# Papalexi Confounders

2023-02-21

### Goal

The goal of this report is to identify which grna assignments may be confounded by biological replicate

```
# Load packages.
library(Seurat)
## Attaching SeuratObject
library(SeuratData)
## -- Installed datasets ------ SeuratData v0.2.2 --
## v thp1.eccite 3.1.5
## ------ Key ------ Key ------
## v Dataset loaded successfully
## > Dataset built with a newer version of Seurat than installed
## (?) Unknown version of Seurat installed
library(ggplot2)
library(patchwork)
library(scales)
library(dplyr)
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
      filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(reshape2)
library(mixtools)
```

## This package is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. SES-051

## mixtools package, version 2.0.0, Released 2022-12-04

```
library(stringr)
library(ondisc)
library(sceptre2)
library(sceptre)
library(kableExtra)

##
## Attaching package: 'kableExtra'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
## group_rows
```

# Read in Data

# Test if grna Assignment Differs By Replication

```
#between bio_rep and grna assignment
confounder = rep(NA,length(targets))
names(confounder) = targets
#initialize counter
counter = 1
#iterate over grna targets
for(gene in targets){
  #get cells which are either NT or gene KO
  cells = which(grna == gene | grna == 'NT')
  #qet qrna assignments
  A = grna[cells]
  #qet biological replicate
  B = bio_rep[cells]
  #qet pvalue via fishers test
  confounder[counter] = fisher.test(x = table(B,A))$p.value
  #counter++
  counter = counter + 1
}
#BH correction
confounder = p.adjust(confounder,method = 'BH')
#see which grna assignments differ by replicate
affected confounders = confounder[which(confounder<0.05)]
results = cbind(names(affected_confounders), affected_confounders)
colnames(results) = c('Perturbation','Pvalue')
rownames(results) = c(1:nrow(results))
results_table = kable(results, booktabs = TRUE, linesep = "")
kable_styling(results_table,position = "center", latex_options = "scale_down")
```

We see that CUL3 and BRD4 are the main grnas that are affected by biological replicate. I will now perform seuratDE analysis, stratifying by biological replicate. Recall that seuratDE finds that CUL3 and BRD4 KO increase the expression of PDL1 protein and mrna. Do these results hold true if we stratify by replicate?

Perturbation	Pvalue
STAT1	9.3653994759453e-08
CD86	0.00291638964136335
IRF7	2.18064264133147e-06
m JAK2	0.0214561515007108
NFKBIA	1.8216433816787e-06
SMAD4	7.3218654846214e-12
IFNGR1	3.81342050449118e-08
UBE2L6	0.0214561515007108
PDCD1LG2	$2.08510775019386\mathrm{e}\text{-}06$
CUL3	0.0214561515007108
BRD4	0.0214561515007108
MARCH8	0.000479350842010373
IRF1	2.86745558189527e-20
POU2F2	$1.76392526733969 \mathrm{e}\text{-}07$
SPI1	0.0313645041835894

# SeuratDE Analysis Stratifying by Replicate

# Loading Data

```
# Download dataset using SeuratData.
options(timeout = 1000)
InstallData(ds = "thp1.eccite")

## Warning: The following packages are already installed and will not be
## reinstalled: thp1.eccite

# Setup custom theme for plotting.
custom_theme <- theme(
    plot.title = element_text(size=16, hjust = 0.5),
    legend.key.size = unit(0.7, "cm"),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 14))

# Load object.
eccite <- LoadData(ds = "thp1.eccite")</pre>
```

### Preprocessing

```
# Normalize protein.
eccite <- NormalizeData(
  object = eccite,
  assay = "ADT",
  normalization.method = "CLR",
  margin = 2)</pre>
```

## Normalizing across cells

```
# Prepare RNA assay for dimensionality reduction:
# Normalize data, find variable features and scale data.
DefaultAssay(object = eccite) <- 'RNA'
eccite <- NormalizeData(object = eccite) %>%
  FindVariableFeatures() %>%
  ScaleData()
```

