# Package 'qsvaR'

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**Title** Generate Quality Surrogate Variable Analysis for Degradation Correction

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**Description** The qsvaR package contains functions for removing the effect of degration in rna-seq data from postmortem brain tissue. The package is equipped to help users generate principal components associated with degradation. The components can be used in differential expression analysis to remove the effects of degradation.

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URL https://github.com/LieberInstitute/qsvaR

BugReports https://support.bioconductor.org/t/qsvaR

**biocViews** Software, WorkflowStep, Normalization, BiologicalQuestion, DifferentialExpression, Sequencing, Coverage

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Config/testthat/edition 3

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2 covComb\_tx\_deg

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# **R** topics documented:

covComb_tx_deg		RSE object of RNA-seq data that serves as output for degradation analysis														n									
Index																									10
	transcripts			•			•		•	•		•	•			•	 •	٠	•	 . <b>.</b>	•	•	 •	•	ç
	select_transcripts																								
	qSVA																								
	$k\_qsvs$																			 . <b>.</b>					6
	get_qsvs																			 . <b>.</b>					6
	getPCs																			 					5
	getDegTx																								
	DEqual																								
	degradation_tstats																								
	covComb_tx_deg																			 					2

#### **Description**

This data was generated from an experiment using degraded RNA-seq samples post-mortem brain tissue. The transcripts included are the result of the qsva expanded framework study and will be used to remove the effect of degradation in bulk RNA-seq data.

#### **Format**

A RangedSummarizedExperiment-class

## See Also

getPCs k\_qsvs getDegTx

degradation\_tstats 3

degradation\_tstats

Degradation time t-statistics

#### **Description**

These t-statistics are derived from the same data that was used for covComb\_tx\_deg. They are the results from main model where we determined the relationship with degradation time adjusting for the brain region (so parallel degradation effects across brain regions). They are used for plotting in DEqual().

#### **Format**

A data.frame() with the t statistics for degradation time. The rownames() are the GENCODE transcript IDs.

#### See Also

**DEqual** 

**DEqual** 

Differential expression quality (DEqual) plot

#### **Description**

A DEqual plot compares the effect of RNA degradation from an independent degradation experiment on the y axis to the effect of the outcome of interest. They were originally described by Jaffe et al, PNAS, 2017 https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1617384114. Other DEqual versions are included in Collado-Torres et al, Neuron, 2019 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2019.05.013. This function compares your t-statistics of interest computed on transcripts against the t-statistics from degradation time adjusting for the six brain regions from degradation experiment data used for determining covComb\_tx\_deg.

#### **Usage**

DEqual(DE)

#### **Arguments**

DE

a data.frame() with one column containing the t-statistics from Differential Expression, typically generated with limma::topTable(). The rownames(DE) should be transcript GENCODE IDs.

#### Value

a ggplot object of the DE t-statistic vs the DE statistic from degradation

4 getDegTx

#### **Examples**

```
## Random differential expression t-statistics for the same transcripts
## we have degradation t-statistics for in `degradation_tstats`.
set.seed(101)
random_de <- data.frame(
    t = rt(nrow(degradation_tstats), 5),
    row.names = sample(
        rownames(degradation_tstats),
        nrow(degradation_tstats)
    )
)

## Create the DEqual plot
DEqual(random_de)</pre>
```

getDegTx

Obtain expression matrix for degraded transcripts

#### **Description**

This function is used to obtain a RangedSummarizedExperiment-class of transcripts and their expression values #' These transcripts are selected based on a prior study of RNA degradation in postmortem brain tissues. This object can later be used to obtain the principle components necessary to remove the effect of degradation in differential expression.

### Usage

```
getDegTx(
   rse_tx,
   type = "cell_component",
   sig_transcripts = select_transcripts(type),
   assayname = "tpm"
)
```

#### **Arguments**

rse\_tx

A RangedSummarizedExperiment-class object containing the transcript data desired to be studied.

type

A character(1) specifying the transcripts set type. These were determined by Joshua M. Stolz et al, 2022. Here the names "cell\_component", "top1500", and "standard" refer to models that were determined to be effective in removing degradation effects. The "standard" model involves taking the union of the top 1000 transcripts associated with degradation from the interaction model and the main effect model. The "top1500" model is the same as the "standard model except the union of the top 1500 genes associated with degradation is selected. The most effective of our models, "cell\_component", involved deconvolution of the degradation matrix to determine the proportion of cell types within our

getPCs 5

studied tissue. These proportions were then added to our model.matrix() and the union of the top 1000 transcripts in the interaction model, the main effect model, and the cell proportions model were used to generate this model of qSVs.

sig\_transcripts

A list of transcripts determined to have degradation signal in the qsva expanded

paper.

assayname character string specifying the name of the assay desired in rse\_tx

#### Value

A RangedSummarizedExperiment-class object.

