

# BIMM 143 Class 14

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## 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)
```

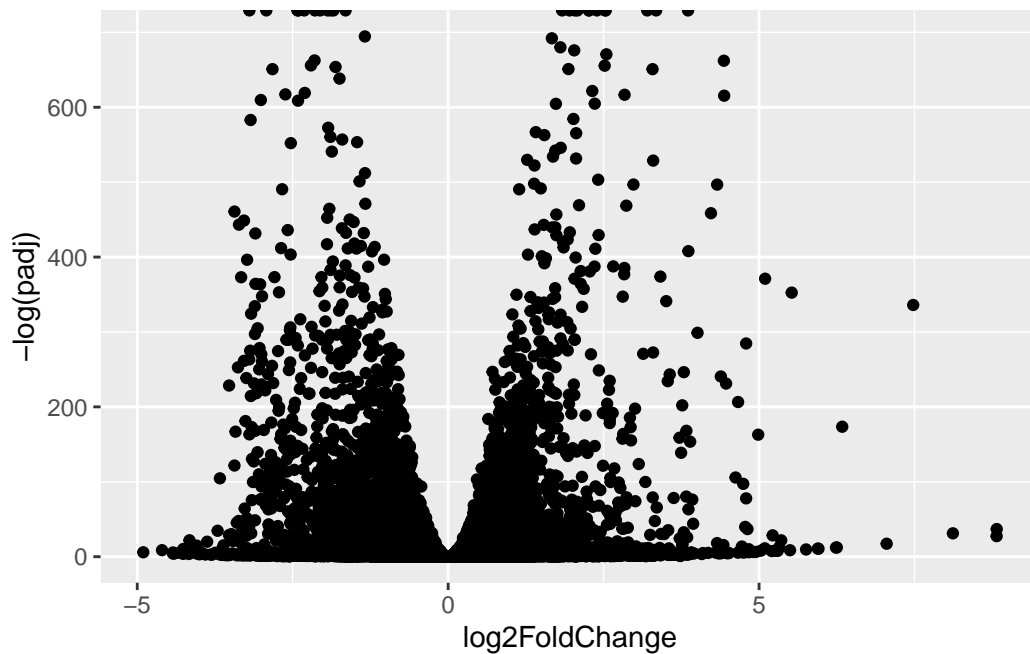
Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3

```
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) )

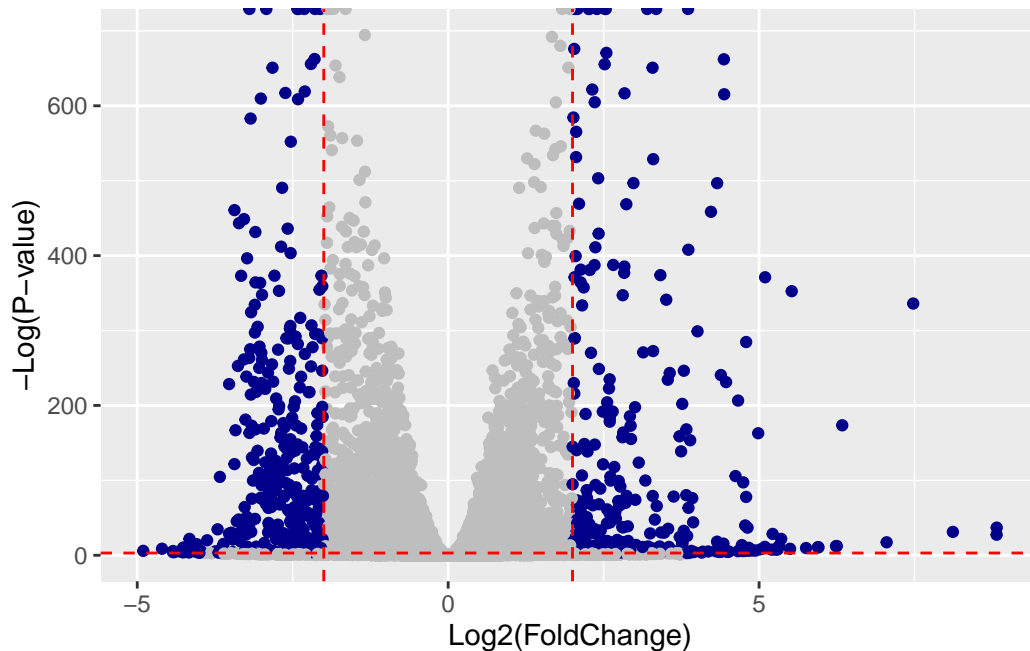
# Color blue the genes with fold change above 2
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "blue4"

