

SegReg: Breakpoint analysis of time course expression data

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Overview

SegReg is a R package that can be used to perform breakpoint analysis on Microarrays or RNA-seq expression data with ordered conditions (e.g. time course, spatial course). For each gene or other features, SegReg estimates the optimal number of breakpoints as well as the breakpoints by fitting a set of segmented regression models. The top dynamic genes are then identified by taking genes that can be well profiled by its gene-specific segmented regression model. SegReg also implements functions to visualize the dynamic genes and their trends, to order dynamic genes by their trends, and to compute breakpoint distribution at different time points (e.g. detect time points with a large number of expression changes).

The model

To illustrate SegReg, here we use time course gene expression data as an example. Note SegReg may also be applied to other types of features (e.g. isoform or exon expression) and/or other types of experiments with ordered conditions (e.g. spatial course).

Denote the normalized gene expression of gene g and sample s is $X_{g,s}$. Denote the total number of genes as G and the total number of samples as S . For each gene, SegReg fits segmented regression models with varying numbers of breakpoints from 1 to n_k . In which n_k defaults to 3 but can also be specified by the user. The model with k breakpoints can then be written as:

$$M_g^k : X_g \sim \beta_0^k + \beta_1^k * I\{s : s \geq 1, s \leq b_{g,1}^k\} * s + \beta_2^k * I\{s : s \geq b_{g,1}^k + 1, s \leq b_{g,2}^k\} * (s - b_{g,1}^k) + \dots, \\ + \beta_{k+1}^k * I\{s : s \geq b_{g,k}^k + 1, s \leq S\} * (s - b_{g,k}^k)$$

For each k , the segmented regression estimates k breakpoints ($b_{g,1}^k, b_{g,2}^k, \dots, b_{g,k}^k$) between 1 and S . The segmented regression also estimate $k + 2$ β s. In which β_0^k indicates the intercept, and the other β s indicate slopes for the $k + 1$ segments separated by the k breakpoints. We denote the adjusted R^2 for this model as r_g^k .

For a given gene, among the models with varying k , SegReg picks the optimal number of breakpoints for this gene by comparing the adjusted R^2 s:

$$\tilde{k}_g = \text{argmax}_{k=1, \dots, n_k} (r_g^k)$$

To avoid overfitting, the optimal number of breakpoints will be set as $\tilde{k}_g = \tilde{k}_g - 1$ if any of the following happens: at least of one segments having less than c_{num} samples, or $r_g^{\tilde{k}} - r_g^{\tilde{k}-1} < c_{diff}$. The thresholds c_{num} and c_{diff} can be specified by the user; defaults are 5 and 0.1, respectively.

Then the gene specific adjusted R^2 and breakpoint estimates are then obtained from this optimal model: $r_g = r_g^{\tilde{k}_g}$; $(\beta_{g,0}, \dots, \beta_{g,\tilde{k}_g+1}) = (\beta_{g,0}^{\tilde{k}_g}, \dots, \beta_{g,\tilde{k}_g+1}^{\tilde{k}_g})$ and $(b_{g,1}, \dots, b_{g,\tilde{k}_g}) = (b_{g,1}^{\tilde{k}_g}, \dots, b_{g,\tilde{k}_g}^{\tilde{k}_g})$. Among all genes, the top dynamic genes are defined as those whose optimal model has high adjusted R^2 s.

To compute the breakpoint distribution over the time course, SegReg calculates:

$$N_s = \sum_{g=1, \dots, G} \sum_{j=1, \dots, \tilde{k}_g} I\{b_{g,j} = s\}$$

The time points with high N_s might be considered as time points with a large amount of expression changes.

SegReg also outputs fitted trend of each gene. For samples between the j^{th} and $j + 1^{th}$ breakpoint for a given gene, if the t statistic of $\beta_{g,j+1}$ has p value greater than c_{pval} , the trend of this segment will be defined as no change. Otherwise the trend of this segment will be defined as up/down based on the coefficient of $\beta_{g,j+1}$. The c_{pval} defaults to 0.1, but can also be specified by the user.

