

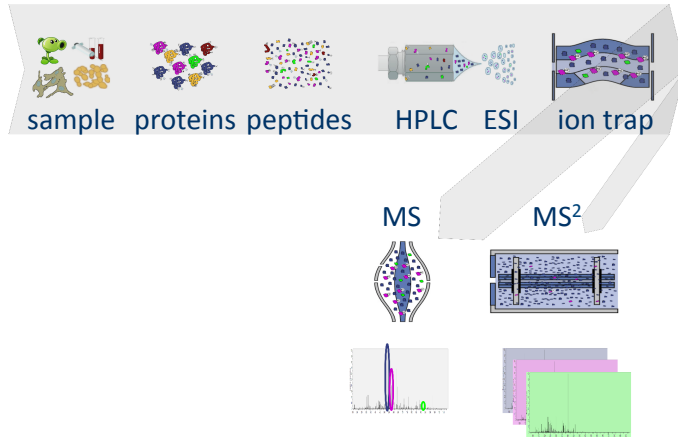
Statistical Methods for Quantitative MS-Based Proteomics:

1. Identification & False discovery rate

Lieven Clement

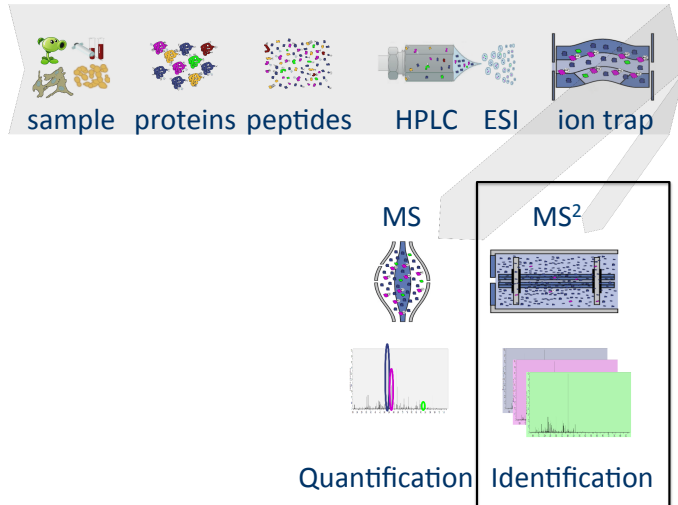
Statistics and Genomics Seminar, UC Berkeley, California

Challenges in Label Free MS-based Quantitative Proteomics

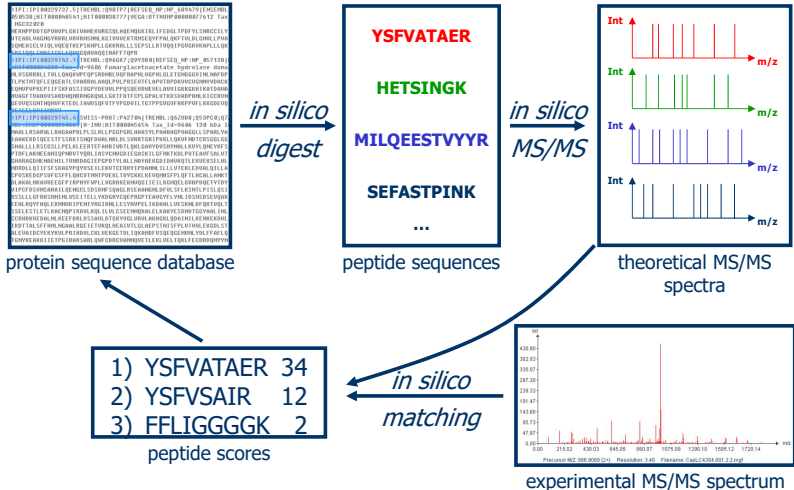


Quantification Identification

Challenges in Label Free MS-based Quantitative Proteomics



Identification



(slide courtesy to Lennart Martens)

Table of Outcomes

	Called Bad	Called Correct	
Bad hit	TN	FP	m_0
Correct hit	FN	TP	m_1
Total	NR	R	m

- TN: number of true negatives
- FP: number of false positives
- FN: number of false negatives
- TP: number of true positives
- NR: number of non-rejections, R: number of rejections

Table of Outcomes

	Called Bad	Called Correct	
Bad hit	TN	FP	m_0
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Total	NR	R	m

Random Variables

Table of Outcomes

		Called Bad	Called Correct	
Unobservable	Bad hit	TN	FP	m_0
	Correct hit	FN	TP	m_1
Observable	Total	NR	R	m

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		Called Bad	Called Correct	
Unobservable	Bad hit	TN	FP	m_0
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$FDP = \frac{FP}{FP+TP}$. But is unknown! (FDP: false discovery proportion)

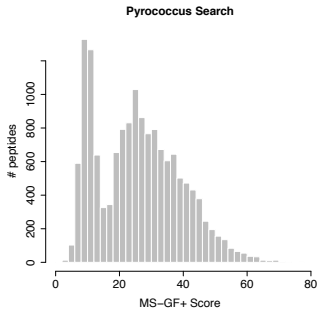
Table of Outcomes

		Called Bad	Called Correct	
Unobservable	Bad hit	TN	FP	m_0
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Observable	Total	NR	R	m

$$FDR = E \left[\frac{FP}{FP+TP} \right]. \text{ (FDR: false discovery rate)}$$

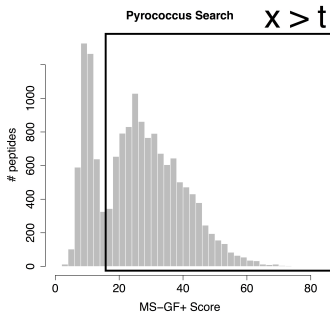
What does it mean?

Search engines return score that discriminates good from bad matches

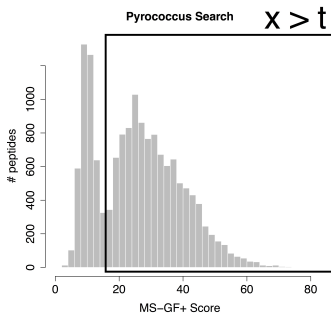


Search engines return score that discriminates good from bad matches

Score threshold t ?



