### SVA Simulation

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#### Simulation Set-Up

Simulation studies inspired from "A general framework for multiple testing dependence" (Leek et al. 2008) We generate X from the following model:

$$X = BS + \Gamma G + U$$

We have m = 1000 genes (tests), n = 20 samples, and r = 2 latent variables.

Sampling noise:  $U_{m,n} \sim N(0,1)$ .

The design matrix S is 10 cases and 10 controls:  $S_{1,n} = 1$  for n = 1 : 20. Then,  $S_{2,n} = 0$  for n = 1 : 10,  $S_{2,n} = 1$  for n = 11 : 20.

Control effect for all genes:  $b_{m,1} \sim N(0,1), m=1:1000$ 

Case effect for DE genes m = 1:300:  $b_{m,2} \sim N(3,1)$ 

Case effect for Non-DE genes  $m = 301:1000: b_{m,2} \sim N(0,2)$ 

Latent design matrix (kernel)  $G: G_{r,n} \sim Bernoulli(.2), n = 1:10.$   $G_{r,n} \sim Bernoulli(.8), n = 11:20,$  where r = 1, 2. (This ensures correlation between the two design matrices.)

Latent effect 1:  $\Gamma_{m,1} \sim N(0,1), m=1:300, \Gamma_{m,1} \sim N(1,2), m=301:1000$ . (Positive signal overlaps with Non-DE genes, will lead to FPs if not corrected)

Latent effect 2:  $\Gamma_{m,2} \sim N(-1,2), m=1:300, \Gamma_{m,2} \sim N(0,1), m=301:1000.$  (Negative signal overlaps with DE genes, will lead to FNs if not corrected)

Therefore, for every gene, whether it is DE or not, it will be affected by one of the two latent variables

To ask/consider: When there's no effect, should we use N(0,1), or should we just use 0?

# Run SVA and regression to estimate parameters and SVs

We look at the number of SVs estimated, whether the latent variables are spanned by the estimated SVs, the recovered regression coefficients, the null p-value distribution, and the ranks of top genes.

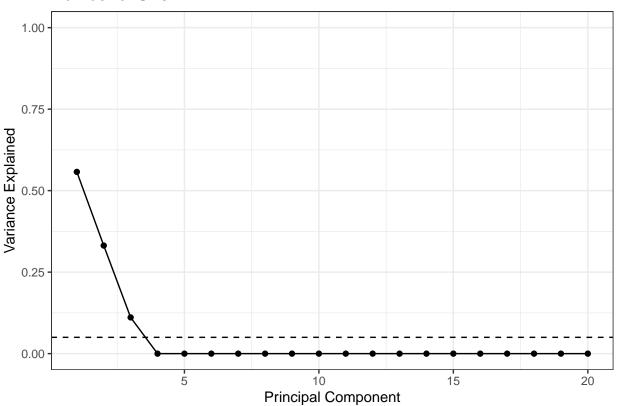
Todo: ranks of top genes code unsure right now.

```
n.sv = num.sv(X, t(S), method = "be")
cat("Number of SVs: ", n.sv, "\n")
```

## Number of SVs: 2

```
pca = prcomp(t(X))
variance = pca$sdev^2 / sum(pca$sdev^2)
qplot(c(1:length(variance)), variance) + geom_line() + geom_point() +
    geom_hline(yintercept=1/ncol(X), linetype = "dashed") +
    xlab("Principal Component") + ylab("Variance Explained") + ggtitle(paste0("Number of SVs: ", n.sv)) +
```

