

# Class 11: Genome Informatics

Kaitlyn Powell

## Section 1: Proportion of G/G in population

Downloaded CSV file from ensemble < [https://uswest.ensembl.org/Homo\\_sapiens/Variation/Sample?db=core;39955106;v=rs8067378;vdb=variation;vf=105535077#373531\\_tablePanel](https://uswest.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Variation/Sample?db=core;39955106;v=rs8067378;vdb=variation;vf=105535077#373531_tablePanel)

Here we read the CSV file:

```
mxl <- read.csv("g:g data MXL.csv")
```

```
head(mx1)
```

	Sample..Male.Female.Unknown..	Genotype..forward.strand..	Population.s.	Father
1		NA19648 (F)	A A ALL, AMR, MXL	-
2		NA19649 (M)	G G ALL, AMR, MXL	-
3		NA19651 (F)	A A ALL, AMR, MXL	-
4		NA19652 (M)	G G ALL, AMR, MXL	-
5		NA19654 (F)	G G ALL, AMR, MXL	-
6		NA19655 (M)	A G ALL, AMR, MXL	-
	Mother			
1	-			
2	-			
3	-			
4	-			
5	-			
6	-			

```
table(mx1$Genotype..forward.strand.)
```

```
A|A A|G G|A G|G
22 21 12 9
```

```
table(mx1$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(mx1)
```

```
      A|A      A|G      G|A      G|G
0.343750 0.328125 0.187500 0.140625
```

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

```
gbr <- read.csv("g:g data GBR.csv")
```

Find proportion of G/G

```
head(gbr)
```

```
Sample..Male.Female.Unknown. Genotype..forward.strand. Population.s. Father
1                HG00096 (M)                A|A ALL, EUR, GBR      -
2                HG00097 (F)                G|A ALL, EUR, GBR      -
3                HG00099 (F)                G|G ALL, EUR, GBR      -
4                HG00100 (F)                A|A ALL, EUR, GBR      -
5                HG00101 (M)                A|A ALL, EUR, GBR      -
6                HG00102 (F)                A|A ALL, EUR, GBR      -
Mother
1          -
2          -
3          -
4          -
5          -
6          -
```

```
table(gbr$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(gbr)
```

```
      A|A      A|G      G|A      G|G
0.2527473 0.1868132 0.2637363 0.2967033
```

This variant that is associated with childhood asthma is more frequent in the GBR population.

Let's now dig into this further.

## Section 4: Population Scale Analysis

[HOMEWORK] 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 samples do we have?

```
expr <- read.table("gene expression data.txt")
head(expr)
```

	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

How many rows are there in the dataset?

```
nrow(expr)
```

```
[1] 462
```

Q13: Read this file into R and determine the sample size for each genotype and their corresponding median expression levels for each of these genotypes

The sample size for the A/A genotype is 108 and the median expression level is 30. The sample size for the A/G genotype is 233 and the median expression level is 25. The sample size for the G/G genotype is 121 and the median expression level is 20.

How many are there of each genotype?

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

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

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Q14: Generate a boxplot with a box per genotype, what could you infer from the relative expression value between A/A and G/G displayed in this plot? Does the SNP effect the expression of ORMDL3?

It can be inferred that the A/A genotype has a much higher level of expression of ORMDL3 than the G/G genotype. It does appear that the SNP does effect the expression of the ORMDL3 gene because the genotypes that contain at least one A allele have a significantly higher expression level than the G/G genotype.

Let's make a boxplot.

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

