Association of Genomic Features with Integration

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Contents

1 Introduction

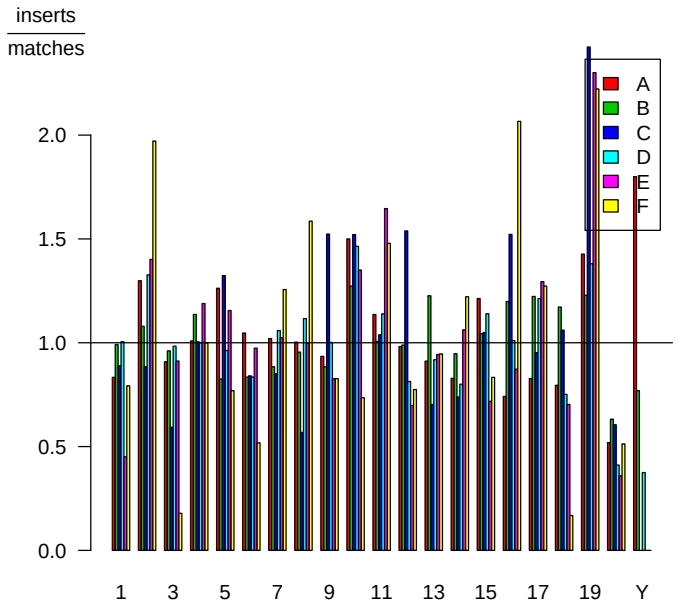
In this document, I examine the association of integration sites with various genomic features.

The data consist of both actual integration sites and sets of control sites, each set chosen to match the spacing (in bases) from the nearest restriction site (according to the direction in which the sequence was read) to an integration site. The numbers of insertion and matching sites for several data sets are shown below:

```
                  type
Origin.of.data.set insertion match
                 A      2441  7308
                 B      1554 15440
                 C       374  3740
                 D      4828 14475
                 E       478  4780
                 F       320  3200
```

The advantage of choosing 'control' sites that match the spacing from the nearest restriction site is that biases due to location and density of restriction sites are eliminated by applying the classical multinomial logit model (reviewed in [2]). This model allows regression procedures to be applied to the study of integration intensity as a function of genomic features. The `clogit` function of the R `survival` library) implements estimation and fitting for such models along with the usual likelihood ratio and Wald tests.

The distribution of relative frequency of insertions across the chromosomes is given in this barplot:

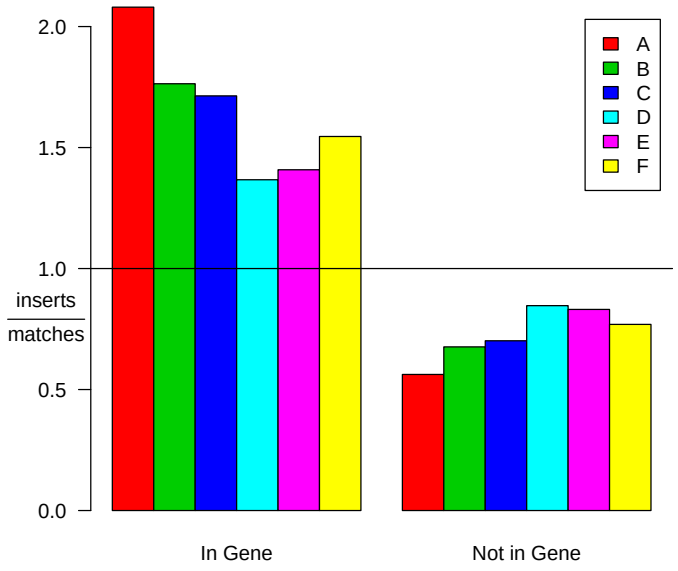


It seems evident that there are some chromosomes that are particularly favored for integration. This is reinforced by a test of statistical significance. The test performed used the likelihood ratio statistic for the multinomial logit model (reviewed in [2]) as implemented by the `clogit` function of the R `survival` library). The null hypothesis tested is that the ratio of true integration events to matched control sites is constant across all chromosomes. This test attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$.

2 Preference for Genes

2.1 refGene Genes

Here we examine the preference that integration events have for genes. In the following plot we show the relative frequency of integrations in genes according to the 'refGene' annotation. The bars grouped over the label "In Gene" give the relative frequency of integration events (compared to control sites) between bases located within refGene gene annotations, while the label "Not in Gene" give the relative frequency of integration events (compared to control sites) between bases not located within refGene gene annotations.



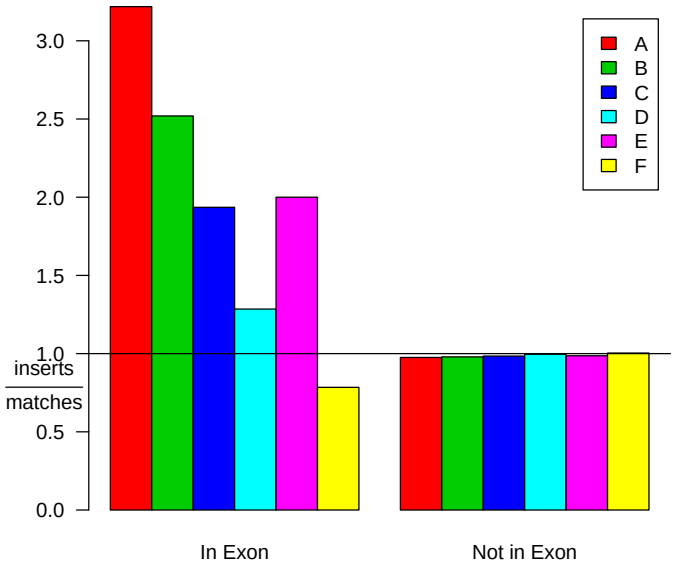
It seems evident that there is a strong tendency for insertions to occur in genes. A formal test of significance bears this out with a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. Also, it appears that the tendency of different viruses to integrate into genes varies, and a test for this hypothesis attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef     se     z         p
A 1.320 0.0506 26.10 5.52e-150
B 0.967 0.0540 17.90  1.29e-71
C 0.882 0.1090  8.10  5.62e-16
```

```
D 0.475 0.0345 13.80  4.11e-43
E 0.527 0.0983  5.37  8.06e-08
F 0.700 0.1190  5.89  3.95e-09
```

As is evident, there are some differences in the coefficients. The largest coefficient is seen in the A data set, while the smallest is seen in the D data set.

In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions in exons according to the 'refGene' annotation. The bars grouped over the label "In Exon" give the relative frequency of integration events (compared to control sites) between bases located in exons according to the Acembly annotation, while the label "Not in Exon" give the relative frequency of integration events (compared to control sites) between bases not located in exons according to the Acembly gene annotation.



Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

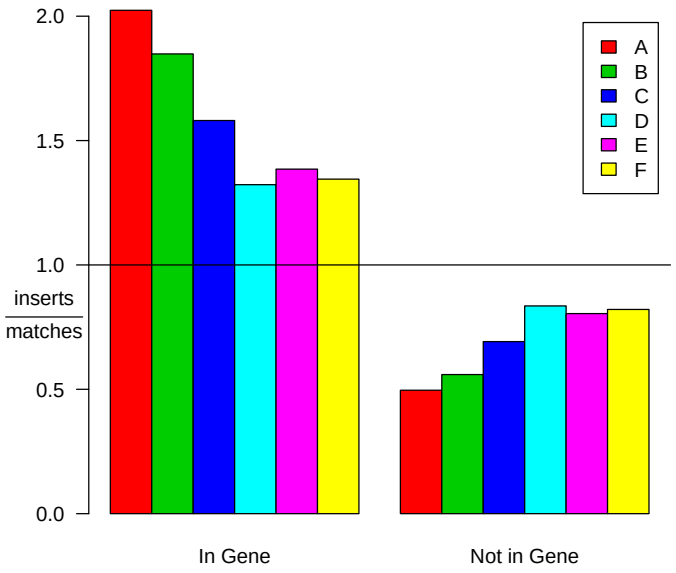
```
     coef    se      z        p
A  0.5660 0.163  3.470 0.000522
B  0.3640 0.159  2.290 0.021800
C  0.1790 0.326  0.549 0.583000
D -0.0655 0.131 -0.499 0.618000
E  0.3850 0.315  1.220 0.222000
```

```
F -0.7310 0.529 -1.380 0.167000
```

The model on which these coefficients are based include terms for whether the site is in a gene or not. Thus, the effect shown as "In Exon" is net of that due to being in a gene. Note that in the barplot above the 'Not in Exon' bars include both the introns and intergenic regions, so the impression given by the table may differ from that for the barplot.

2.2 ensGenes

Here we examine the preference that insertions have for genes. In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions in genes according to the 'ensGene' annotation.



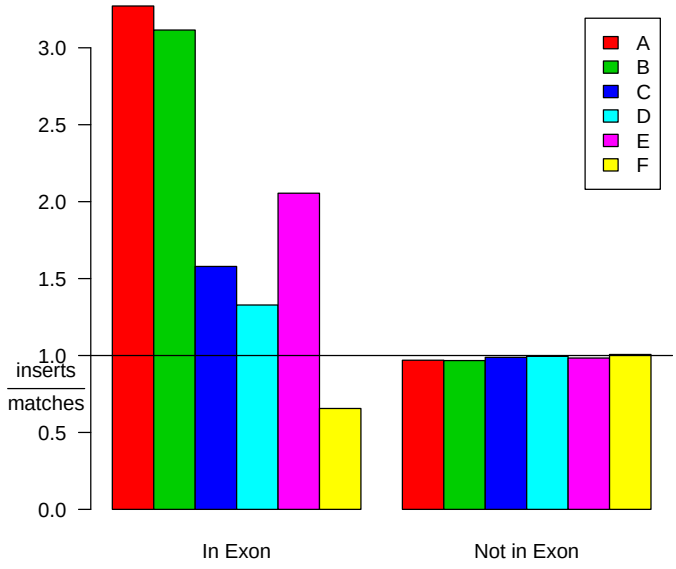
It seems evident that there is a strong tendency for insertions to occur in genes. A formal test of significance bears this out with a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. Also, it appears that the tendency of different viruses to integrate into genes varies, and a test for this hypothesis attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef     se     z         p
A 1.420 0.0517 27.50 3.28e-166
```

```
B 1.210 0.0558 21.70 2.05e-104
C 0.827 0.1100  7.54  4.78e-14
D 0.456 0.0338 13.50  1.90e-41
E 0.545 0.0968  5.63  1.78e-08
F 0.492 0.1180  4.16  3.13e-05
```

As is evident, there are some differences in the coefficients. The largest coefficient is seen in the A data set, while the smallest is seen in the D data set.

In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions in exons according to the 'ensGene' annotation.



Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

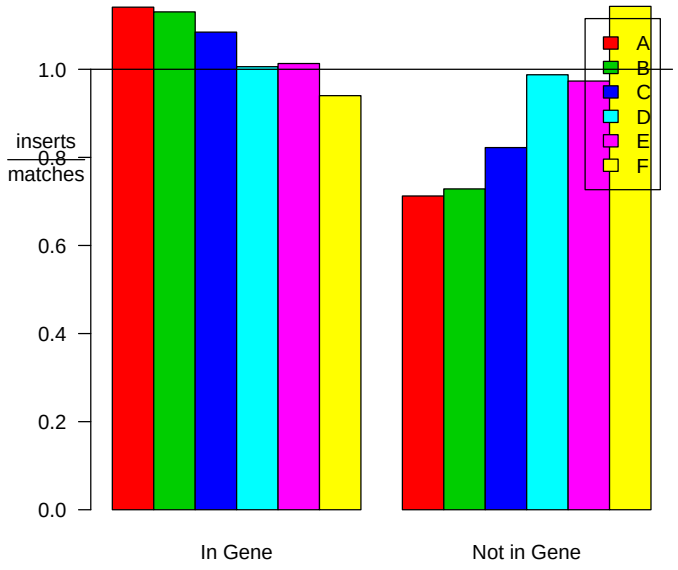
```
      coef    se       z        p
A  0.55400 0.147  3.7600 1.69e-04
B  0.55100 0.138  3.9900 6.57e-05
C  0.03140 0.320  0.0979 9.22e-01
D  0.00932 0.120  0.0780 9.38e-01
E  0.42900 0.294  1.4600 1.45e-01
F -0.75800 0.525 -1.4400 1.49e-01
```

The model on which these coefficients are based include terms for whether

the site is in a gene or not. Thus, the effect shown as "In Exon" is net of that due to being in a gene.

2.3 genScan Genes

Here we examine the preference that insertions have for genes. In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions in genes according to the 'genScan' annotation.

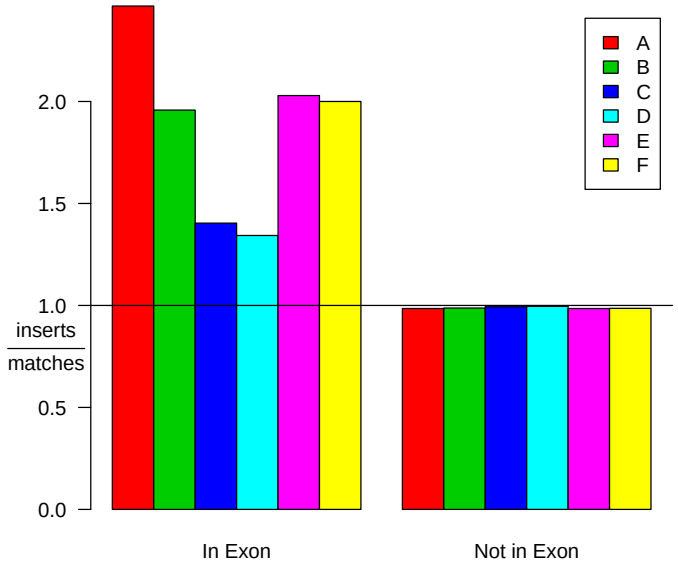


It seems evident that there is a strong tendency for insertions to occur in genes. A formal test of significance bears this out with a p-value of $1.3959e-15$. Also, it appears that the tendency of different viruses to integrate into genes varies, and a test for this hypothesis attains $4.9227e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
     coef     se      z        p
A  0.4790 0.0542  8.840 9.86e-19
B  0.4460 0.0623  7.160 8.32e-13
C  0.2790 0.1230  2.270 2.31e-02
D  0.0202 0.0356  0.569 5.70e-01
E  0.0404 0.1030  0.392 6.95e-01
F -0.1960 0.1250 -1.570 1.16e-01
```

As is evident, there are some differences in the coefficients. The largest coefficient is seen in the A data set, while the smallest is seen in the F data set.

In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions in exons according to the 'genScan' annotation.



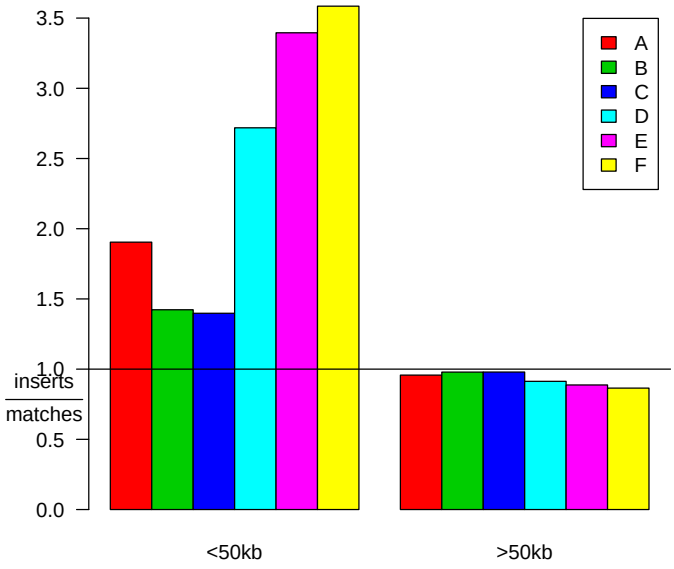
Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef    se     z        p
A 0.828 0.179 4.630 3.68e-06
B 0.566 0.176 3.220 1.27e-03
C 0.263 0.381 0.692 4.89e-01
D 0.294 0.131 2.250 2.47e-02
E 0.733 0.303 2.420 1.56e-02
F 0.771 0.370 2.080 3.73e-02
```

The model on which these coefficients are based include terms for whether the site is in a gene or not. Thus, the effect shown as "In Exon" is net of that due to being in a gene.

2.4 oncogenes

Here we examine the preference that insertions have for oncogenes. In the following plot we show the relative frequency of insertions with 50kb of an oncogene 5' end.



A formal test of oncogenic insertion returns p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. The tendency of different viruses to integrate near oncogenes may vary, and a test for this hypothesis attains $7.3792e-14$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
    coef     se      z        p
A -0.678 0.0917  -7.40 1.35e-13
B -0.372 0.1070  -3.47 5.26e-04
C -0.355 0.2170  -1.64 1.01e-01
D -1.090 0.0584 -18.70 3.02e-78
E -1.370 0.1480  -9.26 2.14e-20
F -1.460 0.1710  -8.51 1.81e-17
A     NA 0.0000     NA       NA
B     NA 0.0000     NA       NA
C     NA 0.0000     NA       NA
D     NA 0.0000     NA       NA
E     NA 0.0000     NA       NA
```

```
F      NA 0.0000      NA         NA
```

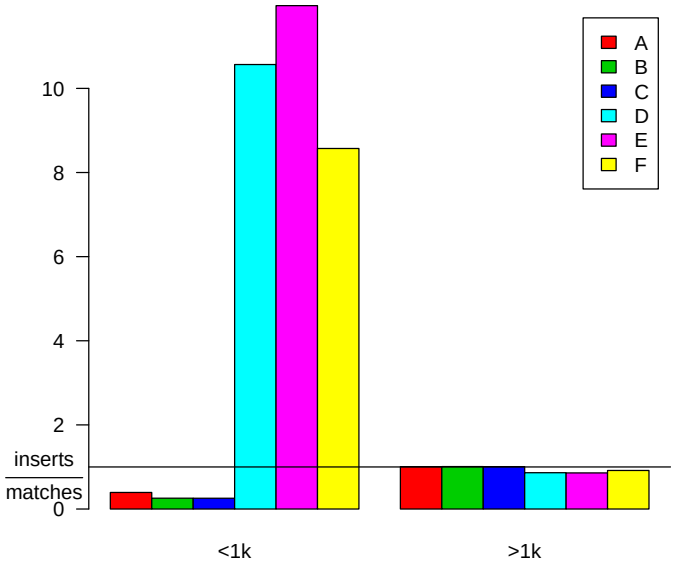
As is evident, there are some differences in the coefficients. The largest coefficient is seen in the C data set, while the smallest is seen in the F data set.

3 CpG Island Neighborhoods

Here we study the effect of being in the neighborhood of CpG Islands. Following Wu et al [3], who found that the neighborhoods within ±1kb of CpG islands are enriched for MLV insertions, we study such neighborhoods.

3.1 1 kilobase neighborhoods

The following plot shows the effect of being in or within ±1kb of a CpG island:



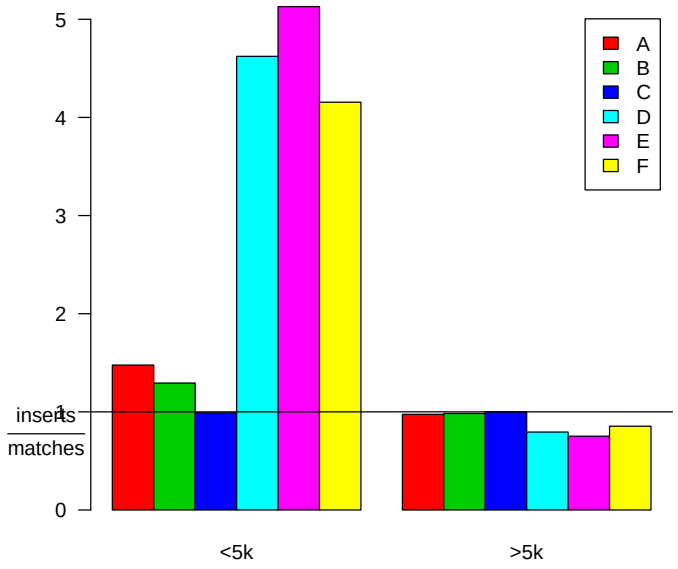
A formal test of significance comparing the difference attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. A test for differences between viruses attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
    coef     se     z         p
A -0.947 0.3390 -2.80  5.19e-03
B -1.360 0.4540 -3.00  2.71e-03
C -1.360 1.0100 -1.35  1.78e-01
D  2.490 0.0844 29.50 1.09e-190
E  2.640 0.1870 14.10  1.96e-45
F  2.220 0.2570  8.63  6.35e-18
```

The largest coefficient is seen in the E data set, while the smallest is seen in the C data set.

