RNAseq mini project

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Section 1. Differential Expression Analysis

You can download the count data and associated metadata from here: GSE37704_featurecounts.csv and GSE37704_metadata.csv. This is similar to our starting point for the last class where we used DESeq2 for the first time. We will use it again today!

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"

# Import metadata and take a peak
colData = read.csv(metaFile, row.names=1)
head(colData)
```

```
##               condition
## SRR493366 control_sirna
## SRR493367 control_sirna
## SRR493368 control_sirna
## SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
## SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
## SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

```
# Import countdata
countData = read.csv(countFile, row.names=1)
head(countData)
```

```
##                 length SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370
## ENSG00000186092    918         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279928    718         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279457   1982        23        28        29        29        28
## ENSG00000278566    939         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000273547    939         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000187634   3214       124       123       205       207       212
##                 SRR493371
## ENSG00000186092         0
## ENSG00000279928         0
## ENSG00000279457        46
## ENSG00000278566         0
## ENSG00000273547         0
## ENSG00000187634       258
```

Q. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from countData

```
# Note we need to remove the odd first $length col
countData <- as.matrix(countData[, -which(names(countData) == "length") ])
head(countData)
```

```
##                 SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
## ENSG00000186092         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279928         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
## ENSG00000278566         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000273547         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
```

Q. Complete the code below to filter countData to exclude genes (i.e. rows) where we have 0 read count across all samples (i.e. columns).

Tip: What will rowSums() of countData return and how could you use it in this context?

```
data = countData[-which(rowSums(countData) == 0),]
head(data)
```

```
##                 SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
## ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
## ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
## ENSG00000188976      1637      1831      2383      1226      1326      1504
## ENSG00000187961       120       153       180       236       255       357
## ENSG00000187583        24        48        65        44        48        64
## ENSG00000187642         4         9        16        14        16        16
```

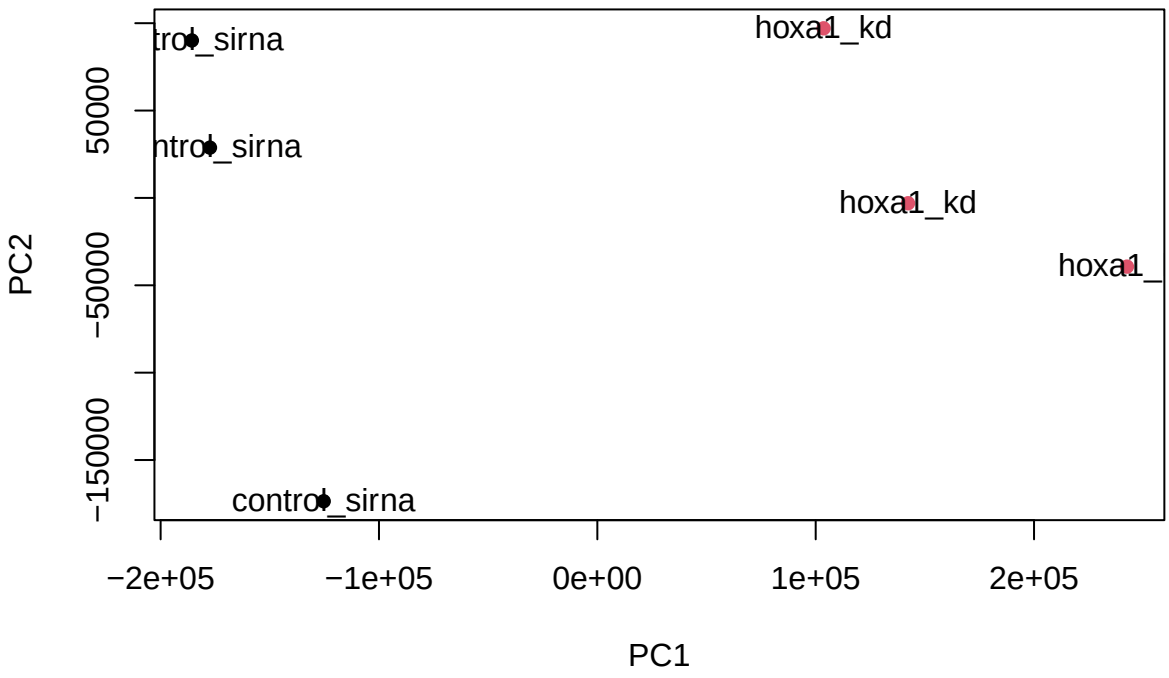
```
countData = data
```

PCA

```
pca = prcomp(t(countData))
summary(pca)
```

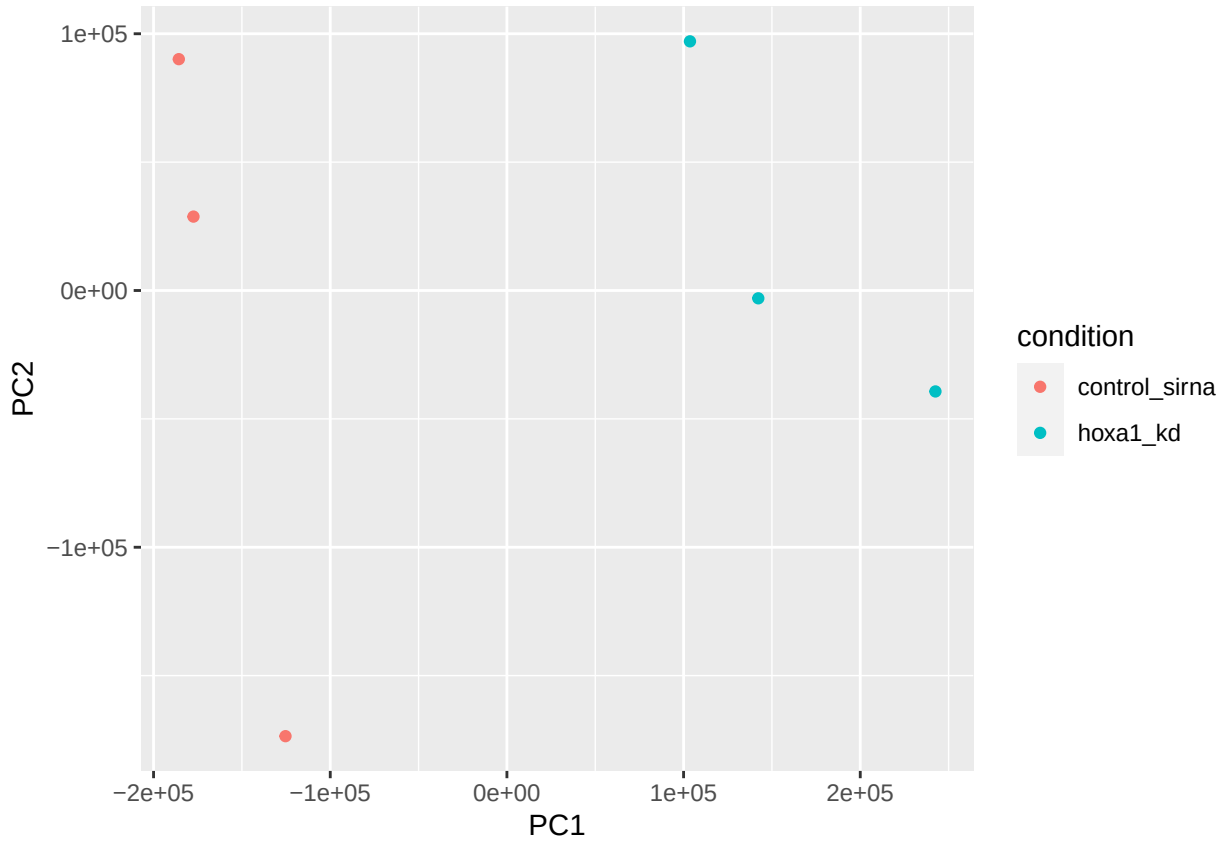
```
## Importance of components:
##                             PC1       PC2       PC3       PC4      PC5
## Standard deviation     1.852e+05 1.001e+05 1.998e+04 6.886e+03 5.15e+03
## Proportion of Variance 7.659e-01 2.235e-01 8.920e-03 1.060e-03 5.90e-04
## Cumulative Proportion  7.659e-01 9.894e-01 9.983e-01 9.994e-01 1.00e+00
##                             PC6
## Standard deviation     9.558e-10
## Proportion of Variance 0.000e+00
## Cumulative Proportion  1.000e+00
```

```
plot(pca$x[,1:2], pch=16, col=as.factor(colData$condition))
text(pca$x[,1:2], labels=colData$condition)
```



or a ggplot version

```
library(ggplot2)
x = as.data.frame(pca$x[,1:2])
x$condition = colData$condition
ggplot(x, aes(PC1, PC2, col=condition)) + geom_point()
```



Running DESeq2

Nice now lets setup the DESeqDataSet object required for the DESeq() function and then run the DESeq pipeline. This is again similar to our last days hands-on session.

```
dds = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData=countData,
                             colData=colData,
                             design=~condition)
```

```
## Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
## design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

```
dds = DESeq(dds)
```

```
## estimating size factors

## estimating dispersions

## gene-wise dispersion estimates

## mean-dispersion relationship

## final dispersion estimates
```

```
## fitting model and testing
```

Next, get results for the HoxA1 knockdown versus control siRNA (remember that these were labeled as "hoxa1_kd" and "control_sirna" in our original colData metaFile input to DESeq, you can check this above and by running resultsNames(dds) command).

