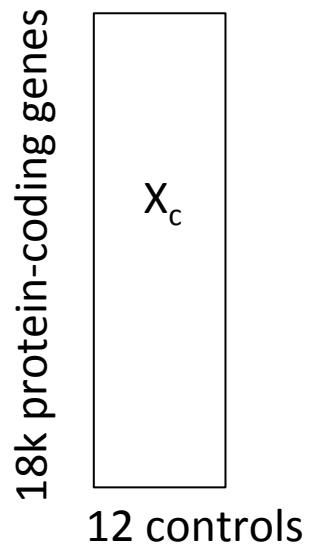


# Sputum gene expression data analysis

DW

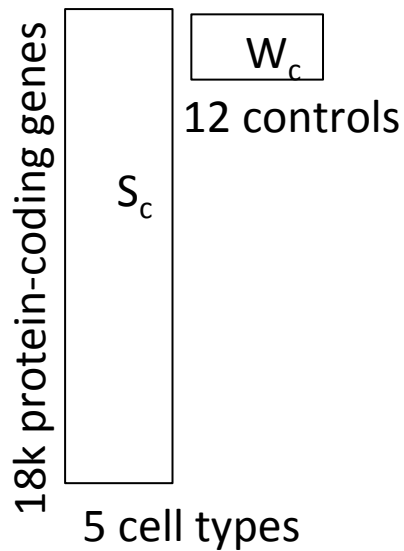
Tech 20150730

## Gene expression matrix X



=

## Cell type fractions (%) matrix W



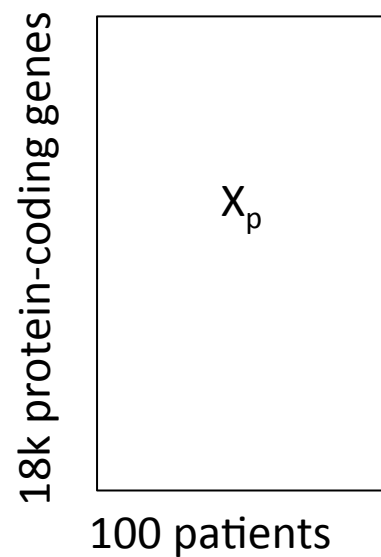
$W_c$   
12 controls  
5 cell types (Neutrophils,  
Eosinophil, Macrophage,  
Lymphocyte (Low),  
Bronchial (Low))

