R for experimentalists:

HDX-MS example

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About me:

- MSc in Physics
- commercial background
- currently: PhD in Biophysics in Mass Spectrometry Lab
- Warsaw based





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Presentation overview:

- Hello
- Biology 101
- The purpose
- The app
- The obstacles
- A little bit of code
- The end





The motivation

- the natural sciences are mostly not yet automated
- experimentalists have no interest in learning computer skills they're interested in making the experiments [sic!]
- minimize time spent on data processing for commercial analysis
- some methods too new to be well-described



World of proteins

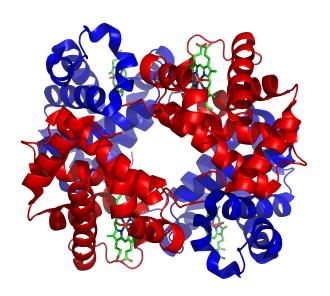
Structure:

- primary: chain

- secondary: α elix / β pleated sheet

- tertiary: 3D

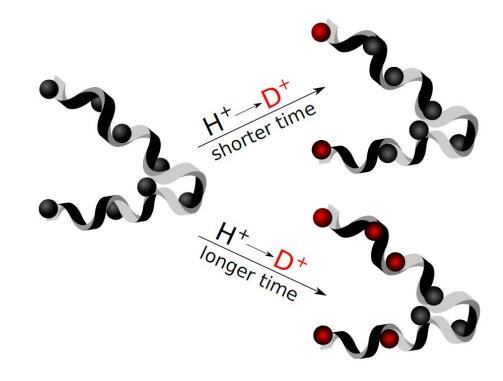
quaternary: relation between subunits



source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemoglobin



HDX-MS





How HaDeX answers users' needs?

- three forms: package, web-server, standalone software for sensitive data
- point-and-click application
- results available immediately
- every step of the calculations is downloadable
- publication quality plots
- easy creation of the report of the results
- all the methodology described in vignette



Woods plot

Coverage

Sequence data

Kinetics

Summary

Report



Welcome!

Upload your file. Otherwise you will see example data.

Choose file:

Browse... KD_190304_Nucb2_EE
Upload complete

File status:

Supplied file is valid.

Please be aware that loading data (including example file) may take a while. Be patient.

Currently HaDeX supports files with only one protein.

Accepted file extensions: .csv, .xsl, .xslx.

In order for program to behave correctly, please make sure supplied file fulfills following requirements:

Show requirements

About

The HaDeX web server relies on functions from the HaDeX R package. For more information check our documentation. In case of any question or suggestion don't hesitate to contact us.

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Links

- Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, IBB PAS
- MI2 DataLab









Data structure

multidimensional & complex

```
> dat <- read_hdx(system.file(package = "HaDeX", "HaDeX/data/KD_180110_CD160_HVEM.csv"))</pre>
> str(dat)
'data.frame':
               4069 obs. of 15 variables:
                                                                                                        experimental
 $ Protein
                    "db_cD160" "db_cD160" "db_cD160" "db_cD160" ...
              : int 1111111111...
$ Start
                                                                                                                  data!
              : int 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 ...
 $ End
                     "INITSSASQEGTRLN" "INITSSASQEGTRLN" "INITSSASQEGTRLN" "INITSSASQEGTRLN" ...
 $ Sequence
$ Modification: logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
 $ Fragment
              : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
 $ MaxUptake
              : num 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 ...
 $ MHP
              : num 1591 1591 1591 1591 1591 ...
                    "CD160" "CD160" "CD160" "CD160" ...
 $ State
              : num 0 0 0 0.001 0.001 0.167 0.167 0.167 0.167 1 ...
 $ Exposure
                    "KD_160527_CD160_sekw_05" "KD_160527_CD160_sekw_05" "KD_160527_CD160_sekw_05" "KD_160527_CD160_IN_01" ...
 $ File
 $ Z
              : int 1232322222...
 $ RT
                    3.23 3.24 3.24 3.26 3.26 ...
                    6592 394066 173526 232221 110675 ...
 $ Inten
 $ Center
              : num 1591 796 531 796 531 ...
```



