

systemPipeR Workflow for Ribo-Seq and polyRibo-Seq Experiments

Piyada Juntawong, Jeremie Bazin, Maureen Hummel, Julia Bailey-Serres and Thomas Girke
Email contact: thomas.girke@ucr.edu

October 12, 2015

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Experimental design	3
2	Load workflow environment	3
2.1	Load packages and sample data	3
2.2	Experiment definition provided by <code>targets</code> file	3
3	Read preprocessing	4
3.1	Quality filtering and adaptor trimming	4
3.2	FASTQ quality report	4
4	Alignments	5
4.1	Read mapping with Bowtie2/Tophat2	5
4.2	Read and alignment stats	5
4.3	Create symbolic links for viewing BAM files in IGV	6
5	Read distribution across genomic features	6
5.1	Obtain feature types	6
5.2	Count and plot reads of any length	6
5.3	Count and plot reads of specific lengths	7
6	Adding custom features to workflow	8
6.1	Predicting uORFs in 5' UTR regions	8
6.2	Adding custom features to other feature types	9
7	Genomic read coverage along transcripts or CDSs	9
7.1	Binned CDS coverage to compare many transcripts	9
7.2	Coverage upstream and downstream of start and stop codons	9
7.3	Combined coverage for both binned CDS and start/stop codons	9
7.4	Nucleotide level coverage along entire transcripts/CDSs	10
8	Read quantification per annotation range	10
8.1	Read counting with <code>summarizeOverlaps</code> in parallel mode using multiple cores	10
8.2	Sample-wise correlation analysis	11
9	Analysis of differentially expressed genes with edgeR	12
9.1	GO term enrichment analysis of DEGs	14
9.1.1	Obtain gene-to-GO mappings	14
9.1.2	Batch GO term enrichment analysis	15
9.1.3	Plot batch GO term results	15

10 Differential ribosome loading analysis (translational efficiency)	16
11 Clustering and heat maps	17
12 Version Information	18
13 Funding	19
14 References	19

1 Introduction

Ribo-Seq and polyRibo-Seq are a specific form of RNA-Seq gene expression experiments utilizing mRNA subpopulations directly bound to ribosomes. Compared to standard RNA-Seq, their readout of gene expression provides a better approximation of downstream protein abundance profiles due to their close association with translational processes. The most important difference among the two is that polyRibo-Seq utilizes polyribosomal RNA for sequencing, whereas Ribo-Seq is a footprinting approach restricted to sequencing RNA fragments protected by ribosomes (Ingolia et al., 2009; Aspden et al., 2014; Juntawong et al., 2015).

The workflow presented in this vignette contains most of the data analysis steps described by Juntawong et al. (2014) including functionalities useful for processing both polyRibo-Seq and Ribo-Seq experiments. To improve re-usability and adapt to recent changes of software versions (e.g. R, Bioconductor and short read aligners), the code has been optimized accordingly. Thus, the results obtained with the updated workflow are expected to be similar but not necessarily identical with the published results described in the original paper.

Relevant analysis steps of this workflow include read preprocessing, read alignments against a reference genome, counting of reads overlapping with a wide range of genomic features (e.g. CDSs, UTRs, uORFs, rRNAs, etc.), differential gene expression and differential ribosome binding analyses, as well as a variety of genome-wide summary plots for visualizing RNA expression trends. Functions are provided for evaluating the quality of Ribo-seq data, for identifying novel expressed regions in the genomes, and for gaining insights into gene regulation at the post-transcriptional and translational levels. For example, the functions `genFeatures` and `featuretypeCounts` can be used to quantify the expression output for all feature types included in a genome annotation (e.g. genes, introns, exons, miRNAs, intergenic regions, etc.). To determine the approximate read length of ribosome footprints in Ribo-Seq experiments, these feature type counts can be obtained and plotted for specific read lengths separately. Typically, the most abundant read length obtained for translated features corresponds to the approximate footprint length occupied by the ribosomes of a given organism group. Based on the results from several Ribo-Seq studies, these ribosome footprints are typically ~30 nucleotides long (Ingolia et al., 2011, 2009; Juntawong et al., 2014). However, their length can vary by several nucleotides depending upon the optimization of the RNA digestion step and various factors associated with translational regulation. For quality control purposes of Ribo-Seq experiments it is also useful to monitor the abundance of reads mapping to rRNA genes due to the high rRNA content of ribosomes. This information can be generated with the `featuretypeCounts` function described above.

Coverage trends along transcripts summarized for any number of transcripts can be obtained and plotted with the functions `featureCoverage` and `plotfeatureCoverage`, respectively. Their results allow monitoring of the phasing of ribosome movements along triplets of coding sequences. Commonly, high quality data will display here for the first nucleotide of each codon the highest depth of coverage computed for the 5' ends of the aligned reads.

Ribo-seq data can also be used to evaluate various aspects of translational control due to ribosome occupancy in upstream open reading frames (uORFs). The latter are frequently present in (or near) 5' UTRs of transcripts. For this, the function `predORFs` can be used to identify ORFs in the nucleotide sequences of transcripts or their subcomponents such as UTR regions. After scaling the resulting ORF coordinates back to the corresponding genome locations using `scaleRanges`, one can use these novel features (e.g. uORFs) for expression analysis routines similar to those employed for pre-existing annotations, such as the exonic regions of genes. For instance, in Ribo-Seq experiments one can use this approach to systematically identify all transcripts occupied by ribosomes in their uORF regions. The binding of ribosomes to uORF regions may indicate a regulatory role in the translation of the downstream main ORFs and/or translation of the uORFs into functionally relevant peptides.

1.1 Experimental design

Typically, users want to specify here all information relevant for the analysis of their NGS study. This includes detailed descriptions of FASTQ files, experimental design, reference genome, gene annotations, etc.

2 Load workflow environment

2.1 Load packages and sample data

The *systemPipeR* package needs to be loaded to perform the analysis steps shown in this report ([Girke, 2014](#)). The package allows users to run the entire analysis workflow interactively or with a single command while also generating the corresponding analysis report. For details see *systemPipeR*'s main [vignette](#).

```
library(systemPipeR)
```

Load workflow environment with sample data into your current working directory. The sample data are described [here](#).

```
library(systemPipeRdata)
genWorkenvir(workflow="ribseq")
setwd("riboseq")
```

In the workflow environments generated by *genWorkenvir* all data inputs are stored in a `data/` directory and all analysis results will be written to a separate `results/` directory, while the `systemPipeRIBOseq.Rnw` script and the `targets` file are expected to be located in the parent directory. The R session is expected to run from this parent directory. Additional parameter files are stored under `param/`.

To work with real data, users want to organize their own data similarly and substitute all test data for their own data. To rerun an established workflow on new data, the initial `targets` file along with the corresponding FASTQ files are usually the only inputs the user needs to provide.

