GTEx data analysis

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Here is a brief introduction of analyzing the results of our proposed approach on GTEx. In this analysis, we considered to model the variance contributed by gender, brain regions, and genes.

Preparations

```
{\tt suppressPackageStartupMessages(\{}
  require(ggplot2)
  require(formatR)
  require(knitr)
  require(cluster)
  require(factoextra)
  require(dplyr)
  require(RColorBrewer)
  require(clusterProfiler)
  require(org.Hs.eg.db)
  require(enrichplot)
  require(stringr)
  require(forcats)
  require(DOSE)
  require(extrafont)
truncated_var <- function(x){</pre>
    remove_idx <- c(which.max(x), which.min(x))</pre>
    var(x[-remove_idx])
}
wrap_labal <- function(x, width = 60){</pre>
    str_wrap(x, width=60)
loadfonts(quiet = T)
setwd("~/data/Results/gtex")
# load("GTEX_l1l2_penalty_13.RData")
# str(fitted_obj)
# attach(fitted_obj)
load("insider_gtex_fitted_object.RData")
str(object)
## List of 7
## $ data
                      : num [1:988, 1:49999] 0.0229 0 0.0216 0.0204 0.0149 ...
    ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
     ....$: chr [1:988] "GTEX-WZTO-0011-R4A-SM-3NMC7" "GTEX-1HFI6-0011-R4b-SM-A96RT" "GTEX-12WSA-0011
```

```
....$ : chr [1:49999] "DDX11L1" "WASH7P" "MIR6859-1" "MIR1302-2HG" ...
                     : num [1:988, 1:3] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##
    $ confounder
##
     ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
     ....$: chr [1:988] "GTEX-WZTO-0011-R4A-SM-3NMC7" "GTEX-1HF16-0011-R4b-SM-A96RT" "GTEX-12WSA-0011
##
##
     ....$ : chr [1:3] "gender" "structure" "interaction_indicator"
## $ train indicator: int [1:988, 1:49999] 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ params
                     :List of 4
     ..$ global_tol : num 1e-10
##
##
     ..$ sub_tol
                    : num 1e-05
##
     ..$ tuning_iter: num 30
     ..$ max_iter : num 50000
                    :List of 3
## $ cfd_matrices
    ..$ factor0: num [1:2, 1:12] -0.39 -0.25 -0.786 -0.872 0.214 ...
    ..$ factor1: num [1:13, 1:12] -0.6083 -0.5394 4.4236 1.269 -0.0841 ...
     ..$ factor2: num [1:26, 1:12] -0.3526 -0.2556 -0.5653 0.0259 2.4555 ...
## $ column_factor : num [1:12, 1:49999] 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ test_rmse
                     : num 4.65e-310
## - attr(*, "class")= chr "insider"
attach(object)
gender_factor <- cfd_matrices[[1]]</pre>
tissue_factor <- cfd_matrices[[2]]</pre>
interaction <- cfd_matrices[[3]]</pre>
donor_info <- read.csv("meta.csv", stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
load("included_gene_mapping.RData")
ensg_id <- gsub(included_gene_mapping[[1]], pattern="\\.[0-9]+$", replacement="")</pre>
meta <- data.frame(ensg_id, included_gene_mapping, stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
cat("Overall age distribution:\n")
## Overall age distribution:
print(table(donor_info[,c(3,4)]))
##
      AGE
## SEX 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79
##
          15
                 3
                      41
                           149
                                  248
                                         38
##
     2
          16
                17
                      62
                           121
                                  256
                                         22
```