Installation

Install via GitHub

The SegReg package can be installed using functions in the devtools package.

To install, type the following codes in R:

```
install.packages("devtools")
```

```
library(devtools)
```

```
install_github("lengning/SegReg/package/SegReg")
```

Install locally

Install packages segmented and gplots:

```
install.packages(c("segmented", "gplots"))  
library("segmented")  
library("gplots")
```

Download the SegReg package from:

<https://github.com/lengning/SegReg/tree/master/package>

And install the package locally.

Load the package

To load the SegReg package:

```
library(SegReg)
```

Analysis

Input

The input data should be a $G - by - S$ matrix containing the expression values for each gene and each sample, where G is the number of genes and S is the number of samples. The samples should be sorted following the time course order. These values should exhibit expression data after normalization across samples. For example, for RNA-seq data, the raw counts may be normalized using MedianNorm and GetNormalizedMat() function in EBSeq. More details can be found in the EBSeq vignette:

http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/devel/bioc/vignettes/EBSeq/inst/doc/EBSeq_Vignette.pdf

The object SegRegExData is a simulated data matrix containing 50 rows of genes and 40 columns of samples.

```
data(SegRegExData)  
str(SegRegExData)
```

```
##  num [1:50, 1:40] 240 199 198 239 202 ...  
##  - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2  
##    ..$ : chr [1:50] "g1" "g2" "g3" "g4" ...  
##    ..$ : chr [1:40] "s1" "s2" "s3" "s4" ...
```

Run segmented regressions

The `segreg()` function can be used to run gene specific segmented regressions. Here we want to only consider up to 2 breakpoints for each gene. To do so we may specify `maxk=2`:

```
res <- segreg(SegRegExData, maxk=2)
res.top <- topsegreg(res)
# default adjusted R square cutoff is 0.5
res.top$radj
```

```
##      g3      g1      g28      g20      g15      g2      g10
## 0.9787382 0.9775005 0.9751380 0.9739715 0.9729747 0.9710139 0.9705118
##      g23      g14      g8      g5      g24      g17      g12
## 0.9701402 0.9694164 0.9691341 0.9689555 0.9656732 0.9652141 0.9644343
##      g29      g16      g22      g18      g25      g11      g30
## 0.9632348 0.9630272 0.9627092 0.9626837 0.9611528 0.9600736 0.9597989
##      g26      g7      g4      g9      g21      g6      g19
## 0.9572072 0.9529077 0.9420853 0.9377311 0.9304116 0.9291045 0.9259893
##      g27      g13
## 0.9183375 0.8576471
```

