Class 13 and 14: Deseq and RNA-Seq analysis mini-project

Aileen Andrade (PID A17033749)

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```
library("DESeq2")
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

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```

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Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```

Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    anyDuplicated, aperm, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind,
    colnames, dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find,
    get, grep, grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply,
    match, mget, order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int,
    Position, rank, rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, saveRDS, setdiff,
    table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min


Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

The following object is masked from 'package:utils':

    findMatches

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    expand.grid, I, unname

Loading required package: IRanges

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats


Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
    colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
    colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
    colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
    colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
    colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
    colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
    colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
    rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
    rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
    rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
    rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
    rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
    rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
    rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

Loading required package: Biobase

Welcome to Bioconductor

    Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
    'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
    'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.


Attaching package: 'Biobase'

The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

    rowMedians

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    anyMissing, rowMedians
```

Today we will analyze data from a published RNA-seq experiment where airway smooth muscle cells were treated with dexamethasone, a synthetic glucocorticoid steriod with anti-inflammatory effects (Himes et al. 2014).

Import countData and colData

There are two datasets that I need to import/read

- `countData` the transcript countrs per gene (rows) in the different experiments
- `colData` information (a.k.a. metadata) about the columns (i.e. experiments) in `countData`.

```
counts <- read.csv("airway_scaledcounts.csv", row.names=1)
metadata <- read.csv("airway_metadata.csv")
```

We can have a wee peak at these with `head()`

```
head(counts)
```

```
                SRR1039508 SRR1039509 SRR1039512 SRR1039513 SRR1039516
ENSG00000000003        723        486        904        445       1170
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        467        523        616        371        582
ENSG00000000457        347        258        364        237        318
ENSG00000000460         96         81         73         66        118
ENSG00000000938          0          0          1          0          2
                SRR1039517 SRR1039520 SRR1039521
ENSG00000000003       1097        806        604
ENSG00000000005          0          0          0
ENSG00000000419        781        417        509
ENSG00000000457        447        330        324
ENSG00000000460         94        102         74
ENSG00000000938          0          0          0
```

```
metadata
```

```
          id     dex celltype     geo_id
1 SRR1039508 control   N61311 GSM1275862
2 SRR1039509 treated   N61311 GSM1275863
3 SRR1039512 control  N052611 GSM1275866
4 SRR1039513 treated  N052611 GSM1275867
5 SRR1039516 control  N080611 GSM1275870
6 SRR1039517 treated  N080611 GSM1275871
7 SRR1039520 control  N061011 GSM1275874
8 SRR1039521 treated  N061011 GSM1275875
```

Q1. How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(counts)
```

```
[1] 38694
```

Q2. How many 'control' cell lines do we have?

```
table(metadata$dex)
```

```
control treated
      4       4
```

```
metadata$dex == "control"
```

```
[1]  TRUE FALSE  TRUE FALSE  TRUE FALSE  TRUE FALSE
```

```
sum(metadata$dex == "control")
```

```
[1] 4
```

Q3. How would you make the above code in either approach more robust? Is there a function that could help here?

```
control <- metadata[metadata$dex=="control",]
control.counts <- counts[ ,control$id]
control.mean <- rowMeans(control.counts)
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

We can find the average (mean) count values per gene for all "control" experiments and compare it to the mean values for "treated".

- Extract all "control" columns from the `counts` data
- Find the mean value for each gene in these columns

```
control.inds <- metadata$dex == "control"
control.counts <- counts[ , control.inds]
```

```
dim(control.counts)
```

```
[1] 38694     4
```

Now find the row wise mean

```
control.mean <- rowSums(control.counts)/ncol(control.counts)
head(control.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         900.75            0.00          520.50          339.75           97.25
ENSG00000000938
           0.75
```

Q4. Follow the same procedure for the treated samples (i.e. calculate the mean per gene across drug treated samples and assign to a labeled vector called treated.mean)

```
treated.inds <- metadata$dex == "treated"
treated.counts <- counts[,treated.inds]
treated.mean <- apply(treated.counts, 1, mean)
head(treated.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         658.00            0.00          546.00          316.50           78.75
ENSG00000000938
           0.00
```

Find the row wise mean value for each gene in these columns

