class 13: RNASeq Analysis with DESeq2

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The data for this handson session comes from published RNA-seq experiemnt where irway smooth muscle cells were treated with dexamethasone, a synthetic glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory effects (Himes et al. 2014).

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

```
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?

```r
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

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

```r
table(metadata$dex)
```

```

control treated 
      4       4 
```

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

Now we calculate mean counts per gene in the "control sample" we can then compare value for each gene to mean counts in the treated sample. step 1. Find which columns in `counts` correspond to "control" sample. Step 2 caluculate mean value per gene in these columns. step 3. Store my answer for later for control mean.

```r
control.inds <- metadata$dex=="control"
```

```r
metadata[control.inds,]
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
1 SRR1039508 control   N61311 GSM1275862
3 SRR1039512 control  N052611 GSM1275866
5 SRR1039516 control  N080611 GSM1275870
7 SRR1039520 control  N061011 GSM1275874
```

```r
control.counts <- counts[,control.inds]
head(control.counts)
```

```
                SRR1039508 SRR1039512 SRR1039516 SRR1039520
ENSG00000000003        723        904       1170        806
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        467        616        582        417
ENSG00000000457        347        364        318        330
ENSG00000000460         96         73        118        102
ENSG00000000938          0          1          2          0
```

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

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)

```
treated.inds <- metadata$dex=="treated"
```

```
metadata[treated.inds,]
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
2 SRR1039509 treated   N61311 GSM1275863
4 SRR1039513 treated  N052611 GSM1275867
6 SRR1039517 treated  N080611 GSM1275871
8 SRR1039521 treated  N061011 GSM1275875
```

```
treated.counts <- counts[,treated.inds]
head(treated.counts)
```

```
                SRR1039509 SRR1039513 SRR1039517 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003        486        445       1097        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        523        371        781        509
ENSG00000000457        258        237        447        324
ENSG00000000460         81         66         94         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0          0
```

```
#apply(treated.counts,1, mean)
treated.mean <- rowMeans(treated.counts)
```

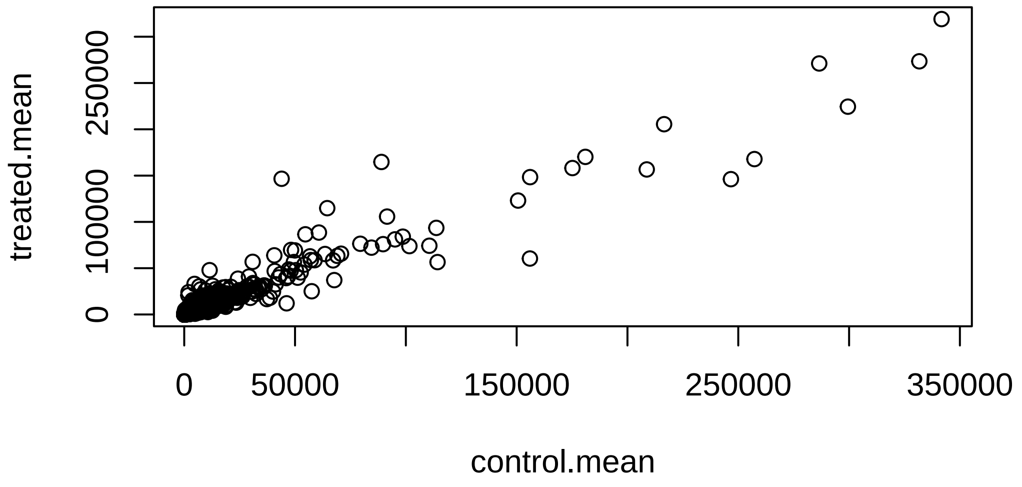
to keep it tidy, make the control.mean and treated.mean vectos together as two columns of new data frame

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

```r
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00
ENSG00000000005         0.00         0.00
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75
ENSG00000000938         0.75         0.00
```

