



Practical Exercise: Analysing RSV Genomic Data

Bioinformatics Tools for RSV Analysis

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Intended Learning Objectives

Specific objectives of this session:

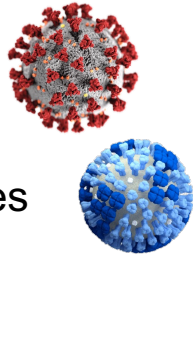
1. Know the key analyses of RSV sequencing data
2. Have a grasp on available tools and platforms
3. Perform a « on the go » analysis of an example dataset
4. Do a practical training on public data

NRC mission

Reception of samples from North of France

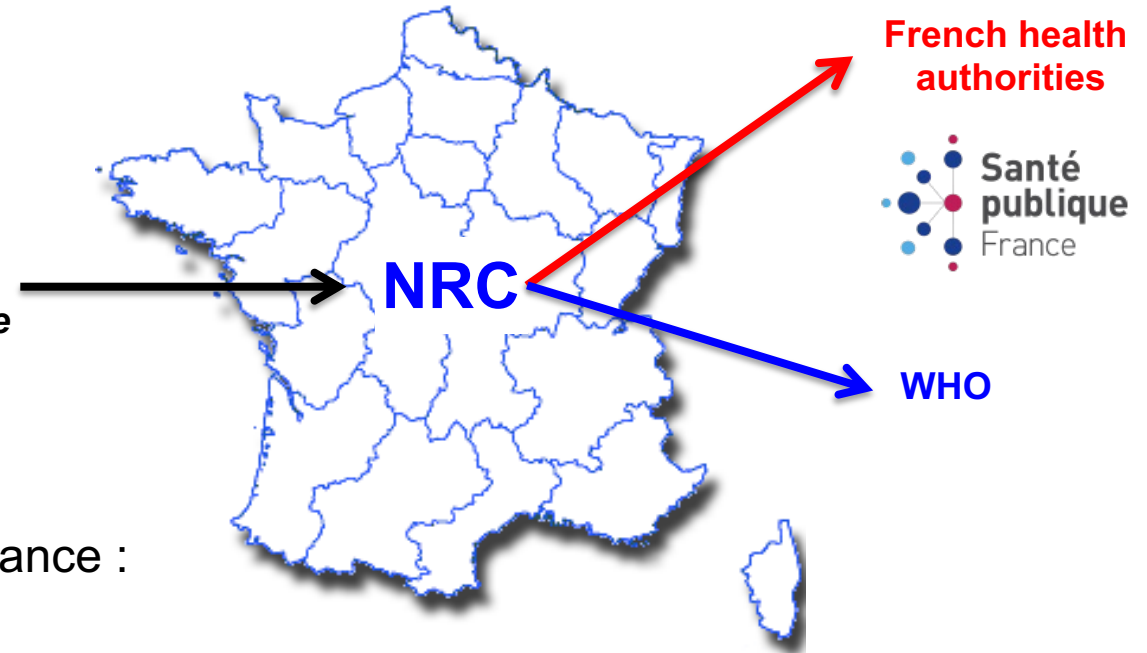
Focus on:

- SARS-CoV-2
- Influenza viruses
- RSV



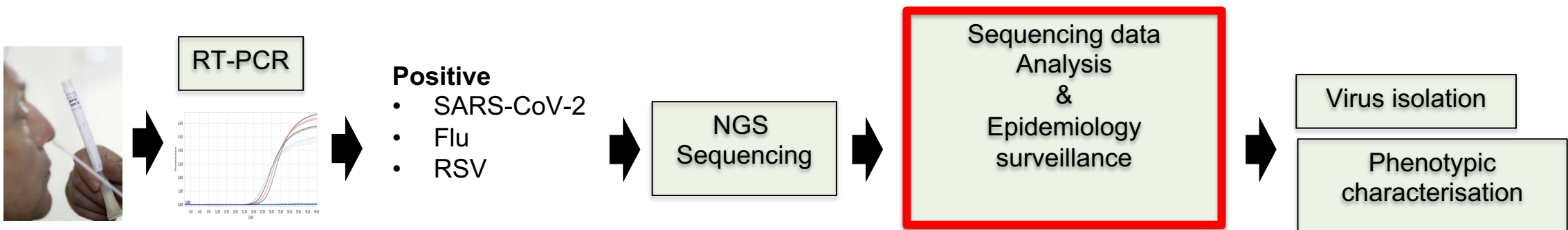
Networks:

- RENAL
- RELAB
- Sentinelle



→ Mission to inform health authorities on epidemiological surveillance :

- Antigenic variation
- Antiviral sensitivity



How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

Goals

- Track the diversity and evolution of RSV samples
 - Detect mutations of interest
- First, we need to recreate the genomes from our samples using sequencing data!

