Class13

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Import countData and colData

Begin a new R script and use the read.csv() function to read these count data and metadata files.

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

```
head(counts)
```

```
                SRR1039508 SRR1039509 SRR1039512 SRR1039513 SRR1039516
ENSG00000000003        723        486        904        445       1170
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        467        523        616        371        582
ENSG00000000457        347        258        364        237        318
ENSG00000000460         96         81         73         66        118
ENSG00000000938          0          0          1          0          2
                SRR1039517 SRR1039520 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003       1097        806        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        781        417        509
ENSG00000000457        447        330        324
ENSG00000000460         94        102         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0
```

```
head(metadata)
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
1 SRR1039508 control   N61311 GSM1275862
```

```
2 SRR1039509 treated   N61311 GSM1275863
3 SRR1039512 control  N052611 GSM1275866
4 SRR1039513 treated  N052611 GSM1275867
5 SRR1039516 control  N080611 GSM1275870
6 SRR1039517 treated  N080611 GSM1275871
```

Sanity check on correspondence of counts and metadata

```
all(metadata$id == colnames(counts))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

There are 38694 genes in this dataset.

Q2. How many 'control' cell lines do we have?

```
table(metadata$dex)
```

```
control treated
      4       4
```

```
nControl<- sum(metadata$dex == "control")
```

There are 4 control cell lines in this dataset.

Toy Differential Gene Expression

First, we will take the mean of just the control variables. Before doing so, we must get all the counts. - Step 1. Calculate the mean of the control samples (i.e. columns in countData) Calculate the mean of the treated samples.

(a) We need to find which columns are "control" samples.

- We need to look in the metadata (a.k.a colData), specifically in the $dex column

```
control <- metadata[metadata[,"dex"]=="control",]
```

(b) extract all the control columns from `countData` and call it `control.counts`

```
control.counts <- counts[ ,control$id]
```

(c) calculate the mean value across the rows of `control.counts` i.e. calcualte the mean count values for each gene in the control samples.

```
control.mean <- rowMeans( control.counts )
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

- step 2: calculate the mean of the treated side:

Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

```
treated.inds <- metadata$dex == "treated"
head(counts[, treated.inds])
```

```
                SRR1039509 SRR1039513 SRR1039517 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003        486        445       1097        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        523        371        781        509
ENSG00000000457        258        237        447        324
ENSG00000000460         81         66         94         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0          0
```

```
treated.counts<- counts[, treated.inds]
treated.means <- rowMeans(treated.counts)
head(treated.means)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         658.00            0.00          546.00          316.50           78.75
ENSG00000000938
           0.00
```

We now have control and treated mean count values. For ease of book-keeping I will combine these vectors into a new data.frame called `meancounts` ‘

```
meancounts<- data.frame (control.mean, treated.means)
head(meancounts)
```

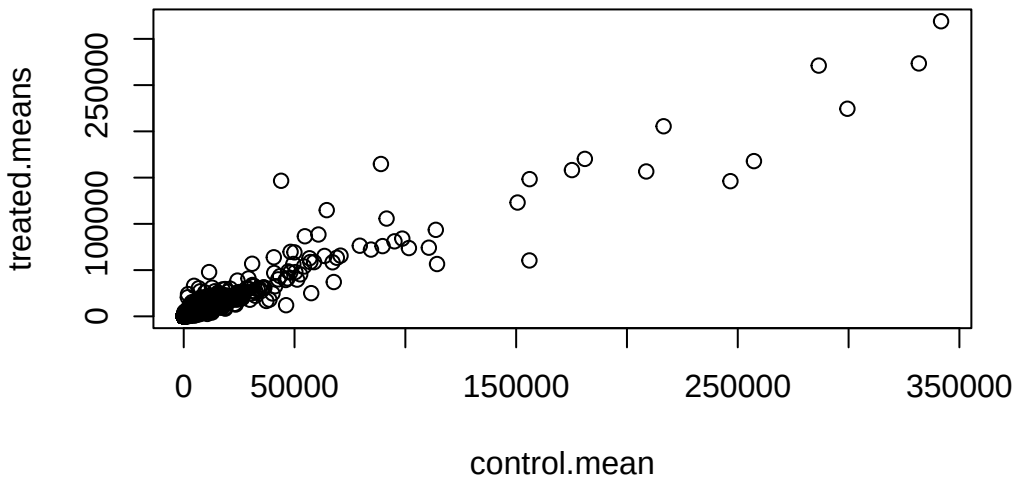
```
                control.mean treated.means
ENSG00000000003       900.75        658.00
ENSG00000000005         0.00          0.00
ENSG00000000419       520.50        546.00
ENSG00000000457       339.75        316.50
ENSG00000000460        97.25         78.75
ENSG00000000938         0.75          0.00
```

