

RNA sequence data analysis via Galaxy, Part I Uploading data and starting the workflow (Group Exercise)

The goal of this exercise is to use a Galaxy workflow to analyze RNA sequencing data. The datasets we will use are all freely available through the sequence repositories (SRA, ENA, DDBJ).

Galaxy is an open, web-based platform for data intensive biomedical research. EuPathDB is developing its own Galaxy instance that will become available for its users. Galaxy allows you to perform, reproduce, and share complete analyses.

Many resources are available to learn how to use Galaxy. The following link has information about additional resources to help you learn how to use Galaxy:

https://wiki.galaxyproject.org/Learn#Galaxy_101

For this exercise we will be working in groups. Each group will have 4-6 members. One person in the group will run the Galaxy controls on one computer. The other members' role is to help ensure that the correct datasets are being used and that the correct workflow parameters are being selected.

The galaxy instance we will use is located here:

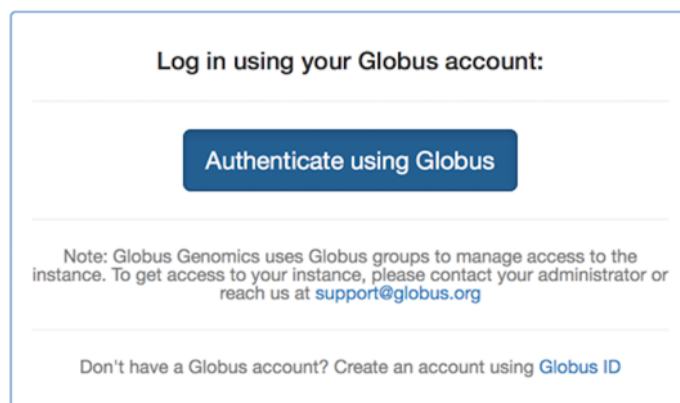
<http://eupathdb.globusgenomics.org>

Section I: Setting up your EuPathDB Galaxy account

Step 1: Log in to any EuPathDB site.

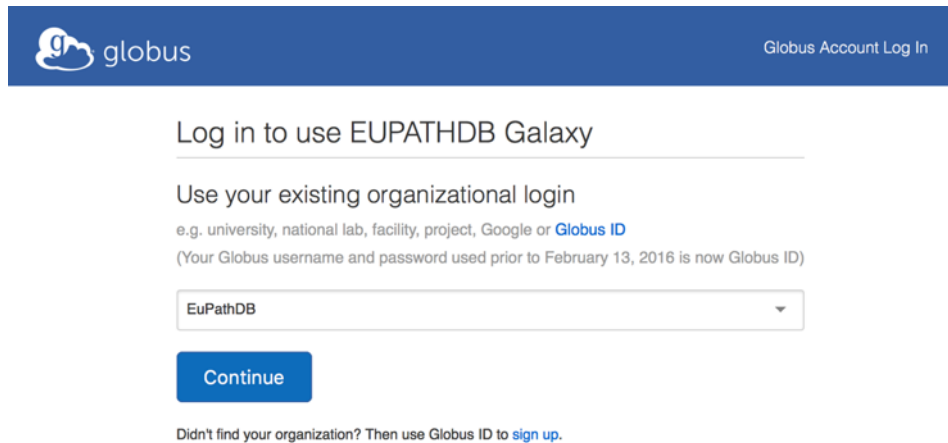
Step 2: Go to the EuPathDB Galaxy instance: <https://eupathdb.globusgenomics.org/>

Step 3: Click on "Authenticate using Globus"



