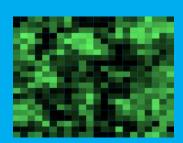
The Characteristic Direction: A Geometrical Approach to Differential Expression – Part Three









Network Analysis in Systems Biology

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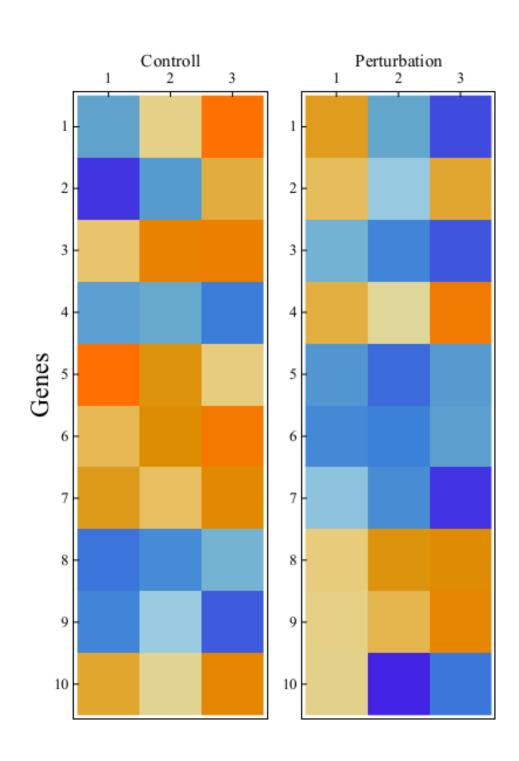
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY 10029



Some Commonly Used Approaches

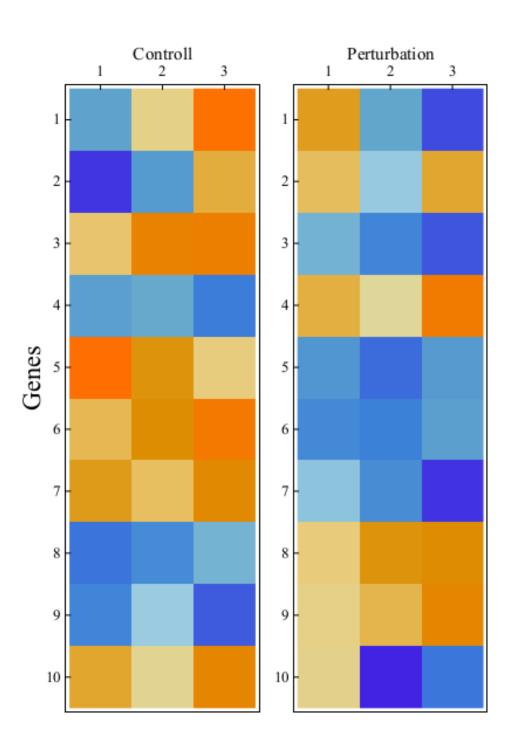
- Fold change
 - -Ratios of expression levels. No Account of variance.
- Welsh's t test
 - -Assumes Gaussianity
- Significance Analysis of Microarrays (SAM)
 - A modification of the t test
- Limma
 - -Apply a linear model to each individual gene

A schematic of one expression data set from the perturbation of a transcription factor.



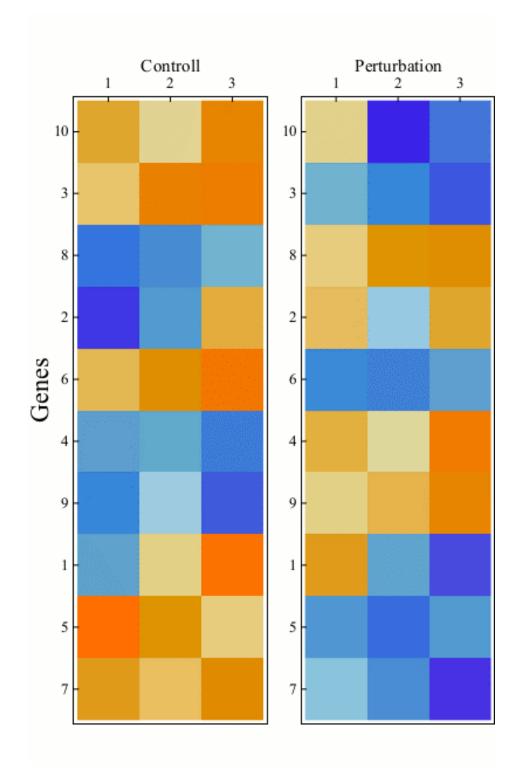
Assess the significance of the genes according to the method being used (e.g. Characteristic direction, Limma, SAM, etc..)

