## fig\_18S\_probetest

July 30, 2020

## 0.0.1 Fig 18S probe test (Fig 1)

- 1A: Illustration of the single-probe depletion assay
- 1B: fold depletion for the first 20 probes on targeting the 18S
- 1C: longer probes vs. shorter probes
- 1D: Percent depletion vs. probe Tm

```
import sys
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
import gffutils
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib as mpl

sys.path.append('../scripts/')
from plot_helpers import *

%matplotlib inline
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

```
[2]: #Load results
   data_file = '../figures/F1/full_probe_18S_summary.csv'
   df = pd.read_csv(data_file).sort_values('probe_num').fillna('none')
   df['percent_remaining'] = df['fold_change']*100
```

```
[3]: #Make outdir and load the data
outdir = '../figures/F1/'
os.makedirs(outdir, exist_ok = True)
```

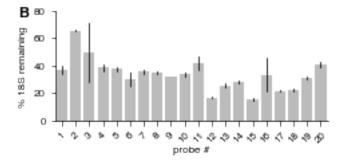
```
[4]: #Fig 1B: Single-probe depletion assay

panel_name = '1B'

plot = Plotter(corners = [0.12, 0.24, 0.855, 0.71], figsize = (sfig*2, sfig))

plot.nudge_corners(bottom = True)
```

```
plot.setup_axis()
plot.ax = sns.barplot(x = 'probe num', y = 'percent remaining', data = df.
→loc[df['probe_num'] < 21],</pre>
                 color = selected colors[0],
                 ax = plot.ax, errwidth = 0.75, ci = 'sd')
plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
plot.set_ylabel('% 18S remaining')
#plot.set_ylabel('fraction 18S remaining', nudge = (0, -.07))
plot.set_xlabel('probe #')
plot.ax.set_ylim(0, 80)
plot.add_letter('B')
lines = plot.ax.lines
for line in lines:
    line.set linewidth(0.75)
    line.set_color('k')
plt.savefig(os.path.join(outdir, '{}.{}'.format(panel_name, outfmt)), dpi = 600)
```



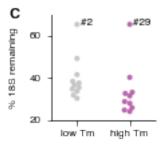
mean dep 0.3309979898742605 fold dep 3.0211663834571323

```
[6]: #Fig 1C Performance of high vs. low Tm probes on the left side of the 18S

panel_name = '1C'

#plot = Plotter(corners = [0.24, 0.24, 0.71, 0.71], figsize = (sfig, sfig))

plot = Plotter(corners = [0.27, 0.27, 0.68, 0.68], figsize = (sfig, sfig))
```



```
[7]: print('low tm median', 1/mean_df.loc[mean_df['tm_category'] == 'low Tm', 

→'fold_change'].median())

print('high tm median', 1/mean_df.loc[mean_df['tm_category'] == 'high Tm', 

→'fold_change'].median())
```

low tm median 2.736790728971098 high tm median 3.320056470194191

```
#Calculate the p-value for comparison of low Tm to high Tm probes

#Better to test the ddCt values because the fold changes have been exponentiated

hi_ddCt_means = df[df['tm_category'] == 'high Tm'].groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].

→mean().values

low_ddCt_means = df[df['tm_category'] == 'low Tm'].groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].

→mean().values

#https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy-0.15.1/reference/generated/scipy.stats.

→ttest_ind.html
```

```
tmean, pmean = stats.ttest_ind(hi_ddCt_means, low_ddCt_means)
      print('tmean', tmean)
      print('pmean', pmean)
     tmean 1.632817051052925
     pmean 0.11897005534633223
 [9]: #What happens if probe 2 and probe 29 are excluded due to being outliers?
      hi_ddCt_means_no29 = df[(df['tm_category'] == 'high Tm') & (df['sample'] !=_u
      → 'B29')].groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].mean().values
      low_ddCt_means_no2 = df[(df['tm_category'] == 'low Tm') & (df['sample'] !=_
      → 'B2')].groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].mean().values
      tmean, pmean = stats.ttest ind(hi ddCt means no29, low ddCt means no2)
      print('tmean', tmean)
      print('pmean', pmean)
     tmean 3.18758231747776
     pmean 0.0053896214795932365
[10]: #short 30mer vs. longer 50mer probes:
      \#perform on the first 20 probes because this is the point at which it was \sqcup
       \rightarrow evaluated
      short_ddCt_means = df[(df['length_category'] == '~30mer') & (df['probe_num'] <__
       →21)].groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].mean().values
      long_ddCt_means = df[df['length_category'] == '~50mer'].

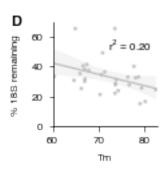
→groupby('probe_num')['ddCt'].mean().values
      #https://docs.scipy.orq/doc/scipy-0.15.1/reference/qenerated/scipy.stats.
      \rightarrow ttest\_ind.html
      tmean, pmean = stats.ttest_ind(short_ddCt_means, long_ddCt_means)
      print('tmean', tmean)
      print('pmean', pmean)
     tmean -0.8898496594854463
     pmean 0.3827600401747878
[11]: #load properties of probes
      prop_file = '../figures/F1/TableS1_18S_candidate_properties.csv'
      prop_df = pd.read_csv(prop_file)
      prop_df['mean_percent_remaining'] = prop_df['mean_frac_remaining']*100
[12]: #Fig 1D: Plot efficacy vs. Tm
      panel name = '1D'
      plot = Plotter(corners = [0.27, 0.27, 0.68, 0.68], figsize = (sfig, sfig))
```

```
plot.nudge_corners(top = True, left = True)
plot.setup_axis()
to_plot_CDE = ['homodimer_dG', 'hairpin_dG', 'Tm']
x_label_dict = {'homodimer_dG': r'homodimer $\Delta$G', 'hairpin_dG': r'hairpin_u
s_df = prop_df.loc[prop_df['probe_num'] < 31].copy()</pre>
plot.ax = sns.regplot(x = 'Tm', y = 'mean_percent_remaining', data = s_df,__

→scatter_kws = {'edgecolors': 'none', 's': 8}, ax = plot.ax)
r_value = stats.spearmanr(s_df['Tm'], s_df['mean_percent_remaining'])
r squared = r value[0]**2
p_value = r_value[1]
plot.set_ylabel('% 18S remaining')
plot.set_xlabel('Tm')
plot.ax.set_xlim(60, 83)
plot.ax.set_ylim(0, 70)
plot.add_letter('D')
plot.ax.annotate('r'r'^2'' = ^2'' = ^21.2f' ^2 r_squared, xy=(0.95, 0.85),
→annotation_clip=False, xytext=None,
           textcoords='axes fraction',fontsize = 8, arrowprops=None, ha = 11
print(p_value)
plt.savefig(os.path.join(outdir, '{}.{}'.format(panel_name, outfmt)), dpi = 600)
```

/Users/maryk.thompson/miniconda3/envs/plotting/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:23: UserWarning: You have used the `textcoords` kwarg, but not the `xytext` kwarg. This can lead to surprising results.

## 0.013698440318377024



[]: