

class13

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Section 1. Differential Expression Analysis

```
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 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

Load our data files

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

```
# Import metadata and take a peak
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
countDataTmp <- read.csv(countFile, row.names=1)
head(countDataTmp)
```

	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

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(countDataTmp[, -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

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)

```
# Filter count data where you have 0 read count across all samples.
to.keep <- rowSums(countData) != 0
countData <- countData[to.keep, ]
nrow(countData)
```

```
[1] 15975
```

```
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

Running DESeq2

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.

```
library(DESeq2)
head(colData)
```

```

              condition
SRR493366 control_sirna
SRR493367 control_sirna
SRR493368 control_sirna
SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

Setup the object that DESeq needs for analysis with the lovely long-winded function:

```
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

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).

```
res = results(dds)
res
```

log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna

Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna

DataFrame with 15975 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
...
ENSG00000273748	35.30265	0.674387	0.303666	2.220817	2.63633e-02
ENSG00000278817	2.42302	-0.388988	1.130394	-0.344117	7.30758e-01
ENSG00000278384	1.10180	0.332991	1.660261	0.200565	8.41039e-01
ENSG00000276345	73.64496	-0.356181	0.207716	-1.714752	8.63908e-02
ENSG00000271254	181.59590	-0.609667	0.141320	-4.314071	1.60276e-05
	padj				
	<numeric>				
ENSG00000279457	6.86555e-01				
ENSG00000187634	5.15718e-03				
ENSG00000188976	1.76549e-35				
ENSG00000187961	1.13413e-07				
ENSG00000187583	9.19031e-01				
...	...				
ENSG00000273748	4.79091e-02				
ENSG00000278817	8.09772e-01				
ENSG00000278384	8.92654e-01				
ENSG00000276345	1.39762e-01				
ENSG00000271254	4.53648e-05				

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.

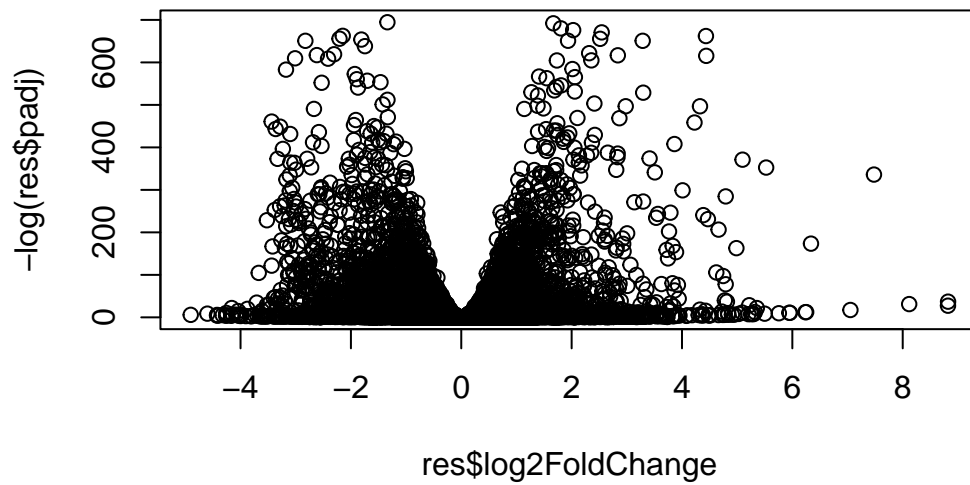
```
summary(res)
```

```
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
```

