fastq
[ERRO] test_R1.fastq: fastx: bad fastq format
(jimmy3) vboxuser@ubuntu:~/share/fastq$ seqkit stats test_R2.fastq
[ERRO] test_R2.fastq: fastx: bad fastq format
```

校验失败
文件损坏

第一时间问
测序公司要
数据!!!

实操：文件校验

Fastq文件大小

SRX25765751: PAR-CLIPseq for tG3BP1-259-466 binding RNA

1 ILLUMINA (Illumina HiSeq 1500) run: 12.4M spots, 619.4M bases, 184.3Mb downloads

Design: N/A

Submitted by: Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong university school of medicine

Study: PAR-CLIPseq for C-terminal truncated G3BP1 binding RNA

[PRJNA1149923](#) • [SRP527431](#) • [All experiments](#) • [All runs](#)

[show Abstract](#)

Sample: overexpressing tG3BP1-259-466-Flag

[SAMN43265621](#) • [SRS22402420](#) • [All experiments](#) • [All runs](#)

Organism: [Homo sapiens](#)

Library:

Name: SZG2021-G3BP1-2

Instrument: Illumina HiSeq 1500

Strategy: RIP-Seq

Source: TRANSCRIPTOMIC

Selection: RANDOM PCR

Layout: SINGLE

Runs: 1 run, 12.4M spots, 619.4M bases, [184.3Mb](#)

Run	# of Spots	# of Bases	Size	Published
SRR30305312	12,388,794	619.4M	184.3Mb	2024-08-20

gz压缩包大小: fastq大小约1比4+

- M reads (M表示百万条)
- G 数据量 (碱基数: 1G=1,000,000,000碱基)
- Gb, Mb: (文件大小: 1Gb=1024Mb)

byte

提问: 不同测序类型的测序量

质量分数Q计算方法

- $Q = -10 \log_{10}(P)$
- P是碱基识别的错误概率，来自碱基识别算法（base calling algorithm）并依赖于多少信号被捕获

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 10,000	99.99%

ASCII码表

ASCII 值	控制字符	ASCII 值	控制字符	ASCII 值	控制字符	ASCII 值	控制字符
0	NUL	32	(space)	64	@	96	`
1	SOH	33	!	65	A	97	a
2	STX	34	”	66	B	98	b
3	ETX	35	#	67	C	99	c
4	EOT	36	\$	68	D	100	d
5	ENQ	37	%	69	E	101	e
6	ACK	38	&	70	F	102	f
7	BEL	39	,	71	G	103	g
8	BS	40	(	72	H	104	h
9	HT	41	)	73	I	105	i
10	LF	42	*	74	J	106	j
11	VT	43	+	75	K	107	k
12	FF	44	,	76	L	108	l
13	CR	45	-	77	M	109	m
14	SO	46	.	78	N	110	n
15	SI	47	/	79	O	111	o

16	DLE	48	0	80	P	112	p
17	DC1	49	1	81	Q	113	q
18	DC2	50	2	82	R	114	r
19	DC3	51	3	83	X	115	s
20	DC4	52	4	84	T	116	t
21	NAK	53	5	85	U	117	u
22	SYN	54	6	86	V	118	v
23	TB	55	7	87	W	119	w
24	CAN	56	8	88	X	120	x
25	EM	57	9	89	Y	121	y
26	SUB	58	:	90	Z	122	z
27	ESC	59	;	91	[	123	{
28	FS	60	<	92	/	124	|
29	GS	61	=	93	]	125	}
30	RS	62	>	94	^	126	~
31	US	63	?	95	—	127	DEL

实操：编程语言将字母转成ASCII码

提问：为什么不直接用数字表示碱基质量

GEO下载原始数据

- sratoolkit下载 (<https://github.com/ncbi/sra-tools/wiki/01.-Downloading-SRA-Toolkit>)
- prefetch -X 200G SRR1234656 -o SRR1234656
- fastq-dump --split-files -F SRR1234656

