

mirTarRnaSeq

26 October 2021

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Data upload	3
2	Part1 - miRNA mRNA regressions across sample cohorts	3
2.1	Uploading data into the application. The example data can be found in the test folder under package.	3
2.2	Get miRanda file	3
2.3	Select miRNA	4
2.4	Combine the mRNA and miRNA file and define boundaries	4
2.5	Run a one to one miRNA/mRNA gaussian regression model	4
2.6	Running Gaussian model over all individual miRNA mRNA models	4
2.7	Running poisson model over all individual miRNA mRNA models.	5
2.8	Running negative binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models.	6
2.9	Running zero inflated negative binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models	7
2.10	Running zero inflated poisson binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models	7
2.11	Including Plots for all models to decide which to use	8
2.12	The user can decide to use runModels() with glm_multi().	9
2.13	The user can decide to use runModels() with specific models	9
2.14	Running all miRNA and mRNA combinations	9
3	Part2 - Identify miRNA mRNA correlations across 3 or more time points.	10
3.1	Get mRNAs	11
3.2	Get mRNAs with particular fold change	11
3.3	Get all miRNAs.	11
3.4	Get mRNA miRNA correlation.	11
3.5	Make a background distribution correlation	11
3.6	Plot density plots	11
3.7	Get correlations below threshold	12

mirTarRnaSeq

3.8	Get mouse miRanda data.	12
3.9	mRNA miRNA correlation heatmap	12
3.10	get intersection of miRanda.	12
4	Part3 - Identify significant miRNA mRNA relationships for 2 time points.	13
4.1	Import data.	13
4.2	Only look for time point difference 0-5	13
4.3	Get fold changes above threshold	13
4.4	Estimate miRNA mRNA differences based on Fold Change	14
4.5	Make background distribution	14
4.6	miRanda data import	14
4.7	Identify relationships below threshold	14
4.8	miRanda intersection with results	14
4.9	Make dataframe and plots	14
4.10	mRNA miRNA heatmap of miRNA mRNA FC differences	15

1 Introduction

mirTarRnaSeq is a package for miRNA and mRNA interaction analysis through regression and correlation approaches supporting various modeling approaches (gaussian, poisson, negative binomial, zero inflated poisson or negative binomial models for the data). miRNA and mRNA seq data are analysed from the same experiment (condition or time point data) and mRNA targets of the miRNAs from same experiment will be identified using statistical approaches.

The example data set for the first approach is 25 matching miRNA and mRNA EBV positive samples from TCGA identified as high EBV load based on Movassagh et al, Scientific Reports, 2019 paper. We attempt to identify the EBV miRNA targets on EBV genome (part1).

The second example set set is the simulated mouse fibroblast differentiated to muscle cells in three time points. Here, we try to identify mRNA targets of miRNA expressed at various time points (parts 2 and 3).

1.1 Data upload

1.1.1 mirTarRnaSeq accepts data in dataframe or table formats

- For the first approach ([Part1](#)) we use a table of expressed mRNA genes in EBV from TCGA stomach cancer samples with high levels of EBV miRNA expression.
- Next we use a list of normalized (tpm) EBV miRNA expression data from the same samples. The user has the option to use count data and model accordingly or use `tzTrans()` function for zscore normalization and then model.
- For the second part ([Part2](#), [Part3](#)) of the experiment we are using two tables of differentially expressed mRNA and miRNA sequencing fold change results from mouse time point specific differentiation experiments.
- The example data is available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5234278> .

