Package 'pathlinkR'

May 2, 2024

Type Package

Title Analyze and interpret RNA-Seq results

Version 1.1.0

Description pathlinkR is an R package designed to facilitate analysis of RNA-Seq results. Specifically, our aim with pathlinkR was to provide a number of tools which take a list of DE genes and perform different analyses on them, aiding with the interpretation of results. Functions are included to perform pathway enrichment, with muliplte databases supported, and tools for visualizing these results. Genes can also be used to create and plot protein-protein interaction networks, all from inside of R.

biocViews GeneSetEnrichment, Network, Pathways, Reactome, RNASeq, NetworkEnrichment

BiocType Software

BugReports https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/issues

License GPL-3 + file LICENSE

URL https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

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Contents

`pathlinkR-package` *pathlinkR*

Description

pathlinkR a package for analyzing RNA-Seq data

Details

The pathlinkR package is a suite of functions designed to facilitate the analysis and visualization of RNA-Seq results. The main functions are:

- `eruption` - Create volcano plots from RNA-Seq results
- `plotFoldChange` - Heatmaps to visualize and compare gene expression across multiple conditions
- `pathwayEnrichment` - Test DE genes for enriched Reactome pathways or Hallmark terms, with different methods supported. Results can be visualized with `pathwayPlots`
- `ppiBuildNetwork` - Construct PPI networks from DE genes, using interaction data from InnateDB. Networks can be plotted with `ppiPlotNetwork`, tested for enriched pathways with `ppiEnrichNetwork`, or subnetworks extracted using `ppiExtractSubnetwork`
- `pathnetCreate` - Turn pathway enrichment results into a network of connected pathways, and create static plots with `pathnetGGraph` or interactive plots with `pathnetVisNetwork`

For more details, please see the package vignette by entering `vignette("pathlinkR")` into the console. Another document with more examples is linked near the top of the included vignette.

Any software-related questions can be posted on the Bioconductor Support site: `https://support.bioconductor.org`

The code is made publicly available on our Github page: `https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR`

Author(s)

Travis Blimkie, Andy An

See Also

Useful links:

- `https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR`
- Report bugs at `https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/issues`

.eruptionBreaks *INTERNAL Create manual breaks/labels for volcano plots*

Description

Internal function which is used to create even breaks for volcano plots produced by `eruption`.

Usage

```
.eruptionBreaks(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Length-two numeric vector to manually specify limits of the x-axis in log2 fold change; defaults to NA which lets ggplot2 determine the best values.

Value

ggplot scale object

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

.plotFoldChangeLegend *INTERNAL Construct heatmap legend*

Description

Helper function to handle heatmap legends without clutteing up the main function.

Usage

```
.plotFoldChangeLegend(.matFC, .log2FoldChange, .cellColours)
```

Arguments

`.matFC`	Matrix of fold change values
`.log2FoldChange`	Boolean denoting if values will be in log2
`.cellColours`	Colours for fold change values

Value

A list containing heatmap legend parameters and colour function

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

`.runSigora` *INTERNAL Wrapper around Sigora's enrichment function*

Description

Internal wrapper function to run Sigora and return the results with desired columns

Usage

```
.runSigora(enrichGenes, gpsRepo, pValFilter = NA)
```

Arguments

`enrichGenes`	Vector of genes to enrich
`gpsRepo`	GPS object to use for testing pathways
`pValFilter`	Desired threshold for filtering results

Value

A "data.frame" (tibble) of results from Sigora

References

https://cran.r-project.org/package=sigora

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

`.truncNeatly` *INTERNAL Break long strings at spaces*

Description

Trims a character string to the desired length, without breaking in the middle of a word (i.e. chops at the nearest space). Appends an ellipsis at the end to indicate some text has been removed.

Usage

```
.truncNeatly(x, l = 60)
```

Arguments

x	Character to be truncated
l	Desired maximum length for the output character

Value

Character vector

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

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eruption *Create a volcano plot of RNA-Seq results*

Description

Creates a volcano plot of genes from RNA-Seq results, with various options for tweaking the appearance. Ensembl gene IDs should be the rownames of the input object.

Usage

```
eruption(
  rnaseqResult,
  columnFC = NA,
  columnP = NA,
  pCutoff = 0.05,
  fcCutoff = 1.5,
  baseColour = "steelblue4",
  nonsigColour = "lightgrey",
  alpha = 0.5,
  pointSize = 1,
  title = NA,
  nonlog2 = FALSE,
  xaxis = NA,
  yaxis = NA,
  highlightGenes = c(),
  highlightColour = "red",
  highlightName = "Selected",
  label = "auto",
  n = 10,
  manualGenes = c(),
  removeUnannotated = TRUE,
  labelSize = 3.5,
  pad = 1.4
)
```

Arguments

rnaseqResult	Data frame of RNASeq results, with Ensembl gene IDs as rownames. Can be a "DESeqResults" or "TopTags" object, or a simple data frame. See "Details" for more information.
columnFC	Character; Column to plot along the x-axis, typically log2 fold change values. Only required when rnaseqResult is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.
columnP	Character; Column to plot along the y-axis, typically nominal or adjusted p values. Only required when rnaseqResult is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.
pCutoff	Adjusted p value cutoff, defaults to < 0.05
fcCutoff	Absolute fold change cutoff, defaults to > 1.5
baseColour	Colour of points for all significant DE genes ("steelblue4")
nonsigColour	Colour of non-significant DE genes ("lightgrey")
alpha	Transparency of the points (0.5)
pointSize	Size of the points (1)
title	Title of the plot
nonlog2	Show non-log2 fold changes instead of log2 fold change (FALSE)
xaxis	Length-two numeric vector to manually specify limits of the x-axis in log2 fold change; defaults to NA which lets ggplot2 determine the best values.
yaxis	Length-two numeric vector to manually specify limits of the y-axis (in -log10). Defaults to NA which lets ggplot2 determine the best values.
highlightGenes	Vector of genes to emphasize by colouring differently (e.g. genes of interest). Must be Ensembl IDs.
highlightColour	Colour for the genes specified in highlightGenes
highlightName	Optional name to call the highlightGenes (e.g. Unique, Shared, Immune related, etc.)
label	When set to "auto" (default), label the top n up- and down-regulated DE genes. When set to "highlight", label top n up- and down-regulated genes provided in highlightGenes. When set to "manual" label a custom selection of genes provided in manualGenes.
n	number of top up- and down-regulated genes to label. Applies when label is set to "auto" or "highlight".
manualGenes	If label="manual", these are the genes to be specifically label. Can be HGNC symbols or Ensembl gene IDs.
removeUnannotated	Boolean (TRUE): Remove genes without annotations (no HGNC symbol).
labelSize	Size of font for labels
pad	Padding of labels; adjust this if the labels overlap

Details

The input to `eruption()` can be of class "DESeqResults" (from `DESeq2`), "TopTags" (`edgeR`), or a simple data frame. When providing either of the former, the columns to plot are automatically pulled ("log2FoldChange" and "padj" for DESeqResults, or "logFC" and "FDR" for TopTags). Otherwise, the arguments "columnFC" and "columnP" must be specified. If one wishes to override the default behaviour for "DESeqResults" or "TopTags" (e.g. plot nominal p values on the y-axis), convert those objects to data frames, then supply "columnFC" and "columnP".

The argument `highlightGenes` can be used to draw attention to a specific set of genes, e.g. those from a pathway of interest. Setting the argument `label="highlight"` will also mean those same genes (at least some of them) will be given labels, further emphasizing them in the volcano plot.

Since this function returns a ggplot object, further custom changes could be applied using the standard ggplot2 functions (`labs()`, `theme()`, etc.).

Value

Volcano plot of genes from an RNA-Seq experiment; a "ggplot" object

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")
eruption(rnaseqResult=exampleDESeqResults[[1]])
```

