

BIMM 143 Class 14

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Table of contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Background | 1 |
| (1) Differential Expression Analysis | 1 |
| DESeq | 3 |
| Volcano Plot | 5 |
| Gene Annotation | 7 |
| (2) Pathway Analysis | 9 |
| (4) Reactome Analysis | 24 |

Background

Previously, we have used DESeq to interpret RNA-seq data. We also annotated our data and used pathway analysis to map genes to known biological pathways. Here, we will work on a mini-project that will use the same methods.

(1) Differential Expression Analysis

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Warning: package 'DESeq2' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
Warning: package 'S4Vectors' was built under R version 4.3.2
```

```
Warning: package 'GenomeInfoDb' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
Warning: package 'SummarizedExperiment' was built under R version 4.3.2
```

```
Warning: package 'matrixStats' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

Download both the count data and meta data (also called column data).

```
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"  
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"  
  
metaData = read.csv(metaFile, row.names = 1)  
head(metaData)
```

```
      condition  
SRR493366 control_sirna  
SRR493367 control_sirna  
SRR493368 control_sirna  
SRR493369      hoxa1_kd  
SRR493370      hoxa1_kd  
SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

```
countsA = read.csv(countFile, row.names = 1)  
head(countsA)
```

| | length | SRR493366 | SRR493367 | SRR493368 | SRR493369 | SRR493370 |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ENSG00000186092 | 918 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENSG00000279928 | 718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENSG00000279457 | 1982 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| ENSG00000278566 | 939 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENSG00000273547 | 939 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENSG00000187634 | 3214 | 124 | 123 | 205 | 207 | 212 |
| | | SRR493371 | | | | |
| ENSG00000186092 | | 0 | | | | |
| ENSG00000279928 | | 0 | | | | |
| ENSG00000279457 | | 46 | | | | |
| ENSG00000278566 | | 0 | | | | |
| ENSG00000273547 | | 0 | | | | |
| ENSG00000187634 | | 258 | | | | |

Q. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from counts

Now, we need to match the count data and meta data with a 1:1 correspondence, but the first column of the count data is just the length and needs to be removed.

```
counts <- as.matrix(countsA[,-1])
```

Q. Complete the code below to filter counts to exclude genes (i.e. rows) where we have 0 read count across all samples (i.e. columns).

```
counts <- counts[rowSums(counts) != 0,]  
head(counts)
```

| | SRR493366 | SRR493367 | SRR493368 | SRR493369 | SRR493370 | SRR493371 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ENSG00000279457 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 46 |
| ENSG00000187634 | 124 | 123 | 205 | 207 | 212 | 258 |
| ENSG00000188976 | 1637 | 1831 | 2383 | 1226 | 1326 | 1504 |
| ENSG00000187961 | 120 | 153 | 180 | 236 | 255 | 357 |
| ENSG00000187583 | 24 | 48 | 65 | 44 | 48 | 64 |
| ENSG00000187642 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 |

DESeq

We will run DESeq2 with `DESeqDataSetFromMatrix()` with three required arguments: `counts`, `metaData`, and `design`. `design` is the name of the column in `metaData`

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,  
                                colData = metaData,  
                                design = ~condition)
```

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

With `dds`, we will run it with `DESeq()`

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

estimating size factors

estimating dispersions

gene-wise dispersion estimates

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

```
    dds
```

```
class: DESeqDataSet
dim: 15975 6
metadata(1): version
assays(4): counts mu H cooks
rownames(15975): ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000187634 ...
ENSG00000276345
ENSG00000271254
rowData names(22): baseMean baseVar ... deviance maxCooks
colnames(6): SRR493366 SRR493367 ... SRR493370 SRR493371
colData names(2): condition sizeFactor
```

Q. Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

Here are the results. 4349 upregulated genes below 0.1 p-value, and 4396 downregulated genes below 0.1 p-value.

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

```
out of 15975 with nonzero total read count
adjusted p-value < 0.1
LFC > 0 (up)      : 4349, 27%
LFC < 0 (down)     : 4396, 28%
outliers [1]       : 0, 0%
low counts [2]     : 1237, 7.7%
(mean count < 0)
[1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
[2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

Volcano Plot

```
library(ggplot2)
```

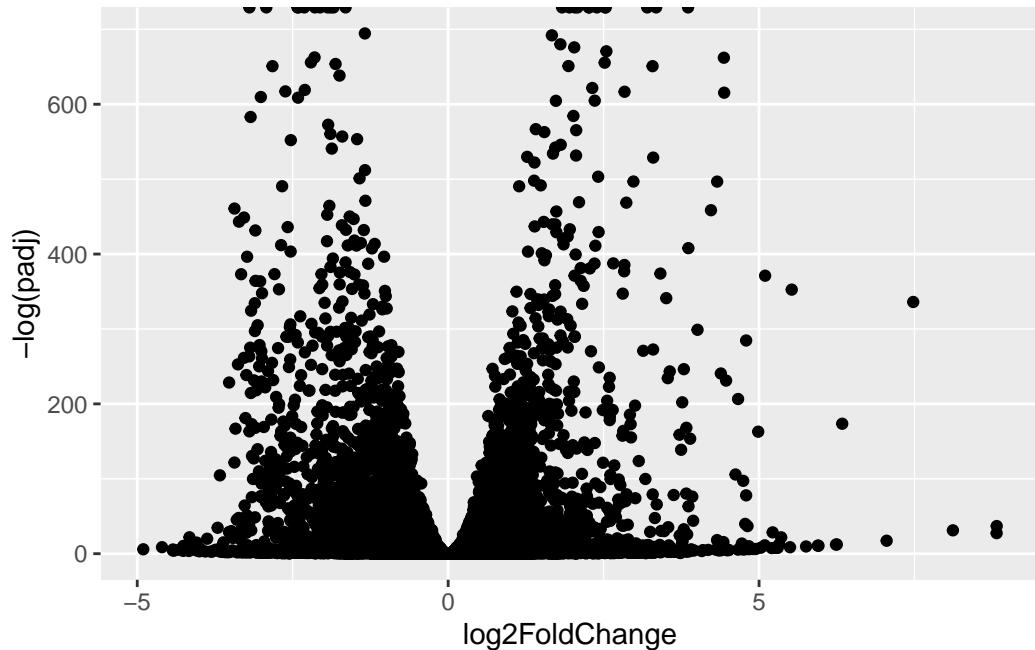
```
Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
head(res$log2FoldChange)
```

```
[1] 0.17925708 0.42645712 -0.69272046 0.72975561 0.04057653 0.54281049
```

```
ggplot(res) +  
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +  
  geom_point()
```

```
Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range  
(`geom_point()`).
```



Q. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color, axis labels and cutoff lines:

```

# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res) )

