Class 13: RNA-Seq analysis mini-project

Moises Gonzalez (A17579866)

Section 1. Differential Expression Analysis

Downloaded the count data and associated metadata

Load our files: GSE37704_featurecounts.csv and GSE37704_metadata.csv

```
#/ message: False
library(DESeq2)
```

Add metaFile and countFile

```
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[, -1])
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?

```
# Filters count data where you have greater than 0 read count across all samples.
zeroCounts <- rowSums(countData) > 0
head(zeroCounts)
```

```
ENSG00000186092 ENSG00000279928 ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000278566 ENSG00000273547
          FALSE           FALSE            TRUE           FALSE           FALSE
ENSG00000187634
           TRUE
```

```
newCounts <- countData[zeroCounts,]
head(newCounts)
```

	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

```
nrow(newCounts)
```

```
[1] 15975
```

Running DESeq2

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
dds <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = newCounts,
                              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
```

```
dds
```

```
class: DESeqDataSet
dim: 15975 6
metadata(1): version
assays(4): counts mu H cooks
rownames(15975): ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000187634 ... ENSG00000276345
  ENSG00000271254
rowData names(22): baseMean baseVar ... deviance maxCooks
colnames(6): SRR493366 SRR493367 ... SRR493370 SRR493371
colData names(2): condition sizeFactor
```

```
res <- results(dds)
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                 baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.9136      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.2296      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.1881     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43989e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.6379      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.2551      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.9798      0.5428105 0.5215599   1.040744 2.97994e-01
                      padj
                 <numeric>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01
```

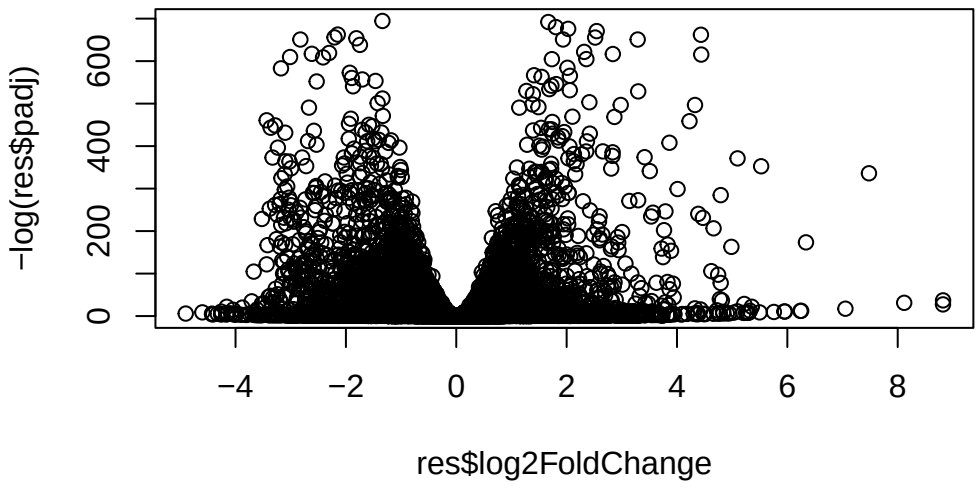
Q. Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

```
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
```

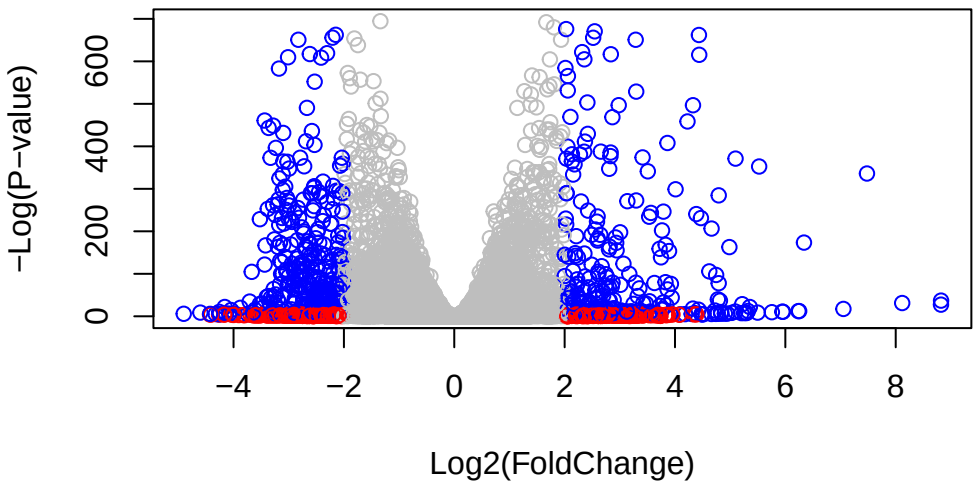
Volcono plot

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



Q. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels

```
# 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 <- (abs(res$padj) < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"

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



Adding gene annotation results

I need to add annotation to my results including gene symbols and entrezids etc. For this I will use the Annotationdbi package

```
library("AnnotationDbi")
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), # Our genenames
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",  # The format of our genenames
                     column="SYMBOL", # The new format we want to add
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

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

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

```
res$uniprot <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=row.names(res),
                     column="UNIPROT",
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",
                     multiVals="first")
```

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

```
res$genename <- mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                       keys=row.names(res),
                       column="GENENAME",
                       keytype="ENSEMBL",
                       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 10 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 1.43989e-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 0.5215599   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     uniprot
                 <numeric> <character> <character> <character>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01          NA          NA          NA
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11      148398      Q96NU1
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35       NOC2L       26155      Q9Y3T9
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17      339451      Q6TDP4
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01     PLEKHN1       84069      Q494U1
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01       PERM1       84808      Q5SV97
ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24        HES4       57801      E9PB28
ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02        ISG15        9636      P05161
ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16        AGRN      375790      O00468
ENSG00000237330          NA      RNF223      401934      E7ERA6
                        genename
                     <character>
ENSG00000279457              NA
```

```
ENSG00000187634 sterile alpha motif ..
ENSG00000188976 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
ENSG00000187961 kelch like family me..
ENSG00000187583 pleckstrin homology ..
ENSG00000187642 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
ENSG00000188290 hes family bHLH tran..
ENSG00000187608 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
ENSG00000188157                 agrin
ENSG00000237330 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, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Section 2. Pathway Analysis

KEGG pathways

Loading packages and setting up the KEGG data-sets

```
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
```

Run gage

```
# 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/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13
```

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

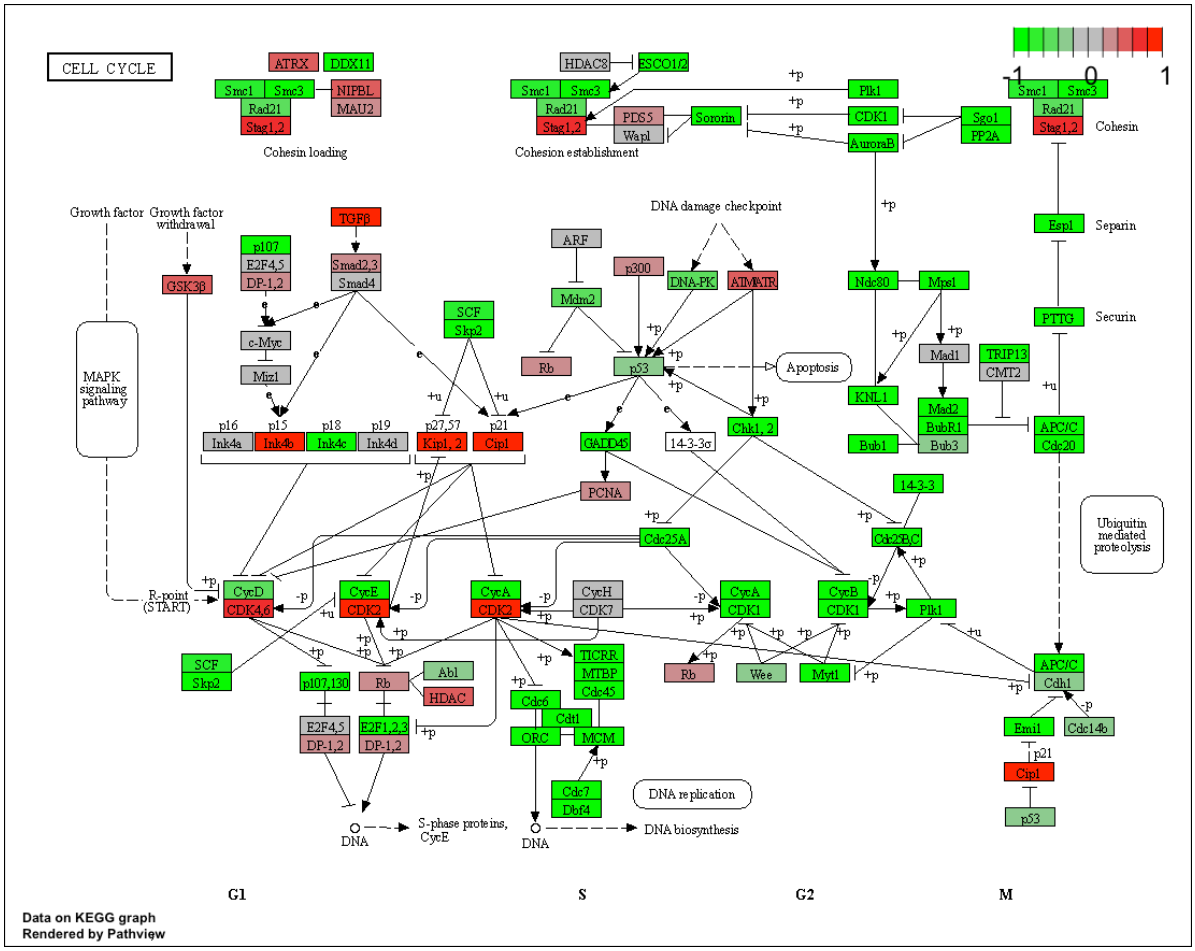


Figure 1: Cell cycle pathway from KEGG with our genes shown in color

```
## Focus on top 5 up-regulated pathways
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$greater)[1:5]
```

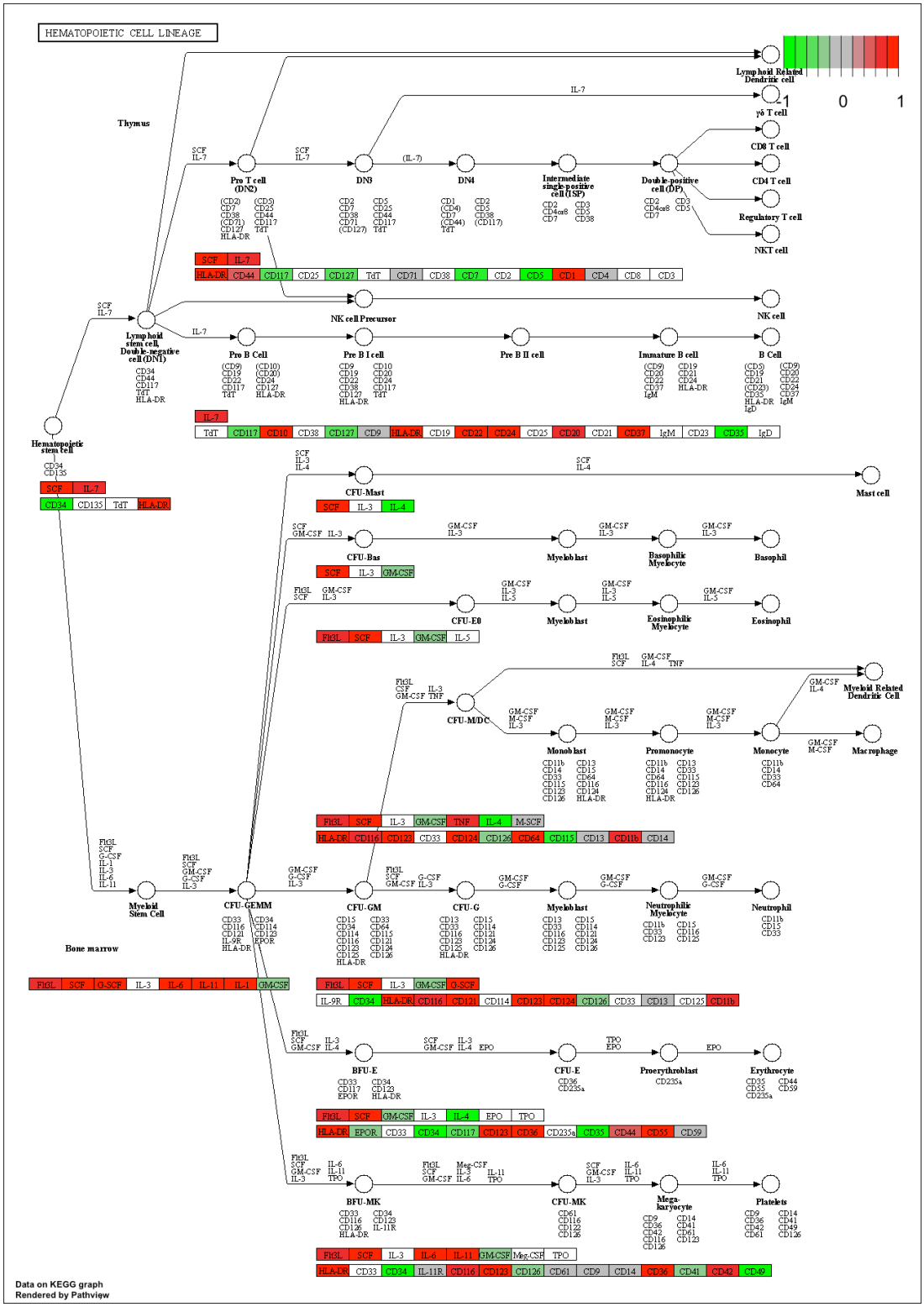
```
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

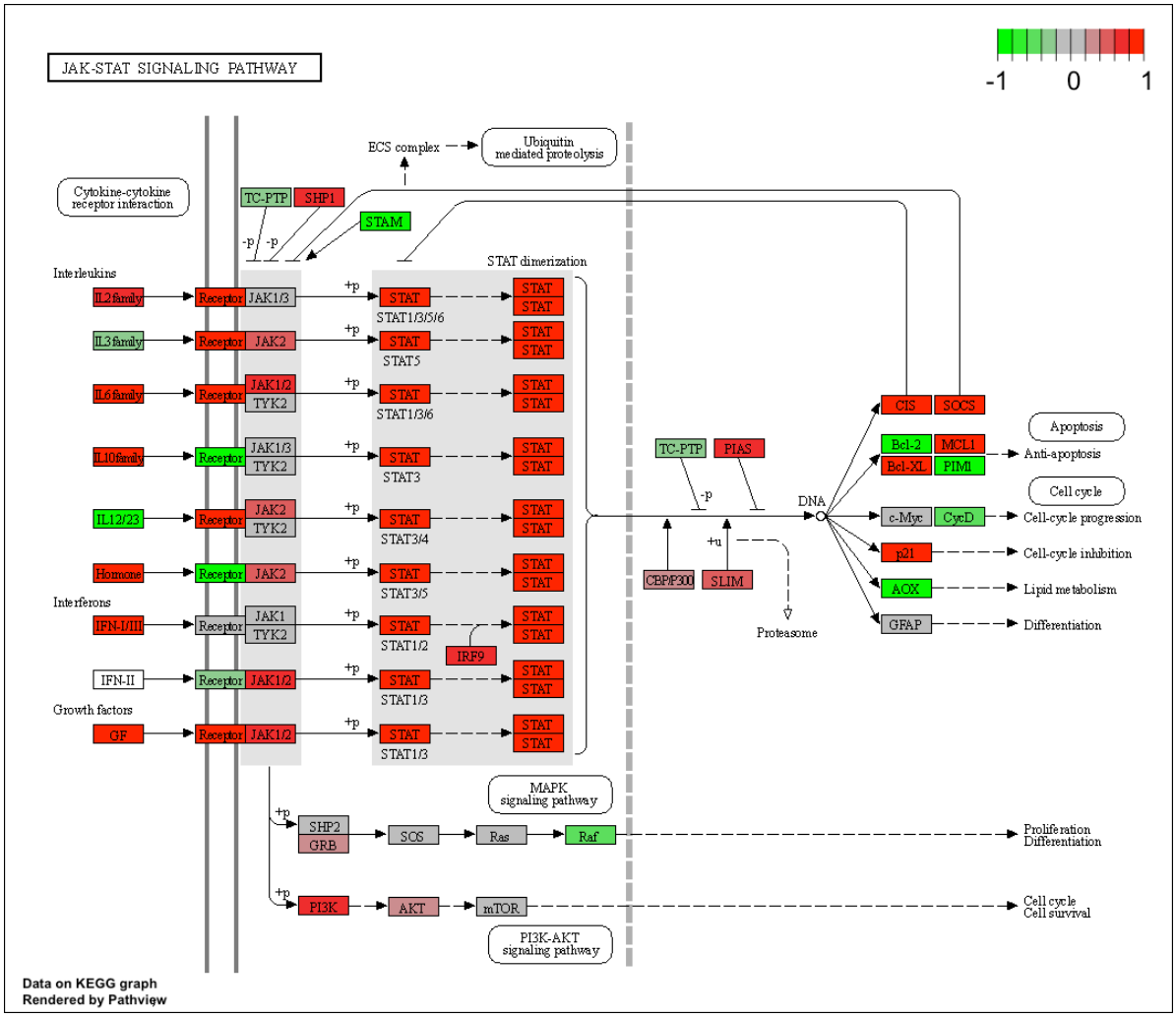
```
[1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

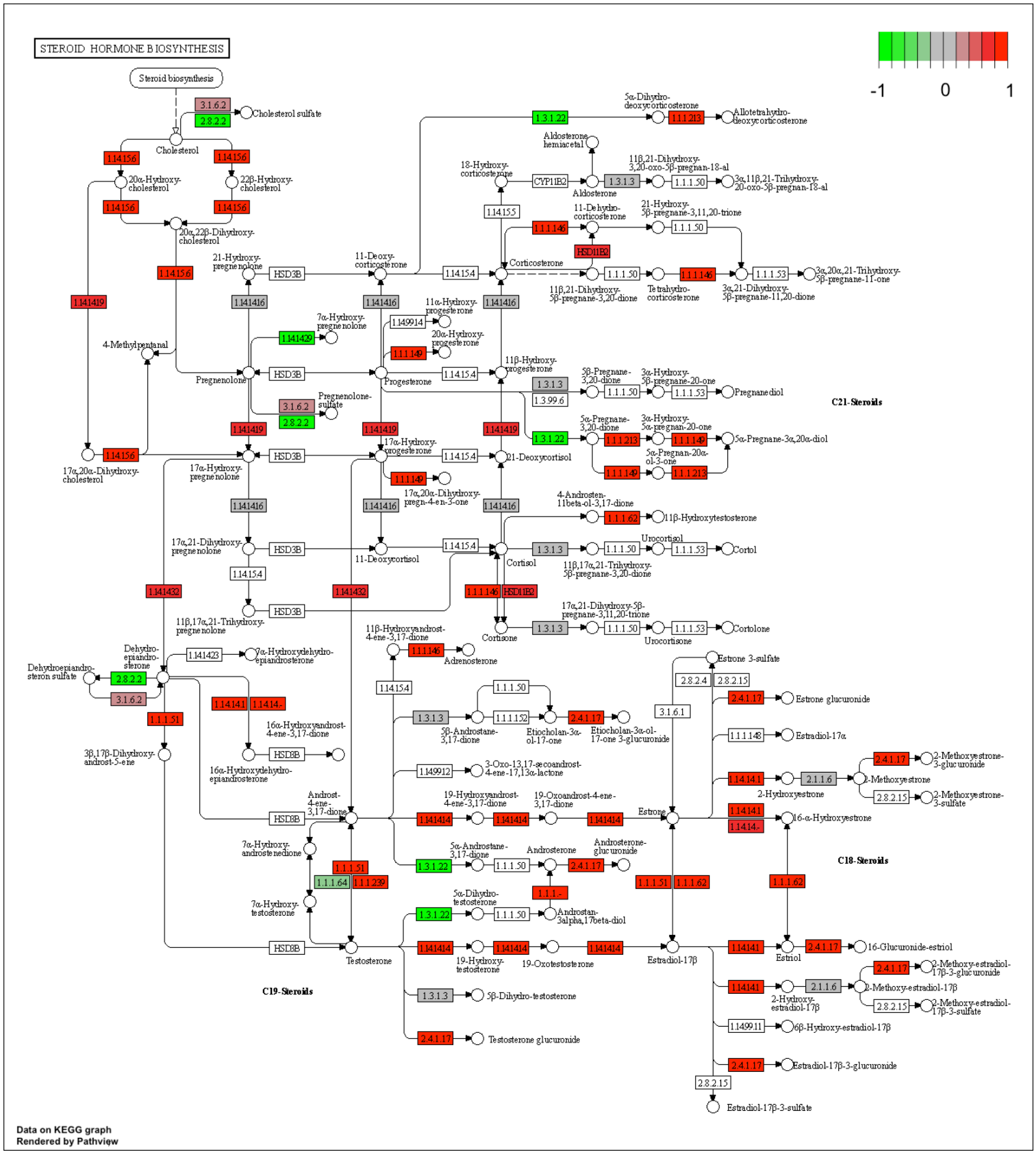
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

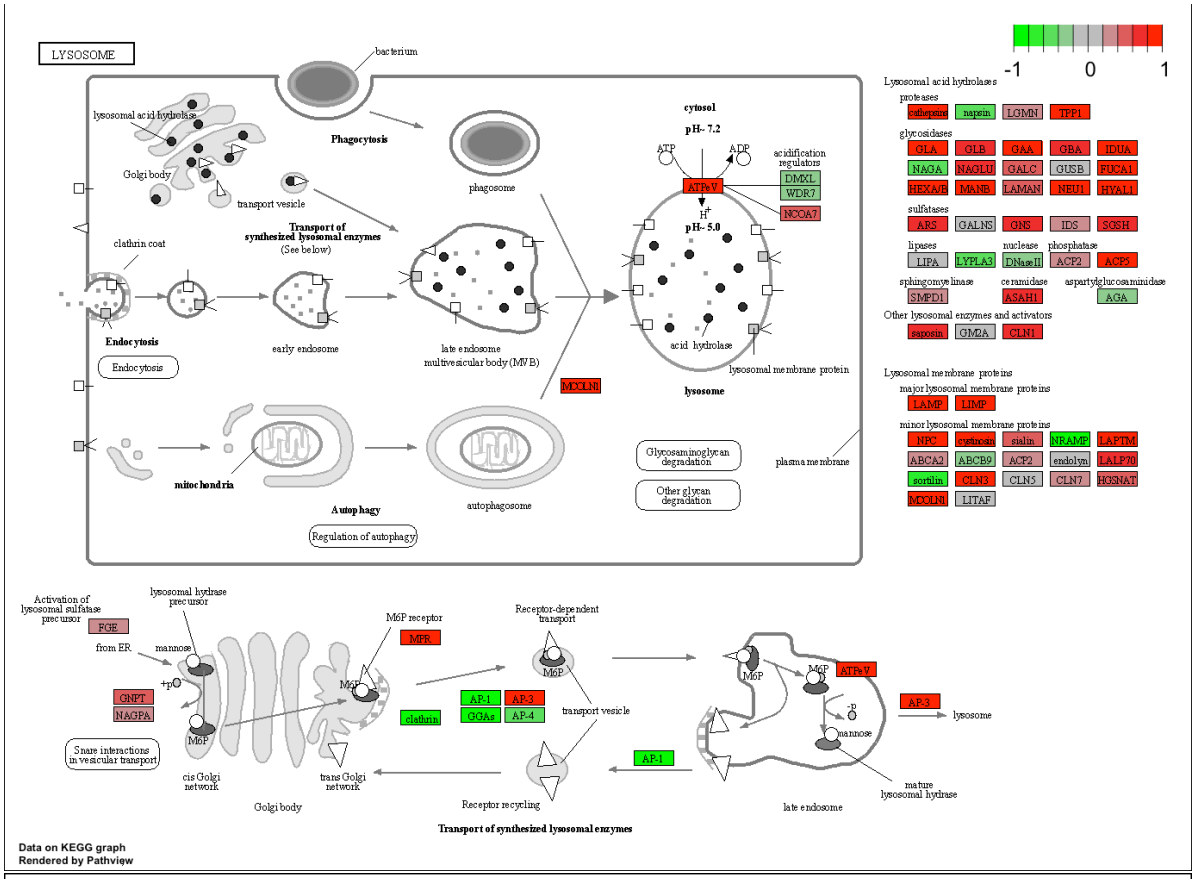
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

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
```

