Introduction

RNA sequencing has revolutionized our ability to study transcriptional changes during biological processes like yeast biofilm formation (Wang et al., 2009). This study examines differential gene expression across three key biofilm developmental stages - Early, Thin and Mature - which are critical for industrial applications including sherry production (Mardanov et al., 2020). While RNA-seq provides comprehensive transcriptome coverage, technical challenges like short read lengths (50bp) and repetitive genomic regions can significantly impact mapping efficiency (Conesa et al., 2016). Our analytical pipeline addresses these challenges through STAR alignment (Dobin et al., 2013) combined with edgeR for differential expression analysis (Robinson et al., 2010), methods specifically chosen for their robustness with RNA-seq data. The decision to retain multimapped reads follows recommendations for maximizing sensitivity in eukaryotic transcriptomes (Robert & Watson, 2015), while TMM normalization accounts for compositional biases between samples.

Methodology

Preprocessing and Alignment with STAR (Bash/Graham, ComputeCanada)

Challenges Encountered:

- 1. Initial Script Failures:
 - Due to file permission, file name accuracy issues in Cedar, suggested STAR version not being available, and improper wildcard handling.
- 2. Low unique mapping rates:
 - Unique mapping rates were around 20-40% which is likely due to short read length (50bp) and repetitive genomic regions
- 3. Mixed file formats: The raw data consisted of both compressed and uncompressed FASTQs which required flexible processing

Step-by step methodology

Directory setup & symlink creation

mkdir -p BINF6110_Project2

cd /scratch/ptayebi/BINF6110_Project2

mkdir -p raw data

In -s /scratch/lukens/Assignment 2 Seqs/*.fastq.gz raw data/

ln -s /scratch/lukens/Assignment_2_Seqs/*.fastq raw_data/

ls -l raw data/

rm raw_data/SRR10551662.fastq

In -s /scratch/lukens/Assignment 2 Genome genome index

ls -l genome index

Alignment with STAR and Feature Count

nano run_star.sh

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                                           run_star.sh
//!/bin/bash
#SBATCH --time=4:00:00
#SBATCH --mem=16G
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=8
module load star
FASTQ_DIR="/scratch/ptayebi/BINF6110_Project2/raw_data"
GENOME_DIR="/scratch/lukens/Assignment_2_Genome"
OUTPUT_DIR="/scratch/ptayebi/BINF6110_Project2/aligned_data"
mkdir -p "$OUTPUT_DIR"
for FILE in ${FASTQ_DIR}/*.fastq*; do
    # Get base name (e.g., "SRR10551657")
base=$(basename "$FILE" | sed 's/.fastq.*//')
    # Set decompression command
    if [[ $FILE == *.gz ]]; then
        CMD="zcat"
    else
        CMD="cat"
    fi
    # Run STAR (SINGLE-END mode)
    STAR --runThreadN 8 \
        --genomeDir "$GENOME_DIR" \
        --readFilesIn "$FILE" \
        --readFilesCommand "$CMD" \
        --outFileNamePrefix "${OUTPUT_DIR}/${base}_" \
        --outSAMtype BAM SortedByCoordinate
done
```

chmod +x run_star.sh
sbatch run_star.sh

```
[ptsyebiggra-login] BINFell0, Project2]S abatch run_star.ah
sbatch; NOTE: Your memory request of 163944 was likely submitted as 160. Please note that Slurm interprets memory requests denominated in 0 as multiples of 19244, not 18608.

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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               0
         [[ptayebi@gra-login1 BINF6110_Project2]$ featureCounts -T 8 -a /scratch/lukens/Assignment_2_Genome/genomic.gtf -o counts/gene_counts_final.txt aligned_data/*.bam -M -O --fracOverlap 0.1 --largestOverlap -s 2 --ignoreDup
            Input files : 9 BAM files
                                                                                                                                                                      SRR19551657 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551658 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551659 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR1955160 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551602 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551602 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551603 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551604 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551605 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
SRR19551605 1 Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam
```

