

Tutorial

I - Installation & run

Multilayer is runnable on every os (windows, linux & mac osx) with python 3. Python version 3.8 is recommended.

1 - Dependencies

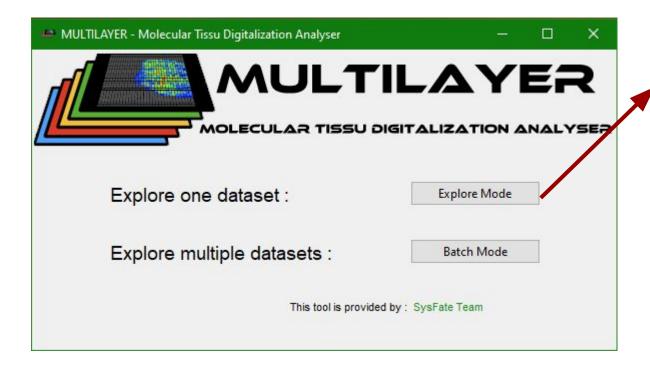
- Numpy	pip install numpy
 Matplotlib 	pip install matplotlib
- Pandas	pip install pandas
- Scipy	pip install scipy
 Scikit-learn 	pip install scikit-learn
- Seaborn	pip install seaborn
 Networkx 	pip install networkx
- Louvain	pip install python-louvain
- PIL / Pillow	pip install pillow

2 - Run

python3 Multilayer.py

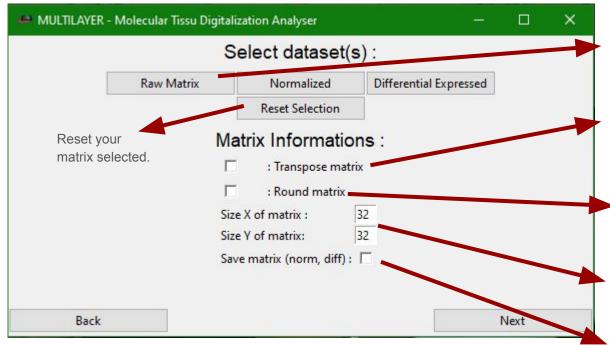
II - Explore molecular tissu with MULTILAYER

<u>II - 1 - Mode</u>



Explore mode: perform analysis over one sample (.tsv file).

II - 2 - Arguments



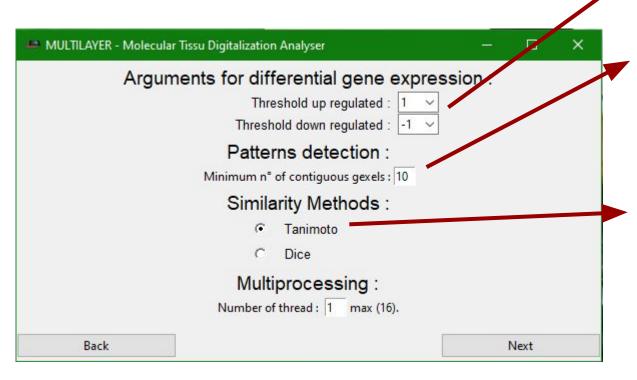
Provide your dataset (.tsv file). The correct format is a matrix with genes name as rows, coordianates (coordinates should be in this format : 'XxY') as columns. You have to provide at least a 'raw matrix'. If provide your own normalized matrix and / or differential expressed matrix Multilayer will used them.

Transpose the dataset is an option. You can use this option if you have a matrix with genes name as columns and coordinate as rows.

Round matrix is an option. The tool needs integer as X & Y (coordinates). This option will round coordinate. For example: a given coordinate '3.36x13.94' will be converted to like this: '3x13'.

Indicate the **size** of dataset. The maximum of X and the maximun of Y. Default value is 32.

If you provide only raw matrix, you can save normalized and differential expressed matrix generated by Multilayer.



The tool will perform a differential gene expression analysis. Those thresholds are for define up-regulated genes and down-regulated genes.

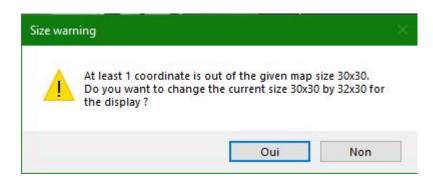
Pattern detection: The tool will use agglomerative clustering on gexels (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.AgglomerativeClustering.html) for determine a contiguous pattern. The tool will consider a pattern if the number of gexels is upper or equal than this value. Default value is 10.

Similarity methods will calculate similarity between patterns.

With <u>Tanimoto</u>, the similarity will be calculated with A Union B / A Intersection B.

