

# SCALE vignette

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This is a demo for using the **SCALE** package in R. **SCALE** is a statistical framework for single cell allelic expression analysis. **SCALE** estimates kinetic parameters that characterize the transcriptional bursting process at the allelic level, while accounting for technical bias and other complicating factors such as cell size. **SCALE** detects genes with significantly different bursting kinetics between the two alleles, as well as genes where the two alleles exhibit dependence in their bursting processes.

**SCALE**'s **webpage** is [here](#). A **demo code** can be found [here](#). Online **Q&A forum** for **SCALE** is available [here](#). If you've any questions regarding the software, you can also email us at [SCALE\\_scRNAseq@googlegroups.com](mailto:SCALE_scRNAseq@googlegroups.com).

## 1. Installation

R package **SCALE** is available from GitHub (<https://github.com/yuchaojiang/SCALE>):

```
> install.packages("devtools")
> library(devtools)
> install_github("yuchaojiang/SCALE/package")
```

## 2. SCALE workflow

### 2.1 Data input

The input to **SCALE** includes allele-specific read counts at heterozygous loci from single-cell RNA sequencing. The cells should be of the same cell types from the same tissue (i.e., they are homogeneous). Cell-wise quality control procedures based on sequencing depths, mean and standard deviation of allelic ratios are recommended. To control for technical variability, **SCALE** uses spike-ins. The spike-in input should be a matrix, where the rows correspond to spike-ins, the first column stores the true number of molecules, the second column stores the lengths of the spike-in molecules, and the third column and on store the observed read counts in each cell.

Below is a single-cell RNA sequencing dataset of 122 mouse blastocyst cells from Deng et al. (Science 2014), followed by step-by-step analysis breakdowns.

```
> library(SCALE)
> data(mouse.blastocyst)
> alleleA = mouse.blastocyst$alleleA # Read counts for A allele
> alleleB = mouse.blastocyst$alleleB # Read counts for B allele
> spikein_input = mouse.blastocyst$spikein_input # Spike-in input
> genename = rownames(alleleA)
```

```

> sampname = colnames(alleleA)
> head(colnames(alleleA))

[1] "GSM1112611" "GSM1112612" "GSM1112613" "GSM1112614" "GSM1112615"
[6] "GSM1112616"

> head(rownames(alleleA))

[1] "Hvcn1" "Gbp7" "Arrdc1" "Ercc5" "Mrpl15" "Dclk1"

> rownames(spikein_input)

[1] "RNA_SPIKE_1" "RNA_SPIKE_2" "RNA_SPIKE_3" "RNA_SPIKE_4" "RNA_SPIKE_5A"
[6] "RNA_SPIKE_6" "RNA_SPIKE_7" "RNA_SPIKE_8"

> head(colnames(spikein_input))

[1] "spikein_mol" "spikein_length" "GSM1112664" "GSM1112665"
[5] "GSM1112666" "GSM1112667"

```

## 2.2 Technical variability

A hierarchical model based on TASC (Toolkit for Analysis of Single Cell data) is fit to the spike-in data. Parameters  $\{\alpha, \beta, \kappa, \tau\}$  associated with dropouts, amplification and sequencing bias are returned. A pdf plot is generated by default.

```

> abkt = tech_bias(spikein_input = spikein_input, alleleA = alleleA,
+                  alleleB = alleleB, readlength = 50, pdf = TRUE)

```

## 2.3 Gene classification

SCALE adopts a Bayes framework that categorizes each gene into being silent, monoallelically expressed, and biallelically expressed (including biallelically bursty). Proportions of cells expressing A and B alleles and gene categories are returned. Results from the first 10 genes are shown below.

```

> gene.class.obj = gene_classify(alleleA=alleleA[1:10,], alleleB=alleleB[1:10,])

Gene 1 : Hvcn1 , Biallelic.bursty      A prop 0.231 B prop 0.264
Gene 2 : Gbp7 , Silent                 A prop 0 B prop 0
Gene 3 : Arrdc1 , Biallelic.bursty     A prop 0.23 B prop 0.197
Gene 4 : Ercc5 , Biallelic.bursty     A prop 0.358 B prop 0.183
Gene 5 : Mrpl15 , Biallelic.bursty     A prop 0.875 B prop 0.925
Gene 6 : Dclk1 , Silent                A prop 0 B prop 0
Gene 7 : Tssc4 , Biallelic.bursty     A prop 0.254 B prop 0.213
Gene 8 : Gm101 , Silent                A prop 0 B prop 0
Gene 9 : Pum2 , Biallelic.bursty      A prop 0.15 B prop 0.142
Gene 10 : Erv3 , Silent                A prop 0 B prop 0

> A.prop = gene.class.obj$A.prop # Proportion of cells expressing A allele
> B.prop = gene.class.obj$B.prop # Proportion of cells expressing B allele
> gene.category = gene.class.obj$gene.category # Gene category
> results.list = gene.class.obj$results.list # Posterior assignments of cells

