Lab 13

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```
#|message: false
library(BiocManager)
```

```
Bioconductor version '3.19' is out-of-date; the current release version '3.20'
  is available with R version '4.4'; see https://bioconductor.org/install
```

```
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, table,
    tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
```

```
Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

The following object is masked from 'package:utils':

    findMatches

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
```

Today we will analyze some RNASeq data from Himes et al. on the effect of Dexamethasone(dex) on airway smooth muscle cells, a synthetic glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory effects.

3. Import countData and colData

```
# Complete the missing code
counts <- read.csv("airway_scaledcounts.csv", row.names=1)
metadata <-  read.csv("airway_metadata.csv")
```

A peak

```
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
```

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

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

```
sum(metadata$dex == "control")
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
#other ways
table(metadata$dex)
```

```
control treated
      4       4
```

4. Toy differential gene expression

calculate the mean per gene count values for control groups (i.e. columns in `counts`) and do the same for "treated" and then compare them

> Q3. How would you make the above code in either approach more robust? Is there a function that could help here?

1. Find all "control" values/ columns in `counts`

```
control.counts <- counts[,metadata$dex == "control"]
```

2. find the mean per gene across all control columns

```
control.mean <- apply(control.counts, 1, mean)
```

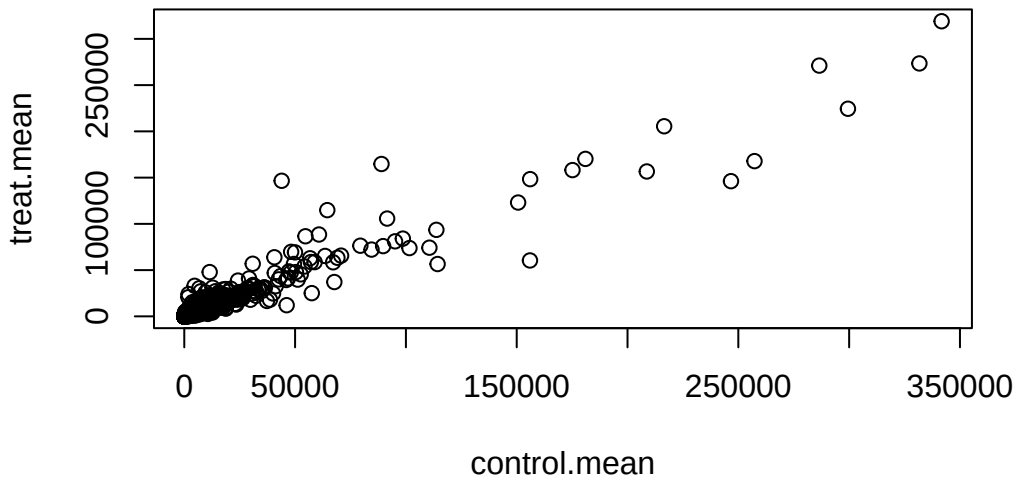
> Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

```
treat.counts <- counts[,metadata$dex == "treated"]
treat.mean <- apply(treat.counts, 1, mean)
```

> Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples. Your plot should look something like the following.

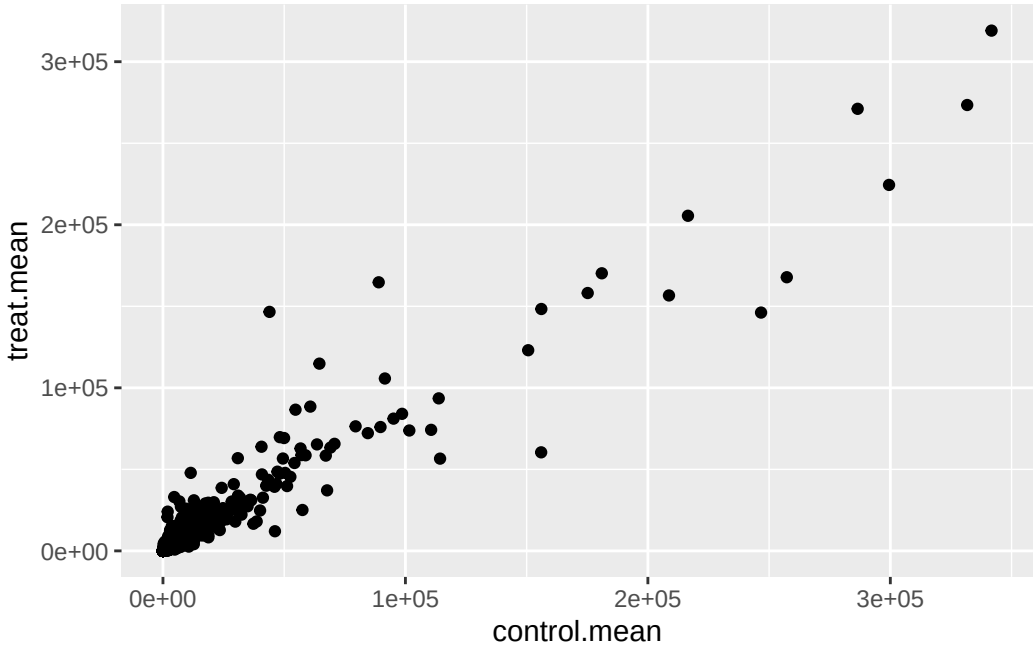
```
meancounts <- data.frame(control.mean, treat.mean)
```

