



Biostatistics Assignment

Presented to:

Dr / Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim

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|----------------------------|---------|----|
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Introduction

In this paper we illustrate our work in conducting data Analysis on gene expression data of two sets one of them for healthy tissues and the other one is for cancerous tissues. We first built some insights about the data sets by compute the correlation coefficient between healthy sample and cancerous for each gene to get the highest positive and the lowest negative among them. As the correlation shows to what degree are a pair of variables correlated / linearly related.

As well as we conducted a hypothesis testing for two assumptions to determine how close are, they to be true.

- assumption#1 (the genes don't change when diseased)
- assumption#2 (the genes change when diseased)

The assumptions are applied on two datasets (paired and independent)

Methods

* Reading Datasets:

We used pandas software library to read the two text files into pandas.dataframe using **pd.read_csv**, the data sets had two indexing columns so we used the names of the genes as our indexing columns and dropped the genes id column form the dataframes.

* Exploring and Cleaning data

We started off with exploring the datasets, then cleaning and filtering our data by checking each row in both files if a row had more than 25 columns (total number of data columns is 50) with the value zero then we drop the whole row, to make sure that the rows in both files are balanced we started with the data for healthy dataset then we deleted that rows that justify the condition in both files and repeated the same procedure for the cancer dataset, we ended up with 17337 gene.

* Computing Correlation between the normal samples and the diseased samples

In this stage we started off by computing spearman's cc to gain some insights about montonicity between the data we used **scipy.stats.spearmanr**. Then for assessing linearity between the datasets we used **scipy.stats.pearsonr** to compute pearson's correlation coefficient between healthy sample and cancerous for each gene to find the then we sorted the coefficients ascendingly and we plotted a scatterplot of the expression levels for both genes using **matplotlib.pyplot.**

* Hypothesis Testing

We have two hypothesizes the null hypothesis is that gene expression value doesn't change in case of healthy tissue or cancerous tissue. The alternative hypothesis is that the gene expression value does change in case of being diseased.

We used **st.ttest_rel** to compute the p value for each gene in both cases (paired or independent) we choose alpha = 0.05 (confidence level= 95%) which means that out of total number of genes 5%

will be false positive so we used the FDR to control the number of false positives using statsmodels.stats.multitest.multipletests

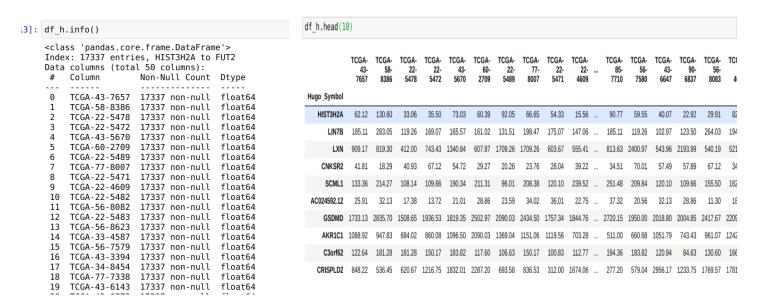
To check whether we are going to accept the null hypothesis or reject it we compare the p value before and after FDR with alpha/2 = 0.025:

If P value < 0.025 then the null hypothesis is rejected on the other hand if P value > 0.025 then the null hypothesis is accepted.

in order to get the DEG we search for the areas where we reject the null hypothesis.

Results and Discussion:

The files had originally 19648 rows and 52 columns after cleaning and filtering of the data sets, we had 17337 rows.

