Package ‘ACME’
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Title Algorithms for Calculating Microarray Enrichment (ACME)
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Imports graphics, stats
Description ACME (Algorithms for Calculating Microarray Enrichment) is a set of tools for analysing tiling array ChIP/chip, DNAse hypersensitivity, or other experiments that result in regions of the genome showing “enrichment”. It does not rely on a specific array technology (although the array should be a “tiling” array), is very general (can be applied in experiments resulting in regions of enrichment), and is very insensitive to array noise or normalization methods. It is also very fast and can be applied on whole-genome tiling array experiments quite easily with enough memory.
License GPL (>= 2)
URL http://watson.nci.nih.gov/~sdavis
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NeedsCompilation yes

R topics documented:

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**ACMECalcSet-class**

**Description**

A subclass of `ACMESet` that can also store the parameters and results of an ACME calculation.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ACMECalcSet", assayData, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, annotation, cutpoints, threshold, exprs, vals, ...)`. In addition to the constraints defined by `ACMESet`, this class can also hold the results (in the assay-DataElement `vals`) and the threshold and cutpoints from an ACME do.aGFF.calc run.

**Slots**

- `cutpoints`: Object of class "numeric" The values of the cutpoints used in an analysis by do.aGFF.calc, one per sample.
- `threshold`: Object of class "numeric" The threshold used in an analysis.
- `assayData`: Object of class "AssayData". See `ExpressionSet` for details.
- `phenoData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See `ExpressionSet` for details.
- `featureData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See `ExpressionSet` for details.
- `experimentData`: Object of class "MIAME" See `ExpressionSet` for details.
- `annotation`: Object of class "character" See `ExpressionSet` for details.
- `__classVersion__`: Object of class "Versions" See `ExpressionSet` for details.

**Extends**


**Methods**

- `cutpoints signature(x = "ACMECalcSet")`: A simple getter for the cutpoints.
- `plot signature(x = "ACMECalcSet")`: A convenience plotting method that also takes sample and chrom.
- `show signature(object = "ACMECalcSet")`: A show method
- `threshold signature(x = "ACMECalcSet")`: A simple getter for the threshold
- `vals signature(x = "ACMECalcSet")`: An accessor for the p-values from a run of do.aGFF.calc. Returns a matrix with samples in columns and probes in rows.

**Author(s)**

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

**See Also**

`ACMESet`
Examples

```r
showClass("ACMECalcSet")
data(example.agff)
b <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff,thresh=0.95,window=1000)
b
head(vals(b))
threshold(b)
cutpoints(b)
```

Description

An extension of ExpressionSet to deal with ACME data including chromosome locations

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ACMESet", assayData, phenoData, featureData, experimentData, annotation, exprs, ...)`.

The `exprs` assayDataElement stores the data. The `featureData` slot stores the chromosome location. In practice, the data.frame underlying the `featureData` MUST contain three columns named chromosome, start, and end; this is enforced by the class validity method.

Slots

- `assayData`: Object of class "AssayData". See ExpressionSet for details.
- `phenoData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.
- `featureData`: Object of class "AnnotatedDataFrame" See ExpressionSet for details.
- `experimentData`: Object of class "MIAME" See ExpressionSet for details.
- `annotation`: Object of class "character" See ExpressionSet for details.
- `__classVersion__`: Object of class "Versions" See ExpressionSet for details.

Extends

Class "ExpressionSet", directly. Class "eSet", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 2. Class "VersionedBiobase", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 3. Class "Versioned", by class "ExpressionSet", distance 4.

Methods

- `chromosome` signature(object = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the chromosome. Returns a vector of chromosomes.
- `end` signature(x = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the end location for a probe. If that is not known, this could be set to the same value as the start location.
- `plot` signature(x = "ACMESet"): A convenience plotting method that takes a sample name and chrom as well.
- `start` signature(x = "ACMESet"): Accessor for the start location for a probe.
Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also
ExpressionSet, ACMECalcSet

Examples
showClass("ACMESet")
data(example.agff)
exmaple.agff
head(chromosome(example.agff))
head(start(example.agff))
head(end(example.agff))

aGFF-class  Class for storing GFF-like data

Description
The GFF format is quite versatile while remaining simple. This class simply stores the annotation associated with a set of GFF files from the same regions of the genome along with some information about the samples from which the data came and the data (from the "score" column of the GFF file) themselves.

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("aGFF", ...). Also, the read.resultsGFF() function returns aGFF objects.

