

# Compare expression between cell types with multiple samples

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Differential expression analysis can be used to compare cell types. Here, we will compare glioma and oligodendrocyte cells to identify genes differentially regulated in glioma cells from the oligodendrogloma subtype. Glioma cells in oligodendrogloma are thought to originate from oligodendrocytes, thus directly comparing the two cell types will identify genes that distinguish them.

## Filter cells

To analyze only the oligodendrogloma subtype, we can filter the samples.

- Click the **Filtered counts** data node
- Expand **Filtering** in the task menu
- Click **Filter cells** (Figure 1)

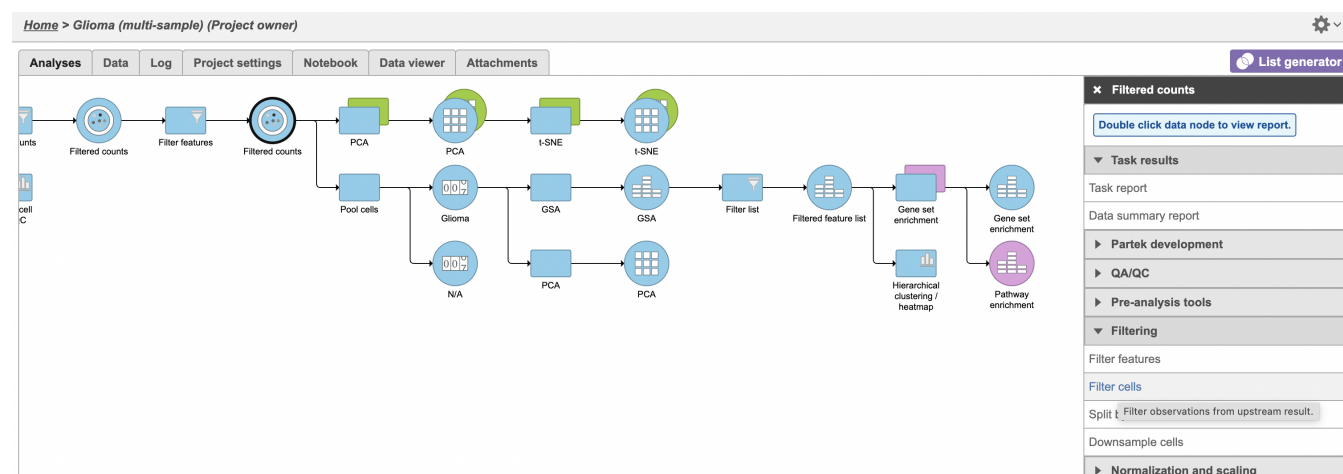


Figure 11. Invoking the sample filter

The filter lets us include or exclude samples based on sample ID and attribute.

- Set the filter to **Include** samples where **Subtype** is **Oligodendrogloma**
- Click **AND**
- Set the second filter to **exclude** **Cell type (multi-sample)** is **Microglia**
- Click **Finish** to apply the filter (Figure 2)

The screenshot shows the 'Filter observations' configuration window. It has a title bar that reads 'Home > Glioma (multi-sample) > Filter observations'. The main area contains two filter rules. The first rule is 'include' 'Subtype' 'in' 'Oligodendrogloma'. The second rule is 'exclude' 'Cell type (multi-sample)' 'in' 'Microglia'. The rules are connected by an 'AND' operator. At the bottom, there are 'Back' and 'Finish' buttons.

Figure 12. Configuring the group filter

A *Filtered counts* data node will be created with only cells that are from oligodendrogloma samples (Figure 3).