If applicable users can load custom functions not provided by *systemPipeR*. Skip this step if this is not the case.

```
source("systemPipeRIBOseq_Fct.R")
```

2.2 Experiment definition provided by targets file

The `targets` file defines all FASTQ files and sample comparisons of the analysis workflow.

```
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- read.delim(targetspath, comment.char = "#")[,1:4]
targets
```

	FileName	SampleName	Factor	SampleLong
1	./data/SRR446027_1.fastq	M1A	M1	Mock.1h.A
2	./data/SRR446028_1.fastq	M1B	M1	Mock.1h.B
3	./data/SRR446029_1.fastq	A1A	A1	Avr.1h.A
4	./data/SRR446030_1.fastq	A1B	A1	Avr.1h.B
5	./data/SRR446031_1.fastq	V1A	V1	Vir.1h.A
6	./data/SRR446032_1.fastq	V1B	V1	Vir.1h.B
7	./data/SRR446033_1.fastq	M6A	M6	Mock.6h.A
8	./data/SRR446034_1.fastq	M6B	M6	Mock.6h.B
9	./data/SRR446035_1.fastq	A6A	A6	Avr.6h.A
10	./data/SRR446036_1.fastq	A6B	A6	Avr.6h.B
11	./data/SRR446037_1.fastq	V6A	V6	Vir.6h.A
12	./data/SRR446038_1.fastq	V6B	V6	Vir.6h.B

```

13 ./data/SRR446039_1.fastq      M12A    M12 Mock.12h.A
14 ./data/SRR446040_1.fastq      M12B    M12 Mock.12h.B
15 ./data/SRR446041_1.fastq      A12A    A12  Avr.12h.A
16 ./data/SRR446042_1.fastq      A12B    A12  Avr.12h.B
17 ./data/SRR446043_1.fastq      V12A    V12  Vir.12h.A
18 ./data/SRR446044_1.fastq      V12B    V12  Vir.12h.B

```

3 Read preprocessing

3.1 Quality filtering and adaptor trimming

The following custom function trims adaptors hierarchically from the longest to the shortest match of the right end of the reads. If `internalmatch=TRUE` then internal matches will trigger the same behavior. The argument `minpatternlength` defines the shortest adaptor match to consider in this iterative process. In addition, the function removes reads containing Ns or homopolymer regions. More detailed information on read preprocessing is provided in *systemPipeR*'s main vignette.

```

args <- systemArgs(sysma="param/trim.param", mytargets="targets.txt")
fctpath <- system.file("extdata", "custom_Fct.R", package="systemPipeR")
source(fctpath)
iterTrim <- ".iterTrimbatch1(fq, pattern='ACACGTCT', internalmatch=FALSE, minpatternlength=6,
                             Nnumber=1, polyhomo=50, minreadlength=16, maxreadlength=100)"
preprocessReads(args=args, Fct=iterTrim, batchsize=100000, overwrite=TRUE, compress=TRUE)
writeTargetsout(x=args, file="targets_trim.txt", overwrite=TRUE)

```

3.2 FASTQ quality report

The following `seeFastq` and `seeFastqPlot` functions generate and plot a series of useful quality statistics for a set of FASTQ files including per cycle quality box plots, base proportions, base-level quality trends, relative k-mer diversity, length and occurrence distribution of reads, number of reads above quality cutoffs and mean quality distribution. The results are written to a PDF file named `fastqReport.pdf`.

```

args <- systemArgs(sysma="param/tophat.param", mytargets="targets_trim.txt")
fqlist <- seeFastq(fastq=infile1(args), batchsize=100000, klength=8)
pdf("./results/fastqReport.pdf", height=18, width=4*length(fqlist))
seeFastqPlot(fqlist)
dev.off()

```



Figure 1: QC report for 18 FASTQ files.

4 Alignments

4.1 Read mapping with Bowtie2/TopHat2

The NGS reads of this project will be aligned against the reference genome sequence using Bowtie2/TopHat2 (Kim et al., 2013; Langmead and Salzberg, 2012). The parameter settings of the aligner are defined in the tophat.param file.

```
args <- systemArgs(sysma="param/tophat.param", mytargets="targets.txt")
sysargs(args)[1] # Command-line parameters for first FASTQ file
```

Submission of alignment jobs to compute cluster, here using 72 CPU cores (18 qsub processes each with 4 CPU cores).

```
moduleload(modules(args))
system("bowtie2-build ./data/tair10.fasta ./data/tair10.fasta")
resources <- list(walltime="20:00:00", nodes=paste0("1:ppn=", cores(args)), memory="10gb")
reg <- clusterRun(args, conffile=".BatchJobs.R", template="torque.tmpl", Njobs=18, runid="01",
  resourceList=resources)
waitForJobs(reg)
```

Check whether all BAM files have been created

```
file.exists(outpaths(args))
```

4.2 Read and alignment stats

The following provides an overview of the number of reads in each sample and how many of them aligned to the reference.

```
read_statsDF <- alignStats(args=args)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

read.table(system.file("extdata", "alignStats.xls", package="systemPipeR"), header=TRUE)[1:4,]
```

	FileName	Nreads2x	Nalign	Perc_Aligned	Nalign_Primary	Perc_Aligned_Primary
1	M1A	192918	177961	92.24697	177961	92.24697
2	M1B	197484	159378	80.70426	159378	80.70426
3	A1A	189870	176055	92.72397	176055	92.72397

4	A1B	188854 147768	78.24457	147768	78.24457
---	-----	---------------	----------	--------	----------

4.3 Create symbolic links for viewing BAM files in IGV

The `symLink2bam` function creates symbolic links to view the BAM alignment files in a genome browser such as IGV. The corresponding URLs are written to a file with a path specified under `urlfile`, here [IGVurl.txt](#).

```
symLink2bam(sysargs=args, htmldir=c("~/html/", "somedir/"),
            urlbase="http://biocluster.ucr.edu/~tgirke/",
            urlfile="./results/IGVurl.txt")
```

5 Read distribution across genomic features

The `genFeatures` function generates a variety of feature types from TxDb objects using utilities provided by the *GenomicFeatures* package.

5.1 Obtain feature types

The first step is the generation of the feature type ranges based on annotations provided by a GFF file that can be transformed into a TxDb object. This includes ranges for mRNAs, exons, introns, UTRs, CDSs, miRNAs, rRNAs, tRNAs, promoter and intergenic regions. In addition, any number of custom annotations can be included in this routine.

```
library(GenomicFeatures)
file <- system.file("extdata/annotation", "tair10.gff", package="systemPipeRdata")
txdb <- makeTxDbFromGFF(file=file, format="gff3", organism="Arabidopsis")
feat <- genFeatures(txdb, featuretype="all", reduce_ranges=TRUE, upstream=1000, downstream=0,
                   verbose=TRUE)
```

5.2 Count and plot reads of any length

The `featuretypeCounts` function counts how many reads in short read alignment files (BAM format) overlap with entire annotation categories. This utility is useful for analyzing the distribution of the read mappings across feature types, e.g. coding versus non-coding genes. By default the read counts are reported for the sense and antisense strand of each feature type separately. To minimize memory consumption, the BAM files are processed in a stream using utilities from the *Rsamtools* and *GenomicAlignment* packages. The counts can be reported for each read length separately or as a single value for reads of any length. Subsequently, the counting results can be plotted with the associated `plotfeaturetypeCounts` function.

