Class 14: RNASeq mini project

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Background

Here we work through a complete RNASeq analysis project. The input data comes from a knock-down experiment of a HOX gene

Data Import

Reading the `counts` and `metadata` CSV files

```
counts <- read.csv("GSE37704_featurecounts.csv", row.names = 1)
metadata <- read.csv("GSE37704_metadata.csv")
```

Check on data structure

```
head(counts)
```

```
                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
```

```
metadata
```

```
         id     condition
1 SRR493366 control_sirna
2 SRR493367 control_sirna
3 SRR493368 control_sirna
4 SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
5 SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
6 SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

Some book-keeping is required as there looks to be a mismatch between metadata rows and counts columns

```
ncol(counts)
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
nrow(metadata)
```

```
[1] 6
```

Q. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from `counts`

Looks like we need to get rid of the first "length" column of our `counts` object.

```
cleancounts <- counts[, -1]
```

```
colnames(cleancounts)
```

```
[1] "SRR493366" "SRR493367" "SRR493368" "SRR493369" "SRR493370" "SRR493371"
```

```
metadata$id
```

```
[1] "SRR493366" "SRR493367" "SRR493368" "SRR493369" "SRR493370" "SRR493371"
```

```
colnames(cleancounts) == metadata$id
```

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

Remove zero count genes

There are lots of genes with zero counts. We can remove these from further analysis.

```
head(cleancounts)
```

	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

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

```
to.keep.inds <- rowSums(cleancounts) > 0
nonzero_counts <- cleancounts[to.keep.inds, ]
```

DESeq analysis

Load the package

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Warning: package 'matrixStats' was built under R version 4.5.2
```

Setup DESeq object

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = nonzero_counts,
                              colData = metadata,
                              design = ~condition)
```

```
Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

Run DESeq

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

```
estimating size factors
```

```
estimating dispersions
```

```
gene-wise dispersion estimates
```

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

Get results

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

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                 baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.9136      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.2296      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.1881     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43990e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.6379      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.2551      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.9798      0.5428105 0.5215598   1.040744 2.97994e-01
                      padj
                 <numeric>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01
```

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.

```
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
```

Data Visualization

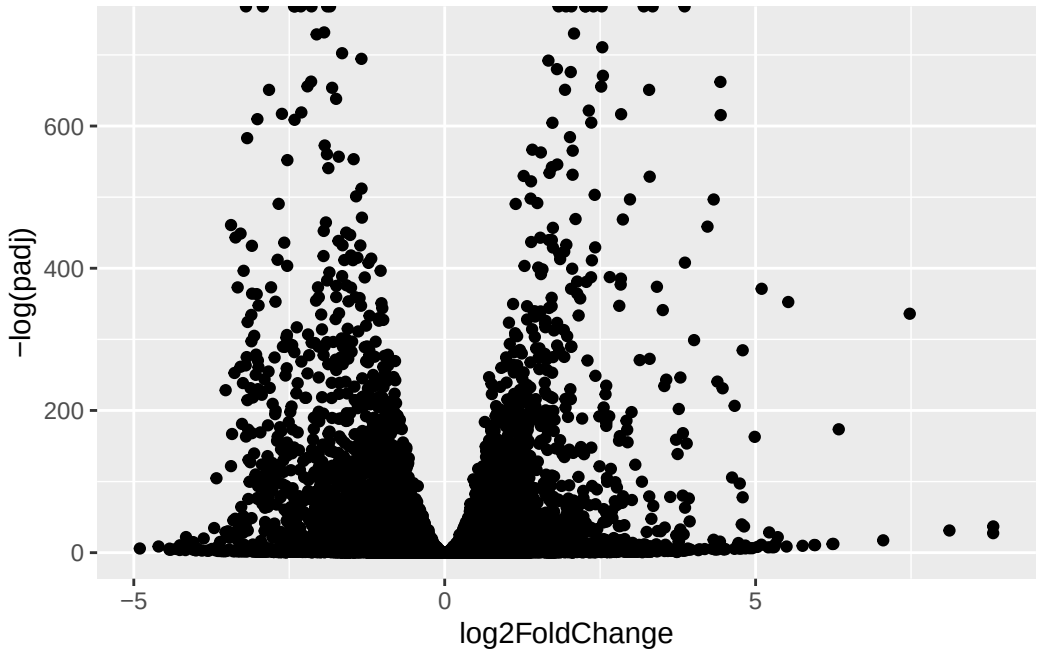
Volcano plot

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.5.2
```

```
ggplot(res) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point()
```

```
Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_point()`).
```



