Package ‘HybridExpress’

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Title Comparative analysis of RNA-seq data for hybrids and their progenitors

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Description HybridExpress can be used to perform comparative transcriptomics analysis of hybrids (or allopolyploids) relative to their progenitor species. The package features functions to perform exploratory analyses of sample grouping, identify differentially expressed genes in hybrids relative to their progenitors, classify genes in expression categories (N = 12) and classes (N = 5), and perform functional analyses. We also provide users with graphical functions for the seamless creation of publication-ready figures that are commonly used in the literature.

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URL https://github.com/almeidasilvaf/HybridExpress

BugReports https://support.bioconductor.org/tag/HybridExpress

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Imports ggplot2, patchwork, rlang, DESeq2, SummarizedExperiment, stats, methods, RColorBrewer, ComplexHeatmap, grDevices, BiocParallel

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HybridExpress-package

HybridExpress: Comparative analysis of RNA-seq data for hybrids and their progenitors

Description

HybridExpress can be used to perform comparative transcriptomics analysis of hybrids (or allopolyploids) relative to their progenitor species. The package features functions to perform exploratory analyses of sample grouping, identify differentially expressed genes in hybrids relative to their progenitors, classify genes in expression categories (N = 12) and classes (N = 5), and perform functional analyses. We also provide users with graphical functions for the seamless creation of publication-ready figures that are commonly used in the literature.
add_midparent_expression

Add midparent expression to SummarizedExperiment object

Description

Add midparent expression to SummarizedExperiment object

Usage

add_midparent_expression(
  se,
  coldata_column = "Generation",
  parent1 = "P1",
  parent2 = "P2",
  method = "mean",
  weights = c(1, 1)
)

Arguments

se A SummarizedExperiment object with a count matrix and sample metadata.
coldata_column Character indicating the name of column in colData(se) where information on
the generation are stored. Default: "Generation".
parent1 Character indicating which level of the variable coldata_column represents parent
1. Default: "P1".
parent2 Character indicating which level of the variable coldata_column represents parent
2. Default: "P2".
method Character indicating the method to use to create midparent values. One of
'mean' (default), 'sum', or 'weightedmean'.
weights Numeric vector of length 2 indicating the weights to give to parents 1 and 2 (re-
spectively) if method == "weightedmean". Setting method == "weightedmean"
is used sometimes when parents have different ploidy levels. In such cases, the
ploidy levels of parents 1 and 2 can be passed in a vector. Default: c(1, 2).
add_size_factors

A SummarizedExperiment object.

Examples

data(se_chlamy)
new_se <- add_midparent_expression(se_chlamy)

add_size_factors

Add size factors to normalize count data by library size or by biomass

Description

Add size factors to normalize count data by library size or by biomass

Usage

add_size_factors(se, spikein = FALSE, spikein_pattern = "ERCC")

Arguments

se
A SummarizedExperiment object with a count matrix and sample metadata.

spikein
Logical indicating whether or not to normalize data using spike-ins. If FALSE, data will be normalized by library size. Default: FALSE.

spikein_pattern
Character with the pattern (regex) to use to identify spike-in features in the count matrix. Only valid if spikein_norm = TRUE.

Value

A SummarizedExperiment object as in se, but with an extra column in the colData slot named "sizeFactor". This column contains size factors that will be used by DESeq2 when performing differential expression analyses.

Examples

data(se_chlamy)
se_norm <- add_size_factors(se_chlamy)
deg_counts

Data frame with frequencies (absolute and relative) of DEGs per contrast

Description
This object was obtained with get_deg_counts() using the example data set deg_list.

Usage
data(deg_counts)

Format
A data frame with the frequencies (absolute and relative) of up- and down-regulated genes in each contrast. Relative frequencies are calculated relative to the total number of genes in the count matrix used for differential expression analysis.

Examples
data(deg_counts)

deg_list

List of differentially expressed genes for all contrasts

Description
This object was obtained with get_deg_list() using the example data set se_chlamy.

Usage
data(deg_list)

Format
A list of data frames with gene-wise test statistics for differentially expressed genes for each contrast. Contrasts are "P2_vs_P1", "F1_vs_P1", "F1_vs_P2", and "F1_vs_midparent", where the ID before 'vs' represents the numerator, and the ID after 'vs' represents the denominator.

Examples
data(deg_list)
expression_partitioning

*Partition genes in groups based on their expression patterns*

**Description**

Partition genes in groups based on their expression patterns

**Usage**

`expression_partitioning(deg_list)`

**Arguments**

`deg_list` A list of data frames with gene-wise test statistics for differentially expressed genes as returned by `get_deg_list()`.

