

Stats744: HW4

Illustrating Statistical Inference

Data:

As part of my thesis I have information about substitutions and their variation across four bacterial genomes: *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *Streptomyces*, and *S. meliloti*. The bacteria *S. meliloti* is a multi-repliconic bacteria and therefore each of it's replicons is analyzed separately. The data is binary, stating at each site in the genome if there is a substitution, or there is not. This was also broken down into protein coding and non-protein coding sections of the genome. I previously fit a logistic regression to the data and obtained a table with the following results:

Protein Coding				
Bacteria and Replicon	Coefficient Estimate	Standard Error	z-value	P(> z)
<i>E. coli</i> Chromosome	-4.308×10^{-8}	2.584×10^{-9}	-16.67	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>B. subtilis</i> Chromosome	-4.971×10^{-8}	4.268×10^{-9}	-11.65	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>Streptomyces</i> Chromosome	1.989×10^{-8}	8.696×10^{-10}	57.37	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>S. meliloti</i> Chromosome	-1.903×10^{-7}	2.13×10^{-8}	-8.934	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>S. meliloti</i> pSymA	-6.642×10^{-7}	2.801×10^{-8}	-23.71	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>S. meliloti</i> pSymB	1.769×10^{-7}	2.33×10^{-8}	7.593	3.11×10^{-14}

Non-Protein Coding				
Bacteria and Replicon	Coefficient Estimate	Standard Error	z-value	P
<i>E. coli</i> Chromosome	9.896×10^{-9}	7.159×10^{-9}	1.382	0.167
<i>B. subtilis</i> Chromosome	-1.055×10^{-7}	1.25×10^{-8}	-8.436	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>Streptomyces</i> Chromosome	1.635×10^{-7}	2.893×10^{-9}	56.5	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>S. meliloti</i> Chromosome	-2.900×10^{-7}	3.852×10^{-8}	-7.527	5.18×10^{-14}
<i>S. meliloti</i> pSymA	-1.263×10^{-6}	5.595×10^{-8}	-22.57	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$
<i>S. meliloti</i> pSymB	4.771×10^{-7}	5.314×10^{-8}	8.978	$< 2 \times 10^{-16}$

Read in the data and format: (I have over 160 million lines of data so it was just not feasible to run the logistic regressions. So I manually added the output from the logistic regression results)

I think I may have cheated a bit, but I made each bacteria a “term” even though they were not actually “terms” in the model. Each logistic regression model was run separately on both the protein coding and non-protein coding sections of each bacterial replicon.

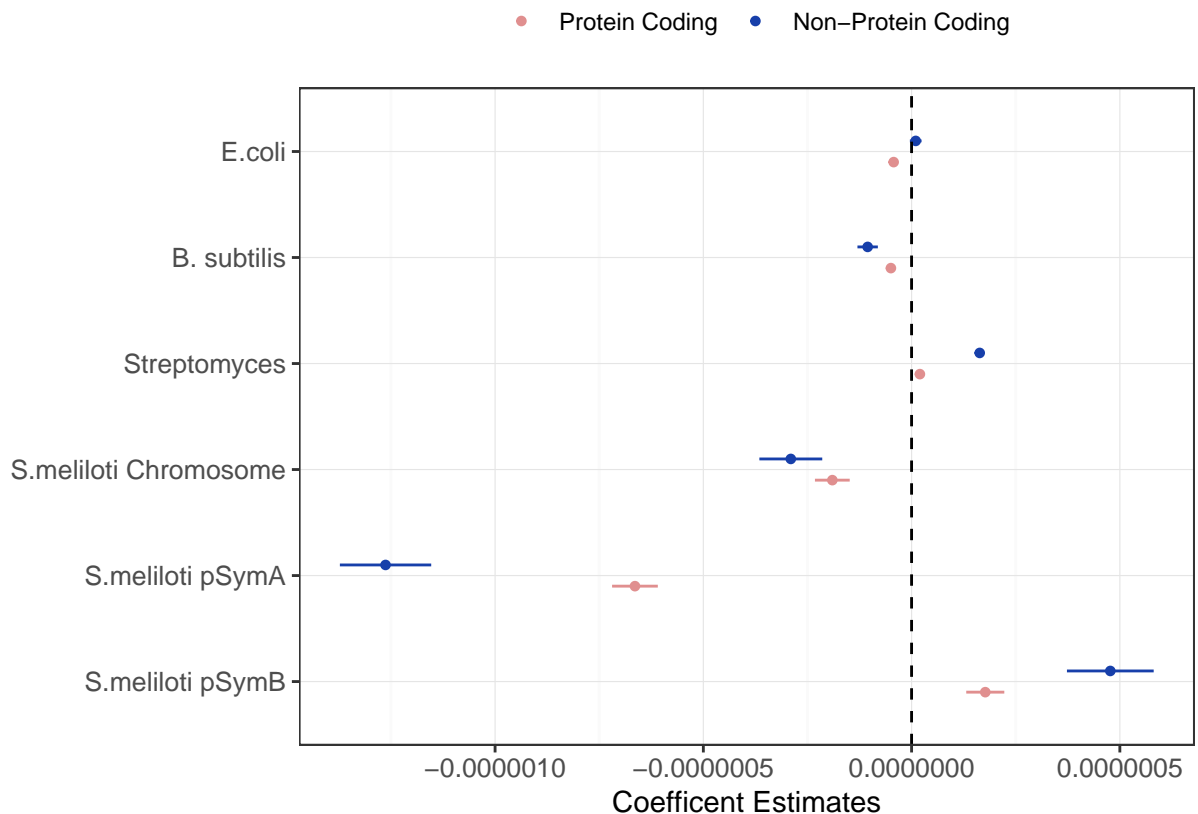
```
subs_dat <- read.table(header = TRUE, check.names = FALSE, text = "
term model estimate std.error statistic p.value
ecoli 1 -0.00000004308 0.000000002584 -16.67 0.00000000000000002
```

```
ecoli 0 0.000000009896 0.000000007159 1.382 0.167
bass 1 -0.00000004971 0.000000004268 -11.65 0.00000000000000002
bass 0 -0.0000001055 0.0000000125 -8.436 0.00000000000000002
strep 1 0.00000001989 0.0000000008696 57.37 0.00000000000000002
strep 0 0.0000001635 0.000000002893 56.5 0.00000000000000002
schrom 1 -0.0000001903 0.0000000213 -8.934 0.00000000000000002
schrom 0 -0.0000002900 0.00000003852 -7.527 0.00000000000000518
pa 1 -0.0000006642 0.00000002801 -23.71 0.00000000000000002
pa 0 -0.000001263 0.00000005595 -22.57 0.00000000000000002
pb 1 0.0000001769 0.0000000233 7.593 0.00000000000000311
pb 0 0.0000004771 0.00000005314 8.978 0.00000000000000002

")
```

