Supplement: Splice Expression Variation Analysis (SEVA): Variability Analysis to Detect Significant Alternative Splicing Events (TCGA Analysis only)

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1 Loading the real data

First, we load the data as:

```
library('Homo.sapiens')
library('org.Hs.eg.db')
library('GenomicRanges')
library(EBSeq)
library(limma)
library('gplots')
library(gplot2)
library('ROCR')
```

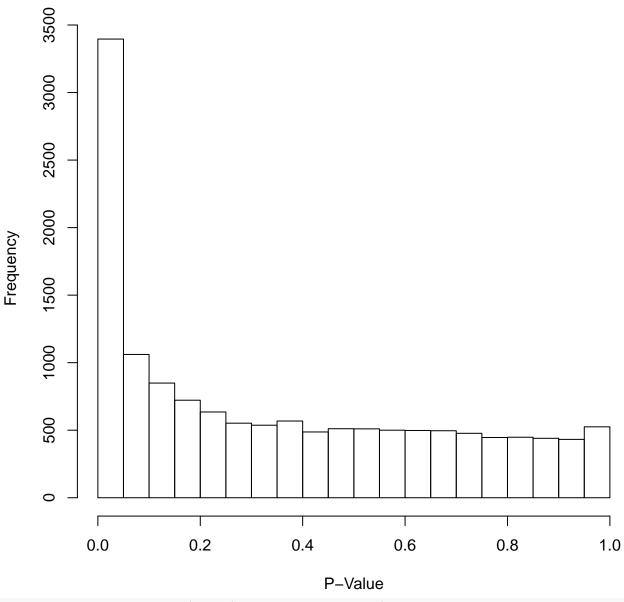
2 Cross-study Validation with TCGA

Now, we cross-study the genes we identified using TCGA as the tes-set. (For memory issues we run SEVA on the batches of 1000 genes and augmented the results)

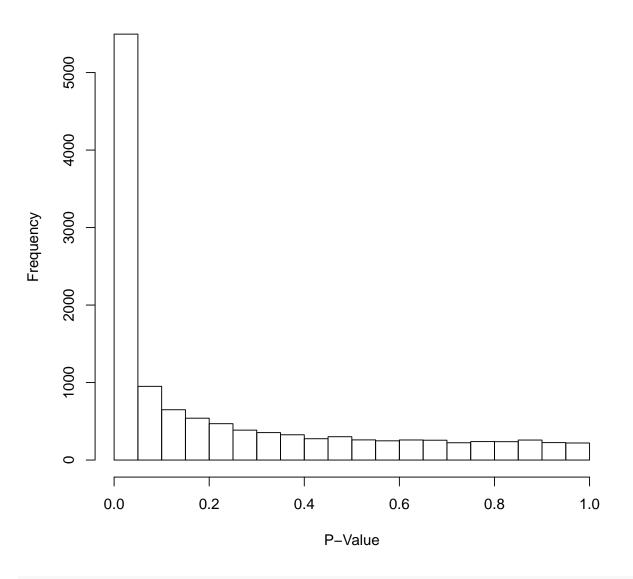
```
sparse = T,
  #
                                      verbose = F,
  #
                                      geneexpr=TCGA.RSEM,
                                      minmeanloggeneexp= 3,
  #
                                      GenestoStudy =
  #
                                                as.vector(na.omit(intersect(names(junctionPValue),
  #
                                                                        rownames(TCGA.RSEM))
                                                                   [(1:1000)+i*1000])))
  junctionPValueTCGA <- SEVA.meangeneFilter(junc.RPM =</pre>
                                                           junc.RPM.TCGA,
                                     phenoVect=as.factor(phenoVect.TCGA),
                                    geneexpr=TCGA.RSEM,
                                    minmeanloggeneexp= 3,
                                    GenestoStudy =
                                              as.vector(na.omit(intersect(names(junctionPValue),
                                                                      rownames(TCGA.RSEM))
                                                                 [(1:1000)+i*1000])))
 gc()
 junctionPValueTCGAaug <- c(junctionPValueTCGAaug,junctionPValueTCGA)</pre>
}
save(list=c("junctionPValueTCGA","junctionPValueTCGAaug"),
     file = "../Cache/junctionPValueTCGA.rda")
```

Now, checking if the genes identified on the original data generates enriched p-values on the TCGA data.

