Class 13: RNA Seq Analysis Mini Project

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Differential Expression Analysis

Let's load our DESeq2 package and our data sets

```r
library(DESeq2)
```

```r
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"

# Import metadata and take a peak
metadata = read.csv(metaFile, row.names=1)
head(metadata)
```

```
              condition
SRR493366 control_sirna
SRR493367 control_sirna
SRR493368 control_sirna
SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

```r
# Import countdata
countData = read.csv(countFile, row.names=1)
head(countData)
```

```
                length SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370
ENSG00000186092    918         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279928    718         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279457   1982        23        28        29        29        28
ENSG00000278566    939         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000273547    939         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000187634   3214       124       123       205       207       212
                SRR493371
ENSG00000186092         0
ENSG00000279928         0
ENSG00000279457        46
ENSG00000278566         0
ENSG00000273547         0
ENSG00000187634       258
```

We need the countData and colData files to match up so we will need to remove that odd first column in countData namely contData$length.

> Q. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from countData

To remove the first column we use the negative (-) sign infront of the column number.

```
# Note we need to remove the odd first $length col
countData <- as.matrix(countData[, -1])
head(countData)
```

```
                SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
ENSG00000186092         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279928         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
ENSG00000278566         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000273547         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
```

This is better but there are lots of zero entries in there so let's get rid of them as we have no data for these.

> Q. Complete the code below to filter countData to exclude genes (i.e. rows) where we have 0 read count across all samples (i.e. columns).

We'll use rowSums()

```
zerocounts <- rowSums(countData) == 0
head(zerocounts)
```

```
ENSG00000186092 ENSG00000279928 ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000278566 ENSG00000273547 
           TRUE            TRUE           FALSE            TRUE            TRUE 
ENSG00000187634 
          FALSE 
```

```
newcounts <- countData[!zerocounts, ]

head(newcounts)
```

```
                SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
ENSG00000188976      1637      1831      2383      1226      1326      1504
ENSG00000187961       120       153       180       236       255       357
ENSG00000187583        24        48        65        44        48        64
ENSG00000187642         4         9        16        14        16        16
```

```r
nrow(newcounts)
```

```
[1] 15975
```

We've got 15,975 genes left with non-zero readings.

Setup and Running DESeq2

```r
dds = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = newcounts,
                             colData = metadata,
                             design = ~condition)
dds = DESeq(dds)
```

```r
dds
```

```
class: DESeqDataSet
dim: 15975 6
metadata(1): version
assays(4): counts mu H cooks
rownames(15975): ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000187634 ... ENSG00000276345
  ENSG00000271254
rowData names(22): baseMean baseVar ... deviance maxCooks
colnames(6): SRR493366 SRR493367 ... SRR493370 SRR493371
colData names(2): condition sizeFactor
```

Let's get results for HoxA1 knockdown versus control siRNA ("hoxa1_kd" and "control_sirna" by running resultsNames(dds) command).

```r
res = results(dds, contrast=c("condition", "hoxa1_kd", "control_sirna"))
```

> Q. Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

```r
summary(res)
```

```

out of 15975 with nonzero total read count
adjusted p-value < 0.1
LFC > 0 (up)       : 4349, 27%
LFC < 0 (down)     : 4396, 28%
outliers [1]       : 0, 0%
low counts [2]     : 1237, 7.7%
(mean count < 0)
```

```
[1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
[2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

Annotate results

> Q. Use the mapIDs() function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

I need to add annotation to my results including gene symbols and entrezids, etc. For this I will use the **Annotation Dbi package**.

```
library(AnnotationDbi)
library("org.Hs.eg.db")

columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
 [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
 [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"    
[11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"         
[16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"        
[21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"      
[26] "UNIPROT"     
```

Let’s annotate:

```
res$symbol = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="SYMBOL",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$entrez = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="ENTREZID",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$name =   mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="GENENAME",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res, 10)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1_kd vs control_sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 10 rows and 9 columns
                   baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                  <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.913579      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.229650      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.188076     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43990e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.637938      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.255123      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.979750      0.5428105 0.5215598   1.040744 2.97994e-01
ENSG00000188290  108.922128      2.0570638 0.1969053  10.446970 1.51282e-25
ENSG00000187608  350.716868      0.2573837 0.1027266   2.505522 1.22271e-02
ENSG00000188157 9128.439422      0.3899088 0.0467163   8.346304 7.04321e-17
ENSG00000237330    0.158192      0.7859552 4.0804729   0.192614 8.47261e-01
                       padj      symbol      entrez                   name
                  <numeric> <character> <character>            <character>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01          NA          NA                     NA
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11      148398 sterile alpha motif ..
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35       NOC2L       26155 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17      339451 kelch like family me..
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01     PLEKHN1       84069 pleckstrin homology ..
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01       PERM1       84808 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24        HES4       57801 hes family bHLH tran..
ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02       ISG15        9636 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16        AGRN      375790                  agrin
ENSG00000237330          NA      RNF223      401934 ring finger protein ..
```