# 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]	"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"				

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



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

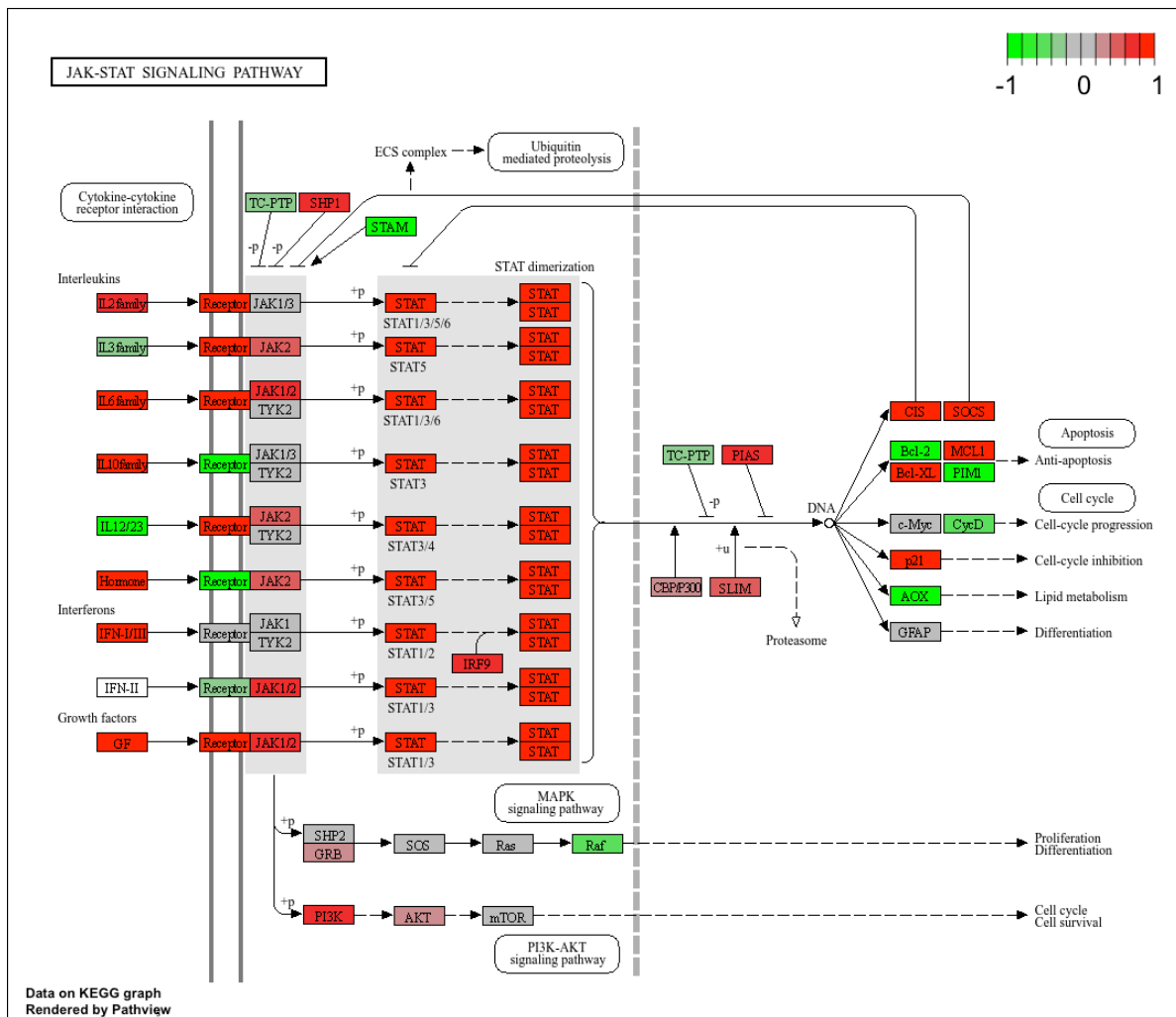
Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

