class 12: DESeq2 Mini Project - Pathway Analysis from RNA-Seq Results

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Background

The data for this project comes from GEO entry: GSE37704, which is associated with the following publication:

> C, Hendrickson DG, Sauvageau M, Goff L et al. "Differential analysis of gene regulation at transcript resolution with RNA-seq". Nat Biotechnol 2013 Jan;31(1):46-53. PMID: 23222703

The authors report on differential analysis of lung fibroblasts in response to loss of the developmental transcription factor HOXA1. Their results and others indicate that HOXA1 is required for lung fibroblast and HeLa cell cycle progression. In particular their analysis show that "loss of HOXA1 results in significant expression level changes in thousands of individual transcripts, along with isoform switching events in key regulators of the cell cycle". For our session we have used their Sailfish gene-level estimated counts and hence are restricted to protein-coding genes only.

Section 1. Differential Expression Analysis

Loading data

```
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, 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

## 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
```

```
# Load data files
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
countData <- as.matrix(countData[,-1])
head(countData)
```

Answer:

```
##                 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).

```
countData = countData[rowSums(countData) > 0, ]
head(countData)
```

Answer:

```
##                 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

```
# Setup the DESeqDataSet object required for the DESeq() function
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
```

Next, get results for the HoxA1 knockdown versus control siRNA (remember that these were labeled as "hoxa1_kd" and "control_sirna" in our original colData metaFile input to DESeq, you can check this above and by running resultsNames(dds) command).

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

> 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.

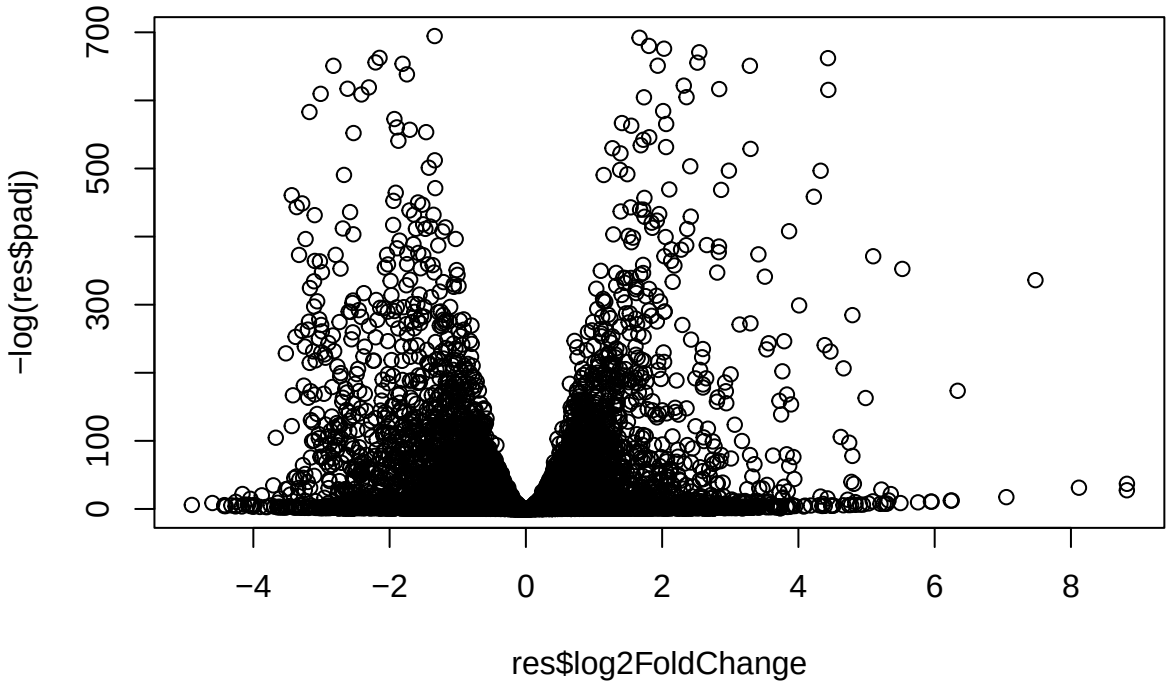
```
summary(res)
```

Answer:

```
##
## 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
```

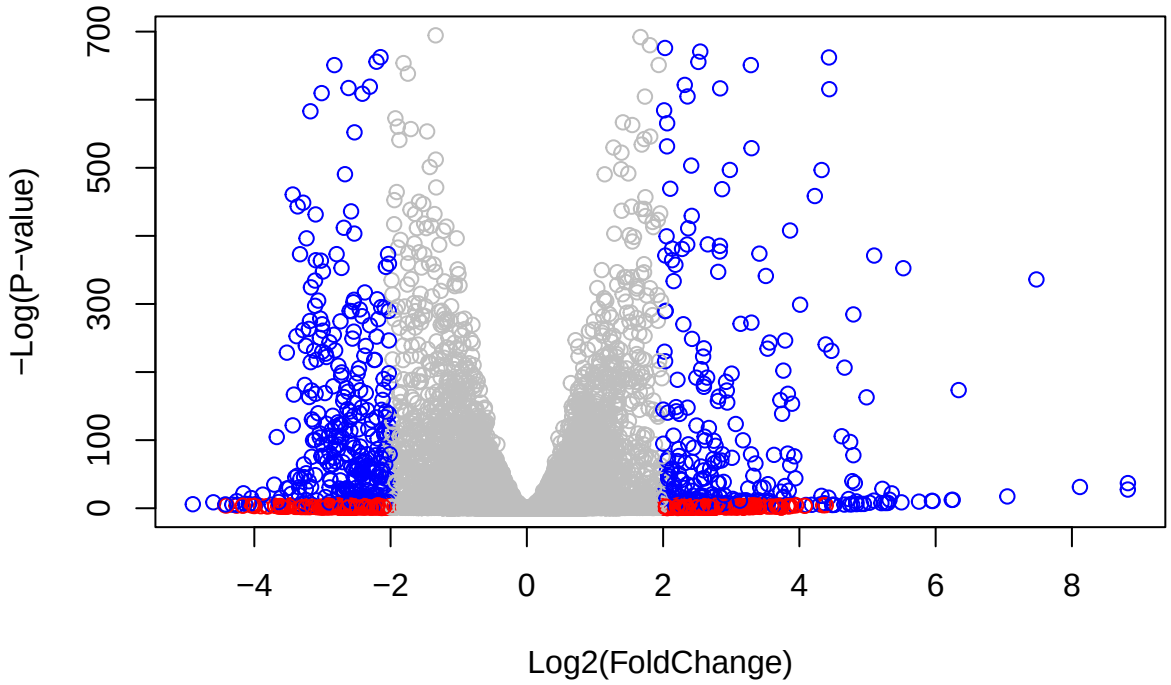
Volcano plot

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



Q4. 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)" )
```



Answer:

Adding gene annotation

Since we mapped and counted against the Ensemble annotation, our results only have information about Ensemble gene IDs. However, our pathway analysis downstream will use KEGG pathways, and genes in KEGG pathways are annotated with Entrez gene IDs. So lets add them as we did the last day.

> 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)
```

Answer:

```
##
```

```
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      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 ..
```

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$pvalue),]
write.csv(res, file="deseq_results.csv")
```

Answer: Great, this is looking good so far. Now lets see how pathway analysis can help us make further sense out of this ranked list of differentially expressed genes.

Section 2. Pathway Analysis

KEGG pathways

```
# First we need to do our one time install of these required bioconductor packages:
#BiocManager::install( c("pathview", "gage", "gageData") )

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.