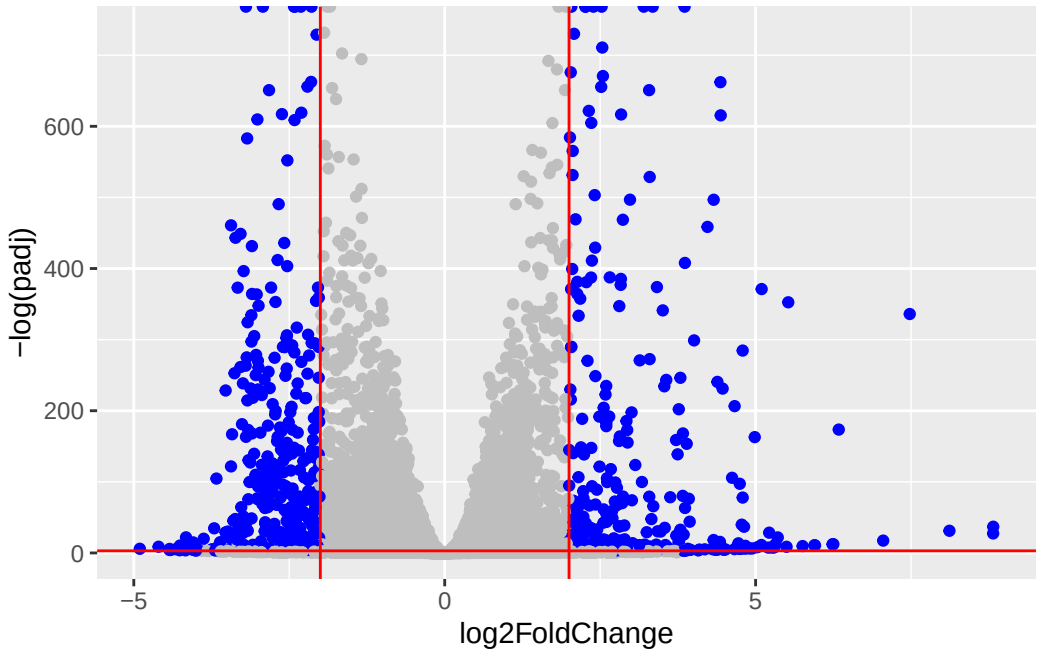
Q. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels

Add threshold lines for fold-change and p-value and color our subset of genes that make these threshold cut-offs in the plot

```
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "blue"
mycols[ res$padj > 0.05 ] <- "gray"
```

```
ggplot(res) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point(col=mycols) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = c(-2,2), col="red") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = -log(0.05), col="red")
```

```
Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_point()`).
```



Add Annotation

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

Add gene symbols and entrez ids

```
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"
```

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

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

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

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

Pathway Analysis

KEGG pathways

Run gage analysis with KEGG

```
library(gage)
library(gageData)
library(pathview)
```

We need a named vector of fold-change values as input for gage

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

```
      <NA>       148398        26155       339451        84069        84808
 0.17925708  0.42645712 -0.69272046  0.72975561  0.04057653  0.54281049
```

```
data(kegg.sets.hs)

keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

