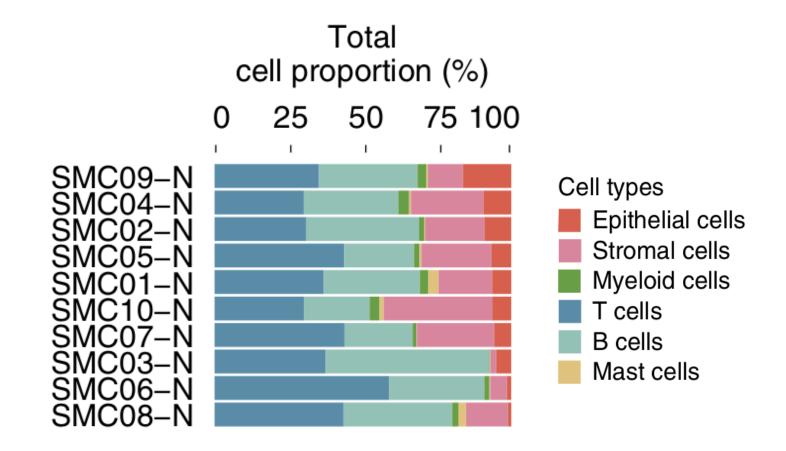
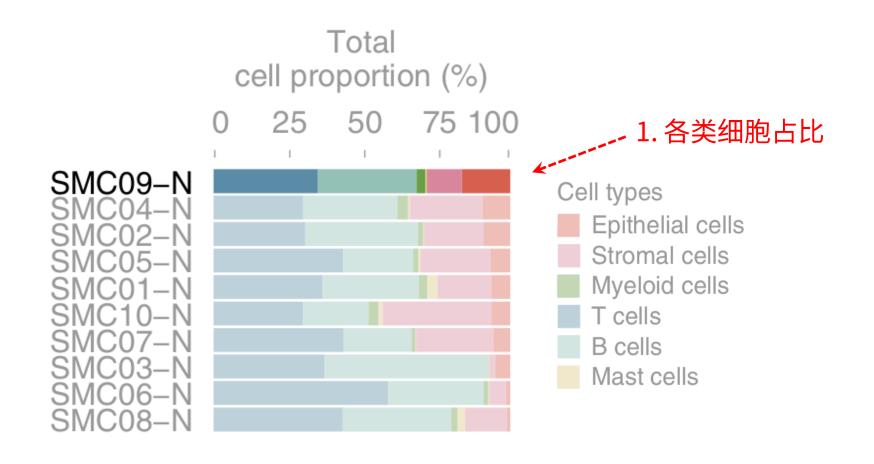
单细胞绘图专题

