CeTF: an R/Bioconductor package for transcription factor co-expression networks using regulatory impact factors (RIF) and partial correlation and information (PCIT) analysis

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Abstract

Background: Finding meaningful gene-gene interaction and the main Transcription Factors (TFs) in co-expression networks is one of the most important challenges in gene expression data mining.

Results: Here, we developed the R package "CeTF" that integrates the Partial Correlation with Information Theory (PCIT) and Regulatory Impact Factors (RIF) algorithms applied to gene expression data from microarray, RNA-seq, or single-cell RNA-seq platforms. This approach allows identifying the transcription factors most likely to regulate a given network in different biological systems — for example, regulation of gene pathways in tumor stromal cells and tumor cells of the same tumor. This pipeline can be easily integrated into the high-throughput analysis. To demonstrate the CeTF package application, we analyzed gastric cancer RNA-seq data obtained from TCGA (The Cancer Genome Atlas) and found the HOXB3 gene as the second most relevant TFs with a high regulatory impact (TFs-HRI) regulating gene pathways in the cell cycle.

Conclusion: This preliminary finding shows the potential of CeTF to list master regulators of gene networks. CeTF was designed as a user-friendly tool that provides many highly automated functions without requiring the user to perform many complicated processes. It is available on Bioconductor (http://bioconductor.org/packages/CeTF) and GitHub (http://github.com/cbiaggiii/CeTF).

Keywords: Bioinformatics, R package, R, Transcript factors, Network

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Background

Transcriptome analysis has become crucial to identify gene circuits involved in regulating cancer hallmarks [1]. One of the intelligent ways to explore this type of data and obtain biologically relevant information about the mechanisms involved in modulating gene circuits is the inference of gene regulatory networks (GRNs). Conceptually, we can define GRN as the reconstruction of gene networks from gene expression data, revealing the connection of transcription factors (TFs) with their targets [2], aiming to highlight which gene interactions are the most relevant to the study. Despite the plethora of tools, new methods are needed to assess all possible interactions and their significance [3]. Besides, the presence of TFs in interactions for gene-to-gene is functionally crucial because they may be playing an essential regulatory role in biological processes [4]. TFs are considered key molecules that can regulate the expression of one or more genes in a biological system, thus determining how cells function and communicate with cellular environments [5]. Furthermore, integrating genome-scale and network generation with the identification of main TFs provides new insights into their data function. In this article, we provide an R package that enables performing the Regulatory Impact Factors (RIF) and Partial Correlation with Information Theory (PCIT) analysis separately, or by applying the full pipeline.

We, therefore, developed an R package called CeTF, which would not only apply the RIF and PCIT analysis, but would also perform network diffusion analysis, generate circos plots for specifics TFs/genes, functional enrichment for network conditions, and others features. The biggest advantage is that the package is intuitive to use, and the main functions are written in C/C++, which provides faster analysis for large data.

Implementation

CeTF is an C/C++ implementation in R for PCIT [6] and RIF [7] algorithms, which initially were made in FORTRAN language. From these two algorithms, it was possible to integrate them in order to increase performance and Results. Input data may come from microarray, RNA-seq, or single-cell RNA-seq. The input data can be read counts or expressions (TPM, FPKM, normalized values, etc.). The main pipeline (Fig. 1) consists of the following steps.

Data adjustment

If the input data is a count table, data will be converted to TPM by each column (x) as follows:

\[ TP\!M = \frac{10^6 x}{sum(x)} \]  (1)

The mean for TPM values different than zero and the mean values for each gene are used as a threshold to filter the genes. Genes with values above half of the previous averages will be considered for subsequent analyses. Then, the TPM data is normalized using:

\[ Norm = \frac{\log(x + 1)}{\log(2)} \]  (2)

If the input already has normalized expression data (TPM, FPKM, etc), the only step will be the same filter for genes that consider half of the means.

Differential expression analysis

There are two options for differential analysis of the gene expression, the Reverter method [8] and DESeq2 [9]. In both methods, two conditions are required (i.e., control vs. tumor samples). In the Reverter method, the mean between samples of each condition for each gene is calculated. Then, subtraction is made between the mean of one condition concerning the other conditions. The variance of the subtraction is performed, then is calculated the difference of expression using the following formula, where s is the result of subtraction and var is the variance:

\[ diff = \frac{s \cdot \text{sum}(s) \cdot \text{length}(s)}{\text{var}} \]  (3)

The DESeq2 method applies the Differential expression analysis based on the negative binomial distribution. Although both methods can be used on count data, it is strongly recommended to use only the Reverter method on expression input data.

