# ${\tt comoRbidity}: \ {\tt molecular} \ {\tt comorbidities} \ {\tt functionalities}$

## Alba Gutierrez-Sacristan

## Laura I. Furlong

# August 1, 2016

# Contents

1	Installation	2
2	Molecular comorbidity study	2
	2.1 Molecular comorbidity visualization	

#### 1 Installation

```
> library( "devtools" )
> install_bitbucket( "ibi_group/comoRbidity" )
> library( "comoRbidity" )
```

## 2 Molecular comorbidity study

For the molecular comorbidity analysis, a file containing two columns, identifier and name, is required.

Applying the querymolecular function, we will extract all the genes associated to our diseases of interest, based on DisGeNET data. The database in which the query is done, as well as the score cut-off can be selected.

As a result, a molecular Comorbidity object will be obtained. This object will show us some interesting data such as:

- Aggregate the disease codes: the name column will be used for the comorbidity analysis
- N. Input Diseases: number of diseases that the user gives as input
- N. Index Diseases Present: number of diseases that present associated genes in DisGeNET.
- N. Genes: number of genes associated to the diseases.

```
Object of class 'molecularComorbidity'
. Search: list
. Aggregate the disease codes: TRUE
. N. Input Diseases: 7
. N. Index Diseases Present: 7
. N. Genes : 558
```

We can extract the molecularComorbidity data using the extract function as follows:

> head(comoRbidity::extract(mc))

```
geneId geneSymbol
                        diseaseId
                                            diseaseName
    6095
               RORA umls:C0011570 Depressive disorders
1
2
    6532
             SLC6A4 umls:C0011581 Depressive disorders
3
    627
               BDNF umls:C0011581 Depressive disorders
              NR3C1 umls:C0011581 Depressive disorders
4
    2908
                CRH umls:C0011581 Depressive disorders
5
    1392
6
                IL6 umls:C0011581 Depressive disorders
    3569
```

As a result, a molecular Analysis object will be obtained. This object will show us some interesting data such as:

- Overlap Min: minimum value of the gene overlap for the disease comorbidities.
- Overlap Max: maximum value of the gene overlap for the disease comorbidities.
- Jaccard Min: minimum value of the jaccard for the disease comorbidities.
- Jaccard Max: maximum value of the jaccard for the disease comorbidities.
- P-value: it is TRUE is the p-value has been estimated.
- Number of comorbidities: show the number of comorbidities with gene overlap.

```
Object of class 'molecularcAnalysis'
. Overlap Min : 1
. Overlap Max : 30
. Jaccard Min : 0.01
. Jaccard Max : 0.175
```

. P-value : TRUE : Number of comorbidities: 13

We can extract the molecularcAnalysis data using the extract function as follows:

> head(comoRbidity::extract(mcAnalysis))

```
V1

Alcohol use disorders

Bipolar disorders and related disorders
```

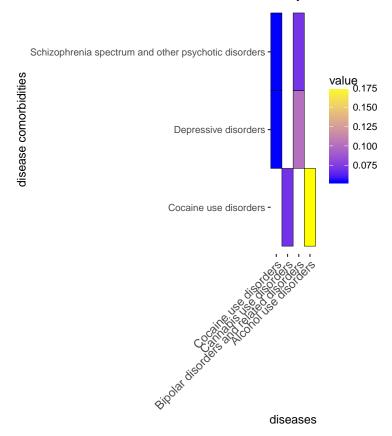
	V2	geneV1	geneV2	overlap
1	Bipolar disorders and related disorders	91	72	7
2	Cannabis use disorders	91	11	1
3	Cocaine use disorders	91	110	30
4	Depressive disorders	91	81	8
6	Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders	91	313	12
8	Cocaine use disorders	72	110	8

```
jaccard pval
1 0.045 0.01199
2 0.010 0.18581
3 0.175 0.00000
4 0.049 0.00500
6 0.031 0.21878
8 0.046 0.01099
```

### 2.1 Molecular comorbidity visualization

#### Heatmap

## Molecular comorbidity between diseases



#### Network

# Molecular comorbidity network

