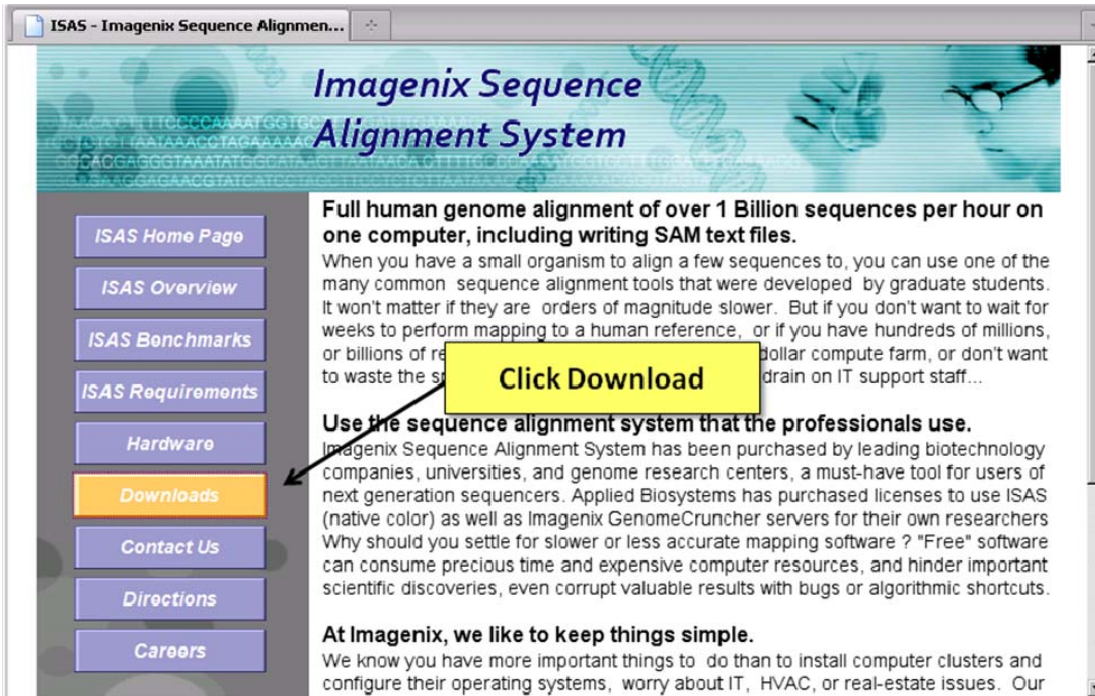


## Supplementary File 2

This document provides a tutorial on how to use the ISAS demonstration software to generate custom uniqueomes for genomes of interest, using the example of *ce6* (for *C. elegans*). The ISAS demonstration software can be accessed from the Imagenix website at <http://www.imagenix.com/>. Please see the website for details on requirements, specifications, and the full user manual.

### Downloading the Required Files



**Imagenix Sequence Alignment System**

Full human genome alignment of over 1 Billion sequences per hour on one computer, including writing SAM text files.

When you have a small organism to align a few sequences to, you can use one of the many common sequence alignment tools that were developed by graduate students. It won't matter if they are orders of magnitude slower. But if you don't want to wait for weeks to perform mapping to a human reference, or if you have hundreds of millions, or billions of reads, a multi-million dollar compute farm, or don't want to waste the space and power drain on IT support staff...

