



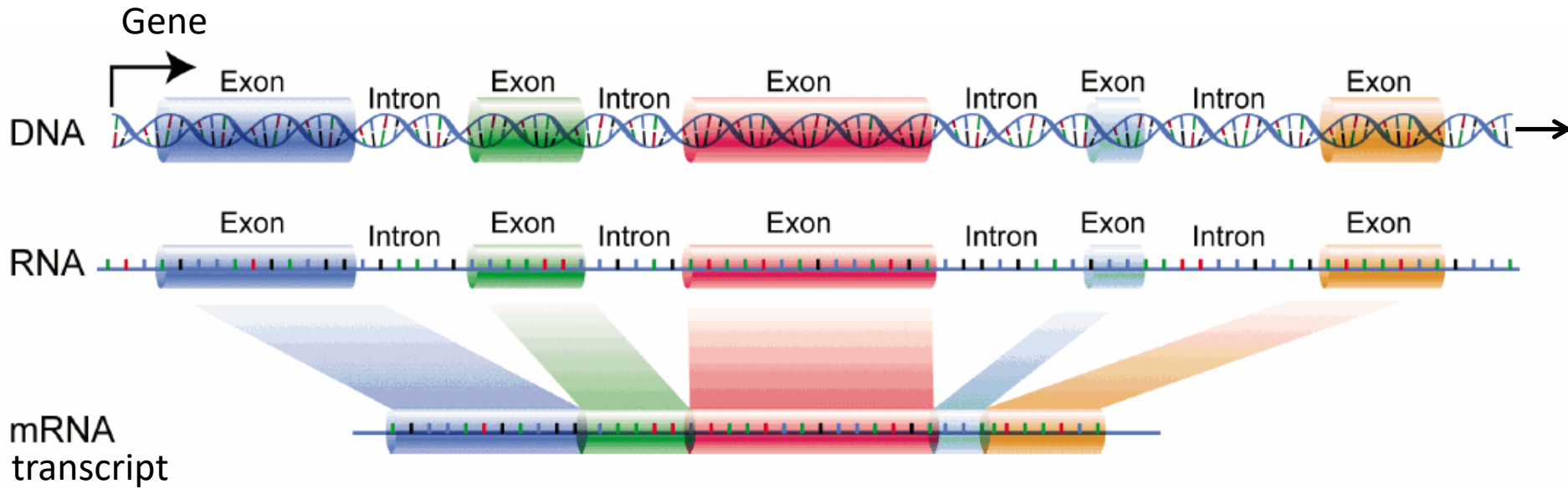
RNA-seq basics: From reads to differential expression

COMBINE RNA-seq Workshop

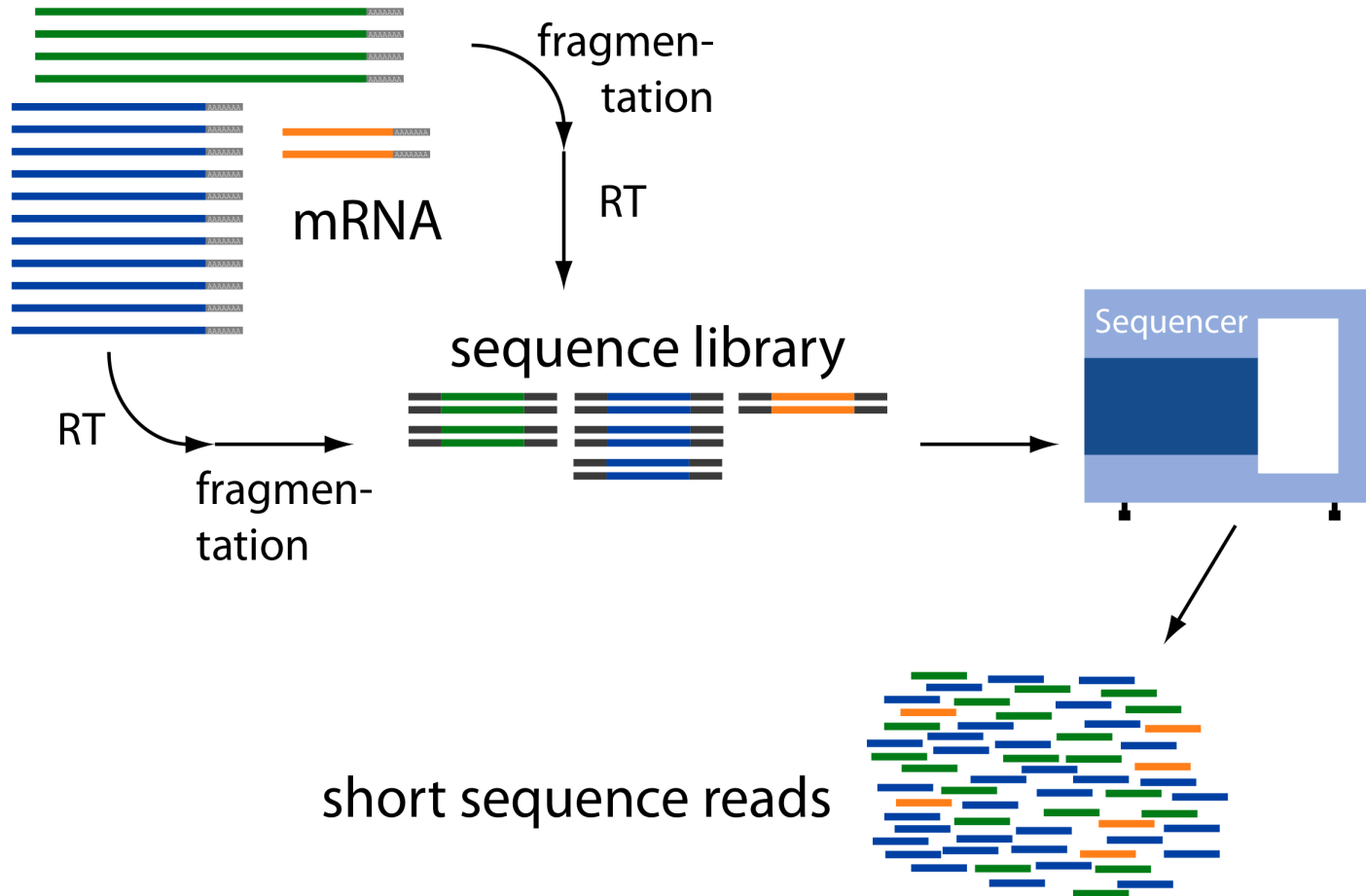
RNA sequencing (RNA-seq)

