Olivia R package

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Contents

Introduction

Here we demonstrate how to perform association analyses of continuous phenotypes using the Olivia package with RNA-seq data based on the pipeline proposed in the manuscript `Benchmarking Association Analyses of Continuous Exposures with RNA-seq in Observational Studies` https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.02.12.430989v1.abstract.

Installation and require packages

To install, open R and type:

```
library("devtools")
install_github("nkurniansyah/Olivia")
library(Olivia)
```

Olivia require external packages from CRAN (dplyr) and Bioconductor(qvalue)

```
install.packages("dplyr")
```

Load packages

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
library(tableone)
library(ggrepel)
library(EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86)
```

Load example data

Load raw gene counts matrix

First we load the transcripts, where were obtained from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE151243. Note: we reformatted the transcripts matrix into desired form and embedded them into Olivia package.

```
data(rnaseq_count_matrix)
rnaseq_count_matrix[1:5,1:5]
```

```
##                 10L_S26_L006_R1_001 10N_S15_L003_R1_001 11L_S35_L007_R1_001
## ENSG00000000003                 446                 644                 525
## ENSG00000000005                   5                  19                   2
## ENSG00000000419                 883                1058                 609
## ENSG00000000457                 790                1009                 619
## ENSG00000000460                 206                 289                 272
##                 11N_S25_L005_R1_001 12L_S14_L003_R1_001
## ENSG00000000003                 701                 572
## ENSG00000000005                  64                  25
## ENSG00000000419                 547                 576
## ENSG00000000457                 887                 650
## ENSG00000000460                 214                 334
```

Load simulated phenotypes

We simulated in advance a data.frame of phenotypes.

```
data(phenotype)
head(phenotype)
```

```
##                     Age Sex  Trait.1  Trait.2  Race
## 10L_S26_L006_R1_001  18   1 16.06608 15.58321 White
## 10N_S15_L003_R1_001  19   0 21.20045 20.61345 Asian
## 11L_S35_L007_R1_001  20   0 14.44867 13.88567 Black
## 11N_S25_L005_R1_001  21   0 35.89606 34.84859 White
## 12L_S14_L003_R1_001  22   1 24.09078 24.42536 Asian
## 12N_S27_L006_R1_001  21   1 29.61045 26.62854 Asian
```

Summary phenotypes

We create table of the summary of the phenotype.

```
summary_phen<- summary_phenotype(pheno = phenotype,categorical_variable = c("Sex"),
                                 numeric_variable = c("Age","Trait.1","Trait.2"),
                                 strata = "Race")
```

```
## Generate summary phnotype using Sex Age Trait.1 Trait.2
```

```
summary_phen
```

```
##                       Stratified by Race
##                        Asian         Black         White
##   n                       11            12            17
##   Sex = 1 (%)              6 (54.5)      4 (33.3)     10 (58.8)
##   Age (mean (SD))     37.00 (13.67) 35.83 (11.14) 37.82 (11.41)
##   Trait.1 (mean (SD)) 26.62 (5.17)  24.36 (8.88)  25.40 (8.04)
##   Trait.2 (mean (SD)) 26.14 (4.97)  24.18 (8.77)  25.89 (8.25)
```

We define the trait of interest to study as an exposure associated with genes. The trait/phenotype has to correspond to a column name in the phenotype data.frame.

```
trait <- "Trait.1"
```

We will adjust our analysis to the simulated covariates Age and Sex. The covariates have to correspond to column names in the phenotype data.frame. In the analysis, we will use a string defining the regression model (just the covariates part of it), so we define it here:

```
covariates_string <- "Age + Sex"
```

Note that we can also define the string to be "Age + as.factor(Sex)", or use interaction terms, like one would use in regression functions in R.

Match the (simulated) individuals between the phenotype and the RNA-seq count matrix. Make sure the there are matching IDs.

