01) Standard Seurat analysis up to DEG identification

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Contents

1	Loading libraries	1
2	Loading in QCed seurat object	2
3	Add useful metadata column to identify samples	2
4	Perform Standard Seurat QC steps.	3
5	Identifying cell cycle	4
6	Viewing UMAP	6
	6.1 View seurat cluster labels	6
	6.2 View by sample_name and cell cycle phase	6
	6.3 Combined plots	7

1 Loading libraries

```
library(Seurat) # For scRNAseq analysis
library(dplyr) # For data cleaning/wrangling
library(tidyr) # For extra data cleaning tasks
library(stringr) # string manipulation
library(biomaRt) # To convert ensembl_ids to gene symbols
library(ggplot2) # For plotting
library(cowplot) #For placing plots in a grid, similar to patchwork
library(ArchR) #Library for scATAC-seq analysis, but with awesome color palettes
```

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```
# Loads in custom functions that I've written to assist with plotting/saving tasks
source("helper.R")
# Path to saving the results fo the analysis
res_path <- "../results/02_standardSeurat/"</pre>
if (!dir.exists(res_path)){
  dir.create(res path)
}else{
  print("Results directory exists")
}
## [1] "Results directory exists"
# Data path specifes where all the outputs from the parseBio split-pipe pipeline is stored.
data_path <- "../data/"</pre>
if (!dir.exists(data_path)){
  warning("Directory does not exist: ", data_path)
}else{
  print("Data directory exists")
## [1] "Data directory exists"
# RDS path specifies where all the intermediate generated R objects will be saved.
rds_path <- "../rds/"
if (!dir.exists(rds_path)){
  warning("Directory does not exist: ", rds_path)
  print("RDS directory exists")
## [1] "RDS directory exists"
```

2 Loading in QCed seurat object

```
mbladder <- ReadObject(rds_path, "01_seuratMerged_postQC")</pre>
```

3 Add useful metadata column to identify samples

```
# This creates a new column in the seurat metadata slot containing the sample name
mbladder@meta.data <- mbladder@meta.data %>%
   tidyr::unite("sample_name", Condition:Type, sep="_", remove=FALSE)
```

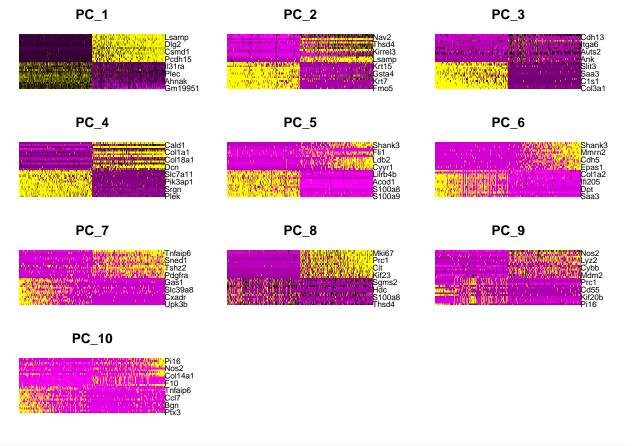
4 Perform Standard Seurat QC steps.

This includes log-normalising the data; finding variable features; scaling for visualisation, identifying top few PCs to use for UMAP visualisation, as well as finding nearest neighbors in a SNN and then using standard louvain community detection for cluster identification.

```
mbladder <- NormalizeData(</pre>
  object = mbladder,
  normalization.method = "LogNormalize",
  scale.factor = 10000)
mbladder <- FindVariableFeatures(mbladder)</pre>
mbladder <- ScaleData(mbladder)</pre>
\#seurat\_harmony@assays\$RNA@scale.data
# Perform PCA and color by cell cycle phase
mbladder <- RunPCA(mbladder)</pre>
mbladder <- RunUMAP(mbladder, reduction = "pca", dims = 1:15)</pre>
mbladder <- FindNeighbors(mbladder, reduction = "pca", dims = 1:15)</pre>
mbladder <- FindClusters(mbladder, resolution = 0.5)</pre>
## Modularity Optimizer version 1.3.0 by Ludo Waltman and Nees Jan van Eck
## Number of nodes: 10016
## Number of edges: 362690
##
## Running Louvain algorithm...
## Maximum modularity in 10 random starts: 0.9007
## Number of communities: 13
## Elapsed time: 1 seconds
```

Viewing PCA related statistics such as elbow-plot to identify top few PCs, as well as heatmap showing the top PCs.

```
eb <- ElbowPlot(mbladder) # Around 10-15 pcs enough.
#SaveFigure(eb, "elbowplot_unintegrated", width = 12, height = 6)
pca_heatmap <- DimHeatmap(mbladder,dims=1:10, cells=500)</pre>
```

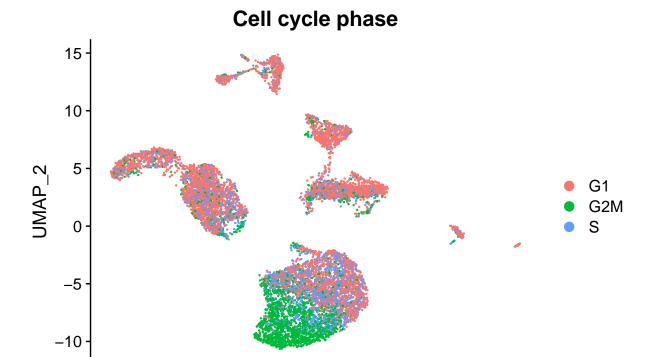


#SaveFigure(pca_heatmap, "pcaheatmap_unintegrated", width = 12, height = 20)

5 Identifying cell cycle

We observe that cells do not separate by cell-cycle phase, so we do not regress out the cell-cycle.

```
values=cell_cycle_genes$geneID,
  uniqueRows=TRUE)
cell_cycle_markers <- dplyr::left_join(cell_cycle_genes, annotLookup, by = c("geneID" = "ensembl_gene_i
# Acquire the S phase genes
s_genes <- cell_cycle_markers %>%
        dplyr::filter(phase == "S") %>%
        pull("external_gene_name") %>%
        unique()
# Acquire the G2M phase genes
g2m_genes <- cell_cycle_markers %>%
        dplyr::filter(phase == "G2/M") %>%
        pull("external_gene_name") %>%
        unique()
# Perform cell cycle scoring
mbladder <- CellCycleScoring(mbladder,</pre>
                                    g2m.features = g2m_genes,
                                    s.features = s_genes,
                             set.ident=TRUE)
# Visualize the PCA, grouping by cell cycle phase
cc_dimplot <- DimPlot(mbladder,</pre>
        reduction = "umap",
        group.by= "Phase") +
  ggtitle("Cell cycle phase")
cc_dimplot
```



```
#SaveFigure(cc_dimplot, "cc_dimplot", width = 8, height = 6)
# Resetting the identity of each cell to the seurat clusters after cell-cycle phase analysis
Idents(mbladder) <- "seurat_clusters"</pre>
```

UMAP_1

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6 Viewing UMAP

-10

6.1 View seurat cluster labels

6.2 View by sample_name and cell cycle phase

-5

6.3 Combined plots

```
## pdf
## 2
```