

# **ERCC9 Data Analysis Tutorial**

created by the Data Management and Resource Repository (DMRR)

# Use Case 1: Exogenous exRNA in plasma of patients with Colorectal Cancer and Ulcerative Colitis

#### updated March 2018



Data kindly provided by David Galas, Pacific Northwest Research Institute (PNRI)





# The goal of this tutorial is to demonstrate how to

- Access the exRNA Atlas
- Select a group of datasets
- Examine pre-computed results from the exceRpt small RNA-seq analysis pipeline to answer biological questions of interest.





**Background:** Comparison of human plasma small RNA profiles of patients with colorectal cancer to those with ulcerative colitis indicated that a large fraction of reads were not mapping to the human genome. This finding raises the question – what is the origin of those small RNAs?

**Results:** Mapping suggested that a significant fraction of small RNA reads were derived from bacterial, fungal, and plant sources.





We will use the exRNA Atlas and the pre-calculated results from the exceRpt small RNA-seq analysis pipeline there to answer the following questions:

- 1. Do all plasma small RNAs map to the human genome?
- 2. What are the sources of small RNAs found in human plasma that do not map to the human genome?
- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?



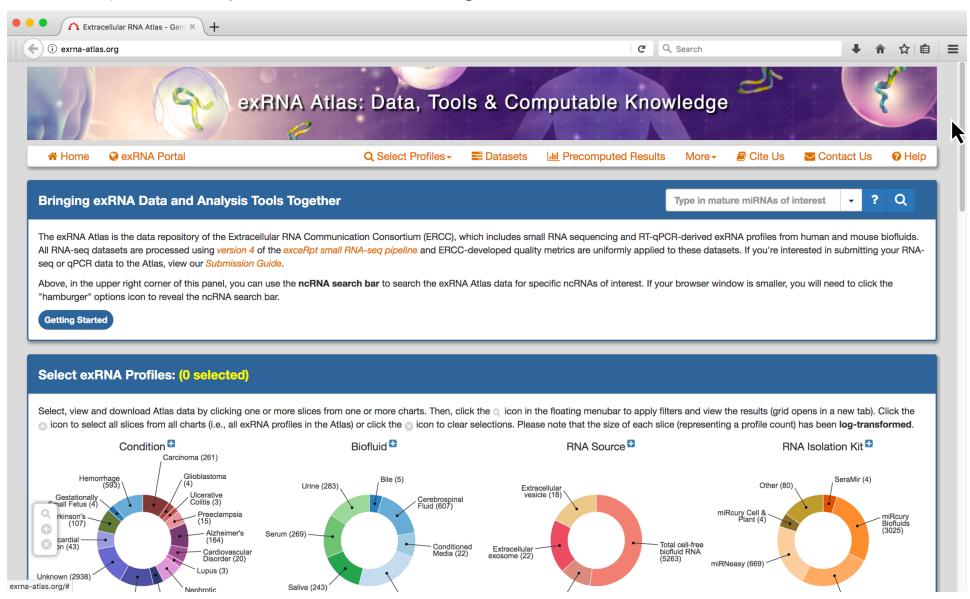


First, how can we find the datasets from this publication in the exRNA Atlas?

We need to find the dataset associated with this publication:

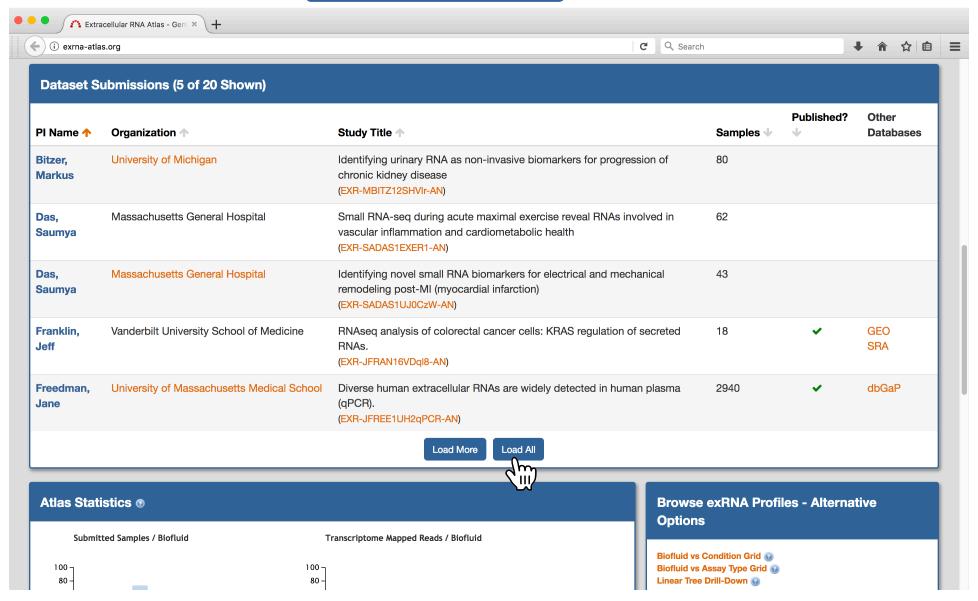


1) Go to https://exRNA-Atlas.org





2) Scroll down to Dataset Submissions and click Load All



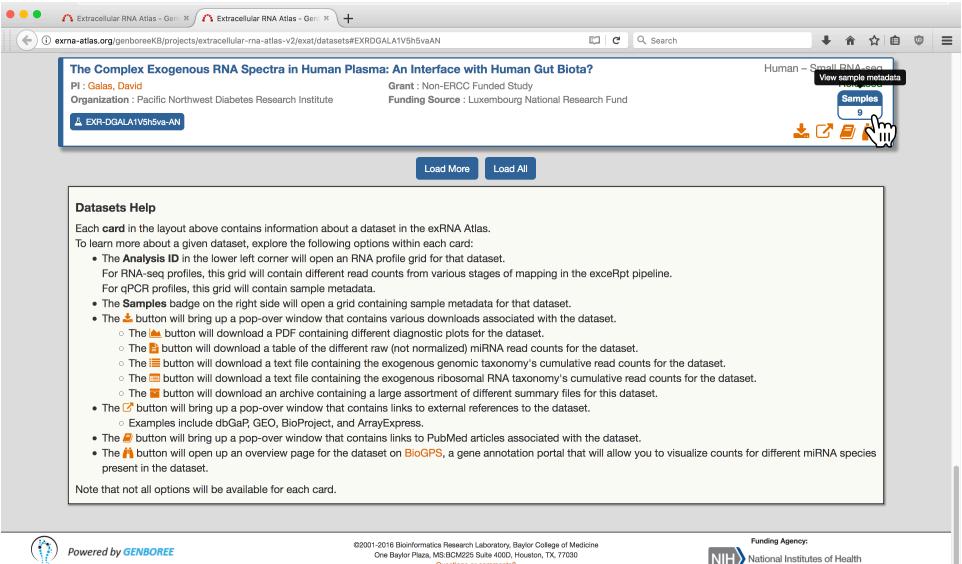


3) Click on the ID number of the appropriate dataset (EXR-DGALA1V5h5va-AN)

exrna-atlas	s.org	C Q Search		1	♣ 俞 ☆ 自
Dataset Su	ubmissions (10 of 20 Shown)				
PI Name <mark>↑</mark>	Organization 1	Study Title 1	Samples <b>√</b>	Published?	Other Databases
Bitzer, Markus	University of Michigan	Identifying urinary RNA as non-invasive biomarkers for progression of chronic kidney disease (EXR-MBITZ12SHVIr-AN)	80		
Das, Saumya	Massachusetts General Hospital	Small RNA-seq during acute maximal exercise reveal RNAs involved in vascular inflammation and cardiometabolic health (EXR-SADAS1EXER1-AN)	62		
Das, Saumya	Massachusetts General Hospital	Identifying novel small RNA biomarkers for electrical and mechanical remodeling post-MI (myocardial infarction) (EXR-SADAS1UJ0CzW-AN)	43		
Franklin, Jeff	Vanderbilt University School of Medicine	RNAseq analysis of colorectal cancer cells: KRAS regulation of secreted RNAs. (EXR-JFRAN16VDql8-AN)	18	<b>~</b>	GEO SRA
Freedman, Jane	University of Massachusetts Medical School	Diverse human extracellular RNAs are widely detected in human plasma (qPCR).  (EXR-JFREE1UH2qPCR-AN)	2940	<b>~</b>	dbGaP
Freedman, Jane	University of Massachusetts Medical School	Diverse human extracellular RNAs are widely detected in human plasma.  (EXR-JFREE1eZDUKB-AN)	39	<b>~</b>	dbGaP
Galas, David	Pacific Northwest Diabetes Research Institute	The Complex Exogenous RNA Spectra in Human Plasma: An Interface with Human Gut Biota?  (EXR-DGALA1V5h5va-AN)	9	<b>~</b>	SRA EBI
Jensen, Kendall	Translational Genomics Research Institute	Profiles of E III IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII	523		