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) )
```



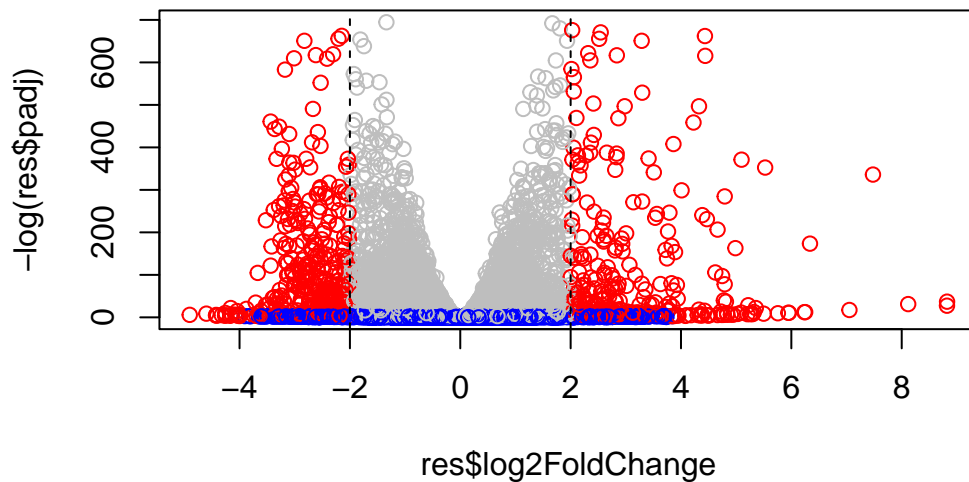
Q4. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels

```
# 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"

mycols[res$padj>0.05]= "blue"

plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col=mycols)
abline(v=c(-2,2), lty=2)
```

Adding gene annotation

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.

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

```
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"
```

```
res$symbol = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=rownames(res),
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",
                     column="SYMBOL")
```

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

```
res$entrez = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                     keys=rownames(res),
                     keytype="ENSEMBL",
                     column="ENTREZID")
```

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

```
res$name = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                   keys=row.names(res),
                   keytype="ENSEMBL",
                   column="GENENAME")
```

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

```
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.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Section 2. Pathway Analysis

we are going to use the **gage** package for pathway analysis. Once we have a list of enriched pathways, we're going to use the **pathview** package to draw pathway diagrams, shading the molecules in the pathway by their degree of up/down-regulation.

KEGG pathways

First we need to do our one time install of these required bioconductor packages:

```
# Run in your R console (i.e. not your Rmarkdown doc!)
BiocManager::install( c("pathview", "gage", "gageData") )
```

Bioconductor version 3.16 (BiocManager 1.30.19), R 4.2.2 (2022-10-31)

Warning: package(s) not installed when version(s) same as or greater than current; use
`force = TRUE` to re-install: 'pathview' 'gage' 'gageData'

Old packages: 'BiocManager', 'cachem', 'data.table', 'fastmap', 'ggplot2',
'gh', 'httpuv', 'httr', 'RcppArmadillo', 'RSQLite', 'survival'

Now we can load the packages and setup the KEGG data-sets we need.

```
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>).

```
#####
```

```
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"
```

```
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
```

Now, let's run the gage pathway analysis

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

Now lets look at the object returned from gage().

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
$names
[1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

Lets look at the first few down (less) pathway results:

```
# 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/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

```
# 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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.pdf

Now, let's process our results a bit more to automatically pull out the top 5 upregulated pathways, then further process that just to get the pathway IDs needed by the `pathview()` function. We'll use these KEGG pathway IDs for pathview plotting below.

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

```
## 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"
```

Finally, let's pass these IDs in `keggresids` to the `pathview()` function to draw plots for all the top 5 pathways.

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

Info: some node width is different from others, and hence adjusted!

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/briannasmith/Desktop/BIMM 143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png

Section 3. Gene Ontology (GO)

We can also do a similar procedure with gene ontology. Similar to above, `go.sets.hs` has all GO terms. `go.subs.hs` is a named list containing indexes for the BP, CC, and MF ontologies. Let's focus on BP (a.k.a Biological Process) here.