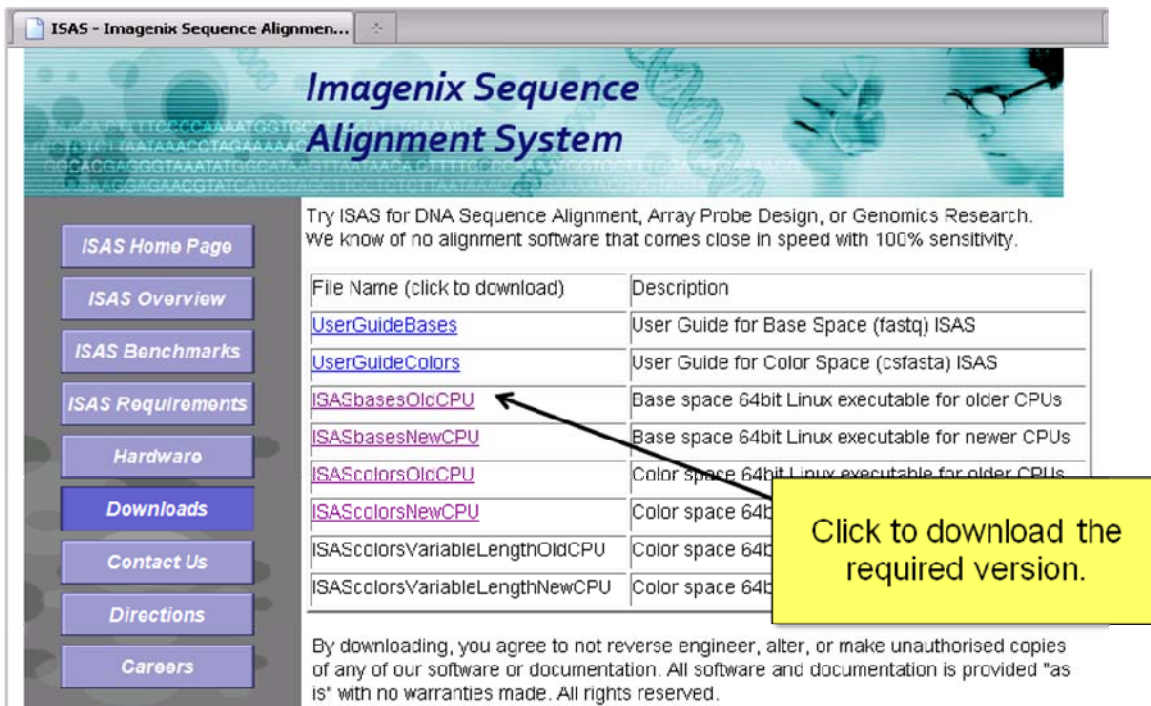
**Click Download**

**Use the sequence alignment system that the professionals use.**

Imagenix Sequence Alignment System has been purchased by leading biotechnology companies, universities, and genome research centers, a must-have tool for users of next generation sequencers. Applied Biosystems has purchased licenses to use ISAS (native color) as well as Imagenix GenomeCruncher servers for their own researchers. Why should you settle for slower or less accurate mapping software? "Free" software can consume precious time and expensive computer resources, and hinder important scientific discoveries, even corrupt valuable results with bugs or algorithmic shortcuts.

**At Imagenix, we like to keep things simple.**

We know you have more important things to do than to install computer clusters and configure their operating systems, worry about IT, HVAC, or real-estate issues. Our



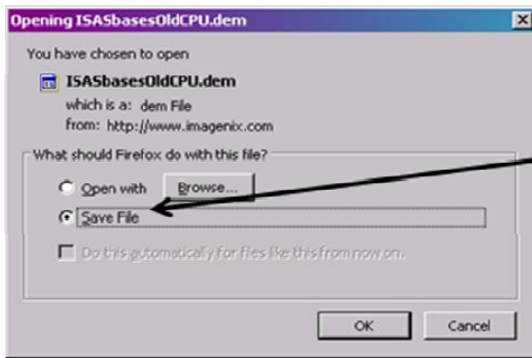
**Imagenix Sequence Alignment System**

Try ISAS for DNA Sequence Alignment, Array Probe Design, or Genomics Research. We know of no alignment software that comes close in speed with 100% sensitivity.

