



Analysis of RNA-seq data : answers to questions

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Question 1

■ Number of uniquely aligned reads

```
Reads:
  Input      : 1000000
  Mapped     : 947951 (94.8% of input)
    of these: 126745 (13.4%) have multiple alignments (1 have >20)
94.8% overall read mapping rate.
```

Number of uniquely mapped reads
= Number of mapped reads –
number of reads with multiple alignments
= 947951 – 126745 = 821206

The screenshot shows a 'History' panel with a search bar and a list of datasets. The datasets are numbered 5 through 14. The entry '5: Tophat2 on data 4: align_summary' is highlighted with a red circle around its eye icon. Other entries include '6: Tophat2 on siLuc2 1000000: insertions', '7: Tophat2 on siLuc2 1000000: deletions', '8: Tophat2 on siLuc2 1000000: splice junctions', '9: Tophat2 on siLuc2 100000: accepted_hits', '13: htseq-count on siLuc2 100000000', and '14: htseq-count on siLuc2 10000000 (no feature)'. The top of the panel shows 'CNRS training' with '11 shown, 3 deleted' and '6.61 GB'.

Question 1

■ No feature reads

- Number
 - 72879
- Proportion :
 - $72879 * 100 / 821206 = 8.87$

1	2
__no_feature	72879
__ambiguous	19820
__too_low_aQual	0
__not_aligned	0
__alignment_not_unique	467940

■ Ambiguous reads

- Number
 - 19820
- Proportion
 - $19820 * 100 / 821206 = 2.41$

History

search datasets

CNRS training
11 shown, 3 deleted
6.61 GB

14: htseq-count on siLuc2_10000000 (no feature)
5 lines
format: tabular, database: hg38

100000 GFF lines processed.
200000 GFF lines processed.
300000 GFF lines processed.
400000 GFF lines processed.
500000 GFF lines processed.
600000 GFF lines processed.
700000 GFF lines processed.
800000 GFF lines processed.
900000 GFF lines proces

Question 1

■ Number of assigned reads

1	2
ENSG00000000003	28
ENSG00000000005	0
ENSG000000000419	86
ENSG000000000457	17
ENSG000000000460	50
ENSG000000000938	0
ENSG000000000971	3
ENSG00000001036	64
ENSG00000001084	42
ENSG00000001167	37
ENSG00000001460	4
ENSG00000001461	17
ENSG00000001497	67
ENSG00000001561	2
ENSG00000001617	2
ENSG00000001626	0
ENSG00000001629	47
ENSG00000001630	5
ENSG00000001631	22
ENSG00000002016	4
ENSG00000002079	0
ENSG00000002330	26
ENSG00000002549	49
ENSG00000002586	0
ENSG00000002587	1
ENSG00000002726	0
ENSG00000002745	0
ENSG00000002746	0
ENSG00000002822	70

History

search datasets

CNRS training
11 shown, 3 deleted
6.61 GB

14: htseq-count on siLuc2 10000000 (no feature)

13: htseq-count on siLuc2 100000000
57,992 lines
format: tabular, database: hg38

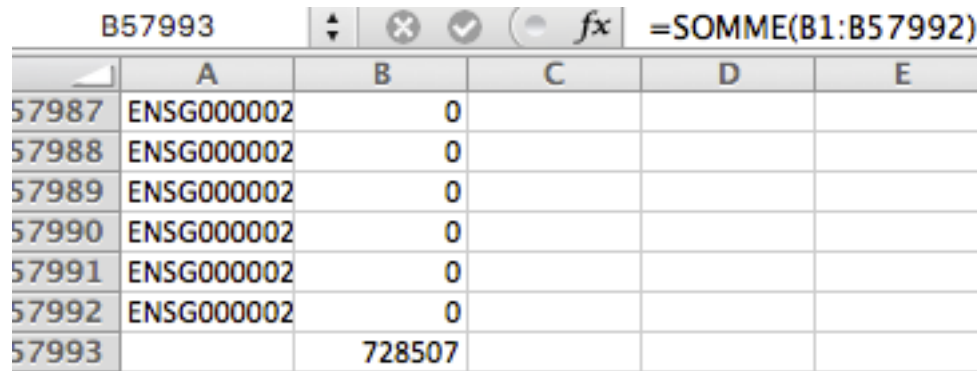
100000 GFF lines processed.
200000 GFF lines processed.
300000 GFF lines processed.
400000 GFF lines processed.
500000 GFF lines processed.
600000 GFF lines processed.
700000 GFF lines processed.
800000 GFF lines processed.
900000 GFF lines processed.