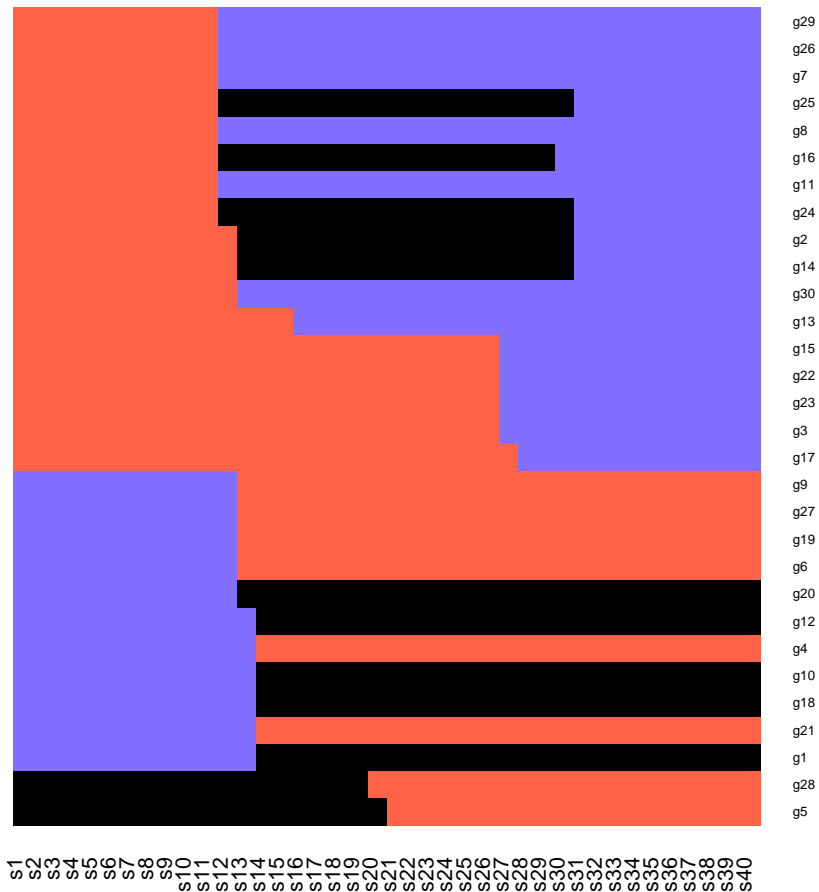
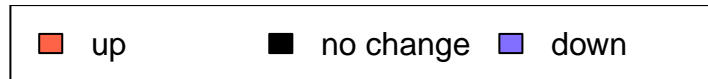
The `topsegreg()` function may be used to extract top dynamic genes. By default, `topsegreg()` will extract genes whose adjusted R^2 r_g is greater or equal to 0.5. To change this threshold, a user may specify the `r.cut` parameter in `topsegreg()` function. `res.top$radj` gives r_g of the top dynamic genes, sorted decreasingly by r_g .

By default the `segreg()` function only consider genes whose mean expression is greater than 10. To use another threshold, a user may specify the parameter `meancut` in `segreg()` function.

Visualize trends of the top dynamic genes

`res.top$id.sign` gives trend specification of the top genes. Function `trendheatmap()` can be used to display these trends:

```
res.trend <- trendheatmap(res.top)
```



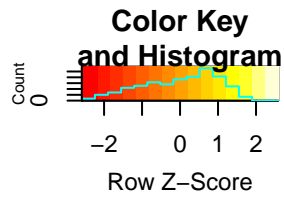
```
str(res.trend)
```

```
## List of 3
## $ firstup      : Named num [1:17] 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.6 11.6 ...
##   .. attr(*, "names")= chr [1:17] "g29" "g26" "g7" "g25" ...
## $ firstdown    : Named num [1:11] 12.1 12.6 12.6 12.7 12.8 ...
##   .. attr(*, "names")= chr [1:11] "g9" "g27" "g19" "g6" ...
## $ firstnochange: Named num [1:2] 19 20.4
##   .. attr(*, "names")= chr [1:2] "g28" "g5"
```

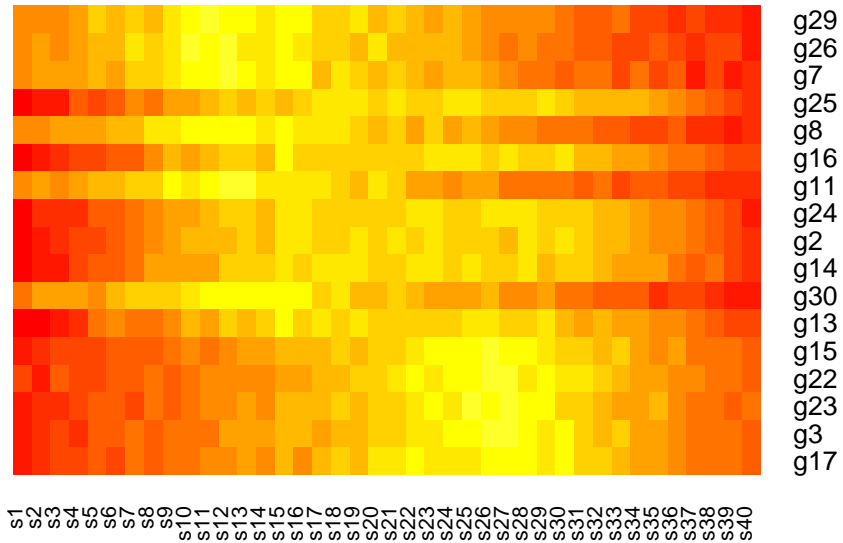
The `trendheatmap()` function classify the top dynamic genes into three groups: start with up, start with down and start with no change. Within each group, genes are sorted by the position of the first breakpoint.