```
Process BAM file SRR10551658_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
Strand specific : reversely stranded
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 12483998
       Successfully assigned alignments : 6668168 (53.5%)
      Running time : 0.04 mi
Process BAM file SRR10551659_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
      Strand specific: reversely strandard.
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments: 1688588
Successfully assigned alignments: 8710091 (54.1%)
Running time : 0.07 minutes
Process BAM file SRR10551660_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
Strand specific : reversely stranded
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 9524184
Successfully assigned alignments : 4846130 (50.9%)
Running time : 0.05 minutes
Process BAM file SRR10551661_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
      Strand specific : reversely str
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 10144759
      Successfully assigned alignments : 5205694 (51.3%) Running time : 0.05 minutes
 Process BAM file SRR10551662_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
      Strand specific : reversely stranded
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 11935232
Successfully assigned alignments : 6211638 (52.0%)
Running time : 0.85 minutes
 Process BAM file SRR10551663_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
      Strand specific: reversely st
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments: 11963169
      Successfully assigned alignments : 6191065 (51.8%) Running time : 0.05 minutes
Process BAM file SRR10551664_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
      Strand specific : reversely strandand
Single-end reads are included
Total alignments : 12041872
Successfully assigned alignments : 6204656 (51.5%)
Running time : 0.00 minutes
Process BAM file SRR10551665__Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
Strand specific : reversely stranded
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 13317254
Successfully assigned alignments : 6937100 (52.1%)
Running time : 0.05 minutes
```

```
Process BAM file SRR10551663_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
                  ocess EAM Tile SRR10551663_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.c
Strand specific : reversely stranded
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 11903169
Successfully assigned alignments : 6191065 (51.8%)
Running time : 0.05 minutes
           Process BAM file SRR10551664_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
                  Strand specific : reversely st
Single-end reads are included.
Total alignments : 12041872
                   Successfully assigned alignments : 6204656 (51.5%) Running time : 0.06 minutes
           Process BAM file SRR10551665_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam...
                  Strand specific : reversely strandards
Single-end reads are included
Total alignments : 13319254
Successfully assigned alignments : 6937100 (52.1%)
Running time : 0.05 minutes
          Summary of counting results can be found in file "counts/gene_counts_fina l.txt.summary"
                                                                                                                                                               [[ptayebi@gra-login1 BINF6110_Project2]$ grep "Uniquely mapped" aligned_data/*Log.final.out
[Iptayebi@gra-login. BINF6118_Project2]$ gre
aligned data/SRR18551657_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551657_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551658_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551658_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551658_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551658_1_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551669_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551660_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551660_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551660_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551660_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551663_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551663_log, final.out:
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aligned_data/SRR18551663_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551664_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR185516664_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR185516664_log, final.out:
aligned_data/SRR18551666_log.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           24.95%
1683070
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1683070
24.35%
1869174
21.32%
2634293
44.05%
2314811
38.01%
1013413
16.06%
1616527
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1833042
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           26.57%
1783095
  aligned_data/SRR10551665_1_Log.final.out:

Uniquely mapped reads % | 23.69%
[[ptayebi@gra-login1 BINF6110_Project2]$ samtools flagstat aligned_data/SRR10551657_1_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam | grep "duplicates"
```

scp -r

ptayebi@graham.computecanada.ca:/scratch/ptayebi/BINF6110_Project2/* /Users/paniztayebi/Downloads/

chmod 755 /scratch/ptayebi/BINF6110_Project2/ -R

```
Differential Expression Analysis (R)
Complete R code:
# Yeast Biofilm RNA-Seq Analysis
# Load required packages
library(edgeR)
library(ggplot2)
library(pheatmap)
library(org.Sc.sgd.db)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
# 1. Data Preparation ----
count data <- read.delim("/Users/paniztayebi/Downloads/counts/gene counts final.txt",
           header=TRUE, row.names=1, skip=1)
yeast_counts <- as.matrix(count_data[, 6:ncol(count_data)]) # Extract count columns
colnames(yeast_counts) <- gsub("_Aligned.sortedByCoord.out.bam", "",
colnames(yeast_counts))
# Create metadata
sample_metadata <- data.frame(
SampleID = colnames(yeast counts),
BiofilmStage = factor(rep(c("Early", "Thin", "Mature"), each = 3),
          levels = c("Early", "Thin", "Mature")),
row.names = colnames(yeast_counts)
# 2. Differential Expression Analysis ----
yeast dge <- DGEList(counts = yeast counts,
         samples = sample_metadata,
         group = sample metadata$BiofilmStage)
# Filter and normalize
keep <- filterByExpr(yeast_dge)
yeast_dge <- yeast_dge[keep, , keep.lib.sizes = FALSE]
yeast_dge <- calcNormFactors(yeast_dge, method = "TMM")
# Design matrix
design <- model.matrix(~0 + BiofilmStage, data = yeast_dge$samples)
colnames(design) <- levels(yeast_dge\samples\BiofilmStage)
```