```
treated.mean <-rowSums(treated.counts)/4
head(treated.mean)
```

```
ENSG00000000003 ENSG00000000005 ENSG00000000419 ENSG00000000457 ENSG00000000460
         658.00            0.00          546.00          316.50           78.75
ENSG00000000938
           0.00
```

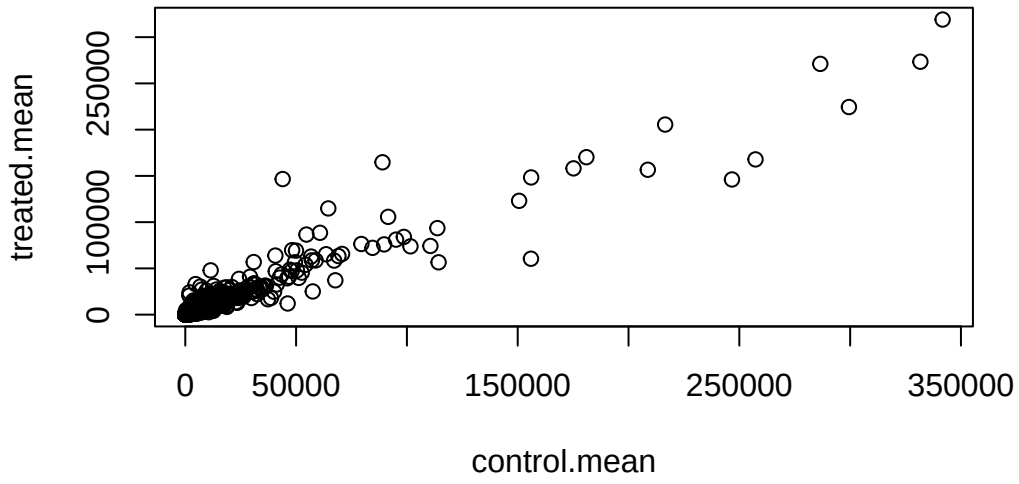
Lets put these two mean values together for easy book-keeping

```
meancounts <- data.frame(control.mean, treated.mean)
```

Q5 (a). Create a scatter plot showing the mean of the treated samples against the mean of the control samples. Your plot should look something like the following.

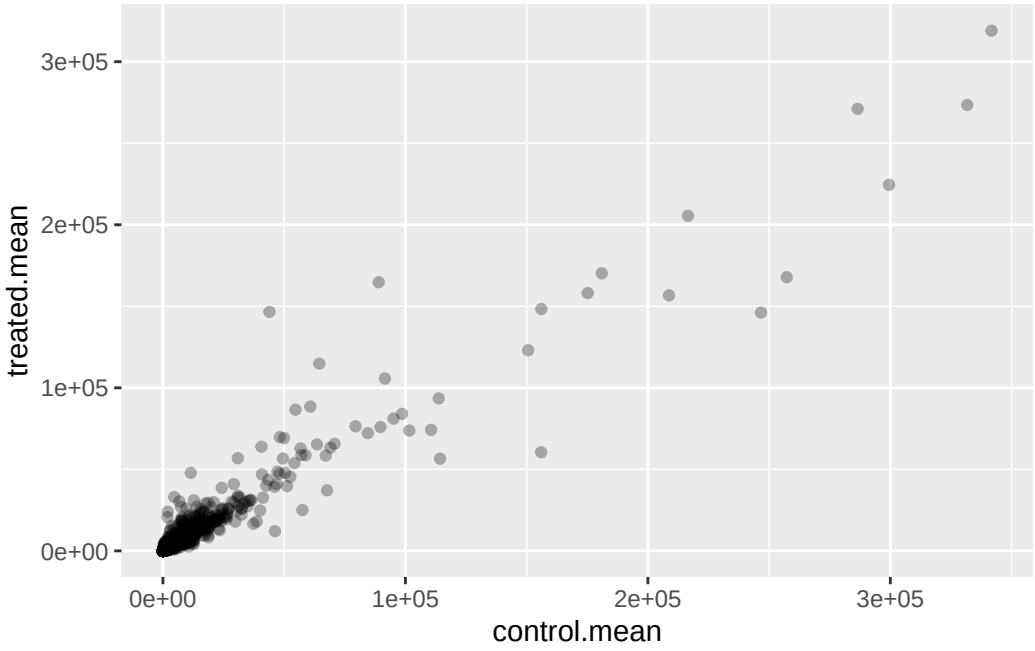
Let's have a wee look - i.e. plot control.mean vs treated.mean

```
plot(meancounts)
```



Q5 (b).You could also use the ggplot2 package to make this figure producing the plot below. What geom_?() function would you use for this plot?

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(meancounts) +
  aes(control.mean, treated.mean) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.3)
```



