

# Comparing Correlated Data Models on Single-Cell RNA Expression Profiles

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# Presentation Overview

## Project Goals and Desired Outcomes:

- ▶ Develop multiple statistical models for Single-Cell RNA Sequencing data
- ▶ Compare the models for: fit, estimate stability, and diagnostic integrity.
- ▶ Suggest a model.

## Presentation Highlights:

- ▶ Introduction to RNA and Single-Cell
- ▶ Data Summaries and Proposed Modeling Approaches
- ▶ Results, Comparisons, and Conclusions
- ▶ Future Research, Outstanding Problems, Areas of Interest

# Introduction to RNA Sequencing

## RNA Sequencing (RNAseq) [1]

- ▶ Which genes are being expressed and at what magnitude?
- ▶ How do gene expressions change over time, or between treatment groups?
- ▶ Used in:
  - ▶ Transcriptional Profiling
  - ▶ Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) identification
  - ▶ Differential Expression

## RNAseq Expression Profiles

- ▶ Count data – higher values  $\Rightarrow$  higher level of expression
- ▶ Genes  $\rightarrow$  (on/off)?  $\Rightarrow$  Expression Value is (0 *or*  $> 0$ )
- ▶ Indicative of zero-inflation

# Single-Cell Methods

## Single-Cell (sc) Data:

- ▶ Measurements single-cell resolution
- ▶ *Batch-Samples* from subjects  $\Rightarrow$  Single-Cells “sub-sampled” from each = Observational Units.

## Repeated Measure/Clustering Assumptions:

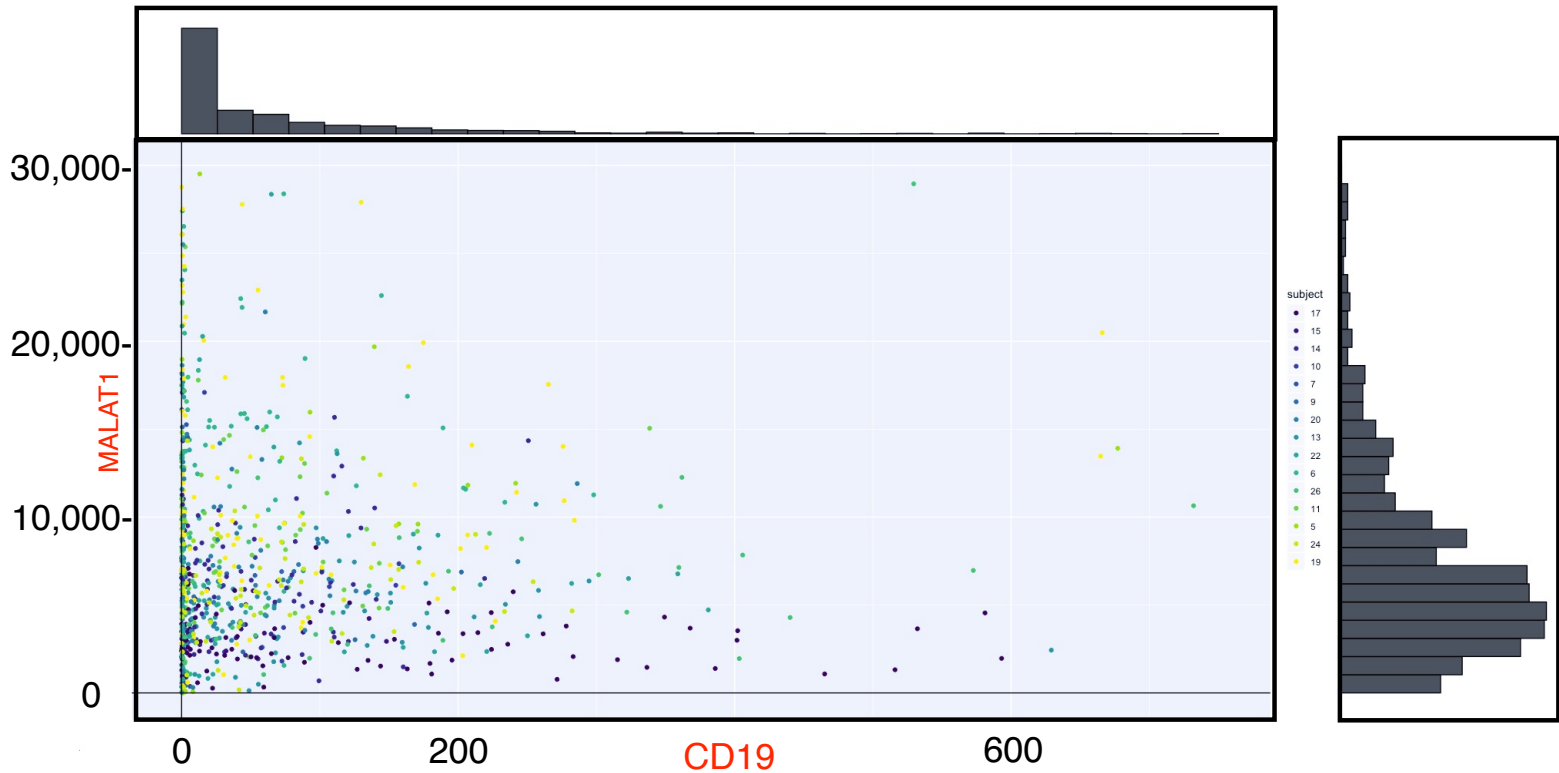
- ▶ SC observations are independent between Batch Samples
- ▶ Covariance between all Batch Samples assumed to be identical

