

Lesson 13: Functional Genomics II: Functional Genomics Databases and Overrepresentation Analysis and Clustering of Microarray Data

In this class we are going to learn the basics of using web-accessible function and pathway databases, and how to find the functions and pathways associated with a set of differentially expressed genes.

Theory

1. Pevsner on functional databases:
 - A. OMIM p. 659-661.
 - B. GO 243-246.
 - C. KEGG 258-263.
2. Ontools. Read sections on Onto-Express and Pathway-Express.
<http://vortex.cs.wayne.edu/projects.htm>
3. Pevsner on clustering or microarray data: p. 203-214.

Theory of Hierarchical Clustering (Unsupervised Learning)

d_{xy} = distance in expression patterns between genes x and y.

$$d_{xy} = 1 - r_{xy} = 1 - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1, N} \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1, N} x_i^2}} \frac{y_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1, N} y_i^2}} \right)$$

r_{xy} = modified Pearson correlation between expression of genes x and y with zero mean.
N = Number of samples.

Then a tree is inferred based on distances.

Summary of Commands:

Note: In this document different fonts have different meanings:

Times is used to explain commands.

Courier is used to indicate commands and command options.

Courier italics are used to indicate command parameters, for example, filenames.

Courier bold is used to indicate commands that are not displayed.

Courier bold italics are used to indicate computer-generated output.

Helvetica is used to indicate menu items.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez>

Gene

Accesses the NCBI ENTREZ web page

Diverse information on genes including molecular interactions.

OMIM

Descriptive genotype-phenotype relationships in humans.

OMIA

Descriptive genotype-phenotype relationships in organisms other than humans.

<http://www.geneontology.org/>

Gene Ontology Gives Biological Process, Molecular function, Cellular Component for proteins/

Gene symbol/name, exact match

To search for a gene/protein

This will give you all of the terms associated with a protein.

Terms

To search for a term. Following the links associated with a term will give you a definition of the term and the names of all of the proteins associated with that term.

<http://bond.unleashedinformatics.com/Action?>

BOND: Biomolecular Object Network Database.

A database that gives interaction partners between biological molecules.

Search bind using a field specific query

Enables user to specify the kind of search.

Field: *Interaction description contains at least one of the following words*

Generates a list of interactions in which a specified molecule plays a role.

On the list page clicking on an:

interaction identifier

gives a description of the interaction in question.

On the interaction page, clicking on:
expand all

gives a more detailed picture of the
interaction in question.

<http://www.genome.jp/kegg/>

KEGG: Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and
Genomes.

Click on KEGG Table of Contents

KEGG PATHWAY

Encyclopedia of Pathways.

KEGG GENES

Encyclopedia of Genes.

SEARCH

KEGG for *subject*

Searches Gene database for name of gene.

GENES for *genename*

Searches Gene database for name of gene.

PATHWAYS for *pathway*

Searches Pathway database for name of
pathway.

SEARCH *organismcode* for *genename*

Searches for name of gene in specific
organism.

Organism

Searches for organism code.

GENES for *Genename*

Searches Gene database for name of gene.

PATHWAYS for *Pathway*

Searches Pathway database for name of
pathway.

Analysis with Onto-tools

A. Preprocessing for onttools:

1. Move output files to a directory that you can work in.
2. Open output files with Microsoft Excel. Autoformat column length and save file as Excel Workbook with new name.
3. Copy all genes with B > 0 to new Excel Workbook and save as Workbook with new name.
4. Delete all columns but the Affymetrix probeset identifier. Delete the header row. save as text file.

B. Analysis with Onto-Express and Pathway-Express.

<http://vortex.cs.wayne.edu/ontoexpress/> Onto-Express web-site.

Login:

Login to web-site.

Onto-express

Select Onto-Express for finding
overrepresented Gene Ontology Categories.

Fill out the ontoexpress input window as below (settings for experiment- the parameters will of course vary with other files, organisms, and chip).



Onto-express output files:

bioprocess

molecular

cellular

chromosome

Overrepresented biological process categories.

Overrepresented molecular function categories.

Overrepresented cellular location categories.

Assignment of genes to chromosomes.

To process output files with Excel:

Open

Files as type *textfiles*

Delimited

Tab

Semi-colon

Format->Column->Autofit

Opens file from inside Excel.

Lists text files in the menu.

Reads file as entries separated by delimiters.