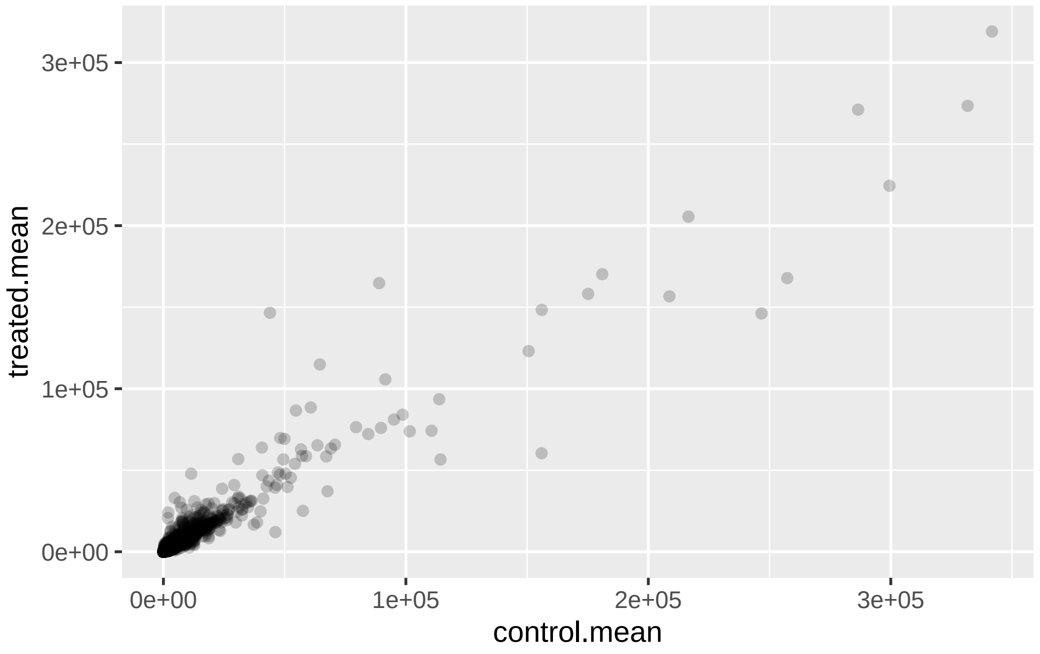
```r
plot(meancounts)
```



Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples.

```r
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(meancounts)+
  aes(control.mean,treated.mean)+
geom_point(alpha=0.2)
```

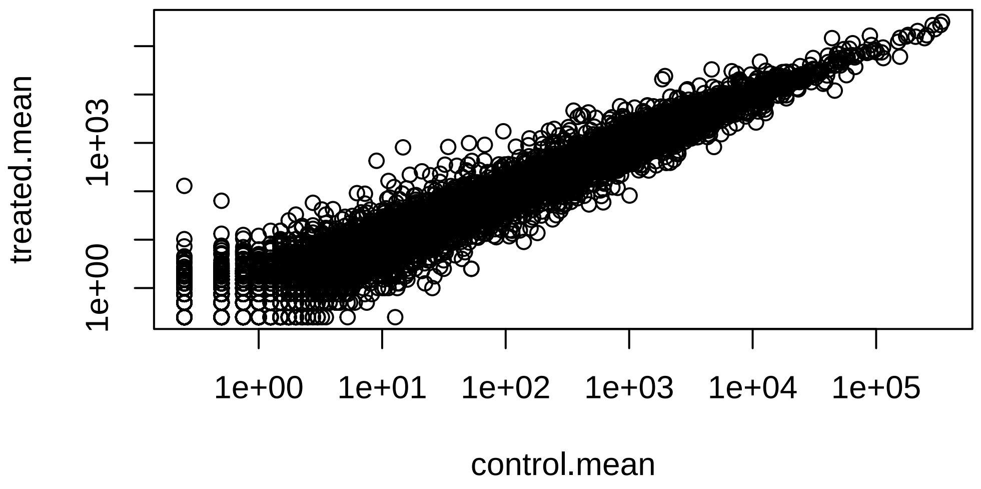


Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

```
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
```



log transformation are super useful when our data is skewed and measured over a wide range. We can use different log transformation like base10 or natural logs b ut we most often prefer 1og2 units.

```
#control/treated
log2(10/10)
```

```
[1] 0
```

what if there was a doubling

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

```
[1] 1
```

what if there was a half

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

```
[1] -1
```

let add log2 fold-change column to our mean.counts dataframe

```
meancounts$log2fc <- log2(meancounts[,"treated.mean"]/meancounts[,"control.mean"])
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.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
```

There are a couple of "weird" results. Namely, the NaN ("not a number") and -Inf (negative infinity) results.

The NaN is returned when you divide by zero and try to take the log. The -Inf is returned when you try to take the log of zero. It turns out that there are a lot of genes with zero expression. Let's filter our data to remove these genes.

