
FusionVet

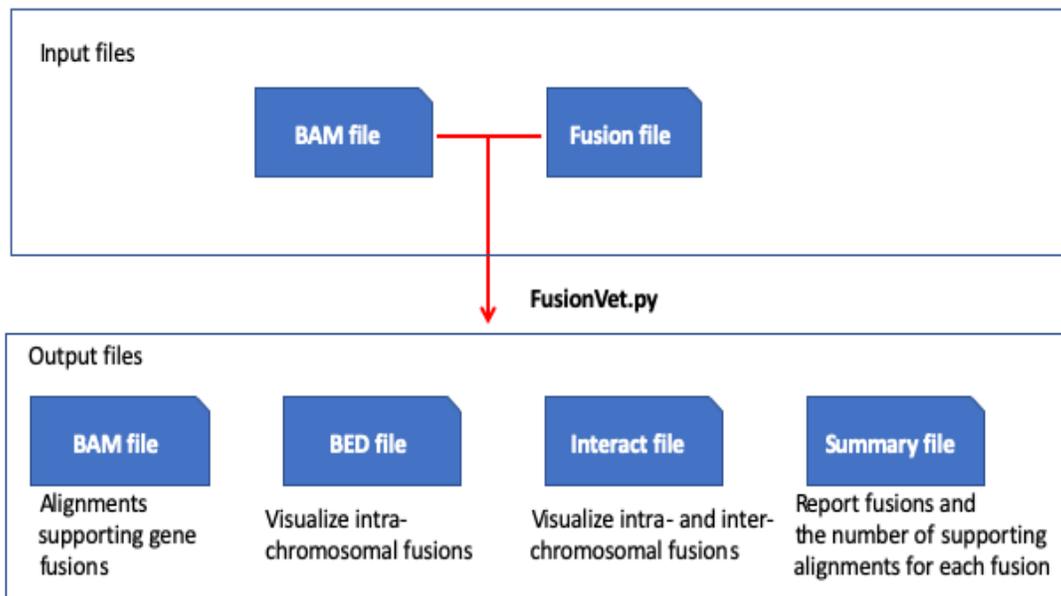
Release 1.0.1

Sep 20, 2019

1	Installation	3
2	Usage	5
3	Input files	7
3.1	BAM file	7
3.2	gene fusion file	7
4	Output files	9
4.1	prefix.fusion.sorted.bam	9
4.2	prefix.fusion.sorted.bam.bai	10
4.3	prefix.fusion.bed	10
4.4	prefix.fusion.interact.bed	11
4.5	prefix.fusion.summary.txt	11
5	Performance	13
5.1	Speed	13
5.2	Comparison to other tools	13

Gene fusion is one of the most common somatic alterations that plays an important role in tumorigenesis. Well-known examples include the intra-chromosomal TMPRSS2-ERG fusions in prostate cancer, and the inter-chromosomal BCR-ABL fusions in chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). With the advent of next generation sequencing technologies especially RNA-seq and the development of dozens of fusion detection tools, most recurrent gene fusions in common cancers have been identified. These fusion are cataloged in databases such as [COSMIC](#) , [FusionGDB](#) , [FusionHub](#), [ChimerDB](#) and [TumorFusions](#)).

To facilitate molecular testing, we developed FusionVet (Fusion Visualization and Evaluation Tool) to quickly (and accurately) examine if a gene fusion with clinical significance exists in a particular sample or not.



CHAPTER 1

Installation

You will need **pip** to install FusionVet. Pip is already installed if your Python3 version ≥ 3.4 . Otherwise, follow this [instruction](#) to install pip. Use this command to install FusionVet and its dependency packages.

```
$ pip3 install git+https://github.com/liguowang/fusionvet.git
```

Alternatively, it is also available on [PyPI](#).

```
$ pip3 install fusionvet
```


Options:

