

Class 13: RNASeq Analysis

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The data for today's lab comes from a published RNA-seq experiment where airway smooth muscle cells were treated with dexamethasone, a synthetic glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory effects.

Import Data

We need two things for this analysis: counts and metadata these are called "countData" and "colData" in the DESeq2 world.

```
counts <- read.csv("airway_scaledcounts.csv", row.names=1)
metadata <- read.csv("airway_metadata.csv")
```

```
head(counts)
```

	SRR1039508	SRR1039509	SRR1039512	SRR1039513	SRR1039516
ENSG00000000003	723	486	904	445	1170
ENSG00000000005	0	0	0	0	0
ENSG000000000419	467	523	616	371	582
ENSG000000000457	347	258	364	237	318
ENSG000000000460	96	81	73	66	118

ENSG00000000938	0	0	1	0	2
	SRR1039517	SRR1039520	SRR1039521		
ENSG00000000003	1097	806	604		
ENSG00000000005	0	0	0		
ENSG00000000419	781	417	509		
ENSG00000000457	447	330	324		
ENSG00000000460	94	102	74		
ENSG00000000938	0	0	0		

The counts are organized with a gene per row and experiment per column.

```
head(metadata)
```

	id	dex	celltype	geo_id
1	SRR1039508	control	N61311	GSM1275862
2	SRR1039509	treated	N61311	GSM1275863
3	SRR1039512	control	N052611	GSM1275866
4	SRR1039513	treated	N052611	GSM1275867
5	SRR1039516	control	N080611	GSM1275870
6	SRR1039517	treated	N080611	GSM1275871

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

Q2. How many 'control' cell lines do we have?

```
sum(metadata$dex == "control")
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
table(metadata$dex)
```

control	treated
4	4

Check on match of metaData and colData

```
colnames(counts)
```

```
[1] "SRR1039508" "SRR1039509" "SRR1039512" "SRR1039513" "SRR1039516"  
[6] "SRR1039517" "SRR1039520" "SRR1039521"
```

```
metadata$id
```

```
[1] "SRR1039508" "SRR1039509" "SRR1039512" "SRR1039513" "SRR1039516"  
[6] "SRR1039517" "SRR1039520" "SRR1039521"
```

```
colnames(counts) == metadata$id
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

If you want to know that all the elements of a vector are TRUE we can use the `all()` function.

```
all( c(T, T, T) )
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
all( colnames(counts) == metadata$id )
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Examine Data

Analysis

I want to start by comparing “control” and “treated” columns. To do this I will find the average for each gene (row) in all “control” columns. Then I will find the average in the “treated” columns. Then I will compare them.

Let’s extract all “control” columns first.

```
control.inds <- metadata$dex == "control"
```

```
control.counts <- counts[,control.inds]
```

Now find the mean count value per gene using the `apply()` function.

```
control.mean <- apply(control.counts, 1, mean)
```

Now do the same for the “treated” columns. i.e. find `treated.mean` values.

```
treated.inds <- metadata$dex == "treated"
```

```
treated.counts <- counts[,treated.inds]
```

```
treated.mean <- apply(treated.counts, 1, mean)
```

