



Canadian Bioinformatics Workshops

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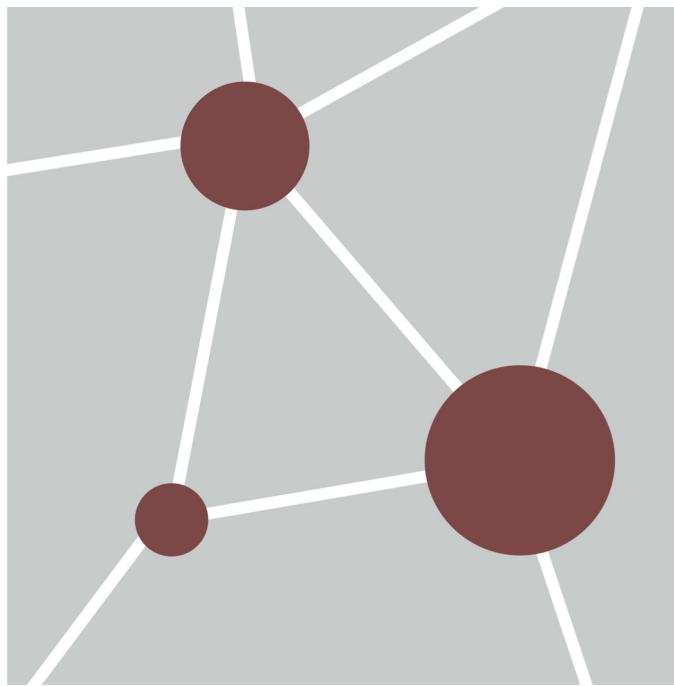
Final Slides



Veronique Voisin

Pathway and Network Analysis of -omics Data

July 27-29, 2020



Instructor affiliation logos

Creating Networks

gene list

large
(100- 2000 genes)

medium
(100 genes)

small
(1-50 genes)

summarize by pathways

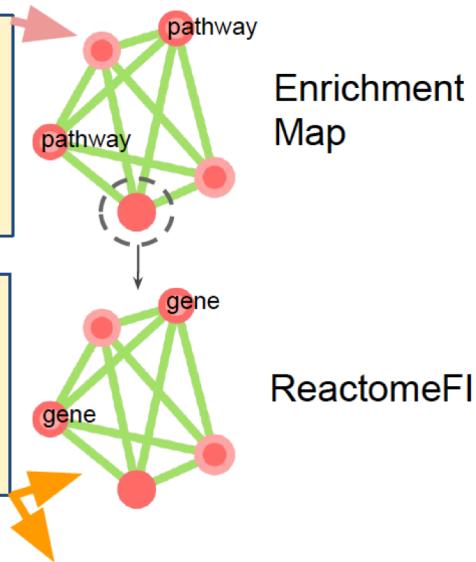
- represent as a network of pathways

- represent as a network of genes (gene products)

