pcaGoPromoter version 1.10.0

Morten Hansen

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1 Introduction

This R package provides functions to ease the analysis of Affymetrix DNA micro arrays by principal component analysis with annotation by GO terms and possible transcription factors.

2 Requirements

R version 2.14.0 or higher

```
> source("http://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
> biocLite("pcaGoPromoter",dependencies=TRUE)
```

Rgraphviz from Bioconductor is needed to draw Gene Ontology tree. Note: Graphviz needs to be installed on the computer for Rgraphviz to work. See Rgraphviz README for installation.

3 Example

3.1 Load the library

```
> library("pcaGoPromoter")
```

3.2 Read in data set serumStimulation

```
> library("serumStimulation")
> data(serumStimulation)
```

The serumStimulation data set has been created from 13 CEL files - 5 controls, 5 serum stimulated with inhibitor and 3 serum stimulated without inhibitor. They are read with ReadAffy(), normalized with rma() and the expression data extracted with exprs(). All of these function are part of the affy package.

The arrays are most likely grouped in some sort of way. Create a factor vector to indicate the groups:

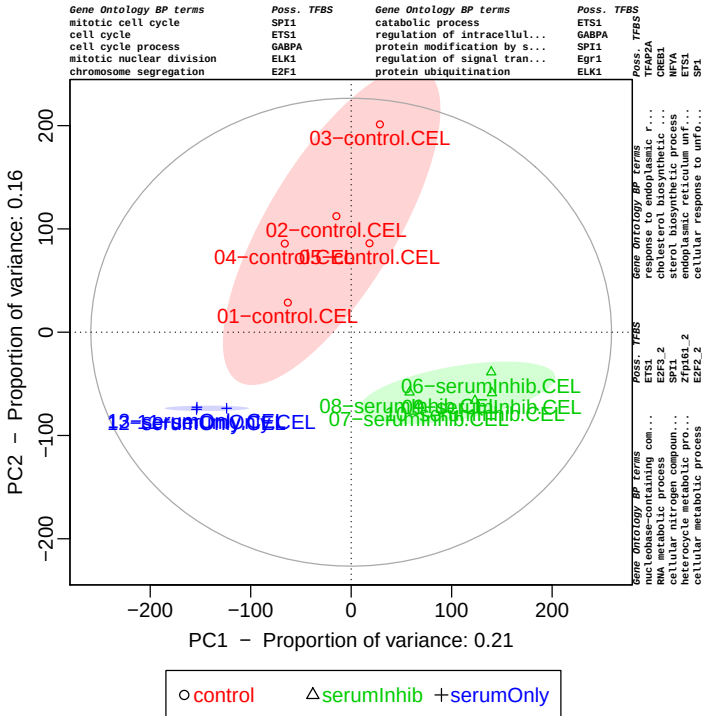
```
> groups <- as.factor( c( rep("control",5) , rep("serumInhib",5) ,
+                         rep("serumOnly",3) ) )
> groups
```

```
 [1] control    control    control    control    control    serumInhib
 [7] serumInhib serumInhib serumInhib serumInhib serumOnly  serumOnly
[13] serumOnly
Levels: control serumInhib serumOnly
```

3.3 Make PCA informative plot

This function "does-it-all". It will make a PCA plot and annotate the axis will GO terms and possible commmon transcription factors.

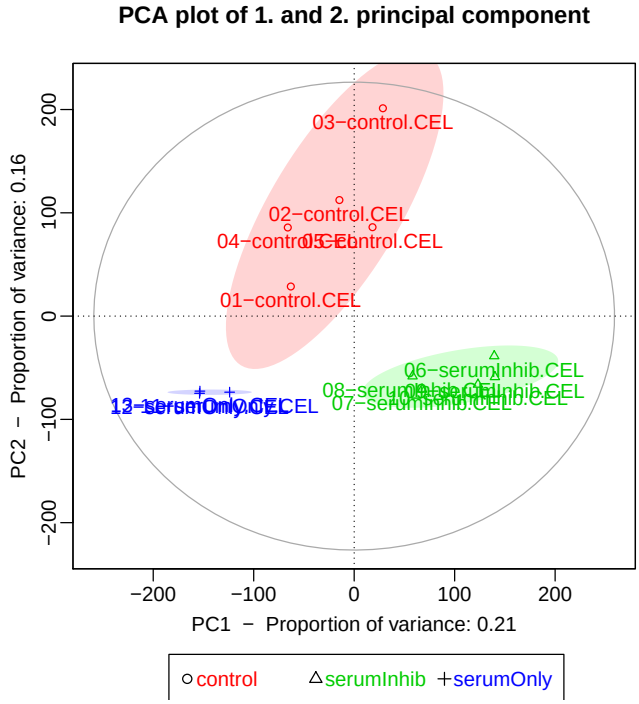
```
> pcaInfoPlot(serumStimulation,groups=groups)
```



3.4 Principal component analysis (PCA)

```
> pcaOutput <- pca(serumStimulation)
```

```
> plot(pcaOutput, groups=groups)
```



Proportion of variance is noted along the axis. In this case there are 3 groups in the data set - control, serumInhib and serumOnly. There is a clear separation of the groups along the 1. principal component (X-axis). The 2. principal component shown a difference between the controls and the serum stimulated.