```
res = results(dds)
```

Q. Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

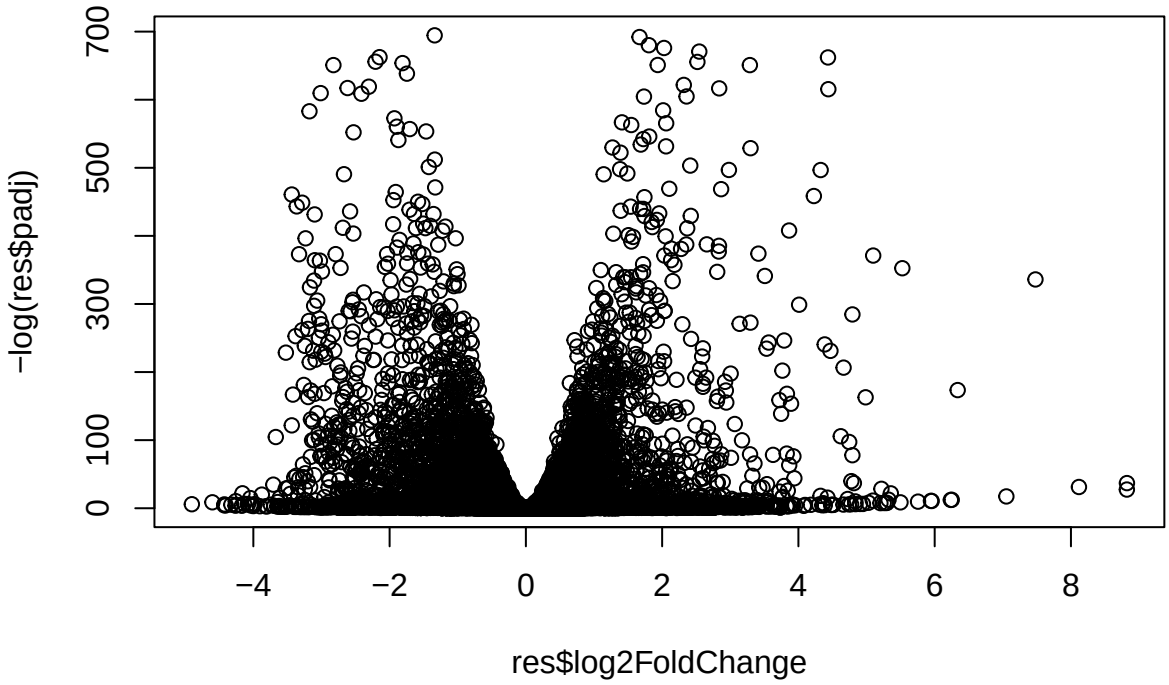
```
summary(res)
```

```
##
## out of 15975 with nonzero total read count
## adjusted p-value < 0.1
## LFC > 0 (up)       : 4349, 27%
## LFC < 0 (down)     : 4396, 28%
## outliers [1]       : 0, 0%
## low counts [2]     : 1237, 7.7%
## (mean count < 0)
## [1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
## [2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

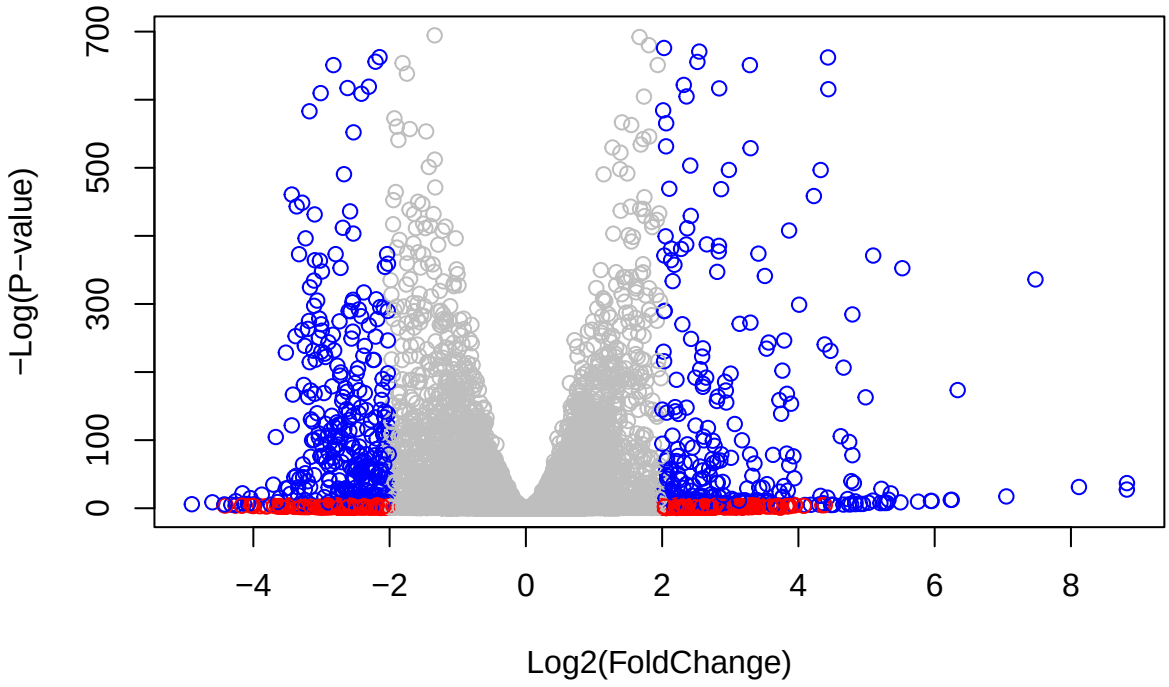
Volcono plot

Now we will make a volcano plot, a commonly produced visualization from this type of data that we introduced last day. Basically it's a plot of log2 fold change vs -log adjusted p-value.

```
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj) )
```




```
# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res) )

# Color red the genes with absolute fold change above 2
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "red"

# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01
#  and absolute fold change more than 2
inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"

plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycols, xlab="Log2(FoldChange)", ylab="-Log(P-value)" )
```



Adding gene annotation

Since we mapped and counted against the Ensembl annotation, our results only have information about Ensembl gene IDs. However, our pathway analysis downstream will use KEGG pathways, and genes in KEGG pathways are annotated with Entrez gene IDs. So lets add them as we did the last day.

Q. Use the mapIDs() function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

```
library("AnnotationDbi")
```

```
## Warning: package 'AnnotationDbi' was built under R version 4.1.2
```

```
library("org.Hs.eg.db")
```

```
##
```

```
columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
##  [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
##  [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"
## [11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"
## [16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"
## [21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"
## [26] "UNIPROT"
```

```
res$symbol = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="SYMBOL",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$entrez = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column="ENTREZID",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
res$name =   mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys=row.names(res),
                    keytype="ENSEMBL",
                    column= "GENENAME",
                    multiVals="first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res, 10)
```

```
## log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
## Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
## DataFrame with 10 rows and 9 columns
##                    baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
##                   <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
## ENSG00000279457   29.913579      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
## ENSG00000187634  183.229650      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
## ENSG00000188976 1651.188076     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43990e-36
## ENSG00000187961  209.637938      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
## ENSG00000187583   47.255123      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
## ENSG00000187642   11.979750      0.5428105 0.5215598   1.040744 2.97994e-01
## ENSG00000188290  108.922128      2.0570638 0.1969053  10.446970 1.51282e-25
## ENSG00000187608  350.716868      0.2573837 0.1027266   2.505522 1.22271e-02
## ENSG00000188157 9128.439422      0.3899088 0.0467163   8.346304 7.04321e-17
## ENSG00000237330    0.158192      0.7859552 4.0804729   0.192614 8.47261e-01
##                        padj      symbol      entrez                  name
##                   <numeric> <character> <character>           <character>
## ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01      WASH9P   102723897 WAS protein family h..
## ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11      148398 sterile alpha motif ..
## ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35       NOC2L       26155 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
## ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17      339451 kelch like family me..
## ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01     PLEKHN1       84069 pleckstrin homology ..
## ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01       PERM1       84808 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
## ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24        HES4       57801 hes family bHLH tran..
## ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02       ISG15        9636 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
## ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16        AGRN      375790                 agrin
## ENSG00000237330          NA      RNF223      401934 ring finger protein ..
```

Q. Finally for this section let's reorder these results by adjusted p-value and save them to a CSV file in your current project directory.

```
res = res[order(res$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, "deseq_results.csv")
```

Section 2. Pathway Analysis

Here we are going to use the gage package for pathway analysis. Once we have a list of enriched pathways, we're going to use the pathview package to draw pathway diagrams, shading the molecules in the pathway by their degree of up/down-regulation.

KEGG pathways

The gageData package has pre-compiled databases mapping genes to KEGG pathways and GO terms for common organisms. kegg.sets.hs is a named list of 229 elements. Each element is a character vector of member gene Entrez IDs for a single KEGG pathway. (See also go.sets.hs). The sigmet.idx.hs is an index of numbers of signaling and metabolic pathways in kegg.set.gs. In other words, KEGG pathway include other types of pathway definitions, like "Global Map" and "Human Diseases", which may be undesirable in a particular pathway analysis. Therefore, kegg.sets.hs

sigmet.idx.hs

gives you the "cleaner" gene sets of signaling and metabolic pathways only.

```
library(pathview)
```

```
## ##############################################################################
## Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
## Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
## http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
## formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
## or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.
##
## The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
## license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
## ##############################################################################
```

```
library(gage)
```

```
##
```

```
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)
data(sigmet.idx.hs)

# Focus on signaling and metabolic pathways only
kegg.sets.hs = kegg.sets.hs[sigmet.idx.hs]

# Examine the first 3 pathways
head(kegg.sets.hs, 3)
```

```
## $`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
## [1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"
##
## $`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
##  [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
##  [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
## [17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
## [25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
## [33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
## [41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
## [49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"
##
## $`hsa00230 Purine metabolism`
##   [1] "100"    "10201"  "10606"  "10621"  "10622"  "10623"  "107"    "10714"
##   [9] "108"    "10846"  "109"    "111"    "11128"  "11164"  "112"    "113"
##  [17] "114"    "115"    "122481" "122622" "124583" "132"    "158"    "159"
##  [25] "1633"   "171568" "1716"   "196883" "203"    "204"    "205"    "221823"
##  [33] "2272"   "22978"  "23649"  "246721" "25885"  "2618"   "26289"  "270"
##  [41] "271"    "27115"  "272"    "2766"   "2977"   "2982"   "2983"   "2984"
##  [49] "2986"   "2987"   "29922"  "3000"   "30833"  "30834"  "318"    "3251"
##  [57] "353"    "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "377841" "471"    "4830"   "4831"
##  [65] "4832"   "4833"   "4860"   "4881"   "4882"   "4907"   "50484"  "50940"
##  [73] "51082"  "51251"  "51292"  "5136"   "5137"   "5138"   "5139"   "5140"
##  [81] "5141"   "5142"   "5143"   "5144"   "5145"   "5146"   "5147"   "5148"
##  [89] "5149"   "5150"   "5151"   "5152"   "5153"   "5158"   "5167"   "5169"
##  [97] "51728"  "5198"   "5236"   "5313"   "5315"   "53343"  "54107"  "5422"
## [105] "5424"   "5425"   "5426"   "5427"   "5430"   "5431"   "5432"   "5433"
## [113] "5434"   "5435"   "5436"   "5437"   "5438"   "5439"   "5440"   "5441"
## [121] "5471"   "548644" "55276"  "5557"   "5558"   "55703"  "55811"  "55821"
## [129] "5631"   "5634"   "56655"  "56953"  "56985"  "57804"  "58497"  "6240"
## [137] "6241"   "64425"  "646625" "654364" "661"    "7498"   "8382"   "84172"
## [145] "84265"  "84284"  "84618"  "8622"   "8654"   "87178"  "8833"   "9060"
## [153] "9061"   "93034"  "953"    "9533"   "954"    "955"    "956"    "957"
## [161] "9583"   "9615"
```

```
foldchanges = res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