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

The `!` mark flips TRUE value to False value vice versa.

```
x <- c(TRUE,FALSE,TRUE)
!x
```

```
[1] FALSE  TRUE FALSE
```

Q7. What is the purpose of the arr.ind argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function? #which()tells you what/where true value are. Unique() function

```
dim(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817     3
```

```
head(mycounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000971      5219.00      6687.50  0.35769358
ENSG00000001036      2327.00      1785.75 -0.38194109
```

A common threshold used for calling something differentially expressed is a log2(FoldChange) of greater than 2 or less than -2. Let's filter the dataset both ways to see how many genes are up or down-regulated.

```
up.ind <- mycounts$log2fc > 2
down.ind <- mycounts$log2fc < (-2)
```

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

```
sum(up.ind)
```

```
[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(down.ind)
```

```
[1] 367
```

Q10. Do you trust these results? Why or why not? #all analysis has been done based on fold change. However, fold change can be large (without being statistically significant. We haven't determine whether the differences we are seeing are significant which would result in misleading result. We will use DESeq2 package to do this analysis properly

```
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, sort,
    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


Warning: package 'SummarizedExperiment' was built under R version 4.3.2
```

```
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
```

set up input object required by DESeq

```
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
```

```
dds
```

```
class: DESeqDataSet
dim: 38694 8
metadata(1): version
assays(1): counts
rownames(38694): ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ... ENSG00000283120
  ENSG00000283123
rowData names(0):
colnames(8): SRR1039508 SRR1039509 ... SRR1039520 SRR1039521
colData names(4): id dex celltype geo_id
```

Now we run our analysis

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

```
estimating size factors

estimating dispersions

gene-wise dispersion estimates

mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

get the result

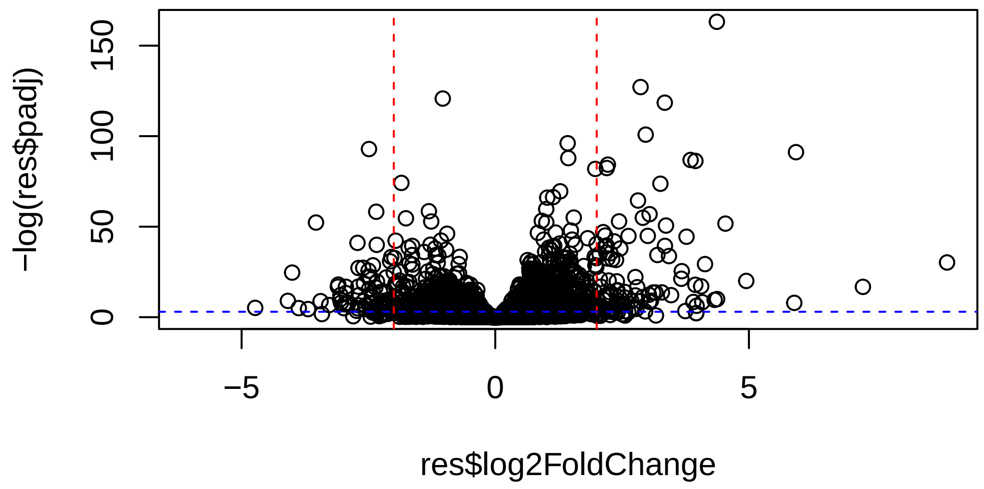
```r
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

```
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
```

A summary results plot Volcano plot This is common type of summary figures that keep both our inner biologist and inner stats nerd happy because it show p-values and log2(fold-changes).

```r
plot(res$log2FoldChange,-log(res$padj))

# Add some cut-off lines
abline(v=c(-2,2), col="red", lty=2)
abline(h=-log(0.05), col="blue", lty=2)
```

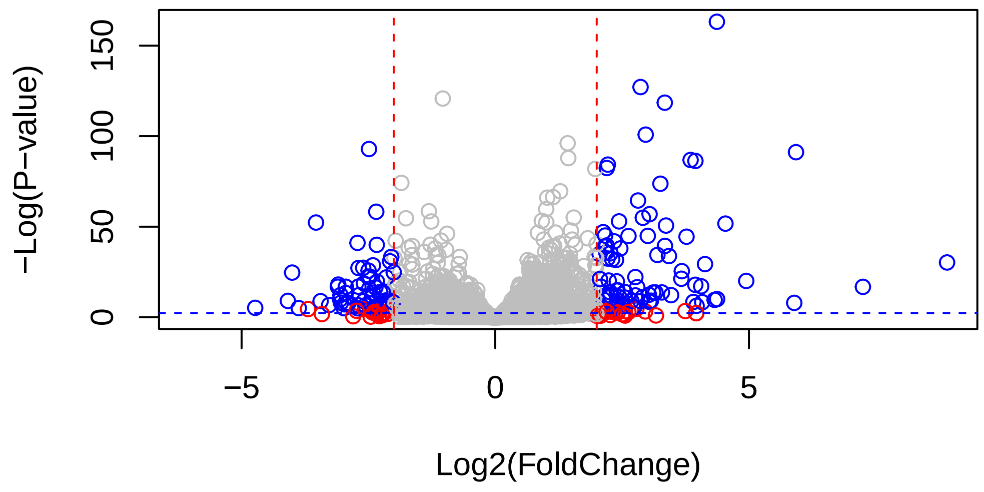


```
# Setup our custom point color vector
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ]  <- "red"

inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"

# Volcano plot with custom colors
plot( res$log2FoldChange,  -log(res$padj),
 col=mycols, ylab="-Log(P-value)", xlab="Log2(FoldChange)" )

# Cut-off lines
abline(v=c(-2,2), col="red", lty=2)
abline(h=-log(0.1), col="blue", lty=2)
```