The following generates and plots feature counts for any read length.

```
fc <- featuretypeCounts(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args), yieldSize=50000), grl=feat,
                       singleEnd=TRUE, readlength=NULL, type="data.frame")
p <- plotfeaturetypeCounts(x=fc, graphicsfile="results/featureCounts.pdf", graphicsformat="pdf",
                          scales="fixed", anyreadlength=TRUE, scale_length_val=NULL)
```

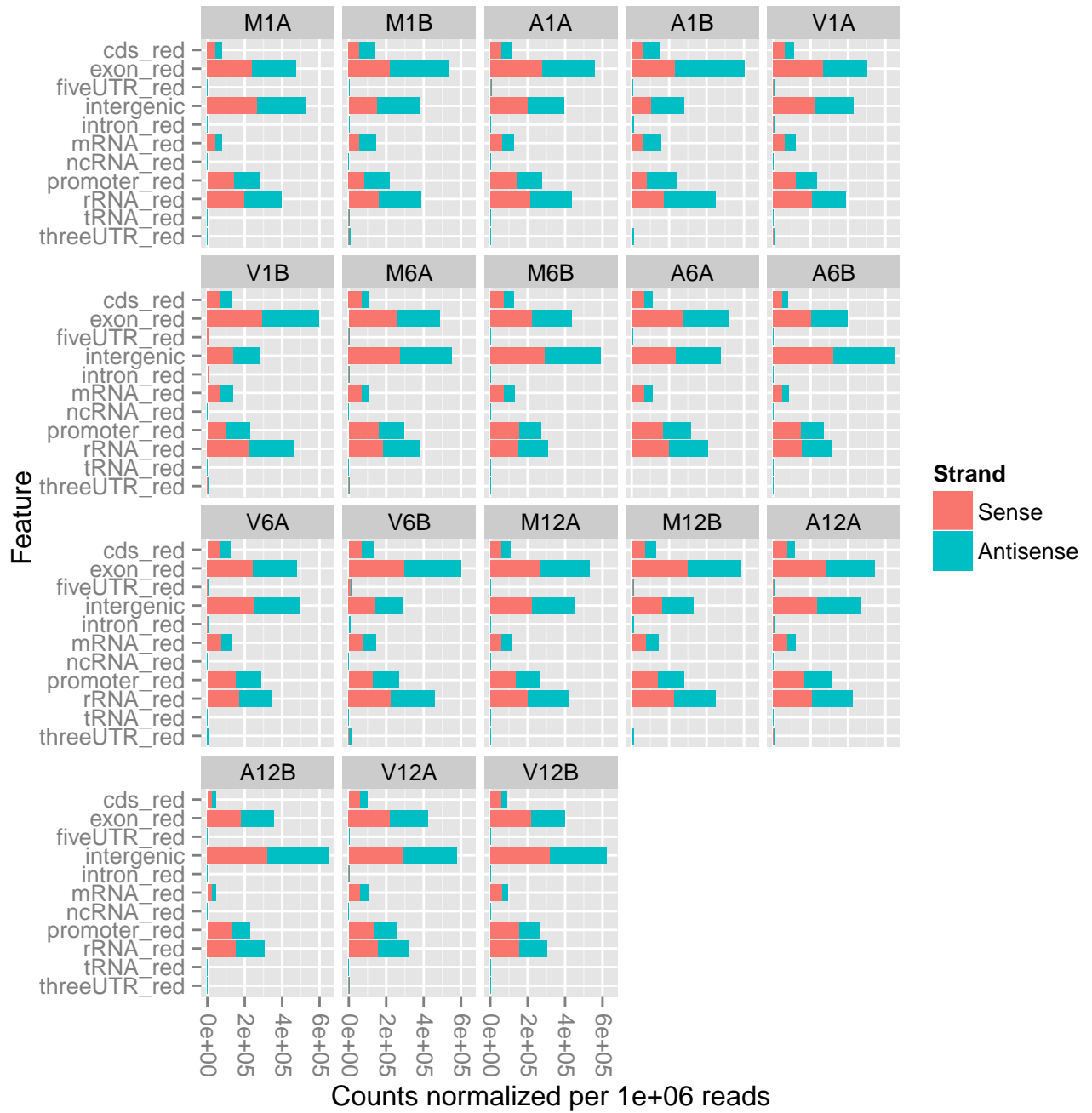


Figure 2: Read distribution plot across annotation features for any read length.

5.3 Count and plot reads of specific lengths

To determine the approximate read length of ribosome footprints in Ribo-Seq experiments, one can generate and plot the feature counts for specific read lengths separately. Typically, the most abundant read length obtained for translated features corresponds to the approximate footprint length occupied by the ribosomes.

```
fc2 <- featuretypeCounts(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args), yieldSize=50000), grl=feat,
                        singleEnd=TRUE, readlength=c(74:76,99:102), type="data.frame")
p2 <- plotfeaturetypeCounts(x=fc2, graphicsfile="results/featureCounts2.pdf", graphicsformat="pdf",
                           scales="fixed", anyreadlength=FALSE, scale_length_val=NULL)
```

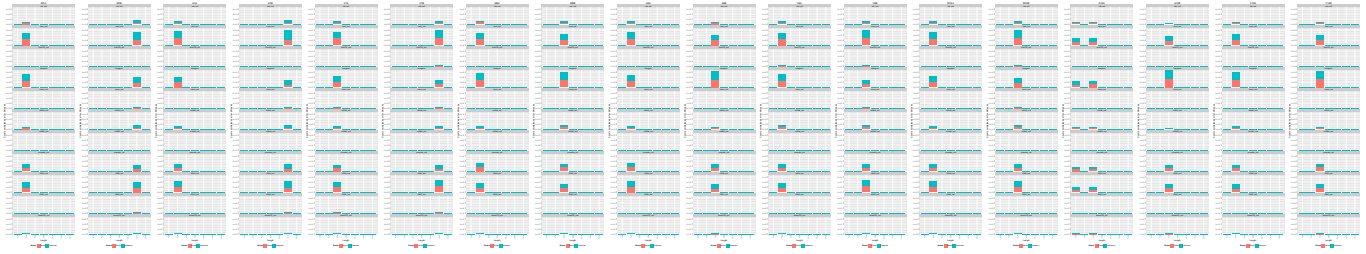


Figure 3: Read distribution plot across annotation features for specific read lengths.

6 Adding custom features to workflow

6.1 Predicting uORFs in 5' UTR regions

The function `predORF` can be used to identify open reading frames (ORFs) and coding sequences (CDSs) in DNA sequences provided as `DNAString` or `DNAStringSet` objects. The setting `mode='ORF'` returns continuous reading frames that begin with a start codon and end with a stop codon, while `mode='CDS'` returns continuous reading frames that do not need to begin or end with start or stop codons, respectively. Non-canonical start and stop codons are supported by allowing the user to provide any custom set of triplets under the `startcodon` and `stopcodon` arguments (*i.e.* non-ATG start codons). The argument `n` defines the maximum number of ORFs to return for each input sequence (*e.g.* `n=1` returns only the longest ORF). It also supports the identification of overlapping and nested ORFs. Alternatively, one can return all non-overlapping ORFs including the longest ORF for each input sequence with `n="all"` and `longest_disjoint=TRUE`.

```
library(systemPipeRdata); library(GenomicFeatures); library(rtracklayer)
gff <- system.file("extdata/annotation", "tair10.gff", package="systemPipeRdata")
txdb <- makeTxDbFromGFF(file=gff, format="gff3", organism="Arabidopsis")
futr <- fiveUTRsByTranscript(txdb, use.names=TRUE)
genome <- system.file("extdata/annotation", "tair10.fasta", package="systemPipeRdata")
dna <- extractTranscriptSeqs(FaFile(genome), futr)
uorf <- predORF(dna, n="all", mode="orf", longest_disjoint=TRUE, strand="sense")
```

To use the predicted ORF ranges for expression analysis given genome alignments as input, it is necessary to scale them to the corresponding genome coordinates. The function `scaleRanges` does this by transforming the mappings of spliced features (query ranges) to their corresponding genome coordinates (subject ranges). The method accounts for introns in the subject ranges that are absent in the query ranges. The above uORFs predicted in the provided 5' UTRs sequences using `predORF` are a typical use case for this application. These query ranges are given relative to the 5' UTR sequences and `scaleRanges` will convert them to the corresponding genome coordinates. The resulting `GRangesList` object (here `grl_scaled`) can be directly used for read counting as described in Section 8.

```
grl_scaled <- scaleRanges(subject=futr, query=uorf, type="uORF", verbose=TRUE)
export.gff3(unlist(grl_scaled), "uorf.gff")
```