Note that we used the mapIDs() function above to obtain Entrez gene IDs (stored in **res$entrez**) and we have the fold change results from DESeq2 analysis (stored in res$log2FoldChange).

```
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
```

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

# Examine the object returned from gage()
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
```

Each keggres*less*and*keggres*greater object is data matrix with gene sets as rows sorted by p-value.

The top "less/down" pathways is "Cell cycle" with the KEGG pathway identifier hsa04110.

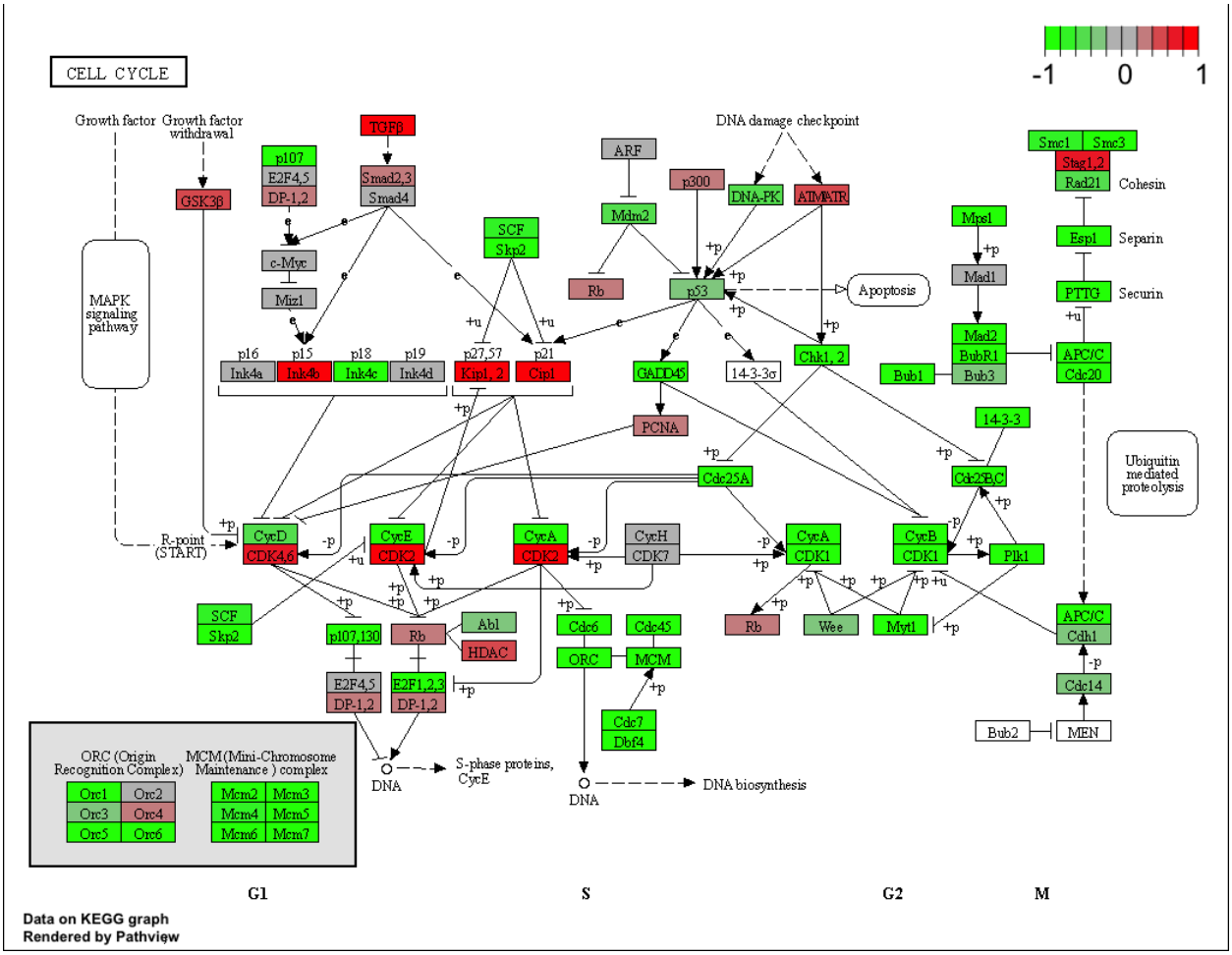
Now, let's try out the pathview() function from the pathview package to make a pathway plot with our RNA-Seq expression results shown in color. To begin with lets manually supply a pathway.id (namely the first part of the "hsa04110 Cell cycle") that we could see from the print out above.

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

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

```
## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12
```

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



Now, let's process our results a bit more to automagicaly pull out the top 5 upregulated pathways, then further process that just to get the pathway IDs needed by the pathview() function. We'll use these KEGG pathway IDs for pathview plotting below.

```
## 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"
```

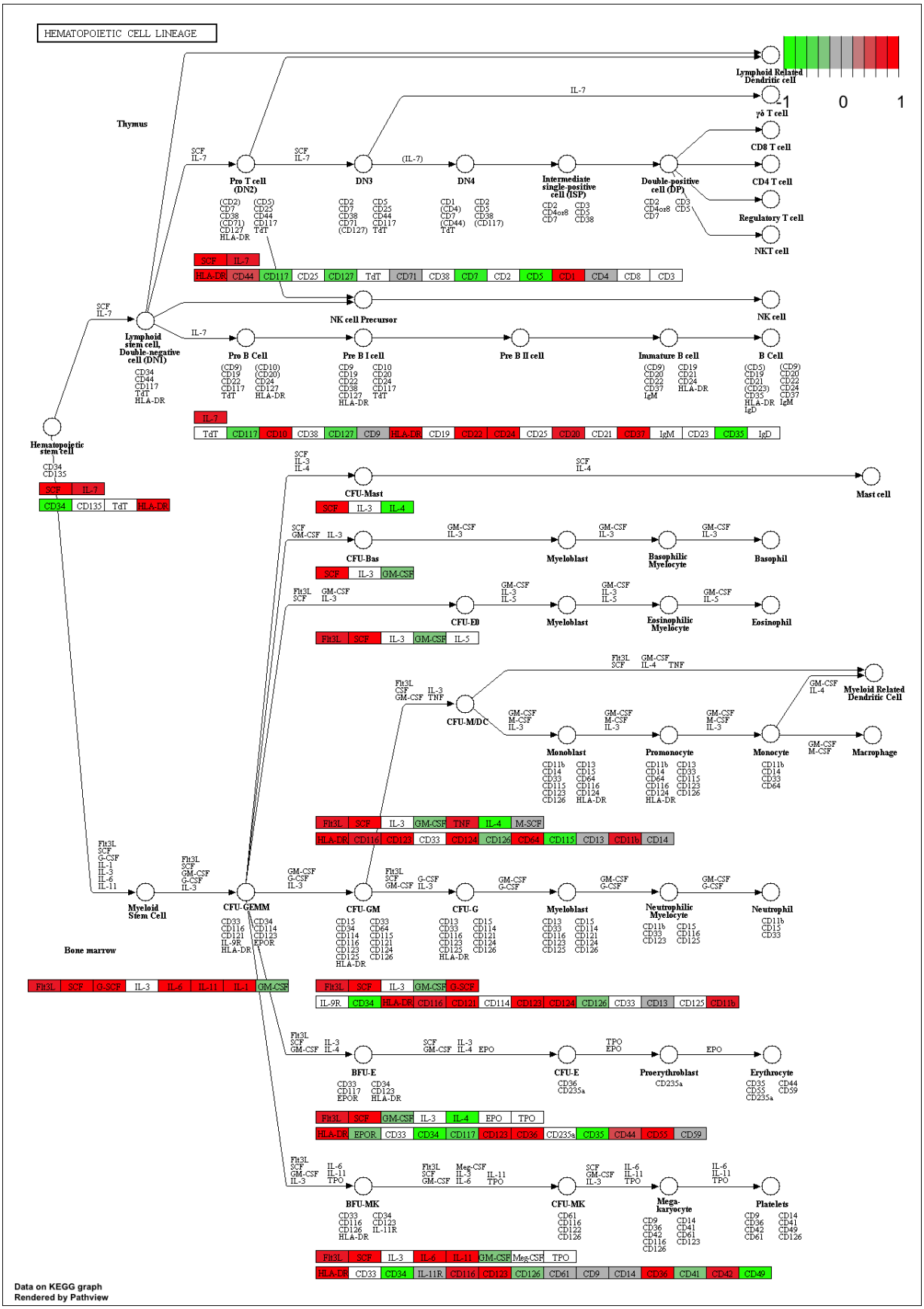
Finally, lets pass these IDs in keggresids to the pathview() function to draw plots for all the top 5 pathways.

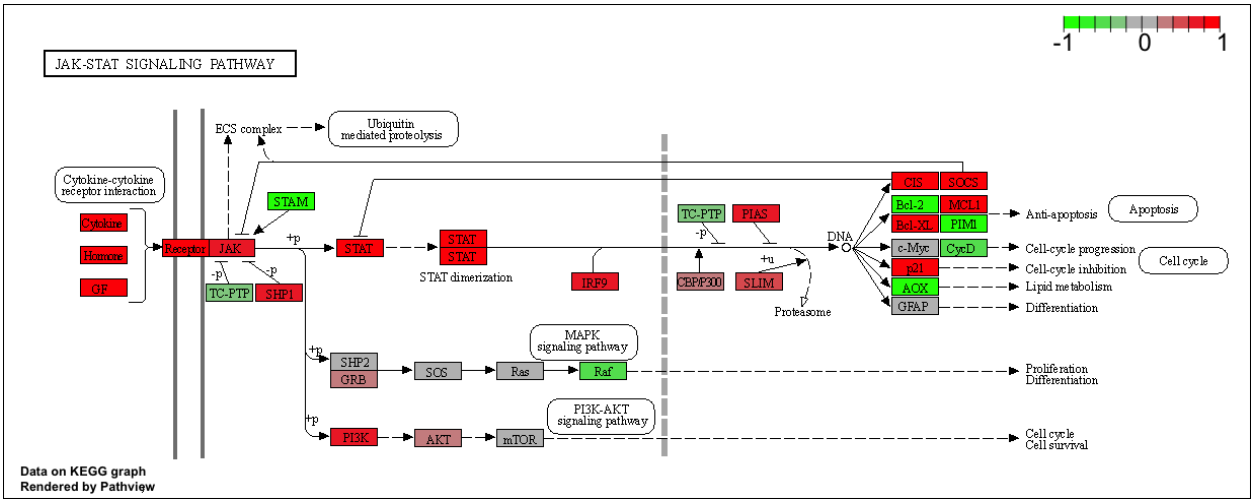
```
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

