$Class19_HW$

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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.

```
data <- read.table("Expression_Results.txt")</pre>
head(data)
##
      sample geno
## 1 HG00367 A/G 28.96038
## 2 NA20768 A/G 20.24449
## 3 HG00361 A/A 31.32628
## 4 HG00135 A/A 34.11169
## 5 NA18870 G/G 18.25141
## 6 NA11993 A/A 32.89721
sum(data$geno == "A/G")
## [1] 233
sum(data$geno == "G/G")
## [1] 121
sum(data$geno == "A/A")
## [1] 108
library(dplyr)
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
       filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
ag <- data %>% filter(geno == "A/G")
gg <- data %>% filter(geno == "G/G")
aa <- data %>% filter(geno == "A/A")
```

median(ag\$exp)

[1] 25.06486

median(gg\$exp)

[1] 20.07363

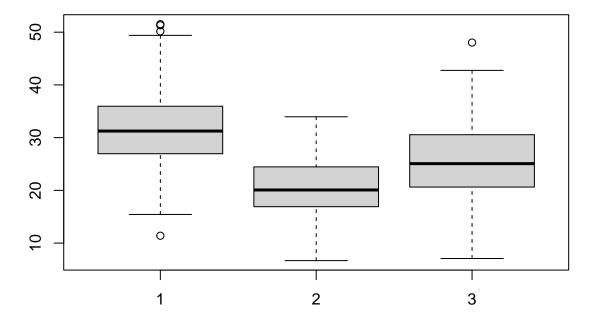
median(aa\$exp)

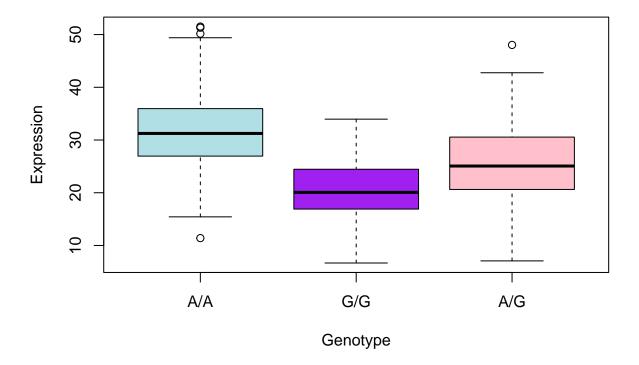
[1] 31.24847

A/G genotype: 233 A/G median expression: 25.06 G/G genotype: 121 G/G median expression: 20.07 A/A genotype: 108 A/A median expression: 31.24

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?

boxplot(aa\$exp, gg\$exp, ag\$exp)





People with the A/A genotype have higher ORMDL3 expression than the G/G genotype. This, along with the fact that A/G also is also has higher expression, is good evidence that the SNP of an A instead of G does have an impact on ORMDL3 expression, specifically an increase in expression. So these A/A genotypes, in my opinion, are more likely to have asthma.