save our result

```r
write.csv(res, file="deseq_result.csv")
```

```r
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
```

Our result table so far only contains the Ensembl gene IDs. However, alternative gene names and extra annotation are usually required for informative interpretation of our results. In this section we will add this necessary annotation data to our results.

```
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"
```

The main function we use here called `mapIds()` our current IDs are here:

```
head(row.names(res))
```

```
[1] "ENSG00000000003" "ENSG00000000005" "ENSG00000000419" "ENSG00000000457"
[5] "ENSG00000000460" "ENSG00000000938"
```

These are ENSEMBLE format

```
res$symbol <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",        # The format of our genenames
                     column="SYMBOL",          # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

```
'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 7 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
                <numeric> <character>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035      TSPAN6
ENSG00000000005        NA        TNMD
ENSG00000000419  0.176032        DPM1
ENSG00000000457  0.961694       SCYL3
ENSG00000000460  0.815849       FIRRM
ENSG00000000938        NA         FGR
```

```
res$entrez <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",        # The format of our genenames
                     column="ENTREZID",          # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

#pathway analysis we will use the **gage** package alongwith **pathway** here to gene set enrichemnt and figure generation respectively.

```
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).
##############################################################################
```

```r
library(gage)
```

```r
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"
```

add ENTREZ ids as `names()` to my `foldchanges` vector.

```r
foldchanges = res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

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

now we can run `gage()` with this input vector

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

Look at the result

```r
attributes(keggres)
```

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

```r
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
```

we can view these pathways with our geneset gene highighted using the `pathway()` function.

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

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

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/chelseazhong/Desktop/bimm143/class 13
```

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

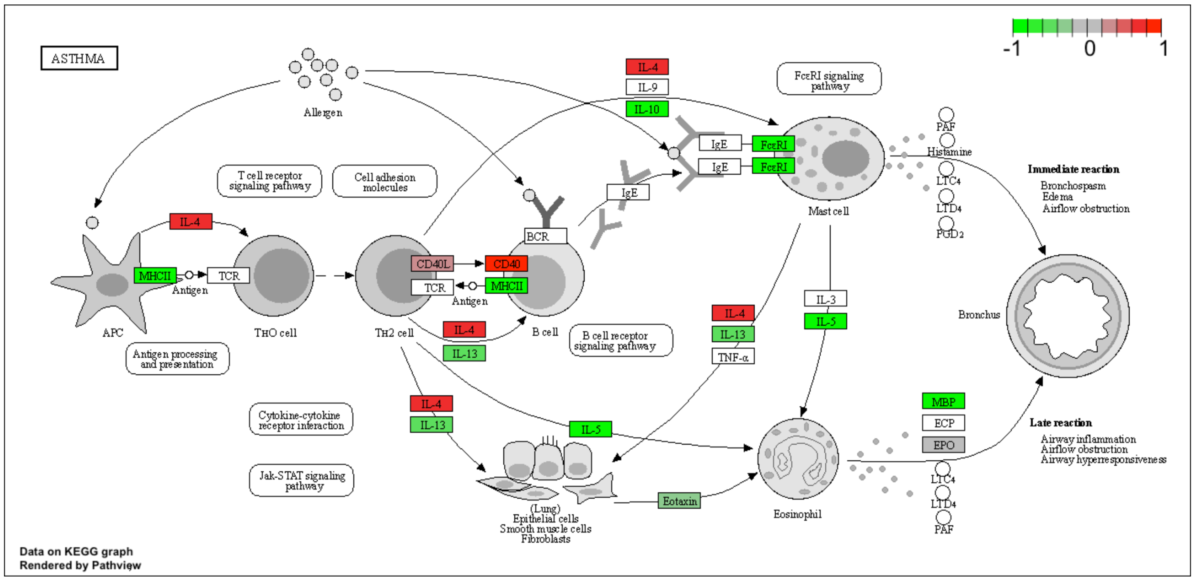


Figure 1: My gene involved in Athsma Pathway