3.2 5 kilobase neighborhoods

The following plot shows the effect of being in or within ±5kb of a CpG island:



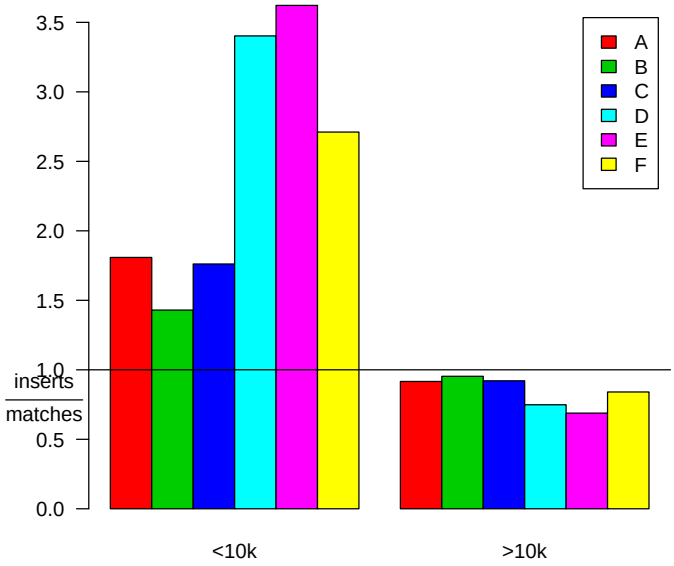
A formal test of significance comparing the difference attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. A test for differences between viruses attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
     coef     se       z         p
A  0.4120 0.0929  4.4400  9.11e-06
B  0.2820 0.1070  2.6400  8.23e-03
C -0.0111 0.2470 -0.0448  9.64e-01
D  1.7800 0.0523 34.0000 8.54e-254
E  1.9400 0.1220 15.9000  3.34e-57
F  1.5700 0.1680  9.3500  8.55e-21
```

The largest coefficient is seen in the E data set, while the smallest is seen in the C data set.

3.3 10 kilobase neighborhoods

The following plot shows the effect of being in or within ±10kb of a CpG island:



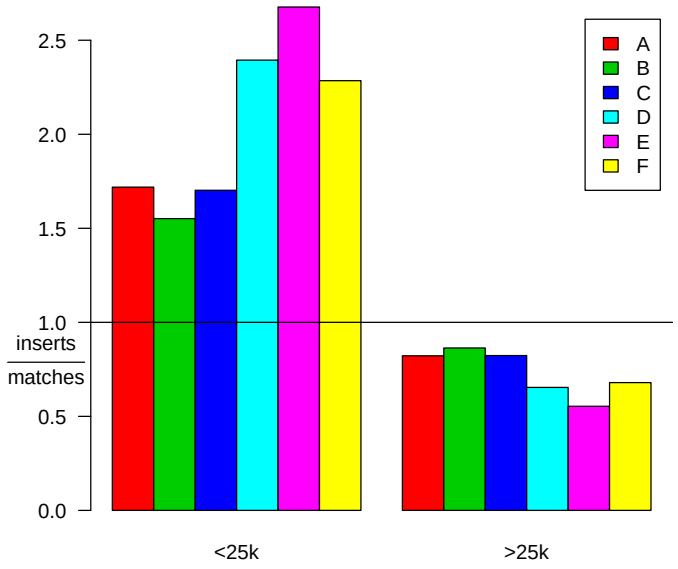
A formal test of significance comparing the difference attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. A test for differences between viruses attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.681 0.0676 10.10  7.28e-24
B 0.402 0.0782  5.14  2.73e-07
C 0.644 0.1490  4.31  1.61e-05
D 1.530 0.0439 34.80 8.27e-266
E 1.670 0.1060 15.70  2.04e-55
F 1.170 0.1480  7.94  2.07e-15
```

The largest coefficient is seen in the E data set, while the smallest is seen in the B data set.

3.4 25 kilobase neighborhoods

The following plot shows the effect of being in or within ±25kb of a CpG island:



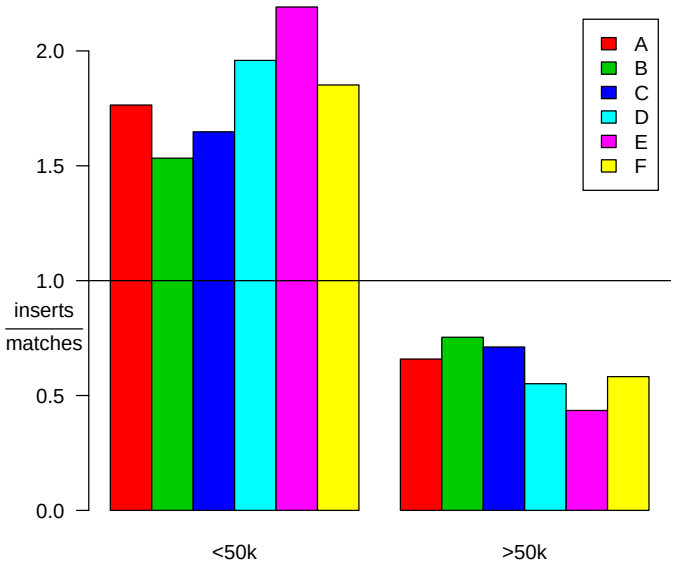
A formal test of significance comparing the difference attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. A test for differences between viruses attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.734 0.0521 14.10  4.33e-45
B 0.587 0.0586 10.00  1.32e-23
C 0.730 0.1170  6.25  4.12e-10
D 1.310 0.0370 35.30 1.04e-272
E 1.580 0.1000 15.80  3.48e-56
F 1.230 0.1220 10.10  8.67e-24
```

The largest coefficient is seen in the E data set, while the smallest is seen in the B data set.

3.5 50 kilobase neighborhoods

The following plot shows the effect of being in or within ±50kb of a CpG island:



A formal test of significance comparing the difference attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. A test for differences between viruses attains $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values for each data set:

```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.985 0.0488 20.20  8.86e-91
B 0.716 0.0538 13.30  1.81e-40
C 0.856 0.1110  7.74  9.83e-15
D 1.280 0.0359 35.50 1.74e-276
E 1.620 0.1060 15.30  5.57e-53
F 1.170 0.1210  9.60  8.08e-22
```

The largest coefficient is seen in the E data set, while the smallest is seen in the B data set.

4 Gene Density, Expression 'Density', and CpG Island Density

In this section the association with gene density is examined. For expression analysis, the 'genes' that are counted are the genes represented on the microarray. In addition, we the number of such genes expressed at various levels. The levels are

low.ex Count genes whose expression is in the upper half and divide by number of bases

med.ex Count genes whose expression is in the upper $1/8^{th}$ and divide by number of bases

high.ex Count genes whose expression is in the upper $1/16^{th}$ and divide by number of bases

The bolded terms are used as abbreviations in what follows. The abbreviation **dens** is used to indicate gene density as number of genes per base.

4.1 25 kilobase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with gene density in a 25 kilobase window surrounding each locus. More such plots will follow and the method of their construction is always to try to divide the data according to the deciles of density. However, it often happens that there is a very skewed distribution of density and even the 90^{th} percentile is zero. In that case, the barplots simply show the sites for which the density is zero and those for which it is non-zero. If there are fewer than ten groups of bars, the groupings contain ten percent of the sites each except for the leftmost grouping which will contain all of the remaining sites.

Also note that the title of the plot contains clues as to its content; the prefix indicates the type of variable studied while the suffix indicates the window width in the number of bases. The p-value given is the result of fitting a cubic polynomial to the gene density values.

The following expression data and probe set were used for this report:

```
[1] "MEF-GSE3400-MGU74Av2"
```

```
[1] "MG_U74"
```

```
Density data too sparse for barplot
```

```
   coef     se     z        p
A 1.010 0.0694 14.50 7.21e-48
B 0.736 0.0764  9.63 5.77e-22
C 0.521 0.1660  3.14 1.71e-03
```

```
D 0.943 0.0483 19.50 1.03e-84
E 1.270 0.1250 10.10 5.32e-24
F 0.803 0.1680  4.79 1.70e-06
```

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef     se     z        p
A 1.220 0.0856 14.20 1.02e-45
B 0.879 0.0934  9.41 4.79e-21
C 0.730 0.1980  3.68 2.31e-04
D 1.130 0.0593 19.00 2.02e-80
E 1.200 0.1530  7.84 4.36e-15
F 0.706 0.2170  3.25 1.15e-03
```

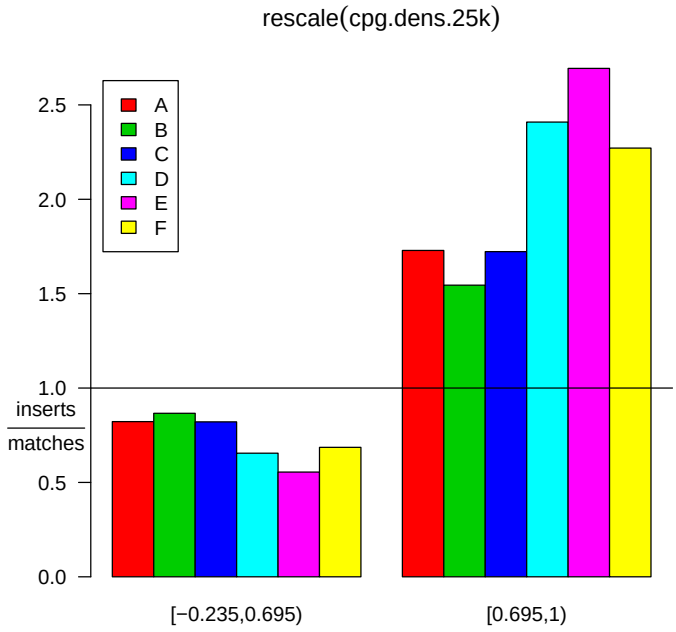
Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef     se     z        p
A 1.270 0.1120 11.40 7.35e-30
B 0.699 0.1290  5.41 6.33e-08
C 0.797 0.2530  3.15 1.65e-03
D 1.350 0.0768 17.60 1.80e-69
E 1.190 0.1980  6.01 1.87e-09
F 0.554 0.3000  1.85 6.42e-02
```

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef    se     z        p
A 1.120 0.149  7.52 5.61e-14
B 0.629 0.176  3.57 3.56e-04
C 1.180 0.303  3.88 1.04e-04
D 1.530 0.102 14.90 2.37e-50
E 1.430 0.248  5.77 7.80e-09
F 0.713 0.395  1.81 7.07e-02
```

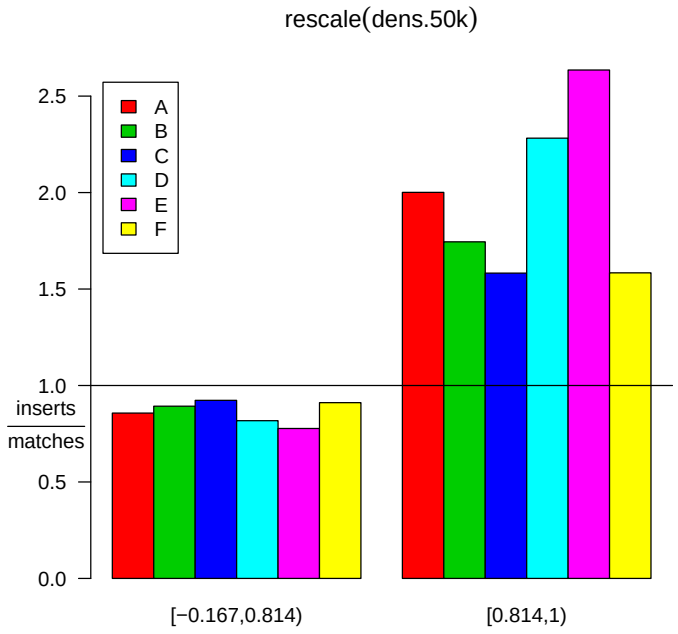
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.740 0.0523 14.10  2.05e-45
B 0.577 0.0588  9.81  1.05e-22
C 0.744 0.1170  6.37  1.88e-10
D 1.310 0.0371 35.30 1.89e-273
E 1.580 0.0999 15.80  1.72e-56
F 1.210 0.1220  9.93  3.21e-23
```

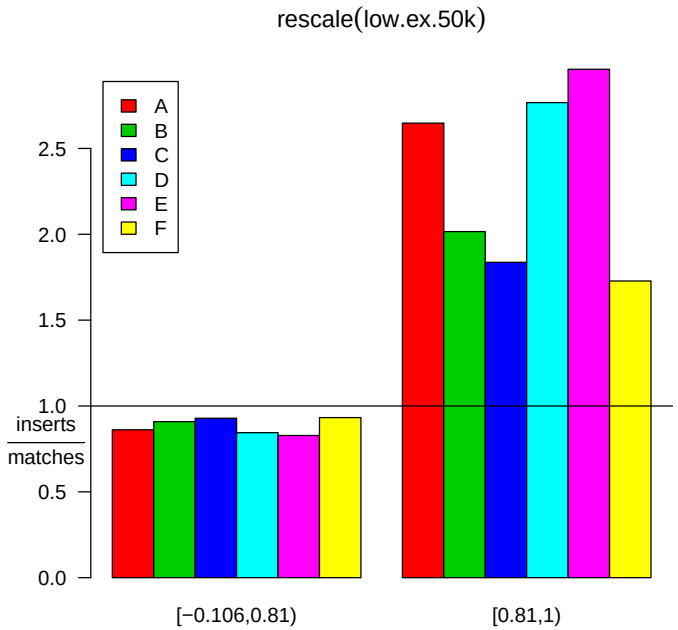
4.2 50 kilobase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 50 kilobase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.924	0.0573	16.10	1.68e-58
B	0.700	0.0628	11.10	8.55e-29
C	0.567	0.1340	4.24	2.27e-05
D	1.040	0.0400	26.00	1.52e-148
E	1.190	0.1060	11.20	4.63e-29
F	0.638	0.1400	4.57	4.97e-06

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



	coef	se	z	p
A	1.130	0.0674	16.80	2.55e-63
B	0.786	0.0733	10.70	8.74e-27
C	0.704	0.1540	4.56	5.00e-06
D	1.170	0.0462	25.30	8.00e-141
E	1.290	0.1190	10.90	1.29e-27
F	0.612	0.1690	3.62	2.93e-04

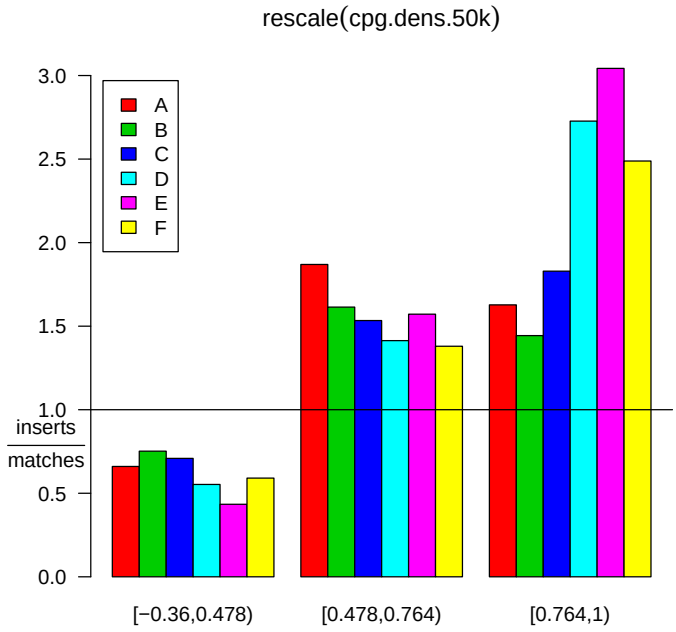
Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef     se     z         p
A 1.130 0.0841 13.50  3.02e-41
B 0.604 0.0986  6.13  8.83e-10
C 0.649 0.1940  3.34  8.39e-04
D 1.270 0.0574 22.10 2.02e-108
E 1.300 0.1440  9.05  1.39e-19
F 0.772 0.2030  3.81  1.40e-04
```

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef     se     z        p
A 1.030 0.1120  9.18 4.29e-20
B 0.531 0.1340  3.95 7.72e-05
C 0.944 0.2400  3.94 8.28e-05
D 1.400 0.0748 18.70 3.05e-78
E 1.340 0.1800  7.44 1.01e-13
F 1.110 0.2440  4.56 5.11e-06
```

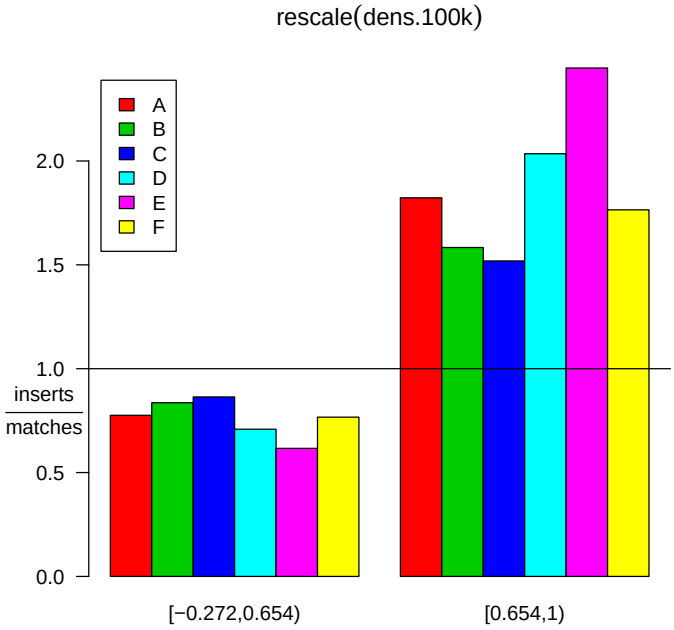
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.981 0.0487 20.10  4.00e-90
B 0.716 0.0538 13.30  2.10e-40
C 0.866 0.1110  7.83  4.72e-15
D 1.270 0.0359 35.40 3.45e-275
E 1.620 0.1060 15.40  2.59e-53
F 1.140 0.1210  9.44  3.67e-21
```

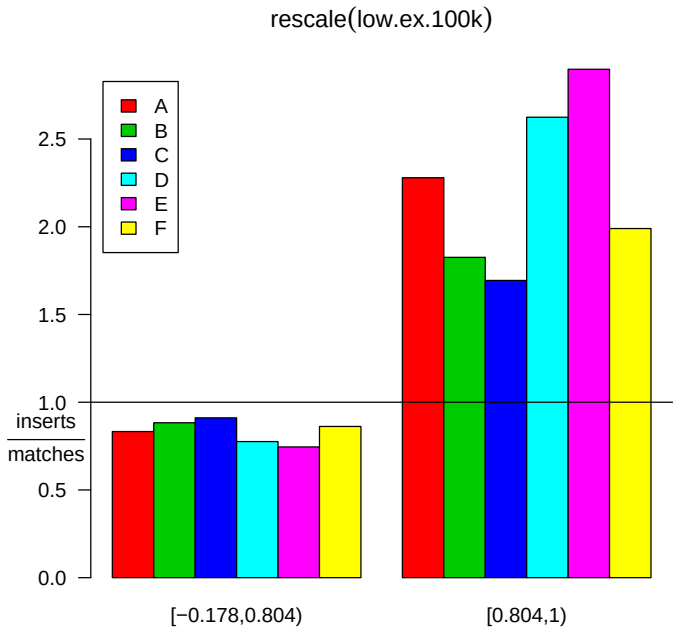
4.3 100 kilobase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 100 kilobase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



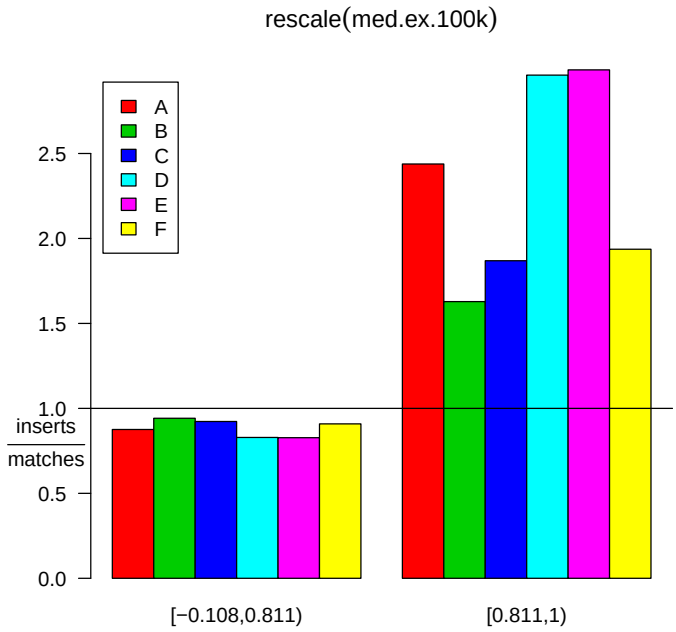
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.928	0.0504	18.40	1.15e-75
B	0.647	0.0559	11.60	5.71e-31
C	0.593	0.1160	5.13	2.91e-07
D	1.070	0.0358	29.90	7.97e-196
E	1.370	0.0989	13.90	6.66e-44
F	1.020	0.1200	8.48	2.25e-17

