# keggorthology: the KEGG orthology as graph

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### 1 Introduction

KEGG is the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes. An important product of the KEGG group is a catalog of pathways. The KEGG Orthology (KO) organizes the pathways into a conceptual hierarchy. This package encodes the hierarchy as a graph, and provides some support for deriving sets of array feature identifiers from the hierarchy.

### 2 KOgraph

- > library(keggorthology)
- > library(graph)
- > data(KOgraph)
- > KOgraph

A graphNEL graph with directed edges Number of Nodes = 358

Number of Edges = 357

> nodes(KOgraph)[1:5]

```
[1] "KO.Feb10root"
                                    "Metabolism"
[3] "Carbohydrate Metabolism"
                                    "Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis"
[5] "Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)"
The upper component of the hierarchy is:
> adj(KOgraph, nodes(KOgraph)[1])
$KO.Feb10root
[1] "Metabolism"
[2] "Genetic Information Processing"
[3] "Environmental Information Processing"
[4] "Cellular Processes"
[5] "Organismal Systems"
[6] "Human Diseases"
  Graph operations can be used to explore the orthology. For example, the context of
the PPAR signaling pathway is found as follows:
> library(RBGL)
> sp.between(KOgraph, nodes(KOgraph)[1], "PPAR signaling pathway")
$`KO.Feb10root:PPAR signaling pathway`
$`KO.Feb10root:PPAR signaling pathway`$length
[1] 3
$`KO.Feb10root:PPAR signaling pathway`$path_detail
[1] "KO.Feb10root"
                              "Organismal Systems"
                                                        "Endocrine System"
[4] "PPAR signaling pathway"
$`KO.Feb10root:PPAR signaling pathway`$length_detail
$`KO.Feb10root:PPAR signaling pathway`$length_detail[[1]]
        KO.Feb10root->Organismal Systems
    Organismal Systems->Endocrine System
Endocrine System->PPAR signaling pathway
```

Fixed-length identifiers are used to label pathways. These are available as the 'tag' nodeData attribute.

```
> nodeData(KOgraph, , "tag")[1:5]
```

```
$KO.Feb10root
[1] "NONE"
$Metabolism
[1] "01100"
$`Carbohydrate Metabolism`
[1] "01101"
$`Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis`
[1] "00010"
$`Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)`
[1] "00020"
The depth of each term is also available.
> nodeData(KOgraph, , "depth")[1:5]
$KO.Feb10root
[1] 0
$Metabolism
[1] 1
$`Carbohydrate Metabolism`
[1] 2
$`Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis`
[1] 3
$`Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)`
[1] 3
```

## 3 Application to gene filtering

Several functions are available for retrieving relevant information from the orthology. If you know a substring of the pathway name of interest, you can obtain the numerical tag(s).

We can get probe set identifiers corresponding to a term. The default chip annotation package used is hgu95av2.db.

```
> library(hgu95av2.db)
> mp = getKOprobes("Methionine")
> library(ALL)
> data(ALL)
> ALL[mp, ]
ExpressionSet (storageMode: lockedEnvironment)
assayData: 32 features, 128 samples
  element names: exprs
protocolData: none
phenoData
  sampleNames: 01005, 01010, ..., LAL4 (128 total)
  varLabels and varMetadata description:
    cod: Patient ID
    diagnosis: Date of diagnosis
    . . . : . . .
    date last seen: date patient was last seen
    (21 total)
featureData: none
experimentData: use 'experimentData(object)'
  pubMedIds: 14684422 16243790
Annotation: hgu95av2
```

### 4 Infrastructure considerations

Based on keggorthology read of KEGG orthology, March 2 2010. Specifically, we run wget on ftp://ftp.genome.jp/pub/kegg/brite/ko/ko00001.keg and use parsing and modeling code given in inst/keggHTML to generate a data frame respecting the hierarchy, and then keggDF2graph function in keggorthology package to construct the graph.

### 5 Session info

```
> sessionInfo()
R version 2.11.0 Patched (2010-05-10 r51966)
x86_64-apple-darwin10.3.0
locale:
[1] en_US.utf-8/en_US.utf-8/C/C/en_US.utf-8/en_US.utf-8
```

#### attached base packages:

[1] tools stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods

[8] base

### other attached packages:

[1] ALL\_1.4.7 RBGL\_1.24.0 keggorthology\_2.0.1

[4] hgu95av2.db\_2.4.1 org.Hs.eg.db\_2.4.1 RSQLite\_0.9-0

[7] DBI\_0.2-5 AnnotationDbi\_1.10.1 Biobase\_2.8.0

[10] graph\_1.26.0