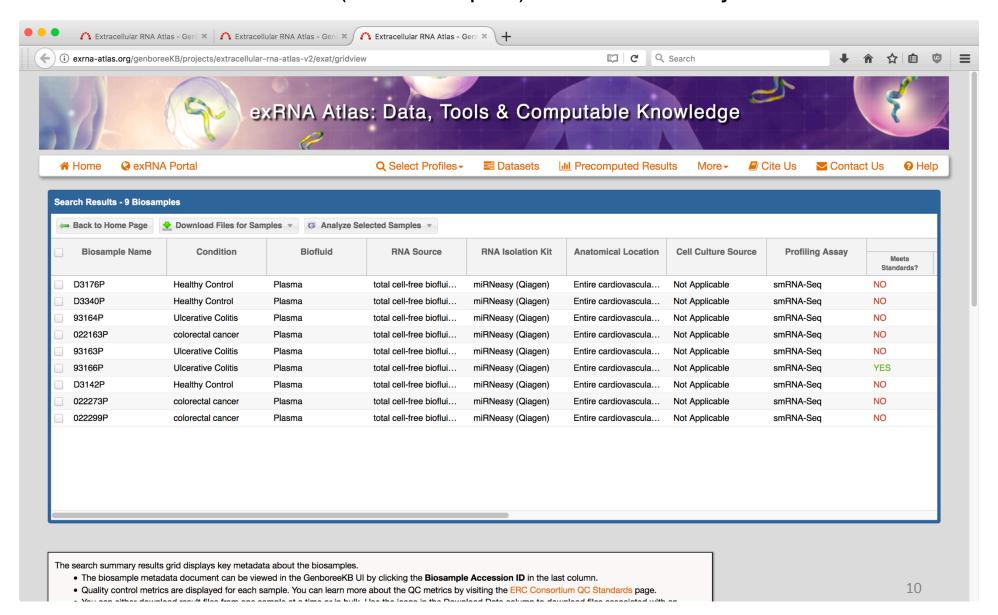


4) Click on Samples 9 to view sample metadata



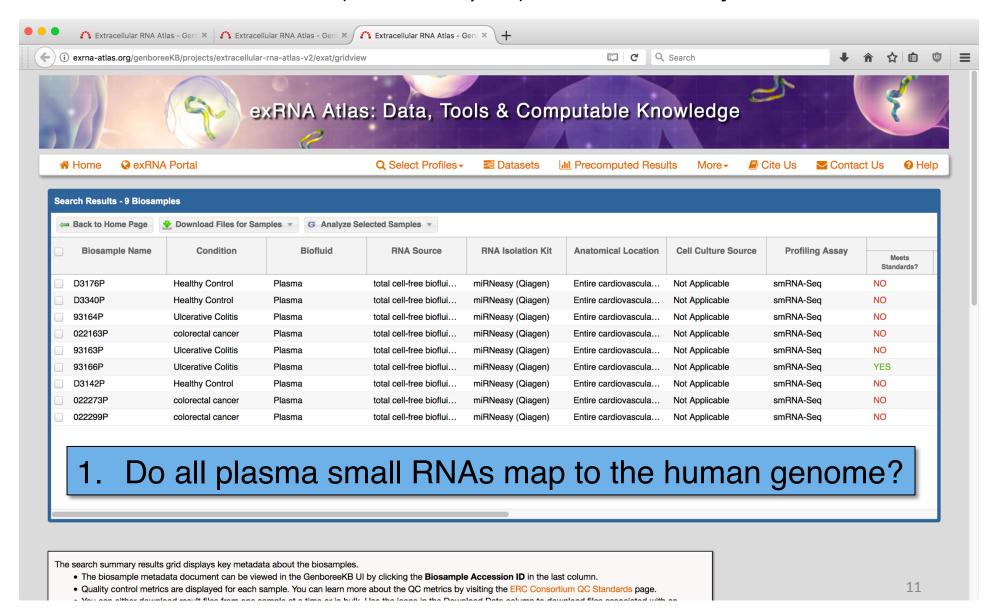


Here is the dataset (set of samples) we want to analyze.





Here is the dataset (set of samples) we want to analyze.







- 1. Do all plasma small RNAs map to the human genome?
- These plasma samples all have a high fraction of exogenous RNA, i.e. RNA that comes from organisms other than the human host.
- ERCC quality control (QC) standards require that over half the reads in a sample map to the human genome. All but one of these samples do not meet that criterion.

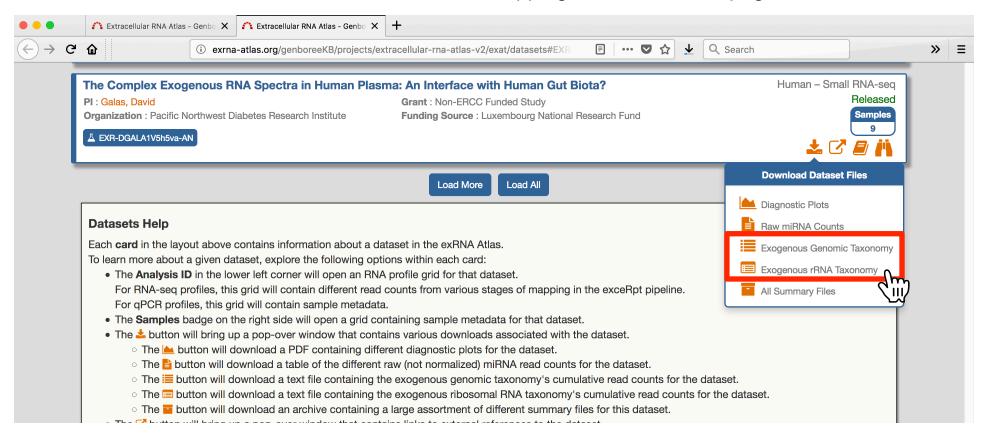
Diagomalo Nome	Condition	ERCC Quality Standards							
Biosample Name	Condition ↓	Meets Standards?	Transcriptome Reads	Reference Genome Reads	Transcriptome Genome Ratio				
022163P	colorectal cancer	NO	29,923	89,821	0.33314				
022273P	colorectal cancer	NO	80,212	191,500	0.418862				
022299P	colorectal cancer	NO	88,709	233,701	0.379583				
93164P	Ulcerative Colitis	NO	50,522	188,246	0.268383	NO!			
93163P	Ulcerative Colitis	NO	52,249	182,707	0.285972				
93166P	Ulcerative Colitis	YES	199,026	385,454	0.516342				
D3176P	Healthy Control	NO	142,222	397,549	0.357747				
D3340P	Healthy Control	NO	155,011	405,499	0.382272				
D3142P	Healthy Control	NO	230,891	501,064	0.460801				

Wang K., Hong L., Yuan Y., Etheridge A., Zhou Y., Huang D., Wilmes P., & Galas D. (2012) The Complex Exogenous RNA Spectra in Human Plasma: An Interface with Human Gut Biota? PLoS ONE 7: e51009.





- 2. Given that many small RNAs in these plasma samples are non-human, what is their source?
- The exceRpt small RNA-seq analysis pipeline automatically maps non-human RNAs to the genomes of all sequenced bacteria, viruses, and a wide selection of eukaryotes.
- You can download read counts of those mappings on the Dataset page.







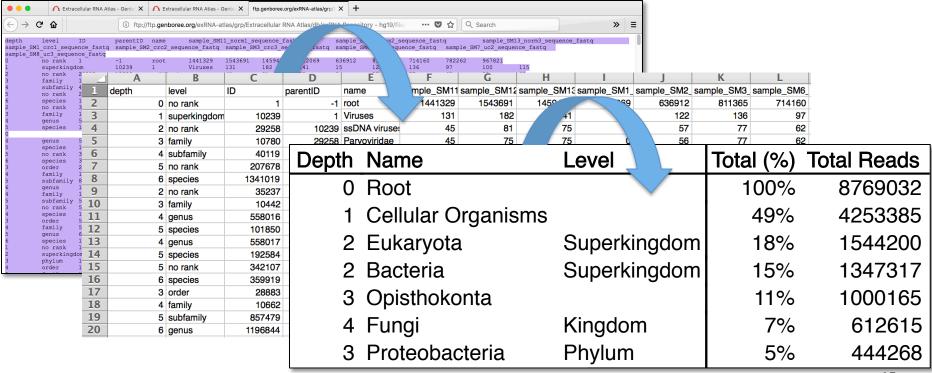
- 2. Given that many small RNAs in these plasma samples are non-human, what is their source?
- You can download read counts of those mappings on the Dataset page.
- The result is a text file table in a new browser tab.