Recognizes tabs as delimiters.

Recognizes semi-colons as delimiters.

Fits selected columns.

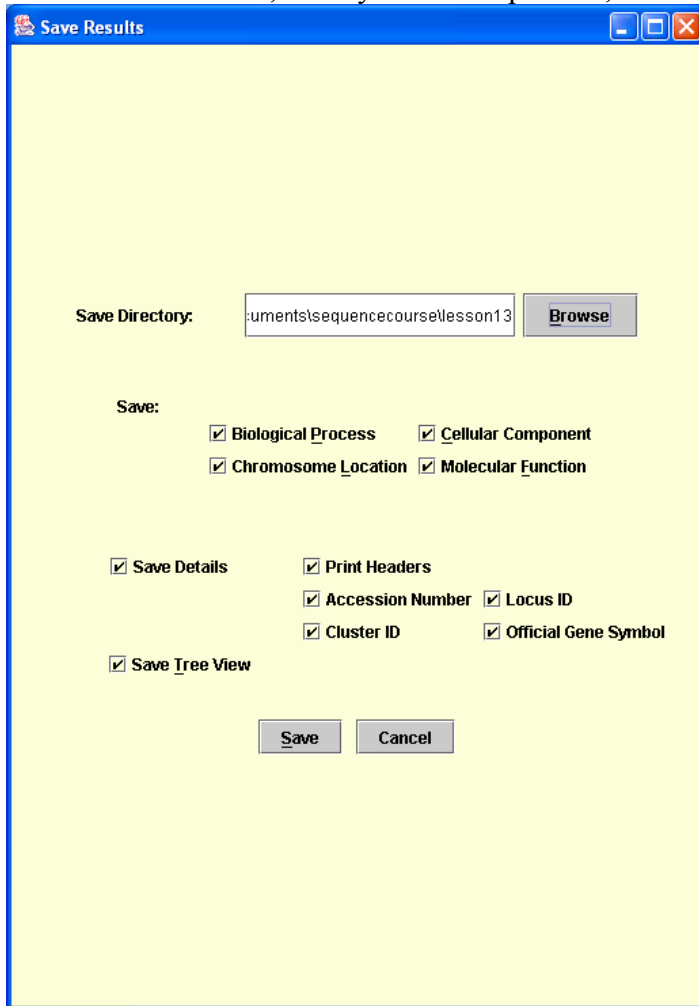
Data->Sort
Expand Selection

Sorts by the selected column.
Sorts rest of row according to the selected column.

File->Save As
Save As type *Microsoft Excel Workbook*

Save as file with name typed in box.
Save as file in Excel Format.

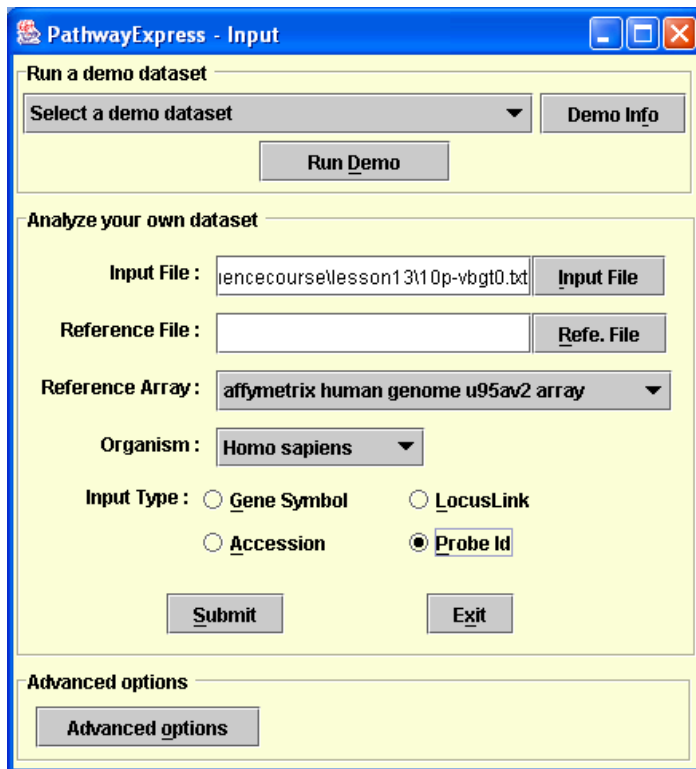
1. Open each of these files with Excel (check **delimited** and **tab** and **semicolon**). Autofit selection for column, sort by corrected p-value, and save as a Workbook.



