



RNA-SEQ DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION ANALYSIS

Differential expression analysis

Mary Piper

Bioinformatics Consultant and Trainer

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DESeq2

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DOI: [10.18129/B9.bioc.DESeq2](https://doi.org/10.18129/B9.bioc.DESeq2)

Differential gene expression analysis based on the negative binomial distribution

Bioconductor version: Release (3.6)

Estimate variance-mean dependence in count data from high-throughput sequencing assays and test for differential expression based on a model using the negative binomial distribution.

Author: Michael Love, Simon Anders, Wolfgang Huber

Maintainer: Michael Love <michaelisaiahlove at gmail.com>

Citation (from within R, enter `citation("DESeq2")`):

Love MI, Huber W and Anders S (2014). "Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2." *Genome Biology*, **15**, pp. 550. doi: [10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8).

Differential expression analysis: DESeq2 vignette

```
vignette(DESeq2)
```

Analyzing RNA-seq data with DESeq2

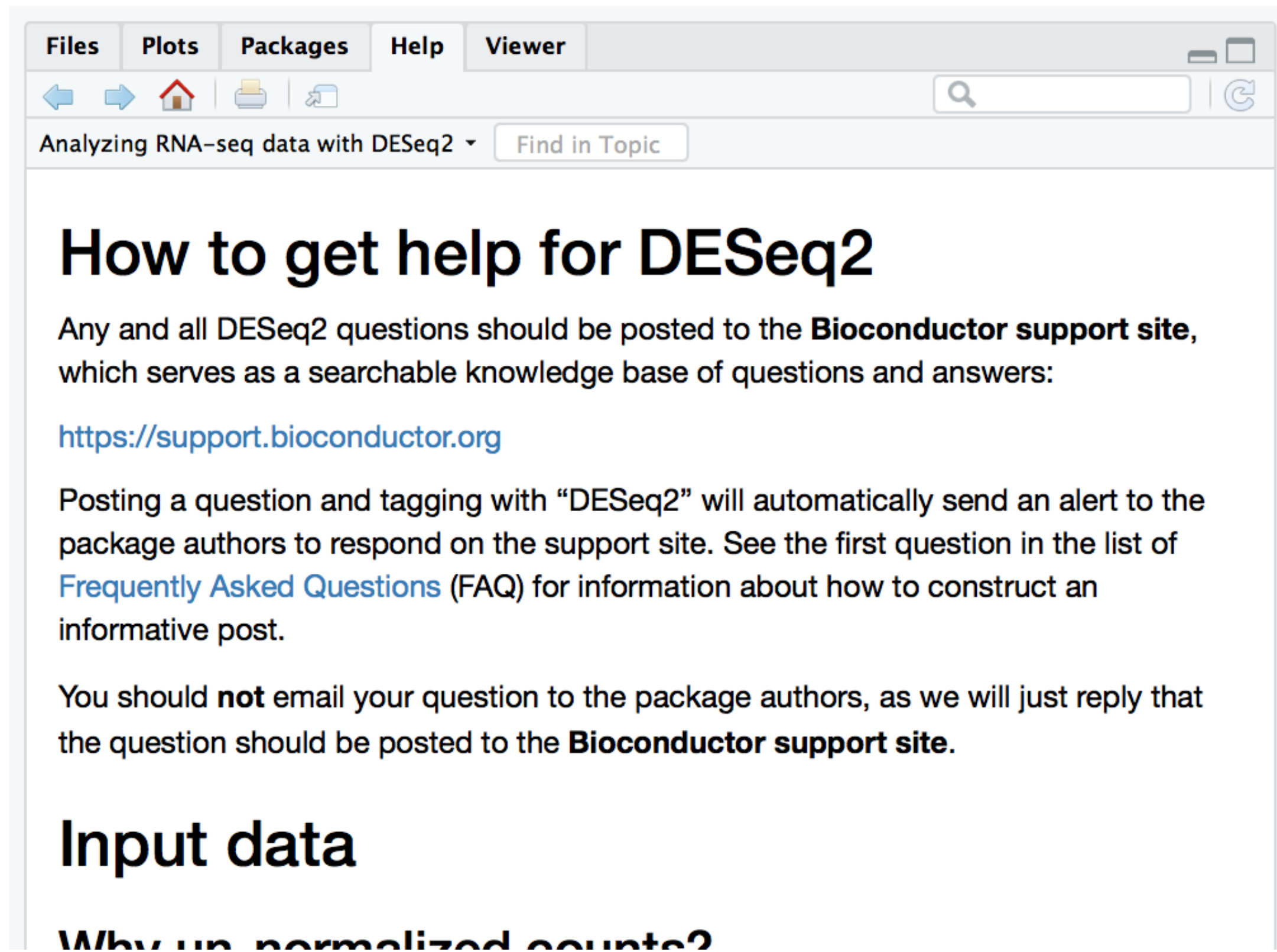
Michael I. Love, Simon Anders, and Wolfgang Huber

11 November 2017

Abstract

A basic task in the analysis of count data from RNA-seq is the detection of differentially expressed genes. The count data are presented as a table which reports, for each sample, the number of sequence fragments that have been assigned to each gene. Analogous data also arise for other assay types, including comparative ChIP-Seq, HiC, shRNA screening, mass spectrometry. An important analysis question is the quantification and statistical inference of systematic changes between conditions, as compared to within-condition variability. The package DESeq2 provides methods to test for differential expression by use of negative binomial generalized linear models; the estimates of dispersion and logarithmic fold changes incorporate data-driven prior distributions. This vignette explains the use of the package and demonstrates typical workflows. [An RNA-seq workflow](#) on the Bioconductor website covers similar material to this vignette but at a slower pace, including the generation of count matrices from FASTQ files. DESeq2 package version: 1.18.1

- [Standard workflow](#)
 - [Quick start](#)
 - [How to get help for DESeq2](#)
 - [Input data](#)
 - [Why un-normalized counts?](#)
 - [The DESeqDataSet](#)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Analyzing RNA-seq data with DESeq2". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://support.bioconductor.org". The page content includes a heading "How to get help for DESeq2", a paragraph stating that questions should be posted to the Bioconductor support site, a link to the support site, a paragraph about tagging questions with "DESeq2", and a paragraph advising against emailing questions. The page also has a section titled "Input data" and a partially visible section titled "Why use normalized counts?".

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Analyzing RNA-seq data with DESeq2 Find in Topic

How to get help for DESeq2

Any and all DESeq2 questions should be posted to the **Bioconductor support site**, which serves as a searchable knowledge base of questions and answers:

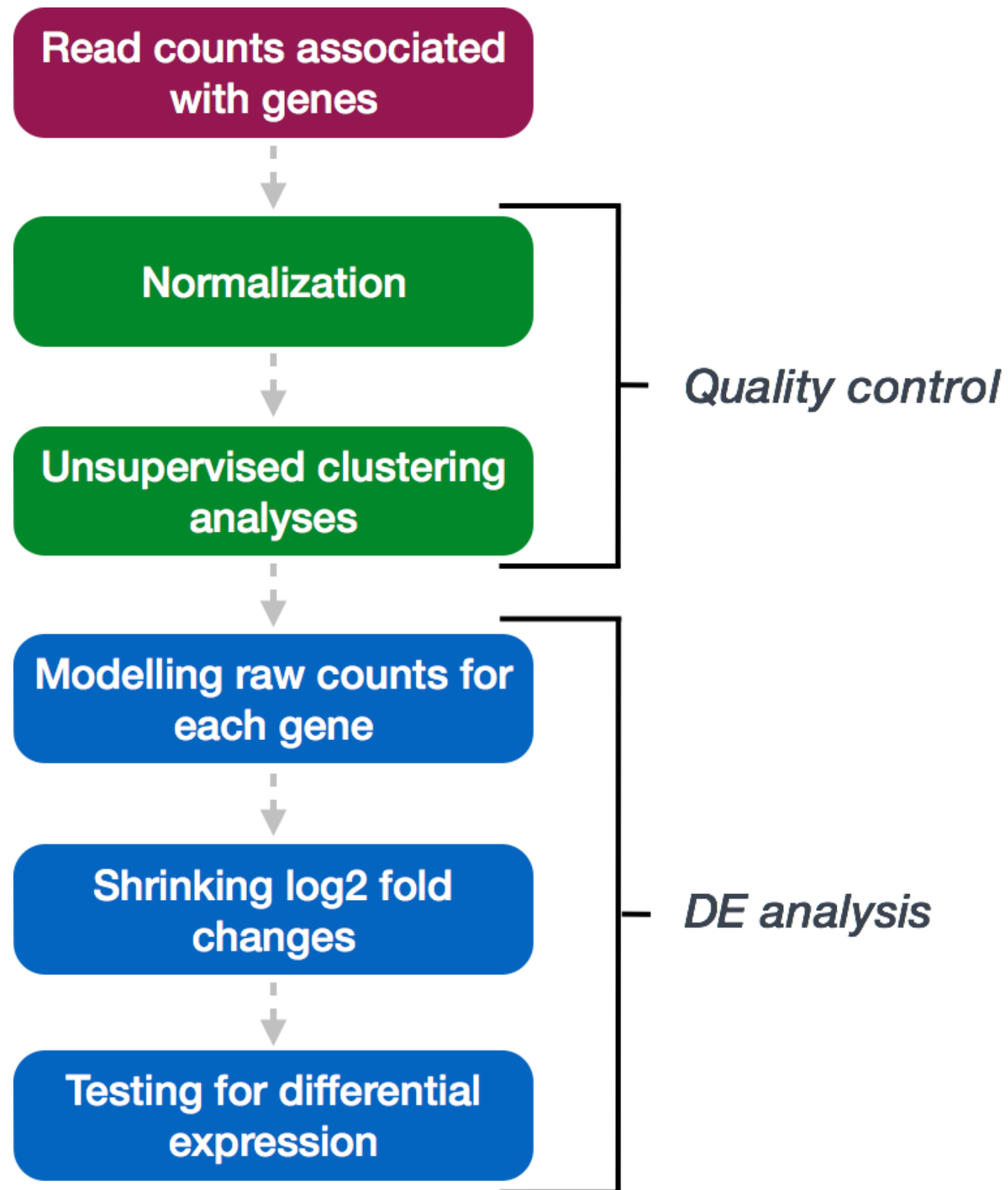
<https://support.bioconductor.org>

Posting a question and tagging with "DESeq2" will automatically send an alert to the package authors to respond on the support site. See the first question in the list of [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (FAQ) for information about how to construct an informative post.

You should **not** email your question to the package authors, as we will just reply that the question should be posted to the **Bioconductor support site**.

Input data

Why use normalized counts?





Bringing in data for DESeq2

```
# Read in raw counts
wt_rawcounts <- read.csv("fibrosis_wt_rawcounts.csv")

View(wt_rawcounts)
```

	wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
ENSMUSG00000102693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000064842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000051951	3	1	1	42	52	16	35
ENSMUSG00000102851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000104017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103025	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000089699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103147	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
ENSMUSG00000103101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Bringing in data for DESeq2: metadata

```
# Read in metadata
wt_metadata <- read.csv("fibrosis_wt_metadata_unordered.csv")

View(wt_metadata)
```

	genotype	condition
wt_normal3	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis3	wt	fibrosis
wt_normal1	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis2	wt	fibrosis
wt_normal2	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis4	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis1	wt	fibrosis



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Let's practice!



