Class 13

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This week we are looking at differential expression analysis.

import/read the data from Himes et al.

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

Let's have a peak at this data

```
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
```

Sanity check on correspondence of counts and metadata

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

```
[1] TRUE
```

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

```
[1] FALSE
```

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

There are 38694 nrow(counts) genes

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

```
n.control <- sum(metadata$dex == 'control')
```

There are '4 n.control' control cell lines in this data set.

Extract and summarize the control samples

To find out where the control samples are we need the metadata

Q3. How would you make the above code in either approach more robust? Is there a function that could help here?

```
control <- metadata[metadata$dex == "control", ]
control.counts <- counts[ , control$id]
control.mean <- rowMeans(control.counts)
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

Extract and summarize the treated (i.e. drug) samples

Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

```
treated <- metadata[metadata$dex == "treated", ]
treated.counts <- counts[, treated$id]
treated.mean <- rowMeans(treated.counts)
```

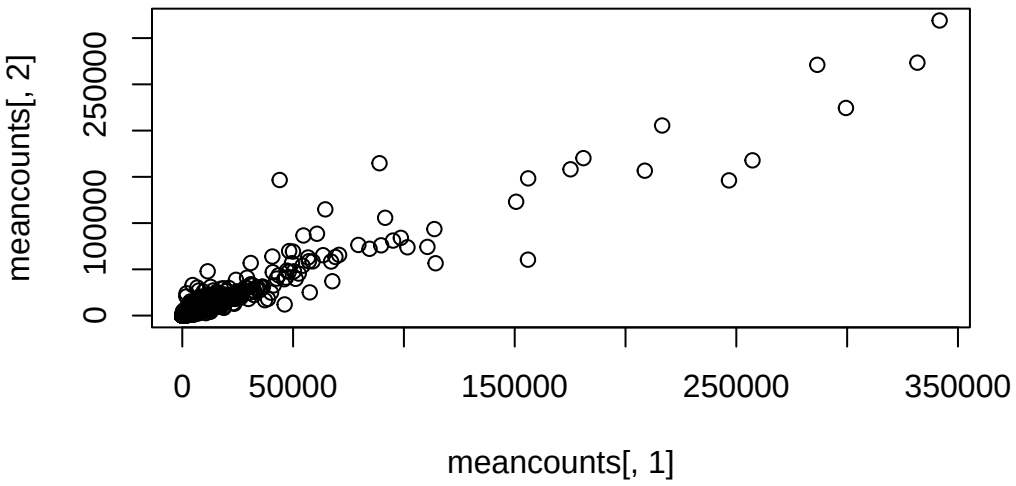
Store these reults together in a new data frame called 'meancounts'

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

Let's make a plot to explore the results a little..

> Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples. Your plot should look something like the following.

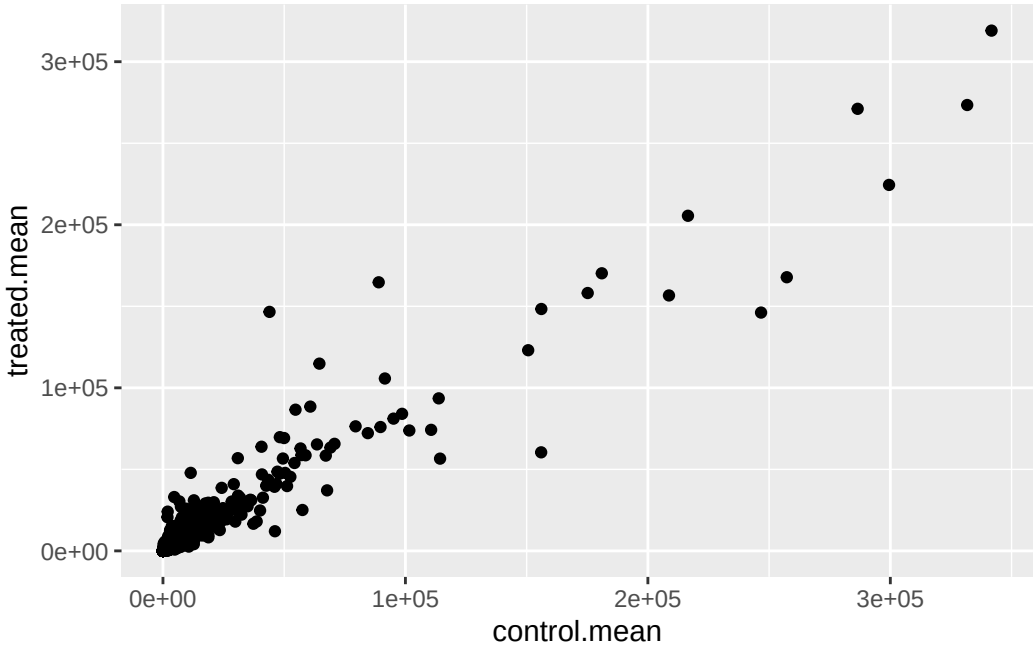
```
plot(meancounts[,1], meancounts[,2])
```



> Q5 (b).You could also use the ggplot2 package to make this figure producing the plot below. What geom_?() function would you use for this plot?

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(meancounts) +
  aes(control.mean, treated.mean) +
  geom_point()
```