2 Part1 - miRNA mRNA regressions across sample cohorts

2.1 Uploading data into the application. The example data can be found in the test folder under package.

```
DiffExp<-read.table("test/EBV_mRNA.txt", as.is=TRUE, header=TRUE, row.names=1)
miRNAExp<-read.table("test/EBV_miRNA.txt", as.is=TRUE, header=TRUE, row.names=1)
```

2.2 Get miRanda file

We currently support miRanda runs (potential miRNA target parsing by score, interaction energy, and interaction or miRNA length) on seven species ("Human", "Mouse", "Drosophila", "C.elegans", "Epstein_Barr" (EBV), "Cytomegalovirus" (CMV) and "Kaposi_Sarcoma" (KSHV)). We also support the viral miRNAs targeting human genes for EBV "Epstein_Barr_Human", CMV "CMV_Human" and KSHV "KSHV_Human". 1) Here we first import the relevant miRanda file . 2) We only keep targets which are also targets of EBV miRNAs based on our EBV miRanda file.

```
miRanda <- getInputSpecies("Epstein_Barr", threshold = 140)  
DiffExpmRNASub <- miRanComp(DiffExp, miRanda)
```

2.3 Select miRNA

```
miRNA_select <- c("ebv-mir-bart9-5p")
```

2.4 Combine the mRNA and miRNA file and define boundaries

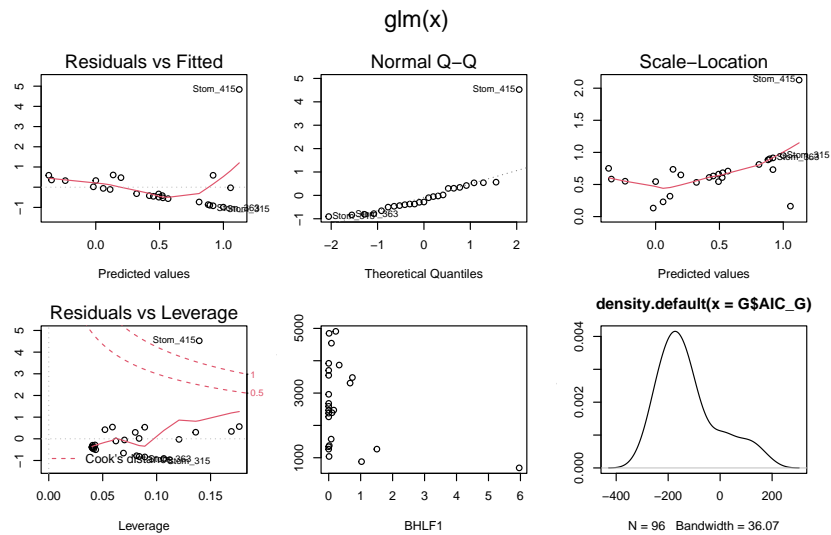
```
Combine <- combiner(DiffExp, miRNAExp, miRNA_select)  
geneVariant <- geneVari(Combine, miRNA_select)
```

2.5 Run a one to one miRNA/mRNA gaussian regression model

```
j <- runModel(`LMP-1` ~ `ebv-mir-bart9-5p`,  
             Combine, model = glm_poisson(),  
             scale = 100)  
# Association between between mRNA and miRNA  
print(modelTermPvalues(j))  
#> `ebv-mir-bart9-5p`  
#> 9.344338e-06
```

2.6 Running Gaussian model over all individual miRNA mRNA models

```
blaGaus <- runModels(Combine,  
                    geneVariant, miRNA_select,  
                    family = glm_gaussian(),  
                    scale = 100)  
  
par(oma=c(2,2,2,2))  
par(mfrow=c(2,3),mar=c(4,3,3,2))  
plot(blaGaus[["all_models"]][["BHLF1"]])  
plot(modelData(blaGaus[["all_models"]][["BHLF1"]]))  
#To test AIC model performance  
G <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, blaGaus[["AICvalues"]])  
names(G) <- c("AIC_G")  
#Low values seems like a reasonable model  
plot(density(G$AIC_G))
```