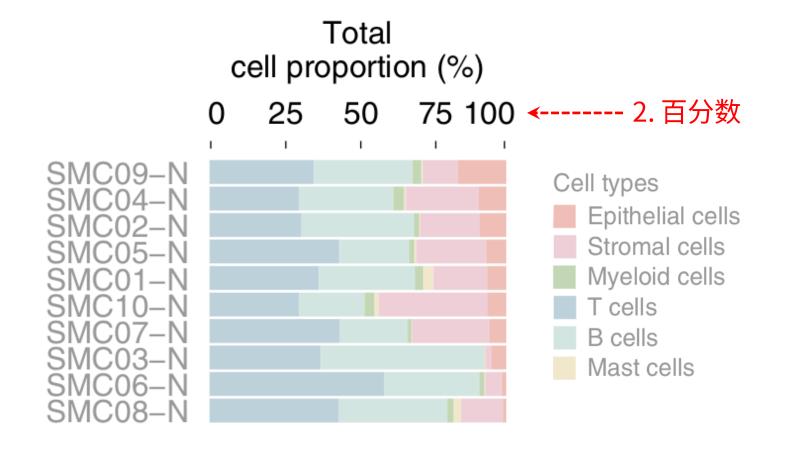
细胞比例可视化: 条形图

- 知 @ 生信调酒师
- 生信调酒师
- @ Bioin-Mixologist

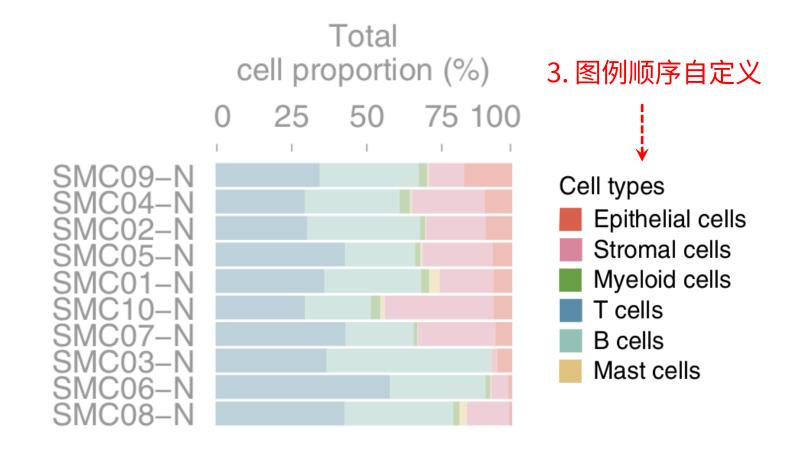




3

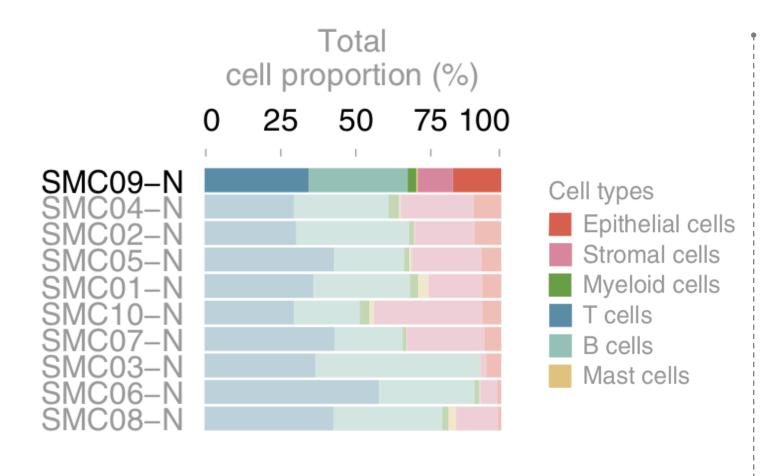


2



3





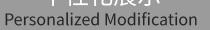
(Lee HO et al. Nat Genet. 2020)

1. 各类细胞占比 →条形堆叠图 → 横置

→坐标轴刻度文本 2. 百分数

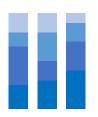
3. 图例顺序自定义 → 图例顺序







install.packages("ggplot2") library(ggplot2)

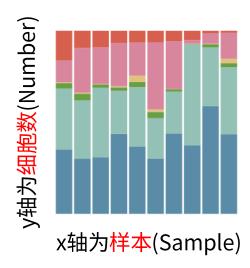


```
# s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))
# Stack elements on top of one another, normalize height.
s + geom_bar(position = "fill")
```

head(cell_df)

	Celltype	Sample	Number
1	B cell	SMC13N.A1	435
2	Epithelial cell	SMC13N.A1	122
3	Mast cell	SMC13N.A1	42
4	Myeloids	SMC13N.A1	50
5	Stromal cell	SMC13N.A1	159
•••	•••	•••	•••

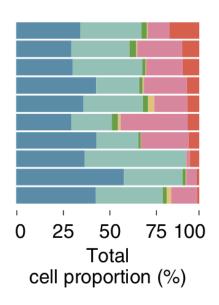
3



条形图横置

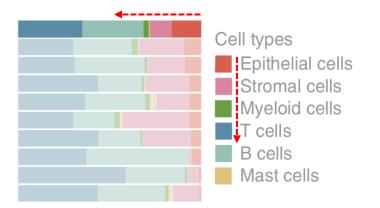
x轴为细胞数(Number)