- Use of ultra **high-throughput sequencing** ('next-' or 'second'-generation) technologies to study **gene expression**
- Many applications: **differential expression**, **transcript discovery**, **splice variants**, **allele-specific expression**
- In this hands-on course, you will learn how to use **statistical methods** to assess differential expression in RNA-seq data using popular tools in R/Bioconductor

Genes and transcripts



From transcripts to short reads



Raw data comes in fastq files

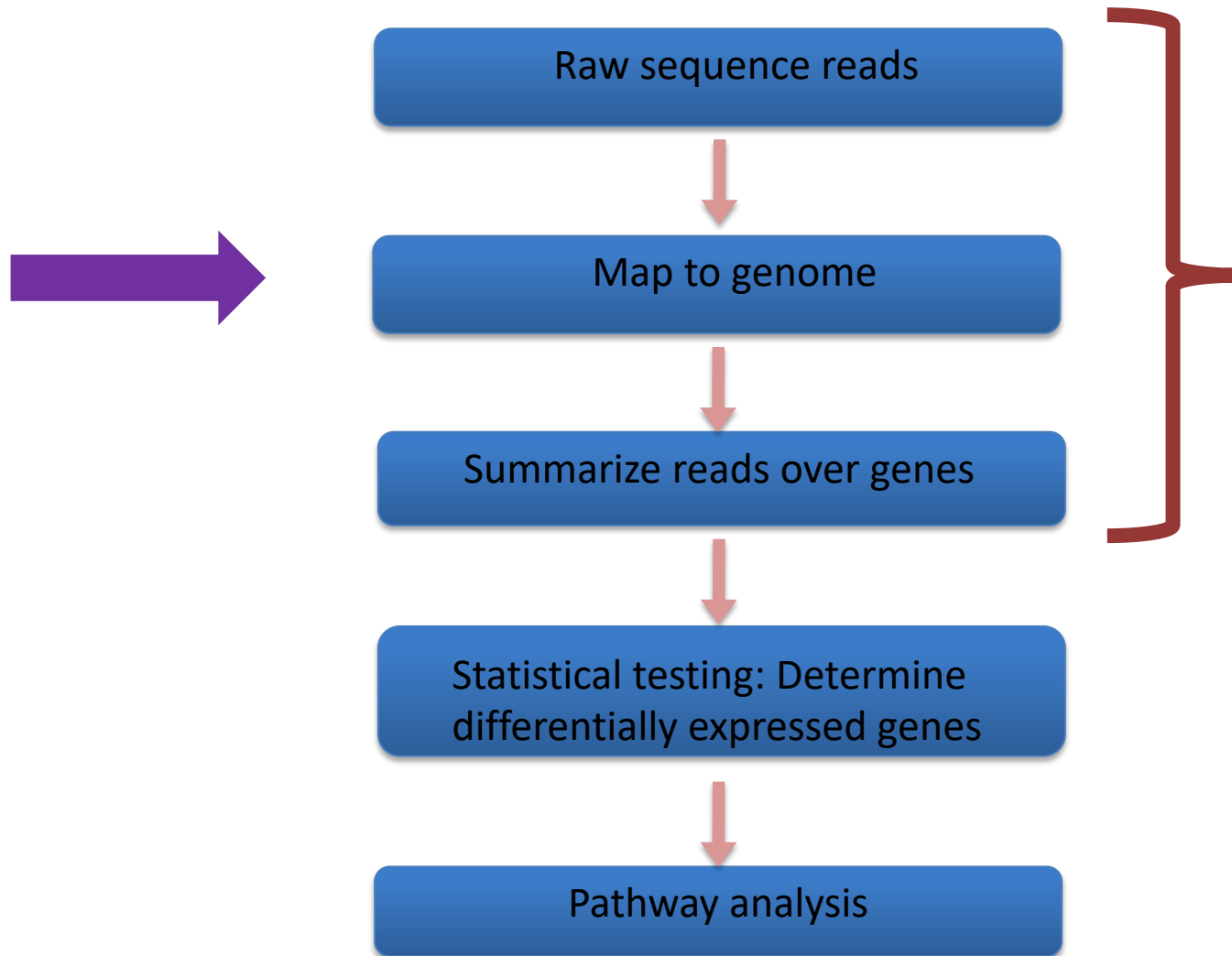
- Short sequence reads
- Quality scores

50 bp sequence



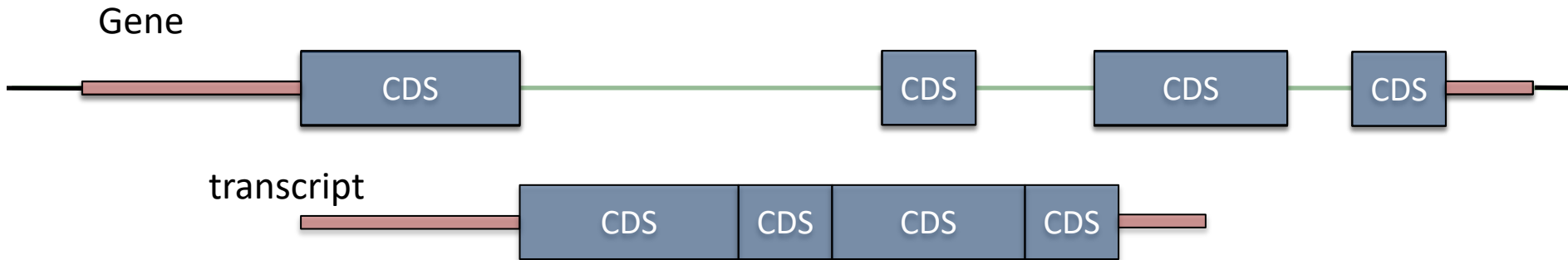
```
@HWI-ST1148:308:C694RACXX:5:1101:1768:1990 1:N:0:CGTACG
NTAGGCCTTGGCAGTTTTGGAGAATCACTGCTGCCAAAGAGTCTACTTGG
+
#0<FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
@HWI-ST1148:308:C694RACXX:5:1101:3409:1990 1:N:0:CGTACG
NAGTTACCCTAGGGATAACAGCGCAATCCTATTCTAGAGTCCATATCAAC
+
#000BFBFFFFFFFFF<BFFFFB BBBBFBFBFF<<FBFFIBFFFFBFFFFIIBFF
```

