

Class18

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Computational Models of Immunity - Pertussis Boost 3

Pertussis (aka whooping cough) is a serious lung infection caused by the bacteria *bordetella pertussis*.

The CDC tracks Pertussis case numbers and we can find this data here: <http://tinyurl.com/pertussiscdc>

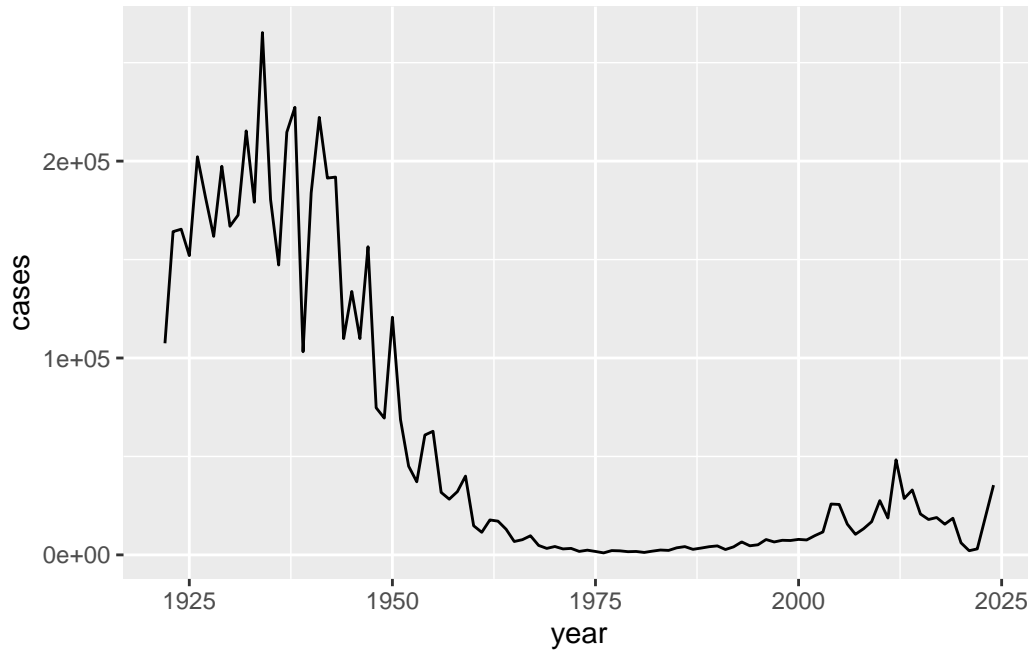
We can “scrape” this data using the **datapasta** package.

```
head(cdc)
```

```
   year  cases
1 1922 107473
2 1923 164191
3 1924 165418
4 1925 152003
5 1926 202210
6 1927 181411
```

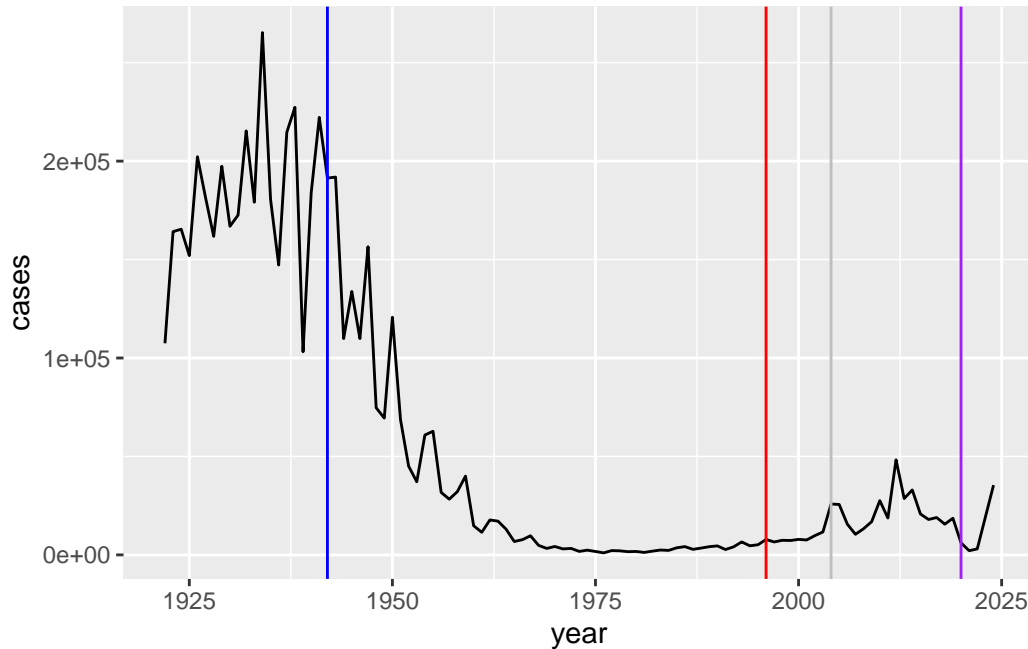
Q1. Make a plot of pertussis cases per year using ggplot