```
##      1266     54855      1465     51232      2034      2317
## -2.422719  3.201955 -2.313738 -2.059631 -1.888019 -1.649792
```

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
attributes(keggres)
```

```
## $names
## [1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

```
# Look at the first few down (less) pathways
head(keggres$less)
```

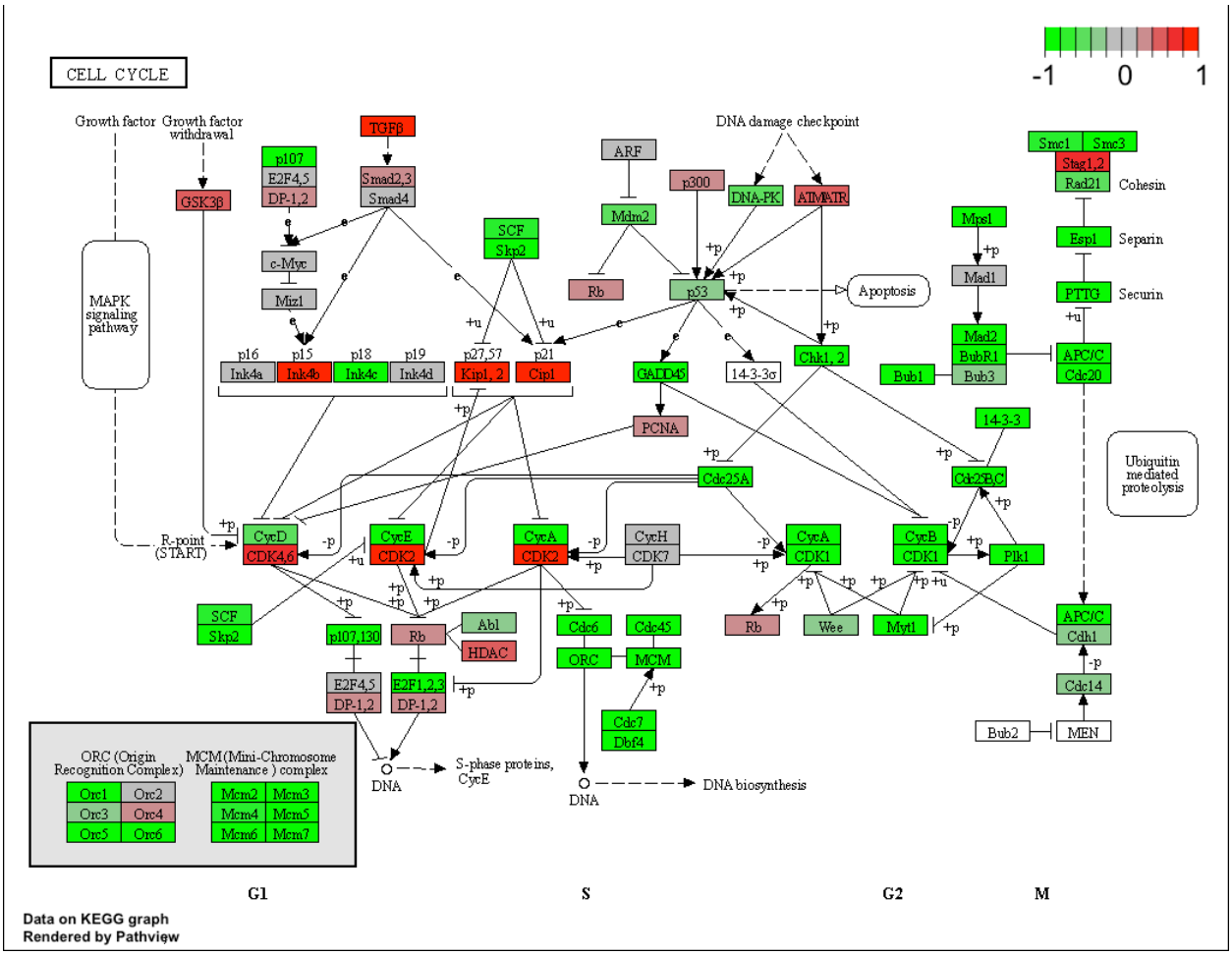
```
##                                             p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## hsa04110 Cell cycle                       8.995727e-06 -4.378644 8.995727e-06
## hsa03030 DNA replication                  9.424076e-05 -3.951803 9.424076e-05
## hsa03013 RNA transport                    1.375901e-03 -3.028500 1.375901e-03
## hsa03440 Homologous recombination         3.066756e-03 -2.852899 3.066756e-03
## hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis                   3.784520e-03 -2.698128 3.784520e-03
## hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis     8.961413e-03 -2.405398 8.961413e-03
##                                                   q.val set.size         exp1
## hsa04110 Cell cycle                       0.001448312      121 8.995727e-06
## hsa03030 DNA replication                  0.007586381       36 9.424076e-05
## hsa03013 RNA transport                    0.073840037      144 1.375901e-03
## hsa03440 Homologous recombination         0.121861535       28 3.066756e-03
## hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis                   0.121861535      102 3.784520e-03
## hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis     0.212222694       53 8.961413e-03
```

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse
```

```
## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png
```

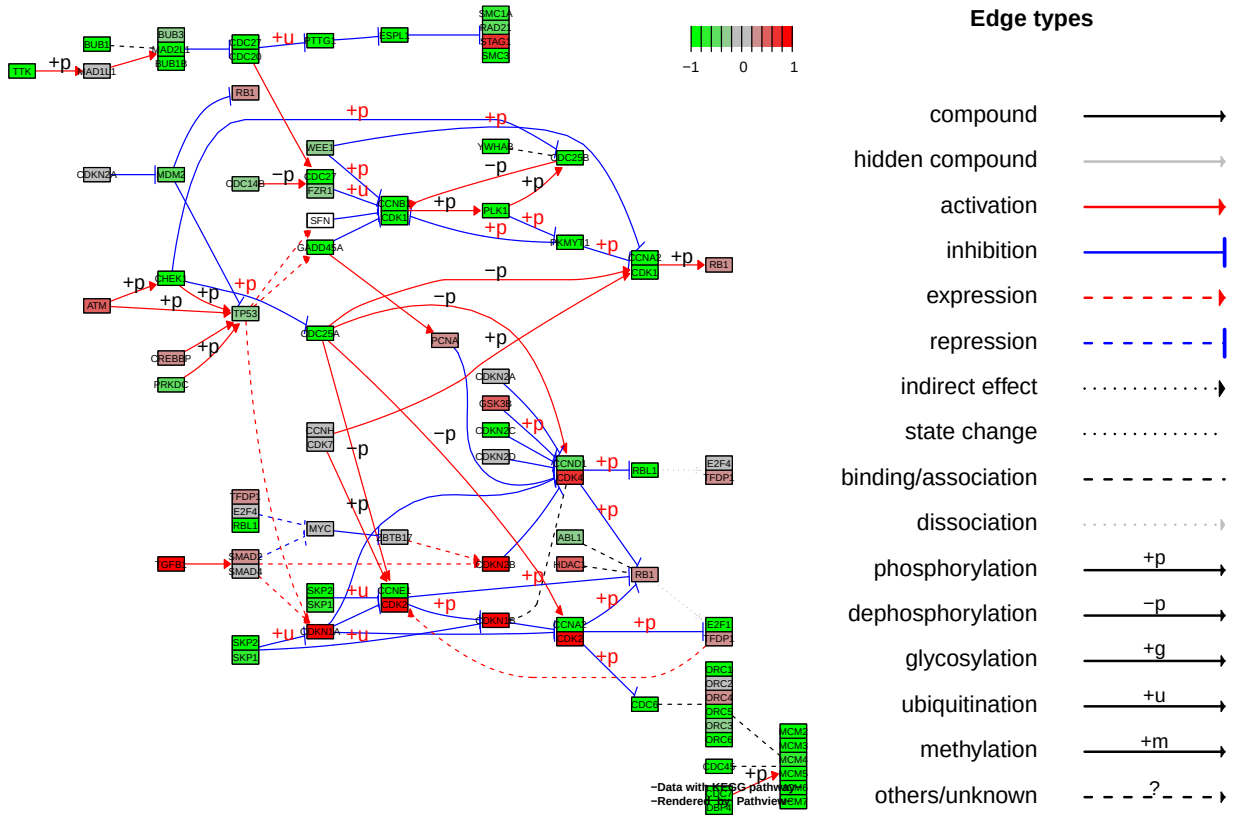


```
# A different PDF based output of the same data
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110", kegg.native=FALSE)
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAseq
```

```
## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.pdf
```




```
## Focus on top 5 upregulated pathways here for demo purposes only
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$greater)[1:5]

# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

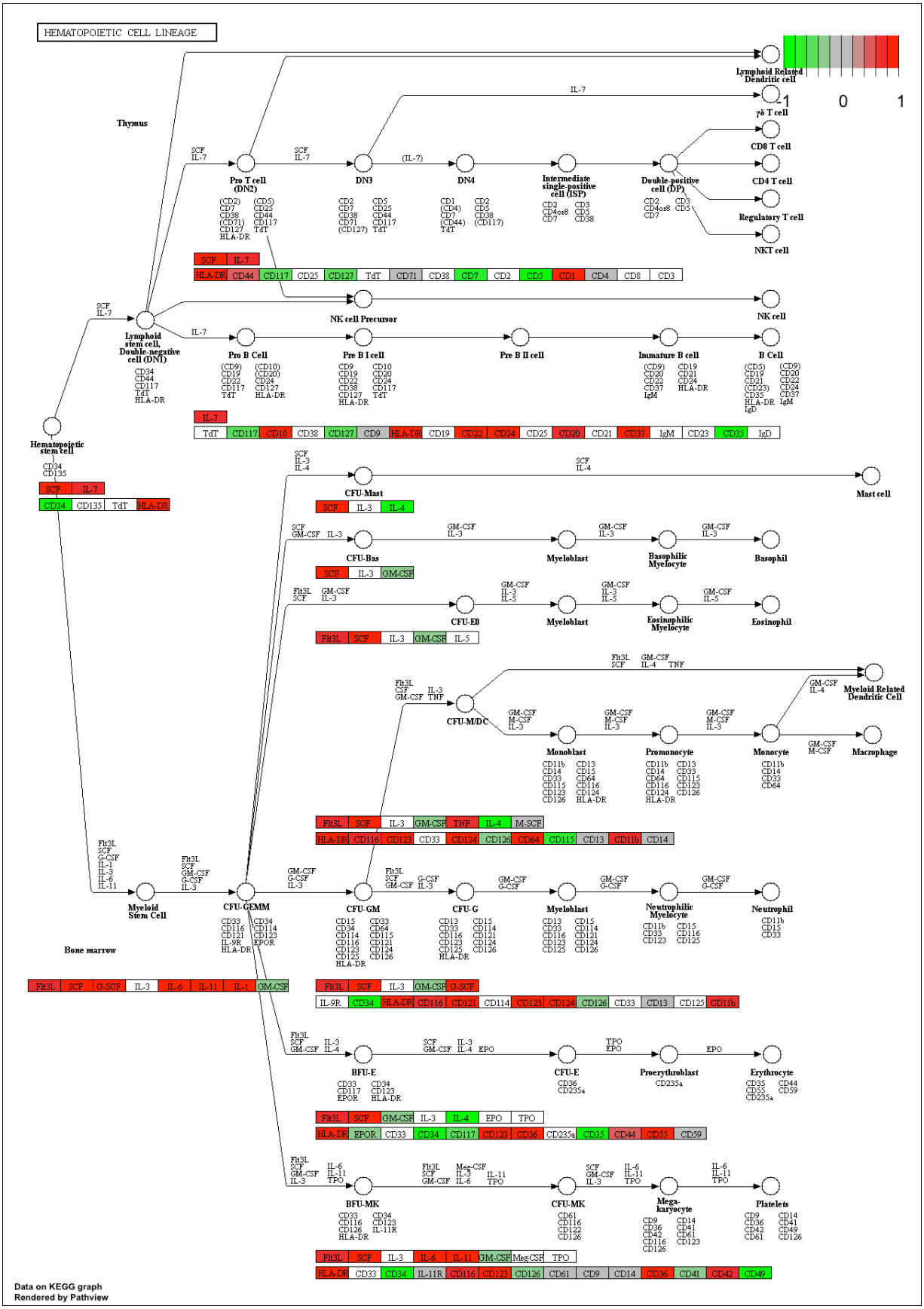
```
## [1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