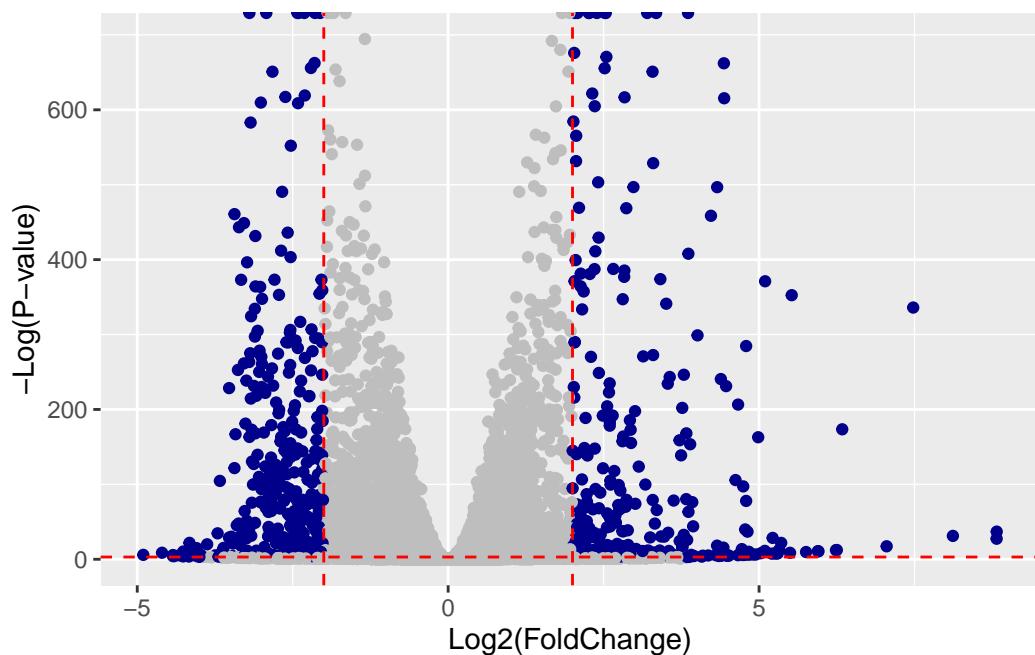
# Color blue the genes with fold change above 2
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "blue4"

# Color gray those with adjusted p-value more than 0.01
mycols[ res$padj > 0.05 ] <- "gray"

ggplot(res) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point(col = mycols) +
  xlab("Log2(FoldChange)") +
  ylab("-Log(P-value)") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = c(-2,2), col = "red", lty = 2) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = -log(0.05), col = "red", lty = 2)

```

Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
`geom_point()`).



Gene Annotation

We want to use pathway analysis using the KEGG pathway. Let's first annotate with ENTREZID.

Q. Use the mapIDs() function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

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

columns(org.Hs.eg.db)

[1] "ACNUM"      "ALIAS"       "ENSEMBL"     "ENSEMLPROT"  "ENSEMLTRANS"
[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"
```

Essentially, we want to use mapIDs() to create new columns with symbol using SYMBOL, entrez using ENTREZID, and gene name using GENENAME. The keytype is ENSEMBLE

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

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

res$entrez <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                      keys = row.names(res),
                      keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                      column = "ENTREZID",
                      multiVals = "first")

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

```

res$name <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys = row.names(res),
                    keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                    column = "GENENAME",
                    multiVals = "first")

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

head(res, 10)

log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 10 rows and 9 columns
  baseMean log2FoldChange      lfcSE      stat      pvalue
  <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>      <numeric>
ENSG00000279457    29.913579     0.1792571  0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634   183.229650     0.4264571  0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976  1651.188076    -0.6927205  0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43989e-36
ENSG00000187961   209.637938     0.7297556  0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.255123     0.0405765  0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.979750     0.5428105  0.5215599   1.040744 2.97994e-01
ENSG00000188290   108.922128    2.0570638  0.1969053   10.446970 1.51282e-25
ENSG00000187608   350.716868    0.2573837  0.1027266   2.505522 1.22271e-02
ENSG00000188157   9128.439422   0.3899088  0.0467163   8.346304 7.04321e-17
ENSG00000237330    0.158192     0.7859552  4.0804729   0.192614 8.47261e-01
  padj      symbol      entrez          name
  <numeric> <character> <character>          <character>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01        NA        NA           NA
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11    148398 sterile alpha motif ..
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35      NOC2L     26155 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17    339451 kelch like family me..
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01      PLEKHN1   84069 pleckstrin homology ..
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01      PERM1     84808 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24      HES4      57801 hes family bHLH tran..
ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02      ISG15     9636 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16      AGRN      375790            agrin
ENSG00000237330        NA      RNF223    401934 ring finger protein ..

```

Q. Finally for this section let's reorder these results by adjusted p-value and save them to a CSV file in your current project directory.

```

res <- res[order(res$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, file = "deseq_results.csv")

```

(2) Pathway Analysis

We will use gage and the **KEGG** database, specifically `kegg.sets.hs`. We can also use others like `go.sets.hs` or `sigmet.idx.hs`.

```

library(pathview)
library(gage)
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)
data(sigmet.idx.hs)

#Focus on signaling and metabolic pathways only
kegg.sets.hs <- kegg.sets.hs[sigmet.idx.hs]

# Examine the first 3 pathways
head(kegg.sets.hs, 3)

$`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" 

$`hsa00230 Purine metabolism` 
[1] "100"   "10201" "10606" "10621" "10622" "10623" "107"   "10714"
[9] "108"   "10846" "109"   "111"   "11128" "11164" "112"   "113"
[17] "114"   "115"   "122481" "122622" "124583" "132"   "158"   "159"
[25] "1633"  "171568" "1716"  "196883" "203"   "204"   "205"   "221823"
[33] "2272"  "22978" "23649" "246721" "25885" "2618"  "26289" "270"
[41] "271"   "27115" "272"   "2766"  "2977"  "2982"  "2983"  "2984"

```

```

[49] "2986"   "2987"   "29922"  "3000"   "30833"  "30834"  "318"    "3251"
[57] "353"    "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "377841" "471"    "4830"   "4831"
[65] "4832"   "4833"   "4860"   "4881"   "4882"   "4907"   "50484"  "50940"
[73] "51082"  "51251"  "51292"  "5136"   "5137"   "5138"   "5139"   "5140"
[81] "5141"   "5142"   "5143"   "5144"   "5145"   "5146"   "5147"   "5148"
[89] "5149"   "5150"   "5151"   "5152"   "5153"   "5158"   "5167"   "5169"
[97] "51728"  "5198"   "5236"   "5313"   "5315"   "53343"  "54107"  "5422"
[105] "5424"   "5425"   "5426"   "5427"   "5430"   "5431"   "5432"   "5433"
[113] "5434"   "5435"   "5436"   "5437"   "5438"   "5439"   "5440"   "5441"
[121] "5471"   "548644" "55276"  "5557"   "5558"   "55703"  "55811"  "55821"
[129] "5631"   "5634"   "56655"  "56953"  "56985"  "57804"  "58497"  "6240"
[137] "6241"   "64425"  "646625" "654364" "661"    "7498"   "8382"   "84172"
[145] "84265"  "84284"  "84618"  "8622"   "8654"   "87178"  "8833"   "9060"
[153] "9061"   "93034"  "953"    "9533"   "954"    "955"    "956"    "957"
[161] "9583"   "9615"