Slots
annotation: Object of class "data.frame" with two columns absolutely necessary, "Chromosome" and "Location". Other columns can be included.
data: Object of class "matrix" of the same number of rows as the annotation slot and the same number of columns as the number of rows in the samples slot, containing data for later analysis
samples: Object of class "data.frame" for describing the samples, one row per sample

Methods
plot signature(x = "aGFF"): to plot a region along the genome.
print signature(x = "aGFF"): simple method to display summary of aGFF object
show signature(object = "aGFF"): simple method to display summary of aGFF object

Author(s)
Sean Davis

See Also
read.resultsGFF and aGFFCalc-class
**Examples**

```r
# Load an example
data(example.agff)
example.agff
data(example.agff)

example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff, window=1000, thresh=0.9)
example.agffcalc
```

**Description**

Store results of ACME calculations

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("aGFFCalc", ...)`. 

**Slots**

- `call`: Object of class "call", contains the exact call to `do.aGFF.calc`, for historical purposes
- `threshold`: Object of class "numeric", the threshold used in the calculation
- `cutpoints`: Object of class "numeric", the data value above which probes were considered positive
- `vals`: Object of class "matrix", equivalent in size to the original data matrix, containing the calculated p-values from the ACME algorithm
- `annotation`: Object of class "data.frame", currently a copy of the original annotation, possibly reordered in chromosome order
- `data`: Object of class "matrix", the original data, possibly reordered
- `samples`: Object of class "data.frame", sample metadata

**Extends**

Class "aGFF", directly.

**Methods**

- `plot` signature(x = "aGFFCalc", ask=FALSE): plot the results of an ACME calculation
- `print` signature(x = "aGFFCalc"): brief overview of the object
- `show` signature(object = "aGFFCalc"): brief overview of the object

**Author(s)**

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

**See Also**

`do.aGFF.calc`, `aGFF-class`

**Examples**

```r
data(example.agff)
example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff, window=1000, thresh=0.9)
example.agffcalc
```
do.aGFF.calc

**Perform ACME calculation**

**Description**

This function performs the moving window chi-square calculation. It is written in C, so is quite fast.

**Usage**

```r
do.aGFF.calc(x, window, thresh)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: An aGFF class object
- `window`: An integer value, representing the number of basepairs to include in the windowed chi-square calculation
- `thresh`: The quantile of the data distribution for each sample that will be used to classify a probe as positive

**Details**

A window size on the order of 2-3 times the average size of fragments from sonication, digestion, etc. and containing at least 8-10 probes is the recommended size. Larger size windows are probably more sensitive, but obviously reduce the accuracy with which boundaries of signal can be called.

A threshold of between 0.9 and 0.99 seems empirically to be adequate. If one plots the histogram of data values and there is an obvious better choice (such as a bimodal distribution, with one peak representing enrichment), a more data-driven approach may yield better results.

**Value**

An object of class aGFFCalc

**Author(s)**

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

**Examples**