```

## 2.4 Allele-specific bursting kinetics

The two alleles of a gene have two Poisson-Beta distributions with respective parameters. These two Poisson-Beta distributions share the same cell-size factor. Cell-size factor can be estimated by the expression level of *GAPDH* or by the ratio of total number of endogenous RNA reads over the total number of spike-in reads. A Poisson hierarchical model is used to account for technical variability that is introduced by sequencing and library prep. Histogram repiling method is used to adjust for technical variability (bandwidth is optimized based on correlations of the inferred kinetic parameters between the two alleles). Moment estimator is used to estimate bursting kinetics. A plot (pdf format) is generated by default as is shown in Figure 1.

```
> cellsize = rep(1, ncol(alleleA)) # cell size input
> allelic.kinetics.obj = allelic_kinetics(alleleA = alleleA[1:1000,],
+                                       alleleB = alleleB[1:1000,],
+                                       abkt = abkt,
+                                       gene.category = gene.category[1:1000],
+                                       cellsize = cellsize, pdf = TRUE)
```

Bandwidth 1 :	% non-neg estimates 0.859	corr. freq 0.897	corr. size 0.785
Bandwidth 2 :	% non-neg estimates 0.867	corr. freq 0.896	corr. size 0.793
Bandwidth 3 :	% non-neg estimates 0.87	corr. freq 0.897	corr. size 0.787
Bandwidth 4 :	% non-neg estimates 0.87	corr. freq 0.898	corr. size 0.793
Bandwidth 5 :	% non-neg estimates 0.88	corr. freq 0.896	corr. size 0.797
Bandwidth 6 :	% non-neg estimates 0.872	corr. freq 0.899	corr. size 0.782
Bandwidth 7 :	% non-neg estimates 0.88	corr. freq 0.892	corr. size 0.789
Bandwidth 8 :	% non-neg estimates 0.878	corr. freq 0.898	corr. size 0.792
Bandwidth 9 :	% non-neg estimates 0.878	corr. freq 0.899	corr. size 0.794
Bandwidth 10 :	% non-neg estimates 0.875	corr. freq 0.898	corr. size 0.789

```
> bandwidth = allelic.kinetics.obj$bandwidth
> konA = allelic.kinetics.obj$konA; konB = allelic.kinetics.obj$konB
> koffA = allelic.kinetics.obj$koffA; koffB = allelic.kinetics.obj$koffB
> sA = allelic.kinetics.obj$sA; sB = allelic.kinetics.obj$sB
> sizeA = sA/koffA; sizeB = sB/koffB
```

## 2.5 Hypothesis testing

Nonparametric hypothesis test and chi-square test are carried out to test whether the two alleles of a gene share the same bursting kinetics and whether they burst independently. For test of same burst size and burst frequency between the two alleles, there are two 'modes': the *raw* mode bootstrap-samples from the raw observed allelic read counts; the *corrected* mode bootstrap-samples from the adjusted allelic read counts. Both modes give very similar results while the latter runs faster.

```
> # Nonparametric test on whether the two alleles share the same burst frequency and burst size.
> diff.allelic.obj = diff_allelic_bursting(alleleA = alleleA,
+                                       alleleB = alleleB,
+                                       cellsize = cellsize,
+                                       gene.category = gene.category,
+                                       abkt = abkt,
+                                       allelic.kinetics.obj = allelic.kinetics.obj,
+                                       mode = 'corrected')
> pval.kon = diff.allelic.obj$pval.kon; pval.size = diff.allelic.obj$pval.size
```