Regulatory impact factors (RIF) analysis

The RIF algorithm is well described in the original paper [7]. This step aims to identify critical Transcription Factors calculating for each condition the co-expression correlation between the TFs and the Differentially Expressed (DE) genes (from previously item). The result is RIF1 and RIF2 metrics that allow the identification of critical TFs. The RIF1 metric classifies the TFs as most differentially co-expressed with the highly abundant and highly DE genes, and the RIF2 metric classifies the TF with the most altered ability to act as predictors of the abundance of DE genes. The main TF is defined if:

\[ \sqrt{\text{RIF1}^2} \text{ or } \sqrt{\text{RIF2}^2} > 1.96 \]  (4)

Partial correlation and information theory (PCIT) analysis

The PCIT algorithm is also well described in the original paper from Reverter and Chan [6]. Moreover, it has been used for the reconstruction of Gene Co-expression Networks (GCN). The GCN combines the concept of the Partial Correlation coefficient with Information Theory to identify significant gene-to-gene associations defining edges in the reconstruction of the network. At this stage, the paired correlation of three genes is performed simultaneously, thus making the inference of co-expressed genes.
Fig. 1 CeTF workflow. From top to bottom the four main steps start with data adjustment, followed by a differential expression, Regulatory Impact Factors (RIF) analysis and ending with Partial Correlation and Information Theory (PCIT) analysis. The plots represent visualization examples that the package can generate (i.e. data distribution, smear plot, network, heatmap, circos plot)
This approach is more sensitive than other methods and allows the detection of functionally validated gene-gene interactions. First, is calculated for every trio of genes x, y, and z the partial correlation coefficients:

\[
    r_{xy,z} = \frac{r_{xy} - r_{xz}r_{yz}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{xz}^2)(1 - r_{yz}^2)}},
\]

And similarly, for \( r_{xz,y} \) and \( r_{yz,x} \). After that, for each trio of genes is calculated the tolerance level (\( \varepsilon \)) to be used as a threshold for capturing significant associations. The average ratio of partial to direct correlation is computed as follows:

\[
    \varepsilon = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{r_{xy,z}}{r_{xy}} + \frac{r_{xz,y}}{r_{xz}} + \frac{r_{yz,x}}{r_{yz}} \right)
\]

The association between the genes x and y is discarded if:

\[
    |r_{xz}| \leq |\varepsilon r_{xz}| \quad \text{and} \quad |r_{xy}| \leq |\varepsilon r_{xy}|
\]

Otherwise, the association is defined as significant, and the interaction between the genes x and y is used in the reconstruction of the GCN. The final output includes the network with gene-gene and gene-TF interactions for both conditions, besides generating the main TFs identified in the network.

**Functions of the package**

There are 28 functions and 5 example datasets available in CeTF, which are described in Table 1. A working example for each of these functions is given in the package documentation in the Supplementary Material. The package allows the integration with many other packages and different types of genomics/transcriptomics analysis.

**Additional functionalities**

The CeTF package also includes additional features in order to visualize the results. After running PCIT and RIF analysis, it is possible to plot the data distribution, the distribution of differentially expressed genes/TFs that shows the average expression (in log2) by the difference of expression, the network for both conditions and the integrated network with genes, TFs and enriched pathways. Besides, it is possible to visualize the targets for specific TFs as a circos plot. It is also possible to perform the grouping of ontologies [10] without statistical inference and functional enrichment for several databases with the statistical inference of many organisms using WebGestalt database [11]. Finally, it is possible to save all tables that include interaction networks, enrichment, differential expression, main TFs, and others.

