

Class 14: RNASeq Mini-Project

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Here we run through a complete RNASeq analysis from counts to pathways and biological insight...

Data Import

Load our data files

```
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

Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

Loading required package: matrixStats

Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

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

```
colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgPerRowSet, 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, rowAvgPerColSet,
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
```

```
metaFile <- "data/GSE37704_metadata.csv"
countFile <- "data/GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"
```

```
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				

```
to.keep.inds <- rowSums(countData) > 0
countData <- countData[to.keep.inds,]
```

Setup for DESeq

Q1. 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[,___])
#head(countData)
```

We will need to remove that odd first column in countData namely countData\$length.

```
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

Remove zero entries

This looks better but there are lots of zero entries in there so let's get rid of them as we have no data for these.

Q2. 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[___, ]
#head(countData)
```

Filter count data where you have 0 read count across all samples

```
countData <- countData[rowSums(countData) > 0, ]
head(countData)
```

	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

Nice now lets setup the DESeqDataSet object required for the DESeq() function and then run the DESeq pipeline. This is again similar to our last days hands-on session.

This part of the code is setting up and running the DESeq2 pipeline for differential gene expression analysis.

Creating the DESeqDataSet object

```
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

Running DESeq

```
#Running the DESeq pipeline
dds = DESeq(dds)
```

using pre-existing size factors

estimating dispersions

found already estimated dispersions, replacing these

gene-wise dispersion estimates

mean-dispersion relationship

final dispersion estimates

fitting model and testing

```
#Inspecting the DESeqDataSet object
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
```

Next, get results for the HoxA1 knockdown versus control siRNA (remember that these were labeled as “hoxa1_kd” and “control_siRNA” in our original colData metaFile input to DESeq, you can check this above and by running resultsNames(dds) command).

Getting results for specific comparisons

```
res = results(dds, contrast=c("condition", "hoxa1_kd", "control_sirna"))
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	1.43990e-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	0.5215598	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				

Q3. 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.

Run the summary function on the results object

```
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

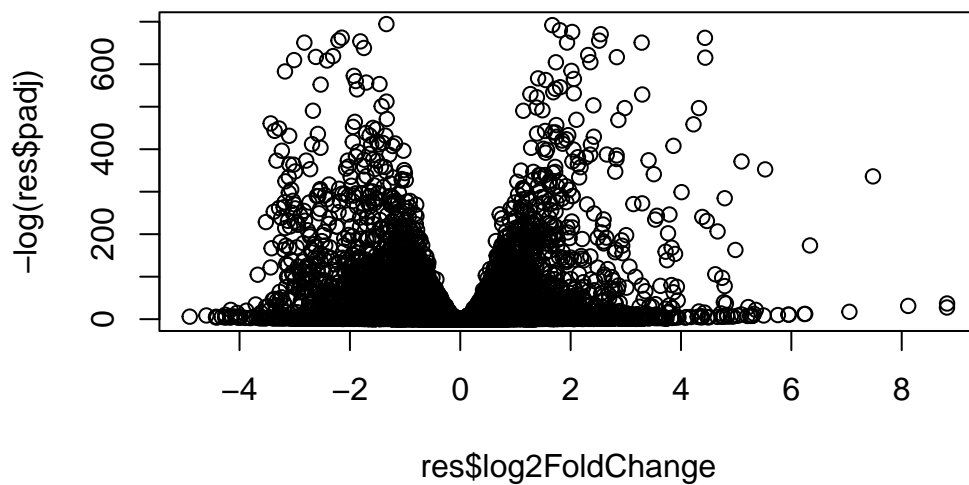
Save results to date

```
write.csv(res, file="myresults.csv")
```

Volcano Plot

Now we will make a volcano plot, a commonly produced visualization from this type of data that we introduced last day. Basically it's a plot of log2 fold change vs -log adjusted p-value.

