Pathway Analysis from RNA-Seq Results

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Differential Expression Analysis

Lets first load the DESeq2 library:

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
## Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
## Warning: package 'S4Vectors' was built under R version 4.1.2
```

```
## Loading required package: stats4
```

```
## Loading required package: BiocGenerics
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'BiocGenerics'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     IQR, mad, sd, var, xtabs
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     anyDuplicated, append, as.data.frame, basename, cbind, colnames,
##     dirname, do.call, duplicated, eval, evalq, Filter, Find, get, grep,
##     grepl, intersect, is.unsorted, lapply, Map, mapply, match, mget,
##     order, paste, pmax, pmax.int, pmin, pmin.int, Position, rank,
##     rbind, Reduce, rownames, sapply, setdiff, sort, table, tapply,
##     union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     expand.grid, I, unname
```

```
## Loading required package: IRanges
## Loading required package: GenomicRanges

## Warning: package 'GenomicRanges' was built under R version 4.1.2

## Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

## Loading required package: SummarizedExperiment

## Loading required package: MatrixGenerics

## Loading required package: matrixStats

##
## Attaching package: 'MatrixGenerics'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':
##
##     colAlls, colAnyNAs, colAnys, colAvgsPerRowSet, colCollapse,
##     colCounts, colCummaxs, colCummins, colCumprods, colCumsums,
##     colDiffs, colIQRDiffs, colIQRs, colLogSumExps, colMadDiffs,
##     colMads, colMaxs, colMeans2, colMedians, colMins, colOrderStats,
##     colProds, colQuantiles, colRanges, colRanks, colSdDiffs, colSds,
##     colSums2, colTabulates, colVarDiffs, colVars, colWeightedMads,
##     colWeightedMeans, colWeightedMedians, colWeightedSds,
##     colWeightedVars, rowAlls, rowAnyNAs, rowAnys, rowAvgsPerColSet,
##     rowCollapse, rowCounts, rowCummaxs, rowCummins, rowCumprods,
##     rowCumsums, rowDiffs, rowIQRDiffs, rowIQRs, rowLogSumExps,
##     rowMadDiffs, rowMads, rowMaxs, rowMeans2, rowMedians, rowMins,
##     rowOrderStats, rowProds, rowQuantiles, rowRanges, rowRanks,
##     rowSdDiffs, rowSds, rowSums2, rowTabulates, rowVarDiffs, rowVars,
##     rowWeightedMads, rowWeightedMeans, rowWeightedMedians,
##     rowWeightedSds, rowWeightedVars

## Loading required package: Biobase

## Welcome to Bioconductor
##
##     Vignettes contain introductory material; view with
##     'browseVignettes()'. To cite Bioconductor, see
##     'citation("Biobase")', and for packages 'citation("pkgname")'.

##
## Attaching package: 'Biobase'

## The following object is masked from 'package:MatrixGenerics':
##
##     rowMedians

## The following objects are masked from 'package:matrixStats':
##
##     anyMissing, rowMedians
```

Next, let's download and load our files into variables:

```r
# Establish filenames
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"
```

```r
# Import metadata and take a peak
colData = read.csv(metaFile, row.names=1)
head(colData)
```

```
##               condition
## SRR493366 control_sirna
## SRR493367 control_sirna
## SRR493368 control_sirna
## SRR493369      hoxa1_kd
## SRR493370      hoxa1_kd
## SRR493371      hoxa1_kd
```

```r
# Import countdata
countData = read.csv(countFile, row.names=1)
head(countData)
```

```
##                 length SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370
## ENSG00000186092    918         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279928    718         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279457   1982        23        28        29        29        28
## ENSG00000278566    939         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000273547    939         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000187634   3214       124       123       205       207       212
##                 SRR493371
## ENSG00000186092         0
## ENSG00000279928         0
## ENSG00000279457        46
## ENSG00000278566         0
## ENSG00000273547         0
## ENSG00000187634       258
```

Q “Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from countData.”