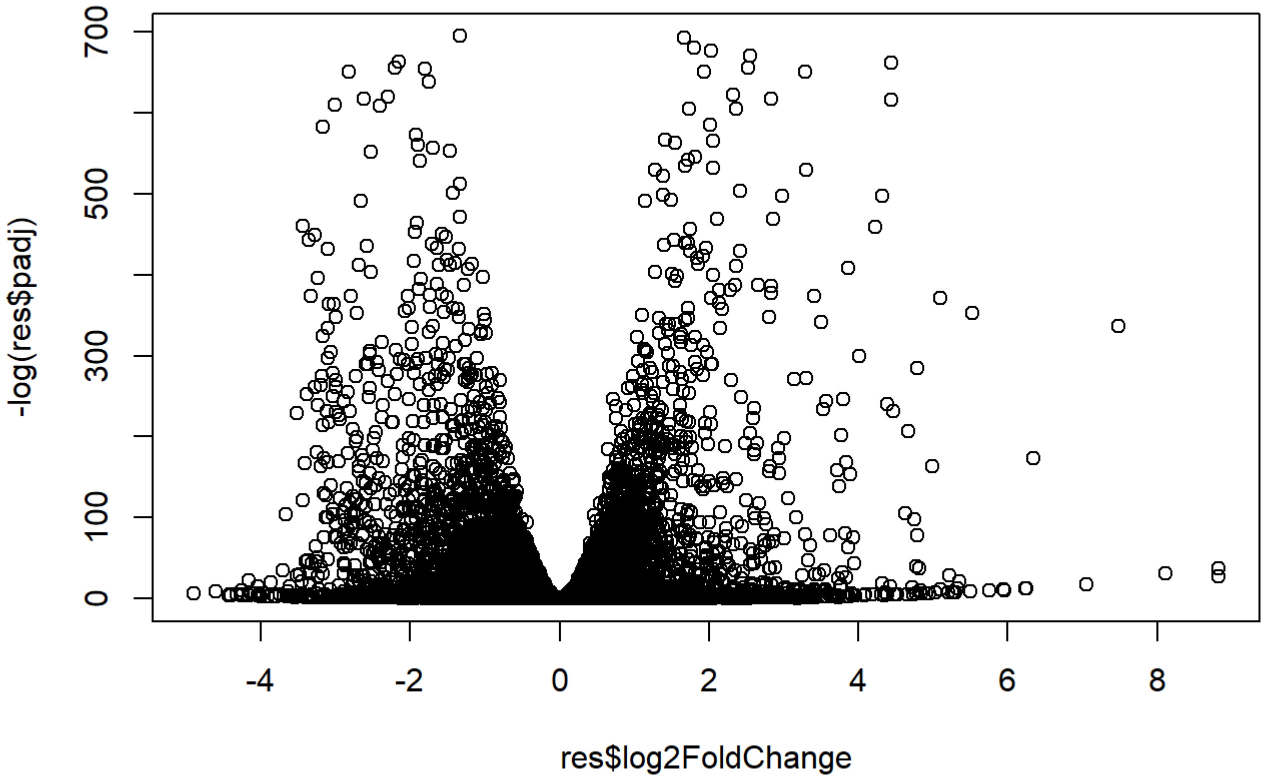
Save Results

> Q. Finally for this section let’s reorder these results by adjusted p-value and save them to a CSV file in your current project directory.

```
res = res[order(res$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Volcano Plot

```
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj) )
```



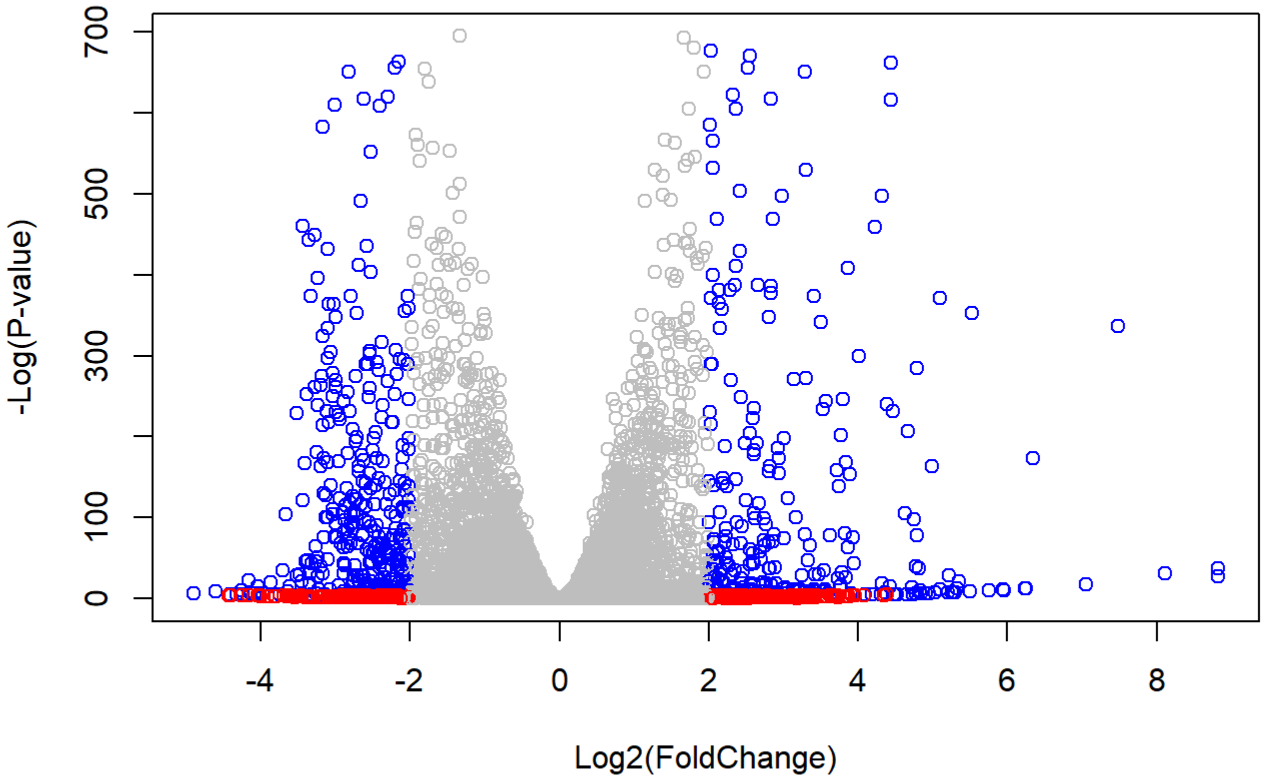
> Q. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels. Account for how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