#### Number of SVs: 2

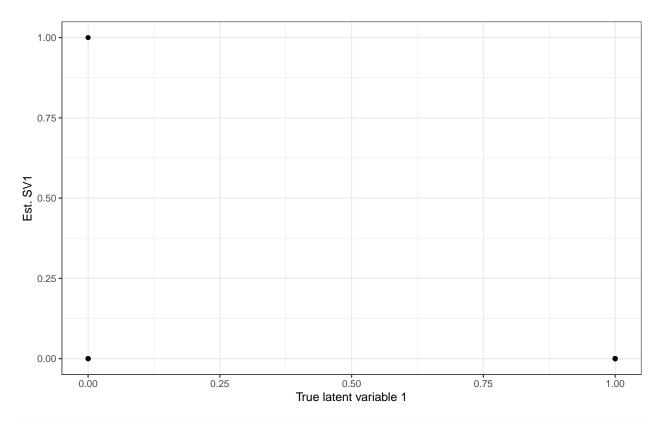


```
nullMod = t(S)[, 1]

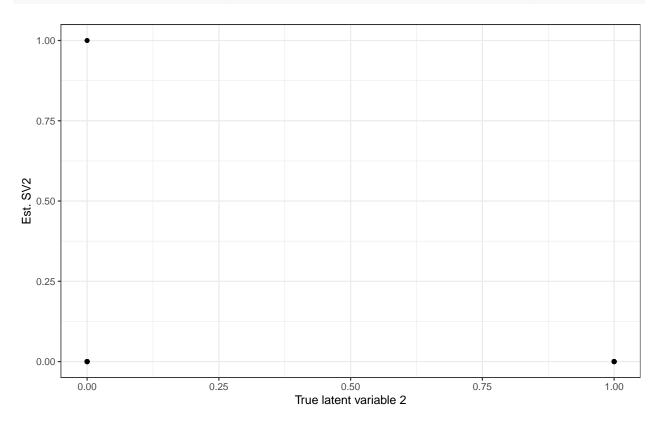
svobj = sva(X, t(S), nullMod, n.sv = n.sv)
```

```
## Number of significant surrogate variables is: 2 ## Iteration (out of 5 ):1 2 3 4 5
```

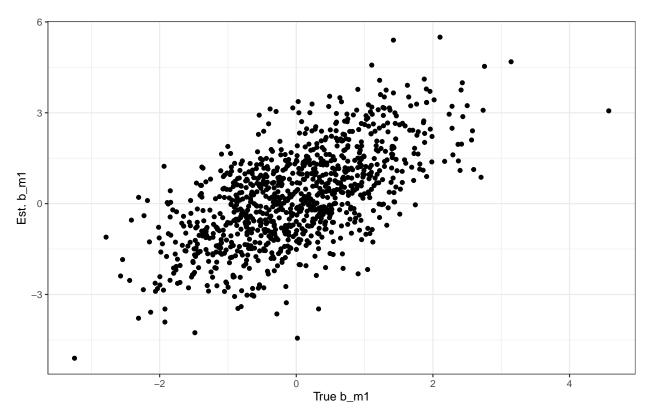
```
#visually look at predicted SVs. 
 qplot(as.numeric(G[1,]), svobj$sv[, 1], xlab = "True latent variable 1", ylab = "Est. SV1")
```



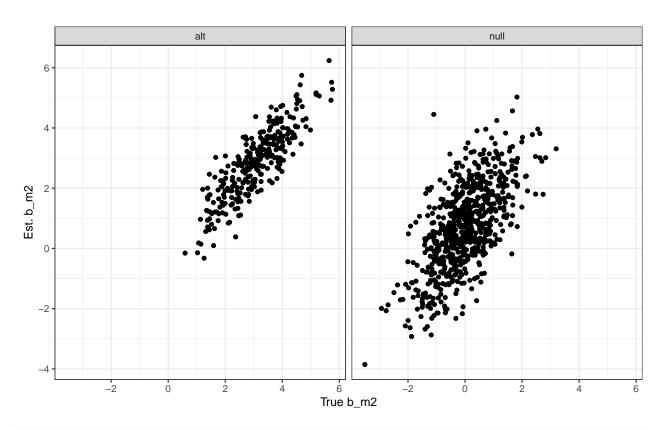
qplot(as.numeric(G[2,]), svobj\$sv[, 2], xlab = "True latent variable 2", ylab = "Est. SV2")