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

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

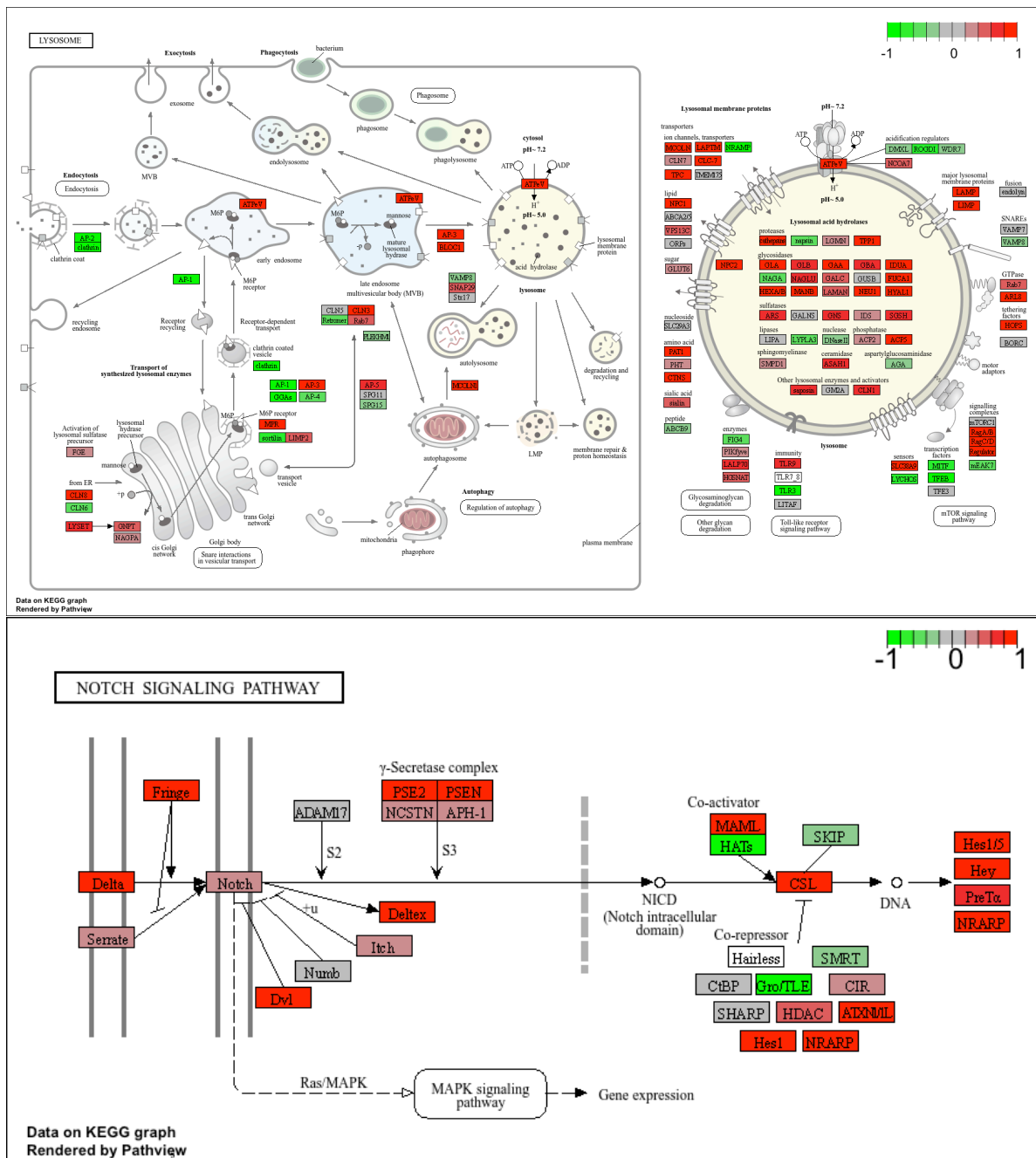
Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png











