### Weill Cornell Medicine

# **Analysis of Next Generation Sequencing Data Final Project Presentation**

Differential Expression Analysis of RNA-seq Data Derived from Alzheimer's Patient Microglia



#### **Presentation Structure**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Results
- 3. Methods
- 4. Discussion

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# Introduction

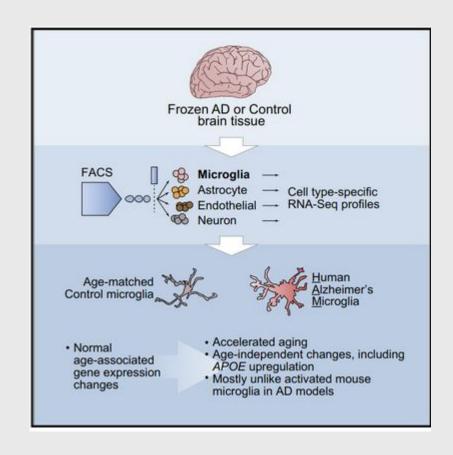


#### Alzheimer's Disease

- Alzheimer's disease (AD) effects approximately 5.8 million people in the United States ages 65 and older
  - Early sign and symptoms of the disease centering around forgetfulness
  - Impairment of memory follows, until loss of ability to carry out everyday tasks
- There is currently no treatment that cures AD or alters the disease process in the brain
  - Important to continue research in the area
  - O Possibly NAD therapies: Nicotinamide riboside restores cognition through an upregulation of proliferator-activated receptor-γ coactivator 1α regulated β-secretase 1 degradation and mitochondrial gene expression in Alzheimer's mouse models

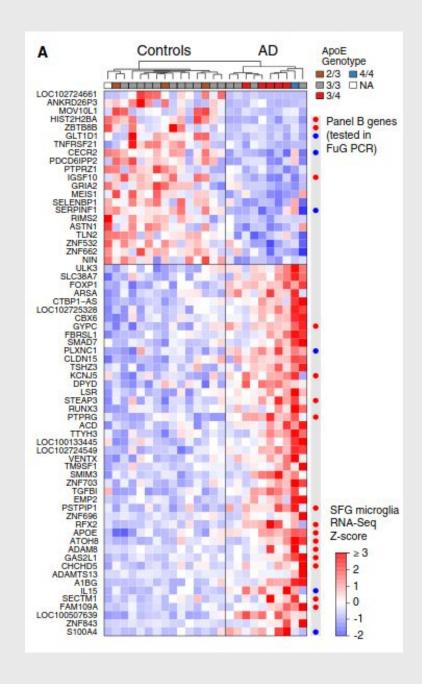
# Alzheimer's Patient Microglia Exhibit Enhanced Aging and Unique Transcriptional Activation

- Recent genetic studies of humans have identified brain specific myeloid cells (microglia) as a potential key cell type controlling an individual's risk of acquiring Alzheimer's Disease
- This study identified 45
   differentially expressed
   genes between Control
   and AD Microglia (Myeloid)
   cells



#### Study Hypothesis

- Given scrutinous quality control and industry standard tools such as STAR and DESeq2, I will achieve a different set of differentially expressed genes than shown final in the reference publication
  - "Sorted cell and whole tissue RNA-Seq data were analyzed using the GSNAP aligner and HTSeqGenie"