#### **Examples**

```
getDegTx(covComb_tx_deg)
stopifnot(mean(rowMeans(assays(covComb_tx_deg)$tpm)) > 1)
```

getPCs

PCs from transcripts

#### **Description**

This function returns the pcs from the obtained RangedSummarizedExperiment object of selected transcripts

#### Usage

```
getPCs(rse_tx, assayname = "tpm")
```

### **Arguments**

rse\_tx Ranged Summarizeed Experiment with only transcripts selected for qsva assayname character string specifying the name of the assay desired in rse\_tx

#### Value

prcomp object generated by taking the pcs of degraded transcripts

#### **Examples**

```
getPCs(covComb_tx_deg, "tpm")
```

 $k_{\underline{q}svs}$ 

get\_qsvs

Generate matrix of qsvs

# Description

Using the pcs and the k number of components be included, we generate the qsva matrix.

## Usage

```
get_qsvs(qsvPCs, k)
```

#### **Arguments**

qsvPCs prcomp object generated by taking the pcs of degraded transcripts

k number of qsvs to be included.

#### Value

matrix with k principal components for each sample.

# **Examples**

```
qsv <- list(x = matrix(seq_len(9), ncol = 3))
get_qsvs(qsv, 2)</pre>
```

k\_qsvs

Apply num.sv algorithm to determine the number of pcs to be included

# Description

Apply num.sv algorithm to determine the number of pcs to be included

#### Usage

```
k_qsvs(rse_tx, mod, assayname)
```

#### **Arguments**

rse_t	cx A	Ranged	Summarized	Experime	nt-class	object	containing the	he transcript da	ata de-
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sired to be studied.

mod Model Matrix with necessary variables the you would model for in differential

expression

assayname character string specifying the name of the assay desired in rse\_tx

qSVA

#### Value

integer representing number of pcs to be included

# **Examples**

qSVA

A wrapper function used to perform qSVA in one step.

#### **Description**

A wrapper function used to perform qSVA in one step.

#### Usage

```
qSVA(
    rse_tx,
    type = "cell_component",
    sig_transcripts = select_transcripts(type),
    mod,
    assayname
)
```

#### **Arguments**

rse\_tx A RangedSummarizedExperiment-class object containing the transcript data de-

sired to be studied.

type a character string specifying which model you would like to use when selecting

a degradation matrix.

sig\_transcripts

A list of transcripts determined to have degradation signal in the qsva expanded

paper.

mod Model Matrix with necessary variables the you would model for in differential

expression

assayname character string specifying the name of the assay desired in rse\_tx

#### Value

matrix with k principal components for each sample

8 select\_transcripts

#### **Examples**

select\_transcripts

Select transcripts associated with degradation

#### **Description**

Helper function to select which experimental model will be used to generate the qSVs.

#### Usage

```
select_transcripts(type = c("cell_component", "top1500", "standard"))
```

#### **Arguments**

type

A character(1) specifying the transcripts set type. These were determined by Joshua M. Stolz et al, 2022. Here the names "cell\_component", "top1500", and "standard" refer to models that were determined to be effective in removing degradation effects. The "standard" model involves taking the union of the top 1000 transcripts associated with degradation from the interaction model and the main effect model. The "top1500" model is the same as the "standard model except the union of the top 1500 genes associated with degradation is selected. The most effective of our models, "cell\_component", involved deconvolution of the degradation matrix to determine the proportion of cell types within our studied tissue. These proportions were then added to our model.matrix() and the union of the top 1000 transcripts in the interaction model, the main effect model, and the cell proportions model were used to generate this model of qSVs.

#### Value

A character() with the transcript IDs.

#### **Examples**

```
## Default set of transcripts associated with degradation
sig_transcripts <- select_transcripts()
length(sig_transcripts)
head(sig_transcripts)

## Example where match.arg() auto-completes
select_transcripts("top")</pre>
```

transcripts 9

transcripts

Transcripts for Degradation Models

#### **Description**

An object storing three lists of transcripts each corresponding to a model used in the degradation experiment. These were determined by Joshua M. Stolz et al, 2022. Here the names "cell\_component", "top1500", and "standard" refer to models that were determined to be effective in removing degradation effects. The "standard" model involves taking the union of the top 1000 transcripts associated with degradation from the interaction model and the main effect model. The "top1500" model is the same as the "standard" model except the union of the top 1500 genes associated with degradation is selected. The most effective of our models, "cell\_component", involved deconvolution of the degradation matrix to determine the proportion of cell types within our studied tissue. These proportions were then added to our model.matrix() and the union of the top 1000 transcripts in the interaction model, the main effect model, and the cell proportions model were used to generate this model of qSVs.

#### Usage

transcripts

#### **Format**

A list() with character strings containing the transcripts selected by each model. Each string is a GENCODE transcript IDs.

#### See Also

select\_transcripts

# **Index**

```
\ast datasets
    covComb_tx_deg, 2
    degradation\_tstats, 3
    transcripts, 9
covComb\_tx\_deg, 2, 3
degradation\_tstats, 3
DEqual, 3, 3
get_qsvs, 6
getDegTx, 2, 4
getPCs, 2, 5
k_qsvs, 2, 6
qSVA, 7
RangedSummarizedExperiment-class, 2,
        4–7
select\_transcripts, 8, 9
transcripts, 9
```