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



	coef	se	z	p
A	1.080	0.0561	19.30	1.29e-82
B	0.771	0.0615	12.50	3.99e-36
C	0.711	0.1270	5.60	2.14e-08
D	1.210	0.0389	31.20	1.39e-213
E	1.320	0.1040	12.70	4.99e-37
F	1.060	0.1300	8.18	2.88e-16

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:

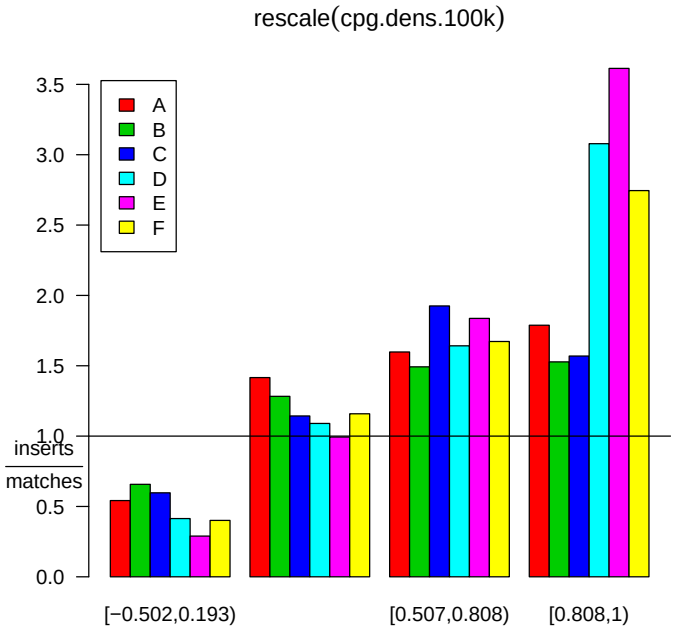


	coef	se	z	p
A	1.040	0.0662	15.80	5.24e-56
B	0.534	0.0782	6.82	8.85e-12
C	0.764	0.1510	5.07	4.08e-07
D	1.250	0.0455	27.50	4.47e-167
E	1.260	0.1200	10.50	1.20e-25
F	0.803	0.1590	5.04	4.63e-07

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:

```
Density data too sparse for barplot

   coef     se     z         p
A 0.922 0.0874 10.50  5.29e-26
B 0.471 0.1040  4.53  5.85e-06
C 0.787 0.1940  4.06  4.84e-05
D 1.300 0.0569 22.90 2.71e-116
E 1.160 0.1460  7.94  2.03e-15
F 1.030 0.1960  5.25  1.50e-07
```

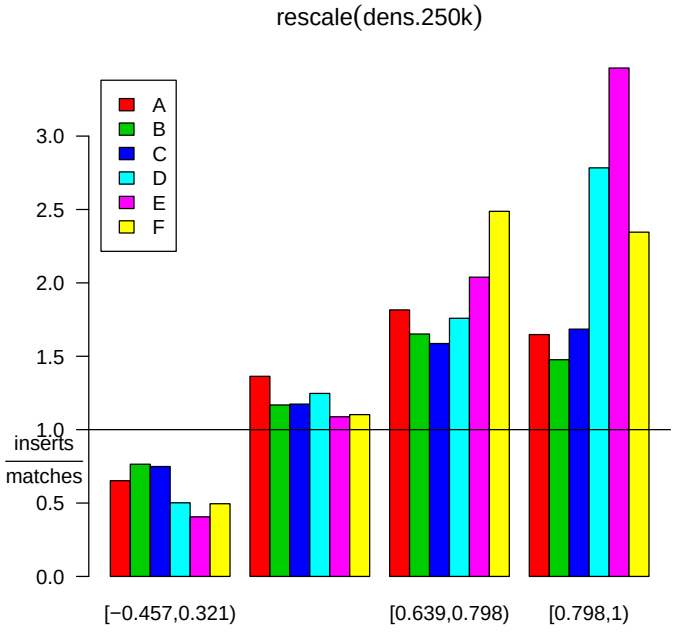
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.779 0.0491 15.90  1.24e-56
B 0.611 0.0549 11.10  9.38e-29
C 0.888 0.1110  7.97  1.61e-15
D 1.290 0.0358 36.00 3.27e-283
E 1.640 0.1020 16.10  2.70e-58
F 1.240 0.1220 10.20  1.40e-24
```

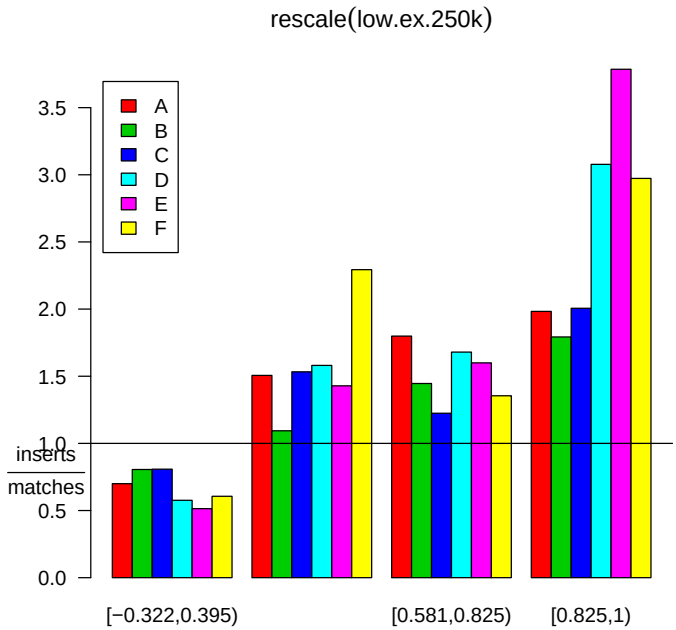
4.4 250 kilobase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 250 kilobase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



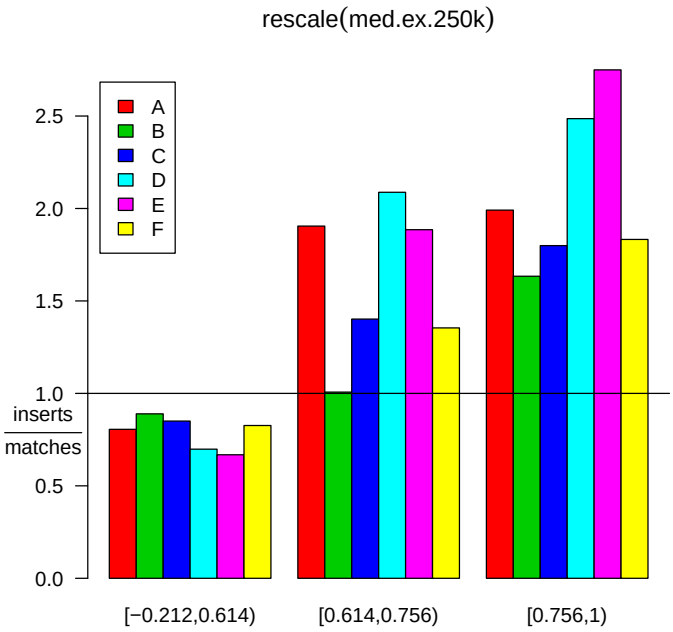
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.865	0.0490	17.70	8.22e-70
B	0.586	0.0538	10.90	1.12e-27
C	0.619	0.1090	5.65	1.60e-08
D	1.280	0.0371	34.40	1.31e-259
E	1.550	0.1130	13.70	6.61e-43
F	1.260	0.1310	9.61	7.13e-22

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



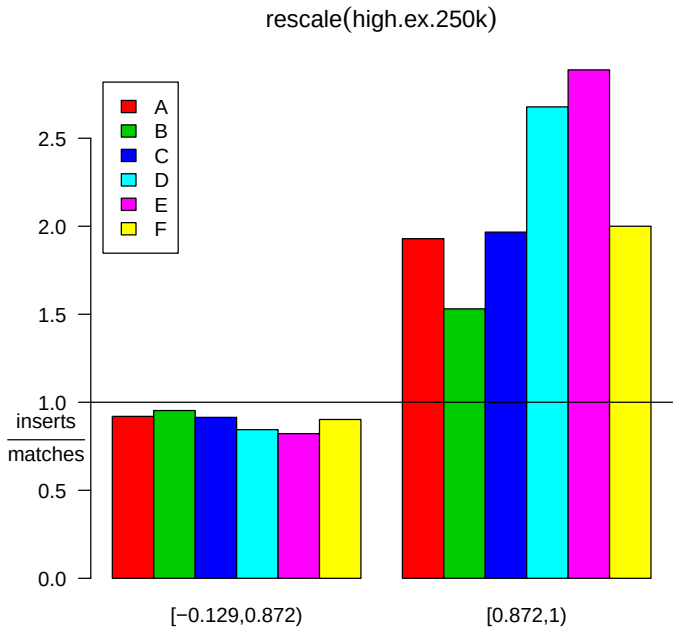
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.978	0.0494	19.80	2.87e-87
B	0.638	0.0546	11.70	1.90e-31
C	0.637	0.1120	5.69	1.24e-08
D	1.300	0.0358	36.40	1.32e-289
E	1.490	0.1010	14.80	1.60e-49
F	1.170	0.1200	9.68	3.50e-22

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



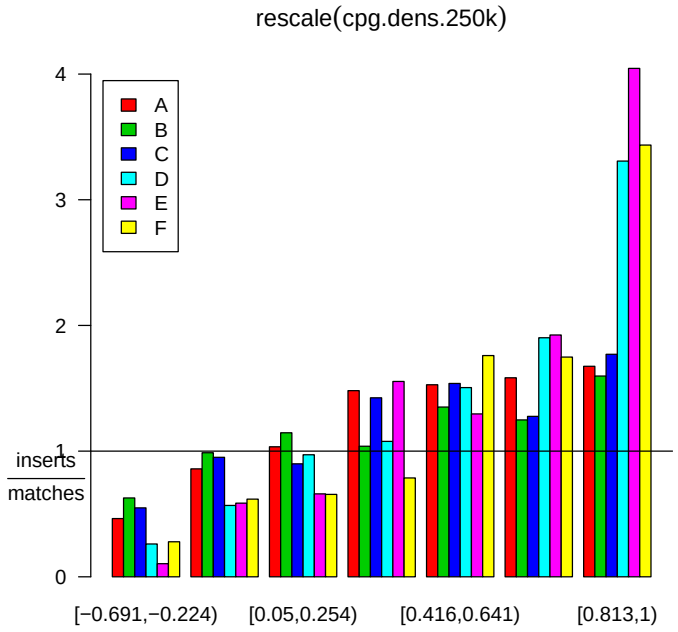
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.907	0.0536	16.90	2.82e-64
B	0.541	0.0611	8.85	8.85e-19
C	0.756	0.1200	6.30	3.06e-10
D	1.250	0.0371	33.70	1.76e-248
E	1.350	0.1010	13.40	9.80e-41
F	0.724	0.1270	5.70	1.19e-08

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.817	0.0649	12.60	2.41e-36
B	0.425	0.0756	5.62	1.92e-08
C	0.768	0.1400	5.50	3.80e-08
D	1.220	0.0427	28.50	3.61e-178
E	1.230	0.1130	10.90	1.04e-27
F	0.857	0.1420	6.02	1.70e-09

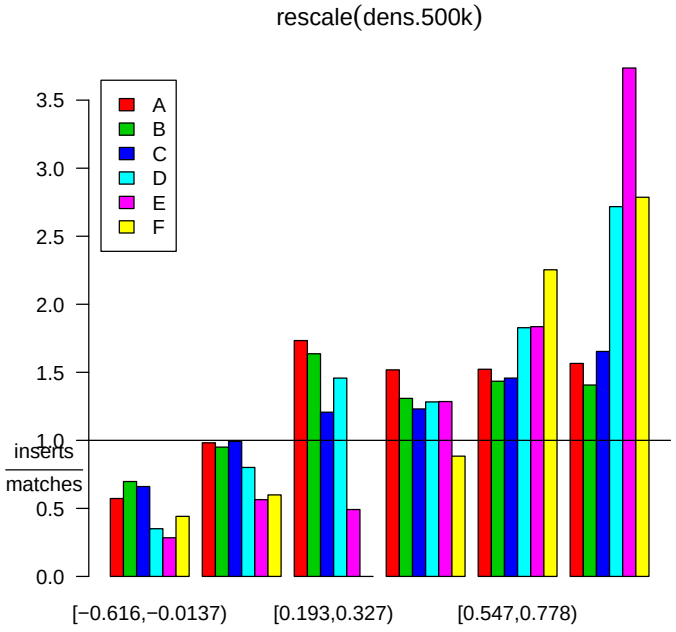
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
   coef     se     z         p
A 0.840 0.0481 17.50  2.06e-68
B 0.472 0.0536  8.80  1.31e-18
C 0.739 0.1090  6.75  1.44e-11
D 1.380 0.0372 37.10 5.83e-302
E 1.840 0.1170 15.80  3.23e-56
F 1.460 0.1310 11.20  5.41e-29
```

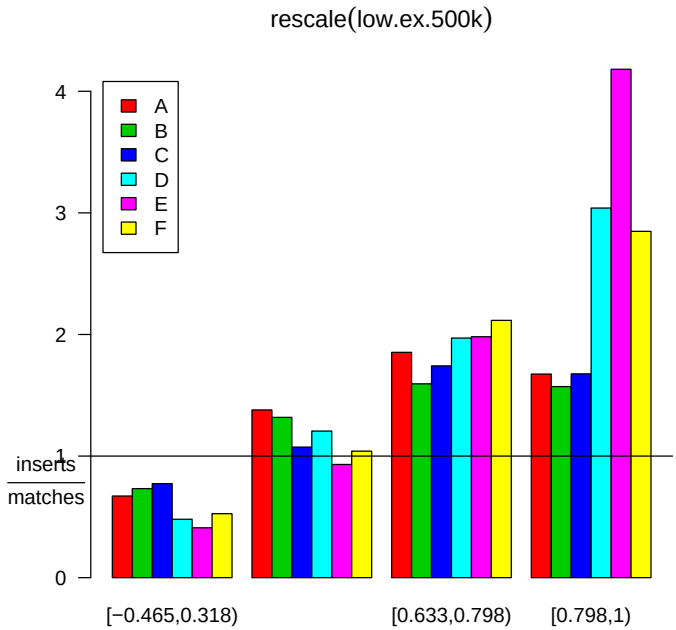
4.5 500 kilobase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 500 kilobase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



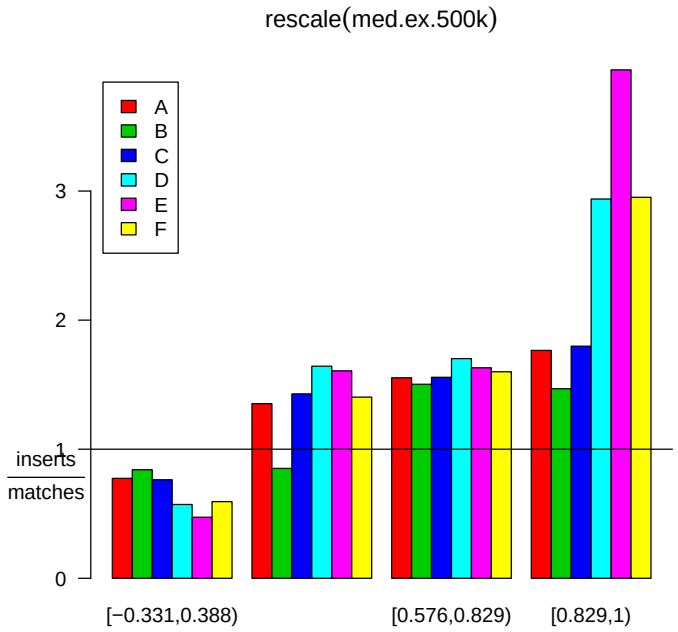
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.801	0.0484	16.60	1.24e-61
B	0.572	0.0535	10.70	1.11e-26
C	0.682	0.1100	6.21	5.38e-10
D	1.350	0.0367	36.70	5.83e-295
E	1.730	0.1120	15.40	1.83e-53
F	1.300	0.1270	10.30	6.87e-25

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



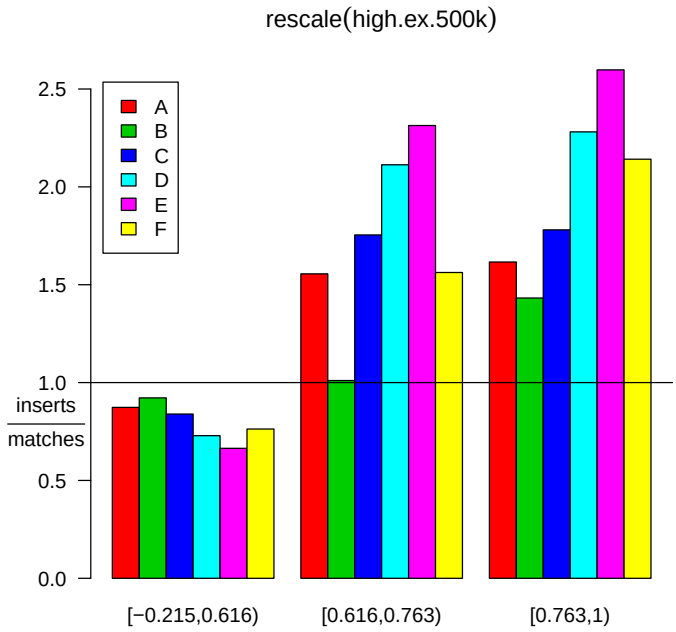
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.904	0.0489	18.50	3.23e-76
B	0.661	0.0542	12.20	3.56e-34
C	0.736	0.1110	6.65	2.90e-11
D	1.450	0.0387	37.30	3.74e-305
E	1.720	0.1190	14.40	4.68e-47
F	1.280	0.1310	9.76	1.61e-22

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



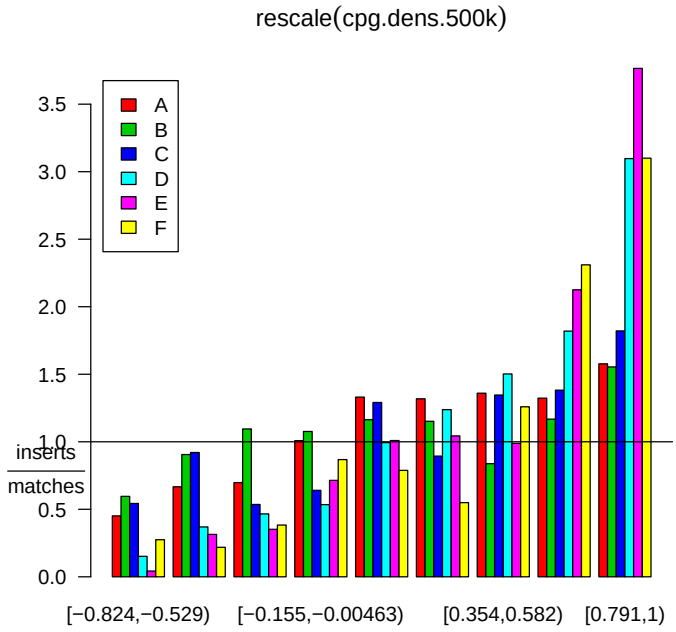
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.738	0.0487	15.20	5.43e-52
B	0.515	0.0549	9.38	6.34e-21
C	0.742	0.1100	6.73	1.65e-11
D	1.300	0.0357	36.30	1.13e-288
E	1.610	0.1030	15.60	1.13e-54
F	1.210	0.1210	10.00	1.46e-23

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.623	0.0542	11.50	1.30e-30
B	0.407	0.0622	6.55	5.61e-11
C	0.824	0.1180	6.98	2.89e-12
D	1.150	0.0371	31.00	2.66e-211
E	1.310	0.0990	13.20	6.16e-40
F	1.010	0.1230	8.25	1.56e-16

