

# Using the ISMARA and CREMA web interfaces.



## ISMARA - Integrated System for Motif Activity Response Analysis

   NimwegenLab

Email:

Project name:

Data type:  Microarray  RNA-Seq  ChIP-Seq

Run with miRNA:  Yes  No

**Submit data**



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@NimwegenLab

# Agenda

- ISMARA genomes and data type support.
- ISMARA upload interface.
- ISMARA uploader.
- CREMA genomes and data type support.
- CREMA upload interface.
- CREMA uploader.
- Averaging replicates, batch effect correction.
- Calculating contrasts between sample groups.

# ISMARA: supported species



	Human	Mouse	Rat	Zebrafish	Arabidopsis	Yeast	E. Coli
Promoterome	hg38 + F5	Mm39 +F5	rn6	dr11	TAIR10	S288C R61	RegulonDB 9.3
Genes	20209	22308	22045	25103	31434	4796	4490
Transcripts	68273	49800	28727	44803	52148	6575	4490
Motifs	499	503	503	475		158	
TFs	682	679	650	832	578	158	210
miRNAs	106	99					

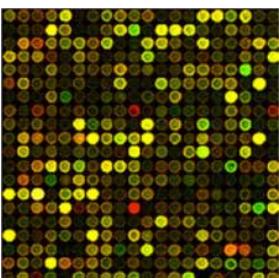
# ISMARA: supported data types

## Next Generation Sequencing



Mapped reads: .bam and .bed files  
Raw reads: .fastq files

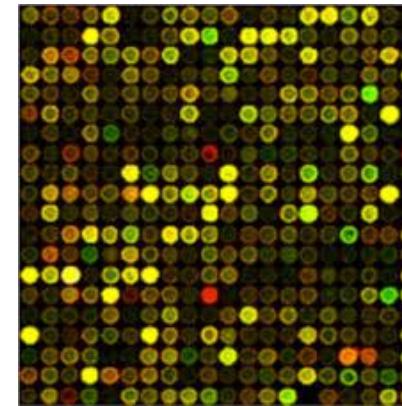
## Microarray



Affymetrix .cel files  
For human, mouse, rat, yeast, E. coli

# ISMARA: microarray processing

- Correction for background and unspecific binding (BioConductor: affy, oligo, gcrma).
- Filtering out non-expressed probes.
- Quantile normalization.
- Log-transformation.



# ISMARA: raw read processing (fastq)

## RNA-Seq

- Map reads to transcriptome with kallisto algorithm (Bray et al, 2016).
- Count reads per transcript.
- Calculate TPM values for every promoter.
- Log-transform the data.

## ChIP-Seq

**OBSOLETE**

- Map reads to promoter regions with kallisto algorithm (Bray et al, 2016).
- Count reads per promoter region.
- Quantile normalize the counts.
- Log-transform the data.



# ISMARA: mapped reads processing (bam/bed)

## RNA-Seq

- Count reads per transcript using absolute genomic coordinates.
- Calculate TPM values for every promoter.
- Log-transform the data.

## ChIP-Seq

- Count reads per promoter region using absolute genomic coordinates.
- Quantile normalize the counts.
- Log-transform the data.



**Please submit raw reads instead of mapped data!**

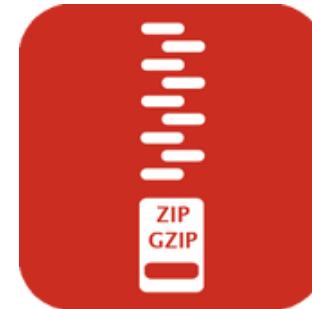
# ISMARA file format support

- Supported file formats:  
.cel, .bam, .bed, .fastq (**Proper file extension is important!**)
- File compression support:  
.gz, .tar, .bz2, .zip, .tar.gz

Before submitting mapped reads (bed/bam) make sure that they are mapped to the genome version used by ISMARA!

# Shall I compress my files?

Yes! Compressing files significantly reduces the upload time.



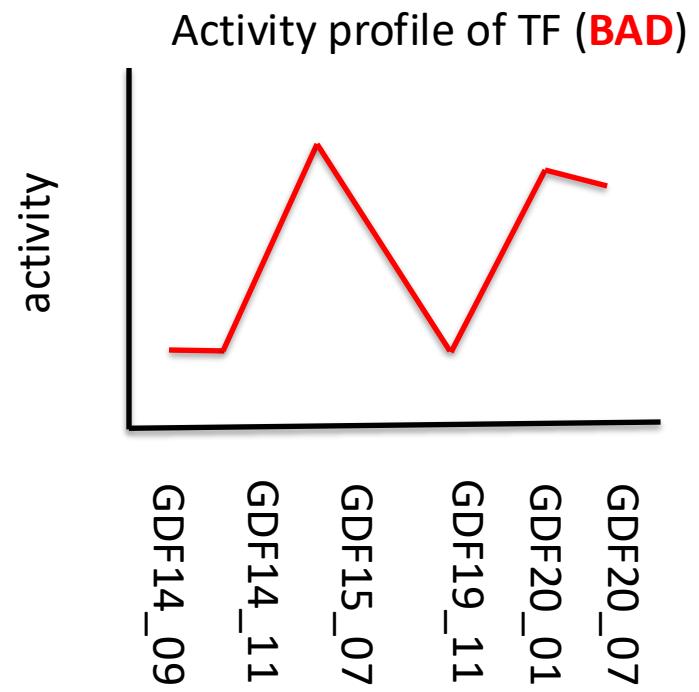
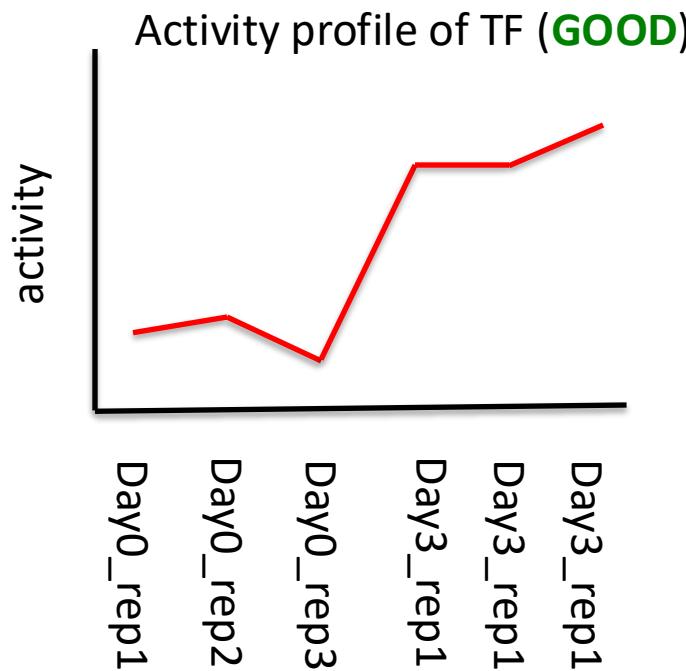
- Compress: .cel, .bed, .fastq.
- No compression needed for .bam files.
- No benefits in compressing all files into one archive.