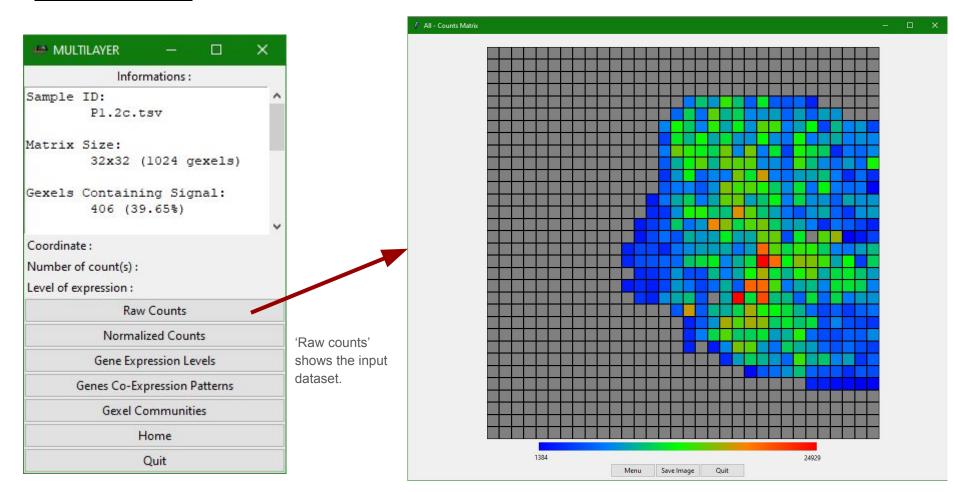
With <u>Dice</u> the similarity will be calculated with 2*(A Union B) / A Intersection B.

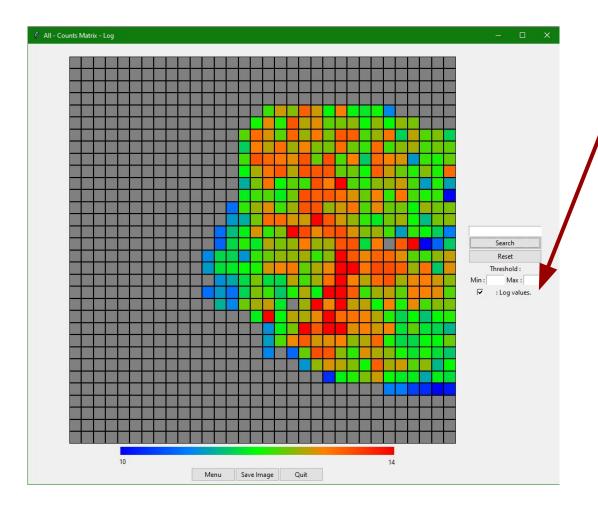
Multiprocessing: provide the number of threads for the analysis (always available for the Batch mode)



If Multilayer finds a coordinate out of the given map size. You can keep your size or take the size proposed by Multilayer.

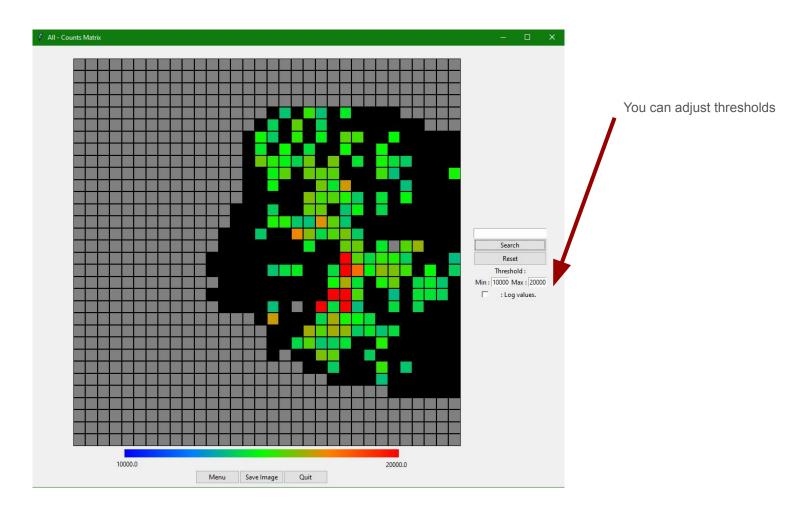
II - 3 - Raw dataset

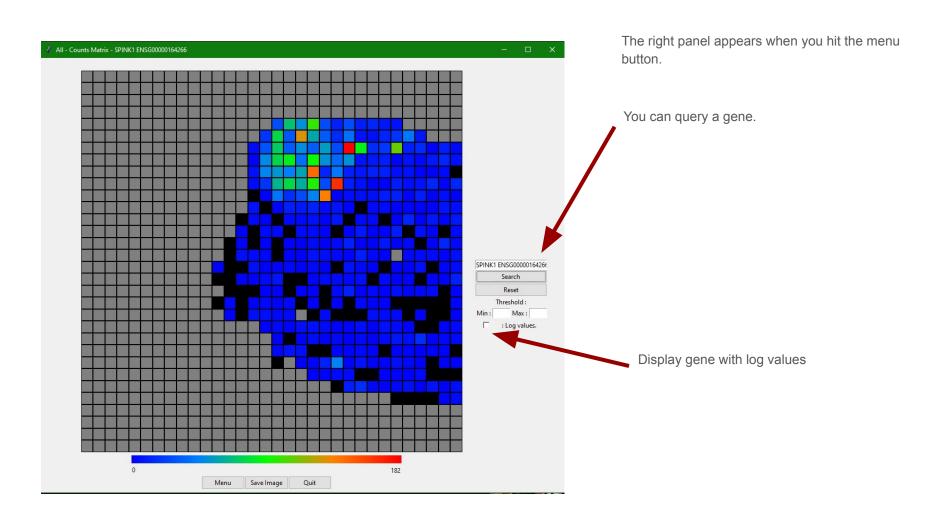




The right panel appears when you hit the menu button.

