

2 Differential Gene Expression Analysis and GO Enrichment

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Differential Gene Expression

We performed differential gene expression analysis between wildtype and *hywi* knockdown animals. As a first step we generated expression estimates using RSEM/bowtie and used reads that were filtered for adapters (TruSeq3) using trimmomatic (LEADING:3 TRAILING:3 SLIDINGWINDOW:4:15 MINLEN:36). We made use of the RSEM functions `rsem-calculate-expression` (`-forward-prob 0`) and `rsem-generate-data-matrix` to generate an expression matrix (scripts: `DGE_expression.sh`, `DGE_count_matrix.sh`). The raw count matrix is available at GEO (GSE135440).

Load the expression data / GO annotations

```
# Load the Differential Gene Expression Count Matrix

counts <- read.table("objects/Differential_Gene_Expression_Count_Matrix.txt", sep = "\t",
  check.names = FALSE, header = TRUE, row.names = 1)

# Load normalized piRNA and degradome reads and transcript characterization from
# RMD1

piRNA_Deg_counts <- read.table("objects/Annotated_piRNA_Degradome_Count_Matrix.txt",
  sep = "\t")
```

Load Required Packages

```
library(edgeR)
library(knitr)
library(xtable)
library(ggplot2)
```

Data exploration

We explore the data to get insights into the paired nature of the triplicate samples from wildtype and *hywi* knockdown tissue.

```
# We first calculate normalized counts for future use and to include them in the
# master dataframe.

# set gene IDs as rownames
rownames(counts) <- counts[, 1]
```

```

# raw counts from all treatments
k <- counts[, c(2:7)]

# calculate normalization factors
nf_k <- calcNormFactors(k)

# calculate library sizes
ls_k <- colSums(k)

# effective library size using normalization factors
lse_k <- ls_k * nf_k

# normalization multiplier to use on counts
nm_k <- 1e+06/lse_k

# normalize counts using normalization multiplier
k <- k * nm_k

# round normalized counts
k <- round(k, digits = 0)

# restore ID column
k$ID <- rownames(k)

# reorder columns
k <- k[, c(7, 1:6)]

# combine rounded raw and normalized counts
k <- merge(counts[, c(1:7)], k, by = "ID")

# rename columns
colnames(k) <- c("ID", "WT1", "WT2", "WT3", "KD1", "KD2", "KD3", "nWT1", "nWT2",
  "nWT3", "nKD1", "nKD2", "nKD3")

# explore replication

# define treatment groups for DGE
TR_k <- factor(c("k", "k", "k", "w", "w", "w"))

# set wild type as reference
TR_k <- relevel(TR_k, ref = "w")

# create experimental design data frame defining treatment type for each sample
d_k <- data.frame(Sample = colnames(counts[, c(5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4)]), TR_k)

# generate DGEList object containing raw counts, the treatment type for each
# column, and the gene IDs
y <- DGEList(counts = counts[, c(5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4)], group = d_k$TR_k, genes = counts[,
  1])

# label each column with the appropriate sample name
colnames(y) <- d_k$Sample