```

With the data, we will use `gage()` which would require a vector of ENTREZID values because we are using **KEGG*

```

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

  1266      54855      1465      51232      2034      2317
-2.422719  3.201955 -2.313738 -2.059631 -1.888019 -1.649792

```

```

keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)

attributes(keggres)

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

```

Here are the top six downregulated pathways

```

head(keggres$less)

          p.geomean stat.mean      p.val

```

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| hsa04110 Cell cycle | 8.995727e-06 | -4.378644 | 8.995727e-06 |
| hsa03030 DNA replication | 9.424076e-05 | -3.951803 | 9.424076e-05 |
| hsa03013 RNA transport | 1.375901e-03 | -3.028500 | 1.375901e-03 |
| hsa03440 Homologous recombination | 3.066756e-03 | -2.852899 | 3.066756e-03 |
| hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis | 3.784520e-03 | -2.698128 | 3.784520e-03 |
| hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis | 8.961413e-03 | -2.405398 | 8.961413e-03 |
| | q.val | set.size | exp1 |
| hsa04110 Cell cycle | 0.001448312 | 121 | 8.995727e-06 |
| hsa03030 DNA replication | 0.007586381 | 36 | 9.424076e-05 |
| hsa03013 RNA transport | 0.073840037 | 144 | 1.375901e-03 |
| hsa03440 Homologous recombination | 0.121861535 | 28 | 3.066756e-03 |
| hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis | 0.121861535 | 102 | 3.784520e-03 |
| hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis | 0.212222694 | 53 | 8.961413e-03 |

Here is the pathway of the Cell Cycle pathway

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110", kegg.native=FALSE)

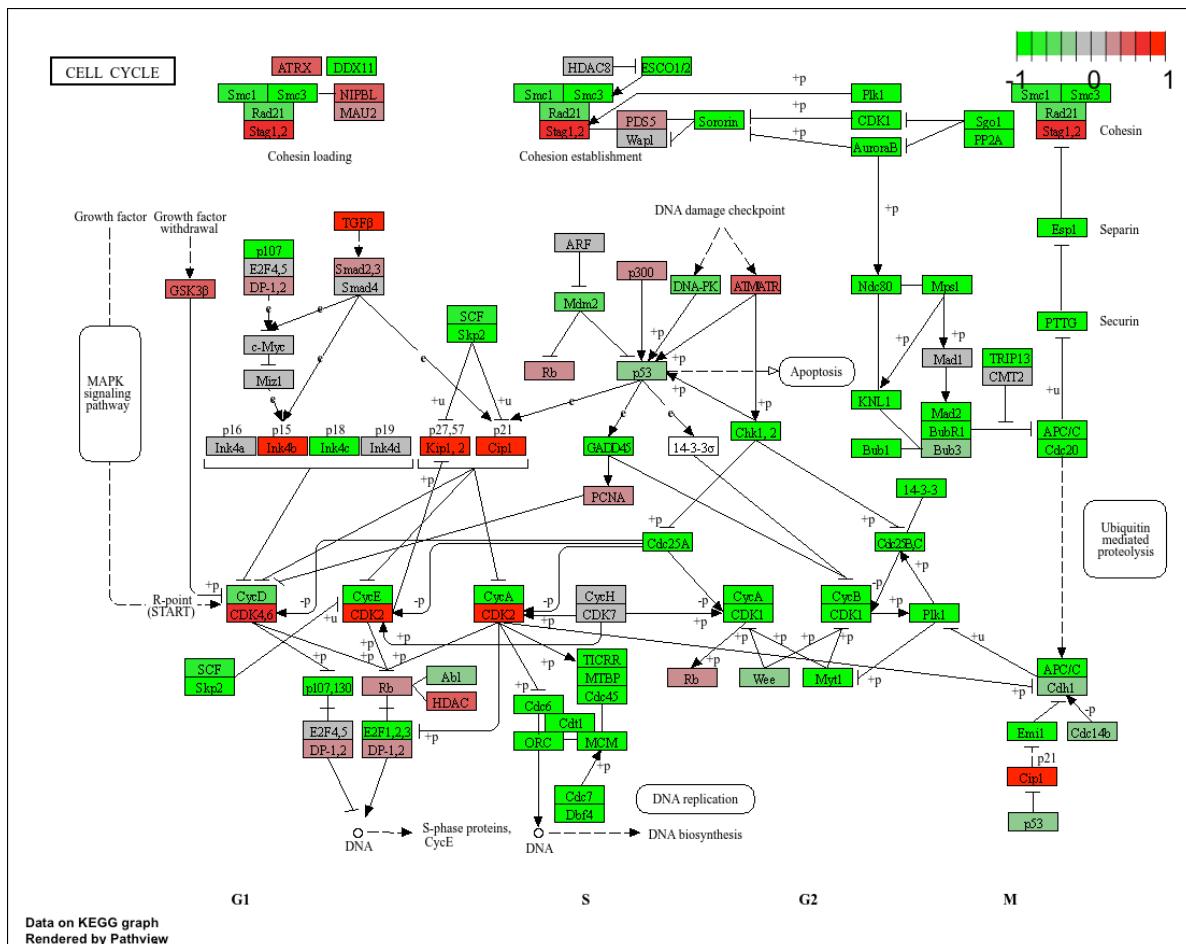
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Warning: reconcile groups sharing member nodes!

[,1] [,2]
[1,] "9"  "300"
[2,] "9"  "306"

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.pdf
```



Below is a demo of creating multiple pathviews of the top five upregulated pathways at once.