	Extra	cellular RNA Atla	as - Genbo X	Extracellular RNA Atlas -	Genbc X ft	p.genboree.org	/exRNA-atlas/grp	)/E × +								
$\leftarrow$	C 0		i ftp://	ftp.genboree.org/exRNA-a	atlas/grp/Extr	acellular RN/	A Atlas/db/exR	RNA Reposit	ory - hg19/file	e/ ··· 💟	<b>₽</b>	Search			>>	•   ≡
depth	level	ID	parentID		11_norm1_se					equence_fas				equence_fast	q	
	1_crc1_sequ		sample_SM	2_crc2_sequence_fastq	sample_SM	3_crc3_seq	uence_fastq	sample_S	M6_uc1_sequ	ence_fastq	sample_SI	47_uc2_sequ	ence_fastq			
sample_SM	8_uc3_seque		_													
0	no rank	, 1	-1	root 1441329	1543691	1459423	412069	636912	811365	714160	782262	967821				
1	superkingo		10239	1 Viruses	131	182	141	15	122	136	97	100	115			
2	no rank	29258	10239	ssDNA viruses	45	81	75	0	57	77	62	52	62			
3	family	10780	29258	Parvoviridae	45	75	75	0	56	77	62	31	62			
4	subfamily		10780	Parvovirinae	45	75	75	0	56	77	62	31	62			
5	no rank	207678	40119	unclassified Parvovi		45	75	75	0	56	77	62	31	62		
6	species	1341019	207678	Parvovirus NIH-CQV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2	no rank	35237	10239	dsDNA viruses, no RN		86	90	66	15	63	59	33	42	53		
3	family	10442	35237	Baculoviridae	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	genus	558016	10442	Alphabaculovirus	13	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	species	101850	558016	Thysanoplusia oricha	lcea nucle	opolyhedrov	7irus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0																
4	genus	558017	10442	Betabaculovirus	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	species	192584	558017	Phthorimaea opercule			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	no rank	342107	558017	unclassified Betabac		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	species	359919	342107	Spodoptera litura gr			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	order	28883	35237	Caudovirales	42	57	49	15	47	42	22	30	25			
4	family	10662	28883	Myoviridae 26	33	23	0	28	25	15	21	18				
5	subfamily		10662	Peduovirinae	26	31	11	0	22	25	15	21	18			
6	genus	1196844	857479	Hpunalikevirus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	family	10744	28883	Podoviridae	6	19	12	11	9	14	3	6	3			
5	subfamily		10744	Autographivirinae	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0			
3	no rank	51368	35237	unclassified dsDNA v		7	19	11	0	9	13	5	10	15		
4	species	1450746	51368	Pithovirus sibericum	ι 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	order	548681	35237	Herpesvirales	3	13	6	0	4	4	6	0	13			
4	family	548682	548681	Alloherpesviridae	3	13	6	0	0	4	6	0	13			
5	genus	692606	548682	Cyprinivirus	3	13	6	0	0	4	6	0	13			
6	species	180230	692606	Cyprinid herpesvirus	: 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	no rank	131567	1	cellular organisms	649526	737020	724361	200600	316643	412608	365094	374525	473008		4.4	
2	superkingo	dom	2	131567 Bacteria	188692	239407	235049	76774	98922	135400	114900	109242	148931		14	
3	phylum	1117	2	Cyanobacteria	2435	3221	2958	867	1239	9414	1755	1656	2405			
4	order	1161	1117	Nostocales 250	269	322	48	123	302	179	149	218				
r.	E 2 1	1100	11/1	37	170	176	020	4.5	0.0	100	110	0.0	1 4 2			





- 2. Given that many small RNAs in these plasma samples are non-human, what is their source?
- Copy and paste that read count table into Excel (Paste Special as Text).
- Then sum the read counts for all the samples and filter to show only the top levels of the tree with nodes where more than 5% of the reads map.







2. Given that many small RNAs in these plasma samples are non-human, what is their source?

The main sources of exogenous small RNA are bacteria (15%) – specifically proteobacteria (5%) – and fungi (7%).

Depth	Name	Level	Total (%)	Total Reads
0	Root		100%	8769032
1	Cellular Organisms		49%	4253385
2	Eukaryota	Superkingdom	18%	1544200
2	Bacteria	Superkingdom	15%	1347317
3	Opisthokonta		11%	1000165
4	Fungi	Kingdom	7%	612615
3	Proteobacteria	Phylum	5%	444268

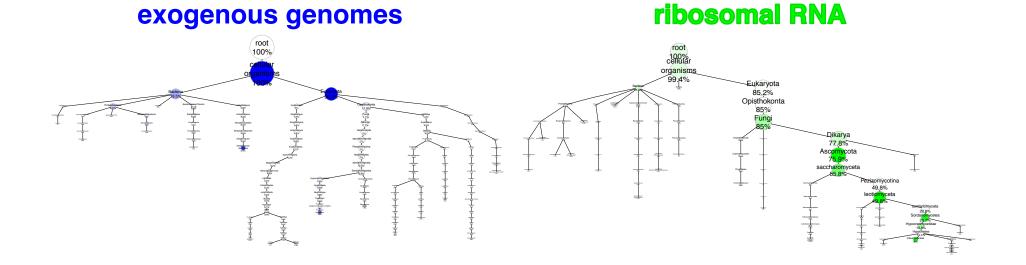




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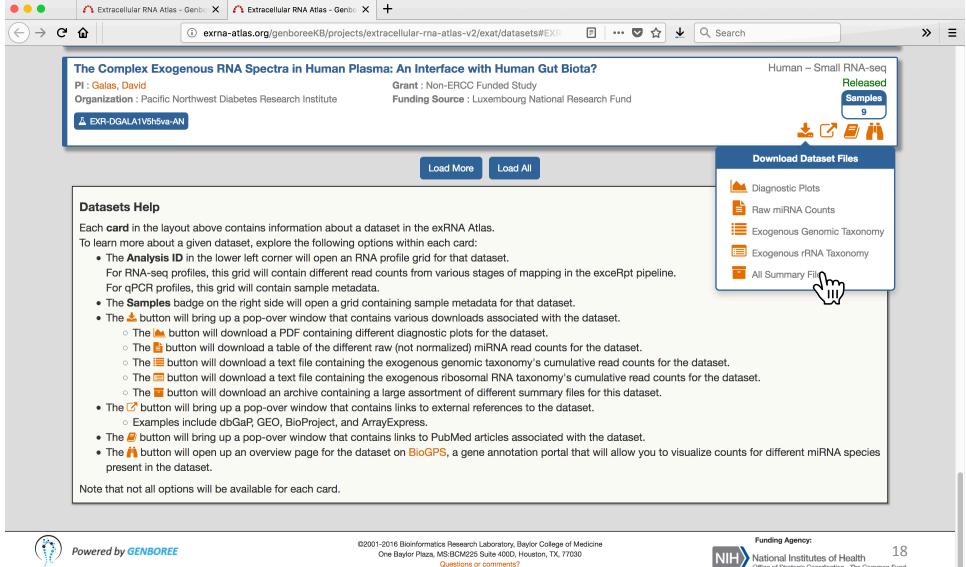
#### **Exogenous phylogenetic trees**