**Table 1 Functions available in CeTF**

| Function       | Description                                                                 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bivar.awk      | Summary statistics from two variables                                         |
| CircosTargets  | Circos plot for the Transcription Factors/genes targets                      |
| clustCoef      | Calculate the clustering coefficient                                           |
| clustCoefPercentage | Calculate the clustering coefficient as a percentage                          |
| densityPlot    | Density distribution of correlation coefficients and significant PCIT values |
| diffusionPlot  | Network diffusion analysis                                                   |
| enrichdemo     | Enrichment data                                                              |
| enrichPlot     | Plots to visualize the enrichment analysis results                            |
| expDiff        | Differential expression analysis                                             |
| getData        | Data accessor for a CeTF class object                                         |
| getDE          | Differential Expression accessor for a CeTF class object                      |
| getEnrich      | Enrichment analysis for genes of network                                      |
| getGroupGO     | Functional Profile of a gene set at specific GO level                         |
| heatPlot       | Heatmap-like functional classification                                        |
| histPlot       | Histogram of connectivity distribution                                        |
| InputData      | Input data accessor for a CeTF class object                                  |
| netConditionsPlot | Network plot of gene-gene/gene-TFs interactions                           |
| netGOTFPlot    | Plot a network for Ontologies, genes and TFs                                |
| NetworkData    | Networks data accessor for a CeTF class object                               |
| normExp        | Normalized expression transformation                                          |
| OutputData     | Output data accessor for a CeTF class object                                 |
| PCIT           | Partial Correlation and Information Theory (PCIT) analysis                   |
| pcitC          | A helper to calculate PCIT implemented in C/C++                              |
| refGenes       | List of reference genes for 5 different organisms to perform enrichment      |
| Rif_input      | Regulatory Impact Factors (RIF) input                                        |
| Rif            | Regulatory Impact Factors (RIF) analysis                                     |
| RIFPlot        | Relationship plots between RIF1, RIF2 and DE genes                           |
| runAnalysis    | Whole analysis of RIF and PCIT                                              |
| simCounts      | Simulated counts data                                                        |
| simNorm        | Simulated normalized data                                                    |
| SmearPlot      | Smear plot for Differentially Expressed genes and TFs                        |
| TFs            | Transcription Factors data                                                   |
| Tolerance      | Tolerance level between 3 pairwise correlations implemented in C/C++         |
Software construction
CeTF is an R-based toolkit, and most of the code is written in R language. PCIT and tolerance functions were written in C/C++ using Rcpp (v1.0.5) [12] and RcppArmadillo (v0.10.1.2.2) [13] for better performance. The main R packages used for analysis and visualization of the results were the circlize (v0.4.10) [14], ComplexHeatmap (v2.6.0) [15], DESeq2 (v1.30.0) [9], ggplot2 (v3.3.2) [16], RCy3 (v2.10.0) [17], and others listed in the Supplementary Material.

Results
To demonstrate the tool’s utility, we used stomach adenocarcinoma RNA-seq data from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) project [18] and applied all analyzes available in the CeTF package. Here, we compared samples from normal tissue (NT=36) and primary tumor (PT=408) of Stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD). The TFs-HRi are shown in Table 2 and the analysis of partial results in Fig. 2A.

Table 2 describes a list of 37 TFs-HRi. Among the main TFs-HRi identified, we highlight four TFs (SETD3, HOX3B, FOXA1, and SOX4) for being widely reported in association with stomach adenocarcinoma. Some studies show that high expression of the SETD3 gene is associated with poor survival in triple-negative breast cancer [19], while HOXB3 and FOXA1 were identified as indicators of better prognosis [20–22]. Interestingly, the elevated expression of the SOX4 gene has been described to regulate the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) mechanism mediated by TGF-beta [23]. The Results presented below will be centered on the HOXB3 gene, as it is one of the HOX genes studied by our group [24,25].

After filtering data, a total of 8,037 genes remained in the analysis and are represented in Fig. 2A, with 151 up-regulated genes (red dots) and 118 down-regulated genes (blue dots). On this set of genes, 7 TFs are up-regulated (green dots), 9 TFs are down-regulated (pink dots) and 504 are not differentially expressed. Figure 2B places the HOXB3 gene as a central hub and its 2520 gene-to-gene interactions obtained with the CeTF package. Seventy-six up-regulated targets, and 58 down-regulated targets were found.