```
IDs_both <- intersect(rownames(phenotype), colnames(rnaseq_count_matrix))
rnaseq_matrix <- rnaseq_count_matrix[, IDs_both]
phenotypes <- phenotype[match(IDs_both,rownames(phenotype)),]
```

Residual plot of the trait

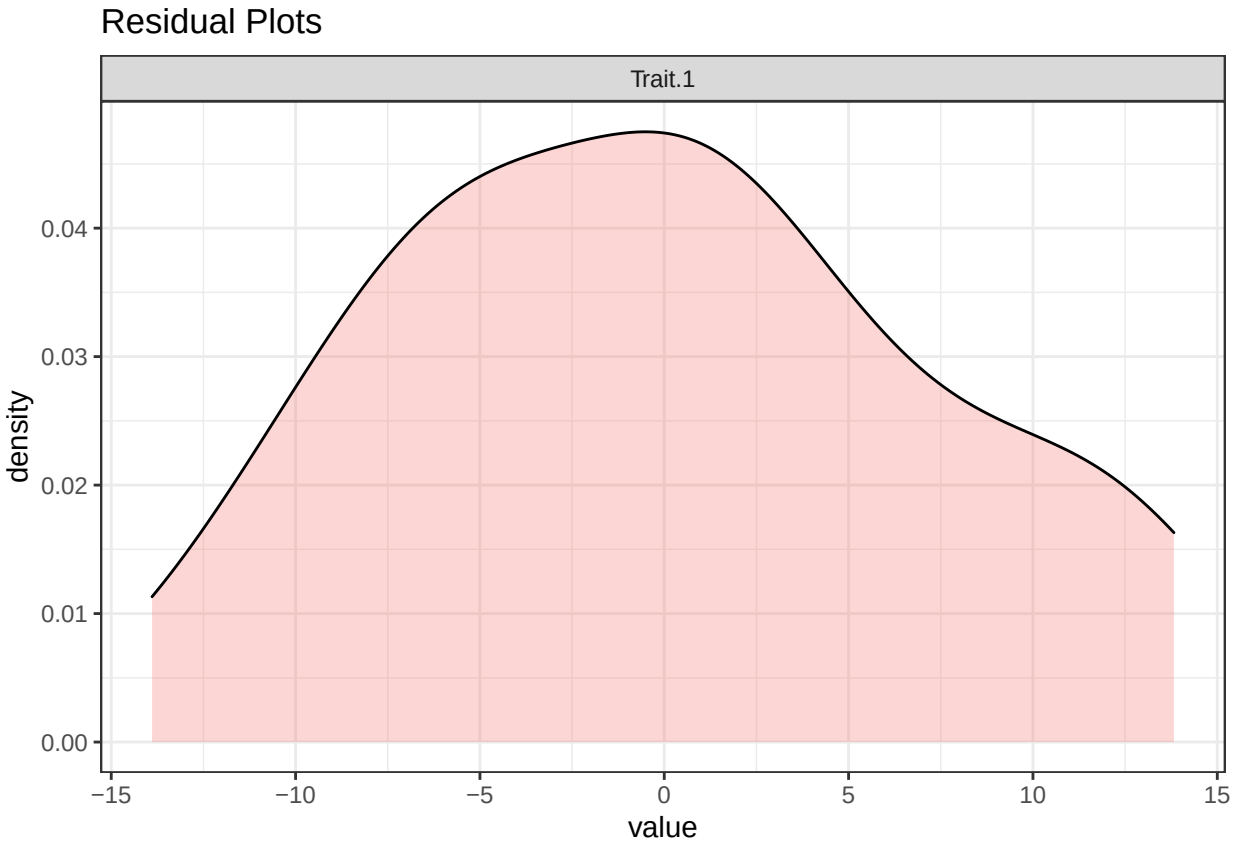
After defining the trait of interest and covariates to adjust to the model, we now need to see how the trait's residual distribution.

```
resid_plot<- residual_plot(pheno = phenotype, traits = trait,
                           covariates_string = covariates_string)
```

```
## Generate residual of Trait.1...
```

```
## Generate the residual plot...
```

```
resid_plot
```



Normalize the RNA-seq dataset

We use median normalization in Olivia to reduce package dependencies. However, users can use different normalization method using different packages, for example: estimateSizeFator(DESeq2) or TMM(edgeR). There are no downstream differences in how the methods are applied once the data is normalized.

Median normalization