3.5 Get loadings from PCA

We would like to have the first 1365 probe ids (2,5 %) from 2. principal component in the negative (serum stimulated) direction.

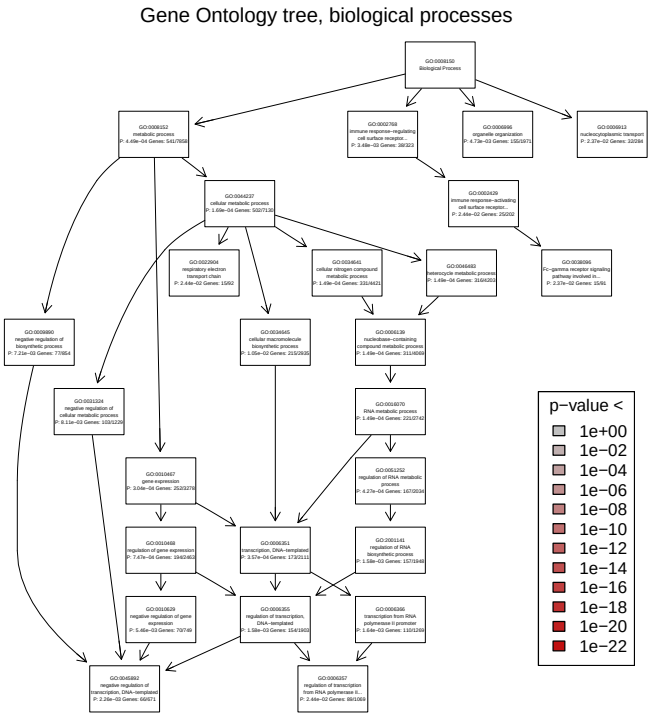
```
> loadsNegPC2 <- getRankedProbeIds( pcaOutput, pc=2, decreasing=FALSE )[1:1365]
```

3.6 Create Gene Ontology tree from loadings

Note: In this step you will be asked to install the necessary data packages.

```
> GOtreeOutput <- GOtree( input = loadsNegPC2)
```

```
> plot(GOtreeOutput,legendPosition = "bottomright")
```



Output to PDF file is advised. This can be done by coping output to a PDF file:

```
> dev.copy2pdf(file="GOtree.pdf")
```

Function 'GOtree()' also outputs a list of GO terms order by p-value.

```
> head(GOtreeOutput$sigGOs,n=10)
```

```
          GOid genesInTerm totalGenesInTerm      pValue
287  GO:0006139         311             4069 0.000148921
1012 GO:0016070         221             2742 0.000148921
1597 GO:0034641         331             4421 0.000148921
2142 GO:0046483         316             4203 0.000148921
1955 GO:0044237         502             7130 0.000169008
862  GO:0010467         252             3278 0.000303639
333  GO:0006351         173             2111 0.000356736
2434 GO:0051252         167             2034 0.000426658
723  GO:0008152         541             7858 0.000449290
863  GO:0010468         194             2463 0.000747396
                                                  GOterm
287  nucleobase-containing compound metabolic process
1012                            RNA metabolic process
1597     cellular nitrogen compound metabolic process
2142                    heterocycle metabolic process
1955                       cellular metabolic process
862                                  gene expression
```

```
333                     transcription, DNA-templated
2434             regulation of RNA metabolic process
723                                 metabolic process
863                    regulation of gene expression
```

3.7 Get list of possible transcription factors

To get possible transcription factors, use function primo() function.

```
> TFtable <- primo( loadsNegPC2 )
> head(TFtable$overRepresented)
```

```
     id baseId pwmLength     gene      pValue
1  9326 MA0098         6     ETS1 2.30355e-08
2 10235 PB0113        17   E2F3_2 1.08742e-07
3  9308 MA0080         6     SPI1 3.92539e-05
4 10321 PB0199        14 Zfp161_2 7.41396e-05
5 10234 PB0112        17   E2F2_2 9.72520e-05
6 10132 PB0010        14   Egr1_1 1.08150e-04
```

The output shows you which possible transcription factors (genes) the supplied probes have in common.

3.8 Get a list of probe ids for a specific transcription factor

```
> probeIds <- primoHits( loadsNegPC2 , id = 9343 )
> head(probeIds)
```

```
[1] "NM_001121"    "NM_016824"    "NM_001114380" "NM_002209"    "NM_003342"
[6] "NM_006403"
```