To confirm the correctness of the obtained uORF ranges, one can parse their corresponding DNA sequences from the reference genome with the `getSeq` function and then translate them with the `translate` function into proteins. Typically, the returned protein sequences should start with a M (corresponding to start codon) and end with a * (corresponding to stop codon). The following example does this for a single uORF containing three exons.


```
translate(unlist(getSeq(FaFile(genome), grl_scaled[[7]])))
```

6.2 Adding custom features to other feature types

If required custom feature ranges can be added to the standard features generated in Section 5. The following does this for the uORF ranges predicted in Subsection 6.1.

```
feat <- genFeatures(txdb, featuretype="all", reduce_ranges=FALSE)
feat <- c(feat, GRangesList("uORF"=unlist(grl_scaled)))
```

7 Genomic read coverage along transcripts or CDSs

The featureCoverage function computes the read coverage along single and multi component features based on genomic alignments. The coverage segments of component features are spliced to continuous ranges, such as exons to transcripts or CDSs to ORFs. The results can be obtained with single nucleotide resolution (e.g. around start and stop codons) or as mean coverage of relative bin sizes, such as 100 bins for each feature. The latter allows comparisons of coverage trends among transcripts of variable length. Additionally, the results can be obtained for single or many features (e.g. any number of transcripts) at once. Visualization of the coverage results is facilitated by the downstream plotfeatureCoverage function.

7.1 Binned CDS coverage to compare many transcripts

```
grl <- cdsBy(txdb, "tx", use.names=TRUE)
fcov <- featureCoverage(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args)[1:2]), grl=grl[1:4], resizereads=NULL,
  readlengthrange=NULL, Nbins=20, method=mean, fixedmatrix=FALSE,
  resizefeatures=TRUE, upstream=20, downstream=20,
  outfile="results/featureCoverage.xls", overwrite=TRUE)
```

7.2 Coverage upstream and downstream of start and stop codons

```
fcov <- featureCoverage(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args)[1:4]), grl=grl[1:12], resizereads=NULL,
  readlengthrange=NULL, Nbins=NULL, method=mean, fixedmatrix=TRUE,
  resizefeatures=TRUE, upstream=20, downstream=20,
  outfile="results/featureCoverage.xls", overwrite=TRUE)
plotfeatureCoverage(covMA=fcov, method=mean, scales="fixed", extendylim=2, scale_count_val=10^6)
```

7.3 Combined coverage for both binned CDS and start/stop codons

```
fcov <- featureCoverage(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args)[1:2]), grl=grl[1:4], resizereads=NULL,
  readlengthrange=NULL, Nbins=20, method=mean, fixedmatrix=TRUE,
  resizefeatures=TRUE, upstream=20, downstream=20,
  outfile="results/featureCoverage.xls", overwrite=TRUE)
pdf("./results/featurePlot.pdf", height=12, width=24)
plotfeatureCoverage(covMA=fcov, method=mean, scales="fixed", extendylim=2, scale_count_val=10^6)
dev.off()
```

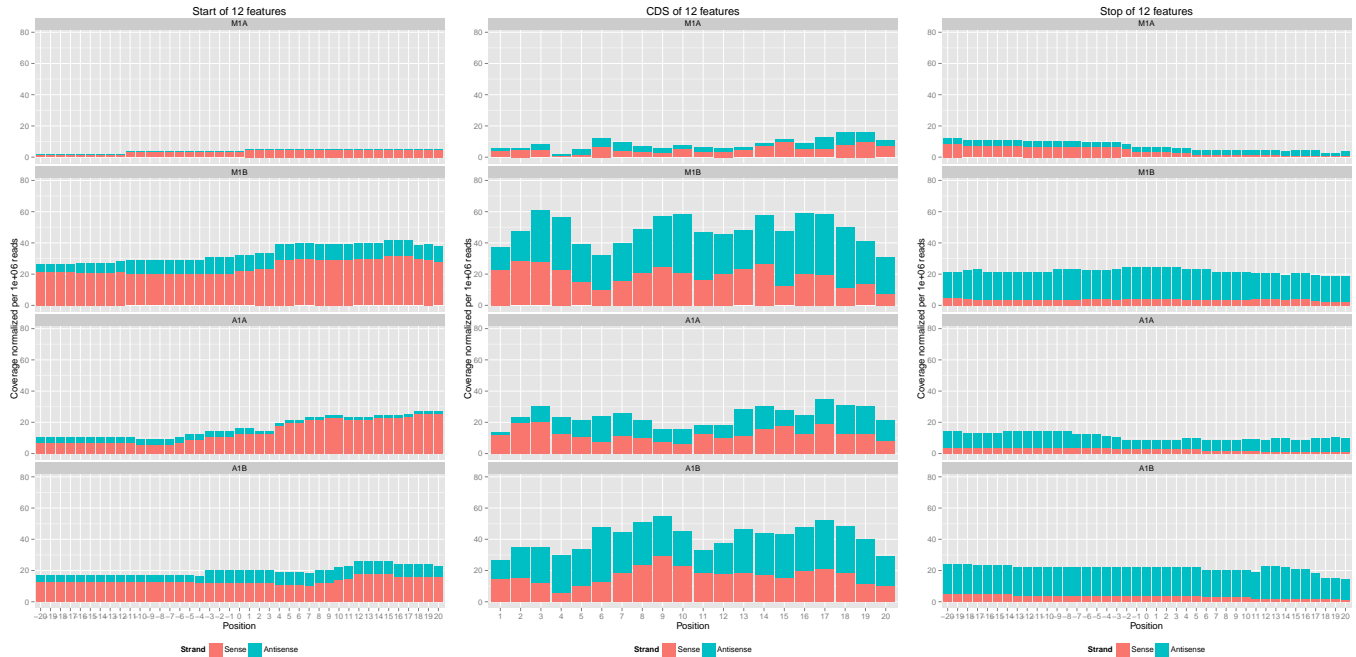


Figure 4: Feature coverage plot with single nucleotide resolution around start and stop codons and binned coverage between them.

7.4 Nucleotide level coverage along entire transcripts/CDSs

```
f cov <- featureCoverage(bfl=BamFileList(outpaths(args)[1:2]), grl=grl[1:4], resizereads=NULL,
                        readlengthrange=NULL, Nbins=NULL, method=mean, fixedmatrix=FALSE,
                        resizefeatures=TRUE, upstream=20, downstream=20)
plotfeatureCoverage(covMA=f cov, method=mean, scales="fixed", scale_count_val=10^6)
```

8 Read quantification per annotation range

8.1 Read counting with summarizeOverlaps in parallel mode using multiple cores

Reads overlapping with annotation ranges of interest are counted for each sample using the `summarizeOverlaps` function (Lawrence et al., 2013). The read counting is preformed for exonic gene regions in a non-strand-specific manner while ignoring overlaps among different genes. Subsequently, the expression count values are normalized by *reads per kp per million mapped reads* (RPKM). The raw read count table (`countDfFeByg.xls`) and the corresponding RPKM table (`rpkmDfFeByg.xls`) are written to separate files in the results directory of this project. Parallelization is achieved with the *BiocParallel* package, here using 8 CPU cores.

```
library("GenomicFeatures"); library(BiocParallel)
txdb <- loadDb("./data/tair10.sqlite")
eByg <- exonsBy(txdb, by=c("gene"))
bfl <- BamFileList(outpaths(args), yieldSize=50000, index=character())
multicoreParam <- MulticoreParam(workers=8); register(multicoreParam); registered()
counteByg <- bplapply(bfl, function(x) summarizeOverlaps(eByg, x, mode="Union",
                                                         ignore.strand=TRUE,
```

```

                                inter.feature=FALSE,
                                singleEnd=TRUE))
countDFeByg <- sapply(seq(along=counteByg), function(x) assays(counteByg[[x]])$counts)
rownames(countDFeByg) <- names(rowRanges(counteByg[[1]])); colnames(countDFeByg) <- names(bf1)
rpkmDFeByg <- apply(countDFeByg, 2, function(x) returnRPKM(counts=x, ranges=eByg))
write.table(countDFeByg, "results/countDFeByg.xls", col.names=NA, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")
write.table(rpkmDFeByg, "results/rpkmDFeByg.xls", col.names=NA, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