ISMARA supports .zip, .gz, .tar, .tar.gz, .bzip2 formats.

# Name your files wisely!

- Sample names should have intuitive meaning.
- Shorter is better (long names can get truncated).
- Samples are shown in alphabetical order.

## Sample Order Difference



# File naming schemes

## GOOD

Control-rep1.fastq.gz

Control-rep2.fastq.gz

Treatment1-rep1.fastq.gz

Treatment1-rep2.fastq.gz

Treatment2-rep1.fastq.gz

Treatment2-rep2.fastq.gz

## BAD

SRR5134969. fastq.gz

SRR5134970. fastq.gz

SRR5135011. fastq.gz

SRR5135015. fastq.gz

SRR5135016. fastq.gz

SRR5135017. fastq.gz

# Enforcing file order

You can enforce file order with numerical prefixes.  
Note leading zeros in the file names.

01\_sample1.bed  
02\_sample2.bed  
...  
14\_sample14.bed  
...  
22\_sample32.bed  
**with zeros**

14\_sample14.bed  
...  
1\_sample1.bed  
...  
22\_sample32.bed  
...  
**without zeros**

# File naming for paired-end FASTQ files

- Paired-end .fastq files require special suffix
- It should be **\_R1** for one end and **\_R2** for another end.
- The sample name of both files should be the same.

## Example:

control-1\_R1.fastq.gz

control-1\_R2.fastq.gz

# Submitting data



## ISMARA - Integrated System for Motif Activity Response Analysis

   NimwegenLab**Email:**

recommended

**Project name:**

recommended

**Data type:** Microarray  RNA-Seq  ChIP-Seq**Run with  
miRNA:** Yes  No**Submit data**[Upload files](#)[Upload file links](#)[Upload SRR IDs](#)

# Uploading local files

**Email:** pachkov@gmail.com

**Project name:** project1

**Data type:** Microarray RNA-Seq ChIP-Seq

**Genome version:**

Human (hg38)	Mouse (mm39)	Rat (rn6)	Zebrafish	Arabidopsis	Yeast	E.coli
Human (hg19)	Mouse (mm10)	Human (hg18)	Mouse (mm9)			

**Run with miRNA:** Yes No

**Submit data**

**Upload files** **Upload file links** **Upload SRR IDs**

**+ Add files...** **↻ Start upload** **ⓧ Cancel upload**

Day\_-2\_rep1\_R1.fastq.gz 597.53 KB **ⓧ Cancel**

Day\_-2\_rep1\_R2.fastq.gz 597.53 KB **ⓧ Cancel**

Day\_0\_rep1\_R1.fastq.gz 597.53 KB **ⓧ Cancel**

# Submitting links to data files

**Email:** pachkov@gmail.com

**Project name:** project2

**Data type:** Microarray RNA-Seq ChIP-Seq

**Genome version:**

Human (hg38)	Mouse (mm39)	Rat (rn6)	Zebrafish	Arabidopsis	Yeast	E.coli
Human (hg19)	Mouse (mm10)	Human (hg18)	Mouse (mm9)			

**Run with miRNA:** Yes No

## Submit data

[Upload files](#)[Upload file links](#)[Upload SRR IDs](#)

Please enter URLs for samples (one per line):

```
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR200/067/SRR20078467/SRR20078467.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR200/069/SRR20078469/SRR20078469.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR200/066/SRR20078466/SRR20078466.fastq.gz
ftp://ftp.sra.ebi.ac.uk/vol1/fastq/SRR200/068/SRR20078468/SRR20078468.fastq.gz
```

[Submit links](#)

# Submitting SRR IDs

## (Sequence Read Archive DB)

**Email:**

pachkov@gmail.com

**Project name:**

project3

**Data type:**

Microarray RNA-Seq ChIP-Seq

**Genome version:**

Human (hg38)	Mouse (mm39)	Rat (rn6)	Zebrafish	Arabidopsis	Yeast	E.coli
Human (hg19)	Mouse (mm10)	Human (hg18)	Mouse (mm9)			

**Run with miRNA:**

Yes No

### Submit data

[Upload files](#)[Upload file links](#)[Upload SRR IDs](#)**Please enter SRR IDs for samples (one per line):**

```
SRR1462351 Day0_rep1
SRR1462353 Day1_rep1
SRR1462358 Day3_rep3
```

[Submit SRR IDs](#)

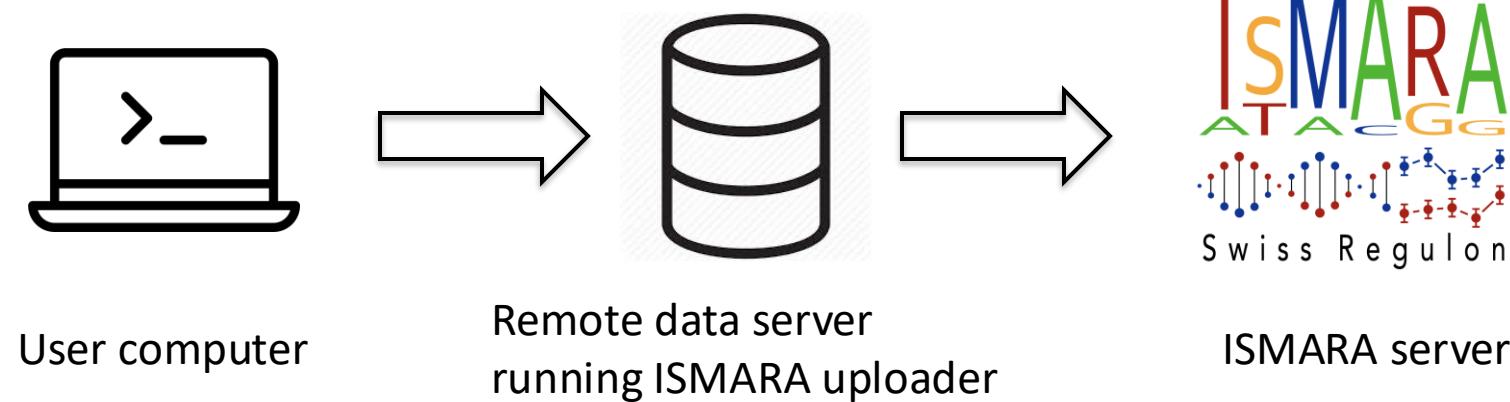
# Data upload

There are currently two possibilities to upload data to the ISMARA webserver:

- **Web interface** [ismara.unibas.ch](https://ismara.unibas.ch)
  - Simple.
  - Requires local access to the data files.
- **ISMARA Uploader** <https://github.com/ismara-unibas/upload-client>
  - More robust for uploading the large datasets.
  - Requires basic knowledge of the command line.
  - Requires Python environment.

