RSCORE_Tutorials

This is an example of RSCORE. Data comes from NCBI GEO with accession GSE81861. After you download the raw data, we have to do pretreatment. For your data, you can do it by yourself and finally provide a Seurat class object, or you can provide a clean matrix data and use our mat2seurat function.

```
# change the directory to yours
# You need to download the data firstly.
# download.file('https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/download/?acc=GSE81861&format=file&
file=GSE81861%5FCell%5FLine%5FFPKM%2Ecsv%2Egz', destfile = 'RCA_FPKM.csv.gz')
# gunzip('RCA_FPKM.csv.gz', 'RCA_FPKM.csv')
RCA_count <- read.csv('RCA_FPKM.csv', header=T, row.names = 1)</pre>
RCA_count <- log(RCA_count+1, 2)</pre>
row_names <- strsplit(row.names(RCA_count), '_')</pre>
gene names <- c()</pre>
for (i in 1:length(row_names)){
 temp = unlist(row_names[i])
 gene_names[i] = temp[2]
row.names(RCA_count) <- make.names(gene_names, unique=TRUE)</pre>
RCA_seurat <- CreateSeuratObject(counts = RCA_count, min.cells = 10, min.features = 1000,
                                   names.field = 3, names.delim = '_',
                                   assay = 'RNA', project = 'RCA')
```

Normalization and feature selection is necessary. Although we have given some default parameters, it depends on your data specifically.

```
RCA_seurat <- ScaleData(object = RCA_seurat)
RCA_seurat <- FindVariableFeatures(object = RCA_seurat, selection.method = 'vst', nfeatures = 8000)</pre>
```

PPI data is necessary too. You can provide the adjacent matrix of PPI network by yourself,

```
# change the directory to yours
hs_network <- as.matrix(readRDS(system.file('extdata','9606_ppi_matrix_BioGRID-
3.5.173.Rda',package = 'RSCORE')))</pre>
```

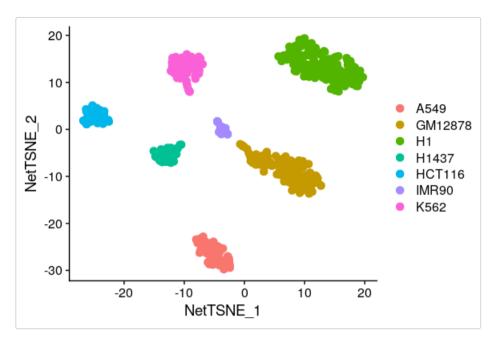
or you can get it by our functions. Then you have to set the parameter 'PPI' as 'String' or 'Biogrid'. This means we will download PPI data from STRING or BioGRID (It will cost some time, depends on your Internet speed). Both of these two choices should give the species (default is 9606, Homosapiens).

```
# hs_network <- getPPI_String(Data = RCA_seurat, species = 9606, version = '10')
# or
# hs_network <- getPPI_Biogrid(Data = RCA_seurat, species = 9606, version = '3.5.173')</pre>
```

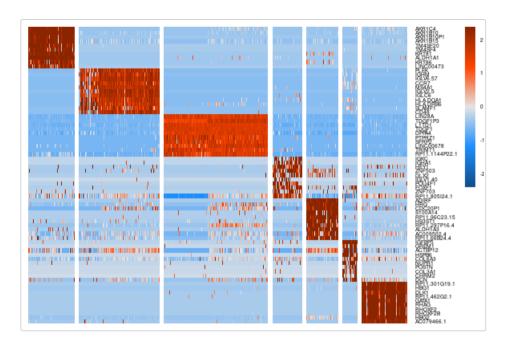
and then the parameter 'PPI' is just the matrix.

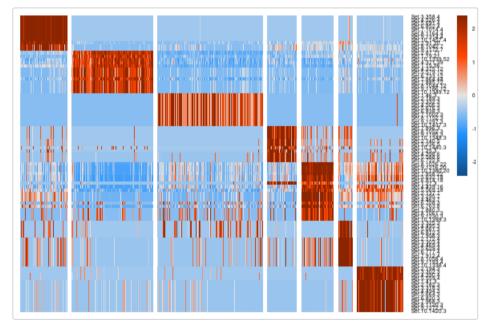
```
RCA_seurat <- R.SCORE(Data = RCA_seurat, PPI = hs_network)
#> module num: 1464
```

The result is saved in 'Net' assay of RCA_seurat (it has been set as default assay). You can plot the tsne



