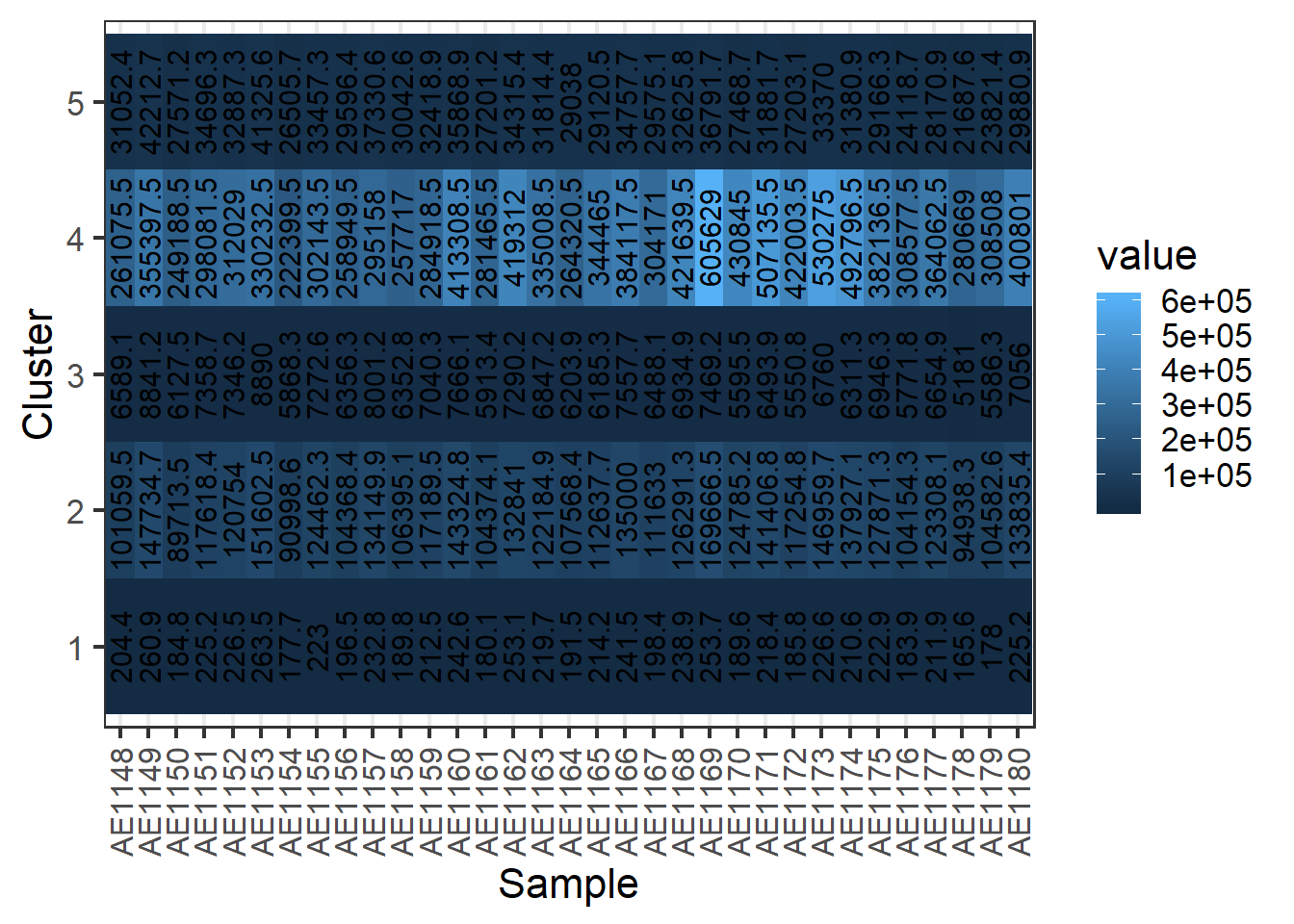
HW3 – Bioinformatics – 236523

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# Question 1

2. c. ii.

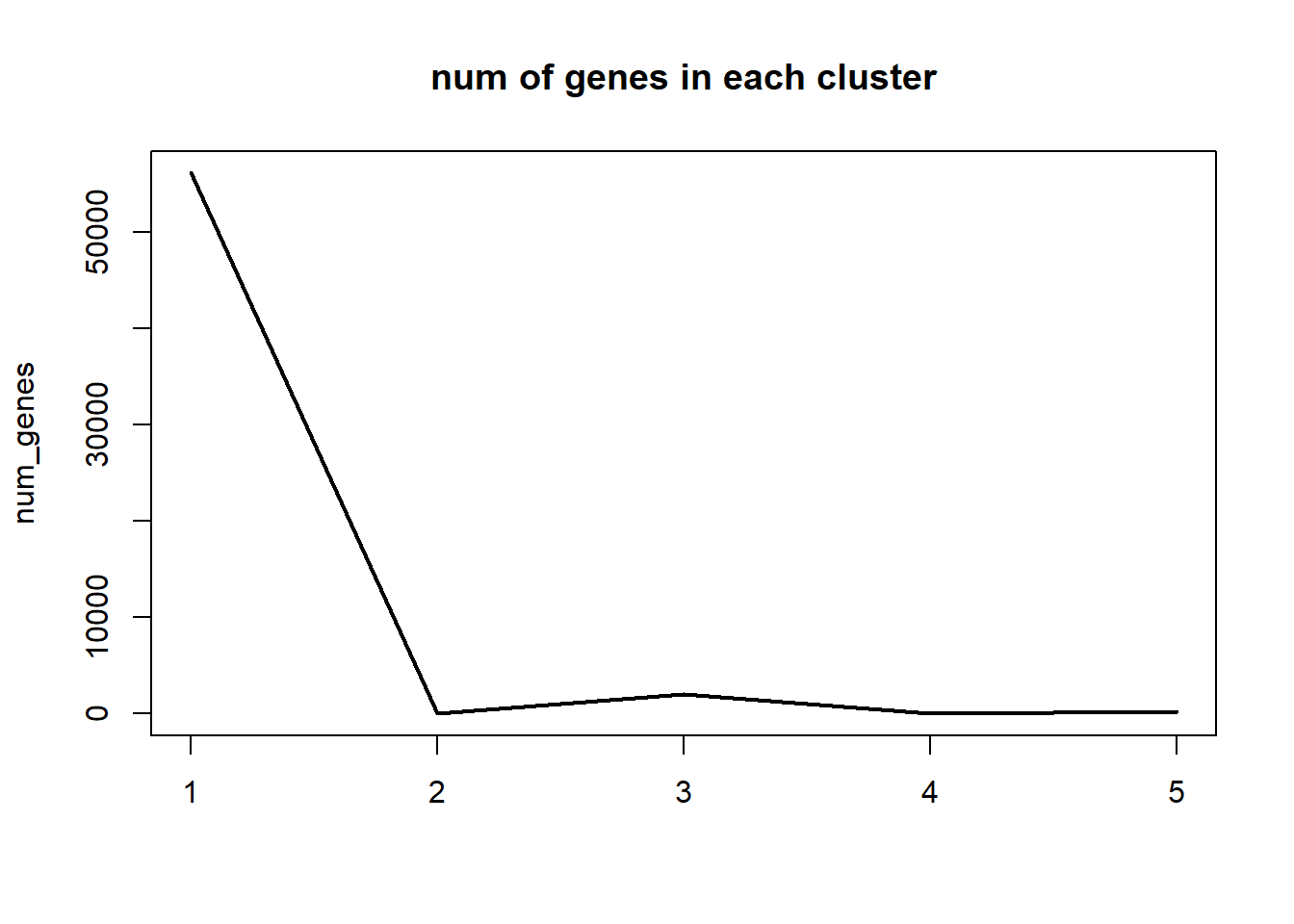


iii.