```

```

# calculate library size for each sample and store within DGEList
y$samples$lib.size <- colSums(y$counts)

# exclude transcripts that do not have at least two samples with more than one
# count per million
keep <- rowSums(cpm(y) > 1) >= 2
y <- y[keep, , keep.lib.sizes = FALSE]

# number of transcripts remaining after count filtering
dim(y)

## [1] 16435      6

# calculate normalization factors for each sample
y <- calcNormFactors(y)

# review library sizes and normalization factors
y$samples

##      group lib.size norm.factors
## KD1      k 27236412    1.0711124
## KD2      k 26955915    0.9927897
## KD3      k 27081381    1.0126300
## WT1      w 22165507    1.0181741
## WT2      w 27471090    0.9836625
## WT3      w 25597005    0.9272326

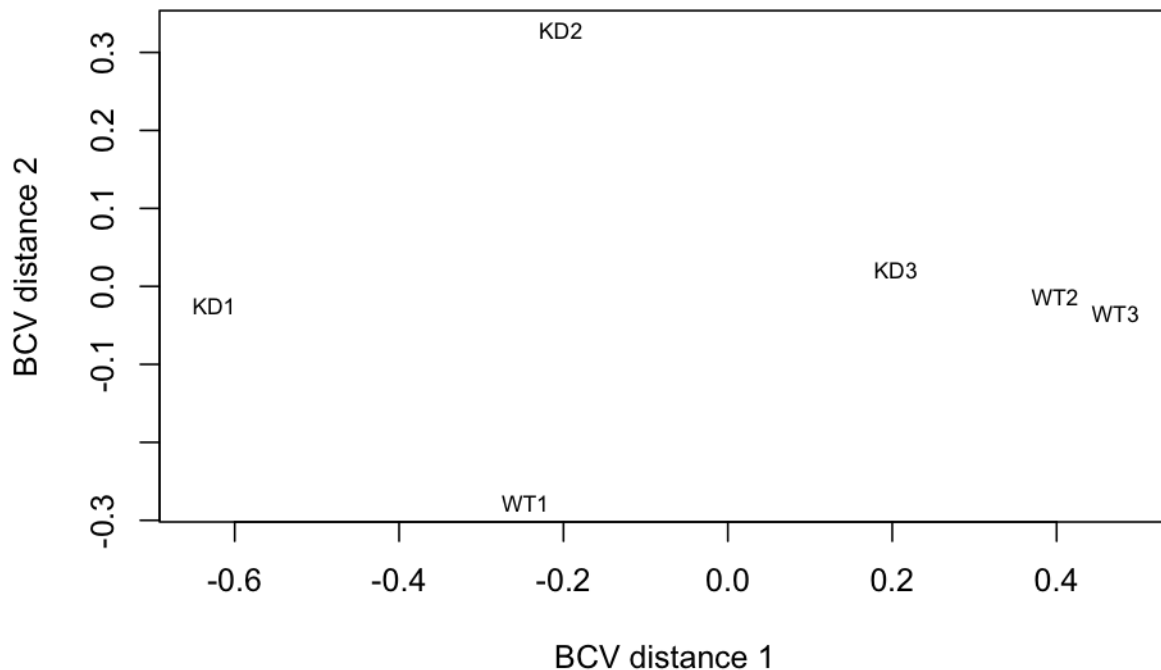
# create a matrix defining the control and treatment groups for the analysis
# based on what is described by the TR object
design_k <- model.matrix(~TR_k)

# Estimate dispersions
y <- estimateDisp(y, design_k)

# generate MDS Plot

plotMDS(y, method = "bcv", cex = 0.7)

