Section 4: Homework

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##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 $\sim\!230$ 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.

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

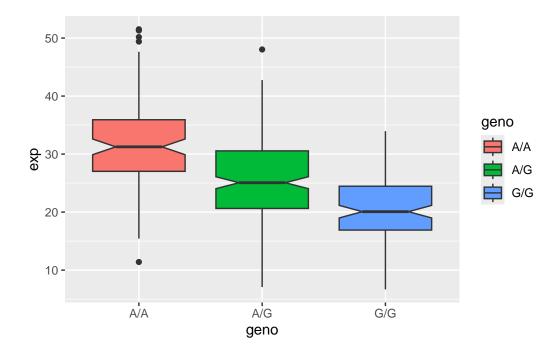
table(expr\$geno)

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

library(ggplot2)

Lets make a box plot

```
boxplot <- ggplot(expr)+
  aes(geno,exp,fill=geno)+
  geom_boxplot(notch=T)
boxplot</pre>
```



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.

table(expr\$geno)

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

library(dplyr)

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?

2 A/G

3 G/G

25.1

20.1

People with G|G geneotype have a lower expression level of ORMDL3 compared to people with A|A genotype. SNP do affect the expression of ORMDL3.