```
median_norm<- median_normalization(rnaseq_matrix)
```

Filtering transcripts

Remove lowly express gene counts

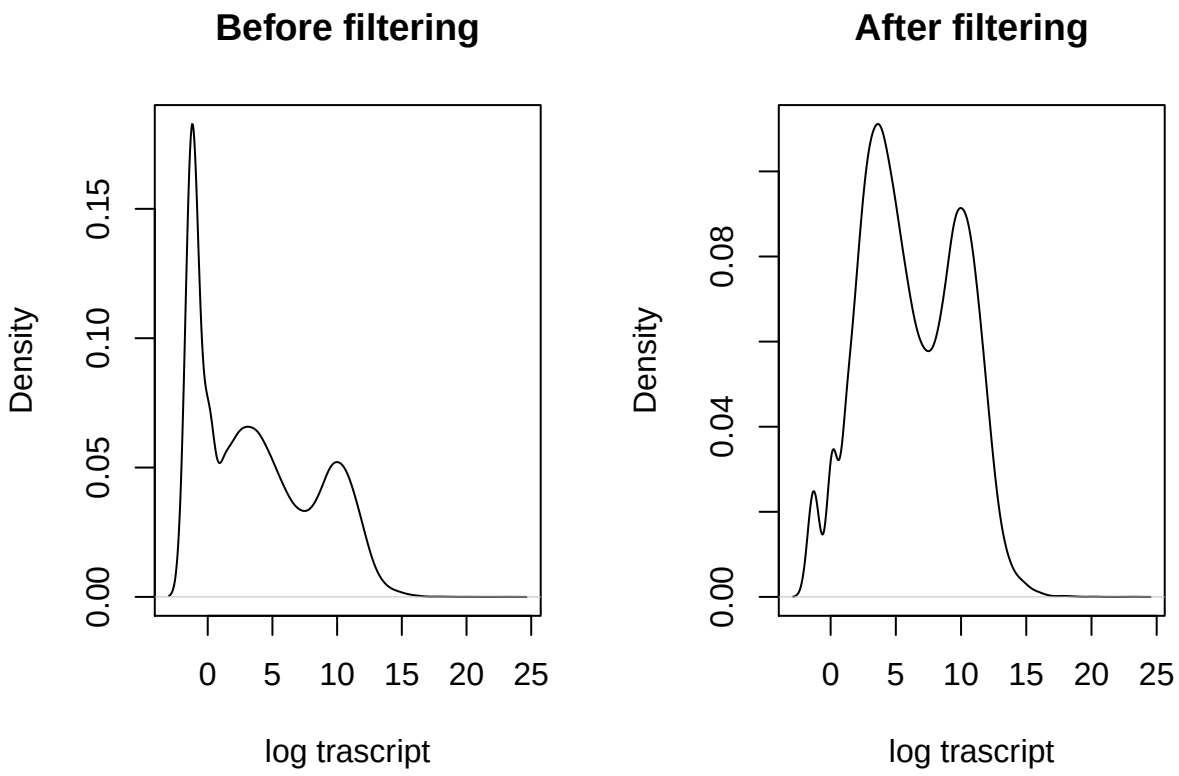
```
clean_count_matrix <- apply_filters(count_matrix = median_norm,
                                    median_min = 1,
                                    expression_sum_min = 10,
                                    max_min = 10,
                                    range_min = 5,
                                    prop_zero_max = 0.5)
```

```
## applying filters on a transcript count matrix of 58051 transcripts, across 40 individuals
```

```
## Computing transtripts characteristics...

## Appying filters...

## There are 23987 transcripts with median
##                    value lower than 1

## There are 14190 transcripts with expression sum
##                    value lower than 10

## There are 22297 transcripts with maximum expression
##                    value lower than 10

## There are 17188 transcripts with maximum
##                    expression range value lower than 5

## There are 21923 transcripts with propotion
##                    of zero counts higher than 0.5

## Removing 24834 unique transcripts not passing requested filters
```

After filtering gene counts, there are 33217 remaining for differential expression analysis. s. The plot below illustrates the proportion of transcripts/genes in the "12N_S27_L006_R1_001" sample (selected randomly) before and after filtering.

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(density(log_replace_half_min(median_norm)[,"12N_S27_L006_R1_001"]),
     main="Before filtering", xlab="log trascript")
plot(density(log_replace_half_min(clean_count_matrix)[,"12N_S27_L006_R1_001"]),
     main="After filtering", xlab="log trascript")
```