## 1 2 3 4 5

## 56101 21 2054 2 169

Plot:



iv. We see that the number of genes in each cluster varies significantly – from 2 genes in cluster number 1, to 56,101 genes in cluster number 5. This is a shortcoming since most of the genes appear in a single cluster which is not very informative for expression analysis.

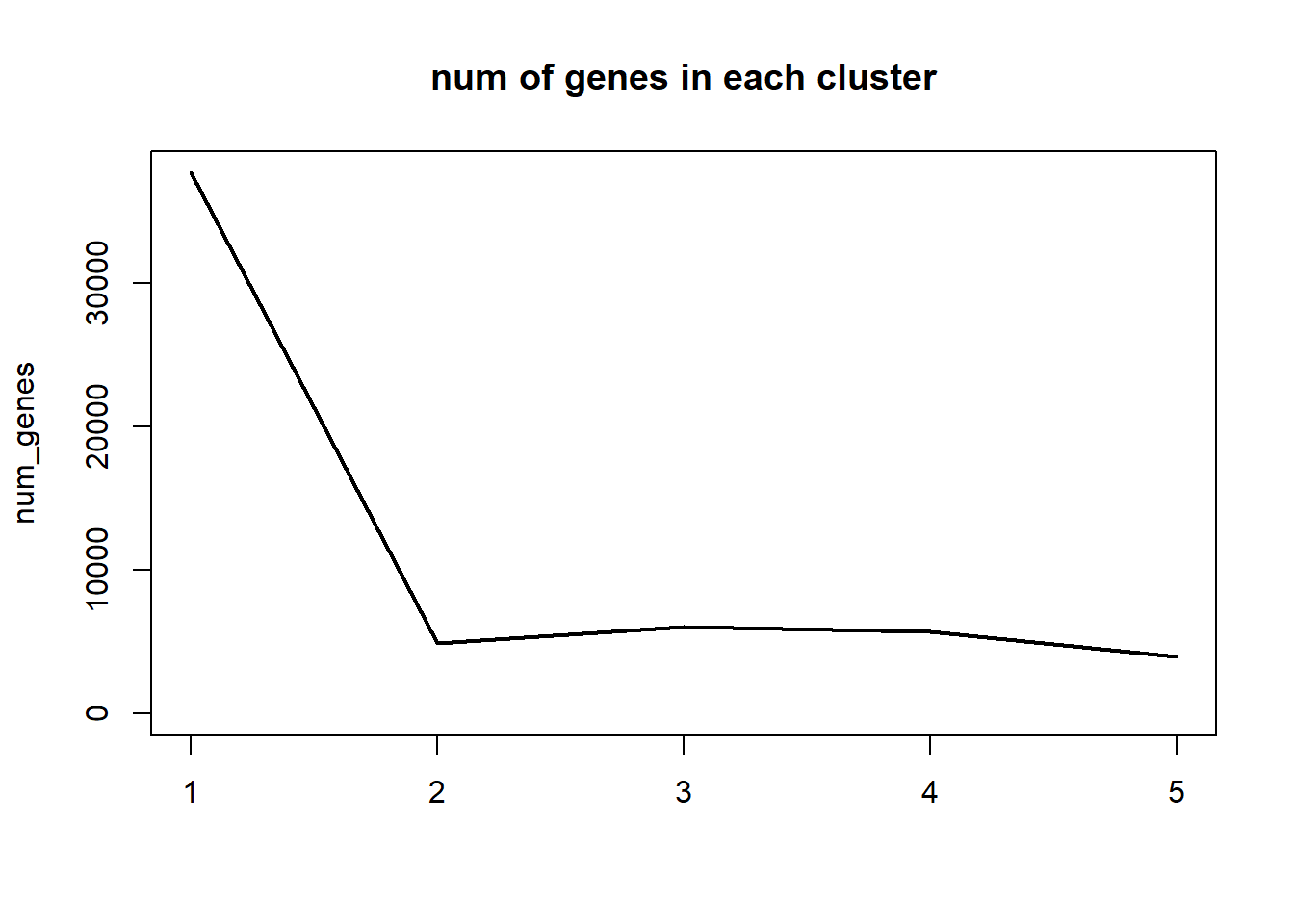
Another problem is that for clusters 1 and 2, the range of values that belong to the same cluster is big, therefore in the heatmap it looks like cluster 1 is not homogeneous. There are two possibilities: either the big difference in values (for example there is a value of 605,629 together with 222,399 in cluster 1) has biological meaning and those samples being in the same cluster is an error; or in the range of such high values, big differences are less significant biologically (a difference of ~200,000 is still in the same order of magnitude), so the clustering itself is correct but the heatmap suggests that there might be significant differences in examples in the same cluster. In the second case, a better way of representing the results could be used (as in the log transformation below).

