Dendritic cells isolated from individuals susceptible to tuberculosis have an altered gene expression profile

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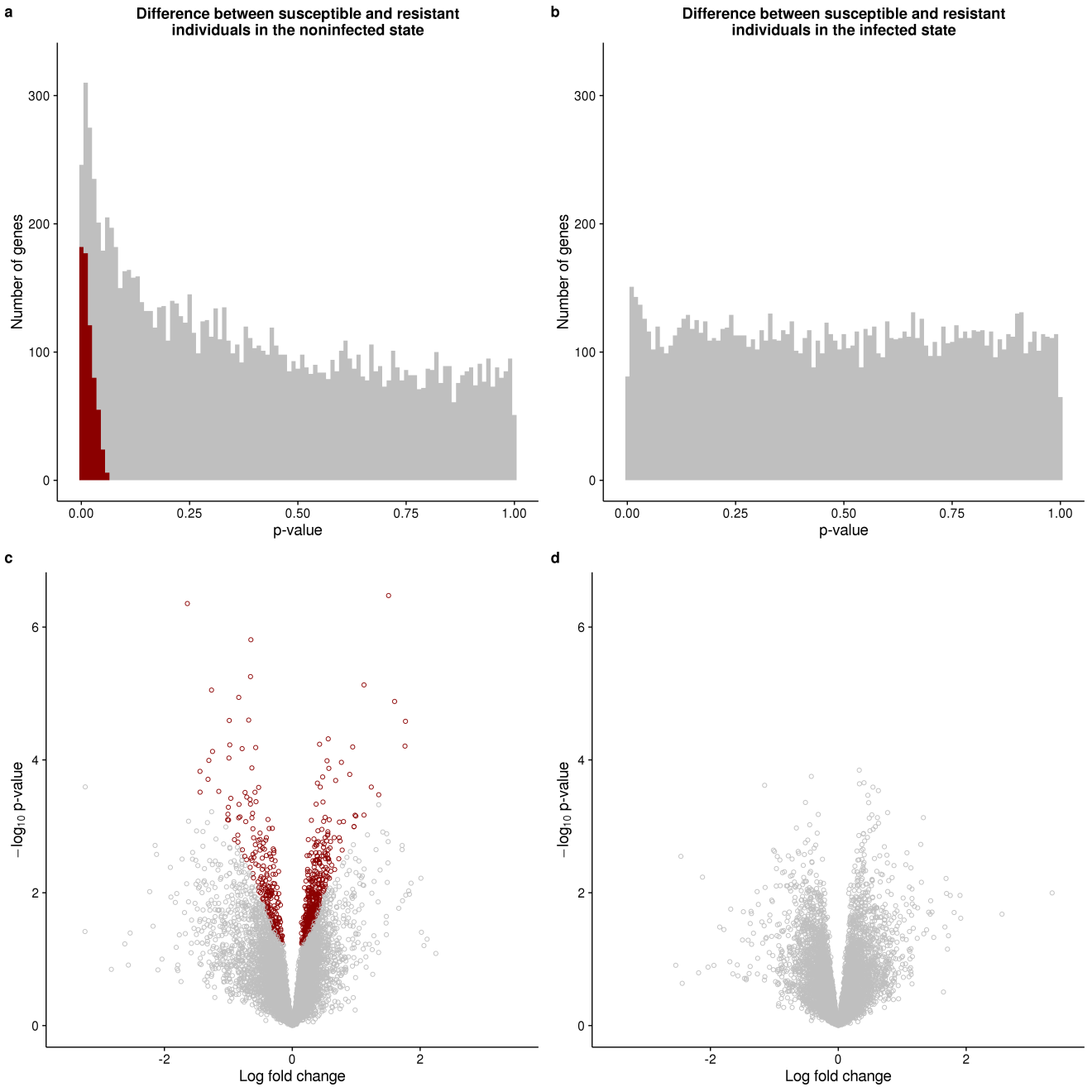
# Introduction

# Results

## Susceptible individuals have an altered transcriptome in the noninfected state

We obtained whole blood samples from 25 healthy individuals. Six of the donors had recovered from a previous active TB infection, and are thus susceptible. The remaining 19 tested positive for a latent TB infection without ever experiencing symptoms of active TB, and are thus resistant. We isolated dendritic cells (DCs) and treated them with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) or a mock control. To measure genome-wide gene expression levels, we sequenced the RNA at 18 hours post-infection, using a processing pipeline designed to minimize the introduction of unwanted technical variation, and obtained a mean of X $\pm$ X million raw reads per sample. We performed quality control analyses to remove non-expressed genes (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:gene}), identify and remove outliers (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:outliers}), and check for confounding batch effects (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:batch}, \ref{fig:infection}). Ultimately 6 samples were removed from all downstream analyses (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:outliers}).

Next we performed a standard differential expression analysis using a linear modeling framework, defined in equation (\ref{eq:limma}). As expected, there was a strong response to infection with MTB in both resistant and susceptible individuals (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:limma-supp}). X genes were differentially expressed (DE) between the noninfected and infected states for resistant individuals at a q-value of 10% and an absolute log fold change greater than 4. Similarly, X genes were DE between the noninfected and infected states for resistant individuals at a q-value of 10% and an absolute log fold change greater than 4. These genes included the important immune response factors X, Y, and Z. Of most interest were genes which were DE between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected and infected states (Fig. \ref{fig:limma}). X genes were differentially expressed (DE) between resistant and susceptible individuals in the noninfected state at a q-value of 10%, including X, Y, and Z. 0 genes were DE between resistant and susceptible individuals in the noninfected state at a q-value of 10%.



\begin{figure}[p]

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/limma.pdf}

\caption{

Differential expression analysis. The top panel contains the distribution of unadjusted p-values after testing for differential expression between susceptible and resistant individuals in the (a) noninfected or (b) infected state. The bottom panel contains the corresponding volcano plots for the (c) noninfected and (d) infected states. The x-axis is the log fold change in gene expression level between susceptible and resistant individuals and the y-axis is the –log10 p-value. Red indicates genes which are significant differentially expressed with a q-value less than 10%.

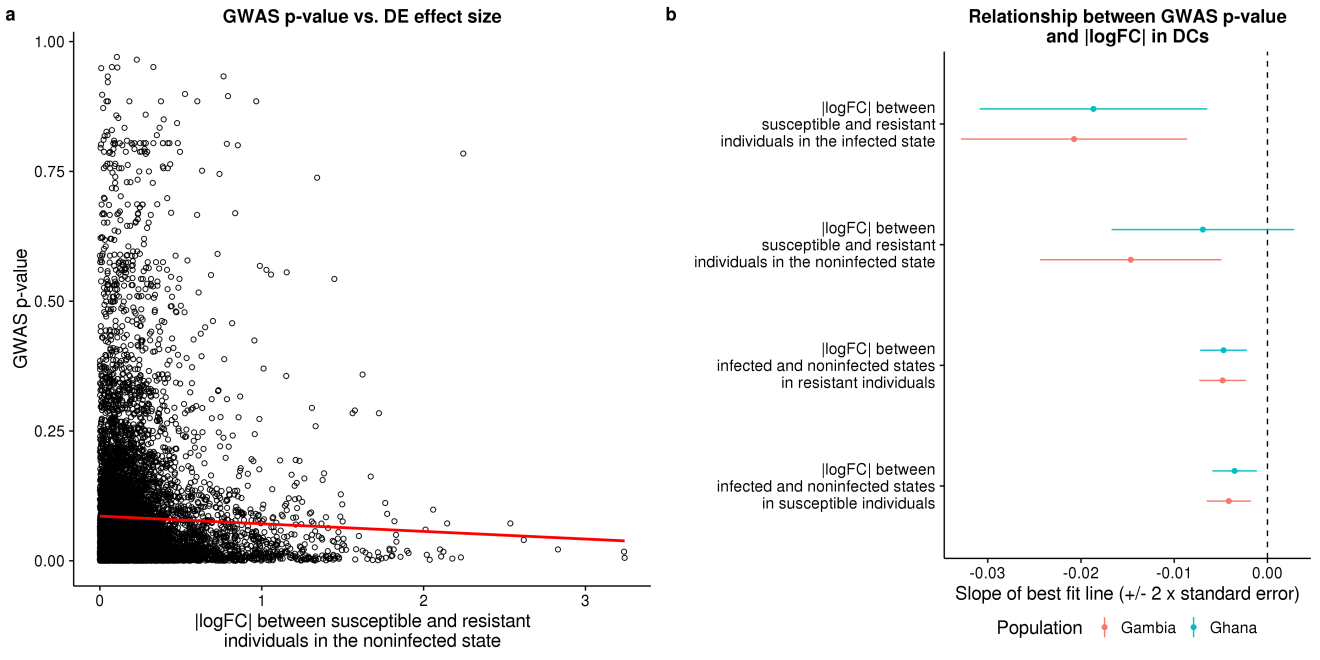
}

\label{fig:limma}

\end{figure}

## Differentially expressed genes are enriched for TB susceptibility loci

We next sought to investigate whether the differentially expressed genes we had identified in our *in vitro* experimental system were important for the genetic basis of TB susceptibility. To do this, we compared our results to a TB susceptibility GWAS conducted in The Gambia and Ghana \cite{Thye2010}. Specifically, for each gene we assigned the SNP with the lowest p-value among all SNPs located within 50 kb of its transcription start site (TSS). If the differentially expressed genes are enriched for TB susceptibility loci, we expect a negative correlation between the absolute values of the log fold changes in our experiment and the GWAS p-values. Indeed, this is what we observed (Fig. \ref{fig:gwas}). We fit a line using least squares regression for each of our differential expression tests. Interestingly, we observed the steepest negative slopes for the tests comparing differential expression between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected or infected states (Fig. \ref{fig:gwas}b). However, the slopes of the best fit lines for the tests of the effect of treatment in either resistant or susceptible individuals was were also negative.



\begin{figure}[ht]

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/gwas.pdf}

\caption{

Comparison of differential expression and GWAS results. (a) The relationship between GWAS p-values \cite{Thye2010} and the absolute values of the log fold changes between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state. The red line is the least squares regression. (b) The slopes ($\pm$ 2x standard error) of the regression lines for each test. The results from the GWAS in Gambia are in red and those from Ghana in blue. All slopes are significantly different than 0 (t-test *P* < 0.05), except for the slope between the Ghana GWAS p-values and the absolute values of the log fold changes between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state.