```r
# Remove the odd first $length col
countData <- as.matrix(countData[,-1])
head(countData)
```

```
##                 SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
## ENSG00000186092         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279928         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
## ENSG00000278566         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000273547         0         0         0         0         0         0
## ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
```

The weird first column has been removed!

Q "Complete the code below to filter countData to exclude genes (i.e. rows) where we have 0 read count across all samples (i.e. columns)."

```
# Filter count data where you have 0 read count across all samples.
countData = countData[-which(rowSums(countData) == 0),]
head(countData)
```

```
##                 SRR493366 SRR493367 SRR493368 SRR493369 SRR493370 SRR493371
## ENSG00000279457        23        28        29        29        28        46
## ENSG00000187634       124       123       205       207       212       258
## ENSG00000188976      1637      1831      2383      1226      1326      1504
## ENSG00000187961       120       153       180       236       255       357
## ENSG00000187583        24        48        65        44        48        64
## ENSG00000187642         4         9        16        14        16        16
```

Running DESeq2

Let's set up the DESeqDataSet object:

```
# Initialize the DESeqDataSet object
dds = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = countData,
                             colData = colData,
                             design =~ condition)
```

```
## Warning in DESeqDataSet(se, design = design, ignoreRank): some variables in
## design formula are characters, converting to factors
```

```
dds = DESeq(dds)
```

```
## estimating size factors

## estimating dispersions

## gene-wise dispersion estimates

## mean-dispersion relationship

## final dispersion estimates

## fitting model and testing
```

```
# View the object
dds
```

```
## class: DESeqDataSet
## dim: 15975 6
## metadata(1): version
## assays(4): counts mu H cooks
## rownames(15975): ENSG00000279457 ENSG00000187634 ... ENSG00000276345
##   ENSG00000271254
## rowData names(22): baseMean baseVar ... deviance maxCooks
## colnames(6): SRR493366 SRR493367 ... SRR493370 SRR493371
## colData names(2): condition sizeFactor
```

We can then take a look at the results:

```r
# Check results
res = results(dds, contrast = c("condition", "hoxa1_kd", "control_sirna"))
```

Q "Call the summary() function on your results to get a sense of how many genes are up or down-regulated at the default 0.1 p-value cutoff."

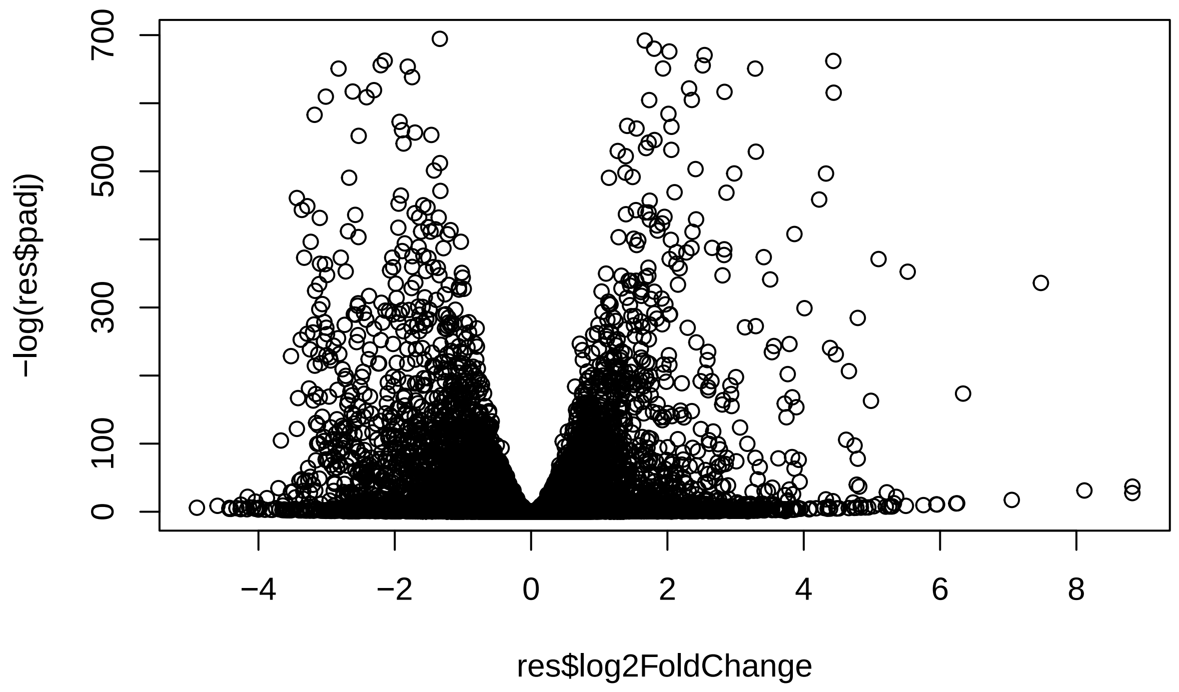
```r
summary(res)
```