```
head(keggres$less, 2)
```

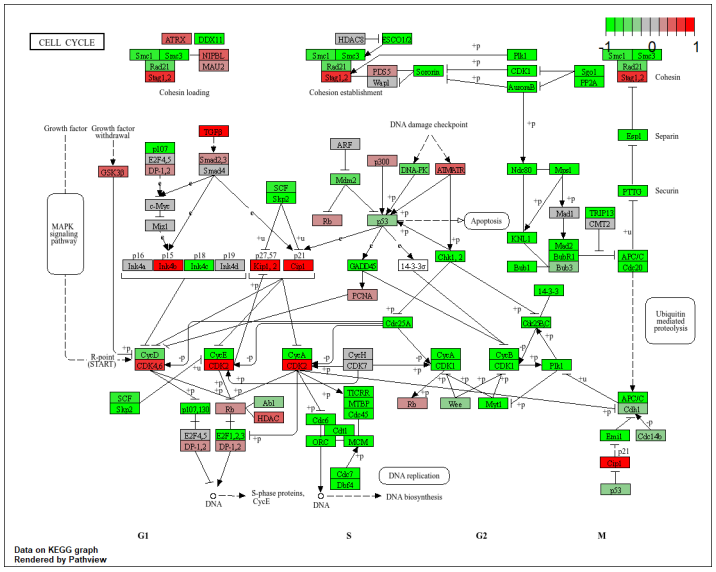
```
                           p.geomean stat.mean        p.val       q.val
hsa04110 Cell cycle      8.995727e-06 -4.378644 8.995727e-06 0.001889103
hsa03030 DNA replication 9.424076e-05 -3.951803 9.424076e-05 0.009841047
                         set.size         exp1
hsa04110 Cell cycle           121 8.995727e-06
hsa03030 DNA replication       36 9.424076e-05
```

```
pathview(pathway.id = "hsa04110", gene.data = foldchanges)
```

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

Info: Working in directory C:/BIMM143/class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png
```

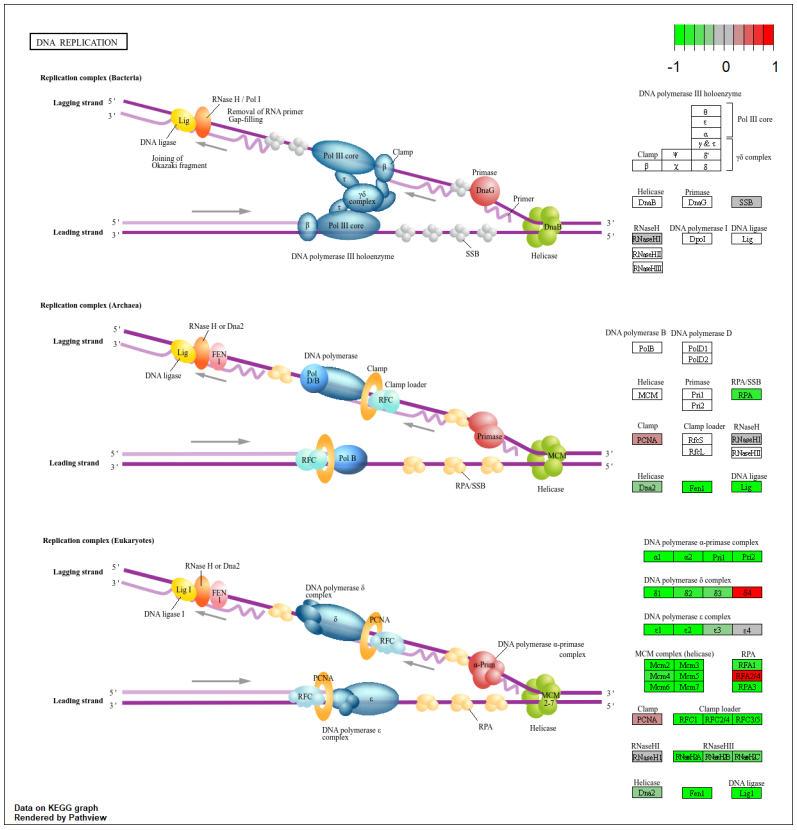


```
pathview(pathway.id = "hsa03030", gene.data = foldchanges)
```

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

```
Info: Working in directory C:/BIMM143/class14
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png
```



GO terms

Same analysis but using GO genesets rather than KEGG

```
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)
```

```
head(gobpres$less, 4)
```

```
                                        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
                                             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
```

Reactome

Lots of folks like the reactome web interface. You can also run this as an R function but lets look at the website first < https://reactome.org/ >

The website wants a text file with one gene symbol per line of the genes you want to map to pathways.

```
sig_genes <- res[res$padj <= 0.05 & !is.na(res$padj), ]$symbol
head(sig_genes) #res$symbol
```

```
ENSG00000187634 ENSG00000188976 ENSG00000187961 ENSG00000188290 ENSG00000187608
       "SAMD11"         "NOC2L"        "KLHL17"          "HES4"         "ISG15"
ENSG00000188157
         "AGRN"
```

and write out to a file:

```
write.table(sig_genes, file="significant_genes.txt",
            row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE)
```

Save Our Results

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