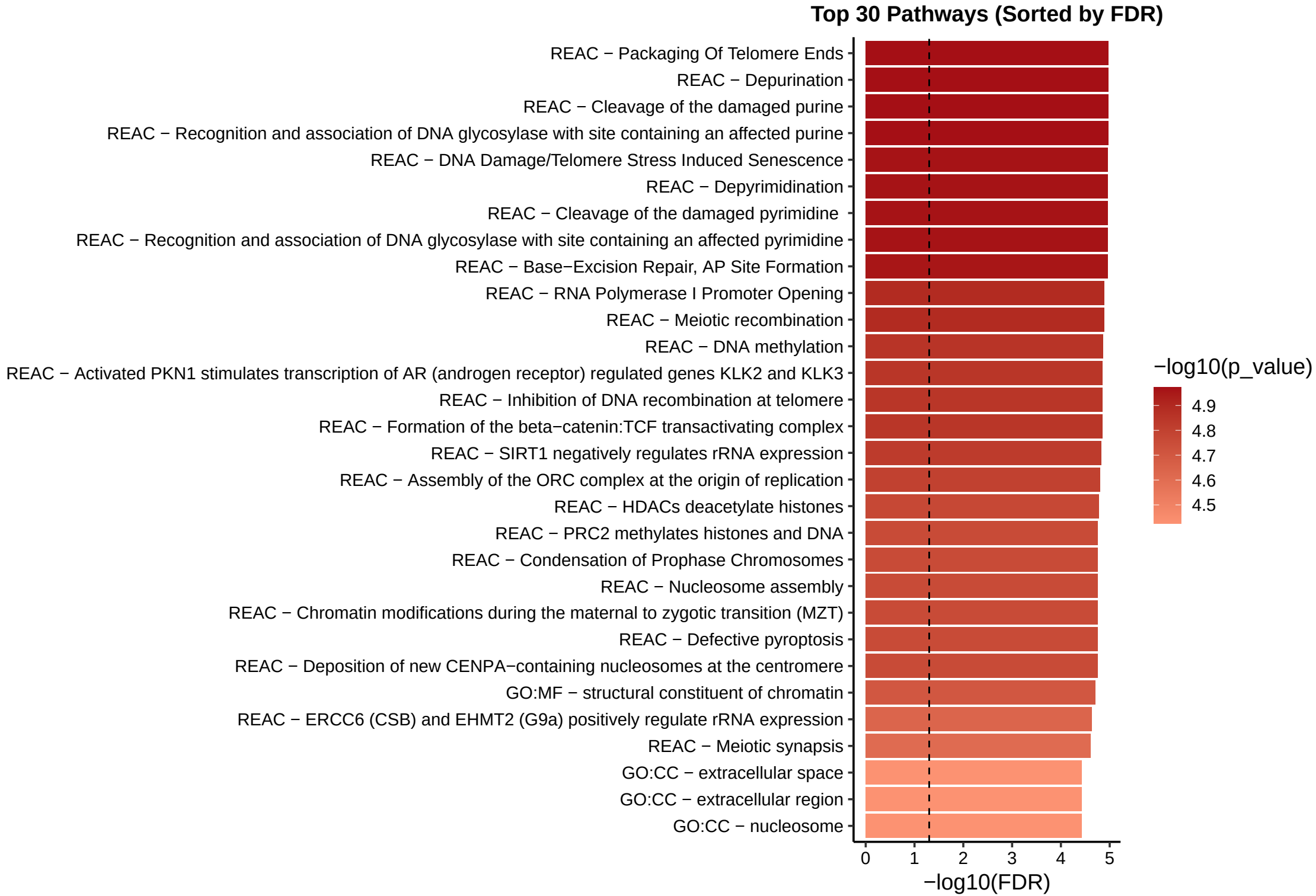
Top 30 Pathways (Sorted by FDR)
REAC − Packaging Of Telomere Ends
REAC − Depurination
REAC − Cleavage of the damaged purine
REAC − Recognition and association of DNA glycosylase with site containing an affected purine
REAC − DNA Damage/Telomere Stress Induced Senescence
REAC − Depyrimidination
REAC − Cleavage of the damaged pyrimidine
REAC − Recognition and association of DNA glycosylase with site containing an affected pyrimidine
REAC − Base−Excision Repair, AP Site Formation
REAC − RNA Polymerase I Promoter Opening
REAC − Meiotic recombination
REAC − DNA methylation
REAC − Activated PKN1 stimulates transcription of AR (androgen receptor) regulated genes KLK2 and KLK3
REAC − Inhibition of DNA recombination at telomere
REAC − Formation of the beta−catenin:TCF transactivating complex
REAC − SIRT1 negatively regulates rRNA expression
REAC − Assembly of the ORC complex at the origin of replication
REAC − HDACs deacetylate histones
REAC − PRC2 methylates histones and DNA
REAC − Condensation of Prophase Chromosomes
REAC − Nucleosome assembly
REAC − Chromatin modifications during the maternal to zygotic transition (MZT)
REAC − Defective pyroptosis
REAC − Deposition of new CENPA−containing nucleosomes at the centromere
GO:MF − structural constituent of chromatin
REAC − ERCC6 (CSB) and EHMT2 (G9a) positively regulate rRNA expression
REAC − Meiotic synapsis
GO:CC − extracellular space
GO:CC − extracellular region
GO:CC − nucleosome
0
1
2
3
4
5
−log10(FDR)
−log10(p_value)
4.9
4.8
4.7
4.6
4.5