}

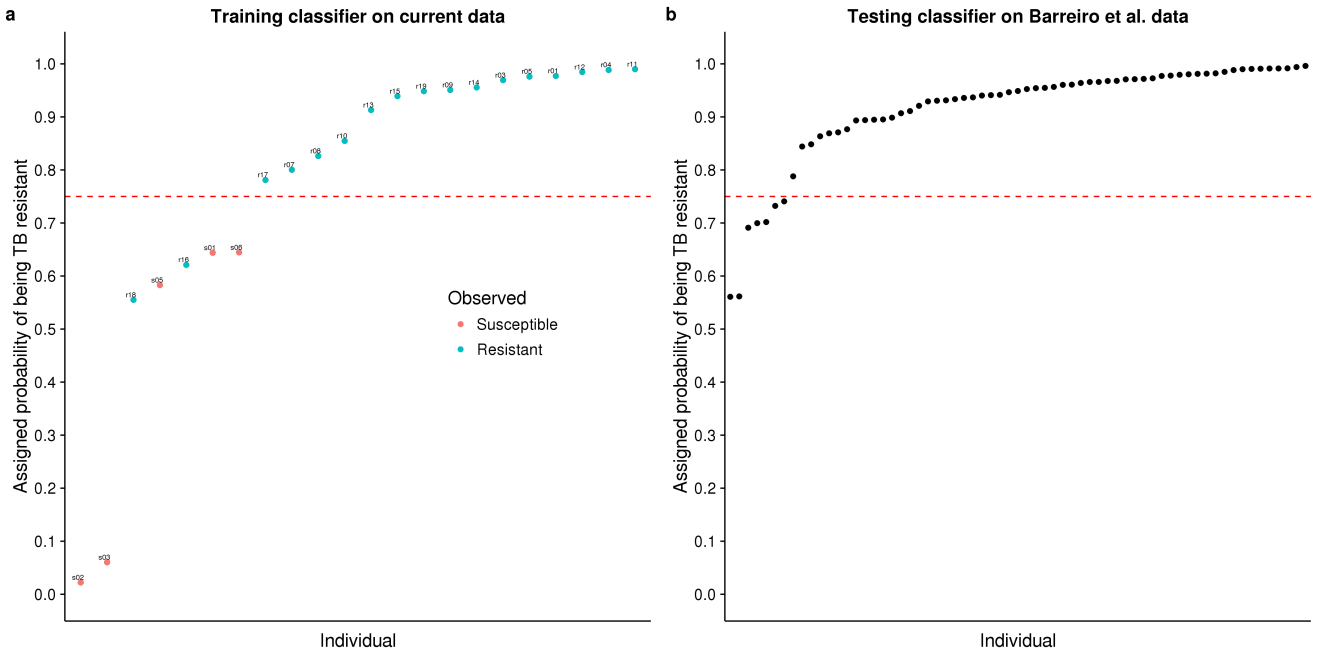
\label{fig:gwas}

\end{figure}

## Gene expression levels in the noninfected state can predict susceptibility status

Next we attempted to build a gene expression based classifier to predict susceptibility status. We focused on the gene expression levels measured in the noninfected state both because this is where we observed the largest differences between susceptible and resistant individuals (Fig. \ref{fig:limma}ac) and also since it is much more practical to obtain gene expression data from noninfected DCs compared to MTB-infected DCs. We trained a support vector machine using the 99 genes that were differentially expressed between resistant and susceptible individuals in the noninfected state at a q-value less than 5% (see Methods for a full description of how we selected this model). Encouragingly, we observed a clear separation between susceptible and resistant individuals when comparing the predicted probability of being resistant to TB for each sample obtained from leave-one-out-cross-validation (Fig. \ref{fig:classifier}a). Using a cutoff of 0.75 for the predicted probability of being resistant to TB, we obtained a sensitivity of 100% (5 out of 5 susceptible individuals classified as susceptible) and a specificity of ~71% (5 out of 7 individuals classified as susceptible were true positives).

Unfortunately our current data set was too small to properly split into separate training and testing sets. In order to assess the plausibility of our model, we applied the classifier to an independent study which collected genome-wide gene expression levels in DCs from 65 healthy individuals \cite{Barreiro2012}. Using the same cutoff of 0.75 for the probability of being resistant to TB that was determined to be optimal in the training set, ~11% (7 out of 65) of the individuals were classified as being susceptible to TB, similar to the general estimate that 10% of the population is susceptible to TB (Fig. \ref{fig:classifier}b).



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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/classifier-svm.pdf}

\caption{

Classifying TB susceptible individuals using a support vector machine model. (a) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from the leave-one-out-cross-validation for individuals in the current study. The red circles represent individuals known to be susceptible to TB, and blue those resistant to TB. The horizontal dashed red line at a probability of 0.75 separates susceptible and resistant individuals. (b) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from applying the classifier trained on the data from the current study to a test set of independently collected healthy individuals \cite{Barreiro2012}.

}

\label{fig:classifier}

\end{figure}

# Discussion

We obtained dendritic cells (DCs) from individuals that were known to be susceptible or resistant to developing active tuberculosis (TB) and measured genome-wide gene expression levels 18 hours post-infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) and noninfected controls. Interestingly, we identified X genes which were differentially expressed between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state, including X, Y, and Z (Fig. \ref{fig:limma}. Furthermore, we found that these differentially expressed genes were enriched for low GWAS p-values (Fig. \ref{fig:gwas}) and could be used to classify susceptible and resistant individuals.

Previous work in TB \cite{Thuong2008}

Previous work using gene expression to understand susceptibility \cite{Bryant2014}

Overall our promising results in this small study suggest that collecting blood samples from a larger cohort of susceptible individuals would enable building a gene expression based classifier able to confidently assess risk of TB susceptibility. By reducing the number of resistant individuals receiving treatment for a latent TB infection, we can eliminate the adverse health effects of a 6 month regimen of antibiotics for these individuals and also reduce the selective pressures on MTB to develop drug resistance.

# Methods

## Ethics Statement

We recruited 25 subjects to donate a blood sample for use in our study. All methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. The experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional Review Boards of the University of Chicago (10-504-B) and the Institut Pasteur (IRB00006966). All study participants provided written informed consent.

## Sample collection

We collected whole blood samples from healthy Caucasian male individuals living in France. The putatively resistant individuals tested positive for a latent TB infection in an interferon-$\gamma$ release assay, but had never developed active TB. The putatively sensitive individuals had developed active TB in the past, but were currently healthy.

## Isolation and infection of dendritic cells

We isolated mononuclear cells from the whole blood samples using Ficoll-Paque centrifugation, extracted monocytes via CD14 positive selection, and differentiated the monocytes into dendritic cells (DCs) by culturing them for 5 days in RPMI 1640 (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FCS (Dutscher), L-glutamine (Invitrogen), GM-CSF (20 ng/mL; Immunotools), and IL-4 (20 ng/mL; Immunotools). Next we infected the DCs with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) H37Rv at a multiplicity of infection of 1-to-1 for 18 hours.

## RNA extraction and sequencing

We extracted RNA using the Qiagen miRNeasy Kit and prepared sequencing libraries using the Illumina TruSeq Kit. We sent the master mixes to the University of Chicago Functional Genomics Facility to be sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 4000. We designed the batches for RNA extraction, library preparation, and sequencing to balance the experimental factors of interest and thus avoid potential technical confounders (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:process}).

## Read mapping

We mapped reads to human genome hg38 (GRCh38) using Subread and discarded non-uniquely mapping reads. We downloaded the exon coordinates of 19,800 Ensembl protein-coding genes (Ensembl 83, Dec 2015, GRCh38.p5) using the R/Bioconductor package biomaRt and assigned mapped reads to these genes using featureCounts.

## Quality control

First we filtered genes by their expression level by removing all genes with a median log2 counts per million (cpm) less than zero. This resulted in a final set of 11,336 genes for downstream analysis (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:gene}). Next we used principal components analysis (PCA) and hierarchical clustering to identify and remove 6 outliers (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:heat-all}, \ref{fig:heat-filt}, \ref{fig:outliers}). We did this systematically by removing any sample that did not fall within the mean $\pm$ two standard deviations of the first six PCs. Furthermore, for the first PC which separated the samples by treatment, we calculated a separate mean for the noninfected and infected samples.

After filtering lowly expressed genes and removing outliers, we recalculated the PCA to check for any potential confounding technical batch effects (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:batch}). Reassuringly, the major sources of variation in the data were from the biological factors of interest. PC1 was strongly correlated with the effect of treatment, and PCs 2-6 were correlated with inter-individual variation. The only concerning technical factor was the infection experiments, which were done in 12 separate batches (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:process}). Infection batch correlated with PCs 3 and 5; however, we verified that this variation was not confounded with our primary outcome of interest, TB susceptibility (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:infection}).

## Differential expression analysis

We used limma+voom \cite{Smyth2004, Law2014, Ritchie2015} to implement the following linear model to test for differential expression:

\begin{equation} \label{eq:limma}

Y\ \sim \beta\_{0} + X\_{treat}\beta\_{treat} + X\_{status}\beta\_{status} + X\_{treat,status}\beta\_{treat,status} + I + \epsilon

\end{equation}

where $\beta\_{0}$ is the mean expression level in noninfected cells of resistant individuals, $\beta\_{treat}$ is the fixed effect of treatment in resistant individuals, $\beta\_{status}$ is the fixed effect of susceptibility status in noninfected cells, $\beta\_{treat,status}$ is the fixed interaction effect of treatment in susceptible individuals, and $I$ is the random effect of individual. The random individual effect was implemented using the limma function duplicateCorrelation (cite paper). To jointly model the data with voom and duplicateCorrelation, we followed the recommended best practice of running both voom and duplicateCorrelation twice in succession (cite Lui2015).

We used the model to test 4 separate hypotheses. We identified genes which were differentially expressed between infected and noninfected DCs of resistant individuals by testing $\beta\_{treat} = 0$, genes which were differentially expressed between infected and noninfected DCs of susceptible individuals by testing $\beta\_{treat} + \beta\_{treat,status} = 0$, genes which were differentially expressed between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state by testing $\beta\_{status} = 0$, and genes which were differentially expressed between susceptible and resistant individuals in the infected state by testing $\beta\_{status} + \beta\_{treat,status} = 0$. We corrected for multiple testing using q-values estimated via adaptive shrinkage \cite{Stephens2016} and considered differentially expressed genes as those with a q-value less than 10%.

## Comparison to GWAS results

The GWAS p-values were from a study of TB susceptibility conducted in The Gambia and Ghana \cite{Thye2010}. To compare our differential expression results to these genetic associations, we assigned each gene the p-value of the SNP with the minimum p-value out of all the SNPs located within 50 kb up or downstream of its transcription start site. Specifically, we obtained the genomic coordinates of the SNPs with the R/Bioconductor package SNPlocs.Hsapiens.dbSNP144.GRCh38 and matched SNPs to nearby genes using GenomicRanges. X of the 11,336 were assigned an association p-value. For each of the 4 hypotheses we tested, we performed least squares regression of the differential expression effect sizes (the log fold changes) and the assigned GWAS p-values. We assessed the statistical significance of these regressions using the standard t-test and reported the slope of each regression line (Fig. \ref{fig:gwas}). Lastly, we also observed a negative correlation between the GWAS p-value assigned to a gene and the number of SNPs tested nearby that gene (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:gwas-n-snps}). However, we could not think of an explanation for why genes with a larger log fold change in our *in vitro* experimental system would have more nearby genetic variation, and thus we do not believe this relationship biased our observation of a negative correlation between GWAS p-value and log fold change.

## Classifier

The training set included the 44 high-quality noninfected samples from this study with known susceptibility status. The test set included the 65 noninfected samples from one of our previous studies in which the susceptibility status is unknown \cite{Barreiro2012}, and thus assumed to be similar to that in the general population (~10%). Because the two studies are substantially different, we took multiple steps to make them comparable. First, we subset to include only those 9,450 genes which were assayed in both. Second, because the dynamic range obtained from RNA-seq (current study) and microarrays (previous study \cite{Barreiro2012}) were very different, we normalized the gene expression levels to a standard normal with $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:combined-dist}). Third, we corrected for the large, expected batch effect between the two studies by regressing out the first principal component (PC) of the combined expression data using the limma function removeBatchEffect \cite{Ritchie2015} (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:combined-pca}).

To identify genes to use in the classifier, we performed a differential expression analysis on the normalized, batch-corrected data from the current study using the same approach described above (with the exception that we no longer used voom since the data were no longer counts). Specifically, we tested for differential expression between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state and identified sets of genes to use in the classifer by varying the q-value cutoff. Cutoffs of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25% corresponded to gene set sizes of 99, 385, 947, 1,934, and 3,697, respectively. We used the R package caret (cite) to train 3 different machine learning models: elastic net (cite glmnet), support vector machine, and random forest (the parameters for each individual model were selected using the Kappa statistic). To assess the results of the model on the training data, we performed leave-one-out-cross-validation (LOOCV). In order to choose the model with the best performance, we calculated the difference between the mean of the LOOCV-estimated probabilities of being TB resistant for the samples known to be TB resistant and the corresponding mean for the samples known to be TB susceptible. This metric emphasized the ability to separate the susceptible and resistant individuals into two separate groups. Using this metric, the best performing model was the support vector machine with the 99 genes that are significantly differentially expressed at a q-value of 5% (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:class-compare}); however, both the elastic net (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:class-en}) and random forest (Supplementary Fig. \ref{fig:class-rf}) had similar performance. Lastly, we tested the classifier by predicting the probability of being TB resistant in the 65 healthy samples (Fig. \ref{fig:classifier}b). For evaluating the predictions on the test set of individuals with unknown susceptibility status, we used a relaxed cutoff of the probability of being TB resistant of 0.75, which was based on the ability of the model at this cutoff to classify all TB susceptible individuals in the training set as susceptible with only 2 false positives.

## Software implementation

We automated our analysis using Python and Snakemake (cite). Our processing pipeline used the general bioinformatics software FastQC, MultiQC, samtools, and bioawk. We used R for all statistics and data visualization. The computational resources were provided by the University of Chicago Research Computing Center. All code is available for viewing and reuse at https://github.com/jdblischak/tb-suscept.

## Data availability

The raw fastq files have been deposited in NCBI's Gene Expression Omnibus (cite) and are accessible through GEO Series accession number GSEXXXXX (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/ query/acc.cgi?acc=GSEXXXXX). The counts matrix and other summary data sets are available at https://github.com/jdblischak/tb-suscept/data.

# Acknowledgements

We thank T. Thye for sharing the GWAS data with us. This study was funded by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grant AI087658 to YG and LT. JDB was supported by NIH T32GM007197. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH.

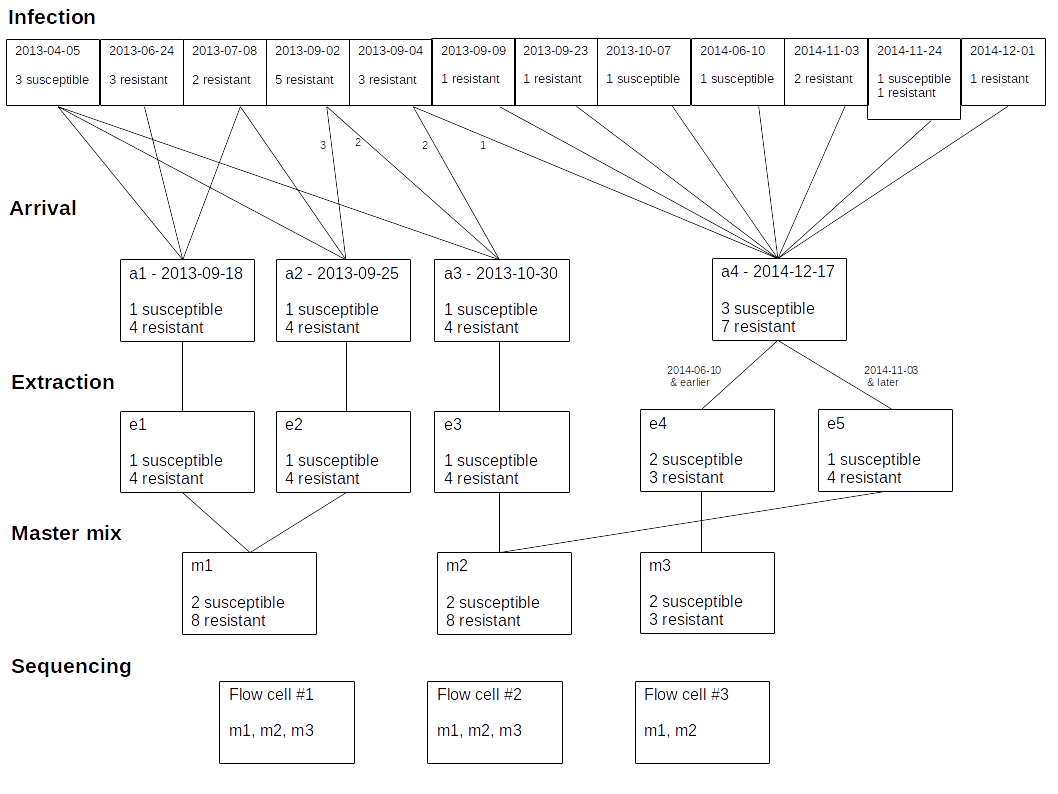
# Author Contributions

YG, LT, and LBB conceived of the study and designed the experiments. LT performed the infection experiments. MM extracted the RNA and prepared the sequencing libraries. JDB analyzed the results. LBB and YG supervised the project. JDB and YG wrote the original draft. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

\bibliography{references}

# Supplementary Information

## Supplementary Figures



\begin{figure}[ht]