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

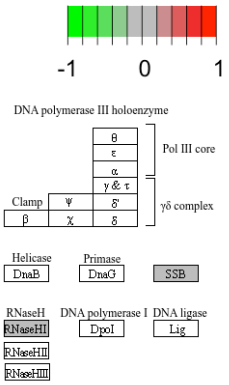
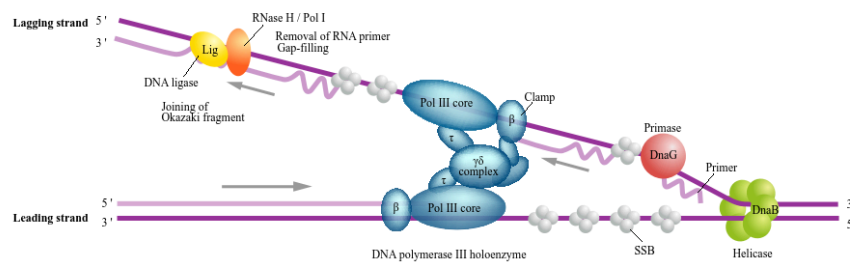
Info: Working in directory /Users/xaler/Desktop/BIMM 143 Files/BIMM143Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04114.pathview.png

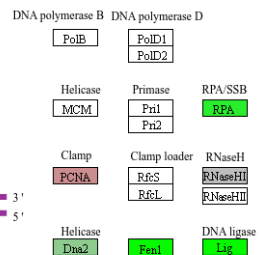
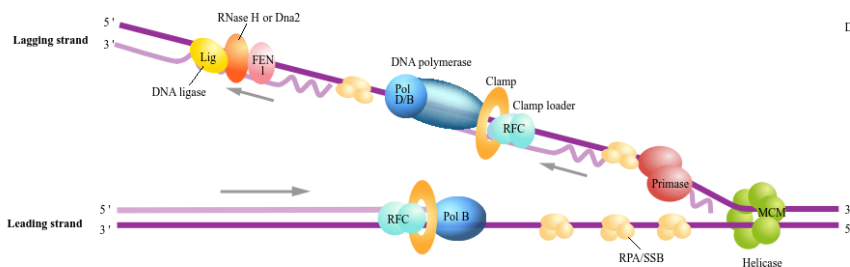


# DNA REPLICATION

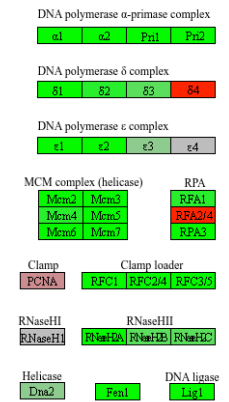
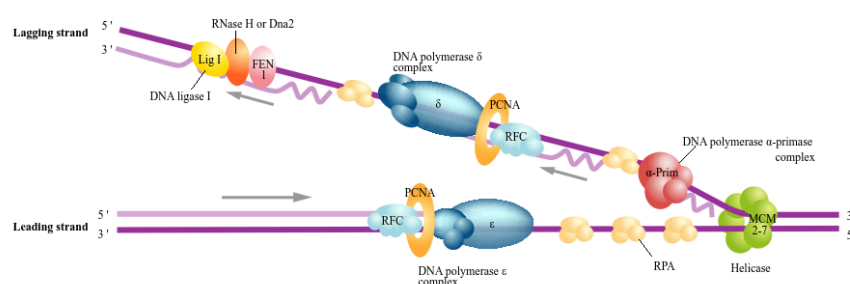
## Replication complex (Bacteria)