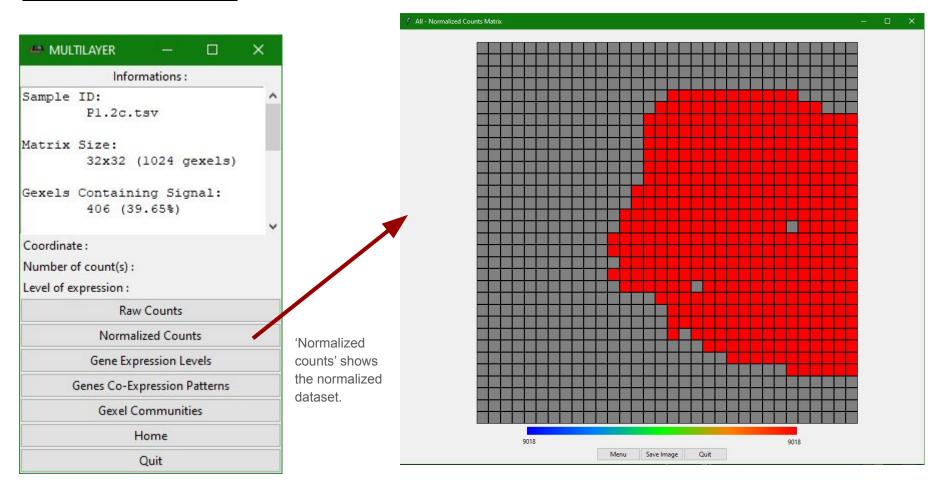
You can see the matrix with log values

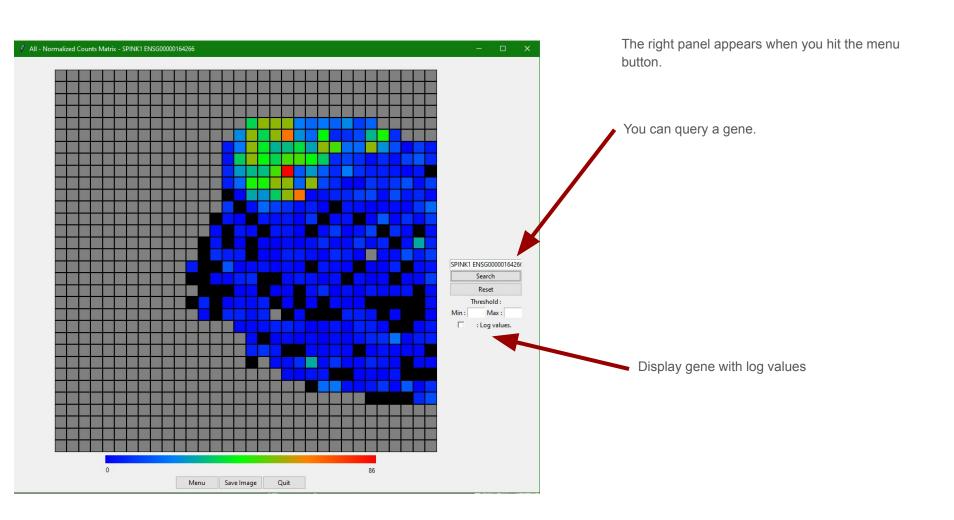




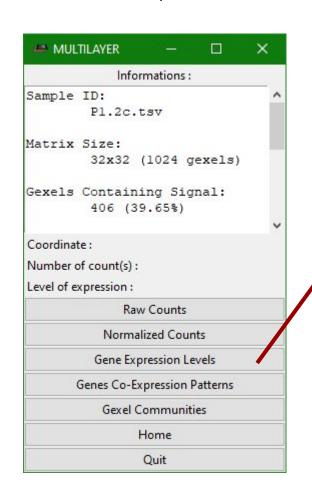
II - 3 - Normalized dataset

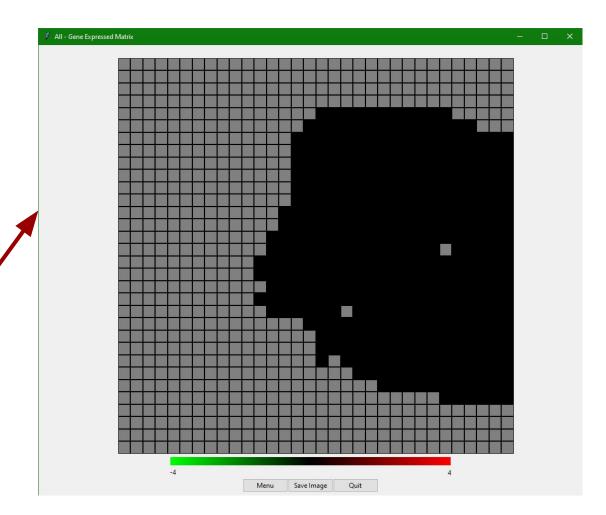
You can see the matrix with log values and adjust thresholds.

