Assignment6

Sonali Joshi 4/22/2017

Exploratory Analysis

The Counts data and Phenotype data were loaded into R for analysis with Bioconductor. Rows with very low counts were filtered out to reduce the size of the counts data.

```
CountsData<-(read.delim('FeatureCountsData.txt', header = TRUE, row.names="Genes"))</pre>
CountsData = CountsData[rowMeans(CountsData)>5,]
CountsData = as.matrix(CountsData)
head(CountsData,5)
          SRR1554537 SRR1554538 SRR1554541 SRR1554535 SRR1554536 SRR1554539
##
## 1MAR1
                  674
                                                                322
                            1520
                                        1223
                                                     705
                                                                            460
## 1MAR11
                 3250
                            5152
                                        5550
                                                    1608
                                                                216
                                                                           1934
## 2MAR1
                  523
                             947
                                         418
                                                     846
                                                                277
                                                                            828
## 2MAR2
                 1075
                             837
                                        1058
                                                    3294
                                                                1582
                                                                           2662
## 3MAR
                  469
                            1208
                                         847
                                                     145
                                                                  63
                                                                             48
PhenoData <- as.matrix (read.delim ('Sample_phenotypes.txt', header=TRUE))
sample_data <- as.matrix(PhenoData)</pre>
head (PhenoData)
##
        Biosample
                        SRA
                                     Run
                                                   Sex
                                                                       Race
                                                            Age
   [1,] "SAMN02999520" "SRS686965" "SRR1554537" "Female"
##
                                                            "-0.3836" "AA"
   [2,] "SAMNO2999521" "SRS686966" "SRR1554538"
                                                  "Female"
                                                            "-0.4027"
   [3,] "SAMNO2999524" "SRS686969" "SRR1554541"
                                                   "Male"
                                                            "-0.3836"
       "SAMN02999518" "SRS686963" "SRR1554535" "Male"
                                                            "41.5800" "AA"
        "SAMN02999519" "SRS686964" "SRR1554536" "Female" "44.1700" "AA"
   [5,]
##
       "SAMN02999522" "SRS686967" "SRR1554539" "Female" "36.5000" "AA"
##
        Tissue Disease
                           RIN
                                  ExpDesign
       "DLPFC" "Control" "9.6" "Fetal"
## [1,]
```

The PCA done during exploratory analysis showed clustering by age. Hence, the hypothesis is that the genes are differentially expresses by age. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference in gene expression between the fetal and adult brain tissue.

Create DESeqDataSet object

[2,] "DLPFC" "Control" "6.4" "Fetal"
[3,] "DLPFC" "Control" "5.7" "Fetal"
[4,] "DLPFC" "Control" "8.7" "Adult"
[5,] "DLPFC" "Control" "5.3" "Adult"
[6,] "DLPFC" "Control" "9.0" "Adult"

The package DESeq2 was used for further analysis. A column called ExpDesign was added to the Phenotype table to label the fetal and adult samples. This is used by DESeq2 package to specify the experimental design for analysis. All samples have the same race, while there are four female and two male samples. Sex was adjusted as a covariate in the analysis.