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/processing.pdf}

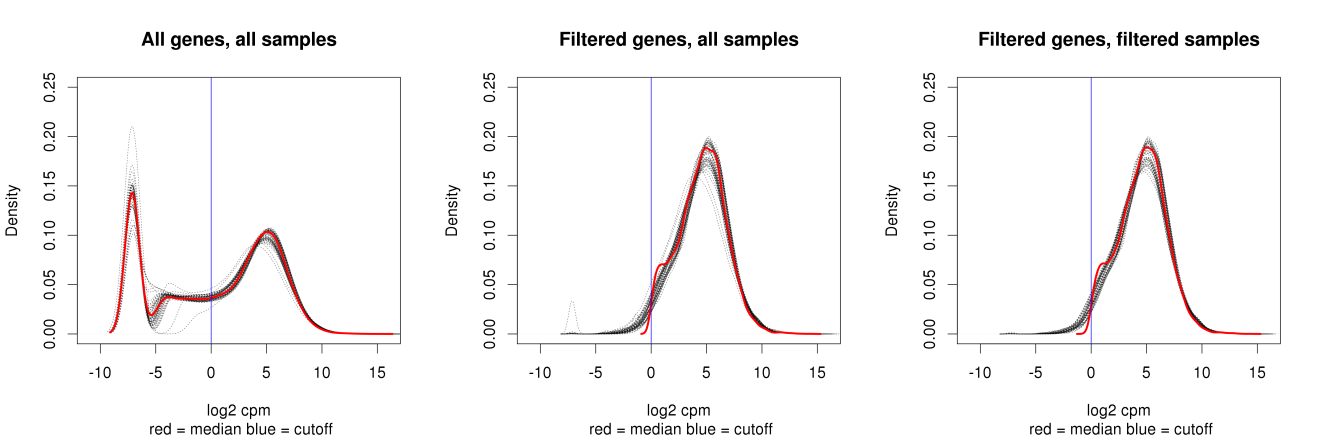
\caption{

Batch processing. We designed the processing of the samples to minimize the introduction of technical batch effects. Specifically, we attempted to balance the processing of samples obtained from susceptible and resistant individuals. In the diagram, each box represents a batch. “Infection” labels the batches of the infection experiments, “Arrival” labels the batch shipments of cell lysates arrived in Chicago, USA from Paris, France, “Extraction” labels the batches of RNA extraction, “Master Mix” labels the batches of library preparation, and “Sequencing” labels the batches of flow cells. Each master mix listed in a flow cell batch was sequenced on only one lane of that flow cell.

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\label{fig:process}

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/gene-exp-distribution.pdf}

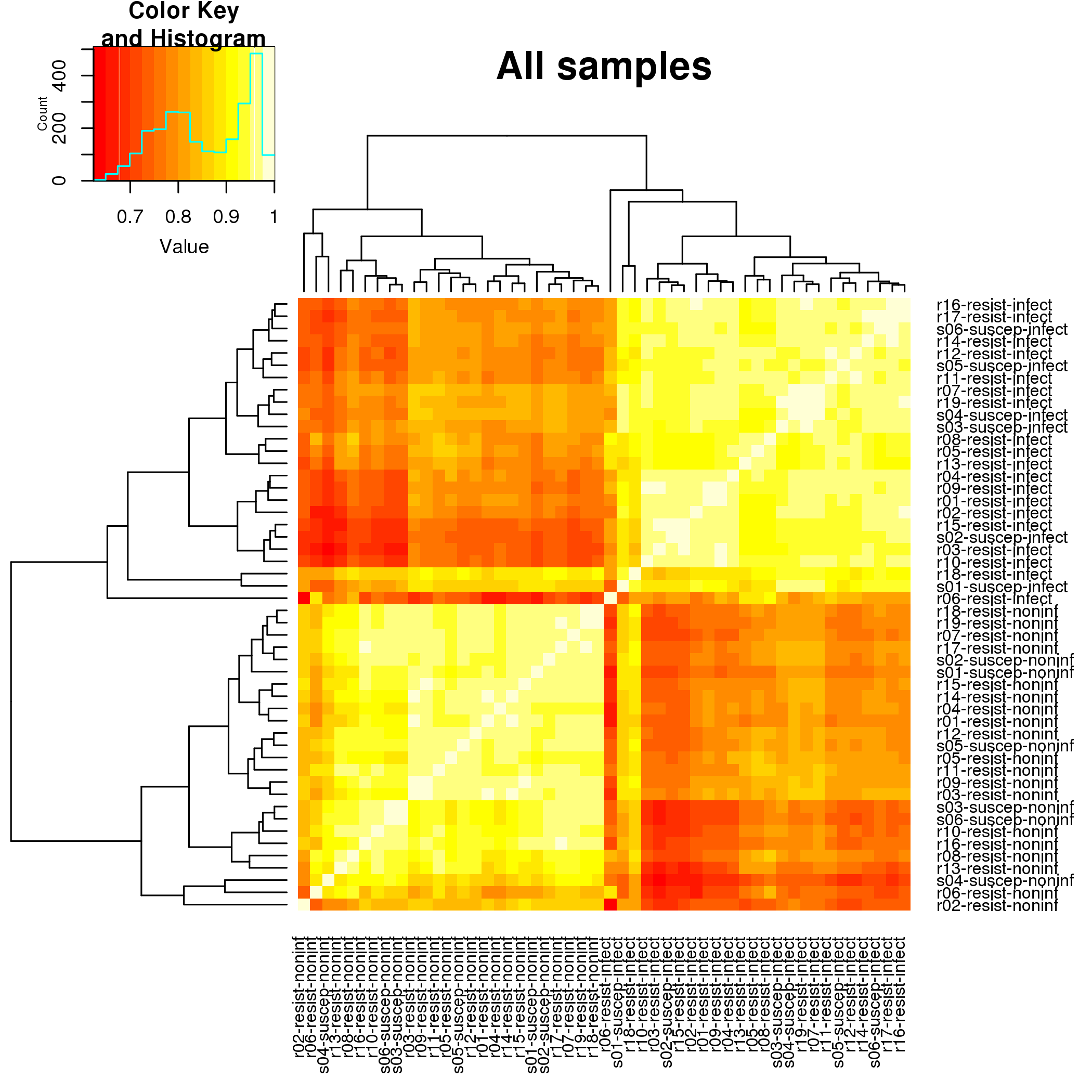
\caption{

Gene expression distributions before and after filtering genes and samples. The log2 counts per million (cpm) of each sample is plotted as a dashed gray line. The solid red line represents the median value across all the samples. The vertical solid blue line at $x = 0$ represents the cutoff used to filter lowly expressed genes based on their median log2 cpm. The left panel is the data from all 19,800 genes and 50 samples, the middle panel is the data from the 11,336 genes remaining after removing lowly expressed genes, and the right panel is the data from 11,336 genes and the 44 samples remaining after removing outliers.

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\label{fig:gene}

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/heatmap-all-samples.pdf}

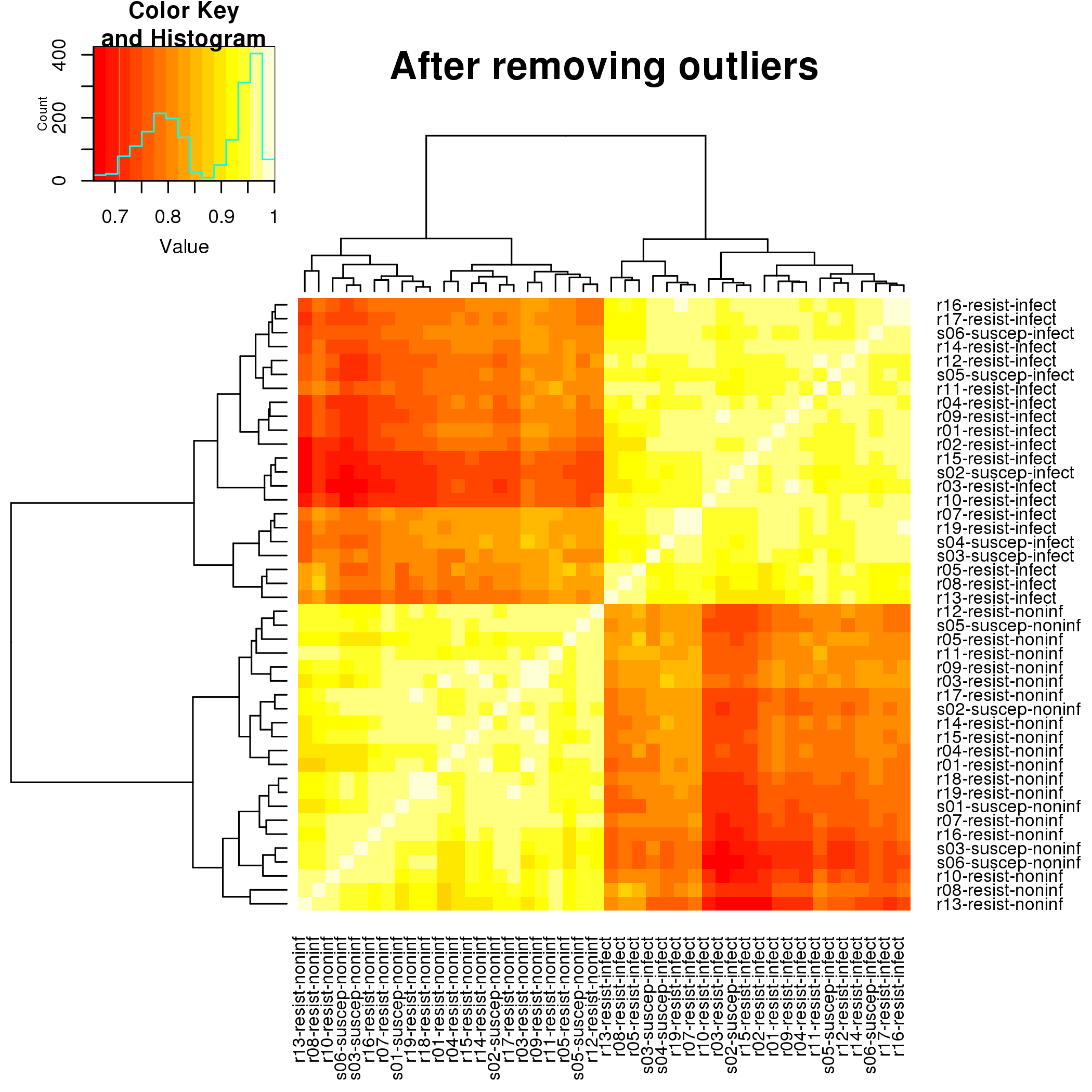
\caption{

Heatmap of correlation matrix of samples. Each square represents the Pearson correlation between the log2 cpm expression values of two samples. Red indicates a low correlation of zero and white represents a high correlation of 1. The dendrogram displays the results of hierarchical clustering with the complete linkage method. The outliers of the noninfected samples are s04-suscept-noninf, r02-resist-noninf, and r06-resist-noninf. The outliers of the infected samples are s01-suscep-infect, r06-resist-infect, and r18-resist-infect.

