Goals

We have a dataset contain axon diameters of neurons from the optic nerve of control and mutant zebrafish. We'd like to know if the mean axon diameter, or the distribution of axon diameters, differs between groups. We want to implement tests that take account of within and between animal variance.

Here, we focus on the myRF data set.

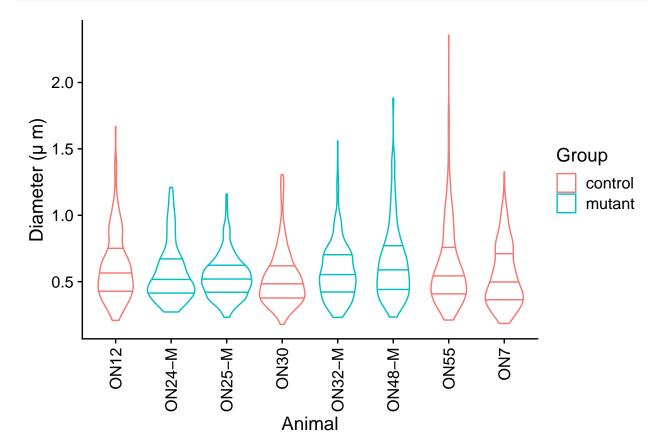
Load and format data

```
df <- read_excel("MyRF Axon Diameter Measurements 20240709.xlsx", range = "A3:H328") %>%
    pivot_longer(cols = 1:8) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    mutate(group = as_factor(ifelse(name %in% c("ON7", "ON12", "ON30", "ON55"), "control", "mutant"))))
```

Plot the data

Focus here on plot of individual mice, colour coded by group.

```
(plot_by_id <- ggplot(data = df, aes(name, value)) +
    geom_violin(aes(colour = group), draw_quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)) +
    theme_cowplot(font_size = 14) +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1)) +
    labs(x = 'Animal', y = 'Diameter (\u00B5 m)', colour = "Group"))</pre>
```



```
ggsave('Plots/violins.jpeg', plot_by_id)
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
Tests for differences in means
mm_t <- lmer(log(value) ~ group + (1 | name), data = df)</pre>
mm_t_null <- lmer(log(value) ~ (1 | name), data = df)</pre>
summary(mm_t)
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: log(value) ~ group + (1 | name)
##
     Data: df
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 1997.2
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
      Min
              1Q Median
                               3Q
## -2.6621 -0.7026 -0.0217 0.6423 3.8142
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
            Name
                        Variance Std.Dev.
             (Intercept) 0.003713 0.06094
## name
## Residual
                        0.145934 0.38201
## Number of obs: 2160, groups: name, 8
## Fixed effects:
              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) -0.64693 0.03271 -19.777
## groupmutant 0.03399
                          0.04615
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##
               (Intr)
## groupmutant -0.709
anova(mm_t, mm_t_null)
## refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)
## Data: df
## Models:
## mm_t_null: log(value) ~ (1 | name)
## mm_t: log(value) ~ group + (1 | name)
            npar AIC
                         BIC logLik deviance Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)
## mm_t_null 3 1993.5 2010.6 -993.77
                                         1987.5
## mm t
               4 1994.8 2017.6 -993.42 1986.8 0.6906 1
                                                               0.406
Generate histograms for all animals
### Make histograms for each animal
### Use log transformed data
names = unique(df$name)
```