Sequencing data analysis



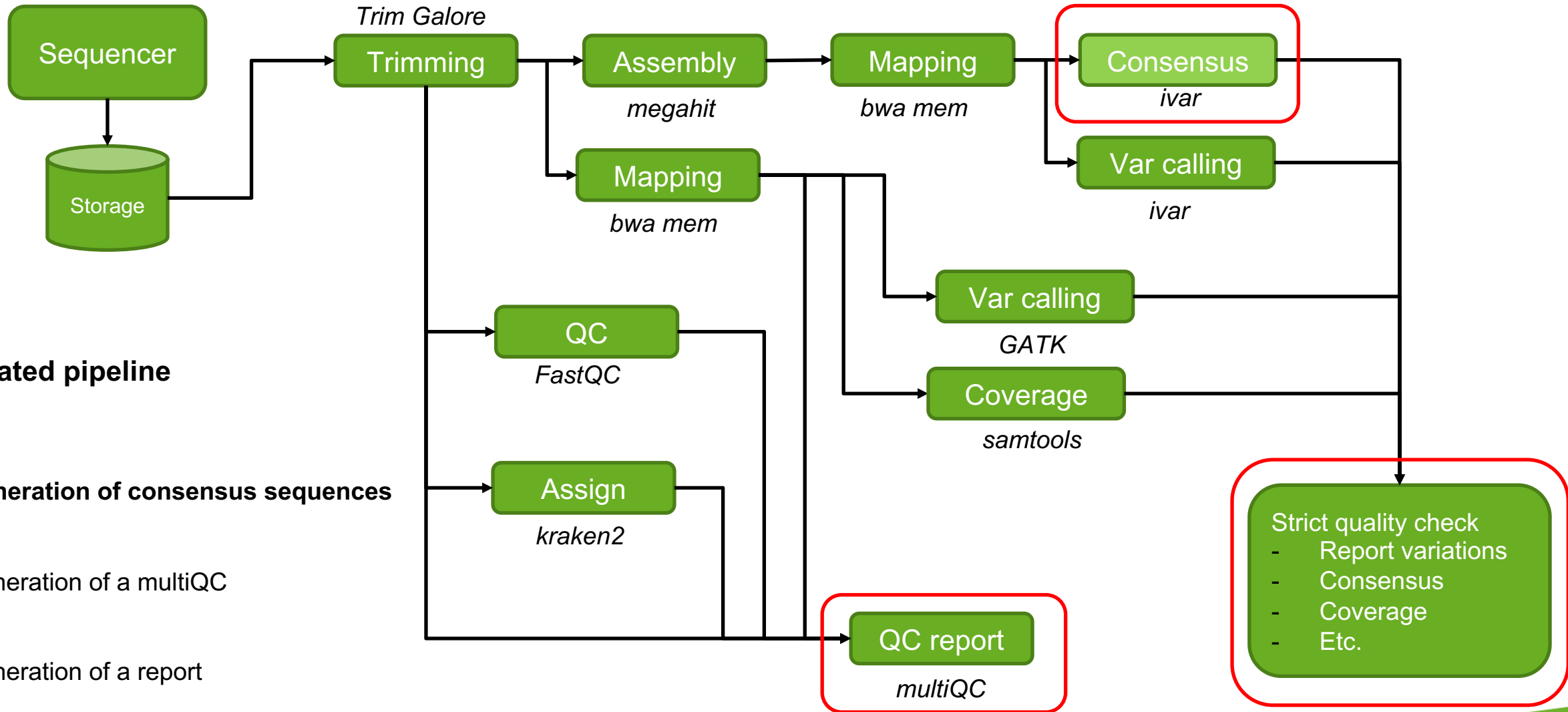
S. Berreira



K. Da Silva



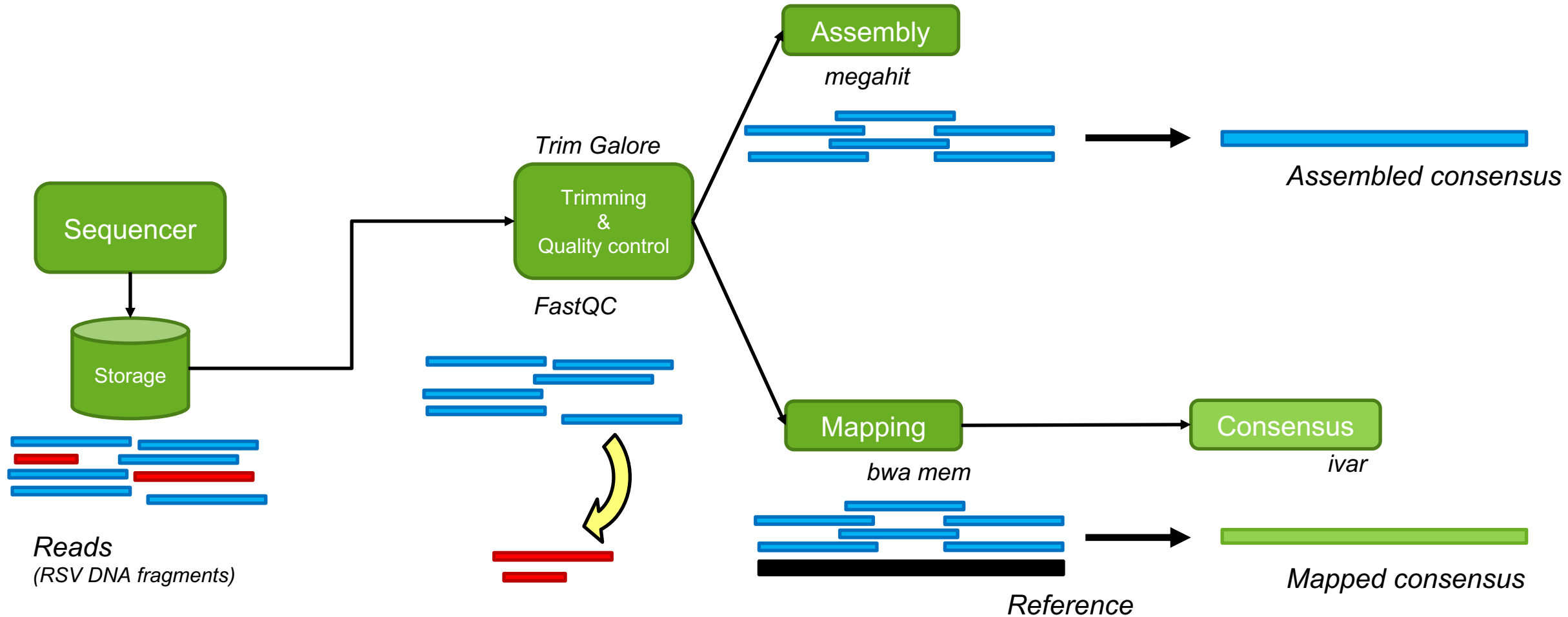
F. Lemoine



Dedicated pipeline

- Generation of consensus sequences
- Generation of a multiQC
- Generation of a report

Sequencing data analysis



slido

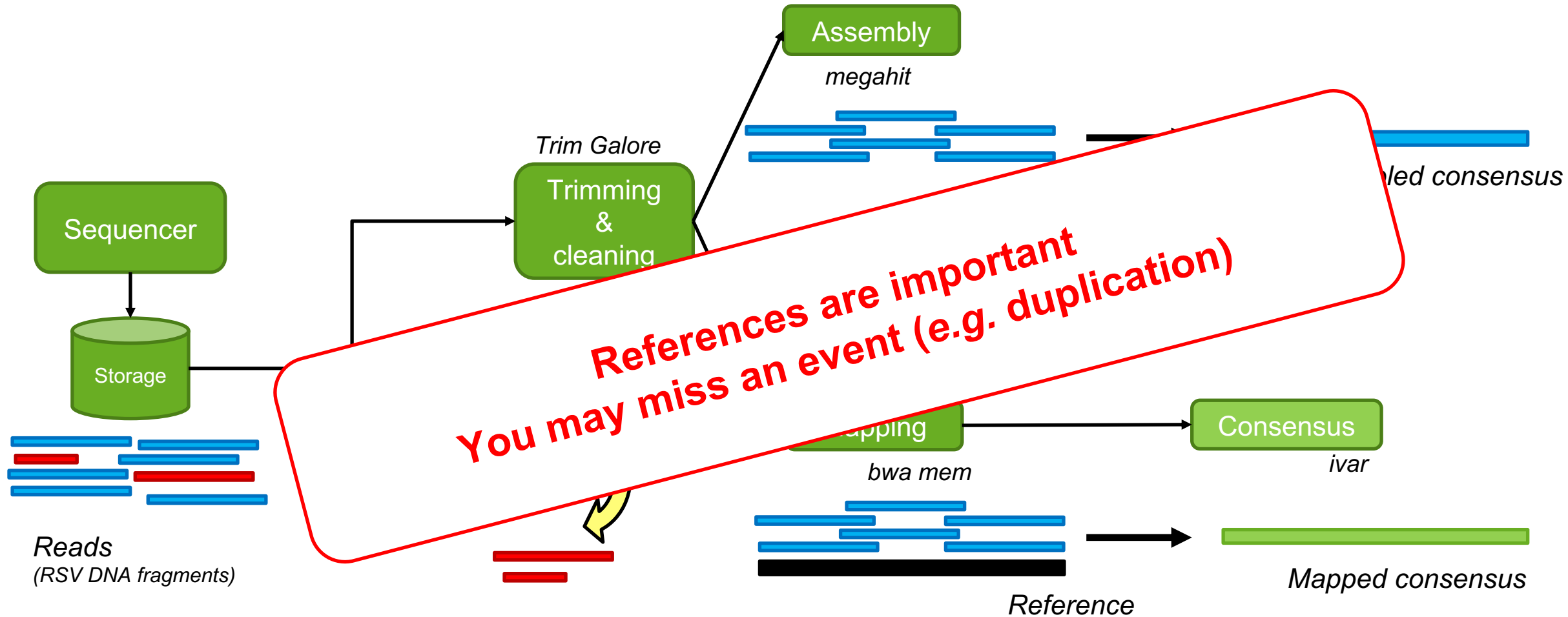
Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



When mapping reads, what is the best reference to use?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Sequencing data analysis



How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

Goals

- Track the diversity and evolution of RSV samples
- Detect mutations of interest

→ First, we need to recreate the genomes from our samples using sequencing data!

→ We need to validate our genomes!

- Confirm the subtype
- Determine the clades
- Get infos on your data such as:
 - Coverage of the genome
 - Frameshifts
 - Other quality criteria

A dedicated tool can perform all these tasks!



