Reviewer Report

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

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Reviewer Comments to Author:

In the manuscript, Bushmanova et al have proposed an extension of the SPAdes genome assembler named "rnaSPAdes" and have shown parallels between rnaSPAdes and the SPAdes assembler in single cell mode (due to the fact that single cell sequencing gives rise to non-uniform coverage). The authors have also compared rnaSPAdes to various other transcriptome assemblers. They have presented their results in the form of statistics obtained from assembly evaluation tools such as DETONATE, rnaQUAST and Transrate. I have the following concerns: Major:

- Overall it is hard to digest novel methodological contributions from the paper. One of the major modifications from their SPAdes genome assembler is the graph simplification process. Here the authors have removed the bubbles and tips present in the graph based on kmer coverage information, length of the tip/bubble and the sequence similarity between the tip/bubble and the alternate edge. This is similar to previous work, except for the fact maybe that tips are only removed if they have similar sequence, which is not done by other methods. But how large the effect due to this simple change is, remains unclear. The authors have also modified the path extension algorithm of the SPAdes assembler to allow for paths belonging to various isoforms, but the greedy algorithm is similar to other assemblers. They mention strategies to remove chimeric reads, but it is unclear what the impact of these removal strategies is. Overall, it is not clear whether methodological differences make for the improvement in their current experiments, due to the similarities to the other methods.

- One other distinction to most other methods compared to in the manuscript is that rnaSPAdes includes an external error correction step inherited from SPAdes using Bayeshammer (which does not work on the de Bruijn graph). I am not sure whether any methodological change has been made to the BayesHammer approach in order to account for the specifics of RNA-seq data (its original purpose was single cell genomics data which shares the non-uniformity), but it has been shown several times before that error correction of RNA-seq data before assembly improves the contiguity of RNA assemblies. Tools like Rcorrector and SEECER that are made specifically for RNA-seq data, are likely to lead to a bigger boost than what is reported here (when one would compare the assembly result of any method after correcting the reads). And clearly any of these de novo correction methods can be used before the assembly with one of the assemblers tested here. For example, it would be interesting to see what difference it makes to assemble the Bayeshammer corrected reads with the competing methods, how does that compare to the results with rnaSPAdes?

- The authors have compared rnaSPAdes against various other transcriptome assembler and have shown that rnaSPAdes performs sometimes better (in some statistics). The kmer parameter is one of the most important parameter in an assembly procedure. The

authors have optimized the kmer parameter for their own algorithm but have kept the default kmer parameter for other algorithms, which are completely different than the rnaSPAdes kmer often. Hence, the comparison is unfair as they are not made on similar grounds. Combined with the fact that there are no clear methodological improvements the results remain mostly inconclusive, except maybe the additional use of error correction is helpful as reported before.

- All the datasets which the authors have used have very low coverage (less than 11 million for all but one dataset with 30 million). This is a bit strange as generation of high coverage datasets is quite common these days. Including at least one other high coverage dataset that is more standard right now would be important to judge the assembly performance as well as runtime and memory consumption. In terms of runtime and memory rnaSPAdes is neither particularly fast nor memory-efficient compared to current tools.

- The authors have claimed that they have tested the algorithm on metatranscriptomic data and they have obtained decent assemblies. But no results have been shown in the manuscript as well as in the supplementary data.

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