Lab14: DESeq2 Mini Project

Juan Gonzalez (PID: A6903661)

Pathway Analysis from RNA-Seq Results

#Section 1: Differential Expression Analysis

Pathway analysis (also known as gene set analysis or over-representation analysis), aims to reduce the complexity of interpreting gene lists via mapping the listed genes to known (i.e. annotated) biological pathways, processes and functions.

In this analysis, we check for coordinated differential expression over gene sets from KEGG pathways instead of changes of individual genes. The assumption here is that consistent perturbations over a given pathway (gene set) may suggest mechanistic changes.

```
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, saveRDS, setdiff,
    table, tapply, union, unique, unsplit, which.max, which.min


Attaching package: 'S4Vectors'

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

    findMatches

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
```

```
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
```

Q. 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)
```

```
                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

This looks better but there are lots of zero entries in there so let's get rid of them as we have no data for these.

Q. 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.
countData = countData[rowSums(countData)>0, ]
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

Now lets setup the DESeqDataSet object required for the DESeq() function and then run the DESeq pipeline. This is again similar to our last days hands-on session.

```
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)
resultsNames(dds)
```

```
[1] "Intercept"                           "condition_hoxa1_kd_vs_control_sirna"
```

Q. 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)
```

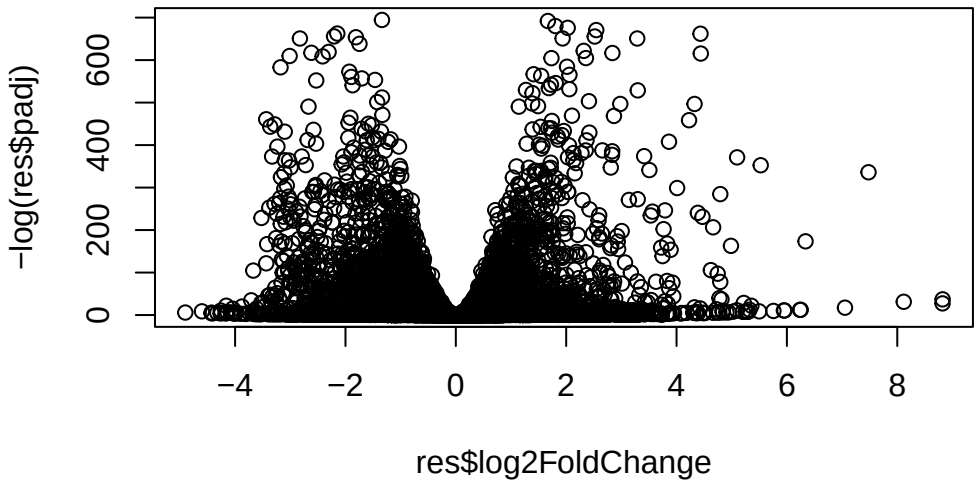
```

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
```

Now we will make a volcano plot, a commonly produced visualization from this type of data that we introduced last day. Basically it's a plot of log2 fold change vs -log adjusted p-value.

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



Q. Improve this plot by completing the below code, which adds color and axis labels

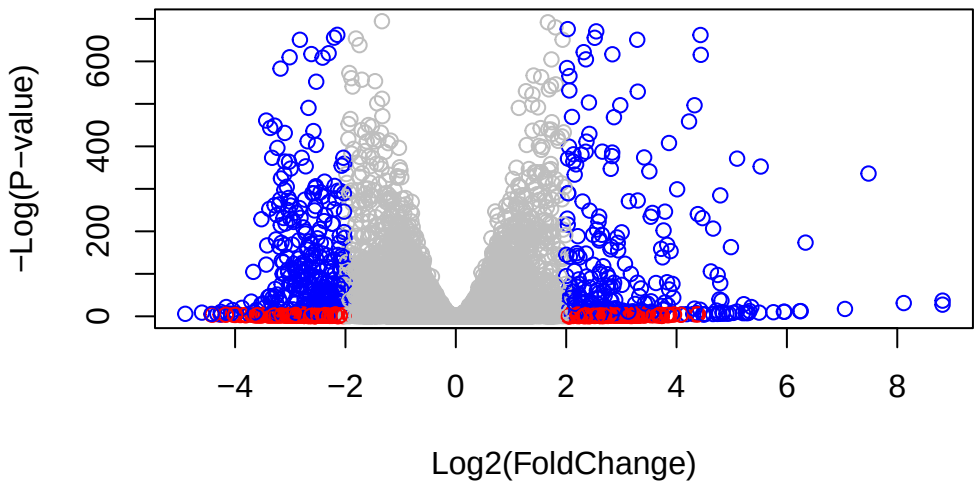
```
# Make a color vector for all genes
mycols <- rep("gray", nrow(res) )

# 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-v
```



Since we mapped and counted against the Ensembl annotation, our results only have information about Ensembl 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.

Q. 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")
```

```
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 1.43989e-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 0.5215599   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 ..
```

Q. 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")
```

##Section 2. Pathway Analysis Here we are going to use the gage package for pathway analysis. Once we have a list of enriched pathways, we're going to use the pathview package to draw pathway diagrams, shading the molecules in the pathway by their degree of up/down-regulation.

```
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
keggres = gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

```
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
```

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

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

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

```
# 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 /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

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

```
## 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"
```

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

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa04640.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa04630.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa00140.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa04142.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

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

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

```
keggres <- gage(foldchanges, gsets=kegg.sets.hs)
```

```
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
```

```
keggresids <- substr(rownames(keggres$less)[1:5], 1, 8)
pathview(gene.data=foldchanges, pathway.id=keggresids, species="hsa")
```

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa04110.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa03030.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma
```

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

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

Info: Writing image file hsa03440.pathview.png

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

Info: Working in directory /Users/juangonzalez/Desktop/UCSD Classes/Bioinformatics/Bioinforma

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

##Section 4. Reactome Analysis Reactome is database consisting of biological molecules and their relation to pathways and processes.

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=
```

Then, to perform pathway analysis online go to the Reactome website (https://reactome.org/PathwayBrowser/# Select "choose file" to upload your significant gene list. Then, select the parameters "Project to Humans", then click "Analyze".

Q: 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?

Cell Cycle, Cell Cycle Mitotic, Mitotic Spindle Checkpoint, Mitotic Prometaphase, Amplification of signal from unattached kinetochores via a MAD2 inhibitory signal.

They match relatively similar, except there are some DNA replication, RNA transport, and Oocyte meiosis in the list.

The differences could be from differences in database structure and focus. KEGG has a more biochemical approach (metabolism) while Reactome has more biological pathways (transcriptional regulation).