Q3. How would you make the above code in either approach more robust?

Based on the code from the lab worksheet, we have done it in a more robust and easier way as a class, all above !

Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples. Your plot should look something like the following.

```
plot(meancounts)
```



Q5 (b).You could also use the ggplot2 package to make this figure producing the plot below. What geom_?() function would you use for this plot?

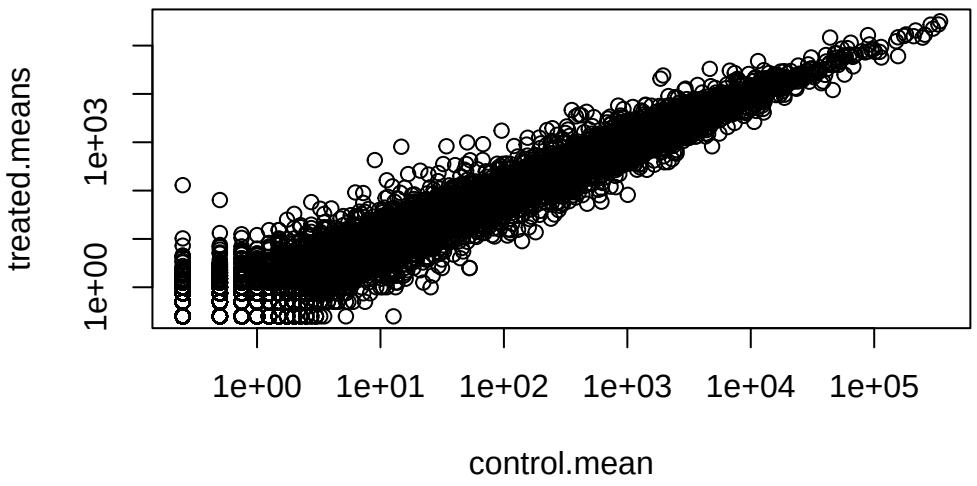
```
geom_point()
```

Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

```
plot(meancounts, log="xy")
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15032 x values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15281 y values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```



We used log transforms for skewed data such as this and because we really care most about relative changes in magnitude. We must often use log2 as our transform as the math is easier to interpret than log10 or others. If we have no change - i.e. same values in control and treated will have a log2 value of zero.

```
log2(20/20)
```

```
[1] 0
```

If I have double the amount i.e. 20 compared to 10 for example, I will have a log2 fold-change of +1

```
log2(20/10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

If I have half the amount I will have a log2 fold-change of -1.

```
log2(10/20)
```

```
[1] -1
```

```
log2(40/10)
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
meancounts$log2fc<- log2(meancounts$treated.means / meancounts$control.mean)
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.means      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75        658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000005         0.00          0.00         NaN
ENSG00000000419       520.50        546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75        316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25         78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000938         0.75          0.00        -Inf
```

The NaN is returned when you divide by zero and try to take the log. The -Inf is returned when you try to take the log of zero. It turns out that there are a lot of genes with zero expression. Let's filter our data to remove these genes. Again inspect your result (and the intermediate steps) to see if things make sense to you

```
zero.vals <- which(meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE)

to.rm <- unique(zero.vals[,1])
mycounts <- meancounts[-to.rm,]
head(mycounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.means      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75        658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000419       520.50        546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75        316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25         78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000971      5219.00       6687.50  0.35769358
ENSG00000001036      2327.00       1785.75 -0.38194109
```

> Q7. What is the purpose of the arr.ind argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function?

