Lab 14: RNA-seq mini project

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Workflow

1. DESeq analysis
2. Pathway analysis
3. Gene ontology
4. Reactome analysis

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
Loading required package: stats4
```

```
Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```

Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    anyDuplicated, aperm, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind,
    colnames, dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find,
    get, grep, grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply,
    match, mget, order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int,
    Position, rank, rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, setdiff, sort,
    table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
```

```
Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

The following object is masked from 'package:utils':

    findMatches

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    expand.grid, I, unname

Loading required package: IRanges

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

Warning: package 'SummarizedExperiment' was built under R version 4.3.2

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats


Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
    colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
    colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
    colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
    colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
    colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
    colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
    colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
    rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
```

```
    rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
    rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
    rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
    rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
    rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
    rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

Loading required package: Biobase

Welcome to Bioconductor

    Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
    'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
    'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.


Attaching package: 'Biobase'

The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':

    rowMedians

The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':

    anyMissing, rowMedians
```

Import data

```
# import
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"
colData = read.csv(metaFile, row.names=1)
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"
countData = read.csv(countFile, row.names=1)

# take a look
head(colData)
```

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

```
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.

```
# we need to remove the odd first $length col so the countData and colData files match up
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?

```
# Filter count data where you have 0 read count across all samples.

# countData = countData[rowSums(countData > 0), ]

# head(countData)
to.rm.ind <-rowSums(countData)==0
countData<-countData[!to.rm.ind,]
nrow(countData)
```

```
[1] 15975
```

(1) DESeq

```
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
```

```
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)
```

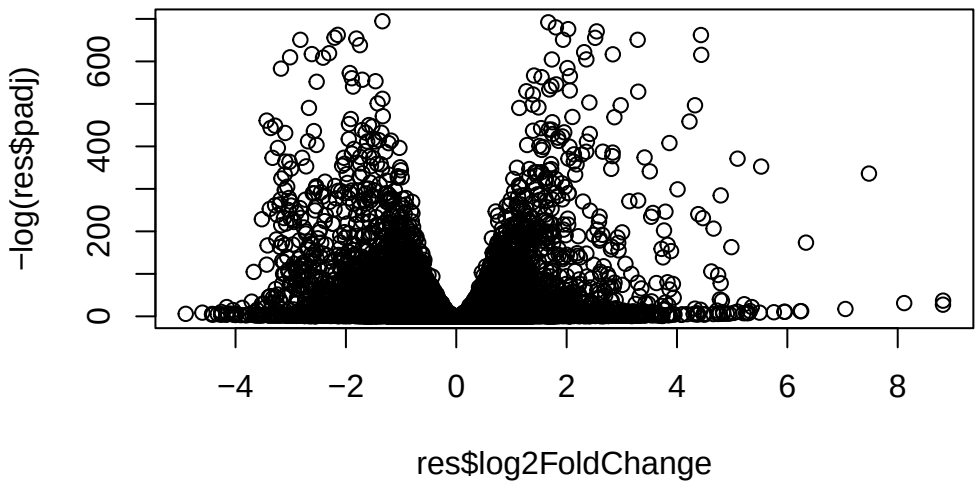
Q. Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff.

```
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
```

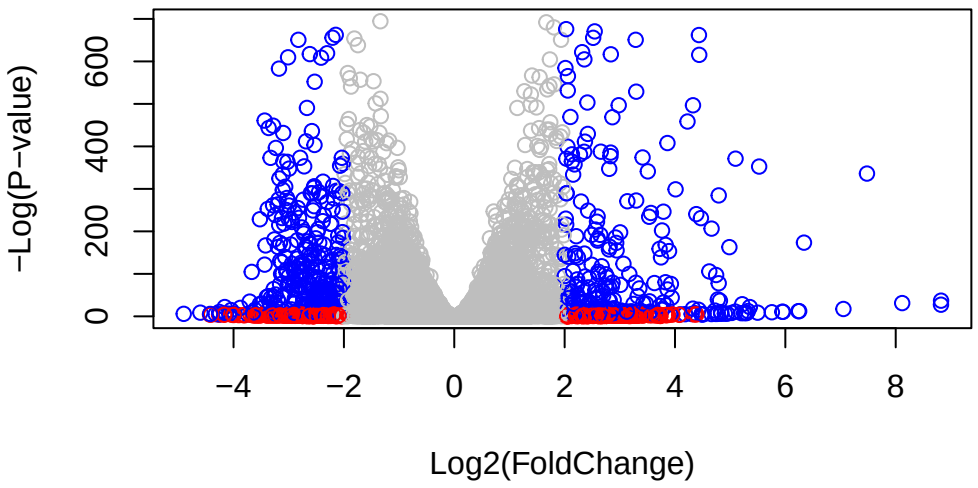
Volcano plot:

```
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$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "red"
# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01
# and absolute fold change more than 2
inds <- (res$padj<.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 )
mycols[ inds ] <- "blue"
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycols, xlab="Log2(FoldChange)", ylab="-Log(
```



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

```
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),
                    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 1.43989e-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                   name
                  <numeric> <character> <character>            <character>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01          NA          NA                     NA
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, file="lab14_deseq_results.csv")
```

(2) Pathway analysis

```
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"
```

The main gage() function requires a named vector of fold changes, where the names of the values are the Entrez gene IDs. Note that we used the mapIDs() function above to obtain Entrez gene IDs and we have the fold change results from DESeq2 analysis.

```
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
```

Now, let's run the gage pathway analysis.

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

Look at the object returned from gage().

```
attributes(keggres)
```

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

It is a list with three elements, "greater", "less" and "stats". Lets look at the first few down (less) pathway results:

```
# 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
```

Each keggres object is data matrix with gene sets as rows sorted by p-value. The top "less/down" pathways is "Cell cycle" with the KEGG pathway identifier hsa04110.

Now, let's try out the pathview() function from the pathview package to make a pathway plot with our RNA-Seq expression results shown in color. To begin with lets manually supply a pathway.id (namely the first part of the "hsa04110 Cell cycle") that we could see from the print out above.

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

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

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati
```

```
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
```

```
Warning: reconcile groups sharing member nodes!
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,] "9"  "300"
[2,] "9"  "306"
```

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati
```

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

Now, let's process our results a bit more to automagicaly pull out the top 5 upregulated pathways, then further process that just to get the pathway IDs needed by the pathview() function. We'll use these KEGG pathway IDs for pathview plotting below.

```
# 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/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

```
Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

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/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

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

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

```
# top 5 down-regulated
keggrespathways_down <- rownames(keggres$less)[1:5]
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids_down = substr(keggrespathways_down, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids_down
```

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

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

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

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

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/TorreyRhyne/Desktop/BioSci PhD/classes/BGGN213_bioinformati

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

(3) Gene ontology

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)

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                       1.925222e-04  3.565432 1.925222e-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       0.1952430      113 8.519724e-05
GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 0.1952430      339 1.396681e-04
GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           0.1952430      424 1.432451e-04
GO:0007610 behavior                       0.1968058      426 1.925222e-04
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  0.3566193      257 5.932837e-04
GO:0035295 tube development               0.3566193      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            5.843127e-12      376 1.536227e-15
GO:0000280 nuclear division             5.843127e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0007067 mitosis                      5.843127e-12      352 4.286961e-15
GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.195965e-11      362 1.169934e-14
GO:0007059 chromosome segregation       1.659009e-08      142 2.028624e-11
GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase         1.178690e-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                       3.565432 3.565432
GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  3.261376 3.261376
GO:0035295 tube development               3.253665 3.253665
```

(4) Reactome Analysis

Reactome is database consisting of biological molecules and their relation to pathways and processes. Reactome, such as many other tools, has an online software available (https://reactome.org/) and R package available (https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/Reacto

Let's now conduct over-representation enrichment analysis and pathway-topology analysis with Reactome using the previous list of significant genes generated from our differential expression results above.

First, Using R, output the list of significant genes at the 0.05 level as a plain text file:

```
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
```

Then, to perform pathway analysis online go to the Reactome website (https://reactome.org/PathwayBrowser/# 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?

Reactome: Cell Cycle, mitotic entities p-value = 5.28E-4 KEGG: UP = caffeine metabolism, drug metabolism, purine metabolism KEGG: down = cell cycle, dna replication, rna transport

Yes, they are similar. Reactome is looking at all sig genes, regardless if they're up- or down-regulated. Reactome is also pulling from different sources than KEGG.

(5) GO online (OPTIONAL)

Q: What pathway has the most significant "Entities p-value"? Do the most significant pathways listed match your previous KEGG results?

- regulation of cell migration involved in sprouting angiogenesis
- platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway
- negative regulation of metaphase/anaphase transition of cell cycle

Q. What factors could cause differences between the two methods?

Again, GO is looking for all sig genes, regardless if they're up- or down-regulated. GO annotations are also different from KEGG.