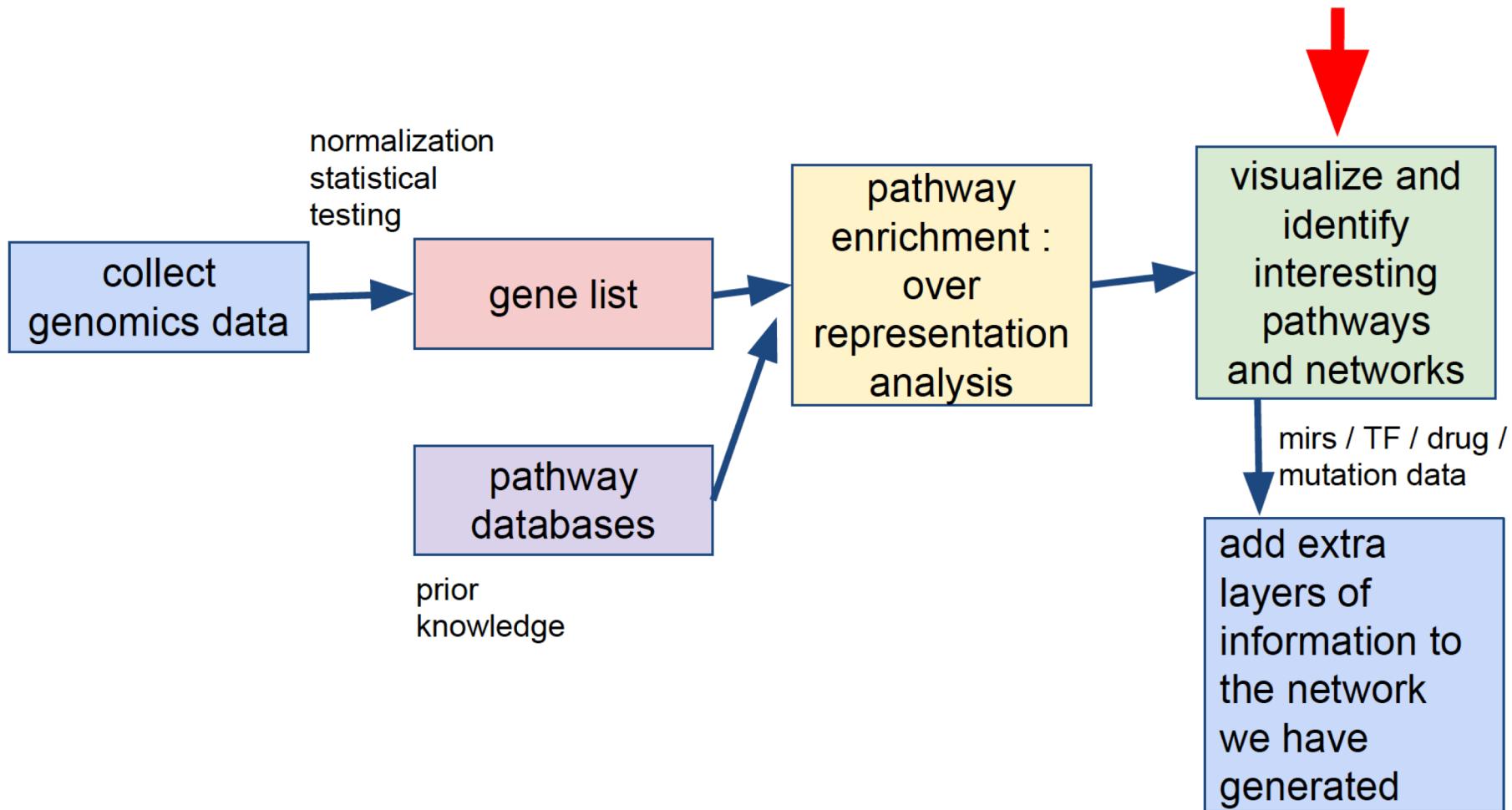
expand the list;
use function prediction

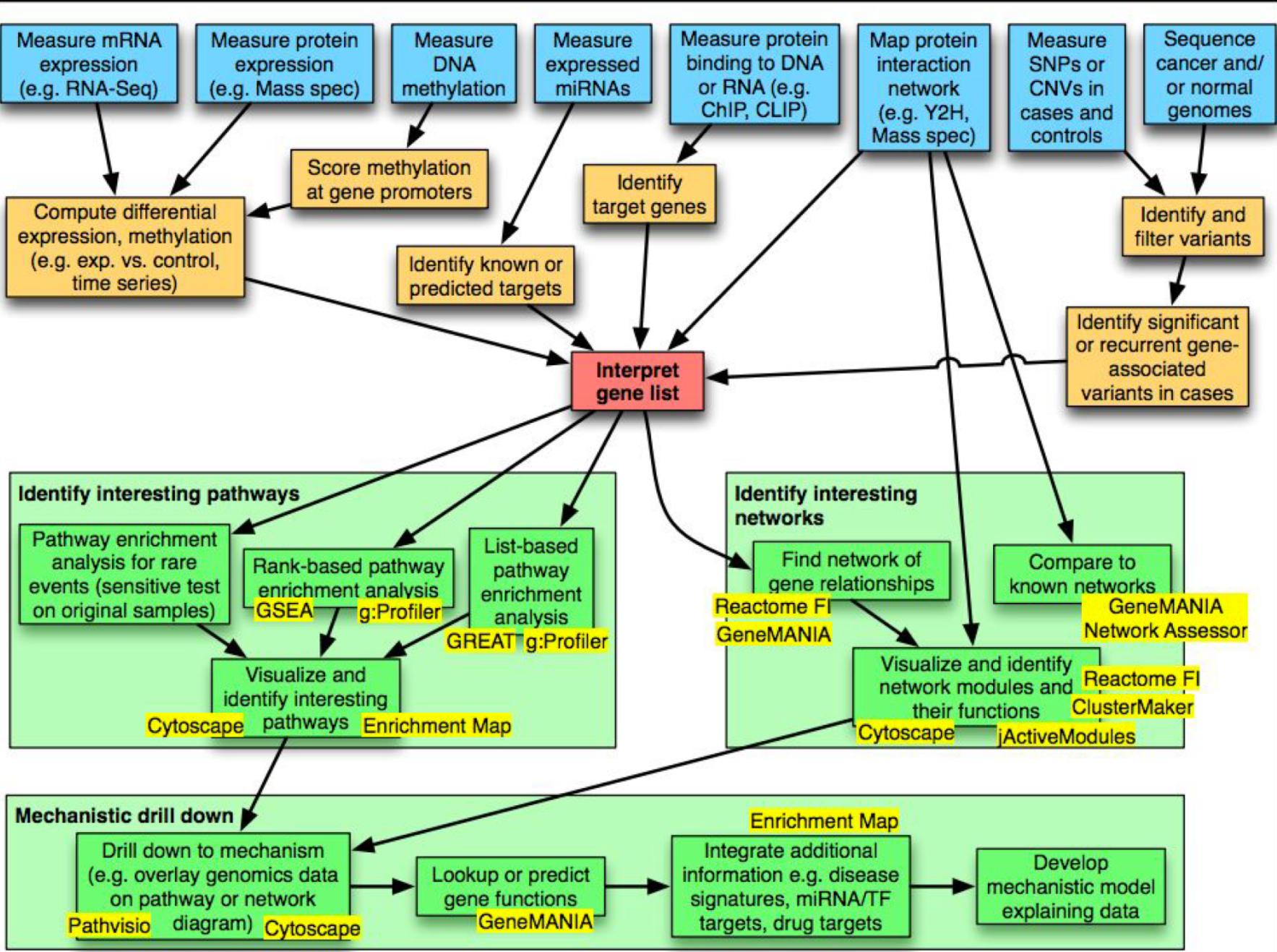
- represent as a network of gene (gene products) and add gene linkers