## Centering and scaling data matrix

```
# Run Principle Component Analysis (PCA)
eccite <- RunPCA(object = eccite)

## PC_ 1
## Positive: BIRC5, TOP2A, CDC2O, MKI67, CENPF, TPX2, CDKN3, UBE2C, CKS1B, NUF2
## CCNA2, NUSAP1, KIAAO101, CENPA, HMGB2, SGOL1, TYMS, STMN1, MYBL2, GTSE1
## ASPM, H2AFZ, CDCA2, HMMR, CDCA8, KIF2C, CKAP2L, PTTG1, MND1, UBE2T
## Negative: FTH1, FCER1G, NEAT1, SOD2, FTL, MAFB, BTG1, NPC2, CTSL, CTSC</pre>
```

```
CTSB, SLC31A2, CHI3L1, FAM26F, TNFSF13B, GBP5, PLAUR, EVL, GK, ASAH1
##
       HLA-DRB1, HLA-DRA, SPP1, SCPEP1, CD74, SAT1, GBP1, SLAMF7, WARS, SDS
## PC 2
## Positive: HYOU1, PDIA4, HSPA5, SDF2L1, MEI1, MANF, DNAJB9, NUCB2, TRIB3, WIPI1
       CRELD2, HSP90B1, MST01, SLC39A14, HERPUD1, ALDH1L2, DERL3, VIMP, SEC11C, SERP1
       PPAPDC1B, CDK2AP2, OSTC, DNAJB11, ER01LB, SEC61G, SYVN1, TMED2, DNAJC3, PYCR1
##
## Negative: HSPA8, KIAA0101, TYMS, MKI67, FCER1G, CHI3L1, ACTG1, TOP2A, MYBL2, HSP90AA1
       CCNA2, BIRC5, CLSPN, PKMYT1, NPC2, NUSAP1, HMGN2, ZWINT, CENPF, H2AFZ
##
       TMEM106C, CENPW, TUBA1B, STMN1, CTSC, ASF1B, CDCA5, HMGA1, RRM2, GTSE1
## PC_ 3
## Positive: CDKN1A, ATF5, WARS, PLEK, CXCL10, IL1RN, SOD2, FAM26F, SLC31A2, GBP1
       IDO1, SLAMF7, GK, HLA-DRA, ISG20, ICAM1, CD274, CCL2, ATF3, GBP5
##
       CCL8, CD74, MTHFD2, IL8, FCER1G, GCH1, TNFSF13B, IL4I1, GLUL, RALA
##
## Negative: QPRT, S100A4, RPLPO, S100A6, ZFP36L2, ALOX5AP, SORL1, ANTXR1, C1orf162, VCAN
       GLIPR1, CD1D, ID1, CAPN2, ID2, TGFBR1, RGS16, TKT, ITM2C, CDKN2C
##
       HSPB1, ACTG1, CORO1A, SMYD3, ID3, RPSA, ALDH2, FOS, AZU1, THYN1
## PC_ 4
## Positive: RMDN3, GCHFR, GRN, DNASE2, WARS, SCCPDH, PSME2, LIPG, CTSD, HLA-DRB1
       C19orf59, TSPO, HLA-DRB5, LTA4H, HLA-A, IFI30, AGT, GBP5, CEBPE, APOC1
##
       GLUL, MARC1, CD74, CD1D, PPARG, ALOX5AP, CLDN23, CD68, S100A8, PLIN2
##
## Negative: CCL2, IGFBP3, PEA15, CCL3, NFKBIA, MMP9, CCL4, CCL5, POU2F2, IL1B
       MARCKSL1, CXCL11, MX2, RGS1, CXCL9, USP18, PDPN, SPP1, CLEC5A, E2F1
       TGFBR1, CKB, RUNX3, PTPN14, SMYD3, TGFBI, CCL8, TESC, GINS2, PNRC1
##
## PC 5
## Positive: FTL, FABP5, PLIN2, CSTB, CTSD, CD36, FTH1, HMGA1, SPOCD1, RMDN3
       APOC1, DDIT4L, AGPAT9, CDK4, MSR1, E2F1, SRM, GCHFR, GINS2, CLDN23
##
       TOMM40, RND3, NCF2, FAM111B, DTL, APOE, STRA13, IL8, SLC11A1, CHCHD10
## Negative: TNFSF10, NCF1, PSMB9, CXCL11, CXCL10, IFI27, TMEM176B, RARRES3, TMEM176A, NFKBIA
       IL32, SOCS1, IFITM1, GBP1, CCNB1, PLK1, HMMR, PNRC1, PSME2, RGS16
       MYO1G, CD74, ISG20, TNFSF13B, CXCL9, TMEM50B, CDC20, IFIT2, PTTG1, GLIPR1
##
# Run Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)
eccite <- RunUMAP(object = eccite, dims = 1:40)
## Warning: The default method for RunUMAP has changed from calling Python UMAP via reticulate to the R
## To use Python UMAP via reticulate, set umap.method to 'umap-learn' and metric to 'correlation'
## This message will be shown once per session
## 08:07:06 UMAP embedding parameters a = 0.9922 b = 1.112
## 08:07:06 Read 20729 rows and found 40 numeric columns
## 08:07:06 Using Annoy for neighbor search, n_neighbors = 30
## 08:07:06 Building Annoy index with metric = cosine, n_trees = 50
## 0%
        10
            20
                 30
                                     70
                                          80
                                               90
                                                    100%
                      40
                           50
                                60
## [----|----|----|
```

