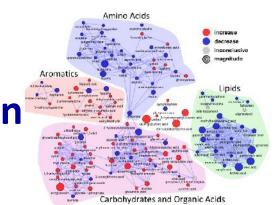


# Identification of altered biochemical domains between pumpkin and tomatillo leaf metabolites

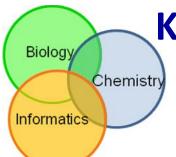


Use DATA: Pathway Enrichment data.csv

**Goal:** Identify significantly over represented biological pathways based on significant differences in leaf metabolites

# Topics:

- 1. KEGG Database
- 2. MetaboAnalyst: Pathway enrichment analysis
- 3. MBrole: Over Representation Analysis
- 4. Hypergeometric test for enrichment



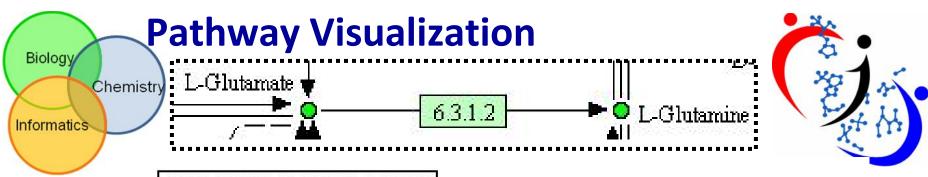
# **KEGG Pathway Visualization**



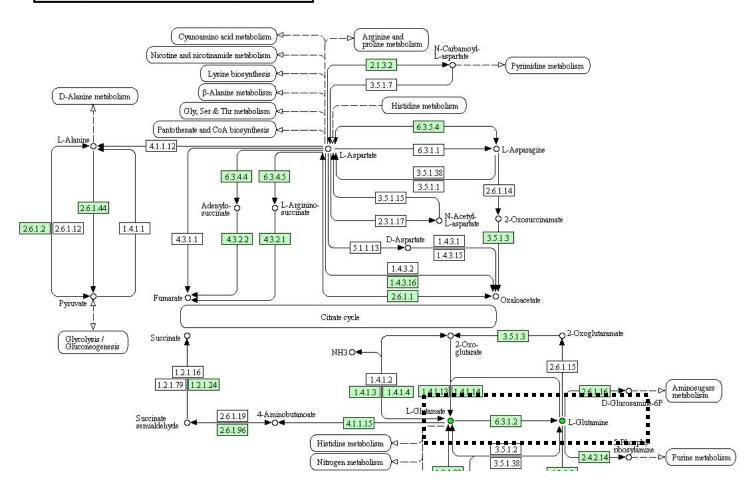
### Goals:

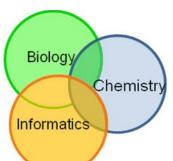
### Use KEGG to:

- 1. Overview glutamate entry in KEGG (C00025)
- 2. Visualize a pathway of interest
- 3. Map metabolite of interest to pathway
- http://www.kegg.jp/dbget-bin/www\_bget?C00025
- <a href="http://www.kegg.jp/kegg-bin/show\_pathway?org\_name=ath&mapno=00250">http://www.kegg.jp/kegg-bin/show\_pathway?org\_name=ath&mapno=00250</a>
- Mapping example
   C00064 green, black
   C00025 green, black



ALANINE, ASPARTATE AND GLUTAMATE METABOLISM





# Pathway over representation analysis (ORA)



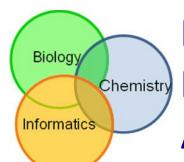
# **Steps:**

- 1. Use MBrole to conduct:
  - Pathway over representation analysis
  - url: <a href="http://csbg.cnb.csic.es/mbrole/">http://csbg.cnb.csic.es/mbrole/</a>

# **ORA**:

- is used to evaluate whether a particular set of metabolites is represented more than expected by chance within a given compound list [doi: 10.1093/nar/gkq329].
- p-value is calculated using hypergeometric or Fisher's exact test