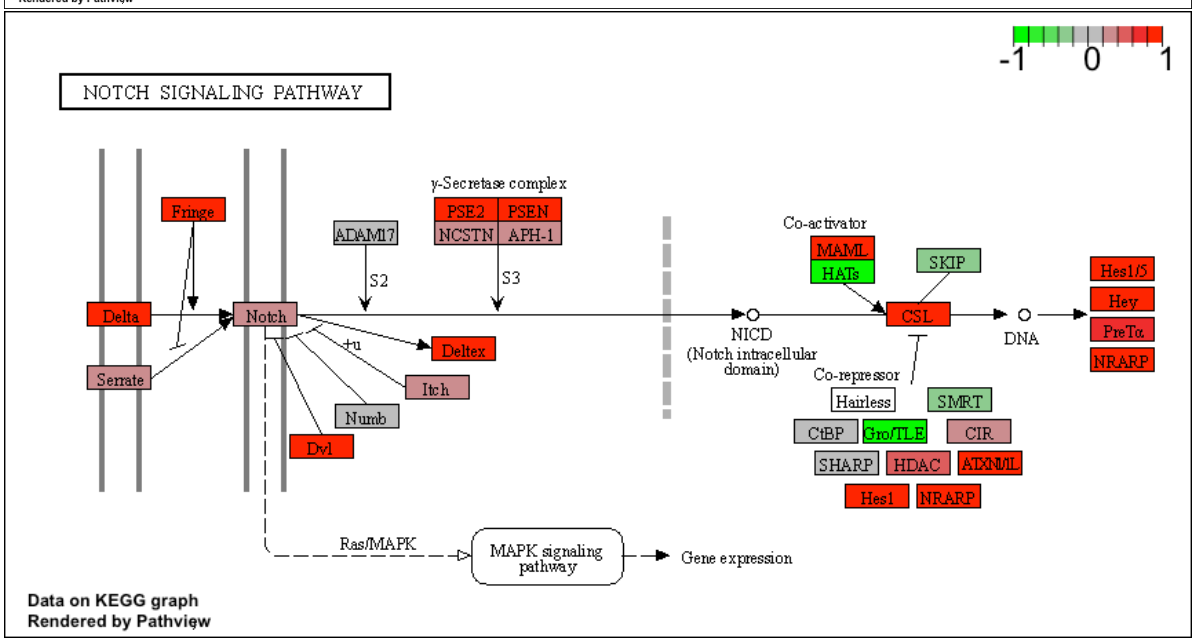
```
Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

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


HEMATOPOIETIC CELL LINEAGE
Lymphoid Related Dendritic cell
-1
0
1
Thymus
γδ T cell
CD8 T cell
CD4 T cell
Regulatory T cell
NKT cell
Pre T cell (DN2)
DN3
DN4
Intermediate single-positive cell (ISP)
Double-positive cell (DP)
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
Hematopoietic stem cell
CFU-Mast
Mast cell
CFU-Bas
Myeloblast
Basophilic Myelocyte
Basophil
CFU-E0
Eosinophilic Myelocyte
Eosinophil
CFU-M/DC
Myeloid Related Dendritic Cell
Monoblast
Promonocyte
Monocyte
Macrophage
Myeloid Stem Cell
CFU-GEMM
CFU-GM
CFU-G
Neutrophilic Myelocyte
Neutrophil
Bone marrow
BFU-E
CFU-E
Proerythroblast
Erythrocyte
BFU-MK
CFU-MK
Mega-karyocyte
Platelets
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


JAK-STAT SIGNALING PATHWAY
-1
0
1
ECS complex
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
TC-PTP
SHP1
STAM
STAT dimerization
Interleukins
IL2family
IL3family
IL6family
IL10family
IL12/23
Hormone
Interferons
IFN-I/III
IFN-II
Growth factors
GF
Receptor
JAK1/3
JAK2
JAK1/2
TYK2
JAK1
STAT
STAT1/3/5/6
STAT5
STAT1/3/6
STAT3
STAT3/4
STAT3/5
STAT1/2
STAT1/3
IRF9
TC-PTP
PIAS
CBP/P300
SLIM
DNA
Proteasome
CIS
SOCS
Bcl-2
MCL1
Bcl-XL
PIM1
Apoptosis
Anti-apoptosis
Cell cycle
c-Myc
CycD
Cell-cycle progression
p21
Cell-cycle inhibition
AOX
Lipid metabolism
GFAP
Differentiation
MAPK signaling pathway
SHP2
GRB
SOS
Ras
Raf
Proliferation
Differentiation
PI3K
AKT
mTOR
Cell cycle
Cell survival
PI3K-AKT signaling pathway
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
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-cholesterol
4-Methylpentanal
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone sulfate
21-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
17α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
11-Deoxy-corticosterone
Progesterone
11α-Hydroxy-progesterone
20α-Hydroxy-progesterone
7α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
17α-Hydroxy-progesterone
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-pregn-4-en-3-one
11-Deoxycortisol
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-pregnenolone
Cortisol
Cortisone
11β-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
Adrenosterone
Dehydroepiandro-sterone sulfate
Dehydro-epiandro-sterone
7α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
3β,17β-Dihydroxy-androst-5-ene
16α-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
16α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione
7α-Hydroxy-androstenedione
7α-Hydroxy-testosterone
Testosterone
19-Hydroxy-androst-4-ene-3,17-dione
19-Oxoandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
19-Hydroxy-testosterone
19-Oxotestosterone
5α-Androstane-3,17-dione
Androsterone
Androsterone-glucuronide
5α-Dihydro-testosterone
Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol
5β-Androstane-3,17-dione
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide
3-Oxo-13,17-secoandrost-4-ene-17,13α-lactone
5β-Androstane-3α,17β-diol
5β-Androstane-3α,17β-diol disulfate
5β-Androstane-3α,17β-diol 3-glucuronide
5β-Dihydro-testosterone
Testosterone glucuronide
Estrone 3-sulfate
Estrone glucuronide
Estradiol-17α
Estrone
2-Hydroxyestrone
2-Methoxyestrone
2-Methoxyestrone-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxyestrone-3-sulfate
16α-Hydroxyestrone
Estriol
16-Glucuronide-estriol
Estradiol-17β
2-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
6β-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
Estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
Estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
Pregnanediol
5α-Pregnane-3α,20α-diol
5α-Pregnan-20α-ol-3-one
4-Androsten-11beta-ol-3,17-dione
11β-Hydroxytestosterone
Urocortisol
Cortol
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
Cortolone
Urocortisone
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
Corticosterone
11β,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
Tetrahydro-corticosterone
3α,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11,20-dione
3α,20α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11-one
5β-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5β-pregnane-20-one
5α-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one
C21-Steroids
C19-Steroids
C18-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?

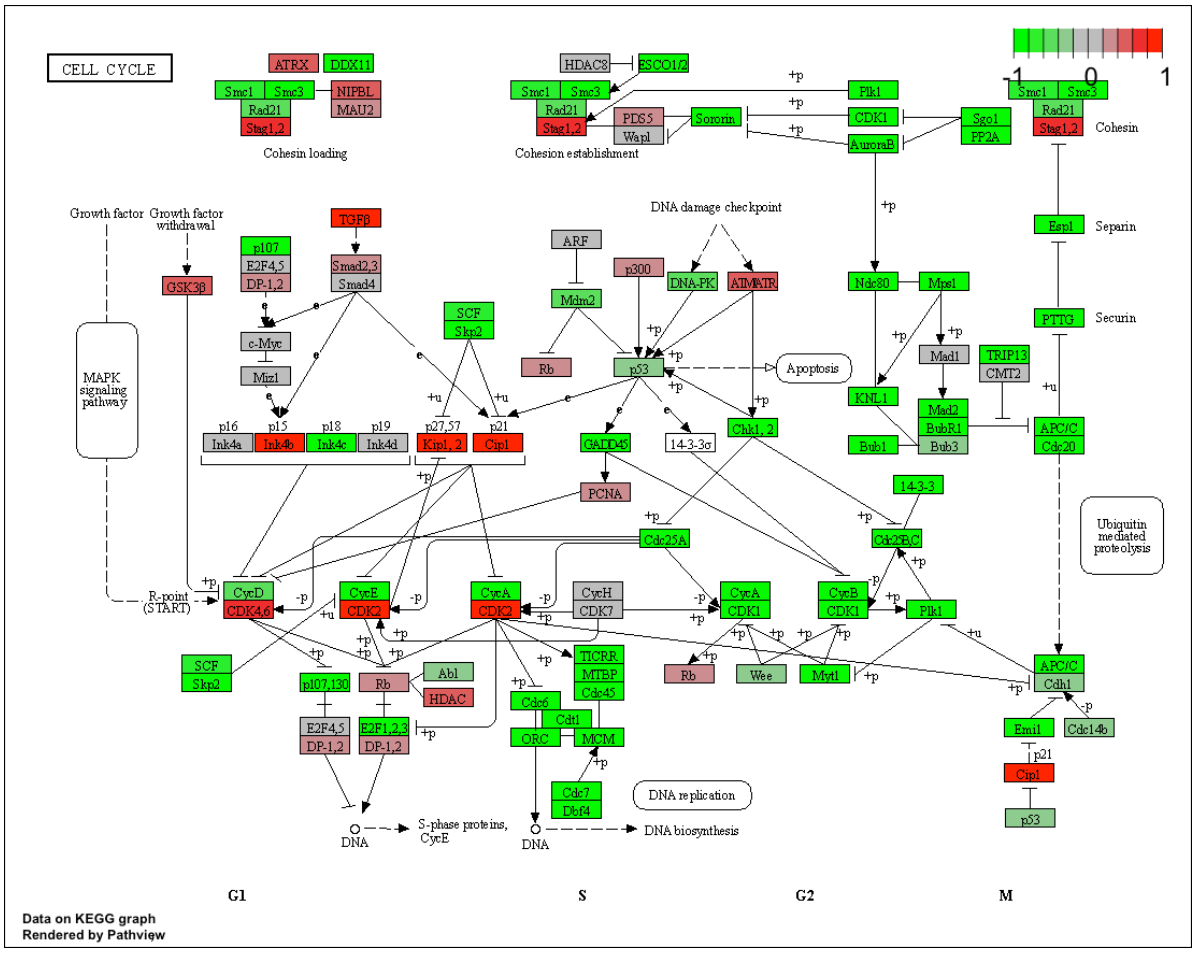
```
## Focus on top 5 down-regulated pathways
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$less)[1:5]