File Name (click to download)	Description
<a href="#">UserGuideBases</a>	User Guide for Base Space (fastq) ISAS
<a href="#">UserGuideColors</a>	User Guide for Color Space (csfasta) ISAS
<a href="#">ISASbasesOldCPU</a>	Base space 64bit Linux executable for older CPUs
<a href="#">ISASbasesNewCPU</a>	Base space 64bit Linux executable for newer CPUs
<a href="#">ISASclnrsOldCPU</a>	Color space 64bit Linux executable for older CPUs
<a href="#">ISASclnrsNewCPU</a>	Color space 64bit Linux executable for newer CPUs
<a href="#">ISASclnrsVariableLengthOldCPU</a>	Color space 64bit Linux executable for older CPUs
<a href="#">ISASclnrsVariableLengthNewCPU</a>	Color space 64bit Linux executable for newer CPUs

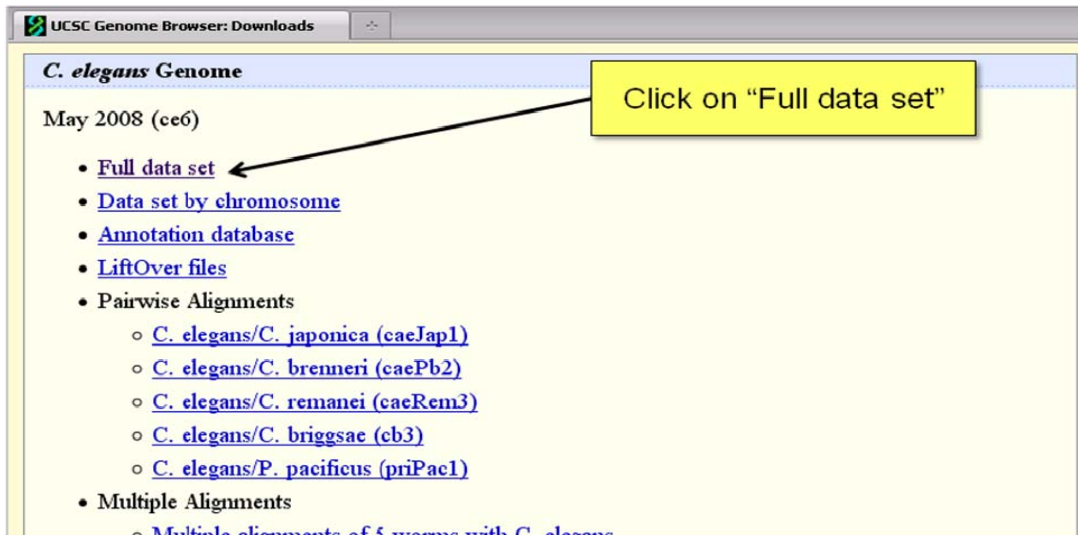
**Click to download the required version.**

By downloading, you agree to not reverse engineer, alter, or make unauthorised copies of any of our software or documentation. All software and documentation is provided "as is" with no warranties made. All rights reserved.

