Wk6Wed: Class13

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Section 1. Differential Expression Analysis

```
library(DESeq2)
```

```
Loading required package: S4Vectors
```

```
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, aperm, 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


Attaching package: 'IRanges'

The following object is masked from 'package:grDevices':

    windows

Loading required package: GenomicRanges

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
```

Let's load in our data.

```
metaFile <- "GSE37704_metadata.csv"
countFile <- "GSE37704_featurecounts.csv"
```

```
# 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
```

```
# 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
```

Q1. Complete the code below to remove the troublesome first column from `countData`

```
# Note we need to remove the odd first $length col
# do as.matrix just to make sure the dataset is only numbers
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
```

Q2. 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).

Tip: What will **rowSums()** of `countData` return and how could you use it in this context?

```
# Filter count data where you have 0 read count across all samples.
#zero.vals <- rowSums(countData)==0 is a vector of T and F

zero.vals <- which(rowSums(countData)==0, arr.ind=TRUE)
countData = countData[-zero.vals, ]
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

```
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
```

```
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
```

Let's check the HoxA1 knockdown versus control siRNA.

```
res = results(dds, contrast=c("condition", "hoxa1_kd", "control_sirna"))
head(res)
```

```
log2 fold change (MLE): condition hoxa1_kd vs control_sirna
Wald test p-value: condition hoxa1 kd vs control sirna
DataFrame with 6 rows and 6 columns
                 baseMean log2FoldChange     lfcSE       stat      pvalue
                <numeric>      <numeric> <numeric>  <numeric>   <numeric>
ENSG00000279457   29.9136      0.1792571 0.3248216   0.551863 5.81042e-01
ENSG00000187634  183.2296      0.4264571 0.1402658   3.040350 2.36304e-03
ENSG00000188976 1651.1881     -0.6927205 0.0548465 -12.630158 1.43990e-36
ENSG00000187961  209.6379      0.7297556 0.1318599   5.534326 3.12428e-08
ENSG00000187583   47.2551      0.0405765 0.2718928   0.149237 8.81366e-01
ENSG00000187642   11.9798      0.5428105 0.5215598   1.040744 2.97994e-01
                      padj
                 <numeric>
ENSG00000279457 6.86555e-01
ENSG00000187634 5.15718e-03
ENSG00000188976 1.76549e-35
ENSG00000187961 1.13413e-07
ENSG00000187583 9.19031e-01
ENSG00000187642 4.03379e-01
```

Q3. 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.

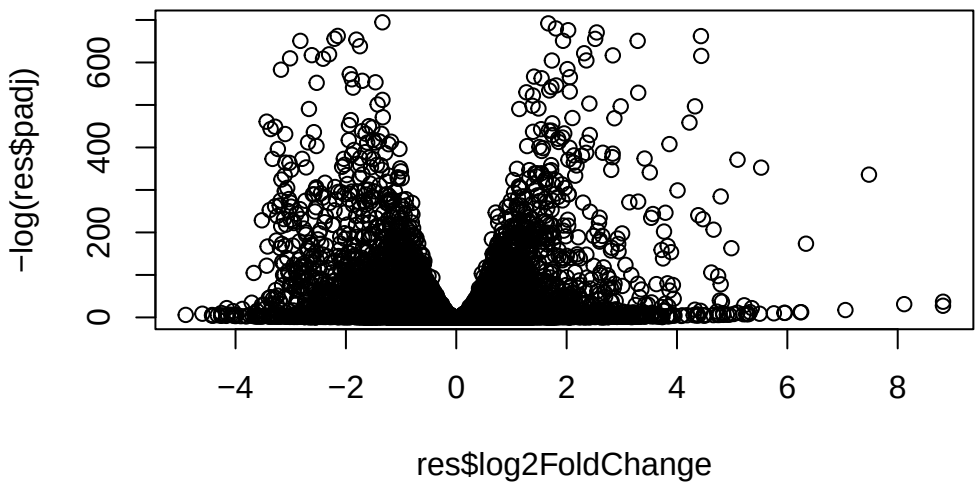
```
summary(res)
```