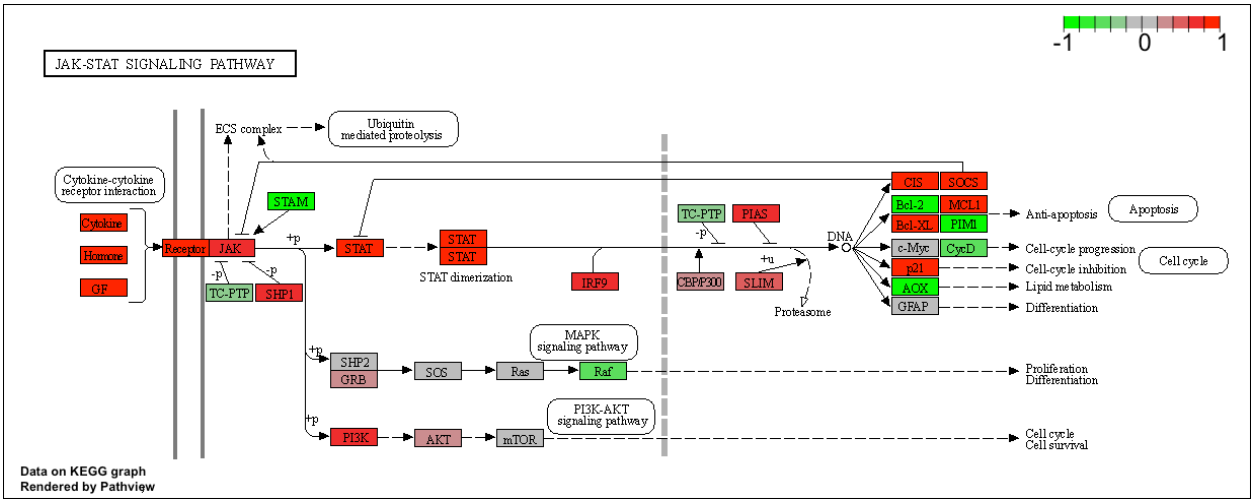
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

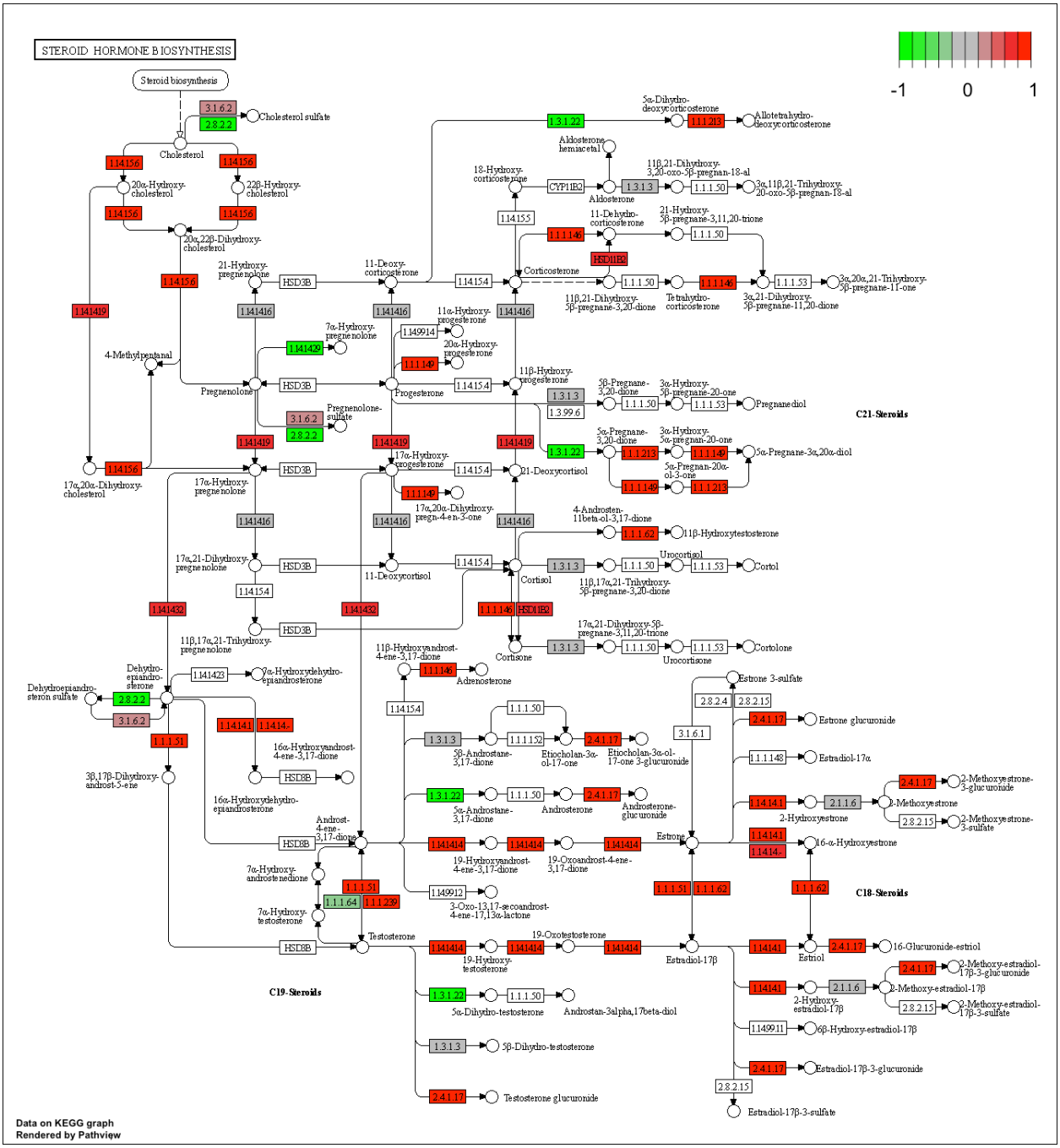
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

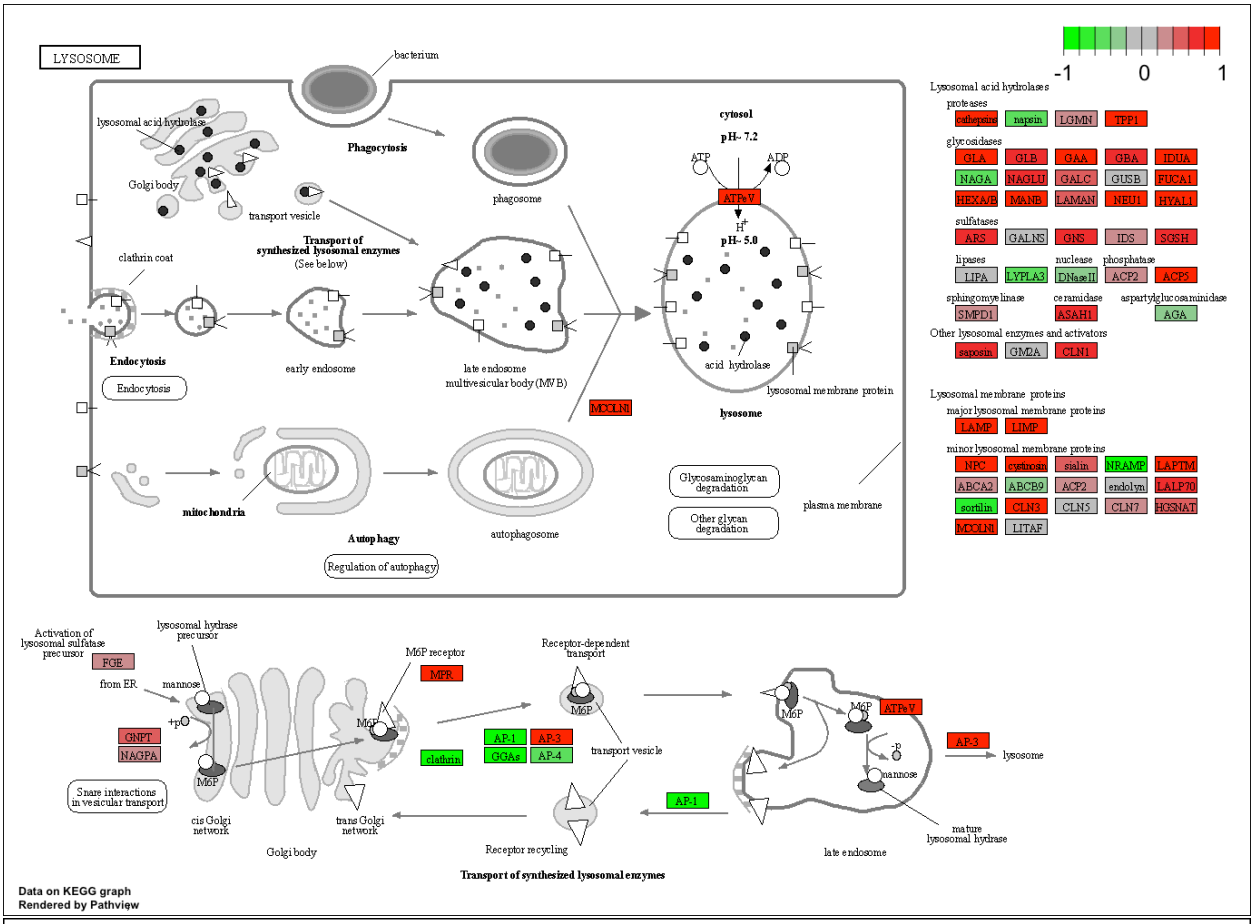
```
## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAseq
```