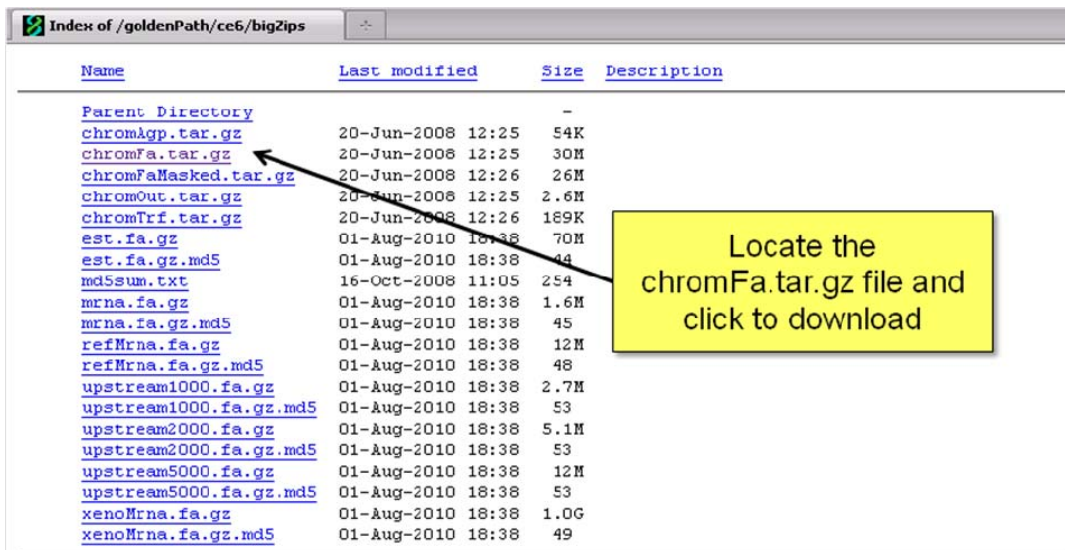


Save the file to disk

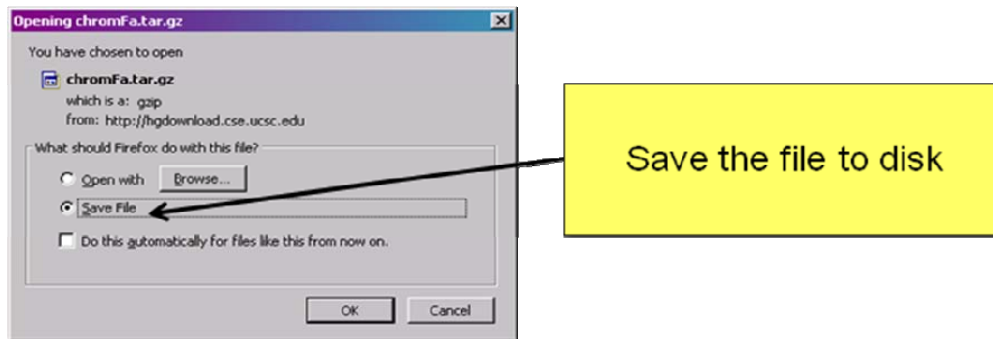
You will also need to download the genome of interest from a site like the UCSC Genome Browser (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/downloads.html>). Click on the genome of interest, eg. *C. elegans*



Click on "Full data set"



Locate the chromFa.tar.gz file and click to download



Finally, you will also need to download the perl scripts for processing and converting the ISAS output to bigWig or bigBED files. You can access these scripts from <http://grimmond.imb.uq.edu.au/uniqueome/>.

## Installing the ISAS demonstration software and associated files.

1. Create a directory to run the ISAS software from. Change to that directory. Commands have been highlighted in green for visualization purposes.

```
[a.user@foo]$ mkdir /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
[a.user@foo /]$ cd /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$
```

2. Move all of the required files (the demonstration software, the scripts, and the genome fasta files) to that directory.

```
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mv /data/downloads/ISAScolorsOldCPU.dem .
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mv /data/downloads/uniqueome_scripts.tar.gz .
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mv /data/downloads/chromFa.tar.gz .
```

3. Unpack the scripts from their archive

```
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ tar -xzf uniqueome_scripts.tar.gz
```

4. Create a directory for your genome (eg. ce6 for *C. elegans*). Within that directory create a subfolder called "reference". Move and unpack the fasta files into that directory.

```
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mkdir ce6
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mkdir ce6/reference
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ mv chromFa.tar.gz ce6/reference/
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ cd ce6/reference/
[a.user@foo reference]$ tar -xzf chromFa.tar.gz
```

5. ISAS requires write permissions enabled for the directory the demo sits in, and the genome directory as well. Use chmod to alter the permissions.

```
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ chmod 777 /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ chmod 777 /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6/
```