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

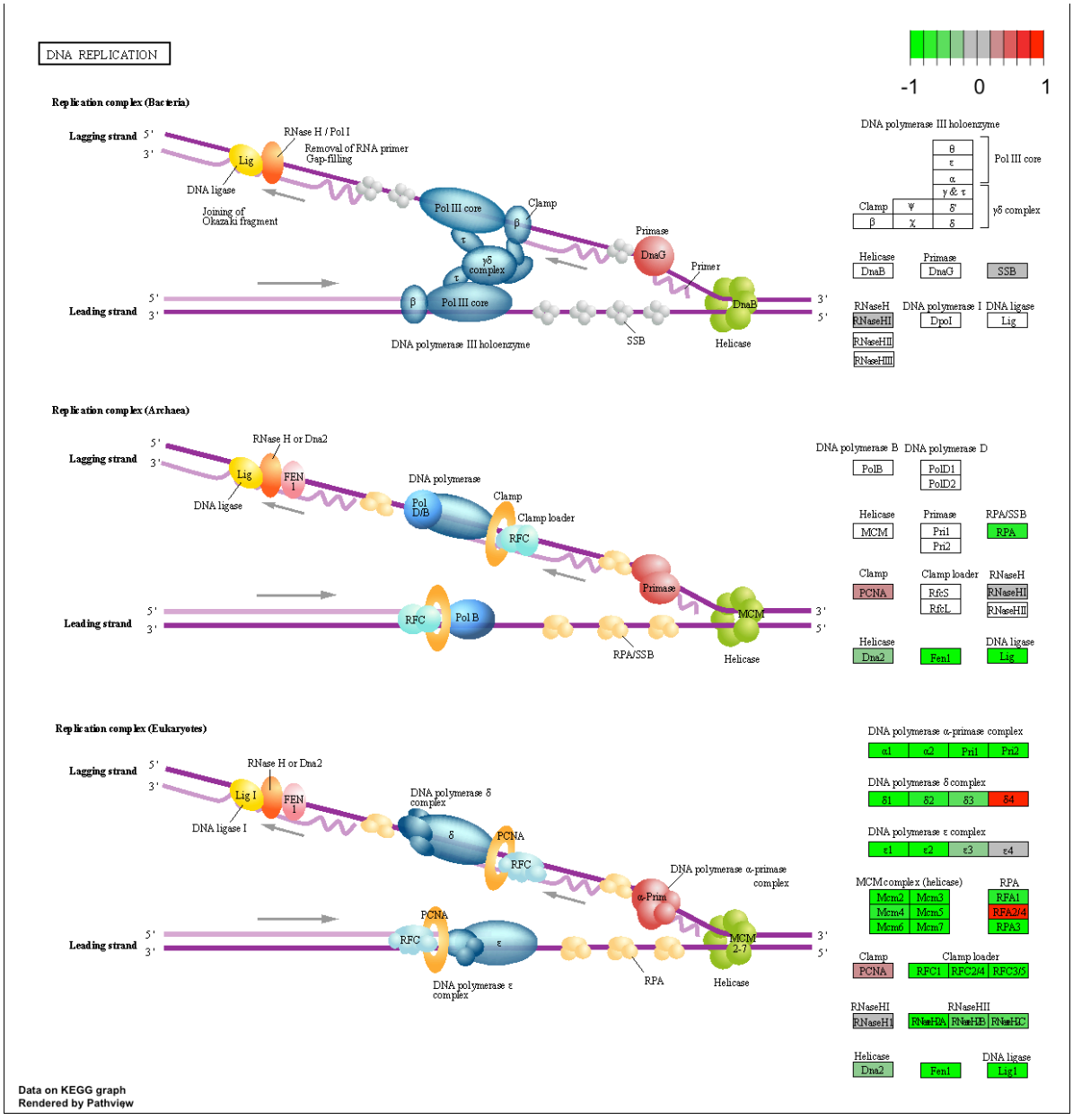
```
[1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"
```