Download 2

ENSG00000000003 28
ENSG00000000005 0
ENSG000000000419 86
ENSG000000000457 17
ENSG000000000460 50

Question 1

- Number of assigned reads
 - Open the downloaded file with excel
 - Calculate the total number of reads in the second column



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
57987	ENSG000002	0			
57988	ENSG000002	0			
57989	ENSG000002	0			
57990	ENSG000002	0			
57991	ENSG000002	0			
57992	ENSG000002	0			
57993		728507			

The formula bar at the top shows the formula: `=SOMME(B1:B57992)`

→ Number of assigned reads = 728507

→ Proportion of assigned reads = $728507 * 100 / 821206 = 88.71$

Or

Number of assigned reads

= number of uniquely aligned reads – number of no feature reads – number of ambiguous reads

= $821206 - 72879 - 19820 = 728507$

Question 1

- Proportion of reads among uniquely aligned reads
 - Assigned : 88.71%
 - No feature : 8.87%
 - Ambiguous : 2.41%

Question 2



- Values of normalization factors for Mitf dataset

4 Normalization

Normalization aims at correcting systematic technical biases in the data, in order to make read counts comparable across samples. The normalization proposed by DESeq2 relies on the hypothesis that most features are not differentially expressed. It computes a scaling factor for each sample. Normalized read counts are obtained by dividing raw read counts by the scaling factor associated with the sample they belong to. Scaling factors around 1 mean (almost) no normalization is performed. Scaling factors lower than 1 will produce normalized counts higher than raw ones, and the other way around. Two options are available to compute scaling factors: `locfunc="median"` (default) or `locfunc="shorth"`. Here, the normalization was performed with `locfunc="median"`.

	siLuc2	siLuc3	siMitf3	siMitf4
Size factor	0.95	1.02	0.95	1.10

Table 5: Normalization factors.

21: SARTools DESeq2  

report

426.3 KB

format: **html**, database: **hg38**

```
Archive: /galaxy12/files
/052/dataset_52574.dat
extracting: /galaxy11
/job_working_directory
/037/37276/working
/rawDir_unzipped
/siLuc2_htseq.txt
extracting: /galaxy11
/job_working_directory
/037/37276/working
/rawDir_unzipped
/siLuc2_htseq.txt
```

Question 3

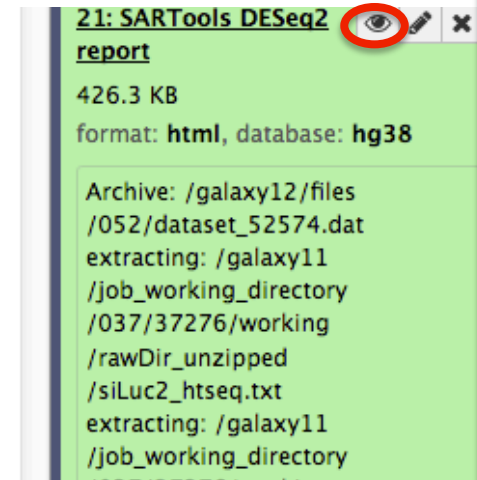
- Number of significantly differentially expressed genes between siMitf and siLuc (FDR<0.05)

5.6 Final results

A p-value adjustment is performed to take into account multiple testing and control the false positive rate to a chosen level α . For this analysis, a BH p-value adjustment was performed [Benjamini, 1995 and 2001] and the level of controlled false positive rate was set to 0.05.

Test vs Ref	# down	# up	# total
siMitf vs siLuc	3387	3792	7179

Table 7: Number of up-, down- and total number of differentially expressed features for each comparison.



```
21: SARTools DESeq2 report
426.3 KB
format: html, database: hg38

Archive: /galaxy12/files
/052/dataset_52574.dat
extracting: /galaxy11
/job_working_directory
/037/37276/working
/rawDir_unzipped
/siLuc2_htseq.txt
extracting: /galaxy11
/job_working_directory
```

- 7179 significantly differentially expressed genes
 - 3387 genes significantly under-expressed in siMitf vs siLuc
 - 3792 genes significantly over-expressed in siMitf vs siLuc