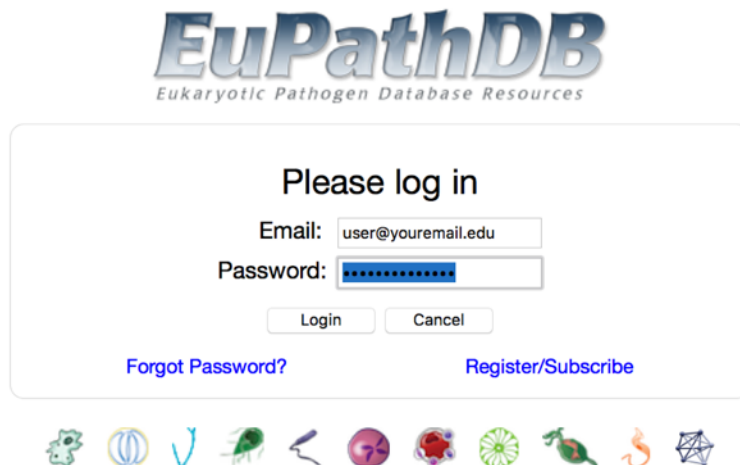
The screenshot shows a login page with the heading "Log in using your Globus account:". Below this is a blue button labeled "Authenticate using Globus". Underneath the button is a note: "Note: Globus Genomics uses Globus groups to manage access to the instance. To get access to your instance, please contact your administrator or reach us at support@globus.org". At the bottom, there is a link: "Don't have a Globus account? Create an account using [Globus ID](#)".

Step 4: Select EuPathDB from the drop down menu if it is not already selected. Next click on “Continue”



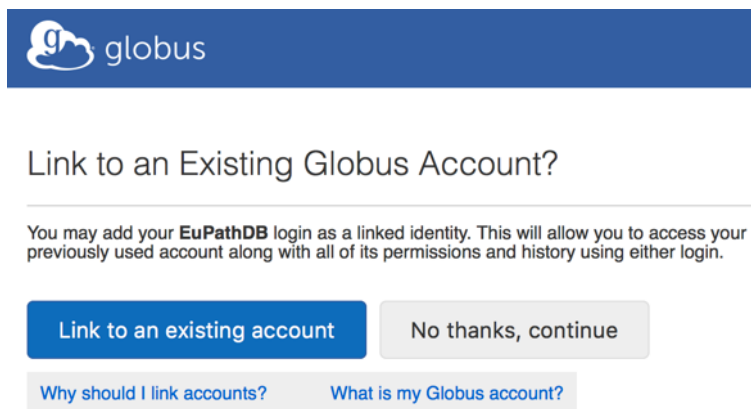
The screenshot shows the top of a web page with a blue header bar. On the left is the Globus logo (a cloud with a 'g') and the word 'globus'. On the right is the text 'Globus Account Log In'. Below the header, the main heading is 'Log in to use EUPATHDB Galaxy'. Underneath is the instruction 'Use your existing organizational login' followed by examples: 'e.g. university, national lab, facility, project, Google or [Globus ID](#)'. A note in parentheses states: '(Your Globus username and password used prior to February 13, 2016 is now Globus ID)'. There is a dropdown menu with 'EuPathDB' selected. Below the menu is a blue 'Continue' button. At the bottom, a link says 'Didn't find your organization? Then use Globus ID to [sign up](#)'.

Step 5: Enter your EuPathDB user name and password.




The screenshot shows the EuPathDB logo at the top, with the tagline 'Eukaryotic Pathogen Database Resources'. Below the logo is a white box with the heading 'Please log in'. Inside the box are two input fields: 'Email:' with the value 'user@youremail.edu' and 'Password:' with masked characters. Below the password field are 'Login' and 'Cancel' buttons. At the bottom of the box are two links: 'Forgot Password?' and 'Register/Subscribe'. Below the white box is a row of ten small, colorful icons representing various biological and medical fields.

Step 6: Click on “No thanks, continue”



The screenshot shows a blue header bar with the Globus logo and the word 'globus'. Below the header is the heading 'Link to an Existing Globus Account?'. Underneath is a paragraph: 'You may add your **EuPathDB** login as a linked identity. This will allow you to access your previously used account along with all of its permissions and history using either login.' There are two buttons: a blue 'Link to an existing account' button and a grey 'No thanks, continue' button. At the bottom are two links: 'Why should I link accounts?' and 'What is my Globus account?'.

Step 7: Click on “Allow”

 globus Account ▾

EUPATHDB Galaxy would like to:

- ✓ Transfer files using Globus Transfer ⓘ


To work, the above will need to:

- ✓ View your identities on Globus Auth ⓘ
- ✓ Manage your Globus Groups ⓘ

By clicking “Allow”, you allow **EUPATHDB Galaxy** (this client has not provided terms of service or a privacy policy to Globus) to use the above listed information and services. You can rescind this and other [consents](#) at any time.