The above box will output the same 4 files as before only with the genes included. In addition, it will output, “treeview”, a file with all of the gene ontology categories detected and “treeview_input”, a file with all of the gene-ontology categories detected along with input genes from the list. The above files cannot be sorted by corrected p-values without getting mixed up, because there is more than one row per Gene Ontology category.

Pathway-Express

Select Pathway-Express for finding overrepresented KEGG pathway Categories. Use list of pathways with log fold changes for input.



Advanced options

Corrections = fdr

Corrects pathways for false discoveries with false discovery rate.

Pathway express output-windows and options

Bar Graph

Display of overrepresented pathways..

Pathway Details

Shows list of pathways in tables.

(Right mouse button over pathway link)

Lists pathway options.

Show Pathway Genes

Changes pathway in Pathway Gene Details.

Show Pathway Details

Shows KEGG diagram of pathways with genes on list indicated.

Save Table

Saves Pathway Details file.

Pathway Gene Details

Shows list of genes in selected pathway and indicates whether or not they are part of the input list.

(Right mouse button over genelink)

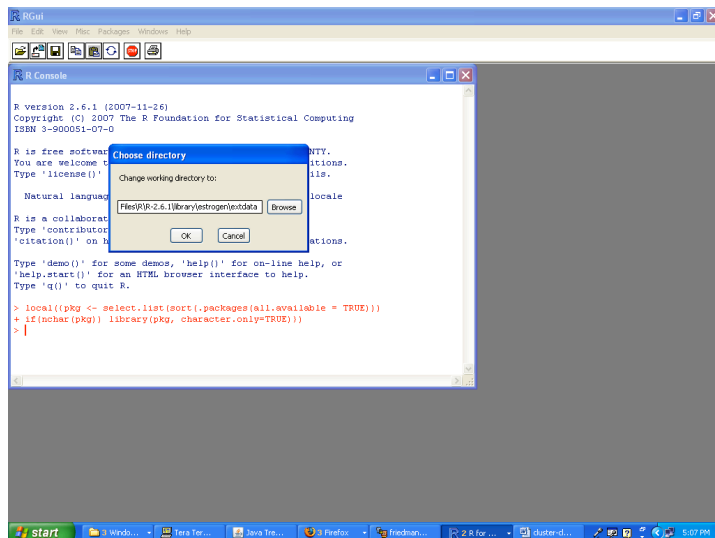
Lists gene options options, which are analogous to Pathway Details options.

Input Details

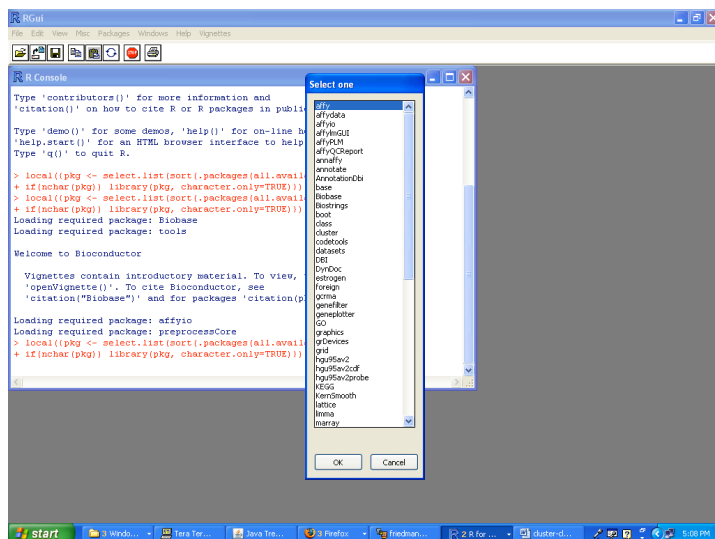
Shows list of genes in input lists and indicates whether or not they are part of a pathway. Mouse options analogous to other windows.

Hierarchical clustering with Cluster 3.0 and JavaTreeview.