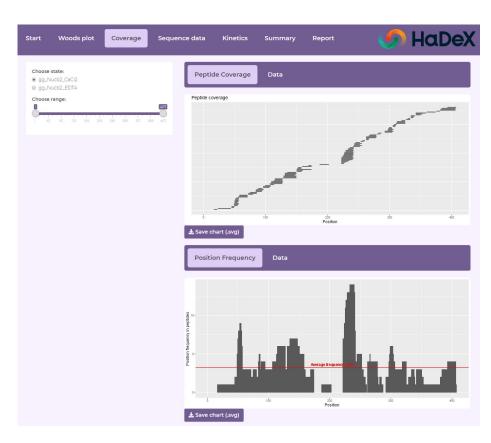
File validation

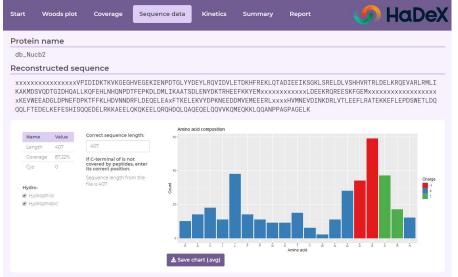
```
#check for dynamx2 file
"z", "RT", "Inten", "Center")
if(all(colnames_v_2 %in% colnames(dat))){
  dat <- upgrade_2_to_3(dat)
#check for dynamx3 file
colnames_v_3 <- c("Protein", "Start", "End", "Sequence",</pre>
                 "Modification", "Fragment", "MaxUptake", "MHP", "State", "Exposure", "File", "z", "RT", "Inten", "Center")
colnames_presence <- colnames_v_3 %in% colnames(dat)</pre>
if(!all(colnames_presence)) {
  err_message <- pasteO(ifelse(sum(!colnames_presence) > 0,
                                   "A supplied file does not have required columns: ",
"A supplied file does not have the required column "),
                           paste0(colnames_v_3[!colnames_presence], collapse = ", "), ".")
  stop(err_message)
```

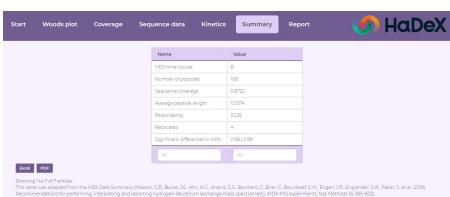


Mysterious columns & different versions

Additional information

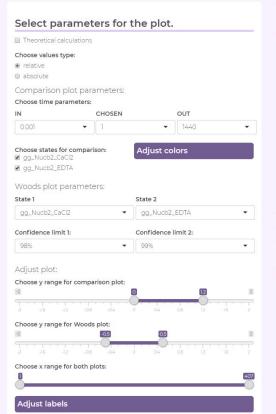






Woods plot











How is it calculated ?

Changing colors on the plot

```
tags$button("Adjust colors",
            class = "collapse-button",
             'data-toggle'="collapse",
                                         ui.R
            'data-target'="#colorss"),
tags$div(
  class = "hideable",
  id = "colorss".
  uiOutput("states_colors")
class = "states-colors-column"
comparison_plot_colors <- reactive({
 hcl.colors(length(states_from_file()), palette = "Set 2", alpha = NULL, rev = FALSE, fixup = TRUE)
1)
output[["states_colors"]] <- renderUI({
 lapply(1:length(states_from_file()), function(i)
   textInput(inputId = pasteO(states_from_file()[i], "_color"),
             label = paste(states_from_file()[i], " color"),
              value = comparison plot colors()[i])
1)
comparison_plot_colors_chosen <- reactive({
 lapply(paste0(states_from_file(), "_color"), function(i) input[[i]])
 tmp <- t(sapply(paste0(input[["compare_states"]],"_color"), function(i) input[[i]][1], simplify = TRUE))</pre>
 tmp[tmp == "NULL"] <- NA
 if (all(is.na(tmp))) {
    comparison_plot_colors()[1:length(states_from_file())]
    coalesce(as.vector(tmp), comparison_plot_colors()[1:length(input[["compare_states"]])])
                                                                                                 server R
})
```





Choose states for comparison:

- S100A9 + Ca (z NaCl) -
- S100A9 + Ca + Zn 110uM (z NaCl)
- S100A9 + Zn 110uM (z NaCl) -
- S100A9 + Zn 500uM (z NaCl) -
- S100A9 (NaCl) Oxidation M (11)
- S100A9 + Ca (z NaCl) Oxidation color M (11)
- ✓ S100A9 + Ca + Zn 110uM (z NaCl)
 Oxidation M (11)
- S100A9 + Mn (z NaCl) -Oxidation M (11)
- S100A9 + Zn 110uM (z NaCl) -Oxidation M (11)
- S100A9 + Zn 500uM (z NaCl) -Oxidation M (11)

Adjust colors

S100A9 (NaCl) - color

.....