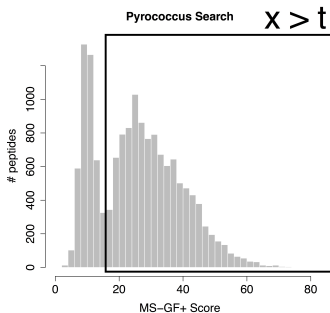
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Score threshold t ?

$$f(x) = \pi_0 f_0(x) + (1 - \pi_0) f_1(x)$$

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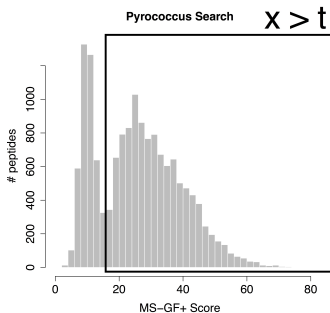


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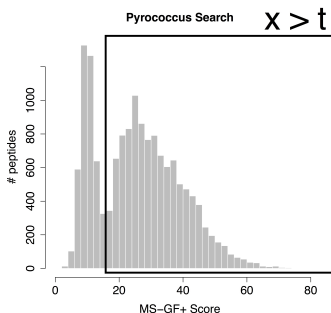
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$$\text{FDR}(t) = E \left[\frac{FP}{FP+TP} \right]$$

$$\text{FDR}(t) = \frac{mPr[FP]Pr[x>t|FP]}{mPr[x>t]}$$

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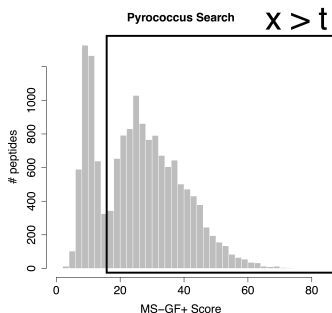
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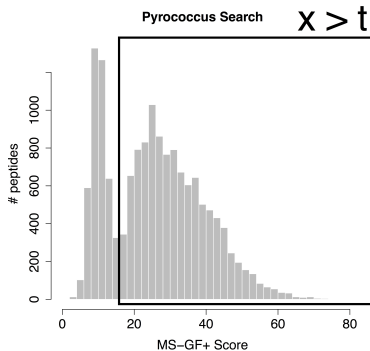
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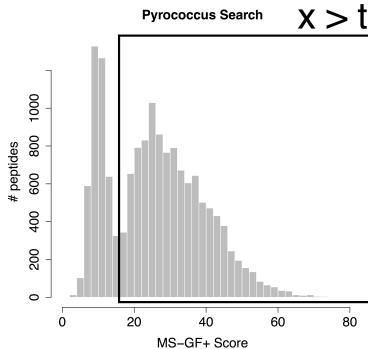
$$\text{FDR}(t) = \frac{\pi_0 [1 - F_0(t)]}{1 - F(t)} \text{ with } F.(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f.(x) dx$$

How to estimate FDR?



$$\text{FDR}(t) = \frac{\pi_0 [1 - F_0(t)]}{1 - F(t)} = \frac{\pi_0 \Pr[x > t | FP]}{\Pr[x > t]}$$

How to estimate FDR?

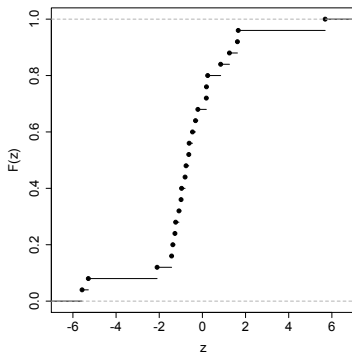


$$FDR(t) = \frac{\pi_0 [1 - F_0(t)]}{1 - F(t)} = \frac{\pi_0 Pr[x > t | FP]}{Pr[x > t]}$$

$$FDR(t) = \frac{\pi_0 [1 - F_0(t)]}{1 - \frac{\#x \leq t}{m}} = \frac{\pi_0 Pr[x > t | FP]}{\frac{\#x > t}{m}}$$

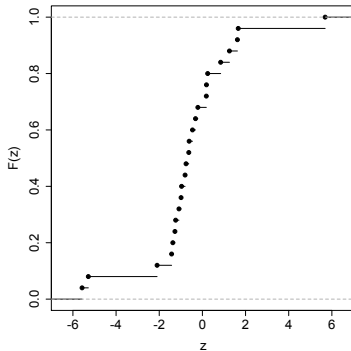
How to estimate FDR?

- $F(t)$ using the Empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF)



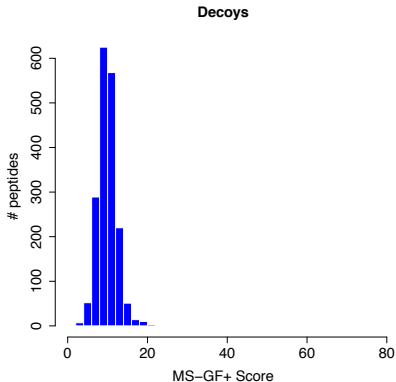
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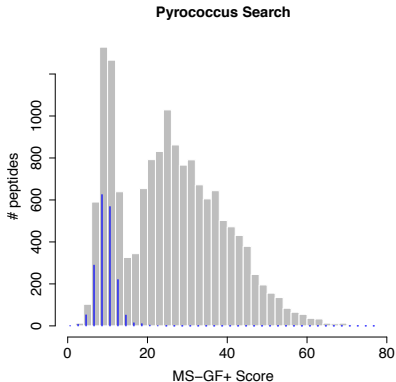
- How to characterize $F_0(t)$ and π_0 in proteomics?

Target-Decoy approach to establish null distribution



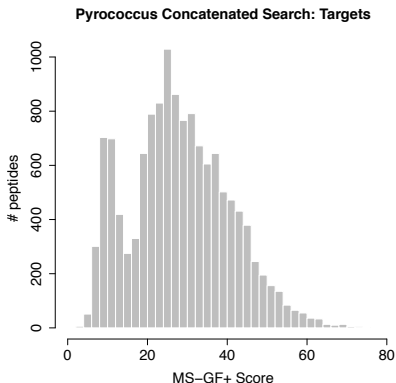
- Searching against decoy databases to generate representative bad hits
- Reversed databases are a popular choice

Target-Decoy approach to establish null distribution



- Searching against decoy databases to generate representative bad hits
- Reversed databases are a popular choice
- Concatenated search

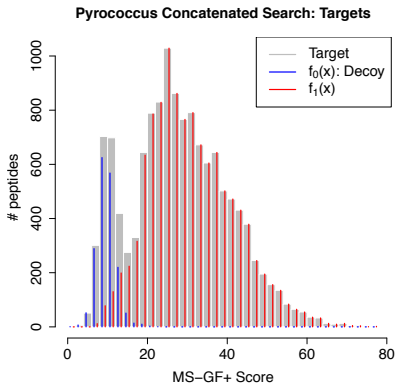
Target-Decoy approach to establish null distribution