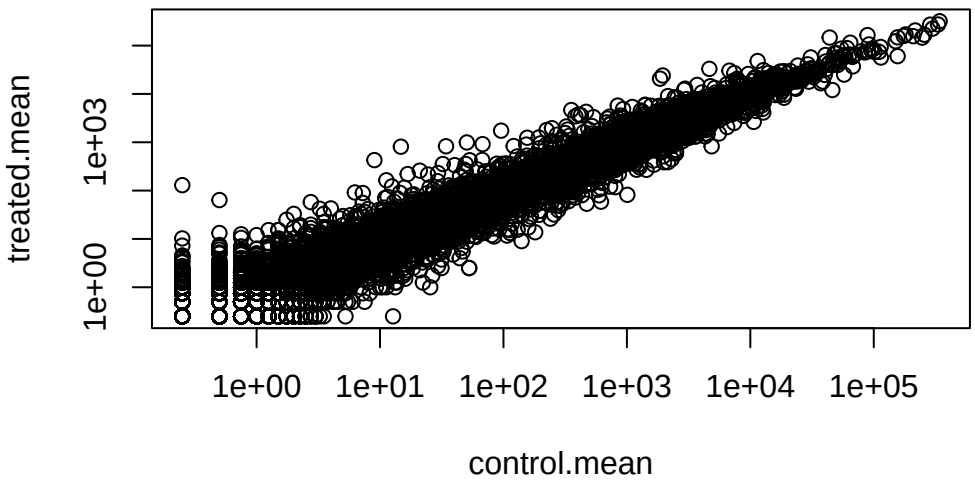
Q6. Try plotting both axes on a log scale. What is the argument to plot() that allows you to do this?

Whenever we see data that is so heavily skewed like this we often log transform it so we can see what is going on more easily.

```
plot(meancounts, log="xy")
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15032 x values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```

```
Warning in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log): 15281 y values <= 0 omitted
from logarithmic plot
```



We most often work in log2 units as this makes the math easier. Let's have a play to see this

```
# control / treated
log2(20/20)
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
log2(40/20)
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
log2(80/20)
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
# treated/control
log2(20/40)
```

```
[1] -1
```

We can now add "log2 fold-change"values to our `meancounts` dataset.

```
meancounts$log2fc <- log2(meancounts$treated.mean/
                          meancounts$control.mean)
head(meancounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000005         0.00         0.00         NaN
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000938         0.75         0.00        -Inf
```

```
zero.vals <- which(meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE)

to.rm <- unique(zero.vals[,1])
mycounts <- meancounts[-to.rm,]
head(mycounts)
```

```
                control.mean treated.mean      log2fc
ENSG00000000003       900.75       658.00 -0.45303916
ENSG00000000419       520.50       546.00  0.06900279
ENSG00000000457       339.75       316.50 -0.10226805
ENSG00000000460        97.25        78.75 -0.30441833
ENSG00000000971      5219.00      6687.50  0.35769358
ENSG00000001036      2327.00      1785.75 -0.38194109
```

Q7. What is the purpose of the arr.ind argument in the which() function call above? Why would we then take the first column of the output and need to call the unique() function?

Ans. The arr.ind argument in the which() function above serves to get row and column indices for matrix-like data since which() returns a vector of indices. Since meancounts[,1:2]==0 creates a logical matrix TRUE where values are zero, which(meancounts[,1:2]==0, arr.ind=TRUE) returns the row and column indixes where zero values appear. We will remove the zeros from the data.

```
to.keep <- rowSums(meancounts[,1:2] == 0) == 0
mycounts <- meancounts[to.keep,]
nrow(mycounts)
```

```
[1] 21817
```

Q8. Using the up.ind vector above can you determine how many up regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

Ans. There are 250 up regulated genes that have a greater than 2 fc level.

```
up.inds <- mycounts$log2fc > 2
sum(up.inds, na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] 250
```

How many genes are "up" regulated at the common log2 fold-change threshold of +2.

```
up.inds <- meancounts$log2fc >= 2
sum(up.inds, na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] 1910
```

Q9. Using the down.ind vector above can you determine how many down regulated genes we have at the greater than 2 fc level?

Ans. There are 367 down regulated genes that have a value greater than 2 fc level.

How many genes are "down regulated" at the threshold of -2?

```
down.inds <- mycounts$log2fc < -2
sum(down.inds, na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] 367
```

```
down.inds <- meancounts$log2fc <= -2
sum(down.inds, na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] 2330
```

Q10. Do you trust these results? Why or why not?

Ans. No, these results should not be trusted yet since the analysis does identify genes with fold changes greater than +- 2, but it does not take statistical significance into account.

DESeq2 analysis

To do this the right way we need to consider the significance of the differences not just their magnitude

```
#/ message: false
library(DESeq2)
```

To use this package it wants countData and colData in a specific format.

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = counts,
                              colData = metadata,
                              design = ~dex)
```

```
converting counts to integer mode
```

```
Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

```
dds <- DESeq(dds)
```

```
estimating size factors
```

```
estimating dispersions
```

```
gene-wise dispersion estimates
```

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates
```

```
fitting model and testing
```