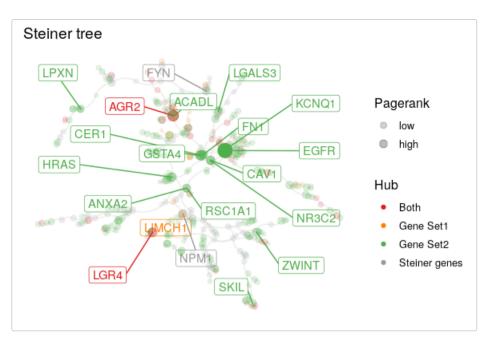
Heatmap of the marker genes and marker modules:





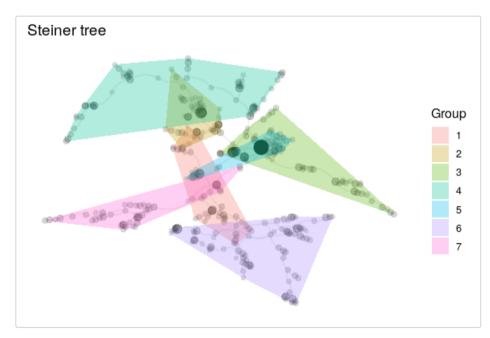
You can also show steiner tree of given cluster

```
ident <- 'A549'
DEGs <- SCORE_DEGs_list$Markers[SCORE_DEGs_list$Markers$Cluster==ident,]$Marker
DAMs <- SCORE_DAMs_list$Markers[SCORE_DAMs_list$Markers$Cluster==ident,]$Marker
DAMGs <- unique(rownames(table(unlist(RCA_seurat@misc$geneSets[DAMs]))))
st_res <- PlotSteinertree(RCA_seurat, geneset1 = DEGs, geneset2 = DAMGs)
#> calculate tree
print(st_res$plot)
```



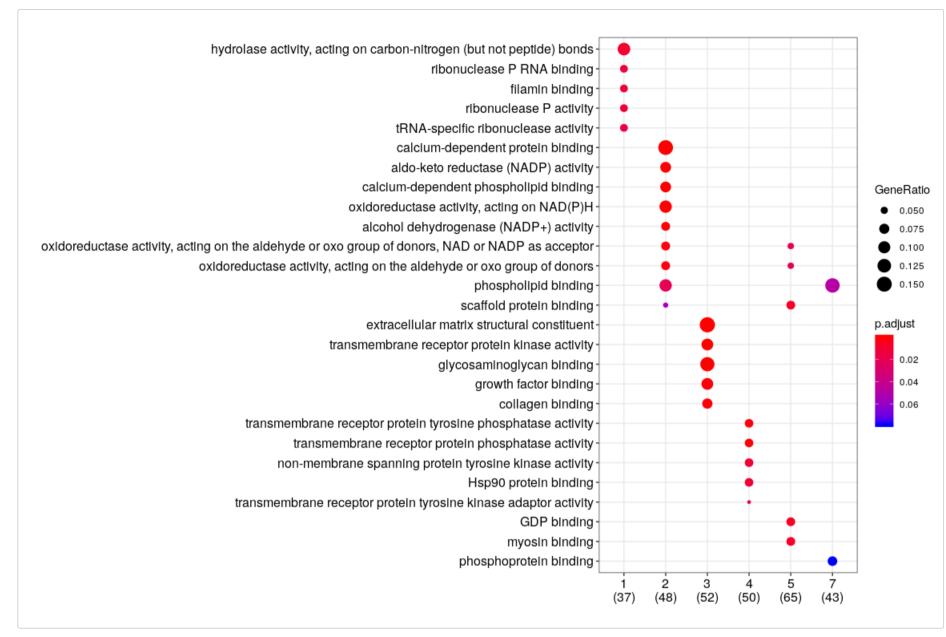
And then you can do GO enrichment analysis of the genes in the Steiner tree. First you need to divide the Steiner tree into several groups,

st_res <- cut_steiner_tree(st_res, k = 7)</pre>



then you can do GO enrichment analysis of all the groups

en_res_all <- get_enrich_plot(st_res)
print(en_res_all\$plot)</pre>



or a specified group of genes

en_res <- get_enrich_plot(st_res, group = 1)
print(en_res\$plot)</pre>

Steiner tree	9.	G S	·*	***				
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hydrolase activity, acting on carbon-nitrogen (but not peptide) bonds ribonuclease activity catalytic activity, acting on a tRNA histone deacetylase binding				•				- (
ribonuclease P RNA binding filamin binding ribonuclease P activity tribonuclease P activity tribonuclease P activity tribonuclease P activity tribonuclease Activity				*				Cour
endoribonuclease activity, producing 5'-phosphomonoesters			0.07	0.08	0.09	.10	0.11	_