## CLass10

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What proportion of the MXL sample population is G/G homozygous

```
mxl<- read.csv("373531-SampleGenotypes-Homo_sapiens_Variation_Sample_rs8067378.csv")
head(mxl)</pre>
```

```
##
     Sample.. Male. Female. Unknown. Genotype.. forward. strand. Population.s. Father
## 1
                       NA19648 (F)
                                                           A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
## 2
                                                           G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
                       NA19649 (M)
                                                           A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
## 3
                       NA19651 (F)
## 4
                       NA19652 (M)
                                                           G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
## 5
                       NA19654 (F)
                                                           G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
## 6
                       NA19655 (M)
                                                           A|G ALL, AMR, MXL
##
     Mother
## 1
## 2
## 3
## 4
## 5
## 6
```

```
table(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.) /nrow(mxl) *100
```

```
## ## A|A A|G G|A G|G
## 34.3750 32.8125 18.7500 14.0625
```

14.065% are G/G homozygous

#Population Scale Analysis

Q13: Read this file into R and determine the sample size for each genotype and their corresponding median expression levels for each of these genotypes. Hint: The read.table(), summary() and boxplot() functions will likely be useful here. There is an example R script online to be used ONLY if you are struggling in vein. Note that you can find the medium value from saving the output of the boxplot() function to an R object and examining this object. There is also the medium() and summary() function that you can use to check your understanding.

```
expr <- read.table("rs8067378_ENSG00000172057.6.txt")
exprTable<- table(expr$geno)
exprTable</pre>
```

```
## ## A/A A/G G/G
## 108 233 121

108 A/A, 233 A/G, and 121 G/G
To find the medians:

exprdf<- data.frame(expr)
exprAA<- exprdf[exprdf[2]=="A/A",]
exprAG<- exprdf[exprdf[2]=="A/G",]
exprGG<- exprdf[exprdf[2]=="G/G",]
median (exprAA[,3])

## [1] 31.24847

median (exprAG[,3])

## [1] 25.06486

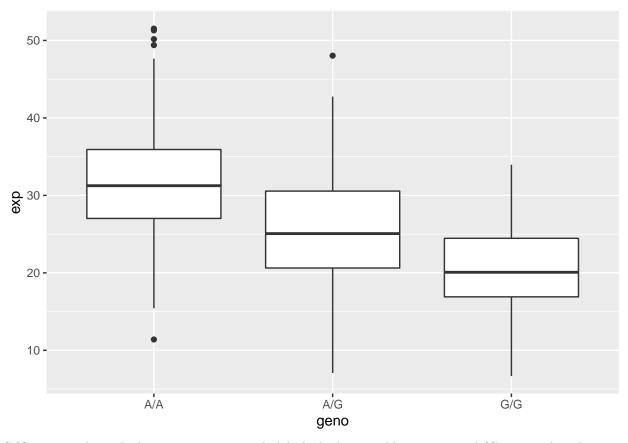
median (exprGG[,3])</pre>
```

## [1] 20.07363

So the medians for A/A, A/G, and G/G respectively are 31, 25, and 20.

Q14: Generate a boxplot with a box per genotype, what could you infer from the relative expression value between A/A and G/G displayed in this plot? Does the SNP effect the expression of ORMDL3?

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(expr, aes(x=geno, y=exp)) + geom_boxplot()
```



 ${\rm G/G}$  seems to have the lowest expression, with AA the highest, and heterozygous A/G intermediate between the two homozygous genotypes!