RNA-seq analysis steps

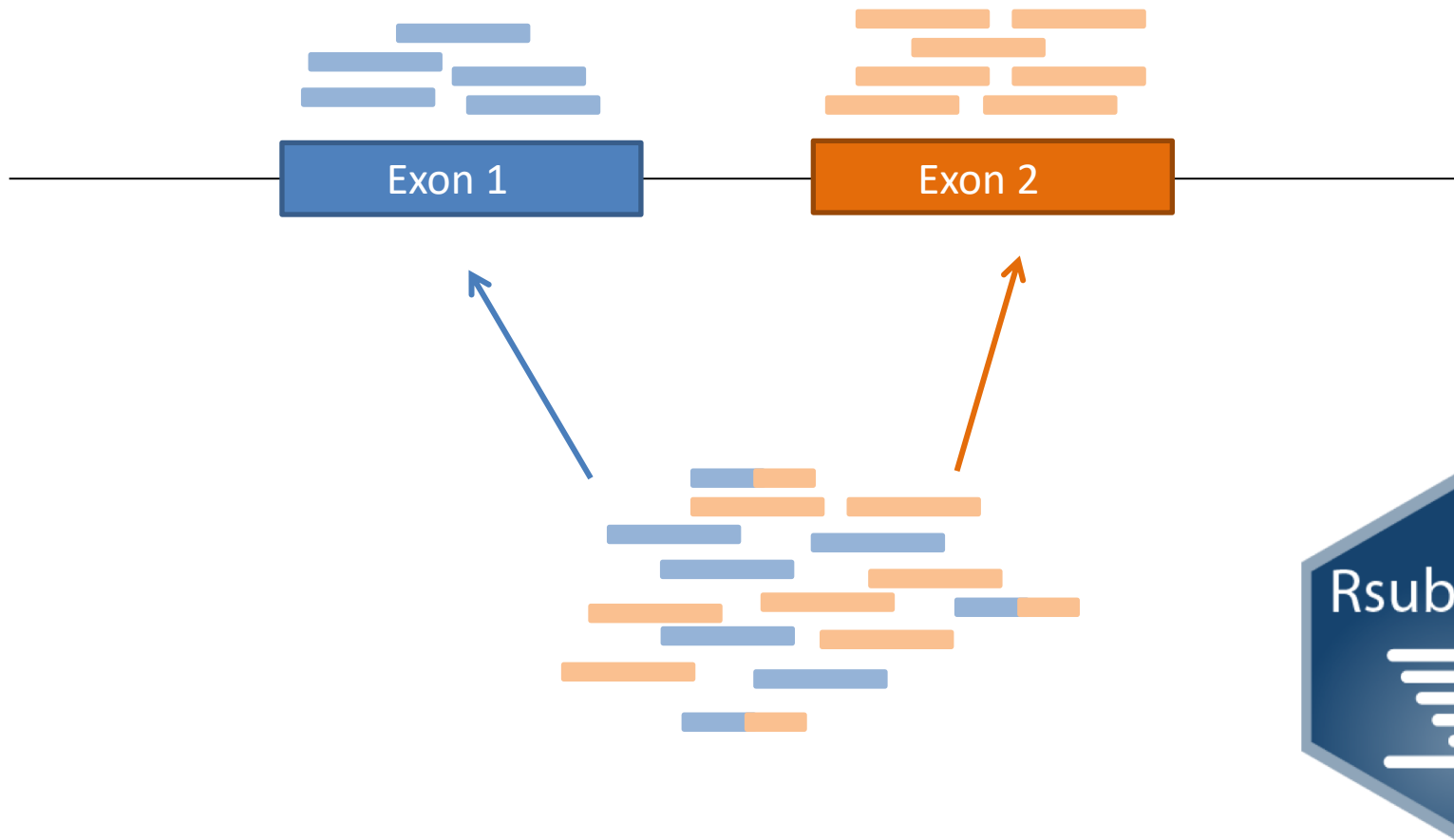


Mapping reads to the genome

- Where do the millions of short sequences come from in the genome?
- Sequencing transcripts, not the genome



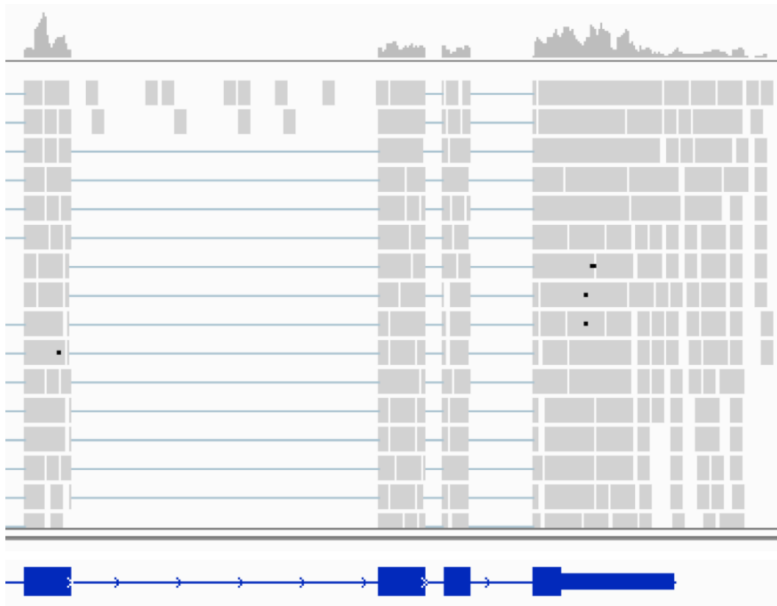
Lots of good aligners handle splice junctions well



Aligned reads (bam files)