```

Sample of data slice of count table

```
read.delim("results/countDFeByg.xls", row.names=1, check.names=FALSE)[1:4,1:5]
```

Sample of data slice of RPKM table

```
read.delim("results/rpkmDFeByg.xls", row.names=1, check.names=FALSE)[1:4,1:4]
```

Note, for most statistical differential expression or abundance analysis methods, such as *edgeR* or *DESeq2*, the raw count values should be used as input. The usage of RPKM values should be restricted to specialty applications required by some users, e.g. manually comparing the expression levels among different genes or features.

8.2 Sample-wise correlation analysis

The following computes the sample-wise Spearman correlation coefficients from the *rlog* transformed expression values generated with the *DESeq2* package. After transformation to a distance matrix, hierarchical clustering is performed with the *hclust* function and the result is plotted as a dendrogram ([sample_tree.pdf](#)).

```

library(DESeq2, quietly=TRUE); library(ape, warn.conflicts=FALSE)
countDF <- as.matrix(read.table("./results/countDFeByg.xls"))
colData <- data.frame(row.names=targetsin(args)$SampleName, condition=targetsin(args)$Factor)
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = countDF, colData = colData, design = ~ condition)
d <- cor(assay(rlog(dds)), method="spearman")
hc <- hclust(dist(1-d))
pdf("results/sample_tree.pdf")
plot.phylo(as.phylo(hc), type="p", edge.col="blue", edge.width=2, show.node.label=TRUE,
           no.margin=TRUE)
dev.off()

```

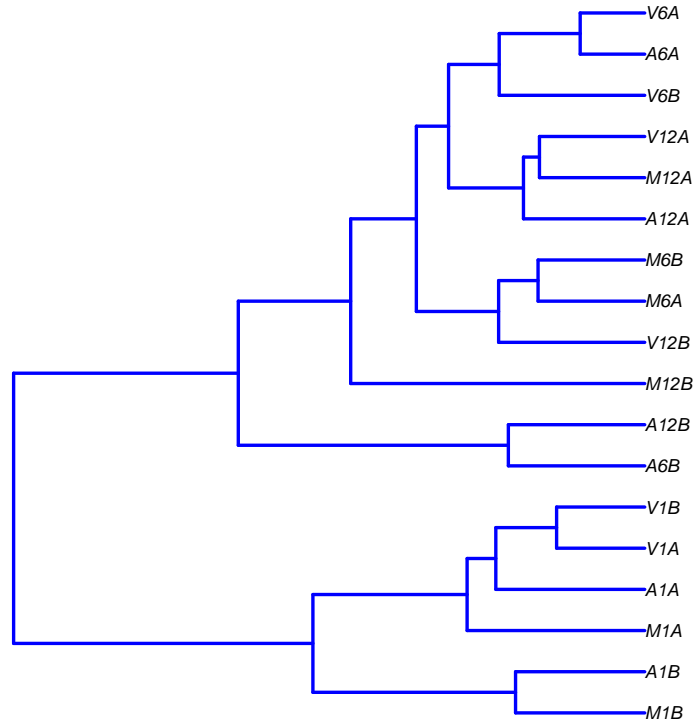


Figure 5: Correlation dendrogram of samples.

9 Analysis of differentially expressed genes with *edgeR*

The analysis of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) is performed with the glm method from the *edgeR* package (Robinson et al., 2010). The sample comparisons used by this analysis are defined in the header lines of the `targets` file starting with `<CMP>`.

```
library(edgeR)
countDF <- read.delim("results/countDFeByg.xls", row.names=1, check.names=FALSE)
targets <- read.delim("targets.txt", comment="#")
cmp <- readComp(file="targets.txt", format="matrix", delim="-")
edgeDF <- run_edgeR(countDF=countDF, targets=targets, cmp=cmp[[1]], independent=FALSE, mdsplot="")
```

Add custom functional descriptions. Skip this step if `desc.xls` is not available.

```
desc <- read.delim("data/desc.xls")
desc <- desc[!duplicated(desc[,1]),]
descv <- as.character(desc[,2]); names(descv) <- as.character(desc[,1])
edgeDF <- data.frame(edgeDF, Desc=descv[rownames(edgeDF)], check.names=FALSE)
write.table(edgeDF, "./results/edgeRglm_allcomp.xls", quote=FALSE, sep="\t", col.names = NA)
```

Filter and plot DEG results for up and down regulated genes. The definition of 'up' and 'down' is given in the corresponding help file. To open it, type `?filterDEGs` in the R console.

```
edgeDF <- read.delim("results/edgeRglm_allcomp.xls", row.names=1, check.names=FALSE)
pdf("results/DEGcounts.pdf")
DEG_list <- filterDEGs(degDF=edgeDF, filter=c(Fold=2, FDR=1))
dev.off()
```

```
write.table(DEG_list$Summary, "./results/DEGcounts.xls", quote=FALSE, sep="\t", row.names=FALSE)
```

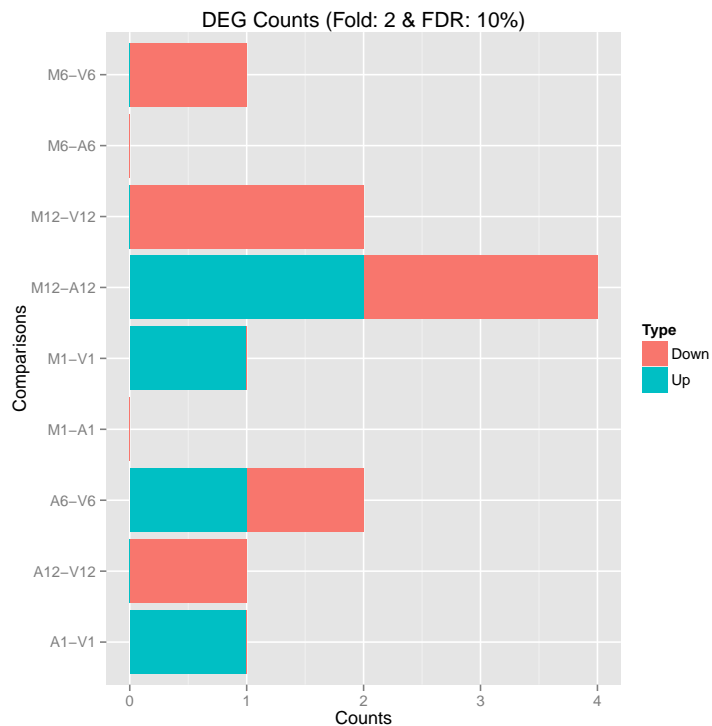


Figure 6: Up and down regulated DEGs with FDR of 1%.