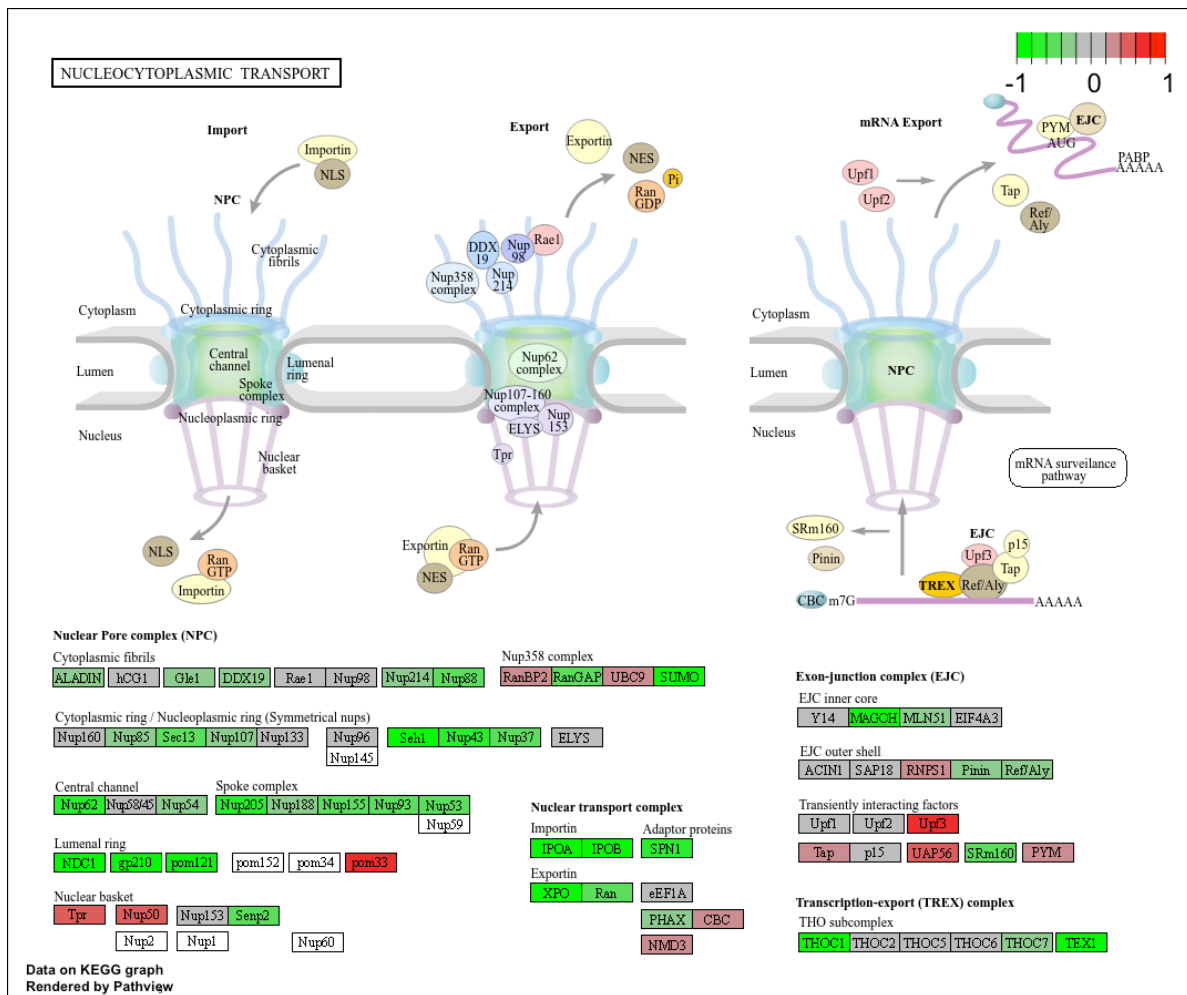
## Replication complex (Archaea)