---

exampleDESeqResults *List of example results from DESeq2*

Description

List of example results from DESeq2

Usage

```
data(exampleDESeqResults)
```

Format

A list of two "DESeqResults" objects, each with 5000 rows and 6 columns:

baseMean A combined score for the gene

log2FoldChange Fold change value for the gene

lfcSE Standard error for the fold change value

stat The statistic value

pvalue The nominal p value for the gene

padj The adjusted p value for the gene

Value

An object of class "list"

Source

For details on DESeq2 and its data structures/methods, please see https://bioconductor.org/packages/DESeq2/

`getPathwayDistances` *Calculate pairwise distances from a table of pathways and genes*

Description

Given a data frame of pathways and their member genes, calculate the pairwise distances using a constructed identity matrix. Zero means two pathways are identical, while one means two pathways share no genes in common.

Usage

```
getPathwayDistances(pathwayData = sigoraDatabase, distMethod = "jaccard")
```

Arguments

`pathwayData`	Three column data frame of pathways and their constituent genes. Defaults to the provided `sigoraDatabase` object, but can be any set of Reactome pathways. Must contain Ensembl gene IDs in the first column, human Reactome pathway IDs in the second, and pathway descriptions in the third.
`distMethod`	Character; method used to determine pairwise pathway distances. Can be any option supported by `vegan::vegdist()`.

Value

Matrix of the pairwise pathway distances (dissimilarity) based on overlap of their constituent genes; object of class "matrix".

References

None.

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
# Here we'll use a subset of all the pathways, to save time
data("sigoraDatabase")

getPathwayDistances(
    pathwayData=dplyr::slice_head(
        dplyr::arrange(sigoraDatabase, pathwayId),
        prop=0.05
    ),
    distMethod="jaccard"
)
```

---

groupedPathwayColours *Colour assignments for grouped pathways*

Description

Colour assignments for grouped pathways

Usage

```
data(groupedPathwayColours)
```

Format

A length 8 named vector of hex colour values

Value

An object of class "character"

---

hallmarkDatabase *Table of Hallmark gene sets and their genes*

Description

Table of Hallmark gene sets and their genes

Usage

```
data(hallmarkDatabase)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 8,209 rows and 2 columns

pathwayId Name of the Hallmark Gene Set

ensemblGeneId Ensembl gene IDs

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

For more information on the MSigDB Hallmark gene sets, please see https://www.gsea-msigdb.org/gsea/msigdb/collections.jsp

---

innateDbPPI *InnateDB PPI data*

Description

A data frame containing human PPI data from InnateDB, from the entry "All Experimentally Validated Interactions (updated weekly)" at https://innatedb.com/redirect.do?go=downloadImported. A few important steps have been taken to filter the data, namely the removal of duplicate interactions, and removing interactions that have the same components but are swapped between A and B.

Usage

```
data(innateDbPPI)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 152,256 rows and 2 columns:

ensemblGeneA Ensembl gene ID for the first gene/protein in the interaction

ensemblGeneB Ensembl gene ID for the second gene/protein in the interaction

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

For more details on the data sourced from InnateDB, please see their website: https://www.innatedb.com

`mappingFile` *Table of human gene ID mappings*

Description

A data frame to aid in mapping human gene IDs between different formats, inclusing Ensembl IDs, HGNC symbols, and Entrez IDs. Mapping information was sourced using `biomaRt` and `AnnotationDbi`.

Usage

```
data(mappingFile)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 43,993 rows and 3 columns

ensemblGeneId Ensembl IDs

hgncSymbol HGNC symbols

entrezGeneId NCBI Entrez IDs

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

See https://bioconductor.org/packages/biomaRt/ and https://bioconductor.org/packages/AnnotationDbi/ for information on each of the utilized packages and functions.

`pathnetCreate` *Create a pathway network from enrichment results and a pathway interaction foundation*

Description

Creates a tidygraph network object from the provided pathway information, ready to be visualized with `pathnetGGraph` or `pathnetVisNetwork`.

Usage

```
pathnetCreate(
  pathwayEnrichmentResult,
  columnId = "pathwayId",
  columnP = "pValueAdjusted",
  foundation,
  trim = TRUE,
  trimOrder = 1
)
```

Arguments

pathwayEnrichmentResult	Data frame of results from `pathwayEnrichment` run with Sigora or ReactomePA (should be based on Reactome data).
columnId	Character; column containing the Reactome pathway IDs. Defaults to "pathwayID".
columnP	Character; column containing the adjusted p values. Defaults to "pValueAdjusted".
foundation	List of pathway pairs to use in constructing a network. Typically this will be the output from `createFoundation`.
trim	Remove independent subgraphs which don't contain any enriched pathways (default is `TRUE`).
trimOrder	Order to use when removing subgraphs; Higher values will keep more non-enriched pathway nodes. Defaults to `1`.

Details

With the "trim" option enabled, nodes (pathways) and subgraphs which are not sufficiently connected to enriched pathways will be removed. How aggressively this is done can be controlled via the `trimOrder` argument, and the optimal value will depend on the number of enriched pathways and the number of interacting pathways (i.e. number of rows in "foundation").