```
data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)

# Focus on Biological Process subset of GO
gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]

gobpress = gage(foldchanges, gsets=gobpsets, same.dir=TRUE)
```

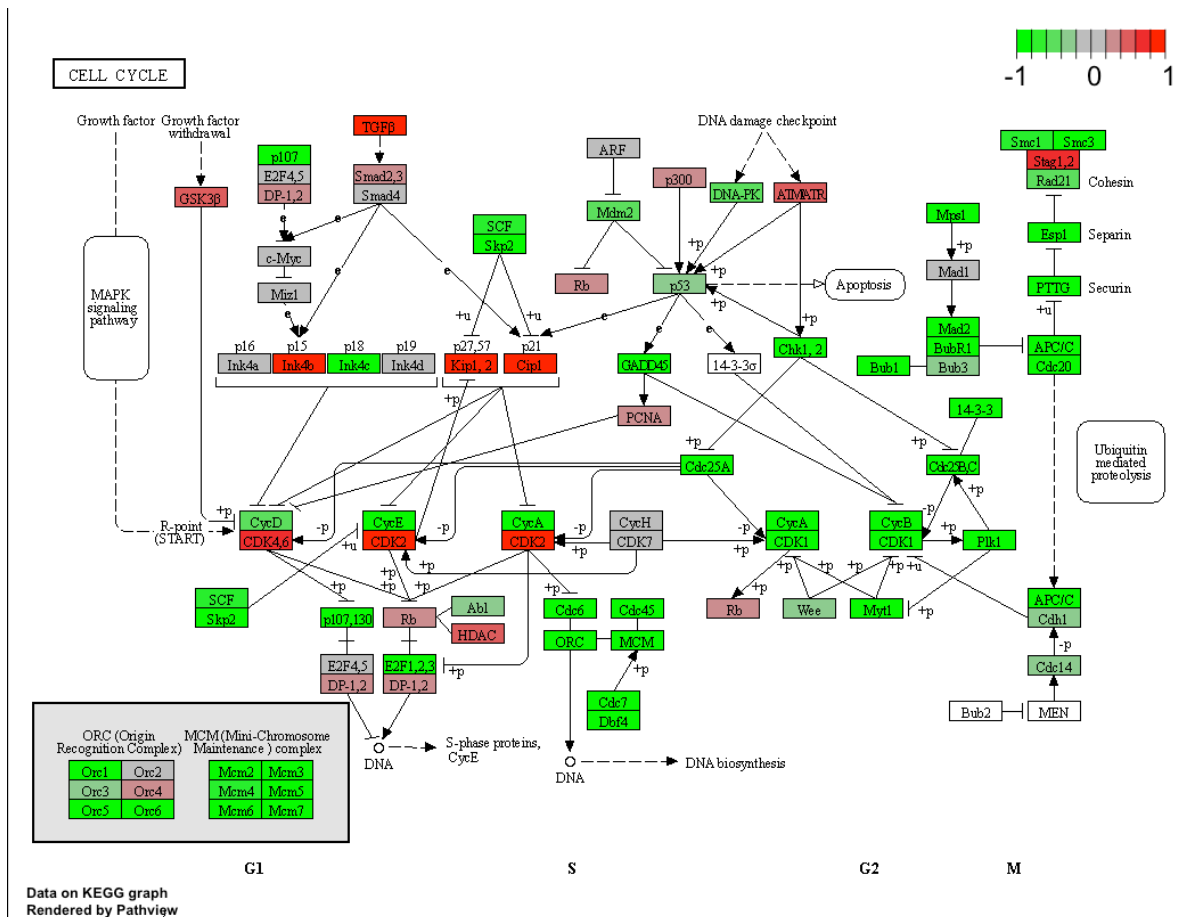



Figure 1: Figure 1 Cell Cycle

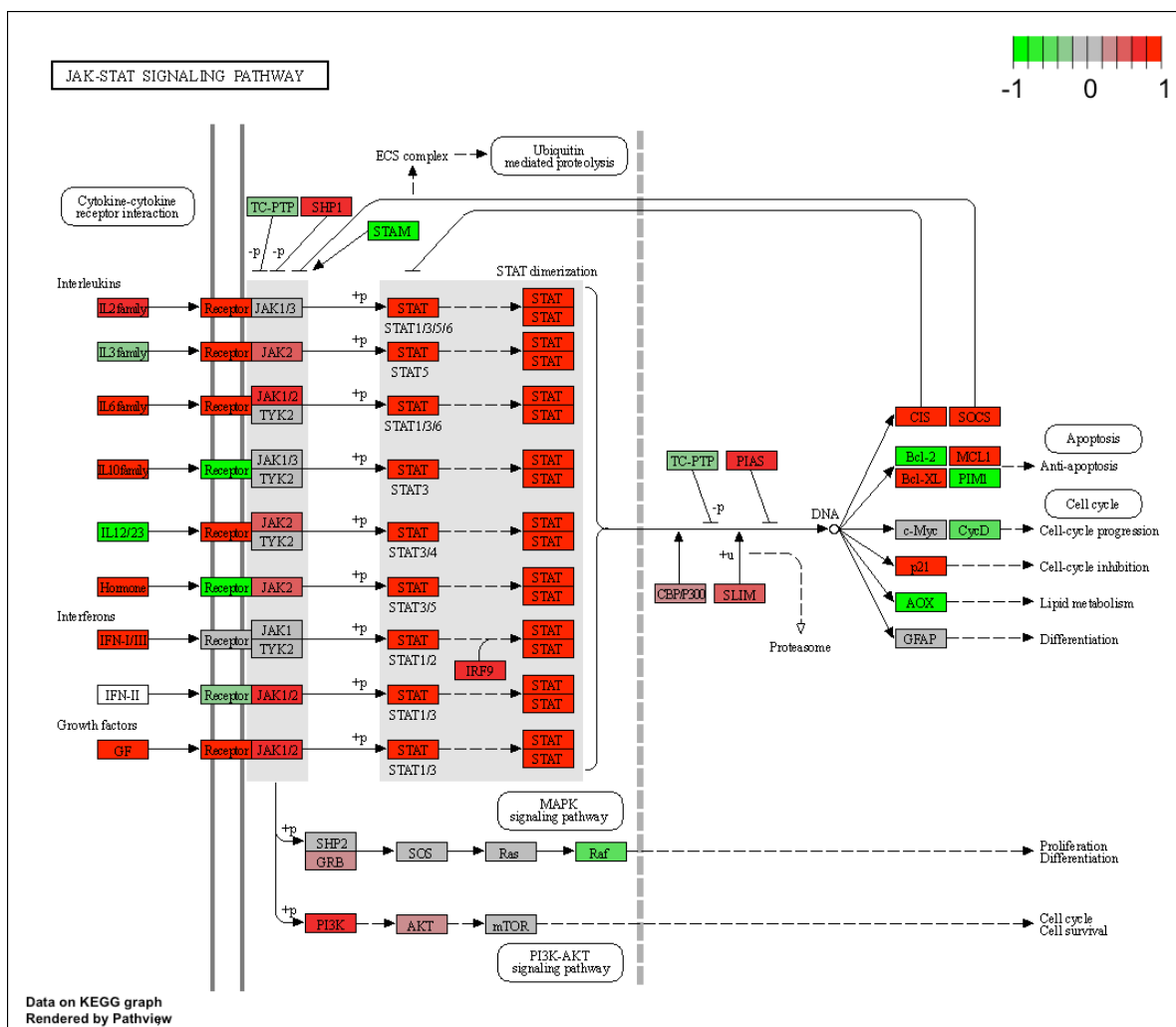


Figure 3: Figure 3 JAK STAT Signaling Pathway

