Class 13: Transcriptomics and the analysis of RNA-Seq data

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Installs done in console:

```
#install.packages("BiocManager")
#BiocManager::install()
```

```
# For this class we will need DESeq2:
#BiocManager::install("DESeq2")
```

```
library(BiocManager)
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
Loading required package: stats4
```

```
Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```

Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    anyDuplicated, aperm, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind,
    colnames, dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find,
    get, grep, grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply,
    match, mget, order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int,
    Position, rank, rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, saveRDS, setdiff,
    table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min


Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

The following object is masked from 'package:utils':

    findMatches

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    expand.grid, I, unname

Loading required package: IRanges


Attaching package: 'IRanges'

The following object is masked from 'package:grDevices':

    windows

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats
```

```
Warning: package 'matrixStats' was built under R version 4.4.2


Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
    colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
    colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
    colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
    colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
    colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
    colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
    colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
    rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
    rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
    rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
    rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
    rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
    rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
    rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

Loading required package: Biobase

Welcome to Bioconductor

    Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
    'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
    'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.


Attaching package: 'Biobase'

The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

    rowMedians

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    anyMissing, rowMedians
```

Today we will analyze some RNASeq data from Himes et al. on the effects of dexamthasone (dex), a synthetic glucocorticoid steroid on airway smooth muscle cells (ASM)

Data import

```
# Complete the missing code
counts <- read.csv("airway_scaledcounts.csv", row.names=1)
metadata <-  read.csv("airway_metadata.csv")
```

```
head(counts)
```

```
                SRR1039508 SRR1039509 SRR1039512 SRR1039513 SRR1039516
ENSG00000000003        723        486        904        445       1170
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        467        523        616        371        582
ENSG00000000457        347        258        364        237        318
ENSG00000000460         96         81         73         66        118
ENSG00000000938          0          0          1          0          2
                SRR1039517 SRR1039520 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003       1097        806        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        781        417        509
ENSG00000000457        447        330        324
ENSG00000000460         94        102         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0
```

```
head(metadata)
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
1 SRR1039508 control   N61311 GSM1275862
2 SRR1039509 treated   N61311 GSM1275863
3 SRR1039512 control  N052611 GSM1275866
4 SRR1039513 treated  N052611 GSM1275867
5 SRR1039516 control  N080611 GSM1275870
6 SRR1039517 treated  N080611 GSM1275871
```

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

- 38694

Q2. How many 'control' cell lines do we have?

```
sum(metadata$dex == "control")
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
#or
table(metadata$dex)
```

```
control treated
      4       4
```

- 4

Toy differential expression analysis

Calculate the mean per gene count values for all "control" samples (i.e. columns in `counts`) and do the same for "treated" and then compare them.

1. Find all "control" values/columns in `counts`

```
control.inds <- metadata$dex == "control"
control.counts <- counts[,control.inds]
```

2. Find the mean per gene across all control columns.

```
control.mean <- apply(control.counts, 1, mean)
```

Q3. How would you make the above code in either approach more robust? Is there a function that could help here?

- rowSums

Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

3. Find the mean per gene across all treated columns.

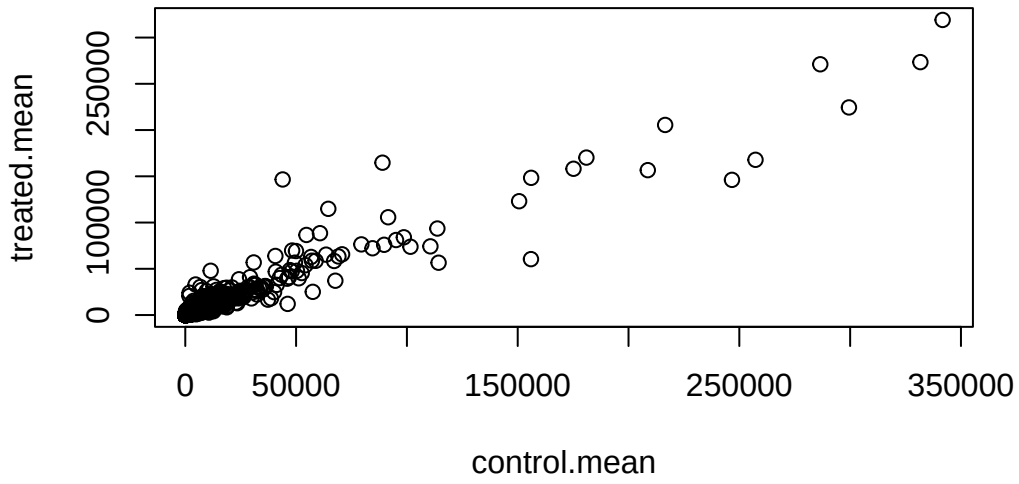
```
treated.inds <- metadata$dex == "treated"
treated.counts <- counts[,treated.inds]
```

```
treated.mean <- apply(treated.counts, 1, mean)
```

```
mean.counts <- data.frame(control.mean, treated.mean)
```

Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples. Your plot should look something like the following.

```
plot(mean.counts)
```



Q5 (b).You could also use the ggplot2 package to make this figure producing the plot below. What geom_?() function would you use for this plot?

- point

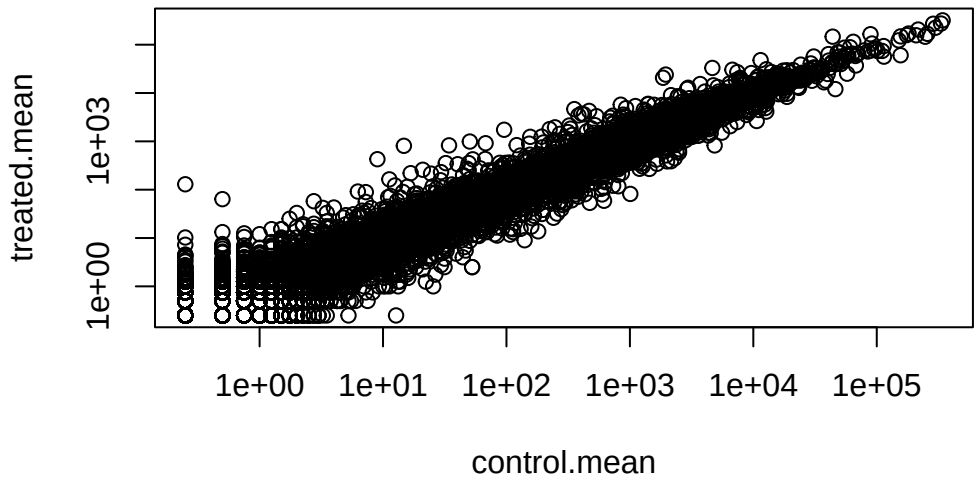
Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

- log

```
plot(mean.counts, log="xy")
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15032 x values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15281 y values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```



We most frequently use log2 transformations for this type of data

```
log2(10/10)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
log2(20/10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
log2(10/20)
```

```
[1] -1
```

- no change, because same value in both experiments log2 value of 0
- if you have twice as much change, log2 value of 1
- log2 value of -1 means you have halved the value
- log2 value of 2, means the value has quadrupled, etc.

These log2 values make the interpretation of "fold-change" a little easier adn a rule-of-thumb in the field is a log2 fold-change of +2 or -2 is where to start to pay attention

```
log2(40/10)
```

```
[1] 2
```

Let's calculate the log2(fold-change) and add it to our `mean.counts` data.frame.

```
mean.counts$log2fc <- log2(mean.counts$treated.mean/mean.counts$control.mean)

head(mean.counts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000005         0.00         0.00         NaN
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000938         0.75         0.00        -Inf
```

```
to.rm <- rowSums(mean.counts[,1:2]==0) > 0
mycounts <- mean.counts[!to.rm,]
```

Q. How many genes do I have left after this zero count filtering?

```
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817
```

Q7. What is the purpose of the arr.ind argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function?

- The arr.ind argument will return both row and column indices when the values are TRUE. This will tell us which genes and samples have zero counts and ignore the genes that have zeros in any sample. We need to call the unique() function so no row is counted twice if it has zero entries in both samples.

1. I need to extract the log2fc values
2. I need to find those that are above +2
3. Count them

Q8. Using the up.ind vector above can you determine how many up regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc > 2)
```

```
[1] 250
```

Q9. Using the down.ind vector above can you determine how many down regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc < (-2))
```

```
[1] 367
```

Q10. Do you trust these results? Why or why not?

- Not yet. We have not analyzed the statistics of the results to know if they are meaningful such as p-value or st. dev. We don't know if the difference in the mean counts significant.

DESeq analysis

