DESeq Call with IDPs

Tolga Tabanli

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This chapter summarizes how the experiment samples were mapped and the DESeq was called accordingly. It also includes the creation of volcano plots and the highlighting of the inferred intrinsically disordered proteins.

Libraries and Sample Preparations

```
library(DESeq2)
library(tidyverse)
library(ggpubr)
library(grid)
colData <- read_tsv("sample_mapping.tsv", col_names = T) %>%
  mutate(across(everything(), as.factor)) %>%
  column_to_rownames(var = "sample")
heatshock_counts <- read_tsv(here::here("complex_yeast_heatshock.tsv"), col_names = T) %>%
  column to rownames(var = "gene id") %>%
  relocate(rownames(colData))
knockouts <- colData %>%
  select(knockout) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  pull() %>%
  relevel("Wildtype")
idps <- readRDS("IDP decisions/commons_modes.Rds")</pre>
deseq_results <- list()</pre>
```

Function Definitions for Multiple DESeq and Plotting

Firstly, the function that calls DESeq with given parameters is defined. This function takes the genotype, temperature and time information and carries out DESeq with reference to temperature = 37 of the respective genotype. The reference-25 version of the function was defined very similarly with the difference of the reference being 25 and time = 0 for the corresponding time. As the report presents and discusses results from reference-37, only the code for this is shown here.

Importantly, this function uses a **global assignment** to store DESeq results in a list outside of the function's scope. This way was preferred, because the function's return value is used to create the grid plot.

```
multiple_deseq_37 <- function(countData, colData, knock, temp, t) {
   subColData <- colData %>%
   filter(knockout == knock & time == t) %>%
```

The following function was used for creating an aesthetic grid plot that brings together 8 different volcano plots and adding significance thresholds.

```
plot_res <- function(res, knock, temp, t) {</pre>
  res <- res %>%
    as.data.frame() %>%
    drop_na()
  significant_idps <- res$padj < 0.05 &</pre>
    abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 0.6 &
    rownames(res) %in% idps
  grob <- grobTree(textGrob(</pre>
    paste("Significant IDP ratio:\n",
          round(sum(significant_idps) / length(idps), digits = 2)),
    x=0.5, y=0.6)
  p <- ggplot(data = res,</pre>
              aes(x = log2FoldChange, y = -log10(pvalue))) +
    scale_color_manual(values = c("#0400ff", "#747880"),
                       labels = c("Significant IDPs", "Others"),
                       breaks = c(TRUE, FALSE)) +
    geom_point(data = res %>% filter(!significant_idps), aes(colour = FALSE)) +
    geom_point(data = res %>% filter(significant_idps), aes(colour = TRUE)) +
    geom_vline(xintercept = 0.6, linetype="dashed") +
    geom_vline(xintercept = -0.6, linetype="dashed") +
    geom_hline(yintercept = -log10(0.05), linetype="dashed") +
    annotation_custom(grob) +
    labs(title = paste(knock, temp, "C, t =", t),
         color = "Significance")
  return(p)
}
```

Multiple-DESeq Call

To analyze data, first the parameter space was created for the comparisons.

```
times <- c(10, 30)
temps <- 42
knockouts <- colData %>%
  dplyr::select(knockout) %>%
```

```
unique() %>%
pull()

combs <- expand.grid(time = times, temperature = temps, knockout = knockouts)
plots <- list()</pre>
```

Next, we generate the DESeq results. While the actual results are being stored in a global list, the individual plots are stored in "plots". These plots were then plotted using the plot_res function for labeling and highlighting IDP proteins.

Then, the plot was saved using ggarrange for fusion:

```
ggarrange(plotlist = plots, ncol = 2, nrow = 4, common.legend = T)
ggsave("significant plots/volcanoes_reference37.png", device = "png", height =15, width = 10)
saveRDS(deseq_results, "deseq_reference37.Rds")
```