```
plot(meancounts)
```



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(meancounts, aes(x = control.mean, y = treat.mean))+
  geom_point()
```

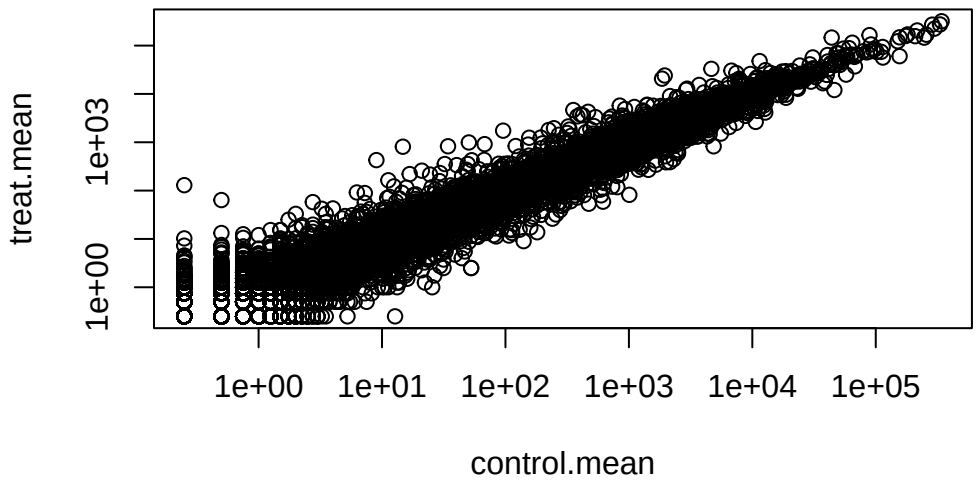


Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this? We most frequently use log2 transformations for this type of data.

```
plot(meancounts, 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
```




```
log2(10/10)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
log2(20/10)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
log2(10/20)
```

```
[1] -1
```

These log2 values make the interpretation of "fold-change" a little easier and a rule-of-thumb in the filed is a log2 fold-chnage of +2 or -2 is where we start to pay attention.

```
log2(40/10)
```

```
[1] 2
```

lets calculate the log2(fold-change) and add it to our `meancounts` data.frame

```
meancounts$log2fc <- log2(meancounts$treat.mean/meancounts$control.mean)
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treat.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
```

```
to.rm <- rowSums(meancounts[,1:2] == 0) > 0
mycounts <- meancounts[!to.rm,]
```

Q7. how many genes left?

```
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817
```

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

1. need to extract the log2fc values
2. find those that are above +2
3. count

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc > 2)
```

```
[1] 250
```

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

```
sum(mycounts$log2fc < -2)
```

```
[1] 367
```

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

Missing the stats! Is the difference in the mean counts significant? Do the analysis the right way with stats and use the **DESeq2** package

5. Setting up for DESeq

```
library(DESeq2)
```

The first function that we will use will setup the data in the way (format) DESeq wants

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,
                              colData = metadata,
                              design = ~dex)
```

```
converting counts to integer mode
```

```
Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

The function in the package is called `DESeq()` and we can run it on our `dds` object