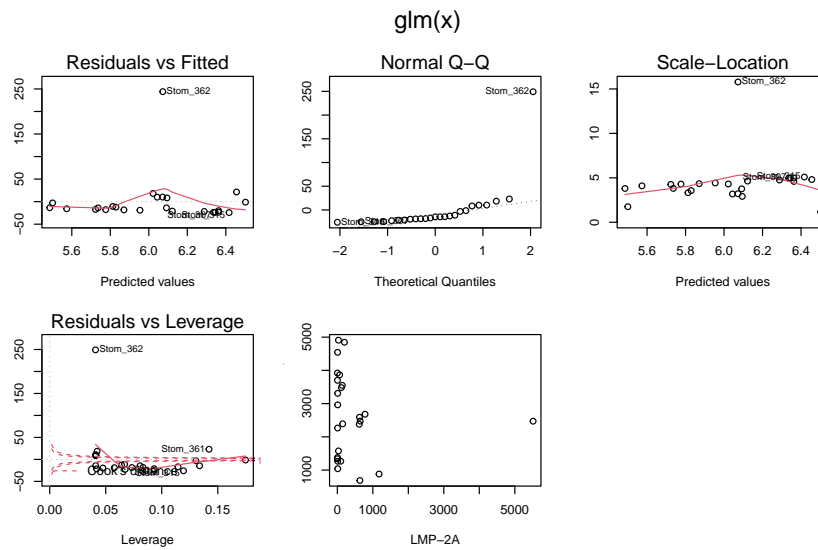


```
GM <- melt(G)
#> No id variables; using all as measure variables
```

2.7 Running poisson model over all individual miRNA mRNA models

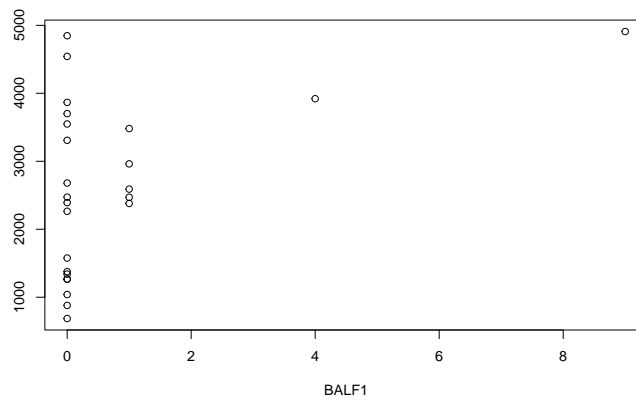
```
blaPois <- runModels(Combine,
                    geneVariant, miRNA_select,
                    family = glm_poisson(),
                    scale = 100)

par(oma=c(2,2,2,2))
par(mfrow=c(2,3),mar=c(4,3,3,2))
plot(blaPois[["all_models"]][["LMP-2A"]])
plot(modelData(blaPois[["all_models"]][["LMP-2A"]]))
P <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, blaPois[["AICvalues"]])
names(P) <- c("AIC_Po")
PM <- melt(P)
#> No id variables; using all as measure variables
```



2.8 Running negative binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models

```
blaNB <- runModels(Combine,
  geneVariant, miRNA_select,
  family = glm_nb(), scale = 100)
par(mar=c(4,3,3,2))
plot(modelData(blaNB[["all_models"]][["BALF1"]]))
```

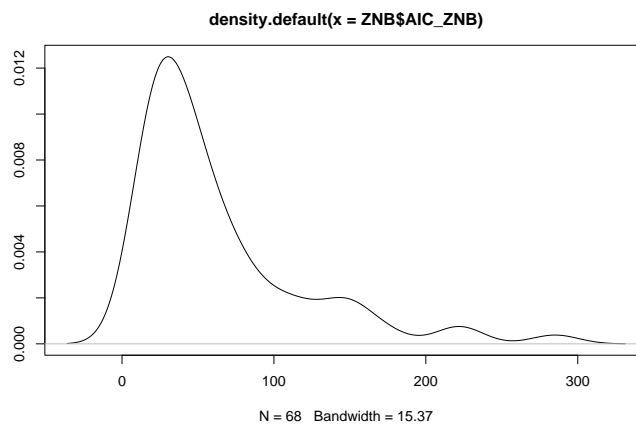


```
B <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, blaNB[["AICvalues"]])
names(B) <- c("AIC_NB")
BM <- melt(B)
#> No id variables; using all as measure variables
```