AllowDeny


Step 8: Congratulations, you are in!

 globus Genomics

Analyze Data Workflow Shared Data Visualization Help User

Using 0 bytes

Tools 


search tools 


DATA TRANSFER

- Globus Data Transfer
- Get Data
- File Transfer Checksum


NGS APPLICATIONS

- NGS: QC and manipulation
- NGS: Assembly
- NGS: Mapping
- NGS: Mapping QC
- NGS: RNA Analysis
- NGS: DNase
- NGS: Peak Calling
- NGS: SAM Tools
- NGS: BAM Tools
- NGS: SNPR Tools
- NGS: Picard
- NGS: Indel Analysis
- NGS: GATK Tools
- NGS: GATK2 Tools
- NGS: GATK3 Tools
- NGS: Fermit Suite
- NGS: Variant Detection
- Consensus Genotyper for Exome Variants
- NGS: Interval Tools


 globus genomics




system status 

GET STARTED

 [Workflow for Illumina RNA-seq »](#)

Provide information on differential gene expression between NGS samples including alleles and spliced transcripts. This analysis is for paired-end sequences. Includes QC, mapping to hg19 and expression of genes.

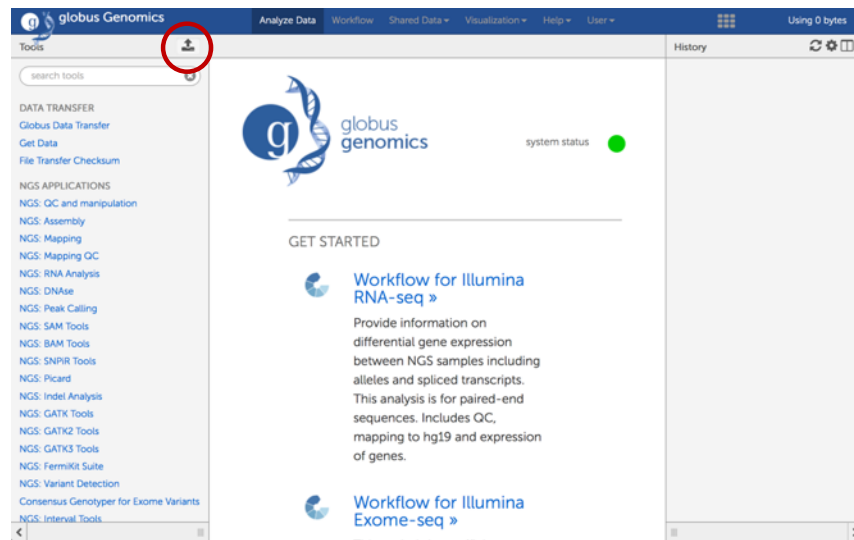
 [Workflow for Illumina Exome-seq »](#)

History   

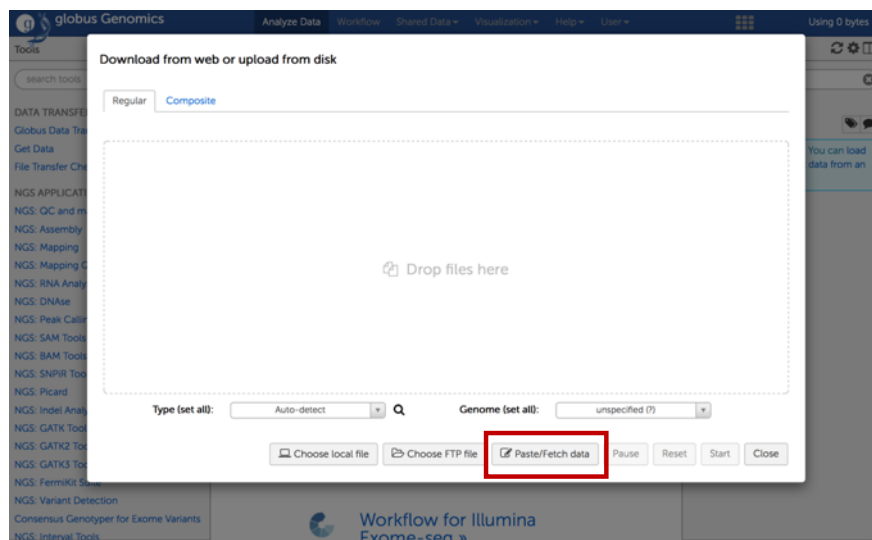
Section II: Importing data to Galaxy

There are multiple ways to import data into your Galaxy workspace. For this exercise we will use the direct links listed below. Remember one person in your group will be doing this. The samples below were all generated by paired end sequencing, hence there are two files for each sample. The files are fastq files that are compressed (that is why they end in .gz = gzip).