6. ISAS only accepts fasta files that are named chr[integer].fa (eg. chr10.fa). If necessary, rename the files to conform to this requirement, then run the script called **document\_filename\_changes.pl** to generate a renamed\_chromosomes.txt file for deconvolving these chromosome names later.

```

[a.user@foo reference]$ ls -lha
total 128M
drwxr-xr-x 2 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 16:50 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 16:49 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chrI.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chrII.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14M Jun 21 2008 chrIII.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chrIV.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14K Jun 21 2008 chrM.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 21M Jun 21 2008 chrV.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chrX.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrI.fa chr1.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrII.fa chr2.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrIII.fa chr3.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrIV.fa chr4.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrV.fa chr5.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrM.fa chr6.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ mv chrX.fa chr7.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ ls -lha
total 128M
drwxr-xr-x 2 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 21:16 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 16:49 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chr1.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chr2.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14M Jun 21 2008 chr3.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chr4.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 21M Jun 21 2008 chr5.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14K Jun 21 2008 chr6.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chr7.fa
[a.user@foo reference]$ cd /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
[a.user@foo reference]$ ./document_filename_changes.pl -p ce6/reference/
[a.user@foo reference]$ ls -lha ce6/reference/
total 128M
drwxr-xr-x 2 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 21:22 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug  9 16:49 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chr1.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Jun 21 2008 chr2.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14M Jun 21 2008 chr3.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chr4.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 21M Jun 21 2008 chr5.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14K Jun 21 2008 chr6.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Jun 21 2008 chr7.fa
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 116 Aug  9 21:22 renamed_chromosomes.txt
[a.user@foo reference]$ more ce6/reference/renamed_chromosomes.txt
chrI.fa      chr1.fa
chrII.fa     chr2.fa
chrIII.fa    chr3.fa
chrIV.fa     chr4.fa
chrV.fa      chr5.fa
chrM.fa      chr6.fa
chrX.fa      chr7.fa

```

## Running the ISAS demonstration for the first time

1. When running the ISAS demonstration for the first time, you will need to create the binary files of the reference genome. Firstly, start ISAS.

```

[a.user@foo /]$ cd /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ ./ISAScolorsOldCPU.dem

```

ISAS will now enter interactive mode, and will display many errors as the correct binary files have not been created in the appropriate directories.

```

ISAS Version 3.2.47 for colors
Copyright (c) 2008-2010 Imagenix Technologies Corporation. All rights reserved.
Imagenix Sequence Alignment System (colors) is Initializing.
Hardware detected: 8 logical processors, 67,665,047,552 bytes RAM.
Could not open file "ReferenceDirectory.txt". Defaulting reference directory to "hg19".
Loading settings for hg19
Could not read settings file hg19/settings-colors.txt

```

The settings file will be ignored. Using default settings. The settings file will be overwritten when ISAS exits.

Error: cannot open file "hg19/reference/chrlbases.bin" for reading

\*\*\*\* Database could not be fully loaded. Check error messages above \*\*\*\*

Error: cannot open file "hg19/1-25-0a.bin" for reading

Loading took 0.0 Seconds. Database size 0MB min 0MB max. Buffer size 0 (0MB)

Current reference directory: hg19  
Chr. 1 through Chr. 25 total 0 bases.

\*\*\* REFERENCE DATA NOT LOADED CORRECTLY. Use "CHR=" command to set chromosome range.  
\*\*\* If the chromosome range is correct, then use the FASTA command to create reference files.

Mode=2: ReadLength=25 Mismatches=2 (up to 2 mismatches).  
Any bases beyond 25 will be ignored.  
Regular Output.  
Maximum no. of matches (LIMIT) reported=2.  
Sequence Filtering level is 3.

Enter command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

2. Tell ISAS what the directory of the genome is using the "database" command.  
**IMPORTANT:** do not append a trailing '/' to the name of the directory, and do not specify the full path.

```
database=ce6
```

Saving settings for database=hg19

\*\*\* Error: cannot open file "hg19/settings-colors.txt" for saving settings \*\*\*

Loading settings for ce6  
Could not read settings file ce6/settings-colors.txt  
The settings file will be ignored. Using default settings. The settings file will be overwritten when ISAS exits.  
Loading reference for ce6

Error: cannot open file "ce6/reference/chrlbases.bin" for reading

\*\*\*\* Database could not be fully loaded. Check error messages above \*\*\*\*

Error: cannot open file "ce6/1-25-0a.bin" for reading

Current reference directory: ce6  
Chr. 1 through Chr. 25 total 0 bases.