- version** show program's version number and exit
- h, --help** show this help message and exit
- b INPUT_BAM, --bam=INPUT_BAM** Input BAM file. The BAM file should be sorted and indexed using SAMtools (<http://samtools.sourceforge.net/>). (mandatory)
- c INPUT_CHIMERAS, --chimeras=INPUT_CHIMERAS** Fusion file. This file can be 6 columns (chr1 start1 end1 chr2 start2 end2) or 8 columns (chr1 start1 end1 name1 chr2 start2 end2 name2) separated by Tab or Space. Lines starting with '#' will be ignored. (mandatory)
- o OUTPUT_FILE, --output=OUTPUT_FILE** Prefix of output files. Four files will be created including "prefix.fusion.sorted.bam", "prefix.fusion.bed", "prefix.fusion.interact.bed" and "prefix.fusion.summary.txt". (mandatory)
- q MAP_QUAL, --mapq=MAP_QUAL** Mapping quality cutoff. default=30
- t, --track-header** If set, add "track line" to the BED file.
- k, --keep-unknown-mapq** If set, keep alignments with unknown mapping quality (i.e., MAPQ = 255).

FusionVet needs two types of input files.

3.1 BAM file

BAM file must be sorted and indexed using [samtools](#)

3.2 gene fusion file

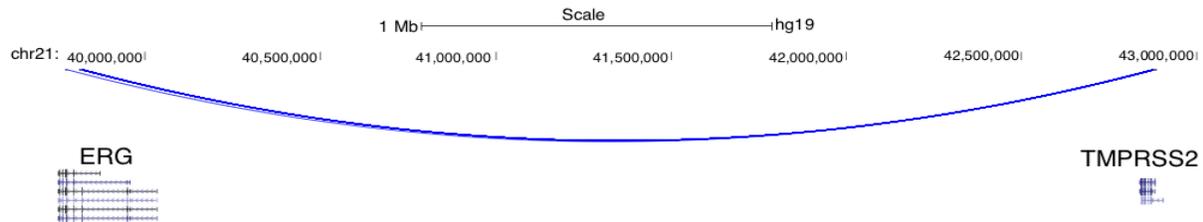
The gene fusion file is a plain text file with 8 columns separated by space or tab (The first 4 columns describe the “chrom”, “transcription_start”, “transcription_end” and “symbol” of gene-1, the other 4 columns describe the same information for gene-2. Below example file defines two fusions:

```
chr21 39739182 40033704 ERG chr21 42836477 42880085
↪ TMPRSS2
chr14 38033152 38033701 EST14 chr7 13930855
↪14031050 ETV1
```

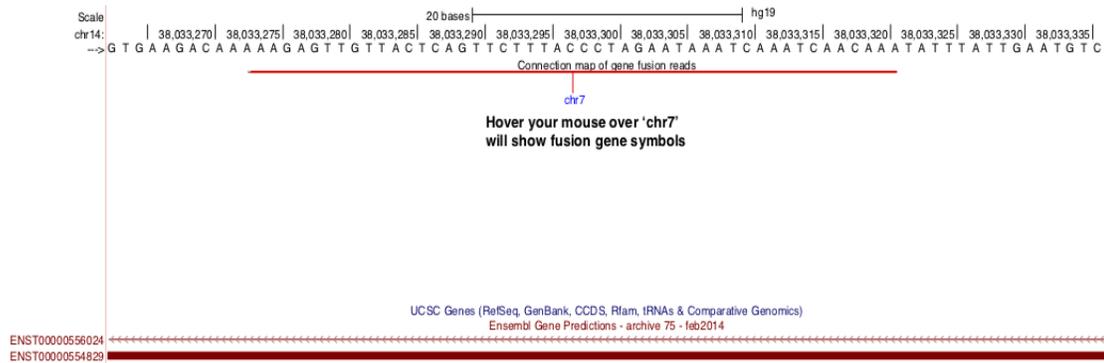

4.4 prefix.fusion.interact.bed

This is *Interact* format file. This file can be uploaded to [UCSC genome browser](#) to visualize both intra-chromosomal and inter-chromosomal fusions. If this file is too large to upload to UCSC genome browser directly, you could try to convert this **Interact** file into **bigInteract** file (using the [bedToBigBed](#) program) following this [instruction](#).

Intra-chromosomal fusions will be visualized as below (Note the two breaking points on ERG gene). Toggle between **full** display mode and **pack/squish** display mode help identify the exact breaking point(s).