- Searching against decoy databases to generate representative bad hits
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- Concatenated search
- Assumption that bad hits have an equal probability to map on forward (target) and reverse database (decoy)

$$\hat{\pi}_0 = \frac{\#decoys}{\#targets}$$

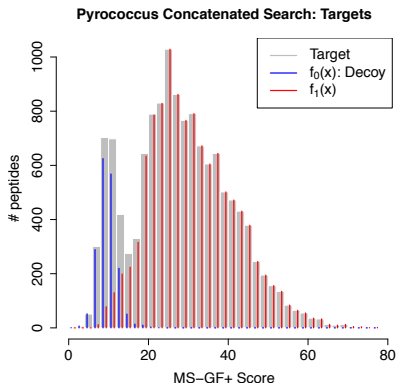
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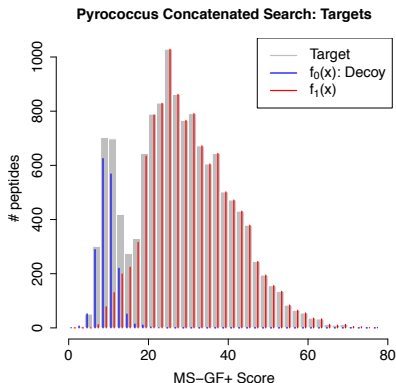
- Score cutoff?

$$\text{FDR}(x) = E \left[\frac{FP}{FP + TP} \right]$$

- Competitive Target - decoy:

$$\widehat{\text{FDR}}(x) = \frac{\# \text{decoys} | X \geq x}{\# \text{targets} | X \geq x}$$

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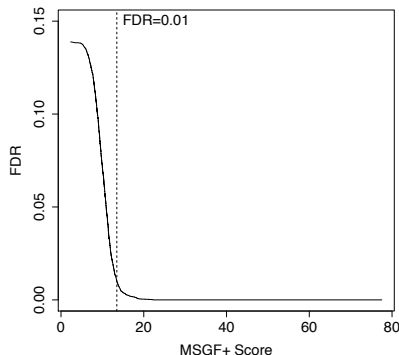
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$$\widehat{\text{FDR}}(x) = \hat{\pi}_0 \frac{1 - \bar{F}_0(x)}{1 - \bar{F}(x)}$$

Target-Decoy approach to establish null distribution



- Score cutoff?

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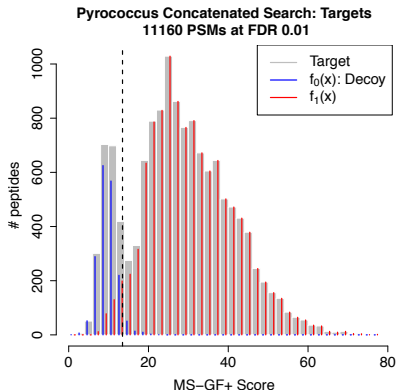
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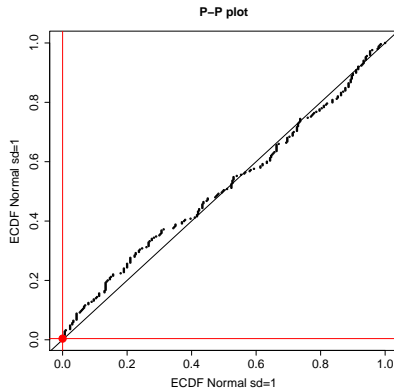
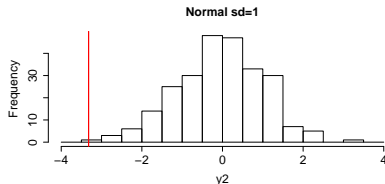
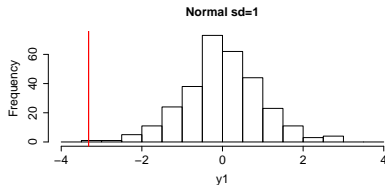
$$\widehat{\text{FDR}}(x) = \hat{\pi}_0 \frac{1 - \bar{F}_0(x)}{1 - \bar{F}(x)}$$

We have to evaluate that

- The decoys are good simulations of the targets: compare $\bar{F}_0(x)$ with $\bar{F}(x)$
- $\hat{\pi}_0 = \frac{\#decoys}{\#targets}$ is a good estimator for π_0 .
- We will use Probability-Probability-plots for this purpose.
- They plot the ECDFs from two samples in function of each other.

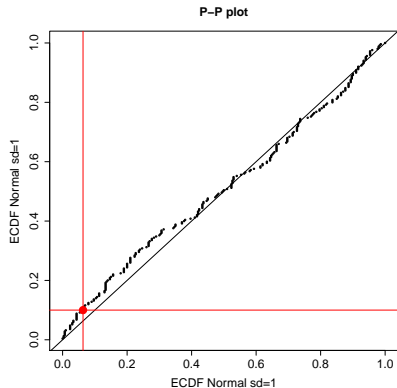
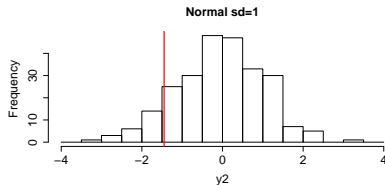
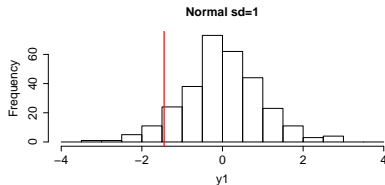
PP-plot

PP-plots have the property that they show a straight 45 degree line through the origin if and only if both distributions are equivalent.