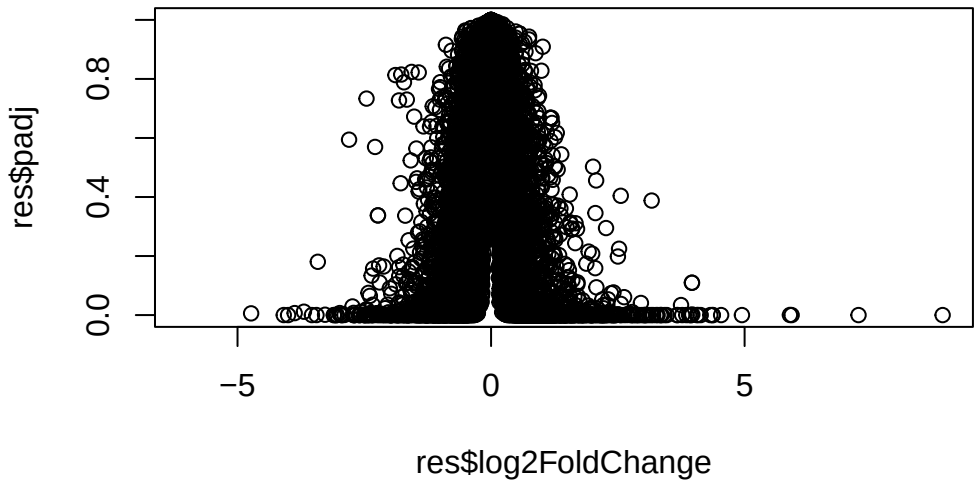
Extract my results

```
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): dex treated vs control
Wald test p-value: dex treated vs control
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                  baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE      stat    pvalue
                 <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric> <numeric> <numeric>
ENSG00000000003 747.194195     -0.3507030  0.168246 -2.084470 0.0371175
ENSG00000000005   0.000000             NA        NA        NA        NA
ENSG00000000419 520.134160      0.2061078  0.101059  2.039475 0.0414026
ENSG00000000457 322.664844      0.0245269  0.145145  0.168982 0.8658106
ENSG00000000460  87.682625     -0.1471420  0.257007 -0.572521 0.5669691
ENSG00000000938   0.319167     -1.7322890  3.493601 -0.495846 0.6200029
                     padj
                <numeric>
ENSG00000000003  0.163035
ENSG00000000005        NA
ENSG00000000419  0.176032
ENSG00000000457  0.961694
ENSG00000000460  0.815849
ENSG00000000938        NA
```

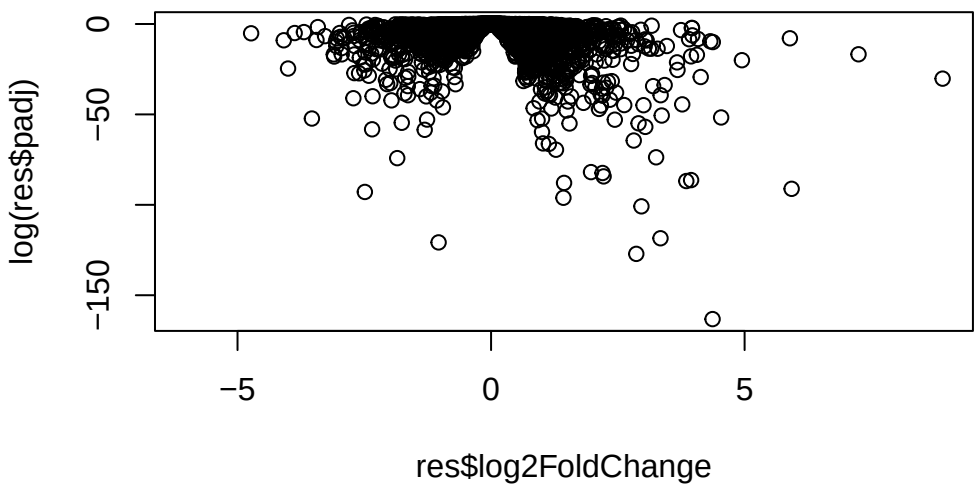
Plot of fold-change vs P-value (adjusted for multiple testing)