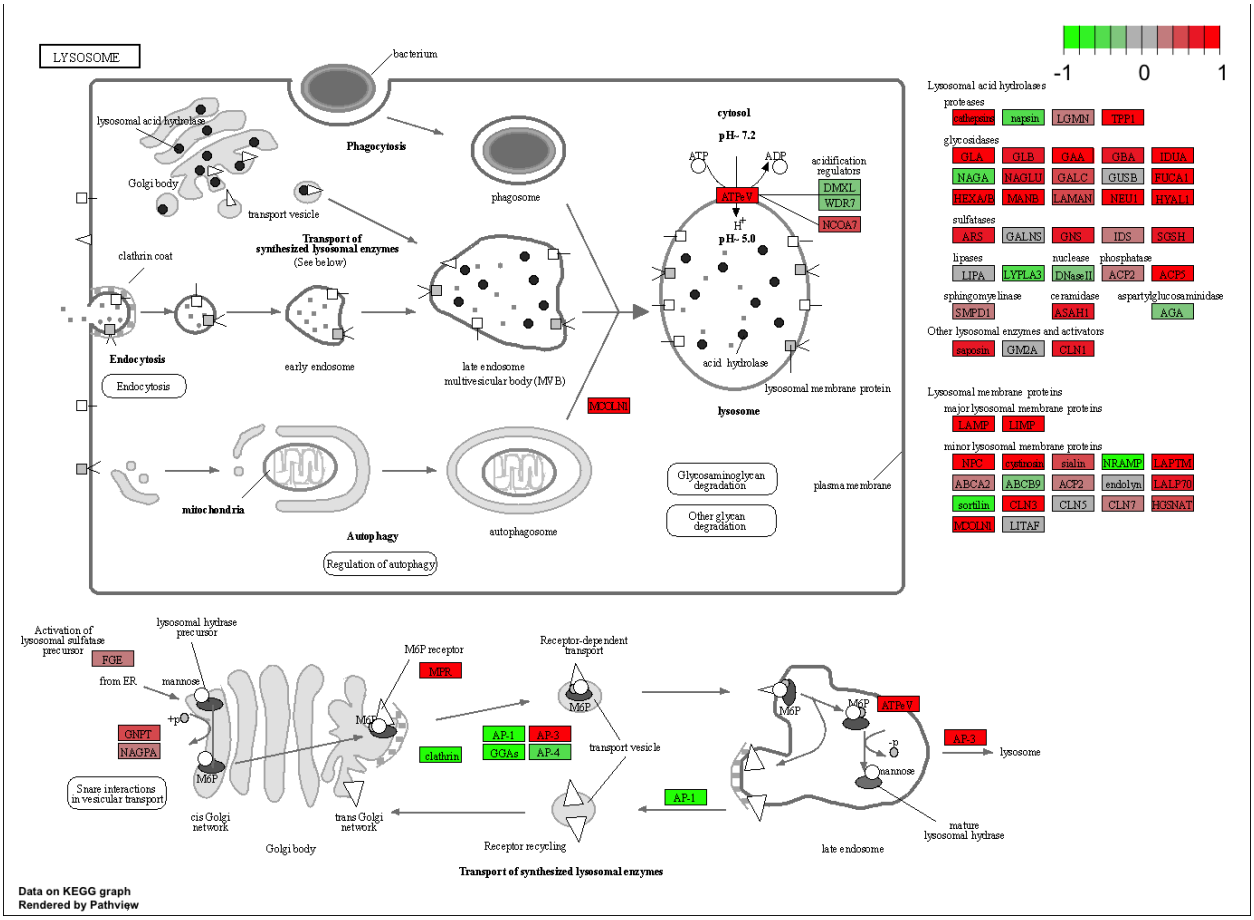
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

