# Report about conserved transcriptional signatures and evolutionary relationships of germ/stem cells in the PIWI-piRNA pathway

# Constantinos Yeles (Konstantinos Geles)

Last update : Mon Nov 15 2021

# Contents

Conserved transcriptional signatures and evolutionary relationships of germ/stem cells	1
The PIWI-piRNA pathway expression in germ/stem cells	1
Materials and Methods	1
Workflow	2
Install and load libraries	2
Search which datasets in Expression Atlas have "stem" and "germ" terms	2
Get the AtlasData summaries	3
scale the counts using tidybulk	3
Following $Shirin's \ playgRound$ instructions on getting gene identifiers	3
Make an object for each species of interest from the Ensembl database	3
Identify human gene homologs for the Protein coding genes in piRNA biogenesis pathway	4

# Conserved transcriptional signatures and evolutionary relationships of germ/stem cells

### The PIWI-piRNA pathway expression in germ/stem cells

Using the Expression Atlas Bioconductor Package we will search about the expression profiles of genes that are involved in the piRNA biogenesis in various organisms and conditions.

#### Materials and Methods

The workflow has been primarily carried out on a Linux server, but it can be used easily on a Windows or Mac OS machine with plenty of RAM.

The workflow utilizes R scripting for various operations. For the application of the workflow, the following tools/ workflows have been used:

• Rstudio for R scripting,

- Expression Atlas for getting the datasets.
- Creating a network of human gene homology with R and D3 for the identification of gene IDs and homologous genes between species with the help of biomaRt and AnnotationDbi

#### Workflow

#### Install and load libraries

Search which datasets in Expression Atlas have "stem" and "germ" terms

```
atlasRes_stem <- searchAtlasExperiments( properties = "stem")
atlasRes_germ <- searchAtlasExperiments( properties = "germ")

Search if there are identical datasets in both sets
atlasRes_germ %>% as_tibble %>% filter(is_in(Accession, atlasRes_stem$Accession))

join the two sets
atlasRes <- as_tibble(atlasRes_stem) %>% full_join(as_tibble(atlasRes_germ))

rm(atlasRes_stem, atlasRes_germ)

Search which species are in the dataset
```

We will remove plant species from the dataset and microarray experiments

atlasRes %>% dplyr::count(Species, sort = TRUE)

#### Get the AtlasData summaries

```
rnaseqExps <- getAtlasData(atlasRes$Accession)</pre>
```

scale the counts using tidybulk

```
datasets_atlass_scaled <- map(
   names(rnaseqExps)[1:2] %>%
        purrr::set_names(),
        rnaseqExps %>%
        extract2(.x) %>%
        extract2("rnaseq") %>%
        identify_abundant(factor_of_interest = AtlasAssayGroup) %>%
        scale_abundance()
)

rm(atlasRes, rnaseqExps)
```

## Following Shirin's playgRound instructions on getting gene identifiers

\*with small modifications #### Use biomaRt to access the datasets of species we prefere

```
for (i in seq_along(specieslist)) {
   print(specieslist[i])
   ensembl <- datasets[i, 1]
   assign(paste0(ensembl), useMart("ensembl", dataset = paste0(ensembl)))
}</pre>
```

Make an object for each species of interest from the Ensembl database

Identify human gene homologs for the Protein coding genes in piRNA biogenesis pathway Get dataframe of human genes and their homologs

```
for (species in specieslist) {
   print(species)
   assign(paste0("homologs_human_", species), getLDS(attributes = c("ensembl_gene_id", "chromosome_nam
                                                      filters = "ensembl_gene_id",
                                                      values = gene_symbols$GENEID,
                                                      mart = human,
                                                      attributesL = c("ensembl_gene_id",
                                                                      "chromosome name",
                                                                       "external_gene_name"),
                                                      martL = get(species)))
}
homologs_human_celegans_gene_ensembl <- homologs_human_celegans_gene_ensembl %>%
   mutate(organism mart = "celegans") %>%
    as tibble() %>%
   mutate(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1 = as.character(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1))
homologs_human_dmelanogaster_gene_ensembl <-
   homologs_human_dmelanogaster_gene_ensembl %>%
   mutate(organism_mart = "dmelanogaster") %>%
    as_tibble() %>%
    mutate(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1 = as.character(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1))
homologs_human_mmusculus_gene_ensembl <-
   homologs_human_mmusculus_gene_ensembl %>%
   mutate(organism_mart = "mmusculus") %>%
    as tibble()%>%
   mutate(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1 = as.character(Chromosome.scaffold.name.1))
homologs_human_rnorvegicus_gene_ensembl <-
   homologs human rnorvegicus gene ensembl %>%
   mutate(organism_mart = "rnorvegicus") %>%
```

Keep only the piRNA biogenesis genes from the datasets