The `arr.ind=TRUE` argument will clause `which()` to return both the row and column indices (i.e. positions) where there are TRUE values. This will tell us which rows and columns have zero counts. We are going to ignore any genes that have zero counts in any sample so we just focus on the row answer

Calling `unique()` will ensure we don't count any row twice if it has zero entries in both samples

> Q8. How many genes are upregulated at the common threshold of +2. log2FC values?

```
sum(meancounts$log2fc >= 2, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
[1] 1910
```

```
up.ind <- mycounts$log2fc > 2
sum(up.ind)
```

```
[1] 250
```

> Q9. Using the down.ind vector above can you determine how many down regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```
sum(meancounts$log2fc <= 2, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
[1] 23412
```

```
down.ind <- mycounts$log2fc < (-2)
sum(down.ind)
```

```
[1] 367
```

> Q10. Do you trust these results? Why or why not?

No, we do not trust these results, since we do not know and have not gone over the statistics to find out whether or not the changes are statistically significant.

Hold on, what about the statistics? Yes, these are big changes but are these changes significant?

To do this properly, we will turn to DESeq2 package.

DESeq2 analysis

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
Loading required package: stats4
```

```
Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```

Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
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
```

```

Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    expand.grid, I, unname
```

```
Loading required package: IRanges
```

```

Attaching package: 'IRanges'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:grDevices':

    windows

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats


Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
    colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
    colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
    colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
    colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
    colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
    colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
    colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
    rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
    rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
    rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
    rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
    rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
    rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
    rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

Loading required package: Biobase

Welcome to Bioconductor

    Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
    'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
    'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.
```

```
Attaching package: 'Biobase'

The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

    rowMedians

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    anyMissing, rowMedians
```

To use DESeq2 we need our input countData and colData in a specific format that DESeq2 wants:

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,
                              colData = metadata,
                              design = ~dex)
```

```
converting counts to integer mode

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

To run the analysis, I can now use the main DESeq2 function called `DESeq()` with `dds` as input

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

```
estimating size factors

estimating dispersions

gene-wise dispersion estimates

mean-dispersion relationship

final dispersion estimates

fitting model and testing
```

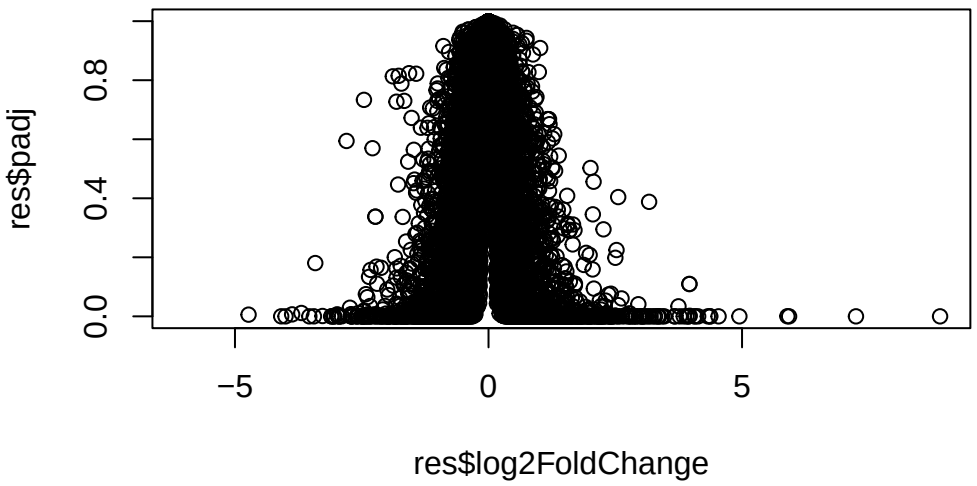
To get the results out of the `dds` object we can use the `results()` function from the package.