```



```
# we exclude outlier replicates WT1 and KD3 from downstream analyses

# define treatment groups for DGE
TR_k <- factor(c("k", "k", "w", "w"))

# set wild type as reference
TR_k <- relevel(TR_k, ref = "w")

# create experimental design data frame defining treatment type for each sample
d_k <- data.frame(Sample = colnames(counts[, c(5, 6, 3, 4)]), TR_k)

# generate DGElist object containing raw counts, the treatment type for each
# column, and the gene annotations
y <- DGElist(counts = counts[, c(5, 6, 3, 4)], group = d_k$TR_k, genes = counts[,
  1])

# label each column with the appropriate sample name
colnames(y) <- d_k$Sample

# calculate library size for each sample and store within DGElist
y$samples$lib.size <- colSums(y$counts)

# exclude transcripts that do not have at least two samples with more than one
# count per million
keep <- rowSums(cpm(y) > 1) >= 2
y <- y[keep, , keep.lib.sizes = FALSE]
```

```

# number of transcripts remaining after count filtering
dim(y)

## [1] 15924      4

# calculate normalization factors for each sample
y <- calcNormFactors(y)

# review library sizes and normalization factors
y$samples

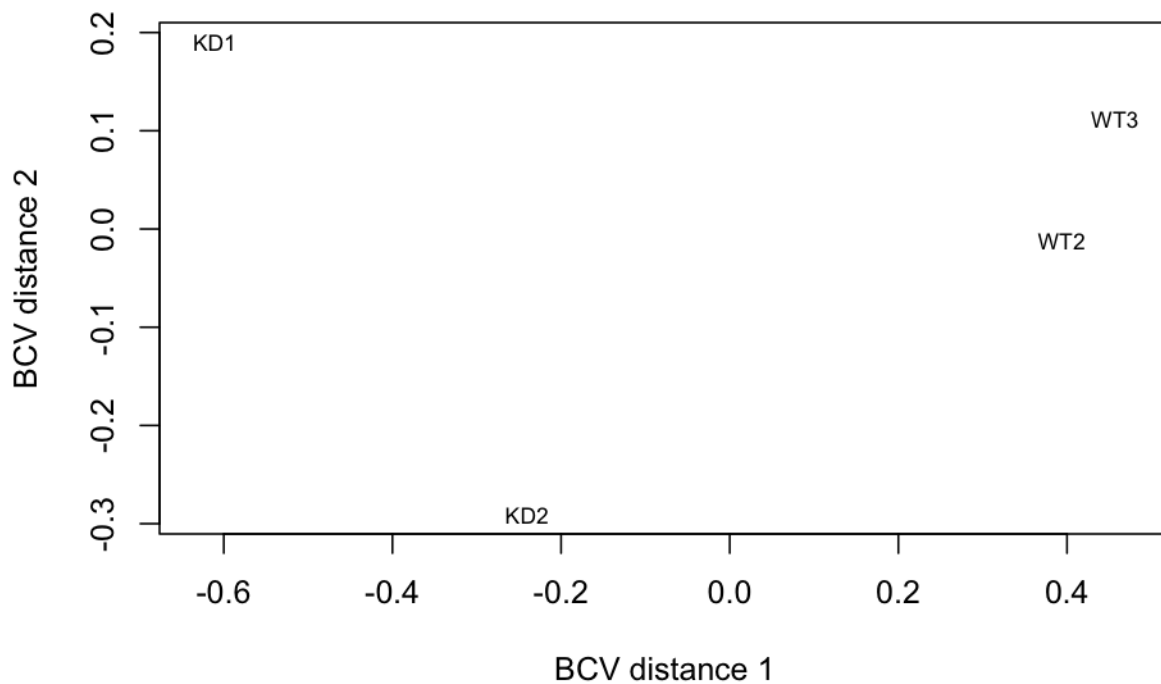
##      group lib.size norm.factors
## KD1      k 27217655   1.0849445
## KD2      k 26945252   0.9960237
## WT2      w 27460768   0.9922666
## WT3      w 25588479   0.9325978

# create a matrix defining the control and treatment groups for the analysis
# based on what is described by the TR object
design_k <- model.matrix(~TR_k)

# estimate dispersions
y <- estimateDisp(y, design_k)

# generate MDS Plot
plotMDS(y, method = "bcv", cex = 0.7)