```
# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res) )

# Color red the genes with absolute fold change above 2
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "red"

# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01 and absolute fold change more than 2
inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"

#Volcano plot
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycols, xlab="Log2(FoldChange)", ylab="-Log(P-value
```



KEGG Pathway Analysis

```r
library(gage)
```

```r
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)
data(sigmet.idx.hs)

# Focus on signaling and metabolic pathways only
kegg.sets.hs = kegg.sets.hs[sigmet.idx.hs]

# Examine the first 3 pathways
head(kegg.sets.hs, 3)
```

```
$`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
[1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"

$`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
 [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
 [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"  
[17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576" 
[25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963" 
[33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"  
[41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549" 
[49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"   

$`hsa00230 Purine metabolism`
  [1] "100"    "10201"  "10606"  "10621"  "10622"  "10623"  "107"    "10714" 
  [9] "108"    "10846"  "109"    "111"    "11128"  "11164"  "112"    "113"   
 [17] "114"    "115"    "122481" "122622" "124583" "132"    "158"    "159"   
 [25] "1633"   "171568" "1716"   "196883" "203"    "204"    "205"    "221823"
 [33] "2272"   "22978"  "23649"  "246721" "25885"  "2618"   "26289"  "270"   
 [41] "271"    "27115"  "272"    "2766"   "2977"   "2982"   "2983"   "2984"  
 [49] "2986"   "2987"   "29922"  "3000"   "30833"  "30834"  "318"    "3251"  
 [57] "353"    "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "377841" "471"    "4830"   "4831"  
 [65] "4832"   "4833"   "4860"   "4881"   "4882"   "4907"   "50484"  "50940" 
 [73] "51082"  "51251"  "51292"  "5136"   "5137"   "5138"   "5139"   "5140"  
 [81] "5141"   "5142"   "5143"   "5144"   "5145"   "5146"   "5147"   "5148"  
 [89] "5149"   "5150"   "5151"   "5152"   "5153"   "5158"   "5167"   "5169"  
 [97] "51728"  "5198"   "5236"   "5313"   "5315"   "53343"  "54107"  "5422"  
[105] "5424"   "5425"   "5426"   "5427"   "5430"   "5431"   "5432"   "5433"  
[113] "5434"   "5435"   "5436"   "5437"   "5438"   "5439"   "5440"   "5441"  
[121] "5471"   "548644" "55276"  "5557"   "5558"   "55703"  "55811"  "55821" 
[129] "5631"   "5634"   "56655"  "56953"  "56985"  "57804"  "58497"  "6240"  
[137] "6241"   "64425"  "646625" "654364" "661"    "7498"   "8382"   "84172" 
[145] "84265"  "84284"  "84618"  "8622"   "8654"   "87178"  "8833"   "9060"  
[153] "9061"   "93034"  "953"    "9533"   "954"    "955"    "956"    "957"   
[161] "9583"   "9615"  
```

The main gage() function requires a named vector of fold changes, where the names of the values are the Entrez gene IDs.

We used the mapIDs() function above to get Entrez gene IDs (stored in `res$entrez`) and the fold change results from DESeq2 analysis (stored in `res$log2FoldChange`).

```
foldchanges = res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

```
     1266     54855      1465     51232      2034      2317 
-2.422719  3.201955 -2.313738 -2.059631 -1.888019 -1.649792 
```

Now, let’s run the gage pathway analysis.

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

Now lets look at the object returned from gage().

```
# Look at the first few down (less) pathways
head(keggres$less)
```

```
                                         p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
hsa04110 Cell cycle                   8.995727e-06 -4.378644 8.995727e-06
hsa03030 DNA replication              9.424076e-05 -3.951803 9.424076e-05
hsa03013 RNA transport                1.375901e-03 -3.028500 1.375901e-03
hsa03440 Homologous recombination     3.066756e-03 -2.852899 3.066756e-03
hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis               3.784520e-03 -2.698128 3.784520e-03
hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis 8.961413e-03 -2.405398 8.961413e-03
                                            q.val set.size         exp1
hsa04110 Cell cycle                   0.001448312      121 8.995727e-06
hsa03030 DNA replication              0.007586381       36 9.424076e-05
hsa03013 RNA transport                0.073840037      144 1.375901e-03
hsa03440 Homologous recombination     0.121861535       28 3.066756e-03
hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis               0.121861535      102 3.784520e-03
hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis 0.212222694       53 8.961413e-03
```

Each `keggres$less` and `keggres$greater` object is a data matrix with gene sets as rows sorted by p-value. The top “less/down” pathways is “Cell cycle” with the KEGG pathway identifier hsa04110.