Nextclade

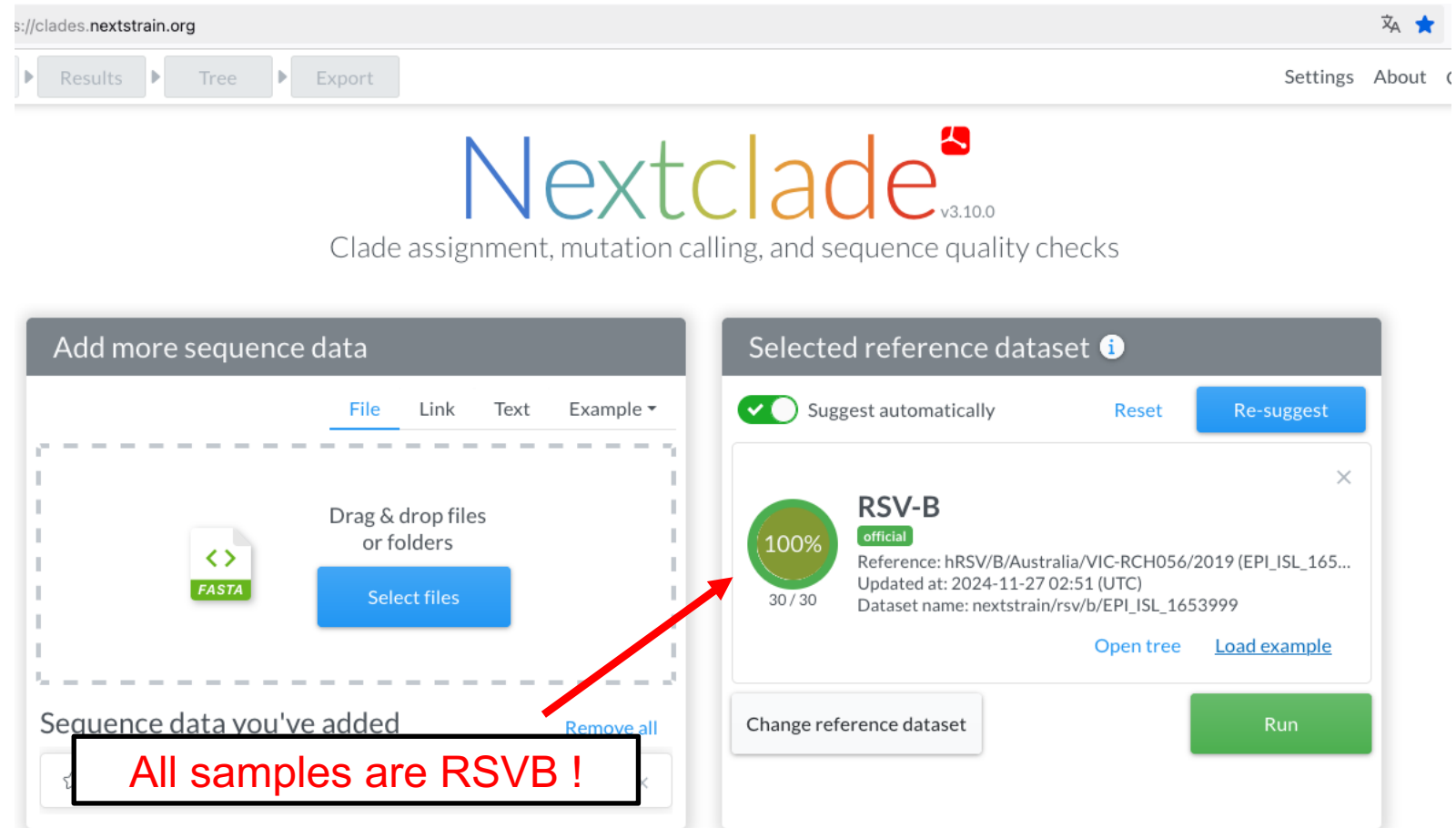
Nextclade

Takes fasta file as input

Uses a reference to work.

(the reference is automatically selected, but can be chosen manually)

- Determine quickly if RSVA or RSVB
- Align sequences to the reference
- Determine the mutational profile along genome / genes
- Give a quality score to the sequence
- Place them onto a phylogeny



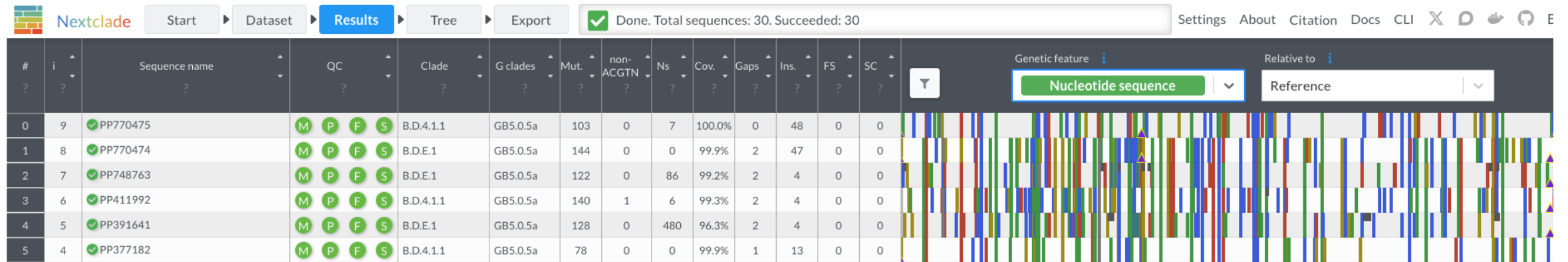
The screenshot shows the Nextclade web interface at <https://clades.nextstrain.org>. The page title is "Nextclade v3.10.0" with the subtitle "Clade assignment, mutation calling, and sequence quality checks". The navigation bar includes "Results", "Tree", and "Export" buttons. The main content area is divided into two panels:

- Add more sequence data:** This panel has tabs for "File", "Link", "Text", and "Example". It features a dashed box for "Drag & drop files or folders" with a "FASTA" icon and a "Select files" button. Below this, it shows "Sequence data you've added" with a "Remove all" link.
- Selected reference dataset:** This panel has a "Suggest automatically" toggle (checked) and "Reset" and "Re-suggest" buttons. It displays a selected reference: "RSV-B" (official) with a 100% quality score (30/30). The reference details include: "Reference: hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019 (EPI_ISL_165...)", "Updated at: 2024-11-27 02:51 (UTC)", and "Dataset name: nextstrain/rsv/b/EPI_ISL_1653999". There are "Open tree" and "Load example" links. At the bottom, there is a "Change reference dataset" button and a "Run" button.

A red arrow points from the "100%" quality score to the "RSV-B" reference name. A red box with the text "All samples are RSVB !" is overlaid on the "Sequence data you've added" section.

<https://clades.nextstrain.org>

Nextclade



Quality scores

Clades

(based on genome or G ORF)

Overview of sample

Mutations

(v.s. reference)

All of these metrics / informations can be downloaded!

<https://clades.nextstrain.org>

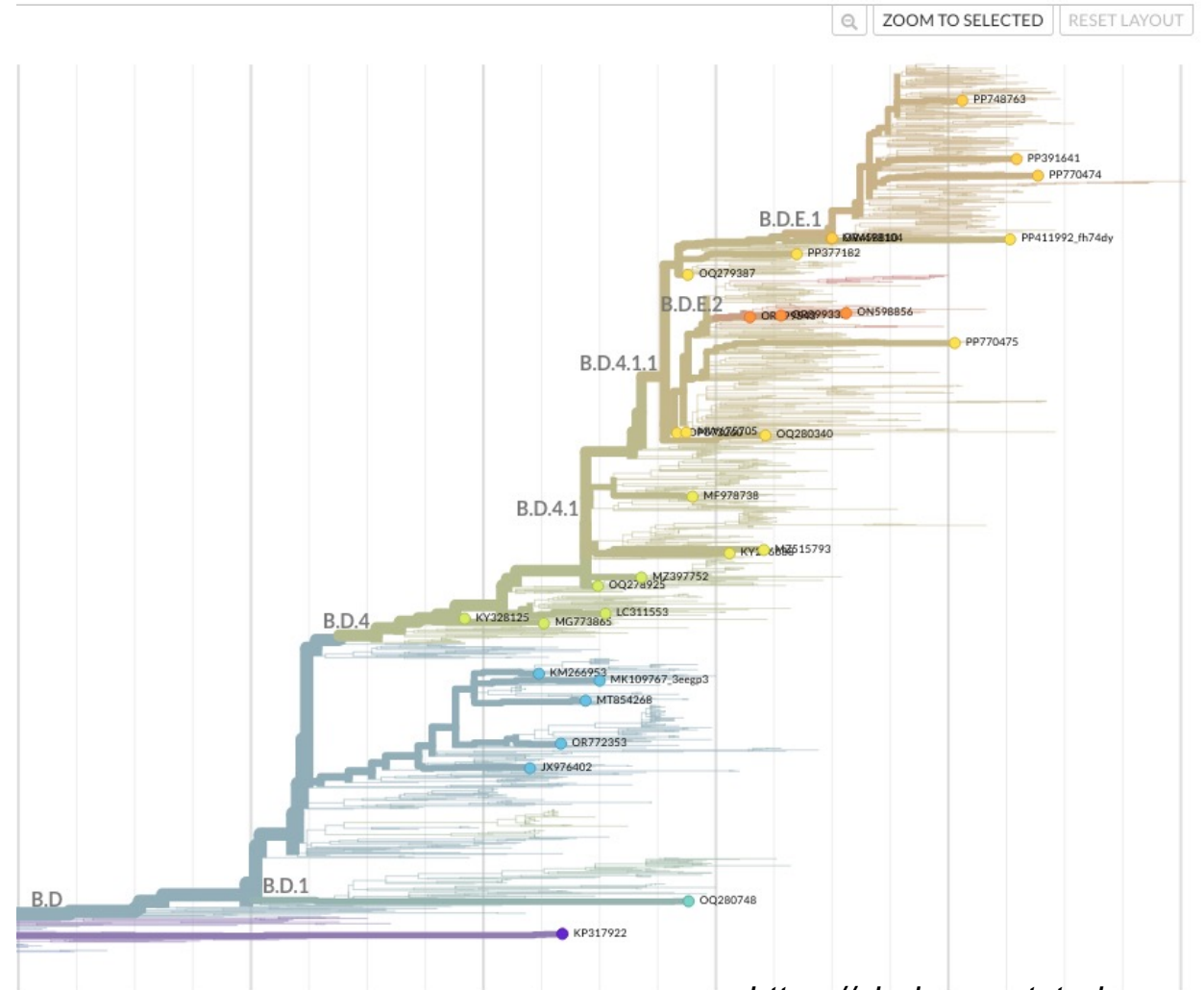
Nextclade

Nextclade places samples onto a phylogeny with sequences that represents RSV-A/B diversity

1. Confirms the subtype / clade assignment
2. Is a good way to determine samples with a lot of mutations
3. A good first measure of diversity



It's a phylogenetic placement, not a phylogeny!



<https://clades.nextstrain.org>

Check also Nextstrain, that tracks phylogeny in almost real-time !

How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

Goals

- Track the diversity and evolution of RSV samples
 - Detect mutations of interest
- First, we need to recreate the genomes from our samples using sequencing data!
- We need to validate our genomes!
- We need to analyze the profiles of our genomes and compare them to other RSVs!