Step 1: Click on the “Get data” icon. This will open up a window that allows you to “**Download from web or upload from disk**”



Step 2: In the “Download from web or upload from disk” window click on “Paste/Fetch data”



Step 3: Paste the four URLs corresponding to the four files for your group. Each URL has to be on a new line. Then click on “Start”.

The screenshot shows the Galaxy web interface. A modal window titled "Download from web or upload from disk" is open. The "Composite" tab is selected. A message states: "You added 1 file(s) to the queue. Add more files or click 'Start' to proceed." Below this is a table with columns: Name, Size, Type, Genome, Settings, and Status. The table has one row: "New File", "315 b", "Auto-detect", "unspecified (?)", and a settings icon. Below the table is a text input area with the instruction: "You can tell Galaxy to download data from web by entering URL in this box (one per line). You can also directly paste the contents of a file." The input area contains four URLs:
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270.1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270.2.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270.3.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270.4.fastq.gz
Below the input area are buttons for "Choose local file", "Choose FTP file", "Paste/Fetch data", "Pause", "Reset", "Start" (highlighted with a red box), and "Close". A blue arrow points from the "Start" button to the next screenshot.

The second screenshot shows the same modal window after clicking "Start". The "New File" row now has a status of "100%" and a green checkmark. The text input area is highlighted in green.

Step 4: Click on “Close”. You should notice that the left section (history section) will show the files being transferred (yellow) – this may take a few minutes to start. File transfer will take about 15-20 minutes. When this is complete they will turn green.

g

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Analyze DataWorkflowShared DataVisualizationHelpUser

Using 0 bytes

Tools

search tools

DATA TRANSFER

Globus Data Transfer

Get Data

File Transfer Checksum

NGS APPLICATIONS

NGS: QC and manipulation

NGS: Assembly

NGS: Mapping

NGS: Mapping QC

NGS: RNA Analysis

NGS: DNase

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NGS: SNPIR Tools

NGS: Picard

NGS: Indel Analysis

NGS: GATK Tools

NGS: GATK2 Tools

NGS: GATK3 Tools

NGS: Fermit Suite

NGS: Variant Detection

Consensus Genotyper for Exome Variants

NGS: Interval Tools

g

globus
genomics

system status

●

GET STARTED

Workflow for Illumina
RNA-seq »

Provide information on differential gene expression between NGS samples including alleles and spliced transcripts. This analysis is for paired-end sequences. Includes QC, mapping to hg19 and expression of genes.

Workflow for Illumina
Exome-seq »

History

search datasets

Unnamed history

4 shown

0 b

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq.gz

3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq.gz

2: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq.gz

1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq.gz

In Process

g

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Analyze DataWorkflowShared DataVisualizationHelpUser

Using 19.3 GB

Tools

search tools

DATA TRANSFER

Globus Data Transfer

Get Data

File Transfer Checksum

NGS APPLICATIONS

NGS: QC and manipulation

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NGS: Mapping

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NGS: GATK2 Tools

NGS: GATK3 Tools

NGS: Fermit Suite

NGS: Variant Detection

Consensus Genotyper for Exome Variants

NGS: Interval Tools

g

globus
genomics

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●

GET STARTED

Workflow for Illumina
RNA-seq »

Provide information on differential gene expression between NGS samples including alleles and spliced transcripts. This analysis is for paired-end sequences. Includes QC, mapping to hg19 and expression of genes.