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



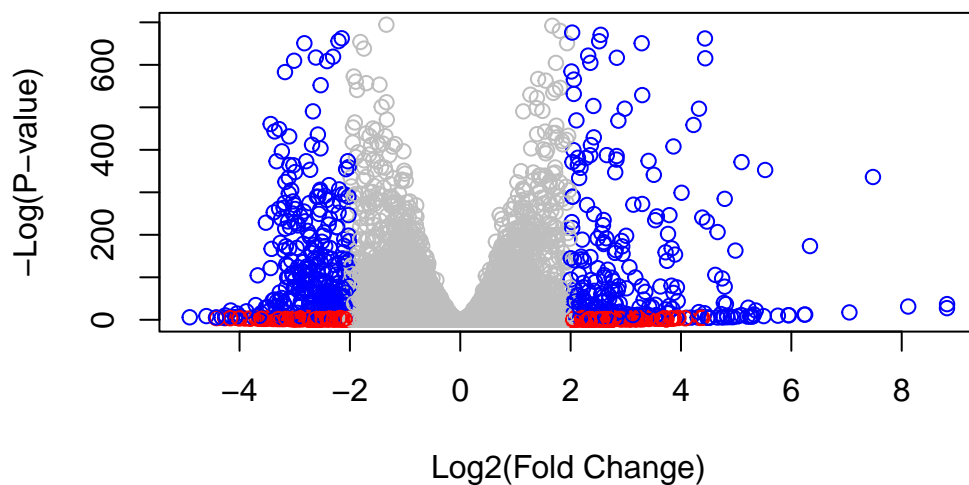
Q4. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels

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

# Plot with color and axis labels
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycols,
      xlab="Log2(Fold Change)", ylab="-Log(P-value)")
```



Add Gene Annotation Data (gene names etc.)

Since we mapped and counted against the Ensembl annotation, our results only have information about Ensembl gene IDs. However, our pathway analysis downstream will use KEGG pathways, and genes in KEGG pathways are annotated with Entrez gene IDs. So let's add them as we did the last day.

Q5. Use the `mapIDs()` function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

Load

```
library("AnnotationDbi")
library("org.Hs.eg.db")
```

```
# Check available columns for annotation
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"
```

```
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	1.43990e-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	0.5215598	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				

```
# Add SYMBOL annotation
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

```
# Add ENTREZID annotation
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

```
# Add GENENAME annotation
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

```
# View the annotated results
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	1.43990e-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	0.5215598	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 ..	

Q6. 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 the reordered dataframe to a CSV file
write.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

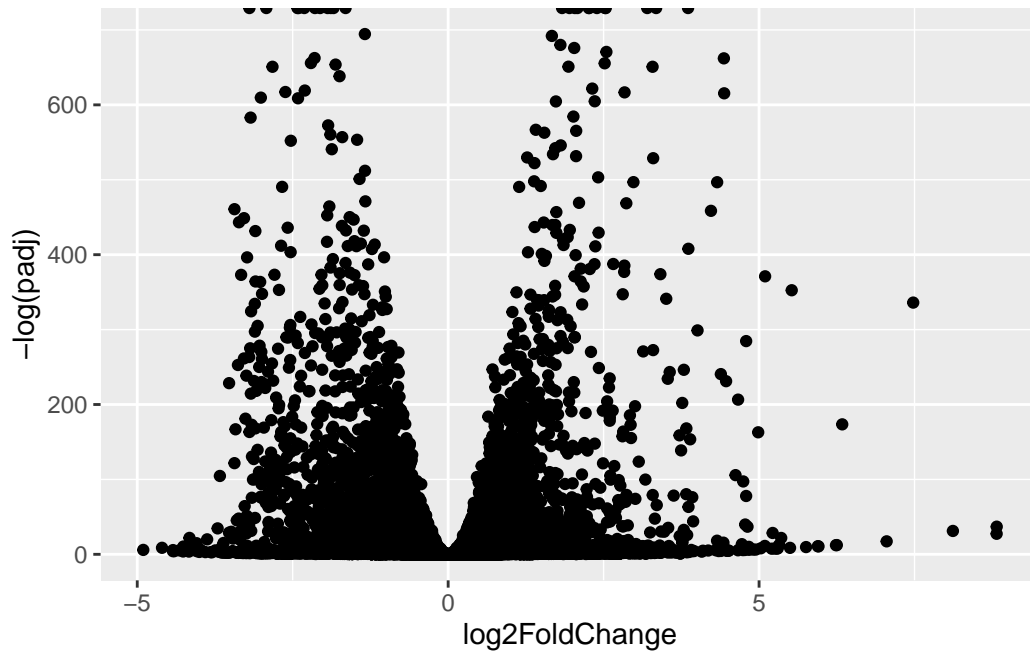
Results Visualization

```
library(ggplot2)

library(ggplot2)
data <- as.data.frame(res)

ggplot(data) +
  aes(log2FoldChange, -log(padj)) +
  geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 1237 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