## Case Study scRNA-seq Data:

- ▶  $\sim 38 * 10^3$  variables (genes),  $\sim 9 * 10^3$  observations (SCs) [2]
- ▶ Poor measurement accuracy. Problems with: batch effects, contamination, duplicate reads,...etc. [3]
- ▶ Quality control filtering:  $\sim 9 * 10^3$  obs  $\longrightarrow \sim 1,000$  obs

scRNA-seq Data Summary

MALAT1 vs CD19



NOTE 223 extreme observations removed to enlarge main distribution

# Proposed Modeling Approaches: Notation – OLS & LMM

## Notation:

### ► Fixed Effects:

- Global Intercept:  
 $\sim 1 + \dots$
- Subject Factor:  
 $\sim \text{subject} + \dots$
- Covariate Factor:  
 $\sim \text{CD19} + \dots$

### ► Random Effects:

- Intercept:  
 $\sim (1|\text{subject}) + \dots$
- Slope:  
 $\sim (\text{CD19}|\text{subject}) + \dots$

## OLS and Linear Mixed Effects Models

### ► OLS:

- Predictors:  
 $\sim 1 + \text{CD19}$

### ► LMM:

- Fixed Effects:  
 $\sim 1 + \text{CD19}$
- Random Effects:  
 $\sim (1 | \text{subject})$   
 $+ (0 + \text{CD10} | \text{subject})$
- Repeated Measures:  
Unstructured (CS)

## Proposed Modeling Approaches: Generalized Linear (Mixed) Models

### ► Poisson Regression (No Over-dispersion) & Poisson Quasi-Likelihood (w/Over-dispersion)

- Error Distribution: Poisson
- Linear Predictor:  $1 + \text{CD19}$
- Link Function:  $\log$

### ► Generalized Linear Mixed Models (Penalized QL) [4]

- Error Distribution: Poisson
- Linear Predictor(s):  
FIXED= $1 + \text{CD19}$   
RANDOM= $(1 \mid \text{subject}) + (0 + \text{CD19} \mid \text{subject})$
- Link Function:  $\log$

## Proposed Modeling Approaches: Zero Inflated Poisson [5]

**Occurrence Model:**  $R_{ij} \sim \text{bernoulli}(p_{ij}|a_0, a_1)$

where  $a_0, a_1$  are Occurrence-Model random effect parameters

**Intensity Model:**  $Y_{ij}|(r_{ij} = 1, a_0, a_1) \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_{ij}|b_0, b_1)$

where  $b_0, b_1$  are Intensity-Model random effect parameters

### Zero-Inflated Poisson, Generalized Linear (Mixed) Models

*Fit Using Adaptive Gauss-Hermite Quadrature*

- Error Distribution: “Zero-Inflated Poisson”
- Occurrence & Intensity Model Linear Predictors:
  - Fixed Effects:  $\{\sim 1, \sim 1 + CD19\}$
  - Random Effects:  $\{\sim 1, \sim 1 + CD19\}$
- Link Function: Log



## Results, Comparisons, Conclusions

Model	Intercept Estimate	Std.Err	p-value
LMwFE	$7.7624 * 10^3$	$2.3480 * 10^2$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$
LMMwRE	$7.338 * 10^3$	$7.6776 * 10^2$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$
POI	8.957	$3.723 * 10^{-4}$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$
POlql	8.957	$3.007 * 10^{-2}$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$
POlqlLMM	8.8362	$1.0160 * 10^{-1}$	$1.7 * 10^{-3}$
ZIP	8.9572	$< 2 * 10^{-4}$	$< 2 * 10^{-4}$

Model	Slope Estimate	Std.Err	p-value
LMwFE	$7.1320 * 10^{-1}$	1.5426	$6.440 * 10^{-1}$
LMMwRE	2.168	1.797	$2.278 * 10^{-1}$
POI	$8.839 * 10^{-5}$	$2.369 * 10^{-6}$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$
POlql	$8.839 * 10^{-5}$	$1.913 * 10^{-4}$	$6.440 * 10^{-1}$
POlqlLMM	$3.16 * 10^{-4}$	$1.653 * 10^{-4}$	$5.61 * 10^{-2}$
ZIP	$1 * 10^{-4}$	$2.03 * 10^{-6}$	$< 2 * 10^{-16}$

Note:  $e^{8.957} \approx 7.762 * 10^3$

## Results, Comparisons, Conclusions

### Conclusions Drawn from Results:

- ▶ Simpler models performed better according to the AIC criterion
- ▶ Parameter estimates for global intercept showed higher stability and significance than estimates for slope

Model	AIC
LMwFE	$2.2851 * 10^4$
LMMwRE	$2.2851 * 10^4$
POI	$5.7046 * 10^6$
POI <sub>ql</sub>	NA
POI <sub>ql</sub> LMM	NA
ZIP	$4.1791 * 10^6$

# Future Research, Outstanding Problems, Areas of Interest

## Outstanding Issues:

- ▶ Comparing quasi-likelihood models to linear models and quadrature methods

## Future Research & Areas of Interest:

- ▶ Log-transformed responses, additional variable combinations, marginal average models

## Thanks for Listening!

## If You Want To Learn More:

- ▶ email: [lee.panter@ucdenver.edu](mailto:lee.panter@ucdenver.edu)
- ▶ Project GitHub:  
<https://github.com/leepanter/BIOS6643FinalProject.git>