```
dds <- DESeq(dds)
```

```
estimating size factors
```

```
estimating dispersions
```

```
gene-wise dispersion estimates
```

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

I will get the results from dds with the `results()` function:

7. DESeq analysis

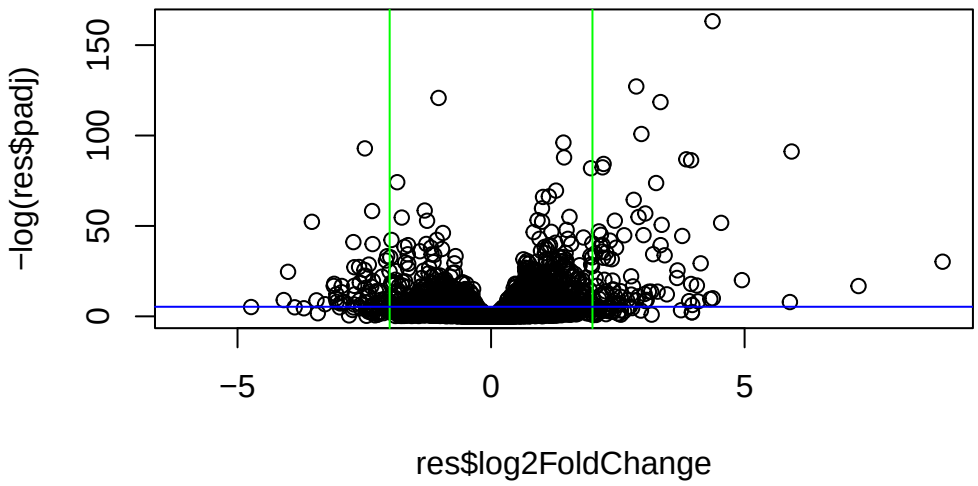
```
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

Make a common overall results figure from this analysis. THis is designed to keep our inner biologist and inner stats nerd happy- it plot fold-change VS p-value

9. Data Visualization

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj)) # more strict p-value, corrected
# more negative the log value is, the smaller padj is
abline(v = c(-2, 2), col = "green")
abline (h = -log(0.005), col = "blue")
```

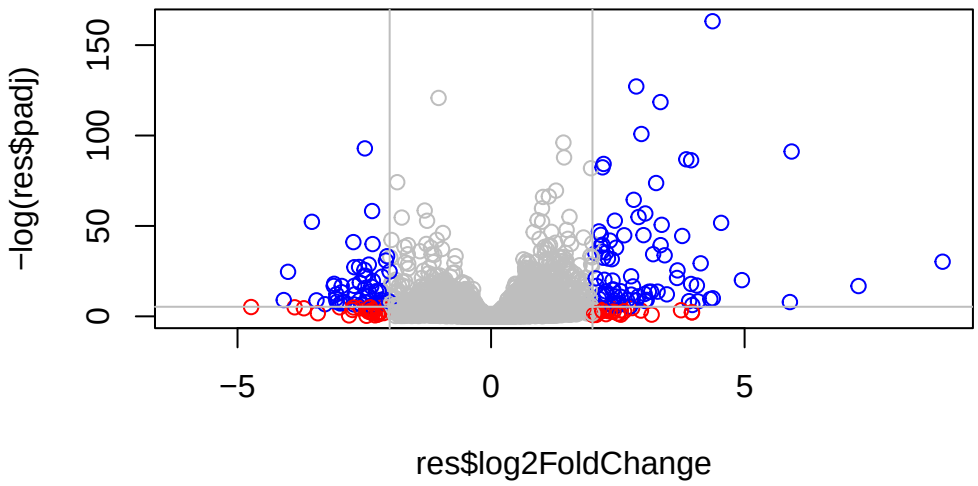


wanna add some color to this plot:

```
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ]  <- "red"

mycols[abs(res$padj<0.005)& abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2] <- "blue"

plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col = mycols) # more strict p-value, corrected
# more negative the log value is, the smaller padj is
abline(v = c(-2, 2), col = "grey")
abline (h = -log(0.005), col = "grey")
```




```
write.csv(res, file = "myresults.csv")
```

8. Adding annotation data

We will pick this up the nest day and add **annotation** (what are these genes of interest) and do **pathway analysis** (what biology) are they known to be involved with.

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
```

```
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

I need to translate the gene identifiers like "ENSG..." into gene names that the rest of the world can understand. To do this "annotation" I will use the `AnnotationDbi` package. I can install this with `BiocManager::install()`

```
library(AnnotationDbi)
library(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
 [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
 [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"
[11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"
[16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"
[21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"
[26] "UNIPROT"
```

I will use the `mapIds()` function to map my identifiers to those from different databases. I will go between "ENSEMBL" and "SYMBOL" (and then after "GENENAME")

```
res$symbol <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
       keys = rownames(res),
       keytype = "ENSEMBL",
       column = "SYMBOL")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
#head(res)
```

Add "GENENAME"

```
res$genename <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
       keys = rownames(res),
       keytype = "ENSEMBL",
       column = "GENENAME")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

And "ENTREZID"

```
res$entrezid <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
       keys = rownames(res),
       keytype = "ENSEMBL",
       column = "ENTREZID")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 9 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj      symbol               genename    entrezid
                <numeric> <character>            <character> <character>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035      TSPAN6          tetraspanin 6        7105
ENSG00000000005        NA        TNMD            tenomodulin       64102
ENSG00000000419  0.176032        DPM1 dolichyl-phosphate m..        8813
ENSG00000000457  0.961694       SCYL3 SCY1 like pseudokina..       57147
ENSG00000000460  0.815849       FIRRM FIGNL1 interacting r..       55732
ENSG00000000938        NA         FGR FGR proto-oncogene, ..        2268
```

Save our annotated result object.

```
write.csv(res, file = "result_annotated.csv")
```

10. Pathway analysis

Now that we have our results with added annotation we can do some pathway mappings.