```
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

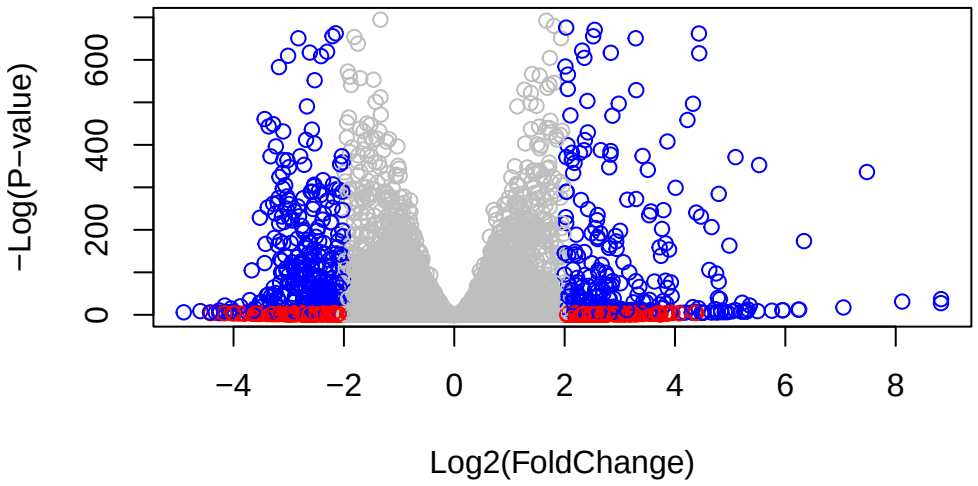
This is a plot of log2 fold change vs -log adjusted p-value.

```
plot( res$log2FoldChange, -log(res$padj) )
```



We can improve this plot by adding color for the significant p-values and high log fold changes.

```
# Make a color vector for all genes
# rep is for repeat, want to make each dot gray at first
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res) )

# Color red the genes with absolute fold change above 2
# we filter this vector using brackets with a condition inside
mycols[ abs(res$log2FoldChange) > 2 ] <- "red"

# Color blue those with adjusted p-value less than 0.01
#  and absolute fold change more than 2
# store condition in inds then filter vector in next line
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

We only have Ensembl gene IDs but our analysis using KEGG pathways will also need Entrez IDs so let's add them.

Q5. Use the **mapIDs()** function multiple times to add SYMBOL, ENTREZID and GENENAME annotation to our results by completing the code below.

```
library("AnnotationDbi")

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

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

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"
```

```
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
```

```
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
```

```
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          NA          NA                    NA
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 ..
```

Q6. 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.

```
res = res[order(res$padj),]
write.csv(res, file ="deseq_results.csv")
```

Section 2. Pathway Analysis

```
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).
#############################################################################
```

```
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"
```

The main **gage()** function requires a named vector of fold changes, where the names of the values are the Entrez gene IDs. So we assign gene names to each fold change value.

```
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
```

Let's do the gage analysis.

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

Let's examine the gage object.

```
attributes(keggres)
```

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

```
# 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 make a pathway plot of the first part of the `hsa04110 Cell cycle`.

```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id="hsa04110")
```

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

```
Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13
```

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

We can display this data in a different way as a pdf.