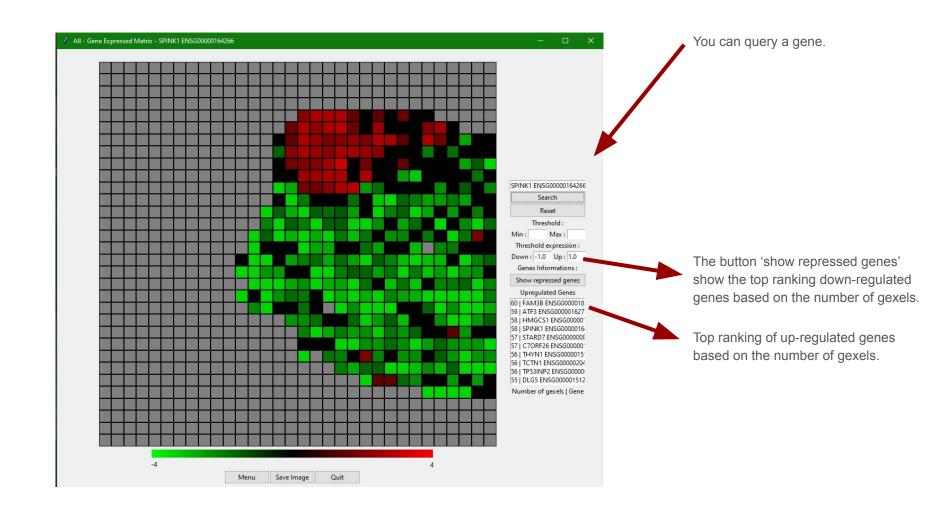




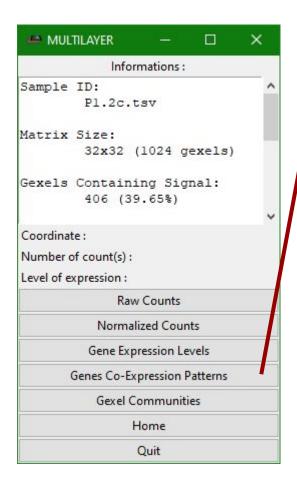
II - 3 - Gene expressed levels dataset





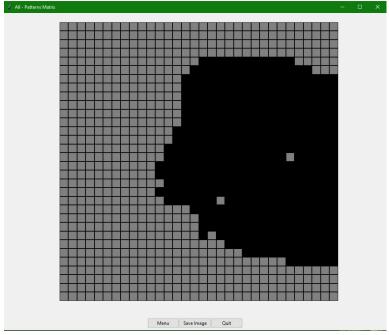


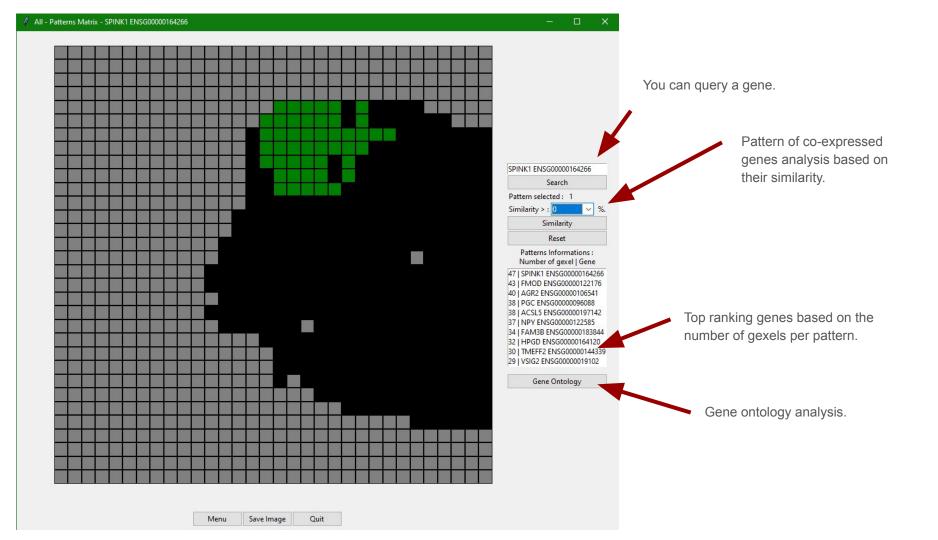
II - 4 - Co-expression Patterns



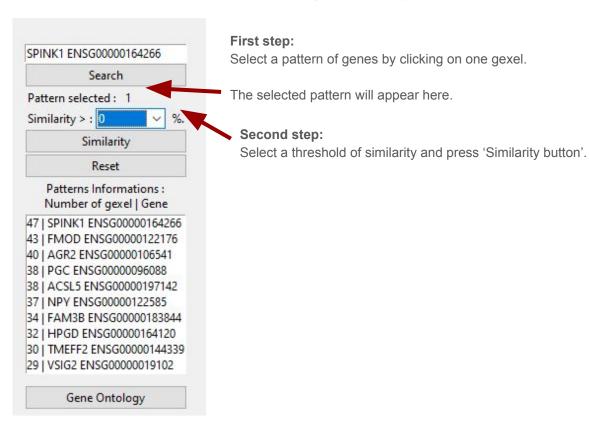


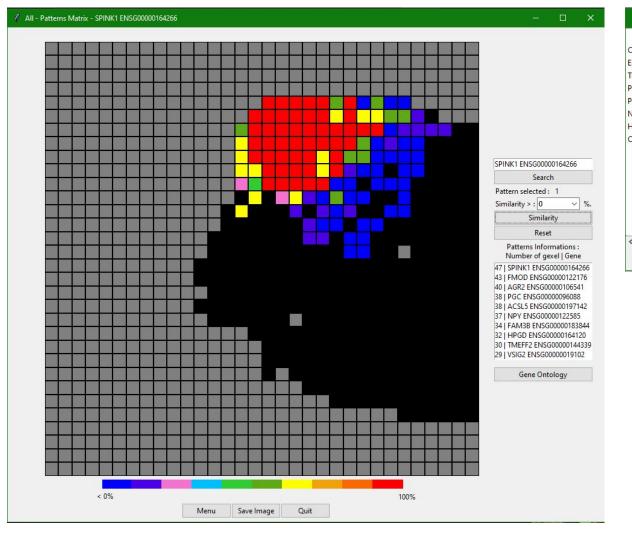
The value is displayed here is the default value with whom the analysis was made. If you change this value, the tool will perform another agglomerative clustering for determine new clusters (this step can take a little time).

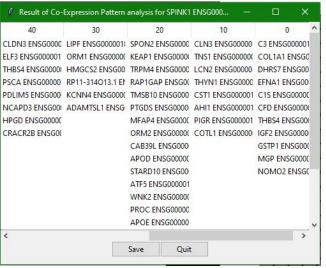




II - 4 - A - Pattern of co-expressed genes analysis





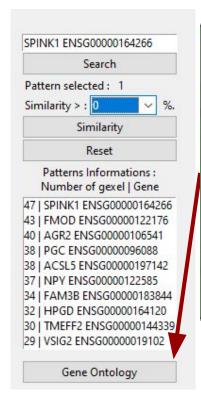


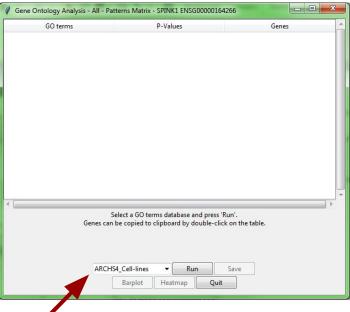
The result of the co-expression pattern analysis

List of genes in each intervals of similarity.

Save the liste in tsv file by clicking on 'save' button.

