class19

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Section 1. Proportion of G/G in a population

 $Downloaded\ a\ CSV\ file\ from\ Ensembl\ https://uswest.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Variation/Sample?db=core; r=17:39886597-39903598; v=rs8067378; vdb=variation; vf=105535077\#373531_tablePanel$

Here we read this CSV file

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

```
Sample..Male.Female.Unknown. Genotype..forward.strand. Population.s. Father
##
## 1
                      NA19648 (F)
                                                          A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
                                                          G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
## 2
                      NA19649 (M)
## 3
                      NA19651 (F)
                                                          A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
                                                          G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
## 4
                      NA19652 (M)
## 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(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.)/nrow(mxl) * 100
```

```
## ## A|A A|G G|A G|G
## 34.3750 32.8125 18.7500 14.0625
```

Now let's look at a different population. I picked the GBR.

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

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 varient that is associated with childhood asthma is more frequent in the GBR population than the MKL population.

Let's now dig further

Section 4: Population Scale Analysis

One sample is obviously not enough to know what is happening in a population. You are interested in assessing genetic differences on a population scale. So, you processed about ~ 230 samples and did the normalization on a genome level. Now, you want to find whether there is any association of the 4 asthma-associated SNPs (rs8067378...) on ORMDL3 expression

How many samoles do we have?

```
expr <- read.table("rs8067378_ENSG00000172057.6.txt")
head(expr)</pre>
```

```
## 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
```

```
nrow(expr)
```

[1] 462

```
table(expr$geno)
```

```
##
## A/A A/G G/G
## 108 233 121
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Lets make a boxplot

```
ggplot(expr) + aes(geno, exp, fill=geno ) +
  geom_boxplot(notch=TRUE)
```