## Removing Technical Effects

```
# Calculate perturbation signature (PRTB).
eccite<- CalcPerturbSig(
 object = eccite,
 assay = "RNA",
 slot = "data",
 gd.class ="gene",
 nt.cell.class = "NT",
 reduction = "pca",
 ndims = 40,
 num.neighbors = 20,
  split.by = "replicate",
 new.assay.name = "PRTB")
## Processing rep1
## Processing rep3
## Processing rep2
# Prepare PRTB assay for dimensionality reduction:
# Normalize data, find variable features and center data.
DefaultAssay(object = eccite) <- 'PRTB'</pre>
# Use variable features from RNA assay.
VariableFeatures(object = eccite) <- VariableFeatures(object = eccite[["RNA"]])</pre>
eccite <- ScaleData(object = eccite, do.scale = F, do.center = T)</pre>
## Centering data matrix
# Run PCA to reduce the dimensionality of the data.
eccite <- RunPCA(object = eccite, reduction.key = 'prtbpca',
                 reduction.name = 'prtbpca')
## Warning: Keys should be one or more alphanumeric characters followed by an
## underscore, setting key from prtbpca to prtbpca_
## Warning: All keys should be one or more alphanumeric characters followed by an
## underscore '_', setting key to prtbpca_
```

```
## prtbpca_ 1
## Positive: SPP1, S100A4, RPLP0, VCAN, ZFP36L1, TREM2, TGFBR1, CAPN2, TGFBI, LGALS1
       RPSA, SORL1, FSCN1, CSF1R, YWHAH, LMNA, RPS2, ADORA3, HSPB1, CORO1A
       ID2, MMP9, VAT1, GLO1, COL6A1, AP1S2, NFKBIA, MGST3, APOE, IL8
##
## Negative: CD74, HLA-DRA, CXCL10, WARS, GBP5, GBP1, IFI27, HLA-DRB1, FAM26F, PSMB9
      HLA-DRB5, IL18BP, PSME2, SOCS1, HLA-DPA1, HLA-DQB1, SOD2, IFITM1, NCF1, S100A8
      HLA-A, GLUL, CTSL, CD70, FCGR1B, HLA-DMA, HLA-DPB1, FCER1G, LY6E, CHI3L1
## prtbpca 2
## Positive: CXCL10, CXCL11, CXCL9, GBP1, SOCS1, GBP5, SOD2, TNFSF13B, CCL2, IFIT3
##
       IL32, MX1, GYPC, IL18BP, ISG20, WARS, TNFSF10, ID01, LY6E, IFI27
       RSAD2, BAZ1A, FAM26F, IFIT2, GCH1, CD274, USP18, FTH1, TMEM176A, H1F0
## Negative: S100A8, S100A9, ALOX5AP, S100A4, SPP1, CTSD, C19orf59, S100A6, GRN, APOC1
       TREM2, CHI3L1, S100A10, ANXA2, GLO1, CALR, PPIB, TSPO, TIMP1, HLA-DRB5
       IL8, SRGN, PLAUR, VIM, DNASE2, FABP5, LGALS1, HLA-DRB1, FN1, FCER1G
##
## prtbpca_ 3
## Positive: CXCL10, CCL2, CXCL11, S100A9, S100A8, ALOX5AP, ISG15, CXCL9, IFI6, MX1
      LY6E, CCL8, CYP1B1, S100A10, IL32, MARCKSL1, NFKBIA, GLO1, AP1S2, IFITM1
##
       MAFB, IL8, LGALS1, S100A4, SOD2, CCL3, CDKN1A, SAT1, CCL5, IFIT3
##
## Negative: HLA-DRA, CD74, HLA-DPA1, HLA-DRB5, HLA-DRB1, HLA-DQB1, HLA-DMA, HLA-DPB1, WARS, SPP1
      PSME2, APOC1, ZFP36L2, CDKN2C, HLA-DQA1, SCPEP1, FAM26F, GBP1, IFI27, TKTL1
##
      HLA-DMB, CD52, IL18BP, EVL, AZU1, FABP4, RARRES3, HLA-A, LGALS3, NCF1
## prtbpca 4
## Positive: APOC1, HSP90B1, CALR, APOE, LGALS3, PDIA6, PPIB, HSPA5, PDIA4, PDIA3
       P4HB, CXCL10, CRELD2, MANF, DNAJB11, CSTB, OSTC, C19orf10, PRDX1, SDF2L1
##
##
       FABP5, CANX, CXCL11, CTSD, EMP3, KDELR2, HYOU1, CD68, ASAH1, SEC11C
## Negative: S100A8, S100A9, S100A12, CYP1B1, IL8, ALOX5AP, NCF1, NCF2, LSP1, SLPI
       CHI3L1, GLUL, CEBPE, SPP1, ZFP36L2, LTA4H, S100A6, LINCO1094, SRPK1, AGPAT9
##
       TKTL1, PLAC8, C19orf59, CXCL1, HMGB2, FOS, GBP5, C1orf162, FCER1G, CLDN23
##
## prtbpca_ 5
## Positive: HSP90B1, S100A8, CALR, HSPA5, S100A9, PDIA4, PDIA6, PPIB, SDF2L1, CRELD2
##
       MANF, PDIA3, P4HB, DNAJB11, C19orf10, HYOU1, HSPE1, OSTC, HSP90AB1, CANX
##
       CXCL9, CCL2, SEC11C, S100A12, SRM, SEC61G, TMED2, KDELR2, HSPA8, DNAJC3
## Negative: APOC1, NUPR1, FN1, APOE, SPP1, NEAT1, S100A10, LGALS3, BTG1, SAT1
       JUN, VIM, DUSP1, FTH1, CSTB, PLIN2, MAFB, ISG15, PHLDA1, CTSD
##
       SQSTM1, IFI6, CD70, GCHFR, CXCL10, TXNIP, NMB, FOS, ID2, GLUL
# Run UMAP to visualize clustering in 2-D.
eccite <- RunUMAP(</pre>
  object = eccite,
 dims = 1:40,
 reduction = 'prtbpca',
 reduction.key = 'prtbumap',
 reduction.name = 'prtbumap')
## 08:07:36 UMAP embedding parameters a = 0.9922 b = 1.112
## 08:07:36 Read 20729 rows and found 40 numeric columns
## 08:07:36 Using Annoy for neighbor search, n_neighbors = 30
## 08:07:36 Building Annoy index with metric = cosine, n_trees = 50
                  30
## 0%
             20
                       40
                            50
                                 60
                                      70
                                           80
                                                90
                                                     100%
        10
```