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Organizing the data for DESeq2

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Bringing in data for DESeq2: sample order

Metadata

	genotype	condition
wt_normal3	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis3	wt	fibrosis
wt_normal1	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis2	wt	fibrosis
wt_normal2	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis4	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis1	wt	fibrosis

Raw counts

	wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
ENSMUSG00000102693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000064842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000051951	3	1	1	42	52	16	35
ENSMUSG00000102851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000104017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103025	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Bringing in data for DESeq2: sample order

```
rownames(wt_metadata)
```

```
[1] "wt_normal3"      "smoc2_fibrosis2" "wt_fibrosis3"  
[4] "smoc2_fibrosis3" "smoc2_normal3"   "wt_normal1"  
[7] "smoc2_normal4"   "wt_fibrosis2"    "wt_normal2"  
[10] "smoc2_normal1"   "smoc2_fibrosis1" "smoc2_fibrosis4"  
[13] "wt_fibrosis4"    "wt_fibrosis1"
```

```
colnames(wt_rawcounts)
```

```
[1] "wt_normal1"      "wt_normal2"      "wt_normal3"  
[4] "wt_fibrosis1"    "wt_fibrosis2"    "wt_fibrosis3"  
[7] "wt_fibrosis4"    "smoc2_normal1"   "smoc2_normal3"  
[10] "smoc2_normal4"   "smoc2_fibrosis1" "smoc2_fibrosis2"  
[13] "smoc2_fibrosis3" "smoc2_fibrosis4"
```



Bringing in data for DESeq2: sample order

```
all(rownames(wt_metadata) == colnames(wt_rawcounts))
```

```
[1] FALSE
```



Matching order between vectors

Using the `match()` function:

```
match(vector1, vector2)
```

vector1: vector of values with the desired order

vector2: vector of values to reorder

output: the indices for how to rearrange vector2 to be in the same order as vector1

```
match(colnames(wt_rawcounts), rownames(wt_metadata))
```

```
[1] 6  9  1  14 8  3  
[7] 13 10 5  7 11 2  
[13] 4  12
```

Reordering with the match() function

Reordering using `match()` output:

```
idx <- match(colnames(wt_rawcounts), rownames(wt_metadata))
```

```
reordered_wt_metadata <- wt_metadata[idx, ]
```

```
View(reordered_wt_metadata)
```

	genotype	condition
wt_normal1	wt	normal
wt_normal2	wt	normal
wt_normal3	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis1	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis2	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis3	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis4	wt	fibrosis

Checking the order

```
all(rownames(reordered_wt_metadata) == colnames(wt_rawcounts))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

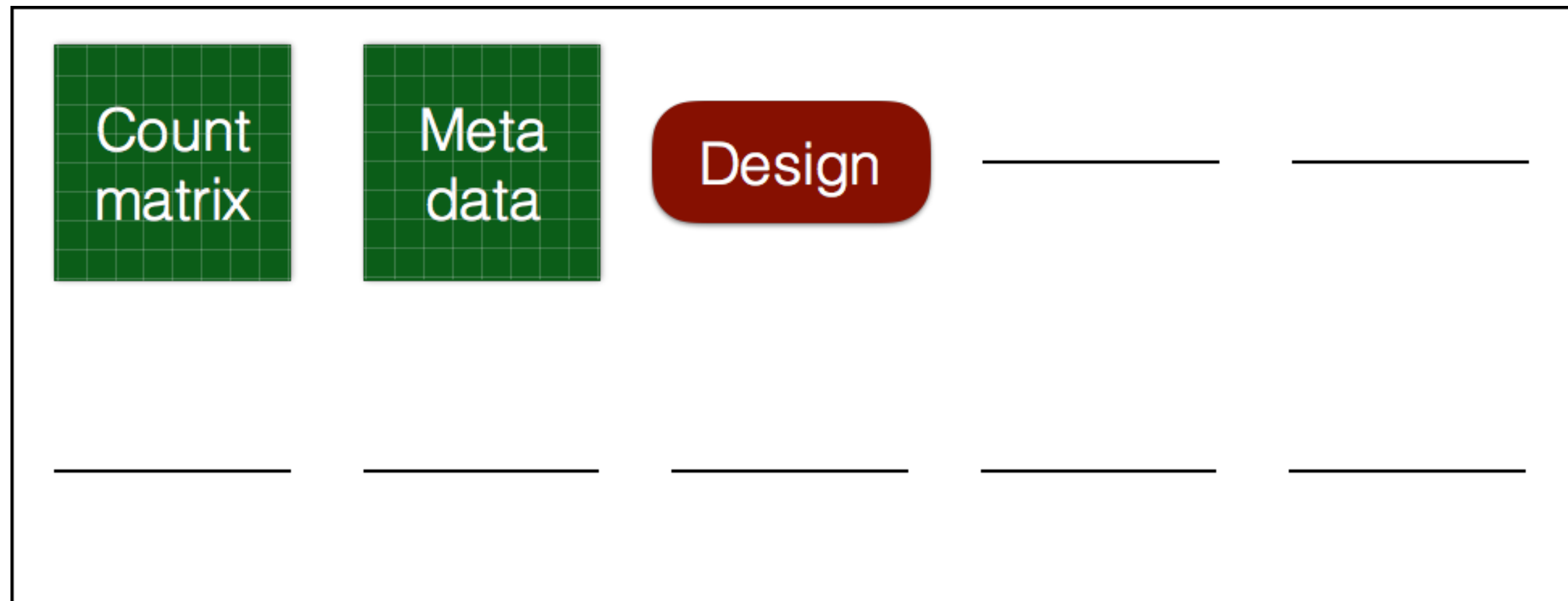
	genotype	condition
wt_normal1	wt	normal
wt_normal2	wt	normal
wt_normal3	wt	normal
wt_fibrosis1	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis2	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis3	wt	fibrosis
wt_fibrosis4	wt	fibrosis

	wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
ENSMUSG00000102693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000064842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000051951	3	1	1	42	52	16	35
ENSMUSG00000102851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000104017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103025	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000089699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000103147	0	0	0	0	1	1	1



Creating the DESeq2 object