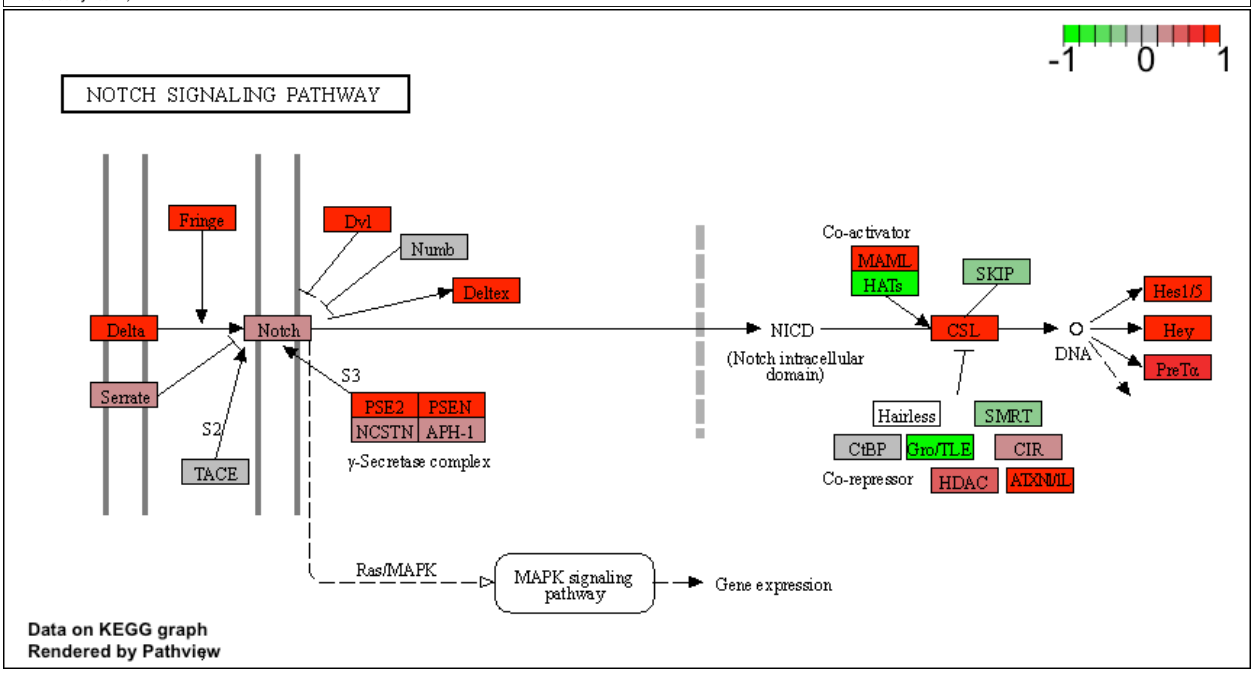
```
## Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

## Info: some node width is different from others, and hence adjusted!

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png
```


HEMATOPOIETIC CELL LINEAGE
Lymphoid Related Dendritic cell
-1
0
1
Thymus
IL-7
γδ T cell
CD8 T cell
CD4 T cell
Regulatory T cell
NKT cell
SCF
IL-7
Pro T cell (DN2)
DN3
DN4
Intermediate single-positive cell (ISP)
Double-positive cell (DP)
(CD2) (CD5) CD7 CD25 CD38 CD44 (CD71) CD117 CD127 TdT HLA-DR
CD2 CD5 CD7 CD25 CD38 CD44 CD71 CD117 (CD127) TdT
CD1 CD2 (CD4) CD5 CD7 CD38 (CD44) (CD117) TdT
CD2 CD3 CD4or8 CD5 CD7 CD38
CD2 CD3 CD4or8 CD5 CD7
HLA-DR CD44 CD117 CD25 CD127 TdT CD71 CD38 CD7 CD2 CD5 CD1 CD4 CD8 CD3
NK cell Precursor
NK cell
Lymphoid stem cell, Double-negative cell (DN1)
Pro B Cell
Pre B I cell
Pre B II cell
Immature B cell
B Cell
CD34 CD44 CD117 TdT HLA-DR
(CD9) (CD10) CD19 (CD20) CD22 CD24 CD117 CD127 TdT HLA-DR
CD9 CD10 CD19 CD20 CD22 CD24 CD38 CD117 CD127 TdT HLA-DR
(CD9) CD19 CD20 CD21 CD22 CD24 CD37 HLA-DR IgM
(CD5) (CD9) CD19 CD20 CD21 CD22 (CD23) CD24 CD35 CD37 HLA-DR IgM IgD
TdT CD117 CD10 CD38 CD127 CD9 HLA-DR CD19 CD22 CD24 CD25 CD20 CD21 CD37 IgM CD23 CD35 IgD
Hematopoietic stem cell
CD34 CD135
SCF IL-7 CD34 CD135 TdT HLA-DR
CFU-Mast
Mast cell
SCF IL-3 IL-4
CFU-Bas
Myeloblast
Basophilic Myelocyte
Basophil
SCF IL-3 GM-CSF
CFU-Eo
Eosinophilic Myelocyte
Eosinophil
Flt3L SCF IL-3 GM-CSF IL-5
CFU-M/DC
Monoblast
Promonocyte
Monocyte
Myeloid Related Dendritic Cell
Macrophage
Flt3L SCF GM-CSF IL-4 TNF
CD11b CD13 CD14 CD15 CD33 CD64 CD115 CD116 CD123 CD124 CD126 HLA-DR
Flt3L SCF IL-3 GM-CSF TNF IL-4 M-SCF
HLA-DR CD116 CD123 CD33 CD124 CD126 CD64 CD115 CD13 CD11b CD14
Myeloid Stem Cell
CFU-GEMM
CFU-GM
CFU-G
Myeloblast
Neutrophilic Myelocyte
Neutrophil
CD33 CD34 CD116 CD114 CD121 CD123 IL-9R EPOR HLA-DR
CD15 CD33 CD34 CD64 CD114 CD115 CD116 CD121 CD123 CD124 CD125 CD126 HLA-DR
CD13 CD15 CD33 CD114 CD116 CD121 CD123 CD124 CD125 CD126 HLA-DR
CD13 CD15 CD33 CD114 CD116 CD121 CD123 CD124 CD125 CD126
CD11b CD15 CD33 CD116 CD123 CD125
CD11b CD15 CD15 CD33
Bone marrow
Flt3L SCF G-SCF IL-3 IL-6 IL-11 IL-1 GM-CSF
Flt3L SCF IL-3 GM-CSF G-SCF
IL-9R CD34 HLA-DR CD116 CD121 CD114 CD123 CD124 CD126 CD33 CD13 CD125 CD11b
BFU-E
CFU-E
Proerythroblast
Erythrocyte
CD33 CD34 CD117 CD123 EPOR HLA-DR
CD36 CD235a
CD235a
CD35 CD44 CD55 CD59 CD235a
Flt3L SCF GM-CSF IL-3 IL-4 EPO TPO
HLA-DR EPOR CD33 CD34 CD117 CD123 CD36 CD235a CD35 CD44 CD55 CD59
BFU-MK
CFU-MK
Mega-karyocyte
Platelets
CD33 CD34 CD116 CD123 CD126 IL-11R HLA-DR
CD61 CD116 CD123 CD126
CD9 CD14 CD36 CD41 CD42 CD61 CD116 CD123 CD126
CD9 CD14 CD36 CD41 CD42 CD49 CD61 CD126
Flt3L SCF IL-3 IL-6 IL-11 GM-CSF Meg-CSF TPO
HLA-DR CD33 CD34 IL-11R CD116 CD123 CD126 CD61 CD9 CD14 CD36 CD41 CD42 CD49
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


-1
0
1
JAK-STAT SIGNALING PATHWAY
ECS complex
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
Cytokine
Hormone
GF
Receptor
JAK
STAM
+p
-p
TC-PTP
SHP1
STAT
STAT
STAT
STAT dimerization
IRF9
TC-PTP
PIAS
-p
+u
CBP/P300
SLIM
Proteasome
DNA
CIS
SOCS
Bcl-2
MCL1
Bcl-XL
PIM1
c-Myc
CycD
p21
ACOX
GFAP
Anti-apoptosis
Apoptosis
Cell-cycle progression
Cell-cycle inhibition
Lipid metabolism
Differentiation
Cell cycle
MAPK signaling pathway
SHP2
GRB
SOS
Ras
Raf
Proliferation
Differentiation
PI3K-AKT signaling pathway
PI3K
AKT
mTOR
Cell cycle
Cell survival
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