Construct the DESeqDataSet object from the Counts data and the Phenotype data

```
data_dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(CountsData, PhenoData, ~ExpDesign + Sex)
head(data_dds)
## class: DESeqDataSet
## dim: 6 6
## metadata(1): version
## assays(1): counts
## rownames(6): 1MAR1 1MAR11 ... 3MAR 4MAR
## rowData names(0):
## colnames(6): SRR1554537 SRR1554538 ... SRR1554536 SRR1554539
## colData names(10): Biosample SRA ... RIN ExpDesign
Significance testing
data_ddsSE <- DESeq(data_dds)</pre>
## estimating size factors
## estimating dispersions
## gene-wise dispersion estimates
## mean-dispersion relationship
## final dispersion estimates
## fitting model and testing
head(data_ddsSE)
## class: DESeqDataSet
## dim: 6 6
## metadata(1): version
## assays(3): counts mu cooks
## rownames(6): 1MAR1 1MAR11 ... 3MAR 4MAR
## rowData names(25): baseMean baseVar ... deviance maxCooks
## colnames(6): SRR1554537 SRR1554538 ... SRR1554536 SRR1554539
## colData names(11): Biosample SRA ... ExpDesign sizeFactor
Direction of the fold change
data_results <- results(data_ddsSE,contrast=c("ExpDesign", "Fetal", "Adult"), alpha = 0.05)
mcols(data_results, use.names = T)
## DataFrame with 6 rows and 2 columns
##
                          type
##
                  <character>
## baseMean
                 intermediate
## log2FoldChange
                      results
## lfcSE
                       results
## stat
                      results
## pvalue
                      results
                      results
## padj
##
                                                        description
##
                                                        <character>
```

```
## baseMean
                         mean of normalized counts for all samples
## log2FoldChange log2 fold change (MLE): ExpDesign Fetal vs Adult
## lfcSE
                          standard error: ExpDesign Fetal vs Adult
                          Wald statistic: ExpDesign Fetal vs Adult
## stat
## pvalue
                       Wald test p-value: ExpDesign Fetal vs Adult
                                               BH adjusted p-values
## padj
summary(data_results)
##
## out of 18091 with nonzero total read count
## adjusted p-value < 0.05
## LFC > 0 (up)
                    : 3749, 21%
## LFC < 0 (down)
                    : 4451, 25%
## outliers [1]
                    : 0, 0%
## low counts [2]
                    : 0, 0%
## (mean count < 3)
## [1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
## [2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

Dataframe of p-values and fold change

Use the adjusted p-value as it is corrected for multiple comparisons. As the values are small take the -log10 of the adjust p-value to better visualize the magnitude.

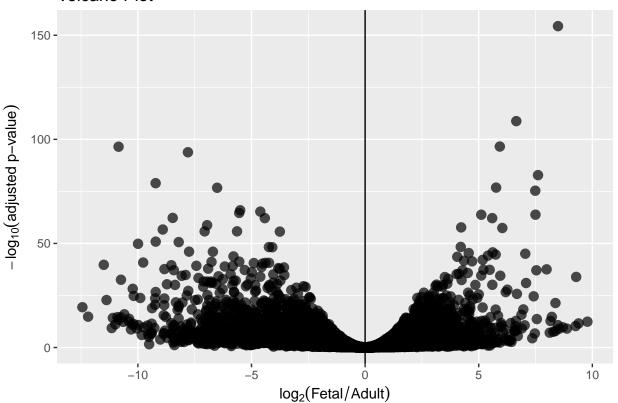
```
data values <- data.frame(gene = row.names(CountsData),</pre>
                          pvalue = data_results$pvalue,
                          padj = data_results$padj,
                          log10_adj_pvalue = -log10(data_results$padj),
                          logfc = data results$log2FoldChange)
data_values <- na.omit(data_values)</pre>
sorted_data_values <- data_values[order(-data_values$log10_adj_pvalue),]</pre>
head(sorted_data_values,10)
                        pvalue
                                         padj log10_adj_pvalue
                                                                    logfc
            gene
## 14854
           SOX11 2.335330e-159 4.224846e-155
                                                                 8.488733
                                                     154.37419
## 14114
             SLA 1.897727e-113 1.716589e-109
                                                     108.76533
                                                                 6.652278
## 5323
            FBN3 4.754483e-101 2.867112e-97
                                                      96.54256
                                                                 5.928111
## 11098 OPALIN 7.639214e-101 3.455025e-97
                                                      96.46155 -10.849468
## 14573
            SNCG 4.310038e-98 1.559458e-94
                                                      93.80703 -7.798304
## 15131 ST8SIA2 5.141463e-87 1.550237e-83
                                                      82.80960
                                                                7.609435
            ERMN 4.365789e-83 1.128307e-79
## 4835
                                                      78.94757
                                                                -9.218887
## 16939
           VASH2 6.710405e-81 1.517474e-77
                                                      76.81888
                                                                 5.764825
## 3455
           CORO6 9.104068e-81 1.830019e-77
                                                      76.73754
                                                                -6.512475
## 7093
           IGSF9 2.522837e-79 4.564065e-76
                                                      75.34065
                                                                 7.488609
#generate the required tab delimited file
write.table(sorted_data_values, file = "sorted_data_values.txt", sep = "\t",
            row.names = F)
#Find number of differentially expressed genes with adjusted p value < 0.001
num_diffex_genes <- subset(sorted_data_values, padj <= 0.001)</pre>
dim(sorted_data_values)
```

```
## [1] 18091 5
dim(num_diffex_genes)
## [1] 4482 5
```

Make a Volcano plot

```
Vplot1 <- ggplot(data_values, aes(x=logfc, y = log10_adj_pvalue)) +
  geom_point(size = 3, alpha = 0.7, na.rm = T) +
  ggtitle(label = "Volcano Plot") + # Add a title
  xlab(expression(log[2]("Fetal" / "Adult"))) + # x-axis label
  ylab(expression(-log[10]("adjusted p-value"))) + # y-axis label
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0, colour = "black")# + # Add 0 lines</pre>
Vplot1
```

Volcano Plot



```
#Genes up regulated
up_genes <- data_values %>% filter(logfc > 1) %>% arrange (padj)
head(up_genes)
```

```
##
                                    padj log10_adj_pvalue
                    pvalue
                                                             logfc
## 1
      SOX11 2.335330e-159 4.224846e-155
                                                154.37419 8.488733
## 2
        SLA 1.897727e-113 1.716589e-109
                                                108.76533 6.652278
## 3
       FBN3 4.754483e-101 2.867112e-97
                                                 96.54256 5.928111
## 4 ST8SIA2 5.141463e-87 1.550237e-83
                                                 82.80960 7.609435
## 5
      VASH2 6.710405e-81 1.517474e-77
                                                 76.81888 5.764825
```

```
## 6 IGSF9 2.522837e-79 4.564065e-76
                                                75.34065 7.488609
up_gene_list <- (as.matrix(up_genes$gene))</pre>
#Genes down regulated
down_genes <- data_values %>% filter(logfc < -1 ) %>% arrange (padj)
down_gene_list <- (as.matrix(down_genes$gene))</pre>
head(down_genes)
##
                                 padj log10_adj_pvalue
      gene
                  pvalue
                                                            logfc
## 1 OPALIN 7.639214e-101 3.455025e-97
                                              96.46155 -10.849468
      SNCG 4.310038e-98 1.559458e-94
                                              93.80703 -7.798304
## 3 ERMN 4.365789e-83 1.128307e-79
                                              78.94757 -9.218887
## 4 CORO6 9.104068e-81 1.830019e-77
                                              76.73754 -6.512475
     LDB3 7.104478e-70 1.168428e-66
## 5
                                              65.93240 -5.499103
## 6 SIRPA 3.440494e-69 5.186832e-66
                                              65.28510 -4.610796
```