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, res$padj)
```



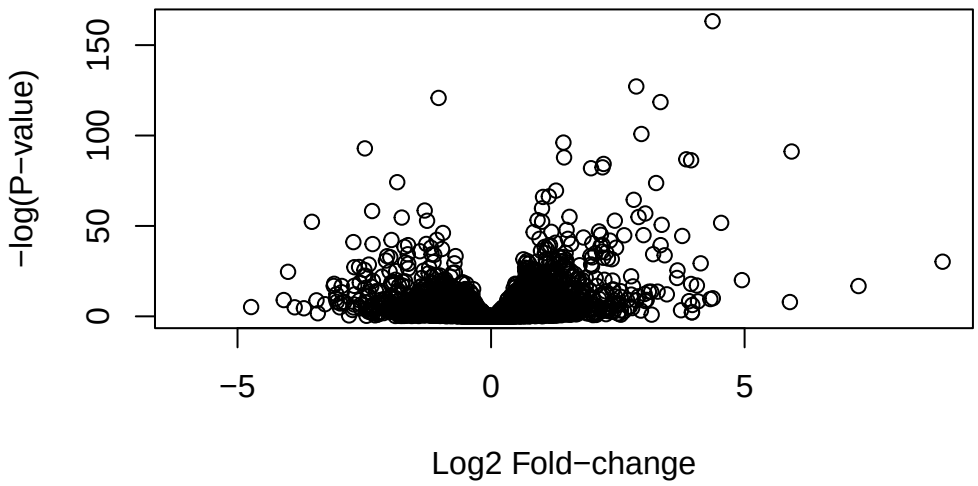
Take the log of the P-value

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, log(res$padj))
```



We can flip that y-axis by putting a minus sign on it

```
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj),
     xlab="Log2 Fold-change",
     ylab="-log(P-value)")
```




```
log(0.01)
```

```
[1] -4.60517
```

```
log(0.0000000001)
```

```
[1] -23.02585
```

Let's save our work to date

```
write.csv(res, file="myresults.csv")
```

To finish off let's make a nicer volcano plot

- Add the log2 threshold lines of +2/-2
- Add P-value threshold lines at 0.005
- Add color to highlight the subset of genes that meet both of the above thresholds.

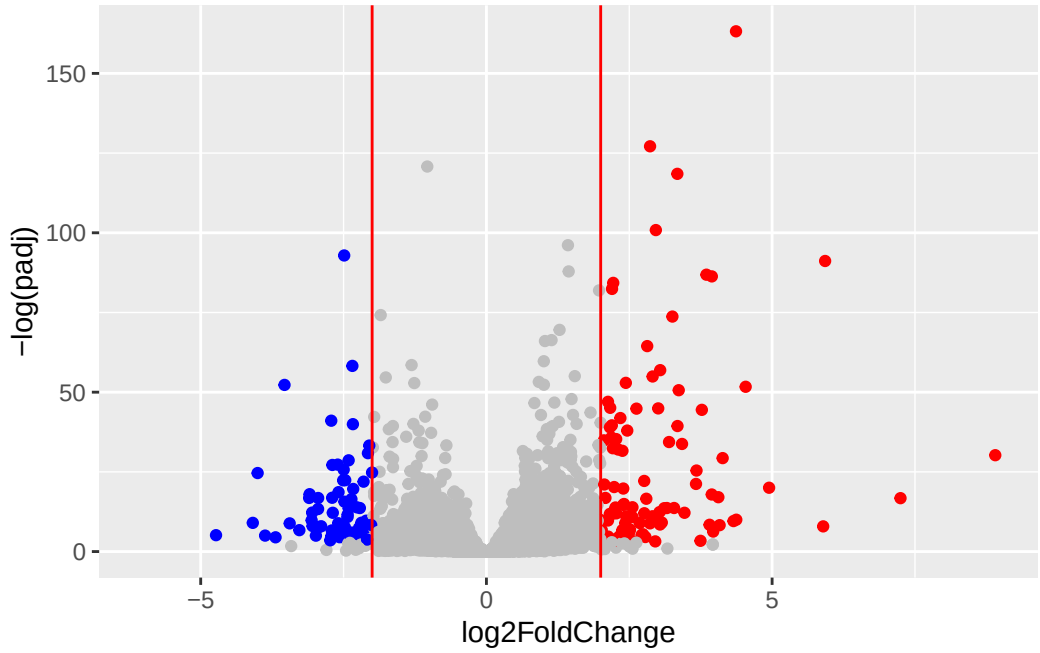
Make mycols vector for the plot

```
mycols = rep("gray", nrow(res))
mycols[res$log2FoldChange >= 2] <- "red"
mycols[res$log2FoldChange <= -2] <- "blue"
mycols[res$padj > 0.05] <- "gray"
```

Make it with ggplot please...

```
ggplot(res) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point(col=mycols) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = c(-2,2), col="red")
```

```
Warning: Removed 23549 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_point()`).
```



Class 14: RNA-Seq analysis mini-project

Background

The data for for hands-on session comes from GEO entry: GSE37704, which is associated with the following publication:

Trapnell C, Hendrickson DG, Sauvageau M, Goff L et al. "Differential analysis of gene regulation at transcript resolution with RNA-seq". Nat Biotechnol 2013 Jan;31(1):46-53. PMID: 23222703

The authors report on differential analysis of lung fibroblasts in response to loss of the developmental transcription factor HOXA1. Their results and others indicate that HOXA1 is required for lung fibroblast and HeLa cell cycle progression. In particular their analysis show that "loss of HOXA1 results in significant expression level changes in thousands of individual transcripts, along with isoform switching events in key regulators of the cell cycle". For our session we have used their Sailfish gene-level estimated counts and hence are restricted to protein-coding genes only.