# ISMARA uploader

- <https://github.com/ismara-unibas/upload-client>



- python script which can upload data to the ISMARA server.
- provides all functionality of the web-interface.
- Running environment can be installed with conda package manager.

## Standard scenario:

- You connect via terminal to a remote machine which stores your data.
- Run uploader on the remote machine to upload data to the ISMARA server.

# Prepare “file\_list”

## local files

- “file\_list” is a text file which contains paths to files for upload.
- It should be one file path per line.

### Example:

```
/path/Sample1.fastq.gz  
/path/Sample2.fastq.gz  
/path/Sample3.fastq.gz  
/path/Sample4.fastq.gz
```

# Prepare “file\_list”

## list of links

Instead of file paths you can use list of links.

### Example:

```
https://example.com/data/sample1_R1.fastq.gz
https://example.com/data/sample1_R2.fastq.gz
https://example.com/data/sample2_R1.fastq.gz
https://example.com/data/sample2_R2.fastq.gz
```

# Prepare “file\_list”

## list of SRR IDs

- You can also provide a list of SRR IDs.
- For every SRR you can give a sample name, to be shown in the results.

### Example:

```
SRR12345 3hours_rep1
SRR12346 3hours_rep2
SRR12347 3hours_rep3
SRR12348 6hours_rep1
```

# ISMARA uploader

**Requirements:** Python 3, “requests” library

**Installation:** just download the script

**Usage:**

```
nohup python ismara_uploader.py -e EMAIL \
    -p PROJECT \
    -t data-type {microarray, rnaseq, chipseq} \
    -o organism id or genome version {human, mouse, hg38, hg19...} \
    --mirna \
    --file-list [file-list] 1> results_link &
```

**Output:** file “results\_link” contains url of the ISMARA results.

**Check the GitHub page for documentation!**

# ISMARA status page



**Please save this page address or bookmark it if you have not provided your e-mail address during submission! Your results will be shown here in a couple of hours.**

---



**Status: Computing**

---

[\*\*Back to ISMARA\*\*](#)

# ISMARA status page

- Shows status of your job (errors if any)
- After ISMARA analysis is finished, results are available through the status page url
- Page automatically reloads, regularly updating its content
- Save this link if you have not provided your email in the submission form

# ISMARA running time

ISMARA running time:

- one to a few hours.
- depends on a dataset size and computational resources availability.

If you do not get your results within 24 hours, this suggests that something is wrong. Please contact us reporting the status page url.

# ISMARA storage

- Results are kept on the server for 6 months
- User input data is removed after analysis is complete
- Data available via unique URLs
- Extended security options are available (license required)

# ISMARA downloads

**Project**

GSE58827: Dynamics of the Mouse Liver

**Navigation**

Motif significance table

Sample table

Mean activities

All promoters sorted by FOV

**Downloads**

Activity table

Activity delta table

Regulatory interactions

Motifs sorted by significance

Expression table

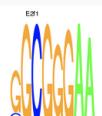
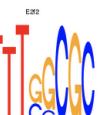
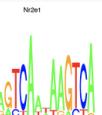
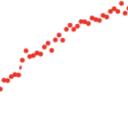
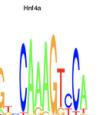
Download the whole report

## ISMARA results GSE58827: Dynamics of the Mouse Liver

ISMARA - Integrated System for Motif Activity Response Analysis is a free online tool that recognizes most important transcription factors that are changing their activity in a set of samples.

### All motifs sorted by activity significance

Search:  Show 10 entries

Motif name	Z-value	Associated genes	Profile	Logo
E2f1	5.25	E2f1 <input type="button" value="Links"/>		
E2f2_E2f5	5.21	E2f2 <input type="button" value="Links"/> E2f5 <input type="button" value="Links"/>		
Nr2e1	4.87	Nr2e1 <input type="button" value="Links"/>		
Hnf4a	4.78	Hnf4a <input type="button" value="Links"/>		

# ISMARA downloads

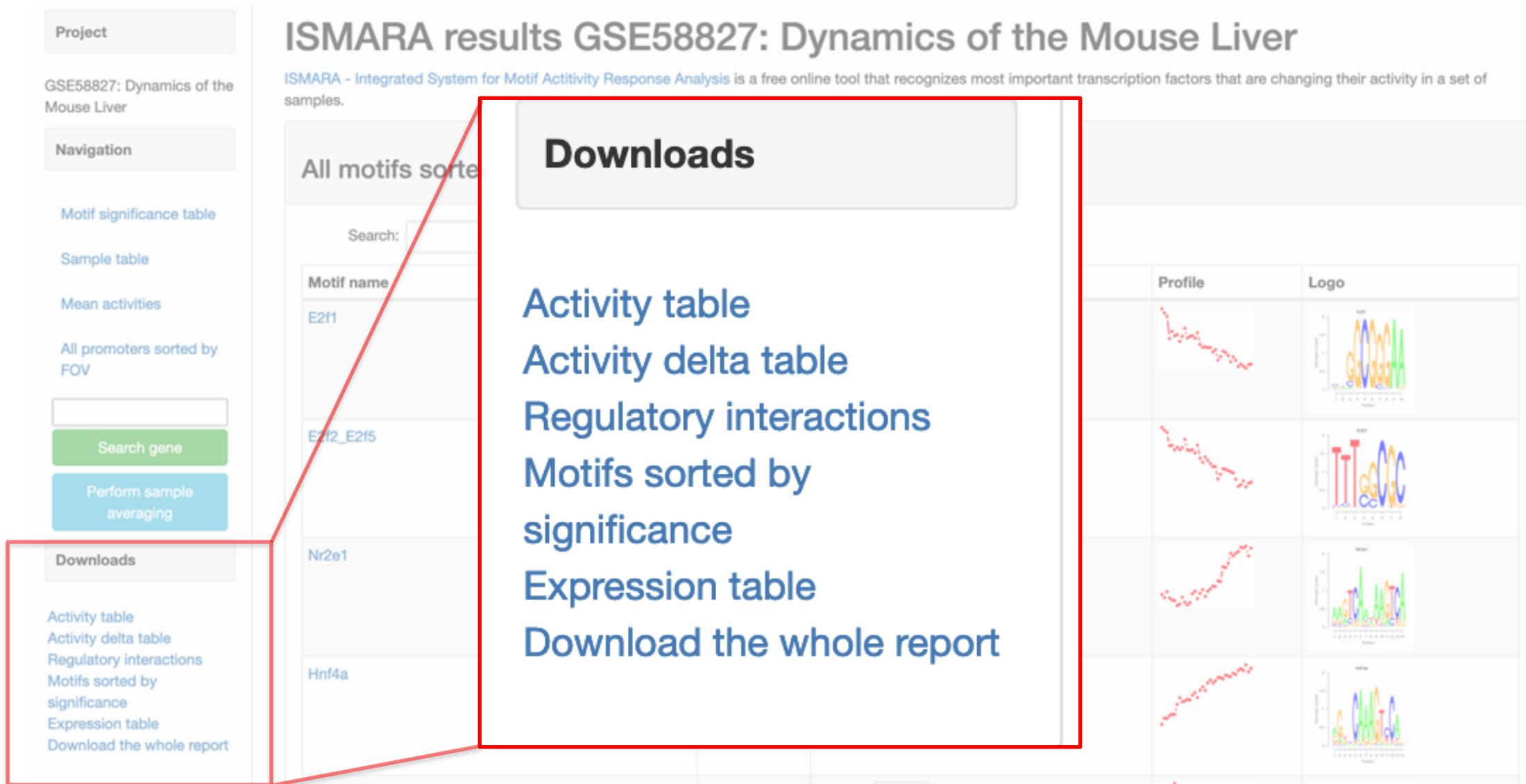
**ISMARA results GSE58827: Dynamics of the Mouse Liver**