#### Mixscape

```
# Run mixscape.
eccite <- RunMixscape(</pre>
 object = eccite,
 assay = "PRTB",
 slot = "scale.data",
 labels = "gene",
 nt.class.name = "NT",
 min.de.genes = 5,
 iter.num = 10,
 de.assay = "RNA",
 verbose = F,
 prtb.type = "KO")
## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty
## data.frame
## number of iterations= 95
## number of iterations= 187
## number of iterations= 172
## number of iterations= 18
## number of iterations= 6
## number of iterations= 18
## number of iterations= 11
## number of iterations= 11
## number of iterations= 59
## number of iterations= 43
## number of iterations= 42
## number of iterations= 19
## number of iterations= 12
## number of iterations= 12
```

```
## number of iterations= 23
## number of iterations= 19
## number of iterations= 19
## number of iterations= 51
## number of iterations= 51
## number of iterations= 51
## number of iterations= 36
## number of iterations= 26
## number of iterations= 25
## number of iterations= 20
## number of iterations= 12
## number of iterations= 12
## number of iterations= 17
## number of iterations= 15
## number of iterations= 14
## number of iterations= 13
## number of iterations= 73
## number of iterations= 46
## number of iterations= 41
#qet seurat biological replicates
bio_rep = eccite@meta.data$MULTI_classification.global
#get number of replicates
unique bio rep = unique(bio rep)
N_rep = length(unique_bio_rep)
#initalize gene and pvalue matrix
CUL3_effect = matrix(NA, N_rep, 2)
BRD4_effect = matrix(NA,N_rep,2)
CUL3_effect_protein = matrix(NA,N_rep,2)
BRD4_effect_protein = matrix(NA,N_rep,2)
#name rownames and column names of matrix
colnames(CUL3_effect) = c("pvalue", "effect size")
rownames(CUL3_effect) = unique_bio_rep
colnames(CUL3_effect_protein) = c("pvalue", "effect size")
rownames(CUL3_effect_protein) = unique_bio_rep
#name rownames and column names of matrix
colnames(BRD4 effect) = c("pvalue", "effect size")
rownames(BRD4_effect) = unique_bio_rep
colnames(BRD4_effect_protein) = c("pvalue", "effect size")
rownames(BRD4_effect_protein) = unique_bio_rep
#save counter
counter = 1
#perform seuratDE over each replicate
for (val in unique_bio_rep){
  #subset data
  data_sub = subset(eccite,MULTI_classification.global == val)
  #perform seuratDE
  CUL3_mrna = FindMarkers(data_sub,ident.1 = "CUL3 KO",ident.2 = 'NT',
                        features = 'CD274',assay = 'RNA',logfc.threshold = 0)
  BRD4_mrna = FindMarkers(data_sub,ident.1 = "BRD4 KO",ident.2 = 'NT',
                        features = 'CD274',assay = 'RNA',logfc.threshold = 0)
  CUL3 protein = FindMarkers(data sub, ident.1 = "CUL3 KO", ident.2 = 'NT',
                        features = 'PDL1',assay = 'ADT',logfc.threshold = 0)
```