P-Values calculated on training data



P-Values calculated on test (TCGA) data



```
print(cor.test(tcgaallpvals,originaldatapval[names(tcgaallpvals)],method = "spearman"))

##

## Spearman's rank correlation rho

##

## data: tcgaallpvals and originaldatapval[names(tcgaallpvals)]

## S = 2.5598e+11, p-value < 2.2e-16

## alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0

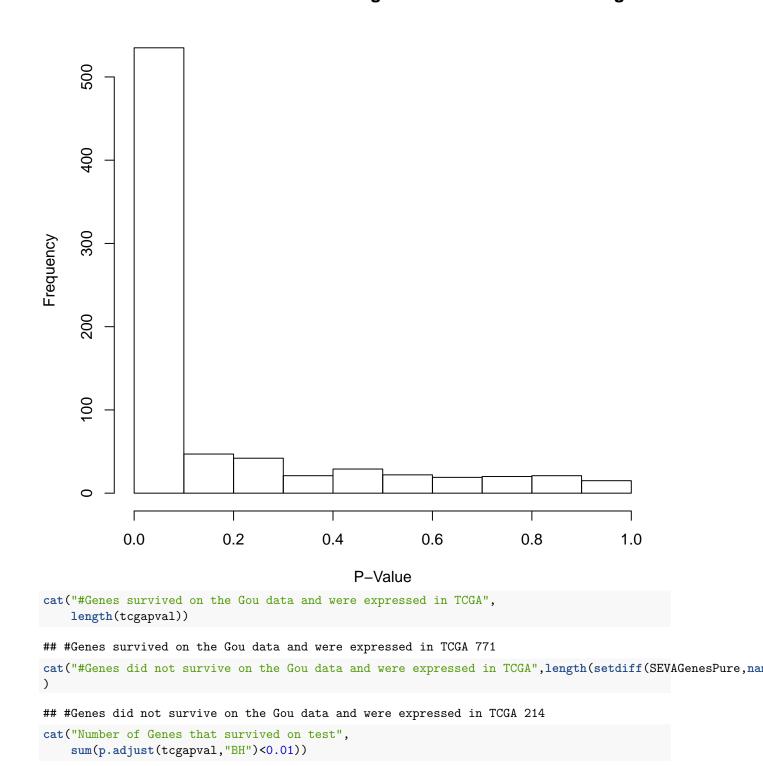
## sample estimates:

## rho

## 0.1114068

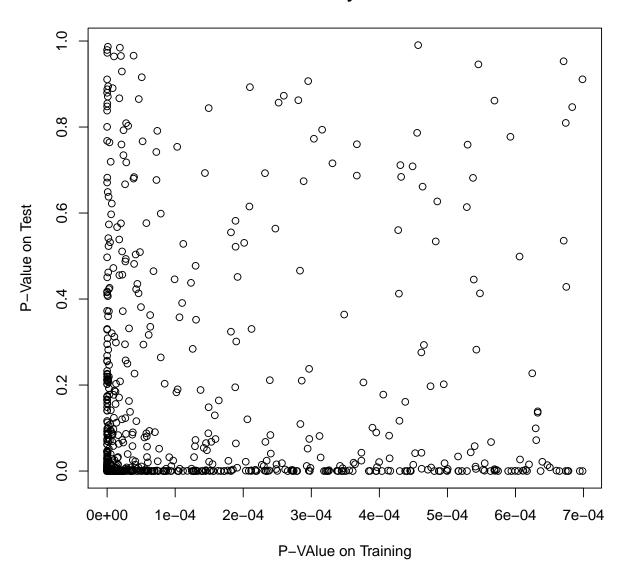
tcgapval <- sapply(junctionPValueTCGAaug[SEVATCGAGenes],function(x) x$pvalue)</pre>
```

P-Values calculated on test for genes identified from training data



```
## Number of Genes that survived on test 352
cat("percentage that survived on test",
   mean(p.adjust(tcgapval, "BH")<0.01))</pre>
## percentage that survived on test 0.4565499
cat("Quatile of the p-value distribution SEVA genes using TCGA data")
## Quatile of the p-value distribution SEVA genes using TCGA data
print(quantile(tcgapval))
##
                                      50%
                                                    75%
                                                                100%
## 0.000000e+00 3.097819e-05 9.754261e-03 1.892338e-01 9.904528e-01
tcgaallpvals <- sapply(X = junctionPValueTCGAaug,FUN = function(x) x$pvalue)
cat("Enrichment of the p-values on the test data for the genes identified from training.")
## Enrichment of the p-values on the test data for the genes identified from training.
wilcox.test(index=SEVATCGAGenes,
            sapply(junctionPValueTCGAaug,function(x) abs(x$zscore)),
            alternative = "greater")
##
##
  Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction
## data: sapply(junctionPValueTCGAaug, function(x) abs(x$zscore))
## V = 74073000, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true location is greater than 0
plot(originaldatapval[names(tcgapval)],
     tcgapval,
     ylab = "P-Value on Test",
    xlab = "P-VAlue on Training",
     main ="Cross-study P-Values")
```

Cross-study P-Values



```
cat("Quatile of the p-value distribution random genes using TCGA data")

## Quatile of the p-value distribution random genes using TCGA data

print(quantile(tcgaallpvals))

## 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

## 0.000000000 0.002977169 0.077212061 0.392145388 0.999967804

#print(wilcox.test(x=tcgapval,y=tcgaallpvals,alternative = "less",conf.int = T,conf.level = 0.95))

save(list=ls(),file = "../Cache/SEVATCGA.rda")
```