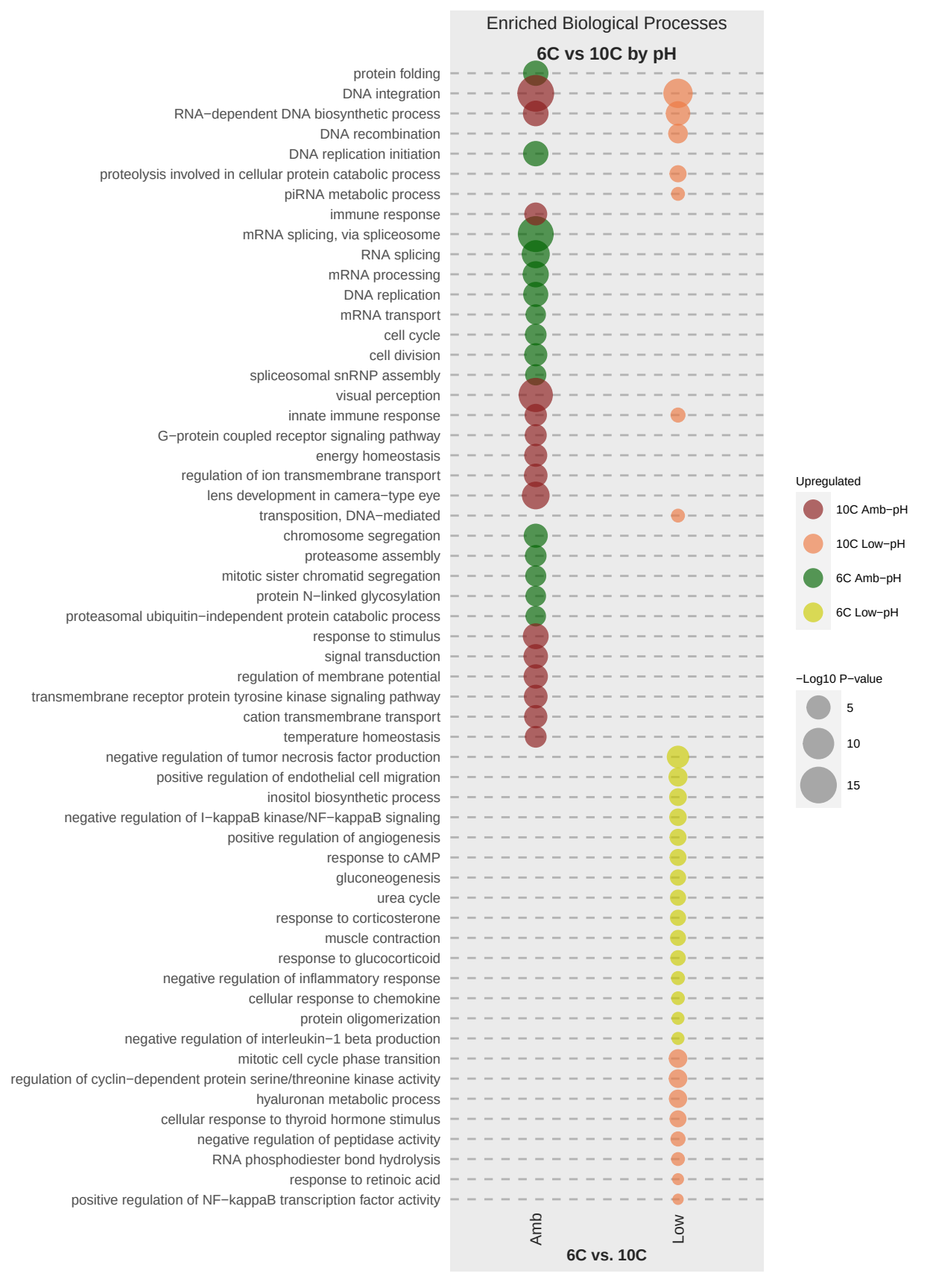
Enriched Biological Processes
6C vs 10C by pH
protein folding
DNA integration
RNA−dependent DNA biosynthetic process
DNA recombination
DNA replication initiation
proteolysis involved in cellular protein catabolic process
piRNA metabolic process
immune response
mRNA splicing, via spliceosome
RNA splicing
mRNA processing
DNA replication
mRNA transport
cell cycle
cell division
spliceosomal snRNP assembly
visual perception
innate immune response
G−protein coupled receptor signaling pathway
energy homeostasis
regulation of ion transmembrane transport
lens development in camera−type eye
transposition, DNA−mediated
chromosome segregation
proteasome assembly
mitotic sister chromatid segregation
protein N−linked glycosylation
proteasomal ubiquitin−independent protein catabolic process
response to stimulus
signal transduction
regulation of membrane potential
transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway
cation transmembrane transport
temperature homeostasis
negative regulation of tumor necrosis factor production
positive regulation of endothelial cell migration
inositol biosynthetic process
negative regulation of I−kappaB kinase/NF−kappaB signaling
positive regulation of angiogenesis
response to cAMP
gluconeogenesis
urea cycle
response to corticosterone
muscle contraction
response to glucocorticoid
negative regulation of inflammatory response
cellular response to chemokine
protein oligomerization
negative regulation of interleukin−1 beta production
mitotic cell cycle phase transition
regulation of cyclin−dependent protein serine/threonine kinase activity
hyaluronan metabolic process
cellular response to thyroid hormone stimulus
negative regulation of peptidase activity
RNA phosphodiester bond hydrolysis
response to retinoic acid
positive regulation of NF−kappaB transcription factor activity
Amb
Low
6C vs. 10C
Upregulated
10C Amb−pH
10C Low−pH
6C Amb−pH
6C Low−pH
−Log10 P−value
5
10
15