KEGG lets use the **gage** package to look for KEGG pathways in our results (gene of interest). I will also use the **pathview** package to draw little pathways figures.

```
library(pathview)
```

```
##############################################################################
Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.

The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
##############################################################################
```

```
library(gage)
```

```
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)

# Examine the first 2 pathways in this kegg set for humans
head(kegg.sets.hs, 2)
```

```
$`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
[1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"

$`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
 [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
 [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
```

```
[17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
[25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
[33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
[41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
[49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"
```

What **gage** wants as input is not my big table/ data.frame of results. It just want a "vector of importance". For RNASeq data like we have, this is the log2FoldChange values

```
foldchange <- res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchange) = res$entrezid
head(foldchange)
```

```
       7105       64102        8813       57147       55732        2268
-0.35070302          NA  0.20610777  0.02452695 -0.14714205 -1.73228897
```

Now, lets run the gage pathway analysis

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchange, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

what is in the `keggres` object

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
$names
[1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

```
head(keggres$less, 3)
```

```
                                      p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.0004250461 -3.473346 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.0017820293 -3.002352 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.0020045888 -3.009050 0.0020045888
                                        q.val set.size         exp1
hsa05332 Graft-versus-host disease 0.09053483       40 0.0004250461
hsa04940 Type I diabetes mellitus  0.14232581       42 0.0017820293
hsa05310 Asthma                    0.14232581       29 0.0020045888
```

Lets use the pathview package to look at one of these highlighted KEGG pathways with our genes highlig

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchange, pathway.id="hsa05310")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/lorrainelian/Documents/Fourth Year 2024-2025/BIMM 143/unti
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa05310.pathview.png
```

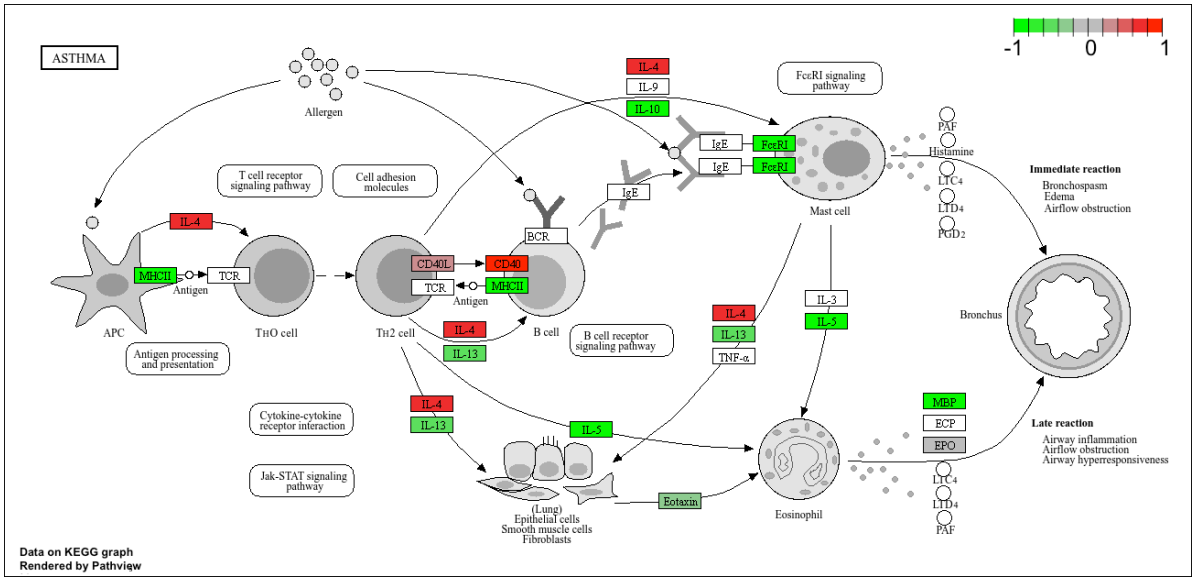


Figure 1: Asthma pathyway with my DEGs