ISMARA - Integrated System for Motif Activity Response Analysis is a free online tool that recognizes most important transcription factors that are changing their activity in a set of samples.

**Downloads**

- Activity table
- Activity delta table
- Regulatory interactions
- Motifs sorted by significance
- Expression table
- Download the whole report

**Profile** **Logo**



# ISMARA downloads

## activity table

**Activity table** contains activities inferred by ISMARA

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values

#sample	Motif1	Motif2	Motif3
Sample1	0.049	-0.019	-0.035
Sample2	0.046	-0.028	-0.039
Sample3	-0.054	-0.127	-0.009

- Activity of motif  $m$  in sample  $s$  = predicted expression change in sample  $s$  resulting from adding one binding site for motif  $m$ .

# ISMARA downloads

## activity deltas table

### Activity deltas table

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values

#sample	Motif1	Motif2	Motif3
Sample1	0.044	0.056	0.066
Sample2	0.045	0.058	0.068
Sample3	0.044	0.057	0.066

- Delta of motif  $m$  in sample  $s$  = error-bar on activity of motif  $m$  in sample  $s$ .

# ISMARA downloads

## regulatory interactions

**Regulatory interactions** files are available as TAR archive with 1 file for each motif

- Interactions are sorted by log-likelihood score.
- Fields: promoter, log-likelihood score, regulator, promoter annotation.
- Tab-separated values.

<b>Promoter</b>	mm10_v2_chr19_+_39287074_39287104
<b>LL score</b>	95.7766
<b>Motif</b>	Hnf4a
<b>Transcripts</b>	ENSMUST0000003137.8 Cyp2c29 ENSMUSG0000003053.11 cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily c, polypeptide 29

# ISMARA downloads

## motif significances

**Motif significances** table contains list of motifs and their Z-scores

- Motifs are sorted by Z-score.
- Values are tab-separated.

E2f1	5.254729
E2f2_E2f5	5.212577
Nr2e1	4.868569
Hnf4a	4.781758
Gata2_Gata1	4.260056

- Motif significance = 
$$z_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{S} \sum_s \left( \frac{A'_{ms}}{\delta A'_{ms}} \right)^2}$$

# ISMARA downloads

## expression table

**Expression table** contains promoter expression values.

- ASCII text.
- Tab-separated values.
- $\log_2$  (transcripts per million transcripts).

#promoter	Sampe1	Sample2	Sample3
prom1	4.21900323481	3.87669279321	4.02108886991
prom2	1.51146874145	0.73990012059	0.95424591736
prom3	4.97351148778	4.50373729065	4.86135208071

# ISMARA downloads

## full report

The report archive contains:

- all html report pages for off-line browsing
- and all downloadable files

Features missing in report archive:

- gene search function
- promoters sorted by FOV page
- averaging functionality

# CREMA: supported species



	Human	Mouse	Rat	Zebrafish
Genome	h19	mm10	rn6	dr11
Motifs	499	503	503	475
TFs	682	679	650	832

# CREMA: supported data types

## Next Generation Sequencing



### Required data:

- Raw reads in FASTQ format.
- Sample description file in TSV format.

### Supported data types:

- ATAC-Seq and DNase-Seq DNA accessibility data.
- ChIP-Seq histone modification data (H3K4me1, H3K4me3, *etc.*).

# Sample annotation

## samples.tsv

For proper processing of the data we need description of the files in your dataset.

Description provided in a .TSV file of the following form:

sample	type	fq1	fq2
Cond1	fg	/a/a.fastq.gz	
Cond1	fg	/a/b.fastq.gz	
Cond1	bg	/a/c.fastq.gz	
Cond2	fg	/a/d_1.fastq.gz	/a/d_2.fastq.gz
Cond2	bg	/a/e_1.fastq.gz	/a/e_2.fastq.gz

It contains condition name, files associated to a condition and type of the sample (fg/bg).

# Sample annotation

## samples.tsv

It is allowed

- multiple files per sample
- mix single-end and paired-end data

sample	type	fq1	fq2
Cond1	fg	/a/a.fastq.gz	
Cond1	fg	/a/b.fastq.gz	
Cond1	bg	/a/c.fastq.gz	
Cond2	fg	/a/d_1.fastq.gz	/a/d_2.fastq.gz
Cond2	bg	/a/e_1.fastq.gz	/a/e_2.fastq.gz

# Naming rules

- Sample names should be comprehensive.
- Sample names should not be long.
- Order of sample names in the plots is defined by order of sample names in samples .tsv file.
- FASTQ filenames have no effect on sample names shown in the report.
- There are no requirements for FASTQ filenames of paired-end reads.