To generate expression heatmap of the first group of genes (first go up):

```
heatmap.2(SegRegExData[names(res.trend$firstup),], trace="none", Rowv=F, Colv=F,
          scale="row", main="top genes (first go up)")
```

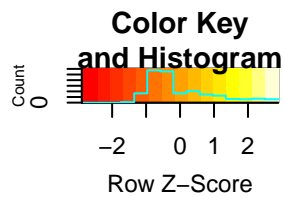


top genes (first go up)

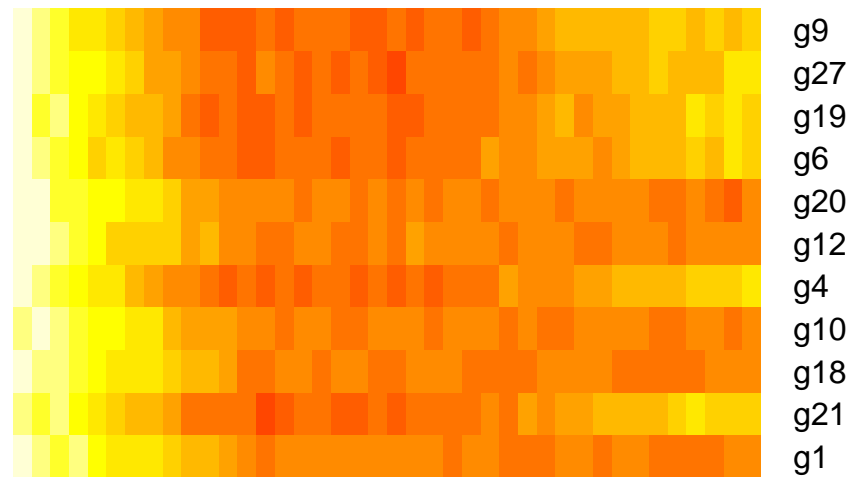


Similarly, to generate expression heatmap of the second group of genes (first go down):

```
heatmap.2(SegRegExData[names(res.trend$firstdown),],trace="none", Rowv=F,Colv=F,
          scale="row", main="top genes (first go down)")
```

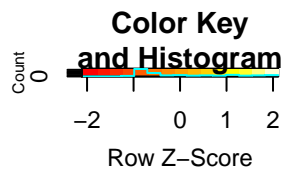


top genes (first go down)