1. Start R and go to the estrogen working directory.



2. Load the Affy Program:



3. In R window:

```
estrogenEset<-ReadAffy( )           Loads Estrogen cell files into Expression  
                                     object.  
estrogenmas5 <-mas5(estrogenEset)   Normalizes cel files by the MAS5  
                                     algorithm.  
write.exprs(estrogenmas5,"estrogenmas5.txt")  
                                     Saves normalized arrays as text file.
```

4. Cut and paste file to directory which you are working in for lab.

5. Copy file with differential expression values from last week to file called id_gene.

A. Open it with excel.

B. Delete all columns other than Gene-and-symbol.

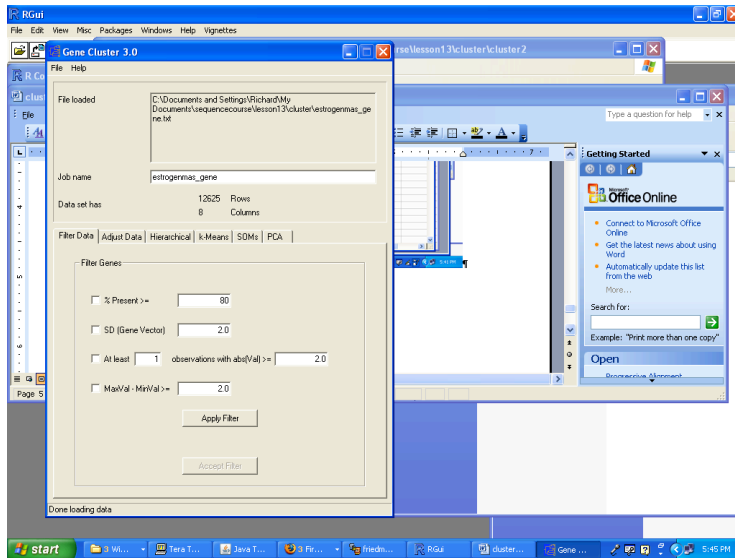
C. Sort by ID.

D. Rename Symbol Column "Gene".

The spreadsheet should look like this:

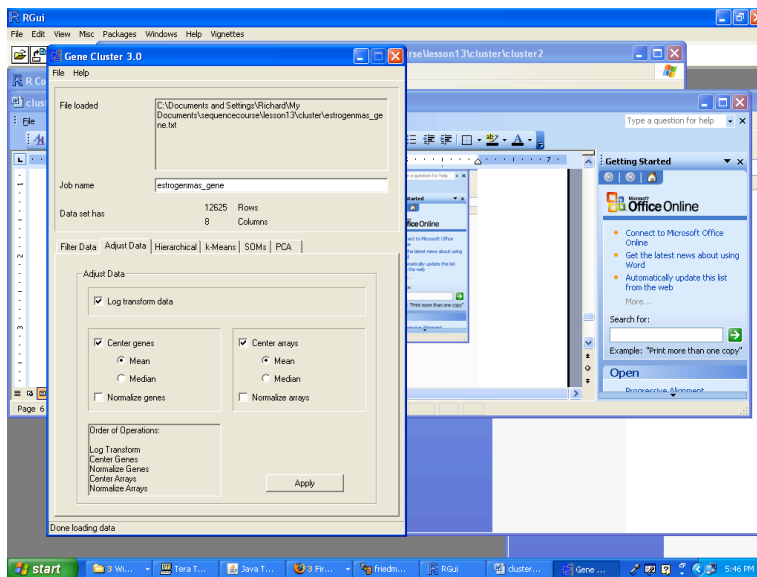
ID	Gene
100_g_at	RABGSTA
1001_at	MAPK3
1001_at	TH1
1002_l_at	CYP2C19
1003_s_at	BLR1
1004_at	BLR1
1005_at	DUSP1
1006_at	MMP10
1007_s_at	DDR1
1008_l_at	EIF2AK2
1009_at	HINT1
101_at	DYRK4
1010_at	MAPK11
1011_s_at	YWHAE
1012_at	PCAF
1013_at	SMAD5
1014_at	POLG
1015_s_at	UMK1
1016_s_at	IL13RA2
1017_at	MSH6
1018_at	WNT10B
1019_g_at	WNT10B
102_at	HPK3
1020_s_at	CIB1
1021_at	IFNG
1022_l_at	IFNA14
1023_at	EPO
1024_at	CYP1A1