}

\label{fig:heat-all}

\end{figure}



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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/heatmap-no-outliers.pdf}

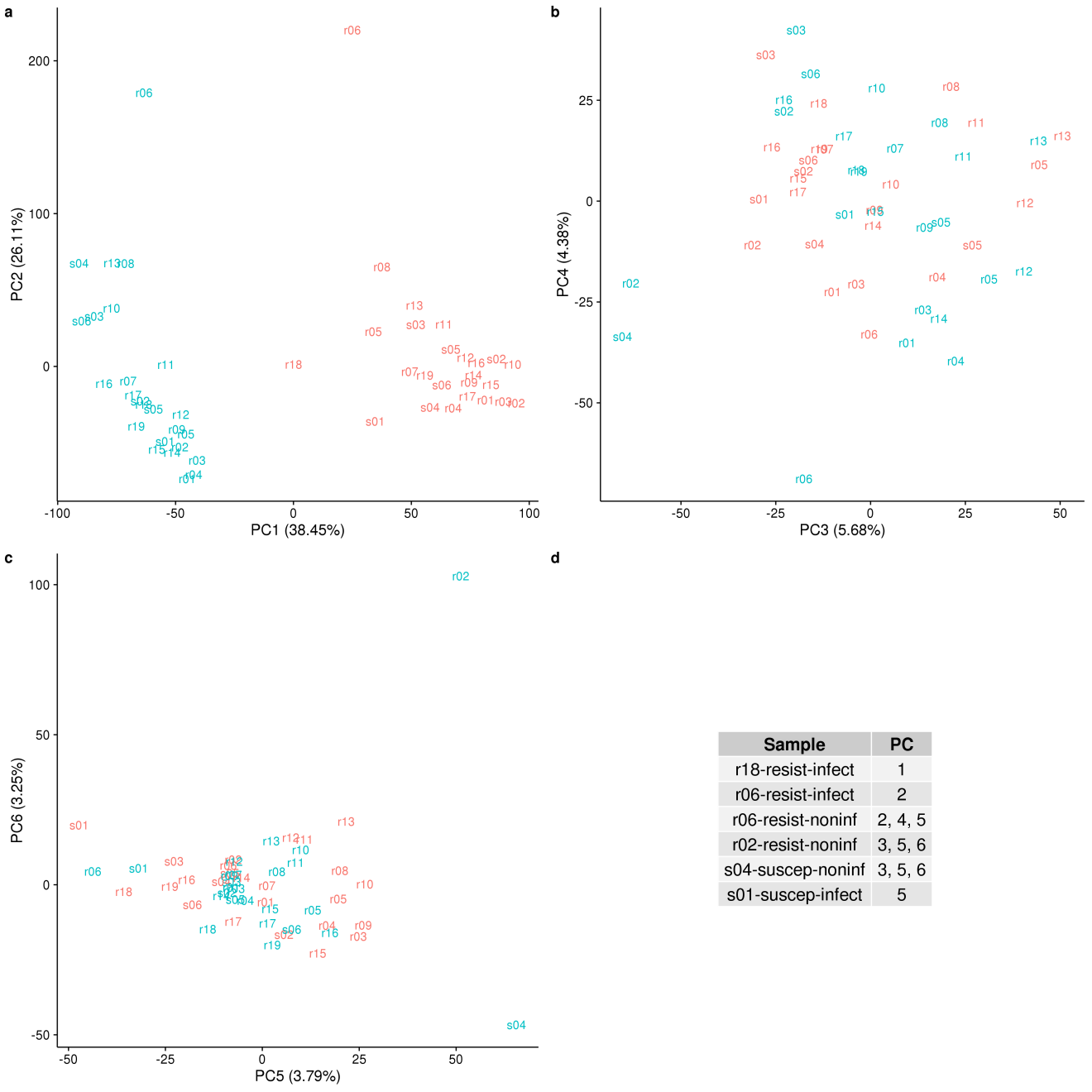
\caption{

Heatmap of correlation matrix after removing outliers. Each square represents the Pearson correlation between the log2 cpm expression values of two samples. Red indicates a low correlation of zero and white represents a high correlation of 1. The dendrogram displays the results of hierarchical clustering with the complete linkage method.

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\label{fig:heat-filt}

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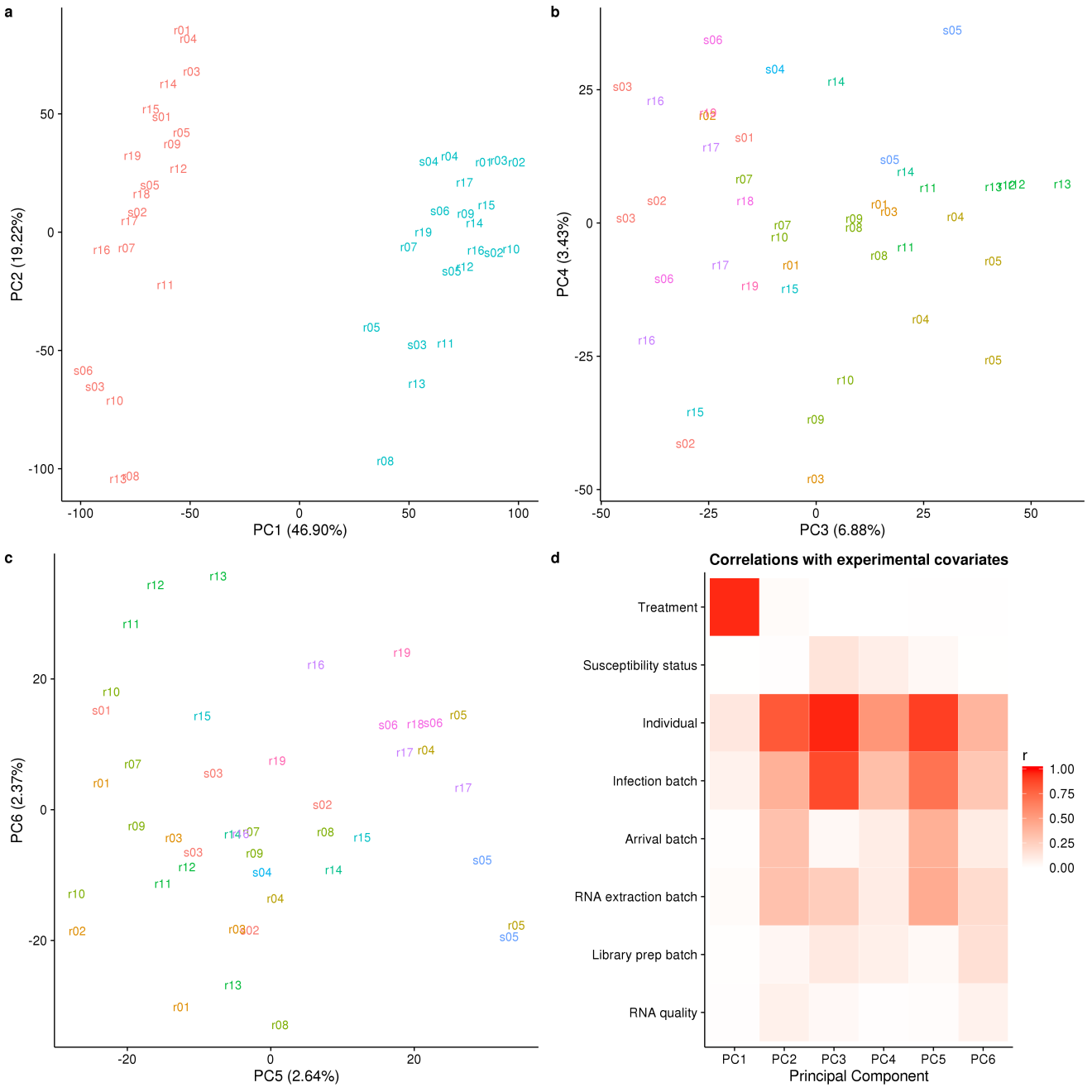
\caption{

Principal components analysis (PCA) to identify outliers. PC1 versus PC2 (a), PC3 versus PC4 (b), and PC5 versus PC6 (c). Each sample is represented by its 3-letter ID. “s” stands for susceptible and “r” for resistant, and the text is colored on the basis of treatment status (blue is noninfected; red is infected). The value is parentheses in each axis is the percentage of total variation accounted for by that PC. The outliers are listed in (d). These samples do not fall within 2 standard deviations of the mean value of the PCs listed in the right column. Note that a separate mean was calculated for the noninfected and infected samples for PC1 only.