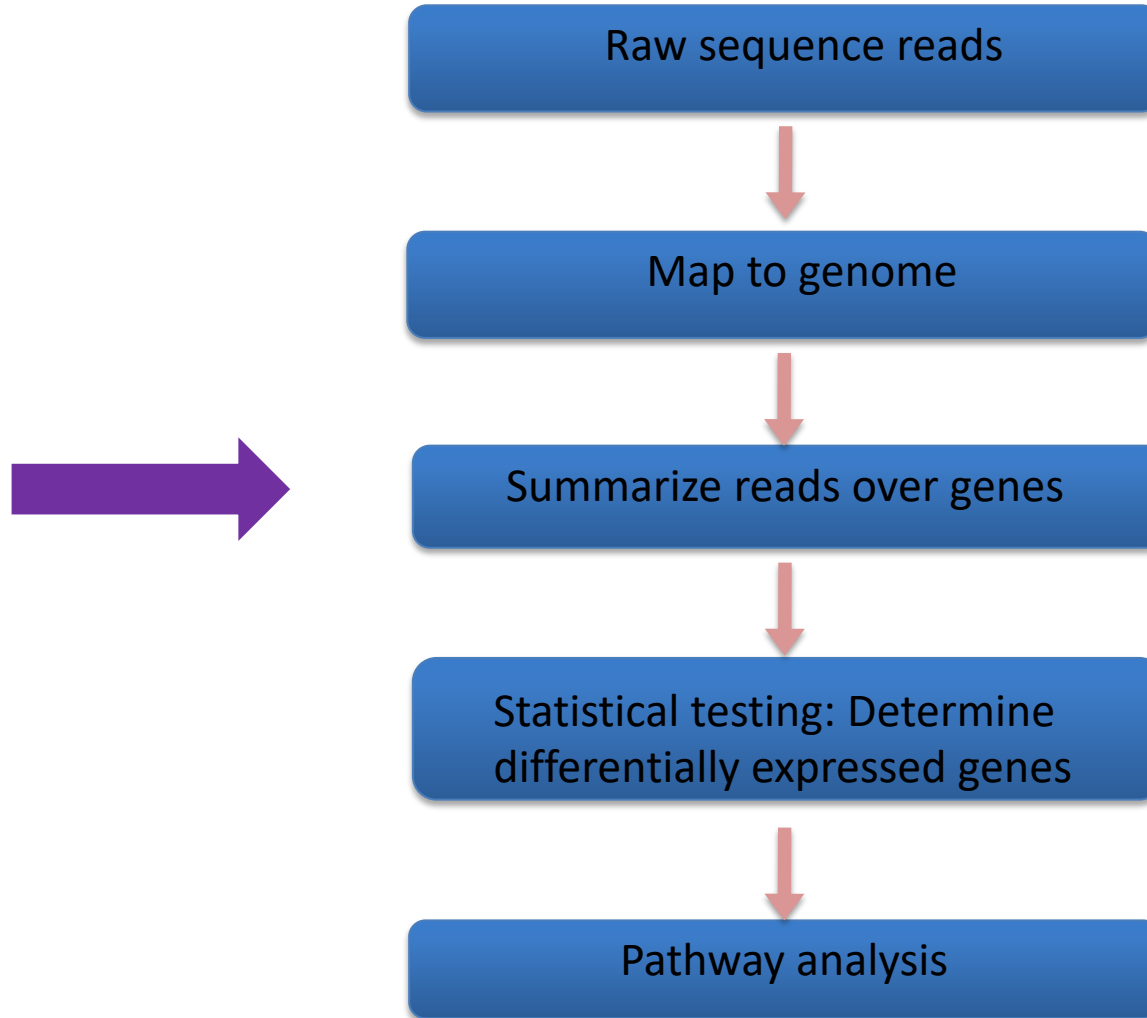
```
HWI-ST1148:308:C694RACXX:6:2209:15171:26188      272      chr10      76314      0          50M      *
0          0          CATCTGATCTTTGACAAACCTGACAAACACAAGCAATGGGGAAAGGATTC
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIFIFFFIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIFFFFFFFFBBB      NH:i:10 HI:i:6 AS:i:49 nM:i:0

HWI-ST1148:308:C694RACXX:6:2306:17518:85846      272      chr10      76315      0          50M      *
0          0          ATCTGATCTTTGACAAACCTGACAAACACAAGCAATGGGGAAAGGATTCC
BFIIIIIIIFFIFFBFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFIIIFFFFIIFFFFIIFFFB      NH:i:10 HI:i:7 AS:i:49 nM:i:0
```

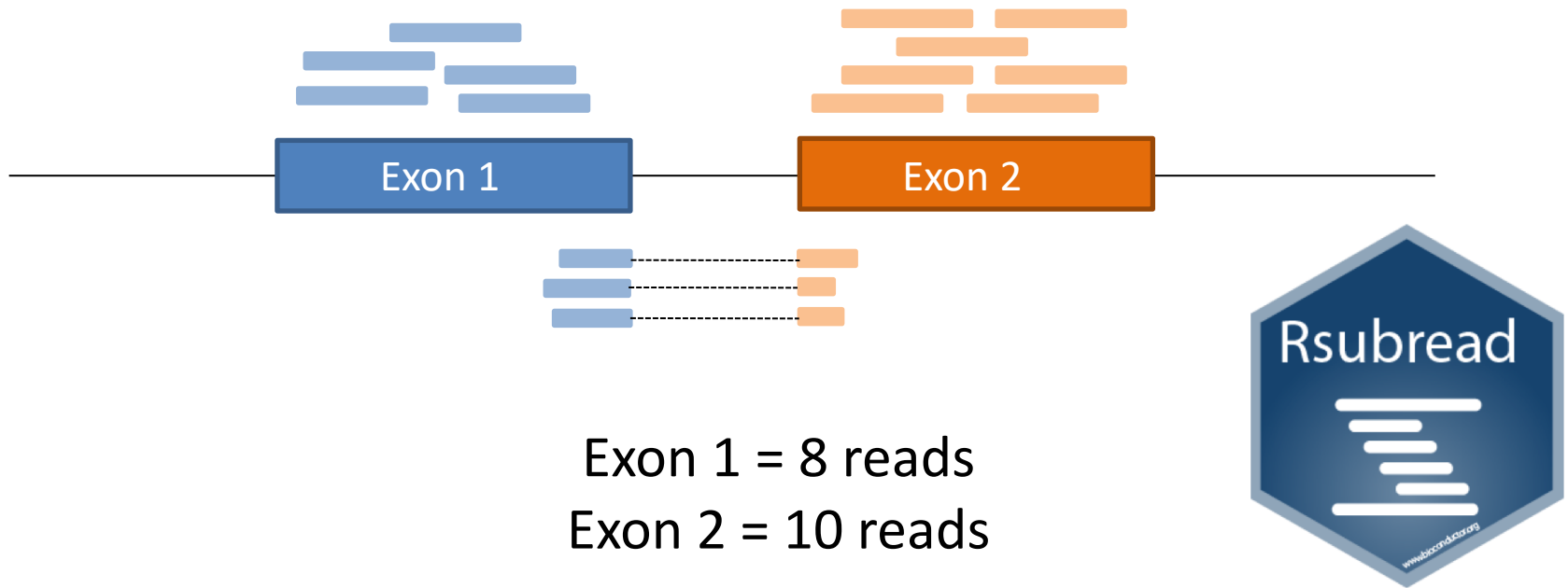


A row for each sequence
Millions of rows...