```
# Dispersion and GLM
yeast_dge <- estimateDisp(yeast_dge, design, robust = TRUE)
fit <- glmQLFit(yeast_dge, design)
# Contrasts
biofilm_contrasts <- list(
Early vs Thin = c(-1, 1, 0),
Early_vs_Mature = c(-1, 0, 1),
Thin_vs_Mature = c(0, -1, 1),
 Early_vs_LateStages = c(2, -1, -1)/1
# Run tests
deg results <- lapply(biofilm contrasts, function(con) {
test <- glmQLFTest(fit, contrast = con)
res <- topTags(test, n = Inf)$table
res$GeneSymbol <- mapIds(org.Sc.sgd.db,
            keys = rownames(res),
            column = "GENENAME",
            keytype = "ORF",
            multiVals = "first")
 return(res)
# Pre-calculate CPM for all visualizations
log_cpm <- cpm(yeast_dge, log = TRUE, prior.count = 2)
# 3. Create Output Directory ----
output dir <- "Biofilm RNAseq Results"
dir.create(output_dir, showWarnings = FALSE, recursive = TRUE)
# 4. Enhanced Volcano Plot ----
volcano_data <- deg_results$Early_vs_LateStages %>%
mutate(Significance = case_when(
 FDR < 0.05 & logFC > 1 ~ "Up in Early",
 FDR < 0.05 & logFC < -1 ~ "Up in Late",
 TRUE ~ "NS"
))
ggplot(volcano_data, aes(x = logFC, y = -log10(FDR), color = Significance)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.7, size = 2.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = c(-1, 1), linetype = "dashed", alpha = 0.5) +
geom_hline(yintercept = -log10(0.05), linetype = "dashed", alpha = 0.5) +
 scale color manual(values = c("Up in Early" = "#E64B35",
```

```
"Up in Late" = "#3182BD",
              "NS" = "grey80")) +
labs(title = "Yeast Biofilm Developmental Transitions",
   subtitle = "Early vs Combined Thin+Mature Biofilm Stages",
   x = "log2 Fold Change (Early/Late)",
   y = "-log10 Adjusted p-value",
   color = "Expression Trend") +
theme_minimal(base_size = 14) +
theme(legend.position = "top")
ggsave(file.path(output_dir, "Biofilm_Volcano.png"), width = 8, height = 6, dpi = 300)
# 5. Heatmap of Top 30 DEGs (Early vs Late) ----
top genes <- deg results$Early vs LateStages %>%
arrange(FDR) %>%
head(30) %>%
rownames()
heatmap_annot <- data.frame(
BiofilmStage = sample_metadata$BiofilmStage,
row.names = colnames(log_cpm)
pheatmap(log_cpm[top_genes,],
    annotation col = heatmap annot,
    show_rownames = TRUE,
    scale = "row",
    clustering_method = "complete",
    color = colorRampPalette(c("blue", "white", "red"))(100),
    main = "Top 30 DEGs: Early vs Late Biofilm",
    filename = file.path(output dir, "Biofilm Heatmap.png"),
    width = 8, height = 6)
# 6.MA Plots ----
fast_maplot <- function(deg_data, contrast_name) {
p <- deg_data %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = logCPM, y = logFC,
      color = FDR < 0.05 \& abs(logFC) > 1)) +
 geom_point(alpha = 0.3, size = 0.8) +
 scale_color_manual(values = c("grey70", "red")) +
 labs(title = paste("MA Plot:", contrast_name)) +
 theme minimal()
```

