

# First steps

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# Overview

- 10x scRNAseq output data
- Seurat Object
- PCA
- Shared nearest neighbour graph
- Louvain clustering

# Standard 10x scRNAseq output

- matrix.mtx -> feature(gene) x cell counts
- genes.tsv -> gene annotation (ensembl ID - > gene symbol)
- barcodes.tsv -> barcode list

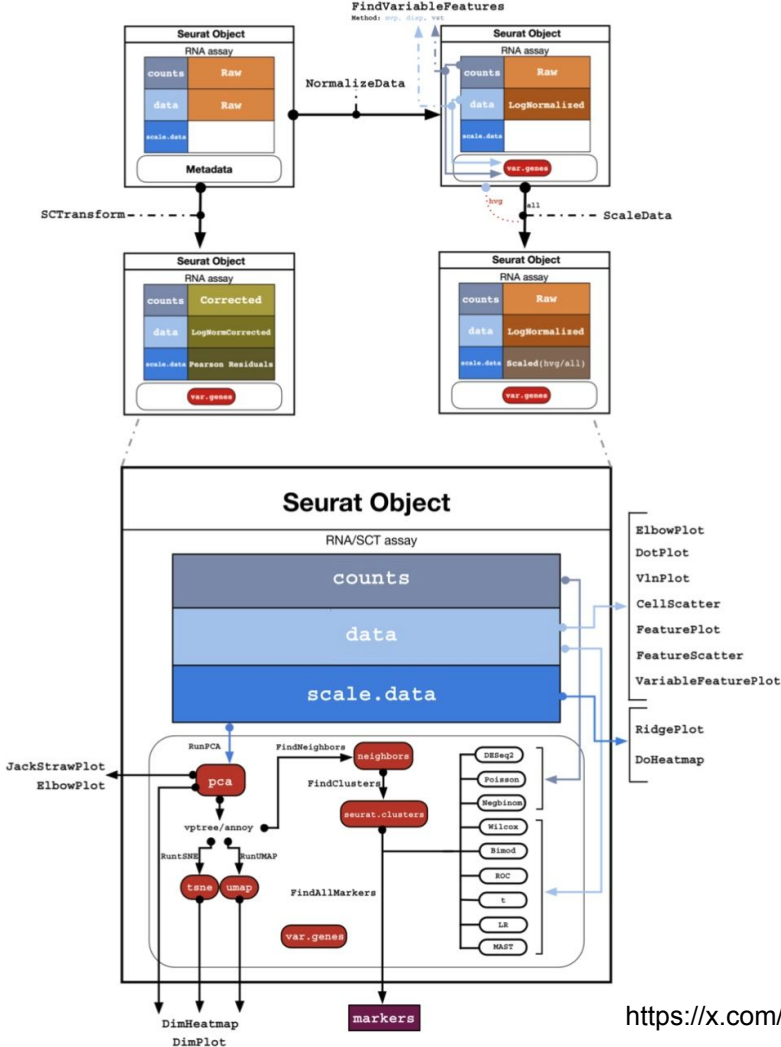
# Seurat Object

## Accessors & accessor functions:

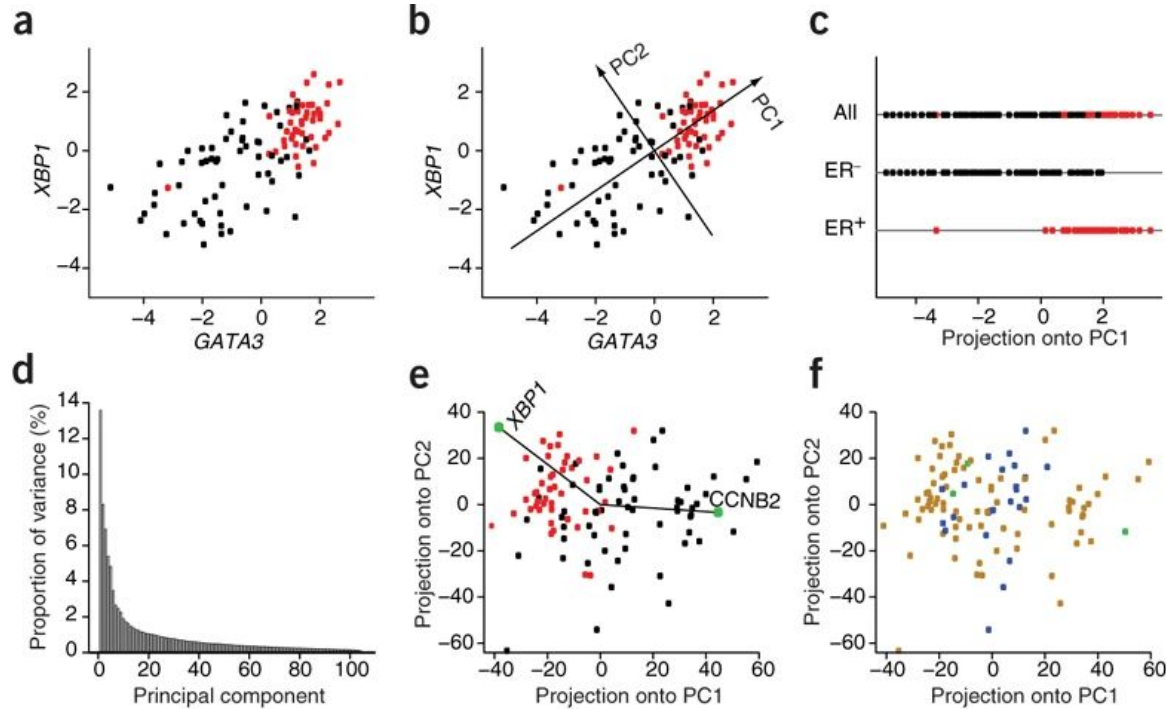