```



Differential Gene Expression (DGE) analysis - wildtype vs *hywi* knockdown

We perform DGE analysis after excluding outlier replicates WT1 and KD3.

```
# DGE Analysis

# set p-value for cutoff
p.value = 0.05

# fit data to a negative binomial generalized log-linear model
fit_k <- glmFit(y, design_k)

# conduct a statistical test for differential gene expression based on the fit
# from
lrt_k <- glmLRT(fit_k)

# create a list of values that describes the status of each gene in the DGE test
de_k <- decideTestsDGE(lrt_k, adjust.method = "BH", p.value)

# overview of number of differentially expressed genes
summary(de_k)

##          TR_kk
## Down       17
## NotSig 15466
## Up         441

# build results table
D_k <- lrt_k$table

# restore ID column
D_k$ID <- rownames(D_k)

# add column of adjusted p values
D_k <- cbind(D_k, p.adjust(D_k$PValue, method = "BH"))
names(D_k)[names(D_k) == "p.adjust(D_k$PValue, method = \"BH\")"] = "k_Padj"

# create table summarizing rounded raw counts, normalized counts and DGE results
res_k <- merge(k, D_k, by = "ID", all = TRUE)

# call transcripts upregulated, downregulated, or unaffected

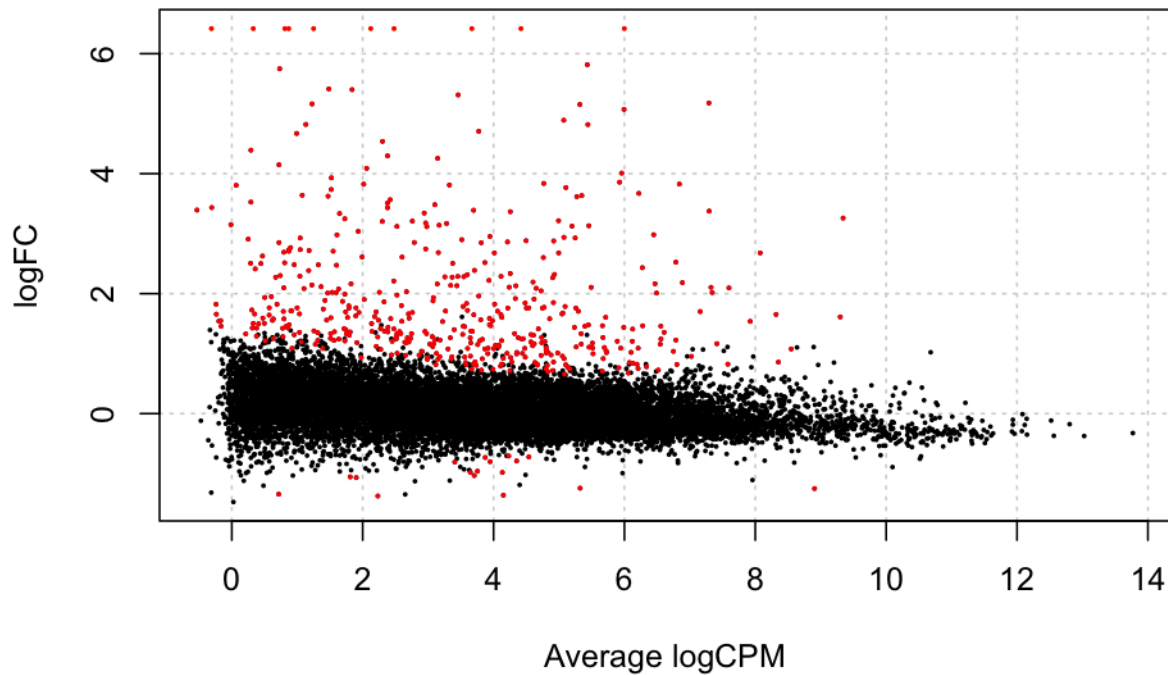
res_k$DE <- ifelse(res_k$k_Padj <= 0.05 & res_k$logFC >= 0 & !is.na(res_k$logFC &
  res_k$k_Padj), "Up", ifelse(res_k$k_Padj <= 0.05 & res_k$logFC <= 0 & !is.na(res_k$logFC &
  res_k$k_Padj), "Down", "None"))

# merge with the master dataframe
piRNA_Deg_counts <- merge(piRNA_Deg_counts, res_k, by = "ID")

# generate volcano plot

detags <- rownames(y)[as.logical(de_k)]
```

```
plotSmear(lrt_k, de.tags = detags, cex = 0.2, cex.lab = 1, cex.axis = 1)
```

