

STRait Razor Analysis Minimization Protocol

Purpose

In order to reduce the amount of processing time required for STRait Razor Analysis (SRA) to complete various tasks, this short note was written detailing the cells to be modified. Those less comfortable with Microsoft Excel may contact Jonathan.King@unthsc.edu in order to alter the workbook to suit individual requirements.

I've broken down this note into sections for **Sorting** and **Exporting**, respectively. It's important first to understand why the workbook takes longer (~5-10 minutes) to complete seemingly small tasks. The workbook is designed to process large-scale multiplexes capable of producing tremendous amounts of data. In order to account for the possible large amounts of data, both the **Standard** and **Lite** versions are equipped with formulas above and beyond what is likely to be needed in non-mixture or even two-three contributor mixture samples. These "extra" formulas may be removed easily using this technical note.

Special thanks to users at ESR for their feedback essential to the preparation of this document.

Sort

1. Determine the level of unique samples in your dataset by opening the largest 3-5 'allsequences.txt' files in your dataset by sorting files by size.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
allsequences_R2.txt	7/31/2014 11:28 AM	TXT File	88 KB
allsequences.txt	7/31/2014 11:28 AM	TXT File	80 KB

2. These example text files contain 868 and 767 rows of text, respectively. These numbers can be noted upon import as in the figure below.

How to use:

1. Click 'Import Data' to import data file. Choose 'allsequences.txt' file from R1 or R2 folder
2. Click either 'Sort' or 'Sort and Export'
- a. Sort: Simply prepares data for analysis in 'Top20' tab
- b. Sort and Export: Both sorts data and exports top 20 sequences for each locus as well as the genotype for all loci.

This workbook is rated for the following number of unique sequences

Sample 5000
Locus 500

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Note: The Lite edition of SRA is capable of analyzing up to 5000 rows of unique sequences (as seen above); however, this may be a larger workbook than your dataset requires. If so, the following steps can be done to decrease processing time. As a safety measure, the sample size check will alert the user to samples that are too large for the current workbook.

3. If, for example, five samples have 1250, 1200, 1000, 900, and 750 unique sequences each, the pertinent thing to do would be to prepare for more diverse samples while not wasting time. By taking the average plus three standard deviations, we find that ~1642 should account for most samples.
4. Highlight unnecessary rows (e.g., 1651:50000) and delete these rows entirely.

Note: It's important to delete the rows and not simply clear the cells. Hidden cells, which affect performance, will remain otherwise.

5. This should greatly reduce the time needed to sort and prepare data for additional analyses.

Export

1. To increase export efficiency, first determine max locus diversity from a number of samples.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	D135317:11	44 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	4																	
2	D135317:11	44 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	2																	
3	D135317:12	48 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	39																	
4	D135317:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	33																	
5	D135317:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
6	D135317:12	48 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	1																	
7	D135317:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
8	D135317:13	52 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	36																	
9	D135317:13	52 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	23																	
10	D135317:13	52 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
11	D135317:13	52 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
12	D135317:13	52 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
13	D151627:12	36 bases	ATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTAT	5																	
14	D151627:12	36 bases	AATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT	4																	
15	D151627:13	39 bases	ATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTAT	47																	
16	D151627:13	39 bases	AATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT	41																	
17	D151627:14	42 bases	ATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTAT	39																	
18	D151627:14	42 bases	AATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT	35																	
19	D151627:14	42 bases	AATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT	1																	
20	D151627:15	45 bases	AATAATAATAATAATAATAATAAT	3																	
21	D151627:15	45 bases	ATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTAT	1																	
22	D151627:16	48 bases	ATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTAT	1																	
23	D75820:11	44 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	3																	
24	D75820:11	44 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
25	D75820:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	72																	
26	D75820:12	48 bases	TATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCT	53																	
27	D75820:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
28	D75820:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
29	D75820:12	48 bases	GATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	1																	
30	D125391:20	80 bases	GTCTGTCTGTCTGTCTGTCTGTCTG	1																	
31	D125391:21	84 bases	AGATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGAT	10																	

Note: The example workbook, Lite edition, allows for 500 unique sequences per locus. While this is able to capture complex mixtures, it is beyond the scope of most users data.

2. Once the level of locus diversity is determined (e.g., 120), select the 'Top20' worksheet or tab.
3. Unhide columns A:K

4. The level of locus diversity is found in column J for this locus 41 unique sequences were found.



- Note:** Do NOT delete the cells. Clearing the content from these cells is sufficient.