class12: Population Scale Analysis

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Section 1. Proportion of G/G in a population

 $Downloaded\ a\ CSV\ file\ from\ Ensemble < https://useast.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Location/View?db=core; r=39873367; v=rs12936231; vdb=variation; vf=959765854>$

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
                                                      A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
1
                   NA19648 (F)
2
                                                      G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
                   NA19649 (M)
3
                   NA19651 (F)
                                                      A|A ALL, AMR, MXL
                                                      G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
4
                   NA19652 (M)
5
                                                      G|G ALL, AMR, MXL
                   NA19654 (F)
                   NA19655 (M)
                                                      A|G ALL, AMR, MXL
 Mother
1
2
3
4
```

```
table(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.)
A|A A|G G|A G|G
 22 21 12
table(mxl$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(mxl) * 100
                             G|G
            AG
                     G|A
    A \mid A
34.3750 32.8125 18.7500 14.0625
Now let's look at a different population. I pick
gbr <- read.csv("373522-SampleGenotypes-Homo_sapiens_Variation_Sample_rs8067378.csv")</pre>
head(gbr)
  Sample..Male.Female.Unknown. Genotype..forward.strand. Population.s. Father
1
                    HG00096 (M)
                                                        A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
                                                        G|A ALL, EUR, GBR
2
                    HG00097 (F)
3
                                                        G|G ALL, EUR, GBR
                    HG00099 (F)
4
                    HG00100 (F)
                                                        A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
5
                    HG00101 (M)
                                                        A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
                                                        A|A ALL, EUR, GBR
6
                    HG00102 (F)
  Mother
1
2
3
5
table(gbr$Genotype..forward.strand.) / nrow(gbr) * 100
     A \mid A
               AG
                        GA
                                  G|G
```

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

25.27473 18.68132 26.37363 29.67033

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.

How many samples 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

A/A Median

```
median(expr[expr$geno=="A/A",3])
```

[1] 31.24847

A/G Median

```
median(expr[expr$geno=="A/G",3])
```

[1] 25.06486

G/G Median

```
median(expr[expr$geno=="G/G",3])
```

[1] 20.07363

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Let's make a boxplot

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