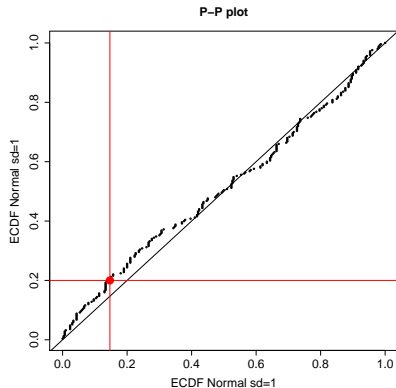
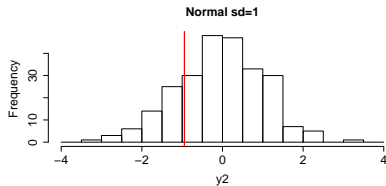
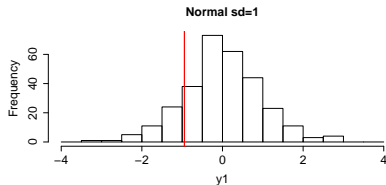
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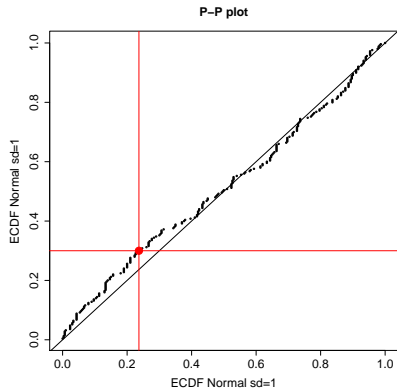
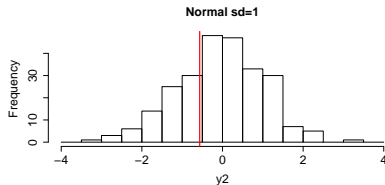
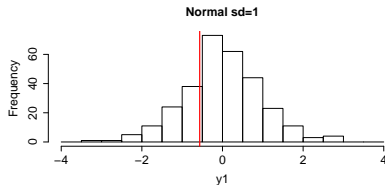
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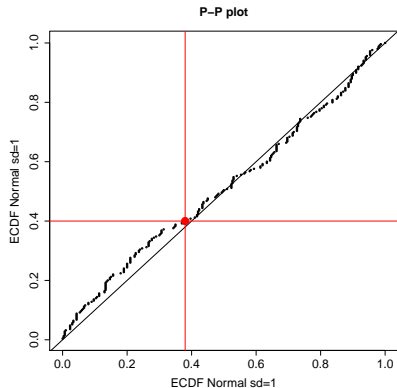
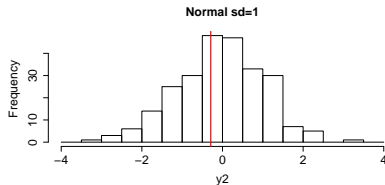
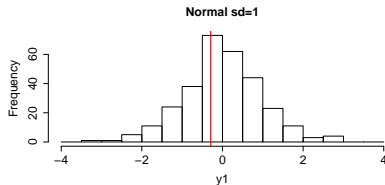
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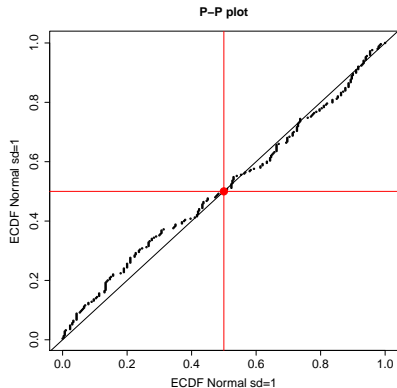
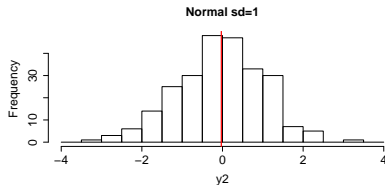
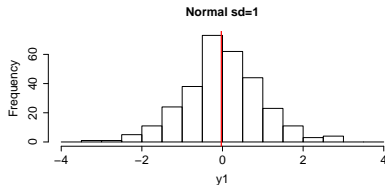
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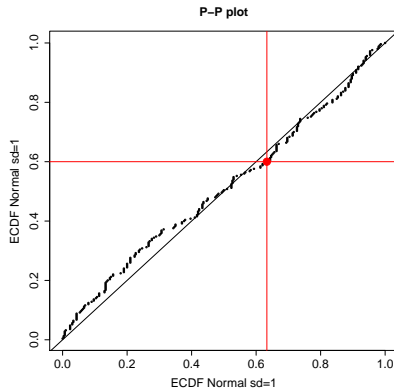
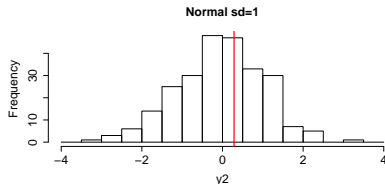
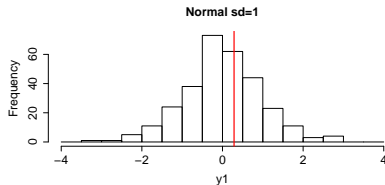
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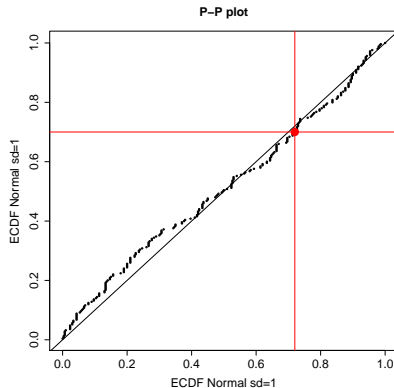
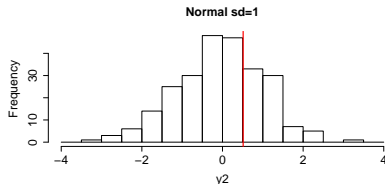
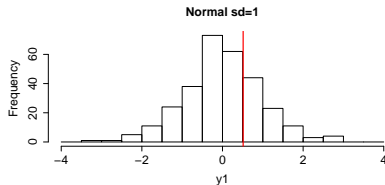
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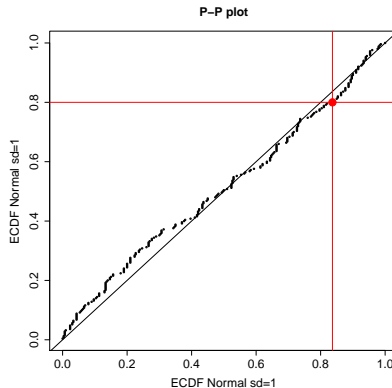
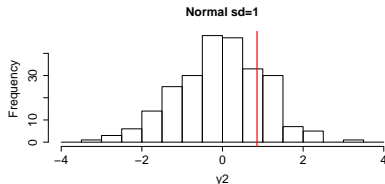
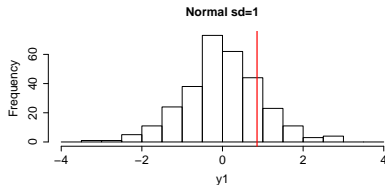
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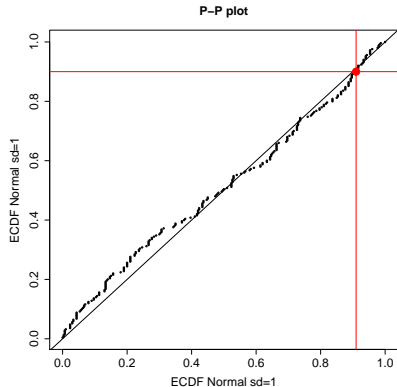
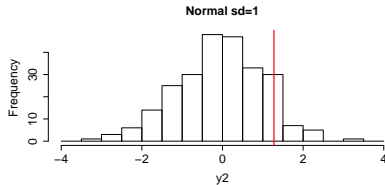
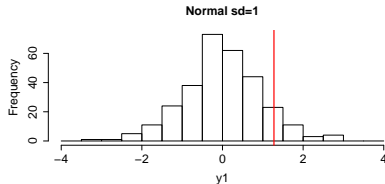
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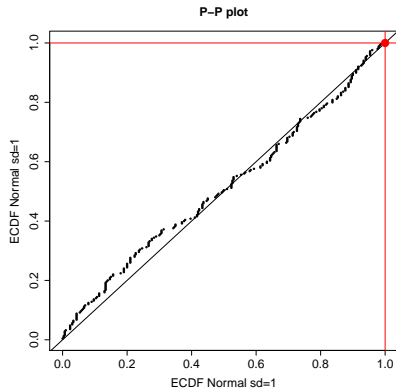
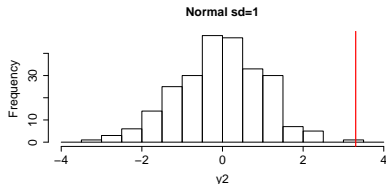
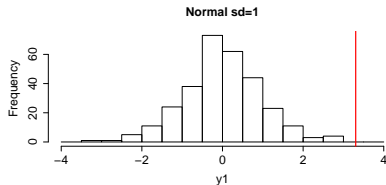
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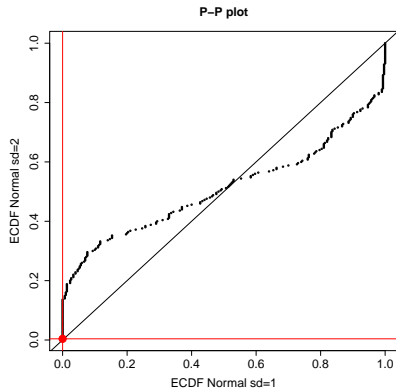
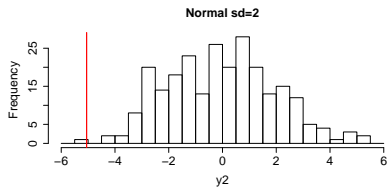
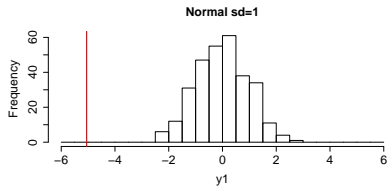