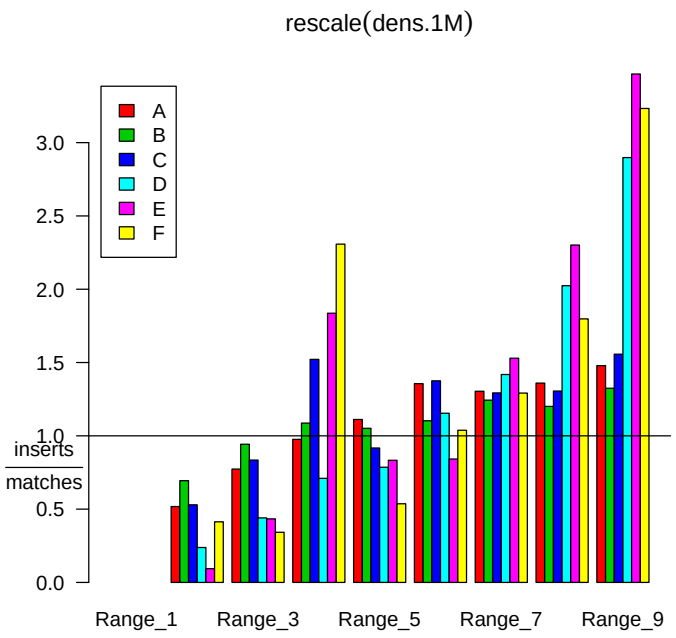
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
   coef     se     z        p
A 0.706 0.0479 14.70 3.49e-49
B 0.287 0.0535  5.36 8.17e-08
C 0.736 0.1100  6.67 2.57e-11
D 1.520 0.0393 38.80 0.00e+00
E 1.570 0.1160 13.50 1.04e-41
F 1.370 0.1350 10.10 3.87e-24
```

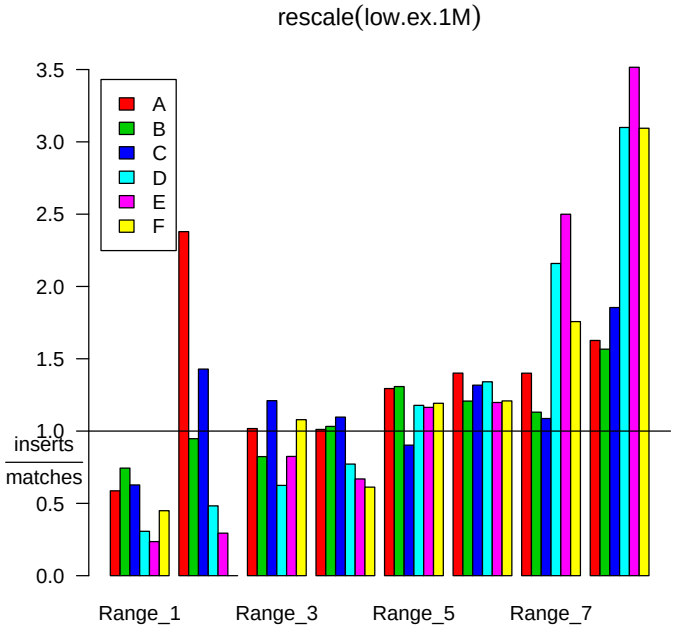
4.6 1 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 1 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



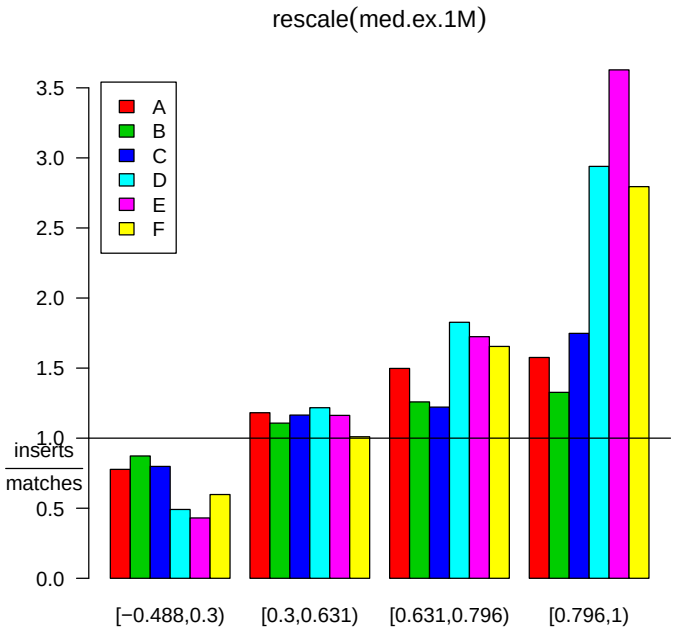
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.671	0.0481	13.90	3.86e-44
B	0.342	0.0535	6.39	1.70e-10
C	0.626	0.1110	5.64	1.66e-08
D	1.450	0.0396	36.60	3.76e-293
E	1.550	0.1170	13.20	4.81e-40
F	1.260	0.1360	9.26	2.07e-20

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



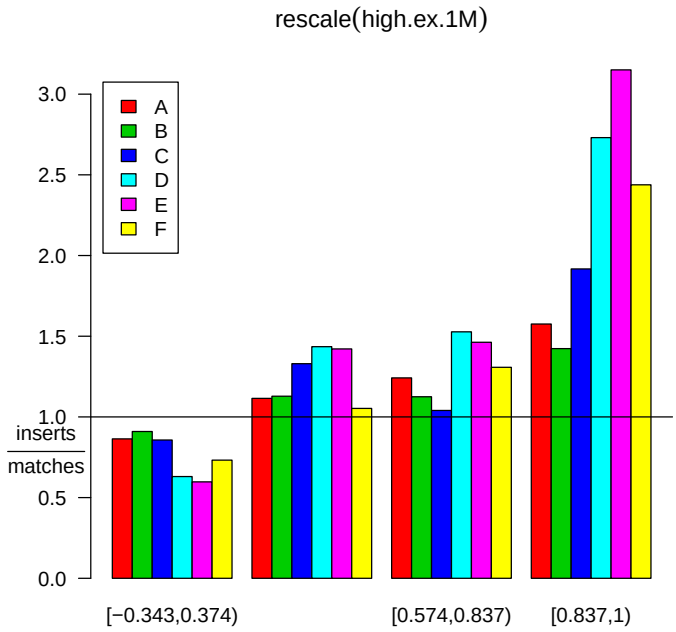
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.667	0.0476	14.00	1.61e-44
B	0.434	0.0535	8.10	5.37e-16
C	0.507	0.1090	4.66	3.09e-06
D	1.410	0.0374	37.70	0.00e+00
E	1.580	0.1100	14.30	3.67e-46
F	1.190	0.1270	9.37	7.20e-21

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



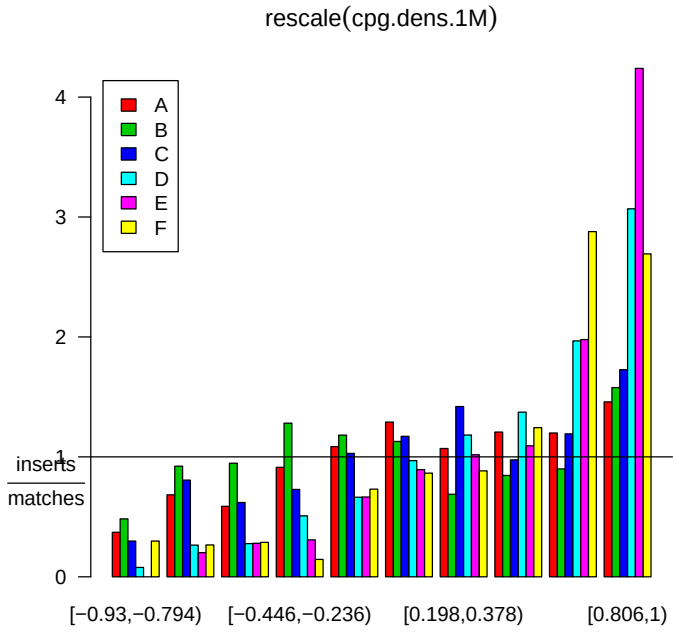
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.592	0.0476	12.40	1.52e-35
B	0.308	0.0535	5.75	8.70e-09
C	0.533	0.1100	4.83	1.33e-06
D	1.350	0.0386	35.00	4.97e-269
E	1.600	0.1190	13.50	1.91e-41
F	1.140	0.1310	8.67	4.49e-18

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.454	0.0486	9.34	9.85e-21
B	0.296	0.0553	5.35	8.64e-08
C	0.427	0.1120	3.82	1.33e-04
D	1.120	0.0353	31.80	1.35e-221
E	1.150	0.0977	11.80	5.18e-32
F	0.802	0.1180	6.79	1.10e-11

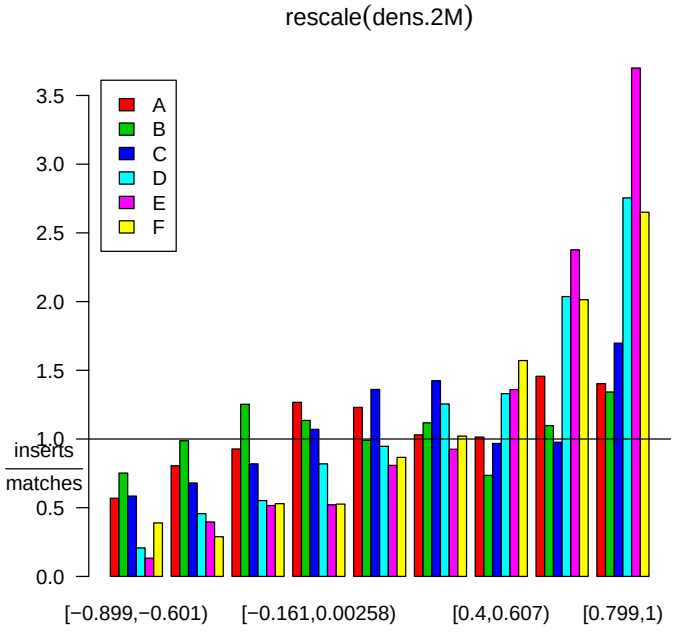
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
     coef     se     z         p
A  0.4490 0.0473  9.49  2.42e-21
B -0.0171 0.0534 -0.32  7.49e-01
C  0.5260 0.1100  4.79  1.64e-06
D  1.4300 0.0395 36.20 2.96e-287
E  1.7400 0.1260 13.80  3.00e-43
F  1.4200 0.1420  9.97  1.99e-23
```

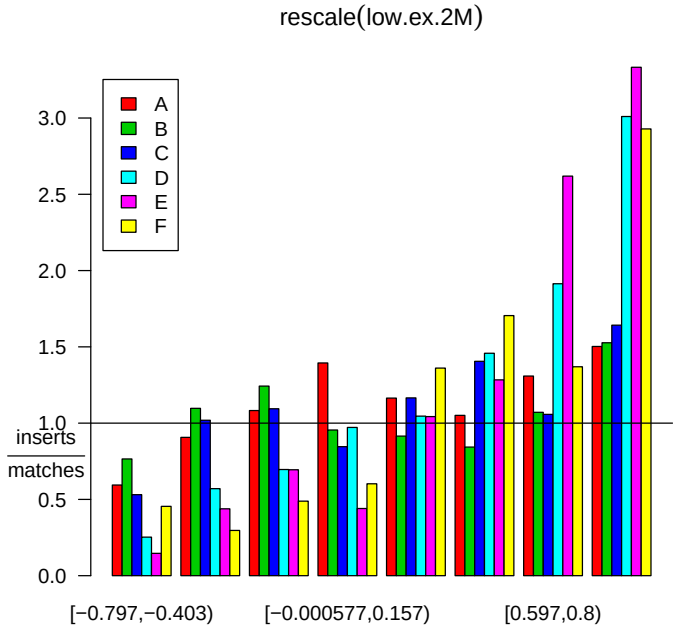
4.7 2 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 2 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



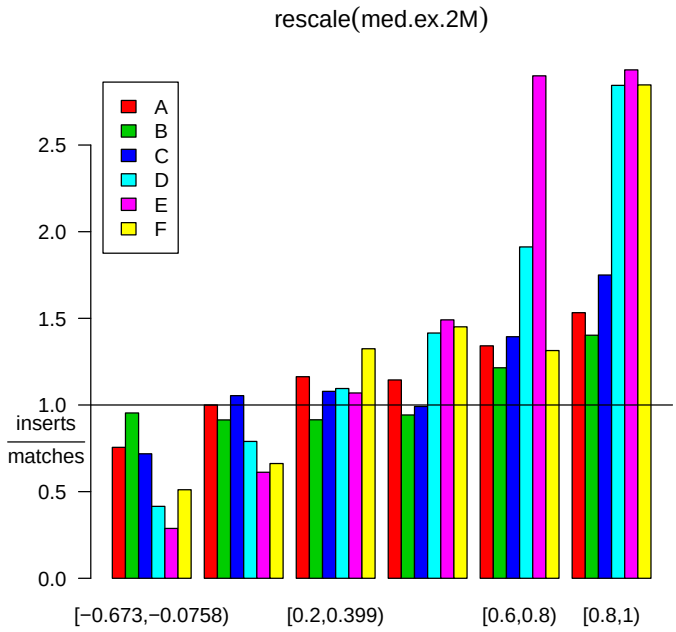
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.341	0.0468	7.28	3.45e-13
B	0.114	0.0535	2.13	3.33e-02
C	0.522	0.1090	4.78	1.80e-06
D	1.260	0.0375	33.70	7.30e-249
E	1.610	0.1180	13.60	2.14e-42
F	1.350	0.1370	9.79	1.26e-22

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



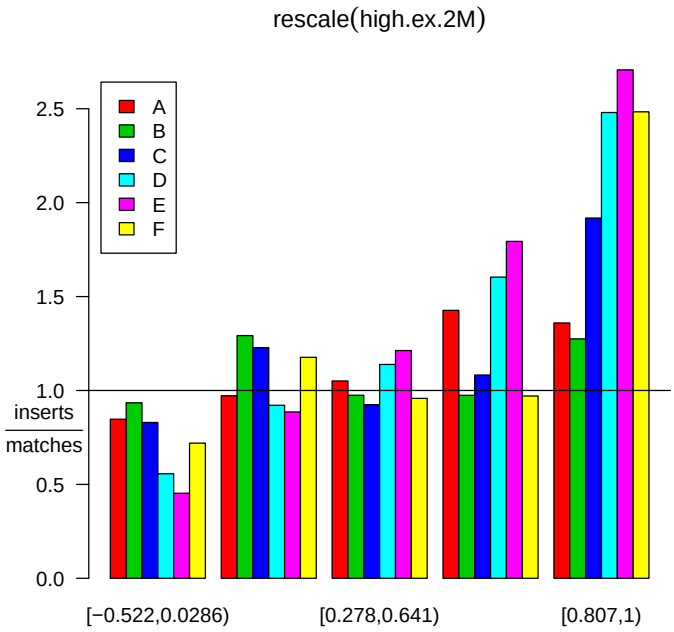
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.473	0.0474	9.97	2.03e-23
B	0.083	0.0534	1.56	1.20e-01
C	0.454	0.1090	4.15	3.31e-05
D	1.310	0.0385	34.10	3.66e-255
E	1.620	0.1220	13.30	3.33e-40
F	1.410	0.1430	9.88	5.26e-23

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



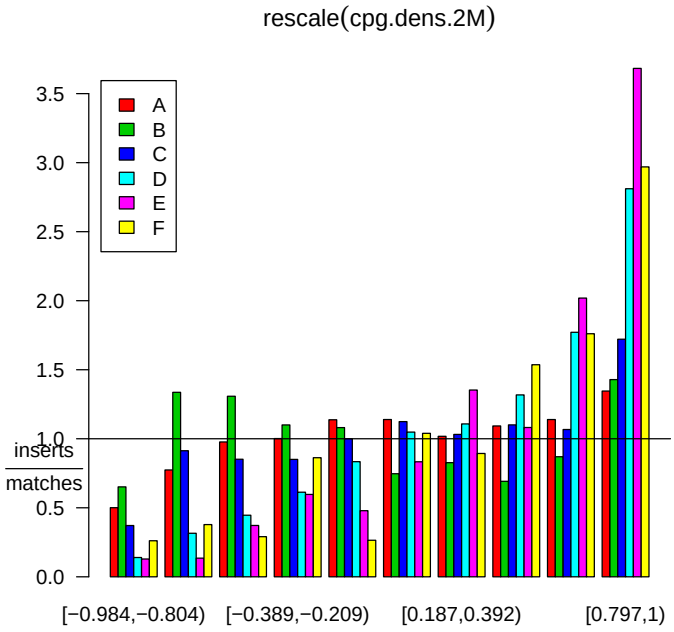
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.466	0.0471	9.89	4.71e-23
B	0.115	0.0535	2.15	3.19e-02
C	0.482	0.1090	4.43	9.45e-06
D	1.210	0.0366	33.20	4.30e-241
E	1.620	0.1170	13.90	1.12e-43
F	1.060	0.1270	8.36	6.43e-17

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.3270	0.0470	6.96	3.52e-12
B	0.0838	0.0535	1.57	1.17e-01
C	0.2940	0.1090	2.71	6.79e-03
D	0.9780	0.0356	27.40	1.41e-165
E	1.2300	0.1070	11.50	1.16e-30
F	0.4990	0.1190	4.17	3.00e-05