```
##
## out of 15975 with nonzero total read count
## adjusted p-value < 0.1
## LFC > 0 (up)       : 4349, 27%
## LFC < 0 (down)     : 4396, 28%
## outliers [1]       : 0, 0%
## low counts [2]     : 1237, 7.7%
## (mean count < 0)
## [1] see 'cooksCutoff' argument of ?results
## [2] see 'independentFiltering' argument of ?results
```

Volcano Plot

We can create a volcano plot to visually represent our data:

```r
# Use plot function to create a volcano plot
plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj))
```



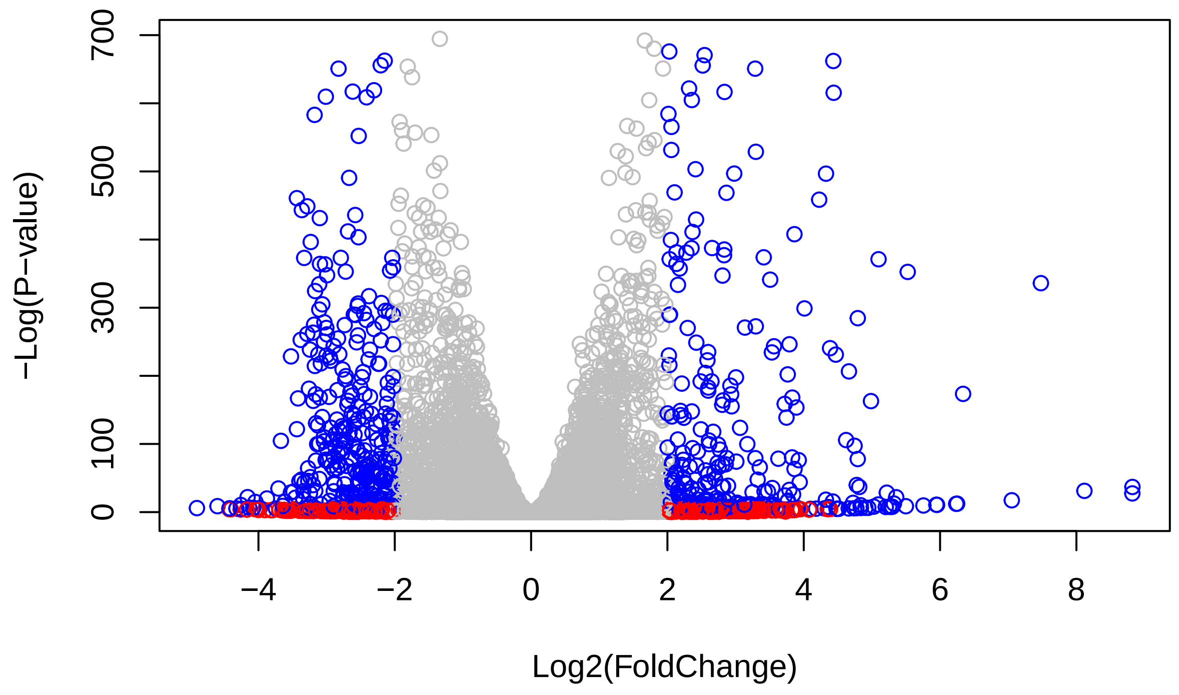
Q "Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels."