network



Where are we in the workflow?





Create custom gmt file from GO (R script)

```
##### hsapiens
library(biomart)

### get annotations
mart=useMart(biomart="ensembl",dataset="hsapiens_gene_ensembl")

go_annotation <- getBM(attributes=c("hgnc_symbol","ensembl_gene_id","ensembl_transcript_id","go_id","name_1006","namespace_1003","go_linkage_type"),filters=list(biotype='protein_coding'),mart=mart);

go_annotation_bp <- go_annotation[which(go_annotation$namespace_1003=="biological_process"),]
head(go_annotation_bp)

##create gmt
go_pathway_sets <- aggregate(go_annotation_bp[,1],by=list(go_annotation_bp$go_id),FUN=function(x){list(unique(x))})

m = match( go_pathway_sets[,1], go_annotation_bp$go_id)
go_pathway_names <- go_annotation_bp$name_1006[m]

### write the gmt
fname = "gobp.gmt"
object = go_pathway_sets[,2]
for ( e in 1: length(object) ){

write.table( t(c(go_pathway_sets[e,1], go_pathway_names[e],object[[e]])),sep="\t",quote=FALSE,file=fname,append=TRUE,col.names=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
}

#####
horse
library(biomart)

### get annotations
mart=useMart(biomart="ensembl",dataset="ecaballus_gene_ensembl")

go_annotation <- getBM(attributes=c("uniprot_gn","ensembl_gene_id","ensembl_transcript_id","go_id","name_1006","namespace_1003","go_linkage_type"),filters=list(biotype='protein_coding'),mart=mart);

go_annotation_bp <- go_annotation[which(go_annotation$namespace_1003=="biological_process"),]
head(go_annotation_bp)

##create gmt
go_pathway_sets <- aggregate(go_annotation_bp[,1],by=list(go_annotation_bp$go_id),FUN=function(x){list(unique(x))})

m = match( go_pathway_sets[,1], go_annotation_bp$go_id)
go_pathway_names <- go_annotation_bp$name_1006[m]

### write the gmt
fname = "gobp_horse.gmt"
object = go_pathway_sets[,2]
for ( e in 1: length(object) ){
write.table( t(c(go_pathway_sets[e,1], go_pathway_names[e],object[[e]])),sep="\t",quote=FALSE,file=fname,append=TRUE,col.names=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
}
```

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/wm3kq4lsdlfwcoq/creategmt.R?dl=0>

GWAS --> MAGENTA

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/mpg/magenta/>

The only **input** required is a table with variant association p-values and their chromosome positions taken from a genome-wide association study or meta-analysis. **Optional:** pathway/s or gene set/s of interest. Otherwise, we provide a set of pathways from public databases (see below).