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\label{fig:outliers}

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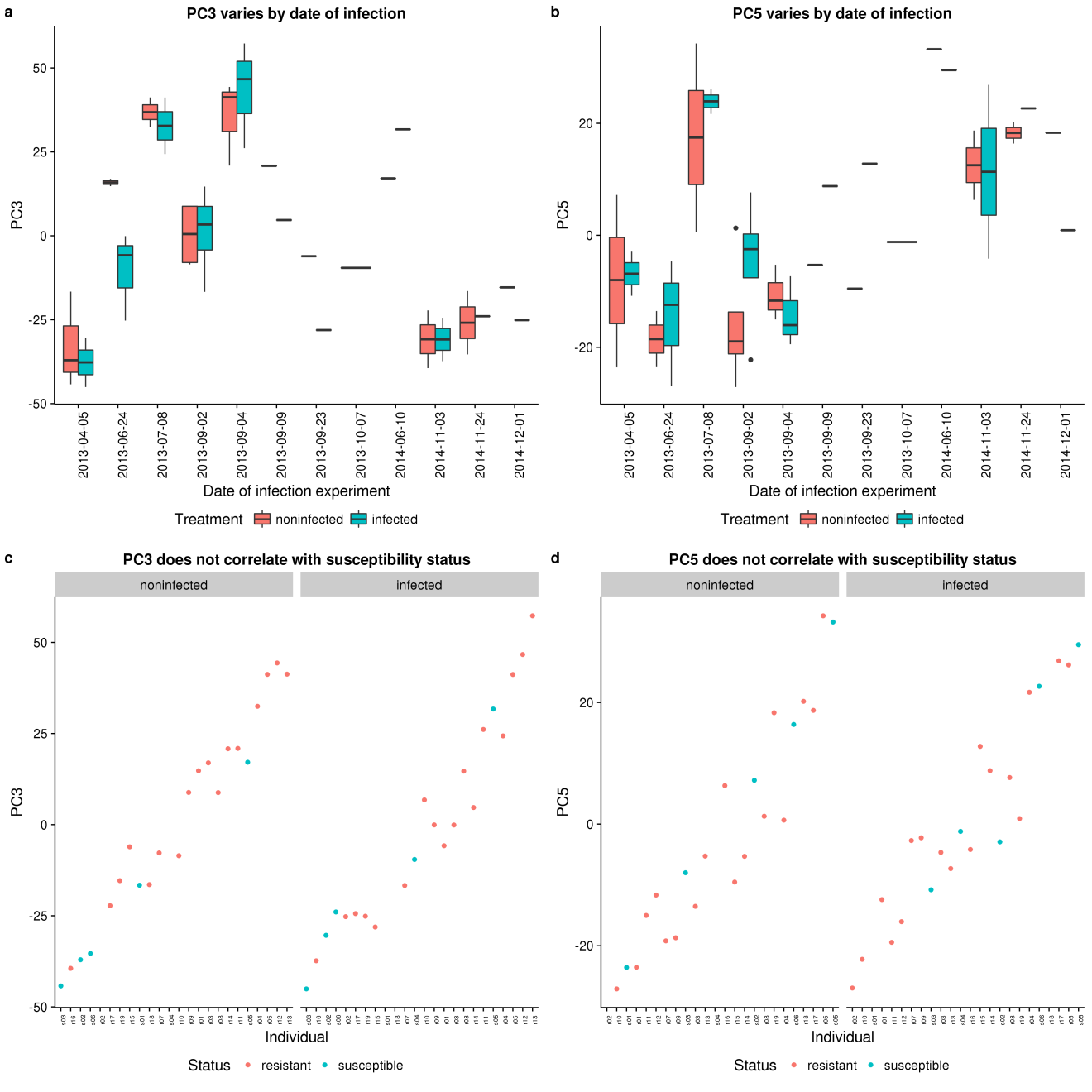
\caption{

Check for technical batch effects using principal components analysis (PCA). (a) PC1 versus PC2. The text labels are the individual identifiers. Red indicates noninfected samples and blue indicates infected. (b) PC3 versus PC4. The colors indicate the different infection batches. (c) PC5 versus PC6. The colors indicate the different infection batches. (d) The Pearson correlation of PCs 1-6 with each of the recorded biological and technical covariates. The correlations vary from 0 (white) to 1 (red).

}

\label{fig:batch}

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\begin{figure}[ht]

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/batch-infection.pdf}

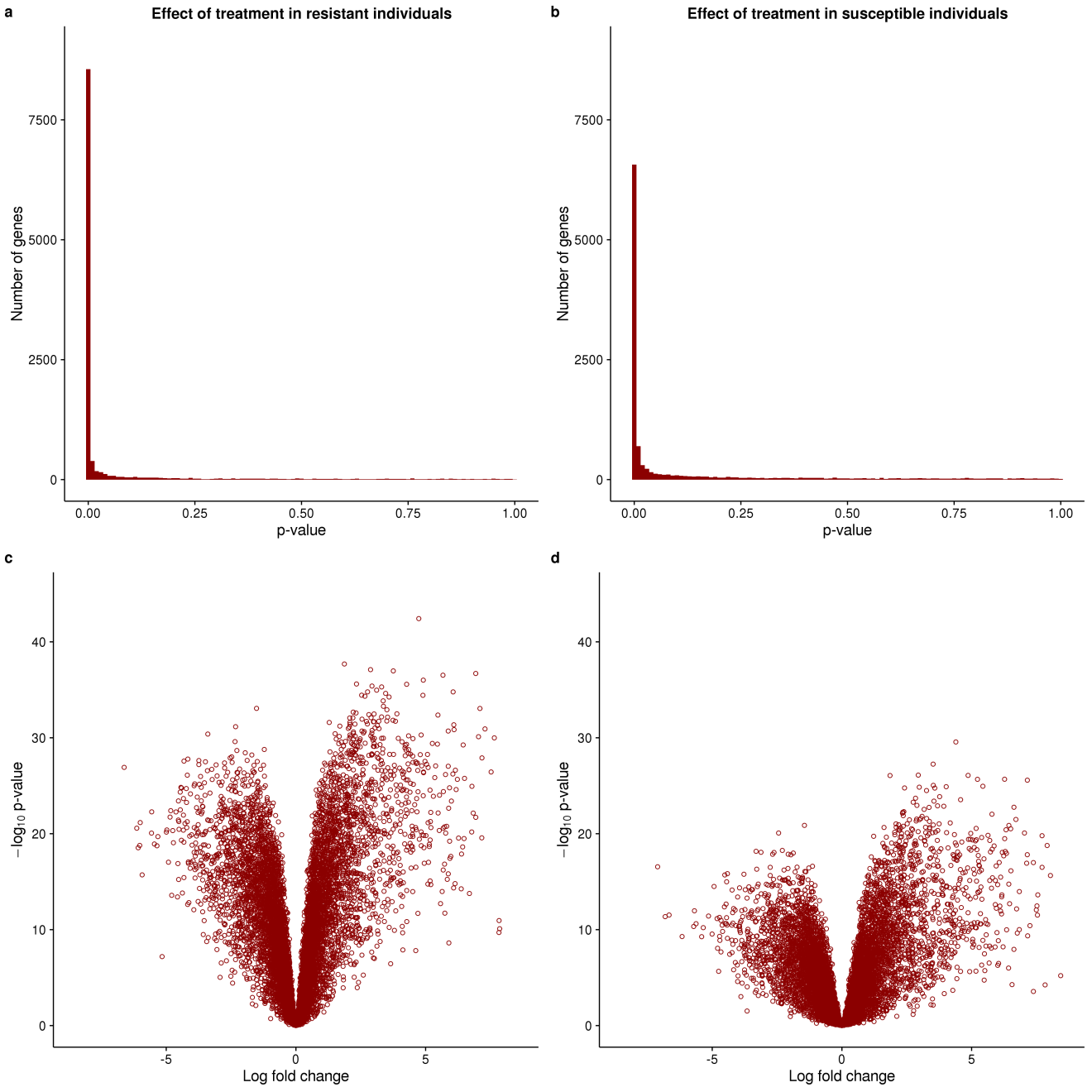
\caption{

Check for confounding effect of infection batch. PC3 (a) and PC5 (b) varied by the date of infection. Noninfected samples are in red and infected samples in blue. Importantly, however, this technical variation arising from infection batch did not correlate with the susceptibility status of the individuals (c and d). Resistant individuals are in red and susceptible individuals in blue.