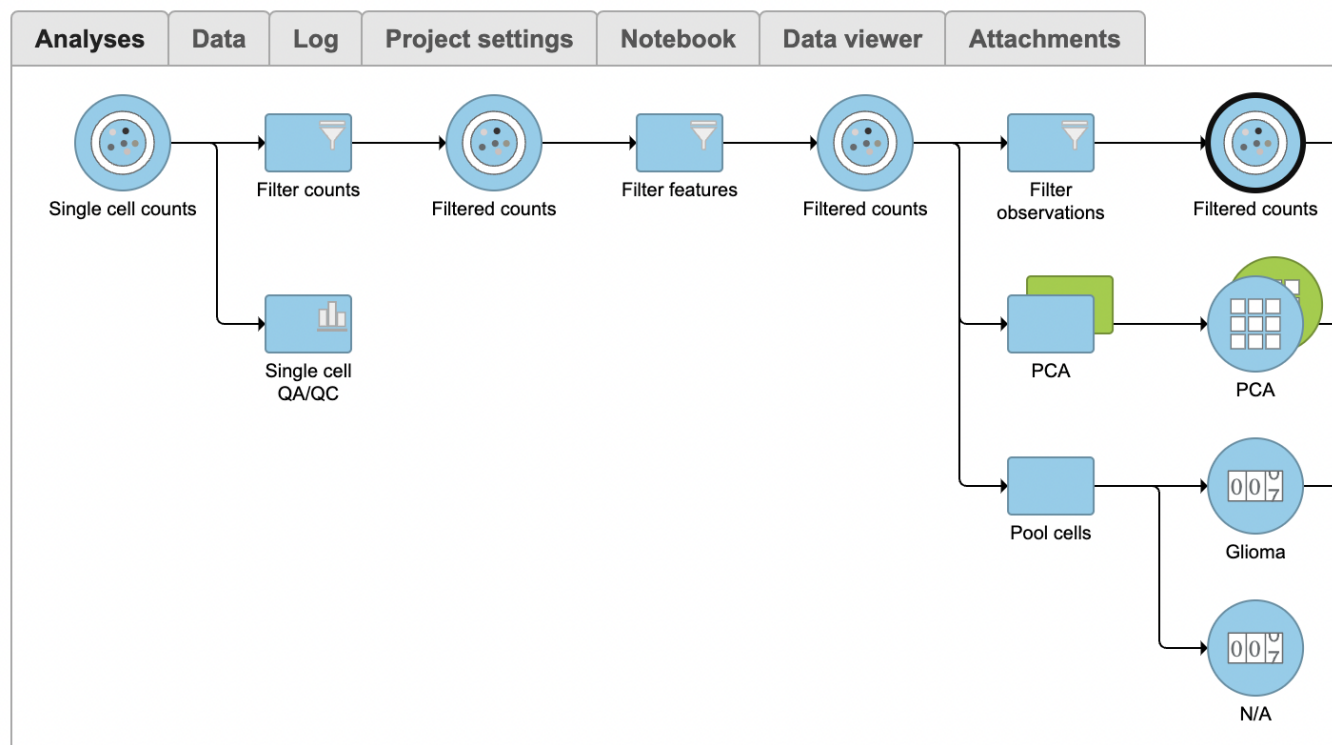


Figure 13. Filtering groups generates a *Filtered counts* data node

## Identify differentially expressed genes

- Click the new **Filtered counts** data node
- Click **Statistics > Differential analysis** in the task menu
- Click **GSA**

The configuration options (Figure 4) includes sample and cell-level attributes. Here, we want to compare different cell types so we will include *Cell type (multi-sample)*.

- Click **Cell type (multi-sample)**
- Click **Next**

[Home](#) > [Glioma \(multi-sample\)](#) > [Differential analysis](#) > [GSA](#) > [Included attributes](#)

Attributes that are not valid to include in the statistical model have been excluded from factor selection. [details](#)

### Select attribute(s) for analysis

#### Categorical factors

☐ Sample name ☒ Cell type (multi-sample) ☐ Cell type (sample level)

#### Numeric factors

☐ # Cells ☐ Expressed genes ☐ Total count

Back

Next

Figure 14. Choosing attributes to include in the statistical test

Next, we will set up a comparison between glioma and oligodendrocyte cells.

- Click **Glioma** in the top panel
- Click **Oligodendrocytes** in the bottom panel
- Click **Add comparison** (Figure 5)

This will set up fold calculations with glioma as the numerator and oligodendrocytes as the denominator.

Comparison selector

Cell type (multi-sample)

☒ Glioma

☐ Oligodendrocytes

Glioma

vs.