2.9 Running zero inflated negative binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models

```
blazeroinflNB <- runModels(Combine, geneVariant,
                          miRNA_select,
                          family = glm_zeroinfl(dist = "negbin"),
                          scale = 100)

# To test AIC model performance
ZNB <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, blazeroinflNB[["AICvalues"]])
names(ZNB) <- c("AIC_ZNB")
par(mar=c(4,3,3,2))
plot(density(ZNB$AIC_ZNB))
```

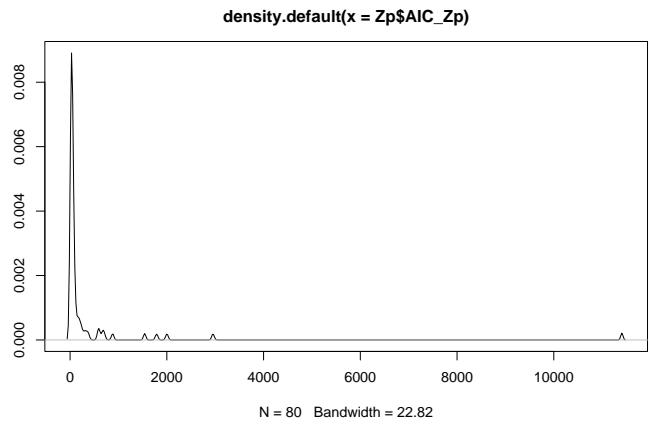


```
ZNBM<-melt(ZNB)
#> No id variables; using all as measure variables
```

2.10 Running zero inflated poisson binomial model over all individual miRNA mRNA models

```
blazeroinfl <- runModels(Combine, geneVariant,
                        miRNA_select,
                        family = glm_zeroinfl(),
                        scale = 100)

# To test AIC model performance
Zp <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, blazeroinfl[["AICvalues"]])
names(Zp) <- c("AIC_Zp")
par(mar=c(4,3,3,2))
plot(density(Zp$AIC_Zp))
```

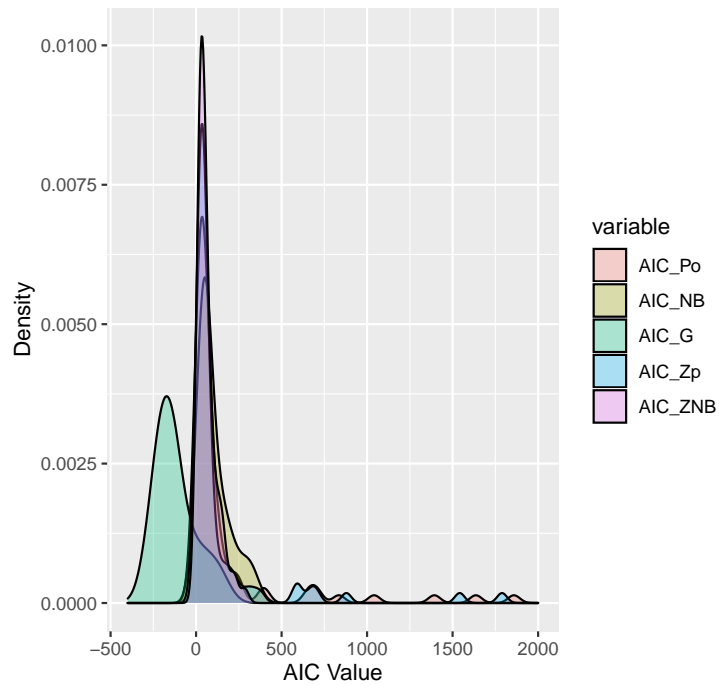


```
ZpM <- melt(Zp)
```

2.11 Including Plots for all models to decide which to use

```
bindM <- rbind(PM, BM, GM, ZpM, ZNBm)
p2 <- ggplot(data = bindM, aes(x = value, group = variable,
                              fill = variable)) +
  geom_density(adjust = 1.5, alpha = .3) +
  xlim(-400, 2000)+
  ggtitle("Plot of of AIC for ebv-mir-bart9-5p regressed all mRNAs ") +
  ylab("Density")+ xlab ("AIC Value")
p2
```