Graph

```
dwplot(size = 3, subs_dat) %>% relabel_predictors(ecoli = "E.coli", bass = "B. subtilis",
  strep = "Streptomyces", schrom = "S.meliloti Chromosome", pa = "S.meliloti pSymA",
  pb = "S.meliloti pSymB", face = "italic") + xlab("Coefficient Estimates") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0, lty = 2) + scale_colour_manual(values = c("#E08F8F",
    "#173FAA"), name = "", labels = c("Protein Coding", "Non-Protein Coding"))
```



Discussion of Graph

In this graphic the coefficient estimates for each logistic regression are plotted. I have added in a reference line at zero to assist with determining statistical significance. Typically, any coefficient estimates (and their respective standard errors) that cross over the zero reference line are not considered significant. In this plot, it is clear that the only estimate that is not significant is the non-protein coding regions of *E. coli*. In the protein coding regions of *Streptomyces*, the coefficient estimate is very close to the zero reference line, but does not touch it, and is therefore significant.

It is also very easy to see which bacterial replicons have a positive or negative coefficient estimate. pSymB of *S. meliloti* and *Streptomyces* are the only replicons to have a significant positive coefficient estimate, while the rest of the bacterial replicons have a significant negative coefficient estimate.

Discussion on Biological Relevance

If the coefficient estimate is significantly positive, in this case it means that the probability of a substitution at a particular base increases with increasing distance from the origin of replication. This is to be expected because as replication proceeds from the origin towards the terminus, it is more prone to errors. Additionally, genes that are associated with core functions of the organism are typically found near the origin of replication. Since errors in these genes could be detrimental, we expect less substitutions and mutations to be present.

If the coefficient estimate is significantly negative, in this case it means that the probability of a substitution at a particular base in the genome decreases with increasing distance from the origin of replication. This is counterintuitive to the typical organization of bacterial genomes. However, I failed to mention the most important part of my analysis, I take into account genomic rearrangements. Bacterial genomes are frequently re-arranging, re-organizing, and re-working their genomic information through a variety of processes such as duplications, translocations, and horizontal gene transfer. I account for these rearrangements by allowing genomic segments to be present in different locations in various bacterial strains. Previous studies have not accounted for rearrangements, which could explain why most of the bacterial replicons in this study have a higher probability of substitutions near the origin of replication.

I was really excited for this assignment because I think it is a cool way to present multiple coefficient estimates focusing on their significance. It never occurred to me to present my regression results like this.

Other things...

```
# I tried many things to make the bacteria names italic (like the below
# code), but I just could not get it to work. dwplot() appears to not
# like expressions or paste...or substitute subs_dat %>%
# dwplot(relabel_predictors(c('ecoli' =
# expression(paste(italic('E.coli'), ' Chromosome'))), 'bass' =
# expression(paste(italic('B. subtilis'), ' Chromosome'))), 'strep' =
```

```

# expression(paste(italic('Streptomyces'), ' Chromosome')), 'sinoC' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' Chromosome')), 'pSymA' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' pSymA')), 'pSymB' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' pSymB')))) + xlab('CHANGE
# ME ( $\times 10^2$ )') + geom_vline(xintercept=0,lty=2)+
# scale_colour_manual(values=c('#E08F8F','#173FAA'), name = '',
# breaks=c('0','1'), labels = c('Protein Coding', 'Non-Protein
# Coding'))

# I also tried this before I made the duplot make sure bacteria names
# are italic bac_names <- c('ecoli' =
# expression(paste(italic('E.coli'), ' Chromosome')), 'bass' =
# expression(paste(italic('B. subtilis'), ' Chromosome')), 'strep' =
# expression(paste(italic('Streptomyces'), ' Chromosome')), 'sinoC' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' Chromosome')), 'pSymA' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' pSymA')), 'pSymB' =
# expression(paste(italic('S.meliloti'), ' pSymB')) subs_dat$term <-
# bac_names

```