

# **Experimental Plan in Biology Research**

## **A Statistical Perspective**

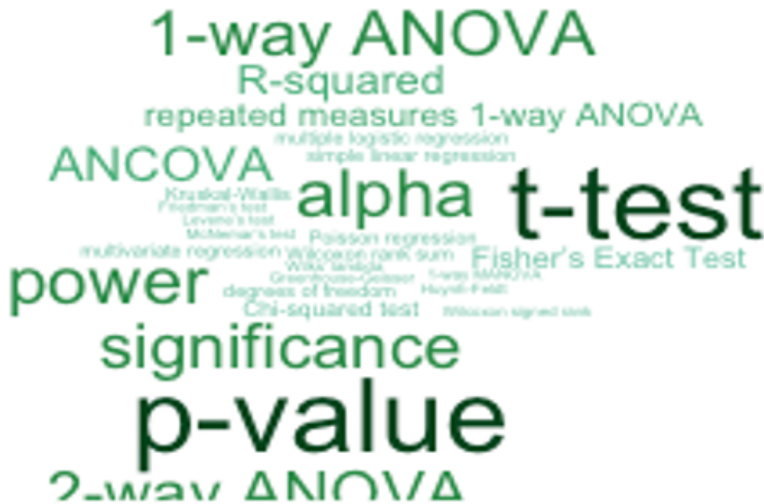
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**Let's talk about statistics and its role in the sciences**

## What a first course in statistics emphasises:



# What statistics is Really About:

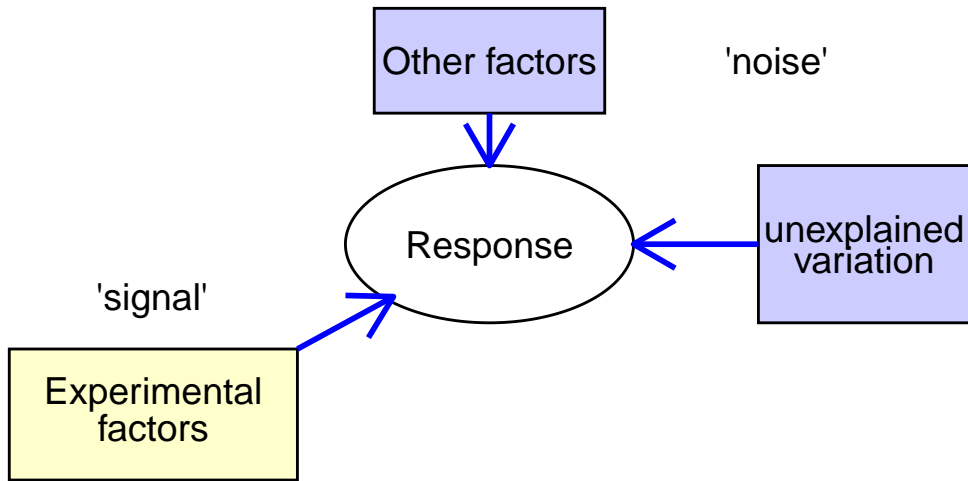


# “Model” of an Experiment

- ▶ What is your research question?
- ▶ What is the main outcome of interest?
- ▶ What are the experimental factors?
- ▶ What other factors may influence outcome?

**Statistical model: tool for turning data into information**

# Model of an Experiment



# **Part I: What is Statistical Framework for your Experiment?**

# Identify outcome measures and experimental factors

- ▶ What is role of Guanylate-binding protein (GBP) in autophagy and apoptosis in (mouse) intestinal cells?
- ▶ What is role of GBP on the production of interferon and other inflammatory markers in (mouse) intestinal cells?
- ▶ What is effect of inbreeding on associative learning in *Gambusia holbrooki*?
- ▶ What is effect of mutated UBF (UBFE210K) on RNA poly I transcription in mouse model?



# Identify outcome measures and experimental factors

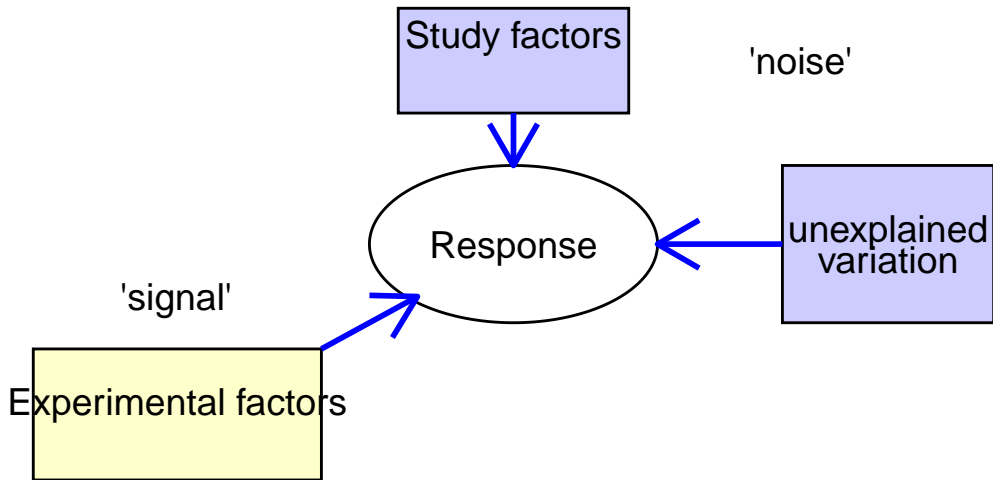
- ▶ Do rainbow fish *M. Malanda* and *M. splendida* have different temperature preferences?
- ▶ Do rainbow fish *M. Malanda* and *M. splendida* show a preference for their own species?
- ▶ Do infectious agents cause growth anomalies (GA) in coral species?