Plot of of AIC for ebv-mir-bart9-5p regressed all mRI



2.12 The user can decide to use runModels() with glm_multi()

where all available models will be run, the AICs will be compared and the best model will be chosen based on the miRNA-mRNA model AIC score. In the example below we are using the mode= "multi" option for combination of 2 miRNAs (multivariate model) for interaction model the user can choose the mode= "inter" option.

```
miRNA_select<-c("ebv-mir-bart9-5p","ebv-mir-bart6-3p")
Combine <- combiner(DiffExp, miRNAExp, miRNA_select)
geneVariant <- geneVari(Combine, miRNA_select)
MultiModel <- runModels(Combine, geneVariant,
                        miRNA_select, family = glm_multi(),
                        mode="multi", scale = 10)
#print the name of the models used for the analysis
print(table(unlist(lapply(MultiModel$all_models, modelModelName))))
TRUE
TRUE glm_gaussian      glm_nb
TRUE          95          1
```

2.13 The user can decide to use runModels() with specific models

where all available models will be run, the AICs will be compared and the best model will be chosen based on the miRNA-mRNA model AIC score. In the example below we are using the mode= "inter" option for combination of 2 miRNAs (multivariate model) for interaction model the user can choose the mode= "multi" option.

```
miRNA_select<-c("ebv-mir-bart9-5p","ebv-mir-bart6-3p")
Combine <- combiner(DiffExp, miRNAExp, miRNA_select)
geneVariant <- geneVari(Combine, miRNA_select)
InterModel <- runModels(Combine,
                       geneVariant, miRNA_select,
                       family = glm_multi(
                         models=list(glm_gaussian,
                                      glm_poisson()),mode="inter", scale = 10)
#print the name of the models used for the analysis
print(table(unlist(lapply(InterModel$all_models, modelModelName))))
TRUE
TRUE glm_gaussian
TRUE          96
```

2.14 Running all miRNA and mRNA combinations

Note for "inter" and "multi" mode options we only support combinations of 2.

```
vMiRNA<-rownames(miRNAExp)
All_miRNAs_run<-runAllMirnaModels(mirnas =vMiRNA[1:5] ,
                                  DiffExpmRNA = DiffExpmRNASub,
                                  DiffExpmiRNA = miRNAExp,
                                  miranda_data = miRanda,prob=0.75,
                                  cutoff=0.05,fdr_cutoff = 0.1, method = "fdr",
                                  family = glm_multi(), scale = 2, mode="multi")
```

```

TRUE 1: ebv-mir-bart1-3p, ebv-mir-bart1-5p
TRUE 2: ebv-mir-bart1-3p, ebv-mir-bart10-3p
TRUE 3: ebv-mir-bart1-3p, ebv-mir-bart10-5p
TRUE 4: ebv-mir-bart1-3p, ebv-mir-bart11-3p
TRUE 5: ebv-mir-bart1-5p, ebv-mir-bart10-3p
TRUE 6: ebv-mir-bart1-5p, ebv-mir-bart10-5p
TRUE 7: ebv-mir-bart1-5p, ebv-mir-bart11-3p
TRUE 8: ebv-mir-bart10-3p, ebv-mir-bart10-5p
TRUE 9: ebv-mir-bart10-3p, ebv-mir-bart11-3p
TRUE 10: ebv-mir-bart10-5p, ebv-mir-bart11-3p

hasgenes <- lapply(All_miRNAs_run, function(x) nrow(x$SigFDRGenes)) > 0
All_miRNAs_run <- All_miRNAs_run[hasgenes]
print(table(unlist(lapply(All_miRNAs_run$all_models, modelModelName))))
TRUE < table of extent 0 >
print(table(unlist(lapply(
  (All_miRNAs_run[[1]][["FDRModel"]][["all_models"]],
  modelModelName))))

TRUE
TRUE      glm_gaussian      glm_nb  glm_zeroinfl_poisson
TRUE              79              5              1
print(
  table(
    unlist(
      lapply(
        All_miRNAs_run[["ebv-mir-bart1-5p and ebv-mir-bart11-3p"]][["FDRModel"]][["all_models"]],
        modelModelName))))

TRUE
TRUE      glm_gaussian      glm_nb  glm_zeroinfl_negbin
TRUE              79              3              2
TRUE glm_zeroinfl_poisson
TRUE              1

