

# Canadian Bioinformatics Workshops

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[bioinformaticsdotca.github.io](https://bioinformaticsdotca.github.io)

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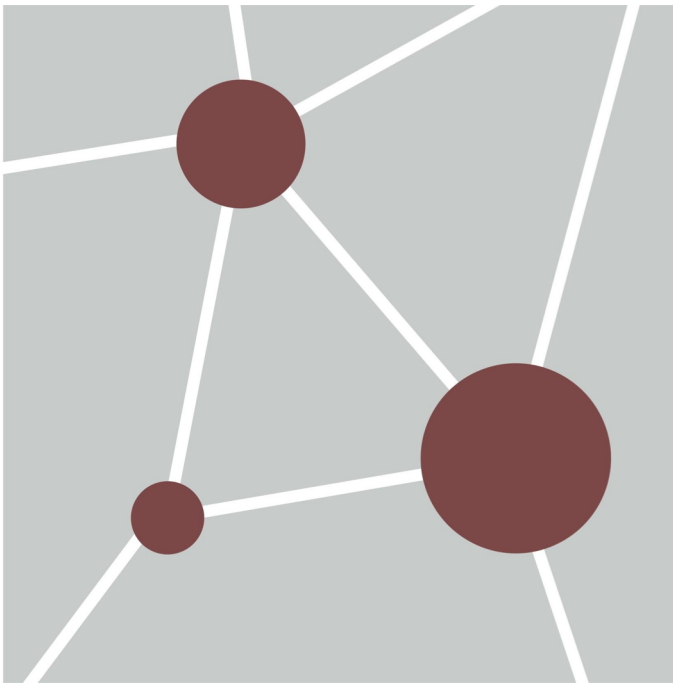
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# Final Slides

Veronique Voisin

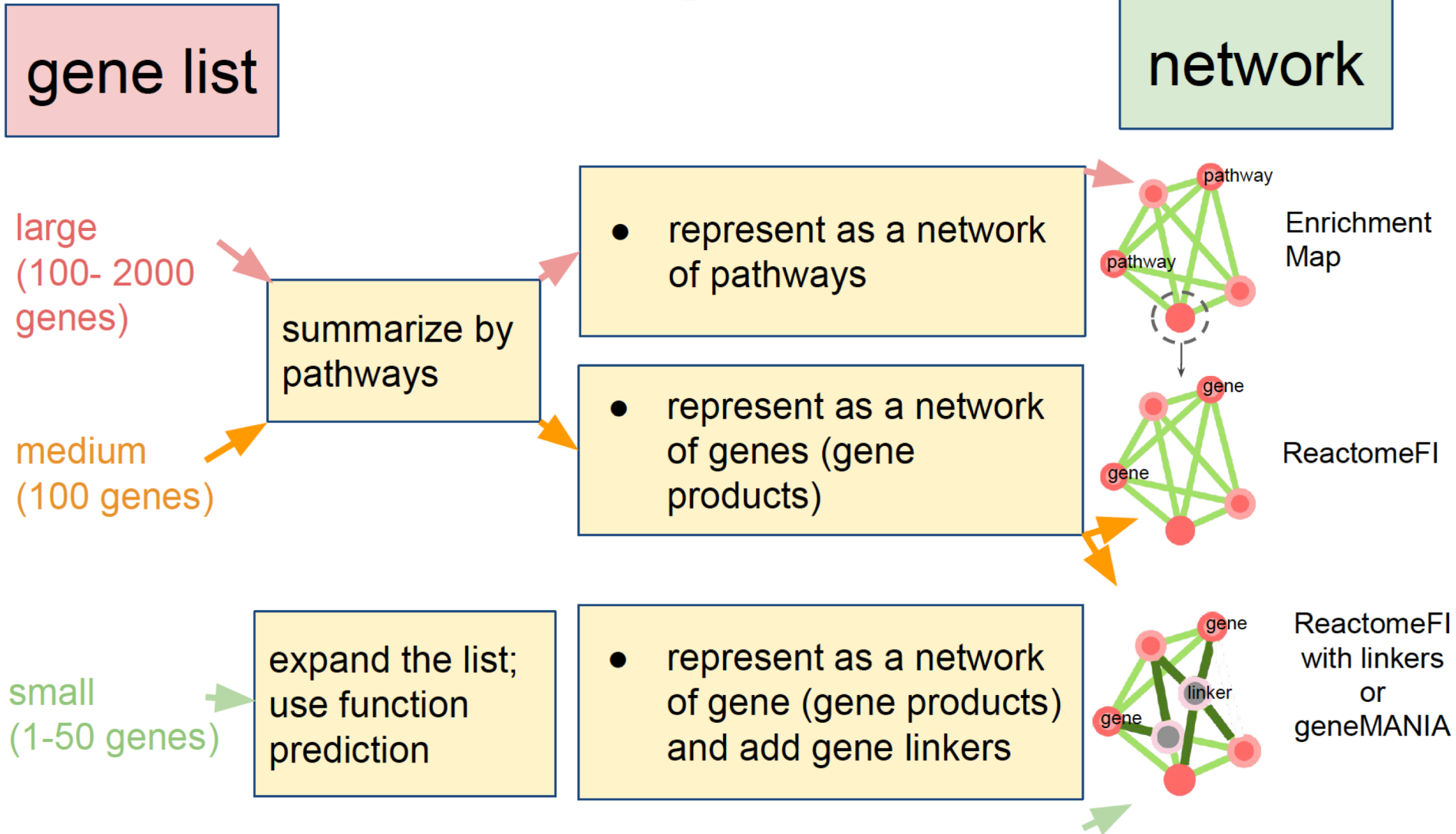
Pathway and Network Analysis of -omics Data