\*\*\* REFERENCE DATA NOT LOADED CORRECTLY. Use "CHR=" command to set chromosome range.  
\*\*\* If the chromosome range is correct, then use the FASTA command to create reference files.

Mode=2: ReadLength=25 Mismatches=2 (up to 2 mismatches).  
Any bases beyond 25 will be ignored.  
Regular Output.  
Maximum no. of matches (LIMIT) reported=2.  
Sequence Filtering level is 3.

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

3. Set the chromosome range using the "chr" command.

```
chr=1,7
```

Reloading reference data...

Error: cannot open file "ce6/reference/chr1bases.bin" for reading

\*\*\*\* Database could not be fully loaded. Check error messages above \*\*\*\*

Error: cannot open file "ce6/1-7-0a.bin" for reading

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

#### 4. Use the "fasta" command to make the reference files.

```
fasta
ce6/reference/chr1.fa to ce6/reference/chr1colors.bin...15072421 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr2.fa to ce6/reference/chr2colors.bin...15279323 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr3.fa to ce6/reference/chr3colors.bin...13783681 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr4.fa to ce6/reference/chr4colors.bin...17493785 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr5.fa to ce6/reference/chr5colors.bin...20919568 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr6.fa to ce6/reference/chr6colors.bin...13794 bases (0 Ns)
ce6/reference/chr7.fa to ce6/reference/chr7colors.bin...17718854 bases (0 Ns)

Total 100281426 bases (0 Ns).
```

Error: cannot open file "ce6/1-7-0a.bin" for reading

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

#### 5. Use the "makebin" command to make the binary files. You will need to type "yes" to confirm that you wish to do this. This is a quick process for a small genome like ce6, however for large mammalian genomes this process can take around 90 minutes. This and the previous four commands will only need to be run **once** per genome.

```
makebin
Are you sure you want to make bin file for chr. 1 through 7 (type "yes" to continue) ? yes
Evaluating 0a
Creating 0a
Sorting 0a
Saving ce6/1-7-0a.bin. writing 1024MB...writing 382MB...Done 1 of 7
Evaluating 1a
Creating 1a
Sorting 1a
Saving ce6/1-7-1a.bin. writing 1024MB...writing 382MB...Done 2 of 7
Evaluating 2a
Creating 2a
Sorting 2a
Saving ce6/1-7-2a.bin. writing 1024MB...writing 382MB...Done 3 of 7
Evaluating 3a
Creating 3a
Sorting 3a
Saving ce6/1-7-3a.bin. writing 256MB...writing 382MB...Done 4 of 7
Evaluating 4a
Creating 4a
Sorting 4a
Saving ce6/1-7-4a.bin. writing 256MB...writing 382MB...Done 5 of 7
Evaluating 5a
Creating 5a
Sorting 5a
Saving ce6/1-7-5a.bin. writing 256MB...writing 382MB...Done 6 of 7
Evaluating 6a
Creating 6a
Sorting 6a
Saving ce6/1-7-6a.bin. writing 256MB...writing 382MB...Done 7 of 7
The current configuration aligns 1000 million sequences at a time.
Makebin took 297 Seconds
```



## Creating uniqueomes using the ISAS demonstration software

1. Turn filtering off (when filtering is enabled, this means that ISAS does not perform an exhaustive search).

```
filter=0
```

Filter turned off.