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(x = year, y = cases) +
  geom_line()
```



Q2. Let's add the key milestones of the DTP (wP) vaccine roll out in 1942 and switch to the new aP vaccine in 1996. We can use `geom_vline()` for this. Booster shots started in 2004.

```
ggplot(cdc) +  
  aes(x = year, y = cases) +  
  geom_line() +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1942, col = "blue") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1996, col = "red") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, col = "purple") +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2004, col = "grey")
```



There were high case numbers pre 1946 (before the sP vaccine) then relatively rapid decrease in case numbers through the 1970s to 2004 when our first widespread outbreak occurred again.

Noting the increase in yearly cases following the switch from to aP vaccine, there is suspicion that aP vaccine induced immunity wanes faster than the older wP vaccine.

Enter the CMI-PB project

Computational Models of Immunity - Pertussis Boost

One of the main goals of this project is to determine what is different in the immune response between wP and aP primed individuals.

Using the booster vaccine as a proxy for infection

All data from this project is available here: <https://www.cmi-pb.org/> in JSON format. We can use the **jsonlite()** package to read this data into R

```
library(jsonlite)

subject <- read_json("http://cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/subject", simplifyVector = TRUE)

head(subject)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	2	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	3	wP	Female	Unknown	White
4	4	wP	Male	Not Hispanic or Latino	Asian
5	5	wP	Male	Not Hispanic or Latino	Asian
6	6	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
2	1968-01-01	2019-01-28	2020_dataset
3	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
4	1988-01-01	2016-08-29	2020_dataset
5	1991-01-01	2016-08-29	2020_dataset
6	1988-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset

Q3. How many individuals are there in this dataset?

```
nrow(subject)
```

```
[1] 172
```

Q4. How many aP and wP individuals are there?

```
table(subject$infancy_vac)
```

```
aP wP
87 85
```

Q5. How many males and females are there?

```
table(subject$biological_sex)
```

```
Female  Male
112     60
```

Q6. Breakdown of biological sex and race?

```
table(subject$rac, subject$biological_sex)
```

	Female	Male
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1
Asian	32	12
Black or African American	2	3
More Than One Race	15	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1
Unknown or Not Reported	14	7
White	48	32

Q7. Does this look to be representative of the US population at large?

No, this information is largely pulled from UCSD student population

Let's read some more CMI-PB data

```
specimen <- read_json("http://cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/specimen", simplifyVector = TRUE)
ab_titer <- read_json("http://cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/plasma_ab_titer", simplifyVector = TRUE)
```

```
head(specimen)
```

	specimen_id	subject_id	actual_day_relative_to_boost	
1	1	1	-3	
2	2	1	1	
3	3	1	3	
4	4	1	7	
5	5	1	11	
6	6	1	32	

	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type	visit
1	0	Blood	1
2	1	Blood	2
3	3	Blood	3
4	7	Blood	4
5	14	Blood	5
6	30	Blood	6

```
head(ab_titer)
```

	specimen_id	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised
1	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	1110.21154	2.493425
2	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	2708.91616	2.493425
3	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992
4	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350
5	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956
6	1	IgE	TRUE	ACT	0.10000	1.000000

	unit	lower_limit_of_detection
1	UG/ML	2.096133
2	IU/ML	29.170000
3	IU/ML	0.530000
4	IU/ML	6.205949
5	IU/ML	4.679535
6	IU/ML	2.816431

To use this data we need to “join” the various tables to find all the information we need to know about a particular measurement.

```
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

```
meta <- inner_join(subject, specimen)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(subject_id)`

```
head(meta)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
4	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
5	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
6	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset	specimen_id
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
2	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2
3	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	3
4	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	4
5	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	5
6	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	6

	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type
1	-3	0	Blood
2	1	1	Blood
3	3	3	Blood
4	7	7	Blood
5	11	14	Blood
6	32	30	Blood

	visit
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

Now we can joining meta with ab_titer

```
ab_data <- inner_join(meta, ab_titer)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(specimen_id)`

```
head(ab_data)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White

4	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino White			
5	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino White			
6	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino White			

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset	specimen_id
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
2	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
3	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
4	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
5	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
6	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1

	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type
1	-3	0	Blood
2	-3	0	Blood
3	-3	0	Blood
4	-3	0	Blood
5	-3	0	Blood
6	-3	0	Blood

	visit	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised	unit
1	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	1110.21154	2.493425	UG/ML
2	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	2708.91616	2.493425	IU/ML
3	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992	IU/ML
4	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350	IU/ML
5	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956	IU/ML
6	1	IgE	TRUE	ACT	0.10000	1.000000	IU/ML

	lower_limit_of_detection
1	2.096133
2	29.170000
3	0.530000
4	6.205949
5	4.679535
6	2.816431

Q8. How many different antibody isotypes are we measuring?