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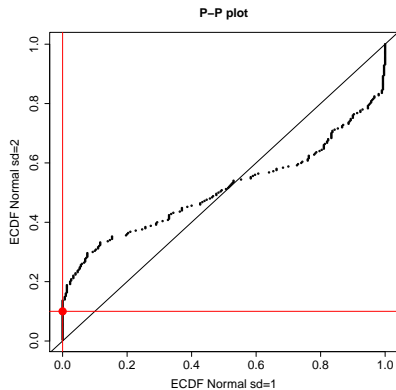
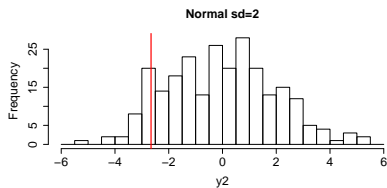
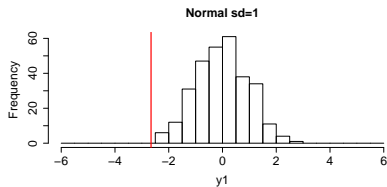
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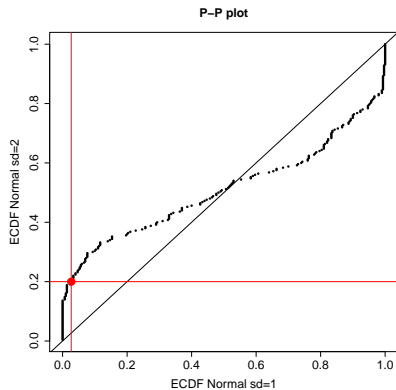
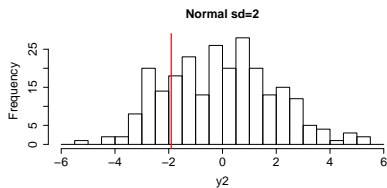
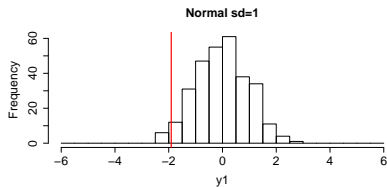
PP-plot