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

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

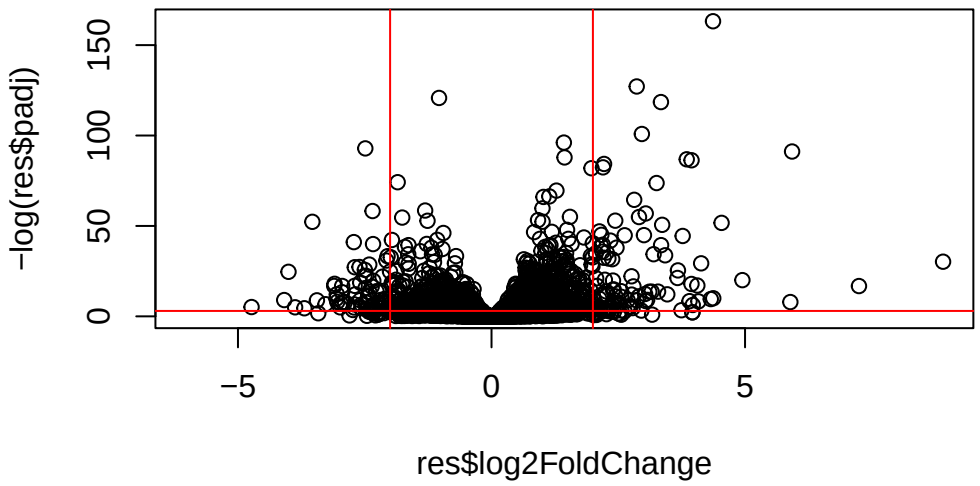
Let's make a final plot of the log2 fold change versus the adjusted p value.

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, res$padj)
```



It is the low p-values that we care about and these are lost in the skewed plot above. Let's take the log of the $padj values for our plot.

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj))
abline(v=c(+2,-2), col="red")
abline(h=-log(0.05), col= "red")
```

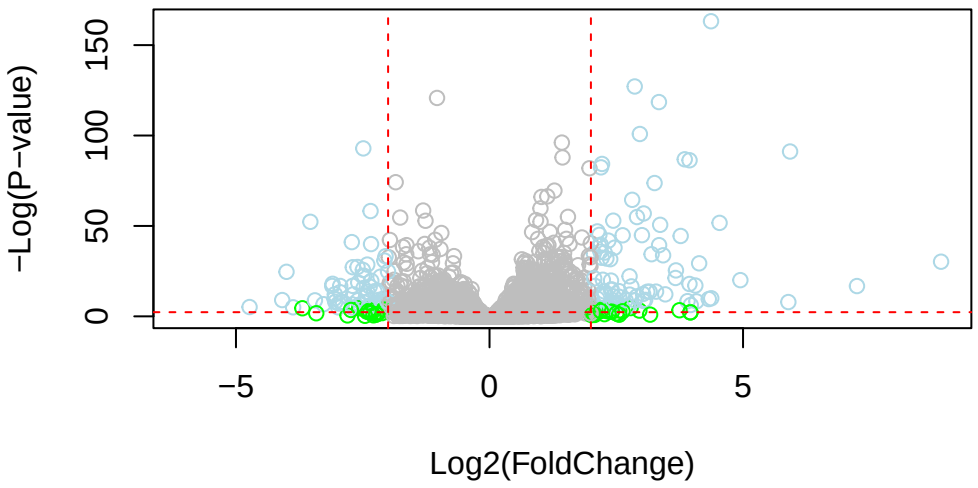



```
# Setup our custom point color vector
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ]  <- "green"

inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "lightblue"

# Volcano plot with custom colors
plot( res$log2FoldChange,  -log(res$padj),
 col=mycols, ylab="-Log(P-value)", xlab="Log2(FoldChange)" )

# cut-off lines
abline(v=c(-2,2), col="red", lty=2)
abline(h=-log(0.1), col="red", lty=2)
```



Adding Annotation Data

We can use the AnnotationDbi package to add annotation data such as gene identifiers from different ources to our results objects.