```
table(ab_data$isotype)
```

```

IgE  IgG  IgG1  IgG2  IgG3  IgG4
6698 7265 11993 12000 12000 12000

```

Q8. How many different antigens are we measuring?


```
table(ab_data$antigen)
```

ACT	BETV1	DT	FELD1	FHA	FIM2/3	LOLP1	LOS	Measles	OVA
1970	1970	6318	1970	6712	6318	1970	1970	1970	6318
PD1	PRN	PT	PTM	Total	TT				
1970	6712	6712	1970	788	6318				

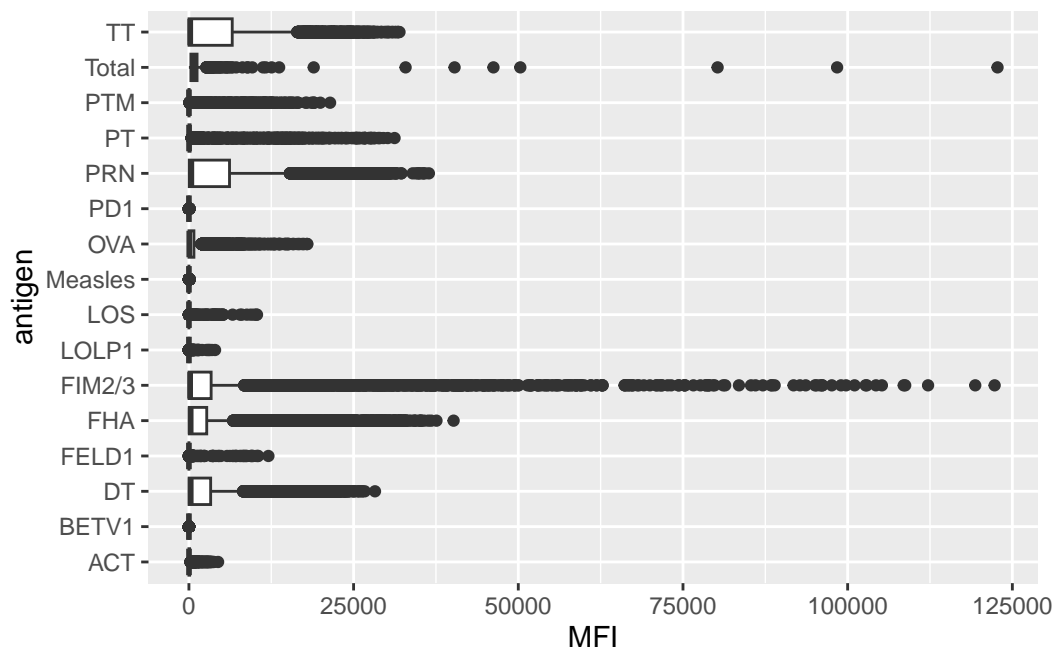
Q9. Let's look at a boxplot of antigen levels over the whole dataset?

```
dim(ab_data)
```

```
[1] 61956    20
```

```
ggplot(ab_data) +  
  aes(MFI, antigen) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