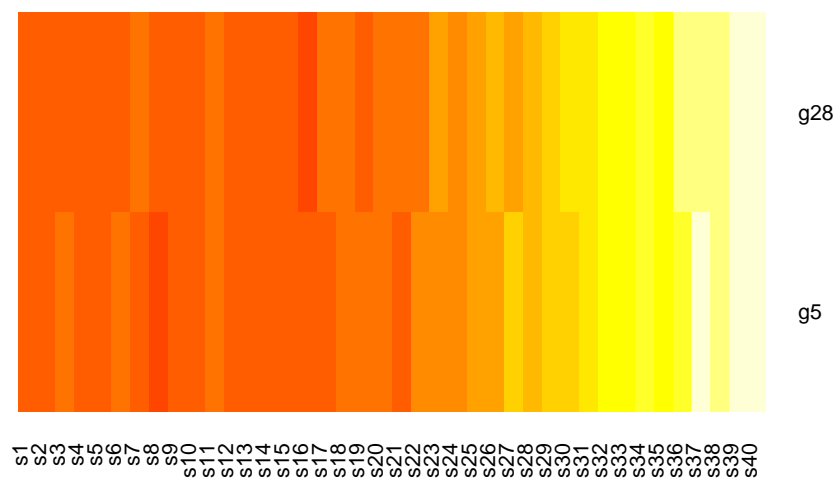


To generate expression heatmap of the second group of genes (first no change):

```
heatmap.2(SegRegExData[names(res.trend$firstnochange),], trace="none", Rowv=F, Colv=F,
           scale="row", main="top genes (first no change)",
           cexRow=.8)
```



top genes (first no change)