Workflow for Illumina
Exome-seq »

History

search datasets

Unnamed history

4 shown

19.32 GB

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq

3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq

2: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq

1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq

Done

Group assignments:

Group 1:

Plasmodium falciparum Asexual vs. Cultured sporozoites

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA230379>

Samples:

Asexual samples:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq.gz

Cultured sporozoite samples:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq.gz

Group 2:

Plasmodium falciparum Asexual vs. Salivary sporozoites

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA230379>

Samples:

Asexual samples:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq.gz

Salivary Sporozoites:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/006/SRR1041266/SRR1041266_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/006/SRR1041266/SRR1041266_2.fastq.gz

Group 3:

Plasmodium falciparum Cultured vs. Salivary sporozoites

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA230379>

Samples:

Cultured sporozoite samples:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq.gz

Salivary Sporozoites:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/006/SRR1041266/SRR1041266_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/006/SRR1041266/SRR1041266_2.fastq.gz

Group 4:

Aspergillus nidulans FGSC4 VeA⁺ WT vs. OSA knock outs

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA293709>

Samples:

FGSC4 VeA⁺ WT:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR218/001/SRR2180251/SRR2180251_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR218/001/SRR2180251/SRR2180251_2.fastq.gz

OSA knock outs:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR218/007/SRR2180257/SRR2180257_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR218/007/SRR2180257/SRR2180257_2.fastq.gz

Group 5:

Toxoplasma gondii WT vs. GRA17 knock outs

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA275621>

Samples:

WT:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/001/SRR1805881/SRR1805881_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/001/SRR1805881/SRR1805881_2.fastq.gz

GRA17 knock outs:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/002/SRR1805882/SRR1805882_1.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/002/SRR1805882/SRR1805882_2.fastq.gz

Group 6:

Toxoplasma gondii WT vs. GRA17 knock outs

Project information: <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA275621>

Samples:

WT:

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/001/SRR1805881/SRR1805881_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/001/SRR1805881/SRR1805881_2.fastq.gz

GRA23 knock outs:

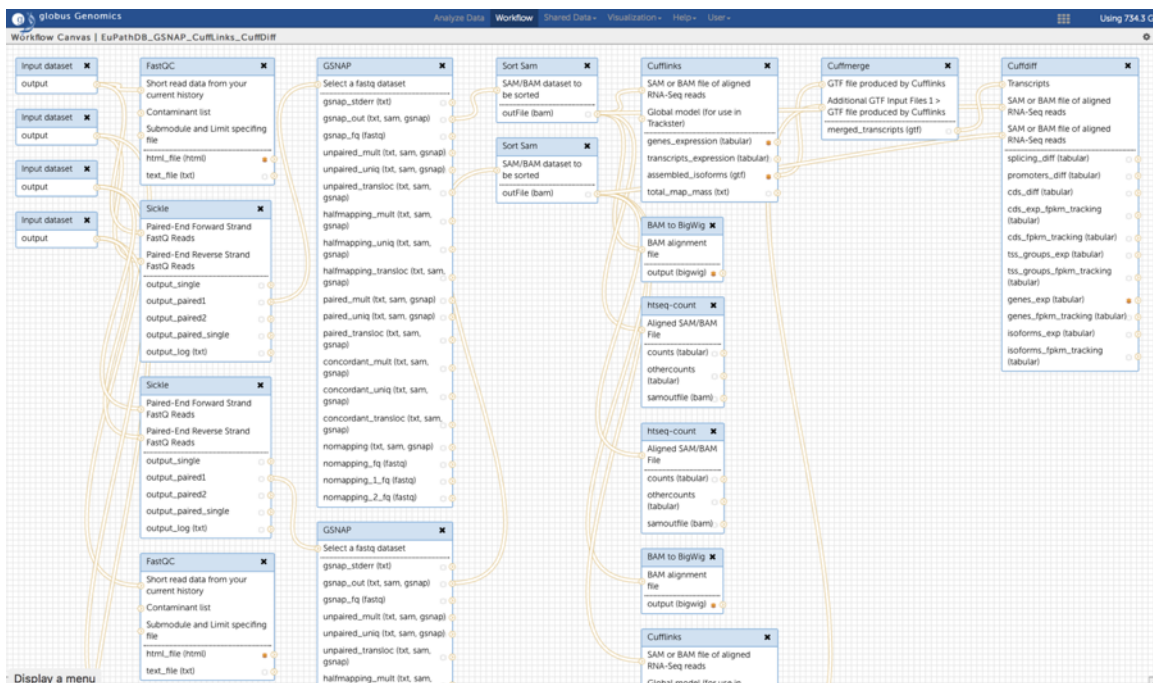
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/003/SRR1805883/SRR1805883_1.fastq.gz

ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR180/003/SRR1805883/SRR1805883_2.fastq.gz