Data Import

```
counts <- read.csv("GSE37704_featurecounts.csv", row.names=1)
colData <- read.csv("GSE37704_metadata.csv")
```

Inspect and Tidy data

Do the `counts` columns match the `colData` rows?

```
head(counts)
```

```
                 length SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370
ENSG00000186092    918         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279928    718         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279457   1982        23        28        29        29        28
ENSG00000278566    939         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000273547    939         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000187634   3214       124       123       205       207       212
                 SRR493371
ENSG00000186092          0
ENSG00000279928          0
ENSG00000279457         46
ENSG00000278566          0
ENSG00000273547          0
ENSG00000187634        258
```

```
head(colData)
```

```
         id     condition
1 SRR493366 control_sirna
2 SRR493367 control_sirna
3 SRR493368 control_sirna
4 SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
5 SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
6 SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

The `counts` data set's columns doesn't exactly match the rows of the `colData` dataset, we need to remove the `length` column to fix that.

The fix here seems to be removing the first column from counts.

> Q. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from countData

```
# Note we need to remove the odd first $length col
countData <- counts[,-1]
head(countData)
```

```
                SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
ENSG00000186092         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279928         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
ENSG00000278566         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000273547         0         0         0         0         0         0
ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
```

Check for matching countData and colData

```
colnames(countData) == colData$id
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

> Q1. How many genes are in countData?

```
nrow(countData)
```

```
[1] 19808
```

Q2. Filter countData to exclude genes (i.e. rows) where we have 0 read count across all samples (i.e. columns). How many genes are left?

```
to.keep.inds <- rowSums(countData) > 0
```

```
new.counts <- countData[to.keep.inds, ]
```

```
nrow(new.counts)
```

```
[1] 15975
```

Setup for DESeq

```
library(DESeq2)
```

Setup input object for DESeq

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = new.counts,
                              colData = colData,
                              design = ~condition)
```

```
Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

Run DESeq

```
dds <- DESeq(dds)
```

```
estimating size factors
```

```
estimating dispersions
```

```
gene-wise dispersion estimates
```

```
mean-dispersion relationship
```

```
final dispersion estimates

fitting model and testing
```

```
res <- results(dds)
```

```
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                 baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.9136      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.2296      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.1881     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43989e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.6379      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.2551      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.9798      0.5428105 0.5215599   1.040744 2.97994e-01
                      padj
                 <numeric>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01
```

Volcano Plot of results

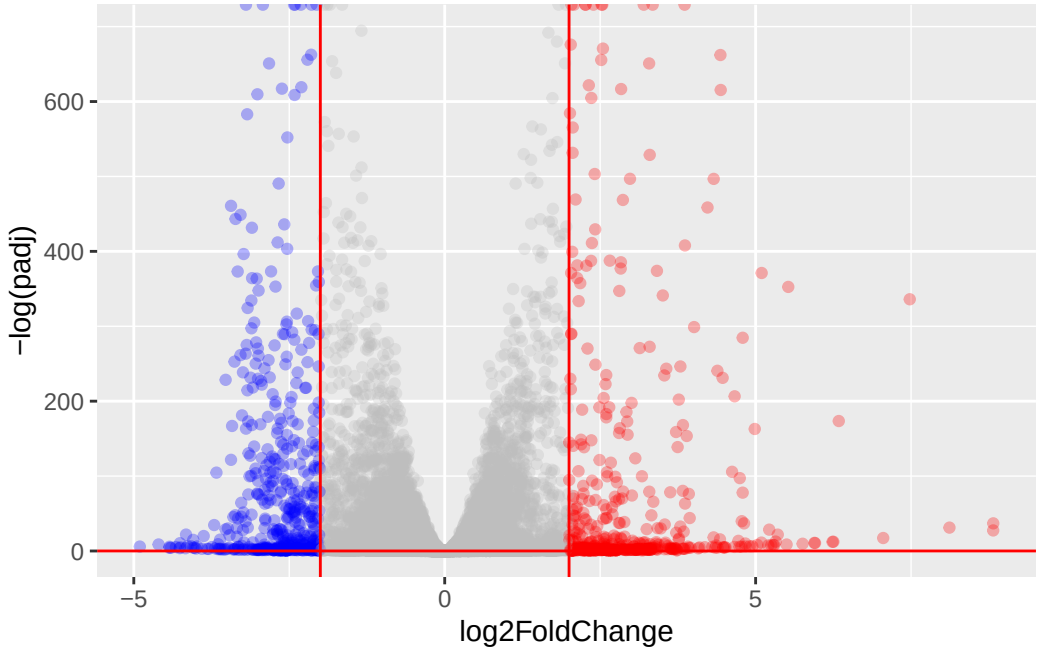
```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))

# Color red the genes with absolute fold change above 2
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "red"

# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01
```

```
#  and absolute fold change more than 2
inds <- (abs(res$log2FoldChange < 0.01)) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"
```

```
ggplot(res) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.3, col=mycols) +
  geom_vline(xintercept=c(-2,2), col="red") +
  geom_hline(yintercept=0.05, col="red")
```

```
Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_point()`).
```