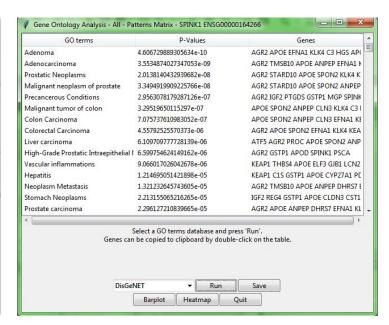
II - 4 - B - Pattern of co-expressed genes - Gene ontology





Select a GO database. The user can provide his own database (paste the file with the correct format in the directory called 'GO DB').

Once a database selected, click on 'run' button (this step can take few seconds).



Save the result (the table in 3 colums) in a tsv file by clicking on 'save' button.

Barplot and heatmap will be introduce on the next page.



Barplot shows TOP 15 best GO terms based on p-values.

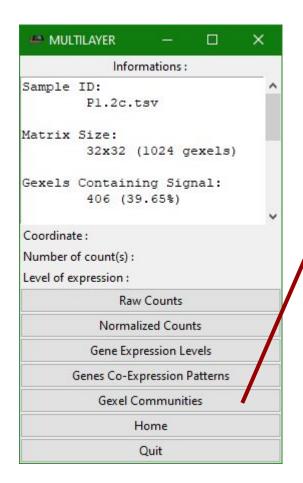
Save plot by clicking on 'save barplot'
Save the full matrix by clicking on 'save matrix'.

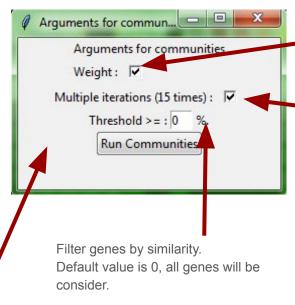
Save plot by clicking on 'save heatmap'.

Save the full matrix by clicking on 'save matrix'.

Heatmap shows TOP 15 best GO terms and the TOP 40 genes.

