

RNA-Seq Data Analysis

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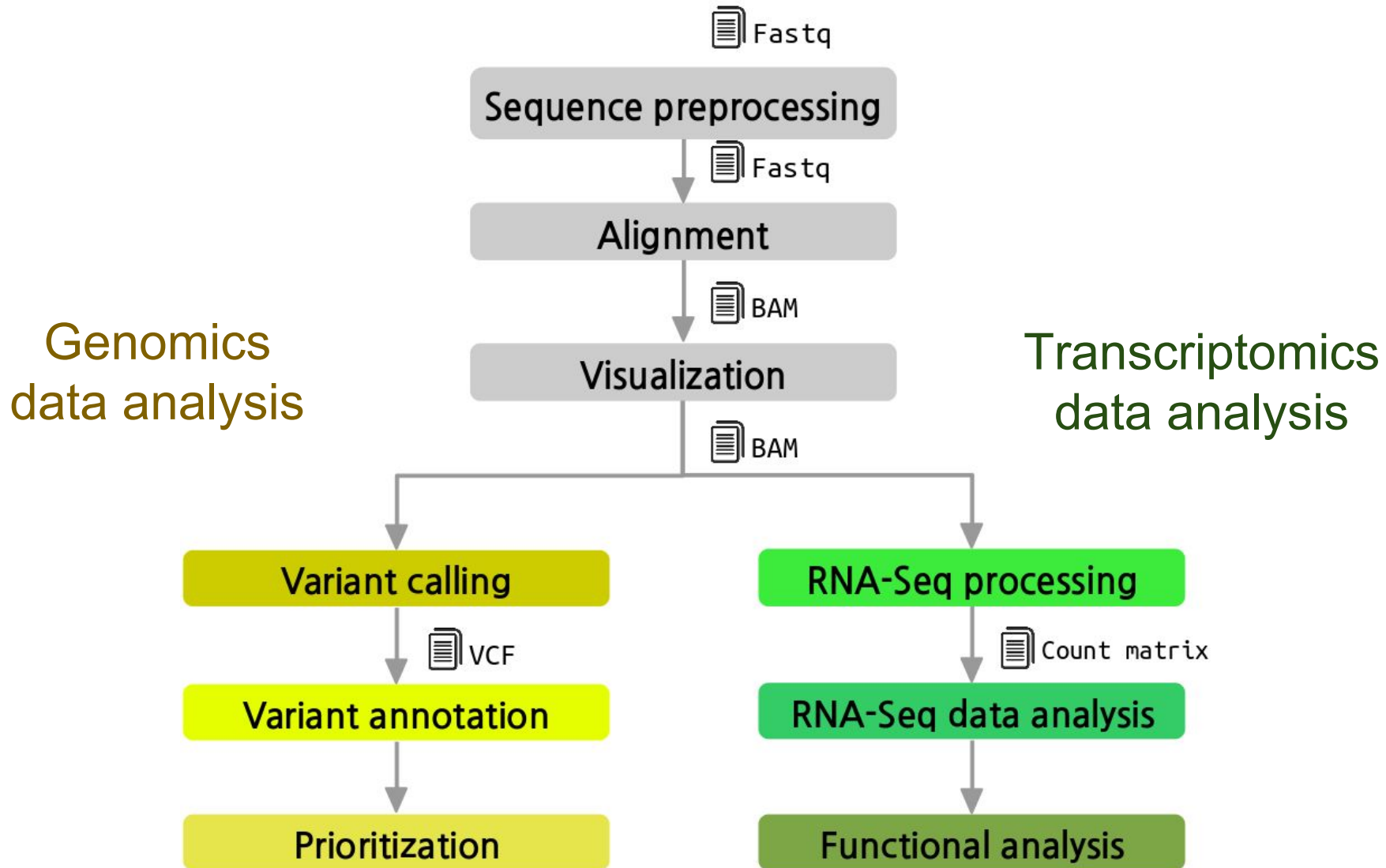