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# Results

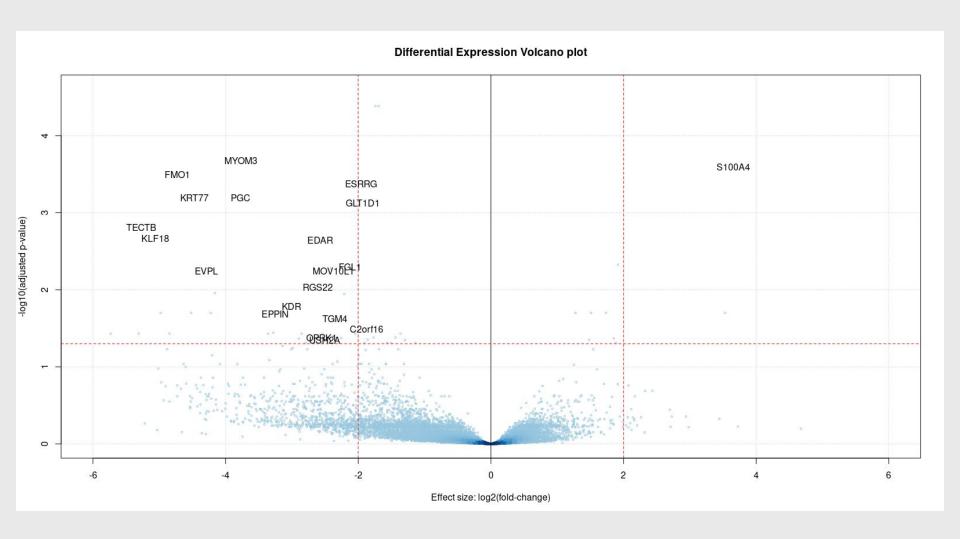


#### Differentially Expressed Genes

- Confirmed 14 genes to be differentially expressed between control and AD clinical groups
- Same 14 genes appear in paper as gathered literature-supported AD risk genes

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PSTPIP1	0.048952	-1.8852

#### Differential Expression Volcano Plot



#### Gene Ontology Treemap -- Revigo

REVIGO TreeMap dynorphin metal receptor uracil **NADP** nucleobase chelating binding binding binding activity phosphatidylcholine-sterol O-acyltransferase activator activity ferric-chelate dihydropyrimidine cerebroside-sulfatase reductase dehydrogenase AF-2 domain activity (NADP+) (NADPH) binding activity activity

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# Methods



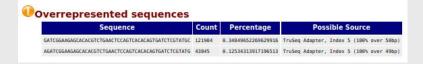
#### **Downloading Data**

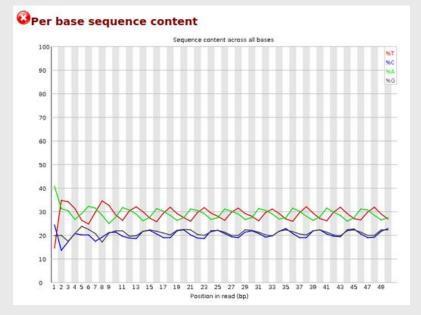
- Data Available through NCBI GEO Accession Number
  - SRA Runs Selector
  - 113 isolated-cell samples
  - Age, APOE genotype,
     Sex, PMI metadata
     available

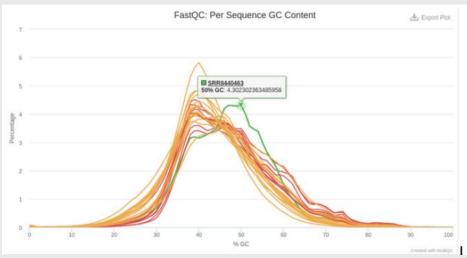
▲ Run	<b>♦</b> BioSample	◆ APOE	Bases	♦ Bytes	Cell_type 6	Diagnosis     Diagnosis
SRR8440443	SAMN10741236	3/3	2.27 G	694.72 Mb	myeloid	Control
SRR8440444	SAMN10741241	3/3	2.19 G	683.21 Mb	endothelial	Control
SRR8440445	SAMN10741240	3/3	2.17 G	700.85 Mb	neuron	Control
SRR8440446	SAMN10741239	3/4	2.44 G	791.87 Mb	neuron	AD
SRR8440447	SAMN10741238	NA	2.14 G	648.79 Mb	myeloid	Control
SRR8440448	SAMN10741237	3/4	2.16 G	664.66 Mb	myeloid	AD
SRR8440449	SAMN10741235	2/3	2.16 G	653.94 Mb	myeloid	Control
SRR8440450	SAMN10741234	2/3	2.99 G	940.45 Mb	endothelial	Control
SRR8440451	SAMN10741233	3/3	2.91 G	902.51 Mb	endothelial	AD
SRR8440452	SAMN10741232	3/3	2.46 G	793.50 Mb	neuron	Control
SRR8440453	SAMN10741231	3/3	2.34 G	766.49 Mb	neuron	AD
SRR8440454	SAMN10741230	3/3	2.47 G	789.37 Mb	neuron	AD
SRR8440455	SAMN10741229	3/3	2.24 G	829.08 Mb	endothelial	Control
SRR8440456	SAMN10741228	3/3	4.10 G	1.24 Gb	astrocyte	Control
SRR8440457	SAMN10741286	2/3	10.49 G	3.24 Gb	astrocyte	Control
SRR8440458	SAMN10741285	3/3	201G	650 22 Mh	neuron	Control