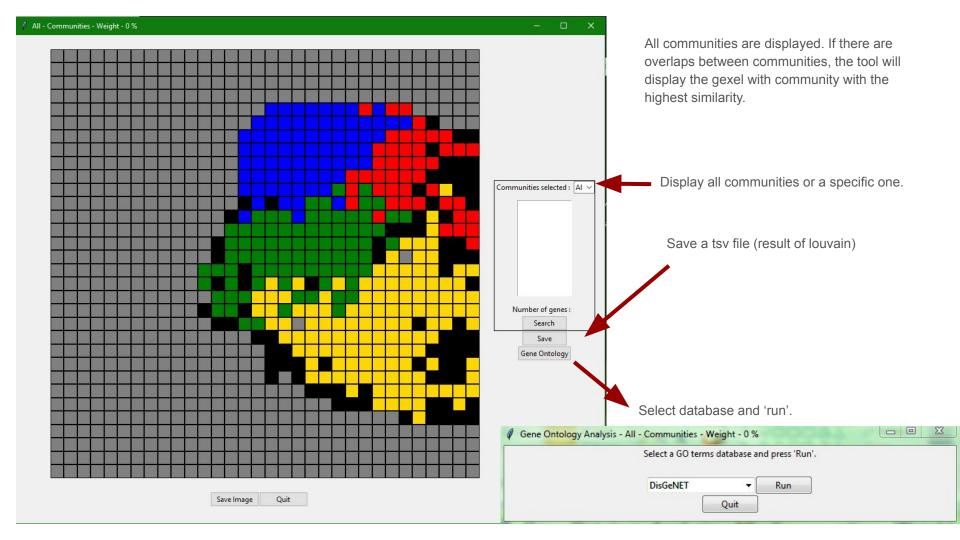
II - 5 - Gexel communities

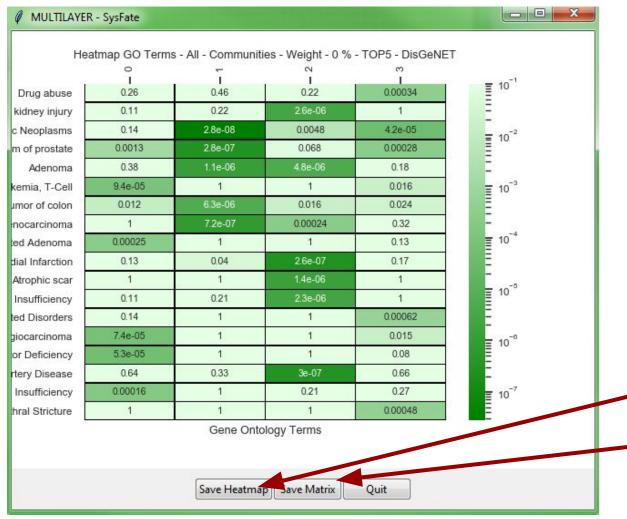




Consider the similarity weight as parameter in louvain algorithm.

Multiple iterations, perform 15 times louvain algorithm and keep the more frequent. Result will be show in the console.

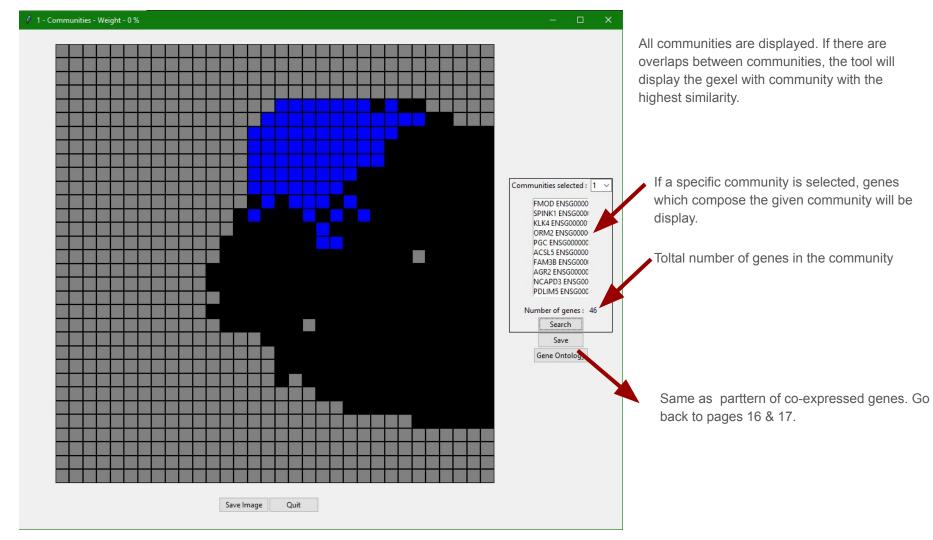




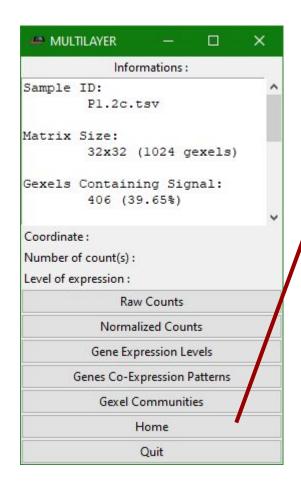
For each community, get the top 5 best GO terms.

