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Introduction

- High-throughput transcriptome sequencing technologies have profound impact on our ability to address diverse range of biomedical problems and improve our understanding of human diseases.
- Gene differential analysis is an important downstream analysis for selecting candidate genes for further experimental validations.
- Current methods for RNA-seq differential analysis include both parametric methods and nonparametric methods such as edgeR, DEseq, DEseq2, baySeq, EBSeq, Voom, SAMSeq and NOISeq, etc.

Aims/Objectives

We aim to systematically evaluate the performance of eight popular RNA-seq differential analysis methods including edgeR, DEseq, DEseq2, baySeq, EBSeq, Voom, SAMSeq and NOISeq.

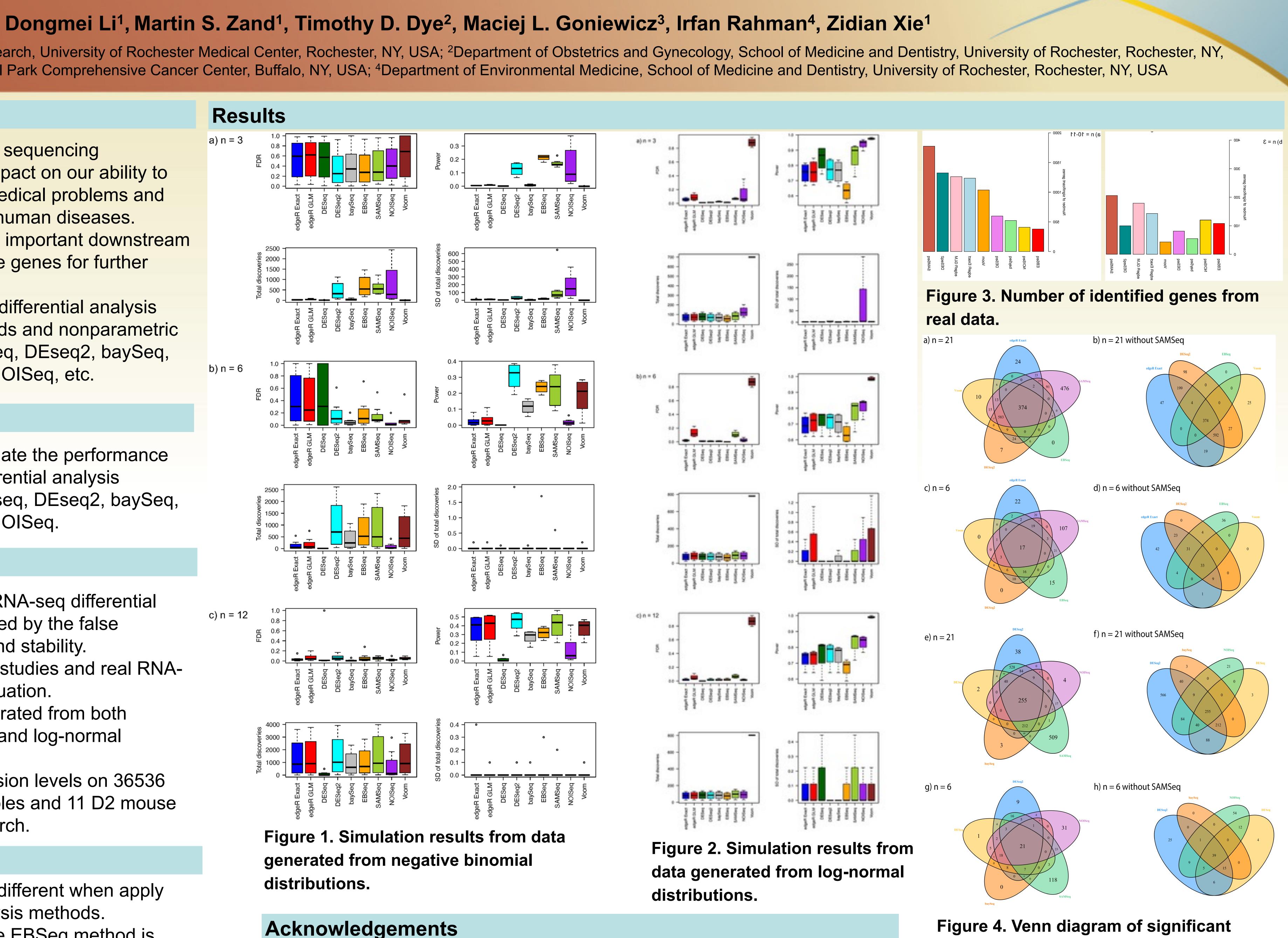
Methods

- The performance of the eight RNA-seq differential analysis methods were evaluated by the false discovery rate (FDR), power, and stability.
- We conducted both simulation studies and real RNAseq data examples for the evaluation.
- The simulation data were generated from both negative binomial distributions and log-normal distributions.
- The real data are gene expression levels on 36536 genes from 10 B6 mouse samples and 11 D2 mouse samples in neuroscience research.

Conclusions

- The significant genes lists are different when apply different gene differential analysis methods.
- For RNA-seq data analysis, the EBSeq method is recommended for studies with sample size as small as 3 in each group.
- The DESeq2 method is recommended for sample size of 6 or higher in each group.

An Evaluation of RNA-seq Differential Analysis Methods



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genes from different methods.

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