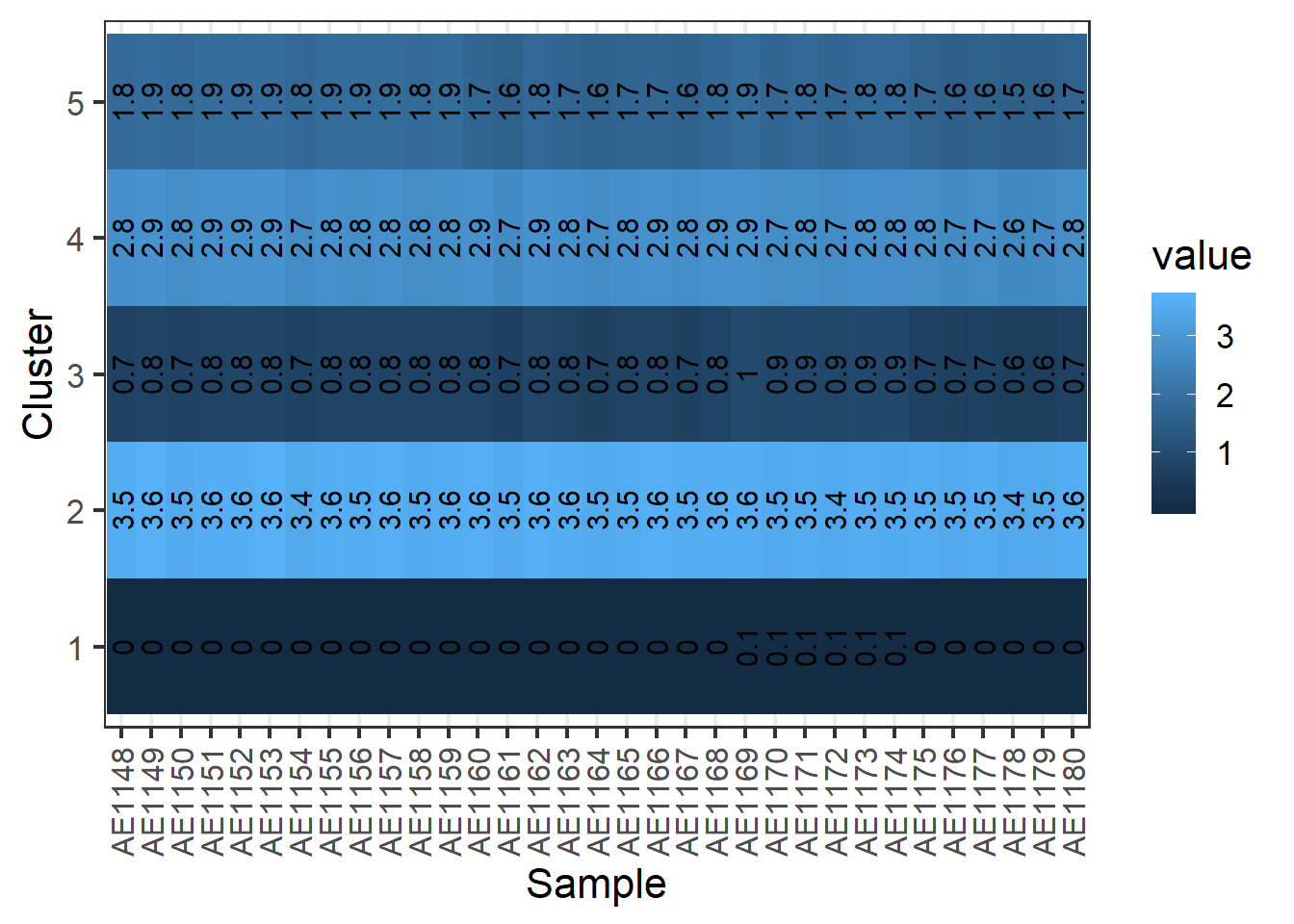
A possible reason for these problems could be that the expression values are within a very large range, being more dense in the smaller values (we see that in cluster 5, the maximum difference is around ~100, while in cluster 1 it is around ~300,000). This in turn is caused by large differences in counts of different genes as appear in ‘rawcounts.csv’.  
This way, to make distinction between clusters the algorithm divides intro groups roughly by order of magnitude, but it might be that after a certain threshold big differences are not significant, while in the small values the algorithm should be more sensitive to small fluctuations.

v. After applying log transformation:

## 1 2 3 4 5

## 37664 4918 6076 5699 3990





We see that cluster sizes are now more balanced, and also the expression values in each cluster are closer to each other (in contrast to the previous configuration), making clusters more homogenic. This can be explained by the fact that expression values are now in smaller range – from 0 up to 4, so more of the larger values are found in the same cluster (since big differences after log transformation become much smaller and examples which previously were considered ‘too different’ are now similar).

Still, this method is not ideal since many values after the log transformation become 0, which cancels the differences in values which might be important for the analysis.

vi. A way to improve?

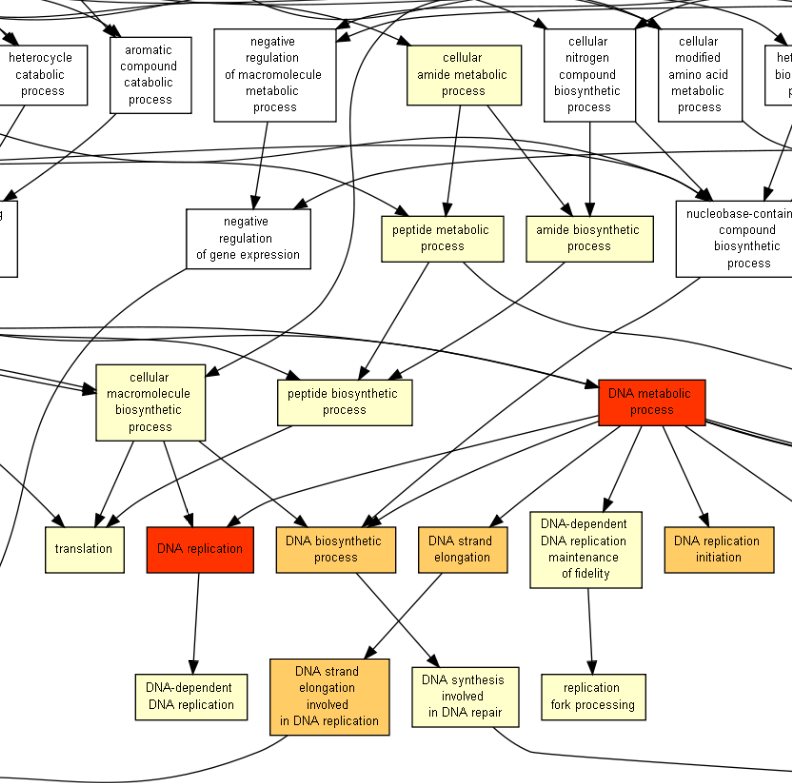
vii.