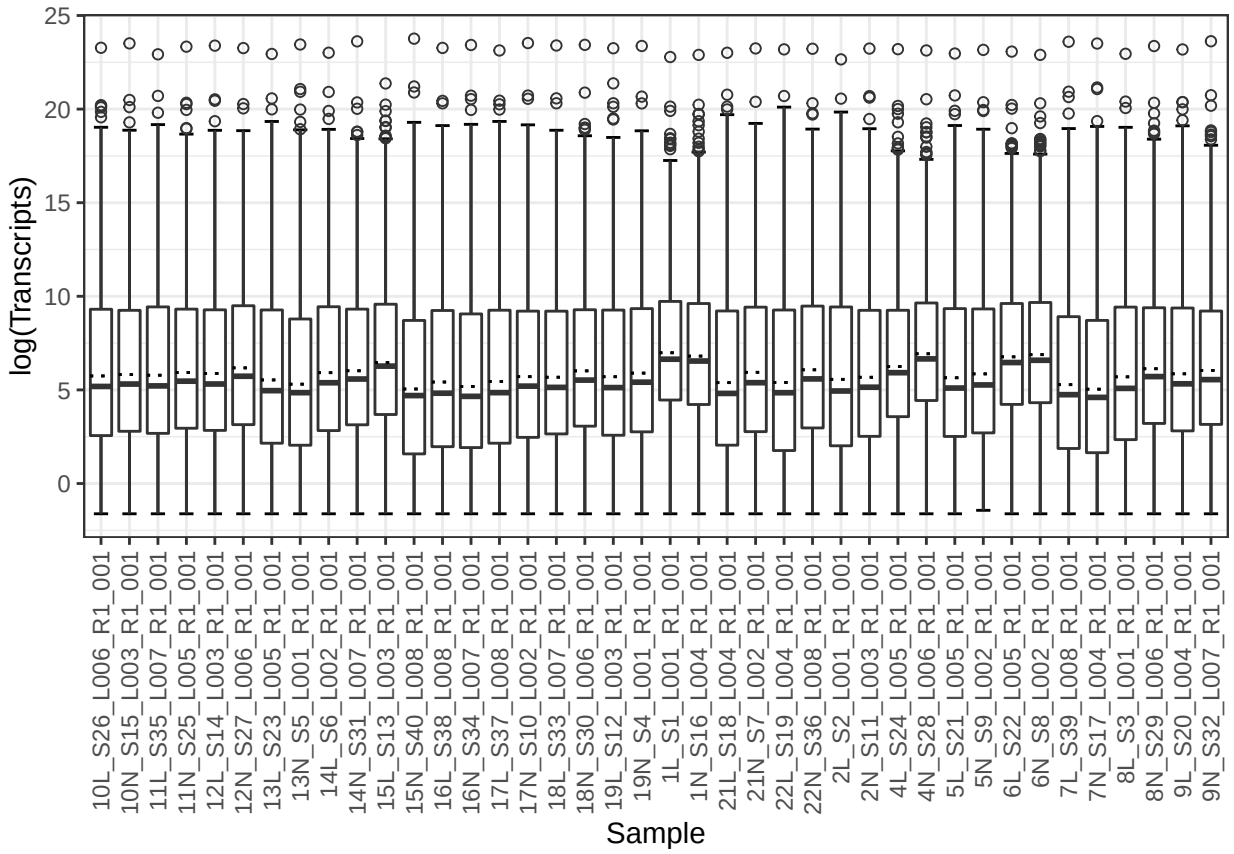


The figure below shows the distribution of genes or transcripts in the sample in a boxplot after filtering.

```
log_counts<- log_replace_half_min(clean_count_matrix)
log_counts<-melt(log_counts)
```

```
box_plot<- ggplot(log_counts, aes(x = Var2, y = value)) +
                  stat_boxplot(aes(Var2, value),
                  geom='errorbar', linetype=1, width=0.5)+ xlab("Sample")+
                  ylab("log(Transcripts)")+
                  geom_boxplot( aes(Var2, value),outlier.shape=1)+
                  stat_summary(fun = mean, geom = "errorbar",
                               aes(ymax = ..y.., ymin = ..y..),
                               width = .75, linetype = "dotted") +
                theme_bw()+
                theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1))
```

```
box_plot
```