Use the pathview() function from the pathview package to make a pathway plot with our RNA-Seq resultsin color. We need to supply a pathway.id (the first part of the “hsa04110 Cell cycle”) seen from the print out above.

```
library(pathview, quietly=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110")
```

This downloads the pathway figure data from KEGG and adds our results to it.

Here is the default low resolution raster PNG output from the pathview() call above:

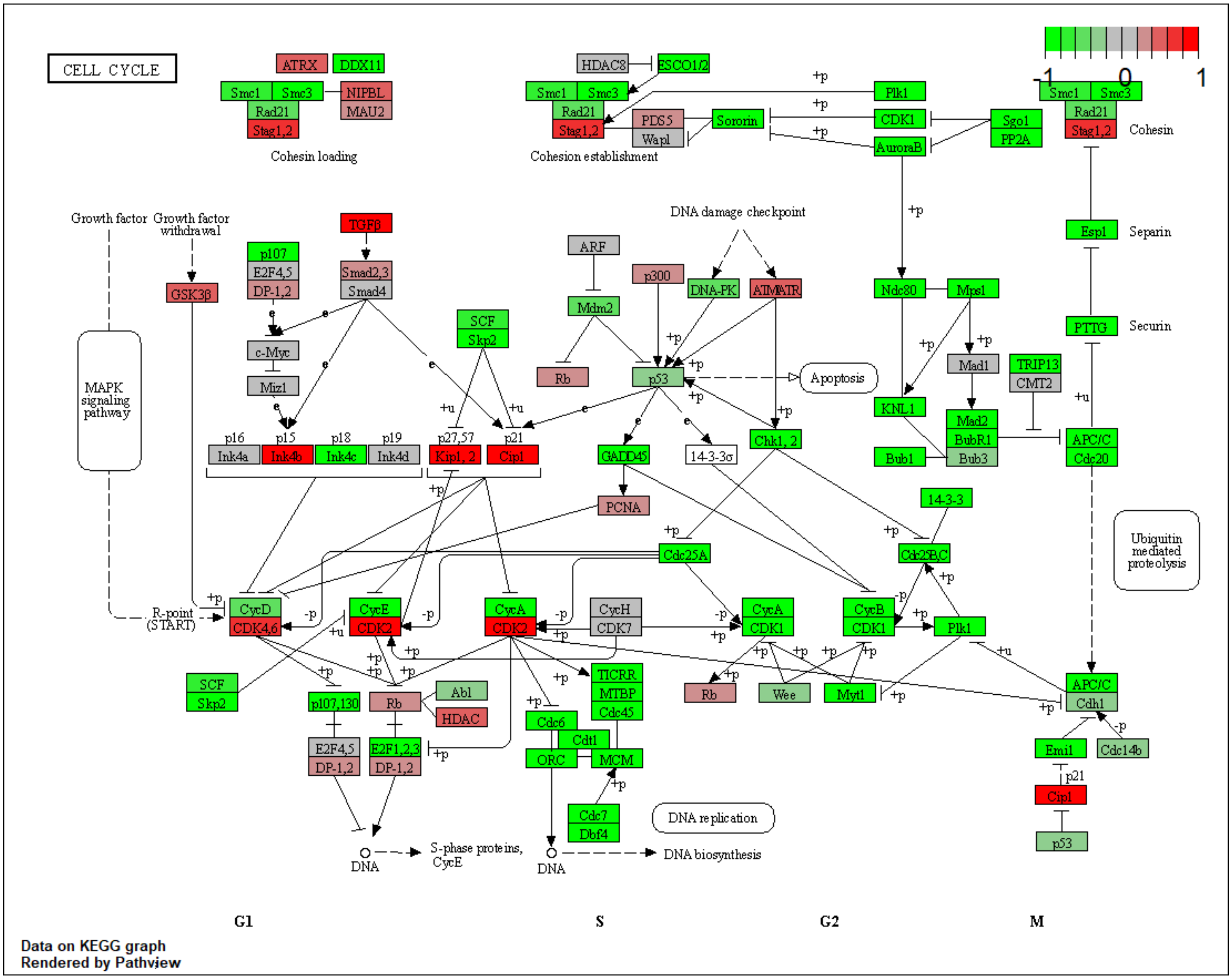


Figure of KEGG Pathways colored by Gene

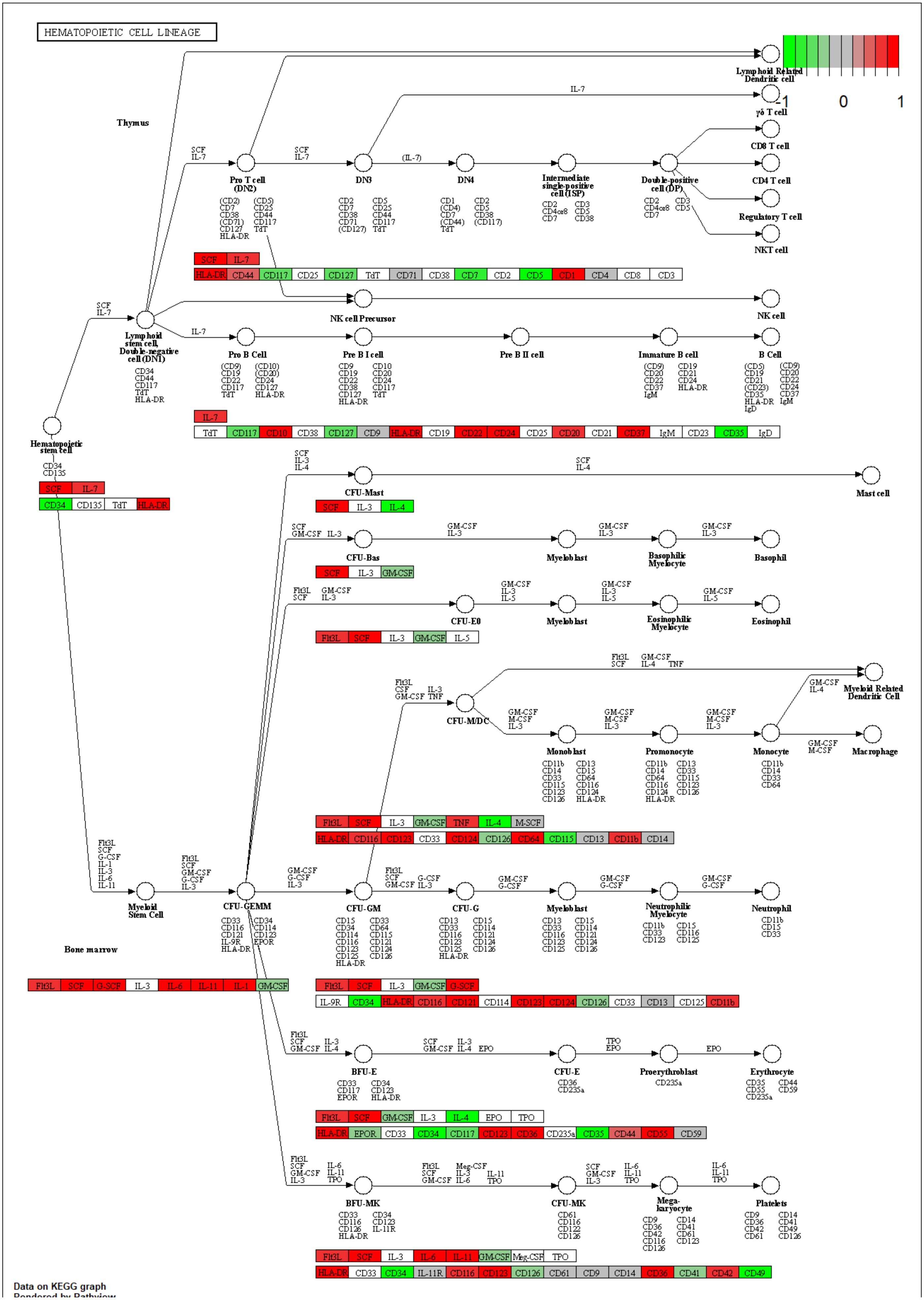
```
# Focus on top 5 upregulated pathways here for demo purposes only
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$greater)[1:5]

# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

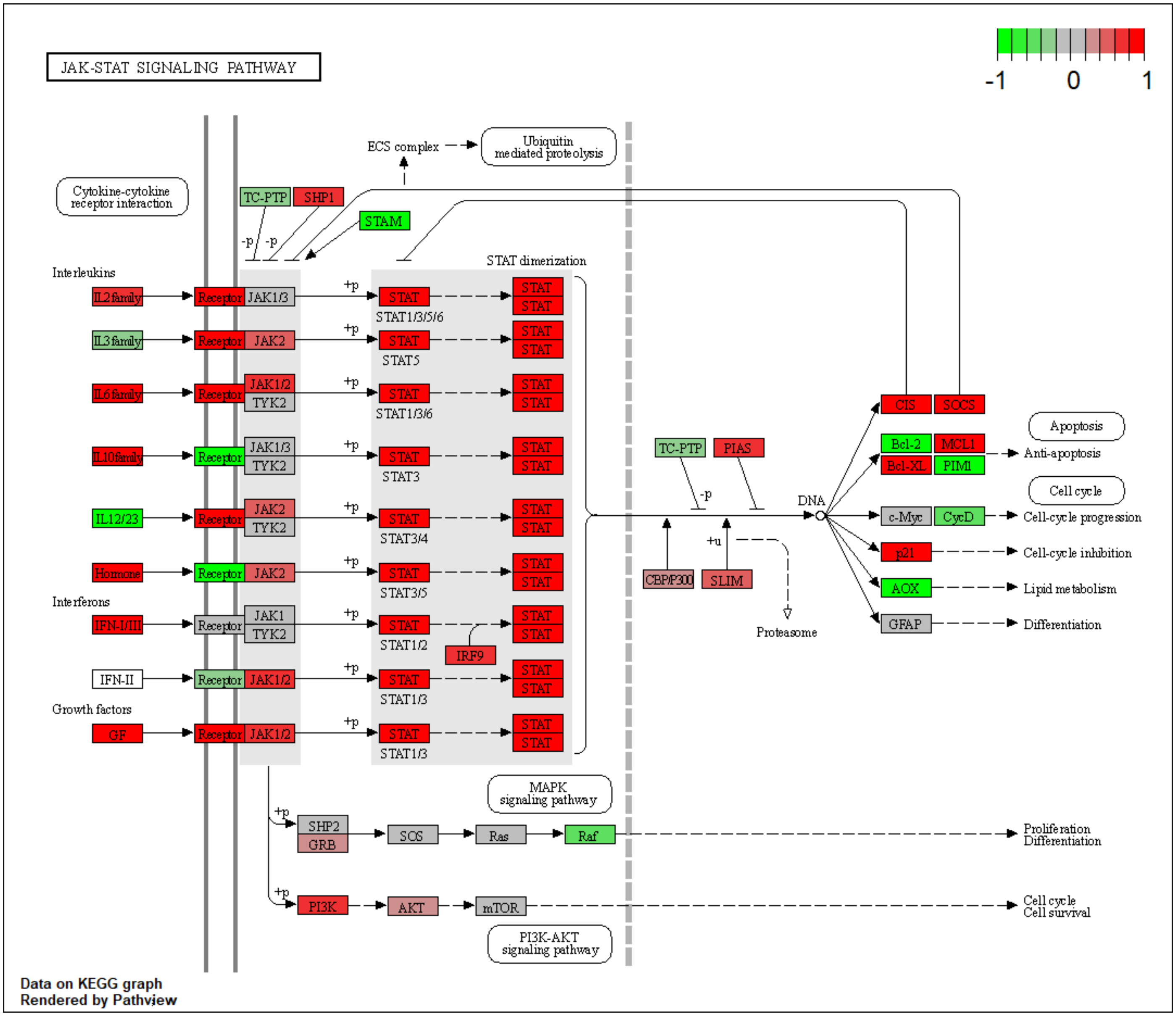
```
[1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