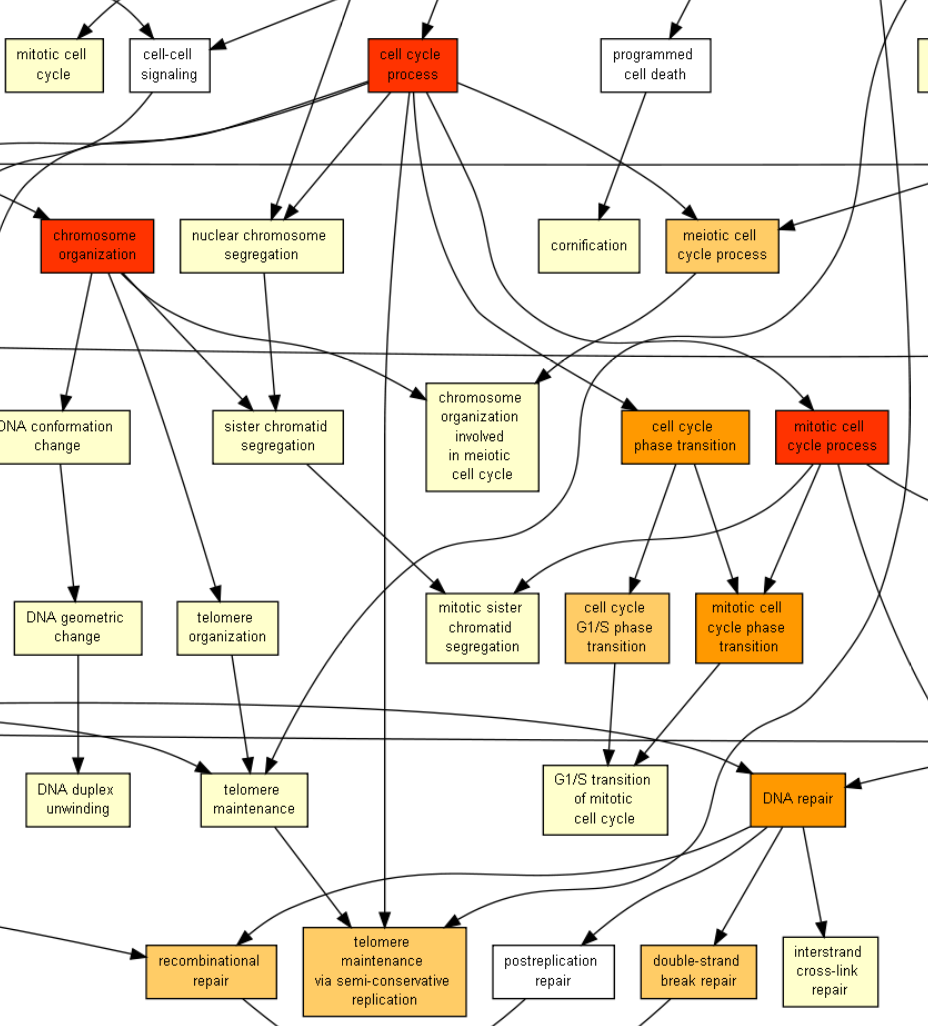
# Question 2

1. C. We got a long list of GO terms that were found by Gorilla, the most significant ones are:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GO term** | **Description** | [**P-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gthwrzkj/GOResultsPROCESS.html#p_value_info) | [**FDR q-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gthwrzkj/GOResultsPROCESS.html#fdr_info) | [**Enrichment (N, B, n, b)**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gthwrzkj/GOResultsPROCESS.html#enrich_info) |
| [GO:0022402](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0022402&view=details) | cell cycle process | 8.7E-17 | 1.22E-12 | 2.01 (11732,764,1261,165) |
| [GO:0006260](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006260&view=details) | DNA replication | 2.6E-14 | 1.82E-10 | 4.04 (11732,136,940,44) |
| [GO:1903047](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1903047&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle process | 2.91E-14 | 1.36E-10 | 2.18 (11732,504,1261,118) |
| [GO:0051276](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051276&view=details) | chromosome organization | 6.96E-13 | 2.44E-9 | 2.50 (11732,294,1163,73) |
| [GO:0006259](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006259&view=details) | DNA metabolic process | 5.62E-12 | 1.57E-8 | 2.15 (11732,641,819,96) |
| [GO:0009987](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0009987&view=details) | cellular process | 1.59E-9 | 3.72E-6 | 1.09 (11732,9073,1237,1044) |
| [GO:0007093](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0007093&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle checkpoint | 6.46E-9 | 1.29E-5 | 3.38 (11732,89,1208,31) |
| [GO:0000075](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0000075&view=details) | cell cycle checkpoint | 1.49E-8 | 2.61E-5 | 2.99 (11732,117,1208,36) |
| [GO:0050896](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0050896&view=details) | response to stimulus | 2.04E-8 | 3.18E-5 | 1.35 (11732,3063,833,294) |
| [GO:0006281](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006281&view=details) | DNA repair | 2.56E-8 | 3.58E-5 | 2.19 (11732,403,837,63) |
| [GO:0044772](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044772&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle phase transition | 2.95E-8 | 3.75E-5 | 2.37 (11732,203,1221,50) |
| [GO:0044770](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044770&view=details) | cell cycle phase transition | 3.69E-8 | 4.31E-5 | 2.33 (11732,210,1221,51) |
| [GO:1903046](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1903046&view=details) | meiotic cell cycle process | 7.38E-7 | 7.95E-4 | 2.90 (11732,104,1167,30) |
| [GO:0031023](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0031023&view=details) | microtubule organizing center organization | 8.31E-7 | 8.31E-4 | 3.63 (11732,57,1192,21) |
| [GO:0060249](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0060249&view=details) | anatomical structure homeostasis | 8.74E-7 | 8.15E-4 | 2.27 (11732,191,1188,44) |
| [GO:0006271](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006271&view=details) | DNA strand elongation involved in DNA replication | 9.31E-7 | 8.15E-4 | 9.96 (11732,12,785,8) |

Relevant parts of the diagram are:





 D. The biological insight we gain is that differentially the expressed genes found in HW3 are part of certain biological processes as listed above. In particular, the lowest P-value (most significant) belongs to the GO term GO:0022402: cell cycle process. Other significant processes are DNA replication, mitotic cell cycle process, chromosome organization and more. We can conclude that treatment has a strong effect on these processes.

2. a. We used the ‘rawcounts.csv’ file to obtain the background list, and “DE\_results.csv” to obtain the differentially expressed genes (similar to previous section, without sorting by P-value).