```
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$greater)[1:5]
```

```
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

```
[1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

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

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

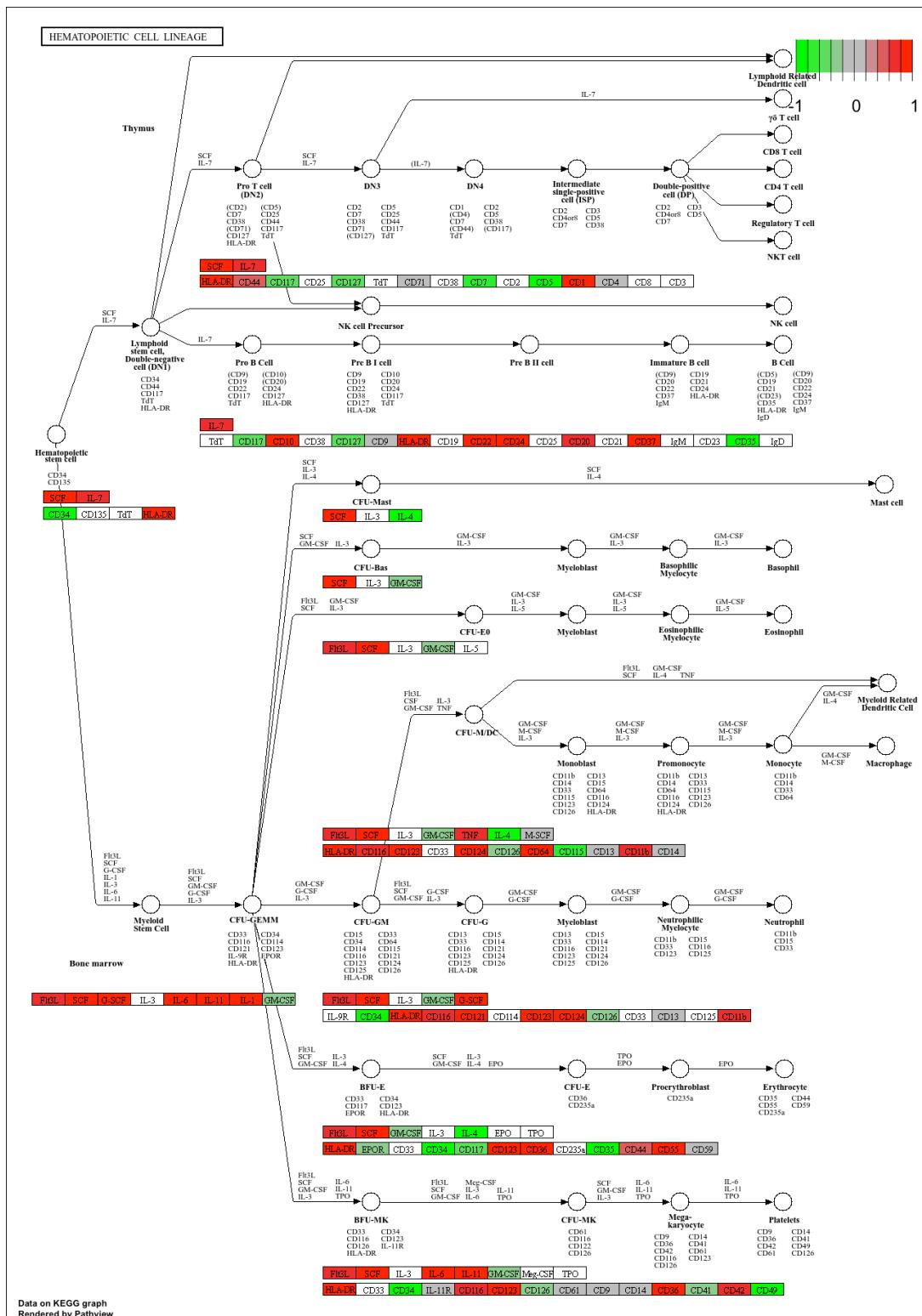