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

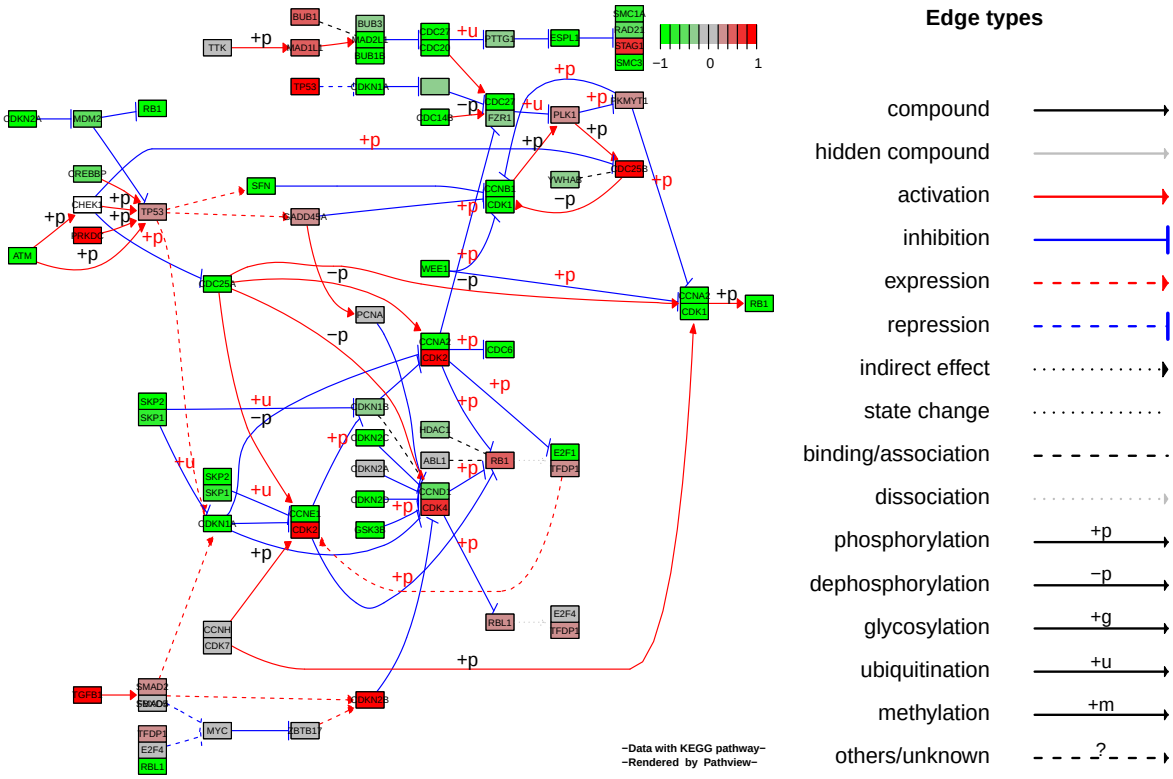
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns
```

```
Warning: reconcile groups sharing member nodes!
```

```
     [,1] [,2]
[1,] "9"  "300"
[2,] "9"  "306"
```

```
Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13
```

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



Now let's look at the 5 upregulated pathways.

