

# Module 5F: A Parametric Test

## **Z-scores & RNAseq analysis**

### Agenda:

1. Z-scores
2. RNASeq

# RNAseq:

<https://pluto.bio/resources/learning-series/overview-of-z-scores-in-rna-seq-experiments>

In RNA-seq analysis, Z-scores are used to compare expression levels between samples

- A Z-score of 0 indicates:
  - the gene's expression level is **the same as** the mean expression across ALL samples
- A Z-score  $>1$  indicates:
  - The gene's expression level is **higher** than the mean expression across ALL samples
- A Z-score  $<1$  indicates:
  - The gene's expression level is **lower** than the mean expression across ALL samples

Once Z-scores are calculated, they can be used to **identify differentially** expressed genes

- For example, a Z-score  $>$  threshold (such as 2 or 3) can be considered differentially expressed
- Z-scores can be used to create a heatmap or a volcano plot to easily visualize expression patterns

## Simple example of using z-scores for RNA-seq data:

Gene	Control 1	Control 2	Treat 1	Treat 2
G1	5	6	9	10
G2	200	210	220	230
G3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4

This data set has two controls, two treatments for three genes. Each number is log-scaled or normalized expression value.

For each gene, ask:

**“How far above or below that gene’s own average is each sample?”**

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

$x$  = value for one sample

$\bar{x}$  = *mean for that gene*

$s$  = *Standard deviation for that gene*

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$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

For Gene 1:

Sample	Value	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Std Dev ( s )	z-score	
Control 1	5	7.5	$\approx 2.38$	$(5 - 7.5)/2.38 = -1.05$	} -0.84
Control 2	6	7.5	$\approx 2.38$	-0.63	
Treat 1	9	7.5	$\approx 2.38$	0.63	} +0.84
Treat 2	10	7.5	$\approx 2.38$	1.05	

Controls have negative z's (below average); treatments have positive z's (above average) → up-regulated with treatment. Typically, you would have many examples of treatment and control at a gene and then you would take their mean (we only have two from each category)