Task 7: Gene Set Analysis

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First of all, load data and packages what I need. The fetal brain, adult brain and adult liver datasets from roadmap epigenomics project with narrow peaks are downloaded using AnnotationHub. TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene is the hg19 annotation database will be used.

```
library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
library(AnnotationHub)
library(mygene)

deresult <- read.table("deresult.txt", header=TRUE)
degene <- subset(deresult, adj.P.Val < 0.05)

ah <- AnnotationHub()
ah <- subset(ah, species == "Homo sapiens")
fetal <- AnnotationHub::query(ah, c("EpigenomeRoadMap", "H3K4me3", "E081"))[[2]]
adult <- AnnotationHub::query(ah, c("EpigenomeRoadMap", "H3K4me3", "E073"))[[2]]
liver <- AnnotationHub::query(ah, c("EpigenomeRoadMap", "H3K4me3", "E066"))[[2]]

txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
txdb_gene <- genes(txdb)</pre>
```

Gene symbols were used to identify genes in previous tasks, while hg19 database uses gene entrez id. So I used mygene::queryMany() to transfer gene symbol into entrez id.

```
(liver_perc <- length(subsetByOverlaps(liver, promoter)) / length(liver) * 100)</pre>
```

[1] 17.05437

1. Are there changes in H3K4me3 between fetal and adult brain over promoters for genes differentially expressed between fetal and adult brain?

Yes. We can find there are 30.71% of DE genes in fetal brain while 20.54% of DE genes in adult brain, which means there are some genes expressed in fetal brain but not in adult brain.

2. Are promoters of genes differentially expressed between a dult and fetal brain marked by H3K4me3 in liver?

Yes. There are 17.05% of DE genes in liver, which is different from adult and fetal brain.