The function `overLapper` can compute Venn intersects for large numbers of sample sets (up to 20 or more) and `vennPlot` can plot 2-5 way Venn diagrams. A useful feature is the possibility to combine the counts from several Venn comparisons with the same number of sample sets in a single Venn diagram (here for 4 up and down DEG sets).

```
vennsetup <- overLapper(DEG_list$Up[6:9], type="vennsets")
vennsetdown <- overLapper(DEG_list$Down[6:9], type="vennsets")
pdf("results/vennplot.pdf")
vennPlot(list(vennsetup, vennsetdown), mymain="", mysub="", colmode=2, ccol=c("blue", "red"))
dev.off()
```

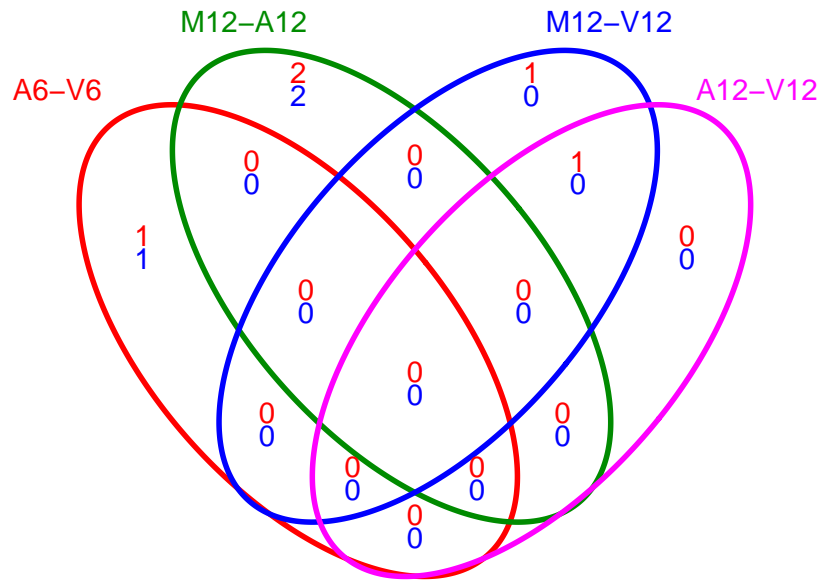


Figure 7: Venn Diagram for 4 Up and Down DEG Sets.

9.1 GO term enrichment analysis of DEGs

9.1.1 Obtain gene-to-GO mappings

The following shows how to obtain gene-to-GO mappings from *biomaRt* (here for *A. thaliana*) and how to organize them for the downstream GO term enrichment analysis. Alternatively, the gene-to-GO mappings can be obtained for many organisms from Bioconductor's *.db genome annotation packages or GO annotation files provided by various genome databases. For each annotation this relatively slow preprocessing step needs to be performed only once. Subsequently, the preprocessed data can be loaded with the `load` function as shown in the next subsection.

```
library("biomaRt")
listMarts() # To choose BioMart database
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT"); listDatasets(m)
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT", dataset="athaliana_eg_gene")
listAttributes(m) # Choose data types you want to download
go <- getBM(attributes=c("go_accession", "tair_locus", "go_namespace_1003"), mart=m)
go <- go[go[,3]!="",]; go[,3] <- as.character(go[,3])
```

```

go[go[,3]=="molecular_function", 3] <- "F"
go[go[,3]=="biological_process", 3] <- "P"
go[go[,3]=="cellular_component", 3] <- "C"
go[1:4,]
dir.create("./data/GO")
write.table(go, "data/GO/GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", quote=FALSE, row.names=FALSE,
            col.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
catdb <- makeCATdb(myfile="data/GO/GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", lib=NULL, org="",
                  colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=NULL)
save(catdb, file="data/GO/catdb.RData")

```

9.1.2 Batch GO term enrichment analysis

Apply the enrichment analysis to the DEG sets obtained the above differential expression analysis. Note, in the following example the FDR filter is set here to an unreasonably high value, simply because of the small size of the toy data set used in this vignette. Batch enrichment analysis of many gene sets is performed with the `GOCluster_Report` function. When `method="all"`, it returns all GO terms passing the p-value cutoff specified under the `cutoff` arguments. When `method="slim"`, it returns only the GO terms specified under the `myslimv` argument. The given example shows how a GO slim vector for a specific organism can be obtained from BioMart.

```

load("data/GO/catdb.RData")
DEG_list <- filterDEGs(degDF=edgeDF, filter=c(Fold=2, FDR=50), plot=FALSE)
up_down <- DEG_list$UpOrDown; names(up_down) <- paste(names(up_down), "_up_down", sep="")
up <- DEG_list$Up; names(up) <- paste(names(up), "_up", sep="")
down <- DEG_list$Down; names(down) <- paste(names(down), "_down", sep="")
DEGlist <- c(up_down, up, down)
DEGlist <- DEGlist[sapply(DEGlist, length) > 0]
BatchResult <- GOCluster_Report(catdb=catdb, setlist=DEGlist, method="all", id_type="gene",
                               CLSZ=2, cutoff=0.9, gocats=c("MF", "BP", "CC"),
                               recordSpecGO=NULL)
library("biomaRt"); m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT", dataset="athaliana_eg_gene")
goslimvec <- as.character(getBM(attributes=c("goslim_goa_accession"), mart=m)[,1])
BatchResultslim <- GOCluster_Report(catdb=catdb, setlist=DEGlist, method="slim", id_type="gene",
                                   myslimv=goslimvec, CLSZ=10, cutoff=0.01,
                                   gocats=c("MF", "BP", "CC"), recordSpecGO=NULL)

```

9.1.3 Plot batch GO term results

The `data.frame` generated by `GOCluster_Report` can be plotted with the `goBarplot` function. Because of the variable size of the sample sets, it may not always be desirable to show the results from different DEG sets in the same bar plot. Plotting single sample sets is achieved by subsetting the input data frame as shown in the first line of the following example.

```

gos <- BatchResultslim[grep("M6-V6_up_down", BatchResultslim$CLID), ]
gos <- BatchResultslim
pdf("GOslimbarplotMF.pdf", height=8, width=10); goBarplot(gos, gocat="MF"); dev.off()
goBarplot(gos, gocat="BP")
goBarplot(gos, gocat="CC")