```
# Create DESeq object
dds_wt <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = wt_rawcounts,
                                  colData = reordered_wt_metadata,
                                  design = ~ condition)
```





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Let's practice!

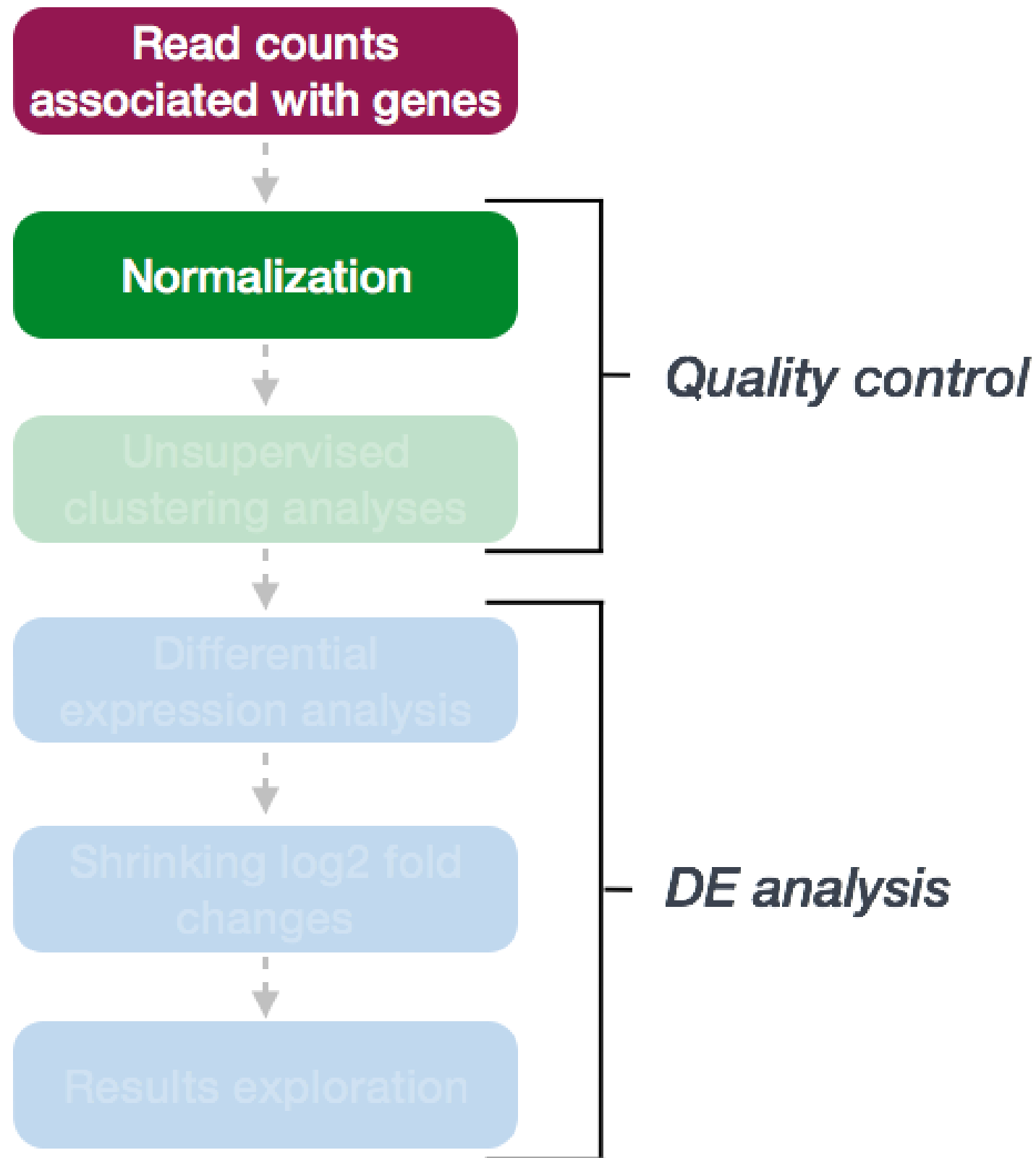


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Count normalization

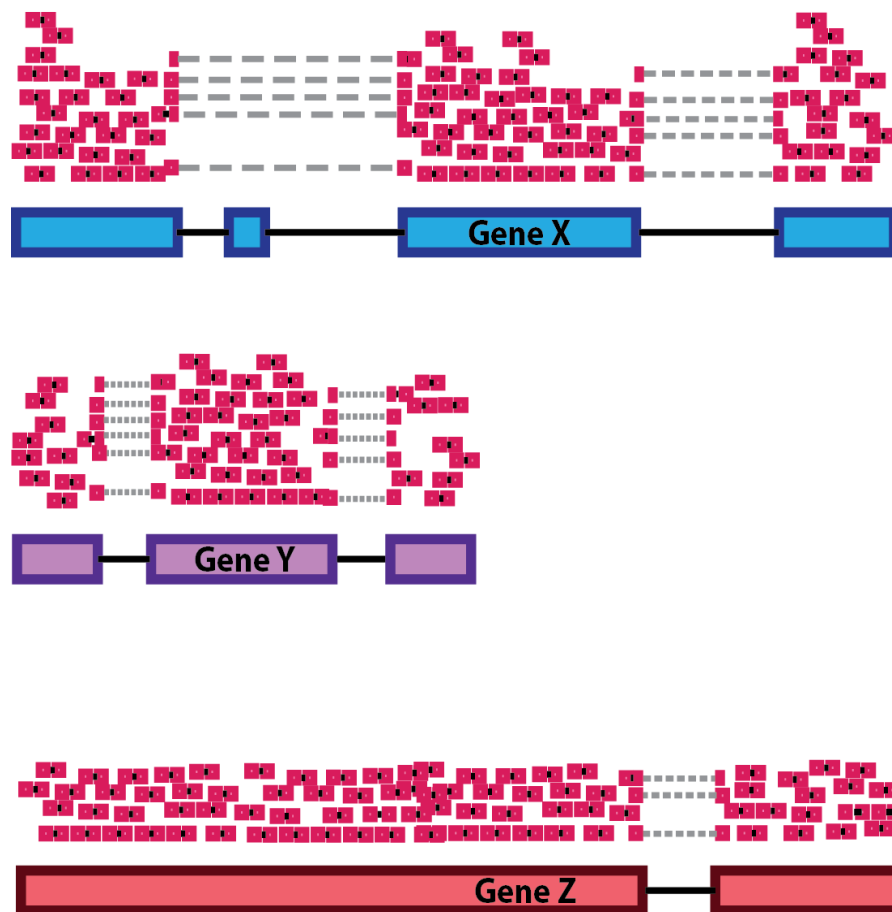
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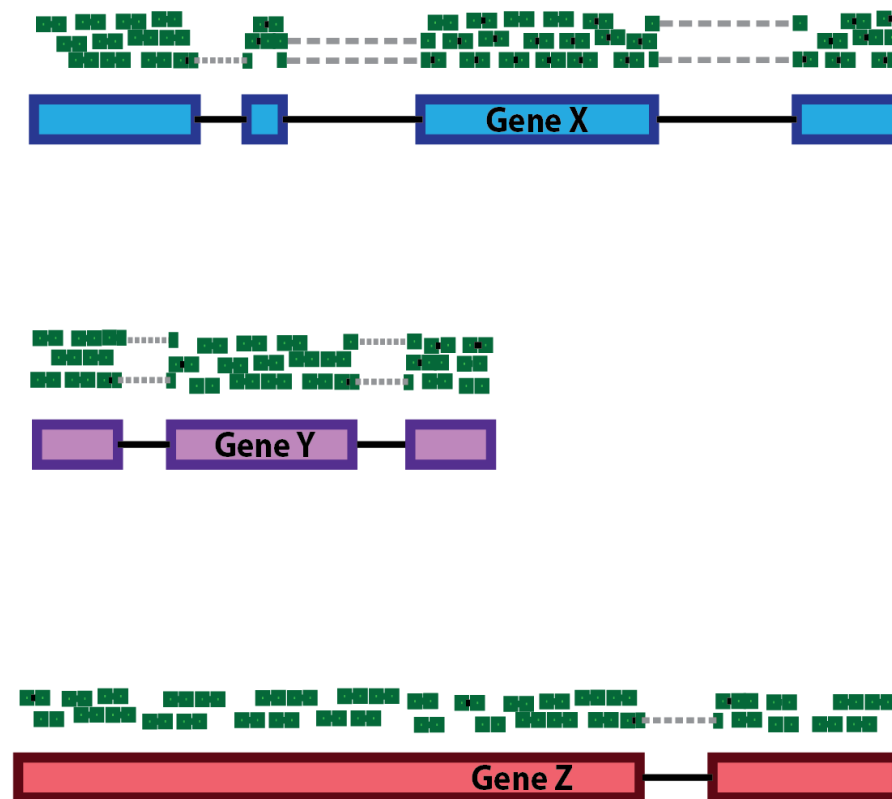


Count normalization

Sample A Reads

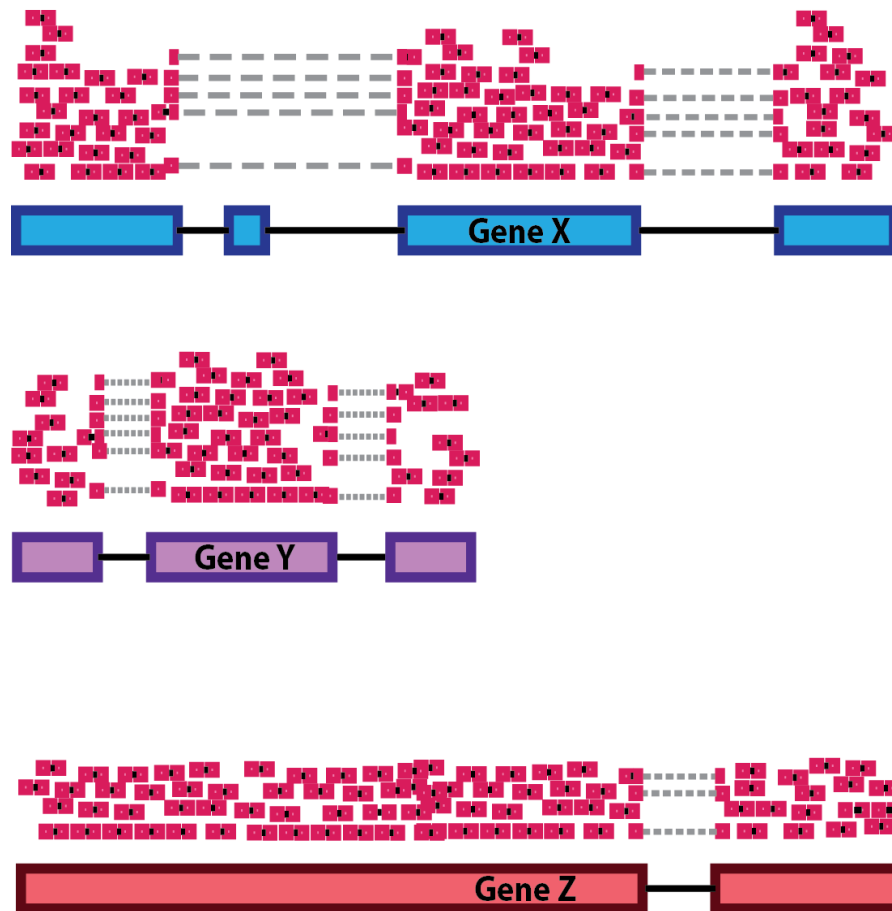