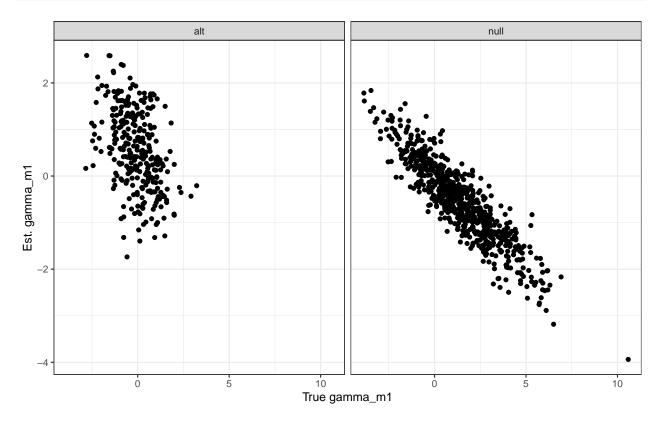
```
nullmodsv = cbind(nullMod, svobj$sv)
modsv = cbind(t(S), svobj$sv)
#run full regression.
fitsv = lm.fit(modsv, t(X))
#visually look at predicted coefficients
plot_df = data.frame(b1 = B[, 1],
                     b2 = B[, 2],
                     b1_hat = fitsv$coefficients[1 ,],
                     b2_hat = fitsv$coefficients[2 ,],
                     b2_labels = c(rep("alt", 300), rep("null", m - 300)),
                     gamma1 = Gamma[, 1],
                     gamma1_hat = fitsv$coefficients[3 ,],
                     gamma1_labels = c(rep("alt", 300), rep("null", m - 300)),
                     gamma2 = Gamma[, 2],
                     gamma2_hat = fitsv$coefficients[4 ,],
                     gamma2_labels = c(rep("alt", 300), rep("null", m - 300)))
ggplot(plot_df, aes(b1, b1_hat)) + geom_point() + labs(x = "True b_m1", y = "Est. b_m1")
```

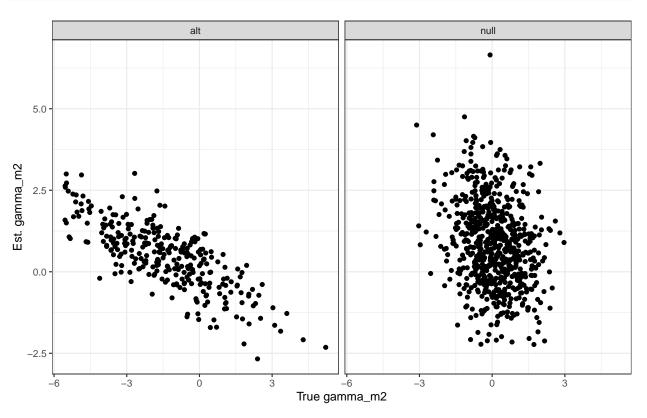


ggplot(plot\_df, aes(b2, b2\_hat)) + geom\_point() + facet\_wrap(~b2\_labels) + labs(x = "True b\_m2", y = "E

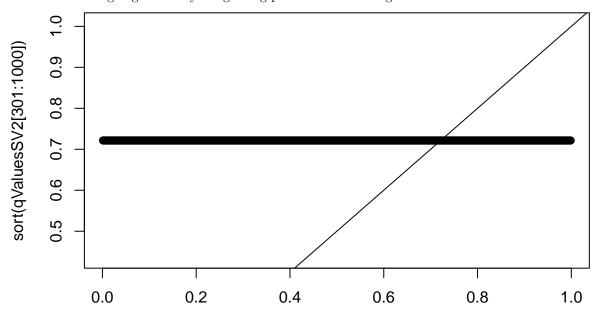


ggplot(plot\_df, aes(gamma1, gamma1\_hat)) + geom\_point() + facet\_wrap(~gamma1\_labels) + labs(x = "True g





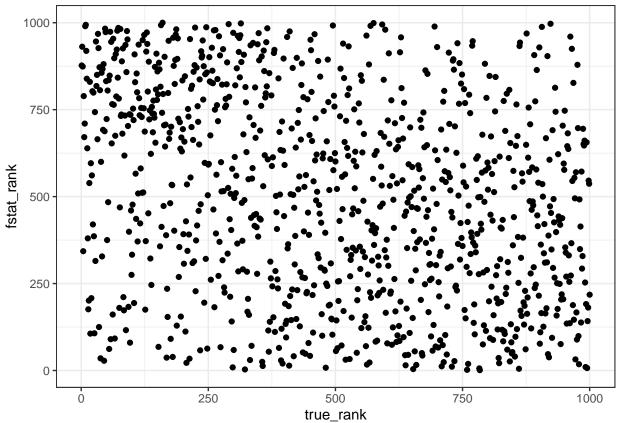
Not sure what's going on here yet regarding p-values and ranking.