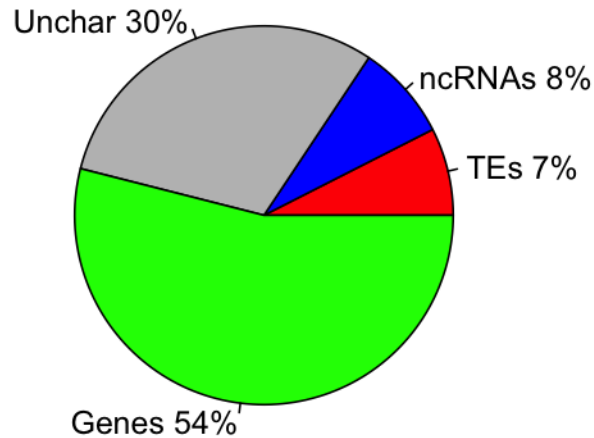


```
# generate plot of upregulated transcripts expression fold change
```

```
Upreg_Types <- c(sum(piRNA_Deg_counts$DE == "Up" & piRNA_Deg_counts$Transcript_Class ==
  "TE"), sum(piRNA_Deg_counts$DE == "Up" & piRNA_Deg_counts$Transcript_Class ==
  "ncRNA"), sum(piRNA_Deg_counts$DE == "Up" & piRNA_Deg_counts$Transcript_Class ==
  "Unchar"), sum(piRNA_Deg_counts$DE == "Up" & piRNA_Deg_counts$Transcript_Class ==
  "Gene"))

lbls <- c("TEs", "ncRNAs", "Unchar", "Genes")
colors = c("red", "blue", "gray", "green")
pct <- round(Upreg_Types/sum(Upreg_Types) * 100)
lbls <- paste(lbls, pct) # add percents to labels
lbls <- paste(lbls, "%", sep = "") # ad % to labels
pie(Upreg_Types, labels = lbls, col = colors, main = "hywi RNAi Upregulated Transcript Composition")
```

hywi RNAi Upregulated Transcript Composition



Somatic Hywi piRNA Mapping Density Ordering

To infer direct targets of Hywi, *hywi* RNAi upregulated transcripts can be described as high and low Hywi piRNA mapping transcripts. “High-mapping” transcripts are likely to be direct Hywi targets while “low-mapping” transcripts are unlikely to be direct Hywi targets. High Mapping transcripts were defined as those transcripts that were in the top 20% of read counts per kilobase million after combining Colch Hywi Sense and Colch Hywi Antisense reads.

To infer which transcripts were most likely to be involved in the ping-pong cycle in somatic stem cells, transcripts were ordered by Colch Hywi Antisense reads per kilobase million. Transcripts that fall within the top 20% in this category were considered to be putative ping-pong transcripts.

To infer which transcripts may be processed by Hywi phasing in somatic stem cells, transcripts were ordered by Colch Hywi Sense reads per kilobase million. Transcripts that fall within the top 20% in this category were considered to be putative phased transcripts.

The same process was performed for Hyli piRNAs.

Generate percentiles for the different groups

```
piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hywi_AS_Counts_RPK +  
  piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hywi_S_Counts_RPK)
```

```
piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic
```

Repeat for only Colch Hywi Antisense piRNAs


```

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_AS <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hywi_AS_Counts_RPK)

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_AS <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_AS)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_AS)

# Repeat for only Colch Hywi Sense piRNAs

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_S <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hywi_S_Counts_RPK)

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_S <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_S)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hywi_Perc_S)

# Repeat with Hyli

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hyli_AS_Counts_RPK +
  piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hyli_S_Counts_RPK)

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc)

# Repeat for only Colch Hyli Antisense piRNAs

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_AS <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hyli_AS_Counts_RPK)

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_AS <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_AS)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_AS)

# Repeat for only Colch Hyli Sense piRNAs

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_S <- (piRNA_Deg_counts$Colch_Hyli_S_Counts_RPK)

piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_S <- ecdf(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_S)(piRNA_Deg_counts$Somatic_Hyli_Perc_S)

# write table that summarizes data write.table(piRNA_Deg_counts, file =
# 'objects/Annotated_piRNA_Degradome_DGE_Count_Matrix.txt', sep = '\t')

```

GO-Term Enrichment Analysis

GO-term enrichment analysis was performed on upregulated transcripts against the entire transcriptome to investigate a functional response to somatic *hywi* knockdown.