## Infer cell type gene expression signature S

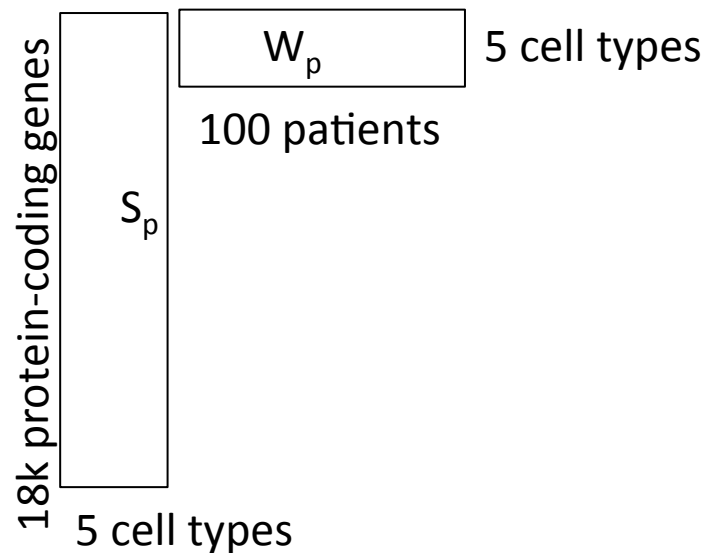
$$X = SW \Rightarrow$$

$$S = XW^* \text{ s.t.}$$

$$WW^* = I$$



=



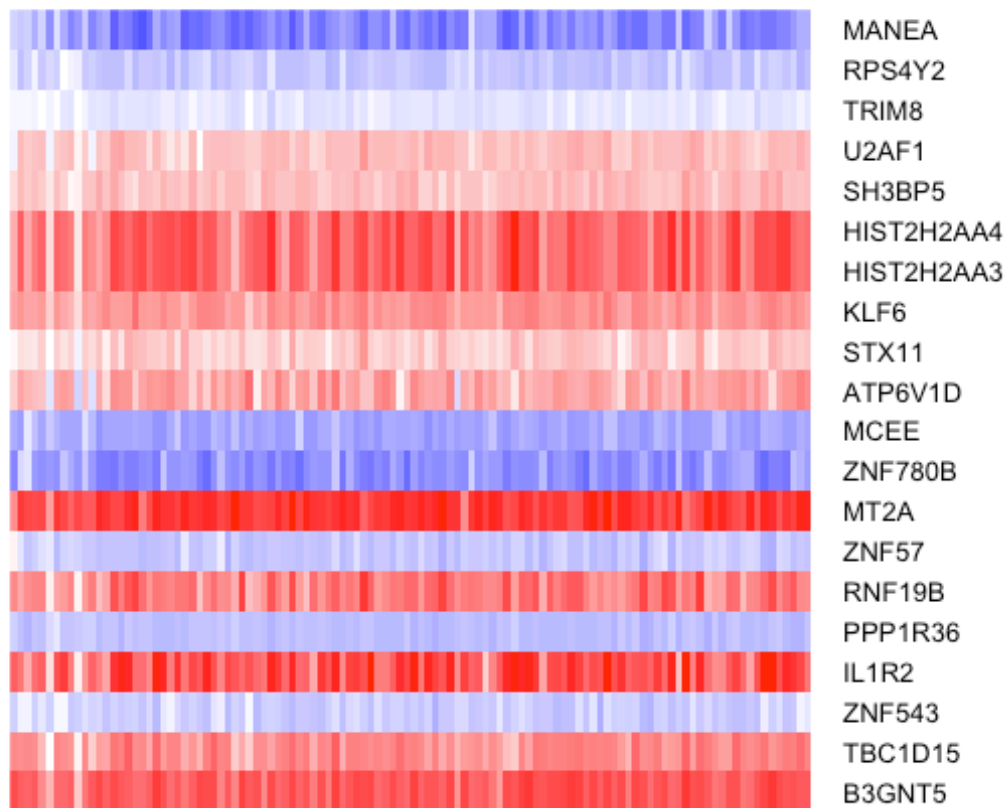
$W_p$   
100 patients  