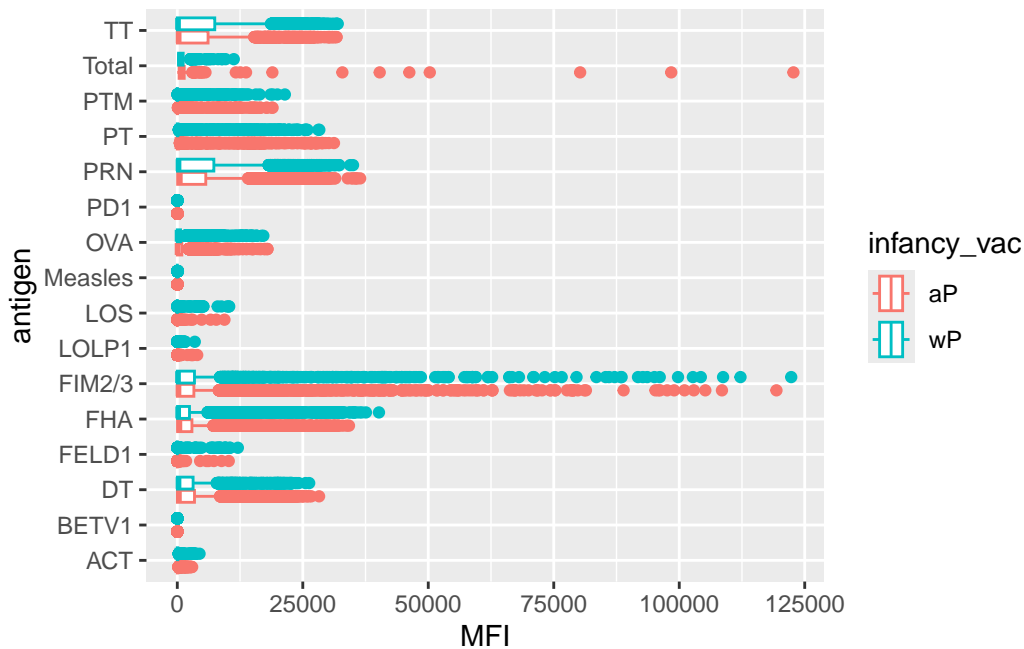
Warning: Removed 1 row containing non-finite outside the scale range (`stat_boxplot()`).



Q10. Break this plot down by aP or wP

```
ggplot(ab_data) +  
  aes(MFI, antigen, col = infancy_vac) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

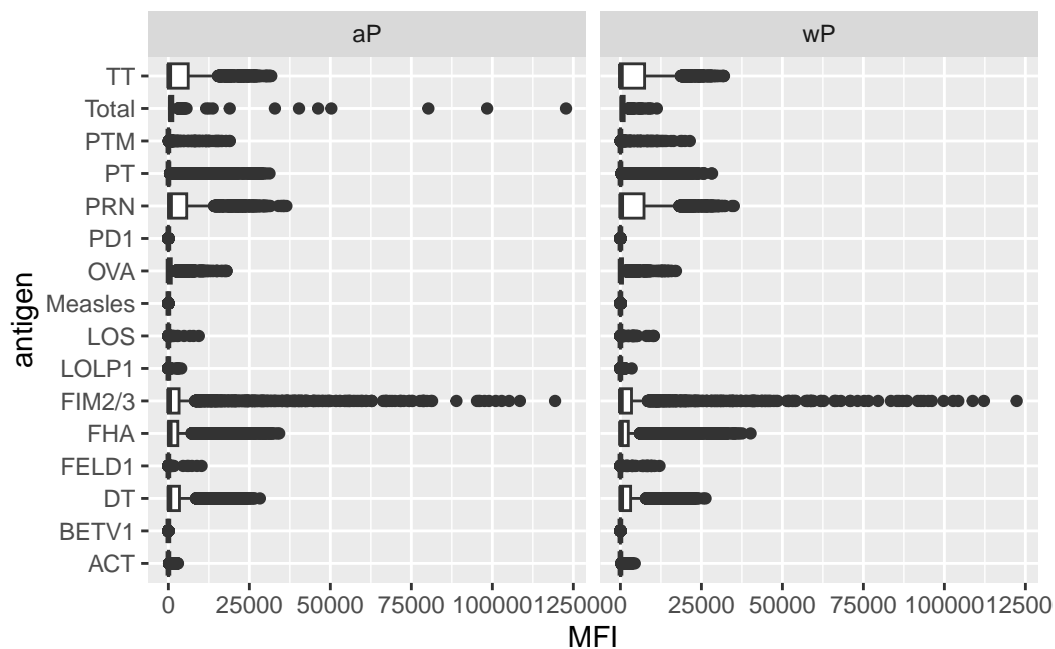
Warning: Removed 1 row containing non-finite outside the scale range
(`stat_boxplot()`).



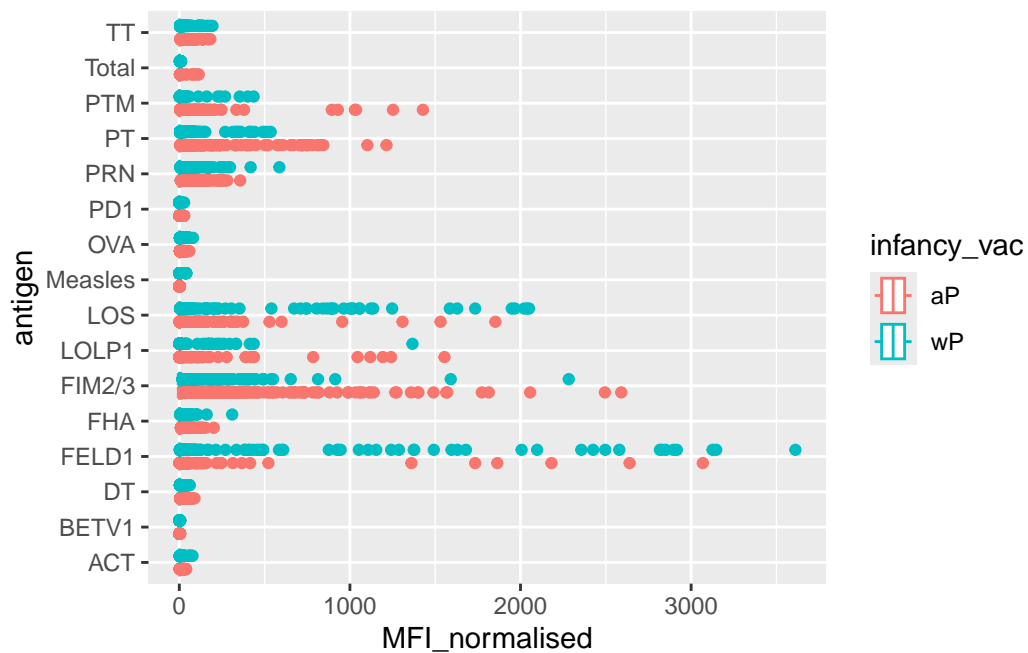
We can facet the plot by infancy_vac