July 27-29, 2020

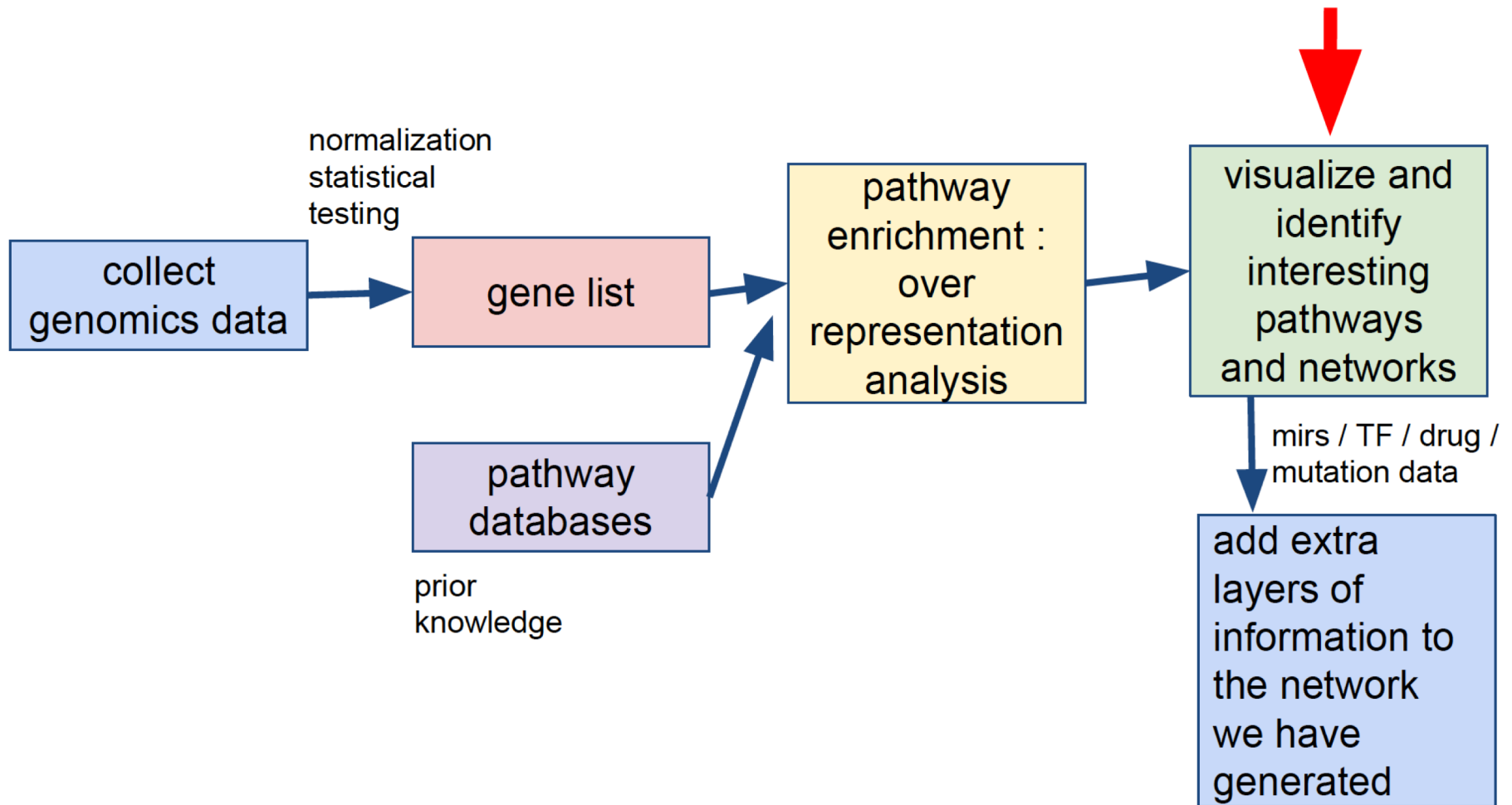


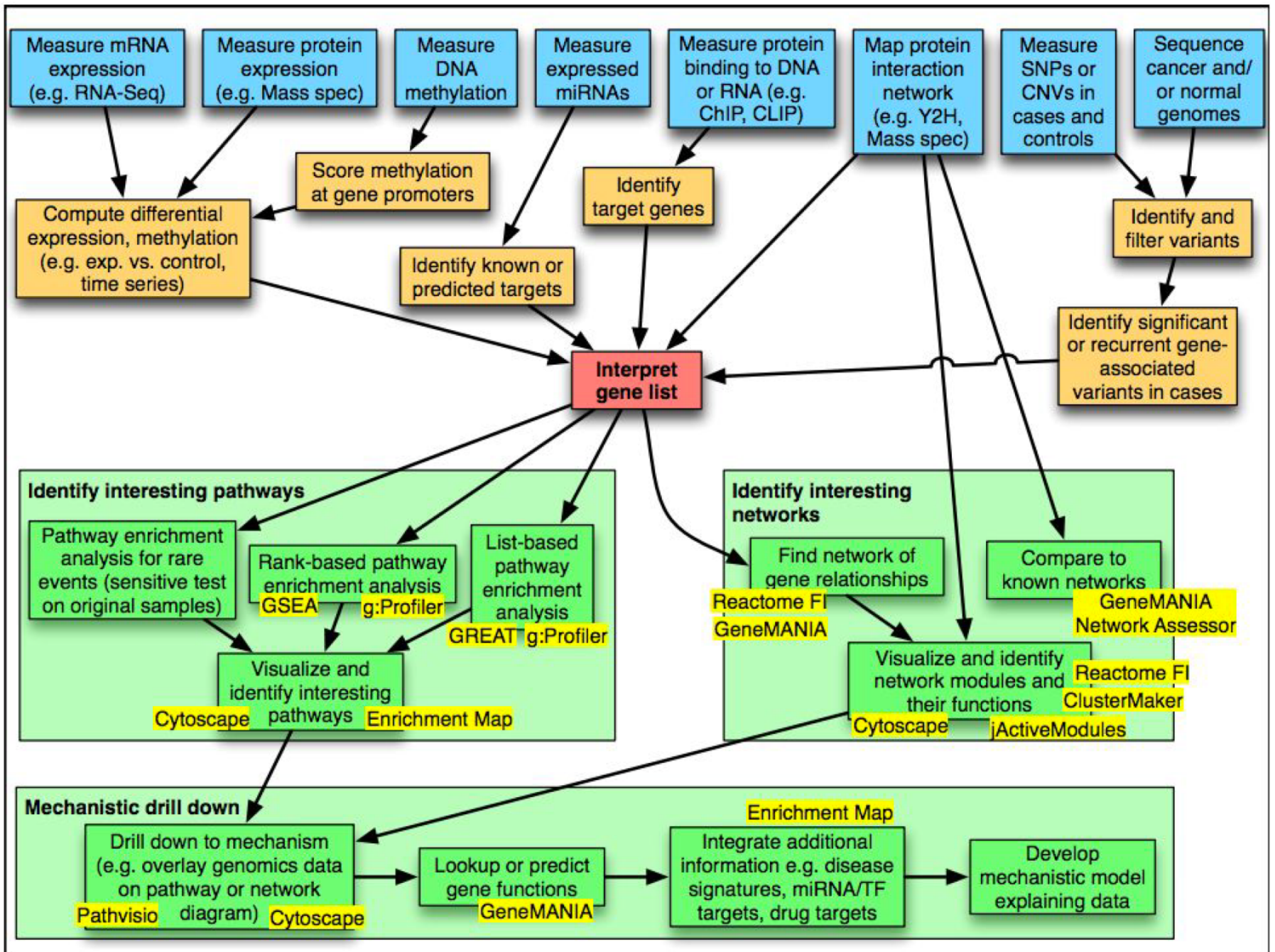
Instructor affiliation logos

# Creating Networks



# Where are we in the workflow?





# Create custom gmt file from GO (R script)

```
##### hsapiens
library(biomaRt)

### get annotations
mart=useMart(biomart="ensembl",dataset="hsapiens_gene_ensembl")

go_annotation <-
getBM(attributes=c("hgnc_symbol","ensembl_gene_id","ensembl_transcript_id","go_id","name_1006","namespace_1003","go_linkage_type"),filters=list(biotype='protein_coding'),mart=mart);

go_annotation_bp <- go_annotation[which(go_annotation$namespace_1003=="biological_process"),]
head(go_annotation_bp)

##create gmt