(也可以使用 + coord_flip()代替)



i x轴上置

```
Total cell proportion (%)
0 25 50 75 100
```



```
cell_df$Celltype <- factor(cell_df$Celltype, levels = c("Epithelial cell", "Stromal cell", ..., "T cell")) sample_color <- c("#d6604d", "#d8869d", ..., "#5a8ca8") legend_order <- c("Epithelial cell", "Stromal cell", ..., "Mast cell")
```

自定义顺序

```
ggplot(data = cell_df, aes(y = Sample, x = Number, fill = Celltype)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "fill") +
    scale_fill_manual(values = sample_color, limits = legend_order)
    labs(x="Total cell proportion (%)", y="") +
    scale_x_continuous(labels = c(0,25,50,75,100))
```





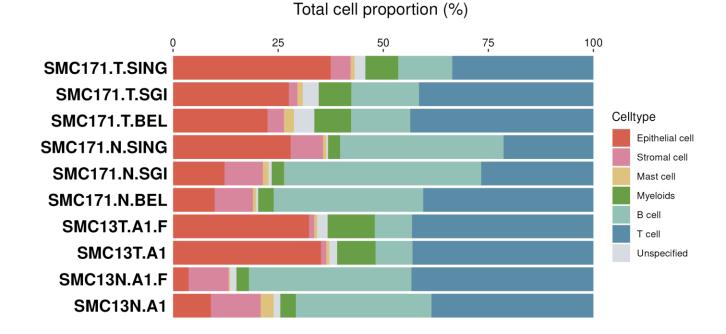
```
bar_plot <- ggplot(cell_df, aes(x = Number, y = Sample, fill = Celltype)) +
       geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.9, position = position_fill(reverse = TRUE)) +
       scale_fill_manual(values = sample_color, limits = legend_order) +
       theme_classic() +
       theme(panel.grid = element_blank()) +
       labs(x="Total cell proportion (%)", y="") +
       theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size = 15, colour = "black")) +
       theme(axis.text.y = element_text(size = 15, colour = "black", face = "bold")) +
       theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size = 10, colour = "black")) +
       scale_x_continuous(labels = c(0,25,50,75,100), position = "top") +
       theme(axis.ticks.y = element_blank()) +
       theme(axis.line = element_blank()) +
       theme(plot.margin = unit(c(2,2,3,2),"cm")) +
       theme(text = element_text(family = "Helvetica"))
```