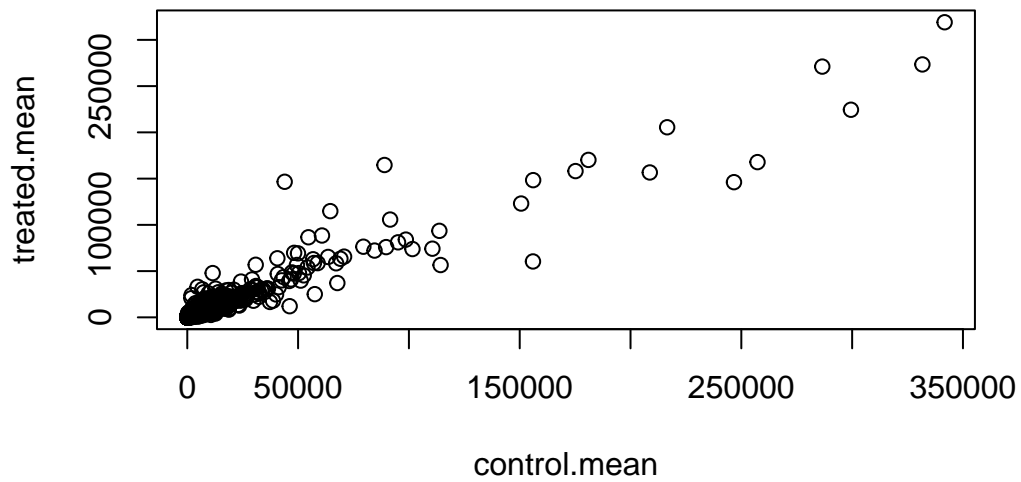
Put these two mean vector together for ease of book-keeping.

```
meancounts <- data.frame(control.mean, treated.mean)
head(meancounts)
```

	control.mean	treated.mean
ENSG000000000003	900.75	658.00
ENSG000000000005	0.00	0.00
ENSG000000000419	520.50	546.00
ENSG000000000457	339.75	316.50
ENSG000000000460	97.25	78.75
ENSG000000000938	0.75	0.00

Let's have a wee look with a quick plot.

```
plot(meancounts)
```



```
log(10, base=2)
```

```
[1] 3.321928
```

```
log2(10/10)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
log2(20/10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
log2(10/20)
```

```
[1] -1
```

```
log2(40/10)
```

```
[1] 2
```

We most often work in log2 units because they have a more simple interpretation.

Here we calculate the log2 Fold-change of treated/control values and add it to our wee data frame of results.

```
meancounts$log2fc <- log2(meancounts$treated.mean / meancounts$control.mean)
head(meancounts)
```

	control.mean	treated.mean	log2fc
ENSG000000000003	900.75	658.00	-0.45303916
ENSG000000000005	0.00	0.00	NaN
ENSG000000000419	520.50	546.00	0.06900279
ENSG000000000457	339.75	316.50	-0.10226805
ENSG000000000460	97.25	78.75	-0.30441833
ENSG000000000938	0.75	0.00	-Inf

There are some funky answers in there like NaN (Not a number) and -Inf (minus infinity) that all come because I have zero count genes in my dataset.

It is common practice to filter these zero count genes out before we go too deep.

```
to.keep.inds <- (rowSums(meancounts[,1:2] == 0) == 0)
mycounts <- meancounts[to.keep.inds, ]
head(mycounts)
```

	control.mean	treated.mean	log2fc
ENSG000000000003	900.75	658.00	-0.45303916
ENSG000000000419	520.50	546.00	0.06900279
ENSG000000000457	339.75	316.50	-0.10226805
ENSG000000000460	97.25	78.75	-0.30441833
ENSG000000000971	5219.00	6687.50	0.35769358
ENSG000000001036	2327.00	1785.75	-0.38194109

Q. How many genes do we have left after zero count filtering?

```
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817
```

A common threshold for calling a gene “up” or “down” is a log2 fold change of +2 or -2.

Q. How many “up” regulated genes do we have?

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc >= +2)
```

```
[1] 314
```

DESeq analysis

We need to do this analysis properly with our inner stats person keep happy.