Sample B Reads

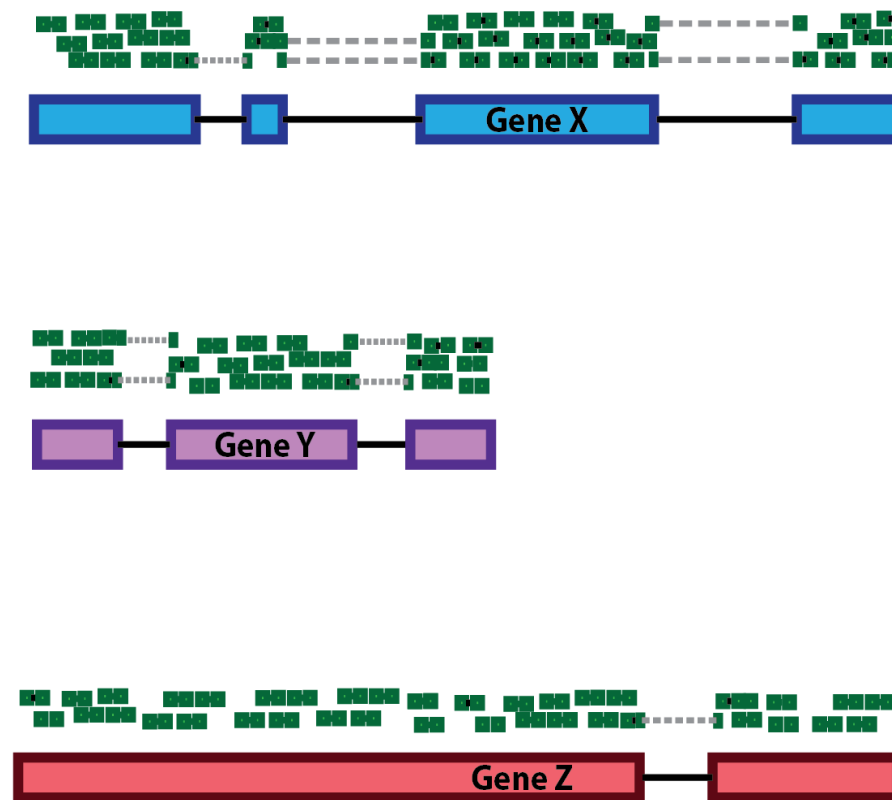


Library depth normalization

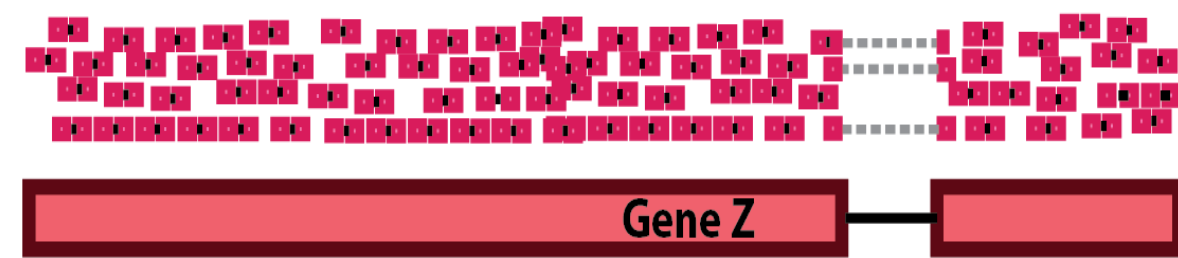
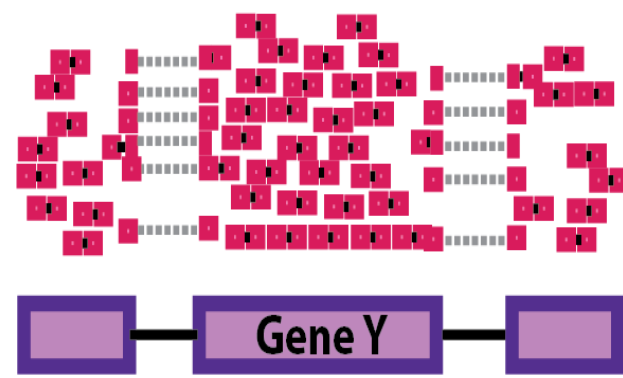
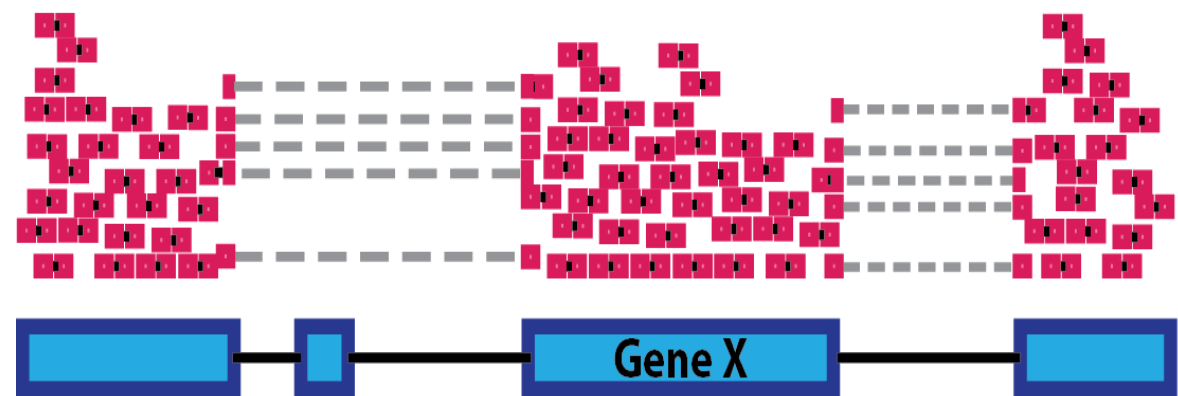
Sample A Reads



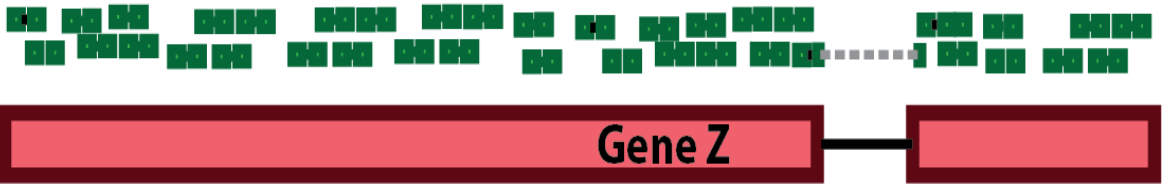
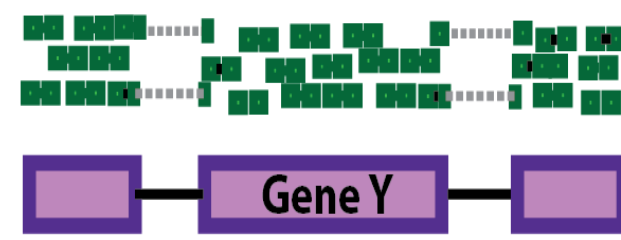
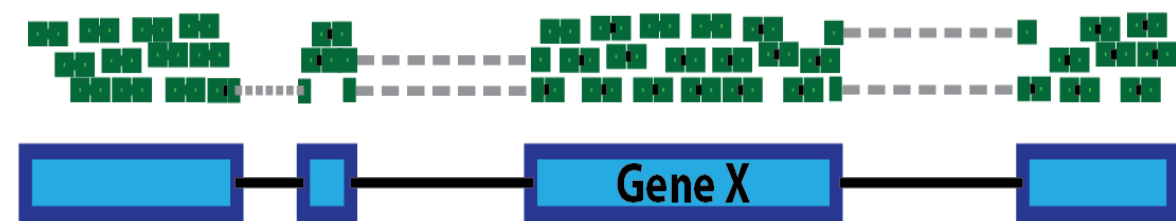
Sample B Reads



Sample A Reads

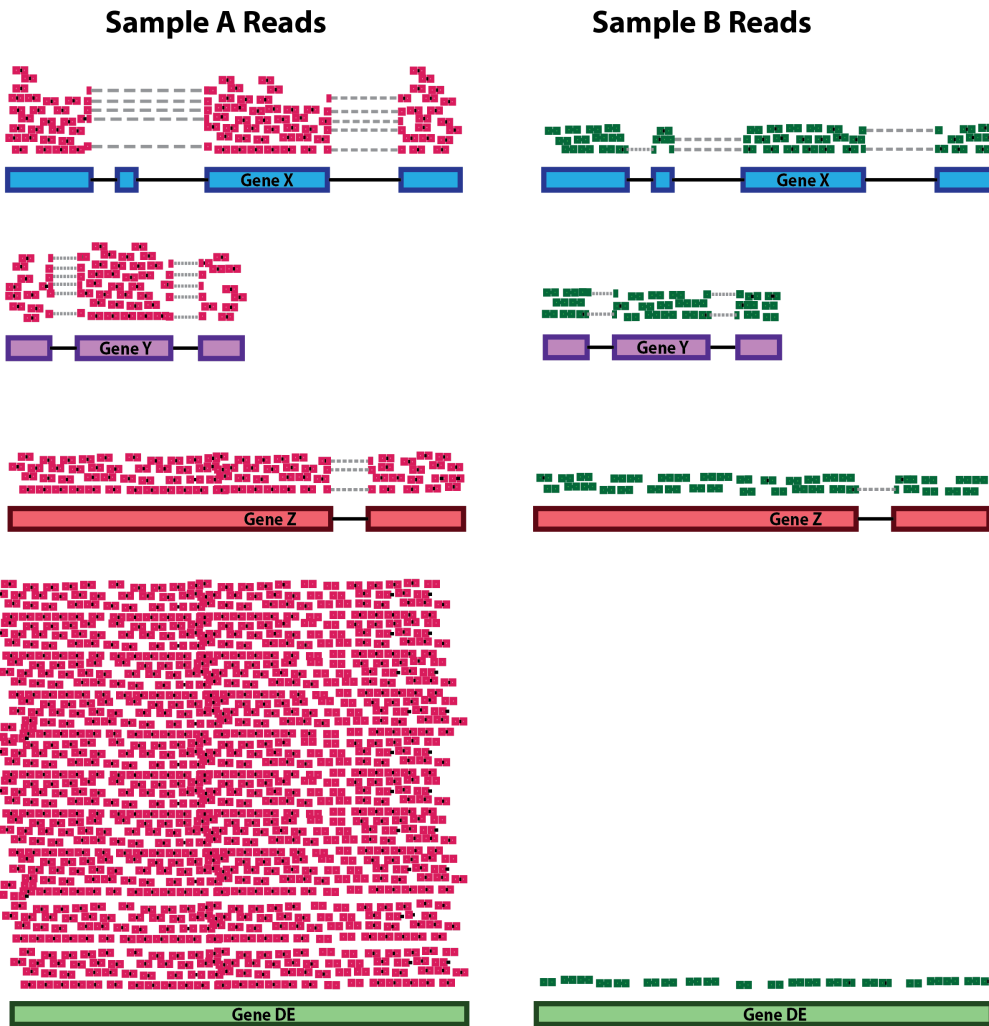


Sample B Reads



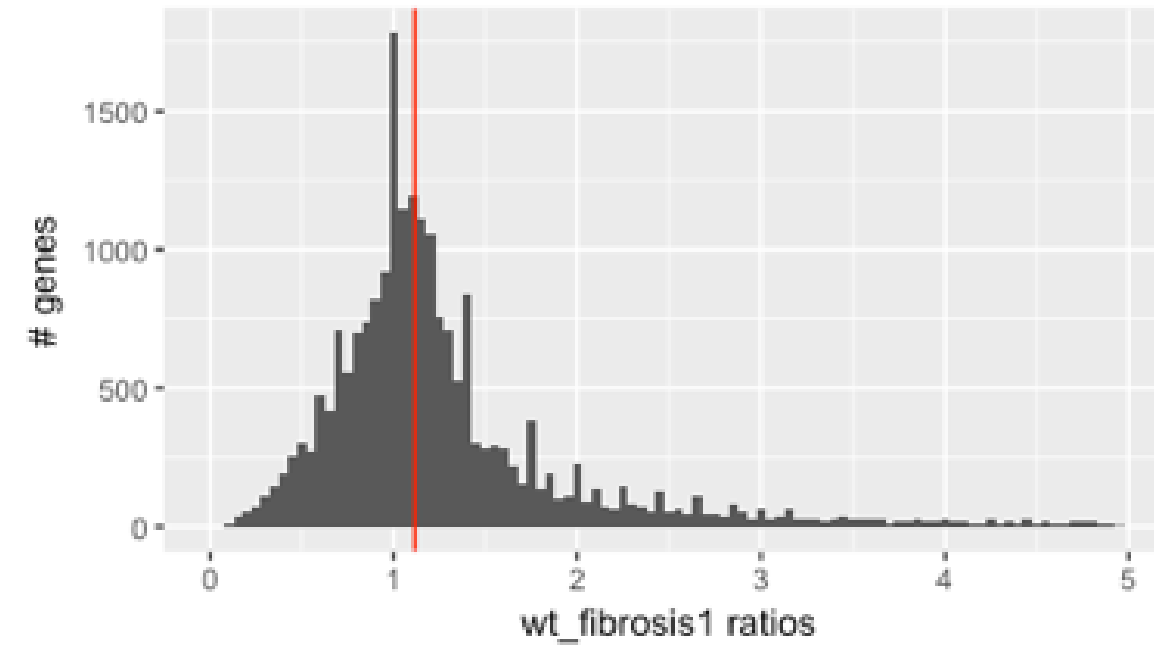
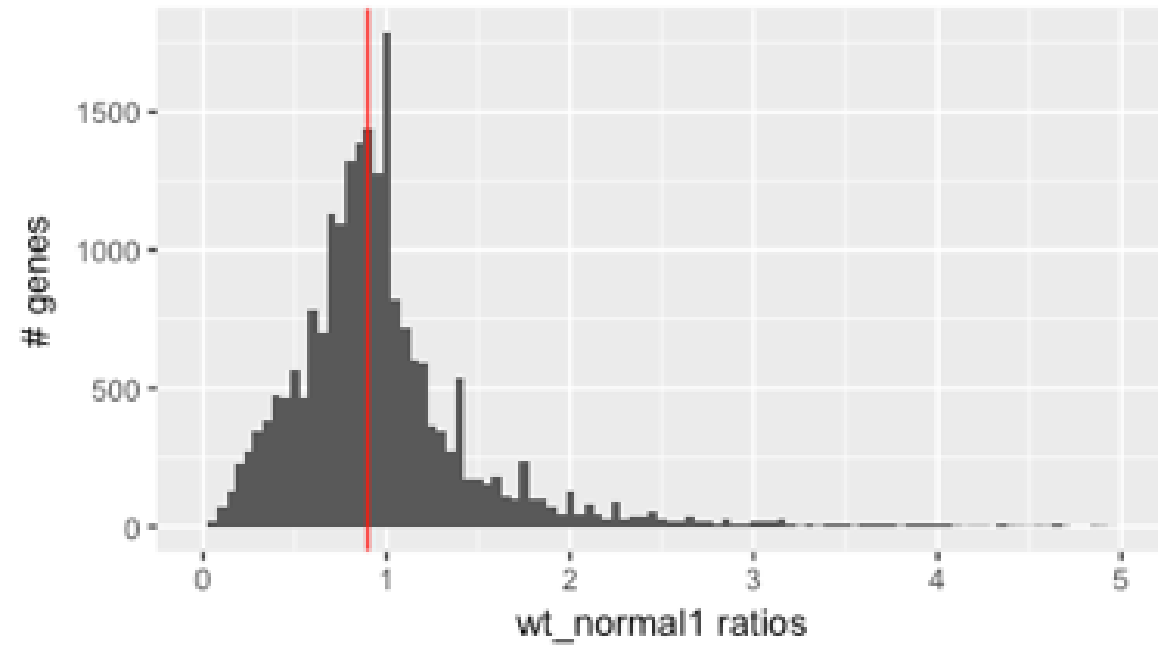


Library composition effect





DESeq2 normalization





Normalized counts: calculation