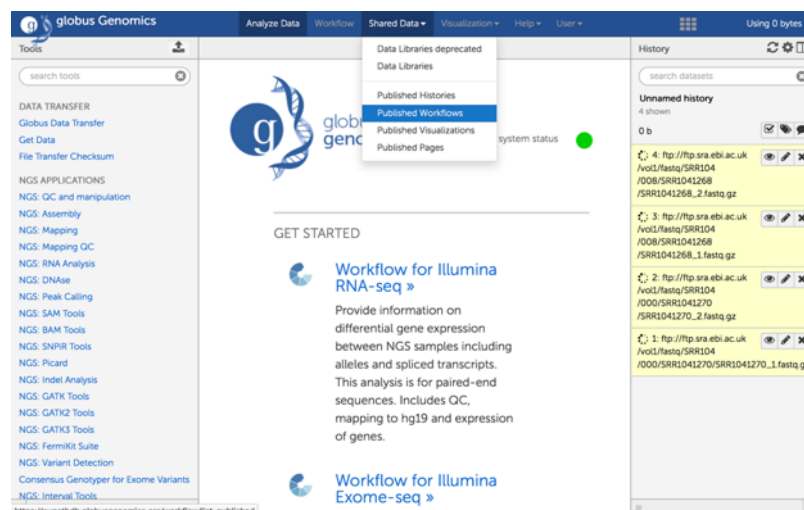
Section II: Running a workflow in Galaxy

You can create your own workflows in Galaxy based on your needs. The tools in the left section can all be added and configured as steps in a workflow that can be run on appropriate datasets. For this exercise we will use a preconfigured workflow that does the following main things:

1. Analyzes the reads in your files and generates FASTQC reports.
2. Trims the reads based on their quality scores.
3. Aligns the reads to a reference genome using GSNAP and generates coverage plots.
4. Determines FPKM values for each sample and generates gene/transcript models.
5. Determines differential expression of genes between the samples.



Step 1: Import the workflow called “EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff” – click on the shared data menu item and select “Published Workflows” from the menu.



Step 2: Click on the arrow next to the appropriate workflow and select import.

The screenshot shows the 'Published Workflows' page on the globus Genomics platform. The page has a navigation bar with 'Analyze Data', 'Workflow', 'Shared Data', 'Visualization', 'Help', and 'User'. A search bar is at the top. Below it, a table lists workflows. The first workflow, 'EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff', has a dropdown menu open showing 'Import' and 'Save as File'. A red arrow points to the 'Import' button. Below the table, a green notification bar states: 'Workflow "EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff" has been imported. You can start using this workflow or return to the previous page.'

Name	Annotation	Owner	Community Rating	Community Tags	Last Updated↓
EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff		oharb-1	★★★★★		~6 minutes ago
EuPathDB RNAseq Workflow		oharb-1	★★★★★		~1 day ago
EUPATHDB: gsnap-illumina RNA-seq Star transfer (imported from uploaded file)		sjung1	★★★★★		~2 days ago


Step 3: Click on “Workflow” in the menu at the top of the page. On the next page click on the arrow next to your imported workflow and select the “Run” option.


The screenshot shows the 'Your workflows' page on the globus Genomics platform. The navigation bar now highlights 'Workflow'. Below it, a table lists workflows. The first workflow, 'imported: EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff', has a dropdown menu open showing 'Run', 'Share or Publish', 'Download or Export', 'Submit via API batch mode', 'Copy', 'Rename', 'View', and 'Delete'. A red arrow points to the 'Run' button. To the left, there are sections for 'Workflows shared with' and 'Other options'.

Name	# of Steps
imported: EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff	22

Step 4: Configure your workflow – there are multiple steps in the workflow but you do not need to configure all of them. For the purpose of this exercise you will need to configure the following:

- a. Select the input datasets. These are the fastq files you imported from the sequence archive. Workflow steps 1-4 allow you to select the datasets. Be sure you match the correct forward and reverse files. The should end in the same SRR number with a .1 or .2 at the end.


forward 


3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq 

type to filter

Step 2: Input dataset

1


reverse 


4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastc 

type to filter

Step 3: Input dataset

22


Input Dataset 


1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq 

type to filter

Step 4: Input dataset

21

Input Dataset 

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastc 

1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq

2: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq

3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq

- b. Scroll down to steps 11 and 12 (GSNAP). Click on the name of the step to open up the parameters. Select the correct reference organism in each of the steps.