Gene annotation

Q. Use the mapIDs() function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

```
library("AnnotationDbi")
library("org.Hs.eg.db")
```

```
columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
 [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
 [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"
[11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"
[16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"
[21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"
[26] "UNIPROT"
```

```
res$symbol = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="SYMBOL",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$entrez = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="ENTREZID",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$name =   mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="GENENAME",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res, 10)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 10 rows and 9 columns
                   baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                  <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.913579      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.229650      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.188076     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43989e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.637938      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.255123      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.979750      0.5428105 0.5215599   1.040744 2.97994e-01
ENSG00000188290  108.922128      2.0570638 0.1969053  10.446970 1.51282e-25
ENSG00000187608  350.716868      0.2573837 0.1027266   2.505522 1.22271e-02
ENSG00000188157 9128.439422      0.3899088 0.0467163   8.346304 7.04321e-17
ENSG00000237330    0.158192      0.7859552 4.0804729   0.192614 8.47261e-01
                       padj      symbol      entrez                   name
                  <numeric> <character> <character>            <character>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01          NA          NA                     NA
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11      148398 sterile alpha motif ..
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35       NOC2L       26155 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17      339451 kelch like family me..
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01     PLEKHN1       84069 pleckstrin homology ..
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01       PERM1       84808 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24        HES4       57801 hes family bHLH tran..
ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02       ISG15        9636 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16        AGRN      375790                  agrin
ENSG00000237330          NA      RNF223      401934 ring finger protein ..
```

```
res = res[order(res$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Pathway analysis

```
library(gage)
```

```
library(gageData)
library(pathview)
```

```
#############################################################################
Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.

The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
#############################################################################
```

```
data(kegg.sets.hs)
data(sigmet.idx.hs)

kegg.sets.hs = kegg.sets.hs[sigmet.idx.hs]

head(kegg.sets.hs, 3)
```

```
$`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
[1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"

$`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
 [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
 [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
[17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
[25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
[33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
[41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
[49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"

$`hsa00230 Purine metabolism`
  [1] "100"    "10201"  "10606"  "10621"  "10622"  "10623"  "107"    "10714"
  [9] "108"    "10846"  "109"    "111"    "11128"  "11164"  "112"    "113"
 [17] "114"    "115"    "122481" "122622" "124583" "132"    "158"    "159"
 [25] "1633"   "171568" "1716"   "196883" "203"    "204"    "205"    "221823"
 [33] "2272"   "22978"  "23649"  "246721" "25885"  "2618"   "26289"  "270"
 [41] "271"    "27115"  "272"    "2766"   "2977"   "2982"   "2983"   "2984"
 [49] "2986"   "2987"   "29922"  "3000"   "30833"  "30834"  "318"    "3251"
 [57] "353"    "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "377841" "471"    "4830"   "4831"
 [65] "4832"   "4833"   "4860"   "4881"   "4882"   "4907"   "50484"  "50940"
 [73] "51082"  "51251"  "51292"  "5136"   "5137"   "5138"   "5139"   "5140"
 [81] "5141"   "5142"   "5143"   "5144"   "5145"   "5146"   "5147"   "5148"
```

```
 [89] "5149"   "5150"   "5151"   "5152"   "5153"   "5158"   "5167"   "5169"
 [97] "51728"  "5198"   "5236"   "5313"   "5315"   "53343"  "54107"  "5422"
[105] "5424"   "5425"   "5426"   "5427"   "5430"   "5431"   "5432"   "5433"
[113] "5434"   "5435"   "5436"   "5437"   "5438"   "5439"   "5440"   "5441"
[121] "5471"   "548644" "55276"  "5557"   "5558"   "55703"  "55811"  "55821"
[129] "5631"   "5634"   "56655"  "56953"  "56985"  "57804"  "58497"  "6240"
[137] "6241"   "64425"  "646625" "654364" "661"    "7498"   "8382"   "84172"
[145] "84265"  "84284"  "84618"  "8622"   "8654"   "87178"  "8833"   "9060"
[153] "9061"   "93034"  "953"    "9533"   "954"    "955"    "956"    "957"
[161] "9583"   "9615"
```

```
foldchanges = res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

```
     1266     54855      1465     51232      2034      2317
-2.422719  3.201955 -2.313738 -2.059631 -1.888019 -1.649792
```