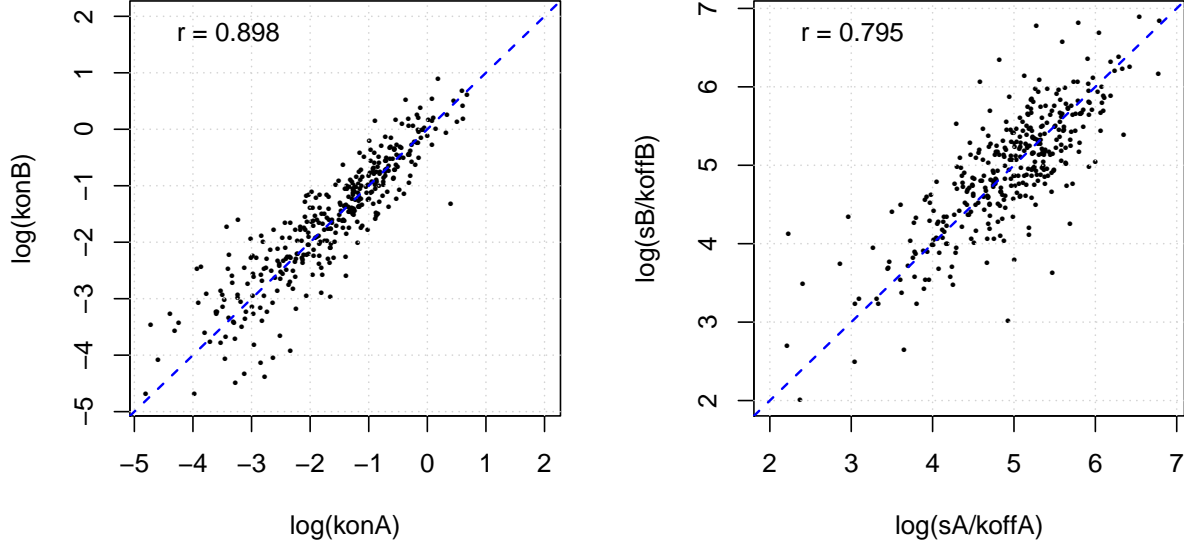


Figure 1: Allelic bursting kinetics (burst frequency and bursty size). Only first 1000 genes are computed.

```
> # Chi-square test on whether the two alleles fire independently.
> non.ind.obj = non_ind_bursting(alleleA = alleleA, alleleB = alleleB,
+                               gene.category = gene.category,
+                               results.list = results.list)
> pval.ind = non.ind.obj$pval.ind; non.ind.type = non.ind.obj$non.ind.type
```

## 2.6 Plot and output

For each gene, a plot (pdf format) can be generated with inferred parameters as well as summary statistics, as is shown in Figure 2.

```
> i=which(genename=='Btf3l4')
> allelic_plot(alleleA = alleleA, alleleB = alleleB,
+             gene.class.obj = gene.class.obj,
+             allelic.kinetics.obj = allelic.kinetics.obj,
+             diff.allelic.obj = diff.allelic.obj,
+             non.ind.obj = non.ind.obj, i= i)
```

The final output of SCALE is a tab delimited text file. The columns include: **genename** (gene name), **gene.category** (gene category), **konA** (burst frequency A), **konB** (burst frequency B), **pval.kon** (p-value of shared burst frequency), **sizeA** (burst size A), **sizeB** (burst size B), **pval.size** (p-value of shared burst size), **A\_cell**, **B\_cell**, **AB\_cell**, **Off\_cell** (number of cells with posterior assignment of A, B, AB, and Off), **A\_prop** (proportion of cells expressing A allele), **B\_prop** (proportion of cells expressing B allele), **p.ind** (p-value of burst independence), and **non.ind.type** (direction of non-independent bursting: 'C' is for coordinated bursting; 'R' for repulsed bursting).