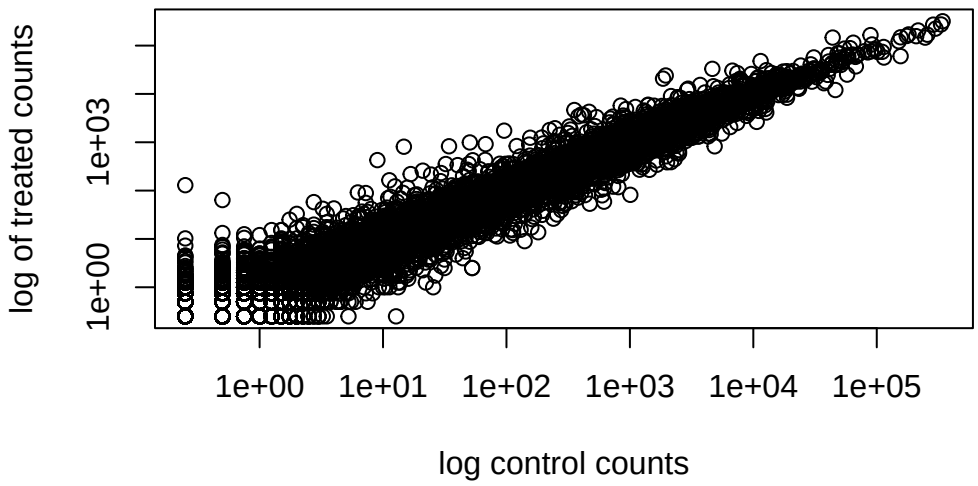
We will make a log-log plot to draw out thsi skewed data and see what is going on.

> Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

```
plot(meancounts[,1], meancounts[,2], log="xy",
     xlab="log control counts",
     ylab="log of treated counts")
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15032 x values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15281 y values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```



We often log2 transformations when dealing with this sort of data.

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

```
[1] 0
```

```
log2(40/20)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
log2(20/40)
```

```
[1] -1
```

```
log2(80/20)
```

```
[1] 2
```

This log2 trasnformation has this nice property where if there is no change the log2 value will be zero and if it double the log2 value will be 1 and if halved it will be -1.

So lets add a log2 fold change column to our results so far

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

```
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000005         0.00         0.00         NaN
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000938         0.75         0.00        -Inf
```

We need to get rid of zero count genes that we can not say anything about

> Q7. What is the purpose of the arr.ind argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function?

The arr.ind argument will return 'which()' back to the row and column. The 'unique()' function is needed to notice the zero entries and not repeat a row.

```
zero.values <-  which( meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE )
to.rm <- unique(zero.values[,1])
mycounts <- meancounts[-to.rm,]
```

```
head(mycounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000971      5219.00      6687.50  0.35769358
ENSG00000001036      2327.00      1785.75 -0.38194109
```

How many genes are remaining?