Value

A pathway network as a "tidygraph" object, with the following columns for nodes:

pathwayId	Reactome pathway ID
pathwayName	Reactome pathway name
comparison	Name of source comparison, if this pathway was enriched
direction	Whether an enriched pathway was found in all genes or up- or down-regulated genes
pValue	Nominal p-value from the enrichment result
pValueAdjusted	Corrected p-value from the enrichment
genes	Candidate genes for the given pathway if it was enriched

numCandidateGenes	Number of candidate genes
numBgGenes	Number of background genes
geneRatio	Ratio of candidate and background genes
totalGenes	Total number of DE genes tested, for an enriched pathway
topLevelPathway	Highest level Reactome term for a given pathway
groupedPathway	Custom pathway category used in visualizations

For edges, the following information is also included:

from	Starting node (row number) for the edge
to	Ending node (row number) for the edge
similarity	Similarity of two nodes/pathways
distance	Inverse of similarity

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("sigoraDatabase", "sigoraExamples")

pathwayDistancesJaccard <- getPathwayDistances(
    pathwayData=dplyr::slice_head(
        dplyr::arrange(sigoraDatabase, pathwayId),
        prop=0.05
    ),
    distMethod="jaccard"
)

startingPathways <- pathnetFoundation(
    mat=pathwayDistancesJaccard,
    maxDistance=0.8
)

pathnetCreate(
    pathwayEnrichmentResult=sigoraExamples[grepl(
        "Pos",
        sigoraExamples$comparison
    ), ],
    foundation=startingPathways,
    trim=TRUE,
    trimOrder=1
)
```

`pathnetFoundation` *Create the foundation for pathway networks using pathway distances*

Description

From a "n by n" distance matrix, generate a table of interacting pathways to use in constructing a pathway network. The cutoff can be adjusted to have more or fewer edges in the final network, depending on the number of pathways involved, i.e. the number of enriched pathways you're trying to visualize.

The desired cutoff will also vary based on the distance measure used, so some trial-and-error may be needed to find an appropriate value.

Usage

```
pathnetFoundation(mat, maxDistance = NA, propToKeep = NA)
```

Arguments

`mat`	Matrix of distances between pathways, i.e. 0 means two pathways are identical. Should match the output from `getPathwayDistances`.
`maxDistance`	Numeric distance cutoff (less than or equal) used to determine if two pathways should share an edge. Pathway pairs with a distance of 0 are always removed. One of `maxDistance` or `propToKeep` must be provided.
`propToKeep`	Top proportion of pathway pairs to keep as edges, ranked based distance. One of `maxDistance` or `propToKeep` must be provided.

Value

A "data.frame" (tibble) of interacting pathway pairs with the following columns:

`pathwayName1`	Name of the first pathway in the pair
`pathwayName2`	Name of the second pathway in the pair
`distance`	Distance measure for the two pathways
`pathway1`	Reactome ID for the first pathway in the pair
`pathway2`	Reactome ID for the first pathway in the pair

References

None.

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("sigoraDatabase")

pathwayDistancesJaccard <- getPathwayDistances(
    pathwayData=dplyr::slice_head(
        dplyr::arrange(sigoraDatabase, pathwayId),
        prop=0.05
    ),
    distMethod="jaccard"
)

startingPathways <- pathnetFoundation(
    mat=pathwayDistancesJaccard,
    maxDistance=0.8
)
```

---

pathnetGGraph *Visualize enriched Reactome pathways as a static network*

Description

Plots the network object generated from `createPathnet`, creating a visual representation of pathway similarity/interactions based on overlapping genes.

Usage

```
pathnetGGraph(
  network,
  networkLayout = "nicely",
  nodeSizeRange = c(4, 8),
  nodeBorderWidth = 1.5,
  nodeLabelSize = 5,
  nodeLabelColour = "black",
  nodeLabelAlpha = 0.67,
  nodeLabelOverlaps = 6,
  labelProp = 0.25,
  segColour = "black",
  edgeColour = "grey30",
  edgeWidthRange = c(0.33, 3),
  edgeAlpha = 1,
  themeBaseSize = 16
)
```

Arguments

`network`	Tidygraph network object, output from `createPathnet`.

`networkLayout` Desired layout for the network visualization. Defaults to "nicely", but supports any method found in `?layout_tbl_graph_igraph`

`nodeSizeRange` Size range for nodes, mapped to significance (Bonferroni p-value). Defaults to `c(4, 8)`.

`nodeBorderWidth` Width of borders on nodes, defaults to 1.5

`nodeLabelSize` Size of node labels; defaults to 5.

`nodeLabelColour` Colour of the node labels; defaults to "black".

`nodeLabelAlpha` Transparency of node labels. Defaults to `0.67`.

`nodeLabelOverlaps` Max overlaps for node labels, from `ggrepel`. Defaults to `6`.

`labelProp` Proportion of "interactor" (i.e. non-enriched) pathways that the function will attempt to label. E.g. setting this to 0.5 (the default) means half of the non-enriched pathways will *potentially* be labeled - it won't be exact because the node labeling is done with `ggrepel`.

`segColour` Colour of line segments connecting labels to nodes. Defaults to "black".

`edgeColour` Colour of network edges; defaults to "grey30".

`edgeWidthRange` Range of edge widths, mapped to `log10(similarity)`. Defaults to `c(0.33, 3)`.

`edgeAlpha` Alpha value for edges; defaults to `1`.

`themeBaseSize` Base font size for all plot elements. Defaults to `16`.

Details

A note regarding node labels: The function tries to prioritize labeling enriched pathways (filled nodes), with the `labelProp` argument determining roughly how many of the remaining interactor pathways might get labels. You'll likely need to tweak this value, and try different seeds, to get the desired effect.

Value

A pathway network or "pathnet"; a plot object of class "ggplot"

References

None.

