# RNA-Seq: Isoforms Quantification and the Mixture of Beta Regression

Billy Chang, Rafal Kustra, Quaid Morris

Graduate Student Research Day April 29, 2010

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Remove introns.



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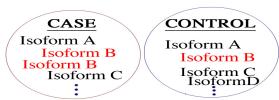


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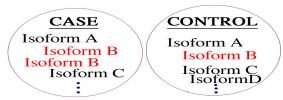


A single gene can produce multiple proteins.

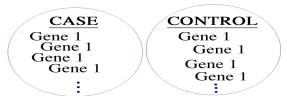
Disease associated isoforms.



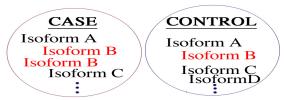
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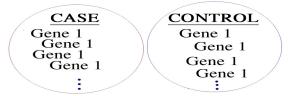
Gene level...



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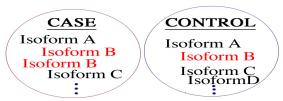


Gene level...

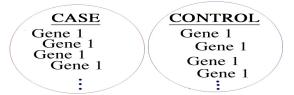


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Disease associated isoforms.

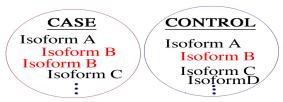


Gene level...



- How to Count?
- Microarray: noisy, design issues.

Disease associated isoforms.



Gene level...



- How to Count?
- Microarray: noisy, design issues.
- Classical Sequencing technology: slow and expensive.



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• "Reads": subsequences of the isoform.



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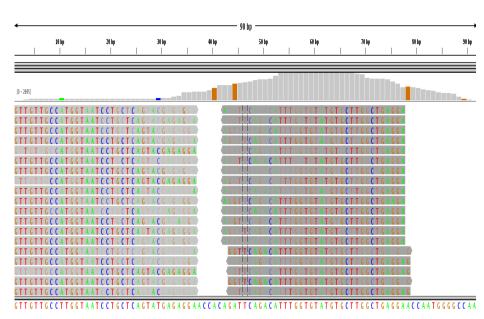
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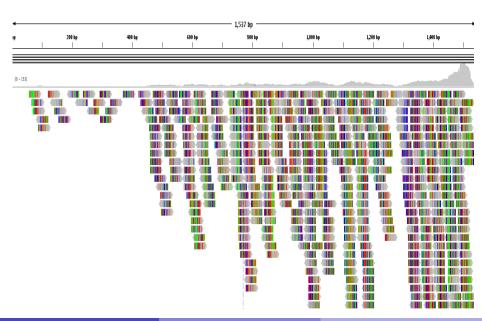
Align to currently known isoforms (reference)

REFERENCE

# Alignment: Illustration (Integrative Genomic Viewer (IGV))



# **Alignment: Illustration**



 Number of reads aligned to an isoform provide a measure of abundance.

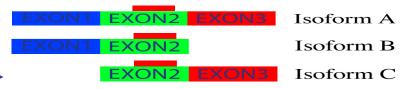
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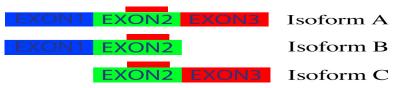
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Goal: A statistical model to resolve the ambiguity of multi-read.

#### **Statistical Model**

• Generative mechanism: T isoforms with proportion  $\{\pi_k\}_{k=1}^T$  and length  $\{I_k\}_{k=1}^T$ 

$$t_i \sim multinomial(\pi_1, ..., \pi_T)$$
 $r_i | t_i = k \sim P(r | t_i = k)$ 
 $r_i = 0.5$ 
isoform  $t_i$ 

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$$P(r = r_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{T} P(r = r_{ik}|t_i = k)p(t_i = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{T} P(r = r_{ik}|t_i = k)\pi_k$$

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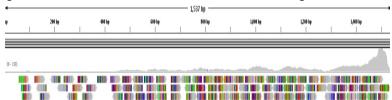
 $r_{ik}$  is the mapped location of read i on isoform k.

•  $P(r = r_{ik}|t_i = k) = 0$  if read i cannot be mapped to isoform k.

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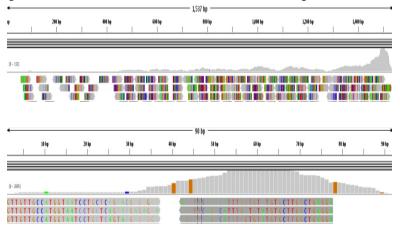
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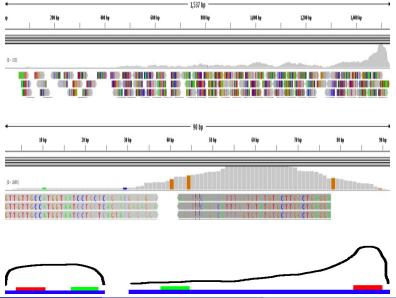
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$$\mu_k = logit^{-1}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 I_k)$$
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# Beta Regression (Ferrari & Cribari-Neto (2004))

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log-likelihood:

$$logP(r_i|t_i = k) = log\Gamma(\phi_k) - log\Gamma(\mu_k\phi_k) - log\Gamma((1 - \mu_k)\phi_k) + (\mu_k\phi_k - 1)log(r_i) + \{(1 - \mu_k)\phi_k - 1\}log(1 - r_i)$$

• The expected complete data log-likelihood is:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \tau_{ik} log P(r_{ik} | t_i = k) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \tau_{ik} log \pi_k$$

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• For beta regression, solve the weighted beta regression problem:

$$\underset{\beta_{0,1},\theta_{0,1}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \tau_{ik} log P(r_i | t_i = k)$$

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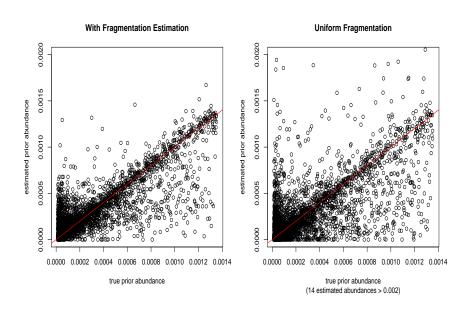
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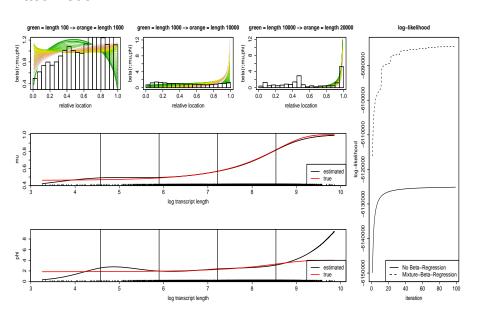
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- $\bullet$  Bowtie (Langmead (2009)) for read alignment. Reads with > 200 mappable locations are discarded. Obtain  $\sim$  15, 000, 000 alignments.

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#### **Simulation Results**





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- Future work: read errors, GC-content bias.

#### Reference

 Ferrari, S, & Cribari-Neto, F. (2004) Beta Regression for Modelling Rates and Proportions. Journal of Applied Statistics, 31(7):199-815

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