The main **output** of MAGENTA is a nominal **gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) p-value** and a **false discovery rate** for each gene set or pathway tested. There are several options, including running MAGENTA in the absence of a subset of genes, such as a predefined set of disease or trait genes. Additional information is provided, such as the expected and observed number of genes above the enrichment cutoff, and the number and name of genes in each tested gene set that lie near validated disease or trait SNPs if inputed by the user.

Mirs, pathways and targets

miRPathDB v2.0

Home About Documentation Download

miRPathDB 2.0

Search

Enter a miRNA or pathway name:

Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis

miRNAs that are significantly enriched for this pathway

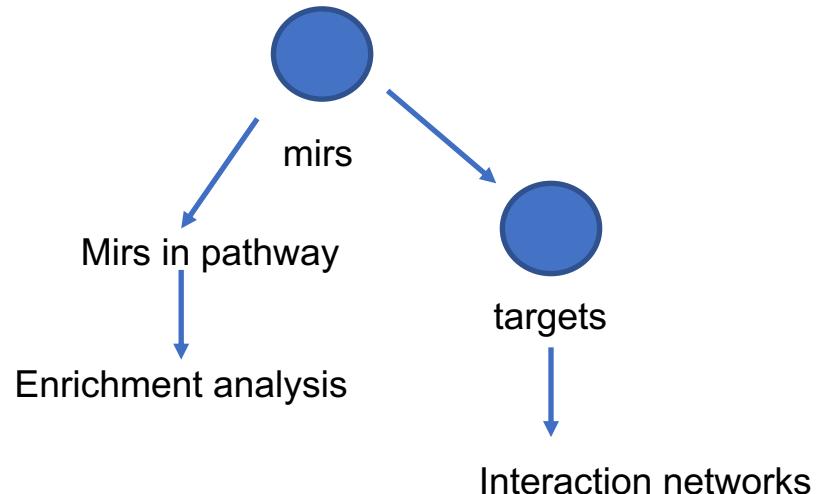
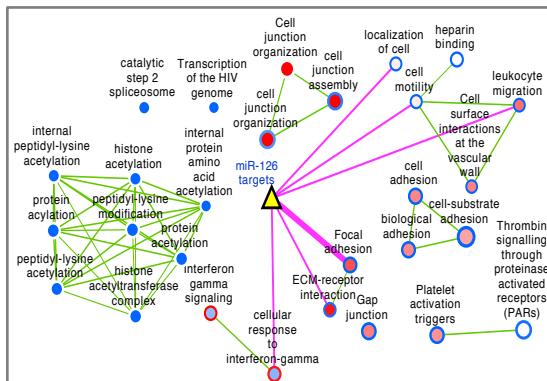
In this table miRNAs are depicted that have significantly more targets in this pathway than expected by chance.

Show 10 entries Search:

[Excel](#) [CSV](#) [Column visibility](#)

Database	IT	miRNA	IT	Evidence	IT	Hits	IT	Expected hits	IT	P-value	IT	Targets
miRBase		hsa-mir-126-3p		experimental (any)		7		0.261231		3.34e-8		AKT1,AKT2,CRK,CRKL,PBK3G3,PBK3
miRBase		hsa-mir-184		experimental (any)		5		0.297456		1.61e-4		AKT1,AKT2,NPL1,PUP3,PRKCB
miRCarta		m-5765		predicted (union)		56		36.0563		3.01e-4		AKT2,AMPH,ARP2C,ARP3,ARP4A
miRCarta		m-17942		predicted (intersection)		12		2.26763		3.89e-4		ARP2C,CRKL,MAPK1,NOF1,PBP2
miRCarta		m-152		predicted (union)		57		38.8709		4.14e-4		AKT2,AMPH,ARP1B,ARP2C,ARP3
miRCarta		m-12614		predicted (union)		55		38.7072		4.47e-4		AKT2,ARP1B,ARP2C,ARP4,ARP5
miRBase		hsa-mir-184		experimental (strong)		5		0.336283		4.48e-4		AKT1,AKT2,NPL1,PUP3,PRKCB
miRBase		hsa-mir-5508-3p		experimental (strong)		2		0.035982		6.66e-4		MAPK1,MAPK3
miRBase		hsa-mir-124-5p		predicted (union)		67		20.6329		7.27e-4		AKT2,AMPH,ARP1B,ARP2C,ARP3