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("sigoraDatabase", "sigoraExamples")

pathwayDistancesJaccard <- getPathwayDistances(
    pathwayData=dplyr::slice_head(
        dplyr::arrange(sigoraDatabase, pathwayId),
        prop=0.05
    ),
    distMethod="jaccard"
)

startingPathways <- pathnetFoundation(
    mat=pathwayDistancesJaccard,
    maxDistance=0.8
)

exPathnet <- pathnetCreate(
    pathwayEnrichmentResult=sigoraExamples[grepl(
        "Pos",
        sigoraExamples$comparison
    ), ],
    foundation=startingPathways,
    trim=TRUE,
    trimOrder=1
)

pathnetGGraph(
    exPathnet,
    labelProp=0.1,
    nodeLabelSize=4,
    nodeLabelOverlaps=8,
    segColour="red"
)
```

`pathnetVisNetwork` *Visualize enriched Reactome pathways as an interactive network*

Description

Plots the network object generated from `createPathnet`, creating a visual and interactive representation of similarities/ interactions between pathways using their overlapping genes.

Usage

```
pathnetVisNetwork(
  network,
  networkLayout = "layout_nicely",
  nodeSizeRange = c(20, 50),
```

```
  nodeBorderWidth = 2.5,
  labelNodes = TRUE,
  nodeLabelSize = 60,
  nodeLabelColour = "black",
  edgeColour = "#848484",
  edgeWidthRange = c(5, 20),
  highlighting = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

network	Tidygraph network object as output by createPathnet
networkLayout	Desired layout for the network visualization. Defaults to "layout_nicely", and should support most igraph layouts. See ?visIgraphLayout for more details.
nodeSizeRange	Node size is mapped to the negative log of the Bonferroni-adjusted p value, and this length-two numeric vector controls the minimum and maximum. Defaults to c(20, 50).
nodeBorderWidth	Size of the node border, defaults to 2.5
labelNodes	Boolean determining if nodes should be labeled. Note it will only ever label enriched nodes/pathways.
nodeLabelSize	Size of the node labels in pixels; defaults to 60.
nodeLabelColour	Colour of the node labels; defaults to "black".
edgeColour	Colour of network edges; defaults to "#848484".
edgeWidthRange	Edge width is mapped to the similarity measure (one over distance). This length-two numeric vector controls the minimum and maximum width of edges. Defaults to c(5, 20).
highlighting	When clicking on a node, should directly neighbouring nodes be highlighted (other nodes are dimmed)? Defaults to TRUE.

Details

This function makes use of the visNetwork library, which allows for various forms of interactivity, such as including text when hovering over nodes, node selection and dragging (including multiple selections), and highlighting nodes belonging to a larger group (e.g. top-level Reactome category).

Value

An interactive pathway, network or "pathnet"; object of class "visNetwork"

References

https://datastorm-open.github.io/visNetwork/

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("sigoraDatabase", "sigoraExamples")

pathwayDistancesJaccard <- getPathwayDistances(
    pathwayData=dplyr::slice_head(
        dplyr::arrange(sigoraDatabase, pathwayId),
        prop=0.05
    ),
    distMethod="jaccard"
)

startingPathways <- pathnetFoundation(
    mat=pathwayDistancesJaccard,
    maxDistance=0.8
)

exPathnet <- pathnetCreate(
    pathwayEnrichmentResult=sigoraExamples[grepl(
        "Pos",
        sigoraExamples$comparison
    ), ],
    foundation=startingPathways,
    trim=TRUE,
    trimOrder=1
)

pathnetVisNetwork(exPathnet)
```

---

pathwayCategories *Top-level pathway categories*

Description

A data frame containing all Reactome pathways and Hallmark terms, along with a manually-curated top-level category for each entry.

Usage

```
data(pathwayCategories)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 2685 rows and 5 columns

pathwayId Reactome or Hallmark pathway identifier

pathwayName Pathway name

topLevelPathway Top hierarchy pathway term, shortened in some cases

groupedPathway Top grouped pathway, 8 for Reactome

topLevelOriginal Original top pathway name

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

See https://reactome.org/ and https://www.gsea-msigdb.org/gsea/msigdb/collections.jsp for information on each of these databases.

`pathwayEnrichment` *Test significant DE genes for enriched pathways*

Description

This function provides a simple and consistent interface to three different pathway enrichment tools: Sigora and ReactomePA (which both test for Reactome pathways), and MSigDB Hallmark gene set enrichment.

Usage

```
pathwayEnrichment(
  inputList,
  columnFC = NA,
  columnP = NA,
  filterInput = TRUE,
  pCutoff = 0.05,
  fcCutoff = 1.5,
  split = TRUE,
  analysis = "sigora",
  filterResults = "default",
  gpsRepo = "default",
  geneUniverse = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`inputList`	A list, with each element containing RNA-Seq results as a "DESeqResults", "TopTags", or "data.frame" object. Rownames of each table must contain Ensembl Gene IDs. The list names are used as the comparison name for each element (e.g. "COVID vs Healthy"). See Details for more information on supported input types.
`columnFC`	Character; Column to plot along the x-axis, typically log2 fold change values. Only required when `rnaseqResult` is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.
`columnP`	Character; Column to plot along the y-axis, typically nominal or adjusted p values. Only required when `rnaseqResult` is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.

filterInput	When providing list of data frames containing the unfiltered RNA-Seq results (i.e. not all genes are significant), set this to TRUE to remove non-significant genes using the thresholds set by the pCutoff and fcCutoff. When this argument is FALSE its assumed your passing a pre-filtered data in inputList, and no more filtering will be done.
pCutoff	Adjusted p value cutoff when filtering. Defaults to < 0.05.
fcCutoff	Minimum absolute fold change value when filtering. Defaults to > 1.5
split	Boolean (TRUE); Split into up- and down-regulated DE genes using the fold change column, and do enrichment independently on each. Results are combined at the end, with an added "direction" column.
analysis	Method/database to use for enrichment analysis. The default is "sigora", but can also be "reactomepa" or "hallmark"
filterResults	Should the output be filtered for significance? Use 1 to return the unfiltered results, or any number less than 1 for a custom p-value cutoff. If left as default, the significance cutoff for Sigora is 0.001, or 0.05 for ReactomePA and Hallmark.
gpsRepo	Only applies to analysis="sigora". Gene Pair Signature object for Sigora to use to test for enriched pathways. Leaving this set as "default" will use the "reaH" GPS object from Sigora, or you can provide your own custom GPS repository.
geneUniverse	Only applies when analysis is "reactomepa" or "hallmark". The set of background genes to use when testing with ReactomePA or Hallmark gene sets. For ReactomePA this must be a character vector of Entrez genes. For Hallmark, it must be Ensembl IDs.
verbose	Logical; If FALSE (the default), don't print info/progress mesages.

Details

inputList must be a named list of RNA-Seq results, with each element being of class "DESeqResults" from DESeq2, "TopTags" from edgeR, or a simple data frame. For the first two cases, column names are expected to be the standard defined by each class ("log2FoldChange" and "padj" for "DESeqResults", and "logFC" and "FDR" for "TopTags"). Hence for these two cases the arguments columnFC and columnP can be left as NA.

In the last case (elements are "data.frame"), both columnFC and columnP must be supplied when filterInput=TRUE, and columnFC must be given if split=TRUE.

Value

A "data.frame" (tibble) of pathway enrichment results for all input comparisons, with the following columns:

comparison	Source comparison from the names of inputList
direction	Whether the pathway was enriched in all genes (split=FALSE), or up- or down-regulated genes (split=TRUE)
pathwayId	Pathway identifier
pathwayName	Pathway name

pValue	Nominal p value for the pathway
pValueAdjusted	p value, corrected for multiple testing
genes	Candidate genes, which were DE for the comparison and also in the pathway
numCandidateGenes	Number of candidate genes
numBgGenes	Number of background genes for the pathway
geneRatio	Ratio of candidate and background genes
totalGenes	Number of DE genes which were tested for enriched pathways
topLevelPathway	High level Reactome term which serves to group similar pathways

References

Sigora: https://cran.r-project.org/package=sigora ReactomePA: https://www.bioconductor.org/packages/ReactomePA/ MSigDB/Hallmark: https://www.gsea-msigdb.org/gsea/msigdb/collections.jsp

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

pathwayEnrichment(
    inputList=exampleDESeqResults[1],
    filterInput=TRUE,
    split=TRUE,
    analysis="hallmark",
    filterResults="default"
)
```