Unidad de
Bioinformática y
Bioestadística

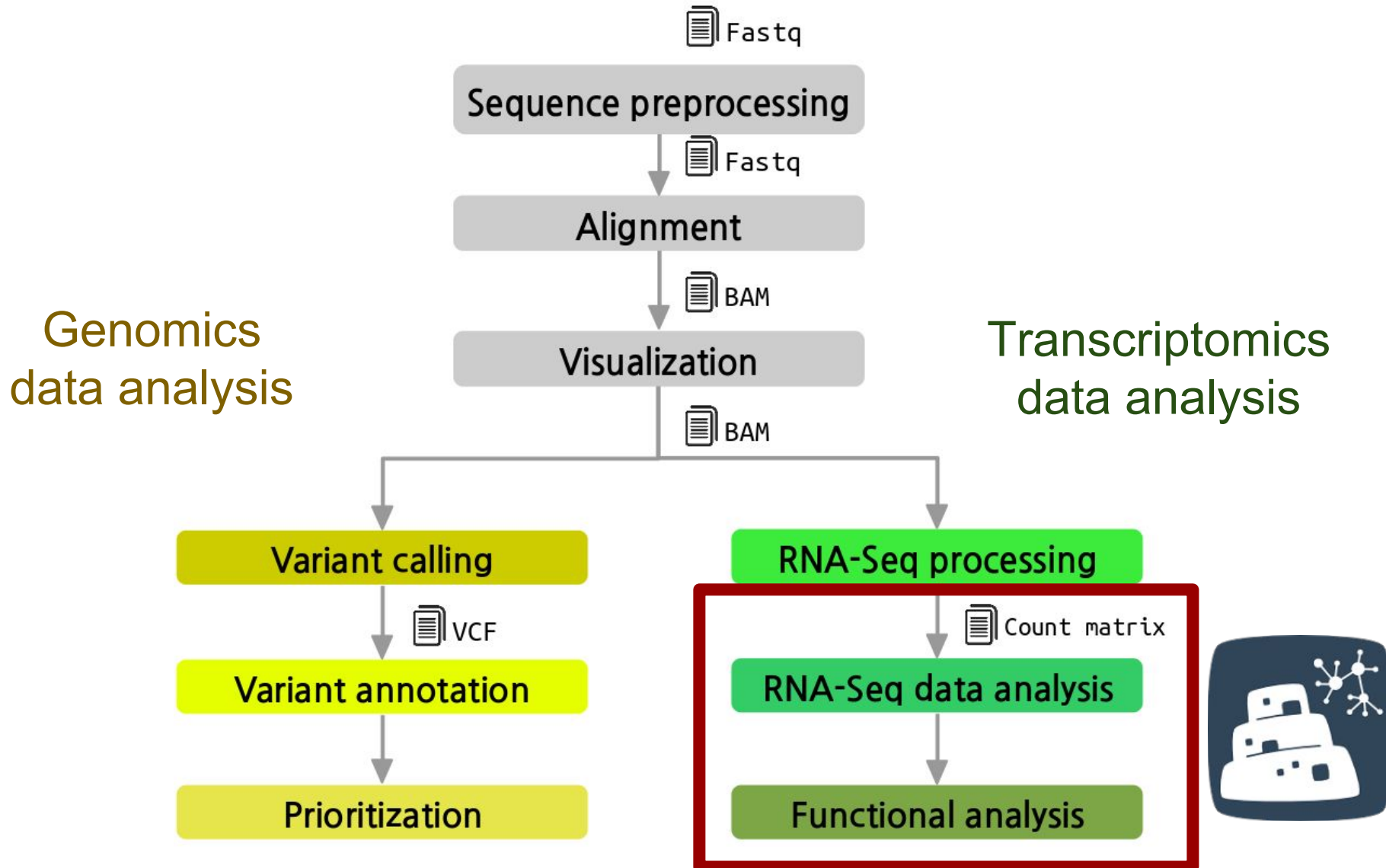


PRINCIPE FELIPE
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION

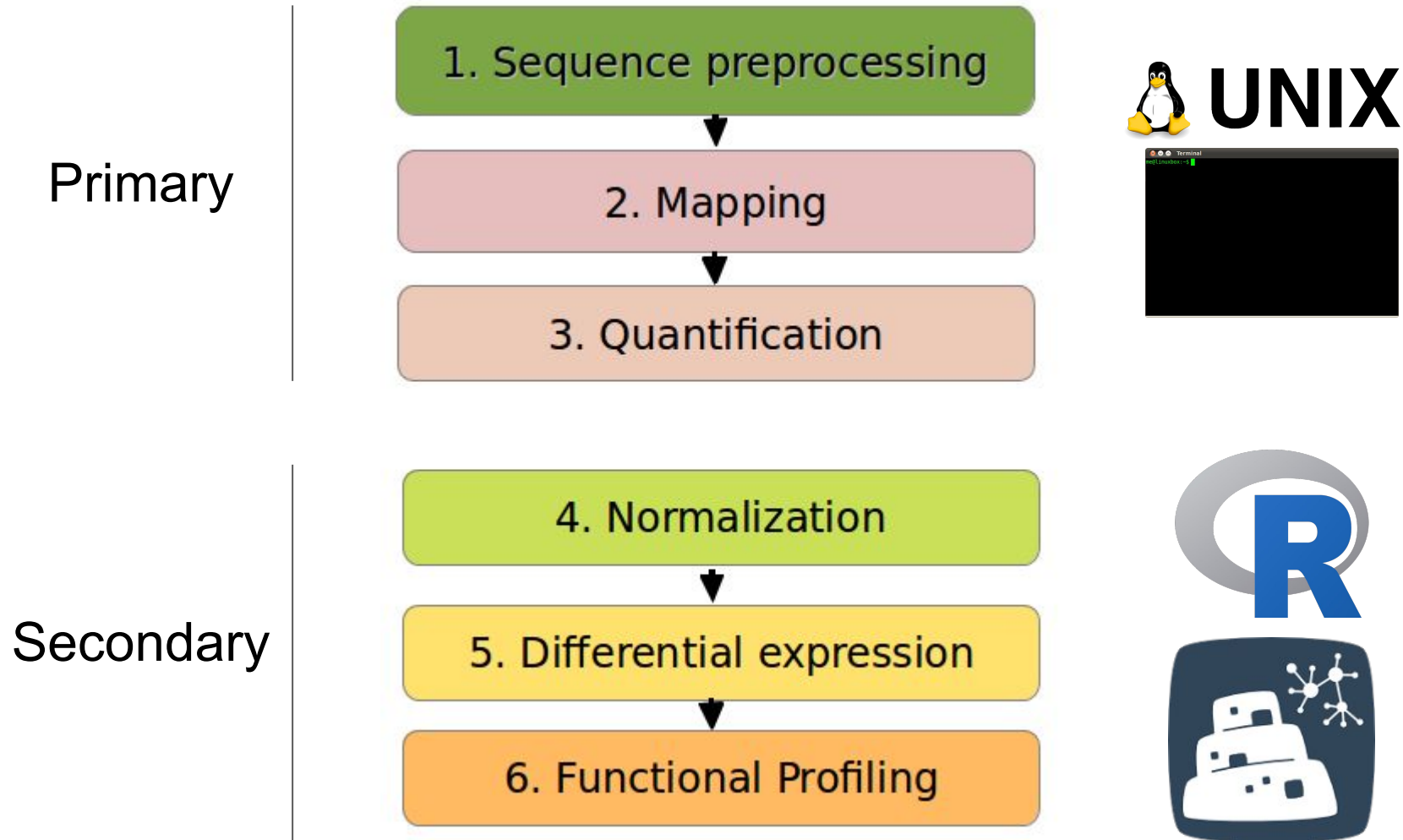
NGS data analysis pipeline



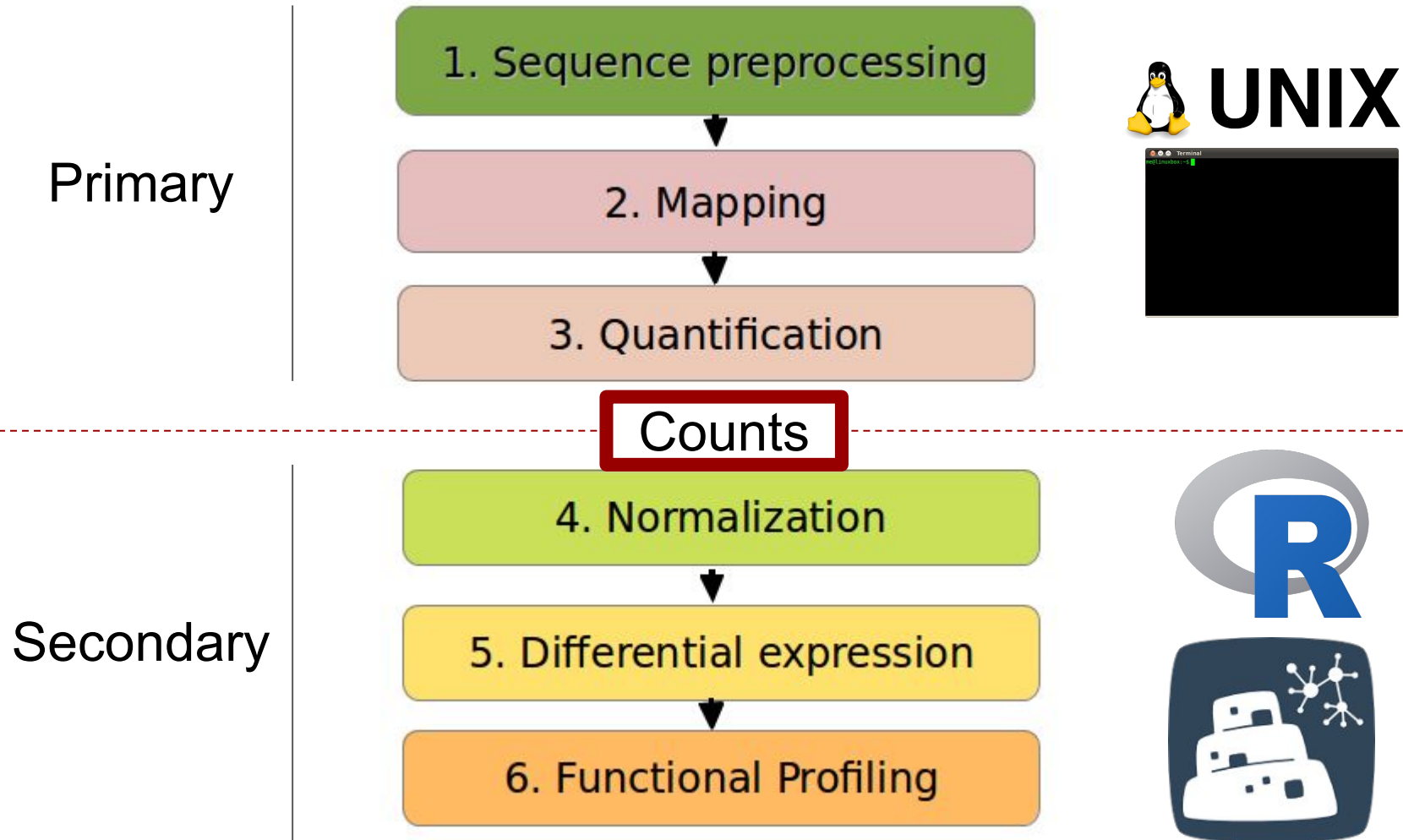
NGS data analysis pipeline



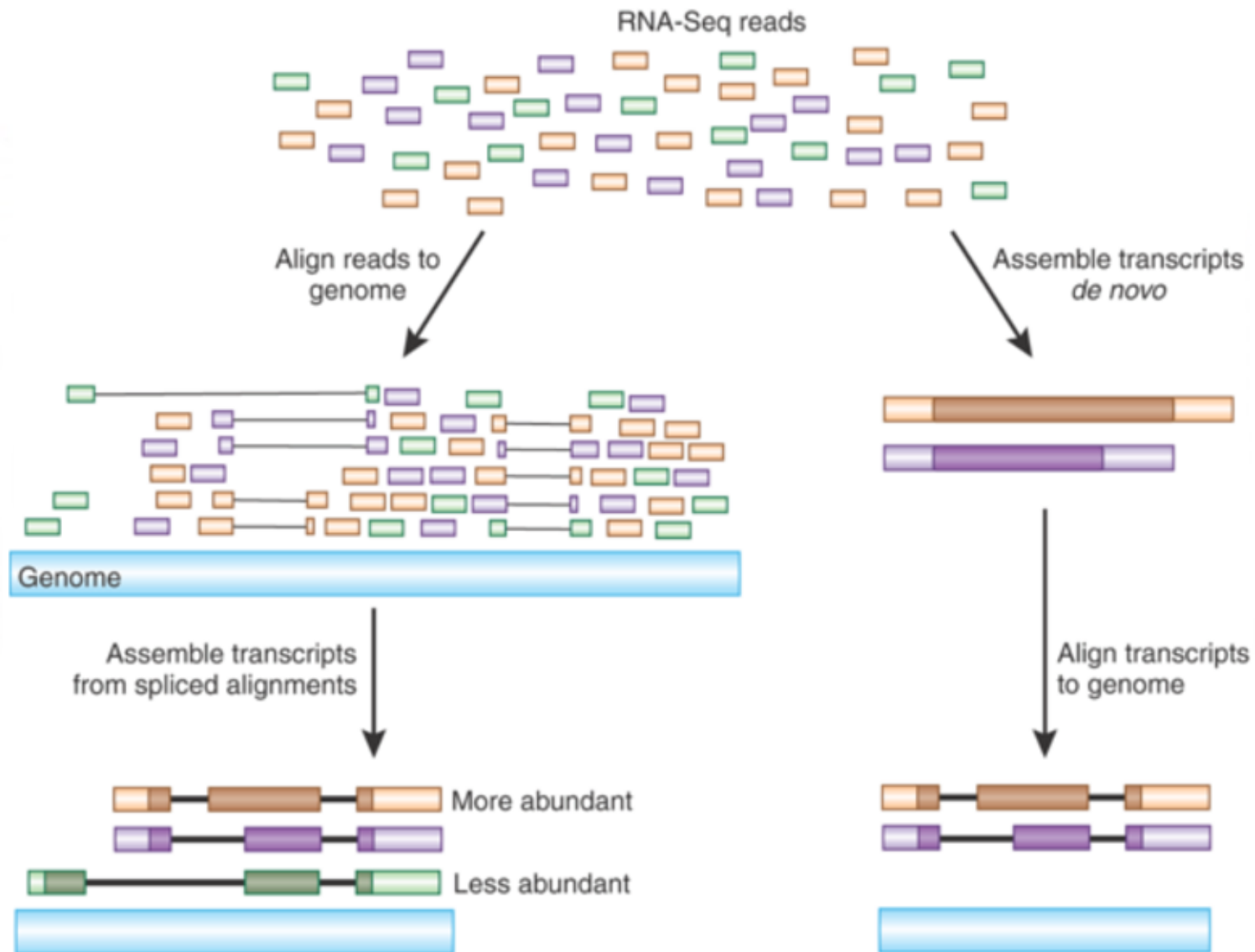
RNA-seq data analysis pipeline



RNA-seq data analysis pipeline



Counts



Counts

Gene

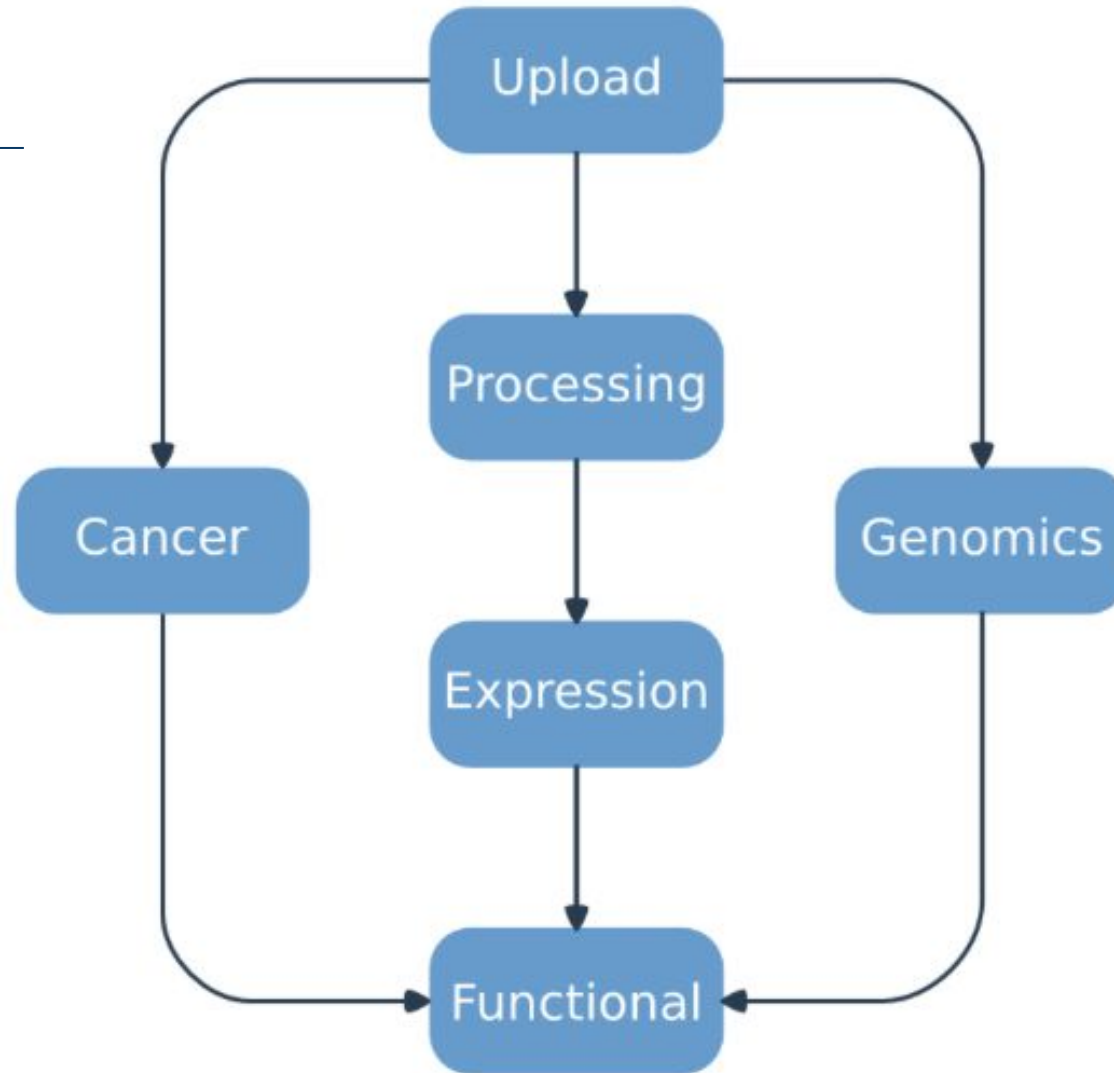
Sample

Ensembl	Gene Name	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	WT1	WT2	WT3	WT4	WT5	WT6
ENSMUSG00000000134	Tfe3	312	295	333	258	392	257	344	223	423	277	389
ENSMUSG00000000142	Axin2	165	171	138	166	203	170	172	119	203	147	178
ENSMUSG00000000148	Brat1	213	196	207	224	350	204	268	143	300	177	288
ENSMUSG00000000149	Gna12	684	684	613	545	900	496	672	426	1023	583	797
ENSMUSG00000000154	Slc22a18	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3
ENSMUSG00000000157	Itgb2l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000000159	Igsf5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000000167	Pih1d2	15	19	6	10	9	5	5	5	7	6	6
ENSMUSG00000000168	Dlat	899	777	967	756	1116	777	1047	614	1155	894	1126
ENSMUSG00000000171	Sdhd	1055	1003	1047	914	1430	939	1192	766	1390	916	1412
ENSMUSG00000000182	Fgf23	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
ENSMUSG00000000183	Fgf6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ENSMUSG00000000184	Ccnd2	1961	1978	1804	1779	2090	1655	2148	1585	2504	1895	2274
ENSMUSG00000000194	Gpr107	784	733	667	615	889	654	818	483	1034	627	1015
ENSMUSG00000000197	Nalcn	1120	1009	1047	917	1356	1129	1202	758	1625	1127	1044