But where do we find other samples?

Where to contextualize my data?

Apart from our own samples, it is important to gather sequences to:

- Contextualize samples in global evolutionary tendencies
(we need to have this kind of data to do phylogenies!)
- Detect patterns of transmission
(can you retrace history of transmission?)
- Check for new mutations / rare mutations in your samples
(determine frequencies of mutations)



Thousands of RSV samples can be found in several databases:

- Public ones (NCBI ; BV-BRC)
- Private ones (GISAID ; **account and access must be granted**)

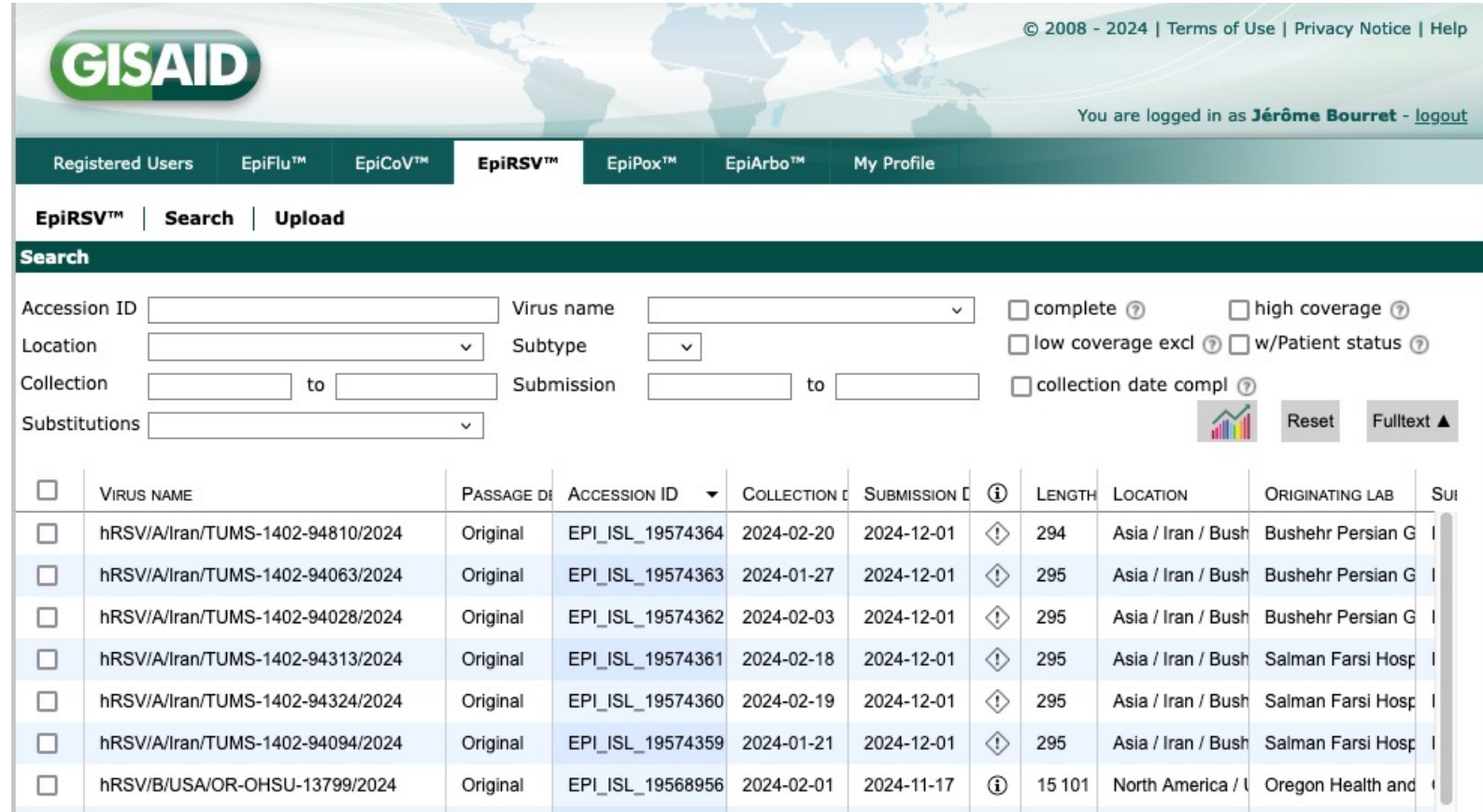


GISAID database

« Search » tab allow to gather data

You can filter by:

- RSV subtype
- Date
- Location
- size of sequences
(to get complete genomes)
- ...



The screenshot shows the GISAID database search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Registered Users, EpiFlu™, EpiCoV™, EpiRSV™ (selected), EpiPox™, EpiArbo™, and My Profile. Below this, there are sub-tabs for EpiRSV™, Search, and Upload. The Search section contains several input fields: Accession ID, Virus name (dropdown), Location, Subtype (dropdown), Collection (range), Submission (range), and Substitutions (dropdown). There are also checkboxes for filtering by complete, high coverage, low coverage excl, w/Patient status, and collection date compl. A bar chart icon, a Reset button, and a Fulltext button are also present. Below the search fields is a table of search results.

<input type="checkbox"/>	VIRUS NAME	PASSAGE DE	ACCESSION ID	COLLECTION D	SUBMISSION D	①	LENGTH	LOCATION	ORIGINATING LAB	SUI
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94810/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574364	2024-02-20	2024-12-01	①	294	Asia / Iran / Bush	Bushehr Persian G	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94063/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574363	2024-01-27	2024-12-01	①	295	Asia / Iran / Bush	Bushehr Persian G	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94028/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574362	2024-02-03	2024-12-01	①	295	Asia / Iran / Bush	Bushehr Persian G	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94313/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574361	2024-02-18	2024-12-01	①	295	Asia / Iran / Bush	Salman Farsi Hosp	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94324/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574360	2024-02-19	2024-12-01	①	295	Asia / Iran / Bush	Salman Farsi Hosp	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/A/Iran/TUMS-1402-94094/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19574359	2024-01-21	2024-12-01	①	295	Asia / Iran / Bush	Salman Farsi Hosp	I
<input type="checkbox"/>	hRSV/B/USA/OR-OHSU-13799/2024	Original	EPI_ISL_19568956	2024-02-01	2024-11-17	①	15 101	North America / U	Oregon Health and	I

<https://gisaid.org/>

To date, one of the most complete database on RSV sequences

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



**Do you have access to the
GISAID database?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

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- First, we need to recreate the genomes from our samples using sequencing data!
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- We need to analyze the profiles of our genomes and compare them to other RSVs!

But where do we find other sequences? → GISAID, NCBI, BV-BRC, ...

We need to uniformize them!

Alignment

Alignment uniformize the sequences. This allows:

- Comparison position-wise of sequences
(they all begin and end at the same position)
- Inference of phylogenies

Perform a multiple alignment (e.g. **MAFFT**)

<https://mafft.cbrc.jp/>

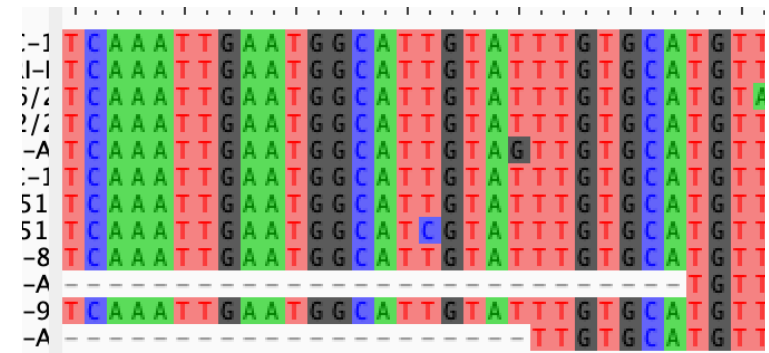
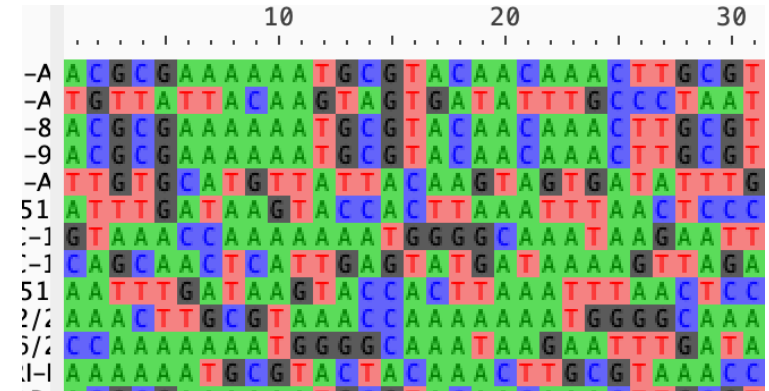
- numbering depends of the indels
- No trimming on sequences

Align samples against reference (e.g. **Nextalign**)

<https://clades.nextstrain.org>

- Uniformity of positions (→ reference ones)
- Insertions are suppressed!