RNA-seq analysis steps



Counting over exons vs counting over genes



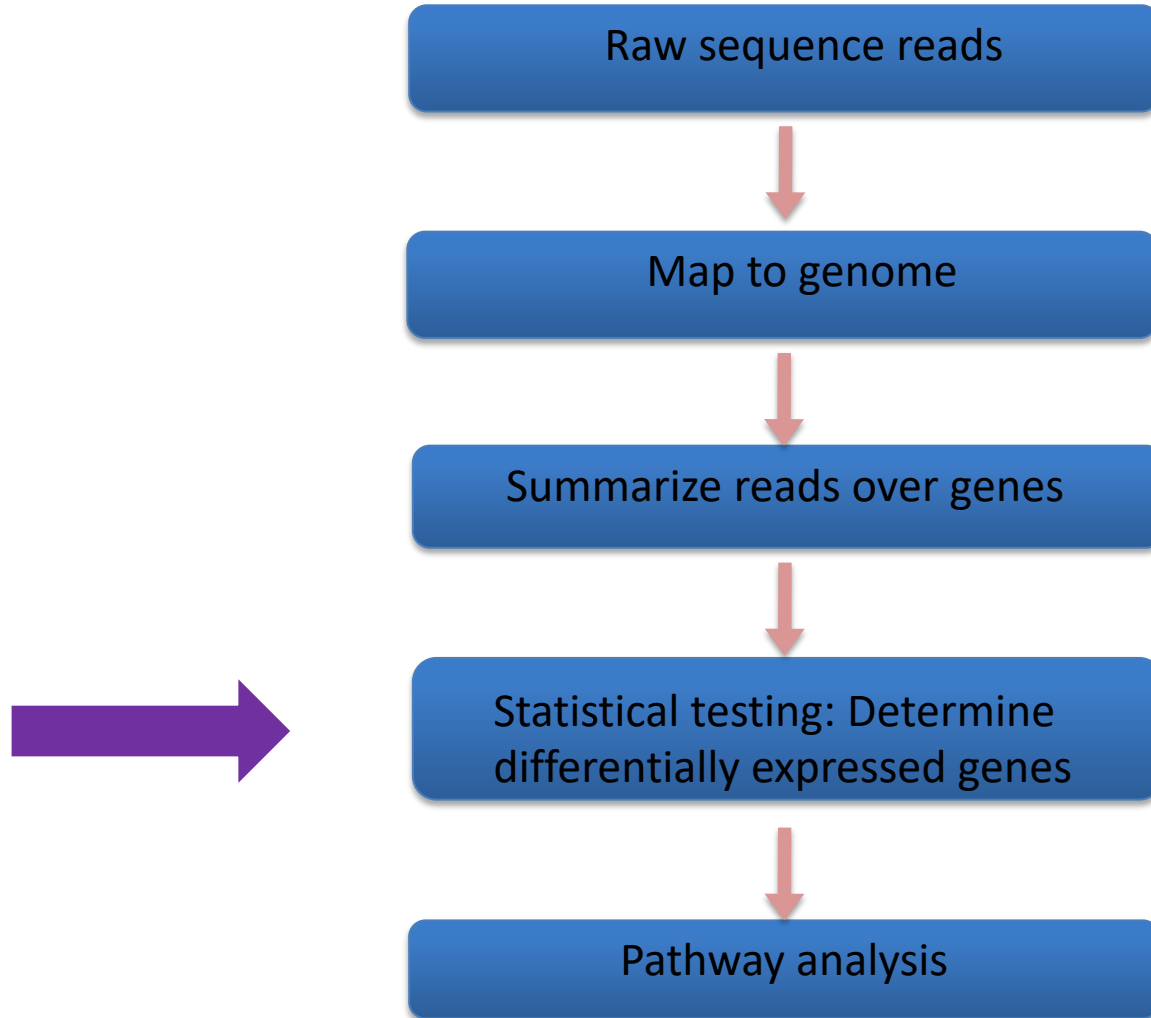
Counting over whole gene (Exon1 + Exon2) = 15

Summarization turns mapped reads into a table of counts

Tag ID	A1	A2	B1	B2
ENSG00000124208	478	619	4830	7165
ENSG00000182463	27	20	48	55
ENSG00000125835	132	200	560	408
ENSG00000125834	42	60	131	99
ENSG00000197818	21	29	52	44
ENSG00000125831	0	0	0	0
ENSG00000215443	4	4	9	7
ENSG00000222008	30	23	0	0
ENSG00000101444	46	63	54	53
ENSG00000101333	2256	2793	2702	2976
...	... tens of thousands more tags ...			