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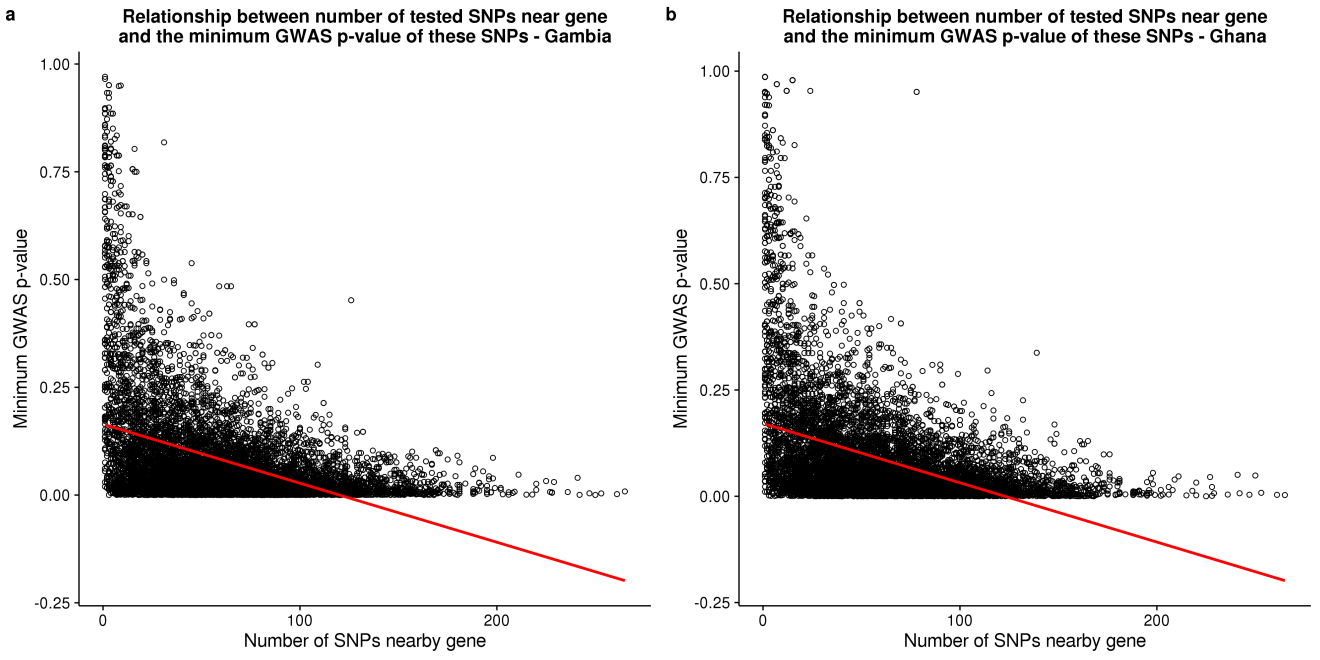
\caption{

Effect of treatment with MTB. The top panel contains the distribution of unadjusted p-values after testing for differential expression between the noninfected and infected states in (a) resistant and (b) susceptible individuals. The bottom panel contains the corresponding volcano plots for the (c) resistant and (d) susceptible individuals. The x-axis is the log fold change in gene expression level between susceptible and resistant individuals and the y-axis is the –log10 p-value. Red indicates genes which are significant differentially expressed with a q-value less than 10%. Because of the extremely skewed p-value distribution, all genes are significantly differentially expressed at this false discovery rate.

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\label{fig:limma-supp}

\end{figure}



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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/gwas-n-snps.pdf}

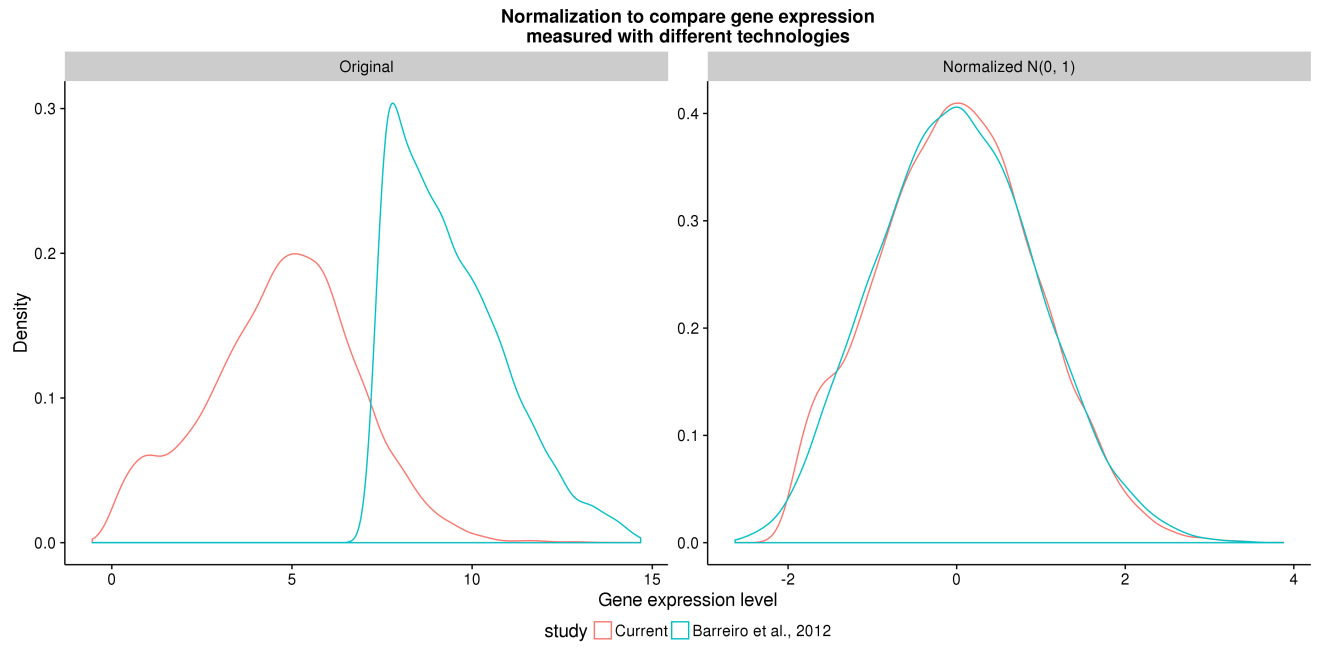
\caption{

Relationship between the minimum GWAS p-value assigned to a gene and the number of SNPs nearby that gene. The x-axis is the number of SNPs tested in the GWAS that are located 50 kb up or downstream of the TSS of each gene. The y-axis is the minimum GWAS p-value of the SNPs nearby each gene. The red line is the least squares regression line. The slope is significantly different than zero (t-test *P* < 0) for both the (a) The Gambia and (b) Ghana p-values.

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\label{fig:gwas-n-snps}

\end{figure}



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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/combined-distributions.pdf}

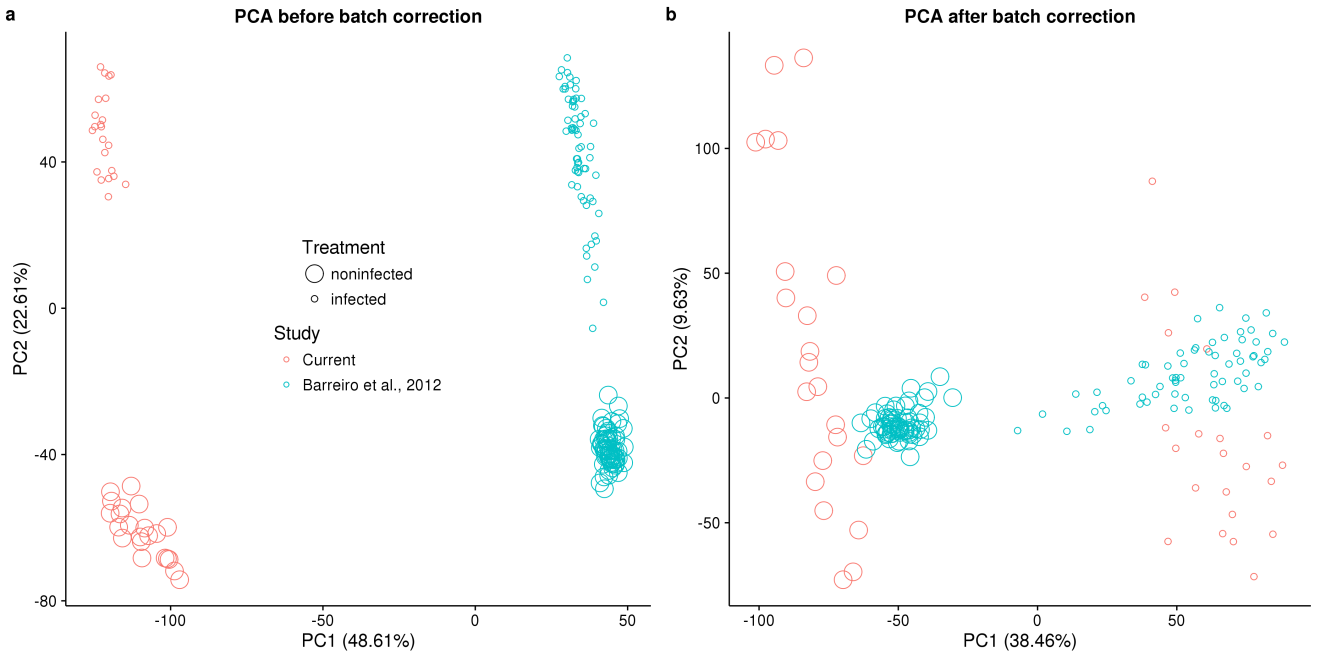
\caption{

Normalizing gene expression distributions. (left) The distribution of the median log2 cpm of the RNA-seq data from the current study in red compared to the distribution of the median gene expression levels of the microarray data from Barreiro et al., 2012 \cite{Barreiro2012} in blue. (right) The distributions of the same data sets after normalizing each sample to a standard normal distribution.