9. Open Cluster 3.0 on the PC and load mas5gene



10. Click adjust data. Check

- A. Log Transform
- B. Center Genes
- C. Center Arrays

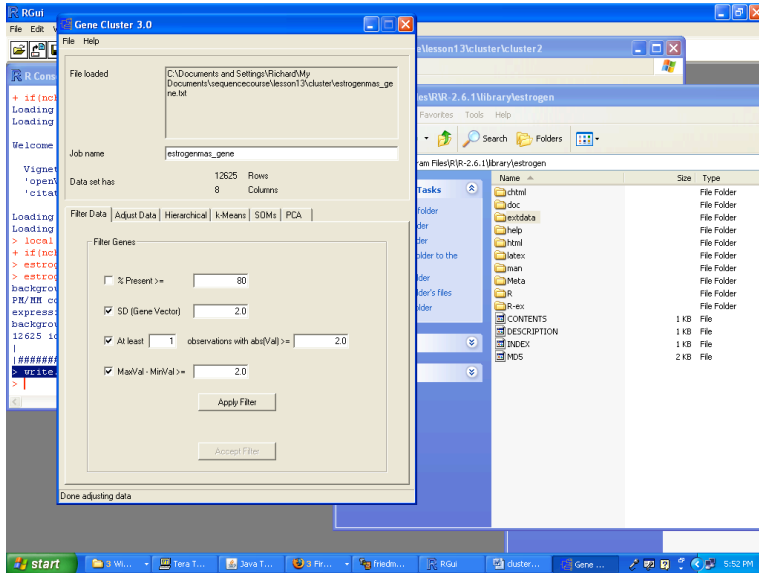


D. Click Apply

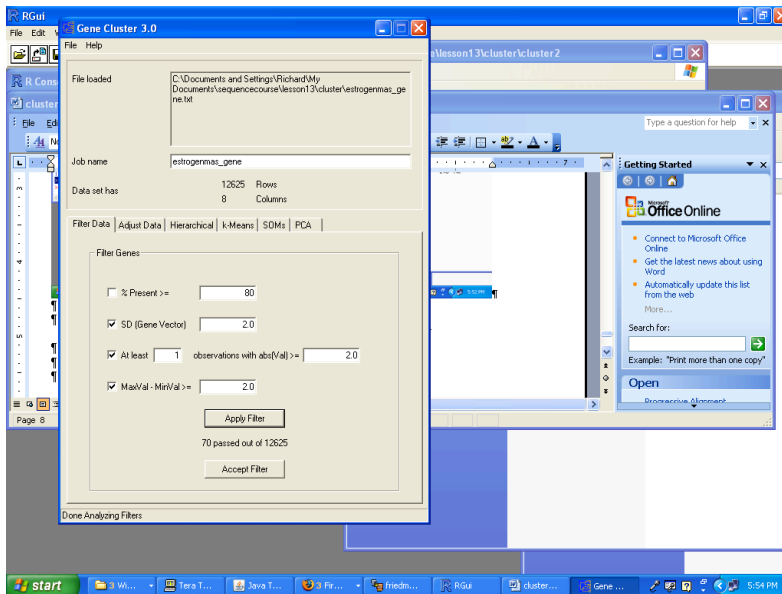
Click filter data

11. In filter data Check

- A. SD (Gene Vector) 2.0
- B. At least one observation with $\text{abs}(\text{val}) \geq 2.0$
- C. $\text{MaxVal} - \text{MinVal} \geq 2.0$