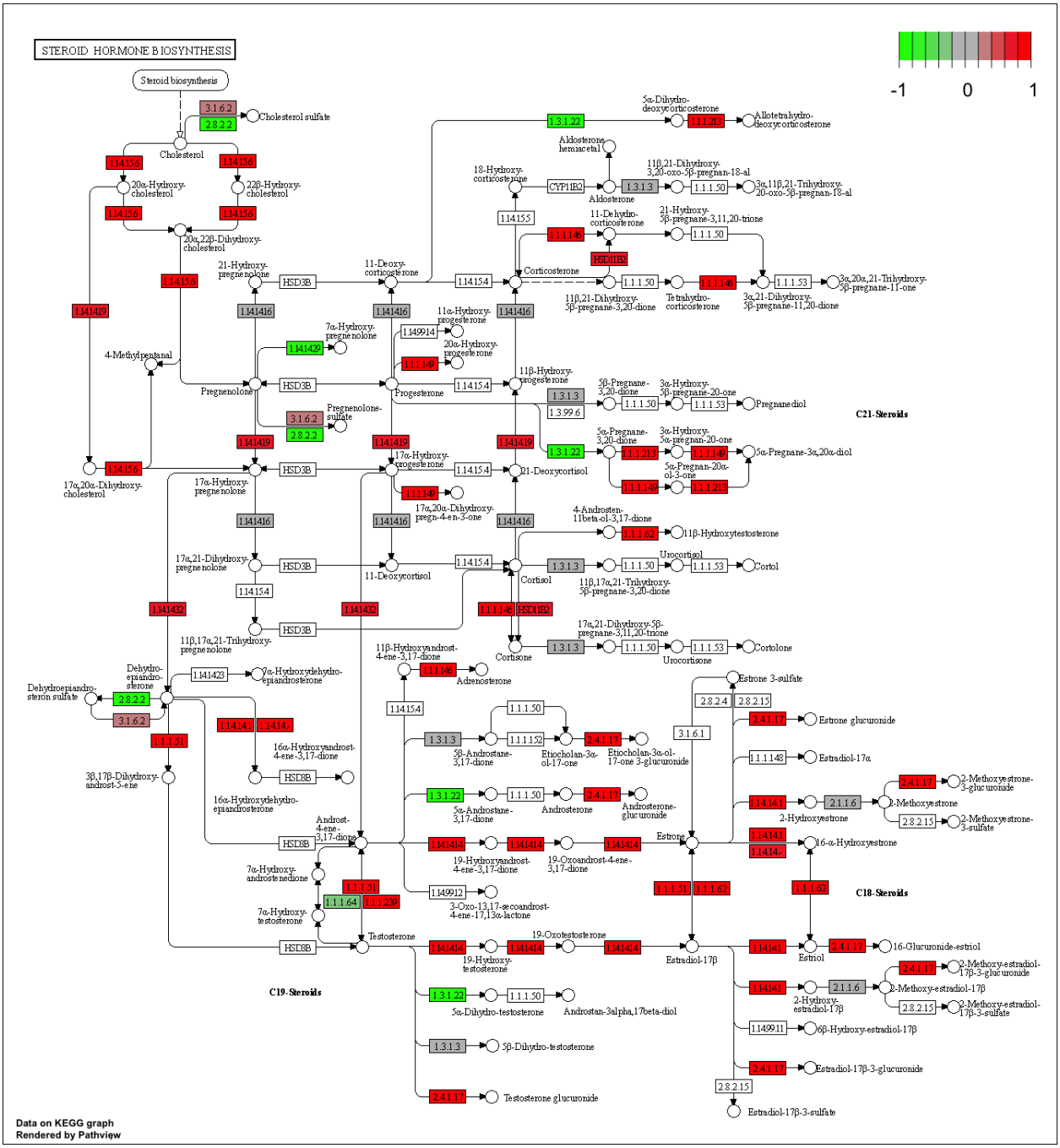
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

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

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

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

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

## 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/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

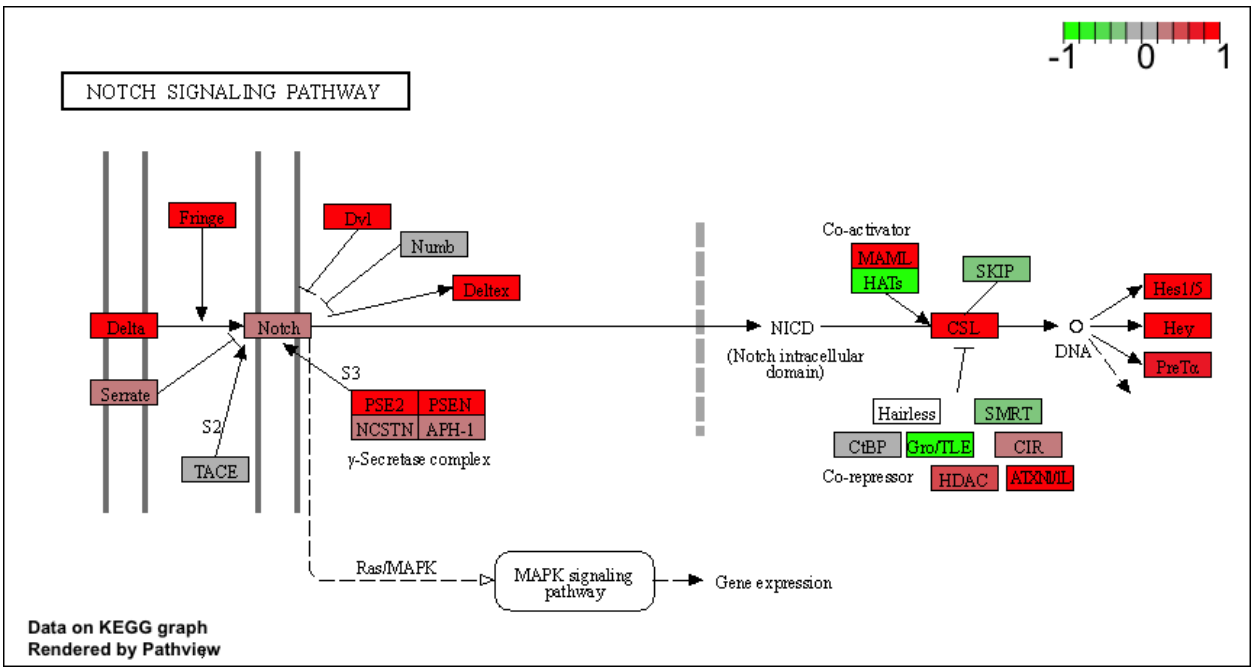
Here are the plots:


HEMATOPOIETIC CELL LINEAGE
Lymphoid Related Dendritic cell
γδ T cell
CD8 T cell
CD4 T cell
Regulatory T cell
NKT cell
NK cell
Thymus
Pro T cell (DN2)
DN3
DN4
Intermediate single-positive cell (ISP)
Double-positive cell (DP)
NK cell Precursor
Lymphoid stem cell, Double-negative cell (DN1)
Pro B Cell
Pre B I cell
Pre B II cell
Immature B cell
B Cell
Hematopoietic stem cell
CFU-Mast
Mast cell
CFU-Bas
Myeloblast
Basophilic Myelocyte
Basophil
CFU-Eo
Eosinophilic Myelocyte
Eosinophil
CFU-M/DC
Myeloid Related Dendritic Cell
Monoblast
Promonocyte
Monocyte
Macrophage
Myeloid Stem Cell
CFU-GEMM
CFU-GM
CFU-G
Neutrophilic Myelocyte
Neutrophil
Bone marrow
BFU-E
CFU-E
Proerythroblast
Erythrocyte
BFU-MK
CFU-MK
Mega-karyocyte
Platelets
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


JAK-STAT SIGNALING PATHWAY
-1
0
1
ECS complex
Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
Cytokine
Hormone
GF
Receptor
JAK
STAM
TC-PTP
SHP1
STAT
STAT dimerization
IRF9
CBP/P300
TC-PTP
PIAS
SLIM
Proteasome
DNA
CIS
SOCS
Bcl-2
MCL1
Bcl-XL
PIM1
c-Myc
CycD
p21
ACOX
GFAP
Anti-apoptosis
Apoptosis
Cell-cycle progression
Cell-cycle inhibition
Cell cycle
Lipid metabolism
Differentiation
MAPK signaling pathway
SHP2
GRB
SOS
Ras
Raf
Proliferation
Differentiation
PI3K-AKT signaling pathway
PI3K
AKT
mTOR
Cell cycle
Cell survival
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