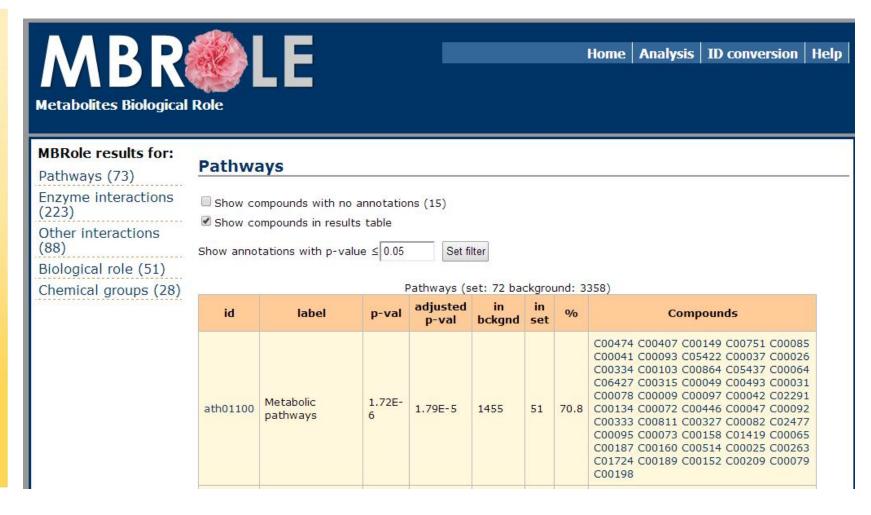


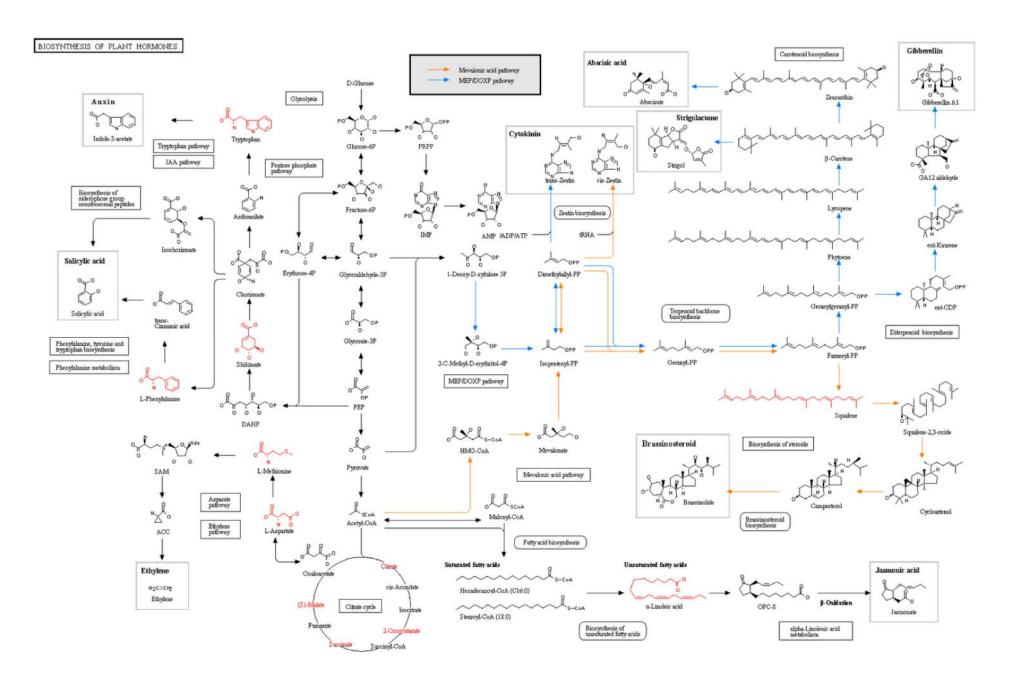


# MBRole: Pathway Over Representation Analysis (ORA)

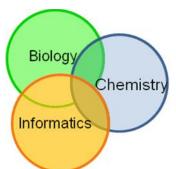


Goal: Identify an over represented pathway and visualize it in KEGG





http://www.genome.jp/kegg-bin/show\_pathway?map01070+C06427+C00158+C00049+C00493+C00079+C00026+C00042+C00751+C00149+C00078+C00073+