Babelomics 5

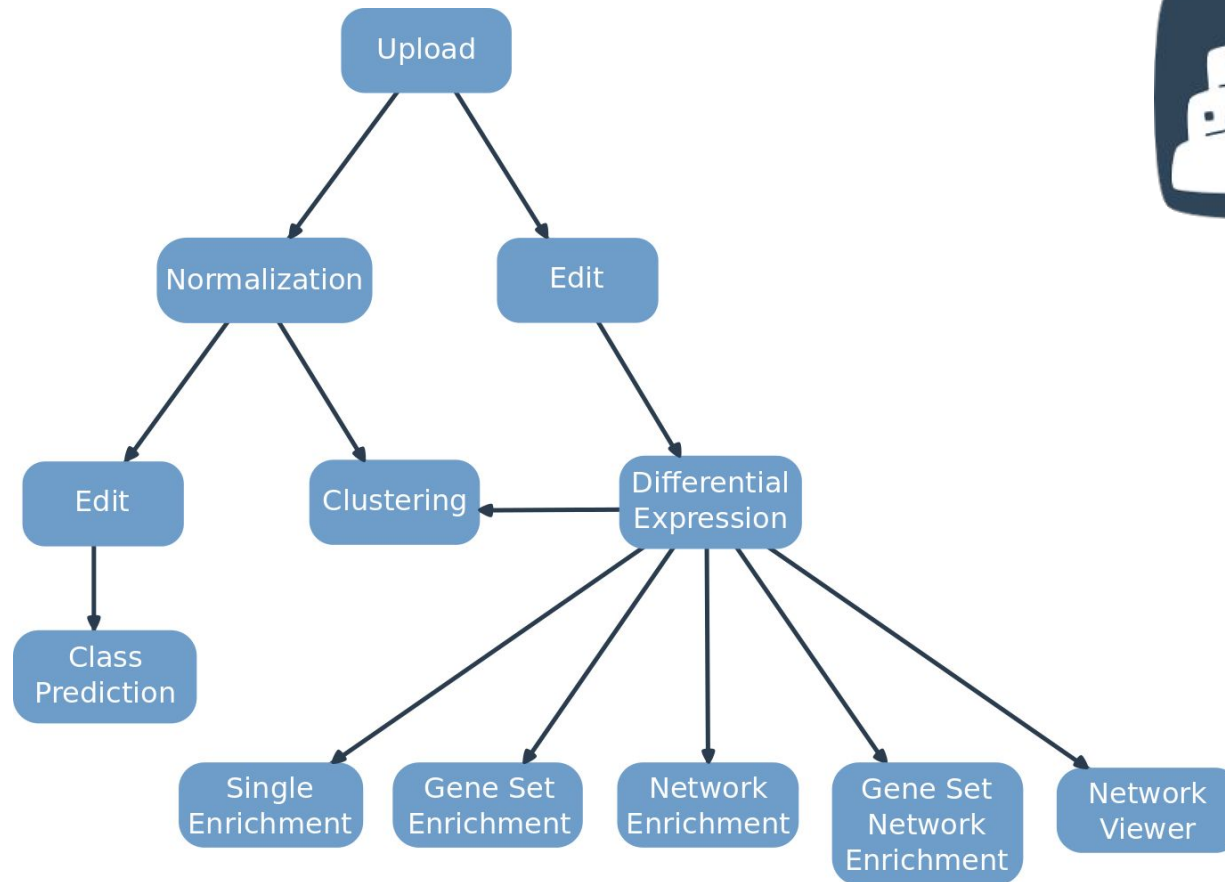


Babelomics 5
GENE EXPRESSION, GENOME
VARIATION AND FUNCTIONAL
PROFILING ANALYSIS SUITE



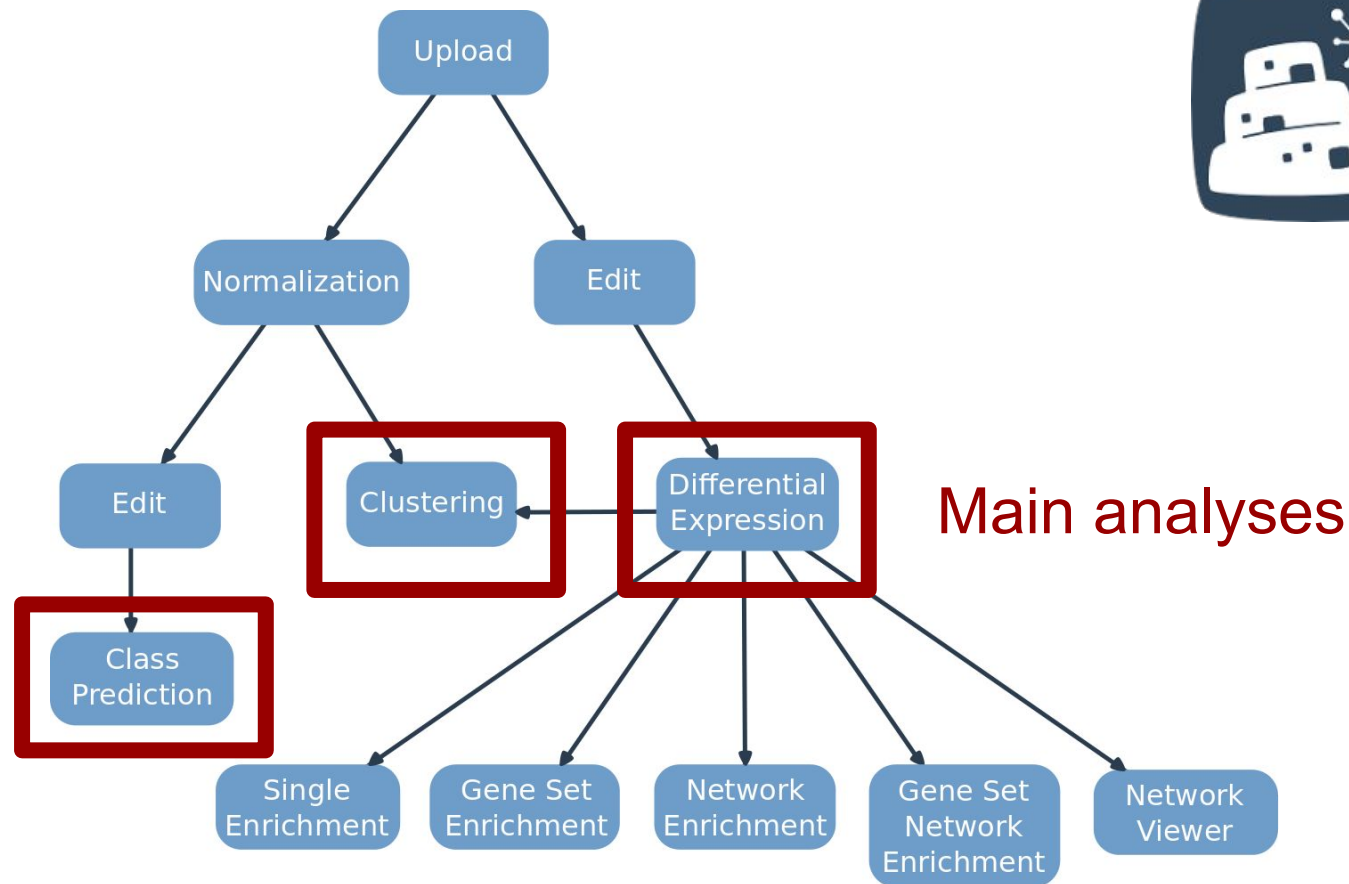
<http://courses.babelomics.org>

RNA-seq pipeline in Babelomics 5



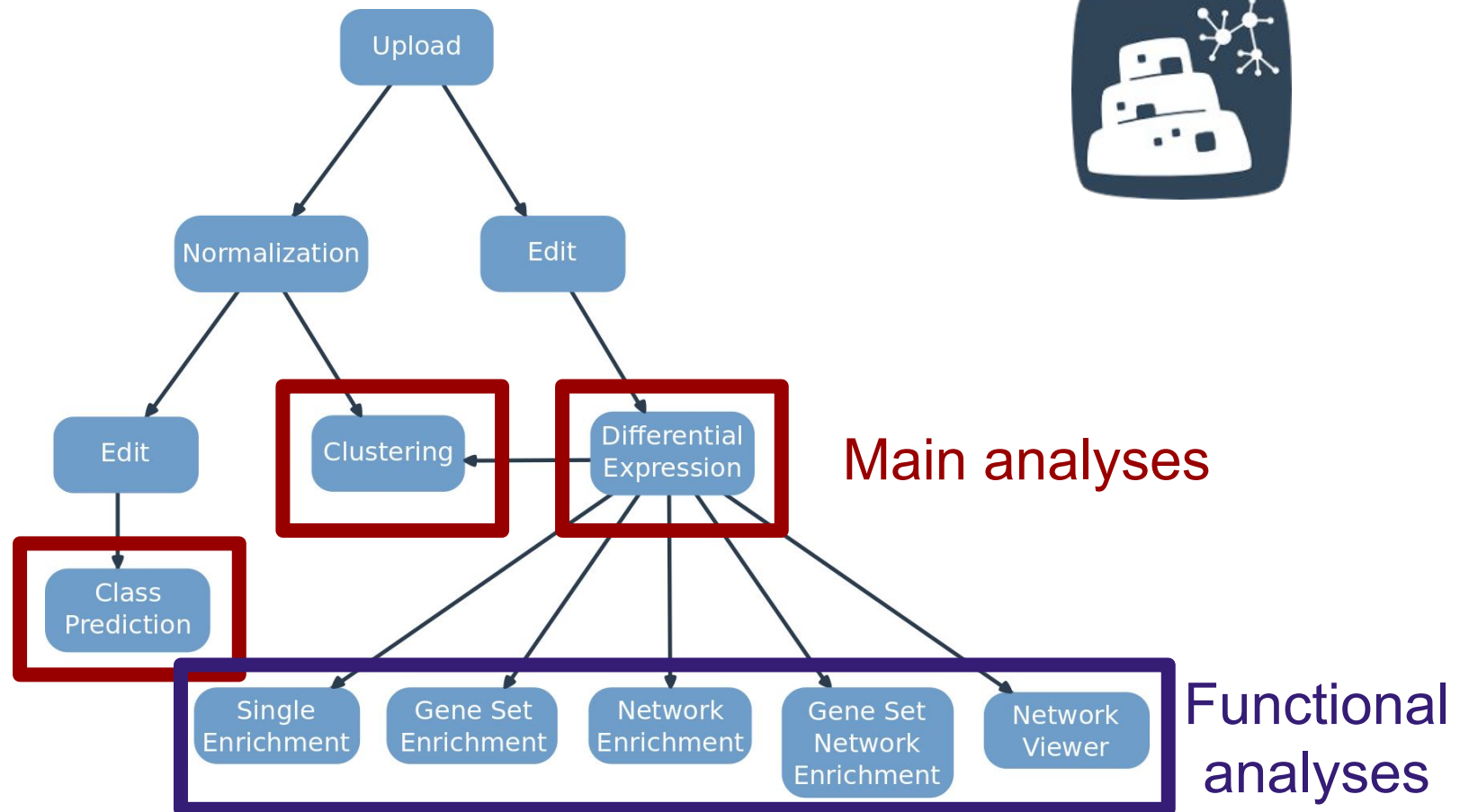
<http://courses.babelomics.org>

RNA-seq pipeline in Babelomics 5



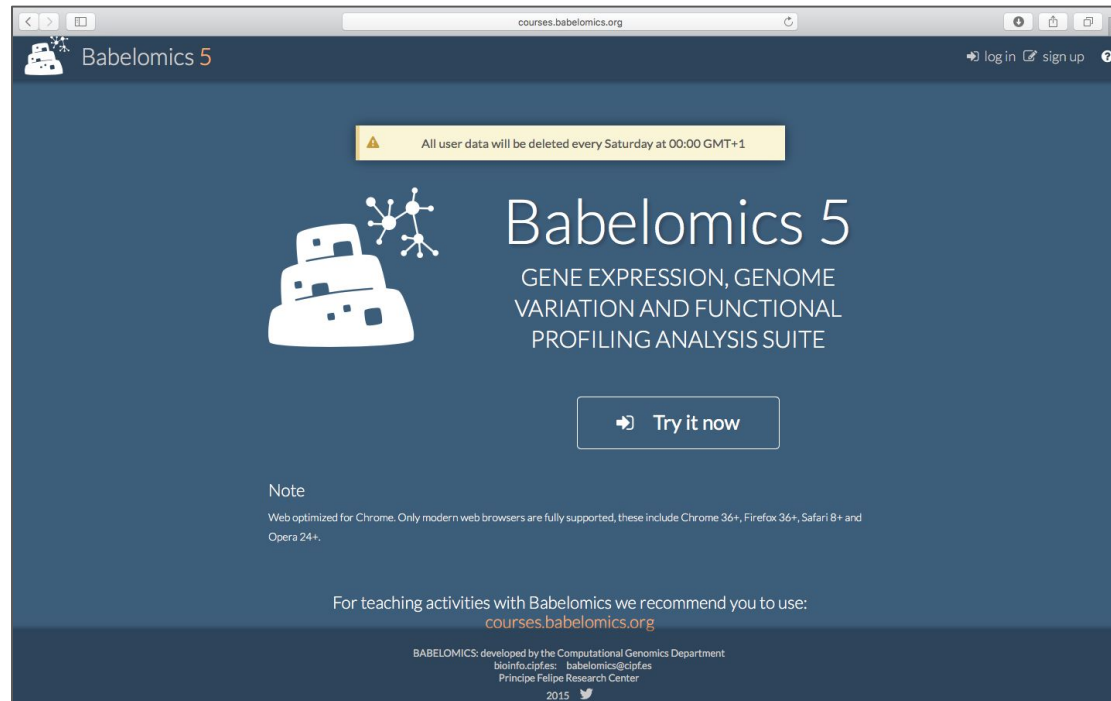
<http://courses.babelomics.org>

RNA-seq pipeline in Babelomics 5



<http://courses.babelomics.org>

Babelomics 5: web structure



<http://courses.babelomics.org>

Practical exercises: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>

Normalization

Why normalizing?

- The technology introduces different biases
- We need to remove them to compare
 - Among genes in a sample
 - Among samples

Biases

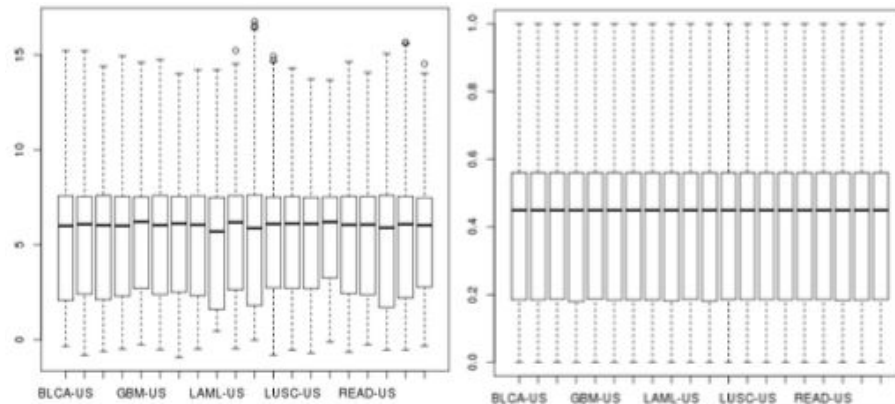