```
dds_wt <- estimateSizeFactors(dds_wt)
```

```
sizeFactors(dds_wt)
```

wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
0.9131884	0.7250234	1.0441118	1.1346070	1.2059020	1.1731687	0.9418653



Normalized counts: extraction

```
normalized_wt_counts <- counts(dds_wt, normalized=TRUE)
```

```
View(normalized_wt_counts)
```

	wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
ENSMUSG00000102693	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000064842	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000051951	3.285193	1.379266	9.577519e-01	37.0172230	43.1212477	13.6382769	37.160301
ENSMUSG00000102851	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000103377	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000104017	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000103025	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.8813625	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000089699	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000103201	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000103147	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.8292548	0.8523923	1.061723
ENSMUSG00000103161	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.000000
ENSMUSG00000102331	1.095064	0.000000	0.000000e+00	5.2881747	6.6340381	8.5239231	7.432060



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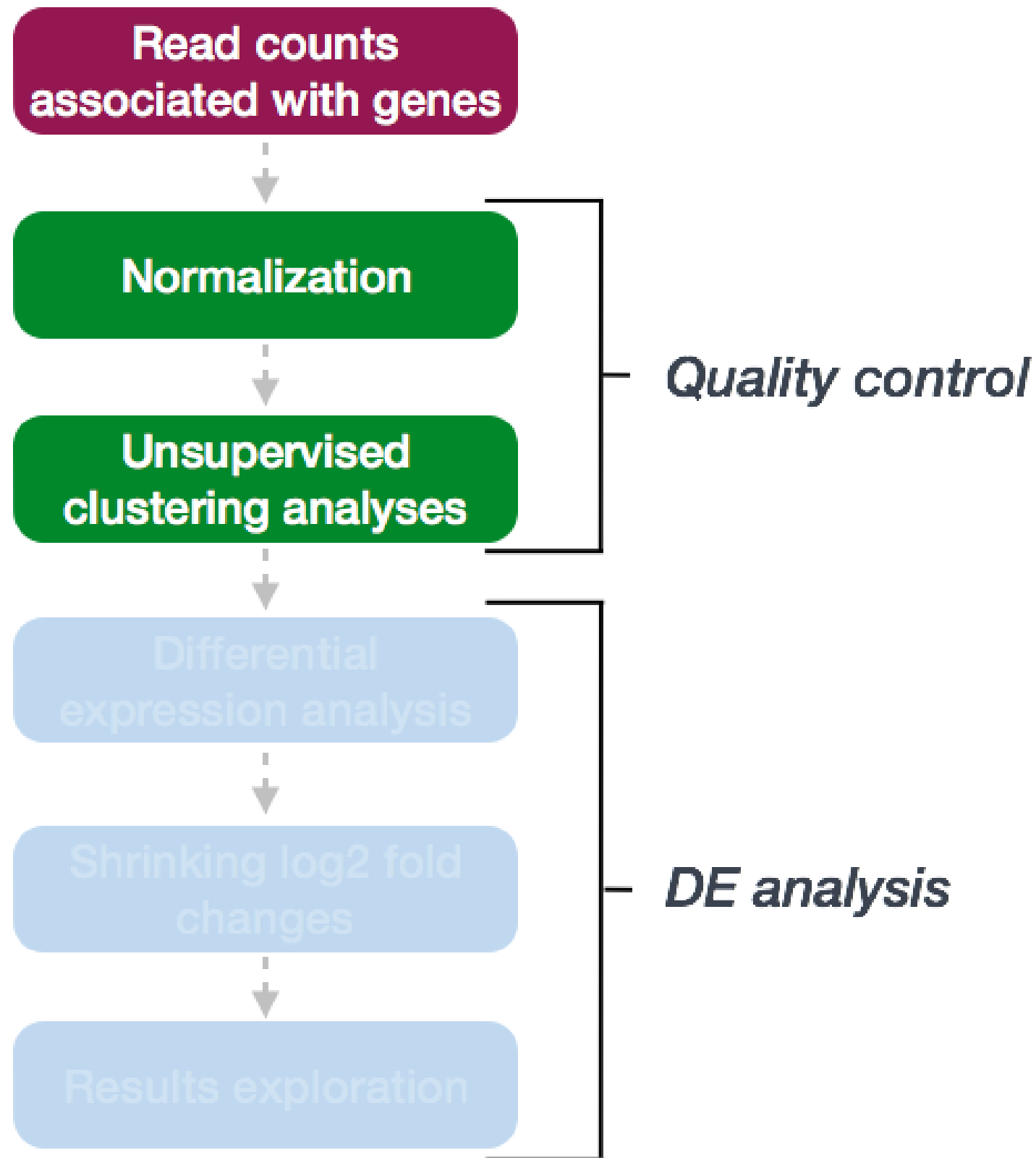
Let's practice!



RNA-SEQ DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION ANALYSIS

Unsupervised clustering analyses

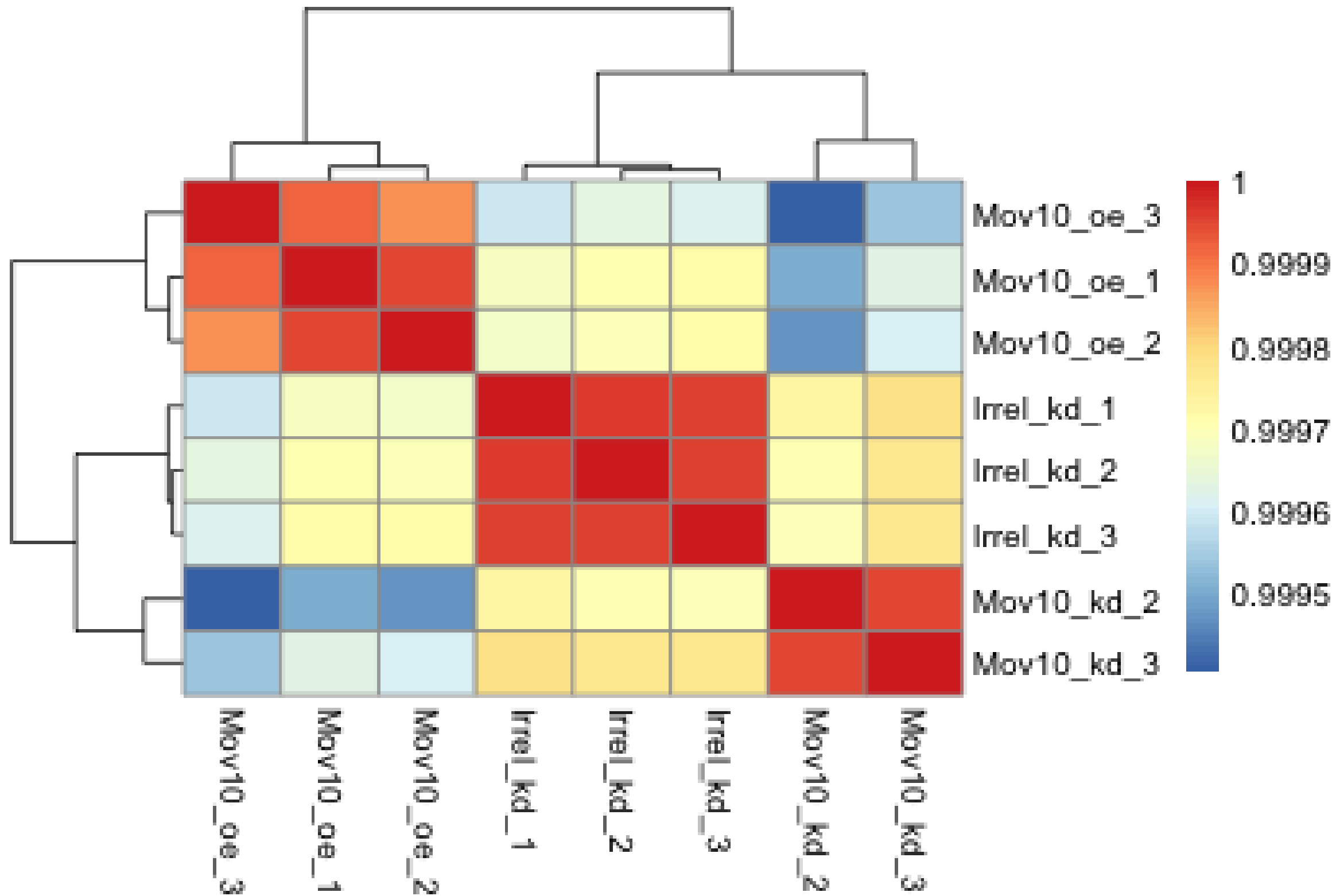
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Instructor





Unsupervised clustering analyses: log transformation

```
vsd_wt <- vst(dds_wt, blind=TRUE)
```



Hierarchical clustering with correlation heatmaps

```
# Extract the vst matrix from the object
vsd_mat_wt <- assay(vsd_wt)