```
#/ message: false
library(DESeq2)
```

The first function that we will use will setup the data in the way (format) DESeq wants it.

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,
                              colData = metadata,
                              design = ~dex)
```

```
converting counts to integer mode
```

```
Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

The function in the package is called `DESeq()` and we can run it on our `dds` object

```
dds <- DESeq(dds)
```

```
estimating size factors
```

```
estimating dispersions
```

```
gene-wise dispersion estimates
```

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

I will get the results from dds with the `results()` function:

```
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
```

```
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                  <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

```
log(0.0005)
```

```
[1] -7.600902
```

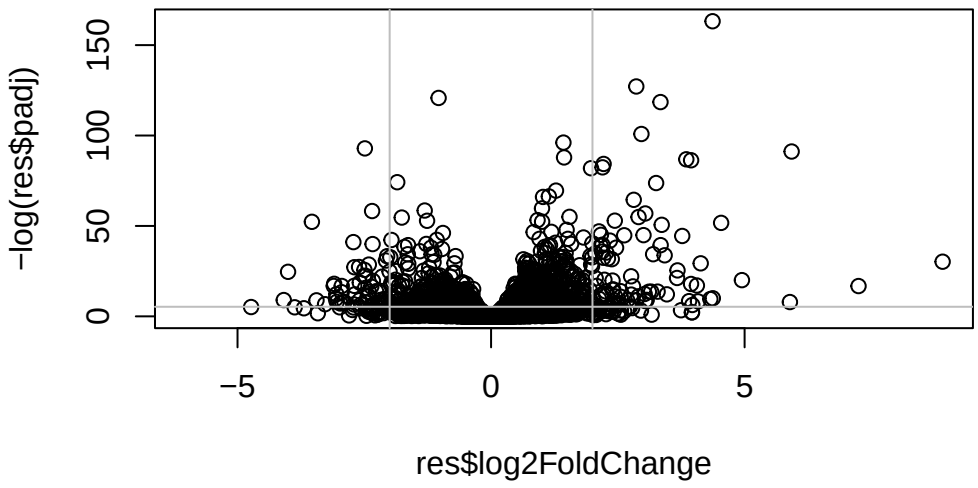
```
log(0.00000000005)
```

```
[1] -23.719
```

- The more negative the log the higher the p-value

Make a common overall results figure from this analysis. This plot is designed to keep our inner biologist and inner stats nerd happy - it plots fold-change vs P-value

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj))
abline(v=c(-2,+2), col="gray")
abline(h= -log(0.005), col="gray")
```

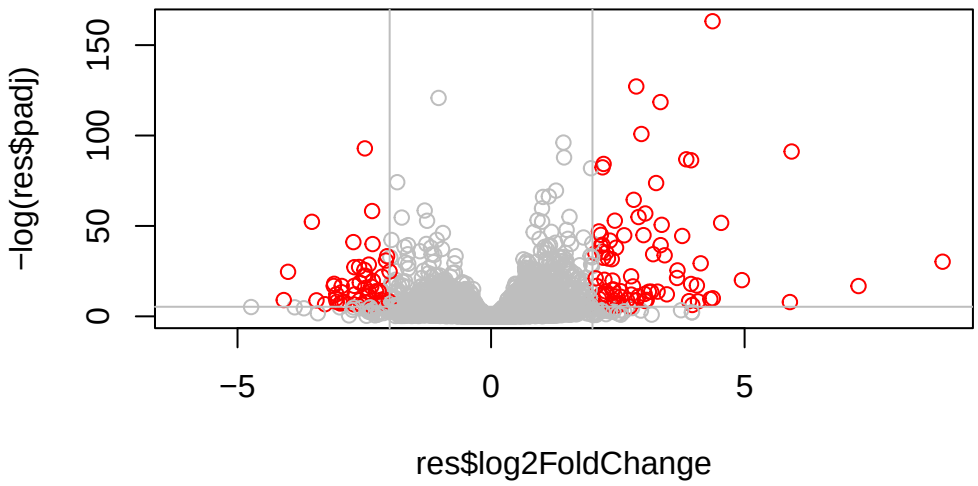


Add some color to this plot:

```
mycolors <- rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycolors[res$log2FoldChange > 2] <- "red"
mycolors[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ]  <- "red"
mycolors[res$padj > 0.005] <- "gray"



plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycolors)
abline(v=c(-2,+2), col="gray")
hor.line <- abline(h= -log(0.005), col="gray")
```



I want to save my results to date out to disc