```
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817
```

Use fold change to see up and down regulated genes

A common threshold used for calling something differentially expressed is a log2(FoldChange) of greater than 2 or less than -2. Let's filter the dataset both ways to see how many genes are up or down-regulated.

> Q8. Using the up.ind vector above can you determine how many up regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

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

```
[1] 250
```

and down-regulated

> Q9. Using the down.ind vector above can you determine how many down regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc < -2)
```

```
[1] 367
```

> Q10. Do we trust these results?

Well not fully because we don't yet know if these changes are significant...

DESeq2 analysis

Let's do this the right way. DESeq2 is an R package specifically for analyzing count-based NGS data like RNA-seq. It is avalable from Bioconductor. Bioconductor is a project to provide tools for analyzing high-throughput genomic data including RNA-seq, ChIP-seq and arrays.

```r
# load up DESeq2
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, saveRDS, 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
```

```
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
```

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

```
estimating size factors

estimating dispersions

gene-wise dispersion estimates

mean-dispersion relationship

final dispersion estimates

fitting model and testing
```

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

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 38694 rows and 6 columns
                 baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  747.1942     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005    0.0000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419  520.1342      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457  322.6648      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460   87.6826     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
...                    ...            ...       ...       ...       ...
ENSG00000283115  0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000283116  0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000283119  0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000283120  0.974916      -0.668258   1.69456 -0.394354  0.693319
ENSG00000283123  0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
...                   ...
ENSG00000283115        NA
ENSG00000283116        NA
ENSG00000283119        NA
ENSG00000283120        NA
ENSG00000283123        NA
```

We can get some basic summary tallies using the 'summary()' function

```
summary(res, alpha=0.05)
```

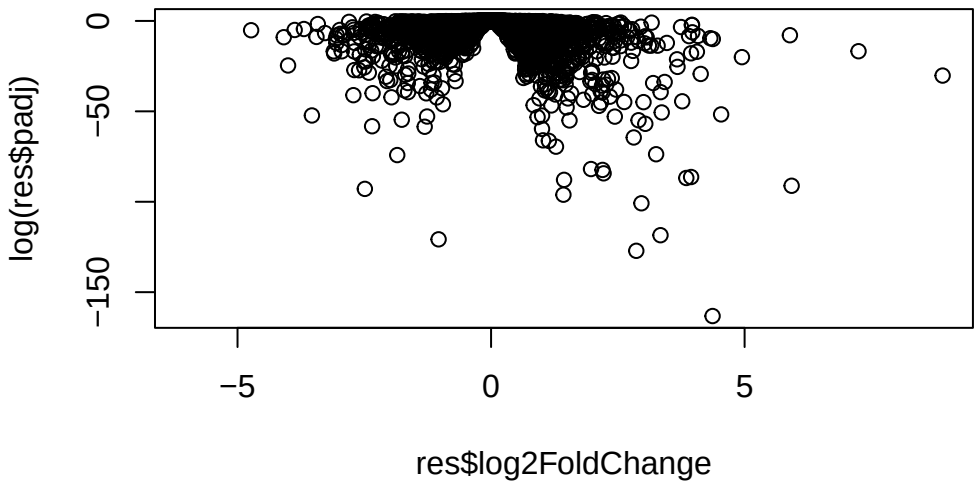
```
out of 25258 with nonzero total read count
adjusted p-value < 0.05
LFC > 0 (up)       : 1242, 4.9%
LFC < 0 (down)     : 939, 3.7%
outliers [1]       : 142, 0.56%
low counts [2]     : 9971, 39%
(mean count < 10)
```

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

Volcano plot

Make a summary plot of our results.

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




```
log(0.1)
```

```
[1] -2.302585
```

```
log(0.05)
```

```
[1] -2.995732
```

Finish for today by saving our results

```
write.csv(res, file="DESeq2_results.csv")
```

DAY2

```
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>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

I need to translate our gene identifiers "ENSG00000…." into gene names that the rest of the world can understand.

