glucose binding-			binding	
positive regulation of glycoprotein biosynthetic process- hyaluronan metabolic process-			carbohydrate derivative metabolic process	
glucose 6-phosphate metabolic process- deoxyribonucleotide biosynthetic process-				
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- glutamate 5–kinase activity- carbonate dehydratase activity-			catalytic activity	
proline catabolic process- ornithine biosynthetic process- methionyl–tRNA aminoacylation- methionine catabolic process- citrulline biosynthetic process- 4–hydroxyproline catabolic process-			cellular amino acid metabolic process	
amide biosynthetic process-			cellular nitrogen compound	
negative regulation of cytoplasmic translational initiation in response to stress-			cytoplasmic translation	
negative regulation of double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining- 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 from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to heat stress-			DNA-templated transcription	
Hsp90 protein binding- Hsp70 protein binding-			heat shock protein binding	Adjusted p–value
regulation of mast cell activation- leukocyte migration involved in inflammatory response- complement activation, classical pathway-	•		immune system process	0.04 0.03 0.02
regulation of protein localization by the Cvt pathway-			intracellular protein transport	0.01
protein transport along microtubule-			microtubule-based movement	Number of Genes
spermine acetylation- spermidine acetylation- regulation of protein metabolic process- putrescine acetylation- positive regulation of RNA biosynthetic process- nor–spermidine metabolic process-			nitrogen compound metabolic process	<ul><li>100</li><li>200</li><li>300</li><li>400</li><li>500</li></ul>
negative regulation of chaperone-mediated protein folding-			protein folding	
regulation of myosin–light–chain–phosphatase activity- protein adenylylation- peptidyl–tyrosine phosphorylation- peptidyl–lysine hydroxylation- negative regulation of protein kinase activity by protein phosphorylation- histone acetylation-		•	protein modification process	
regulation of hydrogen peroxide metabolic process-			regulation of reactive oxygen	
response to melanocyte-stimulating hormone- cellular response to histidine- cellular response to gonadotropin-releasing hormone- cellular response to diamide- cellular response to cGMP- cellular response to benomyl-	•		response to nitrogen compound	
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 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	
glucose transmembrane transport- carbohydrate transmembrane transport-	•		transmembrane transport	
lipoprotein transport-			transport	
D-glucose transmembrane transporter activity- bicarbonate transmembrane transporter activity-		•	transporter activity	
E.C.C.	O.terns	Oterns		

glucose binding-

binding

Method