`pathwayPlots` *Plot pathway enrichment results*

Description

Creates a plot to visualize and compare pathway enrichment results from multiple DE comparisons. Can automatically assign each pathway into an informative top-level category.

Usage

```
pathwayPlots(
  pathwayEnrichmentResults,
  columns = 1,
  specificTopPathways = "any",
  specificPathways = "any",
  colourValues = c("blue", "red"),
  nameWidth = 35,
  nameRows = 1,
  xAngle = "angled",
  maxPVal = 50,
  intercepts = NA,
  includeGeneRatio = FALSE,
  size = 5,
  legendMultiply = 1,
  showNumGenes = FALSE,
  pathwayPosition = "right",
  newGroupNames = NA
)
```

Arguments

pathwayEnrichmentResults	Data frame of results from the function enrichPathway
columns	Number of columns to split the pathways across, particularly relevant if there are many significant pathways. Can specify up to 3 columns, with a default of 1.
specificTopPathways	Only plot pathways from a specific vector of "topLevelPathway". Defaults to "any" which includes all pathway results, or see unique(pathwayEnrichmentResults$topLevelPathwa (i.e. the input) for possible values.
specificPathways	Only plot specific pathways. Defaults to "any".
colourValues	Length-two character vector of colours to use for the scale. Defaults to c("blue", "red").
nameWidth	How many characters to show for pathway name before truncating? Defaults to 35.
nameRows	How much to rows to wrap across for the pathway name? Defaults to 1.
xAngle	Angle of x axis labels, set to "angled" (45 degrees), "horizontal" (0 degrees), or "vertical" (90 degrees).
maxPVal	P values below 10 ^ -maxPVal will be set to that value.
intercepts	Add vertical lines to separate different groupings, by providing a vector of intercepts (e.g. c(1.5, 2.5)). Defaults to NA.
includeGeneRatio	Boolean (FALSE). Should the gene ratio be included as an aesthetic mapping?If so, then it is attributed to the size of the triangles.

size	Size of points if not scaling to gene ratio. Defaults to 5.
legendMultiply	Size of the legend, e.g. increase if there are a lot of pathways which makes the legend small and unreadable by comparison. Defaults to 1, i.e. no increase in legend size.
showNumGenes	Boolean, defaults to FALSE. Show the number of genes for each comparison as brackets under the comparison's name.
pathwayPosition	Whether to have the y-axis labels (pathway names) on the left or right side. Default is "right".
newGroupNames	If you want to change the names of the comparisons to different names. Input a vector in the order as they appear.

Value

A plot of enriched pathways; a "ggplot" object

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("sigoraExamples")
pathwayPlots(sigoraExamples, columns=2)
```

`plotFoldChange` *Create a heatmap of fold changes to visualize RNA-Seq results*

Description

Creates a heatmap of fold changes values for results from RNA-Seq results, with various parameters to tweak the appearance.

Usage

```
plotFoldChange(
  inputList,
  columnFC = NA,
  columnP = NA,
  pathName = NA,
  pathId = NA,
  genesToPlot = NA,
  manualTitle = NA,
  titleSize = 14,
  geneFormat = "ensembl",
  pCutoff = 0.05,
```

```
  fcCutoff = 1.5,
  cellColours = c("blue", "white", "red"),
  cellBorder = gpar(col = "grey"),
  plotSignificantOnly = TRUE,
  showStars = TRUE,
  hideNonsigFC = TRUE,
  vjust = 0.75,
  rot = 0,
  invert = FALSE,
  log2FoldChange = FALSE,
  colSplit = NA,
  clusterRows = TRUE,
  clusterColumns = FALSE,
  colAngle = 90,
  colCenter = TRUE,
  rowAngle = 0,
  rowCenter = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

inputList	A list, with each element containing RNA-Seq results as a "DESeqResults", "TopTags", or "data.frame" object, with Ensembl gene IDs in the rownames. The list names are used as the comparison name for each dataframe (e.g. "COVID vs Healthy"). See Details for more information on supported input types.
columnFC	Character; Column to plot along the x-axis, typically log2 fold change values. Only required when `rnaseqResult` is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.
columnP	Character; Column to plot along the y-axis, typically nominal or adjusted p values. Only required when `rnaseqResult` is a simple data frame. Defaults to NA.
pathName	The name of a Reactome pathway to pull genes from, also used for the plot title. Alternative to `pathID`.
pathId	ID of a Reactome pathway to pull genes from. Alternative to `pathName`.
genesToPlot	Vector of Ensembl gene IDs you want to plot, instead of pulling the genes from a pathway, i.e. this option and `pathName`/`pathID` are mutually exclusive.
manualTitle	Provide your own title, and override the use of a pathway name the title.
titleSize	Font size for the title.
geneFormat	Type of genes given in `genesToPlot`. Default is Ensembl gene IDs ("ensembl"), but can also input a vector of HGNC symbols ("hgnc").
pCutoff	P value cutoff, default is <0.05
fcCutoff	Absolute fold change cutoff, default is >1.5
cellColours	Vector specifying desired colours to use for the cells in the heatmap. Defaults to `c("blue", "white", "red")`.
cellBorder	A call to `grid::gpar()` to specify borders between cells in the heatmap. The default is `gpar(col="grey")`. To remove borders set to `gpar(col=NA)`

plotSignificantOnly
: Boolean (TRUE). Only plot genes that are differentially expressed (i.e. they pass pCutoff and fcCutoff) in any comparison from the provided list of data frames.