STEROID HORMONE BIOSYNTHESIS
-1
0
1
Steroid biosynthesis
Cholesterol
Cholesterol sulfate
20α-Hydroxy-cholesterol
22β-Hydroxy-cholesterol
20α,22β-Dihydroxy-cholesterol
21-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
11-Deoxy-corticosterone
Corticosterone
11β,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
Tetrahydro-corticosterone
3α,20α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11-one
3α,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11,20-dione
5α-Dihydro-deoxycorticosterone
Allotetrahydro-deoxycorticosterone
Aldosterone hemiacetal
18-Hydroxy-corticosterone
Aldosterone
11β,21-Dihydroxy-3,20-oxo-5β-pregnan-18-al
3α,11β,21-Trihydroxy-20-oxo-5β-pregnan-18-al
11-Dehydro-corticosterone
21-Hydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,11,20-trione
7α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
11α-Hydroxy-progesterone
20α-Hydroxy-progesterone
4-Methylpentanal
Pregnenolone
Progesterone
11β-Hydroxy-progesterone
5β-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5β-pregnane-20-one
Pregnanediol
Pregnenolone-sulfate
5α-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one
5α-Pregnane-3α,20α-diol
5α-Pregnan-20α-ol-3-one
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-cholesterol
17α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
17α-Hydroxy-progesterone
21-Deoxycortisol
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-pregn-4-en-3-one
4-Androsten-11beta-ol-3,17-dione
11β-Hydroxytestosterone
17α,21-Dihydroxy-pregnenolone
11-Deoxycortisol
Cortisol
Urocortisol
Cortol
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-pregnenolone
17α,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,11,20-trione
Cortisone
Urocortisone
Cortolone
11β-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
Adrenosterone
Dehydroepiandro-sterone sulfate
Dehydro-epiandro-sterone
7α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
16α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
3β,17β-Dihydroxy-androst-5-ene
16α-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione
5β-Androstane-3,17-dione
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide
5α-Androstane-3,17-dione
Androsterone
Androsterone-glucuronide
19-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
19-Oxoandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
Estrone
Estrone 3-sulfate
Estrone glucuronide
Estradiol-17α
2-Hydroxyestrone
2-Methoxyestrone
2-Methoxyestrone-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxyestrone-3-sulfate
16α-Hydroxyestrone
7α-Hydroxy-androstenedione
7α-Hydroxy-testosterone
3-Oxo-13,17-secoandrost-4-ene-17,13α-lactone
Testosterone
19-Oxotestosterone
19-Hydroxy-testosterone
Estradiol-17β
Estriol
16-Glucuronide-estriol
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β
2-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
6β-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
Estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
Estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
5α-Dihydro-testosterone
Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol
5β-Dihydro-testosterone
Testosterone glucuronide
C21-Steroids
C18-Steroids
C19-Steroids
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview





Q. Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the pathview figures for the top 5 down-reguled pathways?

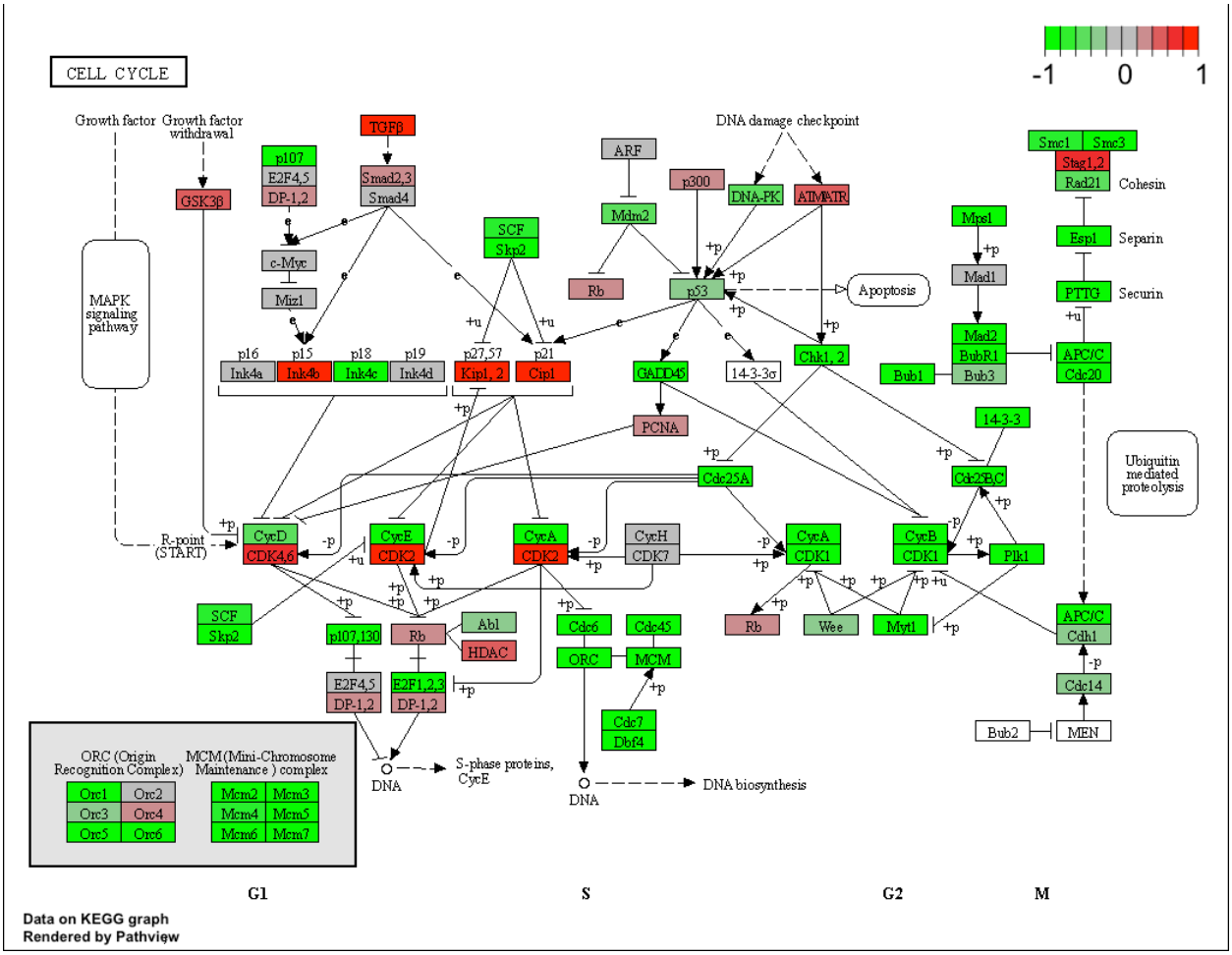
```
## Focus on top 5 downregulated pathways here for demo purposes only
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$less)[1:5]
```