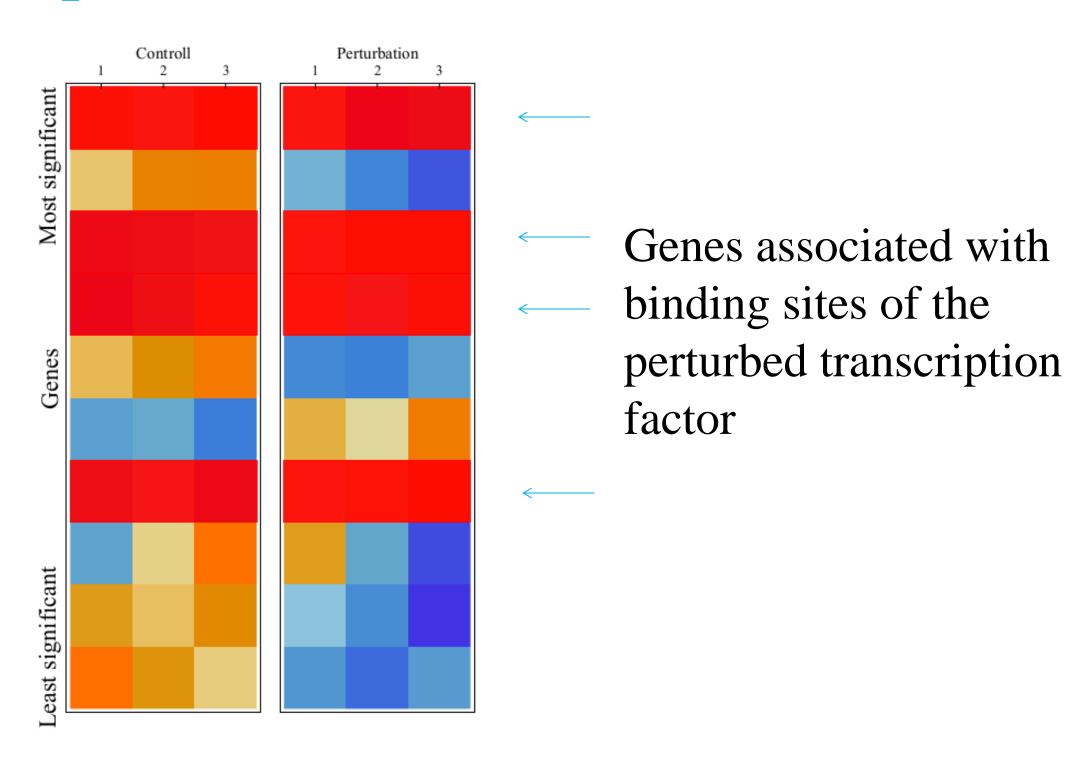
Rank the genes according to their significance

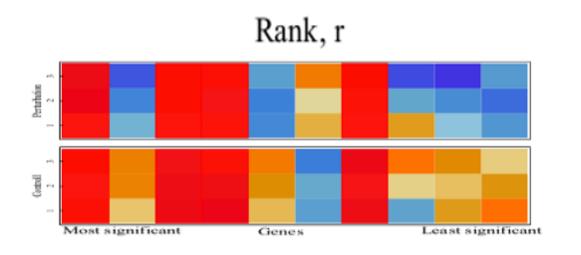


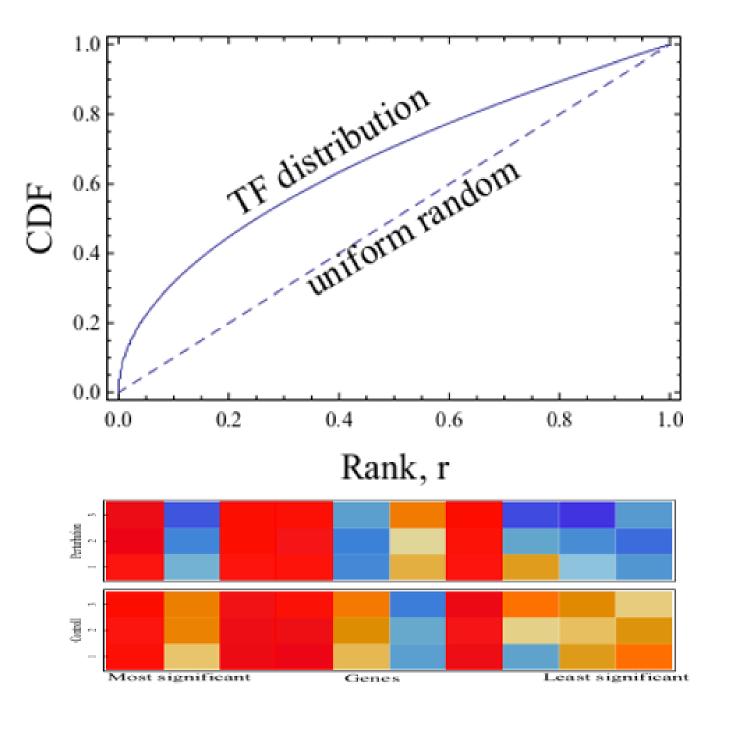
Assess the significance of the genes according to the method being used (e.g. Characteristic direction, Limma, SAM, etc..)