Inter-chromosomal fusions will be visualized as below. Toggle between **full** display mode and **pack/squish** display mode help identify the exact breaking point(s).



4.5 prefix.fusion.summary.txt

Report the total number of supporting RNA fragments (split reads + read pairs) for each fusion.

Sample_ID	ERG--TMPRSS2	
Tumor_RNA_TCGA-HC-7819-01A-11R-2118-07.bam		48

5.1 Speed

FusionVet is very efficient. It took about **1 second** to examine 1 fusion in a typical TCGA BAM file (7.1 Gb, 184 million reads)

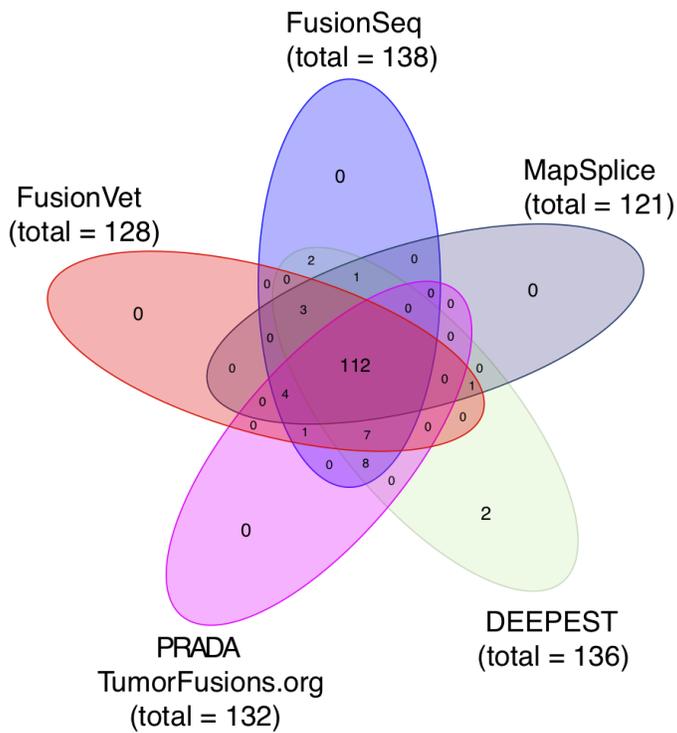
5.2 Comparison to other tools

We used FusionVet to detect ERG-TMPRSS2 fusion from the 333 TCGA prostate cancer samples. A sample is called ERG-TMPRSS2 fusion positive if it has two or more supporting fragments.

We then compare FusionVet result to:

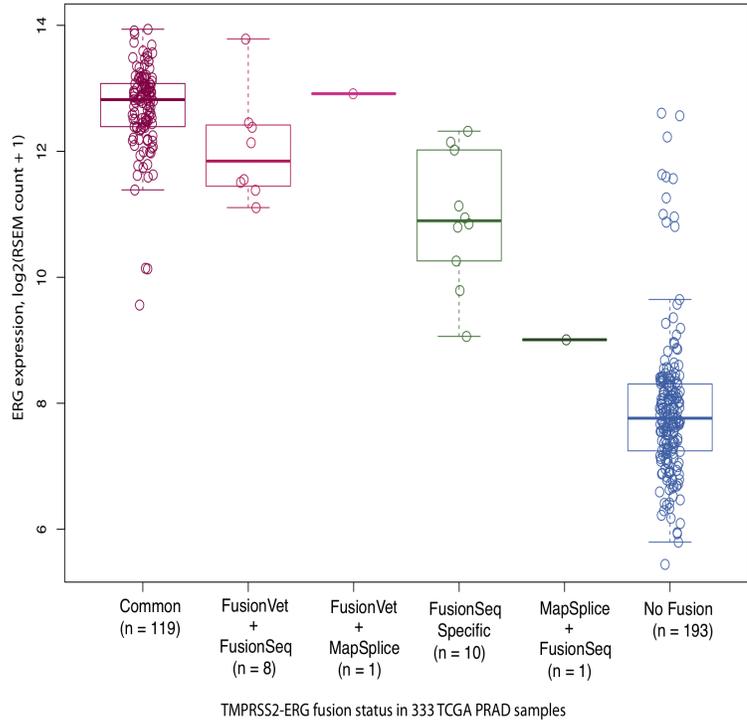
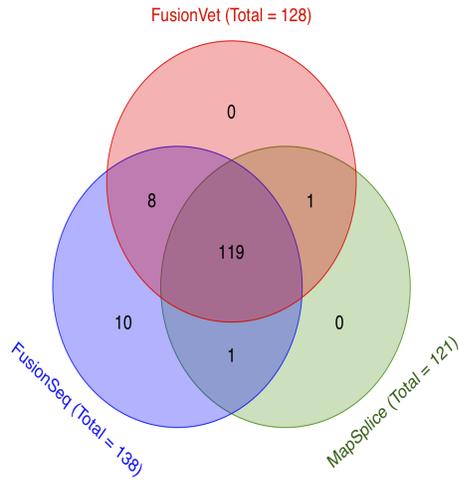
- FusionSeq-HighSens (Sboner et al., Genome Biology, 2010)
- MapSplice (Wang et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 2010)
- DEEPEST (Dehghannasiri et al., PNAS 2019)
- PRADA (tumorfusions.org) (Hu et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 2018)