go_pathway_sets <- aggregate(go_annotation_bp[1],by=list(go_annotation_bp$go_id),FUN=function(x){list(unique(x))})

m = match( go_pathway_sets[,1], go_annotation_bp$go_id)
go_pathway_names <- go_annotation_bp$name_1006[m]

### write the gmt
fname = "gobp.gmt"
object = go_pathway_sets[,2]
for ( e in 1: length(object) ){

write.table( t(c(go_pathway_sets[e,1], go_pathway_names[e],object[e])),sep="\t",quote=FALSE,file=fname,append=TRUE,col.names=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
}

##### horse
library(biomaRt)

### get annotations
mart=useMart(biomart="ensembl",dataset="ecaballus_gene_ensembl")

go_annotation <-
getBM(attributes=c("uniprot_gn","ensembl_gene_id","ensembl_transcript_id","go_id","name_1006","namespace_1003","go_linkage_type"),filters=list(biotype='protein_coding'),mart=mart);

go_annotation_bp <- go_annotation[which(go_annotation$namespace_1003=="biological_process"),]
head(go_annotation_bp)

##create gmt
go_pathway_sets <- aggregate(go_annotation_bp[1],by=list(go_annotation_bp$go_id),FUN=function(x){list(unique(x))})

m = match( go_pathway_sets[,1], go_annotation_bp$go_id)
go_pathway_names <- go_annotation_bp$name_1006[m]

### write the gmt
fname = "gobp_horse.gmt"
object = go_pathway_sets[,2]
for ( e in 1: length(object) ){
write.table( t(c(go_pathway_sets[e,1], go_pathway_names[e],object[e])),sep="\t",quote=FALSE,file=fname,append=TRUE,col.names=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
}
}
```

