



# BioCode数据库

科学数据辅助工具软件提交入口

国家生物信息中心  
China National Center for Bioinformation

➤ 需要工具提交者提前准备的内容

- 项目资助号信息
- 软件工具基本描述性元信息
- 作者信息、相关文章
- 软件版本及源代码文件
- 软件工具说明文档
- 软件信息公开时间

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\*\*\*\*\*



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[GSA for Human](#)

[Genome Sequence Archive \(GSA\)](#)

[Genome WareHouse \(GWH\)](#)

[Genome Variation Map \(GVM\)](#)

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# BioCode

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Search

Basic Statistics	
Tools:	6997
Users:	24080
Organizations:	6818
Total Download Count:	13653

### Most Popular Tools

[WBSA](#) Web Service for Bisulfite Sequencing Data...  
Categories DNA methylation • Tool Type: Pipeline & Protocol  
Technologies: Perl, R • Download Count: 0

[GIREMI](#) Identify RNA editing sites  
Categories RNA editing • Tool Type: Application  
Technologies: C, Perl, R • Download Count: 0

[CandiHap](#) A haplotype analysis toolkit for natural...  
Categories Variant effect prediction • Tool Type: Toolkit  
Technologies: Perl, Python2, R • Download Count: 3424

### Latest Updated Tools

[VirusMuT](#): 1.0  
Date: March 17, 2021

[CVTree](#): 3.0.1  
Date: March 5, 2021

[Asymptomatic transmission of SARS-CoV-2](#): 1.0  
Date: February 1, 2021

[SARS-CoV2-iSNV](#): 1.0  
Date: February 1, 2021

# 信息提交界面

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**软件名称** **简介描述** **网站URL** **公开时间** **受控可选项**

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**User Interfaces**

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**Input Data Types**

**Categories**

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**Email** **Full Name**

**Roles**

**Organization**

**Department**

**Country/Region**

# 受控可选项内容

## Technologies

- BASH
- C
- C++
- GPU
- Hadoop
- Java

## Platforms

- Linux/Unix
- MAC OS X
- Windows

## User Interfaces

- Desktop GUI
- Terminal Command Line
- Webpage

## Tool Type

- Application
- Application
- Framework
- Infrastructure
- Pipeline & Protocol
- Toolkit

## Input Data Types

- BAM
- FASTA
- FASTQ
- SAM
- VCF

## Categories

- High-throughput sequencing
- Base calling
- Read quality control
- Error correction
- Duplicate read removal
- Adapter trimming

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Submit Tool Hao Lili

Name	Description	Updated At	Operations
RED-ML	RED-ML is a software tool to do genome-wide RNA editing detection (RED) based on RNA-seq data. All source codes and executables are located in the "bin" directory. The tool can be run on a Linux platform and the main program is red_ML.pl.	April 7, 2018	Edit

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软件信息

RED-ML RED-ML is a software tool to do genome-wide RNA editing detection (RED) based on RNA-se...

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已保存基本信息条目  
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**Name**  
RED-ML

**Description**  
RED-ML is a software tool to do genome-wide RNA editing detection (RED) based on RNA-se...

**Website**  
<https://github.com/BGIRED/RED-ML>

**Public Available Date**  
<http://example.com>

**Technologies**  
Perl

**Platforms**  
Linux/Unix

**User Interfaces**  
Terminal Command Line

**Tool Type**  
Application

**Input Data Types**  
BAM, FASTA

**Categories**  
RNA editing

**Introduction**

RED-ML: RNA Editing Detection based on Machine learning (pronounced as "red ML"). The input to RED-ML can be as simple as a single BAM file, while it can also take advantage of matched genomic variant information when available. The output not only contains detected RNA editing sites, but also a confidence score to facilitate downstream filtering. The developers have carefully designed validation experiments and performed extensive comparison and analysis to show the efficiency and effectiveness of RED-ML under different conditions, and it can accurately detect novel RNA editing sites without relying on curated RNA editing databases. This tool is also freely available via GitHub <<https://github.com/BGIRED/REDML>>.

**Publications**

DOI: 10.1093/gigascience/gix012, PMID: 28328004  
 Journal: Giga Science, Issue: 5, Volume: 6, Date: 2017 May 1  
 Title: Red ML: A Novel, Effective RNA Editing Detection Method Based On Machine Learning.  
 Authors: Xiong H, Liu D, Li Q, Lei M, Xu L, Wu L, Wang Z, Ren S, Li W, Xia M, Lu L, Lu H, Hou Y, Zhu S, Liu X, Sun Y, Wang J, Yang H, Wu K, Xu C  
 Citations: [ ] Primary Publication

**Fundings**  
This project is supported by the Shenzhen Peacock Plan (NO. KQTD20150330171505310).

**Credits**

Leo J Lee (Email: [ljlee@psi.toronto.edu](mailto:ljlee@psi.toronto.edu), Full Name: Leo J Lee, Roles: Investigator, Organization: University of Toronto, Department: Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Country/Region: Canada)

Xun Xu (Email: [xuxun@genomics.cn](mailto:xuxun@genomics.cn), Full Name: Xun Xu, Roles: Investigator, Organization: BGI-Shenzhen, Department: China National GeneBank, Country/Region: China)