```
## 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
```

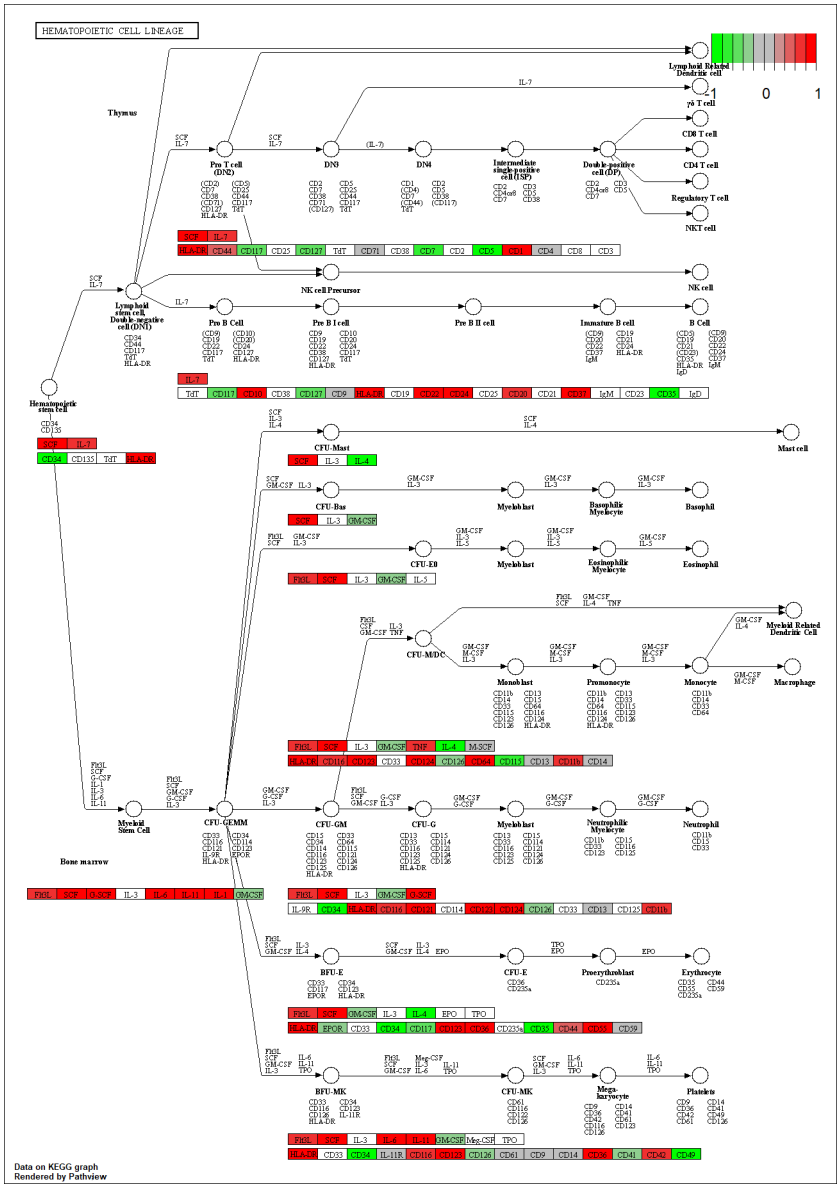
```
[1] "hsa04640" "hsa04630" "hsa00140" "hsa04142" "hsa04330"
```

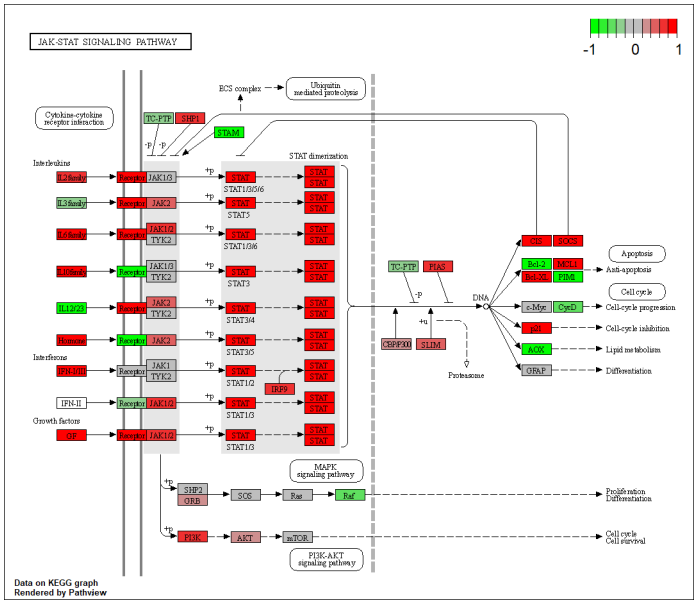
We can use these IDs in the pathview function.

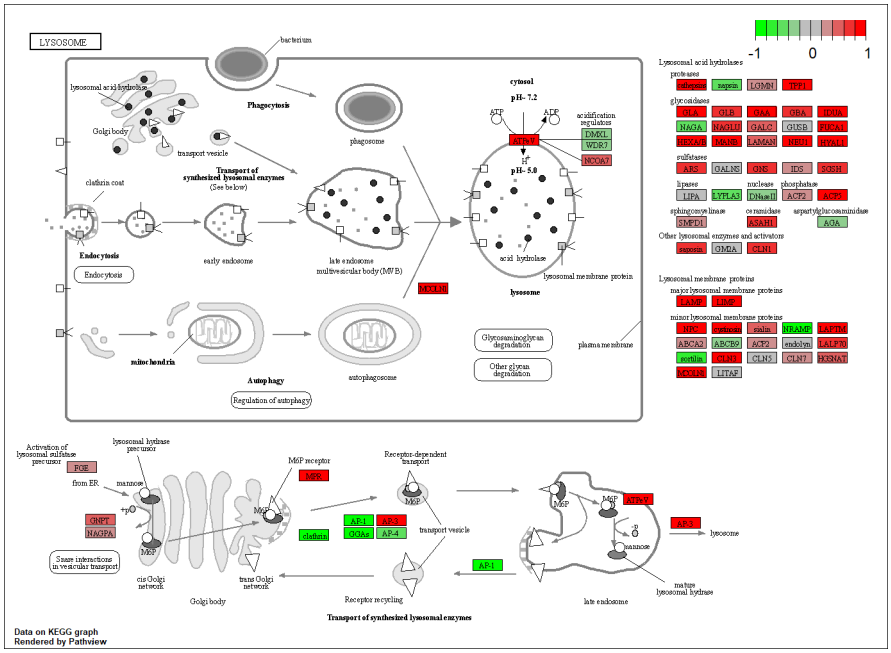