c. The results of running Gorilla: this time the list of GO terms we got was very long, we present the highest ranked ones (lowest P-value, up to e^-5):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GO term** | **Description** | [**P-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gf3b799z/GOResultsPROCESS.html#p_value_info) | [**FDR q-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gf3b799z/GOResultsPROCESS.html#fdr_info) | [**Enrichment (N, B, n, b)**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/gf3b799z/GOResultsPROCESS.html#enrich_info) |
| [GO:0006260](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006260&view=details) | DNA replication | 4.98E-21 | 7.59E-17 | 6.34 (17785,140,782,39) |
| [GO:0006259](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006259&view=details) | DNA metabolic process | 5.2E-20 | 3.97E-16 | 2.89 (17785,709,782,90) |
| [GO:0022402](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0022402&view=details) | cell cycle process | 5.31E-20 | 2.7E-16 | 2.66 (17785,871,782,102) |
| [GO:1903047](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1903047&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle process | 2.46E-17 | 9.36E-14 | 3.06 (17785,527,782,71) |
| [GO:0051276](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051276&view=details) | chromosome organization | 2.68E-15 | 8.17E-12 | 3.49 (17785,339,782,52) |
| [GO:0008152](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0008152&view=details) | metabolic process | 8.83E-14 | 2.24E-10 | 1.30 (17785,7758,782,442) |
| [GO:0006281](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006281&view=details) | DNA repair | 1.42E-13 | 3.09E-10 | 3.01 (17785,423,782,56) |
| [GO:0071704](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0071704&view=details) | organic substance metabolic process | 7.02E-13 | 1.34E-9 | 1.30 (17785,7286,782,417) |
| [GO:0044237](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044237&view=details) | cellular metabolic process | 1.27E-12 | 2.16E-9 | 1.31 (17785,7068,782,406) |
| [GO:0009987](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0009987&view=details) | cellular process | 2.04E-12 | 3.12E-9 | 1.13 (17785,13339,782,665) |
| [GO:0033554](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0033554&view=details) | cellular response to stress | 3.28E-12 | 4.55E-9 | 1.91 (17785,1418,782,119) |
| [GO:0009058](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0009058&view=details) | biosynthetic process | 6.25E-12 | 7.94E-9 | 1.66 (17785,2312,782,169) |
| [GO:0006974](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006974&view=details) | cellular response to DNA damage stimulus | 1.12E-11 | 1.31E-8 | 2.39 (17785,667,782,70) |
| [GO:1901576](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1901576&view=details) | organic substance biosynthetic process | 1.29E-11 | 1.4E-8 | 1.66 (17785,2259,782,165) |
| [GO:0006950](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006950&view=details) | response to stress | 3.18E-11 | 3.24E-8 | 1.59 (17785,2600,782,182) |
| [GO:0044238](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044238&view=details) | primary metabolic process | 4.8E-11 | 4.57E-8 | 1.29 (17785,6940,782,393) |
| [GO:0044249](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044249&view=details) | cellular biosynthetic process | 1.4E-10 | 1.26E-7 | 1.64 (17785,2144,782,155) |
| [GO:0044772](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044772&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle phase transition | 3.45E-10 | 2.93E-7 | 3.49 (17785,215,782,33) |
| [GO:1901360](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1901360&view=details) | organic cyclic compound metabolic process | 3.95E-10 | 3.17E-7 | 1.49 (17785,3200,782,209) |
| [GO:0044770](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044770&view=details) | cell cycle phase transition | 9.1E-10 | 6.94E-7 | 3.37 (17785,223,782,33) |
| [GO:0006807](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006807&view=details) | nitrogen compound metabolic process | 9.65E-10 | 7.01E-7 | 1.28 (17785,6489,782,366) |
| [GO:0051716](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051716&view=details) | cellular response to stimulus | 1.33E-9 | 9.2E-7 | 1.54 (17785,2549,782,173) |
| [GO:0044260](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0044260&view=details) | cellular macromolecule metabolic process | 2.08E-9 | 1.38E-6 | 1.38 (17785,4285,782,260) |
| [GO:0071897](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0071897&view=details) | DNA biosynthetic process | 2.41E-9 | 1.53E-6 | 4.94 (17785,92,782,20) |
| [GO:0006271](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006271&view=details) | DNA strand elongation involved in DNA replication | 5.71E-9 | 3.48E-6 | 15.16 (17785,12,782,8) |
| [GO:0034645](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0034645&view=details) | cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process | 6.71E-9 | 3.93E-6 | 1.95 (17785,933,782,80) |
| [GO:0000075](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0000075&view=details) | cell cycle checkpoint | 1.32E-8 | 7.44E-6 | 4.14 (17785,121,782,22) |
| [GO:0007093](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0007093&view=details) | mitotic cell cycle checkpoint | 1.48E-8 | 8.06E-6 | 4.70 (17785,92,782,19) |

d. Gorilla found many enriched GO terms, the most significant ones are DNA replication, DNA metabolic process, cell cycle process, mitotic cell cycle process, chromosome organization, metabolic process, DNA repair and more. Most of the enriched terms are either under ‘cellular process’ or under ‘metabolic process’. Also there some enriched terms under ‘response to stress’.   
We can conclude from the results which are the processes that are influenced most by the treatment. If the treatment improves the condition, the results could be used to generalize and see which processes are most affected by cancer and should be targeted by other treatments as well.

3. We saw that in the second option (using a background list), the p-values of the obtained terms are lower, meaning the results are more significant. We also got a bigger amount of enriched terms. In both cases, metabolic process was a significant process that many enriched terms belong to. However, in the second run we had much more significant results than the most significant one from the first run.  
A possible reason for the differences is that in the background list, differentially expressed genes are compared to all genes in the dataset, this way more terms can be found.

**^^^ TO FIX**

# Question 3

1. Since a sequence may contain more than one occurrence we will have to uniq filter our results.

I took the motif occurrences file motif1\_summary.txt and ran the following linux command to get the amount of different sequences:



So we have 702 sequences that contain a k-mer associated with the motif.

1. PSSM:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PSSM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.52 | 1 | 0 | 0.66 |
| T | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.48 | 0 | 1 | 0.34 |

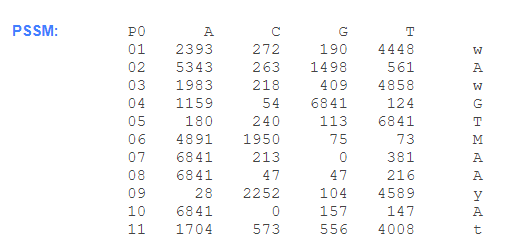
What can you say about the motif?

The motif is FOXBD1 taken from the Homo Sapiens Database.

The length of the motif is 11.



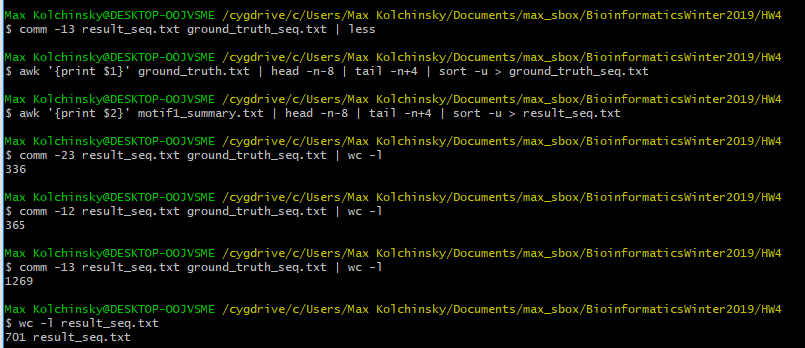
The PSSM of the motif is:

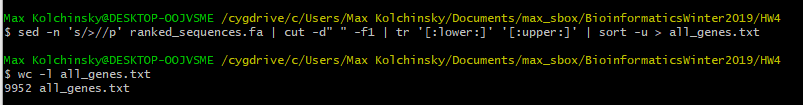


What possible experiment generated the ranked list of sequences?

The list of sequences is a fasta file. An example for a possible experiment that made this file could be PCA on a patient being treated for cancer.