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

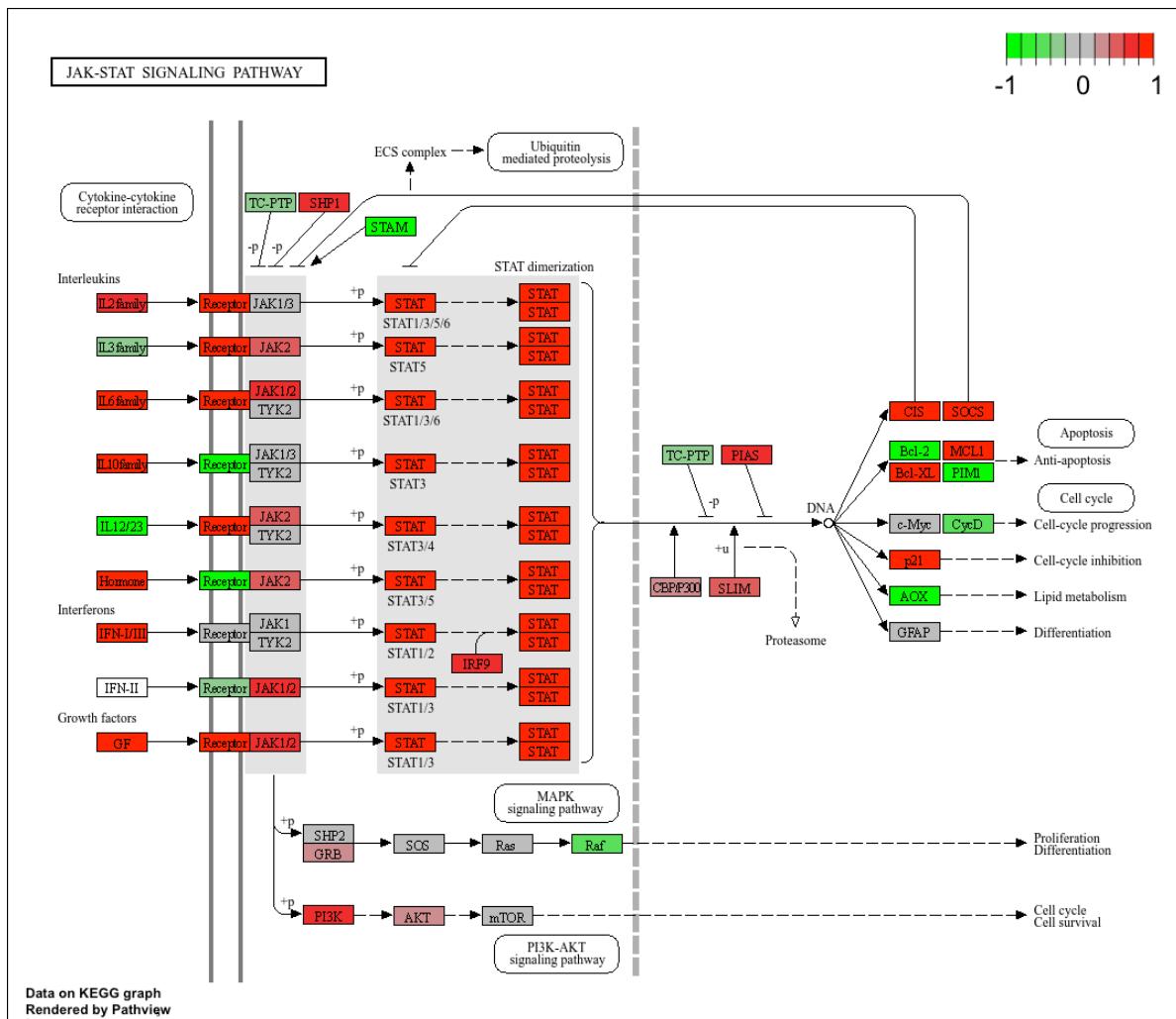
Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

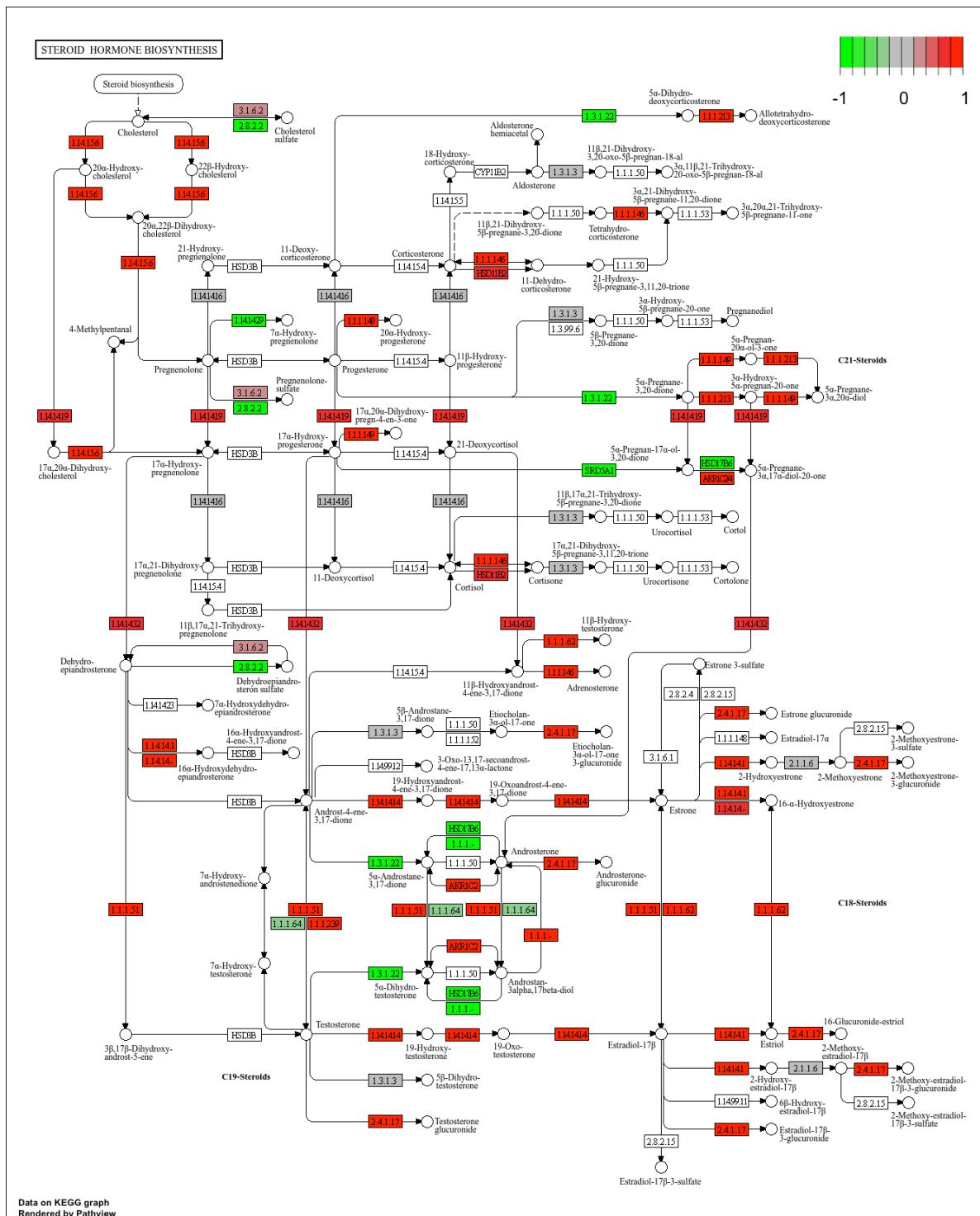
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

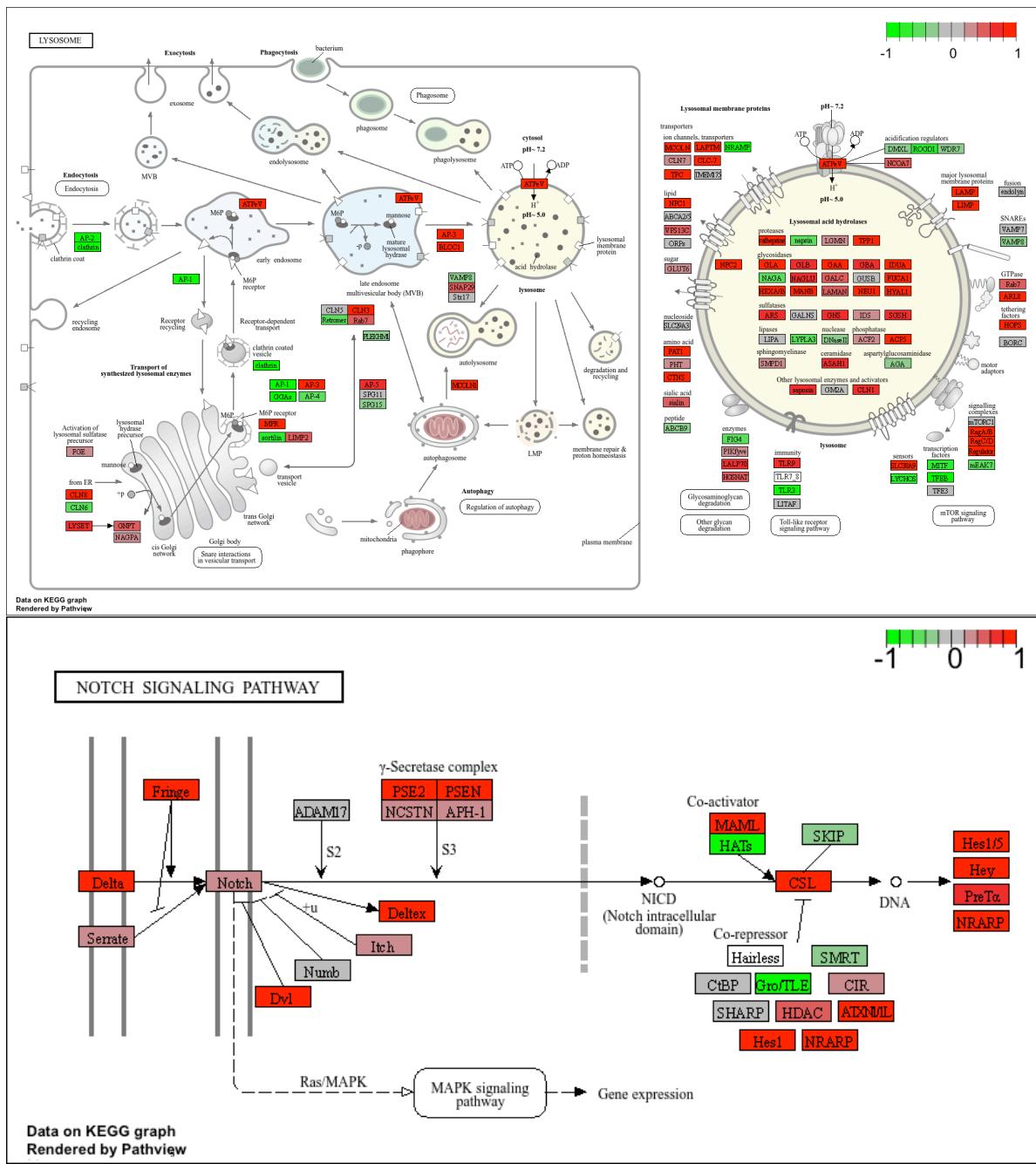
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png
```









