Class 12: Transcriptomics and the analysis of RNA-Seq data

Pagna Hout

5/12/23

1. Bioconductor and DESeq2 setup

```r
library(BiocManager)
```

```
Bioconductor version '3.16' is out-of-date; the current release version '3.17'
  is available with R version '4.3'; see https://bioconductor.org/install
```

```r
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors

Loading required package: stats4

Loading required package: BiocGenerics


Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    anyDuplicated, aperm, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind,
    colnames, dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find,
    get, grep, grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply,
    match, mget, order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int,
    Position, rank, rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, setdiff, sort,
    table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min


Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'


The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    expand.grid, I, unname


Loading required package: IRanges


Loading required package: GenomicRanges


Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb


Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment


Loading required package: MatrixGenerics


Loading required package: matrixStats



Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'


The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
    colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
    colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
    colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
    colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
    colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
    colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
    colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
    rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
    rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
    rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
    rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
    rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
    rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
    rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars
```

```
Loading required package: Biobase
```

```
Welcome to Bioconductor

    Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
    'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
    'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.
```

```
Attaching package: 'Biobase'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

    rowMedians
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    anyMissing, rowMedians
```

2. Import countData and colData

```
counts <- read.csv("airway_scaledcounts.csv", row.names=1)
metadata <-  read.csv("airway_metadata.csv")

head(counts)
```

```
                SRR1039508 SRR1039509 SRR1039512 SRR1039513 SRR1039516
ENSG00000000003        723        486        904        445       1170
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0          0
```

```
ENSG00000000419        467        523        616        371        582
ENSG00000000457        347        258        364        237        318
ENSG00000000460         96         81         73         66        118
ENSG00000000938          0          0          1          0          2
                SRR1039517 SRR1039520 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003       1097        806        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        781        417        509
ENSG00000000457        447        330        324
ENSG00000000460         94        102         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0
```

```
head(metadata)
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
1 SRR1039508 control   N61311 GSM1275862
2 SRR1039509 treated   N61311 GSM1275863
3 SRR1039512 control  N052611 GSM1275866
4 SRR1039513 treated  N052611 GSM1275867
5 SRR1039516 control  N080611 GSM1275870
6 SRR1039517 treated  N080611 GSM1275871
```

```
View(counts)
View(metadata)
```

Q1: How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

There are 38694 genes in this dataset.

Q2: How many 'control' cell lines do we have?

```
table(metadata$dex)
```

```
control treated
      4       4
```

There are 4 "control" cell lines in the dataset.

3. Toy differential gene expression

```
control <- metadata[metadata[,"dex"]=="control",]
control.counts <- counts[ ,control$id]
control.mean <- rowSums( control.counts )/4
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

Q3: How would you make the above code in either approach more robust?

```
control <- metadata[metadata[,"dex"]=="control",]
control.counts <- counts[ ,control$id]
control.mean <- rowMeans(control.counts)
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

Q4: Follow the same procedure for the `treated` samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called `treated.mean`)

```
treated <- metadata[metadata[,"dex"]=="treated",]
treated.counts <- counts[,treated$id]
treated.mean <- rowMeans(treated.counts)
head(treated.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         658.00            0.00          546.00          316.50           78.75
ENSG00000000938
           0.00
```

Combining meancount data for bookeeping purposes

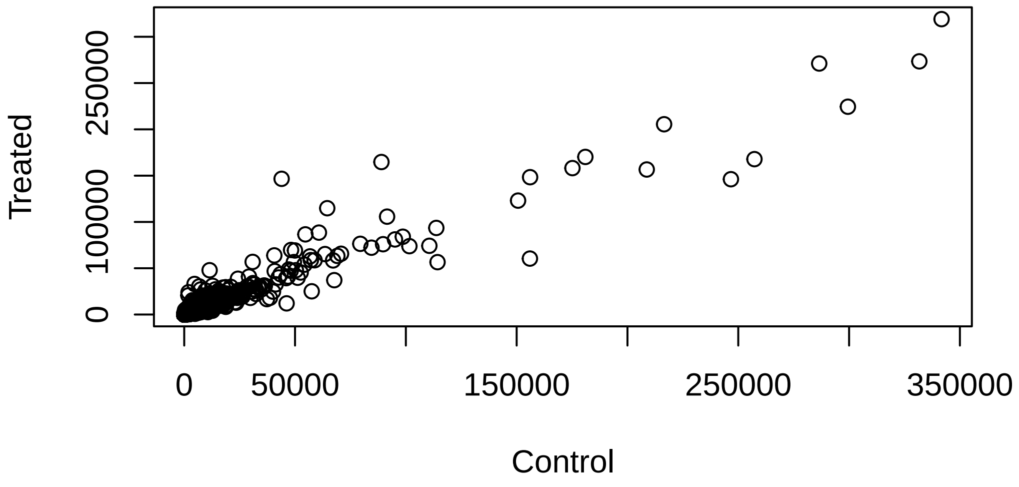
```
meancounts <- data.frame(control.mean, treated.mean)

colSums(meancounts)
```

```
control.mean treated.mean
    23005324     22196524
```

Q5 (a): Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples.

