

class12

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Section 1. Proportion og G/G in a population

Downloaded a CSV file from Ensemble <

https://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Variation/Sample?db=core;r=17:39800165-39990166;v=rs8067378;vdb=variation;vf=959672880;sample=MXL#373531_tablePanel

Here we read this CSV file

```
mxl <- read.csv("HSdata.csv")
head(mxl)
```

	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(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.)
```

A A	A G	G A	G G
22	21	12	9

```
table(mx1$Genotype..forward.strand.)/nrow(mx1) * 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("GBRdata.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 variant that is associated with childhood asthma is more frequent in the GBR population than the MKL population.

Let's now dig into this 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 samples do we have?

```
expr <- read.table("gen1.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
```

```
nrow(expr)
```

```
[1] 462
```

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

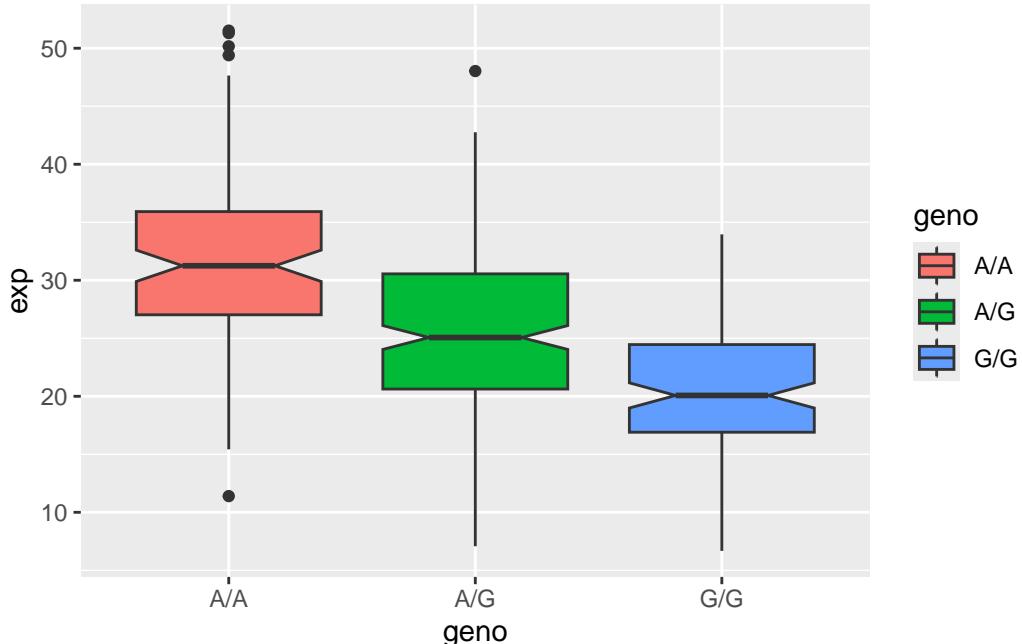
```
A/A A/G G/G
108 233 121
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.3
```

Lets make a boxplot

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



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. Hint: The `read.table()`, `summary()` and `boxplot()` functions will likely be useful here. There is an example R script online to be used ONLY if you are struggling in vein. Note that you can find the medium value from saving the output of the `boxplot()` function to an R object and examining this object. There is also the `medium()` and `summary()` function that you can use to check your understanding.

The total number of samples is 462. The sample size for the A/A genotype is 108 and its median expression level is 31.25. The sample size for the A/G genotype is 233 and its median expression level is 25.06. The sample size for the G/G genotype is 121 and its median expression level is 20.07.

```
expr <- read.table("gen1.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
```

```
summary(expr)
```

sample	geno	exp
Length:462	Length:462	Min. : 6.675
Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.:20.004
Mode :character	Mode :character	Median :25.116
		Mean :25.640
		3rd Qu.:30.779
		Max. :51.518

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

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

```
aggregate(exp ~ geno, data = expr, FUN = median)
```

geno	exp
1 A/A	31.24847
2 A/G	25.06486
3 G/G	20.07363

```
data.frame(  
  genotype = names(tapply(expr$exp, expr$geno, median)),  
  n         = as.vector(table(expr$geno)),  
  median   = round(tapply(expr$exp, expr$geno, median, na.rm = TRUE), 2)  
)
```

genotype	n	median
A/A	A/A	108 31.25
A/G	A/G	233 25.06
G/G	G/G	121 20.07

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? Hint: An example boxplot is provided overleaf – yours does not need to be as polished as this one.

The genotype A/A has the highest median expression level, then the genotype A/G has the second highest median expression level, and lastly the genotype G/G has the lowest median expression level. The median expression level decreases as the number of G alleles increase and so in other words, the G allele is associated with reduced gene expression. The boxplot indicates that there is a dose-dependent effect of the G allele. Yes, the SNP affects the expression of ORMDL3. ORMDL3 expression is highest in individuals with the A/A genotype, intermediate in individuals with the A/G genotype, and lowest in individuals with the G/G genotype.

```
ggplot(expr, aes(x = geno, y = exp, fill = geno)) +
  geom_boxplot(outlier.shape = NA, alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.2, color = "black", alpha = 0.3) +
  labs(
    title = "ORMDL3 Expression by Genotype",
    x = "Genotype",
    y = "Expression"
  )
```