Figure 2C shows the heatmap with all 163 HOXB3 targets, which revealed no correlation with the two main groups of samples with clinical and histopathological data. A graph with the enrichment of gene pathways only with HOXB3 targets (Fig. 2D) shows that only one biological process (muscle system process) was enriched with overexpressed HOXB3 targets. Nine other biological processes were enriched with downregulated targets associated with the cell cycle, corroborating with the biology of normal tissues (Fig. 2D). Furthermore, the Chip-seq data from one of our studies (unpublished data) were used to

| TF     | avgexpr | RIF1 | RIF2 | freq.NT | freq.TP | freq.diff |
|--------|---------|------|------|---------|---------|-----------|
| SETD3  | 5.854   | 1.409| 2.189| 162     | 13      | 149       |
| HOXB3  | 4.309   | 0.517| 2.282| 159     | 14      | 145       |
| TOX4   | 6.183   | 2.345| 1.63 | 139     | 9       | 130       |
| FOXA1  | 5.597   | -0.801| 0.222| 159     | 34      | 125       |
| SOX4   | 7.281   | 3.554| 1.072| 149     | 29      | 120       |
| CSDE1  | 8.816   | -0.069| 2.153| 172     | 53      | 119       |
| TEAD3  | 5.903   | -0.225| 2.031| 157     | 46      | 111       |
| VEZF1  | 6.211   | -0.385| 2.243| 157     | 47      | 110       |
| TERF1  | 4.853   | -2.475| 0.902| 123     | 17      | 106       |
| RBBP7  | 7.086   | 2.393| 1.872| 147     | 42      | 105       |
| BBX    | 6.22    | -0.314| 2.09| 154     | 55      | 99        |
| ECD    | 5.17    | 3.16 | 0.778| 115     | 20      | 95        |
| SPDEF  | 3.749   | -2.081| 1.078| 114     | 20      | 94        |
| TULP3  | 5.059   | 0.698| 2.012| 152     | 58      | 94        |
| TRIM16 | 5.74    | -2.266| 0.721| 127     | 35      | 92        |
| ZBTR7C | 3.999   | -3.093| 0.824| 122     | 30      | 92        |
| NFX1   | 5.733   | 3.149| 0.852| 96      | 13      | 83        |
| TP53   | 6.305   | -2.016| -0.005| 89     | 8       | 81        |
| NFE2L3 | 6.01    | 2.484| 1.068| 175     | 112     | 63        |
| TSC22D4| 5.989   | -1.976| -0.106| 72     | 9       | 63        |
| AFF4   | 7.147   | 2.486| 0.539| 89      | 27      | 62        |
| ELF1   | 6.758   | -2.384| -0.09| 76      | 16      | 60        |
| VTN    | 1.905   | -2.277| 0.02 | 66      | 13      | 53        |
| ADNP2  | 5.251   | 2.319| 0.311| 79      | 29      | 50        |
| KLF4   | 6.519   | -3.313| -0.297| 73     | 24      | 49        |
| CDC5L  | 5.794   | 2.845| -0.058| 69     | 36      | 33        |
| KLF6   | 7.737   | -2.584| -1.222| 31     | 10      | 21        |
| PER1   | 5.694   | 2.051| 0.866| 127     | 115     | 12        |
| MYC    | 7.064   | 2.127| -0.714| 35     | 29      | 6         |
| LNYR   | 4.775   | 2.242| -1.301| 45     | 75      | -30       |
| HMG2B  | 6.67    | -0.737| -2.214| 3      | 66      | -63       |
| MAFB   | 5.29    | -2.433| -1.844| 32     | 95      | -63       |
| E2F3   | 4.673   | 0.238| -2.131| 7      | 80      | -73       |
| SSRP1  | 7.323   | 1.431| -2.081| 44     | 128     | -84       |
| MAF    | 5.527   | 0.495| -2.282| 20     | 124     | -104      |
Fig. 2 TCGA-STAD data results comparing normal versus tumor samples using CeTF. (A) Smear plot showing the difference of expression for 8,037 genes, which 151 are up-regulated (colored in red), 118 are down-regulated (blue color), and the dots in black color are not differentially expressed based on a difference of expression module cutoff of 2.57. There are 7 TFs up-regulated (green color), 9 TFs down-regulated (pink color), and 504 not differentially expressed TFs (grey color). (B) Smear plot showing the 163 HOXB3 targets. Of these, 76 are up-regulated, 58 are down-regulated, and 29 are not differentially expressed. The yellow dots represent the 149 targets associated with NT samples, and the green dots represent the 4 targets associated with TP samples. (C) Heatmap with 163 HOXB3 targets in NT samples. The bottom annotation has clinical information as tumor stage, AJCC pathologic N, AJCC pathologic T, AJCC pathologic stage, primary diagnosis, AJCC system edition, gender, and race. (D) Enrichment of 163 HOXB3 targets with Gene Ontology Biological Process showing which genes are enriched with the pathways and their expression difference. The bar plot on the left side shows the enrichment ratio. The left sidebar shows the enriched pathway significance with an asterisk if significant, a p-value less than 0.05. Finally, the top annotation shows the match between HOXB3 targets from CeTF and ChIP-seq. (E) Circos plot representing the HOXB3 targets and their chromosome position. HOXB3 is located on chromosome 17. The red line shows the 10 cis interactions (the target is located at the same chromosome HOXB3), and the black lines indicate a trans interaction (the target is located on a different chromosome than HOXB3). (F) Network with 134 down and up-regulated HOXB3 targets. The network has 135 nodes and 2520 edges. HOXB3 is represented in the center of the network in blue color. The green nodes represent the 79 targets found in CeTF that match with ChIP-seq targets for HOXB3 and the yellow nodes represent the 55 targets that don’t fit with them.
validate the 163 targets predicted. Although the CHIP-seq data were generated from placental tissue, 54% of the targets predicted by the CeTF package have been validated (Fig. 2D). In addition to the negative control of the cell cycle, the DUSP1 gene, which is upregulated in all cell cycle biological processes, is related to the negative regulation of cellular proliferation [26]. A representation of the genomic distribution of the HOXB3 targets (located on chromosome 17) shows that the vast majority of targets are in different chromosomes. Ten targets are located on chromosome 17 (Fig. 2E). Finally, we built the network for HOXB3 and their targets (Fig. 2F). The targets validated by Chip-seq are highlighted in green color.