1: length(qValuesSV2[301:1000])/(length(qValuesSV2[301:1000]) + 1)

<sup>##</sup> Warning in ks.test(qValuesSV2[301:1000], "punif", 0, 1): ties should not be
## present for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

```
##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: qValuesSV2[301:1000]
## D = 0.72143, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
##
## FALSE
## 700
##
## FALSE
## 300</pre>
```



#### "Knobs to turn" in this experiment:

 $\Gamma_{m,1}$ : If strong effect relative to  $b_{m,1}$  (fixed), then this will generate noise on control samples, leading to false positives.

 $\Gamma_{m,2}$ : If strong effect relative to  $b_{m,2}$  (fixed), then this will generate noise on case samples, leading to false negatives.

Our certainty of  $\Gamma$  to effect case or control samples depends on "the percentage of row space of S explained by G". We appropr that by looking at  $cor(G_r, S_2), r = 1, 2$ . We probably can fix this value for now.

#### Knob Speculation, within one experiment

$\Gamma_{m,1}$	$\Gamma_{m,2}$	$cor(G_r, S_2)$	DE	Scree plot
strong weak weak	weak strong weak	strong strong strong	more FPs more FNs neutral	more even PCA more even PCA more dominated PCA
strong	strong	strong	more FPs and FNs	more even PCA

#### Simulation with multiple experiments

$$X = B_1 S_1 + \Gamma_1 G_1 + \alpha (B_2 S_2 + \Gamma_2 G_2) + U$$

where  $B_i$  and  $\Gamma_i$  are the same shape and dimension of B and  $\Gamma$  as before.

 $S_1$  is the design matrix of the primary variables of the first experiment, elongated to 0s for the second experiment. etc.

We keep  $cor(G_{ir}, S_{i2})$  at the same strength.

```
set.seed(2023)
m = 1000 #number of genes (tests)
n = 20 #number of samples
r = 2 #number of latent variables per studies
s = 2 #number of studies
DE_effect = 5
simulation = expand.grid(alpha = c(.5, 1, seq(2, 50, 8)), #effect of the second experiment relative to
                         gamma = c(.5, seq(1, 30, 2))) #effect of latent variables, relative to DE_effe
simulation$n.sv = NA
simulation$num_PC_signif = NA
simulation$var_explained_PC1 = NA
for(i in 1:nrow(simulation)) {
  alpha = simulation$alpha[i]
  gamma = simulation$gamma[i]
  cat(alpha, "\t", gamma, "\n")
  #generate data
  U = rnorm(n * s, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  b11 = rnorm(m, mean = 0, sd = 1) #intercept
  b12 = mapply(mu = c(rep(DE_effect, 300), rep(0, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  B1 = cbind(b11, b12)
  b21 = rnorm(m, mean = 0, sd = 1)
  b22 = mapply(mu = c(rep(DE_effect, 300), rep(0, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  B2 = cbind(b21, b22)
```

```
S1 = matrix(c(rep(1, n), rep(0, n), rep(0, n/2), rep(1, n/2), rep(0, n)), byrow = T, ncol = s*n)
  S2 = matrix(c(rep(0, n), rep(1, n), rep(0, n), rep(0, n/2), rep(1, n/2)), byrow = T, ncol = s*n)
  gamma11 = mapply(mu = c(rep(0, 300), rep(gamma, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  gamma12 = mapply(mu = c(rep(-gamma, 300), rep(0, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  Gamma1 = cbind(gamma11, gamma12)
  gamma21 = mapply(mu = c(rep(0, 300), rep(gamma, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  gamma22 = mapply(mu = c(rep(-gamma, 300), rep(0, m - 300)),
               sigma = c(rep(1, 300), rep(1, m - 300)),
               function(mu, sigma) rnorm(1, mean = mu, sd = sigma))
  Gamma2 = cbind(gamma21, gamma22)
  G_zeros = matrix(rep(0, n*2), byrow = T, ncol = n)
  G1 = cbind(mapply(p = c(rep(.2, 10), rep(.8, 10)),
             function(p) rbinom(2, 1, p)), G_zeros)
  G2 = cbind(G_zeros, mapply(p = c(rep(.2, 10), rep(.8, 10)),
             function(p) rbinom(2, 1, p)))
  X = B1 %*% S1 + Gamma1 %*% G1 + alpha * (B2 %*% S2 + Gamma2 %*% G2) + U
  #inference
  S_{merged} = cbind(S1[, 1:n], S2[, (n+1):(2*n)])
  simulation$n.sv[i] = num.sv(X, t(S_merged), method = "be")
  pca = prcomp(t(X))
  variance = pca$sdev^2 / sum(pca$sdev^2)
  simulation$num_PC_signif[i] = length(which(variance > 1/ncol(X)))
  simulation$var_explained_PC1[i] = variance[1]
}
## 0.5
         0.5
## 1
         0.5
## 2
         0.5
## 10
         0.5
## 18
         0.5
## 26
         0.5
## 34
         0.5
```