• The exceRpt pipeline generates visualizations of the phylogenetic tree with reads mapped (a) to exogenous genomes, or (b) to ribosomal RNAs.



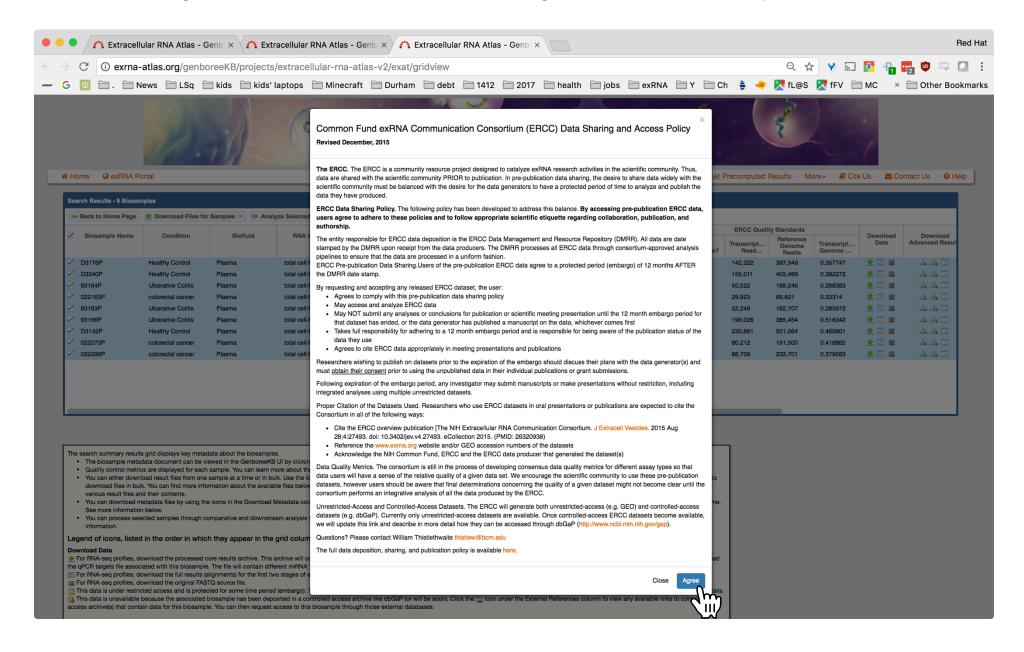


To see the phylogenetic tree visualizations, (1) click on All Summary Files on the Dataset page to download an archive of all the results of the exceRpt pipeline.





2) Agree to the ERCC Data Sharing and Access Policy.







The result is an archive file with the name template

<date-processed>\_exceRpt\_postProcessedResults\_<exceRpt\_version>.tgz
In this case:

**DGALA1-gut-plasma-**2016-10-21\_exceRpt\_postProcessedResults\_v4.6.3.tgz

Opening the archive file (the app to use varies with your operating system) generates a large set of files, among which are phylogenetic trees, for all samples in the dataset in aggregate as well as for each sample, visualizing

- all reads mapped to exogenous genomes
   name template: <dataset>-<date-processed>\_exceRpt\_exogenousGenomes\_TaxonomyTrees\_
   aggregateSamples.pdf
   perSample.pdf
- 2) all reads mapped to exogenous ribosomal RNA name template: <dataset>-<date-processed>\_exceRpt\_exogenousRibosomal\_TaxonomyTrees\_ aggregateSamples.pdf perSample.pdf

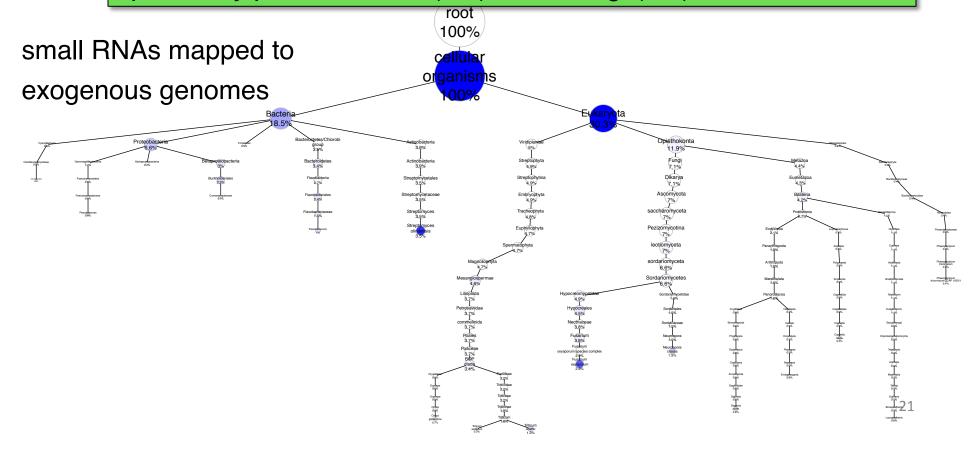
The following slides show **DGALA1-gut-plasma-**2016-10-21\_ exceRpt\_exogenousGenomes\_TaxonomyTrees\_aggregateSamples.pdf





2. Given that many small RNAs in these plasma samples are non-human, what is their source?

The main sources of exogenous small RNA are bacteria (18%) – specifically proteobacteria (7%) – and fungi (7%).