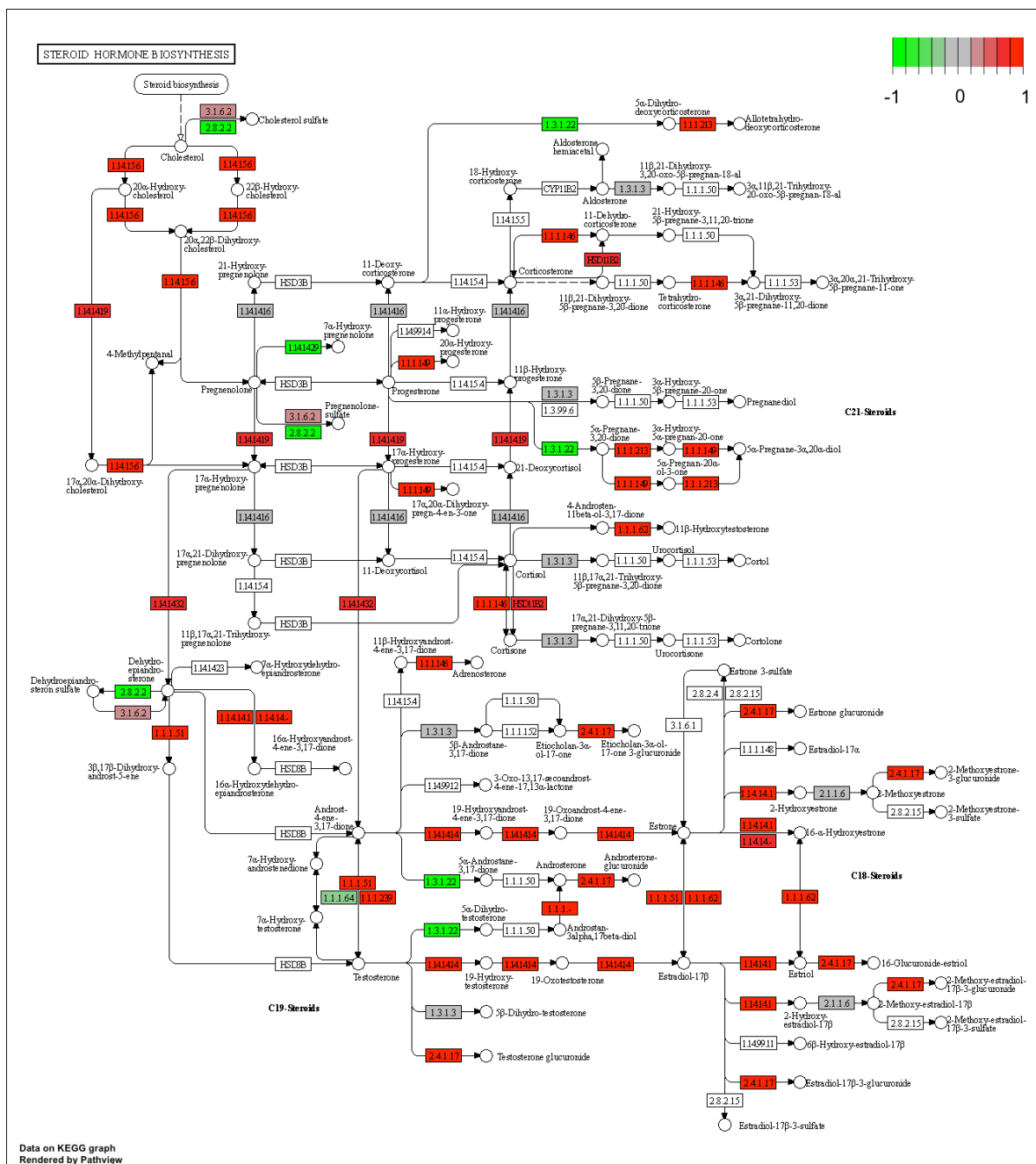


Figure 4: Figure 4 Steroid Hormone Biosynthesis

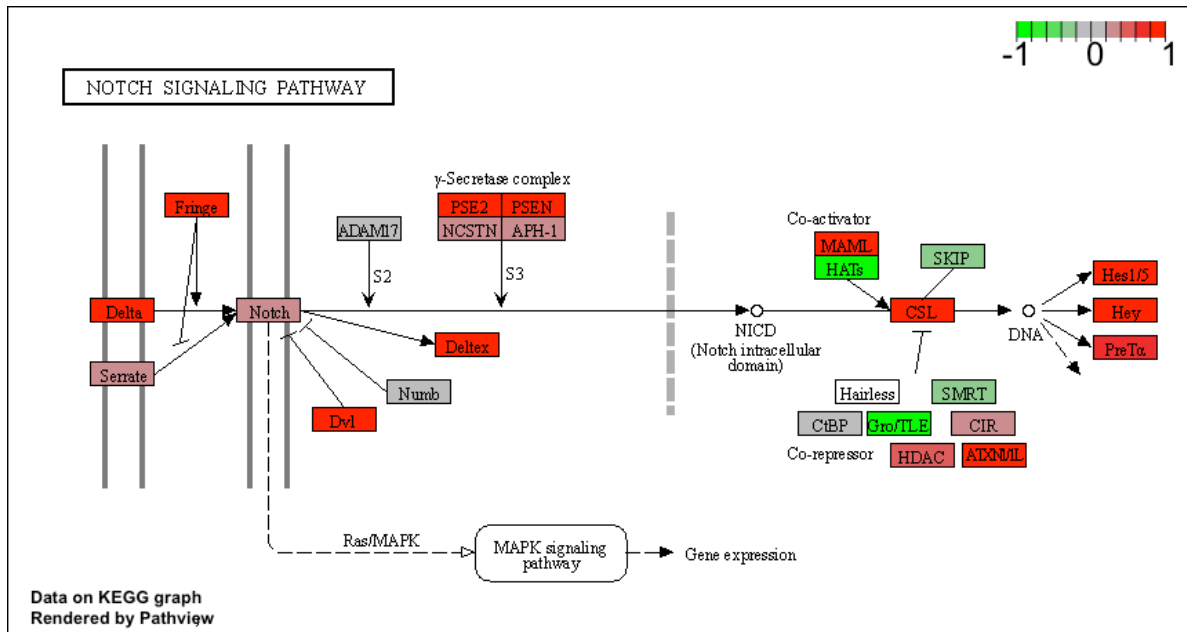


Figure 6: Figure 6 Notch Signaling Pathway