LYSOSOME
-1
0
1
bacterium
lysosomal acid hydrolase
Golgi body
transport vesicle
Phagocytosis
phagosome
cytosol
pH- 7.2
ATP
ADP
acidification regulators
DMXL
WDR7
NCOA7
ATPeV
pH- 5.0
acid hydrolase
lysosomal membrane protein
lysosome
Transport of synthesized lysosomal enzymes
(See below)
clathrin coat
Endocytosis
Endocytosis
early endosome
late endosome
multivesicular body (MVB)
MCOLN1
mitochondria
Autophagy
Regulation of autophagy
autophagosome
Glycosaminoglycan degradation
Other glycan degradation
plasma membrane
Lysosomal acid hydrolases
proteases
cathepsins
napsin
LGMN
TPP1
glycosidases
GLA
GLB
GAA
GBA
IDUA
NAGA
NAGLU
GALC
GUSB
FUCA1
HEXA/B
MANB
LAMAN
NEU1
HYAL1
sulfatases
ARS
GALNS
GNS
IDS
SGSH
lipases
LIPA
LYPLA3
nuclease
DNaseII
phosphatase
ACP2
ACP5
sphingomyelinase
SMPD1
ceramidase
ASAH1
aspartylglucosaminidase
AGA
Other lysosomal enzymes and activators
saposin
GM2A
CLN1
Lysosomal membrane proteins
major lysosomal membrane proteins
LAMP
LIMP
minor lysosomal membrane proteins
NPC
cystinosin
sialin
NRAMP
LAPTM
ABCA2
ABCB9
ACP2
endolyn
LALP70
sortilin
CLN3
CLN5
CLN7
HGNAT
MCOLN1
LITAF
Activation of lysosomal sulfatase precursor
FGE
lysosomal hydrase precursor
from ER
mannose
GNPT
NAGPA
M6P
Snare interactions in vesicular transport
cis Golgi network
Golgi body
trans Golgi network
M6P receptor
MPR
clathrin
AP-1
AP-3
GGAs
AP-4
Receptor-dependent transport
M6P
transport vesicle
Receptor recycling
AP-1
M6P
ATPeV
AP-3
lysosome
mannose
mature lysosomal hydrase
late endosome
Transport of synthesized lysosomal enzymes
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


STEROID HORMONE BIOSYNTHESIS
-1
0
1
Steroid biosynthesis
Cholesterol
Cholesterol sulfate
20α-Hydroxy-cholesterol
22β-Hydroxy-cholesterol
20α,22β-Dihydroxy-cholesterol
21-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
11-Deoxy-corticosterone
Corticosterone
11β,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
Tetrahydro-corticosterone
3α,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11,20-dione
3α,20α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-11-one
5α-Dihydro-deoxycorticosterone
Allotetrahydro-deoxycorticosterone
Aldosterone hemiacetal
18-Hydroxy-corticosterone
Aldosterone
11β,21-Dihydroxy-3,20-oxo-5β-pregnan-18-al
3α,11β,21-Trihydroxy-20-oxo-5β-pregnan-18-al
11-Dehydro-corticosterone
21-Hydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,11,20-trione
HSD11B2
7α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
4-Methylpentanal
Pregnenolone
Progesterone
11α-Hydroxy-progesterone
20α-Hydroxy-progesterone
11β-Hydroxy-progesterone
Pregnenolone-sulfate
5β-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5β-pregnane-20-one
Pregnanediol
C21-Steroids
5α-Pregnane-3,20-dione
3α-Hydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one
5α-Pregnane-3α,20α-diol
5α-Pregnane-20α-ol-3-one
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-cholesterol
17α-Hydroxy-pregnenolone
17α-Hydroxy-progesterone
21-Deoxycortisol
17α,20α-Dihydroxy-pregn-4-en-3-one
4-Androsten-11beta-ol-3,17-dione
11β-Hydroxytestosterone
17α,21-Dihydroxy-pregnenolone
11-Deoxycortisol
Cortisol
Urocortisol
Cortol
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,20-dione
11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-pregnenolone
17α,21-Dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,11,20-trione
Cortisone
Cortolone
Urocortisone
11β-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
Adrenosterone
Dehydroepiandro-sterone sulfate
Dehydro-epiandro-sterone
7α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
Estrone 3-sulfate
Estrone glucuronide
Estradiol-17α
5β-Androstane-3,17-dione
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one
Etiocholan-3α-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide
2-Methoxyestrone-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxyestrone
2-Hydroxyestrone
2-Methoxyestrone-3-sulfate
3β,17β-Dihydroxy-androst-5-ene
16α-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
16α-Hydroxydehydro-epiandrosterone
5α-Androstane-3,17-dione
Androsterone
Androsterone-glucuronide
Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione
Estrone
16-α-Hydroxyestrone
19-Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
19-Oxoandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione
7α-Hydroxy-androstenedione
3-Oxo-13,17-secoandrost-4-ene-17,13α-lactone
7α-Hydroxy-testosterone
Testosterone
19-Oxotestosterone
19-Hydroxy-testosterone
Estradiol-17β
Estriol
16-Glucuronide-estriol
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β
2-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
2-Methoxy-estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
6β-Hydroxy-estradiol-17β
Estradiol-17β-3-glucuronide
Estradiol-17β-3-sulfate
C18-Steroids
C19-Steroids
5α-Dihydro-testosterone
Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol
5β-Dihydro-testosterone
Testosterone glucuronide
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



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

```
## Focus on top 5 down-regulated pathways
keggrespathways2 <- rownames(keggres$less)[1:5]
# Extract the 8 character long IDs part of each string
keggresids2 = substr(keggrespathways2, start=1, stop=8)
keggresids2
```

Answer:

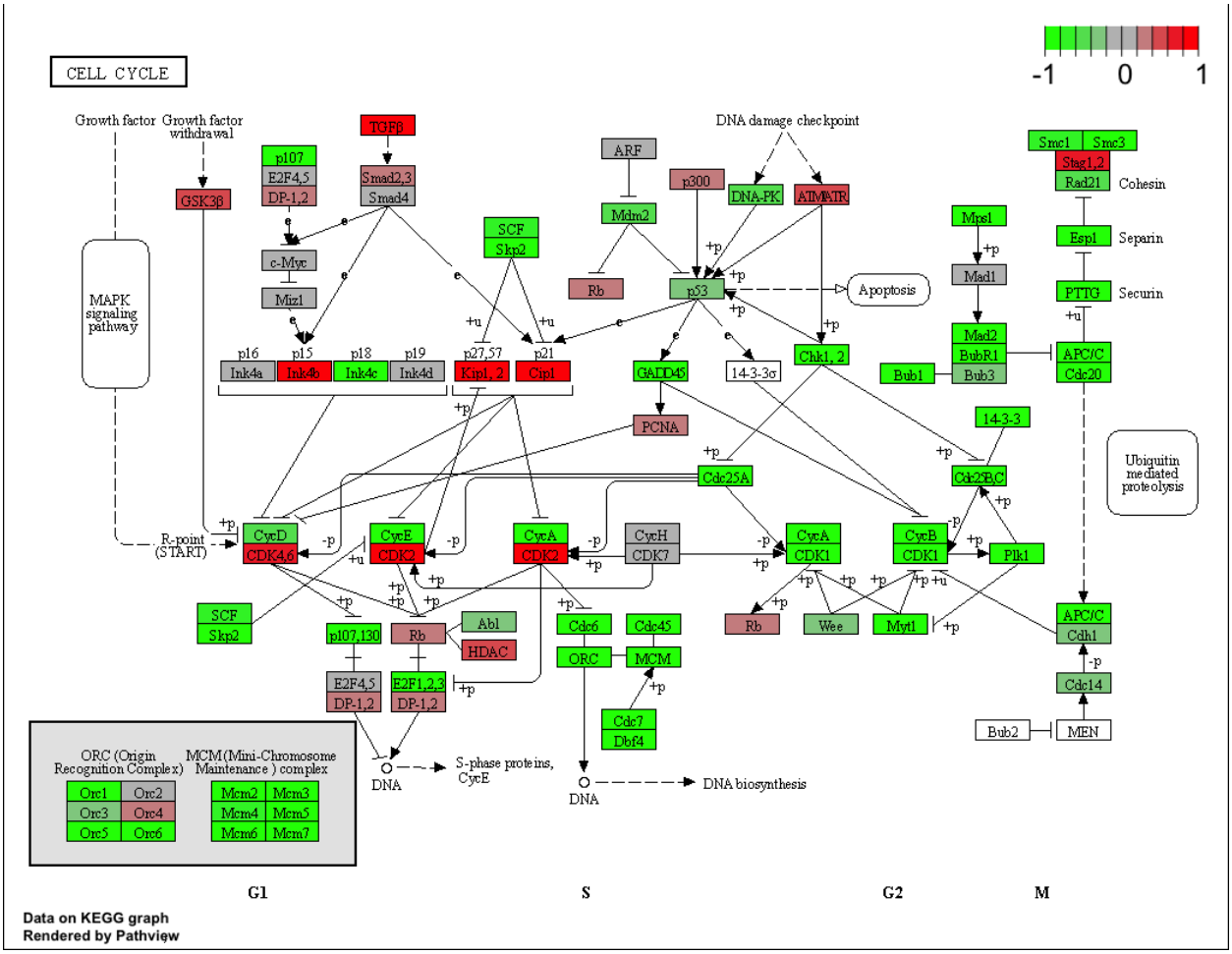
```
## [1] "hsa04110" "hsa03030" "hsa03013" "hsa03440" "hsa04114"
```