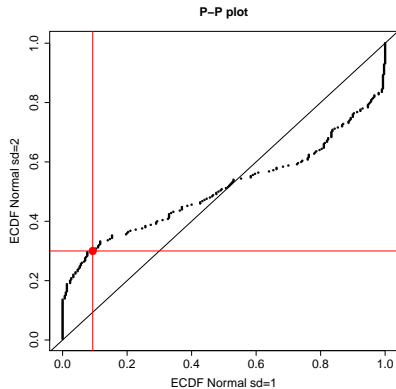
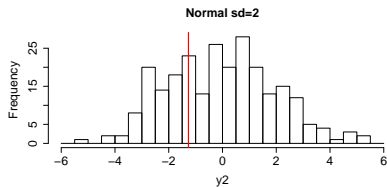
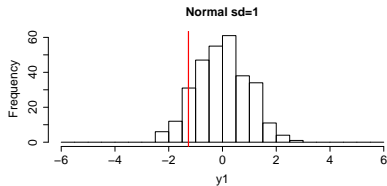
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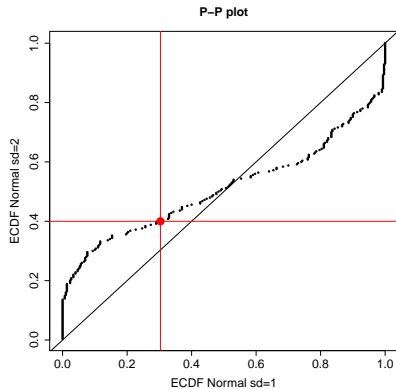
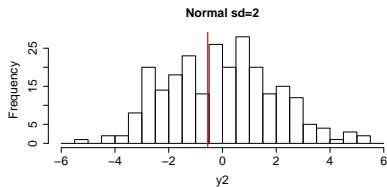
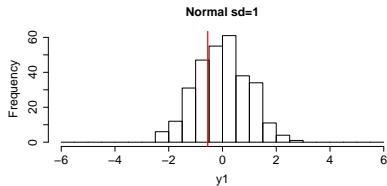
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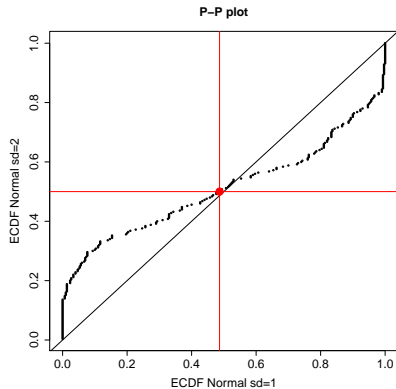
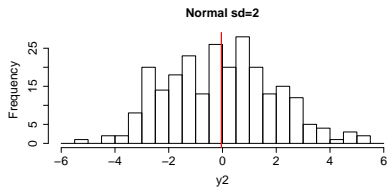
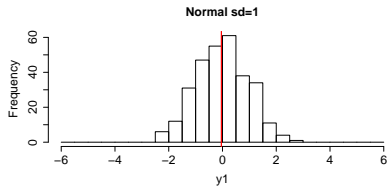
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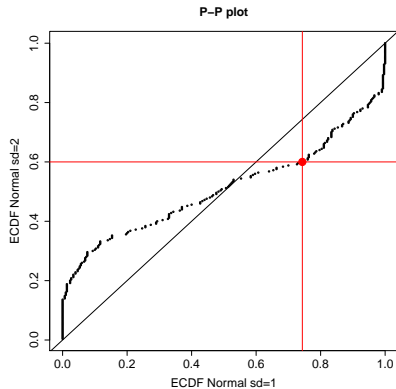
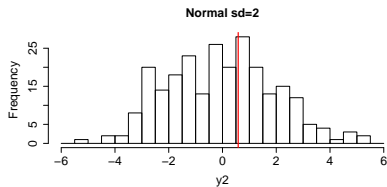
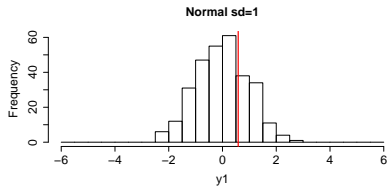
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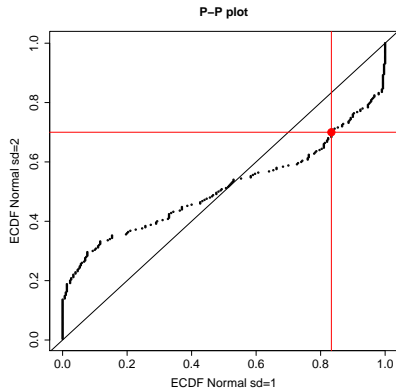
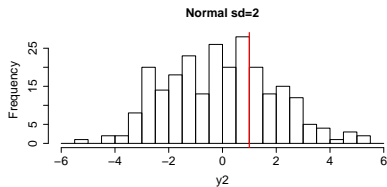
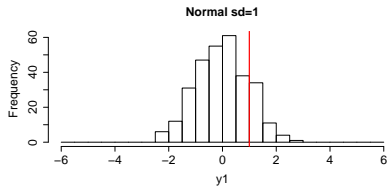
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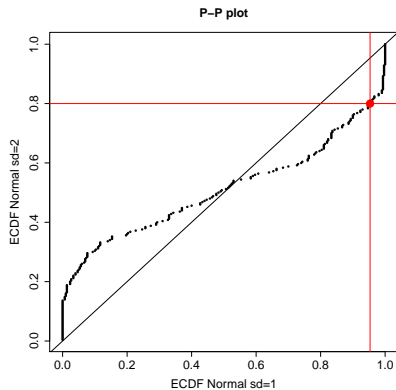
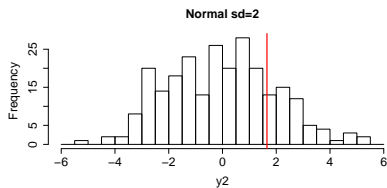
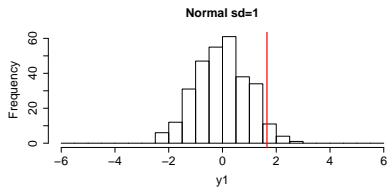
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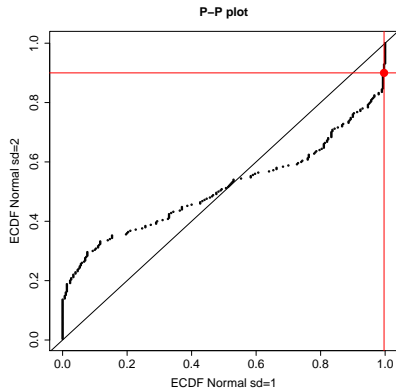
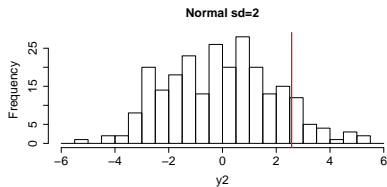
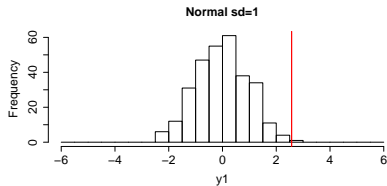
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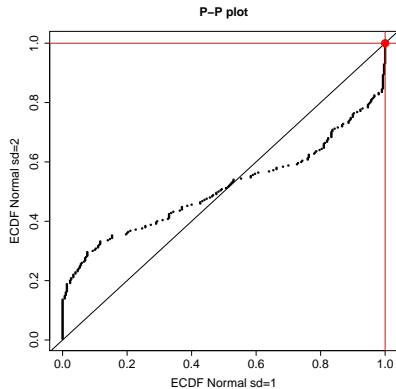
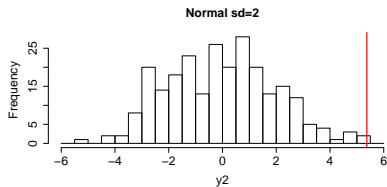
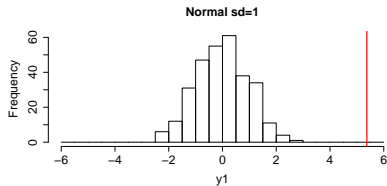
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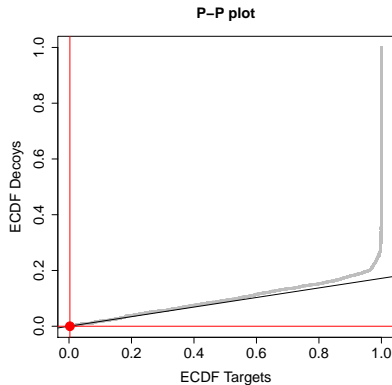
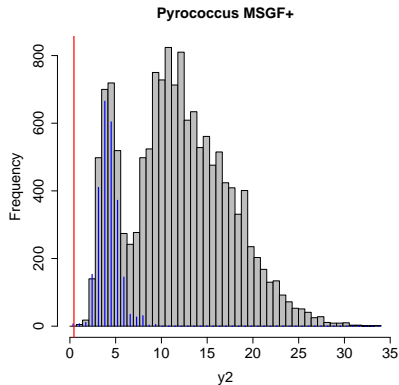
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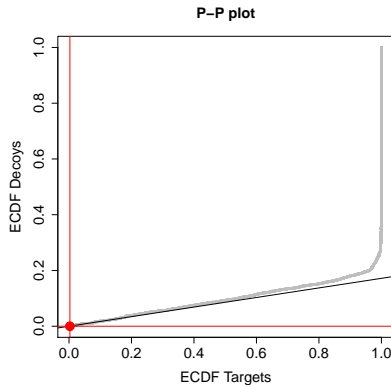
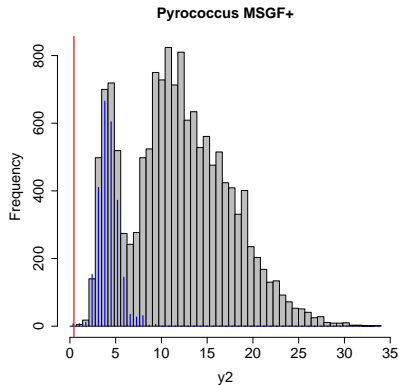
PP-plot