```
library(EnhancedVolcano)
```

Loading required package: ggrepel

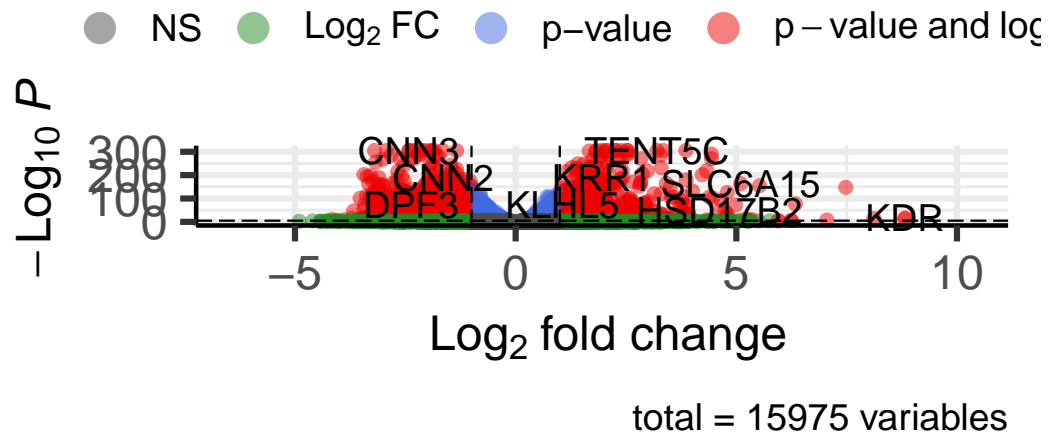
```
x <- as.data.frame(res)

EnhancedVolcano(x,
  lab = x$symbol,
  x = 'log2FoldChange',
  y = 'pvalue')
```

Warning: One or more p-values is 0. Converting to 10^{-1} * current lowest non-zero p-value...

Volcano plot

Enhanced Volcano



Q6.2. 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.

Save our results

```
# Reorder results by adjusted p-value
res = res[order(res$pvalue), ]

# Save the ordered results to a CSV file
write.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Great, this is looking good so far.

Pathway analysis (KEGG, GO, Reactome)

Q7. Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the pathview figures for the top 5 down-regulated pathways?

Now let's see how pathway analysis can help us make further sense out of this ranked list of differentially expressed genes.

```
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>).