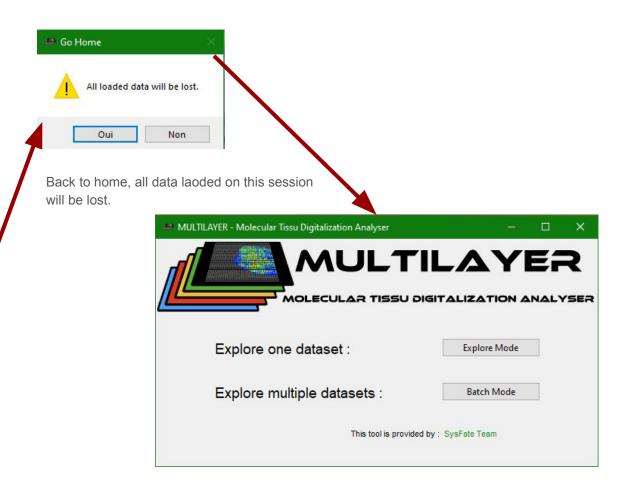
Save plot by clicking on 'save heatmap'

Save matrix by clicking on 'save matrix'



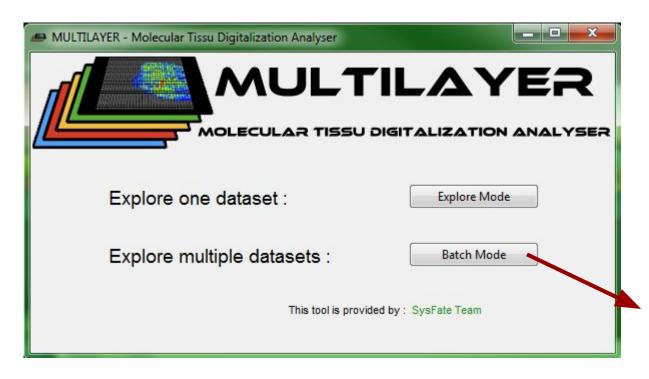
II - 6 - Home Button





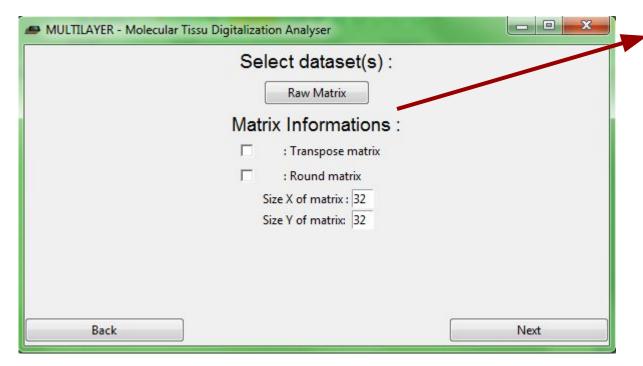
III - Batch mode with MULTILAYER (multiple samples)

III - 1 - Mode



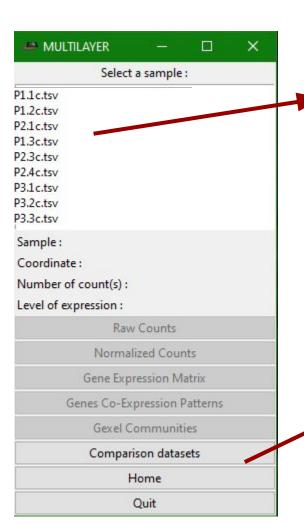
Explore mode: perform analysis over several samples (.tsv files)

III - 2 - Arguments



Same as Explore mode (page 4)

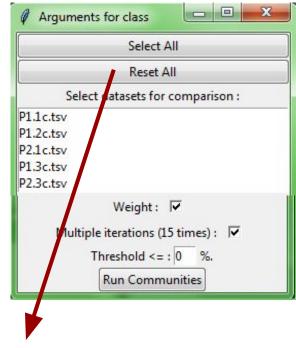
The single difference:
By clicking on raw matrix, you will choose a directory. All tsv files in the selected directory will be consider as a input Matrix.



Select a specific sample for perform all previous analysis from pages 6 to 21.

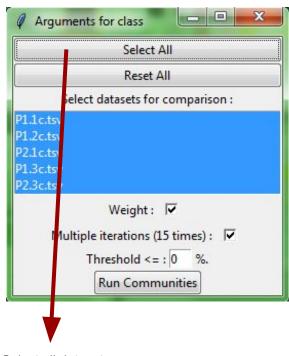
Important Note: Raw counts and normalized counts are not stock in memory, they will be calculate every each click on 'raw counts' and 'normalized counts' buttons.

Comparision of all communities from all datasets.

