## Class 12 Lab

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## Section 1. Proportion of G/G in a population

Here we read this CSV file

```
mxl <- read.csv("373531-SampleGenotypes-Homo_sapiens_Variation_Sample_rs8067378.csv")</pre>
  head(mxl)
  {\tt Sample..Male.Female.Unknown.\ Genotype..forward.strand.\ Population.s.\ Father}
1
                    NA19648 (F)
                                                       A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
2
                   NA19649 (M)
                                                       G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
3
                   NA19651 (F)
                                                       A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
                   NA19652 (M)
                                                       G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
5
                   NA19654 (F)
                                                       G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
                   NA19655 (M)
                                                       A|G ALL, AMR, MXL
 Mother
1
2
3
4
  table(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(mxl) * 100
```

```
gbr <- read.csv("373522-SampleGenotypes-Homo_sapiens_Variation_Sample_rs8067378.csv")
  head(gbr)
  Sample..Male.Female.Unknown. Genotype..forward.strand. Population.s. Father
                   HG00096 (M)
                                                      A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
2
                                                      G|A ALL, EUR, GBR
                   HG00097 (F)
3
                                                      G|G ALL, EUR, GBR
                   HG00099 (F)
4
                   HG00100 (F)
                                                      A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
5
                                                      A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
                   HG00101 (M)
6
                   HG00102 (F)
                                                      A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
  Mother
2
3
4
5
  round(table(gbr$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(gbr) * 100, 2)
```

```
A|A A|G G|A G|G
25.27 18.68 26.37 29.67
```

This variant that is associated with childhood asthma is more frequent in the GBR population than the MKL population.

Lets now dig into this further.

## **Section 4: Population Scale Analysis**

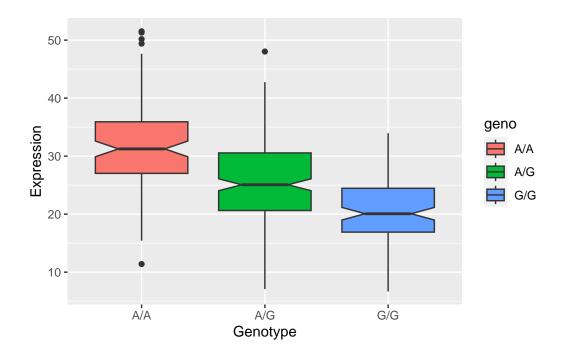
How many samples do we have?

```
3 HG00361 A/A 31.32628
4 HG00135 A/A 34.11169
5 NA18870 G/G 18.25141
6 NA11993 A/A 32.89721
  nrow(expr)
[1] 462
  table(expr$geno)
A/A A/G G/G
108 233 121
  summary(expr$exp)
   Min. 1st Qu.
                 Median
                            Mean 3rd Qu.
                                             Max.
  6.675 20.004 25.116 25.640 30.779 51.518
  • A13. The sample size for genotype A|A is 108, A|G is 233, and G|G is 121. The median
     expression level for the genotypes is 25.11.
  library(ggplot2)
Let's make a boxplot
```

ggplot(expr) +

aes(x=geno, y=exp, fill=geno) +
geom\_boxplot(notch = TRUE) +

labs(x="Genotype", y="Expression")



• A14. According to the boxplot, the mean expression distributions of each genotype do not overlap signifiying that each genotype's expression value is different. Particularly, having a G|G genotype in this location is associated with having a lower ORMDL3 expression, while an A|A genotype is associated with a relatively higher ORMDL3 expression. Therefore, the SNP does effect the expression of the ORMDL3 gene.