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/wm3kq4lsdlfwcoq/creatgmt.R?dl=0>

## GWAS -- > MAGENTA

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/mpg/magenta/>

The only **input** required is a table with variant association p-values and their chromosome positions taken from a genome-wide association study or meta-analysis. **Optional:** pathway/s or gene set/s of interest. Otherwise, we provide a set of pathways from public databases (see below).

The main **output** of MAGENTA is a nominal **gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) p-value** and a **false discovery rate** for each gene set or pathway tested. There are several options, including running MAGENTA in the absence of a subset of genes, such as a predefined set of disease or trait genes. Additional information is provided, such as the expected and observed number of genes above the enrichment cutoff, and the number and name of genes in each tested gene set that lie near validated disease or trait SNPs if inputted by the user.



# Mirs, pathways and targets

miRPathDB v2.0 Home About Documentation Download



## miRPathDB 2.0

### Search

Enter a miRNA or pathway name:

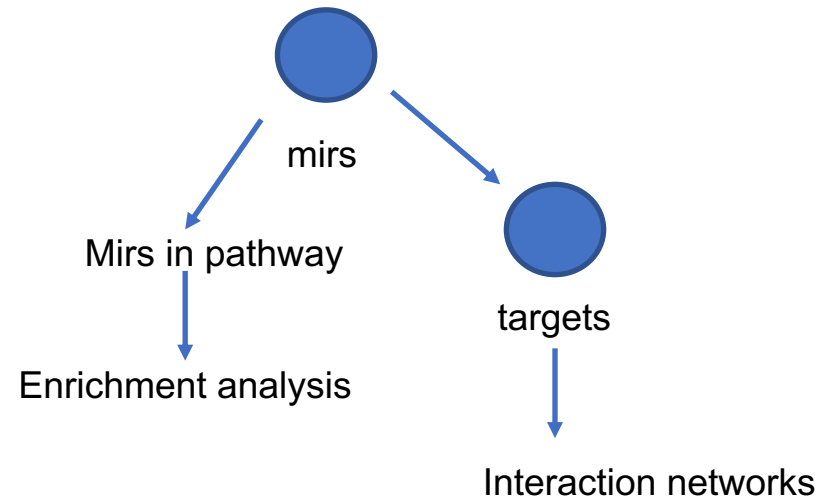
**Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis**

miRNAs that are significantly enriched for this pathway

In this table miRNAs are depicted that have significantly more targets in this pathway than expected by chance.

Show 10 entries Search:

Database	miRNA	Evidence	Hits	Expected hits	P-value	Targets
miRBase	hsa-miR-126-3p	experimental (any)	7	0.261231	3.34e-8	AKT1, AKT2, CRKL, CRKL, PKCGB, PKCGB
miRBase	hsa-miR-184	experimental (any)	5	0.297456	1.61e-4	AKT1, AKT2, INPPL1, PLFPG, PRKCB
miRCarta	m-5765	predicted (union)	56	36.0553	3.01e-4	AKT2, AMFH, APPC2, APPC3, APPC4
miRCarta	m-17942	predicted (intersection)	12	2.26763	3.86e-4	APPC2, CRKL, LAT, MAPK1, NCF1, PPP
miRCarta	m-152	predicted (union)	57	38.8709	4.14e-4	AKT2, AMFH, APPC1B, APPC2, APPC
miRCarta	m-12614	predicted (union)	55	36.7072	4.47e-4	AKT2, APPC1B, APPC2, APPC4, APP
miRBase	hsa-miR-184	experimental (strong)	5	0.336283	4.48e-4	AKT1, AKT2, INPPL1, PLFPG, PRKCB
miRBase	hsa-miR-550a-3p	experimental (strong)	2	0.0353982	6.65e-4	MAPK1, MAPK3

