glucose binding-			binding	
positive regulation of glycoprotein biosynthetic process- hyaluronan metabolic process-				
glucose 6–phosphate metabolic process- deoxyribonucleotide biosynthetic process-			carbohydrate derivative metabolic process	
positive regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process-			carbohydrate metabolic process	
negative regulation of glycogen biosynthetic 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, acting on a sundingroup of donors, disding as acceptor oxidoreductase activity glutamate–5–semialdehyde dehydrogenase activity	•		catalytic activity	
glutamate 5-semialdenyde denydrogenase activity glutamate 5-kinase activity carbonate dehydratase activity				
proline catabolic process-				
ornithine biosynthetic process- methionyl–tRNA aminoacylation-	•		cellular amino acid metabolic process	
methionine catabolic process- citrulline biosynthetic process-	•		Ochulai allillo aola illotazollo pi e e e e	
4-hydroxyproline catabolic process- amide biosynthetic process-			cellular nitrogen compound	
negative regulation of cytoplasmic translational initiation in response to stress		•	cytoplasmic translation	
RNA polymerase II intronic transcription regulatory region sequence–specific DNA binding-RNA polymerase II cis–regulatory region sequence–specific DNA binding-			DNA binding	
RNA-dependent DNA biosynthetic process			DNA biosynthetic process	
single-stranded 3'-5' DNA helicase activity - DNA recombination -			DNA helicase activity	
negative regulation of double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining			DNA metabolic process	
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 of DNA endoreduplication of DNA endoreduplicati			DNA replication	
positive regulation of transcription of nucleolar large rRNA by RNA polymerase I-	•		DNA-templated transcription	
positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to heat stress catalysis of the reaction: 2 L–glutamate + NAD+ = 2–oxoglutarate + L–glutamine + H+ + NADH-	•		glutamate synthase (NADH) activity	
glutamate dehydrogenase [NAD(P)+] activity			glutamate synthase activity	Adjusted p-value
catalysis of the formation of L–glutamine and 2–oxoglutarate from L–glutamate catalysis of the reaction: ATP + L–glutamate + NH4+ = ADP + H+ + L–glutamine + phosphate			glutamine synthetase activity	0.04
Hsp90 protein binding			heat shock protein binding	0.03 0.02
Hsp70 protein binding regulation of mast cell activation	•		Tiout silvent protein annually	0.01
leukocyte migration involved in inflammatory response- complement activation, classical pathway-	•		immune system process	Number of Genes
regulation of protein localization by the Cvt pathway		•	intracellular protein transport	100200
protein transport along microtubule-			microtubule-based movement	300
spermine acetylation- spermidine acetylation- regulation of protein metabolic process-				400
putrescine acetylation positive regulation of RNA biosynthetic process	•		nitrogen compound metabolic process	500
nor-spermidine metabolic process-				
DNA binding- DNA metabolic process-			nucleic acid binding	
DNA integration			nucleic acid metabolic process	
negative regulation of chaperone-mediated protein folding- regulation of myosin-light-chain-phosphatase activity-	•		protein folding	
protein adenylylation peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation				
peptidyl-lysine hydroxylation- negative regulation of protein kinase activity by protein phosphorylation-		•	protein modification process	
histone acetylation-				
regulation of hydrogen peroxide metabolic process- positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to calcium ion-			regulation of reactive oxygen regulation of transcription, DNA-templated	
response to melanocyte-stimulating hormone-	•	_	franscription	
cellular response to histidine- cellular response to gonadotropin-releasing hormone-	•		response to nitrogen compound	
cellular response to diamide- cellular response to cGMP-		•		
cellular response to benomyl- response to food-		•		
positive regulation of cellular response to amino acid starvation negative regulation of appetite-		•	response to nutrient levels	
chemotaxis to folate- response to hypoxia-				
response to hypoxia response to heat- positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to heat stress-	8		response to stress	
cellular stress response to acidic pH-		•		
innate immune response–activating signal transduction-glutathione biosynthetic process-		•	signaling sulfur compound metabolic process	
RNA-directed DNA polymerase activity			transferase activity	
DNA-directed DNA polymerase activity- glucose transmembrane transport-				
carbohydrate transmembrane transport-			transmembrane transport	
lipoprotein transport D-glucose transmembrane transporter activity			transport	
bicarbonate transmembrane transporter activity		<u> </u>	transporter activity	
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