Cell type (multi-sample)

☐ Glioma

☒ Oligodendrocytes

Oligodendrocytes

Add comparison

	Cell type (multi-sample)		Cell type (multi-sample)	
1	Glioma	vs.	Oligodendrocytes	✖

Low value filter

Filter features by *i*

☐ Lowest average coverage *i*

☐ Lowest maximum coverage *i*

☐ Lowest total coverage *i*

☒ None

1.00

1.00

10.00

Advanced options

Option set -- Default -- Configure

**Back**

**Finish**



Figure 15. Defining the comparison between Glioma and Oligodendrocytes

- Click **Finish** to run the GSA

A green *GSA* data node will be generated containing the results of the GSA.

- Double-click the **green GSA** data node to open the GSA report

Because of the large number of cells and large differences between cell types, the p-values and FDR step up values are very low for highly significant genes. We can use the volcano plot to preview the effect of applying different significance thresholds.

- Click  to view the **Volcano plot**
- Open the **Style** icon on the left, change **Size point size** to **6**
- Open the **Axes** icon on the left and change the Y-axis to **FDR step up (Glioma vs Oligodendrocytes)**
- Open the **Statistics** icon and change the **Significance of X threshold** to **-10 and 10** and the **Y threshold** to **0.001**
- Open the **Select & Filter** icon, set the **Fold change thresholds** to **-10 and 10**
- In **Select & Filter**, click  to remove the **P-value (Glioma vs Oligodendrocytes)** selection rule. From the drop-down list, add **FDR step up (Glioma vs Oligodendrocytes)** as a selection rule and set the maximum to 0.001

Note these changes in the icon settings and volcano plot below (Figure 6).

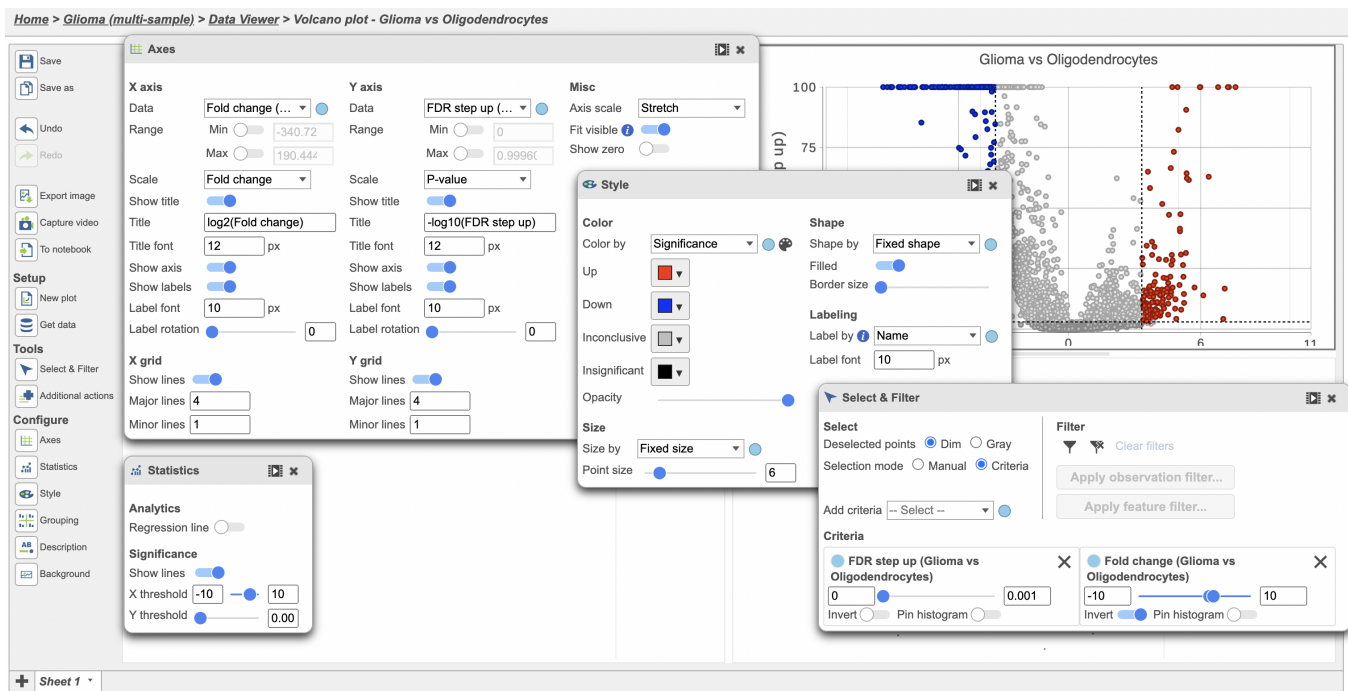



Figure 16. Previewing a filter by adjusting the size of the points, changing the Y-axis, adjusting the X & Y significance thresholds and changing the selection

We can now recreate these conditions in the GSA report filter.