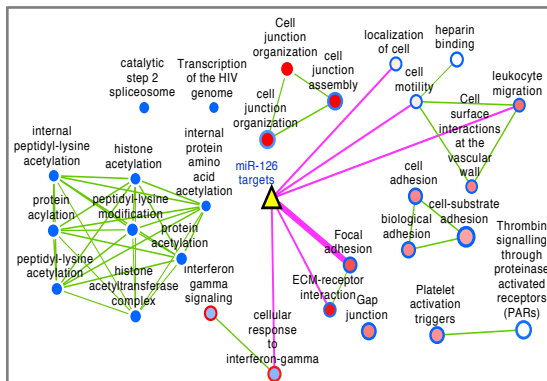


## miEAA: microRNA enrichment analysis and annotation

[http://www.ccb.uni-saarland.de/mieaa\\_tool/](http://www.ccb.uni-saarland.de/mieaa_tool/)

<http://www.lirmed.com/tam2/>

EnrichmentMap  
Post analysis  
Mir targets



**Result**

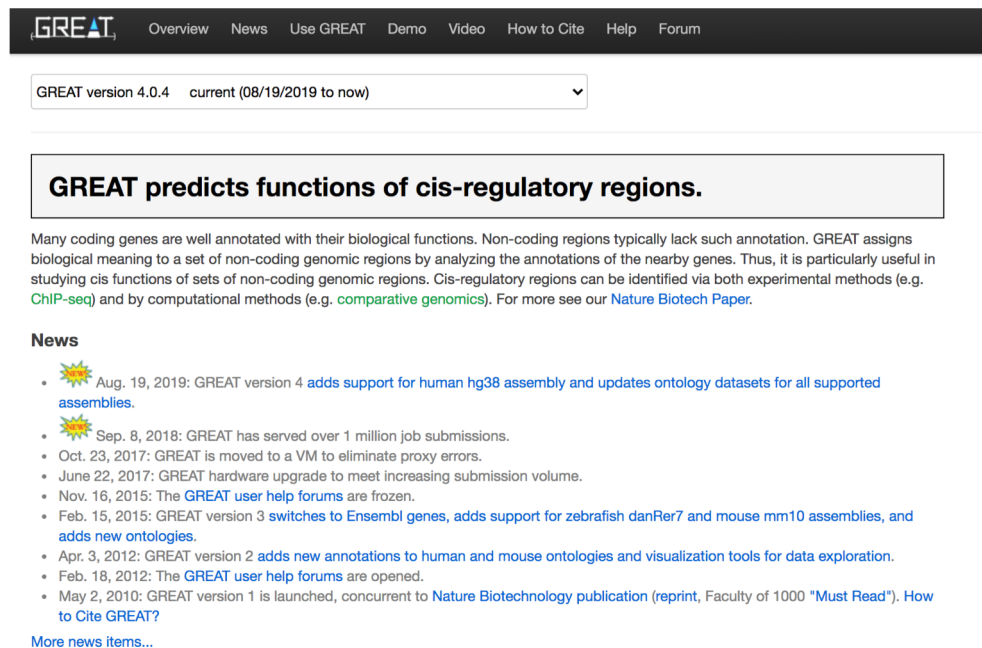
Enrichment analysis results

Text file of results Results Visualization

Term	Count	Percent	Fold	P-value	Bonferroni	FDR
<b>Category: Cluster (4 Items)</b>						
hsa-mir-106b cluster [details]	1	0.33333	33.63889	0.0295	1	0.3755
hsa-mir-17 cluster [details]	2	0.33333	33.63889	1.32e-3	0.3569	0.08
hsa-mir-423 cluster [details]	1	0.5	50.45833	0.0197	1	0.3365
hsa-mir-6081 cluster [details]	1	0.2	20.18333	0.0487	1	0.479
<b>Category: Disease (194 Items)</b>						
Acute Cerebral Infarction [details]	1	0.16667	16.81944	0.0581	1	0.5292
Acute Ischemic Stroke [details]	2	0.14286	14.41667	7.67e-3	1	0.1858
Acute Myocardial Infarction [details]	2	0.04348	4.38768	0.0731	1	0.5944
Acute Pancreatitis [details]	1	0.14286	14.41667	0.0675	1	0.5676
Adenocarcinoma, Colon [details]	2	0.08696	8.77536	0.0203	1	0.2926
Adenocarcinoma, Esophageal [details]	1	0.04545	4.58712	0.1983	1	1
Adenocarcinoma, Gastric [details]	1	0.02632	2.6557	0.3191	1	1
Adenocarcinoma, Lung [details]	2	0.0198	1.99835	0.2642	1	1
Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms [details]	1	0.08333	8.40972	0.1131	1	0.7828

# ATACseq / CHIPseq

- EnrichR and g:Profiler accept bed files as input
- GREAT (Stanford) is also a recommended tool
- HOMER: to look for enrichment factors in transcription factors





**GREAT** Overview News Use GREAT Demo Video How to Cite Help Forum

GREAT version 4.0.4 current (08/19/2019 to now) ▾

**GREAT predicts functions of cis-regulatory regions.**

Many coding genes are well annotated with their biological functions. Non-coding regions typically lack such annotation. GREAT assigns biological meaning to a set of non-coding genomic regions by analyzing the annotations of the nearby genes. Thus, it is particularly useful in studying cis functions of sets of non-coding genomic regions. Cis-regulatory regions can be identified via both experimental methods (e.g. [ChIP-seq](#)) and by computational methods (e.g. [comparative genomics](#)). For more see our [Nature Biotech Paper](#).

