

Class 17: Analyzing Sequence Data in the Cloud

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Downstream Analysis

Import Kallisto results using the `tximport()` function.

```
library(tximport)

# setup the folder and filenames to read
folders <- dir(pattern="SRR21568*")
samples <- sub("_quant", "", folders)
files <- file.path( folders, "abundance.h5" )
names(files) <- samples

txi.kallisto <- tximport(files, type = "kallisto", txOut = TRUE)
```

1 2 3 4

Look at the transcript count estimates:

```
head(txi.kallisto$counts)
```

	SRR2156848	SRR2156849	SRR2156850	SRR2156851
ENST00000539570	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000576455	0	0	2.62037	0
ENST00000510508	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000474471	0	1	1.00000	0
ENST00000381700	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000445946	0	0	0.00000	0

Look at the total number of transcript counts in each sample by adding the column:

```
colSums(txi.kallisto$counts)
```

SRR2156848	SRR2156849	SRR2156850	SRR2156851
2563611	2600800	2372309	2111474

Look at how many transcripts are found by adding the total of the rows:

```
sum(rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts)>0)
```

```
[1] 94561
```

Remove the transcripts that have no reads in the data:

```
# add the rows and keep the data that are greater than zero
to.keep <- rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts) > 0

# create a new dataset
kset.nonzero <- txi.kallisto$counts[to.keep,]
```

```
# keep the data that change between the samples and remove the data that do not
keep2 <- apply(kset.nonzero,1,sd)>0
```

```
# create a new dataset
x <- kset.nonzero[keep2,]
```

Principal Component Analysis

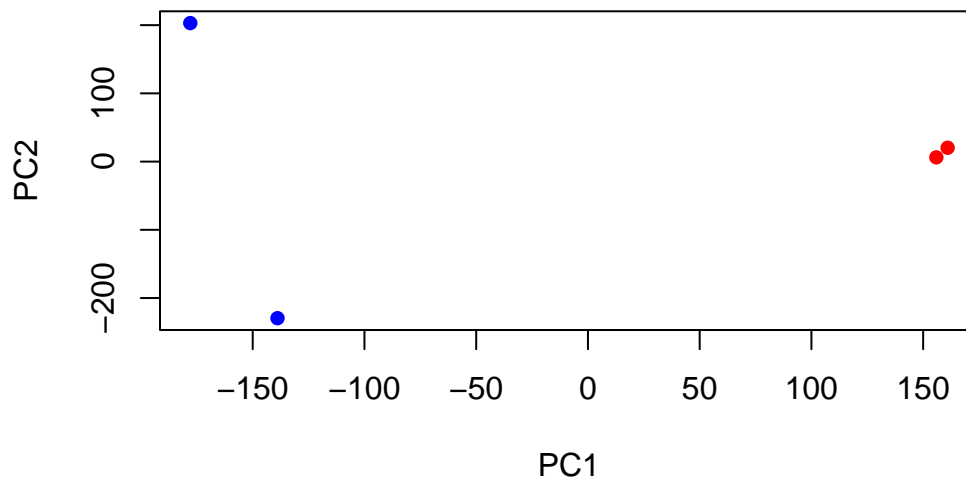
```
# transpose the x dataset and scale it
pca <- prcomp(t(x), scale=TRUE)
```

```
summary(pca)
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard deviation	183.6379	177.3605	171.3020	1e+00
Proportion of Variance	0.3568	0.3328	0.3104	1e-05
Cumulative Proportion	0.3568	0.6895	1.0000	1e+00

```
plot(pca$x[,1], pca$x[,2],
     col=c("blue", "blue", "red", "red"),
     xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2", pch=16)
```



Q. Use ggplot to make a similar figure of PC1 vs PC2 and a separate figure PC1 vs PC3 and PC2 vs PC3.

First create a dataframe for grouping the control and treatment groups:

```

# create a dataframe and group the samples into control and treatment
# use factor() to turn the characters into a factor for easier coloring using discrete values

colors <- data.frame(group=factor(c('control','control', 'treatment','treatment')))

# make the rownames the sample names

rownames(colors) <- rownames(pca$x)

colors

```

```

      group
SRR2156848 control
SRR2156849 control
SRR2156850 treatment
SRR2156851 treatment

```

Add the group dataframe as another column into a PCA dataframe:

```

# convert the pca$x into a dataframe to add the group column

new_pca <- as.data.frame(pca$x)