- Click **GSA report** tab in your web browser to return to the GSA report
- Click **FDR step up**
- Set the **FDR step up** filter to **Less than or equal to 0.001**
- Press **Enter**
- Click **Fold change**
- Set the **Fold change** filter to **From -10 to 10**
- Press **Enter**

The filter should include 291 genes.

- Click  **Generate filtered node** to apply the filter and generate a *Filtered Feature list* node

## Exploring differentially expressed genes


To visualize the results, we can generate a hierarchical clustering heatmap.


- Click the **Filtered feature list** produced by the *Differential analysis filter* task
- Click **Exploratory analysis** in the task menu
- Click **Hierarchical clustering/heatmap**


Using the hierarchical clustering options we can choose to include only cells from certain samples. We can also choose the order of cells on the heatmap instead of clustering. Here, we will include only glioma cells and order the samples by sample name (Figure 7).

- Make sure **Cluster** is unchecked for *Cell order*
- Click **Filter cells** under *Filtering* and set the filter to **include Cell type (multi-sample) is Glioma**
- Choose **Sample name** from the *Cell order* drop-down menu in the *Assign order* section
- Click **Finish**




[Home](#) > [Glioma \(multi-sample\)](#) > [Hierarchical clustering / heat map](#)




Plot 

☒ Heatmap 


☐ Bubble map 

### Ordering


**Feature order**  
☒ Cluster   
☐ Assign order  Default order 

**Cell order**  
☐ Cluster   
☒ Assign order  Sample name 


MGH36  
MGH53  
MGH54  
MGH60





### Filtering


Filter cells 

☒

include 

Cell type (multi-sample) 


in 


Glioma 

OR

AND

### Advanced options

Option set 

-- Default -- 

Configure

Back

Finish

Figure 17. Configuring hierarchical clustering

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- Double click the green **Hierarchical clustering** node to open the heatmap

The heatmap differences may be hard to distinguish at first; the range from red to blue with a white midpoint is set very wide because of a few outlier cells. We can adjust the range to make more subtle differences visible. We can also adjust the color.

- Set the **Range** toggle **Min** to **-1.5**
- Set the **Range** toggle **Max** to **1.5**

The heatmap now shows clear patterns of red and blue.

- Click **Axis titles** and deselect the **Row labels** and **Column labels** of the panel to hide sample and feature names, respectively.
- Select **Sample name** from the *Annotations* drop-down menu

Cells are now labeled with their sample name. Interestingly, samples show characteristic patterns of expression for these genes (Figure 8).

