Objective: Find interesting genes for melanoma, CNS, and Leukemia in the NCI60 data set in ISLR. Use a false discovery rate (FDR) of 0.2.

Finding Interesting Genes

To find interesting genes for the three conditions in the NCI60 data set in ISLR, I first calculated the p-values for each gene for each of the three conditions by using t-tests.

```
calculate_p_values <- function(gene_index, cancer_indices) {
  cancer_gene_expression <- gene_data[cancer_indices, gene_index]
  other_gene_expression <- gene_data[-cancer_indices, gene_index]
  test_result <- t.test(cancer_gene_expression, other_gene_expression)
  return(test_result$p.value)
}</pre>
```

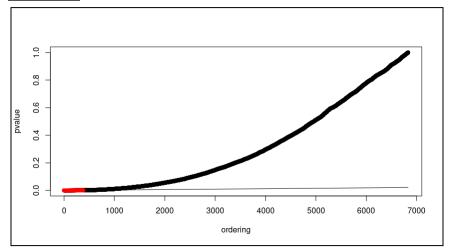
```
# Melanoma
p_values_melanoma <- sapply(1:ncol(gene_data), function(i) calculate_p_values(i, melanoma_indices))
interesting_genes_melanoma <- fdr(p_values_melanoma, 0.2)

# CNS
p_values_cns <- sapply(1:ncol(gene_data), function(i) calculate_p_values(i, cns_indices))
interesting_genes_cns <- fdr(p_values_cns, 0.2)

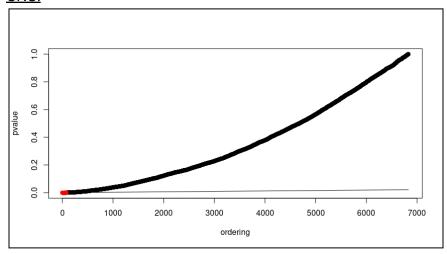
# Leukemia
p_values_leukemia <- sapply(1:ncol(gene_data), function(i) calculate_p_values(i, leukemia_indices))
interesting_genes_leukemia <- fdr(p_values_leukemia, 0.2)</pre>
```

The output of the fdr function given for the assignment is shown below.

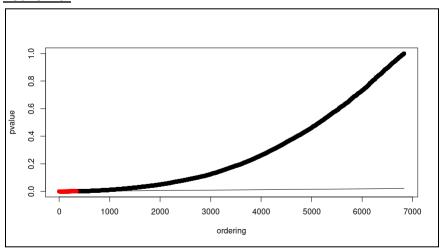
Melanoma:



CNS:



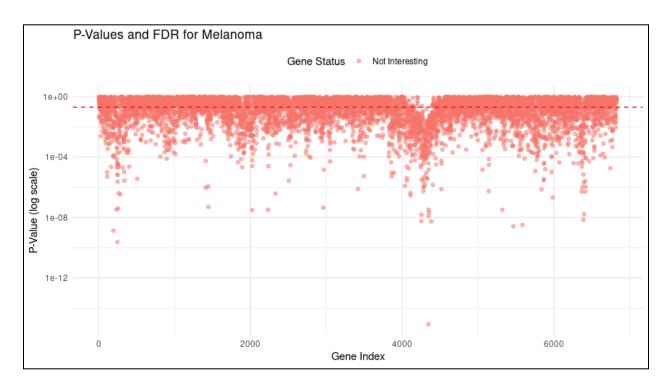
Leukemia:

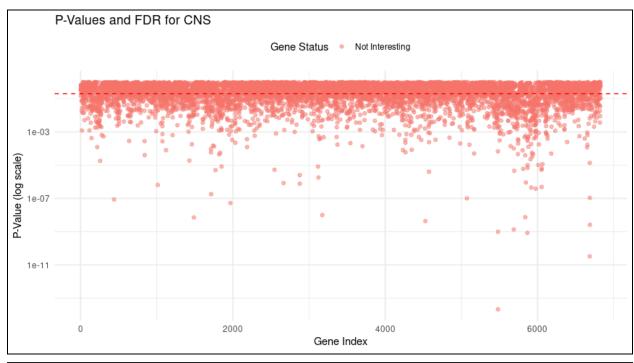


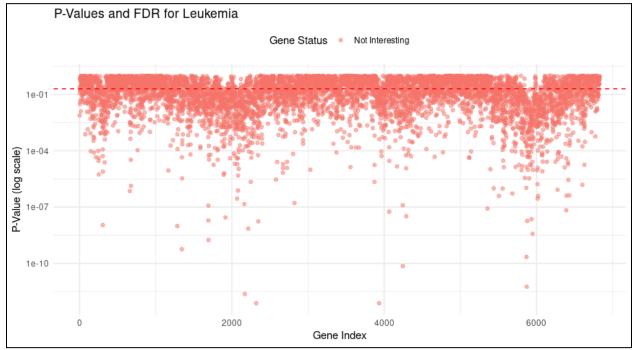
Next, I used ggplot to plot the p-values and FDR threshold and set the FDR for whether a gene was interesting or not to 0.2 (which was asked for by the assignment directions). I wrote the following function that used ggplot to plot any given conditions' gene array, with the indices on the x axis and their p values on the y axis. This way, we can see how many genes are below the threshold set by the FDR, which will be previewed as a red dotted line.

```
plot_genes(p_values_melanoma, interesting_genes_melanoma, "Melanoma")
plot_genes(p_values_cns, interesting_genes_cns, "CNS")
plot_genes(p_values_leukemia, interesting_genes_leukemia, "Leukemia")
```

The output of the plots are as follows:







Are genes from the same cell statistically independent?