Pass these IDs in keggresids to the pathview() function to draw plots for all the top 5 pathways.

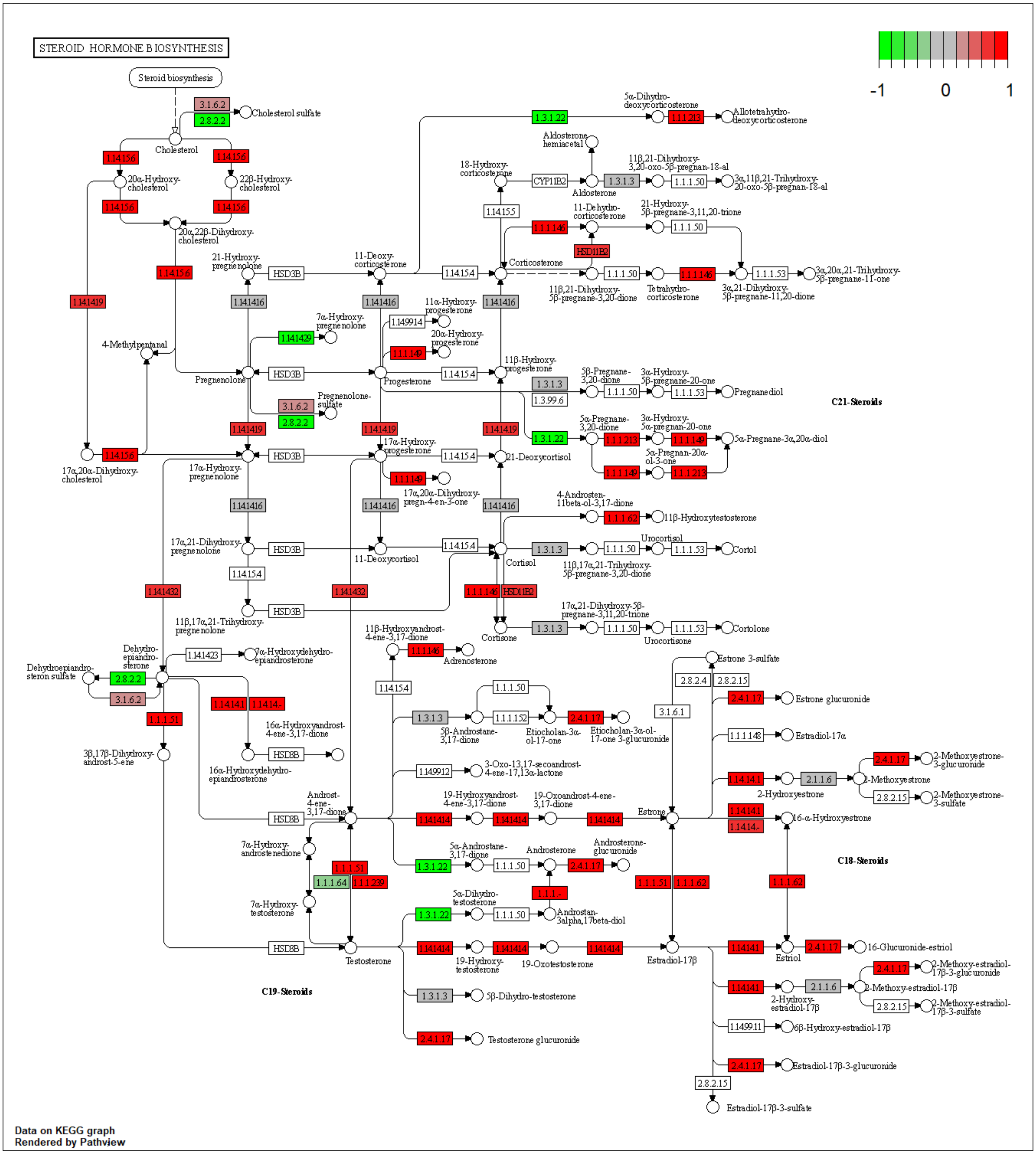
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```