```
ggplot(ab_data) +  
  aes(MFI, antigen) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  facet_wrap(~infancy_vac)
```

Warning: Removed 1 row containing non-finite outside the scale range
(`stat_boxplot()`).



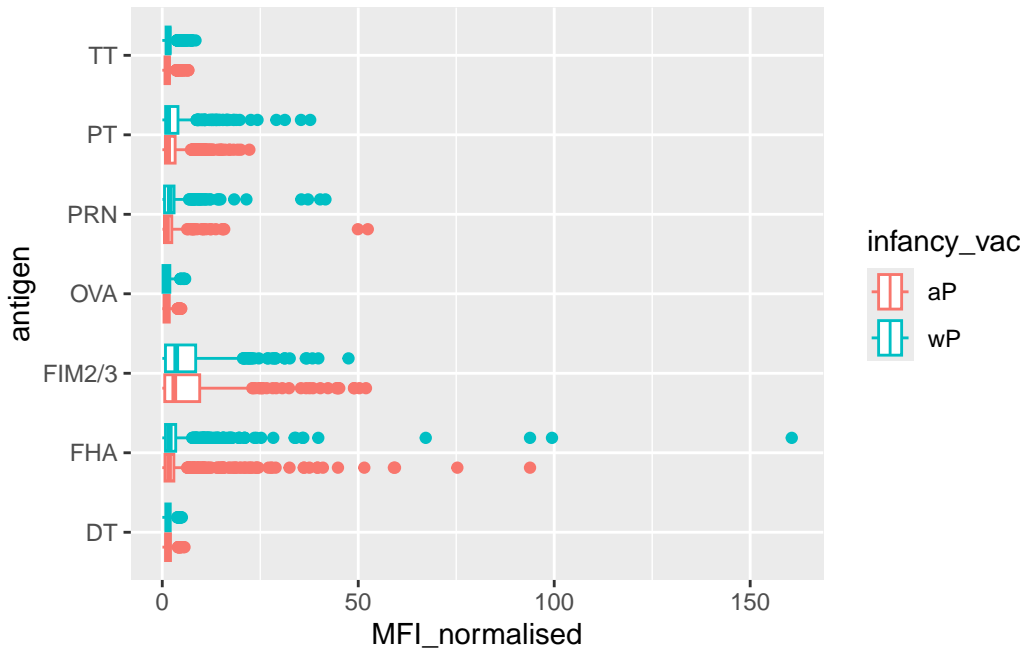
```
ggplot(ab_data) +
  aes(MFI_normalised, antigen, col = infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



Let's focus on just IgG

```
igg <- ab_data |>
  filter(isotype=="IgG")
```

```
ggplot(igg) +
  aes(MFI_normalised, antigen, col = infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot()
```