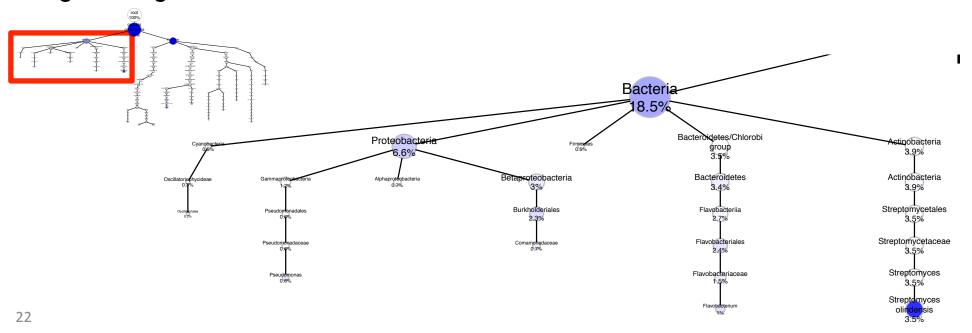




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small RNAs mapped to exogenous genomes



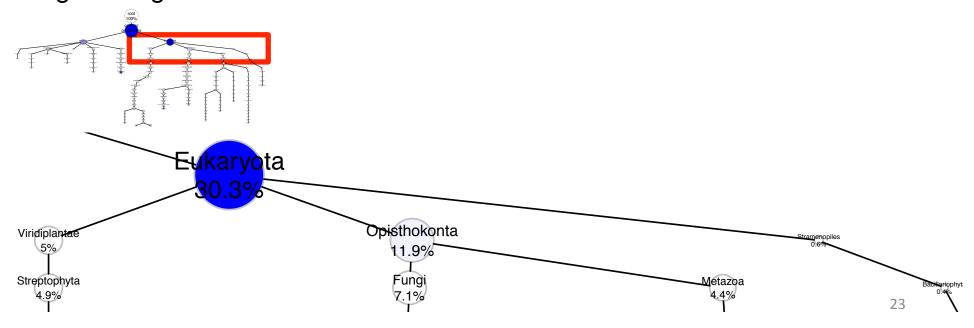




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Why do the numbers in the tree images differ from those in the table?

Depth	Name	Level	Total (%)	Total Reads
0	Root		100%	8769032
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3	Opisthokonta		11%	1000165
4	Fungi	Kingdom	7%	612615
3	Proteobacteria	Phylum	5%	444268





The main sources of exogenous small RNA are bacteria (18%) – specifically proteobacteria (7%) – and fungi (7%).

- Why do the numbers in the tree images differ from those in the table?
- The tree images are built by summing read counts from each specific node with the cumulative number of reads mapped to nodes below it in the tree.
- The tables downloaded from the Datasets pull-down are cumulative read counts.
- Summing the **cumulative** and **specific** read counts from the full exceRpt results generates the same numbers seen in the trees.

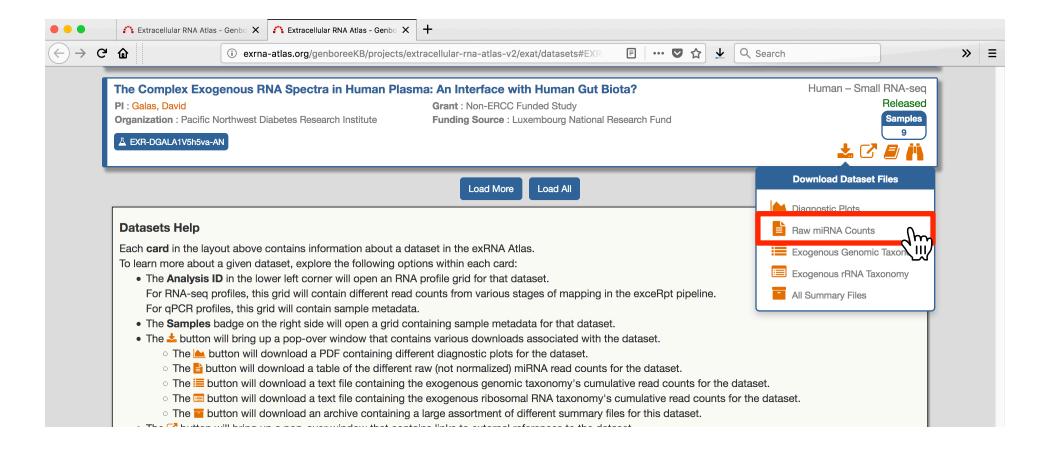
							Node-
			Cumulative	+ Specific	Cumu	ılative	specific
Depth	Name	Level	Total (%)	Reads	Total (%)	Reads	Reads
0	Root		100%	8769067	100%	8769032	35
1	Cellular Organisms		100%	8767993	49%	4253385	4514608
2	Eukaryota	Superkingdom	30%	2660137	18%	1544200	1115937
2	Bacteria	Superkingdom	18%	1590635	15%	1347317	243318
3	Opisthokonta		12%	1036156	11%	1000165	35991
4	Fungi	Kingdom	7%	612615	7%	612615	0
3	Proteobacteria	Phylum	7%	572707	5%	444268	128439

25





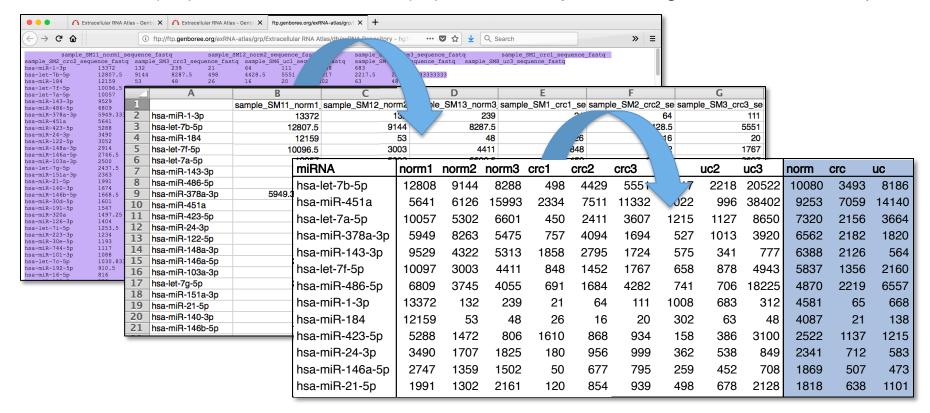
- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- We can look for the answer to this question by downloading Raw miRNA read counts from the Dataset Files pull-down.







- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- Copy and paste that read count table into Excel (Paste Special as Text).
- Then average the read counts for the 3 conditions healthy controls (norm), colorectal
  cancer (crc), and ulcerative colitis (uc) and sort by the average in the normal samples.







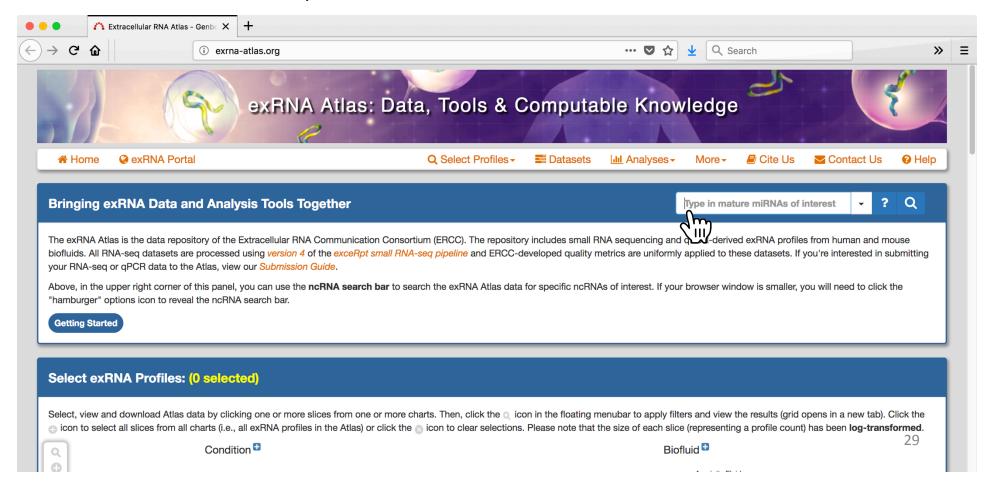
- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- Back at the exRNA Atlas home page, we can study the pathways in which a group of miRNAs of interest are involved.

miRNA	norm1	norm2	norm3	crc1	crc2	crc3	uc1	uc2	uc3	norm	crc	uc
hsa-let-7b-5p	12808	9144	8288	498	4429	5551	1817	2218	20522	10080	3493	8186
hsa-miR-451a	5641	6126	15993	2334	7511	11332	3022	996	38402	9253	7059	14140
hsa-let-7a-5p	10057	5302	6601	450	2411	3607	1215	1127	8650	7320	2156	3664
hsa-miR-378a-3p	5949	8263	5475	757	4094	1694	527	1013	3920	6562	2182	1820
hsa-miR-143-3p	9529	4322	5313	1858	2795	1724	575	341	777	6388	2126	564
hsa-let-7f-5p	10097	3003	4411	848	1452	1767	658	878	4943	5837	1356	2160
hsa-miR-486-5p	6809	3745	4055	691	1684	4282	741	706	18225	4870	2219	6557
hsa-miR-1-3p	13372	132	239	21	64	111	1008	683	312	4581	65	668
hsa-miR-184	12159	53	48	26	16	20	302	63	48	4087	21	138
hsa-miR-423-5p	5288	1472	806	1610	868	934	158	386	3100	2522	1137	1215
hsa-miR-24-3p	3490	1707	1825	180	956	999	362	538	849	2341	712	583
hsa-miR-146a-5p	2747	1359	1502	50	677	795	259	452	708	1869	507	473
hsa-miR-21-5p	1991	1302	2161	120	854	939	498	678	2128	1818	638	1101
hsa-miR-140-3p	1674	1485	2202	305	1127	1281	355	225	5378	1787	904	1986
hsa-miR-122-5p	3052	496	1675	17	749	400	173	1518	3381	1741	389	1691
hsa-miR-148a-3p	2914	583	1661	105	821	823	214	504	1257	1719	583	658





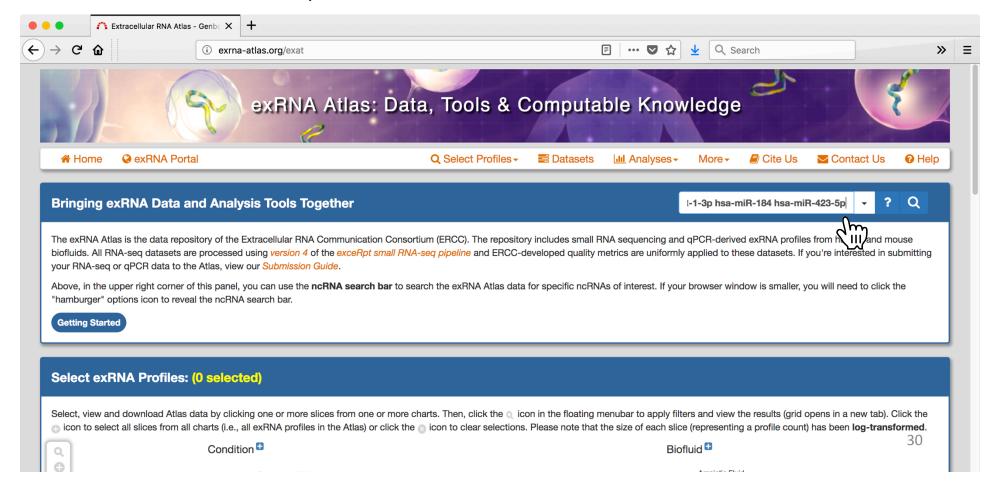
- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- Paste the set of complete miRNA identifiers into the ncRNA search box.







- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- Paste the set of complete miRNA identifiers into the ncRNA search box.







- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- The result shows the frequency of the selected ncRNAs in the Atlas' RNA-seq data.

Atlas Census Results		RPM Threshold 10		Sample Percentile	50 Sa	ample Type 🕶	Analyze Selected miRNAs →		
	Identifiers	Bile <b>↓</b> (5 Samples)	CSF ↓ (508 Samples)	Conditioned Media ↓ (22 Samples)	Plasma <b>√</b> (940 Samples)	Saliva <b>↓</b> (243 Samples)	Serum <b>Ψ</b> (266 Samples)	Urine <b>↓</b> (283 Samples)	
	hsa-let-7a-5p	~	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	~	~	<b>~</b>	
	hsa-let-7b-5p	~	<b>~</b>	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	~	~	
	hsa-let-7f-5p	~	<b>~</b>	✓	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	hsa-miR-1-3p	~							
	hsa-miR-143-3p	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>		
	hsa-miR-184								
	hsa-miR-378a-3p	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	
	hsa-miR-423-5p	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	✓	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	~	
	hsa-miR-451a		<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>		
	hsa-miR-486-5p	<b>~</b>	~		~	~	~	<b>✓</b>	





- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- The result shows the frequency of the selected ncRNAs in the Atlas' RNA-seq data.
- You can focus just on healthy samples.

At	las Census Results	RPM Threshold		Sample Percentile	50 S	Sample Type -	Analyze Selecte	ed miRNAs 🕶
0	Identifiers	Bile ↓ (0 Samples)	CSF ↓ (62 Samples)	Conditioned Media ↓ (0 Samples)		Samples VIII) (145 Sampl	Serum ↓ (145 Samples)	Urine <b>√</b> (203 Samples)
	hsa-let-7a-5p		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
	hsa-let-7b-5p		✓		~	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	~
	hsa-let-7f-5p		<b>✓</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
	hsa-miR-1-3p							
	hsa-miR-143-3p		<b>✓</b>		~	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	hsa-miR-184							
	hsa-miR-378a-3p		<b>✓</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
	hsa-miR-423-5p		~		~	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	•
	hsa-miR-451a		<b>✓</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	hsa-miR-486-5p		~		<b>✓</b>	✓	<b>✓</b>	~





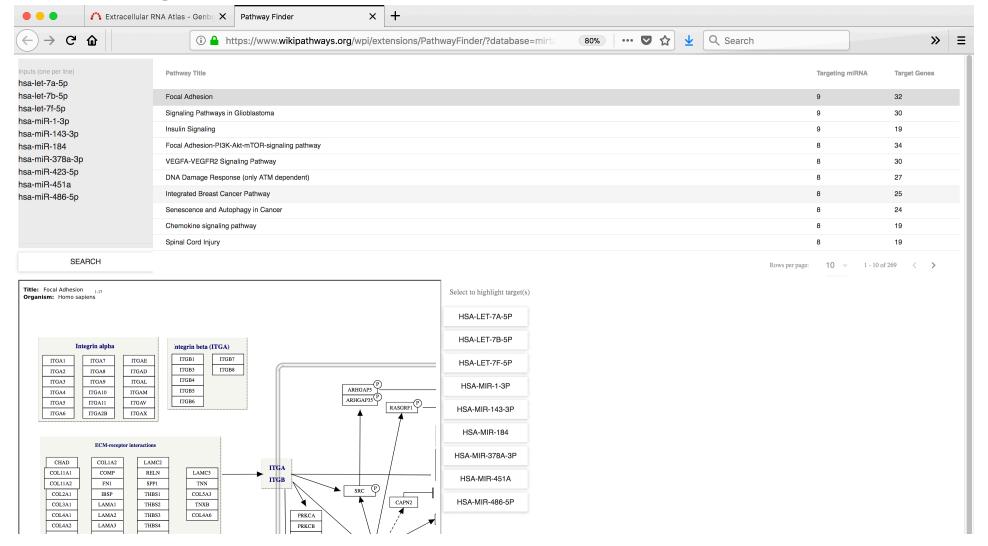
- 3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?
- The result shows the frequency of the selected ncRNAs in the Atlas' RNA-seq data.
- You can focus just on healthy samples...
- and use Pathway Finder to to examine which signaling pathways they affect.

Ai	tlas Census Results	RPM	Threshold 10	Sample Percentile	50 S	ample Type 🕶	Analyze Selecte	ed miRNAs ▼
<b>Y</b>	Identifiers	Bile <b>√</b> (0 Samples)	CSF <b>√</b> (62 Samples)	Conditioned Media √ (0 Samples)	Plasma ↓ (460 Samples)	Saliva <b>√</b> (145 Samples)	Serum  (145 Samples)	Urine (203 Samp
<b>Y</b>	hsa-let-7a-5p		<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	~	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
<b>⋖</b>	hsa-let-7b-5p		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	~
<b>S</b>	hsa-let-7f-5p		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-1-3p							
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-143-3p		<b>✓</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-184							
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-378a-3p		<b>~</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-423-5p		<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-451a		<b>~</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	
<b>S</b>	hsa-miR-486-5p		<b>~</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>





# **Pathway Finder**





#### **Use Case 1: Summary**



- 1. Do all plasma small RNAs map to the human genome?
  - No, in this set of plasma samples, more than 50% of small RNAs sequenced map to non-human genomes.
- 2. What are the sources of small RNAs found in human plasma that do not map to the human genome?

In tables and phylogenetic trees, the exceRpt small RNAseq pipeline shows us that the major components of those nonhuman parasites are fungi and bacteria, specifically proteobacteria.

3. Which miRNAs are normally present in human plasma?

> We used the Pathway Finder tool just to scratch the surface of analyzing the miRNA content in the sample set.