**Value**

A data with the following variables:

- **Gene** Character, gene ID.
- **Category** Factor, expression group. Category names are numbers from 1 to 12.
- **Class** Factor, expression group class. One of "UP" (transgressive up-regulation), "DOWN" (transgressive down-regulation), "ADD" (additivity), "ELD_P1" (expression-level dominance toward the parent 1), or "ELD_P2" (expression-level dominance toward the parent 2).

**Examples**

```r
data(deg_list)
exp_partitions <- expression_partitioning(deg_list)
```

---

get_deg_counts

*Get a count table of differentially expressed genes per contrast*

**Description**

Get a count table of differentially expressed genes per contrast

**Usage**

`get_deg_counts(deg_list)`

**Arguments**

`deg_list` A list of data frames with gene-wise test statistics for differentially expressed genes as returned by `get_deg_list()`.
Value

A data frame with the following variables:

contrast Character, contrast name.
up Numeric, number of up-regulated genes.
down Numeric, number of down-regulated genes.
total Numeric, total number of differentially expressed genes.
perc_up Numeric, percentage of up-regulated genes.
perc_down Numeric, percentage of down-regulated genes.
perc_total Numeric, percentage of differentially expressed genes.

Examples

data(deg_list)
deg_counts <- get_deg_counts(deg_list)

get_deg_list(se, coldata_column = "Generation", parent1 = "P1", parent2 = "P2", offspring = "F1", midparent = "midparent", lfcThreshold = 0, alpha = 0.01, ...)

Description

Get a table of differential expression expression statistics with DESeq2

Usage

get_deg_list(
  se,
  coldata_column = "Generation",
  parent1 = "P1",
  parent2 = "P2",
  offspring = "F1",
  midparent = "midparent",
  lfcThreshold = 0,
  alpha = 0.01,
  ...
)

Arguments

se A SummarizedExperiment object with a count matrix and sample metadata.
coldata_column Character indicating the name of column in colData(se) where information on the generation are stored. Default: "Generation".
parent1 Character indicating which level of the variable coldata_column represents parent 1. Default: "P1".
get_deg_list

parent2  Character indicating which level of the variable `coldata_column` represents parent 2. Default: "P2".

offspring Character indicating which level of the variable `coldata_column` represents the offspring (hybrid or allopolyploid). Default: "F1"

midparent Character indicating which level of the variable `coldata_column` represents the midparent value. Default: "midparent", as returned by `add_midparent_expression()`.

lfcThreshold Numeric indicating the log2 fold-change threshold to use to consider differentially expressed genes. Default: 0.

alpha Numeric indicating the adjusted P-value threshold to use to consider differentially expressed genes. Default: 0.01.

... Additional arguments to be passed to `DESeq2::results()`.

Value

A list of data frames with `DESeq2`'s gene-wise tests statistics for each contrast. Each data frame contains the same columns as the output of `DESeq2::results()`. Contrasts (list names) are:

- **P2_vs_P1** Parent 2 (numerator) versus parent 1 (denominator).
- **F1_vs_P1** Offspring (numerator) versus parent 1 (denominator).
- **F1_vs_P2** Offspring (numerator) versus parent 2 (denominator).
- **F1_vs_midparent** Offspring (numerator) versus midparent (denominator).

The data frame with gene-wise test statistics in each list element contains the following variables:

- **baseMean** Numeric, base mean.
- **log2FoldChange** Numeric, log2-transformed fold changes.
- **lfcSE** Numeric, standard error of the log2-transformed fold changes.
- **stat** Numeric, observed test statistic.
- **pvalue** Numeric, p-value.
- **padj** Numeric, P-value adjusted for multiple testing.

The list contains two additional attributes named `ngenes` (numeric, total number of genes), and `plot-data`, which is a 3-column data frame with variables "gene" (character, gene ID), "lFC_F1_vs_P1" (numeric, log2 fold change between F1 and P1), and "lFC_F1_vs_P2" (numeric, log2 fold change between F1 and P2).

Examples

data(se_chlamy)
se <- add_midparent_expression(se_chlamy)
se <- add_size_factors(se, spikein = TRUE)
deg_list <- get_deg_list(se)
### go_chlamy

**Data frame with GO terms annotated to each gene of Chlamydomonas reinhardtii**

#### Description
Data were obtained from Phytozome and processed so that each row contains only one GO term (long format).

