

Class 12

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Section 1. Proportion of G/G in a population

Downloaded a CSV file from Ensemble

Here we read this CSV file

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

	Sample..Male.Female.Unknown.	Genotype..forward.strand.	Population.s.	Father
1	NA19648 (F)		A A ALL, AMR, MXL	-
2	NA19649 (M)		G G ALL, AMR, MXL	-
3	NA19651 (F)		A A ALL, AMR, MXL	-
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.)
```

A A	A G	G A	G G
22	21	12	9

```
table(mx1$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(mx1) * 100
```

```

      A|A      A|G      G|A      G|G
34.3750 32.8125 18.7500 14.0625

```

Now lets look at a different population. I picked the GBR.

```
gbr <- read.csv("373522-SampleGenotypes-Homo_sapiens_Variation_Sample_rs8067378.csv")
head(gbr)
```

	Sample..Male.Female.Unknown.	Genotype..forward.strand.	Population.s.	Father
1		HG00096 (M)	A A ALL, EUR, GBR	-
2		HG00097 (F)	G A ALL, EUR, GBR	-
3		HG00099 (F)	G G ALL, EUR, GBR	-
4		HG00100 (F)	A A ALL, EUR, GBR	-
5		HG00101 (M)	A A ALL, EUR, GBR	-
6		HG00102 (F)	A A ALL, EUR, GBR	-
	Mother			
1	-			
2	-			
3	-			
4	-			
5	-			
6	-			

Find proportion of G G

```
round(table(gbr$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(gbr) *100,2)
```

```

      A|A      A|G      G|A      G|G
25.27 18.68 26.37 29.67

```

this variant that is associated with childhood asthma is more frequent in the GBR population the the MKL population.

Now letsdig further...

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 median value from saving the output of the `boxplot()` function to an R object and examining this object. There is also the `median()` and `summary()` function that you can use to check your understanding.

```
data <- read.table("rs8067378_ENSG00000172057.6.txt", header = TRUE)

summary(data)
```

sample	geno	exp
Length:462	Length:462	Min. : 6.675
Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.:20.004
Mode :character	Mode :character	Median :25.116
		Mean :25.640
		3rd Qu.:30.779
		Max. :51.518

```
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`

```
summary_data <- data %>%
  group_by(geno) %>%
  summarise(
    Sample_Size = n(),
    Median_Expression = median(exp, na.rm = TRUE)
  )

print(summary_data)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  geno Sample_Size Median_Expression
  <chr>      <int>          <dbl>
1 A/A         108           31.2
2 A/G         233           25.1
3 G/G         121           20.1
```

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? Hint: An example boxplot is provided overleaf – yours does not need to be as polished as this one.

```
data <- read.table("rs8067378_ENSG00000172057.6.txt", header = TRUE, sep = " ", na.strings =
str(data)
```

```
'data.frame': 462 obs. of 3 variables:
 $ sample: chr "HG00367" "NA20768" "HG00361" "HG00135" ...
 $ geno : chr "A/G" "A/G" "A/A" "A/A" ...
 $ exp : num 29 20.2 31.3 34.1 18.3 ...
```

```
head(data)
```

```
  sample geno      exp
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
```

```
summary(data)
```

```
      sample      geno      exp
Length:462    Length:462    Min.   : 6.675
Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:20.004
Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :25.116
                                   Mean  :25.640
                                   3rd Qu.:30.779
                                   Max.   :51.518
```

```
colnames(data) <- c("sample", "geno", "exp")
```

```
# Filter out rows with NA
```

```
data_clean <- data[!is.na(data$exp) & is.finite(data$exp), ]
```

```
# boxplot
```

```
boxplot(exp ~ geno, data = data_clean,  
        main = "Expression Levels by Genotype",  
        xlab = "Genotype", ylab = "Expression Levels",  
        col = c("blue", "orange", "purple"))
```