#### Raw Data FastQC

- At first detected Illumina adapters
  - TrimGalore
- Some samples had cyclic GC content
  - No per-tile information available
- Skewed GC content found in a sample
  - 72 year old male with AD and 4/4 APOE genotype

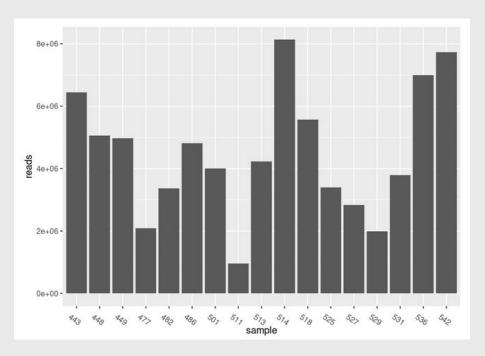






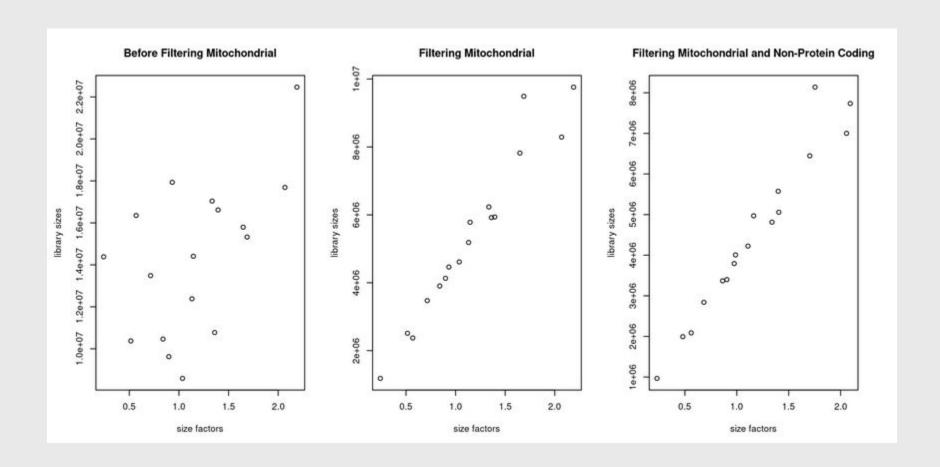
#### RNA-Seq Alignment with STAR

- Same 72 YO male sample seen with skewed GC content also has 33.79% of reads failing to map to human HG38 Genome
- Other samples look fairly uniform



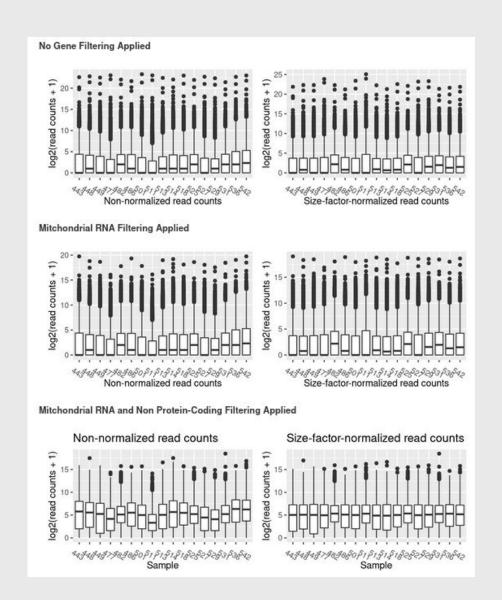
```
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440443: 5.90%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440447: 4.17%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440448: 4.04%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440449: 8.38%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440463: 33.79%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440477: 5.14%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440482: 6.54%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440484: 3.65%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440486: 8.13%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440488: 5.19%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440501: 6.98%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440511: 5.47%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440513: 6.79%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440514: 4.97%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440517: 5.76%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440518: 5.02%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440524: 11.28%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440525: 9.51%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440527: 7.05%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440529: 6.67%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440531: 10.64%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440536: 7.61%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440538: 7.43%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440539: 12.34%
Percentage of unmapped reads for SRR8440542: 8.16%
```

