Principle Component Analysis of Nasal Epithelium

2024-10-4

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document.

```
#install.packages("limma")
library(limma)
library(dplyr)
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(tidyverse)
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages -
                                                                   — tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ forcats 1.0.0
                                       2.1.5
                          ✓ readr
## ✓ ggplot2 3.5.1
                                       1.5.1

✓ stringr

## ✓ lubridate 1.9.3

✓ tibble

                                       3.2.1
## ✓ purrr
              1.0.2
                          ✓ tidyr
                                       1.3.1
## — Conflicts —
                                                            — tidyverse_conflicts() —
## * dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## × dplyr::lag()
                     masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts
to become errors
library(GEOquery)
```

```
## Loading required package: Biobase
## Loading required package: BiocGenerics
##
## Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:lubridate':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, union
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine, intersect, setdiff, union
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:limma':
##
##
       plotMA
##
## 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, setdiff, sort,
##
##
       table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
##
## Welcome to Bioconductor
##
##
       Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
##
       'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
##
       'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.
##
## Setting options('download.file.method.GEOguery'='auto')
## Setting options('GEOguery.inmemory.gpl'=FALSE)
```

```
library(pheatmap)

file_path <- "~/Downloads/GDS3309_full.soft"
raw_data <- readLines(file_path)
head(raw_data, 100)</pre>
```

```
start line <- grep("!dataset table begin", raw data)
my data <- read.delim(file path, skip = start line, header = TRUE)
expression data <- my data %>% select(starts with("GSM"))
identifier column <- my data["IDENTIFIER"]</pre>
# Normalize the data
normalized data <- normalizeBetweenArrays(as.matrix(expression data))</pre>
expression df <- cbind(identifier column, expression data)</pre>
# Sample GSM code status mapping as a vector
gsm_status <- c(
 "GSM227868" = "Never Smoker",
 "GSM227870" = "Never Smoker"
 "GSM227871" = "Never Smoker",
 "GSM227874" = "Never Smoker",
 "GSM227876" = "Never Smoker",
 "GSM227877" = "Never Smoker".
 "GSM227878" = "Never Smoker",
 "GSM227880" = "Never Smoker".
 "GSM227869" = "Current Smoker",
 "GSM227872" = "Current Smoker",
 "GSM227873" = "Current Smoker",
 "GSM227875" = "Current Smoker".
 "GSM227879" = "Current Smoker",
 "GSM227881" = "Current Smoker",
 "GSM227882" = "Current Smoker"
# Ensure that the GSM codes in expression df match the order of qsm status
qsm codes <- colnames(expression df) # Exclude the 'IDENTIFIER' column
# Create a new row of smoker status matching the GSM codes
smoker status <- sapply(gsm codes, function(gsm) gsm status[gsm])</pre>
# Add the smoker status as a new row to the dataframe
expression df with status <- rbind(smoker status, expression df)
# Reshaping data for plotting purposes
long df <- expression df %>%
    pivot_longer(cols = starts_with("GSM"),
                 names to = "Sample",
                 values_to = "Expression")
#Decided to take top 25 genes for better visualization purposes
#Steps to take top 25 genes:
#One, Calculate the mean expression for each gene
top genes <- long df %>%
```

```
group by(IDENTIFIER) %>%
    summarize(MeanExpression = mean(Expression, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
    top_n(25, MeanExpression) %>%
    pull(IDENTIFIER)
#Two, Filter the long dataframe to include only the top genes
filtered_long_df <- long_df %>%
    filter(IDENTIFIER %in% top_genes)
#Three, plot with filtered data
#Scatter plot with geom point
ggplot(filtered_long_df, aes(x = IDENTIFIER, y = Expression, color = Sample)) +
 geom_point() +
  scale_x_discrete(expand = expansion(mult = c(0.001, 0.01))) +
 theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90,