2. Set the mode of the alignment. For an explanation of the modes available, type “mode=?”.

```
mode=?
```

The following modes are supported:

```
MODE=0    First 25 bases must have 0 mismatches (perfect match).
MODE=1    First 25 bases can have up to 1 mismatch (i.e. 0 or 1).
MODE=1VA  First 25 bases can have up to 1 mismatch, where two valid
          adjacent mismatches (VA) count as 1 mismatch.
MODE=2    First 25 bases can have up to 2 mismatches (0, 1, or 2).
MODE=2VA  First 25 bases can have up to 2 mismatches, where two valid
          adjacent mismatches (VA) count as 1 mismatch.
MODE=02   First find all perfect matches for first 25, then add all
          locations with up to 2 mismatches for first 25.
MODE=012  First find all perfect matches for first 25, then add all
          locations with 1 mismatch for first 25, then add all locations
          with 2 mismatches for first 25.
MODE=02VA First find all perfect matches for first 25, then add all
          locations with up to 2 mismatches for first 25 with VA pairs
          counting as singles.
MODE=012VA First find all perfect matches for first 25, then add all 1
          mismatches for first 25, then add all 2VA mismatches for
          first 25.
MODE=3    First 50 bases can have up to 3 mismatches (0, 1, 2 or 3).
MODE=3VA  First 50 bases can have up to 3 mismatches, where two valid
          adjacent mismatches (VA) count as 1 mismatch.
MODE=4    First 50 bases can have up to 4 mismatches (0, 1, 2, 3 or 4).
MODE=4VA  First 50 bases can have up to 4 mismatches, where two valid
          adjacent mismatches (VA) count as 1 mismatch.
MODE=5    First 50 bases can have up to 5 mismatches (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5).
```

In any "first 25" mode, ReadLength can be extended beyond 25 by using the command "GLOBAL=ReadLength,TotalMismatches".

In any mode, searching for any sequence stops after a total of LIMIT (currently set to 2) matches are found for that sequence.

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

```
mode=5
```

The current configuration aligns 1000 million sequences at a time.

3. To confirm that all the settings for the uniqueome are as desired, use the “status” command.

```
status
```

```
Current reference directory: ce6
Chr. 1 through Chr. 7 total 100,281,426 bases.
Mode=5: ReadLength=50 Mismatches=5 (up to 5 mismatches).
Any bases beyond 50 will be ignored.
Regular Output.
Maximum no. of matches (LIMIT) reported=2.
Sequence Filtering is disabled (lossless alignment).
The current configuration can align up to 1000 million sequences at a time.
```

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.

4. Run the command “makestats”.

```
makestats
```

```
The current configuration aligns 821 million sequences at a time.
Stats will be created in 1 loops.
Loop no. 1 (of 1)
L0a 3.0 Sec.
R5 75.4 Sec.
```

```

L1a 3.0 Sec.
R5 72.0 Sec.
L2a 2.4 Sec.
R5 64.5 Sec.
L3a 1.3 Sec.
R5 112.0 Sec.
L4a 1.4 Sec.
R5 117.5 Sec.
L5a 1.3 Sec.
R5 110.6 Sec.
L6a 1.4 Sec.
R5 99.7 Sec.

Wrote UniqueChr1Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr2Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr3Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr4Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr5Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr6Length50Mismatches5ce6
Wrote UniqueChr7Length50Mismatches5ce6
The current configuration aligns 1000 million sequences at a time.
Stats took 680 Seconds

Enter next command, or type "?" (and ENTER) for list of commands.
quit

Bye !
Saving settings for database=ce6

```

Alternatively, the “makestats” command can be run in non-interactive mode (recommended for larger genomes).

```
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ nohup ./ISAScolorsOldCPU.dem makestats &
```

## Working with ISAS uniqueome output

The output from ISAS is a compact text file that mirrors the chromosomes used as the reference, with one file per chromosome and a one-to-one coordinate-to-score correspondence. A score of 1 indicates a single (self) match for the given word size and stringency criteria. Scores of 2-9 indicate the corresponding number of genome matches and an “X” is used to denote starting positions for N-mers with 10 or more matches. Starting positions that do not correspond to unambiguous words, i.e. those containing “N” and those at the end of the sequence, are denoted with “N”. How to convert these files to BED plots and wiggle plots is described below.