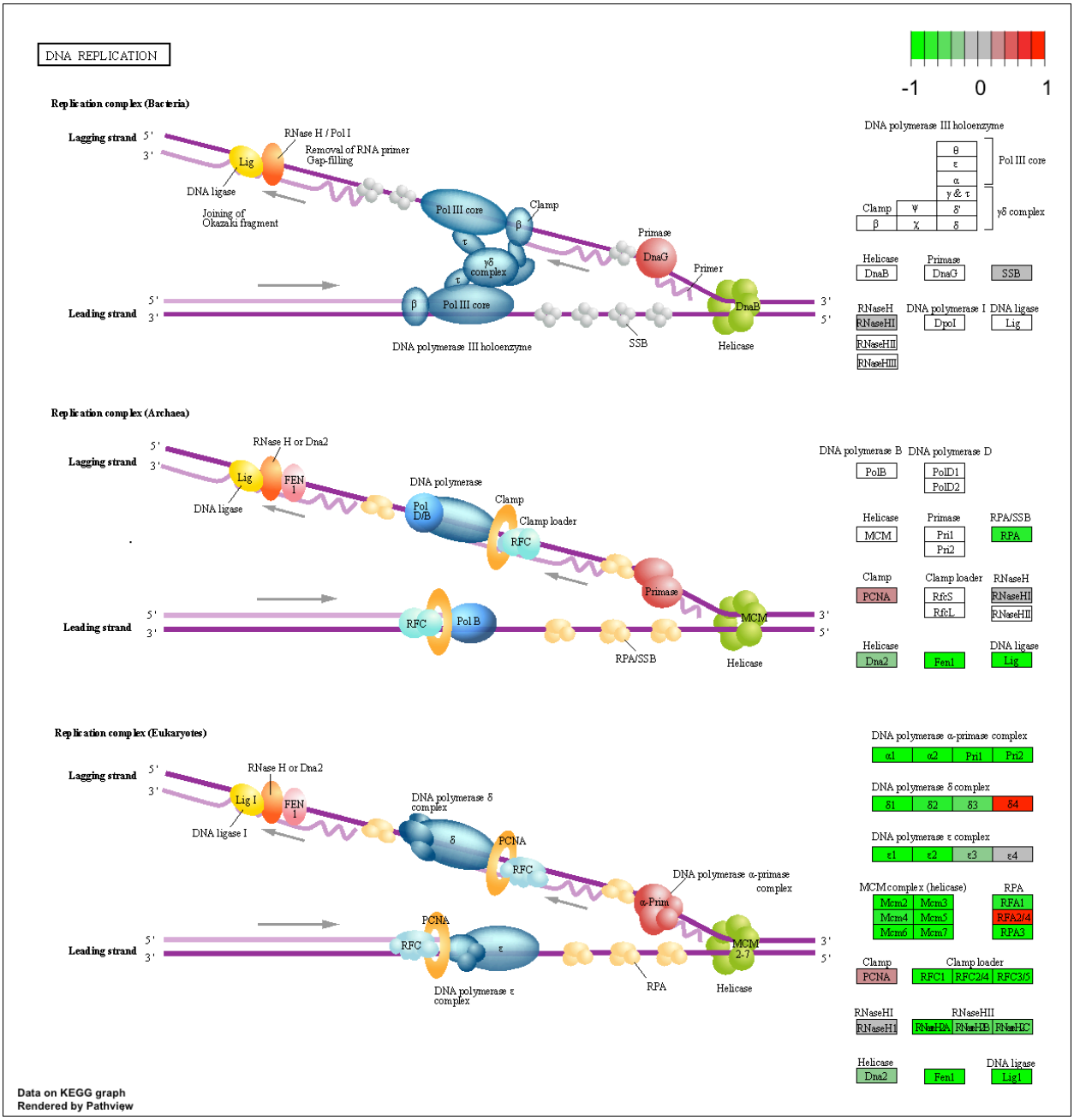
```
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

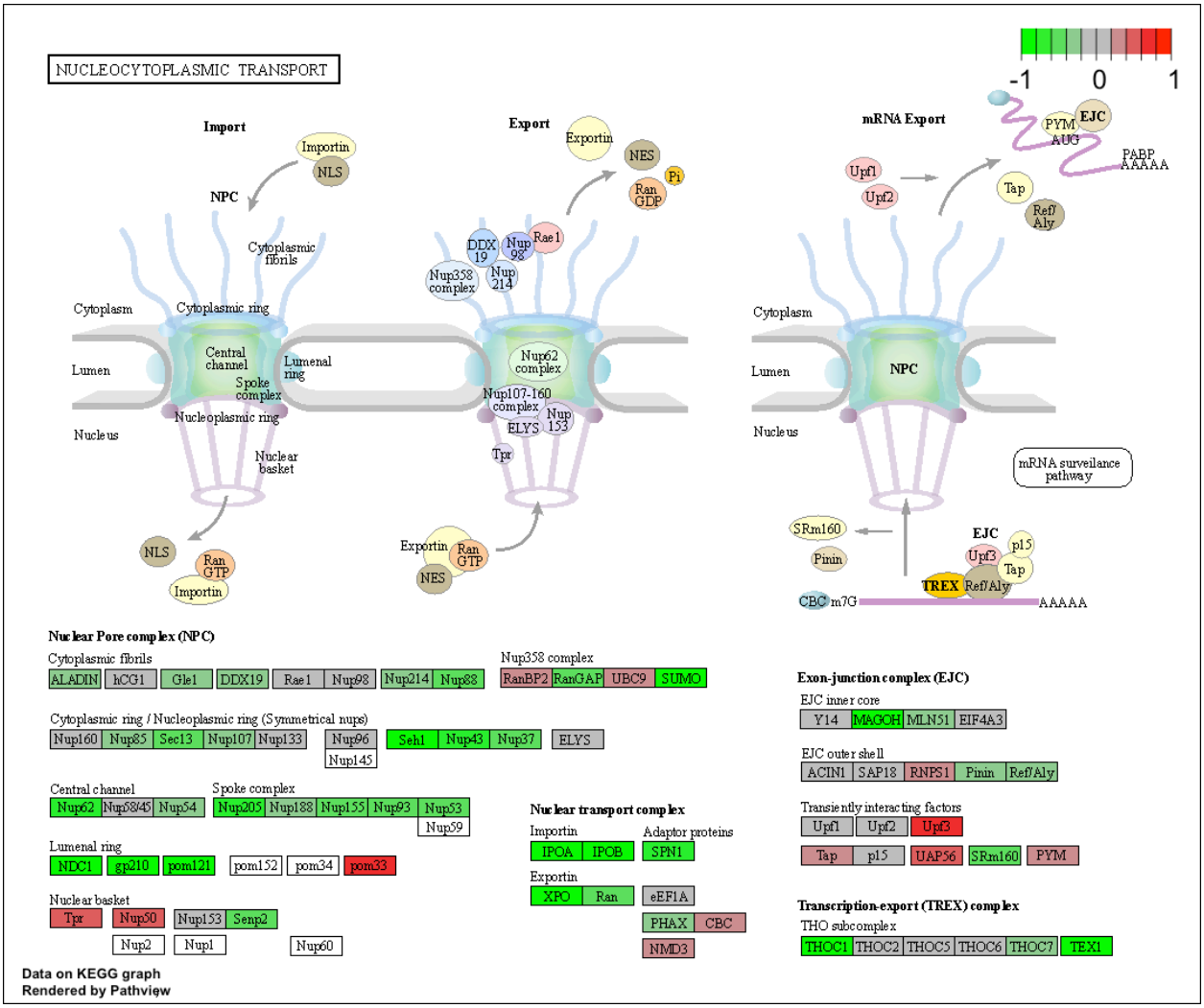
```
## [1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"
```

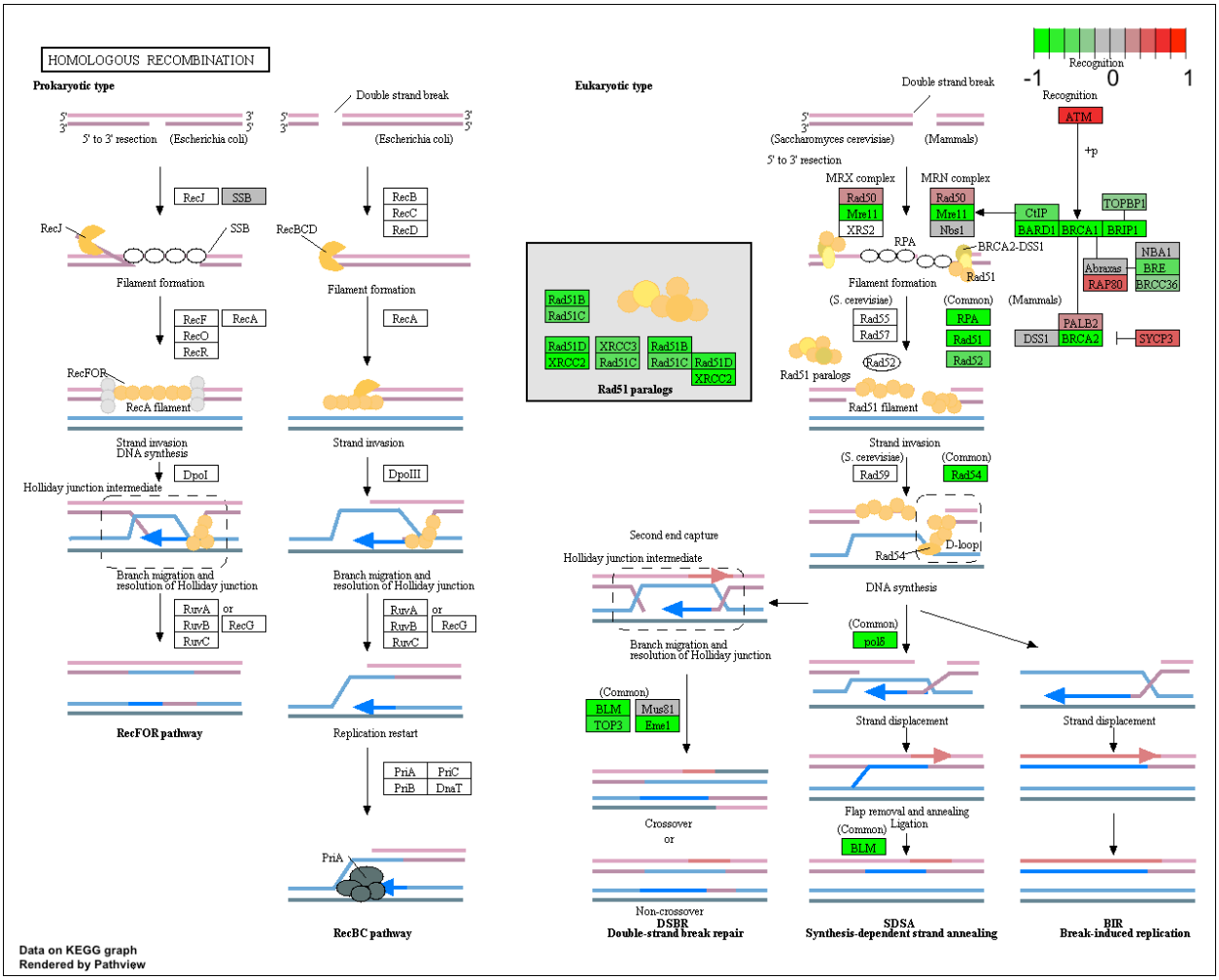
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

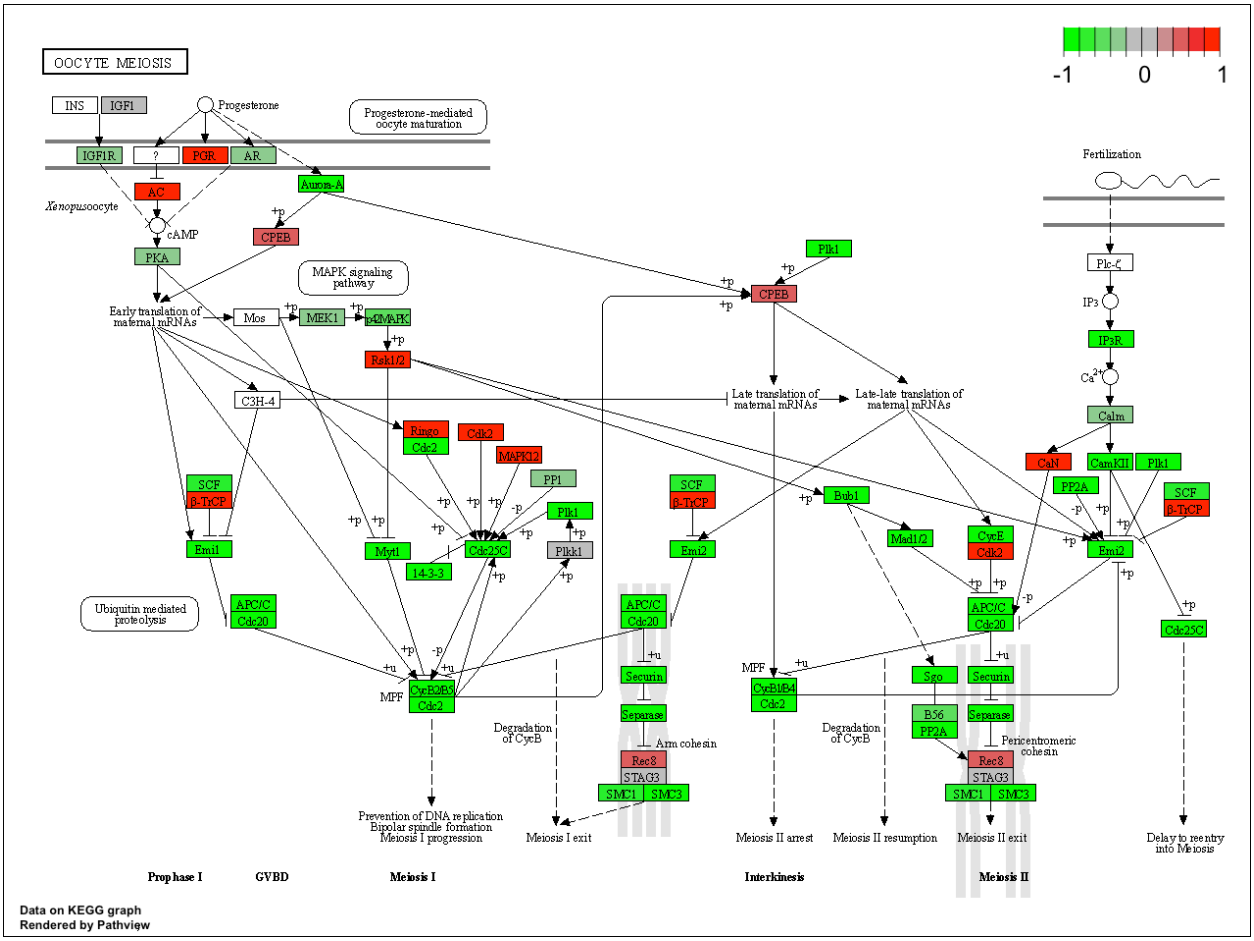
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/maywu/Desktop/bioinformatics/projects/bggn213_github/class16-RNAse

## Info: Writing image file hsa04114.pathview.png
```


