**Reviewer Report** 

## Title: rnaSPAdes: a de novo transcriptome assembler and its application to RNA-Seq data

Version: Original Submission Date: 12/10/2018

**Reviewer name: Camille Marchet** 

### **Reviewer Comments to Author:**

#### Summary

This work presents algorithmic adaptations of the assembler Spades to process RNA-seq data and produce RNA transcript assembly.

Spades is already designed to work on read coverage skewed distributions since it was originally designed for single cell data. The authors identify and justify the necessary modifications to Spades pipeline in order to adapt it to RNA-seq specifics. They present results on several datasets (simulated and real) from various model species. They compare their pipeline to the main state of the art RNA-seq assemblers. The results are mainly assessed by a tool that was developed in the author's group as well. They also provide results from independent assessments in the supplementary.

The paper is well written, methods and results are overall well explained, and clear figures are provided. Minor comments/questions

In the following, I will refer to positive/negative/neutral comments using "+", "-", "o".

\* Methods

+ the graph cleaning step is very well described. It correctly identifies and addresses the specific issues that occur in DBG built on RNA.

+ RNAspades' pipeline benefits from an implementation that can be easily accessed, downloaded, installed and that provides results.

- The authors state that exon skipping is the most frequent alternative splicing event to justify their bubble crushing algorithm . However, alternative start/end of exons can be both short and biologically extremely meaningful. I think the lack of resolution for this type of events (though acceptable) should not be understated.

o Did the authors assess the impact of BayesHammer on their assembly? The tip removal described in the paper seems cautious and efficient, could you explain the importance of BayesHammer in addition to this step? The main pitfalls of BayesHammer's correction step are not well described.

o How marginal is the effect described in figure 5?

o Could you clarify exactly when the paired end information is used within the pipeline, and succinctly recall how it is included to the DBG

\* Results

+ the authors are honest about the difficulty to select a "good" assembler and provide comprehensive benchmarks

- however, Spades seems to be a serious concurrent to RNAspades, in particular on real data, even when only referring to one of the metrics the authors pointed out as of major importance to assess assembly quality (i.e. 95% assembled genes). Can you explain this difficulty to show that RNASpades outperforms

Spades on RNA ? In particular, how do you explain that all tendencies remain the same between human simulated and real datasets (figure 3) at the exception of Spades / RNASpades results ?

- o Were real datasets reads filtered/trimmed prior to assembly ?
- \* Discussion/conclusion

- in potential impact, you should either show some results of your metatranscriptomics analysis (that can be in the supplementary data) or not mention it.

o I feel that the paragraph [Reports presented in this manuscript include large variety of metric ... does not suit well for further reference-free analysis.] should be placed on top of the discussion. This would help to better apprehend the summary about each metric.

o In the conclusion I'd like to see clear points that demonstrate the advantage of RNASpades over its original pipeline Spades (see my comments in Results)

Finally, a remark on the supplementary data: is there an error in RNASpades's color bar on figures of the supplementary ? It seems it is dark blue instead of purple.

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# **Quality of Written English**

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