# add the group column

new_pca$group <- colors$group

new_pca

```

```

      PC1      PC2      PC3      PC4      group
SRR2156848 -177.9368 203.031882 -4.507483 0.8660196 control
SRR2156849 -138.9188 -229.558755  8.656814 0.8659919 control
SRR2156850  155.8981   6.206921 -211.755452 0.8660168 treatment
SRR2156851  160.9486  20.312009  207.599341 0.8660462 treatment

```

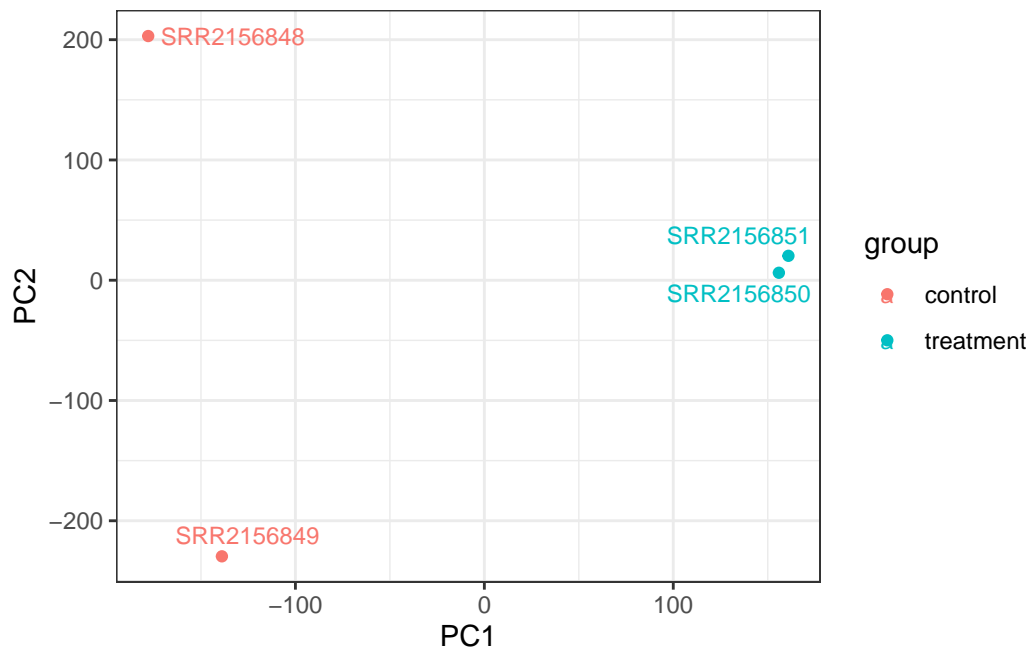
PC1 vs PC2

```

library(ggplot2)
library(ggrepel)

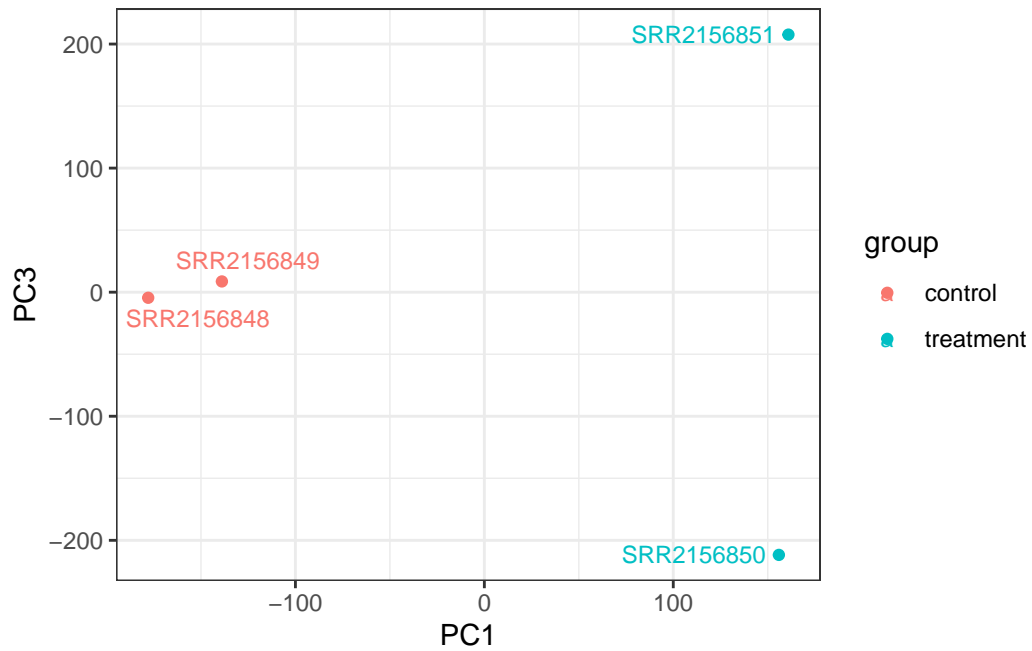
```

```
ggplot(new_pca) +
  aes(PC1, PC2, label=rownames(new_pca), col=group) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_text_repel(size=3) +
  theme_bw()
```



PC1 vs PC3

```
ggplot(new_pca) +
  aes(PC1, PC3, label=rownames(new_pca), col=group) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_text_repel(size=3) +
  theme_bw()
```



PC2 vs PC3

```
ggplot(new_pca) +  
  aes(PC2, PC3, label=rownames(new_pca), col=group) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_text_repel(size=3) +  
  theme_bw()
```