CELL CYCLE
-1
0
1
Growth factor
Growth factor withdrawal
GSK3β
TGFβ
Smad2,3
Smad4
p107
E2F4,5
DP-1,2
c-Myc
Miz1
MAPK signaling pathway
SCF
Skp2
ARF
Mdm2
p300
DNA-PK
ATM/ATR
DNA damage checkpoint
Rb
p53
Apoptosis
Chk1, 2
p16 Ink4a
p15 Ink4b
p18 Ink4c
p19 Ink4d
p27,57 Kip1, 2
p21 Cip1
GADD45
14-3-3σ
PCNA
Cdc25A
R-point (START)
CycD CDK4,6
CycE CDK2
CycA CDK2
CycH CDK7
CycA CDK1
CycB CDK1
Plk1
14-3-3
Cdc25B/C
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
p107,130
Rb
Abl
HDAC
E2F4,5
DP-1,2
E2F1,2,3
DP-1,2
Cdc6
Cdc45
ORC
MCM
Cdc7
Dbf4
Rb
Wee
Myt1
APC/C Cdh1
Cdc14
Bub2
MEN
Mps1
Mad1
Mad2
BubR1
Bub3
Bub1
APC/C Cdc20
Smc1
Smc3
Stag1,2
Rad21
Cohesin
Esp1
Separin
PTTG
Securin
ORC (Origin Recognition Complex)
Orc1
Orc2
Orc3
Orc4
Orc5
Orc6
MCM (Mini-Chromosome Maintenance) complex
Mcm2
Mcm3
Mcm4
Mcm5
Mcm6
Mcm7
DNA
S-phase proteins, CycE
DNA
DNA biosynthesis
G1
S
G2
M
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


DNA REPLICATION
-1
0
1
Replication complex (Bacteria)
Lagging strand
Leading strand
RNase H / Pol I
Removal of RNA primer
Gap-filling
Lig
DNA ligase
Joining of
Okazaki fragment
Pol III core
Clamp
β
τ
γδ
complex
Primase
DnaG
Primer
DnaB
SSB
Helicase
DNA polymerase III holoenzyme
DNA polymerase III holoenzyme
θ
ε
α
γ & τ
Pol III core
Clamp
ψ
δ'
γδ complex
β
χ
δ
Helicase
DnaB
Primase
DnaG
SSB
RNaseH
RNaseHII
RNaseHII
RNaseHIII
DNA polymerase I
DpoI
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Archaea)
RNase H or Dna2
FEN
1
DNA polymerase
Pol
D/B
Clamp
Clamp loader
RFC
Pol B
RPA/SSB
MCM
DNA polymerase B
PolB
DNA polymerase D
PolD1
PolD2
Helicase
MCM
Primase
Pri1
Pri2
RPA/SSB
RPA
Clamp
PCNA
Clamp loader
RfcS
RfcL
RNaseH
RNaseHII
RNaseHII
Helicase
Dna2
Fen1
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Eukaryotes)
Lig I
DNA ligase I
DNA polymerase δ
complex
δ
PCNA
RFC
DNA polymerase α-primase
complex
α-Prim
ε
DNA polymerase ε
complex
RPA
MCM
2-7
Helicase
DNA polymerase α-primase complex
α1
α2
Pri1
Pri2
DNA polymerase δ complex
δ1
δ2
δ3
δ4
DNA polymerase ε complex
ε1
ε2
ε3
ε4
MCM complex (helicase)
Mcm2
Mcm3
Mcm4
Mcm5
Mcm6
Mcm7
RPA
RFA1
RFA2/4
RFA3
Clamp
PCNA
Clamp loader
RFC1
RFC2/4
RFC3/5
RNaseHI
RNaseHI
RNaseHII
RNaseHIIA
RNaseHIIB
RNaseHIIC
Helicase
Dna2
Fen1
DNA ligase
Lig1
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


NUCLEOCYTOPLASMIC TRANSPORT
-1
0
1
Import
Importin
NLS
NPC
Cytoplasmic fibrils
Cytoplasm
Cytoplasmic ring
Central channel
Spoke complex
Lumenal ring
Lumen
Nucleoplasmic ring
Nucleus
Nuclear basket
NLS
Ran GTP
Importin
Export
Exportin
NES
Pi
Ran GDP
DDX 19
Nup 98
Rae1
Nup358 complex
Nup 214
Nup62 complex
Nup107-160 complex
ELYS
Nup 153
Tpr
Exportin
Ran GTP
NES
mRNA Export
EJC
PYM
AUG
PABP
AAAAA
Upf1
Upf2
Tap
Ref/ Aly
Cytoplasm
Lumen
NPC
Nucleus
mRNA surveilance pathway
SRm160
Pinin
EJC
Upf3
p15
Tap
TREX
Ref/Aly
CBC
m7G
AAAAA
Nuclear Pore complex (NPC)
Cytoplasmic fibrils
ALADIN
hCG1
Gle1
DDX19
Rae1
Nup98
Nup214
Nup88
Nup358 complex
RanBP2
RanGAP
UBC9
SUMO
Cytoplasmic ring / Nucleoplasmic ring (Symmetrical nups)
Nup160
Nup85
Sec13
Nup107
Nup133
Nup96
Nup145
Seh1
Nup43
Nup37
ELYS
Central channel
Nup62
Nup58/45
Nup54
Spoke complex
Nup205
Nup188
Nup155
Nup93
Nup53
Nup59
Lumenal ring
NDC1
gp210
pom121
pom152
pom34
pom33
Nuclear basket
Tpr
Nup50
Nup153
Senp2
Nup2
Nup1
Nup60
Nuclear transport complex
Importin
Adaptor proteins
IPOA
IPOB
SPN1
Exportin
XPO
Ran
eEF1A
PHAX
CBC
NMD3
Exon-junction complex (EJC)
EJC inner core
Y14
MAGOH
MLN51
EIF4A3
EJC outer shell
ACIN1
SAP18
RNPS1
Pinin
Ref/Aly
Transiently interacting factors
Upf1
Upf2
Upf3
Tap
p15
UAP56
SRm160
PYM
Transcription-export (TREX) complex
THO subcomplex
THOC1
THOC2
THOC5
THOC6
THOC7
TEX1
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION
Prokaryotic type
Double strand break
5' to 3' resection (Escherichia coli)
(Escherichia coli)
RecJ
SSB
RecB
RecC
RecD
RecBCD
Filament formation
RecF
RecO
RecR
RecA
RecFOR
RecA filament
Strand invasion
DNA synthesis
DpoI
DpoIII
Holliday junction intermediate
Branch migration and resolution of Holliday junction
RuvA
RuvB
RuvC
or
RecG
RecFOR pathway
Replication restart
PriA
PriB
PriC
DnaT
RecBC pathway
Eukaryotic type
Recognition
-1
0
1
ATM
+p
(Saccharomyces cerevisiae)
(Mammals)
5' to 3' resection
MRX complex
MRN complex
Rad50
Mre11
XRS2
Nbs1
CtIP
BARD1
BRCA1
BRIP1
TOPBP1
RPA
BRCA2-DSS1
Rad51
NBA1
BRE
Abraxas
RAP80
BRCC36
PALB2
DSS1
BRCA2
SYCP3
(S. cerevisiae)
(Common)
(Mammals)
Rad55
Rad57
RPA
Rad51
Rad52
Rad51 paralogs
Rad51B
Rad51C
Rad51D
XRCC2
XRCC3
Rad51 filament
Rad59
Rad54
D-loop
DNA synthesis
Second end capture
Holliday junction intermediate
Branch migration and resolution of Holliday junction
pol δ
BLM
TOP3
Mus81
Eme1
Crossover
or
Non-crossover
Strand displacement
Flap removal and annealing
Ligation
DSBR
Double-strand break repair
SDSA
Synthesis-dependent strand annealing
BIR
Break-induced replication
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



Section 3. Gene Ontology (GO)

We can also do a similar procedure with gene ontology. Similar to above, go.sets.hs has all GO terms. go.subs.hs is a named list containing indexes for the BP, CC, and MF ontologies. Let's focus on BP (a.k.a Biological Process) here.

```
data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)

# Focus on Biological Process subset of GO
gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]

gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=gobpsets, same.dir=TRUE)

lapply(gobpres, head)
```

```
## $greater
##                                             p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       8.519724e-05  3.824205 8.519724e-05
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 1.396681e-04  3.653886 1.396681e-04
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           1.432451e-04  3.643242 1.432451e-04
## GO:0007610 behavior                       2.195494e-04  3.530241 2.195494e-04
```

```
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  5.932837e-04  3.261376 5.932837e-04
## GO:0035295 tube development               5.953254e-04  3.253665 5.953254e-04
##                                               q.val set.size         exp1
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       0.1951953      113 8.519724e-05
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 0.1951953      339 1.396681e-04
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           0.1951953      424 1.432451e-04
## GO:0007610 behavior                       0.2243795      427 2.195494e-04
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  0.3711390      257 5.932837e-04
## GO:0035295 tube development               0.3711390      391 5.953254e-04
##
## $less
##                                             p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## GO:0048285 organelle fission             1.536227e-15 -8.063910 1.536227e-15
## GO:0000280 nuclear division              4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
## GO:0007067 mitosis                       4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
## GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.169934e-14 -7.797496 1.169934e-14
## GO:0007059 chromosome segregation        2.028624e-11 -6.878340 2.028624e-11
## GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase          1.729553e-10 -6.695966 1.729553e-10
##                                                q.val set.size         exp1
## GO:0048285 organelle fission             5.841698e-12      376 1.536227e-15
## GO:0000280 nuclear division              5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
## GO:0007067 mitosis                       5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
## GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.195672e-11      362 1.169934e-14
## GO:0007059 chromosome segregation        1.658603e-08      142 2.028624e-11
## GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase          1.178402e-07       84 1.729553e-10
##
## $stats
##                                           stat.mean     exp1
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion        3.824205 3.824205
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium  3.653886 3.653886
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis            3.643242 3.643242
## GO:0007610 behavior                        3.530241 3.530241
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis   3.261376 3.261376
## GO:0035295 tube development                3.253665 3.253665
```

```
sig_genes <- res[res$padj <= 0.05 & !is.na(res$padj), "symbol"]
print(paste("Total number of significant genes:", length(sig_genes)))
```

```
## [1] "Total number of significant genes: 8147"
```

```
write.table(sig_genes, file="significant_genes.txt", row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE)
```

Then, to perform pathway analysis online go to the Reactome website (https://reactome.org/PathwayBrowser/#TOOL=AT). Select "choose file" to upload your significant gene list. Then, select the parameters "Project to Humans", then click "Analyze".

Q: What pathway has the most significant "Entities p-value"? Do the most significant pathways listed match your previous KEGG results? What factors could cause differences between the two methods?

A: Endosomal/Vacuolar pathway has the most significant "Entities p-value"