```r
data(example.agff)
example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff, window=1000, thresh=0.9)
example.agffcalc
```
An example ACME data structure of class ACMESet

Description

An ACMESet data structure from two Nimblegen arrays, custom tiled to include multiple HOX genes.

Usage

data(example.agff)

Format

The format is: chr "example.agff"

Source

From Scacheri et al., Plot Genet, 2006. Pubmed ID 16604156

Examples

data(example.agff)
example.agff

findClosestGene Find closest refseq gene

Description

This function is used to find the nearest refseq transcript(s) to a point in the genome specified. Note that it is limited to the refseq transcripts listed at genome.ucsc.edu, where this function goes for information.

Usage

findClosestGene(chrom, pos, genome = "hg17", position = "txStart")

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chrom</td>
<td>Usually specified like 'chr1', 'chr2', etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>A position in base pairs in the genome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genome</td>
<td>Something like 'hg16', 'hg17', 'mm6', etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td>The location to measure distance from: one of 'txStart', 'txEnd', 'cdsStart', 'cdsEnd'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The first time the function is run, it checks to see if the refflat table for the given genome is present in the package environment. If not, it downloads it to the /tmp directory and gunzips it (using getRefflat). It is then stored so that in future calls, there is no re-download required.
findRegions

Value
A data frame with the gene name, refseq id(s), txStart, txEnd, cdsStart, cdsEnd, exon count, and distance. Note that distance is measured as pos-position, so negative values mean that the point in the gene is to the left of the point specified in the function call (with the p-tel on the left).

Note
The function may return more than one transcript, as several transcripts may have the same start site.

Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

Examples
findClosestGene('chr1',100000000,'hg17')

findRegions
Find all regions in data above p-value threshold

Description
After the ACME calculation, each probe is associated with a p-value of enrichment. However, one often wants the contiguous regions associated with runs of p-values above a given p-value threshold.

Usage
findRegions(x, thresh = 1e-04)

Arguments
x An ACMESetCalc object
thresh The p-value threshold

Details
Runs of p-values above the p-value threshold will be reported as one "region". These can be used for downstream analyses, export to browsers, submitted for transcription factor binding enrichment analyses, etc.

Value
A data frame with these columns:
Length The length of the region in probes
TF Either TRUE or FALSE; TRUE regions represent regions of enrichment while FALSE regions are the regions between the TRUE regions
StartInd The starting Index of the region
EndInd The ending Index of the region
Sample The sample containing the region
Chromosome  The Chromosome of the region
Start      The starting basepair of the region
End        The ending basepair of the region
Median     The median p-value in the region
Mean       The mean p-value in the region

Author(s)
          Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also
          do.aGFF.calc, findClosestGene

Examples
          data(example.agff)
          example.agffcalc <- do.aGFF.calc(example.agff, window=1000, thresh=0.9)
          foundregions <- findRegions(example.agffcalc, thresh=0.001)
          foundregions[1:6,]

Description
          See methods descriptions for details.

Usage
          vals(x, ...)
          chromosome(object, ...)
          end(x, ...)
          start(x, ...)
          plot(x, y, ...)
          cutpoints(x, ...)
          threshold(x, ...)

Arguments
          x            An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object (for cutpoints and threshold)
          object       An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object (for cutpoints and threshold)
          y            Treated as missing for plotting these types of objects
          ...          Passed into method

Details
          These are all getters for ACMESet and ACMECalcSet objects.
getRefflat

Value
See methods descriptions for details

Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

See Also
ACMESet, ACMECalcSet

Examples
```
data(example.agff)
head(chromosome(example.agff))
head(end(example.agff))
head(start(example.agff))
```

---

getRefflat

Get the refflat table from ucsc for the given genome

Description
Fetches the refflat table from ucsc, stores in temp dir and then gunzips it and reads it in.

Usage
```
getRefflat(genome = "hg17")
```

Arguments
- **genome**
  The genome code from ucsc, like ‘hg16’, ‘mm6’, etc.

Value
A data frame mirroring the UCSC table structure.

Author(s)
Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

References
- http://genome.ucsc.edu

See Also
findClosestGene

Examples
```
rf <- getRefflat('hg17')
```
Description

A GFF format file is a quite flexible format for storing genomic data. Nimblegen uses these format files as one format for making chip-chip data available. This function reads these files, one per experiment and creates a resulting aGFF-class object.

Usage

```
read.resultsGFF(fnames, path = ".", samples = NULL, notes = NULL, skip = 0, sep = "\t", quote = "\"
```

Arguments

- `fnames`: A vector of filenames
- `path`: The path to the filenames
- `samples`: A data.frame containing sample information, one row per sample, in the same order as the files in `fnames`
- `notes`: A character vector for notes--not currently stored
- `skip`: Number of lines to skip if the file contains a header
- `sep`: The field separator--should be a tab character for gff files, but can be set if necessary.
- `quote`: The text quote character--again not used for gff file, typically

Details

The output is an ACMESet object.

Value

A single ACMESet object.

Author(s)

Sean Davis <sdavis2@mail.nih.gov>

References

http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Software/formats/GFF/

See Also

ACMESet

Examples

```
datdir <- system.file("extdata",package="ACME")
fnames <- dir(datdir)
example.agff <- read.resultsGFF(fnames,path=datdir)
```
write.bedGraph  
Write bedGraph format tracks for UCSC genome browser

Description

Generate bedGraph format files for the UCSC genome browser. This function will write the bedGraph files associated with a aGFFcalc object. There will be either one or two files (default two) representing the raw data and the calculated data (which is output as -log10(val) for visualization purposes for EACH sample).

Usage

write.bedGraph(x, raw = TRUE, vals = TRUE, directory = ".")

Arguments

x An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object
raw Boolean. Create a file for the raw data?
vals Boolean. Create a file for the calculated p-values?
directory Give a directory for storing the files

Author(s)

Sean Davis

Examples

data(example.agff)
write.bedGraph(example.agff)

write.sgr  
Write Affy IGB .sgr format files

Description

The affy Integrated Genome Browser (IGB) is a powerful, fast browser for genomic data. The file format is simple (three columns: chromosome, location, and score) to generate. This function will write the sgr files associated with a aGFFcalc object. There will be either one or two files (default two) representing the raw data and the calculated data (which is output as -log10(val) for visualization purposes).

Usage

write.sgr(x, raw = TRUE, vals = TRUE, directory = ".")
**write.sgr**

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  An ACMESet or ACMECalcSet object
- **raw**  
  Boolean. Create a file for the raw data?
- **vals**  
  Boolean. Create a file for the calculated p-values?
- **directory**  
  Give a directory for storing the files

**Author(s)**

Sean Davis

**Examples**

```r
data(example.agff)
write.sgr(example.agff)
```
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