# CREMA web interface

**CREMA** 

## Cis-Regulatory Element Motif Activities

   NimwegenLab**Email:**

optional

**Project name:**

optional

**Data type:**

DNA accessibility (ATAC/DNase-Seq)  Enhancer marks (ChIP-Seq)

**Organism:**

Human (hg19)  Mouse (mm10)  Rat (rn6)  Zebrafish (dr11)

### Upload data

**Add files...****Start upload****Cancel upload**

# CREMA web interface



## CREMA

### Cis-Regulatory Element Motif Activities

[YouTube](#) [GitHub](#) [Twitter](#) [NimwegenLab](#)

Email:

Project name:

Data type:  DNA accessibility (ATAC/DNase-Seq)  Enhancer marks (ChIP-Seq)

Organism:  Human (hg19)  Mouse (mm10)  Rat (rn6)  Zebrafish (dr11)

#### Upload data

[Add files...](#) [Start upload](#) [Cancel upload](#)

samples.tsv	0.00 KB	<a href="#">Cancel</a>
SRR1462347_1.fastq.gz	0.00 KB	<a href="#">Cancel</a>
SRR1462347_2.fastq.gz	0.00 KB	<a href="#">Cancel</a>

# Uploading a links or SRR IDs

You can add URLs or SRR IDs to the samples.tsv file. The corresponding FASTQ files will be downloaded automatically and added to the dataset.  
There could be multiple URL/SRR per condition.

```
sample      type    fq1      fq2
condition1  fg      /data/file1.fastq.gz
condition1  bg      /data/file2.fastq.gz
condition2  fg      SRR12345
condition2  fg      SRR12346
condition2  bg      SRR12347
condition3  fg      https://example.com/1\_1.fastq.gz https://example.com/1\_2.fastq.gz
condition3  bg      https://example.com/2\_1.fastq.gz https://example.com/2\_2.fastq.gz
```

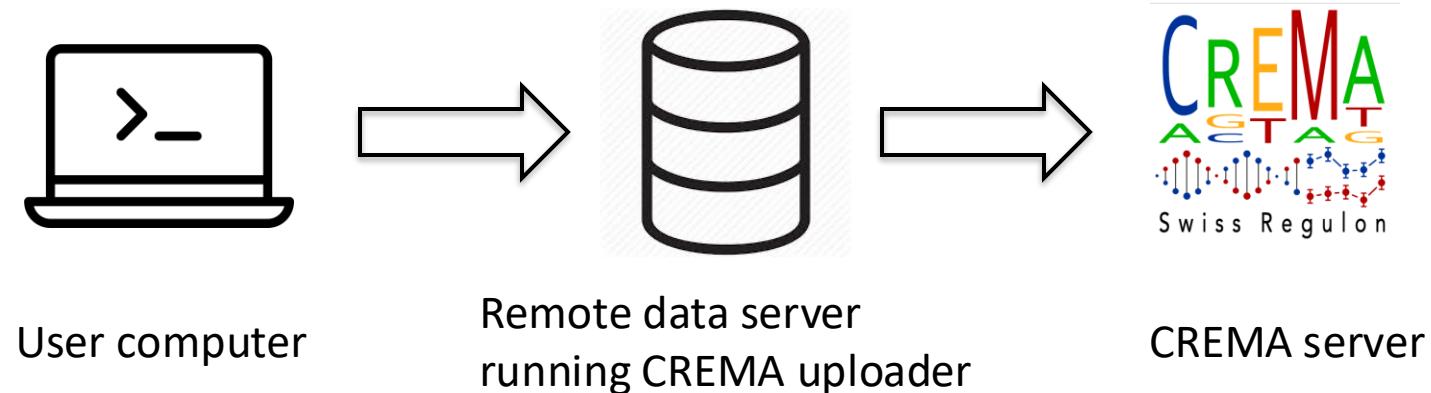
# Dataset upload

There are currently two possibilities to upload data to the CREMA webserever:

- **Web interface** [crema.unibas.ch](http://crema.unibas.ch)
  - Simple.
  - Requires local access to the data files.
- **CREMA Uploader** [github.com/ismara-unibas/crema\\_uploader](https://github.com/ismara-unibas/crema_uploader)
  - More robust for uploading the large datasets.
  - Require basic knowledge of the command line.
  - Requires Python environment.

# CREMA uploader

- [https://github.com/ismara-unibas/crema\\_uploader](https://github.com/ismara-unibas/crema_uploader)



- python script which can upload data to the CREMA server.
- provides all functionality of the web-interface.
- Running environment can be installed with conda package manager.

## Standard scenario:

- You connect via terminal to a remote machine which stores your data.
- Run uploader on the remote machine to upload data to the CREMA server.

# CREMA uploader

**Requirements:** Python 3, “requests” library

**Installation:** just download the script

**Usage:**

```
nohup python crema_uploader.py -e EMAIL \
    -p PROJECT \
    --data-type {chip-seq, atac-seq} \
    -o genome version {hg19,mm10, rn6, dr11} \
    --file-list TSV_FILE 1> results_link &
```

**Output:** file “results\_link” contains url of the CREMA results.

**Check the GitHub page for documentation!**

# CREMA uploader

Like the web interface, CREMA uploader supports TSV files containing local paths, URLs and SRR IDs.

```
sample      type    fq1      fq2
condition1  fg      /data/file1.fastq.gz
condition1  bg      /data/file2.fastq.gz
condition2  fg      SRR12345
condition2  fg      SRR12346
condition2  bg      SRR12347
condition3  fg      https://example.com/1\_1.fastq.gz https://example.com/1\_2.fastq.gz
condition3  bg      https://example.com/2\_1.fastq.gz https://example.com/2\_2.fastq.gz
```

# CREMA status page

**Please save this page address or bookmark it if you have not provided your e-mail address during submission! Your results will be shown here in a few of hours.**

---



**Status: Computing**

Contact us:

[ExPASy Helpdesk](#)

---

[\*\*Back to CREMA\*\*](#)

# CREMA status page

- Shows status of your job (errors if any)
- After CREMA analysis is finished, results are available through the status page url
- Page automatically reloads, regularly updating its content
- Save this link if you have not provided your email in the submission form

# CREMA running time

ISMARA running time ranges from a few hours to a few days depending on the size of a dataset and availability of computational resources.

If you do not get your results within 48 hours that might indicate that something is wrong. Please contact us reporting the status page url.

# CREMA downloads

**Project**

ENCODE: ATAC-seq of different tissues during embryonic development

**Navigation**

[Motif significance table](#)  
[Sample table](#)  
[Mean activities](#)  
[PCA plots](#)  
[All CRE sorted by FOV](#)

[Search gene](#)

[Perform sample averaging](#)

**Downloads**

[CRE list](#)  
[CRE signal intensity table](#)  
[Motif activity table](#)  
[Motif activity errorbars](#)  
[Motif-CRE scores](#)  
[Motifs significances](#)  
[Download the whole report](#)

## Regulatory motifs sorted by significance (z-value)

Search:  Show 10 entries

Motif name	Z-value	Associated genes	Profile	Logo
Tal1	43.90	Tal1	<a href="#">Links</a>	
Rfx3_Rfx1_Rfx4	31.11	Rfx3 Rfx1 Rfx4	<a href="#">Links</a> <a href="#">Links</a> <a href="#">Links</a>	
Hnf4a	24.18	Hnf4a	<a href="#">Links</a>	
Hnf1b	23.65	Hnf1b	<a href="#">Links</a>	
Nfia	19.84	Nfia	<a href="#">Links</a>	