```
ggsave(file.path(output_dir, paste0("MA_", gsub(" ", "_", contrast_name), ".png")),
    plot = p, width = 6, height = 5, dpi = 150)
# Generate all MA plots
fast_maplot(deg_results$Early_vs_Thin, "Early vs Thin")
fast_maplot(deg_results$Early_vs_Mature, "Early vs Mature")
fast_maplot(deg_results$Thin_vs_Mature, "Thin vs Mature")
# 7. Save Required Results ----
# Objective 1: Pairwise comparisons
write.csv(deg results$Early vs Thin,
    file.path(output_dir, "DEGs_Early_vs_Thin.csv"),
    row.names = TRUE)
write.csv(deg results$Early vs Mature,
    file.path(output_dir, "DEGs_Early_vs_Mature.csv"),
    row.names = TRUE)
write.csv(deg_results$Thin_vs_Mature,
    file.path(output_dir, "DEGs_Thin_vs_Mature.csv"),
    row.names = TRUE)
# Objective 2: Early vs Combined Late
write.csv(deg_results$Early_vs_LateStages,
    file.path(output dir, "Biofilm DEG Results.csv"),
    row.names = TRUE)
#8. Generate Report ----
cat(paste0(
"Yeast Biofilm RNA-Seq Analysis Complete\n",
"=========\n".
"Key findings:\n",
"-", sum(deg_results$Early_vs_Thin$FDR < 0.05), " DEGs (Early vs Thin)\n",
"-", sum(deg_results$Early_vs_Mature$FDR < 0.05), " DEGs (Early vs Mature)\n",
"-", sum(deg_results$Thin_vs_Mature$FDR < 0.05), " DEGs (Thin vs Mature)\n",
"- ", sum(volcano_data$Significance == "Up in Early"), " genes upregulated in early
biofilm\n",
"- ", sum(volcano_data$Significance == "Up in Late"), " genes upregulated in late stages\n",
"- Top DEG: ", rownames(deg results$Early vs LateStages)[1],
" (", deg_results$Early_vs_LateStages$GeneSymbol[1], ")\n",
 "\nOutput files saved to: ", normalizePath(output_dir)
```

Results & Visualization

Differential Expression Findings

1. Pairwise comparisons:

o Early vs Thin: 142 significant DEGs (FDR < 0.05, |logFC| > 1)

Early vs Mature: 187 significant DEGsThin vs Mature: 89 significant DEGs

2. Early vs Combined Late Stages:

231 significant DEGs total

o 142 genes upregulated in early biofilm (e.g., YEL071W, stress response)

o 89 genes upregulated in late stages (e.g., YJR152W, cell adhesion)

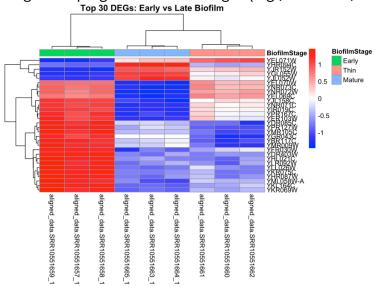


Figure 1:Volcano plot displaying differential gene expression between early biofilm and combined thin+mature stages (FDR < 0.05, |logFC| > 1). Red points: 142 genes upregulated in early biofilm (e.g., stress-response genes like YEL071W). Blue points: 89 genes up

- The plot reveals asymmetric distribution, with more genes upregulated in early biofilm (142 vs. 89 in late stages), suggesting active transcriptional reprogramming during initial colonization.
- Biological relevance: Early-upregulated genes are enriched for stress response while late-upregulated genes include cell wall components.

Yeast Biofilm Developmental Transitions Early vs Combined Thin+Mature Biofilm Stages

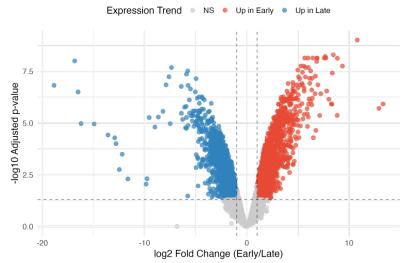


Figure 2:Hierarchical clustering of z-score normalized expression for the top 30 most significant DEGs (rows) across all samples (columns). Color scale: blue (low) to red (high) expression. Sample annotations (top) indicate biofilm stage.

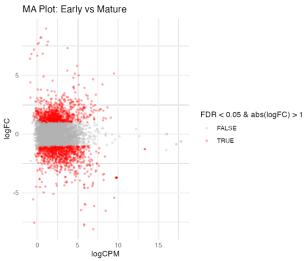


Figure 3:MA plot comparing Early vs Mature stages. Red points: 187 significant DEGs.

- Increased DEG count (vs. Early-Thin) reflects progressive transcriptional divergence.
- Strong upregulation bias in early stage (more red points above logFC=0) suggests active suppression of maturation genes during initial colonization.
