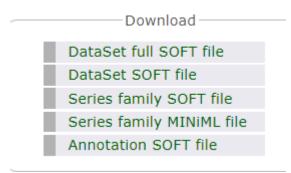
- 2. Badanie dotyczyło wpływu palenia papierosów na nabłonek nosa.
- 3. W badaniu zmierzono ekspresję 14 500 genów pochodzących z człowieka. Geny te są od razu dostępne na stronie z powyższymi informacjami. Kliknięcie, na którykolwiek powoduje przekierowanie do strony ze szczegółami danego genu.



4.



- 5. Jest 15 podzbiorów. Dotyczą one badań przeprowadzonych na uczestnikach. Podzielono ich na palących i niepalących.
- 6. Fragment z rekordu (nose16).

Data table			
ID_REF	VALUE	ABS_CALL	DETECTION P-VALUE
AFFX-BioB-5_at	222.261	P	0.000753643
AFFX-BioB-M_at	343.245	P	9.4506e-05
AFFX-BioB-3_at	181.904	P	0.0012475
AFFX-BioC-5_at	688.174	P	0.000126798
AFFX-BioC-3_at	870.814	P	4.42873e-05
AFFX-BioDn-5_at	981.939	P	5.16732e-05
AFFX-BioDn-3_at	3471.02	P	0.000224668
AFFX-CreX-5_at	7843.04	P	5.16732e-05
AFFX-CreX-3_at	10255.3	P	4.42873e-05
AFFX-DapX-5_at	3.24258	A	0.631562
AFFX-DapX-M_at	22.624	A	0.175328
AFFX-DapX-3_at	1.87646	A	0.937071
AFFX-LysX-5_at	1.54071	A	0.910522
AFFX-LysX-M_at	1.82993	A	0.937071
AFFX-LysX-3_at	0.816025	A	0.672935
AFFX-PheX-5_at	1.568	A	0.969024
AFFX-PheX-M_at	1.45221	A	0.843268
AFFX-PheX-3_at	8.20956	A	0.783476
AFFX-ThrX-5_at	21.1288	A	0.300606
AFFX-ThrX-M_at	5.03272	A	0.645547

7.

Step 1: Select test and significance level

Step 2: Select which Samples to put in Group A and Group B

Group A: GSM227868, GSM227870, GSM227871, GSM227874, GSM227876,

GSM227877, GSM227878, GSM227880 Group B: GSM227875, GSM227869, GSM227872, GSM227873, GSM227879,

GSM227881, GSM227882

Step 3: Query Group A vs. B

RFC2 - Cigarette smoking effect on the nasal epithelium

Annotation: RFC2, replication factor C subunit 2

Organism: Homo sapiens

Reporter: GPL571, 1053\_at (ID\_REF), GDS3309, 5982 (Gene ID),

DataSet type: Expression profiling by array, count, 15 samples

ID: 53928502

GEO DataSets Gene Profile neighbors Chromosome neighbors

Homologene neighbors

Summary This gene encodes a member of the activator 1 small subunits family. The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the action of the accessory proteins, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (RFC). Replication factor C, also called activator 1, is a protein complex consisting of five distinct subunits. This gene encodes the 40 kD subunit, which has been shown to be responsible for binding ATP and may help promote cell survival. Disruption of this gene is associated with Williams syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. A pseudogene of

this gene has been defined on chromosome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

## Oraz

CAPNS1 - Cigarette smoking effect on the nasal epithelium

Annotation: CAPNS1, calpain small subunit 1

Organism: Homo sapiens

Reporter: GPL571, 200001\_at (ID\_REF), GDS3309, 826 (Gene ID),

NM\_001749

DataSet type: Expression profiling by array, count, 15 samples

ID: 53928522

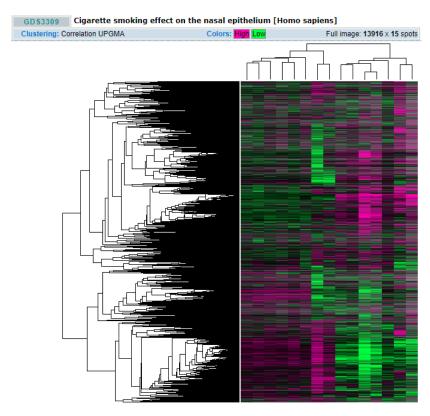
GEO DataSets Gene Profile neighbors Chromosome neighbors