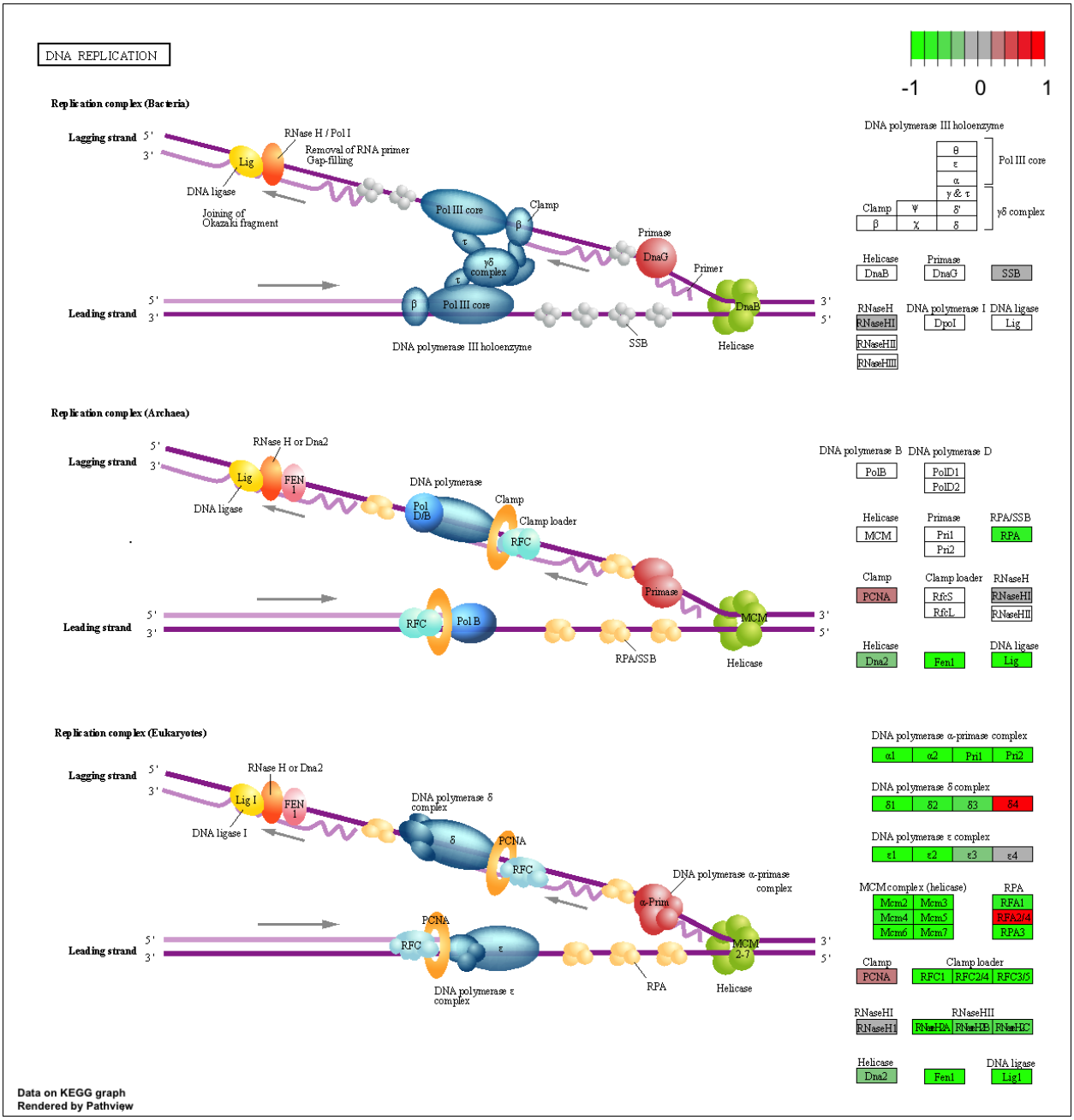
```
# Generate pathways
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids2, species="hsa")
```

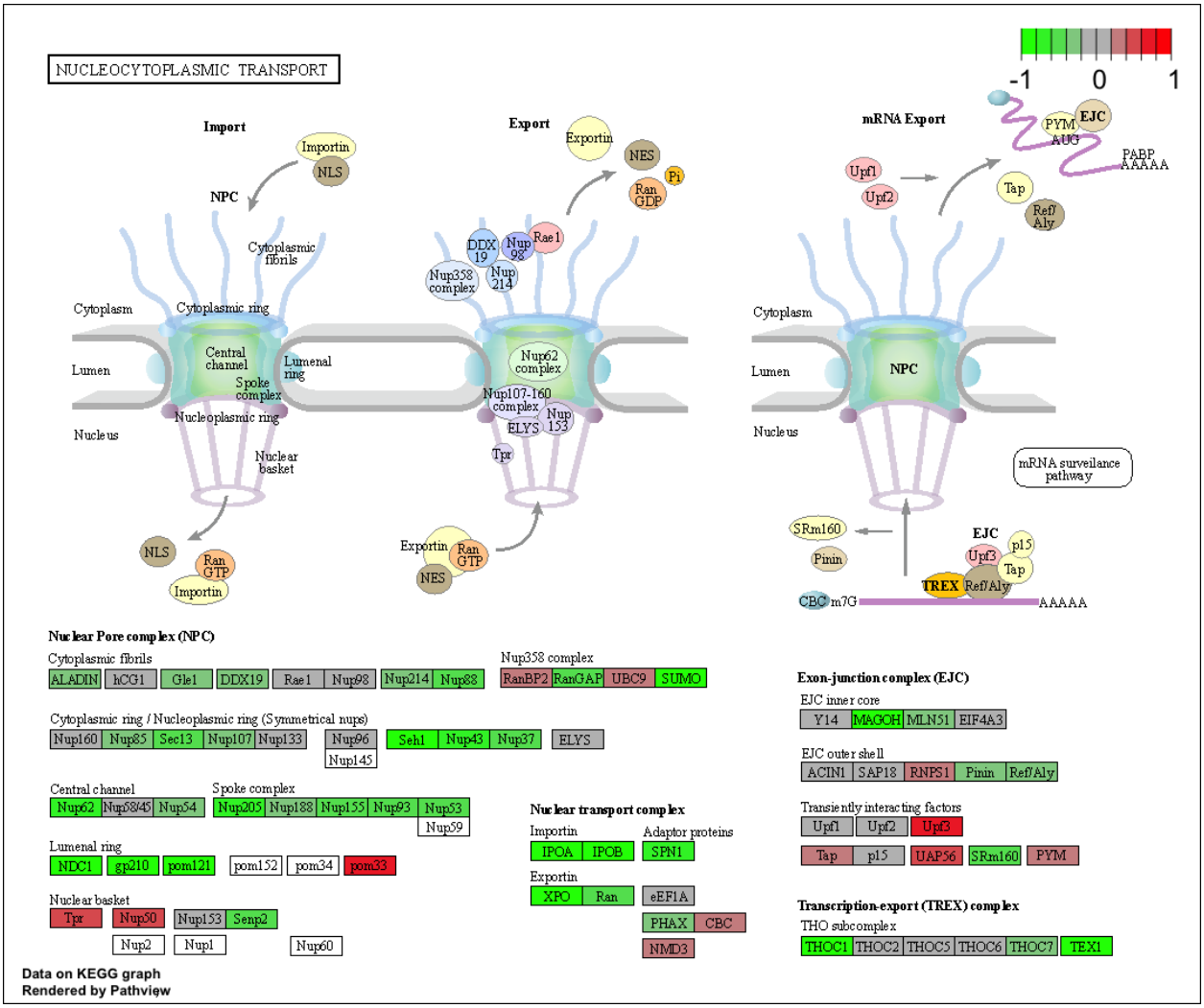
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