```
#####
```

KEGG

```
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 (stored in `resentrez`) and we have the fold change results from *DESeq2* analysis (stored in `reslog2FoldChange`).

```
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
```

```
# 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

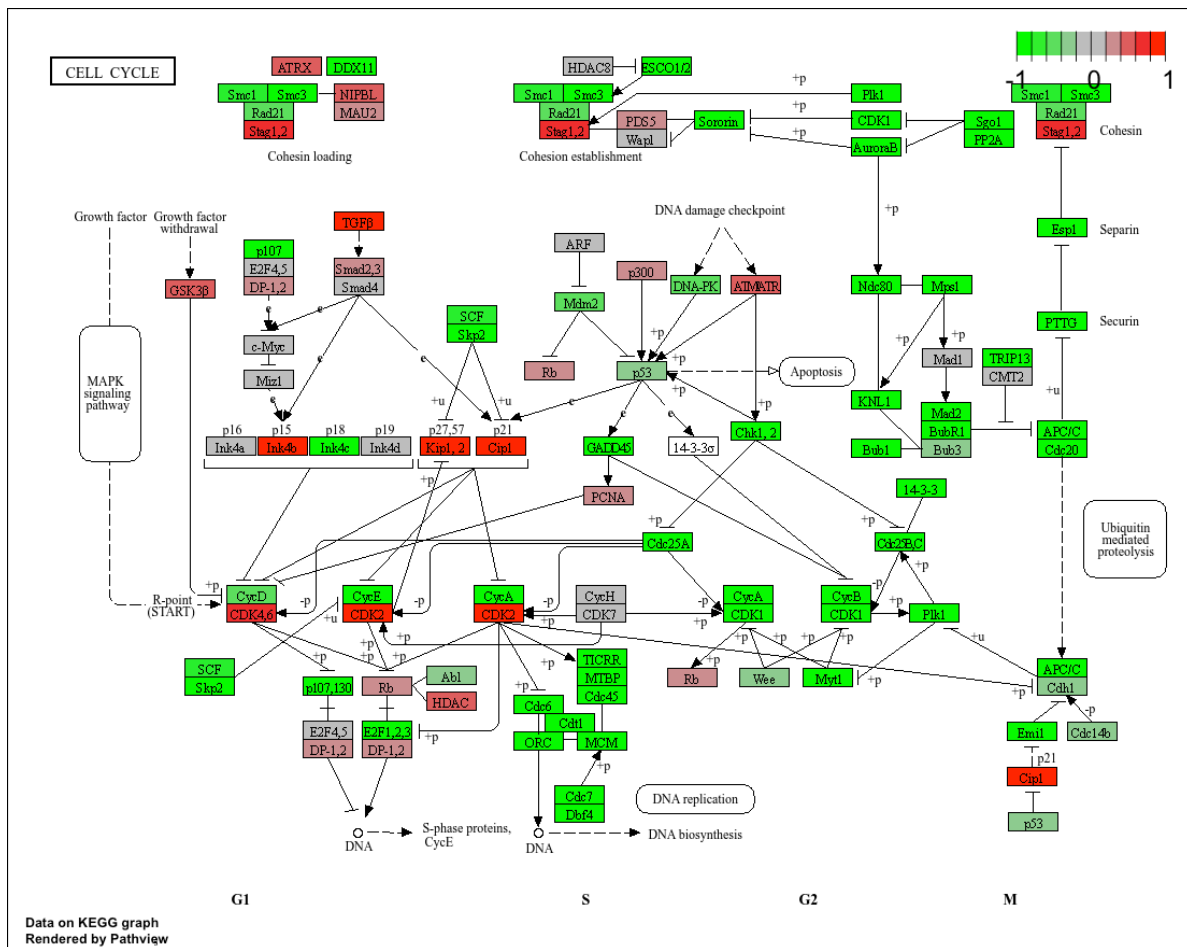
	q.val	set.size	exp1
hsa04110 Cell cycle	0.001448312	121	8.995727e-06
hsa03030 DNA replication	0.007586381	36	9.424076e-05
hsa03013 RNA transport	0.073840037	144	1.375901e-03
hsa03440 Homologous recombination	0.121861535	28	3.066756e-03
hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis	0.121861535	102	3.784520e-03
hsa00010 Glycolysis / 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/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png



GO