PP-plot: pyrococcus

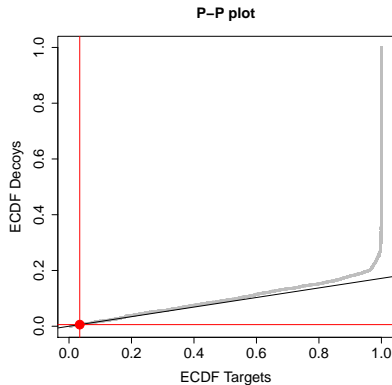
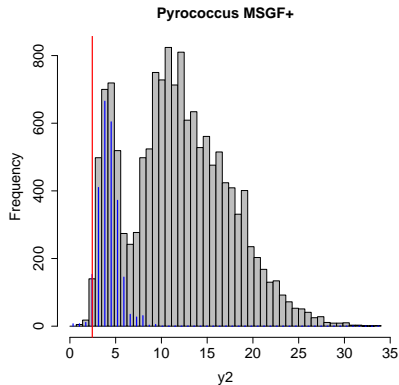


PP-plot: pyrococcus

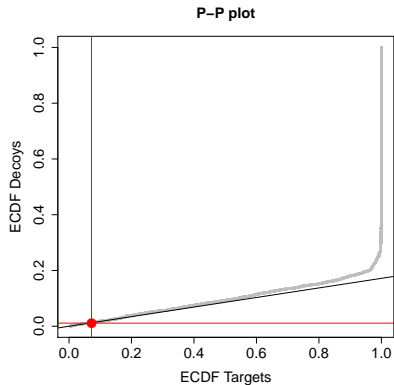
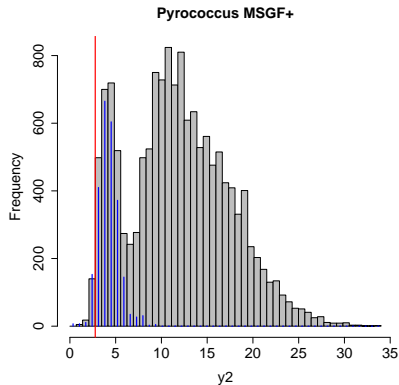


What about $\hat{\pi}_0$?

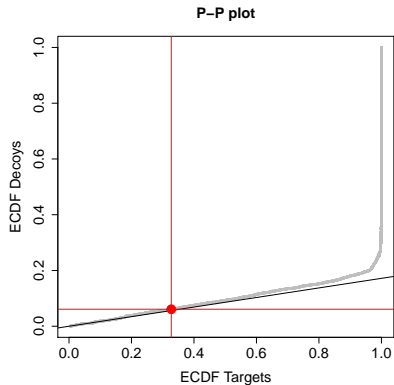
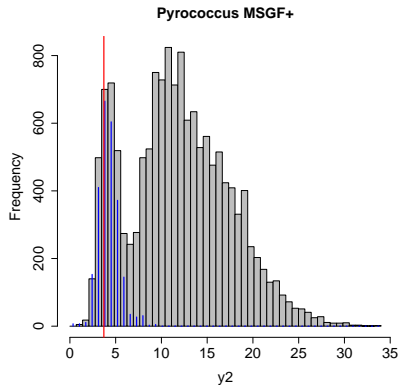
PP-plot: pyrococcus



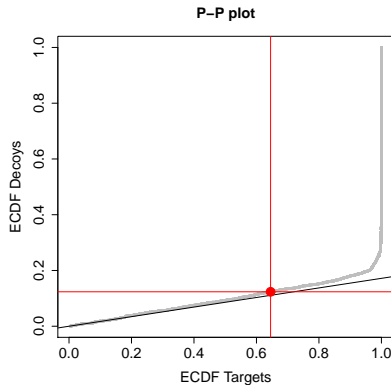
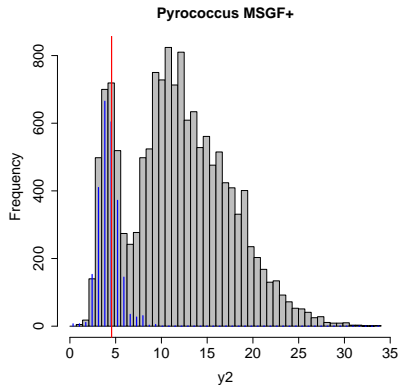
PP-plot: pyrococcus