To this "annotation" I will use the "AnootationDBi" package. I can install this with 'BiocManager::install()'

```
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"
```

I will use the 'mapIds()' function to "map" identifiers to those from different databases. I will go between "ENSEMBL" and "SYMBOL" (and then after "GENENAME").

```
res$symbol <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys= rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "SYMBOL")
```

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

```
#head(res)
```

Add "GENENAME"

```
res$genename <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys= rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "GENENAME")
```

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

And add ENTREZID

```
res$entrez <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys= rownames(res),
                     keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                     column = "ENTREZID")
```

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

Save our annotated results object.

```
write.csv(res, file="results_annotated.csv")
```

##Pathway Analysis

Now that we have our results with added annotation we can do some pathway mapping

Let's use the **gage** package to look for KEGG pathways in our results (genes of interest). I will use the **pathview** package to draw little pathway figures.

```
library(pathview)
```

```
#############################################################################
Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.

The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
#############################################################################
```

```
library(gage)
```

```
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)

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

What **gage** wants as input is not my big table/data.frame of results. It just want a "vector of importance". For RNAseq data like we have this is our Log2FC values…

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

```
       7105       64102        8813       57147       55732        2268
-0.35070302          NA  0.20610777  0.02452695 -0.14714205 -1.73228897
```

Now lets run the gage pathway analysis…

```
#get the results
keggres= gage(oldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

What is in this 'keggres' object?

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
$names
[1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

```
head(keggres$less, 3)
```

```
                                      p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.0004250461 -3.473346 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.0017820293 -3.002352 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.0020045888 -3.009050 0.0020045888
                                         q.val set.size         exp1
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.09053483       40 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.14232581       42 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.14232581       29 0.0020045888
```

Let's use the pathview package to look at one of these highlighted KEGG pathways with our genes highlighted. "hsa05310 Asthma"

```
pathview(gene.data=oldchanges, pathway.id="hsa05310")
```

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/gabygonzalez/Downloads/Class 13 Dseq

Info: Writing image file hsa05310.pathview.png
```

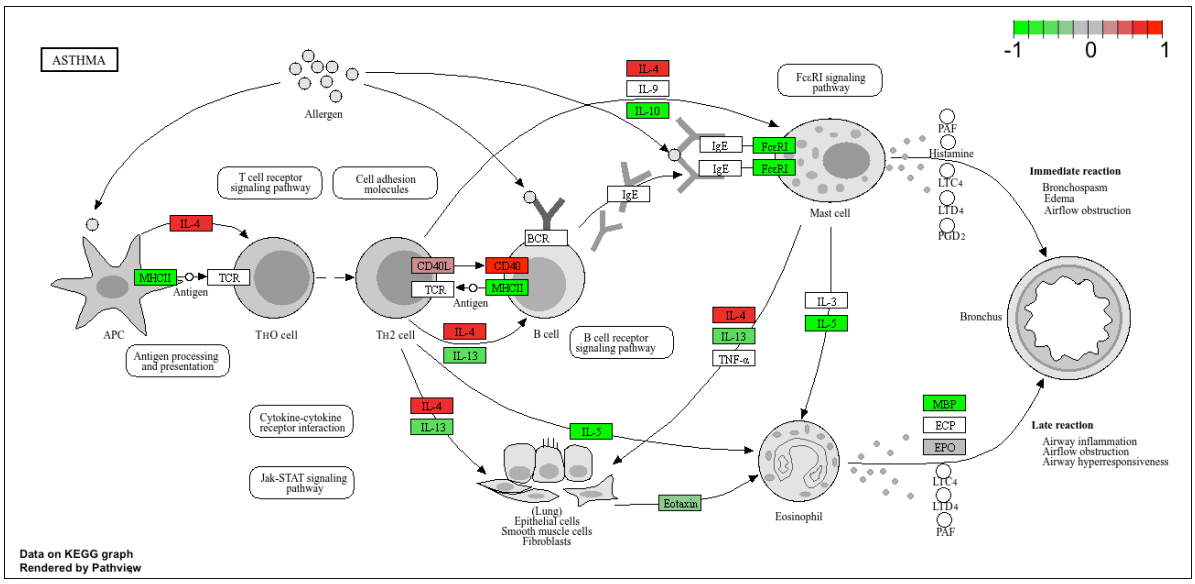


Figure 1: Asthma pathway with my DEGs