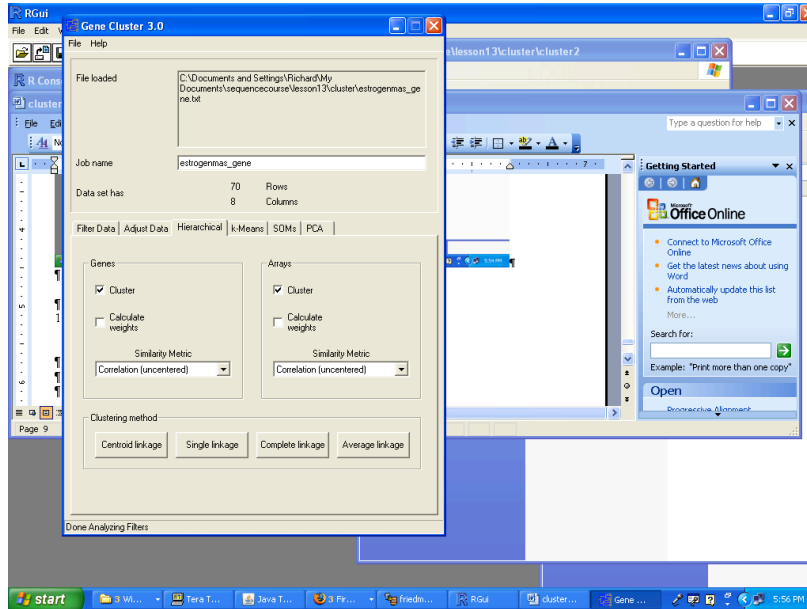


- D. Click Apply filter. The GUI should say “70 passed out of 12625”



- E. Click Accept filter

- 12, Click on Hierarchical tab. Check
A. Cluster Genes.
B. Cluster Arrays



Then click “Average linkage”

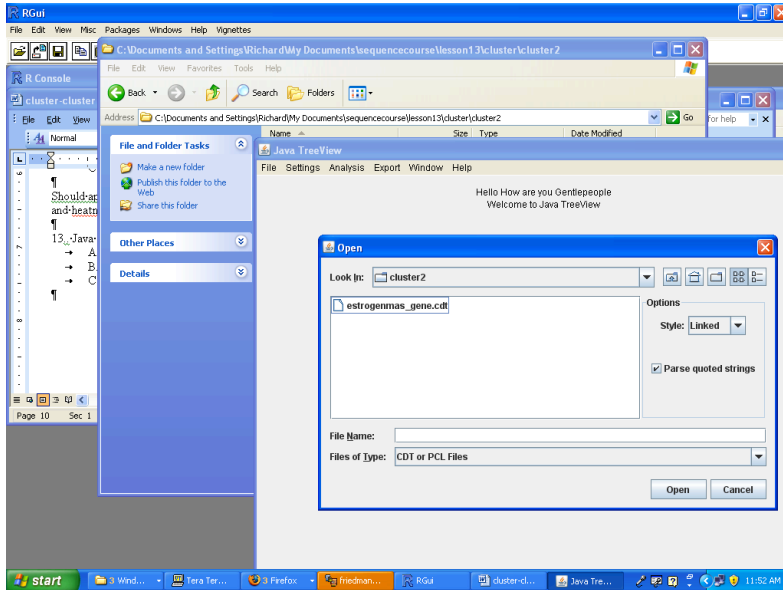
Files entitled:

- A. estrogenmas_gene.atr (ATR)
- B. estrogenmas_gene. (CDT)
- C. estrogenmas_gene. (ATR)

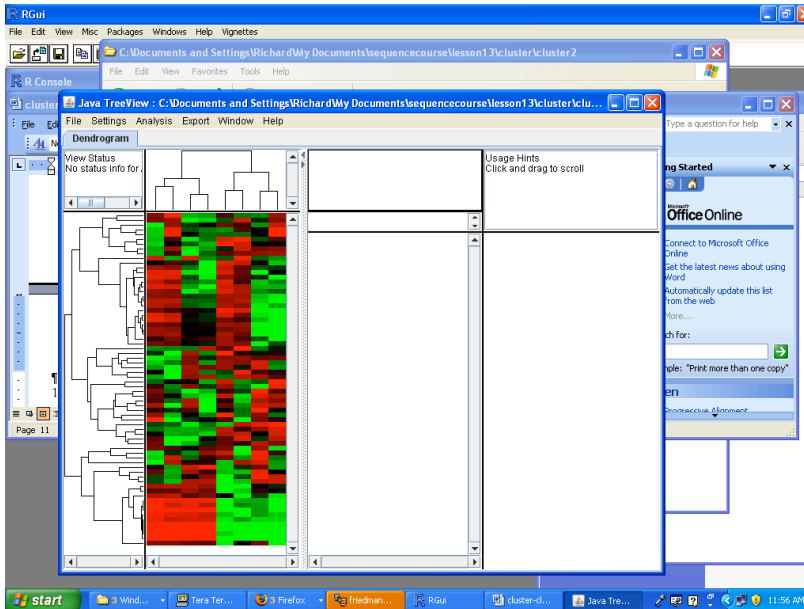
Should appear in your directory. You should now be ready to display the cluster diagram and heatmap.