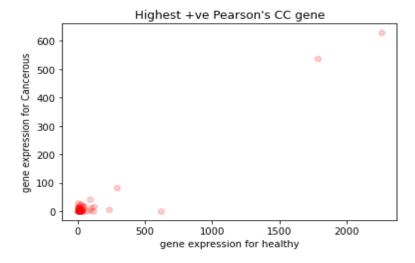


| df_c.info() | | | | df c.head(10) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----|
| Inde | | e.frame.DataFram es, HIST3H2A to l 50 columns): Non-Null Count | | | | TCGA- 43- | TCGA- 58- | TCGA- 22- | TCGA- 22- | TCGA- 43- | TCGA- 60-2709 | TCGA- 22- | TCGA- 77- | TCGA- 22- | | | TCGA- 85- | TCGA- 56- | TCGA- 43- | TCGA- 90- | TCGA- 56- | |
| 0 | TCGA-43-7657 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | | 7657 | 8386 | 5478 | 5472 | 5670 | 00-2103 | 5489 | 8007 | 5471 | 4609 | | 7710 | 7580 | 6647 | 6837 | 8083 | |
| 1 | TCGA-58-8386 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | Hugo_Symbol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | TCGA-22-5478 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| 3 1 | TCGA-22-5472 TCGA-43-5670 | 17337 non-null 17337 non-null | float64 float64 | | HIST3H2A | 336.79 | 500.46 | 703.28 | 287.01 | 486.75 | 70.51 | 145.02 | 14.03 | 397.93 | 318.57 | | 3.06 | 420.68 | 109.66 | 106.63 | 1233.75 | |
| 5 | TCGA-60-2709 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | 1 11/20 | 105.15 | 010.70 | 100.05 | 010.70 | 170.00 | 244.57 | 105.00 | 150.00 | 250.57 | 210.70 | | 105.04 | 105.04 | 151.00 | 205 10 | 205 44 | |
| 6 | TCGA-22-5489 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | LIN7B | 105.15 | 212.78 | 102.25 | 212.78 | 172.65 | 244.57 | 105.89 | 152.28 | 258.57 | 218.79 | *** | 135.24 | 135.24 | 151.22 | 395.18 | 295.11 | |
| 7 | TCGA-77-8007 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | LXN | 848.22 | 236.21 | 271.48 | 759.08 | 61.25 | 620.67 | 329.84 | 599.49 | 587.13 | 638.15 | | 688.78 | 204.07 | 438.59 | 503 95 | 3039.30 | |
| 8 | TCGA-22-5471 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | Du. | 0 10.22 | 200.22 | 212.70 | 100.00 | 01.20 | 020.01 | 020.01 | 000.40 | 001.20 | 000.20 | *** | 000.10 | 204.01 | 100.00 | 000.00 | 0000.00 | |
| 9 | TCGA-22-4609 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | CNKSR2 | 32.59 | 8.51 | 45.85 | 6.16 | 49.21 | 11.91 | 12.27 | 15.00 | 1.38 | 8.71 | | 1.38 | 6.62 | 6.11 | 1.66 | 33.54 | |
| 10 | TCGA-22-5482 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | TCGA-56-8082 TCGA-22-5483 | 17337 non-null 17337 non-null | float64 float64 | | SCML1 | 84.63 | 74.58 | 67.12 | 57.89 | 102.97 | 132.44 | 66.65 | 57.08 | 336.79 | 171.45 | *** | 165.57 | 119.26 | 87.65 | 53.57 | 232.94 | |
| 13 | TCGA-22-3483 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | 4000450040 | 47.40 | 05.04 | 40.00 | CO 45 | 07.04 | 20.00 | 40.50 | 27.05 | 20.05 | 20.50 | | 0.50 | 00.40 | 20.50 | 04.00 | F 10 | |
| 14 | TCGA-33-4587 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | AC024592.12 | 17.13 | 25.91 | 16.88 | 63.45 | 27.84 | 23.08 | 46.50 | 27.05 | 38.95 | 36.53 | *** | 8.58 | 32.13 | 32.59 | 21.63 | 5.19 | |
| 15 | TCGA-56-7579 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | CSDMD | 1551.00 | 1/27 22 | 167// 06 | 1685.71 | 2124 78 | 2133.97 | 2451 44 | 22//0 11 | 1/67 37 | 1/177 58 | | 2075 50 | 1135 20 | 1832.01 | 1208.34 | 1993 54 | |
| 16 | TCGA-43-3394 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | OJDIND | 1551.05 | 1421.22 | 1074.00 | 1000.71 | 3124.10 | 2133.31 | 2401.44 | 2240.11 | 1401.31 | 1411.30 | | 2013.33 | 1133.20 | 1002.01 | 1200.04 | 1000.04 | |
| 17 | TCGA-34-8454 | 17337 non-null | float64 | After | AKR1C1 | 9945.68 | 723.08 | 1023.00 | 1242.34 | 136.19 | 40621.74 | 660.68 | 84.04 | 5366.37 | 1111.82 | | 884.29 | 1175.27 | 1143.10 | 656.11 | 334.46 | 52 |
| 18 | TCGA-77-7338 | 17337 non-null | float64 | Aitei | | 00 10.00 | 120.00 | 2020.00 | 22 12.01 | 200.20 | | | 0.1.01 | 0000.01 | | *** | 00 1120 | | | 000.22 | 00 11 10 | - |
| 19 | TCGA-43-6143 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | C3orf62 | 82.29 | 111.21 | 59.97 | 100.83 | 98.04 | 112.77 | 52.08 | 137.14 | 79.45 | 76.17 | | 62.56 | 129.69 | 48.18 | 167.90 | 80.01 | |
| 20 | TCGA-43-6773 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | TCGA-51-4080 | 17337 non-null | float64 | | CRISPLD2 | 162.14 | 297.17 | 518.15 | 220.32 | 185.11 | 1015.93 | 1059.11 | 591.22 | 241.19 | 1709.26 | | 480.04 | 262.20 | 2319.15 | 1023.00 | 287.01 | |
| _ | | | - ff: -: 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

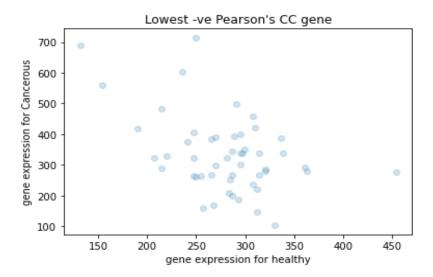
computing correlation coefficients and sorting them we found out that the:

1- Pearson's Correlation Coefficient

• The gene with the highest positive coefficient is **AREGB** with correlation coefficient = 0.969044



The gene with the Lowest Negative coefficient is FAM222B with correlation coefficient
= -0.452807



As for the hypothesis we applied all the statistical test on two pairing cases and comparing DEGs in both cases we got the following results (refer to the attached spreadsheets):

- the number of common genes between DEGs sets (paired and independent) = 12241 genes.
- the number of distinct genes between DEGs sets (in DEGs independent but not in DEGs paired) = 79 genes .
- the number of distinct genes between DEGs sets (in DEGs independent but not in DEGs paired) = 169 genes.

Conclusion:

By reviewing the results, we found out that the gene AREGB which has the highest +ve CC showcase that both the healthy sample and the diseased sample move in the same direction on the other hand the gene FAM222B which has the lowest -ve showcase that the healthy sample and the diseased sample move in opposite directions.

The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted which means that the genes are affected (changed) when diseased.

Team contribution:

Nouran Khaled: Reading the files, correlation.

Alaa Tarek and Amira Omar: Hypothesis testing and comparing DEGs sets.

Salma Haitham: FDR correction.