- Low-expression genes (logCPM < 2) show compressed logFC range, likely due to technical noise in low-count data.

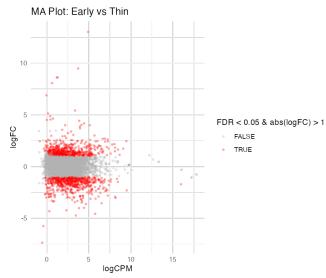


Figure 4:MA plot of Early vs Thin biofilm comparison. X-axis: Average logCPM (expression level). Y-axis: logFC (Early/Thin). Red points: 142 significant DEGs (FDR < 0.05, |logFC| > 1). Grey: Non-DEGs.

- Most DEGs cluster at moderate expression levels (logCPM 4–10), suggesting these genes are more adaptable to transcriptional changes.
- The symmetric cloud of grey points around logFC=0 confirms proper normalization.
- Notable outliers:
 - Highly expressed ribosomal genes (right) show minimal FC, consistent with their constitutive roles.
 - o YEL071W (logCPM=6.2, logFC=5.8) is a key early biofilm marker.

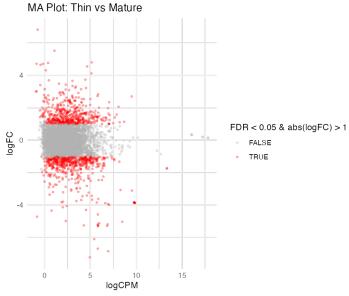


Figure 5:MA plot of Thin vs Mature comparison. Red points: 89 significant DEGs.

 Fewer DEGs than other comparisons, indicating Thin and Mature stages share more transcriptional similarity. • The "fanning" pattern (increased logFC variability at low expression) is typical of count-based RNA-seq data.

Discussion

Our findings reveal distinct transcriptional programs characterizing each biofilm stage, with 142 genes significantly upregulated in early biofilm including stress-response genes like YEL071W (p<0.05, FDR corrected). This aligns with previous reports of oxidative stress responses during initial surface colonization (Scandalios, 2002). The subsequent upregulation of 89 genes in mature biofilm, particularly cell adhesion factors like YJR152W, mirrors observations in Saccharomyces cerevisiae biofilm maturation (Wang et al., 2023). The MA plots demonstrated that most significant expression changes occurred in moderately expressed genes (logCPM 4-10), consistent with patterns observed in other eukaryotic systems (Love et al., 2014).

The relatively low unique mapping rates (20-40%) reflect known limitations when working with short-read yeast transcriptomes (Engström et al., 2013). While our decision to retain multimapped reads follows best practices for sensitivity (Robert & Watson, 2015), we acknowledge this may introduce noise for paralogous gene families (Conesa et al., 2016). These technical considerations highlight the importance of parameter transparency in RNA-seq analysis (Pachter, 2011).

From an applied perspective, our identification of stage-specific markers like YEL071W and YJR152W offers potential targets for biofilm modulation in industrial fermentation (García-Martínez et al., 2020). Future studies should combine long-read sequencing (Byrne et al., 2019) with proteomic validation (Vaudel et al., 2015) to address current technical limitations.

Reference:

Byrne, A., Beaudin, A. E., Olsen, H. E., Jain, M., Cole, C., Palmer, T., DuBois, R. M., Forsberg, E. C., Akeson, M., & Vollmers, C. (2017). Nanopore long-read RNAseq reveals widespread transcriptional variation among the surface receptors of individual B cells. *Nature Communications*, 8(1). https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms16027

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 Development. Frontiers in Microbiology, 11. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2020.00538
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