Step 11: GSNAP (version GSNAP: 2014-08-04)
7

<H2>Input Sequences</H2>Select the input format
Fastq

Select a fastq dataset
Output dataset 'output_paired1' from step 6

Use Paired Reads?
False

Amount of barcode to remove from start of read (default 0)
None ☒

Starting field of identifier in FASTQ header, whitespace-delimited, starting from 1
None ☒

Ending field of identifier in FASTQ header, whitespace-delimited, starting from 1
None ☒

Skip reads marked by the Illumina chastity program
off - no filtering ☒

Select a reference genome
AnidulansFGSCA4

- TREU927 (Tbrucei)
- hg19 (Hsapiens)
- ME49 (Tgondii)
- 3D7 (Pfalciiparum)**
- CS7BL6J (Mmusculus)
- PvixaxSal1
- AfumigatusA1293
- AnidulansFGSCA4

Put options for RNA-Seq
Use default settings

- c. Scroll down to step 15 (Cufflinks), 17, 18 (htseq), 20 (Cufflinks) and 21 (Cuffmerge) and select the correct reference organism.
- d. Click on “Run Workflow”

Step 21: Cuffmerge (version CUFFLINKS: 2.1.1)
33

GTF file produced by Cufflinks
Output dataset 'assembled_isoforms' from step 15

Additional GTF Input Files

Additional GTF Input Files 1

GTF file produced by Cufflinks
Output dataset 'assembled_isoforms' from step 20

Will you select an annotation file from your history or use a built-in gff3 file?
Use a built-in annotation

Select a genome annotation
Pfalciiparum 3D7

Use Sequence Data
No

Action:
Hide output 'merged_transcripts'.

Step 22: Cuffdiff (version CUFFLINKS: 2.1.1)
23

☐ Send results to a new history

Run workflow

Analyze Data

Workflow

Shared Data

Visualization

Help

User

Using 19.3 GB

Tools

search tools

DATA TRANSFER

Globus Data Transfer

Get Data

File Transfer Checksum

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NGS: GATK Tools

NGS: GATK2 Tools

NGS: GATK3 Tools

NGS: FermiKit Suite

NGS: Variant Detection

Consensus Genotyper for Exome Variants

NGS: Interval Tools

✓

Successfully ran workflow "imported: EuPathDB_GSNAP_CuffLinks_CuffDiff". The following datasets have been added to the queue:

3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq

1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq

5: FastQC on data 3: Webpage

6: FastQC on data 3: RawData

7: Paired-End forward strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

9: Singletons from Paired-End output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

8: Paired-End reverse strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

10: Log output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

11: FastQC on data 4: Webpage

12: FastQC on data 4: RawData

13: FastQC on data 1: Webpage

14: FastQC on data 1: RawData

15: Paired-End forward strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 1

17: Singletons from Paired-End output of Sickle on data 4 and data 1

16: Paired-End reverse strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 1

18: Log output of Sickle on data 4 and data 1

19: FastQC on data 4: Webpage

20: FastQC on data 4: RawData

21: GSNAP on data 7: gsnap.log

History

10: Log output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

9: Singletons from Paired-End output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

8: Paired-End reverse strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

7: Paired-End forward strand output of Sickle on data 4 and data 3

6: FastQC on data 3: RawData

5: FastQC on data 3: Webpage

4: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_2.fastq

3: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/008/SRR1041268/SRR1041268_1.fastq

2: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_2.fastq

1: ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR104/000/SRR1041270/SRR1041270_1.fastq

The steps will start running in the history section on the right. Grey means they are waiting to start. Yellow means they are running. Green means they have completed. Red means there was an error in the step.

Appendix:

FASTQ files are text files (similar to FASTA) that include sequence quality information and details in addition to the sequence (ie. name, quality scores, sequencing machine ID, lane number etc.). FASTQ files are large and as a result not all sequencing repositories will store this format. However, tools are available to convert, for example, NCBI's SRA format to FASTQ. Sequence data is housed in three repositories that are synchronized on a regular basis.

- The sequence read archive at GenBank
- The European Nucleotide Archive at EMBL
- The DNA data bank of Japan