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

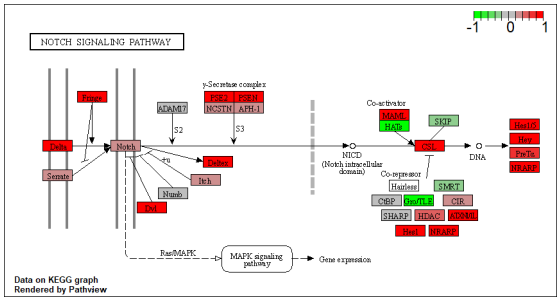
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

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

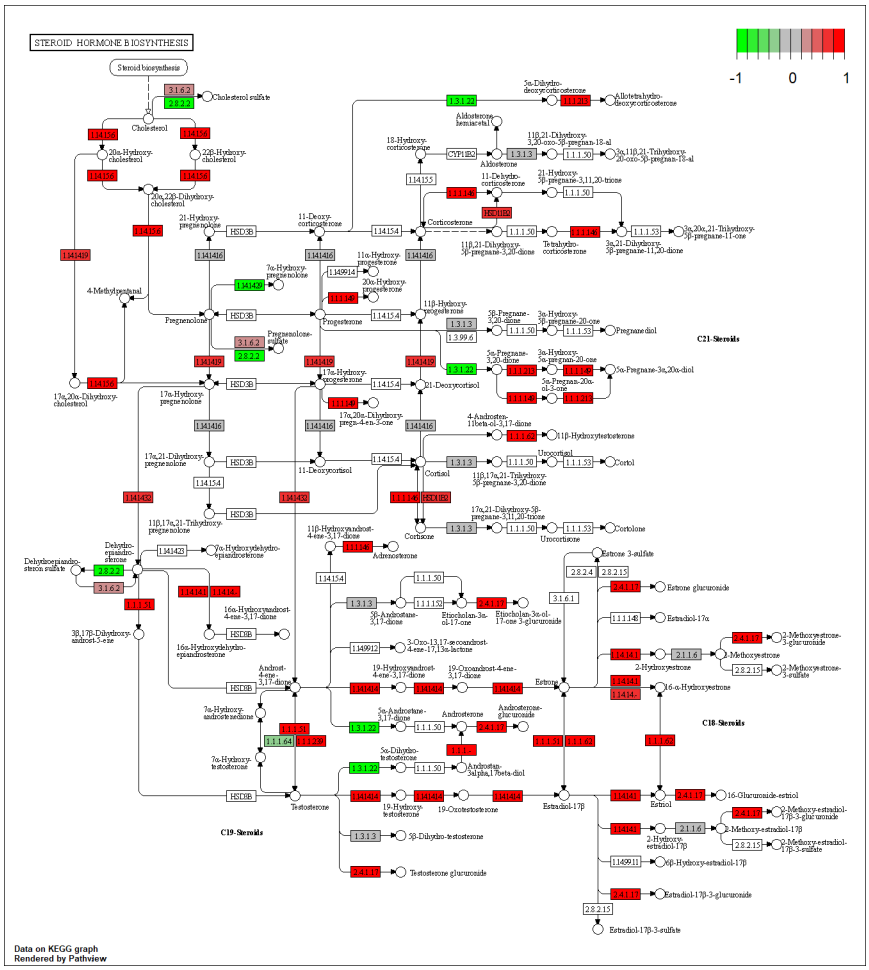
```
Info: some node width is different from others, and hence adjusted!