Implemented in nextclade!



How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

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But where do we find other sequences? → GISAID, NCBI, BV-BRC, ...

We need to uniformize them! → alignment

We need to retrace the evolutionary history of RSVs!

Inference of phylogeny

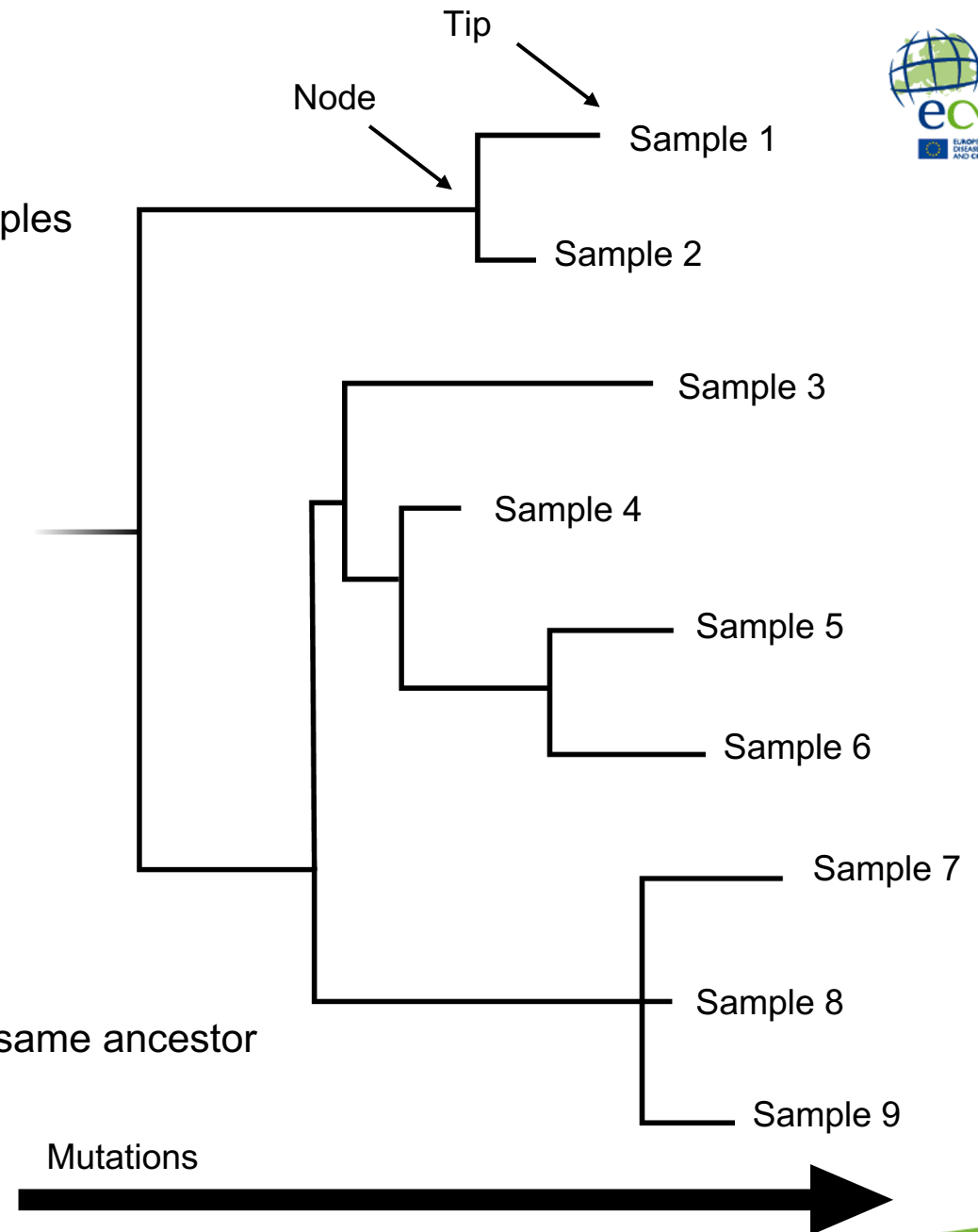
Phylogeny draws the evolutionary history (relationship) between samples
(and thus of an epidemic episode)

Tip / external node: samples (what is collected)

Internal node : common ancestor / transmission event

Branch length: number of mutations (but can be time for example)

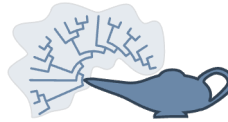
Monophyletic group: Variant, clade, lineage, Anything that share the same ancestor



Inference of phylogeny

Numerous tools exist to infer a phylogeny!

- IQ-TREE
- RAxML
- PhyML

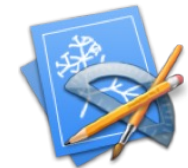
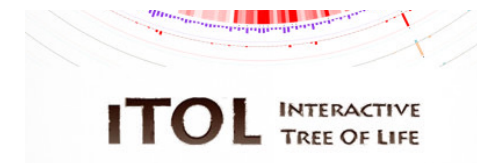
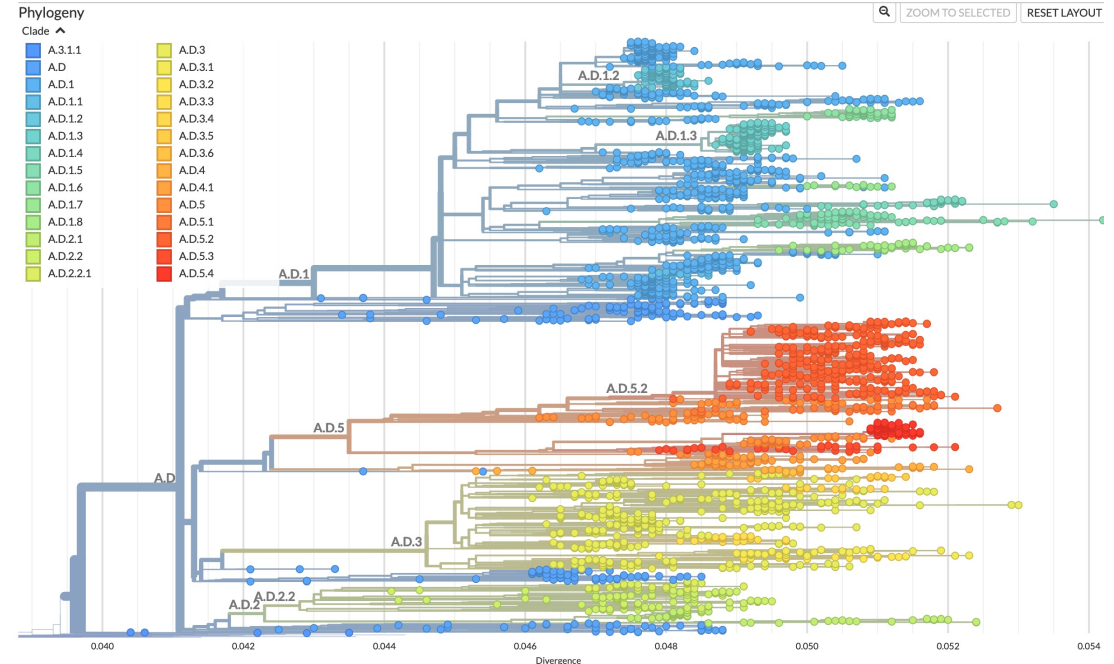


Some platforms allow an easy inference:

- Nextstrain-cli
- NGPhylogeny
- RAxML-web

You can visualize your own phylogenies / prepared ones with:

- iTOL
- Nextclade / nextstrain
- FigTree



How do we analyse RSV genomic data?

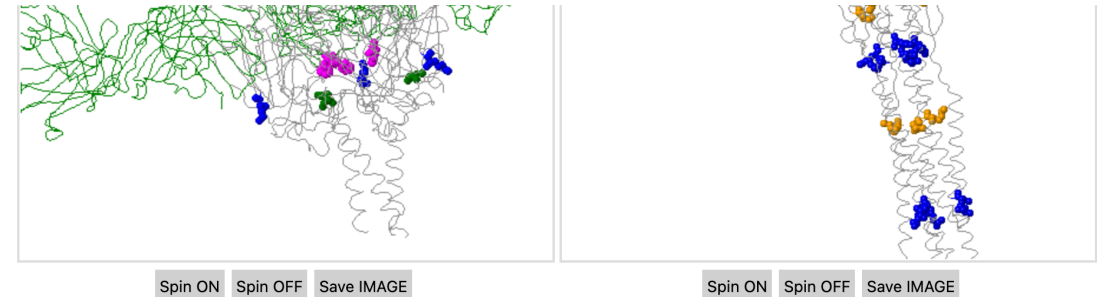
Goals

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- We need to uniformize them! → alignment
- We need to retrace the evolutionary history of RSVs! → phylogeny
- We need to check for specific mutations!