# Compute pairwise correlation values
vsd_cor_wt <- cor(vsd_mat_wt)

View(vsd_cor_wt)
```

	wt_normal1	wt_normal2	wt_normal3	wt_fibrosis1	wt_fibrosis2	wt_fibrosis3	wt_fibrosis4
wt_normal1	1.0000000	0.9934287	0.9945298	0.9616998	0.9708459	0.9626185	0.9696097
wt_normal2	0.9934287	1.0000000	0.9930148	0.9629644	0.9713154	0.9639685	0.9704541
wt_normal3	0.9945298	0.9930148	1.0000000	0.9678018	0.9758950	0.9683519	0.9750891
wt_fibrosis1	0.9616998	0.9629644	0.9678018	1.0000000	0.9930090	0.9939055	0.9926560
wt_fibrosis2	0.9708459	0.9713154	0.9758950	0.9930090	1.0000000	0.9931793	0.9939010
wt_fibrosis3	0.9626185	0.9639685	0.9683519	0.9939055	0.9931793	1.0000000	0.9922991
wt_fibrosis4	0.9696097	0.9704541	0.9750891	0.9926560	0.9939010	0.9922991	1.0000000



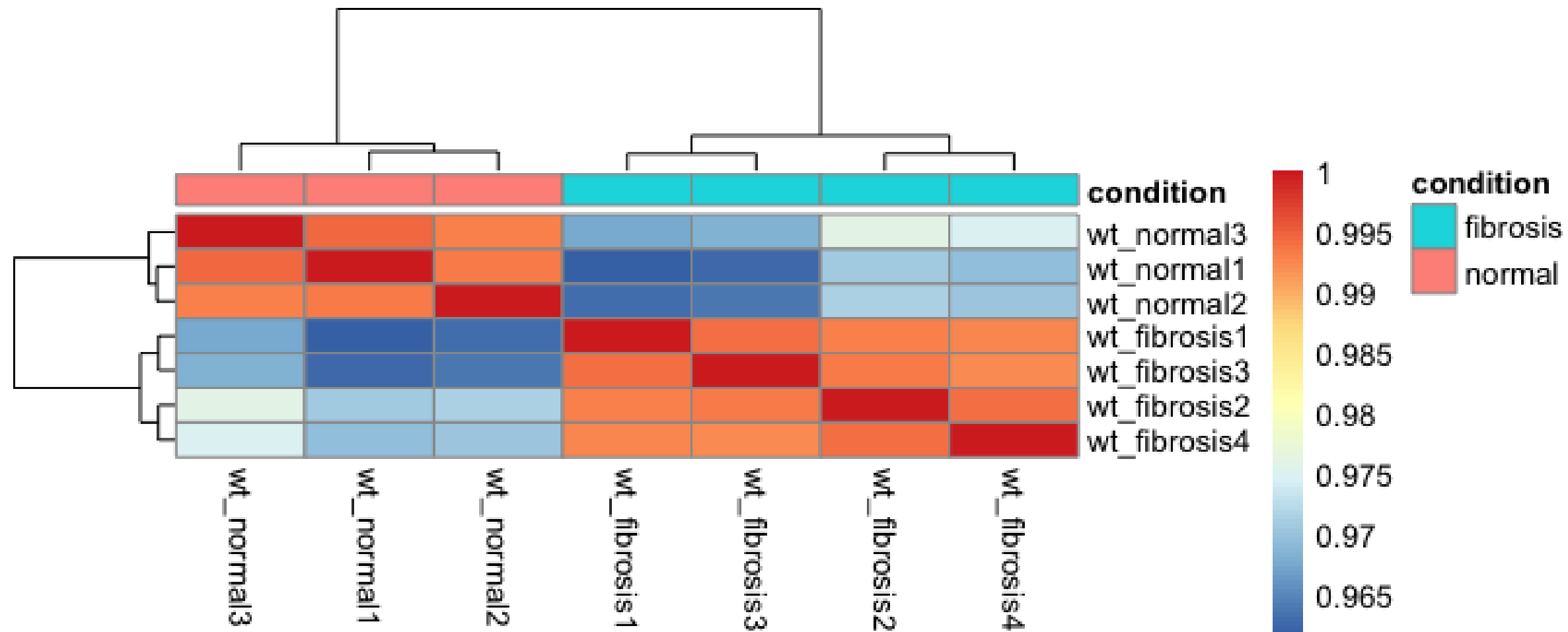
Hierarchical clustering with correlation heatmaps

```
# Load pheatmap libraries
library(pheatmap)