```

3 Part2 - Identify miRNA mRNA correlations across 3 or more time points

Load files from test directory or you can load individually and feed them in separately in a list:
list[(mRNA1,mRNA2,mRNA)]

```

files <- local({
  filenames <- list.files(path="test", pattern="^.*\\.txt$", full.names=TRUE)
  files <- lapply(filenames, read.table, as.is=TRUE, header=TRUE, sep="\t")
  names(files) <- gsub("^.*/(.*)\\.txt$", "\\1", filenames)
  return(files)
})

```

3.1 Get mRNAs

```
mrna_files <- files[grep("^mRNA", names(files))]
```

3.2 Get mRNAs with particular fold change

```
mrna_files <- files[grep("^mRNA", names(files))]  
mrna <- one2oneRnaMiRNA(mrna_files, pthreshold = 0.05)$foldchanges
```

3.3 Get all miRNAs

```
mirna_files <- files[grep("^miRNA", names(files))]  
mirna <- one2oneRnaMiRNA(mirna_files)$foldchanges
```

3.4 Get mRNA miRNA correlation

```
corr_0 <- corMirnaRna(mrna, mirna,method="pearson")
```

3.5 Make a background distribution correlation

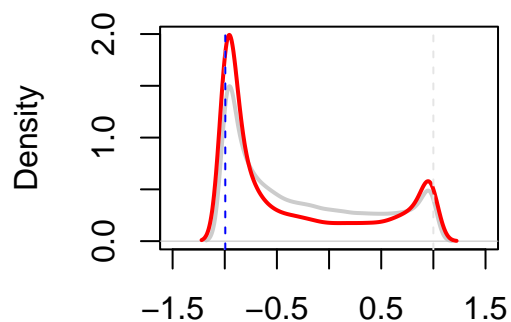
```
outs <- sampCorRnaMiRNA(mrna, mirna,method="pearson",  
                          Shrouds = 100, Grounds = 1000)
```

3.6 Plot density plots

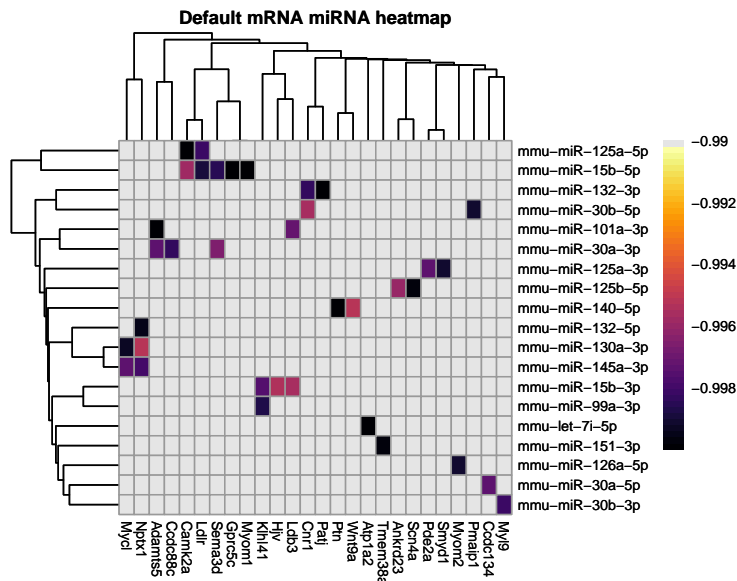
Density plot for background and corrs in our data. Note grey is the background distribution and red is the actual data.

```
#Draw density plot  
mirRnaDensityCor(corr_0, outs)
```

density.default(x = corrS)