- [obj@meta.data](#)
- `obj[[assay]]@layers$slot`
- `LayerData()`
- `FetchData()`
- `Layers()`
- `Assays()`
- `Features()`
- `Cells()`
- `Embeddings()`

[https://satijalab.org/seurat/articles/essential\\_commands#seurat-object-data-access](https://satijalab.org/seurat/articles/essential_commands#seurat-object-data-access)

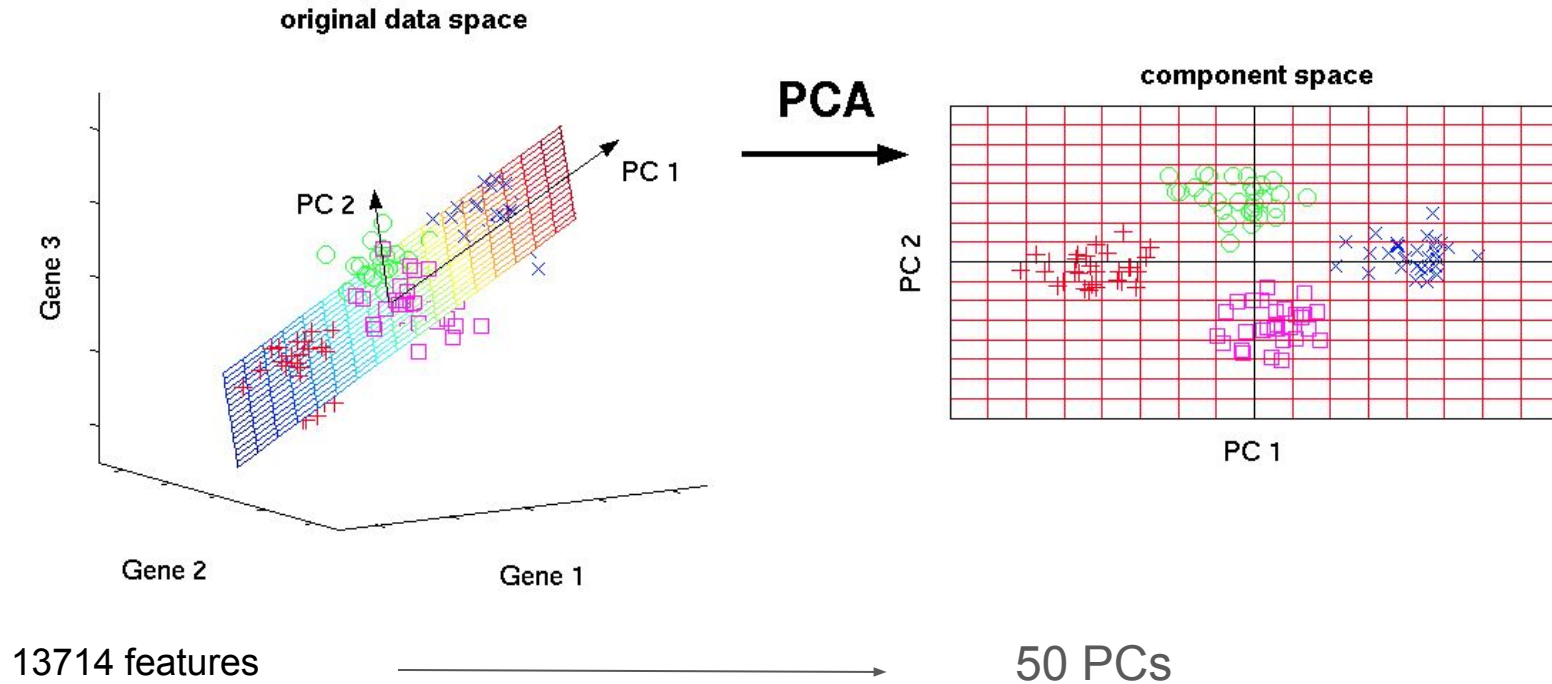
<https://x.com/lpachter/status/1524413513233575936/photo/1>