```
# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res))

# Color red the genes with absolute fold change above 2
mycols[abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2] <- "red"

# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01 and absolute fold change
# more than 2
inds <- (res$padj < 0.01) & (abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2)
mycols[inds] <- "blue"

plot(res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj), col = mycols,
     xlab = "Log2(FoldChange)", ylab = "-Log(P-value)" )
```



Adding Gene Annotation

Q "Use the mapIDs() function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below."

```
library("AnnotationDbi")
```

```
## Warning: package 'AnnotationDbi' was built under R version 4.1.2
```

```
library("org.Hs.eg.db")
```

```
##
```

```
# Check possible column names
columns(org.Hs.eg.db)
```

```
##  [1] "ACCNUM"       "ALIAS"        "ENSEMBL"      "ENSEMBLPROT"  "ENSEMBLTRANS"
##  [6] "ENTREZID"     "ENZYME"       "EVIDENCE"     "EVIDENCEALL"  "GENENAME"
## [11] "GENETYPE"     "GO"           "GOALL"        "IPI"          "MAP"
## [16] "OMIM"         "ONTOLOGY"     "ONTOLOGYALL"  "PATH"         "PFAM"
## [21] "PMID"         "PROSITE"      "REFSEQ"       "SYMBOL"       "UCSCKG"
## [26] "UNIPROT"
```

```
# Add SYMBOL annotation
res$symbol = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys = row.names(res),
                    keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                    column = "SYMBOL",
                    multiVals = "first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
# Add ENTREZID annotation
res$entrez = mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys = row.names(res),
                    keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                    column = "ENTREZID",
                    multiVals = "first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
# Add GENENAME annotation
res$name =   mapIds(org.Hs.eg.db,
                    keys = row.names(res),
                    keytype = "ENSEMBL",
                    column = "GENENAME",
                    multiVals = "first")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:many mapping between keys and columns
```

```
head(res, 10)
```

```
## log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1_kd vs control_sirna
## Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
## DataFrame with 10 rows and 9 columns
##                    baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
##                   <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
## ENSG00000279457   29.913579      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
## ENSG00000187634  183.229650      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
## ENSG00000188976 1651.188076     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43990e-36
## ENSG00000187961  209.637938      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
## ENSG00000187583   47.255123      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
## ENSG00000187642   11.979750      0.5428105 0.5215598   1.040744 2.97994e-01
## ENSG00000188290  108.922128      2.0570638 0.1969053  10.446970 1.51282e-25
## ENSG00000187608  350.716868      0.2573837 0.1027266   2.505522 1.22271e-02
## ENSG00000188157 9128.439422      0.3899088 0.0467163   8.346304 7.04321e-17
## ENSG00000237330    0.158192      0.7859552 4.0804729   0.192614 8.47261e-01
##                        padj      symbol      entrez                   name
##                   <numeric> <character> <character>            <character>
## ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01      WASH9P   102723897 WAS protein family h..
## ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03      SAMD11      148398 sterile alpha motif ..
## ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35       NOC2L       26155 NOC2 like nucleolar ..
## ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07      KLHL17      339451 kelch like family me..
## ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01     PLEKHN1       84069 pleckstrin homology ..
## ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01       PERM1       84808 PPARGC1 and ESRR ind..
## ENSG00000188290 1.30538e-24        HES4       57801 hes family bHLH tran..
## ENSG00000187608 2.37452e-02       ISG15        9636 ISG15 ubiquitin like..
## ENSG00000188157 4.21963e-16        AGRN      375790                  agrin
## ENSG00000237330          NA      RNF223      401934 ring finger protein ..
```

Q "Finally for this section let's reorder these results by adjusted p-value and save them to a CSV file in your current project directory."