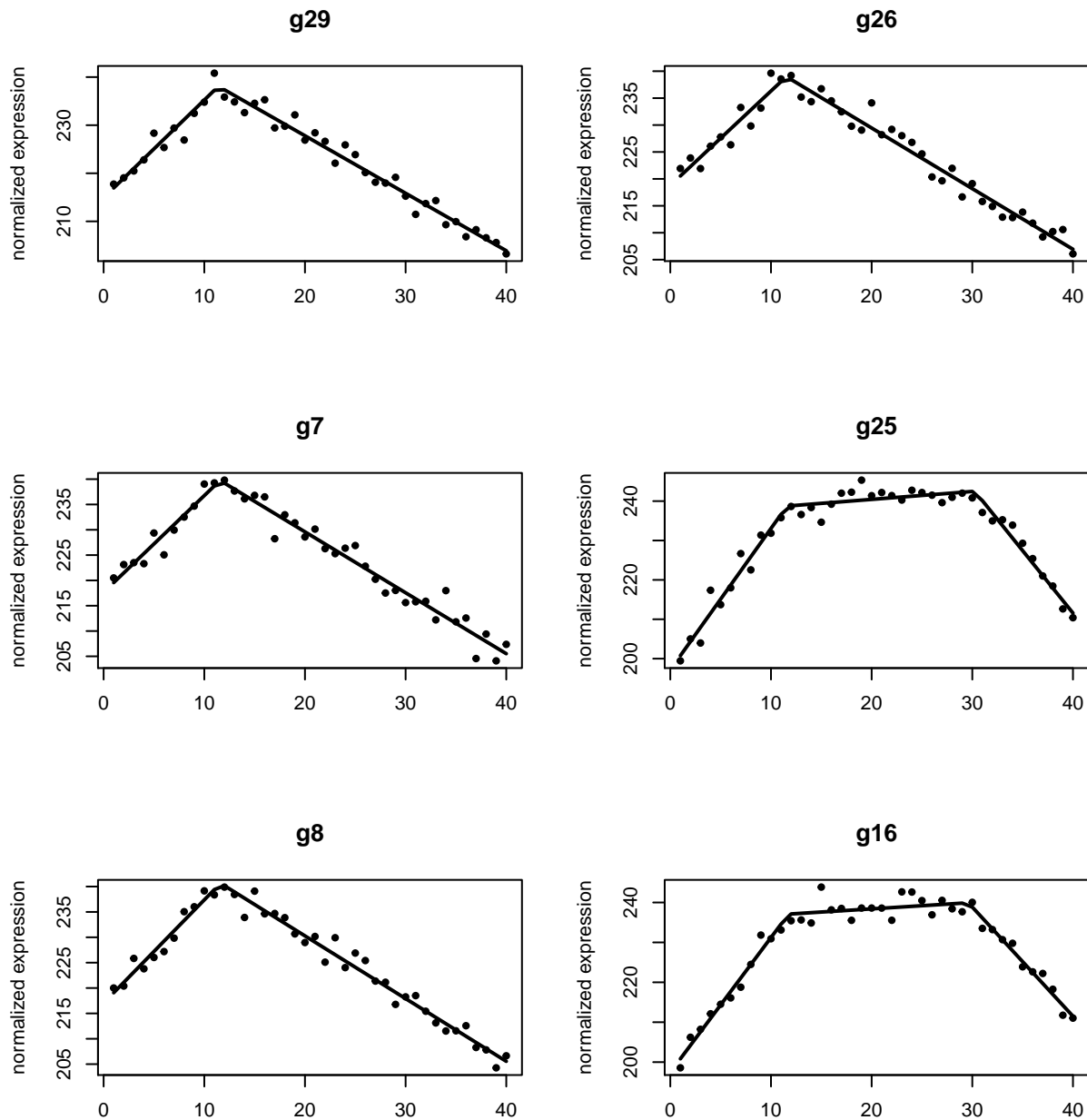


Visualize individual genes

The `plotmarker()` function may be used to plot expression of individual genes and the fitted lines.

For example, to plot the top 6 genes in the first group of genes (first go up):

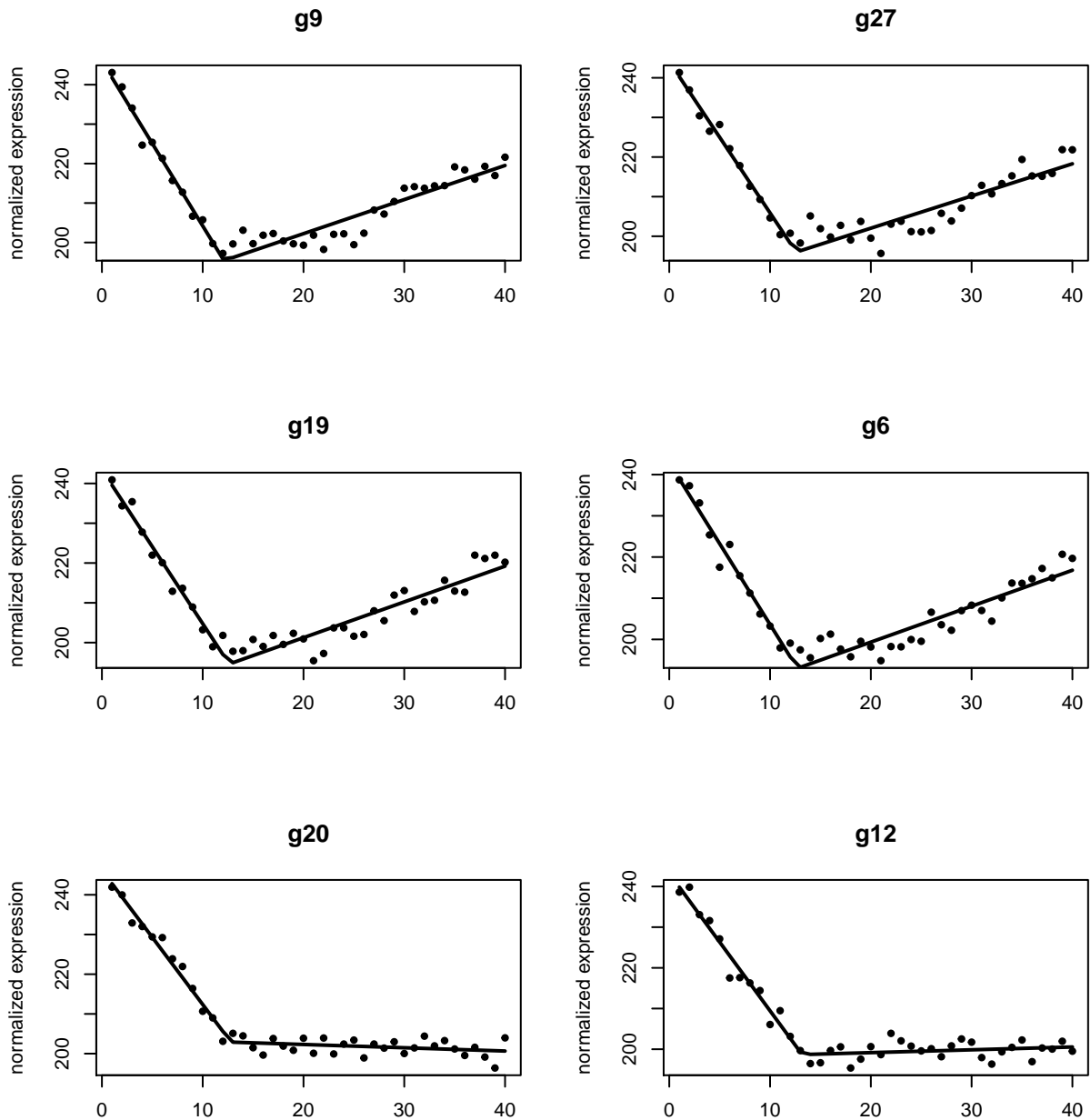
```
plot1 <- plotmarker(SegRegExData, listname=names(res.trend$firstup)[1:6], fittedres=res)
```