13. Java Treeview

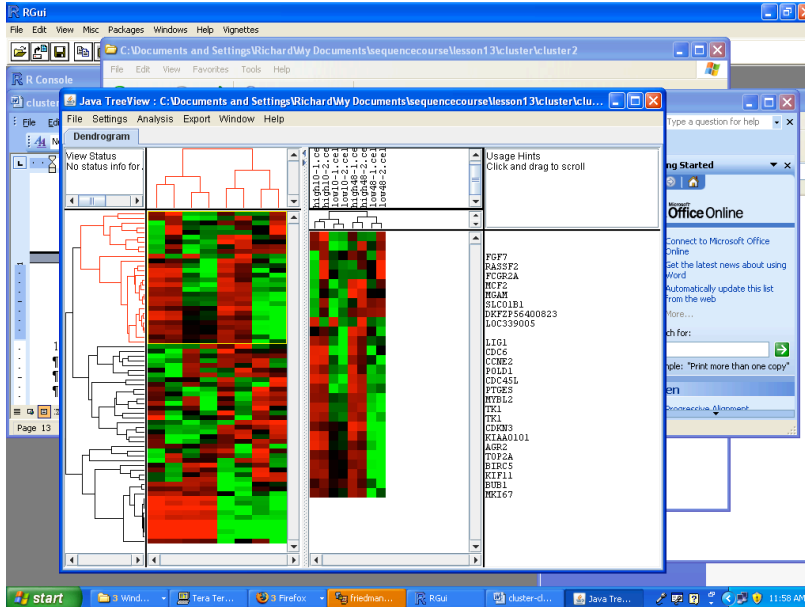
- A. Open Java Treeview.
- B. Select Open-> File
- C. Scroll to directory containing CDT file
- D. Open CDT file



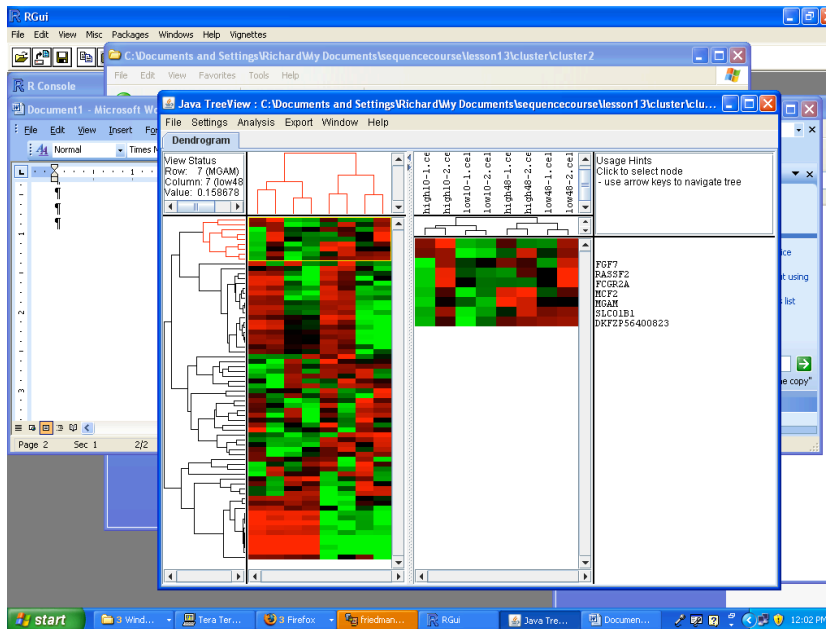
14. You should get a heat map that looks like this.



15. You can select and magnify clusters by clicking on nodes:



16. The resulting heat map has good expansion for exploring clusters.



Lab

1. Characterize the function, interactions and pathways of the c-src (or the protein of your choice) using web-accessible databases. Save the necessary information.
2. What is the phenotype associated with the BRCA1 185DELAG mutation in humans?
3. From the list of differentially expressed genes obtained in the 10 hour estrogen experiment explained in part I, generate the following lists in Excel Workbook format:

- A. The Biological Function Gene-ontology values overrepresented in the Estrogen experiment sorted by corrected p-values.
- B. The Biological Function Gene-ontology values overrepresented in the Estrogen experiment with gene symbols and other identifiers (unsorted).
- C. The KEGG pathways overrepresented in the Estrogen experiment.

4. Produce a heatmap representing the gene expression patterns of the estrogen dataset from the last lab clustered by both gene and array.

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