Q. Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the pathview figures for the top 5 down-regulated pathways?

```
keggrespathways.down <- row.names(keggres$less)[1:5]
```

```
keggresids.down <- substr(keggrespathways.down, start = 1, stop = 8)
keggresids.down

[1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"

pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids.down, species="hsa")

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

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

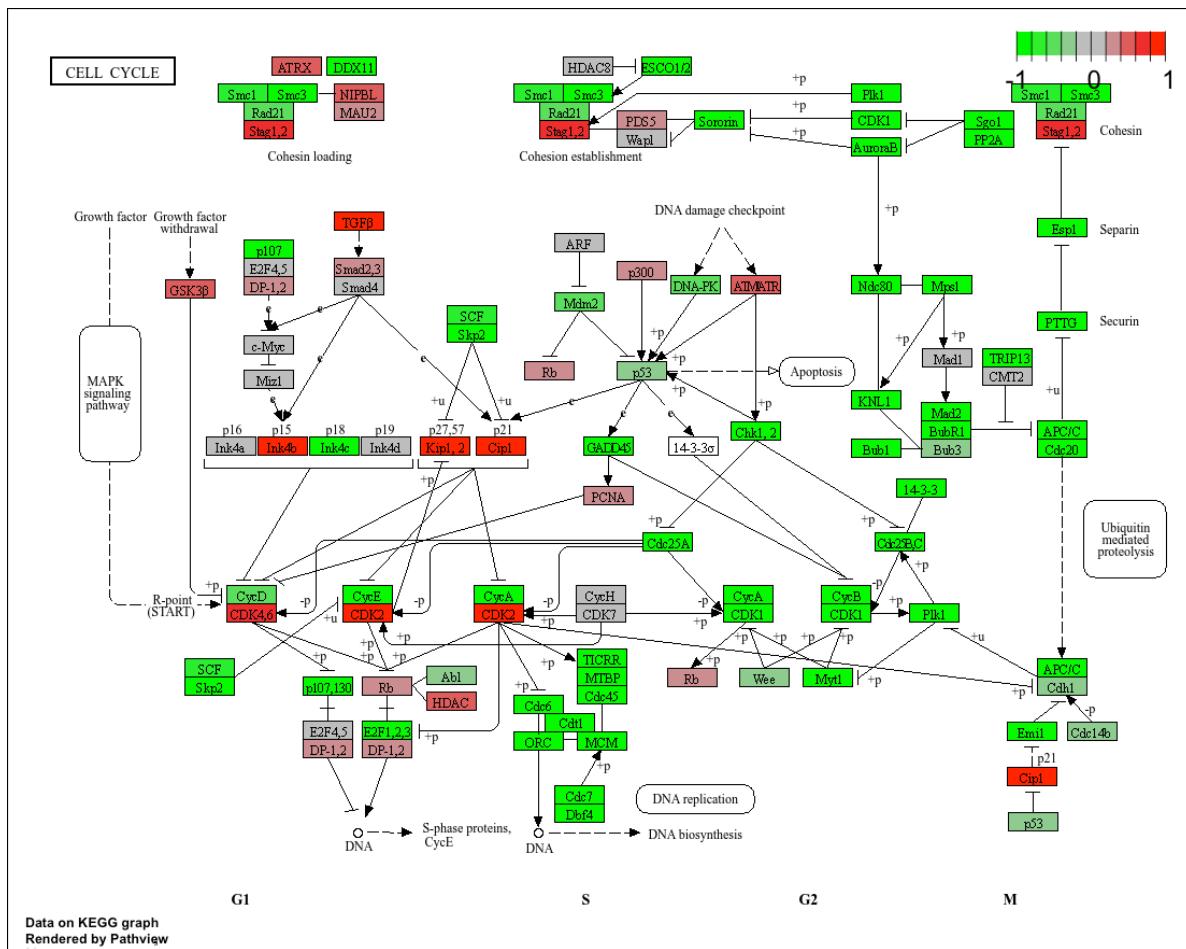
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

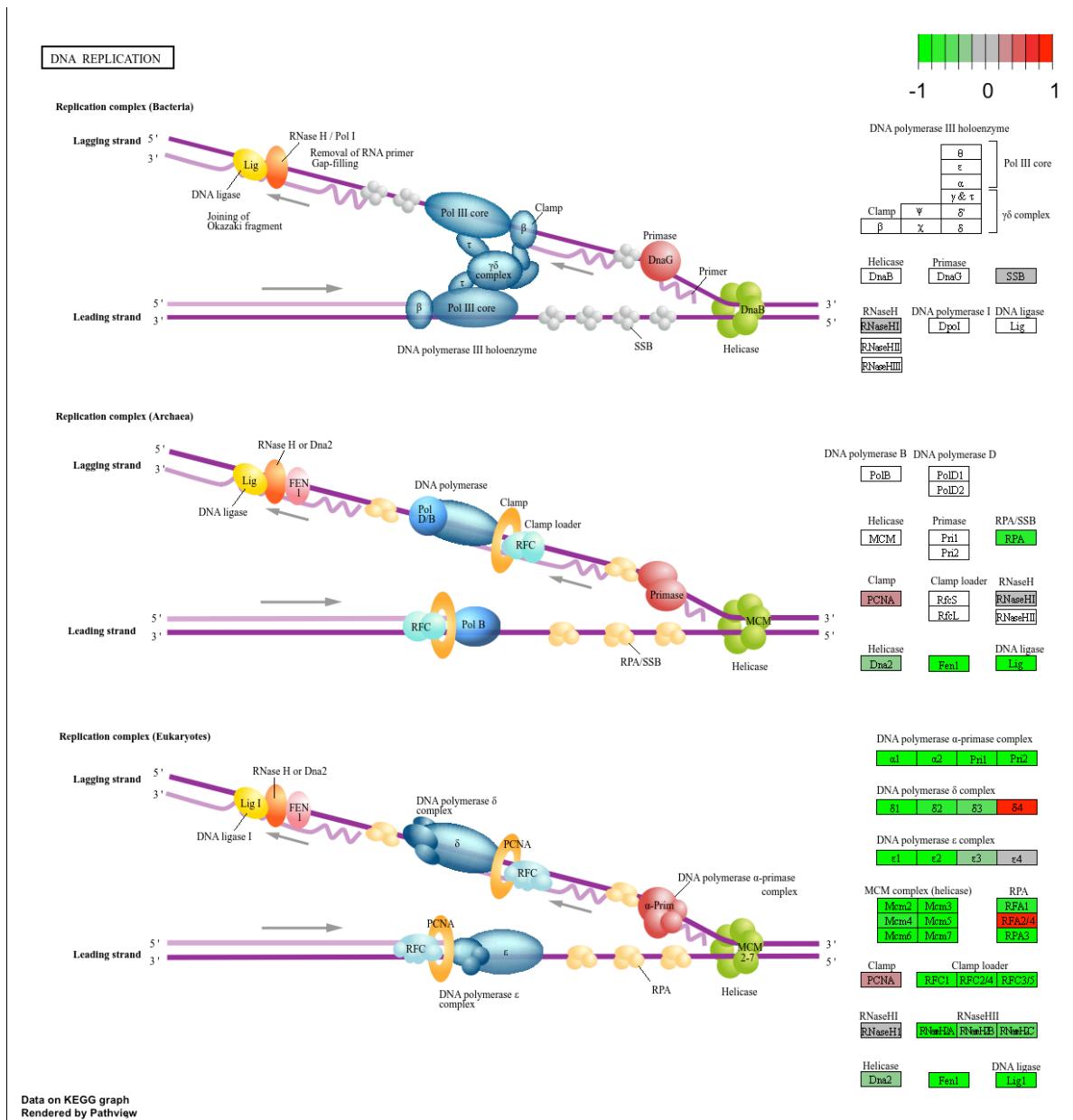
Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

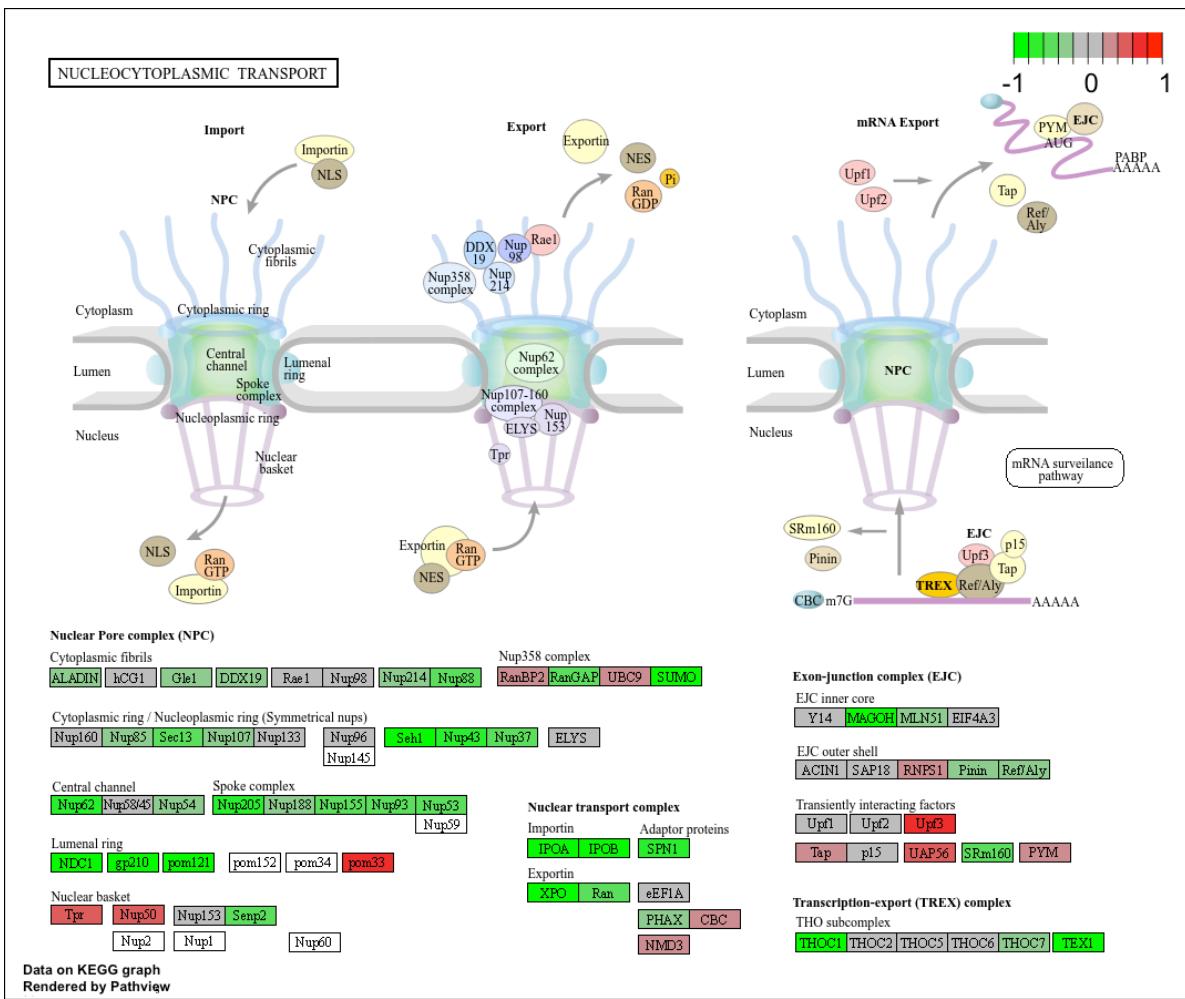
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

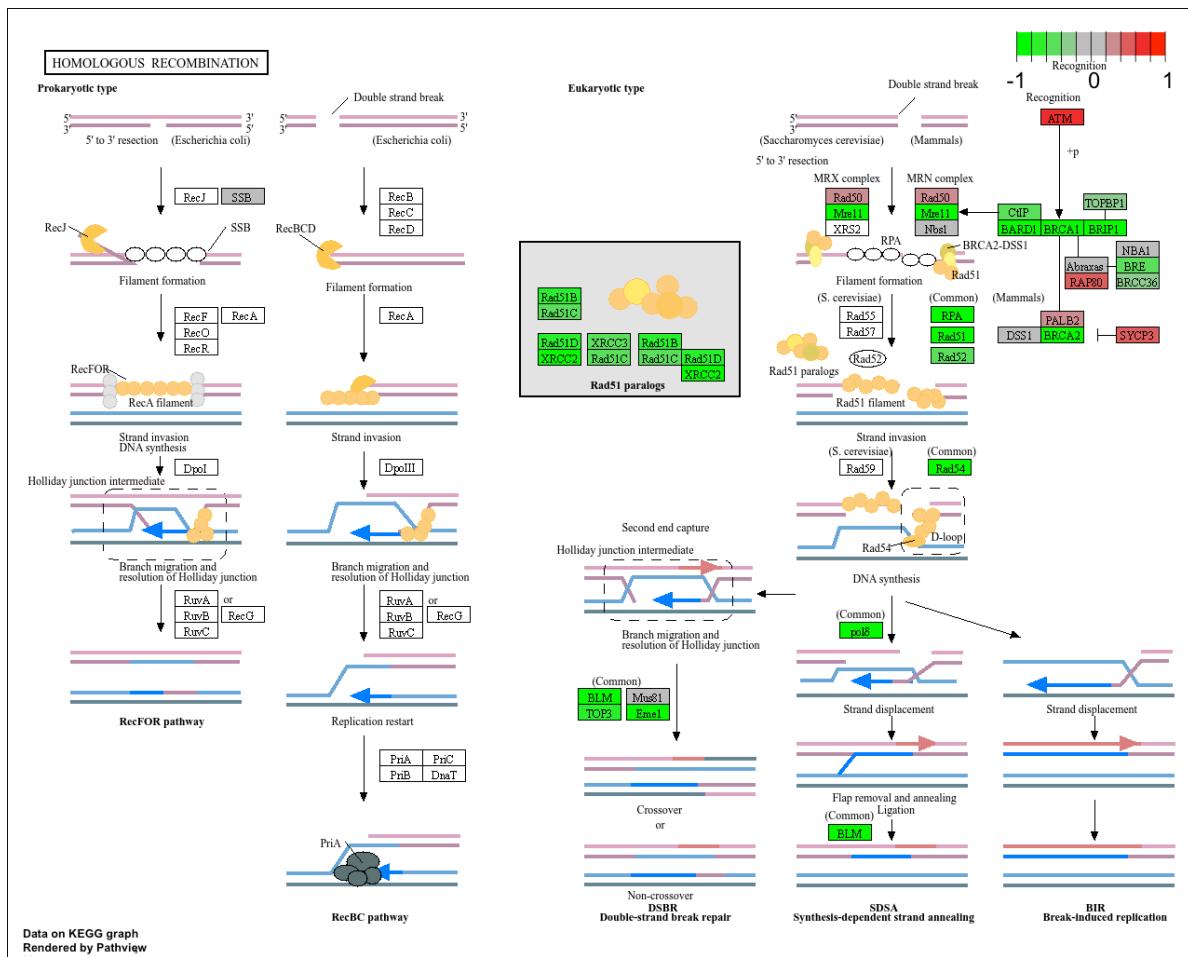
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

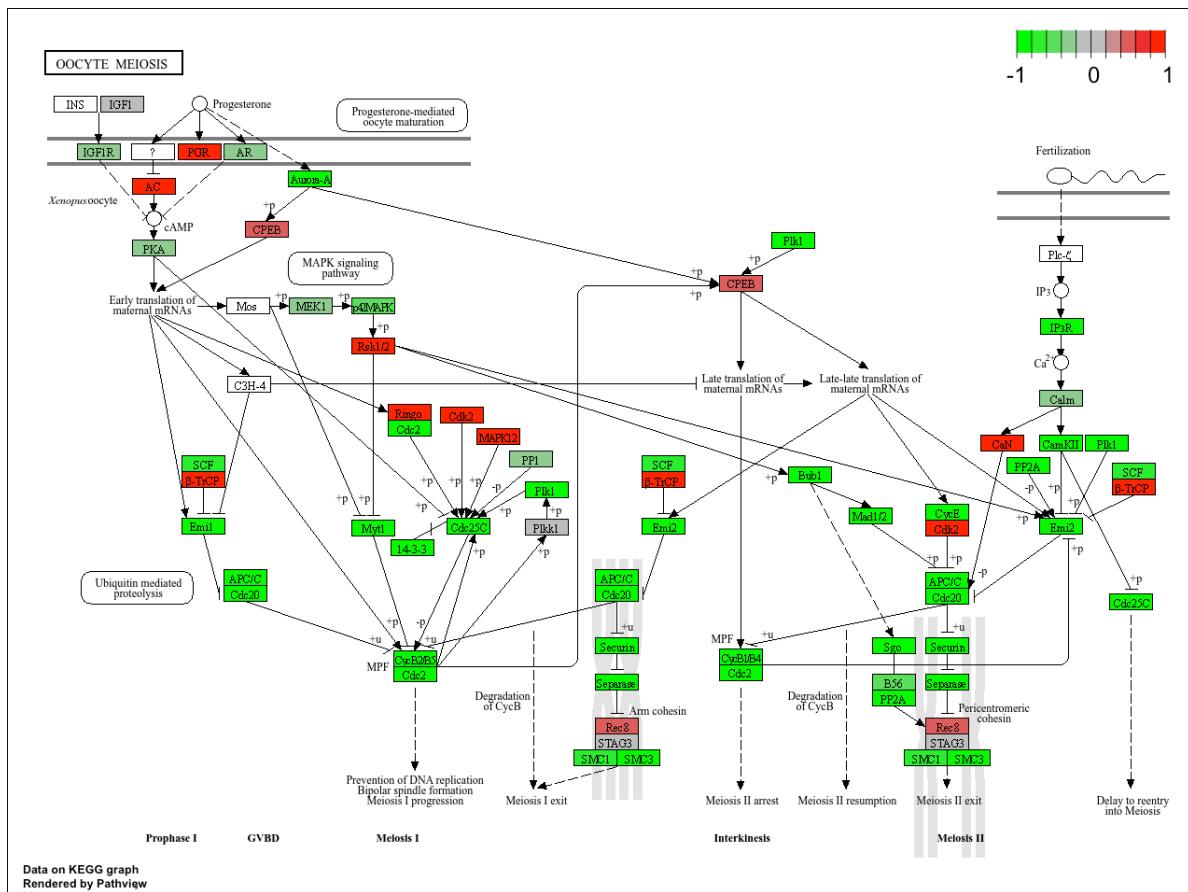
Info: Writing image file hsa04114.pathview.png
```