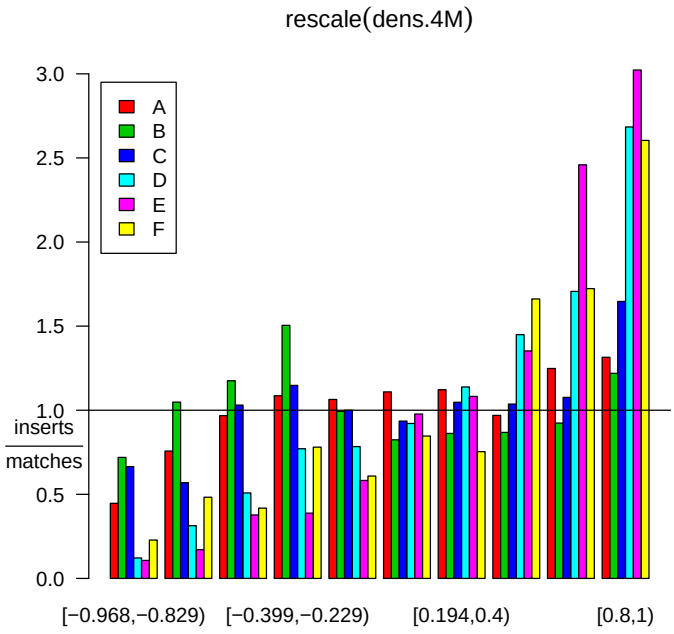
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
    coef     se     z         p
A  0.250 0.0469  5.33  9.63e-08
B -0.146 0.0539 -2.70  6.84e-03
C  0.415 0.1090  3.80  1.46e-04
D  1.140 0.0370 30.90 1.71e-209
E  1.630 0.1210 13.50  1.80e-41
F  1.380 0.1390  9.95  2.48e-23
```

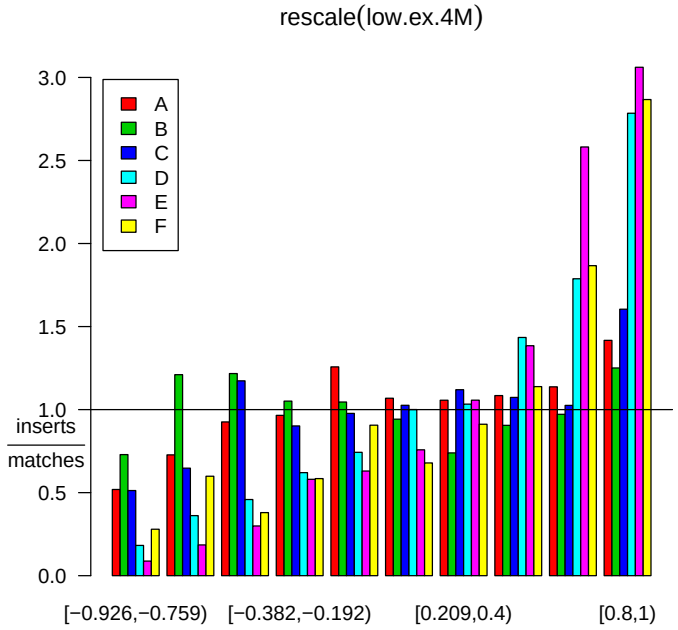
4.8 4 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 4 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



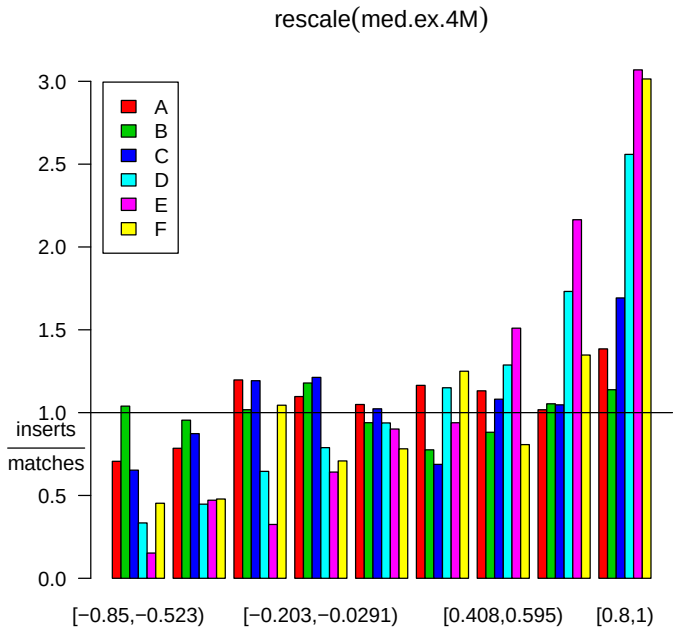
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.280	0.0473	5.93	3.01e-09
B	-0.095	0.0536	-1.77	7.63e-02
C	0.236	0.1090	2.18	2.96e-02
D	1.130	0.0373	30.20	8.06e-201
E	1.560	0.1200	13.00	8.45e-39
F	1.200	0.1360	8.85	8.69e-19

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



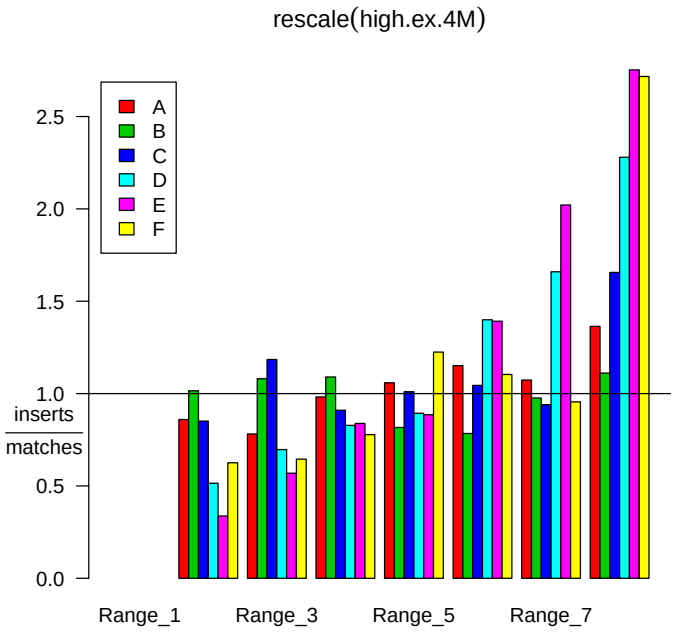
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.274	0.0471	5.83	5.67e-09
B	-0.102	0.0538	-1.90	5.77e-02
C	0.290	0.1080	2.67	7.52e-03
D	1.140	0.0370	30.80	1.36e-208
E	1.550	0.1180	13.10	3.23e-39
F	0.985	0.1280	7.67	1.71e-14

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



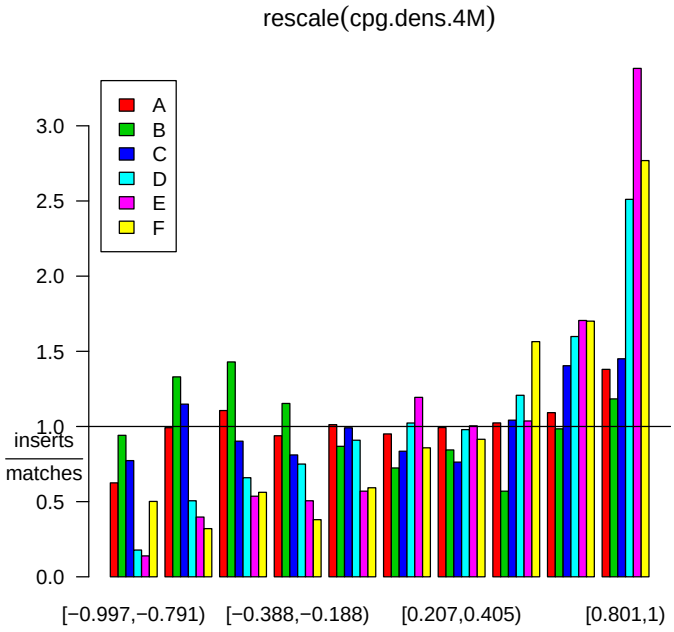
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.276	0.0471	5.87	4.35e-09
B	-0.108	0.0537	-2.02	4.38e-02
C	0.235	0.1080	2.17	3.03e-02
D	1.070	0.0369	29.00	8.82e-185
E	1.510	0.1170	12.90	4.93e-38
F	0.945	0.1270	7.43	1.11e-13

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:




```
     coef     se     z        p
A  0.2680 0.0471  5.68  1.33e-08
B -0.0868 0.0537 -1.62  1.06e-01
C  0.2330 0.1080  2.15  3.14e-02
D  0.8910 0.0357 25.00 1.75e-137
E  1.1900 0.1090 11.00  6.55e-28
F  0.6880 0.1220  5.63  1.77e-08
```

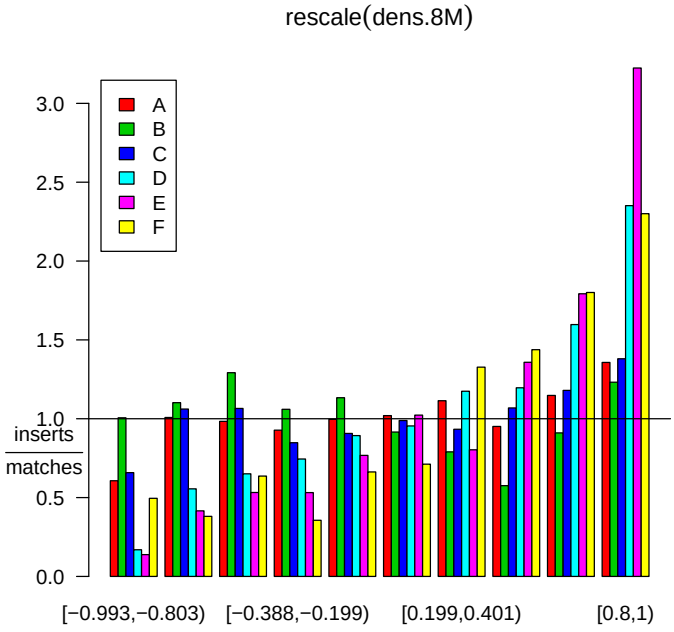
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
    coef     se     z         p
A  0.140 0.0470  2.98  2.93e-03
B -0.289 0.0545 -5.30  1.15e-07
C  0.186 0.1080  1.72  8.51e-02
D  0.863 0.0355 24.30 8.83e-131
E  1.280 0.1110 11.50  1.56e-30
F  1.160 0.1330  8.73  2.48e-18
```

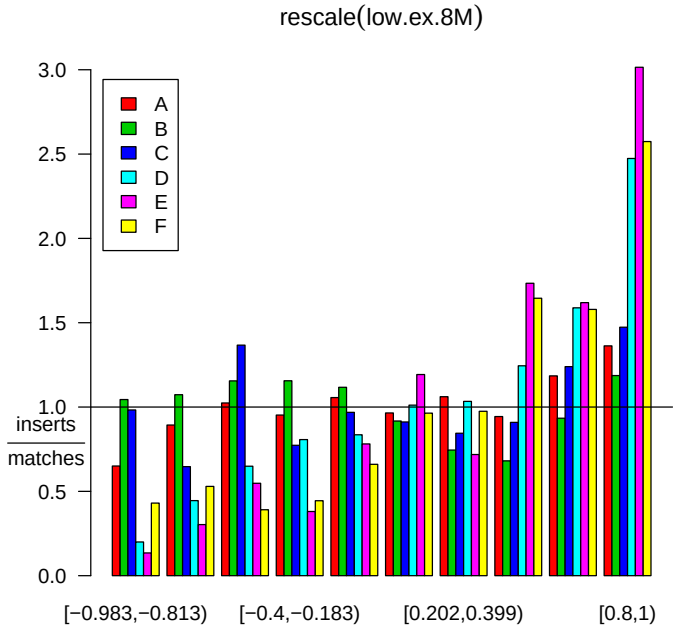
4.9 8 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 8 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



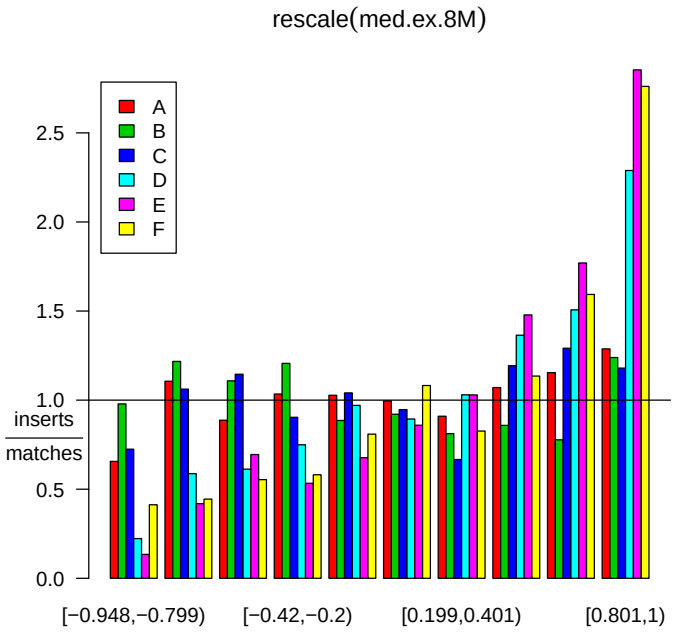
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.206	0.0469	4.39	1.14e-05
B	-0.243	0.0541	-4.50	6.78e-06
C	0.201	0.1090	1.85	6.45e-02
D	0.865	0.0357	24.20	1.04e-129
E	1.160	0.1090	10.60	2.80e-26
F	1.110	0.1330	8.35	6.91e-17

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



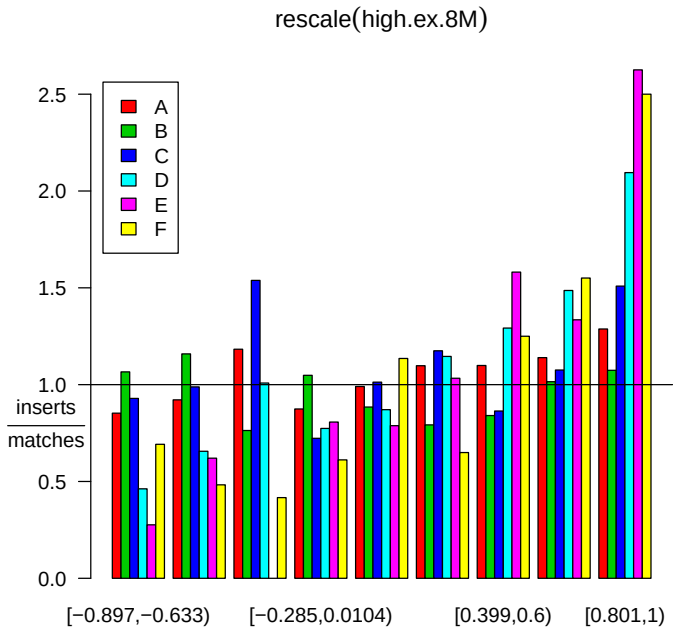
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.165	0.0470	3.51	4.52e-04
B	-0.221	0.0541	-4.07	4.64e-05
C	0.126	0.1090	1.16	2.47e-01
D	0.883	0.0356	24.80	1.47e-135
E	1.240	0.1110	11.20	4.31e-29
F	1.150	0.1330	8.67	4.46e-18

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



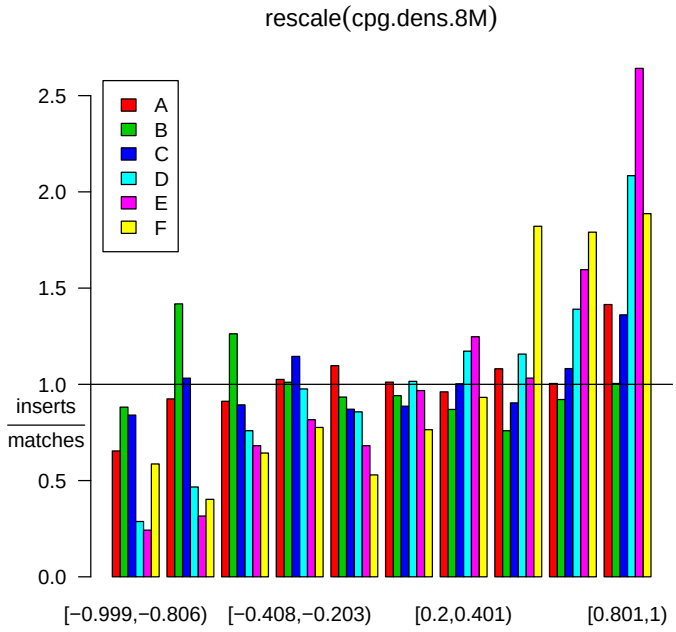
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.1420	0.0469	3.020	2.53e-03
B	-0.1660	0.0538	-3.080	2.05e-03
C	0.0811	0.1080	0.749	4.54e-01
D	0.8000	0.0354	22.600	7.90e-113
E	1.1500	0.1090	10.600	4.04e-26
F	0.9450	0.1290	7.320	2.53e-13

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.221	0.0471	4.69	2.79e-06
B	-0.136	0.0542	-2.51	1.22e-02
C	0.244	0.1080	2.25	2.46e-02
D	0.742	0.0348	21.30	9.04e-101
E	0.930	0.1020	9.15	5.63e-20
F	0.677	0.1210	5.60	2.09e-08

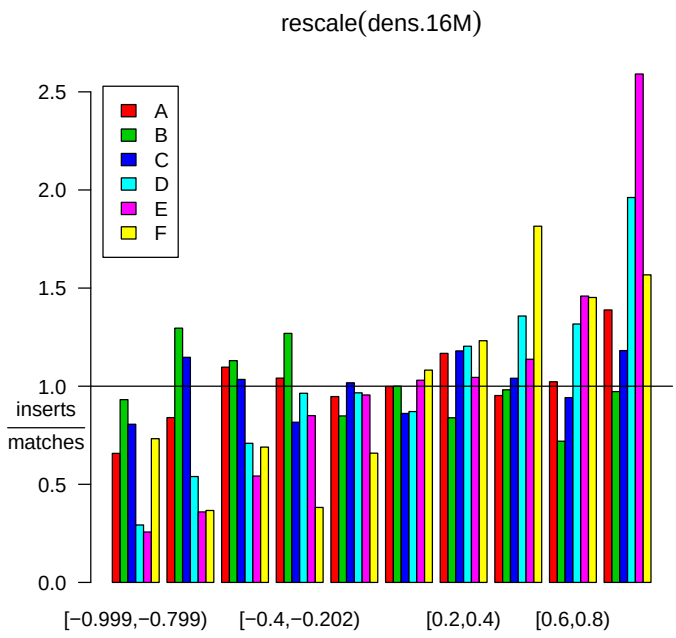
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
    coef     se      z        p
A  0.162 0.0470  3.440 5.83e-04
B -0.223 0.0540 -4.120 3.71e-05
C  0.106 0.1080  0.984 3.25e-01
D  0.701 0.0346 20.200 5.20e-91
E  0.940 0.1040  9.020 1.94e-19
F  0.899 0.1270  7.090 1.39e-12
```

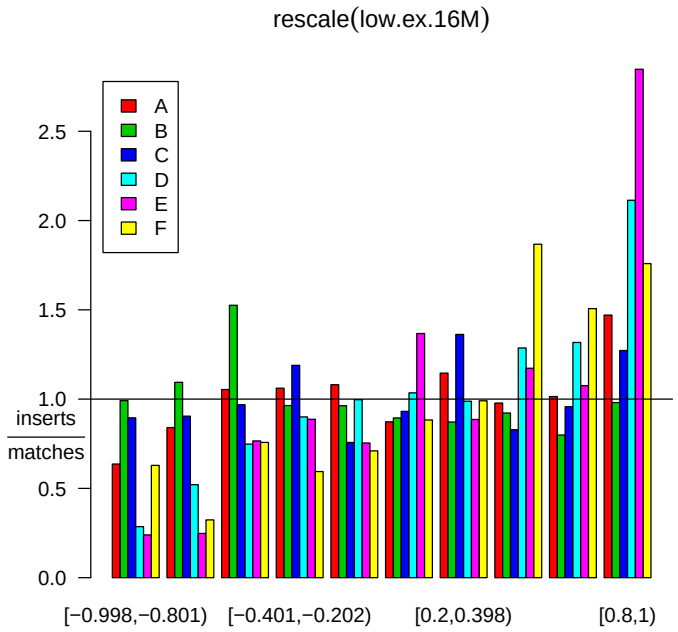
4.10 16 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 16 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



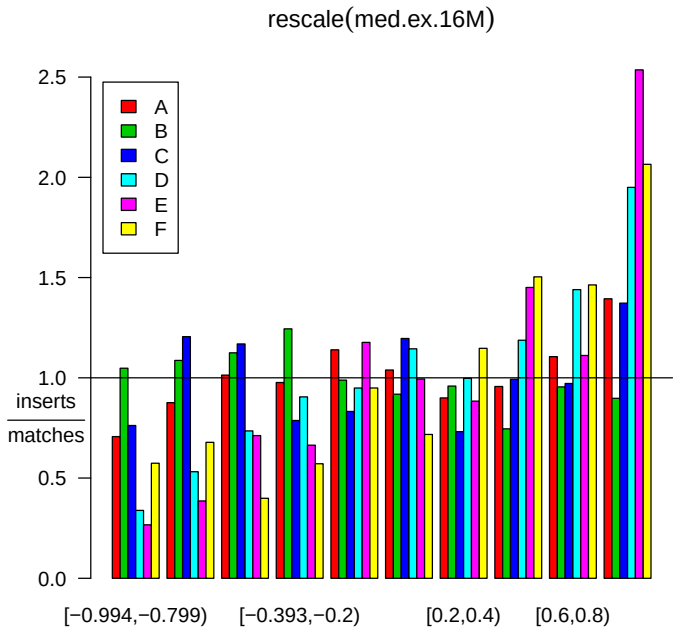
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.1880	0.0469	4.020	5.92e-05
B	-0.1940	0.0539	-3.590	3.27e-04
C	0.0832	0.1080	0.769	4.42e-01
D	0.6560	0.0345	19.000	2.21e-80
E	0.8950	0.1040	8.600	8.01e-18
F	0.9170	0.1290	7.100	1.28e-12

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



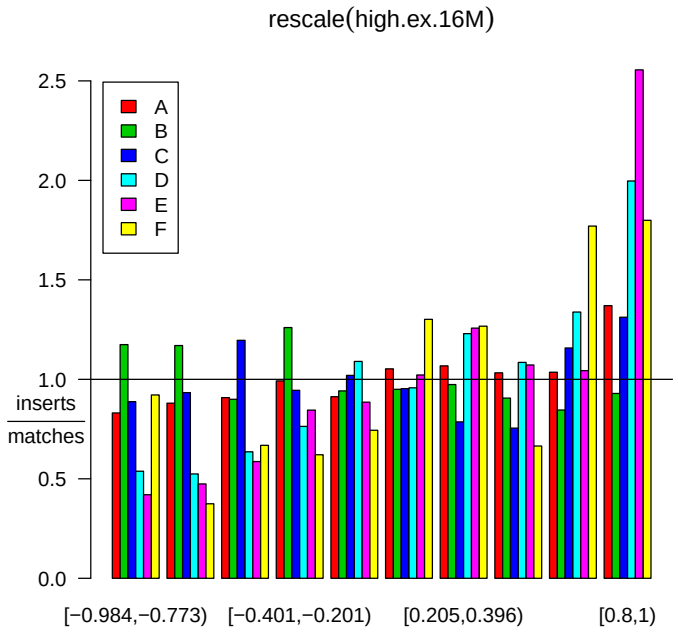
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.166	0.0470	3.54	4.07e-04
B	-0.215	0.0539	-3.99	6.51e-05
C	0.116	0.1080	1.07	2.83e-01
D	0.677	0.0347	19.50	7.07e-85
E	0.900	0.1040	8.68	4.05e-18
F	0.840	0.1270	6.63	3.41e-11

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



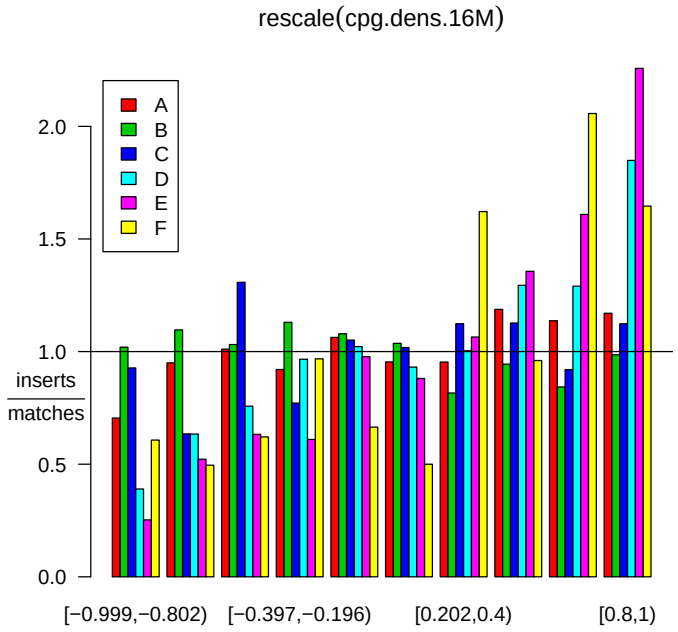
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.1320	0.0470	2.810	5.01e-03
B	-0.2050	0.0539	-3.800	1.42e-04
C	0.0777	0.1080	0.719	4.72e-01
D	0.6600	0.0347	19.000	8.39e-81
E	0.7730	0.1010	7.610	2.65e-14
F	0.7120	0.1240	5.730	9.96e-09

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:




```
     coef     se      z        p
A  0.2010 0.0469  4.280 1.85e-05
B -0.1540 0.0538 -2.860 4.24e-03
C -0.0222 0.1080 -0.206 8.37e-01
D  0.6140 0.0346 17.700 2.36e-70
E  0.7520 0.1020  7.390 1.42e-13
F  0.6820 0.1230  5.520 3.30e-08
```

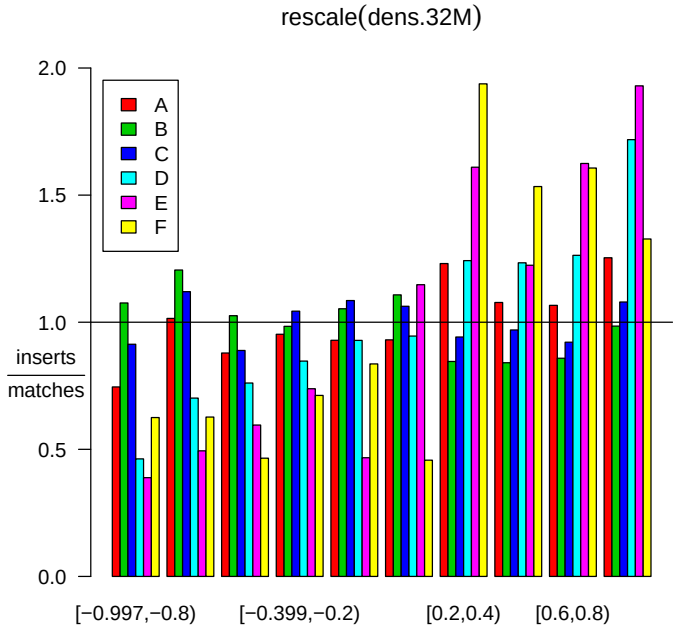
Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:




```
    coef     se     z        p
A  0.154 0.0469  3.28 1.05e-03
B -0.132 0.0537 -2.45 1.42e-02
C  0.135 0.1080  1.25 2.12e-01
D  0.518 0.0340 15.20 2.52e-52
E  0.880 0.1040  8.48 2.30e-17
F  0.697 0.1230  5.65 1.63e-08
```

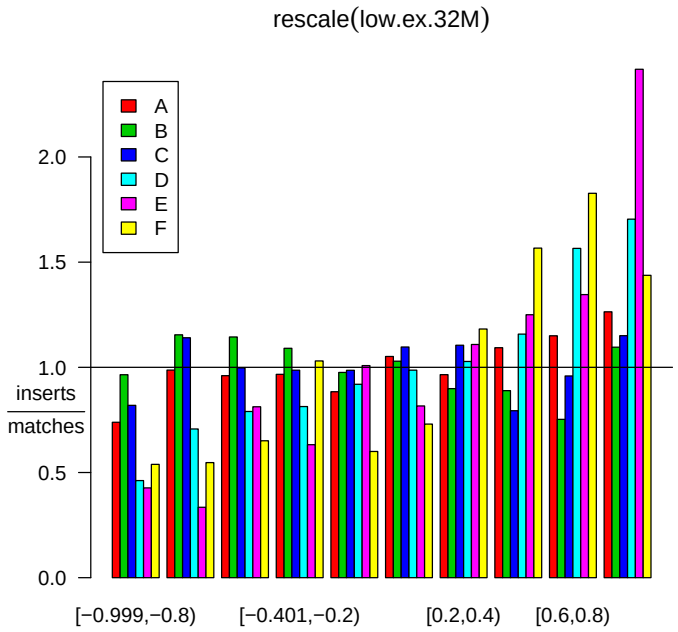
4.11 32 megabase Window

In the barplot that follows we examine the association of insertion sites with expression density in a 32 megabase window surrounding each locus. First, we count just the number of genes represented on the chip.



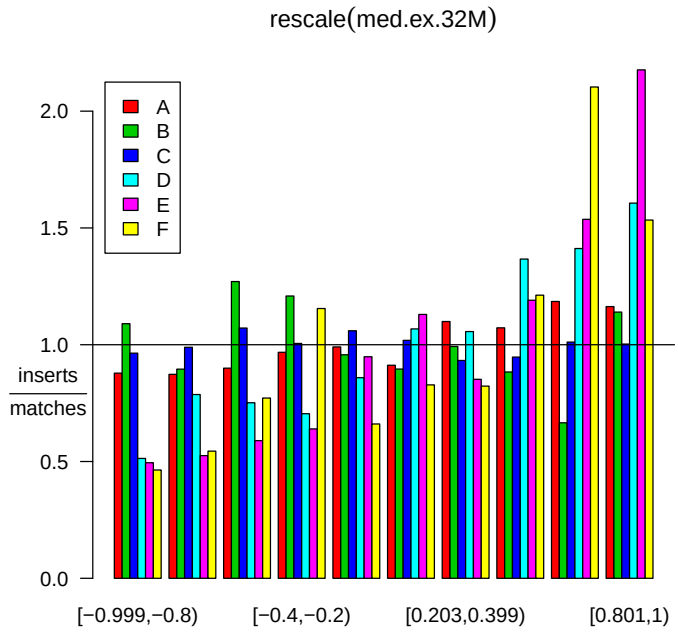
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.20400	0.0467	4.3800	1.21e-05
B	-0.13800	0.0537	-2.5800	1.00e-02
C	-0.00746	0.1080	-0.0689	9.45e-01
D	0.54700	0.0341	16.1000	5.69e-58
E	1.03000	0.1070	9.6900	3.25e-22
F	0.73200	0.1240	5.9100	3.37e-09

Here are the results for expression density. First, we count just genes that are in the upper half.



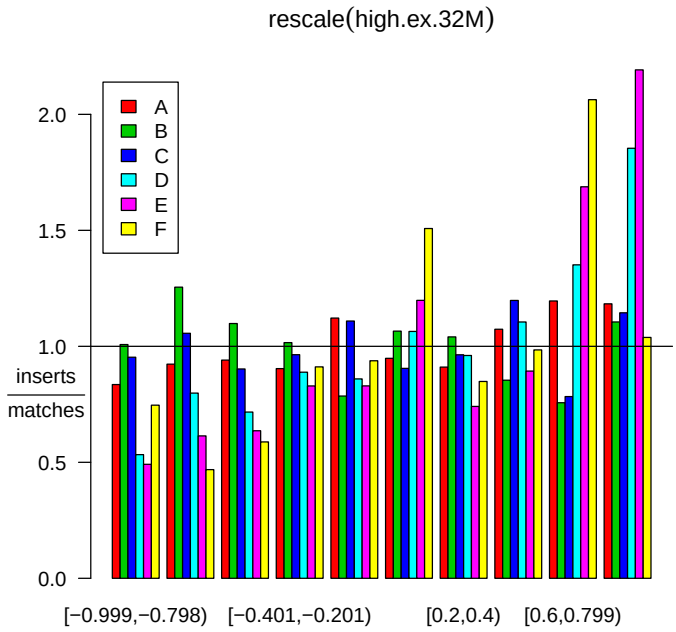
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.1980	0.0470	4.210	2.52e-05
B	-0.1330	0.0537	-2.470	1.34e-02
C	0.0363	0.1080	0.335	7.38e-01
D	0.5530	0.0342	16.200	6.40e-59
E	0.7600	0.1010	7.510	6.14e-14
F	0.6840	0.1220	5.590	2.31e-08

Now we count genes in the upper $1/8^{th}$:



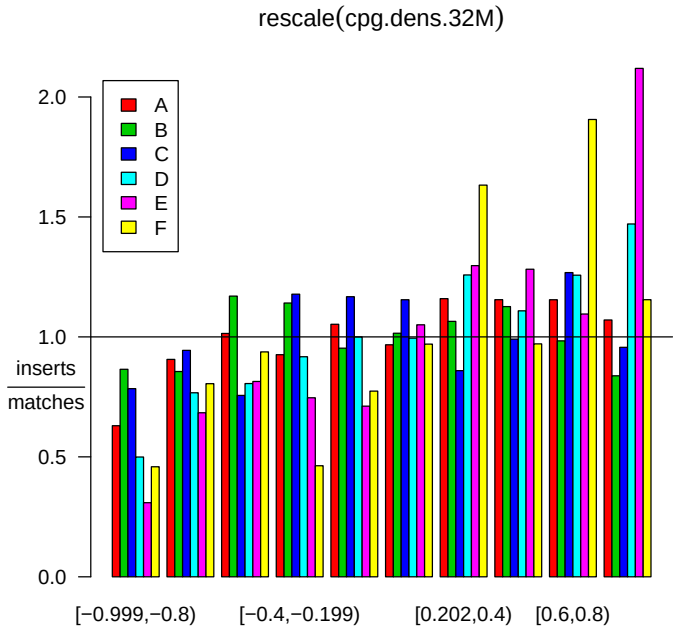
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.1620	0.0468	3.470	5.27e-04
B	-0.1690	0.0537	-3.140	1.66e-03
C	-0.0353	0.1090	-0.325	7.45e-01
D	0.5850	0.0342	17.100	2.11e-65
E	0.7610	0.1020	7.490	6.90e-14
F	0.5840	0.1220	4.800	1.62e-06

And here we count genes in the upper $1/16^{th}$:




```
     coef     se      z        p
A  0.1110 0.0468  2.370 1.77e-02
B -0.0698 0.0537 -1.300 1.94e-01
C -0.0139 0.1080 -0.128 8.98e-01
D  0.5030 0.0341 14.800 2.44e-49
E  0.6660 0.0999  6.670 2.58e-11
F  0.5520 0.1210  4.580 4.74e-06
```

Here the effect of density of CpG islands is studied:

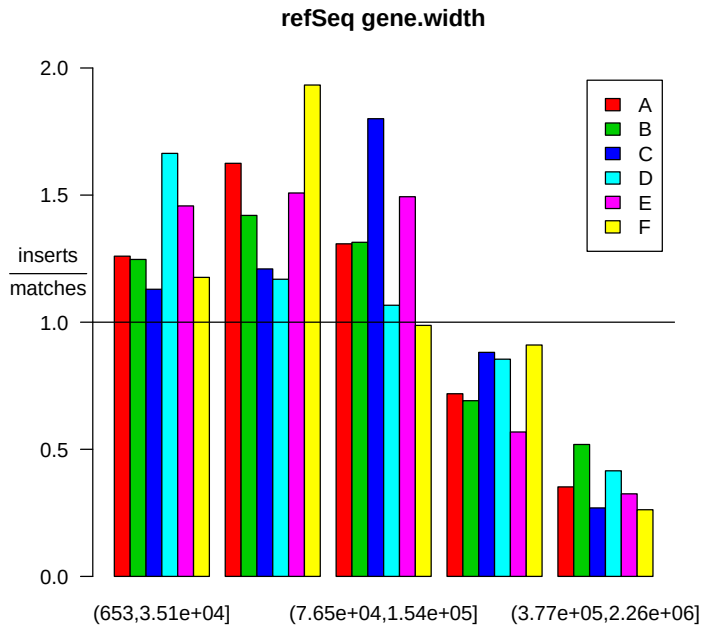


	coef	se	z	p
A	0.2030	0.0473	4.290	1.77e-05
B	0.0119	0.0534	0.223	8.23e-01
C	0.0748	0.1090	0.686	4.93e-01
D	0.4210	0.0338	12.500	1.40e-35
E	0.7510	0.1020	7.380	1.56e-13
F	0.6510	0.1220	5.350	8.79e-08

5 Juxtaposition with Gene Start and End Positions

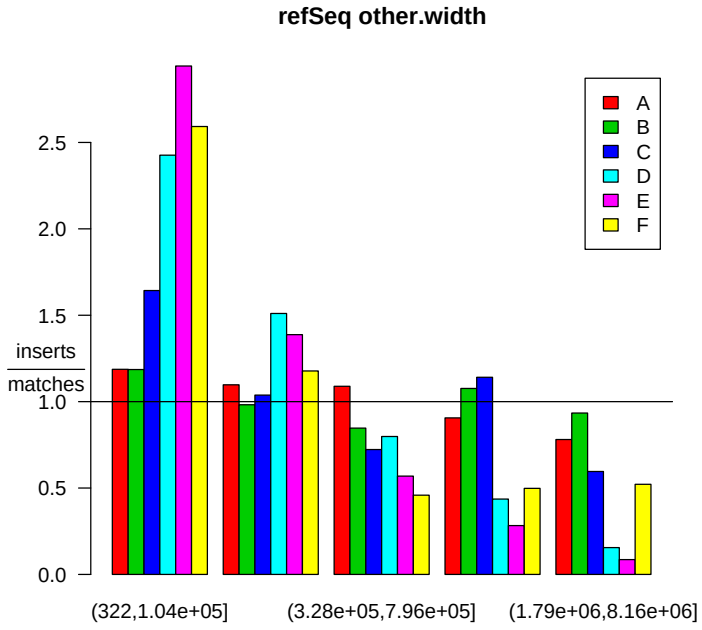
5.1 Refseq Annotations

In this section we study the effect of juxtaposition in terms of gene start and end positions. The first barplot shows the effect of gene width for those insertions that are located within an RefSeq gene. The table following the barplot shows the p-values for a test of the hypothesis that the proportions in each of the categories that define the bars are equal in the insertions and their matches. This p-value is obtained from the $5 \times 2 \times k$ table of counts defined by gene width category, insertion/match status, and stratum (consisting of an insertion and its matched sites) using a likelihood ratio test for the hypothesis of no association between gene width category and insertion/match status. The test used compared the log-linear model [1] with all two-way configurations to that with no gene width category and insertion/match status configuration.



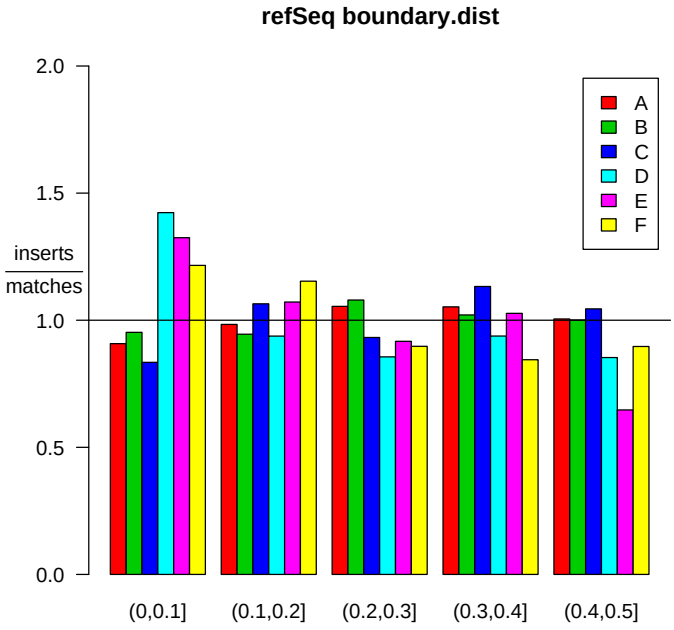

```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
8.86e-59 2.85e-22 1.59e-10 5.27e-39 3.30e-13 6.94e-09
```

The next plot uses the width of a non-gene region for insertions that fall into such regions.



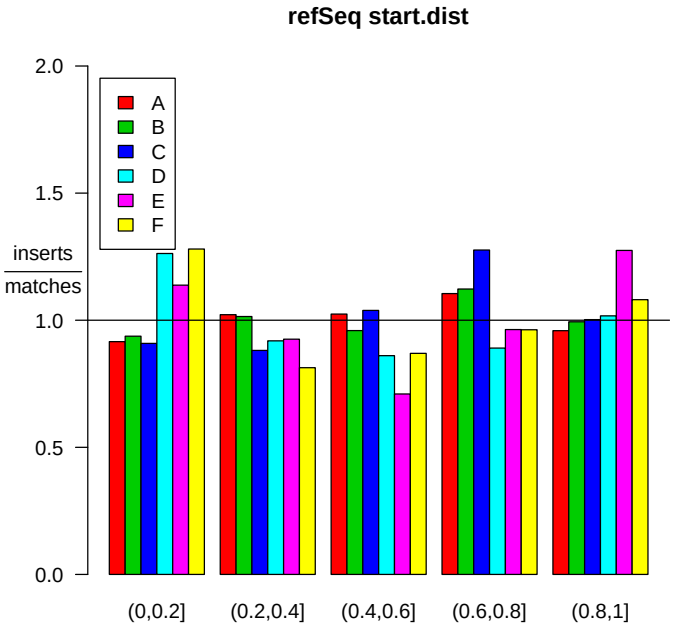

```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
2.61e-05 4.01e-02 1.21e-03 0.00e+00 1.76e-54 2.40e-19
```

The next plot studies the distance to the nearest boundary between a gene and a non-gene region. The distance is expressed as a fraction of the length of the region. Thus, '0.25' refers to one quarter of the distance from the site to nearest boundary divided by the total width of the region.



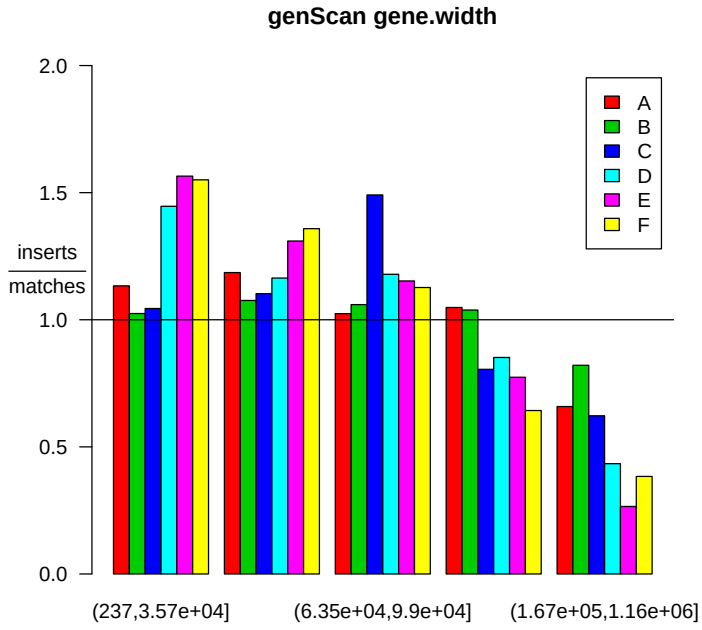