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

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




JAK-STAT SIGNALING PATHWAY
-1
0
1
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
Interleukins
IL2family
IL3family
IL6family
IL10family
IL12p35
Hormone
Interferons
IFN-I/II
IFN-II
Growth factors
GH
Receptor
JAK1/3
JAK2
JAK1/2
TYK2
JAK1
STAT dimerization
STAT1/3/5/6
STAT5
STAT1/3/6
STAT3
STAT3/4
STAT3/5
STAT1/2
STAT1/3
IRF9
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
TC-PTP
SHP1
STAM
SOCS
Bcl-2
Bcl-XL
MCL1
FIM
Apoptosis
Anti-apoptosis
Cell cycle
c-Myc
CycD
Cell-cycle progression
p21
Cell-cycle inhibition
ACOX
Lipid metabolism
GFAP
Differentiation
PIAS
DNA
CEBPB/D
SLIM
Proteasome
MAPK signaling pathway
SHP2
GRB
SOS
Ras
Raf
Proliferation Differentiation
PI3K
AKT
mTOR
PI3K-AKT signaling pathway
Cell cycle Cell survival
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


LYSOSOME
-1
0
1
bacterium
Phagocytosis
phagosome
lysosomal acid hydrolase
Golgi body
transport vesicle
Transport of synthesized lysosomal enzymes
(See below)
clathrin coat
Endocytosis
early endosome
late endosome
multivesicular body (MVB)
cytosol
pH- 7.2
ATP
ADP
acidification regulators
ATPeV
pH- 5.0
acid hydrolase
lysosomal membrane protein
lysosome
MCOLN1
mitochondria
Autophagy
autophagosome
Regulation of autophagy
Glycosaminoglycan degradation
Other glycan degradation
plasma membrane
Lysosomal acid hydrolases
proteases
cathepsin
aspartic
LGMN
TPP1
glycosidases
GLA
GLB
GAA
GBA
IDUA
NAGA
NAGLU
GALC
GUSB
FUCA1
HEXA/B
MAN6
LAMAN
MED1
HYAL1
sulfatases
ARS
GALNS
GNS
IDS
SGSH
lipases
LIPA
LYPLA3
DNase II
ACP2
ACP5
sphingomyelinase
ceramidase
aspartylglucosaminidase
SMPD1
ASAH1
AGA
Other lysosomal enzymes and activators
saposin
GM2A
CLN1
Lysosomal membrane proteins
major lysosomal membrane proteins
LAMP1
LIMP2
minor lysosomal membrane proteins
TPP1
SCARB2
LAMP3
ABCA2
ABCB9
ACP2
endolyn
LAPTM4
sialin
CTNS
CLN5
CLN7
NPC1/2
MCOLN1
LITAF
Activation of lysosomal sulfatase precursor
PGE
from ER
lysosomal hydrolase precursor
mannose
GNPT
NAGPA
M6P
M6P receptor
MPR
Receptor-dependent transport
clathrin
AP-1
GGAs
AP-3
AP-4
transport vesicle
AP-2
lysosome
mannose
mature lysosomal hydrolase
late endosome
AP-1
Receptor recycling
trans Golgi network
cis Golgi network
Golgi body
Snare interactions in vesicular transport
Transport of synthesized lysosomal enzymes
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview





Q7. Can you do the same procedure as above to plot the `pathview` figures for the top 5 down-regulated pathways?

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

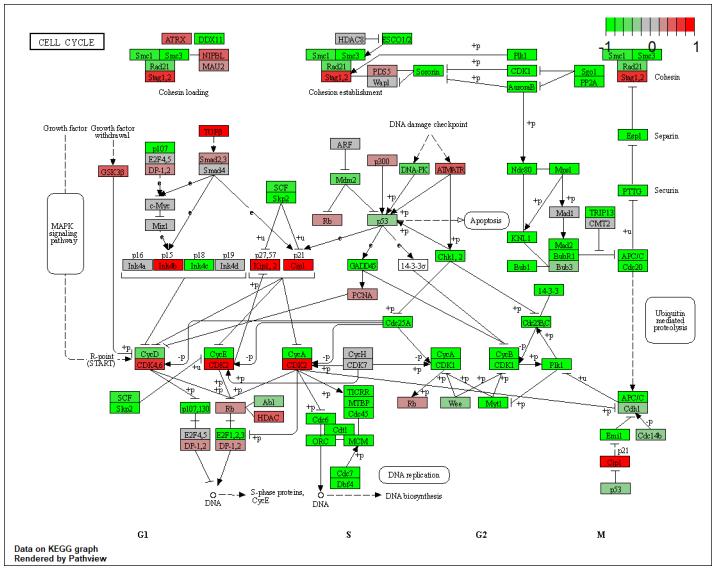
```
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids = substr(keggrespathways, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids
```