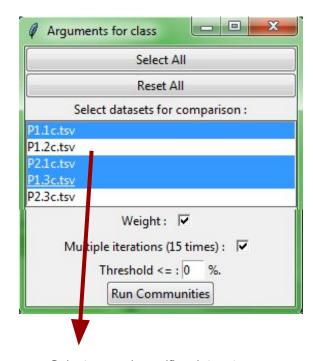




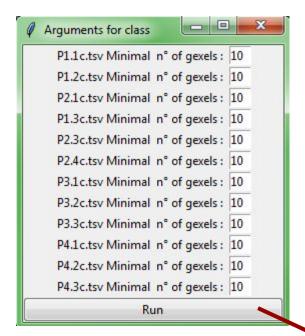
<u>Important note</u>: Arguments Weight, Multiple iterations and Filter are commented page 18.



Select all datasets



Select several specifics datasets

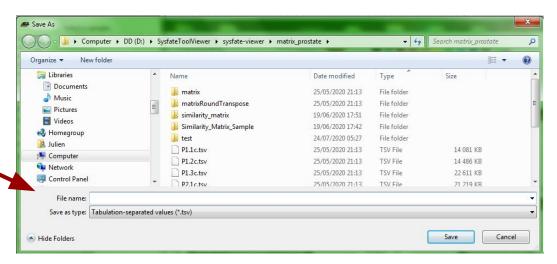


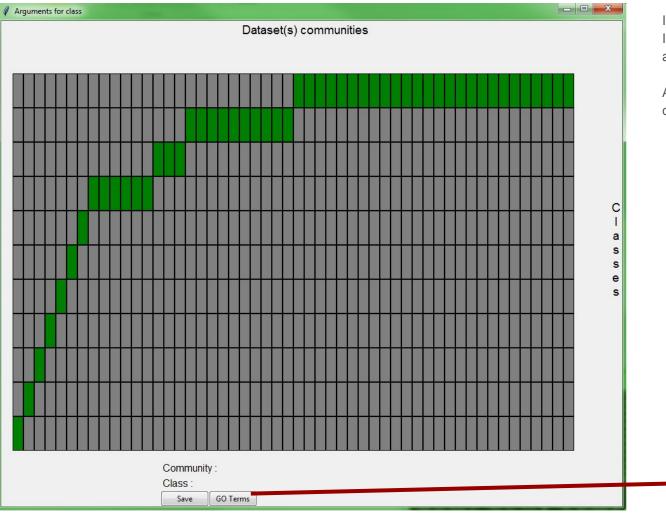
The displayed value is the default value.

For the analysis, you can change minimal number of gexels for define patterns for each datasets separately.

If you change the value, the tool will compute with new value (this step can take a time).

You have to provide a name for saving files. The tool will save 2 files (ex: save.tsv, save_filter.tsv)





Interactive heatmap:

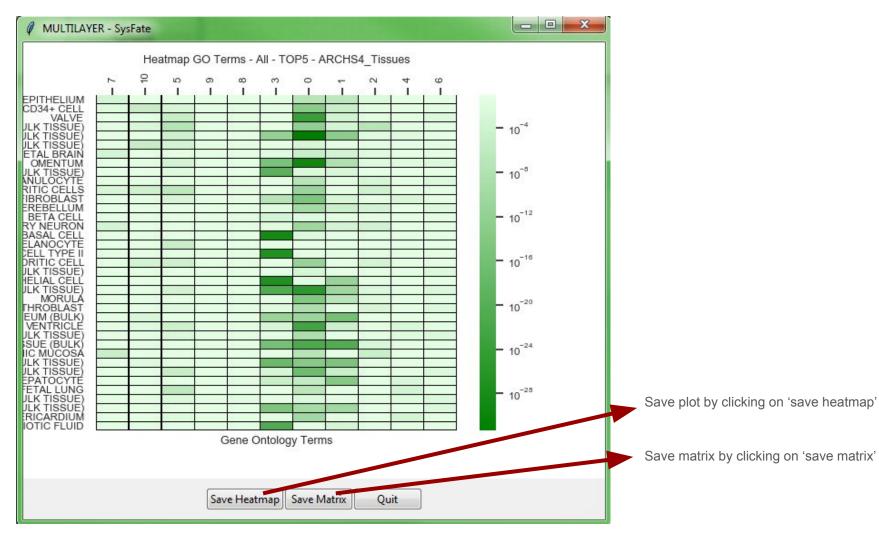
In X axis all datasets communities, in Y axis all classes.

A class is group of 1 or several communities.

GO terms



Select the number of GO terms selected. Select the database.



IV - MULTILAYER compressor

For high resolution dataset, we developed module for compress data. Multilayer compressor is able to merge several gexels in one big gexel. The format has to be in 3 columns like: barcodes (XxY) with header 'bc' - Genes with header 'gene' - Genes counts with header 'count'

Multilayer_Compressor.py has several arguments :

- -<u>i :</u> input matrix.
- -o: output matrix.
- -cx: compressor factor.
- -cy: (optional) compressor factor for Y. If -cy is not define -cy will be equal to -cx.

python3 Multilayer_Compressor.py <u>-i</u> input.tsv <u>-o</u> output.tsv <u>-cx</u> 100 <u>-cy</u> 100

In this given example: 10 000 gexels will be merge in 1 gexel.