GSE132257

10 samples

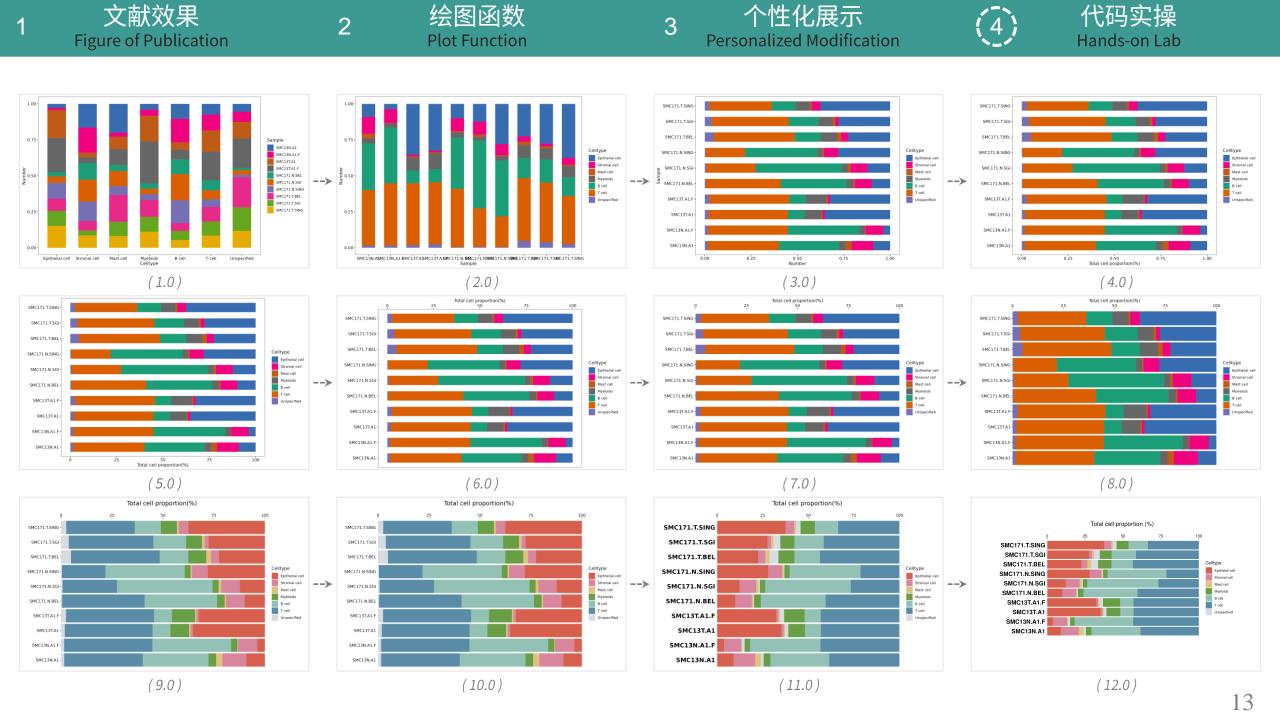
7 celltypes

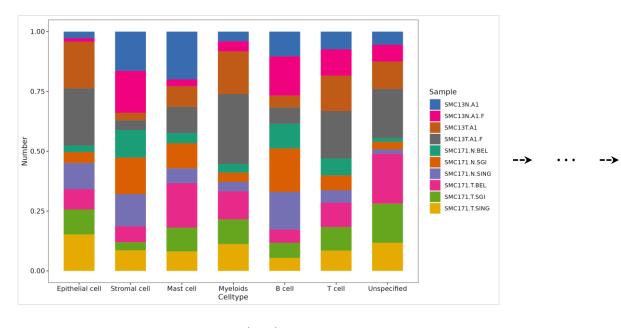


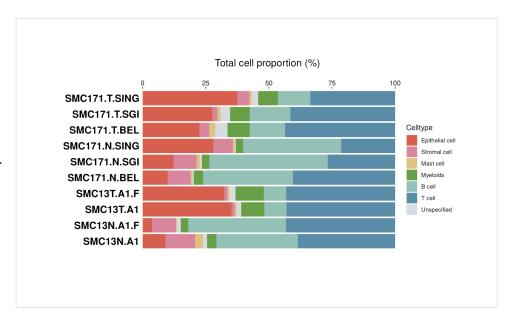


(Lee HO et al. Nat Genet. 2020)

(@BioinMixologist)







(1.0) (12.0)

3

参考资料:

- [1] H. Wickham. ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag New York, 2016.
- [2] HO. Lee. et al. Lineage-dependent gene expression programs influence the immune landscape of colorectal cancer. Nat Genet, 2020.
- [3] Data visualization with ggplot2:: Cheat Sheet. Posit Software, 2023. https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/html/data-visualization.html
- [4] A. Kassambara. GGPlot2 Essentials for Great Data Visualization in R. STHDA, 2017. http://www.sthda.com/english/wiki/ggplot2-barplots-quick-start-guide-r-software-and-data-visualization
- [5] 悦光阴. R绘图 第七篇:绘制条形图. 博客园, 2018. https://www.cnblogs.com/ljhdo/p/5555858.html

THANKS

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