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

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

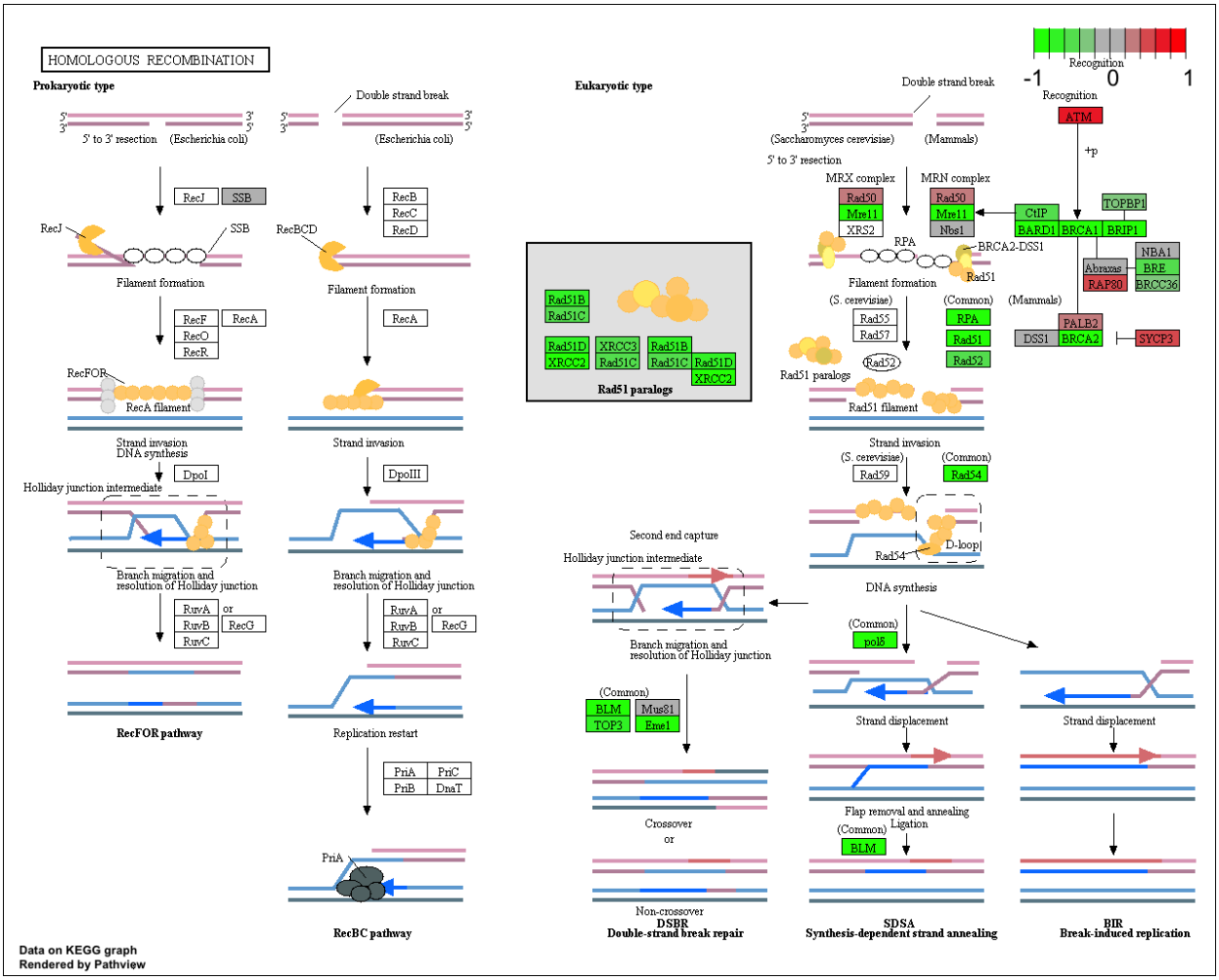
```
## 'select()' returned 1:1 mapping between keys and columns

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

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

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

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

## Info: Working in directory /Users/seongtaesmacbook/Downloads/2022 WI/BIMM 143/class12

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

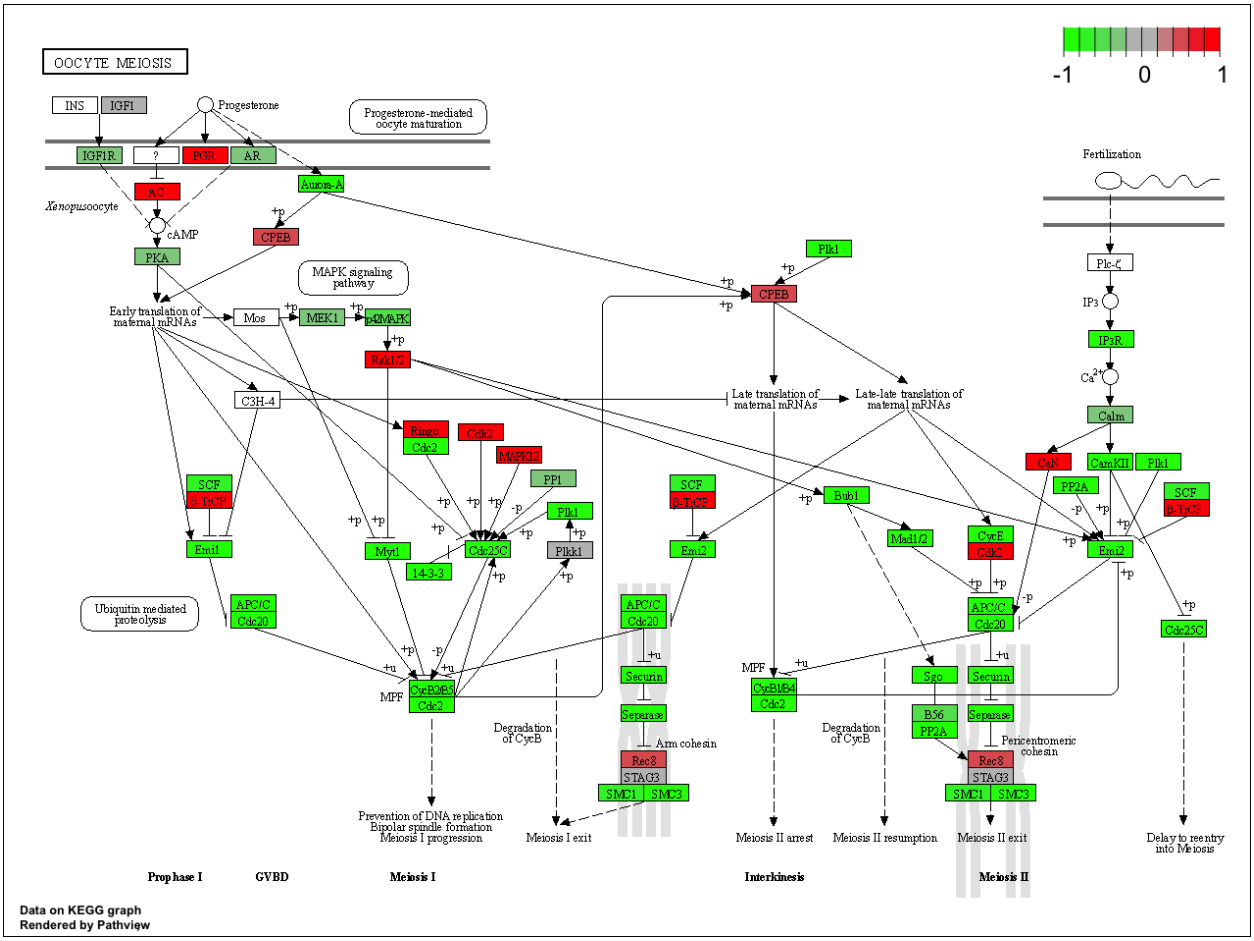
Here are the plots:




DNA REPLICATION
-1
0
1
Replication complex (Bacteria)
Lagging strand
Leading strand
RNase H / Pol I
Removal of RNA primer
Gap-filling
Lig
DNA ligase
Joining of
Okazaki fragment
Pol III core
Clamp
β
τ
γδ
complex
Primase
DnaG
Primer
DnaB
SSB
Helicase
DNA polymerase III holoenzyme
DNA polymerase III holoenzyme
θ
ε
α
γ & τ
Pol III core
Clamp
ψ
δ'
γδ complex
β
χ
δ
Helicase
DnaB
Primase
DnaG
SSB
RNaseH
RNaseHII
RNaseHII
RNaseHIII
DNA polymerase I
DpoI
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Archaea)
RNase H or Dna2
FEN
1
DNA polymerase
Pol
D/B
Clamp
Clamp loader
RFC
Pol B
Primase
MCM
RPA/SSB
Helicase
DNA polymerase B
PolB
DNA polymerase D
PolD1
PolD2
Helicase
MCM
Primase
Pri1
Pri2
RPA/SSB
RPA
Clamp
PCNA
Clamp loader
RfcS
RfcL
RNaseH
RNaseHI
RNaseHII
Helicase
Dna2
Fen1
DNA ligase
Lig
Replication complex (Eukaryotes)
Lig I
DNA ligase I
DNA polymerase δ
complex
δ
PCNA
RFC
DNA polymerase α-primase
complex
α-Prim
MCM
2-7
RPA
Helicase
DNA polymerase ε
complex
ε
DNA polymerase α-primase complex
α1
α2
Pri1
Pri2
DNA polymerase δ complex
δ1
δ2
δ3
δ4
DNA polymerase ε complex
ε1
ε2
ε3
ε4
MCMcomplex (helicase)
Mcm2
Mcm3
Mcm4
Mcm5
Mcm6
Mcm7
RPA
RFA1
RFA2/4
RFA3
Clamp
PCNA
Clamp loader
RFC1
RFC2/4
RFC3/5
RNaseHI
RNaseHI
RNaseHII
RNaseHA
RNaseHB
RNaseHC
Helicase
Dna2
Fen1
DNA ligase
Lig1
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


NUCLEOCYTOPLASMIC TRANSPORT
-1
0
1
Import
Importin
NLS
NPC
Cytoplasmic fibrils
Cytoplasm
Cytoplasmic ring
Central channel
Spoke complex
Lumenal ring
Lumen
Nucleoplasmic ring
Nucleus
Nuclear basket
NLS
Ran GTP
Importin
Export
Exportin
NES
Pi
Ran GDP
DDX 19
Nup 98
Rae1
Nup358 complex
Nup 214
Nup62 complex
Nup107-160 complex
ELYS
Nup 153
Tpr
Exportin
Ran GTP
NES
mRNA Export
EJC
PYM
AUG
PABP
AAAAA
Upf1
Upf2
Tap
Ref/ Aly
Cytoplasm
Lumen
NPC
Nucleus
mRNA surveilance pathway
SRm160
Pinin
EJC
Upf3
p15
Tap
TREX
Ref/Aly
CBC
m7G
AAAAA
Nuclear Pore complex (NPC)
Cytoplasmic fibrils
ALADIN
hCG1
Gle1
DDX19
Rae1
Nup98
Nup214
Nup88
Nup358 complex
RanBP2
RanGAP
UBC9
SUMO
Cytoplasmic ring / Nucleoplasmic ring (Symmetrical nups)
Nup160
Nup85
Sec13
Nup107
Nup133
Nup96
Nup145
Seh1
Nup43
Nup37
ELYS
Central channel
Nup62
Nup58/45
Nup54
Spoke complex
Nup205
Nup188
Nup155
Nup93
Nup53
Nup59
Lumenal ring
NDC1
gp210
pom121
pom152
pom34
pom33
Nuclear basket
Tpr
Nup50