```
#!/ message: false  
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
Loading required package: stats4
```

```
Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```
Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
anyDuplicated, aperm, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind,  
colnames, dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find,  
get, grep, grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply,  
match, mget, order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int,  
Position, rank, rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, setdiff, table,  
tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
```

```
Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'
```

The following object is masked from 'package:utils':

findMatches

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

expand.grid, I, unname

Loading required package: IRanges

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats

Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

Loading required package: Biobase

Welcome to Bioconductor

Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.

Attaching package: 'Biobase'

The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

rowMedians

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

anyMissing, rowMedians

To use DESeq we need to get our input data in very particular format.

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,  
                              colData = metadata,  
                              design = ~dex)
```

converting counts to integer mode

Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors

Run DESeq analysis

```
dds <- DESeq(dds)
```

estimating size factors

estimating dispersions

gene-wise dispersion estimates

mean-dispersion relationship

final dispersion estimates

fitting model and testing

Get the results

```
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control

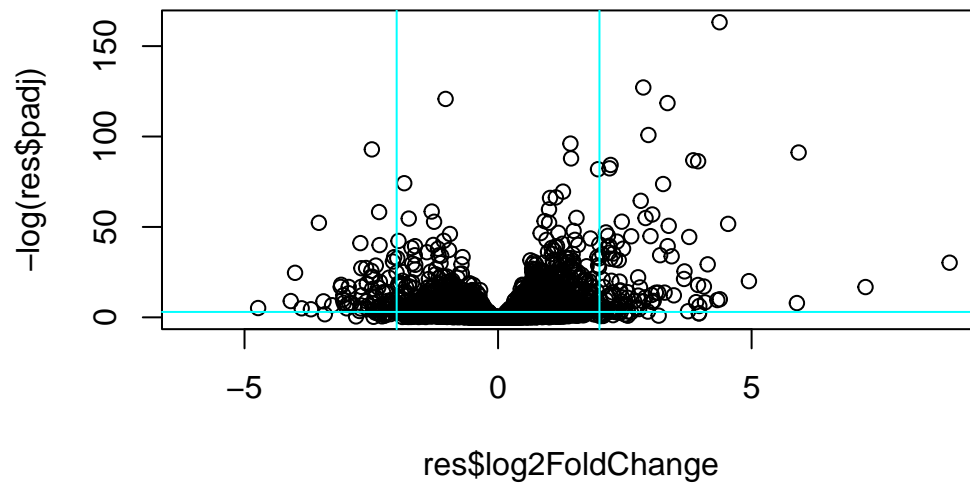
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control

DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns

	baseMean	log2FoldChange	lfcSE	stat	pvalue
	<numeric>	<numeric>	<numeric>	<numeric>	<numeric>
ENSG000000000003	747.194195	-0.3507030	0.168246	-2.084470	0.0371175
ENSG000000000005	0.000000	NA	NA	NA	NA
ENSG0000000000419	520.134160	0.2061078	0.101059	2.039475	0.0414026
ENSG0000000000457	322.664844	0.0245269	0.145145	0.168982	0.8658106
ENSG0000000000460	87.682625	-0.1471420	0.257007	-0.572521	0.5669691
ENSG0000000000938	0.319167	-1.7322890	3.493601	-0.495846	0.6200029
	padj				
	<numeric>				
ENSG000000000003	0.163035				
ENSG000000000005	NA				
ENSG0000000000419	0.176032				
ENSG0000000000457	0.961694				
ENSG0000000000460	0.815849				
ENSG0000000000938	NA				

I want to make a figure showing an overview of all my results to date. A plot of **log2 fold change** vs the **p-value** (adjusted p-value)

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj))
abline(v=-2, col="cyan")
abline(v=2, col="cyan")
abline(h=-log(0.05), col="cyan")
```



```
log(0.5)
```

```
[1] -0.6931472
```

```
log(0.000005)
```

```
[1] -12.20607
```

```
# Setup our custom point color vector
mycols <- rep("cyan", nrow(res))
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "blue"

inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "turquoise"
```

Volcano plot with custom colors

```
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj),  
      col=mycols, ylab="-Log(P-value)", xlab="Log2(FoldChange)" )  
  
# Cut-off lines  
abline(v=c(-2,2), col="gray", lty=2)  
abline(h=-log(0.1), col="gray", lty=2)
```