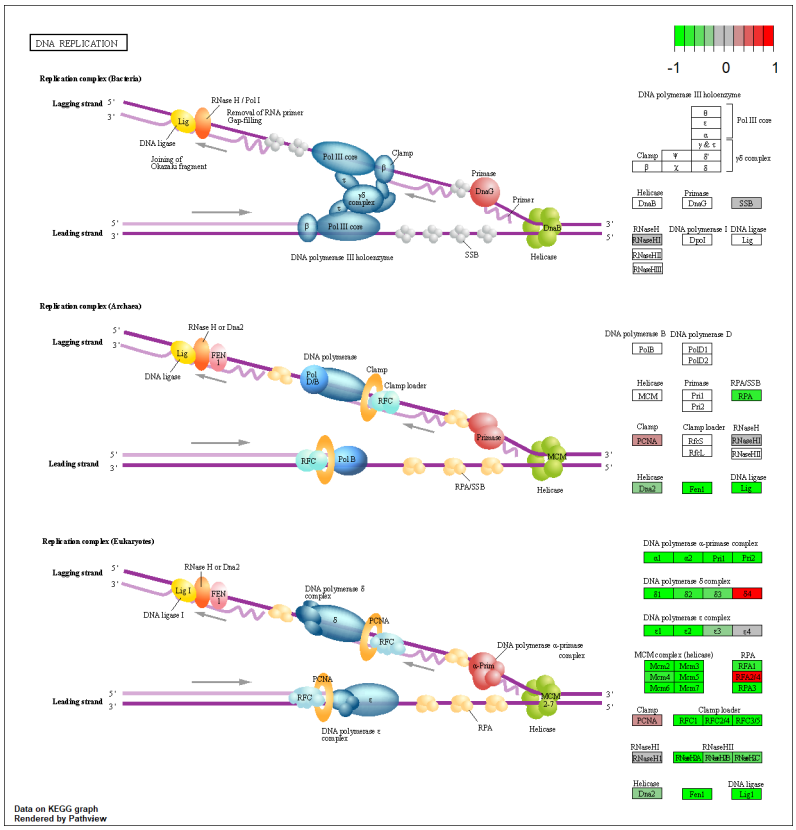
```
[1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"
```

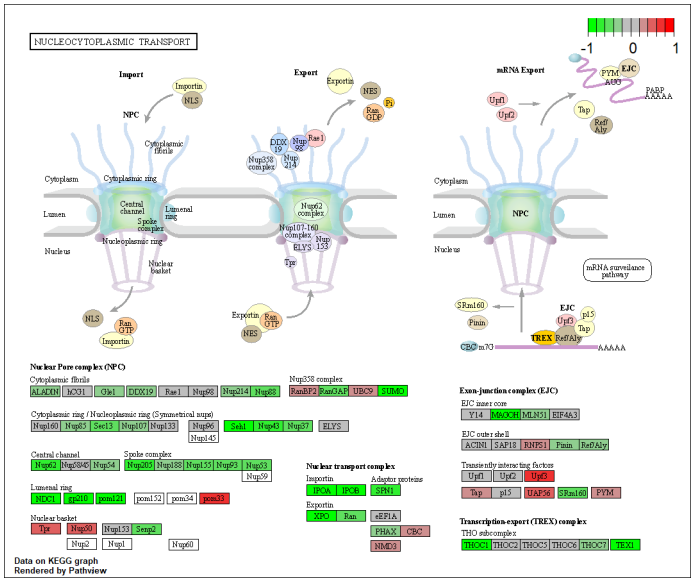
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

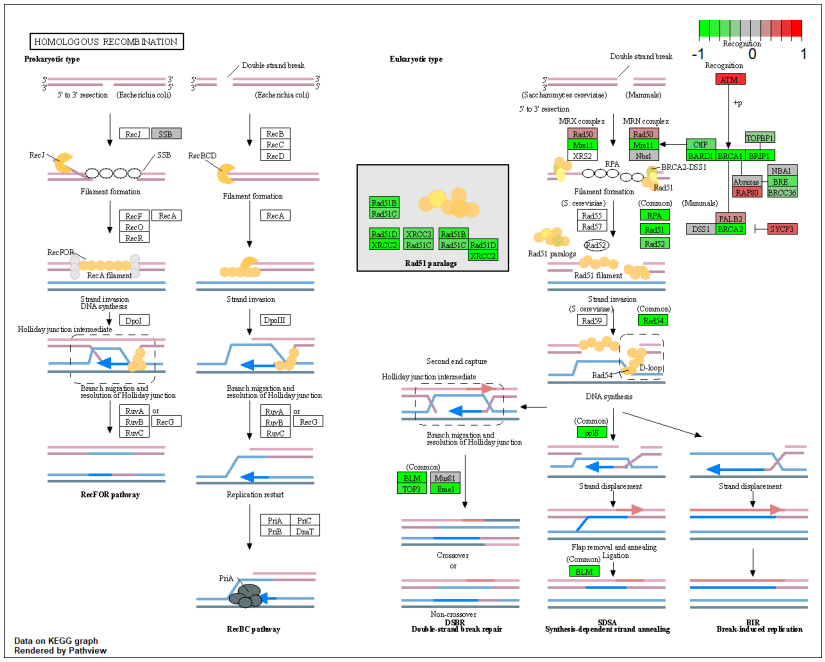
```
'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa03013.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13

Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/BIMM143/Class13
```