#ED90A4

S100A9 + Ca (z NaCl) - color

#E29A7C

S100A9 + Ca + Zn 110uM (z NaCl) color

#CCA65A

S100A9 + Mn (z NaCl) - color

#ABB150

S100A9 + Zn 110uM (z NaCl) - color

#7EBA68

S100A9 + Zn 500uM (z NaCl) color

#40C08D



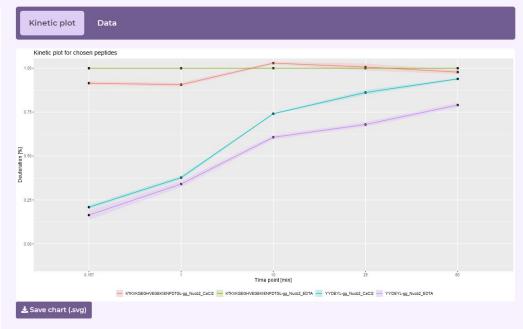


Select parameters for the plot. Theoretical calculations Choose values type: relative absolute Choose time parameters: IN OUT 0.001 Ta440

Choose peptide:

Sequence	State	Start	End
VPIDID	gg_Nucb2_CaCl2	17	22
VPIDID	gg_Nucb2_EDTA	17	22
KTKVKGEGHVEGEKIENPDTGL	gg_Nucb2_CaCl2	23	44
KTKVKGEGHVEGEKIENPDTGL	gg_Nucb2_EDTA	23	44
YYDEY	gg_Nucb2_CaCl2	45	49
YYDEY	gg_Nucb2_EDTA	45	49
YYDEYL	gg_Nucb2_CaCl2	45	
YYDEYL	gg_Nucb2_EDTA	45	
YLRQVID	gg_Nucb2_CaCl2	49	55
YLRQVID	gg_Nucb2_EDTA	49	55
All	All		







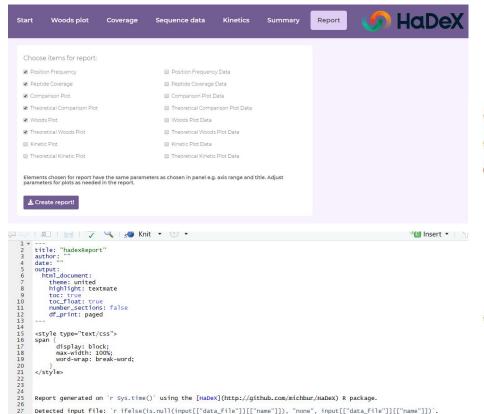


Can we change the colors?





```
CHOICES = C(0, 1, 5)
h5("Choose peptide:"),
                                                                                                                                          ui.R
DT::dataTableOutput("peptide_list_data"),
hn()
##
output [["peptide_list_data"]] - DT::renderDataTable({
 datatable(data = peptide_list(),
           class = "table-bordered table-condensed".
           extensions = "Buttons",
           options = list(pageLength = 10, dom = "tip", autoWidth = TRUE, target = 'cell'),
           filter = "bottom",
           rownames = FALSE)
                                                                                                                                    server.R
1)
kin_dat <- reactive({
 validate(need(input["peptide_list_data_rows_selected"]], "Please select at least one peptide from the table on the left."))
 bind_rows(apply(peptide_list()[input[["peptide_list_data_rows_selected"]], ], 1, function(peptide){
   calculate_kinetics(dat = dat(),
                     protein = protein_name(),
                     sequence = peptide[1],
                     state = peptide[2],
                     start = as.numeric(peptide[3]),
                     end = as.numeric(peptide[4]),
                     time_in = as.numeric(input[["kin_in_time"]]),
                     time_out = as.numeric(input[["kin_out_time"]]))
 }))
```



MD5 hash of the input file: `r ifelse(is.null(input[["data_file"]][["name"]]), "none (example file)",

tools::md5sum(as.character(input[["data_file"]][["datapath"]])))'.

Protein name : `r as.character(unique(dat()[["Protein"]]))`

Sequence length : `r input[["sequence_length"]]`

Protein sequence : `r protein_sequence_colored()`

30 31 + # Summary 32 33 Protein no

35

36



How to deal with the "hidden" parameters?





Availability

1.0

R package CRAN

Github

Web-server

Standalone software

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Plans for HaDeX 2.0

- multiple input file types
- object-based
- multiprotein analysis
- different approach on statistics
- high-resolution algorithm
- new requested features





take-home message

- so much to do in the natural sciences
- simply things work very good, no need to use fancy/complicated stuff
- sometimes coding is not the hardest part
- close and thorough contact with user is for your benefit



Thanks!

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