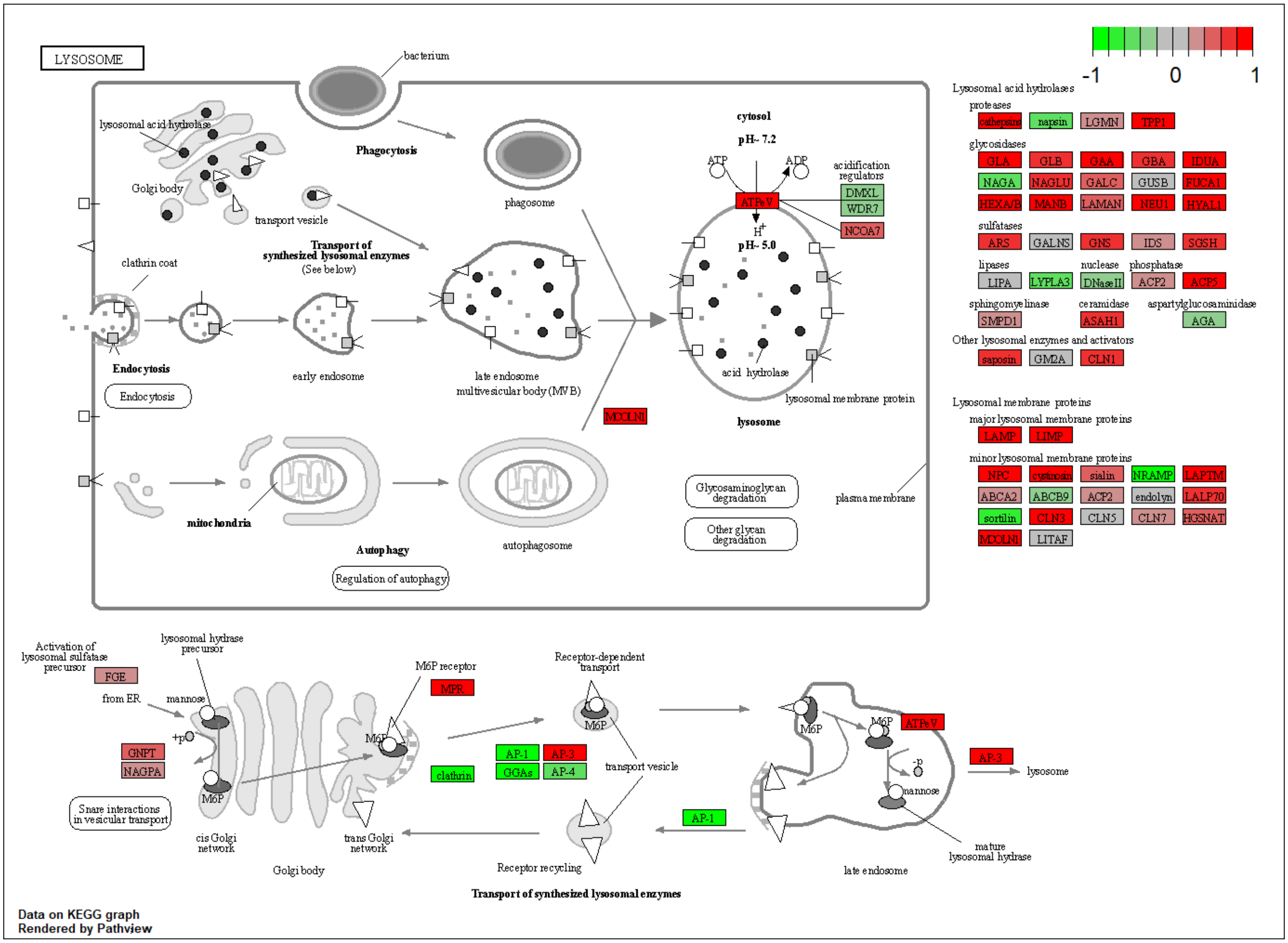
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