```
# 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/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.pdf

```
## 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/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/alanabarthel/Desktop/BIMM 143/BIMM 143 PROJECTS/Class14

Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png

G0:0035295	tube development	5.953254e-04	3.253665	5.953254e-04
		q.val	set.size	exp1
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	0.1952430	113	8.519724e-05
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	0.1952430	339	1.396681e-04
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	0.1952430	424	1.432451e-04
G0:0007610	behavior	0.1968058	426	1.925222e-04
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	0.3566193	257	5.932837e-04
G0:0035295	tube development	0.3566193	391	5.953254e-04

\$less

		p.geomean	stat.mean	p.val
G0:0048285	organelle fission	1.536227e-15	-8.063910	1.536227e-15
G0:0000280	nuclear division	4.286961e-15	-7.939217	4.286961e-15
G0:0007067	mitosis	4.286961e-15	-7.939217	4.286961e-15
G0:0000087	M phase of mitotic cell cycle	1.169934e-14	-7.797496	1.169934e-14
G0:0007059	chromosome segregation	2.028624e-11	-6.878340	2.028624e-11
G0:0000236	mitotic prometaphase	1.729553e-10	-6.695966	1.729553e-10
		q.val	set.size	exp1
G0:0048285	organelle fission	5.843127e-12	376	1.536227e-15
G0:0000280	nuclear division	5.843127e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0007067	mitosis	5.843127e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0000087	M phase of mitotic cell cycle	1.195965e-11	362	1.169934e-14
G0:0007059	chromosome segregation	1.659009e-08	142	2.028624e-11
G0:0000236	mitotic prometaphase	1.178690e-07	84	1.729553e-10

\$stats

	stat.mean	exp1
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	3.824205
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	3.653886
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	3.643242
G0:0007610	behavior	3.565432
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	3.261376
G0:0035295	tube development	3.253665

Reactime

```
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"
```

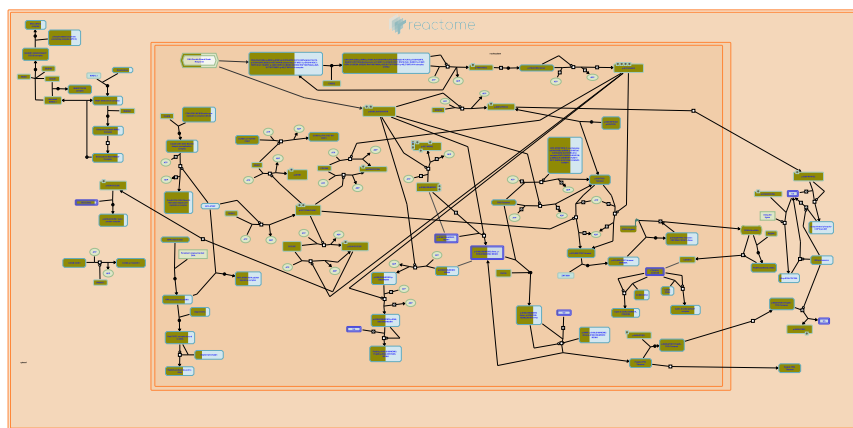


```
write.table(sig_genes, file="significant_genes.txt", row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, quo
```

Q8. 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? *I think there were only 8 questions total in this lab sheet*

Cell cycle. Comparisons with previous KEGG results show differences. These could stem from various factors such as different datasets used, updates in pathway databases, variations in methodological approaches (e.g., statistical models used), or different thresholds for significance. Differences might also occur due to biological variations such as sample-specific effects or experimental conditions.

Cell Cycle Checkpoints



Hardwick, KG., Hoffmann, I., Khanna, KK., Knudsen, E., Matthews, L., O'Donnell, M., Sanchez, Y., Walworth, N., Yen, TJ.

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This is just an excerpt of a full-length report for this pathway. To access the complete report, please download it at the [Reactome Textbook](https://reactome.org/page/about-us).

16/05/2024