5 cell types

Color Key



-2 0 2  
Value

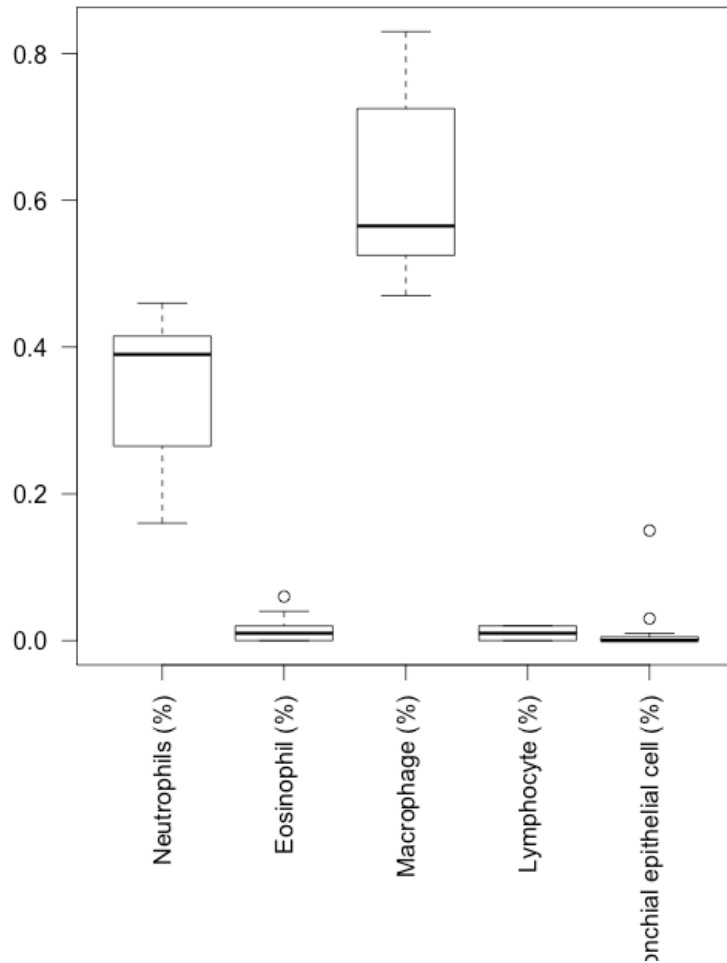
# Top 20 differential expressed genes



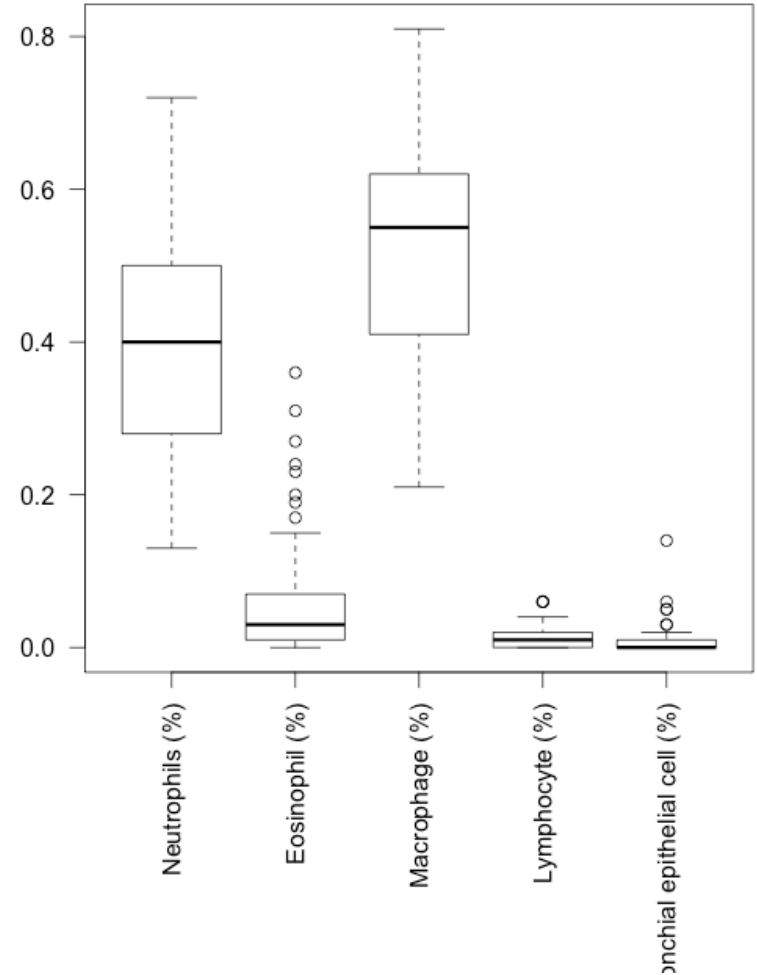
Control (12)                      Disease (100)

