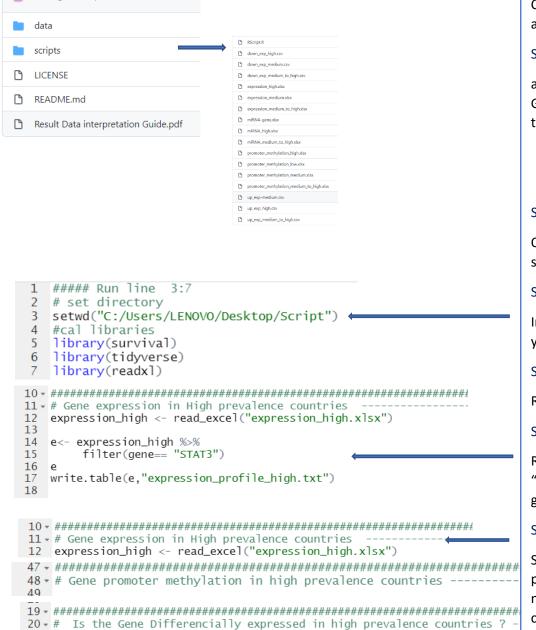
# User guide

- 1. Download data and setting up the R script
- 2. Analyze the data: Run R script
- 3. Visualize and export the result
- 4. Interpretate result

Hiba-github Update README.md

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1. Download and Analyze data:



#### Step1:

Create a folder in your desktop and name it "Script".

# Step2:

access the "Script" directory in GitHub page and download all the files and the R script.

## Step3:

Open the R script with R studio software.

# Step4:

In line 3, replace the pathway to your own.

# Step5:

Run lines 3 to 7

#### Step7:

Replace the gene symbol "STAT3" to your own target gene symbol (in all the Script)

# Step 8:

Select and run the target prevalence sections from the name of the section to the line containing the function "write.table"

```
Step 9:
238 - # The miRNA regulating the gene -----
                                                                             Run this section
239
    miRNA_gene <- read_excel("miRNA-gene.xlsx")</pre>
240
241
     miRNA <- miRNA_gene %>%
       filter(gene =="STAT3")
242
243
    miRNA
244
    #export result
    write.table( miRNA , "miRNA_gene.txt" , row.names=F , sep = ",")
245
246
247
240
                                                                             Step10:
251 * # Is the miRNAs expressed in MS in high prevalence counciles
252
                                                                             Run the miRNA section
253
                                                                             corresponding to your target
254
     miRNA_high <- read_excel("miRNA_high.xlsx")</pre>
255
                                                                             prevalence.
256
257
     miRNA_ms1 <- miRNA_high %>%
       filter(ID == "hsa-miR-130a-3p")
258
259
     miRNA_ms1
260
     #export result
     write.table( miRNA_ms1 , "miRNA_expressed.txt" , row.names=F , sep = ",")
261
262
263
264
```

Note: only high and medium to high prevalence miRNA data are availble.

Maybe a future version will contain more data.

- 2. Result example
- Gene expression

```
> e

# A tibble: 1 x 3

Gene.symbol P.Value logFC

<chr> <chr> <chr> 1 STAT3 0.510874 -1.39e-02
```

• DGE

> exp\_high
[1] "The gene is not differencially expressed"
> |

• Methylation :

# Step 9:

Run this section

# Step10:

Run the miRNA section corresponding to your target prevalence.

miRNA (healthy condition)

\* miRNA expression in MS

If the miRNA is expressed:

If the miRNA is NOT expressed:

```
> miRNA_ms1
# A tibble: 0 x 3
```

#### Export data:

Results will be automatically exported in the working directory.

- 3. Definitions:
- P value: is the probability for the experimental outcome as observed or more extreme, if there is no difference in expression between the experimental conditions.
   A small P-value indicates evidence of differential expression, either overexpression or underexpression.
- logFC: represents the variation of mRNA abundance across different biological conditions. A
  positive value mean that the overexpressed and a negative value means that's the gene is
  underexpressed
- **B value**: the estimate of methylation level using the ratio of intensities between methylated and unmethylated alleles.
  - β are between 0 and 1 with 0 being unmethylated and 1 fully methylated
- UCSC CpG Islands Name: Chromosomal coordinates of the CpG Island from UCSC.
- Relation to UCSC CpG Island: The location of the CpG relative to the CpG island.
- DMR: Differentially methylated regions

If p value <0.05 the cpg is considered differencially methylated

- CDMR = Cancer-specific Differentially Methylated Region.
- RDMR = Reprogramming-specific Differentially Methylated Region.
- NA = No data