```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
1.06e-01 4.75e-01 3.59e-01 2.48e-41 8.21e-05 1.17e-01
```

This plot studies the effect of nearness to the beginning of a transcript. For sites in genes, it is the distance to the start of the gene divided by the width of the gene. For other sites it is the distance from the site to the nearer gene if that gene boundary is also a transcription starting point. Locations near '0' are relatively near the beginning of transcription, while those near '1' are near the termination of the transcript.

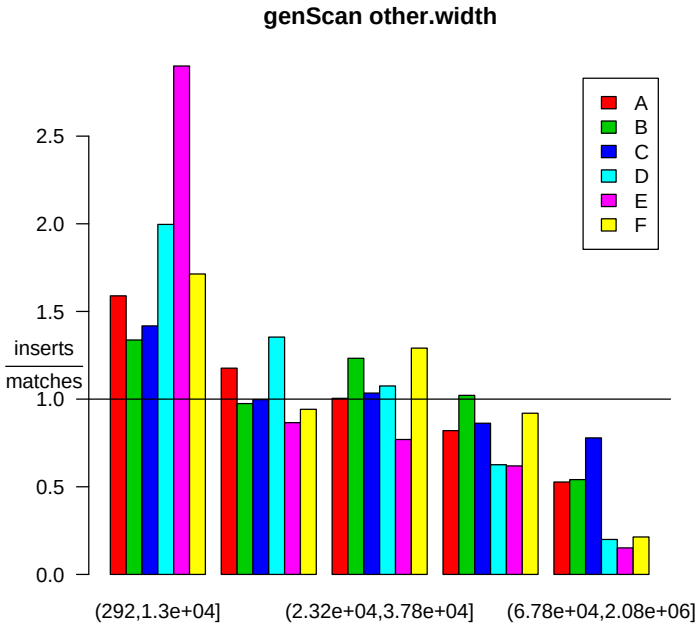



```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
8.41e-02 3.03e-01 1.78e-01 2.33e-19 5.11e-03 1.02e-01
```

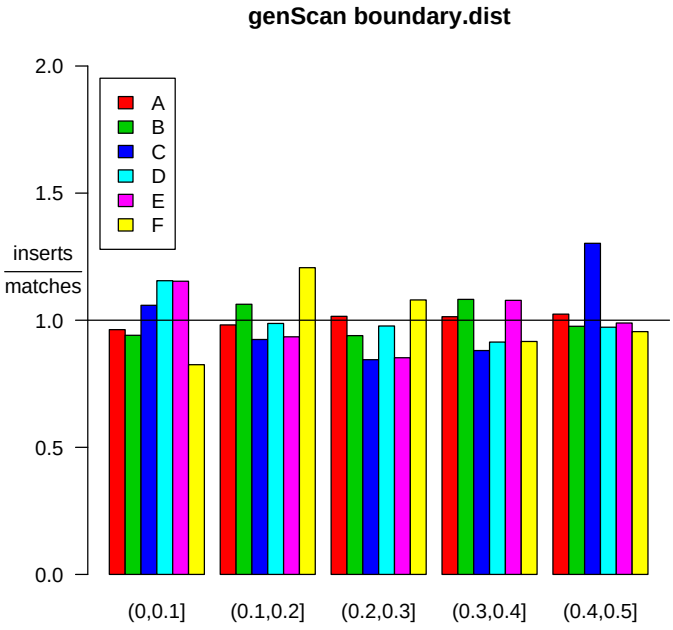
5.2 genScan Annotations



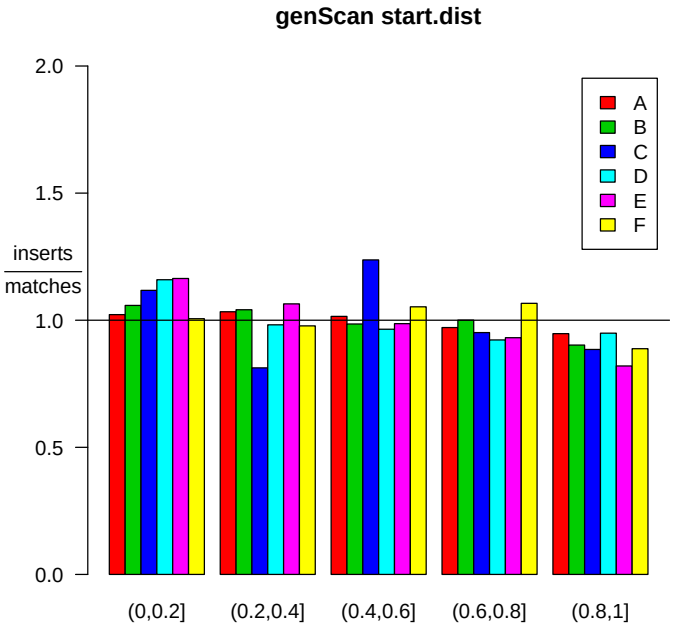

```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
9.71e-14 2.16e-02 9.04e-05 2.17e-87 3.16e-16 1.66e-08
```




```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
1.17e-05 7.71e-07 6.96e-03 1.02e-95 1.94e-22 1.62e-04
```



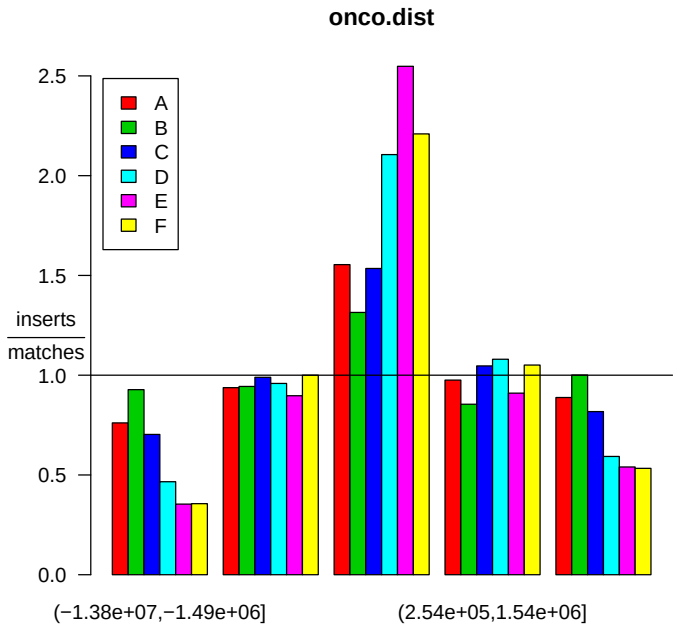

```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
8.63e-01 2.27e-01 4.28e-02 4.64e-06 2.54e-01 2.34e-01
```




```
        A         B         C         D         E         F
7.09e-01 4.56e-01 1.01e-01 1.16e-06 1.82e-01 9.33e-01
```

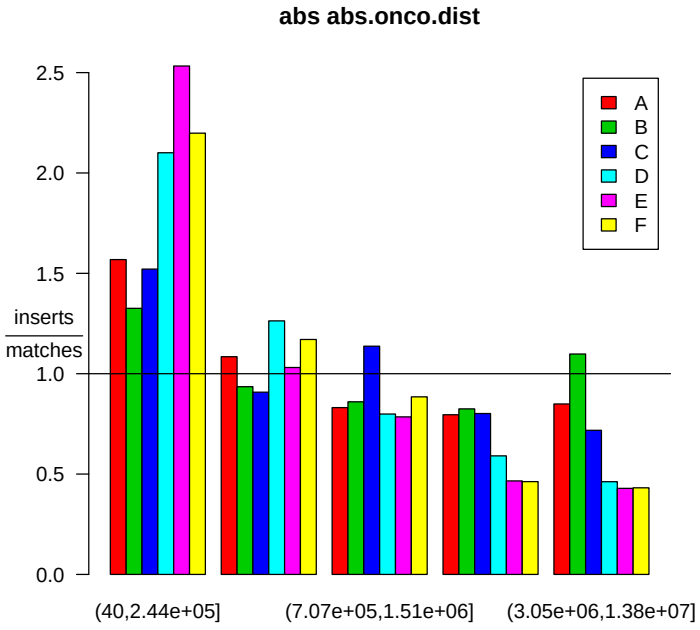
6 Oncogenes

This plot studies the effect of nearness to the 5' end of an oncogene transcript. Positive values represent distances in which the integration site is upstream of the nearest oncogene 5' end, negative downstream.




```
       A        B        C        D        E        F
5.75e-31 8.45e-07 2.87e-05 7.42e-290 1.69e-47 3.66e-25
```

Here is the same plot using absolute distance

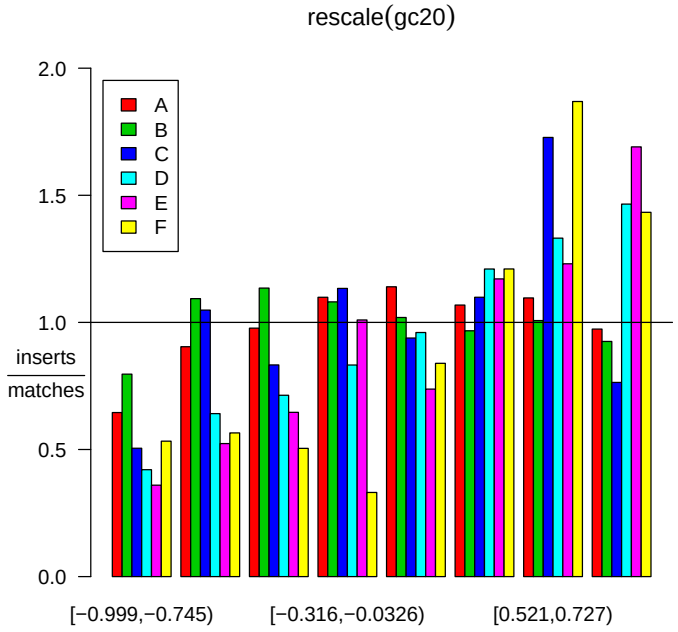



```
        A         B         C         D         E         F
6.80e-35  1.36e-09  2.11e-05 7.74e-309  7.18e-47  5.79e-25
```

7 GC content

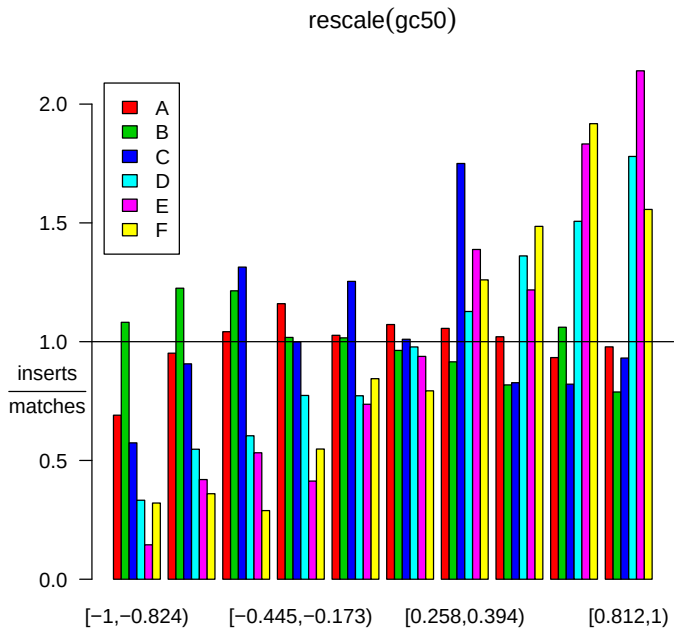
Here we study the effect of GC content on insertion. The GC content is taken from the Mouse Genome Draft at GoldenPath from the table

Following the plot is a table of fitted coefficients based on splitting the GC percent data at the median.

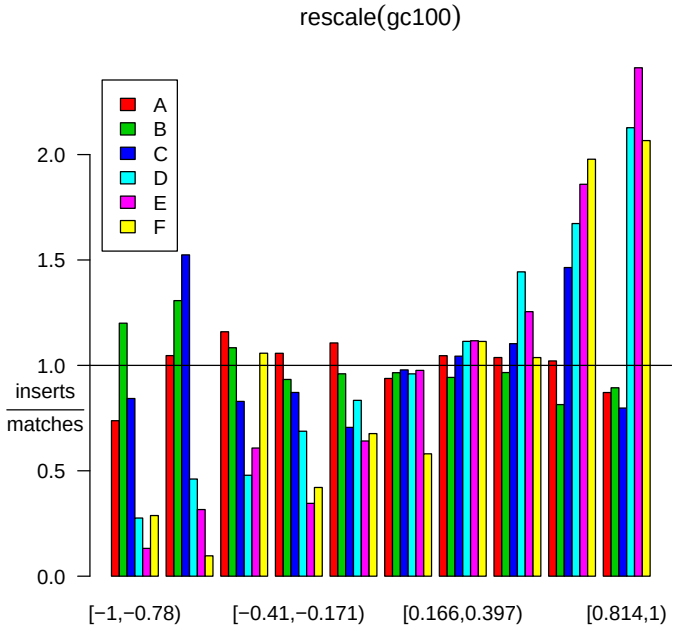