```
write.csv(res, file="myresults.csv")
```

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
```

```
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

Annotations

I need to translate our gene identifiers "ESNG0000..." into gene names that the rest of the world can understand.

To do this "annotation" I will use the **"AnnotationDbi"** package. I can install thsi with `BiocManager::install()`

```
library(AnnotationDbi)
library(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
 [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
 [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"
[11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"
[16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"
[21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"
[26] "UNIPROT"
```

I will use the `mapIds()` function to "map" my identifiers to those from different databases. I will go between "ENSEMBL" and "SYMBOL" (and then after "GENENAME").

```
res$symbol <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys = rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "SYMBOL")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
#head(res)
```

Add "GENENAME"

```
res$genename <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys = rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "GENENAME")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

ADD "ENTREZID"

```
res$entrez <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys = rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "ENTREZID")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 9 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj      symbol               genename      entrez
                <numeric> <character>            <character> <character>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035      TSPAN6          tetraspanin 6        7105
ENSG00000000005        NA        TNMD            tenomodulin       64102
ENSG00000000419  0.176032        DPM1 dolichyl-phosphate m..        8813
ENSG00000000457  0.961694       SCYL3 SCY1 like pseudokina..       57147
ENSG00000000460  0.815849       FIRRM FIGNL1 interacting r..       55732
ENSG00000000938        NA         FGR FGR proto-oncogene, ..        2268
```

Save our annotated results object.

```
write.csv(res, file = "results_annotated.csv")
```

Pathway Analysis

Not that we have our results with added annotation we can do some pathway mapping

Let's use the **gage** package to look for KEGG pathways in our results (genes of interest). I will also use the **pathview** package to draw little pathway figures.

```
library(pathview)
```

```
##############################################################################
Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.

The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
##############################################################################
```

```
library(gage)
```

```
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)

# Examine the first 2 pathways in this kegg set for humans
head(kegg.sets.hs, 2)
```

```
$`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
[1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"

$`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
 [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
 [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
```

```
[17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
[25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
[33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
[41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
[49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"
```

What **gage** wants as input is not my big table/data.frame of results. It just wants a "vector of importance". For RNASeq data like we have this is our log2FC values...

```
foldchanges <- res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

```
      7105       64102        8813       57147       55732        2268
-0.35070302          NA  0.20610777  0.02452695 -0.14714205 -1.73228897
```

Now, let's run the gage pathway analysis.

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

What is in this `keggres` object?

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
$names
[1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

```
head(keggres$less, 3)
```

```
                                    p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.0004250461 -3.473346 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.0017820293 -3.002352 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.0020045888 -3.009050 0.0020045888
                                       q.val set.size         exp1
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.09053483       40 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.14232581       42 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.14232581       29 0.0020045888
```

Let's use the pathview package to look at one of these highlighted KEGG pathways with our genes highlighted. "hsa05310 Asthma"

```
pathview(gene.data = foldchanges, pathway.id = "hsa05310")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Nataliana/OneDrive/Documents/R Lab-Bimm 143/Class13
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa05310.pathview.png
```

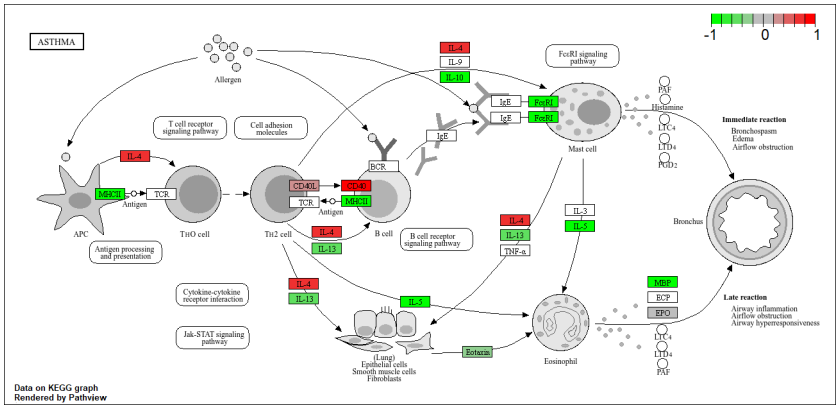


Figure 1: Asthma pathway with my DEGs