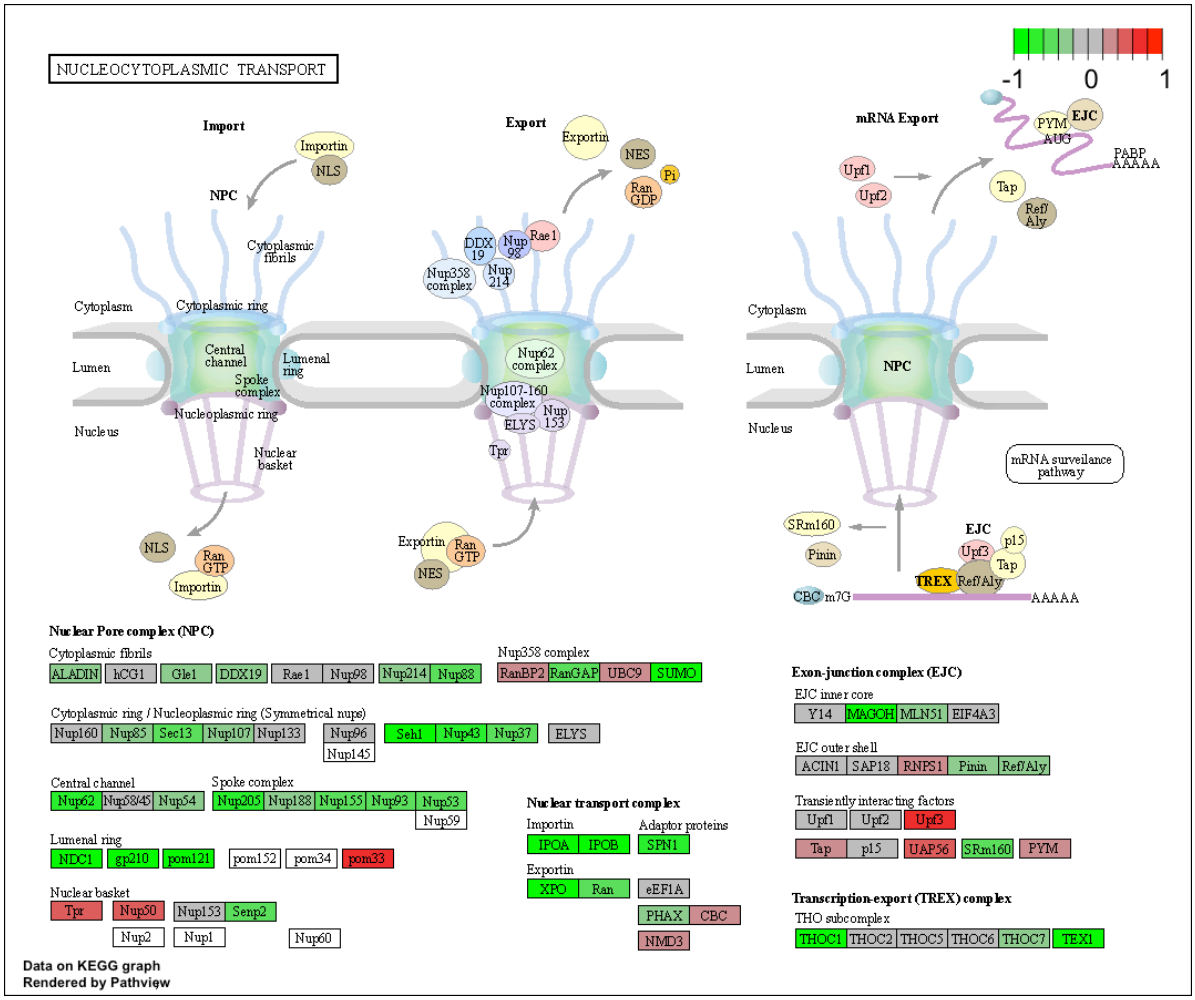
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

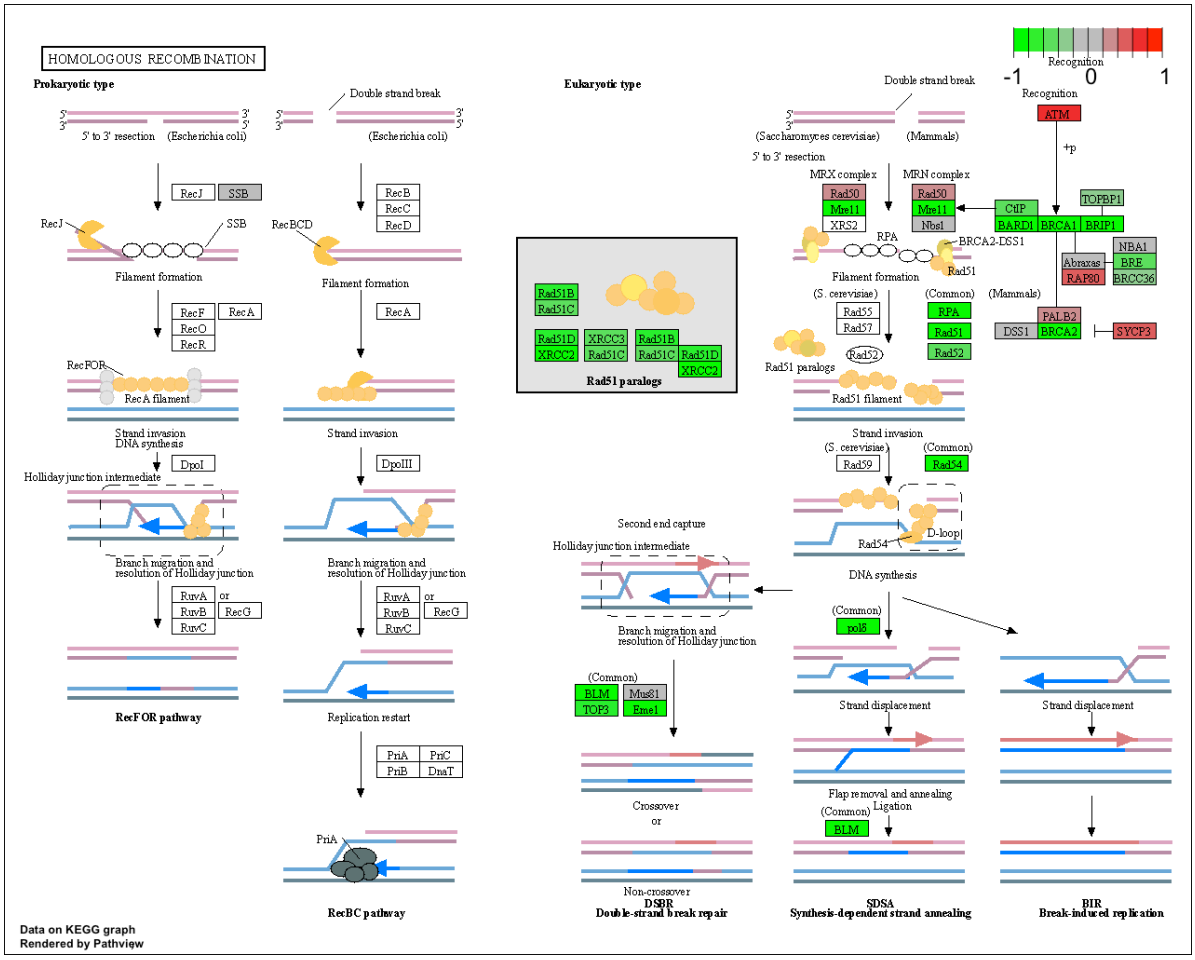
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