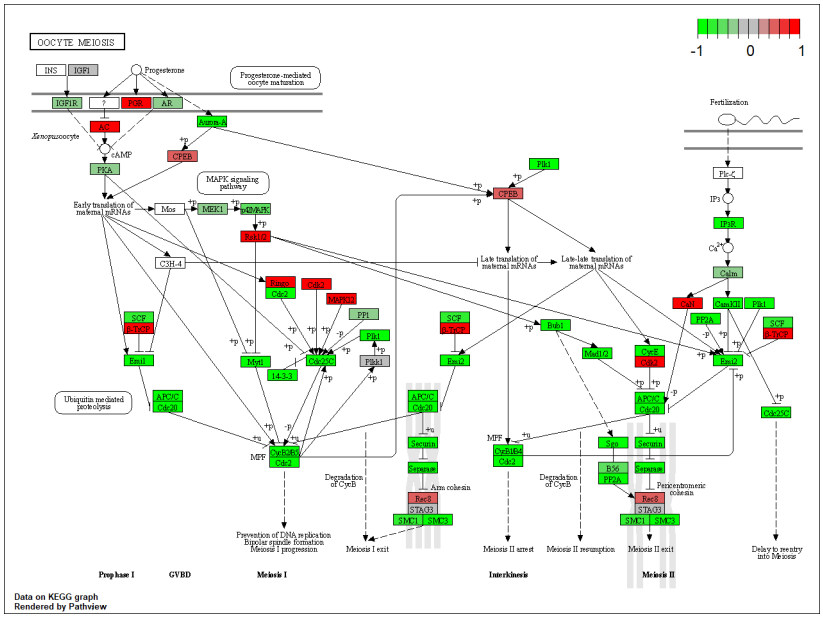
```
Info: Writing image file hsa04114.pathview.png
```






NUCLEOCYTOPLASMIC TRANSPORT
Import
Export
mRNA Export
Nuclear Pore complex (NPC)
Exon-junction complex (EJC)
Nuclear transport complex
Transcription-export (TREX) complex
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION
Prokaryotic type
Eukaryotic type
RecFOR pathway
RecBC pathway
Rad51 paralogs
DSBR
Double-strand break repair
SDSA
Synthesis-dependent strand annealing
BIR
Break-induced replication
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



Section 4. Reactome Analysis

Using our differential analysis from before, let's see how many significant genes with a p-value less than or equal 0.05 there are.

```
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"
```

Let's make a table of these genes and save it to a file.

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

> **Q8**: 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 mitotic cell cycle has the most significant "Entities p-value".

We can check the p-values for the most upregulated genes

```
head(keggres$greater)
```

		p.geomean	stat.mean	p.val
hsa04640	Hematopoietic cell lineage	0.002822776	2.833362	0.002822776
hsa04630	Jak-STAT signaling pathway	0.005202070	2.585673	0.005202070
hsa00140	Steroid hormone biosynthesis	0.007255099	2.526744	0.007255099
hsa04142	Lysosome	0.010107392	2.338364	0.010107392
hsa04330	Notch signaling pathway	0.018747253	2.111725	0.018747253
hsa04916	Melanogenesis	0.019399766	2.081927	0.019399766

		q.val	set.size	exp1
hsa04640	Hematopoietic cell lineage	0.3893570	55	0.002822776
hsa04630	Jak-STAT signaling pathway	0.3893570	109	0.005202070
hsa00140	Steroid hormone biosynthesis	0.3893570	31	0.007255099
hsa04142	Lysosome	0.4068225	118	0.010107392
hsa04330	Notch signaling pathway	0.4391731	46	0.018747253
hsa04916	Melanogenesis	0.4391731	90	0.019399766

The reactome analysis gave us different results compared to the KEGG results because we used a less strict p-value in the reactome analysis of p-adj $<= 0.05$ but in KEGG we used p-adj $<= 0.01$. Therefore we get the most significant pathways for overrepresented genes as cell cycle for Reactome but in KEGG we get Hematopoietic cell lineage.