Class 11: RNA-Seq continued

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2/22/2022

The data for thihs hands-on session comes from a published RNA-seq experiment where airway smooth muscle cells were treated with dexamethasone, a synthetic glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory effects

Import/Read the data from Himes et al.

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

Have a little look see:

```
head(counts)
```

```
##                 SRR1039508 SRR1039509 SRR1039512 SRR1039513 SRR1039516
## ENSG00000000003        723        486        904        445       1170
## ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0          0
## ENSG00000000419        467        523        616        371        582
## ENSG00000000457        347        258        364        237        318
## ENSG00000000460         96         81         73         66        118
## ENSG00000000938          0          0          1          0          2
##                 SRR1039517 SRR1039520 SRR1039521
## ENSG00000000003       1097        806        604
## ENSG00000000005          0          0          0
## ENSG00000000419        781        417        509
## ENSG00000000457        447        330        324
## ENSG00000000460         94        102         74
## ENSG00000000938          0          0          0
```

```
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
```

I always need to double check that the columns of my countdata and my coldata (metadata) match.

```
metadata$id
```

```
## [1] "SRR1039508" "SRR1039509" "SRR1039512" "SRR1039513" "SRR1039516"
## [6] "SRR1039517" "SRR1039520" "SRR1039521"
```

```
colnames(counts)
```

```
## [1] "SRR1039508" "SRR1039509" "SRR1039512" "SRR1039513" "SRR1039516"
## [6] "SRR1039517" "SRR1039520" "SRR1039521"
```

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

```
## [1] TRUE
```

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

```
## [1] TRUE
```

I can use the `all()` function to make sure all my values match(e.e. all values are TRUE)

2. Extract control and treated counts for comparision

First lets extract the control counts columns

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

```
##                 SRR1039508 SRR1039512 SRR1039516 SRR1039520
## ENSG00000000003        723        904       1170        806
## ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0
## ENSG00000000419        467        616        582        417
## ENSG00000000457        347        364        318        330
## ENSG00000000460         96         73        118        102
## ENSG00000000938          0          1          2          0
```

```
# Take the mean count value per gene (i.e. row)
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
```

Now do the same thing for "treated" samples.

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

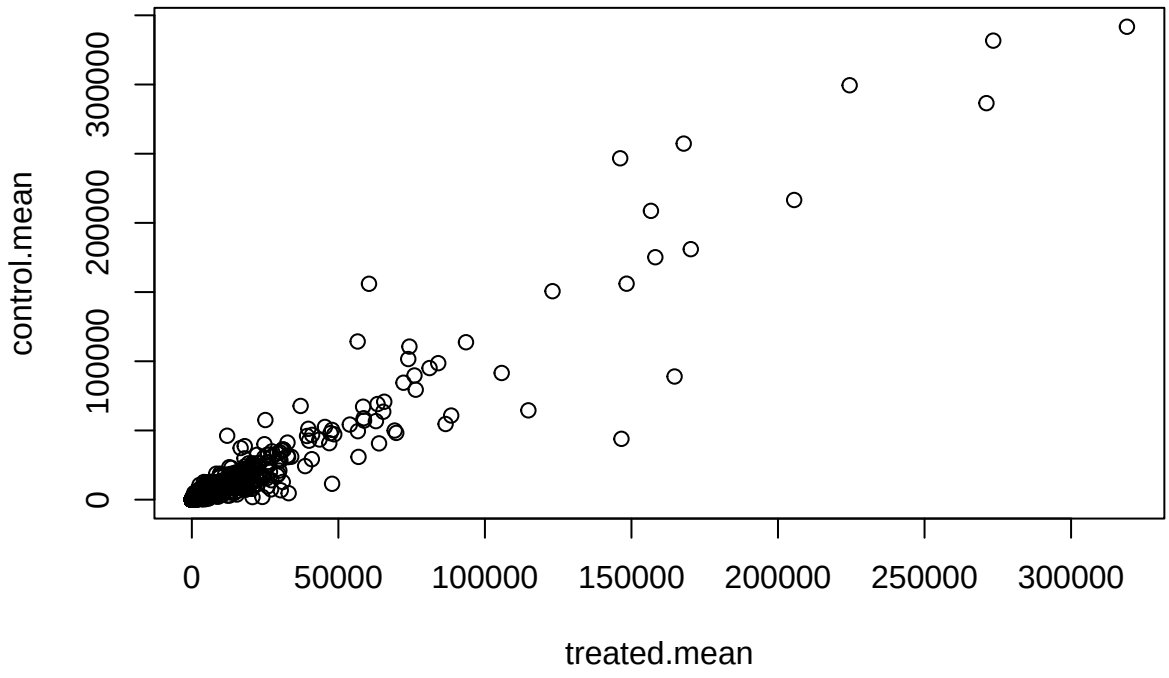
```
##                 SRR1039509 SRR1039513 SRR1039517 SRR1039521
## ENSG00000000003        486        445       1097        604
## ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0
## ENSG00000000419        523        371        781        509
## ENSG00000000457        258        237        447        324
## ENSG00000000460         81         66         94         74
## ENSG00000000938          0          0          0          0
```

```
treated.mean <- rowMeans(treated.counts)
head(treated.mean)
```

```
## ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
##          658.00            0.00          546.00          316.50           78.75
## ENSG00000000938
##            0.00
```