#(3) Gene Ontology

We will do a similar procedure with Gene Ontology using `go.sets.hs` that us all GO terms. `go.subs.hs` is a named list containing BP, CC, and MF ontologies.

```

data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)

gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]

gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=gobpsets)

lapply(gobpres, head)

$greater
                                p.geomean stat.mean      p.val
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion 8.519724e-05 3.824205 8.519724e-05

```

```

GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 1.396681e-04 3.653886 1.396681e-04
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis 1.432451e-04 3.643242 1.432451e-04
GO:0007610 behavior 1.925222e-04 3.565432 1.925222e-04
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis 5.932837e-04 3.261376 5.932837e-04
GO:0035295 tube development 5.953254e-04 3.253665 5.953254e-04
                                         q.val set.size exp1
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion 0.1952430 113 8.519724e-05
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 0.1952430 339 1.396681e-04
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis 0.1952430 424 1.432451e-04
GO:0007610 behavior 0.1968058 426 1.925222e-04
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis 0.3566193 257 5.932837e-04
GO:0035295 tube development 0.3566193 391 5.953254e-04

$less

                                         p.geomean stat.mean      p.val
GO:0048285 organelle fission 1.536227e-15 -8.063910 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division 4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis 4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.169934e-14 -7.797496 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation 2.028624e-11 -6.878340 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase 1.729553e-10 -6.695966 1.729553e-10
                                         q.val set.size exp1
GO:0048285 organelle fission 5.843127e-12 376 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division 5.843127e-12 352 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis 5.843127e-12 352 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.195965e-11 362 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation 1.659009e-08 142 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase 1.178690e-07 84 1.729553e-10

$stats

                                         stat.mean      exp1
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion 3.824205 3.824205
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 3.653886 3.653886
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis 3.643242 3.643242
GO:0007610 behavior 3.565432 3.565432
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis 3.261376 3.261376
GO:0035295 tube development 3.253665 3.253665

```

(4) Reactome Analysis

Reactome is a database consisting of biological molecules and their relation to pathways and processes. Let's conduct over-representation enrichment analysis and pathway-topology

analysis. <https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/ReactomePA.html> and <https://reactome.org/> Don't forget to install `BiocManager::install("ReactomePA")` if you want to do this in R, but otherwise, do this on the web page.

```
sig_genes <- res[res$padj <= 0.05 & !is.na(res$padj), "symbol"]
print(paste("Total number of significant genes:", length(sig_genes)))

[1] "Total number of significant genes: 8147"

write.table(sig_genes, file="significant_genes.txt", row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, quo
```

Q. What pathway has the most significant “Entities p-value”? Do the most significant pathways listed match your previous KEGG results? What factors could cause differences between the two methods?

The pathway with the most significance is the mitotic cell cycle pathway with a P-value of 2.02E-5. The cell cycle in KEGG is also the most significant. The difference between KEGG and Reactome is that KEGG shows the cell cycle at one layer, but Reactome shows the cell cycle at various levels.