showStars
: Boolean (TRUE) show significance stars on the heatmap

hideNonsigFC
: Boolean (TRUE). If a gene is significant in one comparison but not in another, this will set the colour of the non- significant gene as grey to visually emphasize the significant genes. If set to FALSE, it will be set the colour to the fold change, and if the p value passes pCutoff, it will also display the p value (the asterisks will be grey instead of black).

vjust
: Adjustment of the position of the significance stars. Default is 0.75. May need to adjust if there are many genes.

rot
: Rotation of the position of the significance stars. Default is 0.

invert
: Boolean (FALSE). The default setting plots genes as rows and comparisons as columns. Setting this to TRUE will place genes as columns and comparisons as rows.

log2FoldChange
: Boolean (FALSE). Default plots the fold changes in the legend as the true fold change. Set to TRUE if you want log2 fold change.

colSplit
: A vector, with the same length as inputList, which assigns each data frame in inputList to a group, and splits the heatmap on these larger groupings. The order of groups in the heatmap will be carried over, so one can alter the order of inputList and colSplit to affect the heatmap. This argument will be ignored if clusterColumns is set to TRUE. See Details for more information.

clusterRows
: Boolean (TRUE). Whether to cluster the rows (genes). May need to change if invert=TRUE.

clusterColumns
: Boolean (FALSE). Whether to cluster the columns (comparisons). Will override order of colSplit if set to TRUE. May need to change if invert=TRUE.

colAngle
: Angle of column text. Defaults to 90.

colCenter
: Whether to center column text. Default is TRUE, but it should be set to FALSE if the column name is angled (e.g. colAngle=45).

rowAngle
: Angle of row text, defaults to 0.

rowCenter
: Whether to center column text. The default is FALSE, but it should be set to TRUE if vertical column name (e.g. rowAngle=90).

Details

All elements of inputList should belong to one of the following classes: "DESeqResults" from DESeq2, "TopTags" from edgeR, or a simple "data.frame". In the first two cases, the proper columns for fold change and p values are detected automatically ("log2FoldChange" and "padj" for "DESeqResults", or "logFC" and "FDR" for "TopTags"). In the third case, the arguments columnFC and columnP must be supplied. Additionally, if one wished to override the default columns for either "DESeqResults" or "TopTags" objects, simply coerce the object to a simple "data.frame" and supply columnFC and columnP as desired.

The cellColours argument is designed to map a range of negative and positive values to the three provided colours, with zero as the middle colour. If the plotted matrix contains only positive (or negative) values, then it will become a two-colour scale, white-to-red (or blue-to-white).

The `colSplit` argument can be used to define larger groups represented in `inputList`. For example, consider an experiment comparing two different treatments to an untreated control, in both wild type and mutant cells. This would give the following comparisons: "wildtype_treatment1_vs_untreated", "wildtype_treatment2_vs_untreated", "mutant_treatment1_vs_untreated", and "mutant_treatment2_vs_untreated". One could then specify `colSplit` as `c("Wild type", "Wild type", "Mutant", "Mutant")` to make the wild type and mutant results more visually distinct.

Value

A heatmap of fold changes for genes of interest; an "ggplot" class object

References

https://bioconductor.org/packages/ComplexHeatmap/

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

plotFoldChange(
    exampleDESeqResults,
    pathName="Generation of second messenger molecules"
)
```

---

ppiBuildNetwork *Construct a PPI network from input genes and InnateDB's database*

Description

Creates a protein-protein interaction (PPI) network using data from InnateDB, with options for network order, and filtering input.

Usage

```
ppiBuildNetwork(
  rnaseqResult,
  filterInput = TRUE,
  columnFC = NA,
  columnP = NA,
  pCutoff = 0.05,
  fcCutoff = 1.5,
  order = "zero",
  hubMeasure = "betweenness",
  ppiData = innateDbPPI
)
```

Arguments

rnaseqResult	An object of class "DESeqResults", "TopTags", or a simple data frame. See Details for more information on input types.
filterInput	If providing list of data frames containing the unfiltered output from DESeq2::results(), set this to TRUE to filter for DE genes using the thresholds set by the pCutoff and fcCutoff arguments. When FALSE it's assumed your passing the filtered results into inputList and no more filtering will be done.
columnFC	Character; optional column containing fold change values, used only when filterInput=TRUE and the input is a data frame.
columnP	Character; optional column containing p values, used only when filterInput=TRUE and the input is a data frame.
pCutoff	Adjusted p value cutoff, defaults to <0.05
fcCutoff	Absolute fold change cutoff, defaults to an absolute value of >1.5
order	Desired network order. Possible options are "zero" (default), "first," "minSimple."
hubMeasure	Character denoting what measure should be used in determining which nodes to highlight as hubs when plotting the network. Options include "betweenness" (default), "degree", and "hubscore". These represent network statistics calculated by their respective tidygraph::centrality_x, functions.
ppiData	Data frame of PPI data; must contain rows of interactions as pairs of Ensembl gene IDs, with columns named "ensemblGeneA" and "ensemblGeneB". Defaults to pre-packaged InnateDB PPI data.

Details

The input to ppiBuildNetwork() can be a "DESeqResults" object (from DESeq2), "TopTags" (edgeR), or a simple data frame. When not providing a basic data frame, the columns for filtering are automatically pulled ("log2FoldChange" and "padj" for DESeqResults, or "logFC" and "FDR" for TopTags). Otherwise, the arguments "columnFC" and "columnP" must be specified.

The "hubMeasure" argument determines how ppiBuildNetwork assesses connectedness of nodes in the network, which will be used to highlight nodes when visualizing with ppiPlotNetwork. The options are "degree", "betweenness", or "hubscore". This last option uses the igraph implementation of the Kleinburg hub centrality score - details on this method can be found at ?igraph::hub_score.

Value

A Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) network; a "tidygraph" object for plotting or further analysis, with the minimum set of columns for nodes (additional columns from the input will also be included):

name	Ensembl gene ID for the node
degree	Degree of the node, i.e. the number of interactions
betweenness	Betweenness measure for the node
seed	TRUE when the node was part of the input list of genes

hubScore	Special hubScore for each node. The suffix denotes the measure being used; e.g. "hubScoreBtw" is for betweenness
hgncSymbol	HGNC gene name for the node

Additionally the following columns are provided for edges:

from	Starting node for the interaction/edge as a row number
to	Ending node for the interaction/edge as a row number

References

InnateDB: https://www.innatedb.com/

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

ppiBuildNetwork(
    rnaseqResult=exampleDESeqResults[[1]],
    filterInput=TRUE,
    order="zero"
)
```

---

ppiCleanNetwork *Clean GraphML or JSON input*

Description

Takes network file (GraphML or JSON) and process it into a tidygraph object, adding network statistics along the way.