# Test for significance: Hypergeometric Test



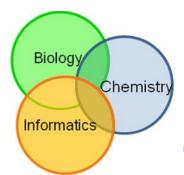
Pathways (set: 72 background: 3358)

id	label	p-val	adjusted p-val	in bckgnd	in set	%
ath01100	Metabolic pathways	1.72E- 6	1.79E-5	1455	51	70.8

How to calculate statistics to determine network enrichment?

hit.num = 51 # number of significantly changed pathway metabolites set.num = 1455 # number of metabolites in pathway full = 3358 # all possible metabolites in organism q.size = 72 # number of significantly changed metabolites

phyper(hit.num-1, set.num, full-set.num, q.size, lower.tail=F) = 1.717553e-06



# MetaboAnalyst: Pathway Enrichment Analysis (PEA)



# Use MetaboAnalyst to conduct:

- Pathway enrichment Analysis
- url: <a href="http://www.metaboanalyst.ca/MetaboAnalyst/faces/UploadView.jsp">http://www.metaboanalyst.ca/MetaboAnalyst/faces/UploadView.jsp</a>

### PEA:

- is an advanced form of over representation analysis (ORA) which takes into account pathway topology and is based on gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) [doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btq418]
- p-value is calculated using hypergeometric or Fisher's exact test

## Questions:

1. What pathway is the most important based on ORA and topology?

# **Biochemical Enrichment Analysis**

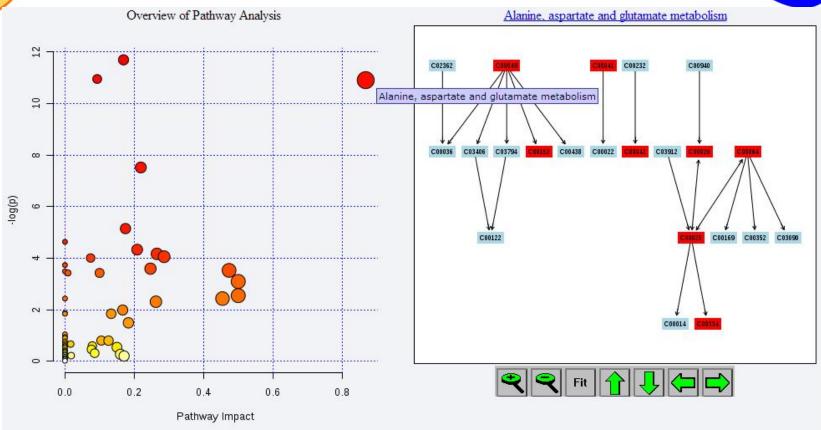
Biology

Informatics

Chemistry

# **KEGG Pathway Enrichment**





Pathway Name	Total	Hits	p +	-log(p)	Holm p	FDR	Impact +	Details
Glutathione metabolism	26	9	8.3684E-6	11.691	7.2805E-4	5.3375E-4	0.16897	KEGG
Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis	67	14	1.7588E-5	10.948	0.0015126	5.3375E-4	0.09302	KEGG
Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	22	8	1.8405E-5	10.903	0.0015645	5.3375E-4	0.86781	KEGG
Galactose metabolism	26	7	5.44E-4	7.5166	0.045696	0.011832	0.21886	KEGG

Biology

Informatics

**PathViewR** 

Visualize changes in metabolites for a pathway/organism of interest



