### Lab Meeting

Luke Hayden

26th September 2018

#### Background

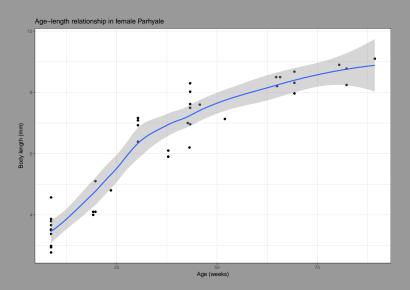
#### Project

Examine the effect of regeneration on the molecular age profile of *Parhyale* limbs

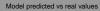
#### Designing codeset

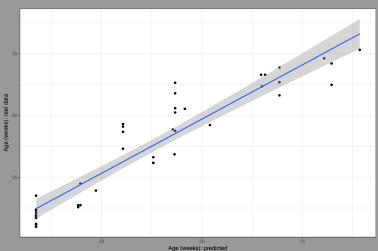
- \*Nanostring as method to quantify gene expression
- \*200 genes in codeset
- -195 genes chosen on the basis of differential expression analysis
- -5 control genes: do not vary in expression between conditions

# Age-length relationship

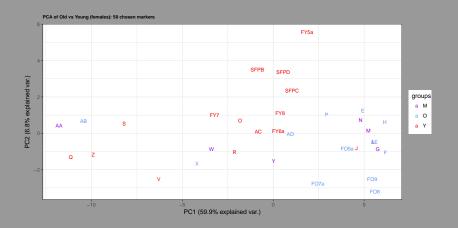


## Building an age-length model

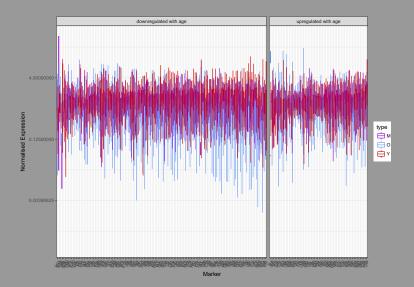




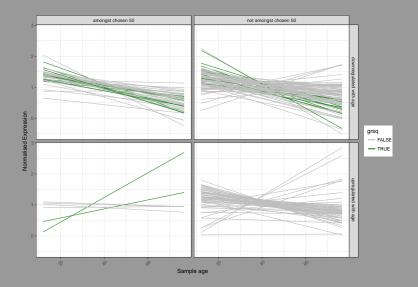
### Young vs old separation: PCA old vs young



### Young vs old separation: Old vs young by marker



# Expression/length relationship



#### Multiple Regression approach

Simple linear regression:

$$Age = X(marker1) + c$$

We try to find values for x & c that come as close as possible to solving the equation for each set of values for Age and marker1 we have.

Two predictors:

$$Age = X(marker1) + Y(marker2) + c$$

Many predictors

$$\label{eq:Age} \begin{aligned} \mathsf{Age} &= \mathsf{X}(\mathsf{marker1}) + \mathsf{Y}(\mathsf{marker2}) + \mathsf{Z}(\mathsf{marker3}) + \\ \mathsf{W}(\mathsf{marker4}) + \ldots + \mathsf{c} \end{aligned}$$

Where we have many different markers, we can find values of x,y,z,w, etc that solve this equation very well but don't provide predictive power

#### Random Forest approach

#### Decision tree

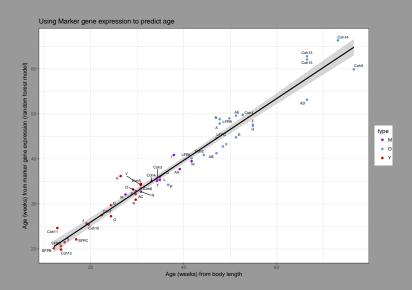
Classify or perform regression by asking binary questions of data: whether value of marker X is above or below key value Y, whther marker Z is above or below.....

#### Random Forest

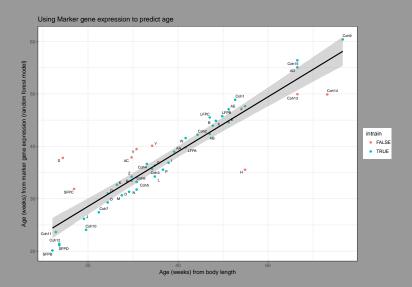
Ensemble of decision trees, each using a random subset of the predictors

Resists overfitting

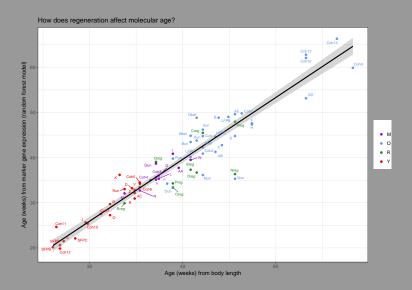
## Examining this model



#### Out-of-sample errors



# Effect of regeneration



#### Testing this effect

Variably significant or not depending on details of model (choice of markers used, etc)

```
##
##
    One Sample t-test
##
## data: md$lmresid[md$reg == "R"]
## t = -1.4697, df = 8, p-value = 0.08992
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is less than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##
        -Inf 0.5763361
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
## -2.172771
```

#### New questions

How to optimise model?

Need to reduce out of sample error

Better way of ensuring sample quality?