Usage

```
ppiCleanNetwork(network)
```

Arguments

network	tidygraph object from a GraphML or JSON file

Details

This function was designed so that networks created by other packages or websites (e.g. https://networkanalyst.ca) could be imported and visualized with ppiPlotNetwork.

Value

A Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) network; a "tidygraph" object, with the minimal set of columns (other from the input are also included):

`name`	Identifier for the node
`degree`	Degree of the node, i.e. the number of interactions
`betweenness`	Betweenness measure for the node
`seed`	TRUE when the node was part of the input list of genes
`hubScore`	Special hubScore for each node. The suffix denotes the measure being used; e.g. "hubScoreBtw" is for betweenness
`hgncSymbol`	HGNC gene name for the node

Additionally the following columns are provided for edges:

`from`	Starting node for the interaction/edge as a row number
`to`	Ending node for the interaction/edge as a row number

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/

Examples

```
tj1 <- jsonlite::read_json(
    system.file("extdata/networkAnalystExample.json", package="pathlinkR"),
    simplifyVector=TRUE
)

tj2 <- igraph::graph_from_data_frame(
    d=dplyr::select(tj1$edges, source, target),
    directed=FALSE,
    vertices=dplyr::select(
        tj1$nodes,
        id,
        label,
        x,
        y,
        "types"=molType,
        expr
    )
)

tj3 <- ppiCleanNetwork(tidygraph::as_tbl_graph(tj2))
```

`ppiEnrichNetwork` *Test a PPI network for enriched pathways*

Description

Test a PPI network for enriched pathways

Usage

```
ppiEnrichNetwork(
  network,
  analysis = "sigora",
  filterResults = "default",
  gpsRepo = "default",
  geneUniverse = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`network`	A "tidygraph" network object, with Ensembl IDs in the first column of the node table
`analysis`	Default is "sigora", but can also be "reactomepa" or "hallmark"
`filterResults`	Should the output be filtered for significance? Use `1` to return the unfiltered results, or any number less than 1 for a custom p-value cutoff. If left as `default`, the significance cutoff for Sigora is 0.001, or 0.05 for ReactomePA and Hallmark.
`gpsRepo`	Only applies to `analysis="sigora"`. Gene Pair Signature object for Sigora to use to test for enriched pathways. Leaving this set as "default" will use the "reaH" GPS object from `Sigora`, or you can provide your own custom GPS repository.
`geneUniverse`	Only applies when `analysis` is "reactomepa" or "hallmark". The set of background genes to use when testing with ReactomePA or Hallmark gene sets. For ReactomePA this must be a character vector of Entrez genes. For Hallmark, it must be Ensembl IDs.

Value

A "data.frame" (tibble) of enriched pathways, with the following columns:

`pathwayId`	Pathway identifier
`pathwayName`	Pathway name
`pValue`	Nominal p value for the pathway
`pValueAdjusted`	p value corrected for multiple testing
`genes`	Candidate genes, which were DE for the comparison and also in the pathway

numCandidateGenes
: Number of candidate genes

numBgGenes
: Number of background genes for the pathway

geneRatio
: Ratio of candidate and background genes

totalGenes
: Number of DE genes which were tested for enriched pathways

topLevelPathway
: High level Reactome term which serves to group similar pathways

References

Sigora: https://cran.r-project.org/package=sigora ReactomePA: https://www.bioconductor.org/packages/ReactomePA/ MSigDB/Hallmark: https://www.gsea-msigdb.org/gsea/msigdb/collections.jsp

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

exNetwork <- ppiBuildNetwork(
    rnaseqResult=exampleDESeqResults[[1]],
    filterInput=TRUE,
    order="zero"
)

ppiEnrichNetwork(
    network=exNetwork,
    analysis="hallmark"
)
```

---

ppiExtractSubnetwork *Extract a subnetwork based on pathway genes*

Description

Extract a subnetwork based on pathway genes

Usage

```
ppiExtractSubnetwork(
  network,
  genes = NULL,
  pathwayEnrichmentResult = NULL,
  pathwayToExtract
)
```

Arguments

network	Input network object; output from ppiBuildNetwork()
genes	List of Ensembl gene IDs to use as the starting point to extract a subnetwork from the initial network. You must provide either the genes or pathwayEnrichmentResult argument.
pathwayEnrichmentResult	Pathway enrichment result, output from ppiEnrichNetwork. You must provide either genes or pathwayEnrichmentResult argument.
pathwayToExtract	Name of the pathway determining what genes (nodes) are pulled from the input network. Must be present in the "pathwayName" column of pathwayEnrichmentResults.

Details

Uses functions from the igraph package to extract a minimally connected subnetwork from the starting network, using either a list of Ensembl genes or genes from an enriched pathway as the basis. To see what genes were pulled out for the pathway, see the "starters" attribute of the output network.

Value

A Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) network; a "tidygraph" object for plotting or further analysis, with the minimum set of columns for nodes (additional columns from the input will also be included):

name	Ensembl gene ID for the node
degree	Degree of the node, i.e. the number of interactions
betweenness	Betweenness measure for the node
seed	TRUE when the node was part of the input list of genes
hubScore	Special hubScore for each node. The suffix denotes the measure being used; e.g. "hubScoreBtw" is for betweenness
hgncSymbol	HGNC gene name for the node

Additionally the following columns are provided for edges:

from	Starting node for the interaction/edge as a row number
to	Ending node for the interaction/edge as a row number

References

Code for network module (subnetwork) extraction was based off of that used in "jboktor/NetworkAnalystR" on Github.