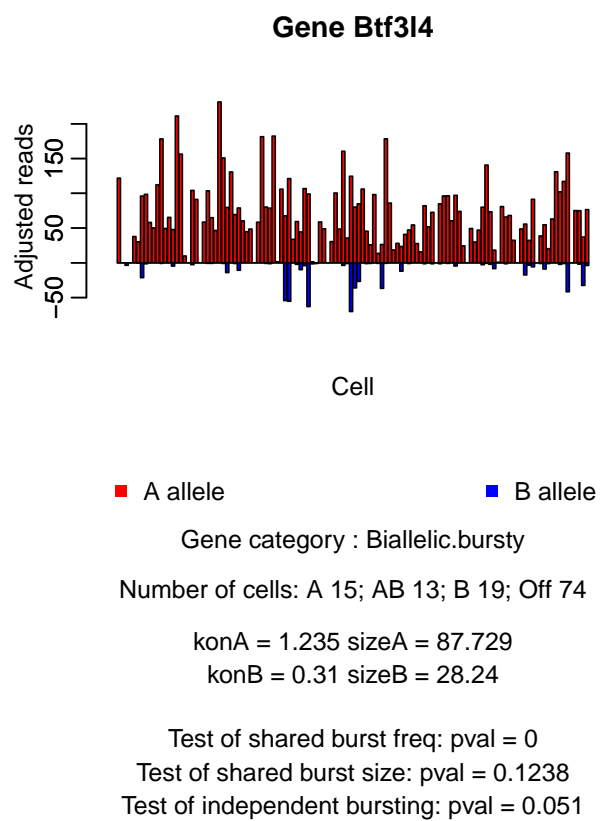


Figure 2: SCALE plot output for gene *Btf3l4*.

```

> SCALE.output=output_table(alleleA=alleleA, alleleB=alleleB,
+                             gene.class.obj = gene.class.obj,
+                             allelic.kinetics.obj = allelic.kinetics.obj,
+                             diff.allelic.obj = diff.allelic.obj,
+                             non.ind.obj = non.ind.obj)
> head(SCALE.output)

  genename gene.category   konA   konB   pval.kon  sizeA   sizeB
[1,] "Hvcn1" "Biallelic.bursty" "0.08"  "0.0908" "0.6983"  "232.91" "263.37"
[2,] "Gbp7"  "Silent"           "-"    "-"    "-"      "-"    "-"
[3,] "Arrdc1" "Biallelic.bursty" "0.0825" "0.073"  "0.7166"  "199.31" "144.44"
[4,] "Ercc5"  "Biallelic.bursty" "0.0997" "0.0198" "0.05322" "322.53" "968.07"
[5,] "Mrpl15" "Biallelic.bursty" "1.2421" "1.3933" "0.72107" "150.31" "162.2"
[6,] "Dclk1"  "Silent"           "-"    "-"    "-"      "-"    "-"

  pval.size A_cell B_cell AB_cell Off_cell A.prop B.prop pval.ind
[1,] "0.7402"  "15"  "19"  "13"   "74"   "0.231" "0.264" "0.00624"
[2,] "-"       "0"   "0"   "0"  "122"   "0"     "0"     "-"
[3,] "0.50921" "18"  "14"  "10"  "80"   "0.23"  "0.197" "0.015"
[4,] "0.14033" "30"  "9"   "13"  "68"   "0.358" "0.183" "0.01181"
[5,] "0.86669" "5"   "11"  "100" "4"    "0.875" "0.925" "0.00259"
[6,] "-"       "0"   "0"   "0"  "122"   "0"     "0"     "-"

  non.ind.type
[1,] "C"
[2,] "-"
[3,] "C"
[4,] "C"
[5,] "C"
[6,] "-"

> write.table(SCALE.output, file = 'SCALE.output.txt', col.names = TRUE,
+             row.names = FALSE, quote = FALSE, sep = '\t')

```

### 3. Citation

Modeling allele-specific gene expression by single-cell RNA sequencing, Yuchao Jiang, Nancy R zhang, Mingyao Li, *submitted*, 2016.

### 4. Session information:

Output of sessionInfo on the system on which this document was compiled:

- R version 3.3.3 (2017-03-06), x86\_64-apple-darwin13.4.0
- Locale: C/en\_US.UTF-8/en\_US.UTF-8/C/en\_US.UTF-8/en\_US.UTF-8
- Base packages: base, datasets, grDevices, graphics, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: SCALE 1.2.0, rje 1.9
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): tools 3.3.3