N = 100000 Bandwidth = 0.05951



4 Part3 - Identify significant miRNA mRNA relationships for 2 time points

4.1 Import data

```
files <- local({
  filenames <- list.files(path="test", pattern="^.*\\.txt$", full.names=TRUE)
  files <- lapply(filenames, read.table, as.is=TRUE, header=TRUE, sep="\t")
  names(files) <- gsub("^.*/(.*)\\.txt$", "\\1", filenames)
  return(files)
})
```

4.2 Only look for time point difference 0-5

```
mirna_files <- files[grep("^miRNA0_5", names(files))]
mrna_files <- files[grep("^mRNA0_5", names(files))]
```

4.3 Get fold changes above threshold

```
# Parse Fold Change Files for P value and Fold Change.
mrna <- one2OneRnaMiRNA(mrna_files, pthreshold = 0.05)$foldchanges
mirna <- one2OneRnaMiRNA(mirna_files)$foldchanges
```

4.4 Estimate miRNA mRNA differences based on Fold Change

```
# Estimate the miRNA mRNA FC differences for your dataset  
inter0 <- twoTimePoint(mrna, mirna)
```

4.5 Make background distribution

```
#Make a background distribution for your miRNA mRNA FC differences  
outs <- twoTimePointSamp(mrna, mirna, Shrouds = 10 )
```

4.6 miRanda data import

```
#Import concordant miRanda file  
miRanda <- getInputSpecies("Mouse", threshold = 140)
```

4.7 Identify relationships below threshold

```
#Identify miRNA mRNA relationships below a P value threshold, default is 0.05  
sig_InterR <- threshSigInter(inter0, outs)
```

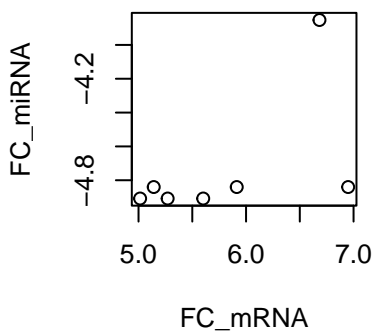
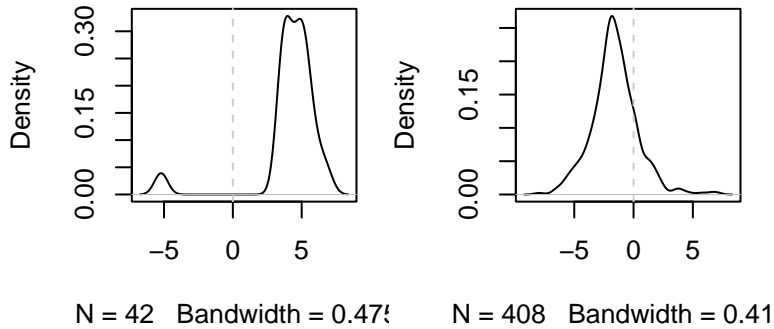
4.8 miRanda intersection with results

```
#Intersect the miRanda file with your output results  
results <- mirandaIntersectInter(sig_InterR, outs, mrna, mirna, miRanda)
```

4.9 Make dataframe and plots

```
#Create a results file for heatmap  
final_results <- finInterResult(results)  
#Draw plots of miRNA mRNA fold changes for your results file  
par(mar=c(4,4,2,1))  
drawInterPlots(mrna, mirna, final_results)
```

density.default(x = mrna) density.default(x = mirna)



4.10 mRNA miRNA heatmap of miRNA mRNA FC differences

Heatmap for p value significant miRNA mRNA fold change differences when compared to background

```
CorRes<-results$corrs
#Draw heatmap for miRNA mRNA significant differences
#Note: you do not have to use the upper_bound function unless you want
#investigate a particular range for miRNA mRNA differences/relationships
mirRnaHeatmapDiff(CorRes,upper_bound = 9.9)
```

Default mRNA miRNA heatmap