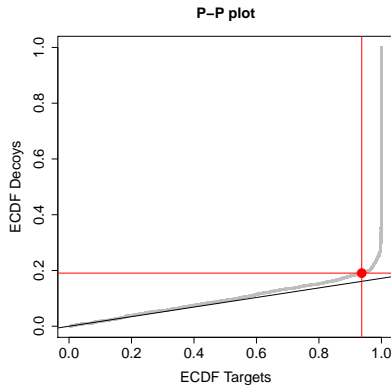
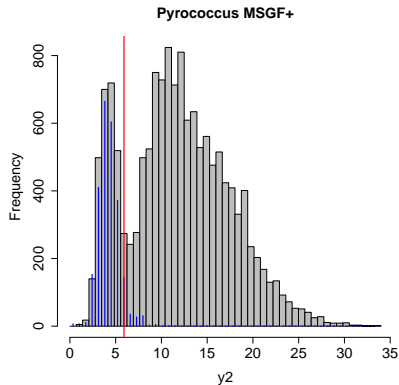
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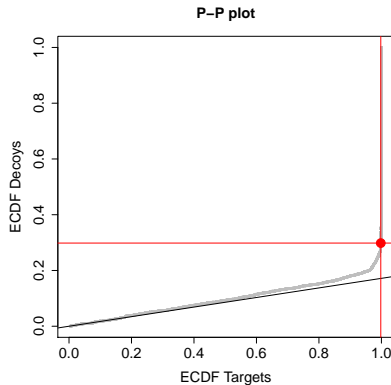
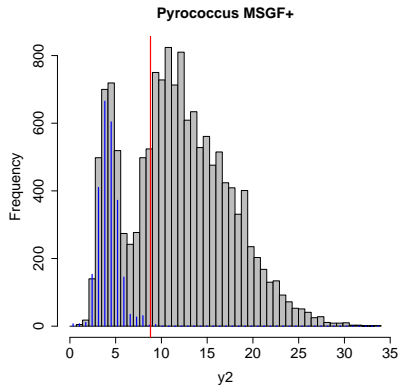
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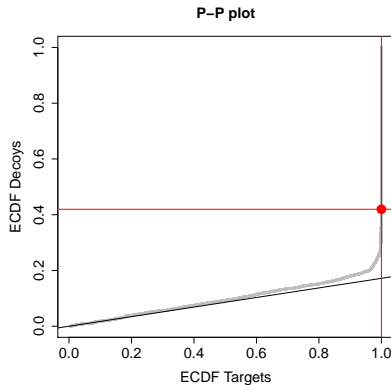
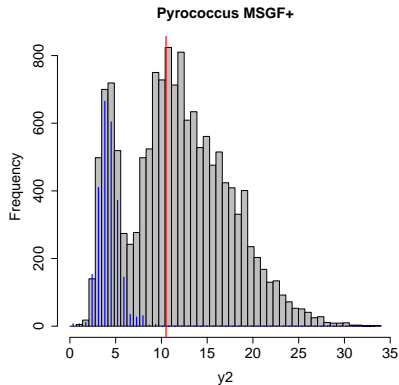
PP-plot: pyrococcus



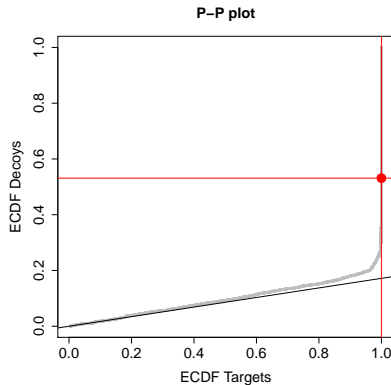
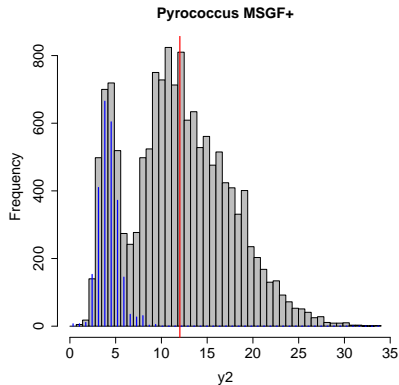
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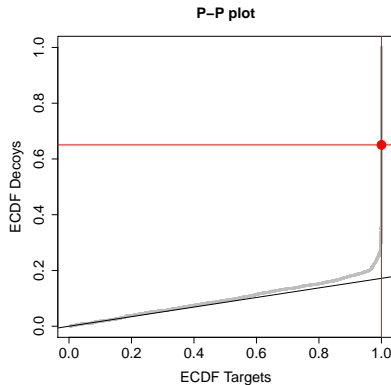
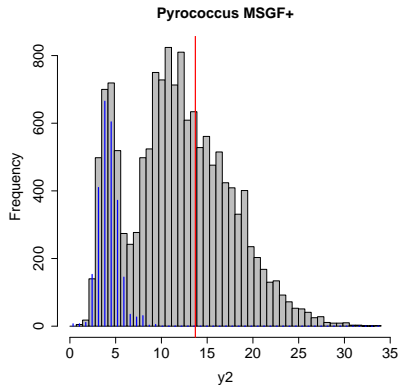
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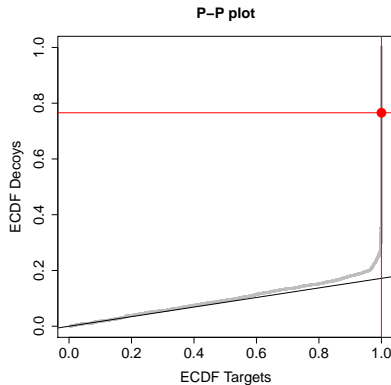
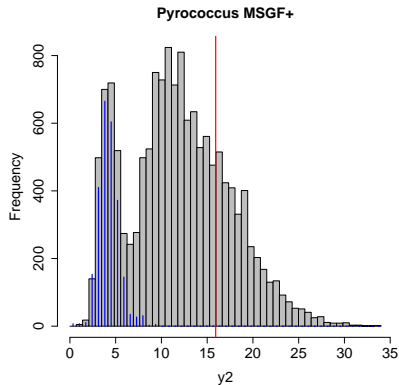
PP-plot: pyrococcus



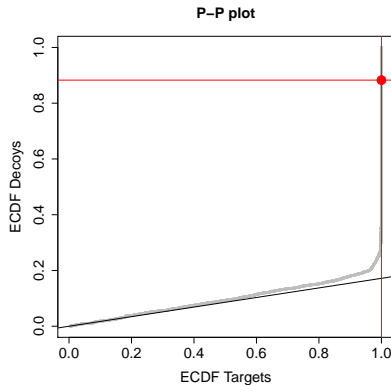
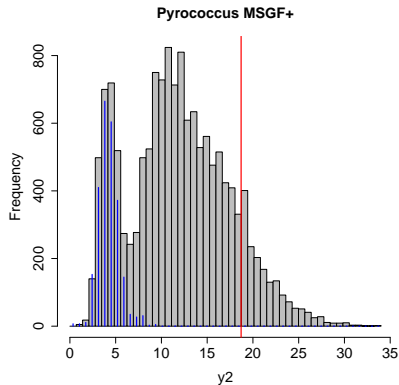
PP-plot: pyrococcus



PP-plot: pyrococcus



PP-plot: pyrococcus



PP-plot: pyrococcus