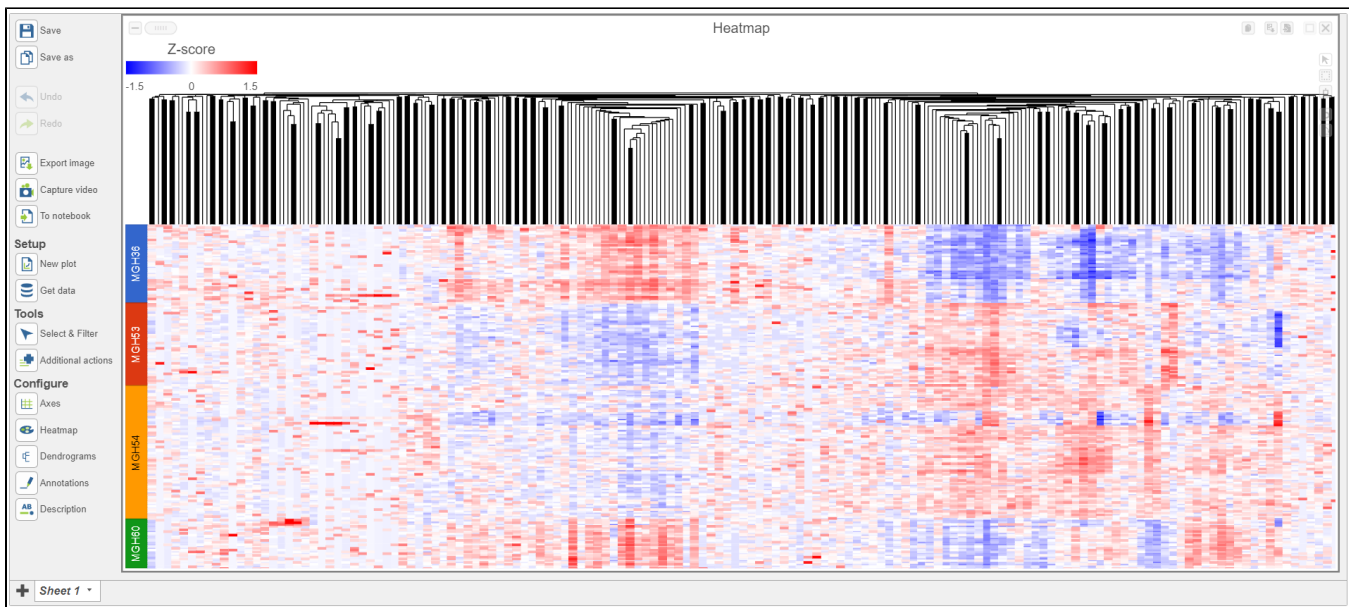


Figure 18. Hierarchical clustering heatmap with cells on rows (ordered by sample name) and genes on columns (clustered)

- Click **Glioma (multi-sample)** to return to the *Analyses* tab.

We can use gene set enrichment to further characterize the differences between glioma and oligodendrocyte cells.

- Click the **Filtered feature list** node
- Click **Biological interpretation** in the task menu
- Click **Gene set enrichment**
- Change *Database* to **Gene set database** and click Finish to continue with the most recent gene set (Figure 9)




**Home > Glioma (multi-sample) > Gene set enrichment**

**Database** ☐ KEGG database ☒ Gene set database

**Assembly** Homo sapiens (human) - hg38

**Gene set database** 2021 05 05 (Administrator) ▼

**Specify background gene list**  ☐

**Back** **Finish**

Figure 19. Gene set enrichment dialogue

A *Gene set enrichment* node will be added to the pipeline .

- Double-click the **Gene set enrichment** task node to open the task report

Top GO terms in the enrichment report include "ensheathment of neurons" and "axon ensheathment" (Figure 10), which corresponds well with the role of oligodendrocytes in creating the myelin sheath that supports and protect axons in the central nervous system.































Gene set ↕	Description ↕	Enrichment score ↕	P-value ↕	Genes in list ↕	Genes not in list ↕	
GO:0051960	regulation of nervous system development	30.93	3.7E-14	47	822	 
GO:0050767	regulation of neurogenesis	27.72	9.18E-13	42	732	 
GO:0048731	system development	27.17	1.58E-12	39	647	 
GO:0045664	regulation of neuron differentiation	25.67	7.14E-12	36	585	 
GO:0060284	regulation of cell development	24.62	2.03E-11	43	845	 
GO:0051961	negative regulation of nervous system development	24.46	2.39E-11	24	267	 
GO:0050768	negative regulation of neurogenesis	24.06	3.55E-11	23	248	 
GO:0042552	myelination	22.09	2.55E-10	13	67	 
GO:0007272	ensheathment of neurons	21.77	3.52E-10	13	69	 
GO:0008366	axon ensheathment	21.77	3.52E-10	13	69	 
GO:0007155	cell adhesion	21.45	4.86E-10	40	828	 
GO:0010721	negative regulation of cell development	21.44	4.87E-10	23	286	 
GO:0050793	regulation of developmental process	21.39	5.11E-10	76	2,358	 
GO:0022610	biological adhesion	21.21	6.14E-10	40	835	 
GO:0045665	negative regulation of neuron differentiation	20.91	8.26E-10	19	194	 

Figure 20. GO enrichment task report

## Additional Assistance

If you need additional assistance, please visit [our support page](#) to submit a help ticket or find phone numbers for regional support.





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