- Gene length: larger genes get more reads
- Library depth: deeper libraries get more reads
- RNA composition: some genes steal reads from other genes
- Others

Normalization methods

- Reads per kilobase per million (**RPKM**): Removes gene length and library depth biases.

$$\text{RPKM} = \frac{\text{total exon reads}}{\text{mapped reads (millions)} * \text{exon length (KB)}}$$

- Trimmed means of M-values (**TMM**): assumes only a few genes are differentially expressed and changes library depth.
- **Quantiles**: makes all sample distributions the same.

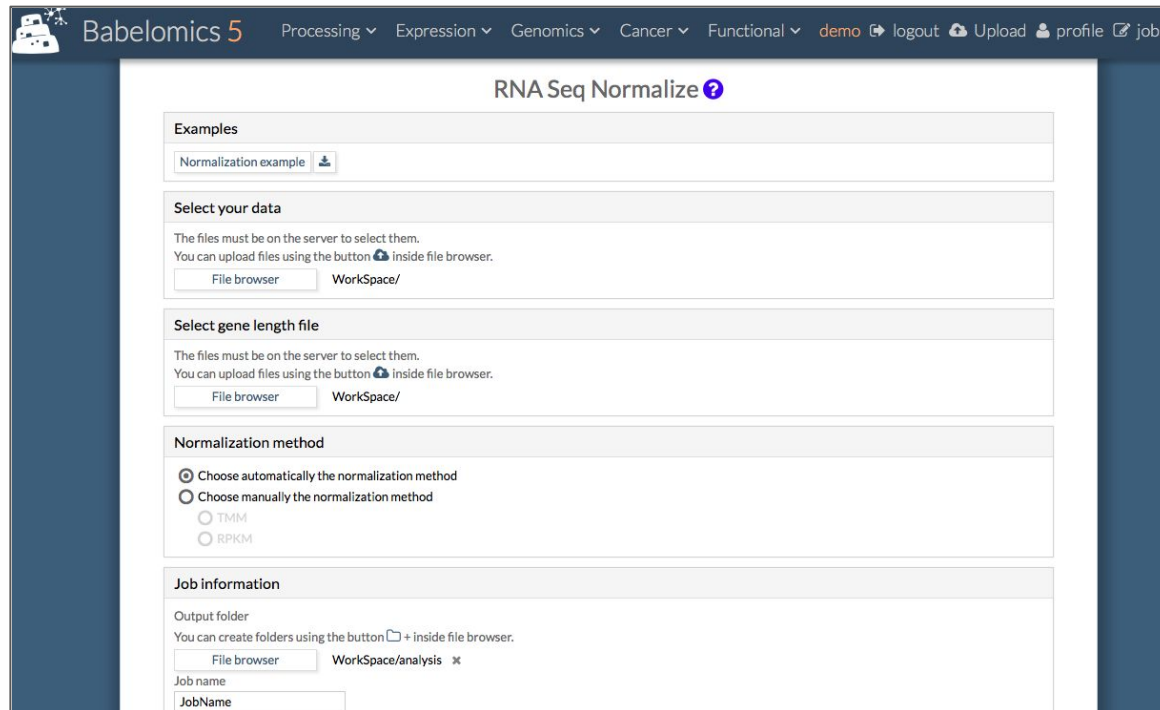


Normalization methods in Babelomics 5



- RPKM (gene length required)
- TMM
- TMM with gene length correction (gene length required)
- Automatic selection of the method based on the diagnostic test for differences in RNA composition from NOISEq.