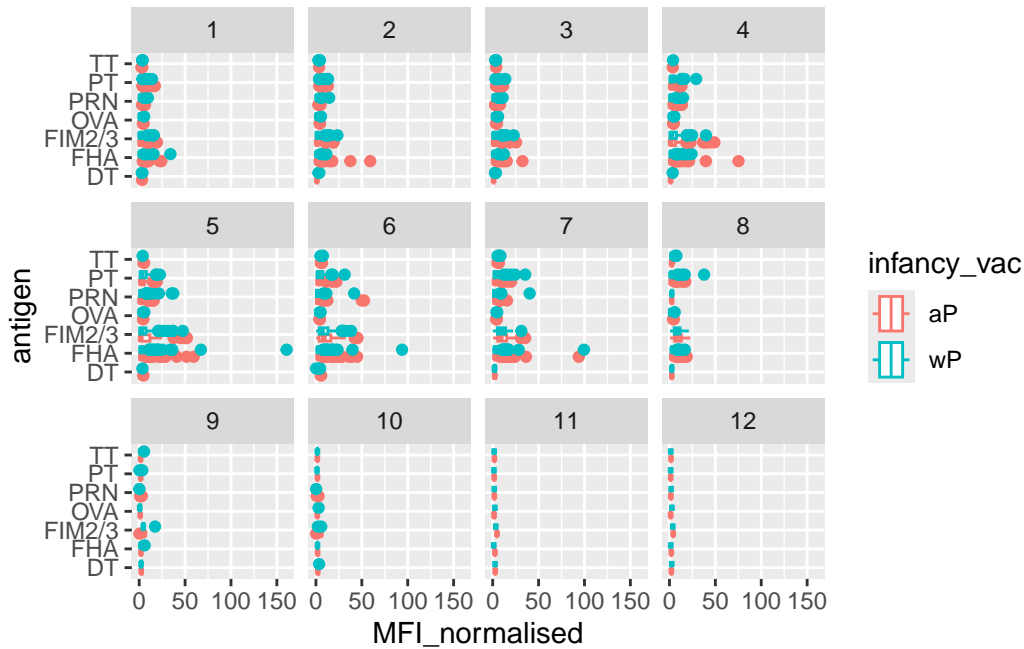


```
head(igg)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
4	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
5	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
6	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset	specimen_id	
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1	
2	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1	
3	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1	

4	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2			
5	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2			
6	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2			
	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type				
1	-3	0	Blood				
2	-3	0	Blood				
3	-3	0	Blood				
4	1	1	Blood				
5	1	1	Blood				
6	1	1	Blood				
	visit	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised	unit
1	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992	IU/ML
2	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350	IU/ML
3	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956	IU/ML
4	2	IgG	TRUE	PT	41.38442	2.255534	IU/ML
5	2	IgG	TRUE	PRN	174.89761	1.370393	IU/ML
6	2	IgG	TRUE	FHA	246.00957	4.438960	IU/ML
	lower_limit_of_detection						
1	0.530000						
2	6.205949						
3	4.679535						
4	0.530000						
5	6.205949						
6	4.679535						

```
ggplot(igg) +
  aes(MFI_normalised, antigen, col = infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(~visit)
```



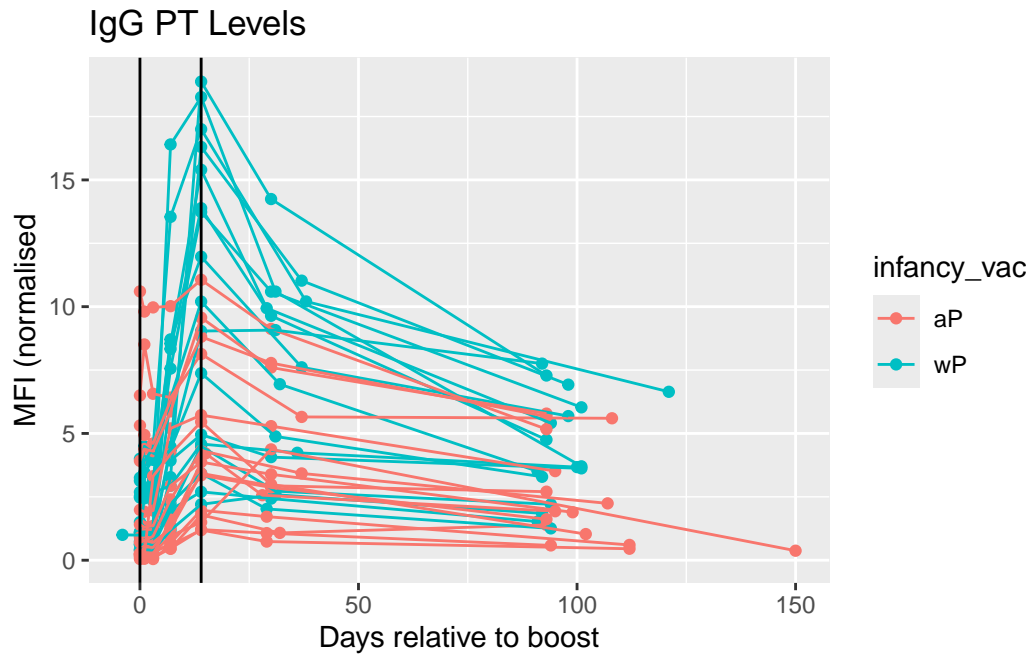
Let's focus on PT (pertussis toxin) and IgG over time

Filter to focus on one antigen (PT) and IgG levels for one of the datasets