**** very high dimensional data ****

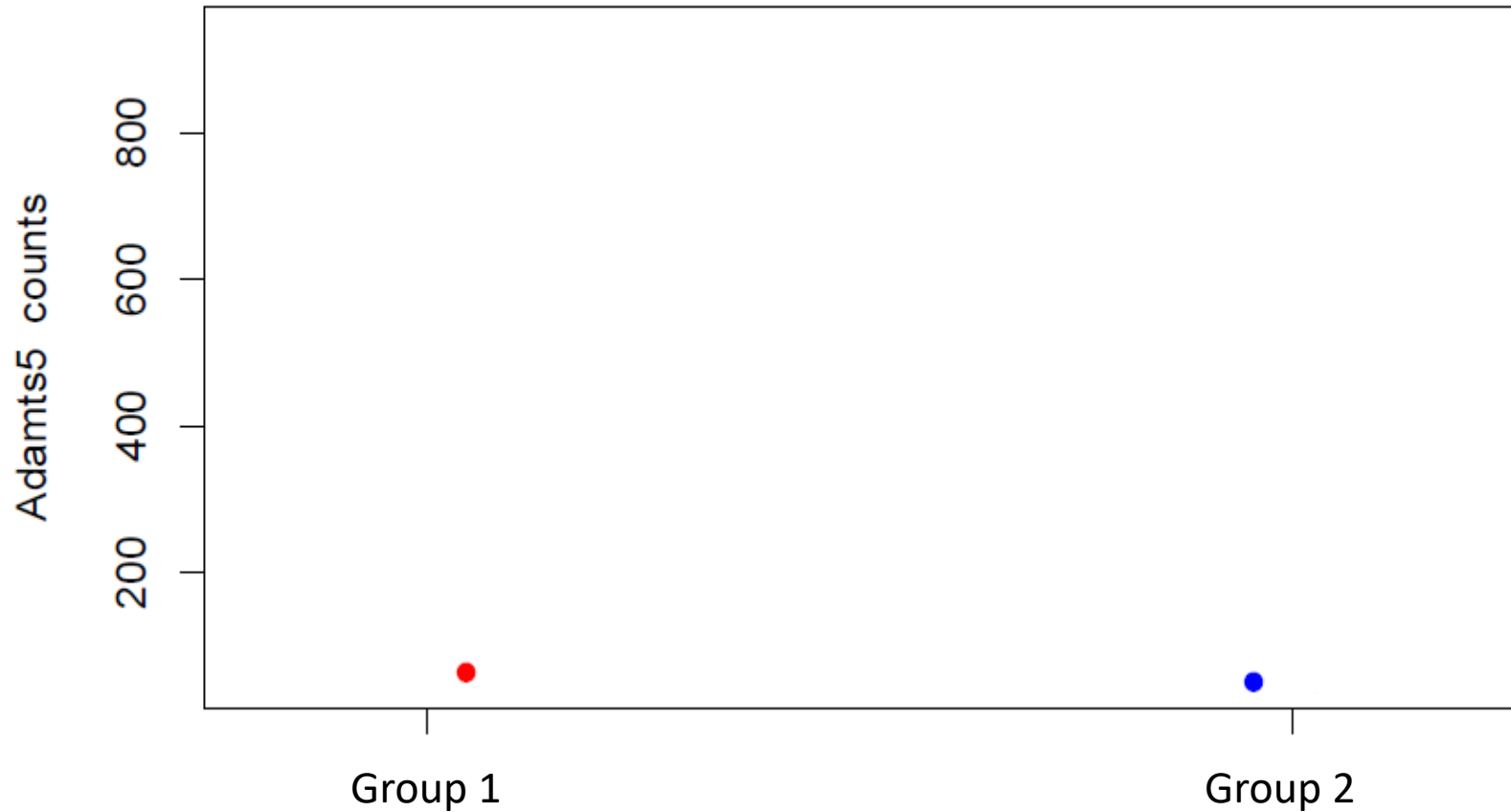
RNA-seq analysis steps



Assessing differential expression

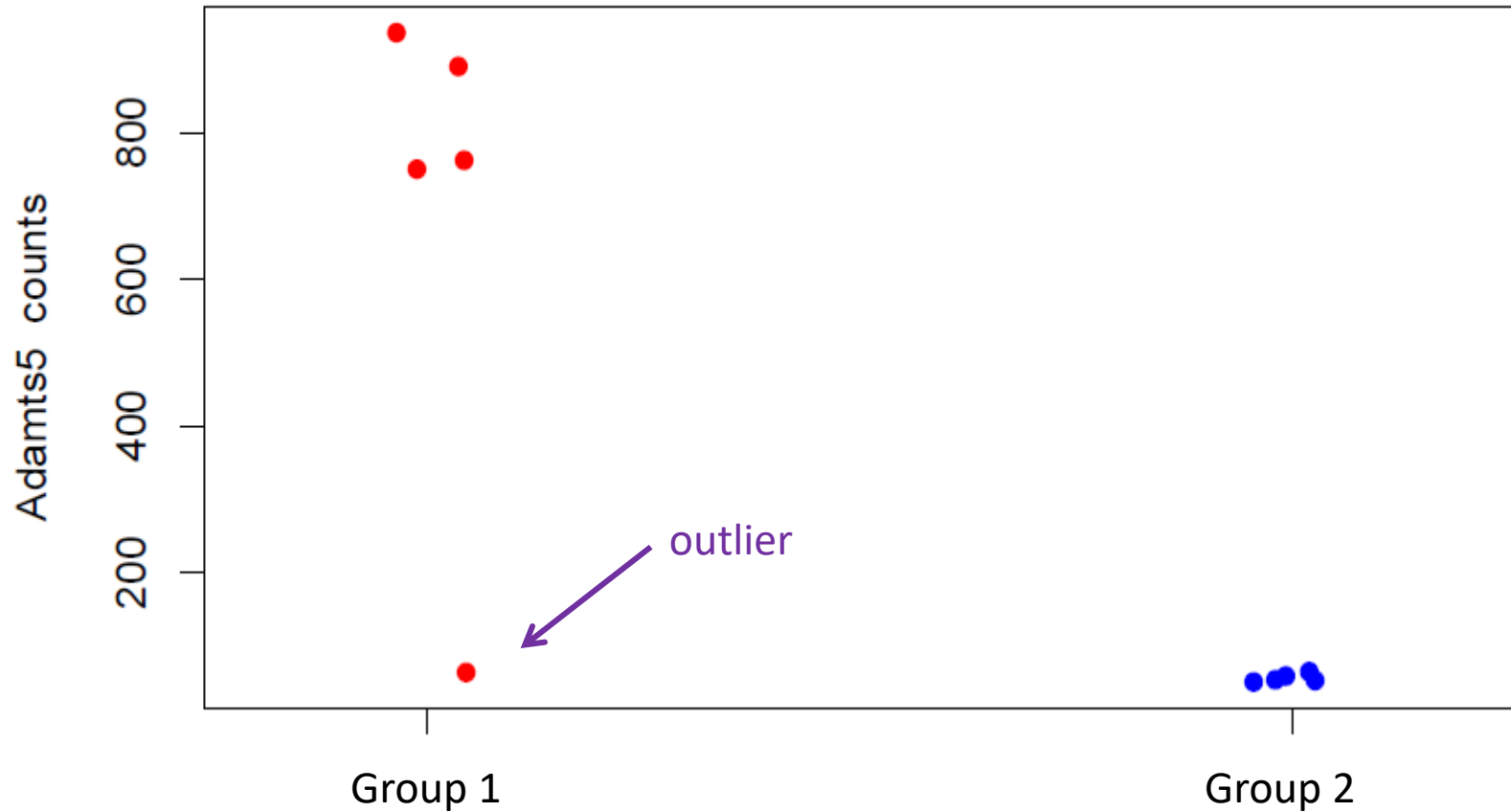
- For each gene in each sample we have a measure of abundance
 - Number of reads mapping across gene
- We want to know whether there is a statistically significant difference in abundance between treatments/groups/genotypes

Is this gene differentially expressed?