1. The following commands gave me the results:





So:

Left\_only = 336

Right\_only = 1269

Both = 365

TotalGenesLeft = 701

TP = Both = 365

FP = TotalGenesLeft – Both = 701 – 365 = 336

FN = Right\_only = 1269

TN = TotalGenes – FP = 9952 – 1269 = 8636

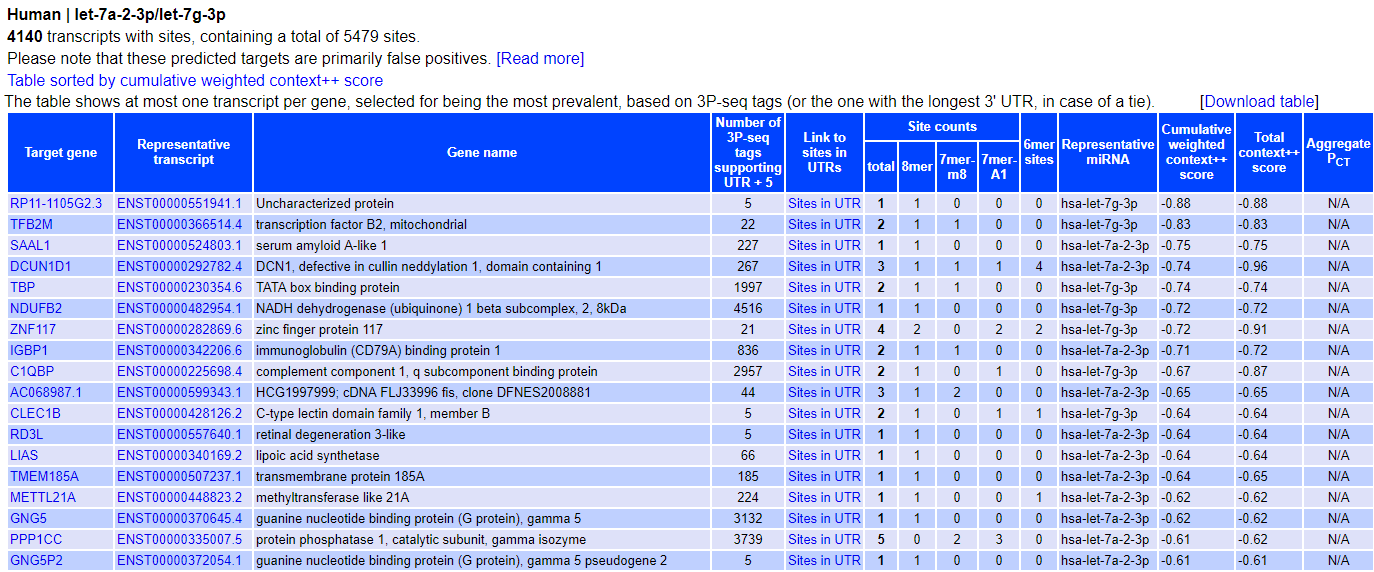
From which I can conclude that my confusion matrix will be like so:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Predicted:  No | Predicted:  Yes |
| Actual:  No | 8636 | 336 |
| Actual:  Yes | 1269 | 365 |

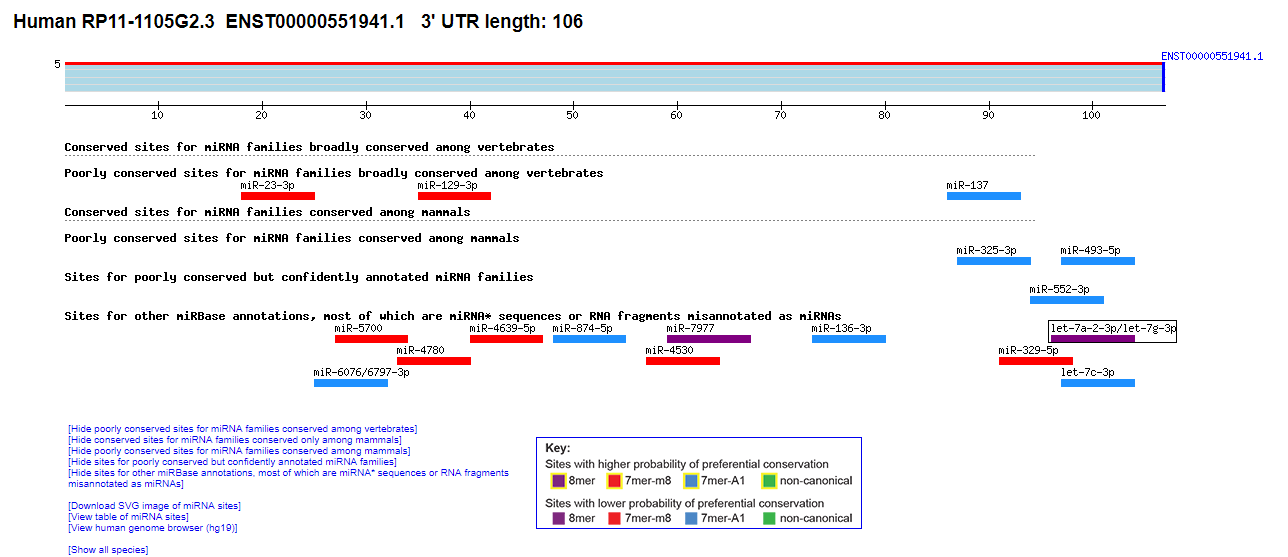
1. Calculation:
2. If the tool is very complex it is also very slow. Since we already have 96.2% specifity if we value specifity a lot more than sensitivity and we also value fast runtime we will prefer to run the motif search to get almost 100% results a lot faster.

# Question 4

1. Screenshot of the results:

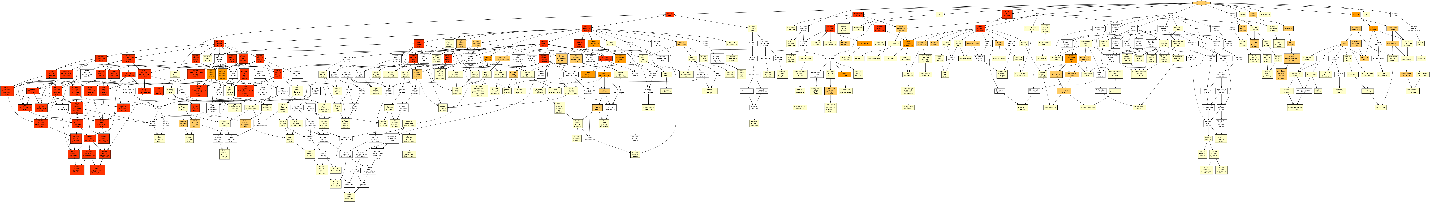


1. Predicted target sites on the UTR of target gene [RP11-1105G2.3](http://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Gene/Summary?g=ENSG00000258365.1)