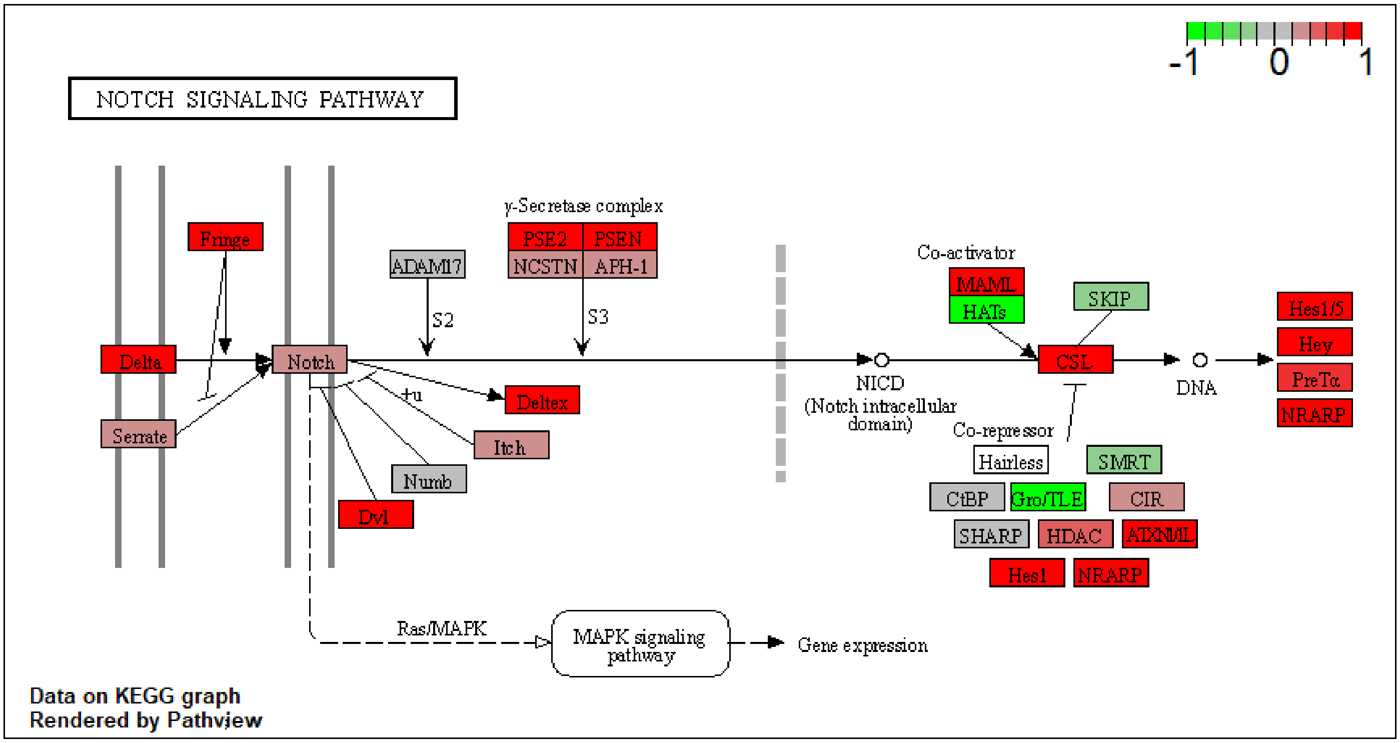
Jak-Stat Signaling Pathways colored by gene



Steroid Hormone Synthesis Pathways colored by gene



KEGG Lysosome pathway



KEGG Notch Signaling Pathway colored by Gene

Gene Ontology

We can also do a similar procedure with gene ontology. Similar to above, go.sets.hs has all GO terms. go.subs.hs is a named list containing indexes for the BP, CC, and MF ontologies. Let's focus on BP (a.k.a Biological Process) here.

```
data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)
```

Focus on Biological Process subset of GO

```
gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]

gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=gobpsets, same.dir=TRUE)

lapply(gobpres, head)
```

```
$greater
                                             p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       8.519724e-05  3.824205 8.519724e-05
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 1.396681e-04  3.653886 1.396681e-04
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           1.432451e-04  3.643242 1.432451e-04
GO:0007610 behavior                       2.195494e-04  3.530241 2.195494e-04
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  5.932837e-04  3.261376 5.932837e-04
GO:0035295 tube development               5.953254e-04  3.253665 5.953254e-04
                                              q.val set.size         exp1
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       0.1951953      113 8.519724e-05
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 0.1951953      339 1.396681e-04
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           0.1951953      424 1.432451e-04
GO:0007610 behavior                       0.2243795      427 2.195494e-04
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  0.3711390      257 5.932837e-04
GO:0035295 tube development               0.3711390      391 5.953254e-04

$less
                                            p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
GO:0048285 organelle fission             1.536227e-15 -8.063910 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division              4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis                       4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.169934e-14 -7.797496 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation        2.028624e-11 -6.878340 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase          1.729553e-10 -6.695966 1.729553e-10
                                                q.val set.size         exp1
GO:0048285 organelle fission             5.841698e-12      376 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division              5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis                       5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.195672e-11      362 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation        1.658603e-08      142 2.028624e-11
```

```
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase          1.178402e-07       84 1.729553e-10

$stats
                                          stat.mean     exp1
GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion        3.824205 3.824205
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium  3.653886 3.653886
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis            3.643242 3.643242
GO:0007610 behavior                        3.530241 3.530241
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis   3.261376 3.261376
GO:0035295 tube development                3.253665 3.253665
```