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

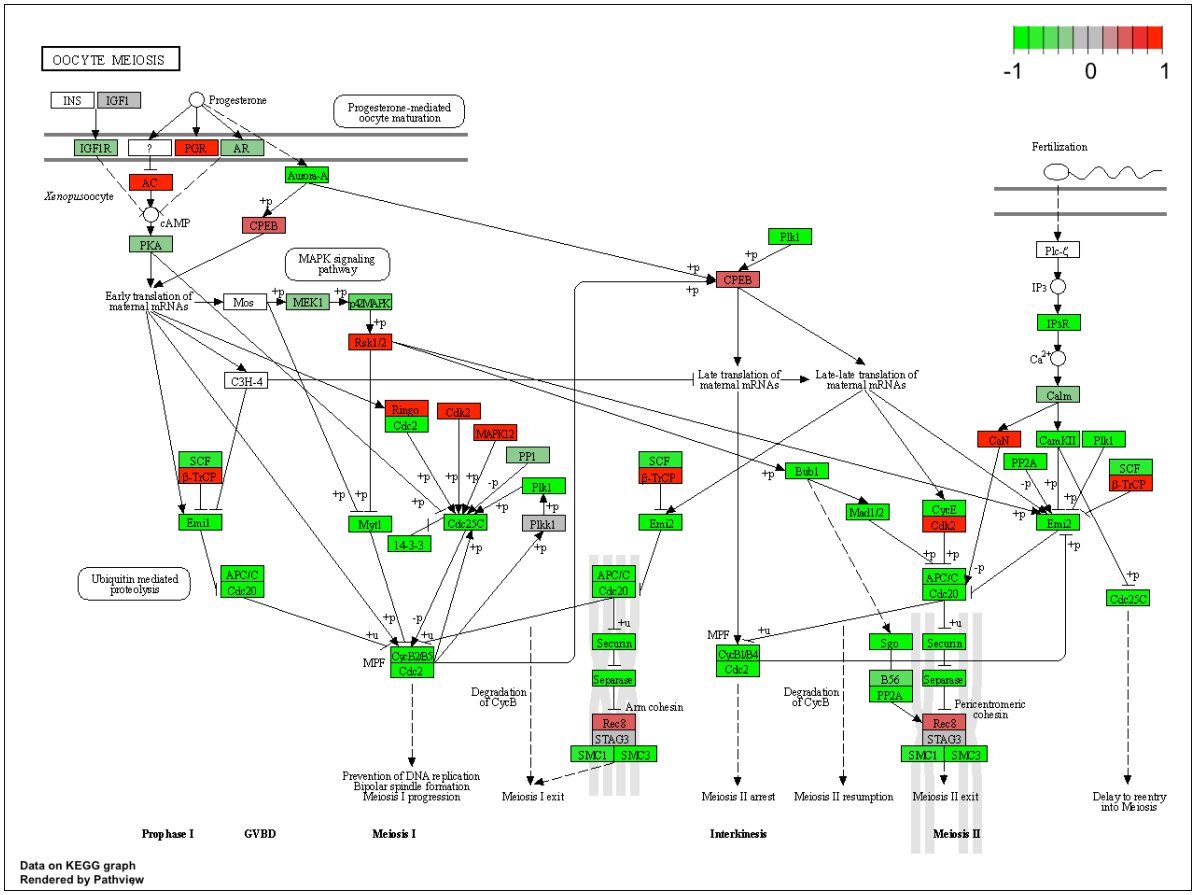
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Info: Working in directory /Users/moisesg/Desktop/BIMM 143/class13

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




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
RNaseHI
RNaseHII
RNaseHIII
DNA polymerase I
DpoI
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Archaea)
RNase H or Dna2
FEN
1
DNA polymerase
Pol
D/B
Clamp loader
RFC
Primase
MCM
RPA/SSB
DNA polymerase B
DNA polymerase D
PolB
PolD1
PolD2
Helicase
MCM
Primase
Pri1
Pri2
RPA/SSB
RPA
Clamp
PCNA
Clamp loader
RfcS
RfcL
RNaseH
RNaseHI
RNaseHII
Helicase
Dna2
Fen1
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Eukaryotes)
RNase H or Dna2
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
RNaseH1
RNaseHII
RNaseH2A
RNaseH2B
RNaseH2C
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
Lumen
Central channel
Lumenal ring
Spoke complex
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
Eukaryotic type
5' to 3' resection (Escherichia coli)
Double strand break
(Escherichia coli)
RecJ
SSB
RecBCD
RecB
RecC
RecD
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
Rad51B
Rad51C
Rad51D
XRCC2
XRCC3
Rad51 paralogs
Double strand break
(Saccharomyces cerevisiae)
(Mammals)
5' to 3' resection
MRX complex
MRN complex
Rad50
Mre11
XRS2
Nbs1
RPA
BRCA2-DSS1
Rad51
Filament formation
(S. cerevisiae)
(Common)
(Mammals)
Rad55
Rad57
Rad52
Rad51 paralogs
Rad51 filament
Strand invasion
Rad59
Rad54
D-loop
DNA synthesis
pol δ
Strand displacement
Flap removal and annealing
Ligation
BLM
Second end capture
Holliday junction intermediate
Branch migration and resolution of Holliday junction
Mus81
Eme1
TOP3
Crossover
or
Non-crossover
DSBR
Double-strand break repair
SDSA
Synthesis-dependent strand annealing
BIR
Break-induced replication
Recognition
-1
0
1
ATM
+p
ChIP
BARD1
BRCA1
BRIP1
TOPBP1
Abraxas
RAP80
BRE
BRCC36
NBA1
PALB2
DSS1
BRCA2
SYCP3
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



Section 4. Reactome Analysis

Reactome is a database consisting of biological molecules and their relation to pathways and processes

```
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, quo
```

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?

The cell cylce, Mitotic has the most significant p-value.