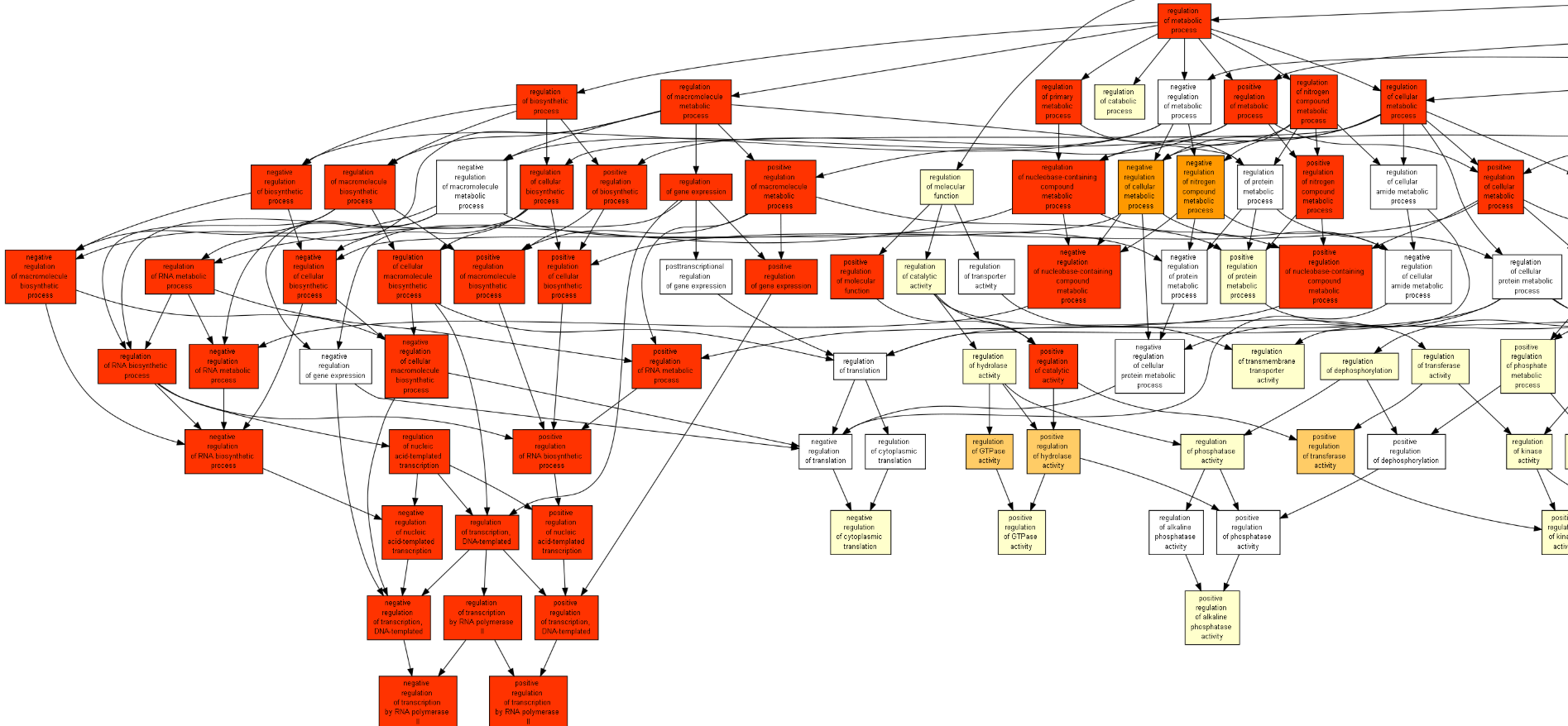


1. I used background\_list.txt from Q2 as the background of the search and the table from section 1 as the target list.

Results of Gorilla (for biological process):



From what we can see in the Gorilla result (after zooming in) is that there is considerable differentiation in many categories which start at the “biological regulation” sub tree while most of the results are under “regulation of metabolic process” as can be seen in the following zoomed in part:

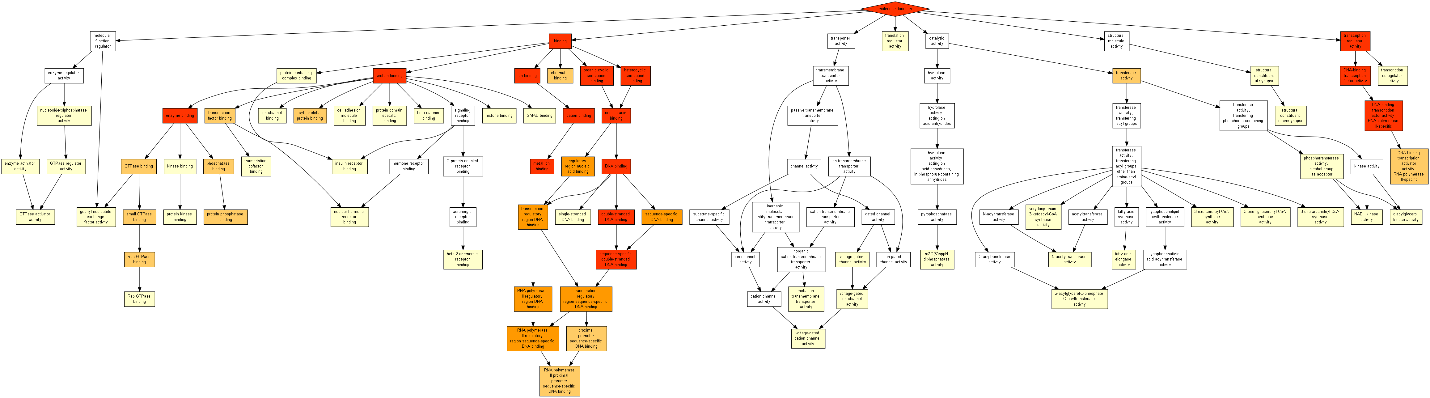


As we can see in the table below there are other differentially expressed genes with higher p-value as can be seen here:

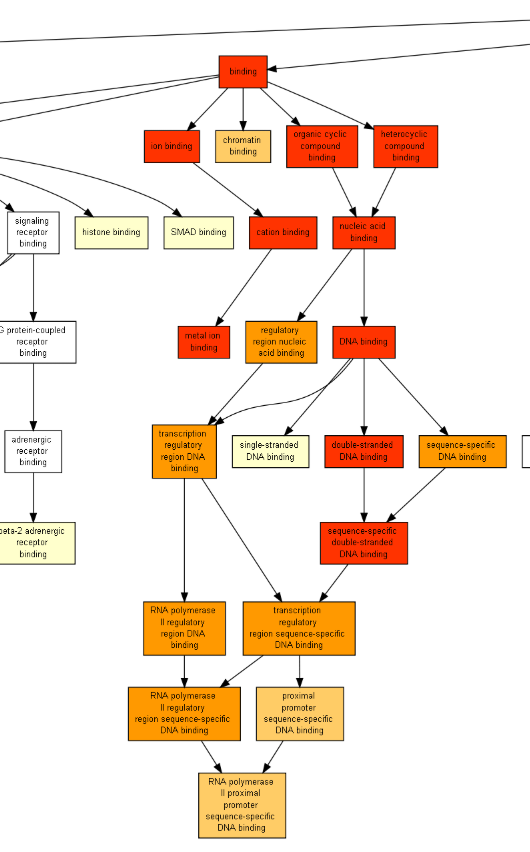
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GO term** | **Description** | [**P-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/h7xvnja1/GOResultsPROCESS.html#p_value_info) | [**FDR q-value**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/h7xvnja1/GOResultsPROCESS.html#fdr_info) | [**Enrichment (N, B, n, b)**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/h7xvnja1/GOResultsPROCESS.html#enrich_info) | [**Genes**](http://cbl-gorilla.cs.technion.ac.il/GOrilla/h7xvnja1/GOResultsPROCESS.html#genes_info) |
| [GO:0051252](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051252&view=details) | regulation of RNA metabolic process | 2.42E-27 | 3.72E-23 | 1.32 (18016,3456,3966,1003) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0051252')) |
| [GO:0019219](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0019219&view=details) | regulation of nucleobase-containing compound metabolic process | 5.48E-27 | 4.21E-23 | 1.30 (18016,3709,3966,1063) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0019219')) |
| [GO:2000112](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:2000112&view=details) | regulation of cellular macromolecule biosynthetic process | 2.51E-25 | 1.29E-21 | 1.30 (18016,3612,3966,1031) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:2000112')) |
| [GO:1903506](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:1903506&view=details) | regulation of nucleic acid-templated transcription | 1.23E-24 | 4.72E-21 | 1.31 (18016,3221,3966,932) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:1903506')) |
| [GO:0010556](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0010556&view=details) | regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process | 1.28E-24 | 3.93E-21 | 1.29 (18016,3722,3966,1054) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0010556')) |
| [GO:2001141](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:2001141&view=details) | regulation of RNA biosynthetic process | 1.36E-24 | 3.49E-21 | 1.31 (18016,3226,3966,933) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:2001141')) |
| [GO:0006355](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006355&view=details) | regulation of transcription, DNA-templated | 1.52E-24 | 3.34E-21 | 1.32 (18016,3170,3966,919) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0006355')) |
| [GO:0031326](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0031326&view=details) | regulation of cellular biosynthetic process | 1.25E-23 | 2.4E-20 | 1.27 (18016,3860,3966,1082) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0031326')) |
| [GO:0009889](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0009889&view=details) | regulation of biosynthetic process | 2.43E-23 | 4.15E-20 | 1.27 (18016,3929,3966,1097) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0009889')) |
| [GO:0006357](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0006357&view=details) | regulation of transcription by RNA polymerase II | 8.87E-22 | 1.36E-18 | 1.35 (18016,2475,3966,733) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0006357')) |
| [GO:0031323](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0031323&view=details) | regulation of cellular metabolic process | 7.93E-21 | 1.11E-17 | 1.19 (18016,5665,3966,1490) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0031323')) |
| [GO:0080090](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0080090&view=details) | regulation of primary metabolic process | 7.12E-20 | 9.11E-17 | 1.19 (18016,5536,3966,1454) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0080090')) |
| [GO:0051171](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051171&view=details) | regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process | 8.82E-20 | 1.04E-16 | 1.20 (18016,5383,3966,1418) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0051171')) |
| [GO:0016043](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0016043&view=details) | cellular component organization | 9.36E-18 | 1.03E-14 | 1.20 (18016,4740,3966,1255) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0016043')) |
| [GO:0071840](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0071840&view=details) | cellular component organization or biogenesis | 1.73E-17 | 1.77E-14 | 1.20 (18016,4782,3966,1263) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0071840')) |
| [GO:0048522](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0048522&view=details) | positive regulation of cellular process | 3.78E-17 | 3.63E-14 | 1.19 (18016,4895,3966,1287) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0048522')) |
| [GO:0048518](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0048518&view=details) | positive regulation of biological process | 7.16E-17 | 6.47E-14 | 1.18 (18016,5478,3966,1420) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0048518')) |
| [GO:0032502](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0032502&view=details) | developmental process | 8.69E-17 | 7.42E-14 | 1.20 (18016,4567,3966,1208) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0032502')) |
| [GO:0050794](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0050794&view=details) | regulation of cellular process | 1.49E-16 | 1.2E-13 | 1.10 (18016,9862,3966,2397) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0050794')) |
| [GO:0051254](http://www.godatabase.org/cgi-bin/amigo/go.cgi?query=GO:0051254&view=details) | positive regulation of RNA metabolic process | 1.91E-15 | 1.46E-12 | 1.37 (18016,1591,3966,479) | [[+] Show genes](javascript:toggle('elements_GO:0051254')) |

These are the top go terms from the table of results sorted by p-value. The table of results sorts the results in the go tree by p-value to show the order of differentiation of each term by p-value, fdr q-value and Enrichment.

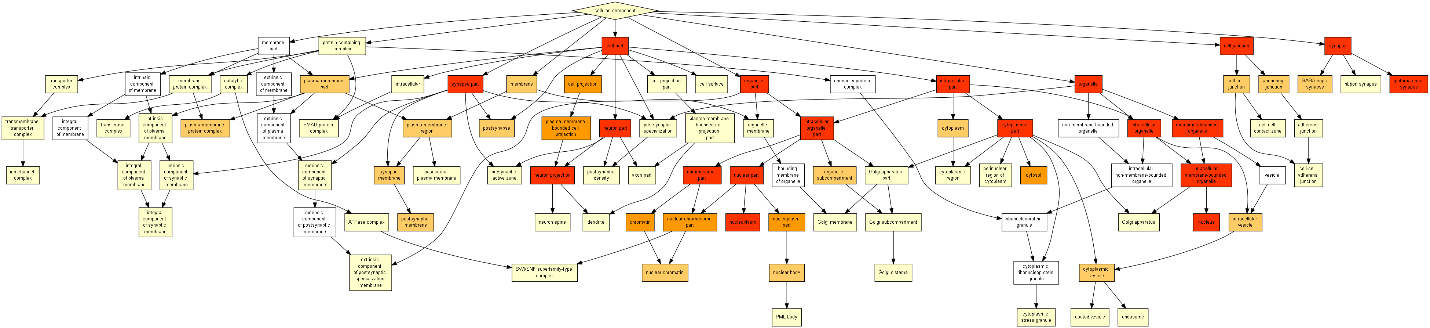
Here are the results for differentiation in molecular function:



Here we can see considerable differentiation mostly in the “binding” sub tree as can be see zoomed in here:



And the results for cellular component:



Here differentiation is not mostly under a single sub tree but is mostly spread around all sub trees.

1. A phenotype of this miRNA will most likely be associated with a gene which is differentially expressed according to Gorilla. We will go to the biological process go tree and check the genes associated with the first go term (the go term with the lowest p-value which is the first one in the table).

We will pick a gene from the list, for example, GFI1 (growth factor independent 1 transcription repressor).

According to NCBI, potential phenotypes of this gene are:

[Neutropenia, nonimmune chronic idiopathic, of adults](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1842930)

[Severe congenital neutropenia 2, autosomal dominant](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C2751288)