	pvalue	effect size
rep1-tx	0.0000019	0.7250975
rep3-tx	0.0041032	0.5331769
rep4-tx	0.0001197	0.7827858

```
## For a more efficient implementation of the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test,
## (default method for FindMarkers) please install the limma package
## ------
## install.packages('BiocManager')
## BiocManager::install('limma')
## ------
## After installation of limma, Seurat will automatically use the more
## efficient implementation (no further action necessary).
## This message will be shown once per session
```

#### CUL3 Results

#### PDL1 mRNA

Recall that seurat reports a pvalue of 1e-11 and an effect size of 0.7. It seems as though the effect size estimate is accurate despite some deviations in replication 3. Additionally, all pvalues are significant.

```
results_table = kable(CUL3_effect,booktabs = TRUE, linesep = "")
kable_styling(results_table,position = "center", latex_options = "scale_down")
```

	pvalue	effect size
rep1-tx rep3-tx rep4-tx	$0.0000004 \\ 0.0128913 \\ 0.0001458$	0.1489930 $0.1279574$ $0.1878718$
	pvalue	effect size

#### PDL1 Protein

Recall that seurat reports a pvalue of 1e-11 and an effect size of 0.15. It seems as though the effect size estimate is accurate despite some deviations in replication 3. This again seems accurate despite all pvalues being significantly greater than 1e-11. They are still significant however.

```
results_table = kable(CUL3_effect_protein,booktabs = TRUE, linesep = "")
kable_styling(results_table,position = "center", latex_options = "scale_down")
```

#### **BRD4** Results

#### PDL1 mRNA

Seurat reports a pvalue of 1e-5 and a log fold change of 0.39. I note that in replication 4, the change is actually insignificant and no pvalue is less than 1e-5.

```
results_table = kable(BRD4_effect, booktabs = TRUE, linesep = "")
kable_styling(results_table, position = "center", latex_options = "scale_down")
```

	pvalue	effect size
rep1-tx	0.00e + 00	0.1727459
rep3-tx	0.00e + 00	0.2646587
rep4-tx	2.57e-05	0.2083611

# PDL1 Protein

Seurat reports a pvalue of 1e-29 and a log fold change of 0.22. The results are invariant to replication.

```
results_table = kable(BRD4_effect_protein,booktabs = TRUE, linesep = "")
kable_styling(results_table,position = "center", latex_options = "scale_down")
```