```
     coef     se     z        p
A  0.0651 0.0479  1.36 1.75e-01
B -0.0656 0.0544 -1.21 2.28e-01
C  0.2280 0.1100  2.07 3.83e-02
D  0.5950 0.0340 17.50 1.45e-68
E  0.7080 0.0992  7.14 9.28e-13
F  0.9690 0.1280  7.59 3.17e-14
```

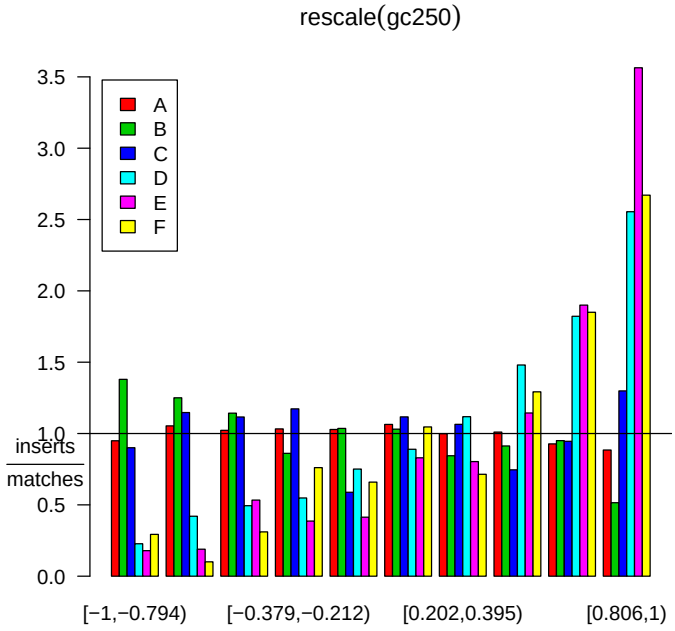
```
      coef     se     z         p
A  0.00906 0.0476  0.19  8.49e-01
B -0.20600 0.0544 -3.79  1.49e-04
C  0.12900 0.1090  1.18  2.40e-01
D  0.76700 0.0349 22.00 8.50e-107
E  1.01000 0.1050  9.57  1.10e-21
F  0.95800 0.1310  7.30  2.86e-13
```



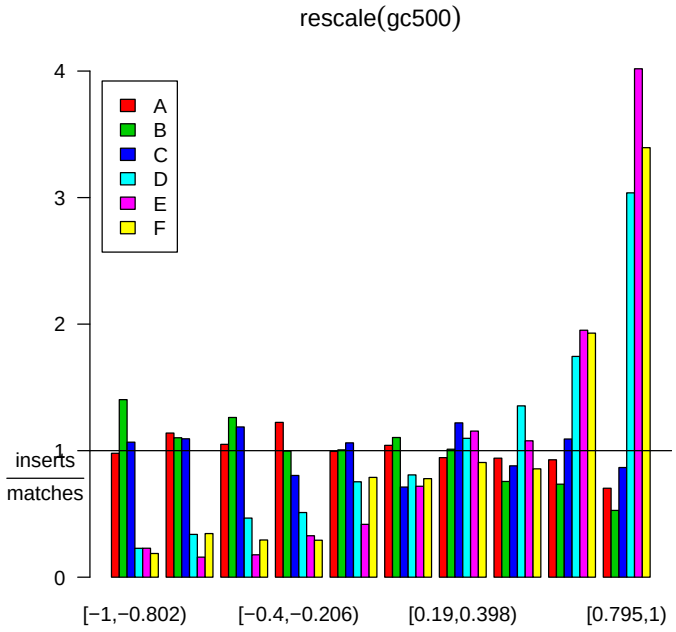
```
     coef     se      z         p
A -0.0172 0.0479 -0.359  7.20e-01
B -0.1800 0.0546 -3.310  9.45e-04
C  0.1610 0.1110  1.450  1.47e-01
D  1.0100 0.0365 27.600 7.04e-168
E  1.2400 0.1120 11.100  1.58e-28
F  1.0100 0.1330  7.610  2.82e-14
```



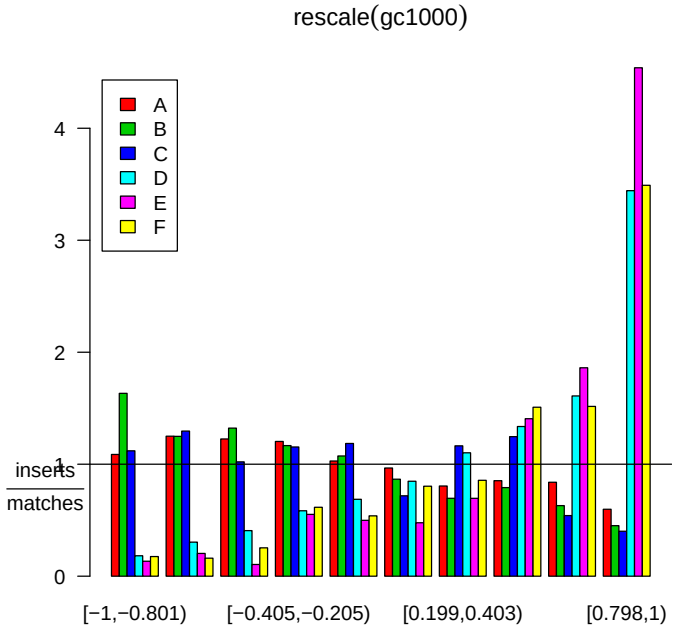
	coef	se	z	p
A	-0.0322	0.0472	-0.683	4.94e-01
B	-0.2670	0.0548	-4.880	1.06e-06
C	0.0142	0.1090	0.129	8.97e-01
D	1.1400	0.0371	30.700	4.87e-207
E	1.5200	0.1200	12.600	2.08e-36
F	1.3100	0.1420	9.230	2.82e-20



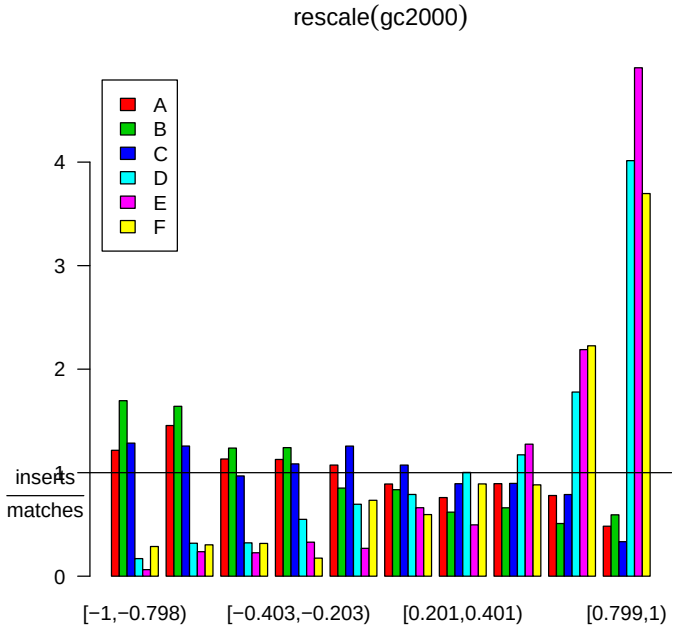
```
     coef     se      z         p
A -0.1630 0.0475 -3.430  6.03e-04
B -0.3380 0.0548 -6.170  6.78e-10
C -0.0876 0.1100 -0.797  4.26e-01
D  1.2500 0.0384 32.600 4.34e-233
E  1.8400 0.1350 13.600  2.57e-42
F  1.4200 0.1460  9.690  3.41e-22
```



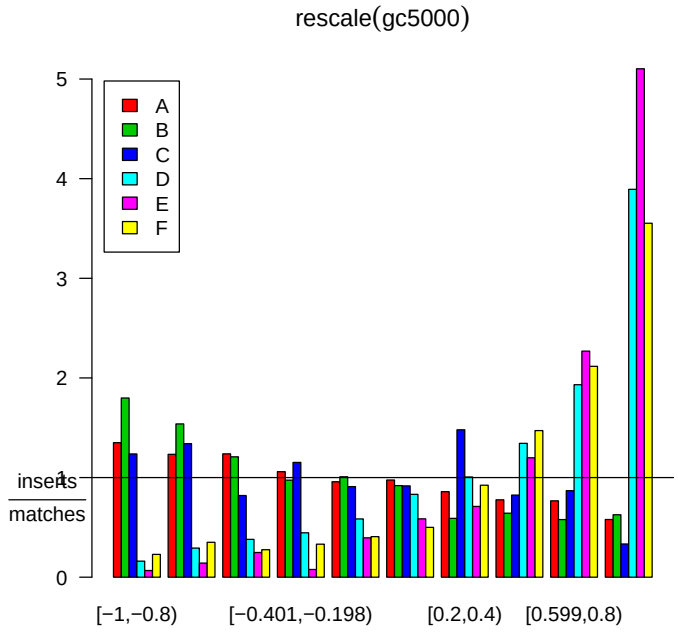
	coef	se	z	p
A	-0.325	0.0478	-6.80	1.07e-11
B	-0.618	0.0568	-10.90	1.24e-27
C	-0.311	0.1120	-2.78	5.47e-03
D	1.310	0.0390	33.60	6.32e-247
E	1.760	0.1320	13.40	7.47e-41
F	1.540	0.1520	10.20	2.91e-24



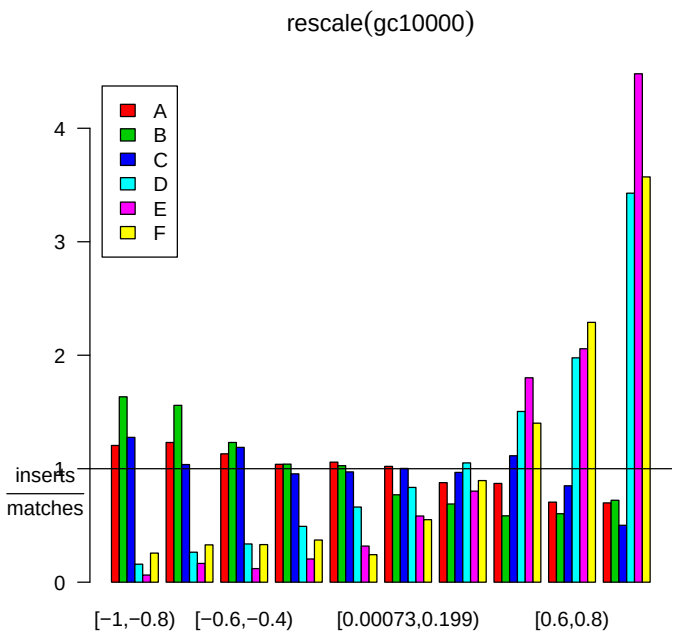
```
    coef     se      z         p
A -0.435 0.0484  -9.00  2.33e-19
B -0.715 0.0576 -12.40  1.93e-35
C -0.376 0.1140  -3.31  9.17e-04
D  1.400 0.0399  35.00 3.78e-268
E  2.110 0.1480  14.20  7.36e-46
F  1.520 0.1510  10.10  7.05e-24
```



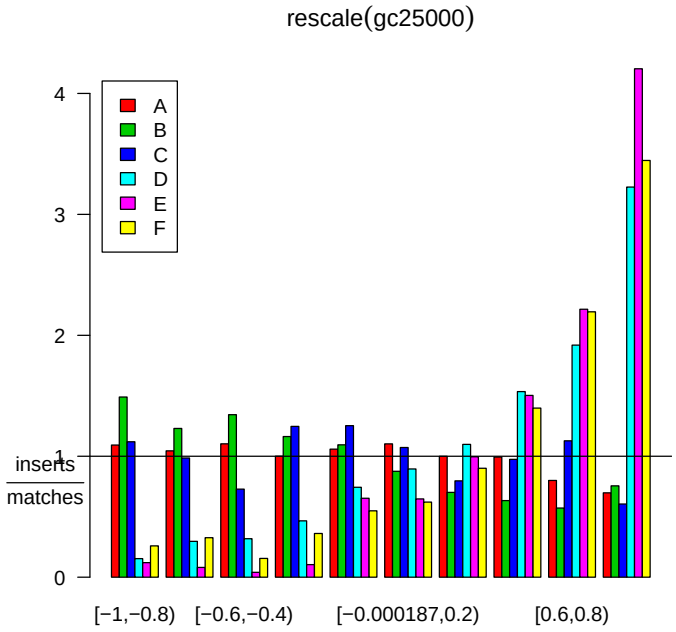
```
    coef     se      z         p
A -0.366 0.0480  -7.63  2.33e-14
B -0.654 0.0572 -11.40  2.81e-30
C -0.191 0.1110  -1.72  8.61e-02
D  1.510 0.0411  36.80 7.34e-297
E  2.310 0.1600  14.50  1.91e-47
F  1.670 0.1580  10.60  4.65e-26
```



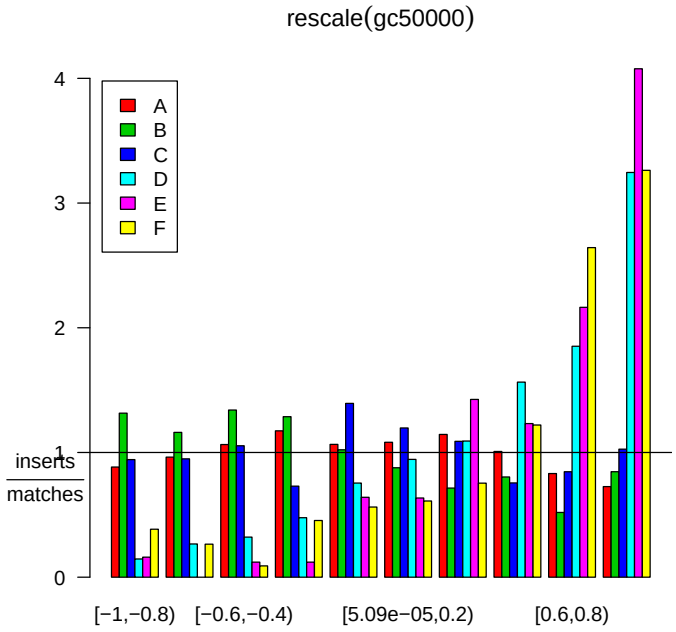
	coef	se	z	p
A	-0.290	0.0476	-6.10	1.09e-09
B	-0.655	0.0570	-11.50	1.58e-30
C	-0.191	0.1110	-1.72	8.49e-02
D	1.470	0.0407	36.20	2.18e-287
E	2.400	0.1630	14.70	9.99e-49
F	1.730	0.1600	10.80	4.97e-27



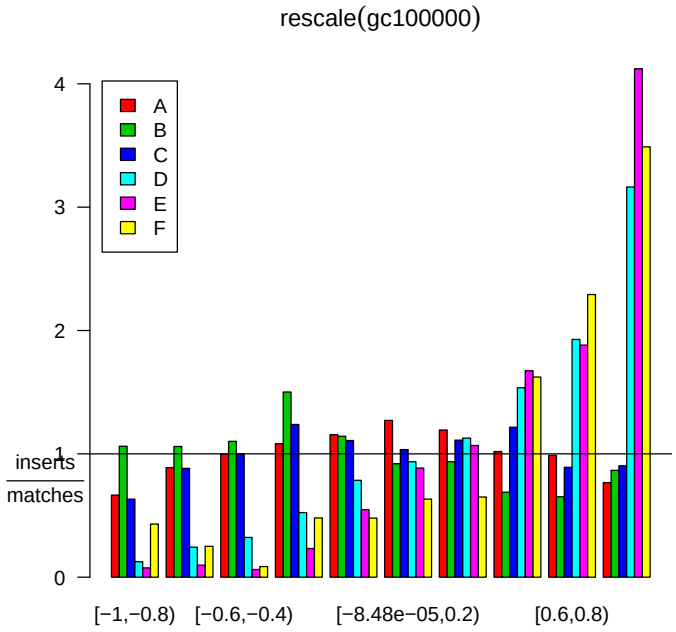
	coef	se	z	p
A	-0.131	0.0473	-2.78	5.49e-03
B	-0.576	0.0562	-10.20	1.21e-24
C	-0.142	0.1100	-1.30	1.95e-01
D	1.450	0.0403	35.90	7.04e-283
E	2.260	0.1550	14.60	5.71e-48
F	1.630	0.1540	10.60	2.17e-26



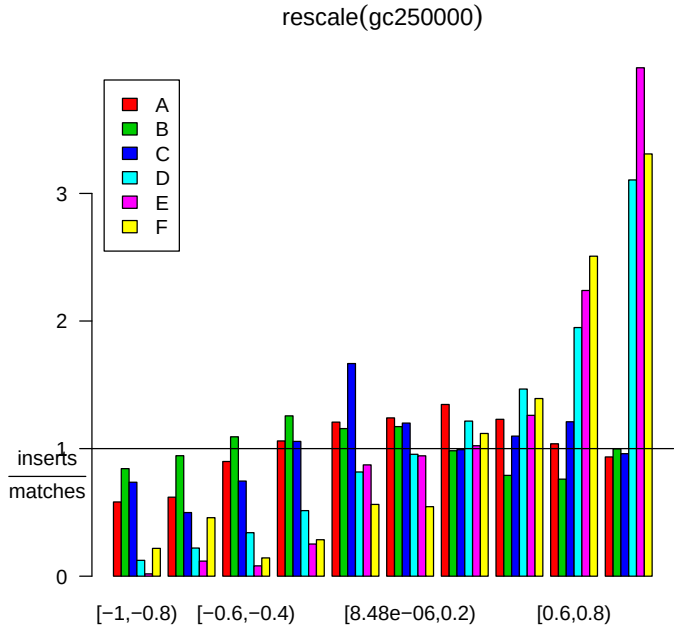
```
     coef     se      z         p
A -0.0581 0.0471 -1.230  2.17e-01
B -0.4880 0.0556 -8.770  1.71e-18
C -0.0293 0.1090 -0.268  7.89e-01
D  1.4600 0.0405 36.100 1.53e-285
E  2.2500 0.1560 14.500  1.66e-47
F  1.5800 0.1510 10.500  1.36e-25
```



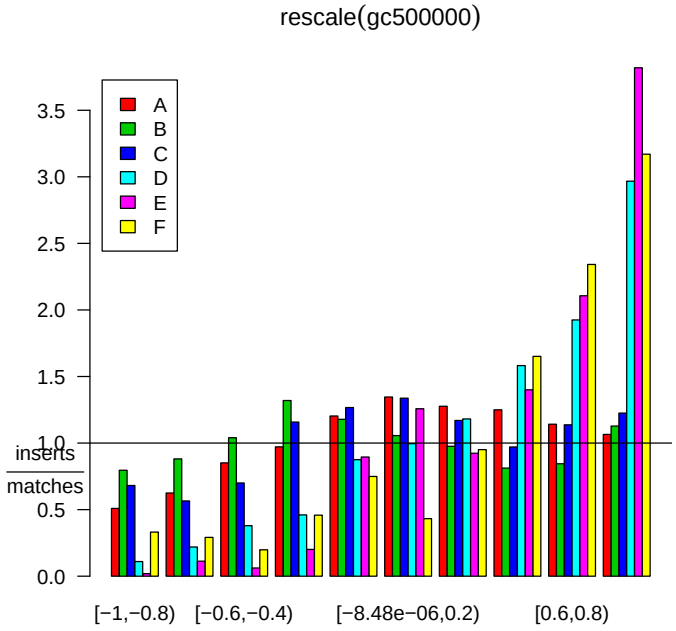
```
     coef     se      z         p
A  0.1030 0.0469  2.190  2.89e-02
B -0.3550 0.0547 -6.490  8.68e-11
C  0.0602 0.1090  0.554  5.80e-01
D  1.4600 0.0405 36.000 2.90e-284
E  2.2500 0.1540 14.600  2.87e-48
F  1.6000 0.1510 10.700  1.61e-26
```



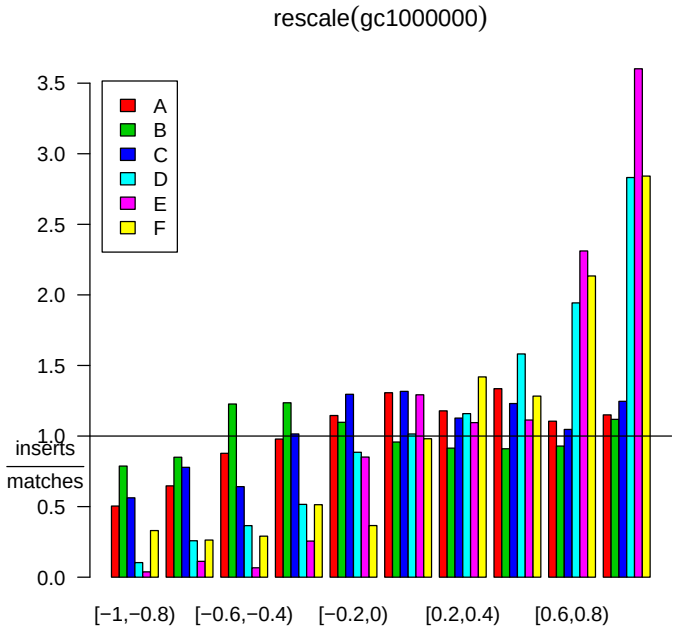
	coef	se	z	p
A	0.299	0.0467	6.41	1.45e-10
B	-0.108	0.0537	-2.02	4.38e-02
C	0.172	0.1080	1.59	1.12e-01
D	1.450	0.0402	36.00	1.55e-284
E	1.960	0.1380	14.20	6.94e-46
F	1.660	0.1510	10.90	6.67e-28



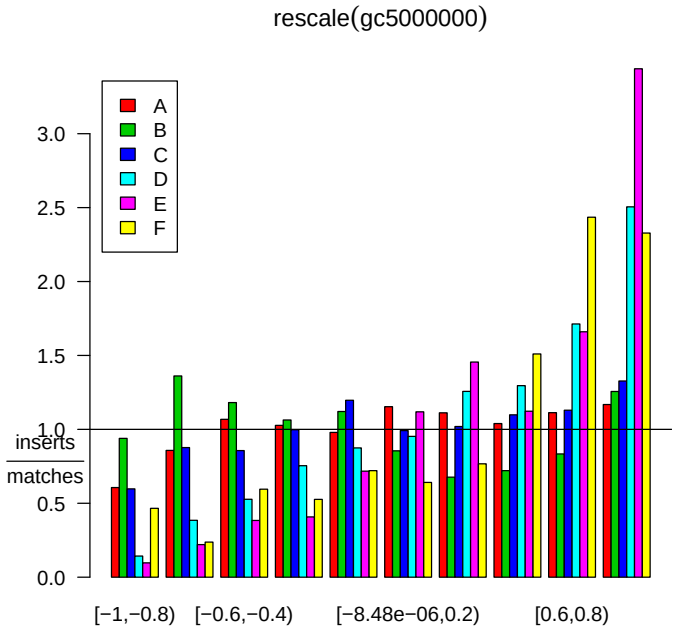
```
     coef     se     z         p
A  0.3980 0.0469  8.49  2.09e-17
B -0.0657 0.0536 -1.22  2.21e-01
C  0.3030 0.1090  2.79  5.31e-03
D  1.4500 0.0403 36.00 1.32e-283
E  2.0200 0.1410 14.40  8.39e-47
F  1.4300 0.1420 10.10  7.54e-24
```



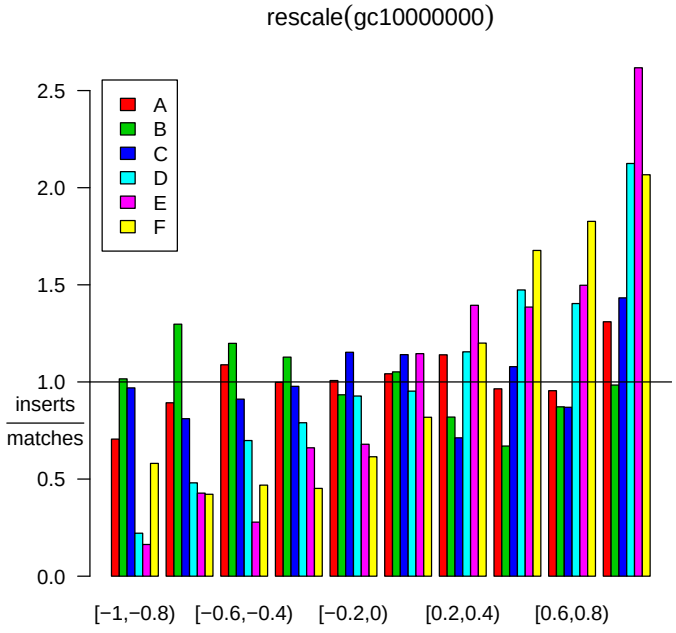
```
     coef     se     z         p
A  0.3940 0.0470  8.39  4.90e-17
B -0.0633 0.0536 -1.18  2.37e-01
C  0.3490 0.1090  3.20  1.37e-03
D  1.4000 0.0397 35.20 1.07e-270
E  1.9600 0.1380 14.20  8.78e-46
F  1.5900 0.1490 10.70  1.42e-26
```



	coef	se	z	p
A	0.220	0.0469	4.69	2.74e-06
B	-0.272	0.0543	-5.01	5.55e-07
C	0.204	0.1080	1.88	6.02e-02
D	1.040	0.0366	28.50	7.66e-179
E	1.540	0.1210	12.80	2.54e-37
F	1.110	0.1330	8.33	8.42e-17

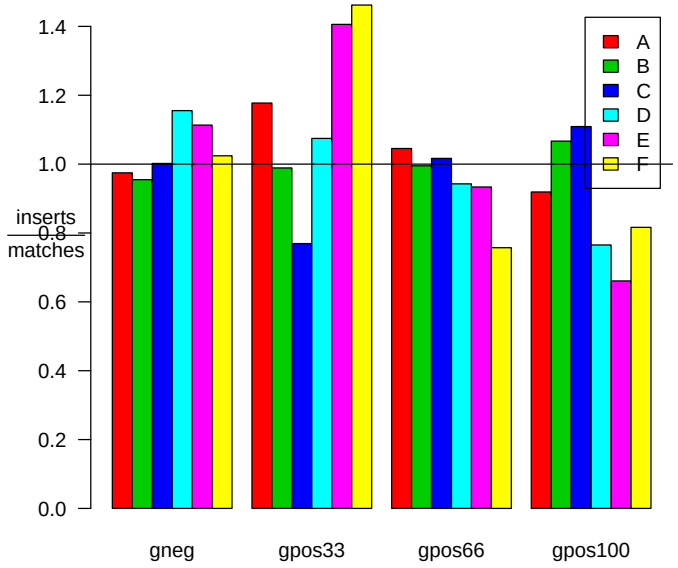


```
     coef     se      z         p
A  0.1410 0.0467  3.030  2.49e-03
B -0.2330 0.0540 -4.300  1.68e-05
C  0.0812 0.1080  0.749  4.54e-01
D  0.8170 0.0353 23.200 1.03e-118
E  1.3000 0.1140 11.300  7.62e-30
F  1.0900 0.1330  8.220  2.08e-16
```



8 Cytobands

Here we study the association of cytoband with insertion intensity. The data are obtained from
`http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg17/database/cytoBand.txt.gz`.



A formal test of significance attains a p-value of $< 2.22e-16$. Here is the table of coefficients of the log ratio of intensities for true insertion sites versus control insertion sites (comparing each category of Giemsa staining to 'gneg') along with their standard errors, z statistics, and p-values:

```
                    coef     se     z        p
cyto.typegpos100 -0.2080 0.0276 -7.52 5.43e-14
cyto.typegpos33   0.0352 0.0319  1.10 2.69e-01
cyto.typegpos66  -0.0905 0.0372 -2.43 1.50e-02
```

References

[1] Yvonne M.M. Bishop, Stephen E. Fienberg, and Paul W. Holland. *Discrete multivariate analyses: Theory and practice* (MIT Press, 1975).

[2] P. McCullagh and John A. Nelder. *Generalized linear models.* (Chapman & Hall ltd, 1999).

[3] Xiaolin Wu, Yuan Li, Bruce Crise, Shawn M. Burgess "Transcription Start Regions in the Human Genome Are Favored Targets for MLV Integration," *Science,* **300**(5626), (June 2003): 1749-1751.