# Cell type fraction distributions

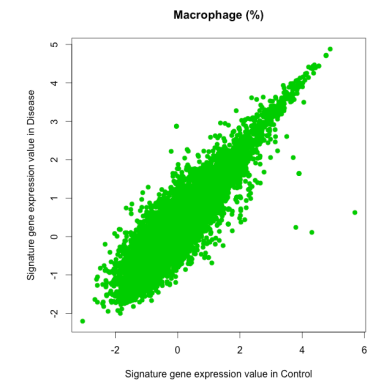
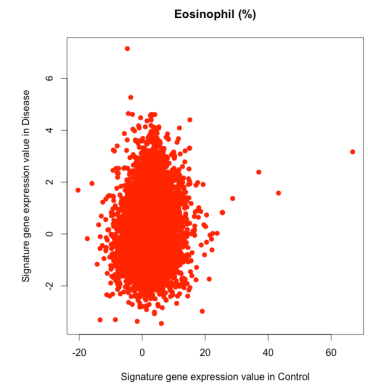
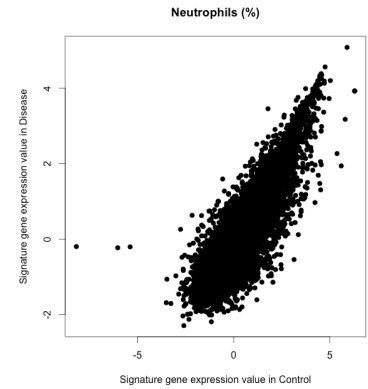
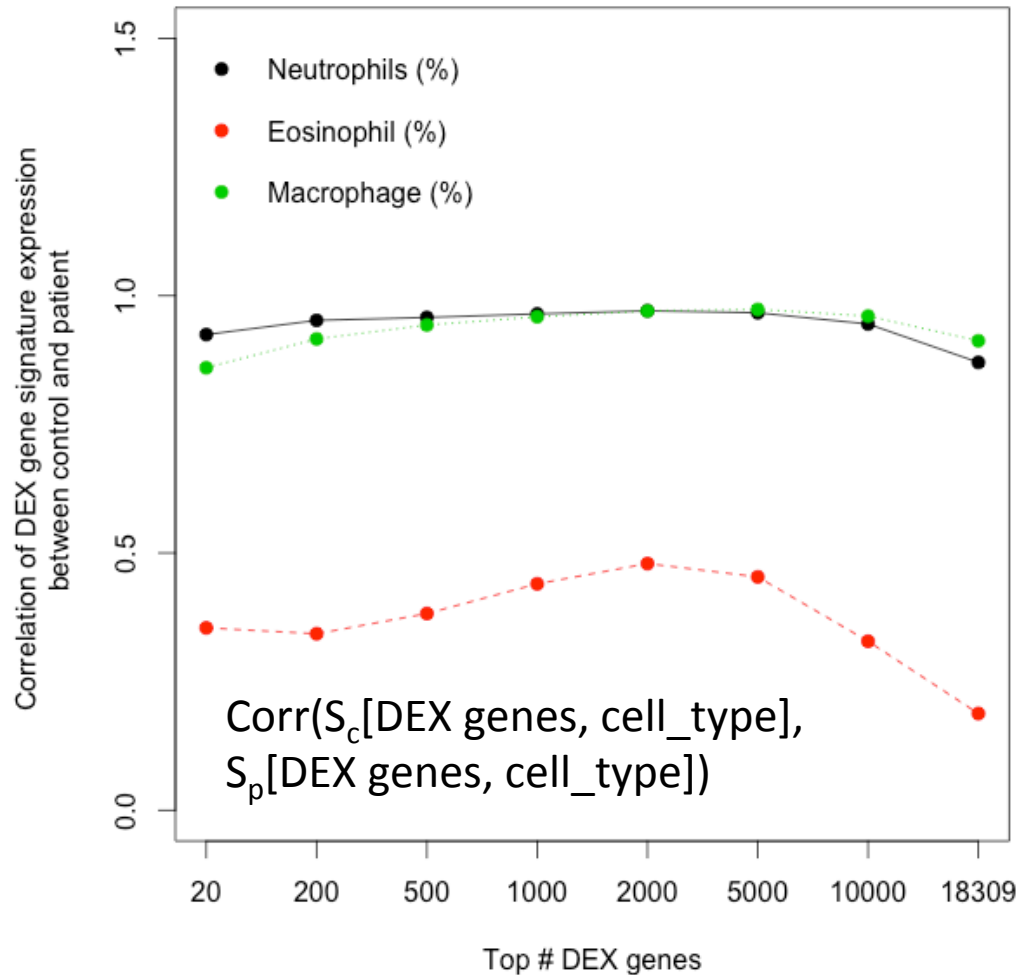
Control (12)



Disease (100)



# 3 cell type signature correlation between control and disease



# cell types

The kinds of white blood cell are:

- Neutrophils, which can remove and kill bacteria and particles of foreign material.
- Lymphocytes, are the cells help tell our body the difference between substances which do or don't belong there.
- Monocytes, help break up foreign particles and substances for the lymphocytes, which can recognition of the small fragments.
- Eosinophils, gather wherever there is a parasite infection or an allergic reaction such as allergic asthma, and then release chemicals. The chemicals are very efficient at fighting parasites, but they can also harm the body if released in the wrong place. So the lining of the lungs becomes damaged in asthma.
- Basophils, (as well as mast cells) release histamine when an allergic reaction happens, but also other chemicals which are similar to histamine in effect.
- Blood platelets, aid in clotting of the blood and protect us from bleeding dangerously from small injuries.

from <https://www.aafa.org/display.cfm?id=8&sub=17&cont=801>

# 5 cell types