# CREMA downloads

**Project**

ENCODE: ATAC-seq of different tissues during embryonic development

**Navigation**

Motif significance table  
Sample table  
Mean activities  
PCA plots  
All CRE sorted by FOV

**Downloads**

CRE list  
CRE signal intensity table  
Motif activity table  
Motif activity errorbars  
Motif-CRE scores  
Motifs significances  
Download the whole report

**Regulatory motifs**

Search:

Motif name
Tal1
Rfx3_Rfx1_Rfx4
Hnf4a
Hnf1b
Nfia

**Downloads**

**CRE list**  
**CRE signal intensity table**  
**Motif activity table**  
**Motif activity errorbars**  
**Motif-CRE scores**  
**Motifs significances**  
**Download the whole report**

**Related genes**

**Profile**

**Logo**

# CREMA downloads

## CRE list

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values
- Columns:

**chromosome:**

chr10

**CRE start:**

103367406

**CRE end:**

103367811

**CRE length:**

405

**CRE ID:**

mm10\_chr10\_103367406\_103367811

**Transcript with closest TSS:** ENSMUST00000218844

**Transcript information:**

ENSMUST00000218844|Slc6a15|ENSMUSG00000019894|solute carrier  
family, member 15|175|0.9638137073015115

distance to CRE

association probability

# CREMA downloads

## CRE signal intensity table

**CRE signal intensity table** contains *log*(normalized read counts)

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values

	Sampe1	Sample2	Sample3
CRE1	2.515	3.027	3.229
CRE2	2.092	2.936	2.312
CRE3	1.661	2.096	2.783

# CREMA downloads

## activity table

**Activity table** contains activities inferred by CREMA

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values

	Motif1	Motif2	Motif3
Sample1	-0.0129	0.006	0.0322
Sample2	-0.0259	-0.002	-0.022
Sample3	-0.0388	0.003	-0.045

- Activity of motif  $m$  in sample  $s$  = predicted expression change in sample  $s$  resulting from adding one binding site for motif

# CREMA downloads

## activity errorbars table

**Activity errorbars table** contains error bars inferred by CREMA

- ASCII text
- Tab-separated values

	Motif1	Motif2	Motif3
Sample1	0.003	0.007	0.015
Sample2	0.004	0.008	0.016
Sample3	0.004	0.008	0.016

- Error-bar on activity of motif  $m$  in sample  $s$ .

# CREMA downloads

## Motif-CRE scores

**Motif-CRE score** files are available as TAR archive with 1 file for each motif

- Interactions are sorted by log-likelihood score
- Fields: promoter, log-likelihood score, regulator, promoter annotation
- Tab-separated values

<b>CRE</b>	mm10_chr16_87268014_87268522
<b>LL score</b>	6.12251
<b>Motif</b>	Hsf2
<b>Transcript</b>	ENSMUST00000054442 N6amt1 ENSMUSG00000044442 N-6 adenine-specific DNA methyltransferase 1 (putative) 85917 0.08330647427020685

# CREMA downloads

## motif significances

**Motif significances** contains list of motifs, their significances and Z-values across all conditions.

- Motifs are sorted by Z-score
- Values are tab-separated

	significances	Sample1	Sample2	Sample3
Tal1	43.896	-25.672	-27.113	-24.202
Rfx3_Rfx1_Rfx4	31.110	10.006	-4.054	-10.816
Hnf4a	24.182	-11.727	-7.589	-1.126

- Motif significance = 
$$z_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{S} \sum_s \left( \frac{A'_{ms}}{\delta A'_{ms}} \right)^2}$$

# CREMA downloads report

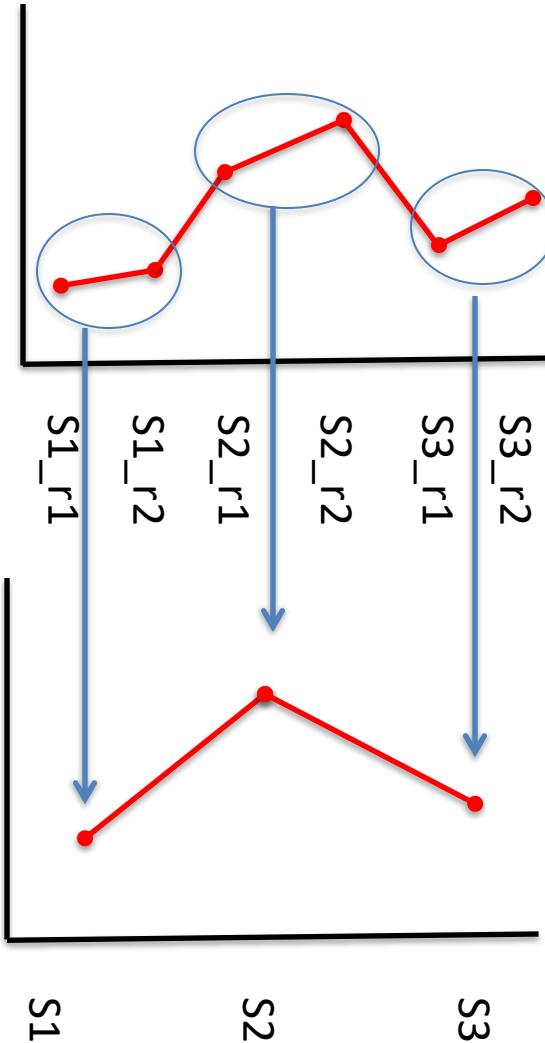
## The report archive

- Contains compressed CREMA report directory for off-line browsing
- Contains html pages which are available on-line
- Includes activity, activity errorbars, regulatory interactions files, CRE signal table