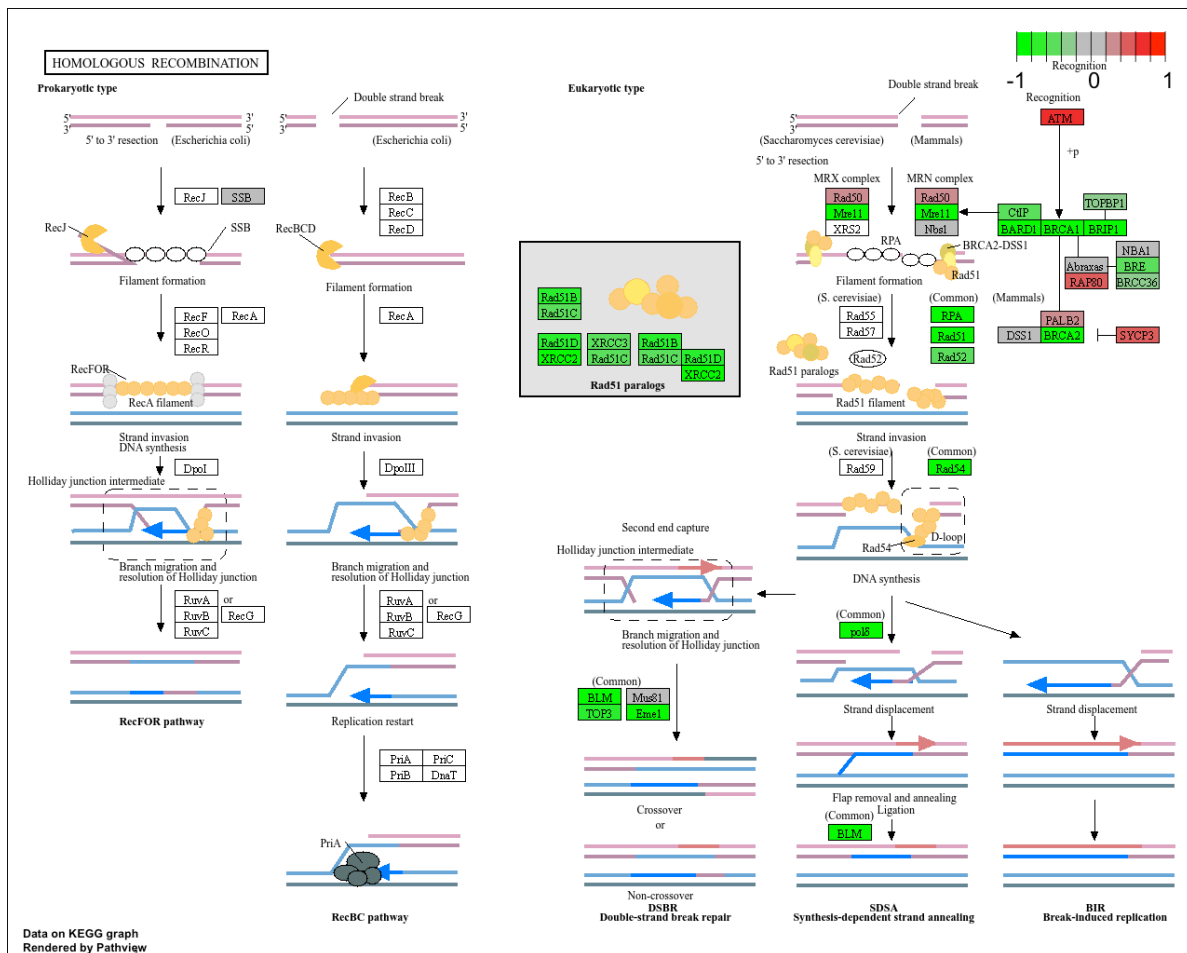


## Replication complex (Eukaryotes)



Data on KEGG graph  
Rendered by Pathview







G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	1.396681e-04	3.653886	1.396681e-04
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	1.432451e-04	3.643242	1.432451e-04
G0:0007610	behavior	1.925222e-04	3.565432	1.925222e-04
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	5.932837e-04	3.261376	5.932837e-04
G0:0035295	tube development	5.953254e-04	3.253665	5.953254e-04

		q.val	set.size	exp1
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	0.1952430	113	8.519724e-05
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	0.1952430	339	1.396681e-04
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	0.1952430	424	1.432451e-04
G0:0007610	behavior	0.1968058	426	1.925222e-04
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	0.3566193	257	5.932837e-04
G0:0035295	tube development	0.3566193	391	5.953254e-04

\$less

		p.geomean	stat.mean	p.val
G0:0048285	organelle fission	1.536227e-15	-8.063910	1.536227e-15
G0:0000280	nuclear division	4.286961e-15	-7.939217	4.286961e-15
G0:0007067	mitosis	4.286961e-15	-7.939217	4.286961e-15
G0:0000087	M phase of mitotic cell cycle	1.169934e-14	-7.797496	1.169934e-14
G0:0007059	chromosome segregation	2.028624e-11	-6.878340	2.028624e-11
G0:0000236	mitotic prometaphase	1.729553e-10	-6.695966	1.729553e-10

		q.val	set.size	exp1
G0:0048285	organelle fission	5.843127e-12	376	1.536227e-15
G0:0000280	nuclear division	5.843127e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0007067	mitosis	5.843127e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0000087	M phase of mitotic cell cycle	1.195965e-11	362	1.169934e-14
G0:0007059	chromosome segregation	1.659009e-08	142	2.028624e-11
G0:0000236	mitotic prometaphase	1.178690e-07	84	1.729553e-10

\$stats

		stat.mean	exp1
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	3.824205	3.824205
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	3.653886	3.653886
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	3.643242	3.643242
G0:0007610	behavior	3.565432	3.565432
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	3.261376	3.261376
G0:0035295	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.