Rank the genes according to their significance

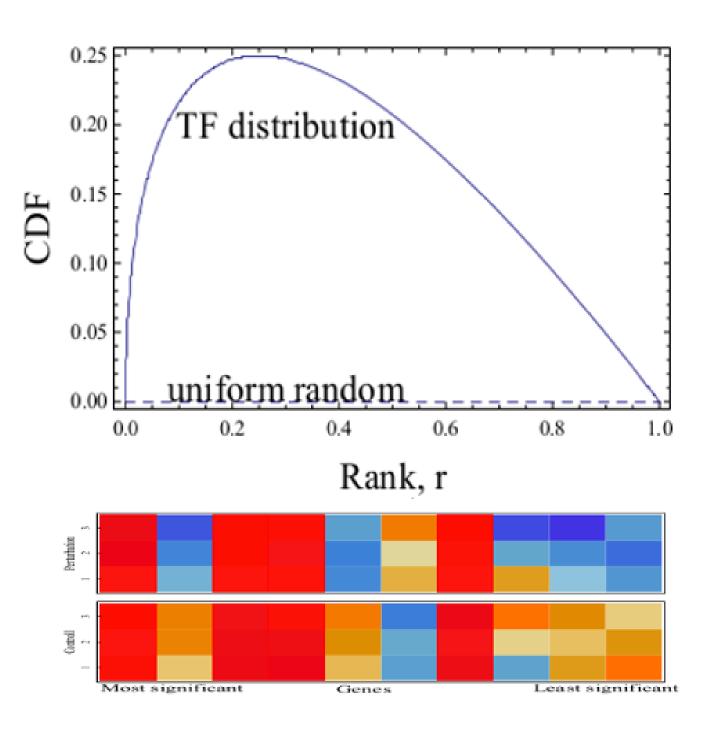








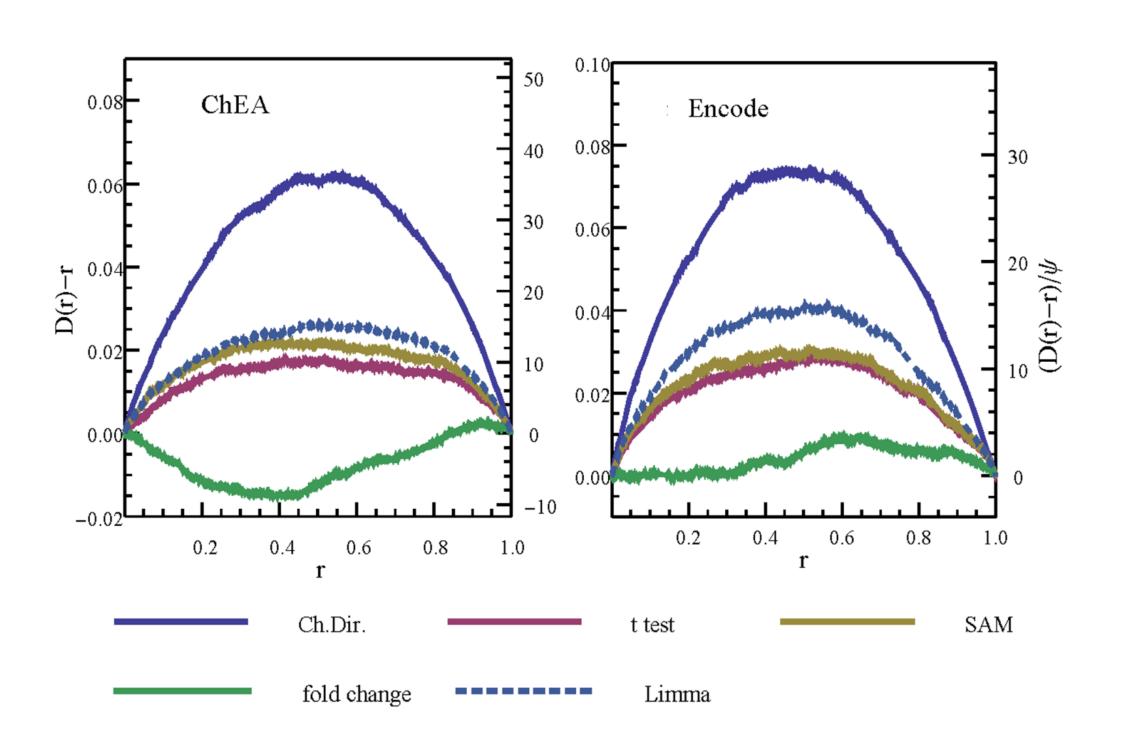
Examine the cumulative distribution of the genes associated with binding sites of the perturbed transcription factor.



Compare the cumulative distribution to what would be expected if the gene rankings were essentially random.

The height of the resulting curve is an indication of the degree to which the ChIP-Seq genes are recovered in the expression profiling by the method used.

Results



Drug Perturbation Results