Perform Transcriptome-wide association study

We show how we perform differential expression analysis (Transcriptome-wide association study) on all transcripts using empirical p-value (quantile empirical p-values). To generate p-values under the null, we create a `residual permuted` trait 100 times, perform differential expression analysis, and use the resulting p-values as our null p-values. However, users also can implement Storey empirical p-value using test statistics, as these are referred to in the manuscript.

```
set.seed(12)

quantile_emp_trascript<-lm_count_mat_emp_pval(clean_count_matrix, pheno=phenotypes, trait,
```

```
                                                covariates_string,n_permute=100,
                                                log_transform = "log_replace_half_min",
                                                outcome_type ="continuous",gene_IDs=NULL)
```

```
## Performing residual permutation to generate permuted trait...
## performing differential expression analysis on 100 permuted traits
## Computing quantile empirical p-values
```

Add annotation

We do not implement the annotation feature into the Olvia package. We will demonstrate how to create a function to add an annotation in a Transcriptome-wide association study. We will use EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86

```
add_annotation<-function(deg_res){

   gene_symbol<- select(EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86,
                        keys =as.character(deg_res$geneID) ,
                        keytype = "GENEID",
                        columns = c("GENEID", "GENENAME"))

   colnames(gene_symbol)<- c("geneID","geneName")

   annot_deg<-left_join(deg_res,gene_symbol, by="geneID")
   annot_deg<- annot_deg %>% dplyr::rename(IDs=geneID,
                                           geneID= geneName)
   return(annot_deg)

}
```

```
quantile_emp_trascript<- add_annotation(quantile_emp_trascript)
head(quantile_emp_trascript)
```

```
##               IDs     adjLogFC          se     t_stat t_stat_df      p_value
## 1 ENSG00000000003  0.017357492 0.010049207  1.7272499        36 9.269483e-02
## 2 ENSG00000000005  0.169923122 0.024726980  6.8719723        36 4.835620e-08
## 3 ENSG00000000419  0.002683873 0.014082843  0.1905775        36 8.499273e-01
## 4 ENSG00000000457  0.006484793 0.009770087  0.6637395        36 5.110857e-01
## 5 ENSG00000000460 -0.017100775 0.012268212 -1.3939093        36 1.718902e-01
## 6 ENSG00000000938 -0.074471226 0.019795282 -3.7620695        36 5.999232e-04
##        fdr_bh    emp_pvals bh_emp_pvals   geneID
## 1 0.369384496 1.019728e-01   0.40635317   TSPAN6
## 2 0.001606248 1.505253e-07   0.00250000     TNMD
## 3 0.954520056 8.552118e-01   0.96045199     DPM1
## 4 0.812322708 5.245516e-01   0.83372554    SCYL3
## 5 0.505504776 1.841322e-01   0.54149836 C1orf112
## 6 0.030517578 8.275883e-04   0.04205167      FGR
```

Now, we can obtain significant genes (the genes which have bh_emp_pvals < 0.05)

```
tophits<-quantile_emp_trascript[which(quantile_emp_trascript$bh_emp_pvals< 0.05),]
head(tophits)
```

```
##                IDs    adjLogFC          se    t_stat t_stat_df      p_value
## 2   ENSG00000000005  0.16992312 0.024726980  6.871972        36 4.835620e-08
```

```
## 6   ENSG00000000938 -0.07447123 0.019795282 -3.762069        36 5.999232e-04
## 12  ENSG00000001461  0.03820379 0.009127139  4.185735        36 1.747104e-04
## 107 ENSG00000005844 -0.07031756 0.017600485 -3.995206        36 3.057323e-04
## 116 ENSG00000006016  0.08467400 0.020904358  4.050543        36 2.600651e-04
## 123 ENSG00000006118 -0.08471630 0.021090465 -4.016806        36 2.870448e-04
##          fdr_bh    emp_pvals bh_emp_pvals   geneID
## 2   0.001606248 1.505253e-07   0.00250000     TNMD
## 6   0.030517578 8.275883e-04   0.04205167      FGR
## 12  0.023064772 2.146491e-04   0.02840637   NIPAL3
## 107 0.025733375 3.991932e-04   0.03382278    ITGAL
## 116 0.024333821 3.287473e-04   0.03076056    CRLF1
## 123 0.025225994 3.730018e-04   0.03271768 TMEM132A
```