# The Experimental Plan

## Points to Consider

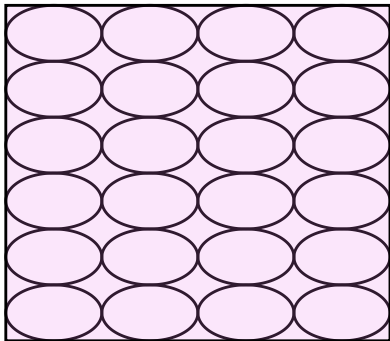
- ▶ Type of Response
  - ▶ measuring instrument
  - ▶ how reliable, repeatable
- ▶ Experimental Factors
  - ▶ single factor/ multi-factorial
- ▶ Study conduct
  - ▶ ad hoc effect masking effect of experimental factor
  - ▶ multiple repeats of experiment
    - ▶ different litters
    - ▶ different reagents
    - ▶ gating strategy
    - ▶ environmental conditions

# Study conduct introduces “noise” that can confound experiment

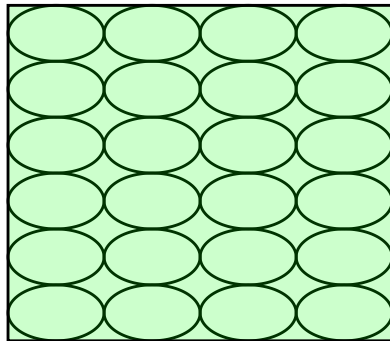


# Example: What are problems with this experimental plan?

Top Shelf  
WT



Bottom Shelf  
mutant



# Group Exercise:

**For an experiment you plan to do next semester:**

- ▶ Aspect of study conduct that can contribute to “noise”.
- ▶ Identify a technology in your experiment and its reliability.
- ▶ How many times will you repeat experiment? What will change between repeats?

# **From Experimental Plan to Statistical Model**

# Example 1

## What is role of GBP8 in apoptosis in (mouse) intestinal cells?

- ▶ Outcome measure: apoptosis activity
- ▶ Experimental factors: GBP8 expressed (Yes/No)
- ▶ Other things to consider: litter, multiple measures/mouse, experiment
- ▶ Question: does mean activity differ between WT and GBP8-/- intestinal cells?

$$model1 = lm(activity \sim GBP8 + (1|litter) + (1|mouseID))$$

## Example 2

What is effect of inbreeding on associative learning in *Gambusia holbrooki*?

- ▶ Outcome measure: result on cognitive task (?)
- ▶ Experimental factors: inbred (Yes/No)
- ▶ Other things to consider: ancestry
- ▶ Possible question: does time to complete task differ between inbred and outbred mosquitofish?

$$model2 = \text{coxph}(\text{Surv}(\text{time}, \text{complete}) \sim \text{inbred} + (1|\text{family}) + (1|\text{tank}))$$



## Example 3

What is effect of mutated UBF on RNA poly I transcription in UBFE210K mouse model?

- ▶ Outcome measure: normalised Ct-value for pre-RNA expression?
- ▶ Experimental factors: tissue type (bone marrow, spleen, b-cells)
- ▶ Other things to consider: PCR run, position on plate
- ▶ Possible question: does mean Ct-value differ between tissue types?

$$model\beta = lm(Ct \sim tissue_{type} + (1|plate) + (1|row) + (1|column) + (1|sample))$$

## Example 4

Do rainbow fish *M. Malanda* and *M. splendida* show a preference for their own species?

- ▶ Outcome measure: prefer *M. Malanda* (Yes/No)
- ▶ Experimental factors: species (2)
- ▶ Other things to consider: repeated measures of subject, potential mates in tank.
- ▶ Possible question: Does preference for *M. Malanda* depend on species?

```
model4 = glmmTMB(M.Malanda ~ species + (1|subjectID) + (1|targetfish))
```

## Example 5

### Do infectious agents cause growth anomalies (GA) in coral species?

- ▶ Outcome measure: develop GA (Yes/No)
- ▶ Experimental factors: position in tank, coral species
- ▶ Other things to consider: tank effects, clear definition of GA
- ▶ Possible question: Are coral touching lesion area more likely to develop GA compared with coral further away?

*model5 = glmmTMB(GA ~ position \* species + (1|tank))*

# Group Exercise:

**For an experiment you plan to do next semester:**

- ▶ What is the response variable?
- ▶ What are the experimental factors?
- ▶ Write down a model of your experiment.

## **Model-centred thinking Part 3: R/RStudio, modelling and reproducible research**

# R: your friendly data analysis tool

- ▶ Advantages:
  - ▶ Great graphics tools for data visualisation and pattern recognition
  - ▶ Easy to model, interpret and summarise data
  - ▶ Data organisation
  - ▶ Essential for creating transparent, reproducible workflow
- ▶ Disadvantages:

# R: your friendly data analysis tool

- ▶ MORE Advantages:
  - ▶ Other researchers can follow logic of analysis
  - ▶ Code/Data available to future researchers
  - ▶ Easy to get statistical help
  - ▶ International community of R users
    - ▶ latest analytic techniques
    - ▶ online expert advice
- ▶ Disadvantages:

# R: your friendly data analysis tool

- ▶ MORE Advantages:
  - ▶ Code compiles to well-formatted document
  - ▶ R coding skills valued inside/outside academia
- ▶ Disadvantages:
  - ▶ learning curve
  - ▶ use or lose
  - ▶ too few local R trainers



# Statistics and R: How can we help?

- ▶ Training workshops in R
- ▶ Workshops on Statistical Modelling
- ▶ Data analysis workshops
- ▶ Weekly biostatistics/bioinformatics drop-in

**Contact us any time through e-mail or BDSI admin**

# Example of analysis using R