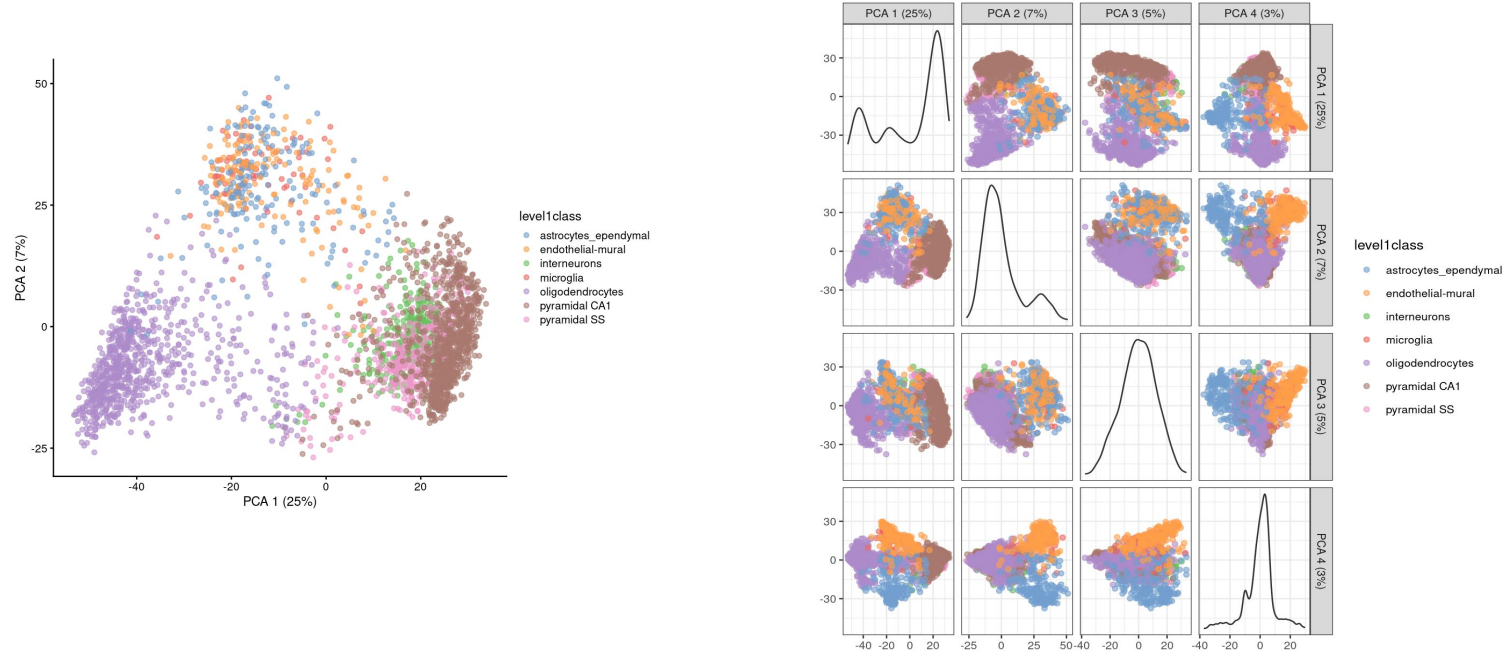
# PCA: a simple example



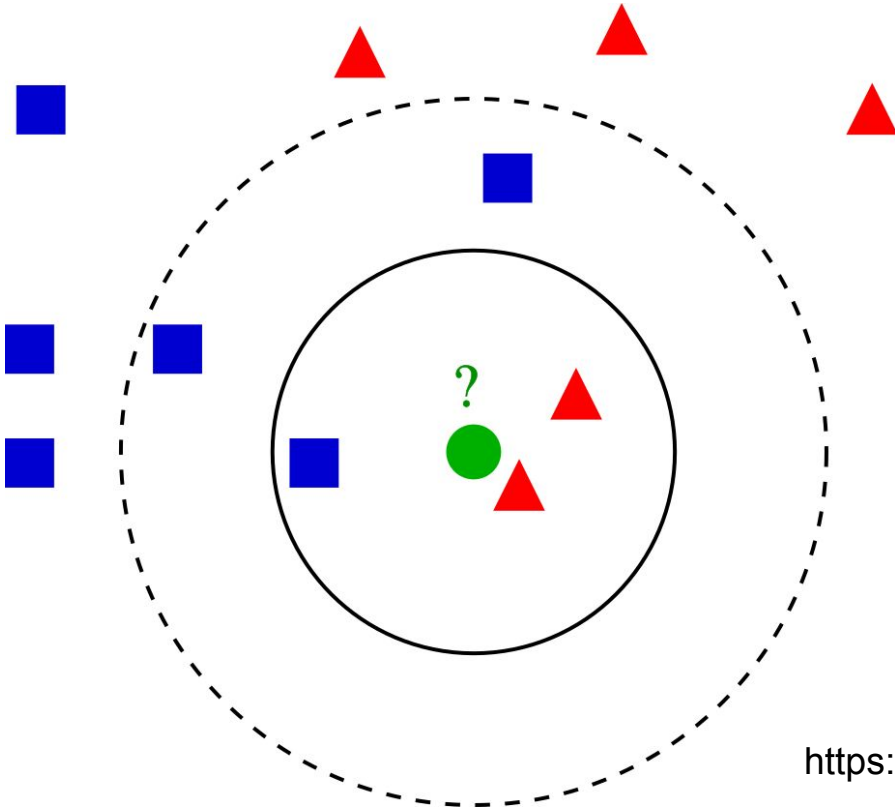
# PCA: multiple dimensions



# PCA on a scRNAseq dataset



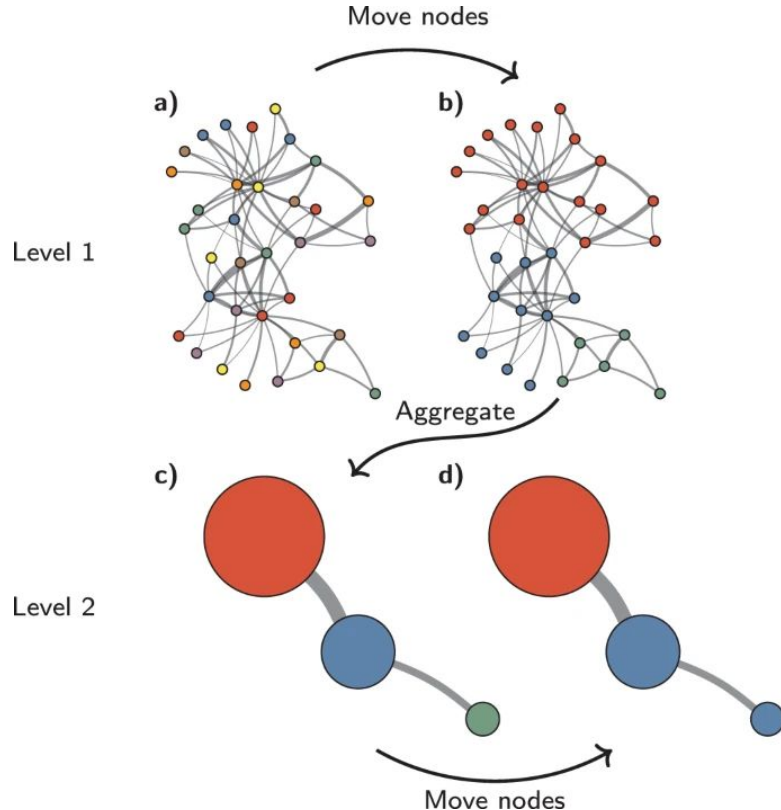
# Shared nearest neighbour graph construction



1. find  $k$  nearest neighbours for each cell
2. calculate neighbourhood overlap (Jaccard index)
3. construct SNN graph



# Louvain/Leiden clustering on the SNN graph



Resolution parameter:  
Higher resolutions lead to more communities, while lower resolutions lead to fewer communities.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-41695-z>