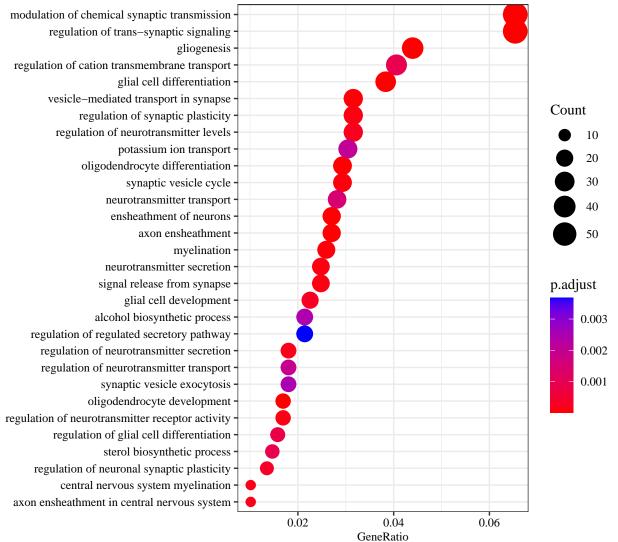
Investigate the difference in BPs between both genders across different brain regions

We considered all metagenes in this analysis. The figure below shows the up-regulated BPs of genes with the greatest positive difference between male and female.

```
metagene_var <- apply(gender_factor, 2, function(x) abs(x[1] - x[2]))
ord <- order(metagene_var, decreasing = T)

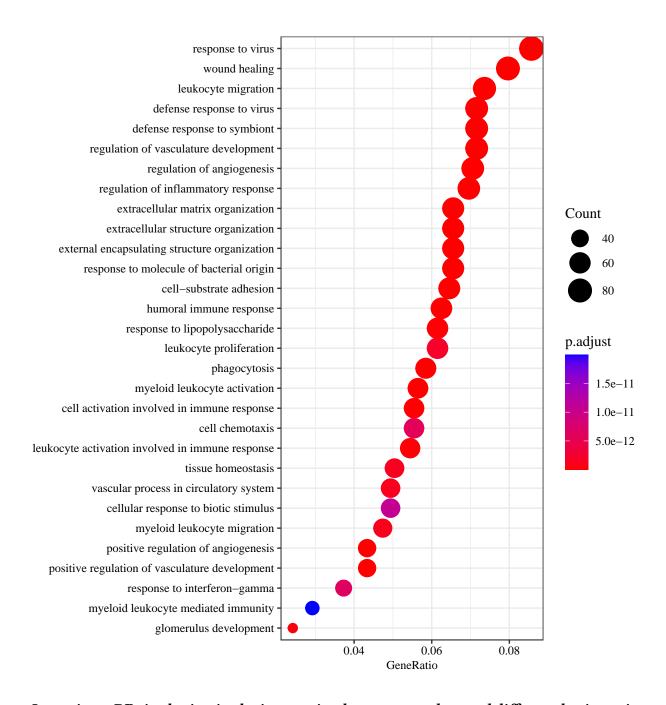
k <- 12
gender_expr_proflies <- gender_factor[, ord[1:k]] %*% column_factor[ord[1:k],]
colnames(gender_expr_proflies) <- colnames(data)

# The first row stands for the male and the second for the female.</pre>
```



The figure below shows the down-regulated BPs of genes with the greatest negative difference between male and female.

```
k <- 12
gender_expr_proflies <- gender_factor[, ord[1:k]] %*% column_factor[ord[1:k],]</pre>
diff <- gender_expr_proflies[1, ] - gender_expr_proflies[2, ]</pre>
cutoffs <- quantile(diff, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.025))</pre>
selected <- (diff <= cutoffs[2]) # greatest negative difference</pre>
downreg <- enrichGO(gene</pre>
                                  = unique(meta[selected,1]),
                    OrgDb
                                 = 'org.Hs.eg.db',
                                  = 'ENSEMBL',
                    keyType
                                   = "BP",
                    ont
                     readable
                                  = TRUE)
dotplot(downreg, font.size = 9, showCategory=30, label_format = 60) +
 theme(text=element_text(family="Times New Roman"))
```



Investigate BPs invloving in the interaction between genders and different brain regions

In the analysis, we explored the BPs of genes showing the difference in the brain region in which there is the greatest difference in correlation between both gender.

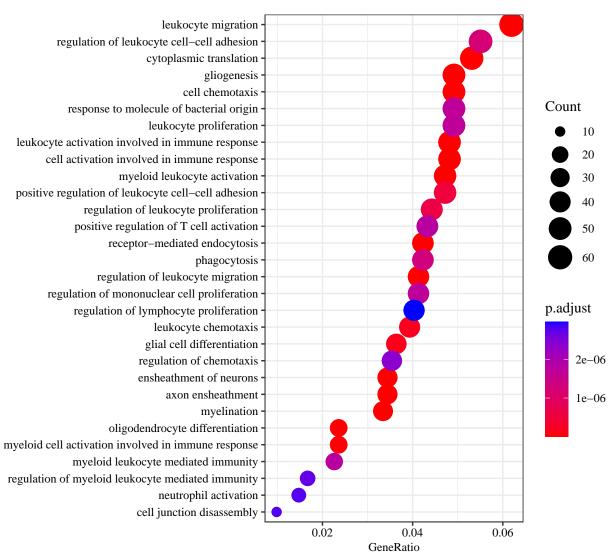
```
combinations <- unique(object$confounder)

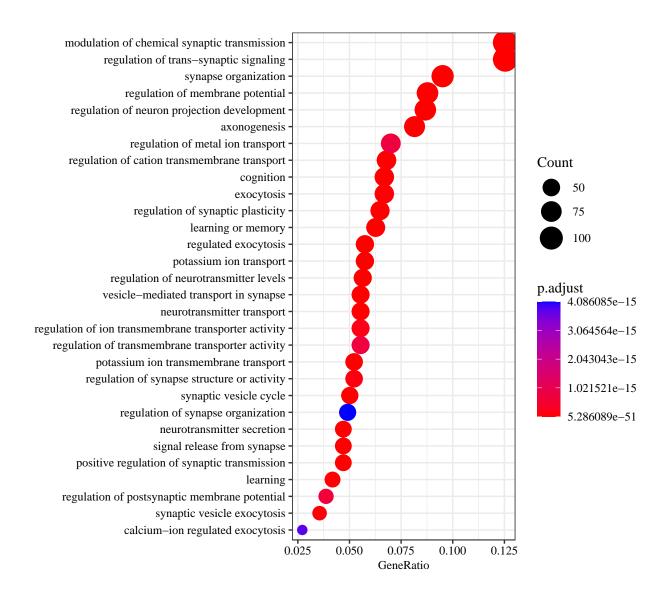
meta_info <- inner_join(data.frame(SAMPID = row.names(data)), donor_info)

## Joining, by = "SAMPID"

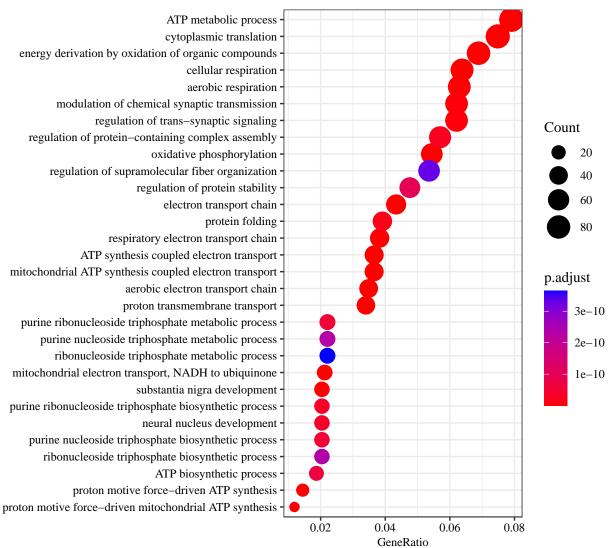
mapping <- cbind(meta_info[,c(3,7)], object$confounder)</pre>
```