#### Usage
```r
data(go_chlamy)
```

#### Format
A 2-column data frame with columns **gene** (character, gene ID), and **GO** (character, name of GO term.)

#### Examples
```r
data(go_chlamy)
```

### ora

**Perform overrepresentation analysis for a set of genes**

#### Description
Perform overrepresentation analysis for a set of genes

#### Usage
```r
ora(
    genes,
    annotation,
    column = NULL,
    background,
    correction = "BH",
    alpha = 0.05,
    min_setsize = 5,
    max_setsize = 500,
    bp_param = BiocParallel::SerialParam()
)
```
**Arguments**

- **genes**: Character vector containing genes for overrepresentation analysis.
- **annotation**: Annotation data frame with genes in the first column and functional annotation in the other columns. This data frame can be exported from Biomart or similar databases.
- **column**: Column or columns of **annotation** to be used for enrichment. Both character or numeric values with column indices can be used. If users want to supply more than one column, input a character or numeric vector. Default: all columns from **annotation**.
- **background**: Character vector of genes to be used as background for the overrepresentation analysis.
- **correction**: Multiple testing correction method. One of "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr" or "none". Default is "BH".
- **alpha**: Numeric indicating the adjusted P-value threshold for significance. Default: 0.05.
- **min_setsize**: Numeric indicating the minimum gene set size to be considered. Gene sets correspond to levels of each variable in **annotation**. Default: 5.
- **max_setsize**: Numeric indicating the maximum gene set size to be considered. Gene sets correspond to levels of each variable in **annotation**. Default: 500.
- **bp_param**: BiocParallel back-end to be used. Default: BiocParallel::SerialParam()

**Value**

A data frame of overrepresentation results with the following variables:

- **term**: Character, functional term ID/name.
- **genes**: Numeric, intersection length between input genes and genes in a particular functional term.
- **all**: Numeric, number of all genes in a particular functional term.
- **pval**: Numeric, P-value for the hypergeometric test.
- **padj**: Numeric, P-value adjusted for multiple comparisons using the method specified in parameter adj.
- **category**: Character, name of the grouping variable (i.e., column name of **annotation**).

**Examples**

```r
data(se_chlamy)
data(go_chlamy)
data(deg_list)

# Perform ORA for up-regulated genes in contrast F1_vs_P1
up_genes <- deg_list$F1_vs_P1
up_genes <- rownames(up_genes[up_genes$log2FoldChange > 0, ])

background <- rownames(se_chlamy)
ora(up_genes, go_chlamy, background = background)
```
Perform a principal component analysis (PCA) and plot PCs

**Description**

Perform a principal component analysis (PCA) and plot PCs

**Usage**

```r
pca_plot(
  se,
  PCs = c(1, 2),
  ntop = 500,
  color_by = NULL,
  shape_by = NULL,
  add_mean = FALSE,
  palette = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `se`: A `SummarizedExperiment` object with a count matrix and sample metadata.
- `PCs`: Numeric vector indicating which principal components to show in the x-axis and y-axis, respectively. Default: c(1, 2).
- `ntop`: Numeric indicating the number of top genes with the highest variances to use for the PCA. Default: 500.
- `color_by`: Character with the name of the column in `colData(se)` to use to group samples by color. Default: NULL.
- `shape_by`: Character with the name of the column in `colData(se)` to use to group samples by shape. Default: NULL.
- `add_mean`: Logical indicating whether to add a diamond symbol with the mean value for each level of the variable indicated in `color_by`. Default: FALSE
- `palette`: Character vector with colors to use for each level of the variable indicated in `color_by`. If NULL, a default color palette will be used.

**Value**

A `ggplot` object with a PCA plot showing 2 principal components in each axis along with their % of variance explained.

**Examples**

```r
data(se_chlamy)
se <- add_midparent_expression(se_chlamy)
se$Ploidy[is.na(se$Ploidy)] <- "midparent"
se$Generation[is.na(se$Generation)] <- "midparent"
pca_plot(se, color_by = "Generation", shape_by = "Ploidy", add_mean = TRUE)
```
plot_expression_partitions

*Plot expression partitions*

Description

Plot expression partitions

Usage