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\label{fig:combined-dist}

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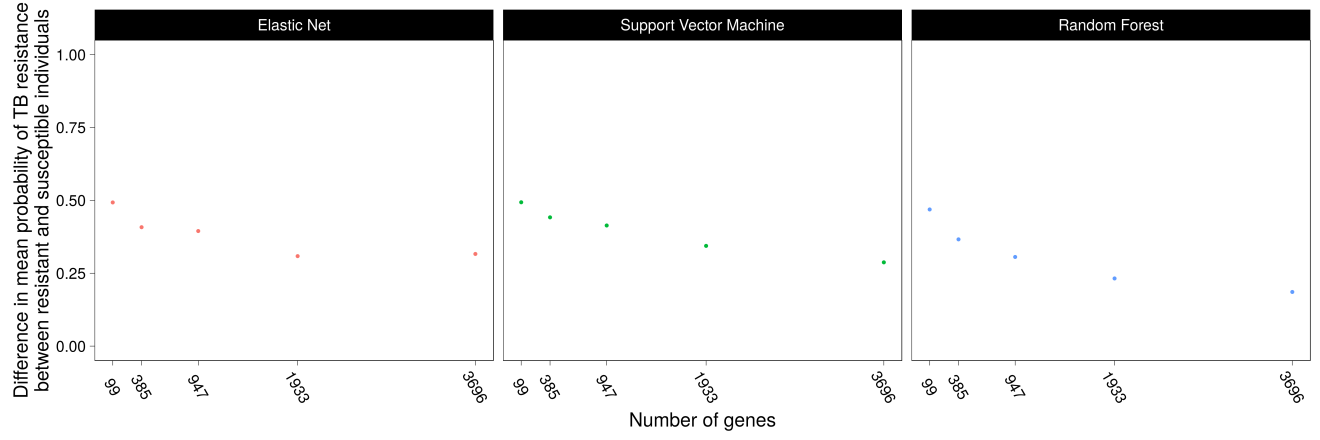
\caption{

Principal components analysis (PCA) of combined data sets. (a) PC1 versus PC2 of the combined data set of the RNA-seq data from the current study (red) and the microarray data from Barreiro et al., 2012 \cite{Barreiro2012} (blue). The large circles are noninfected samples, and the small circles are infected samples. The value in parentheses is the percentage of the total variation accounted for by that PC. (b) The same data after regressing the original PC1 in (a).

}

\label{fig:combined-pca}

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\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/classifier-compare.pdf}

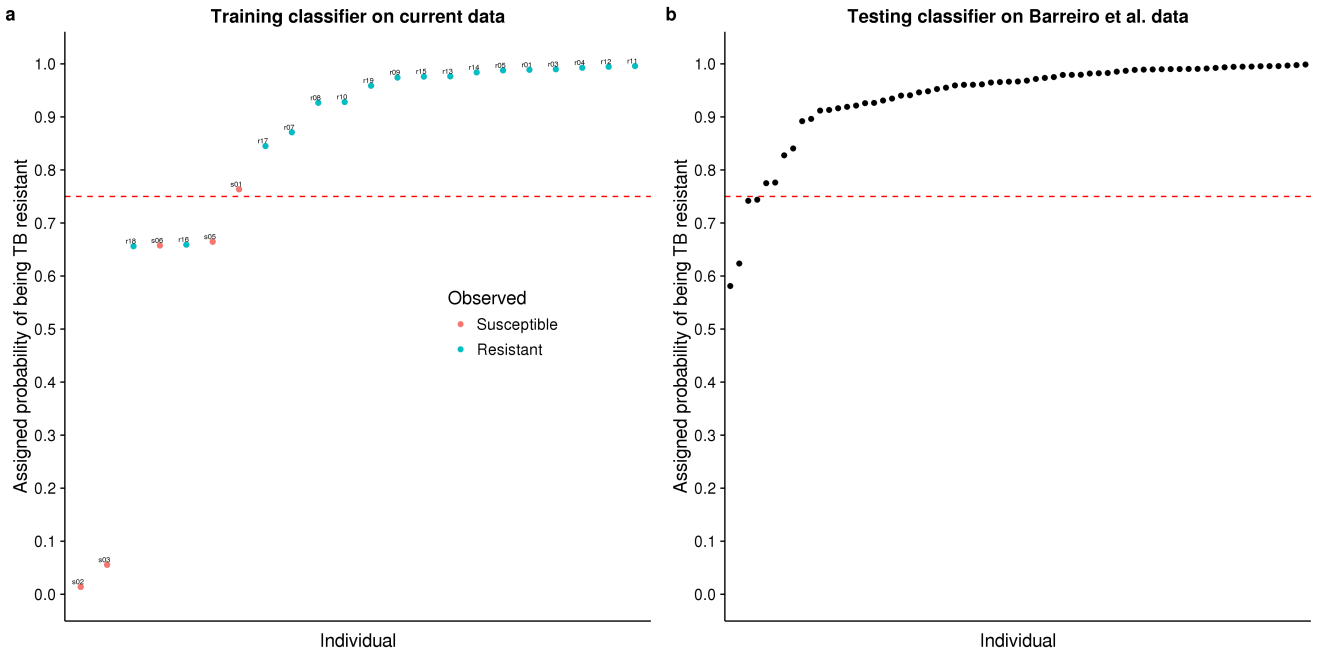
\caption{

Comparing the classification results of different methods and number of input genes. We compared 3 different machine learning methods (elastic net, support vector machine, random forest) and used 5 different sets of input genes. The input genes (x-axis) were obtained by varying the q-value cutoff for differential expression between susceptible and resistant individuals in the noninfected state from 5% to 25%. The evaluation metric (y-axis) was the difference of the mean assigned probability of being TB resistant between the known resistant and susceptible individuals in the current study.

}

\label{fig:class-compare}

\end{figure}



\begin{figure}[ht]

\centering

\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/classifier-en.pdf}

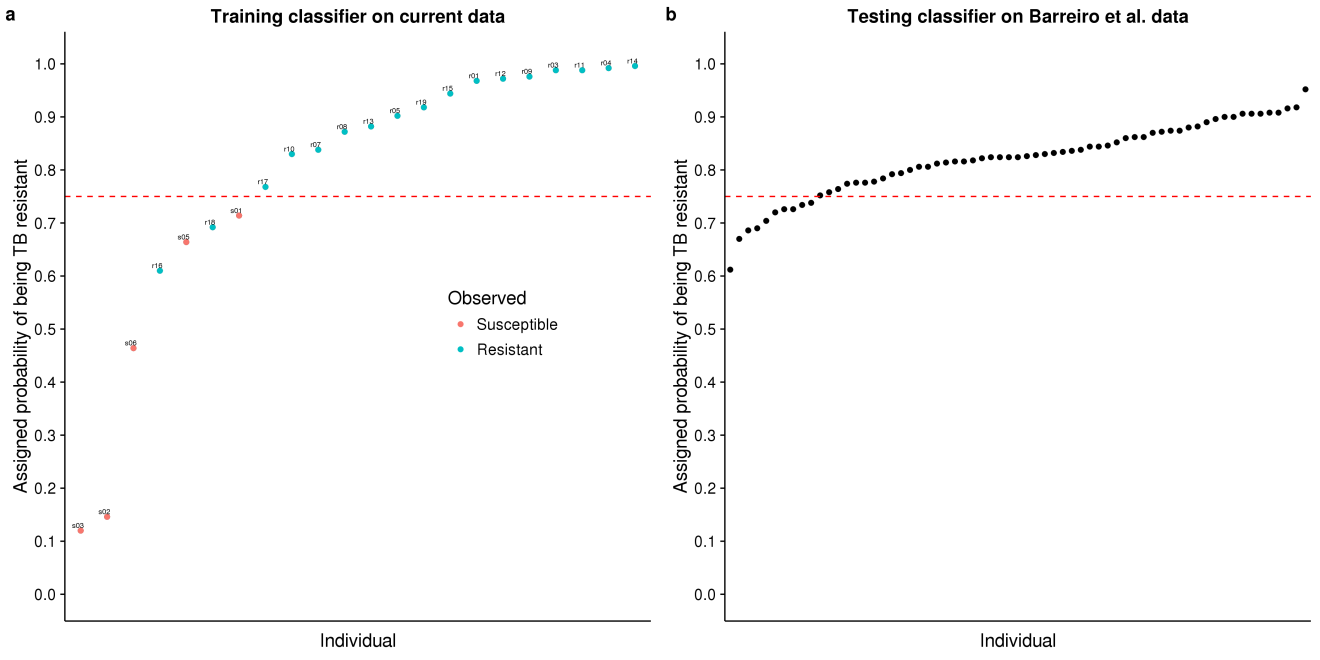
\caption{

Classifying TB susceptible individuals using an elastic net algorithm. (a) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from the leave-one-out-cross-validation for individuals in the current study. The red circles represent individuals known to be susceptible to TB, and blue those resistant to TB. The horizontal blue line at a probability of 0.75 almost separates susceptible and resistant individuals. (b) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from applying the classifier trained on the data from the current study to a test set of independently collected healthy individuals \cite{Barreiro2012}.

}

\label{fig:class-en}

\end{figure}



\begin{figure}[ht]

\centering

\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{../figure/classifier-rf.pdf}

\caption{

Classifying TB susceptible individuals using a random forest algorithm. (a) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from the leave-one-out-cross-validation for individuals in the current study. The red circles represent individuals known to be susceptible to TB, and blue those resistant to TB. The horizontal blue line at a probability of 0.75 separates susceptible and resistant individuals. (b) The estimates of predicted probability of TB resistance from applying the classifier trained on the data from the current study to a test set of independently collected healthy individuals \cite{Barreiro2012}.

}

\label{fig:class-rf}

\end{figure}