```

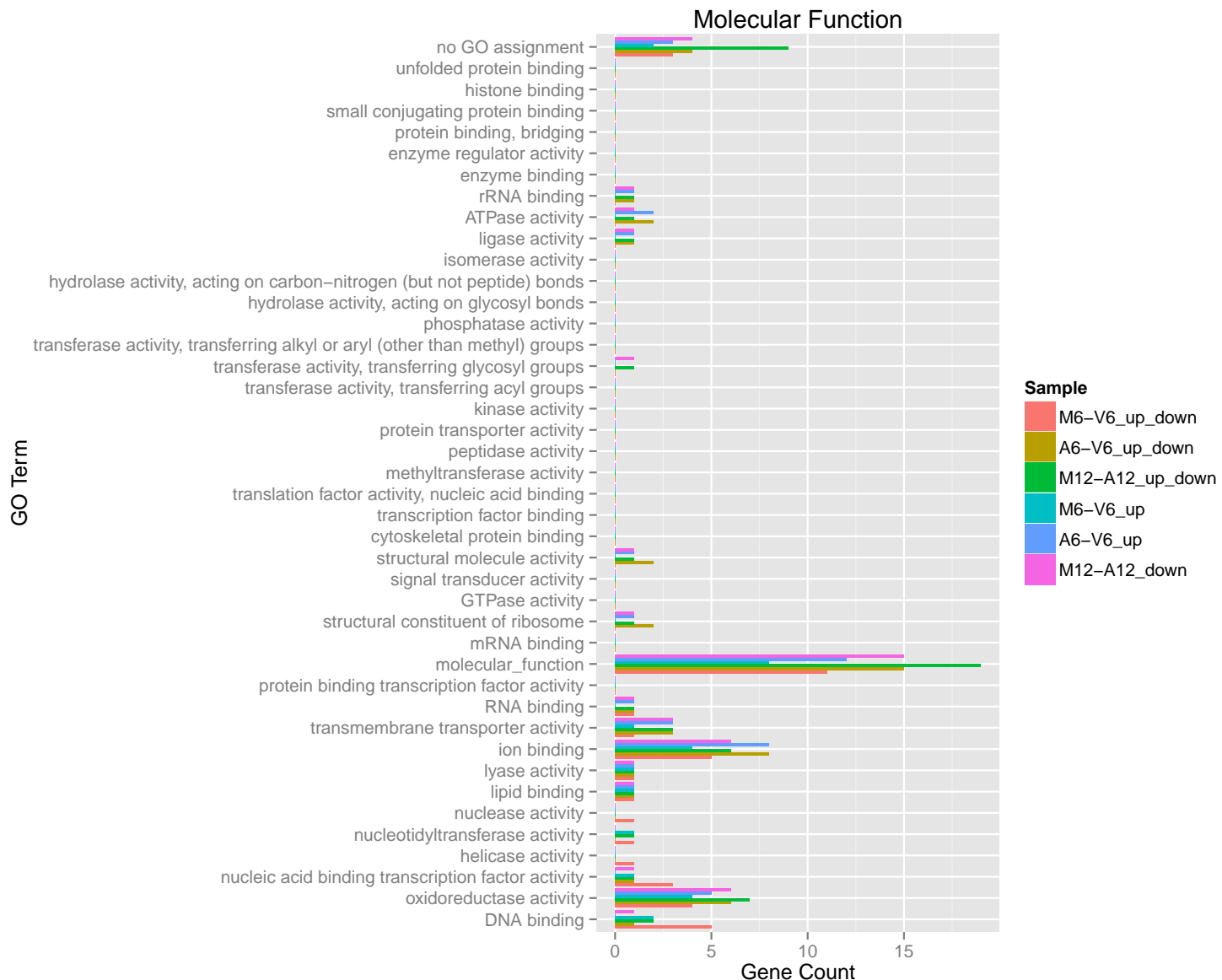


Figure 8: GO Slim Barplot for MF Ontology.

10 Differential ribosome loading analysis (translational efficiency)

Combined with mRNA-Seq data, Ribo-Seq or polyRibo-Seq experiments can be used to study changes in translational efficiencies of genes and/or transcripts for different treatments. For test purposes the following generates a small test data set from the sample data used in this vignette, where two types of RNA samples (assays) are considered: polyribosomal mRNA (Ribo) and total mRNA (mRNA). In addition, there are two treatments (conditions): M1 and A1.

```
library(DESeq2)
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targetsPE.txt", package="systemPipeR")
parampath <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
countDFeBygpath <- system.file("extdata", "countDFeByg.xls", package="systemPipeR")
```



```
args <- suppressWarnings(systemArgs(sysma=parampath, mytargets=targetspath))
countDFeByg <- read.delim(countDFeBygpath, row.names=1)
coldata <- Dataframe(assay=factor(rep(c("Ribo", "mRNA"), each=4)),
                     condition=factor(rep(as.character(targetsin(args)$Factor[1:4]), 2)),
                     row.names=as.character(targetsin(args)$SampleName)[1:8])
coldata
#> DataFrame with 8 rows and 2 columns
#>   assay condition
#>   <factor>  <factor>
#> M1A      Ribo      M1
#> M1B      Ribo      M1
#> A1A      Ribo      A1
#> A1B      Ribo      A1
#> V1A      mRNA      M1
#> V1B      mRNA      M1
#> M6A      mRNA      A1
#> M6B      mRNA      A1
```

Differences in translational efficiencies can be calculated by ratios of ratios for the two conditions:

$$(Ribo_A1/mRNA_A1)/(Ribo_M1/mRNA_M1).$$

The latter can be modeled with the *DESeq2* package using the design ' $\sim assay + condition + assay : condition$ ', where the interaction term ' $assay : condition$ ' represents the ratio of ratios. Using the likelihood ratio test of *DESeq2*, which removes the interaction term in the reduced model, one can test whether the translational efficiency (ribosome loading) is different in condition A1 than in M1.

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData=as.matrix(countDFeByg[,rownames(coldata)]),
                              colData = coldata,
                              design = ~ assay + condition + assay:condition)
# model.matrix(~ assay + condition + assay:condition, coldata) # Corresponding design matrix
dds <- DESeq(dds, test="LRT", reduced = ~ assay + condition)
res <- DESeq2::results(dds)
head(res[order(res$padj),],4)
#> log2 fold change (MLE): assayRibo.conditionM1
#> LRT p-value: '~ assay + condition + assay:condition' vs '~ assay + condition'
#> DataFrame with 4 rows and 6 columns
#>   baseMean log2FoldChange lfcSE stat pvalue padj
#>   <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
#> AT5G01040  94.03820    -5.824471 1.1672659 26.65816 2.428233e-07 2.476798e-05
#> AT5G01015  25.22693     5.406911 1.1854317 19.72508 8.941994e-06 4.560417e-04
#> AT5G01100 540.71442    -3.610912 0.8283077 18.02230 2.183329e-05 7.423317e-04
#> AT2G01021 9227.94454     4.863862 1.3224703 12.17604 4.840726e-04 9.875081e-03
#> # write.table(res, file="transleff.xls", quote=FALSE, col.names = NA, sep="\t")
```

11 Clustering and heat maps

The following example performs hierarchical clustering on the *rlog* transformed expression matrix subsetted by the DEGs identified in the above differential expression analysis. It uses a Pearson correlation-based distance measure and complete linkage for cluster joining.

