glucose binding			binding	
positive regulation of glycoprotein biosynthetic process- hyaluronan metabolic process- glucose 6-phosphate metabolic process- deoxyribonucleotide biosynthetic process-	•	•	carbohydrate derivative metabolic process	cess
positive regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process- negative regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process-	•		carbohydrate metabolic process	
sulfide:quinone oxidoreductase activity- oxidoreductase activity, acting on the CH–CH group of donors- oxidoreductase activity, acting on a sulfur group of donors, disulfide as acceptor- oxidoreductase activity- glutamate–5–semialdehyde dehydrogenase activity-			catalytic activity	
glutamate 5-kinase activity- carbonate dehydratase activity- proline catabolic process- ornithine biosynthetic process- methionyl-tRNA aminoacylation- methionine catabolic process-			cellular amino acid metabolic process	
citrulline biosynthetic process - 4-hydroxyproline catabolic process -	•			
amide biosynthetic process			cellular nitrogen compound	
negative regulation of cytoplasmic translational initiation in response to stress- RNA polymerase II intronic transcription regulatory region sequence-specific DNA binding- RNA polymerase II cis-regulatory region sequence-specific DNA binding-			cytoplasmic translation DNA binding	
RNA-dependent DNA biosynthetic process			DNA biosynthetic process	
single-stranded 3'-5' DNA helicase activity			DNA helicase activity	
DNA recombination			DNA metabolic process	
negative regulation of double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining- DNA synthesis during double-strand break repair via homologous recombination- DNA double-strand break processing involved in repair via single-strand annealing-	•		DNA repair	
regulation of DNA endoreduplication negative regulation of DNA endoreduplication mitotic DNA replication DNA unwinding involved in DNA replication.			DNA replication	
positive regulation of transcription of nucleolar large rRNA by RNA polymerase I positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to heat stress	•		DNA-templated transcription	
catalysis of the reaction: 2 L-glutamate + NAD+ = 2-oxoglutarate + L-glutamine + H+ + NADH			glutamate synthase (NADH) activity	
glutamate dehydrogenase [NAD(P)+] activity - catalysis of the formation of L-glutamine and 2-oxoglutarate from L-glutamate -			glutamate synthase activity	Number of Genes
catalysis of the reaction: ATP + L-glutamate + NH4+ = ADP + H+ + L-glutamine + phosphate			glutamine synthetase activity	500
Hsp90 protein binding- Hsp70 protein binding-	•		heat shock protein binding	1000 1500
regulation of mast cell activation - leukocyte migration involved in inflammatory response complement activation, classical pathway	•		immune system process	2000
regulation of protein localization by the Cvt pathway			intracellular protein transport	Adjusted p-value
protein transport along microtubule			microtubule-based movement	0.04
spermine acetylation- spermidine acetylation-	•			0.03 0.02
regulation of protein metabolic process putrescine acetylation putrescine acetylation positive regulation of RNA biosynthetic process nor–spermidine metabolic process	•		nitrogen compound metabolic process	0.01
DNA binding			nucleic acid binding	
DNA metabolic process		•	nucleic acid metabolic process	
DNA integration -				
negative regulation of chaperone-mediated protein folding regulation of myosin-light-chain-phosphatase activity	•		protein folding	
protein adenylylation - peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation - peptidyl-lysine hydroxylation -		•	protein modification process	
negative regulation of protein kinase activity by protein phosphorylation histone acetylation regulation of hydrogen peroxide metabolic process	•		regulation of reactive oxygen	
positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to calcium ion			regulation of transcription, DNA-templated	
response to melanocyte–stimulating hormone	•			
cellular response to histidine- cellular response to gonadotropin-releasing hormone- cellular response to diamide-	•		response to nitrogen compound	
cellular response to cGMP- cellular response to benomyl- response to food-	•	•		
positive regulation of cellular response to amino acid starvation negative regulation of appetite chemotaxis to folate	•		response to nutrient levels	
response to hypoxia- response to hypoxia- response to heat- positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to heat stress- cellular stress response to acidic pH-		•	response to stress	
innate immune response-activating signal transduction-			signaling	
glutathione biosynthetic process			sulfur compound metabolic process	
RNA-directed DNA polymerase activity- DNA-directed DNA polymerase activity-			transferase activity	
glucose transmembrane transport- carbohydrate transmembrane transport-			transmembrane transport	
lipoprotein transport	•		transport	
D-glucose transmembrane transporter activity bicarbonate transmembrane transporter activity	6	•	transporter activity	
K.G.O.	terms GO	ieims		

glucose binding-

binding

Method