



Örnek 58'in mikroskop altındaki görüntüsü.

EK 2: BİYOBİYOİNFORMATİK İŞ AKIŞINDA OLUŞTURULAN BASH BETİĞİ

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
IN_DIR=$1  
OUT_DIR=$2
```

```
mkdir $OUT_DIR  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/0_fastqc  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/1_align  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/2_merge  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/3_trim  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/4_uniq  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/5_filter  
mkdir $OUT_DIR/6_clean
```

```
for file in ./IN_DIR/*R1_001.fastq ; do  
    samplename=$(basename "$file" | cut -d "." -f1)  
    searchname=$(basename "$file" | cut -d "." -f1,2,3)  
    ~/Programs/FastQC/fastqc $IN_DIR/"$samplename"*.fastq -o $OUT_DIR/0_fastqc  
    illuminapairedend --score-min=30 -r $IN_DIR/"$searchname"_R2_001.fastq  
    $IN_DIR/"$searchname"_R1_001.fastq >  
    $OUT_DIR/1_align/"$samplename".aligned.fastq  
    obigrep -p 'mode!="joined"' $OUT_DIR/1_align/"$samplename".aligned.fastq >  
    $OUT_DIR/2_merge/"$samplename".merged.fastq  
    perl ~/Programs/tagcleaner-standalone-0.16/tagcleaner.pl -fastq  
    $OUT_DIR/2_merge/"$samplename".merged.fastq -out  
    $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed -tag5 "PRIMER1" -tag3 "PRIMER2"  
    -mm5 3 -mm3 3  
    perl ~/Programs/tagcleaner-standalone-0.16/tagcleaner.pl -fastq  
    $OUT_DIR/2_merge/"$samplename".merged.fastq -out  
    $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.info -tag5 "PRIMER1"-tag3  
    "PRIMER2" -mm5 3 -mm3 3 -info  
    awk 'NR%4==1' $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.info.fastq | cut -d "  
    " -f3 | sort -n | uniq -c > $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".trimmed.stats  
    awk 'NR%4==1' $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.info.fastq | cut -d "  
    " -f2 | sort -n | uniq -c > $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".untrimmed.stats  
    awk 'NR%4==1' 3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.info.fastq | cut -d " " -f6 | sort -  
    n | uniq -c > 3_trim/"$samplename".5mismatch.stats  
    awk 'NR%4==1' 3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.info.fastq | cut -d " " -f7 | sort -  
    n | uniq -c > 3_trim/"$samplename".3mismatch.stats  
    obiuniq $OUT_DIR/3_trim/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.fastq >  
    $OUT_DIR/4_uniq/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.fasta  
    obiannotate -k count $OUT_DIR/4_uniq/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.fasta >  
    $$ ; mv $$ $OUT_DIR/4_uniq/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.fasta  
    obigrep -l "min" -L "max" -p 'count>=5'  
    $OUT_DIR/4_uniq/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.fasta >  
    $OUT_DIR/5_filter/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.c5-10.1150.L250.fasta
```

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obiclean                                -r                                0.05                                -H
$OUT_DIR/5_filter/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.c10.1150.L250.fasta      >
$OUT_DIR/6_clean/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.c10.1150.L250.clean.fasta
$OUT_DIR/11_rblast.results/"$samplename".c5-10.rblast.results
blastn                                   -query
$OUT_DIR/6_clean/"$samplename".merged.trimmed.uniq.c10.1150.L250.clean.fasta -db
~/Database/blastdb/localdb.fasta -max_target_seqs 1 -outfmt "6 qseqid sseqid length pident"
-out $OUT_DIR/12_lblast.results/2031.c10.lblast.results
blastn -query

```



Environmental DNA: a tool for estimation of fish biomass/abundance?

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Abstract

Environmental DNA has become popular method to detect living organism in aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Besides, eDNA can be used for estimation of fish biomass/abundance in freshwater. In our study we tested the relationship between eDNA and traditional method by comparing the eDNA read numbers of *Cyprinus carpio*, *Carassius gibelio* and *Sander lucioperca* with the traditional abundance/biomass estimation data in the Karataş lake. We designed seasonal field and simulated laboratory experiments for February, April, June and September. eDNA sampling was done from three stations of the lake and fishing was done for laboratory experiments. Before aquarium experiments, parameters of biomass were measured for each captured individual. In laboratory experiment, the effect of three different factors (duration, water temperature and fish biomass/abundance) on eDNA concentration was investigated. We set up three aquarium experiments using 250L fiber tanks. Target species were kept in for 1,2,3,6 and 9 days in experiment tanks. For temperature experiment, selected species were kept six days at 7, 15 and 25°C in experiment tanks. To evaluate target species abundance on eDNA concentration 1, 5, 10, 25 individuals were kept 6 days in experiment tanks. After these experiments, 500ml of water was filtered by using 0.22µm pore size filters. We obtained total 192 filters. DNA extractions were done by using optimized eDNA protocol and two-step PCR were done using universal fish primers MiFish-U-F/ MiFish-U-R with related high throughput sequencing platform adaptors with 500K read per sample.

According to bioinformatics analysis we found statistically correlated results between eDNA copy number and fish biomass/abundance estimated using traditional methods. Comparison of results from traditional and eDNA method for estimation of biomass/abundance of target species resulted with an average of %4 deviation. As a result, using eDNA metabarcoding can provide cost-effective, time-saving and rapid results similar to traditional methods to estimate species biomass/abundance in natural environments.

Keywords: Environmental DNA, Biomass, Abundance, Freshwater Fish, High Throughput Sequencing

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ABSTRACT BOOK



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