                                   vjust = 0.5,
                                   hjust = 1,
                                   margin = margin(t = 15))) +
 labs(title = "Top 25 Genes by Expression Across Samples",
       x = "Gene Names",
       y = "Expression Levels") +
  coord_flip() + # flip the coordinates
 theme minimal()
```



```
#Alternative visualization: Table
#I've commented this out as I prefer the scatter plot
#top_25_genes <- filtered_long_df %>%
# select(IDENTIFIER, Sample, Expression) %>%
# arrange(IDENTIFIER, Sample)
#print(top 25 genes)
#save to CSV
#write.csv(top 25 genes table, "top 25 genes expression table.csv", row.names = FALSE)
#Principle Component Analysis
# Scale the expression data
expression_data_scaled <- scale(expression_data)</pre>
# Replace infinite values with 0
expression_data_scaled[is.infinite(expression_data_scaled)] <- 0</pre>
# Replace missing (NA) values with 0
expression data scaled[is.na(expression data scaled)] <- 0
# Perform PCA
pca_result <- prcomp(expression_data_scaled, center = TRUE, scale. = TRUE)</pre>
# Print PCA summary to check the result
summary(pca result)
```

```
## Importance of components:
                             PC1
                                     PC2
                                            PC3
                                                    PC4
                                                            PC5
                                                                    PC6
                                                                            PC7
##
                          3.7379 0.67714 0.3529 0.33913 0.2511 0.22946 0.22106
## Standard deviation
## Proportion of Variance 0.9315 0.03057 0.0083 0.00767 0.0042 0.00351 0.00326
## Cumulative Proportion 0.9315 0.96202 0.9703 0.97799 0.9822 0.98570 0.98896
##
                              PC8
                                      PC9
                                             PC10
                                                     PC11
                                                              PC12
                                                                     PC13
                                                                             PC14
## Standard deviation
                          0.20233 0.18110 0.15753 0.14637 0.12975 0.1098 0.09324
## Proportion of Variance 0.00273 0.00219 0.00165 0.00143 0.00112 0.0008 0.00058
## Cumulative Proportion 0.99169 0.99387 0.99553 0.99696 0.99808 0.9989 0.99946
##
                             PC15
                          0.08979
## Standard deviation
## Proportion of Variance 0.00054
## Cumulative Proportion 1.00000
```

```
# Create a data frame with PCA results
pca df <- as.data.frame(pca result$x)</pre>
colnames(pca df)[1:15] <- colnames(expression data)</pre>
#pca_df <- pca_df %>% select(-Sample)
gsm samples <- colnames(pca df)[1:15]</pre>
# Create a new row corresponding to SmokerStatus using the gsm_status mapping
smoker_status_row <- gsm_status[gsm_samples]</pre>
# We use rbind to add the SmokerStatus row to the top of the dataframe
pca_df <- rbind(SmokerStatus = smoker_status_row, pca_df)</pre>
#pca_df <- pca_df %>% slice(-22280)
#print(pca_df)
# The SmokerStatus is the first row, so let's separate it from the rest of the PCA data
smoker_status <- pca_df[1, 1:15] # Extract the SmokerStatus row (first row)</pre>
pca data <- pca df[-1, 1:15]</pre>
smoker_status <- as.vector(as.matrix(pca_df[1, 1:15])) # Convert first row to a vector</pre>
# Convert smoker_status into a factor
smoker_status <- as.factor(smoker_status)</pre>
# Remove the SmokerStatus row from pca_df to keep only PCA data for plotting
pca_data <- pca_df[-1, 1:15]</pre>
# Convert PCA data into numeric for plotting
pca_data <- as.data.frame(lapply(pca_data, as.numeric))</pre>
# Transpose the PCA data so that samples are in rows and PCs in columns
pca plot df <- as.data.frame(t(pca data))</pre>
# Add SmokerStatus as a column
pca_plot_df$SmokerStatus <- smoker_status</pre>
# Plot PCA with ggplot2, using PC1 and PC2, and color points by SmokerStatus
ggplot(pca_plot_df, aes(x = V1, y = V2, color = SmokerStatus)) +
  geom\ point(size = 3) +
  labs(title = "PCA of Gene Expression Data: PC1 vs PC2",
       x = "Principal Component 1",
       y = "Principal Component 2") +
```

theme_minimal() +
scale_color_manual(values = c("Never Smoker" = "blue", "Current Smoker" = "red"))