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

exNetwork <- ppiBuildNetwork(
    rnaseqResult=exampleDESeqResults[[1]],
    filterInput=TRUE,
    order="zero"
)

exPathways <- ppiEnrichNetwork(
    network=exNetwork,
    analysis="hallmark"
)

ppiExtractSubnetwork(
    network=exNetwork,
    pathwayEnrichmentResult=exPathways,
    pathwayToExtract="INTERFERON ALPHA RESPONSE"
)
```

---

ppiPlotNetwork *Plot an undirected PPI network using ggraph*

Description

Visualize a protein-protein interaction (PPI) network using ggraph functions, output from ppiBuildNetwork.

Usage

```
ppiPlotNetwork(
  network,
  networkLayout = "nicely",
  title = NA,
  nodeSize = c(2, 6),
  fillColumn,
  fillType,
  catFillColours = "Set1",
  foldChangeColours = c("firebrick3", "#188119"),
  intColour = "grey70",
  nodeBorder = "grey30",
  hubColour = "blue2",
  subnetwork = TRUE,
  legend = FALSE,
  legendTitle = NULL,
  edgeColour = "grey40",
  edgeAlpha = 0.5,
  edgeWidth = 0.5,
```

```
  label = FALSE,
  labelColumn,
  labelFilter = 8,
  labelSize = 4,
  labelColour = "black",
  labelFace = "bold",
  labelPadding = 0.25,
  minSegLength = 0.25
)
```

Arguments

network	A tidygraph object, output from ppiBuildNetwork
networkLayout	Layout of nodes in the network. Supports all layouts from ggraph/igraph, or a data frame of x and y coordinates for each node (order matters!).
title	Optional title for the plot (NA)
nodeSize	Length-two numeric vector, specifying size range of node sizes (maps to node degree). Default is c(2, 6).
fillColumn	Tidy-select column for mapping node colour. Designed to handle continuous numeric mappings (either positive/negative only, or both), and categorical mappings, plus a special case for displaying fold changes from, for example, RNA-Seq data. See fillType for more details on how to set this up.
fillType	String denoting type of fill mapping to perform for nodes. Options are: "foldChange", "twoSided", "oneSided", or "categorical".
catFillColours	Colour palette to be used when fillType is set to "categorical." Defaults to "Set1" from RColorBrewer. Will otherwise be passed as the "values" argument in scale_fill_manual().
foldChangeColours	A two-length character vector containing colours for up and down regulated genes. Defaults to c("firebrick3", "#188119").
intColour	Fill colour for non-seed nodes, i.e. interactors. Defaults to "grey70".
nodeBorder	Colour (stroke or outline) of all nodes in the network. Defaults to "grey30".
hubColour	Colour of node labels for hubs. The top 2% of nodes (based on calculated hub score) are highlighted with this colour, if label=TRUE.
subnetwork	Logical determining if networks from ppiExtractSubnetwork() should be treated as such. Defaults to TRUE.
legend	Should a legend be included? Defaults to FALSE.
legendTitle	Optional title for the legend, defaults to NULL.
edgeColour	Edge colour, defaults to "grey40"
edgeAlpha	Transparency of edges, defaults to 0.5
edgeWidth	Thickness of edges connecting nodes. Defaults to 0.5
label	Boolean, whether labels should be added to nodes. Defaults to FALSE.

labelColumn	Tidy-select column of the network/data to be used in labeling nodes. Recommend setting to hgncSymbol, which contains HGNC symbols mapped from the input Ensembl IDs via biomaRt.
labelFilter	Degree filter used to determine which nodes should be labeled. Defaults to 0. This value can be increased to reduce the number of node labels, to prevent the network from being too crowded.
labelSize	Size of node labels, defaults to 5.
labelColour	Colour of node labels, defaults to "black"
labelFace	Font face for node labels, defaults to "bold"
labelPadding	Padding around the label, defaults to 0.25 lines.
minSegLength	Minimum length of lines to be drawn from labels to points. The default specified here is 0.25, half of the normal default value.

Details

Any layout supported by ggraph can be specified here - see ?layout_tbl_graph_igraph for a list of options. Or you can supply a data frame containing coordinates for each node. The first and second columns will be used for x and y, respectively. Note that having columns named "x" and "y" in the input network will generate a warning message when supplying custom coordinates.

Since this function returns a standard ggplot object, you can tweak the final appearance using the normal array of ggplot2 function, e.g. labs() and theme() to further customize the final appearance.

The fillType argument will determine how the node colour is mapped to the desired column. "foldChange" represents a special case, where the fill column is numeric and whose values should be mapped to up (> 0) or down (< 0). "twoSided" and "oneSided" are designed for numeric data that contains either positive and negative values, or only positive/negative values, respectively. "categorical" handles any other non-numeric colour mapping, and uses "Set1" from RColorBrewer.

Node statistics (degree, betweenness, and hub score) are calculated using the respective functions from the tidygraph package.

Value

A Protein-Protein Interaction (PPI) network plot; an object of class "ggplot"

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/

Examples

```
data("exampleDESeqResults")

exNetwork <- ppiBuildNetwork(
    rnaseqResult=exampleDESeqResults[[1]],
    filterInput=TRUE,
    order="zero"
)
```

```
ppiPlotNetwork(
    network=exNetwork,
    title="COVID positive over time",
    fillColumn=LogFoldChange,
    fillType="foldChange",
    legend=TRUE,
    label=FALSE
)
```

`ppiRemoveSubnetworks` *INTERNAL Find and return the largest subnetwork*

Description

INTERNAL Find and return the largest subnetwork

Usage

```
ppiRemoveSubnetworks(network)
```

Arguments

`network`	Graph object

Value

Largest subnetwork from the input network list as an "igraph" object

See Also

https://github.com/hancockinformatics/pathlinkR/

`reactomeDatabase` *Table of all Reactome pathways and genes*

Description

Table of all Reactome pathways and genes

Usage

```
data(reactomeDatabase)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 123574 rows and 3 columns

pathwayId Reactome pathway ID

entrezGeneId Entrez gene ID

pathwayName Name of the Reactome pathway

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

See https://reactome.org/ for information on each of this patwhay resource.

---

sigoraDatabase *Table of all Sigora pathways and their constituent genes*

Description

Table of all Sigora pathways and their constituent genes

Usage

```
data(sigoraDatabase)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 60775 rows and 4 columns

pathwayId Reactome pathway identifier

pathwayName Reactome pathway description

ensemblGeneId Ensembl gene identifier

hgncSymbol HGNC gene symbol

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

Please refer to the Sigora package for more details: https://cran.r-project.org/package=sigora

`sigoraExamples` *Sigora enrichment example*

Description

Example Sigora output from running `pathwayEnrichment()` on "exampleDESeqResults"

Usage

```
data(sigoraExamples)
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 66 rows and 12 columns

comparison Comparison from which results are derived; names of the input list

direction Was the pathway enriched in up or down regulated genes

pathwayId Reactome pathway identifier

pathwayName Description of the pathway

pValue Nominal p value for the enrichment

pValueAdjusted p value adjusted for multiple testing

genes Genes in the pathway/input

numCandidateGenes Analyzed genes found in the pathway of interest

numBgGenes All genes from the pathway database

geneRatio Quotient of the number of candidate and background genes

totalGenes Total number of input genes

topLevelPathway Pathway category

Value

An object of class "tbl", "tbl.df", "data.frame"

Source

Please refer to the Sigora package for more details on that method: https://cran.r-project.org/package=sigora

Index