```
lapply(gobpress, head)
```

\$greater

		p.geomean	stat.mean	p.val
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	8.519724e-05	3.824205	8.519724e-05
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	1.396681e-04	3.653886	1.396681e-04
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	1.432451e-04	3.643242	1.432451e-04
G0:0007610	behavior	2.195494e-04	3.530241	2.195494e-04
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	5.932837e-04	3.261376	5.932837e-04
G0:0035295	tube development	5.953254e-04	3.253665	5.953254e-04
		q.val	set.size	exp1
G0:0007156	homophilic cell adhesion	0.1951953	113	8.519724e-05
G0:0002009	morphogenesis of an epithelium	0.1951953	339	1.396681e-04
G0:0048729	tissue morphogenesis	0.1951953	424	1.432451e-04
G0:0007610	behavior	0.2243795	427	2.195494e-04
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	0.3711390	257	5.932837e-04
G0:0035295	tube development	0.3711390	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	5.841698e-12	376	1.536227e-15
G0:0000280	nuclear division	5.841698e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0007067	mitosis	5.841698e-12	352	4.286961e-15
G0:0000087	M phase of mitotic cell cycle	1.195672e-11	362	1.169934e-14
G0:0007059	chromosome segregation	1.658603e-08	142	2.028624e-11
G0:0000236	mitotic prometaphase	1.178402e-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	3.530241
G0:0060562	epithelial tube morphogenesis	3.261376
G0:0035295	tube development	3.253665