

# **Introduction to Bioinformatics**

Continuation of GSEA

# Gene Set Enrichment Analysis

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- In array experiments where no single gene shows statistically significant differential expression between phenotypes, GSEA has identified significant differentially expressed sets of genes
- GSEA is likely to be more powerful than conventional single-gene methods for studying the large number of common diseases in which many genes each make subtle contributions

# Why GSEA?

- The conventional statistical analysis method for array experiments is to
  - examine one gene at a time,
  - determine a p-value that the gene is differentially expressed/methylated in different phenotypes
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# We already did it previously, what now?

## Compute Overlaps for Selected Genes

Converted 79 submitted identifiers into 53 NCBI (Entrez) genes. [click here for details.](#)

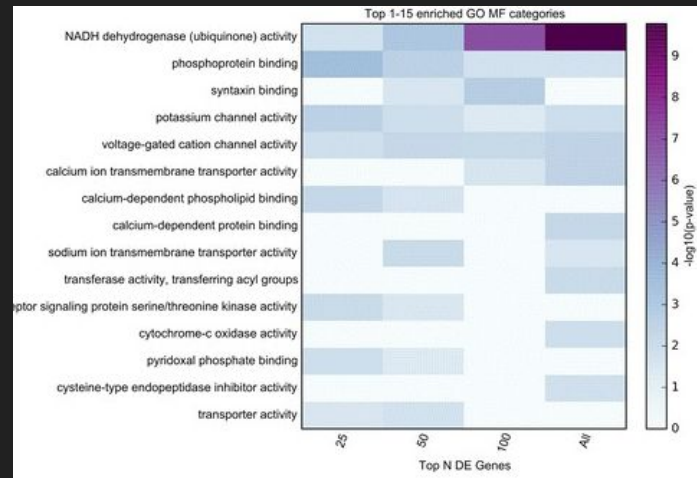
Collections	# Overlaps Shown	# Gene Sets in Collections	# Genes in Comparison (n)	# Genes in Universe (N)
GO:BP	10	7481	53	40312

Click the gene set name to see the gene set page. Click the number of genes [in brackets] to download the list of genes.

Color bar shading from light green to black, where lighter colors indicate more significant FDR q-values ( $< 0.05$ ) and black indicates less significant FDR q-values ( $> 0.05$ ).

Save to: Text (as Tab separated values) \*.tsv

Gene Set Name [# Genes (K)]	Description	# Genes in Overlap (k)	k/K	p-value	FDR q-value
GORP_EMBRYO_DEVELOPMENT [992]	The process whose specific outcome is the progression of an embryo from its formation until the end of its embryonic life stage. The end of the embryonic stage is organism-specific. For example, for mammals, the process would begin with zygote formation and end with birth. For insects, the process would begin at zygote formation and end with larval hatching. For plant zygotic embryos, this would be from zygote formation to the end of seed dormancy. For plant	10		$5.82 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.35 \times 10^{-3}$



How do we turn this one to this visualization?