1. Use the script **make\_and\_compress\_BED.pl** to convert the ISAS output into a single BED file containing the positive strand unique start sites.

```

[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ ./make_and_compress_BED.pl -p /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ -f
/data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6/reference/renamed_chromosomes.txt -o /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/
-n ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-space.50.5.positive.BED
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr1Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrI
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr2Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrII
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr3Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrIII
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr4Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrIV
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr5Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrV
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr6Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrM
Processing file name: /data/ncloonan/ISASdemo//UniqueChr7Length50Mismatches5ce6...
chromosome: chrX

[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ ls -lha
total 102M

```



```

drwxrwxrwx 6 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug 12 10:57 .
drwxr-xr-x 9 a.user A-Group 68K Aug 11 12:35 ..
drwxrwxrwx 3 a.user A-Group 4.0K Aug 11 12:16 ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 3.4M Aug 12 10:57 ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-
space.50.5.positive.BED
-rwxr-xr-x 1 a.user A-Group 1.4M Aug 2 15:40 ISAScolorsOldCPU.dem
-rwxr-xr-x 1 a.user A-Group 3.4K Aug 12 10:52 make_and_compress_BED.pl
-rwxr-xr-x 1 a.user A-Group 3.7K Aug 12 10:52 make_COV_plot.pl
-rwxr-xr-x 1 a.user A-Group 1.5K Aug 12 10:52 make_negative_BED.pl
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 314 Aug 11 12:23 ReferenceDirectory.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr1Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 15M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr2Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr3Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 17M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr4Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 21M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr5Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 14K Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr6Length50Mismatches5ce6
-rw-r--r-- 1 a.user A-Group 18M Aug 12 10:51 UniqueChr7Length50Mismatches5ce6
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ tail --lines=5 ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-
space.50.5.positive.BED
chrX 17715934 17716276 1
chrX 17716278 17716282 1
chrX 17716283 17716381 1
chrX 17716387 17717840 1
chrX 17718013 17718703 1

```

2. Use the script **make\_negative\_BED.pl** to create a BED file containing the negative strand unique start sites. This script requires a chrom.sizes file that can be generated with a tool (**fetchChromSizes**) downloadable from the UCSC genome at <http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/downloads.html>. This is simply a tab delimited text file with the chromosome names, and the number of nucleotides in each chromosome as follows:

```

[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ more ce6.chrom.sizes
chrI 15072421
chrII 15279323
chrIII 13783681
chrIV 17493785
chrM 13794
chrV 20919568
chrX 17718854
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ ./make_negative_BED.pl -f
/data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-space.50.5.positive.BED -s /d
ata/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6.chrom.sizes -l 50
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ tail --lines=5 ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-
space.50.5.negative.BED
chrX 17715984 17716326 1
chrX 17716328 17716332 1
chrX 17716333 17716431 1
chrX 17716437 17717890 1
chrX 17718063 17718753 1

```

3. Use the script **make\_COV\_plot.pl** to create an unstranded coverage plot of uniqueness. As described above, this tool also needs a chrom.sizes text file.

```

[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ ./make_negative_BED.pl -f
/data/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-space.50.5.positive.BED -s /d
ata/ncloonan/ISASdemo/ce6.chrom.sizes -l 50
[a.user@foo ISASdemo]$ tail --lines=5 ce6_uniqueome.unique_starts.color-space.50.5.wig
chrX 17718747 17718748 10
chrX 17718748 17718749 8
chrX 17718749 17718750 6
chrX 17718750 17718751 4
chrX 17718751 17718752 2

```

4. Tools for converting BED and WIG files to bigBed (**bedToBigBed**) and bigWig (**wigToBigWig**) are available to download from the UCSC genome browser page at <http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/downloads.html>. These files convert the text files generated here, to binary files that can be viewed easily through the UCSC genome browser.