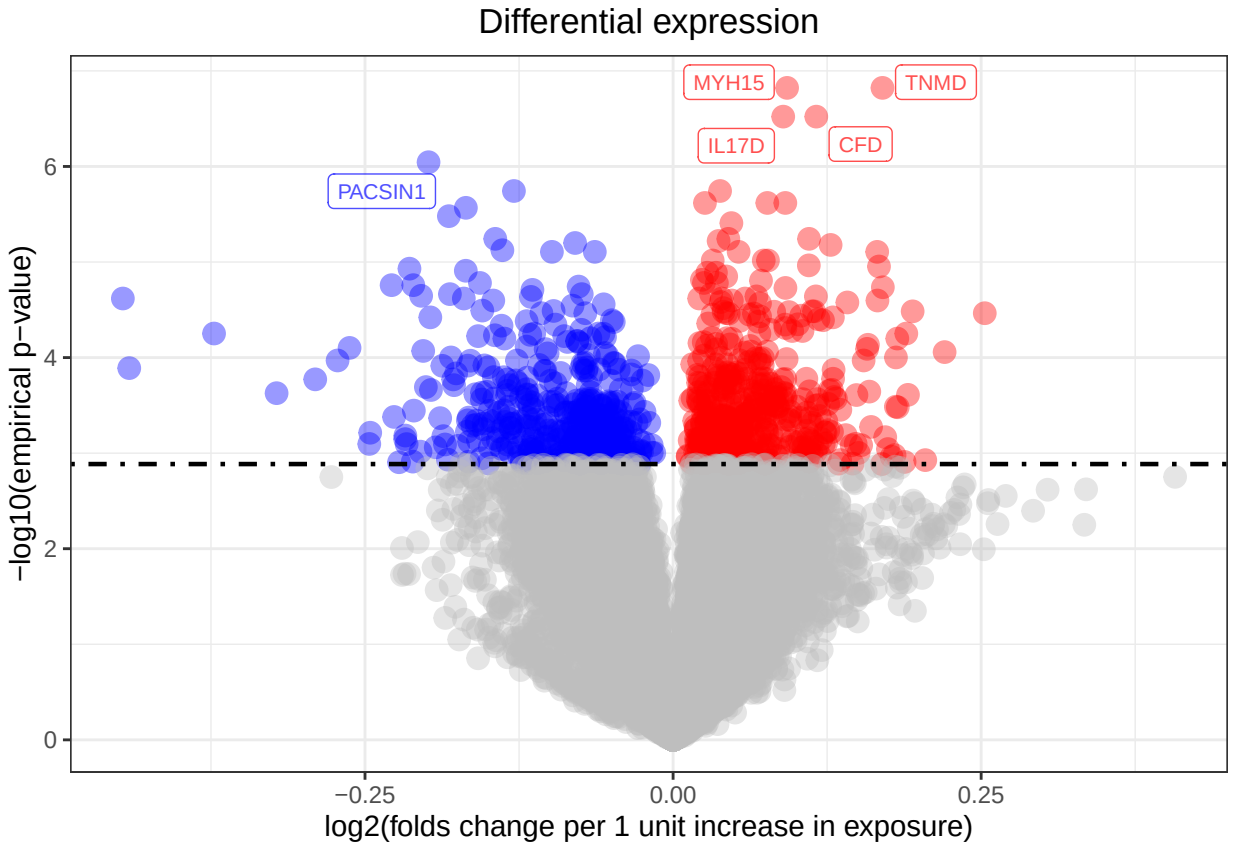
Visualize up-regulated and down-regulated

After completing the Transcriptome-wide association study, now we can visualize up-regulated and down-regulated genes using a volcano plot.

```
volcano<- volcano_plot(deg_res =quantile_emp_trascript,significant_threshold = 0.05 )
```

```
## Generate volcano plot..
```

```
volcano
```