Nup153
Senp2
Nup2
Nup1
Nup60
Nuclear transport complex
Importin
Adaptor proteins
IPOA
IPOB
SPN1
Exportin
XPO
Ran
eEF1A
PHAX
CBC
NMD3
Exon-junction complex (EJC)
EJC inner core
Y14
MAGOH
MLN51
EIF4A3
EJC outer shell
ACIN1
SAP18
RNPS1
Pinin
Ref/Aly
Transiently interacting factors
Upf1
Upf2
Upf3
Tap
p15
UAP56
SRm160
PYM
Transcription-export (TREX) complex
THO subcomplex
THOC1
THOC2
THOC5
THOC6
THOC7
TEX1
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview


HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION
Prokaryotic type
Double strand break
5' to 3' resection (Escherichia coli)
(Escherichia coli)
RecJ
SSB
RecB
RecC
RecD
RecBCD
Filament formation
RecF
RecO
RecR
RecA
RecFOR
RecA filament
Strand invasion
DNA synthesis
DpoI
DpoIII
Holliday junction intermediate
Branch migration and resolution of Holliday junction
RuvA
RuvB
RuvC
or
RecG
RecFOR pathway
Replication restart
PriA
PriB
PriC
DnaT
RecBC pathway
Eukaryotic type
Recognition
-1
0
1
ATM
+p
(Saccharomyces cerevisiae)
(Mammals)
5' to 3' resection
MRX complex
MRN complex
Rad50
Mre11
XRS2
Nbs1
CtIP
BARD1
BRCA1
BRIP1
TOPBP1
RPA
BRCA2-DSS1
Rad51
NBA1
BRE
Abraxas
RAP80
BRCC36
PALB2
DSS1
BRCA2
SYCP3
(S. cerevisiae)
(Common)
Rad55
Rad57
Rad52
Rad51 paralogs
Rad51 filament
Rad51B
Rad51C
Rad51D
XRCC2
XRCC3
Rad59
Rad54
D-loop
DNA synthesis
Second end capture
Holliday junction intermediate
Branch migration and resolution of Holliday junction
pol δ
BLM
TOP3
Mus81
Eme1
Crossover
or
Non-crossover
Strand displacement
Flap removal and annealing
Ligation
DSBR
Double-strand break repair
SDSA
Synthesis-dependent strand annealing
BIR
Break-induced replication
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview



Section 3. Gene Ontology (GO)

We can also do a similar procedure with gene ontology. Similar to above, go.sets.hs has all GO terms. go.subs.hs is a named list containing indexes for the BP, CC, and MF ontologies. Let's focus on BP (a.k.a Biological Process) here.

```
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
```

Section 4. Reactome Analysis

Conduct over-representation enrichment analysis and pathway-topology analysis with Reactome using the previous list of significant genes generated from our differential expression results above.

First, Using R, output the list of significant genes at the 0.05 level as a plain text file.

```
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"
```

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

> 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?

Answer: Endosomal/Vacuolar pathway has the most significant Entities p-value (i.e. lowest p-value). The most significant pathways listed do not match my previous KEGG results. Both KEGG and Reactome covers same number of genes. However, the difference is that KEGG screens for larger parameters and combines various pathways into a generic gene set of signaling and metabolic pathways only.

Section 5. GO online (OPTIONAL)

`STOP HERE`