Now we can make a plot comparing treated vs control

```
plot(treated.mean, control.mean)
```

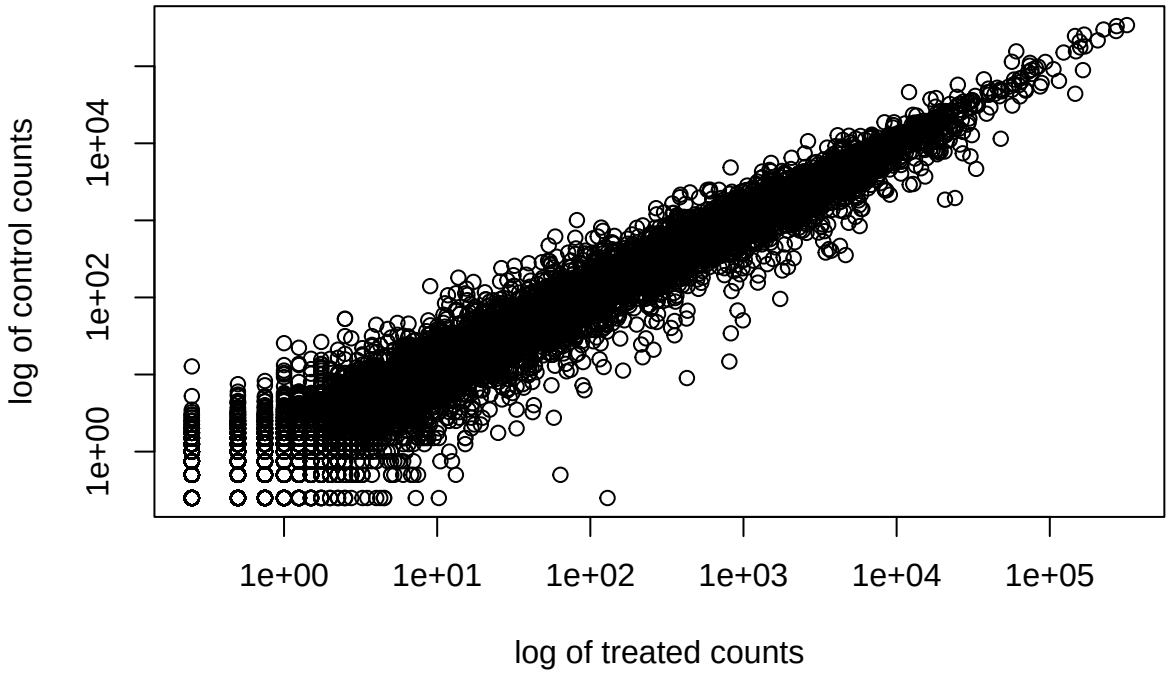


When we see data that is so skewed like this over quite a wide range of values we start to think of log transformations to make our analysis easier.

```
plot(treated.mean, control.mean, log = "xy",
     xlab = "log of treated counts",
     ylab = "log of control counts")
```

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

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



We are after changes in gene expression: treated vs control and this would represent points (i.e. genes) that do not like on the diagonal.

