

Class 17: Analyzing sequencing data in the cloud

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```
# BiocManager::install("tximport")
# BiocManager::install("rhdf5")
library(tximport)

# setup the folder and filenames to read
folders <- dir(pattern="SRR21568*")
samples <- sub("_quant", "", folders)
files <- file.path( folders, "abundance.h5" )
names(files) <- samples

txi.kallisto <- tximport(files, type = "kallisto", txOut = TRUE)
```

1 2 3 4

```
head(txi.kallisto$counts)
```

	SRR2156848	SRR2156849	SRR2156850	SRR2156851
ENST00000539570	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000576455	0	0	2.62037	0
ENST00000510508	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000474471	0	1	1.00000	0
ENST00000381700	0	0	0.00000	0
ENST00000445946	0	0	0.00000	0

We now have our estimated transcript counts for each sample in R. We can see how many transcripts we have for each sample:

```
colSums(txi.kallisto$counts)
```

```
SRR2156848 SRR2156849 SRR2156850 SRR2156851
      2563611      2600800      2372309      2111474
```

And how many transcripts are detected in at least one sample:

```
sum(rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts)>0)
```

```
[1] 94561
```

Before subsequent analysis, we might want to filter out those annotated transcripts with no reads:

```
to.keep <- rowSums(txi.kallisto$counts) > 0
kset.nonzero <- txi.kallisto$counts[to.keep,]
```

And those with no change over the samples:

```
keep2 <- apply(kset.nonzero,1,sd)>0
x <- kset.nonzero[keep2,]
```

Principal Component Analysis

We can now apply any exploratory analysis technique to this counts matrix. As an example, we will perform a PCA of the transcriptomic profiles of these samples.

Now we compute the principal components, centering and scaling each transcript's measured levels so that each feature contributes equally to the PCA:

```
pca <- prcomp(t(x), scale=TRUE)

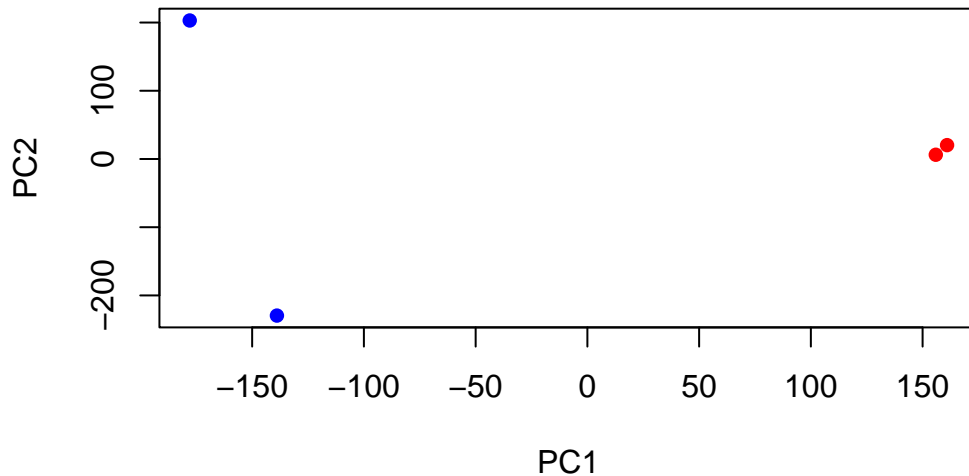
summary(pca)
```

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard deviation	183.6379	177.3605	171.3020	1e+00
Proportion of Variance	0.3568	0.3328	0.3104	1e-05
Cumulative Proportion	0.3568	0.6895	1.0000	1e+00

Now we can use the first two principal components as a co-ordinate system for visualizing the summarized transcriptomic profiles of each sample:

```
plot(pca$x[,1], pca$x[,2],  
     col=c("blue","blue","red","red"),  
     xlab="PC1", ylab="PC2", pch=16)
```



Q. Use ggplot to make a similar figure of PC1 vs PC2 and a separate figure PC1 vs PC3 and PC2 vs PC3.

```
library(ggplot2)  
library(ggrepel)  
  
# Make metadata object for the samples  
colData <- data.frame(condition = factor(rep(c("control", "treatment"), each = 2)))  
rownames(colData) <- colnames(txi.kallisto$counts)  
  
# Make the data.frame for ggplot  
y <- as.data.frame(pca$x)  
y$Condition <- as.factor(colData$condition)
```

```
ggplot(y) +
  aes(PC1, PC2, col=Condition) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_text_repel(label=rownames(y)) +
  theme_bw()
```