```r
plot_expression_partitions(
  partition_table,
  group_by = "Category",
  palette = NULL,
  labels = c("P1", "F1", "P2")
)
```

Arguments

- **partition_table**: A data frame with genes per expression partition as returned by `expression_partitioning()`.
- **group_by**: Character indicating the name of the variable in `partition_table` to use to group genes. One of "Category" or "Class". Default: "Category".
- **palette**: Character vector with color names to be used for each level of the variable specified in `group_by`. If `group_by = "Category"`, this must be a vector of length 12. If `group_by = "Class"`, this must be a vector of length 5. If NULL, a default color palette will be used.
- **labels**: A character vector of length 3 indicating the labels to be given for parent 1, offspring, and parent 2. Default: c("P1", "F1", "P2").

Value

A ggplot object with a plot showing genes in each expression partition.

Examples

```r
data(deg_list)
partition_table <- expression_partitioning(deg_list)
plot_expression_partitions(partition_table)
```
Description

Plot a triangle of comparisons of DEG sets among generations

Usage

`plot_expression_triangle(deg_counts, palette = NULL, box_labels = NULL)`

Arguments

deg_counts Data frame with number of differentially expressed genes per contrast as returned by `get_deg_counts`.

palette Character vector of length 4 indicating the colors of the boxes for P1, P2, F1, and midparent, respectively. If NULL, a default color palette will be used.

box_labels Character vector of length 4 indicating the labels of the boxes for P1, P2, F1, and midparent, respectively. Default: NULL, which will lead to labels "P1", "P2", "F1", and "Midparent", respectively.

Details

The expression triangle plot shows the number of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) for each contrast. Numbers in the center of the lines (in bold) indicate the total number of DEGs, while numbers near boxes indicate the number of up-regulated genes in each generation of the triangle.

Value

A ggplot object with an expression triangle.

Examples

```r
data(deg_counts)
plot_expression_triangle(deg_counts)
```
plot_partition_frequencies

Plot a barplot of gene frequencies per expression partition

Description

Plot a barplot of gene frequencies per expression partition

Usage

plot_partition_frequencies(
  partition_table,
  group_by = "Category",
  palette = NULL,
  labels = c("P1", "F1", "P2")
)

Arguments

partition_table A data frame with genes per expression partition as returned by expression_partitioning().
group_by Character indicating the name of the variable in partition_table to use to group genes. One of "Category" or "Class". Default: "Category".
palette Character vector with color names to be used for each level of the variable specified in group_by. If group_by = "Category", this must be a vector of length 12. If group_by = "Class", this must be a vector of length 5. If NULL, a default color palette will be used.
labels A character vector of length 3 indicating the labels to be given for parent 1, offspring, and parent 2. Default: c("P1", "F1", "P2").

Value

A ggplot object with a barplot showing gene frequencies per partition next to explanatory line plots depicting each partition.

Examples

data(deg_list)
partition_table <- expression_partitioning(deg_list)
plot_partition_frequencies(partition_table)
plot_samplecor

Description

Plot a heatmap of pairwise sample correlations with hierarchical clustering

Usage

plot_samplecor(
  se,
  coldata_cols = NULL,
  rowdata_cols = NULL,
  ntop = 500,
  cor_method = "pearson",
  palette = "Blues",
  ...
)

Arguments

se A SummarizedExperiment object with a count matrix and sample metadata in the colData slot. If a rowData slot is available, it can also be used for clustering rows.
coldata_cols A vector (either numeric or character) indicating which columns should be extracted from colData(se).
rowdata_cols A vector (either numeric or character) indicating which columns should be extracted from rowData(se).
ntop Numeric indicating the number of top genes with the highest variances to use for the PCA. Default: 500.
cor_method Character indicating the correlation method to use. One of "pearson" or "spearman". Default: "pearson".
palette Character indicating the name of the color palette from the RColorBrewer package to use. Default: "Blues".
...

Additional arguments to be passed to ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap(). These arguments can be used to control heatmap aesthetics, such as show/hide row and column names, change font size, activate/deactivate hierarchical clustering, etc. For a complete list of the options, see ?ComplexHeatmap::pheatmap().

Value

A heatmap of hierarchically clustered pairwise sample correlations.
Examples

```r
data(se_chlamy)
se <- add_midparent_expression(se_chlamy)
se$Ploidy[is.na(se$Ploidy)] <- "midparent"
se$Generation[is.na(se$Generation)] <- "midparent"
plot_samplecor(se, ntop = 500)
```

---

`se_chlamy`  
Expression data (in counts) for 3 Chlamydomonas lines (P1, P2, and F1)

Description

Two lines (referred to as parent 1 and parent 2) with different ploidy levels were crossed to generate an allopolyploid (F1).

Usage

```r
data(se_chlamy)
```

Format

A SummarizedExperiment object with an assay (count) and colData.

Examples

```r
data(se_chlamy)
```
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