# Plot heatmap
pheatmap(vsd_cor_wt, annotation = select(wt_metadata, condition))
```



Hierarchical clustering with correlation heatmaps





RNA-SEQ DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION ANALYSIS

Let's practice!

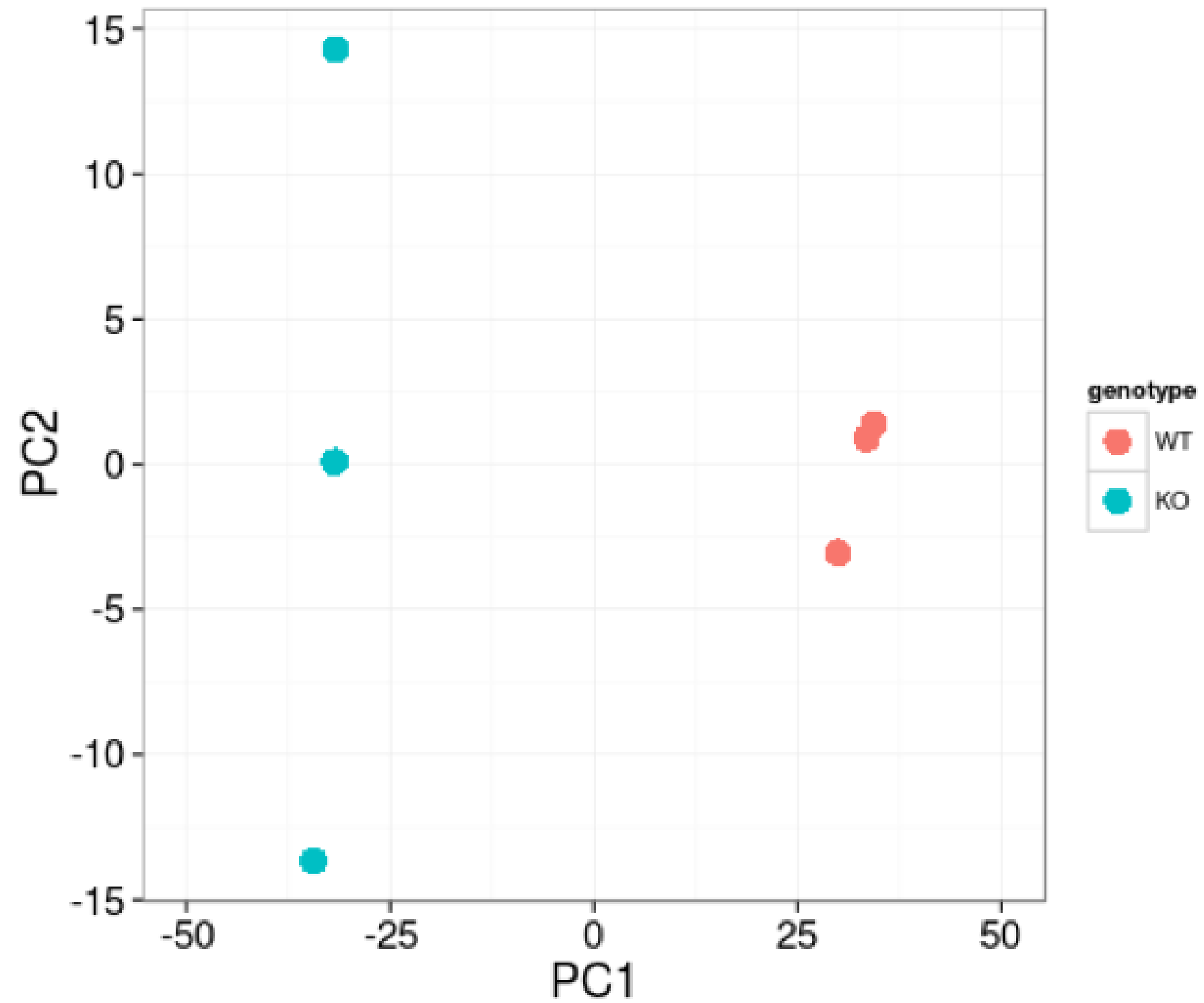


RNA-SEQ DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION ANALYSIS

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

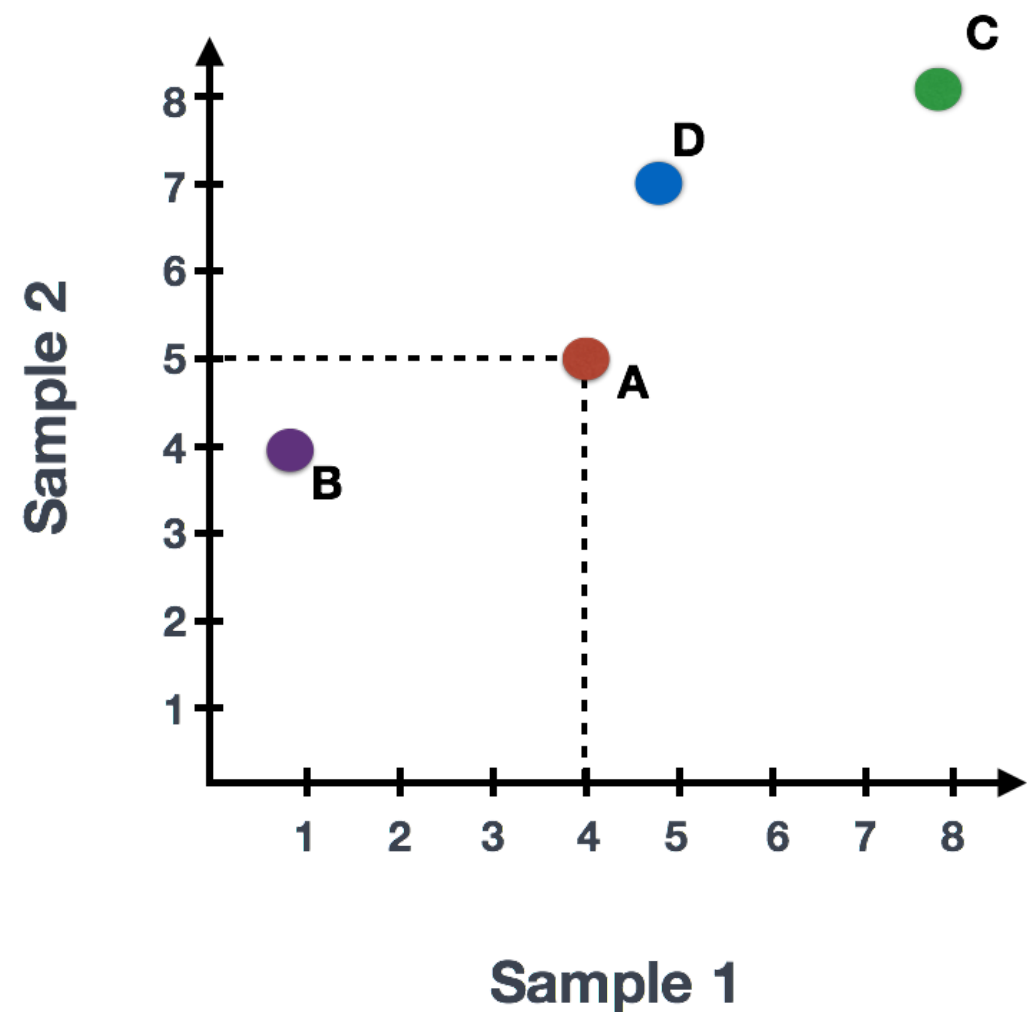
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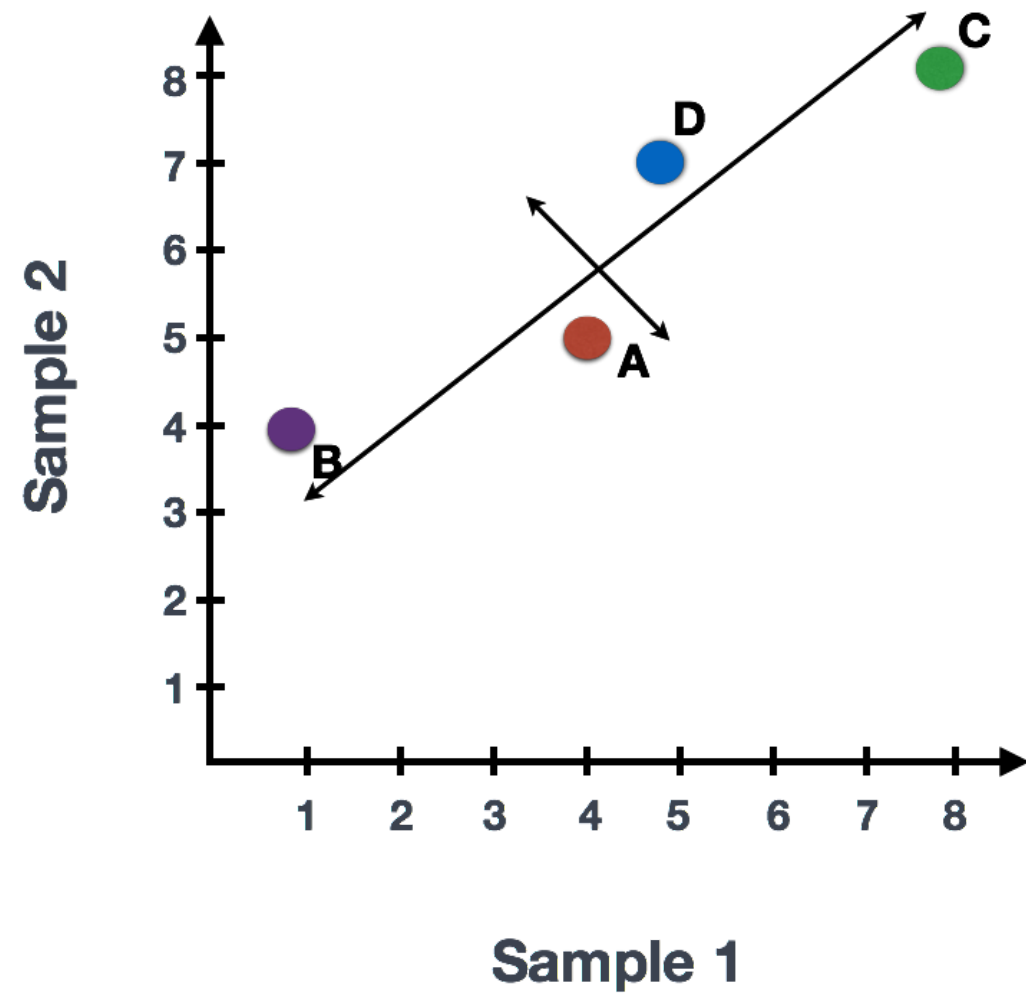
Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory



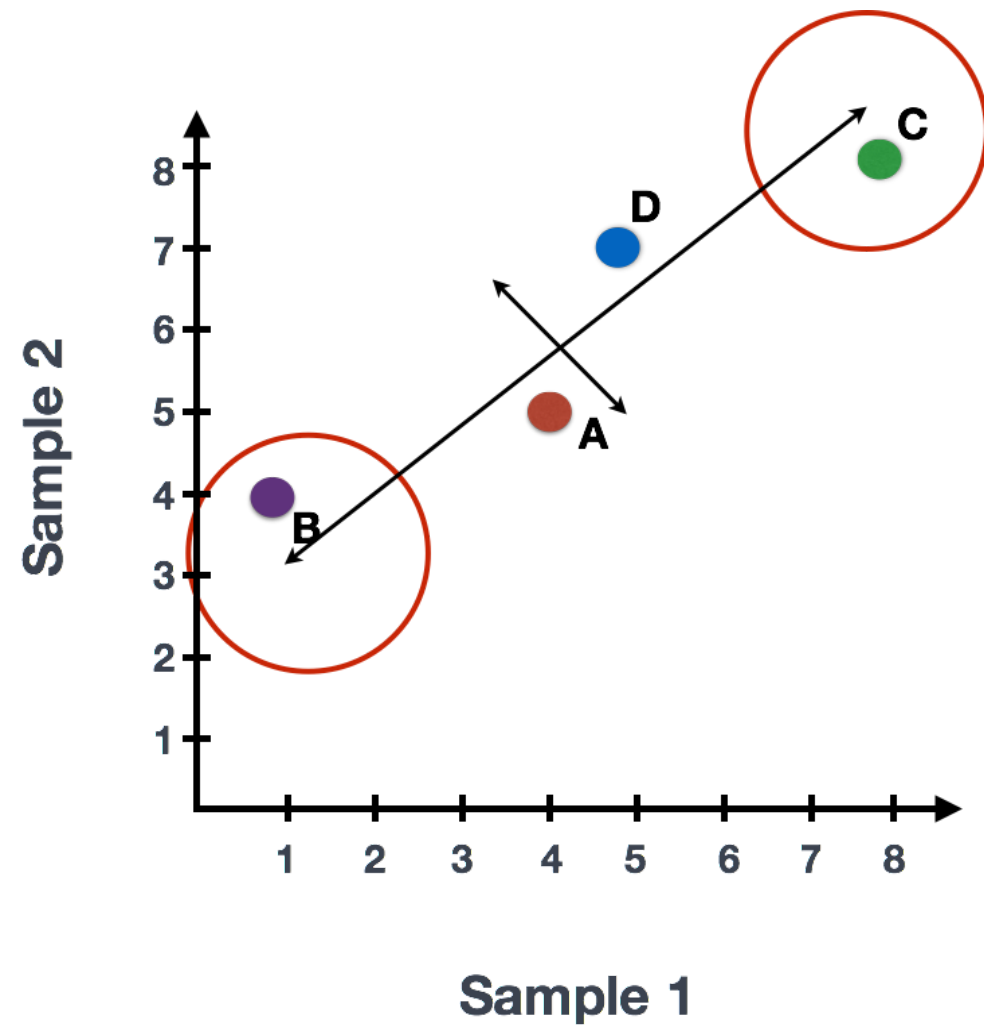
	Sample 1	Sample 2
Gene A	4	5
Gene B	1	4
Gene C	8	8
Gene D	5	7



Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory

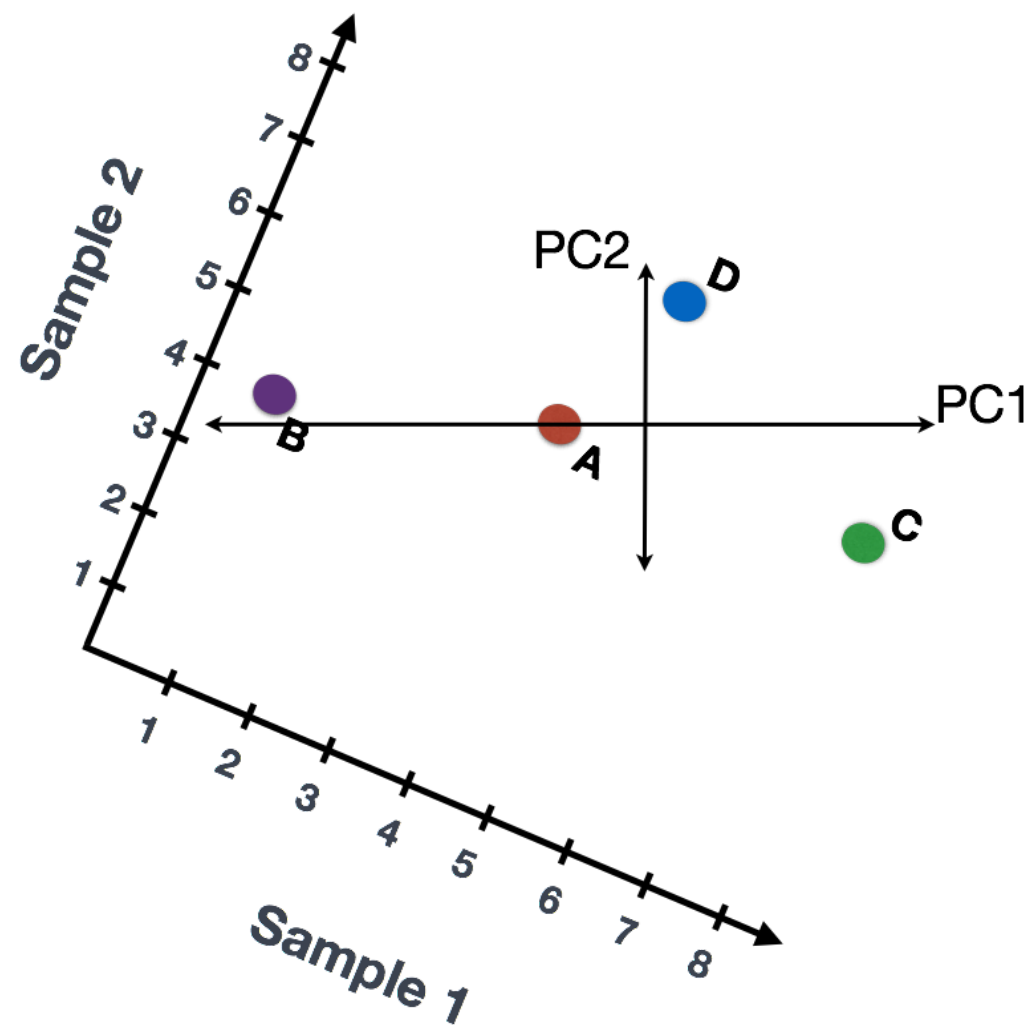


Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory



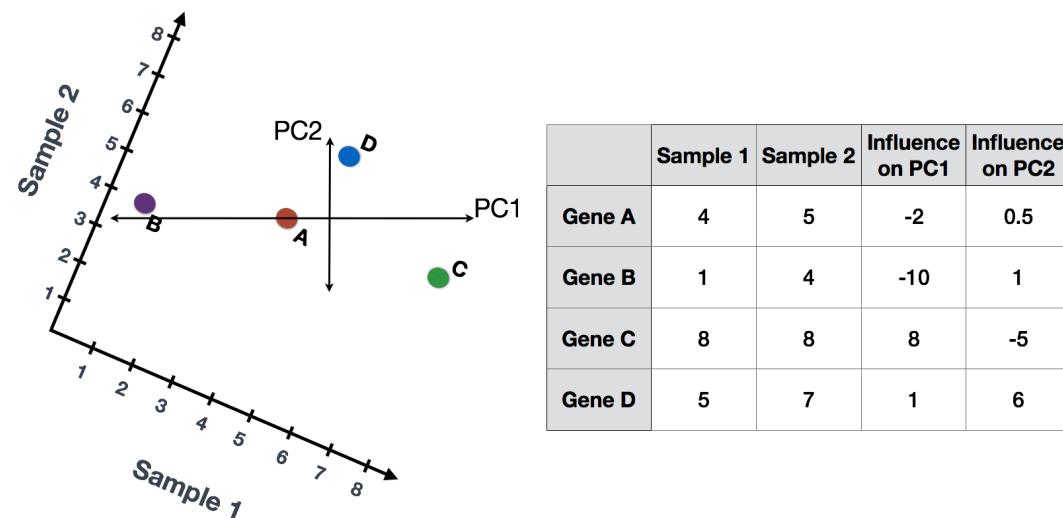


Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory



	Sample 1	Sample 2	Influence on PC1	Influence on PC2
Gene A	4	5	-2	0.5
Gene B	1	4	-10	1
Gene C	8	8	8	-5
Gene D	5	7	1	6

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory

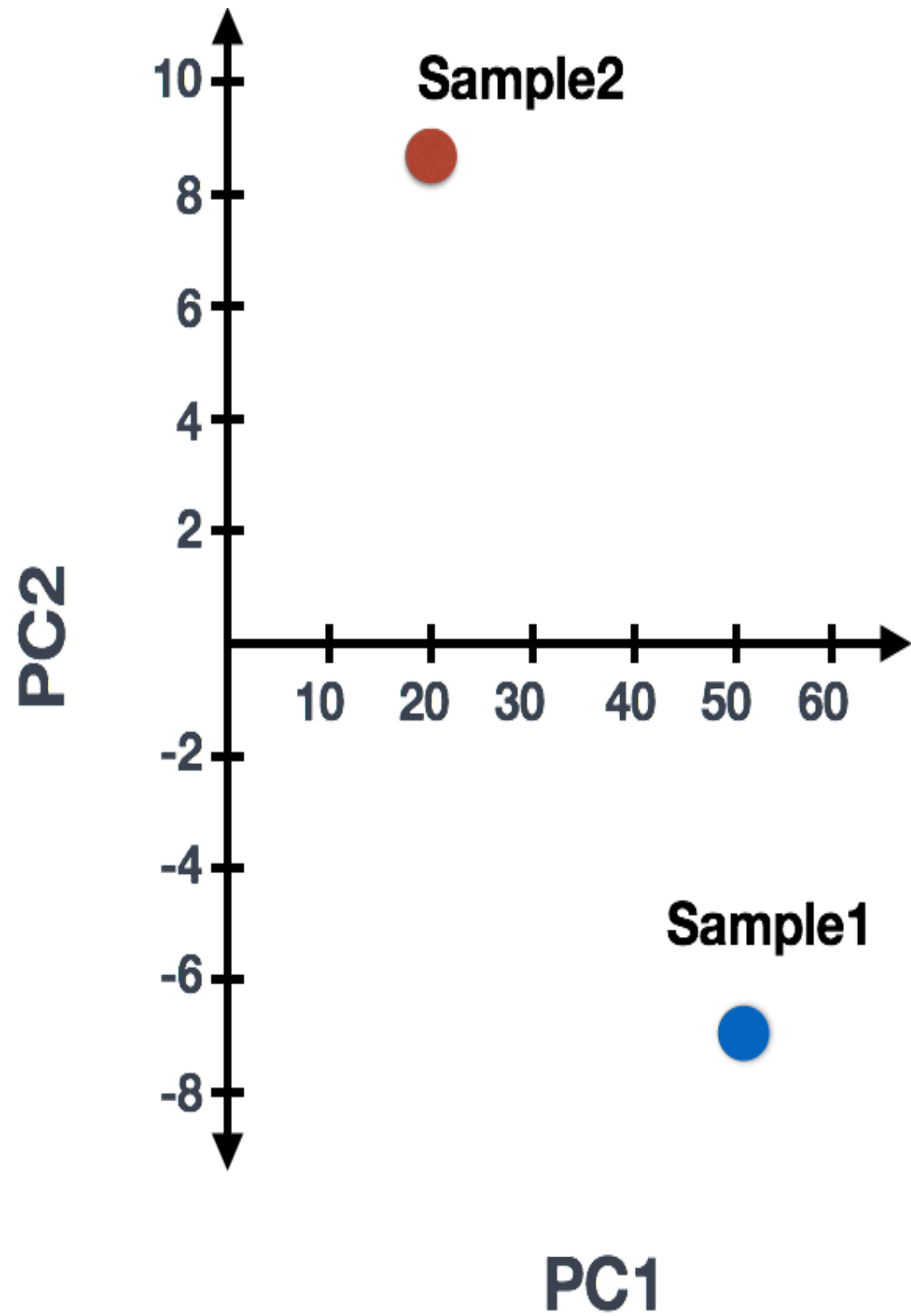