RSVSurver

A webservice that takes as input sequences and:

- Detect the RSV subtype
- List mutations against a reference, for each gene!
- List mutations that are important (especially on gene F)



prefusion RSV F glycoprotein (PDB: 6apd, X-ray 4.1 Angstrom) in complex with AM22 (magenta ribbon) & Infant Antibody ADI-19425 (green ribbon).

postfusion RSV F glycoprotein (PDB: 6apb, X-ray 3.0 Angstrom) in complex with Infant Antibody ADI-14359 (green ribbon).

% AA identity:
98.084%

mutations:
11

List of variations displayed in structure (nearest residue if in loop/termini region)

I79M V103A(98) N120D(137) N126K(137) Q172L L173S R191K M206I R209Q
C393S K419E

Query	Clade	Best reference hit	%id	%coverage	#mut:	List of mutations
.SV-A_example_genome	Other	NS1 hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.3%	100%	1	T31A
		NS2 hRSV/A/England/397/2017	100%	100%	0	no mutations
		N hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.5%	100%	2	M194I#o , V352A
		P hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.6%	100%	1	L55P
		M hRSV/A/England/397/2017	100%	100%	0	no mutations
		SH hRSV/A/England/397/2017	98.4%	100%	1	I21V
		G hRSV/A/England/397/2017	96.0%	100%	13	P71L , H90Y , L101F , T118P , I134K , G224E , S243I , K262E , I265L , P274L , D284G , P298L , V303I
		F hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.5%	100%	3	N120D , N126K , C393S#o
		M2-1 hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.5%	100%	1	S176P
		M2-2 hRSV/A/England/397/2017	98.9%	100%	1	Y24C
L hRSV/A/England/397/2017	99.7%	100%	7	P171L , R256K , Y598H , L1438Q , N1723S , E1725G , G1731D		

<https://rsvsurver.bii.a-star.edu.sg/>

➔ A good way to detect mutations of interest!

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- But where do we find other genomes? → GISAID, NCBI, BV-BRC, ...
- We need to uniformize them! → alignment
- We need to retrace the evolutionary history of RSVs! → phylogeny
- We need to check for specific mutations! → RSVSurver


Tool demonstration: Nextclade

Nextclade^{v3.10.0}

Clade assignment, mutation calling, and sequence quality checks

Provide sequence data

[File](#) [Link](#) [Text](#) [Example](#) ▾




Drag & drop files or folders

Select files

Selected reference dataset ⓘ

Suggest automatically [Reset](#) [Suggest](#)



RSV-A
official

Reference: hRSV/A/England/397/2017 (EPI_ISL_412866)
Updated at: 2024-11-27 02:51 (UTC)
Dataset name: nextstrain/rsv/a/EPI_ISL_412866

[Open tree](#) [Load example](#)

[Change reference dataset](#) [Run](#)

<https://clades.nextstrain.org/>



Practical Exercise: Analyzing RSV Genomic Data

Practical Exercise: Analyzing RSV Genomic Data

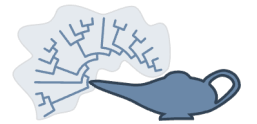
Now is your turn!

You'll conduct a RSV genome analysis on:

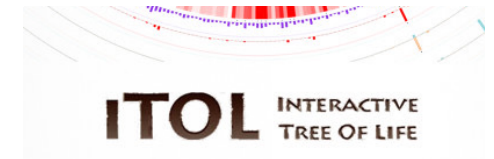
- Two contextual datasets (RSVA and RSVB)
- Two query datasets (RSVA and RSVB)

You will analyse these datasets using solutions described previously, such as:

- Nextclade
- NGPhylogeny
- iTOL
- RSVSurver



RSVsurver



Now is your turn!

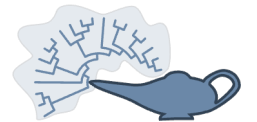
Open the zip archive:

https://dl.pasteur.fr/fop/KxpfUnHt/practical_training.zip

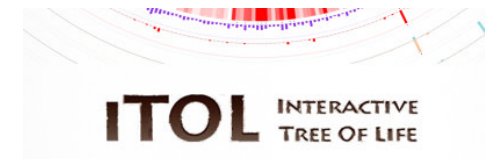
Follow the guidelines and answer the questions!



Nextclade



RSVsurver



Now is your turn!



PART 1: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



Were you able to download the zip archive?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



In your opinion, which RSVA sequences should be removed from the contextual dataset?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!

0	71	✓ contextual_72	M P F S
1	7	✓ contextual_8	M P F S
2	54	✓ contextual_55	M P F S

→ Lots of mixtures!

→ Frameshifts!

→ Lots of private mutations / Stop codons!

3	✗ contextual_4	When calculating seed match
---	----------------	-----------------------------

→ Not a RSVA!

The contextual_1 sample lacks coverage, especially on the F gene. It is acceptable to remove it also!

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In your opinion, which RSVB sequences should be removed from the contextual dataset?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!

1	✔ contextual_2	M	P	F	S
0	✔ contextual_1	M	P	F	S
35	✔ contextual_36	M	P	F	S

→ Lots of mixtures / Stop codons!

→ Lots Private mutations / Stop codons!

→ Frameshifts!

✘ contextual_41	When calculating seed match
-----------------	-----------------------------

→ Not a RSVB!

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use

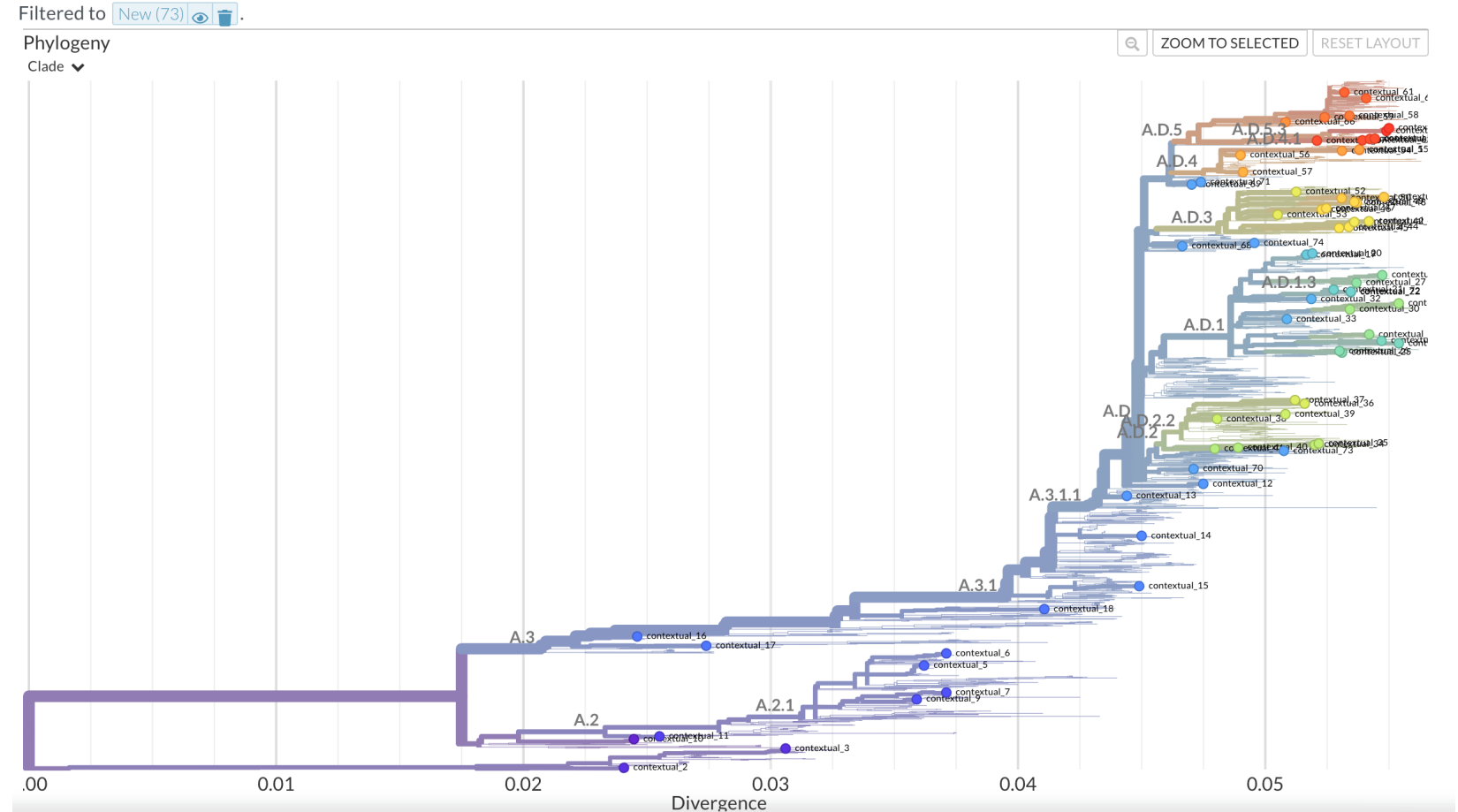


Do you think that both these datasets represent well the diversity of RSVA and RSVB ?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!