We chose **FusionSeq-HighSens** and **MapSplice** because they were used in the original TCGA Cell paper. We chose **DEEPEST** and **PRADA** because they were newly developed and have demonstrated superior performance to other tools.

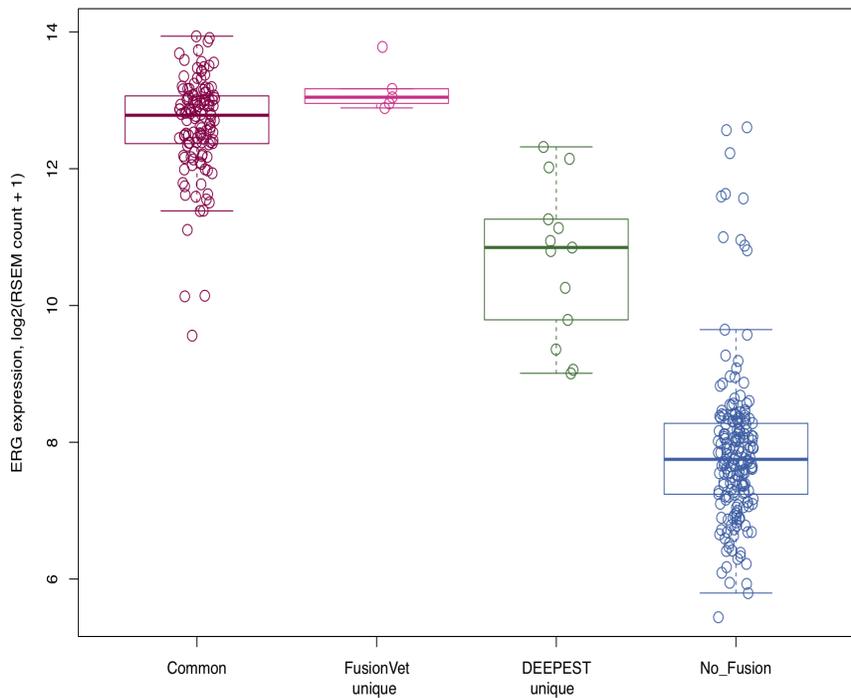
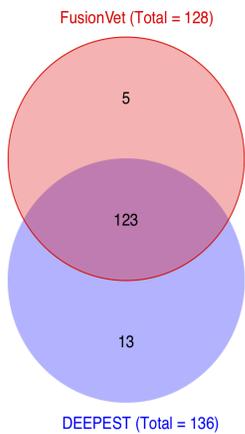


It has been found that ERG expression is significantly increased in fusion positive samples through the TMPRSS2 (an androgen responsive gene) mediated over expression (Tomlins et al., Science, 2005). Therefore, we used ERG expression as an **indirect** measurement of the authenticity of ERG-TMPRSS2 fusions.

FusionVet vs FusionSeq/MapSplice



FusionVet vs DEEPEST



FusionVet vs PRADA(TumorFusions.org)