GO-term enrichment analysis was performed using goatools v0.6.10 using the script: goatools_GO_enrichment.pl

```

# Load GO annotation results

GO_table <- read.table("objects/GO_upreg_trans_full_ref.txt", header = T, sep = "\t")

# Take enriched biological processes

GO_table_sub <- subset(GO_table, p_bonferroni <= 0.05 & NS == "BP")

# Include GO accession number, GO term, ratio in study, ratio in population,
# bonferroni corrected p-value, and transcript IDs

GO_table_sub <- GO_table_sub[, c(1, 4:6, 10, 14)]
colnames(GO_table_sub) <- c("GO", "GO_Term", "Study", "Pop", "p_val", "ID")

```

```
# Print table
```

```
kable(GO_table_sub, format = "markdown", padding = 100)
```

GO	GO_Term	Study	Pop	p_val	ID
... GO: 0006952	defense response	26/441	753/38747	0.0142	t11117aep, t12198aep, t16424aep, t17178aep, t17750aep, t21013aep, t21682aep, t22133aep, t24687aep, t32280aep, t33020aep, t34385aep, t34424aep, t34475aep, t35573aep, t35608aep, t35837aep, t38672aep, t38673aep, t5914aep, t6387aep, t7326aep, t7388aep, t8582aep, t8645aep, t8946aep
....GO: 0051899	membrane depolarization	7/441	46/38747	0.0170	t17803aep, t18338aep, t24938aep, t25020aep, t526aep, t527aep, t9936aep
.....GO: 2000051	negative regulation of non-canonical Wnt signaling pathway	4/441	8/38747	0.0221	t29674aep, t30176aep, t33022aep, t8142aep
....GO: 0048440	carpel development	3/441	3/38747	0.0290	t35573aep, t38672aep, t38673aep
... GO: 0045087	innate immune response	14/441	258/38747	0.0370	t11117aep, t17178aep, t22133aep, t24687aep, t34385aep, t34424aep, t35573aep, t35608aep, t35837aep, t38672aep, t38673aep, t6387aep, t7326aep, t8946aep
.....GO: 0031050	dsRNA processing	5/441	19/38747	0.0377	t30770aep, t35488aep, t38672aep, t38673aep, t5914aep
.....GO: 0042108	positive regulation of cytokine biosynthetic process	5/441	20/38747	0.0498	t21682aep, t22133aep, t24687aep, t34424aep, t8645aep

Software versions

This document was computed on Fri Jan 10 10:35:54 2020 with the following R package versions.

R version 3.5.3 (2019-03-11)

Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)

Running under: macOS Mojave 10.14.5

Matrix products: default

BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib

LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib

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] ggplot2_3.2.0 xtable_1.8-3 edgeR_3.22.5 limma_3.38.3 knitr_1.22
```

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

```
[1] Rcpp_1.0.1      magrittr_1.5    splines_3.5.3   tidyselect_0.2.5
[5] munsell_0.5.0   colorspace_1.4-1 lattice_0.20-38 R6_2.4.0
[9] rlang_0.4.0     highr_0.7       dplyr_0.8.3     stringr_1.4.0
[13] tools_3.5.3     grid_3.5.3      gtable_0.3.0    xfun_0.5
[17] withr_2.1.2     htmltools_0.3.6 assertthat_0.2.1 yaml_2.2.0
[21] lazyeval_0.2.2  digest_0.6.20   tibble_2.1.3    crayon_1.3.4
[25] purrr_0.3.2     formatR_1.7     glue_1.3.1      evaluate_0.13
[29] rmarkdown_1.12  stringi_1.4.3   compiler_3.5.3  pillar_1.4.2
[33] scales_1.0.0    locfit_1.5-9.1  pkgconfig_2.0.2
```