## Features missing in local report copy

- Gene search function
- Promoters sorted by FOV page
- Averaging functionality

# Averaging activities

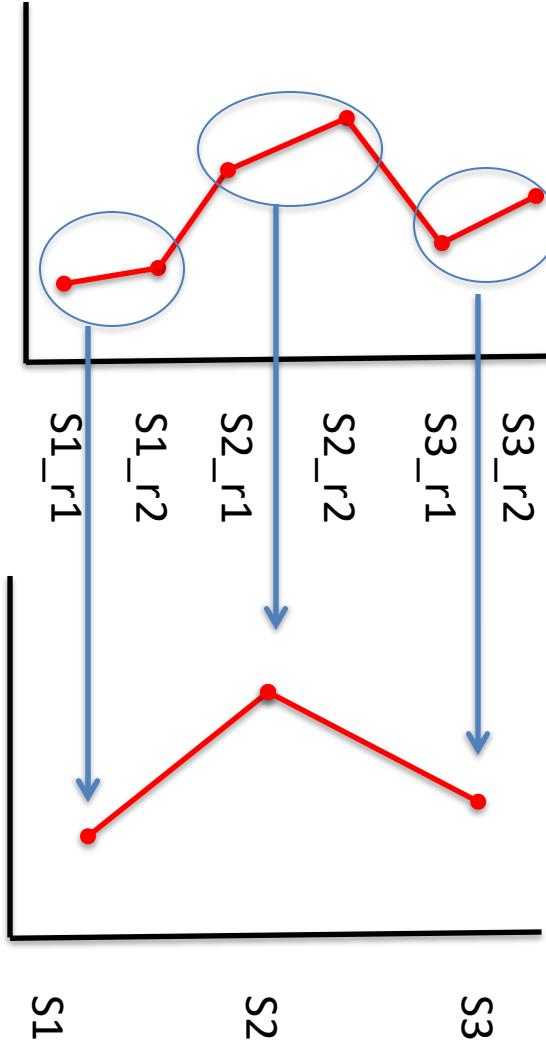


- Divides samples into different groups.
- Calculate average activity and corresponding errorbar per group.
- Calculate significances of motifs across groups.
- Identifies regulators with little variation within a group but significant variation across the groups.

Examples:

- replicate averaging.
- tissue-type averaging.
- age averaging.

# Replicate averaging



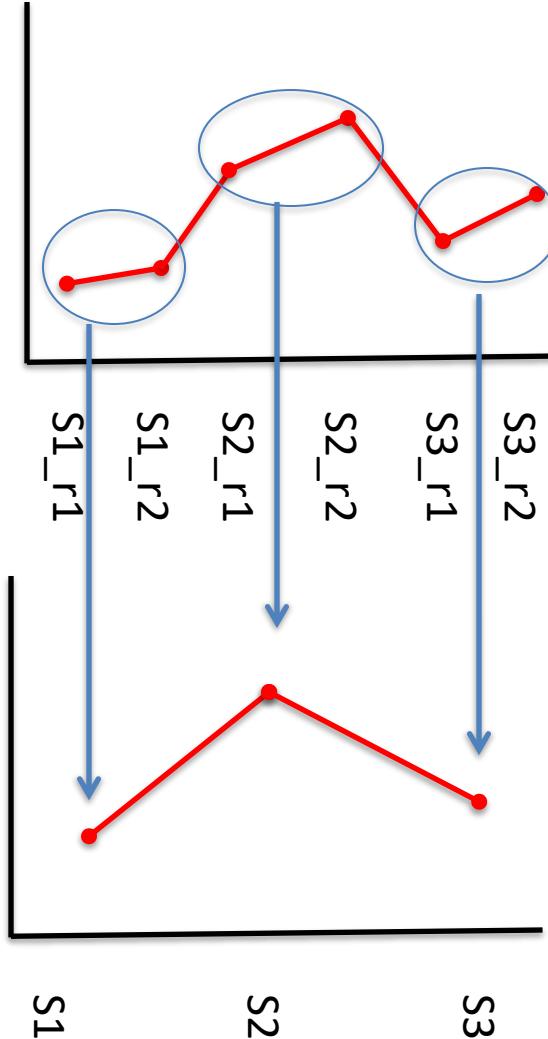
We assume that the activities across group  $g$  are normally distributed around some unknown mean  $\bar{A}_{mg}$  with unknown variance  $\sigma^2_{mg}$

$$P(A_{ms} | \bar{A}_{mg}, \sigma_{mg}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{mg}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(A_{ms} - \bar{A}_{mg})^2}{\sigma_{mg}^2}\right]$$

Then the probability of the data given  $\bar{A}_{mg}$  and  $\sigma^2_{mg}$  is the following:

$$P(D | \bar{A}_{mg}, \sigma_{mg}) = \prod_{s \in g} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_{mg}^2 + \sigma_{ms}^2)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(A_{ms}^* - \bar{A}_{mg})^2}{2(\sigma_{mg}^2 + \sigma_{ms}^2)}\right]$$

# Replicate averaging



$$P(D | \bar{A}_{mg}, \sigma_{mg}) = \prod_{s \in g} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\sigma_{mg}^2 + \sigma_{ms}^2)}} \exp \left[ -\frac{(A_{ms}^* - \bar{A}_{mg})^2}{2(\sigma_{mg}^2 + \sigma_{ms}^2)} \right]$$

We numerically find the value of  $\sigma_{mg}^2$  which maximizes the expression above. Assuming an uniform prior over mean activity  $\bar{A}_{mg}$  we find that  $P(A_{mg}/D)$  is a gaussian with mean

$$\bar{A}_{mg}^* = \frac{\sum_{s \in g} \frac{A_{ms}^*}{(\sigma_{mg}^*)^2 + (\sigma_{ms})^2}}{\sum_{s \in g} \frac{1}{(\sigma_{mg}^*)^2 + (\sigma_{ms})^2}}$$

and error

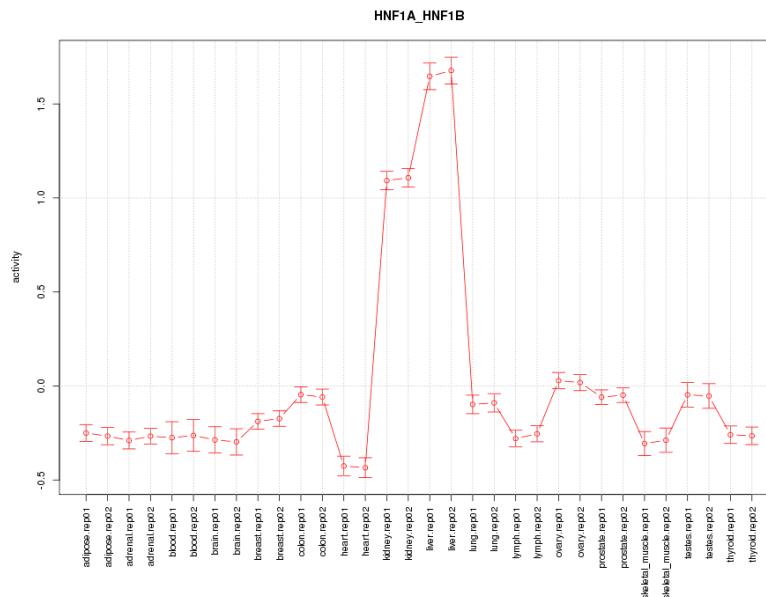
$$\bar{\sigma}_{mg}^* = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum_{s \in g} \frac{1}{(\sigma_{mg}^*)^2 + (\sigma_{ms})^2}}}$$