```
pt_igg <- ab_data |>
  filter(isotype=="IgG", antigen=="PT", dataset=="2021_dataset")
```

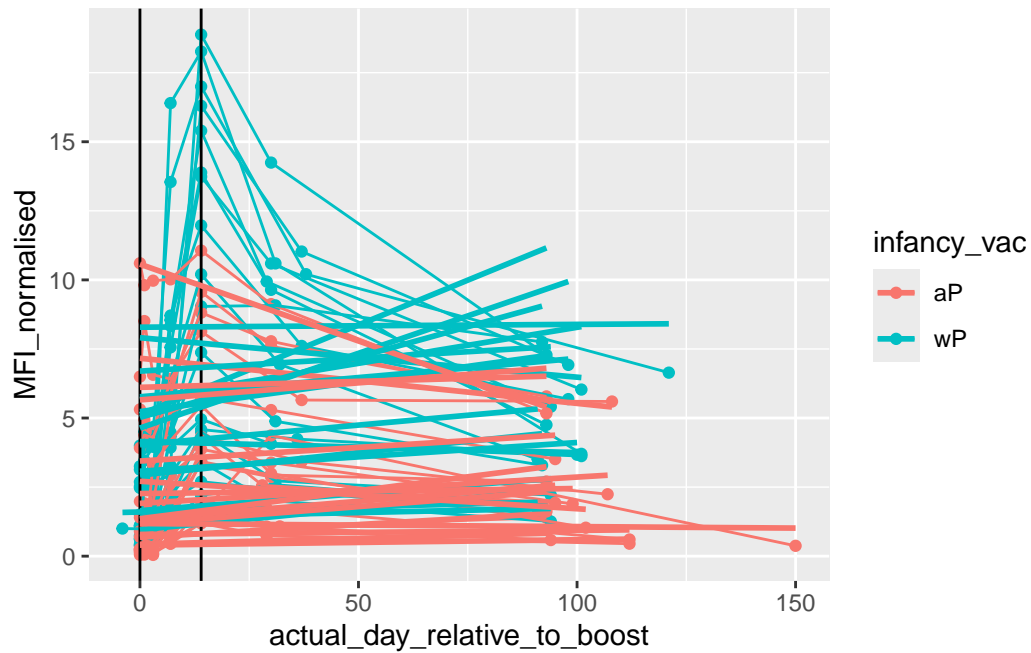
A plot of actual_day_relative_to_boost vs MFI_normalised

```
ggplot(pt_igg) +
  aes(actual_day_relative_to_boost, MFI_normalised, col = infancy_vac, group = subject_id) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 14) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0) +
  labs(title="IgG PT Levels", x="Days relative to boost", y="MFI (normalised)")
```



```
ggplot(pt_igg) +
  aes(actual_day_relative_to_boost, MFI_normalised, col = infancy_vac, group = subject_id) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 14) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'



```
labs(title="IgG PT Levels", x="Days relative to boost", y="MFI (normalised)")
```

```
$x
```

```
[1] "Days relative to boost"
```

```
$y
```

```
[1] "MFI (normalised)"
```