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                      padj
                 <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
```

```
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

We can translate/map between all these database id formats.

```
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(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",   # The format of our genenames
                     column="SYMBOL",     # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

Everything we want to translate (shortened with head())

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 7 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
```

```
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj      symbol
                <numeric> <character>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035      TSPAN6
ENSG00000000005        NA        TNMD
ENSG00000000419  0.176032        DPM1
ENSG00000000457  0.961694       SCYL3
ENSG00000000460  0.815849    C1orf112
ENSG00000000938        NA         FGR
```

Q11. Run the mapIds() function two more times to add the Entrez ID and UniProt accession and GENENAME as new columns called res$entrez$, res$uniprot and res$genename.

```
res$entrez <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",   # The format of our genenames
                     column="ENTREZID",   # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

```
res$genename <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",   # The format of our genenames
                     column="GENENAME",   # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

Save our results to data

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

Pathway analysis

We can use the KEGG database of biological pathways to get some more insight into our differentially expressed genes and the kinds of biology they are involved in.

```
library(pathview)
```

```
#############################################################################
Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.

The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
#############################################################################
```

```
library(gage)
```

```
library(gageData)
```

Look at the first two KEGG pathways

```
data(kegg.sets.hs)

# Examine the first 2 pathways in this kegg set for humans
head(kegg.sets.hs, 2)
```

```
$`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
[1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"
```

```
$`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
 [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
 [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
[17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
[25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
[33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
[41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
[49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"
```

```
head( res$entrez )
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         "7105"          "64102"           "8813"          "57147"          "55732"
ENSG00000000938
         "2268"
```

Make a new vector of fold-change values that I will use as input for **gage**. This will have the ENTREZ IDs as names

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

```
      7105       64102        8813       57147       55732        2268
-0.35070302          NA  0.20610777  0.02452695 -0.14714205 -1.73228897
```

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
$names
[1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

```
# Look at the first three down (less) pathways
head(keggres$less, 3)
```

```
                                      p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.0004250461 -3.473346 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.0017820293 -3.002352 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.0020045888 -3.009050 0.0020045888
                                        q.val set.size         exp1
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.09053483       40 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.14232581       42 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.14232581       29 0.0020045888
```

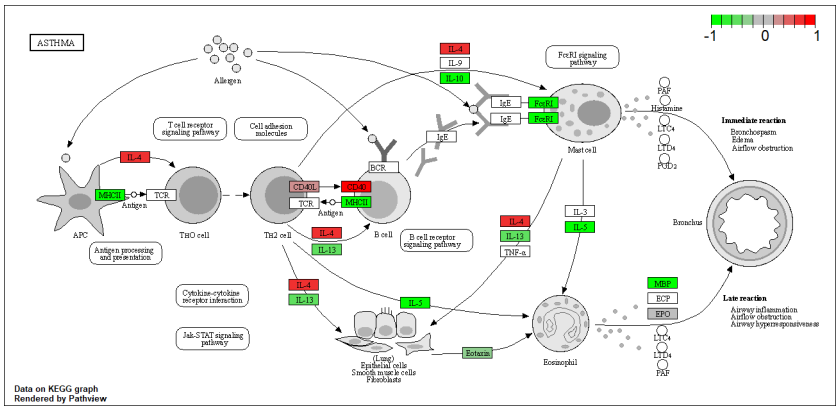
Now I can use the **KEGG IDs** ("hsa05310" etc.) of these pathways from gage to view our genes mapped to these pathways.

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa05310")
```

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

```
Info: Working in directory C:/Users/kjj01/OneDrive/Documents/UCSD 2022-2023/Spring2023/BIMM14
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa05310.pathview.png
```



Q12. Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the pathview figures for the top 2 down-reguled pathways?

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa05332")
```

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

```
Info: Working in directory C:/Users/kjj01/OneDrive/Documents/UCSD 2022-2023/Spring2023/BIMM14
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa05332.pathview.png
```

```r
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04940")
```

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/kjj01/OneDrive/Documents/UCSD 2022-2023/Spring2023/BIMM14

Info: Writing image file hsa04940.pathview.png
```