EnrichmentMap Post analysis Mir targets



miEAA: microRNA enrichment analysis and annotation

http://www.ccb.uni-saarland.de/mieaa_tool/

<http://www.lirmed.com/tam2/>

Result

Enrichment analysis results

	Count	Percent	Fold	P-value	Bonferroni	FDR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category: Cluster (4 Items)						
hsa-mir-106b cluster [details]	1	0.33333	33.63889	0.0295	1	0.3755
hsa-mir-17 cluster [details]	2	0.33333	33.63889	1.32e-3	0.3569	0.08
hsa-mir-423 cluster [details]	1	0.5	50.45833	0.0197	1	0.3365
hsa-mir-6081 cluster [details]	1	0.2	20.18333	0.0487	1	0.479
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category: Disease (194 Items)						
Acute Cerebral Infarction [details]	1	0.16667	16.81944	0.0581	1	0.5292
Acute Ischemic Stroke [details]	2	0.14286	14.41667	7.67e-3	1	0.1858
Acute Myocardial Infarction [details]	2	0.04348	4.38768	0.0731	1	0.5944
Acute Pancreatitis [details]	1	0.14286	14.41667	0.0675	1	0.5676
Adenocarcinoma, Colon [details]	2	0.08696	8.77536	0.0203	1	0.2926
Adenocarcinoma, Esophageal [details]	1	0.04545	4.58712	0.1983	1	1
Adenocarcinoma, Gastric [details]	1	0.02632	2.6557	0.3191	1	1
Adenocarcinoma, Lung [details]	2	0.0198	1.99835	0.2642	1	1
Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms [details]	1	0.08333	8.40972	0.1131	1	0.7828

ATACseq / CHIPseq

- EnrichR and g:Profiler accept bed files as input
- GREAT (Standford) is also a recommended tool
- HOMER: to look for enrichment factors in transcription factors

The screenshot shows the Great website homepage. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the GREAT logo and links for Overview, News, Use GREAT, Demo, Video, How to Cite, Help, and Forum. Below the header, a dropdown menu shows "GREAT version 4.0.4 current (08/19/2019 to now)". A main content area features a box with the heading "GREAT predicts functions of cis-regulatory regions." followed by a paragraph of text. Below this, there is a "News" section with a list of recent updates, each preceded by a sun icon.

GREAT predicts functions of cis-regulatory regions.

Many coding genes are well annotated with their biological functions. Non-coding regions typically lack such annotation. GREAT assigns biological meaning to a set of non-coding genomic regions by analyzing the annotations of the nearby genes. Thus, it is particularly useful in studying cis functions of sets of non-coding genomic regions. Cis-regulatory regions can be identified via both experimental methods (e.g. ChIP-seq) and by computational methods (e.g. comparative genomics). For more see our [Nature Biotech Paper](#).

News

- Aug. 19, 2019: GREAT version 4 adds support for human hg38 assembly and updates ontology datasets for all supported assemblies.
- Sep. 8, 2018: GREAT has served over 1 million job submissions.
- Oct. 23, 2017: GREAT is moved to a VM to eliminate proxy errors.
- June 22, 2017: GREAT hardware upgrade to meet increasing submission volume.
- Nov. 16, 2015: The [GREAT user help forums](#) are frozen.
- Feb. 15, 2015: GREAT version 3 switches to Ensembl genes, adds support for zebrafish danRer7 and mouse mmr10 assemblies, and adds new ontologies.
- Apr. 3, 2012: GREAT version 2 adds new annotations to human and mouse ontologies and visualization tools for data exploration.
- Feb. 18, 2012: The [GREAT user help forums](#) are opened.
- May 2, 2010: GREAT version 1 is launched, concurrent to [Nature Biotechnology publication](#) (reprint, Faculty of 1000 "Must Read"). How to Cite GREAT?

[More news items...](#)

RNAseq : 2 class design

- GSEA
- Enrichment Map
- Single cell Data
 - GSVA() in R or Wilcoxon Rank sum test (R, Panther)

The Cytoscape App Store

cytoscape app store

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Search the App Store

Sign In

Wall of Apps 184 total

network
generation



online data
import



graph
analysis



<http://apps.cytoscape.org>

We are on a Coffee Break & Networking Session

compute | calcul
canada | canada



Canadian Centre for
Computational
Genomics