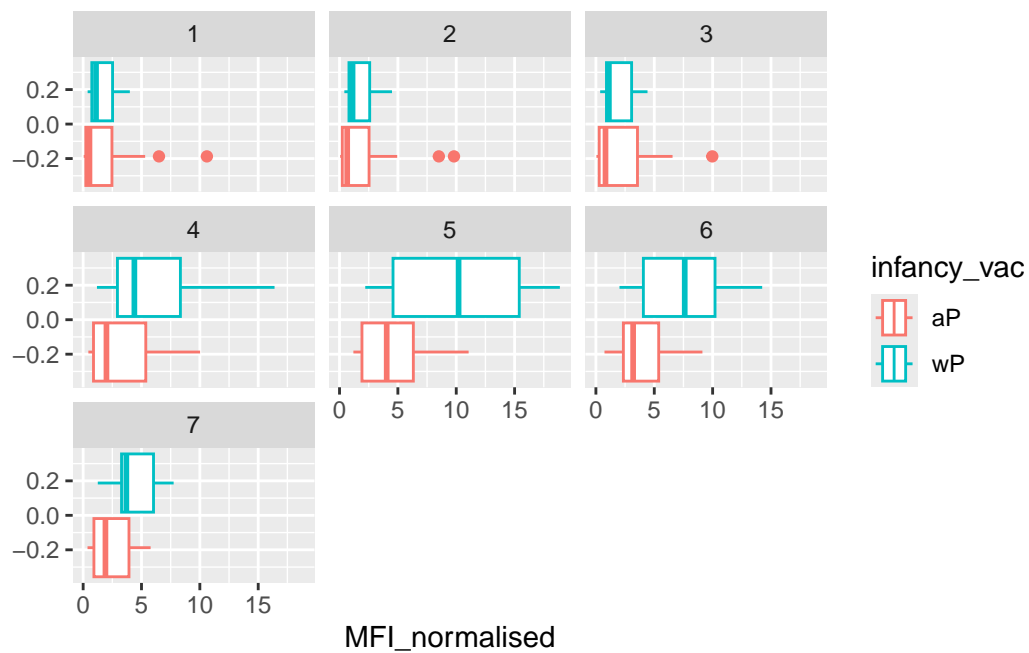
```
$title
```

```
[1] "IgG PT Levels"
```

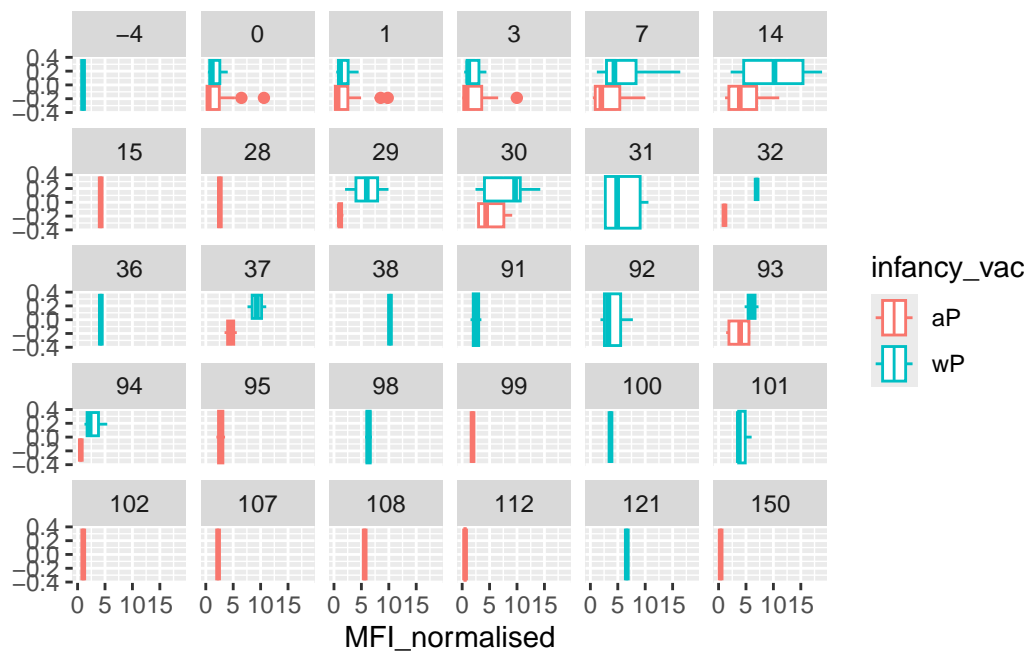
```
attr("class")
```

```
[1] "labels"
```

```
ggplot(pt_igg) +  
  aes(MFI_normalised, col = infancy_vac) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  facet_wrap(~visit)
```

```
ggplot(pt_igg) +
  aes(MFI_normalised, col = infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(~actual_day_relative_to_boost)
```



```
library(lubridate)
```

Attaching package: 'lubridate'

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

date, intersect, setdiff, union

```
today() - mdy("12-12-1997")
```

Time difference of 9947 days

```
time_length(today() - mdy("12-12-1997"), "years")
```

```
[1] 27.2334
```

```
subject$age <- time_length(today() - ymd(subject$year_of_birth), "years")
```

```
ggplot(subject) +
  aes(age, fill = infancy_vac) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~infancy_vac, ncol = 1)
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