Babelomics 5: normalization



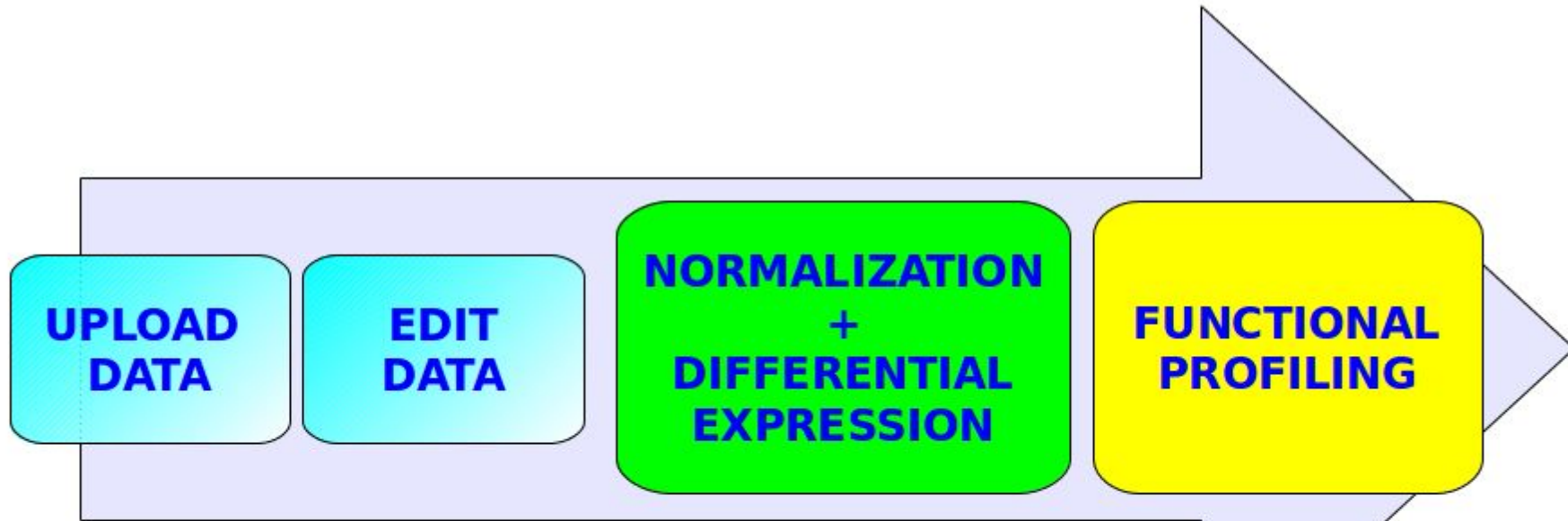
The screenshot shows the Babelomics 5 web interface for RNA Seq Normalization. The top navigation bar includes the Babelomics 5 logo, a search icon, and menu items for Processing, Expression, Genomics, Cancer, and Functional. User options include a demo button, a logout button, an Upload button, a profile icon, and a jobs icon. The main content area is titled "RNA Seq Normalize" and contains several sections:

- Examples:** A section with a "Normalization example" button and a download icon.
- Select your data:** A section with instructions: "The files must be on the server to select them. You can upload files using the button inside file browser." It includes a "File browser" button and a "Workspace/" link.
- Select gene length file:** A section with instructions: "The files must be on the server to select them. You can upload files using the button inside file browser." It includes a "File browser" button and a "Workspace/" link.
- Normalization method:** A section with three radio button options: "Choose automatically the normalization method" (selected), "Choose manually the normalization method", and "Choose manually the normalization method" with sub-options for "TMM" and "RPKM".
- Job information:** A section with instructions: "You can create folders using the button inside file browser." It includes a "File browser" button, a "Workspace/analysis" link, a "Job name" label, and a "JobName" input field.

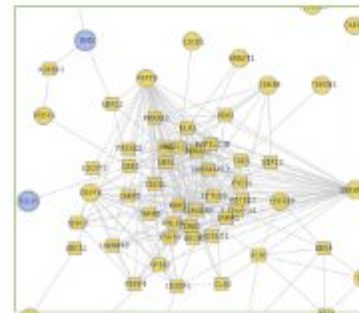
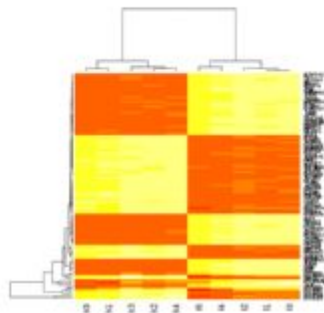
<http://courses.babelomics.org>

Normalization exercise: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>

Differential expression

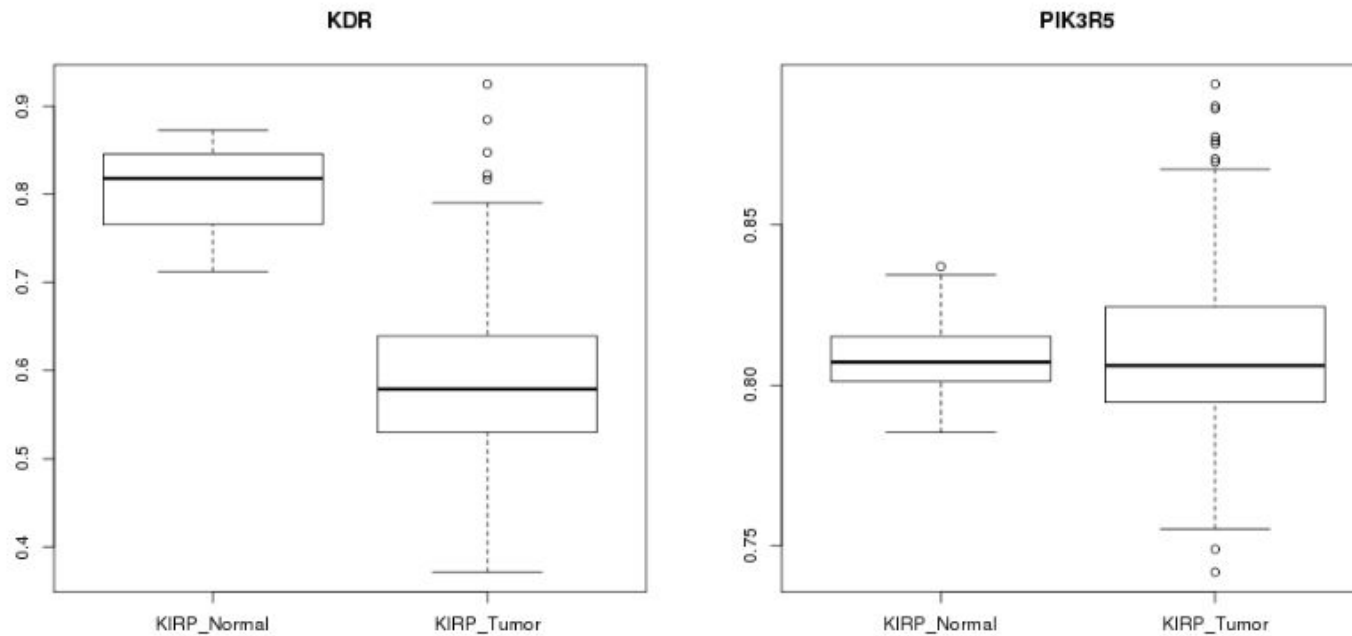


iNAMES	k1	k2	k3	k4	k5	l1	l2	l3	l4
TSPAN6	203	198	194	178	202	157	190	200	201
TRND	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DPM1	86	85	89	82	80	37	50	50	47
SCYL3	21	30	31	27	31	28	31	37	15
C1orf112	10	12	8	11	18	17	22	12	12
FGR	19	28	18	20	10	47	50	43	49
FUCA2	240	272	261	256	211	76	82	85	68
GCLC	98	100	94	94	86	354	362	373	369
NFYA	59	61	53	56	59	59	66	63	66
STPQ1	34	43	41	31	46	6	7	7	8