Data from Shireen Lamande

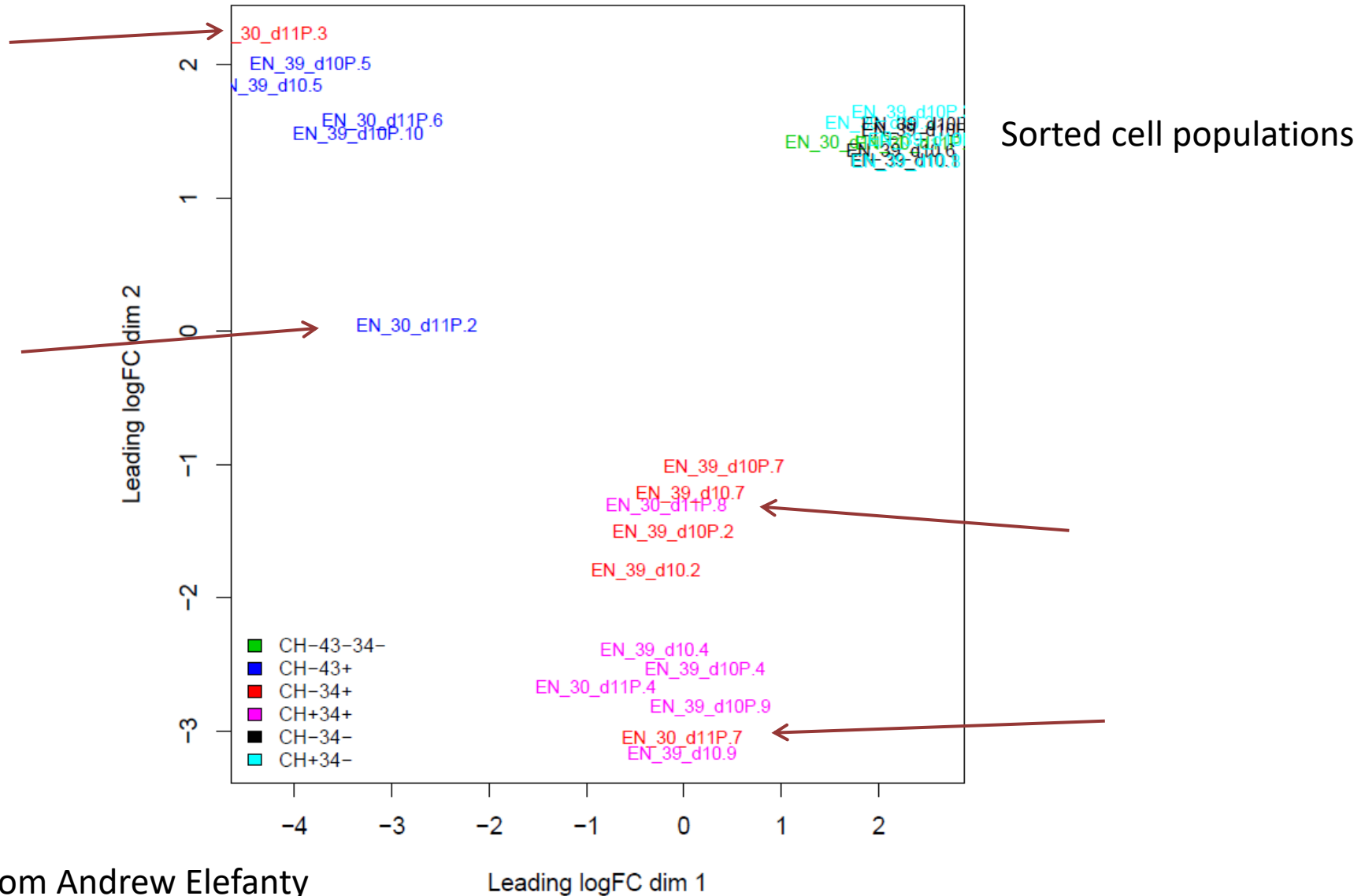
Is this gene differentially expressed?



Replication is really important!

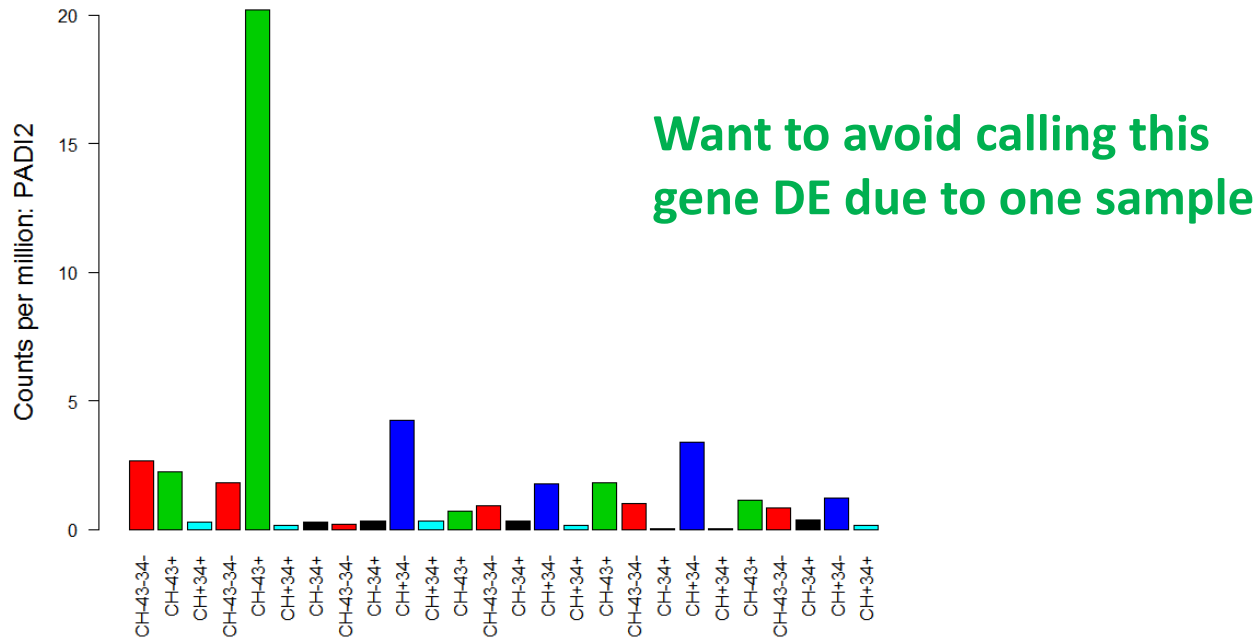
Quality control – check your data!

MDS plot coloured by population



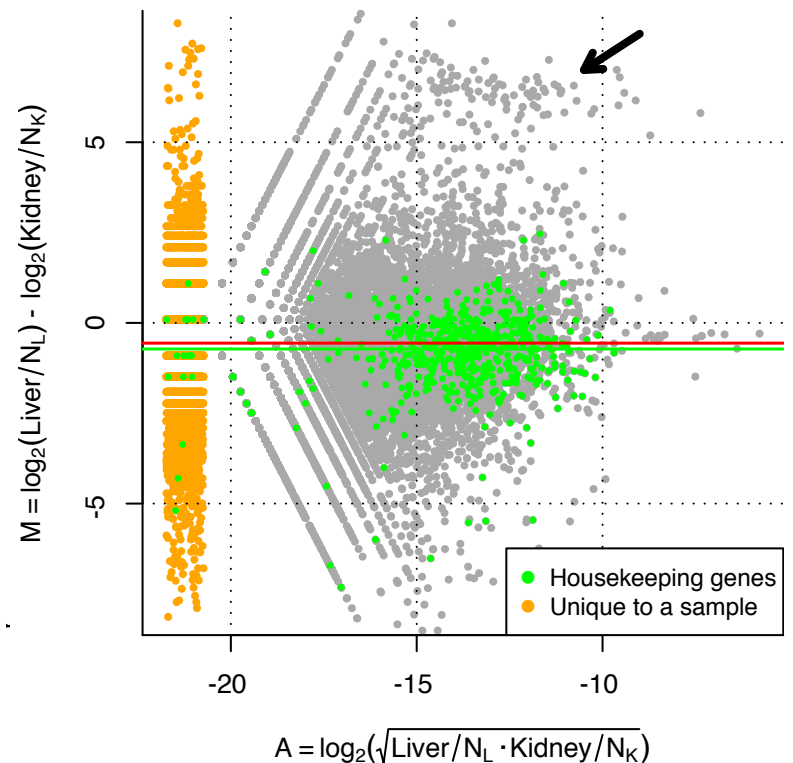
Things to think about before statistical testing

- Filtering out lowly expressed genes
 - Need to make decisions about cut-offs
 - Can be an iterative process



Things to think about before statistical testing

- Normalisation
 - Library size (sequencing depth)
 - Composition bias (TMM)
 - Batch effects (RUVSeq)



Statistical testing for DE

- For each gene, is the mean expression level under one condition significantly different from the mean expression level under a different condition?