# Replicate averaging

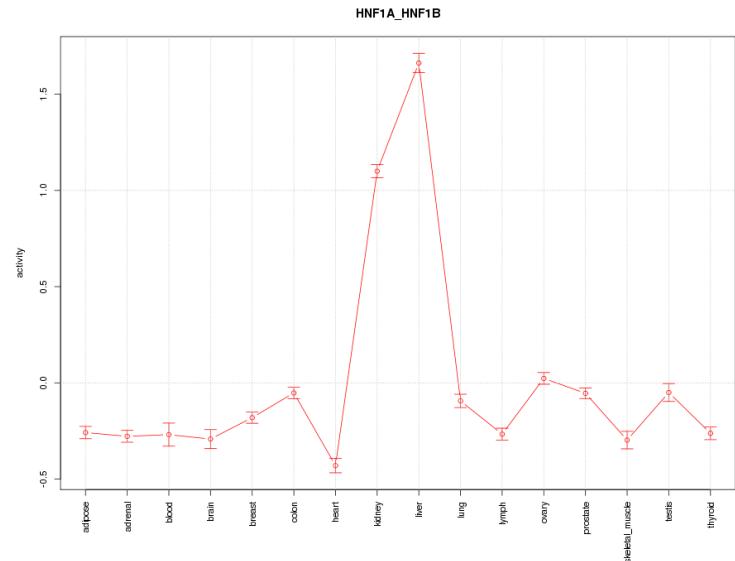
Illumina Body Map 2 averaged over replicates (GSE30611)

HNF1A\_HNF1B activity profiles for

Original results



Averaged results



# Averaging live example

Gene expression profiling of epithelial and mesenchymal subpopulations within immortalized human mammary epithelial cells ([GSE28681](#), Scheel et al. Cell 2011)

Microarray experiment

**Samples:**

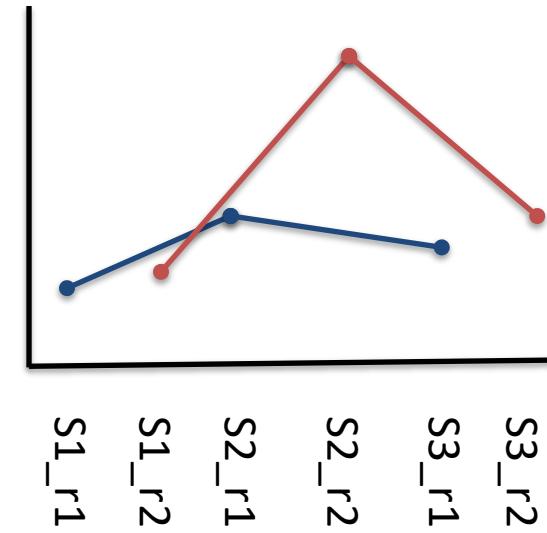
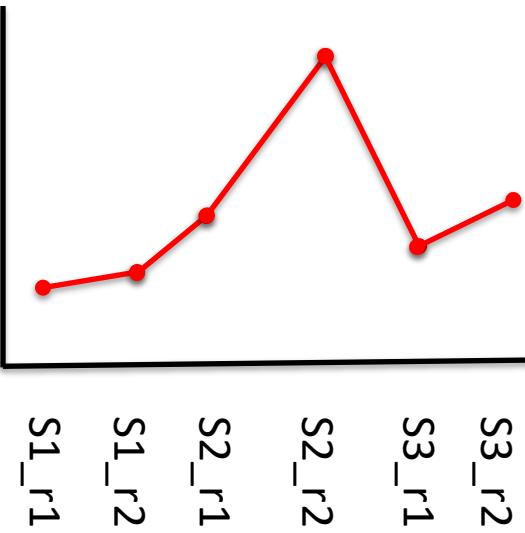
- epithelial cells (HMLE); 2 replicates
- 3 subpopulations of mesenchymal cells (HMLE); 2 replicates

Let's see what is the difference between epithelial cells and mesenchymal cells subsets.

# Effects of replicate averaging

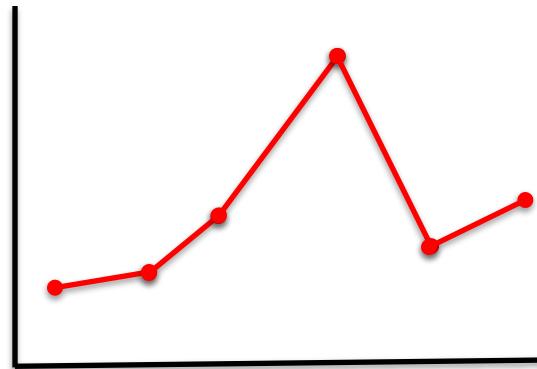
- Recalculated: Activities, error bars, z-values are recalculated and corresponding tables and plots
- Remain unchanged: Target list, regulatory network, activity/expression correlation plot, StringDB image, gene enrichment tables

# Batch effect correction



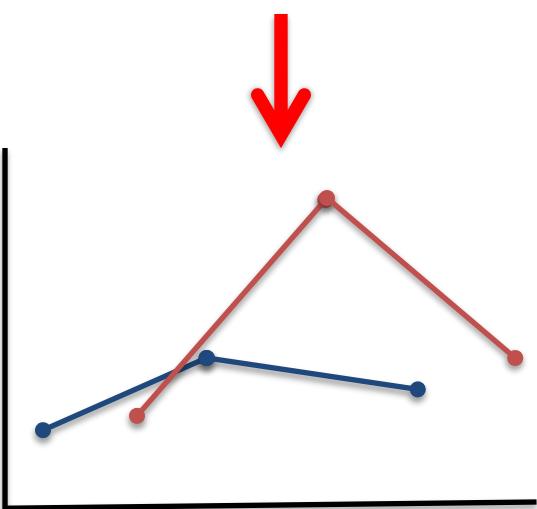
There may be systematic differences between each batch of measurements that are not of interest. To remove such batch effects, ISMARA will standardize the activities of each batch by normalizing the average and variance of the activities across all samples in a batch.

# Batch effect correction



Standardization procedure

$$A_{mb}^* = \frac{A_{mb} - \bar{A}_{mb}}{S_{mb}} \quad dA_{mb}^* = \frac{dA_{mb}}{S_{mb}}$$



# Averaging with batch effect correction live example

Gene expression profiling of epithelial and mesenchymal subpopulations within immortalized human mammary epithelial cells ([GSE28681](#), Scheel et al. Cell 2011)

Microarray experiment

**Samples:**

- epithelial cells (HMLE); 2 replicates
- 3 subpopulations of mesenchymal cells (HMLE); 2 replicates

Every first replicate is a first batch. Every second replicate is a second batch.

# Motifs dis-regulated in tumor cells

**Dataset:** GNF atlas of 79 tissues and cell lines + NCI atlas of 60 reference cancer cell lines

- Samples were divided into two groups: cancer samples and non-cancer samples.
- Average activities, error bars and Z-values were calculated for these groups.
- Top motifs are strongly associated with cancers.

# Top motifs in cancers vs non-cancers dataset