The input of function `plotmarker()` requires the expression data and a list of genes of interest. The parameter `fittedres` in function `plotmarker()` takes `segreg()` fitted results. If it is not specified, the function `plotmarker()` will run `SegReg` model on the genes of interest before plotting. Specifying fitted results obtained from previous steps will save time by avoiding fitting the models again.

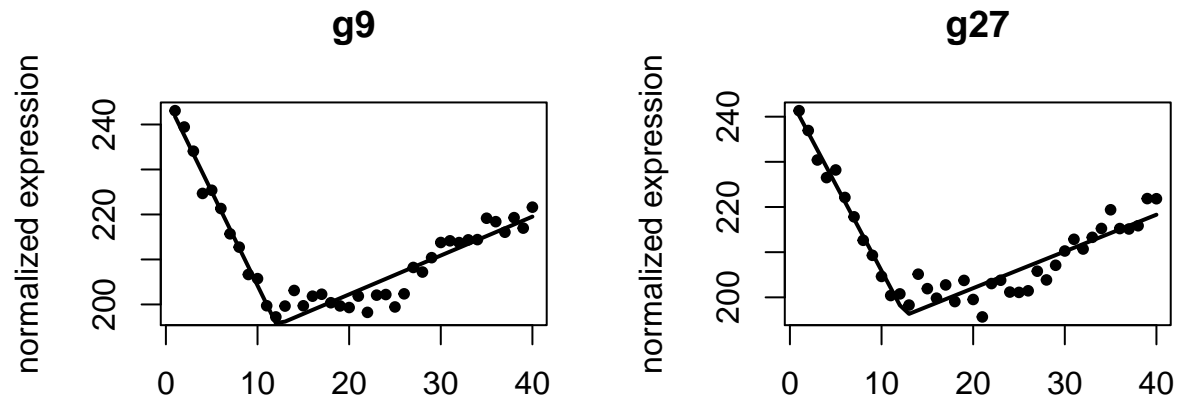
Similarly, to plot the top 6 genes in the second group of genes (first go down):


```
plot2 <- plotmarker(SegRegExData,listname=names(res.trend$firstdown)[1:6],
                    fittedres=res)
```



To plot the 2 genes in the third group of genes (first no change):

```
plot2 <- plotmarker(SegRegExData,listname=names(res.trend$firstdown)[1:2],
                    fittedres=res,param=c(1,2))
```



Gene specific estimates

For a given gene of interest, its estimated parameters can be obtained by (using g2 as an example):

```
print(res.top$bp["g2"]) # break points
```

```
## $g2
## psi1.t.use psi2.t.use
## 12.47356 30.14908
```

```
print(res.top$radj["g2"]) # adjusted r square
```

```
## g2
## 0.9710139
```

```
print(res.top$slp["g2"]) # fitted slopes of the segments
```

```
## $g2
## slope1 slope2 slope3
## 3.3110 0.0607 -2.9730
```

```
print(res.top$slp.pval["g2"]) # p value of each the segment
```