```
library(pheatmap)
geneids <- unique(as.character(unlist(DEG_list[[1]])))
y <- assay(rlog(dds))[geneids, ]
pdf("heatmap1.pdf")
pheatmap(y, scale="row", clustering_distance_rows="correlation",
          clustering_distance_cols="correlation")
dev.off()
```

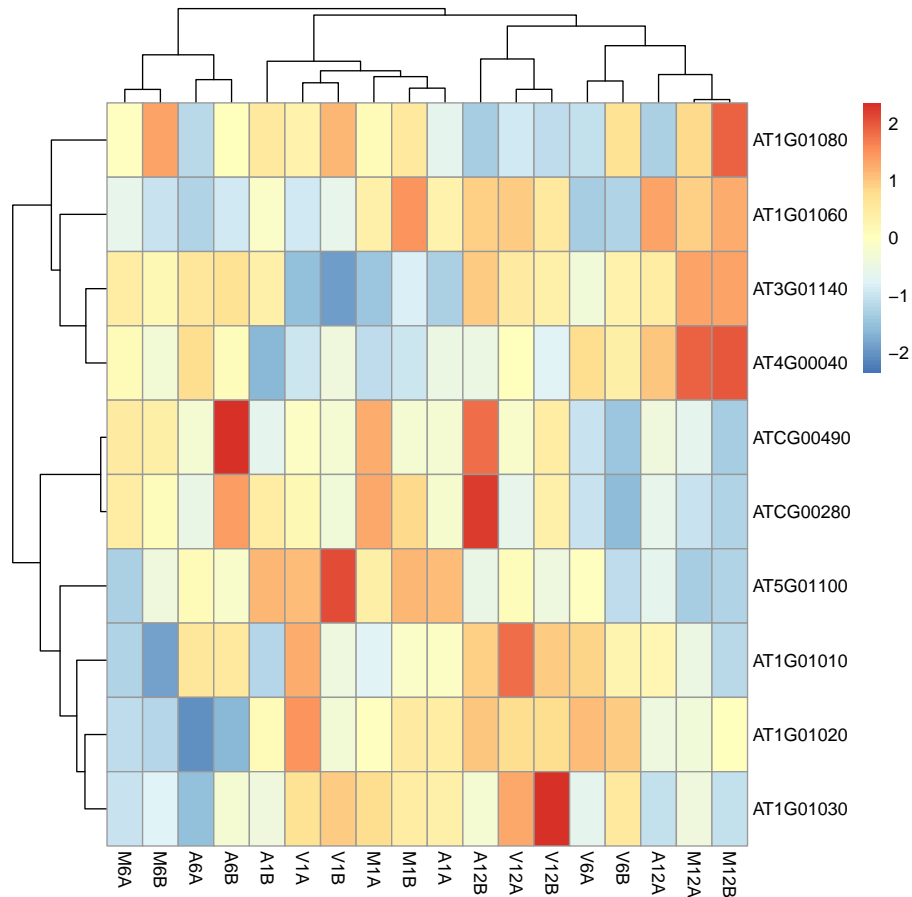


Figure 9: Heat map with hierarchical clustering dendrograms of DEGs.

12 Version Information

```
toLatex(sessionInfo())
```

- R version 3.2.2 (2015-08-14), x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0
- Locale: en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
- Base packages: base, datasets, graphics, grDevices, methods, parallel, stats, stats4, utils
- Other packages: Biobase 2.29.1, BiocGenerics 0.15.11, BiocParallel 1.3.54, Biostrings 2.37.8, DBI 0.3.1, DESeq2 1.9.51, GenomeInfoDb 1.5.16, GenomicAlignments 1.5.18, GenomicRanges 1.21.32, IRanges 2.3.26, knitr 1.11, Rcpp 0.12.1, RcppArmadillo 0.6.100.0.0, Rsamtools 1.21.21, RSQLite 1.0.0, S4Vectors 0.7.23, ShortRead 1.27.5, SummarizedExperiment 0.3.11, systemPipeR 1.3.50, XVector 0.9.4
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): acepack 1.3-3.3, annotate 1.47.4, AnnotationDbi 1.31.19, AnnotationForge 1.11.21, base64enc 0.1-3, BatchJobs 1.6, BBmisc 1.9, BiocStyle 1.7.9, biomaRt 2.25.3,

bitops 1.0-6, brew 1.0-6, Category 2.35.1, checkmate 1.6.2, cluster 2.0.3, colorspace 1.2-6, digest 0.6.8, edgeR 3.11.5, evaluate 0.8, fail 1.3, foreign 0.8-66, formatR 1.2.1, Formula 1.2-1, futile.logger 1.4.1, futile.options 1.0.0, genefilter 1.51.1, geneplotter 1.47.0, GenomicFeatures 1.21.33, ggplot2 1.0.1, GO.db 3.2.1, GOstats 2.35.1, graph 1.47.2, grid 3.2.2, gridExtra 2.0.0, GSEABase 1.31.3, gtable 0.1.2, highr 0.5.1, Hmisc 3.17-0, hwriter 1.3.2, lambda.r 1.1.7, lattice 0.20-33, latticeExtra 0.6-26, limma 3.25.18, locfit 1.5-9.1, magrittr 1.5, MASS 7.3-44, Matrix 1.2-2, munsell 0.4.2, nnet 7.3-11, pheatmap 1.0.7, plyr 1.8.3, proto 0.3-10, RBGL 1.45.1, RColorBrewer 1.1-2, RCurl 1.95-4.7, reshape2 1.4.1, rjson 0.2.15, rpart 4.1-10, rtracklayer 1.29.28, scales 0.3.0, sendmailR 1.2-1, splines 3.2.2, stringi 0.5-5, stringr 1.0.0, survival 2.38-3, tools 3.2.2, XML 3.98-1.3, xtable 1.7-4, zlibbioc 1.15.0

13 Funding

This research was funded by National Science Foundation Grants IOS-0750811 and MCB-1021969, and a Marie Curie European Economic Community Fellowship PIOF-GA-2012-327954.

14 References

- Julie L Aspden, Ying Chen Eyre-Walker, Rose J Phillips, Unum Amin, Muhammad Ali S Mumtaz, Michele Brocard, and Juan-Pablo Couso. Extensive translation of small open reading frames revealed by Poly-Ribo-Seq. *Elife*, 3:e03528, 21 August 2014. ISSN 2050-084X. doi: 10.7554/eLife.03528. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.03528>.
- Thomas Girke. systemPipeR: NGS workflow and report generation environment, 28 June 2014. URL <https://github.com/tgirke/systemPipeR>.
- N T Ingolia, S Ghaemmaghami, J R Newman, and J S Weissman. Genome-wide analysis in vivo of translation with nucleotide resolution using ribosome profiling. *Science*, 324(5924):218–223, April 2009. ISSN 0036-8075. doi: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2009.03.016. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ymeth.2009.03.016>.
- N T Ingolia, L F Lareau, and J S Weissman. Ribosome profiling of mouse embryonic stem cells reveals the complexity and dynamics of mammalian proteomes. *Cell*, 147(4):789–802, 11 November 2011. ISSN 0092-8674, 1097-4172;0092-8674. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2011.10.002. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22056041>.
- Piyada Juntawong, Thomas Girke, Jérémie Bazin, and Julia Bailey-Serres. Translational dynamics revealed by genome-wide profiling of ribosome footprints in arabidopsis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 111(1):E203–12, 7 January 2014. ISSN 0027-8424, 1091-6490. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1317811111. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1317811111>.
- Piyada Juntawong, Maureen Hummel, Jeremie Bazin, and Julia Bailey-Serres. Ribosome profiling: a tool for quantitative evaluation of dynamics in mRNA translation. *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 1284:139–173, 2015. ISSN 1064-3745, 1940-6029. doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-2444-8_7. URL http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-2444-8_7.
- Daehwan Kim, Geo Pertea, Cole Trapnell, Harold Pimentel, Ryan Kelley, and Steven L Salzberg. TopHat2: accurate alignment of transcriptomes in the presence of insertions, deletions and gene fusions. *Genome Biol.*, 14(4):R36, 25 April 2013. ISSN 1465-6906. doi: 10.1186/gb-2013-14-4-r36. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/gb-2013-14-4-r36>.
- Ben Langmead and Steven L Salzberg. Fast gapped-read alignment with bowtie 2. *Nat. Methods*, 9(4):357–359, April 2012. ISSN 1548-7091. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.1923. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.1923>.
- Michael Lawrence, Wolfgang Huber, Hervé Pagès, Patrick Aboyoun, Marc Carlson, Robert Gentleman, Martin T Morgan, and Vincent J Carey. Software for computing and annotating genomic ranges. *PLoS Comput. Biol.*, 9(8):e1003118, 8 August 2013. ISSN 1553-734X. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003118. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003118>.
- M D Robinson, D J McCarthy, and G K Smyth. edgeR: a bioconductor package for differential expression analysis of digital gene expression data. *Bioinformatics*, 26(1):139–140, January 2010. ISSN 1367-4803. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btp616. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp616>.