Conclusions
CeTF is a tool that assists the identification of meaningful gene-gene associations and the main TFs in co-expression networks, as demonstrated previously. It offers functions for a complete and customizable workflow from count or expression data to networks and visualizations in a freely available R package. We expect that CeTF will be widely used by the genomics and transcriptomics community and scientists who work with high-throughput data to understand how main TFs are working in a co-expression network and what are the pathways involved in this context. We employ RNA-seq data of stomach adenocarcinoma from the TCGA project to demonstrate all the CeTF package analyses. We believe that the present study will help researchers either identify transcription factors with a critical role in regulating gene pathways involved with tumorigenesis or other biological systems of interest.

Availability and requirements
Project name: CeTF
Project home page: http://bioconductor.org/packages/CeTF and http://github.com/cbiagii/CeTF
Operating system: platform independent
Programming language: R
Other requirements: R 4.0 or higher
License: GPL-3
Any restrictions to use by non-academics: no licence needed

Abbreviations
CeTF: Coexpression for Transcription Factors; RIF: Regulatory Impact Factors; PCIT: Partial Correlation with Information Theory; TFs: Transcription Factors; TCGA: The Cancer Genome Atlas; TFs-HRi: Transcription Factors with a High Regulatory impact; GRNs: Gene Regulatory Networks; TPM: Transcripts Per Million; FPKM: Fragments Per Kilobase Million; DE: Differentially Expressed; STAD: Stomach adenocarcinoma; EMT: Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition

Supplementary Information
The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-021-07918-2.

Additional file 1: Detailed tutorial for CeTF package. This file is an tutorial showing step-by-step how to use CeTF package.

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Authors’ contributions
CAOBJ implemented the package and drafted the manuscript. RPN and BOF made substantial contributions to the bioinformatics analysis, manuscript draft and editing. CAOBJ, RPN, BOF, PCR, JPBX, DBB, and DLAF participated in study design and result interpretation. WASJ supervised the project and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
CeTF is a publicly available Bioconductor package available from http://bioconductor.org/packages/CeTF. Documentation is available on the Bioconductor website, and we provide vignettes describing more example analyses. We also maintain a public github repository (http://github.com/cbiagii/CeTF), and invite the community to submit or request additional functionality to incorporate into this package. This package requires R ≥ 4.0.0 and depends on several R/Bioconductor packages including circlize, ComplexHeatmap, clusterProfiler, DESeq2, GenomicTools, GenomicTools.filehandler, ggnetwork, GGally, ggplot2, ggrepel, graphics, grid, igraph, Matrix, network, Rcpp, RCy3, S4Vectors, stats, SummarizedExperiment, utils and WebGestaltR. A web page is also available with tutorials and additional information: http://cbiagii.github.io/CeTF/. A docker image with the latest version is available in https://hub.docker.com/r/biagii/cetf.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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