点‘Manual’可填写和修改软件说明文档

**RED-ML** RED-ML is a software tool to do genome-wide RNA editing detection (RED) based on RNA-se...

**Manual**

**Parameters**

```
--rnabam [STR] the sorted BAM file obtained from RNA-seq to detect RNA editing sites.  
--reference [STR] the fasta file containing the reference genome, e.g., hg19.fa.  
--dbSNP [STR] the SNP database file, e.g., dbSNP138.  
--simpleRepeat [STR] genome-wide simple repeat annotation, should be in BED format.  
--alu [STR] genome-wide Alu repeat annotation, should be in BED format.  
--snplist [STR] a tab-delimited file listing known SNPs, with the first two columns being chromosome and position of each SNP [optional].  
--outdir [STR] the directory of output.  
-p [NUM] the detection threshold, a number between 0 and 1 [default 0.5];  
-help [STR] show this help information!
```

**Examples**

We have provided a simple example to test the installation of RED-ML. Under the "example" directory, run:

```
perl ..bin/red_ML.pl --rnabam example.rna.bam --reference /usr/hg19.fa --dbSNP example.dbSNP.vcf --simpleRepeat example.simpleRepeat.bed --alu example.alu.bed --outdir ./test/
```

It should finish running in ~2 minutes with three output files (RNA\_editing.sites.txt, variation.sites.feature.txt and mut.txt.gz). Here is another example of using RED-ML:

```
perl red_ML.pl --rnabam in.bam --reference hg19.fa --dbSNP dbSNP138.vcf --simpleRepeat hg19_simpleRepeat.reg.bed --alu hg19.alu.bed --snplist snp.list --outdir outdir
```

**Requirements**

RED-ML requires the following data files at the time of public release:

The reference genome (hg19), downloaded from: <http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/chromosomes>.  
dbSNP138, downloaded from: <http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/database>.  
simpleRepeat, downloaded from: <http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/database>, and then do:  
awk '{print \$2"\t"\$3"\t"\$4}' simpleRepeat.txt > simpleRepeat.bed  
bedtools merge -i simpleRepeat.bed > simpleRepeat.merge.bed  
Alu, downloaded from: <http://hgdownload.soe.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/database>, and do:  
grep Alu rmsk.txt | awk '{print \$6"\t"\$7"\t"\$8}' > hg19.alu.bed

We have also provided the simpleRepeat and Alu files under the "database" directory for the user's convenience.

**Optional Steps**

**SNP calling**

If you have matching DNA-seq data or aligned DNA BAM files, we strongly recommend to take advantage of them. You could call SNPs by GATK (haplotypecaller) or SOAPsnp and modify the format of the resulting file (such as vcf) to fit the format required by --snplist.

**Alignment**

Although RED-ML can accept BAM files produced by different alignment tools, the current version has been optimized for BWA and TopHat2 during the construction of our ML model, and we find that the choice of alignment tools and the associated parameters could have a large impact on RED. To help users with proper alignment strategies, we recommend the following steps:

1. When reads are aligned by BWA (preferred), one should first build a new reference which combines reference genome (hg19) and exonic sequences surrounding all known splice junctions, and the detail method is the same as in Ramaswami et al. (Nature Methods 2012) and Wang et al. (GigaScience 2016). SAMtools can be used to sort the alignment file and remove the PCR duplicate reads.
2. When TopHat2 is chosen, the cleaned reads can be mapped to the reference genome (hg19) directly with default parameters. Picard should be used to sort the alignment and to remove duplicate reads induced by PCR, and base quality score recalibration can be carried out by GATK.

**Outputs**

When the program finishes running, three files will be created in the output directory. RNA\_editing.sites.txt lists all detected RNA editing sites that pass the detection threshold p; variation.sites.feature.txt lists all variant sites with associated feature values; mut.txt.gz contains all variant sites with pileup information.



# RED-ML

RED-ML is a software tool to do genome-wide RNA editing detection (RED) based on RNA-se...

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## Introduction

RED-ML: RNA Editing Detection based on Machine learning (pronounced as "red ML"). The input to RED-ML can be as simple as a single BAM file, while it can also take advantage of matched genomic variant information when available. The output not only contains detected RNA editing sites, but also a confidence score to facilitate downstream filtering. The developers have carefully designed validation experiments and performed extensive comparison and analysis to show the efficiency and effectiveness of RED-ML under different conditions, and it can accurately detect novel RNA editing sites without relying on curated RNA editing databases. This tool is also freely available via GitHub <<https://github.com/BGIRED/REDML>>.

## Publications

### 1. Red ML: A Novel, Effective RNA Editing Detection Method Based On Machine Learning. Cite this

Xiong H, Liu D, Li Q, Lei M, Xu L, Wu L, Wang Z, Ren S, Li W, Xia M, Lu L, Lu H, Hou Y, Zhu S, Liu X, Sun Y, Wang J, Yang H, Wu K, Xu X, Lee LJ, 2017 May 1 - *Giga Science*

## Credits

### 1. Leo J Lee [ljlee@psi.toronto.edu](mailto:ljlee@psi.toronto.edu)

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### 2. Xun Xu [xuxun@genomics.cn](mailto:xuxun@genomics.cn)

China National GeneBank, BGI-Shenzhen, China

## Community Ratings

Usability	Efficiency	Reliability	Rated By
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	1 users
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	hao***i@big.ac.cn (May 7, 2021)

 Edit  Delete

### Summary

**Accession** BT007072

**Tool Type** Application

**Category** RNA editing

**Platforms** Linux/Unix

**Technologies** Perl

**User Interface** Terminal Command Line

**Input Data** BAM, FASTA

**Latest Release** 1.0 (April 7, 2018)

**Download Count** 361

**Country/Region** Canada

**Submitted By** Hao Lili

关联项目资助号

### Fundings

This project is supported by the Shenzhen Peacock Plan (NO. KQTD20150330171505310).