```
# Write results to a .csv file
res = res[order(res$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, file = "deseq_results.csv")
```

Pathway Analysis

Now that we've downloaded the necessary packages, let's load them:

```
library(pathview)
```

```
## ##############################################################################
## Pathview is an open source software package distributed under GNU General
## Public License version 3 (GPLv3). Details of GPLv3 is available at
## http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html. Particullary, users are required to
## formally cite the original Pathview paper (not just mention it) in publications
## or products. For details, do citation("pathview") within R.
##
## The pathview downloads and uses KEGG data. Non-academic uses may require a KEGG
## license agreement (details at http://www.kegg.jp/kegg/legal.html).
## ##############################################################################
```

Let's next take a look at some of the available pathways:

```
library(gage)
```

```
##
```

```
library(gageData)

data(kegg.sets.hs)
data(sigmet.idx.hs)

# Focus on signaling and metabolic pathways only
kegg.sets.hs = kegg.sets.hs[sigmet.idx.hs]

# Examine the first 3 pathways
head(kegg.sets.hs, 3)
```

```
## $`hsa00232 Caffeine metabolism`
## [1] "10"   "1544" "1548" "1549" "1553" "7498" "9"
##
```

```
## $`hsa00983 Drug metabolism - other enzymes`
##  [1] "10"     "1066"   "10720"  "10941"  "151531" "1548"   "1549"   "1551"
##  [9] "1553"   "1576"   "1577"   "1806"   "1807"   "1890"   "221223" "2990"
## [17] "3251"   "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "51733"  "54490"  "54575"  "54576"
## [25] "54577"  "54578"  "54579"  "54600"  "54657"  "54658"  "54659"  "54963"
## [33] "574537" "64816"  "7083"   "7084"   "7172"   "7363"   "7364"   "7365"
## [41] "7366"   "7367"   "7371"   "7372"   "7378"   "7498"   "79799"  "83549"
## [49] "8824"   "8833"   "9"      "978"
##
## $`hsa00230 Purine metabolism`
##   [1] "100"    "10201"  "10606"  "10621"  "10622"  "10623"  "107"    "10714"
##   [9] "108"    "10846"  "109"    "111"    "11128"  "11164"  "112"    "113"
##  [17] "114"    "115"    "122481" "122622" "124583" "132"    "158"    "159"
##  [25] "1633"   "171568" "1716"   "196883" "203"    "204"    "205"    "221823"
##  [33] "2272"   "22978"  "23649"  "246721" "25885"  "2618"   "26289"  "270"
##  [41] "271"    "27115"  "272"    "2766"   "2977"   "2982"   "2983"   "2984"
##  [49] "2986"   "2987"   "29922"  "3000"   "30833"  "30834"  "318"    "3251"
##  [57] "353"    "3614"   "3615"   "3704"   "377841" "471"    "4830"   "4831"
##  [65] "4832"   "4833"   "4860"   "4881"   "4882"   "4907"   "50484"  "50940"
##  [73] "51082"  "51251"  "51292"  "5136"   "5137"   "5138"   "5139"   "5140"
##  [81] "5141"   "5142"   "5143"   "5144"   "5145"   "5146"   "5147"   "5148"
##  [89] "5149"   "5150"   "5151"   "5152"   "5153"   "5158"   "5167"   "5169"
##  [97] "51728"  "5198"   "5236"   "5313"   "5315"   "53343"  "54107"  "5422"
## [105] "5424"   "5425"   "5426"   "5427"   "5430"   "5431"   "5432"   "5433"
## [113] "5434"   "5435"   "5436"   "5437"   "5438"   "5439"   "5440"   "5441"
## [121] "5471"   "548644" "55276"  "5557"   "5558"   "55703"  "55811"  "55821"
## [129] "5631"   "5634"   "56655"  "56953"  "56985"  "57804"  "58497"  "6240"
## [137] "6241"   "64425"  "646625" "654364" "661"    "7498"   "8382"   "84172"
## [145] "84265"  "84284"  "84618"  "8622"   "8654"   "87178"  "8833"   "9060"
## [153] "9061"   "93034"  "953"    "9533"   "954"    "955"    "956"    "957"
## [161] "9583"   "9615"
```

We can now go ahead and construct a vector with Entrez ID names for each index:

```
# Create vector of fold changes, using Entrez IDs for names
foldchanges = res$log2FoldChange
names(foldchanges) = res$entrez
head(foldchanges)
```

```
##      1266     54855      1465     51232      2034      2317
## -2.422719  3.201955 -2.313738 -2.059631 -1.888019 -1.649792
```

We can now run gage analysis:

```
# Get the results
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets = kegg.sets.hs)
```

For more details about the generated data:

```
attributes(keggres)
```

```
## $names
## [1] "greater" "less"    "stats"
```

Let’s look at the first few “less” results:

```r
# Look at the first few down (less) pathways
head(keggres$less)
```

```
##                                          p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## hsa04110 Cell cycle                   8.995727e-06 -4.378644 8.995727e-06
## hsa03030 DNA replication              9.424076e-05 -3.951803 9.424076e-05
## hsa03013 RNA transport                1.375901e-03 -3.028500 1.375901e-03
## hsa03440 Homologous recombination     3.066756e-03 -2.852899 3.066756e-03
## hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis               3.784520e-03 -2.698128 3.784520e-03
## hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis 8.961413e-03 -2.405398 8.961413e-03
##                                             q.val set.size         exp1
## hsa04110 Cell cycle                   0.001448312      121 8.995727e-06
## hsa03030 DNA replication              0.007586381       36 9.424076e-05
## hsa03013 RNA transport                0.073840037      144 1.375901e-03
## hsa03440 Homologous recombination     0.121861535       28 3.066756e-03
## hsa04114 Oocyte meiosis               0.121861535      102 3.784520e-03
## hsa00010 Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis 0.212222694       53 8.961413e-03
```

Let’s view the pathway figure data by manually inputting the associated code:

```r
# View pathway data for hsa04110 Cell cycle
pathview(gene.data = foldchanges, pathway.id = "hsa04110")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png
```

```r
# A different PDF based output of the same data
pathview(gene.data = foldchanges, pathway.id = "hsa04110", kegg.native = FALSE)
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.pdf
```

We can use code to set up a way to automatically pull pathway codes from the results from earlier:

```r
## Focus on top 5 upregulated pathways here for demo purposes only
keggrespathways <- rownames(keggres$greater)[1:5]

# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start = 1, stop = 8)
keggresids
```

```
## [1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

We can then use this vector to draw pathways for all:

```
# View pathway data for top 5 results
pathview(gene.data = foldchanges, pathway.id = keggresids, species = "hsa")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

## Info: some node width is different from others, and hence adjusted!

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04330.pathview.png
```

Q "Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the pathview figures for the top 5 down-reguled pathways?"

Yes, by looking at the data for "less" in the results instead of "greater":

```
## Focus on top 5 downregulated pathways
keggrespathwaysDown <- rownames(keggres$less)[1:5]

# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresidsDown = substr(keggrespathwaysDown, start = 1, stop = 8)
keggresidsDown
```

```
## [1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"
```

```r
pathview(gene.data = foldchanges, pathway.id = keggresidsDown, species = "hsa")
```

```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/matthashimoto/github/bimm143/class15HW

## Info: Writing image file hsa04114.pathview.png
```

Gene Ontology

With a focus on Biological Process (BP), we can use gene ontology to analyze the data in a similar way:

```r
data(go.sets.hs)
data(go.subs.hs)

# Focus on Biological Process subset of GO
gobpsets = go.sets.hs[go.subs.hs$BP]

gobpres = gage(foldchanges, gsets = gobpsets, same.dir = TRUE)

lapply(gobpres, head)
```

```
## $greater
##                                             p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       8.519724e-05  3.824205 8.519724e-05
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 1.396681e-04  3.653886 1.396681e-04
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           1.432451e-04  3.643242 1.432451e-04
## GO:0007610 behavior                       2.195494e-04  3.530241 2.195494e-04
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  5.932837e-04  3.261376 5.932837e-04
## GO:0035295 tube development               5.953254e-04  3.253665 5.953254e-04
##                                               q.val set.size         exp1
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion       0.1951953      113 8.519724e-05
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium 0.1951953      339 1.396681e-04
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis           0.1951953      424 1.432451e-04
## GO:0007610 behavior                       0.2243795      427 2.195494e-04
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis  0.3711390      257 5.932837e-04
## GO:0035295 tube development               0.3711390      391 5.953254e-04
##
## $less
##                                            p.geomean stat.mean        p.val
## GO:0048285 organelle fission            1.536227e-15 -8.063910 1.536227e-15
## GO:0000280 nuclear division             4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
## GO:0007067 mitosis                      4.286961e-15 -7.939217 4.286961e-15
## GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.169934e-14 -7.797496 1.169934e-14
## GO:0007059 chromosome segregation       2.028624e-11 -6.878340 2.028624e-11
## GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase         1.729553e-10 -6.695966 1.729553e-10
##                                                q.val set.size         exp1
## GO:0048285 organelle fission            5.841698e-12      376 1.536227e-15
## GO:0000280 nuclear division             5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
## GO:0007067 mitosis                      5.841698e-12      352 4.286961e-15
## GO:0000087 M phase of mitotic cell cycle 1.195672e-11      362 1.169934e-14
## GO:0007059 chromosome segregation       1.658603e-08      142 2.028624e-11
## GO:0000236 mitotic prometaphase         1.178402e-07       84 1.729553e-10
##
## $stats
##                                           stat.mean     exp1
## GO:0007156 homophilic cell adhesion        3.824205 3.824205
## GO:0002009 morphogenesis of an epithelium  3.653886 3.653886
## GO:0048729 tissue morphogenesis            3.643242 3.643242
## GO:0007610 behavior                        3.530241 3.530241
## GO:0060562 epithelial tube morphogenesis   3.261376 3.261376
## GO:0035295 tube development                3.253665 3.253665
```

Reactome Analysis

Before we can start analysis with Reactome, we must convert our gene data to a plain .txt file:

```r
sig_genes <- res[res$padj <= 0.05 & !is.na(res$padj), "symbol"]
print(paste("Total number of significant genes:", length(sig_genes)))
```

```
## [1] "Total number of significant genes: 8147"
```

```r
write.table(sig_genes, file="significant_genes.txt", row.names = FALSE,
            col.names = FALSE, quote = FALSE)
```

Q "What pathway has the most significant "Entities p-value"? Do the most significant pathways listed match your previous KEGG results? What factors could cause differences between the two methods?"

The "Endosomal/Vascuolar pathway" has the most significant entities p-value. The top results do differ from the most signficant pathways listed for the previous KEGG results, but this may be due to the data being stored in different ways for each database. Analysis is likely conducted differently between the two as well. The Reactome pathways appear to be much more specific in terms of pathways.

GO Online

Gene Set GO Enrichment is another method of analysis.

Q "What pathway has the most significant "Entities p-value"? Do the most significant pathways listed match your previous KEGG results? What factors could cause differences between the two methods?"

The "platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway" has the most significant entities p-value. Again the most significant pathways are different from the KEGG results. This may be due to differences between the storage of data in terms of pathways, and the way genes are associated to each. There may also be little consistency in the way pathways are self-contained.