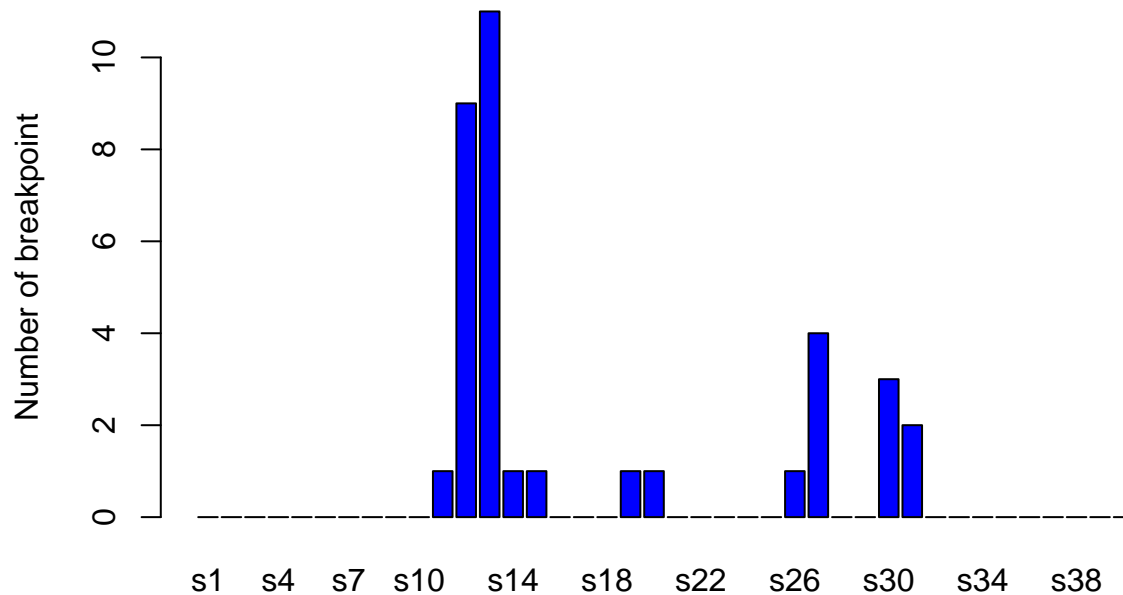
```
## $g2
## slope1 slope2 slope3
## 0.01669386 0.31815050 0.02445599
```

The above printouts show that for gene g2, the optimal number of breakpoints is 2. Two estimated breakpoints are close to s12 and s30. The fitted slopes for the 3 segments are 3.31, 0.06 and -2.97.

Breakpoint distribution over the time course

To calculate number of breakpoints over the time course:

```
res.bp <- bpdist(res.top)
barplot(res.bp, ylab="Number of breakpoint", col="blue")
```



The bar plot indicates that many genes have breakpoint around s12 and s13.

More advanced options

In `segreg()` function, the thresholds c_{num} , c_{diff} and c_{pval} can be specified via parameters `min.num.in.seg`, `cutdiff` and `pvalcut`.

SessionInfo

```
print(sessionInfo())
```

```
## R version 3.2.1 (2015-06-18)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: OS X 10.10.5 (Yosemite)
##
## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods    base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] SegReg_0.0.1      gplots_2.17.0      segmented_0.5-1.4  devtools_1.11.0
## [5] rmarkdown_0.7
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] codetools_0.2-11  gtools_3.5.0       digest_0.6.8
```

## [4] withr_1.0.1	bitops_1.0-6	R6_2.1.0
## [7] git2r_0.13.1	formatR_1.2	magrittr_1.5
## [10] evaluate_0.7	httr_1.0.0	KernSmooth_2.23-14
## [13] stringi_1.0-1	curl_0.9.1	gdata_2.17.0
## [16] tools_3.2.1	stringr_1.0.0	yaml_2.1.13
## [19] caTools_1.17.1	memoise_1.0.0	htmltools_0.2.6
## [22] knitr_1.10.5		