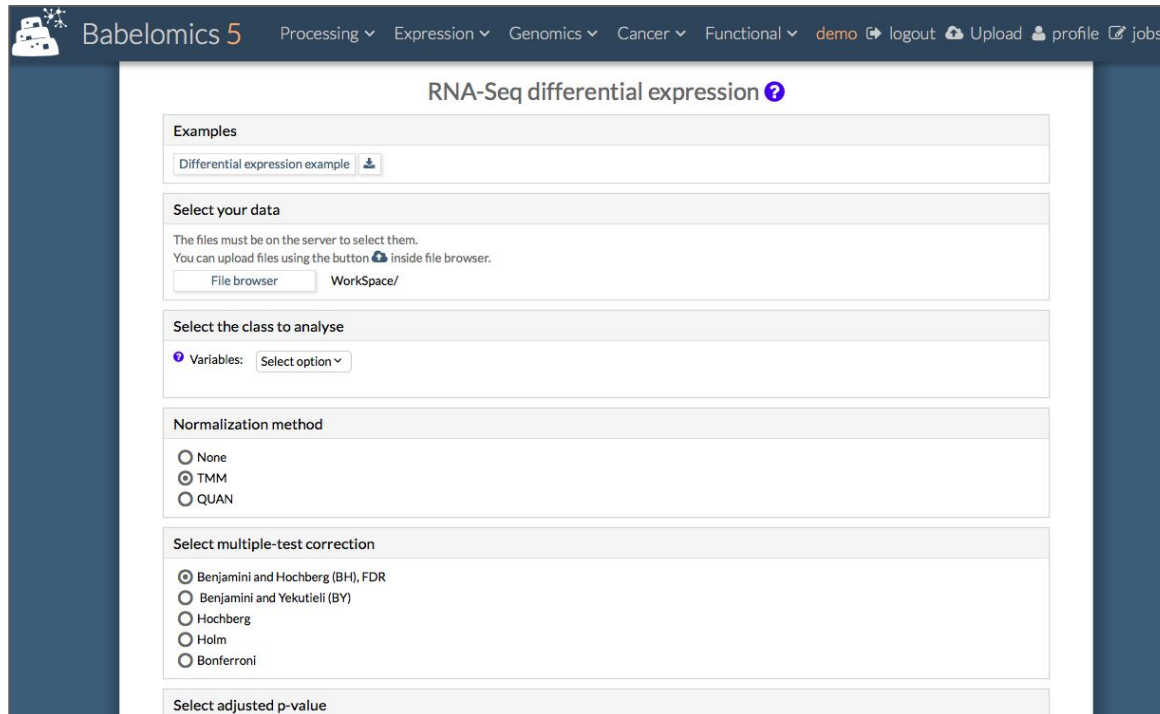


Differential expression

Genes that show statistically significant differences in expression level between conditions



Babelomics 5: differential expression



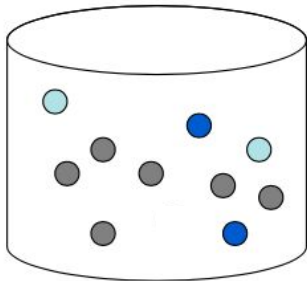
The screenshot shows the Babelomics 5 web interface for RNA-Seq differential expression analysis. The top navigation bar includes the Babelomics 5 logo, a menu with categories like Processing, Expression, Genomics, Cancer, and Functional, and user options for demo, logout, Upload, profile, and jobs. The main content area is titled "RNA-Seq differential expression" and contains several sections: "Examples" with a download link for "Differential expression example"; "Select your data" with instructions and a "File browser" button; "Select the class to analyse" with a "Variables" dropdown menu; "Normalization method" with radio buttons for None, TMM (selected), and QUAN; "Select multiple-test correction" with radio buttons for Benjamini and Hochberg (BH), FDR (selected), Benjamini and Yekutieli (BY), Hochberg, Holm, and Bonferroni; and a partially visible "Select adjusted p-value" section.

<http://courses.babelomics.org>

Normalization exercise: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>

Functional profiling: single enrichment

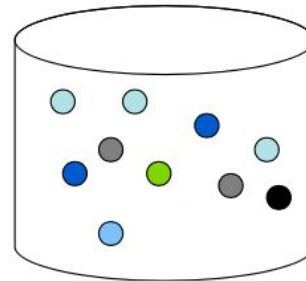
One Gene List (A)



Biosynthesis 60% ●

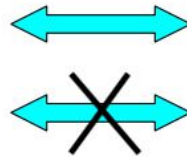
Sporulation 20% ●

The other list (B)



Biosynthesis 20% ●

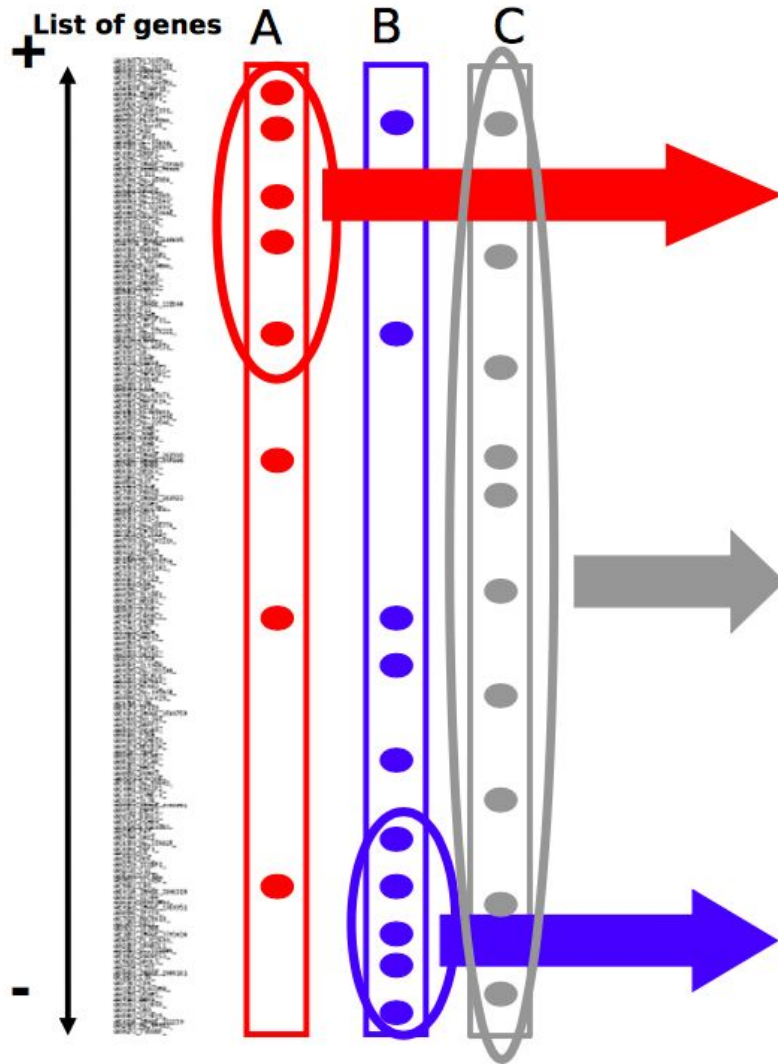
Sporulation 20% ●



	A	B
Biosynthesis	6	2
No biosynthesis	4	8

Association test

Functional profiling: gene set enrichment



Block of genes enriched in the annotation **A**

Annotation **C** is homogeneously distributed along the list

Block of genes enriched in the annotation **B**

Babelomics 5: functional enrichment

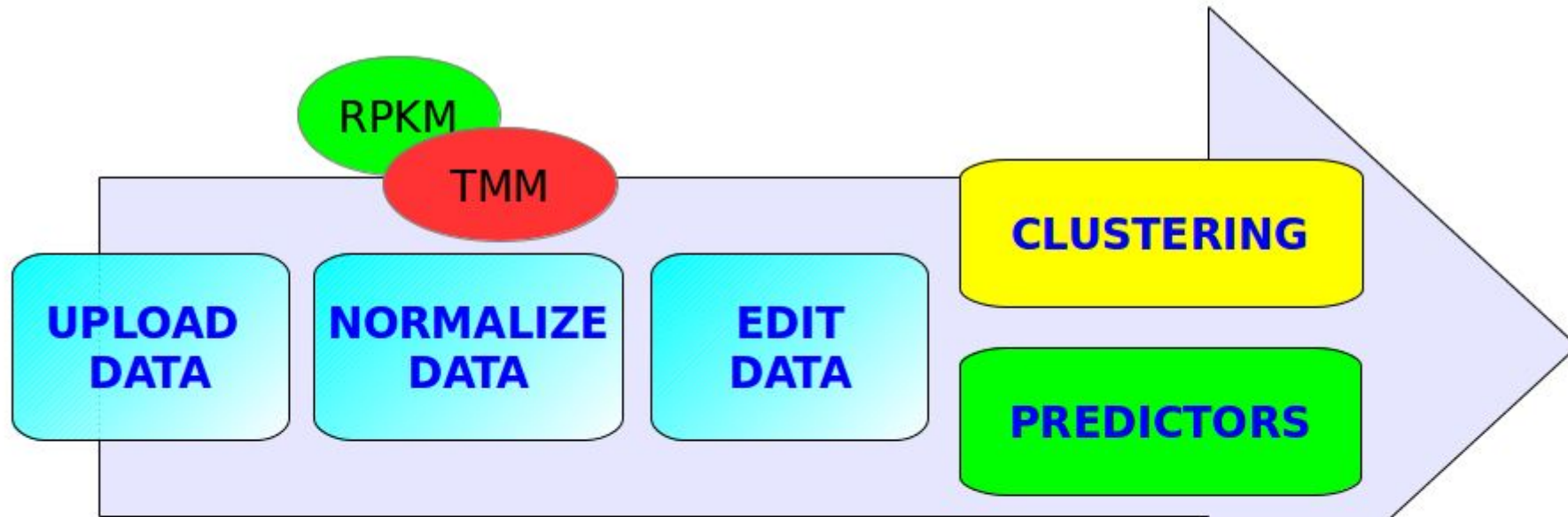
The screenshot shows the Babelomics 5 web interface. The top navigation bar includes the logo, menu items (Processing, Expression, Genomics, Cancer, Functional), and user options (demo, logout, Upload, profile, jobs). The main content area is titled "Fatigo" and contains several sections:

- Examples:** A text input field containing "motor vs apoptosis" with a download icon.
- Define your comparison:** Three radio button options: "Id list vs Id list" (selected), "Id List vs Rest of genome", and "Id List vs Rest of ids contained in your annotations (complementary list)".
- Select your data:** Radio button options for "File" (selected) and "Text area". Below is a note: "The files must be on the server to select them. You can upload files using the button inside file browser." There are two buttons: "File browser" and "Workspace/".
- List 2:** Similar to the "Select your data" section, with "File" selected and "File browser" and "Workspace/" buttons.
- Options:** Two dropdown menus. The first is "Fisher exact test" with "Two tailed" selected. The second is "Remove duplicates" with "Never" selected.

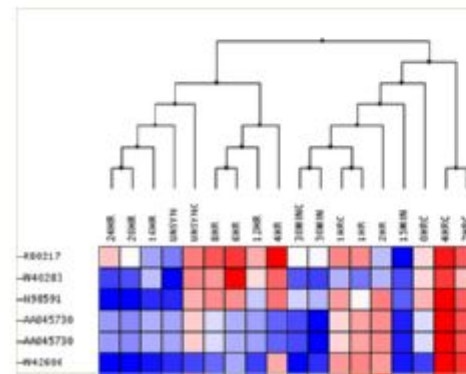
<http://courses.babelomics.org>

Single enrichment exercise: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>

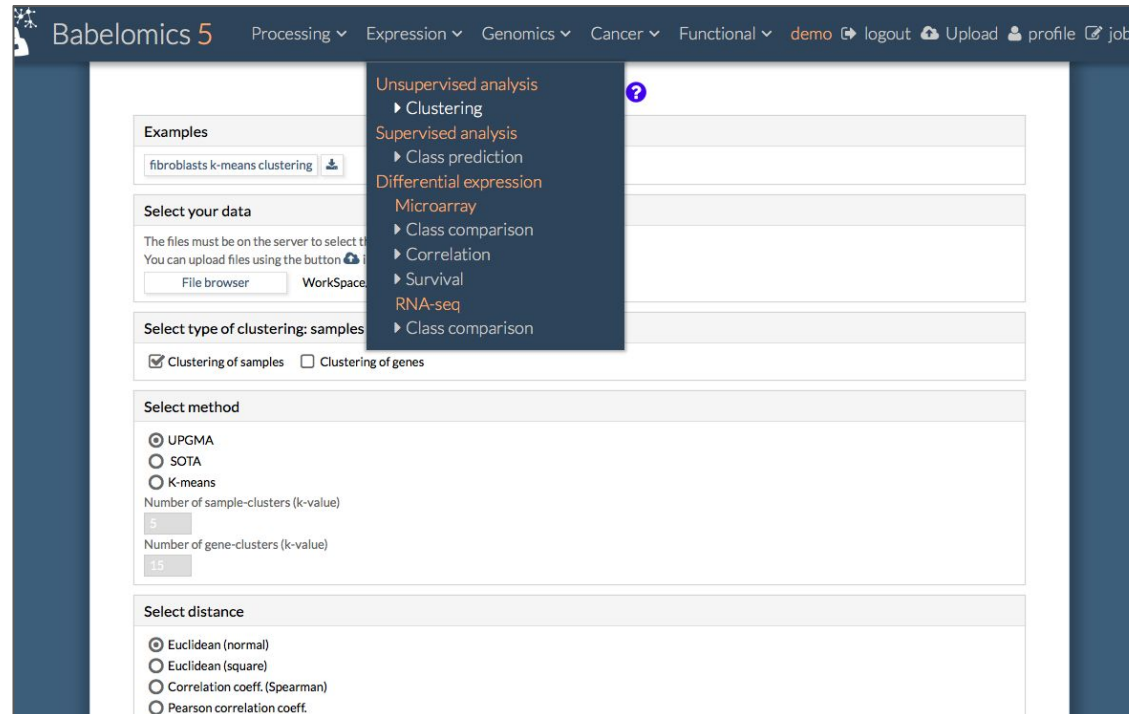
Classification methods: unsupervised and supervised



#NAMES	k1	k2	k3	k4	k5	l1	l2	l3	l4	l5
TSPAN6	203	198	194	178	202	157	190	200	201	208
TNMD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPM1	66	85	89	82	80	37	50	50	47	40
SCYL3	21	30	31	27	31	28	31	37	15	21
C1orf112	10	12	8	11	18	17	22	12	12	19
FGR	19	28	18	20	10	47	50	43	49	48
FUCA2	240	272	261	256	211	76	82	85	68	83
GLCLC	98	100	84	94	86	354	362	373	360	329
NFYA	59	81	53	56	59	59	66	63	66	62
STPG1	34	43	41	31	40	6	7	7	8	7



Babelomics 5: classification

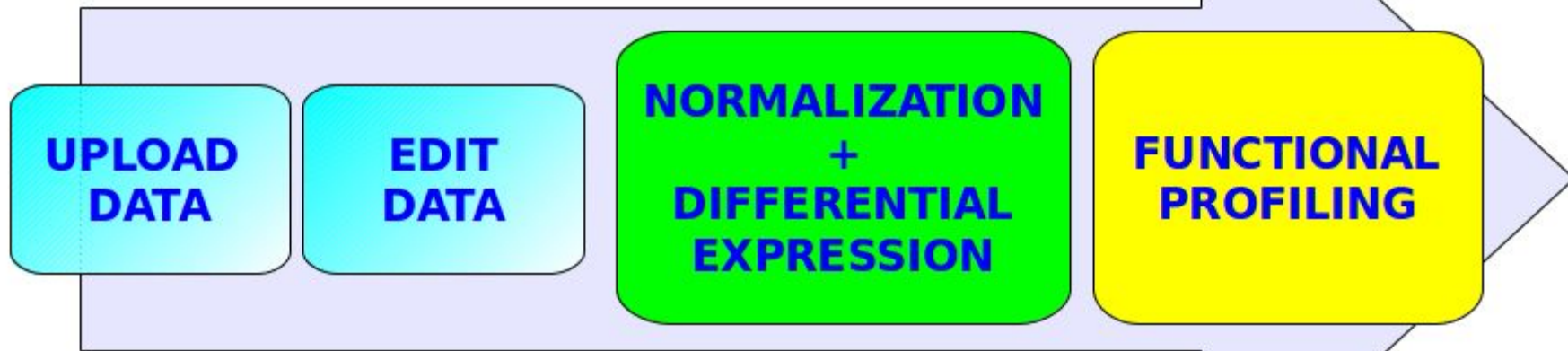


<http://courses.babelomics.org>

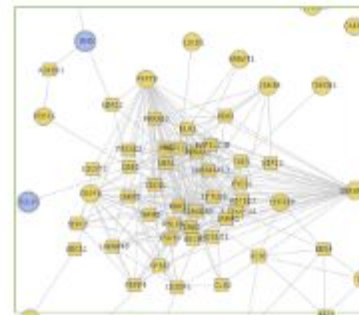
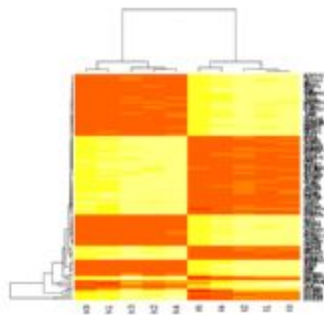
Clustering exercise: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>

Babelomics 5: RNA-seq pipeline

<http://courses.babelomics.org>



#NAMES	k1	k2	k3	k4	k5	l1	l2	l3	l4
TSPAN6	203	198	194	178	202	157	190	200	201
TNMD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DPM1	66	85	89	82	80	37	50	50	47
SCYL3	21	30	31	27	31	28	31	37	15
C1orf112	10	12	8	11	18	17	22	12	12
FGR	19	28	18	20	10	47	50	43	49
FUCA2	240	272	261	256	211	76	82	85	68
GCLC	98	100	84	94	86	354	362	373	369
NFYA	59	61	53	56	59	59	66	63	66
STPG1	34	43	41	31	46	6	7	7	8



Pipeline exercise: <http://bioinfo.cipf.es/mbb>