Class 12: Introduction to Genome Informatics

AUTHOR

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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.

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.

```
#First, I read the file into R
genstats <- read.table("textfile.txt", row.names = 1)
head(genstats)</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
```

Sample size for each genotype?

```
#How many rows are there?
nrow(genstats)
```

[1] 462

```
#What is the sample size for each genotype?
table(genstats$geno)
```

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

Median for each of the three genotypes?

```
genstats <- read.table("textfile.txt", row.names = 1)

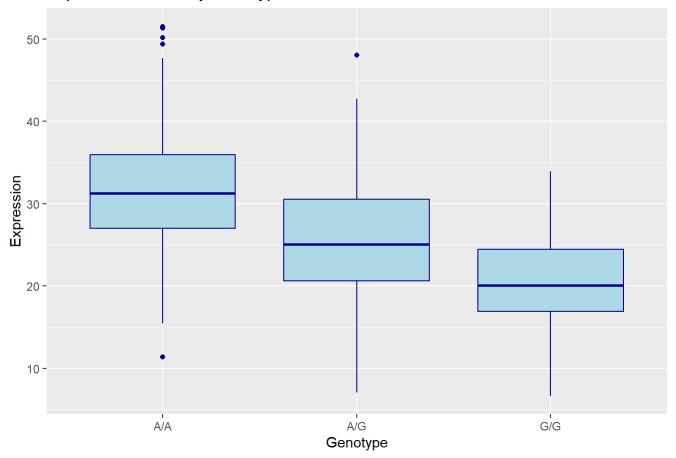
# Calculate the median expression level for each genotype
medians <- tapply(genstats$exp, genstats$geno, median)

# Print the median values for each type
print(medians)</pre>
```

A/A A/G G/G 31.24847 25.06486 20.07363

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?

Expression Levels by Genotype



From this boxplot, we can infer that the A/A genotype has a higher expression level than the G/G genotype because visually speaking, the box and its median line is higher in comparison to G/G's. The SNP does affect the expression of ORMDL3.