Run pathway analysis with KEGG

```
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

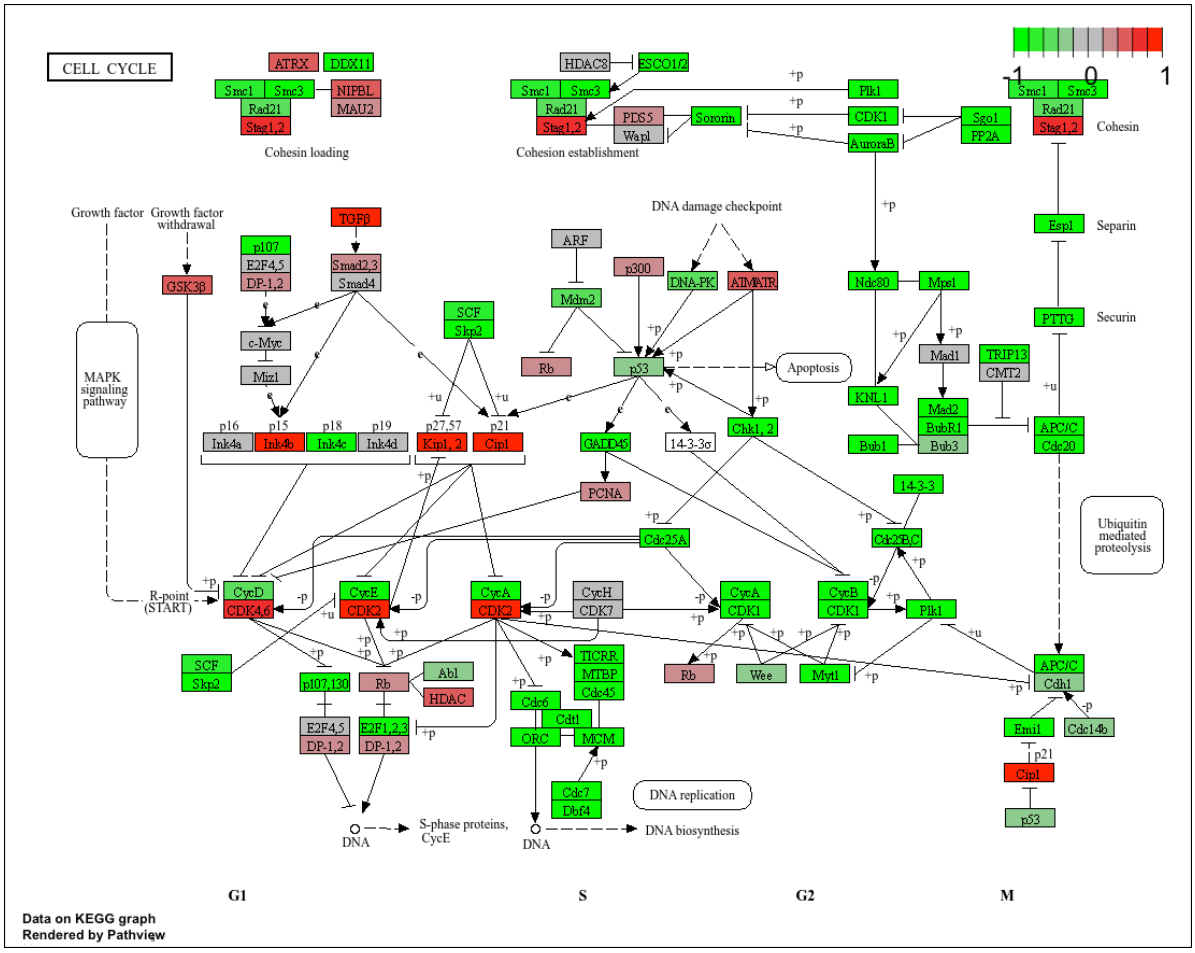
Cell cycle figure

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110")
```

```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/aileenandrade/Documents/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 Class 13/Class 13
```

```
Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png
```



Gene ontology analysis

Run pathway analysis with GO

```
data(go.sets.hs)

gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=go.sets.hs)
```

```
data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)

# Focus on Biological Process subset of GO
gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]
```

```
gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=gobpsets, same.dir=TRUE)

head(gobpres$less)
```

```
                                          p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
GO:0048285 organelle fission              1.536227e-15 -8.063910 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division               4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis                        4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle  1.169934e-14 -7.797496 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation         2.028624e-11 -6.878340 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase           1.729553e-10 -6.695966 1.729553e-10
                                                 q.val set.size         exp1
GO:0048285 organelle fission              5.841698e-12      376 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division               5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis                        5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle  1.195672e-11      362 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation         1.658603e-08      142 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase           1.178402e-07       84 1.729553e-10
```