## 42

## 50

## 1

## 2

## 10

## 18

## 26

## 34

## 42

## 0.5

0.5

0.5

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

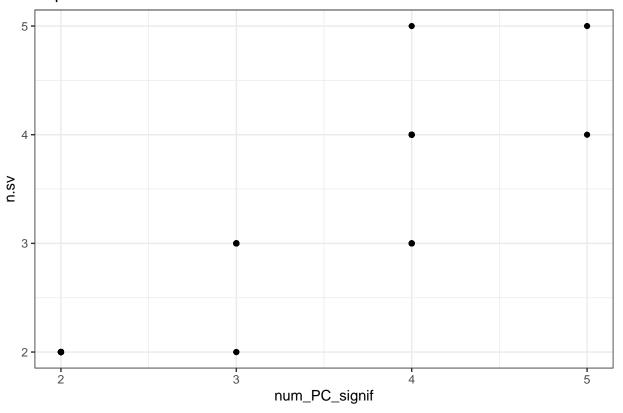
```
## 50
         1
## 0.5
         3
## 1
         3
## 2
         3
## 10
         3
## 18
         3
## 26
         3
## 34
         3
## 42
         3
## 50
         3
## 0.5
         5
## 1
         5
## 2
         5
## 10
         5
## 18
         5
## 26
         5
## 34
         5
## 42
         5
## 50
         5
## 0.5
         7
## 1
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## 18
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## 26
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## 34
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## 42
## 50
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         9
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         9
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         9
## 18
         9
## 26
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## 34
         9
## 42
         9
## 50
         9
## 0.5
         11
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         11
## 2
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## 10
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## 0.5
         13
## 1
         13
## 2
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## 10
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## 18
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         13
## 34
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## 42
         13
```

```
## 50
         13
## 0.5
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## 1
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         15
## 10
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## 18
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## 26
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## 42
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## 34
         25
## 42
         25
```

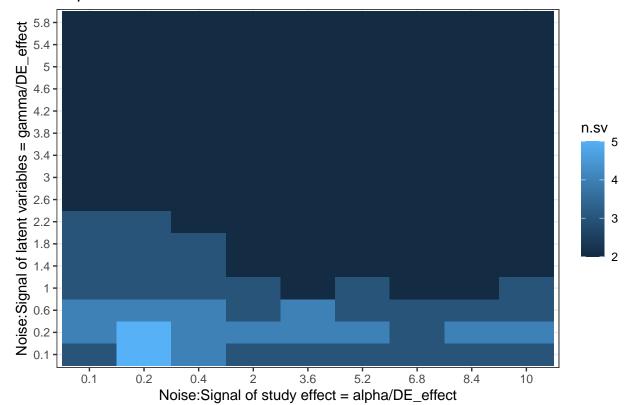
```
## 50
         25
## 0.5
         27
## 1
         27
## 2
         27
## 10
          27
## 18
         27
## 26
         27
## 34
         27
## 42
         27
## 50
         27
## 0.5
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## 1
         29
## 2
         29
## 10
         29
## 18
         29
## 26
         29
## 34
         29
## 42
         29
## 50
         29
```

 $ggplot(simulation, aes(x = num_PC_signif, y = n.sv)) + geom_point() + ggtitle("Expected SV: 5")$ 

### Expected SV: 5



# Expected SV: 5



## Expected SV: 5, DE effect: 3