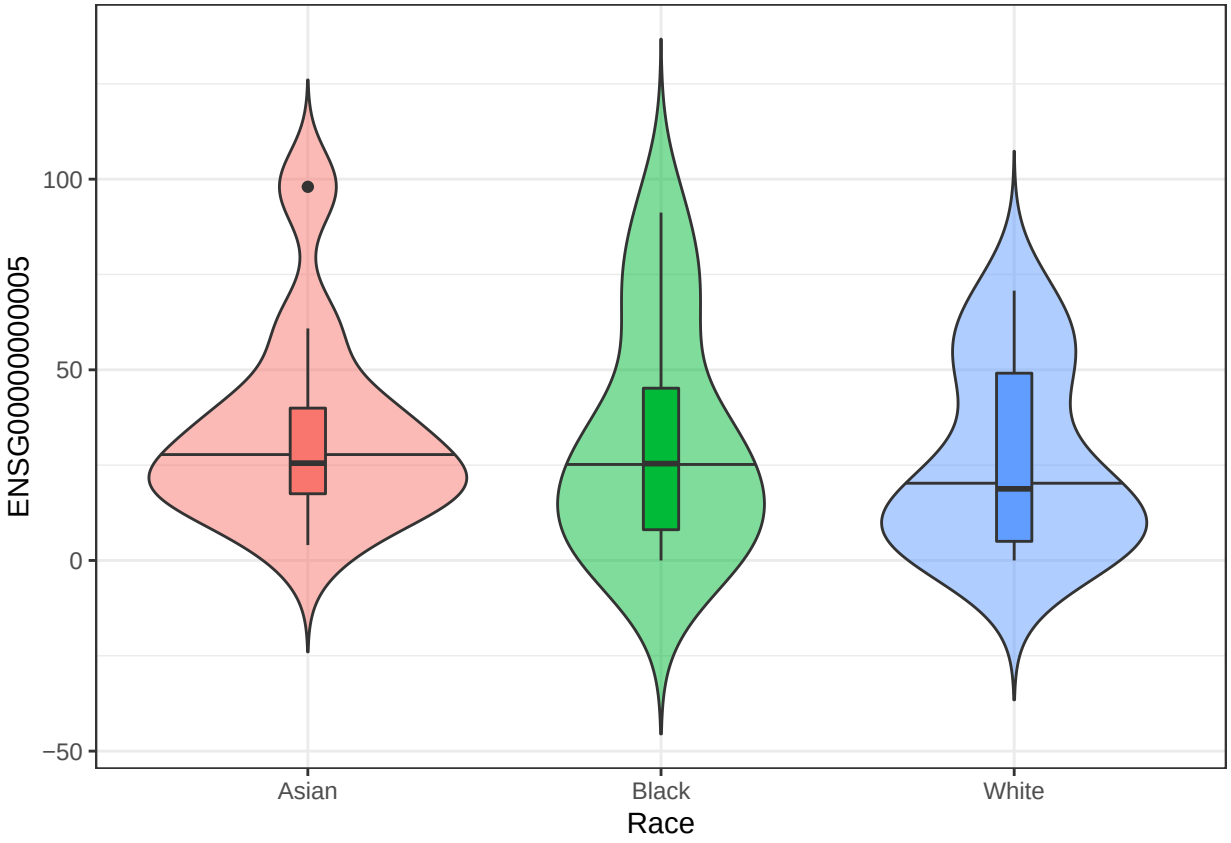


Violin plot

Looking at the results, we may want to see how the most significant or desired gene spread across the populations. We will visualize this using violin plots. Top gene has to match with row names in count matrix.

```
top_gene<- "ENSG00000000005"
violin_plot(pheno = phenotypes,strata = "Race",
            norm_count_matrix  = clean_count_matrix,
            selected_transcript = top_gene)
```

```
## Generate violin plot for ENSG00000000005 and stratified by Race
```