Homologene neighbors

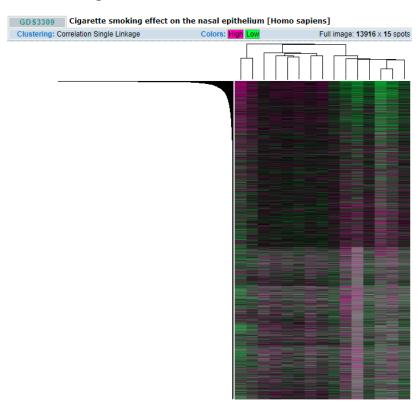


Summary This gene is a member of the calpain small subunit family. Calpains are calciumdependent cysteine proteinases that are widely distributed in mammalian cells. Calpains operate as heterodimers, comprising a specific large catalytic subunit (calpain 1 subunit in Calpain I, and calpain 2 subunit in Calpain II), and a common small regulatory subunit encoded by this gene. This encoded protein is essential for the stability and function of both calpain heterodimers, whose proteolytic activities influence various cellular functions including apoptosis, proliferation, migration, adhesion, and autophagy. Calpains have been implicated in neurodegenerative processes, such as myotonic dystrophy. A pseudogene of this gene has been defined on chromosome 1. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]

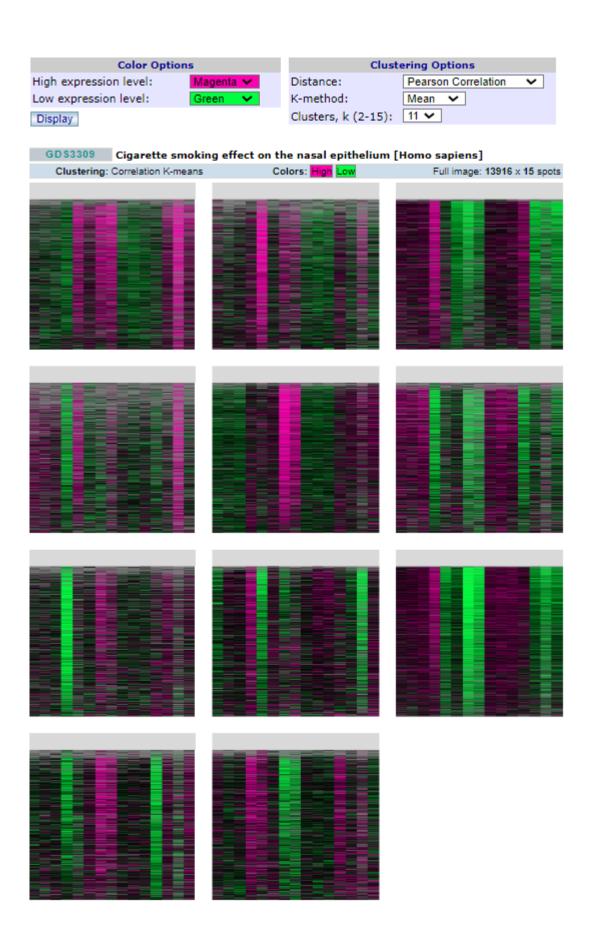
## Pearson average

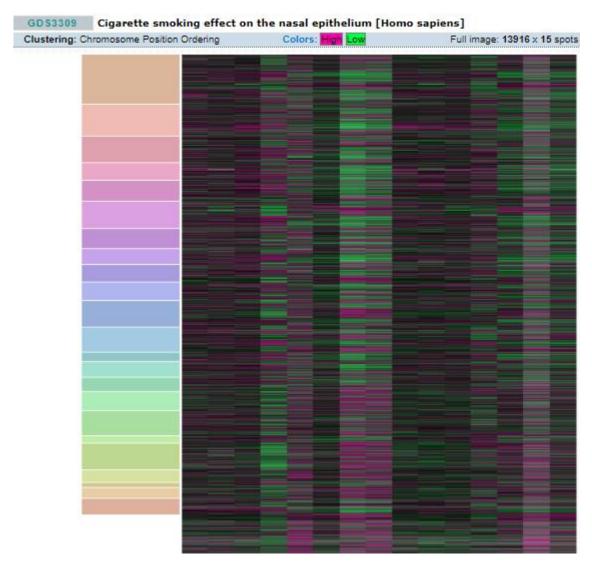


## **Pearson Single**









Ciężko mi określić, poza tym, że niektóre kolumny (próby palących/niepalących) są znacznie ciemniejsze a niektóre znacznie jaśniejsze.