For all three of these plots, most of the genes are above the 0.2 FDR threshold which means that they are not significantly associated with their condition. Across the three conditions, if we were to find common genes, we would look for genes that appear below the threshold in multiple graphs. The existence of such genes could mean that there are common trends in genes present between the conditions.

To find if any of the genes have statistical inference, we would need to find the correlation between genes within the same cell type. However, independence is really rare, since genes work together in complex networks.

Common Interesting Genes Between Any of the Two Cancers

To determine if there are any common interesting genes between any two cancers, I analyzed the lists of genes that fall below the FDR threshold for each condition and find any overlaps. To do this, I made lists for each of the interesting genes for each condition. For my own observation, I also found the percentage of genes for each condition that was marked as interesting based on the FDR rate (percentage of interesting genes out of all genes for that condition).

```
interesting_genes_melanoma <- which(p_melanoma < 0.2)
interesting_genes_cns <- which(p_cns < 0.2)
interesting_genes_leukemia <- which(p_leukemia < 0.2)

percent_interesting_melanoma <- length(interesting_genes_melanoma) / ncol(gene_data) * 100
percent_interesting_cns <- length(interesting_genes_cns) / ncol(gene_data) * 100
percent_interesting_leukemia <- length(interesting_genes_leukemia) / ncol(gene_data) * 100</pre>
```

The output was as follows:

```
Percent for Melanoma: 30.497803806735
Percent for CNS: 9.92679355783309
Percent for Leukemia: 32.913616398243
```

Next, I used intersect(x, y) to compare all the combinations of the conditions' datasets to find similarities.

```
common_genes_melanoma_cns <- intersect(interesting_genes_melanoma, interesting_genes_cns)
common_genes_melanoma_leukemia <- intersect(interesting_genes_melanoma, interesting_genes_leukemia)
common_genes_cns_leukemia <- intersect(interesting_genes_cns, interesting_genes_leukemia)

overlap_melanoma_cns <- length(common_genes_melanoma_cns) > 0
overlap_melanoma_leukemia <- length(common_genes_melanoma_leukemia) > 0
overlap_cns_leukemia <- length(common_genes_cns_leukemia) > 0
```

I found out that there were a substantial amount of gene objects shared between the lists. They are seen on the below.

Melanoma and CNS:

Melanoma and Leukemia:

CNS and Leukemia:

```
[1] "Common genes between CNS and Leukemia:"
[1] 98 130 144 152 191 210 224 225 245 249 251 252 267 273 279 301 439 465 481 483 497 669 674 786 839 841 842 1144 1145 1159
[3] 1195 1288 1209 1271 1471 423 1424 1426 1430 1448 1461 1462 1488 1533 1603 1604 1605 1649 1653 1703 1711 1712 1715 1719 1723 1730 1736 1739 1753 1778
[6] 1815 1818 1822 1828 1835 1847 1849 1850 1851 1852 1866 1873 1923 1924 1926 1928 1939 1968 1970 1982 2032 2033 2039 2068 2081 2083 2087 2090 2157 2184
[9] 2187 2199 2237 2241 2257 2261 2282 2283 2286 2291 2295 2345 2422 2643 2665 2675 2676 2812 2878 2879 2955 3066 3127 3130 3297 3373 3501 3536 3585
[12] 3167 3933 3955 3958 4002 4003 4024 4037 4101 4164 4147 4263 424 4293 4343 4379 4381 4586 4587 4648 4726 4845 4847 4876 4976 8981 5081 5081 5081
[15] 5346 5360 8429 5431 5432 5433 5434 5444 5464 5465 5470 5477 5478 5481 5482 5508 5534 5536 5614 5667 5688 5690 5691 5693 5695 5701 5725 5732 5742 5743
[21] 3892 5898 5899 5908 5909 5910 5911 5914 5915 5916 5917 5918 5919 5925 5926 5929 5930 5936 5937 5938 5939 5941 5946 5947 5953 5960 5961 5966 5967 5968
[241] 5976 5971 5972 5973 5997 5988 6598 6600 6001 6011 6017 6018 6020 6053 6054 6055 6066 6065 6067 6074 6094 6123 6131 6132 6140 6179 6252 6253 6273 6274
[271] 6288 6289 6386 6386 6386 6386 6387 6387 6598 6595
```

Based on these results, it is seen that Melanoma and Leukemia share the highest amount of common interesting genes.