```
Sample1 PC1 score = (4 * -2) + (1 * -10) + (8 * 8) + (5 * 1) = 51
```

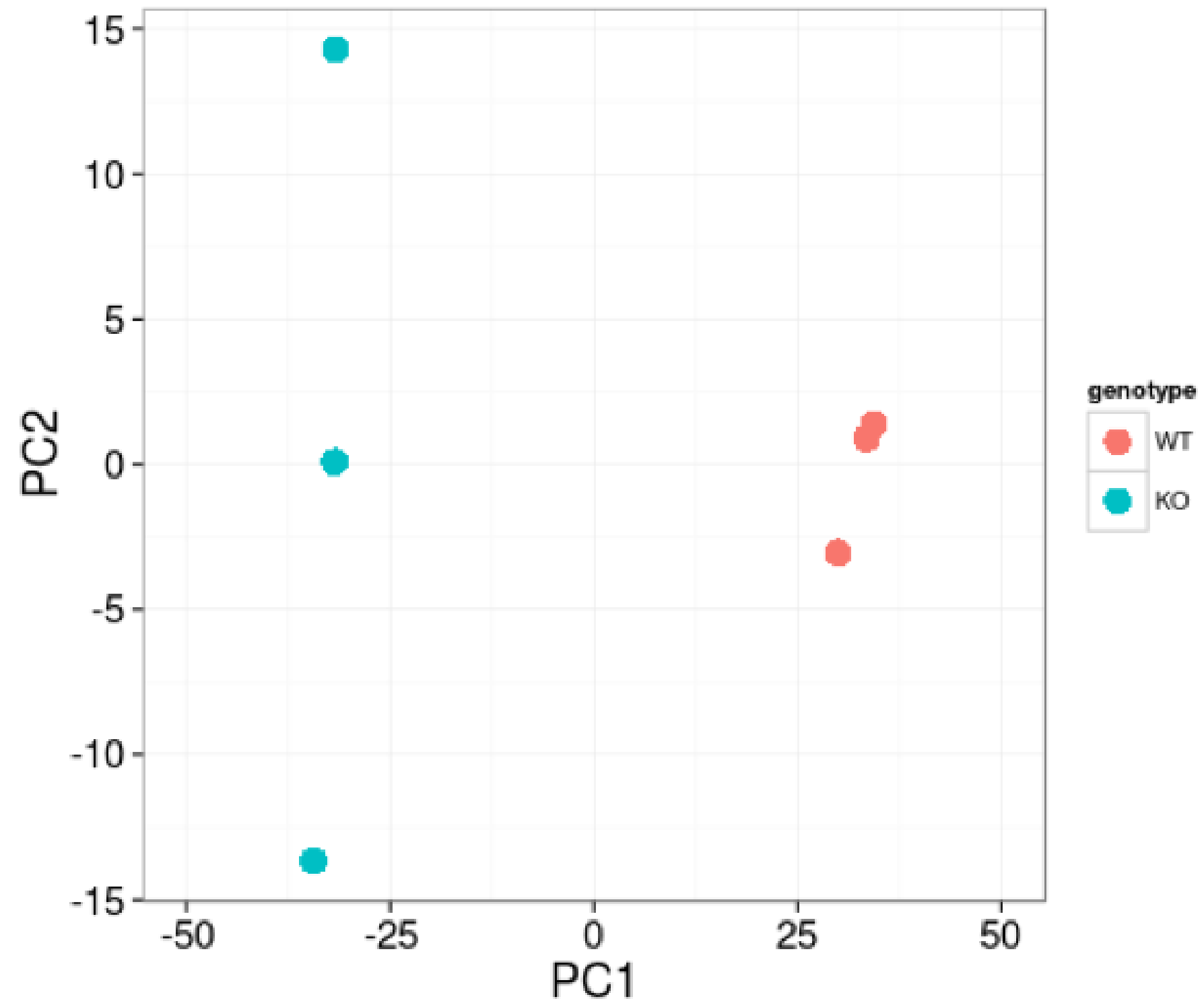
```
Sample1 PC2 score = (4 * 0.5) + (1 * 1) + (8 * -5) + (5 * 6) = -7
```

```
Sample2 PC1 score = (5 * -2) + (4 * -10) + (8 * 8) + (7 * 1) = 21
```

```
Sample2 PC2 score = (5 * 0.5) + (4 * 1) + (8 * -5) + (7 * 6) = 8.5
```



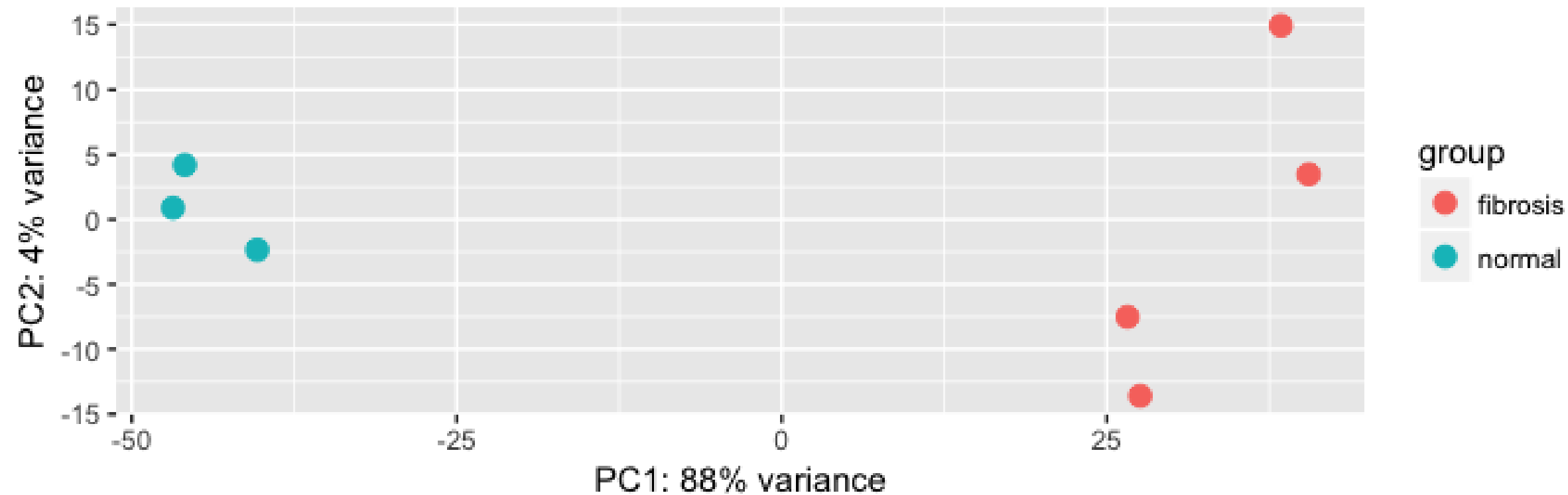
	PC1	PC2
Sample1	51	-7
Sample2	21	8.5





Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Theory

```
# Plot PCA  
plotPCA(vsd_wt, intgroup="condition")
```





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Let's practice!