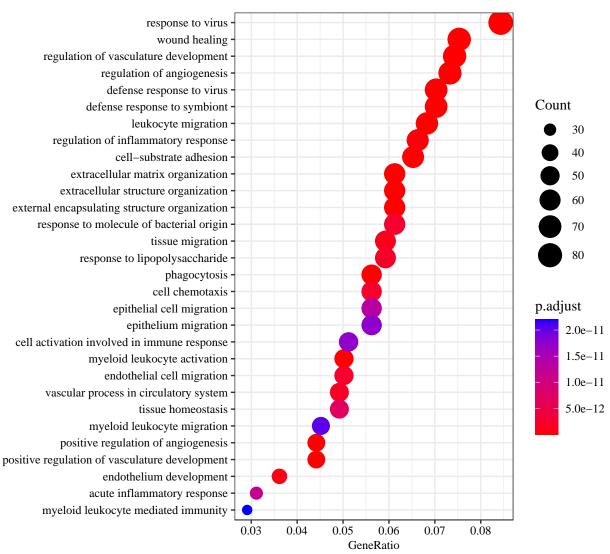
```
distantces <- sapply(seq(13), function(i){</pre>
  interaction_idx <- which(combinations[,2] == i)</pre>
  selected <- interaction[interaction_idx, ]</pre>
 distance <- mean((selected[1, ] - selected[2, ])^2)</pre>
  # distance <- cor(selected[1, ], selected[2, ], method = "pearson")</pre>
})
idx <- which.max(distantces)</pre>
cat("brain region name:", unique(mapping[,c(2,4)])[idx, 1], "\n")
## brain region name: Brain - Frontal Cortex (BA9)
selected <- combinations[which(combinations[,2] == idx),]</pre>
indices <- order(apply(interaction[selected[,3], ], 2, var), decreasing = T)[1:2]</pre>
interaction_profiles <- interaction[selected[,3], indices] %*% column_factor[indices,]</pre>
diff <- interaction_profiles[1, ] - interaction_profiles[2, ]</pre>
cutoffs <- quantile(diff, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.025))</pre>
selected_idx <- (diff <= cutoffs[2]) # greatest negative difference</pre>
downreg <- enrichGO(gene</pre>
                               = unique(meta[selected_idx,1]),
                               = 'org.Hs.eg.db',
                     keyType = 'ENSEMBL',
                               = "BP",
                     readable = TRUE)
dotplot(downreg, font.size = 9, showCategory=30, label_format = 60) +
  theme(text=element_text(family="Times New Roman"))
```

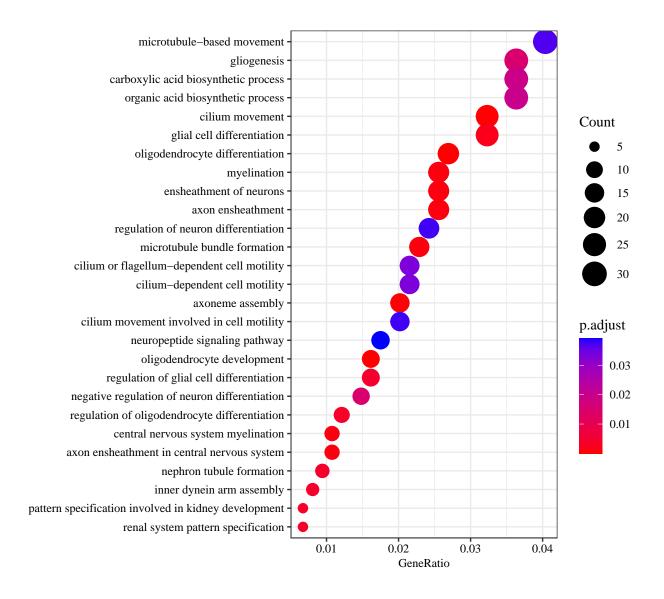




metagene characterize the difference in brain function between genders







metagene characterize functions of brain regions