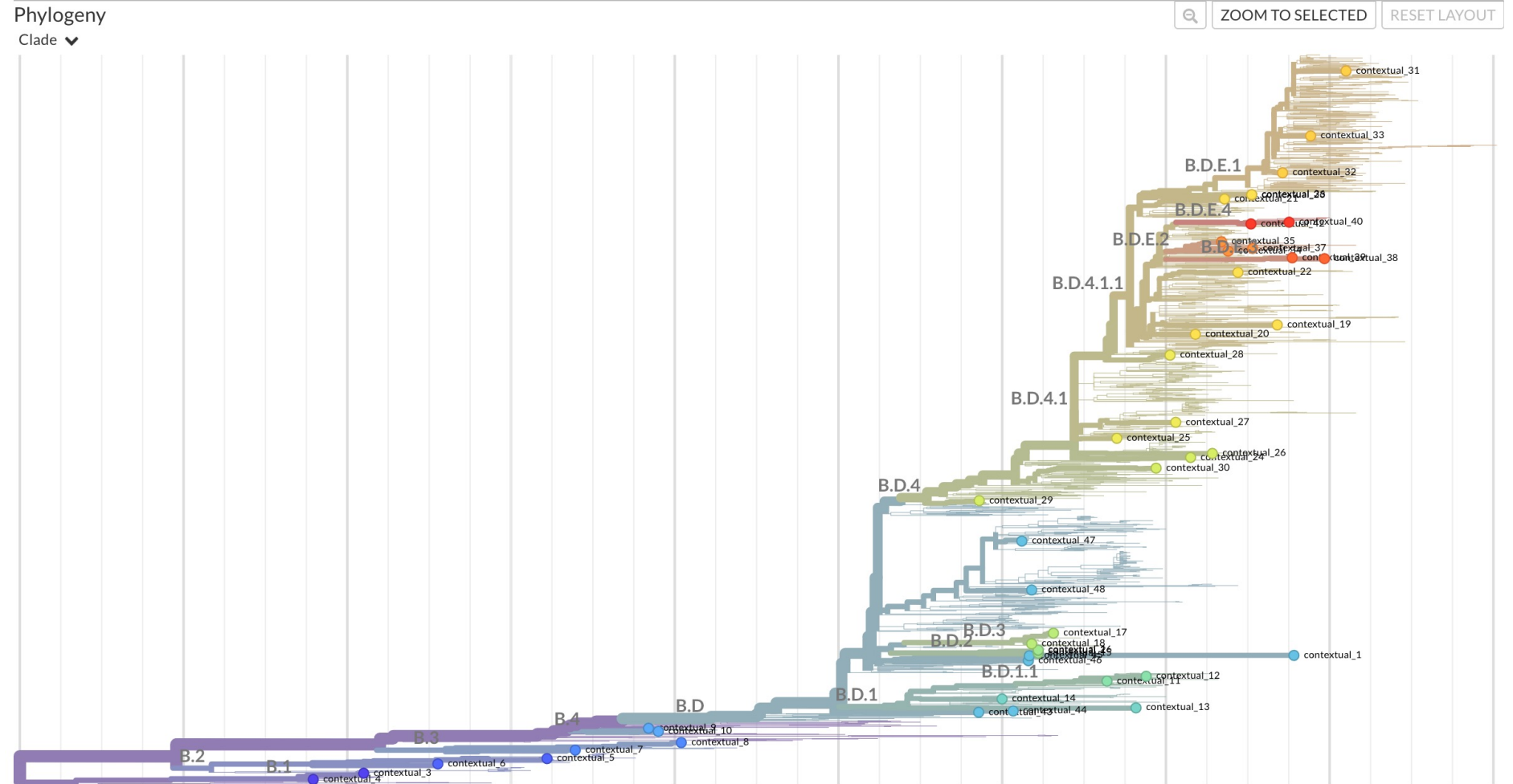
RSVA



When placing contextual samples onto the existing phylogeny → good representativity!!!

Now is your turn!

RSVB



When placing contextual samples onto the existing phylogeny → good representatitvity!!!

slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use

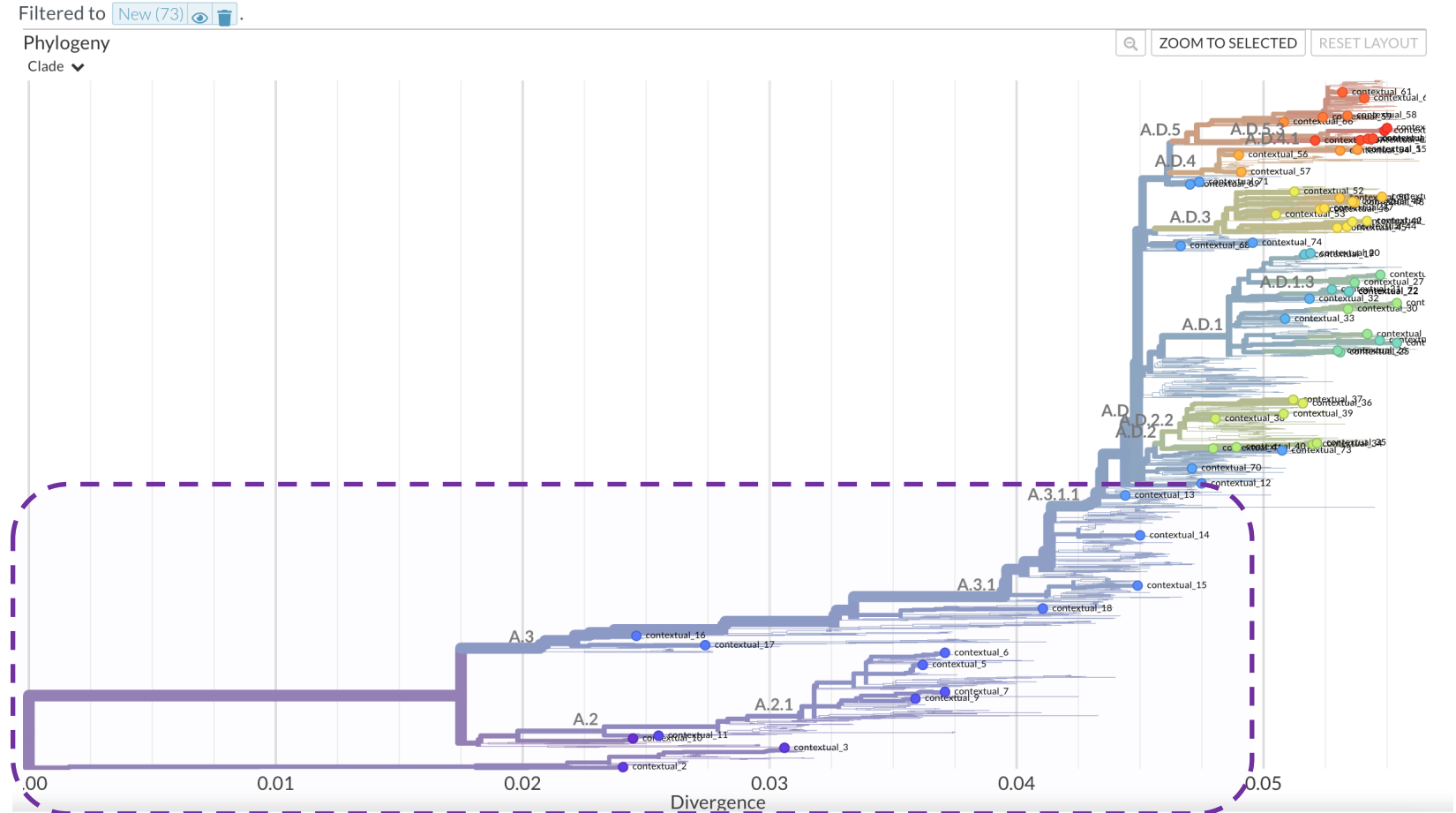


Do you have any pre-duplication individuals in the datasets? If so, to which clades do they belong?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!

RSVA



All samples that belong to clades A.1, A.2 and A.3

Now is your turn!