If submean = 1 then will substract means before making histograms

sub <- ifelse(submean == 1, mean(df\$value[df\$name==name]), 0)</pre>

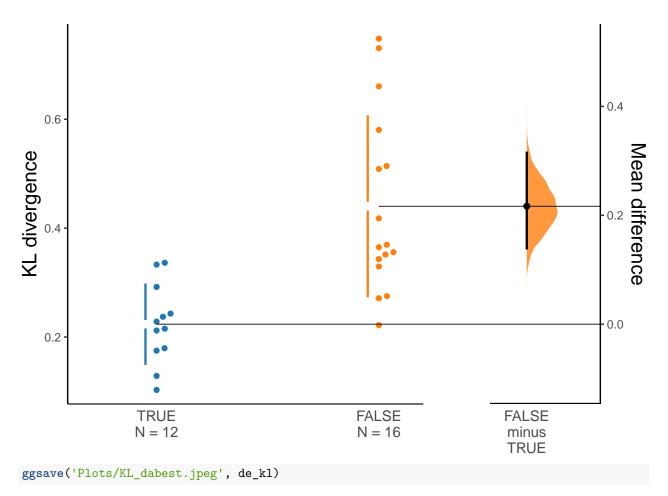
histfun <- function(name, df, submean = 0) {

```
hist(log(df$value[df$name==name]-sub), seq(-2,2,0.1), plot = FALSE)
}
hists <- sapply(names, histfun, df, submean=0)
### Convert results to tibble for use with tidyverse functions
rns <- rownames(hists)</pre>
hists_tib <- as_tibble(hists) %>%
    rownames_to_column(var = "rowname") %>%
    pivot_longer(-rowname, names_to = "column", values_to = "value") %>%
    pivot_wider(names_from = rowname, values_from = value)
colnames(hists_tib) <- c("animal", rns)</pre>
ggconvfun <- function(mids, density) {</pre>
    gghist <- cbind(mids, density)</pre>
    ggplot(gghist, aes(mids, density)) +
        geom_col() +
        theme_cowplot()
}
gghists <- map2(hists_tib$mids, hists_tib$density, ggconvfun)
plot_grid(plotlist = gghists)
                                     1.25
     1.00
                                     1.00
                                                                     0.9
     0.75
                                                                     0.6
     0.50
                                    0.50
0.25
0.00
                                                                     0.3
    0.25
                                                                     0.0
     0.00
                             2
                                                             2
          -2 -1
                   0
                         1
                                           -2
                                               -1
                                                    0
                                                                          -2
                                                                                    0
                 mids
                                                  mids
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                                                                     1.5
     0.9
                                                                  density
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                                     1.0
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                   0
                             2
              -1
                                           -2
                                               -1
                                                    0
                 mids
                                                  mids
```

Evaluate distributions

```
### Make histograms compatible with comparison tools
hists_as_matrix <- function(density, mids) {matrix(c(density, mids), ncol=2)}
hists tib <- hists tib %>%
   mutate(mat = map2(density, mids, hists_as_matrix))
### List all combinations of histograms
combinations <- combn(1:length(names), 2, simplify = FALSE)</pre>
### Calculate KL divergence for all combinations
kl on comb <- function(comb, mat) {</pre>
   P <- mat[[comb[[1]]]][,1] / sum(mat[[comb[[1]]]][,1])
   Q <- mat[[comb[[2]]]][,1] / sum(mat[[comb[[2]]]][,1])
   x <- rbind(P,Q)
   KL(x)
}
kls <- lapply(combinations, kl_on_comb, hists_tib$mat)</pre>
## Metric: 'kullback-leibler' using unit: 'log2'; comparing: 2 vectors.
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### Put everything together for analysis
collected <- tibble(pairs = combinations, kl = unlist(kls))</pre>
### Add columns to identify animals
```

```
a1_func <- function(pair, names, pos) {</pre>
    names[pair[[pos]][1]]
collected$pair1 <- sapply(collected$pairs, a1_func, names, 1)</pre>
collected$pair2 <- sapply(collected$pairs, a1_func, names, 2)</pre>
### Reorganise
get group <- function(name, df) {as.character(df$group[[grep(name, df$name)[[1]]]])}
grouplist <- lapply(names, get_group, df)</pre>
group_lookup <- function(id, names, grouplist) {grouplist[[grep(id, names)]]}</pre>
compare_groups <- function(g1, g2) {g1 == g2}</pre>
collected <- collected %>%
    mutate(group1 = map_chr(pair1, group_lookup, names, grouplist),
           group2 = map_chr(pair2, group_lookup, names, grouplist),
           samegroup = map2_lgl(group1, group2, compare_groups))
### Compare KL divergece for pairs that are from the same group with pairs from different groups
wilcox.test(kl ~ samegroup, data = collected)
##
## Wilcoxon rank sum exact test
## data: kl by samegroup
## W = 178, p-value = 3.32e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
Make dabest plots for the above compariosns. Use dabest_plot.
dabest_obj_kl.mean_diff <- load(</pre>
 data = collected,
 x = samegroup,
 y = kl,
 idx = c("TRUE", "FALSE")
) %>%
 mean_diff()
(de_kl <- dabest_plot(dabest_obj_kl.mean_diff, TRUE,</pre>
                       swarm_label = 'KL divergence'))
```



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