**News**

-  Aug. 19, 2019: GREAT version 4 [adds support for human hg38 assembly and updates ontology datasets for all supported assemblies.](#)
-  Sep. 8, 2018: GREAT has served over 1 million job submissions.
- Oct. 23, 2017: GREAT is moved to a VM to eliminate proxy errors.
- June 22, 2017: GREAT hardware upgrade to meet increasing submission volume.
- Nov. 16, 2015: The [GREAT user help forums](#) are frozen.
- Feb. 15, 2015: GREAT version 3 [switches to Ensembl genes, adds support for zebrafish danRer7 and mouse mm10 assemblies, and adds new ontologies.](#)
- Apr. 3, 2012: GREAT version 2 [adds new annotations to human and mouse ontologies and visualization tools for data exploration.](#)
- Feb. 18, 2012: The [GREAT user help forums](#) are opened.
- May 2, 2010: GREAT version 1 is launched, concurrent to [Nature Biotechnology publication](#) (reprint, Faculty of 1000 "Must Read"). [How to Cite GREAT?](#)

[More news items...](#)

# RNAseq :2 class design

- GSEA
- Enrichment Map
  
- Single cell Data
  - GSVA() in R or Wilcoxon Rank sum test (R, Panther)

# The Cytoscape App Store

 cytoscape app store

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<http://apps.cytoscape.org>

## Wall of Apps 184 total

network generation



GENEMANIA

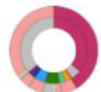
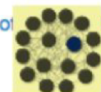


BioGRID

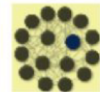
DroT



CPDB



online data import



graph analysis



Pathway analysis

Gene expression analysis

Complex detection

Literature mining

Network motif search

Pathway comparison

# We are on a Coffee Break & Networking Session

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**MiCM** McGill initiative in  
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