PART 2: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

slido

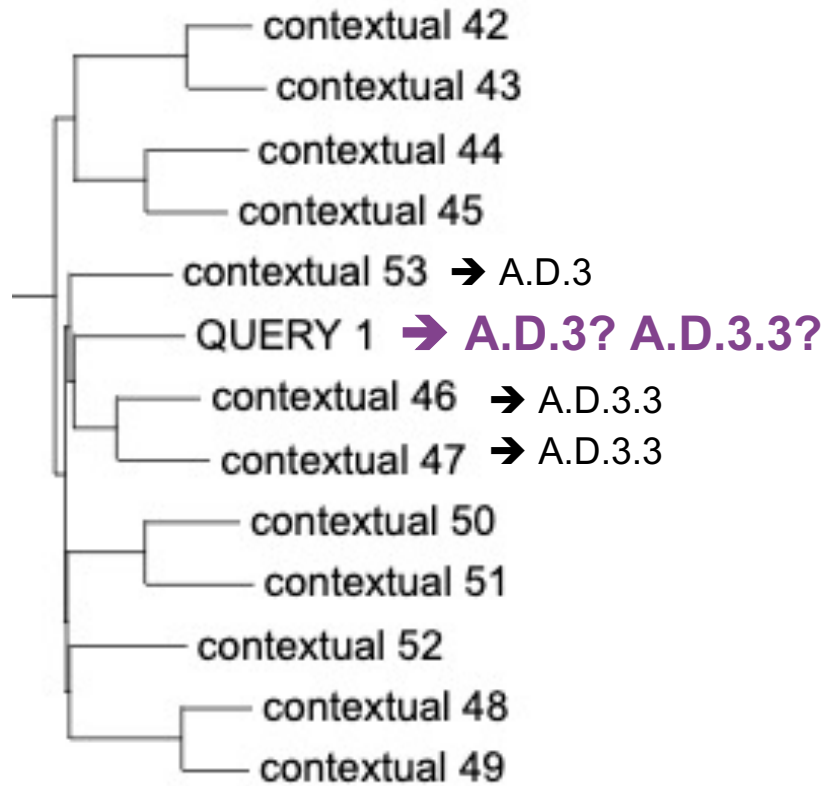
Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



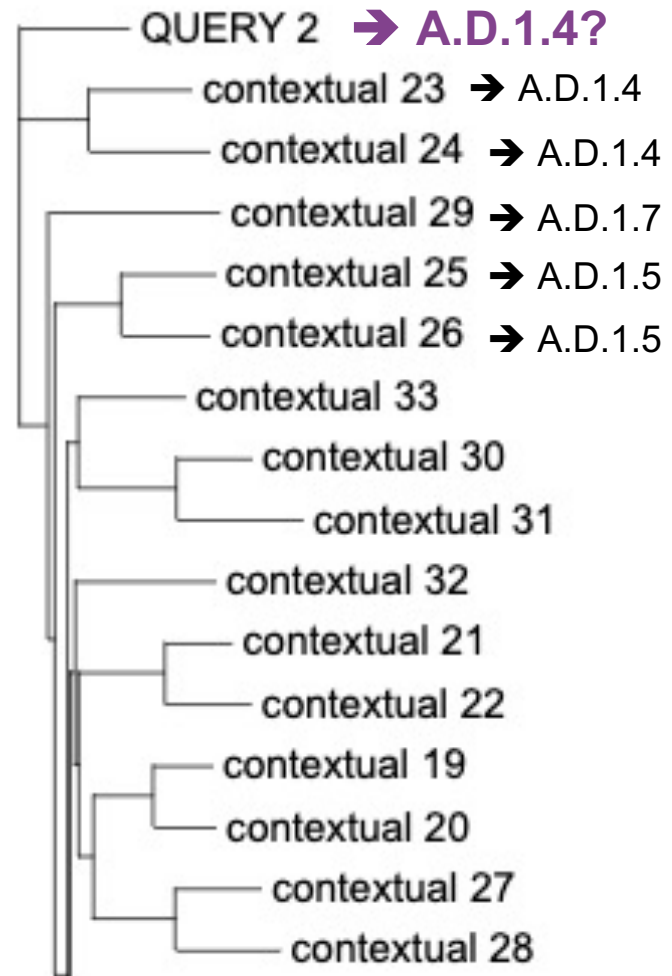
To which clades belong the RSVA queries?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!



Now is your turn!



slido

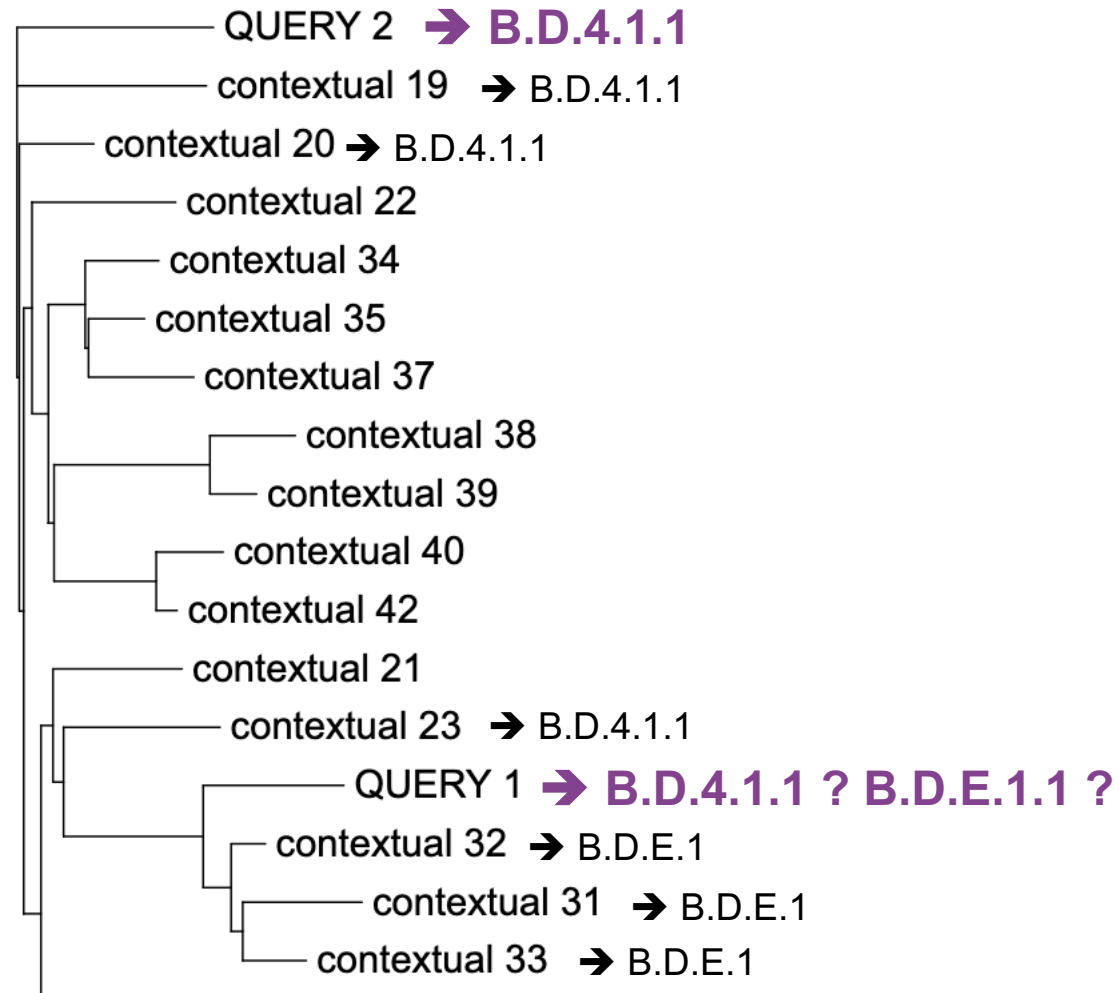
Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



To which clades belong the RSVB queries?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!



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Did you see any Drug-Resistance Mutations ? If so, which ones in which queries?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Now is your turn!

	Mutations associated with resistance
Nirsevimab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I64T [6] ▪ I64T + K68E [2,6] ▪ K68E/Q [1,6] ▪ K68N + N201S [4,5] ▪ K68N + N208S [4,5] ▪ N201S/T [1,4] ▪ N208S/D [2,4-6]

Virusfrenchresistance table

RSVSurver results

NS1 hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	99.3%	100%	1	M8L
NS2 hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	100%	100%	0	no mutations
N hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	99.7%	100%	1	V97I#ho
P hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	100%	100%	0	no mutations
M hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	100%	100%	0	no mutations
SH hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	100%	100%	0	no mutations
G hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	98.7%	100%	4	A, A74V, P229L, Y285H
F hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	99.7%	100%	2	I64T#hao, E232G#lo
M2-1 hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	100%	100%	0	no mutations
M2-2 hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	98.9%	100%	1	I2T
L hRSV/B/Australia/VIC-RCH056/2019	99.4%	100%	12	S8C, K354R, T365A, T964P, N980T, S1074G, C1184Y, K1464N, I1733T, T1987I, V2019I, T2033P

RSVB: QUERY_2 has a Drug Resistance Mutation!



National Center of Reference for Respiratory Viruses, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

NRC: Marie-Anne Rameix-Welti

Bioinfo@NRC: Frédéric Lemoine, Kévin Da-Silva, Samar Berreira Ibraim



Acknowledgements

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