#### Read Count Normalization -- Size Factors



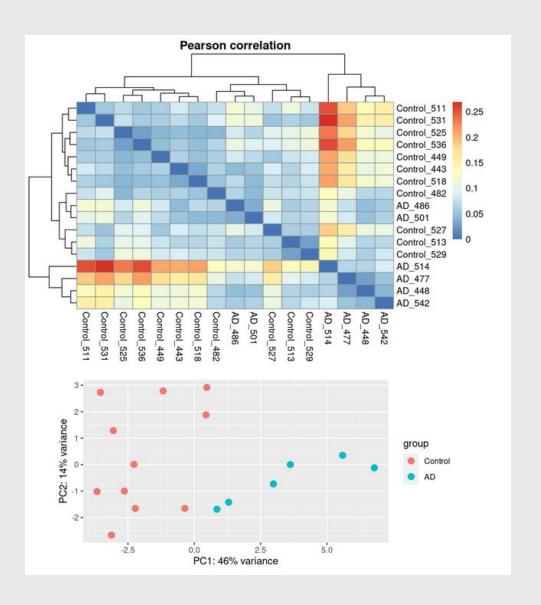
#### Gene Filtering

- Tissue from frozen samples
  - High IncRNA and Mitochondrial RNA content
- Filtered for only non-Mitochondrial protein-coding genes
  - Study does not, and identifies many mitochondrial associated differentially expressed genes



#### Literature-Supported Gene Set

- Did not find clinical groups to be rlog normalized gene expression, or top 300-1000 variable genes
- Study identifies 25 literature-supported AD-risk genes
  - Use in exploratory data analysis phase

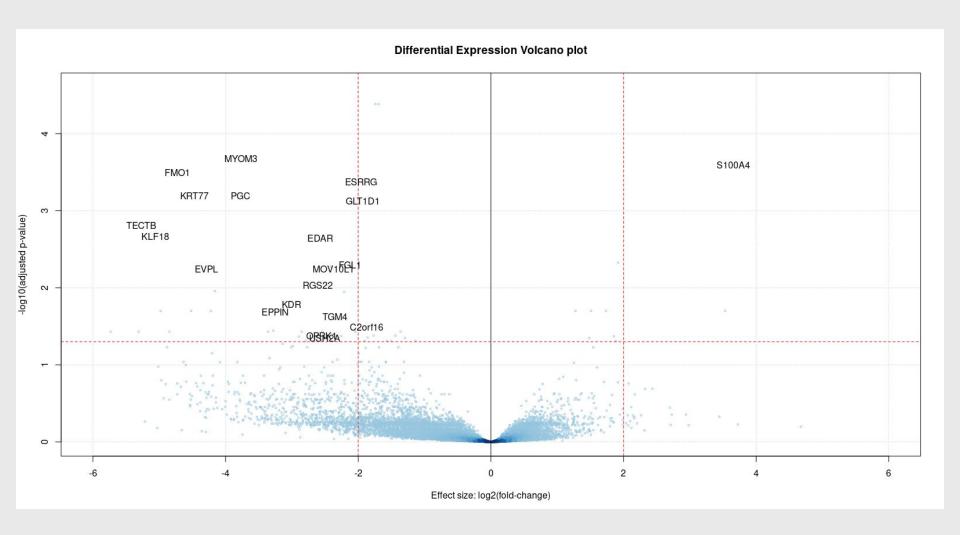


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# Discussion



#### Interesting Identified Genes

**SERPINF1** (serpin family F member 1) – The encoded protein is secreted and strongly **inhibits angiogenesis**. In addition, this protein is a **neurotrophic factor** involved in neuronal differentiation in retinoblastoma cells. Mutations in this gene were found in individuals with osteogenesis imperfecta.

**CECR2** (CECR2 histone acetyl-lysine reader) – Involved in chromatin remodeling, and may additionally play a role in **DNA damage response**. The encoded protein functions as part of an ATP-dependent complex that is involved in neurulation.

**ARSA** (arylsulfatase A) – Defects in this gene lead to metachromatic leucodystrophy (MLD), a progressive demyelination disease which results in a **variety of neurological symptoms** and ultimately death.

**S100A4** (S100 calcium binding protein A4) – S100 proteins are localized in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus of a wide range of cells, and involved in the regulation of a number of cellular processes such as cell cycle progression and differentiation.

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