We like to work with log 2 values

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

```
## [1] 1
```

```
log2(640/20)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

Now let's calculate the log2 fold change

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

Store my work so far

```
meancounts <- data.frame(control.mean, treated.mean, log2fc)
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
```

Filter our data to remove genes with zero expression values.

```
c(10,200,0,40) == 0
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE
```

```
which(c(10,200,0,40) == 0)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
z <- data.frame(x=c(10,0,30,40),
           y=c(10,0,30,0))
which(z == 0, arr.ind = TRUE)
```

```
##      row col
## [1,]   2   1
## [2,]   2   2
## [3,]   4   2
```

```
i <- which(z == 0, arr.ind = TRUE)
unique(i[,1])
```

```
## [1] 2 4
```

Now do it for our real data set

```
zero.vals <- which(meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE)
to.rm <- unique(zero.vals[,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 do we have left?

```
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
## [1] 21817
```

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.

"Up" genes ...

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

```
## [1] 250
```

"Down" genes ...

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

```
## [1] 367
```

```
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, 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, setdiff, sort, table, tapply,
##     union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

## 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
```

```
citation("DESeq2")
```

```
##
##   Love, M.I., Huber, W., Anders, S. Moderated estimation of fold change
##   and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2 Genome Biology 15(12):550
##   (2014)
##
## A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is
##
##   @Article{,
##     title = {Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2},
##     author = {Michael I. Love and Wolfgang Huber and Simon Anders},
##     year = {2014},
##     journal = {Genome Biology},
##     doi = {10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8},
##     volume = {15},
##     issue = {12},
##     pages = {550},
##   }
```

```
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
```

```
summary(res)
```

```
##
## out of 25258 with nonzero total read count
## adjusted p-value < 0.1
## LFC > 0 (up)       : 1563, 6.2%
## LFC < 0 (down)     : 1188, 4.7%
## 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
```

```
res05 <- results(dds, alpha=0.05)
summary(res05)
```

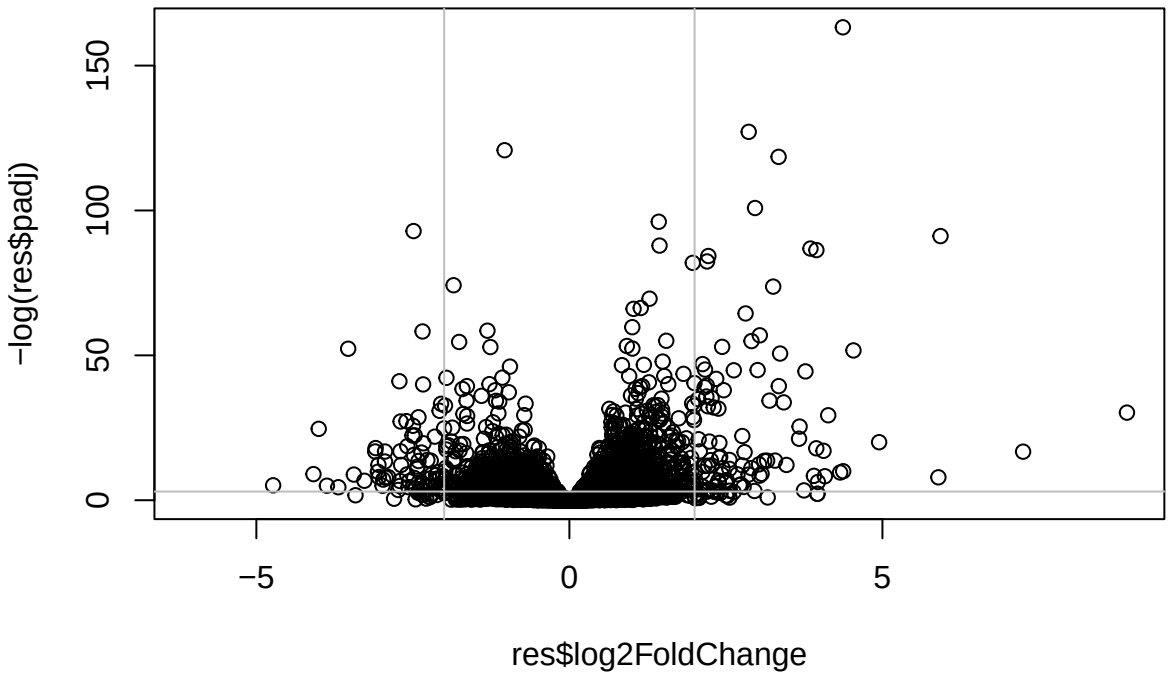
```
##
## out of 25258 with nonzero total read count
## adjusted p-value < 0.05
```

```
## LFC > 0 (up)       : 1236, 4.9%
## LFC < 0 (down)     : 933, 3.7%
## outliers [1]       : 142, 0.56%
## low counts [2]     : 9033, 36%
## (mean count < 6)
## [1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
## [2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

Volcano plots

Let's make a commonly produced visualization from this data, namely a so-called Volcano plot. These summary figures are frequently used to highlight the proportion of genes that are both significantly regulated and display a high fold change.

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj))
abline(h=-log(0.05), col = "gray")
abline(v=c(-2,2),col="gray")
```



