## Class16

### **Downstream Analysis**

After downloading the data from remote computer, with each sample having its own directory containing the Kallisto output, we can import the transcript count estimates into R using:

```
library(tximport)
  # setup the folder and filenames to read
  folders <- dir(pattern="SRR21568*")</pre>
  samples <- sub("_quant", "", folders)</pre>
  files <- file.path( folders, "abundance.h5" )</pre>
  names(files) <- samples</pre>
  txi.kallisto <- tximport(files, type = "kallisto", txOut = TRUE)</pre>
1 2 3 4
  head(txi.kallisto$counts)
                 SRR2156848 SRR2156849 SRR2156850 SRR2156851
ENST00000539570
                                      0
                                            0.00000
                                                              0
ENST00000576455
                           0
                                            2.62037
ENST00000510508
                                           0.00000
                                                              0
ENST00000474471
                          0
                                            1.00000
ENST00000381700
                          0
                                            0.00000
                                                              0
ENST00000445946
                                            0.00000
```

We can check how many transcripts we have for each sample:

```
colSums(txi.kallisto$counts)
```

```
SRR2156848 SRR2156849 SRR2156850 SRR2156851
2563611 2600800 2372309 2111474
```

We can also check how many transcripts are detected in at least one sample:

```
sum(rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts)>0)
```

```
[1] 94561
```

We need ti filter out annotated transcripts with no reads, before subsequent analysis:

```
to.keep <- rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts) > 0
kset.nonzero <- txi.kallisto$counts[to.keep,]</pre>
```

And those with no change over the samples:

```
keep2 <- apply(kset.nonzero,1,sd)>0
x <- kset.nonzero[keep2,]</pre>
```

## **Principal Component Analysis**

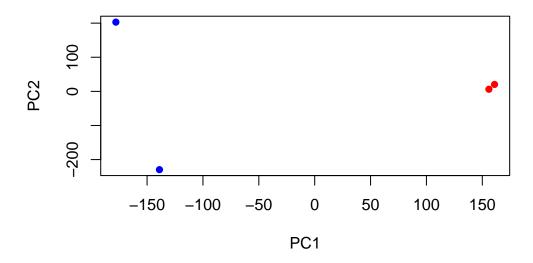
Now we compute the principal components:

```
pca <- prcomp(t(x), scale=TRUE)
summary(pca)</pre>
```

Importance of components:

```
PC1 PC2 PC3 PC4
Standard deviation 183.6379 177.3605 171.3020 1e+00
Proportion of Variance 0.3568 0.3328 0.3104 1e-05
Cumulative Proportion 0.3568 0.6895 1.0000 1e+00
```

Now we can use the first two principal components as a co-ordinate system for visualizing the summarized transcriptomic profiles of each sample:



#### Visualization with ggplot:

```
library(ggrepel)

# Make metadata object for the samples
colData <- data.frame(condition = factor(rep(c("control", "treatment"), each = 2)))
rownames(colData) <- colnames(txi.kallisto$counts)

# Make the data.frame for ggplot
y <- as.data.frame(pca$x)
y$Condition <- as.factor(colData$condition)

ggplot(y) +
   aes(PC1, PC2, col=Condition) +
   geom_point() +
   geom_text_repel(label=rownames(y)) +</pre>
```

# theme\_bw()