Perform Association analysis for selected gene/s

When testing only a handful of genes, we may not want to perform transcriptome-wide association analysis. Therefore, empirical p-values using the quantile or Storey's approach cannot be computed (not enough tests to generate the null distribution). Additionally, we permute specific genes many times. Here we show how to perform differential expression analysis on selected transcripts when computing a permutation p-value for each gene based on permutations for this gene only. We suggest running 100000 permutations.

```
set.seed(12)

gene_names<-sample(rownames(clean_count_matrix),3)

perm_res<- lm_count_mat_perm_pval(count_matrix=clean_count_matrix, pheno=phenotypes,
                                  trait, covariates_string,n_permute=100000,
                                   gene_IDs=gene_names,seed = NULL,
```

```
                                    log_transform = "log_replace_half_min",
                                    outcome_type ="continuous")
```

```
## Filtering count_matrix to genes : ENSG00000211888 ENSG00000100416 ENSG00000039650
```

```
## Performing residual permutation to generate permuted trait...
```

```
perm_res<-add_annotation(perm_res)

head(perm_res)
```

```
##               IDs     adjLogFC         se    t_stat t_stat_df     p_value
## 1 ENSG00000211888 -0.112482869 0.03583958 -3.138510        36 0.003381306
## 2 ENSG00000100416 -0.009668082 0.01282077 -0.754095        36 0.455696677
## 3 ENSG00000039650 -0.026389697 0.01027976 -2.567152        36 0.014554899
##   perm_pval geneID
## 1   0.00335  TRAJ1
## 2   0.45678   TRMU
## 3   0.01258   PNKP
```

Perform Transcriptome-wide association study for multiple exposure

We show how we perform differential expression analysis on all transcripts using emprical p-value(quantile empirical p-values) using multiple exposure.

```
set.seed(12)

quantile_emp_multi<-lm_mult_count_mat_emp_pval(clean_count_matrix, pheno=phenotypes,
                                               traits=c("Trait.1","Trait.2") ,
                                               covariates_string,n_permute=100,
                                               gene_IDs=NULL,
                                               log_transform = "log_replace_half_min",
                                               outcome_type="continuous")
```

```
## Performing residual permutation to generate permuted trait...
```

```
## performing differential expression analysis on 100 permuted traits
```

```
## Computing quantile empirical p-values
```

```
quantile_emp_multi<-add_annotation(quantile_emp_multi)
head(quantile_emp_multi)
```

```
##               IDs adjLogFC_Trait.1 adjLogFC_Trait.2 chisq_stat chisq_stat_df
## 1 ENSG00000000003      -0.10675797       0.12623124  5.9029877             2
## 2 ENSG00000000005       0.41402432      -0.24826235 49.8933559             2
## 3 ENSG00000000419      -0.15522792       0.16060370  2.2915987             2
## 4 ENSG00000000457      -0.03785637       0.04509704  0.7829863             2
## 5 ENSG00000000460      -0.11979076       0.10444052  3.1761359             2
## 6 ENSG00000000938      -0.05065862      -0.02421854 13.7940006             2
##        p_value       fdr_bh    emp_pvals bh_emp_pvals   geneID
## 1 5.226158e-02 2.498162e-01 7.272601e-02    0.3476385   TSPAN6
## 2 1.464858e-11 4.865818e-07 1.505253e-07    0.0050000     TNMD
## 3 3.179696e-01 6.034386e-01 3.439989e-01    0.6528065     DPM1
```

```
## 4 6.760467e-01 8.458419e-01 6.945609e-01    0.8690008    SCYL3
## 5 2.043200e-01 4.921484e-01 2.311103e-01    0.5566630 C1orf112
## 6 1.010813e-03 3.432332e-02 3.668001e-03    0.1243249      FGR
```

Now, we can obtain significant genes for Transcriptome-wide asssociations for multiple exposure (the genes which have bh_emp_pvals < 0.05)

```
top_emp_multi<-quantile_emp_multi[quantile_emp_multi$bh_emp_pvals< 0.05,]
rownames(top_emp_multi)<-NULL

head(top_emp_multi)
```

```
##               IDs adjLogFC_Trait.1 adjLogFC_Trait.2 chisq_stat chisq_stat_df
## 1 ENSG00000000005        0.4140243     -0.248262354   49.89336             2
## 2 ENSG00000144821        0.1005357     -0.008144529   39.42639             2
## 3 ENSG00000197766        0.2948484     -0.181672393   36.53264             2
##        p_value       fdr_bh    emp_pvals bh_emp_pvals geneID
## 1 1.464858e-11 4.865818e-07 1.505253e-07   0.00500000   TNMD
## 2 2.745790e-09 4.560345e-05 1.204203e-06   0.02000000  MYH15
## 3 1.166911e-08 1.292043e-04 3.311557e-06   0.03666667    CFD
```