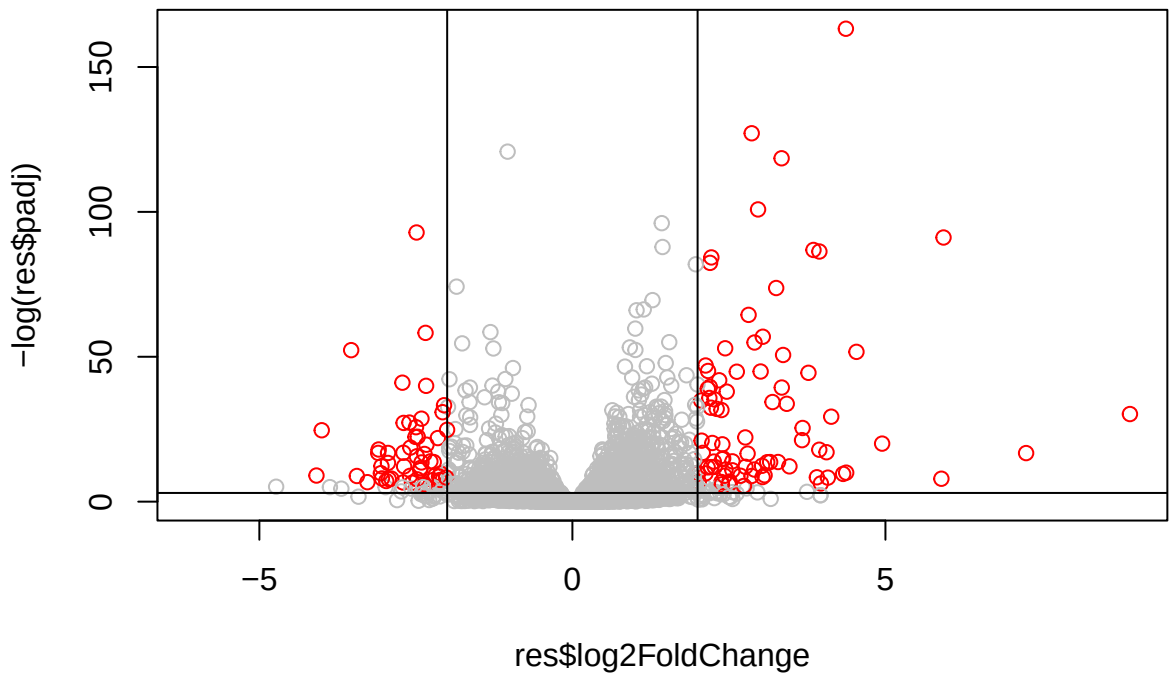
I want to polish this main results figure by adding color to the genes i will focus on next day

```
# I will start by making a gray vector for everything
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))

# Now I will overwite the small padj values
mycols[res$padj < 0.005] <- "red"
```

```r
# Now if my log2foldchange  is small I will make them gray
mycols[abs(res$log2FoldChange) < 2] <- "gray"

plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col = mycols)
abline(h=-log(0.05))
abline(v=c(-2,2))
```



This is a common overall summary figure because it combines big changes (in terms of log2 foldchange) and significant changes (in terms of p-value) all in one figure.