Tag ID	A1	A2	B1	B2
ENSG00000124208	478	619	4830	7165
ENSG00000182463	27	20	48	55
ENSG00000125835	132	200	560	408
ENSG00000125834	42	60	131	99
...	... tens of thousands more tags ...			

Many different statistical methods

- **Model the counts** directly
 - Negative binomial modelling is best because it captures **biological** as well as **technical** variability
 - Most popular packages in R
 - *edgeR*
 - *DESeq/DESeq2*
 - Lots of others exist (*baySeq, NBPSeq, ...*)
- **Transform the counts** and used normal based methods
 - voom in the *limma* package

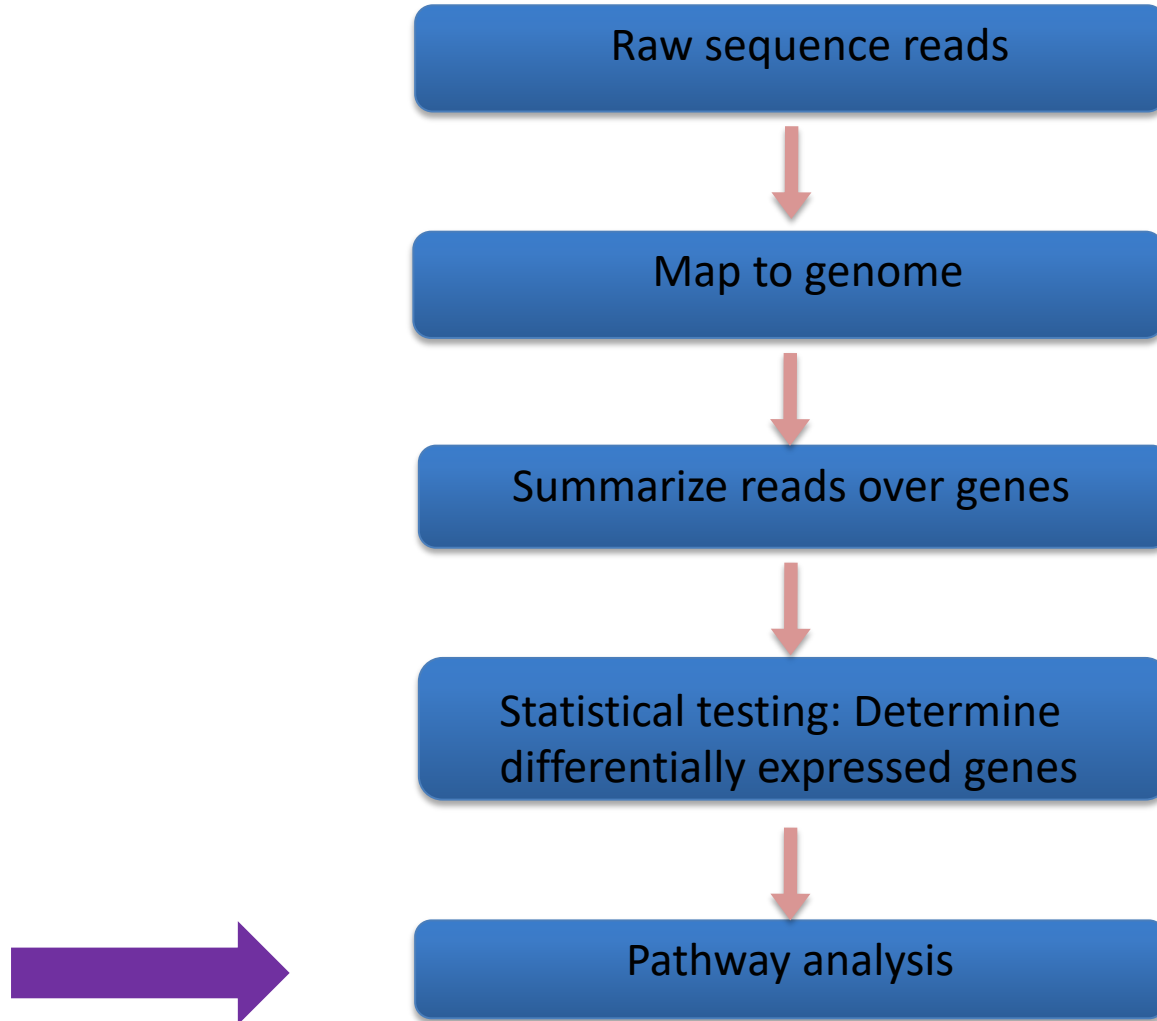
Statistical testing gives each gene a p-value for evidence of DE

Tag ID	A1	A2	B1	B2
ENSG00000124208	478	619	4830	7165
ENSG00000182463	27	20	48	55
ENSG00000125835	132	200	560	408
ENSG00000125834	42	60	131	99
ENSG00000197818	21	29	52	44
ENSG00000125831	0	0	0	0
ENSG00000215443	4	4	9	7
ENSG00000222008	30	23	0	0
ENSG00000101444	46	63	54	53
ENSG00000101333	2256	2793	2702	2976
...	... tens of thousands more tags ...			



Tag ID	P-value
ENSG00000124208	0.0002
ENSG00000182463	0.12
ENSG00000125835	0.034
ENSG00000125834	0.08
ENSG00000197818	0.64
ENSG00000125831	1
ENSG00000215443	1
ENSG00000222008	0.06
ENSG00000101444	0.73
ENSG00000101333	0.22
...	

RNA-seq analysis steps



Summary

- Lots of choices in analysis methodology
- Quality control is essential! Sometimes detective work is necessary.
- Each step of the analysis requires decisions that impact down-stream analysis
- Life gets harder when there's no genome or poor quality genomes

RNA-seq analysis in R / Bioconductor



Acknowledgements

Slides:

- Alicia Oshlack
- Belinda Phipson
- Anthony Hawkins
- Gordon Smyth
- Davis McCarthy

Data:

- Andrew Elefanty and Elizabeth Ng
- Shireen Lamande