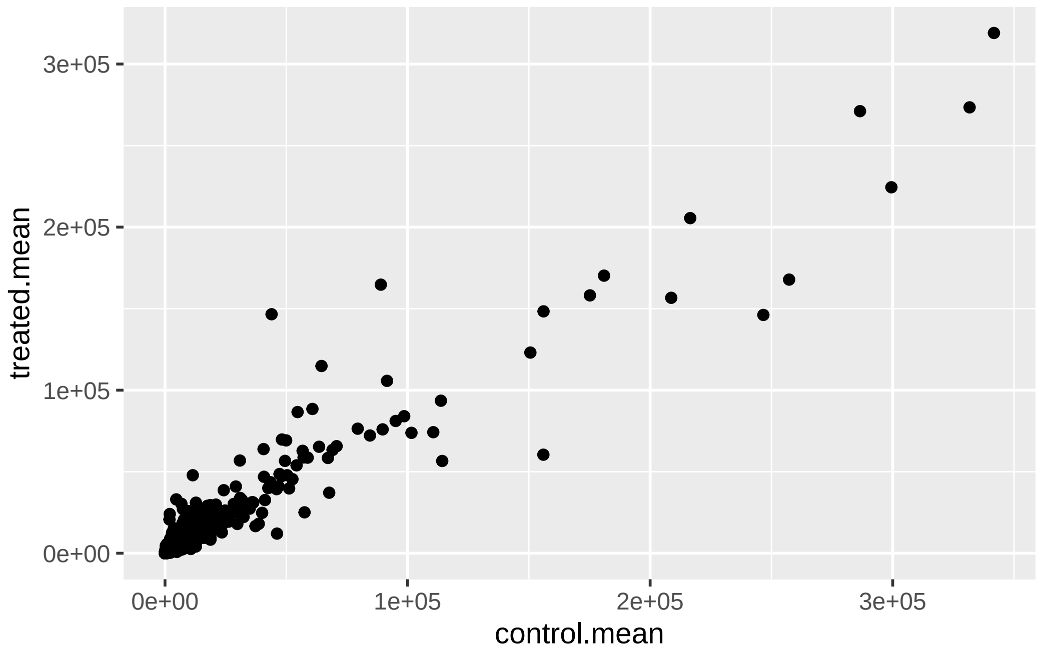
```
plot(meancounts, xlab="Control", ylab="Treated")
```



Q5 (b): You could also use the ggplot2 package to make this figure producing the plot below. What geom_() function would you use for this plot?

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(data=meancounts) +
  aes(control.mean, treated.mean) +
  geom_point()
```



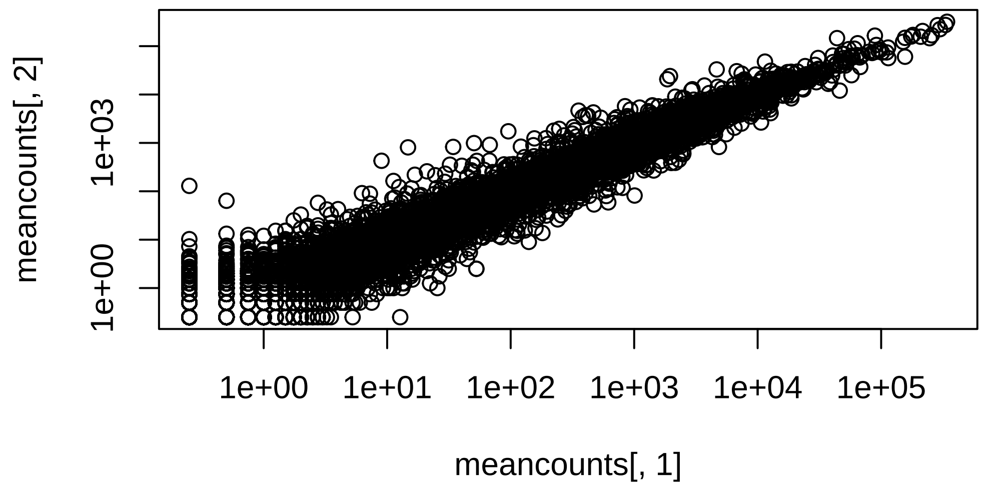
For this plot, I would use the geom_point () function.

Q6: Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

```
plot(meancounts[,1], meancounts[,2], log="xy")
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15032 x values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15281 y values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```



The log argument allows us to plot both axes on a log scale.

```
meancounts$log2fc <- log2(meancounts[,"treated.mean"]/meancounts[,"control.mean"])
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000005         0.00         0.00         NaN
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000938         0.75         0.00        -Inf
```

```
zero.vals <- which(meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE)

to.rm <- unique(zero.vals[,1])
mycounts <- meancounts[-to.rm,]
head(mycounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
```

```
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000971      5219.00      6687.50  0.35769358
ENSG00000001036      2327.00      1785.75 -0.38194109
```

Q7: What is the purpose of the `arr.ind` argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function?

The purpose of the arr.ind argument is to tell us which genes (rows) and samples (columns) have zero counts.

The purpose of the unique function is to prevent R to count any row twice if it has zer entries in both samples.

```r
up.ind <- mycounts$log2fc > 2
down.ind <- mycounts$log2fc < (-2)
```

Q8: Using the `up.ind` vector above can you determine how many up regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```r
sum(up.ind)
```

```
[1] 250
```

There are 250 up regulated genes greater than 2 fc level.

Q9: Using the `down.ind` vector above can you determine how many down regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

```r
sum(down.ind)
```

```
[1] 367
```

There are 367 down regulated genes greater than 2 fc level.

Q10: Do you trust these results? Why or why not?

These results might not be reliable because we have not determined whether or not the differences are statistically significant (for example, using p-values).